

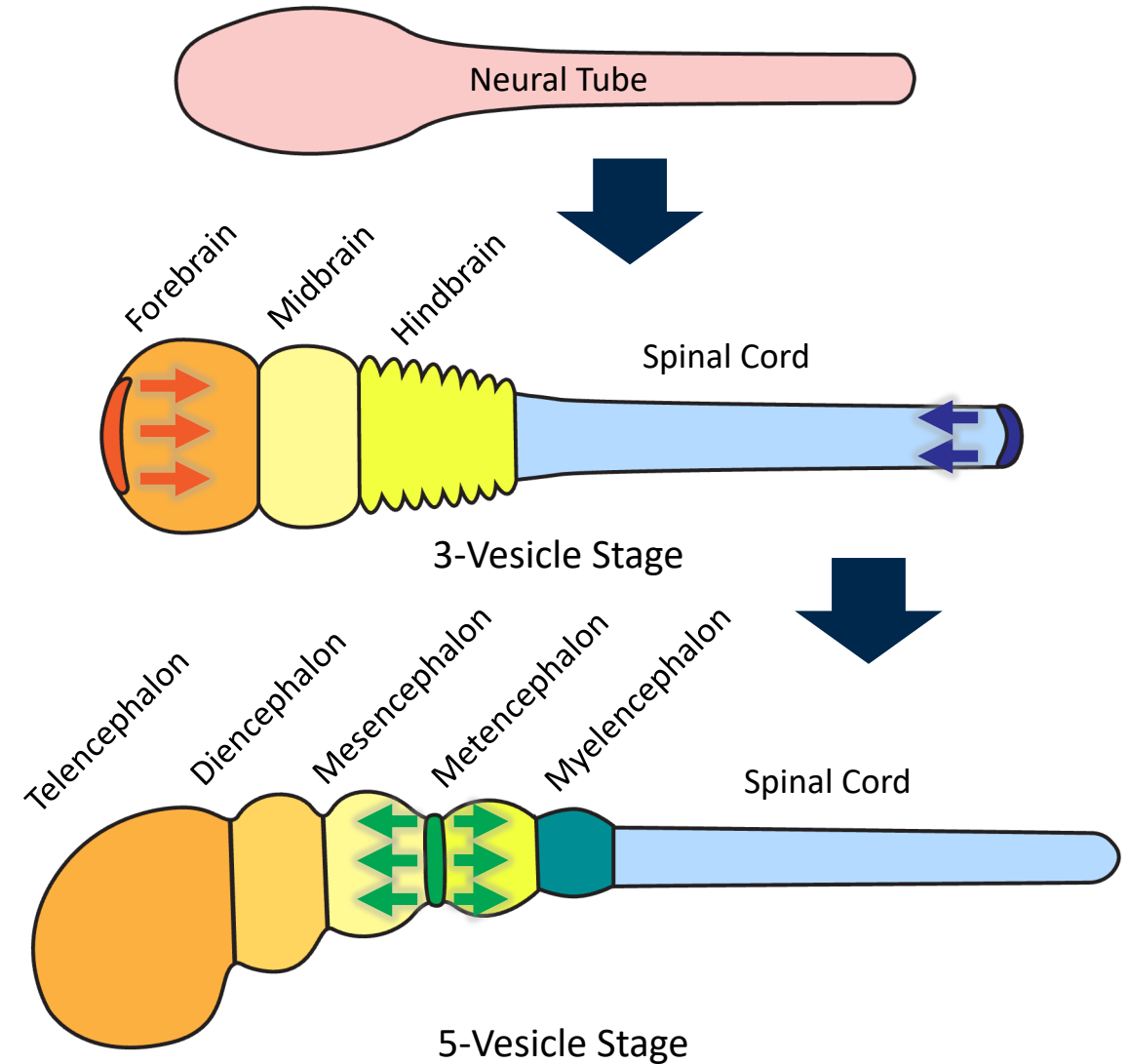
Background

Patterning in Biology

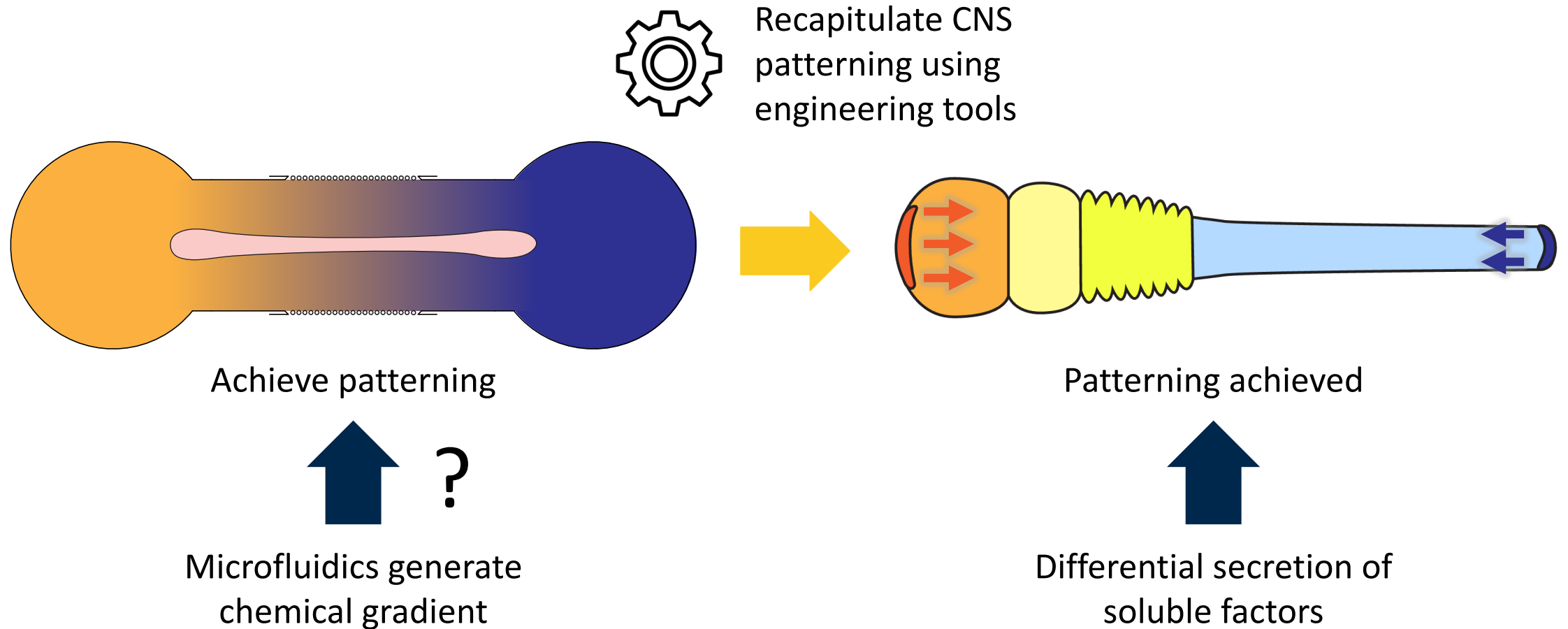
Generation of complex organizations through cell fate decisions

