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IMAGE

Comparative proteome analysis. Tissue homogenate from normal human hippocampus subjected to two-dimensional gel electrophoresis and Coomassie blue protein staining

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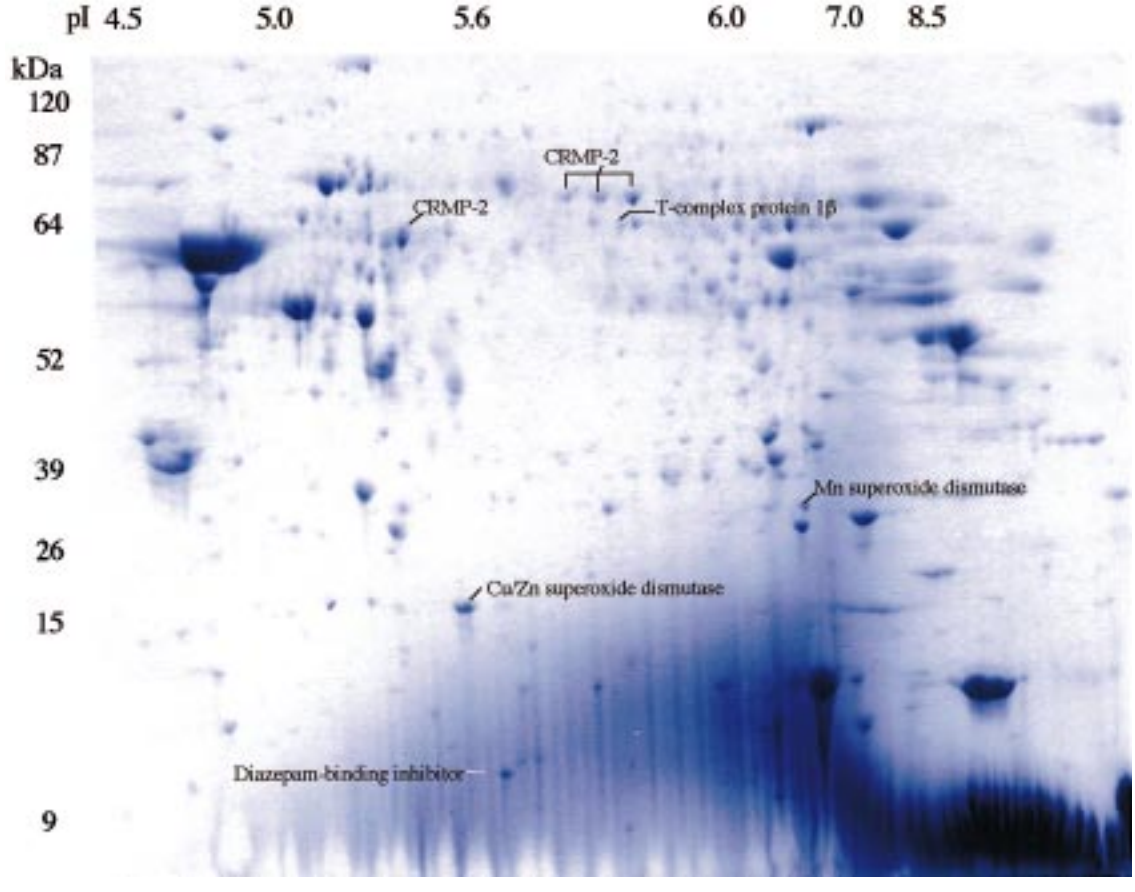

Tissue homogenate from normal human hippocampus subjected to two-dimensional gel electrophoresis and Coomassie blue protein staining. In the first dimension, the hippocampal proteins were separated, by their isoelectric point, using isoelectric focusing. In the second dimension, hippocampal proteins were separated, perpendicular to the first dimension, by molecular weight, using SDS-PAGE. Proteins indicated were found to be altered in concentration in individuals with schizophrenia by comparing two-dimensional gels from a group of affected and a group of unaffected individuals, that is by comparative proteome mapping. Three of the four altered proteins map to the long arm of chromosome 6, which suggests that this chromosome is important in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia. For further information on this topic see the paper by Edgar *et al* on pages 85–90 in this issue of *Molecular Psychiatry.*