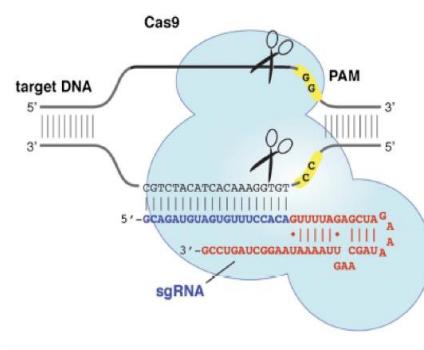


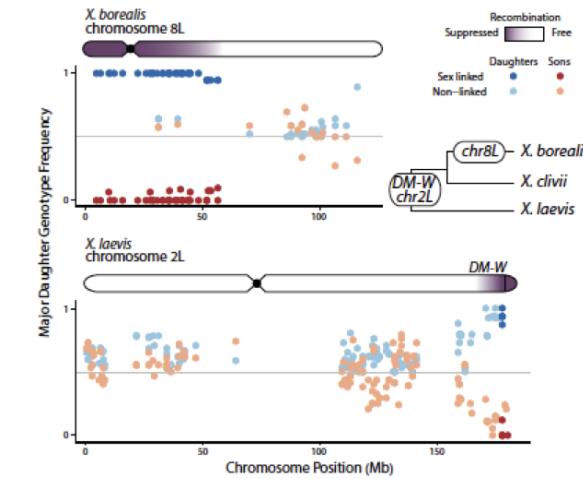
Xenopus and Genome Editing

Marko Horb
Rowe 413
mhorb@mbl.edu

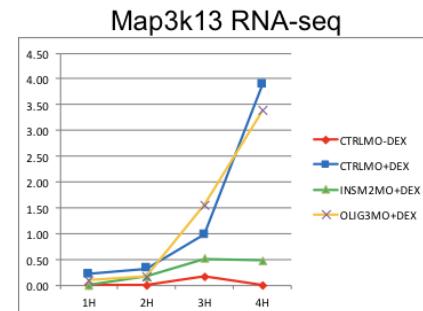
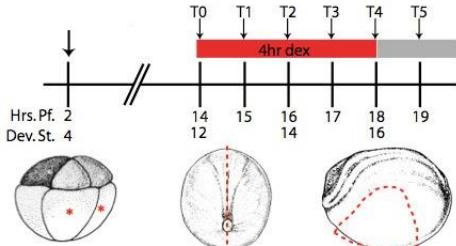
1) Develop new models of human disease using CRISPR-Cas



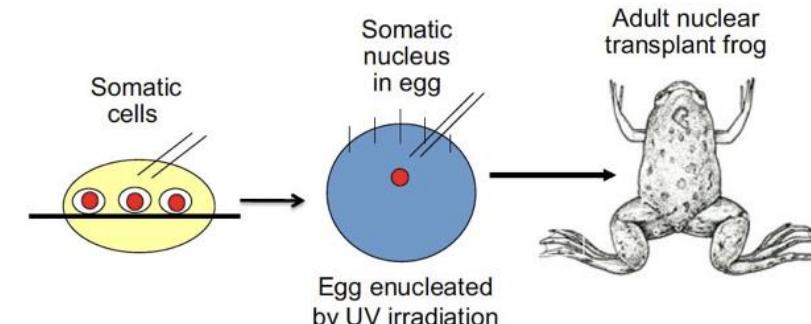
3) Sex determination



2) Pancreatic beta cell GRN



4) Nuclear transfer from engineered cell lines

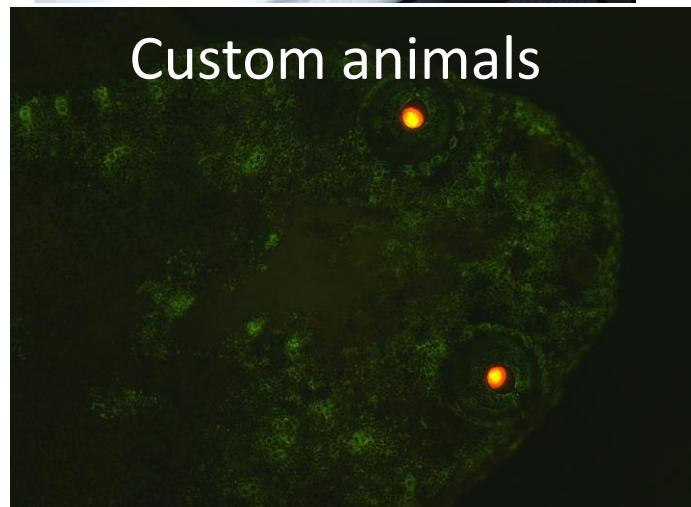




National Xenopus Resource



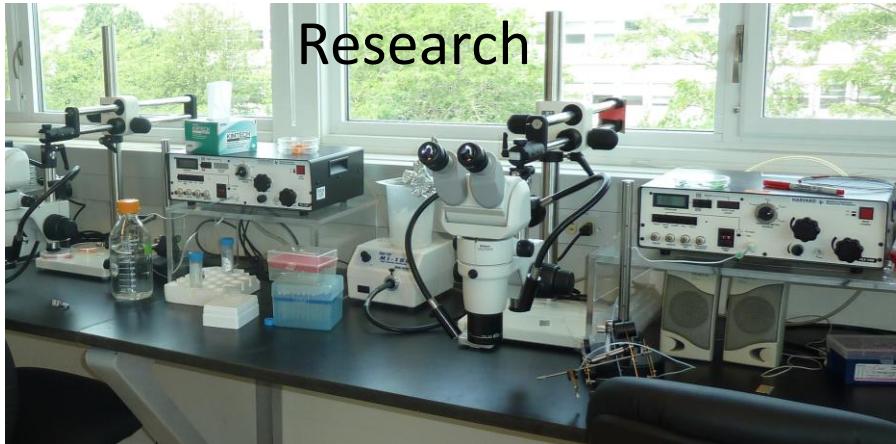
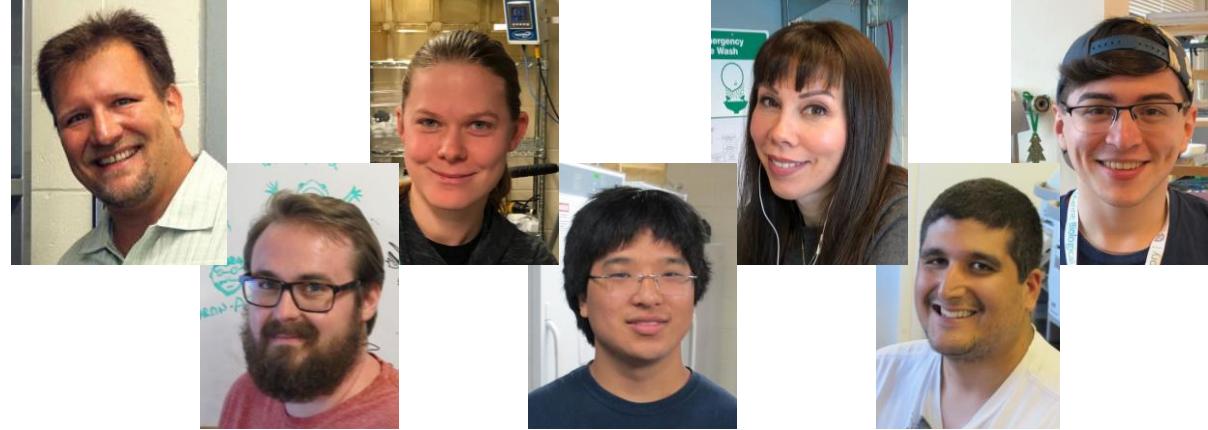
Stock and Distribution Center



Custom animals

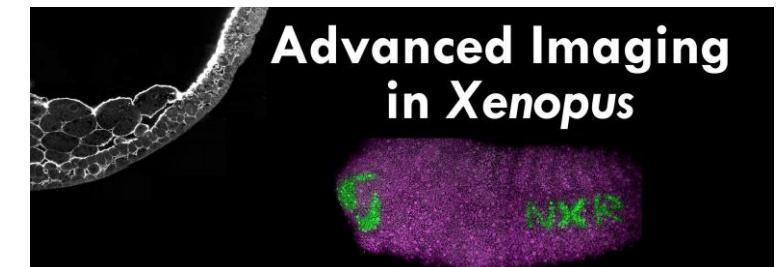
www.mbl.edu/xenopus
xenopus@mbl.edu
mwlizla@mbl.edu

