Life and Environment

Life in Extreme Conditions Research



Paleohydrology & Extreme Events

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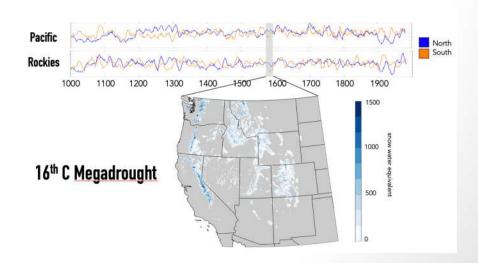


Using tree rings to study the influence of climate change on global water cycles relevant to human populations and ecosystems, with an emphasis on freshwater runoff, snowpacks, and forest hydrology.

- Examination of past and future snow droughts across the western North American cordilleras.
- Reconstructing extreme (flood/drought) events in the Fraser Basin, BC, Canada.



Western North American Paleosnow Network MISSOURI RIVER COLUMBIA RIVER NADA NADA NAM2K 120°W 120°W 100°W Network



Environmental Biology Research

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- Environmental physiology
- Insect physiology
- Experimental evolution



Environmental Physiology of Desert Invertebrates

Adaption to water stress:



Driest Day Ever Recorded (Anywhere)

Lake Mead, 2011

100
80
40
20
6/20 6/24 6/28 7/2 7/6 7/10 7/14 7/18

Date

Adaptation to high temperatures:









Experimental Evolution Research Using Fruit Flies

Fed control (F)

Starvation resistance:

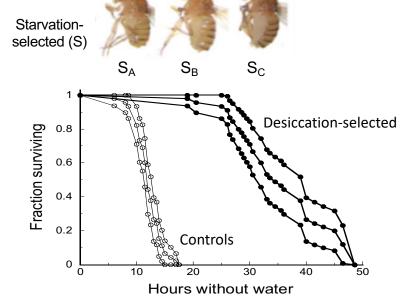
- a fly model for obesity

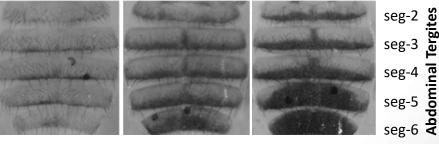
Desiccation resistance:

- understanding responses to desertification

Pigmentation:

- phenotypic correlations of melanization





Astrobiology and Geomicrobiology

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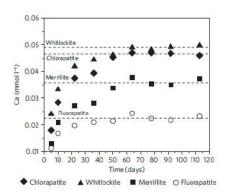
- Geomicrobiology
- Biological impacts on water-rock interactions
- Astrobiology



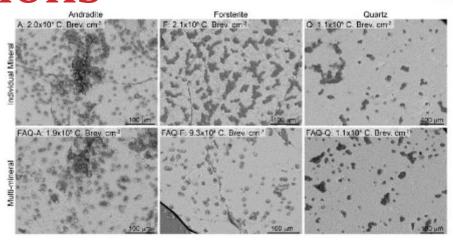
Biological Impacts on waterrock interactions



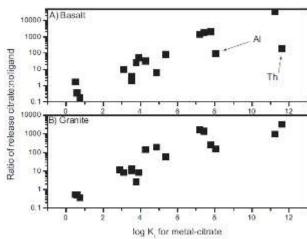
Field studies (e.g. Baumeister et al., 2014)



Nutrient release (e.g. Adcock et al.., 2013)



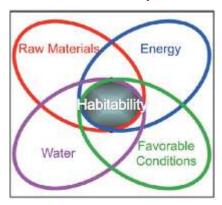
Laboratory studies (e.g. Phillips-Lander et al., 2020)



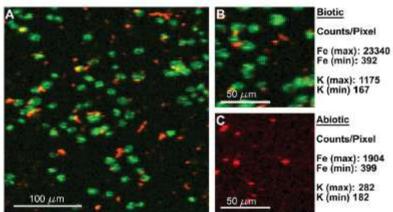
Signatures of biological alteration (e.g. Hausrath et al., 2009)

