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<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>Development. 130(26) P.6423-P.6430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Issue Date</strong></td>
<td>2003-12</td>
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<td><strong>Text Version</strong></td>
<td>publisher</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/11094/3335">http://hdl.handle.net/11094/3335</a></td>
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<td><strong>DOI</strong></td>
<td>10.1242/dev.00870</td>
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Introduction

The germ cell lineage in mouse embryos is segregated from the somatic cell lineages in early embryos. Germ cell determination in mice is not regulated by maternally inherited germplasm, but is initiated within the embryo during gastrulation. However, the mechanisms of germ cell specification in mice remain unknown. We located precursors to primordial germ cells (PGCs) within early embryos, and show here that cell-cell interaction among these precursors is required for germ cell specification. We found that the expression of a calcium-dependent cell adhesion molecule, E-cadherin, is restricted to the proximal region of extra-embryonic mesoderm that contains PGC precursors, and that blocking the functions of E-cadherin with an antibody inhibits PGC formation in vitro. These results showed that E-cadherin-mediated cell-cell interaction among cells containing PGC precursors is essential to directing such cells to the germ cell fate.

Summary

The germ cell lineage segregates from the somatic cell lineages in early embryos. Germ cell determination in mice is not regulated by maternally inherited germplasm, but is initiated within the embryo during gastrulation. However, the mechanisms of germ cell specification in mice remain unknown. We located precursors to primordial germ cells (PGCs) within early embryos, and show here that cell-cell interaction among these precursors is required for germ cell specification. We found that the expression of a calcium-dependent cell adhesion molecule, E-cadherin, is restricted to the proximal region of extra-embryonic mesoderm that contains PGC precursors, and that blocking the functions of E-cadherin with an antibody inhibits PGC formation in vitro. These results showed that E-cadherin-mediated cell-cell interaction among cells containing PGC precursors is essential to directing such cells to the germ cell fate.

Movies available online

Key words: Primordial germ cell, E-cadherin, Cell interaction, Cell fate

Cadherin-mediated cell interaction regulates germ cell determination in mice

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Accepted 16 September 2003

Development 130, 6423-6430
© Published by The Company of Biologists Ltd 2003
doi:10.1242/dev.00870
Materials and methods

Mouse strains and staging of embryos

Embryos for explant culture and whole-mount immunofluorescence staining were obtained from female mice of the outbred strain ICR that were mated with male BDF1 (C57Bl/6j × DBA2) mice or with Oct4 (GOF18-APE)-GFP heterozygous male mice (Yoshimizu et al., 1999) maintained in the C57Bl/6 background. Embryos were staged before the experiments as described previously (Downs and Davies, 1993); E6.5, E6.75, E7.0, E7.25 and E7.5 embryos corresponding to early streak, mid-streak, mid to late streak, early allantoic bud and late allantoic bud stages, respectively.

Histological staining

Whole embryos and cultured explants were histologically stained as described previously (Ciruna and Rossant, 2001). Primary antibodies were applied at the following concentrations: 10 μg/ml for rat anti-E-cadherin (ECCD-2) (Takara Shuzo), 3.0 μg/ml for rat anti-Fk1 (AVAS12) (Kataoka et al., 1997) and at a 1:1000 dilution for rabbit anti-PGC7 (Sato et al., 2002). The appropriate species-specific fluorophore-labeled secondary antibodies (Molecular Probes) were applied at a 1:200 dilution. Nuclei were stained with TOTO-3 iodide (Molecular Probes) at a 1:500 dilution in the presence of 100 μg/ml of RNase A. Staining was examined using a confocal microscope (Leica). Specimens were stained with alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and a more specific marker, PGC precursors migrated out of the proximal epiblast between E6.5 and E6.75. Because ALP-positive (Ginsberg et al., 1990) and PGC7/stella-positive (Sato et al., 2002; Saitou et al., 2002) PGCs appear first in the extra-embryonic mesoderm at E7.25, and fragilis/mil-1 (Saitou et al., 2002; Tanaka and Matsui, 2002), which seems to be expressed in PGC precursors, is expressed in the earlier (E6.75) extra-embryonic mesoderm, we cultured fragments of isolated extra-embryonic mesoderm from E6.75 embryos under the same conditions. All of these explants gave rise to PGCs, indicating that PGC precursors are located within the extra-embryonic mesoderm at E6.75 (Table 1, Fig. 1E).

