

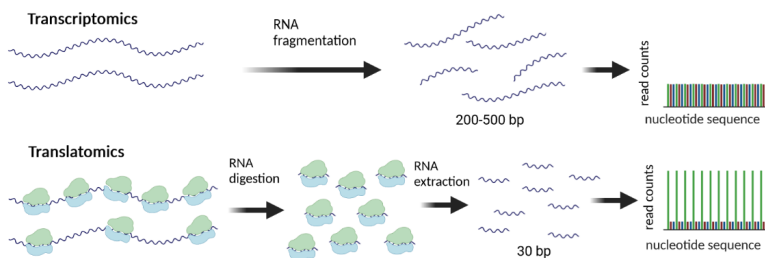


Insights from 'omics' about crucian carp anoxia tolerance

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The crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*) is extremely tolerant to the absence of oxygen. Its metabolically most active organs, such as the brain, can maintain function over extended periods of anoxia. Our research seeks to understand the cellular and molecular mechanisms involved in regulating the response of the crucian carp to anoxia. We take a discovery-driven approach, using metabolomics, transcriptomics and translomics, to identify key mechanisms and signalling pathways behind the extreme anoxia tolerance. In this talk, I will present results on sequencing and quantification of mRNA and ribosome-protected (i.e. translated) mRNA fragments in brain tissue from crucian carp exposed to normoxia, anoxia and re-oxygenation, as well as metabolites from multiple tissues.



Friday, June 3rd, 10.00
AIAS Auditorium