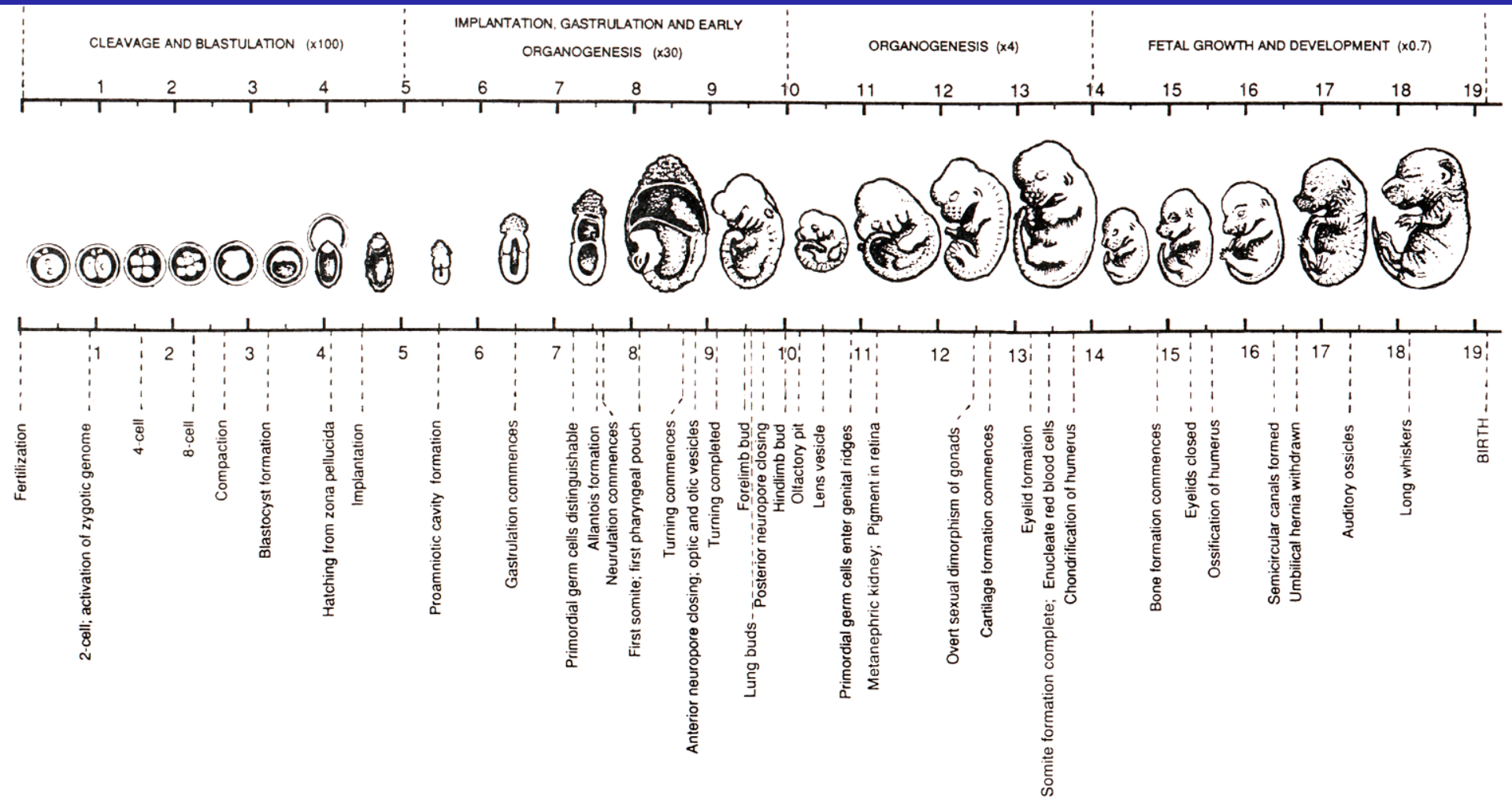
Summary of Mouse Development

Developmental Genetics and Embryology of the Mouse: Past, Present, and Future

錢宗良
臺大醫學院解剖學暨細胞生物學研究所

Mouse Development



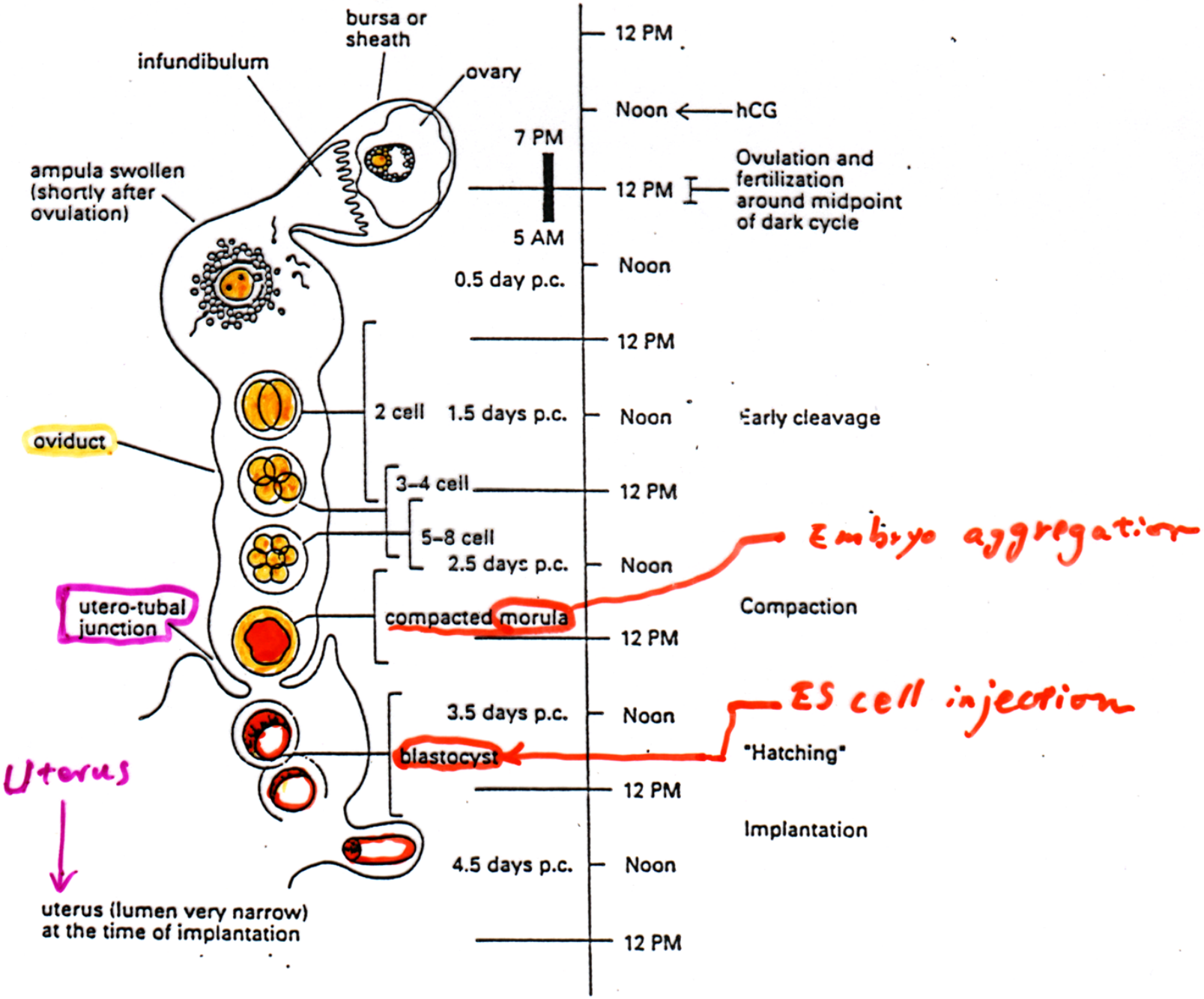
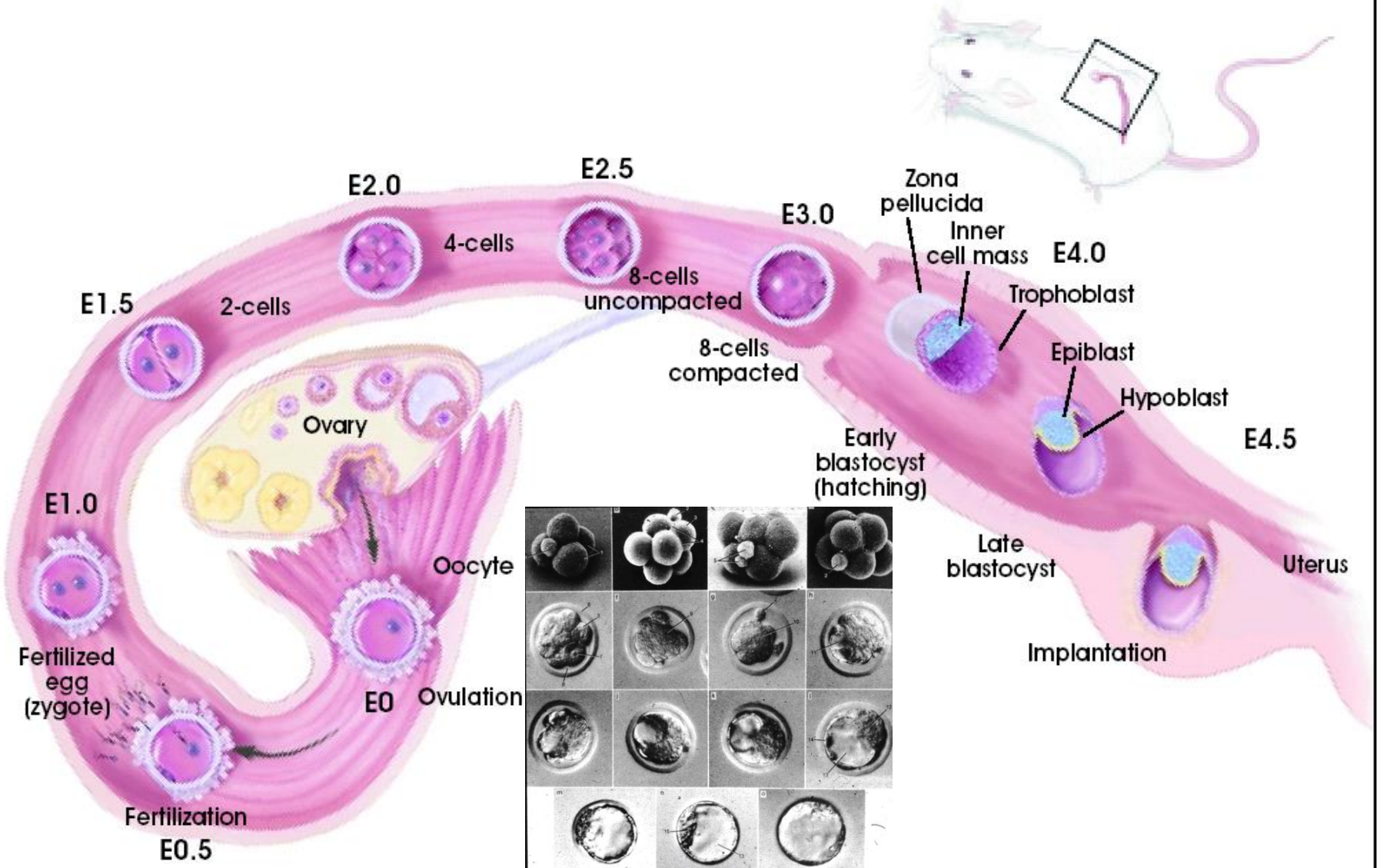
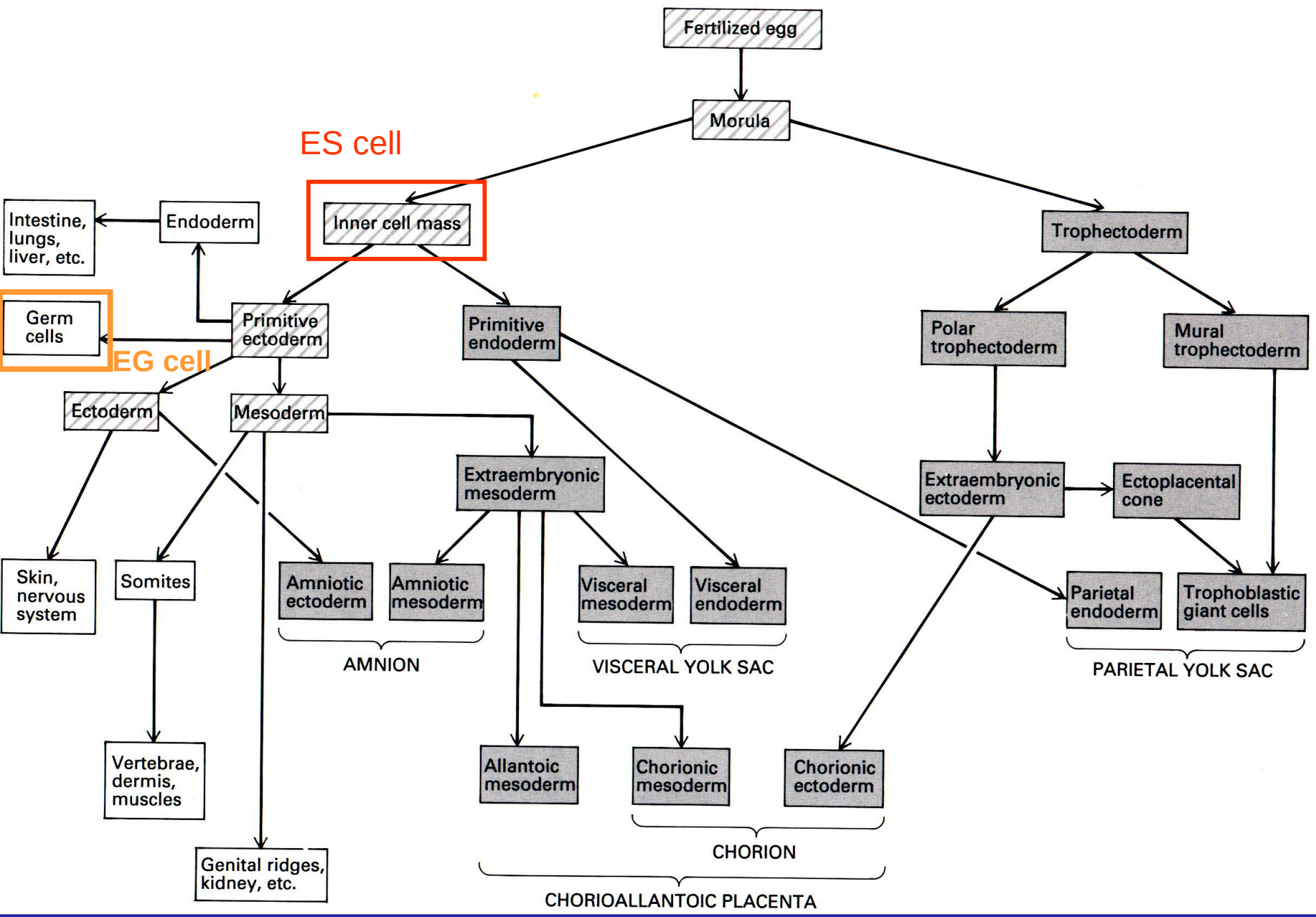
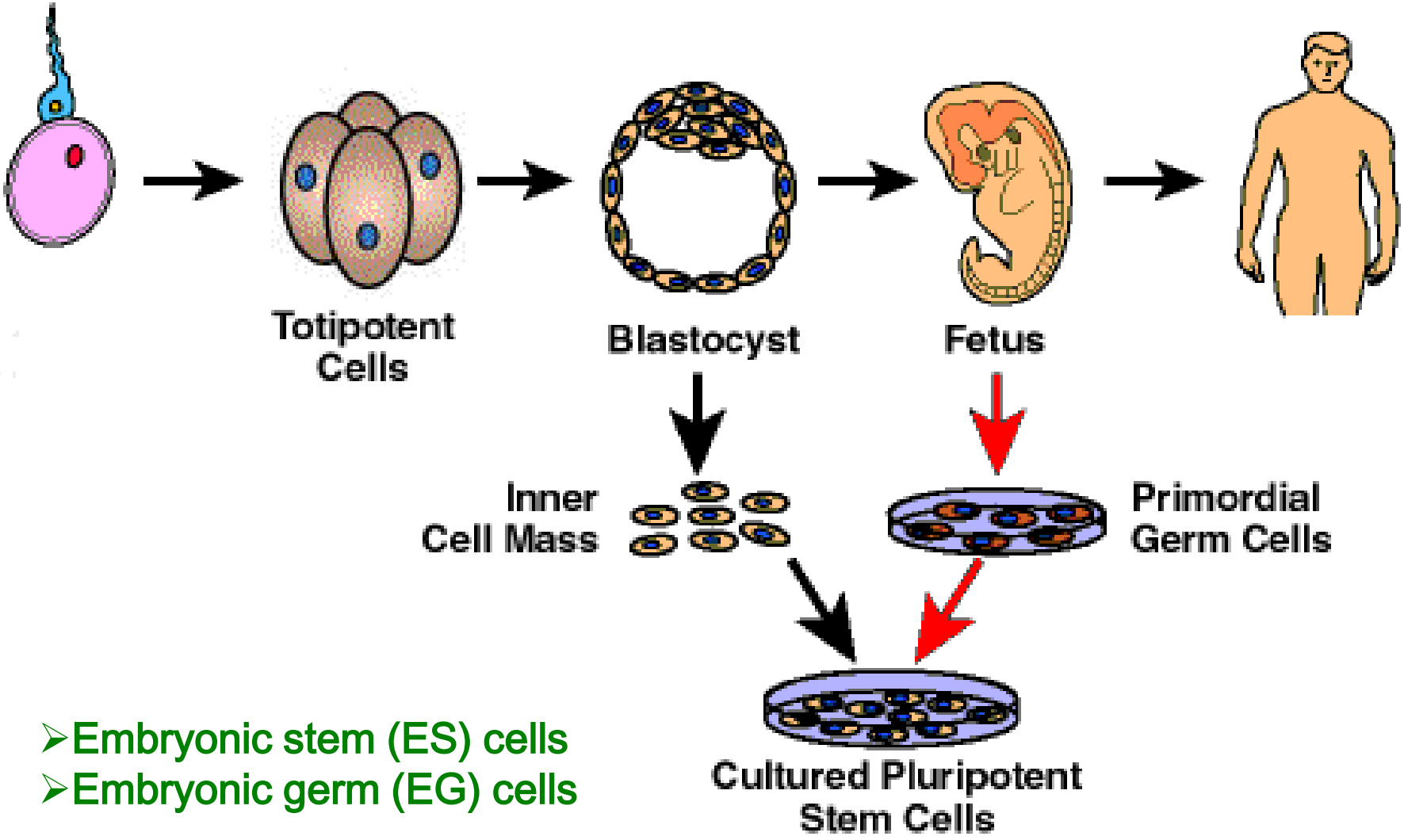


