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# BioHack Academy

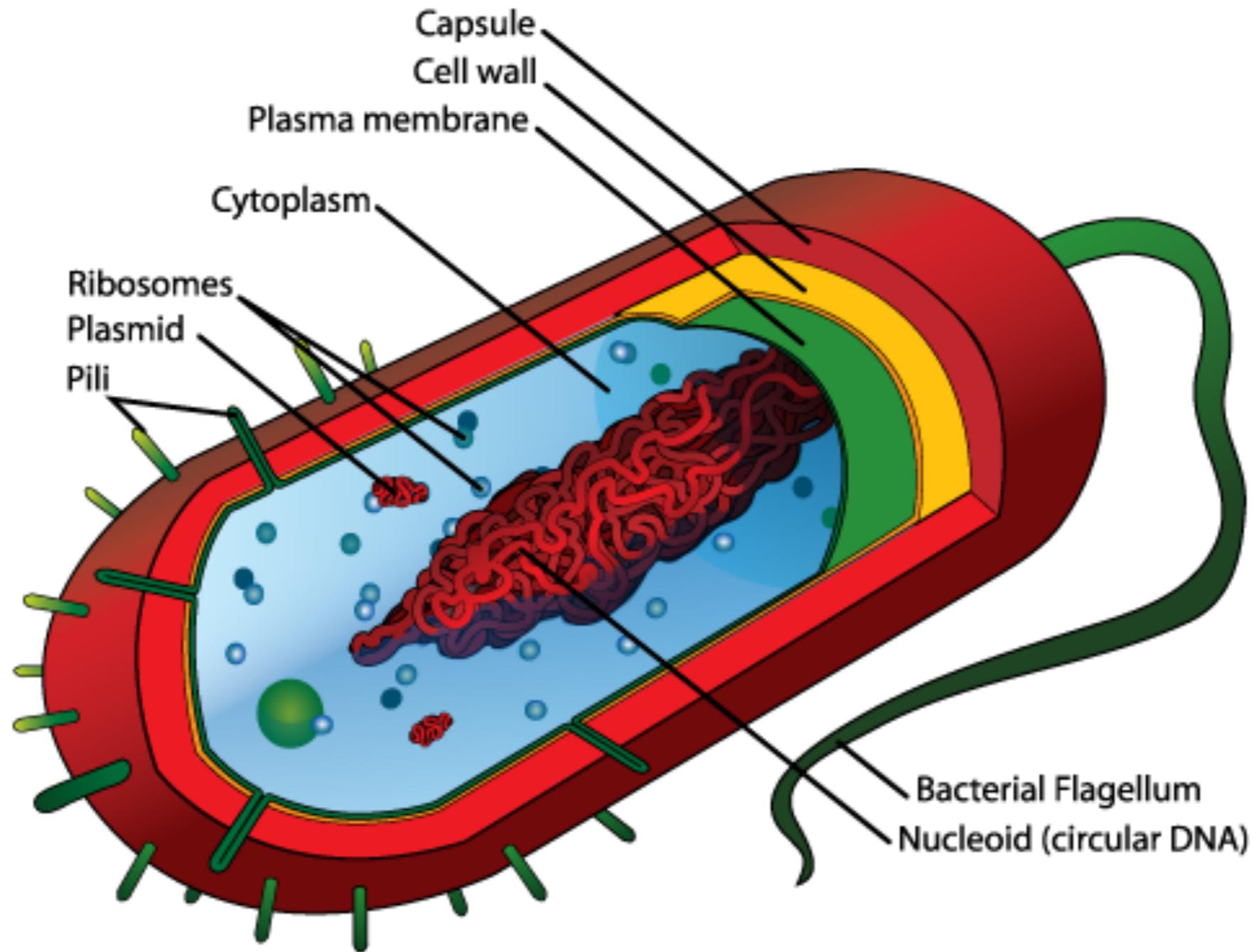
A short introduction to

# Molecular Biology



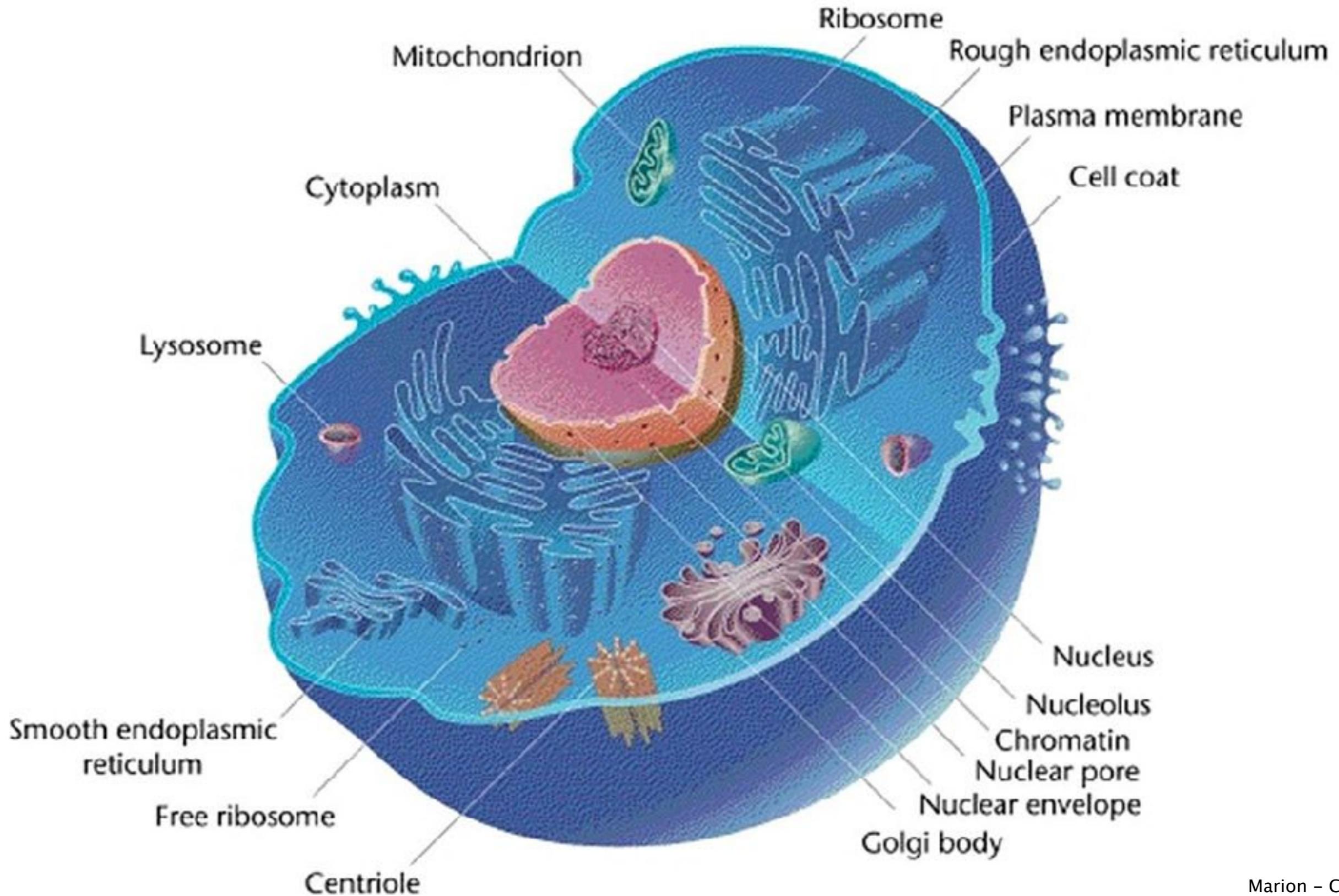


# Cells



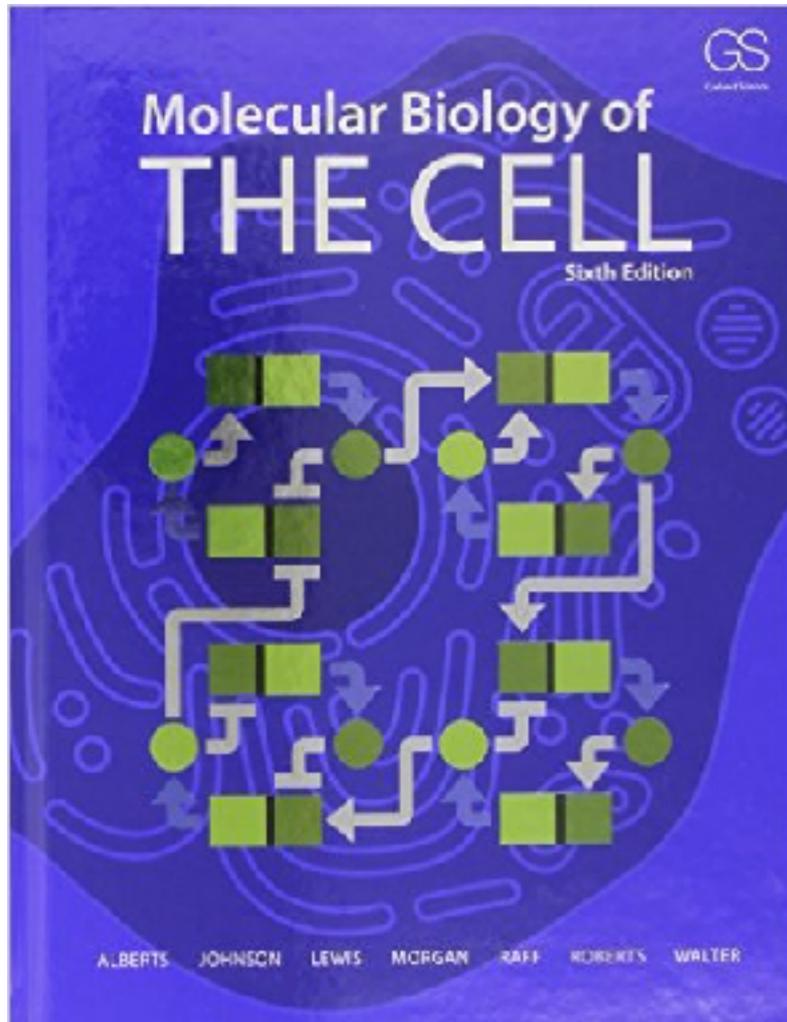


