



Preparing People to Lead Extraordinary Lives

LOYOLA
UNIVERSITY
CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT
OF BIOLOGY

NEWSLETTER

**No. 4: September/October
2005**

Biology on Safari



*Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, Africa. Photo by
Diane Jokinen.*

IN THIS ISSUE

A Note from the Chair

Meet the New Additions to Faculty
and Staff: Part One

Rosi-Marshall Receives US
Geological Survey Grant

Berg Receives Illinois-Indiana Sea
Grant

Rochlin Makes the Cover of Dev.
Neuroscience

Biology on Safari

In the Lab with Marc Wezowski

Talk

Of Interest: Plant Biology Pictorial

Recipe: Jerome's Crab Soup

Profiles: Barbara Haas

A Note from the Chair

Dear Friends,

The new semester brings quite a few new faculty and staff to the department. You are introduced to some of them in this issue, and more will be featured in subsequent newsletters. I know you will welcome them all and soon make them feel a full member of our departmental family.

This issue also reports the continued outstanding research productivity of our faculty, and the recognitions they receive for it. Some of our latest teaching endeavors, graduate student work, and faculty activity outside the department are also featured. As usual it's a most interesting collection.

Thank you all for your dedicated service to students and the department as a whole, and best wishes for a productive and enjoyable rest of the semester.

Jeff Doering



Jeffrey Doering, PhD.
Professor and Chair
O: 773-508-3620

Meet the New Kids: Part One

The Biology Department welcomes several new members to our family this year, including full-time and part-time faculty and staff. Below we introduce you to some of these new faces and tell you a bit about them. Profiles will continue in the next edition of the Newsletter as well.



Name and Title: Trudy Powelson, BS, CVT, LATg;
Lead Technician - Animal Care

Working in: Animal Care Facility

Originally hails from: Seymour, WI - "Home of the Hamburger"

I grew up on a dairy farm in WI. I moved to Lafayette, IN to attend Purdue University (Veterinary Technology). I met my husband in the U.S. Army Reserves. We moved here in 2002 when my husband transferred to a job in Darien, IL.

Where she's joined us from: Previously at Purdue and Northwestern Universities

Research interests: Finding out what projects are already in the works

Outside interests/hobbies: I like to read and watch television. The Army Reserves keeps me busy too.

Name and Title: Peter Breslin, S.J.

Teaching: Bio. 111 lab; Will also teach Bio. 395 (Biology of Cancer) in the Spring.

A bit of background: Originally from Winnetka, Illinois, I attended Northwestern Univ. Medical School but joined the Jesuits before finishing. Since joining the Jesuits, I have lived in various places around the U.S., as well as in India. I was ordained a priest by Cardinal Bernardin in 1991.

I studied Molecular/Cellular Biology at the University of California, Berkeley.

I was a member of the Biology Dept. faculty from 1991-1999, teaching General Biology and Human Anatomy and Physiology.

From 1996-1999, I was also on the research staff in the Laboratories of Molecular Oncology at the Cardinal Bernardin Cancer Center at LUMC

In 1999, I was appointed by the Jesuit Superior General to be the Rector of Loyola Academy in Wilmette. While there, I continued to teach Biology and Human Anatomy/Physiology at the high school level. I am glad to return to the University as a Clinical Associate Professor, 60% at the Cancer Center at LUMC and 40% in the Biology Dept. at LSC. I live on campus at the Jesuit Residence.

Research Interests: At the Cancer Center, I am working on regulation of the MLL gene, which is known to be rearranged in many leukemias and lymphomas. I am also working on a few projects related to regulation of transcription by histone modification mechanisms.

Other interests: On weekends, I am a prison chaplain at Cook and Lake County Jails. In the winter, I enjoy skiing. I am also a professional scuba diver. Fr. John McManamon (History Dept.) and I are trying to get rec. sports to permit us offer scuba certification classes here on campus.





