Doctoral Thesis Errata List

Title: Medaka as an alternative model organism in the study of transcriptional regulation

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Date: 17-01-2025

1. Figure 41B – Correction / Additional information

To find out whether *Pax6.1* affects cell proliferation in the medaka retina, we performed phosphohistone 3 immunohistochemistry staining on five wild-type, five heterozygous, and five *Pax6.1* homozygote mutant embryos. The number of counted cells (DAPI), the number of phosphohistone 3 (PH3)-positive cells, as well as the percentage of PH3-positive cells, are summarized in the table.

	DAPI	PH3	Percentage of PH3 positive cells
WT 1	404	32	7.92%
WT 2	602	44	7.31%
WT 3	518	36	6.95%
WT 4	633	50	7.90%
WT 5	641	43	6.71%
-/+ 1	346	32	9.25%
-/+ 2	463	29	6.26%
-/+ 3	393	30	7.63%
-/+ 4	570	47	8.25%
-/+ 5	612	53	8.66%
K.O. 1	711	51	7.17%
K.O. 2	452	36	7.96%
K.O. 3	323	27	8.36%
K.O. 4	314	27	8.60%
K.O. 5	364	28	7.69%

We also performed a statistical analysis of the results using the Student's t-test to determine whether differences in cell proliferation among wild-type, heterozygous, and Pax6.1 homozygous mutant embryos were statistically significant. The Student's t-test is a parametric statistical test used to compare the means of two groups to assess whether the observed differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. This test provides a p-value, and if this value is lower than 0.05, the difference is considered statistically significant. In our analysis, the p-value for wild-type versus heterozygous embryos was 0.282, and for wild-type versus homozygous mutant embryos, it was 0.126, indicating that neither comparison showed a statistically significant difference. This demonstrates that Pax6.1 does not affect the proliferation of cells in the retina in medaka.