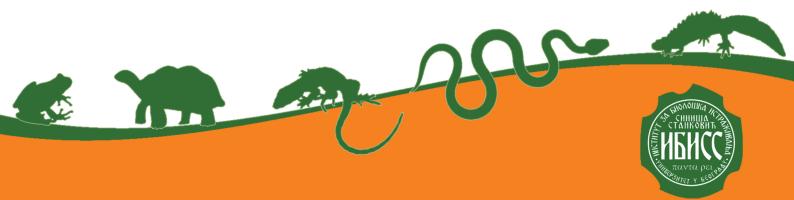


Program & Book of Abstracts

Belgrade 2022



Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković" National Institute of Republic of Serbia University of Belgrade, Serbia

PROGRAM & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

21st European Congress of Herpetology



September 5th-9th, 2022 Belgrade

PUBLISHER Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković" - National Institute of Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade, Serbia FOR PUBLISHER Mirjana Mihailović, director of the Institute for Biological Research "Siniša Stanković" - National Institute of Republic of Serbia, University of Belgrade **EDITORS** Jelka Crnobrnja-Isailović Tanja Vukov Tijana Vučić Ljiljana Tomović **CONGRESS LOGO DESIGN** Dejan Brajović **BOOK COVER** Tanja Vukov, Marko Mirč **EDITION** Available electronically only

PLACE AND YEAR OF PUBLICATION Belgrade, 2022

ISBN 978-86-80335-19-3

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Anatomy and morphology

Oral presentation

Insights from the inside: 3D embryonic development of *Triturus* newts

<u>Vučić T.</u>1,2,3,*, Ivanović A.3, Cvijanović M.4, Wielstra B.1,2

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Large-bodied newts (*Triturus* sp.) represent a good model system for evo-devo studies. Females lay relatively large eggs, which are protected by transparent jelly layer, enabling easily observation of external anatomical features throughout embryonic development - from fertilized egg to fully formed larvae. MicroCT scanning aids another, more in depth insight into the development. Virtual cross sections enable visualization of internal anatomy, while volume renderings and reconstructions of 3D models enable exploration of development of internal organs and external morphology. Throughout Triturus embryonic development, homozygous embryos die due to a balanced lethal system known as chromosome 1 syndrome, which involves two non-recombining types of chromosome 1 (1A and 1B). It is hypothesized that the two potential homozygous genotypes (1A1A and 1B1B) arrest at different embryonic stages and express different phenotypes. Hence, knowledge of the embryo's genotype is crucial for understanding normal embryonic development of heterozygous embryos and malformations which lead to lethality in homozygous embryos. In a pilot project, we tested and optimized a protocol for Triturus embryo scanning which allowed exploration of external and internal morphology while preserving the DNA. Our protocol provides an opportunity to further explore embryonic development in *Triturus* in diverse research lines: 1) normal embryonic development as a base line for further studies; 2) arrested development to uncover the basis of lethality; and 3) testing various evo-devo hypotheses.