Name and title: Jen Setlak, Lab Coordinator
Originally hails from: I grew up in Shelby, a small town in Michigan. It's a rural farming community known mostly for its asparagus production. So much so that the first weekend of June they hold the annual Asparagus Festival complete with the Asparagus Parade and the crowning of Mrs. Asparagus. No, I'm not kidding.

Where she's joined us from: I graduated from Loyola in '01 with a BS in Biology. For the past 3 years I've been working as a research tech/ lab manager of a developmental neurobiology lab at the University of Chicago. I was mostly involved in the culture and manipulation of murine embryonic stem cells for the production of transgenic animals.

Stuff about Jen: I enjoy playing the piano, cooking-especially baking, going to Wrigley Field and I'm obsessed with the TV show Lost.

Name and title: Gina M. Zainelli, Ph.D.
Instructor
Dept. of Biology

What she will be teaching: I am currently teaching Genetics Lectures and Introductory Biology Laboratory Sessions (BIOL 111). Next semester I will be team-teaching Molecular Biology Laboratory with Dr. Heller, Introductory Biology Laboratory (BIOL 112), and Genetics Lectures

Originally hails from: Chicago, IL

A bit about her background: In 1997 I received a B.S. in Biology from Loyola University Chicago. In 2003 I completed a Ph.D. in Molecular Biology from Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine. My career as a scientist really began by working in the laboratory of Dr. Leslie Fung, a former Loyola Chemistry Professor from 1993-1997, where we used molecular biology techniques in the study of red blood cell cytoskeletal proteins. Since then I have been working in the field of neurodegenerative disease research.

Where she's joined us from: I was away from Loyola for the last two years working as a National Institutes of Health/National Eye Institute Fellow at Emory University (Atlanta, GA) in the Department of Ophthalmology. Our project was focused on studying the fate of mammalian ciliary body-derived stem cells in an animal model of retinal degenerative disease.

Research interests: My current research interests include enzyme activity, oxidative stress and the role of antioxidants and nutrition in the pathogenesis/prevention of neurodegenerative disease.

Outside interests/hobbies: My creative outlets include writing poetry and making pottery. For the last two years I was a member of a pottery studio in Atlanta, and I am currently looking for a new studio to be a part of.



Be sure to check out more new faculty and staff profiles in the November/December edition of the Biology Department Newsletter!

Dr. Rosi-Marshall Receives New Grant

This summer, Emma Rosi-Marshall, in collaboration with Dr. Robert O. Hall at the University of Wyoming, received a \$400,000 grant from the US Geological Survey to study food webs in the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon, below is the abstract from their proposal.

Linking whole-system carbon cycling to quantitative food webs in the Colorado River

By Robert Hall and Emma J. Rosi-Marshall

The Colorado River below Glen Canyon dam has been dramatically altered by modifications of flow, temperature, sediment, and non-native species which have severely reduced native fish populations. These impacts have likely changed both the amount and source of carbon input available at the base of the food web and the flows within the food web, i.e., much carbon flow may be through exotic snails or fish.



The proposed research will estimate the relative importance of the various food resources to fishes in this system to establish the degree to which native fishes are limited by food resources, by either low production at the base of the food web or via shunting of carbon to exotic animals. Hall and Rosi-Marshall will measure supply of basal food resources, such as primary production by riverine algae, inputs from Lake Powell, and litterfall from riparian vegetation. They will also measure rates of secondary production (or biomass produced over time) of macroinvertebrates in the river system. They will use measurements of macroinvertebrate gut contents and stable isotopes to calculate carbon flow from basal food resources to macroinvertebrates.

Finally, the flow of carbon from macroinvertebrates to native fishes (humpback chub) and non-native trout will be estimated. These data will allow them to estimate the dominant food sources for these fishes. This research will elucidate how the energy flows in the Colorado River and large desert rivers in general. Based on data from this study the authors will propose monitoring approaches to assess future changes to food web function. Specifically, the measurements of food resource production and inputs, secondary production and energy flow in the food web will provide a basis for developing hypotheses and monitoring plan about how proposed management strategies on threatened native fish species.