Rowe 423, Loeb G12



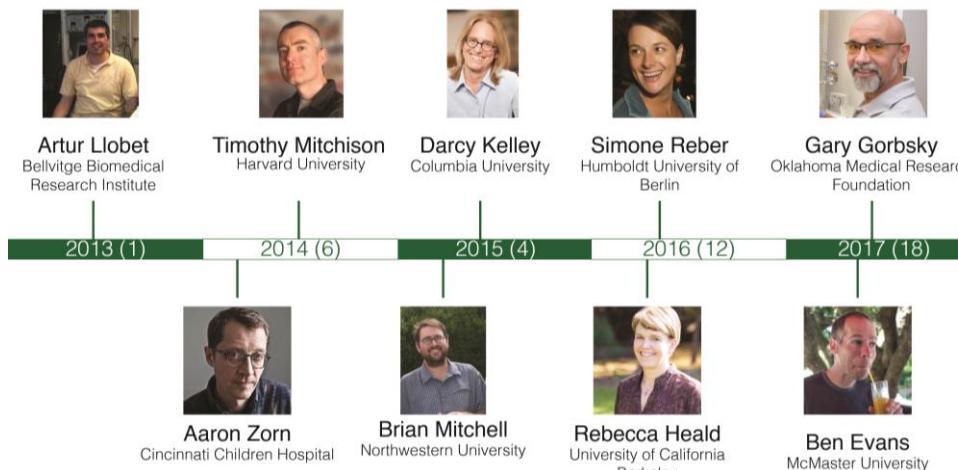
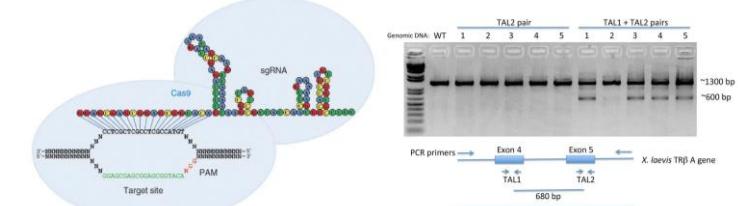
Research

Education



Advanced Imaging
in Xenopus

Xenopus Genome Editing Workshop
at the Marine Biological Laboratory



Xenopus Bioinformatics Workshop
at the Marine Biological Laboratory

Breaking the neural code of *Hydra*

Rafael Yuste, Rowe 211
rafaelyuste@columbia.edu

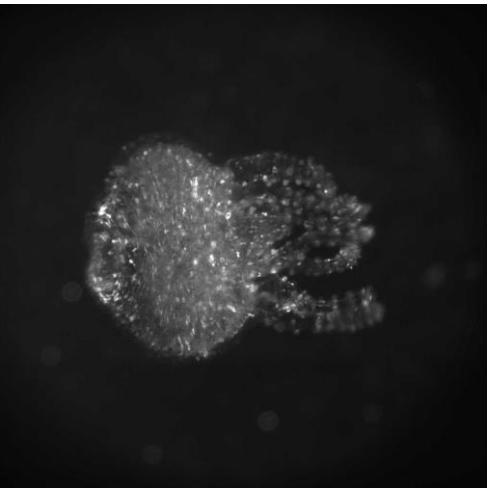
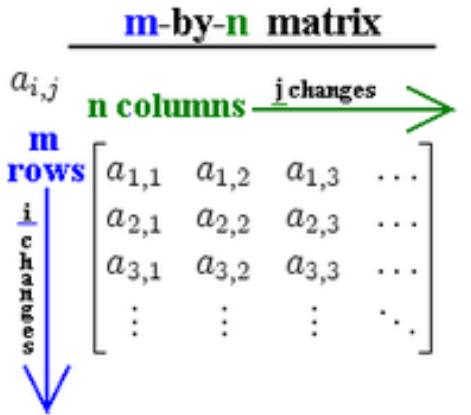


DNA

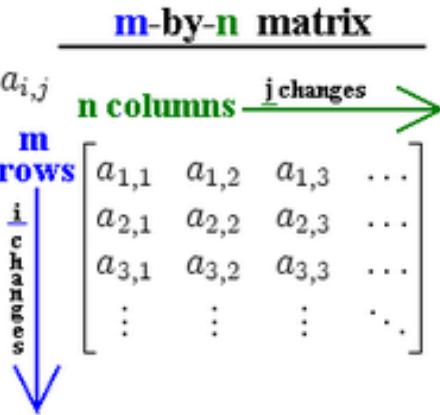
RNA

Protein

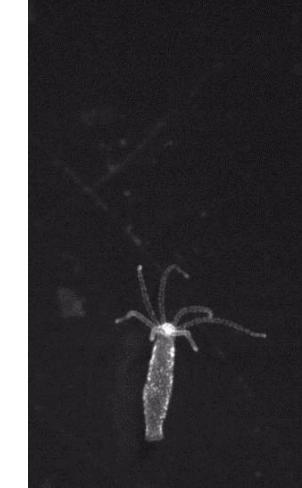
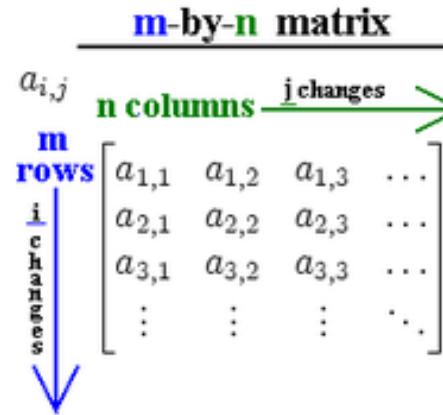
Neural activity matrix



Muscle activity matrix

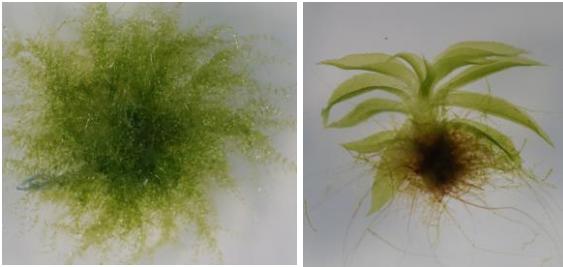


Behavior matrix

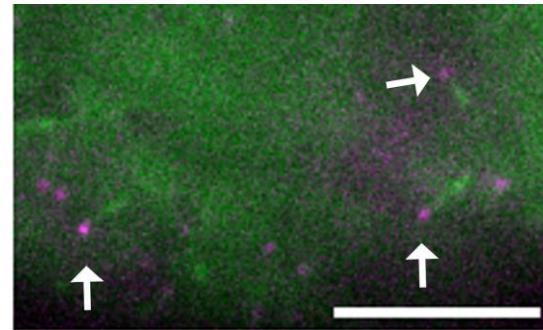


Moss imaging with TIRF microscopy

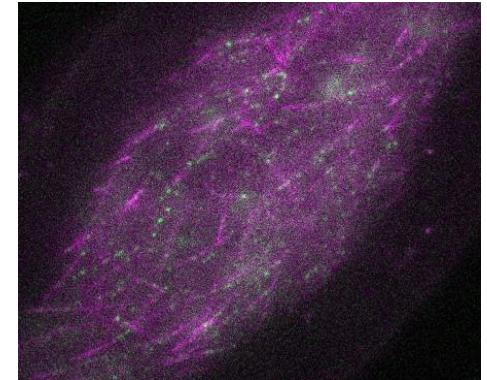
Physcomitrella patens



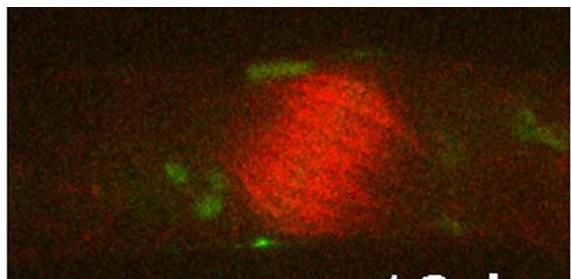
Microtubule nucleaBon
(MBL 2011)



