

MASTER IN CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
Developmental Neurobiology
Cortical Development

I. Cellular and Molecular Organization of the Developing Cerebral Cortex

1st of April:

14:00-16:00 – Personal Introduction + Lecture and questions

2nd of April:

11:00-13:00 → Lecture and questions (Room 1)

14:00-16:00 → How to write a scientific paper (Room 5)

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II. Neural Circuit Development in Health and Disease

15th of April:

14:00-16:00 – **Lecture and questions**

16th of April: 20 students/4 → 5 groups

11:00-13:00 → **Studer: How to write a fellowship proposal** (Title; Background and Rationale; Research Question(s); Research Methodology; Plan of Work & Time Schedule; Bibliography)

14:00-16:00 → **Students: Presentation of 5 emerging technologies** in neurobiology/neuroscience: (i) 3D whole brain imaging; (ii) optogenetics & functional whole brain imaging; (iii) scRNAseq & cell lineage tracking; (iv) iPSCs & brain organoids; (v) in vivo & in vitro reprogramming.

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III. Genetics of Brain Disorders

29th of April:

14:00-16:00 – ***Studer & students:*** Discussion on fellowship proposals

30th of April: 20 students/4 → 5 groups

11:00-13:00 → ***Lecture and questions***

14:00-16:00 → ***Students:*** Presentation of the fellowship proposal to the others

Scientific cursus

Michèle Catherine STUDER married MENEGHELLO

1 child born in 2003

POSITION: Research Director Inserm since 2009

at the Institute of Biology Valrose, iBV

University de Nice Sophia-Antipolis (UNS)

Nice, France

Group Leader of the "*Development and Function of Brain Circuits Lab*";

EDUCATION: 1987: "*Laurea 110/110 cum laude*" in Biological Sciences

at the University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy.

Work on "*Population cytogenetics of Albanians in the province of Cosenza: frequency of Q and C band variants.*"

1990: PhD in Molecular Biology

at the "Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri, Milano, Italy".

Work on "*Transcriptional regulation of the mouse liver/bone/kidney-type alkaline phosphatase gene in vitro.*"

1989: Visiting Research Fellow at *Fidia S.P.A.* 'Research Laboratories',

Abano, Italy

1990: Visiting Research Fellow at *Research Institute of Molecular Pathology*

(*IMP*), Vienna, Austria

Scientific cursus

1991-1997: POST-DOC Research Fellow at:

Division of Developmental Neurobiology,
MRC/National Institute for Medical Research, London, UK.

Head of Laboratory: Robb Krumlauf

Work on: *"In vivo genetic interactions and functional characterization of the mouse homeotic gene Hoxb1 in the developing hindbrain".*

1994: Visiting Research Fellow at Baylor College of Medicine,
Houston, USA; *Head of Laboratory: Alan Bradley*

1997-2001: MRC Research Group Leader/ Junior Lecturer

MRC Centre for Developmental Neurobiology, King's College, Guy's
Campus, London, UK.

Centre Director: Andrew Lumsden

Work on: *"Role of retinoic acid signaling during forebrain patterning".*

2000: Visiting Research Fellow at UCSF, San Francisco, USA
Head of Laboratory: John Rubenstein

Scientific cursus

2001-2009: Full Investigator and Responsible of the Transgenic and Knock-out Core Facility at TIGEM (Telethon Institute of Genetics and Medicine), Napoli, Italy.

Institute Director: Andrea Ballabio

Work on: "Functional and genetic characterization of area patterning genes during cortical development".

Since 2009: Directeur de Recherche (DR2-DR1) Inserm; University of Nice Sophia-Antipolis, Valrose Campus, Nice, France.

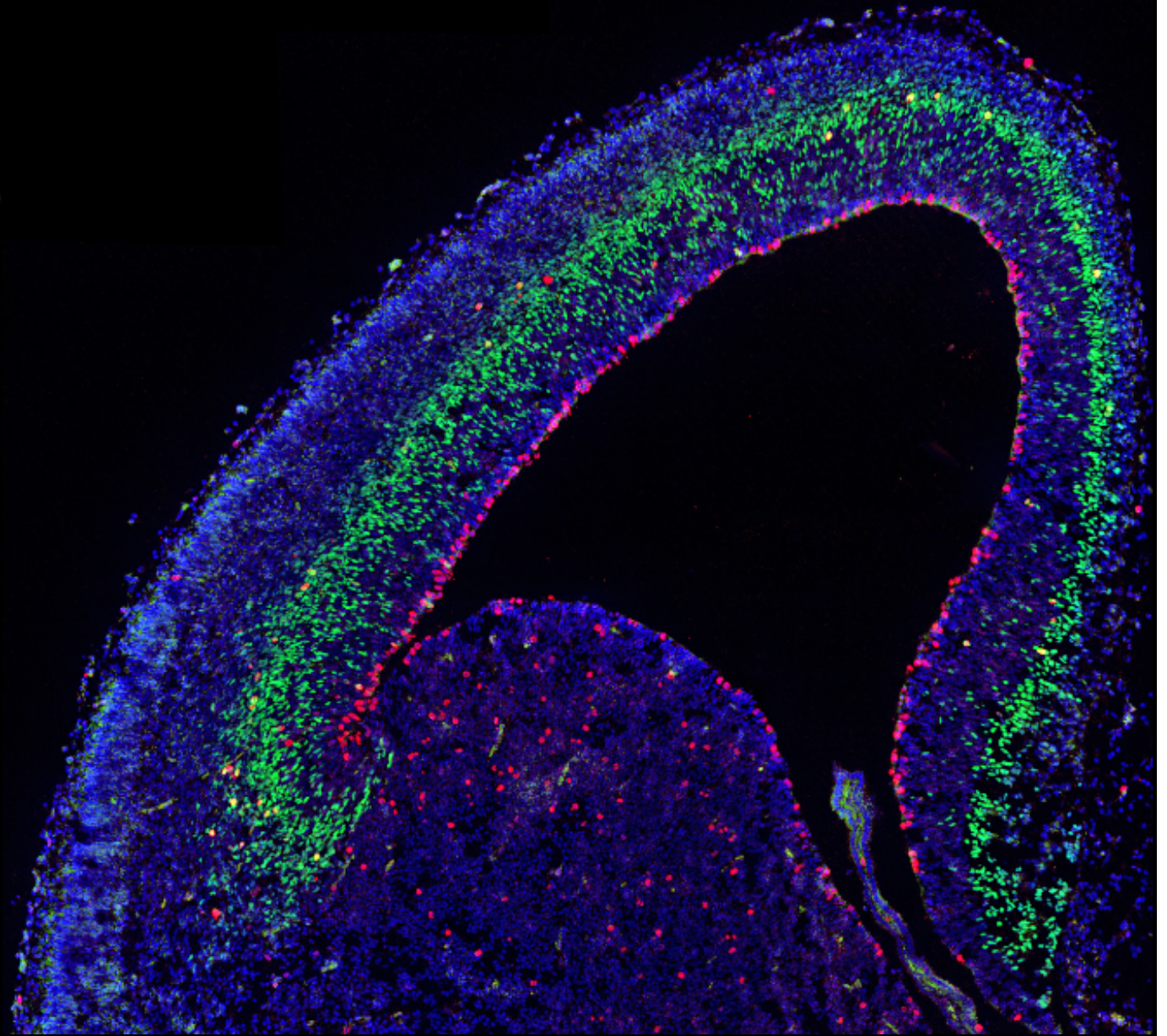
Work on: "Molecular and cellular mechanisms during assembly of brain circuits". <http://ibv.unice.fr/research-team/studer/>

Cellular and Molecular Organization of the Cortex

*Michèle Studer
iBV, Nice,
France*

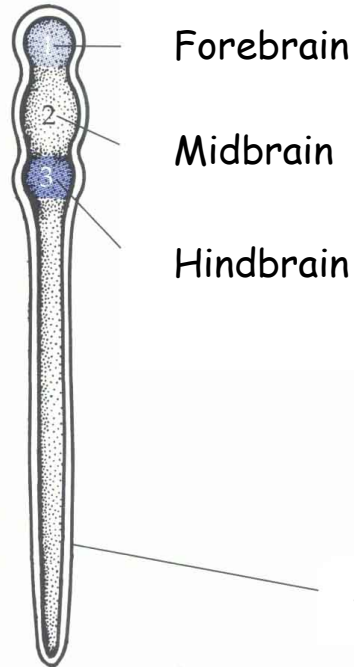


*Torino
01/04/2019*

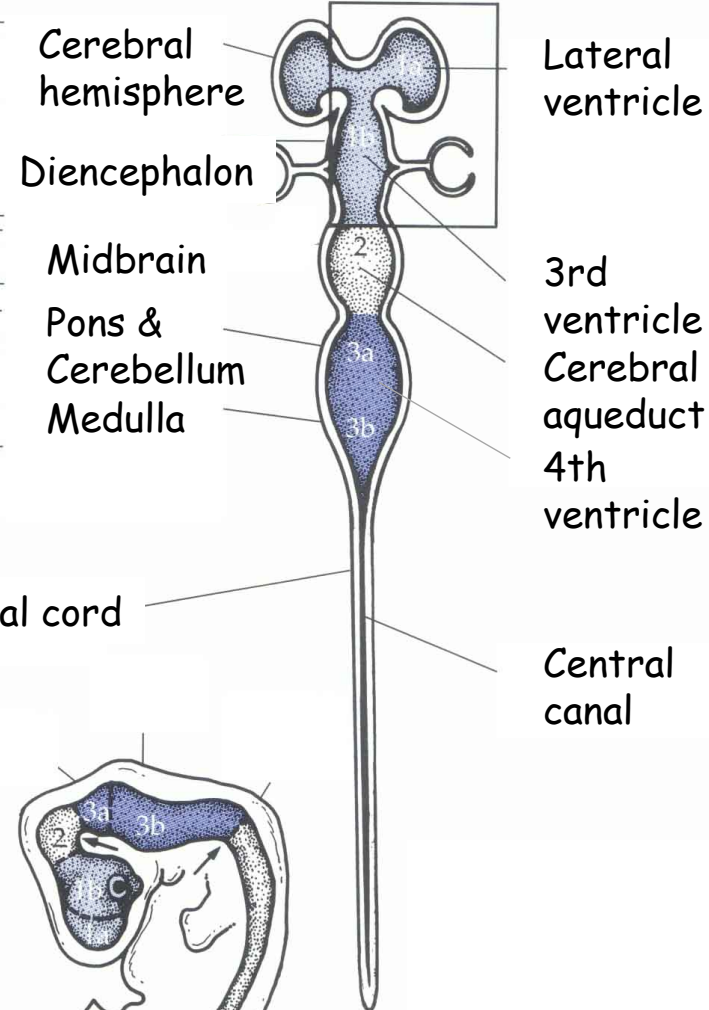


Neural Regionalization

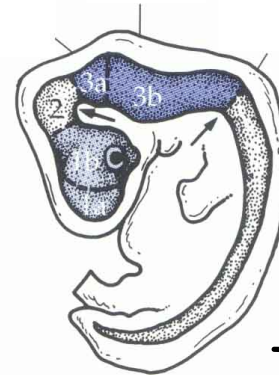
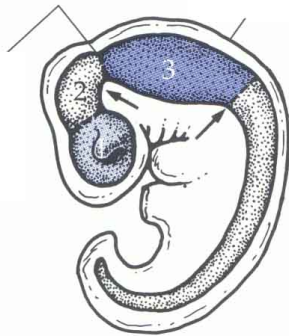
3-vesicle stage



5-vesicle stage

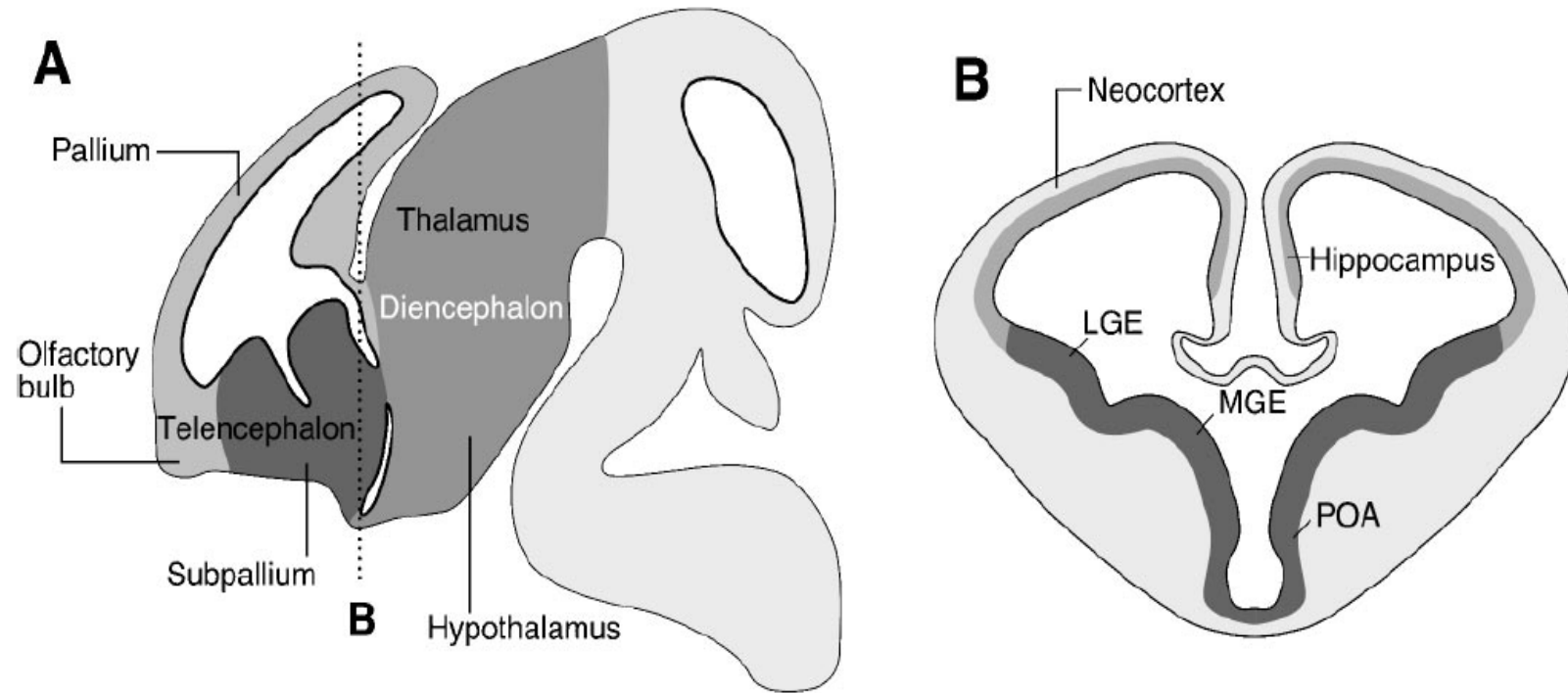


Cephalic flexure



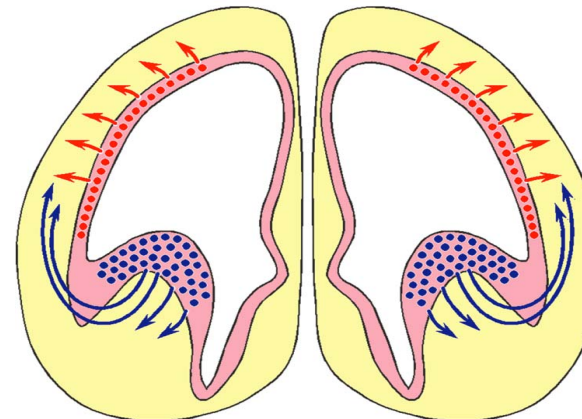
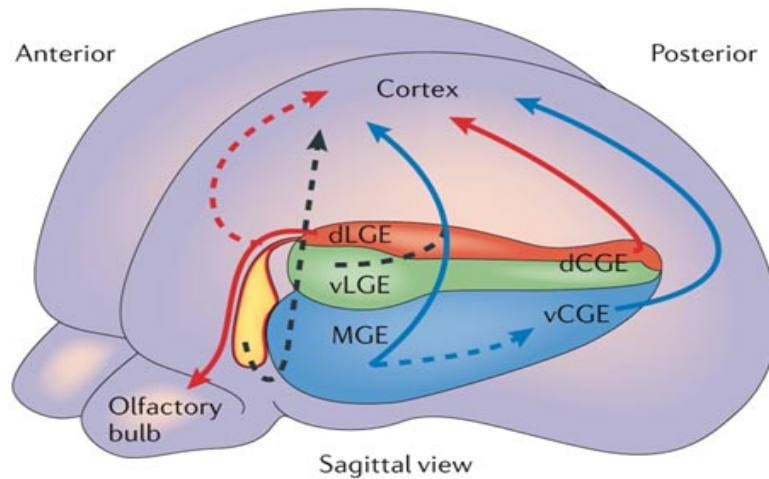
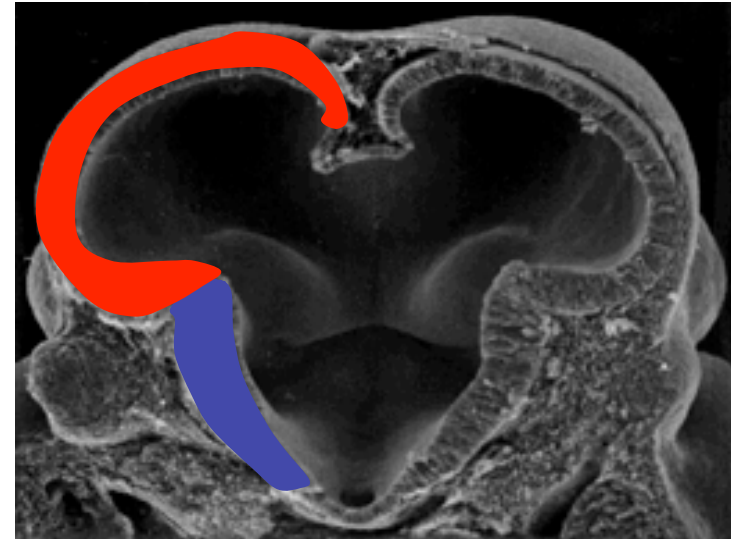
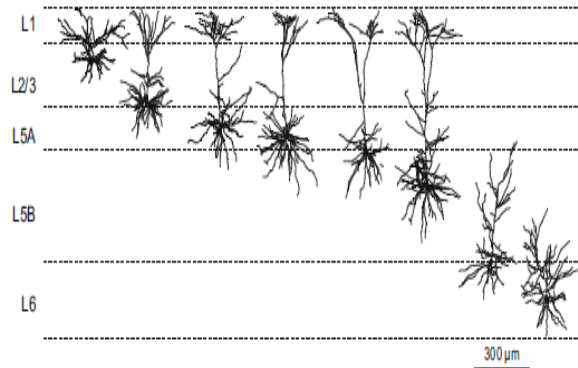
7-vesicle stage

