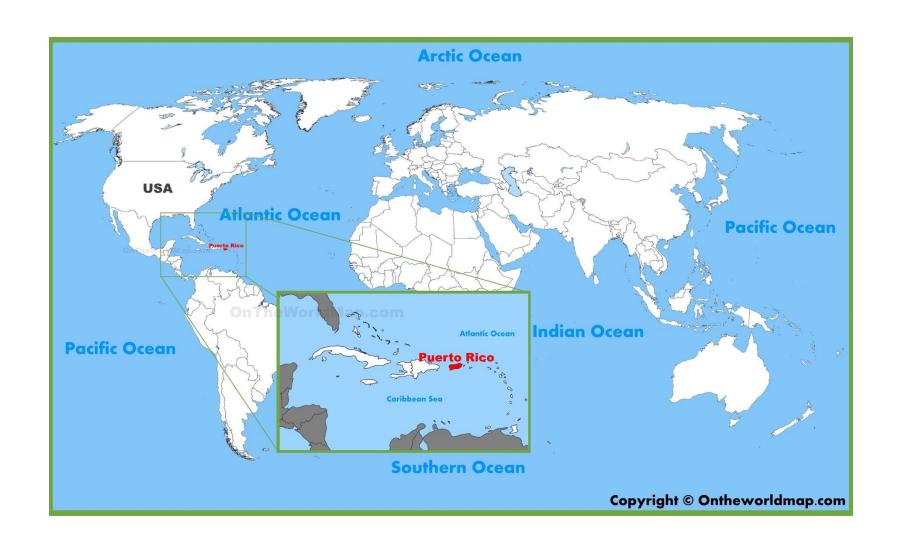
# Understanding transcription using yeast genetics

Francheska López Rivera
Winston lab
April 18, 2019

#### I am originally from Puerto Rico



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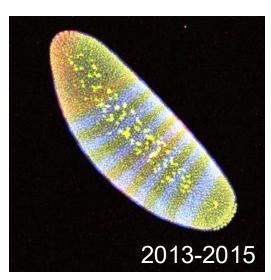
# I studied architecture and biology at the University of Puerto Rico-Río Piedras

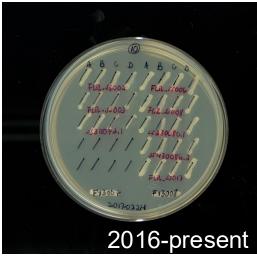




# Different research opportunities motivated me to become a biology graduate student

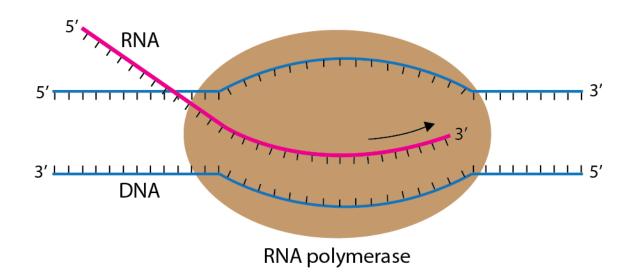




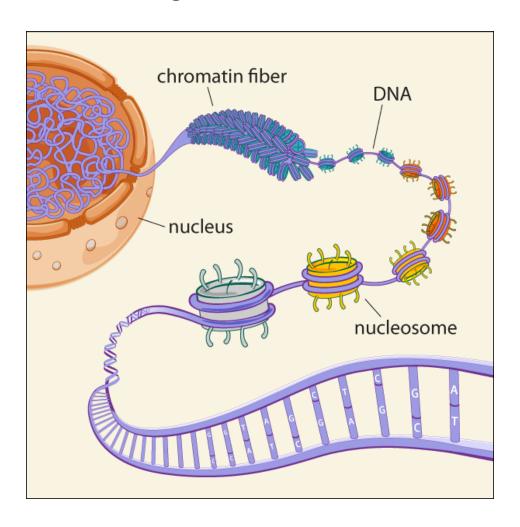


In the Winston lab, we study transcription

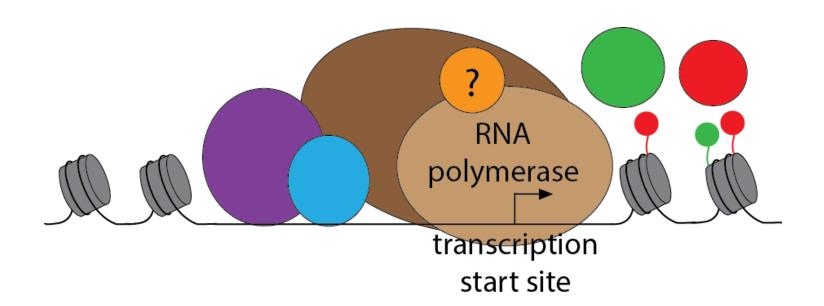
#### In the Winston lab, we study transcription



