

When you enter the wiki you find a screen like this one:

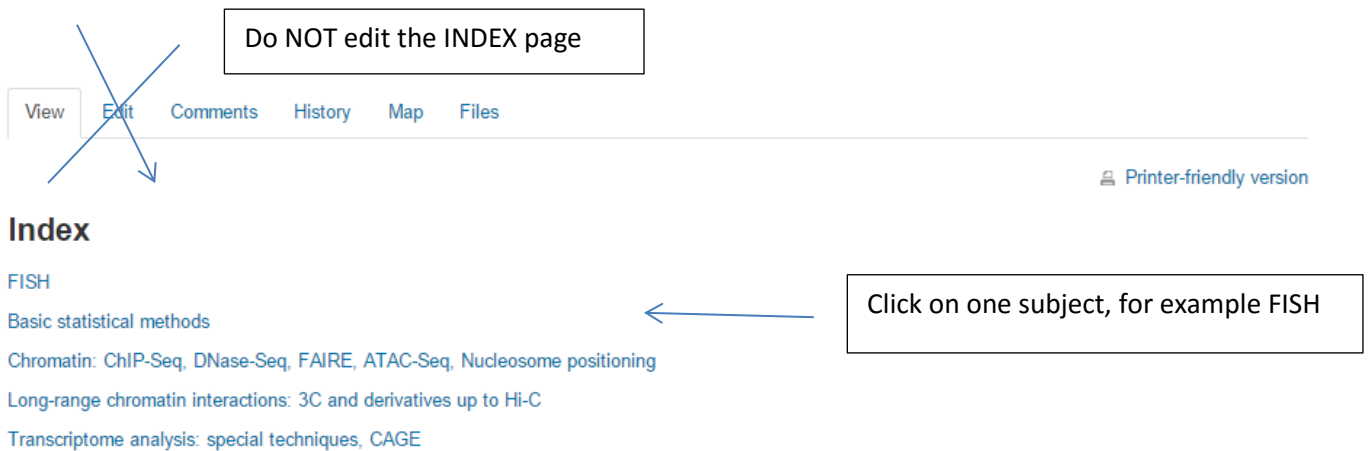
Student Wiki on methodology

This Wiki is intended to collectively make the point on methodologies employed in research papers we analyze during the course. "Writers" are students who wish to contribute to a specific subject. Before contributing, please add your name in the "Writers group choice". When initiating a contribution, please indicate your name in brackets.

PLEASE: **DO NOT change the INDEX page !!!**

This page contains the links to the eight official subjects, which are the same in the Choice.

To contribute, go to the right page by clicking on the description here in the index, then click EDIT and contribute. At the end, please save.



The screenshot shows the top of the wiki page. A navigation bar contains links for View, Edit, Comments, History, Map, and Files. A blue 'X' is drawn over the 'Edit' link. A box with the text 'Do NOT edit the INDEX page' has an arrow pointing to the 'Edit' link. Below the navigation bar is a link for 'Printer-friendly version'. The main content is titled 'Index' and lists several subjects: FISH, Basic statistical methods, Chromatin: ChIP-Seq, DNase-Seq, FAIRE, ATAC-Seq, Nucleosome positioning, Long-range chromatin interactions: 3C and derivatives up to Hi-C, and Transcriptome analysis: special techniques, CAGE. A box with the text 'Click on one subject, for example FISH' has an arrow pointing to the 'FISH' link.

After choosing you get a new page:

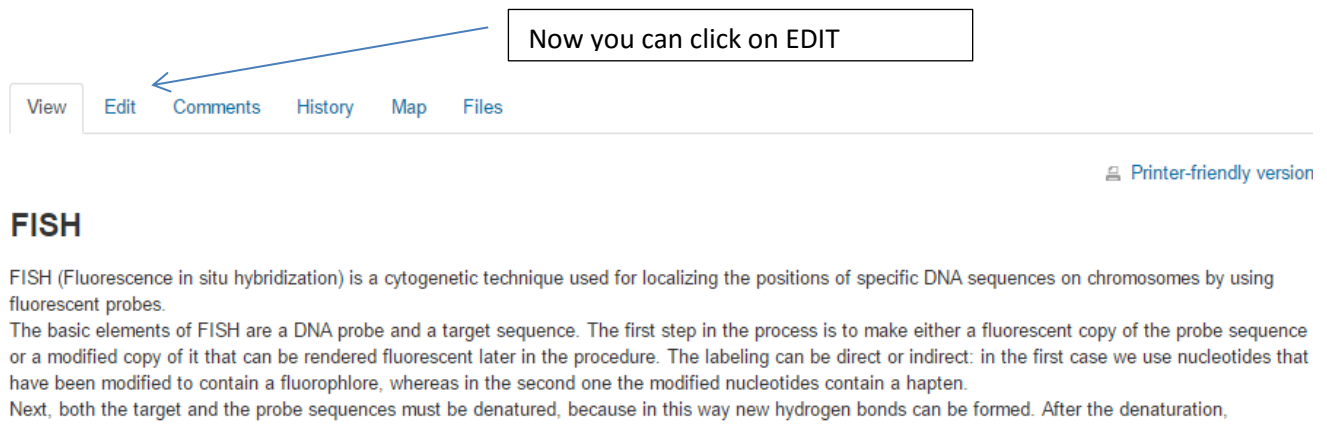
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The screenshot shows the 'FISH' page. The navigation bar now has 'Edit' highlighted in blue. A box with the text 'Now you can click on EDIT' has an arrow pointing to the 'Edit' link. Below the navigation bar is a link for 'Printer-friendly version'. The main content is titled 'FISH' and contains text describing the technique: 'FISH (Fluorescence in situ hybridization) is a cytogenetic technique used for localizing the positions of specific DNA sequences on chromosomes by using fluorescent probes. The basic elements of FISH are a DNA probe and a target sequence. The first step in the process is to make either a fluorescent copy of the probe sequence or a modified copy of it that can be rendered fluorescent later in the procedure. The labeling can be direct or indirect: in the first case we use nucleotides that have been modified to contain a fluorophore, whereas in the second one the modified nucleotides contain a hapten. Next, both the target and the probe sequences must be denatured, because in this way new hydrogen bonds can be formed. After the denaturation,


Now you can click on EDIT and obtain a editing windows where you will put your contribution or amend any existing contribution.

FISH

▼ Collapse all

▼ Editing this page 'FISH'

Creole format ?



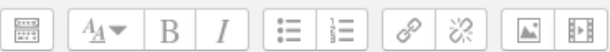
Insert an image... ?

FISH (Fluorescence in situ hybridization) is a cytogenetic technique used for localizing the positions of specific DNA sequences on chromosomes by using fluorescent probes. The basic elements of FISH are a DNA probe and a target sequence. The first step in the process is to make either a fluorescent copy of the probe sequence or a modified copy of it that can be rendered fluorescent later in the procedure. The labeling can be direct or indirect: in the first case we use nucleotides that have been modified to contain a fluorophore, whereas in the second one the modified nucleotides contain a hapten. Next, both the target and the probe sequences must be denatured, because in this way new hydrogen bonds can be formed. After the denaturation, denatured probe and target combine and start to anneal at level of the complementary DNA sequences. The results are immediately detectable if the probe has been labeled directly, otherwise another step is required to visualize the nonfluorescent hapten. FISH is often used in clinical studies. If a patient is infected with a suspected pathogen, bacteria, from the patient's tissues or fluids, are typically grown on agar to determine the identity of the pathogen. Many bacteria, however, even well-known species, do not grow well under laboratory conditions. FISH can be used to detect directly the presence of the suspect on small samples of patient's tissue. FISH is a very general technique. The differences between the various FISH techniques are usually due to variations in the sequence and labeling of the probes; and how they are used in combination. Probes are divided into two generic categories: cellular and acellular. Applications: FISH can be used to compare the genomes of two biological species, to deduce evolutionary

This is the “creole” editing window

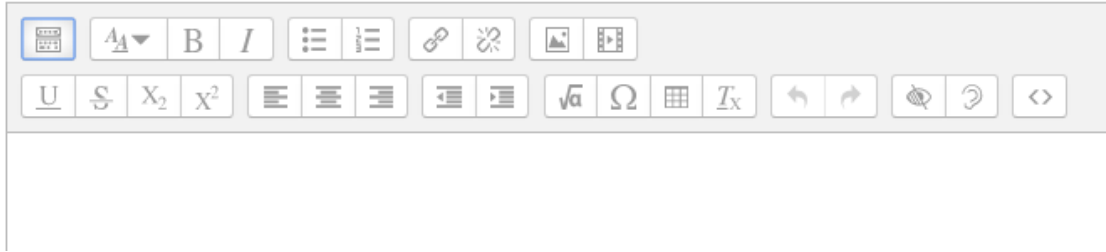
In other files you can find the HTML editor:

HTML format ?



If you click here you can get more formatting buttons

HTML format ?



The last one open the HTML language if you prefer.

After having written your contribution, write your name in brackets and go to the bottom of this page and **SAVE**.