Figure 1 Summary of preimplantation development.




Fertilized egg
Morula
ES cell
Inner cell mass
Endoderm
Intestine, lungs, liver, etc.
Trophectoderm
Germ cells
EG cell
Primitive ectoderm
Primitive endoderm
Polar trophectoderm
Mural trophectoderm
Ectoderm
Mesoderm
Extraembryonic mesoderm
Extraembryonic ectoderm
Ectoplacental cone
Skin, nervous system
Somites
Amniotic ectoderm
Amniotic mesoderm
Visceral mesoderm
Visceral endoderm
Parietal endoderm
Trophoblastic giant cells
AMNION
VISCERAL YOLK SAC
PARIETAL YOLK SAC
Vertebrae, dermis, muscles
Allantoic mesoderm
Chorionic mesoderm
Chorionic ectoderm
CHORION
Genital ridges, kidney, etc.
CHORIOALLANTOIC PLACENTA

Pluripotent stem cells



- Embryonic stem (ES) cells
- Embryonic germ (EG) cells

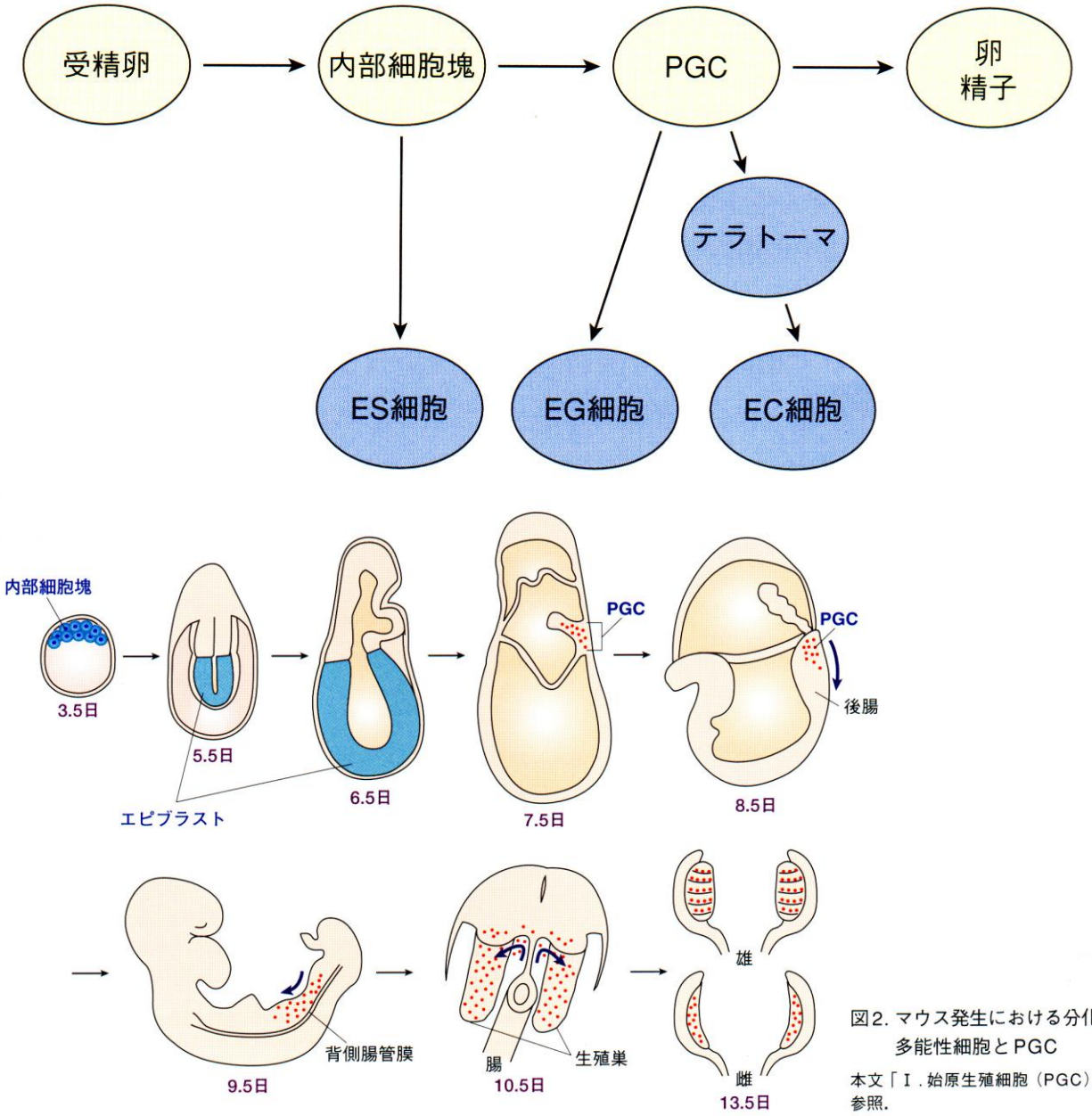
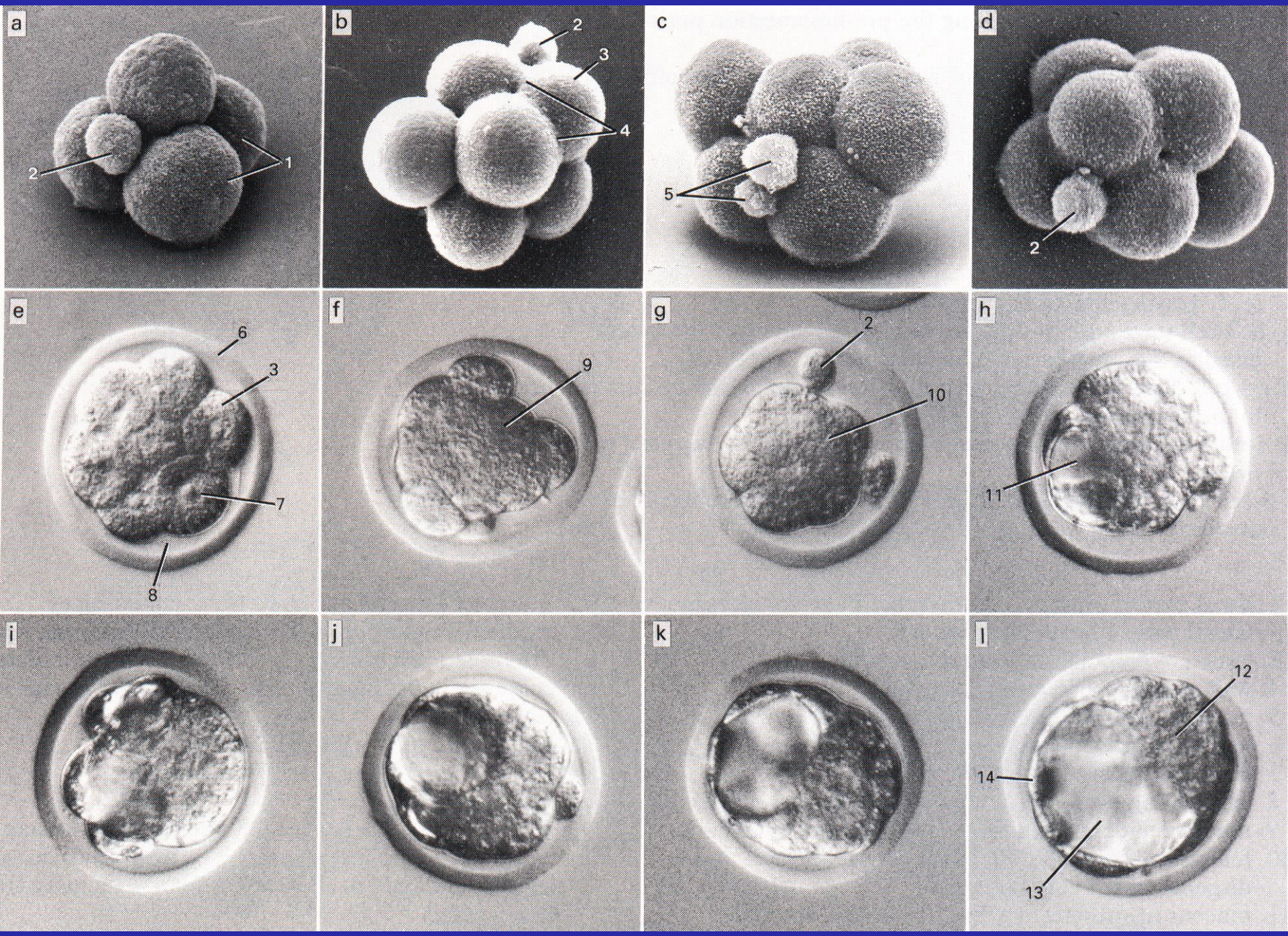


図2. マウス発生における分化多能性細胞とPGC

本文「Ⅰ. 始原生殖細胞（PGC）」参照.

動し，そこで雌雄それぞれの生殖細胞として分化を開始する.


