

Genetic network of R8 neuron specification in the Fly Eye

Nick Baker

Department of Molecular Genetics
Albert Einstein College of Medicine

The R8 race: Computational modeling of pattern formation in
the *Drosophila* eye imaginal disc

David Lubensky

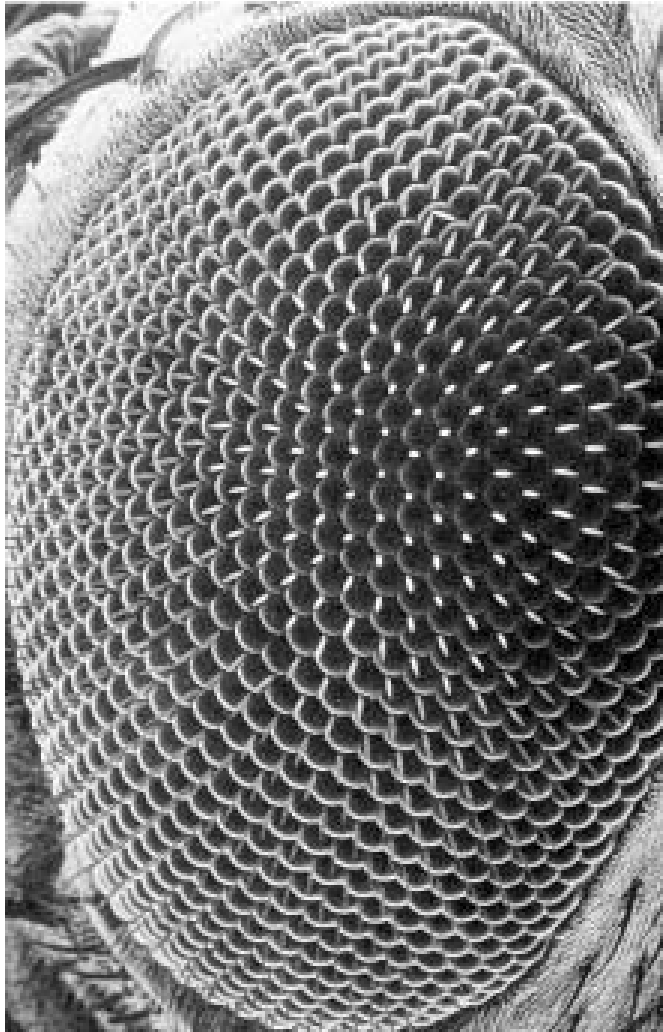
Department of Physics
University of Michigan

