

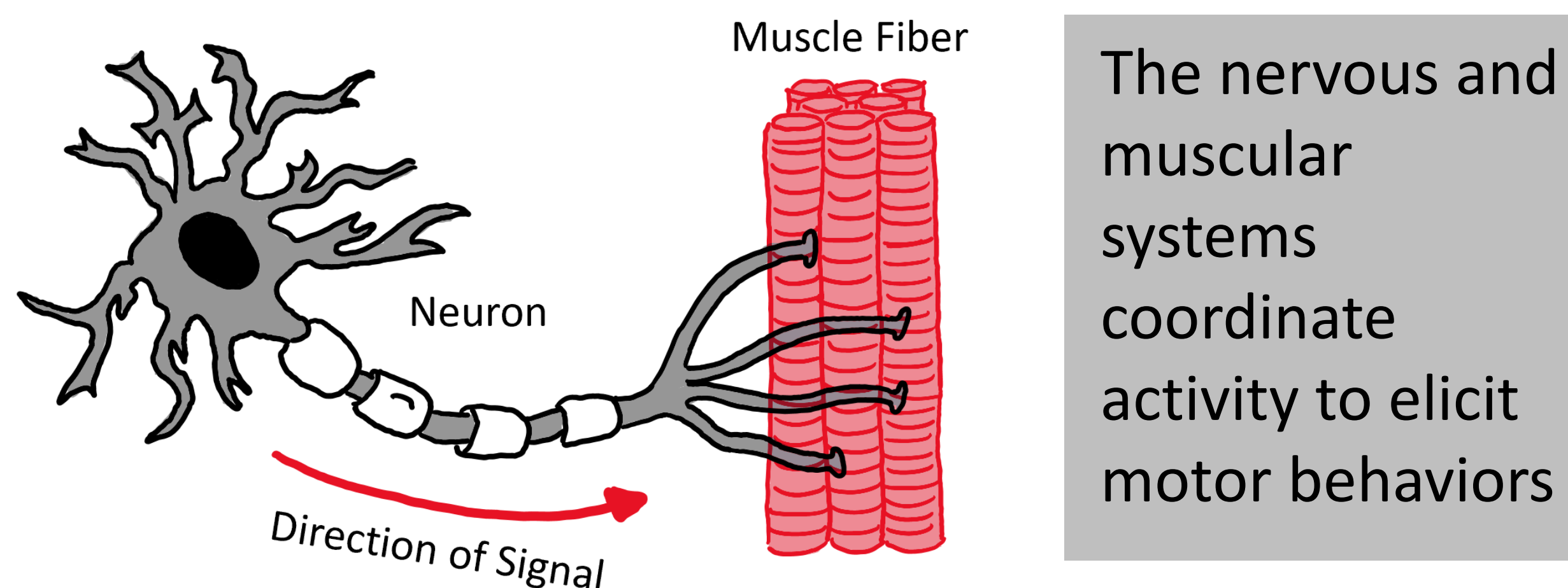
Utilizing Behavioral and Molecular Techniques to Study Gap Junction Channels in Zebrafish

