



Figure 9. Representative images of the transient neural lumen occlusion of the spinal cord. Hematoxylin and eosin–stained, coronal (dorsoventral) sections of an E11.5 embryo. Neural lumen occlusion in the spinal cord of the caudal trunk results in the rise of fluid pressure within the cephalic neural tube and, thus, dilation of the brain vesicles during neurulation. (A) The lumen of the proximal neural tube is narrowed with apposition of opposite sides but complete patency. (B) The lumen of the distal end of the neural tube is