KITP 03/05/08

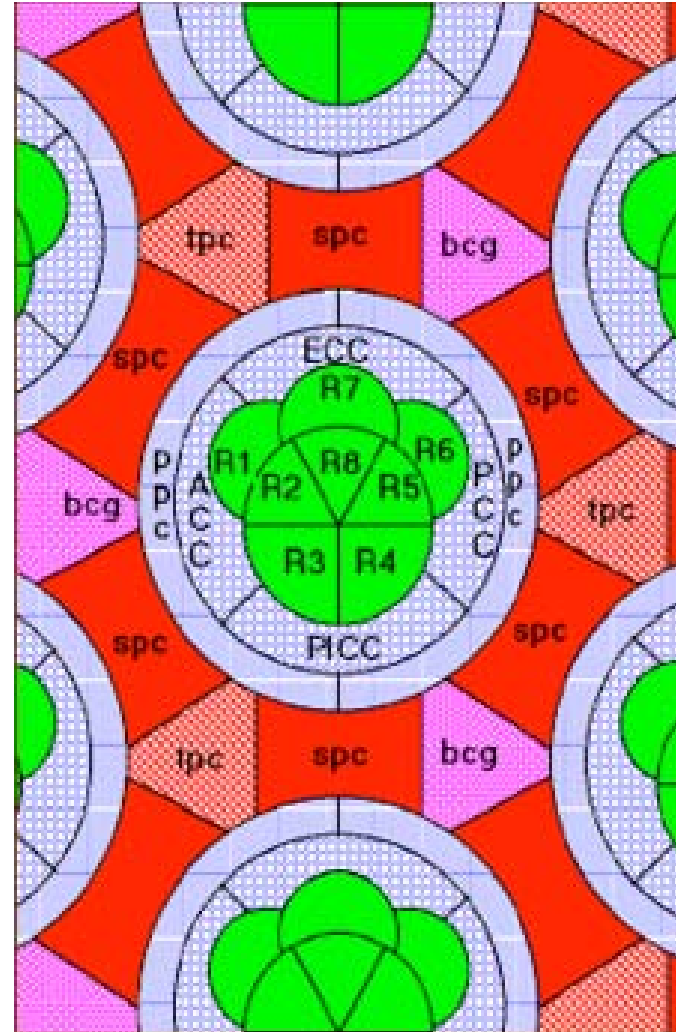
The *Drosophila* compound eye

N. Baker

Albert Einstein College of Medicine, NY

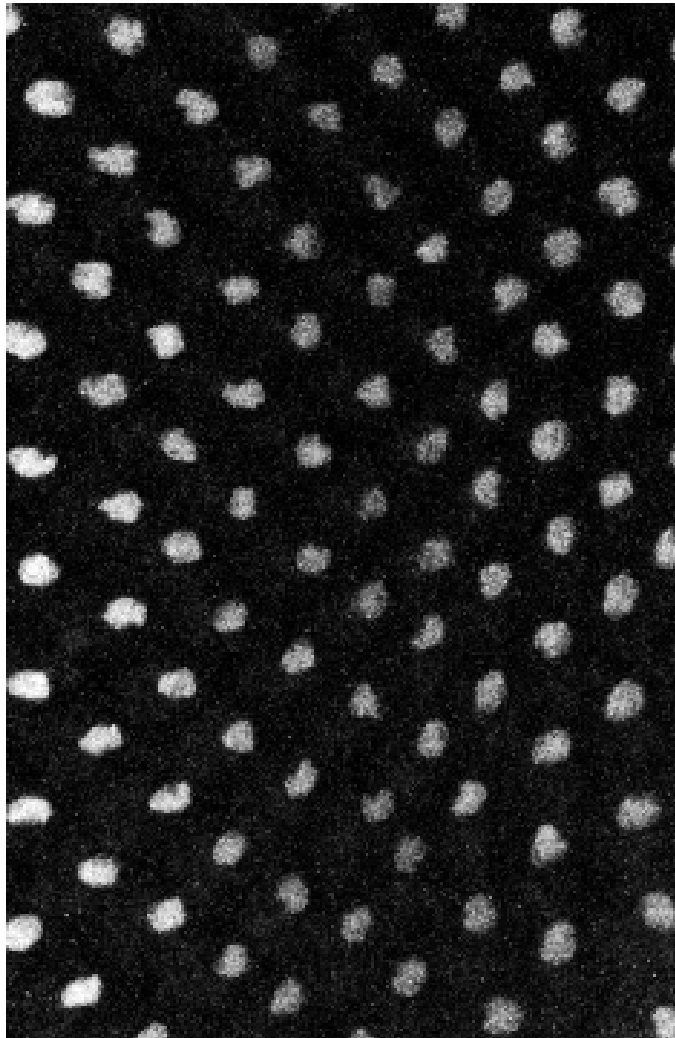


Scanning EM

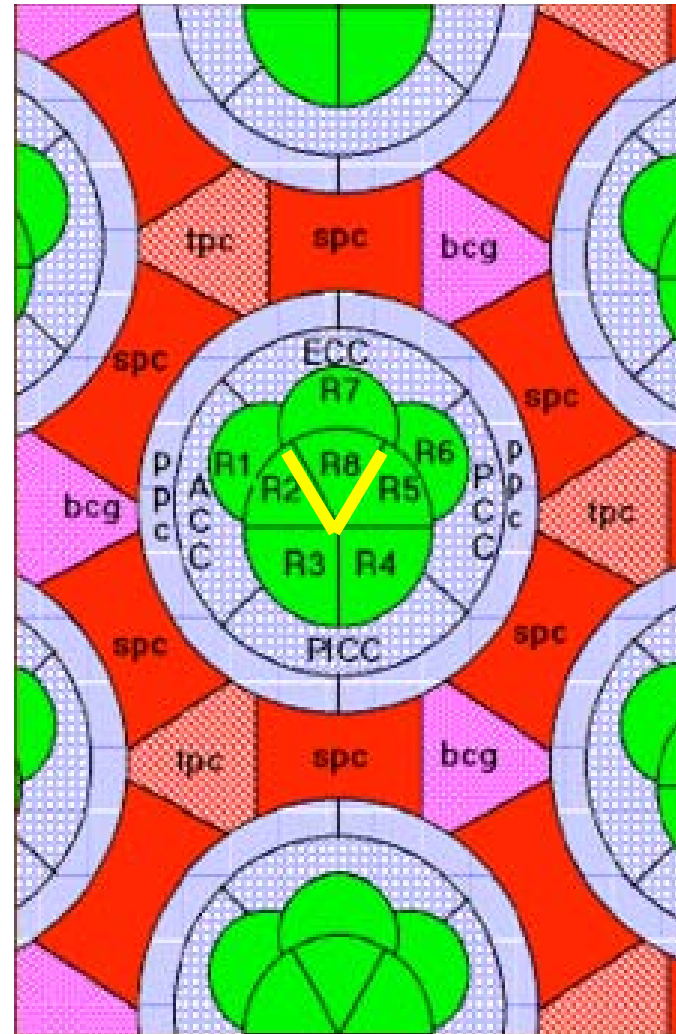


retinal organization

Eye develops around the R8 cell pattern

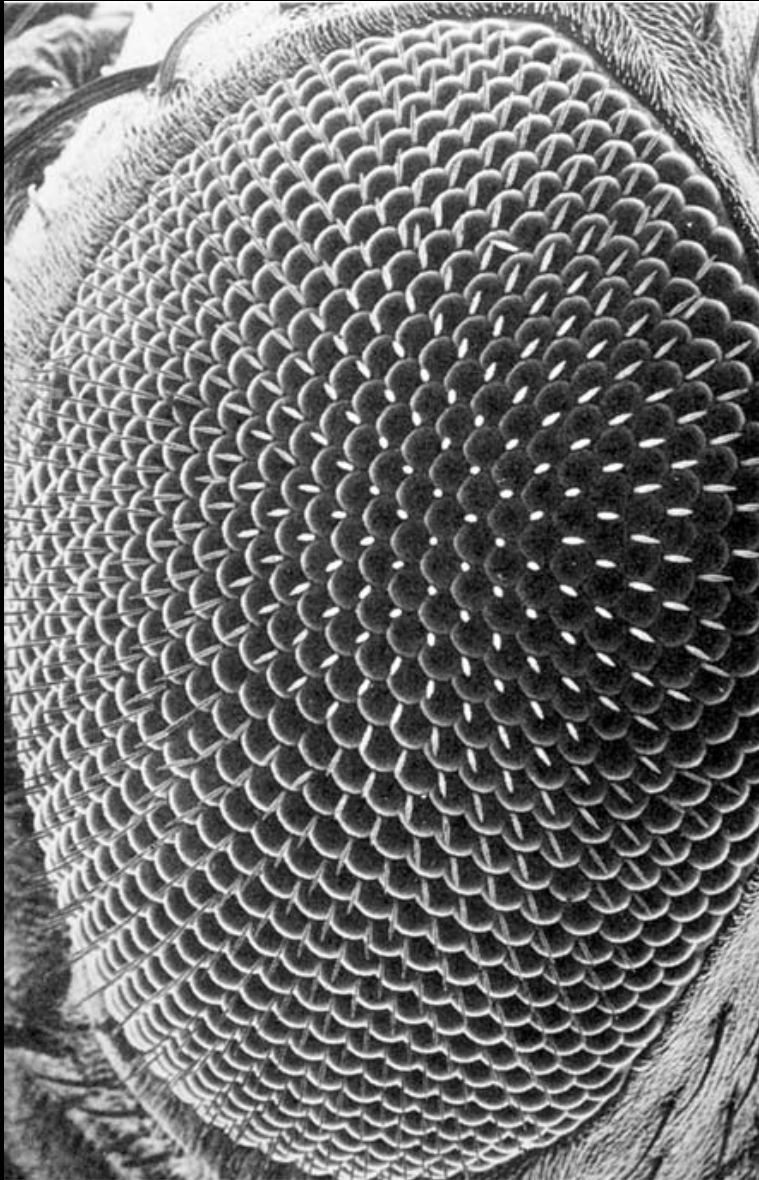


nuclear Senseless protein

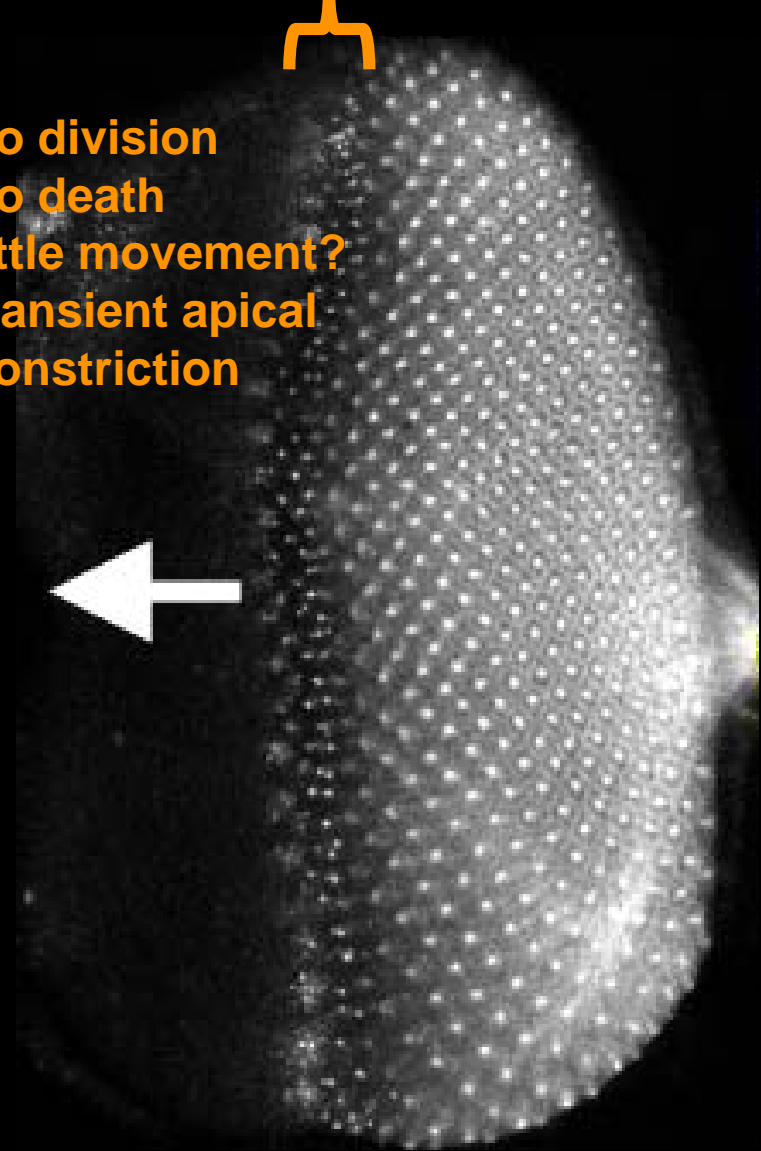


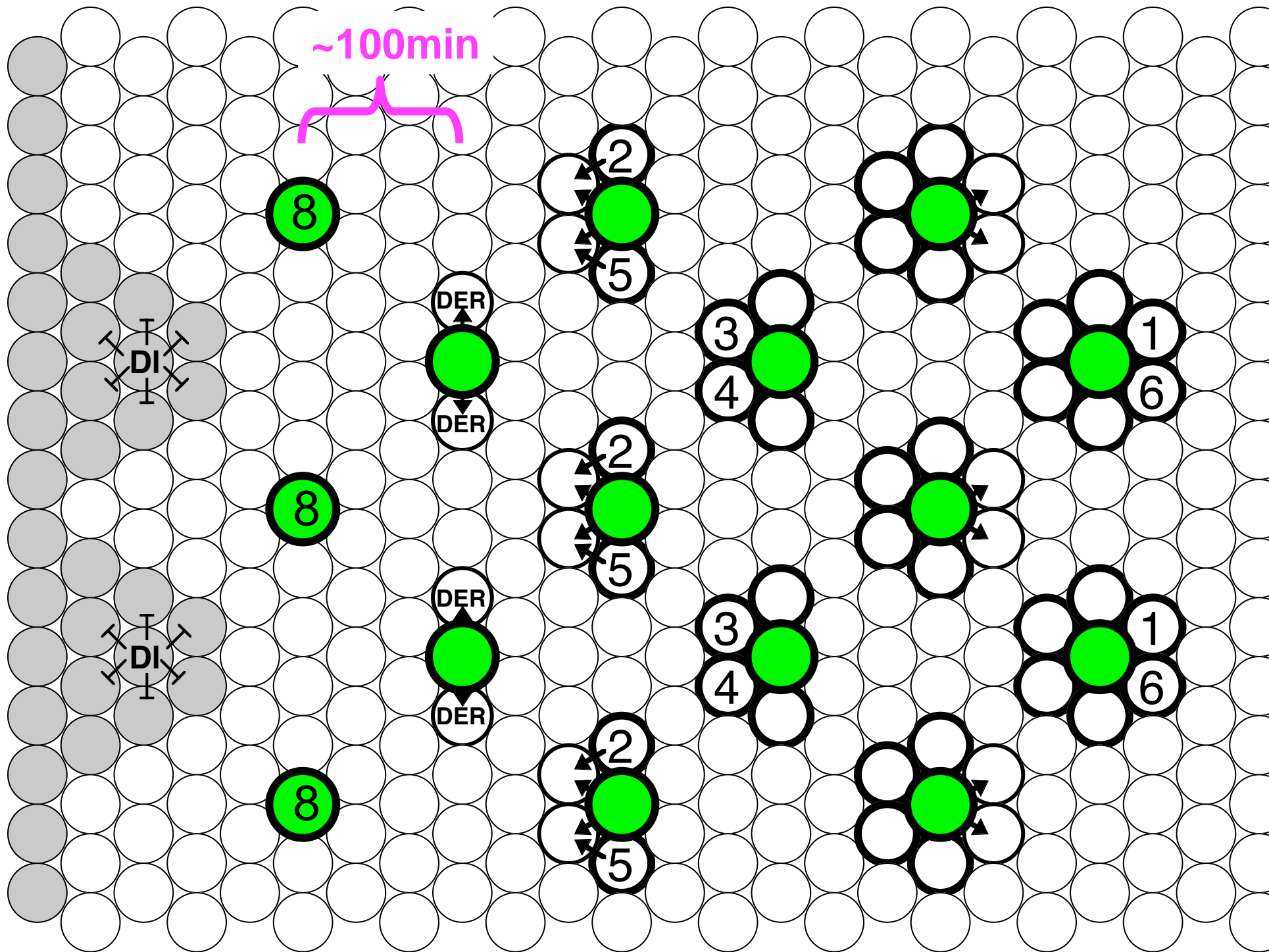
retinal organization

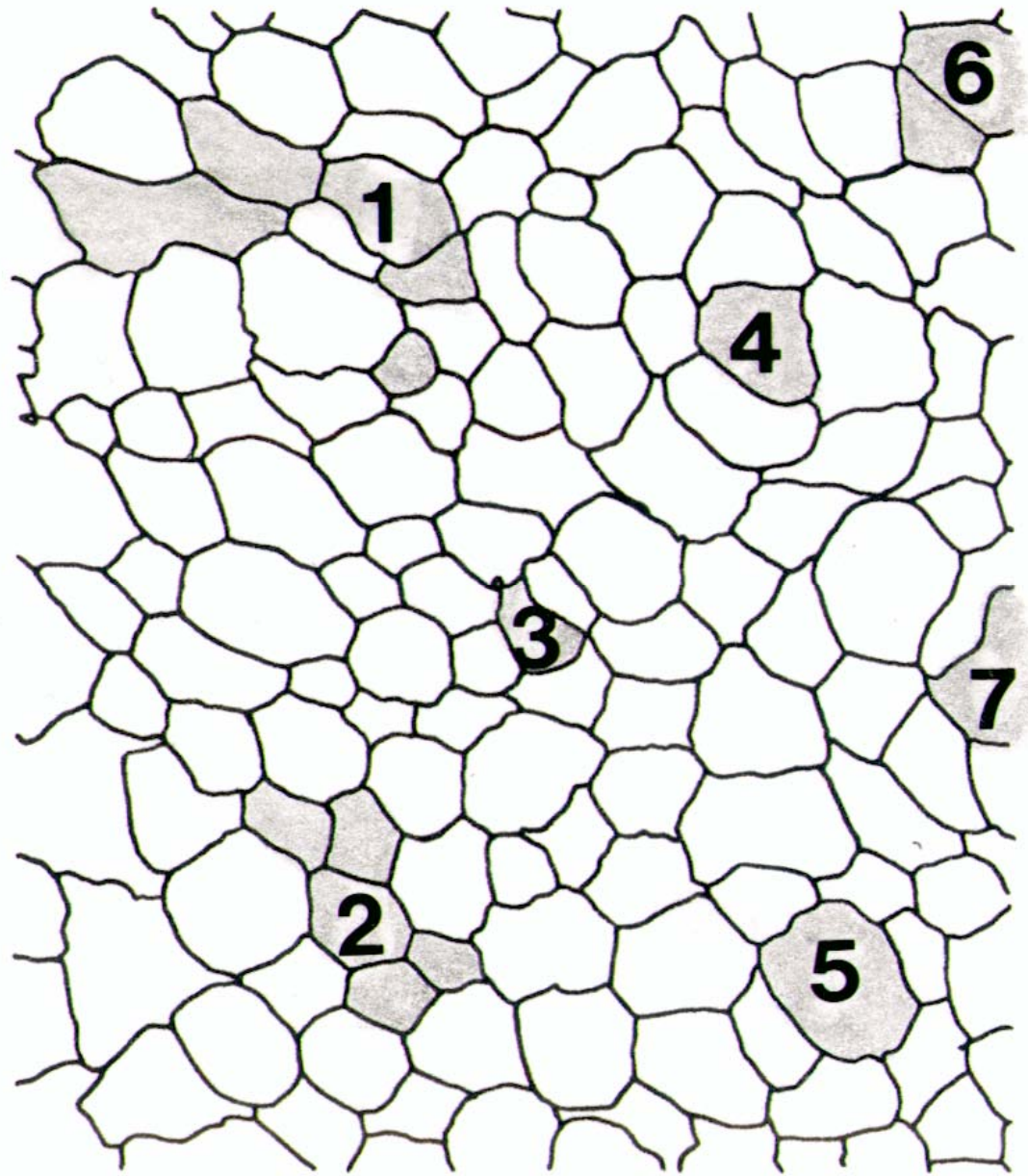
Patterning occurs in the Morphogenetic Furrow



no division
no death
little movement?
transient apical
constriction

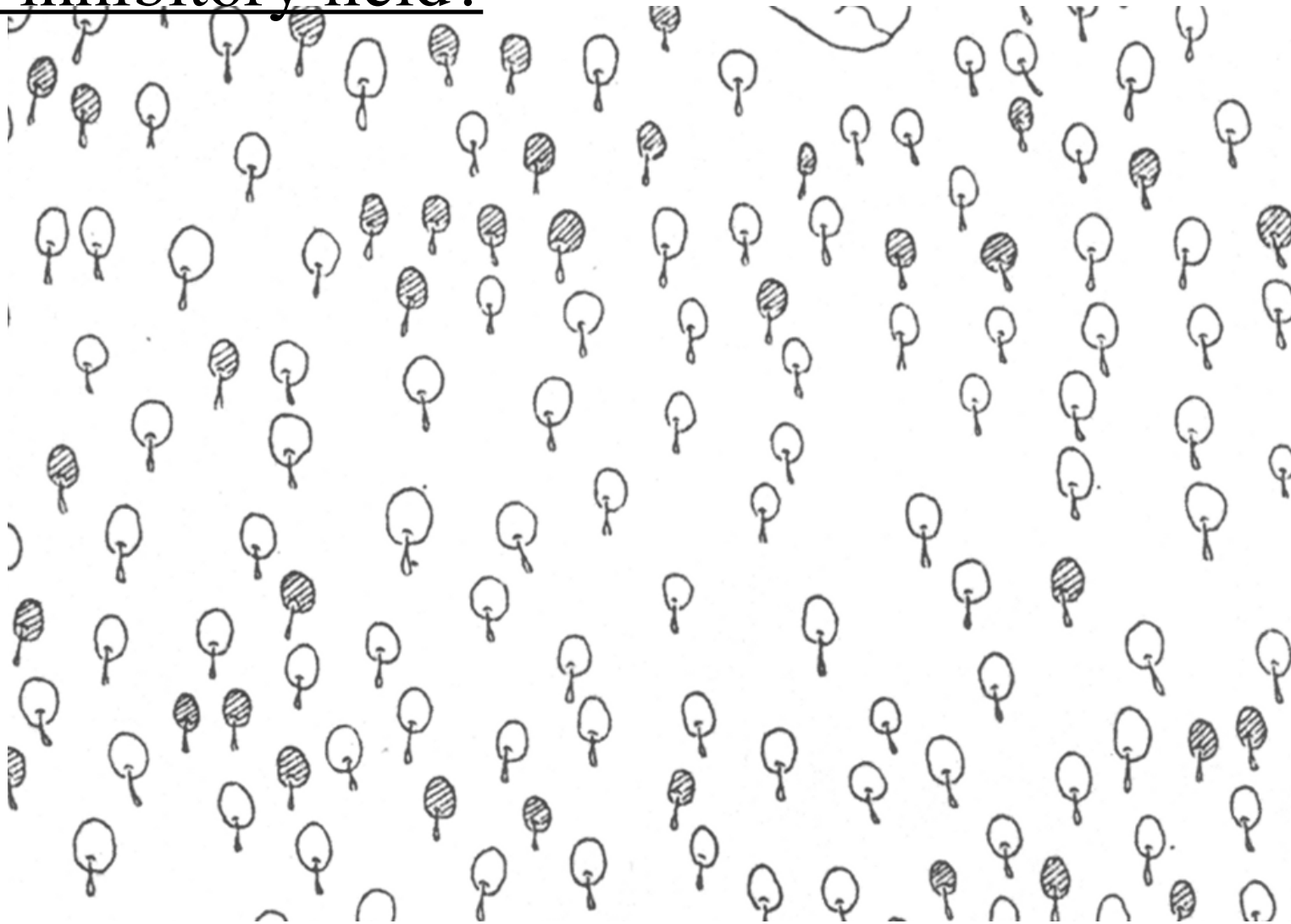






Baker & Zitron *Mech Dev* **49** 173-89 (1995)

New sensory organs intercalating between old ones;
An inhibitory field?



Wigglesworth, V.B. *J exp Zool* **17** 180-220 (1940)

Reaction-diffusion systems that pattern spontaneously

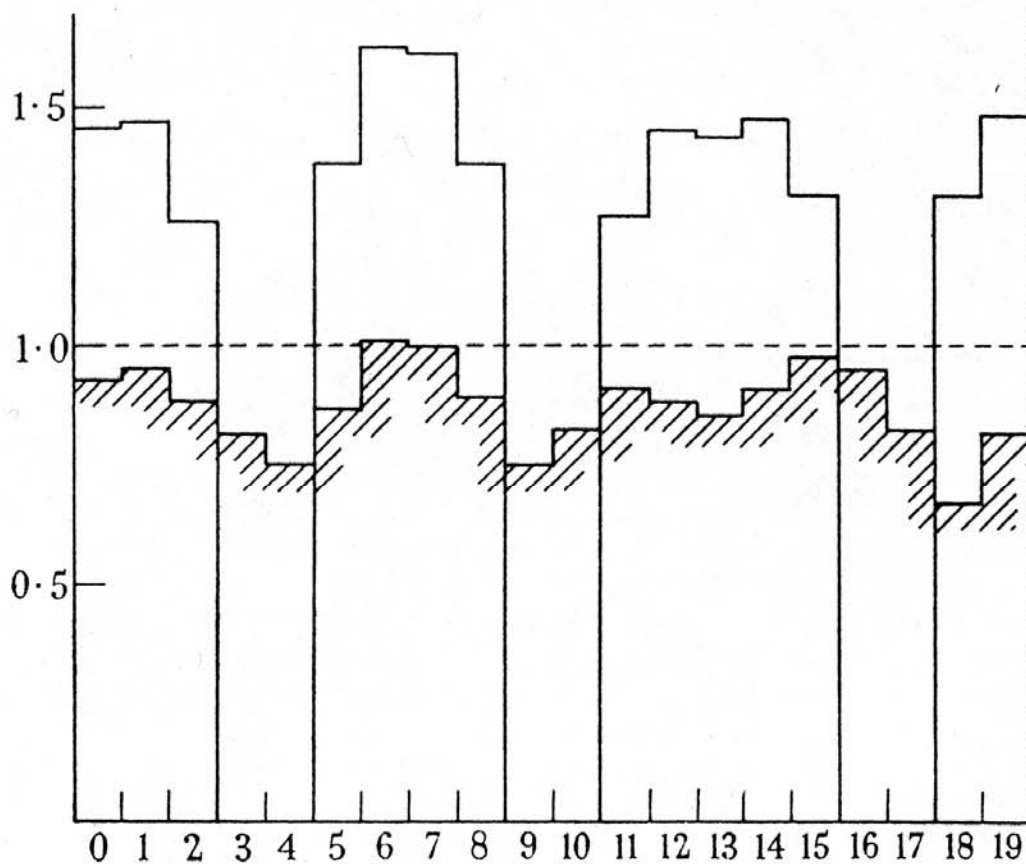


FIGURE 3. Concentrations of Y in the development of the first specimen (taken from table 1).
----- original homogeneous equilibrium; // incipient pattern; —— final equilibrium.

Turing, A.M. *Phil Trans Roy Soc Lon* **237** 37-72 (1952)

David Lubensky's talk will describe a model

Novel features:

1. This hexagonal pattern is a modified form of a stripe pattern
2. The cellularity of the epithelium contributes to the patterning
3. Model revises our view of the proneural mechanism

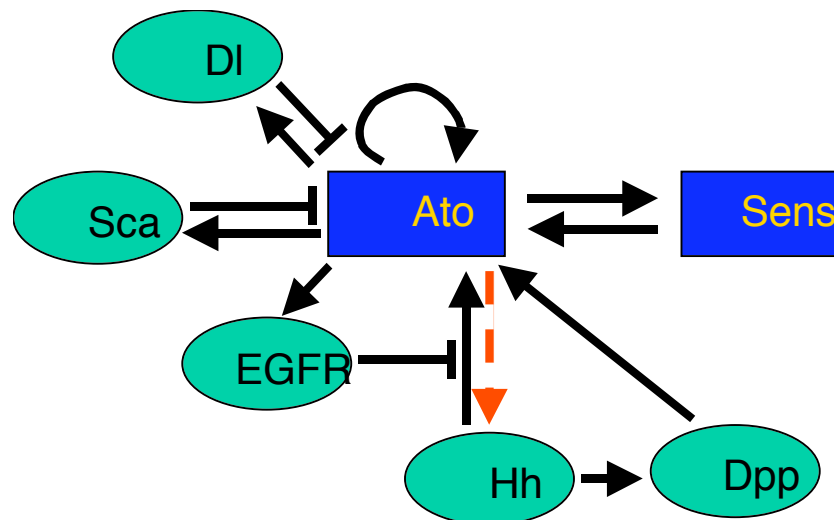


Figure 2a Some genetic interactions controlling the R8 markers *ato* and *sens*. Pointed arrows, activation, blunt arrows, repression; the red dotted arrow indicates particularly indirect and delayed activation (see text). Blue boxes, transcription factors; green ellipses, intercellular signaling molecules. Note the presence of 3 different negative feedback loops. EGFR works by blocking Hh-mediated activation**cite Nick**. The precise mode of action of the other two inhibitors is not known, though there is some evidence that DI acts later than Sca or EGFR.

Nick Baker's talk:

1. The proneural process, Atonal, and eye development
2. Repression of Ato by Notch and Delta
3. Induction of Ato by Hh/Dpp, blocked by EGFR
4. Sca and the template model of spacing
5. Relationship between hexagonal and striped patterning

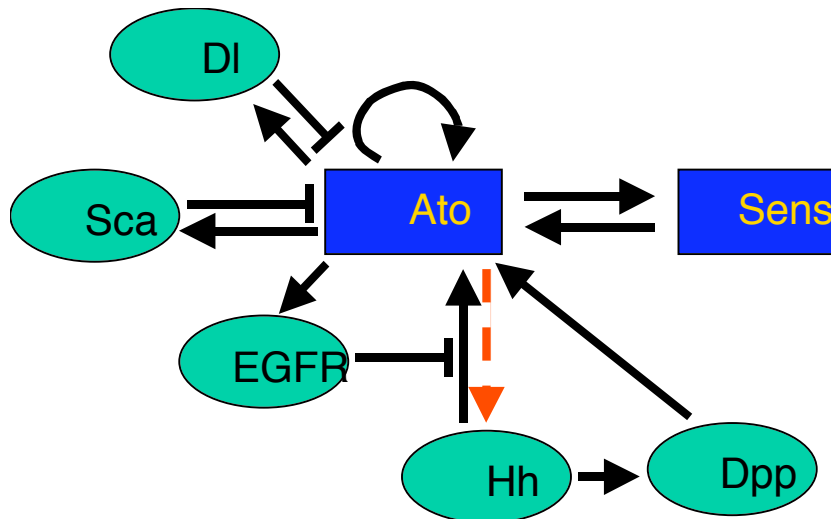


Figure 2a Some genetic interactions controlling the R8 markers *ato* and *sens*. Pointed arrows, activation, blunt arrows, repression; the red dotted arrow indicates particularly indirect and delayed activation (see text). Blue boxes, transcription factors; green ellipses, intercellular signaling molecules. Note the presence of 3 different negative feedback loops. EGFR works by blocking Hh-mediated activation**cite Nick**. The precise mode of action of the other two inhibitors is not known, though there is some evidence that DI acts later than Sca or EGFR.

