Nov 04, 2002

오늘부터 드디어 Main Conference 가 시작되었습니다. 아침부터 사람들이 북적대는 모습이 본 행사가 시작되었음을 대변해 주었고, 다들 좀 흥분되고 긴장된 모습으로 각자의 발표장으로 움직이고 있었습니다. 한산하던 거리도 월요일 출근길의 자동차들이 늘어나면서 그렇지 않아도 시차적응이 안되 헤매고 있는 필자를 한층 더 혼란스럽게 하더군요.

오늘 필자가 관심을 가지고 취재를 한 session 은 오전과 오후에 각각 하나씩 있었습니다. 그 첫번째 오전 session 은 **[Bioinformatics and Functional Genomics I: Prospectives]** 라는 title 의 Topical Conferenc 였습니다. 간단한 소개를 하면 아래와 같습니다,.

[22] - Bioinformatics and Functional Genomics I: Perspectives

Biological sciences and every field in biotechnology are experiencing an ongoing revolution. It is an information revolution driven by advances in analytical technology, biochemistry, nanotechnology, polymer chemistry, and material science. These technologies enable the precise and quantitative characterization of the various molecules within a cell and the monitoring of many cellular processes simultaneously. **This revolution in biology offers two main challenges to chemical engineers: contribution to technology development and meaningful analysis of the large-scale information generated by these technologies.** In this first session of the Topical Conference, invited speakers who work in the area of bionformatics, medical informatics, and systems biology will present recent developments in these and they will offer their perspectives.

상기의 session description 에서도 언급한 바와 같이 이 session 에서는 초청연사들이 발표를 하는 시간이어서 각 발표당 45 분 정도의 시간을 할애해 주었습니다. 발표내용과 연사들은 아래와 같았습니다. (아래 내용에서 너무 전문적이고 깊게 들어가는 부분은 필자가 제외하였습니다. 더 많은 부분에 대해 알고 싶으신 분은 게시판에 글을 남겨주시면 답변해 드리겠습니다.)

Chair: Vassily Hatzimanikatis, Northwestern University

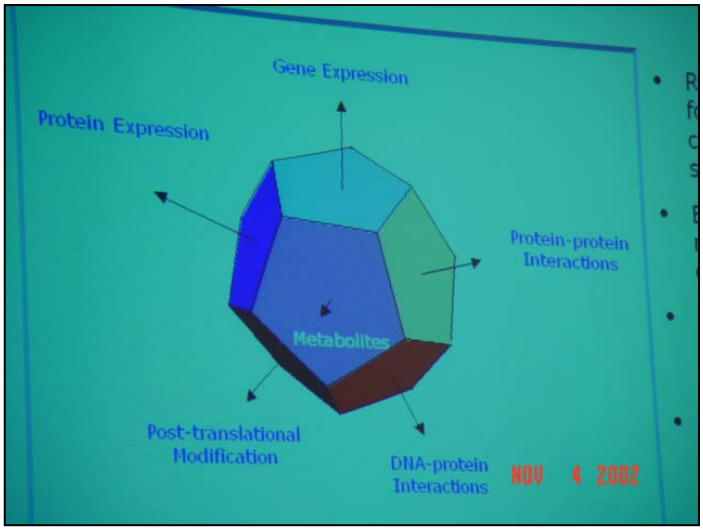
Vice Chair: Camilla Kao, Stanford University

Session Schedule

8:30 AM	Towards Reconstruction of Disease Pathways From Protein Interaction Networks
9:15 AM	Disease Analysis in Breast Cancer: A Case for Modeling Pathways ***(Cancelled)***
10:00 AM	Trends in Computational and Functional Genomics: Towards a Better Understanding of the Living Cell
10:45 AM	Complex Biomedical Systems Research: An NIGMS Funding Priority

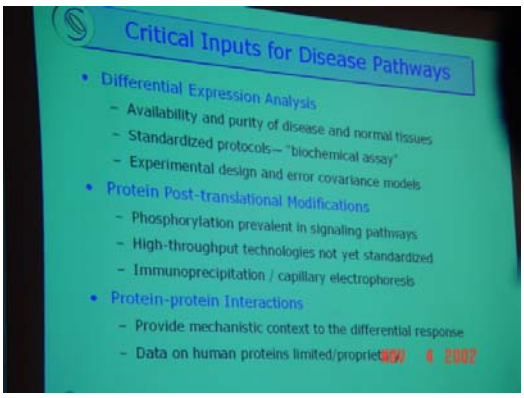
[22a] - Towards Reconstruction of Disease Pathways From Protein Interaction Networks
Christos Hatzis *(speaker)* Silico Insights

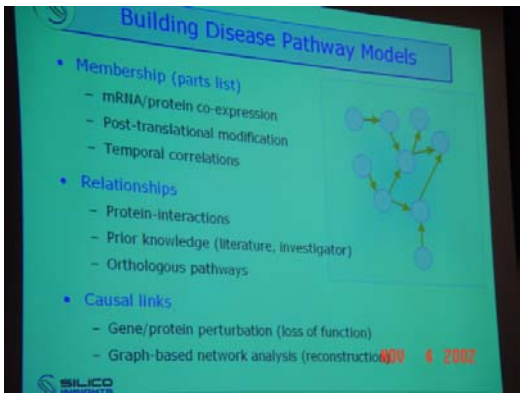
Abstract: Among the key trends emerging out of the post-genomics transition are (1) evolution of gene expression technologies as clinical assay platforms (2) integration of genomic and proteomic data with prior knowledge to characterize biological response, and (3) mapping protein-protein interaction networks onto protein-based events such as post-translational modifications and interactions with gene regulation to build disease response pathways. Recent advances in the above fields will be discussed as they relate to mechanism-based target identification and application to post-genomics drug development.