a
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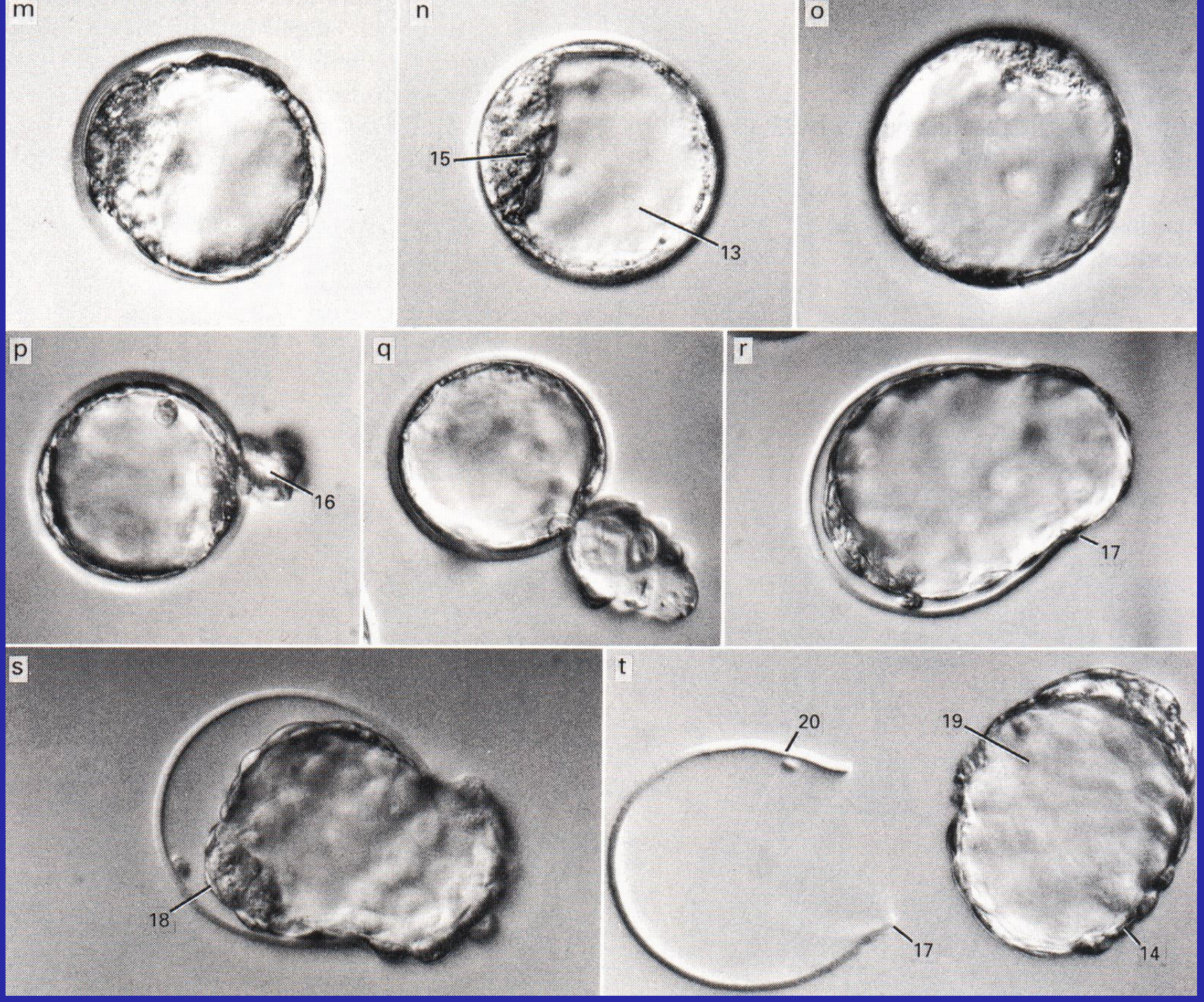
m
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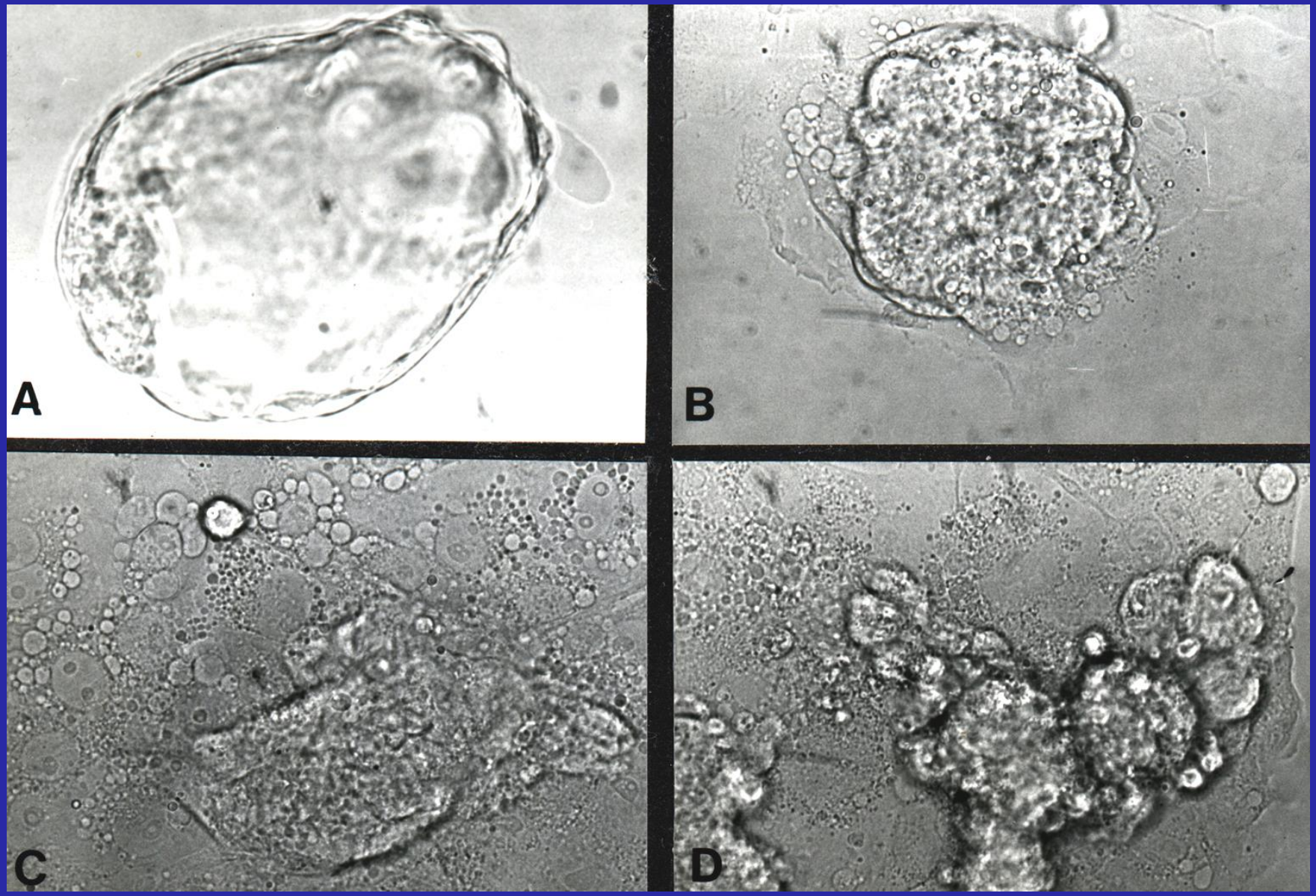
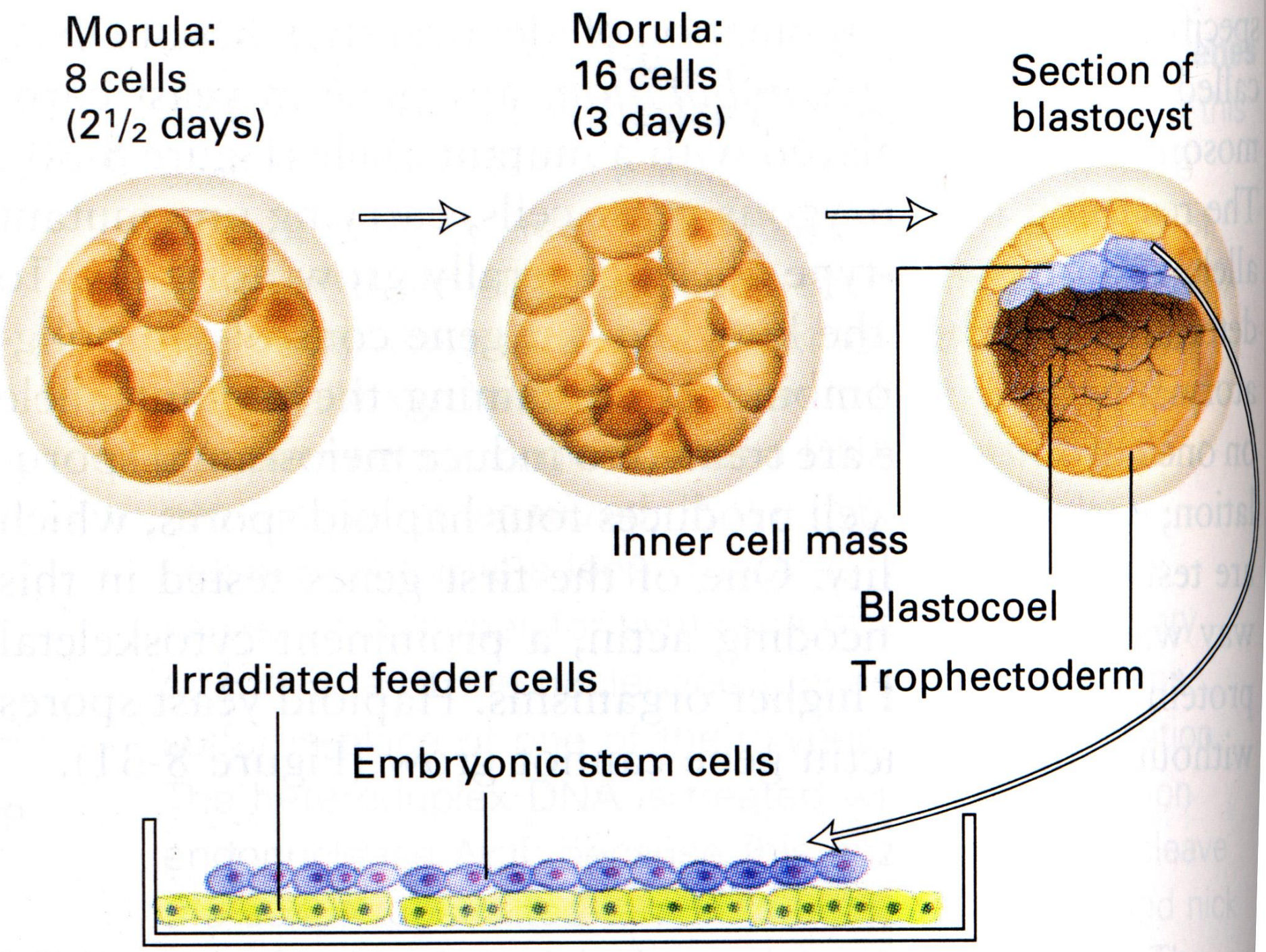
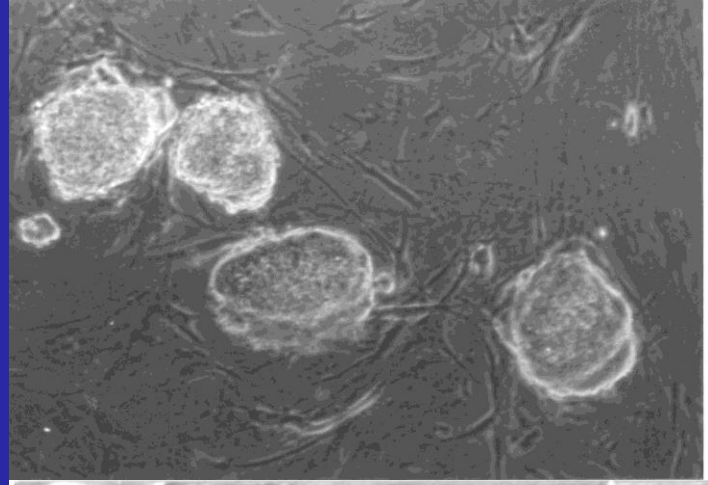
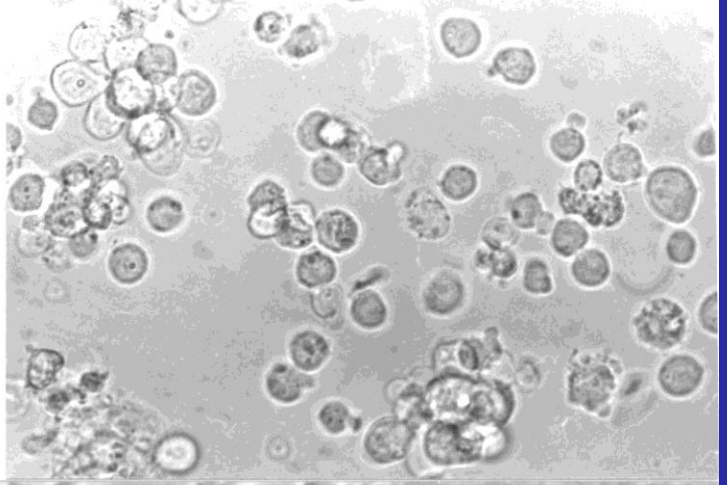
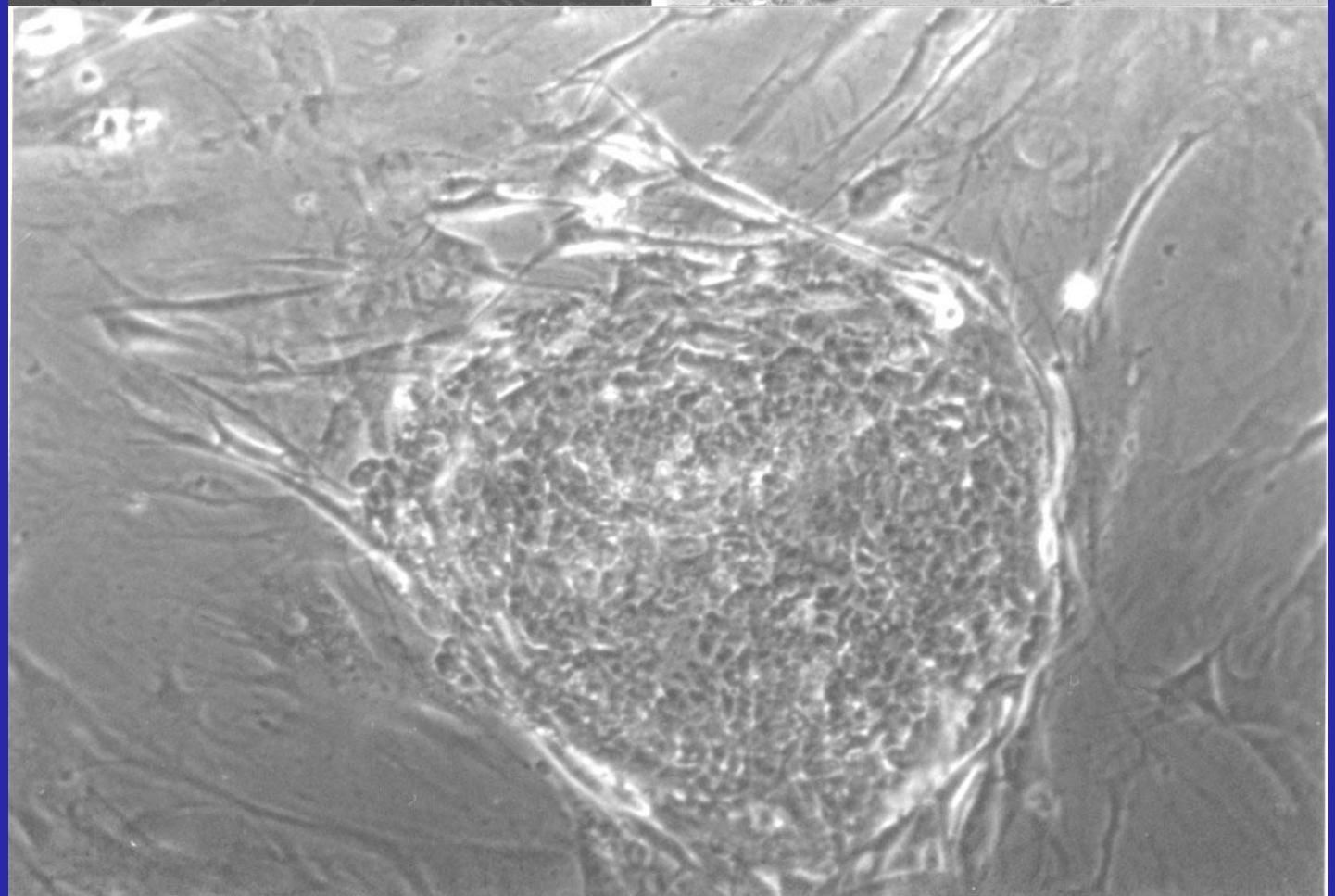
Blastocyst hatching out and implantation




Morula:
8 cells
(2 1/2 days)
Morula:
16 cells
(3 days)
Section of
blastocyst
Inner cell mass
Blastocoel
Trophectoderm
Irradiated feeder cells
Embryonic stem cells







Mouse Strains:

DBA/2J, C3H/He, ICR, BALB/cJ, and C57BL/6J mice (movie)