Laura Reich¹, Rachel M. Lukowicz^{1,2}, Adam C. Miller^{1,2}

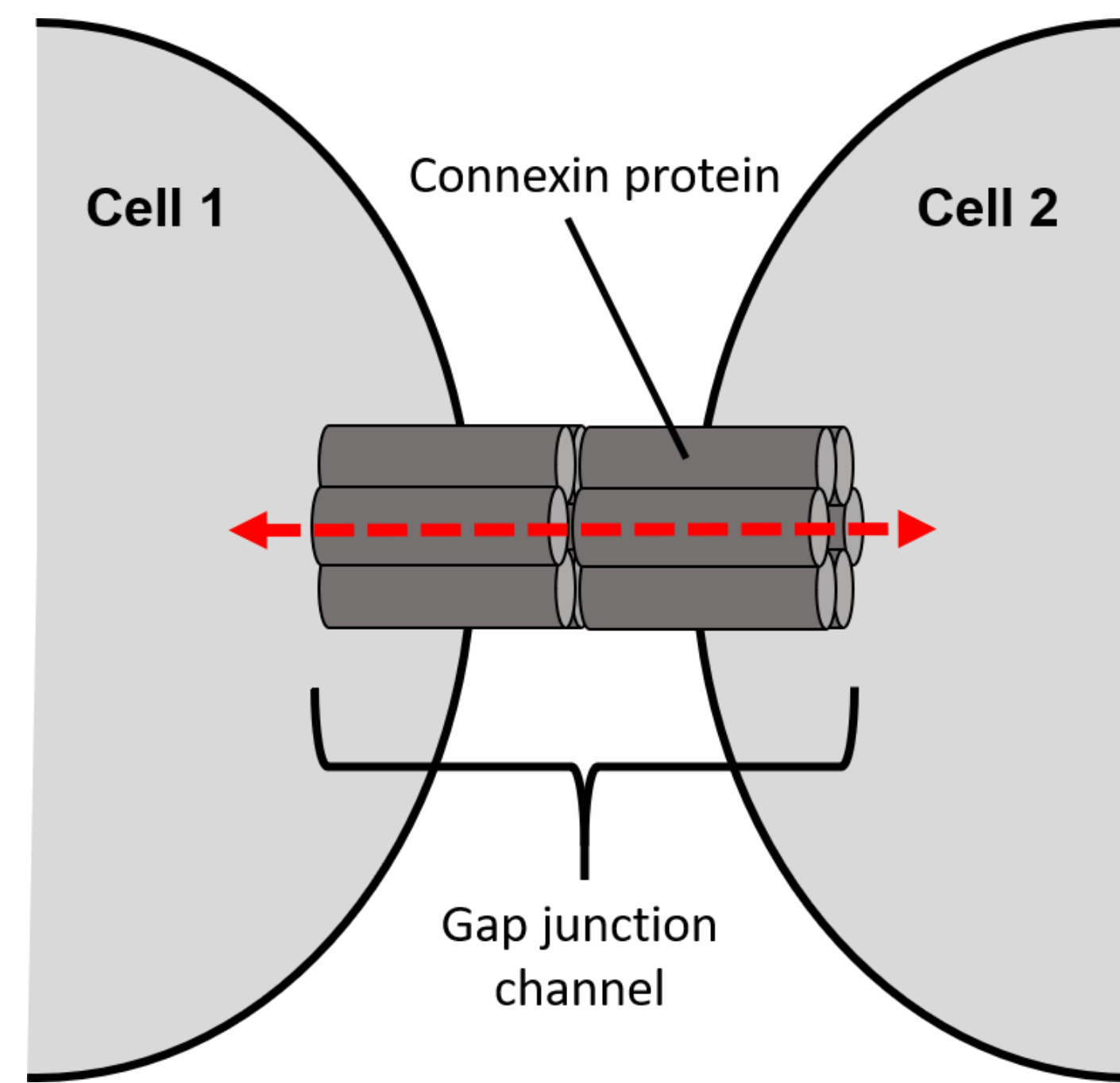
¹University of Oregon, ²Department of Biology