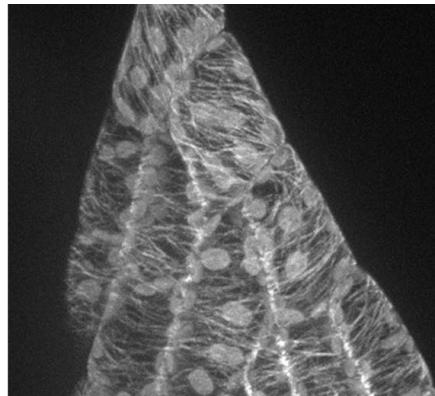
Motor moBlity
(MBL 2014)



Cell division



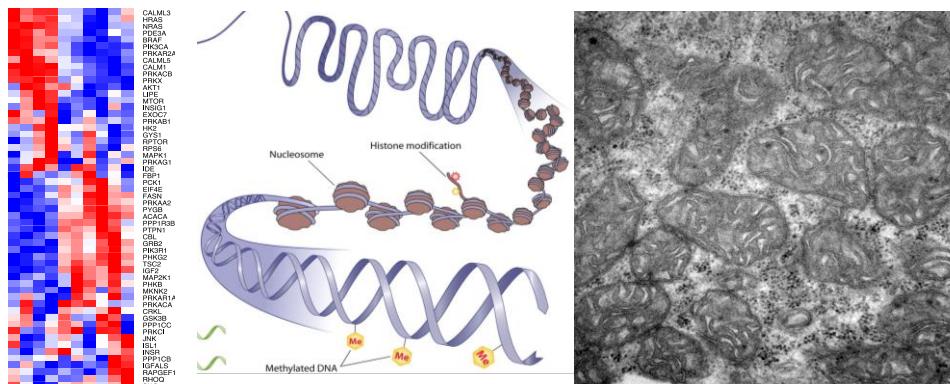
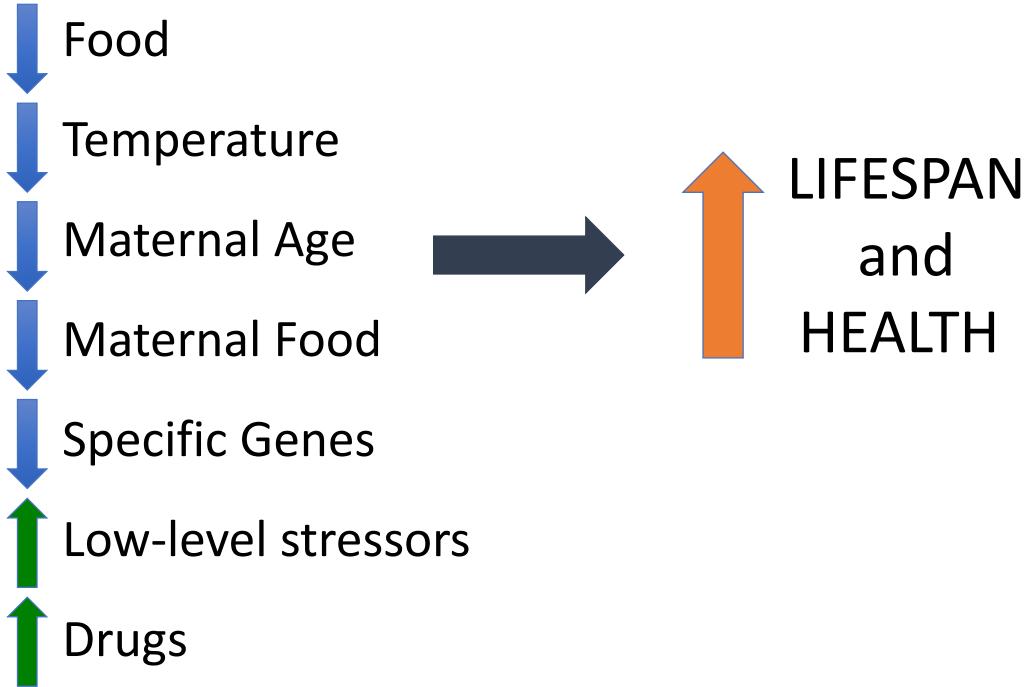
Leaf



Gohta Goshima
Nagoya University, JPN
Lillie 223

Maternal effects and aging: Rotifers as a model system

Kristin Gribble, Assistant Scientist, MBL

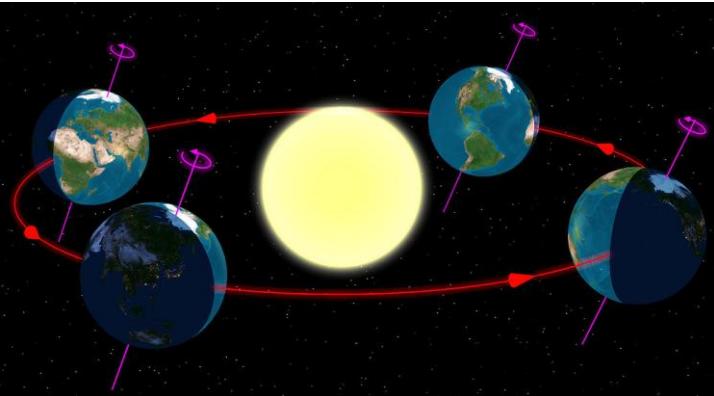




University of
Massachusetts
Medical School

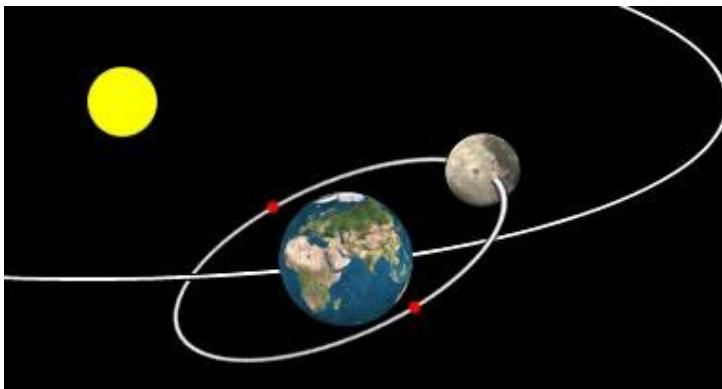
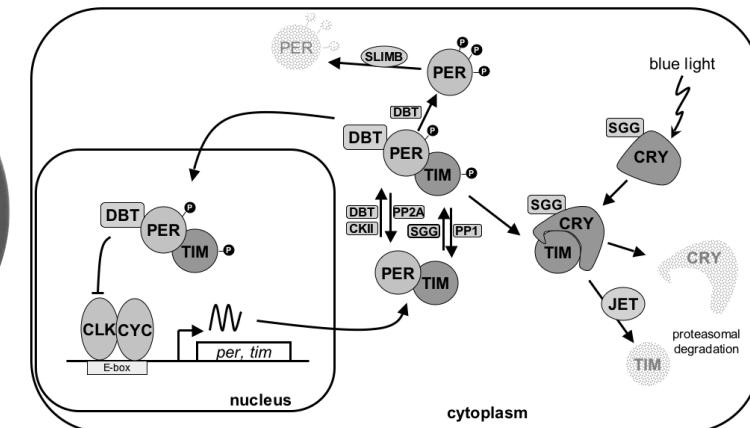


Patrick Emery: Chronobiology



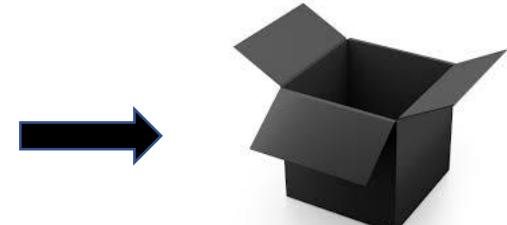
Seasons > circannual clocks
(1 year)

Day/night > circadian clocks
(24 hours)