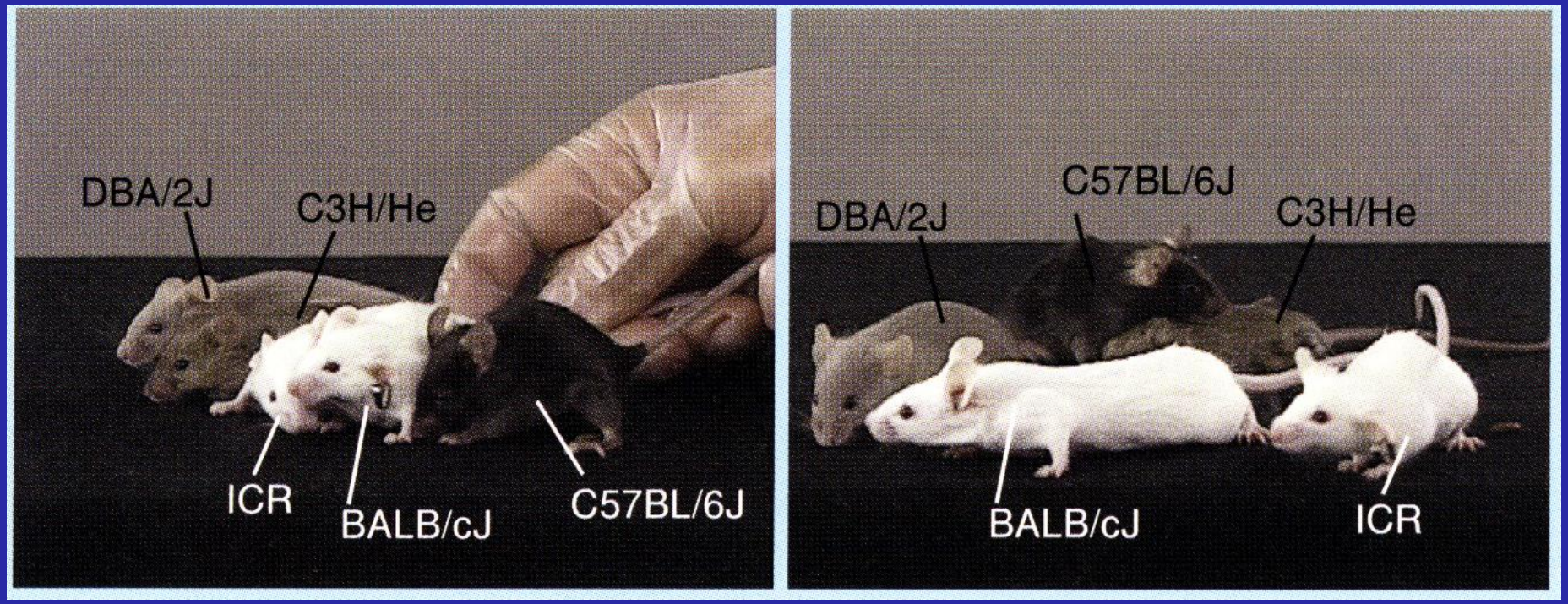
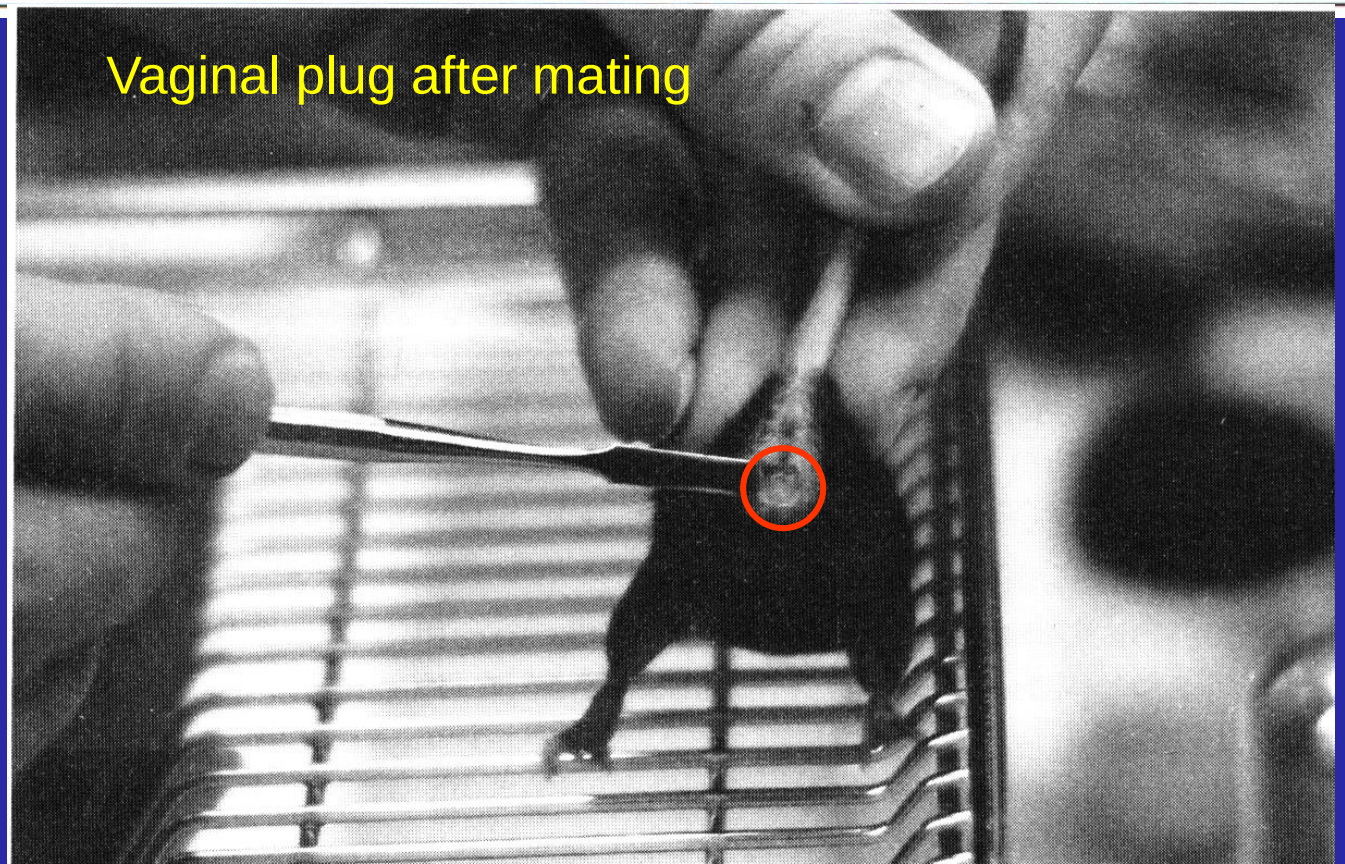


Table 2. Changing appearance of the vaginal epithelium during different stages of the oestrous cycle in mice

Stage of cycle			
Pro-oestrus	**Oestrus**	**Metoestrus 1and 2**	**Dioestrus**
Moist	Dry	Dry	Wet
Pink/red	Pink	White	Bluish-red
Folded	Folded	Flaky	Smooth
Swollen	Swollen	Less swollen	Not swollen



Mouse female reproductive system (movie)

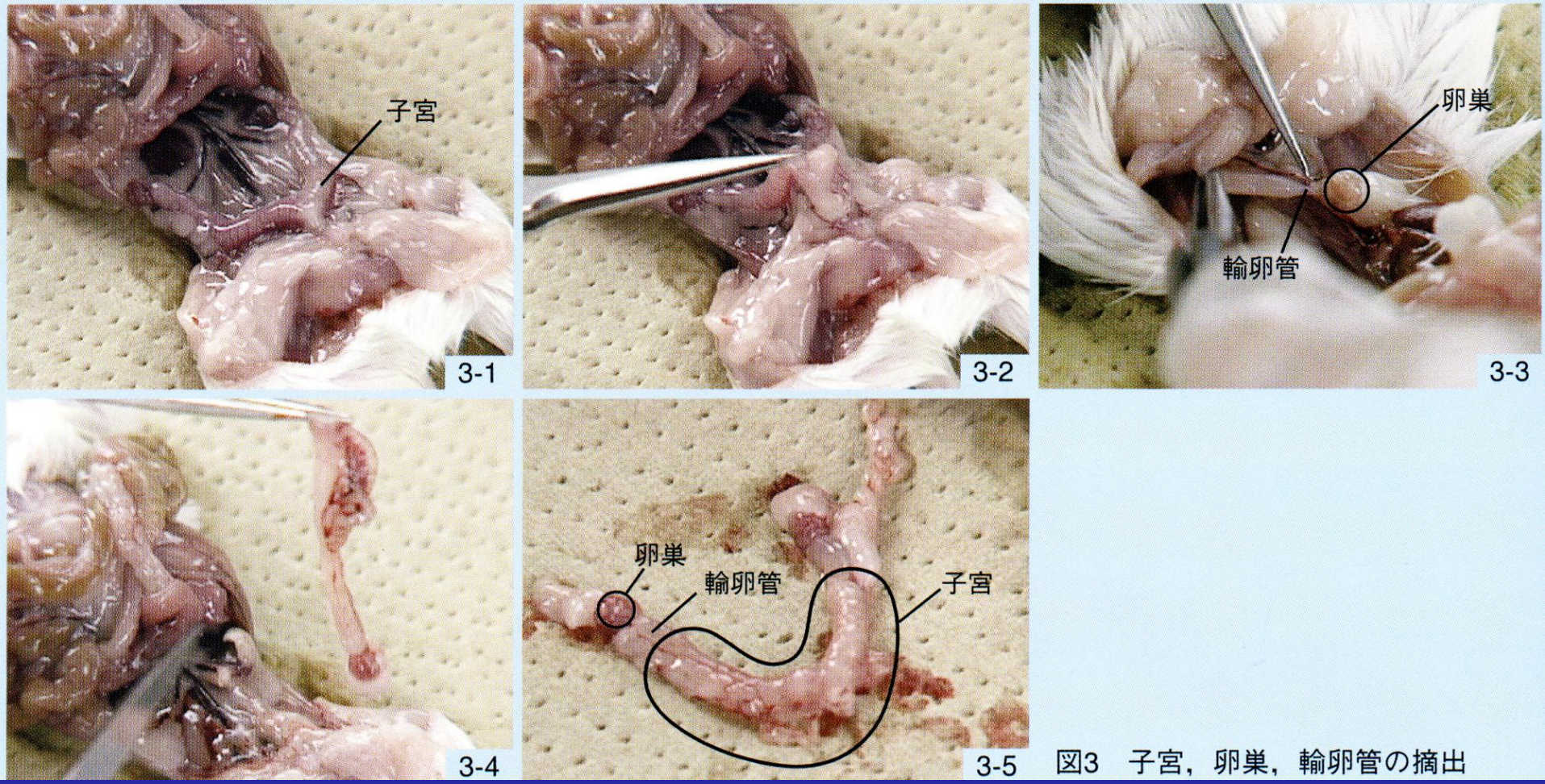


図3　子宮，卵巣，輸卵管の摘出

Pregnant mice (movie 1) & Fetus isolation (Movie 2)

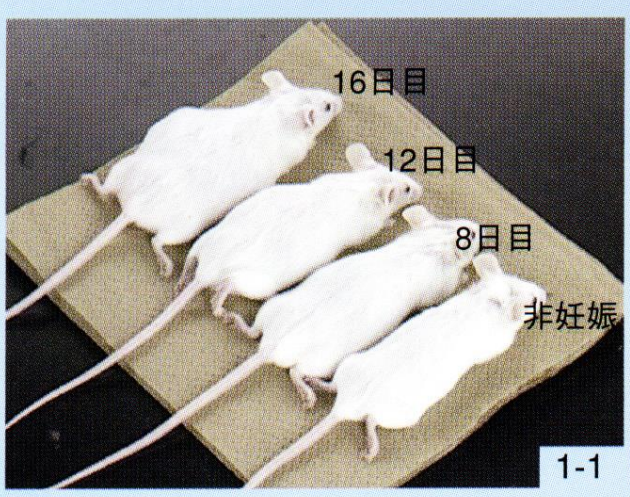
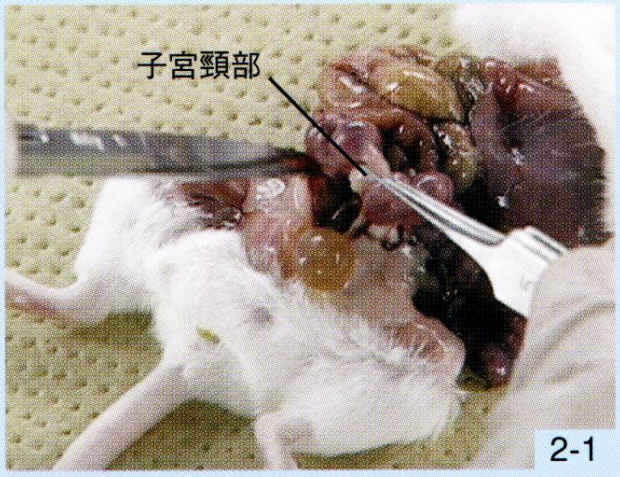


図1　妊娠日齢による変化



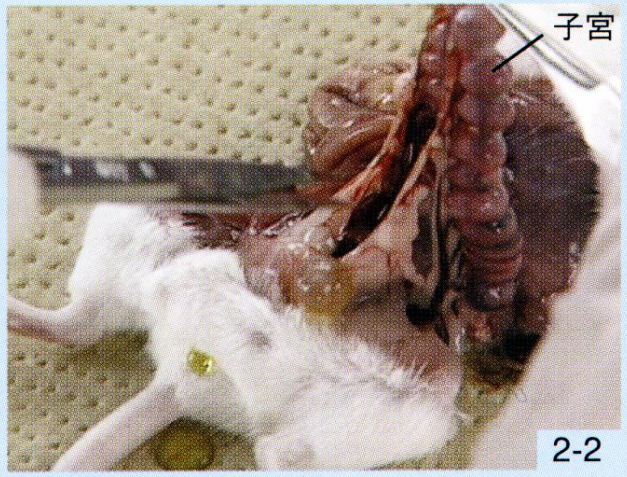
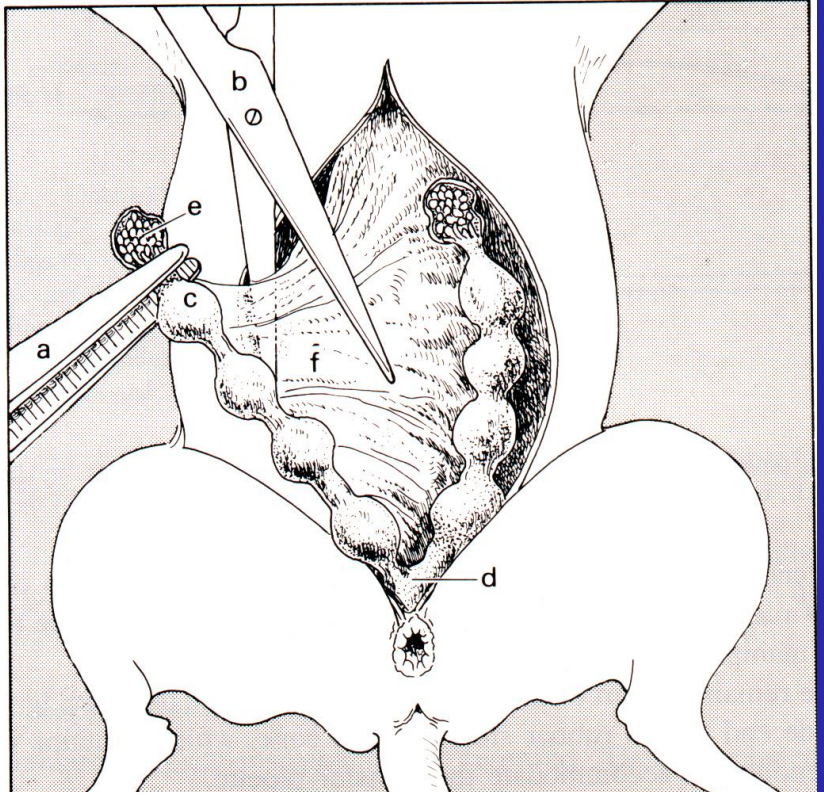