Cell-cell interaction among the precursors is necessary for PGC allocation

We reported that Oct4 (GOF18-deltaPE)-GFP transgenic embryos specifically expressed GFP in PGCs after E8.0 (Yoshimizu et al., 1999). Although GFP is also weakly expressed in somatic tissues before this stage, the E6.75-E7.25 extra-embryonic mesoderm expressed more GFP than anywhere else in the embryo, suggesting that cell populations containing PGC precursors can be distinguished by intense GFP signals (Fig. 2). Explants of E6.75 extra-embryonic mesoderm of the transgenic embryos did indeed express high levels of GFP, and ALP-positive, PGC7/stella-positive PGCs migrated from a cluster of intensely GFP-positive cells after culture (Fig. 3), further indicating that intense GFP expression in the extra-embryonic mesoderm marks a cell population that includes forming PGCs. The intensely GFP-expressing cells formed clusters within the explants before the PGCs started migration (Fig. 3B-D and Supplemental data: http://dev.biologists.org/supplemental). In addition, the cell clusters were formed at 9 hours in culture, but cells were not PGC7 positive until 12 hours in culture (Fig. 7; data not shown), suggesting that cell contact is important in PGC formation before commitment. To test the requirement for cell-cell

Results

PGC precursors are located within the extra-embryonic mesoderm

To determine the mechanisms of germ cell determination in mice, we initially attempted to locate PGC precursors in early streak embryos by explant culture. At E6.5, explants of proximal epiblast gave rise to PGCs expressing alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and a more specific marker, PGC7/stella (Sato et al., 2002; Saitou et al., 2002), whereas E6.75 explants did not (Table 1 and Fig. 1A-D). These findings suggested that PGC precursors migrated out of the proximal formation from E6.5 proximal epiblasts (unpublished results). ALP- and PGC7/stella-positive PGCs developed from E6.5 explants (B,C, arrowheads), but no such cells emerged from E6.75 explants (D). The same group of cells is shown in B and C. E6.75 extra-embryonic mesoderm generated ALP-positive PGCs (E). Scale bar: 160 μm (A,D,E) and 100 μm (B,C).
interaction, we cultured extra-embryonic mesoderm of E6.75 and E7.5 embryos after dissociating the cells by trypsinization. No PGCs were evident in the dissociated E6.75 explants (Table 2). The frequency of PGC formation gradually increased from E6.75 to E7.5, when 100% of the dissociated explants gave rise to PGCs (Table 2, Fig. 4), suggesting an early requirement for cell contact that is relieved by E7.5. Trypan Blue staining showed that over 80% of both E6.75 and E7.25 cells survived after trypsinization. In addition, the total number of cells after culture, determined by culturing embryos ubiquitously expressing GFP, was 86-90% of the number of plated cells, and no difference was found between E6.75 and E7.25 cells. Thus, the rates of cell survival at E6.75 and E7.25 in vitro were identical. Together, these results suggest that close cell-cell interaction around E6.75 is critical for PGC differentiation from extra-embryonic mesoderm.