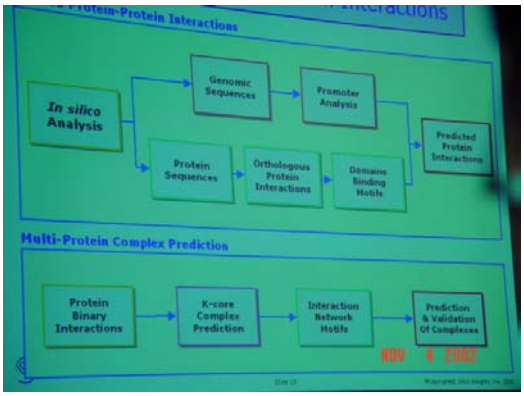
오전 session 의 첫번째 연사인 Hatzis 박사는 Silico Insights 사의 연구동향에 대해 발표를 하였습니다. 회사의 이름처럼 대부분의 기술이 *in silico* technology 에 집중되어 있었습니다. 우측의 그림을 보면 biology space 를 이해하기 위해서는 모두 6 가지의 factor 에 대해 정보를 갖추어여 한다고 주장하였습니다. 또한, 이러한 정보들이 단순한 정보의 모습으로서가 아니라 서로 유기적인 관계로 이해되어야만 진정한 의미에서 생물세계를 이해했다고 할 수 있다는 것이죠. 그러니까 요지는 bioinformatics 가 없이는 현재의 모든 연구는 완성을 할 수 없다는 말입니다. 이러한 정보들과 정보 간의 상호관계를 computer 에 입력하여 virtual cell 이나 MFA/MCA 등을 통해 in silico 상에서 모든 생물세계를 조절할 수 있다는 의미이기도 합니다. 현재의 모든 연구가 drug discovery 나 질병을 control 할 수 있는 기술개발에

집중되어 있는데(실제로 전체적인 발표자들의 연구요지가 이에 속하고 있었습니다.) 예를 들어 disease pathway 를 파악하고자 한다면 하단 좌측의 slide 처럼 membership, relationship, casual links 로 분류된 바와 같이 이러한 종류의 정보들을 대상으로 model 이나 연구가 진행되어야

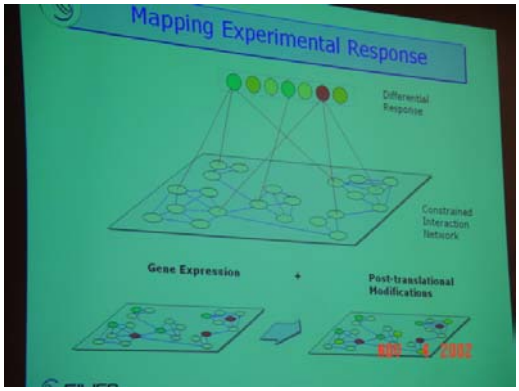


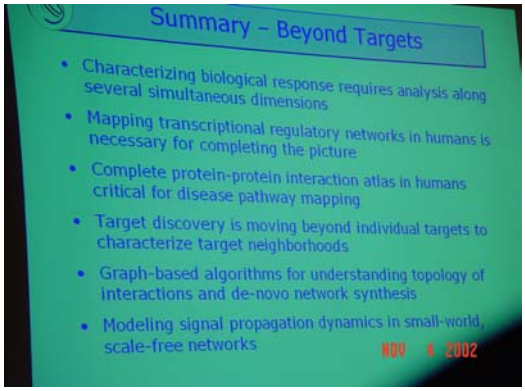


한다는 것이었습니다. (지당한 말씀!!) 이렇게 많은 정보들을 얻어서 제대로 상업성이 보장되는 연구결과를 얻기 위해 이 회사가 이용하고 있는연구방법은 다음 slide 와 같았습니다.



이들이 이용하고 있는 microarray 기술과 SAGE 기술은 나름대로의 장점을 가지고 있음을 이미 아실 것입니다. SAGE 는 open system 에서 주로 사용되고 가격이 비싼 것이 흠이지만 다양한 종류에 대해 접근이 가능하고 microarray 는 closed system 에서 주로 사용되는데 HTS 를 할 수있다는 장점이 있죠. 따라서, 이들 중 어느 하나만을 사용한 것이 아니라 두 종류의 장단점을 적절히 혼합하여 사용하고 있음이 인상적이었습니다. 일단 돈이라는 factor 는 그리 priority 가 높지 않은, 그러니까 쉽게 말해서 돈이 받쳐주니까 이런 접근도 가능하겠지만요. (부럽다…) 위의 방법이 아래의 slide 에서 처럼 현실화하여 연구가 본격화되고 있었습니다.



