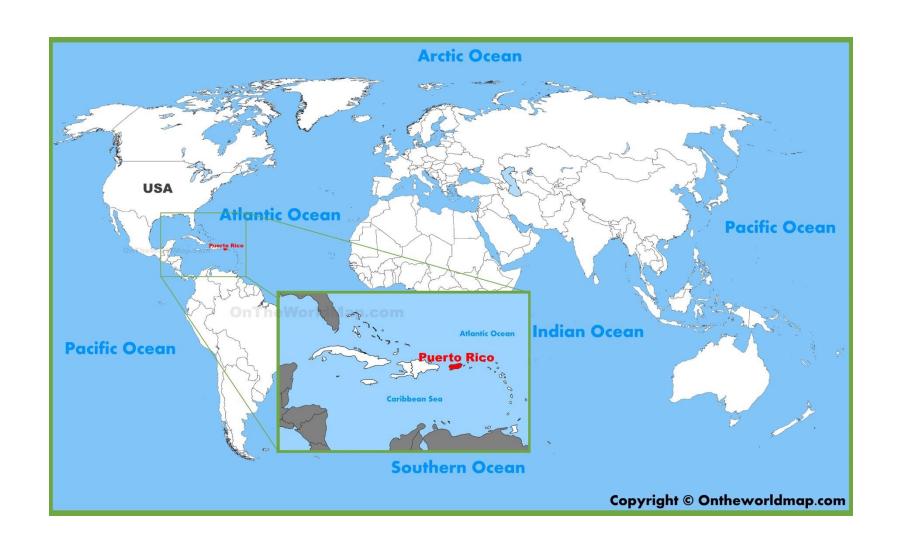
Understanding transcription using yeast genetics

Francheska López Rivera
Winston lab
April 18, 2019

I am originally from Puerto Rico



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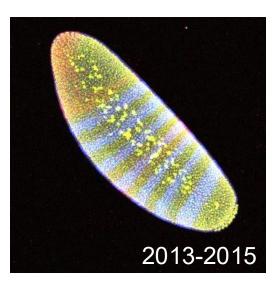
I studied architecture and biology at the University of Puerto Rico-Río Piedras

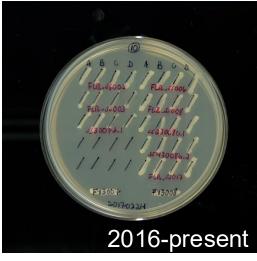




Different research opportunities motivated me to become a biology graduate student