Nick Baker's talk:

1. The proneural process, Atonal, and eye development
2. Repression of Ato by Notch and Delta
3. Induction of Ato by Hh/Dpp, blocked by EGFR
4. Sca and the template model of spacing
5. Relationship between hexagonal and striped patterning

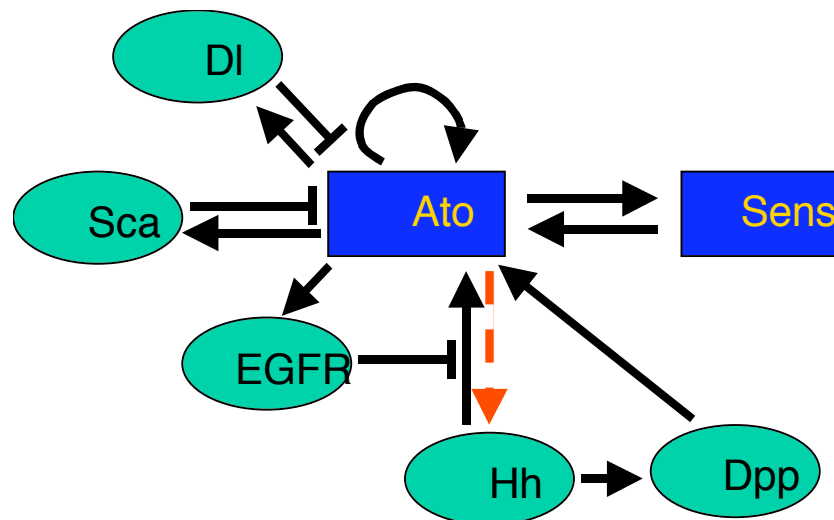
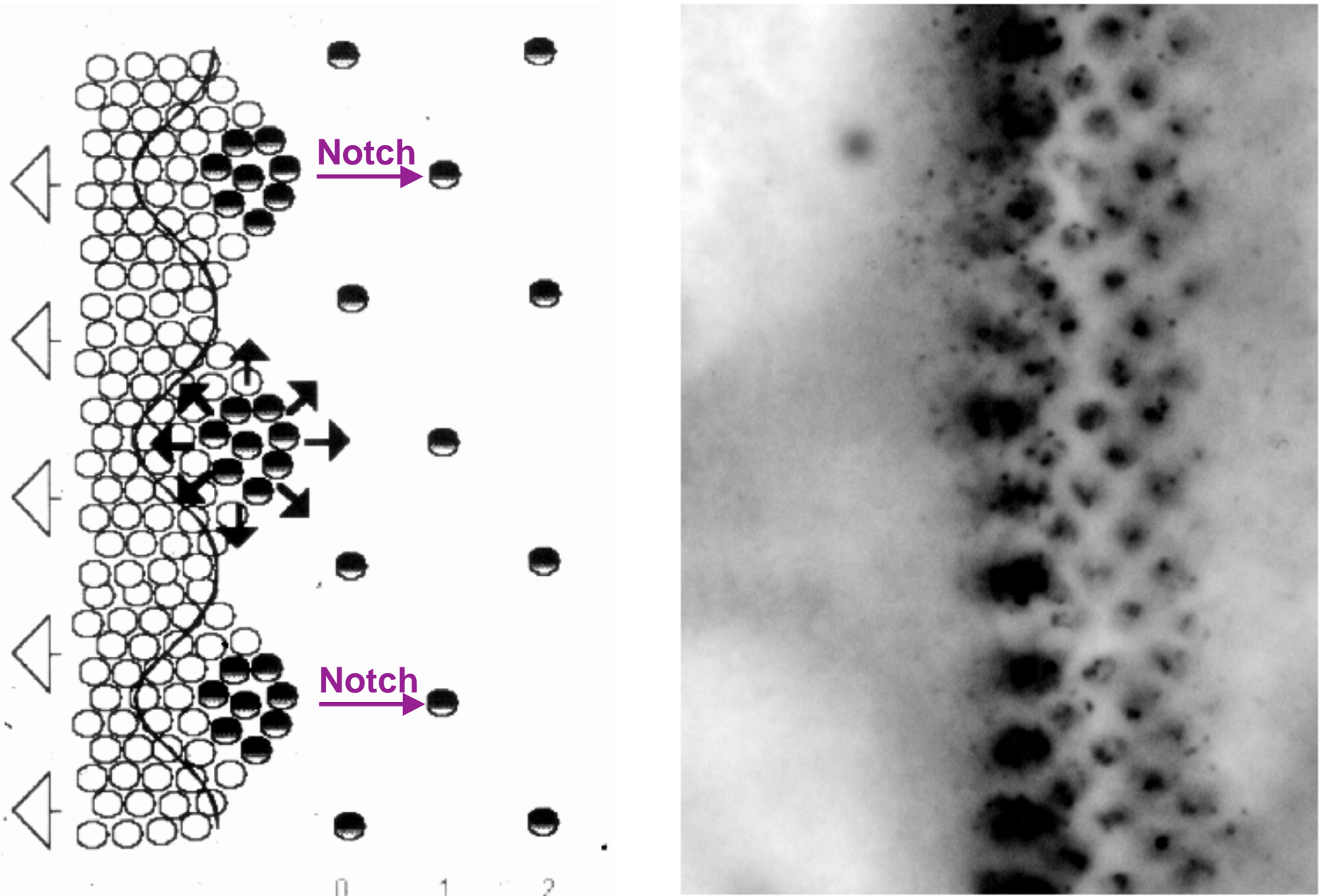


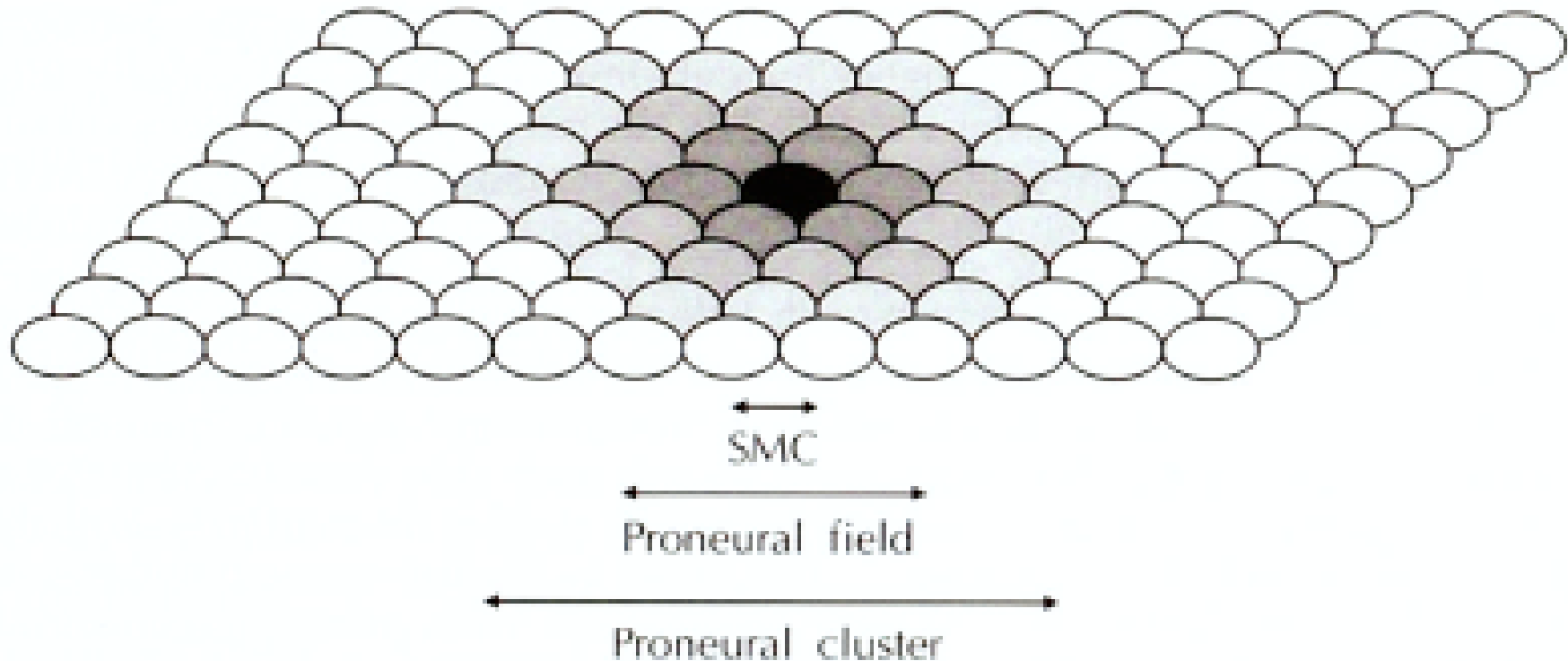
Figure 2a Some genetic interactions controlling the R8 markers *ato* and *sens*. Pointed arrows, activation, blunt arrows, repression; the red dotted arrow indicates particularly indirect and delayed activation (see text). Blue boxes, transcription factors; green ellipses, intercellular signaling molecules. Note the presence of 3 different negative feedback loops. EGFR works by blocking Hh-mediated activation**cite Nick**. The precise mode of action of the other two inhibitors is not known, though there is some evidence that DI acts later than Sca or EGFR.

Secreted Scabrous protein is dynamically expressed during R8 specification



Baker et al *Science* **250** 1370-7 (1990); Mlodzik et al *Genes Dev* **4** 1848-61 (1990)

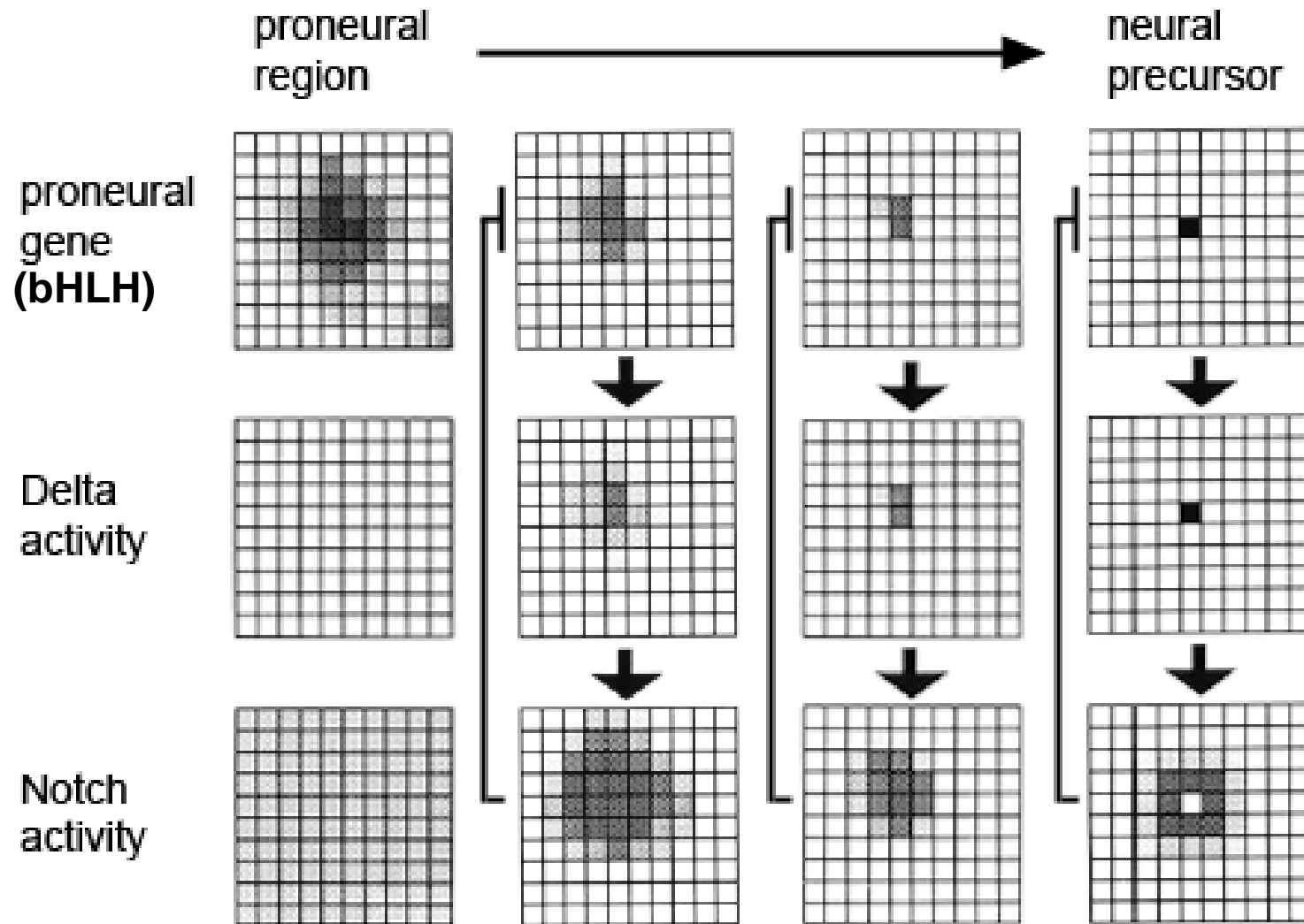
Proneural model for neural cell specification



Proneural groups:

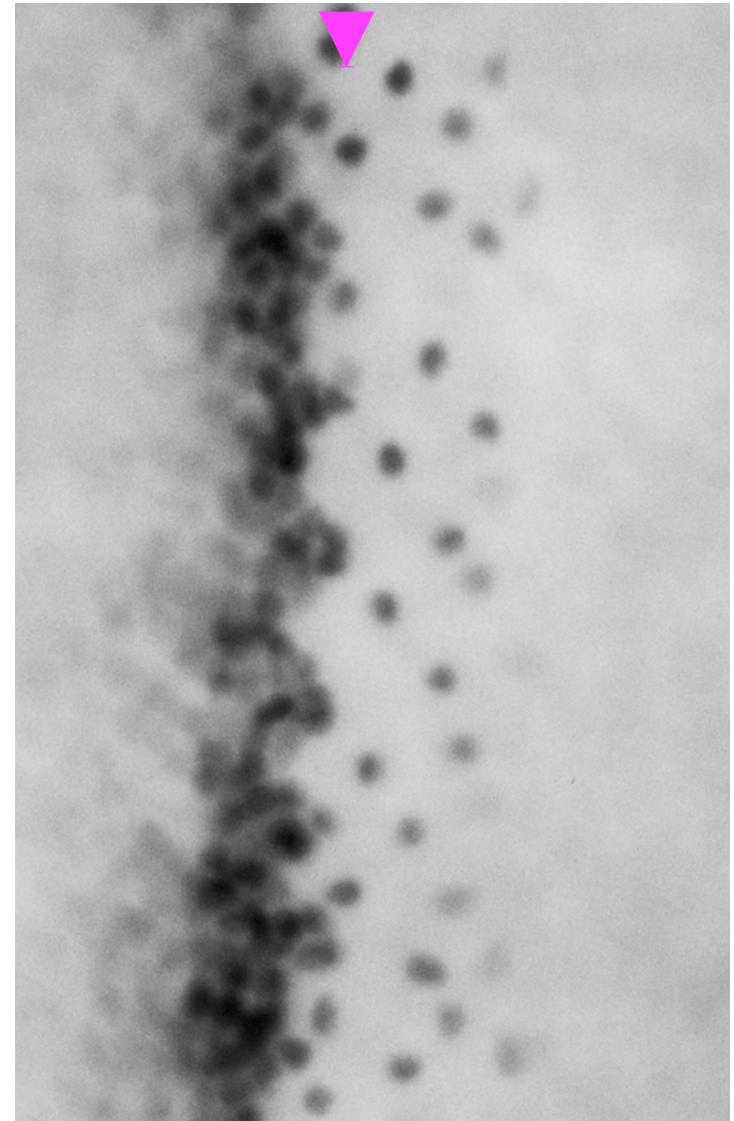
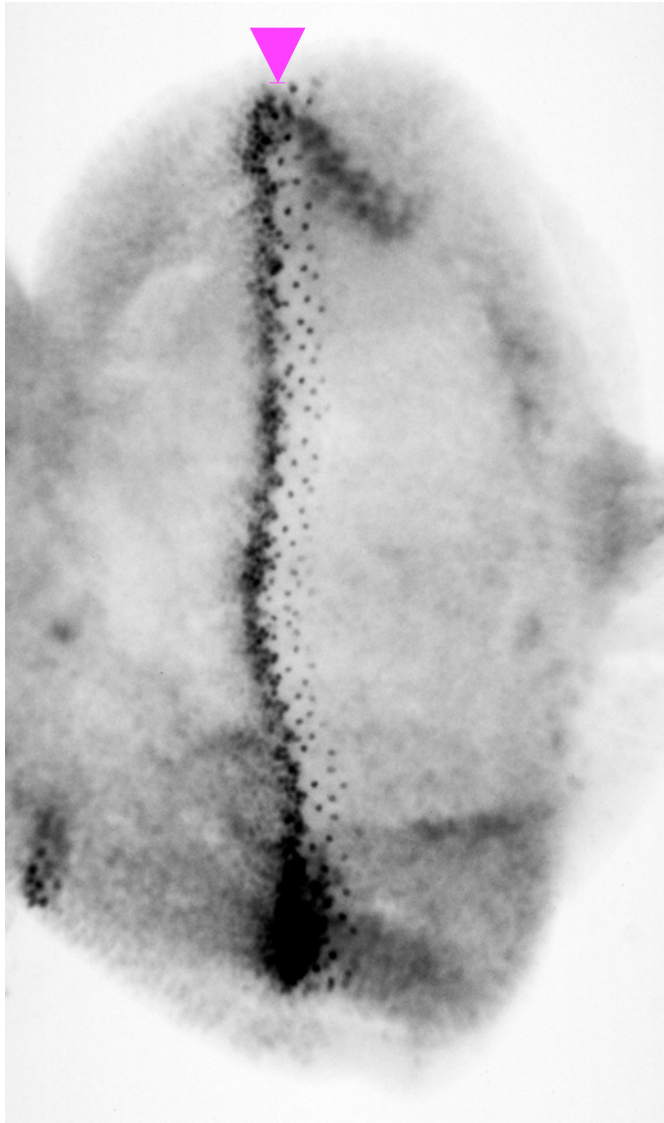
1. Provide regulation in the event of damage;
2. Achieve precise patterns in successive steps