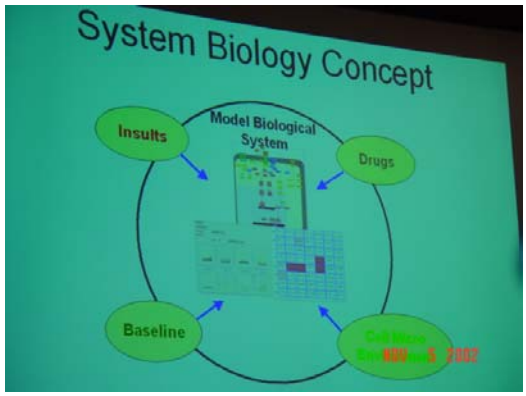


[22c] - Trends in Computational and Functional Genomics: Towards a Better Understanding of the Living Cell

Jean-Francois Tomb *(speaker)* E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

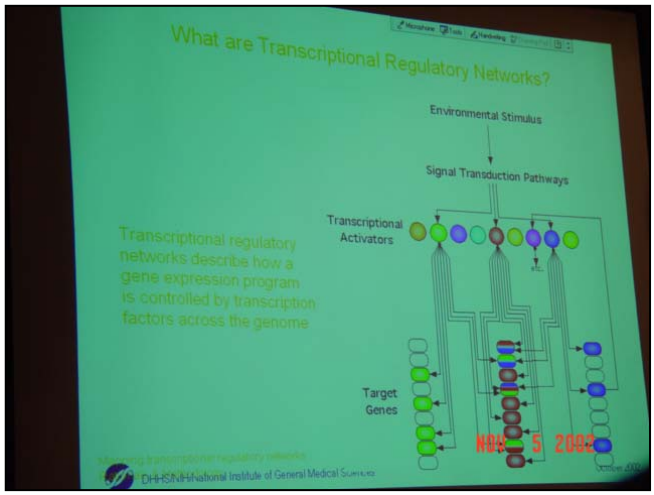
두번째 연사가 결국 나타나지 않는 바람에 (이런 일도 있더군요..) 결국 45 분을 갑작스럽게 쉬고 (시차적응이 안된 필자에게는 무척 반가운 사건이었습니다만) 세번째 연사가 발표를 하였습니다.

세계적인 거대화학기업인 듀퐁의 계열사답게 방대한 스케일로 신약개발에 매진하고 있어 보였습니다. 서두 부분에서 가장 인상적이었던 그의 comment 는 왜 우리가 지금 genomics 를 이용한 신약개발을 해야 하는가에 대한 그 나름대로의 주장이었습니다. 좌측 slide 에 그 대답이 나와 있습니다. 정보가 있고 기술이 있으니 당연히 해야 하는 거 아니냐는 오히려 반문을 청중에게 던져주었습니다. 단순 무식해 보이는 그 대답이 오히려 강한 자신감을 나타내는 듯 하여 필자는 개인적으로 좀 두려웠습니다. Human genome sequence 를 발표할 정도의 자신감을 보이는 미국 정부와 연구진의 결단이 오만이 아니라 강한 자신감일지도 모른다는 생각에서 더욱 그러했습니다. 전날 poster 발표에서도 MIT 의 Staphanopolous group 의 학생들이 system biology 의 중요성에 대해 핏대를 세워가면 이야기하던 모습을 상기하면서 다음 slide 의 그의 주장을 들었습니다. 결국 genomics 는 system 에서 결정이 날 것이라는….. 보통 한 회사가 하나의 신약을 개발하기 위해 투자되는 시간과 비용이 15 년 동안 $500,000,000 정도가 든답니다. 5 억불이죠…그럼 우리나라 돈으로 6 조 5 천억인가요? 천문학적인 숫자라는 것이 이런 것이겠죠.



그런데 문제는 pre-clinical phase 를 거치고 phase I, II 를 지나 phase III 를 통과하는 신약이 전체 대상신약후보에 수%에 지나지 않는 다는 것입니다. 따라서, 신약을 개발하려는 회사들은 이러한 과도한 비용지출을 최소화하면서 신약을 개발하고 싶어할 것입니다. 당근 그렇죠. 이처럼 엄청난 규모의 비용이 지출되기 전에 대상후보신약의 efficacy 나 기타 여러가지 factor 에 대해 알고 싶을 것이 분명합니다. 이에 결정적인 역할을 해줄 것으로 기대하며 연구개발이 집중적으로 진행되는 분야가 system biology 를 제대로 구축하고 *in silico* 에서 모든 정보를 얻으려는 시도들입니다. 따라서, functional genomics 와 computational approach 는 불가분의 관계임이 분명합니다.

네번째 연사의 내용은 별로 언급할 부분이 없었습니다. NIH 전체 예산(15billion dollars)의 10%정도를 사용하는 NIGMS(National Institute of General Medical Sciences) 의 구성과 fund 를 받는 방법에 대한 이야기만을 45 분동안 해서 필자는 거의 관심도 없고 비몽사몽이었습니다. 그런데 발표 후 모든 한국 참가자들이 공통적으로 투덜거리는 걸 목도하면서 필자는 강한 소속감을 느꼈습니다. (!) 다만, 다음 slide 는 전체적인 functional genomics 연구를 이해하는데 도움이 될 것같습니다.



오후 session 은 학생들의 발표로 주로 이루어져 있었습니다. 국내 학회 분위기와 비교해 볼 수 있는 (다들 이런 태도를 반가와 하지 않지만요..) 좋은 기회였습니다. 결론적으로 먼저 말씀드리면 미국 대학원생들의 발표가 모두 대단한 연구결과를 발표하거나 매우 우수한 연구방법을 사용하는 것은 결코 아닙니다. 특히 이 분야는 국내의 연구수준과 거의 유사하여서 국내 연구의 경쟁력을 재고해 볼 수 있었다고 평가할 수 있습니다. 필자의 견해로는 이 분야 역시 일부 genomics 가 그러했듯이 이제부터 '두뇌와 자금과 노력'의 전쟁이 될 것이라는 생각이 들었습니다.

