
PREFACE

Monte, Len, and I welcome you to two new volumes of *Methods in Cell Biology* devoted to *The Zebrafish: Cellular and Developmental Biology and Genetics, Genomics, and Informatics*. In the five years since publication of the first pair of volumes, *The Zebrafish: Biology* (Vol. 59) and *The Zebrafish: Genetics and Genomics* (Vol. 60), revolutionary advances in techniques have greatly increased the versatility of this system. At the Fifth Conference on *Zebrafish Development and Genetics*, held at the University of Wisconsin in 2003, it was clear that many new and compelling methods were maturing and justified the creation of the present volumes. The zebrafish community responded enthusiastically to our request for contributions, and we thank them for their tremendous efforts.

The new volumes present the post-2000 advances in molecular, cellular, and embryological techniques (Vol. 76) and in genetic, genomic, and bioinformatic methods (Vol. 77) for the zebrafish, *Danio rerio*. The latter volume also contains a section devoted to critical infrastructure issues. Overlap with the prior volumes has been minimized intentionally.

The first volume, *Cellular and Developmental Biology*, is divided into three sections: Cell Biology, Developmental and Neural Biology, and Disease Models. The first section focuses on microscopy and cell culture methodologies. New microscopic modalities and fluorescent reporters are described, the cell cycle and lipid metabolism in embryos are discussed, apoptosis assays are outlined, and the isolation and culture of stem cells are presented. The second section covers development of the nervous system, techniques for analysis of behavior and for screening for behavioral mutants, and methods applicable to the study of major organ systems. The volume concludes with a section on use of the zebrafish as a model for several diseases.

The second volume, *Genetics, Genomics, and Informatics*, contains five sections: Forward and Reverse Genetics, The Zebrafish Genome and Mapping Technologies, Transgenesis, Informatics and Comparative Genomics, and Infrastructure. In the first, forward-genetic (insertional mutagenesis, maternal-effects screening), reverse-genetic (antisense morpholino oligonucleotide and peptide nucleic acid gene knockdown strategies, photoactivation of caged mRNAs), and hybrid (target-selected screening for ENU-induced point mutations) technologies are described. Genetic applications of transposon-mediated transgenesis of zebrafish are presented, and the status of the genetics and genomics of *Medaka*, the honorary zebrafish, is updated. Section 2 covers the zebrafish genome project, the cytogenetics of zebrafish chromosomes, several methods for mapping zebrafish genes and mutations, and the recovery of mutated genes via positional cloning.

The third section presents multiple methods for transgenesis in zebrafish and describes the application of nuclear transfer for cloning of zebrafish. Section 4 describes bioinformatic analysis of the zebrafish genome and of microarray data, and emphasizes the importance of comparative analysis of genomes in gene discovery and in the elucidation of gene regulatory elements. The final section provides important, but difficult to find, information on small- and large-scale infrastructure available to the zebrafish biologist.

The attentive reader will have noticed that this Preface was drafted by the first editor, Bill Detrich, while he (I) was at sea leading the sub-Antarctic ICEFISH Cruise (International Collaborative Expedition to collect and study Fish Indigenous to Sub-antarctic Habitats; visit www.icefish.neu.edu). Wearing my second biological hat, I study the adaptational biology of Antarctic fish and use them as a system for comparative discovery of erythropoietic genes. Antarctic fish embryos generally hatch after six months of development, and they reach sexual maturity only after several years. Imagine attempting genetic studies on these organisms! My point is that the zebrafish system and its many advantages greatly inform my research on Antarctic fish, while at the same time I can move genes discovered by study of the naturally evolved, but very unusual, phenotypes of Antarctic fish into the zebrafish for functional analysis. We the editors emphasize that comparative strategies applied to multiple organisms, including the diverse fish taxa, are destined to play an increasing role in our understanding of vertebrate development.

We wish to express our gratitude to the series editors, Leslie Wilson and Paul Matsudaira, and the staff of Elsevier/Academic Press, especially Kristi Savino, for their diligent help, great patience, and strong encouragement as we developed these volumes.

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