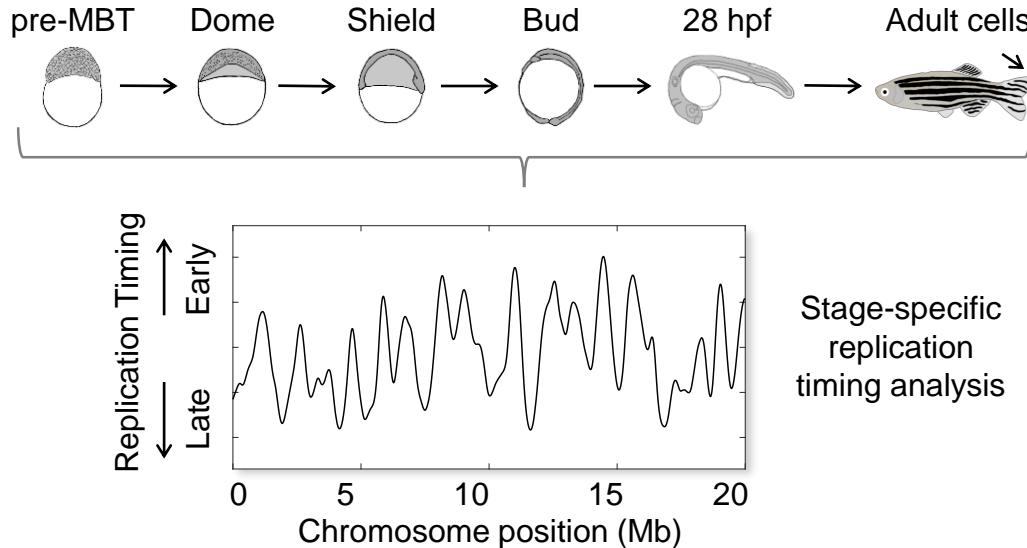


Lunar month > circalunar clocks
(29.5 days)

Tides > circatidal clocks
(12.4 hours)



Establishing and Stabilizing Developmental Programs Through DNA Replication



Chris Sansam
MRC 306
Chris-Sansam@omrf.org

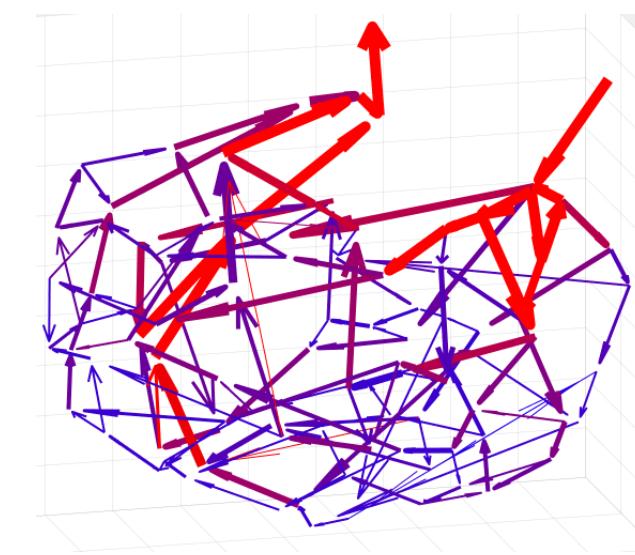
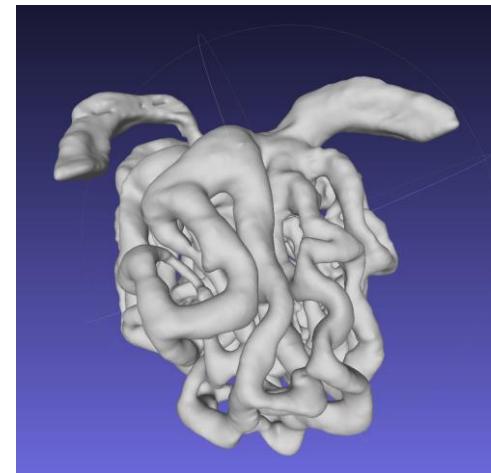
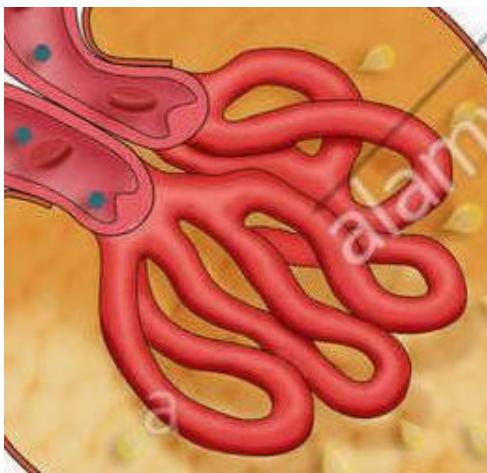
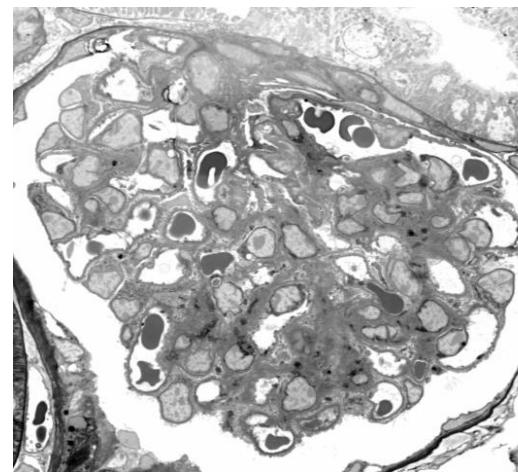
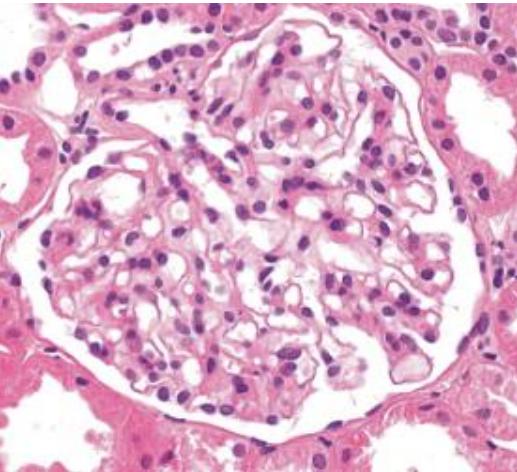
1. Mechanisms and Functions?
2. Cell lineage variation?
3. Cell-to-cell variation?



- Why Ascidians?
1. Studied for >100 years.
 2. Small genomes
 3. Can obtain thousands of embryos
 4. Easy genetic manipulation

Half micron sections for 3D histology

Mark Terasaki; Univ Connecticut Health Center; terasaki@uchc.edu



How different body shapes are generated during deuterotome evolution?



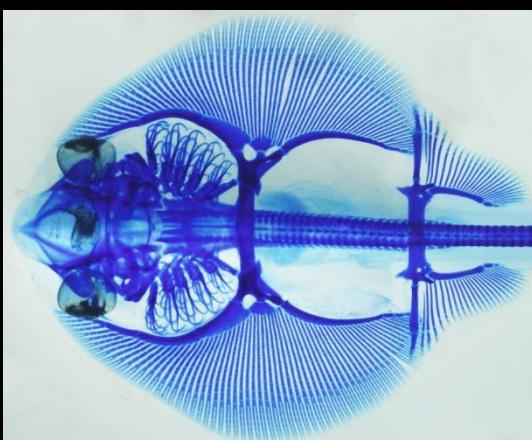
What is the contribution of regulatory regions to evolution?

