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Protein interactions in *C. elegans* muscle attachment structures studied in vivo by fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET).

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Abstract

We are interested in deciphering the protein interactions in the focal adhesion-like structures that attach the muscles of *C. elegans* to its hypodermis and cuticle. To this goal we have created transgenic animals in which the proteins are fused pair-wise to the GFPmutants CFP (cyan) and YFP (yellow). Fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) between the CFP- and YFP-labels will only occur if a direct intermolecular interaction between the host proteins exists. FRET measurements are done in vivo using several microscopy techniques. Using two-photon excitation we applied lifetime imaging, ratioimaging, donor photobleaching kinetics and recovery of the donor intensity after acceptor photobleaching. Using one-photon excitation we applied the intensity-based three-filter set method. To evaluate the accuracy of our results we performed control measurements on a Ca²⁺-sensitive cameleon construct purified in solution and expressed in bacteria, and on a CFP-YFP fusion construct expressed in *C. elegans*. The advantages and disadvantages of the different methods are discussed, as well as particular considerations for in vivo experiments. This research was supported by NIH, PHS 5 P41 RRO3155.