**Table 1. Localization of the forming PGCs in early streak embryos**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of explants</th>
<th>BMP4 (500 ng/ml)</th>
<th>E6.5</th>
<th>E6.75</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explant with PGCs/total explants (%)</td>
<td>Range of PGC numbers</td>
<td>Explant with PGCs/total explants (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epiblast+exoe</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9/9</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exem</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2/13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro.epi.</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro.epi.</td>
<td>+</td>
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Exoe, extra-embryonic ectoderm; Exem, extra-embryonic mesoderm; Pro.epi., proximal epiblast

**Table 2. Requirement of cell-cell contact for PGC formation in extraembryonic mesoderm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of explants</th>
<th>E6.75</th>
<th>E7.0</th>
<th>E7.25</th>
<th>E7.5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explant with PGCs/total explants (%)</td>
<td>Range of PGC numbers</td>
<td>Explant with PGCs/total explants (%)</td>
<td>Range of PGC numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intact</td>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4-24</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissociated</td>
<td>0/12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2/12</td>
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E-cadherin expressed in the precursors is critical for PGC allocation

We examined which molecules mediate PGC formation that is cell-interaction dependent. While searching for candidates among cell adhesion proteins, we found that the expression profile of E-cadherin was unique (Saitou et al., 2002). E-cadherin is a cell adhesion molecule that is involved in many aspects of development, including organogenesis and cell differentiation (Takeichi, 1991; Gumbiner, 1996; Laprise et al., 2002). Although E-cadherin expression in early streak embryos is high in the epiblast but undetectable in the mesoderm (Damjanov et al., 1986), we found intense expression at E6.75 in a proximal region of the extra-embryonic mesoderm adjacent to the epiblast (Fig. 5B), and expression was localized to the sites of cell contact. E-cadherin expression was not, however detected in the more distal part of the extra-embryonic mesoderm, which was developing into the allantois (Fig. 5B). By E7.0, cells that might be PGC precursors and that expressed more intense GFP, formed a cluster in the most distal region of the extra-embryonic mesoderm expressing E-cadherin (Fig. 2F). This suggested that E-cadherin is involved in clustering PGC precursors. PGC7/stella was not expressed in these cells,

**Fig. 2.** Expression of Oct4 (GOF18-deltaPE)-GFP transgenes in gastrulating embryos. Fluorescence images of embryos at (A) E6.5 (early streak stage), (B) E6.75 (mid-streak stage), (C) E7.25 (early allantoic bud stage). (D,E,F) Extra-embryonic mesoderm of Oct4-GFP embryos at mid-allantoic bud stage showing expression of Oct4-GFP (D arrowheads) and stained with anti-PGC7 antibody (E). (F) Merged image. The cells that express intense Oct4-GFP (D, filled arrowheads) in base of allantoic bud also stained with anti-PGC7 antibody (E, open arrowheads). Scale bar: 200 μm (A-C); 25 μm (D-F).
indicating that PGCs had not yet differentiated from precursors at E7.0 (Fig. 5E-H, data not shown). Similar expression profiles persisted at E7.25, when PGC7/stella-positive PGCs were obvious among cells expressing E-cadherin (Fig. 5I-L). Therefore, E-cadherin expression appears to define the cell population containing nascent PGCs within the extra-embryonic mesoderm.

To determine the role of E-cadherin, we tested the effect of an E-cadherin-blocking antibody on PGC formation in culture (Yoshida-Noro et al., 1984). We cultured fragments of extra-embryonic mesoderm from E6.75 embryos with or without the blocking antibody, ECCD-1. In the absence of antibody (Fig. 6A-D) or in the presence of the control antibody, ECCD-2 (Fig. 6I-L), a cluster of PGCs expressing Oct4-GFP and PGC7/stella formed within explants after 15 hours in culture, but not with ECCD-1 (Fig. 6E-H). Although cells often expressed very high levels of GFP in cultured explants in the presence of ECCD-1, they were PGC7 negative (Fig. 6E-G). These cells may be PGC precursors that failed to commit to a PGC fate.

A cluster of PGCs that specifically expressed E-cadherin after culture (Fig. 6G-P) resembled PGCs in the extra-embryonic mesoderm at E7.25 in vivo (Fig. 5I-L). In addition, a cluster of PGC precursors expressing GFP that were negative for PGC7/stella formed as early as 9-10 hours in culture, and the cluster also specifically expressed E-cadherin (Fig. 7). This suggests that E-cadherin plays an essential role in clustering PGC precursors before they become committed to PGCs, and that PGC specification is achieved by E-cadherin-mediated cell-cell interaction among the precursors, but not between the precursors and their neighboring somatic cells.

