INTRODUCTION

One of the outstanding problems in contemporary developmental biology is to understand the molecular basis of tissue patterning. Historically the vertebrate limb has been a popular structure for studying patterning because it is readily observed during development and accessible to manipulation, and as a result, the sets of cell interactions that lead to tissue patterning have been identified. A major challenge is to identify and understand the relationship between signals originating from mesenchyme and ectoderm. Mesenchymal signalling is based on the polarising region, and both the thickened ectodermal ridge and the non-ridge ectoderm also produce signals. A signal from a small population of mesenchymal cells at the posterior margin of the limb, the polarising region, controls patterning along the anterior-posterior axis of the limb, and grafts of this region can lead to duplication of limb structures (Saunders and Gasseling, 1968). Retinoic acid (Tickle et al., 1982; Summerbell, 1983) and, more recently, cells expressing the Sonic hedgehog gene, Shh (Riddle et al., 1993) have been shown to provide a polarising signal and induce additional digits. Interestingly Shh is also expressed in Hensen’s node and floor plate of the neural tube (Riddle et al., 1993), both of which have been shown to have polarising activity (Hornbruch and Wolpert, 1986; Wagner et al., 1990).

Signals from the thickened ectodermal ridge that rims the bud are important for development of the proximodistal axis. However, unlike signalling by the polarising region, signalling by the apical ectodermal ridge (AER) does not directly pattern the limb but instead mediates bud outgrowth, which is accompanied by progressive laying down of structures along the proximal-distal axis. This has been elegantly demonstrated in experiments where the AER from young limbs is exchanged for its counterpart in older animals without any apparent change in pattern (Rubin and Saunders, 1972). The apical ridge maintains the progress zone, a region at the distal tip of the limb bud in which cells are sustained in a continuously dividing, undifferentiated state (Summerbell et al., 1973). Structures along the proximodistal axis are specified as cells leave the progress zone and the positional identity of the cells and their descendants is determined by the time spent in the progress zone, such that cells that spend the least time form proximal structures and those that remain longest form distal ones. Genes expressed in the mesenchyme at the tip of the limb include the homeobox containing genes Msx-1 and Msx-2, which may be involved in maintaining the progress zone. Members of the FGF family have been shown to be able to substitute for the AER (Niswander and Martin, 1993a; Fallon et al., 1994) and Fgf-4 transcripts are expressed in posterior apical ectodermal ridge (Niswander et al., 1994). A positive feedback loop is thought to maintain Shh and Fgf-4 expression, thus stabilising signalling of polarising region and apical ridge as well as initiating the restricted expression of a number of genes, including 5' genes in the Hoxd cluster and the gene encoding BMP-2 (Niswander et al., 1994; Laufer et al., 1994; Francis et al., 1994).

In this paper we show that Cek-8 (Sajjadi and Pasquale, 1993), a member of the Eph class of receptor tyrosine kinases,
displays a restricted expression during limb development. Eph-related receptors comprise a large family of receptors (van der Geer et al., 1994) that bind membrane-anchored ligands (Bartley et al., 1994; Beckmann et al., 1994; Davis et al., 1994; Cheng and Flanagan, 1994) and may therefore mediate cell contact-dependent interactions. We show that Cek-8 is expressed in distal mesenchyme of early chick limb buds with more pronounced expression posteriorly. Expression decreases as the limb develops but is then up-regulated in mesenchymal cell condensations associated with formation of tendons, including their attachment sites to cartilage rudiments. As tendons mature, Cek-8 is down-regulated in these structures but up-regulated in other patterned sites, feathers and scales.

We have identified factors that influence early expression of Cek-8 in the developing limb and demonstrate that signals originating from the AER are required for Cek-8 induction and maintenance and that FGF-2 and FGF-4 can mimic these signals. Grafts of polarising region, retinoic acid or BMP-2 modulate the Cek-8 expression domain. We also investigated Cek-8 transcript distribution in limb buds of the polydactyloid chick mutant talpid3 to gain insights into its position in the signalling cascade that governs patterning and outgrowth.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Chick embryos**

Fertilised chicken embryos were purchased from Poyndon Farm, Herts, England, and were incubated at 38°C. Embryos were staged according to Hamburger and Hamilton (1951). Following surgical manipulation, embryos were dissected into PBS and processed for whole-mount in situ hybridisation.

