

Tissue Size & Morphogen Gradients

Aurelio Teleman

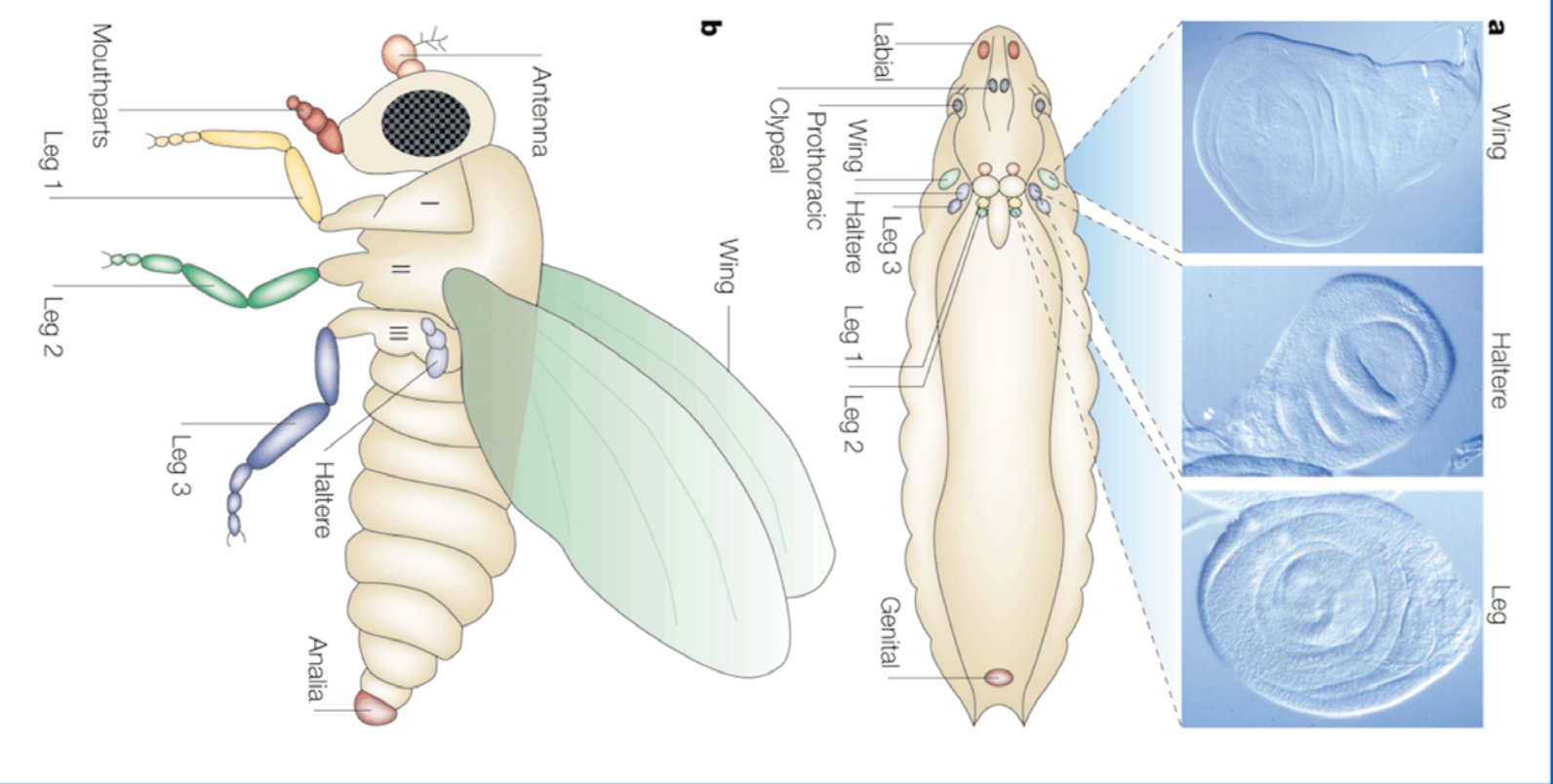


GERMAN
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IN THE HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION

