

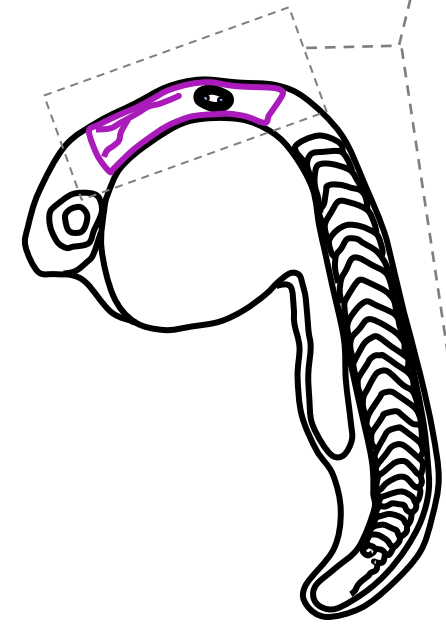
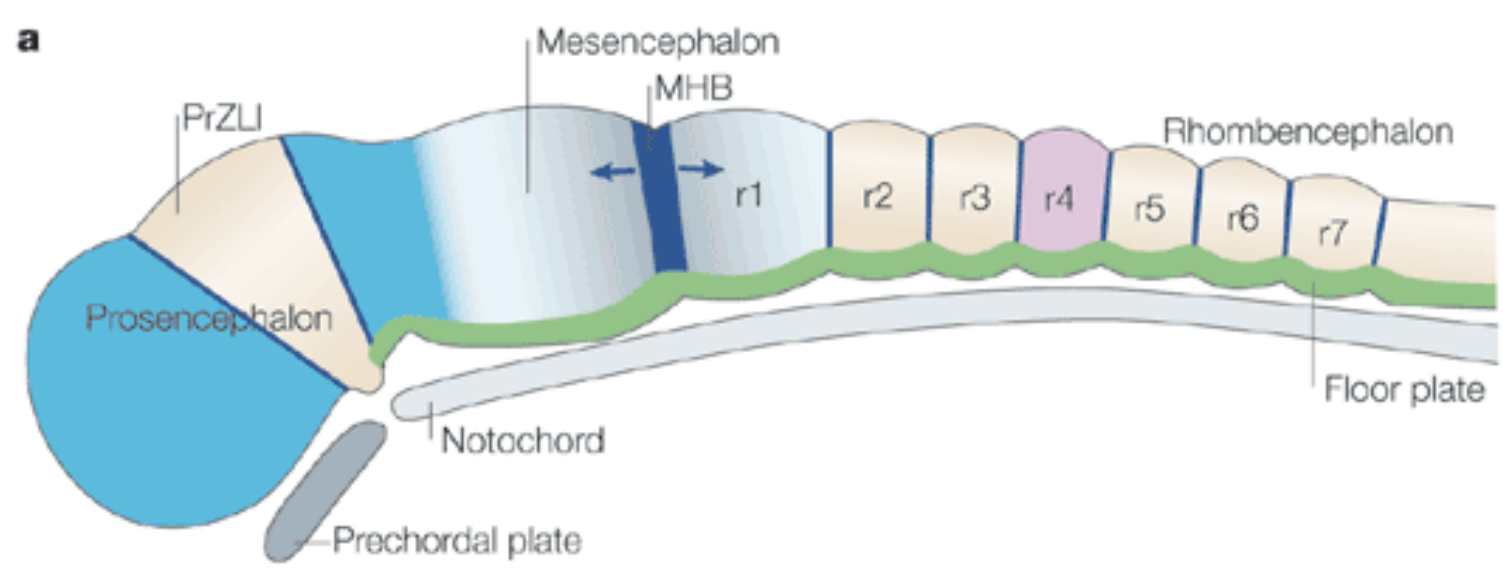
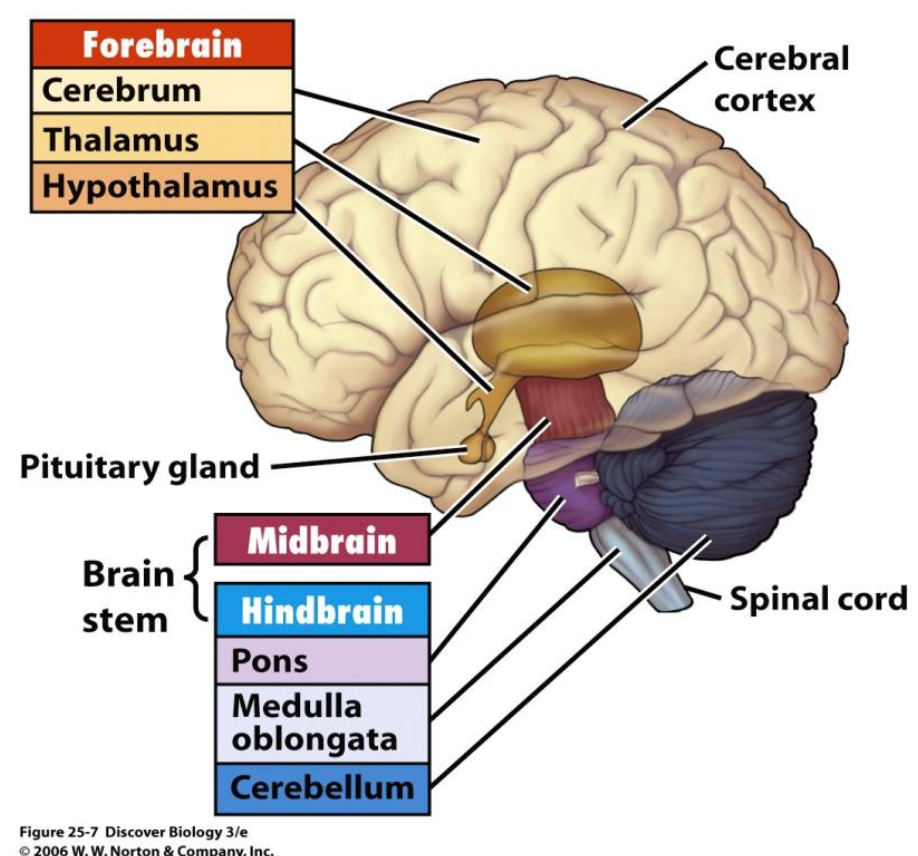
# Neurogenesis regulation in the posterior embryonic brain