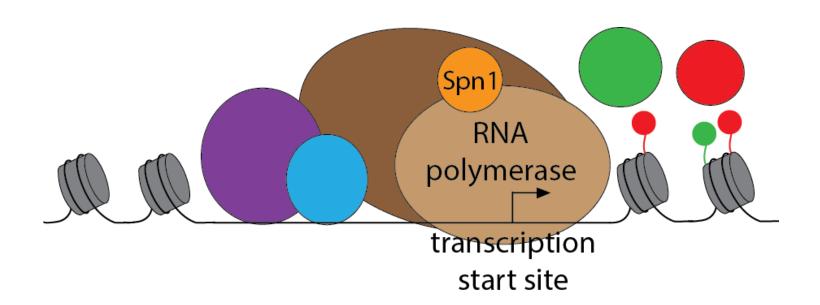
# Transcription needs to get around compactly organized DNA



# Transcription requires the participation of many proteins

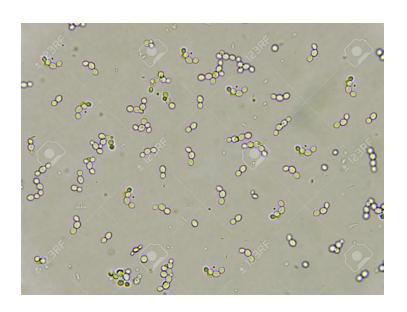


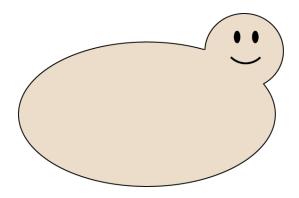
#### What is the function of Spn1 in transcription?



# We will investigate the function of Spn1 in transcription using budding yeast

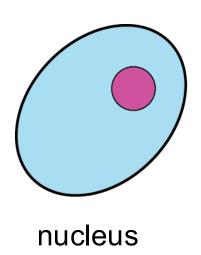


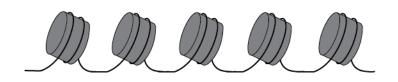




# Yeast shares many features with humans and is easy to manipulate

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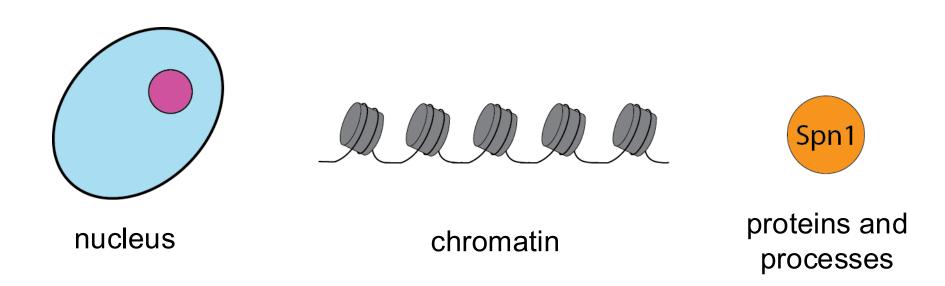




chromatin

proteins and processes

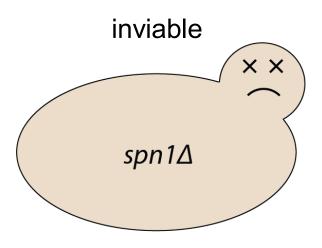
### Yeast shares many features with humans and is easy to manipulate