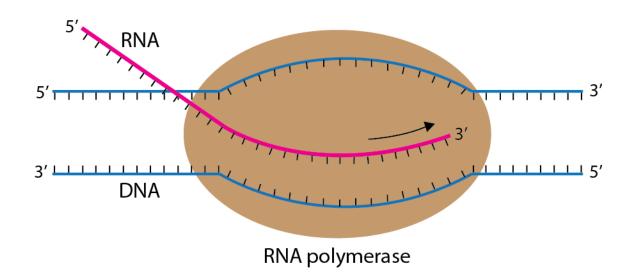




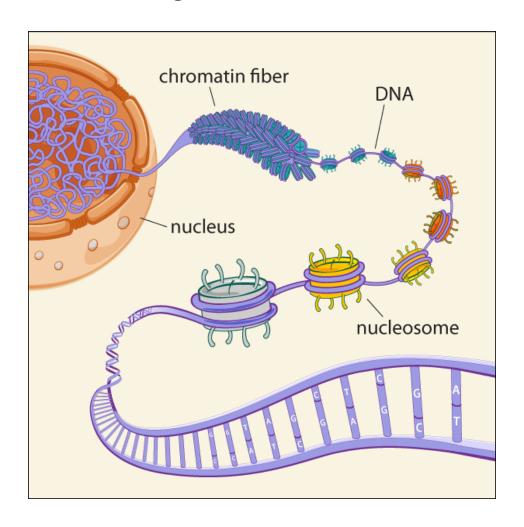


In the Winston lab, we study transcription

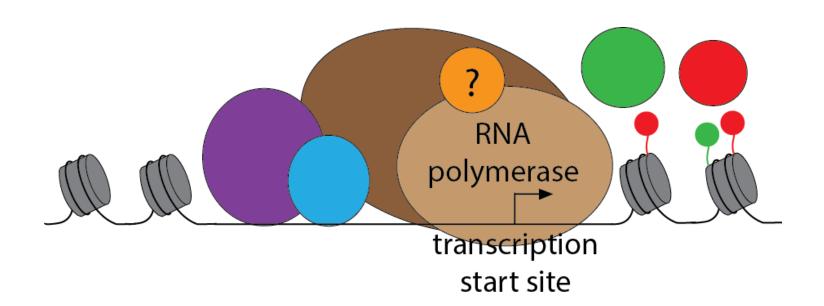
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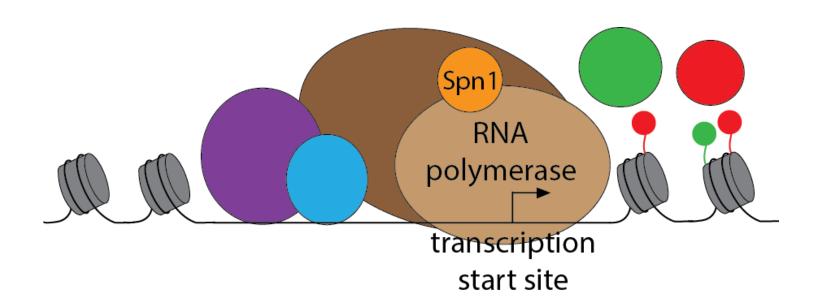
Transcription needs to get around compactly organized DNA



Transcription requires the participation of many proteins

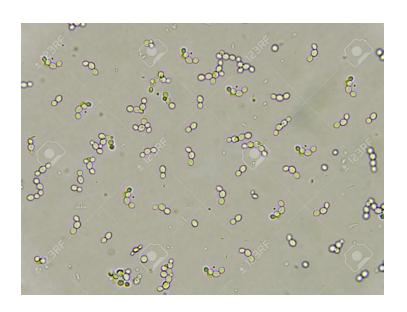


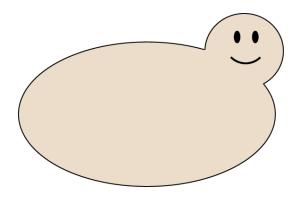
What is the function of Spn1 in transcription?



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

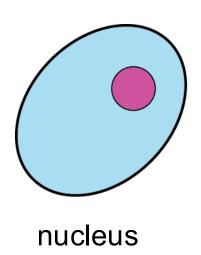


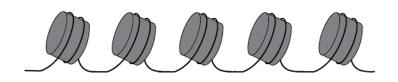




Yeast shares many features with humans and is easy to manipulate

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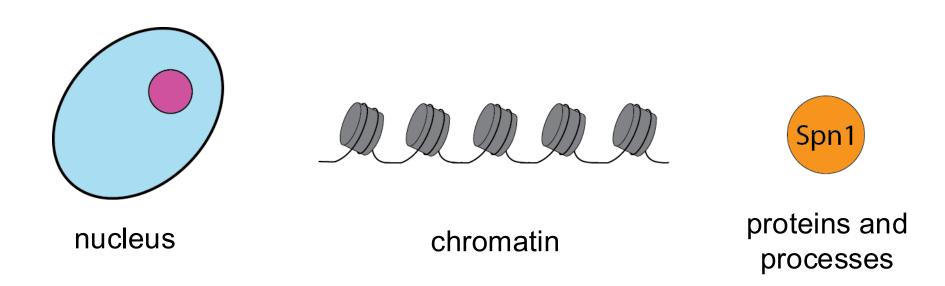




chromatin

proteins and processes

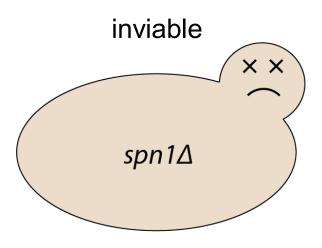
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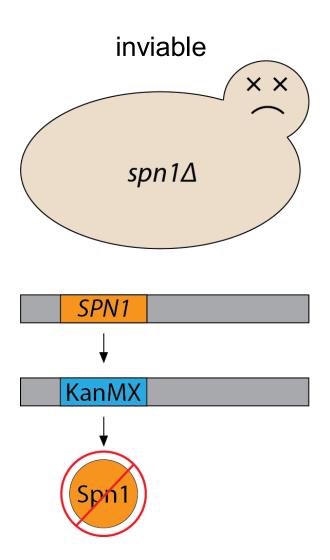
Advantages of studying yeast:

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

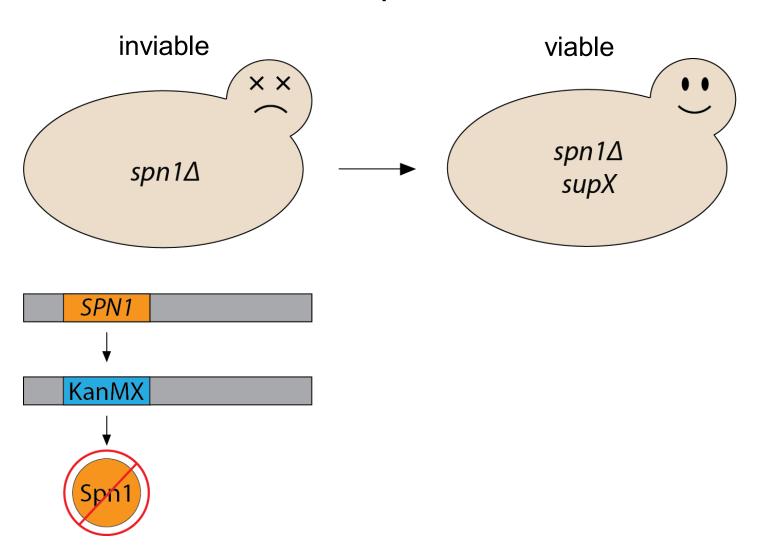
Yeast cells that lack Spn1 are inviable



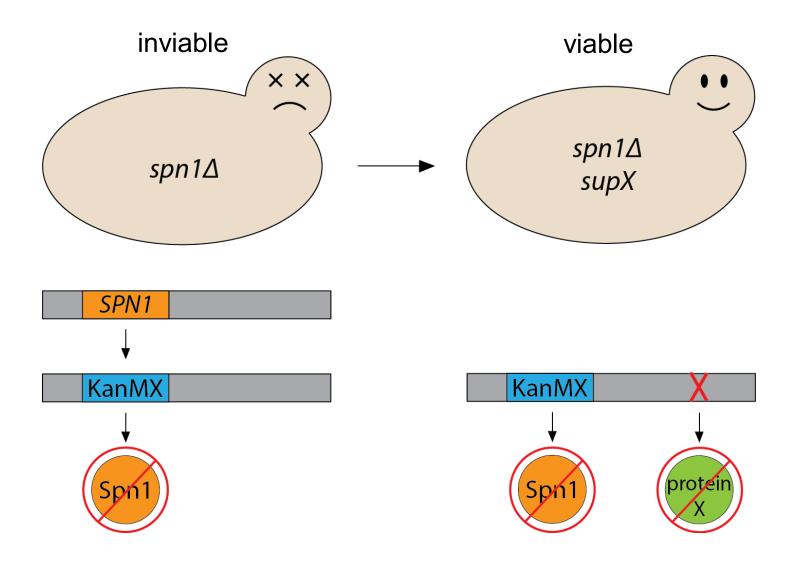
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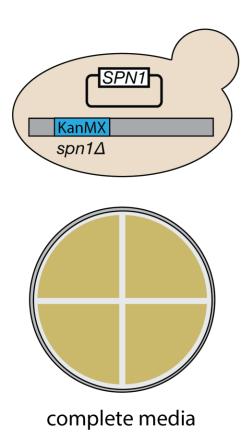
We will look for cells that are viable in absence of Spn1

