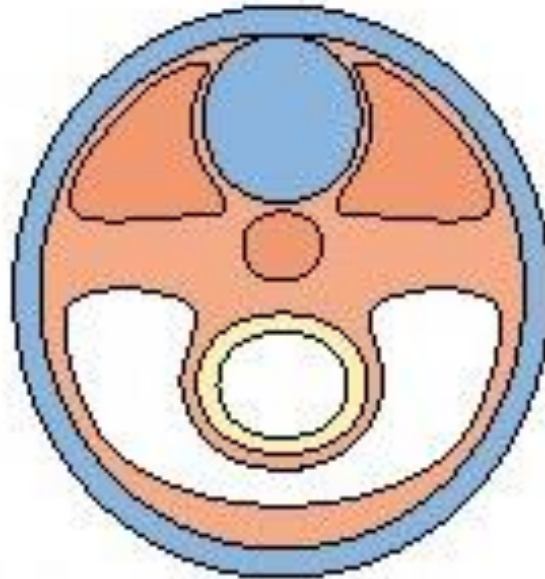


zárodečné listy

dorsal

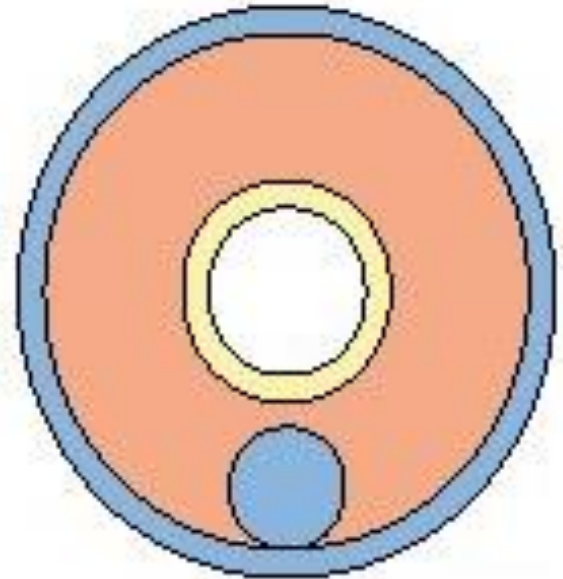
OBRATLOVCI



ventral

dorsal

HMYZ



ventral

zárodečné listy

orgány :

endoderm

střevo, játra, plíce

střevo

mesoderm

skelet, svaly, ledviny, srdce, krev

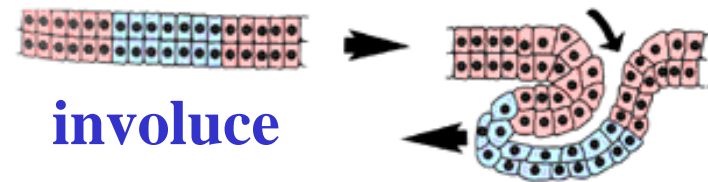
svaly, srdce, krev

ektoderm

pokožka, nervový systém

kutikula, nervový systém

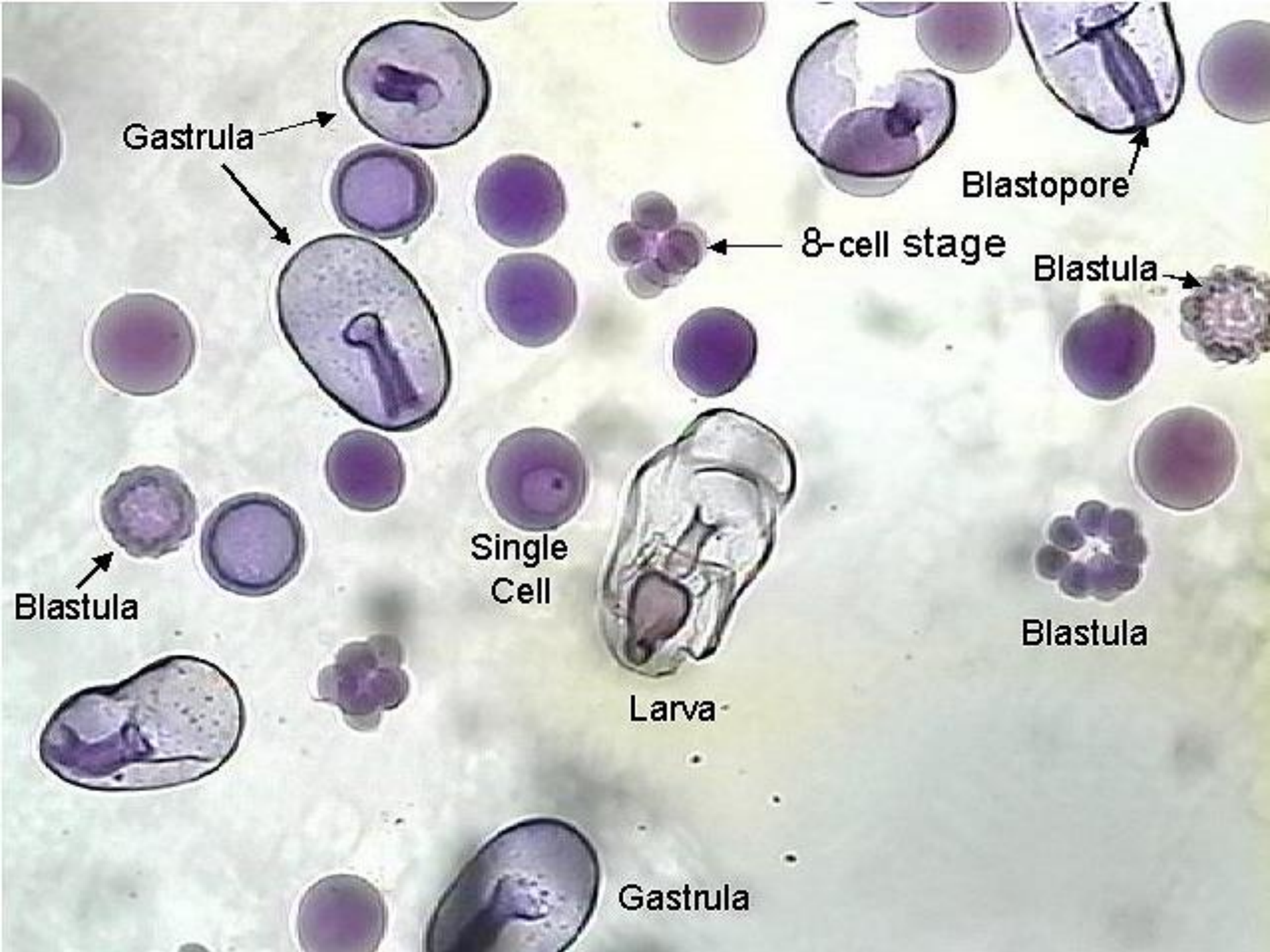
GASTRULACE - klíčové stádium diferenciace



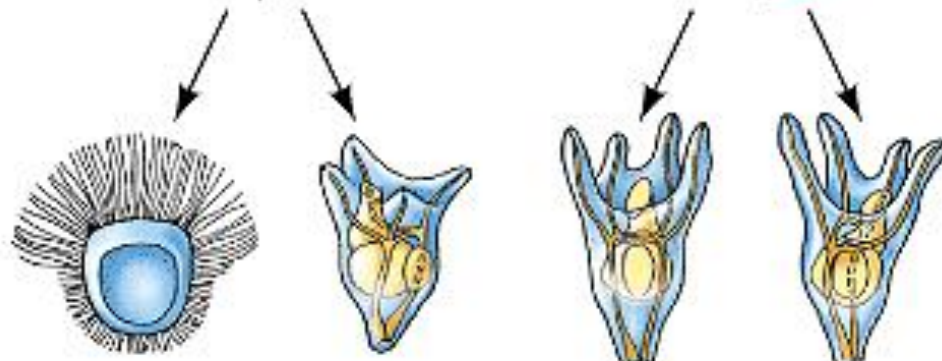
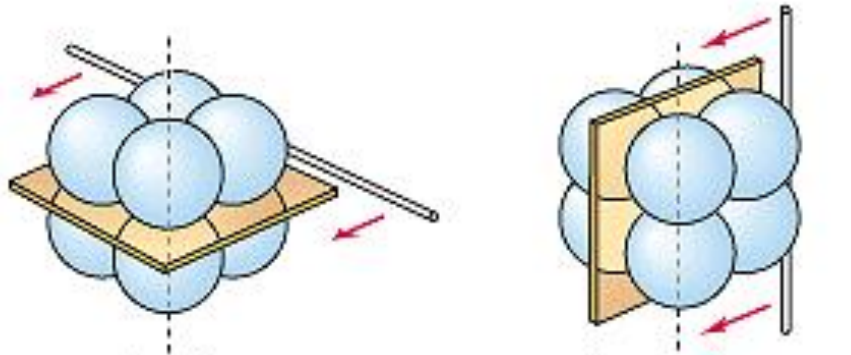
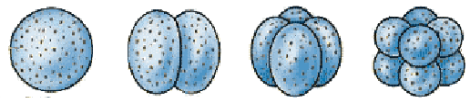
mořská ježovka: při gastrulaci vznikají invaginací prvoústa,
která posléze prolomí otvor k „druhým“ ústům



ježovka

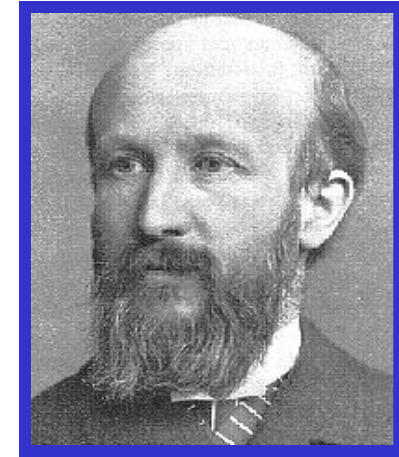
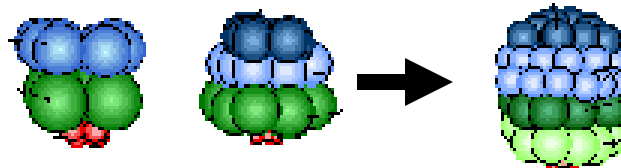


Mořská ježovka : historický model fertilizace, embryologie a buněčného klonování



dauerlarva

larvy : pluteus



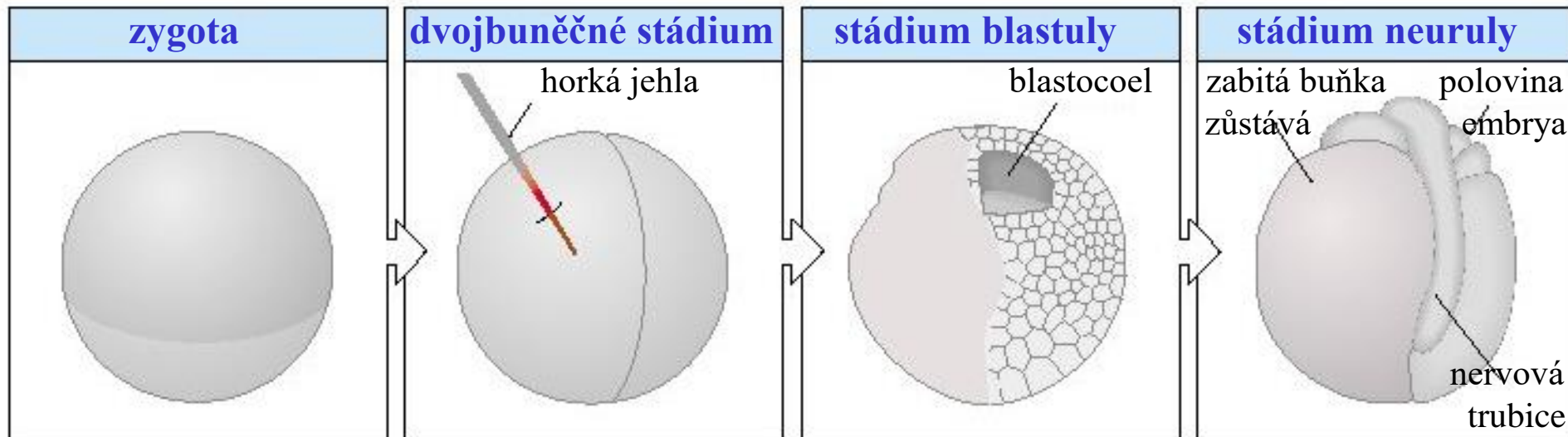
Oscar Hertwig
(1849-1922)



Rouxovy experimenty na žabích vajíčkách měly vést k ověření Weismannovy teorie mozaikového vývoje



Wilhelm Roux (1850-1924)



- vývoj žáby je založen na mozaikovém mechanismu: buňky mají svůj charakter a osud je derminován při každém rýhování ...
- ... ale Hans Driesch zatím dělá obdobné pokusy na ježovkách a dochází k jiným závěrům ...

Popření teorie mozaikového vývoje i mechanicismu :

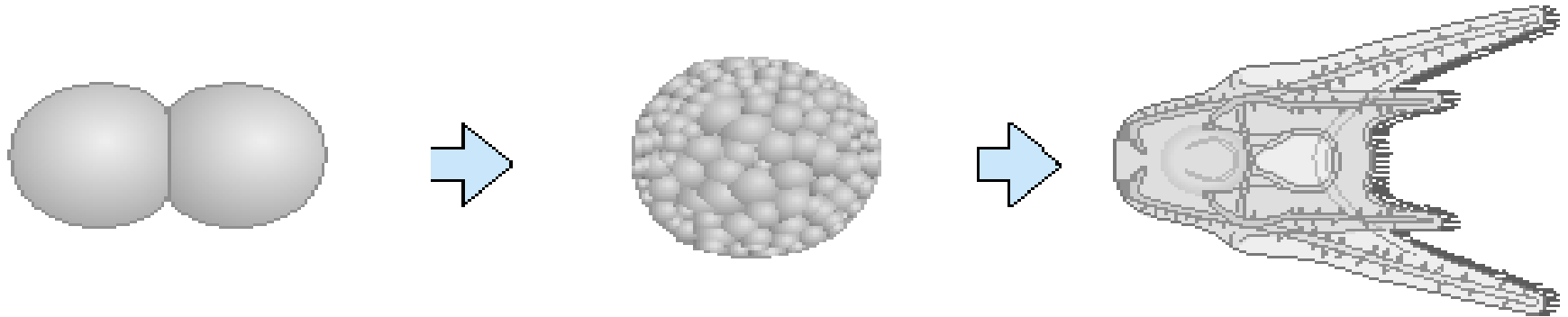
... organismy nejsou stroje, tyto nemohou samy doplňovat své chybějící části ...

... organismy (embrya) mají schopnost regulace ...

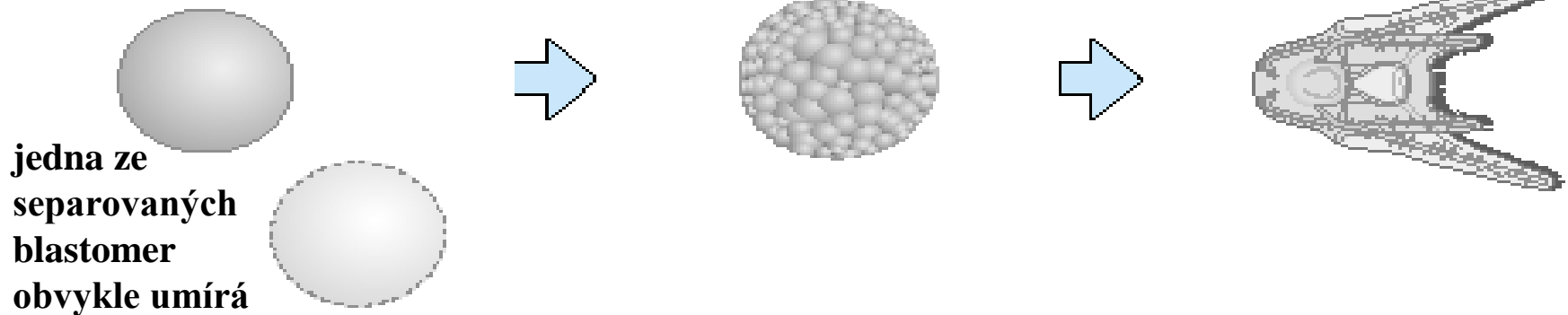


Hans Driesch (1876-1941)

normální vývoj larvy ježovky ze stádia dvou blastomer



jedna ze dvou separovaných blastomer dává vznik normální (menší) larvě



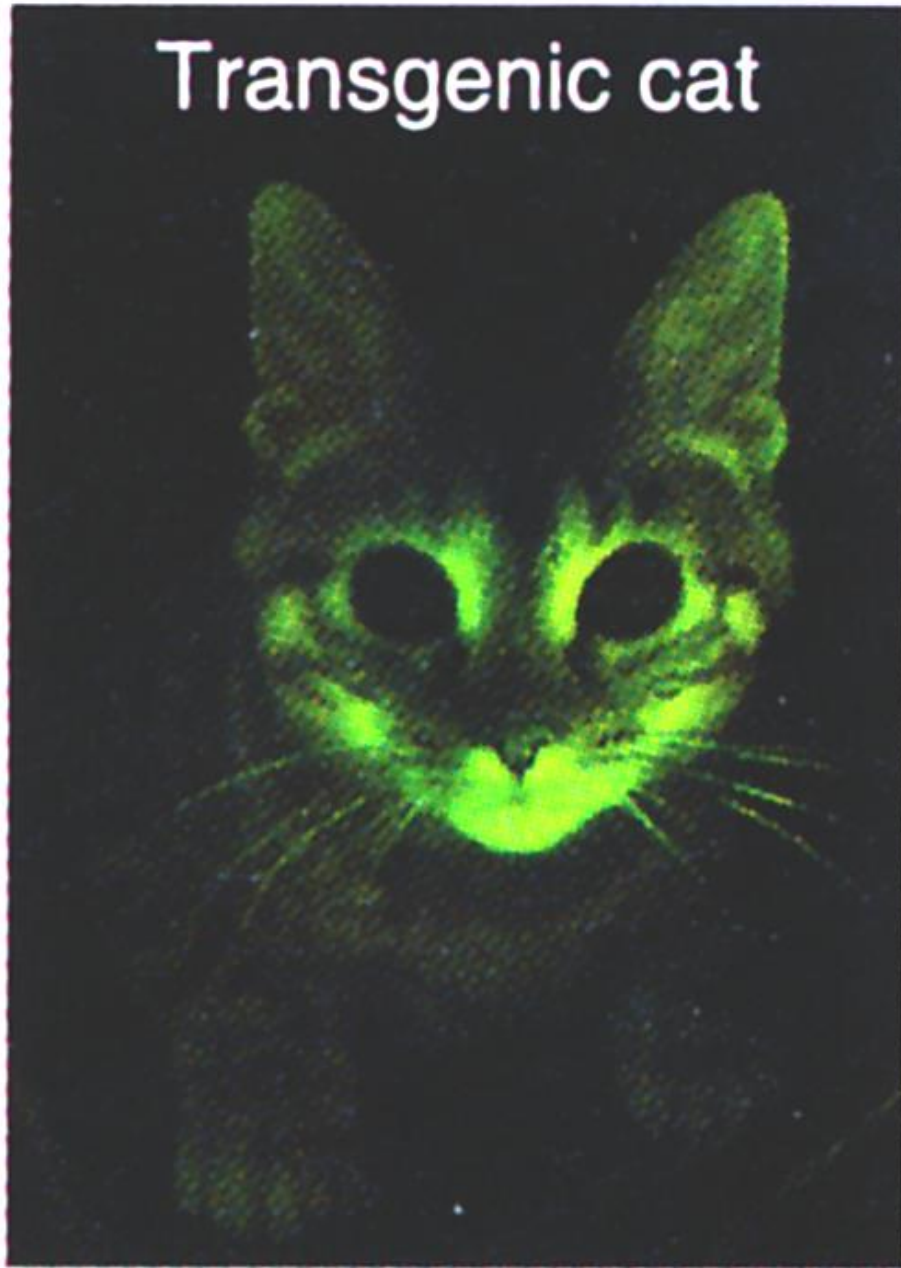
... v hlavní roli :

obratlovci

A ginger and white cat with a black patch on its face, sitting on a carpet. The cat is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

5 months

Transgenic cat



Control cat



... v hlavní roli :

zebríčka



The Fish

(*Danio rerio*)

Small, tropical zebrafish, native to southeast Asia, have been recruited relatively recently from the pet shop and into the lab. They are easy to look after and breed prodigiously. External fertilization allows easy genetic manipulation and analysis, and the embryo is optically transparent. In addition, the availability of a vast storehouse of mutations means that this model will provide insights into developmental processes for years to come.