Rostrocaudal (RC) Patterning of neural tube

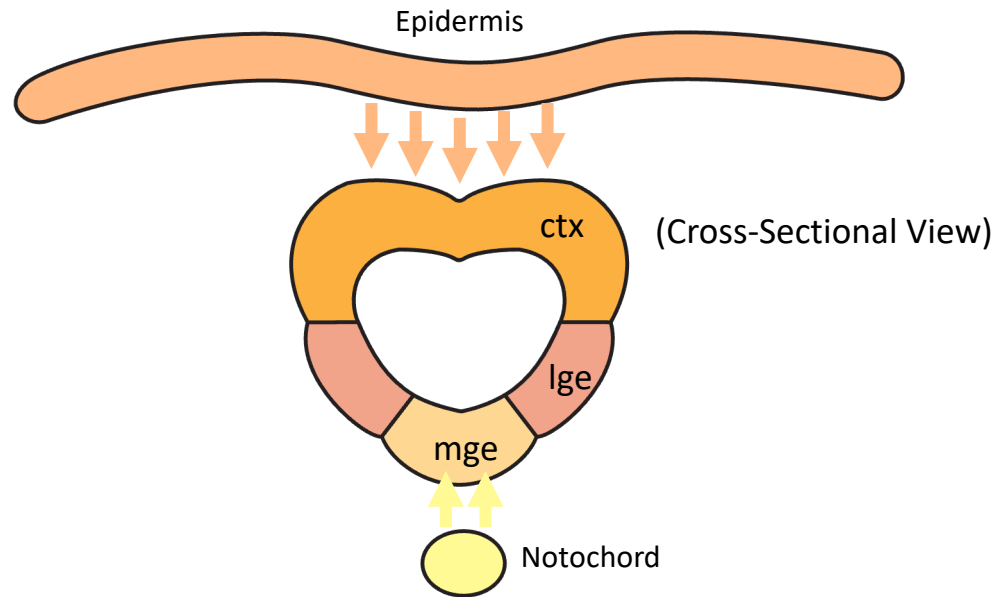
Early CNS Development



Background

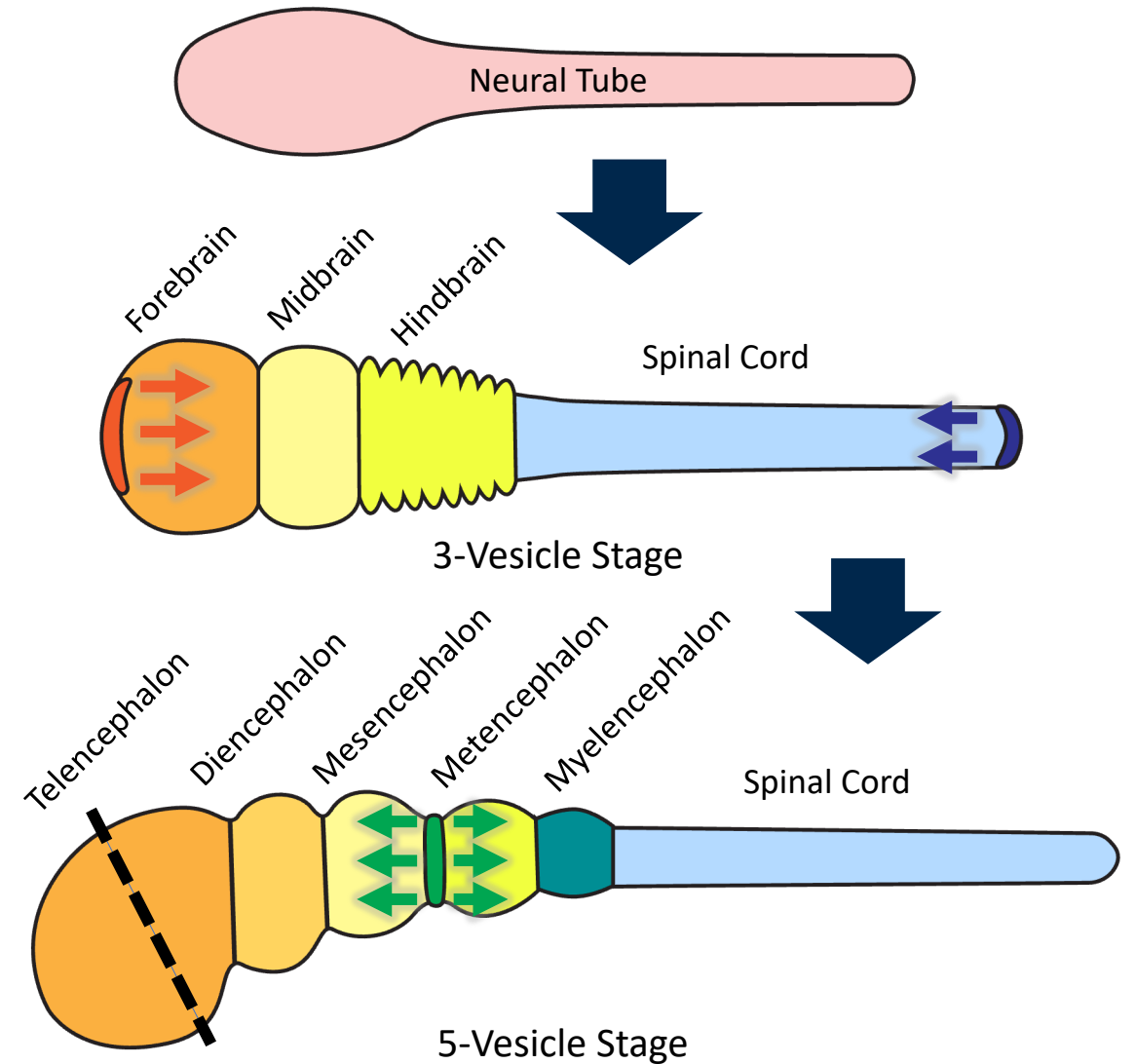


Brain Organoid

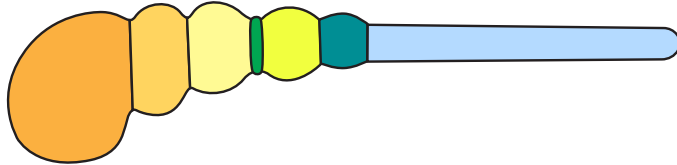
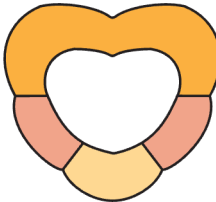
