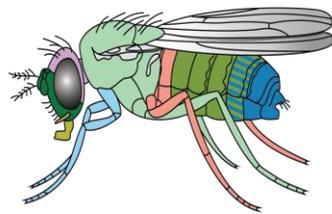


# Interacciones durante el desarrollo



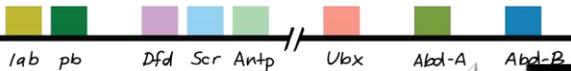


HOX GENES in the FLY



Where each gene is expressed

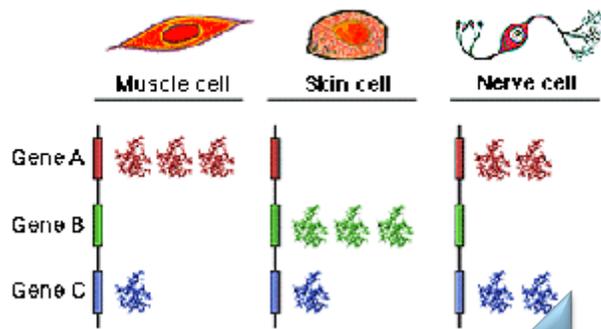
Where each gene is positioned on the chromosome



Ubicación espacial

Regulación diferencial de genes específicos por genes maestros

Cells and Gene Expression

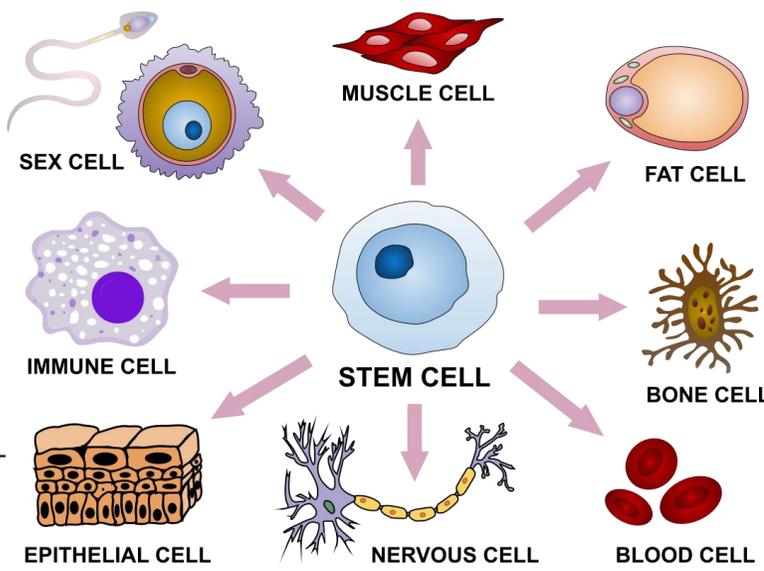
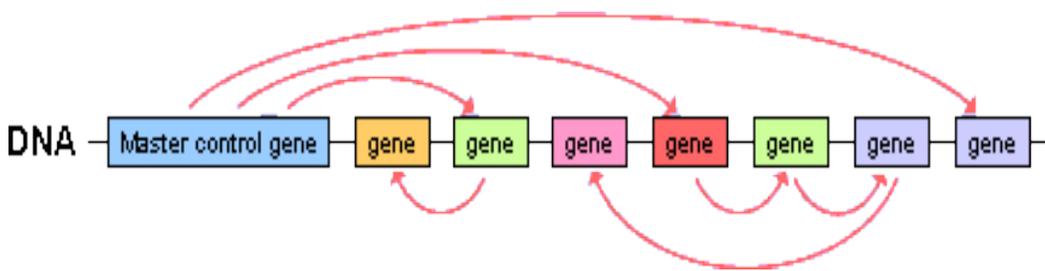


