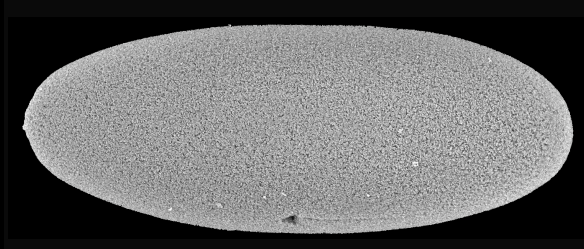


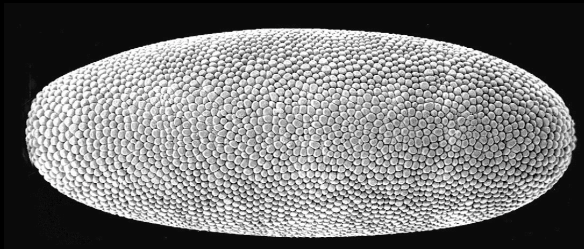
Patterning Development in the Early Embryo

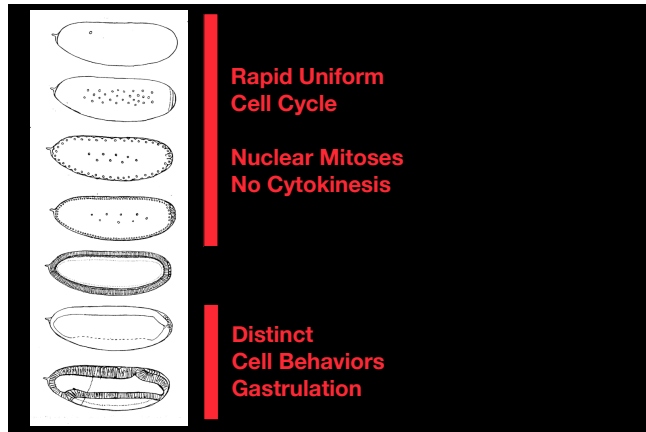
Part 1

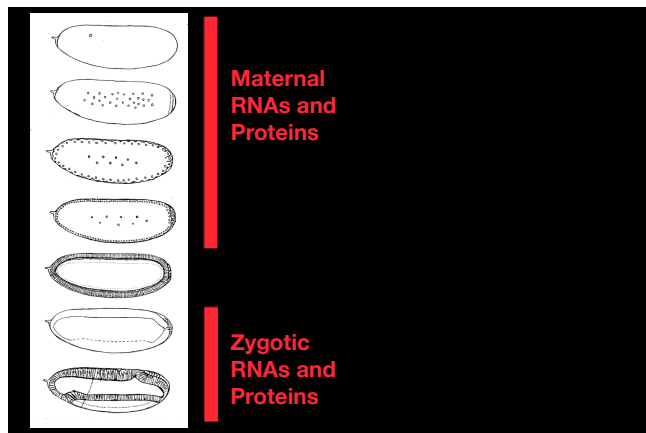
Where does pattern come from?

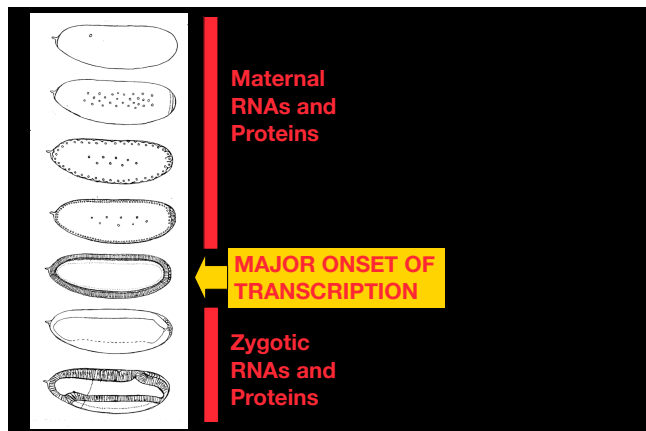
Eric Wieschaus
HHMI
Princeton University