Antero-Posterior (AP) and Dorso-Ventral (DV) regionalization of the forebrain



Cortical Projection neurons and Interneurons are born from different D/V regions of the telencephalon

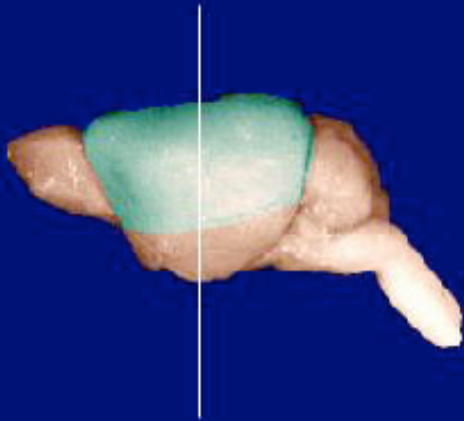
Glutamatergic projection neurons



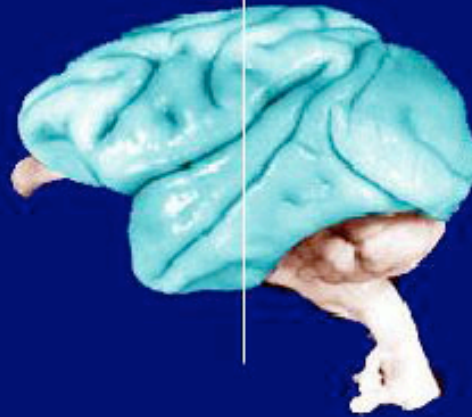
Dorsal
(pallium)

Ventral
(subpallium)

Sulci and gyri of the neocortex



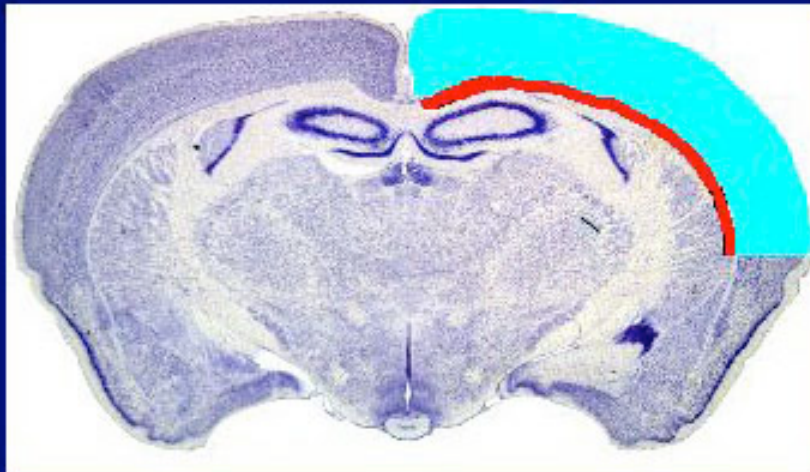
Mouse



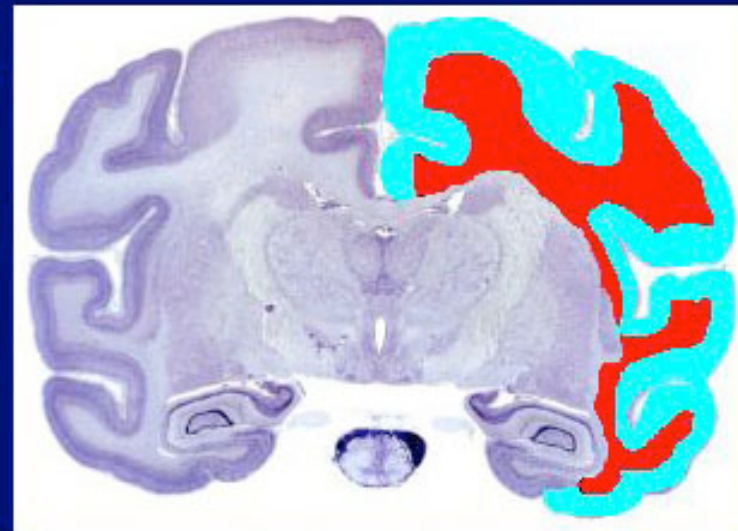
Monkey



Human



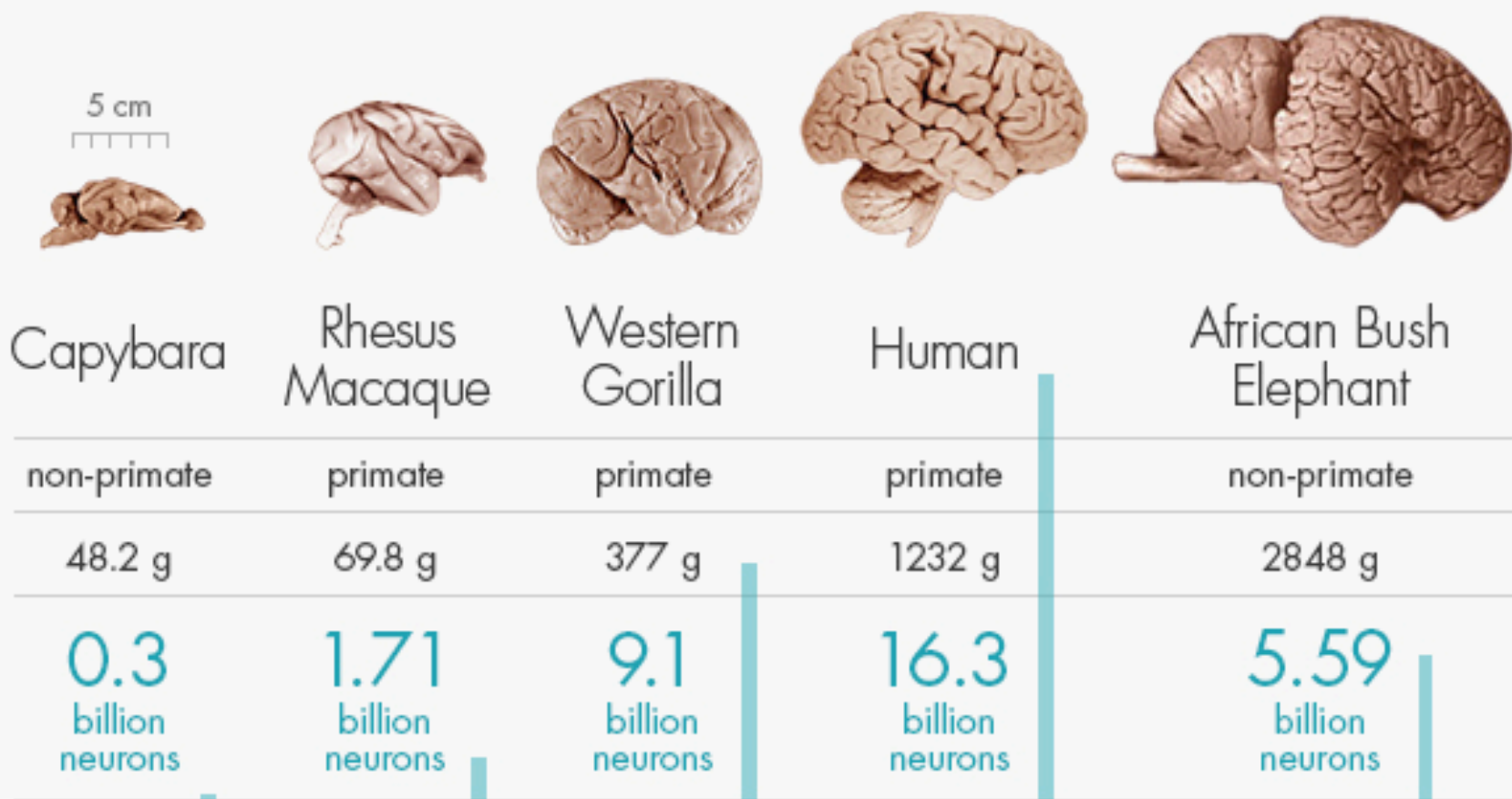
Mouse



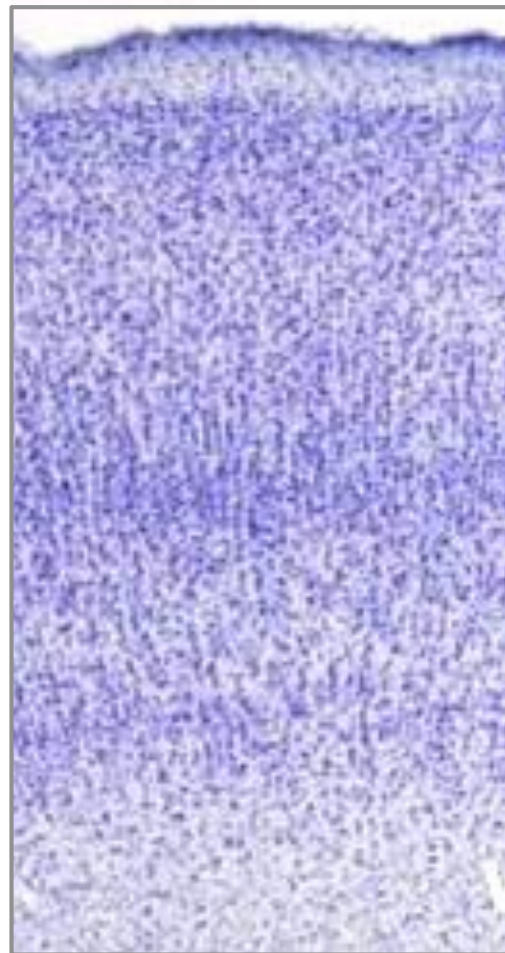
Monkey

BRAIN SIZE AND NEURON COUNT

Cerebral cortex mass and neuron count for various mammals.

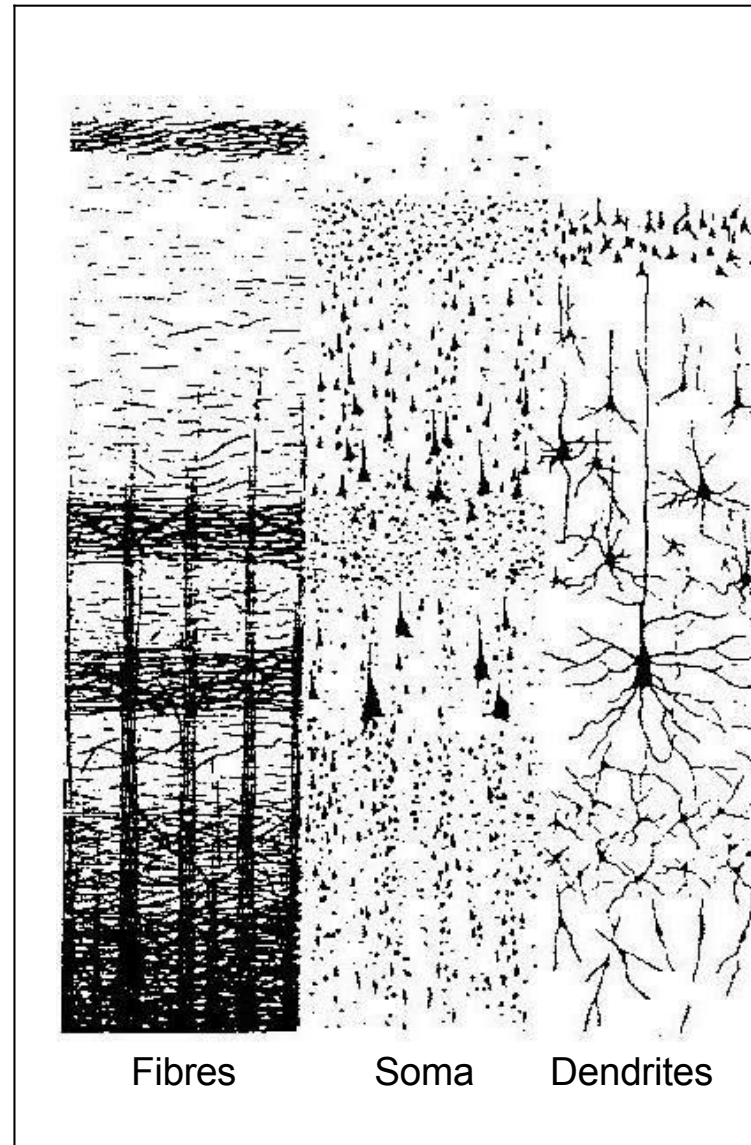


The cortex is subdivided into six distinct layers



Nissl staining

I
II
III
IV
V
VI
WM



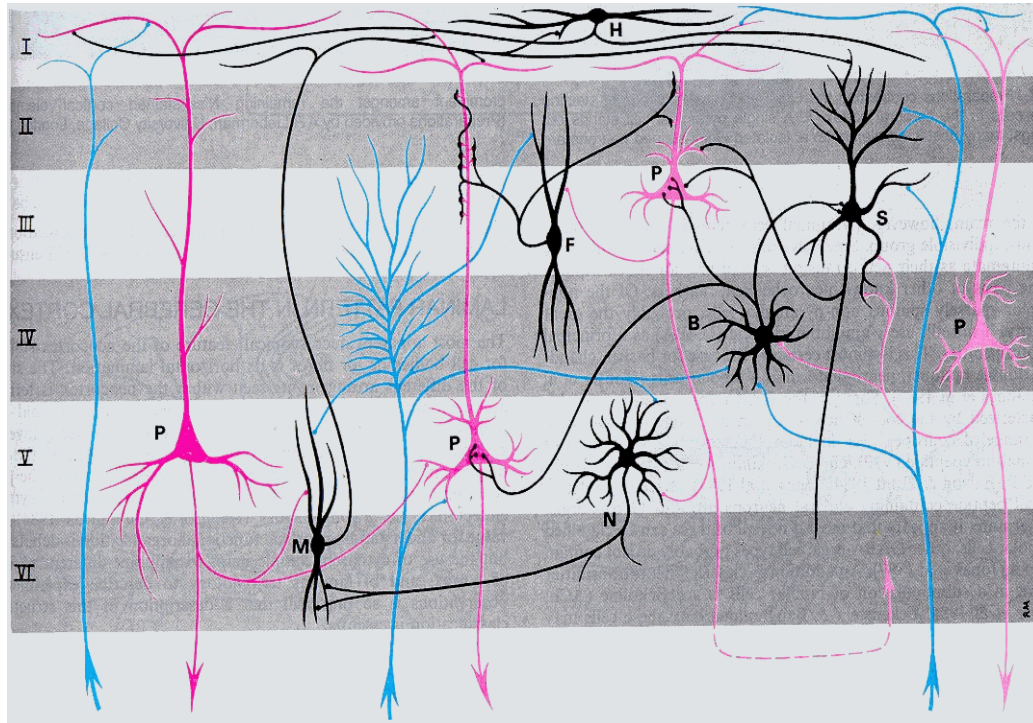
Fibres

Soma

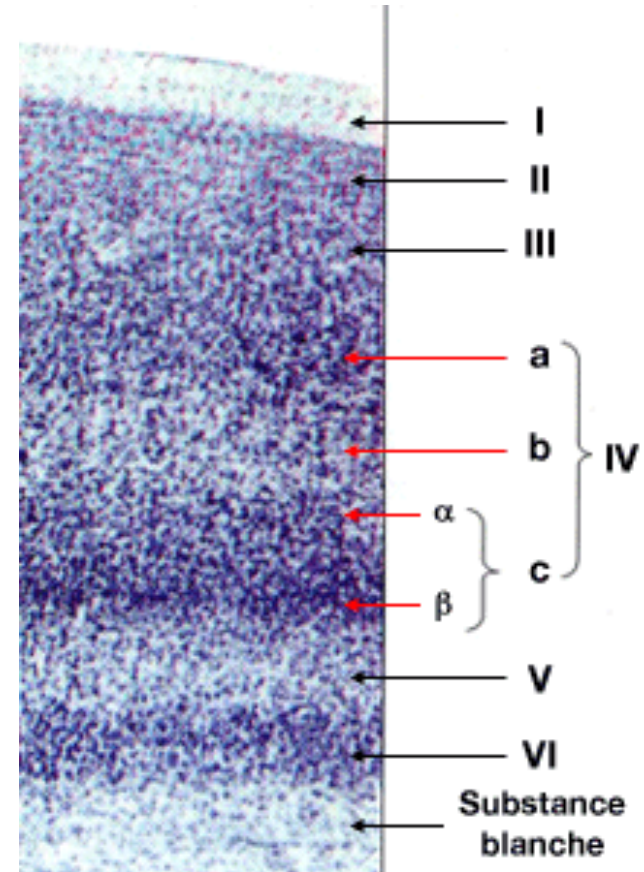
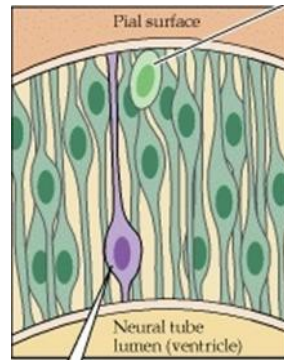
Dendrites