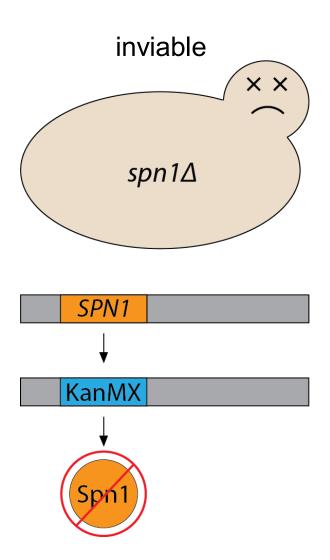
Advantages of studying yeast:

- -fast growth
- -easy to manipulate
- -wealth of genetic tools

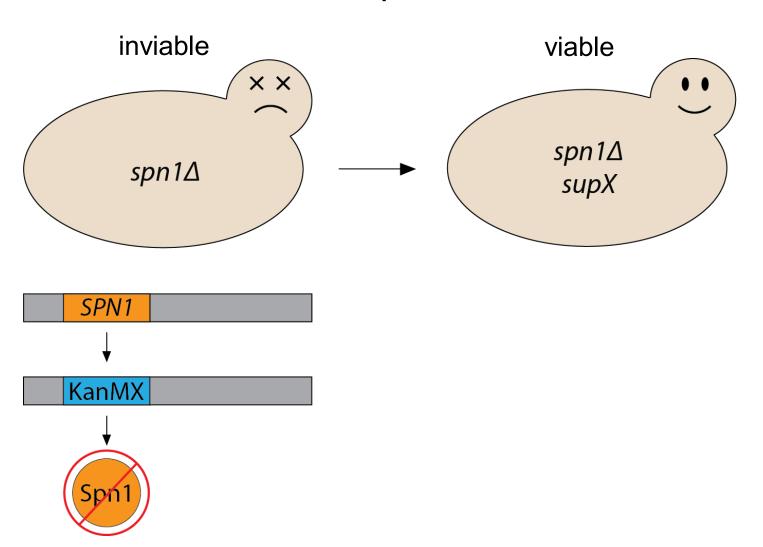
#### Yeast cells that lack Spn1 are inviable



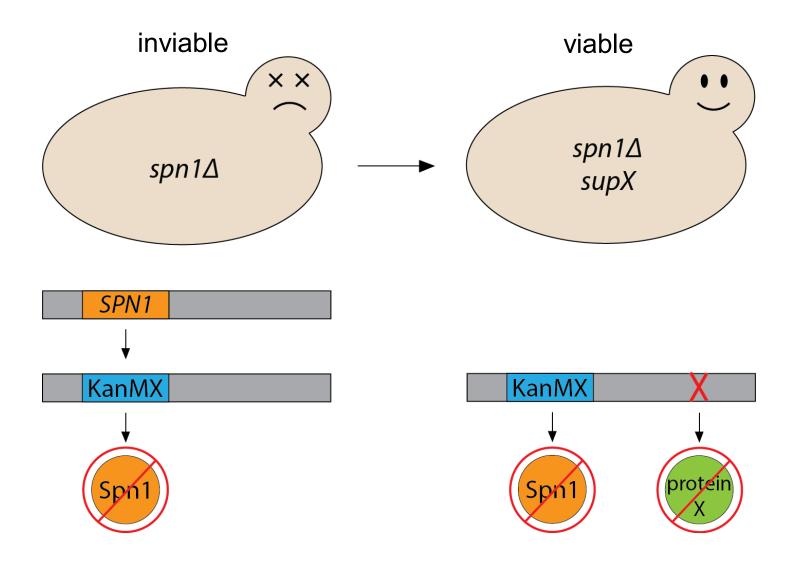
#### Yeast cells that lack Spn1 are inviable



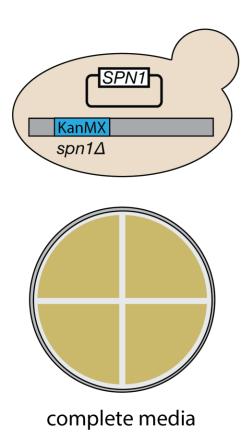
# We will look for cells that are viable in absence of Spn1

