

Figure 1.1

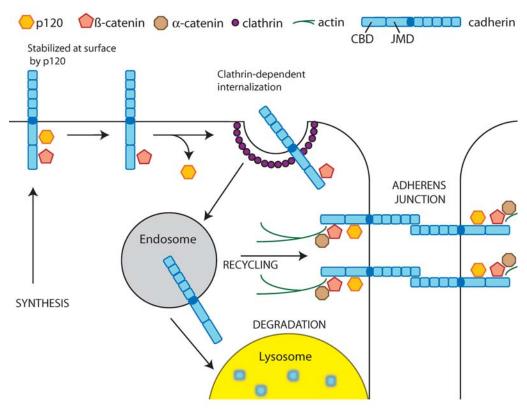
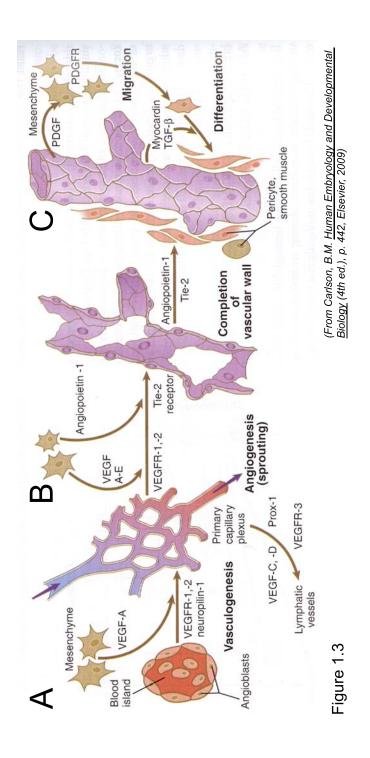
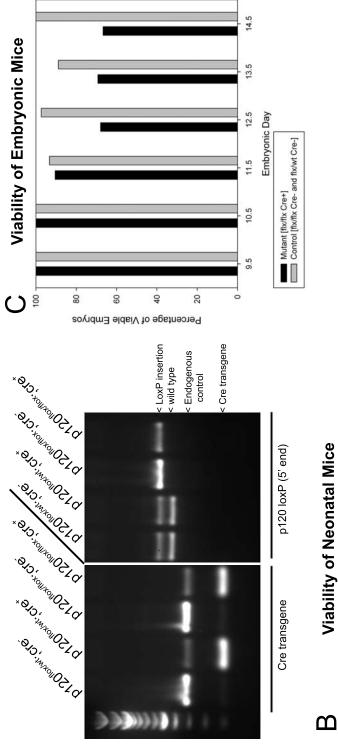


Figure 1.2





Viability of Neonatal Mice

Genotype	Number	% Actual	% Expected
p120 <sup>flox/wt</sup> ;cre <sup>-</sup>	96	35.2	25.0
p120 <sup>flox/wt</sup> ;cre <sup>+</sup>	22	20.4	25.0
p120 <sup>flox/flox</sup> ;cre	92	28.1	25.0
p120 <sup>flox/flox</sup> ;cre <sup>+</sup>	44	16.3	25.0