Stats

Size: 3 cm long

Diet: Brine shrimp and algae

Life span: ~5 years

Reproduction: Eggs fertilized externally

Development: Transparent embryos develop to adults in 3 months

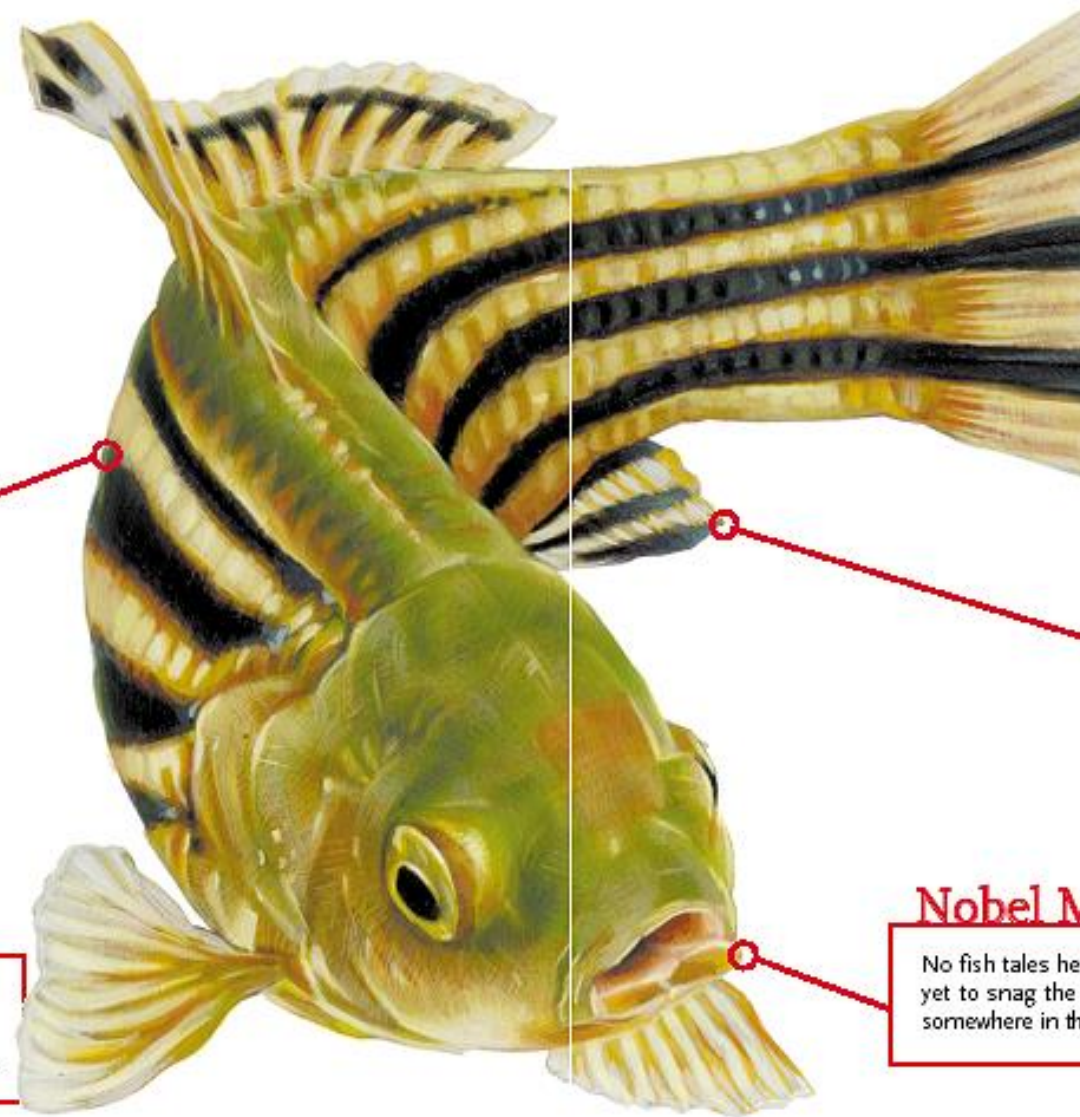
Average clutch size: 200

Web Sites

Zebrafish Information Network: zfin.org

Danio rerio Sequencing Project: www.sanger.ac.uk/Projects/D_rerio

Trans-NIH Zebrafish Initiative: www.nih.gov/science/models/zebrafish

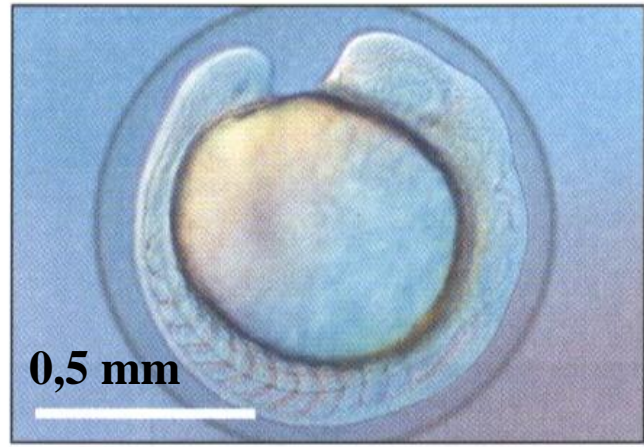
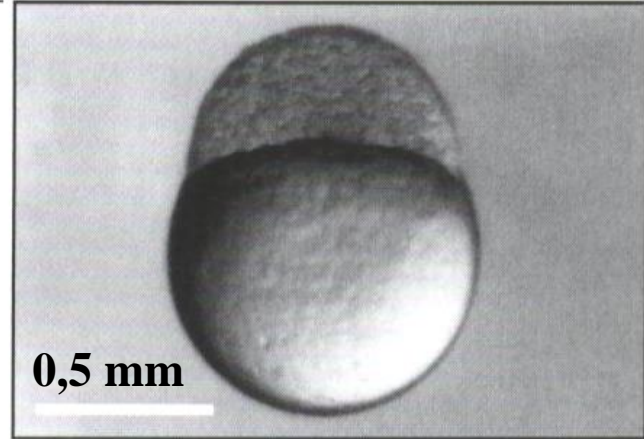
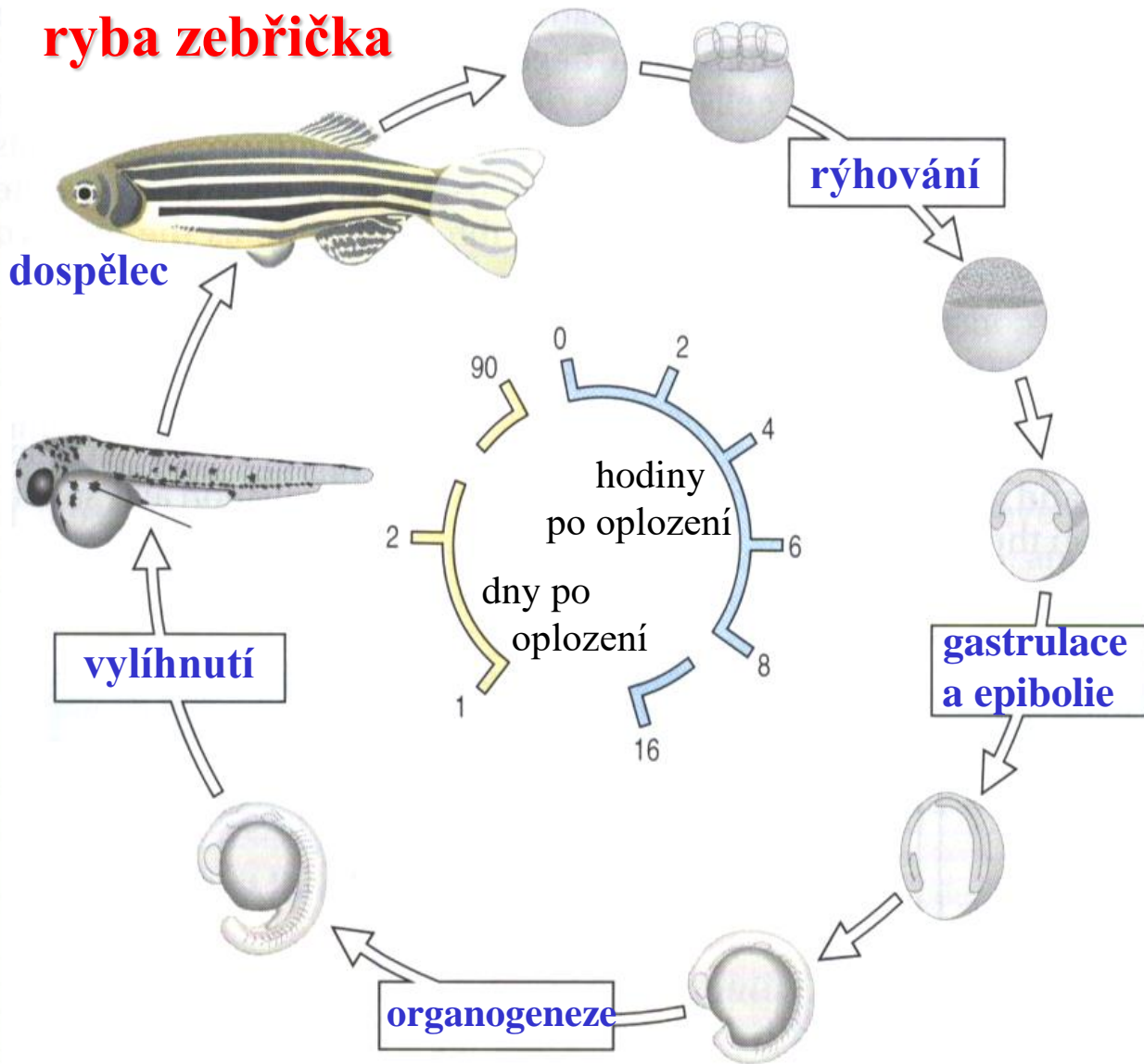


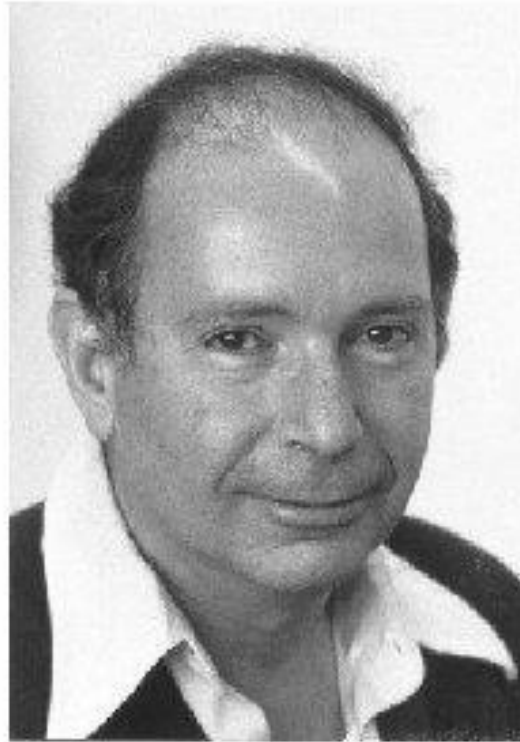
Nobel M

No fish tales have yet to snag the Nobel Prize somewhere in the world.

Danio rerio ryba zebříčka

30 minut po (vnějším) oplození





George Streisinger

"Founding Father" of Zebrafish Developmental and Genetic Research

Born: December 27, 1927, in Budapest, Hungary

Died: August 11, 1984, while scuba-diving at the Oregon Coast near Florence



D. rerio



D. nigrofasciatus



D. albolineatus



D. kerri



D. shanensis

Diversity of *Danio* adult pigment patterns.



puma



sparse (kit)



rose (ednrb1)



sparse (kit); rose (ednrb1)



leopard



panther (fms)



panther (fms); sparse (kit)



panther (fms); rose (ednrb1)

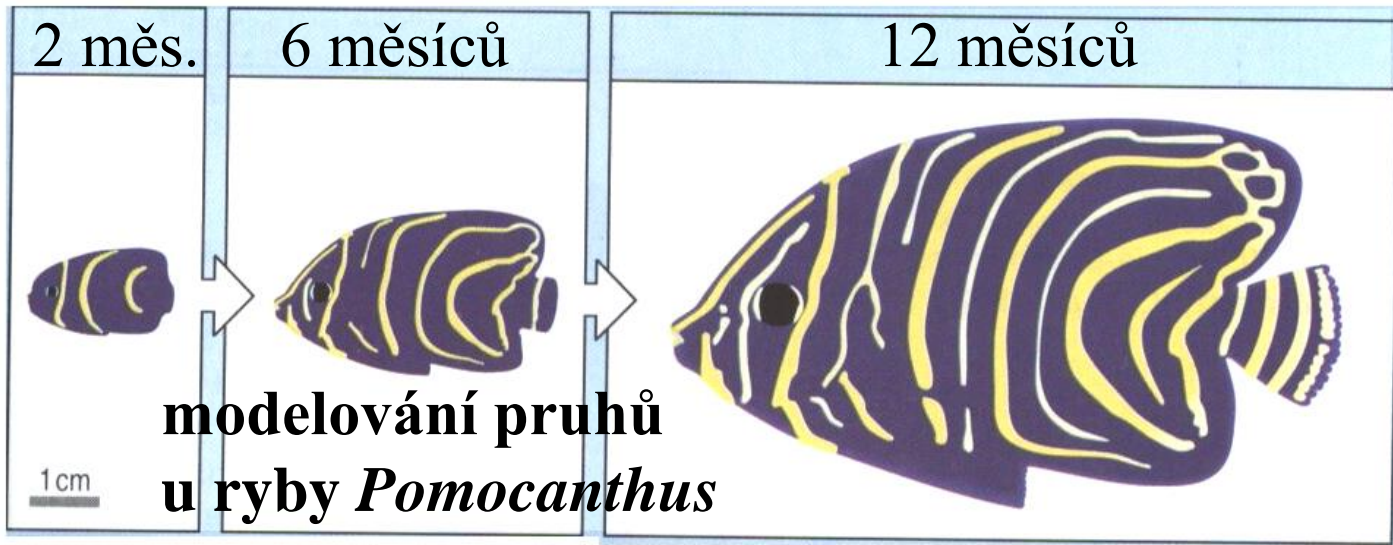


nacre (mitfa)

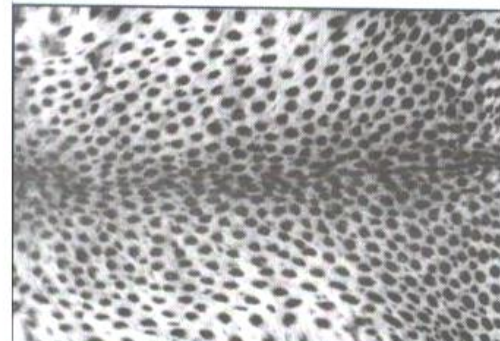
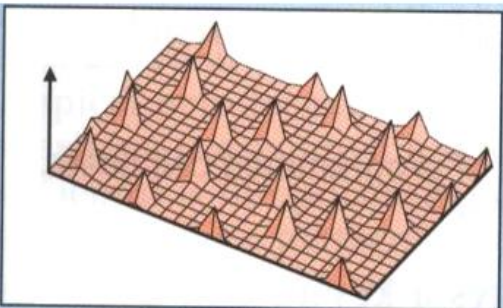
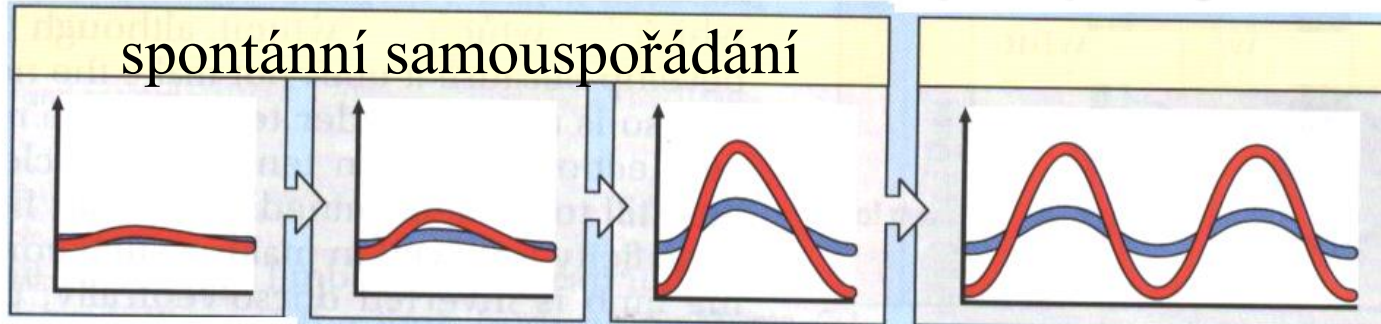
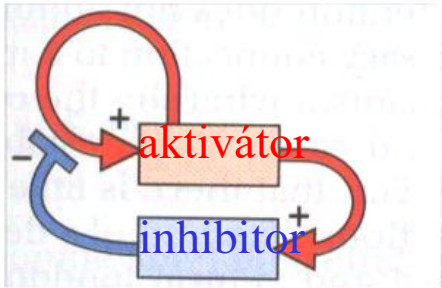


jaguar/obelix

Zebrafish pigment pattern mutants.