Astrobiology

Habitability



Hays et al., 2017 Potential biosignatures



Phillips-Lander et al., 2020



Mars 2020 and Mars Sample Return

NASA.gov

Dr. Allyson Hindle

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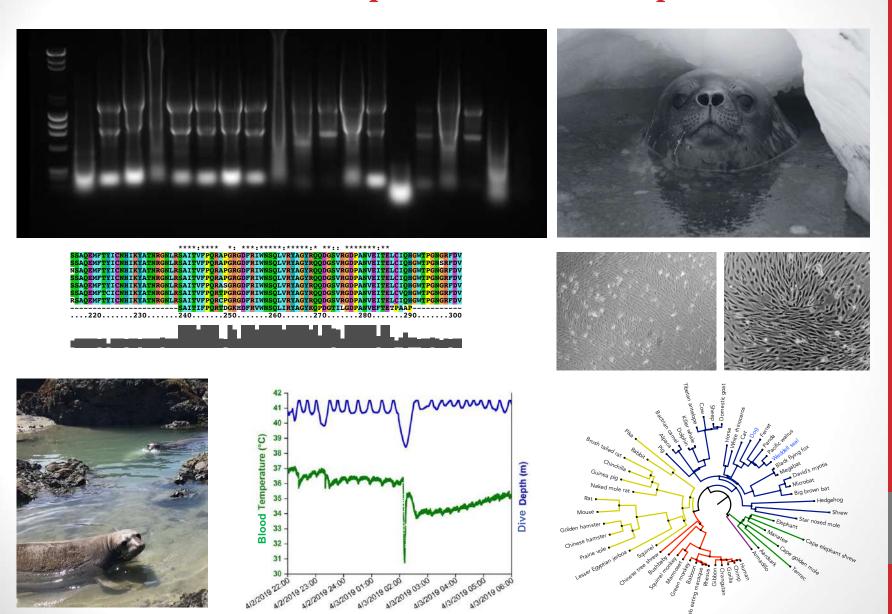
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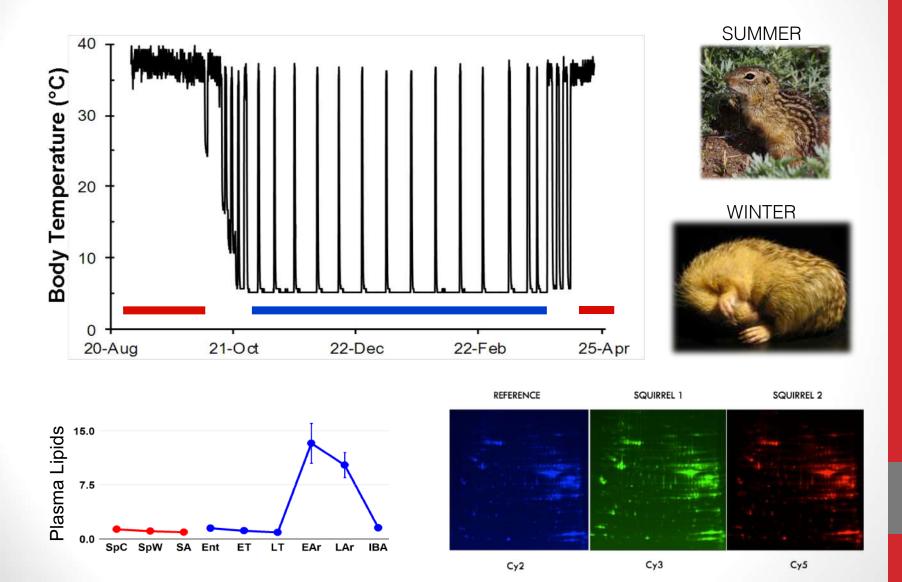
- Molecular mechanisms of hypoxia tolerance in hibernating and diving mammals
- Cardiovascular and blood pressure regulation
- Comparative genomics, biomarker discovery and bioinformatics
- Cell line resource development for non-model systems



Cardiovascular protection of deep divers



Metabolic control of small hibernators



Geomicrobiology

Dr. Aude Picard

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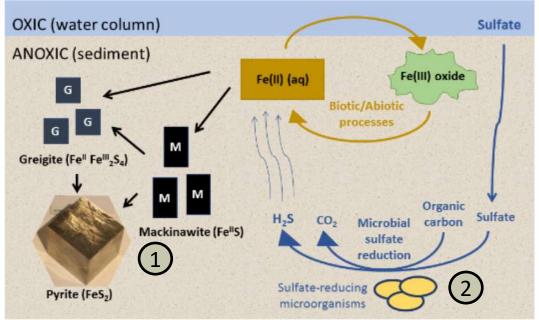
- Anaerobic microbiology
- Biomineralization
- Astrobiology and biosignatures
- Microscopy & spectroscopy

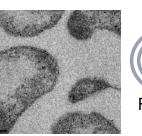


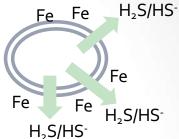
Biogeochemistry of Fe, S and C in anoxic environments

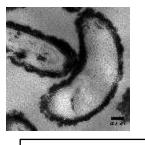
Iron sulfide mineral formation in anoxic environments





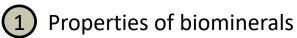


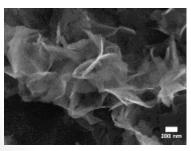




Bacteria become encrusted in Fe-rich environments

- •Do minerals play a role in the physiology of bacteria?
- How do bacteria cope with mineral encrustation?