[311] - Advances in Proteomics

Protein complexity and cellular processes can best be dissected and understood through qualitative and quantitative studies at the level of the functional proteins themselves. This interface between protein biochemistry and gene expression has become known as proteomics. Proteomics is typically used to define patterns of protein expression in organisms. This information can then be used to characterize a specific protein's cellular function as well as functional cellular processes. This session will deal with applications, methods and theory involved with all aspects of proteomics. It will include contributions covering a range of applications (use of genomic and proteomic information in cellular engineering, metabolic

engineering, tissue characterization), tool building (e.g. new separation strategies, detection chemistries, analytical tools), and theory (e.g., separations theory, string matching algorithms). Contributions will represent a variety of experimental systems, including viruses, bacteria, yeast, mammalian, insect, and plant cells.

Chair: Mark R Marten, UMBC, Chem & Biochem Engr Dept.

Vice Chair: Gina S Shreve, Wayne State University

Session Schedule

2:00 PM	Introduction
2:05 PM	The Separation, Identification, and Quantitation of Protein Mixtures
2:25 PM	Correlation of Single Amino Acid Substitutions with Alterations in Protein Structure and Activity
2:45 PM	Chemical Proteomics for High Throughput Screening Using Microarrays at the Nanolitre Scale
3:05 PM	Using Proteomic Analysis to Understand How Rapidly Changing Nutrient Environments Can Affect Both Bacterial and Fungal Cultures
3:25 PM	Proteome Expression Analysis of the Consequences of Metabolic Engineering in Zymomonas Mobilis
3:45 PM	A Proteomic Investigation of the Physiological Effects of Metabolic Engineering for Trichloroethylene Degradation
4:05 PM	Proteomics Analysis of Secreted Protein Dynamics in Hepatocytes

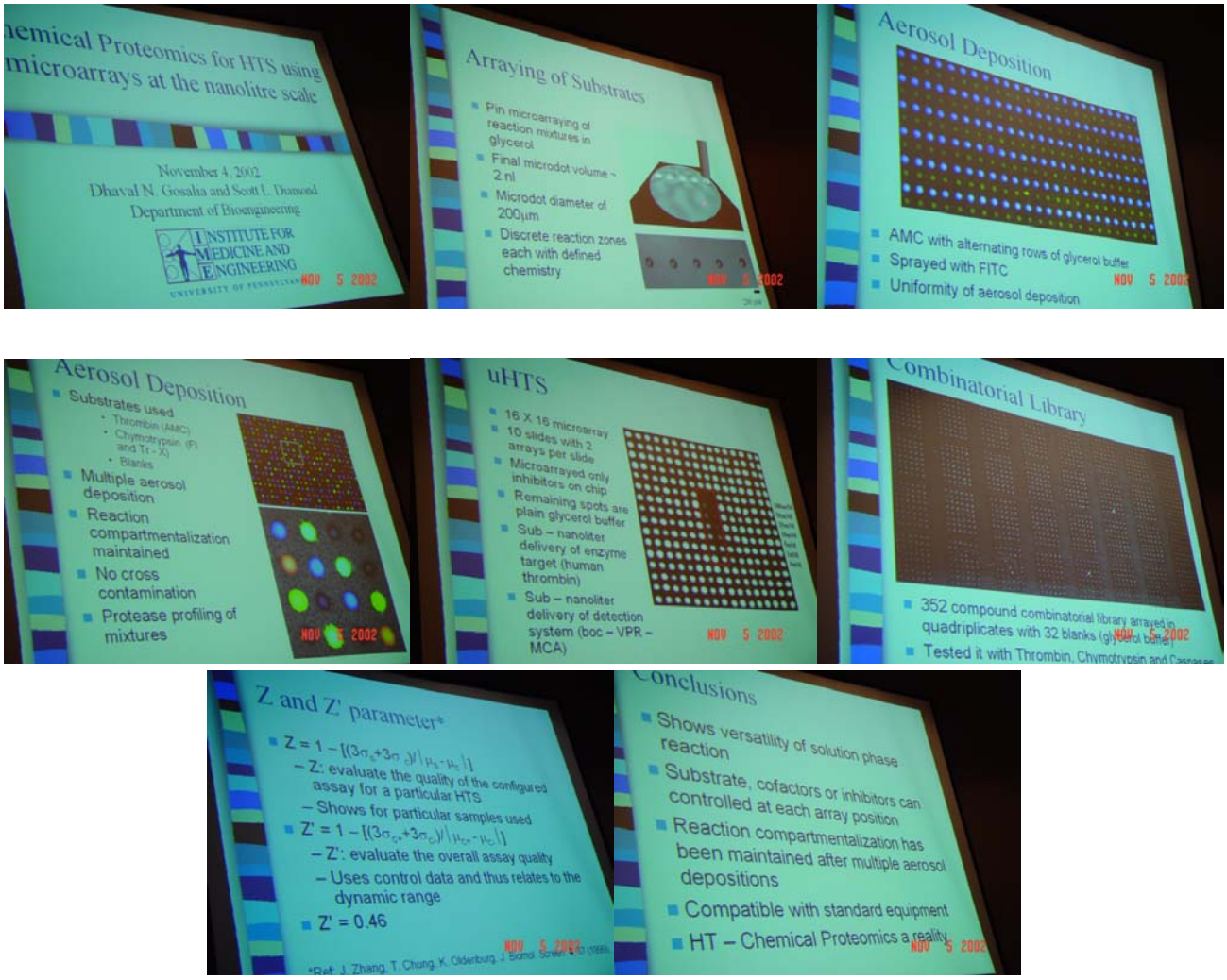
[311c] - Chemical Proteomics for High Throughput Screening Using Microarrays at the Nanolitre Scale