Figure 2.1

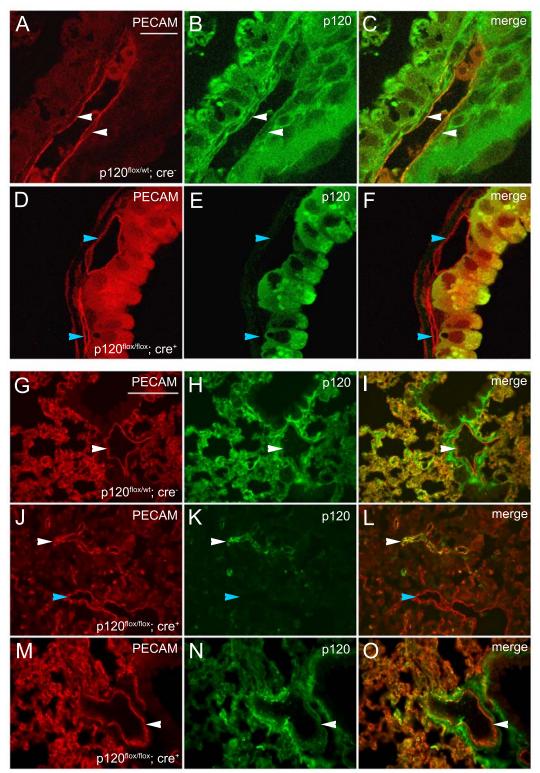


Figure 2.2

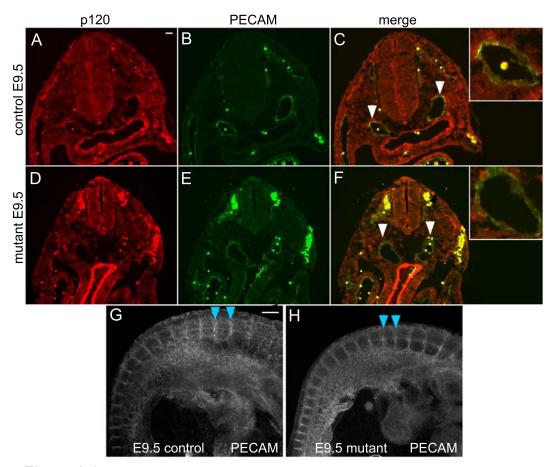
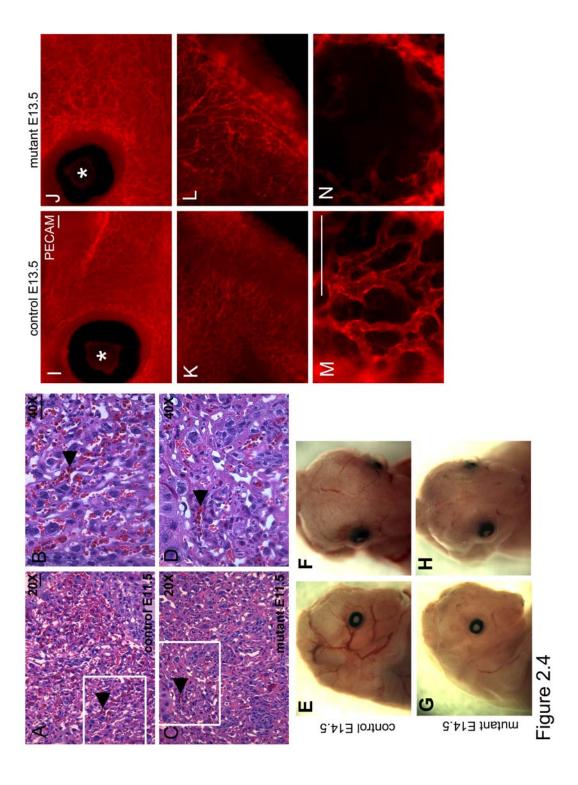
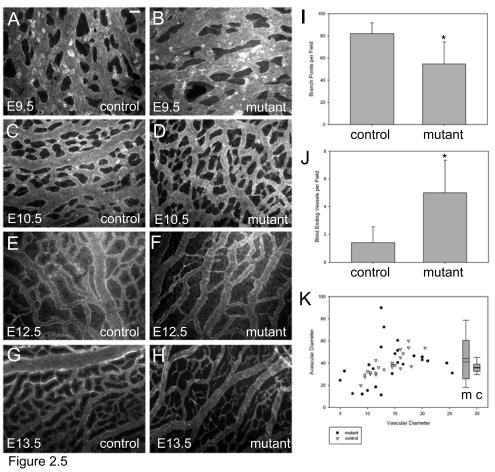


