

The evolution of the eye: an overview

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Summary

The evolution of the eye has been a subject of significant study, as a distinctive example of a homologous organ present in a wide variety of species. The development of the eye is considered by most experts to be monophyletic; that is, all modern eyes, varied as they are, have their origins in a proto-eye believed to have evolved some 540 million years ago. The majority of the process is believed to have taken only a few million years, as the first predator to gain true imaging would have touched off an "arms race". In this presentation we provide an overview on the possible stages that allowed different animals species to obtain complex sight organs starting from a common evolutionary basis.

References

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Biography

After studying Medical Biotechnologies at the Faculty of Medicine of Turin, in 2005 collaborated with a pharmaceutical company in Boston. He is currently a resident in Clinical Biochemistry, working on the effects of antineoplastic drugs on human lymphomas, with particular interest on kinase inhibitor compounds.