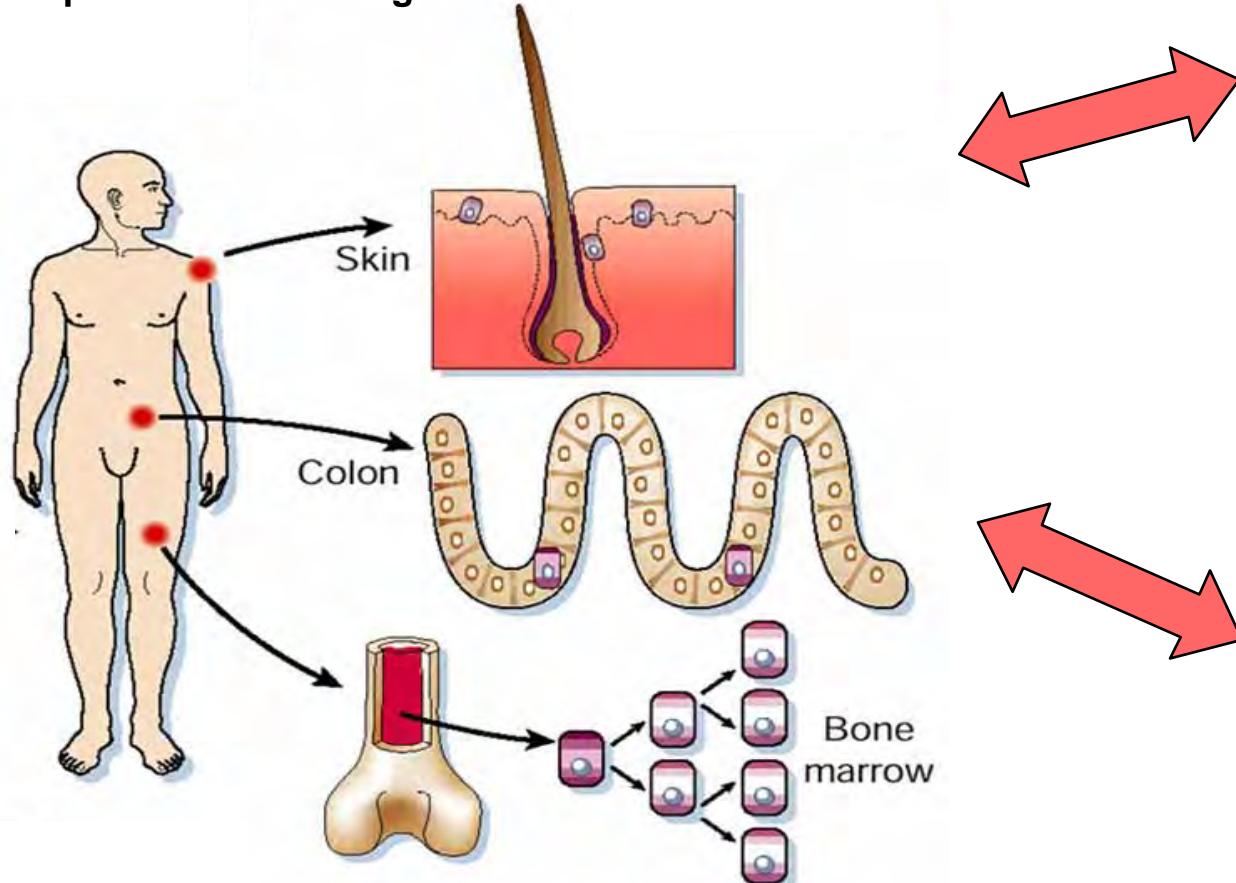


Unexpected consequences of loss of Notch signaling in the skin



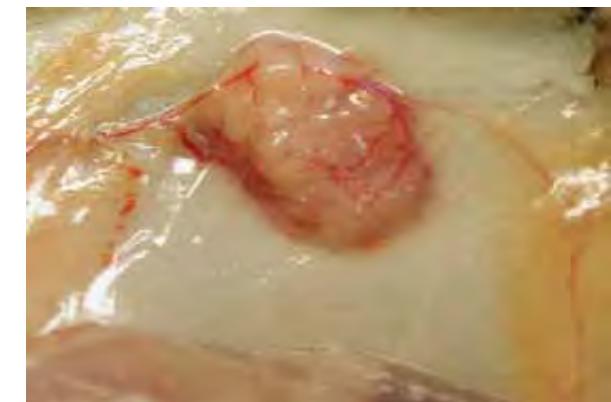
Swiss-Japanese workshop 2008

Undergo replenishment or repair from SC throughout life

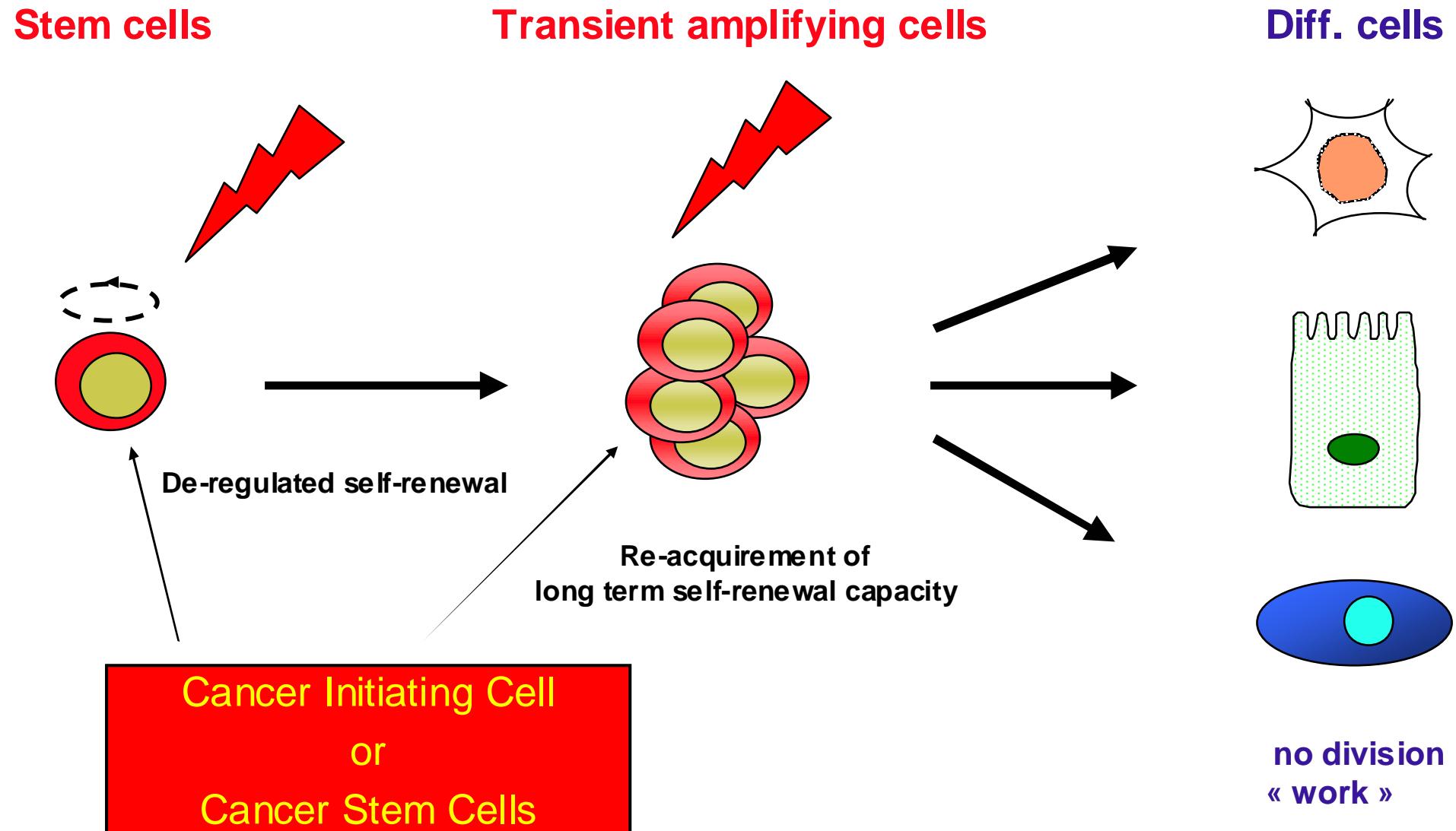


QuickTime™ et un décompresseur TIFF (LZW) sont requis pour visionner cette image.

Tumorigenesis



Cancer is a disease of uncontrolled self-renewal



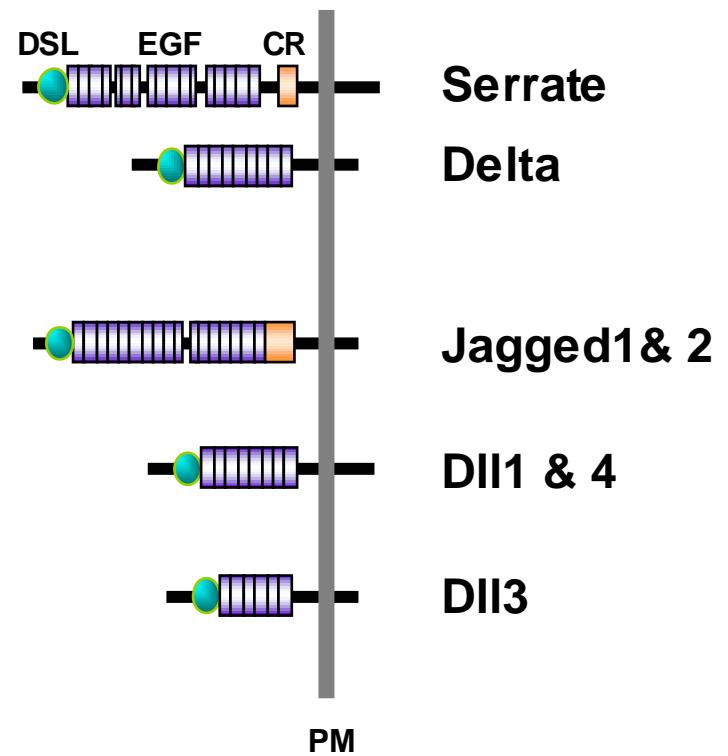
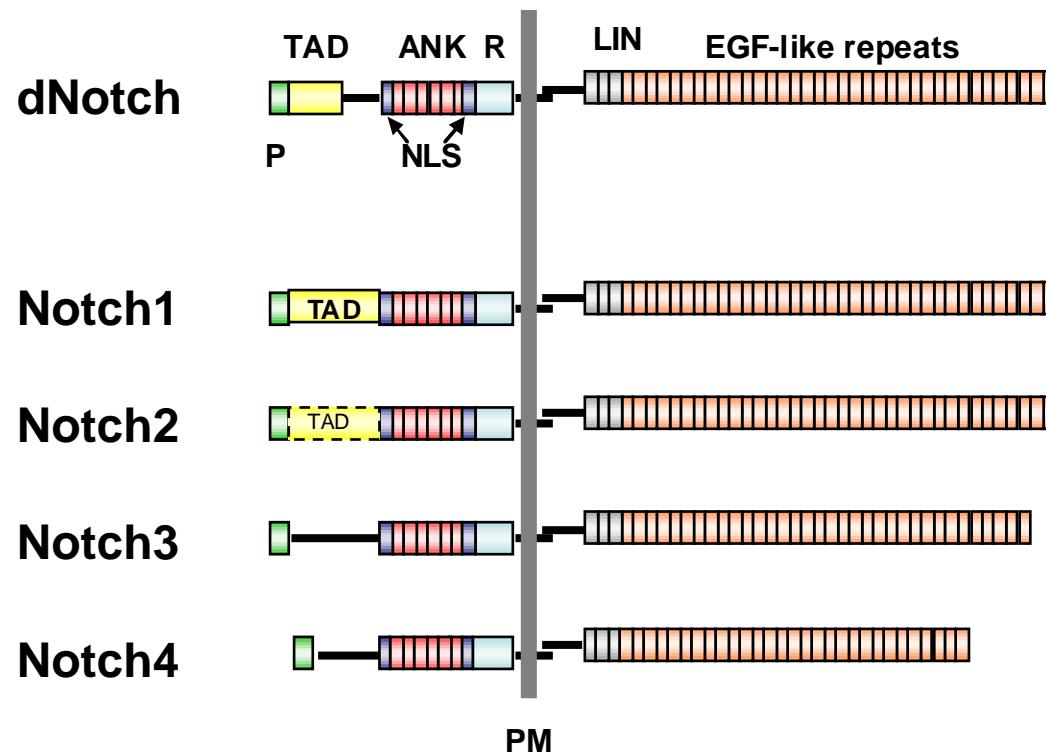


