



沖縄ゲノムサイエンス講演会



“ゲノミクスと医療科学のクロストーク”

13:00 – 13:45

Biomedical application of junk DNA and RNA research

相澤康則 博士

東京工業大学
バイオ研究基盤支援総合センター

13:45 – 13:55

質疑応答の時間



国際コンソーシアムによるヒトゲノム解読の終結宣言から8年が過ぎたが、ヒトゲノム配列の生物学的意義は解明されるどころか、解明すべき課題が増えているのが現状である。相澤博士は、レトロトランスポゾンや長いノンコーディング RNAといった、ゲノム生物学で研究が特に遅れている領域に注目し、それらの機能的役割の解明に向けて斬新な視点から精力的に研究を進めている。

本講演では、これら研究の詳細を説明し、相澤博士が現在参画している沖縄ゲノムプロジェクトにおいて目指している「ゲノム科学からの医学への貢献」について紹介する。

Ref: *Nucleic Acids Res.* 37, 4987-5000 2009.

14:00 – 14:50

“The malaria vaccine paradox – KO'd (knocked out)”

Lys Guilbride 博士

ダルムシュタット工科大学

ドイツ

(英語での講演になります)



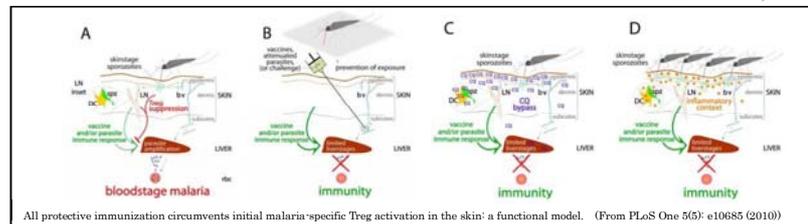
既存の全てのマラリアワクチンは実験室レベルでは免疫反応を誘発するが、そのいずれのワクチンも実際のフィールドでの感染予防に効果を示さない。すなわち、あまり知られていないことではあるが、「本当に効くマラリアワクチン」はまだ開発されていないのである。Guilbride博士は、この状況を打破すべく、過去50年間のマラリア免疫研究論文を解析した結果、感染直後の皮膚直下で起きる免疫反応にこそ鍵があるとする仮説を立て、それを検証する実験を行った。

本講演では、上述研究の詳細と共に、マラリア感染後のヒト免疫系とのクロストークを研究する上でのゲノム配列解析の重要性を説明する。

Ref.: *PLoS ONE* 5(5): e10685, 2010.

14:50 – 15:00

質疑応答の時間



All protective immunization circumvents initial malaria-specific Treg activation in the skin: a functional model. (From PLoS One 5(5): e10685 (2010))

15:10 – 16:00

ドリンクセッション

お飲物を用意していますので、講師の先生とご交流下さい

日時:

2010. 8. 9. (月)

場所:

沖縄健康バイオテクノロジー
研究開発センター1F 会議室
(沖縄県うるま市州崎 12-75)

参加費:

無料

定員:

40名

(定員を超えた場合は立ち見になる場合がございます)



主催: (財) 沖縄県科学技術振興センター
後援: 知的クラスター形成に向けた研究拠点構築業務事業 沖縄県

【お問合せ】

(財) 沖縄科学技術振興センター 入福濱、比嘉

Tel: 098-921-0470 Fax: 098-921-0467 E-mail: ostc-office@subtropics.or.jp





OKINAWA Genome Science Seminar



“International Seminar : Cross-talk between Genomics and Medical Science”

13:00 – 13:45

“Biomedical application of junk DNA and RNA research”

Yasunori Aizawa, Ph.D
Tokyo Institute of Technology, Center for Biological Resources and Informatics



Recent mammalian transcriptome analyses uncovered thousands of novel transcripts of unknown function (TUFs). Low protein-coding potentials of TUFs encourage biologists to assume that TUFs underlie vital intracellular functions as noncoding RNAs, although the genuine biological significance mostly remains uncharacterized. To test this assumption, by using ex vivo differentiation protocol for human stem cells, we first screened for human TUFs whose expression levels were controlled in the differentiation process. Subsequent characterization of RNA sequences led to the serendipitous finding that two of the TUFs we identified are not noncoding but indeed encode novel and “peptide-like” small proteins. TUFs may contribute to a hidden layer of proteomics in mammalian biology.

In another research direction, we are studying biological and medical impacts of retrotransposon polymorphism (REP) in the human genome. Like single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) and copy number polymorphism (CNP), REP is one of the major sources that induce structural variants in the human genome, although the biological and medical implication has not been assessed. One of the main reasons was lack of methodology for detecting REP locations in a genome-wide fashion. We thus set up an inverse PCR-based

system to identify REP loci comprehensively in the human genome by using deep-sequencing technology. Some of the identified REP loci provide transcriptional regulatory elements originated from retrotransposons to neighboring genes, which modifies gene structures only in particular individuals. Our approach will open a new avenue to explore genomic causes of phenotypic variation among humans.

Ref: *Nucleic Acids Res.* 37, 4987-5000 2009.

13:45 – 13:55

Question-and-Answer Session

14:00 – 14: 50

“The malaria vaccine paradox – KO'd (knocked out)”

Lys Guilbride, Ph.D
Darmstadt University of Technology

(Lecture will offered only in English)

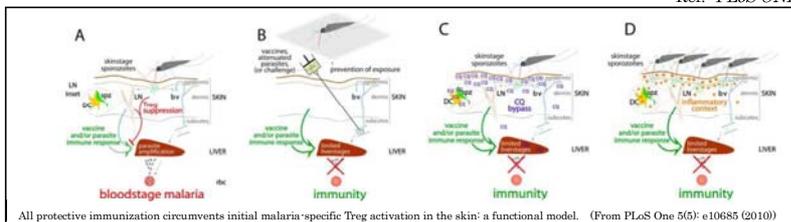


The signature paradox of all known malaria vaccines is that these formulations are protective in laboratory trials and elicit robust malaria-specific T cells (Treg) activated during mosquito-bite and skin stages of infection result in critical, previously overlooked, early immunosuppression of protective responses, unassociated with bloodstage parasites. Circumvention of skinstage Treg activation accounts for every successful immunization documented in humans/mammals to date. This fundamentally new immunological rationale explains selective vaccine success/failure, and forces fundamental exposes novel molecular and procedural strategies for rapidly increased protective efficacy in both pipeline and currently ineffective malaria vaccines, and potentially accelerated malaria eradication. A novel, widely applicable method assays ex vivo human antigen-specific, (and malaria-specific) regulatory T cells for the first time in any system. Fundamental implications of this work for biomedical research apply both to closely related and economically important (Toxoplasma, Theileria, Babesia spp.) pathogens, and to other diseases involving regulatory T cells, such as cancer.

Ref: *PLoS ONE* 5(5): e10685, 2010.

14:50 – 15:00

Question-and-Answer Session



15:10 – 16:00

Social Gathering

Please feel free to join this opportunity of getting-together

Day & Hour: August 9, 2010 (Mon.)

Location: Okinawa Health Biotechnology Research & Development Center, 1F meeting room (12-75, Suzaki, Uruma, Okinawa)

Fee: Free
Capacity: 40 seats

(Spectator must take standing room if capacity is exceeded)



Host: Okinawa Science & Technology Promotion Center
Auspice of: Research Center Construction Business of Knowledge Cluster Formation, Okinawa Pref.

【Information】

Okinawa Science & Technology Promotion Center, Iifukuhana, Higa
Tel: 098-921-0470 Fax: 098-921-0467 E-mail: ostc-office@subtropics.or.jp