Dr. Berg Receives Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant

This summer, Dr. Berg was awarded an Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant in collaboration with Dr. Nadine Folino-Rorem of Wheaton College. He describes his work on the project.

Alterations of Lake Michigan benthic communities by the invasive colonial hydroid, *Cordylophora caspia*: effects on fish prey

By Martin Berg

Invasive species have caused restructuring of lake food webs and ultimately the demise of economically important fisheries throughout the Great Lakes. Although the impacts of some of the more prominent invasive species have been intensively studied and well-documented, e.g., zebra mussels and round gobies, an additional, often over-looked benthic invertebrate invasive species in southern Lake Michigan is the colonial hydroid, *Cordylophora caspia* (Pallas). *Cordylophora* commonly coexists with and grows on the shells of zebra mussels attached to docks and off-shore shipwrecks in southern Lake Michigan producing prolific colonies (Figure 1). In addition, *Cordylophora* has been found to prey on larval chironomids and other invertebrates associated with zebra mussel colonies (Figure 2).



Figure 1.

A. A *ordylophora caspia* colony showing hydranths or feeding polyps. 40X



B. A colony of *Cordylophora caspia* growing on zebra mussels.

Photo Credit: N. Folino-Rorem.

Cordylophora caspia, often referred to as a Ponto-Caspian hydroid, is a euryhaline hydroid occurring in fresh and brackish habitats globally and originates from the Caspian and Black Seas. In freshwater systems, C.

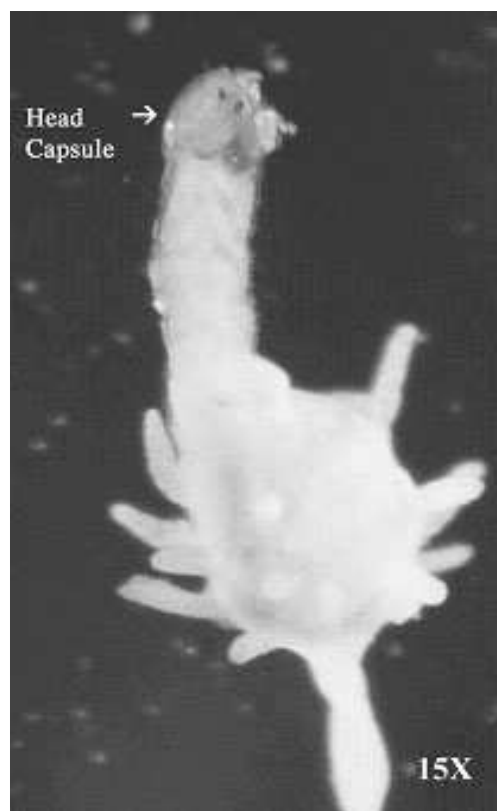
caspia is becoming a prevalent biofouler due to water quality changes and its ability to colonize various hard substrata including zebra mussels. Major

ecological changes likely responsible for increased abundance of this hydroid are an increase in hard substrata provided by the invasion and extensive

distribution of zebra mussels that colonize soft substrata. As zebra mussels provide solid substrata and/or food resources (pseudofeces and epizootic algae) for amphipods, oligochaetes, chironomids and turbellarians, it is likely that they provide more hard substrata in the Great Lakes for the expanding establishment of *Cordylophora*.

Figure 2. A chironomid in the hydranth of *Cordylophora* collected from Material Service Barge, August 16, 2003. The head capsule is evident.

Photo Credit: N. Folino-Rorem.



