Caren Norden is interested in understanding how organs form from cells to tissues across scales. During her PhD, she explored the spatial and temporal coordination of cytokinesis with spindle function. In her postdoctoral work with Prof. William A. Harris, Caren showed that actomyosin is the main driver of apical nuclear migration in the retina. Her work as Principal Investigator started at the Max Planck Institute in Dresden, Germany. Currently, Caren is the deputy director of Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência and the group leader of the Cell Biology and Tissue Morphogenesis laboratory. Her research group explores how the vertebrate retina forms from shape acquisition to final neuronal lamination using the zebrafish as a model system. In her group the files of cell and developmental biology meet and quantitative approaches are helped by collaborations with computer scientists and physicists across scales.