Guillem Blanc\*, Andrey Kolesnikov\*, Enca Poveda\*, Georgy Antonov, Adrià Voltes and Cristina Pujades  
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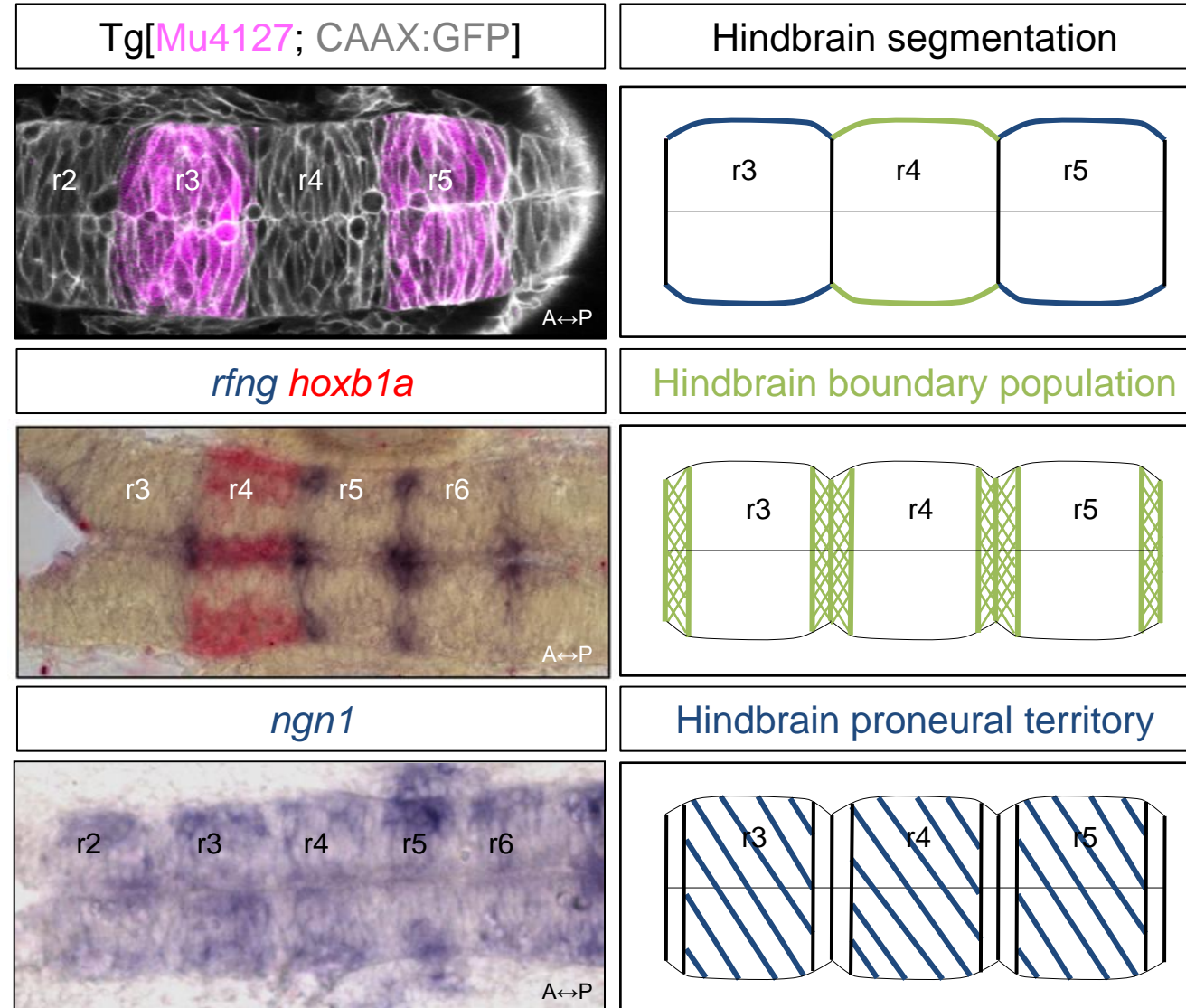
\*These authors contributed equally to the work