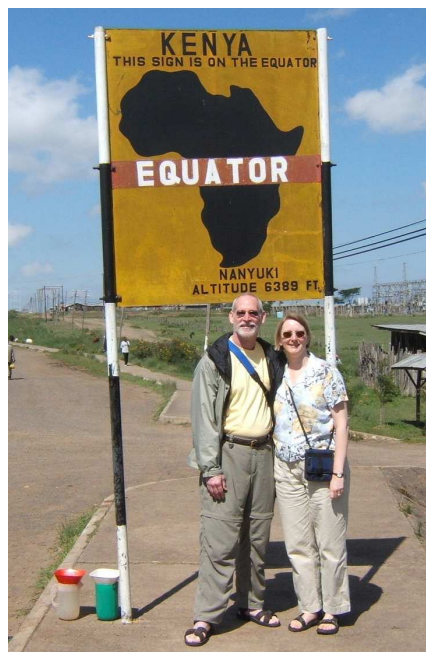
This research will address two fundamental questions related to the presence of *Cordylophora* in southern Lake Michigan:

- 1) What is the predatory role of this hydroid in Lake Michigan macrobenthic communities?
- 2) Does the filamentous structure of this hydroid enhance macroinvertebrate abundances in zebra mussel colonies?

Biology on Safari

Two Biology Faculty Members Visit East Africa

Instructors Pat Duffie and Diane Jokinen were selected to participate in a two-week immersion trip to East Africa sponsored by the Loyola Center for Ethics and Social Justice and the Jesuit Community. The two-week trip provides Loyola's faculty, staff, and administrators with an opportunity to deepen and expand their commitment to justice through direct contact with the poor. The goals of the trip are to enhance our understanding of social suffering, and promote the infusion of social justice issues into the culture and classrooms of the University. The trip combines (1) direct personal contact with the poor, (2) in-depth social analysis of the economic, political and cultural aspects of African reality, and (3) meetings with individuals and groups actively working for social change in East Africa.



This year, ten faculty and staff from all units of the university participated in the experience. The group departed from Chicago on May 27 and returned June 13. We were guided in our travels by Dr. Tom Derdak, Director of Global Alliance for Africa (GAA), a Chicago-based non-profit organization that focuses on AIDS orphans in Africa. GAA functions by partnering with organizations in Africa to provide monetary and administrative support for local efforts to care for and educate children orphaned by the AIDS epidemic. Global Alliance for Africa supports orphanages, clinics and provides job training and opportunities through its partners in Africa. A grant of a few hundred dollars to start a produce shop or buy some pigs may provide enough income to a family to afford three meals a day and to purchase required uniforms and school supplies so that children orphaned by the AIDS epidemic can attend school.



On this year's trip, we spent five days in Kenya and ten in days in Tanzania. In Nairobi, our first stop was a visit to the African Jesuit AIDS Network coordinated by Michael Czerny, SJ. Father Mike gave of some of the depressing details about the AIDS epidemic in Africa, in addition to some of the Jesuit programs working at the grassroots level to help families and communities. That same afternoon we visited the Good Samaritan orphanage in the Mithare slum. This orphanage, run with love, hope and discipline by the amazing Mercy is a safe

haven for 150 children. With very limited resources, Mercy provides food and shelter to so many children in need. The next day we toured the St. Aloysius Gonzaga Secondary School in the Kibera slum. The school run by Terry Charlton, SJ, is an

oasis amidst the squalor of one of the largest slums in Africa. On our last day in Nairobi, we took a short van ride to the tea-growing region of Thika. Here we visited a community program sponsoring a boys' soccer team which also does AIDS prevention peer counseling. The soccer team will be visiting Chicago next year to participate in an international youth soccer tournament.

We left Kenya in our trusty vans and made the 4-5 hour trip through the remarkable savannas south to Arusha, Tanzania. After a night's rest with at the convent of the Daughters of Charity, we met with members of a community program called the Women in Action Network. Here Violet and Elizabeth explained how the group works to empower women, provide AIDS home care, and support orphans of AIDS. The following day we drove to the town of Moshi in foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro to visit the Kibosho Hospital and several small businesses that have been funded by Global Alliance. We saw projects where pigs were being raised for sale and fruits and vegetables were sold to support families. The members of these communities honored us with



traditional songs and dances. Back in the larger city of Arusha, we met the "bicycle barbers" a group of seven orphaned young men who support themselves by traveling, on bikes, to surrounding schools to provide haircuts. The barbers have saved enough to purchase some of their own equipment and are planning to expand their territory. One morning in Arusha we were privileged to visit the facilities and witness the proceedings at the United Nations Tribunal for Rwanda.