Reaktivně - difúzní mechanismy vývoje




Uspořádání pigmentu v pruzích zebřičky



Tvorba uspořádání zbarvení zebřičky v ontogenezi

metamorfóza

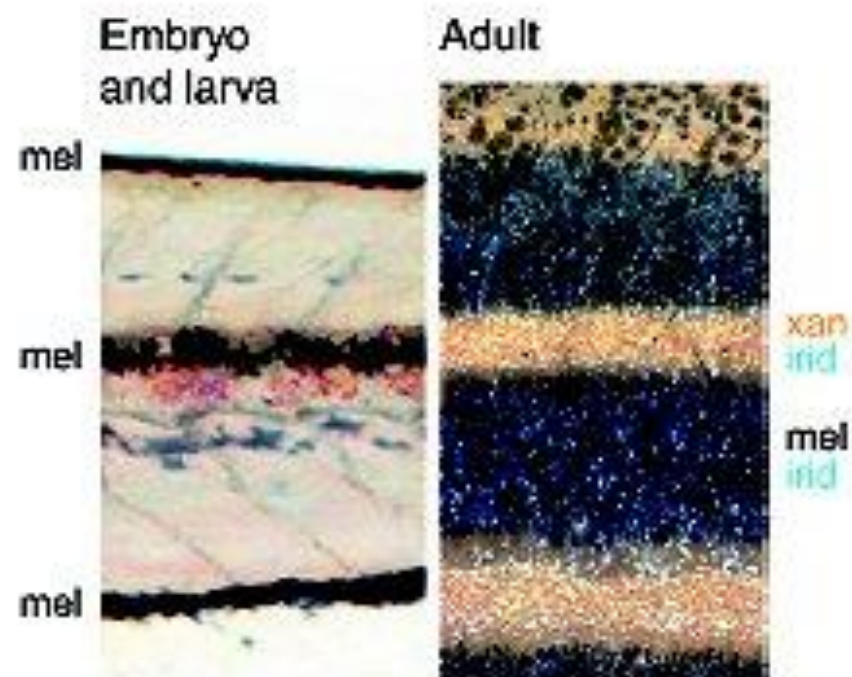
LARVA


migrace i apoptóza
chromatoforů, vznik nových
z kmenových buněk

DOSPĚLEC

jen nevýrazné 2 tmavé
pruhy melanoforů
vznikajících z neurulálních
buněk gastruly, migrace

změny v pruzích, dva
primární + 3-4 sekundární,
+ xantofory a iridofory

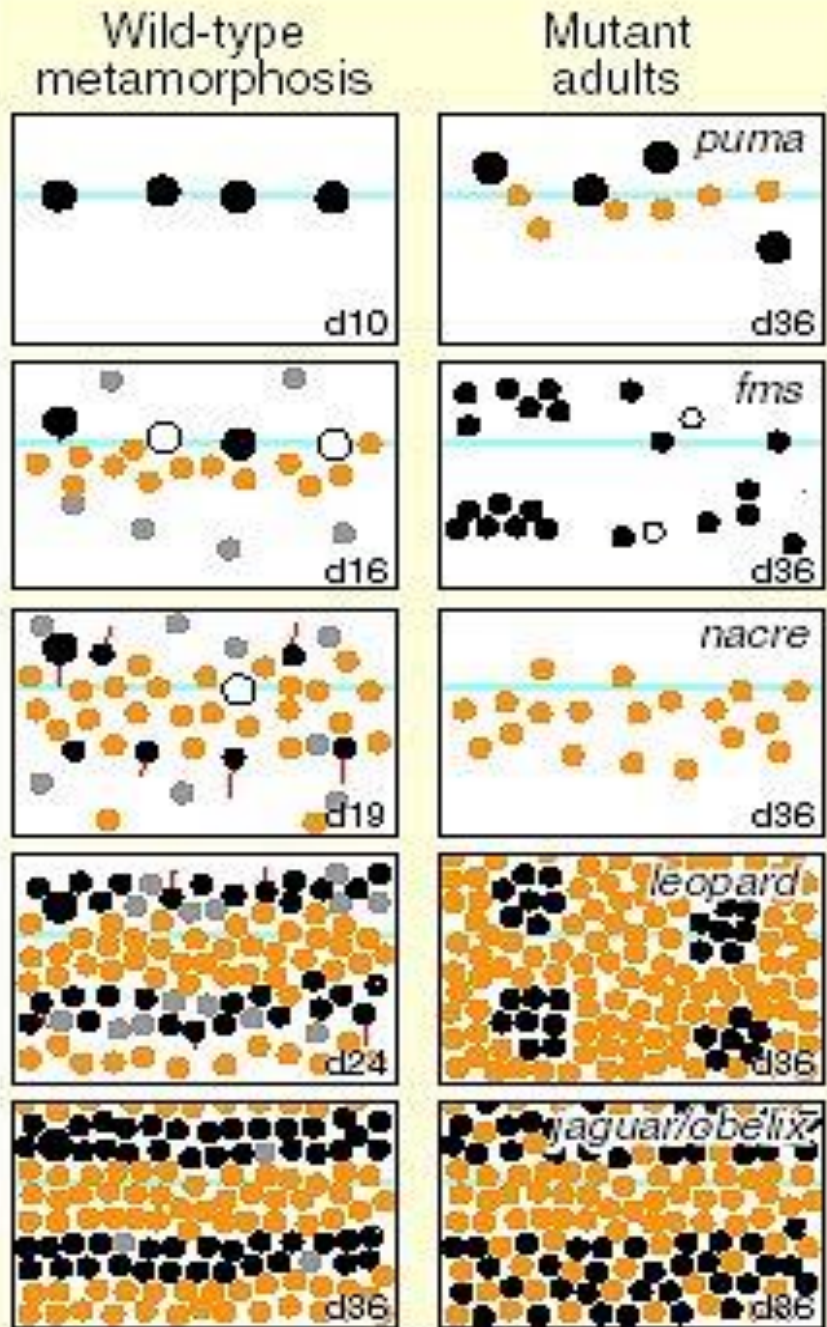


Pigment patterns at different stages.

The early larva at the start of metamorphosis (left) has melanophore stripes dorsally, ventrally, and in the middle of the flank and clusters of xanthophores and iridophores beneath the middle stripe. The adult (right) has alternating light and dark stripes containing xanthophores and melanophores, respectively.

- tři typy chromatoforů (buněk)
- pohyb buněk
- programovaná buněčná smrt

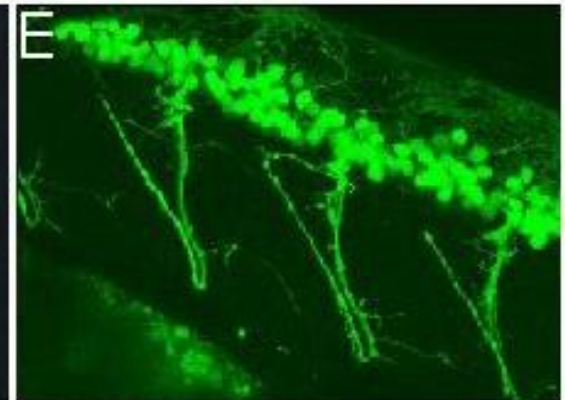
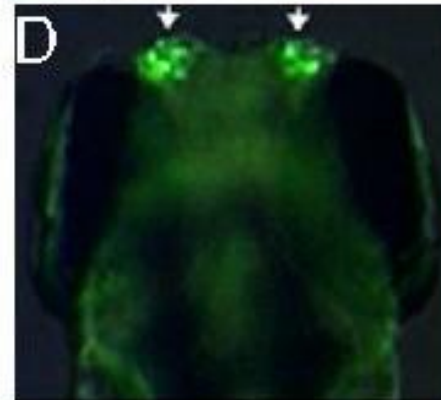
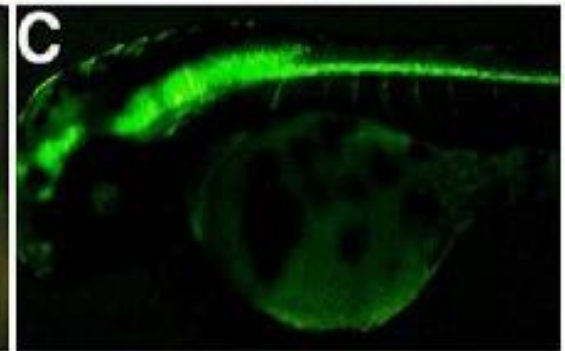
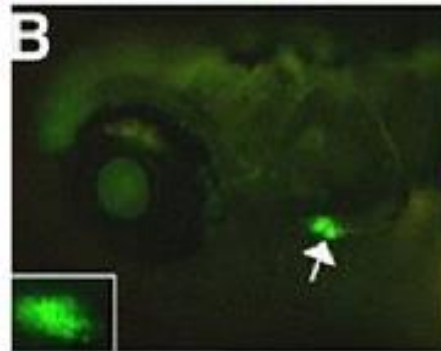
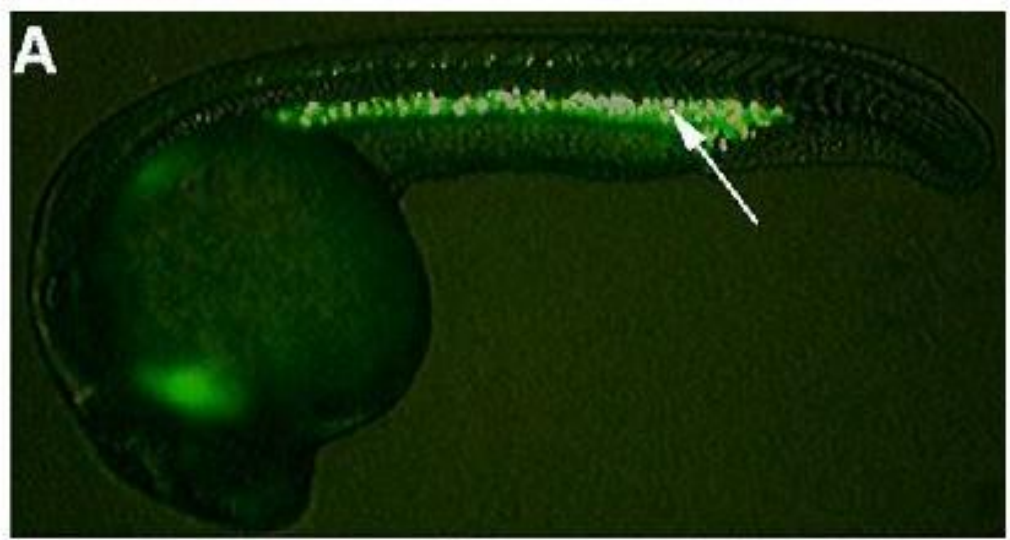
Chromatophore arrangements
 In wild-type (left), larval melanophores (large black circles) are present along the horizontal myoseptum (blue line). Some of these cells die (open circles), others move into the developing adult stripe (red tracks). Simultaneously, xanthophores (orange) begin to appear in the middle of the flank and metamorphic melanophores (gray) appear over the flank. Some metamorphic melanophores migrate into the position of adult stripes; others differentiate already at the site of stripe formation. After metamorphosis, the pigment pattern has little resemblance to that of the embryo. In pigment pattern mutants (right), chromatophore numbers and arrangements differ dramatically from wild-type.



MELANOPHORES →
 XANTHOPHORES →

transgenní
ryba
„green
fluorescence
protein“

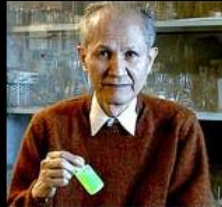
Danio rerio
zebrička



A. Blood B. Thymus C. Central Nervous System
D. Olfactory Neurons E. Motor Neurons

GFP - Green Fluorescent Protein

History NC 2008



Osamu Shimomura

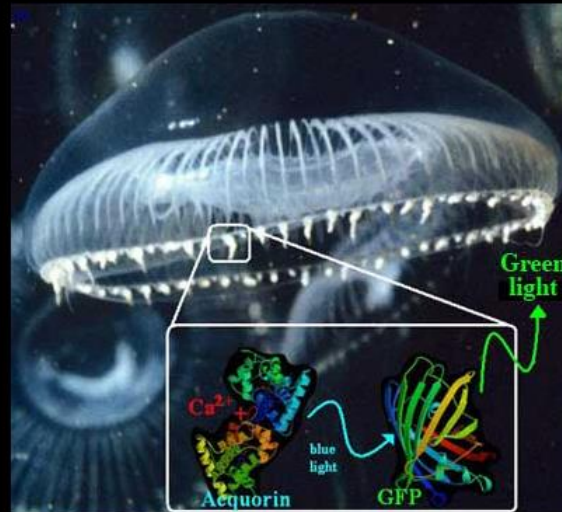
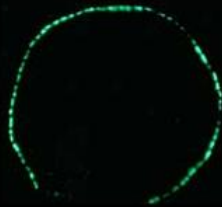
Osamu Shimomura was the first person to isolate GFP and to find out which part of GFP was responsible for its fluorescence. His meticulous research laid the solid foundations on which the GFP revolution was built. In 1960, shortly after he arrived in Princeton from Japan, Shimomura started studying the bioluminescence of the crystal jellyfish, *Aequorea victoria*.

Osamu Shimomura in the lab in the basement of his home. He is holding a sample of real GFP isolated from *Aequorea victoria*, not produced by bacteria. (Photo courtesy of Osamu Shimomura)

This jellyfish produces green bioluminescence from small photoorgans located on its umbrella (see Figures below). When the rings of twenty to thirty jellyfish are squeezed through a rayon gauze, a faintly luminescent liquid called squeezeate is obtained. Shimomura went to Friday Harbor, Washington, to collect this squeezeate and to extract from it the substance responsible for its luminescence. In order to do his research Shimomura estimates that he collected over a million *Aequorea* specimens, cut off the rings, and produced squeezeate.

Right: Photoreceptors on umbrella of *Aequorea victoria* bioluminescing. (Photo courtesy of Osamu Shimomura)

He found that in order to bioluminesce *Aequorea* releases calcium ions. These bind to a protein that he called aequorin, which release blue light upon calcium binding. The blue light is absorbed by green fluorescent protein, which in turn gives off the green light as shown below.



(Photo courtesy of Osamu Shimomura)

Osamu Shimomura's interest in *Aequorea* has always been based on its bioluminescence. He wanted to understand the chemistry and biochemistry involved in the production of its green glow and has never been interested in applications of GFP as a tracer molecule.

GFP

[Home](#)

[History](#)

[Structure](#)

[Cool Uses](#)

[Podcasts](#)

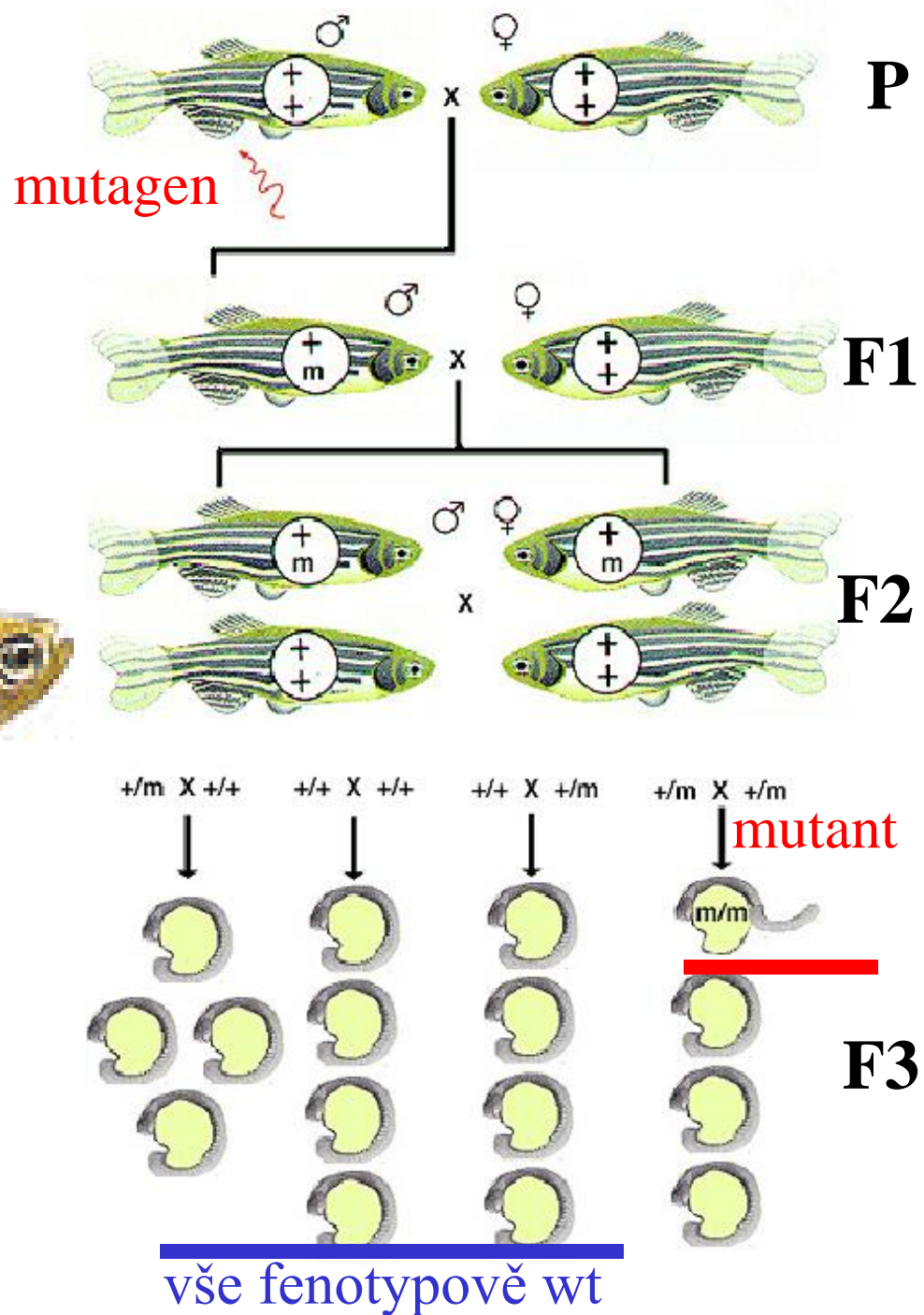
[Glowing Genes](#)

