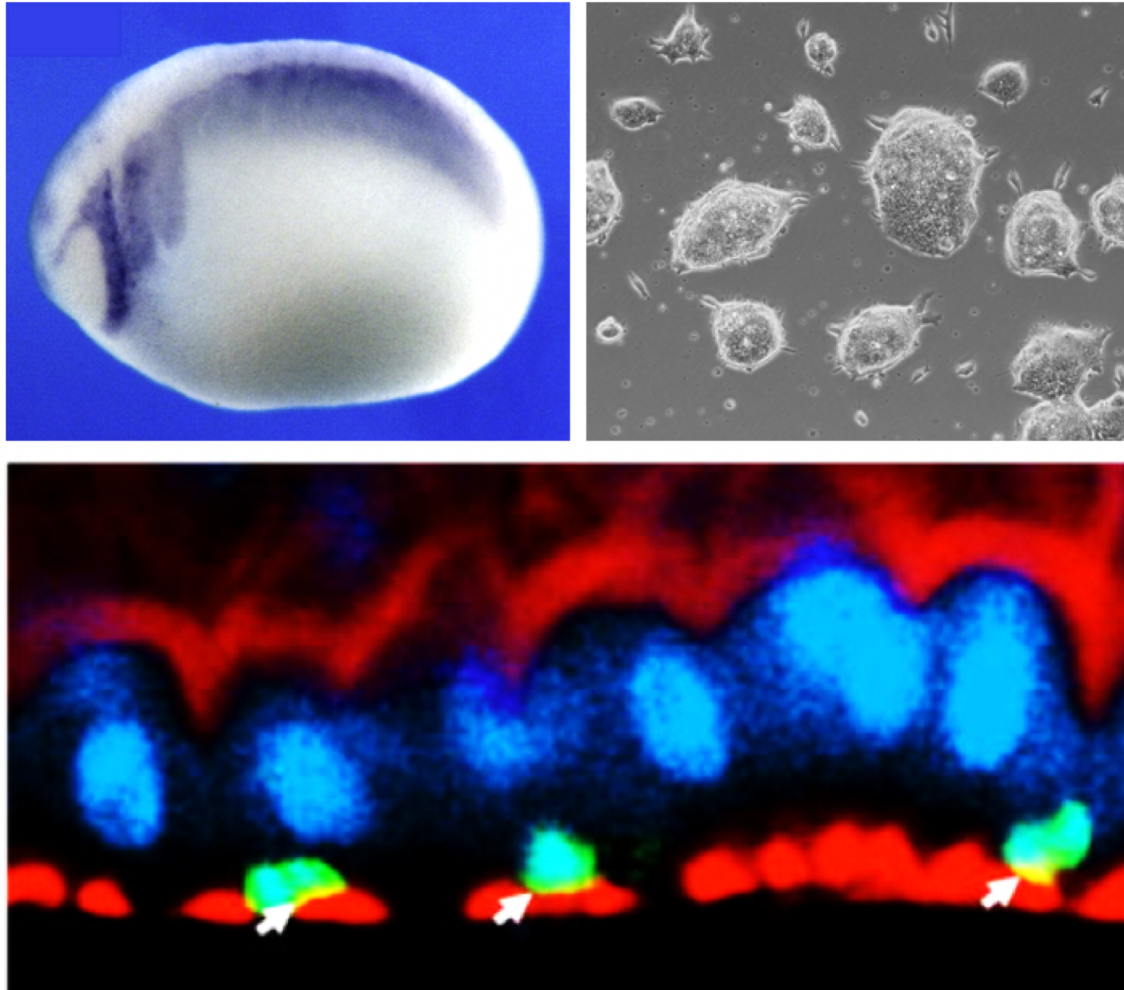


# M2 - Master Gene Cell & Development Workshop UE Practical course Stem cells

October 13<sup>th</sup> – October 27<sup>th</sup> 2025



**M2 - Master Gene Cell & Development**  
**Workshop UE Practical course**  
**Stem cells**

**Integrated approach:**

Developmental biology

Genetics

Cell biology

*In vivo/in vitro*

Imagery

**International Course certified**  
**« Cours pratiques innovants de la GS LSH »**

# Teaching staff



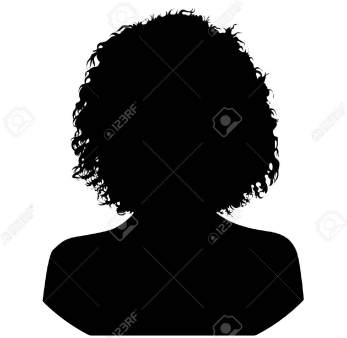
Jérôme Artus



Isabelle Guénal



Patrick Pla



Sophie Dupré



Sébastien Szuplewski



Caroline Borday

**M2 - Master Gene Cell & Development**  
**Workshop UE Practical course**  
**Stem cells**

**Program and schedule**

**Evaluation**

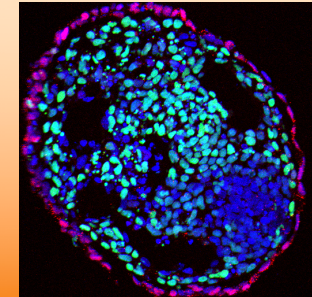
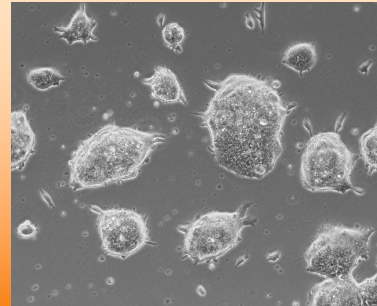
**Practical details**

**State of mind in the pair and in the group**

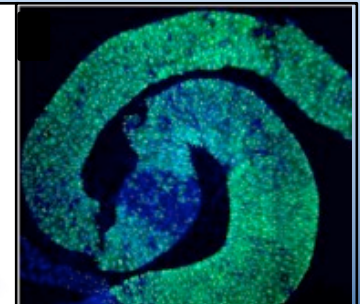


# Program

**Mini research project 1: *In vitro*  
Pluripotency from ES to iPS cells**



**Mini research project 2: *In vivo*  
Homeostasis of *Drosophila* adult midgut**



**Mini research project 3 :  
Are Hedgehog and Wnt signaling  
pathways involved in neural crest cell  
specification and migration?**



# Schedule



Week 1							
	Monday oct 13rd <i>UVSQ</i>		Tuesday oct 14th <i>NeuroPSI</i>	Wednesday oct 15th <i>UVSQ</i>		Thursday oct 16th <i>NeuroPSI</i>	Friday oct 17th <i>UVSQ</i>
9h-10h	General introduction		Xenopus FIV and injection training	personal work		Fixation of the first batch of embryos at stage 18 / induction by DEX treatment of the second batch of embryos at stage 18 / cyclopamine treatment at stage 18	Cell culture & observation
10-11h	Experimental design of the Xenopus project			Cell culture & observation	dissection		
11h-12h	Experimental design of the Drosophila project						
12h-13h	<i>lunch</i>				dissociation		