After our tour of the Global Alliance programs, we spent the remainder of our trip on "safari". We traveled into the Serengeti National Park and stayed two days in the unbelievable Ngorongoro Crater. In the bowl of this famous volcanic crater, we saw lions, wildebeests, Thompson's gazelles, hippopotami, water buffalo, hyenas, rhinos, flamingos and zebras, all within a few feet of our van. As biologists, this was an experience of a lifetime.

In spite of the numerous vaccinations and the daily malaria pills, the trip was unforgettable! The people of East Africa were friendly, hardworking, and hopeful. One of our goals as global citizens should be to become better educated on the problems facing millions of Africans dealing with HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. We need to support their economic development. As one of our friends in Africa told us, the best way to fight AIDS is with food. Write your representatives and let them know you care.



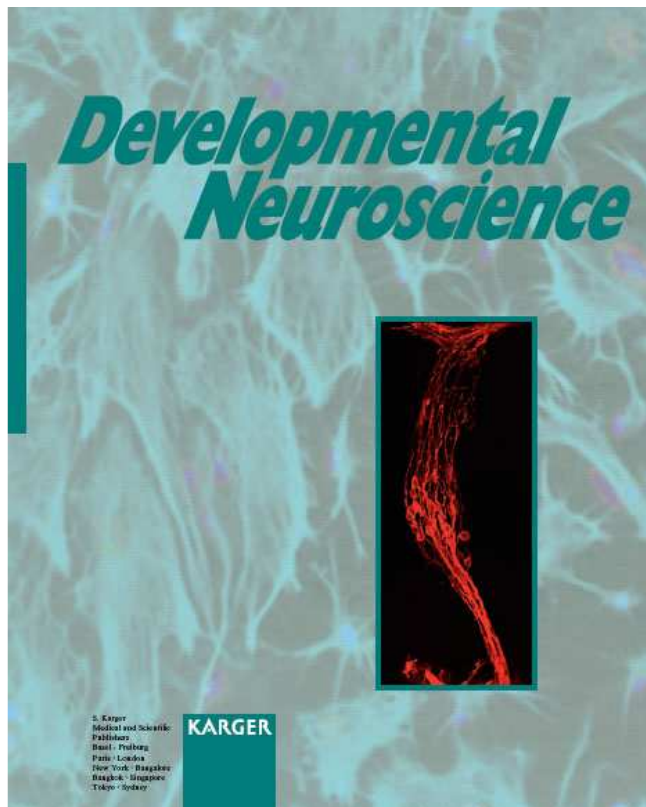
Dr. Rochlin Featured in Developmental Neuroscience

A paper by Dr. Bill Rochlin, entitled "Neurotrophic Factor Receptor Expression and *in vitro* Nerve Growth of Geniculate Ganglion Neurons That Supply Divergent Nerves" was published recently in the journal *Developmental Neuroscience*. An image from Dr. Rochlin's study was chosen for the cover.

In describing the cover photo, Dr. Rochlin has this to say:

The cover image is of a collection of neurons called the geniculate ganglion. A subset of the neurons were labeled by applying a dye to one of two major nerves that arise from the ganglion. The technique allows us to dissect neurons that project to one nerve or the other and determine which proteins expressed by the two populations of neurons are different. We hope to identify proteins that have a role in the separation of the axons into two nerves. In the paper, we investigate whether the two populations of neurons differ in the growth factor receptors that they express.

The cover for the issue is featured below. Image detail at right.