Expresión diferencial de genes específicos

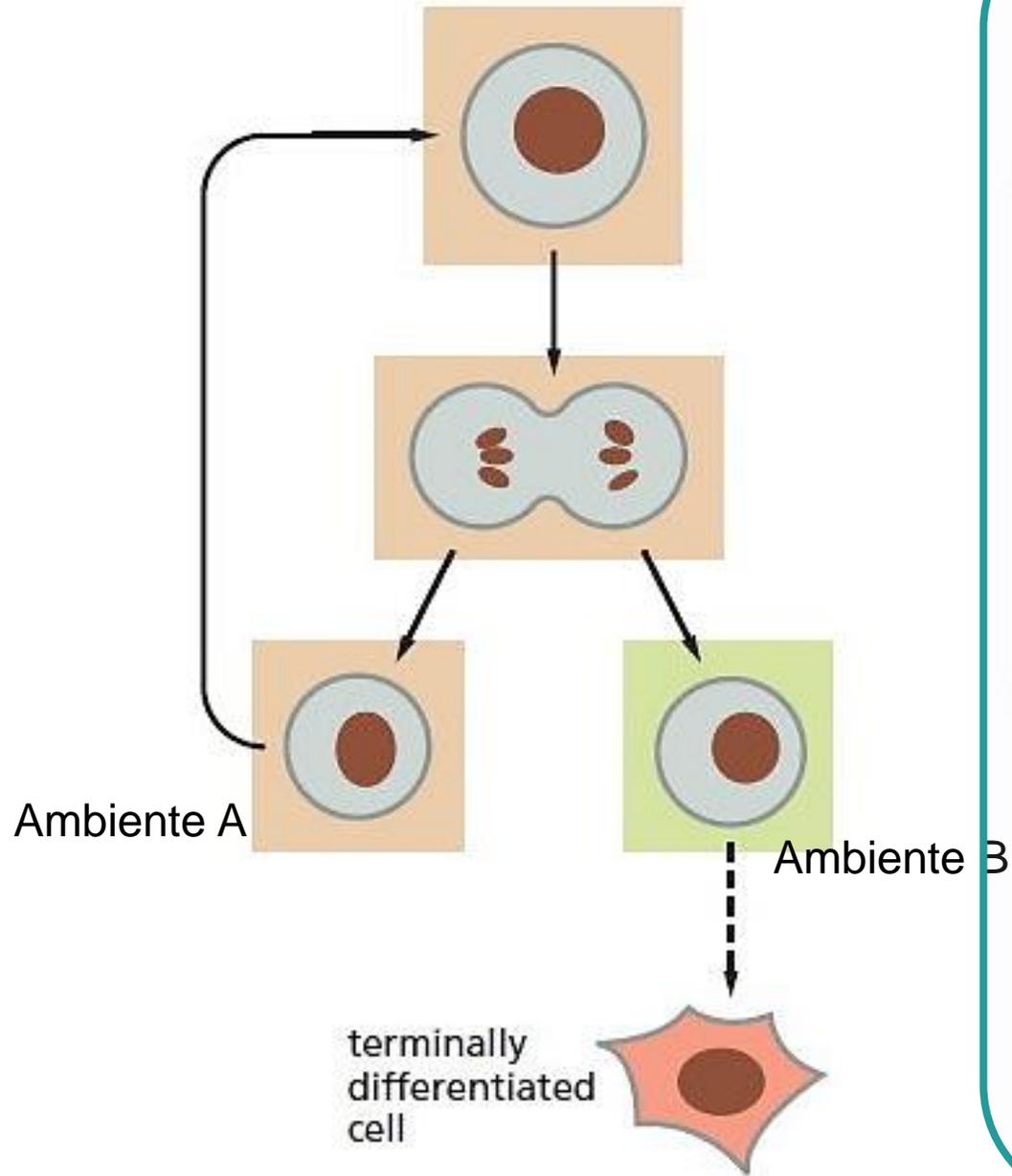
Diferenciación celular

Tipos celulares

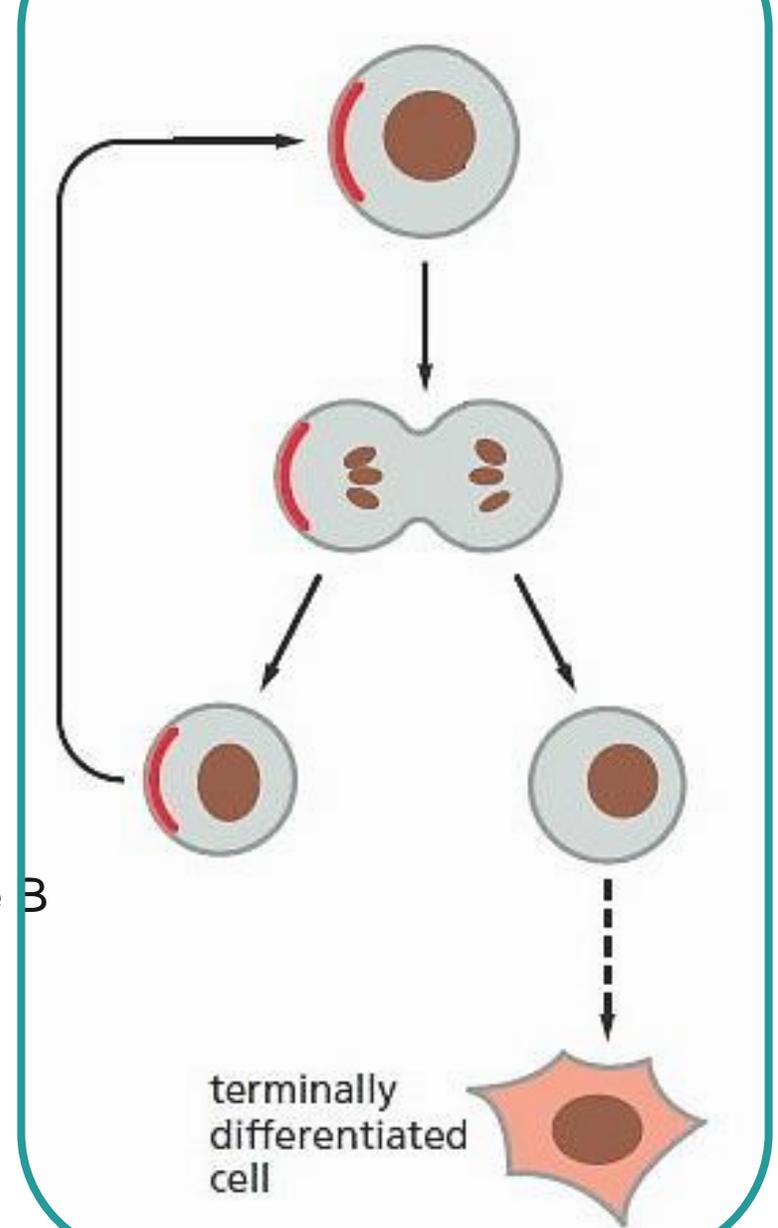
Organismo

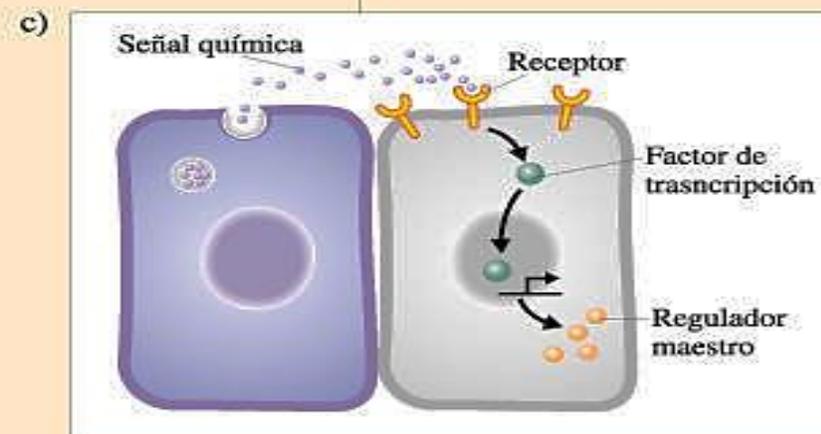
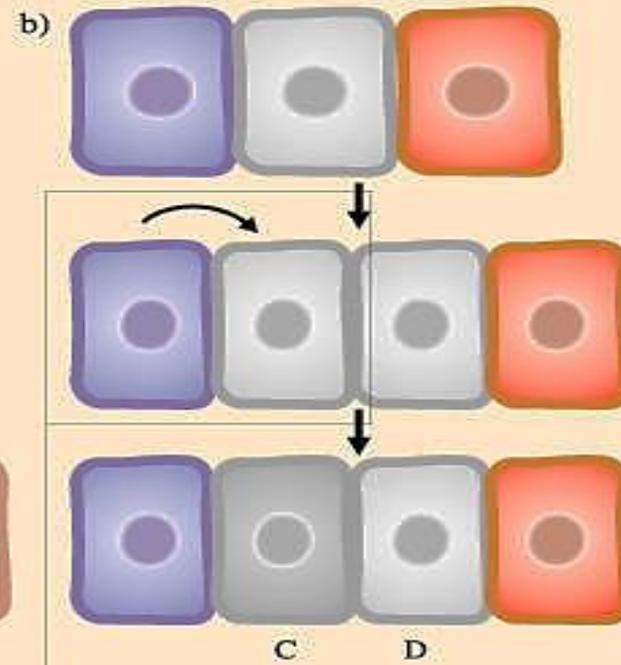
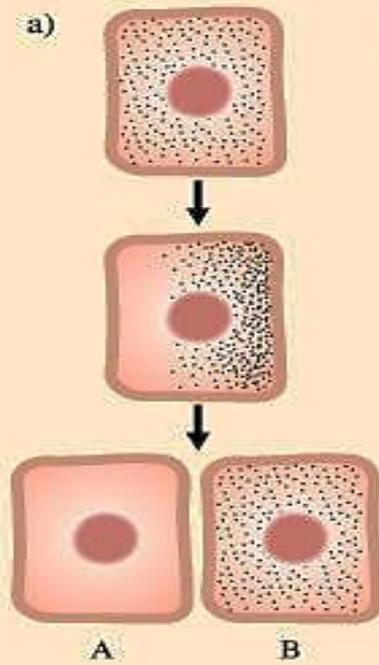


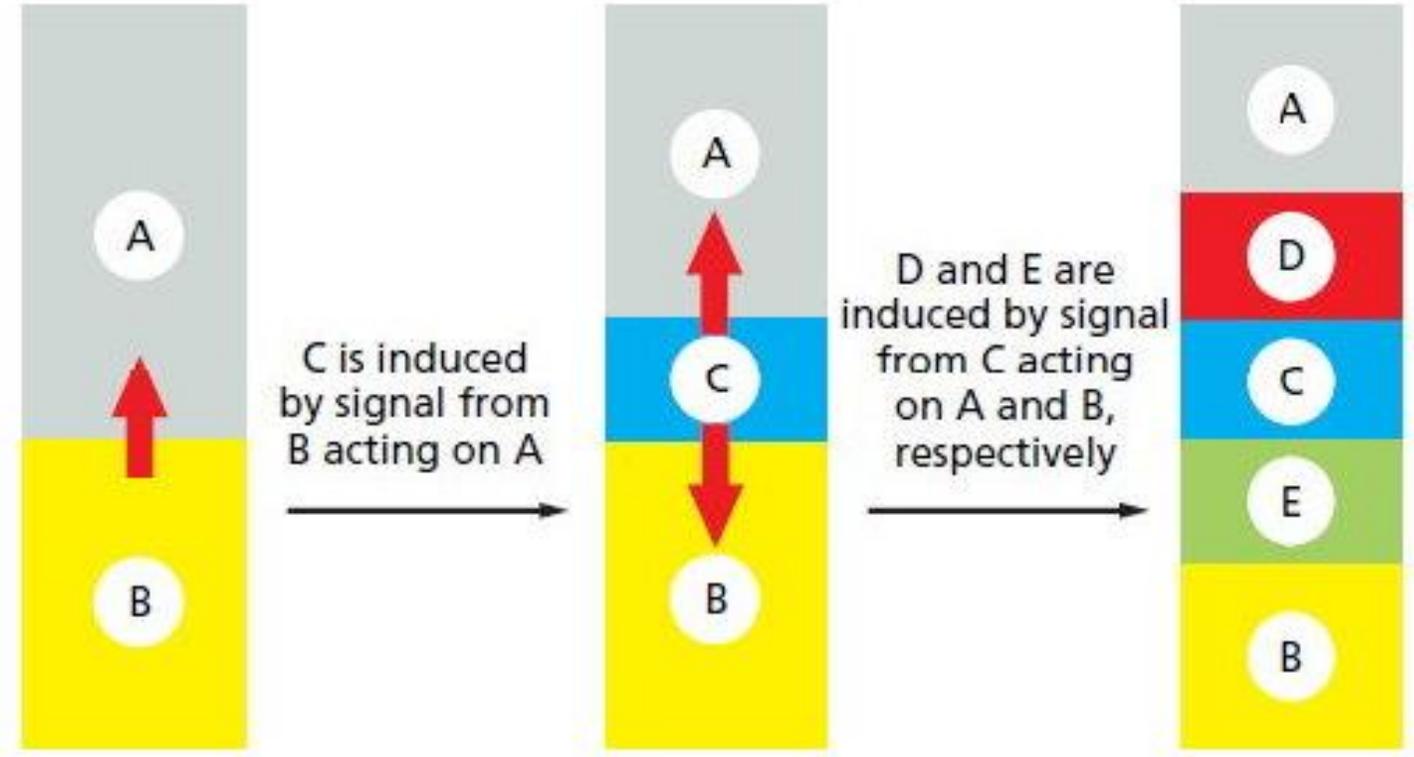
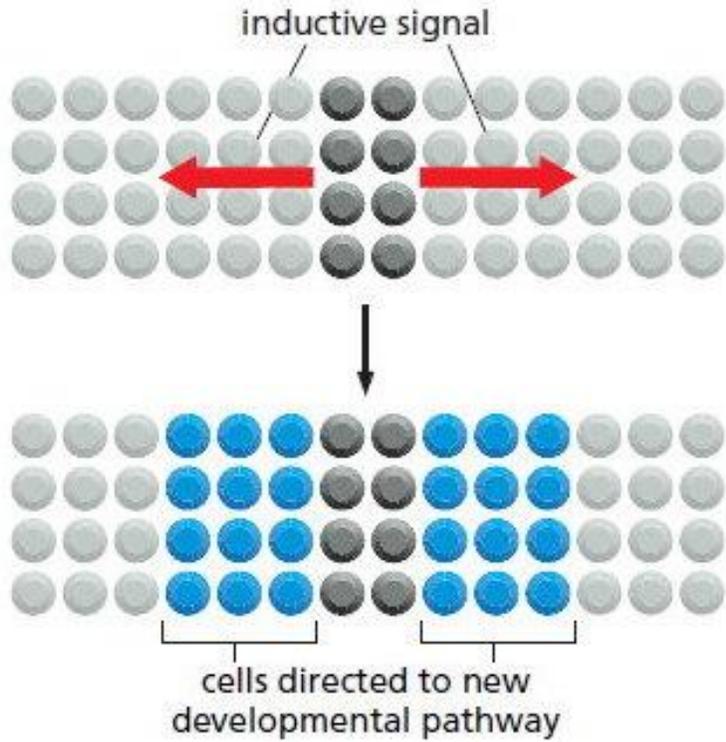
environmental asymmetry

