

processes directly under a microscope.

Nematode

Image: State of the state of the

Caenborhabditis elegans is a microscopic worm. It was first used as a model system for molecular biology by Sydney Brenner, work for which he won the Nobel Prize. Their transparent body allows scientist to visualize cellular processes directly under a microscope.



Caenborhabditis elegans is a microscopic worm. It was first used as a model system for molecular biology by Sydney Brenner, work for which he won the Nobel Prize. Their transparent body allows scientist to visualize cellular processes directly under a microscope.



Caenoornabatis elegans is a microscopic worm. It was first used as a model system for molecular biology by Sydney Brenner, work for which he won the Nobel Prize. Their transparent body allows scientist to visualize cellular processes directly under a microscope.



Caenborhabditis elegans is a microscopic worm. It was first used as a model system for molecular biology by Sydney Brenner, work for which he won the Nobel Prize. Their transparent body allows scientist to visualize cellular processes directly under a microscope.



Caenborhabditis elegans is a microscopic worm. It was first used as a model system for molecular biology by Sydney Brenner, work for which he won the Nobel Prize. Their transparent body allows scientist to visualize cellular processes directly under a microscope.



Caenborhabditis elegans is a microscopic worm. It was first used as a model system for molecular biology by Sydney Brenner, work for which he won the Nobel Prize. Their transparent body allows scientist to visualize cellular processes directly under a microscope.



Caenborhabditis elegans is a microscopic worm. It was first used as a model system for molecular biology by Sydney Brenner, work for which he won the Nobel Prize. Their transparent body allows scientist to visualize cellular processes directly under a microscope.



Caenborhabditis elegans is a microscopic worm. It was first used as a model system for molecular biology by Sydney Brenner, work for which he won the Nobel Prize. Their transparent body allows scientist to visualize cellular processes directly under a microscope.

