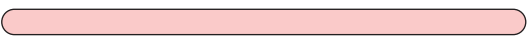
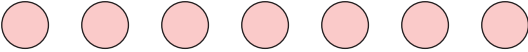
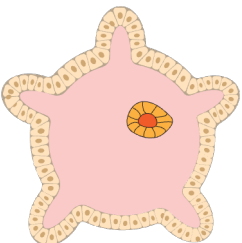


Dorsoventral (DV) Patterning
of neural tube

Early CNS Development

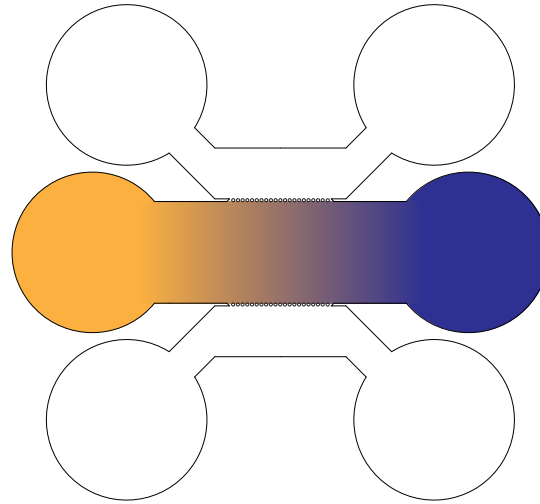
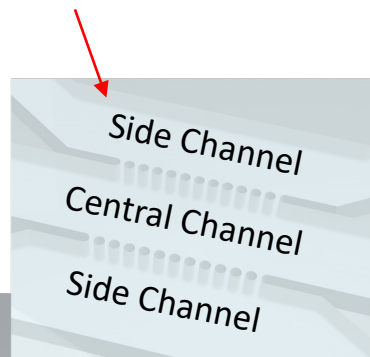