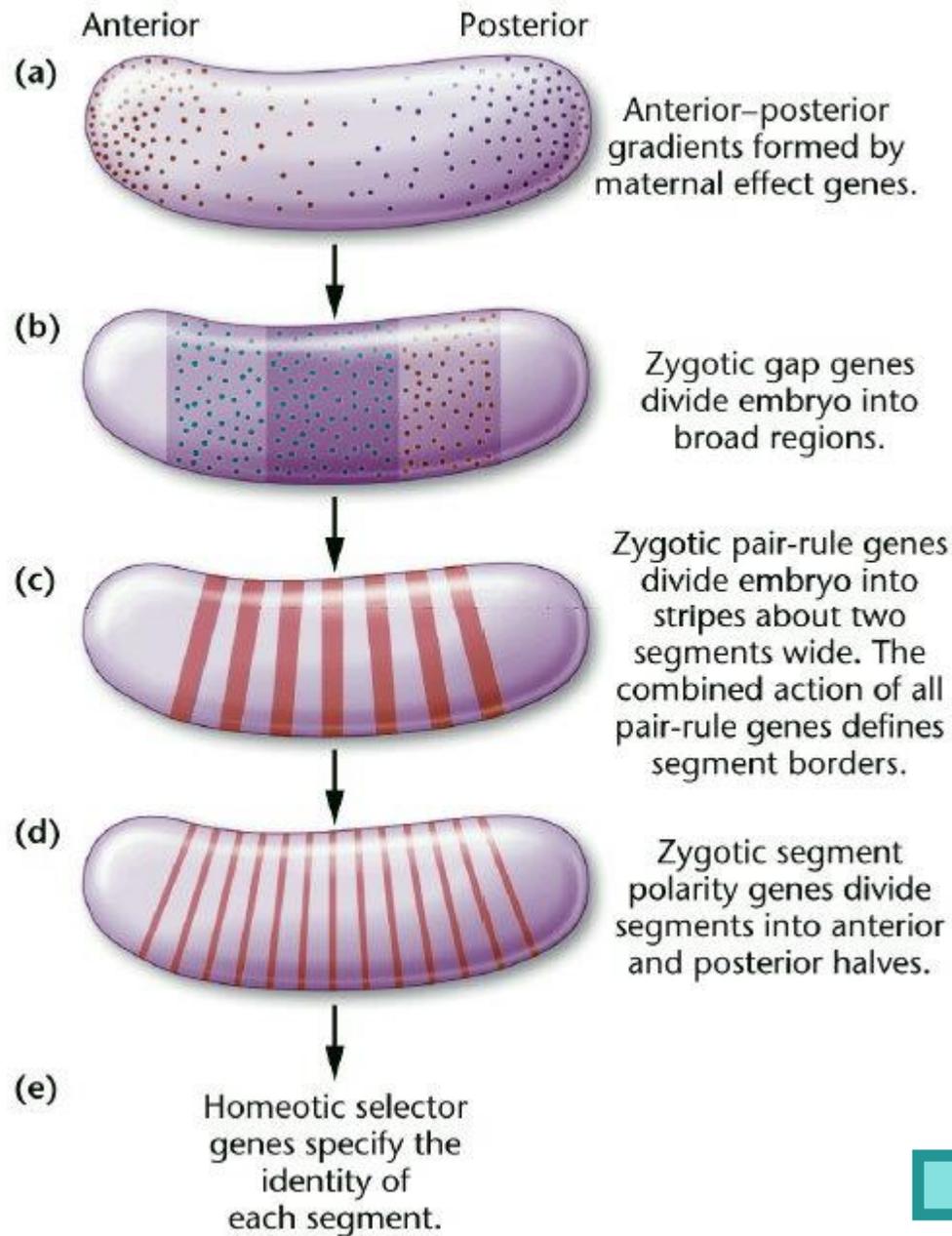


divisional asymmetry









### Gap Genes

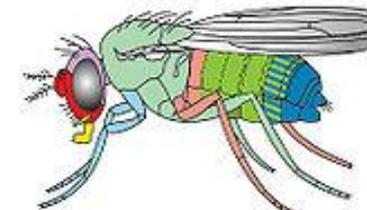
*Krüppel*  
*knirps*  
*hunchback*  
*giant*  
*tailless*  
*buckebein*

### Pair-Rule Genes

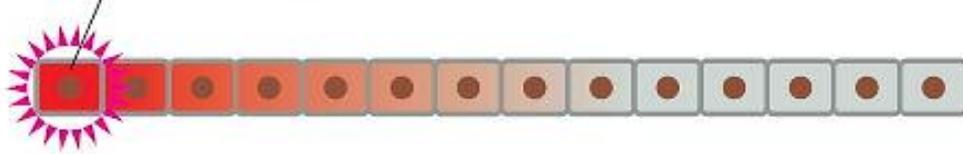
*hairy*  
*even-skipped*  
*runt*  
*fushi-tarazu*  
*odd-paired*  
*odd-skipped*  
*sloppy-paired*

### Segment Polarity Genes

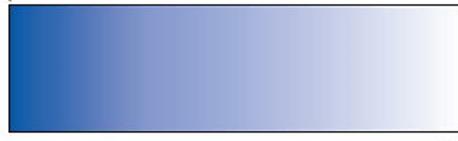
*engrailed*  
*wingless*  
*cubitus interruptus<sup>D</sup>*  
*hedgehog*  
*fused*  
*armadillo*  
*patched*  
*gooseberry*  
*paired*  
*naked*  
*disheveled*



source of morphogen



source of inducer



gradient of inducer extending across field of cells (A)



