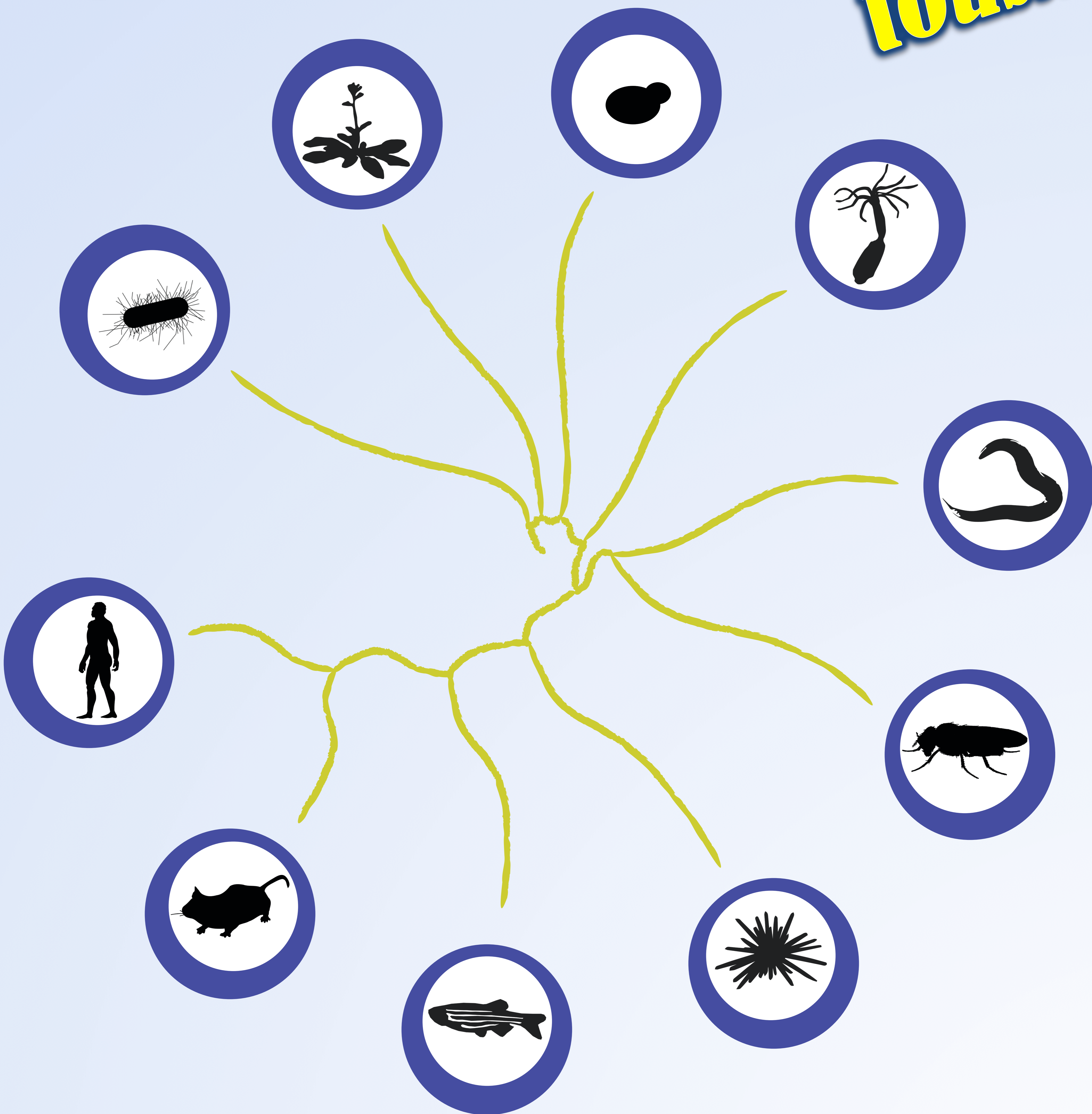


POKÉMOD

Étudiez les tous!!!



Plant A. thaliana

Notable for research in:
 - Botany
 - Plant development
 - Genetics
 - Evolution

The model organism, Arabidopsis thaliana, is well known for research in botany. It was one of the first plants to have its genome sequenced and has since been sequenced for many additional traits. Knowledge of its genetics and development is vital.

Bacteria

Notable for research in:
 - Genetics
 - Microbiology
 - Pharmacology
 - Microbiology

Not all bacteria are harmful. Certain strains of bacteria like E. coli are used as model organisms for biomedical research. E. coli are widely used in research for molecular biology. Many techniques for genetic engineering were first developed using bacteria.

Human cells

Notable for research in:
 - Medicine: Disease and cancer
 - Genetics
 - Pharmacology
 - Aging

The ability to maintain human cells in laboratory culture is one of the most revolutionary advances in the history of biomedical research. Scientists can now study and test the effects of different drugs applied directly to cells. Cells that are also very important in the study of gene function in humans.

Fruit fly

Notable for research in:
 - Genetics
 - Embryology
 - Neurobiology

The fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster* is an important model system for genetic research. Many genes that control different aspects of development and function of the fruit fly were discovered using genetic crosses with this fly. The fruit fly has also been used to identify genes that are involved in the study of neurobiology.

Nematode

Notable for research in:
 - Genetics
 - Embryology
 - Neurobiology

Caenorhabditis elegans is a microscopic worm. It was the first animal to have its genome sequenced. This animal is used to study the development and function of organs as well as the effects of genetic changes on these processes directly under a microscope.

Mouse

Notable for research in:
 - Aging
 - Embryology
 - Genetics
 - Medicine: Disease and cancer

Mice are an indispensable model system for research on cancer, disease, and aging. Their anatomy closely resembles that of humans and their genetic code is also used as an important model system for research on embryonic development.

Sea Anemone Nematostella

Notable for research in:
 - Regeneration
 - Embryology
 - Evolution

The little sea anemone *Nematostella vectensis* has the remarkable ability to regenerate its body. Scientists study the ability to recover the entire organism. It is also used as an important model system for research on embryonic development.

Sea Urchin

Notable for research in:
 - Embryology
 - Evolution
 - Cell Biology

The sea urchin is a model organism that has brought us a number of advances in our knowledge of embryonic development and the function of genes. Their transparent embryos allow scientists to watch embryonic development proceed under a microscope.

Yeast

Notable for research in:
 - Genetics
 - Cell Biology
 - Aging
 - Evolution

The yeast organism *S. cerevisiae* is used to make beer and bread. It also offers an important model system for genetic research. The ability to grow yeast cells in culture allows scientists to study the function of genes and their interactions. Yeast have been used to study the function of genes and their interactions.

Zebrafish

Notable for research in:
 - Regeneration
 - Embryology
 - Genetics

The zebrafish is an important model system to study the function of genes during embryonic development and many other biological processes. The transparent embryos allow scientists to watch and follow scientists to study the function of genes and their interactions. Zebrafish have been used to study the function of genes and their interactions.