Brain Organoid

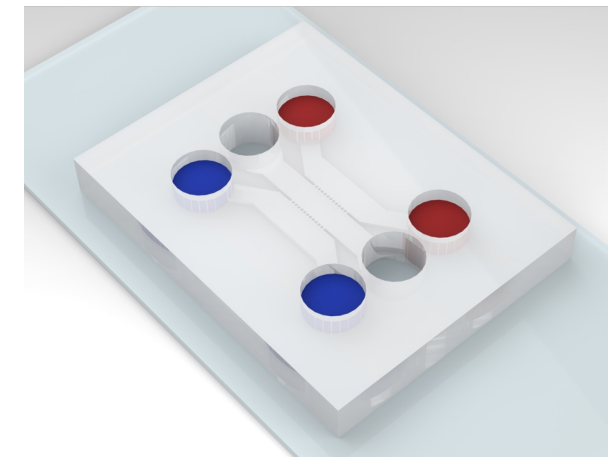
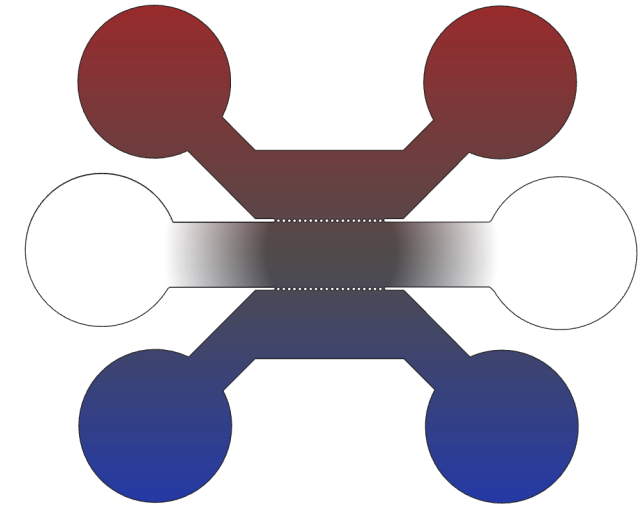
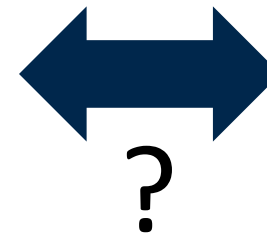
	 <p>RC Patterning</p>	 <p>DV Patterning</p>
Continuous Model (tissue interactions and dynamics)	 <p>Neural Tube</p>	? DV Patterned Brain Organoid
Discrete Model (modularity and in-depth study)	 <p>Neural Cyst</p>	 <p>Dorsal/Ventral Brain Organoid</p>

Brain Organoid

Supply additional medium
for larger tissue



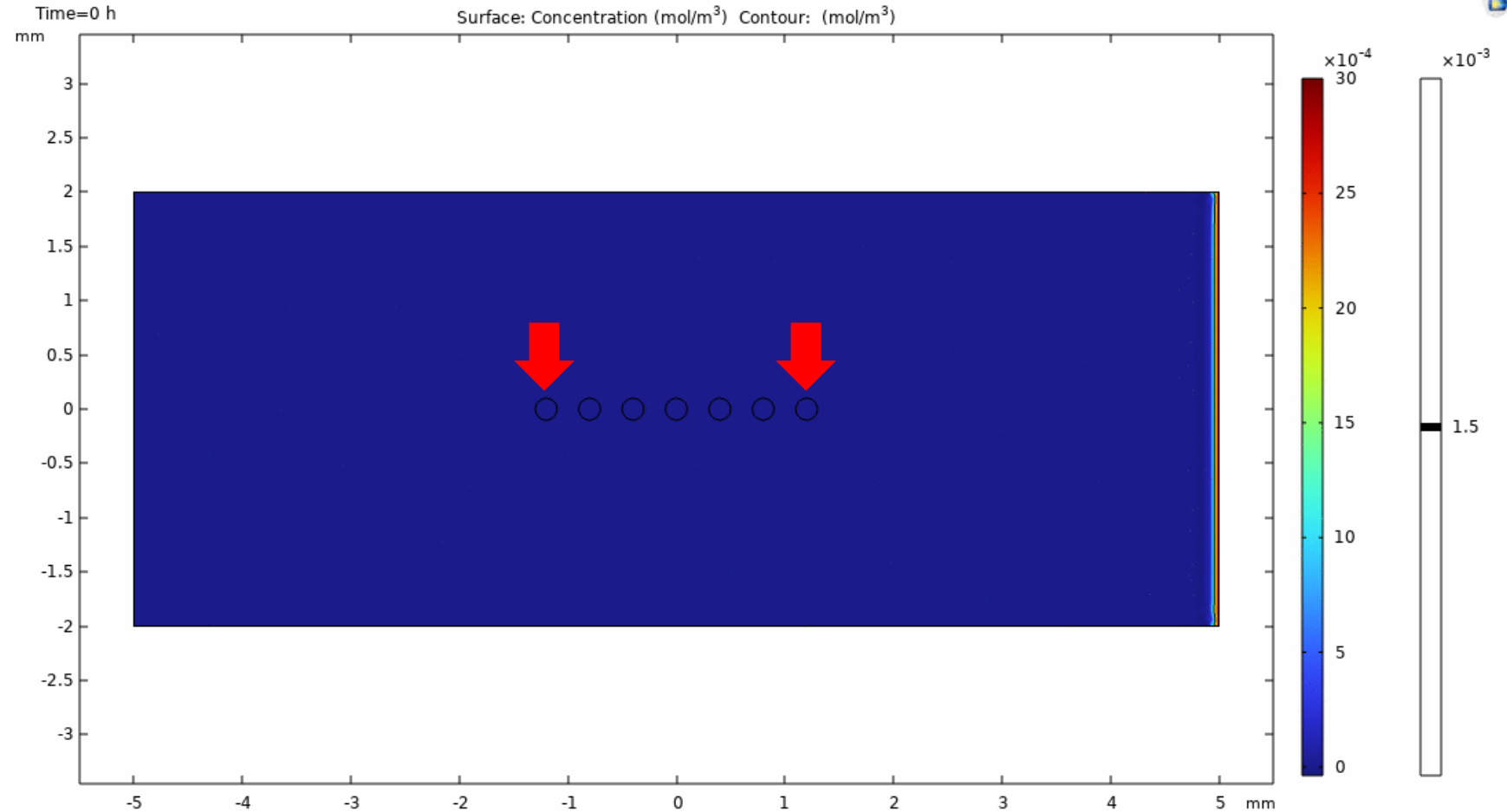
Achieve DV
patterning with
similar principle



