

BIO-info 13/2011, 1. april 2011 [BIO: sakslister og møtereferater](#) [BIO-info arkiv](#)
submission deadline to bio.info@bio.uib.no is Wednesday 16:00

Fra toppen!

Fra JPI til NFR-gebyr

Tirsdagens møte på Studentsenteret om Joint Programming Initiativet Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans ([JPI-Oceans](#)), pekte fremover mot et spennende initiativ der havforskning i alle avskygninger vil stå i fokus. I tillegg er det ni andre JPI-initiativ på beddingen, der både ernæring og helse, landbruk og matsikkerhet, klimakunnskap, antibiotikaresistens og vann vil stå i sentrum.

De forskerne som ventet en mer konkret beskrivelse av en utlysningstekst for et program gikk nok litt skuffet hjem, for JPIene er fortsatt en prosess mot et forskningsprogram. Selv om disse programmene er forankret i policy-dokumenter, de store globale utfordringene og overnasjonale forskningsstrategier, må vi kunne håpe at det blir rom for nysgjerrighetsdrevet og utprøvende forskning, som vi ellers ser altfor lite av.

Dette var også et poeng vi tok opp med panelet i vårt møte på onsdag som ledd i Biofagevalueringen. Spennende er det da å se at NFR innfører [gebyr](#) på årets søknadsrunde. 5000 kroner for hver søknad skal begrense søknadsmengden og samtidig pløyes tilbake til forskningen. Men kalenderen viser 1. april.

Hilsen Anders



Ukens bilde



Høgsfjorden at 30 meter depth

Photographer: Rudolf Svensen

Smørflyndre/Witch (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*) photographed in January 2011 at 30 meters depth in Høgsfjorden near Stavanger.

You are invited to submit photos (electronically!) for "Ukens bilde". Please include a very short description and credit information. Picture can be of researchers / students in action, technology, organisms, field sites ... Please send your pictures to bio.info@bio.uib.no

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Siste nytt fra BIO

Professor evaluation lectures: Lenhard and Heino

Our two BFS Fellowship holder, Boris Lenhard and Mikko Heino, are both being evaluated for full professorship at the Department of Biology. They will hold two lectures each as part of this process: Boris Lenhard at 10.15-12.00 on Wednesday April 13, and Mikko Heino on Wednesday April 27. Titles and more details will follow in next week`s issue.

Siste nytt fra BFU

From puppet to puppetmaster

From puppet to puppetmaster

BFU invites to:

Humans as an evolutionary force; by Lawrence Kirkendall and Hanne Eik Pilskog tells us about her master at UNIS.

We sell adult beverages.

Time and place: Friday 8 April, 18:00, K3/K4 B-blokka, Biobyggene

Siste nytt fra verden rundt oss

Nyhetsbrev fra UiBs mann i Brussel; Forskningsrådets stipendbase lanseres;

Nyhetsbrev fra UiBs mann Erik Sandquist i Brussel

I [årets første nyhetsbrev fra UiBs mann på Forskningsrådets Brusselkontor](#) kan du blant annet lese om at:

- Europas forskningsministre ber om at innovasjon og impact må bli viktigere i evalueringen av FP7 søknader
- Fremtidens rammeprogram er i støpeskjeen
- Europeisk forskningssamarbeid skjer i flere hastigheter

Stipendbasen lanseres 13. april!

Nå lanserer Forskningsrådet Stipendbasen for mobilitetsstipend for individuelle studenter og forskere som ønsker å reise til eller fra Norge. Bli med på Stipenddagen 2011. [Les mer](#)

Ledige stillinger for biologer

Vacancy for a PhD Position in population genetics/ecology

The Institute of Marine Research (IMR) has a three-year PhD studentship (code 1017) to work on the project SNPFISK: "Use of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms to improve fisheries management". The position is in the Research Group on Population Genetic and Ecology, and the work place is Tromsø. More info: [Norwegian](#) English

Mer info finner du [her](#). Stillinger utlyst på BIO finner du på instituttets [nettside](#) nederst til høyre.

Forskning: utlysninger, nye satsinger og prosjekter

Funding through NDPHS;

Norway announces funding for projects through the NDPHS Project Pipeline

The Secretariat of the Northern Dimension Partnership in Public Health and Social Well-being (NDPHS) is pleased to announce funding available through the NDPHS Project Pipeline for projects in Northwest Russia aiming to improve health and social well-being in the Northern Dimension area.

