

An abstract painting featuring a dense, textured composition of vibrant colors. The palette includes bright yellows, oranges, pinks, purples, blues, and greens, all rendered with thick, expressive brushstrokes. The overall effect is one of intense energy and sensory richness, characteristic of synesthesia.

# Synesthesia

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# What is synesthesia?

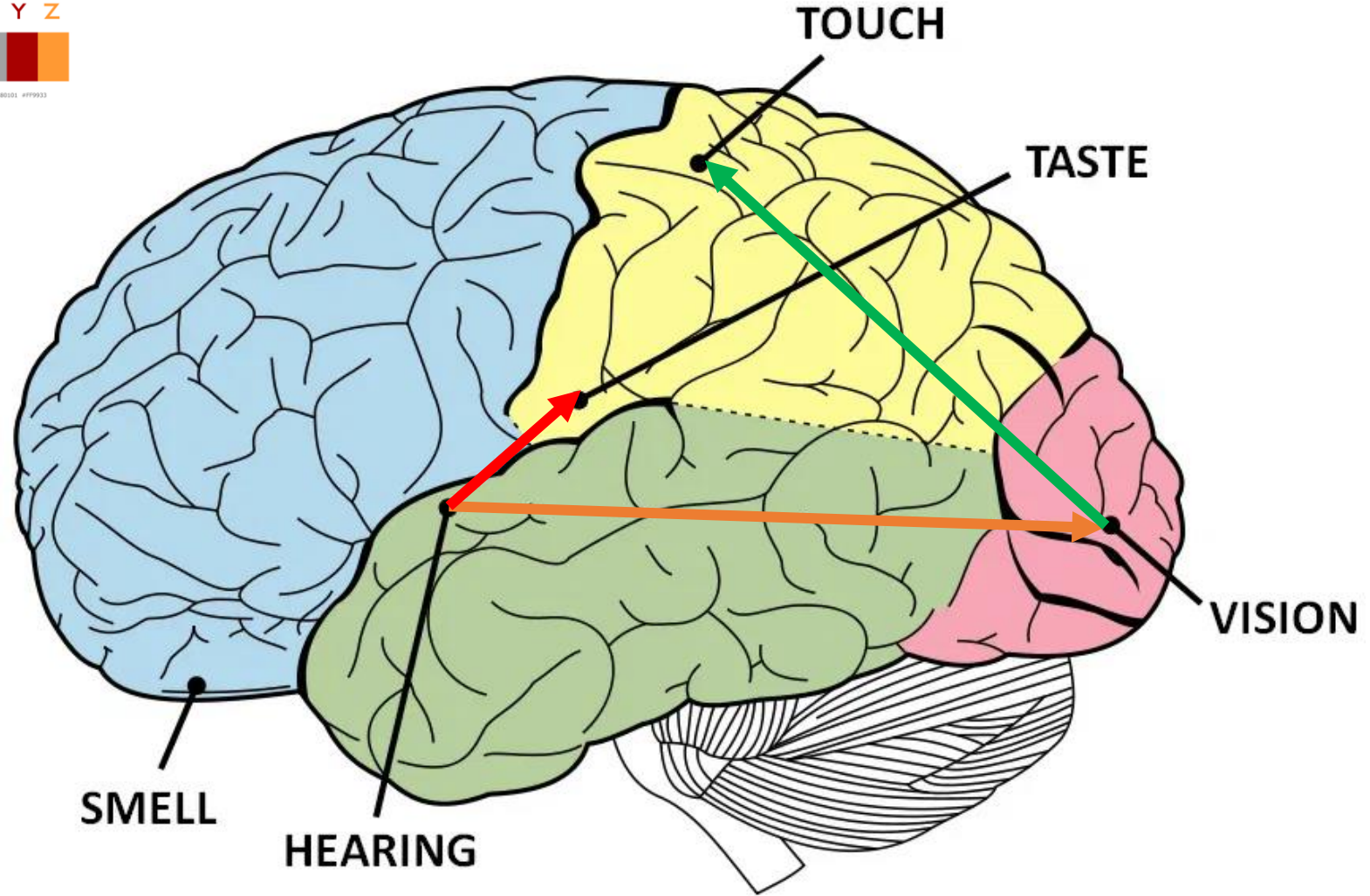


Grapheme-color

