# ZOO332H1S Supplementary on Techniques (and Electric Ray)

Examples of Autoradiography - *in situ* Hybridization using <sup>33</sup>P-labelled RNA probes

## Note:

• tissue sections - RNase free

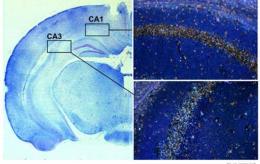
• make labelled antisense RNA probe from DNA template; sense probe used as control

 applied antisense probe hybridizes to single strand mRNA; sense probe should not

washes

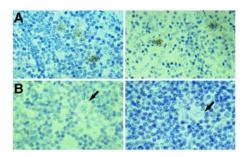
• dry and apply very thin coat of liquid photographic emulsion (in the dark of course)

 let incubate 3 days to 2 weeks, during which time radioactive decay (beta particles) from <sup>33</sup>P react with emulsion and cause silver grains (microscopic size) to deposit above cells where probe has hybridized



### X-Gene – WT Expression Mouse Brain Hippocampus

#### Hodgkin's Lymphoma – Reed-Sternberg Cells +ve for IL13 Transcript (mRNA)



## <sup>33</sup>P-Autoradiography of Hodgkin's Lymphoma Dark Field Microscopy

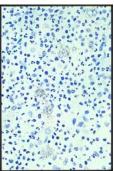
Reed-Sternberg Cells (+ve for IL13 mRNA)



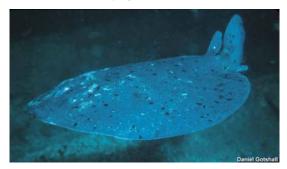
# <sup>33</sup>P-Autoradiography of Hodgkin's Lymphoma Bright Field Microscopy

Toluidine Blue counterstain

Reed-Sternberg Cells (+ve for IL13 mRNA)



Torpedo Ray - (*Torpedo californica*) are identifiable by their flat gray bodies and black spots. Interestingly these animals catch their prey by stunning them with a jolt!(photo: Daniel Gotshall)



http://www.sanctuaries.nos.noaa.gov/pgallery/pgchannel/living/living\_30.ht#1

# Torpedo Ray (Torpedo californica)