**FGF-2, retinoic acid and BMP-2 application on beads**

FGF-2 was obtained from R and D Systems and BMP-2 was provided by the Genetics Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts. All-trans-retinoic acid was obtained from Sigma (UK). FGF-2 and retinoic acid were applied to heparin acrylic and AG1X2 beads respectively, as described by Niswander et al. (1993) and Tickle et al. (1985). BMP-2 was applied to heparin beads as described by Francis et al. (1994).

**Experimental manipulation of chick wings**

All manipulations were performed at stage 20 unless otherwise stated.
For AER removal, a fine tungsten needle was employed. Beads were secured at apical sites using a fine platinum wire staple or by placing them under the AER. Beads were applied to proximal sites by inserting them into tissue in which a fine slit had been cut with a tungsten needle. For polarising region grafts, tissue was dissected from the posterior margin of a stage 20 chick embryo and treated with trypsin in order to remove the ectoderm. The tissue was subsequently grafted under the anterior ridge of a stage 20 host chick embryo. One embryo from each series of manipulations was allowed to develop for 6 days in order to validate the treatment.

Grafting of mouse limb tissue to chick wing buds

Forelimb buds from 10.5-day-old C57/BL/Ha' mouse embryos were dissected from the body wall and trypsinised for 20 minutes to remove the ectoderm. Mesenchymal tissue was dissected from the posterior margin of a stage 20 chick embryo and treated with trypsin in order to remove the ectoderm. The tissue was subsequently grafted under the anterior ridge of a stage 20 host chick embryo. One embryo from each series of manipulations was allowed to develop for 6 days in order to validate the treatment.

Whole-mount antibody staining

Stages 26-28 chick embryos were bisected along the dorsal mid-line. One half was processed for RNA whole-mount in situ hybridisation and the other for whole-mount antibody staining with an affinity-purified anti-SEK-1 antibody that cross-reacts with its avian homologue (Irving et al., 1995). Briefly the dissected embryos were washed in ice-cold PBS and then fixed in 2% trichloroacetic acid for 2 hours at 4°C. They were then washed 3× 10 minutes in PBS and bleached with 0.05% H₂O₂ for 30 minutes at 4°C, followed by a 30 minute wash in PBS at room temperature and then incubation for 1 hour in 10% sheep serum to prevent non-specific protein binding. The embryos were then incubated with anti-SEK-1 antibody (1:100) for 12 hours at 4°C. Subsequently embryos were washed 3× 1 hour with PBS before incubating for 12 hours with an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody (1:200). The embryos were then washed 3× 10 minutes before visualising antibody binding with NBT/BCIP.

Fig. 2. Distribution of Cek-8 expression during chick limb development and in tendons and feathers.

(A) Stage 31 leg in ventral view. Strong expression is observed in stripes fanning out over metacarpals (open arrow) and phalanges (arrows) and also at more proximal regions (arrowhead). White dotted lines indicate level of transverse sections shown in (B-E).

(B) Transverse section of the proximal part of a stage 31 leg. Cek-8 transcripts are found adjacent to the part of tibia perichondrium (t) closest to the ectoderm and mark the tendon attachment site to cartilage element (arrow) – fibula (f). Dotted lines indicate area shown at high magnification in C. (C) High magnification of a transverse section of proximal part of a stage 31 leg. Cek-8-expressing cells are adjacent to tibia perichondrium (arrow). (D) Transverse section of a stage 31 leg at metacarpal level. Dorsally (d) expression is observed in three discontinuous sheets of mesenchymal and ectodermal tissue (arrows). Ventrally (v) tissue condensation is most advanced posteriorly (p) (open arrows). Dotted lines indicate area shown at high magnification in E. (E) High magnification of a transverse section of metacarpals of a stage 31 leg showing one of the dorsal zones of Cek-8-expressing cells. (F) Stage 33 wing shown in dorsal view. Expression is detected at low levels in ectoderm but higher levels in placode cylinders (open arrow). Placodes appear to bud away from the medial aspect of each cylinder (solid arrowhead). Cek-8 expression is confined to posterior and proximal regions of the feather bud (arrows). G and H show matching distribution of Cek-8 mRNA and CEK-8 protein respectively, of a right and left leg of the same embryo (stage 27, dorsal view). a, anterior; p, posterior; d, dorsal; v, ventral; t, tibia; f, fibula.
RESULTS

