

Planarians offer a better view of eye development

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Planarian flatworms have come under intense study for their renowned ability to regenerate any missing body part, even as adults. But now they may take on a starring role as a model system for studying eye development and eye diseases in vertebrates, including humans.

This expansion of the planarian job description comes courtesy of Whitehead Institute researchers, who this week are publishing in *Cell Reports* an exhaustive catalog of genes active in the planarian eye.

"It's exciting to get this complete list of genes in one fell swoop," says Whitehead Member Peter Reddien, who is also a Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) Early Career Scientist and an associate professor of biology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "This provides perhaps the most comprehensive list of genes involved in eye biology in a model system other than *Drosophila* that can be used for rapidly studying the function of those genes."

The compound eyes of fruit flies were the most thoroughly studied invertebrate eyes, owing to the short fly life cycle and a library of well-described eye-related genes in [fruit flies](#). Planarians present a new [genetic system](#), with an eye based on one optic cup lined with [pigment cells](#).

To create a list of genes showing enriched activity in the planarian eye, Sylvain Lapan, a graduate student in the Reddien lab, analyzed more than 2,000 planarian eyes. Lapan and Reddien found 600 active genes

and studied 200 of them in more detail. Several of the identified genes are known to have versions that play a role in the vertebrate eye but have not been found in the fruit fly eye. Among these are genes involved in eye development and others associated with age-related macular degeneration and [Usher syndrome](#), a disorder that causes progressive retinal degradation.

One of the key genes identified in planarian eye development is the transcription factor *ovo*, which activates the expression of many other genes as the eye forms. Until now *ovo* had been associated with neural tube and germ cell development in other organisms, but not with the eye. In planarians, *ovo* is vital for eye for regeneration and eye maintenance in the adult, and is also active in [eye development](#) in the embryo. In fact, when *ovo* is experimentally turned off, planarians with head amputations cannot regenerate their eyes and eyes of otherwise normal adult planarians vanish after a couple months.

"Similar mechanisms are used to make eyes during homeostasis, regeneration, and embryonic development in planarians," says Lapan. "We now know way more about genes that regulate [eye](#) formation in these animals than for any invertebrate other than *Drosophila*. Planarian eyes are very different from fly eyes, and we're already seeing the benefits of studying diverse model species, like the discovery of a critical role for *ovo*."

More information: "Transcriptome analysis of the planarian eye identifies *ovo* as a specific regulator of eye regeneration" *Cell Reports*, August 2, 2012.

Provided by Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research

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