In the Lab with Marc Wezowski

Marc Wezowski graduated from Loyola University Chicago with a B.S. in Biology and a Minor in Chemistry in Spring 2003. During his last two years as an undergrad, he volunteered in the lab of Dr. F. Bryan Pickett and was awarded a Mulcahy Fellowship his senior year. He stayed on with the lab for an M.S. degree in Biology and will be graduating in December of this year. After graduation, he will spend a year working and then pursue a law degree. Here he shares some of his work with us before he leaves.

"Discovering Genes that Underlie Development in *Arabidopsis thaliana*"

By Marc Wezowski

Arabidopsis thaliana is an excellent model system due to its short growth period and its relatively simple patterns of development. An adult plant consists of five main components, a root system, cotyledons (embryonic leaves), true leaves (post-embryonic leaves), a shoot, and flowers. An interesting aspect of development in *Arabidopsis* is that all post-embryonic tissues arise from one of two groups of stem cells, the shoot apical meristem and the root apical meristem. These stem cells are "pluripotent" ("pluri" = multiple or many and "potent" = potential or fate), meaning that they exist in the meristem as mostly undifferentiated cells with the ability to differentiate into the many different cell types necessary to make post-embryonic tissues. This is where the seeming regenerative ability of plants comes from, its ability to create new tissue to replace old or damaged tissue.



Marc puts on his thinking cap

The shoot apical meristem has been studied with particular depth because it has been shown that the patterns of development in *Arabidopsis* are largely determined by gene expression in the meristem. Multiple developmental mutations have been identified in *Arabidopsis* that support this theory. The *asymmetric leaves 1 (as1)* gene is one developmental mutation identified as having influence on meristem and leaf development. Plants homozygous for *as1* develop lobed true leaves containing ectopically expressed meristematic tissue. Expression of *AS1*, the wild-type version of the gene, has been shown to be limited to developing leaf primordia, and a molecular characterization of the *AS1* transcript has shown that it codes for a transcription factor, responsible for suppressing another set of developmental genes, the *knotted-like homeobox (KNOX)* genes, called *KNAT* and *STM* in *Arabidopsis*. These *KNAT* and *STM* genes are expressed in the meristem and are down-regulated in leaf primordia, indicating that they play a role in

initiating meristematic tissue in its undifferentiated form. Constitutive expression experiments of *KNOX* genes have shown a markedly similar phenotype to *as1* mutants, indicating that there is an interplay, possibly some regulatory role, between the two gene types. Other genes whose expression regulates activity of meristematic tissue have also been identified, such as the *wuschel*, and *clavata 1* and *3* mutants.

The work of the Pickett lab, and consequently, my work, has focused on another set of genes that are presumed to play a role in meristem activity and leaf development. The *add1* and *add3* mutations were identified during temperature sensitive screens of mutagenized plants for phenotypes exhibiting a communication loss between true leaves and the meristem. A temperature sensitive screen was performed because identifying mutants with temperature dependent variable expressivity allows for the identification of mutants at a "restrictive" temperature (during high expressivity of the mutation), while facilitating seed production and continuation of the line at a "permissive" temperature (during low expressivity of the mutation). Previous work on leaf/meristem communication had been performed in 1955 by Ian Sussex, when he inserted silica chips in the meristem to create a physical barrier between it and newly-developing leaf primordia. The leaves that resulted showed a loss of their normal leaf blade characteristics, so similar leaf defects were selected in the screen. The *add1* mutation exhibits a phenotype with almost the same loss of dorsiventral characteristics. True leaves form in the shape of a highway cone. The *add3* mutant produces an extremely cool phenotype at restrictive temperature, making true leaves that form crenulations and pockets of hollow epidermal tissue. These leaves have serrated margins and appear white because they lack the chlorophyllous tissue that is normally present in the internal layers of the leaf.