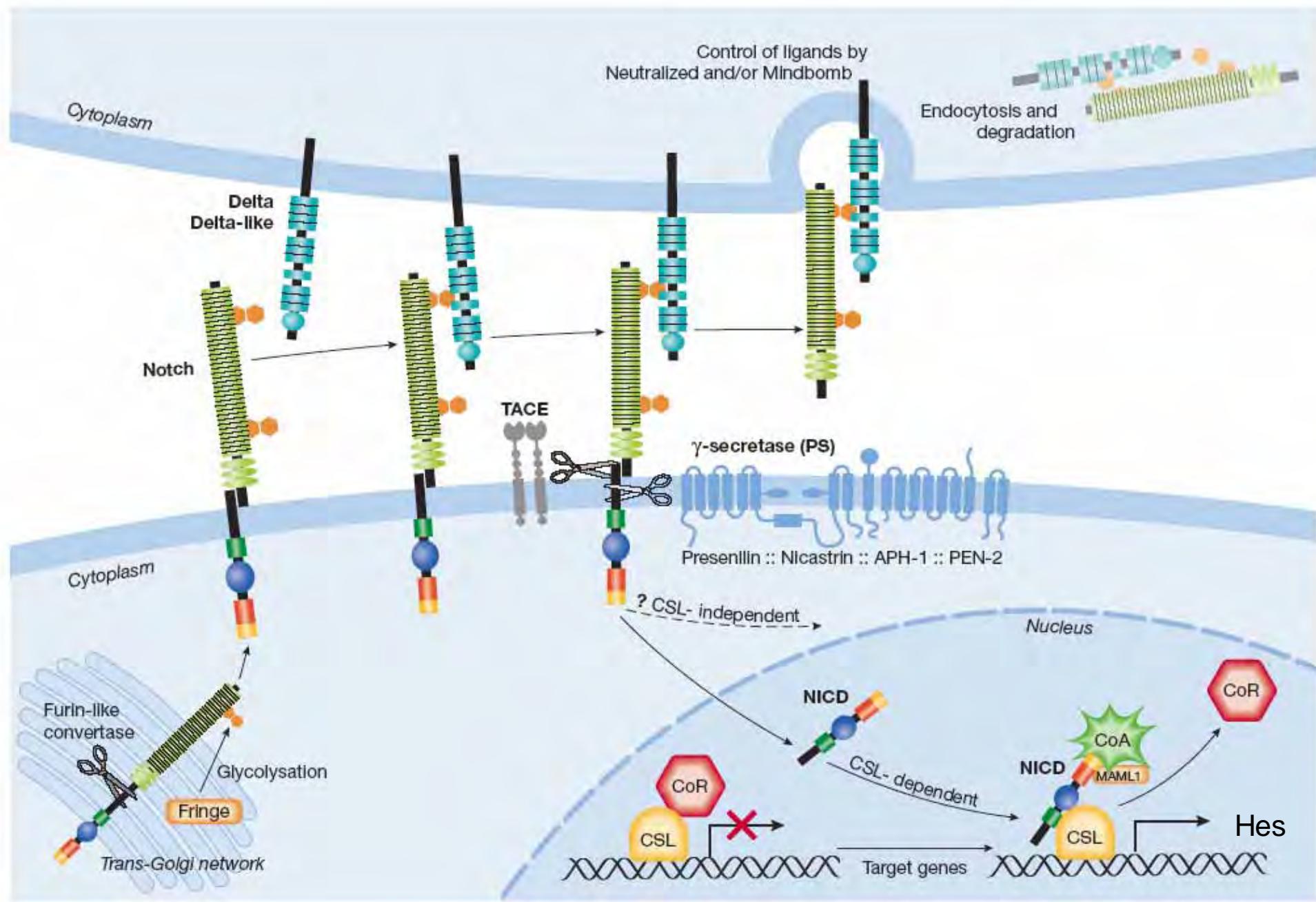
Normal wing



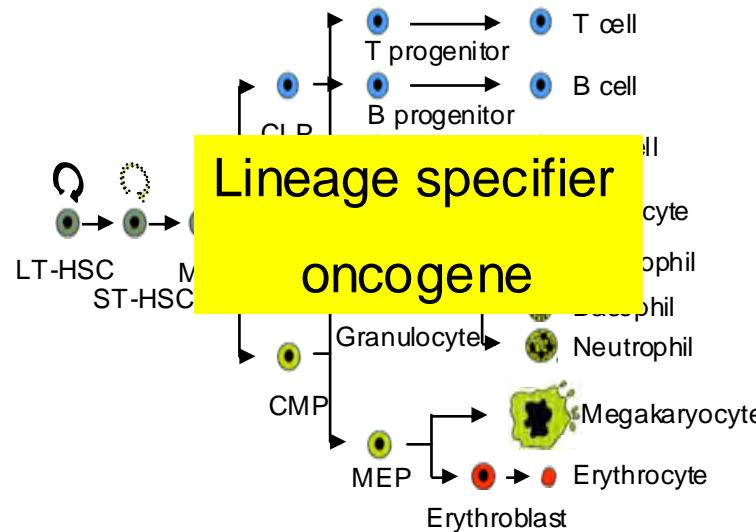
“Notched” Wing

Thomas Hunt
Morgan 1917





Hematopoiesis

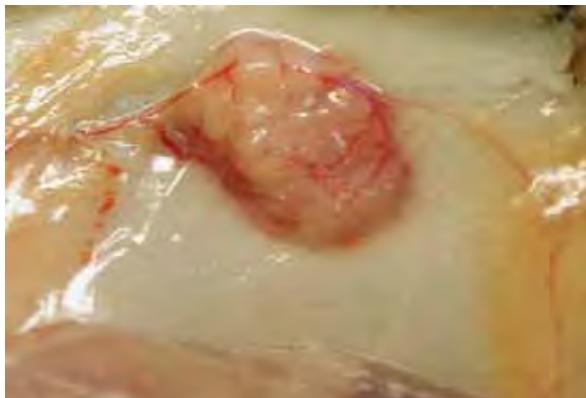


Intestine



Progenitor gate keeper

Tumorigenesis



Cornea

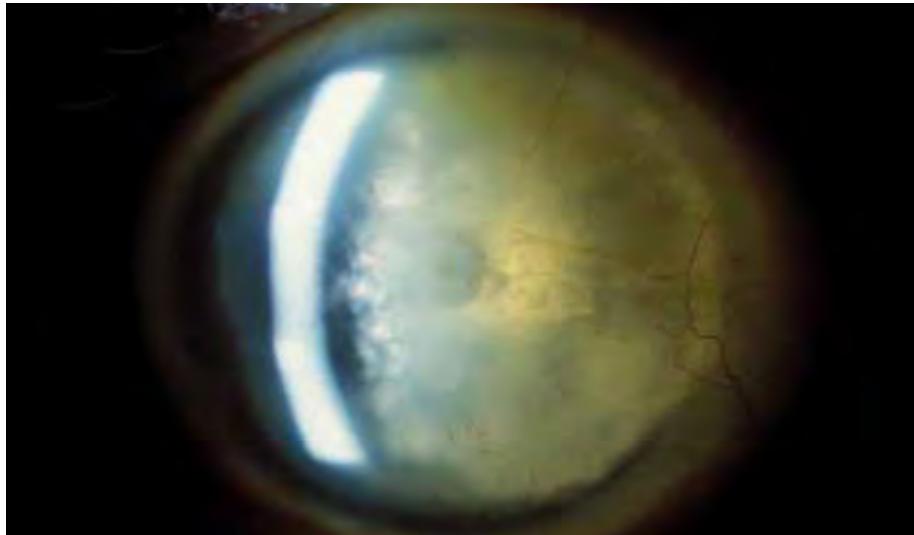


Skin and hair follicle homeostasis

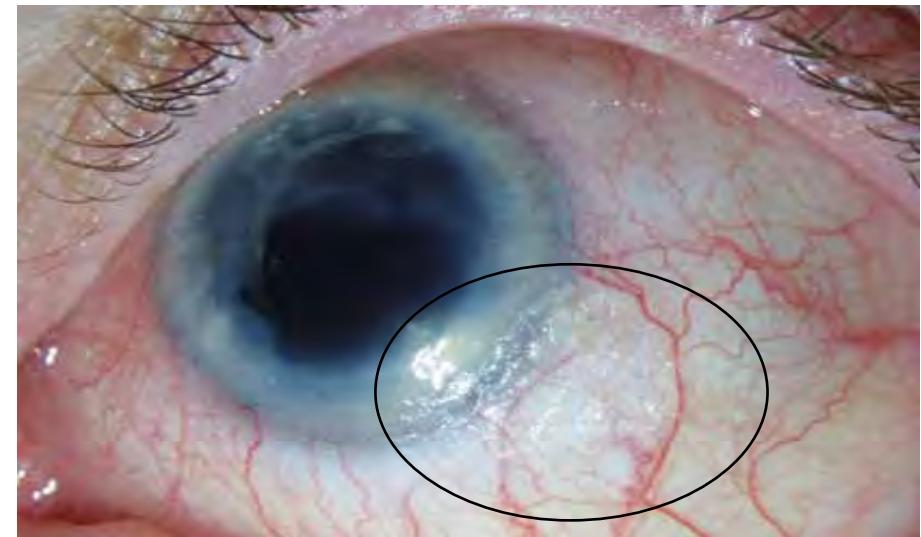


The corneal phenotype can change!

Aniridia and Bitot's spots.



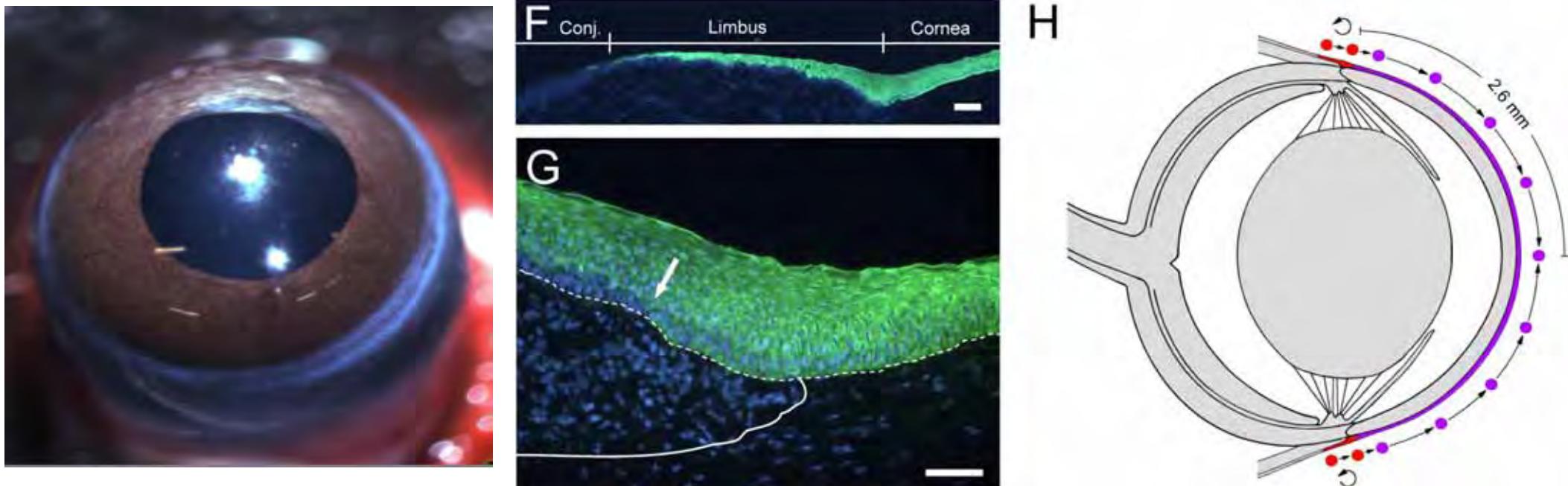
Corneal conjunctivalization



Limbal dermoide



Corneal stem cells in the limbus are responsible for renewal of the cornea and wound healing



1. Do not express Keratin 3/12
2. Limbus cells are LRC
3. After severe injuries cells of the limbus migrate towards the wound to repair the injurie
4. Cells can be cultured and transplanted to improve visison.

