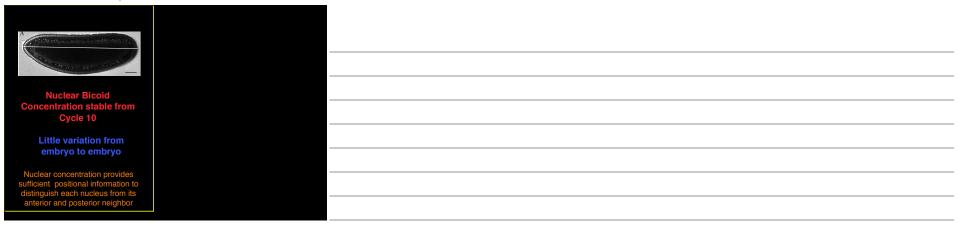




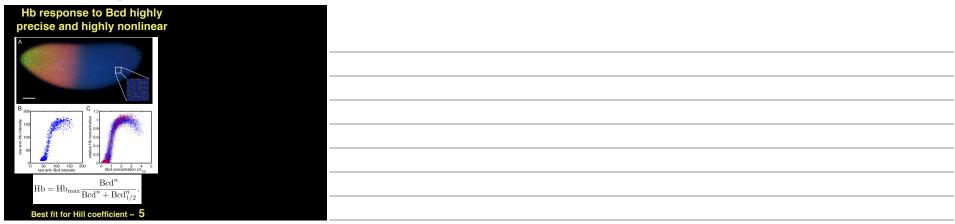
EGFP Bicoid in living embryos (Thomas Gregor)	yos

50min	
50min	











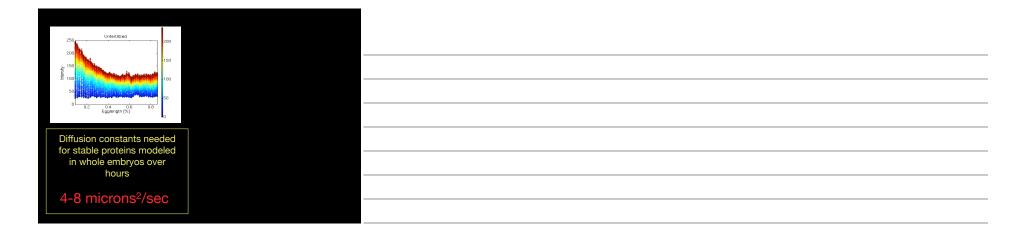
How does the Hb control region in adjacent nuclei distinguish 700 Bicoid molecules from 630 or			
adjacent nuclei distinguish 700 Bicoid			
molecules from 630 or			
770? (given that it has only five to seven sites that can bind Bcd?)			
(given that it has only five to			
seven sites that can bind Bcd?)			

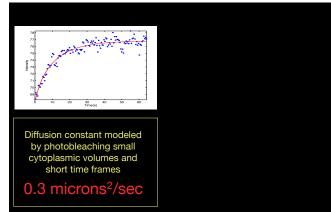
Things we don't know about Bicoid's transcriptional activation	
Time required for sampling	
Bicoid binding & occupancy	
Molecular basis of time averaging memory	

Do we really know the answers to these questions for any eukaryotic transcription factors?



Even more things we don't know about	
Bicoid	
How does Bcd protein actually move?	
Do any molecules move in the egg by	
pure diffusion?	



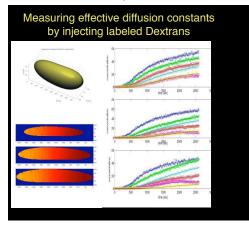


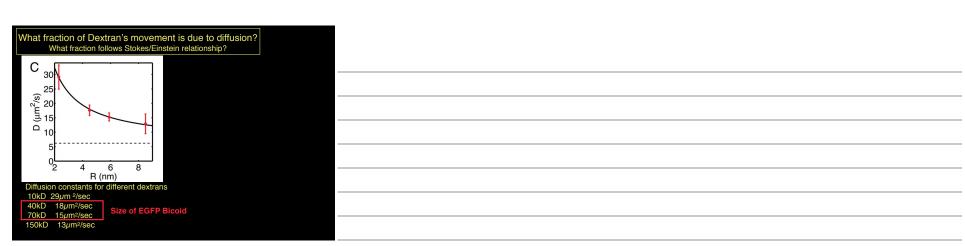


A diffusion constant of 0.3 microns ² / sec	
This value would require several	
hours to produce a gradient that would span the Drosophila egg.	
In the simplest model, if the diffusion constant is small, the half life of the	
protein would have to be long to	
establish a stable gradient.	

Localized synthesis can produce stable long term gradients if movement from source is balanced by degradation	
$C(x) = C_0 e^{-x/\lambda}$ where the length constant λ reflects the point at which the concentration has fallen to 1/e of the peak level at source.	
At steady state	
$\lambda = \sqrt{\mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{\tau}}$	
D = diffusion constant $\tau =$ life time of protein	

Measuring effective diffusion constants by injecting labeled Dextrans	
6.0 min	

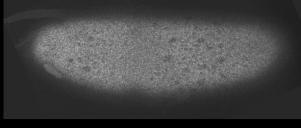






What accounts for size independent movement of molecules in the egg?	

Will random cytoplasmic streaming during cleavage mimic diffusion over the larger times scales available during cleavage?



If Bicoid movement in the egg has a biological basis, is it regulated? Is it a target of natural selection?