Background

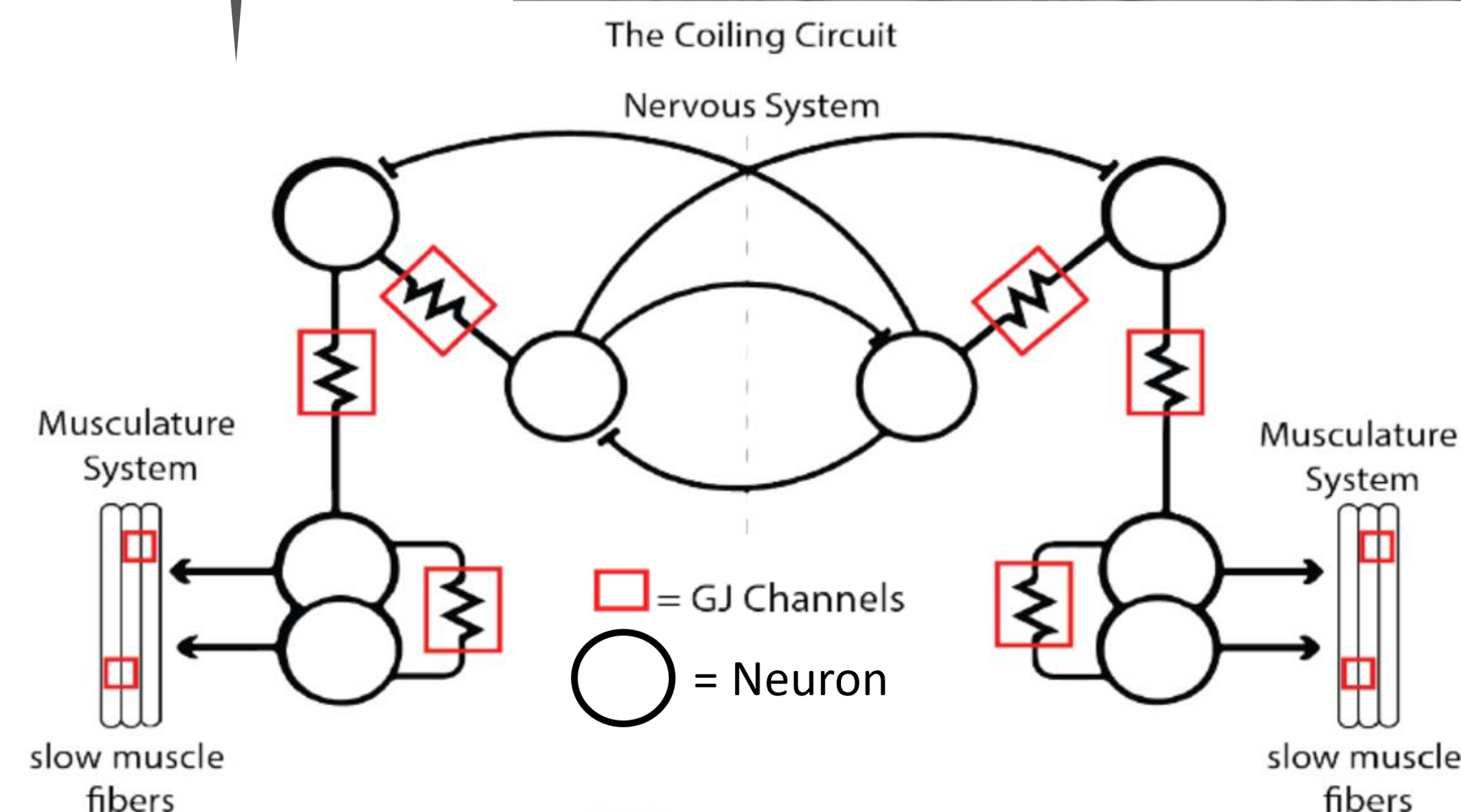
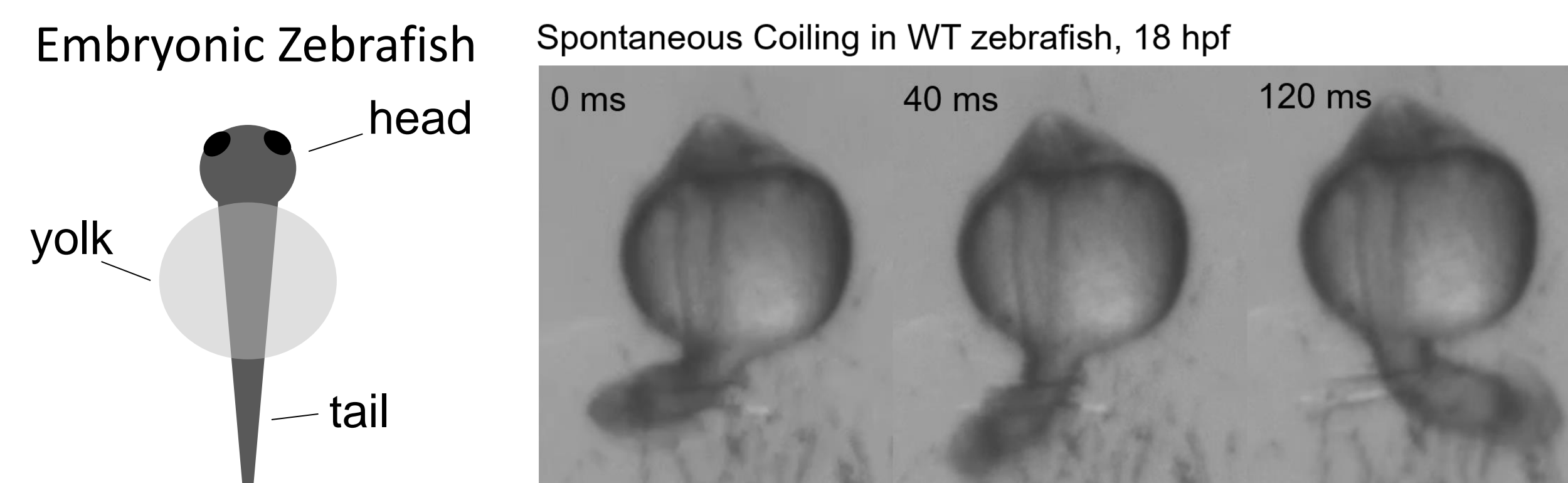