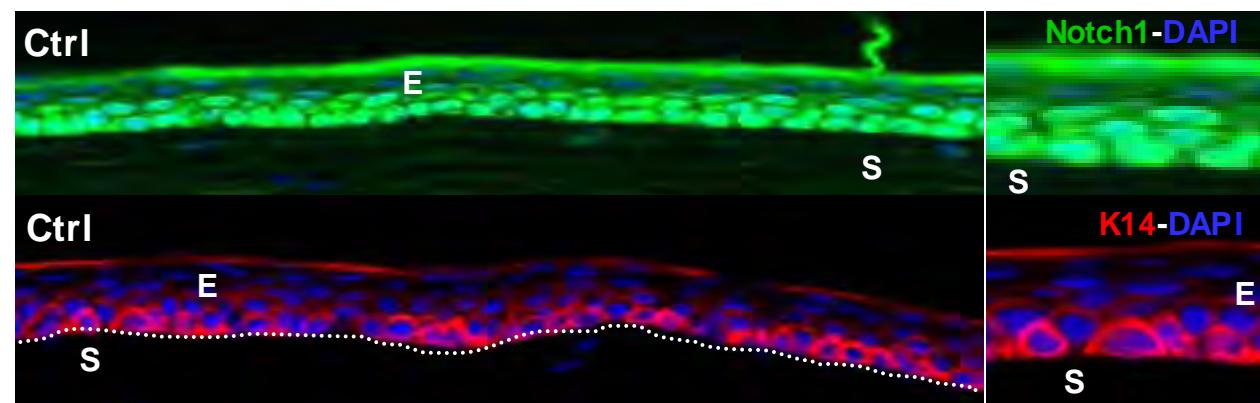
Majo and Barrandon

QuickTime™ and a
Photo - JPEG decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