Scheme for proneural region development



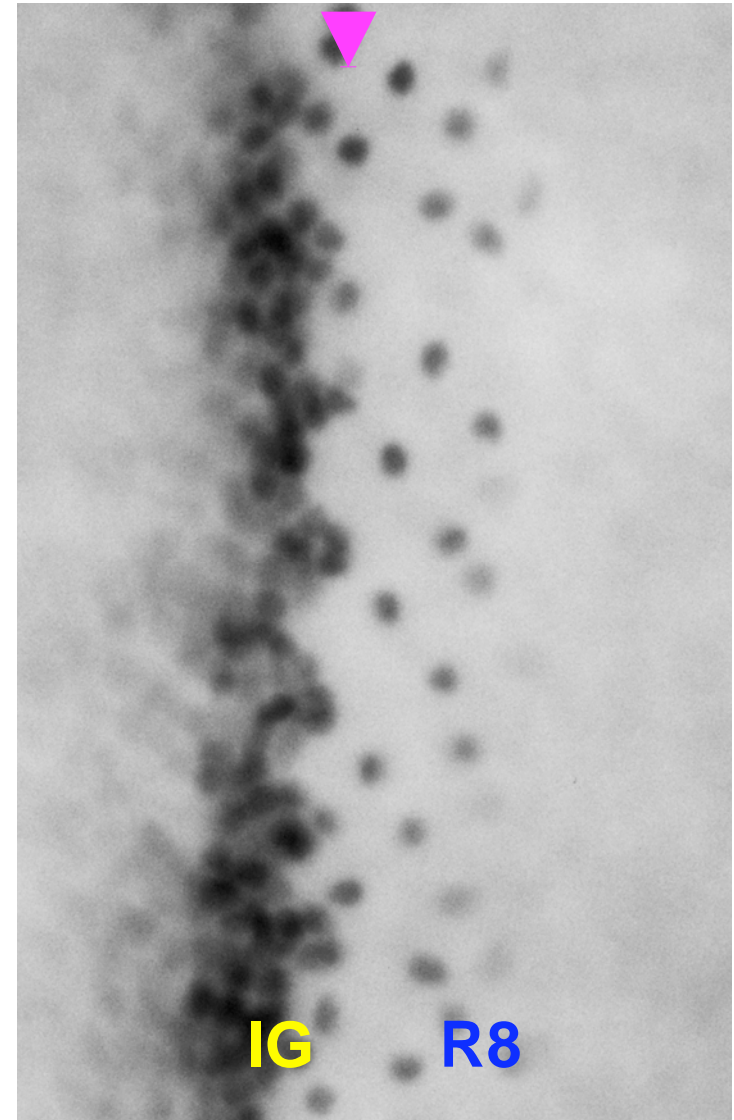
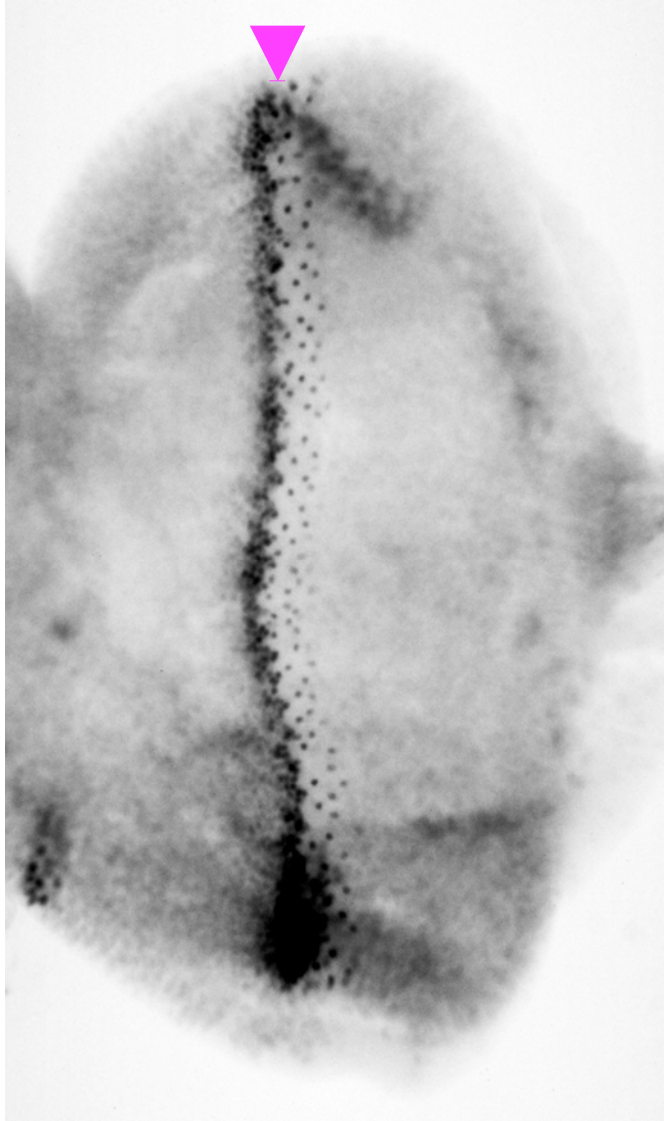
Adapted from: Ghysen, A, Dambly-Chaudiere, C, Jan, LY & Jan, Y-N *Genes Dev* 7 723-733 (1993)

Atonal is the proneural protein for R8 cells



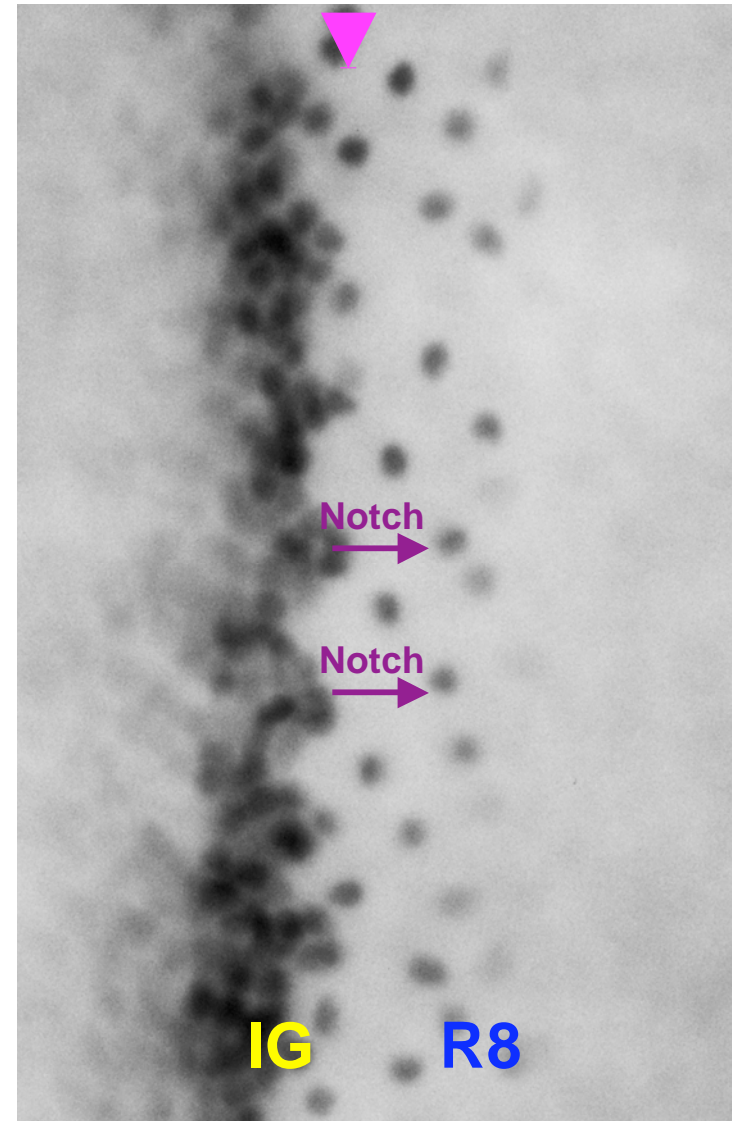
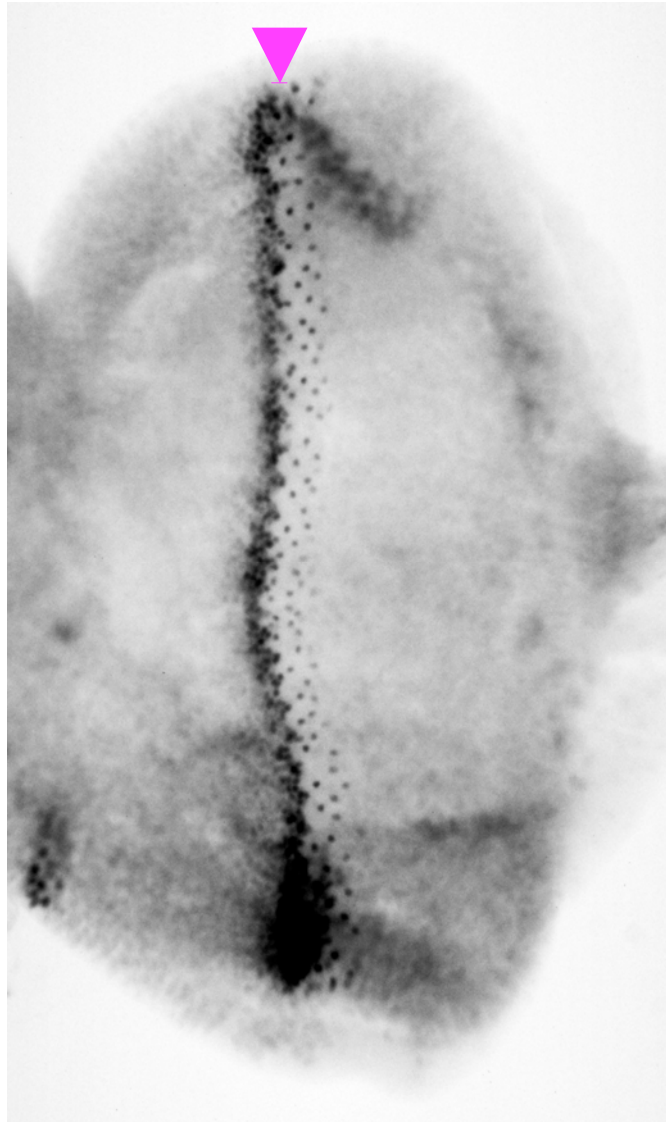
Jarman et al., *Nature* **369** 398-400 (1994); Jarman et al., *Development* **121** 2019-2030 (1995)

Atonal is the proneural protein for R8 cells



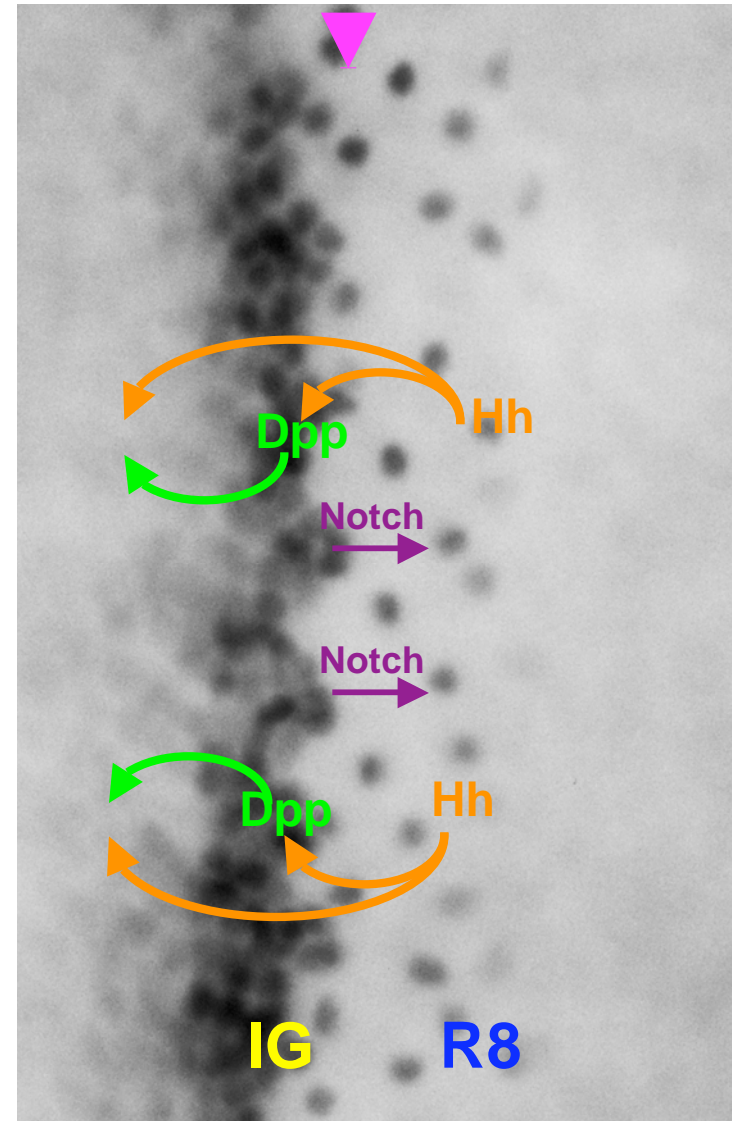
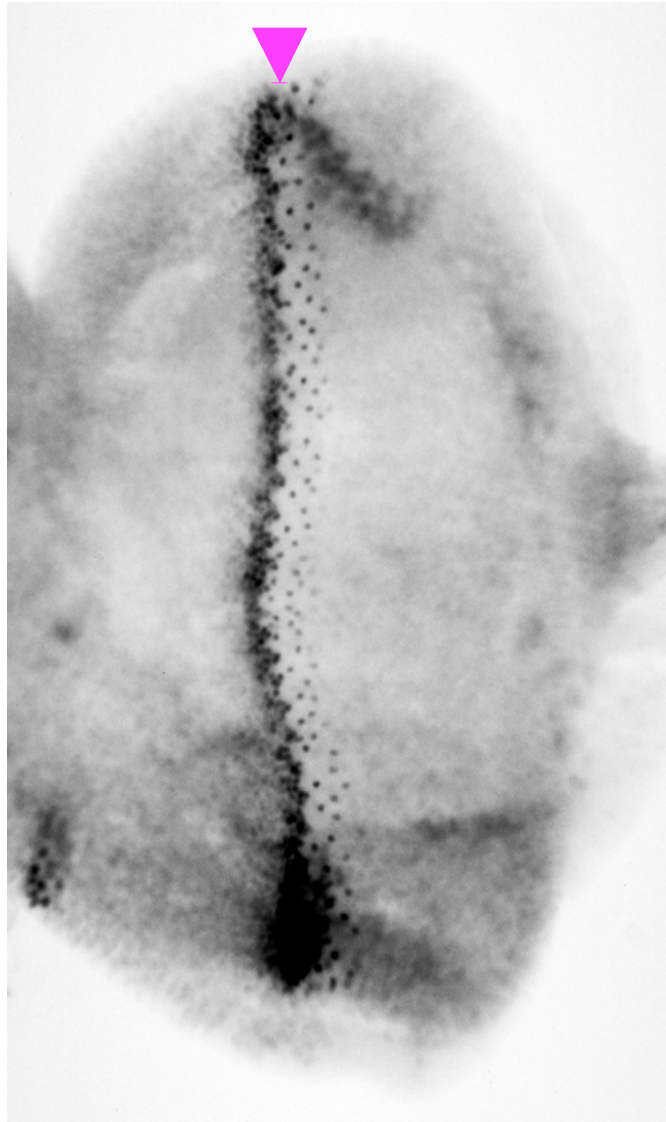
Jarman et al., *Nature* **369** 398-400 (1994); Jarman et al., *Development* **121** 2019-2030 (1995)