Problem of organ size determination

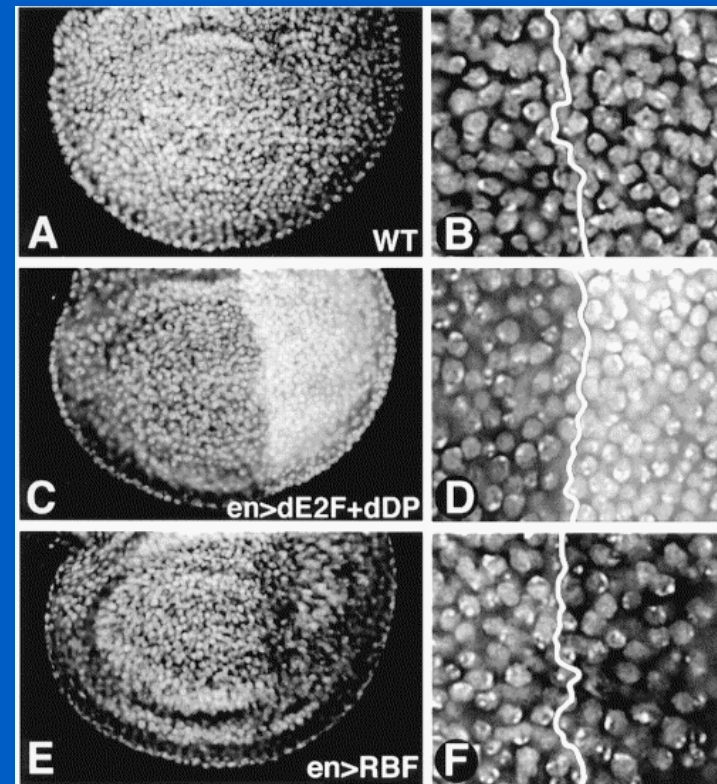
dkfz.





- counting cell divisions
 - cell cycle manipulation

- measuring time
 - Minutes



Experiment

Transplantation

Clones & competition

Ablation



Feature

Autonomous

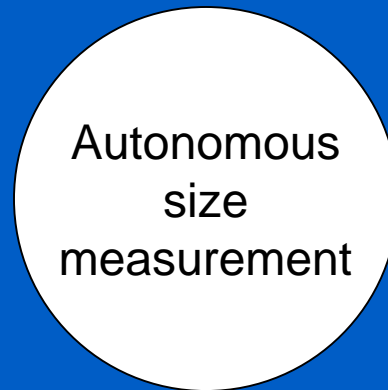
Compartments as size units

Physical dimensions measured

nutrients



insulin
signaling

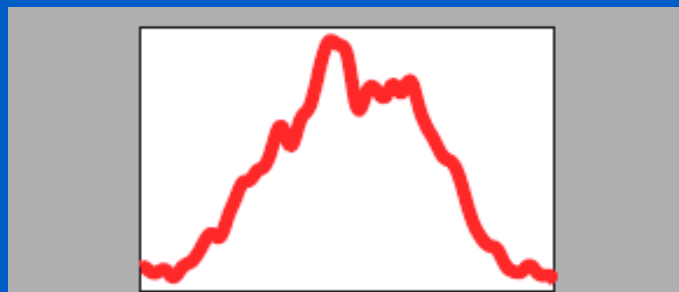
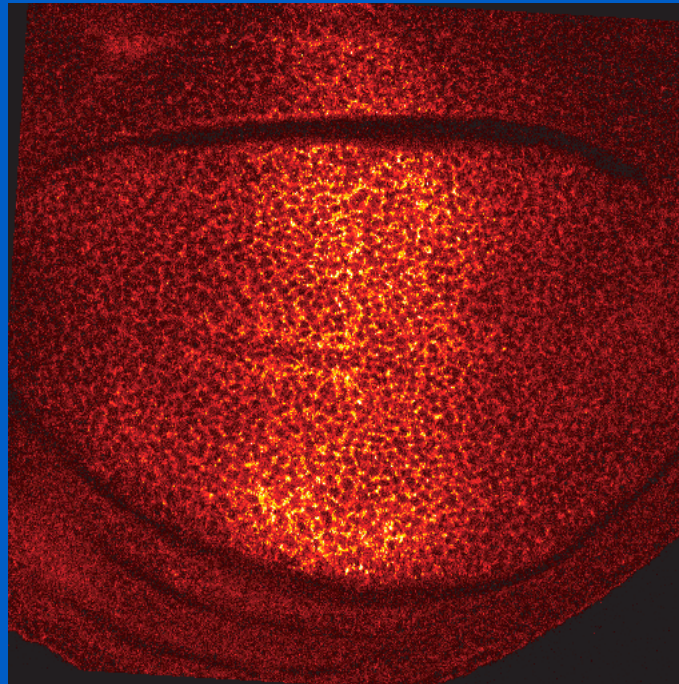