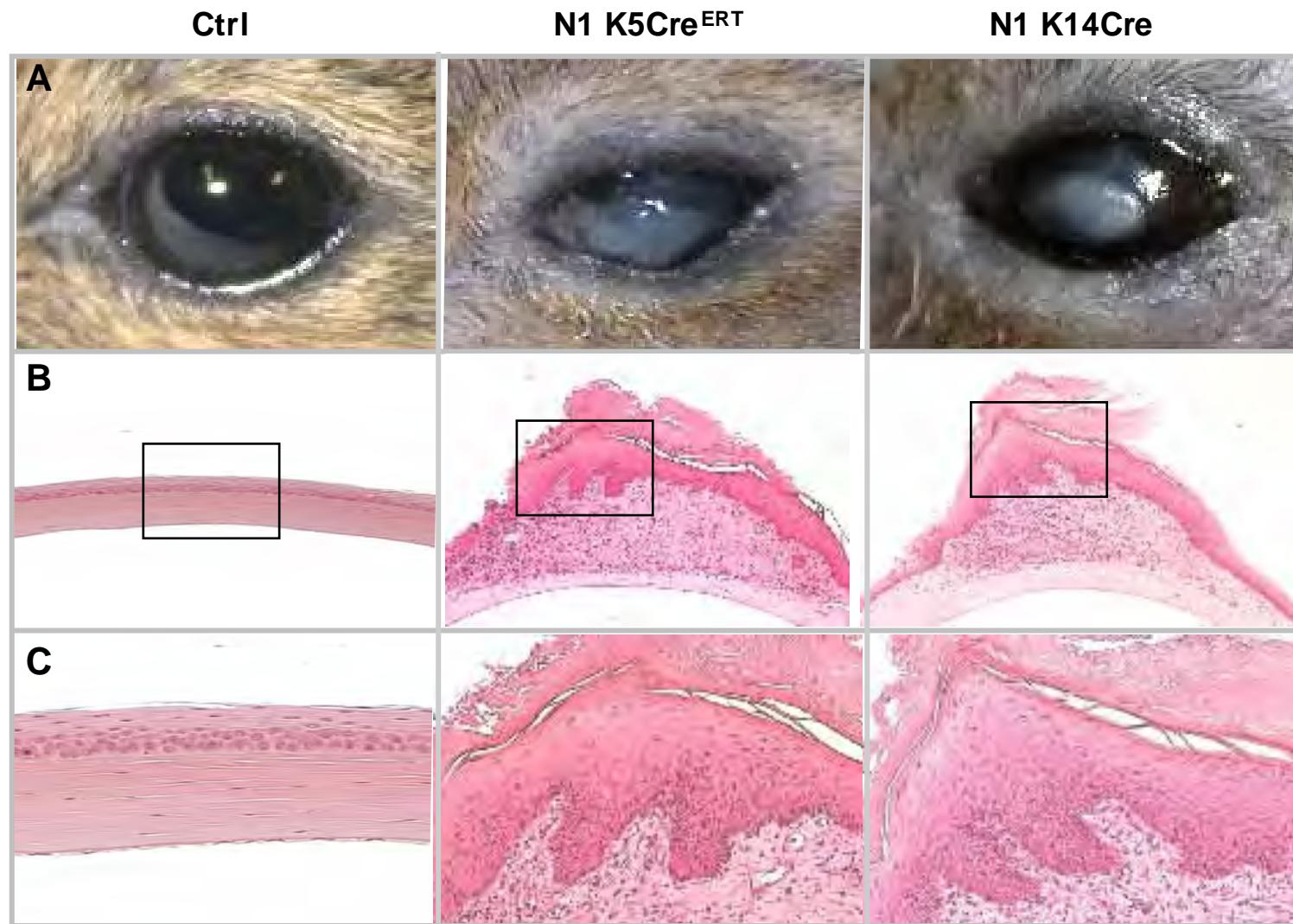
Sophie Vauclair



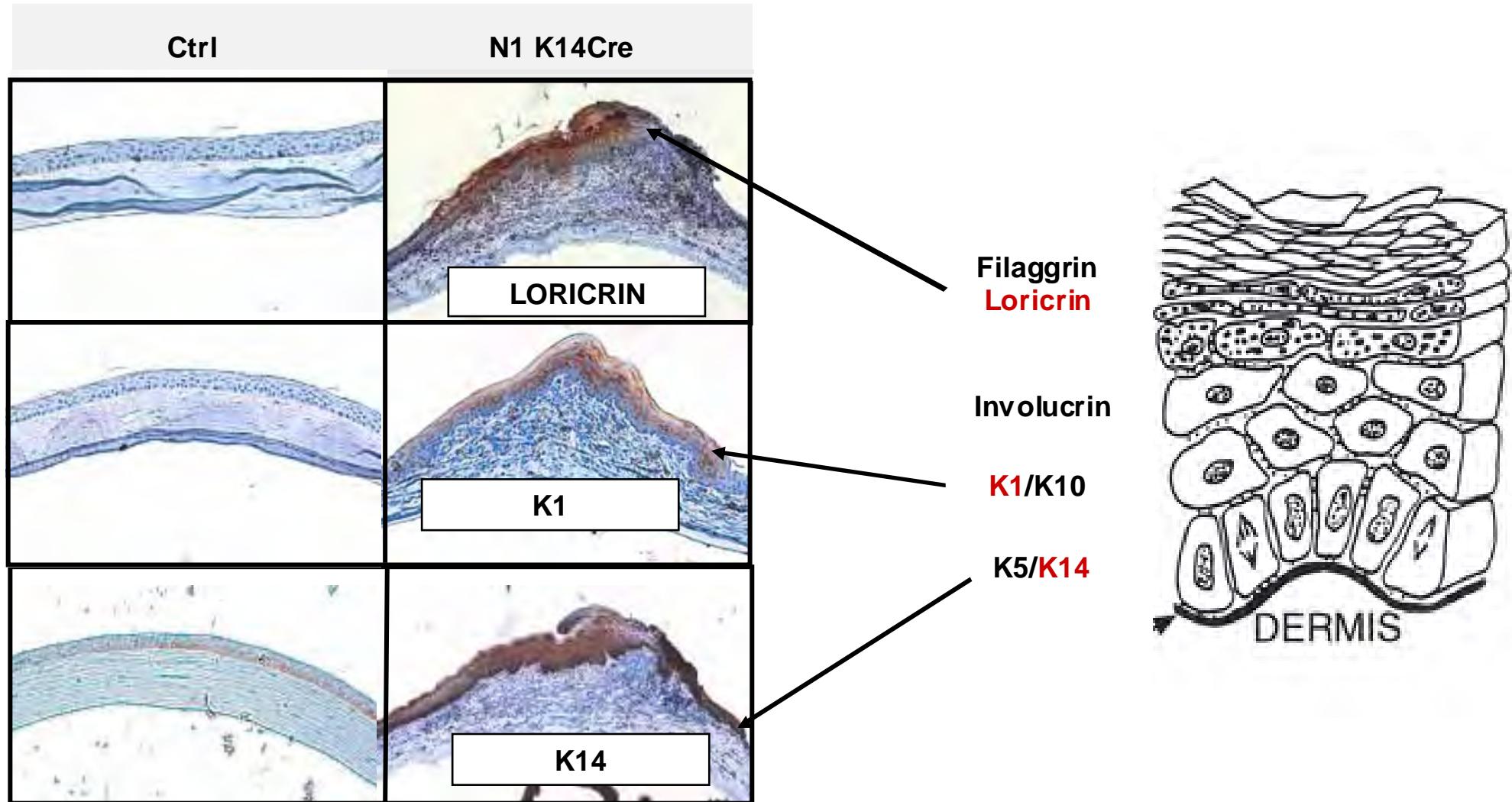
Francois Majo



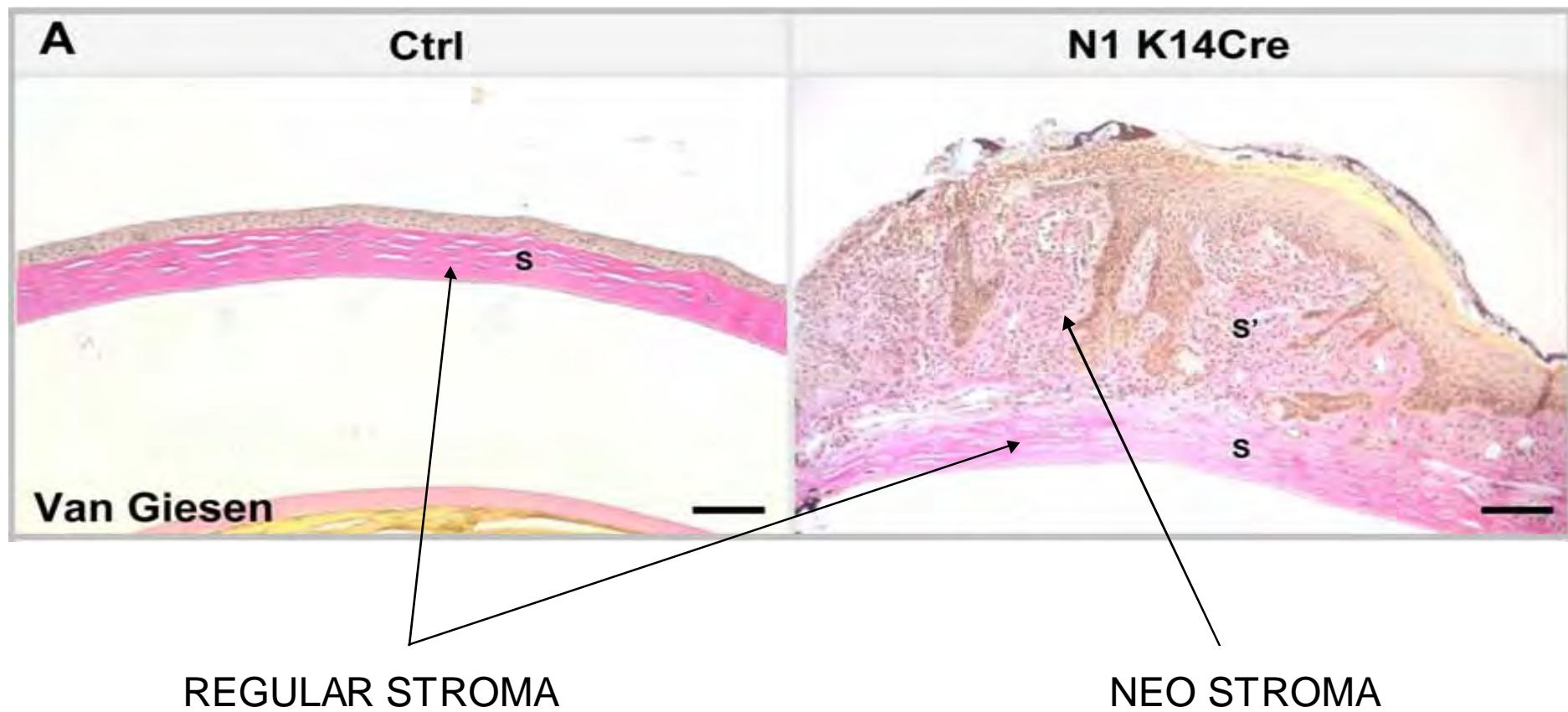
Yann Barrandon



(2) Inactivation of Notch1 in the corneal epithelium induces its differentiation into epidermis.

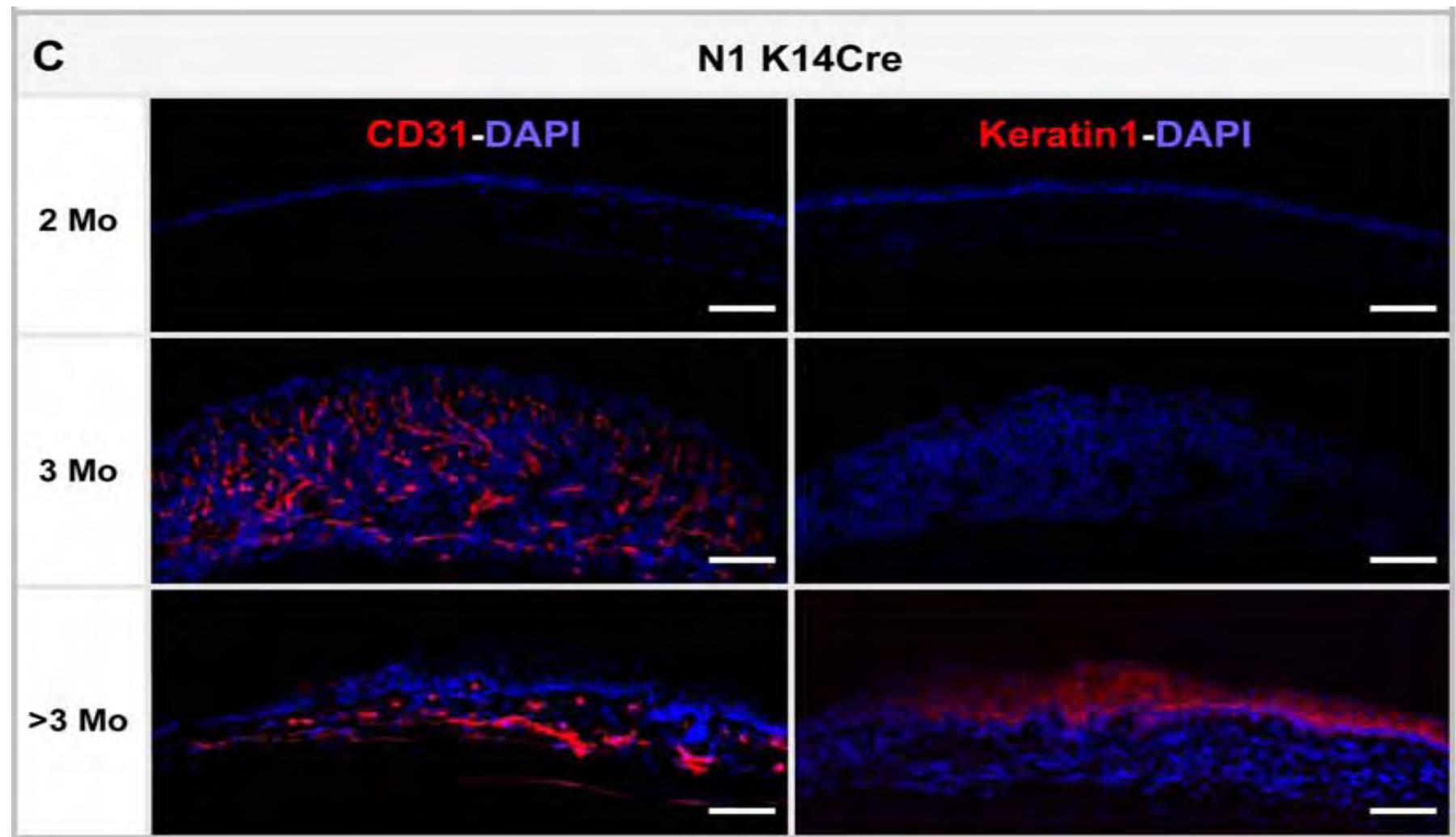


**(1) Notch 1 inactivation in the epithelium
modifies the corneal stroma.**

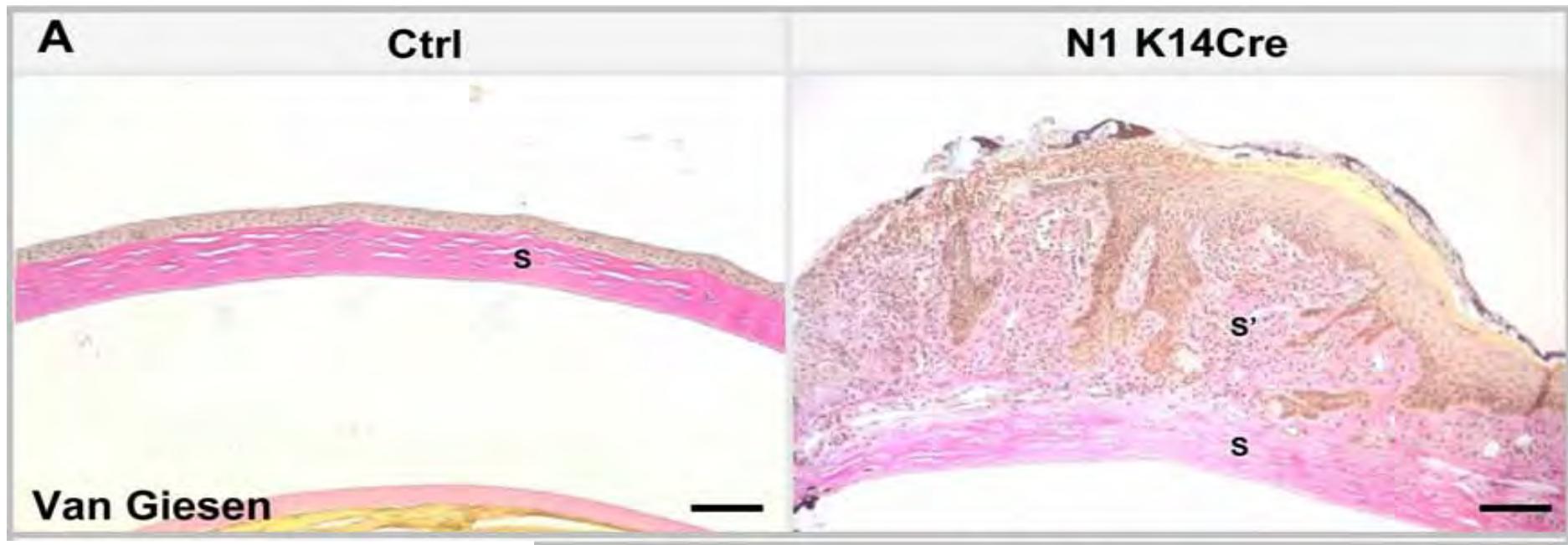


Notch1 deficiency in the corneal epithelium leads first to changes in the stroma before the epithelium changes its fate

Time course



Which growth factors induce neovascularization of the dermis?



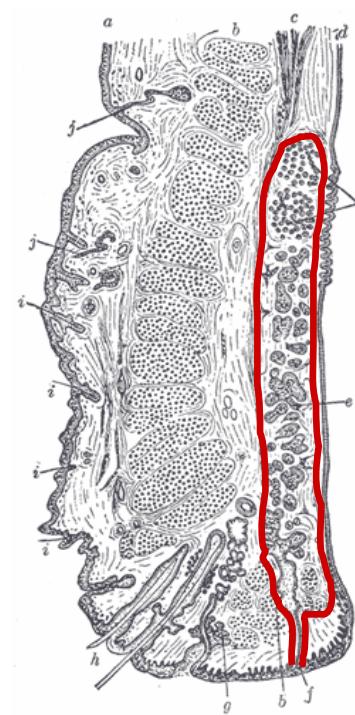
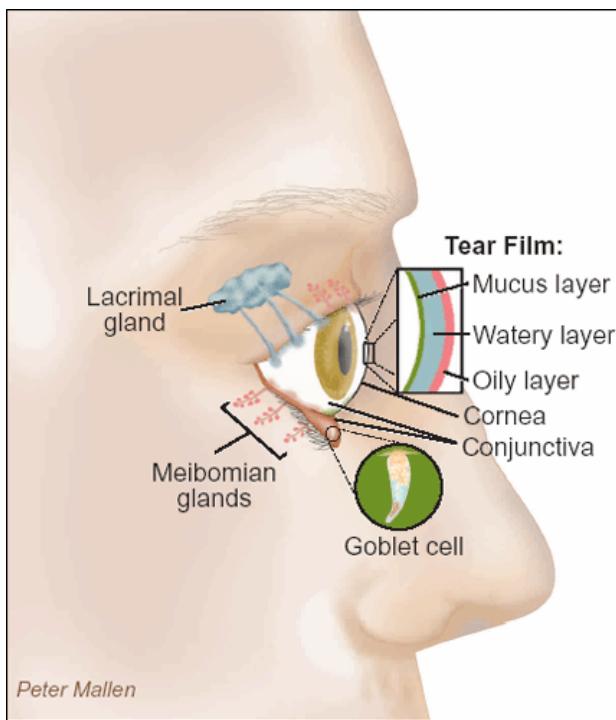
Notch1^{lox/lox}