13h-14h	Design of the cell culture projects & Cell Culture	<i>Drosophila</i> dissection training	Xenopus FIV and mRNA injection	<i>lunch</i>		<i>lunch</i>	<i>lunch</i>
14h-15h				cytometry acquisition		WISH probe synthesis	cytometry analysis
15h-16h							
16h-17h							
17h-18h							
made by teachers	Inducing Ovulation		<i>Drosophila</i> infection	checking of the embryos / induction by DEX treatment at stage 12,5 / cyclopamine treatment at stage 12,5			fixation of the second batch at stage 24
	<i>Drosophila</i> infection						

Monday oct 27th <b>NeuroPSI</b>
Presentation of the results
social event

# Assessments



- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| <b>1/ Understanding projects:<br/>theoretical and technical aspects</b>         | <b>15%</b>      |
| Quiz - <i>Monday October 20<sup>th</sup></i>                                    |                 |
| <b>2/ Lab notebook</b>  | <b>15%</b>      |
| <b>3/ Participation / Commitment /<br/>Quality of experiments</b>               | <b>15%</b>      |
| <b>4 / Oral presentation of results to prepare<br/>writing the mini-article</b> | <b>ungraded</b> |
| (20min + 10-15min discussion)   |                 |
| <i>Monday October 27<sup>th</sup></i>   |                 |
| <b>5/ Write a mini-article</b>  | <b>55%</b>      |
| Topic is picked up randomly (Project 1 or 2 or 3)                               |                 |
| <i>Sunday November 02<sup>nd</sup></i>  |                 |

# The laboratory notebook (cf handbook) handwritten or digital



## Why do we use a laboratory notebook ?

- To guarantee research results traceability:  
identification of the date and authorship of research results
- To benefit from the laboratory's expertise and facilitate in-house knowledge transfer

## CRISPR heavyweights battle in US patent court

The University of California, Berkeley, and the Broad Institute are vying for lucrative rights to the gene-editing system.