Atonal is the proneural protein for R8 cells



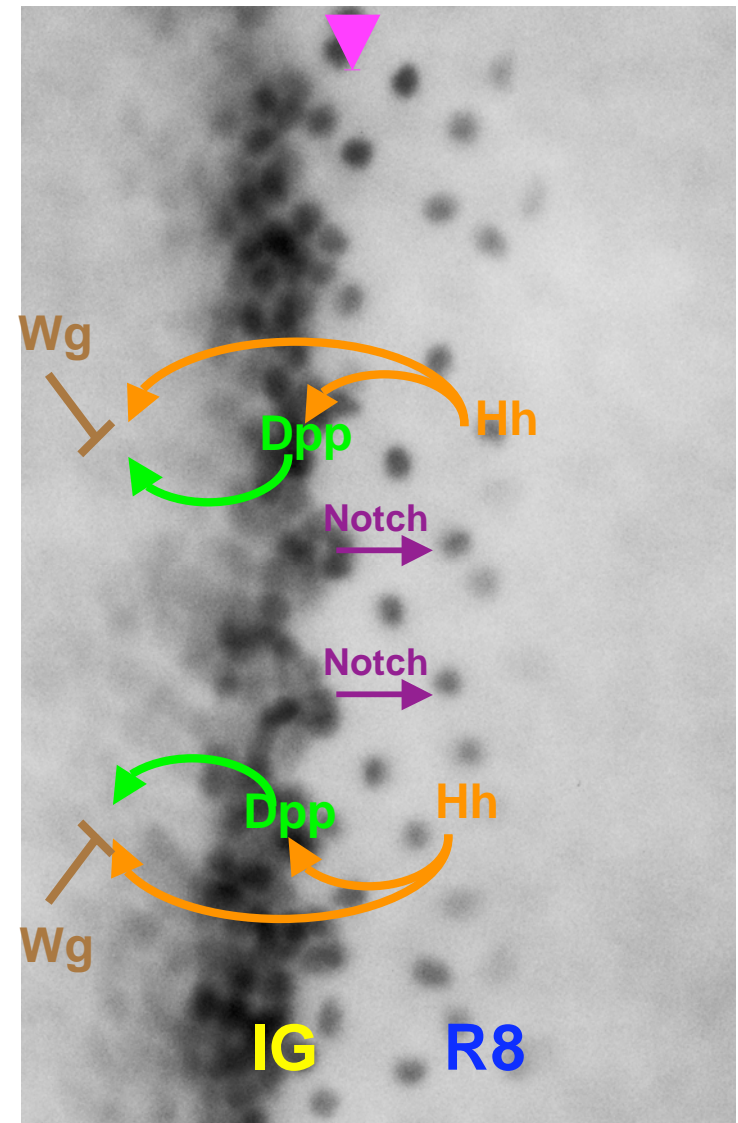
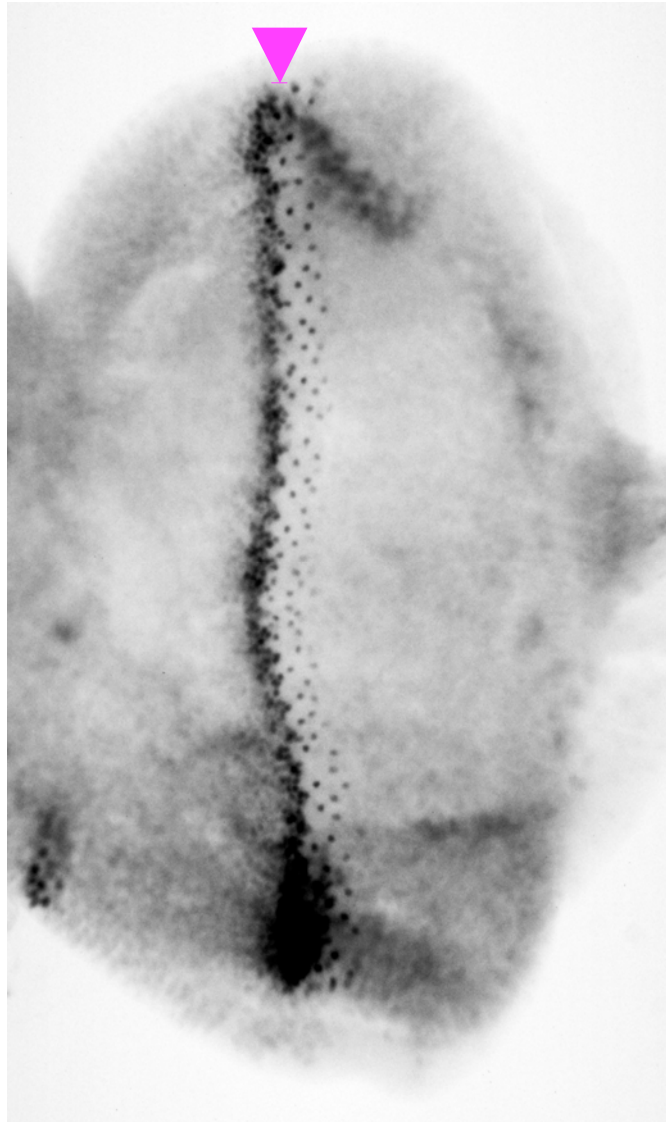
Baker, NE, Yu, S-Y, & Han, D *Curr Biol* 6 1290-1301 (1996)

Atonal is the proneural protein for R8 cells



Heberlein et al *Cell* **75** 913-926 (1993); Ma et al., *Cell* **75** 927-938 (1993)

Atonal is the proneural protein for R8 cells



Ma et al., *Development* **121** 2279-2289 (1995); Treisman & Rubin *Development* **75** 3519-3527(1995)

Nick Baker's talk:

1. The proneural process, Atonal, and eye development
2. Repression of Ato by Notch and Delta
3. Induction of Ato by Hh/Dpp, blocked by EGFR
4. Sca and the template model of spacing
5. Relationship between hexagonal and striped patterning

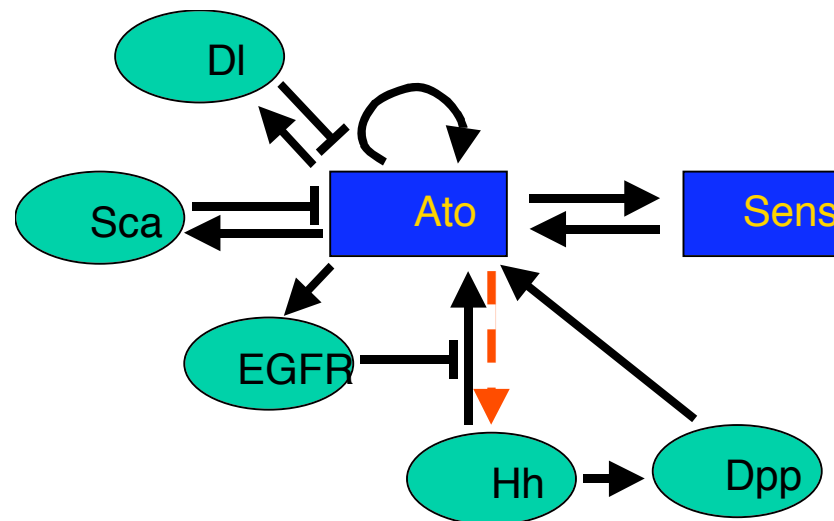
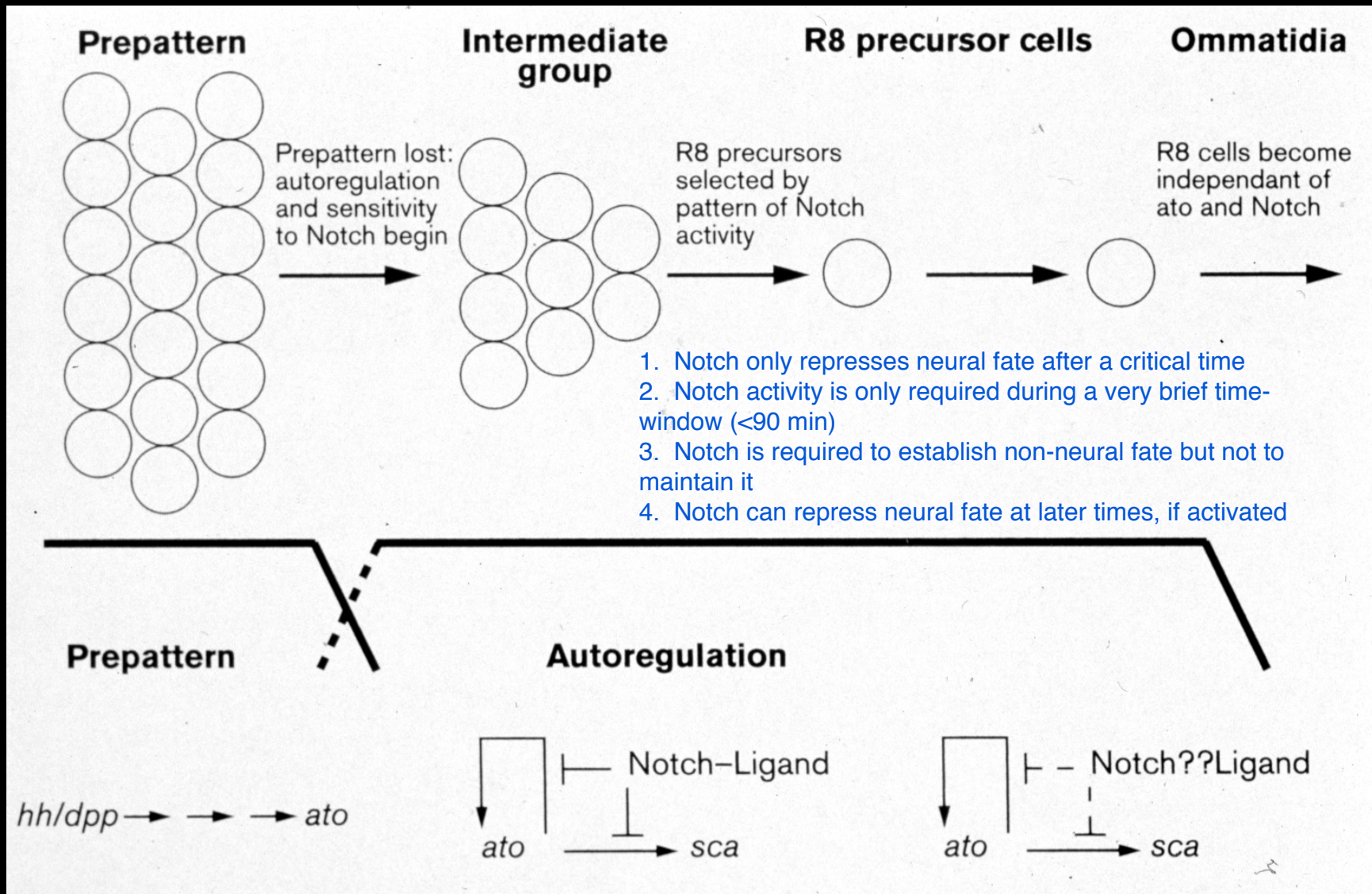


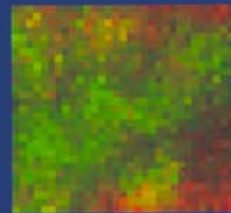
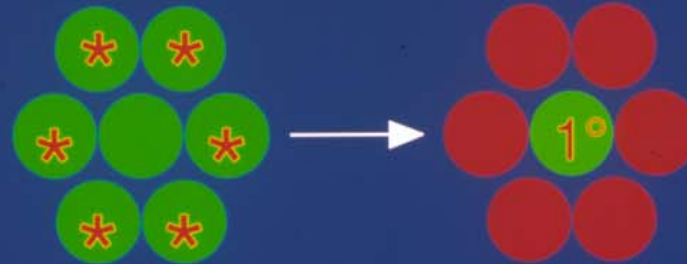
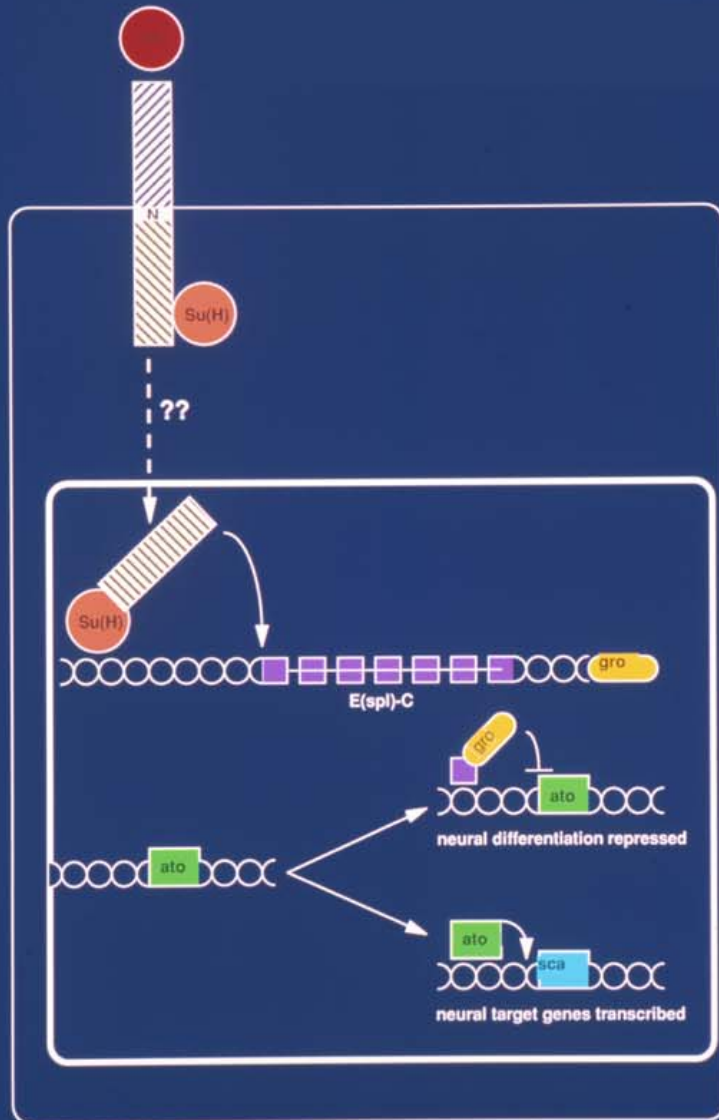
Figure 2a Some genetic interactions controlling the R8 markers *ato* and *sens*. Pointed arrows, activation, blunt arrows, repression; the red dotted arrow indicates particularly indirect and delayed activation (see text). Blue boxes, transcription factors; green ellipses, intercellular signaling molecules. Note the presence of 3 different negative feedback loops. EGFR works by blocking Hh-mediated activation**cite Nick**. The precise mode of action of the other two inhibitors is not known, though there is some evidence that DI acts later than Sca or EGFR.

Atonal, lateral inhibition and R8 cell fate

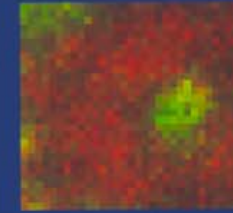


1. Notch only represses neural fate after a critical time
2. Notch activity is only required during a very brief time-window (<90 min)
3. Notch is required to establish non-neural fate but not to maintain it
4. Notch can repress neural fate at later times, if activated

Notch signaling: Lateral inhibition from homogenous protein distributions



atonal - green



E(spl) mδ - red

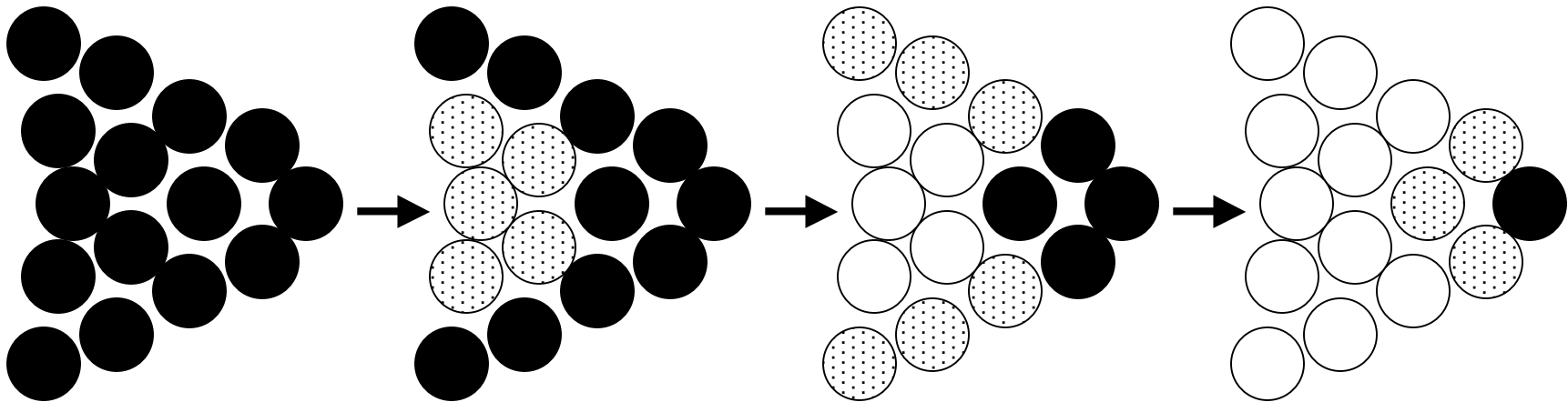
N



DI



Notch resolves the intermediate group asymmetrically



This occurs over ~90 minutes.