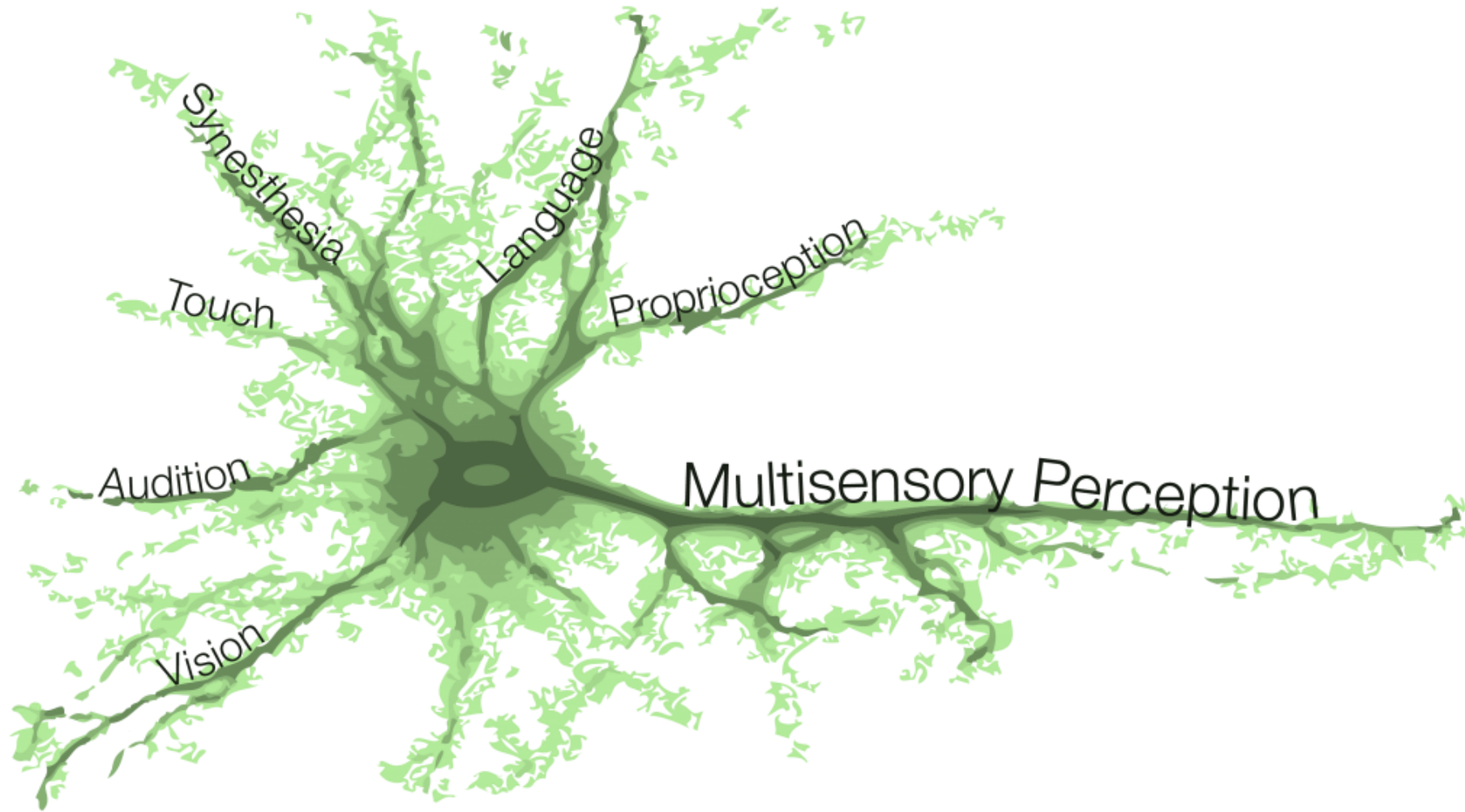
Chromesthesia

Mirror-touch

Lexical-gustatory

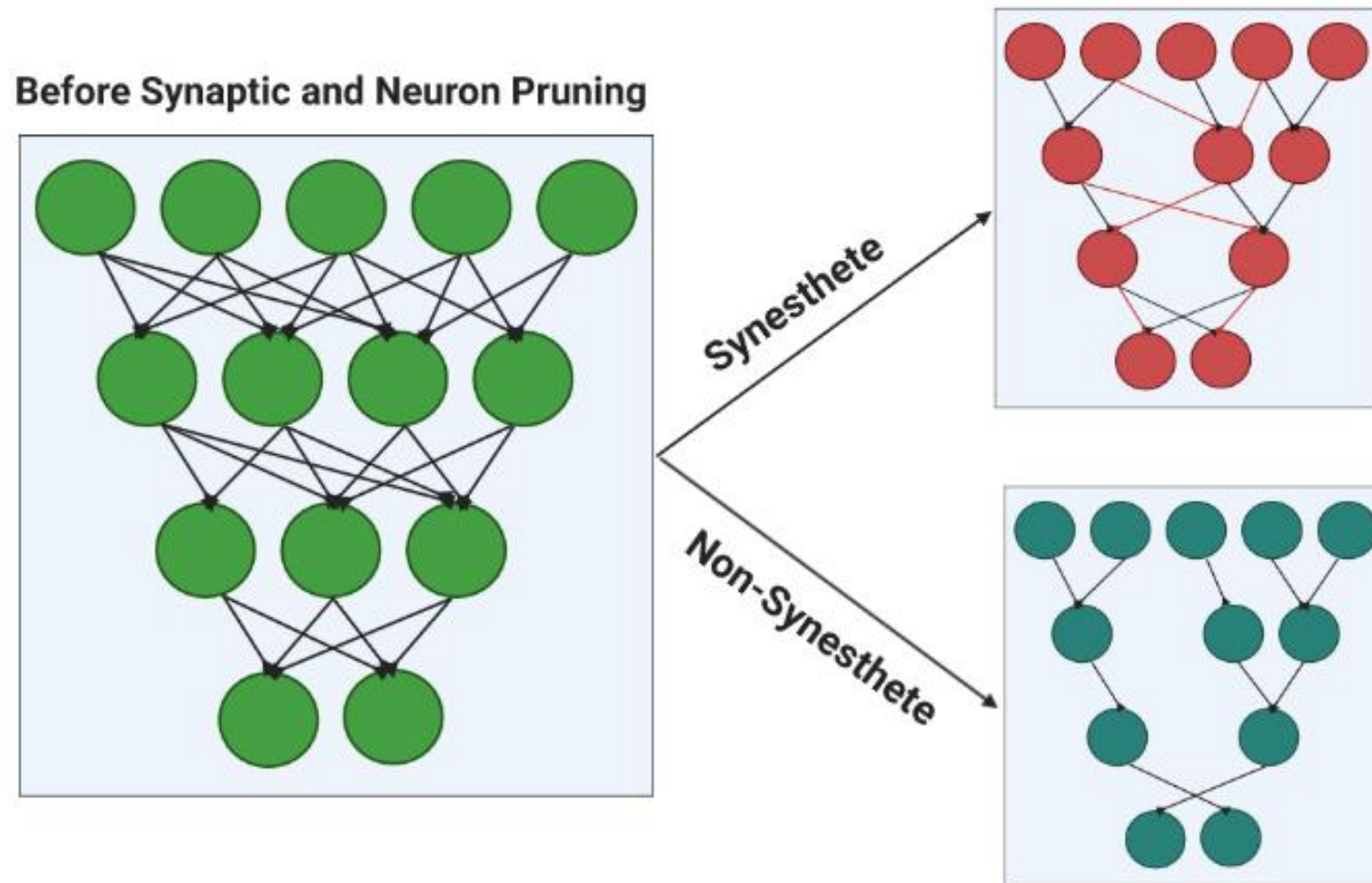


# What makes synesthesia interesting?



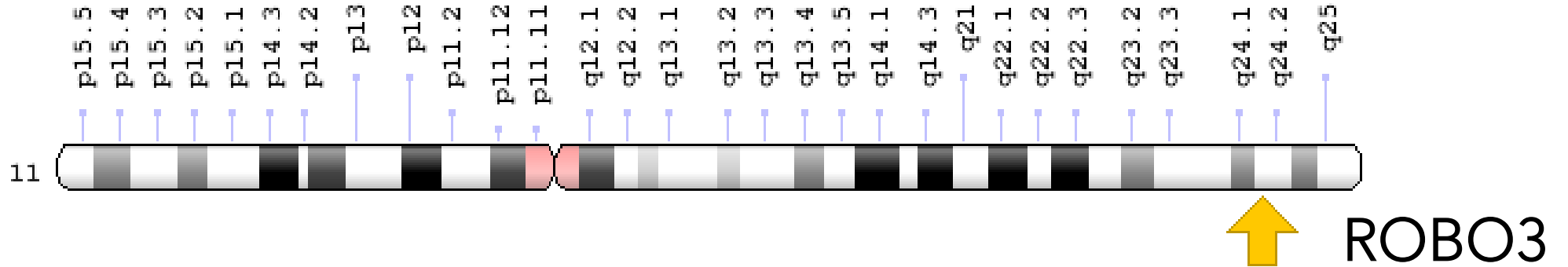