06 December 2016

<http://www.nature.com/news/crispr-heavyweights-battle-in-us-patent-court-1.21101>

US Patent Office Will Intervene in CRISPR Dispute Between UC Berkeley and Harvard, MIT

29 june 2019

<https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2019/6/29/broad-berkeley-patent-interference/>

# The laboratory notebook (cf handbook)



## What should be documented in this notebook ?

- The title and date of experiments
- The specific question you assess with each experiment
- Specific description of each stage of experiments as they are carried out (preparation of solutions with calculation of volumes, incubation times, temperatures...)
- Measurements taken and conditions in which they are obtained
- Any new (clearly formulated) working hypotheses
- Assessments, interpretations and comments on the obtained results
- Ideas for improving and completing the results
- Reference to any relevant documents which cannot be included in the laboratory notebook (electronic data, data of colleagues...)



# Oral presentation

*Monday October 27<sup>h</sup>*

## NeuroPSI

### **For two hours :**

- 1 pair works on one project
- in the presence of the project supervisors to ask any questions
- End of oral preparation

### **Oral presentation :**

- 20 minutes to present the project
  - a brief introduction presenting the scientific questions of the project
  - the main results and their analysis
  - a brief interpretation to conclude.
- 10 minutes for questions

# Write a paper (on one project)

*Sunday November 02<sup>nd</sup>*



## cf UE « Neural stem cells and nervous system development »

### 1/ Article Title

It contains the main message of the article

### 2/ Summary (max 2000 characters)

It gives concise objectives and major results.

Specify some keywords.

### 3/ Introduction

It clearly puts the subject in context, without aiming at an exhaustive review, and identifies the questions and objectives of the work.

*(Biological context, general problematics relative to your own objectives and specific problematics of the article).*

### 4/ Material and Methods

This section orderly describes the used techniques (including imaging and statistical methods) and materials

The description should not be too detailed (washing ...)

but experiments should be reproducible by others (mention concentrations...)

# Write a paper



## 5/ Results

This section describes the results of experiments.

It is organized into parts, with explicit titles, linked through transitions asking the questions sequentially.

For each result part: describe, analyse and interpret data (*biological conclusions*) in **scientific article-style format**

There are two modes of data presentation:

### Tables:

Its title, always placed at the head, must be sufficiently detailed to enable an understanding of the table regardless of the text.

### Figures:

The legend of the figure is usually placed at the bottom of figure

It must be both accurate and sufficiently explanatory.

It specifies the abbreviation used in the figure.

-For graphics: Prefer horizontal legends, which must be clearly readable on both axes, specify the statistical significance of the results (\* and correspondence in the legend).

-For photographs: orientate them consistently, do not forget the scales, point the important elements (*e.g.* arrowheads) without invading the figure.

# Write a paper



## **6/ Discussion**

This section should:

remind the results of the experiments

provide their interpretations

confront them to the literature.

## **7/ References**

This section provides the cited literature.

The format should be consistent.

## Practical details



## State of mind in the pair and in the group



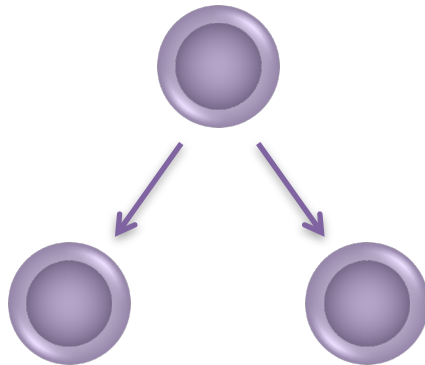


# Stem cell : definition & properties

A cell that can continuously produce unaltered daughters and also has the ability to produce daughter cells that have different, more restricted properties. *Smith A. Nature 2006*

## SELF-RENEWAL

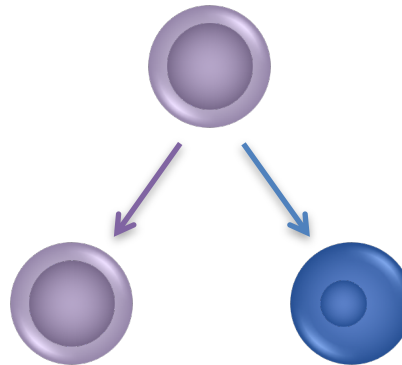
Ability to go through numerous cycles of cell division while maintaining the undifferentiated state