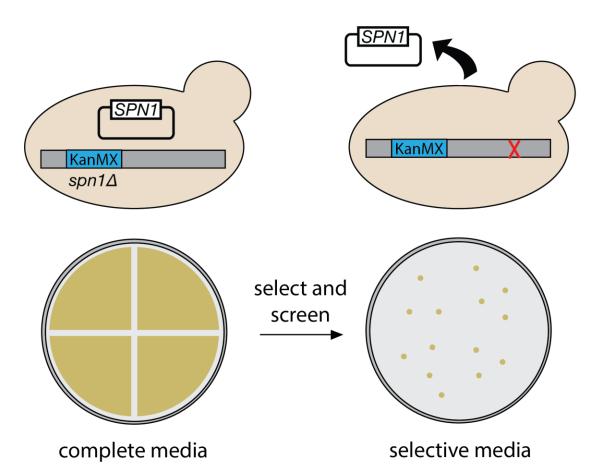


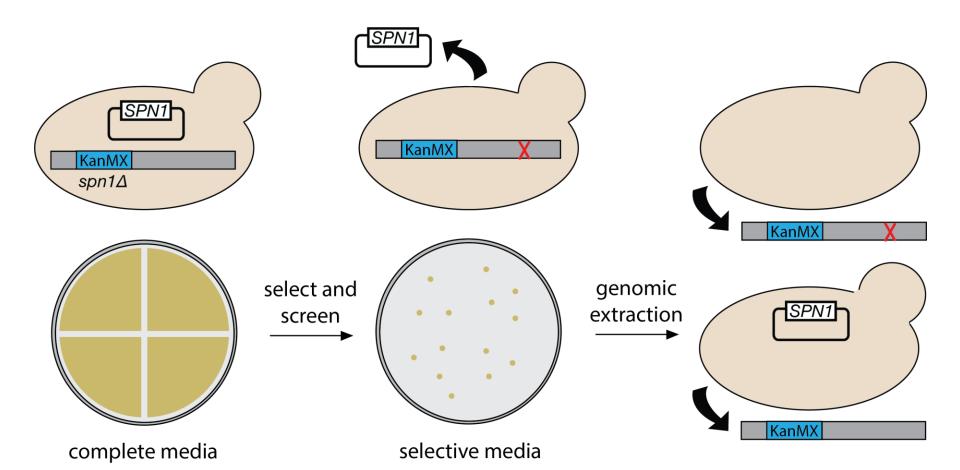
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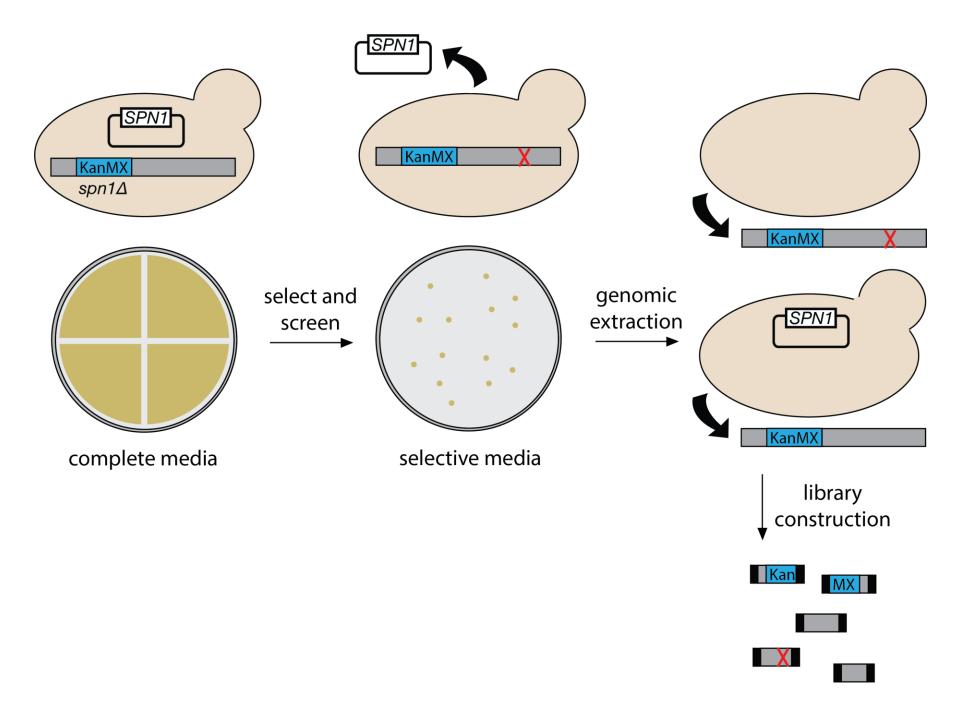