The funding is provided through a grant scheme offering approximately NOK 2,300,000, which is administered by the Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services. It is available for projects with a Norwegian and a Russian partner, covering a broad array of thematic areas of relevance to public health and social well-being. [Read more](#)

Mer info om utlysninger inkl. løpende, dvs. uten frister finner du [her](#)

Husk å sende søknadsutkastet til post@bio.uib.no 1 uke i forveien (gjelder ikke mindre bevilgninger som legater og fonds)

MCB Travel fellowship

It is part of MCB's ambition as a research school to stimulate international exchange. To facilitate this, MCB offer travel fellowships of up to 7500 NOK to MCB members for participation in an international conference or course.

Deadline: 15 April 2011 See the [details and how to apply](#)

Kurs, møter, seminar og arrangement

BIO seminar 7 april; Byråkratisering av høyere utdanning; Åpent seminar Folkemakt, grunnlov og vilkår for politisk deltakelse; Course in Nature Conservation;

BIO seminar torsdag 7 april, Geir Olav Løken fra MIC

Neste BIO-seminar vil Geir Olav Løken komme for å presentere MIC
Tid: 13.00, Sted: møterom K1-K2

English:

The Molecular Imaging Center (MIC) is a national core facility in advanced molecular, cellular and small animal imaging located at the BB-Building at the Haukland Campus.

MIC is equipped for sample preparation, electron-, fluorescence- and confocal microscopy (including 2-photon), high throughput imaging, magnetic resonance imaging, molecular imaging of small animals and flow cytometry. MIC has highly qualified technical and scientific personnel operating and maintaining all instruments.

MIC offers courses, training on and access to all instruments as well as extensive support to all users.

MIC welcomes all researchers at equal terms, regardless of affiliation!

[MIC webpage](#)

[MIC flyer](#)

Norsk:

Molecular Imaging Center (MIC) er en nasjonal kjernefasilitet innen avansert avbildning av molekyler, celler og små dyr lokalisert i BB-bygget på Haukeland campus.

MIC er utstyrt for prøvepreparering, elektron-, fluoresens/widefield-, og konfokal mikroskopi (inkludert 2-foton), high throughput avbildning, magnetic resonance avbildning, og smådyrs molekylær

BIO-info

Nyheter fra Institutt for biologi

avbildning så vel som flowcytometri. MIC har høyt kvalifisert teknisk og vitenskapelig personale som vedlikeholder og kjører alle instrumenter.

MIC tilbyr kurs, opplæring og tilgang til alle instrumenter så vel som omfattende brukerstøtte til alle brukere i hele eller deler av prosessen rundt billedtagning om dette er ønskelig.

MIC ønsker alle forskere velkommen på like vilkår uansett tilhørighet!

[MICs nettside](#)

[MICs flyer](#)

Er du også lei av byråkratisering?

Bli med på diskusjonen: Opplever vi en stadig byråkratisering av høyere utdanning? Hva medfører dette i så fall, og hva kan gjøres for å påvirke utviklingen i positiv retning?

FAP-gruppen i Forskerforbundet har samlet et debattpanel med Sigmund Grønmo (rektor), Gjert Kristoffersen (dekan ved HF-fakultetet), Ida Holen (administrasjonssjef ved Institutt for informatikk) og Harald Åge Sæthre (leder av FAP-gruppen ved UiB).

Professor Ivar Bleiklie vil holde en innledning til møtet.

Tid: Mandag 4. april kl. 15.15 -17.

Sted: Auditorium A, Sydneshaugen skole.

Les mer om møtet: <http://fapuib.b.uib.no/>

Åpent seminar tirsdag 5. april: Folkemakt, grunnlov og vilkår for politisk deltakelse

TID: TIRSDAG 5. APRIL KL 1300-1600

STED: STUDIA, STUDENTSENTERET

Demokrati og rettsstat inviterer til åpent seminar der Stortingets president diskuterer makt, demokrati og politisk deltakelse med forskere ved Universitetet i Bergen.

Åpning v/rektor Sigmund Grønmo

Stortingspresident Dag Terje Andersen: Demokratisk deltakelse og folkelig makt

Kommentarer ved Yngve Flo, forsker, historie, UNI Rokkan, og Siri Gloppen, professor i sammenliknende politikk, UiB/CMI

Jørn Øyrehagen Sunde, professor i rettsvitenskap, UiB: Rettskulturelle argument i den konstitusjonelle debatten

Anders Johansen, professor i sakprosa, UiB: Virksomme ord. Om den politiske talens historie i Norge

Anne-Hilde Nagel, professor i historie, UiB: Terskler for deltakelse: Kjønnsfavorisering i norsk politisk historie

Panel, diskusjon og oppsummering

Seminarleder og ordstyrer: Anne Lise Fimreite, prodekan, professor i administrasjon og organisasjonsvitenskap, UiB

Seminaret varer fra kl 13.00 - 16.00

Enkel servering.

