### **CELL DEATH DURING DEVELOPMENT**

LLOYD A. GREENE DEPT OF PATHOLOGY

**APRIL 26, 2007** 

### **KEY DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESSES**

**CELL PROLIFERATION** 

**CELL MIGRATION** 

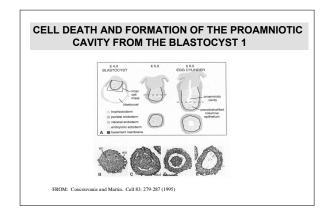
**CELL DIFFERENTIATION** 

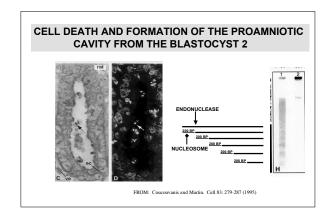
**CELL DEATH** 

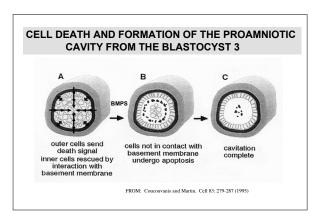
### FUNCTIONS OF DEVELOPMENTAL CELL DEATH

A. MORPHOGENESIS: SCULPTING/SHAPING STRUCTURES

CREATION OF CAVITIES AND TUBES





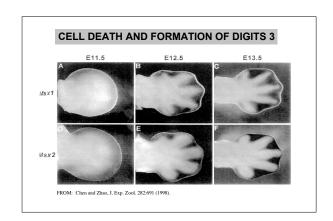


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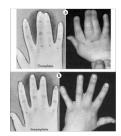
A. MORPHOGENESIS: SCULPTING/SHAPING STRUCTURES

CREATION OF FORM (DIGITS)

**CREATION OF CAVITIES AND TUBES** 







SIMPLE

COMPLEX
FOR EXAMPLE: ONE
FEATURE APERT
SYNDROME - CAUSED BY
ACTIVATING MUTATIONS IN
FGF2 RECEPTORS)

From: Flatt AE. Proc (Bayl Univ Med Cent). 2005 Jan;18(1):26-37.

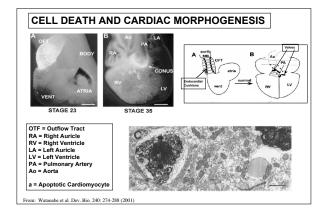
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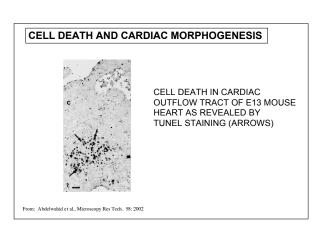
A. MORPHOGENESIS: SCULPTING/SHAPING STRUCTURES

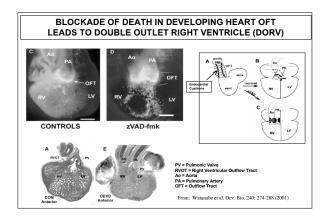
**CREATION OF CAVITIES AND TUBES** 

**CREATION OF FORM (DIGITS)** 

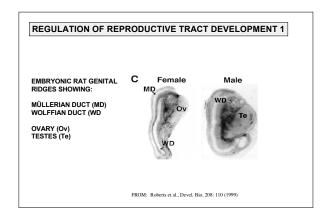
TISSUE REMODELING (CARDIAC OUTFLOW TRACT)

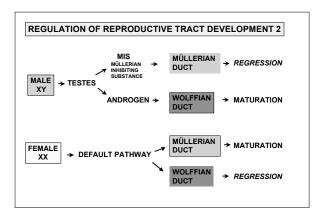


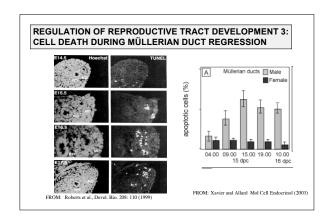


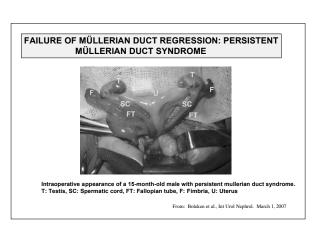


## FUNCTIONS OF DEVELOPMENTAL CELL DEATH B. DELETION OF UNNEEDED STRUCTURES KIDNEY: PRONEPHROS AND MESONEPHROS BRAIN: CORTICAL SUBPLATE NEURONS UROGENITAL SYSTEM: WOLFFIAN AND MÜLLERIAN DUCTS