patterning

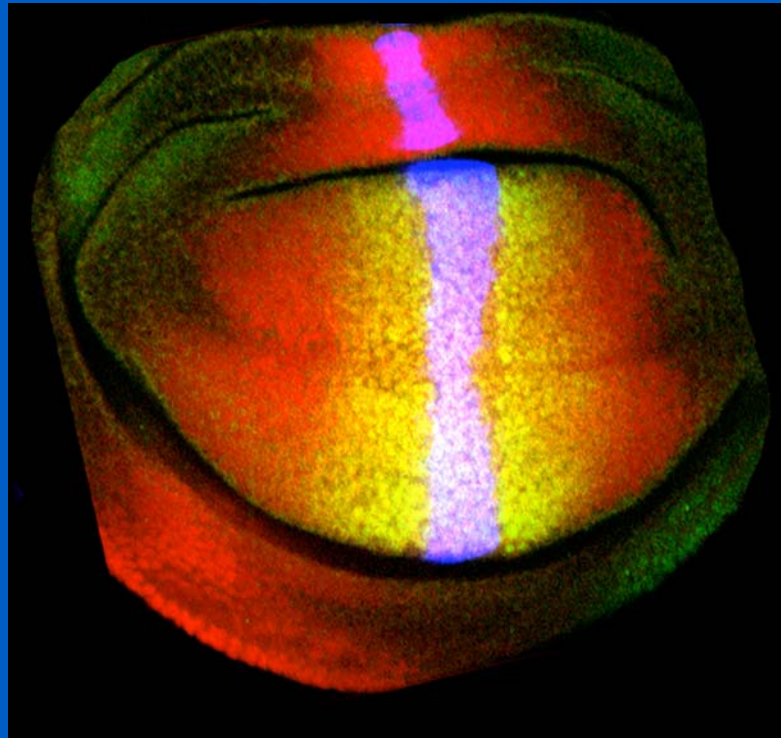


Hox genes
Morphogens
- Dpp

Dpp forms an extracellular gradient along A/P axis

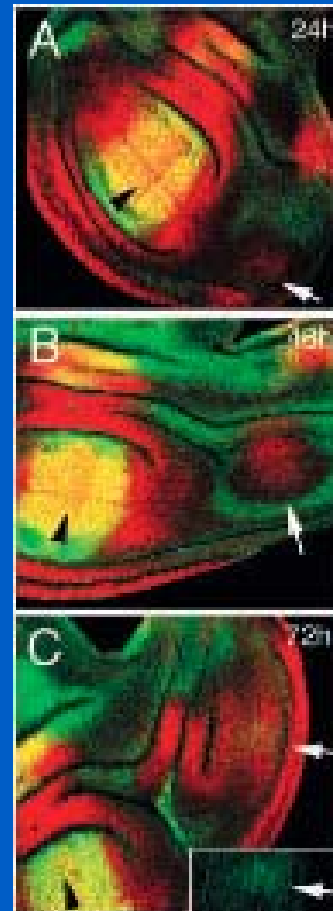
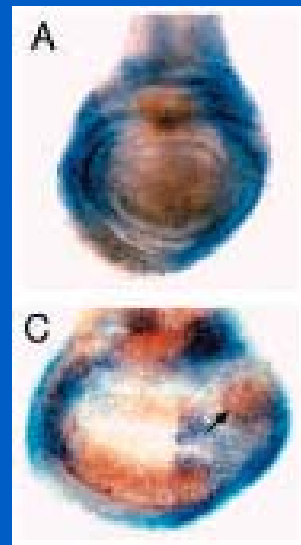


Dpp gradient in the wing disc



dpp expression domain
Spalt omb

Dpp drives massive tissue overgrowth



Two models for how Dpp drives tissue growth

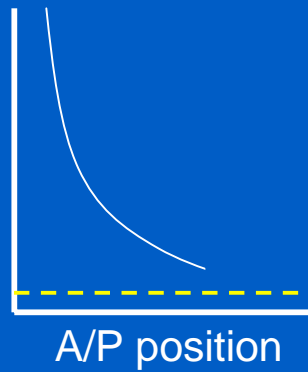
Growth depends on:

Dpp levels

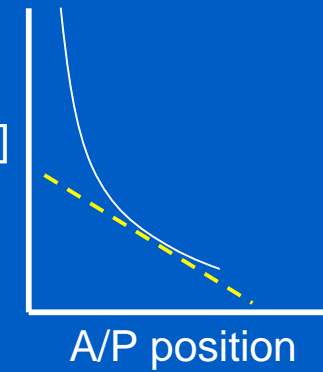
Dpp gradient

Growing disc:

[Dpp]

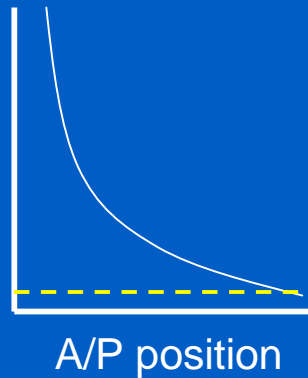


[Dpp]