Dhaval N Gosalia *(speaker),* University of Pennsylvania
Scott L Diamond, University of Pennsylvania

Abstract: We report a new slide based microarray platform for assaying multiple enzyme activities using fluorogenic substrates. The method enables us to achieve the microfluidic requirements for rapid reaction assembly and compartmentalization. We can thus determine enzymatic activities in individually controlled reaction environments containing cofactors, inhibitors and activators. Fluorogenic substrates in glycerol were arrayed onto glass slides with reaction volumes < 5 nL and feature sizes of <150mm. Our method allowed rapid multiple sample deliveries onto the slide (<3nL/spot) with no cross contamination between array positions. It enabled us to detect the activation of the fibrinolytic and coagulation proteases namely, thrombin, plasmin, factor Xa, tPa and kallikrein in human plasma. Macromolecule – small molecule interactions were tested using enzyme – substrate – inhibitor assays using ten caspases. With over 400 spots/cm2, combinatorial substrate libraries using different proteases can now be rapidly profiled. An assay to detect the dose response of a thrombin inhibitor benzamidine was performed. The inhibitor was arrayed in replicates onto selected positions on the chip. After sequential subnanoliter delivery of the reaction components, the result from the array was analyzed. The expected dose response from benzamidine was seen. A CV of 5.26% was achieved for 232 positions on the array not spiked with the inhibitor. Thus, with potentially several thousand compounds per slide, using rapid sub – nanoliter delivery of components and standard equipment, the true potential of the method is in the field of high throughput screening and chemical proteomics.

상기 발표자의 내용은 idea 가 아주 재밌었습니다. Substrate, cofactor, inhibitor 등을 필요에 따라 array 에 aerosol deposition 으로 붙인 후 대상 enzyme 분사하여 그 변화를 관찰하는 것입니다. (대상

enzyme 에 따라 돈은 좀 들 것같습니다만). 발표자의 주장에 의하면 그리 경비는 많이 들지 않는다고 했지만 그리 신뢰성있는 발언은 분명 아니죠.



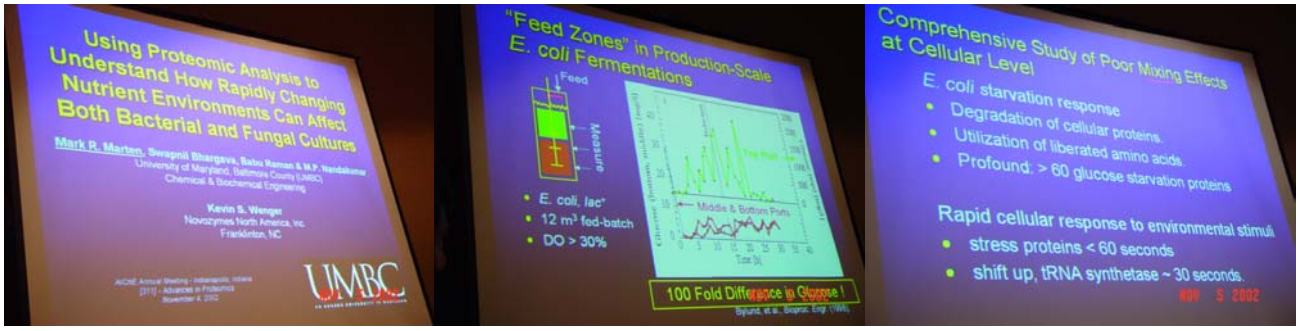
[311d] - Using Proteomic Analysis to Understand How Rapidly Changing Nutrient Environments Can Affect Both Bacterial and Fungal Cultures

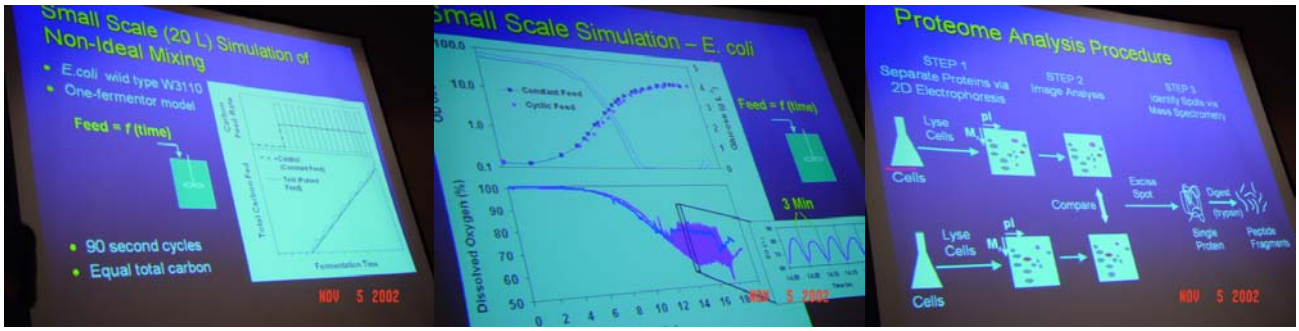
Mark R Marten *(speaker)*, UMBC Chem & Biochem Engr Dept