I
II
III
IV
V
VI
WM

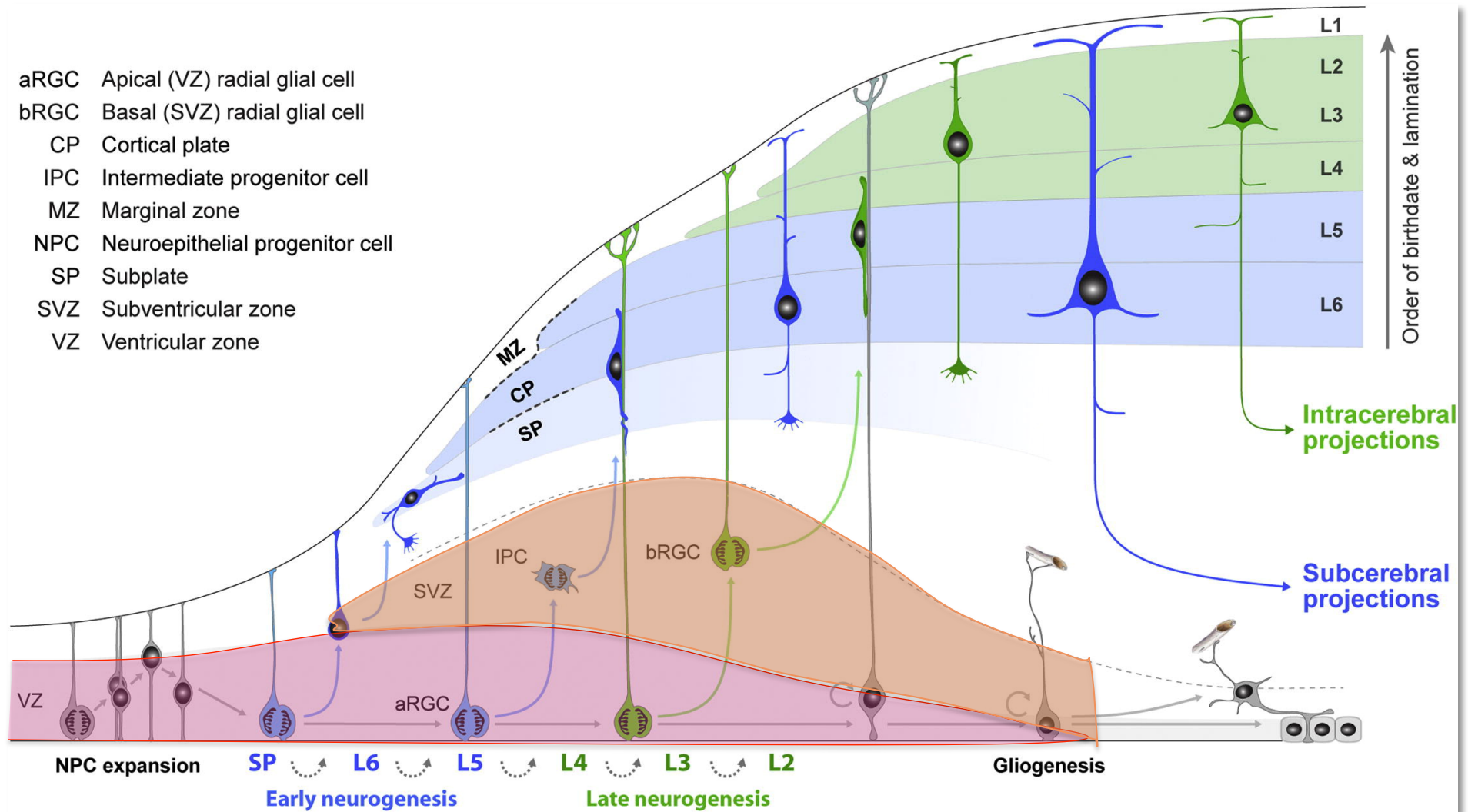
Morphological heterogeneity of cortical neurons



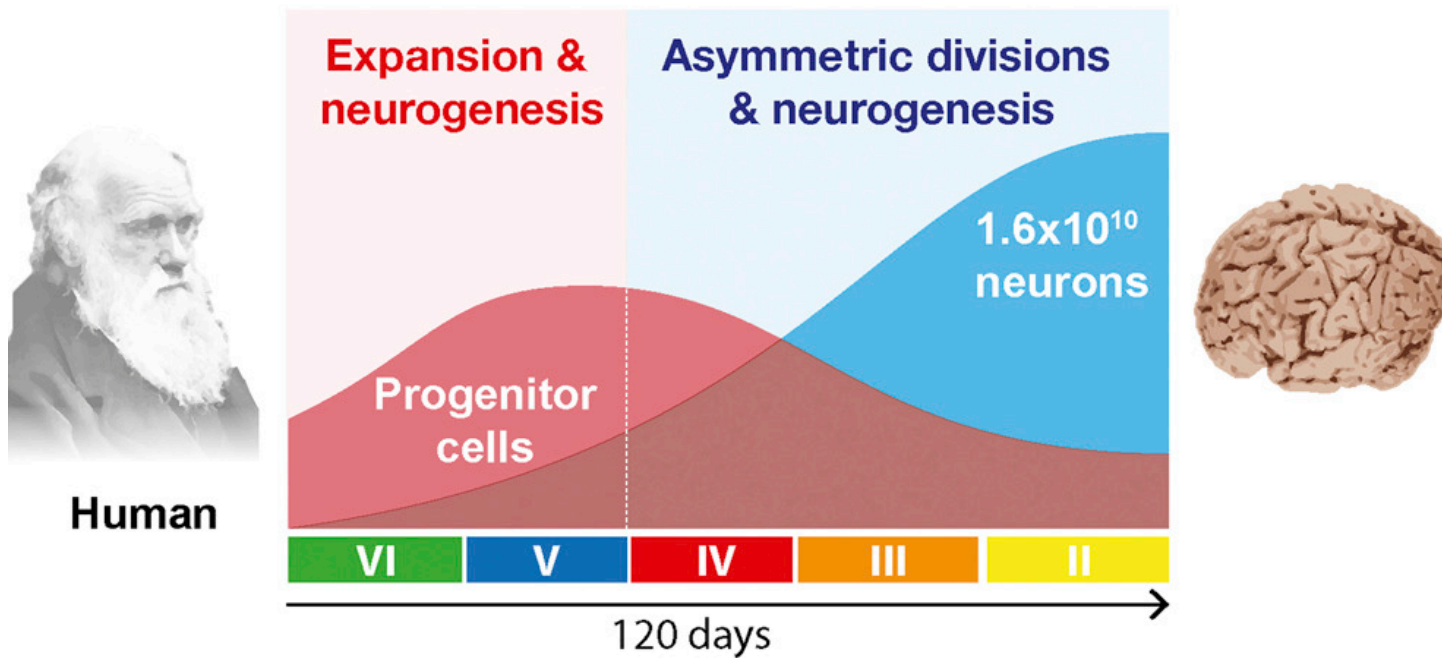
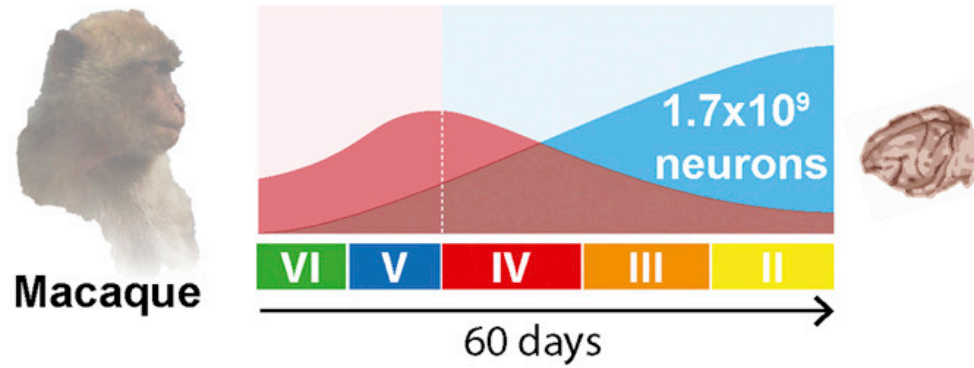
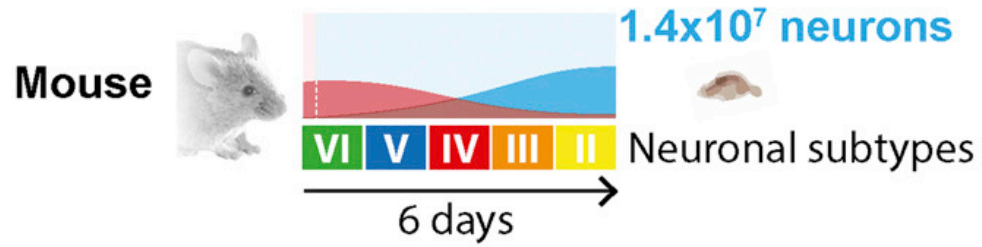
How can a relatively simple pseudostratified neuroepithelium transform into a complex structure organized into layers?



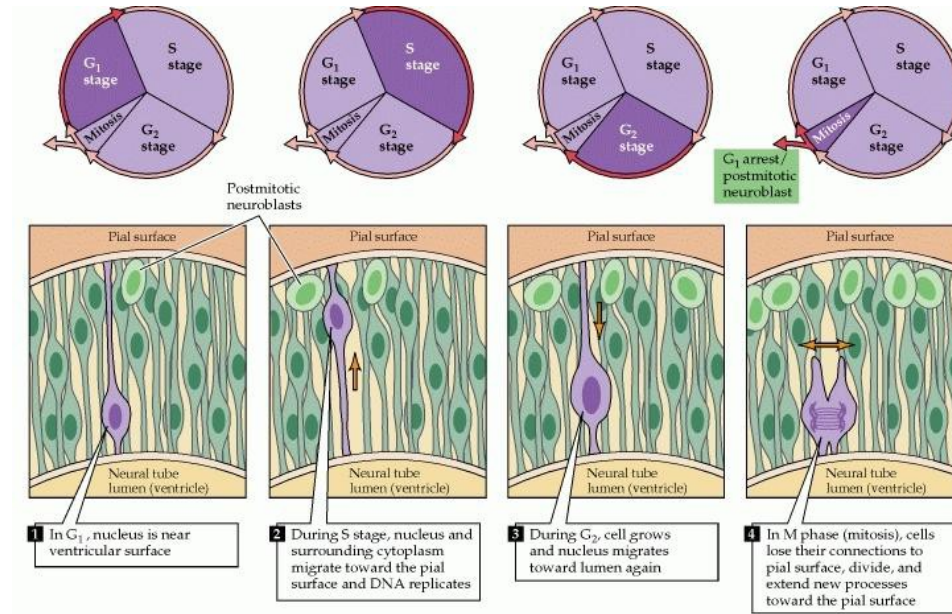
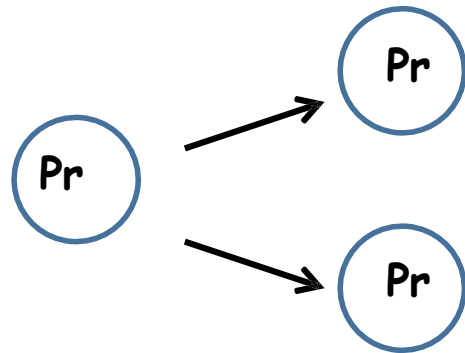
Mammalian corticogenesis



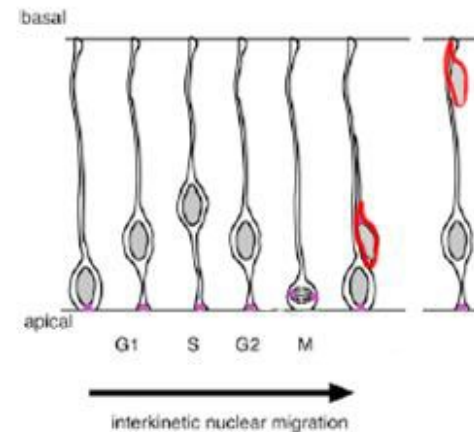
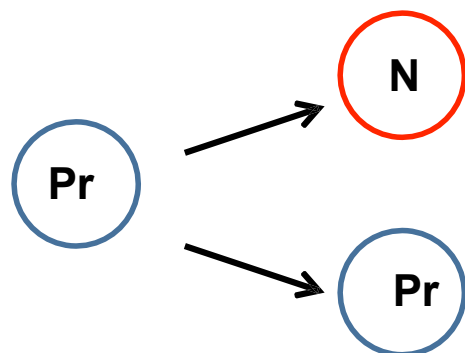
modified from Kwan et al., 2012



First stage: proliferation *via* symmetric division

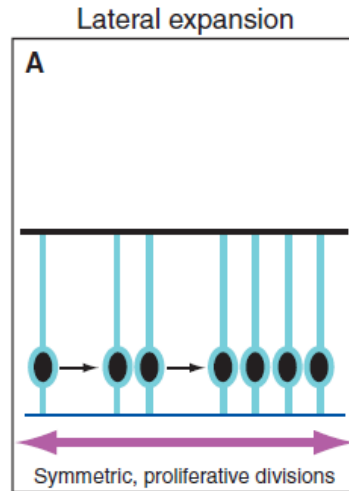
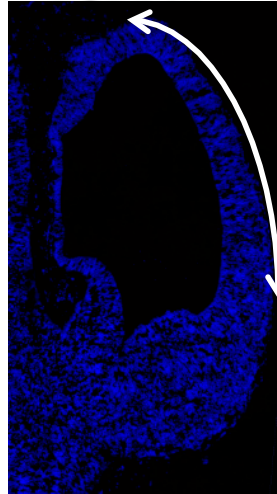


Second stage: proliferation *via* asymmetric division



Differences in cell division planes during lateral versus radial expansion

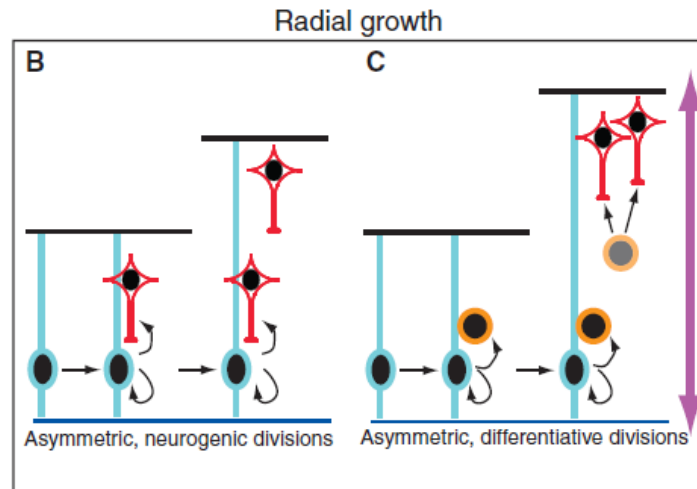
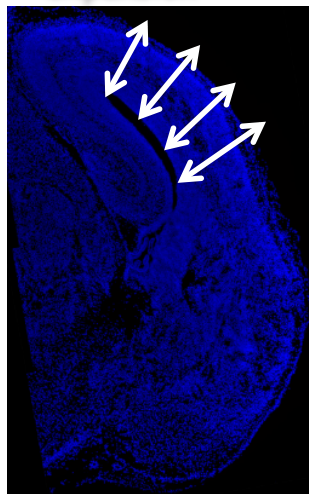
Lateral expansion



VZ

Symmetric: increase in number of radial columns + surface expansion of the cerebral cortex

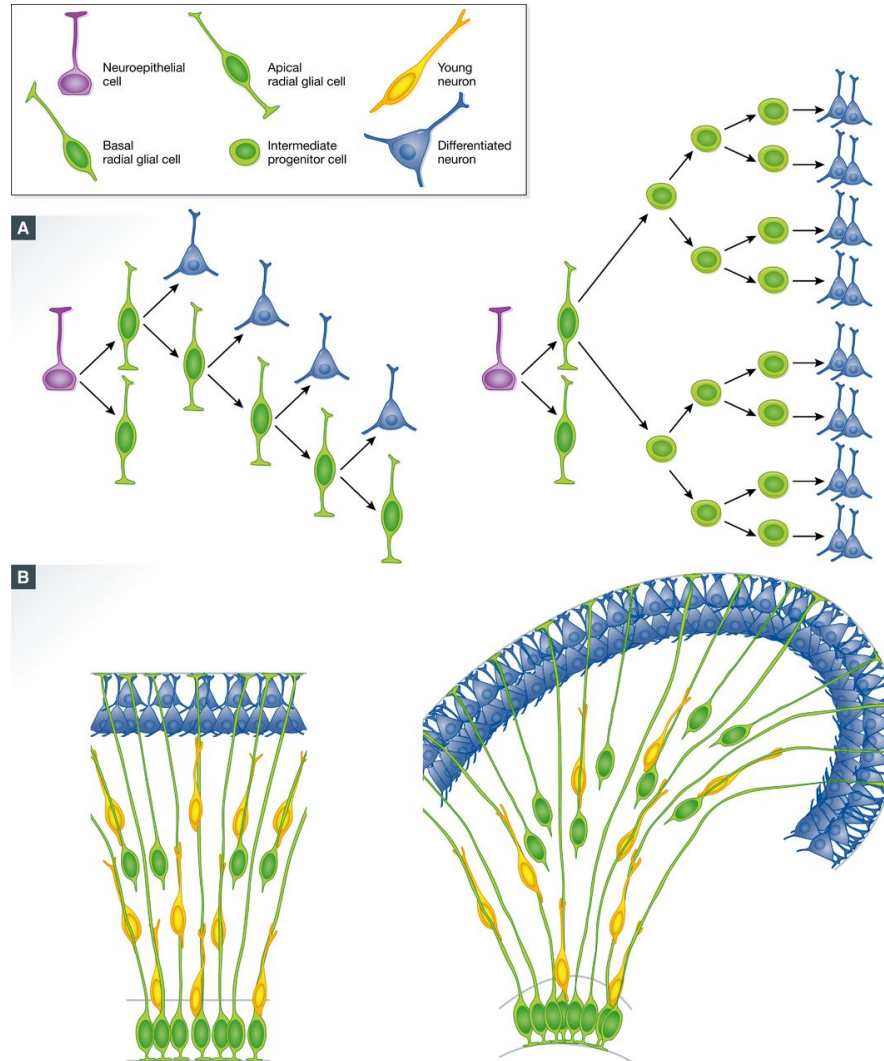
Radial expansion



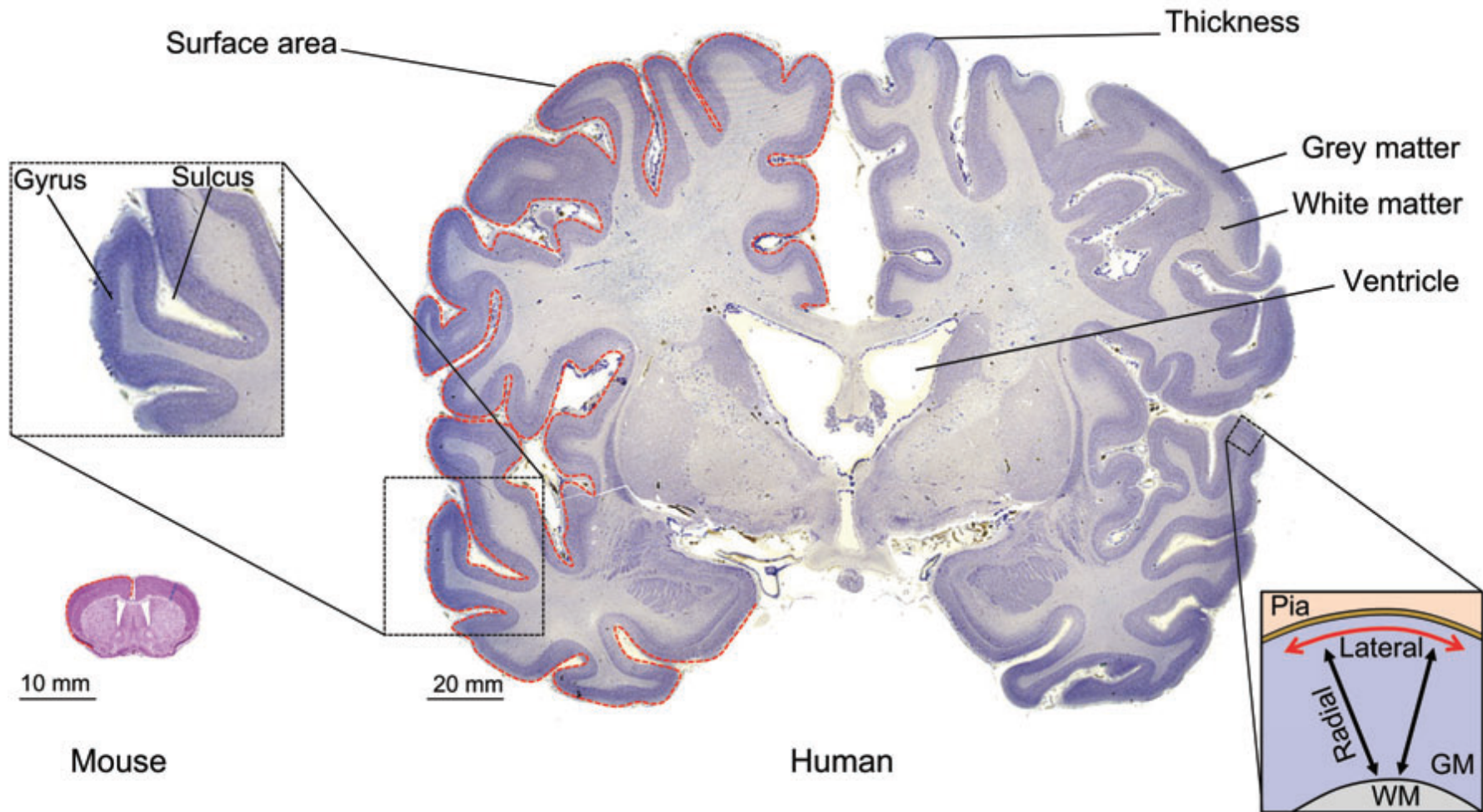
SVZ

Asymmetric: increase in number of neurons within radial columns without a change in the cortical surface area (radial)