# Cells

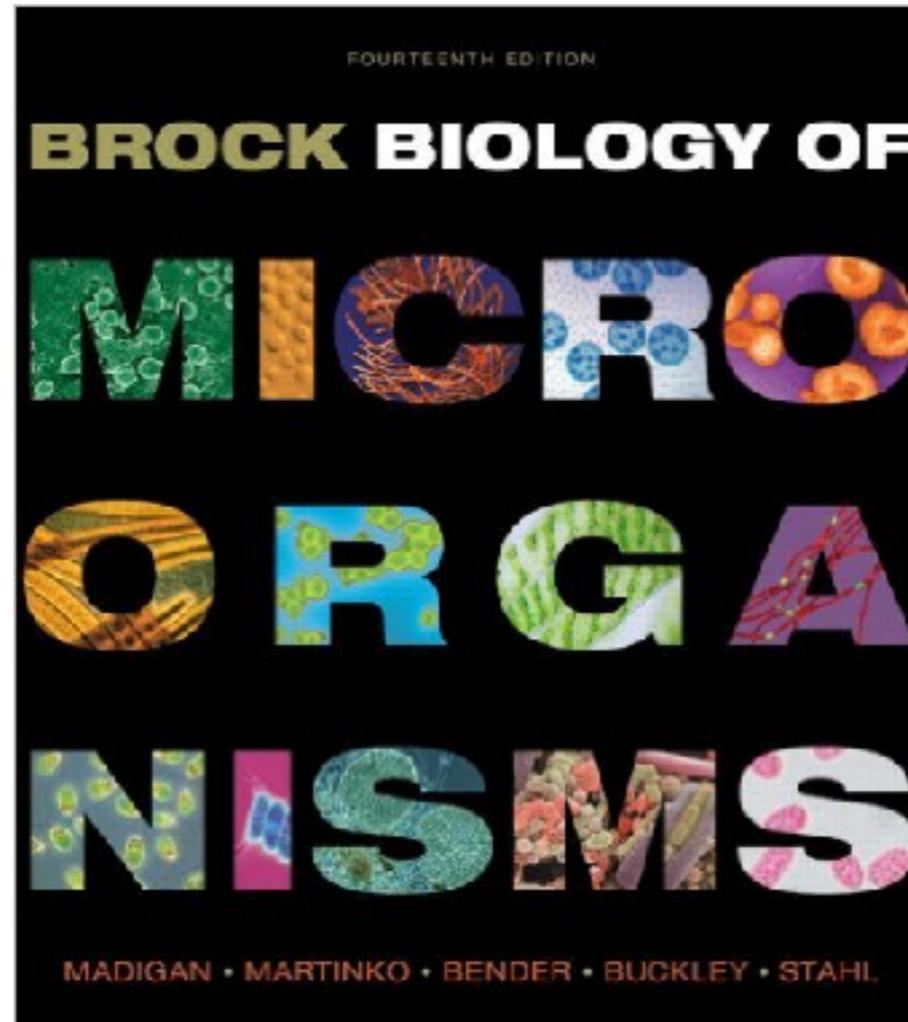




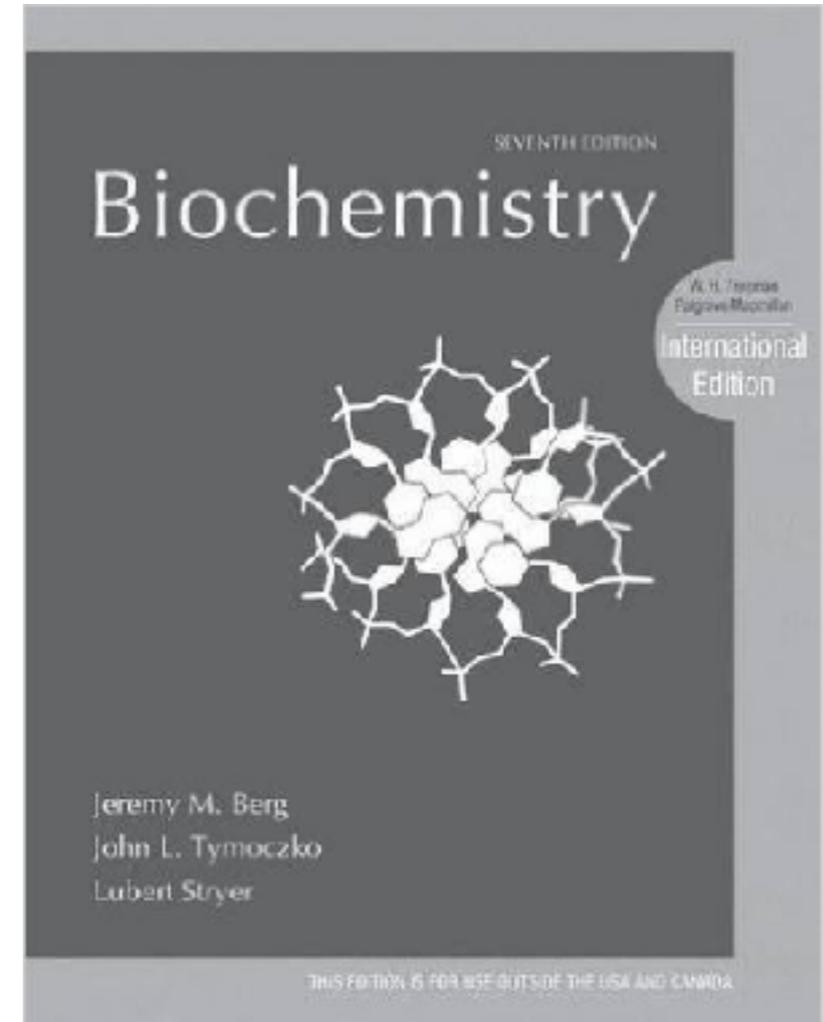
# Books



Alberts



Brock



Stryer



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# DNA & Chromosomes





**Simon E. Fisher**

@ProfSimonFisher