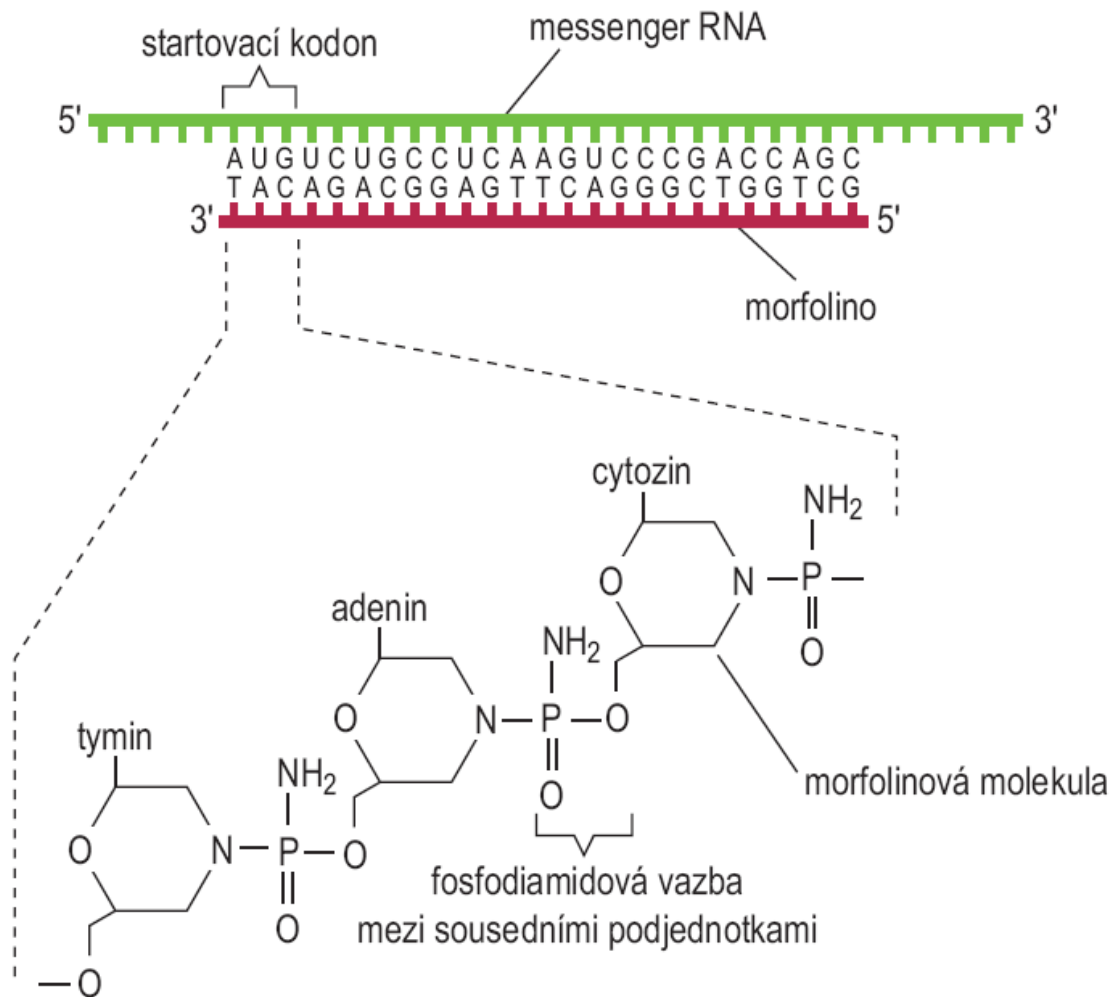
[Instructional CD](#)

[Related Sites](#)

- Shimomura
- Prasher
- Chalfie
- Lukyanov
- Tsien

Zebřička - model vývojové genetiky a ekotoxikologie





Technika morfolino pro párování se sekvencí kolem startovacího kodonu mRNA genu *no tail* u ryby zebřičky. Morfolina mají obvykle 20 až 25 jednotek. Každá sestává z morfolinové molekuly vázané k dusíkaté bázi (A, T, U, G nebo C). Jednotky jsou vázány jedna k druhé fosfodiamidovou vazbou namísto fosfodiesterové vazby, jak je tomu v DNA a RNA.



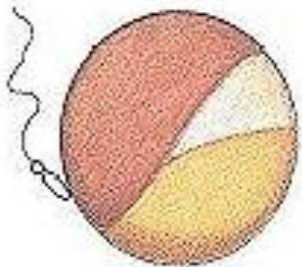
... v hlavní roli :

žáby
a ocasatí
obojživelníci

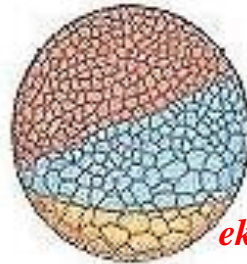
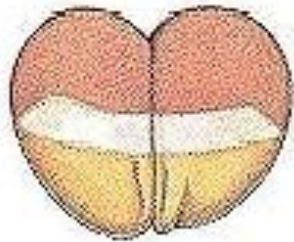
Základní stádia ontogeneze obojživelníků

oplozené vajíčko 2-buněčné stádium (90 min) midblastula (4tis. buněk, 7 h) časná gastrula (20tis. buněk, 9h) pozdní gastrula (12h)

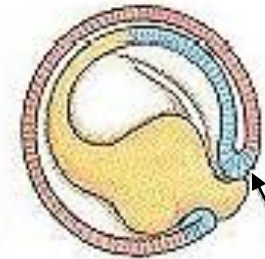
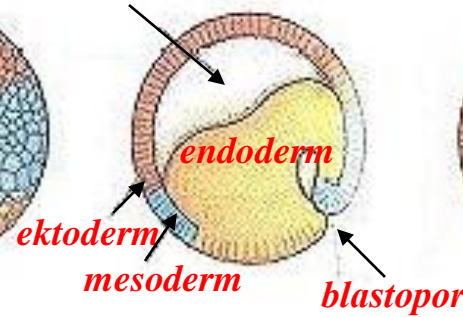
animální pól



vegetální pól

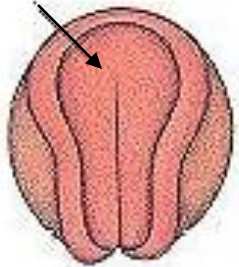


blastocoel



blastopore

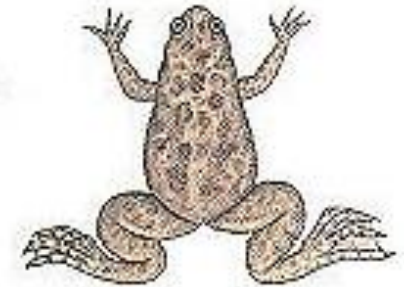
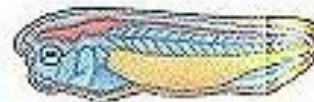
neurální destička



neurální destička



uzavírající se neurální destička

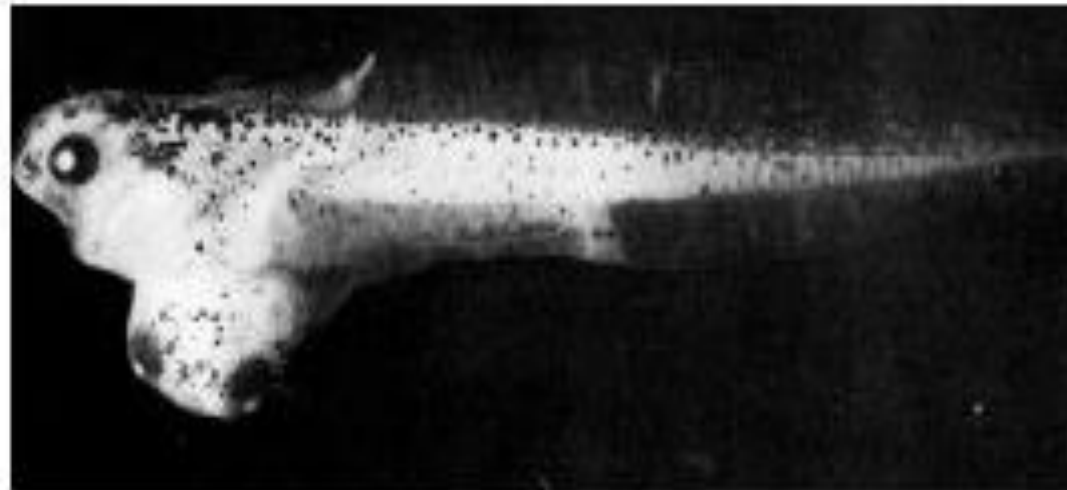
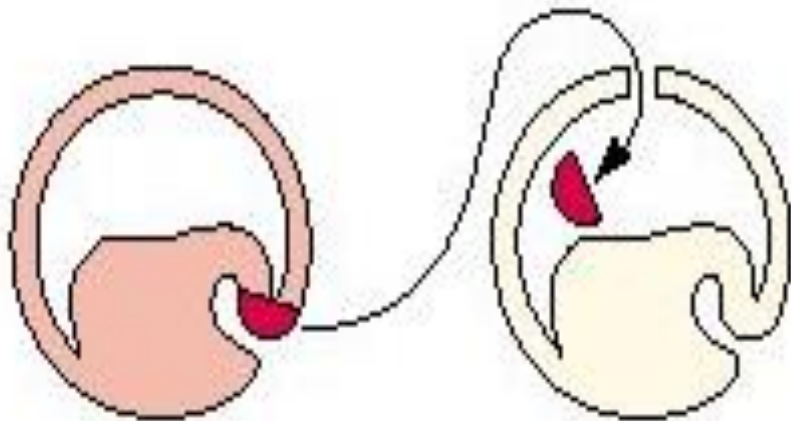


časná neurula časná neurula pozdní neurula vylíhnutý pulec dospělá žába
(150tis. buněk, 20h) (500tis. buněk, 3d) (12 měsíců)

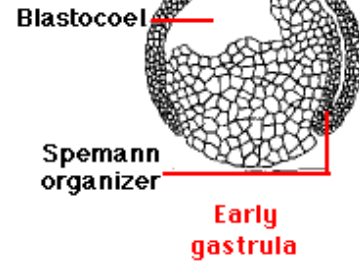


Xenopus laevis – africká drápatka – model molekulární embryologie

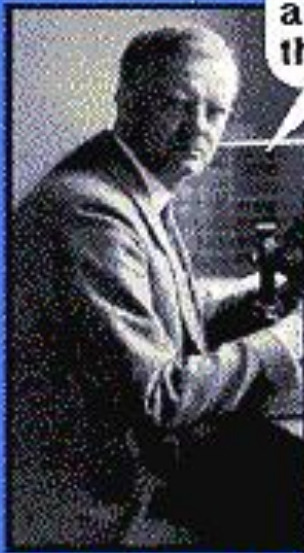
HISTORICKÉ KOŘENY VÝVOJOVÉ BIOLOGIE : *slavné experimenty Hanse Spemanna s čolky*



OBJEV ORGANIZÁTORU (Freiburg 1923) HANS SPEMANN (1869-1941) HILDE MANGOLD (1898-1924)



A piece of the upper blastopore lip of an amphibian embryo undergoing gastrulation exerts an organizing effect on its environment in such a way that, if transplanted to an indifferent region of another embryo, it causes there the formation of a secondary embryonic anlage. Such a piece can therefore be designated as a Organizer.



Hans Spemann

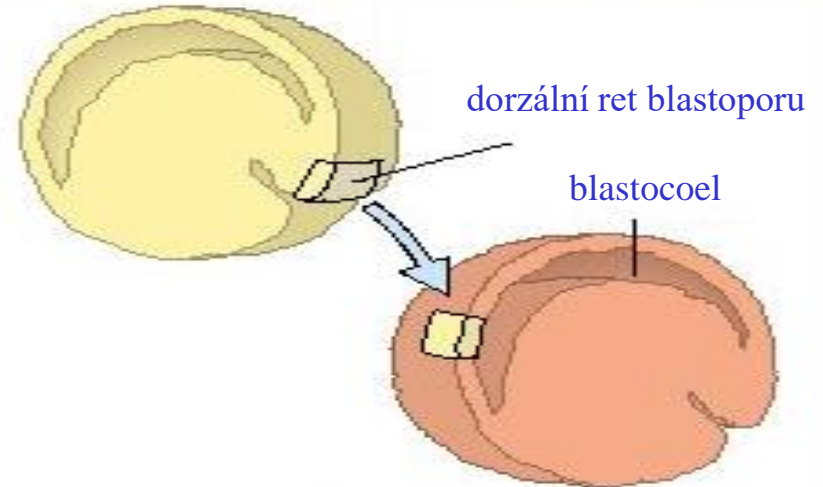


Hilde Mangold

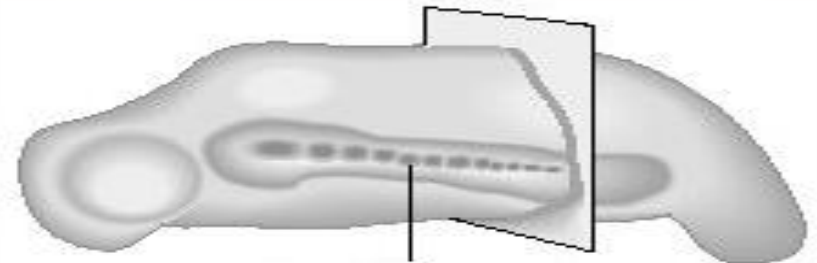
Indukce nové tělní osy přenosem oblasti organizátoru časné gastruly čolků

(Spemann a Mangoldová 1924)

dorzální ret blastoporu nepigmentovaného druhu
přenesen do obalu blastocoelu pigmentovaného druhu



indukce sekundárního embrya



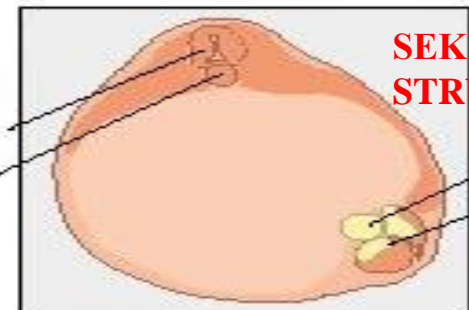
sekundární (indukované) embryo

**PRIMÁRNÍ
STRUKTURY :**

neurální
trubice
notochord

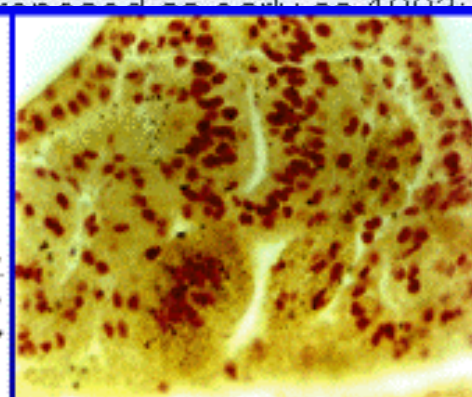
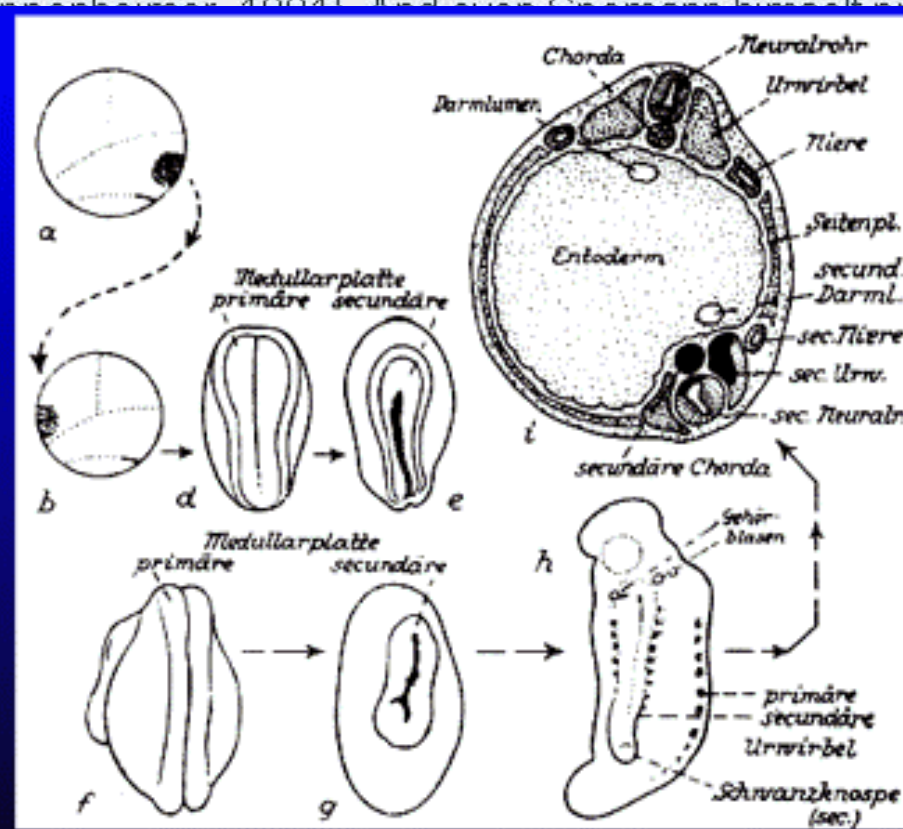
**SEKUNDÁRNÍ
STRUKTURY :**

notochord
neurální
trubice



Herbst. However, even as early as 1828 von Baer suggested that the optic vesicle could elicit lens formation in the adjacent ectoderm (see O'Rourke and Stein, 1994). And even Cronekranz himself proposed a similar experiment in 1902. It is conceivable that the neural plate

The original authors



From actual microscope slide of Hilde Mangold, courtesy of P. Faffler and K. Sander

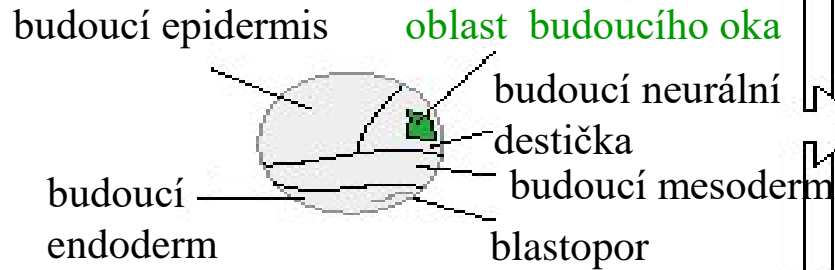
Experimental protocol for heteroplastic transplantations

SPEMANN, H. AND MANGOLD, H. 1924. Über Induktion von Embryonanlagen durch Implantation artfremder Organisatoren. Roux' Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik 100: 599 - 638.