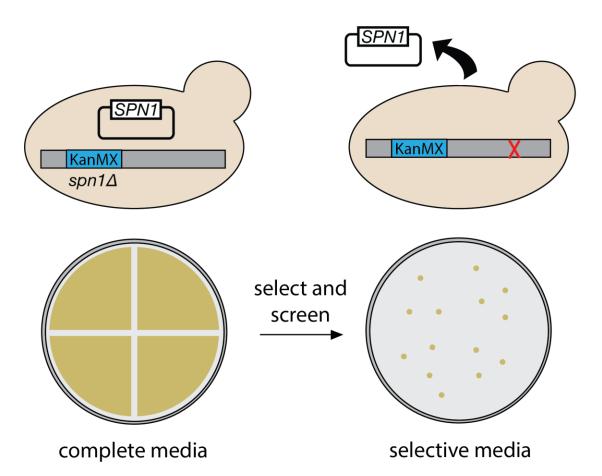


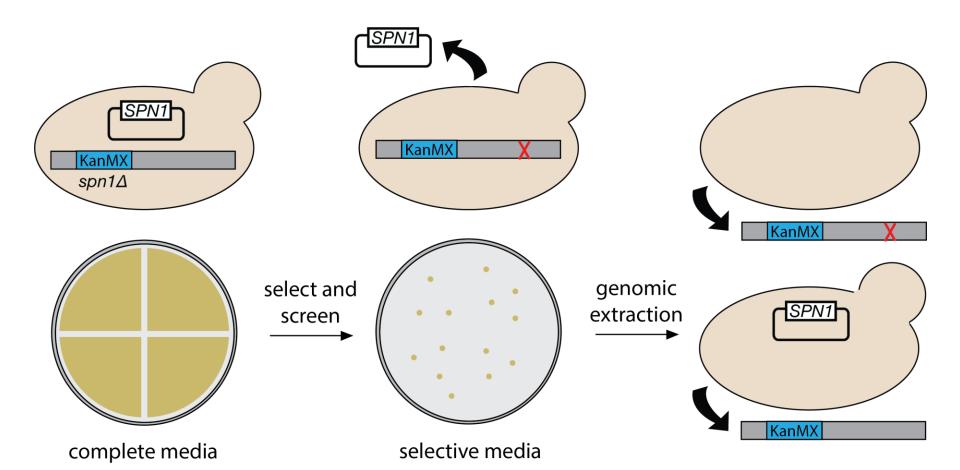
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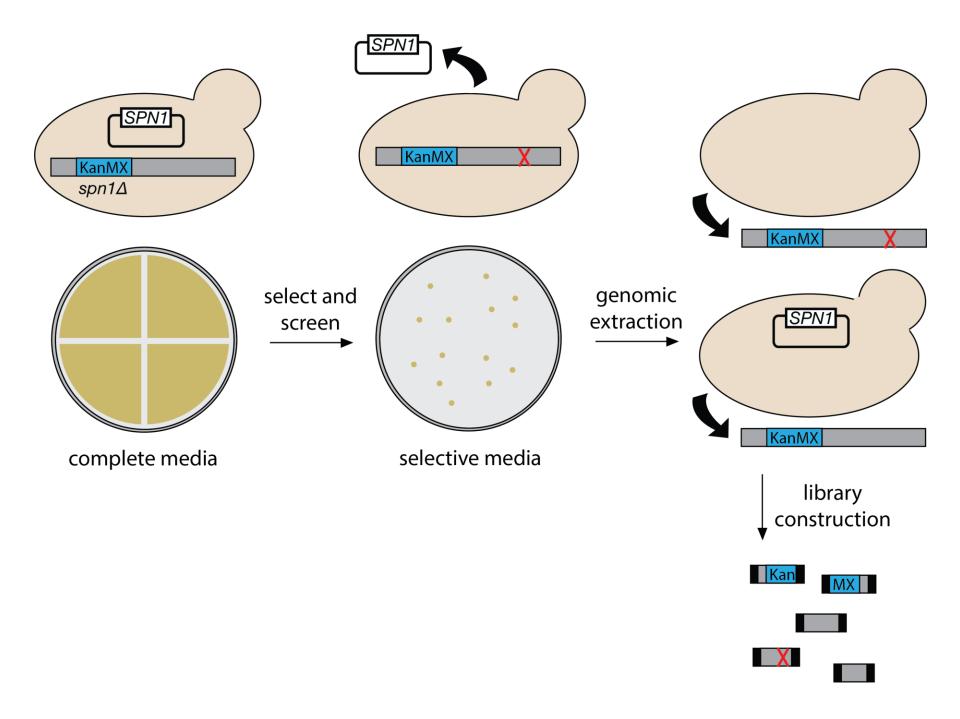