In contrast to its effect on PGC formation, ECCD-1 did not prevent the expression of Flk1, a marker of extra-embryonic mesoderm and allantois (Kataoka et al., 1997) (Fig. 8). One report has indicated that Flk1 is not expressed in E6.75 extra-embryonic mesoderm (Yamaguchi et al., 1993), and we confirmed that Flk1 expression was undetectable in the explant before culture (data not shown), indicating that differentiation of extra-embryonic mesoderm progressed in culture in the presence of ECCD-1. These results indicate that blocking E-cadherin function inhibits PGC formation, but does not affect the differentiation of extra-embryonic mesoderm cells. After 48-60 hours in culture, ECCD-1-dependent PGC formation was still inhibited in E6.75 explants, while E7.25 explants were not affected (Table 3, Fig. 9), consistent with the conclusion from the cell dissociation

**Fig. 3.** PGCs from Oct4-positive cell cluster in isolated extra-embryonic mesoderm at E6.75. (A-G) Time-lapse analysis of Oct4-GFP extra-embryonic mesoderm. (A-G) Images of cells expressing Oct4-GFP in extra-embryonic mesoderm on an STO feeder layer after (A) 0, (B) 12, (C) 15, (D) 30, (E) 36 and (G) 40 hours in culture. (F) ALP expression of explant in G. Arrowheads indicate ALP- and GFP-positive migrating PGCs. (H-L) Co-expression of PGC markers, (H) ALP, (I) PGC7 and (J) Oct4-GFP in PGCs (arrowheads) that developed from cultured E6.75 extra-embryonic mesoderm. Scale bar: 200 μm (A-G) and 100 μm (H-J).

**Fig. 4.** PGCs from E7.25 extra-embryonic mesoderm. Intact extra-embryonic mesoderm fragment (A) and cells dissociated from a fragment (B, C) were cultured for 48 hours, and then stained for ALP activity (A, B) or for PGC7 (C). ALP-positive cells developed from the intact fragment (A) and from dissociated cells (B, arrowheads). ALP-positive cells in B also stained with the anti-PGC7 antibody (C, arrowheads). Scale bars, 160 μm (A) and 100 μm (B, C). μm.
Cadherin regulates germ cell determination

Fig. 5. E-cadherin expression in clustered PGC precursors at base of nascent allantois. Lateral view of embryos at (A-D) mid-streak (E6.75), (E-H) mid- to late streak (E7.0), and (I-L) early allantoic bud (E7.25) stage with anterior to left. (A-D) Oct4-GFP (A) and E-cadherin (B) expression was slightly and obviously lower in the distal portion of extra-embryonic mesoderm (dotted line). Arrows indicate boundary of epiblast and extra-embryonic mesoderm; eee, extra-embryonic ectoderm; exem, extra-embryonic mesoderm; epi, epiblast; ve, visceral endoderm. (E-H) Cells expressing intense GFP (E, solid line) form a cluster at the apical tip of the E-cadherin-expressing region (F) of extra-embryonic mesoderm. (I-L) Committed PGCs expressing PGC7 (I) dispersed in the most distal region in E-cadherin-expressing extra-embryonic mesoderm. (J-L) TOTO-3 staining of nuclei and (K-L) merged images. Scale bar: 50 μm (A-D,I-L) and 25 μm (E-H).

Fig. 6. Antibody blocking of E-cadherin impairs PGC formation in culture. Explants of Oct4-GFP extra-embryonic mesoderm at E6.75 were cultured for 15 hours with no antibody (A-D,M-P), with ECCD-1 that blocks E-cadherin (E-H), or with ECCD-2, a control antibody with no blocking function (I-L). Cultured explants were stained with anti-PGC7 antibody (B,F,J) or with anti-E-cadherin, ECCD-2 (N). (A,E,I,M) Oct4-GFP expression; (C,G,K,O) merged images; (D,H,L,P) phase contrast images. With ECCD-1, scattered Oct4-GFP-positive cells are evident, but they are PGC7 negative (E-G). Oct4-GFP positive clump of cells express E-cadherin, while the remaining explant is E-cadherin-negative in control culture (M-P). Scale bar: 50 μm (A-D,M-P); 80 μm (E-H).
study that cell contact was no longer required by E7.25 (Table 2).