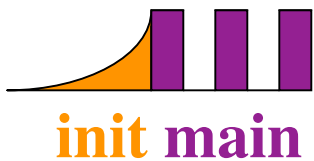
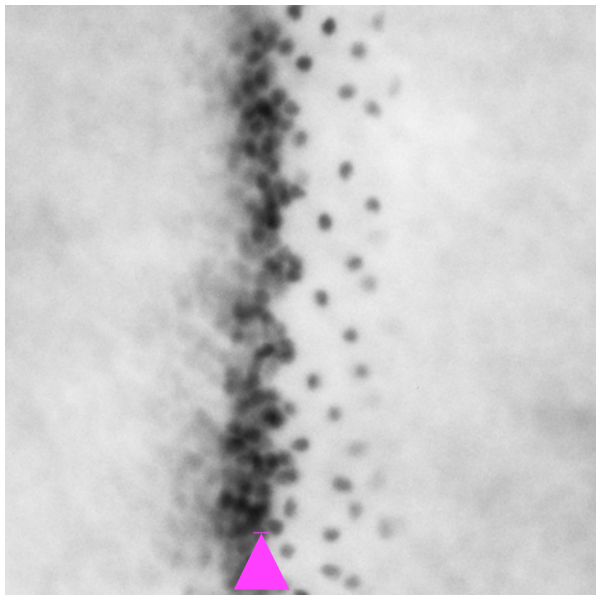
Notch signaling is required for ~20-50 minutes during this time

Repression of Atonal is irreversible and not maintained by Notch

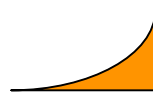
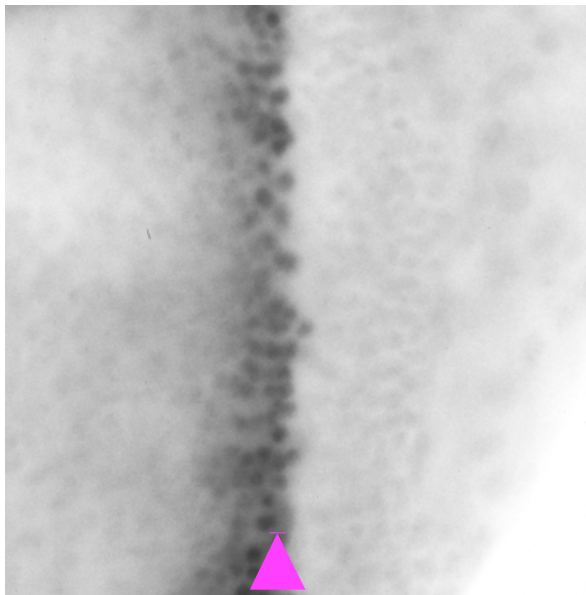
Notch *can* repress Atonal at later times, but not earlier times

Establishment and maintenance of *ato* expression

wild type



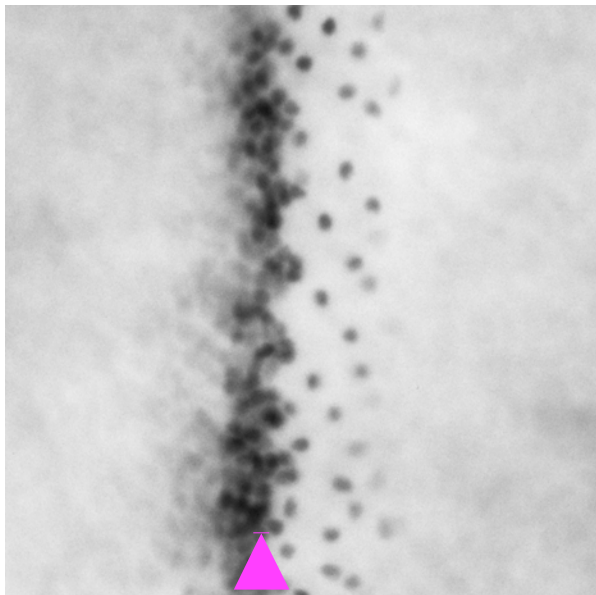
ato1/ato1



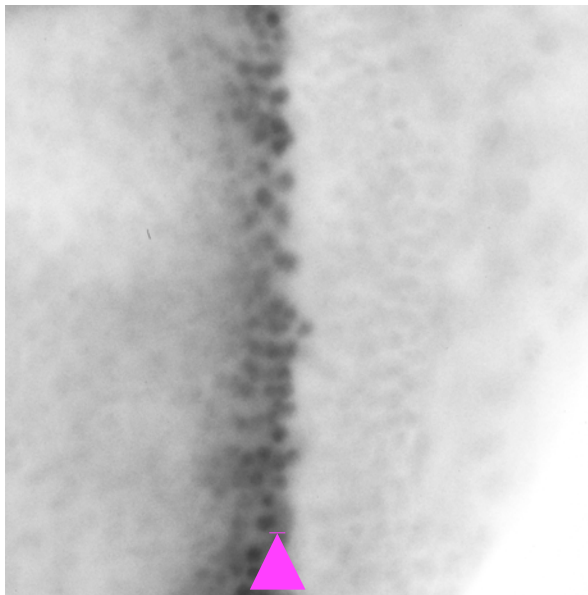
Jarman et al., *Development* **121** 2019-2030 (1995); Sun et al., *Development* **125** 3731-40 (1998)

Notch has most effect on the maintenance of *ato* expression

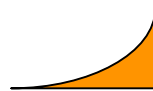
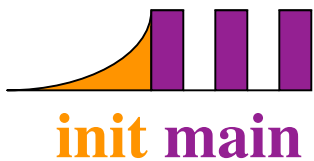
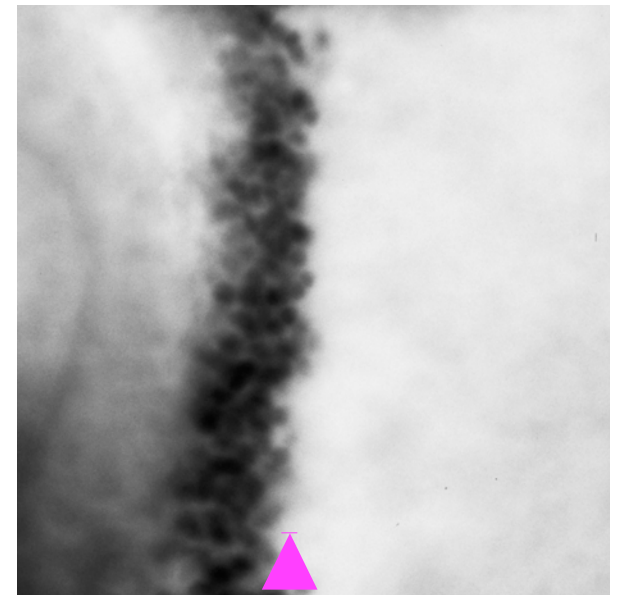
wild type



ato1/ato1

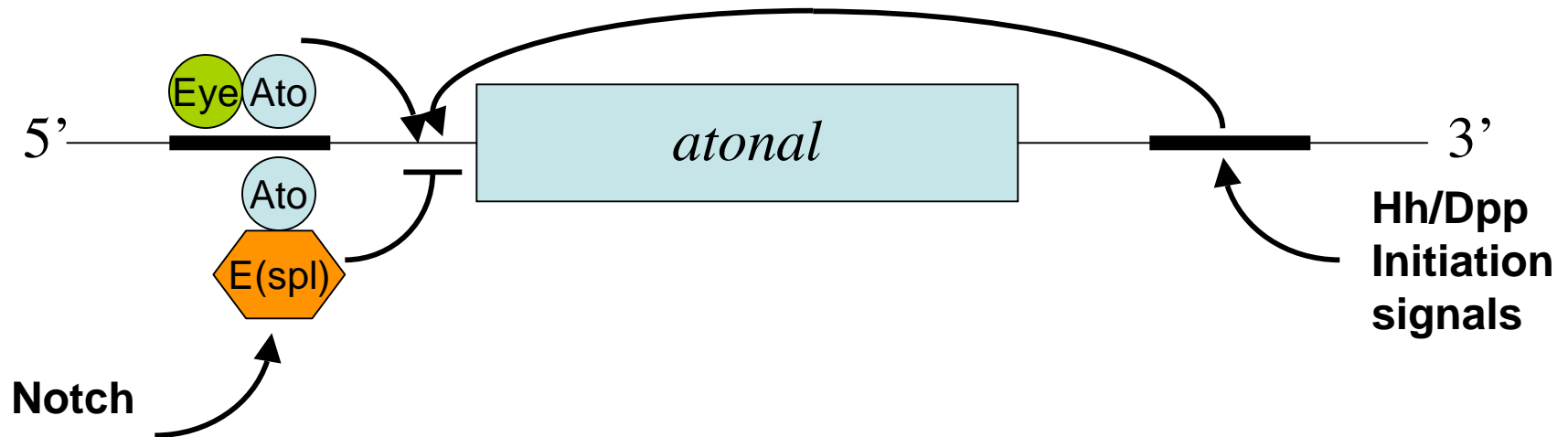


N{act}



Baker, NE, Yu, S-Y, & Han, D *Curr Biol* 6 1290-1301 (1996)

Scheme for progressive atonal regulation during R8 determination



Adapted from Baker, N.E. *Dev Cell* 7 632-4 (2004)

Nick Baker's talk:

1. The proneural process, Atonal, and eye development
2. Repression of Ato by Notch and Delta
3. Induction of Ato by Hh/Dpp, blocked by EGFR
4. Sca and the template model of spacing
5. Relationship between hexagonal and striped patterning

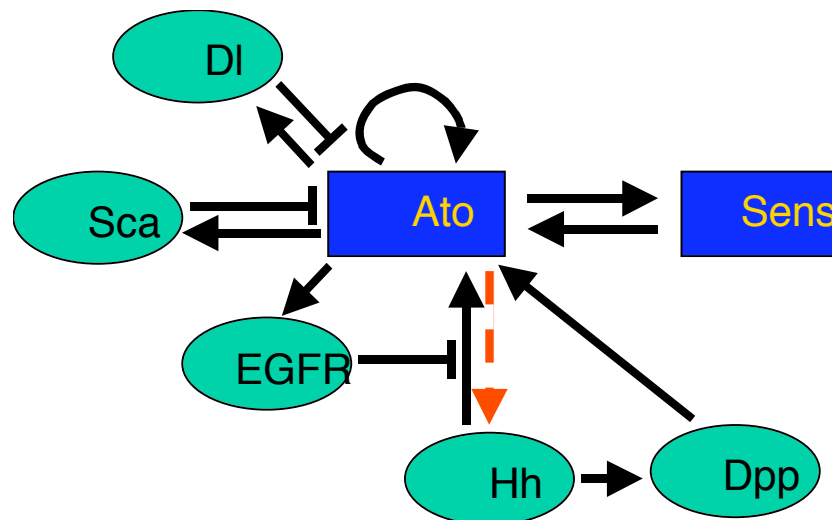
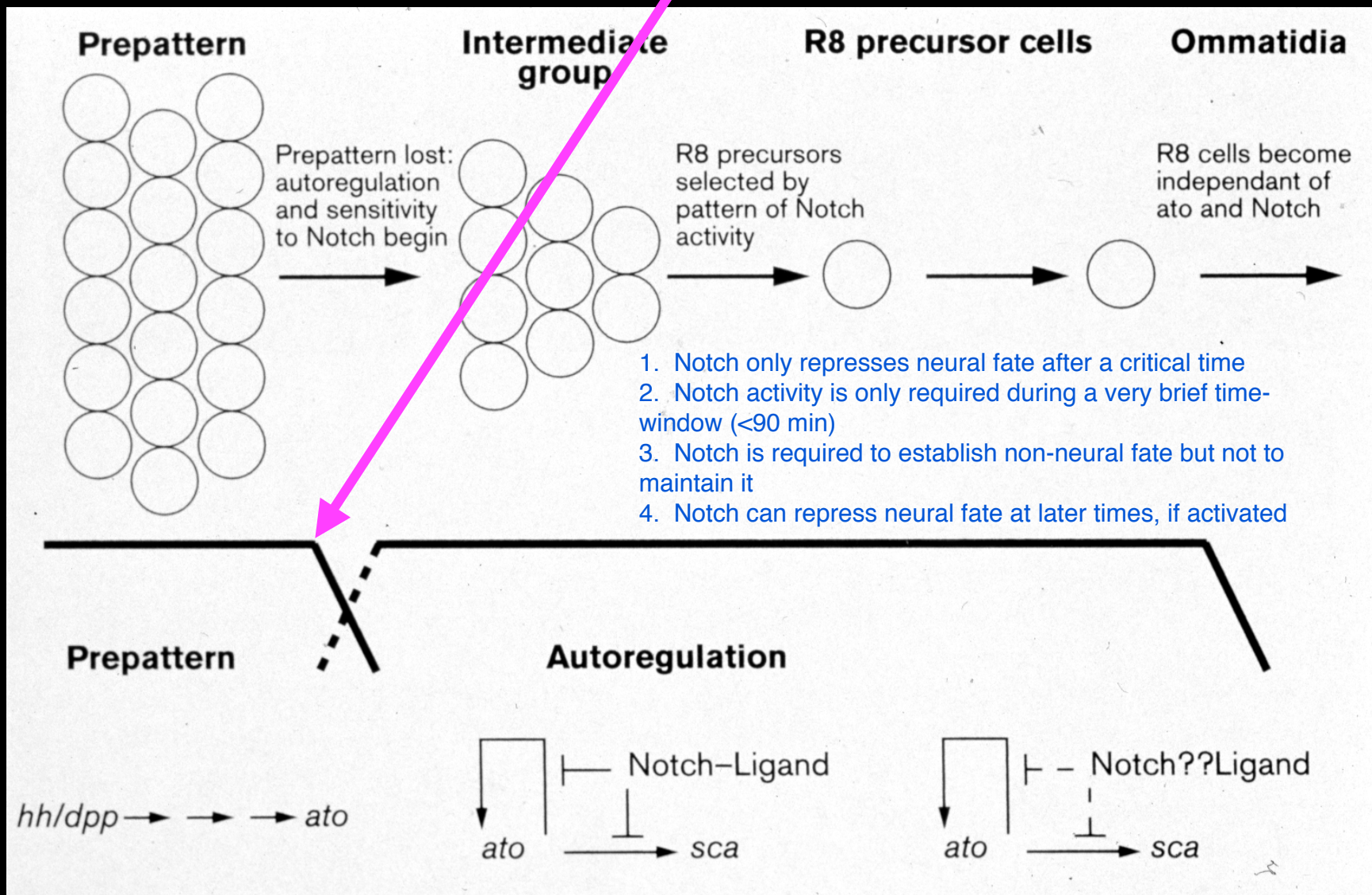


Figure 2a Some genetic interactions controlling the R8 markers *ato* and *sens*. Pointed arrows, activation, blunt arrows, repression; the red dotted arrow indicates particularly indirect and delayed activation (see text). Blue boxes, transcription factors; green ellipses, intercellular signaling molecules. Note the presence of 3 different negative feedback loops. EGFR works by blocking Hh-mediated activation**cite Nick**. The precise mode of action of the other two inhibitors is not known, though there is some evidence that DI acts later than Sca or EGFR.

Why does Hh not keep turning *atonal* on?



Nick Baker's talk:

1. The proneural process, Atonal, and eye development
2. Repression of Ato by Notch and Delta
3. Induction of Ato by Hh/Dpp, blocked by EGFR
4. Sca and the template model of spacing
5. Relationship between hexagonal and striped patterning

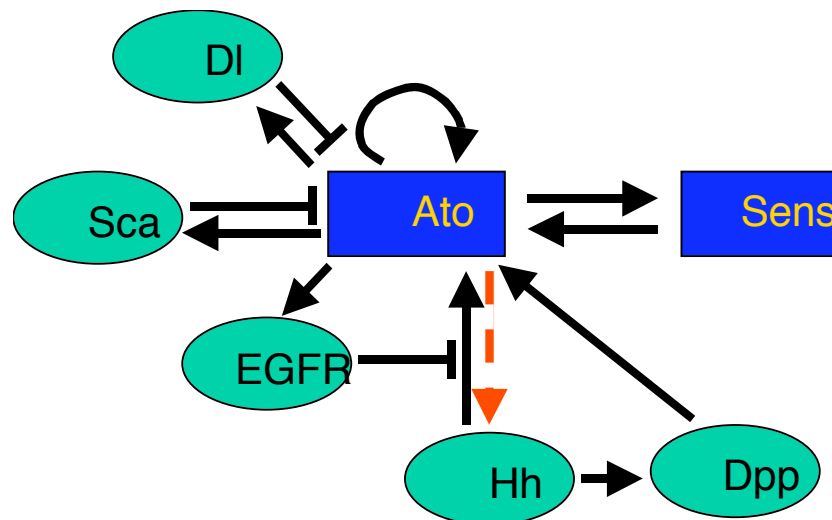


Figure 2a Some genetic interactions controlling the R8 markers *ato* and *sens*. Pointed arrows, activation, blunt arrows, repression; the red dotted arrow indicates particularly indirect and delayed activation (see text). Blue boxes, transcription factors; green ellipses, intercellular signaling molecules. Note the presence of 3 different negative feedback loops. EGFR works by blocking Hh-mediated activation**cite Nick**. The precise mode of action of the other two inhibitors is not known, though there is some evidence that DI acts later than Sca or EGFR.