図2　胎児，胎盤の摘出



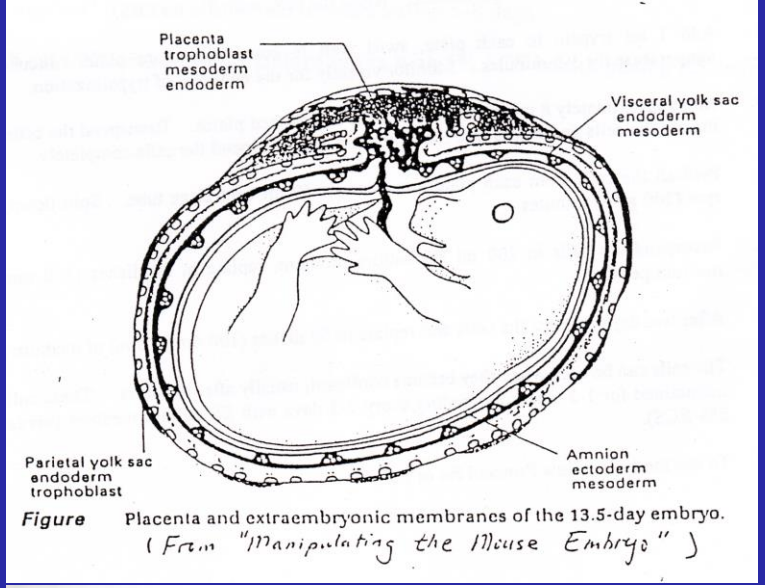
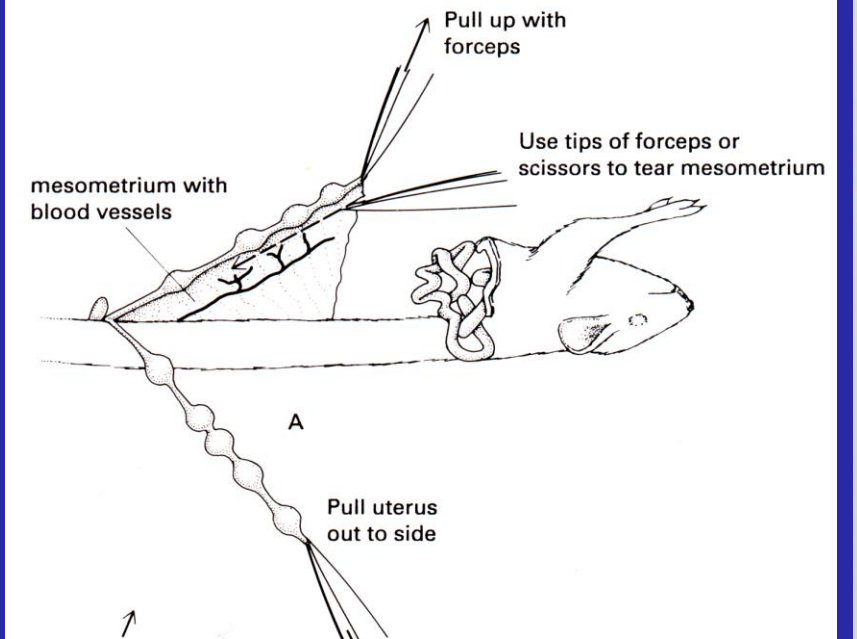
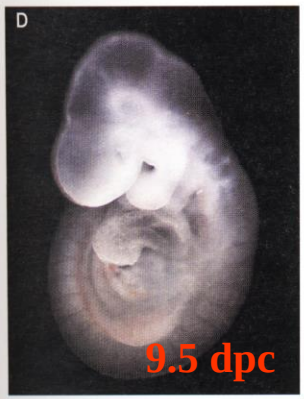
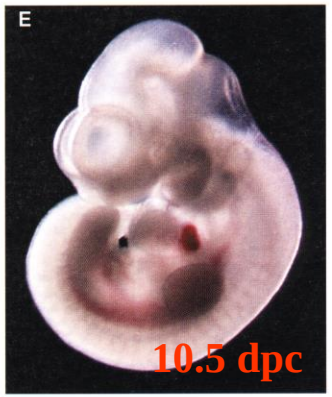
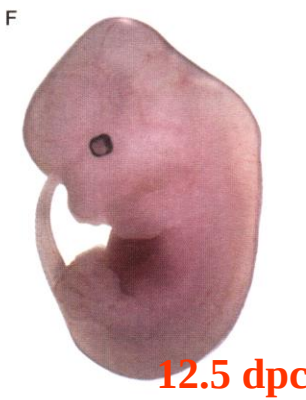


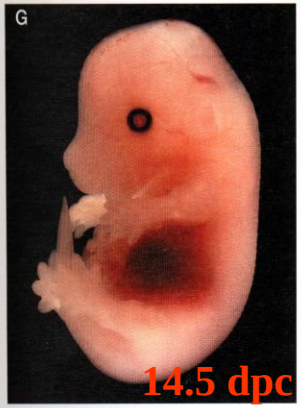
Figure Placenta and extraembryonic membranes of the 13.5-day embryo.
(From "Manipulating the Mouse Embryo")



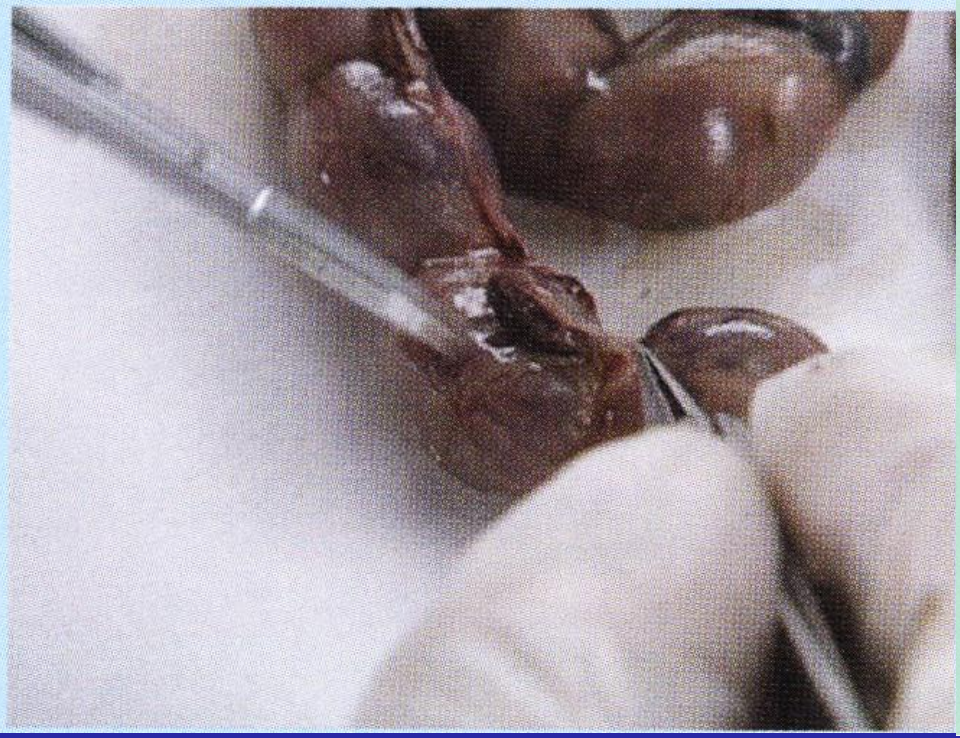


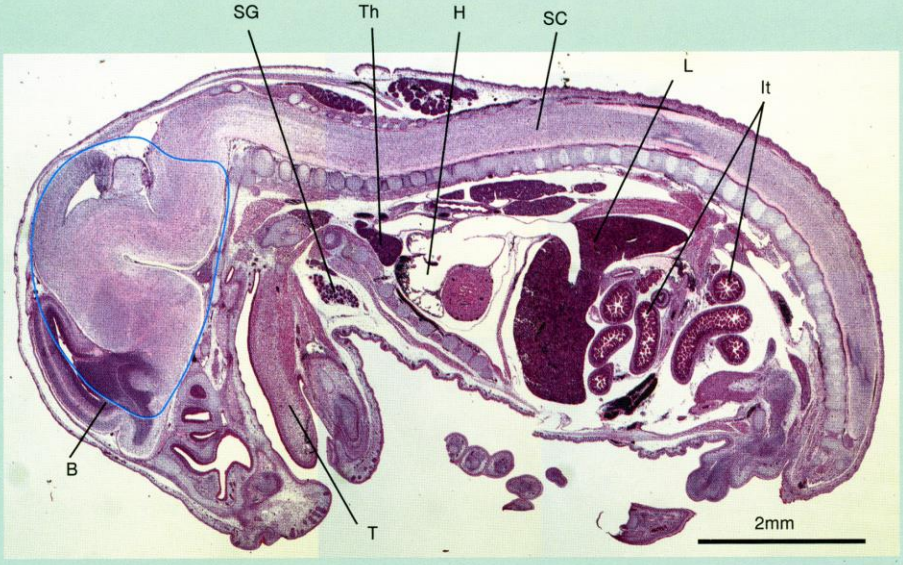






Isolation of 16.5 dpc mouse embryos (movie)





16日胚（embryo of16-16.5 d p.c.）

外見的にもマウスらしくなってきている．骨と歯に石灰沈着が認められるようになる時期である．この切片で認められる臓器は心臓，肝臓，肺，腸管，唾液腺，脳，胸腺であるが，小脳がほとんど観察できないくらい未発達なのを除けば，それぞれ成体とほとんど同じ形態をもつ細胞によって構成されている．しかし，この時点で機能しているのは心臓くらいであり，すべての細胞が幼若な形態であることも確かである．肝臓での造血がみられる．

T；tongue（舌），H；heart（心臓），It；intestine（腸管），L；liver（肝臓），SG；salivary glands（唾液腺），Th；thymus（胸腺），SC；spinal cord（脊髄），B；brain（脳）

Developmental Genetics and Embryology of the Mouse:

Past, Present, and Future

Mouse Development
is dependent on growth factors

Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs):

*FGF-4: Requirement of FGF-4 for postimplantation mouse development. (Science 267:246-249, 1995)

*FGF receptor-1: fgfr-1 is required for embyonic growth and mesodermal patterning during mouse gastrulation. (Genes Dev. 8:3032-3044, 1994)

Insulin-like growth factors (IGF):

IGF- I: knock out animal model shows that IGF-1 play an important role in the embryonic development. (Cell 75:73-82, 1993)

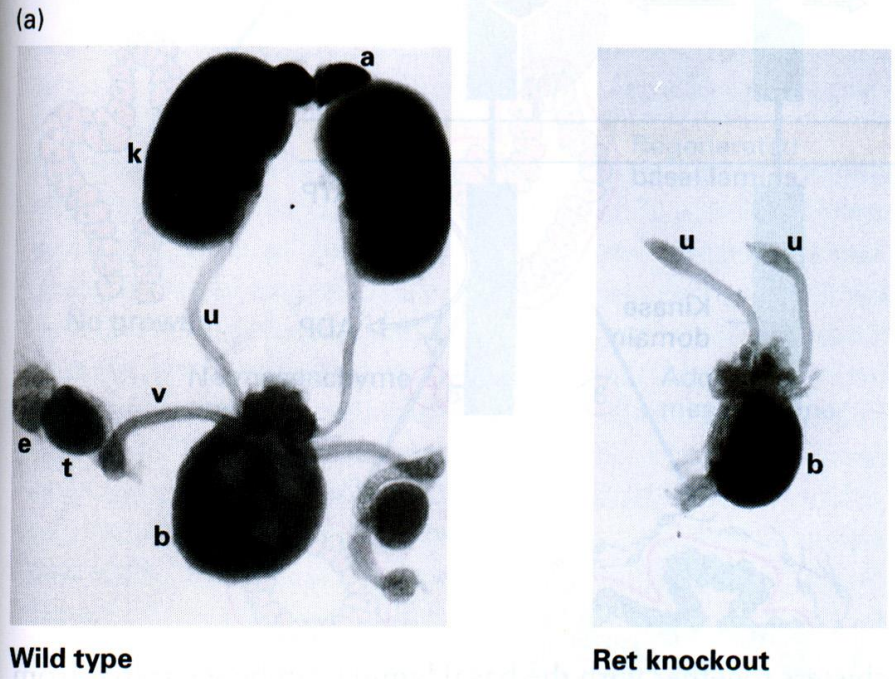
IGF- II: Knockout mice developed relatively normal, but weigh only 60% of the normal newborn body weight. (Nature 345:78-80, 1990)

Nerve growth factors:

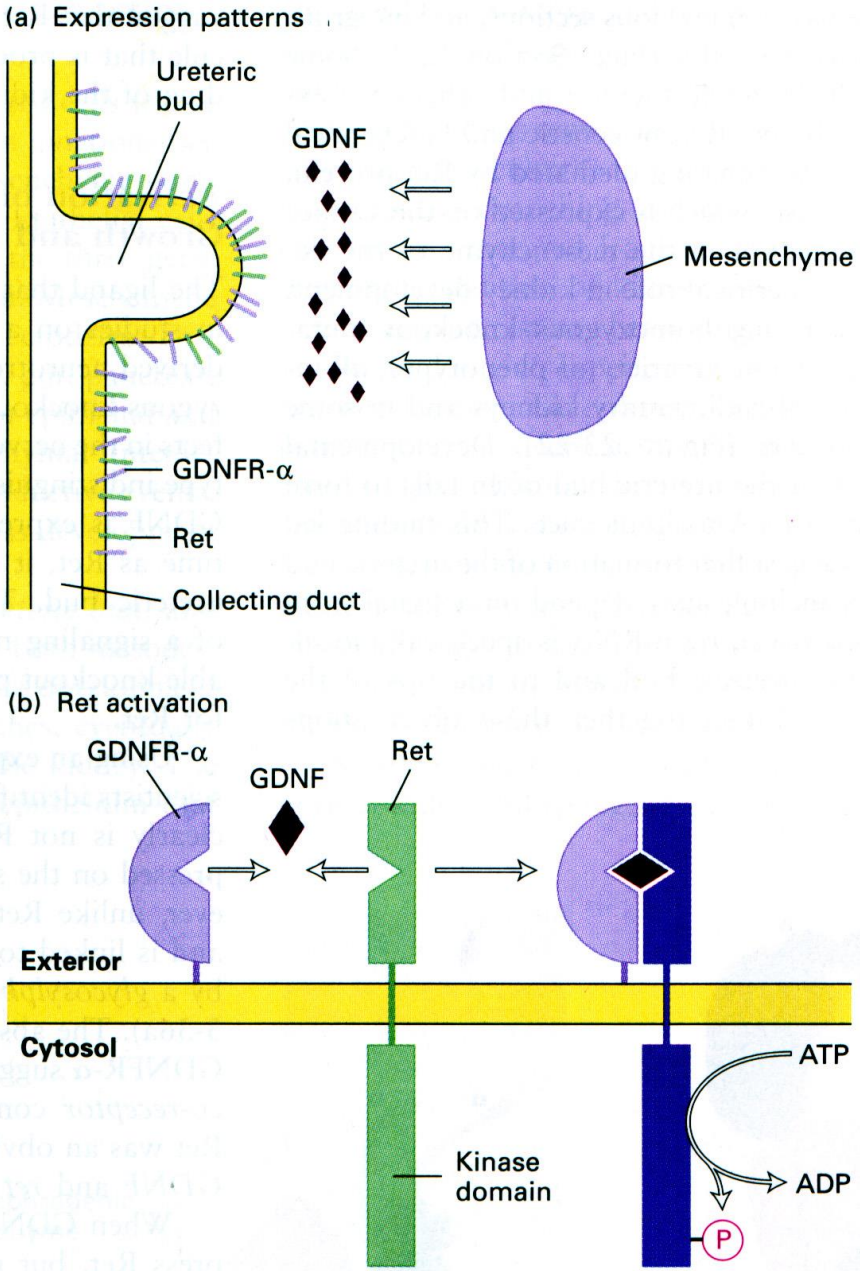
***NGF:** Mice lacking nerve growth factor display perinatal loss of sensory and sympathetic neurons yet develop basal cholinergic neurons.
(Cell 76:1001-1011, 1994).
***BDNF:** Targeted disruption of the BDNF gene perturbs brain and sensory neuron development but not motor neuron development.
(Cell 76: 989-999, 1994)
***GDNF:** Defects in enteric innervation and kidney development in mice lacking GDNF.
(Nature 382:73-76, 1996)
Renal and neuronal abnormalities in mice lacking GDNF.
(Nature 382:76-79, 1996)

GDNF KO:

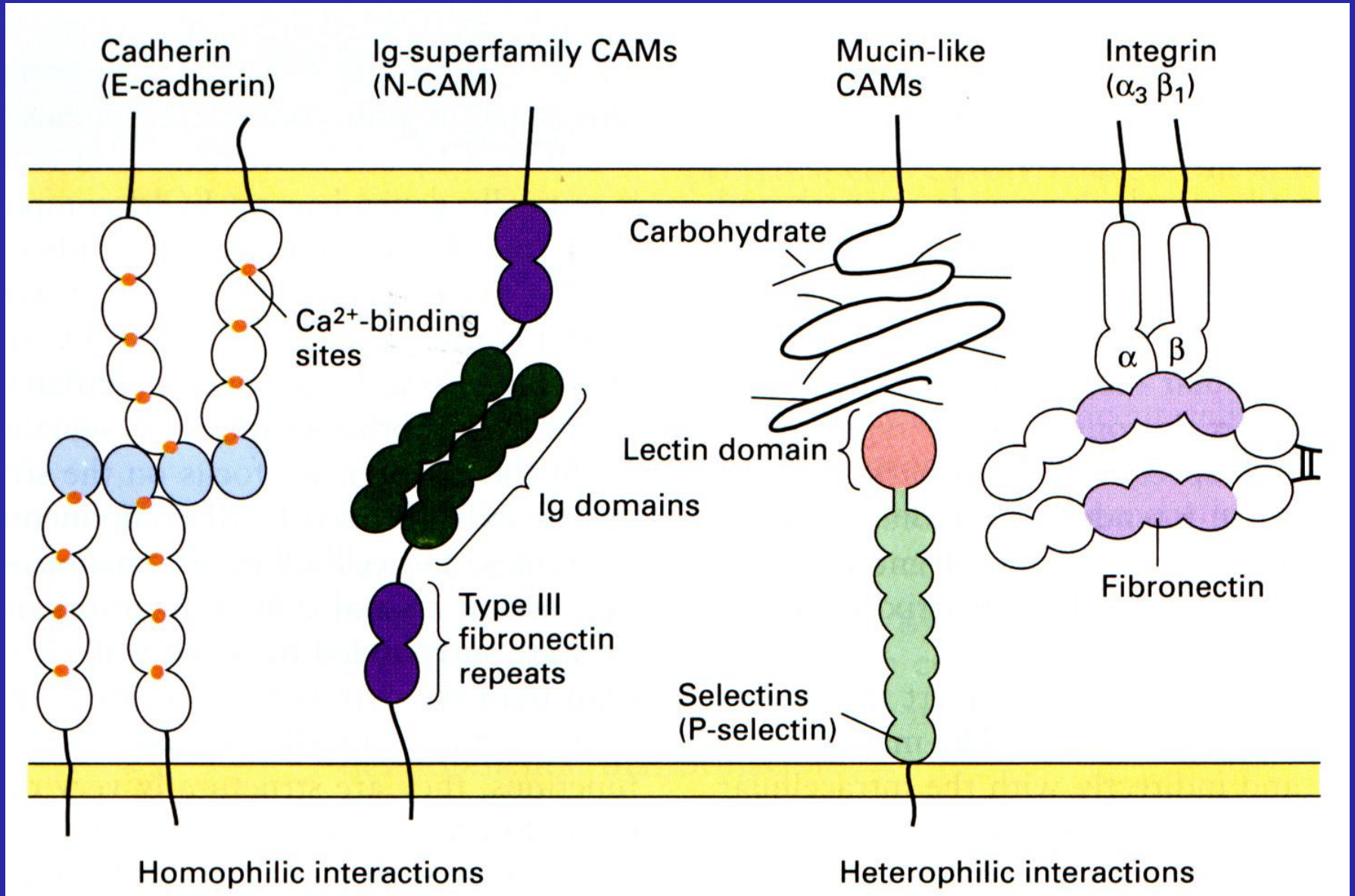
Defects in kidney development



▲ **FIGURE 23-22 Knockout mutations in *ret* produce severe defects in kidney morphogenesis in mice.** (a) Urogenital systems

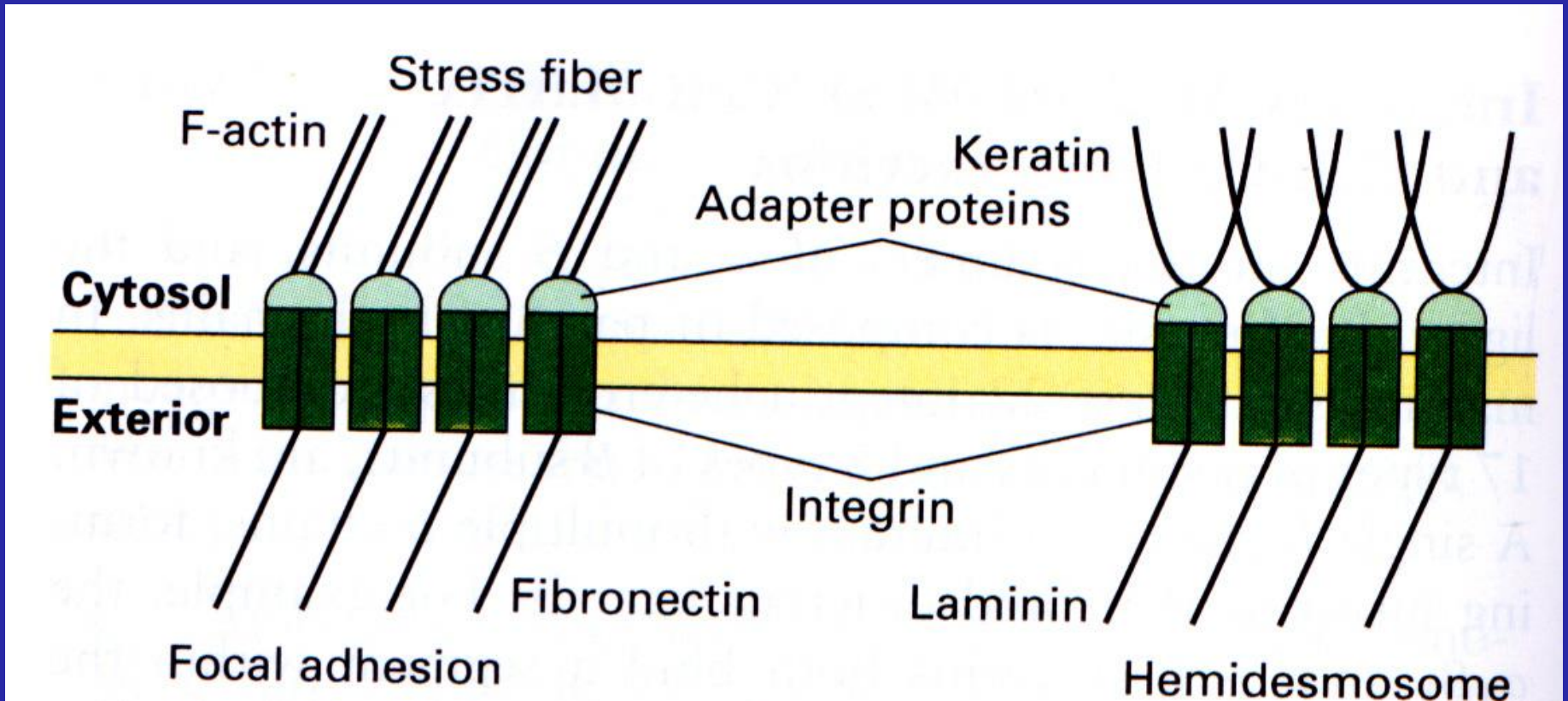


II. Cell adhesion: play important roles in the mouse early embryonic development



Fibronectin

Defects in mesoderm, neural tube and vascular development in mouse embryos lacking fibronectin. (Development 119:1079-1091, 1993)



α5 integrin:

Embryonic mesodermal defects in α5 integrin-deficient mice. (Development 119:1093-1105, 1993)

β1 integrin:

Deletion of β1 integrins in mice results in inner cell mass failure and peri-implantation lethality. (Genes & Dev. 9: 1883-1894, 1995)

Consequence of lacking of β1 integrin gene expression in mice. (Genes & Dev. 9: 1896-1908, 1995)

E-cadherin: A targeted mutation in mouse E-cadherin gene results in defective preimplantation. (PNAS 92:855-859, 1995)

TABLE 22-1 Major Cadherin Molecules on Mammalian Cells

Molecule	Predominant Cellular Distribution
E-cadherin	Preimplantation embryos, non-neural epithelial tissue
P-cadherin	Trophoblast
N-cadherin	Nervous system, lens, cardiac and skeletal muscle

SOURCE: M. Takeichi, 1988, *Development* **102**:639; M. Takeichi, 1991, *Science* **251**:1451; H. Inuzuka et al., 1991, *Neuron* **7**:69; and M. Donalies et al., 1991, *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* **88**:8024.

Cell, Vol. 62, 1073–1085, September 21, 1990. Copyright © 1990 by Cell Press

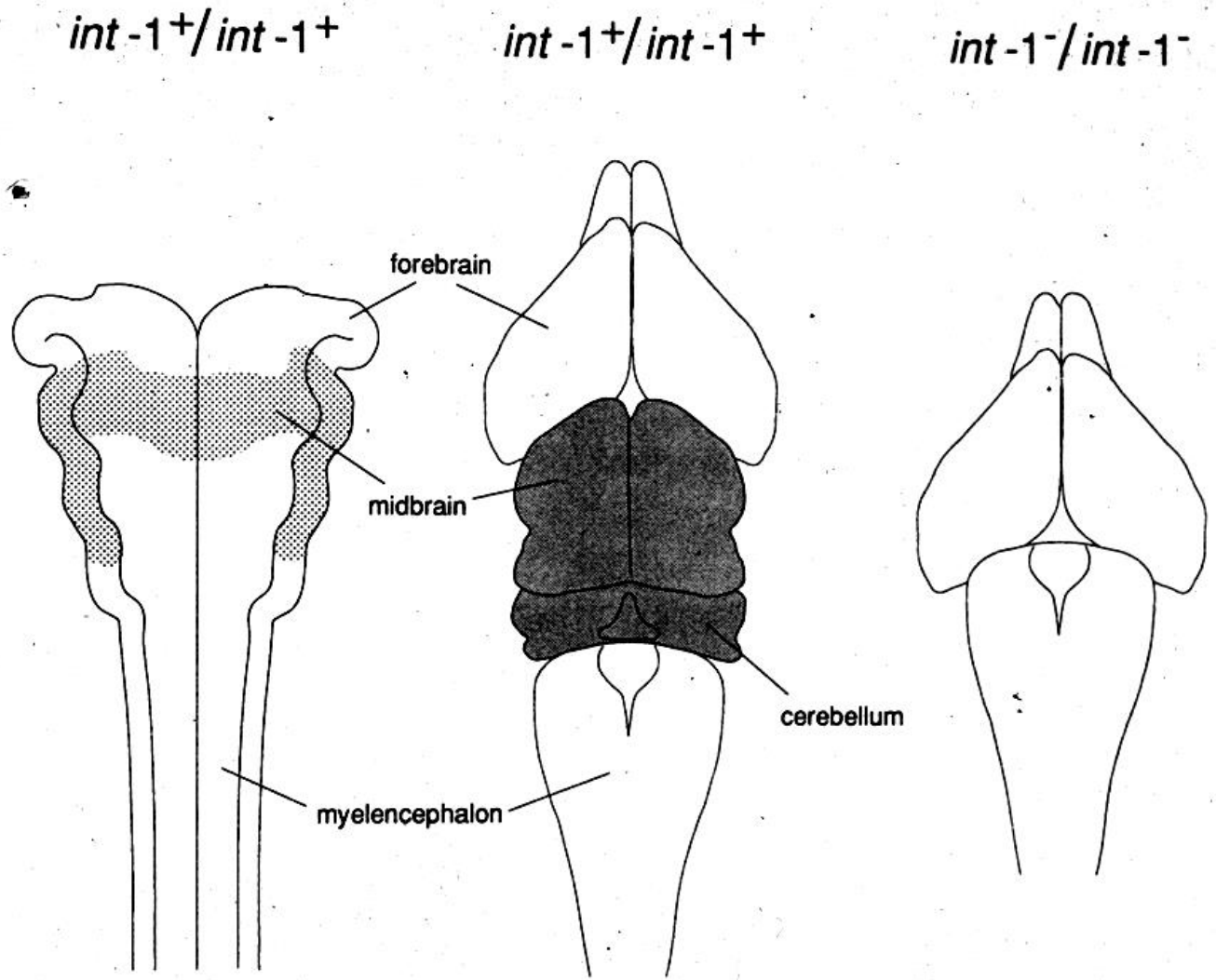
14

The *Wnt*-1 (*int*-1) Proto-Oncogene Is Required for Development of a Large Region of the Mouse Brain

Andrew P. McMahon* and All
*Department of Cell and Deve
Roche Institute of Molecular Bi
Roche Research Center
Nutley, New Jersey 07110
†Institute for Molecular Genetic
Baylor College of Medicine
Houston, Texas 77030

Summary

**The *Wnt*-1 (*int*-1) proto-onco
putative signaling molecule, i
in the developing central ne
testes. To examine the role of
independent embryonic stem
tion of a *neo*^{R} gene by homol
activated a *Wnt*-1 allele. G**



N-myc KO: die during Organogenesis (E10.5 - E12.5)

(Genes & Development 6:2235-2247, 1992;
Genes & Development 6:2248-2257, 1992)

Embryonic lethality in mice homozygous for a targeted disruption of the N-*myc* gene

Jean Charron,[1,2] Barbara A. Malynn,[1,3] Peter Fisher,[1,4] Valerie Stewart,[1,3] Lucie Jeannotte,[2,5] Stephen P. Goff,[1] Elizabeth J. Robertson,[5] and Frederick W. Alt[1,3]

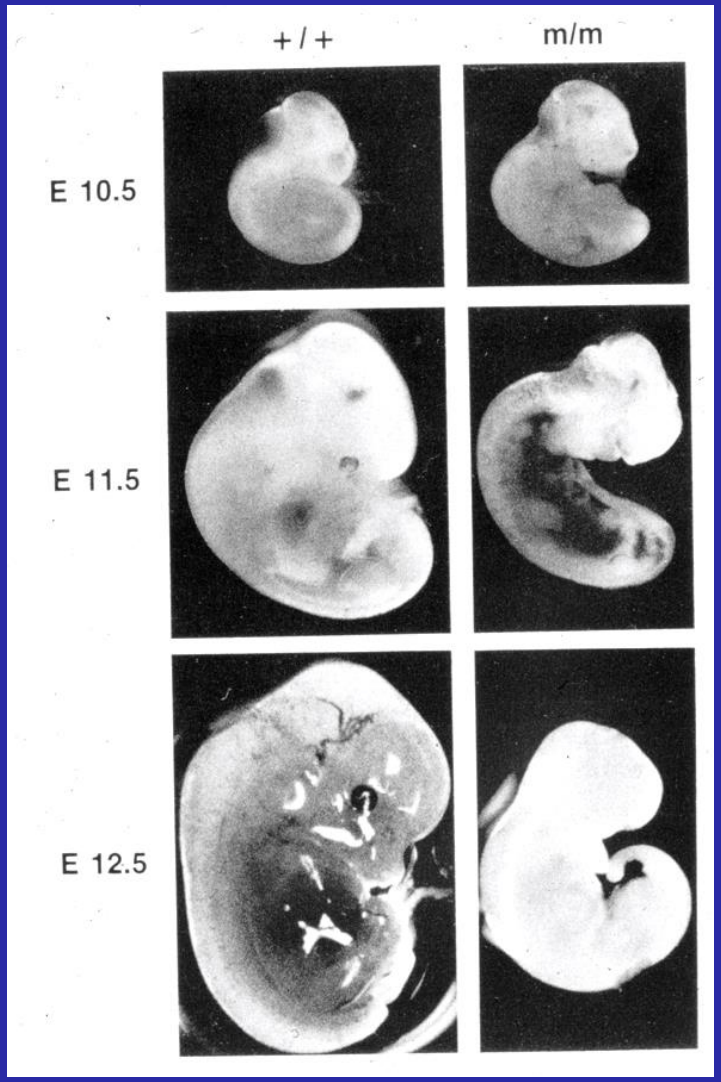
[1]The Howard Hughes Medical Institute and Departments of Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics, and Microbiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, New York 10032 USA; [2]Centre de Recherche en cancerologie de L'Universite Laval, Hotel-Dieu de Quebec, Quebec, Canada, G1R 2J6; [3]The Howard Hughes Medical Institute, The Children's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts 02115 USA; [4]Department of Pathology; [5]Department of Genetics and Development, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, New York 10032 USA

Loss of N-*myc* function results in embryonic lethality and failure of the epithelial component of the embryo to develop

Brian R. Stanton, Archibald S. Perkins[1], Lino Tessarollo, David A. Sassoon,[2] and Luis F. Parada[3]

Molecular Embryology and [1]Molecular Genetics of Oncogenesis Sections, ABL–Basic Research Program, National Cancer Institute—Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, Frederick, Maryland 21702-1201 USA

myc **genes are thought to function in the processes of cellular proliferation and differentiation. To gain insight into the role of the N-*myc* gene during embryogenesis, we examined its expression in embryos during postimplantation development using RNA in situ hybridization. Tissue- and cell-specific patterns of expression unique to N-*myc* as compared with the related c-*myc* gene were observed. N-*myc* transcripts become progressively restricted to specific cell types, primarily to epithelial tissues including those of the developing nervous system and those in developing organs characterized by epithelio-mesenchymal interaction. In contrast, c-*myc* transcripts were confined to the mesenchymal compartments. These data suggest that c-*myc* and N-*myc* proteins may interact with different substrates in performing their function during embryogenesis and suggest further that there are linked regulatory mechanisms for normal expression in the embryo. We have mutated the N-*myc* locus via homologous recombination in embryonic stem (ES) cells and introduced the mutated allele into the mouse germ line. Live-born heterozygotes are under-represented but appear normal. Homozygous mutant embryos die prenatally at ~11.5 days of gestation. Histologic**



Rb KO: defects in neurogenesis and haematopoiesis

(Nature 359: 288-294, 1992; Nature 359:295-300, 1992).