inducer uniformly distributed

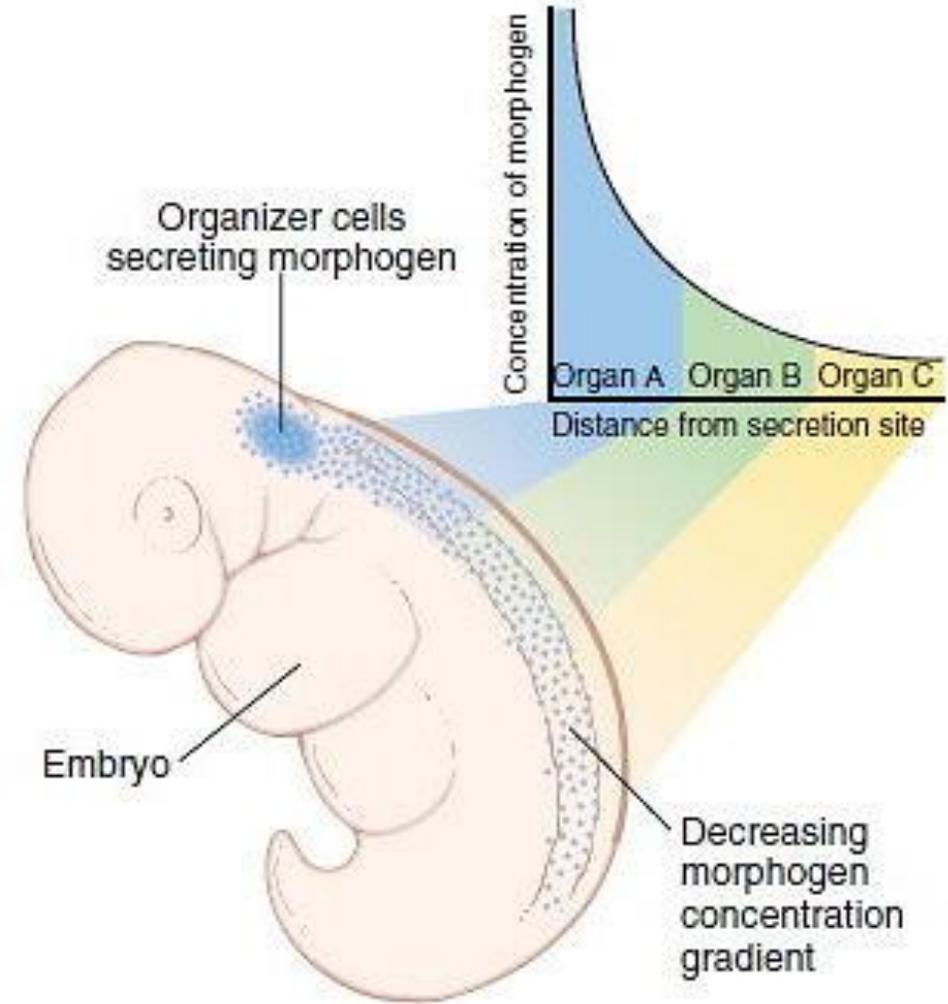


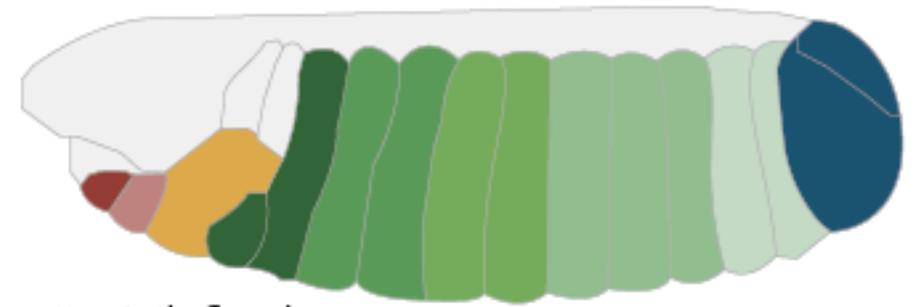
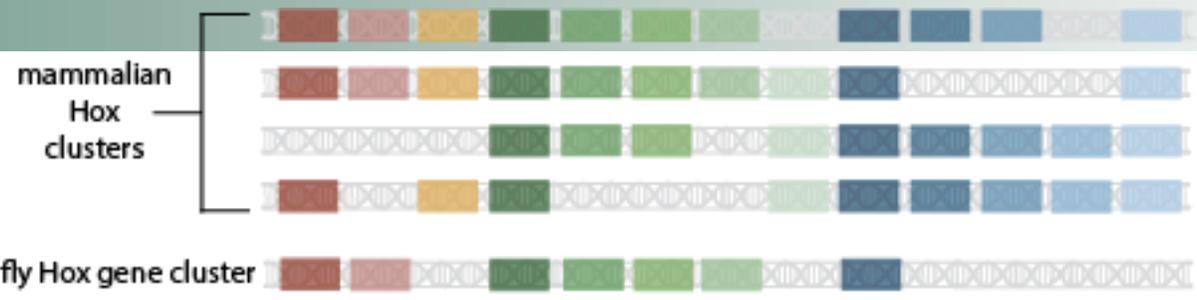
inhibitor distributed in gradient

source of inhibitor

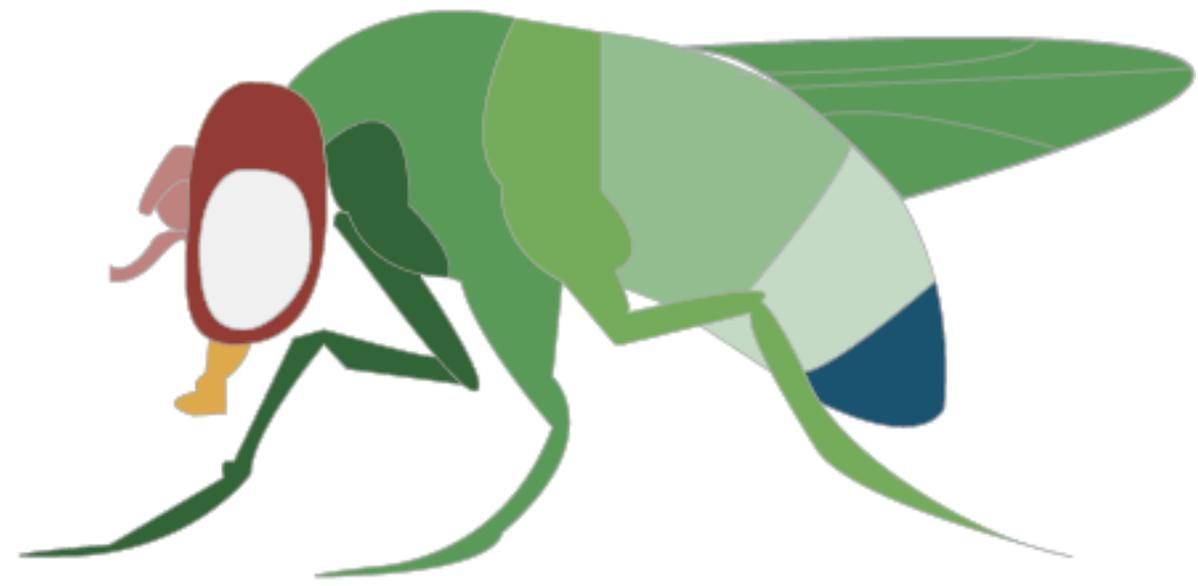


resulting gradient of inducer activity (B)





Hox gene pattern in the fly embryo



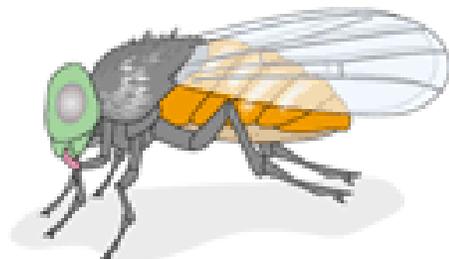
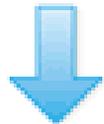
Adult fly structures from embryonic Hox gene expression



1 Homeotic genes are found on one chromosome in the fruit fly.

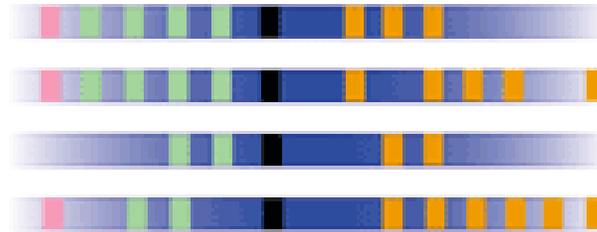


Fruit fly embryo (10 hours)

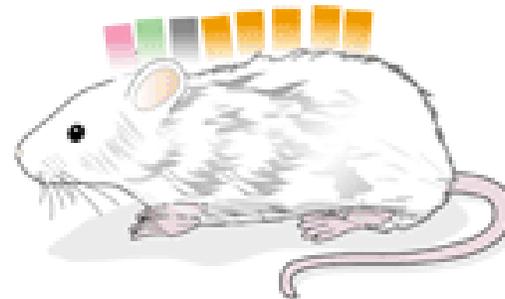


Adult fruit fly

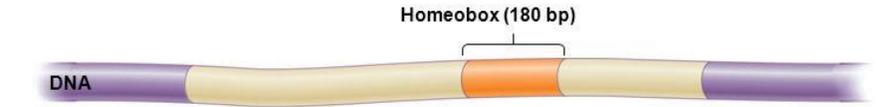
2 A similar organization of genes is found on four mouse chromosomes.



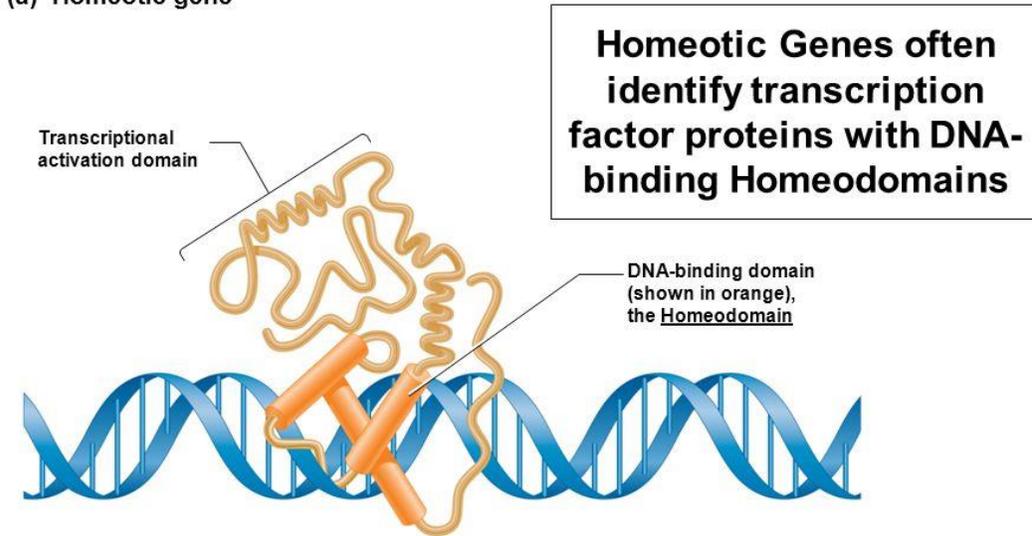
Mouse embryo (12 days)



