

cnd-1/NeuroD is required for RME head neuron cell fate specification in the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*.

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Transcription factors are proteins that control gene transcription. NeuroD is a deeply conserved transcription factor that regulates neuronal differentiation and pancreatic development. Mutations in this gene correlate with several neurological disorders, creating an imperative for further study. The nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* has a NeuroD ortholog, *cnd-1*, which means we can use the powerful genetic tools available in this organism to investigate the role of *cnd-1*/NeuroD1 in nervous system development.

Our preliminary observations revealed that *cnd-1* loss of function mutants show exaggerated left/right head movement, suggesting the CND-1 is required for formation of the underlying head neuromuscular circuitry. In addition, previous work published by the Hudson lab showed that *cnd-1* controls expression of another transcription factor, *ceh-5*, which is the *C. elegans* ortholog of human Vax2. *ceh-5* is expressed in the RME GABAergic inhibitory motor neurons and the head muscles of *C. elegans*.

In this study, we used an RME-specific fluorescent reporter gene, *unc-25p::GFP*, to investigate the role of *cnd-1* in establishing RME neuron fate. Wild type animals (n = 20) showed around four GFP-positive RME head neurons, consistent with previously published work. However, *cnd-1(gk718)* null mutants showed a statistically significant loss of around 1-2 RME head neurons (n = 12 animals observed, $p < 0.001$). A pan-neuronal nuclear marker, *prom-1::his-24::dsRED*, was used to confirm neuron identity. These results suggest that *cnd-1* may regulate a neurodevelopmental circuit required for normal inhibitory neuron cell fate specification and head movement. work is on-going to investigate the role of *ceh-5* in this process.