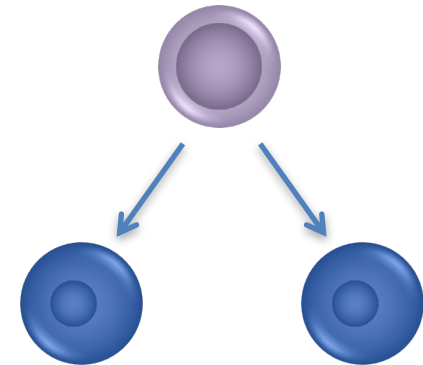
symmetric division

## POTENCY

Capacity to differentiate into specialized cell types

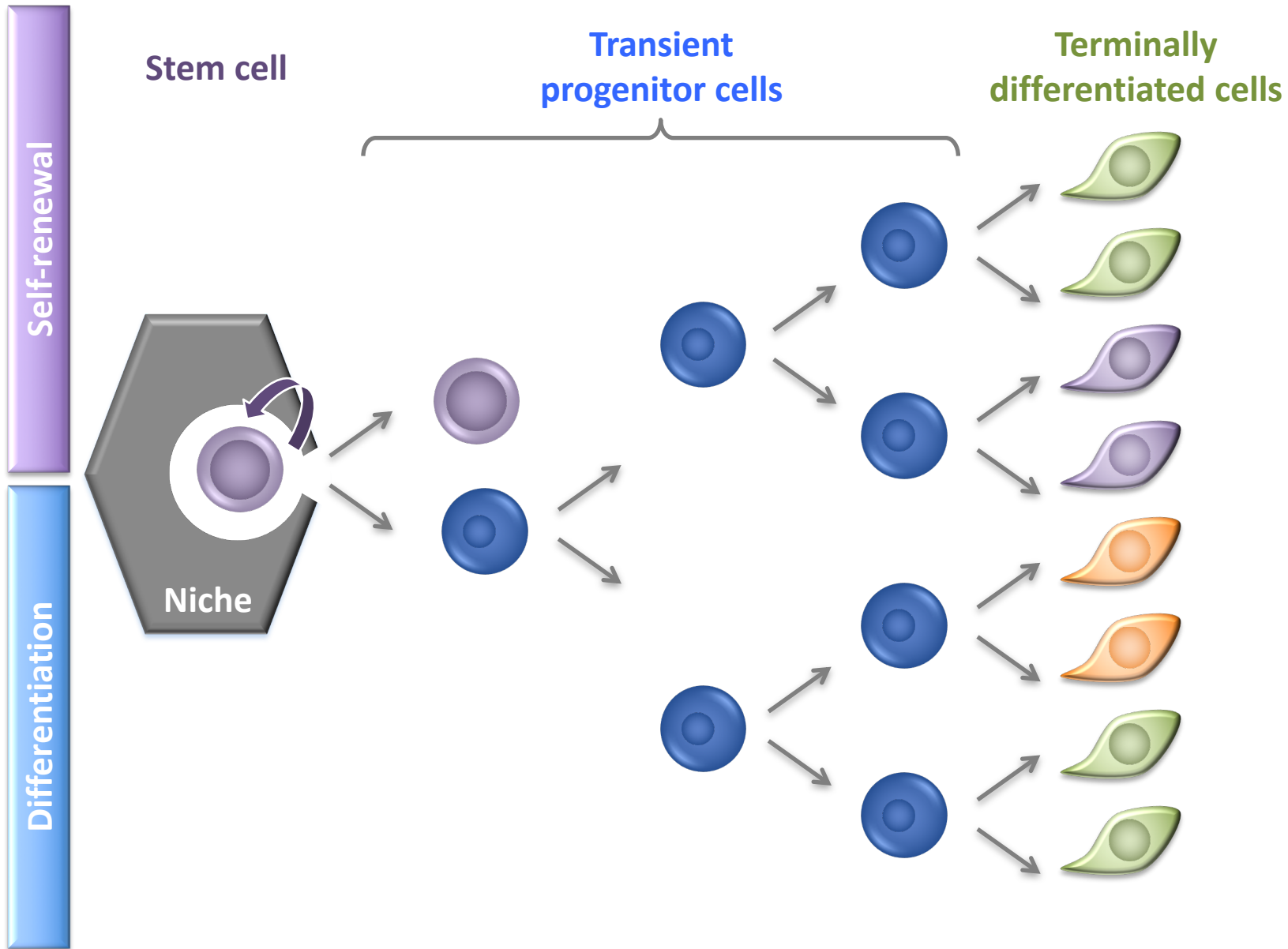


asymmetric division



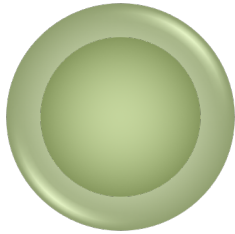
symmetric division

