**Abstracts**

Abstracts are due Tuesday October 4th at 5pm CST.

Submit your abstracts to MidwestFlyMeeting2022@gmail.com with the subject line “Abstract”

**Instructions:**

Include if you would like to be considered for a talk

\_X\_Yes

\_\_No

Include your current position

\_\_Undergraduate student

\_X\_Graduate student

\_\_Post-doc/research staff/other

\_\_PI

Title: Capitalize the first letter of each word

Authors: List each author as first name last name. Underline the presenting author

Affiliations: Include the department/institution of each author. Use a superscript number for each affiliation

Abstract: 250 words max. Arial font 11pt

**Example:**

Title: Flies Are Awesome!

Authors: Jacob Kagey1, Alysia Vrailas-Mortimer2, Lori Wallrath3, and Cale Whitworth4

Affiliations: 1. University of Detroit Mercy. 2. Oregon State University, 3. University of Iowa, 4. Indiana University

Abstract:

The fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster* is a genetic model organism that has contributed to the discovery of many fundamental principles of genetics. Seven Nobel Prizes have been awarded for discoveries using flies including that genes are located on chromosomes in a linear arrangement and that genes can be linked (Thomas Hunt Morgan, 1933), X-rays cause mutations (Hermann Muller, 1946), genetics of embryonic development (Ed Lewis, Christiane Nusslein-Volhard, and Eric Wieschaus, 1995), organization of the olfactory system (Richard Axel, 2004), innate immunity activation (Jules Hoffman, 2011), molecular mechanisms of circadian rhythms (Jeffrey Hall, Michael Rosbash, Michael Young, 2017), and identification of touch receptors (Ardem Patapoutian, 2021). Flies also have an amazing genetic toolkit that you can utilize (check out the BDSC for cool stocks!) to study a variety of cellular processes. Flies have a fully sequenced genome and are easy to rear in the lab. Flies are also kind of cute and there are a lot of interesting gene names.