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Your genome is not a blueprint. A thread about misleading metaphors in science communication... 1/11

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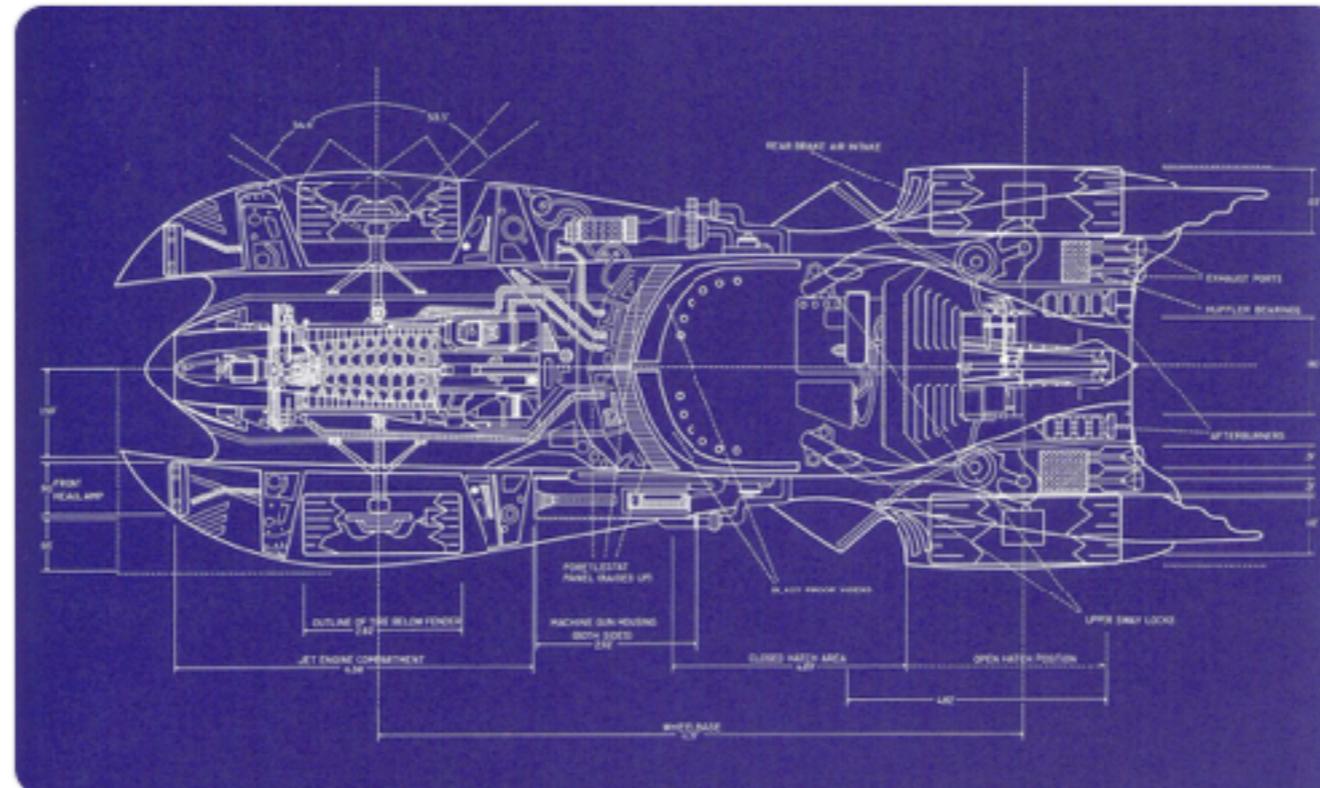
643