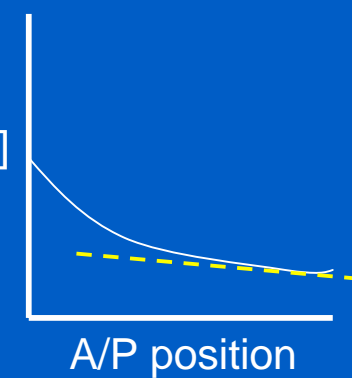


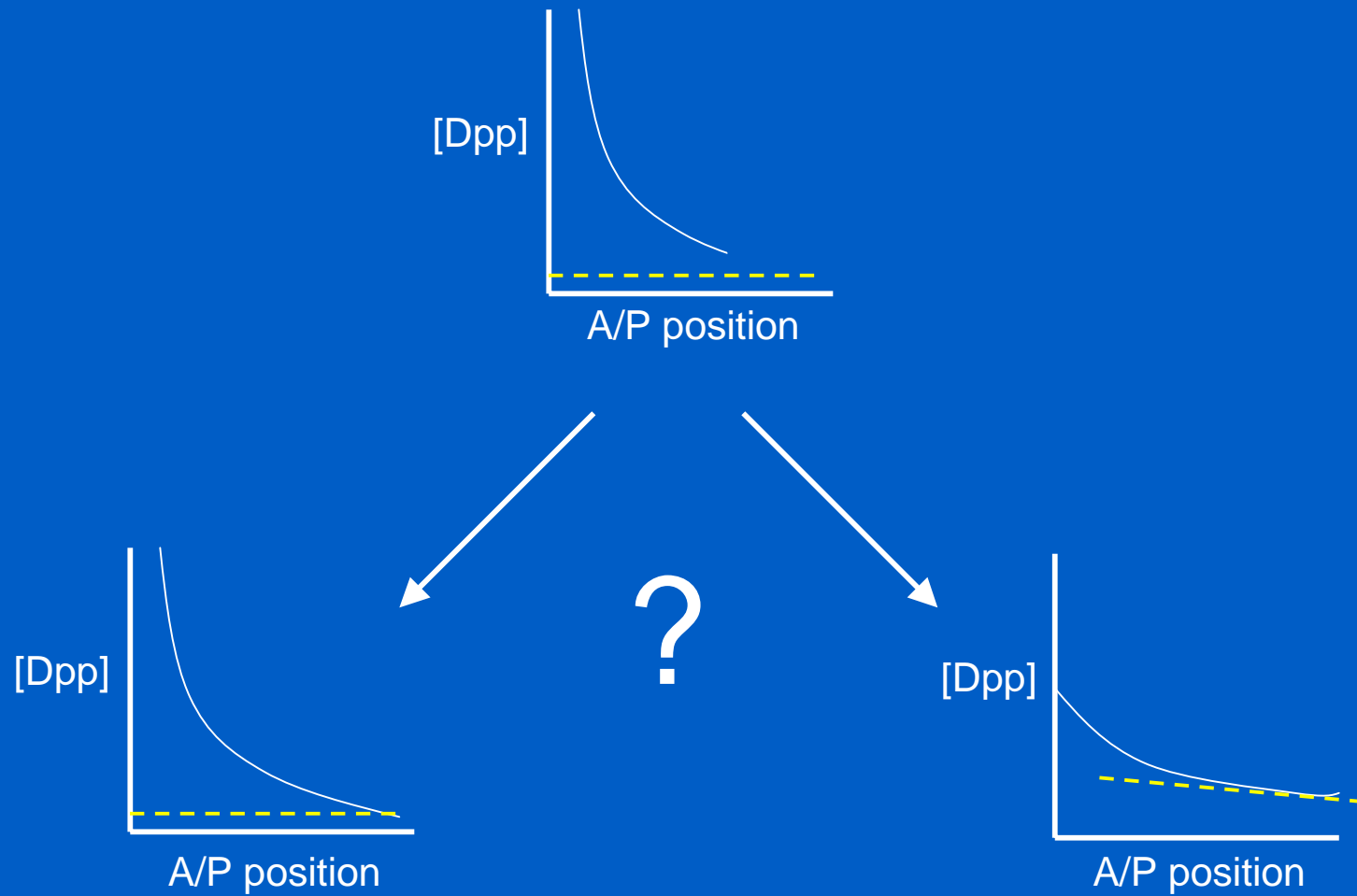
Growth stops:

[Dpp]



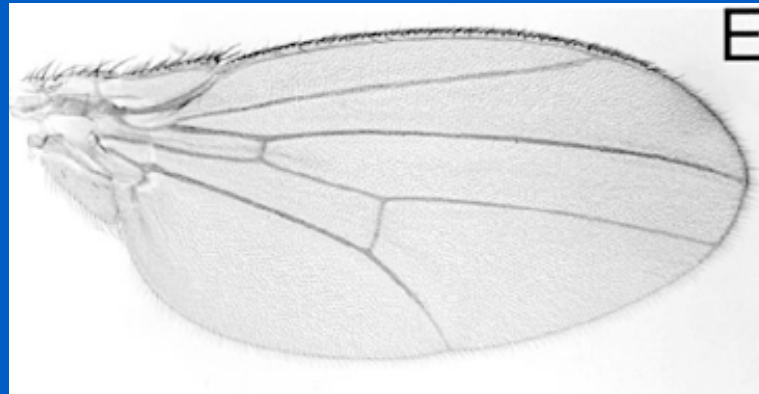
[Dpp]