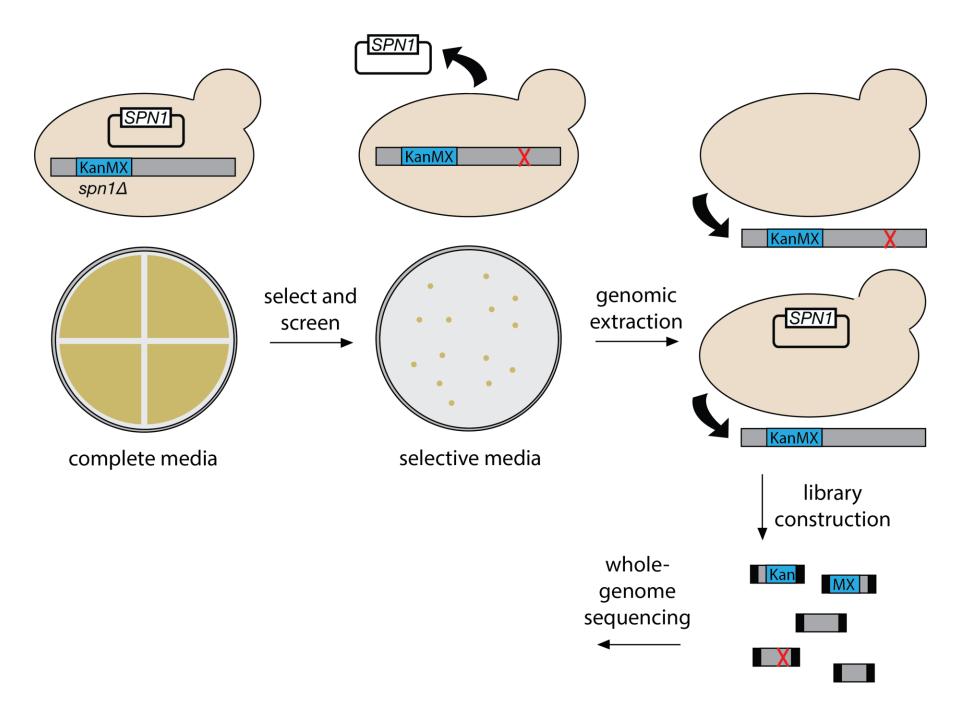
We will use yeast genetics to identify *spn1* △ suppressor mutations

