Biological Sciences researchers have shown for the first time that these salamanders inhabiting moist environments can regenerate limbs to rapidly minimize the impact of environmental changes. Significantly, the researchers observed that salamanders actually harness their unique ability to regenerate limbs to anticipate changes in their environment. Looking like a cross between a frog and a lizard, the gray cheek salamander has thin, smooth skin and no lungs. The amphibian breathes through its skin, and to survive it must keep its skin moist. As environmental conditions grow hotter or drier, scientists want to know whether and how salamanders adapt to these changes.

Salamanders regenerate to buffer themselves from environmental stress. A glowing “TIGER mouse” helps understand brain health. For millions of years, symbiotic bacteria have lived inside the gill cells of Lucinidae clams found in seagrass meadows located mainly along tropical coasts, such as the Florida Keys. These bacteria play a crucial role in the clam’s survival while also contributing to the overall health of the ecosystem.

Students explore careers and network with alumni at 2019 Tigers on Call event. The mock professional school interviews, which were conducted in partnership with Clemson’s award-winning Michelin Career Center, were just one of the activities designed to help pre-health majors achieve their goals of pursuing careers in medicine, dentistry, pharmacology, and many more. New assistant professor Bill Baldwin’s lab ties metabolic enzyme to obesity and fatty liver disease. An aspiring physician, Biological Sciences sophomore Aimey Jimm knows how important the MCAT exam will be someday for getting into medical school. What she didn’t realize until recently was just how much it would change her.