# Stem cell : definition & properties

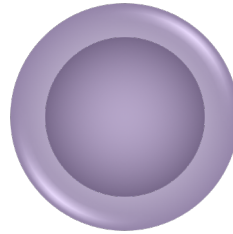


# Stem cell : definition & properties

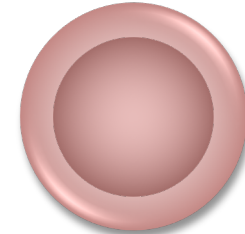
Embryonic SC



Adult SC



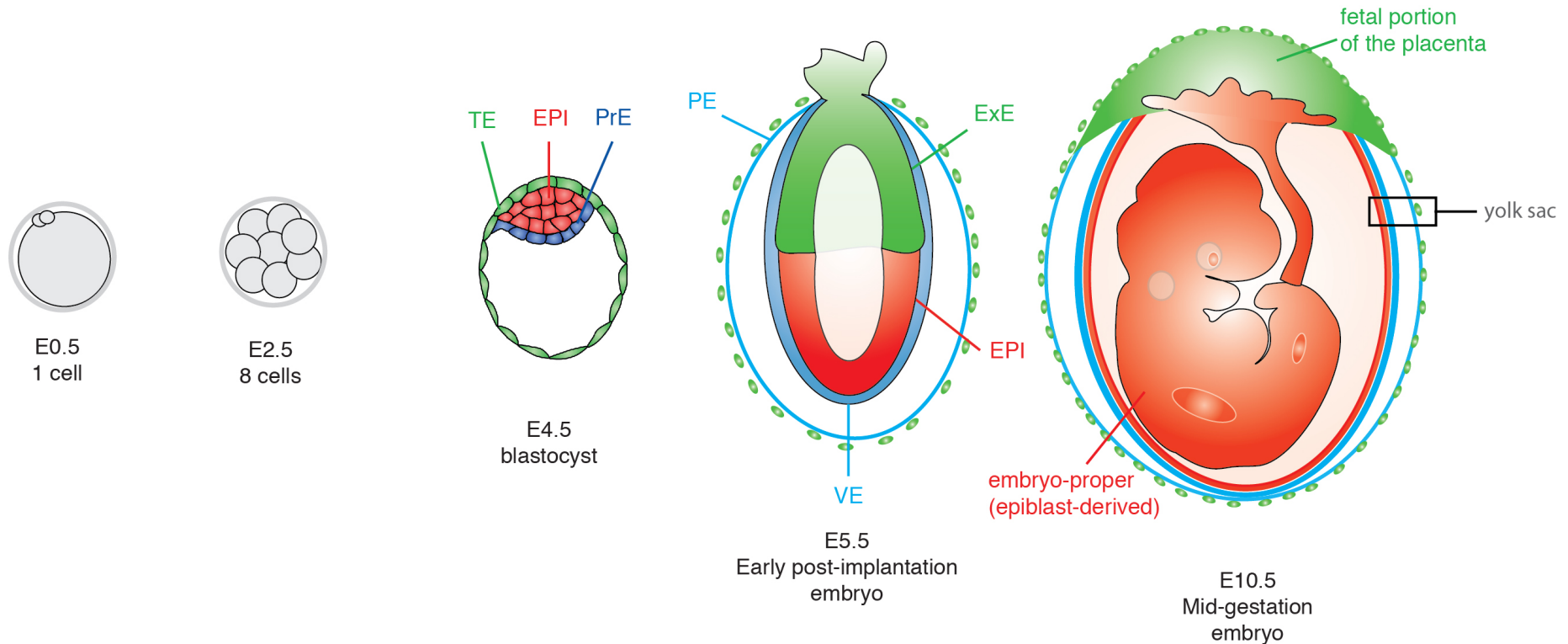
Cancer SC



The human body (organs > tissues > cells)  
30 000 billions cells  
250 cell types