**Deepens understanding of sensory and perception pathway**

# What causes synesthesia?

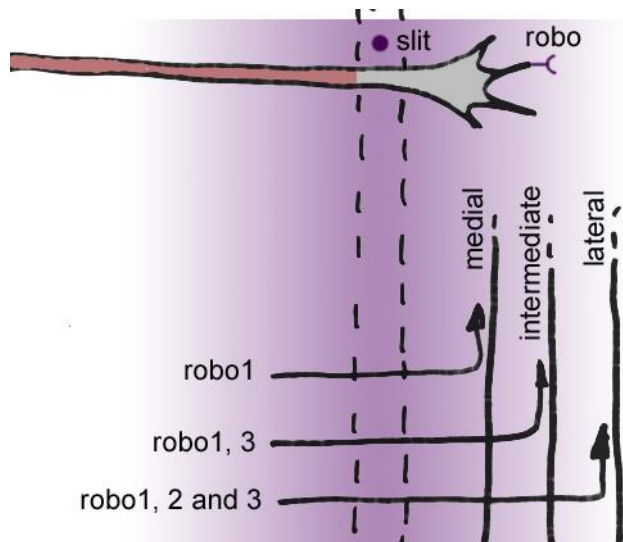


**Errant synaptic pruning**

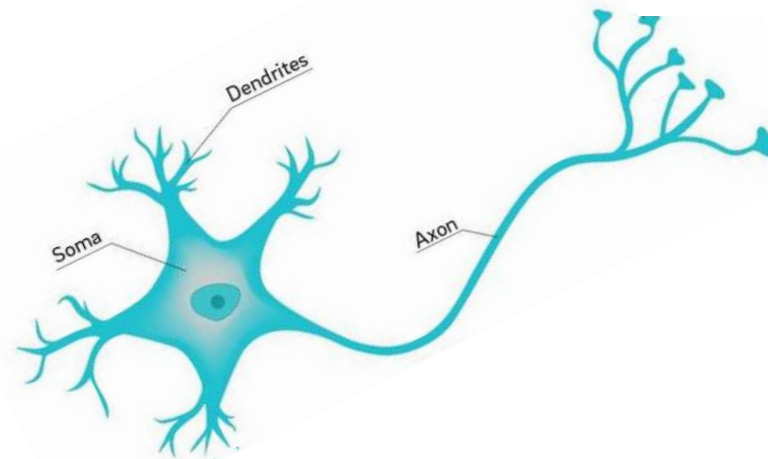
# What gene is mutated in synesthesia?