The nervous and muscular systems use gap junction channels (GJCs) to coordinate activity. GJCs are composed of connexins (Cx)¹



The Cx family is large and complex²

How do individual Cxs contribute to behaviors?



We can use embryonic zebrafish and its spontaneous coiling to identify Cxs in the coiling circuit that drive behavior⁴

Results

Develop an automated behavioral tracking system to screen for Cx mutants

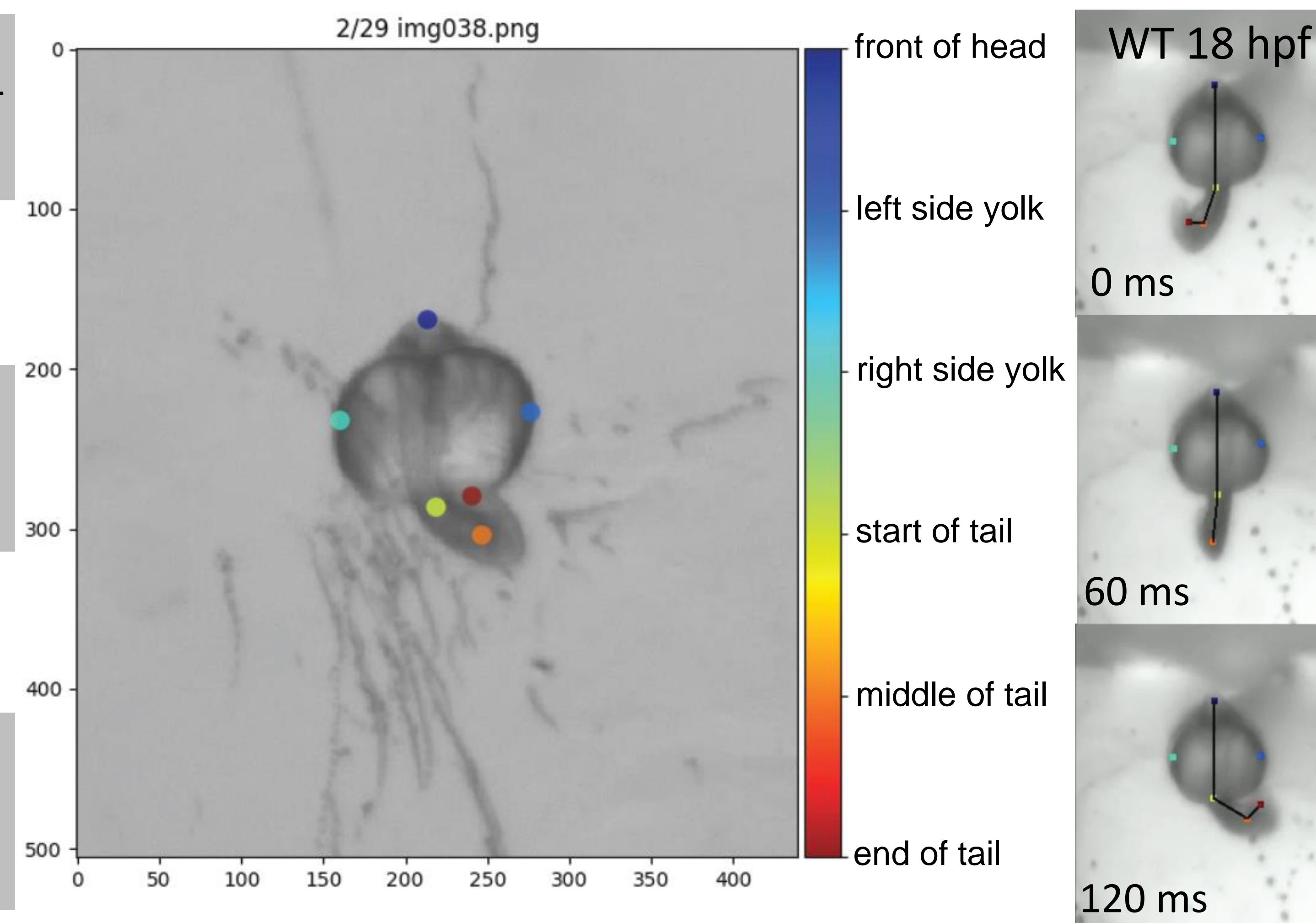
Validate accuracy of system with WT and *cx46.8*^{-/-}