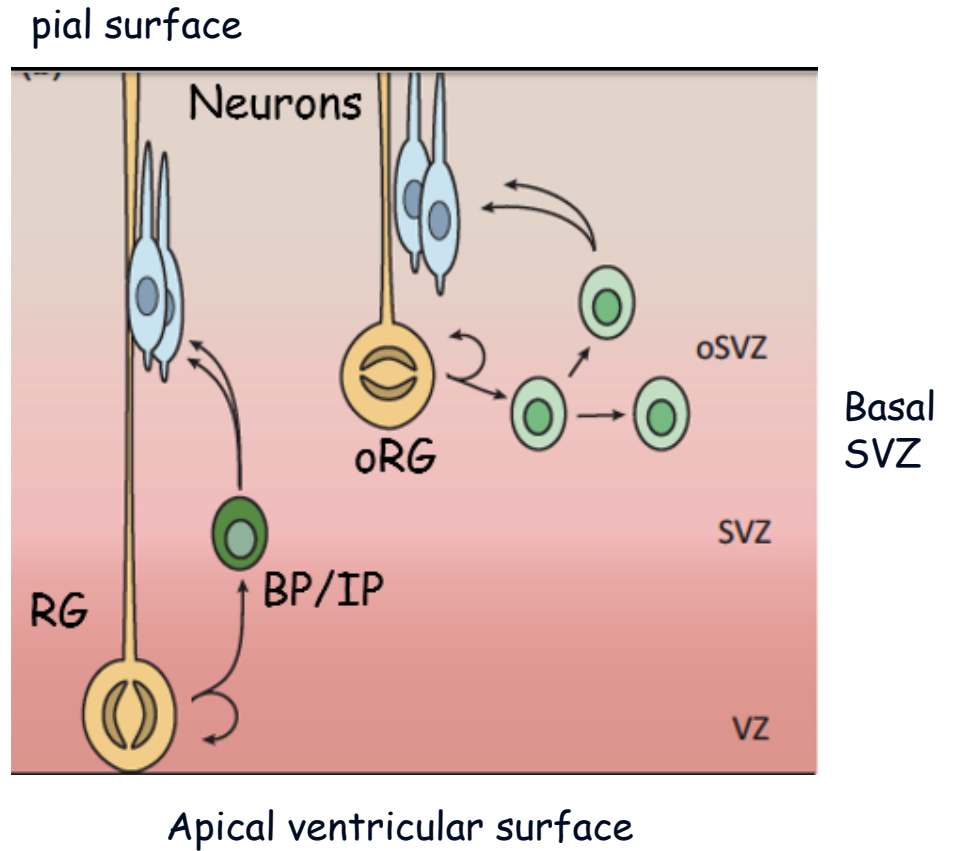
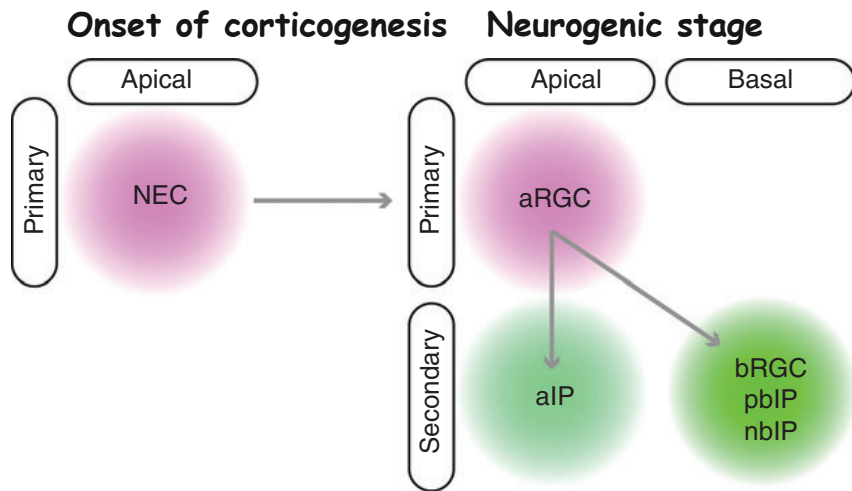
Differences in cell number for lateral vs radial expansion



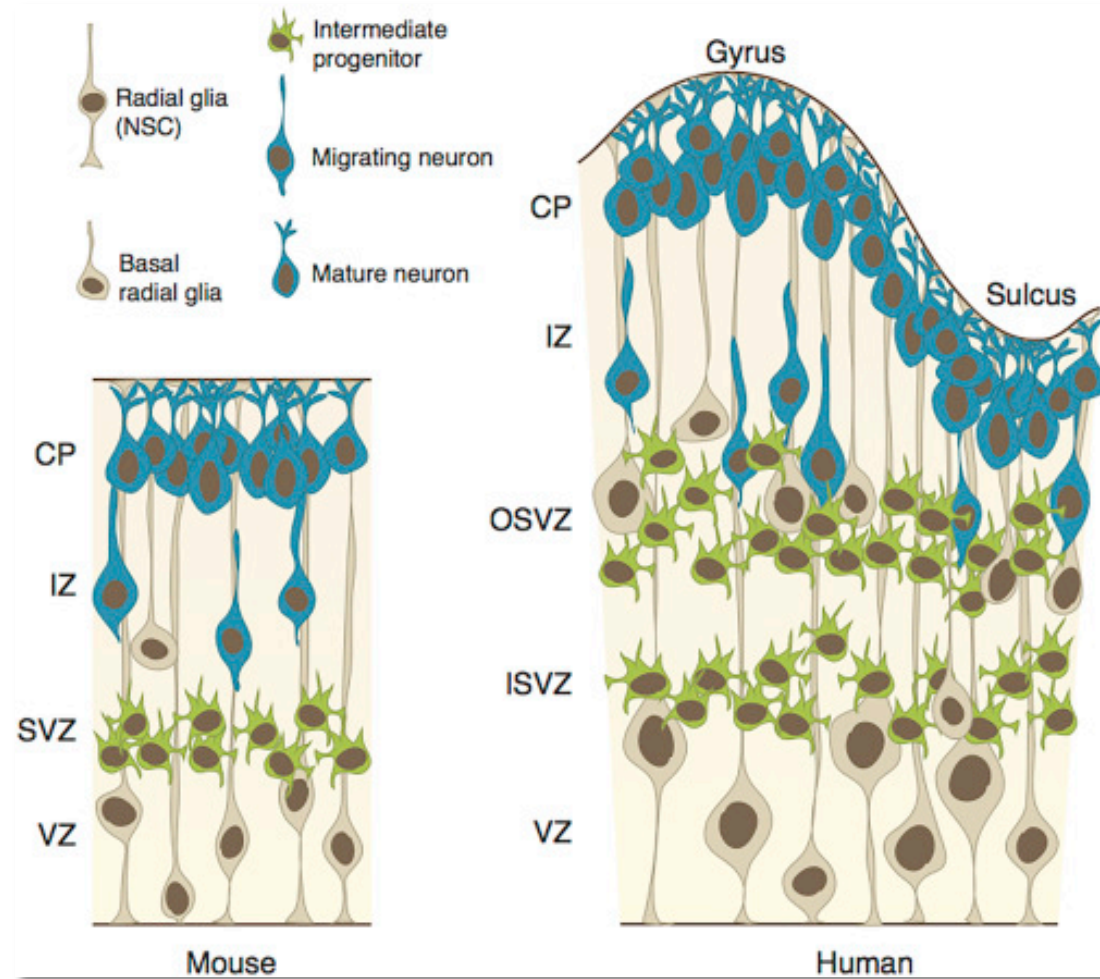
Sulci and gyri in primates



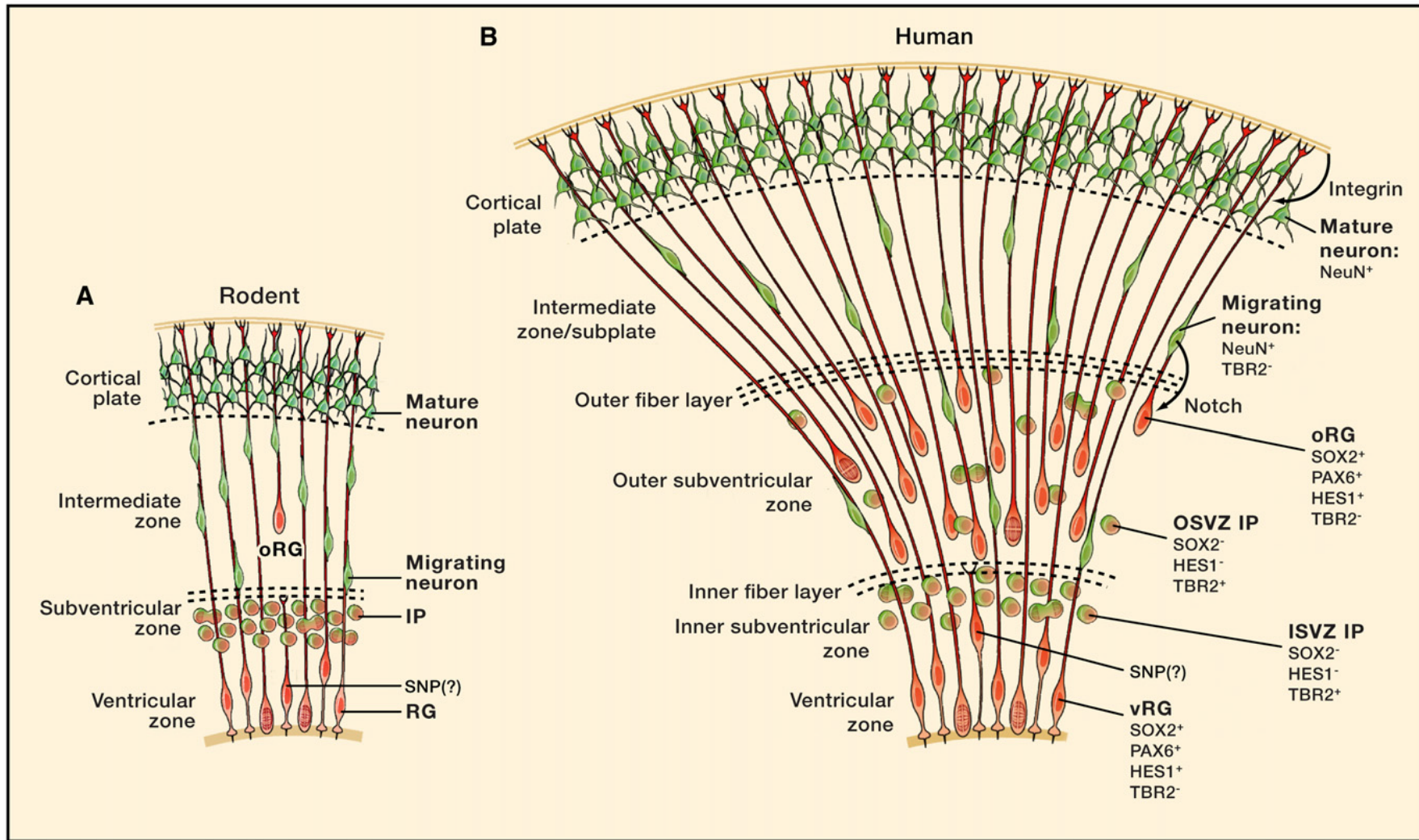
Different types of progenitors in VZ and SVZ



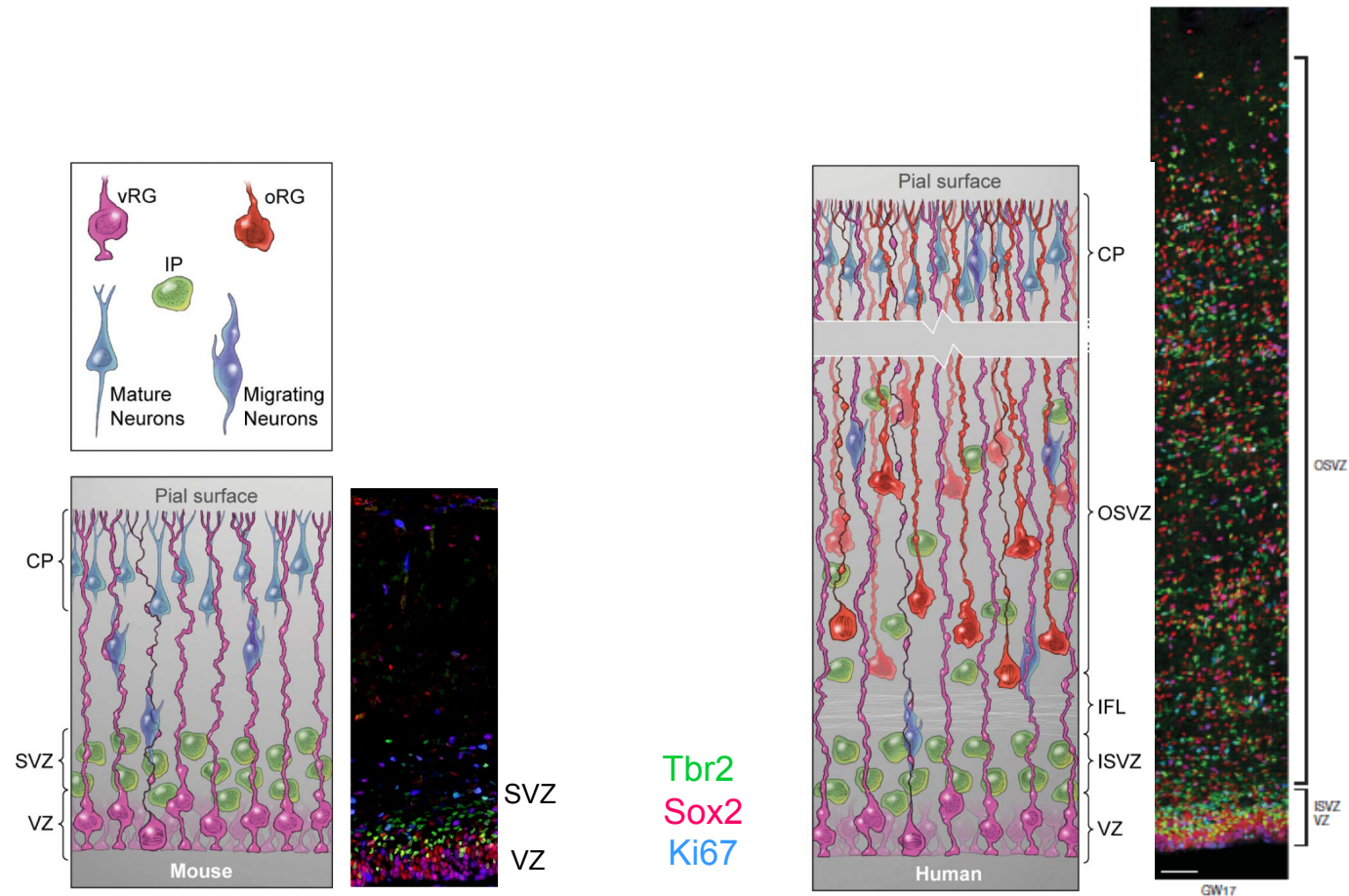
Mouse vs human progenitor expansion



Molecular characterization of the different cell types

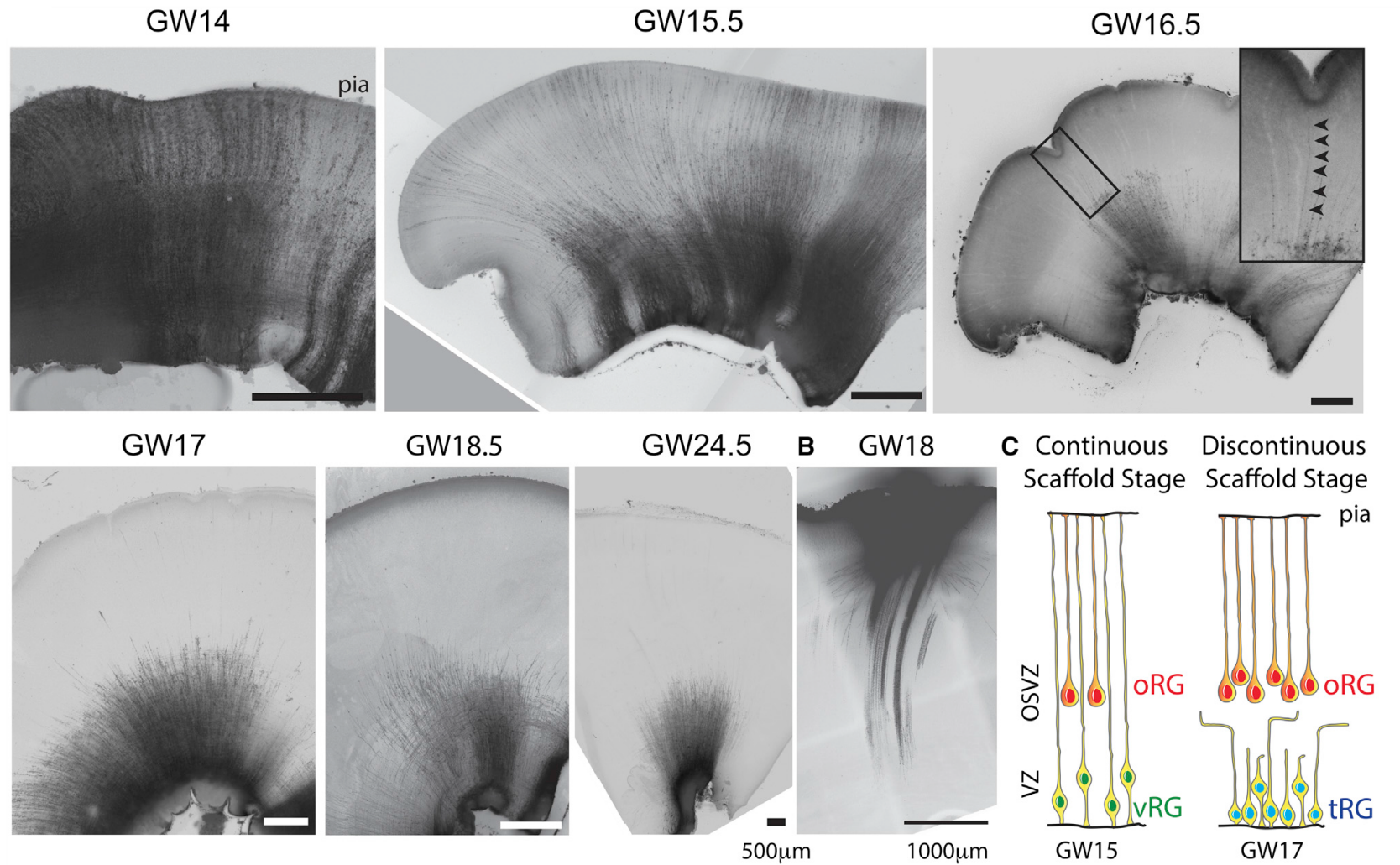


The human cortex generates more basal radial glia (OSVZ)