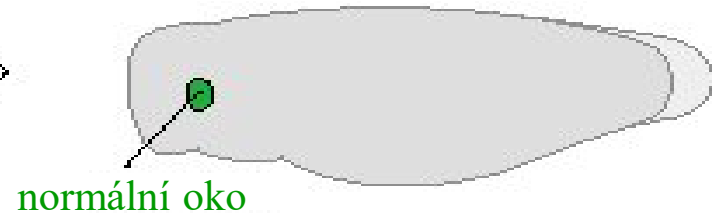
Strongylus paradoxus (which he used to study the development of the middle ear at the University of Würzburg). After completing his studies at the University of Würzburg. After contracting Lungenspitzenkatarh (probably tuberculosis), he retired for a Winter (1896-97)

Determinace oblasti oka v průběhu embryogeneze obojživelníků

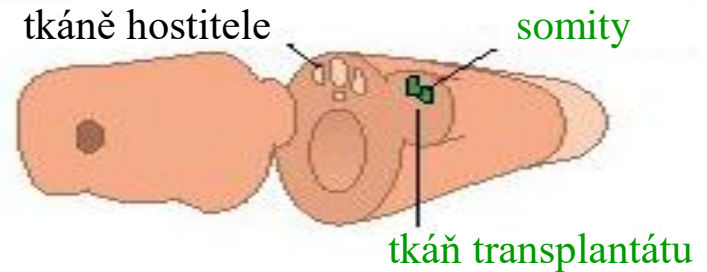
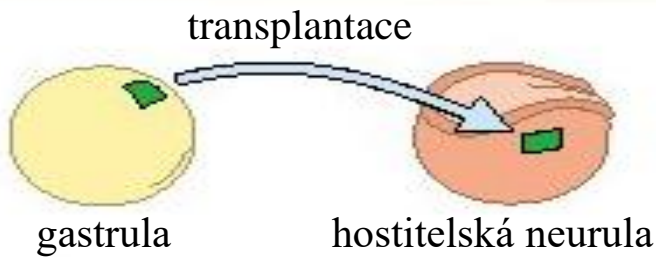
„osudové mapování“ normální gastruly lokalizuje oblast budoucího oka



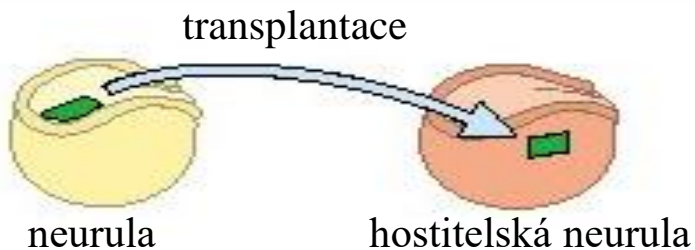
stádium pulce



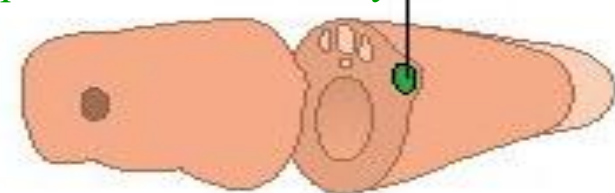
transplantát z časně gastruly se vyvine podle své nové polohy

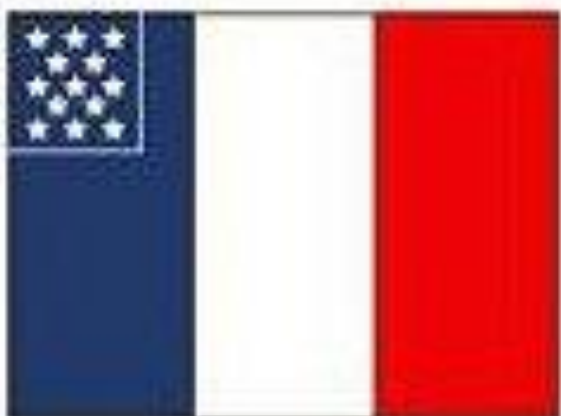
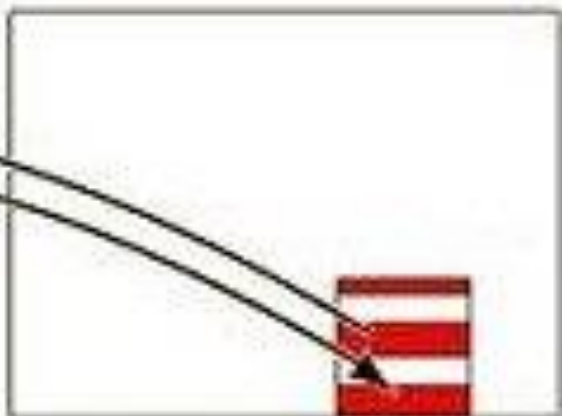
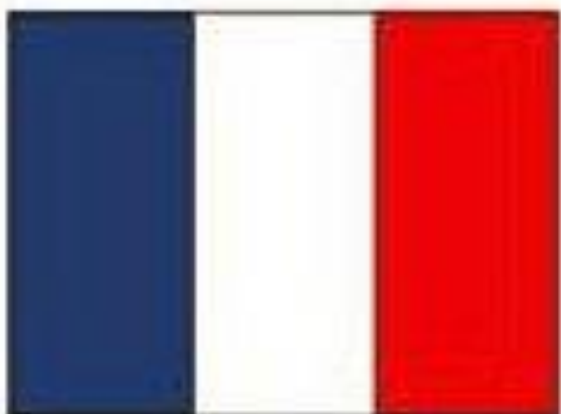


transplantát z pozdějšího stádia embrya se vyvine jako oko



z transplantované tkáňe se vytvoří struktura oka





základní
schéma :

ústa
žáby

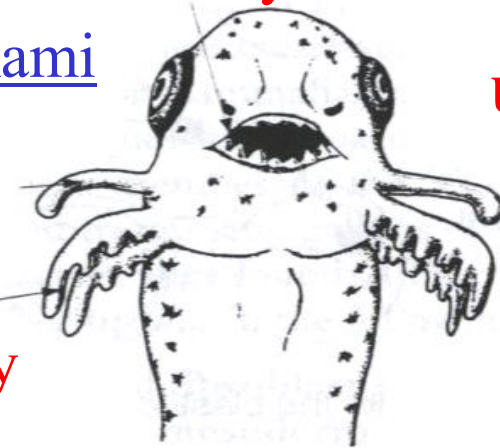


čelist s
přísavkami

zuby

ústa
čolka

žábry



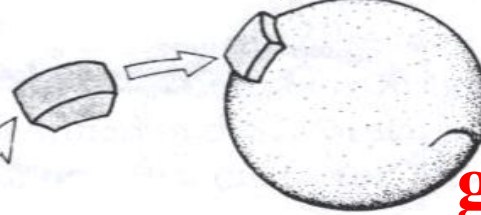
transplantace :

blastula
žáby

(donor)
„budoucí“
epidermis



oblast „budoucích“ úst



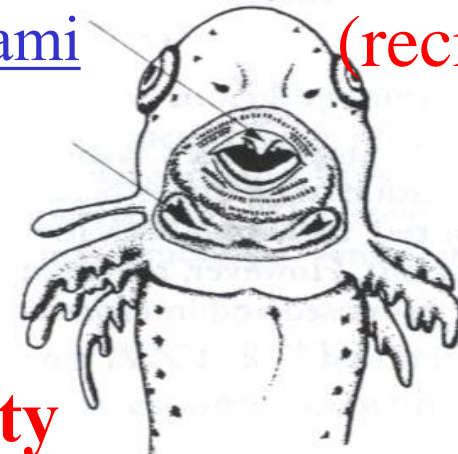
gastrula
čolka

čelist s
přísavkami

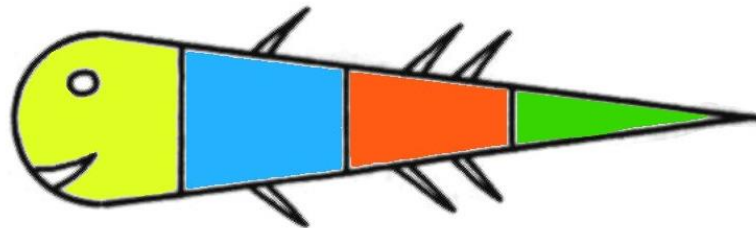
(recipient)

XENOTRANSPLANTACE

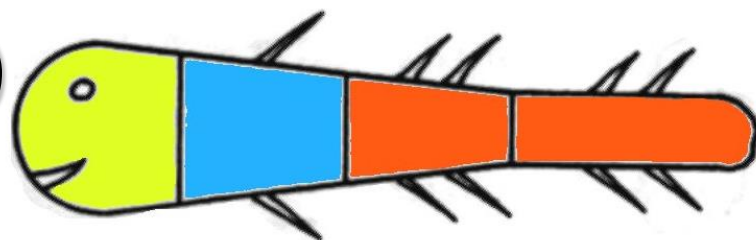
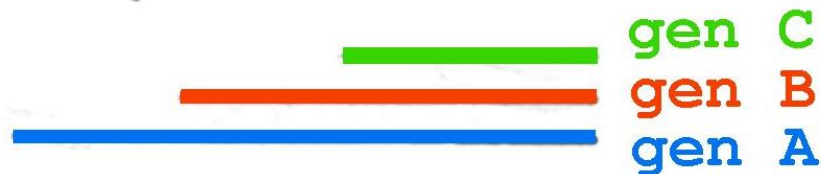
čolek s žabími ústy



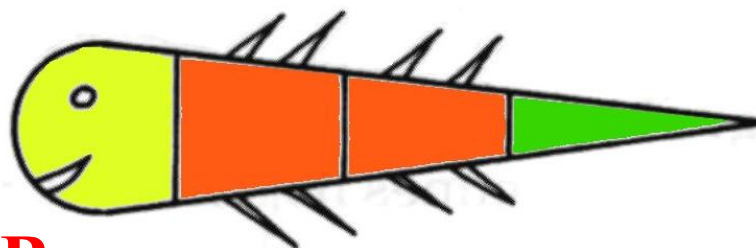
Homeotické geny
řídí anteriorně -
posteriorní
specifikaci těla
(platí to i u žab !)



WT



ztráta funkce genu C -
„více anteriorní“ fenotyp



ektopická exprese genu B -
„více posteriorní“ fenotyp



ČOLEK - MODEL REGENERACE



Unamputated Limb



Wound Epithelium Formation
1 Day Post-Amputation



Dedifferentiation Stage
0-1 Week Post-Amputation



Early Bud Stage
1-2 Weeks Post-Amputation



Mid Bud Stage
2-4 Weeks Post-Amputation



Late Bud/Early Palette Stage
3-6 Weeks Post-Amputation



Early Differentiation Stage
4-7 Weeks Post-Amputation



Mid Differentiation Stage
5-8 Weeks Post-Amputation



Late Differentiation Stage
6-9 Weeks Post-Amputation



"Complete" Regeneration
7-10 Weeks Post-Amputation

Transplantace regenerujících končetin mloka demonstrují vývojovou hypotézu „roztřídění buněk na bázi jejich odlišné adhezivity“

**regenerující pahýl
přední nohy**

transplantace

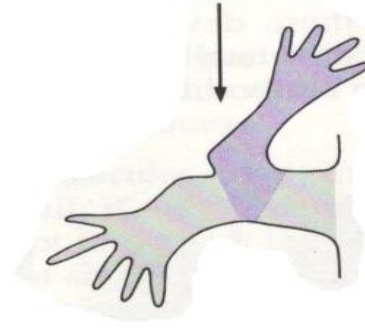
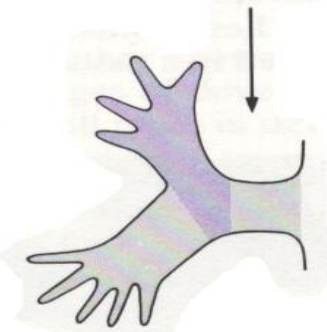
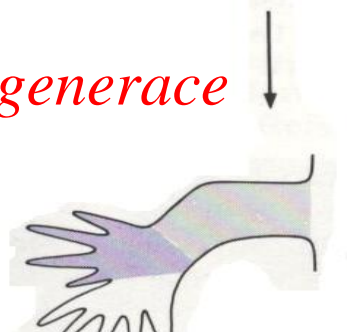
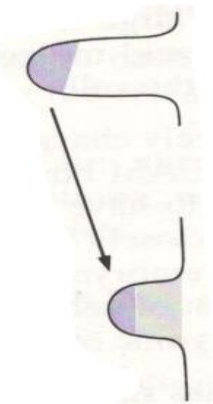
**regenerující pahýl
zadní nohy**