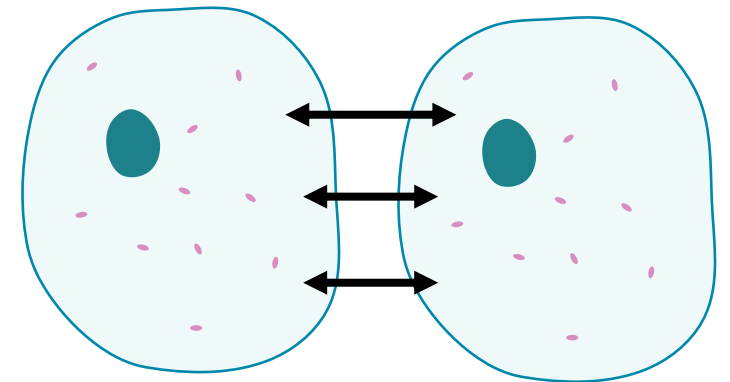
## Biological Process



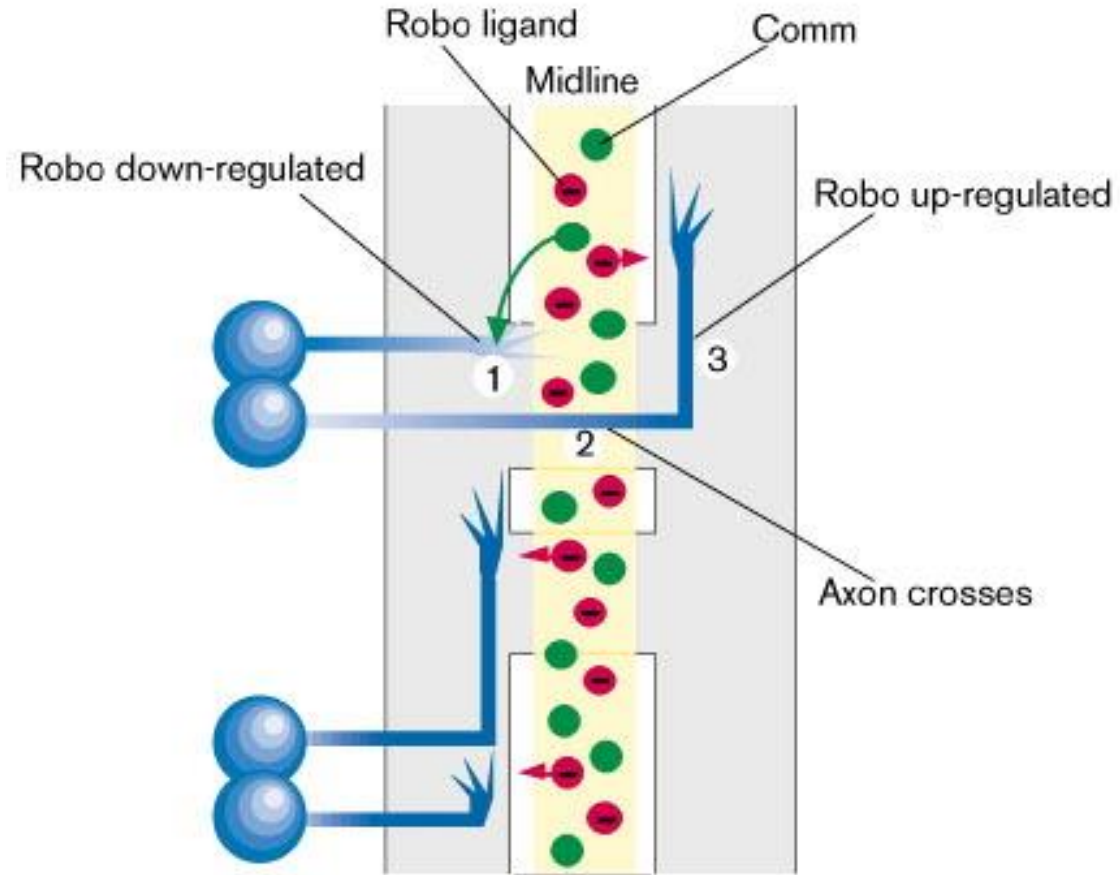
## Cellular Component



## Molecular Function



# What