Deletion of Wt1 during early gonadogenesis leads to differences of sex development in male and female adult mice

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Confocal image of a P5 mouse ovary section staining with laminin (red), proliferating cell nuclear antigen (green), and DAPI (blue). The medulla, the cortical region, and different types of growing follicles can be observed. As shown by Torres-Cano et al., WT1 is necessary for the activation of both male and female sex-determining pathways. Its deletion during early gonadogenesis produces dramatic defects in adult sex development.

Image credit: Torres-Cano et al., pgen.1010240