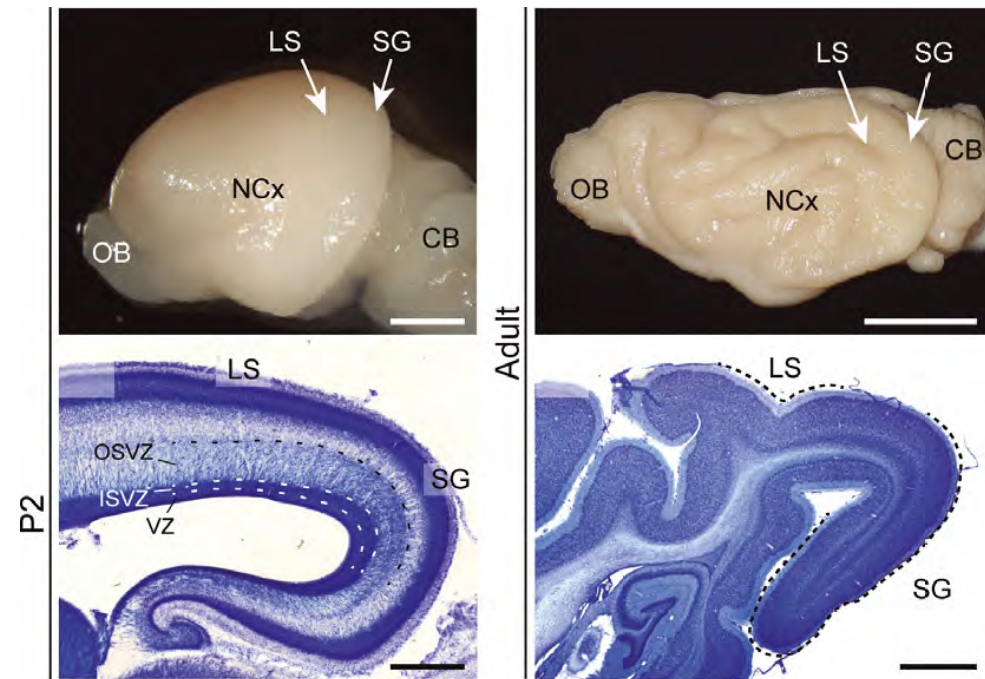


(Hansen et al., Nature, 2010)

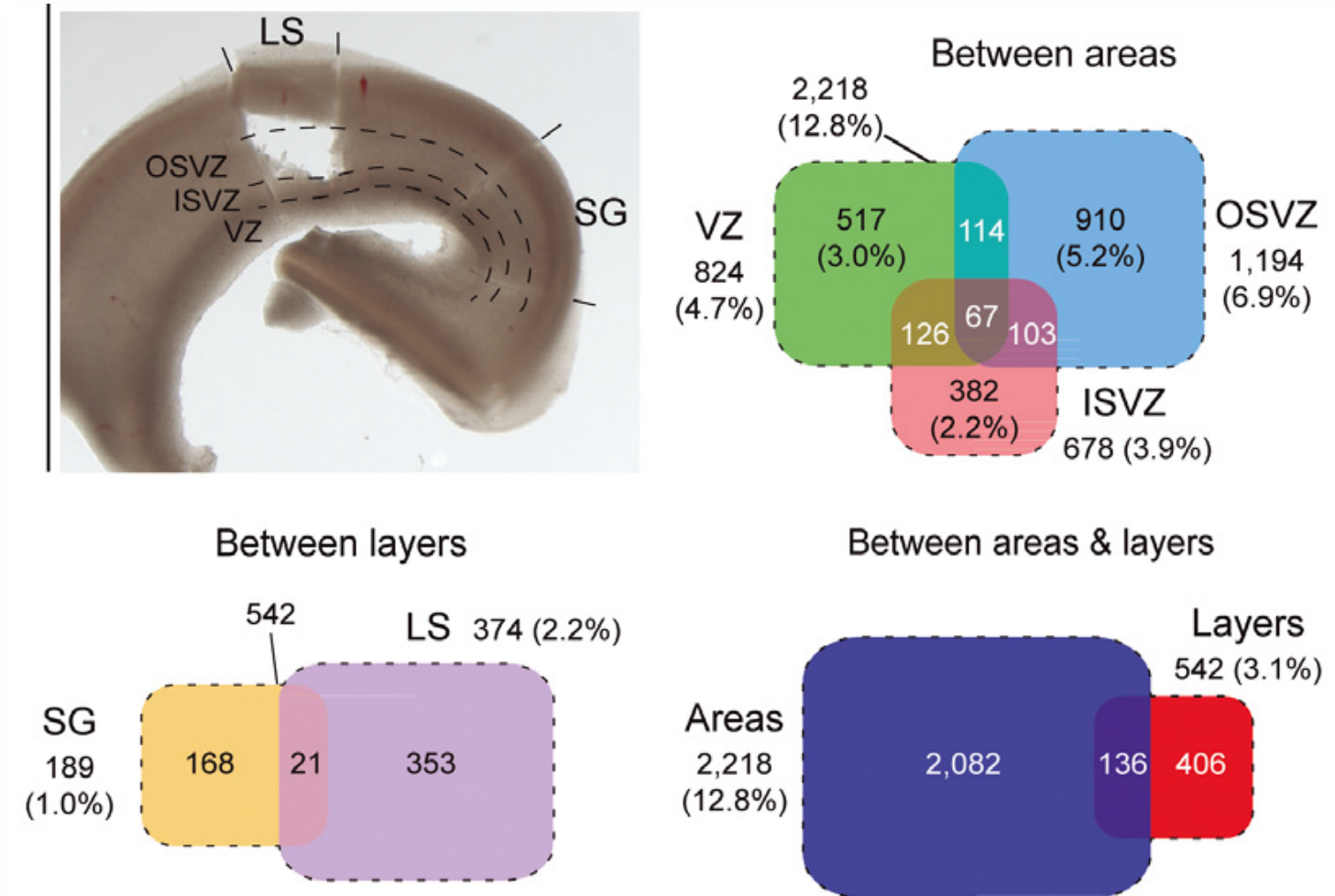
Morphological transition of the radial glia



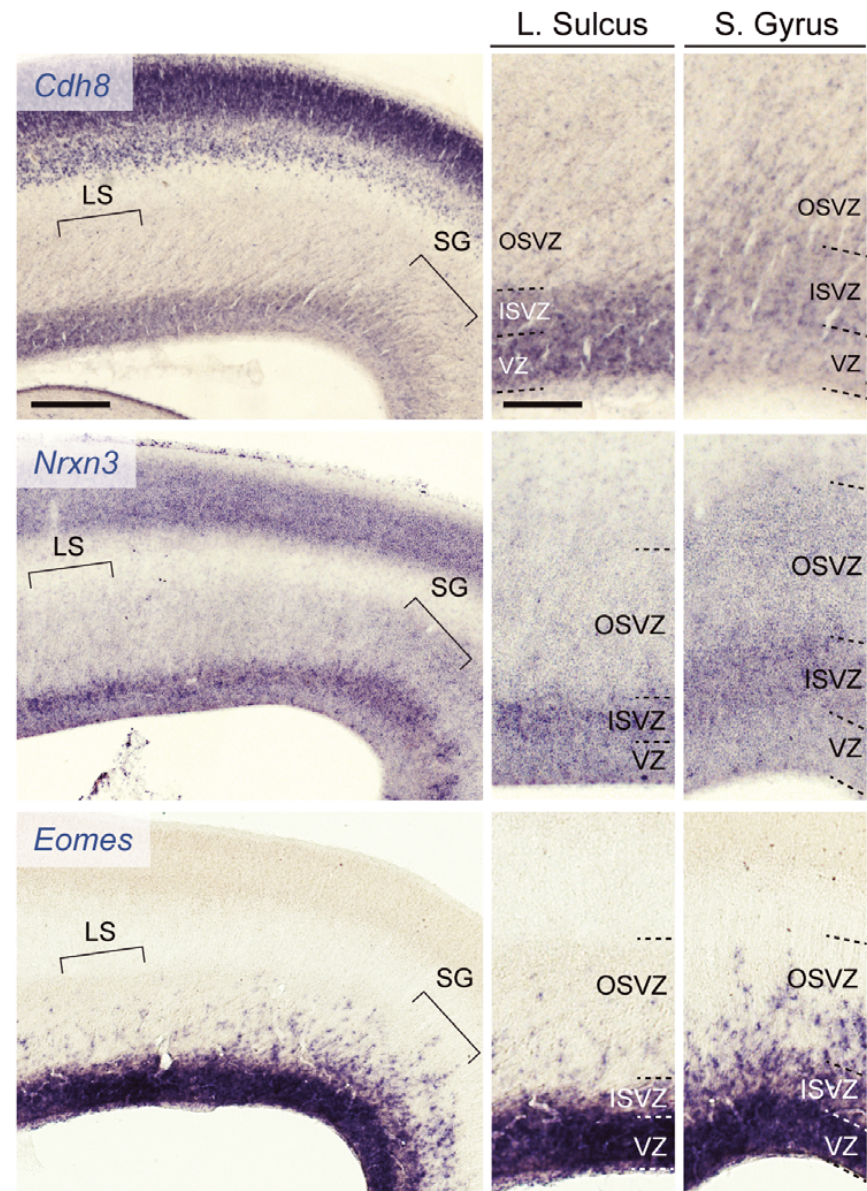
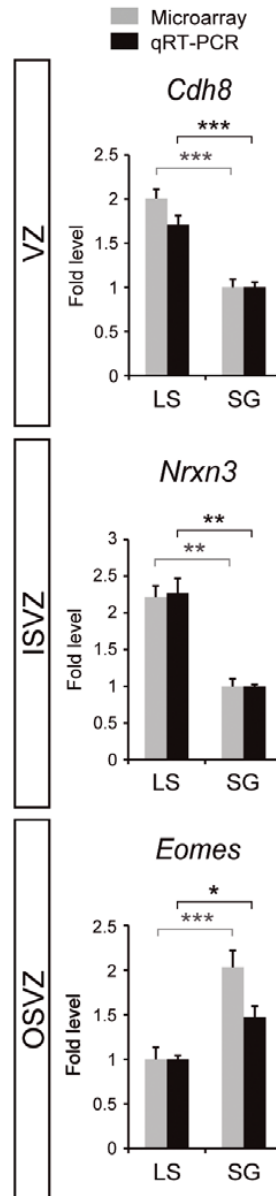
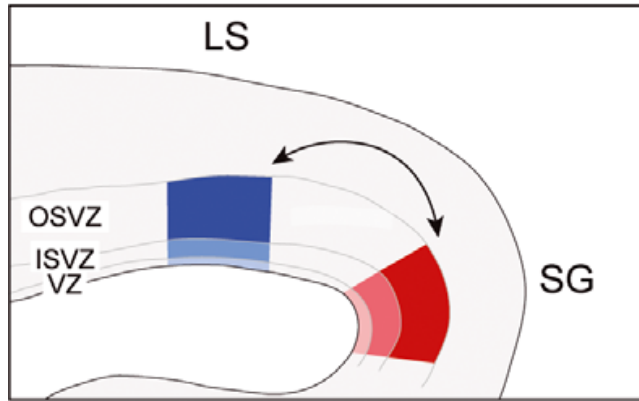
The ferret: an ideal animal for studying mechanisms leading to cerebral cortical gyrencephaly



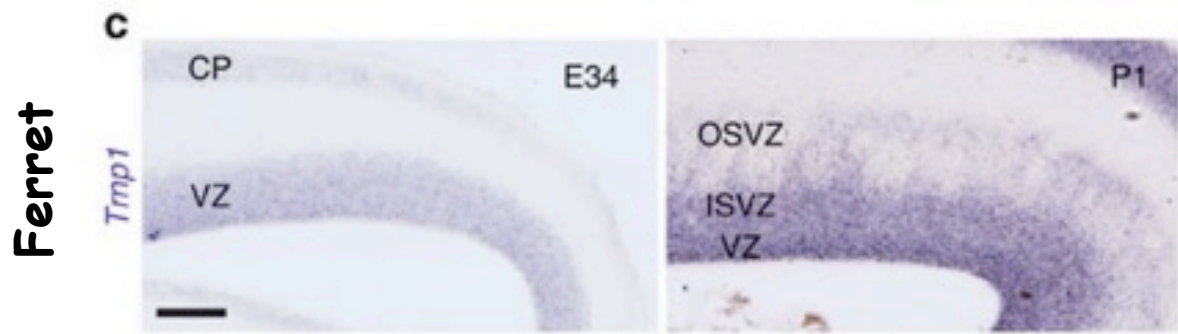
Looking for genes involved in cortical folding in the ferret



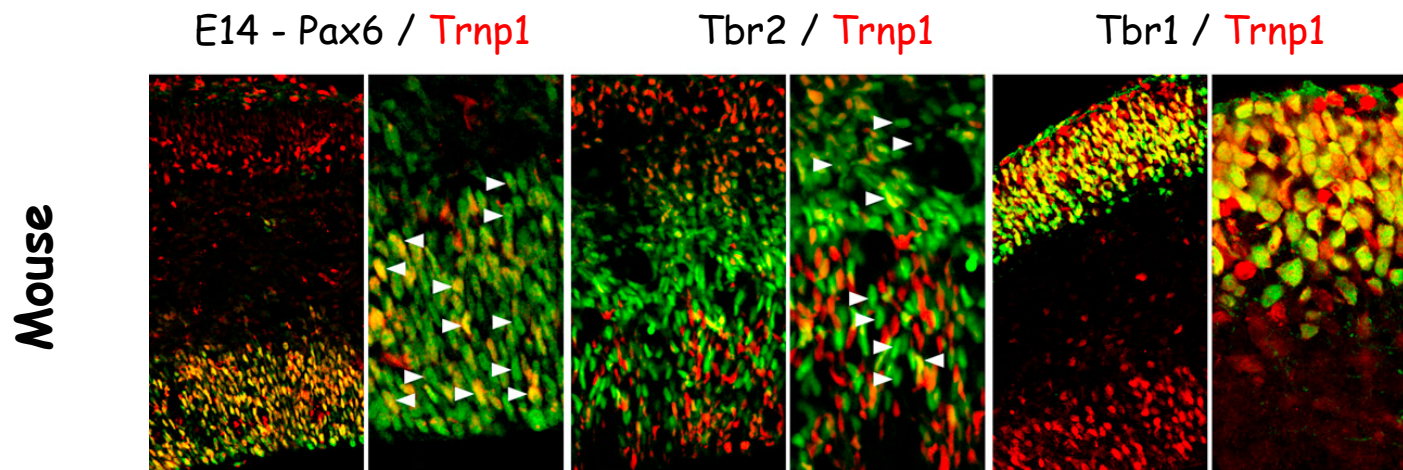
Differential gene expression between splenial gyrus (SG) and lateral sulcus (LS) along germinal layers