Nick Baker's talk:

1. The proneural process, Atonal, and eye development
2. Repression of Ato by Notch and Delta
3. Induction of Ato by Hh/Dpp, blocked by EGFR
4. Sca and the template model of spacing
5. Relationship between hexagonal and striped patterning

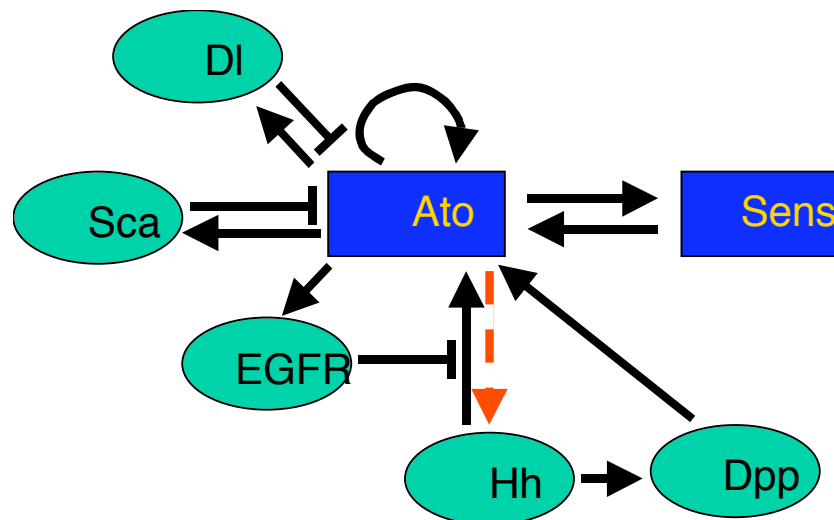
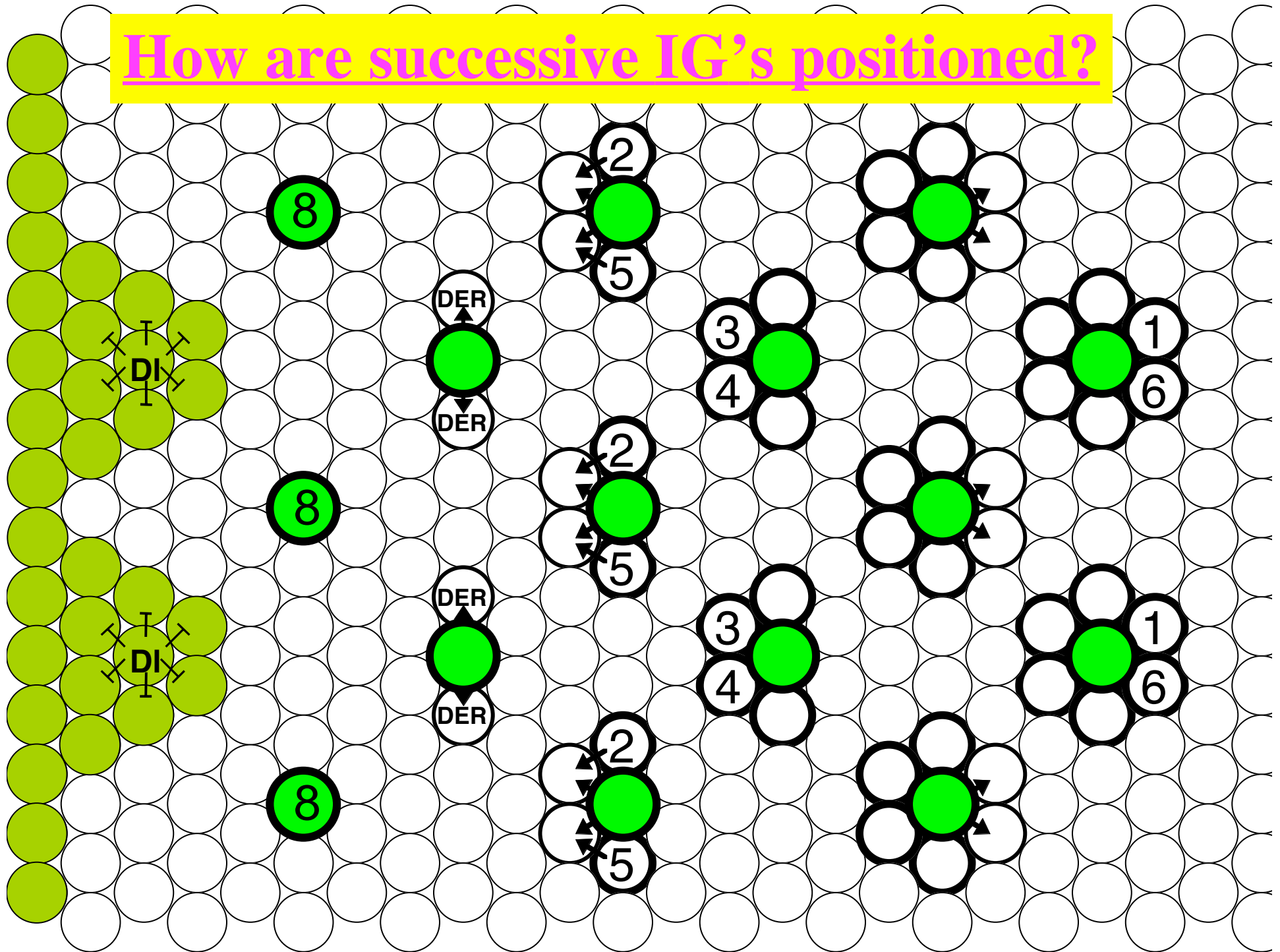


Figure 2a Some genetic interactions controlling the R8 markers *ato* and *sens*. Pointed arrows, activation, blunt arrows, repression; the red dotted arrow indicates particularly indirect and delayed activation (see text). Blue boxes, transcription factors; green ellipses, intercellular signaling molecules. Note the presence of 3 different negative feedback loops. EGFR works by blocking Hh-mediated activation**cite Nick**. The precise mode of action of the other two inhibitors is not known, though there is some evidence that DI acts later than Sca or EGFR.

How are successive IG's positioned?

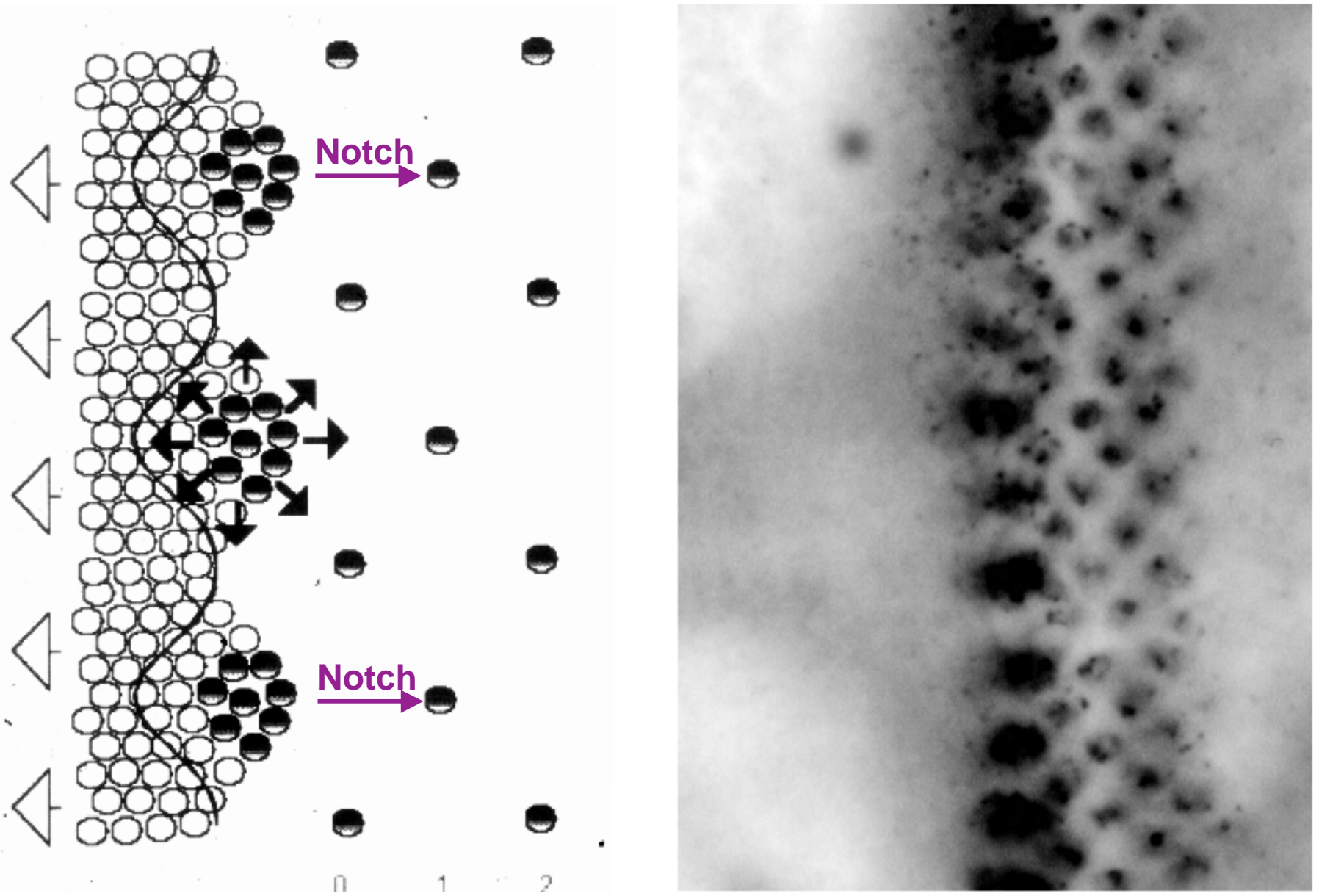


Experimental evidence for templating



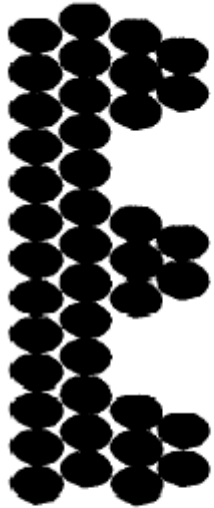
1. Phenotype for *sca* mutant
2. Longterm effect of transient loss of Notch
3. Longterm effect of transient activated Notch

Secreted Scabrous protein is dynamically expressed during R8 specification

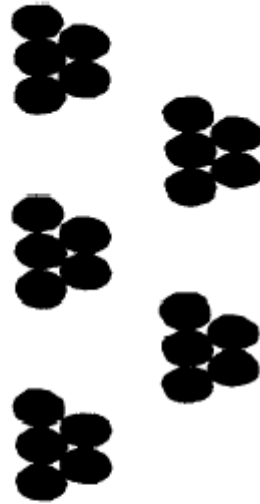


Baker et al *Science* **250** 1370-7 (1990); Mlodzik et al *Genes Dev* **4** 1848-61 (1990)

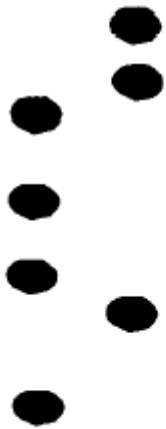
N-; sca-



N; +



Two-step model for making an R8- cell array

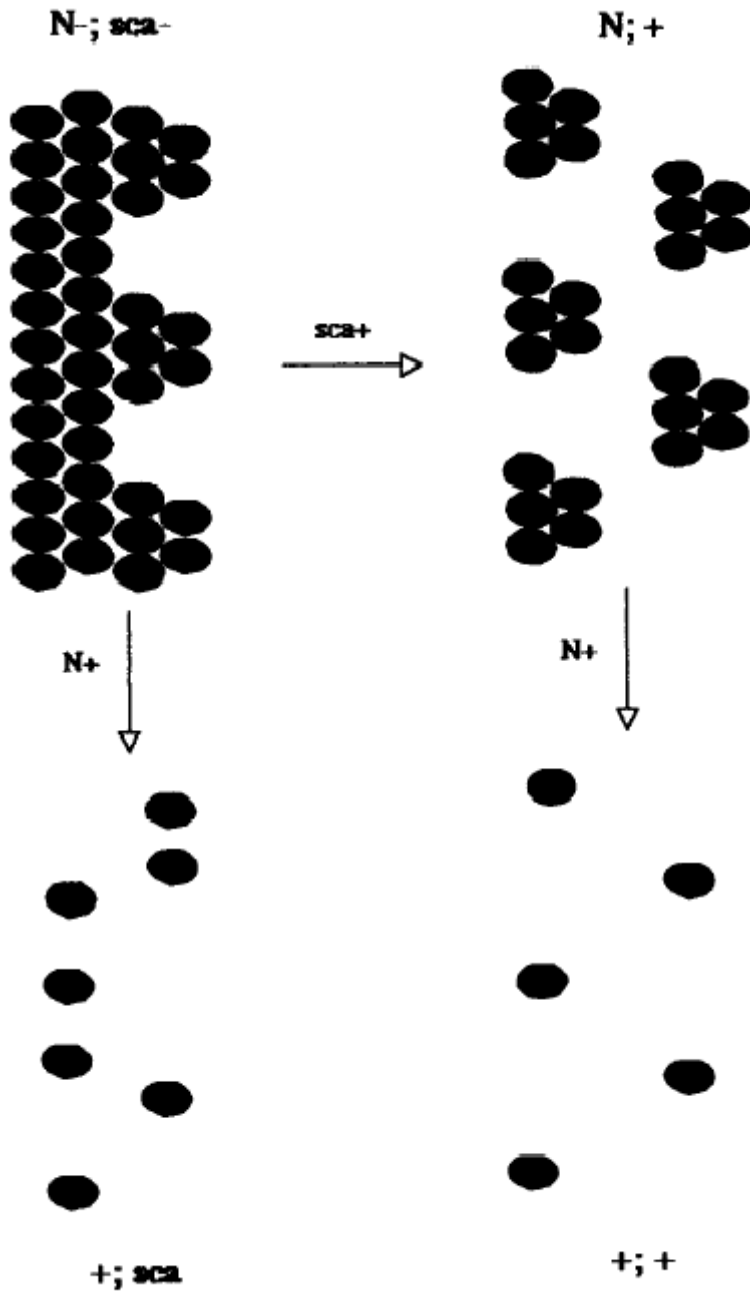


+; sca



+; +

Baker & Zitron
Mech Dev **49** 173-89 (1995)



Two-step model for making an R8- cell array

Baker & Zitron
Mech Dev **49** 173-89 (1995)

Nick Baker's talk:

1. The proneural process, Atonal, and eye development
2. Repression of Ato by Notch and Delta
3. Induction of Ato by Hh/Dpp, blocked by EGFR
4. Sca and the template model of spacing
5. Relationship between hexagonal and striped patterning

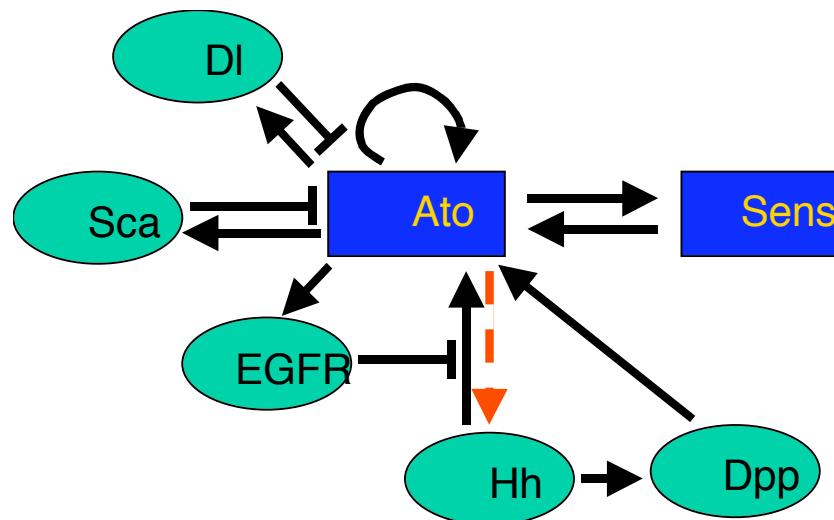
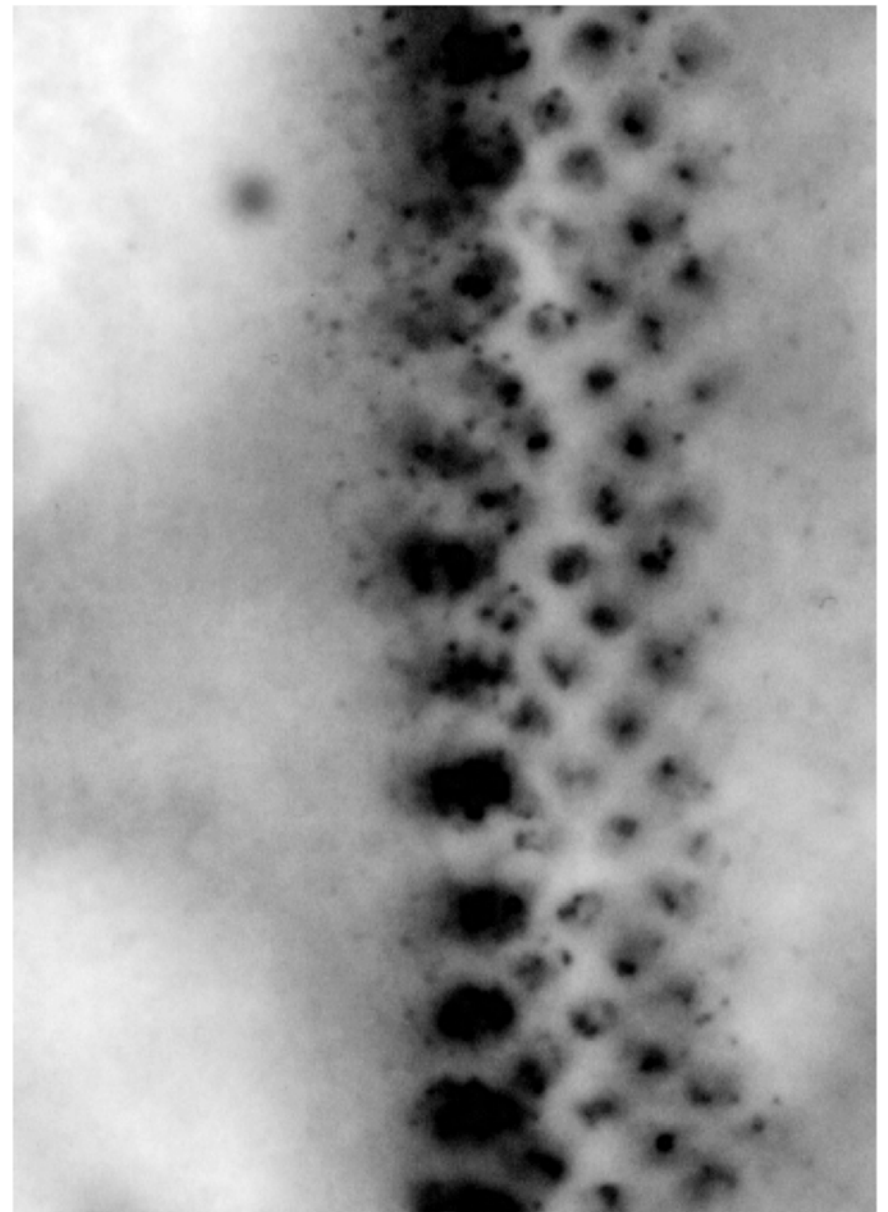
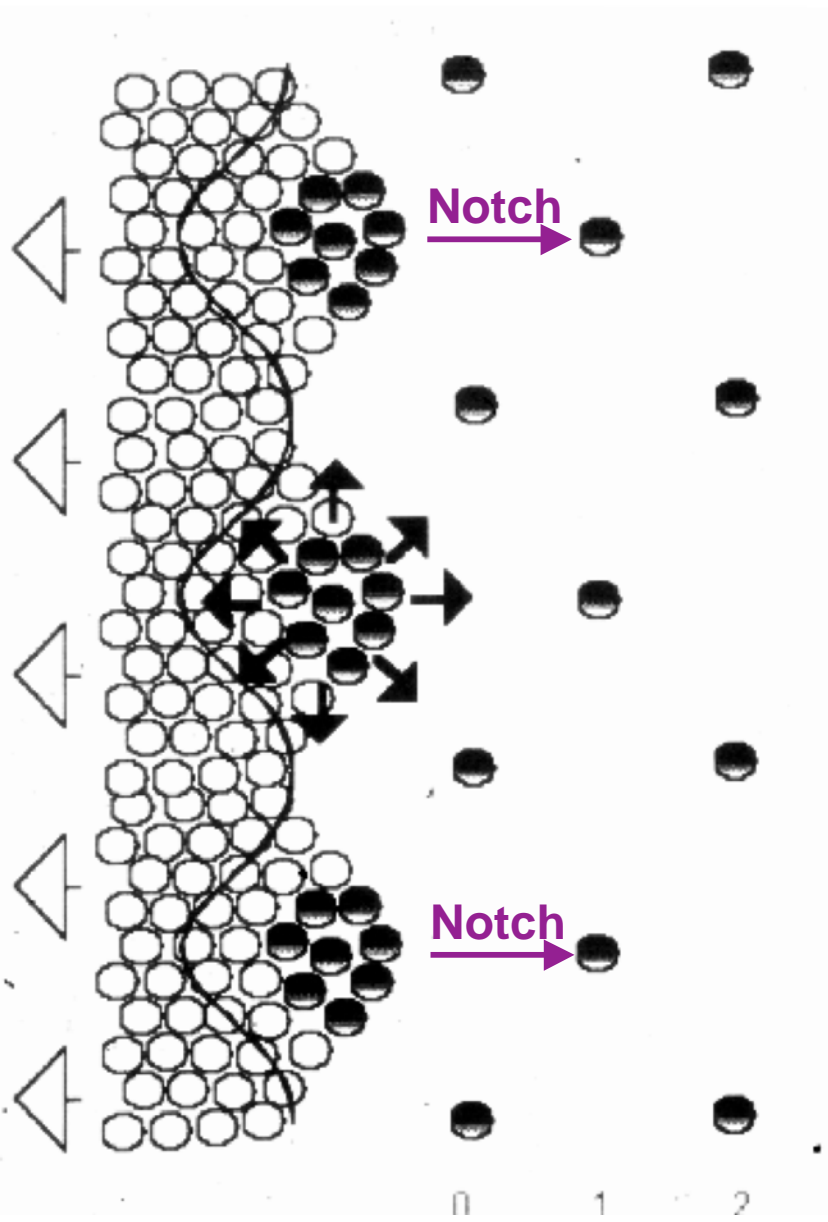