**Simon E. Fisher** @ProfSimonFisher · 15 Jul 2018



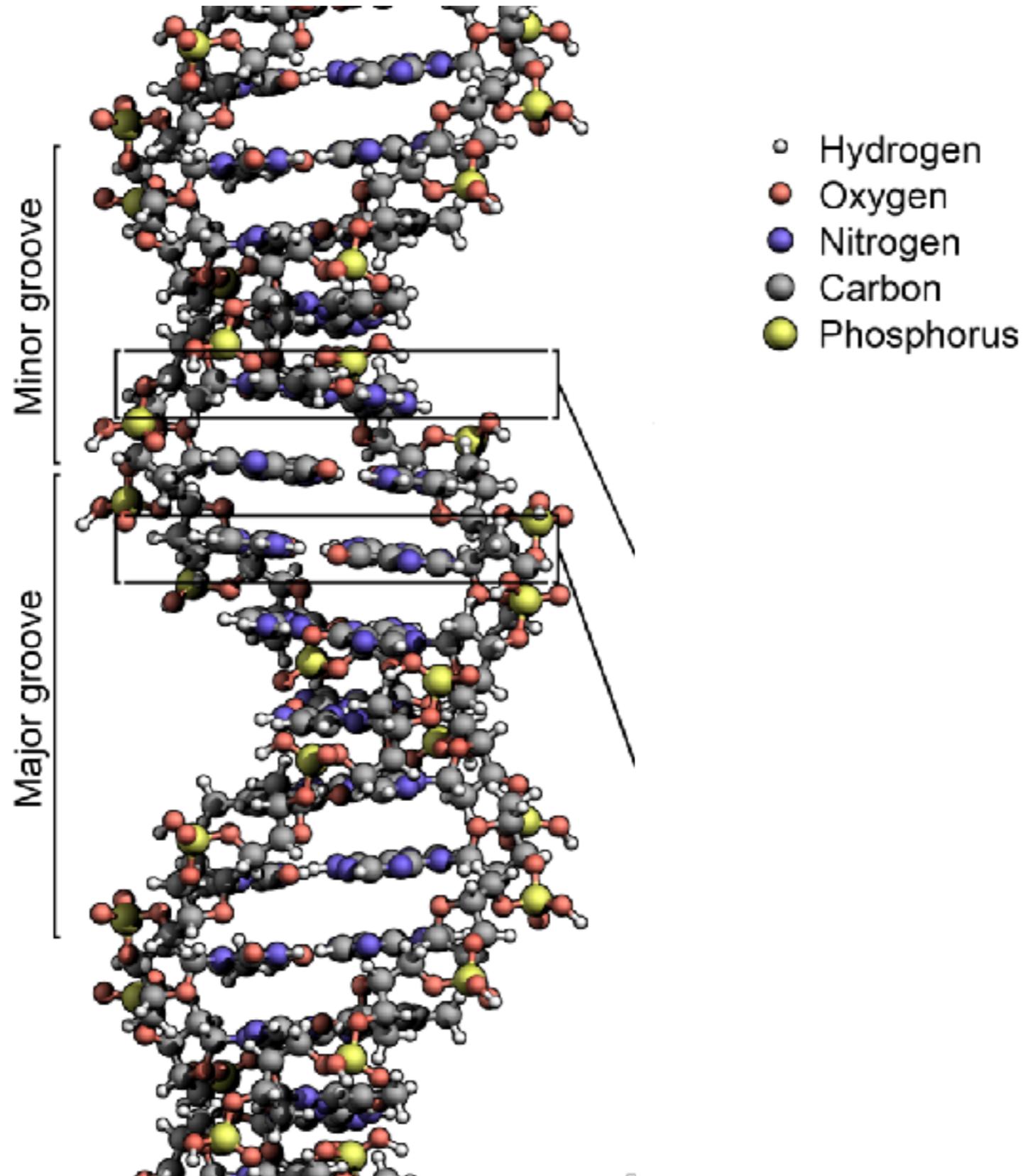
DNA is often referred to as a "blueprint for life". A blueprint is an architect plan, technical drawing or engineering design. Like a blueprint, DNA contains information to guide construction, in this case of a living organism. Beyond that, the analogy rapidly breaks down...2/11