Expression of Cek-8 in limb buds

During early embryogenesis, stages 6-20, Cek-8 transcripts were detected in a number of sites that had previously been described in the mouse (Nieto et al., 1992), including presumptive somites and hindbrain. In addition, we detected expression in limb buds that has not been previously described. Cek-8 was first detected in the posterior part of the emerging wing bud and in the body wall at stage 17. Subsequently weak expression of Cek-8 extended throughout the wing bud (Fig. 1A). As the limb buds became more distinct, expression of Cek-8 became confined to the distal tip by stage 22/23 and in a stripe at the base of the bud that extended into the flank (Fig. 1B). Dynamic expression of Cek-8 was also observed in leg buds, although slightly delayed compared with wing buds. A similar pattern of expression has been observed for Šek-1 transcripts (murine homologue of Cek-8) during mouse embryogenesis (data not shown). Examination of transverse sections through stage 22 limb buds showed that Cek-8 was transcribed in mesenchyme cells but not ectoderm (data not shown). As the limb bud grew out further (stages 23-29), Cek-8 expression was confined to the distal apical part of the bud, with a sharp posterior demarcation and fading anteriorly (e.g. see control side in Fig. 4A,B; this A-P gradient is obscured in strongly stained specimens). Sections revealed that higher levels of expression occur in peripheral mesenchyme, as shown by sections in Fig. 1D,E. During stages 24-29, transcripts at the bud apex gradually decreased in abundance but were still detectable up to stage 29 (Fig. 1F).

New sites of Cek-8 expression were detected as tissues of the limb began to differentiate. Cek-8 transcripts were observed at stage 24/25, in regions where cells were condensing to give rise to the humerus (Fig. 1C). In transverse sections of the proximal part of a stage 25 limb, Cek-8-expressing cells were located subectodermally and also near dorsal and ventral edges of pre-cartilage cell condensations (Fig. 1D). As development proceeded, Cek-8 expression was up-regulated in distal structures and down-regulated proximally, although expression was also maintained between long bones in joint regions. By stage 27/28, expression was not observed over previously expressing long bones, but was now prominent in the developing hand and foot plates. In the foot plate, for example, the initial metacarpal-like zone of distal expression pointed towards the fading posterior distal site of Cek-8 mesenchymal expression (Fig. 1F). Cek-8 was initially up-regulated in posterior metacarpals, then in more anterior ones. Cek-8 expression was detected earlier and was subsequently stronger ventrally in the foot plate compared to dorsally. By stage 31, the earlier posterior region of Cek-8 expression was no longer detectable but there was expression of the gene over distal structures including developing phalanges (Fig. 2A).

Transverse sections of stages 27-31 foot plate revealed that Cek-8 expression was associated with development of tendons. Asymmetrical expression of Cek-8 was initially observed in a broad domain in the ectoderm and its immediate underlying mesenchyme, with stronger expression ventrally than dorsally at stage 27 (Fig. 1G,H). As cartilage condensed, the broad domain of Cek-8 expression concentrated into and became predominantly mesenchymal, first ventrally then dorsally. The ventral mesenchymal zone of Cek-8-expressing cells gradually became transformed into tight knots residing a few cell diameters under the ectoderm. Fig. 2D,E shows expression of Cek-8 in the formation of tendons with relation to anterior-posterior and dorsal-ventral axes at stage 31. Ventrally, three zones of Cek-8 expression were seen, with the posterior zone being associated with a tight mesenchymal condensation and the most anterior zone being more diffuse and including ectoderm and mesenchyme. Dorsally, two broad regions of expressing cells were found posteriorly, with a third anterior zone of cells only just beginning to express Cek-8. Eventually, tight knots of Cek-8-expressing cells were seen below the cartilage elements, whereas above, groups of Cek-8 cells were more flattened, and these tendon-like structures became localised towards the centre of the limb. At proximal levels Cek-8 transcripts were found adjacent to part of the tibia perichondrium, which is closer to the ectoderm and which marks the tendon attachment site to the cartilage element (Fig. 2B,C).

Between stages 29 and 37, Cek-8 was also expressed in a restricted pattern in feather primordia (Fig. 2F). In the least differentiated anterior regions of the wing, Cek-8 was uniformly expressed in the ectoderm but gradually became restricted, giving an appearance of hollow stripes of expressing tissue. Circular zones of cells seemed to bud away from the most posterior region of the Cek-8-expressing stripe and eventually formed a ring at the edge of each feather placode. As the feather appendage began to emerge, Cek-8 expression was up-regulated at the posterior margin of the developing bud. At more advanced stages of feather development, Cek-8 expression was down-regulated in the anterior region but markedly raised at the posterior region and confined to the base of the growing appendage. Expression was not sustained beyond stage 36. We also saw restricted expression of Cek-8 in regions associated with scale formation (data not shown).