Notch1^{lox/lox & K5CreERT}



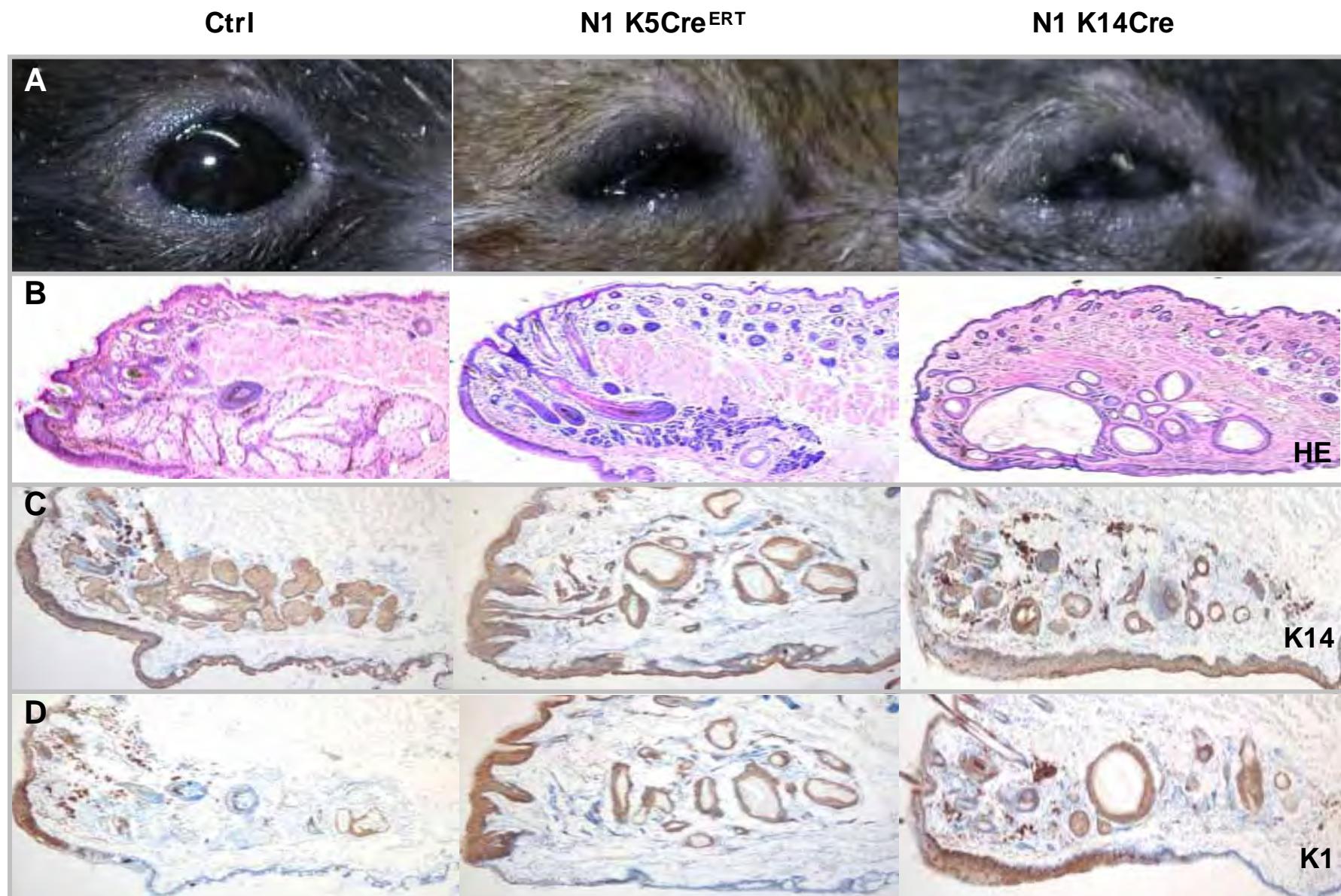
Notch1^{lox/lox & K14Cre}



eye

**Meibomian
gland**

Notch1-/- Meibomian glands form cysts

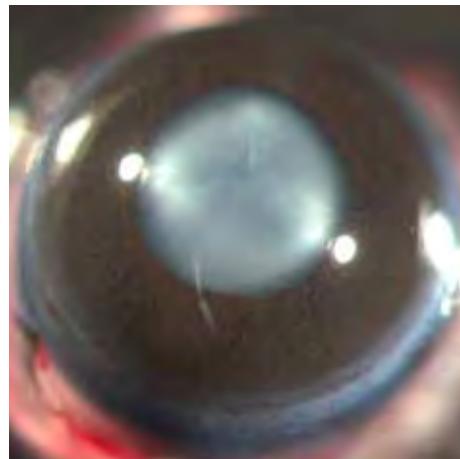


Only chronic irritation of the cornea results in differentiation of the Notch1-/- cornea into skin

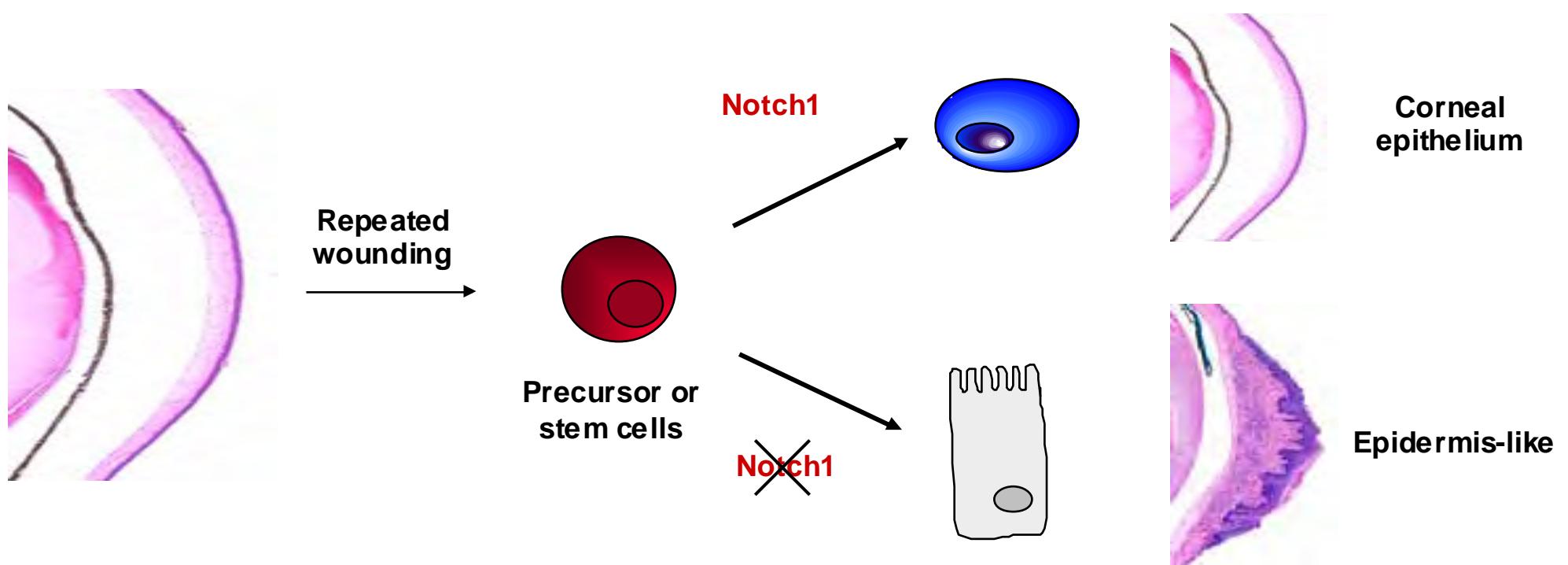
closed eye



open eye



Hypothesis

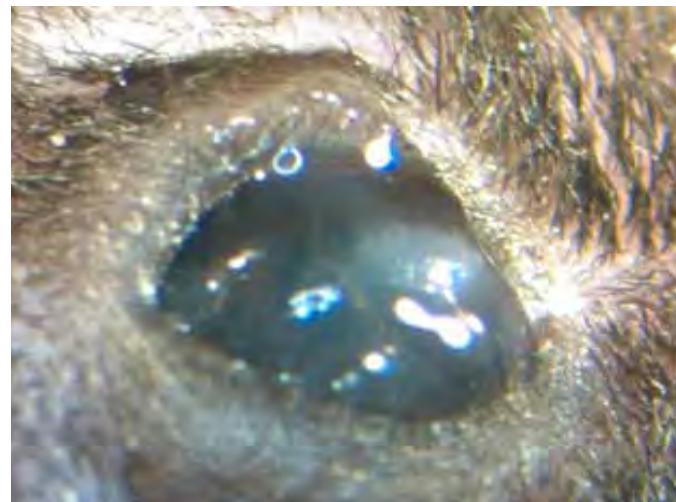


Notch1 deficient mice develop a vascularised corneal plaque after 3 consecutive woundings