Brain Organoid

Caudal cysts subject to $\sim 2\mu\text{M}$ of inductive chemicals at steady state (compared to **rostral** ones at $\sim 1\mu\text{M}$, a two-fold change)

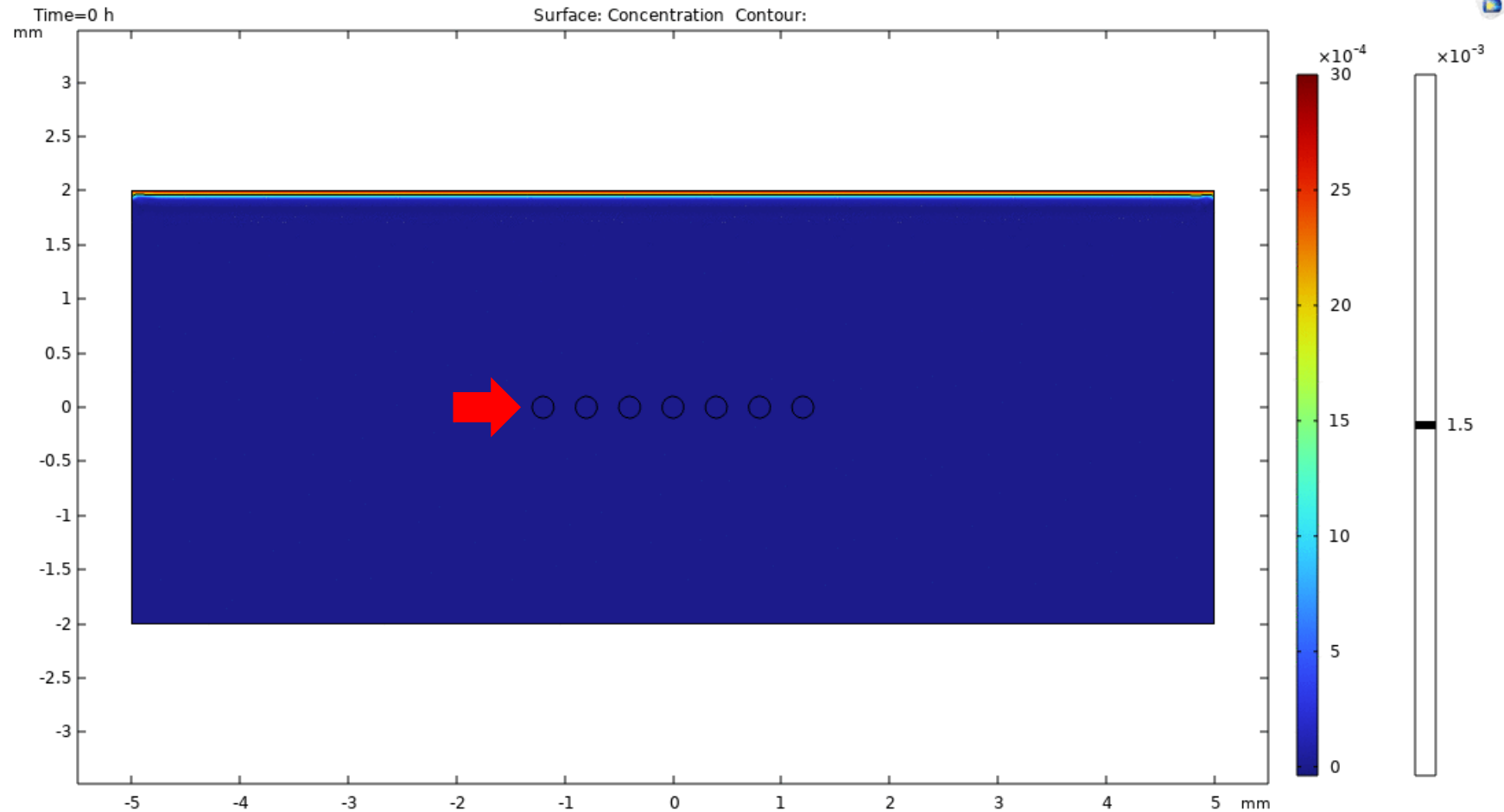
RC patterning relies on concentration difference over distance



Brain Organoid

Because of their small size, each cyst is not subject to sufficiently different microenvironment.

