Role of Cadherins during embryonic immune cell migration

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INTRODUCTION

- Embryonic development in *Drosophila melanogaster* involves active migration of immune cells along predetermined routes leading to tissues that require immune cell driven morphogenetic remodeling [4].
- Recent preliminary data from live imaging of embryos indicate specific forms of immune cell (macrophage) movements reminiscent of convergence extension seen during tissue elongation
- > Convergence extension occurs through cell intercalation or collective migration or a combination of both [5]. In our case, we can observe both events during macrophage migration.
- During cell intercalation, adherens junction proteins undergo changes in junctional localization in a planar polarized manner [1], [2], [4], [6]



Figure 3: Convergence extension and cell intercalation [6]



AIMS

using immunofluorescence

staining and confocal microscopy

➢Quantitatively describe the localization and levels of adherens proteins at macrophage junctions



METHODS

Embryo collection

Fixation De-vitellinization

Primary and secondary antibodies

Mounting and Confocal Microscopy

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RESULTS





Figure 4: Immunostaining of stage 11 embryos (A) 20X image highlighting migratory macrophages (m-Cherry) (B) 60X image of junctional actin (phalloidin) (C) 60X image of junctional N-Cadherin (GFP)



NCAD and phalloidin (actin) intensity between stage 9 and 11 (n=7) (B) Comparing NCAD and phalloidin (actin) AP and DV intensity in (i) stage 9 and (ii) 11 (n = 7) embryos

CONCLUSION & FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

- > A decrease in N-Cadherin intensity was observed from stage 9 to 11
- No planar polarization of N-Cadherin and Phalloidin was observed in stage 9 and 11
- \succ The focus for future experiments would be to achieve localization of other junctional proteins such as alpha and beta catenin (armadillo) as well as collect and image greater number of embryos across stages

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