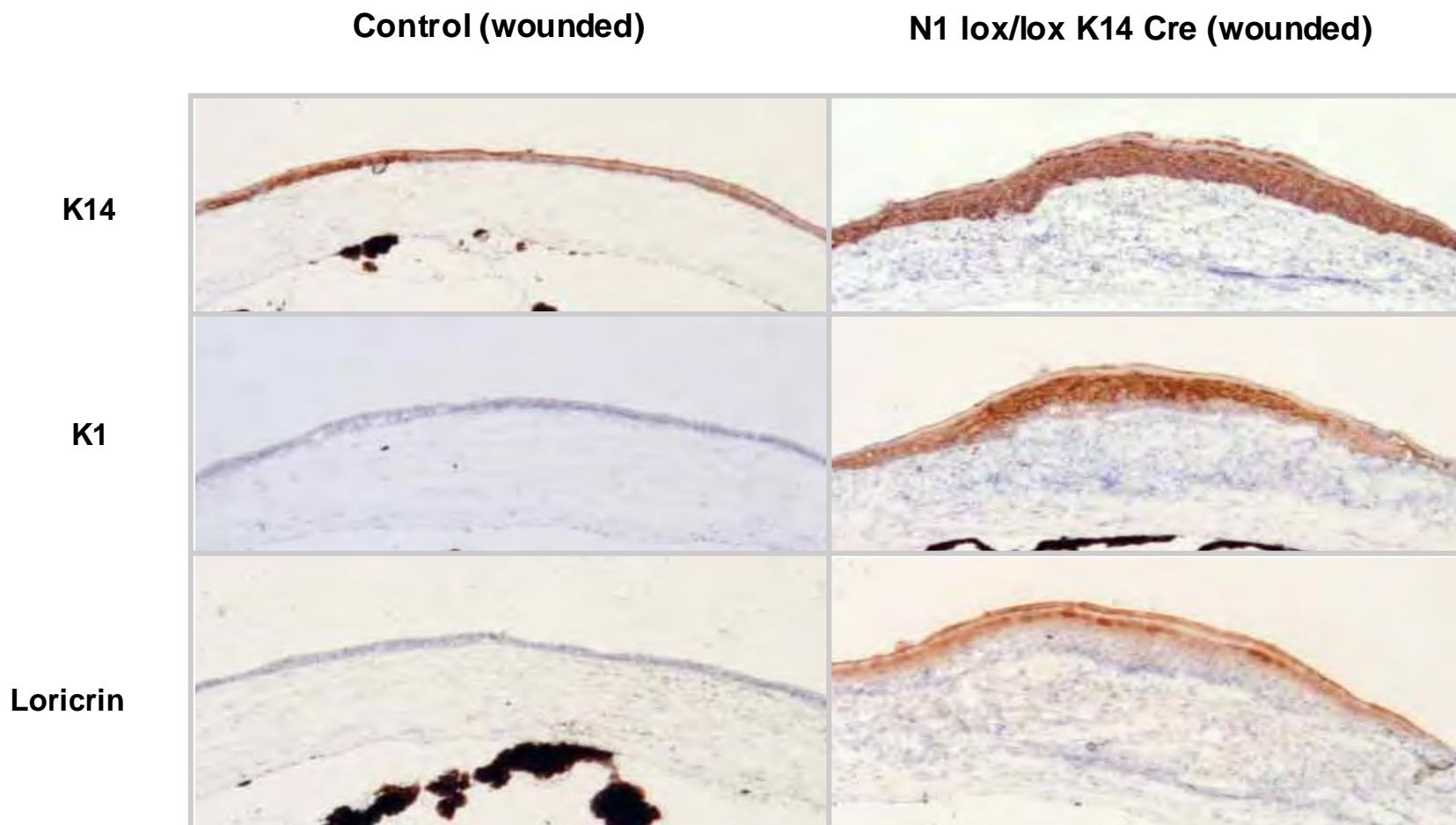
Control wounded



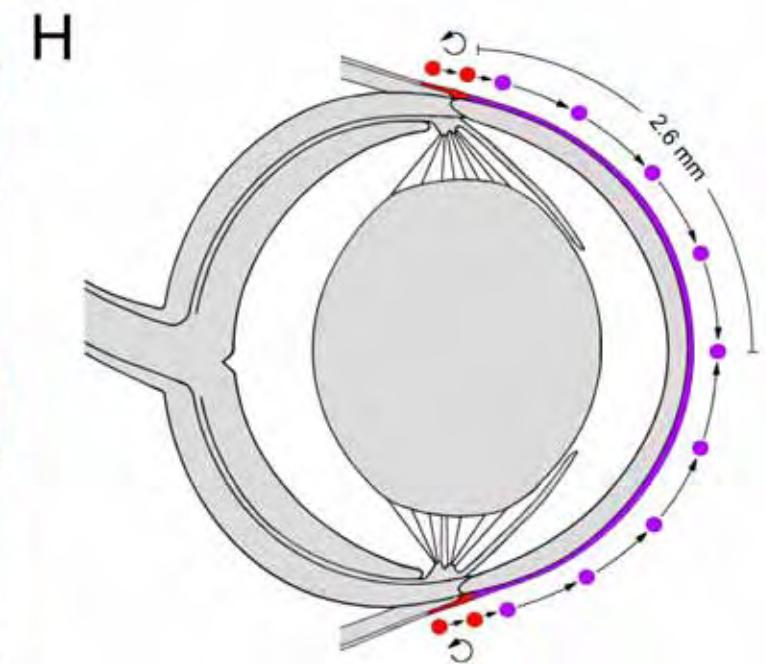
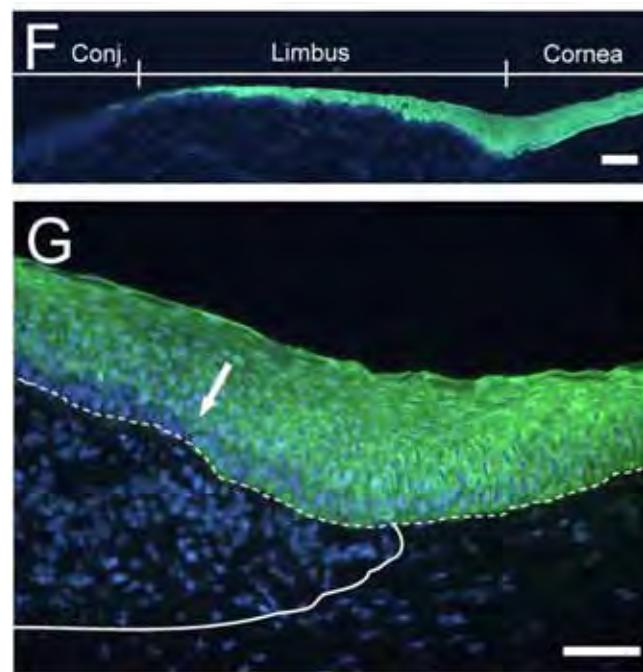
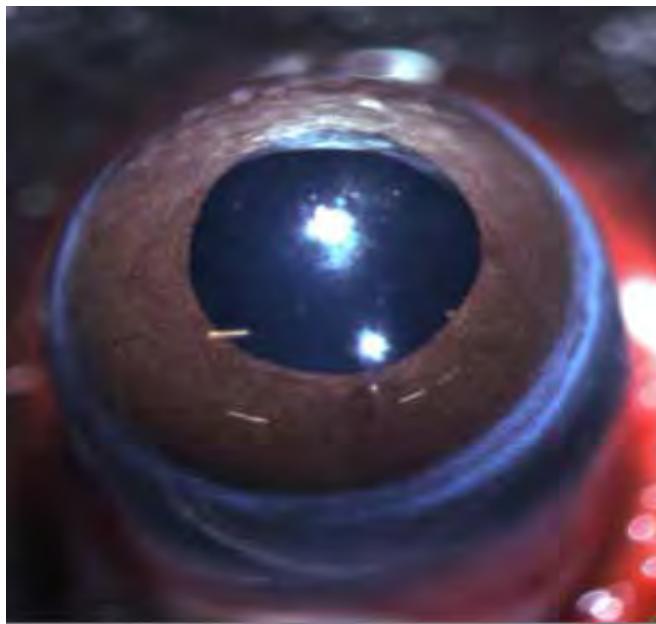
N1 lox/lox K14 Cre wounded (<2month)



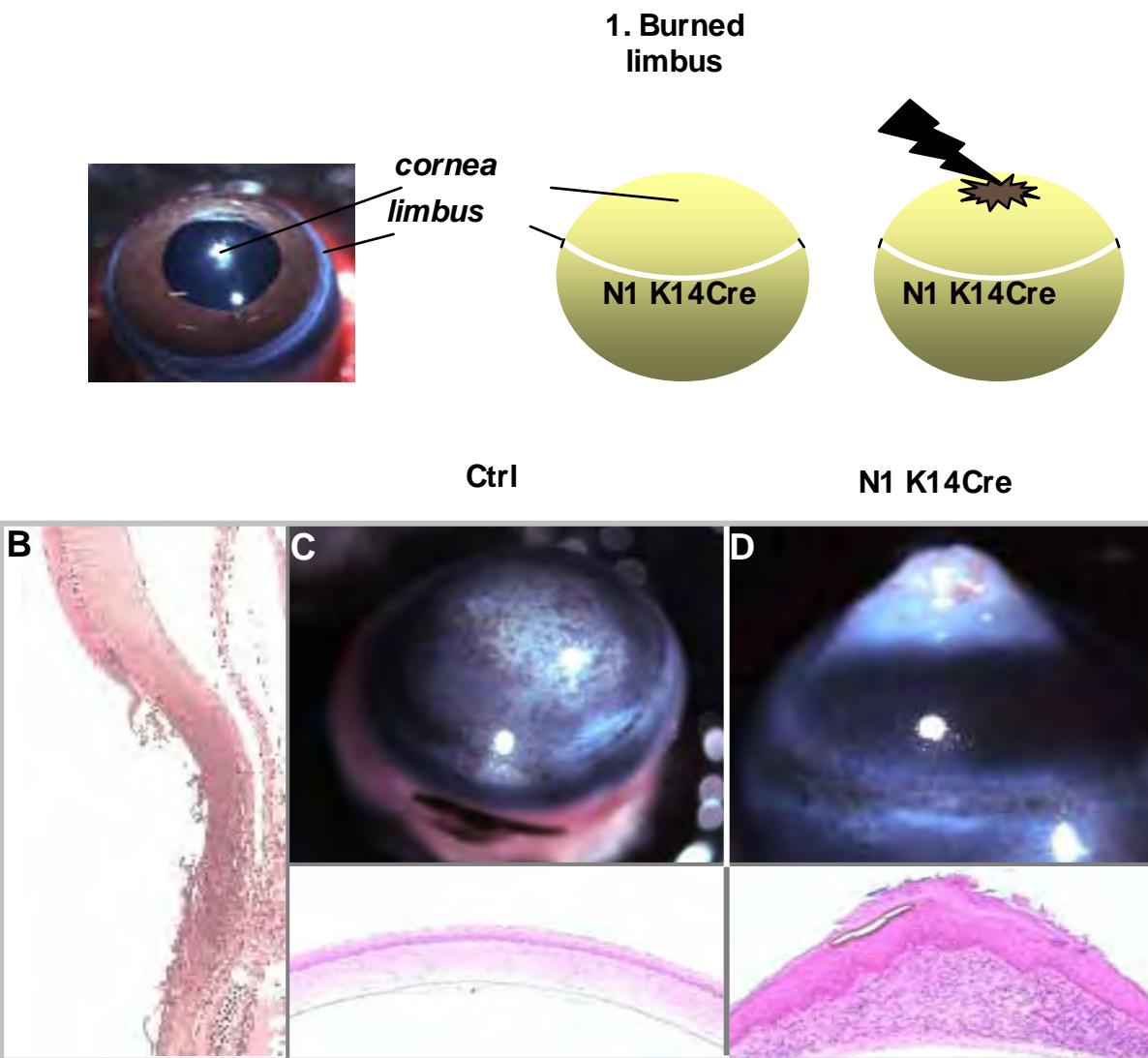
Differentiation of the cornea into an epidermis-like structure after 3 surgical woundings



Corneal stem cells in the limbus are responsible for renewal of the cornea and wound healing



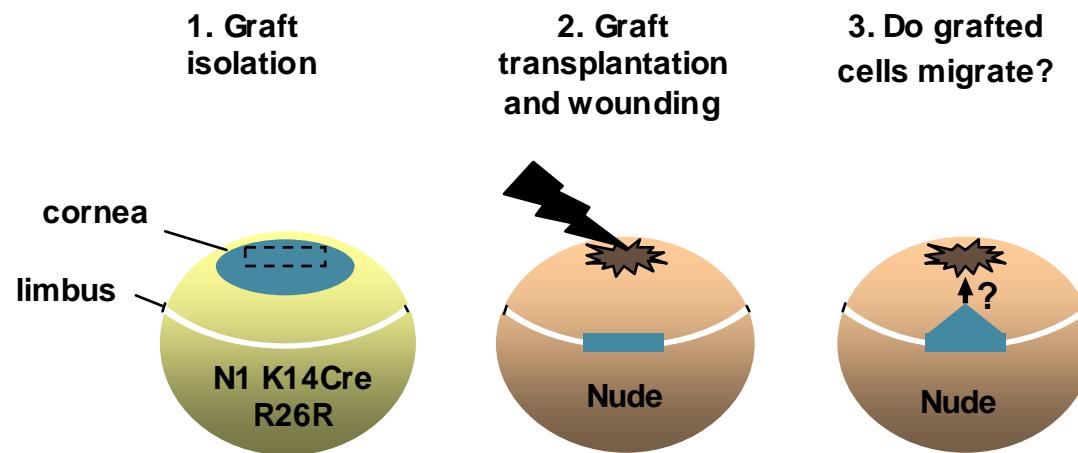
Notch1^{-/-} corneal stem cells within the central cornea can repair a wounded cornea only into skin-like epidermis



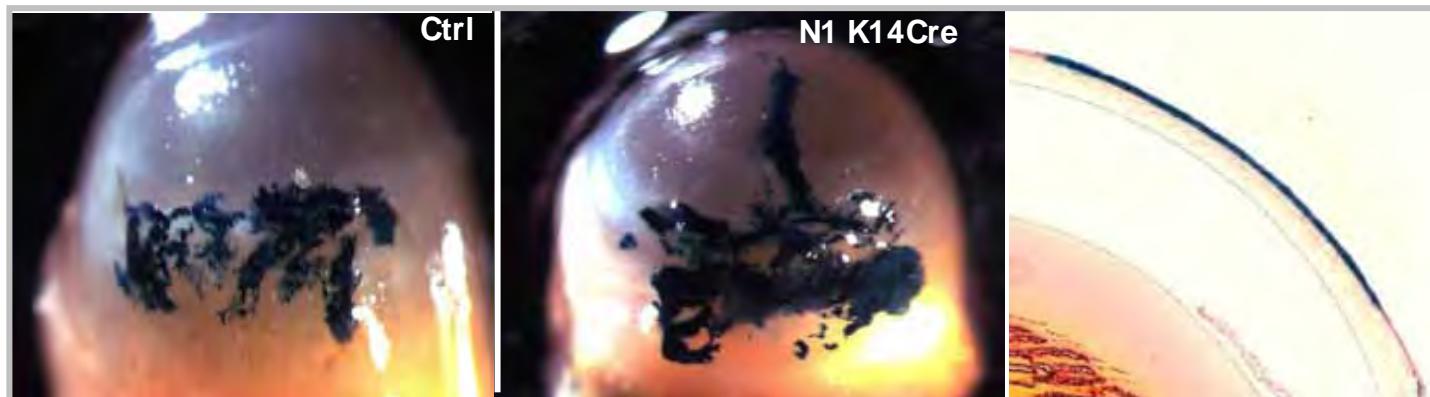
Notch1^{-/-} corneal stem cells are still migration competent