Expression of *Trnp1* in Ferret and Mouse

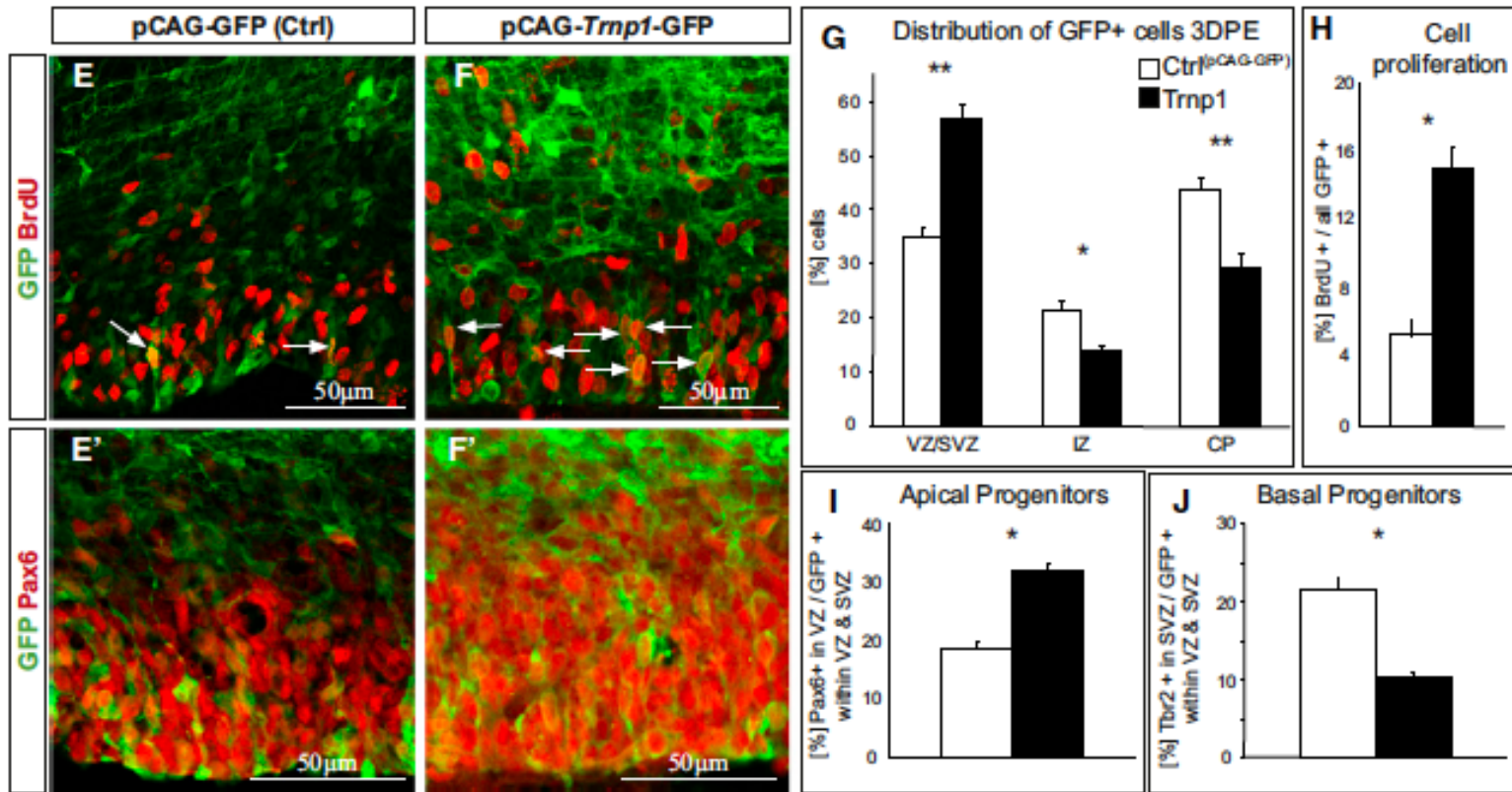


Different expression levels between OSVZ and VZ/SVZ



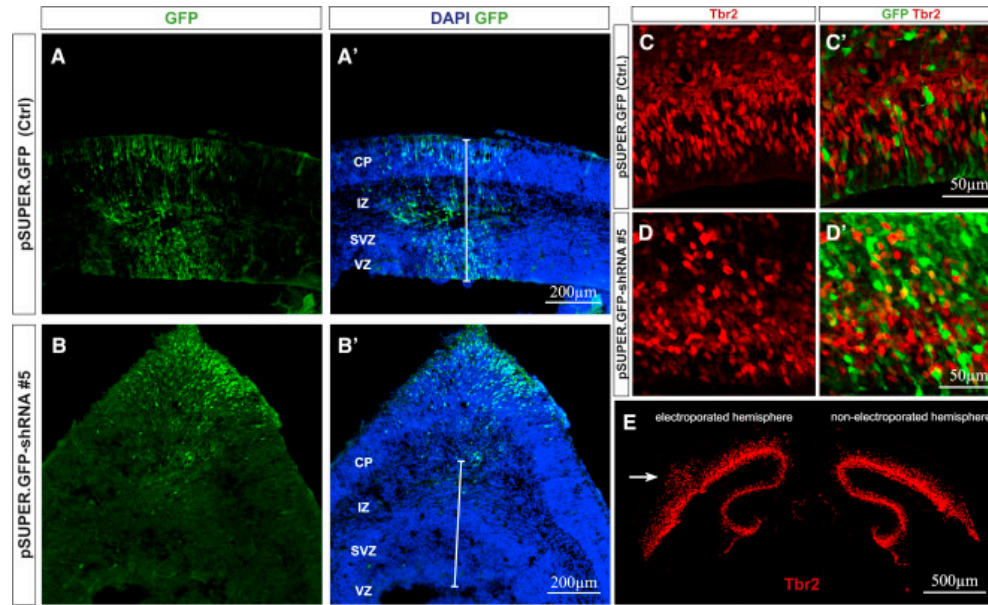
Similar expression levels between SVZ et VZ

Overexpression of *Trnp1* in vivo Increases the Number of Apical Progenitors and Promotes Lateral Expansion

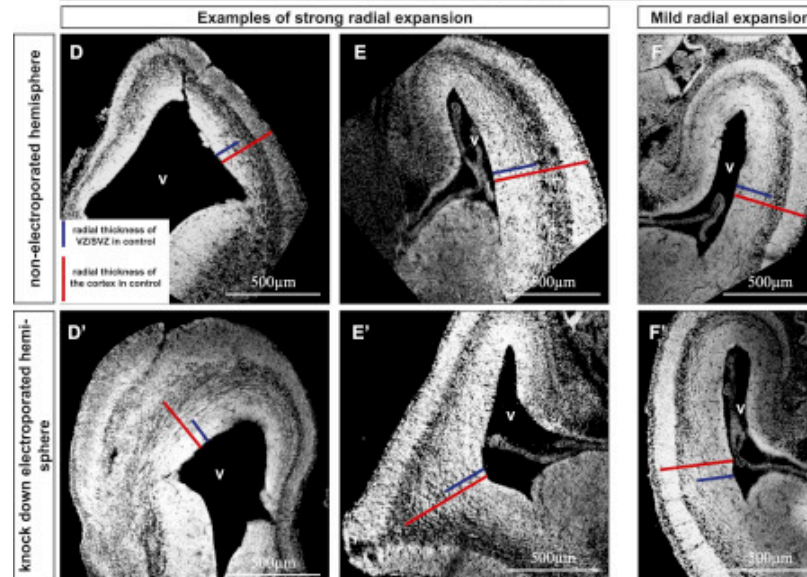


Knockdown of *Trnp1* In Vivo Increases the Number of Basal Progenitors and Promotes Radial Expansion

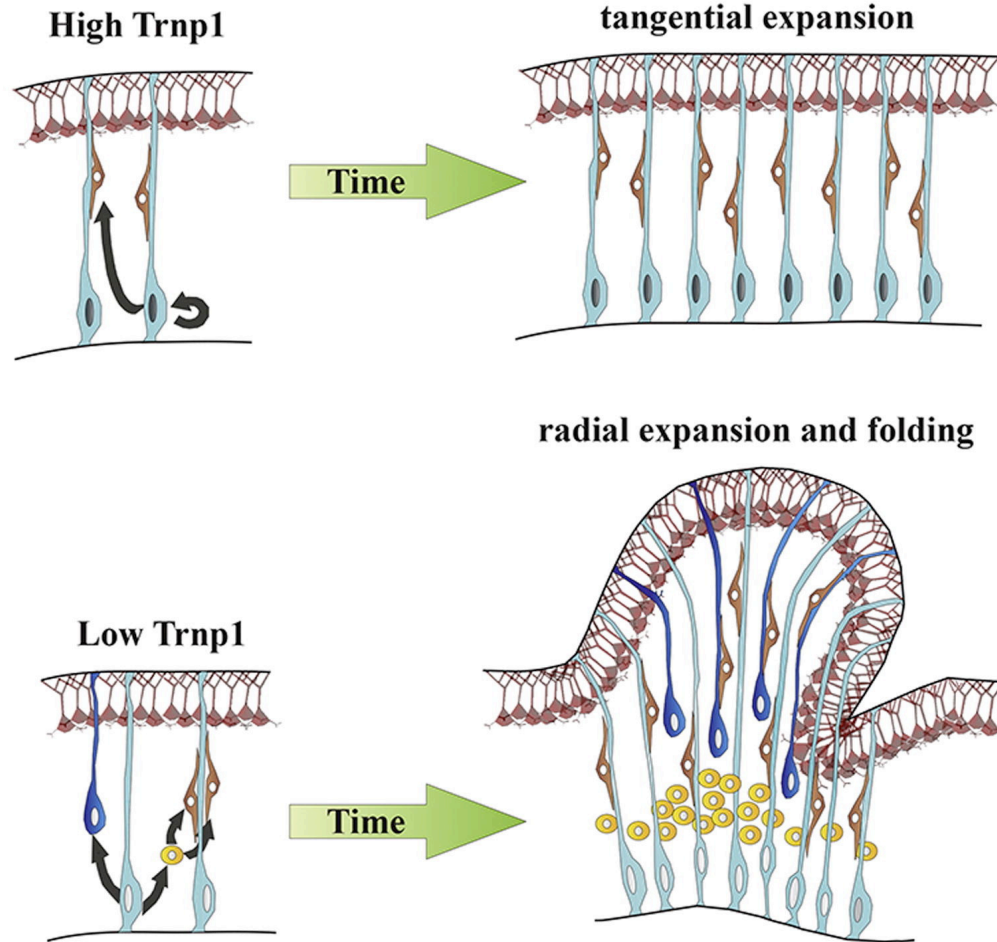
IUE E13 → analysis E16



Further examples of radial expansion / folding

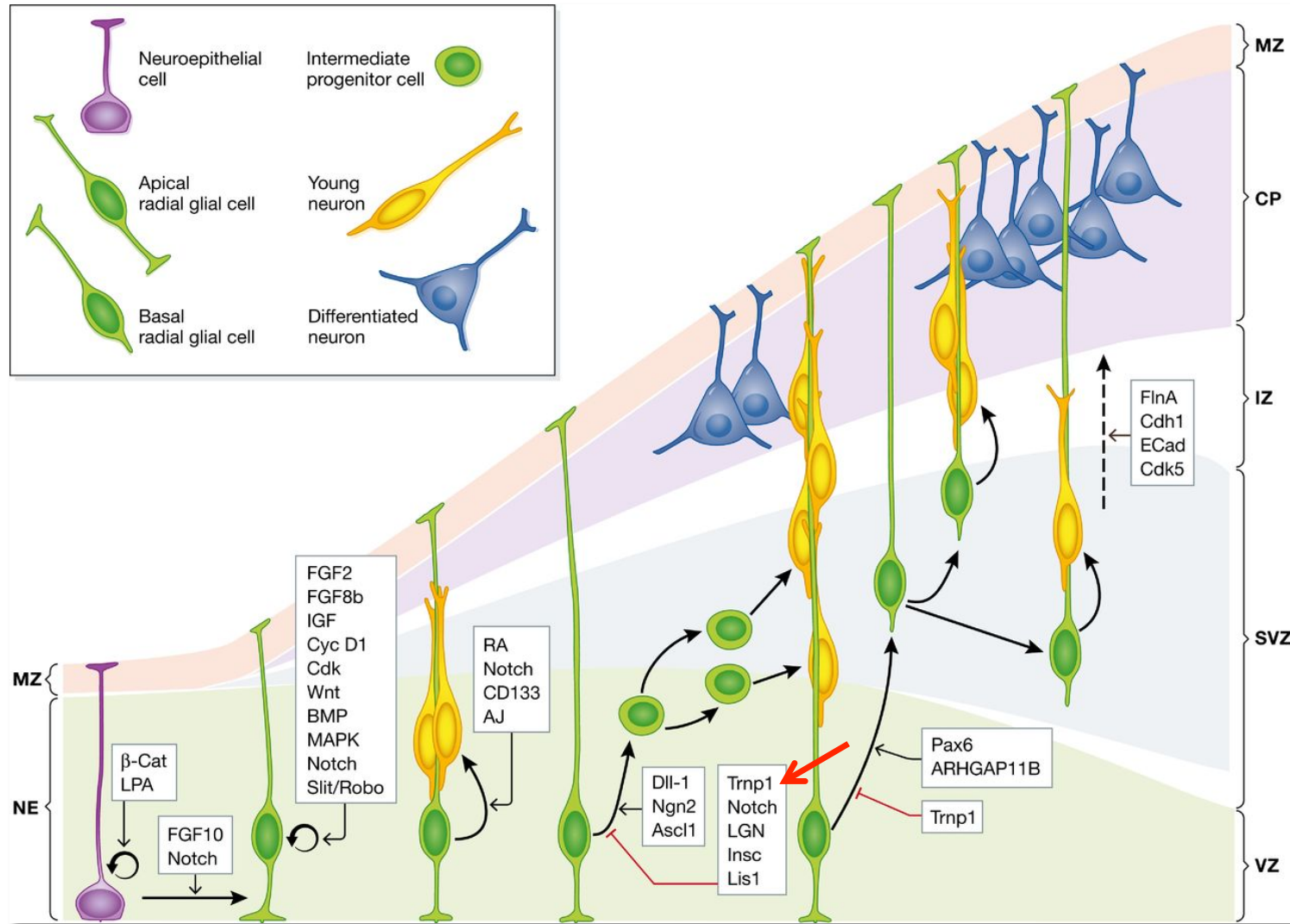


Trnp1 function in the mammalian cerebral cortex



Stahl et al., 2013
Martinez et al., 2016

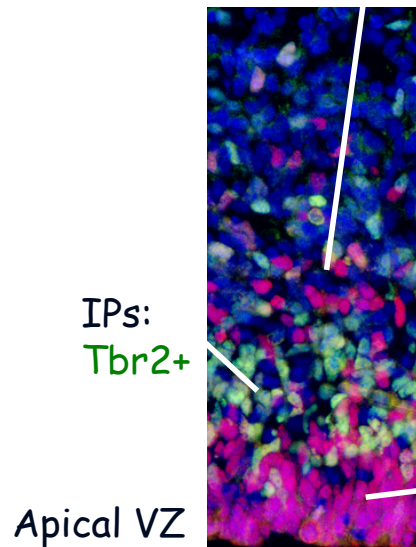
Molecular regulation of stem cells in the developing cerebral cortex of gyrencephalic brains



An oRG population in the mouse

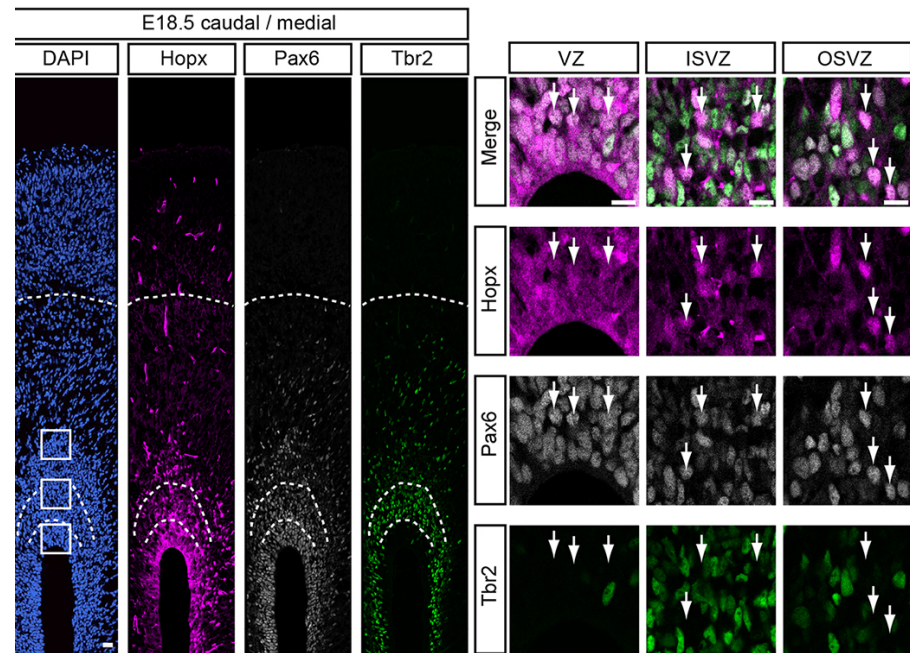
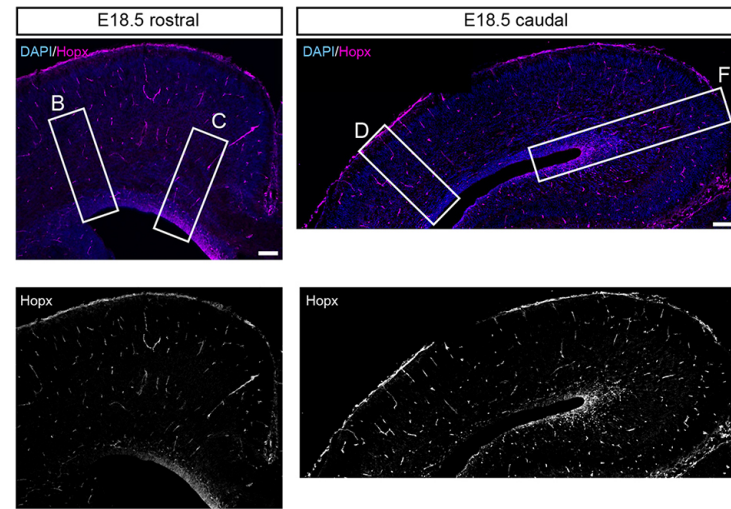
	RG	BP/IP	oRG
Sox2	+	-	+
Pax6	+	-	+
Tbr2	-	+	-
P-Vim	+	-	+
Hopx	+	-	+