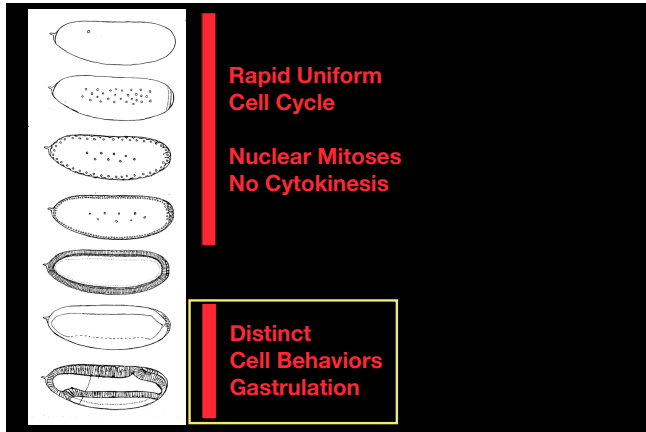


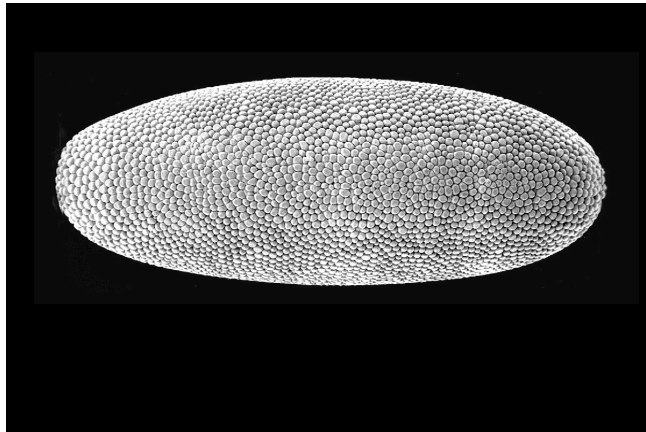


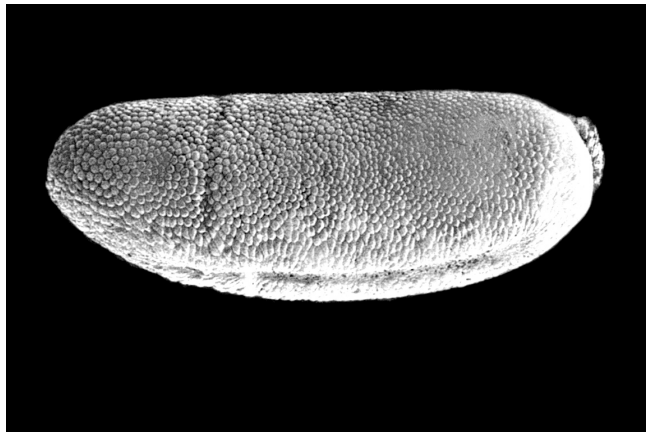


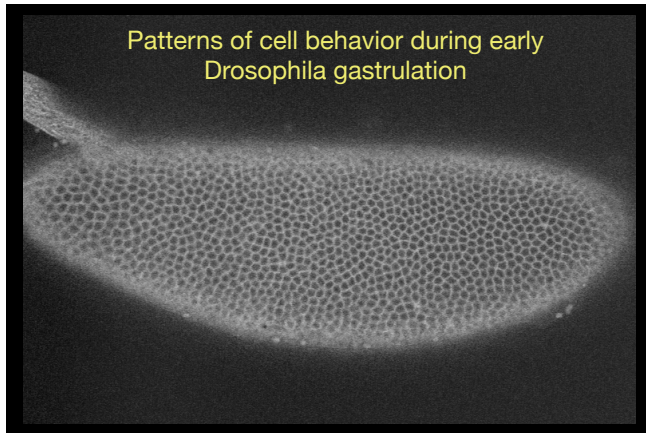


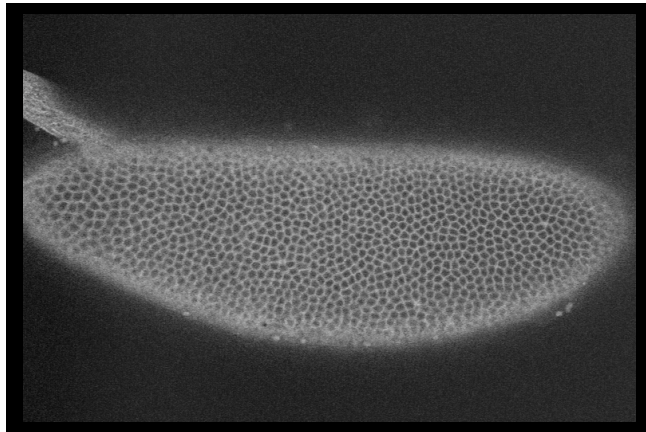


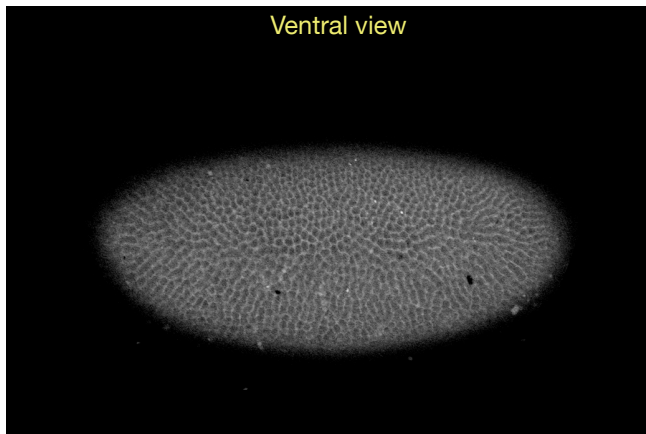




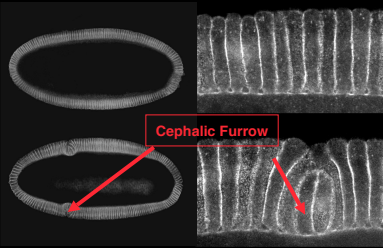






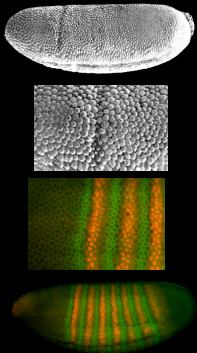


Changes in Morphology depend on
local changes in cell shape



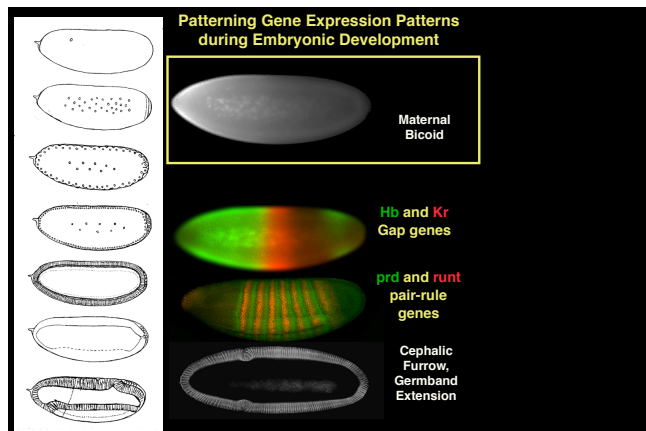
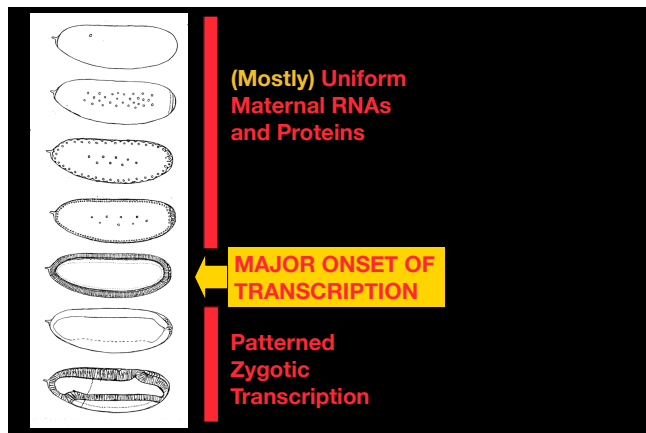
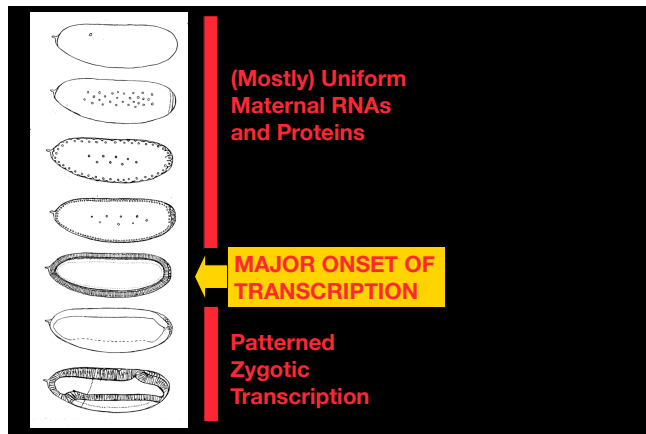
Why do certain cells change shape
and others not?

Patterns of cell behavior reflect