E



F

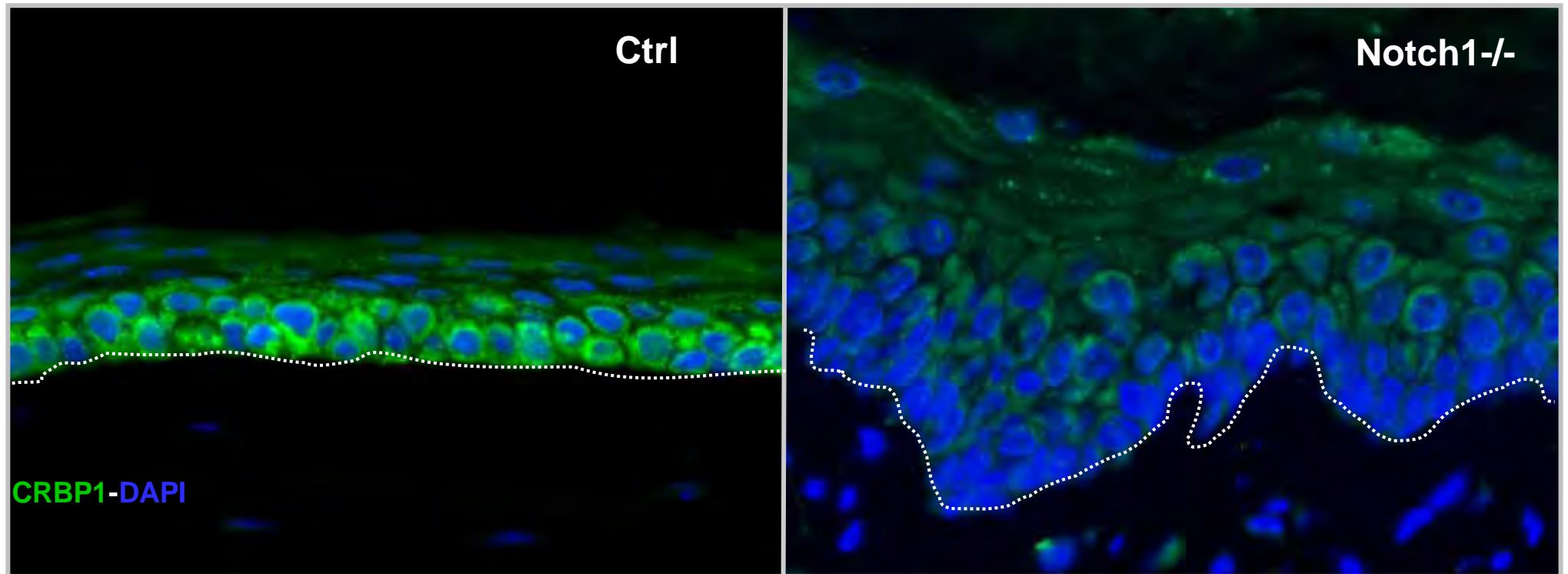


Xerophthalmia

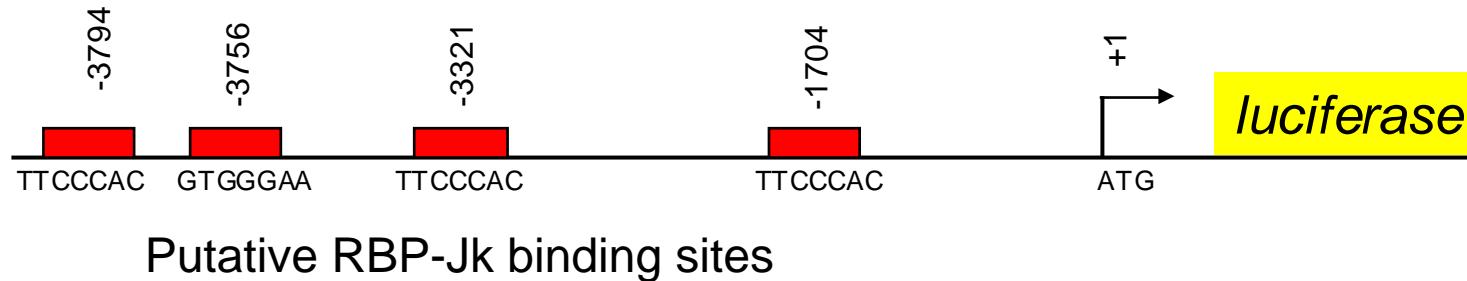


Due to vitamin A deficiency!

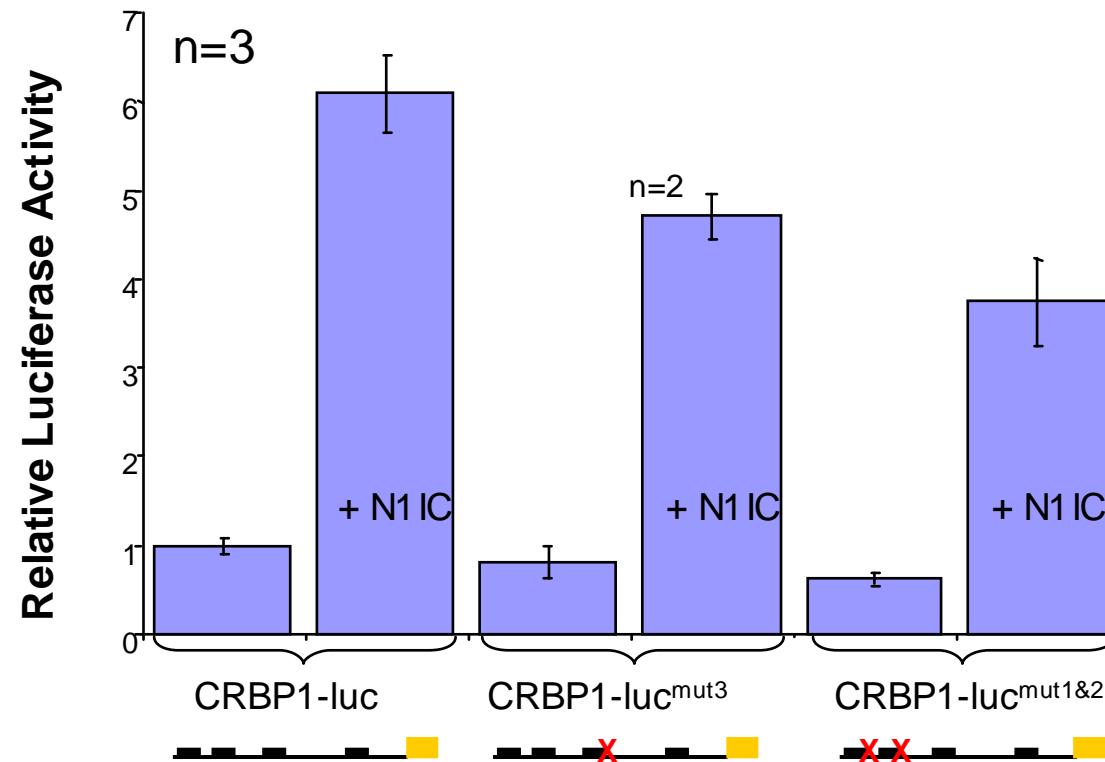
Loss of CRBP1 expression in the Notch1 deficient corneal epithelium