Epigenomics: ChIP-seq, ATACseq

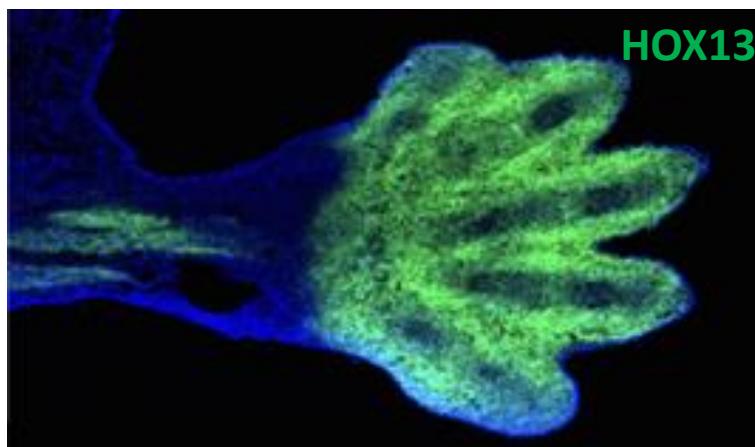
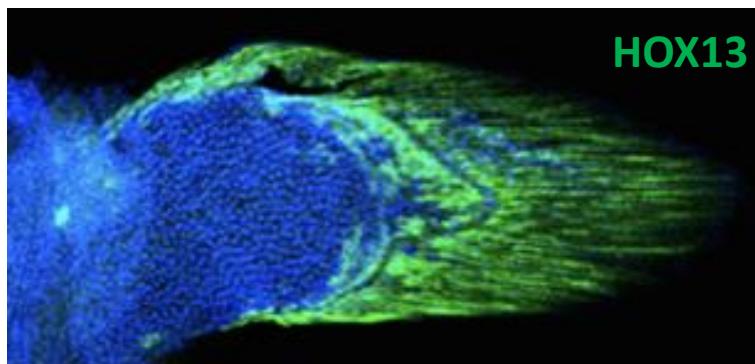
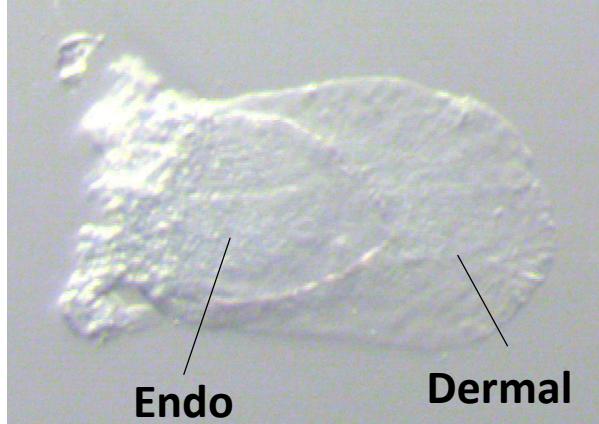
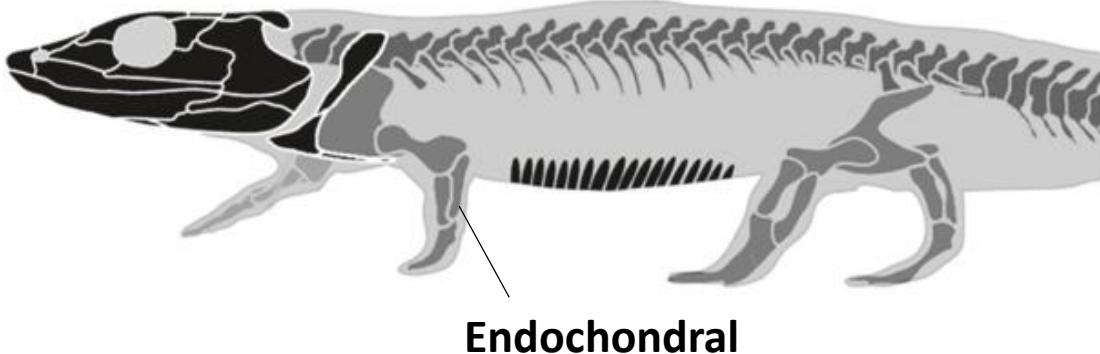
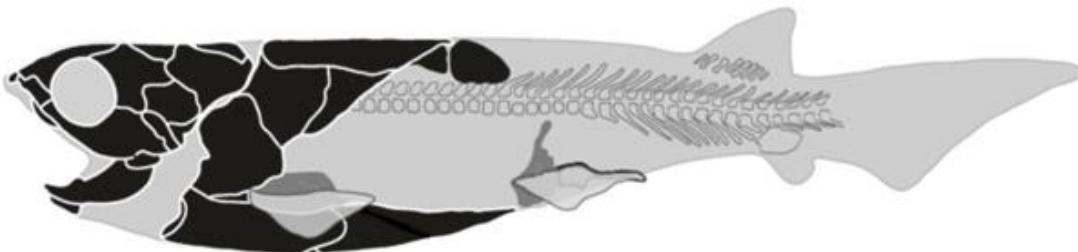
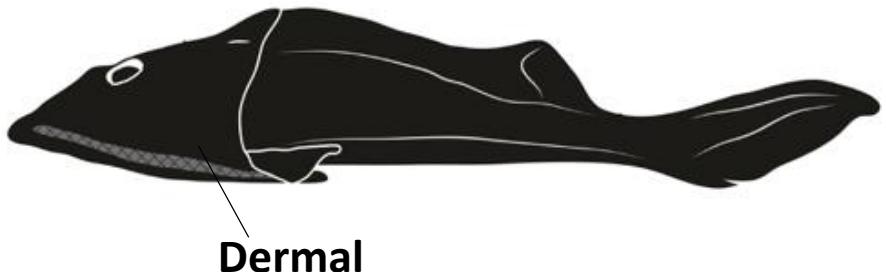
3D Chromatin structure: 4C-seq, HiChIP, HiC

Functional studies in zebrafish/medaka/Xenopus

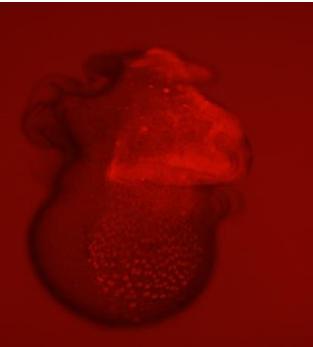
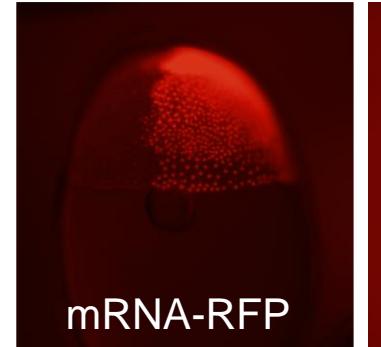
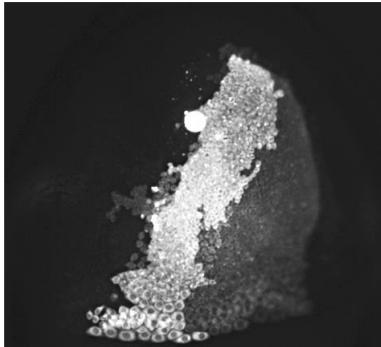
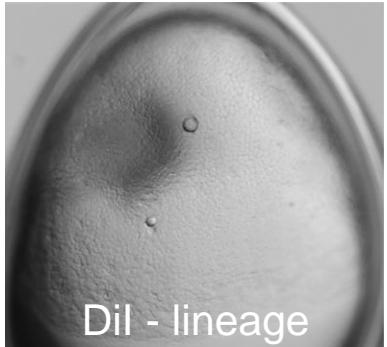
nature
genetics



Skeletal shifts during the fish-to-tetrapod transition



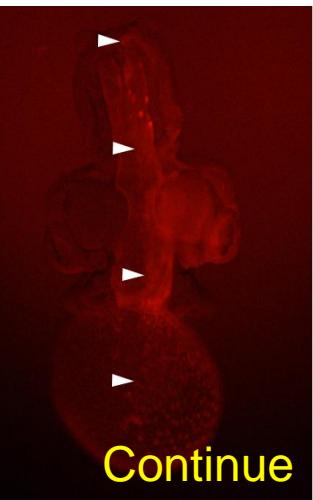
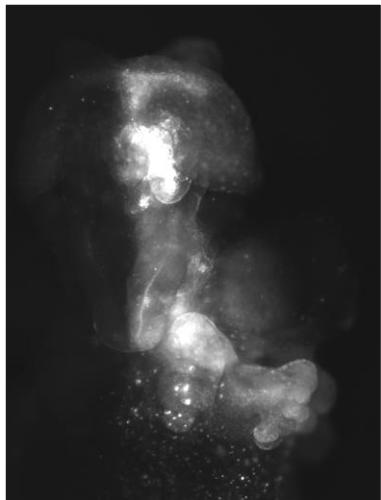
Tetsuya Nakamura
Rutgers University
Rowe 421,