# DNA Molecule



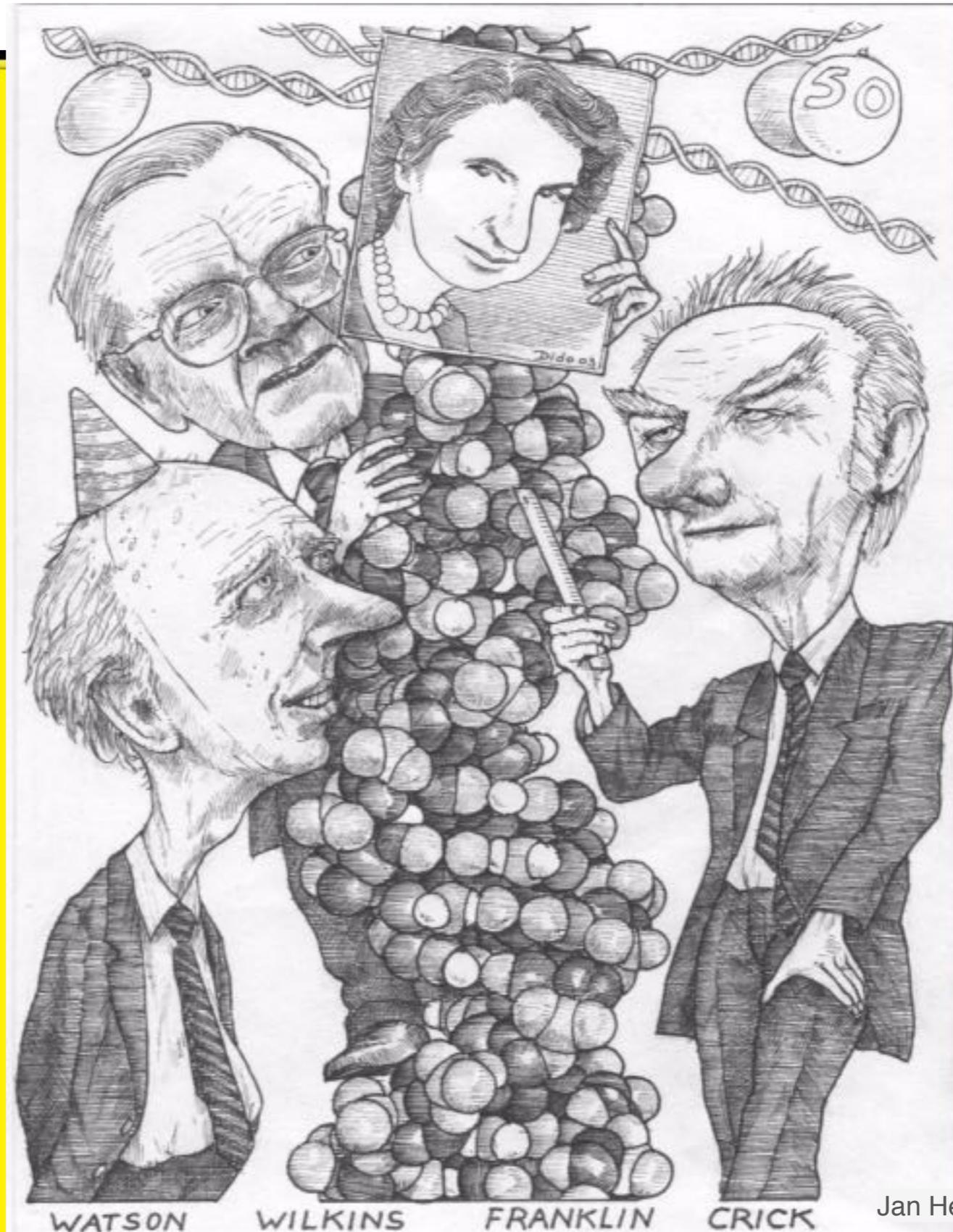
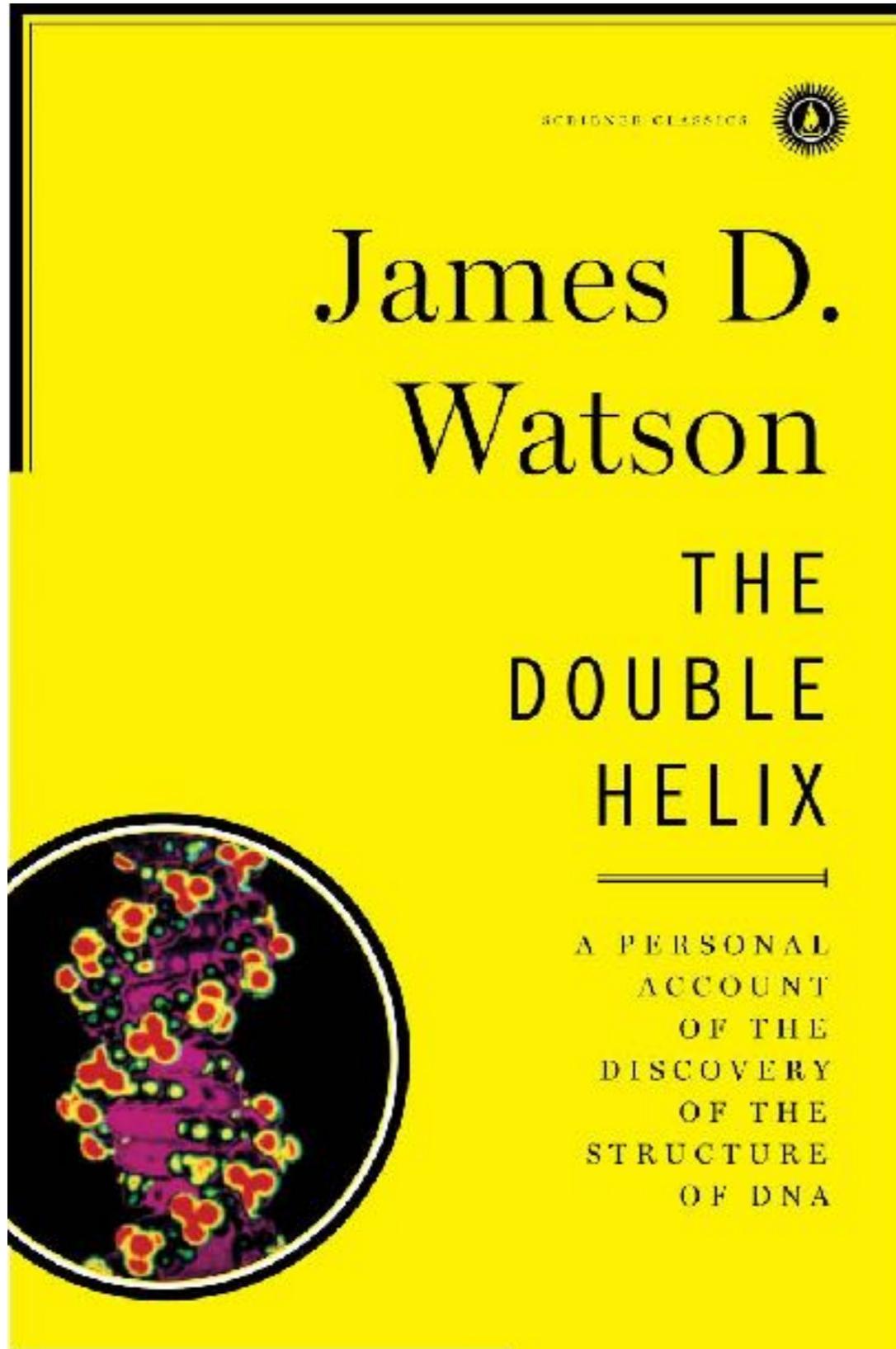