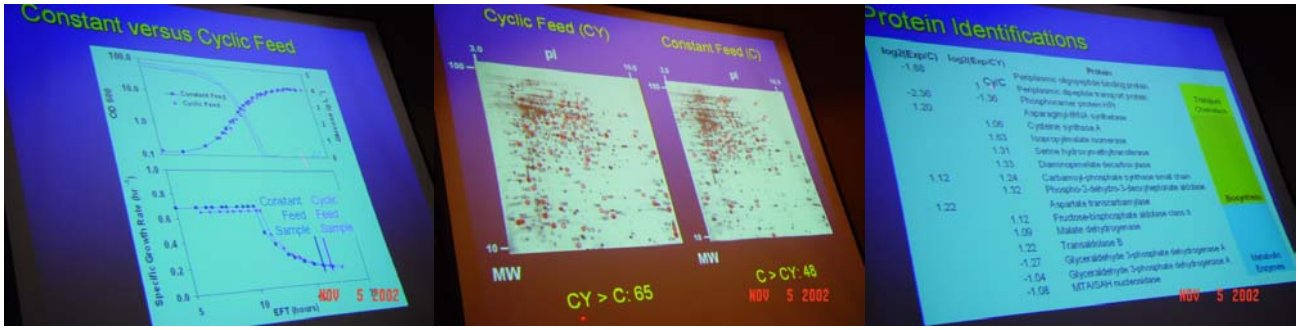
Abstract: Non-ideal mixing in large scale bioreactors can lead to oxygen limitations and substrate gradients. When this occurs, cells will experience rapidly changing nutrient concentrations as a function of time. This condition exists for many different types of cells, in many different reactor configurations, yet surprisingly little is known about how cells respond, because most lab-scale research is done on "ideally" mixed (i.e., homogeneous) systems. We have simulated non-ideal mixing in both bacterial (*E. coli*) and fungal (*A. oryzae*) fermentations, by operating a bench-scale (20 L) fermentor in fed-batch mode with intermittent or "pulsed" carbon feed. As a control, identical fermentations are operated with a constant carbon feed. We have found that in some cases, pulsed feeding can lead to dramatic increases in productivity. To analyze both continuous and pulse fed cultures, two dimensional gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry are used to perform proteome analysis. We find the expression level of a large number

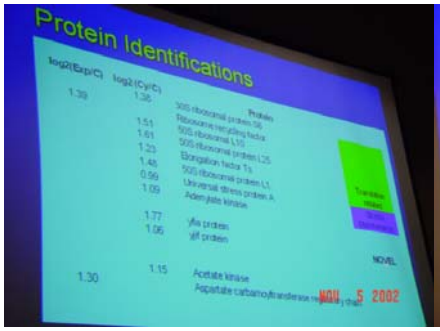
of proteins can be effected by intermittent carbon feeding. The identity of a number of these proteins, and implications of these expression differences, will be discussed.

상당히 재밌는 발표였습니다. 아이디어도 좋았고 결과도 우수했습니다. 발표준비나 발표자세도 필자의 견해로는 별 3 개 반 이상은(5 개 만점) 주고싶었습니다. 더구나 continuous culture 에서 oxygen 과 substrate 를 어떻게 공급해 주느냐에 따라서 productivity 가 달라진다는 사실을 proteomics 에서도 증명을 한 내용은 상당히 청중을 즐겁게 했습니다.(필자만 그랬는지도 모릅니다.) 대체적으로 environmental factor 만을 조절해주던 기존의 배양방법에서 왜 productivity 가 차이가 나는 지를 잘 보여주고 있습니다. Slide 를 대부분 올리지만 혹시 이해가 안되시는 분들은 게시판에 질문을 올려주십시오.








Protein Identifications
log2(Exp/C)
log2(Cy/C)
1.39
1.36
1.51
1.61
1.23
1.45
0.99
1.09
1.77
1.06
1.30
1.15
Proteins
30S ribosomal protein S6
Ribosome recycling factor
50S ribosomal L10
50S ribosomal protein L25
Elongation factor Ts
50S ribosomal protein L1
Universal stress protein A
Adenylate kinase
yfiA protein
ybf protein
NOVEL
Acetate kinase
Aspartate carbamoyltransferase
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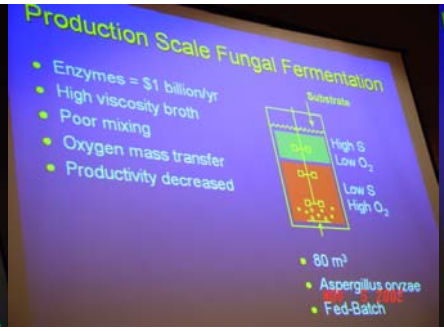
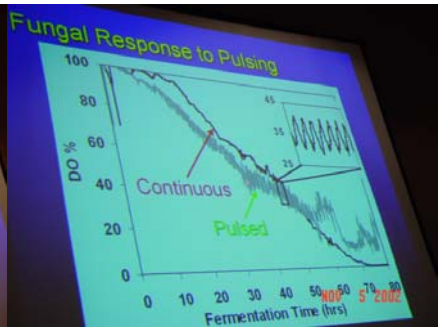

Production Scale Fungal Fermentation
Enzymes = $1 billion/yr
High viscosity broth
Poor mixing
Oxygen mass transfer
Productivity decreased
Substrate
High S
Low O_2
Low S
High O_2
80 m³
Aspergillus oryzae
Fed-Batch