pathway is ROBO3 involved in?

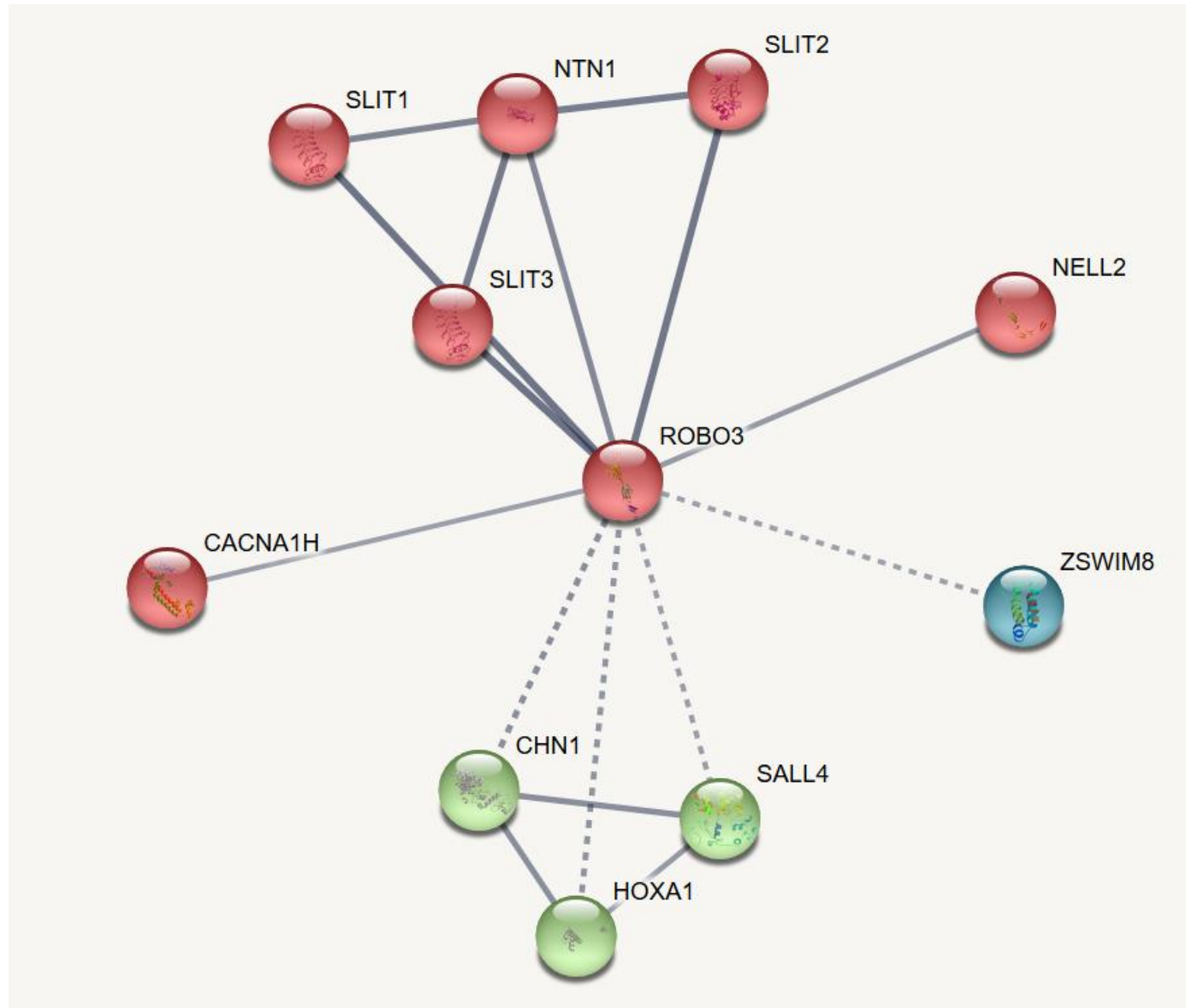


**Commissural axon guidance across the midline**

# What other genes interact with ROBO3?

**Axon  
guidance**

