The Source-Sink Model [1]

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The source-sink model, first proposed by biologist Francis Crick in 1970, is a theoretical system for how morphogens distribute themselves across small fields of early embryonic cells. A morphogen is a substance that determines the fate and phenotype of a group of cells through a concentration gradient of itself across that group. Crick’s theory has been experimentally confirmed with several morphogens, most notably with the protein bicoid, the first discovered morphogen. The model provides a theoretical structure for the understanding of some features of early embryonic development.

Subject


Topic

Theories [14]

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