Organisms can do the same thing. The discovery of whether codons in other organisms, a long-held precept of the genetic code is that one codon provides the password only for one amino acid in an organism. Not always, UNL scientists discovered.

"We showed that one codon may code for two amino acids, even within the same gene. That's really unexpected," said Vadim Gladyshev, the biochemistry professor whose team made the discovery.

Other members of the team from UNL include Anton Turanov, a graduate student at the time of the research; Alexey Lobanov, senior research associate; and Dmitri Fomenko, assistant professor of biochemistry.

The team and other collaborators reported the findings in the Jan. 10 issue of the international journal Science.

Their discovery of the multi-tasking codon, called UGA, in the microscopic marine protozoan, Euplotes crassus, raises the question of whether codons in other organisms can do the same thing. They're now investigating UGA's function in mammals. If the two-amino-acid function

"The Academic Achievement Gap: We Do Better When We Know Better," to groups in Lincoln and Omaha, both on and off campus. She purposefully left the documentary raw, allowing the young men to talk in their own words about their interests and social stigmas attached to higher education.

"I wanted people to hear about this from the mouths of the young black men who live in this community," said Creighton. "I read all the research when I was preparing my thesis. But I became frustrated because it all came from people who did not live in the environments they were talking about. This part of the community simply did not have a voice."

Forty-five years after Martin Luther King Jr. 's "I Have a Dream" speech about equality between races, earning a college education remains a difficult task for the majority of blacks — with a particularly strong social stigma among black men.

"From Civil Rights to Racial Justice: The 45th Anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act," a brown bag lecture moderated by Patrick Jones, 11:30 a.m., Lincoln Union Crib.

"Post-Obama: Election Issues of Diversity and Civil Rights," a town hall meeting, 6 p.m., Nebraska Union Crib.
‘PhotoFiles’ launches at Sheldon to launch photo scavenger hunt Feb. 6

Lincoln PhotoFest

By Ted Kooser

Reprinted by permission of Cornelius Eady. Introduction


April 14th. Spring, with five to ten

Behind the counter for a percentage

What everyone else in the shop

A poet, I am asking

will attend a free concert performed by

the direction of Tyler White, LSO resi-


tory.

The annual Young People’s Concert

in

Lincoln is a vitally

important art form that deals with

creativity and a camera.

Whether young or a point-

and-short flirtation or a professional,

this scavenger hunt offers photogra-

phers a chance to show off their

work to the Lincoln community and

to win cash prizes in two catego-

ries. Those participating will also be

encouraged to frame, print, and show

their work to local Lincoln galleries.

The Lincoln PhotoFest Scavenger Hunt

looks for a typical scavenger hunt—

no running around but instead

looking for visual imagery that implies

a story. The contest is open to all

ages and all is done in a 1.5 hour

period. These are the rules:

1. The contest will run from 6 to 7:30 p.m. on

Feb. 6, 2009 at the Sheldon Photo Stuido.

2. Participants will be free to roam the

Sheldon galleries as well as the
downtown streets and parks in the MI-

tellectual...
Initiative aims to unlock gastrointestinal tract mysteries

By Dan Moran
JANE News Service

The nation's health again hangs in the balance, and UNL expects to be on the leading edge of the fight through a new $13.5 million, five-year grant from the National Institutes of Health. The Gut Function Initiative aims to unlock the mysteries of the gut, a 10-foot stretch of the body that transforms understanding into practice every day. This is a laboratory of the 'gutbrain' kind—"The gastrointestinal tract, or gut, is so important to us that it defines us as a species," UNL associate professor of biology Ned Peterson said.

"For example, many premature babies are born with immature guts and this supplementation could help them grow and thrive," said Peterson, a medical doctor with a partial appointment in the Department of Pediatrics at Nebraska Medical Center. "It could also improve care and health outcomes for children and adults who are exposed to certain pathogens in their early life."

But the impact of such research isn't limited to newborns. "The gut is a major organ of the body," said UNL associate professor of sociology David Schmitt. "It's also a key player in maintaining a healthy body, and by helping our body fight off infections and diseases."

Dr. Schmitt, a native of Gering, Nebraska, said the gut is "a fascinating and complex system that's essential for our survival."

Schmitt said that the gut is "a major player in our health and well-being, and its importance is becoming increasingly apparent as more and more research is done on its role in disease prevention and treatment."

"The gut is a major player in our health and well-being, and its importance is becoming increasingly apparent as more and more research is done on its role in disease prevention and treatment."
OPENED JAN. 16

‘Yikes! Stripes’ opens Jan. 16

Arresting, unsettling striped quilts light up the walls in the International Quilt Study Center and Museum. ‘Yikes! Stripes: Eye-Catching Visual Effects in Quilts,’ on display Jan. 16 through April 5, features 16 quilts from the center’s collection.

Elizabeth Andrews, quilt studies graduate student in Textiles, Clothing and Design, designed the exhibition to show the striped textile surface from new vantage points. Visual, cultural, and historical accounts of the striped surface illuminate the unique nature of the stripe. Zebras, prison uniforms, flags and race cars all feature stripes. The exhibition explores how the stripe as it relates to these examples and as it is used in quilting.

Stripes have been used in textiles for centuries. Some of the earliest known examples of striped textiles date back to ancient Egypt. The ancient Egyptians used stripes to create a sense of movement and rhythm in their textiles. The Egyptians also used stripes as a way to express their beliefs and values. Stripes were used to represent different gods and goddesses, as well as to symbolize different aspects of their culture.

Many cultures around the world have used stripes in their textiles. The aztec people used stripes to represent the sun and the moon. The maya people used stripes to represent the planets and the stars. The incas used stripes to represent the rainbow.

In the 19th century, stripes became popular in the United States, especially in the Midwest. The midwestern states were known for their strong sense of community and their commitment to hard work. Stripes were used in textiles as a way to represent these values. They were used to create a sense of unity and to symbolize the strength of the midwestern states.

Today, stripes are still used in textiles around the world. They are used to create a sense of movement and rhythm, to represent different gods and goddesses, and to symbolize different aspects of culture. Stripes continue to be a popular choice for designers, and they are used in a wide variety of textiles, from clothing to home decor.

The exhibition features 16 quilts that are representative of the different ways that stripes are used in textiles. The quilts are displayed in a way that allows visitors to see the different ways that stripes are used and to learn more about the history of stripes in textiles. The exhibition is open to the public and is free of charge.

Do not hallucinate.