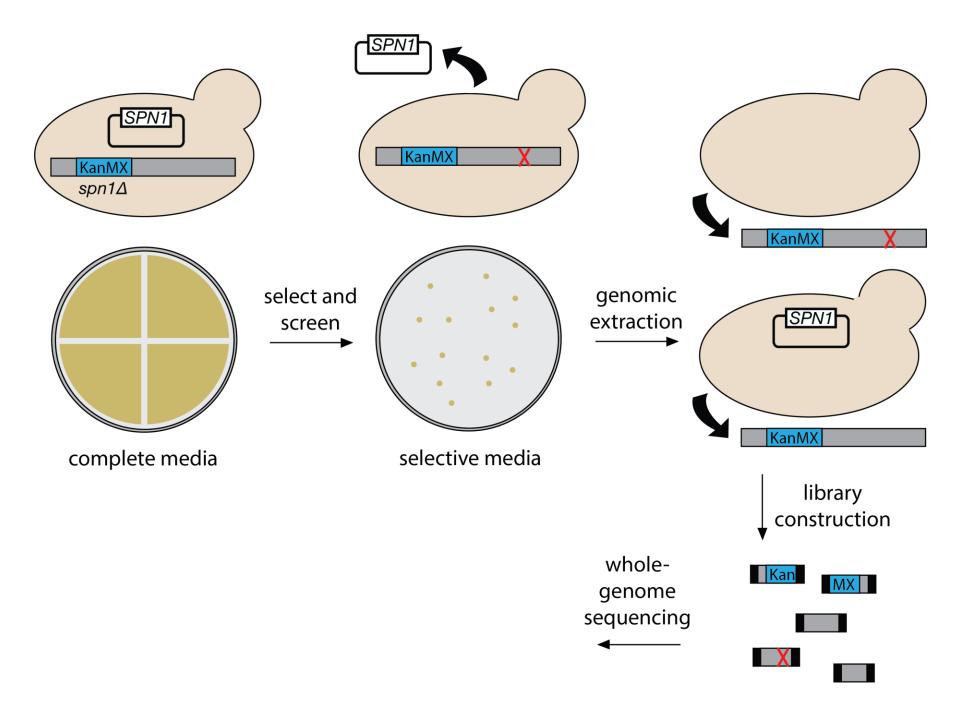
#### We will use yeast genetics to identify *spn1* △ suppressor mutations