Discussion

Cell lineage analyses of pre- and early streak epiblast cells have indicated that PGCs and extra-embryonic mesoderm such as allantoid originate from common precursors located within the proximal epiblast (Lawson and Hage, 1994). The expression profiles of fragilis/mil-1 (Saitou et al., 2002; Tanaka and Matsui, 2002) and Oct4-GFP (Yoshimizu et al., 1999) as well as our culture experiments (Table 1) suggest that these precursor cells migrate to and remain in a region at the posterior of embryos by E6.75. Our present results indicate that E-cadherin-mediated interactions among such common precursor cells regulate their fates and are necessary for their commitment to the germ cell lineage (Fig. 10).

We also examined the involvement of other cell surface molecules in PGC specification. We focused on the Notch family proteins because they regulate cell-type specification and differentiation in many different species via interaction with their ligands, the Delta family of proteins that are

| Table 3. Requirement for E-cadherin in PGC formation in extraembryonic mesoderm |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Medium               | E6.75 | Range of PGC numbers |
|                     | Exptl with PGCs/total explants (%) | |
| +ECCD-1             | 0/7    | 0 |
| +ECCD-2             | 4/5    | 4-18 |
| Buffer              | 5/5    | 8-25 |
|                     | Exptl with PGCs/total explants (%) | Range of PGC numbers |
|                     | E7.25 | 100 | 7-23 |
| +ECCD-1             | 4/4    | |
| +ECCD-2             | 4/5    | 80 | 4-18 |
| Buffer              | 2/2    | 100 | 18-30 |

Fig. 7. Specific expression of E-cadherin within the cluster of PGC precursors. Explants of Oct4-GFP extra-embryonic mesoderm at E6.75 were cultured for 9-10 hours, and stained with anti-PGC7 antibody (B) or with anti-E-cadherin antibody, ECCD-2 (E). Oct4-GFP expression (A,D), (C,F) Merged images with TOTO-3 stained nuclei. Cluster of GFP-expressing PGC precursors that are PGC7/stella negative exclusively maintained E-cadherin expression. Scale bar: 50 μm.

Fig. 8. Extra-embryonic mesoderm develops normally in cultured explants with E-cadherin-blocking antibody. Explants of extra-embryonic mesoderm were cultured for 15 hours with ECCD-1 (A-D), or with ECCD-2 (E-H). Cultured explants were stained with anti-PGC7 (A,E) and anti-Flk1 antibodies to show differentiation of extra-embryonic mesoderm (B, F). (C,G) Merged and (D,H) phase contrast images. Scale bar: 100 μm.
Inhibition of migrating PGC emergence by E-cadherin-blocking antibody in prolonged culture. Extra-embryonic mesoderm explants at E6.75 (A,B) and E7.25 (C,D) were cultured with ECCD-1 (A,C) or ECCD-2 (B,D) for 48-60 hours. Emergence of PGCs was detected by ALP staining. Scale bar: 200 μm.

Expressed in neighboring cells (Artavanis-Tsakonas et al., 1999). Four Notch genes (Notch1-4) have been identified in mice and we found by whole-mount in situ hybridization that only Notch1 and Notch2 were uniformly expressed in epiblasts at E6.5 (data not shown). However, not all of the Notch genes were expressed in extra-embryonic mesoderm at E7.0 (Williams et al., 1995) (data not shown). In addition, we examined abnormalities of PGC development in homozygous Notch1 and Notch2 mutant embryos by whole mount ALP staining, but the numbers and localization of PGCs in the homozygous embryos did not significantly differ from those of the heterozygous and wild type littermates at E8.5. Taken together, we concluded that Notch signaling does not function in PGC development. However, the possibility of redundancy in Notch1 and Notch2 functions cannot be ruled out, as in the roles they play in left-right asymmetry determination (Krebs et al., 2003).