Sequence = Code

AATCGAATTGAGTAATAGGGAACCT

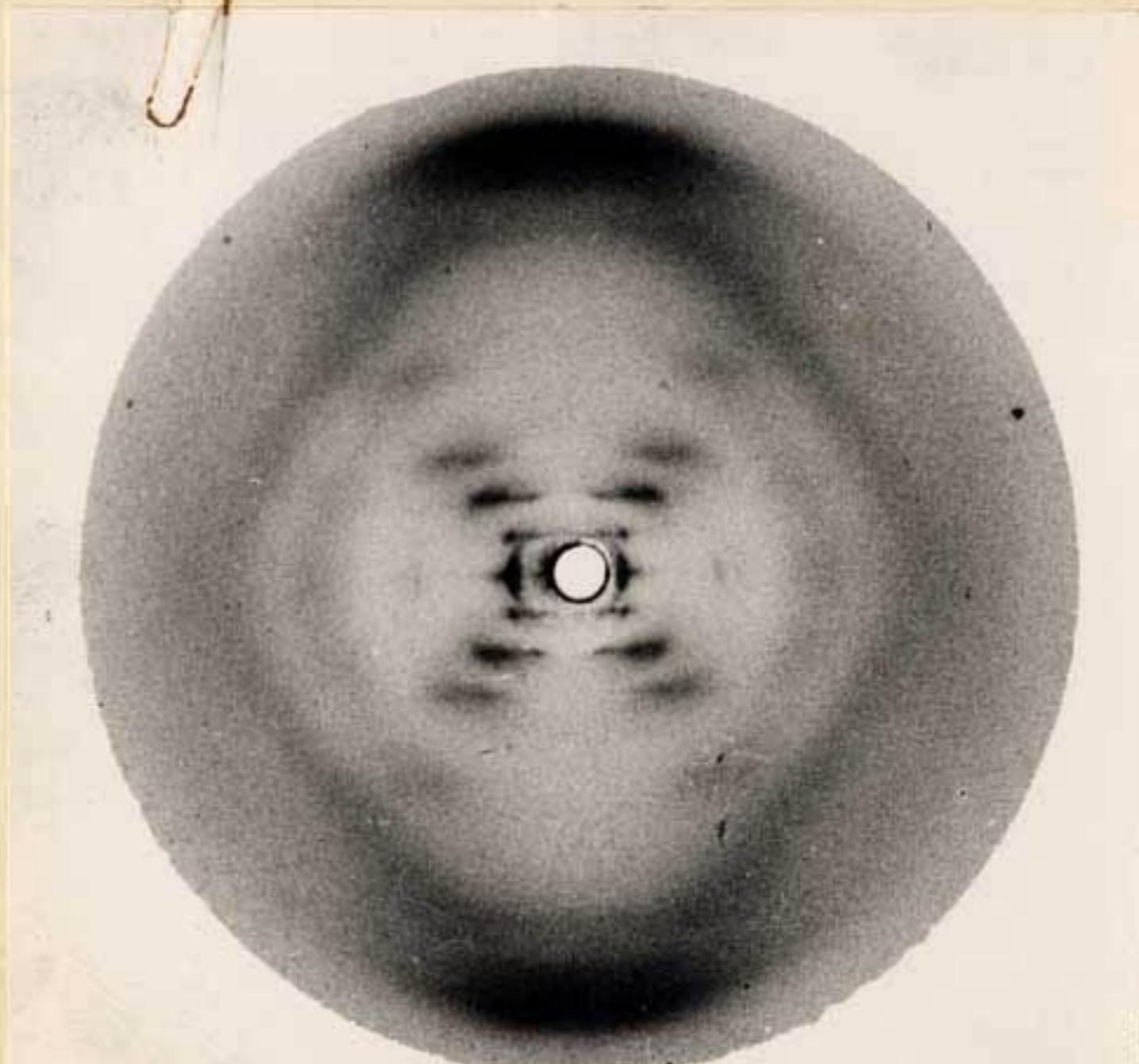


# Discovery of the double helix





# Discovery of the double helix



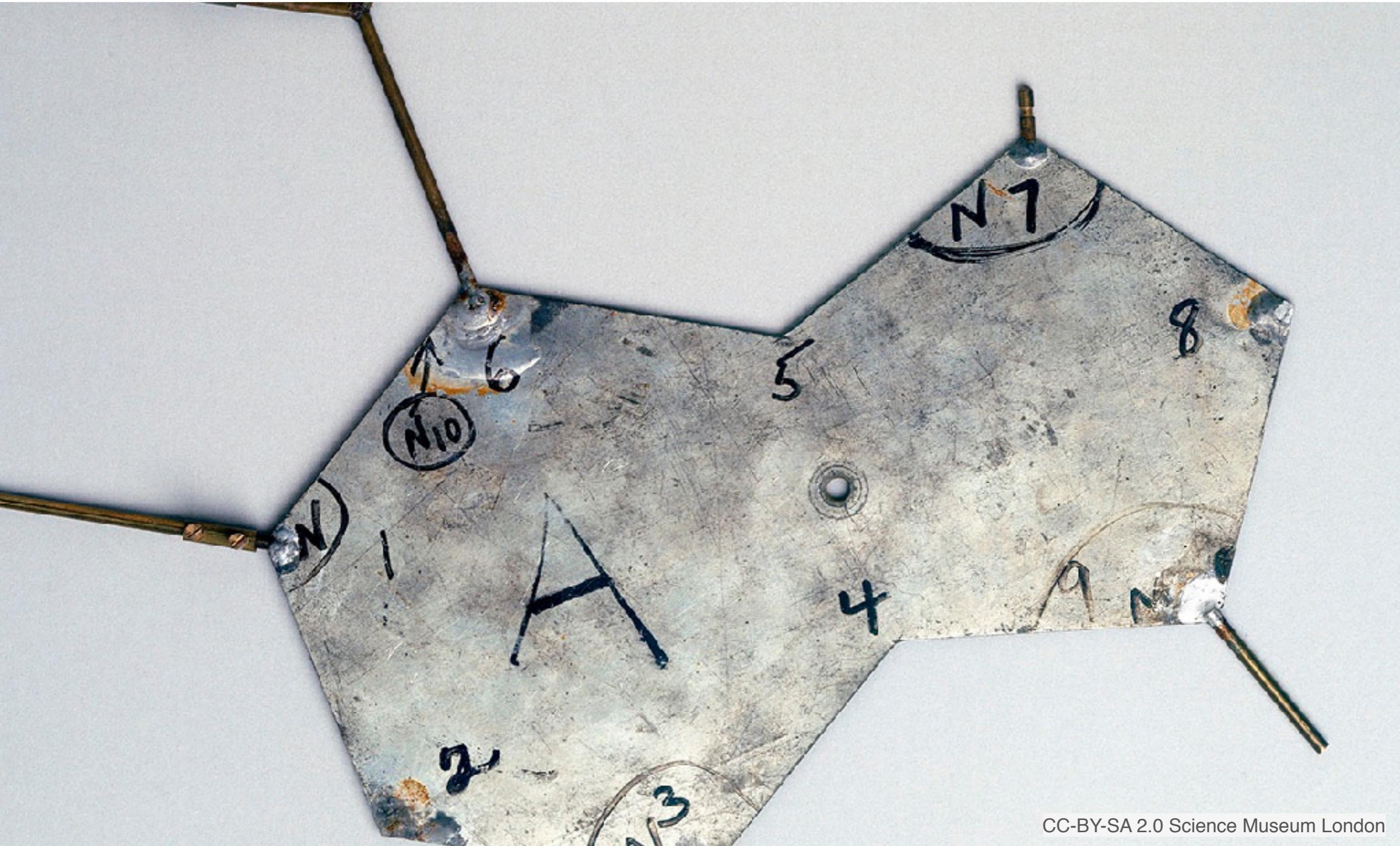
Franklin &  
Gosling  
2d. 10. 1953  
Type D