Difficult to trigger DV patterning in current design



Brain Organoid

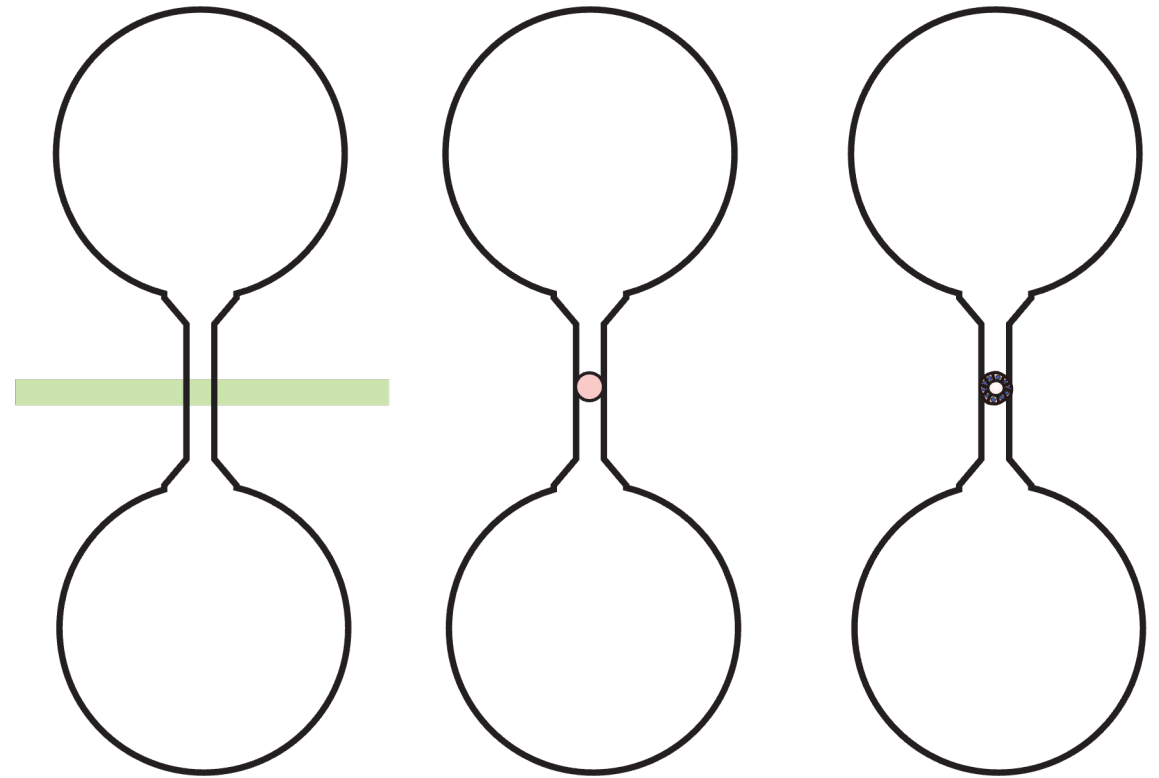
Goal:

New device design to create a sharp chemical gradient at single-cyst level

Strategy:

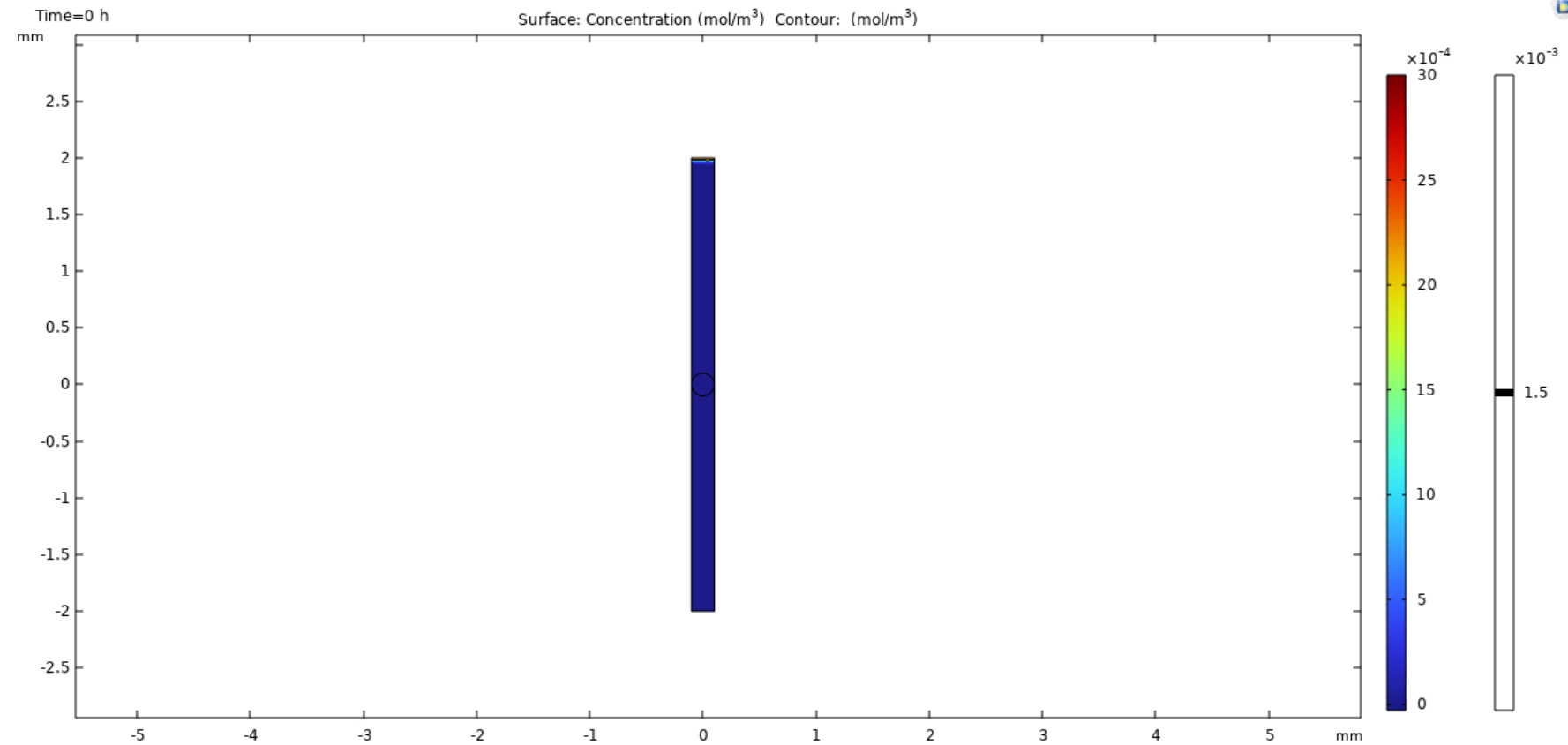
Use cyst tissue to block chemical diffusion

Design:



Brain Organoid

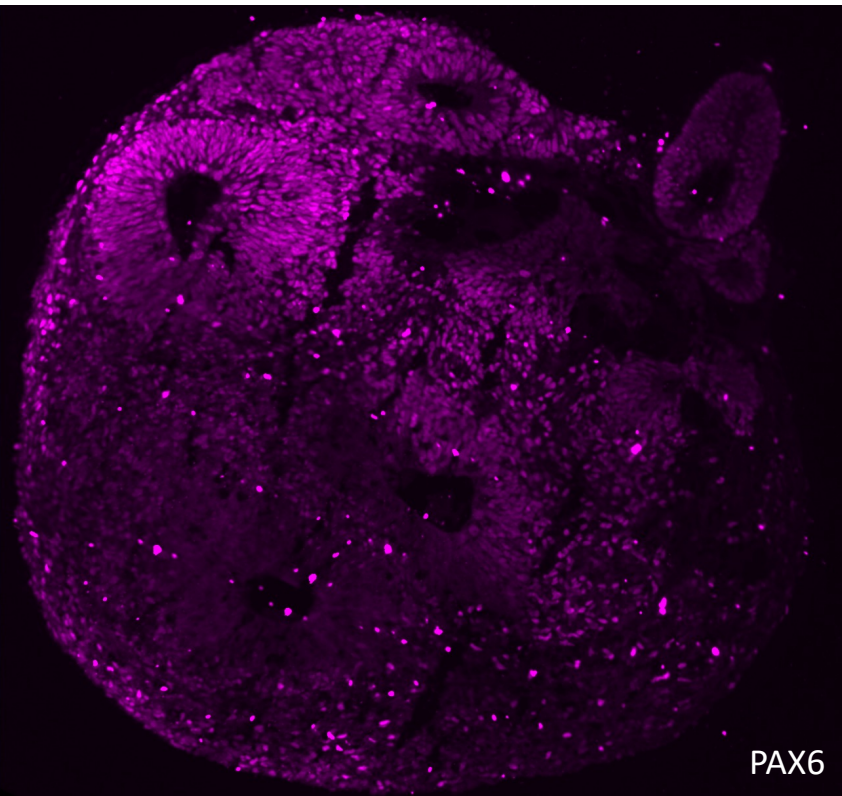
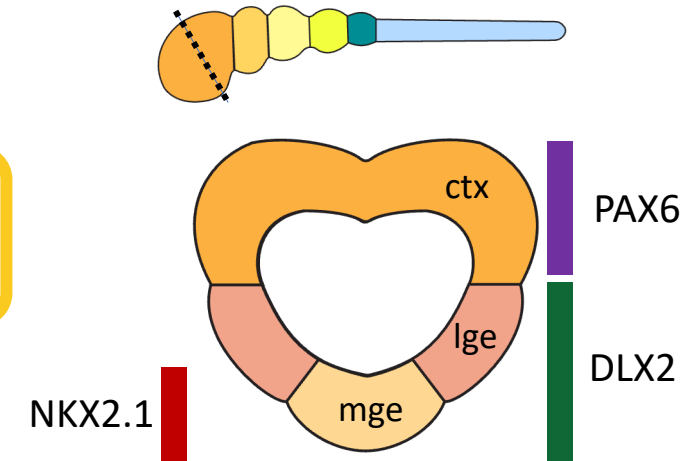
Geometric confinement
helps form sharper
chemical gradient