regenerace

blastema
zápěstí

blastema
lokte

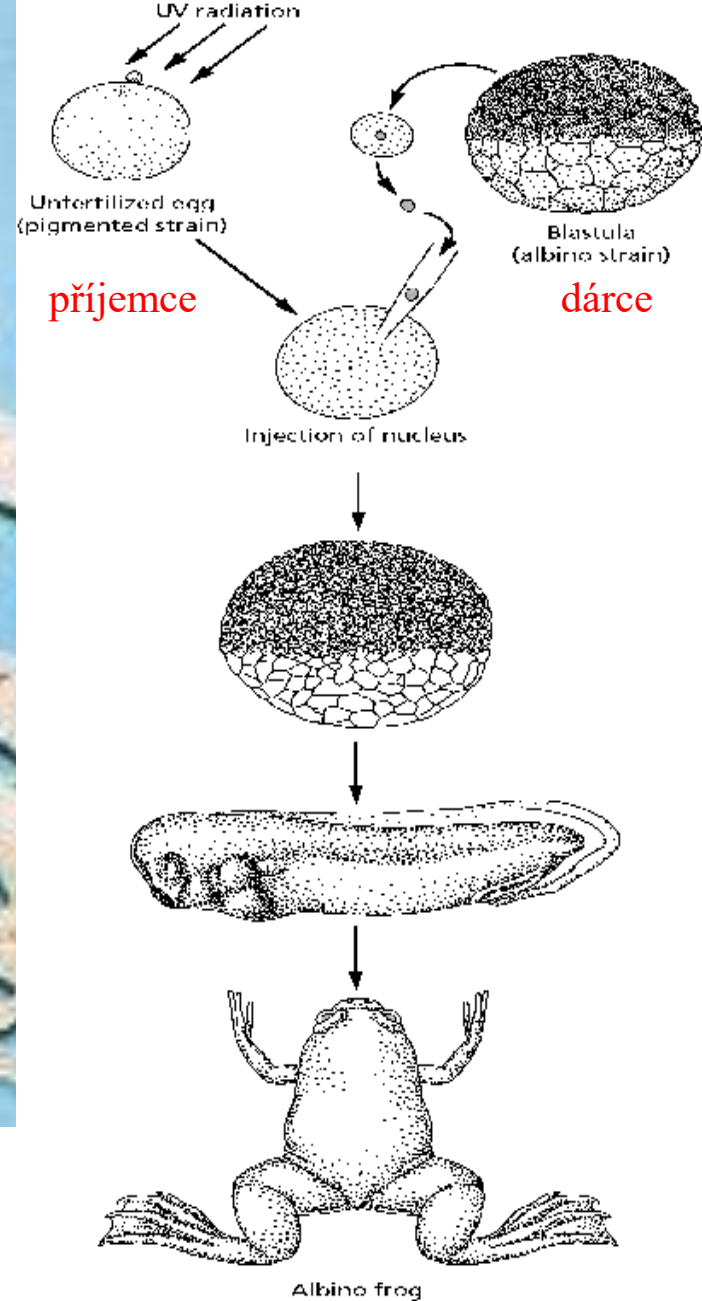
blastema
paže



zápěstí
↓
kotník

loket
↓
koleno

paže
↓
stehno



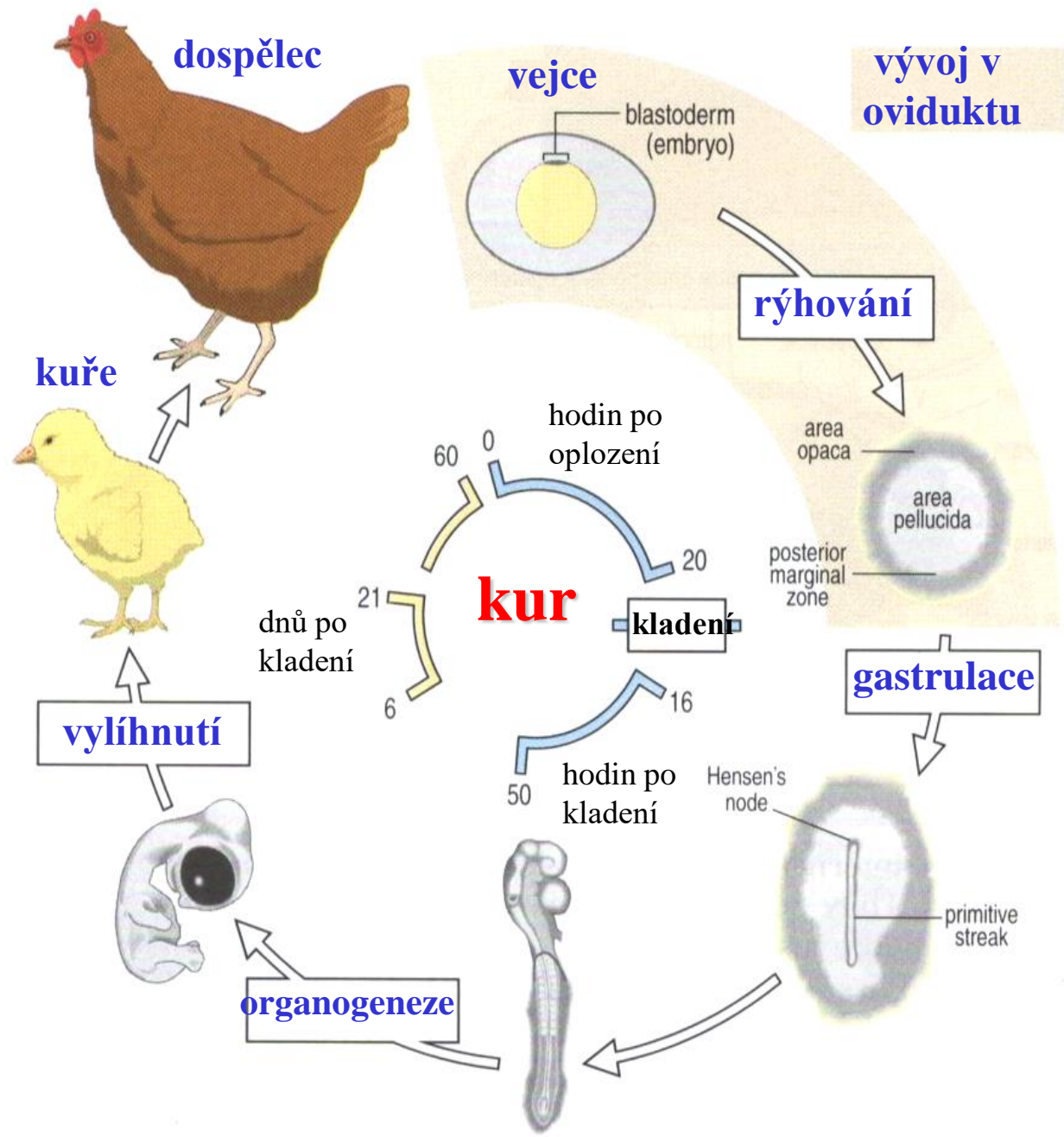
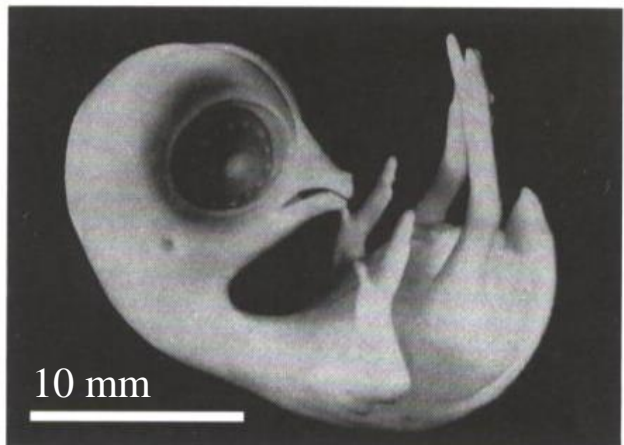
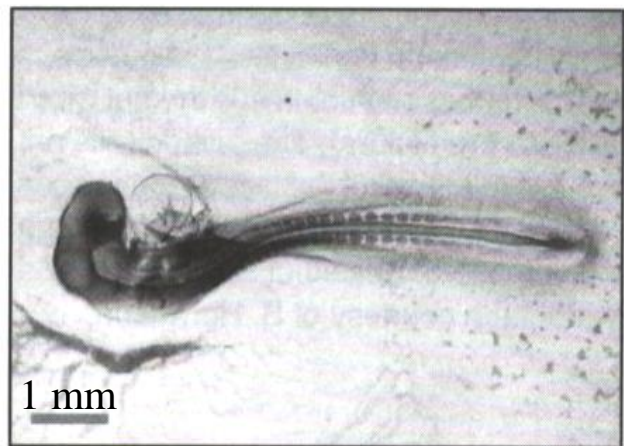
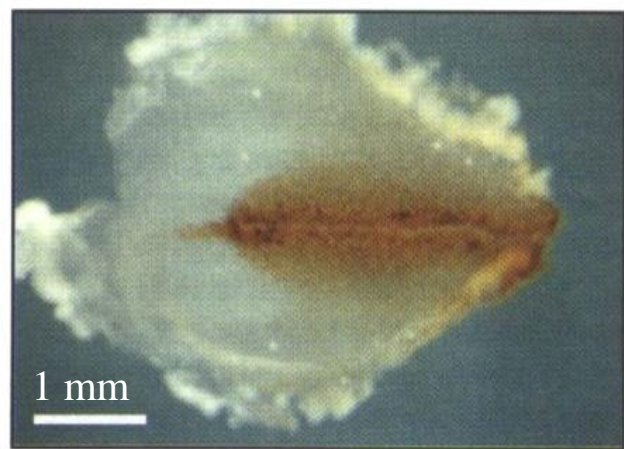
John Gurdon (Oxford, 1962)

Poruchy vývoje končetin
jako indikátor
teratogenních
faktorů
(ekotoxikologie)



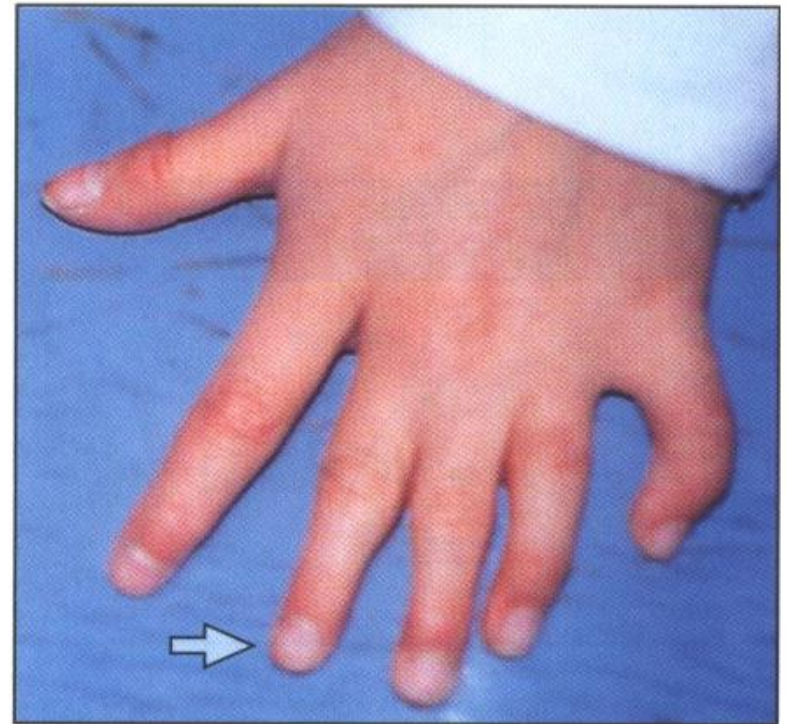
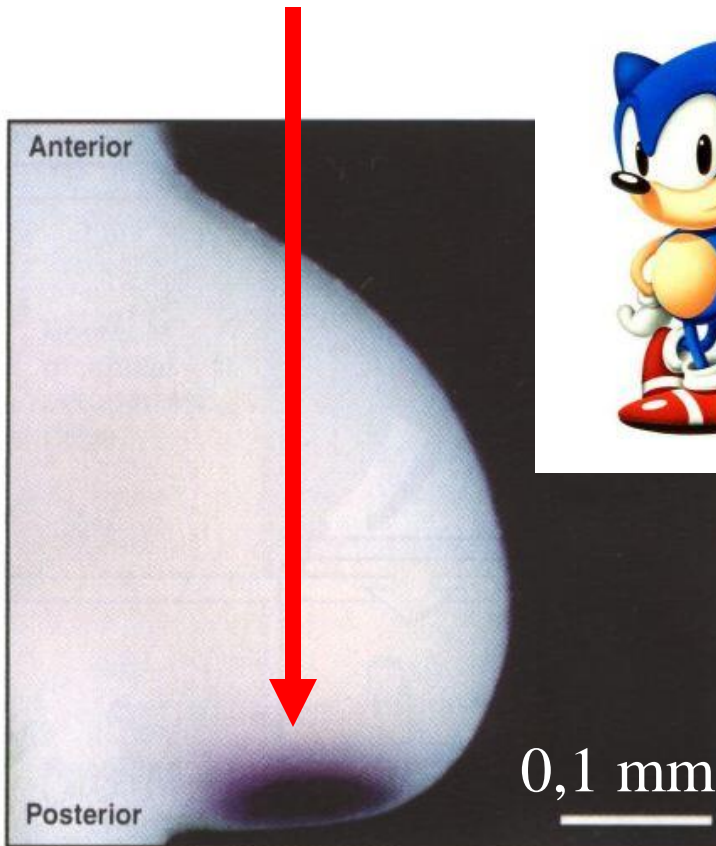


kuře či slepice



Polarizační oblast pupene specifikuje končetinu podél antero-posteriorní osy

exprese genu *Sonic hedgehog* na posteriorním konci pupene poskytuje poziční signál podél A-P osy



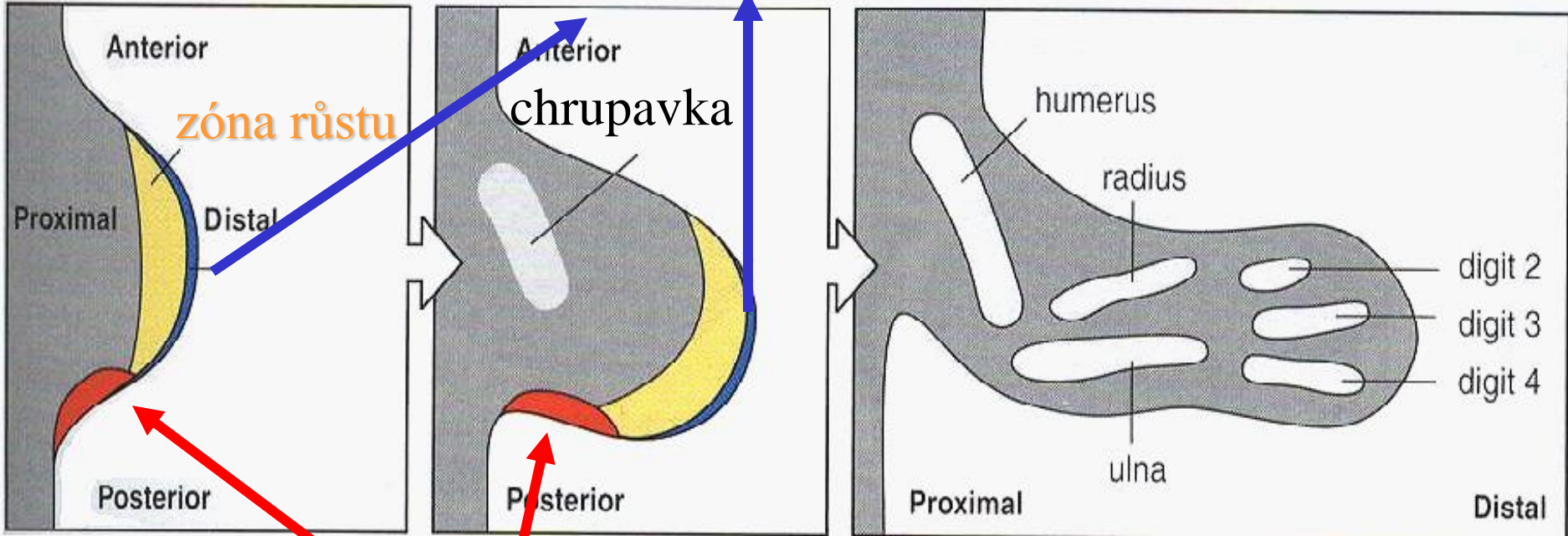
pupen kuřecí končetiny

polydaktylie u člověka

Buňky v růstové zóně vyžadují poziční informaci

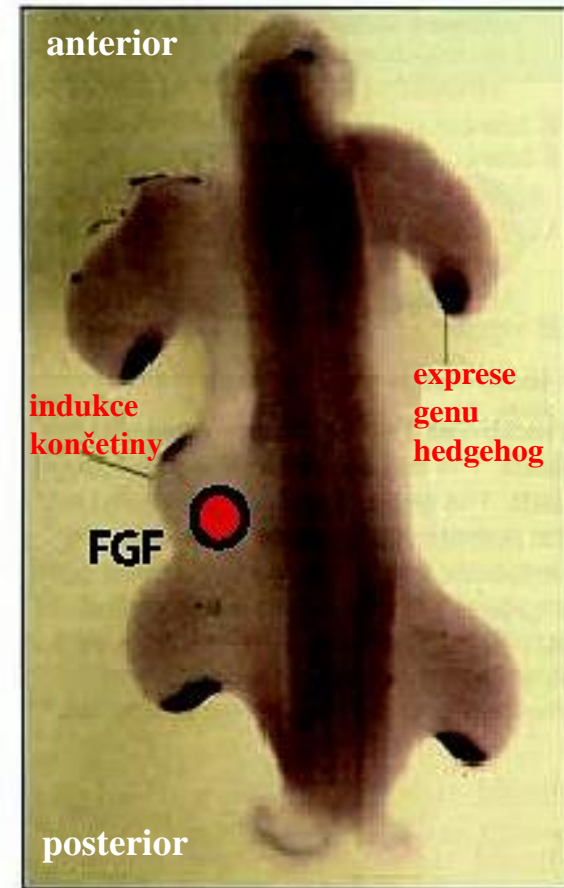
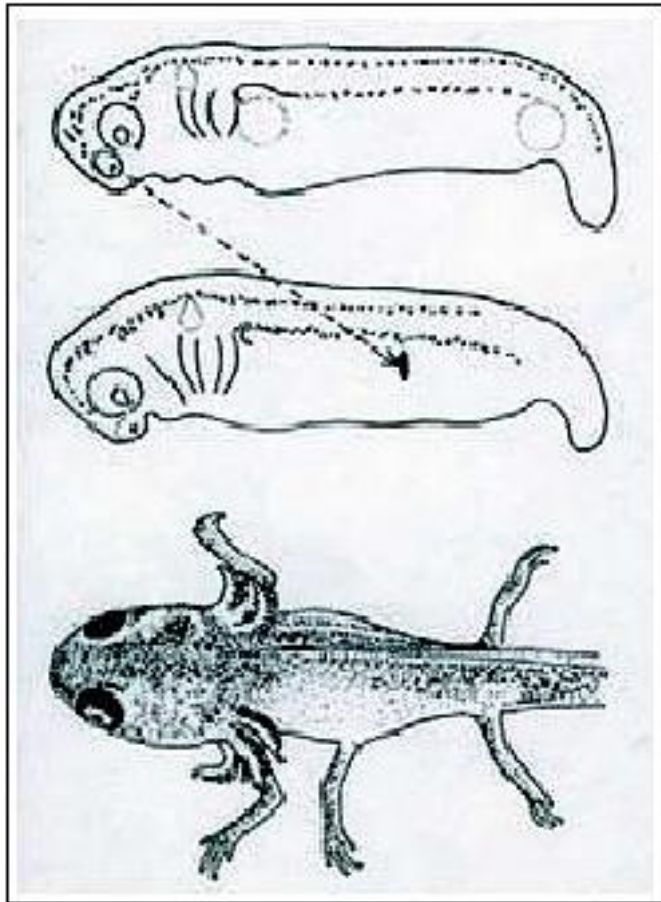
- růstová zóna je specifikována **apikální ektodermální rýhou** na **distálním konci** a **polarizační oblastí** na **posterioru**, buňky od nich posléze získávají poziční hodnotu

apikální ektodermální rýha



polarizační oblast (Sonic hedgehog)

Pleiotropní funkce jednotlivých signálů

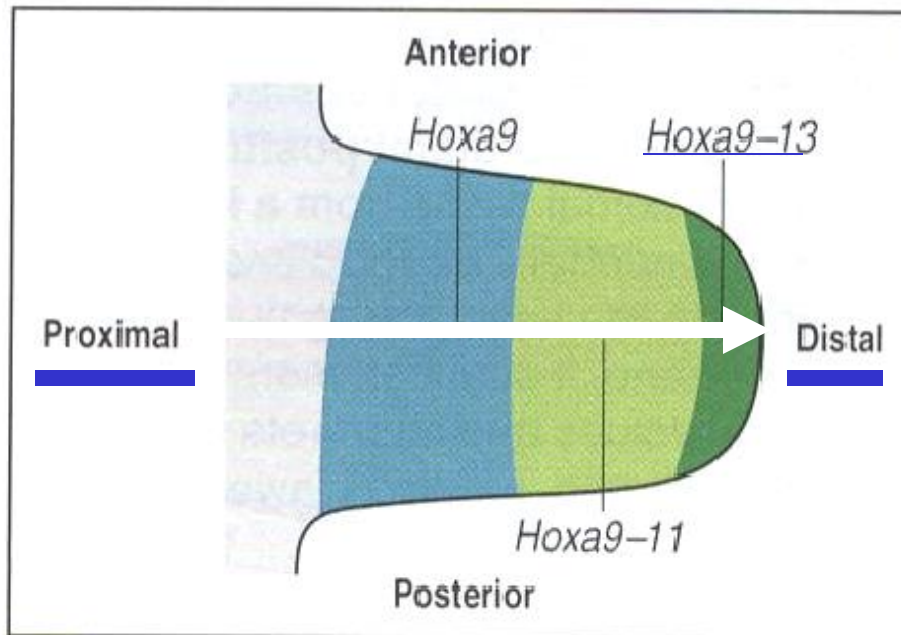


přenos tkáně z anteriorní oblasti hlavy mloka na bok vede ke tvorbě nové končetiny (Balinsky 1933)

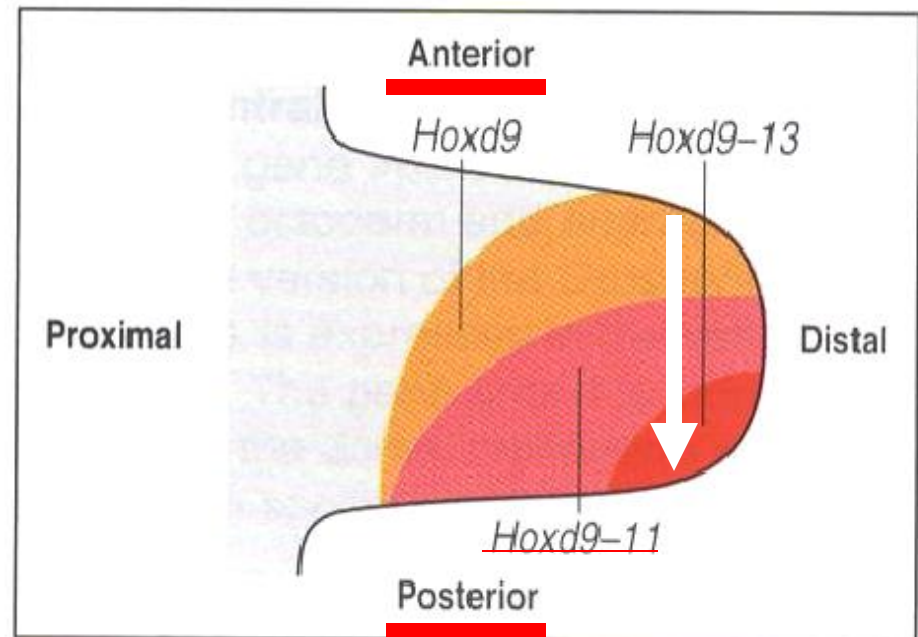
iniciace vývoje končetiny kuřete vyžaduje fibroblastový růstový faktor, který aktivuje expresi genu hedgehog, aplikace FGF do boku embrya vede ke tvorbě extra – končetiny (Arias 2003)