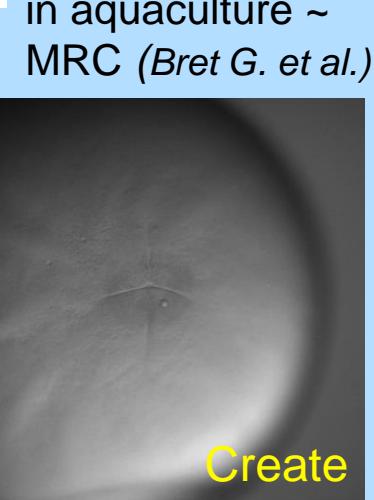
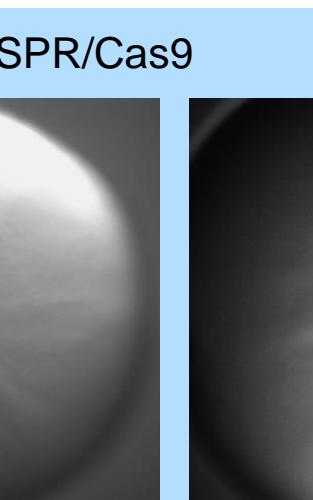
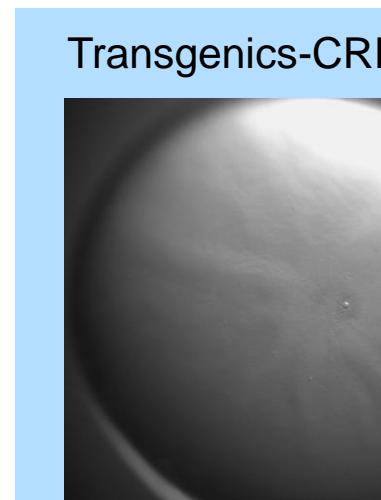
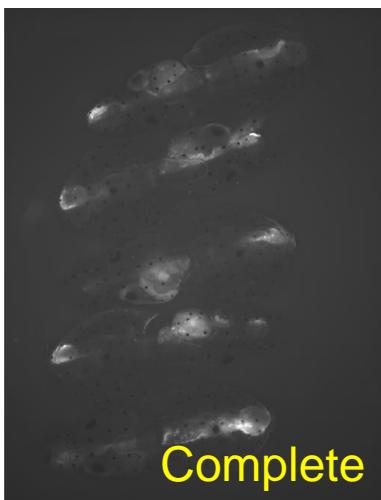
Creating
Transgenic
Cephalopods



Karen Crawford - SMCM
Lillie 316, MRC 208, MC 36
kcrawford@smcm.edu



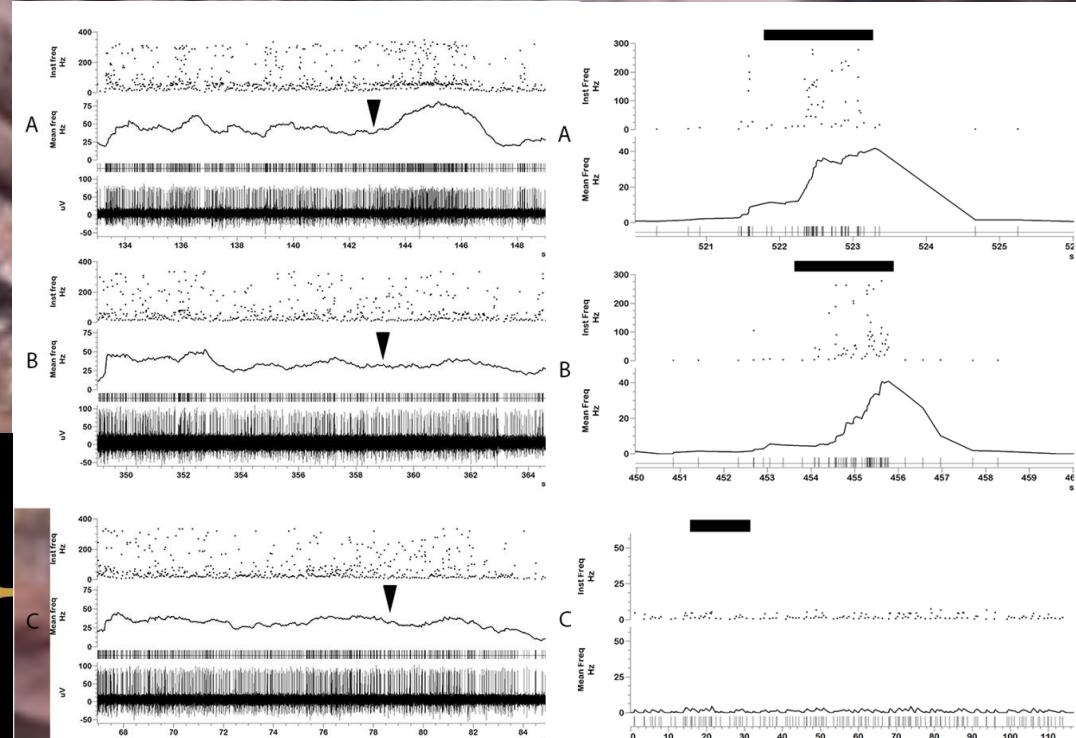
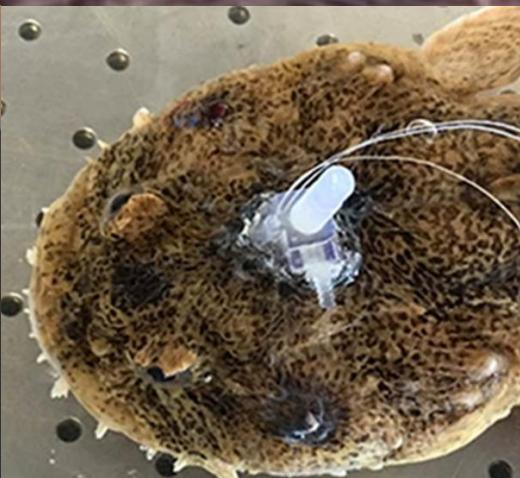
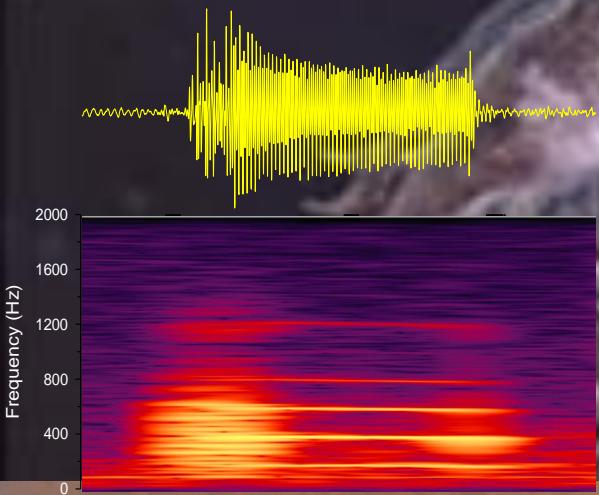
The
Stars:
*PJ &
Bobtail*
in aquaculture ~
MRC (*Bret G. et al.*)



Multimodal sensory integration in toadfish

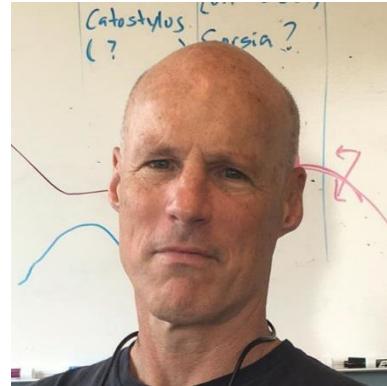


Allen F. Mensinger
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amensing@d.umn.edu