Minerals produced with microorganisms have unique physical and chemical properties

- What is the reactivity of biominerals?
- What are the applications of biominerals?



Can we use biominerals for the search of life on Mars?



 Are properties of biominerals unique enough to record life in anoxic environments?

Extremophiles

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- Adaptations to cold environments
- Snow algae
- Ice-binding proteins
- Horizontal gene transfer

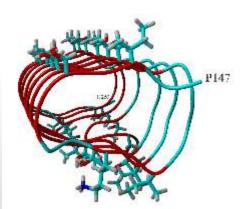


Much of the Earth's surface is exposed to extreme conditions such as freezing, high temperature and hypersalinity.

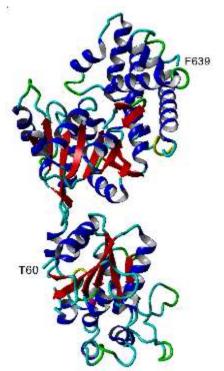
Ice-binding proteins.

Above, from a snow alga from the Austrian Alps.¹

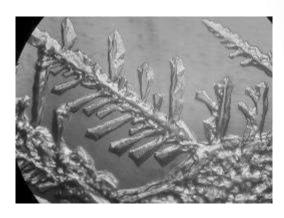
Below, from a grass growing on the coast of the Arctic Ocean.²



Organisms living in these regions have developed some remarkable adaptations that not only reveal the beauty of Nature, but also may have commercial applications (e.g., low-calorie ice cream) as well as provide clues to the presence of life in other worlds.



An unusual enzyme found only in a few species of algae. This one is from an alga that lives in a saline lake in Antarctica. The alga uses the enzyme to make glycerol so that it can remain in osmotic equilibrium with the lake water.³



Demonstration of how many proteins produced by microorganisms affect the growth of ice by binding to its surface. Here, proteins from a polar cyanobacterium distort the growth of a growing ice crystal.

References

- 1. Raymond and Remias (2019)
- 2. Sformo and Raymond (2020) (Submitted)
- 3. Raymond, Morgan-Kiss and Stahl (2020) (Submitted)



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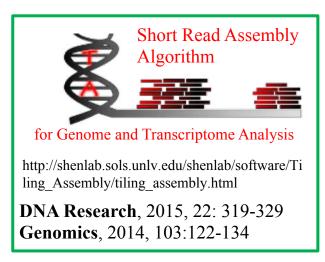
- Big Data Analysis to Study Biology, Agriculture and Medicine
- Molecular Mechanisms Controlling Plant Responses to Drought Heat, and Salinity
- Seed Germination, Tissue Culture and Plant Transformation
- Molecular Basis of Leukemia (in collaboration with Dr. J. Cheng at the University of Chicago Medical School)
- Nutrition of Cereal Crops (in collaboration with Dr. Christine Bergman, Ph.D. and R.D. at UNLV)

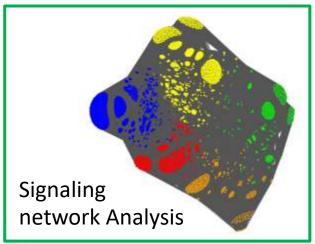


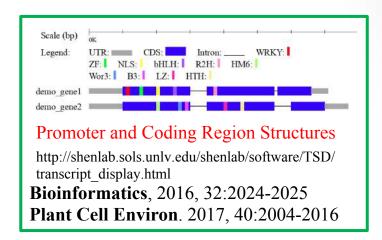
Molecular Basis of Drought Stress Responses and Seed Germination



BMC Genomics, 2016, 17:102 Plant Science, 2015, 236:214-222 Front. Plant Science, 2015; 6: 1145 Trends in Plant Sci, 2010, 15: 247

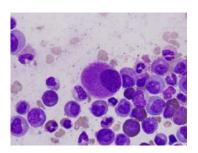






Molecular Basis of Leukemia

(in collaboration with Medical School, University of Chicago)



Cytogenetically normal refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia (CN-RCMD)

Nature Communications, 2018, 9:1163 **Leukemia**, 2013, 27: 1291-1300

STEM Education Research

Dr. Jenifer C. Utz

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- Undergraduate STEM education
- Digital learning resources
- Mammalian hibernation



Facilitating academic achievement for a diverse undergraduate population

Effects of self-testing:

Voluntary Web-Based Self-Assessment Quiz Use is Associated With Improved Exam Performance, Especially for Learners with Low Prior Knowledge

Jenifer C. Utz, PhD1 and Matthew L. Bernacki, PhD2

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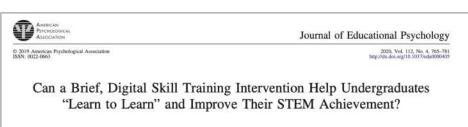
Abstract

This study examined students' voluntary use of digital self-assessment quizzes as a resource for learning in a large anatomy and physiology lecture course. Students (n = 238) could use 16 chapter quizzes and four analogous unit quizzes to rehearse and self-assess knowledge. Most students (75%) engaged in occasional use of self-assessment quiz items; repeated use was uncommon (12%), as was lack of use (13%). Exam performance differed between quiz use groups. Quiz use improved exam performance more among students who entered the course with low prior knowledge of concepts from the prerequisite course. Cumulatively for all students and all exams, repeated self-assessment quiz users significantly outperformed occasional users (+7.5%) and non-users (+11.9%) on course exams. Incorporation of optional learning resources can enhance the learning success of students.

Effects of skill training:

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University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill



Lucie Vosicka and Jenifer C. Utz

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Students who drop out of their science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) majors commonly report that they lack skills critical to STEM learning and career pursuits. Many training programs exist to develop students' learning skills and they typically achieve small to medium effects on behaviors and performance. However, these programs require large investments of students' and instructors' time and effort, which limits their applicability to large lecture course formats commonly employed in early undergraduate STEM coursework. This study examined whether brief, digital training modules designed to help students apply learning strategies and self-regulated learning principles effectively in their STEM courses can impact students' behaviors and performance in a large biology lecture course. Results indicate that a 2-hr Science of Learning to Learn training had significant effects on students' use of

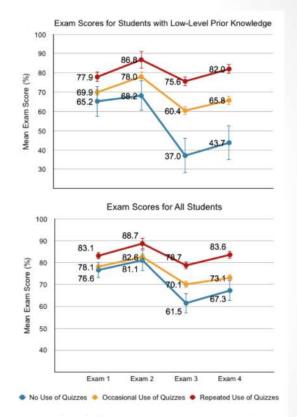


Figure 3. Effect of Self-Assessment Quiz Use on Exam Performance Symbols represent means ± standard error of the mean.



Developing the Skill and Will to Succeed in STEM Scholarship Program

A primary goal of this scholarship program is to diversify and increase the number of students entering STEM professions





- The School of Life Sciences welcomed the first cohort of 17 Succeed in STEM Scholarship recipients in 2019
- Over \$420,000 of scholarship support will be distributed across the lifetime of this 5-year program

Hibernation physiology

Rewarming from torpor:

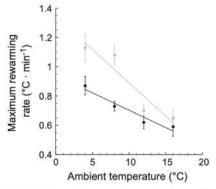
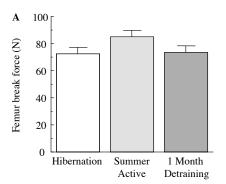


Fig. 3. Effect of ambient temperature on maximum rate of rewarming for natural and prematurely induced arousal from torpor. Symbols represent means \pm SE for natural (black) and induced (gray) arousal; n=5. There is a significant effect of T_8 on the maximum rate of rewarming for both natural and induced arousals, p<0.05, $r^2=0.93$, $r^2=0.88$ respectively. There is a significant effect of arousal type on the maximum rate of rewarming, p<0.05.

Resistance to bone disuse atrophy:





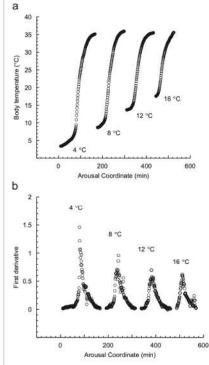
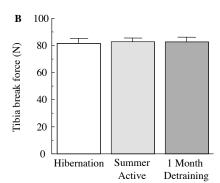


Fig. 2. Body temperature as a function of time during arousals from one individual. (A) Body temperature was measured every minute for a squirrel housed at 4, 8, 12, and 16 °C. (B) Instantaneous rate changes as demonstrated by plotting the first derivative as a function of time across the same range of ambient temperatures.





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- Metabolic depressions like mammalian hibernation
- Life in extreme environments



Areas of research

Oxygen consumption

Oxygen consumption

- Hibernation in tenrecs and ground squirrels
- Paradoxical anaerobism in pupfish
- We use a variety of approaches from whole animal physiology to biochemistry to understand how animals live in extreme environments