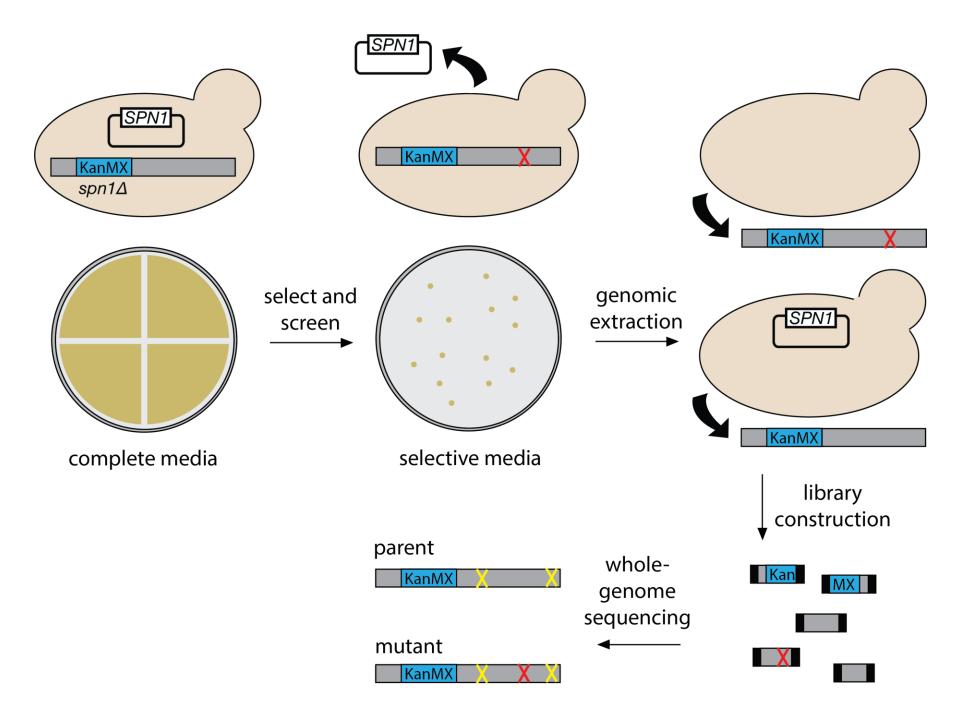


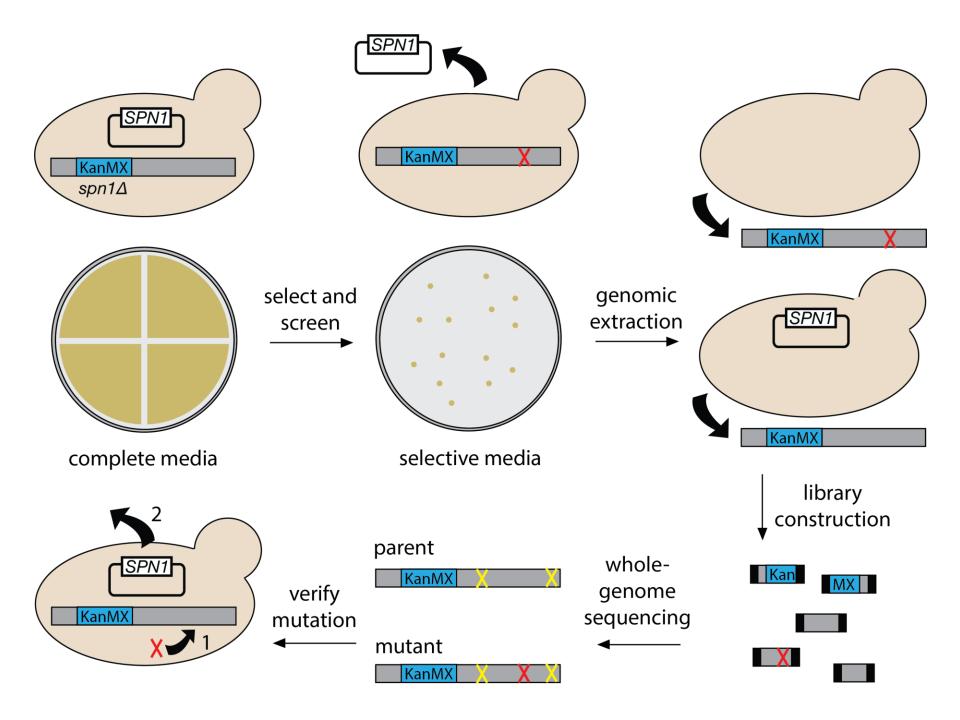




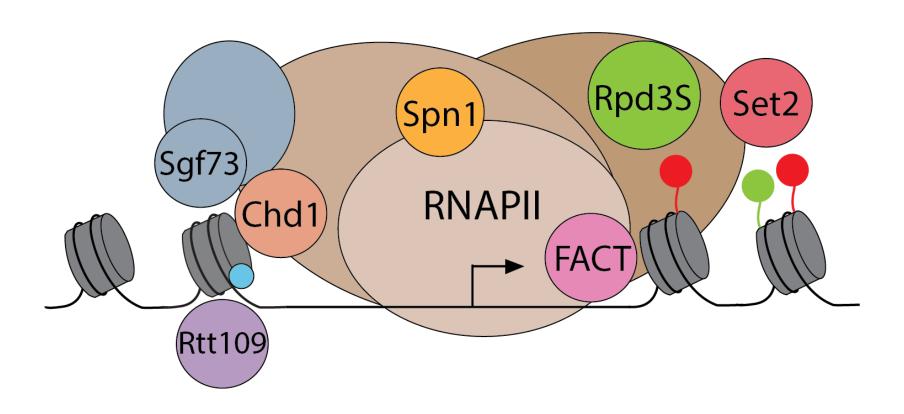








We identified mutations in protein complexes that modify chromatin



Thank you!