**Early nervous  
system  
development**



**Zinc ion  
binding**

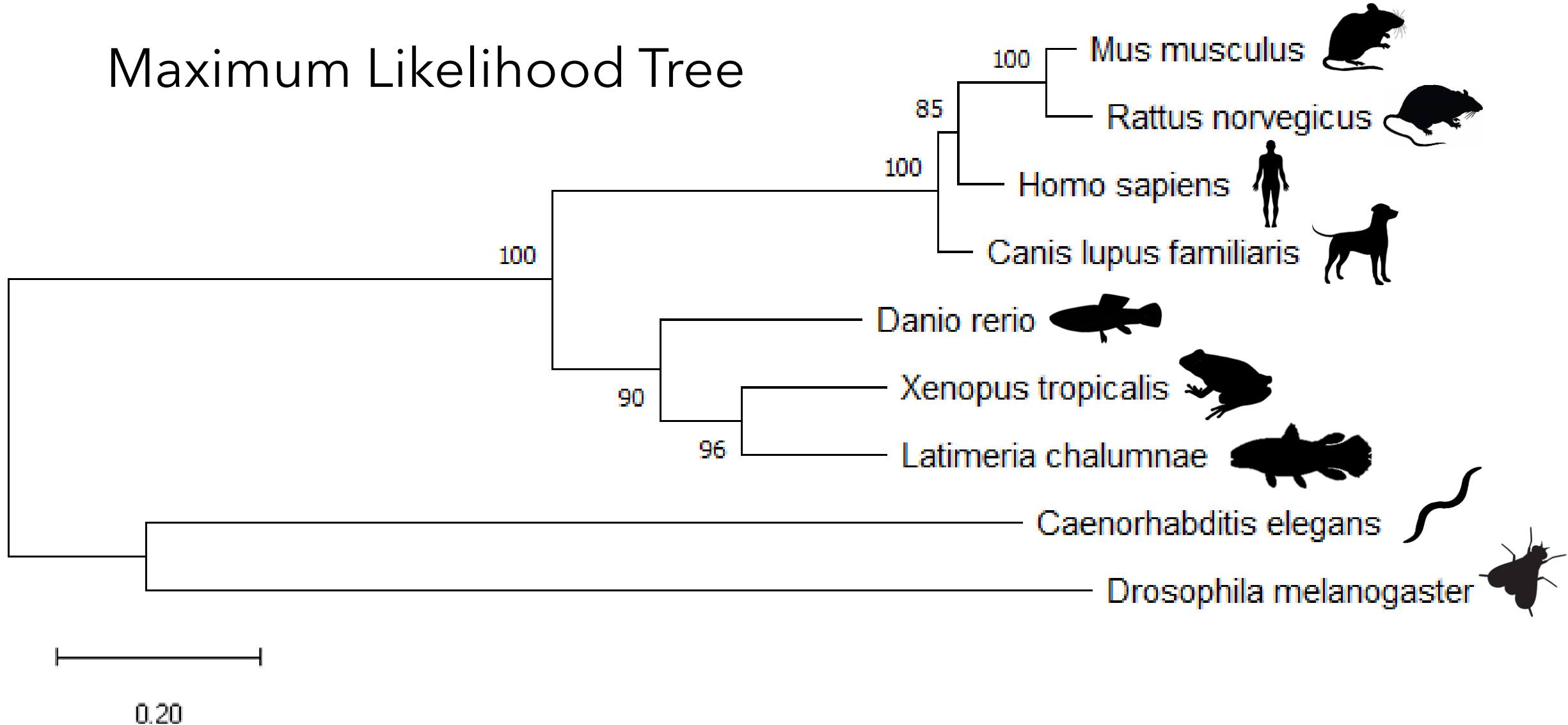
# How conserved are ROBO3 homologs?