ARTICLES

Mice deficient for Rb are nonviable and show defects in neurogenesis and haematopoiesis

Eva Y.-H. P. Lee*†, Chi-Yao Chang*, Nanpin Hu*, Yi-Chun J. Wang*, Chen-Ching Lai*‡, Karl Herrup§, Wen-Hwa Lee* & Allan Bradley‖

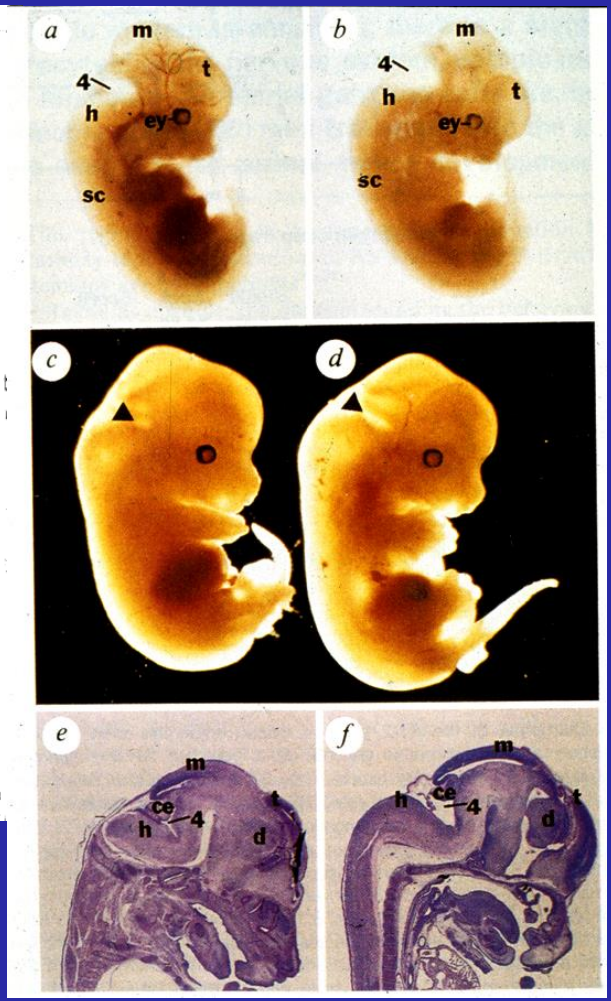
* Center for Molecular Medicine and Institute of Biotechnology, The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Texas 78284, USA
§ Alzheimer Research Lab, Case Western Reserve Medical School, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, USA
‖ Institute for Molecular Genetics, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas 77030, USA

The retinoblastoma gene, a prototypic tumour-suppressor gene, encodes a nuclear phosphopr (Rb). To understand better the role of Rb in development and in tumorigenesis, mice with an insert mutation in exon 20 of the *Rb-1* locus were generated. Homozygous mutants die before the embryonic day with multiple defects. The haematopoietic system is abnormal; there is a signif increase in the number of immature nucleated erythrocytes. In the nervous system, ectopic mit and massive cell death are found, particularly in the hindbrain. All spinal ganglion cells die, bu neural retina is unaffected. Transfer of the human retinoblastoma (*RB*) mini-transgene into the mu mice corrects the developmental defects. Thus, Rb is essential for normal mouse development.

RETINOBLASTOMA, an ocular childhood tumour, has been a model for studies of the role of tumour suppressor genes in cancer predisposition[1,2]. The hereditary form of the disease is an autosomal dominant trait[3]. But a recessive nature of the mutant gene was proposed in Knudson's 'two-hit' hypothesis[4], and later substantiated[5–9]. Although the eye is usually the first site of tumour formation, patients with hereditary retinoblas-

This region seems to be important for Rb function b carboxy-terminal truncations of Rb deleting the T/E1A-b domains are nonfunctional[16,38].

Taken as a whole, the data surrounding the behaviour present something of a paradox. Its ubiquitous expressio seeming involvement in cell-cycle regulation suggest that it a central role in essential cellular activity. But by con



p53 KO: developmentally normal but susceptible to spontaneous tumors (Nature 356:215-221, 1992)

Mice deficient for p53 are developmentally normal but susceptible to spontaneous tumours

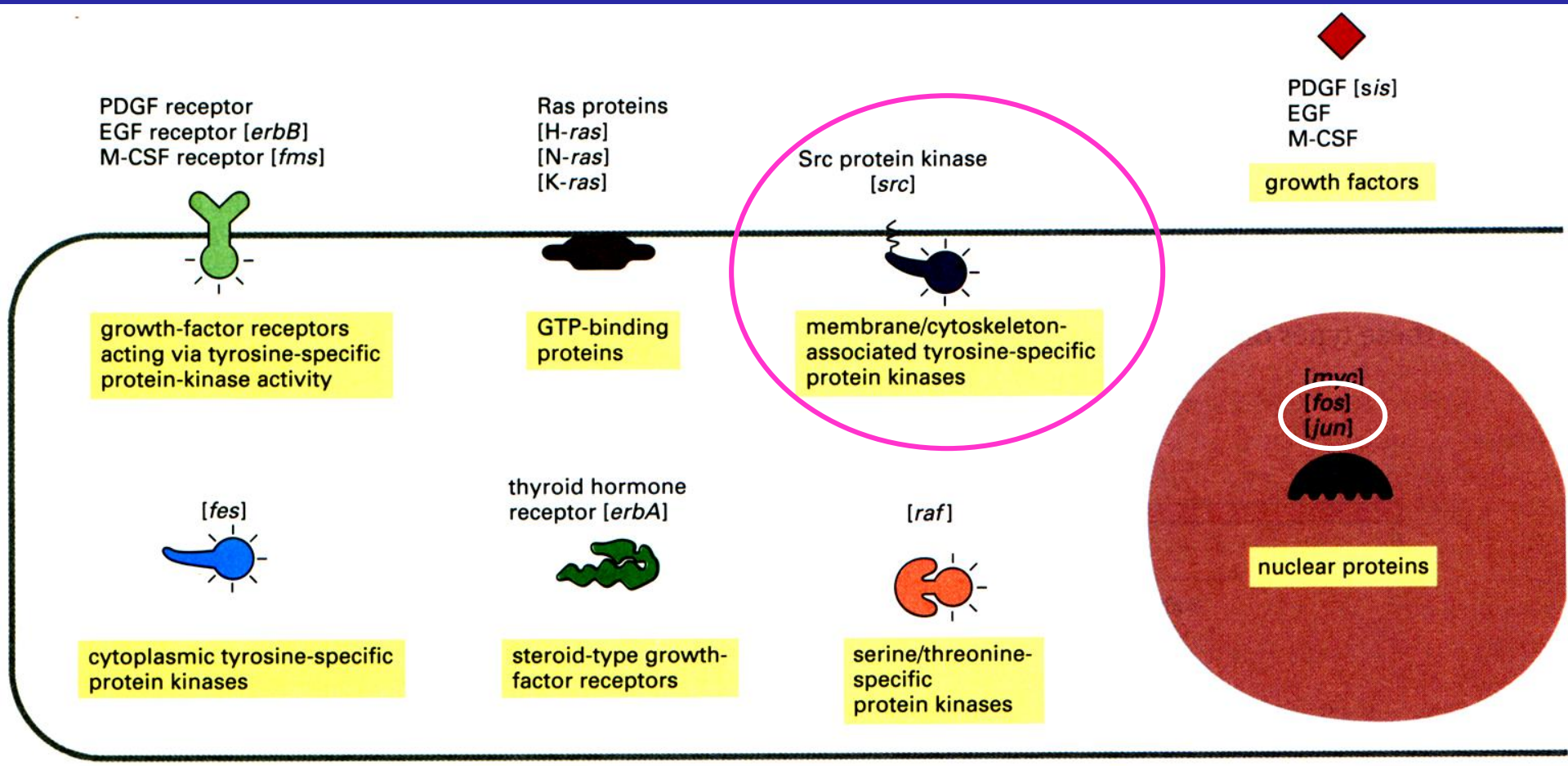
Lawrence A. Donehower*, Michele Harvey*, Betty L. Slagle*, Mark J. McArthur†, Charles A. Montgomery Jr†, Janet S. Butel* & Allan Bradley‡

* Division of Molecular Virology, † Center for Comparative Medicine, and ‡ Institute for Molecular Genetics, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas 77030, USA

Mutations in the p53 tumour-suppressor gene are the most frequently observed genetic lesions in human cancers. To investigate the role of the p53 gene in mammalian development and tumorigenesis, a null mutation was introduced into the gene by homologous recombination in murine embryonic stem cells. Mice homozygous for the null allele appear normal but are prone to the spontaneous development of a variety of neoplasms by 6 months of age. These observations indicate that a normal p53 gene is dispensable for embryonic development, that its absence predisposes the animal to neoplastic disease, and that an oncogenic mutant form of p53 is not obligatory

c-fos KO: defects in bone formation and haematopoiesis (Cell 71:577-586, 1992; Nature 360:741-745, 1992).

c-src KO: osteopetrosis (impaired osteoclast function) (Cell 64:693-702., 1991)



***MyoD* KO**: normal in muscle development, yet leads to up-regulation of the myogenic gene *Myf*-5 (Cell 71:383-390, 1992)

***Myf*-5 KO:** abnormal rib development and perinatal death (Cell 71: 369-382, 1992)

Table 2. Identification of MyoD1 and some MyoD1 homologs

MyoD1 homolog	Animal	Homology
MyoD1	Mouse	MyoD1
Myf-3	Human	MyoD1
XMyoD	Frog (*X. laevis*)	MyoD1
CMD1	Chicken	MyoD1
qmf1	Quail	MyoD1
CeMyoD	Worm (*C. elegans*)	MyoD1
nau	Fly (*D. melanogaster*)	MyoD1
Myogenin	Rat/mouse	myogenin
Myf-4	Human	myogenin
qmf2	Quail	myogenin
myf-5	Human	myf-5
qmf3	Quail	myf-5
MRF-4	Rat	MRF-4
Herculin	Human	MRF-4

Cell, Vol. 71, 383–390, October 30, 1992, Copyright © 1992 by Cell Press

Inactivation of *MyoD* in Mice Leads to Up-Regulation of the Myogenic HLH Gene *Myf*-5 and Results in Apparently Normal Muscle Development

Michael A. Rudnicki,*† Thomas Braun,‡ Shuji Hinuma,*§ and Rudolf Jaenisch*
*Whitehead Institute
and Department of Biology
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
‡Department of Toxicology
University of Hamburg Medical School
2000 Hamburg 13
Grindelallee 117
Germany

the skeletal myocyte lineage (Olson, 1990; Weintraub et al., 1991; Buckingham, 1992).

In vertebrates, skeletal muscle originates from a sma pool of progenitor cells that arise in the early somite (re viewed by Buckingham, 1992; Miller, 1991, 1992). Thes premyoblast stem cells become the dermamyotomal con partment of the maturing somite, from which myoblas expand into the developing embryo. In mice, skeletal mu cle development occurs in several phases. First, to diffe entiate in the fetus at 8.5 days of gestation, the myotom fiber precursors give rise to small spindle-like myotom fibers displaying the earliest expression of muscle-specif

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Targeted Inactivation of the Muscle Regulatory Gene *Myf*-5 Results in Abnormal Rib Development and Perinatal Death

Thomas Braun,* Michael A. Rudnicki,†‡ Hans-Henning Arnold,* and Rudolf Jaenisch†
*Department of Toxicology
University of Hamburg Medical School
2000 Hamburg 13
Grindelallee 117
Germany
†Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research
and Department of Biology
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142

Summary

The *Myf*-5 gene, a member of the myogenic basic HLH factor family, has been inactivated in mice after homologous recombination in ES cells. Mice lacking *Myf*-5 were unable to breathe and died immediately after

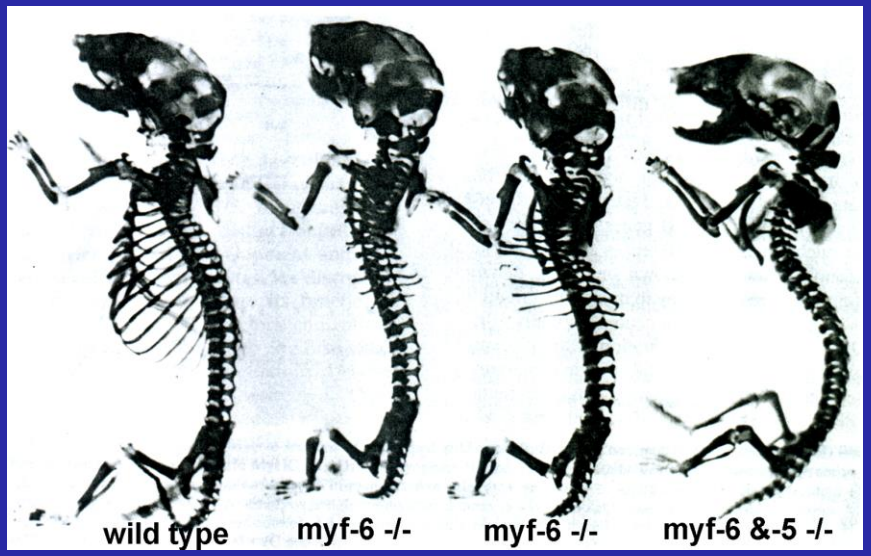
CANNTG. Detailed mutational analysis of MyoD (Davis et al., 1990), myogenin (Brennan et al., 1991), and Myf-5 (Winter et al., 1992) has demonstrated that the conserved basic and HLH domains are responsible for sequence-specific DNA binding and heterodimerization with the ubiquitously expressed HLH products of the E2A gene, respectively. Transcriptional activation is dependent on a transactivator domain located in the NH_2–terminus of MyoD (Weintraub et al., 1991b), and on two regions located upstream and downstream of the conserved HLH domain in myogenin and Myf-5 (Schwartz et al., 1992; Braun et al., 1990b; Winter et al., 1992).