1. Establish cell diversity
2. Maintain / repair adult tissues

# Stem cells and developmental potential



## Totipotent cells

Embryonic **AND** extraembryonic lineages

## Pluripotent cells

**ALL** embryonic lineages

## Multi- > Oligo- > Unipotent cells

**Limited** number of lineages

embryonic stem cells

Germline  
stem cells

Foetal  
stem cells

Adult  
stem cells

# The irreversible loss of potency

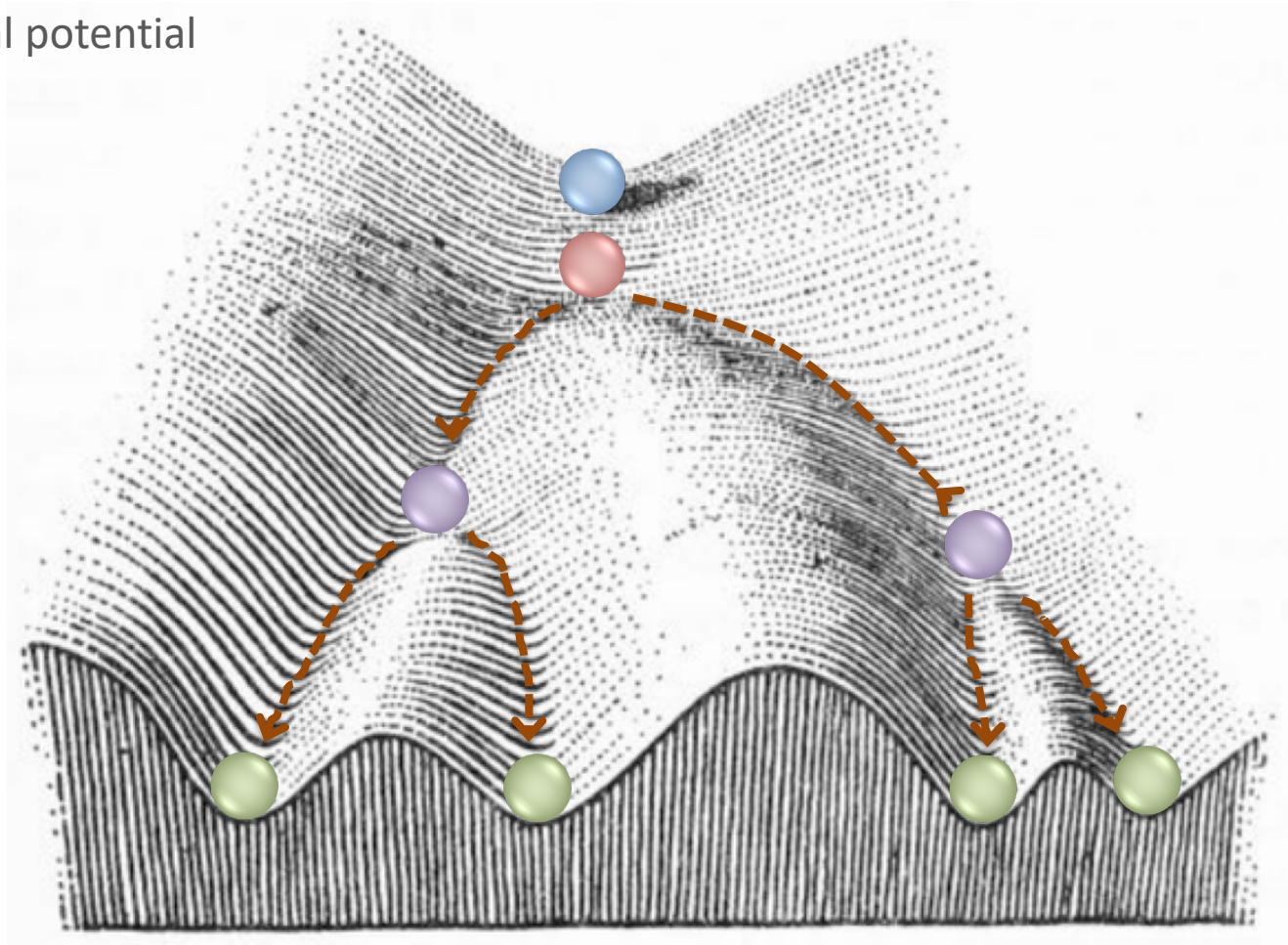
Developmental potential

Totipotent

Pluripotent

Multipotent

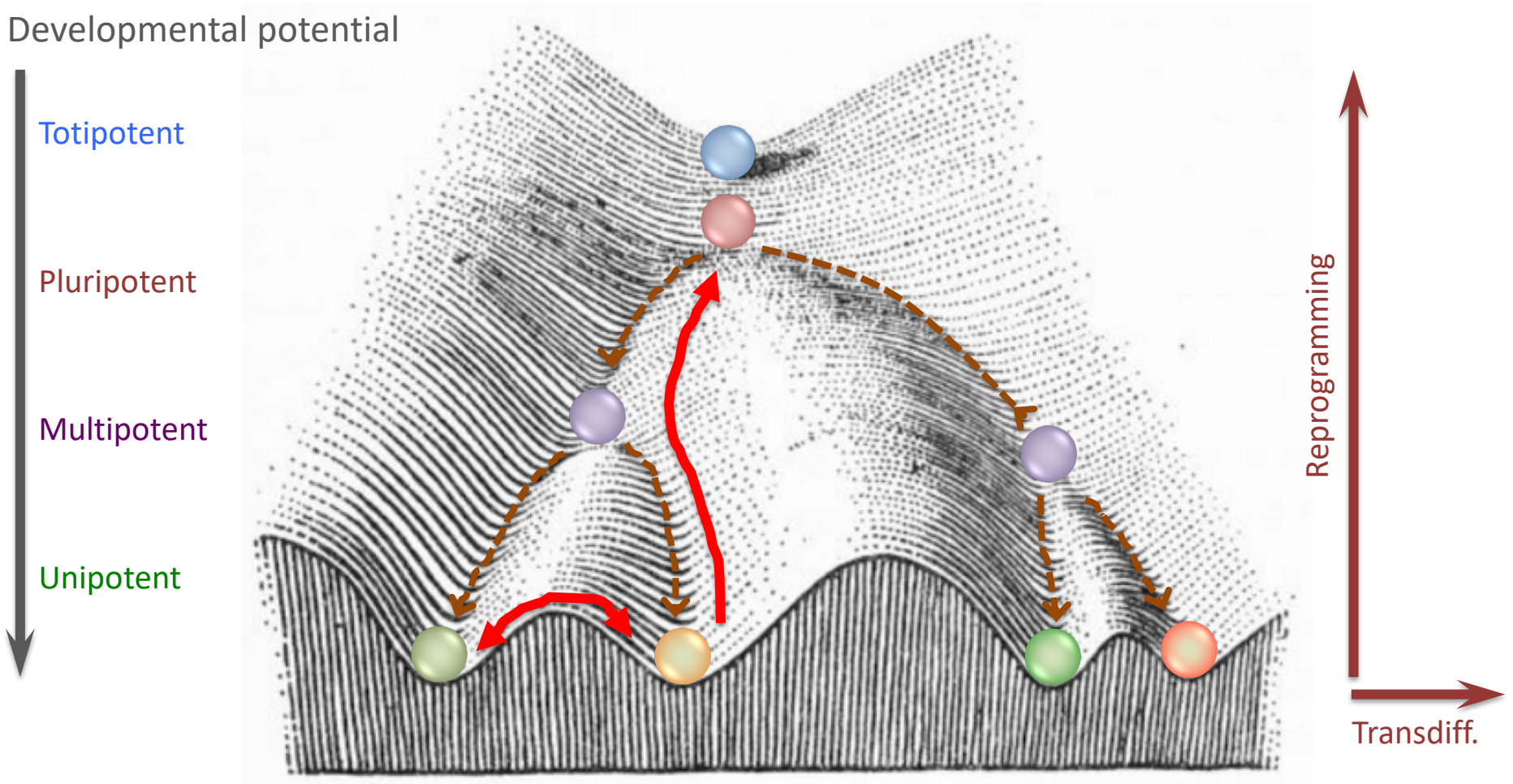
Unipotent



adapted from CH Waddington's epigenetic landscape model (1957)



# Cell fate can be altered : reprogramming and transdifferentiation



adapted from CH Waddington's epigenetic landscape model (1957)