### FUNCTIONS OF DEVELOPMENTAL CELL DEATH

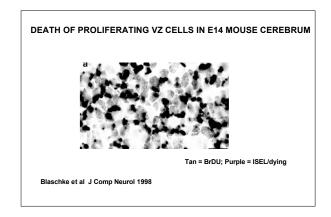
### **C. REGULATION OF CELL NUMBERS**

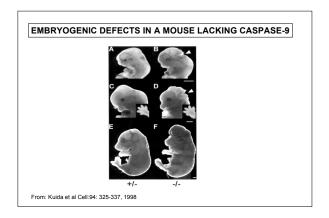
### **NERVOUS SYSTEM:**

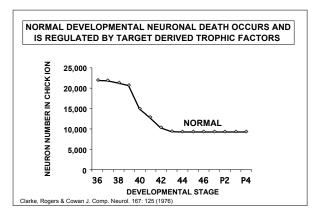
**GENERATION OF CORRECT NEURON NUMBER** 

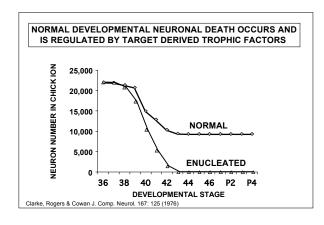
**MATCHING NEURONS AND TARGETS** 

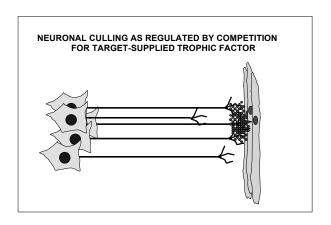
MATCHING SCHWANN CELL AND OLIGODENDROCYTES WITH AXONS

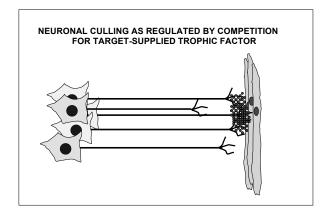


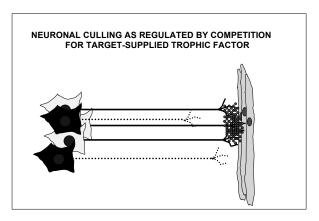


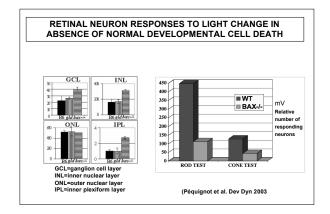


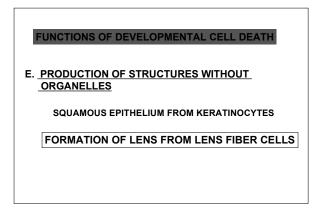


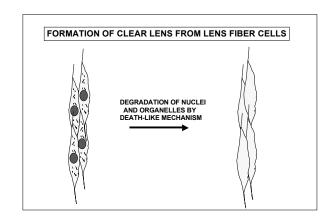


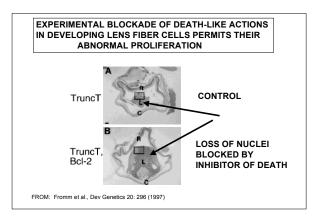


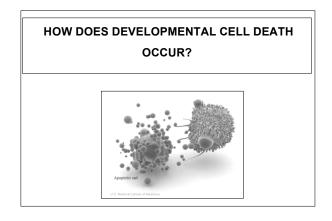




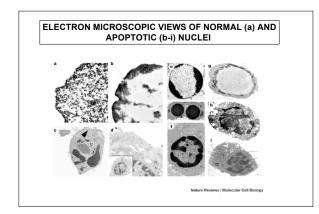


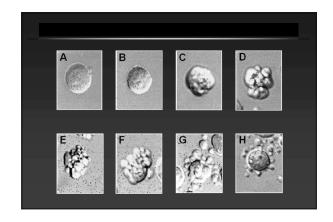


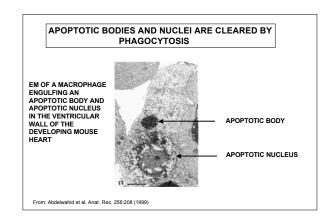


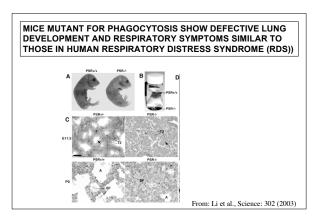


# APOPTOTIC DEATH VS NECROTIC DEATH PRESENT IN DEVELOPING TISSUES RESPONSE TO CELL INJURY, TOXINS CYTOPLASMIC BLEBBING CELLULAR & NUCLEAR PYKNOSIS CELL & NUCLEAR SWELLING CHROMATIN CONDENSATION DNA DEGRADATION BY ENDONUCLEASES (FORMATION OF DNA LADDER) FORMATION OF MEMBRANE-LIMITED APOPTOTIC BODIES ABSENCE OF INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE NECROTIC DEATH RESPONSE TO CELL INJURY, TOXINS CELL & NUCLEAR SWELLING CELL & NUCLEAR SWELLING LOSS OF MEMBRANE INTEGRITY & LOSS OF MEMBRANE INTEGRITY & LOSS OF CYTOPLASMIC CONTENTS PHAGOCYTOSIS OF APOPTOTIC BODIES ABSENCE OF INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE









## WHAT ARE THE MECHANISMS BY WHICH CELLS DIE DURING DEVELOPMENT?

THERE ARE EVOLUTIONARILY CONSERVED MECHANISMS