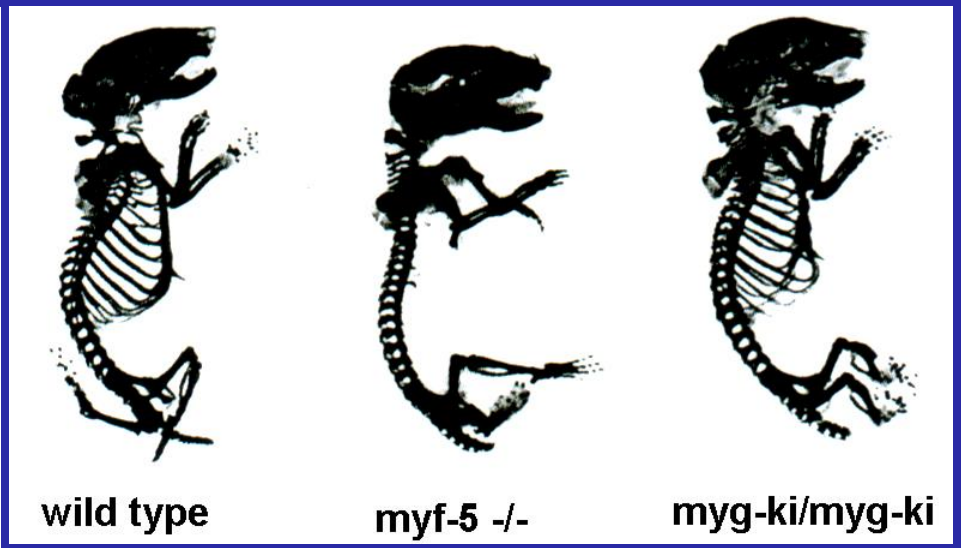
Despite suggestive evidence obtained from tissue culture experiments, the individual or collective role of myogenic factors during muscle development in vivo has not been determined to date. It has been difficult to ascribe specific functions to the individual myogenic HLH proteins, because each factor can influence its own expression as well as that of the other factors in most cell lines (Thayer

Myogenin KO: Muscle deficiency and neonatal death (Nature 364:501-506, 1993)

Myf-5 and Myf-6 double KO: alterations in skeletal muscle development (EMBO J. 14: 1176-1186, 1995)

Myogenin knock-in in myf-5 KO mice: Functional reduundancy of the muscle-specific transcription factors Myf5 and myogenin (Nature 379: 823-825, 1996)





Regulation of skeletal muscle mass in mice by a new TGF-β superfamily member

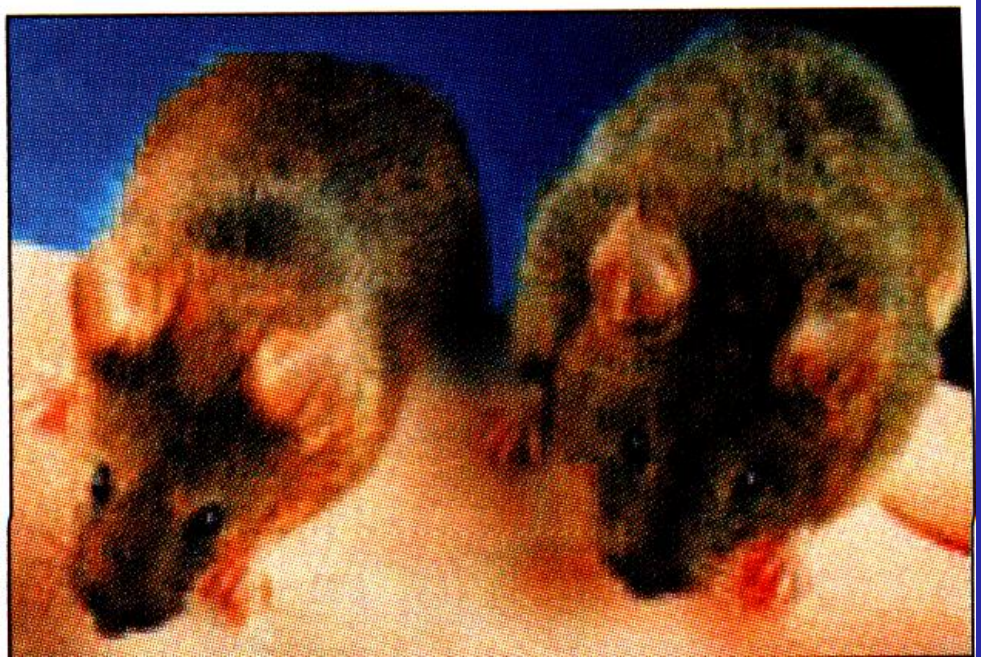
Alexandra C. McPherron*, Ann M. Lawler† & Se-Jin Lee

** Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, and † Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 725 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21205, USA*

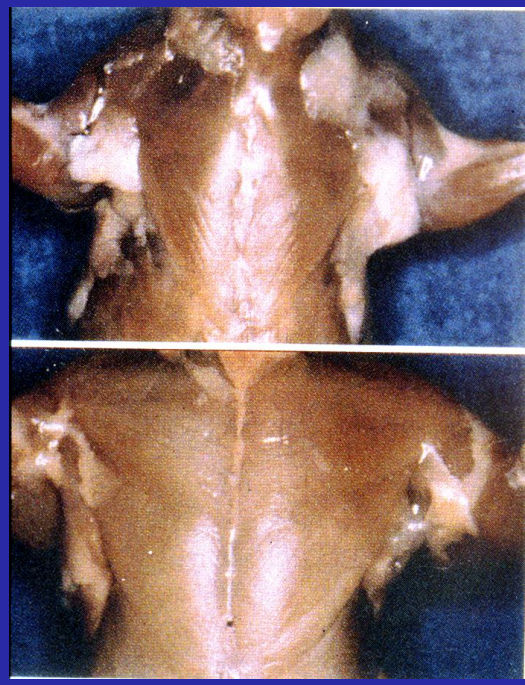
The transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) superfamily encom
passes a large group of growth and differentiation factors playin
important roles in regulating embryonic development and i
maintaining tissue homeostasis in adult animals[1]. Using deger

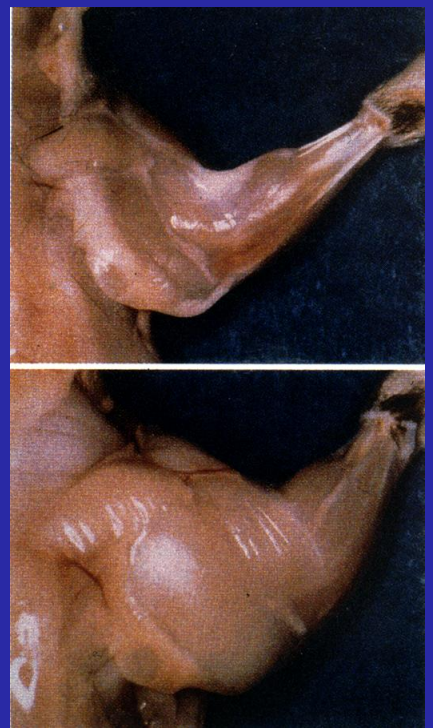
wild-type mouse

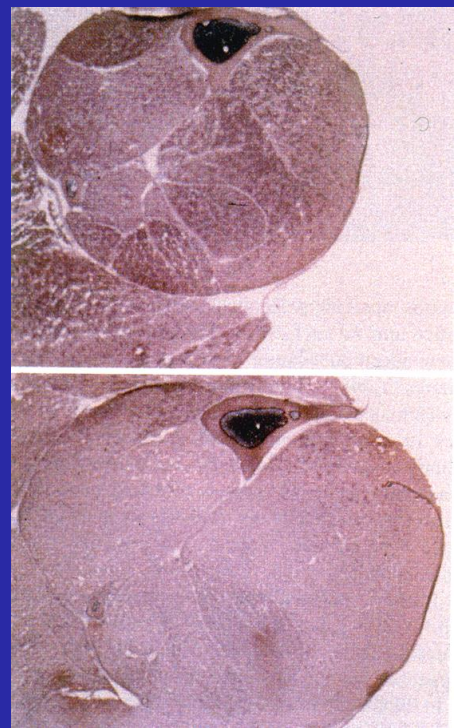
myostatin mutant



Myostatin gene KO (Nature 387:83-90, 1997)







Belgian Blue Mutation at the myostatin gene

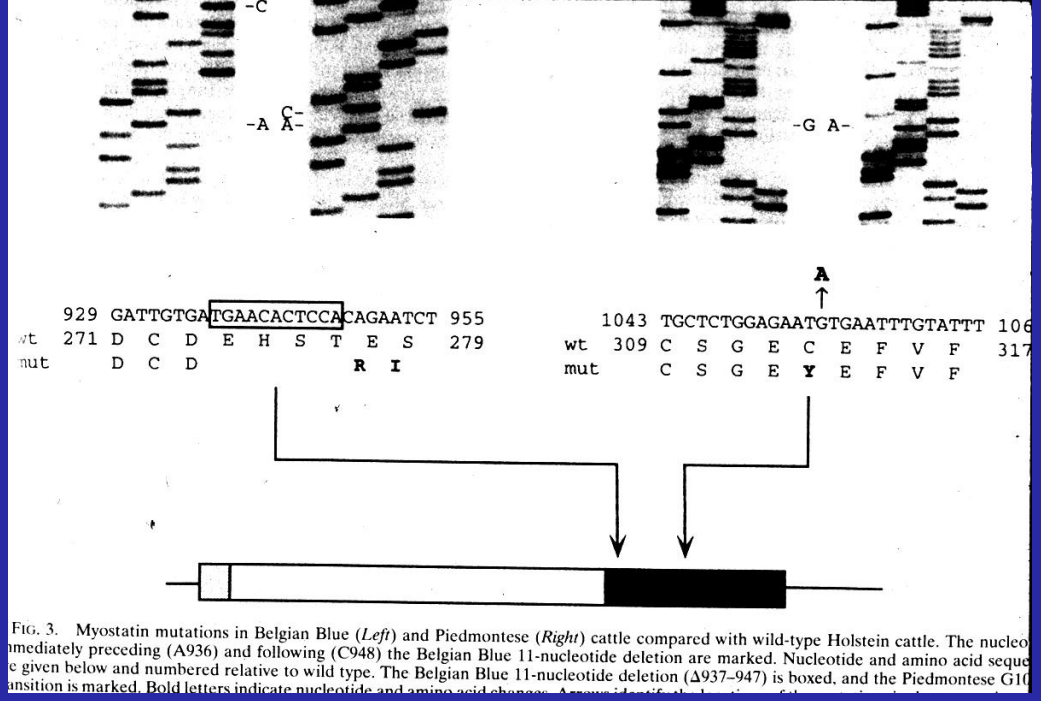
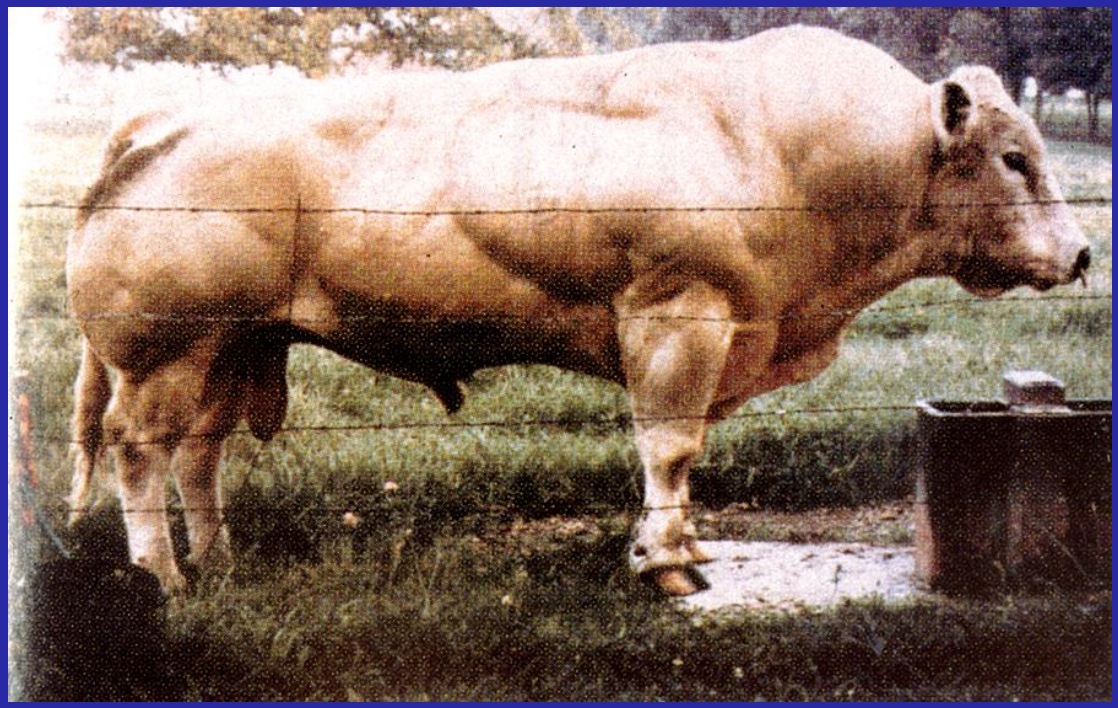


FIG. 3. Myostatin mutations in Belgian Blue (*Left*) and Piedmontese (*Right*) cattle compared with wild-type Holstein cattle. The nucleo
mediately preceding (A936) and following (C948) the Belgian Blue 11-nucleotide deletion are marked. Nucleotide and amino acid seque
e given below and numbered relative to wild type. The Belgian Blue 11-nucleotide deletion (Δ937–947) is boxed, and the Piedmontese G1
ansition is marked. Bold letters indicate nucleotide and amino acid changes.

Nature KO mutants: in the Belgian Blue



QUESTION 1:
Can genes be truly redundant?

• Superfluous, nonfunctional expression of proteins in the development or even in the adult. (Erickson, 1993, J.Cell Biol. 120:1079-1081) e.g. NGF in salivary gland

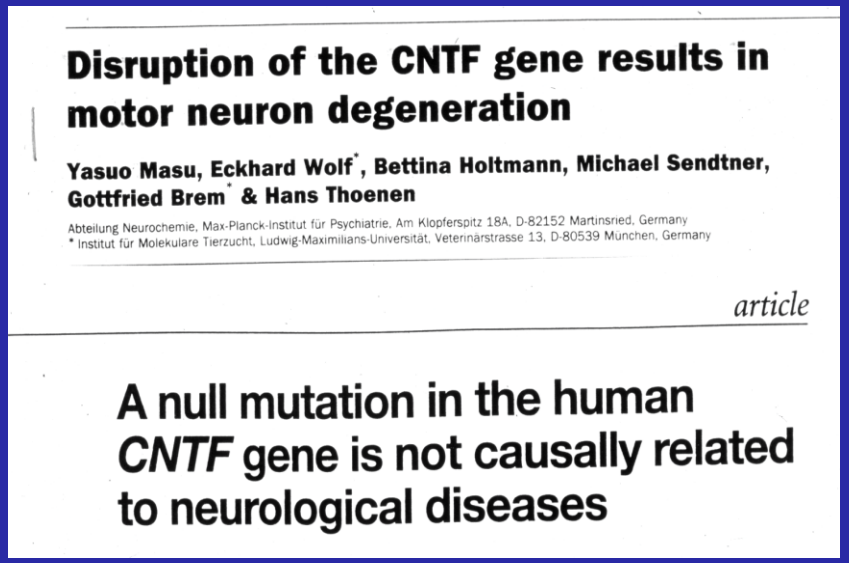
• Highly expression of c-src , a tyrosine kinase in platelets, in neurons, and in testis, surprisingly, these tissues appeared completely normal in c-src KO mice.

Data from immunocytochemistry (or Western) and *in situ* hybridization (or Northern)

→*Please do not jump to the conclusion too fast. Especially, if you want to address the function of your favor gene products (mRNA or proteins).*

QUESTION 2:
A knockout mouse model is a really good animal model for studying human genetic disease?

- CNTF (ciliary neurotrophic factor) KO mice: motor neuron degeneration (Nature 365:27-32, 1993)
- A null mutation in the human CNTF gene is not causally related to neurological diseases. (Nature Genetics 7:79-84, 1994).



Disruption of the CNTF gene results in motor neuron degeneration

Yasuo Masu, Eckhard Wolf*, Bettina Holtmann, Michael Sendtner, Gottfried Brem* & Hans Thoenen

Abteilung Neurochemie, Max-Planck-Institut für Psychiatrie, Am Klopferspitz 18A, D-82152 Martinsried, Germany
* Institut für Molekulare Tierzucht, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Veterinärstrasse 13, D-80539 München, Germany

article

A null mutation in the human *CNTF* gene is not causally related to neurological diseases

- CNTFR KO mice: die perinatally and display severe motor neuron deficits. (Cell 83:313-322, 1995)