We compared the distribution of Cek-8 protein with that of Cek-8 mRNA distribution in right and left limbs of embryos at stages 20, 24, 27 and 31. In all cases, the staining pattern of the antibody corresponded with the Cek-8 transcript pattern (compare Fig. 2G with 2H).

Response of Cek-8 expression to ridge removal

Removal of the apical ridge from early wing buds resulted in a dramatic down-regulation of Cek-8 expression. 24 hours after the operation, wing buds were severely truncated and no Cek-8 transcripts were detectable (n=2, Fig. 3A). A detailed time-course study revealed that Cek-8 expression was only slightly reduced 3-4 hours after the operation (n=2) but lost completely between 5.5 hours (n=2) and 6 hours (n=2) after ridge removal (Fig. 3B,C). We further investigated localisation of the signal emanating from the ridge that is required for Cek-8 expression, by removing various portions of the ridge along the anterior-posterior axis. Removal of anterior AER resulted in a general down-regulation of Cek-8 expression in adjacent anterior mesenchymal tissue, but there was also a slight down-regulation of Cek-8 expression in posterior mesenchyme (n=2, Fig. 3D). Similarly, removal of posterior ridge resulted in down-regulation of Cek-8 in adjacent posterior mesenchyme but also, albeit to a lesser extent, in anterior mesenchyme (n=2, Fig. 3E). Neither manipulation on its own could mimic the ablation of the entire ridge.

Recent experiments have intimated that FGF-2 and FGF-4
Expression and regulation of Cek-8

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**Cek-8 expression in the polydactyous mutant talpid³**

Homzygous talpid³ chickens have limbs with an increased number of morphologically identical digits. In early limb buds of talpid³ chickens, Cek-8 expression was seen to extend anteriorly across the tip, reminiscent of the response of normal limb buds to application of either retinoic acid or a polarising region graft (Fig. 4C). In older talpid³ wing buds, we observed not only an anterior extension of the expression domain but also a weak signal throughout the bud, suggesting a possible disruption in distal as well as posterior restriction mechanisms (Fig. 4D).

**Inhibitory action of retinoic acid on Cek-8 expression**

Retinoic acid did not induce Cek-8 expression in directly adjacent tissue. To examine further this effect on Cek-8 expression, we placed beads soaked in retinoic acid into the domain of expression at wing bud tips. When a retinoic acid soaked bead (0.1 mg/ml) was applied to bud apex, there was considerable down-regulation in Cek-8 expression (n=2, Fig. 5A). However this down-regulation was not complete and there was residual expression both anterior and posterior to the bead. When a bead soaked in the same concentration of retinoic acid was placed posteriorly there was almost complete down-regulation of Cek-8 expression (n=2, Fig. 5B), even anteriorly at the tip.

**Response of Cek-8 expression to BMP-2 application**

Recently it has been shown that Bmp-2 expression is activated by retinoic acid (Francis et al., 1994) and thus we examined whether this BMP-2 exerts the same effect on Cek-8 expression as retinoic acid. When a bead soaked in 0.5 mg/ml of BMP-2 was applied to the anterior margin of the developing wing bud, Cek-8 expression was down-regulated around it but, none the less, gene expression was maintained in more posterior regions of the bud tip (n=3, Fig. 5C). When BMP-2 was applied in the region corresponding to the polarizing region, it led to a complete down-regulation in Cek-8 expression, similar to the effect induced by retinoic acid where inhibition of expression occurred over long distances (n=3, Fig. 5D). Thus BMP-2 can mimic the inhibitory effects of retinoic acid on Cek-8 transcription. In addition, we determined the effect of anterior BMP-2 on expression of Msx-1, another gene whose expression is regulated by factors originating from the ridge. Unlike Cek-8, the expression profile of Msx-1 was not altered by the application of BMP-2 to wing buds (n=4, Fig. 5E).