Use of a functional Dpp-GFP fusion

wildtype

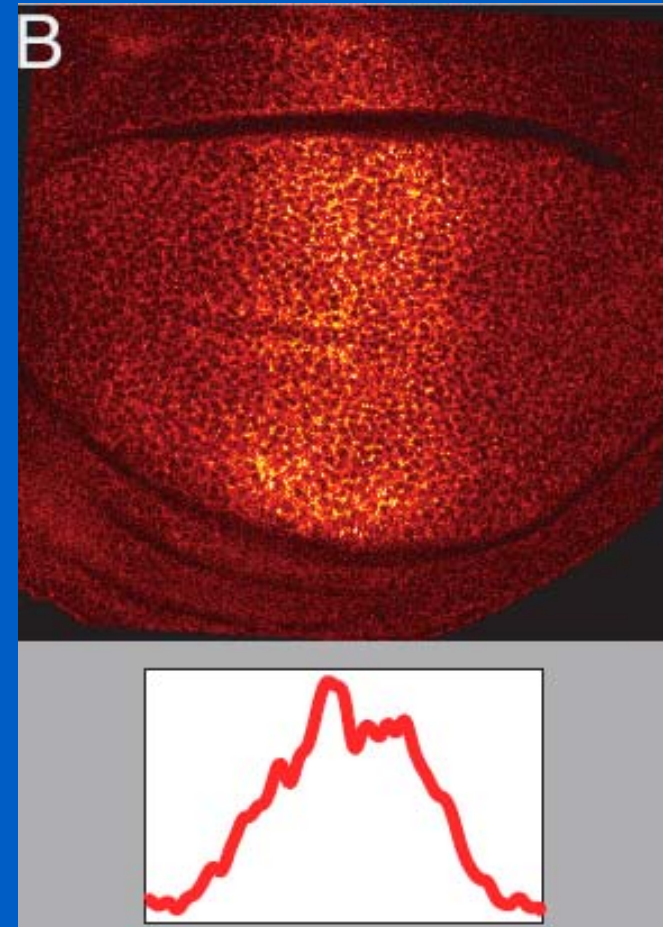
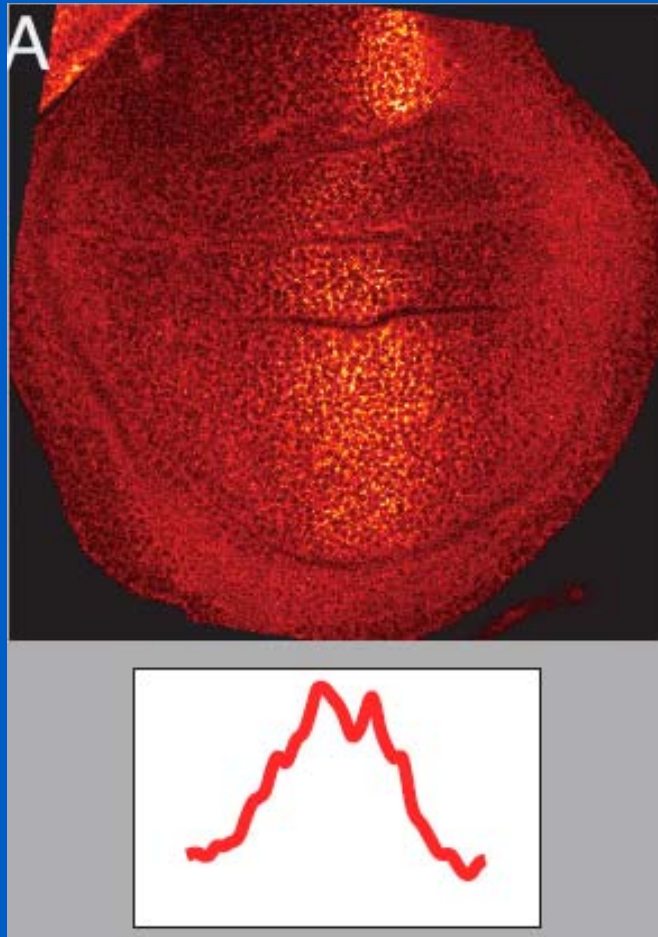