## INTRODUCTION



### Hindbrain segmentation, hindbrain boundaries and neurogenesis



In zebrafish we can distinguish different parts in the brain. We have focused on the hindbrain also called rhombencephalon.

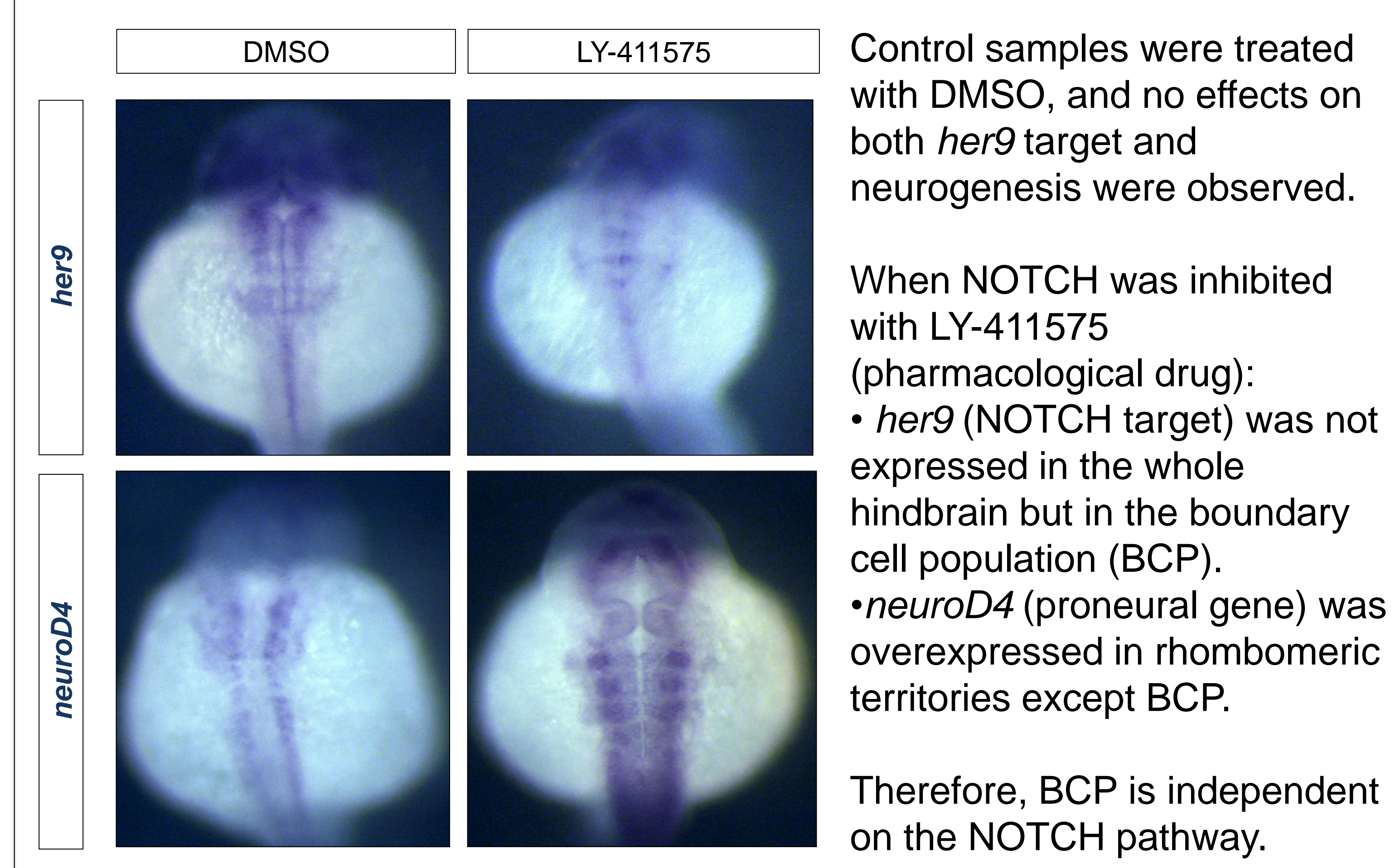
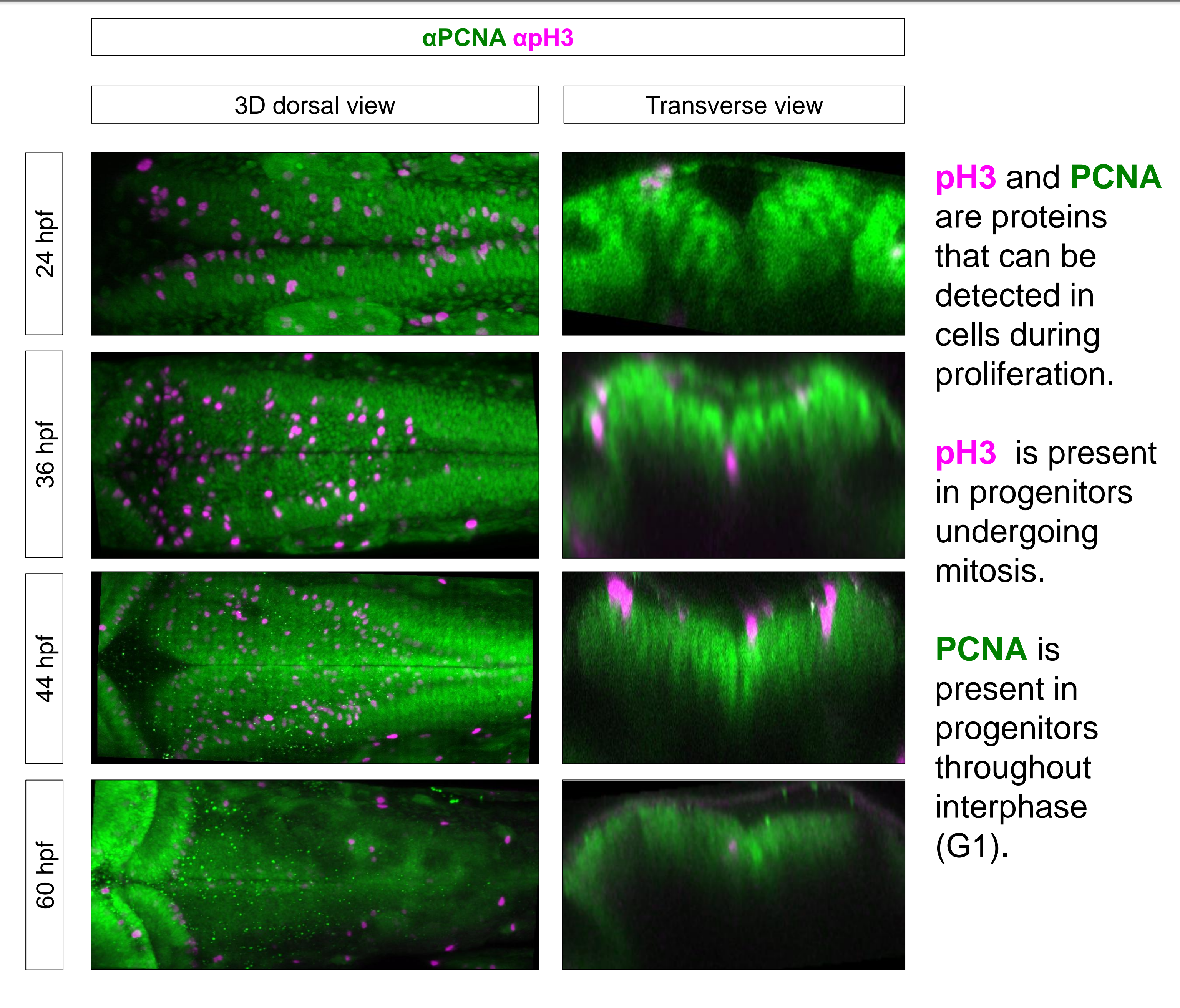
During embryogenesis it is transiently divided into 7 rhombomeres. Each rhombomere gives rise to different types of neurons.

