

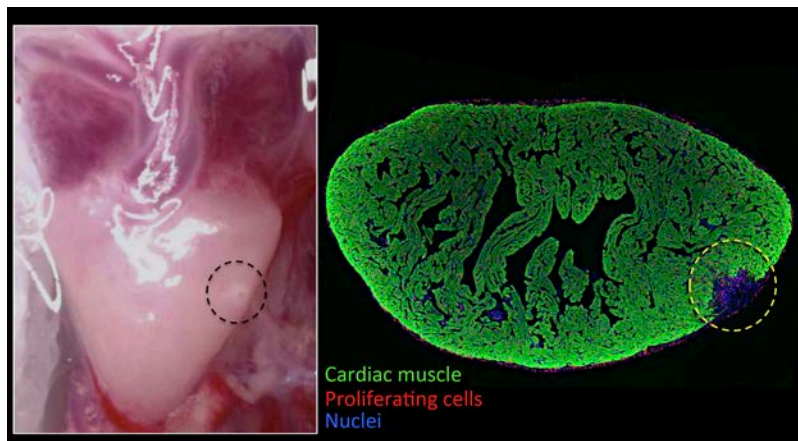


Cardiac regeneration in the leopard gecko (*Eublepharis macularius*).

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Injury to the mammalian heart typically results in irreversible cardiac damage and a decline in function. In contrast, species such as zebrafish and newts demonstrate the ability to replace damaged cardiac tissues with fully functional regenerated tissues. Although less is known about the regenerative abilities of other non-mammalian species, evidence from veterinary clinics indicates that some reptiles may also be capable of cardiac regeneration. In this seminar I am going to introduce the leopard gecko (*Eublepharis macularius*) as an emerging model for the study of cardiac repair, highlighting the responses of the heart following various forms of direct injury.



**Thursday March 12<sup>th</sup> at 13.15**

Seminar room at Zoophysiology (1131-127)