Figure 2.3





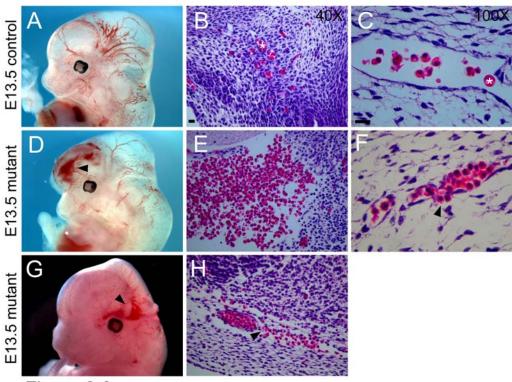
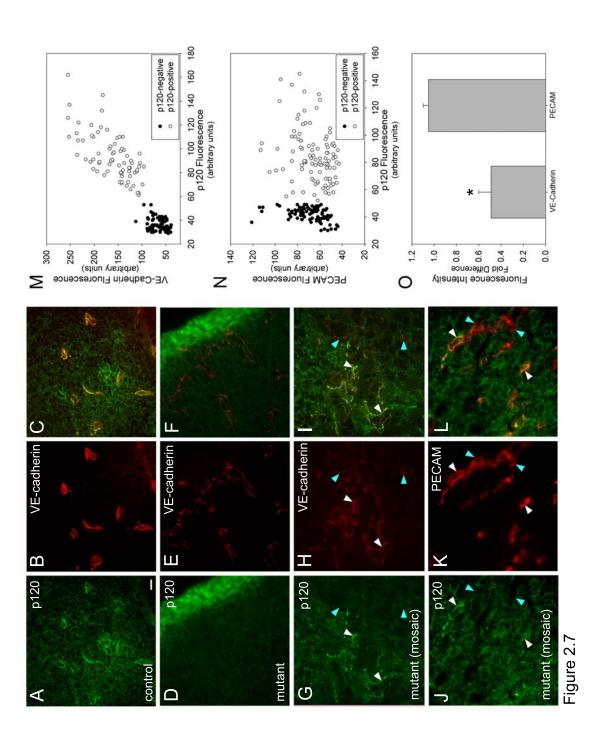
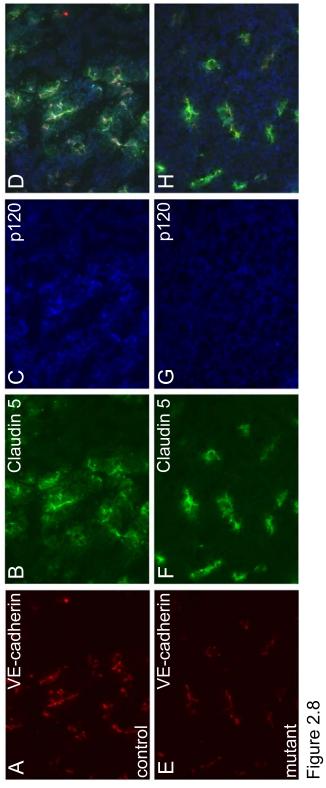


Figure 2.6





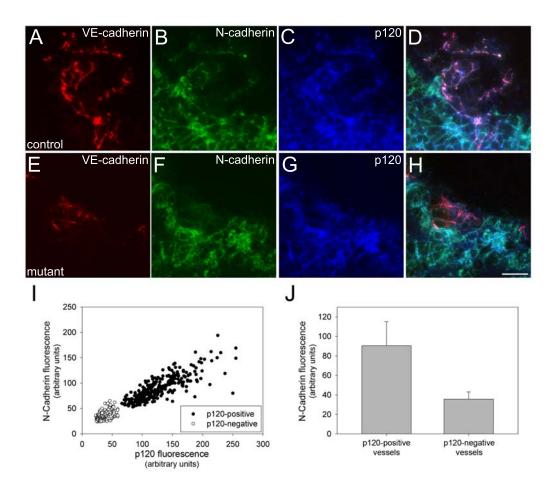
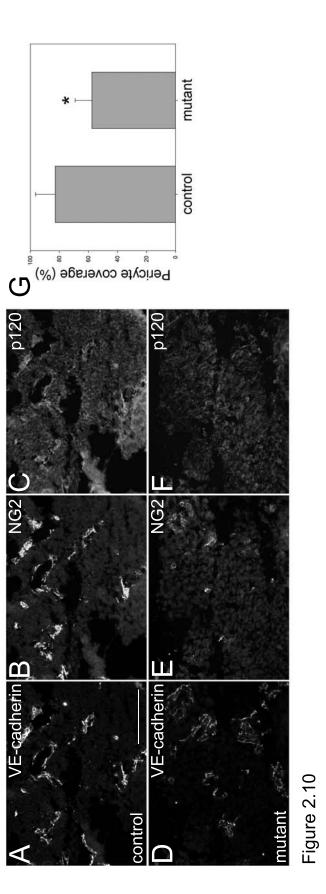