Fungal Response to Pulsing
DO %
Continuous
Pulsed
Fermentation Time (hrs)
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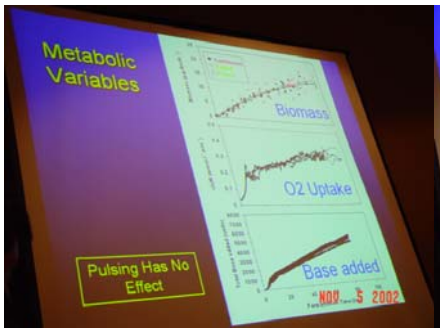
Metabolic Variables
Biomass
O2 Uptake
Base added
Pulsing Has No Effect
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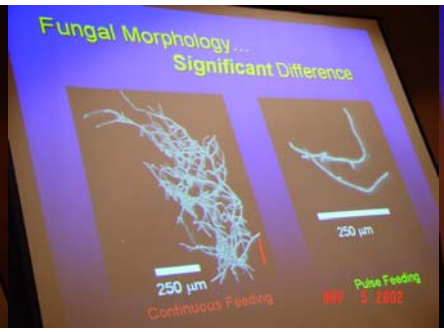
Fungal Morphology...
Significant Difference
250 µm
250 µm
Continuous Feeding
Pulse Feeding
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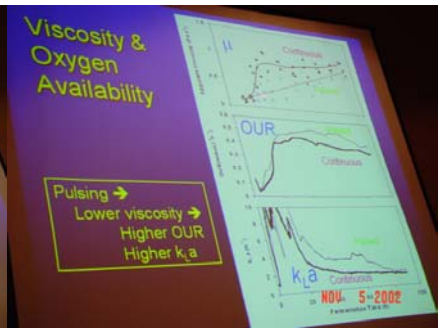
Viscosity & Oxygen Availability
OUR
k_La
Pulsing →
Lower viscosity →
Higher OUR
Higher k_La
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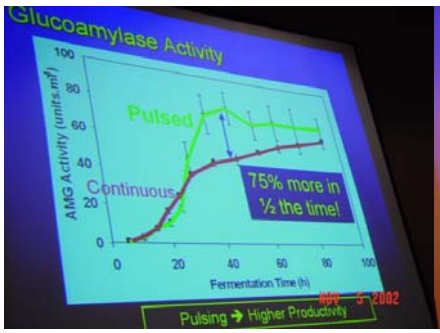
Glucoamylase Activity
AMG Activity (units/ml)
Pulsed
Continuous
75% more in ½ the time!
Fermentation Time (h)
Pulsing → Higher Productivity
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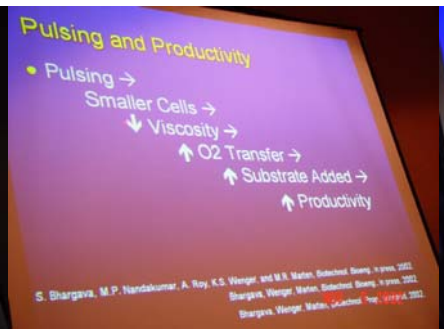
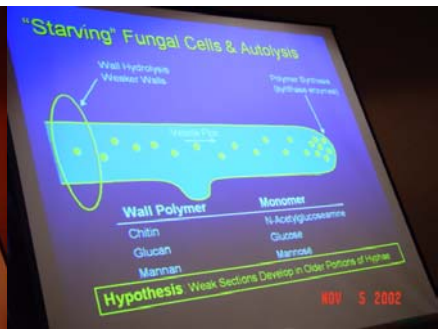
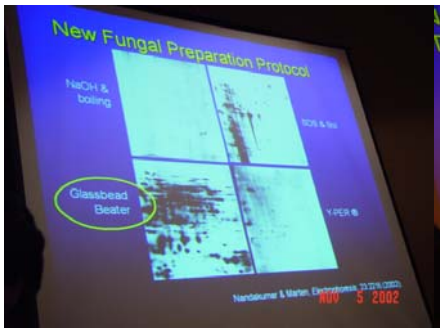

Pulsing and Productivity
Pulsing →
Smaller Cells →
Viscosity →
O2 Transfer →
Substrate Added →
Productivity
S. Bhargava, M.P. Nandakumar, A. Roy, K.S. Wenger, and M.R. Marten, Biotechnol. Bioeng., in press, 2002.


"Starving" Fungal Cells & Autolysis
Wall Hydrolysis
Weaker Walls
Wall Polymer
Monomer
Chitin
N-Acetylglucosamine
Glucan
Glucose
Mannan
Mannose
Hypothesis: Weak Sections Develop in Older Portions of Hyphae
NOV 5 2002


New Fungal Preparation Protocol
NaOH & boiling
Glassbead Beater
Y-PER ®
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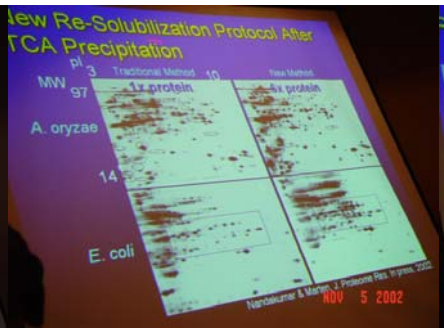
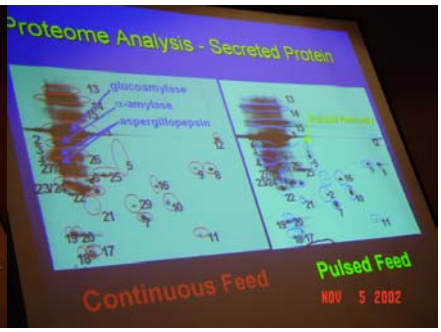
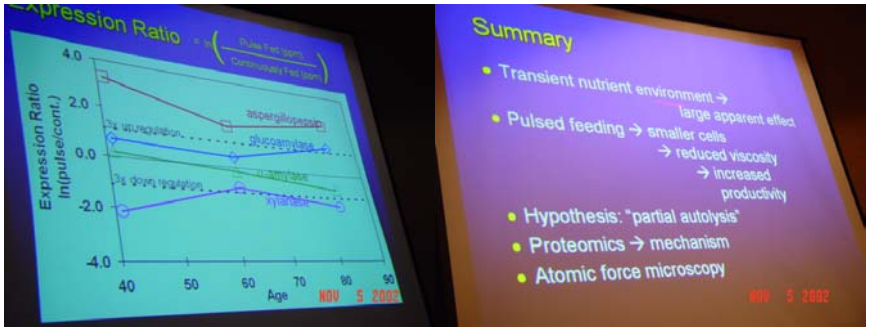

