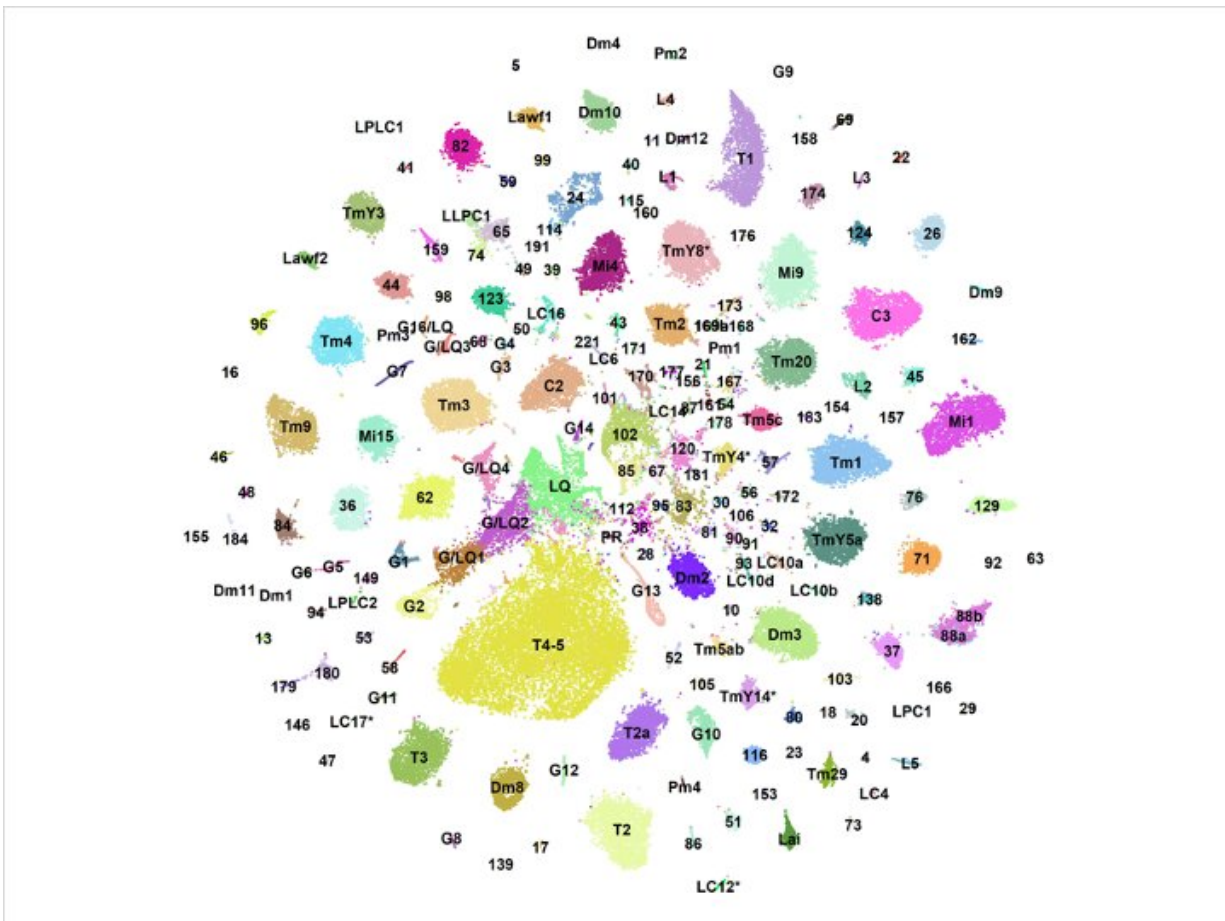


Biologists create 'atlas' of gene expression in neurons, documenting diversity of brain cells

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NYU biologists created a "developmental atlas" of gene expression in the neurons of fruit flies. Each dot represents single cells that are organized into color-coded clusters according to their cell type. Credit: Desplan Lab/NYU

New York University researchers have created a "developmental atlas" of gene expression in neurons, using gene sequencing and machine learning to categorize more than 250,000 neurons in the brains of fruit flies. Their study, published in *Nature*, finds that neurons exhibit the most molecular diversity during development and reveals a previously unknown type of neurons only present before flies hatch.

"Diversity of the different cell types that make up our brains can only be fully understood in light of their developmental history," said NYU Biology Professor Claude Desplan, the study's senior author.

Brains are composed of thousands of different types of [neurons](#). Despite sharing the same [genetic information](#), neurons achieve this diversity by turning on different sets of genes in each neuron type and at each point in their development.

To understand the diversity of brain [cells](#), researchers have long studied [fruit flies](#), whose brains, although much simpler than those of humans, can be used as a model system. Researchers previously identified the roughly 60,000 cells and 200 neuronal types that make up fruit flies' [optic lobes](#), the areas of the brain that process [visual information](#), including color vision and detection of objects and motion.

In their new study in *Nature*, researchers in Desplan's lab sought to thoroughly characterize the diversity of neurons in the optic lobe and build a "developmental atlas" of [gene expression](#), comparing cells in the brains of adult flies and exploring differences during development.

The researchers created their "atlas" by taking advantage of a form of a recently invented technique known as single-cell mRNA sequencing, which allowed them to capture and sequence mRNA from more than 250,000 single cells. Using a combination of machine learning approaches, they assigned each of these cells to a specific cell type

throughout development.

"Our datasets almost completely account for the known neuronal diversity of the optic lobes and can serve as a paradigm to understand brain development across species," said Neset Özel, a postdoctoral associate at NYU and one of the study's lead authors. "The 'atlas' constitutes an enormous resource for the research community: we can now simply look up whether a particular gene is active or not in any cell type of our choice and at any point during its development."

While building their "developmental atlas," the researchers made several discoveries. First, they found a completely new type of neurons in fruit flies, which is present only on the surface of the optic lobe during development but is removed through programmed cell death right before the flies hatch.

"While we do not yet understand the functions of these previously unknown neurons, neurons with very similar properties—called Cajal-Retzius cells—also exist in mammalian brains, and they are critical for proper [brain development](#)," said Felix Simon, a biology doctoral student at NYU and the other lead author of the study.

In addition, the researchers found that neurons exhibit the highest levels of molecular diversity during development compared to adult neurons, allowing cells during development to form connections with specific partner cells—and avoid the wrong ones. As a result, neurons can gain distinct features and functions solely due to their developmental history, even though their physiological properties in adult brains might be identical.

"This has large implications for the studies of neurodevelopmental disorders. Disruptions to neural circuit function could occur entirely due to defects in certain genetic programs that are only transiently active

during development and would be impossible to understand by simply looking at the end result," explained Özel.

Finally, the study revealed that neurons that look identical in form can express different sets of genes in the upper versus lower part of the [brain](#). These differences can give flies the ability to perform different calculations on the visual information they receive—for instance, the sky versus the ground.

More information: Neuronal diversity and convergence in a visual system developmental atlas, *Nature* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-020-2879-3](#), www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2879-3

Provided by New York University

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