# Neurogenesis regulation in the posterior embryonic brain

Guillem Blanc\*, Andrey Kolesnikov\*, Enca Poveda\*, Georgy Antonov, Adrià Voltes and Cristina Pujades School of Molecular and Theoretical Biology 2016

\*These authors contributed equally to the work



# INTRODUCTION



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

# Hindbrain segmentation, hindbrain boundaries and neurogenesis

Hindbrain segmentation 127: CAAX:GFP rfng hoxb1a Hindbrain boundary population ngn Hindbrain proneural territor

# 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

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



progenitor regulation.

# RESULTS







# <u>Hypothesis</u>: We proposed that

Schip1 is involved in initiation of the Hippo pathway and

expression of *ccnd1* is regulated by Yap/Taz activity in the BCP.

### Outcome: None of the genes are involved in the Hippo pathway as the obtained results do not indicate their expression in the BCP.

# REFERENCES

Kiecker and Lumsden, 2005 Johnson and Halder, 2014

