



A Taybi-Linder syndrome-related *RTTN* variant impedes neural rosette formation in human cortical organoids

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Human cortical organoid to model brain development malformations

Brain organoids are powerful tools to decipher the cellular mechanisms involved during human brain development. Guguin *et al.* generated human cortical organoids to model the impact of a specific variant of the centrosomal *RTTN* gene to pinpoint cellular alterations leading to microcephaly in patients. This image shows a section of a cortical organoid, harvested at 46 days in vitro, that exhibits neuronal progenitors (magenta) organised into neural rosettes. Each rosette mimics a neural tube with highly proliferative neural progenitors lining the surface of the rosette lumen (delineated in yellow) that then differentiate radially into neurons (green).

Image credit: Justine Guguin