Several mechanisms by which E-cadherin regulates PGC determination are possible. The simplest model is that E-cadherin itself transmits instructive signals for PGC determination. For example, homophilic interactions of E-cadherin transmit intracellular signals by sequestering β-catenin from lymphoid enhancer factor/T cell factor (LEF/TCF) (Hecht and Kemler, 2000) transcription factors (Orsulic et al., 1999). E-cadherin might also facilitate the clustering of signaling molecules with growth factor receptors that are specifically expressed within the cluster. For instance, VE-cadherin in endothelial cells forms a complex consisting of β-catenin, PI 3-kinase and VEGF receptor 2, by which VEGF-A activates Akt (Carmeliet et al., 1999). E-cadherin also stimulates the MAPK pathway through ligand-independent activation of EGFR in epithelial cells (Pece et al., 2000). Because PI 3-kinase is also involved in E-cadherin-dependent activation of MAPK (Pece et al., 1999; Laprise et al., 2002), we examined its involvement in PGC formation by adding the potent PI 3-kinase inhibitors, LY294002 and wortmanin to cultured E6.75 extra-embryonic mesoderm. However, PGC formation was not significantly affected (data not shown). This indicates that E-cadherin-mediated signals are transmitted to PGC precursors via different signaling pathways. Fragilis/mil-1 (Saitou et al., 2002; Tanaka and Matsui, 2002) is likely to be associated with E-cadherin in signal transmission. Fragilis/mil-1 is specifically expressed in a cell population in the extra-embryonic mesoderm and in newly formed PGCs, and encodes a transmembrane protein. A role in cell-cell interaction thus seems likely for fragilis/mil-1, although clarification of its functions await further study.

Alternatively, E-cadherin might play more permissive roles in transmitting signals for PGC determination. E-cadherin may simply permit close enough contact for other independent instructive signals such as juxtacline signals or signals via other adhesion molecules including Fragilis/Mil-1. In this regard, E-cadherin could also function as an anchor that settles precursor cells within niches for PGC differentiation. Cell adhesion mediated by DE-cadherin is required in the Drosophila ovary to anchor germ line stem cells in niches for their renewal (Song et al., 2002). In mouse extra-embryonic mesoderm, E-cadherin expression is restricted to the proximal region that is adjacent to the epiblast, which also expresses E-cadherin, and is not expressed in the distal portion of extra-embryonic mesoderm or in the allantois (Fig. 5B,F,I). This spatial distribution of E-cadherin prompts the notion that homophilic E-cadherin interactions prevent precursors from moving to the distal part of the extra-embryonic mesoderm, where the allantois differentiates (Downs and Bertler, 2000). The continuous expression of E-cadherin in the proximal extra-embryonic mesoderm might thus protect PGC precursors from allantois differentiation (Fig. 10).

**Fig. 9.** Possible mechanism of PGC determination by E-cadherin-mediated cell interaction. PGC/allantois common precursors locate within the proximal region of extra-embryonic mesoderm. Cells losing E-cadherin expression move to the distal region of the extra-embryonic mesoderm and differentiate into allantois. In contrast, some cells continuously expressing E-cadherin form clusters and E-cadherin-mediated cell signaling directs them to germ cell fate. exe, extra-embryonic ectoderm.
The present study provides evidence for the importance of E-cadherin-mediated cell interaction in germ cell determination. Signaling molecules that depend on E-cadherin function should be identified. The identification of such molecules will further increase understanding of the process of germ cell determination and help to identify novel germ cell determinants.

We thank Dr Yoshio Hamada for Notch1 and Notch2 knockout mice and Dr Satomi Nishikawa for the anti-Flik1 antibody. This study was supported in part by the Science and Technology Agency of Japan, with Special Coordinating Funds for Promoting Science and Technology, by CREST of JST (Japan Science and Technology Corporation), and by grants-in-aid from the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture of Japan.

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