Figure 2.9



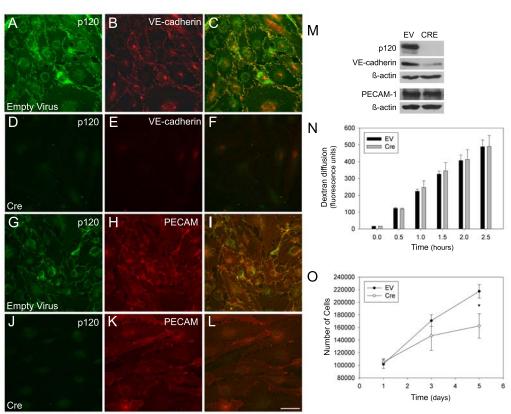


Figure 2.11

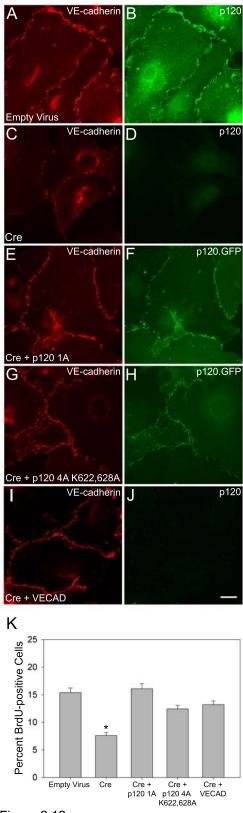


Figure 2.12

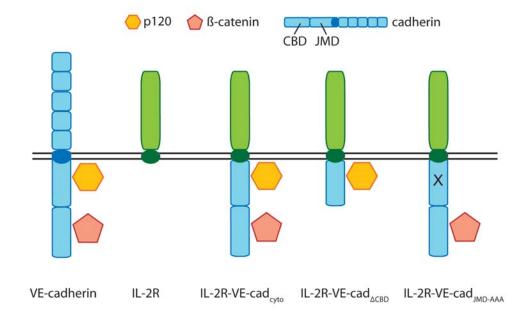


Figure 3.1

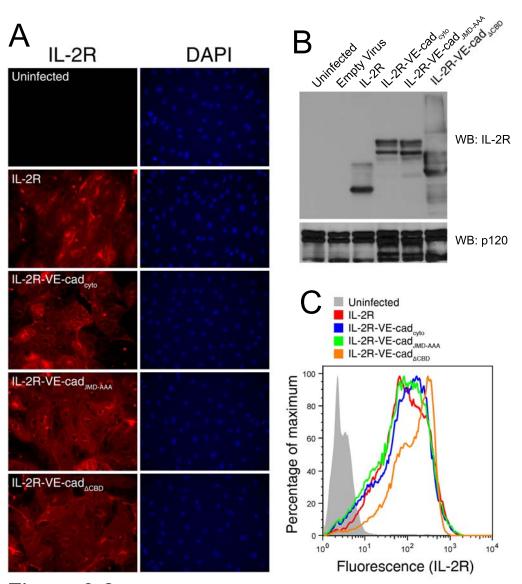


Figure 3.2

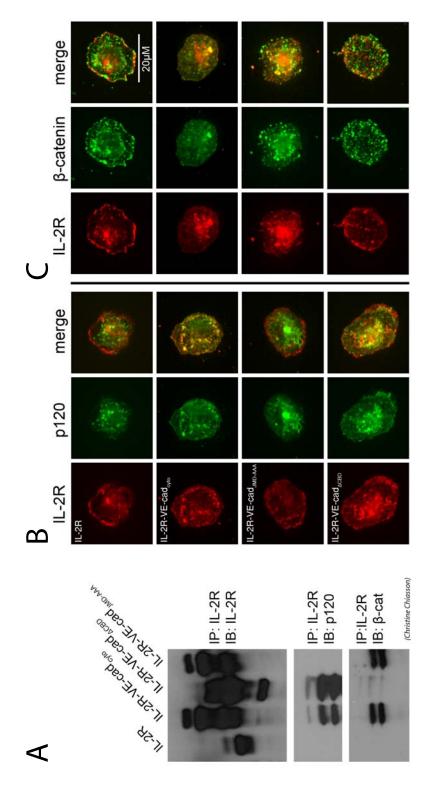


Figure 3.3

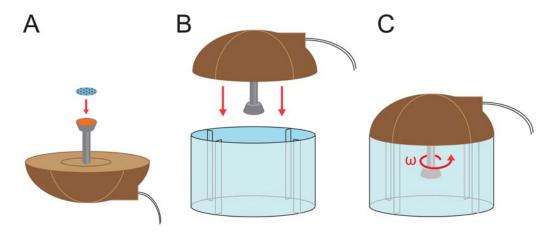
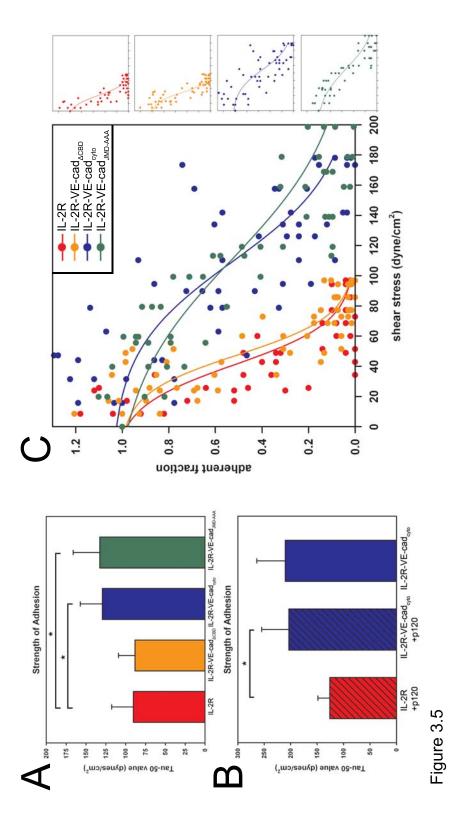


Figure 3.4



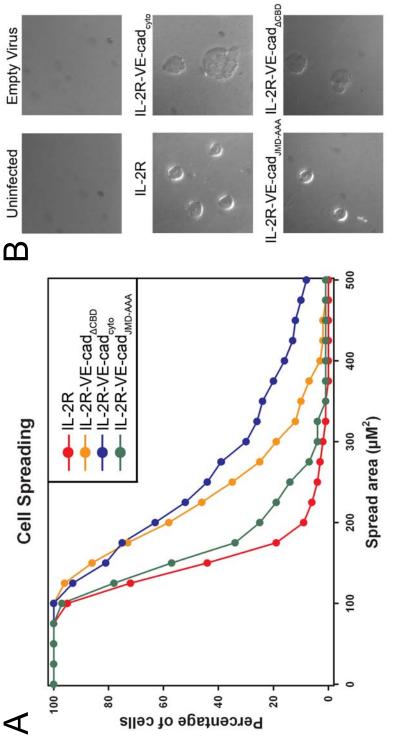
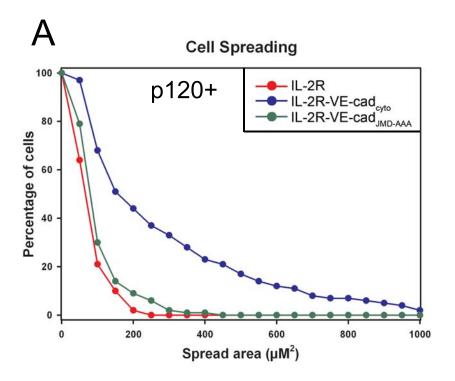


Figure 3.6



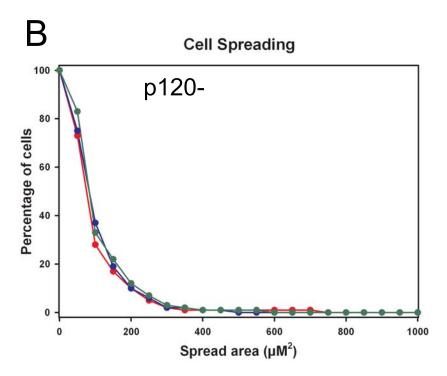


Figure 3.7

A Cell forms initial adhesive contact with its substrate

B p120 at adherens junctions promotes cell spreading by activating Rac1 and increasing the amount of membrane available for adhesion by locally regulating actin





C Linkage to the actin cytoskeleton through β-catenin stiffens the cell and makes it more resistant to shear force (strengthens adhesion)

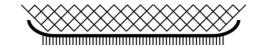


Figure 3.8

D By limiting the available spreading area by blocking the p120-VE-cadherin interaction, the stiffening effects of actin are limited to a smaller area