DeepLabCut (DLC)⁴ can be used to track coiling

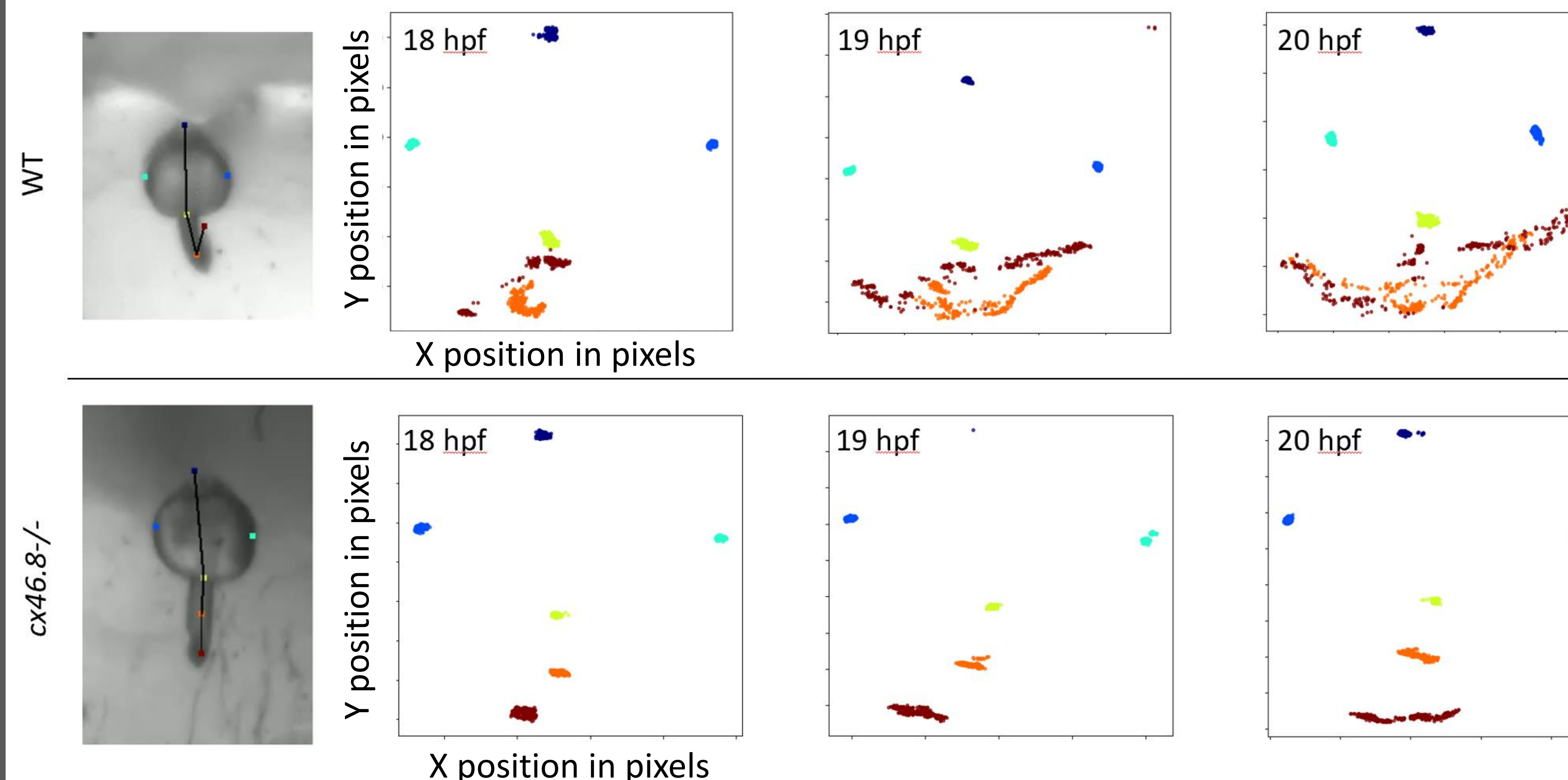
Capture 150 frames of WT coiling

Manually define points on frames

Train DLC network

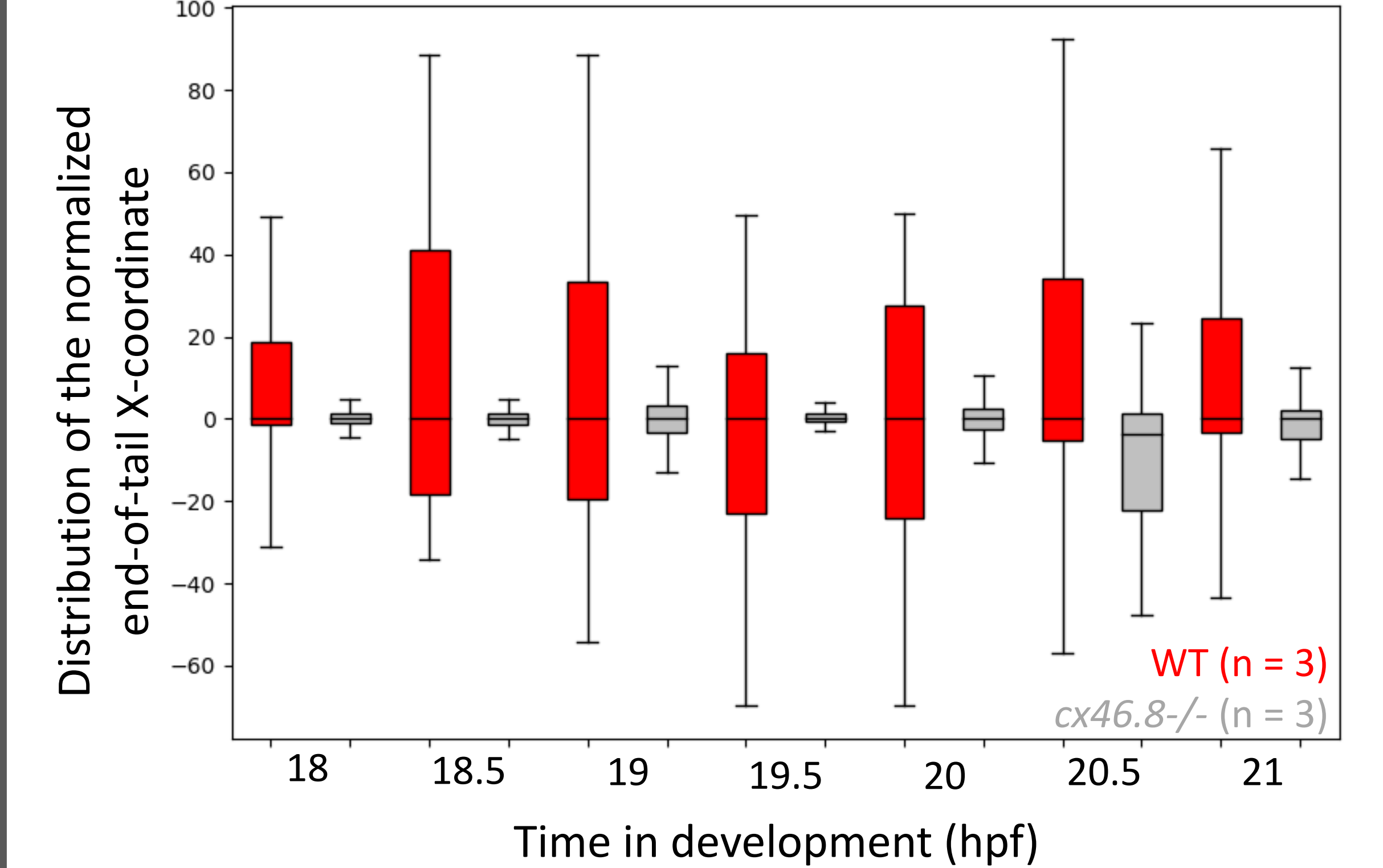


***cx46.8*^{-/-} exhibit weaker coiling across development**



Results