Adult mouse



(a) Homeotic gene

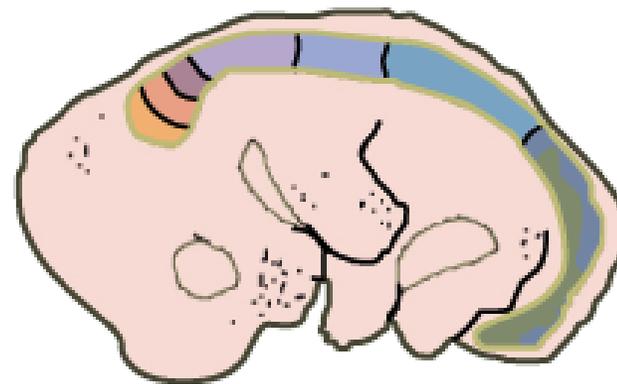
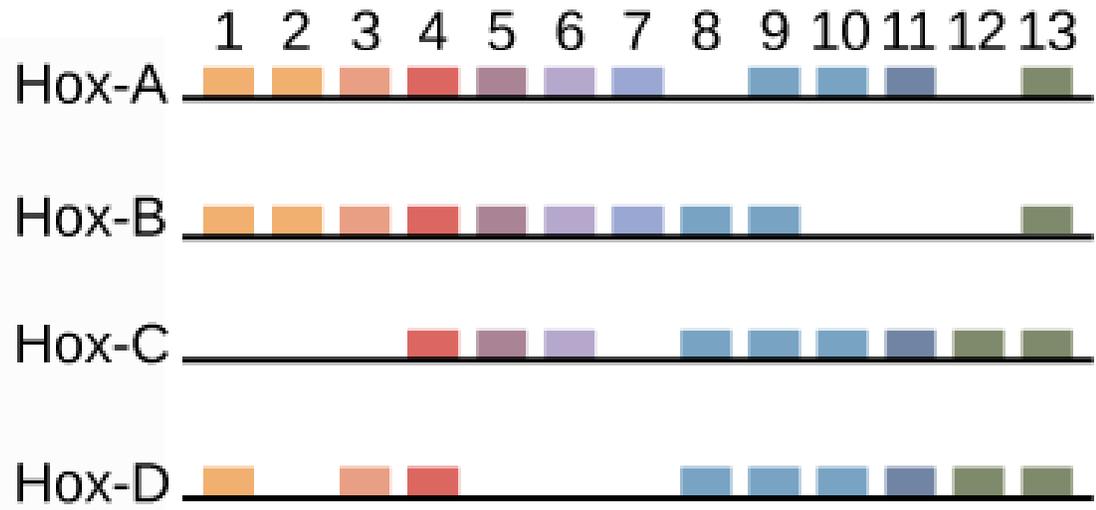
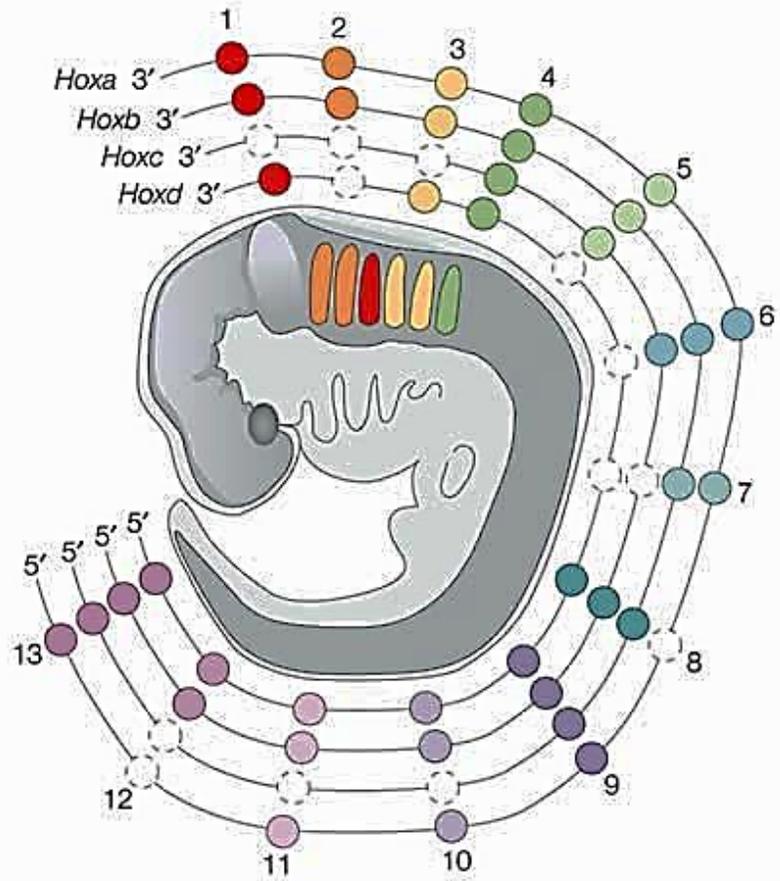


(b) Homeotic protein bound to DNA

Copyright ©The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display

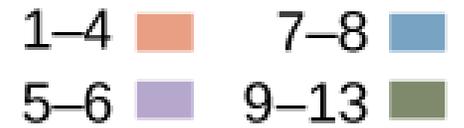
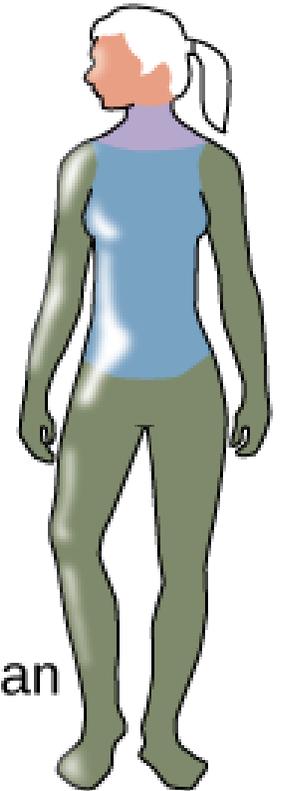
Brooker, Fig 24 - 14