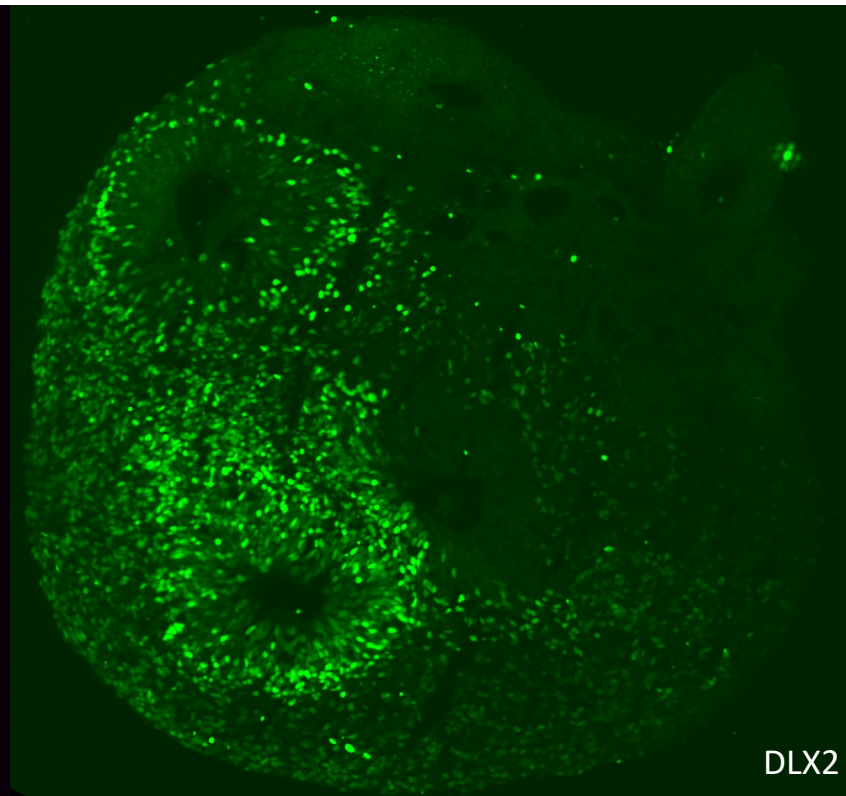
Brain Organoid

1. Single cyst
2. Correct localization of DV markers
3. Lumen present at the center of structure

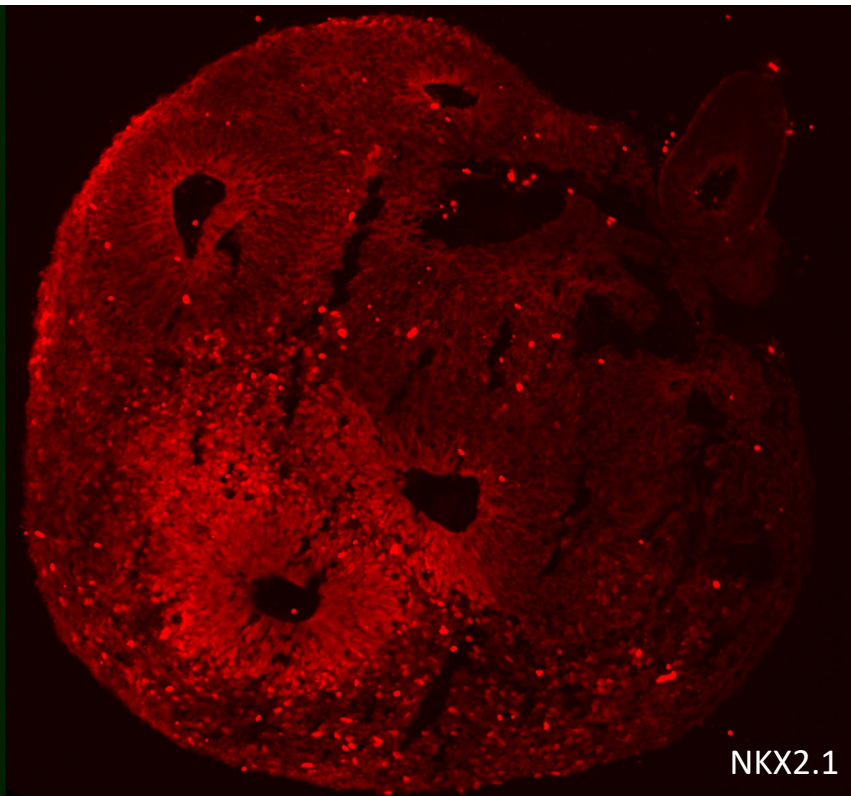
New design facilitates DV patterning on a single neural cyst



PAX6



DLX2



NKX2.1