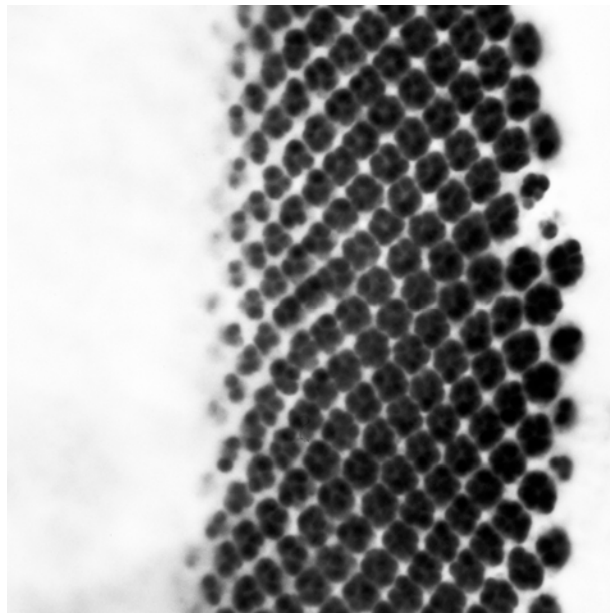
Figure 2a Some genetic interactions controlling the R8 markers *ato* and *sens*. Pointed arrows, activation, blunt arrows, repression; the red dotted arrow indicates particularly indirect and delayed activation (see text). Blue boxes, transcription factors; green ellipses, intercellular signaling molecules. Note the presence of 3 different negative feedback loops. EGFR works by blocking Hh-mediated activation**cite Nick**. The precise mode of action of the other two inhibitors is not known, though there is some evidence that DI acts later than Sca or EGFR.

Does Scabrous protein space the intermediate groups?

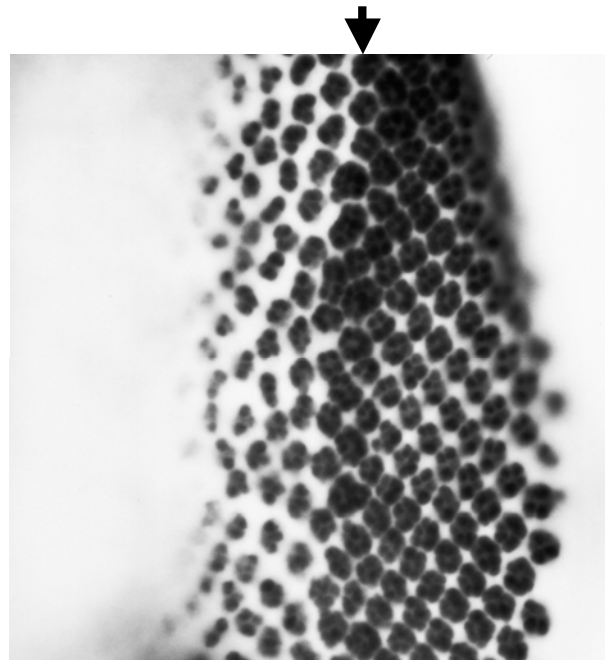


Hypothesis

abnormal templating initiates the persistent effects of perturbation



Wild type



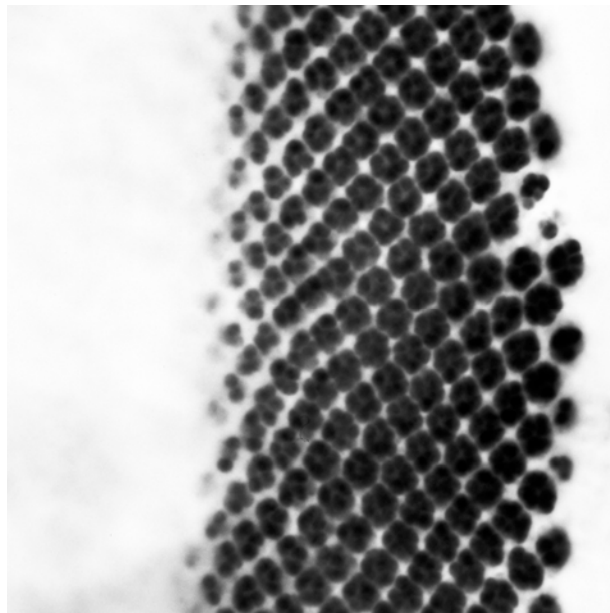
N[ts]

N. Baker, unpublished

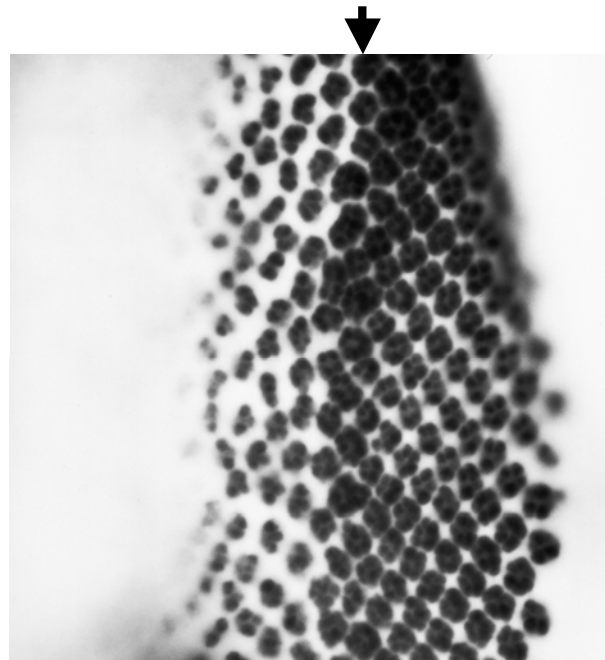
Hypothesis

abnormal templating initiates persistent effects of perturbation

Question: how much template information is transmitted by Scabrous?



Wild type



N[ts]

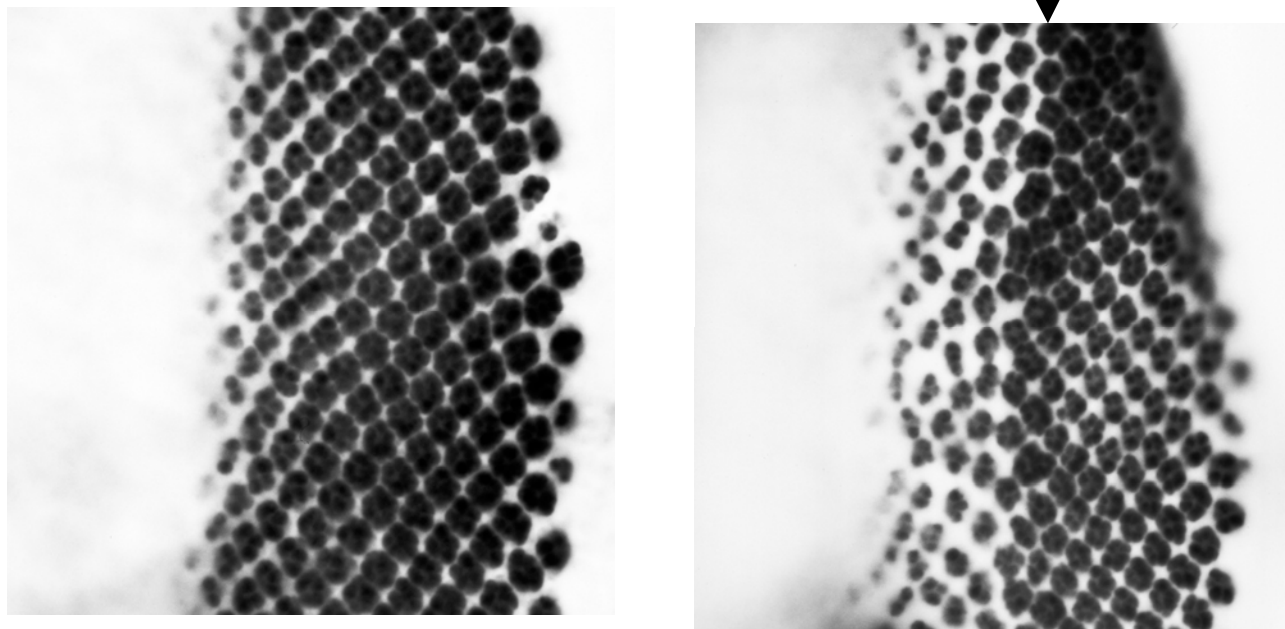
N. Baker, unpublished

Hypothesis

abnormal templating initiates persistent effects of perturbation

Question: how much template information is transmitted by Scabrous?

Expect that the *sca* gene might be required for the persistent effects



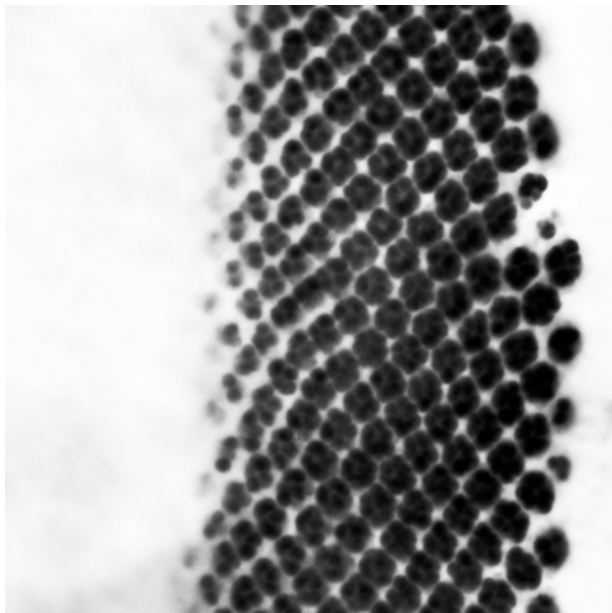
Wild type

N[ts]

N. Baker, unpublished

Surprise!

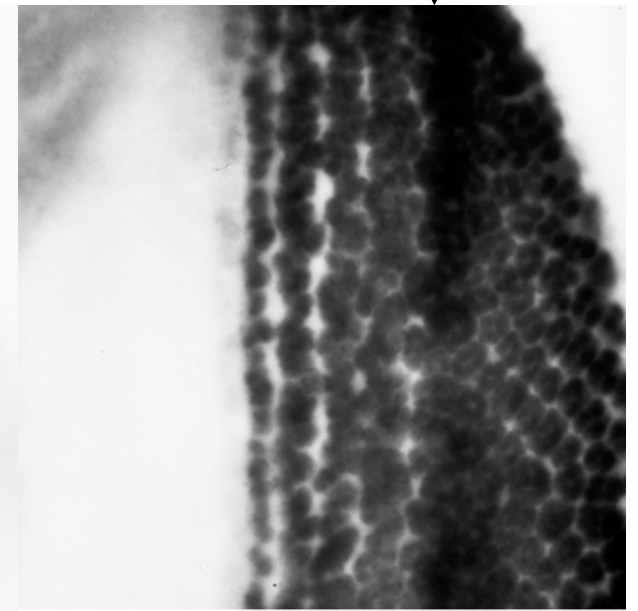
A *scabrous* mutant disc switches to a striped pattern when perturbed



Wild type



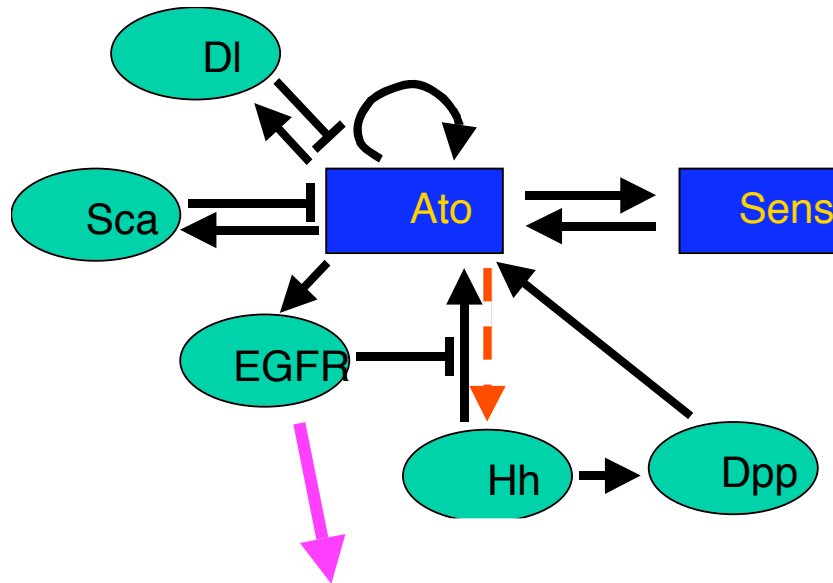
N[ts]



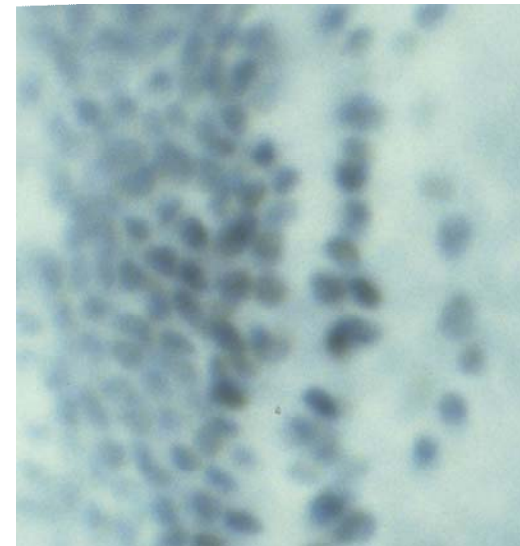
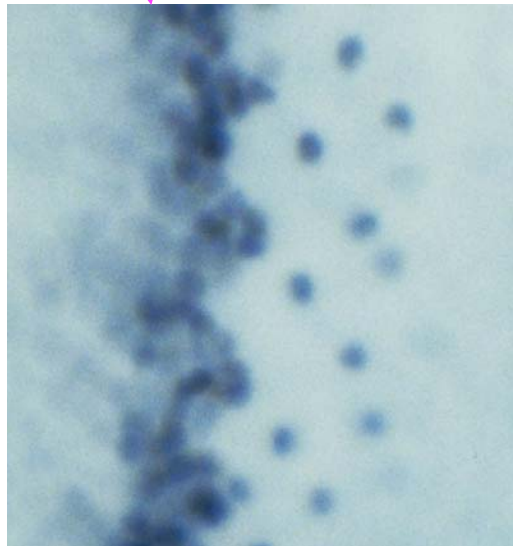
N[ts]
in sca

N. Baker, unpublished

Can a model of normal development predict the perturbed *scabrous* pattern?



1. This spacing pattern is a modified form of a stripe pattern
2. The cellularity of the epithelium contributes to the patterning
3. Model revises the proneural process



Albert Einstein College of Medicine, July 2006



