Record Nr. UNINA9910437856203321 Molecular Genetics of Axial Patterning, Growth and Disease in the **Titolo** Drosophila Eye / / edited by Amit Singh, Madhuri Kango-Singh Pubbl/distr/stampa New York, NY:,: Springer New York:,: Imprint: Springer,, 2013 **ISBN** 1-4614-8232-1 Edizione [1st ed. 2013.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (375 p.) Disciplina 595.774 Soggetti Human genetics Animal models in research Medicine **Human Genetics Animal Models** Biomedicine, general Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Early eye development: Specification and Determination -- Molecular Nota di contenuto genetic mechanisms of axial patterning: Mechanistic insights into generation of axes in the developing eye -- Catching the Next Wave: Patterning of the Drosophila Eve by the Morphogenetic Furrow -- Cell Morphogenesis -- Cell Polarity in Drosophila Retina -- Negative regulation for neural patterning in the Drosophila eye -- Cell Adhesion during Drosophila eye development -- Modulation of Developmental Signaling by the Proteostasis Network -- Drosophila eye as a model to study regulation of growth control: The discovery of size control pathways -- Contribution of the Drosophila eye to unraveling the basis of neurodegeneration -- Genetic regulation of early eye development in non-dipteran insects -- Development and evolution of the Drosophila Bolwig's organ: a compound eye relict -- Index. Sommario/riassunto Undoubtedly, Drosophila melanogaster, fruit fly, has proven to be one of the most popular invertebrate model organisms, and the work horse

for modern day biologists. Drosophila, a highly versatile model with a genetic legacy of more than a century, provides powerful genetic, cellular, biochemical and molecular biology tools to address many

questions extending from basic biology to human diseases. One of the most important questions in biology focuses on: how does a multicellular organism develop from a single-celled embryo? The discovery of the genes responsible for pattern formation has helped refine this question. Drosophila eye model has been extensively used to study molecular genetic mechanisms involved in patterning and growth. Since the genetic machinery involved in the Drosophila eye is similar to humans, it has been used to model human diseases and homology to eyes in other taxa. This book will discuss molecular genetic mechanisms of pattern formation, axial patterning, growth regulation in Drosophila eye, and more.