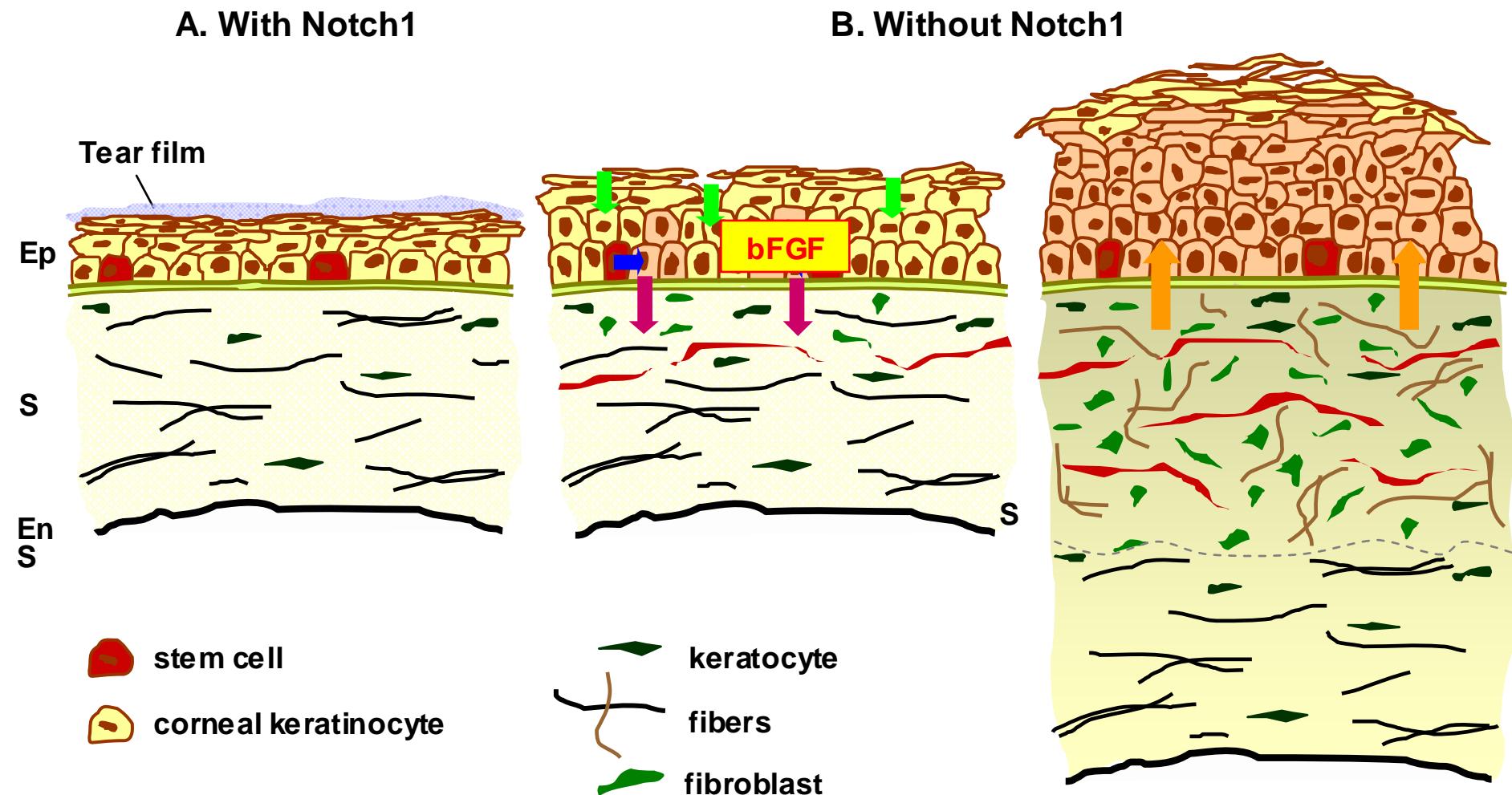
Notch1 IC activates the CRBP1 promoter



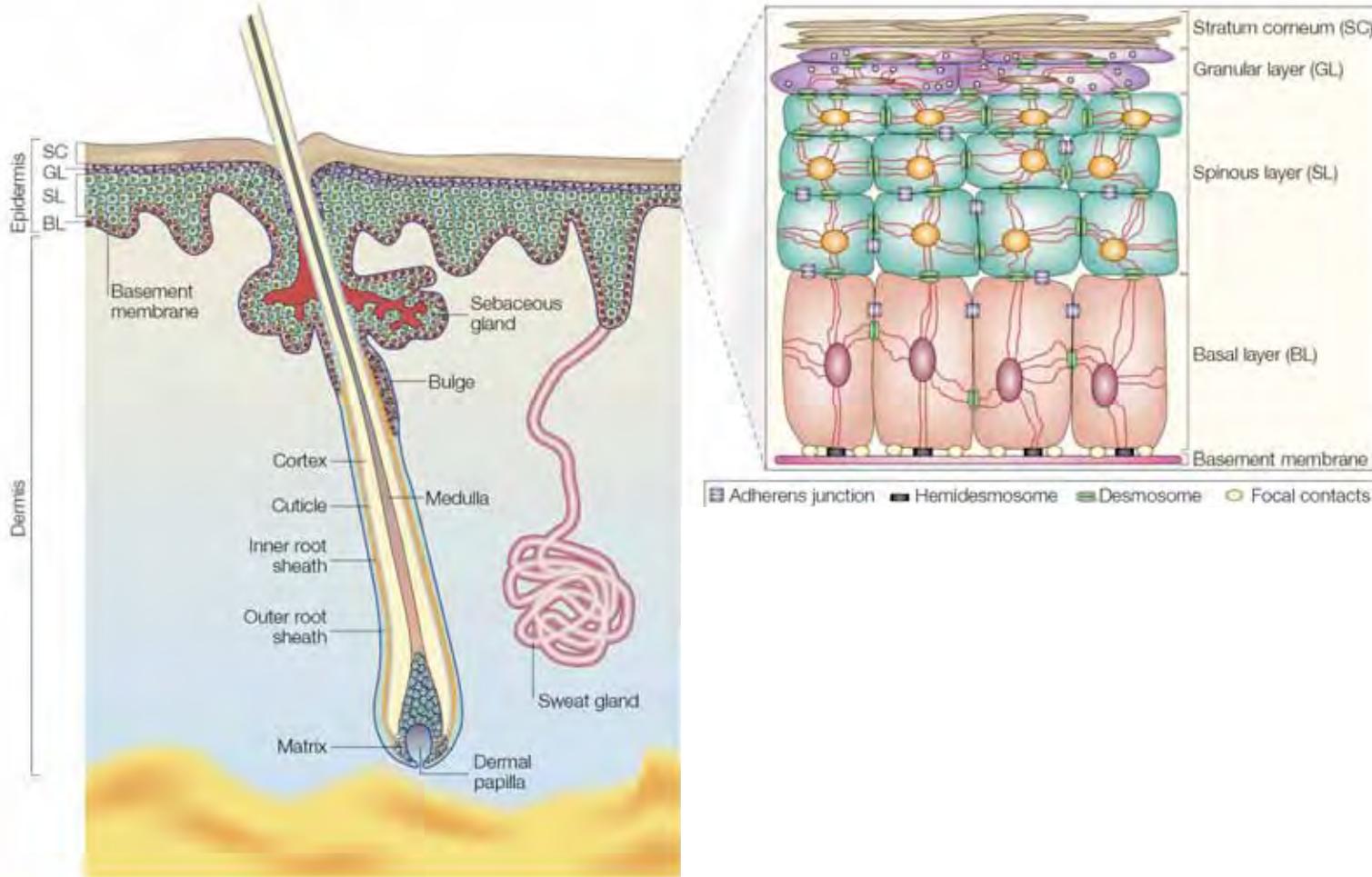
Andre Durham



Corneal cell fate is maintained during repair by Notch1 signaling via regulation of Vitamin A metabolism



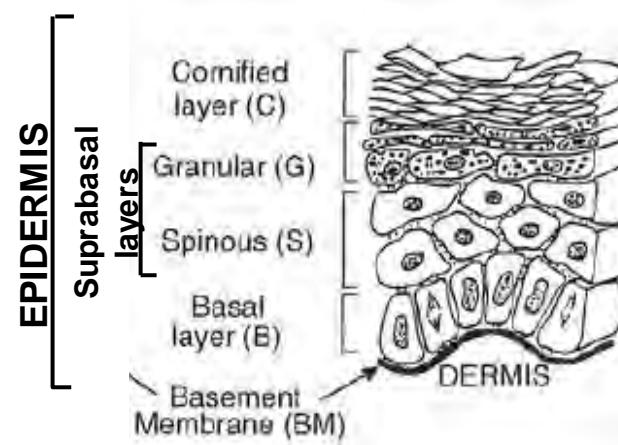
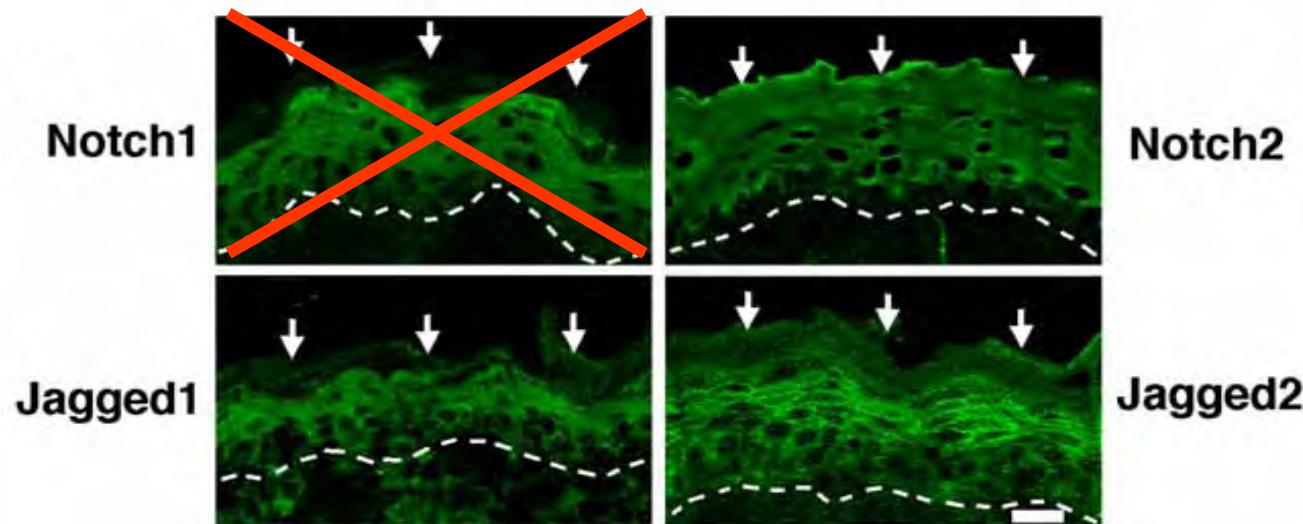
The skin and its appendages



Fuchs & Raghavan

Nature Reviews Genetics Vol. 8 March 2002

Notch in the skin



Notch1 is necessary for the maintenance of skin appendage: eg. hair, sweat and Meibomian glands

Notch1 deficient mice develop BCC-like tumors

$\text{Notch1}^{\text{lox}/\text{lox}}$



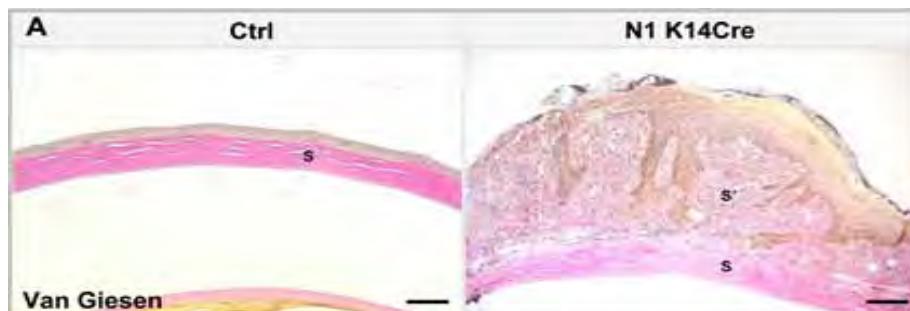
$\text{Notch1}^{\text{lox}/\text{lo}}\text{K14 Cre}$



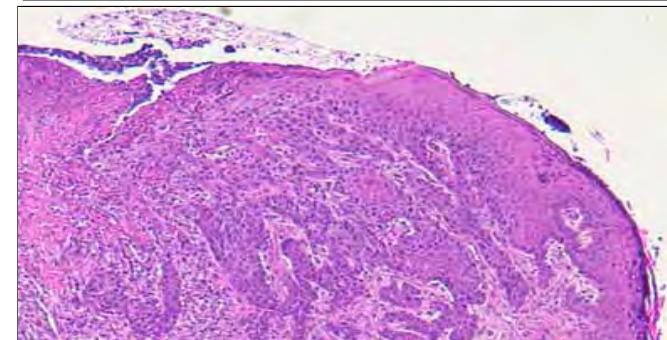
$\text{Notch1}^{\text{lox}/\text{lo}}\text{K5 CreERT}$



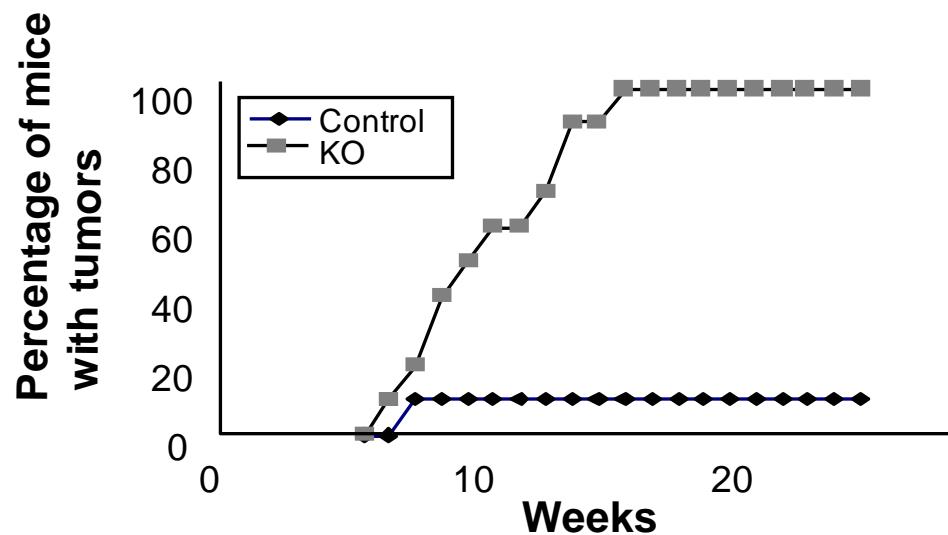
Notch1 deficient cornea adopts an epidermal cell fate upon repair



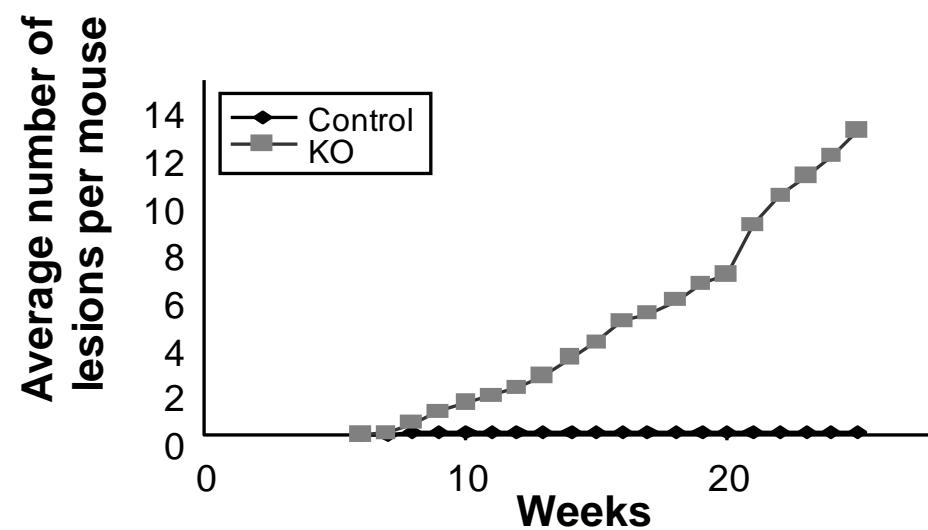
$\text{Notch1}^{\text{l/l}} \text{K5Cre}^{\text{ERT}}$



Loss of Notch1 facilitates chemically induced carcinogenesis



Control



Notch1^{-/-}



Tumor suppressor function of Notch1 in the mouse skin

Notch1 lox/lox K5 CreERT