Expresse homeotických genů v pupenu křídla kuřete

Hox-a geny jsou exprimovány podél proximo-distální osy :
Hox-a 13 je nejdistanější



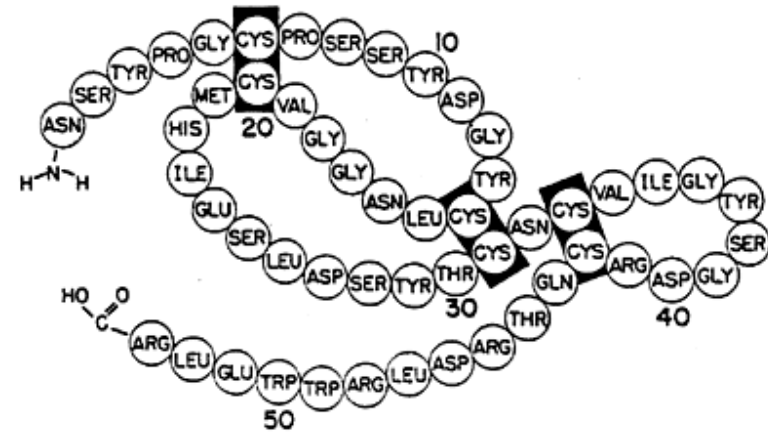
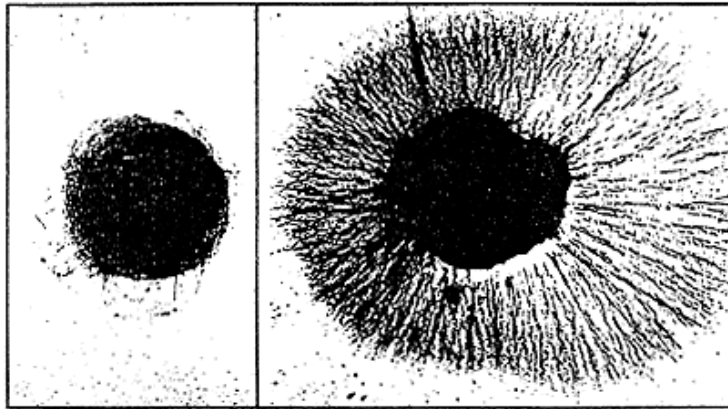
Hox-d geny jsou exprimovány podél antero-posteriorní osy :
Hox-d 13 je neznadnější



RŮSTOVÉ FAKTORY (GF) ŽIVOČICHŮ

- PROTEINY produkované určitými buňkami do okolí
- řídí RŮST a DIFERENCIACI (morfogeny, onkogeny)
- vážou se na TRANSMEMBRÁNOVÉ RECEPTORY, což vyvolává biochemické změny (časté fosforylace, tj. kinázy) vedoucí k aktivaci či supresi specifických genů
- tyto metabolické kroky mezi receptorem a cílovými geny se označují jako SIGNÁLNÍ DRÁHA (kaskáda)
- známo asi 200 GF: cytokiny, hedgehog, interleukiny, interferony, nervový, epidermální, krevních destiček, hematopoetické, kostní morfogenetický protein (BMP), Wnt (wingless-integrin)

O dělení a diferenciaci buněk i tkáně rozhodují proteinové morfogeny - **RŮSTOVÉ FAKTORY**

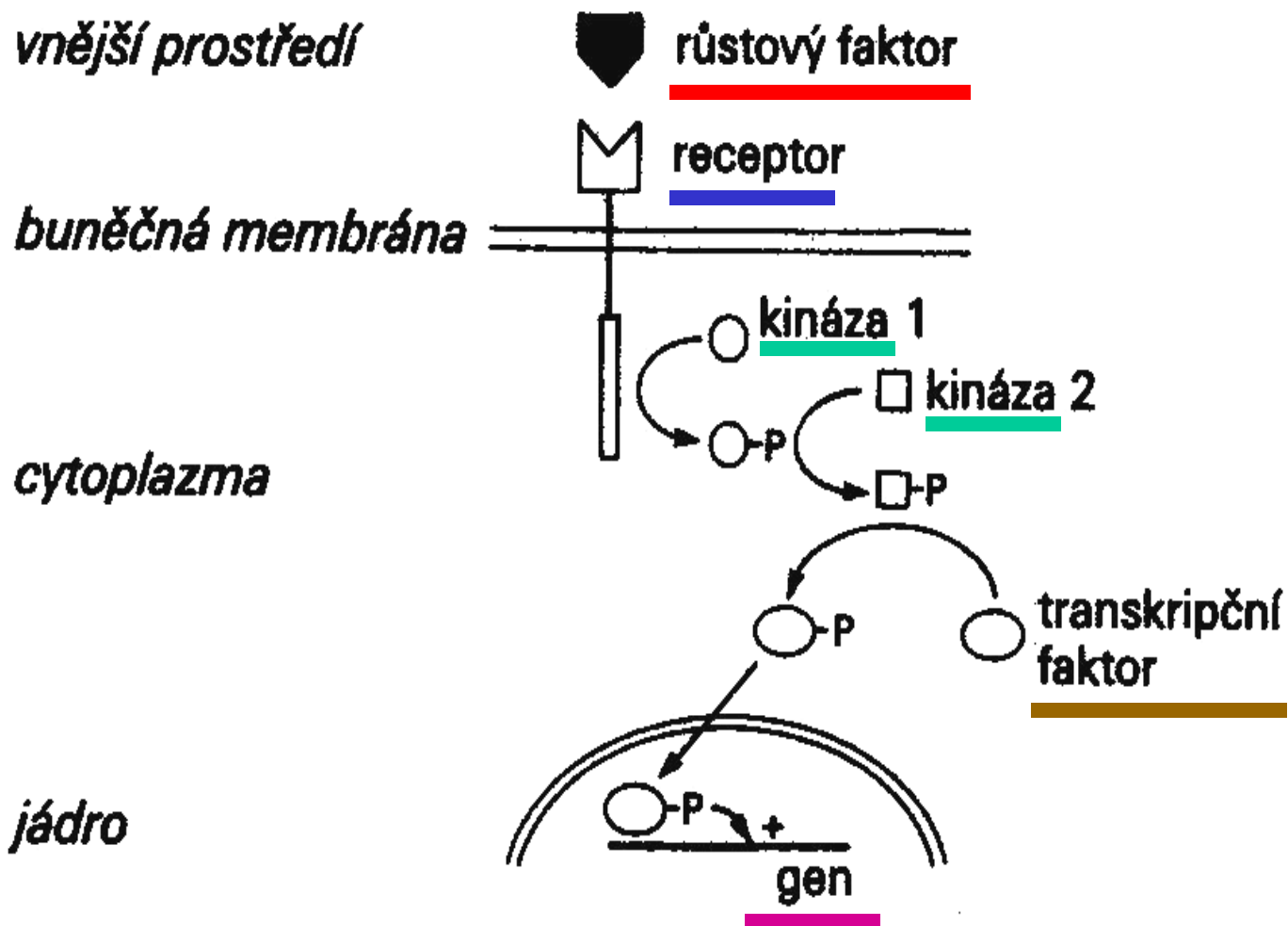


Rita Levi-Montalcini
(Itálie 1909) ... nervový NGF

**Nobelova cena ve fyziologii (1986)
... za objevy růstových faktorů**



Stanley Cohen
(USA 1922) ... epidermální EGF

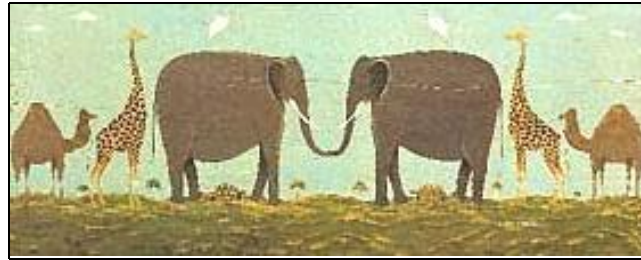


Mechanismus účinku typického růstového faktoru. Jen fosforylovaná forma každého enzymu může fosforylovat další článek řetězu (P-fosfátová skupina).

Savci:

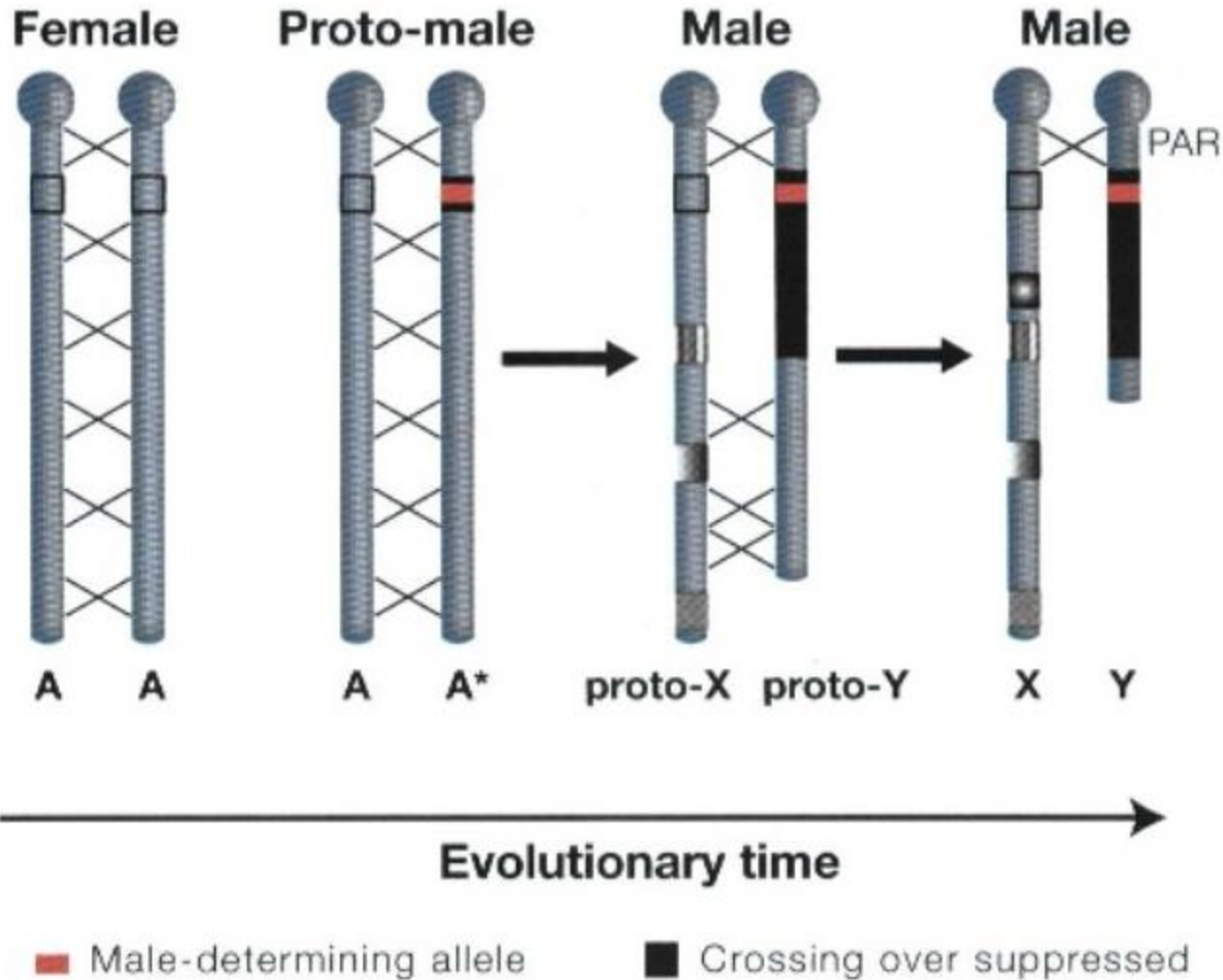
kompencezace dávkky X-vázaných genů

Úlohy pohlavnosti v životě eukaryot :



- ⊖ meiosa a kombinace gamet zajišťují evolučně výhodnou heterozygotnost a variabilitu
- ⊖ diferenciace zárodečné dráhy a příslušných gamet (včetně tvorby pohlavních orgánů)
- ⊖ pohlavně specifický vývin somatických buněk (pohlavní dimorfismus)
- ⊖ řízení transkripčních hladin chromosomů X (umlčování či zesilování exprese vázaných genů)
- ⊖ metylační nastavení gametického imprintingu - záznamu o expresi genů v příští filiální generaci

Evoluce pohlavního chromozomu Y



Časně v evoluci se pohlaví lišila pouze v jediném autozomálním lokusu – heterozygotní proto-male a homozygotní proto-female. K zabránění vzniku intersexů dochází k supresi cross-overu a akumulaci mutací kolem male-determinující alely. Nerekominující oblast degeneruje (ztrácí geny), pseudoautosomální oblast zůstává aktivní.

KOMPENZACE DÁVKY GENŮ



Drosophila

XX

X_Y

savci

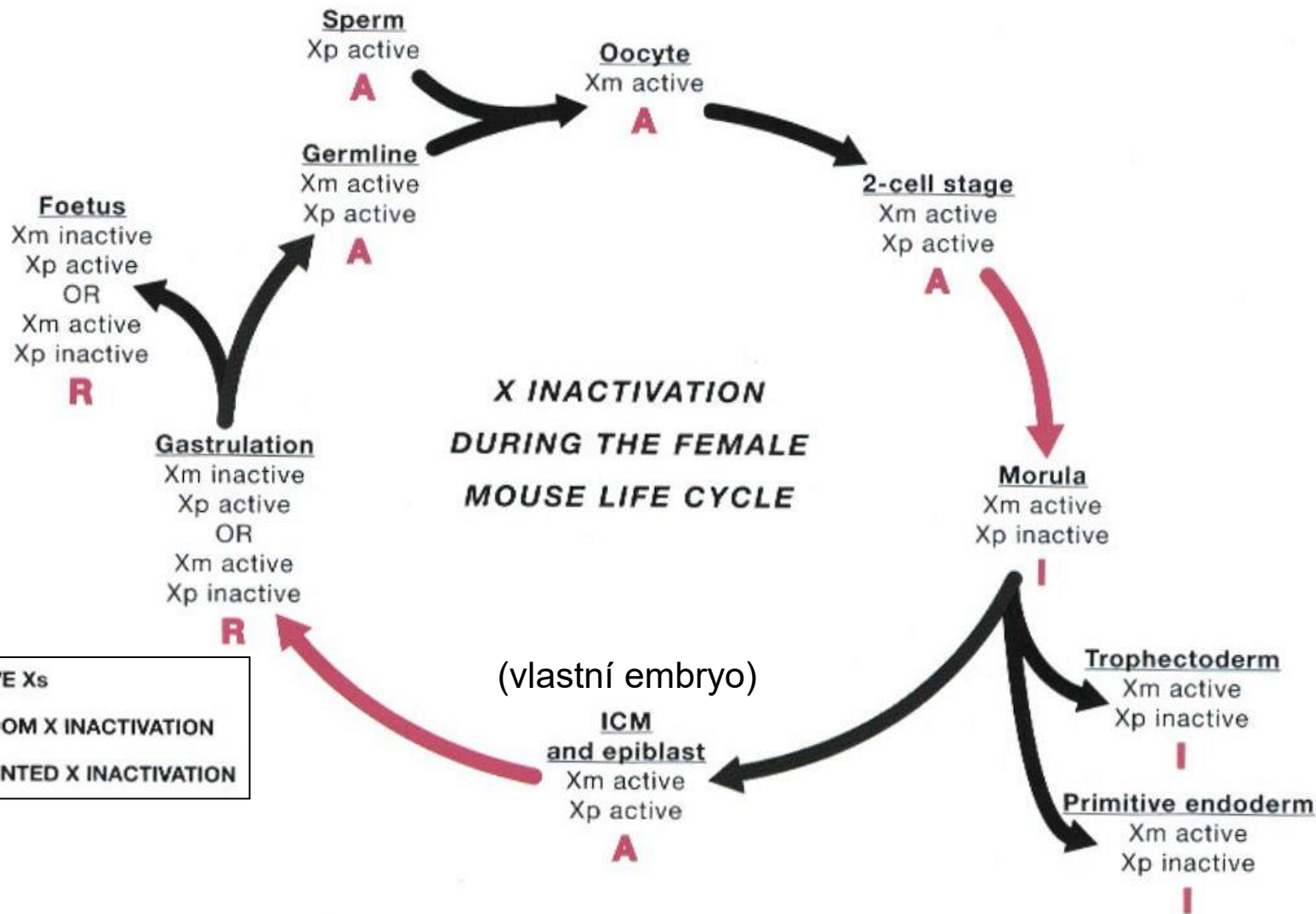
XX nebo XX

XY

C-elegans

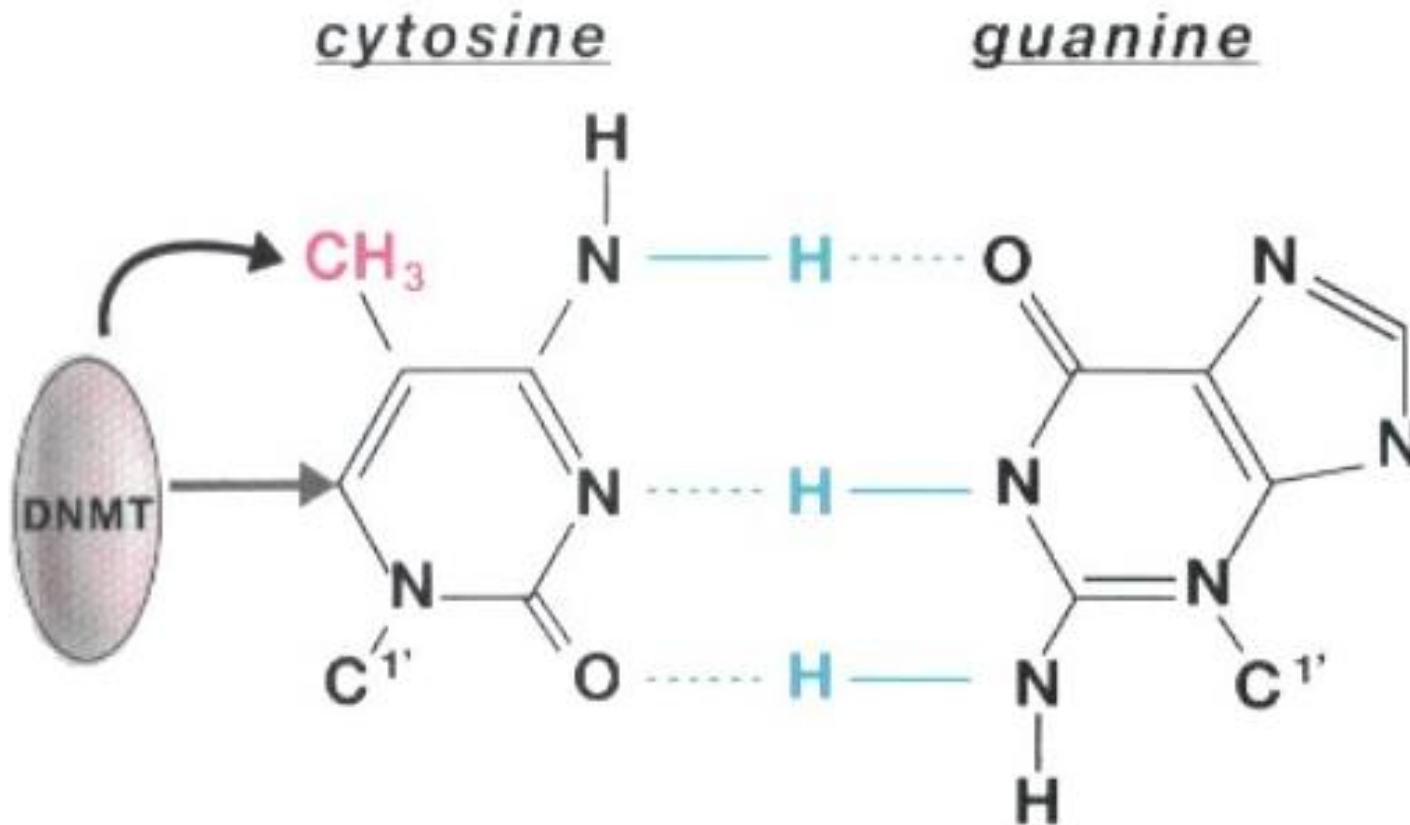
XX (hermafrodit)

