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During dorsal closure of the *Drosophila* embryo, amnioserosa tissue appears as an eye-shaped opening flanked by lateral epidermis. On p. 3480 of this issue of *MBoC*, Willy *et al.* show that morphological changes in cells and tissues induce spatiotemporal heterogeneity in endocytic clathrin coat dynamics. An inverted fluorescence image (top left) shows clathrin-coated structures within the amnioserosa and lateral epidermis. Next to that (top right) is a clathrin coat dynamics map of the same area obtained by calculating the standard deviation of the clathrin coat growth rates detected within an 8-µm neighborhood of each pixel. Standard deviation of the growth rates is lower in the amnioserosa (indigo) compared with the flanking lateral epidermis (yellow), which indicates slower clathrin-mediated endocytosis. At the bottom, this heterogeneity is displayed at different stages of dorsal closure.

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Note that *MBoC* places a premium on research articles that present conceptual advances of wide interest or deep mechanistic understanding of important *cellular* processes. As such, articles dealing principally with describing behavior or modification of specific transcription factors, or analysis of the promoter elements through which they interact, will not generally be considered unless accompanied by information supporting in vivo relevance or broad significance.