dpp⁻

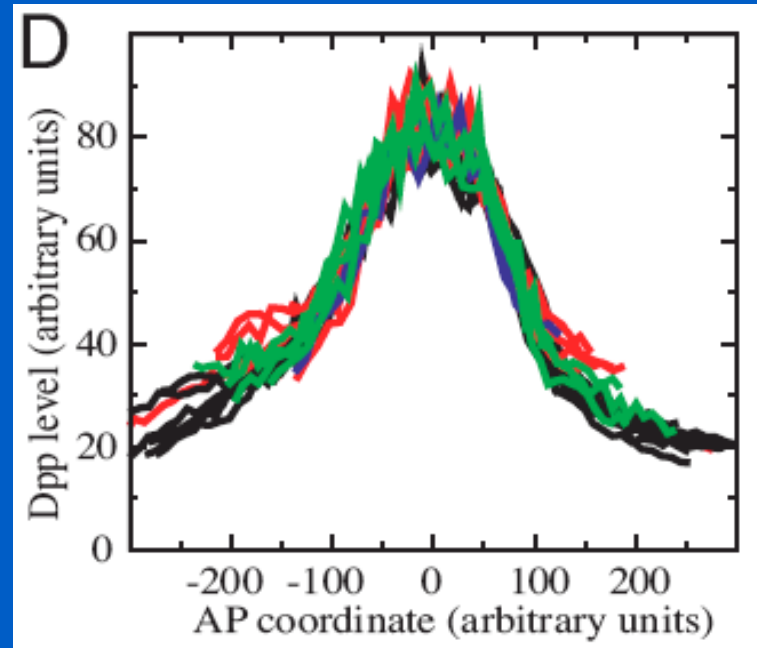
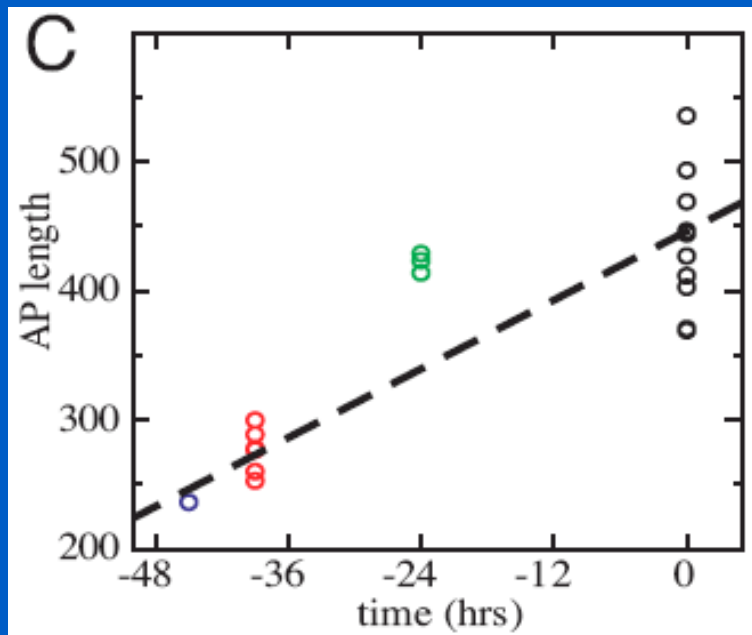


