WEB WATCH

- Webvision: http://webvision.med.utah.edu/

20/20 vision

We know a lot about the anatomy, physiology and development of the retina. So much, in fact, that this structure is arguably the part of the central nervous system that we understand best. A cursory visit to the Webvision web site will quickly show you that this is no exaggeration. This fantastic site, which is maintained by Helga Kolb, Eduardo Fernández and Ralph Nelson at the University of Utah, has very detailed information on the retina at all levels of analysis and depth.

In addition to basic concepts on the structure and function of the retina, Webvision includes more advanced sections on retinal neurochemistry, colour vision and psychophysics. The authors provide a good deal of background information, including milestones in the history of the field, which makes the site extraordinarily accessible and an invaluable educational resource. The quality of their illustrations is also high, and links to higher-resolution versions are bound to prove useful in lectures and seminars. The site is very well referenced, and constitutes an ideal platform from which to search for further information.

Webvision is so comprehensive that there is even an abridged version in Spanish, which is hosted at the Universidad Miguel Hernández in Alicante, Spain. Although it might be a tall order, we hope that, in future, all of the sections will be fully translated for the benefit of the Spanish-speaking scientific community.

With these solid foundations in place, the authors have started to extend the site beyond the retina to include a section on the primary visual cortex. We look forward to this expansion — and parallel improvements in our understanding of human vision — which will undoubtedly embrace the high standards of quality that Webvision currently enjoys.

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PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

Less stress?

A potential new approach to the development of anxiolytic and antidepressant drugs might emerge from results showing that an antagonist of the vasopressin V_{1b} receptor is effective in rodent models of both anxiety and depression. Griebel *et al.* tested the antagonist SSR149415 in a variety of rat and mouse models, and concluded that it shows both anxiolytic- and antidepressant-like properties.

Although arginine vasopressin (AVP) is produced in the hypothalamus and is involved in the regulation of the secretion of corticotropin by the pituitary gland, the presence of AVP-containing neurons that project to the limbic system, and of vasopressin receptors (V_{1a} and V_{1b}) in structures such as the septum and hippocampus, has led to the idea that AVP might also be important in emotional processes such as stress responses. In support of this, a mixed ($V_{1a/b}$) peptide vasopressin receptor antagonist has anxiolytic effects in rats, and stress resulting from chronic immobilization increases the levels of V_{1b} receptor messenger RNA. These results indicate a possible role for the V_{1b} receptor in emotional processes.

Now, the availability of a selective antagonist for the V_{1b} receptor has allowed Griebel *et al.* to test this idea. They used a battery of mouse and rat models of anxiety and depression to test the effects of SSR149415. In 'classical' models of anxiety, such as the elevated plus-maze and the light/dark test (which measures how long mice spend in a lit box as opposed to a dark one), the new compound was less effective than the benzodiazepine anxiolytic diazepam. But in models of exposure to traumatic stress, such as the social-defeat paradigm (in which a mouse is exposed to aggression from a resident mouse in a test cage, which normally increases anxiety as assessed in the elevated plus-maze), SSR149415 had clear anxiolytic effects. The authors suggest that V_{1b} receptor antagonists might be useful as a treatment for stress disorders that result from traumatic events, rather than for generalized anxiety disorder.

To test the antidepressant effects of SSR149415, Griebel and colleagues used two models of depression: the acute forced-swimming test, and the chronic mild-stress test (in which a mouse is exposed to a sequence of mildly stressful events, such as water deprivation and restraint, for several weeks, leading to a decline in grooming that is thought to parallel the reduction in personal hygiene in depressed humans). SSR149415 reduced all of the measures of 'depression' in these rodent models, which are normally good predictors of antidepressant efficacy in humans.

Although these results might be therapeutically useful, they do not tell us where in the brain SSR149415 acts to reduce anxiety or depression. However, the fact that it is still effective in hypophysectomized rats indicates that the effects do not depend on blocking the hypothalamic V_{1b} receptors, and supports the idea that the receptors in limbic structures are more important for these effects.

NEURAL INDUCTION

Tempting fate

The central tenet of the default model of neural induction states that ectodermal cells are fated to become neural unless they are instructed by bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) to take on an epidermal fate. This indicates that there must be transcriptional repressors that act downstream of the BMPs to inhibit the expression of neural-specification genes, and Bakkers and colleagues have now identified a strong candidate for such a repressor. The zebrafish ΔNp63 protein is a homologue of the mammalian p63, which is a close relative of the tumour-suppressor protein p53. Alternative splicing generates at least six different isoforms of ΔNp63, all of which function as transcriptional activators or repressors. Mutation of p63 in mice revealed defects in epithelial development and indicated a possible role in the maintenance of epithelial stem cells, but these new studies in zebrafish imply a much earlier role in ectodermal cell-fate choice.

First, the authors looked for evidence that ΔNp63 acts downstream of BMP signalling. They showed that the promoter region of the *ΔNp63* gene contains binding sites for the BMP-signalling mediators Smad4 and Smad5. They also showed that *ΔNp63* expression could be upregulated by increasing the level of BMP signalling, an effect that was abolished if the Smad binding sites were mutated.

Next, the authors examined the role of ΔNp63 in dorsoventral patterning. In the gastrulating zebrafish embryo, ΔNp63 transcripts are confined to the ventral ectoderm, which gives rise to epidermis. Bakkers *et al.* inactivated ΔNp63 at this stage of development using antisense oligonucleotides. In the resulting embryos, the neuroectoderm was expanded, and there was a concomitant reduction in expression of non-neural

A headless zebrafish larva 120 hours after fertilization, obtained by ectopic expression of ΔNp63, which blocks neural specification in the anterior neuroectoderm. Courtesy of Matthias Hammerschmidt, Max Planck Institute for Immunobiology, Freiburg, Germany.