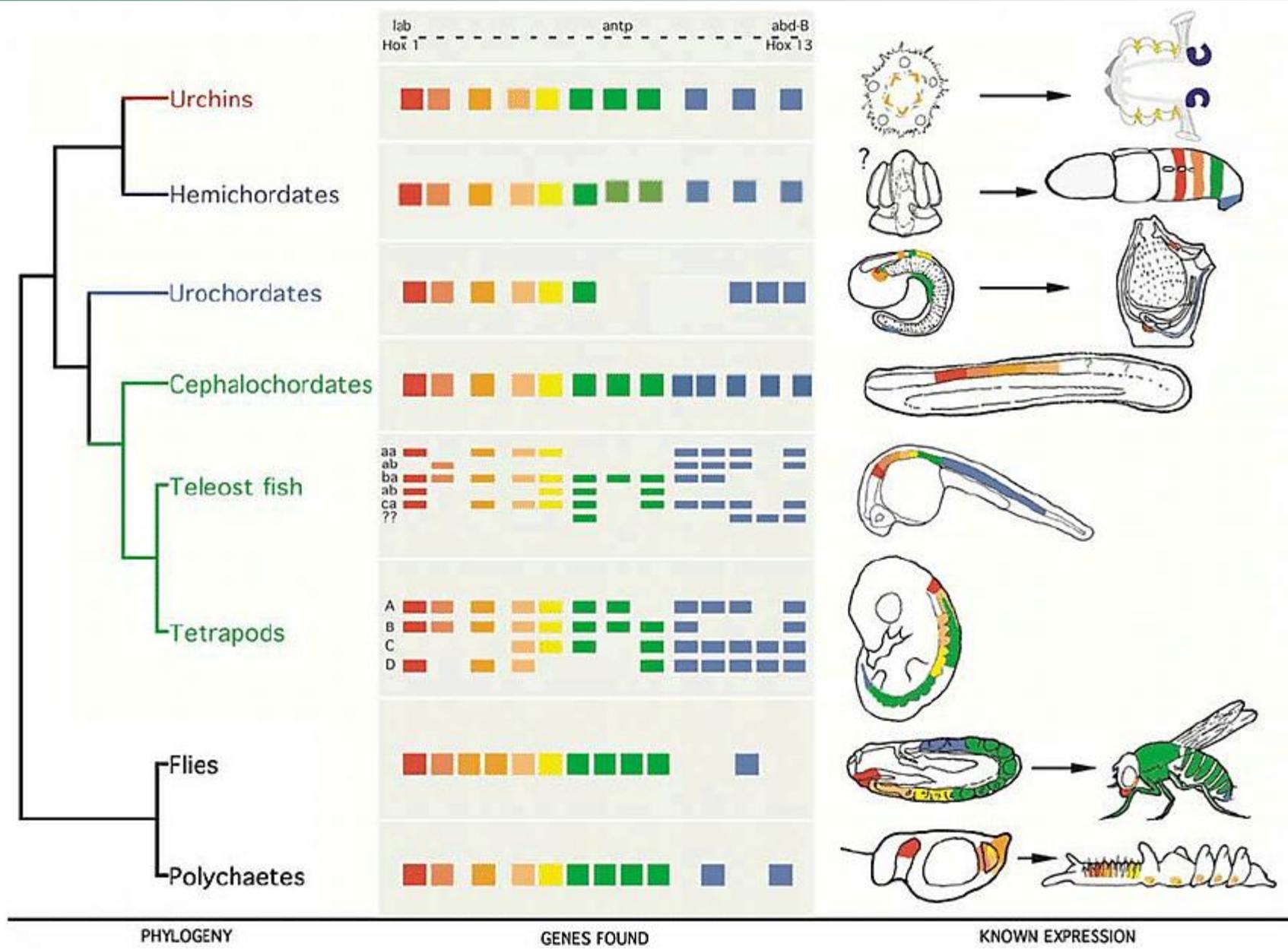




Mouse embryo

Adult human





Vertebrate Gene	<i>Drosophila</i> Homolog	Expression in Vertebrate Eye	Loss of Function
<i>Pax6</i>	<i>eyeless, twin of eyeless</i>	Lens placode, optic vesicle	Aniridia (human), <i>small eye</i> (mouse)
<i>Bmp4</i>	<i>dpp</i>	Optic vesicle, head ectoderm	No lens (mouse)
<i>Bmp7</i>	<i>60A</i>	Optic vesicle, head ectoderm	No lens (mouse)
<i>Eyal</i>	<i>eyes absent</i>	Perioptic mesenchyme, weak lens expression	No eye phenotype (human) or (mouse), some human mutations lead to cataracts and anterior defects
<i>Six3</i>	<i>sine oculis</i>	Lens placode, optic vesicle	Very small eyes (human)
<i>Optx2</i>	<i>optix</i>	Optic vesicle	No eyes (human)
<i>Dach1</i>	<i>dachshund</i>	Optic vesicle	*n.d.

\*n.d., not determined

Source: Wawersik, S. and Maas, R.L. 2000. Vertebrate eye development as modelled in *Drosophila*. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 9:917–925, Table 1, p. 921.



**Table 22–1 Some Signal Proteins That Are Used Over and Over Again as Inducers in Animal Development**

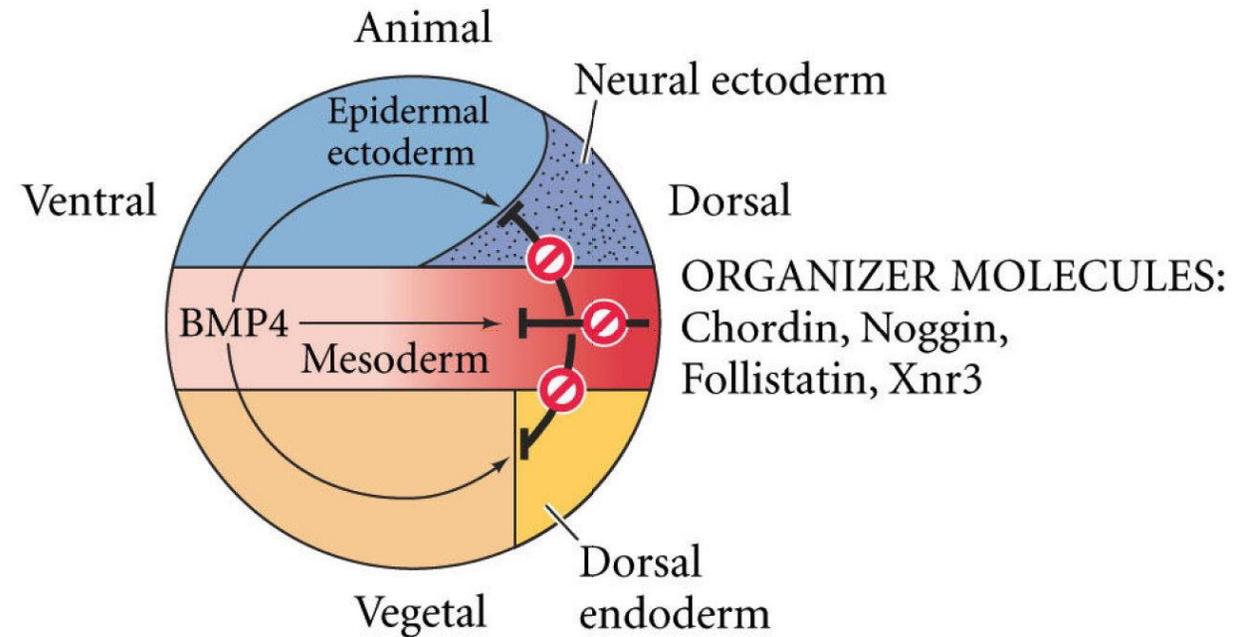
SIGNALING PATHWAY	LIGAND FAMILY	RECEPTOR FAMILY	EXTRACELLULAR INHIBITORS/MODULATORS
Receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK)	EGF	EGF receptors	Argos
	FGF (Branchless)	FGF receptors (Breathless)	
	Ephrins	Eph receptors	
TGF $\beta$ superfamily	TGF $\beta$	TGF $\beta$ receptors	chordin (Sog), noggin
	BMP (Dpp)	BMP receptors	
	Nodal		
Wnt	Wnt (Wingless)	Frizzled	Dickkopf, Cerberus
Hedgehog	Hedgehog	Patched, Smoothened	
Notch	Delta	Notch	Fringe

Only a few representatives of each class of proteins are listed—mainly those mentioned in this chapter. Names peculiar to *Drosophila* are shown in parentheses. Many of the listed components have several homologs distinguished by numbers (FGF1, FGF2, etc.) or by forenames (Sonic hedgehog, Lunatic fringe). Other signaling pathways, including the JAK/STAT, nuclear hormone receptor, and G-protein-coupled receptor pathways, also play important parts in some developmental processes.

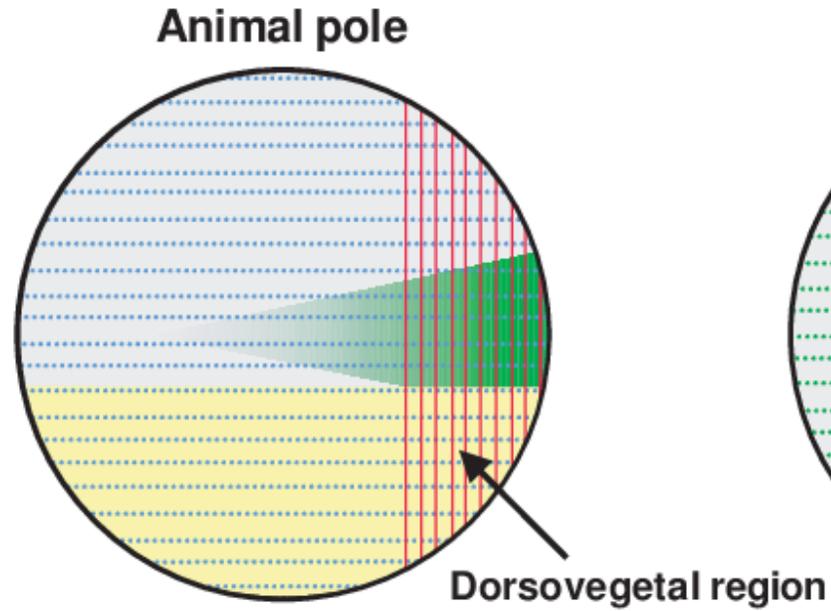


**TABLE 10.2** Proteins expressed solely or almost exclusively in the organizer (partial list)

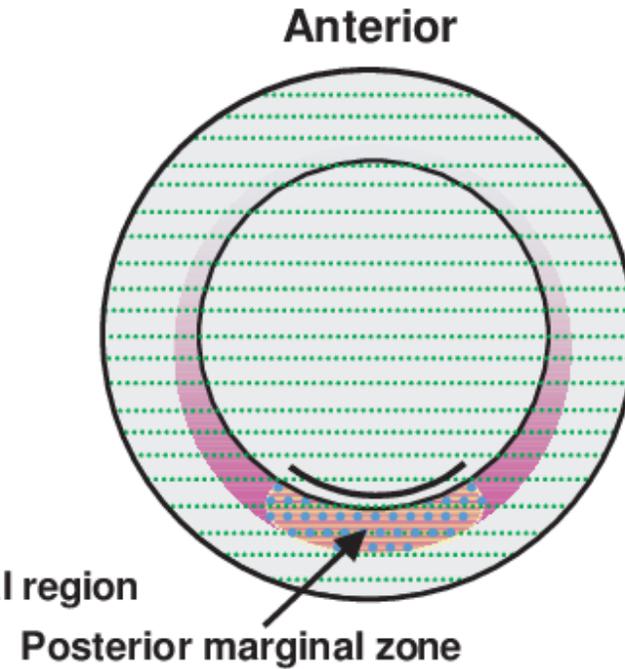
Nuclear proteins	Secreted proteins
Xlim1	Chordin
Xnot	Dickkopf
Otx2	ADMP
XFD1	Frzb
XANF1	Noggin
Goosecoid	Follistatin
HNF3b	Sonic hedgehog
	Cerberus
	Nodal-related proteins (several)