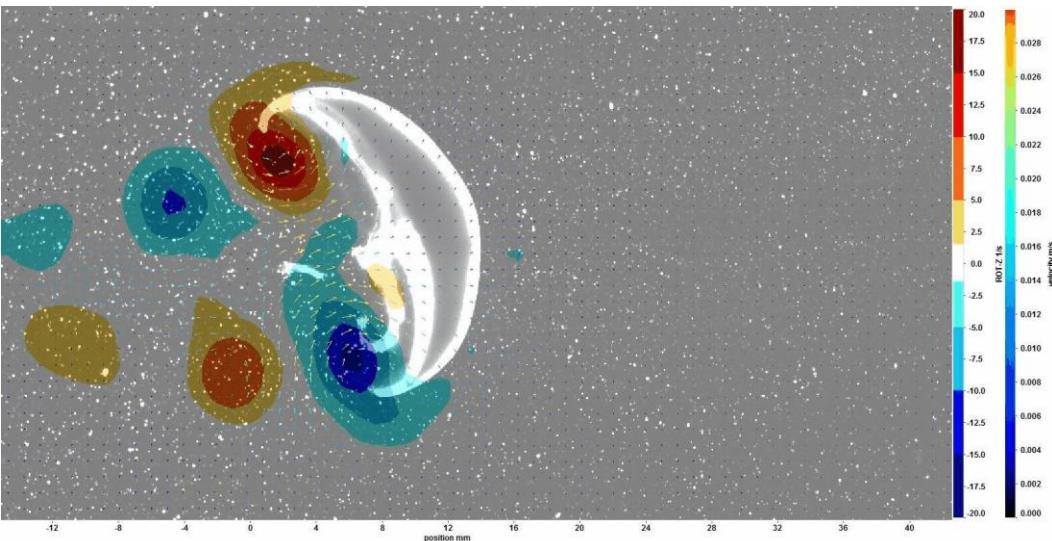


Animal-Fluid Interactions

High speed imaging and fluid analysis

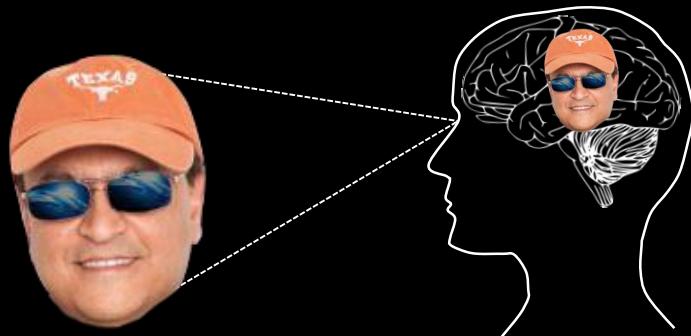


Jack Costello
Rowe 301
costello@providence.edu



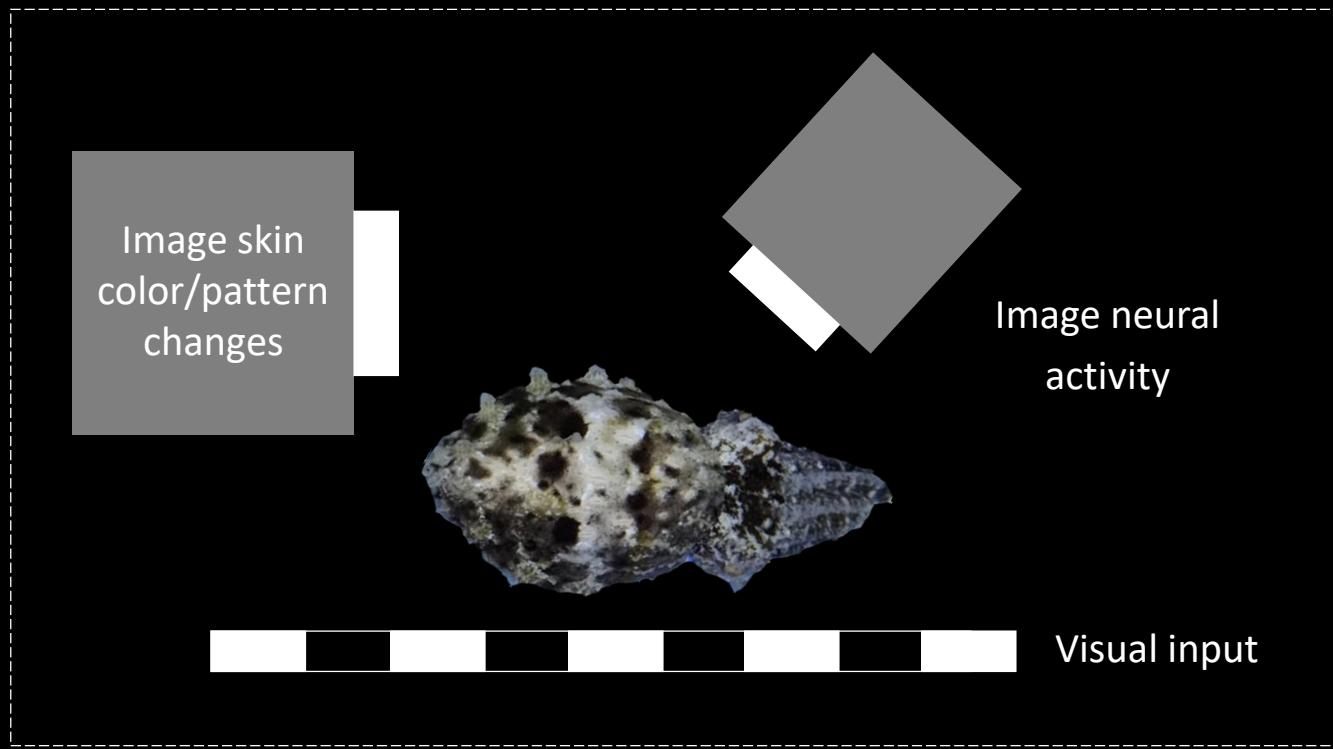
Sean Colin
Eric Tytell

Neural basis of cuttlefish camouflage



Aim 1: Generate transgenic cuttlefish

Aim 2: Develop camouflage assay



Tessa Montague

Graduate Fellow

tmontague@g.harvard.edu

MRC 208



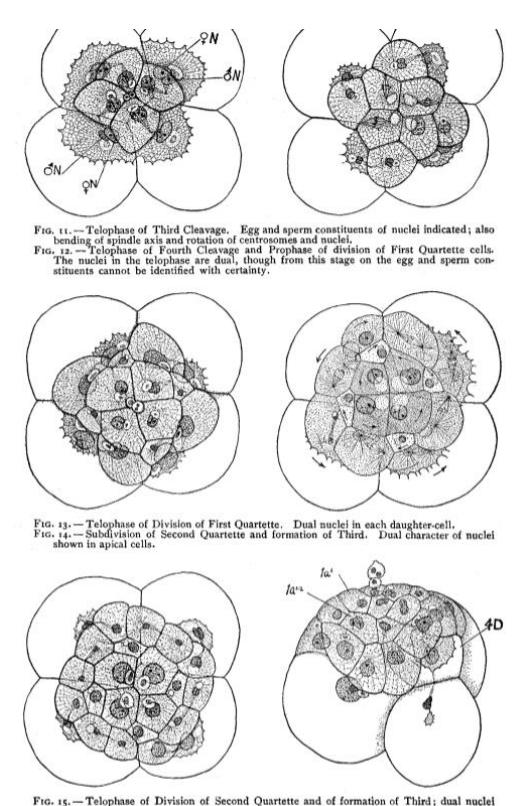


FIG. 11.—Telophase of Third Cleavage. Egg and sperm constituents of nuclei indicated; also indicating spindle axis and rotation of pronuclei.

FIG. 12.—Telophase of Fourth Cleavage and Prophase of division of First Quartette cells. The nuclei in the telophase are dual, though from this stage on the egg and sperm constituents cannot be identified with certainty.

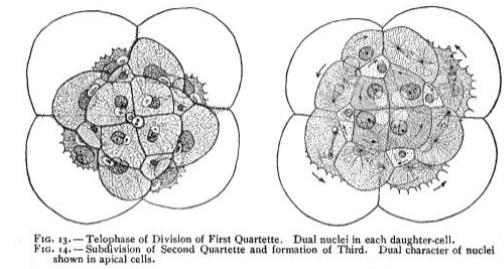


FIG. 13.—Telophase of Division of First Quartette. Dual nuclei in each daughter-cell.

FIG. 14.—Subdivision of Second Quartette and formation of Third. Dual character of nuclei shown in apical cells.