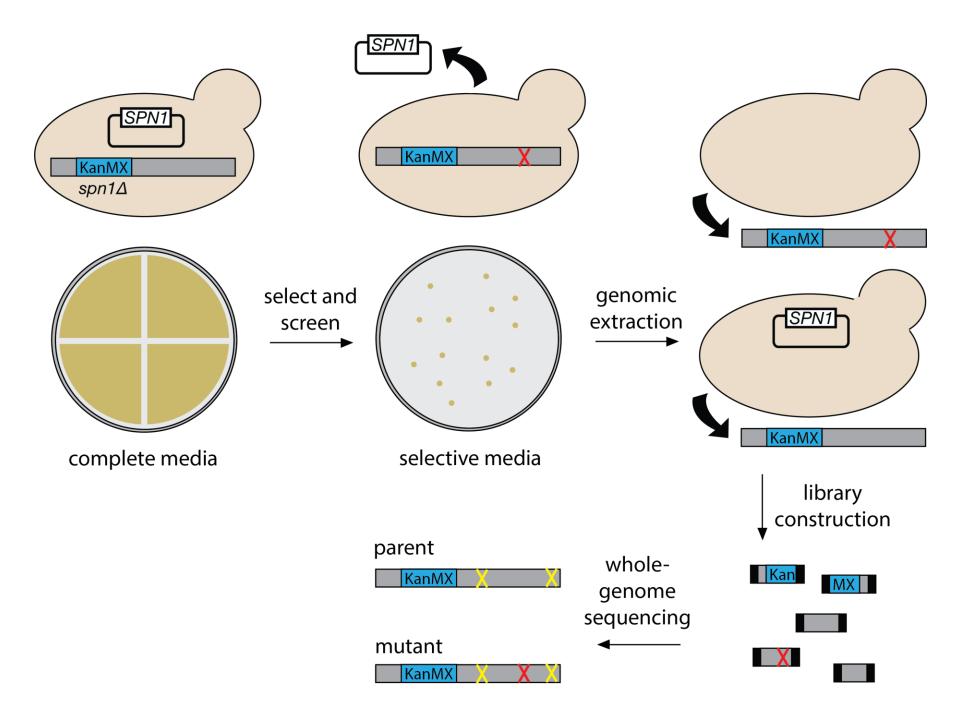


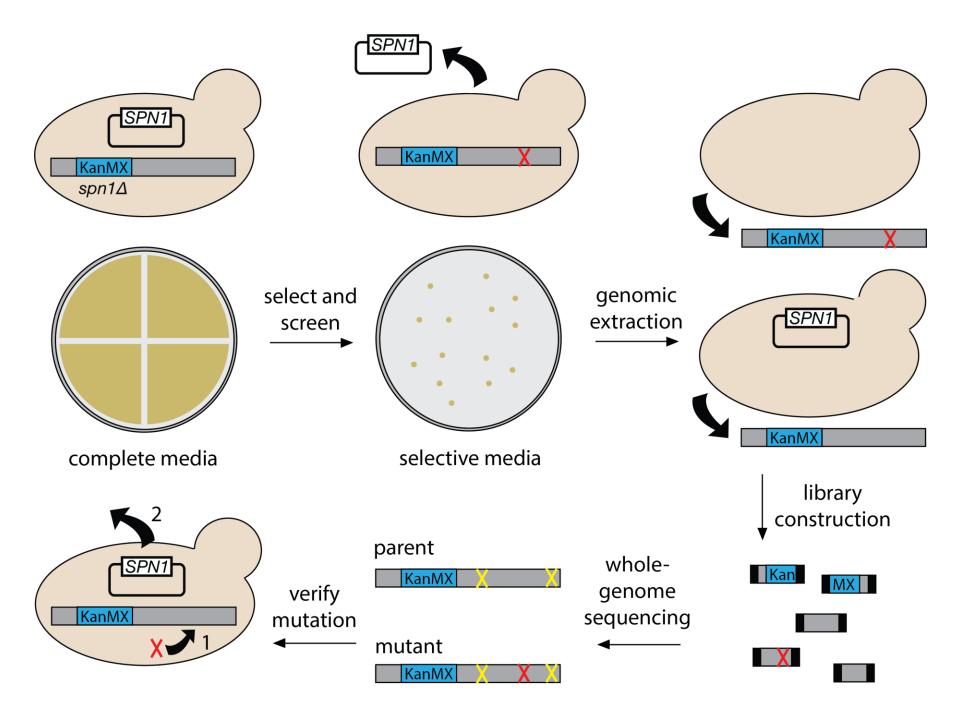




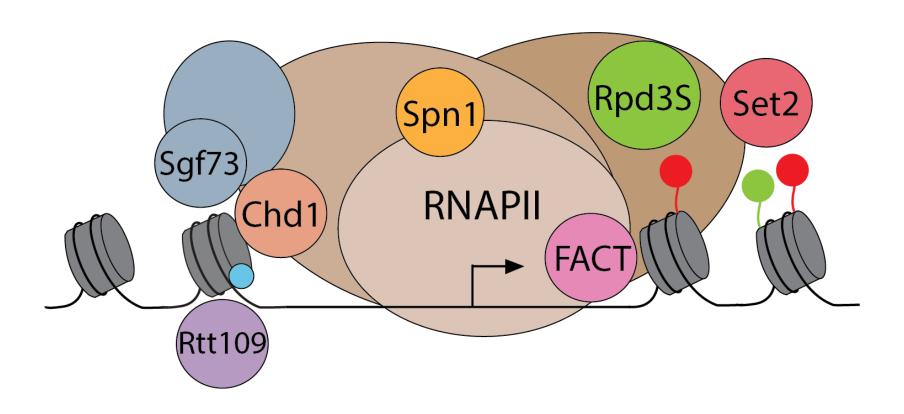








# We identified mutations in protein complexes that modify chromatin



#### Thank you!

