

Nuclear receptors are involved in the development of many tissues and cell types. They regulate cellular differentiation, growth arrest, and apoptosis of distinct cells. As such, defects in nuclear receptor signaling are known to be the basis of many human diseases. The ability to generate targeted mutation genes encoding nuclear receptors and their accessory co-factors in mice has led to significant progress in our understanding of their roles in development and physiology.

This latest volume of the series **Advances in Developmental Biology** brings together reviews from leading experts, who look at our current understanding of the roles of various nuclear receptor subfamilies as well as receptor co-factors in embryonic and postnatal development. In addition, it provides:

- Comprehensive coverage of several nuclear receptor subfamilies, including TRs, PPARs, RARs, the orphan receptors COUP-TFs, RORs, and Ftz-F1
- A detailed section on retinoid receptor signaling
- A discussion of the role of co-repressors and co-activators in modulation of nuclear receptor functions

Nuclear Receptors in Development is essential reading for anyone interested in developmental biology and diseases of development, from basic mechanisms to clinical aspects.

Cover photo: Mutant mice with a disrupted Retinaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 gene display early embryonic defects and fail to activate a retinoic acid reporter transgene (blue staining in wild-type embryo, left). Contributed by Karen Niederreither and Pascal Dollé.



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