1. Record Nr. UNINA9910964669703321

Autore	Anken Ralf H
Titolo	Brain atlas of the medakafish : Oryzias latipes / / Ralph [sic] Anken and Franck Bourrat
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Paris, : INRA Editions, c1998
ISBN	9782759205264 2759205266
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (95 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	BourratFranck
Disciplina	590
Soggetti	Brain - Anatomy Oryzias latipes - Anatomy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 17-22) and index.
Nota di contenuto	""CONTENTS""; ""Introduction""; ""The medaka as a model""; ""Aim of the present atlas""; ""Materials and methods""; ""Medaka strain used and histological procedures""; ""Preparation of the brain atlas, and guidelines for its use""; ""Nomenclature""; ""What nomenclature should be used for fish neuroanatomy ?""; ""Language used in the present work""; ""Specific comments""; ""Bibliography""; ""List of abbreviations and location of the structures""; ""Sections""; ""Horizontal sections- figures 1 to 7""; ""Sagittal sections- figures 1 to 7""; ""Transverse sections- figures 1 to 55""
Sommario/riassunto	The medaka (Oryzias latipes), a small freshwater teleost from Japon and South-East Asia, is an increasingly popular vertebrate model in biology. However, the anatomical data available on this species are scarce, or difficult to access, a relative lack that is ail the more regrettable tor the central nervous System (CNS), This atlas is composed of 55 serial transverse sections (microphotographs and mirror-image drawings with named structures - using up-to-date nomenclature) of adult medaka CNS, along with 7 horizontal and 7 sagittal sections. Small aquarium teleosts (medaka and zebrafish) are mostly used today for developmental genetic analysis. In this context, this atlas is primarily intended for researchers with an interest in identification of CNS structures where newly cloned genes are expressed. Developmental

and/or evolutionary neurobiologists should be especially interested by comparisons of expression patterns with relatively close species (the zebrafish), and distant ones (the rat or the mouse)