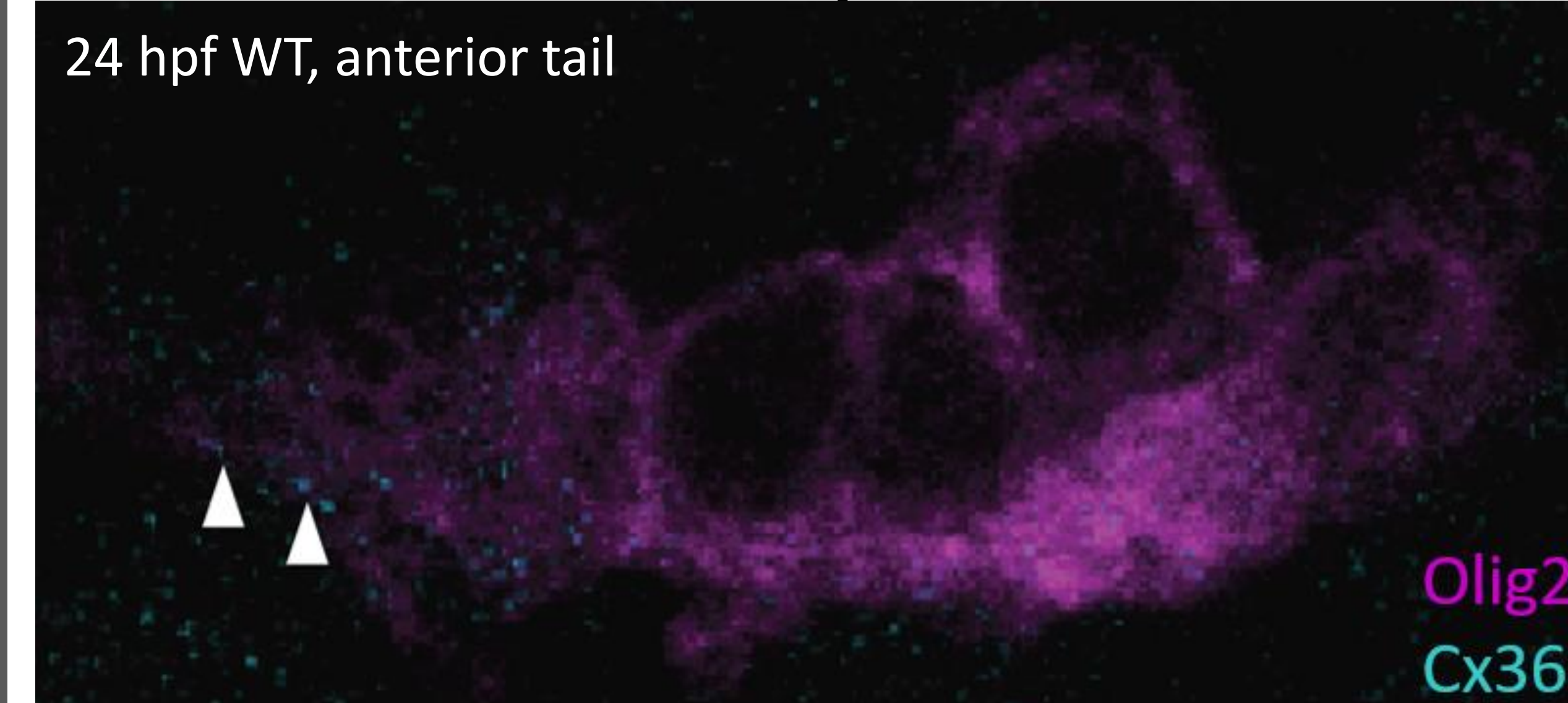
***cx46.8*^{-/-} exhibits weaker coiling across development**



Preliminary antibody staining suggests localization of Cx36 orthologs to coiling circuit neurons

Olig2 → Marks coiling circuit neurons

Human Cx36 marker → Recognizes Cx34.1, Cx35.1, Cx35.5, Cx34.7



Future Directions

1. Optimize DLC network
2. Antibody staining and RNA in-situ hybridization of neural Cxs and genes
3. Screen mutants of neural Cx-encoding genes

References

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Acknowledgements

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