These temperature sensitive mutations have been studied extensively since their discovery, resulting in a great deal of useful information about the two genes responsible for the mutations. My project uses this information as a starting point and takes some of the next steps involved in fully understanding the function of each gene. First, a cDNA isolation experiment was performed to examine the transcriptional characteristics of the *ADD1* and *ADD3* genes. This experiment was designed to determine any differences between the computer-modeled transcripts from the *Arabidopsis* genome project and the *in vivo* expression of the genes. RNA interference experiments were designed to target both the *ADD1* and *ADD3* transcripts *in vivo*, to create a potentially dominant phenocopy of the mutants and definitively identify the locus for each mutation. Additionally, the EYFP (yellow fluorescence protein) gene was put under the control of the *ADD1* promoter to elucidate the expression pattern of the *ADD1* gene, *in vivo*. This information was considered highly important because the expression pattern of this gene could validate or refute many hypotheses about the function of the gene, just as in the *AS1* and *KNAT* gene discovery.

The characterization of these genes carries with it two implications. Beyond the prospect of a greater understanding of plant development (knowledge is always good), there are practical applications of this knowledge. Understanding these genes roles in development may lead to the creation of new agricultural tools to better provide food to the developing world (think giant broccoli). Though this outcome is significantly distant at this point, and the real answer to providing food to those who don't have it is largely a political one, providing the theoretical basis for more potential solutions to hunger will certainly be beneficial in the long run.

Talk

Announcements, greetings and miscellaneous news bits

Biology Quotes

"If the temperature jumps quickly from 61 to 64 degrees, smallmouth will move out of the harbor even though 64 degrees is a tolerable temperature. And when the cold water comes back in, the smallies come back too."

--Dr. **Jan Savitz**, quoted in the September, 2005 issue of *Bass Times*. Dr. Savitz was consulted and quoted numerous times in the two-page feature titled "Scientists Study Lake Michigan Smallmouth."

"Rosi-Marshall's project is a good example of how the Water Resources Center is meeting two of the goals of the Water Resources Act: to encourage new research scientists and provide for the exploration of new and innovative ideas to address water problems."

--Illinois Water Resources Center research coordinator Phil Mankin, speaking about **Dr. Emma Rosi-Marshall's** new project researching the effects of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in the waters of the Chicago metropolitan area.

Help for our Louisiana Bio Students

Following the devastation of Hurricane Katrina on the Gulf Coast, Loyola welcomed several hundred displaced students into our University. Biology received their share, making room for students in lectures, labs and for independent research study.

Special thanks to **Dr. Pat Duffie**, who organized the General Biology textbook drive for our Louisiana students, as well as to the many faculty members who pitched in to donate books, help set up a lending system and to put word of it out to the students. We've managed to provide a number of students with textbooks and study guides, much to their appreciation.

Get Well Soon

The Department welcomes back **Dr. Hamilton** and **Dr. Haas** and is glad to see they're recuperating so well following surgery. Our best thoughts go out to **Dr. Hunter O'Reilly** as she continues to recover on medical leave. We look forward to having you back soon, Hunter!

Birthday Greetings

The happiest of birthday wishes go out to our September and October celebrants: **Andrea Holgado**, **Dom Castignetti** and **Kathi-Jo Jankowski**.

Of Interest: Plant Biology Pictorial

As the new school year begins, students in Dr. Lammers-Campbell's Plant Biology lab course dig into an Autumn harvest of new specimens to study.



Jerome's Chesapeake Bay Crab Soup

ACF technician Jerome Lucas shares a favorite recipe to take the chill out of Autumn.

Jerome's Crab Soup

Ingredients:

2 tablespoons oil
1 carrot, diced
1 medium onion, diced
3 cups chicken broth
3-4 cups diced potatoes
3-4 cups diced tomatoes
2 tablespoons seafood seasoning
1 pound crabmeat
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
Paprika
Cracked red pepper



Cooking Instructions:

- 1.) Sauté carrot and onion in the oil in a stockpot.
- 2.) Cook until vegetables are softened.
- 3.) Add broth, potatoes, tomatoes and seafood seasoning.
- 4.) Simmer just until the potatoes are tender, approximately 15 minutes.
- 5.) Add crabmeat and parsley and heat through.
- 6.) Before serving, top with paprika and cracked red pepper.