Photo 1



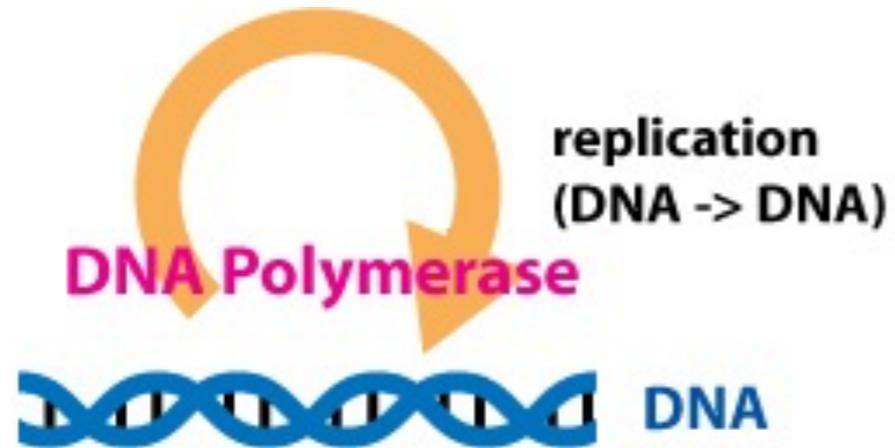


# Discovery of the double helix



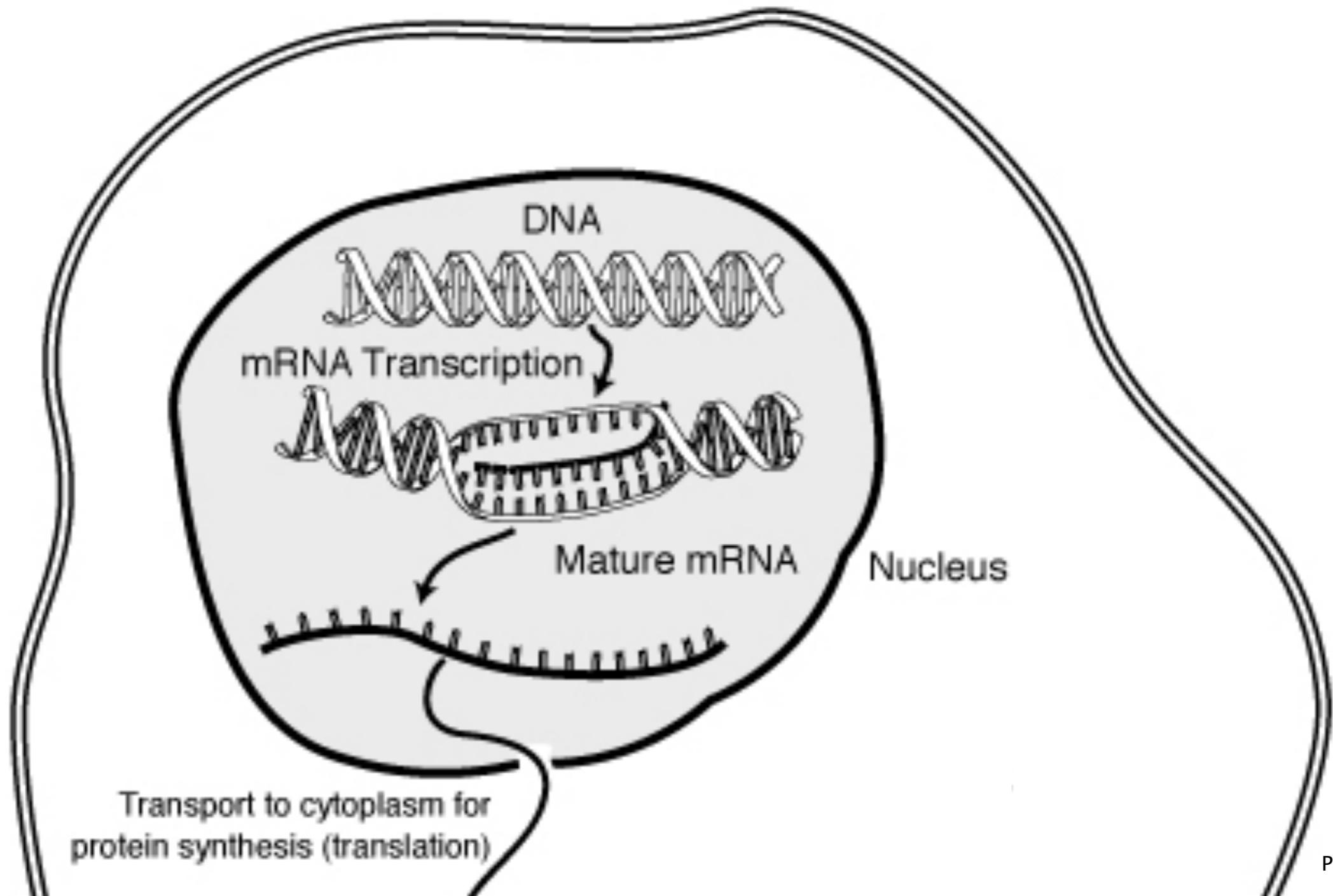


# “Central Dogma”





# “Central Dogma” in the cell





Sequence = Code