**DISCUSSION**

**Expression profile of the receptor tyrosine kinase**

The expression profile of the receptor tyrosine kinase Cek-8 suggests that the receptor has roles in both early and late chick limb development. Limb structures are generated in sequence from undifferentiated mesenchyme at the tip of the early bud and here we have shown that Cek-8 is expressed in distal mesenchyme and expression is regulated by outgrowth and patterning signals. Later on, transcripts of the gene are associated with cell condensations that form tendons and their attachments to cartilage rudiments and with developing feather buds.
Another member of the Eph family, Eck, has also been found to be expressed in distal mesenchyme and in forming cartilage although, unlike Cek-8, Eck appears not to show a posterior restriction in distal mesenchyme (Ganju et al., 1994). Factors regulating Eck expression have not been examined, but Eck and Cek-8 may have overlapping or cooperative roles in the limb.

Expression in the early limb bud

Expression of Cek-8 during early wing development overlaps with the expression domains of a number of genes that are thought to play pivotal roles in patterning of the limb. Cek-8 expression overlaps at the posterior part of the limb bud tip with expression domains of both Shh (Riddle et al., 1993) and the gene encoding BMP-2 (Francis et al., 1994). Shh and Bmp-2 transcripts remain confined to the posterior margin of the limb bud. In contrast, Cek-8 expression extends much more anteriorly, probably up to but not into the anterior expression domain of the gene encoding BMP-4. Cek-8 expression also overlaps at the distal tip with expression of three transcription factors, Msx-1, Msx-2 (Davidson et al., 1991) and Evx-1 (Niswander and Martin, 1993b), which are regulated by ridge factors.

Distal expression of Cek-8 in apical and distal mesenchyme is modulated by ridge and polarising-region signals. When proximal cells are placed at the tip of the limb beneath the apical ridge, they can respond to AER signals by re-expressing Cek-8. Ridge removal results in the loss of detectable expression of Cek-8 after 6 hours, but expression can be maintained by application of FGF. Msx-1 expression is also maintained by FGF but is down-regulated very rapidly after ridge removal (Ros et al., 1992). One possibility suggested by these data is that Cek-8 expression is downstream of Msx-1. However, with beads soaked in FGF, Cek-8 expression apparently starts in tissue a few cell diameters away from the bead, whereas Msx-1 can be expressed in cells immediately next to a bead soaked in the same concentration of FGF (Vogel et al., 1995). Furthermore when BMP-2 is applied anteriorly, expression of Cek-8 and Msx-1 are differentially affected.

Anterior application of retinoic acid or grafts of polarising region can also modulate Cek-8 expression and extend the normal domain of Cek-8 expression anteriorly. These manipulations would be expected to lead to anterior expression of Fgf-4 (Niswander et al., 1994), which in turn could regulate Cek-8. Although application of FGF alone to anterior mesenchyme in the absence of the ridge does activate Cek-8, this occurs predominantly in mesenchyme posterior to the bead. Furthermore, only cells in the posterior two thirds of proximal limb bud and not anterior proximal cells can activate Cek-8 in response to FGF. This suggests that another factor is present in the posterior part of the bud, which, together with FGF, regulates Cek-8 expression. Recently Yang and Niswander (1995) have demonstrated that FGF-4 can induce Shh expression in proximal posterior regions of the bud. It is also possible that in addition to requiring inductive signals to activate and maintain the expression of Cek-8 (and Shh) in posterior and

![Image](image-url)
distal regions, the anterodistal part of the limb is rich in inhibitory molecules that can be overridden by polarising signals. A fascinating finding not accounted for by these possibilities is that expression of Cek-8 is always found distal to the FGF bead placed in posterior proximal mesenchyme. Yet when an additional bead is placed more proximally this mesenchyme is quite capable of expressing Cek-8 (unpublished observations).

Several molecules are known to be regulated by cooperation between polarising and outgrowth signals, including transcripts of Bmp-2, Bmp-7 and Hoxd-13 genes. All of these molecules lie downstream of SHH signalling and are expressed uniformly across the anteroposterior axes of the broad limb buds of polydactylous talpid3 mutant embryos (Izpisua-Belmonte et al., 1992; Francis-West et al., 1995). We found that Cek-8 is also expressed uniformly in early limb buds of this mutant, which, together with its restricted expression pattern, suggests that Cek-8 expression is involved in coordination of responses to polarising and outgrowth signals.

