Finding Partners through

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF) WEBSITE
Visit NSF website (www.nsf.gov/awardsearch)
**2.** Type in keyword(s) and check *active* grants

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Tips:
1. In the advanced search window you can filter by project end date, country, PI-name, etc.
2. You can also select to include co-PIs*

*Co-PIs can serve as your US-partner. An email must be submitted from the PI indicating their acknowledgement of the collaboration.*
Read through results and click on awards of interest:
Check end date of award for 12 month minimum overlap requirement
4. Get information to contact the potential partner

**Tips:**
1. Copy `peer@nas.edu` on emails to potential partners in case of questions
2. Explain the PEER proposal process
3. Include an abstract of the proposal you'd like to submit
4. Contact multiple possible partners at the same time

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**Review award details**

**Contact information for potential partners**

**Table: Award Abstract #1120263**

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<th><strong>NSF Org:</strong></th>
<th>DEB Division of Environmental Biology</th>
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<td><strong>Program Manager:</strong></td>
<td>George W. Gilchrist</td>
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<td><strong>Program(s):</strong></td>
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<td>9169, EGC</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

Populations of the Atlantic killfish (*Fundulus heteroclitus*), inhabiting urban estuaries have rapidly and repeatedly evolved tolerance to extreme pollution stress, yet the genetic changes that enabled this adaptive tolerance are unknown. This grant will facilitate sequencing the full killfish genome, and re-sequencing of genomes from many sensitive and tolerant populations, to enable discovery of the genetic changes that facilitated tolerance to human pollutants, and address whether there are a few or many genetic variants that confer tolerance or sensitivity to pollution among the many different populations inhabiting polluted sites.

A major ambition of both evolutionary biology and medical genetics is to identify the genetic variants within and among populations that contribute to an individual's tolerance to stress or disease. For example, human individuals vary in their sensitivity to disease and environmental pollutants, and a portion of this variation has a genetic basis. Studies of the genetic changes in killfish exposed to pollutants provide an excellent opportunity to discover the genetic basis of individual sensitivity to common environmental pollutants in a vertebrate animal that shares many traits with humans. This research could identify genetic variants that contribute to human sensitivity to environmental pollutant exposures and also offer detailed insight into fundamental mechanisms of the evolutionary process.

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4 Find details of project

End date of NSF grant

Abstract of the NSF grant

Name and e-mail of the NSF PI