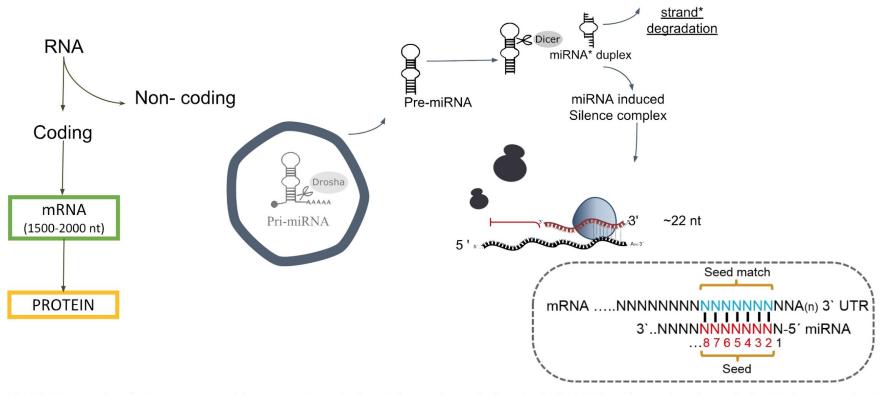
Gene regulation by microRNA in marine-invertebrates

Mollusca

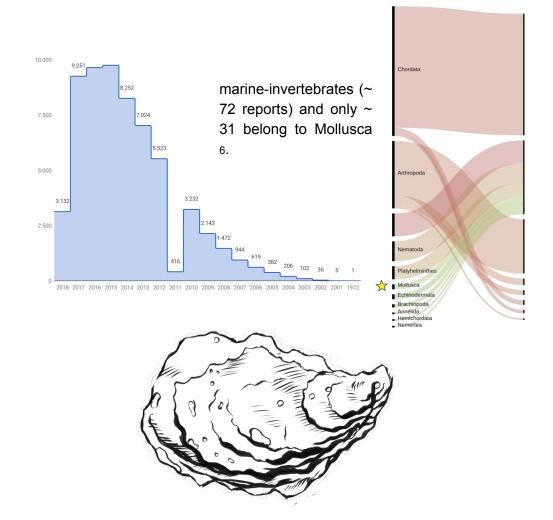
The phylum Mollusca is second in number of species only to Arthropoda and many of them are economically, ecologically, or biomedically important 1.

- Aquaculture 2
- Ecological (Biomarkers in coast adaptability, ocean biomineralization / acidification) 3,4
- Biomedical model (Neurology) 5

microRNAs: gene expression regulators



D. Green (2015), Microguards and micromessengers of the genome, Nature Review; Krol, J., Loedige, I., & Filipowicz, W. (2010). The widespread regulation of microRNA biogenesis, function and decay. Nature Reviews. Genetics, 11(9), 597–610.



Using *Crassostrea gigas* dataset free available in databases:

- Use genomic to find kwno and novel miRNAs
- Use RNA-seq to correlate miRNa machinery
 - Experimental condition to detect the turnover of genes modulated by miRNAs
- Bioinformatics:
 - Alignments
 - Assembly
 - Gene Expression profiling
 - Networks

Reference

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- 2. Talmage SC, Gobler CJ (2009) The effects of elevated carbon dioxide concentrations on the metamorphosis, size, and survival of larval hard clams (Mercenaria mercenaria), bay scallops (Argopecten irradians), and Eastern oysters (Crassostrea virginica) Limnol Oceanogr
- 3. Cooley SR, Doney SC (2009) Anticipating ocean acidification's economic consequences for commercial fisheries. Environ Res Lett 4:1–8
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