STUDENTER, ANSATTE OG ANDRE INTERESSERTE ER VELKOMNE [Les mer](#)

Course in Nature Conservation, South Africa

Into the Wild' is an experiential two weeks intensive course in nature conservation with the focus on experiential learning methods. The program takes place in South Africa and is designed for students

and other people who are interested from all over the world. Read more at [africademy homepage](#) and at [facebook website](#)

50th ECSA Conference 2012: Today's science for tomorrow's Management

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS! Deadline: 13 January 2012

[Click here](#) to view the complete list of themes.

Mer info om kurs, møter, seminar og arrangement etc finner du [her](#).

Nye artikler

Michalsen; Jensen; Högstedt; Mach; Nortvedt; Bjørneklett; Goksøyr; Hansen; Rapp;

Tore Christian Michaelsen!, Knut Helge Jensen, Göran Högstedt. Topography is a limiting distributional factor in the soprano pipistrelle at its latitudinal extreme. *Mammalian Biology* 76 (2011) 295–301

Climatic conditions such as temperature and seasonality are becoming increasingly harsh towards the latitudinal extreme of the distribution and may limit the occurrence of mammals through decreased food availability or accessibility. For nocturnal bats increasing day length in summer may also limit the range latitudinally. We investigated the effect of long term mean temperature, precipitation, altitude, water affinity, terrestrial habitat, and topography on the summer distribution of the soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* at its northern limit in western Norway (62°N, 06°E) in a fiord landscape. We recorded presence/absence of the species in 138 sites by means of ultrasound detectors (and an acoustic lure). A binary logistic regression analysis showed that temperature is significant in predicting occurrence of soprano pipistrelles, with no animals in areas of less than 13 °C (long term mean July temperature). Further, the model suggests that the species prefers areas where steep mountains to the north shade out the sun before sunset and after sunrise. Here soprano pipistrelles can start hunting up to 2 h earlier than in a flat landscape, thus spending more time on energy consumption.

Mach, D. T. N. and R. Nortvedt (2011). "Free amino acid distribution in plasma and liver of juvenile cobia (*Rachycentron canadum*) fed increased levels of lizardfish silage." *Aquaculture Nutrition* 17(2): E644-E656.

Juvenile cobia (*Rachycentron canadum*) (100 g) were fed four moist diets (447-476 g kg⁻¹ dry wt) where 0, 130, 260 or 390 g kg⁻¹ of concentrated lizardfish (*Saurida undosquamis*) silage replaced fresh lizardfish, respectively. Blood and livers were sampled at 0, 6, 12, 24 and 48 h postfeeding at the end of the 3-week experiment. At 6 h postfeeding in all groups, maximum concentrations of most plasma essential amino acids were observed, while significantly lower levels of most non-essential amino acid levels were recorded compared to the other sampled times. At 6 and 12 h after feeding, the concentration of most plasma free amino acid (FAA) increased with an increase in dietary fish silage levels. Most FAA in livers of all groups peaked at 12 and 24 h postfeeding. However, at 48 h postfeeding, concentrations of most plasma FAA were significantly higher in fish fed 0% silage-based diet than in fish fed the other diets (4999 versus 3390-4339 nmol AA mL⁻¹ plasma). Growth rates and feed utilization were significantly lower in cobia fed 26% or 39% silage-based diets than in fish fed 0% or 13% silage-based diets. Different levels of silage protein thus seemed to have effects on growth and feed utilization efficiency of juvenile cobia. Results from this study support the premise that fish silage can be included until 130 g kg⁻¹ in cobia diets.

Karlsen, O. A., S. Bjørneklett, Berg, K., Brattas, M., Bohne-Kjersem, A., Grosvik, B. E., Goksøyr, A. (2011). Integrative Environmental Genomics of Cod (*Gadus morhua*): The Proteomics Approach. *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health-Part a-Current Issues* 74(7-9): 494-507.

Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) is an essential species in North Atlantic fisheries and increasingly relevant as an aquaculture species. However, potential conflicts with both coastal industry and petroleum industry expanding into northern waters make it important to understand how effluents (produced water, pharmaceuticals, food contaminants, and feed contaminants) affect the growth, reproduction, and health of this species in order to maintain a sustainable cod population and a healthy human food source, and to discover biomarkers for environmental monitoring and risk assessment. The ongoing genome sequencing effort of Atlantic cod has opened the possibility for a systems biology approach to elucidate molecular mechanisms of toxicity. Our study aims to be a first step toward such a systems toxicology understanding of genomic responses to environmental insults. A toxicogenomic approach was initiated that is combining data generated from proteomics analyses and transcriptomics analyses, and the concurrent development of searchable expressed sequence tags (EST) databases and genomic databases. This interdisciplinary study may also open new possibilities of gene annotation and pathway analyses.

