Early on during zebrafish development, many molecules are involved in patterning the embryo’s tissues and axes. One possible explanation for this complex patterning is Alan Turing’s reaction-diffusion model. To test this you have fluorescently tagged three proteins involved in this process. Your hypothesis is that one protein acts at a long distance while another acts at a short distance and the third at an intermediate distance.

Questions: What fluorescent technique would you use to determine the mobility of these three proteins? What would you predict is the relative mobility of these three proteins?