

Honeybee epigenetics may explain why bees are so sensitive to environmental changes

Scientists from the University of Sheffield, Queen Mary, University of London and the Australian National University, have found that honeybees have a 'histone code' — a series of marks on the histone proteins around which their DNA is wrapped in order to fit into the nucleus of a cell. This code is known to exist in humans and other complex organisms in order to control changes in cell development — but this is the first time it's been discovered in the honeybee.

View the original article here: [New Components of Epigenetic 'Code' for Honey Bee Development Discovered](#)