dpp⁻ + Dpp-GFP

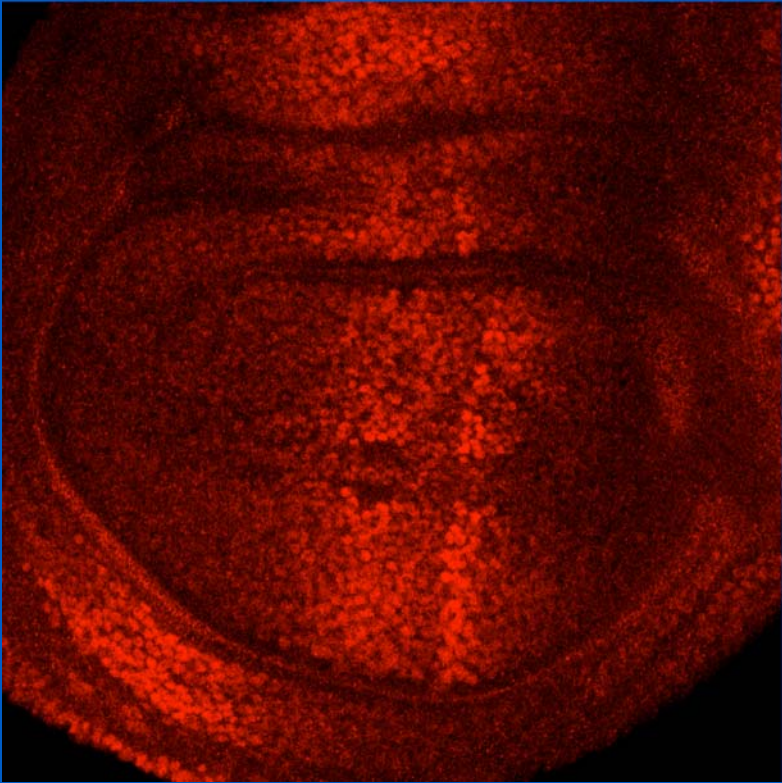
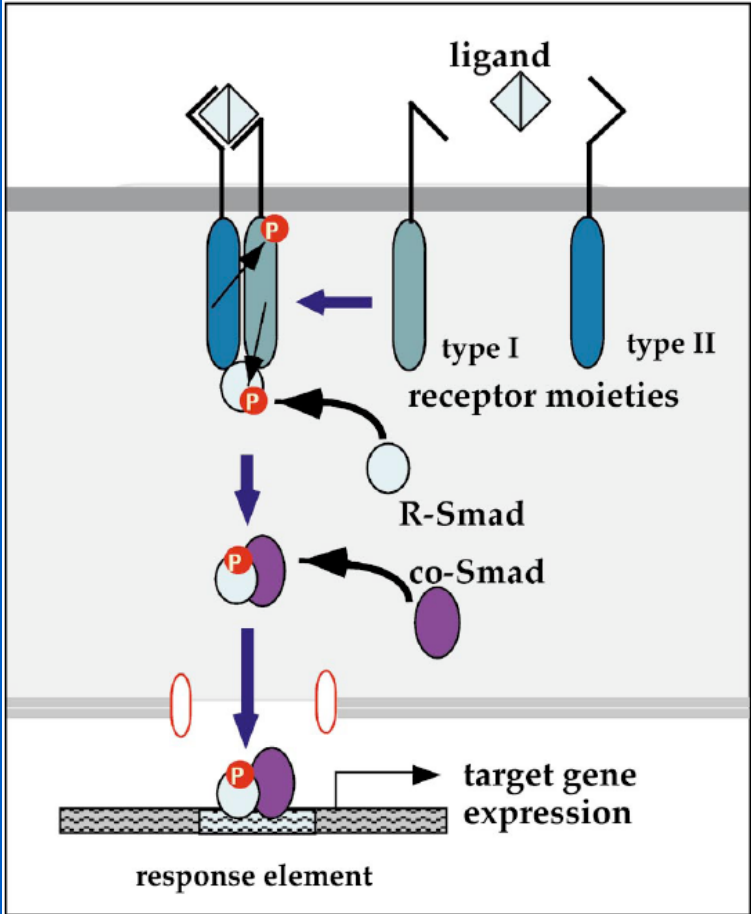




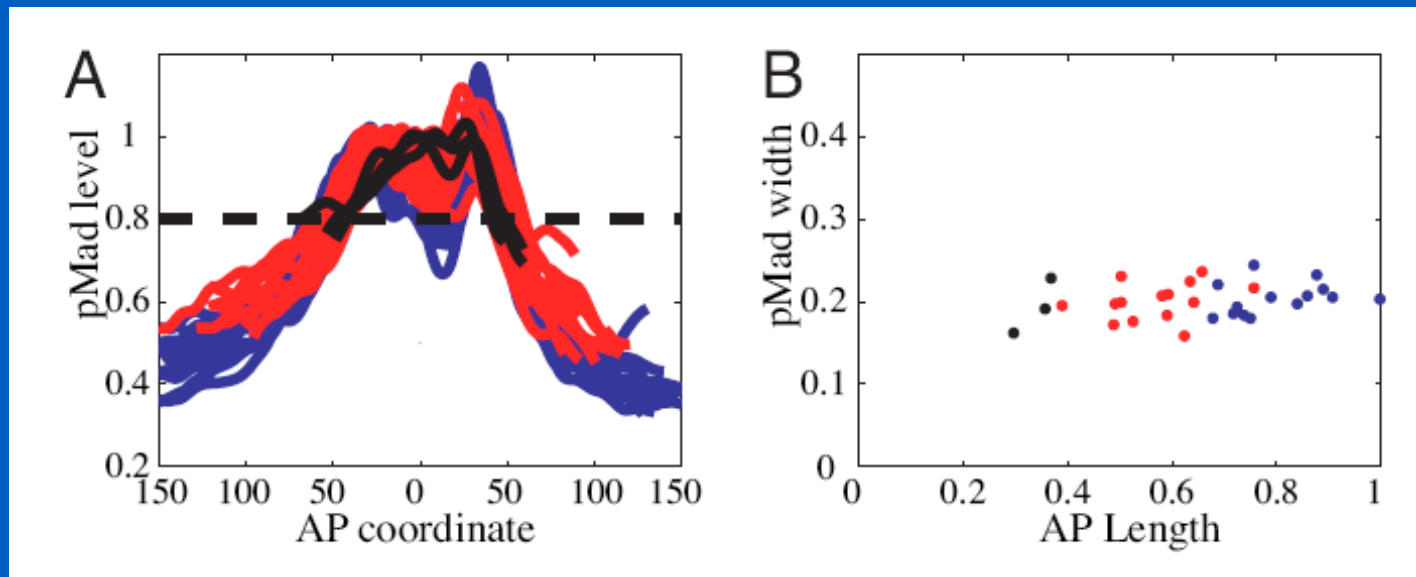
Dpp-GFP gradients of small & large discs overlap