Hansen, A. C., G. I. Hemre, et al. (2011). "Do plant-based diets for Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua* L.) need additions of crystalline lysine or methionine?" *Aquaculture Nutrition* **17**(2): E362-E371.

Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*), initial weight 15 g, were fed ten experimental diets for 15 weeks. The diets were based on a mixture of plant proteins (PP) and fish meal (FM), where PP constituted 65% of dietary protein. PP mixtures were chosen to reach as low levels of lysine and methionine as possible. The diets were supplemented with increasing amounts of lysine (19.2-31.9 g kg⁻¹ diet) or methionine (9.4-12.3 g kg⁻¹ diet), in a regression design. No growth difference among diet groups was found in the plant-based diets. Increased dietary lysine resulted in decreased liver size, plasma triacylglycerol concentration (TAG) and lipid productive value (LPV). Methionine additions did not result in changed Hepatosomatic index (HSI), LPV or plasma TAG. Feed conversion ratio (FCR) and protein utilization were neither affected by lysine nor methionine. Plasma and muscle concentrations of free lysine and methionine correlated with dietary levels 5-h post feeding. Overall conclusion was that cod maintain growth rates in plant-based diets if dietary protein was high, without additional supplements of crystalline lysine or methionine. Lysine intake significantly influenced lipid metabolism, showing the necessity to add lysine in plant protein-based diets to hinder increased lipid deposition. No such effects were found because of lack of methionine additions.

Rapp HT, Janussen D, Tendal OS. 2011. Calcareous sponges from abyssal and bathyal depths in the Weddell Sea, Antarctica. *Deep Sea Research Part II* **58**: 58-67.

Calcareous sponges have traditionally been regarded as shallow water organisms, a persistent myth created by Hentschel (1923-25), partly supported by the problematic question of calcareous skeletal secretion under high partial CO₂-pressure below the CCD in the abyss. Up to now, only few species world-wide of the sponge class Calcarea have been described from depths below 2000 m. By far the largest number of records of Antarctic Calcarea is known from shelf areas between 50 and 400 m depth. They have only been sporadically recorded on the lower shelf and the upper slope from depths between 570 and 850 m. From abyssal depths in the Antarctic there are no previous records of calcareous sponges. It was therefore a big surprise when the first true deep-sea Calcarea from the Antarctic were collected at depths between 1120 m and 4400 m during the ANDEEP I, II and III expeditions (Janussen et al. 2003a, 2006). All together, five calcareous sponge species have now been found, including three species new to science. The three new species represent the genera *Ascartis*, *Clathrina* and *Leucetta*. Although calcareous sponges are rare in the Antarctic deep sea they seem to constitute a constant component of the fauna. As a faunal element of a larger geographic region, the Antarctic Calcarea shows all the characteristics of need for revision and further collection and investigation. A high proportion of calcarean sponge species new to science is to be expected from the Antarctic deep-sea.

Janussen D, **Rapp HT**. 2011. Redescription of *Jenkina articulata* Brøndsted from the deep Eckström Shelf, E-Weddell Sea, Antarctica and a comment on the possible mass occurrence of this species. *Deep Sea Research Part II*. doi: 10.1016/j.drs2.2011.01.007

This paper reports on an unexpected large catch of the rare calcareous sponge species *Jenkina articulata* Brøndsted, 1931, taken in the Antarctic Weddell Sea during the ANT XXIV/2-SYSTCO expedition in January 2008. This species is only known from the original description from two

specimens collected from the type locality off Wilhelm II-Land. During the SYSTCO expedition more than 100 specimens were collected using an Agassiz trawl at 600 m depth on the Eckström Shelf, Eastern Weddell Sea. Based on this collection, we give a redescription of the incompletely known species, place the locality of catch in a major context and discuss possible explanations for the rich occurrence of this species in the sponge-ground fauna.

Book chapter:

Martinson, Jann T.; **Geffen, Audrey J.**; Maes, GE; Nielsen, E.E.; Ogden, R.; Waples, R.S.; Carvalho, Gary R.. Tracing fish and fish products from ocean to fork using advanced molecular technologies. I: Food chain integrity: a holistic approach to food traceability, safety, quality and authenticity. Woodhead Publishing Limited 2011 ISBN 0 85709 068 2.

This chapter reviews the development and use of natural, biological markers to characterize fish populations, and to identify individual fish to their source. The relevant techniques include genetic analysis (SNPs), otolith analyses (shape and composition), proteomics and gene expression, as well as fatty acid analysis. With validation of the techniques, they can be important tools for fisheries management and enforcement, and support consumer confidence in legal and well-regulated fisheries.

***A full listing of BIO's ISI publications can be found on BIO's internal web pages. Click here for an [alphabetic listing for 2010](#). Click here for a [listing sorted by date](#) in ISI (most recent at the top).