Serving Suggestions:

Served best with Pinot Grigio (1997 or better), toasted sour dough with whipped butter and two medium candle sticks, teal in color. Precede, if desired, with a spinach salad and sliced ginger. Raspberry sorbet and blue berries make an excellent dessert. Suggested musical accompaniment would be Mahler Symphony No. 1 in D Minor during the meal and James Taylor after.

Profiles: Barbara Haas

Dr. Barbara Haas, a faculty member well-known for her sense of humor, dedication to students and lab glassware Nativity set, celebrates 15 years in the department this year. Here she tells us a little about her background, from Paris to Tennessee and beyond.

You're celebrating 15 years at Loyola--Tell us about your background.

I'm a native of Chicago, so finished elementary school and High School here. My BS in Biology was from Marquette Univ. in Milwaukee. In France, I completed a Masters in Enzymology and Ph.D. in Biochemistry, doing my research (nucleic acids) in the Biochemistry Department of the Atomic Energy Commission in Saclay, just south of Paris. Back in the States, I did post-docs at Washington University Medical School (DNA repair enzymes) and at Tennessee's Oak Ridge National Laboratories (chemical carcinogens and their effects on rRNA) It was in Tennessee that I met and married Glenn Medlock.



Where did you work before Loyola, and how did you come to Loyola?

After our son Peter was born in Tennessee, I spent my time taking care of him at home and working at Proffitt's Department Store and French's Grocery store. (I am naturally multi-talented...) We moved back to Chicago and I wanted to get back into science but also was in charge of Peter so had to be within walking distance of home and his school. Hence - Loyola!! I was lucky enough to do research with Dom Castignetti and, later, John Smarrelli who made it possible for me to combine work and family.

What's the best thing about Loyola?

First and foremost, the warmth - especially the closeness between faculty and students.

You teach a lot of our undergraduates here--what do you enjoy most about it? What keeps you teaching?

It's a Fountain of Youth. I love the students' eagerness to learn. Also being able to watch their maturation process--facing their struggles and enjoy their successes.

Tell us a bit about your time in Paris.

I wanted to travel and found a job as a Technician there. I loved it all - the people, the food and wine, the countryside - and wanted to stay a while. The only way I could do so was to continue my studies, so I did!

Can you tell us one thing that no one would ever guess about you?

Until the age of about 5 my life's ambition was to become a dancing gorilla.

If someone who knew nothing about our department here asked you about it, what would you like them to know?

The dedication and quality of the teachers, friendliness of co-workers and excellence of the curriculum.

Submission Guidelines

- The newsletter will be used to promote and be devoted to covering the activities, seminars and events; initiatives and developments; faculty, student and staff awards. Creative works by our Departmental members, announcements and profiles will be covered.
- **The newsletter is circulated within the department and will be made available on the Internet via the Biology website. Our goal is to publish online on a bimonthly basis throughout the year.**
- Authors/contributors should keep in mind that readers may not specialize in their particular area of work.
- Articles vary in length between about 50 and 600 words.
- We welcome photographs and images to accompany articles; please provide captions when submitting the photographs/images. Either hard copy or digital formats of the images are acceptable.
- Articles may be submitted by any method; however, the preferred transmittal is electronic format via e-mail.

Questions? Contact Us.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at biologydept@luc.edu .

The Department of Biology newsletter is prepared and edited by Audrey Berry, Nancy McVittie and Jeff Doering.

Hard copies of articles, images, etc. may be forwarded to us at LSC, LSB, Rm. 317, Attn: Newsletter.

**Submittal Deadline for
Newsletter No. 5:**

Friday, 10/28/05

**E-mail:
Biologydept@luc.edu**