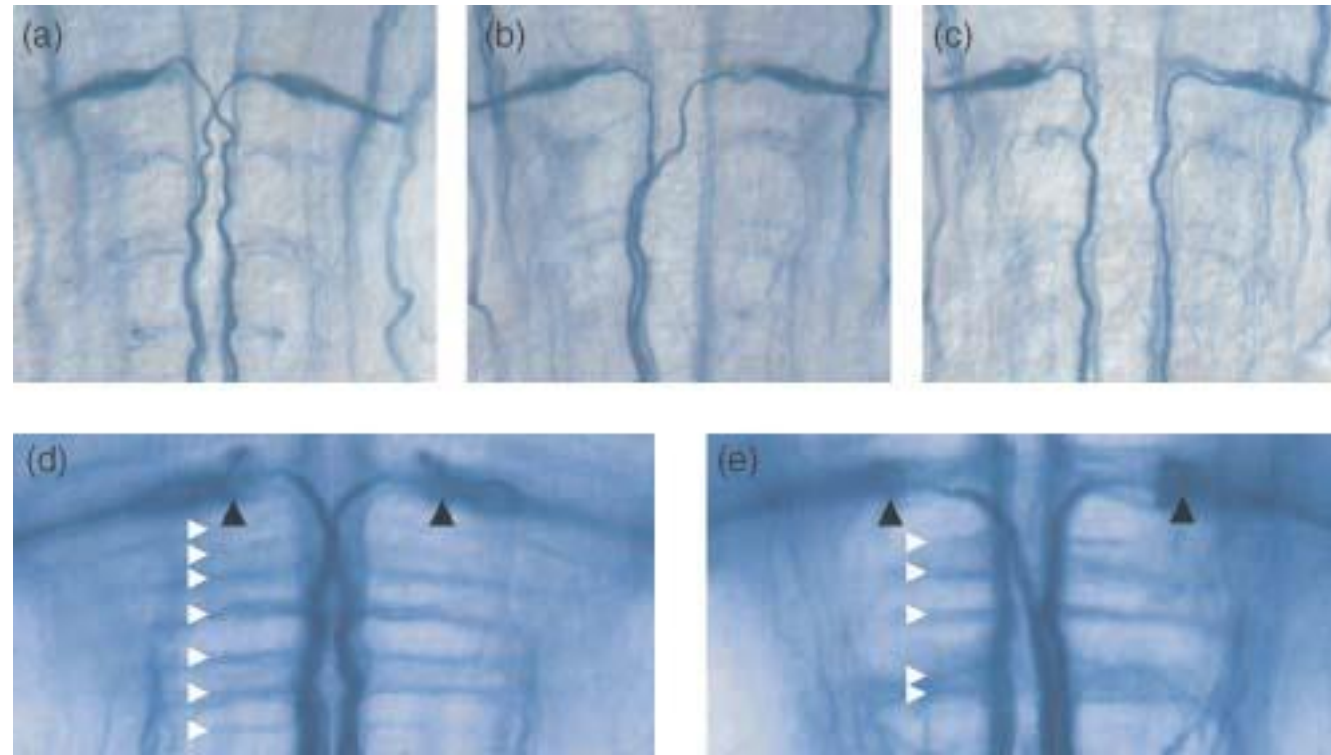


# How are ROBO3 homologs related?

Maximum Likelihood Tree

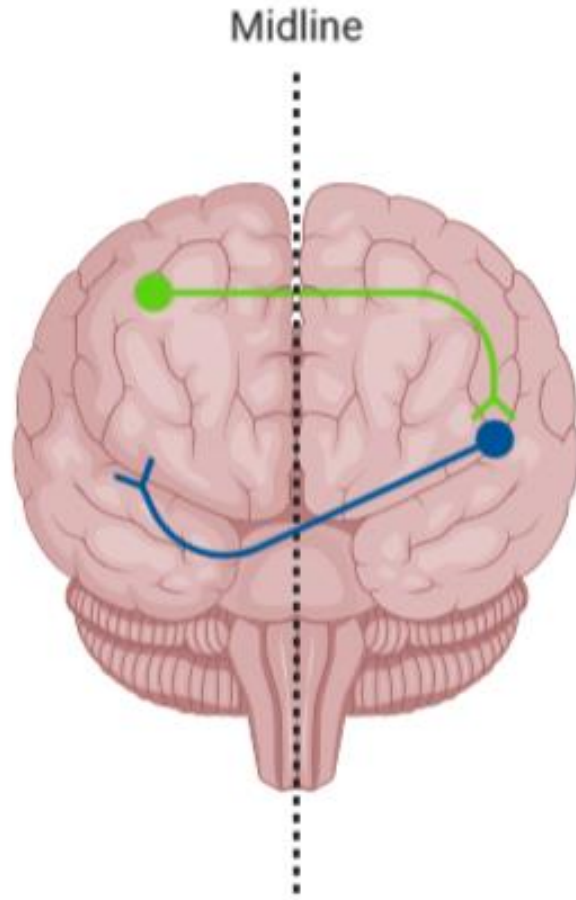


# What model organism can simulate ROBO3 phenotypes?



Zebrafish have transparent nervous systems, have a conserved ROBO3 homolog, and can easily be tested for sensory responses

# What is the gap in knowledge?



How does **commissural axon guidance** - influenced by ROBO3 mutations - affect the **overlapping sensory signals** received by humans with **synesthesia**?

# What is the long-term goal?

What are the implications of differential sensory neuron development on perception in humans and other organisms?