Expression of Cek-8 in mesenchymal condensations

Cek-8 is transiently expressed in condensing mesenchyme that will form tendons and their associations with the perichondrium of cartilage elements. Cellular localisation of Cek-8 in developing tendons is first found ventrally and then dorsally, and this fits with anatomical observations (Wortham, 1948) that ventral tendons develop before dorsal ones. Cek-8 is expressed in a sub-ectodermal layer of cells, which then condenses just below the ectoderm. Ventrally this condensation then becomes a discrete knot of cells expressing Cek-8. This progression appears to parallel the morphology of tendon development described by Hurle et al. (1989). Cek-8 expression also bears a striking resemblance to the expression patterns of murine homologues of the sine-oculus genes originally isolated from Drosophila (Oliver et al., 1995). One gene member of this family, Six-2, shows a similar pattern of expression to Cek-8, with expression initially confined to a broad sheet under the ectoderm that rapidly condenses into a mesenchymal layer. One difference in expression patterns of the two genes is that distal expression of Six-2 only extends as far as cartilage condensations, whereas Cek-8 expression extends more distally and fans out from the digit primordia.
Expression of Cek-8 in developing feather buds and scales

Cek-8 is expressed in ectodermal placodes that will form feathers and scales. Many of the same genes are expressed in both the early limb bud and the feather buds and the same signalling network may produce budding in both cases (Chuong et al., 1990). Transcripts of Cek-8 are localised to feather ectoderm whereas in early limb bud transcripts are found in mesenchyme. A similar switch in tissue expression is also found for Shh, which is mesenchymally expressed in the early limb bud but epithelially expressed in the feather buds (Nohno et al., 1995). In feather buds transcripts of Cek-8 are found in epithelium associated with mesenchyme-expressing tenascin. It is intriguing that a similar association may also occur in developing tendons.

Potential role of Cek-8 expression

Previous work has identified diffusible molecules, e.g. retinoic acid and retinoids, that potentially mediate signalling with a range of several to many cell diameters in the developing limb. Cek-8 is a member of the Eph family of receptor tyrosine kinases that recent work suggests are activated by membrane-bound ligands (Bartley et al., 1994; Davis et al., 1994; Beckmann et al., 1994; Cheng and Flanagan, 1994). Thus our finding that Cek-8 is expressed in the chick limb bud suggests a role for contact-mediated signalling in limb patterning. In addition, cell-cell communication via gap junctions has been observed between limb bud cells (Coelho and Kosher, 1991) and thus all three mechanisms of signalling may operate in developing limbs.

Cek-8 may mark cells that have the ability to respond to short-range signals presented by neighbouring cells. A potential ligand, ELF-1, is known (Cheng and Flanagan, 1994), but since several ligands can bind to the same receptor in vitro (Beckmann et al., 1994; Davis et al., 1994), and expression patterns of ligands in limbs are currently unknown, it is unclear which ligand interacts with Cek-8 in vivo. It is also not clear whether Cek-8-expressing cells constitute a population of mutually interacting cells or whether interactions only take place at the borders of Cek-8-expressing domains. In the first case, cells could express both receptor and ligand, and this would coordinate activities such as cell proliferation at the tip of the early limb bud or cell differentiation in developing tendon. On the other hand, if cells expressing Cek-8 only interact with neighbouring cells at the boundaries of expression domains, interactions could occur at the proximal edge of the progress zone and at the sharp boundary of expression at the posterior margin of the progress zone adjacent to the polarising region. An interaction at the boundary of condensing cells in tendons could perhaps control formation of the tendon sheath and connection with skeletal elements.

Recent studies implicated ligands for receptor tyrosine kinases of the Eph family as good candidates for positional labels in the retinotectal system (Drescher et al., 1995; Cheng et al., 1995). Gradients of those ligands on the tectum provide positional information that is interpreted by the receptor tyrosine kinases on the axons to direct topographical projections. By analogy, Cek-8 could perhaps be important in interpreting positional information in the limb progress zone.

Factors identified in this study that regulate Cek-8 expression in the early limb bud could potentially modulate expression elsewhere in tendons, featherbuds and even the hindbrain. Key components (or related molecules) that modulate Cek-8 expression in the limb are also found in the developing hindbrain; notchochord is a source of retinoic acid as well as Shh (Riddle et al., 1993). Fgf-3 is expressed in rhombomeres 5 and 6 (Wilkinson et al., 1989), and Bmp-2 and Bmp-4 as well as Msx-1 and Msx-2 are expressed in a restricted manner during embryogenesis (Graham et al., 1994). We are therefore currently investigating the relationship between these molecules and Cek-8 expression in the rhombencephalon.

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