XO

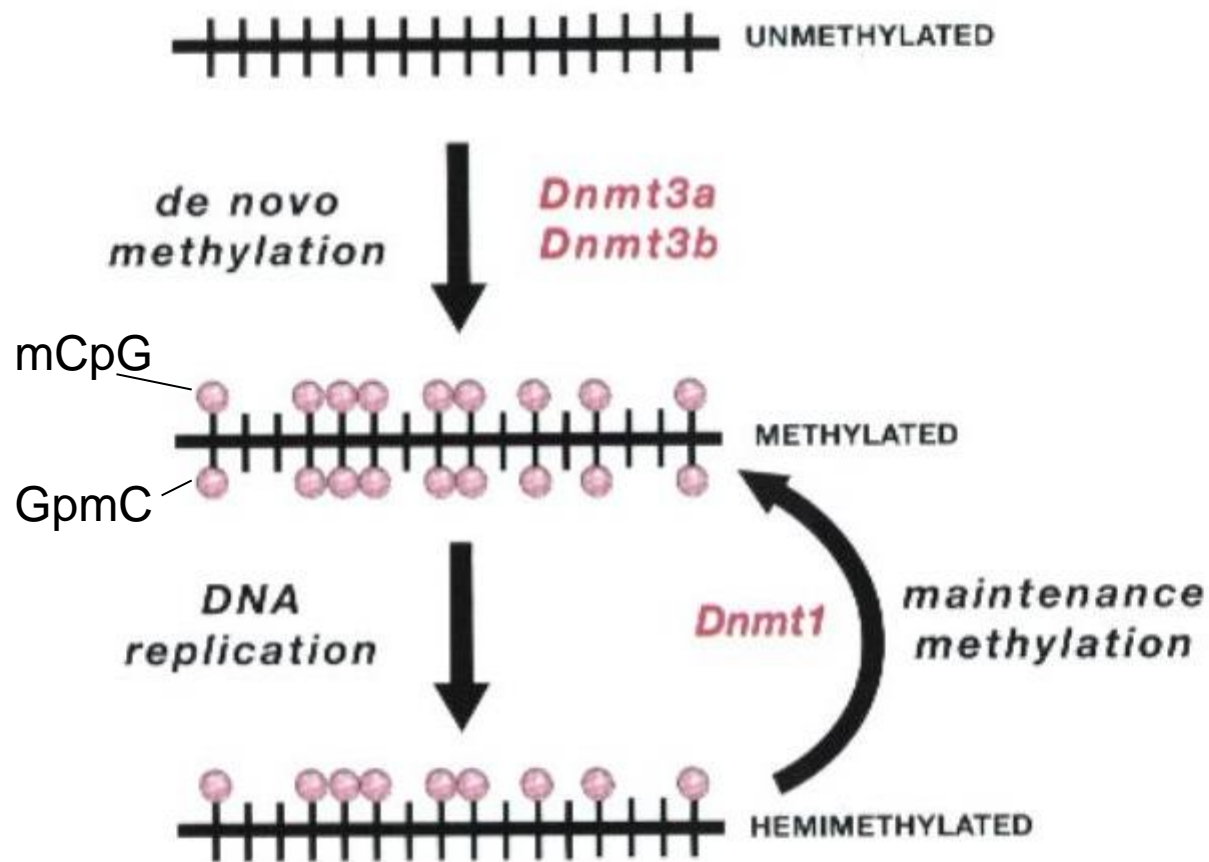


V průběhu samičího vývoje se chromozom X podrobuje inaktivaci (**R** nebo **I**) a reaktivaci (**A**). Inaktivace se nejdříve odehrává v časném preimplantovaném embryu (imprinting) a následně v buňkách epiblastu v době gastrulace (náhodná inaktivace). Inaktivní X je reaktivován především v zárodečné dráze.

Savci:
metylace DNA



Adice metylové skupiny do 5-pozice pyrimidinového kruhu cytozinu prostorově nebrání párování bází (GC). DNA metyltransferázy se v průběhu metylace kovalentně vážou na C-6-pyrimidinu.



De novo a udržovací metylace DNA

Nemetylovaná DNA se stává **de novo metylovanou** aktivitou DNA metyltransferáz **Dnmt3a a Dnmt3b** za vzniku symetrické metylace CpG párů. Po semikonzervativní replikaci DNA je metylováno pouze parentální vlákno a symetrické metylace je dosaženo účinkem **udržovací DNA metyltransferázy (Dnmt1)**.

Functions of mammalian DNA methyltransferases

DNA methyltransferase	Species	Major activity	Major phenotypes of loss-of-function mutations
Dnmt1	mouse	maintenance methylation of CpG	genome-wide loss of DNA methylation, embryonic lethality at embryonic day 9.5 (E9.5), abnormal expression of imprinted genes, ectopic X-chromosome inactivation, activation of silent retrotransposon
Dnmt2	mouse	weak activity	no change in CpG methylation, no obvious developmental phenotypes
Dnmt3a	mouse	de novo methylation of CpG	postnatal lethality at 4–8 weeks, male sterility, and failure to establish methylation imprints in both male and female germ cells
Dnmt3b	mouse	de novo methylation of CpG	demethylation of minor satellite DNA, embryonic lethality around E14.5 days with vascular and liver defects (embryos lacking both Dnmt3a and Dnmt3b fail to initiate de novo methylation after implantation and die at E9.5)
DNMT3B	human	de novo methylation of CpG	ICF syndrome: immunodeficiency, centromeric instability, and facial anomalies, loss of methylation in repetitive elements and pericentromeric heterochromatin

Dysfunkce de novo DNA metyltransferázy vede k **I**(munodeficiency)-**C**(entromerická nestabilita)-**F**(aciální abnormality) syndromu

ICF syndrome

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

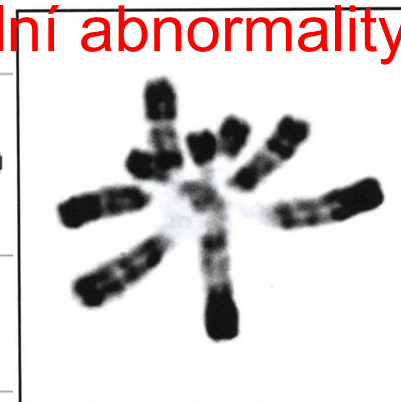
ICF syndrome (or **Immunodeficiency, centromere instability and facial anomalies syndrome**)

Genetics

ICF syndrome can be caused by a [mutation](#) in the DNA-methyltransferase-3b (*Dnmt3b*) [gene](#).^[1]

Presentation

It is characterized by variable reductions in [serum immunoglobulin](#) levels which cause most ICF patients to succumb to [infectious diseases](#) before [adulthood](#). ICF syndrome patients exhibit [facial anomalies](#) which include [hypertelorism](#), [low-set ears](#), [epicanthal folds](#) and [macroglossia](#).

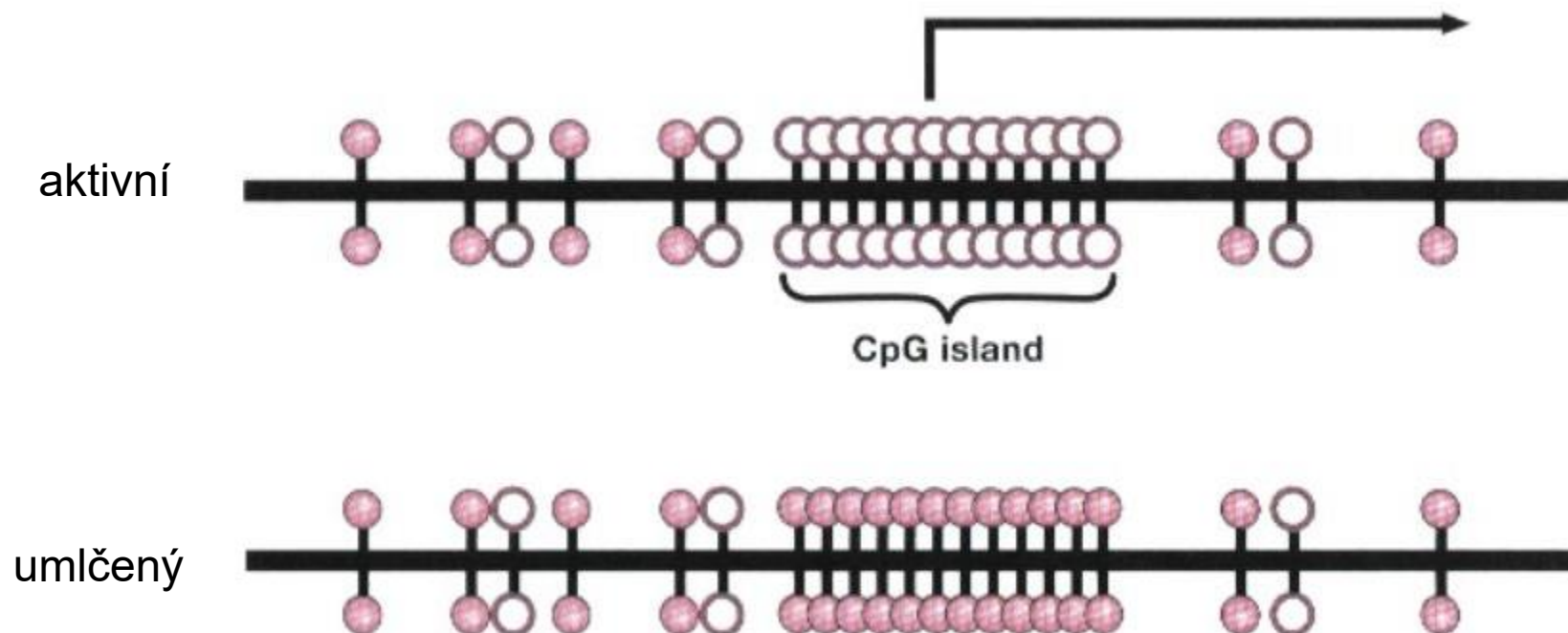


[immune disorder](#).

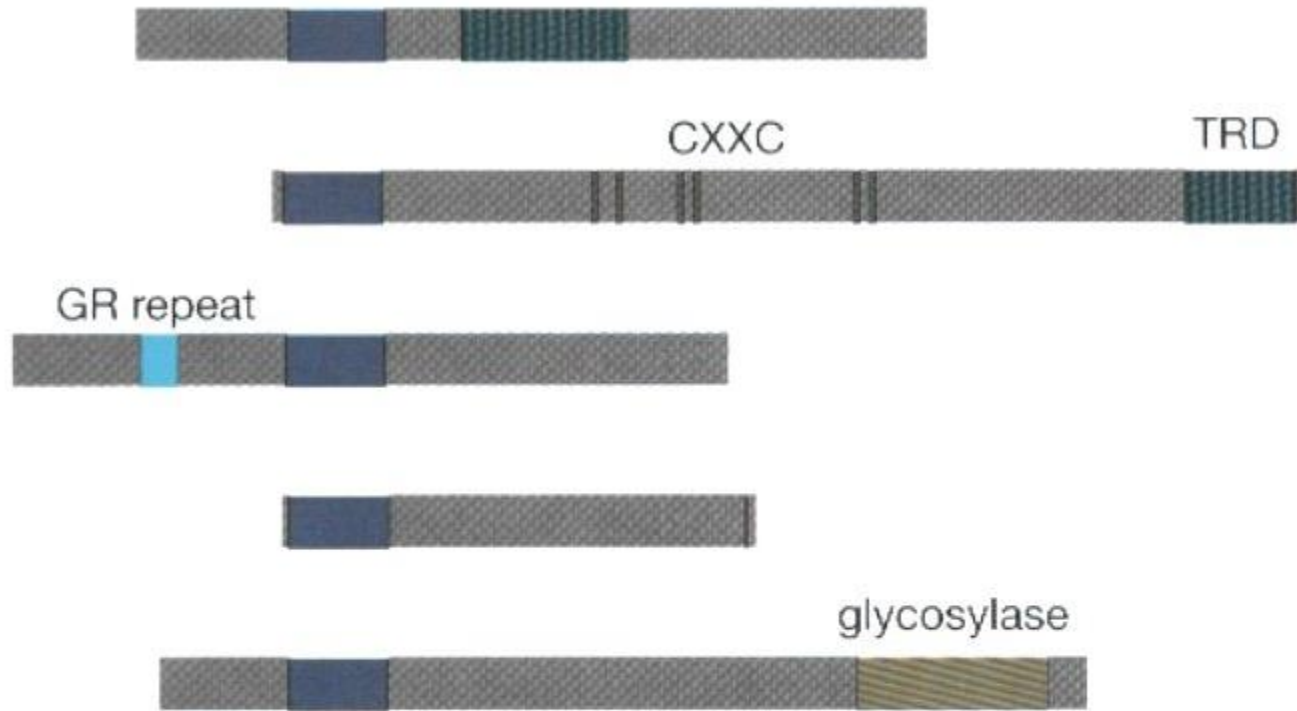
MAPPING DNA METHYLATION

To understand the functions of DNA methylation, it is first necessary to find out where it occurs in the genome. There are several methods of doing this, each with advantages and disadvantages.

- As methylation is mainly confined to CpG sequences, **cleavage by restriction enzymes** that recognize a CpG-containing DNA sequence has been extensively used for mapping (Bird and Southern 1978). This method has the advantage that large regions of the genome can be assayed, but it is limited to CpGs that are found within restriction enzyme sites.
- A reliable method for testing all cytosines within a region involves the **bisulfite modification** of single-stranded DNA (Frommer et al. 1992). This leads to deamination of unmodified cytosines, but 5-methylcytosine is protected. As a result, cytosines that survive bisulfite treatment are identified as methylated. Due to its high resolution and positive identification of methylated cytosine, this is the method of choice for analyzing DNA methylation patterns, although thorough analysis of large regions is time-consuming.
- Several **PCR-based methods** that depend on prior bisulfite treatment of DNA have been developed to accelerate the analysis of regions of interest (see, e.g., Herman et al. 1996). These methods are highly convenient, but by focusing on a few CpG sites within a region, they sacrifice the detailed information that would be revealed by bisulfite sequencing.
- Use of **microarrays** has recently been adapted for mapping DNA methylation. For example, DNA that is resistant to degradation by the 5-methylcytosine-specific nuclease McrBC can be probed against tiled arrays of genomic DNA sequences to give an overview of the methylation level across a specific region (Martienssen et al. 2005). Probes for tiled arrays can also be immunoprecipitated using 5-methylcytosine-specific antibodies, allowing a global survey of DNA methylation levels.



CpG ostrovy jsou oblasti s vysokou denzitou dinukleotidu CpG, které postrádají metylaci. Nacházejí se v promotorech většiny lidských genů. Dlouhodobé umlčení genu může být zajištěno metylací této oblasti: některé imprintované geny, geny na inaktivním chromozomu X, aberantní umlčování genů v nádorových buňkách.



Proteiny specificky se vážící na metylovanou DNA (CpG)

Pět členů rodiny MBD (methylbinding-domain DNA) proteinů jsou seřazeny podle své konzervativní **MBD domény**.

Jiné domény zahrnují například TRD (transkripční represní doménu) aj.

Functions of methyl-CpG-binding proteins

MBP	Major activity	Species	Major phenotypes of loss-of-function mutations
MeCP2	binds mCpG with adjacent A/T run; transcriptional repressor	mouse	delayed onset neurological defects including inertia, hindlimb claspings, nonrhythmic breathing, and abnormal gait; postnatal survival ~10 weeks
MECP2	binds mCpG with adjacent AT run; transcriptional repressor	human	heterozygotes suffer from Rett syndrome , a profound neurological disorder characterized by apraxia, loss of purposeful hand use, breathing irregularities, and microcephaly
Mbd1	binds mCpG via MBD; a major splice form is also able to bind CpG via a CxxC domain	mouse	no overt phenotype, but subtle defects in neurogenesis detected
Mbd2	binds mCpG; transcriptional repressor	mouse	viable and fertile, but show reduced maternal nurturing behavior; defective gene regulation in T-helper-cell differentiation leading to altered response to infection; highly resistant to intestinal tumorigenesis
Mbd3	core component of NuRD co-repressor complex; does not show strong binding to mCpG	mouse	early embryonic lethal
Mbd4	DNA repair protein that binds mCpG and T:G mismatches at mCpG sites; thymine DNA glycosylase that excises T from T:G mismatches	mouse	viable and fertile; three- to fourfold increase in mutations at CpG sites; increased susceptibility to intestinal cancer correlates with C-to-T transitions within the Apc gene; Mbd4 functions to minimize the mutability of 5-methylcytosine



Rettův syndrom je způsoben mutací X-vázaného genu kódujícího 5-mC-vazebný protein (transkripční represor)