underlying patterns of gene activity



Where does pattern
come from?

How are spatial and
temporal patterns of
gene expression
established at the
blastoderm stage?



How is the embryonic
gradient of maternal
Bicoid protein formed?

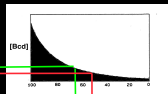
Bicoid RNA

Bicoid Protein

Bicoid RNA

Bicoid protein

Activation of gene
occurs wherever Bicoid
protein is above its
critical threshold



Hunchback

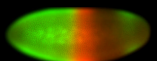
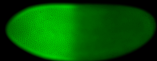
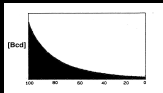
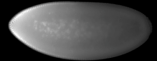
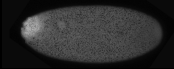
Hunchback
Krüppel

Why is Bicoid so cool?

Why was its discovery by Nusslen-Volhard and Driever

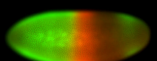
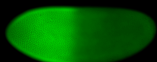
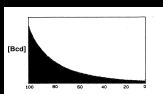
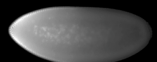
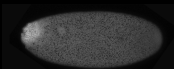
(more than 15 years ago)

so important?



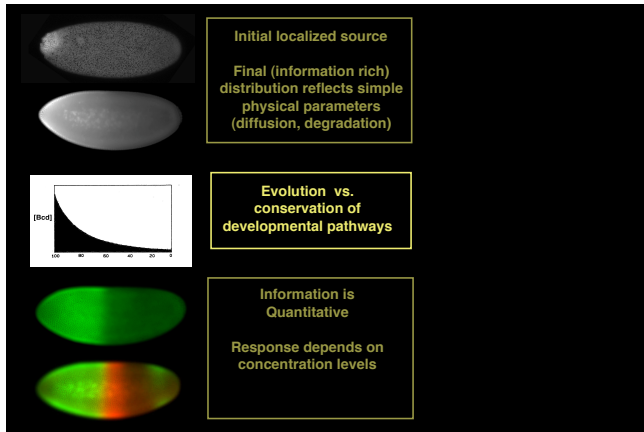
Information is Quantitative

Response depends on concentration levels



Information is Quantitative

Response depends on concentration levels



Plan for this talk

Part 2
Stability of Morphogen Gradients

Movement of Molecules

Part 3
Evolution of Bicoid scaling
