## Star Burst

Most of the really spectacular images of space are brought to us through super-powerful telescopes. But recently, the light from an exploded star more than half-

way across the visible universe was briefly able to be seen with the naked eye.

"No other known object or type of explosion could be seen by the naked eye at such an immense distance," said Stephen Holland of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in the US state of Maryland.

"If someone just

happened to be looking at the right place at the right time, they saw the most distant object ever seen by human eyes without optical aid."

Technically, the exploded star is known as a gamma ray burst and occurs when a star's core collapses and forms a black hole. When this happens, two jets blast into space, causing cosmic gases to glow in a spectacular inter-

The afterglow of this burst was 2.5 million times brighter than any that had come our way before.

stellar light show called an

afterglow.

## Powerful Pill

Exercise is known to lower blood pressure, strengthen bones, bolster the heart, lower cholesterol and, of course, strengthen the body. The only problem with it is that it's ... well ... exercise.

Now, scientists working at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, California may have found a way to get some of the benefits of exercise with none of the sweat. They gave a synthetic protein called Aicar to mice and after just four weeks, the rodents' performance on a treadmill increased by 44 percent.

It is believed Aicar worked by converting fast-twitch muscle fibres into slow-twitch fibres, which are better at burning fat and producing energy, and help endurance athletes. The drugs show promise for those suffering from obesity or muscular dystrophy. Not to mention for couch potatoes the world over.

## Stemming The Tide

**Red tide.** When it hits, it's like an ancient prophesy brought to life - the sea turns the colour of blood and dead fish wash up on the beach by the hundreds.

This damaging phenomenon occurs when, due to certain environmental conditions, an algae called *Karenia brevis* jumps from a presence of 1 percent in seawater to 90 percent. As the algae - which has a reddish-brown colour - blooms, it produces a toxin that works on the central nervous system of fish, paralysing them so that they cannot swim or breathe.

Shellfish such as clams, oysters and mussels accumulate these toxins as they filter the sea water. People who then eat the fish can fall prey to a condition known as paralytic shellfish poisoning which causes severe allergy-like symptoms.

Researchers led by Julia Kubanek of the Georgia Institute of Technology in the United States, have figured out how to wage war on the harmful red critters by using another type of algae known as diatoms - single-celled organisms with hard, plate-like coatings made of silica. They found that one diatom in particular, *Skeletonema costatum*, seems to have the ability to render harmless many of the toxins *Karenia brevis* produces.

According to Kubanek, "this diatom, S. costatum, is able to undermine these toxins produced by the red tide, as well as the brevotoxins that are known to kill vertebrate animals like fish and dolphins."

It is estimated that red tide costs US\$20 million per bloom off the coast of Florida alone, so a remedy would be extremely well-received by the tourism and seafood industries.