oRGs: Pax6+/Tbr2-



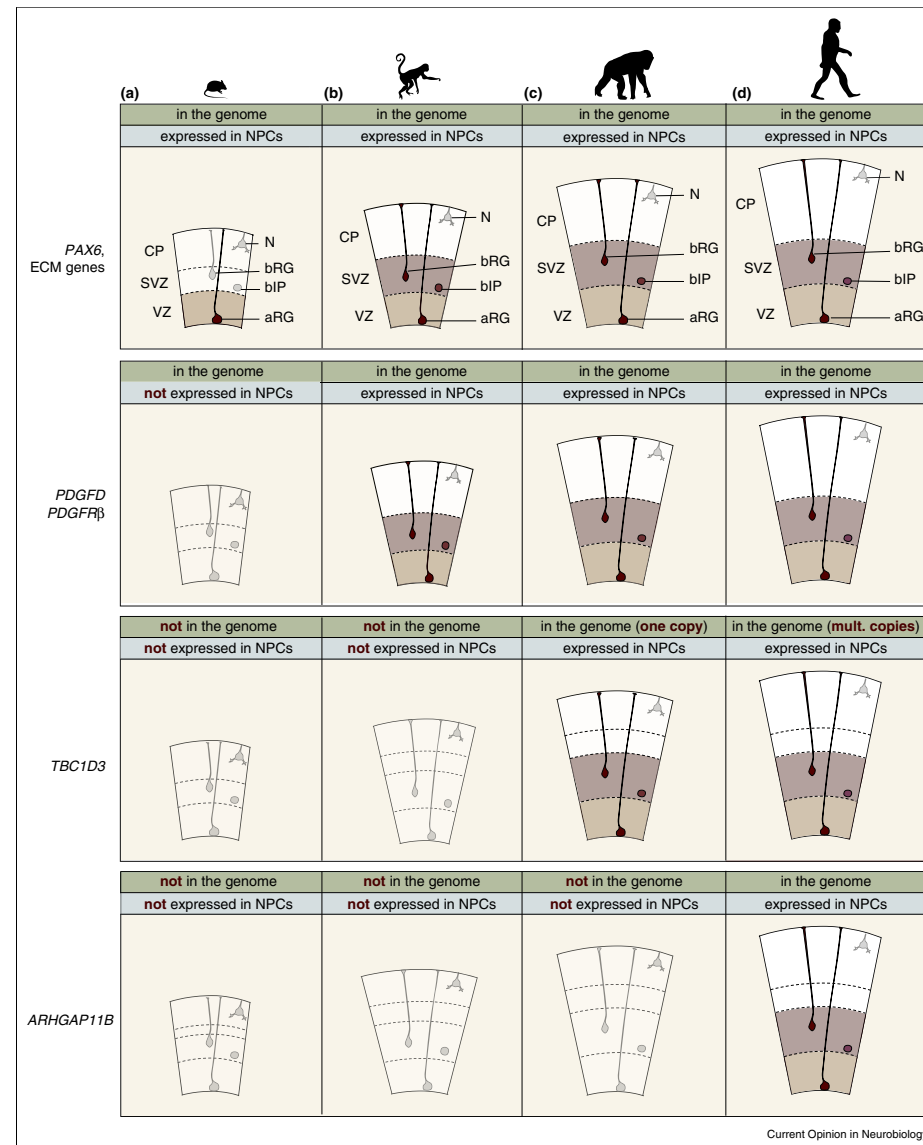
Basal SVZ

RGs: Pax6+

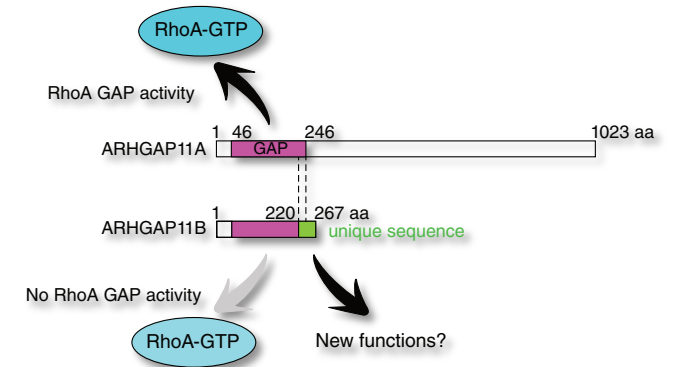
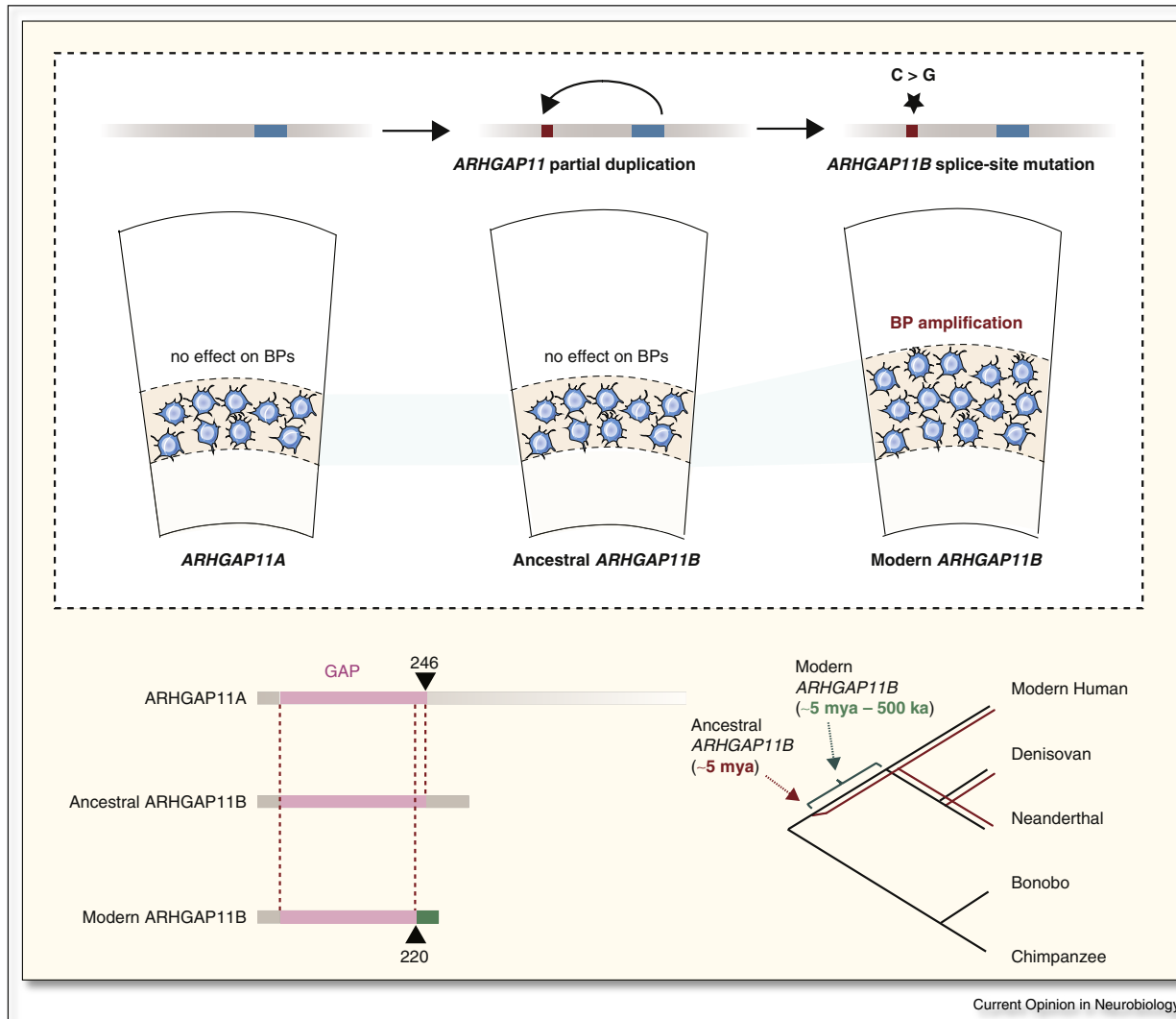


Vaid et al., 2018

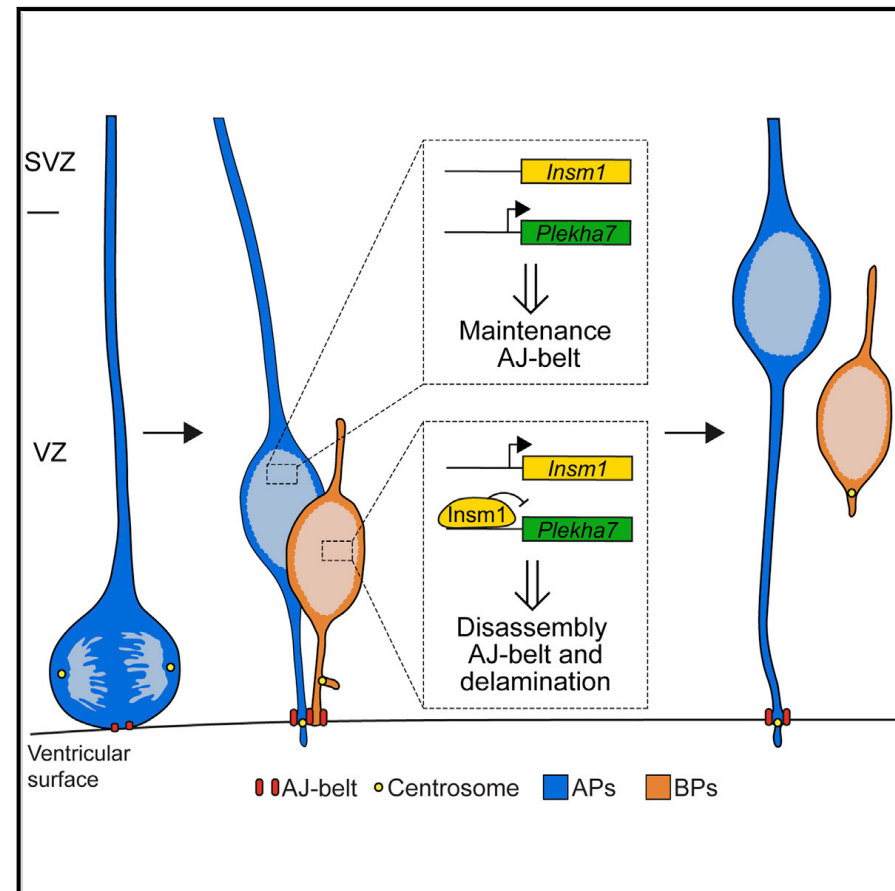
Gene expression changes affecting neural progenitor cells



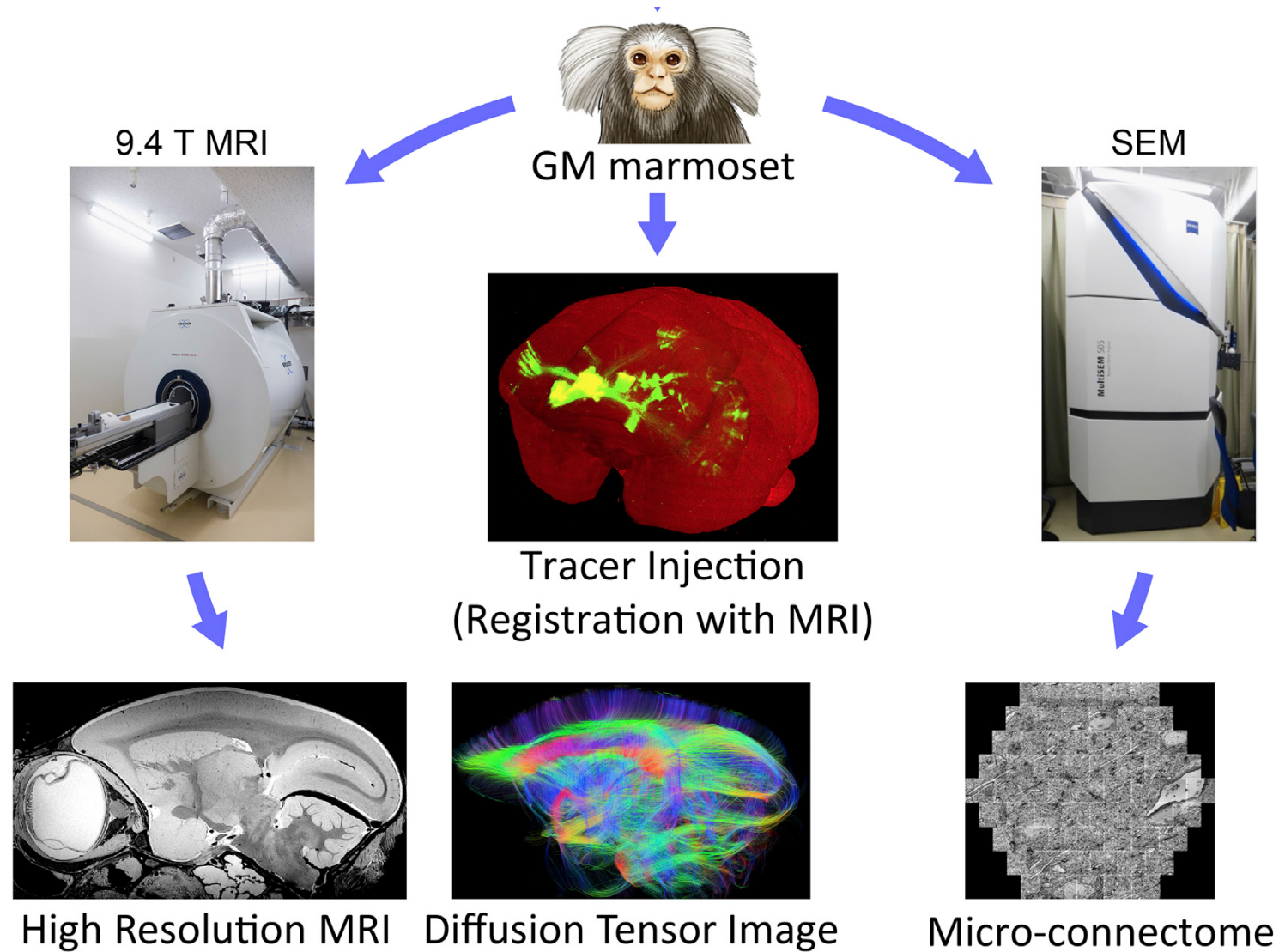
Evolution of the Rho-GTPase gene *ARHGAP11B*



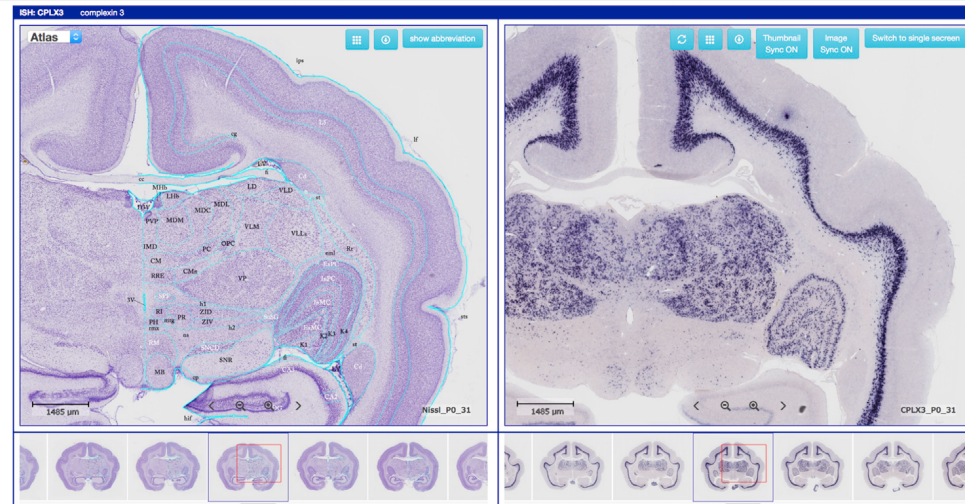
Delamination of neural progenitors via adherens junction proteins



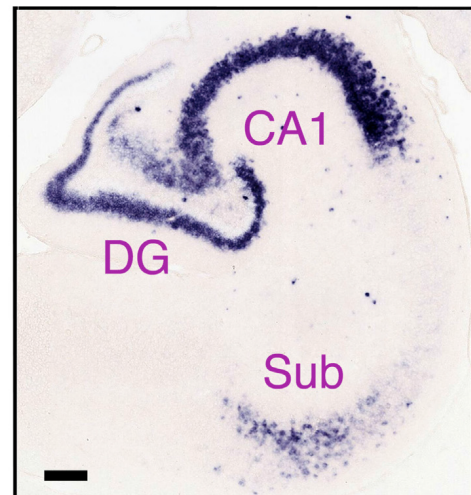
The marmoset, a non-human primate recently used in neurosciences



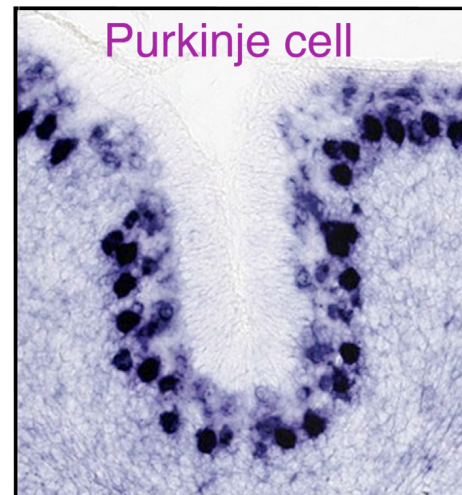
Marmoset Gene Atlas



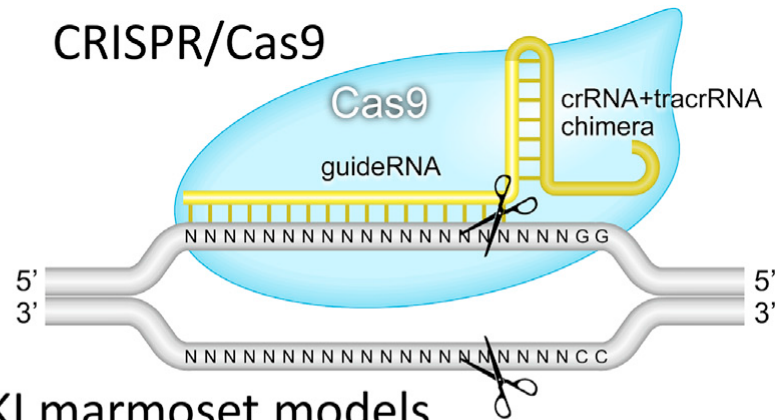
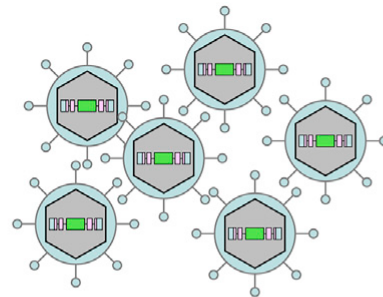
C