New Re-Solubilization Protocol After TCA Precipitation
pI
3
10
Traditional Method
New Method
MW
97
14
1x protein
4x protein
A. oryzae
E. coli
NOV 5 2002


Proteome Analysis - Secreted Protein
glucoamylase
α-amylase
aspergillopepsin
Continuous Feed
Pulsed Feed
NOV 5 2002



[311e] - Proteome Expression Analysis of the Consequences of Metabolic Engineering in Zymomonas Mobilis

David Hodge *(speaker)*, Colorado State University
Muhammad N Karim, Colorado State University

Abstract: In recent years it has become increasingly important to develop fuels from renewable energy sources such as lignocellulosics. One bottleneck associated with the fermentation of lignocellulosics is the co-utilization of xylose in the hemicellulose fraction along with glucose as a fermentable sugar. Zymomonas mobilis is one of several microorganisms that have been metabolically engineered to simultaneously co-metabolize these substrates rapidly and with a high product yield. In Z. mobilis, the metabolic engineering of the pentose phosphate pathway results in slower utilization of xylose relative to glucose and an overall lowered energetic state in the cell when xylose is utilized as a single substrate.

Our work utilizes proteome-wide expression profiling through two dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DE) and mass spectrometry to gain a more defined understanding of physiological responses of recombinant Z. mobilis to environmental stresses associated with high productivity, mixed substrate cultivation. Specifically, these environmental conditions will include xylose cometabolism, xylose metabolism alone, high ethanol concentration, aerobic and microaerobic growth, and the pH induced metabolic uncoupling between catabolic and anabolic pathways in the presence of acetic acid. Analysis of these physiological responses will allow the identification of bottlenecks and elucidation of regulatory mechanisms associated with these growth conditions. This will provide an improved fundamental understanding of the physiological responses of metabolically engineered microorganisms to industrially relevant environmental conditions, and identify factors affecting the industrial robustness of the microorganism.

[311f] - A Proteomic Investigation of the Physiological Effects of Metabolic Engineering for Trichloroethylene Degradation

Valerie A Pferdeort *(speaker)*, Colorado State University
Kenneth F Reardon, Colorado State University

Abstract: Toluene *o*-monooxygenase (TOM) has been identified as the enzyme responsible for aerobic co-metabolism of trichloroethylene (TCE) in *Burkholderia cepacia* G4. However, TCE degradation is hindered in *B. cepacia* G4 by non-constitutive expression of the TOM genes, the formation of a toxic intermediate (TCE epoxide), and competitive inhibition. Through metabolic engineering, we have achieved constitutive expression of TOM in new hosts (*E. coli* and *P. putida*), decreased the impact of toxic epoxide intermediates in both strains by introducing an additional enzyme (glutathione-*S*-transferase, GST), and evolved the activity of TOM towards TCE using DNA shuffling techniques. However, introducing new or modified genes into an organism may have unforeseen effects on overall cell physiology, which could therefore affect the desired performance of the resulting clones. In order to

evaluate and redesign the metabolic engineering approach, as well as to accurately model the observed degradation behavior of the clones, physiological effects must be identified and investigated.

In this project, physiological changes in *Escherichia coli* TG1, in response to various genetic manipulations, were studied through a proteomic analysis of this organism. Genes encoding the six subunits of either wild-type TOM or an optimized version of this enzyme (TOM-Green) were cloned into the host through a high copy number plasmid. In some cases, GST was also expressed from the plasmid in order to combat the damaging effects of TCE epoxide. Two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis was utilized to analyze changes in the cytosolic protein fraction of *E. coli* TG1 with and without this monooxygenase in the presence and absence of TCE. The expression of plasmid-encoded genes, including but not limited to the TOM genes, had obvious impacts on the protein profiles of *E. coli* TG1. Proteins with dynamic expression relative to the presence of TOM genes and/or TCE were further analyzed and identified by mass spectrometry, and the physiological significance of these changes were determined.

위의 두 발표는 모두 Colorado State University 에서 발표된 것인데 그 전의 2 개의 발표에 비해 수준이 좀 떨어집니다. 특히 Valerie A Pferdeort 의 발표 내용은 transformant 와 wild type 의 proteome profiling 차이가 몇개가 난다라는 수준에 머물러서 아쉬움을 남겼습니다. 아직 연구가 noble protein 이 무엇인지를 규명하는 수준에 이르지 못했으며 이들 protein spot 을 picking 하여 MALDI 를 비롯한 mass 나 기타 분석방법과 DB matching 통해 실체를 찾아야 하는 더 중요하고 어려운 작업이 남아있다고 할 수 있습니다. 별 1 개반…

오늘 취재보고는 여기까지 입니다. 내용 중 그림이 잘 안보이셔도 게시판에 글 남기십시오. 1280X1024 나 640X480 size 의 그림화일을 제공할 수 있습니다.

지금까지 인디아니폴리스에서 윤성용이었습니다.