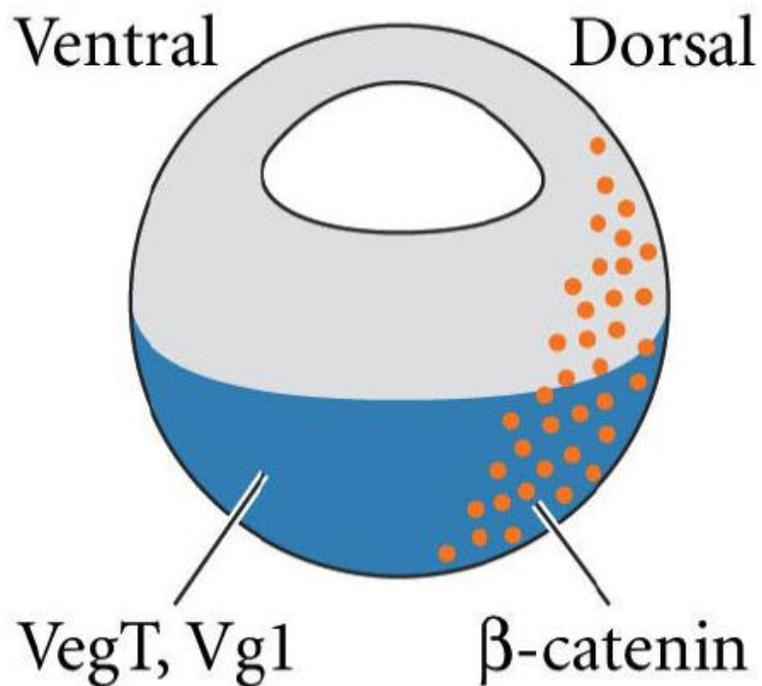
## A. Xenopus



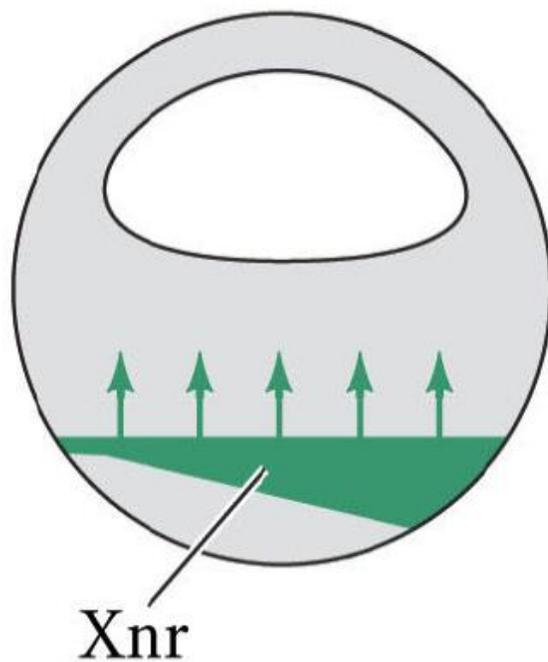
## B. Chick



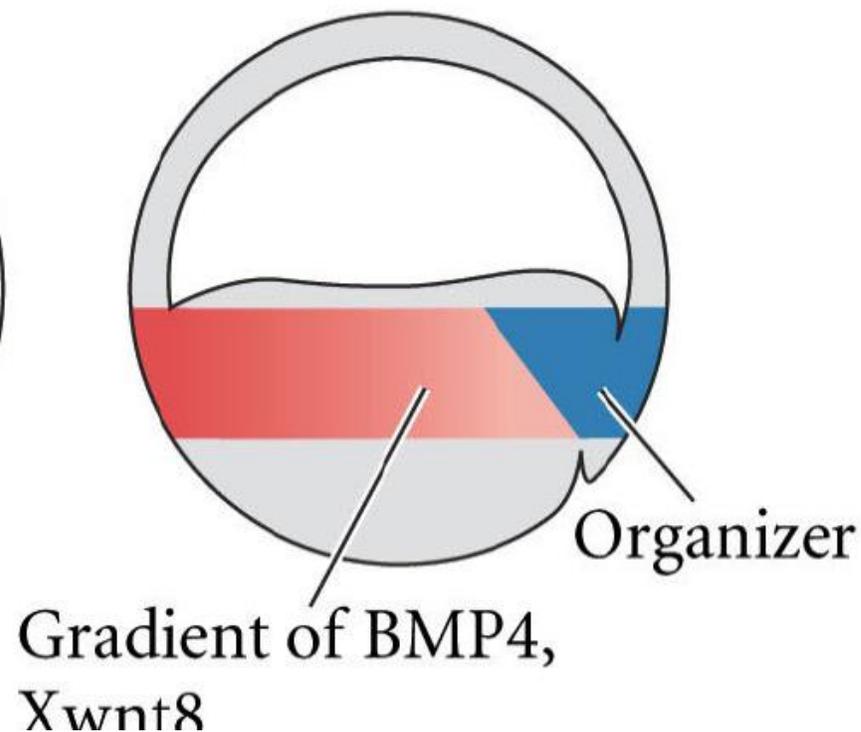
(A) Stage 8



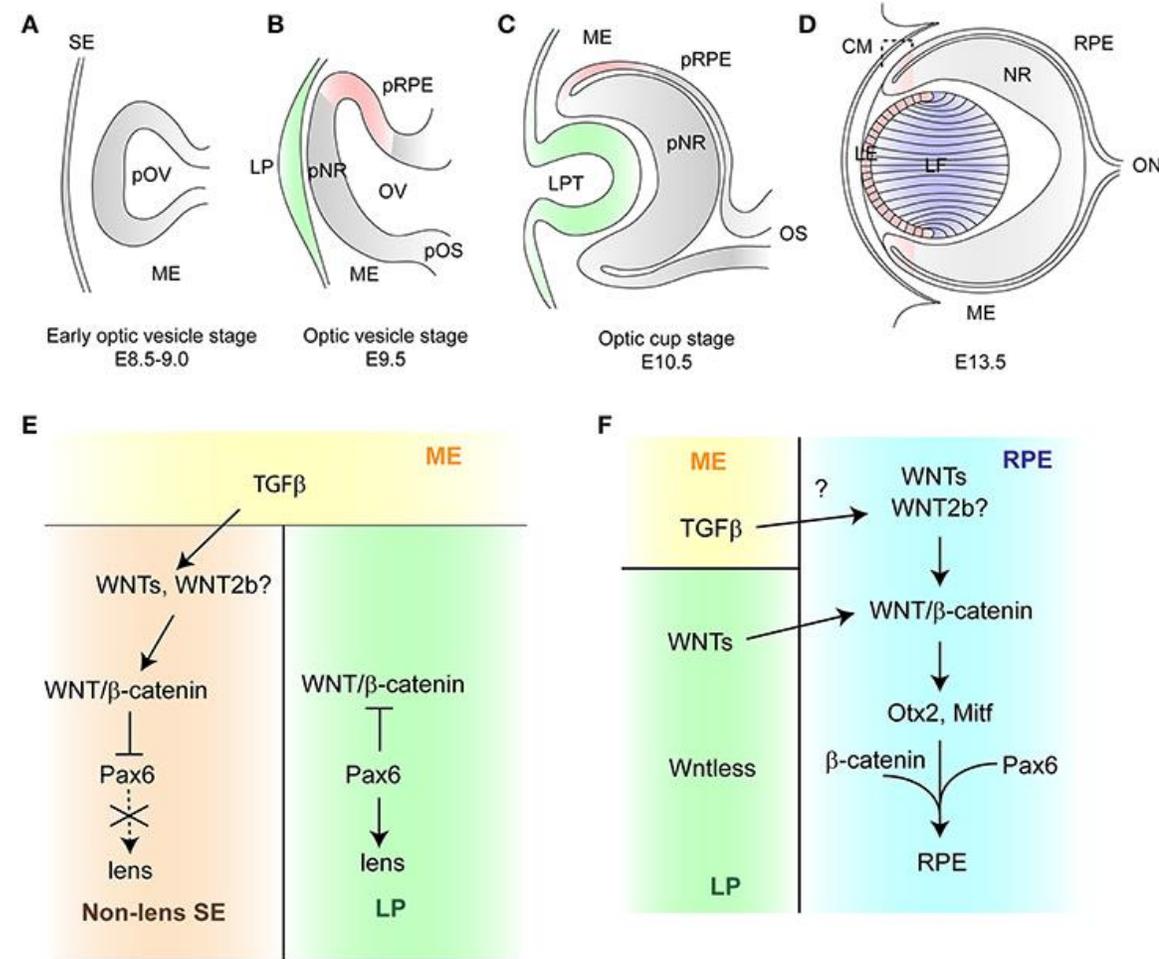
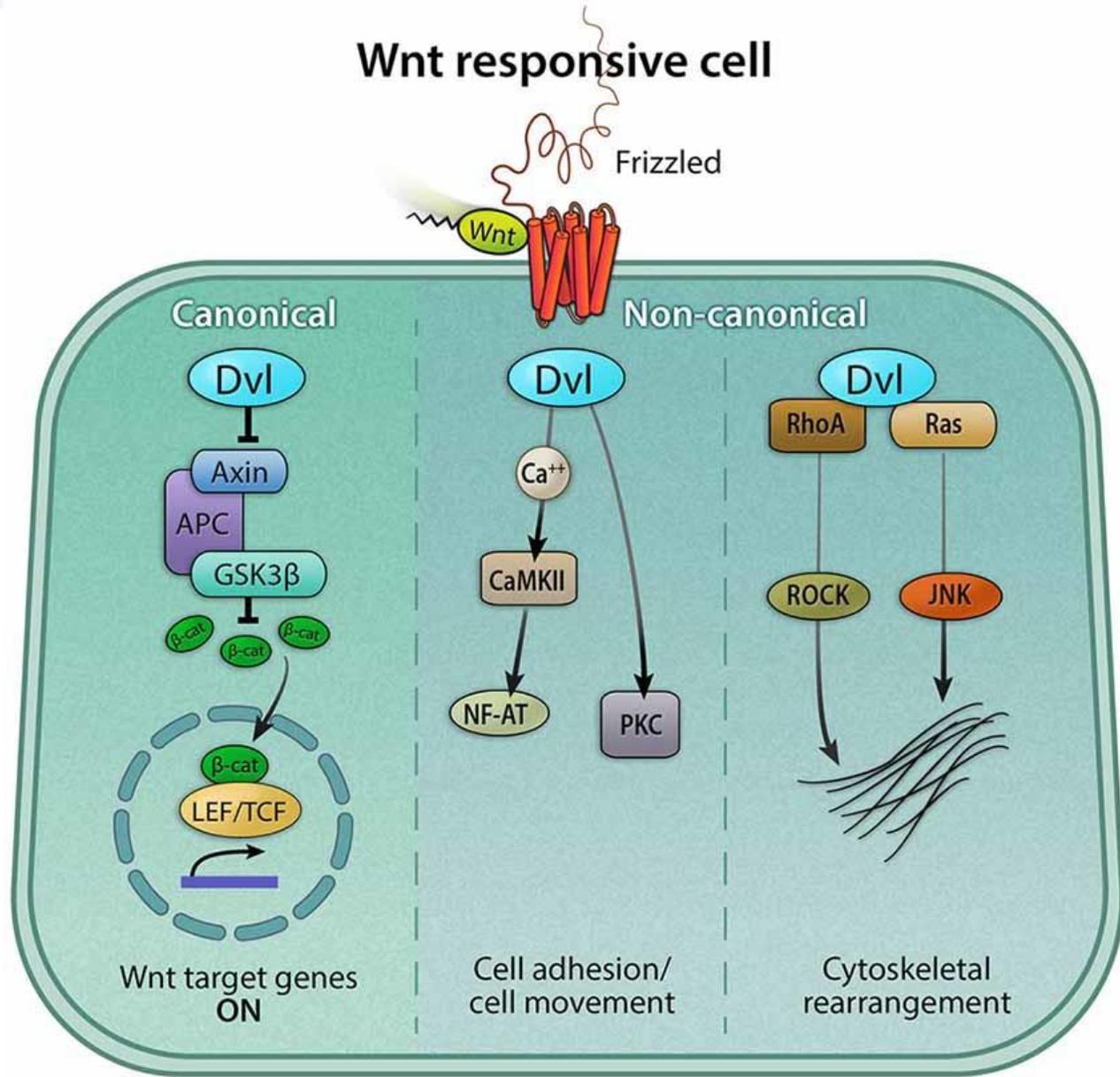
(B) Stage 9

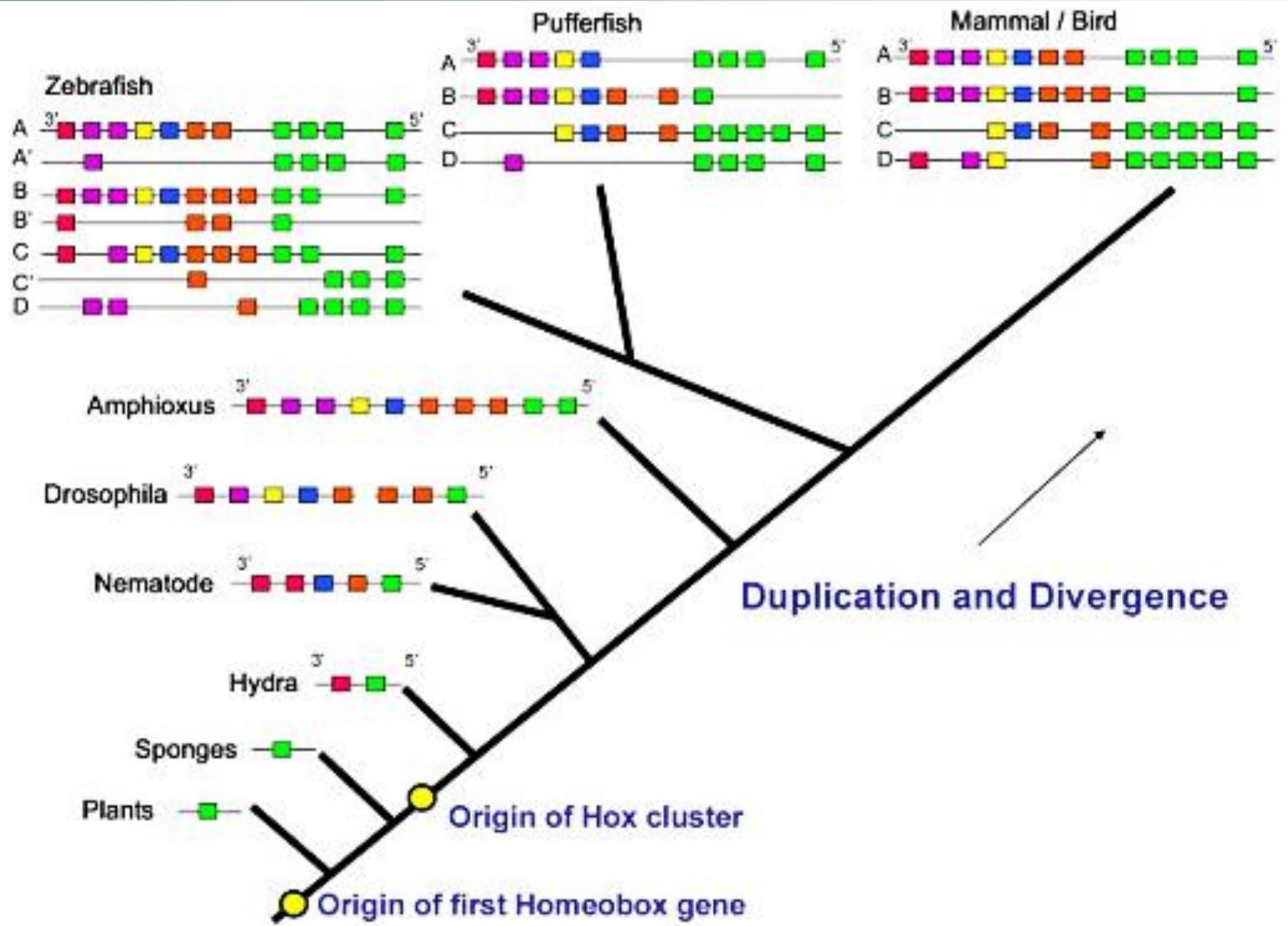


(C) Stage 10



# Wnt responsive cell





**TABLE 2.1** Some major transcription factor families and subfamilies

Family	Representative transcription factors	Some functions
Homeodomain: Hox POU Lim Pax	Hoxa1, Hoxb2, etc. Pit1, Unc-86, Oct-2 Lim1, Forkhead Pax1, 2, 3, 6, etc.	Axis formation Pituitary development; neural fate Head development Neural specification; eye development
Basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH)	MyoD, MITF, daughterless	Muscle and nerve specification; <i>Drosophila</i> sex determination; pigmentation
Basic leucine zipper (bZip)	C/EBP, AP1	Liver differentiation; fat cell specification
Zinc-finger: Standard	WT1, Krüppel, Engrailed	Kidney, gonad, and macrophage development; <i>Drosophila</i> segmentation
Nuclear hormone receptors	Glucocorticoid receptor, estrogen receptor, testosterone receptor, retinoic acid receptors	Secondary sex determination; craniofacial development; limb development
Sry-Sox	Sry, SoxD, Sox2	Bend DNA; mammalian primary sex determination; ectoderm differentiation

**DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 10e, Table 2.1**

© 2014 Sinauer Associates, Inc.

Pioneer transcription factor: open up the repressed chromatin and maintain activation status