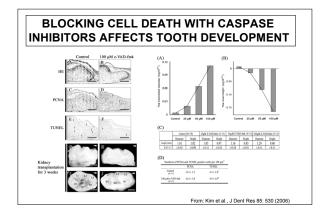
THAT GOVERN DEVELOPMENTAL CELL DEATH

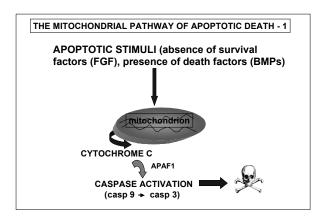


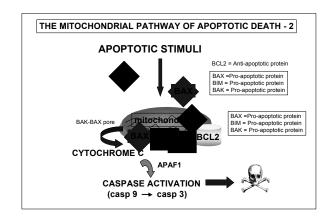
Robert Horvitz

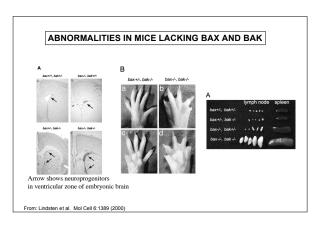
### CASPASES

- FAMILY OF EXECUTORS OF APOPTOTIC DEATH
- CYSTEINE PROTEASES THAT CLEAVE AFTER ASP
- CONSTITUTIVELY PRESENT AS INACTIVE FORMS
- ACTIVATED BY CLEAVAGE VIA INTERACTION WITH COFACTORS SUCH AS APAF1 AND CYTOCHROME C
- WHEN ACTIVATED, CLEAVE CELLULAR SUBSTRATES, LEADING TO APOPTOTIC DEATH







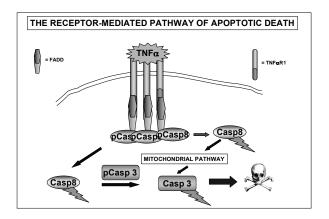


## DEATH PROMOTING RECEPTORS AND LIGANDS THE EXTRINSIC PATHWAY TO APOPTOTIC DEATH

LIGAND RECEPTOR

 $\mathsf{TNF}\alpha$   $\mathsf{TNF}\alpha\mathsf{R1}$   $\mathsf{FAS}$  ligand  $\mathsf{FAS}$ 

TRAIL TRAIL-R



### MICE LACKING FADD DIE DURING EMBRYOGENESIS AND HAVE MULTIPLE DEFECTS

Low power view:
A,C

C -/D

A WT

B,D: Ventricular Myocardium

Arrowhead shows abnormal developing trabeculae; arrow normal endocardial

From:YEH et al. Science 279: 1954 (1998)

### CONCLUSIONS

- CELL DEATH IS A MAJOR REGULATOR OF NORMAL EMBRYOGENESIS
- IT OCCURS AT ALL STAGES OF EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT AND IN MULTIPLE ORGAN SYSTEMS AND PLAYS A VARIETY OF ROLES
- FAILURE OF NORMAL CELL DEATH DURING EMBRYOGENESIS LEADS TO A VARIETY OF DEVELOPMENTAL DEFECTS
- DEVELOPMENTAL CELL DEATH IS GENERALLY APOPTOTIC IN NATURE
- THE GENERAL MECHANISMS OF APOPTOTIC CELL DEATH ARE BECOMING UNDERSTOOD
- MUTATION OF SPECIFIC APOPTOTIC GENES LEADS TO DEVELOPMENTAL ABNOMALITIES