COL25A1



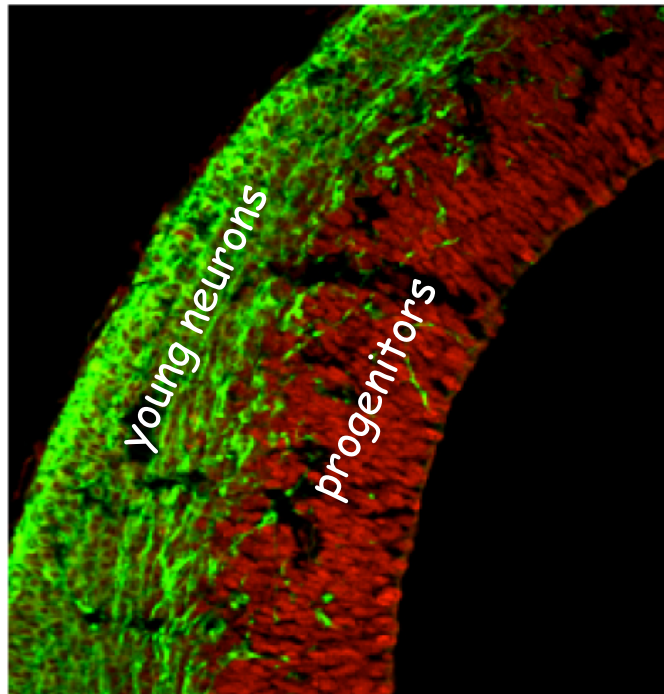
RORA



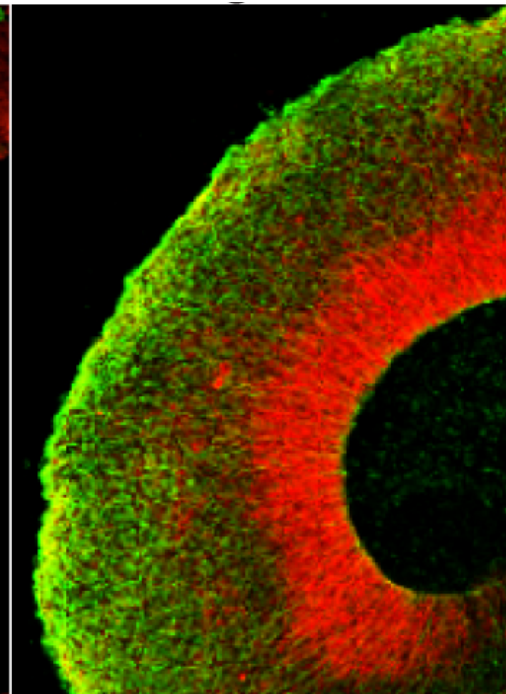
Transgenic/ target gene KO/KI marmoset models

"Learning from and for development":
using the knowledge from basic developing mechanisms to generate
mini-brains in vitro

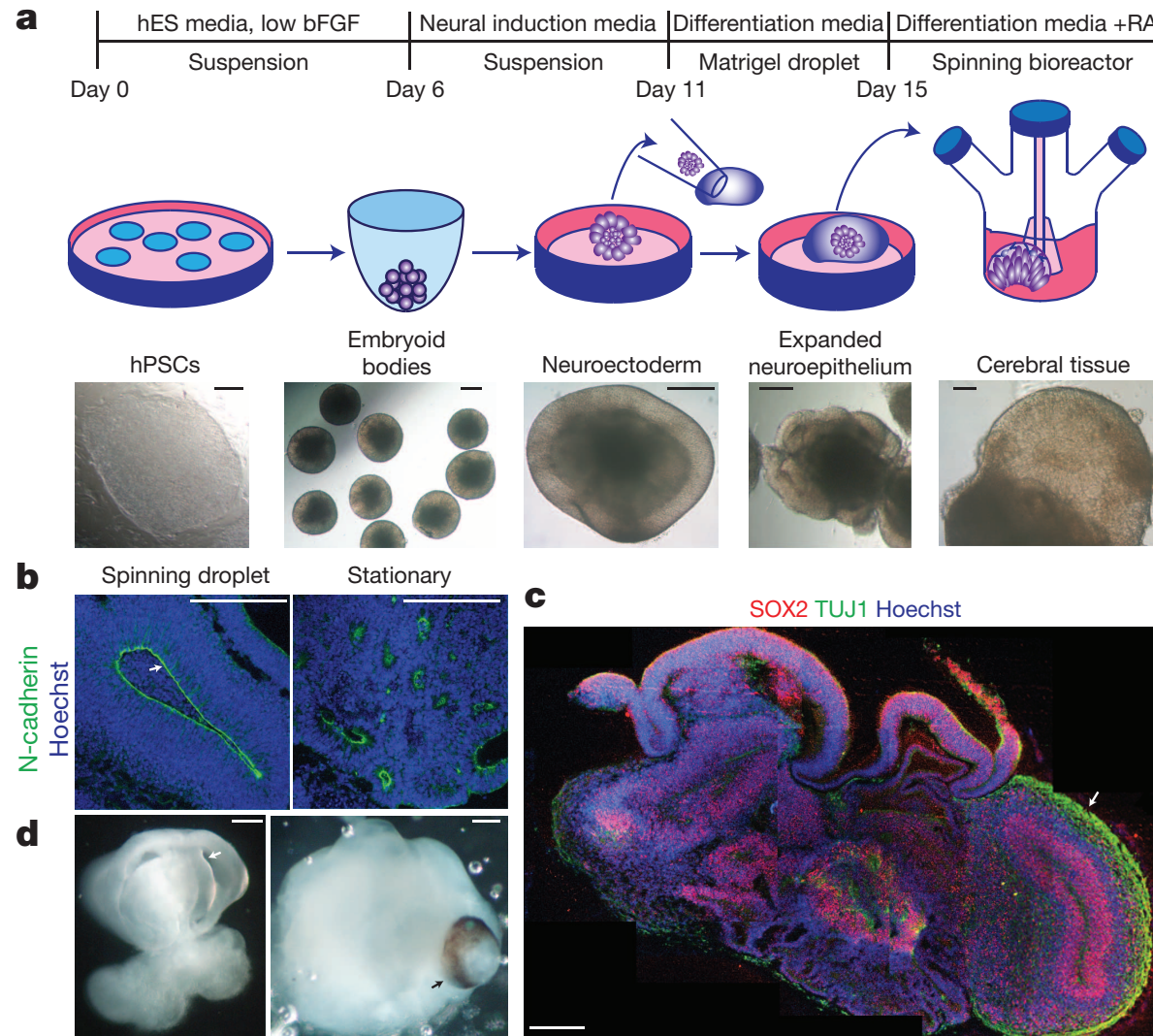
Embryonic brain



Cerebral organoid or "mini-brain"

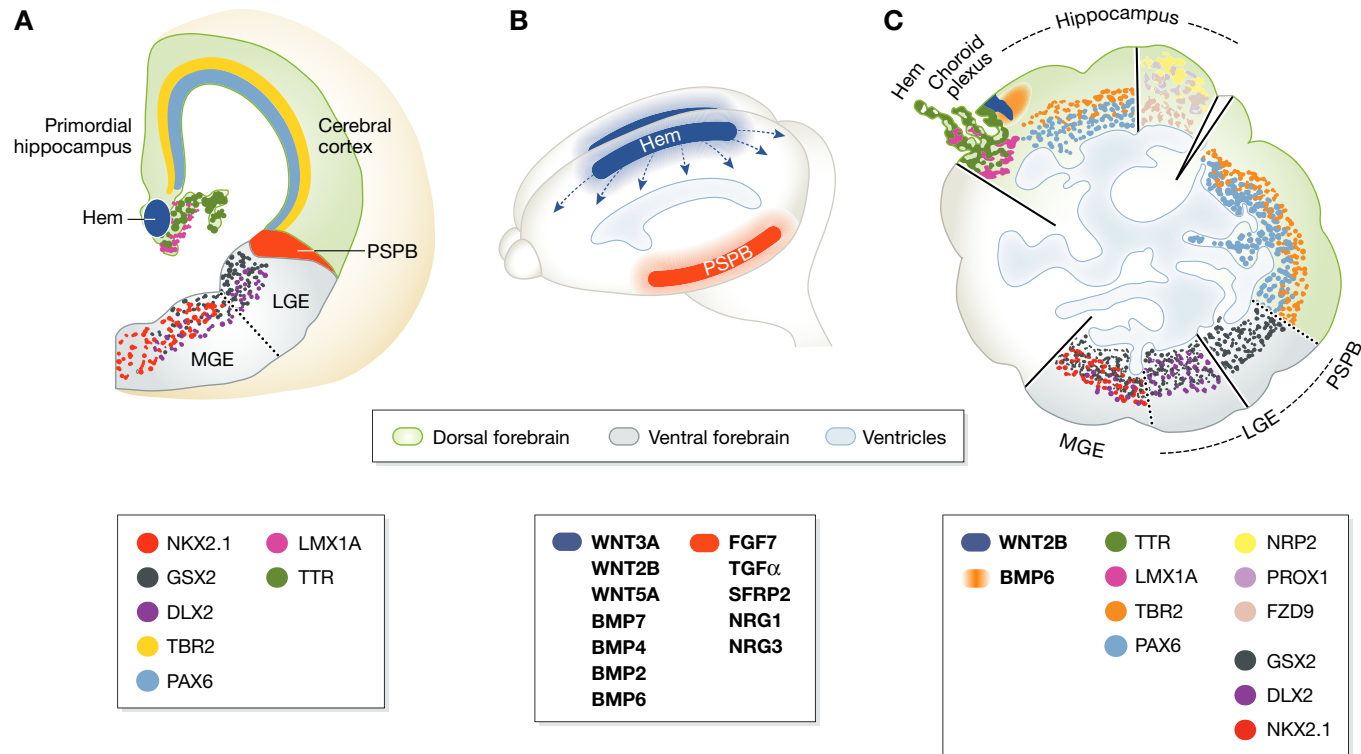


Culturing cerebral organoids in 3D

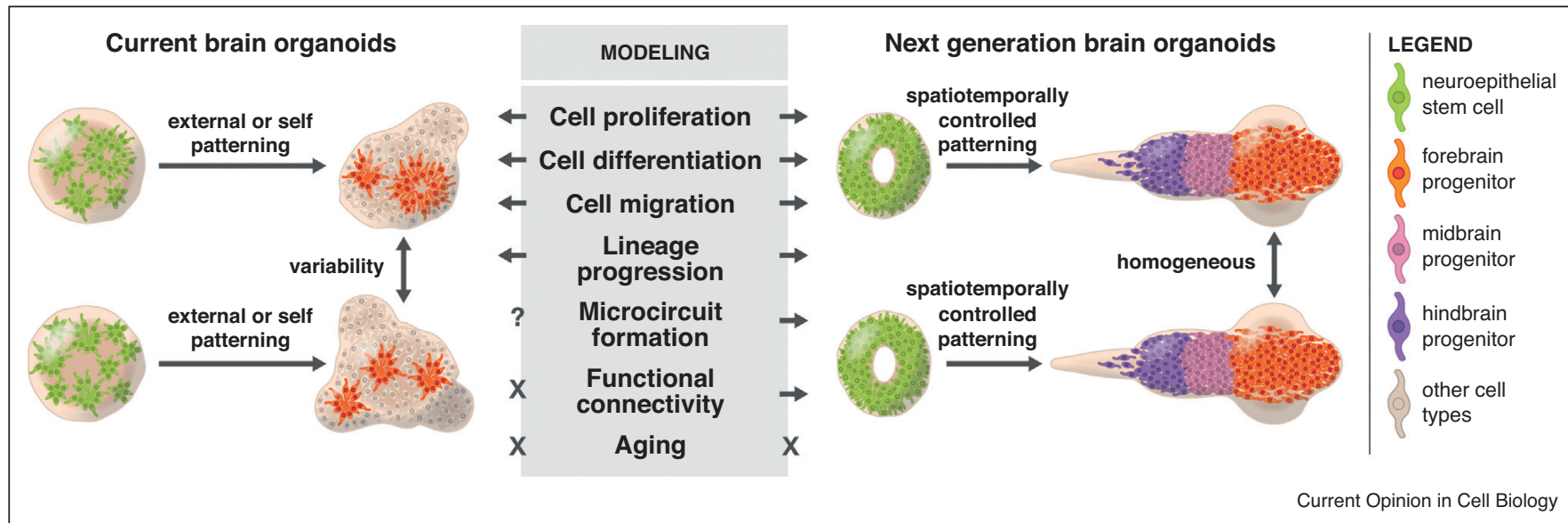


Lancaster M. et al., Nature, 2013

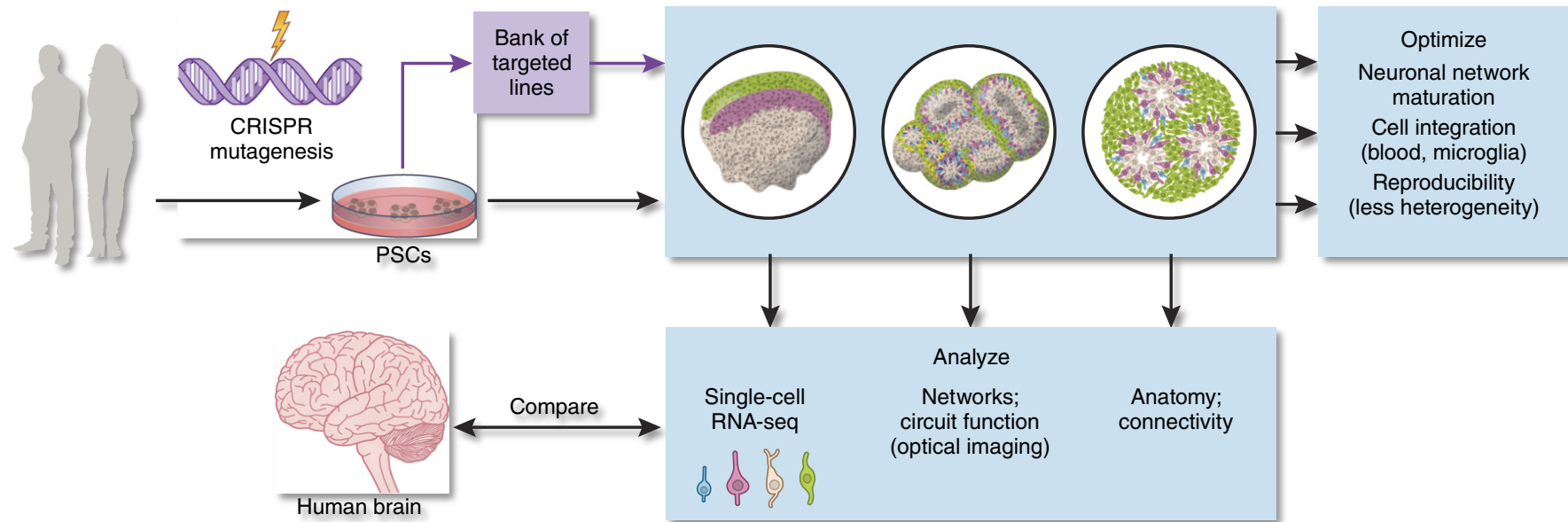
Major structural organization and regional differentiation are recapitulated in cerebral organoids



Challenges in organoid production

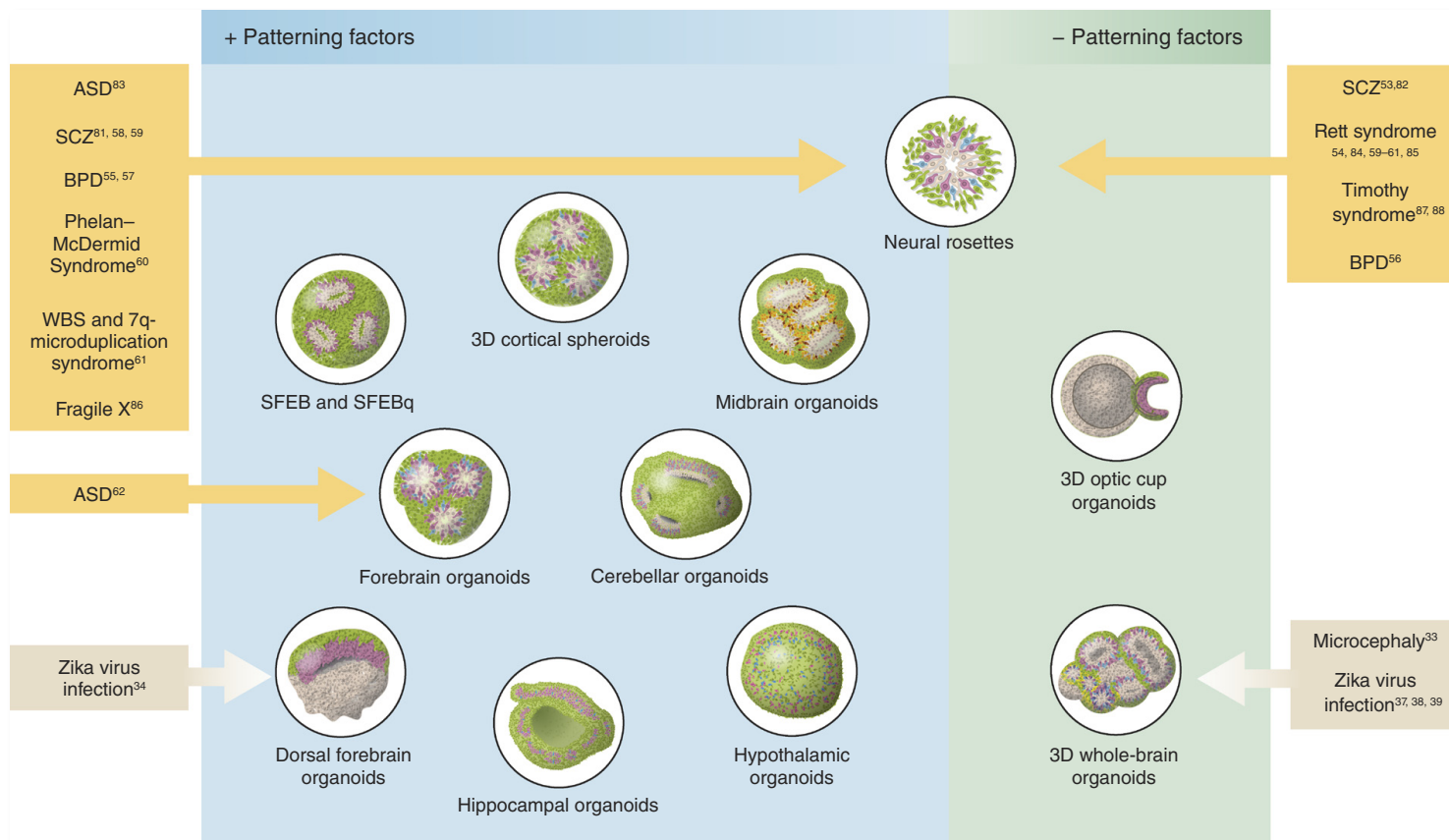


Generation, characterization and analysis of 3D cellular models of the human brain from induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs)





Quadrato et al., Nat Med, 2016

Cerebral organoids as models of neuropsychiatric diseases



Altered neuronal migratory trajectories in human cerebral organoids derived from individuals with neuronal heterotopia

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Stephen P. Robertson ⁵, Barbara Treutlein ^{2,9,10*} and Silvia Cappello ^{1*}

Mutations in the cadherin receptor-ligands pair *DCHS1* and *FAT4* cause neuronal heterotopia and abnormal morphology of NPC in cerebral organoids

