

In Situ Hybridization Histochemistry // Marie-Francoise Chesselet // CRC Press, 1990 // 9780849369124 // 1990 // 224 pages

In Situ Hybridization Histochemistry book. Read reviews from world's largest community for readers. The goal of this fascinating new book is to review the... Goodreads helps you keep track of books you want to read. Start by marking "In Situ Hybridization Histochemistry" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving... Want to Read. In this study, we measured mRNA expression by in situ hybridization histochemistry in brain sections of rats after they were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) or sterile saline to trace the activation of responsive cells that potentially synthesize immune signal molecules in the CNS. Because LPS is a large molecule that is generally thought not to diffuse significantly across the intact blood-brain barrier (BBB) (8), we specially examined the brain levels containing areas with a leaky BBB, such as the circumventricular organs (CVOs) (9). We selected as in situ hybridisation is a classic case of just such an advance. The technique effectively combines histochemistry with molecular biology and enables the rapid analysis of the distribution of RNA, or DNA, in the tissues. The information gained from this has caused something of a revolution in our understanding of developmental biology, since a fundamental aspect of development is the spatial and temporal expression of genes. This book brings together contributions from leaders in the application of in situ hybridisation and guides the would-be exponent through the various options and variations of the technique. Reviews. "...very useful for biologists, molecular biologists, biophysicists, and advanced students." In situ hybridization. Hybridizations were performed essentially as described by Young et al. In situ hybridization analysis in adult brain. Previous immunohistochemical studies have shown that CaM-KII is not uniformly distributed in rat brain. In the present study, in situ hybridization histochemistry was used to ascertain whether mRNA levels correlated with the observed distribution and relative expression of CaM-R11 protein. Figure 2 shows typical sagittal sections of adult rat brain hybridized with each of the oligonucleotide probes. The strongest hybridization for both CaM-KII probes was seen in telencephalic structures, with very light hybridization in the brain stem. In contrast to the α -subunit probe,