THE FUNCTION AND INFLUENCE OF 14-3-3 PROTEIN ISOFORMS IN MAMMALIAN SPECIES

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How did you get involved?

- At the end of the Winter 2020 term, Dr. De sent out an email to his previous students inquiring if any would be interested in working on a research study with him.
- Eager to partake in Biology research, I responded to his email with great urgency to express my interest.

What courses would you suggest one take prior to a course like this?

Biology I & II

Anatomy & Physiology

What was the course like?

Scheduled weekly group meetings conducted via Zoom to discuss research progress

Shared research notes on a shared document

Email

What did your research cover?

The overall research study examined the 14-3-3 protein isoforms in various mammalian species, cells, tissues, organs and developmental stages.

I focused on the functions of each of the seven isoforms in mammalian:

-species

-cells, tissues, organs,

-developmental stages

What were your research findings?

- The 14-3-3 proteins consist of seven isoforms in various mammalian species.
- The seven protein isoforms are beta (β), gamma(γ), epsilon(ε), eta(η), tau/theta(τ), sigma(σ), and zeta(ζ).
- I concluded that each of these isoforms has been shown to serve a distinct role in molecular functions, biological processes, and disease susceptibility.

What did you gain from this internship?

I gained extensive research skills in the field of biology and a comprehensive knowledge of critical topics.

This experience also allowed me to delve deeper into a topic in biology which supported my field of interest.

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IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR WOULD LIKE SOME ADVICE, FEEL FREE TO REACH OUT!