Endogenous Dpp signaling measured by phospho-Mad

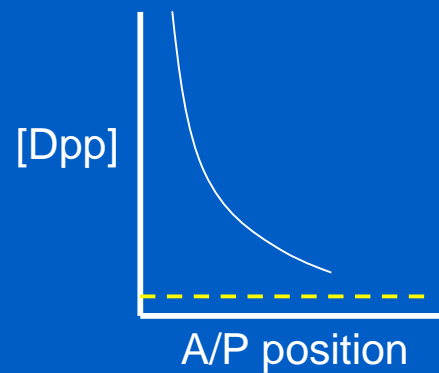


pMad gradient does not flatten during disc growth

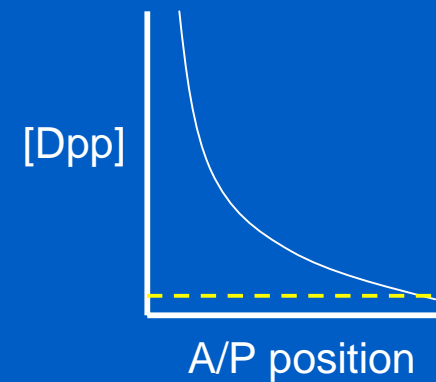


Dpp gradient does not flatten during tissue growth

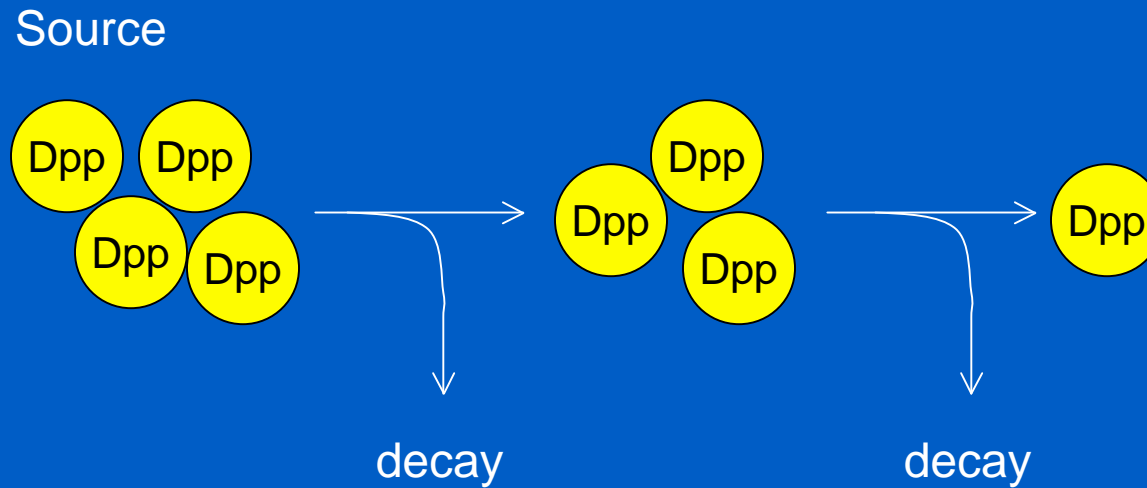
Small disc



Large disc

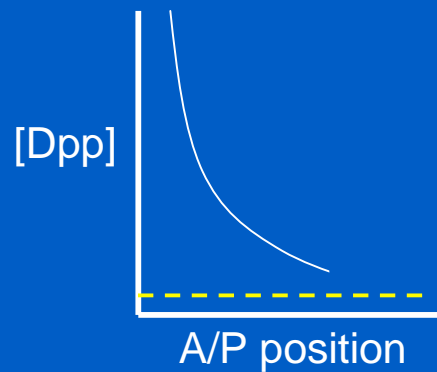


Dpp gradient shape determined by rate of spreading vs rate of decay



Conundrum: how do cells near the Dpp source know when to stop growing?

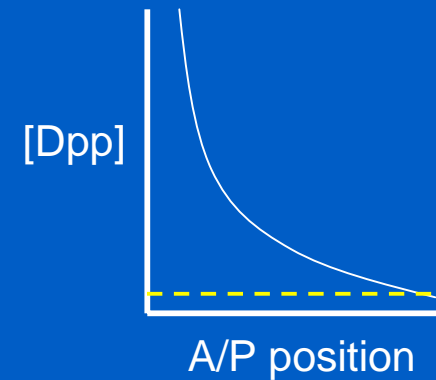
Small disc



tissue




Large disc



tissue

- signaling molecule
- physical coupling



Lars Hufnagel
Boris Shraiman
Steve Cohen



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