

GFP: Lighting Up Life

Professor Martin Chalfie

Columbia University

2008 Nobel Prize Winner in Chemistry

Wednesday 30 November

5.00 - 6.00 pm

Masson Theatre,

Ground Floor, Chemistry Building

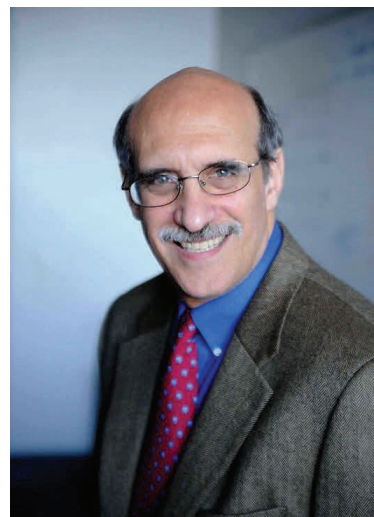
The University of Melbourne, Parkville

Admission is free.

Register online:

<http://alumni.online.unimelb.edu.au/chalfie>

or phone: 8344 4392 or email: rtret@unimelb.edu.au



The great American baseball player Yogi Berra once said, “You can observe a lot by watching.” Unfortunately, before the early 1990s observations in the biological sciences were usually done on dead specimens that were specially prepared and permeabilized to allow entry of reagents to stain cell components. These methods allowed a glimpse of what cells were doing, but they gave a necessarily static view of life, just snapshots in time. GFP and other fluorescent proteins revolutionized the biological sciences because these proteins allowed scientists to look at the inner workings of living cells. GFP can be used to tell where genes are turned on, where proteins are located within tissues, and how cell activities change over time. Once a cell can be seen, it can be studied and manipulated. The discovery and development of GFP also provide a very nice example of how scientific progress is often made: through accidental discoveries, the willingness to ignore previous assumptions and take chances, and the combined efforts of many people. The story of GFP also shows the importance of basic research on non-traditional organisms.