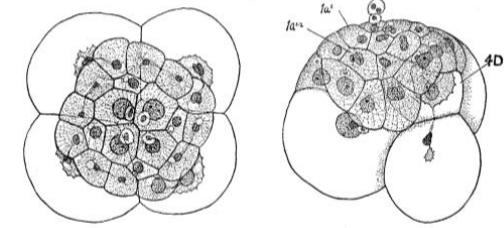
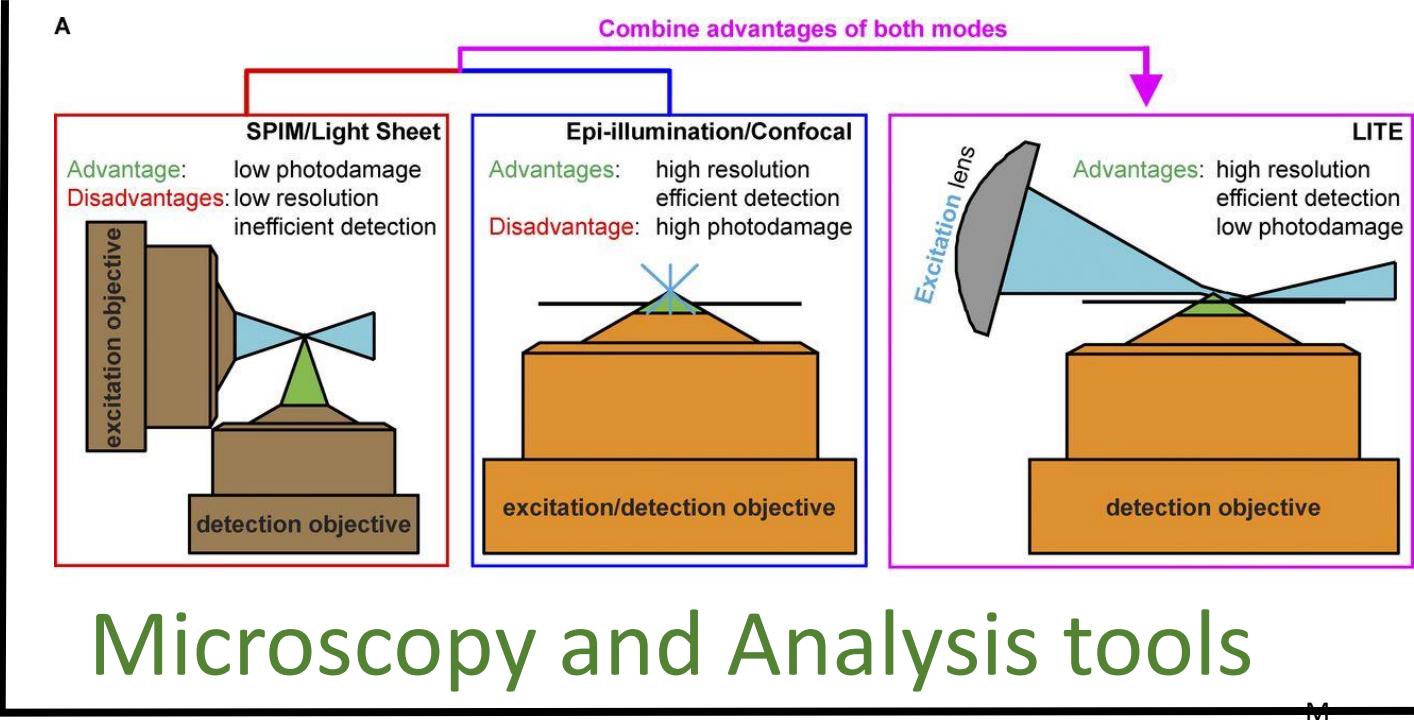
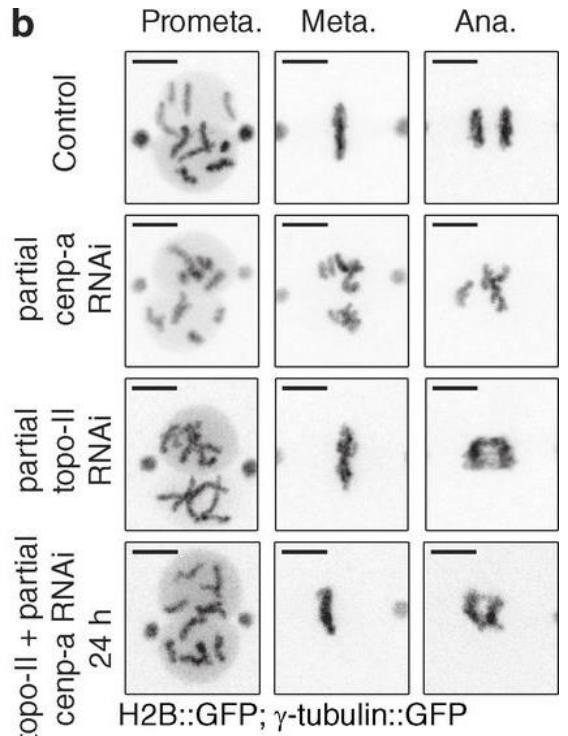
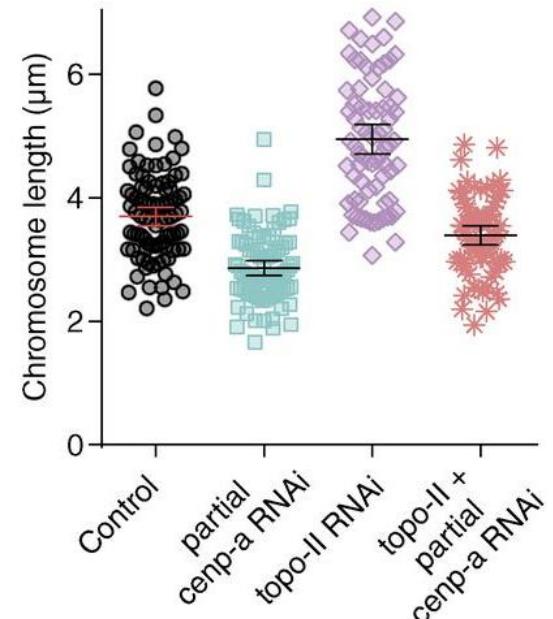


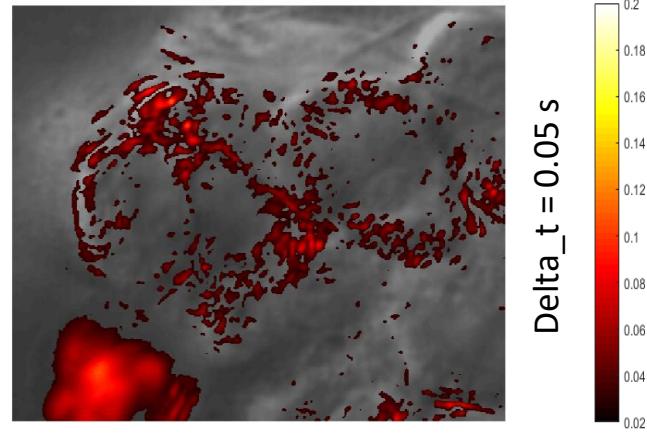
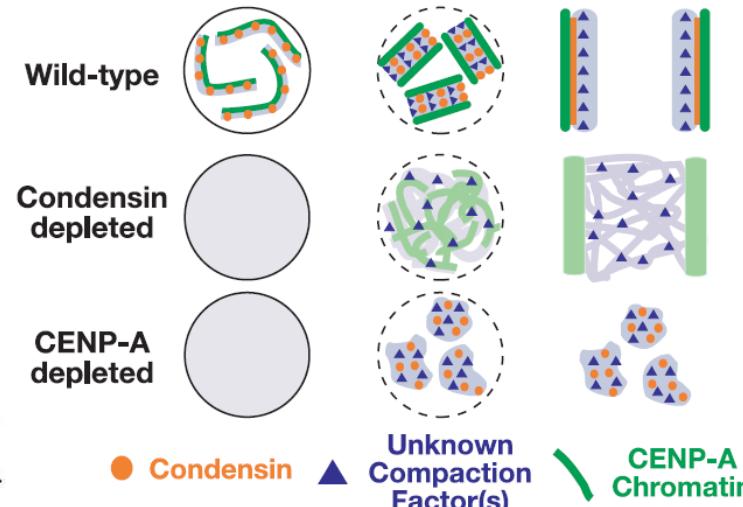
FIG. 15.—Telophase of Division of Second Quartette and of formation of Third; dual nuclei shown in almost all of these cells.

Conklin, 1901

Mitotic Chromosome shape and size control



Microscopy and Analysis tools



Come find us in Embryology (Loeb262) or in Lillie 220 for imaging! MizarImaging.com

Paul S. Maddox, UNC-CH Dept of Biology