

Department of Biological Sciences Faculty of Science

VIRTUAL BIOLOGY COLLOQUIUM

Friday, 12 Mar 2021 | 4 pm | Online Zoom Session

Hosted by A/P Timothy Saunders

Building a spinal cord: the embryonic development of the vertebrate neural tube



About the Speaker

James Briscoe is a senior group leader and assistant research director. He obtained a BSc(Hons) in Microbiology and Virology from the University of Warwick, UK. Following his PhD research in lan Kerr's laboratory at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London (which became Cancer Research UK and is now part of the Francis Crick Institute), he undertook postdoctoral training at Columbia University, New York, USA, with Thomas Jessell, first as a Human Frontiers Science Program Fellow then as a Howard Hughes Medical Institute Fellow.

In 2000 he moved to the Medical Research Council's National Institute for Medical Research (now part of the Francis Crick Institute) to establish his own research group and in 2001 he was elected an EMBO Young Investigator. He was awarded the EMBO Gold Medal in 2008 and elected to EMBO in 2009. In 2018 he became Editor in Chief of Development, a journal published by the Company of Biologists, a not-for-profit scientific publisher. He was elected a Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 2019.

His research interests include the molecular and cellular mechanisms of graded signalling by morphogens and the specification of cell fate in the vertebrate neural tube. To address these questions his lab uses a range of experimental and computational techniques and model systems that include mouse and chick embryos and embryonic stem cells.

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By James Briscoe

Senior Group Leader, Developmental Dynamics Laboratory, The Francis Crick Institute, UK

The generation of the correct cell types in the correct position, at the correct time is the first step in the assembly of functional tissues. One well-studied example of this is the development of the vertebrate spinal cord. In this tissue, distinct classes of neurons are generated in a precise spatial and temporal order from progenitor cells arrayed along the dorsal-ventral axis of the neural tube. Underpinning this organization is a complex network of extrinsic and intrinsic factors. Particularly well understood is the mechanism that determines the generation of different neuronal subtypes in ventral regions of the spinal cord. In this region of the nervous system, the secreted protein Sonic Hedgehog (Shh) acts in graded fashion to organize the pattern of neurogenesis. This is a dynamic process in which exposure to Shh generates progenitors with successively more ventral identities. At the same time tissue growth alters the arrangement of cells and the proportions of cell types and contributes to the elaboration of pattern. A gene regulatory network composed of transcription factors regulated by Shh signaling play an essential role in this Together, the mechanism determines process. pattern, pace, precision and proportions in the forming neural tube. Thus, accurate development of the neural tube and the specification of neuronal subtype identity relies on the interplay of cellular and molecular processes.

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