## AIMS

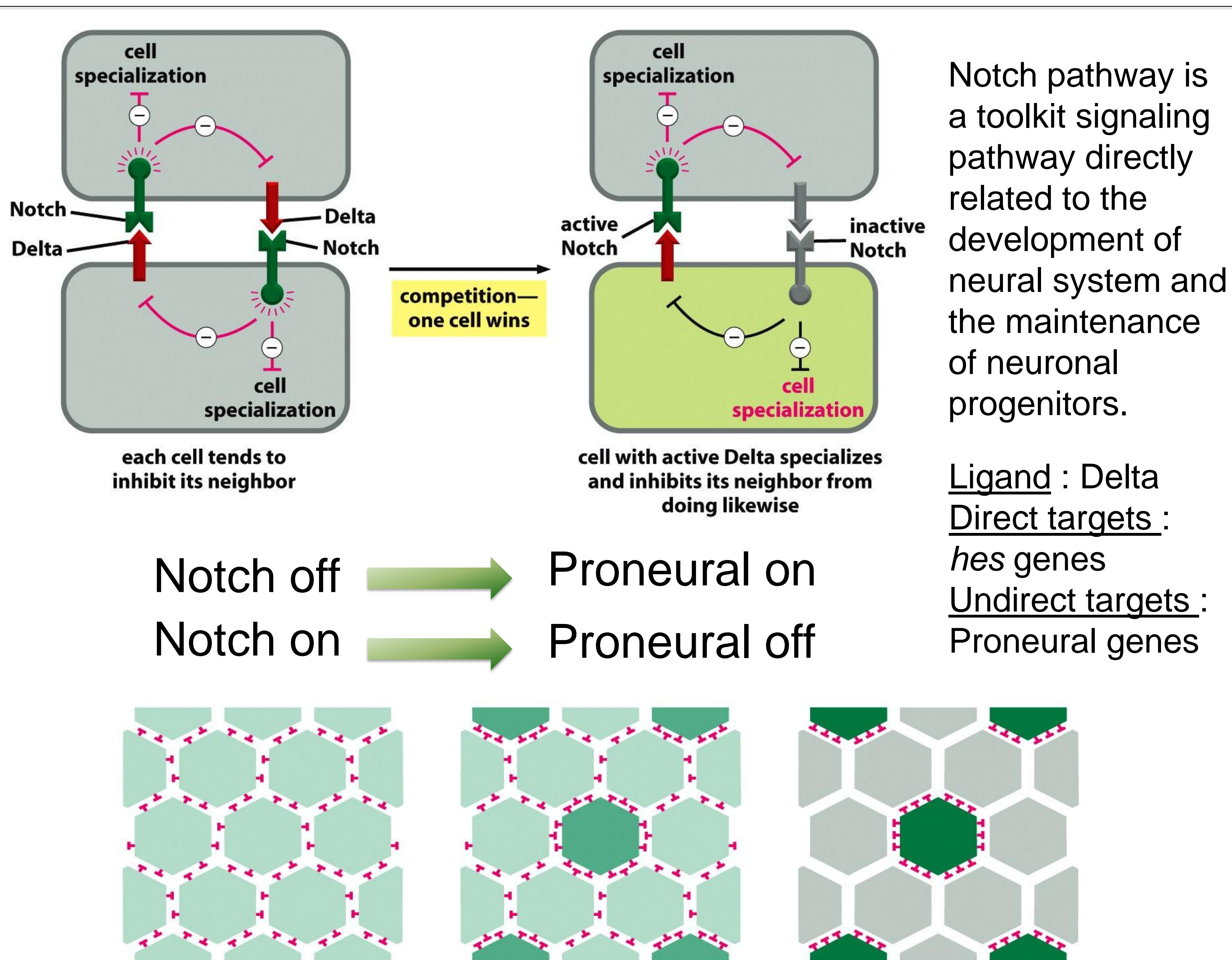
- Find out how neurogenesis is regulated within the hindbrain
- Analyze the spatiotemporal distribution of progenitor domains in the posterior brain.
- Determine the involvement of signaling pathways in progenitor regulation.

## RESULTS

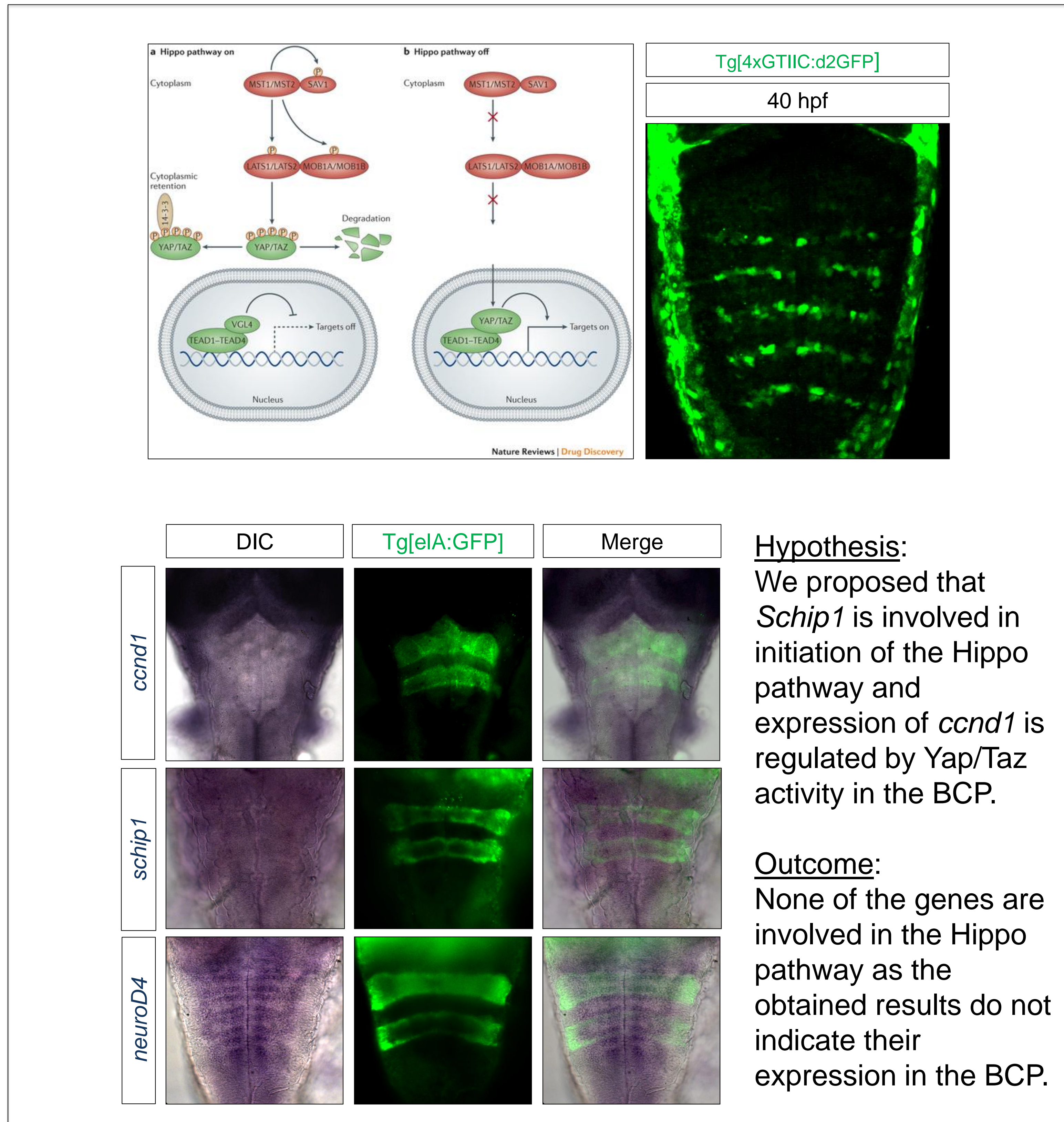
### 1.- Distribution in space and time of hindbrain progenitors



### 2.- Notch signaling and hindbrain progenitors



### 3.- Yap/Taz-activity and hindbrain progenitors



## REFERENCES

Kiecker and Lumsden, 2005  
Johnson and Halder, 2014