DNA TACCGAATTGAGTAATAGGGGAACCT

RNA AUGGCUU AACUCAUUAUCCCUUGGA

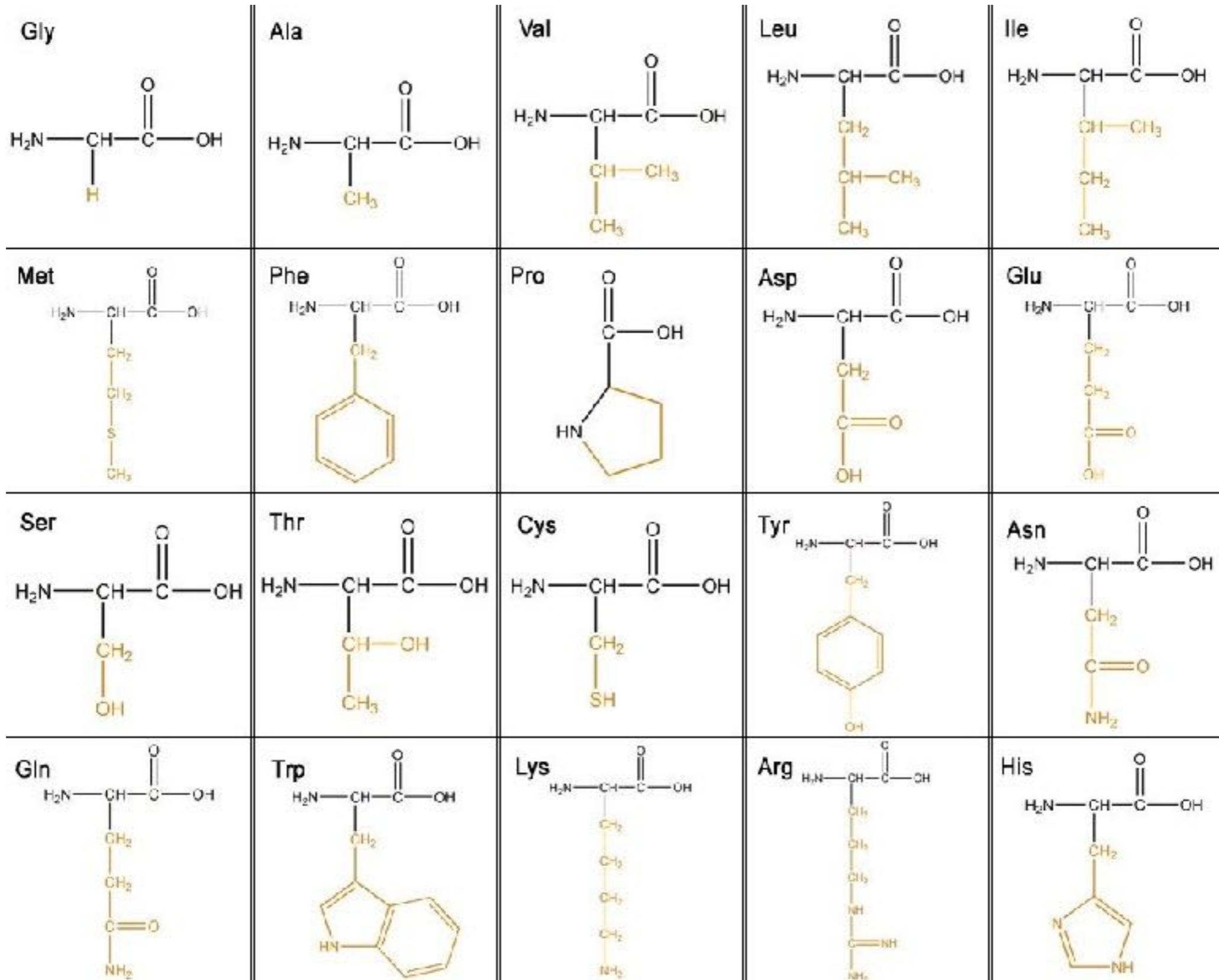


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# Proteins

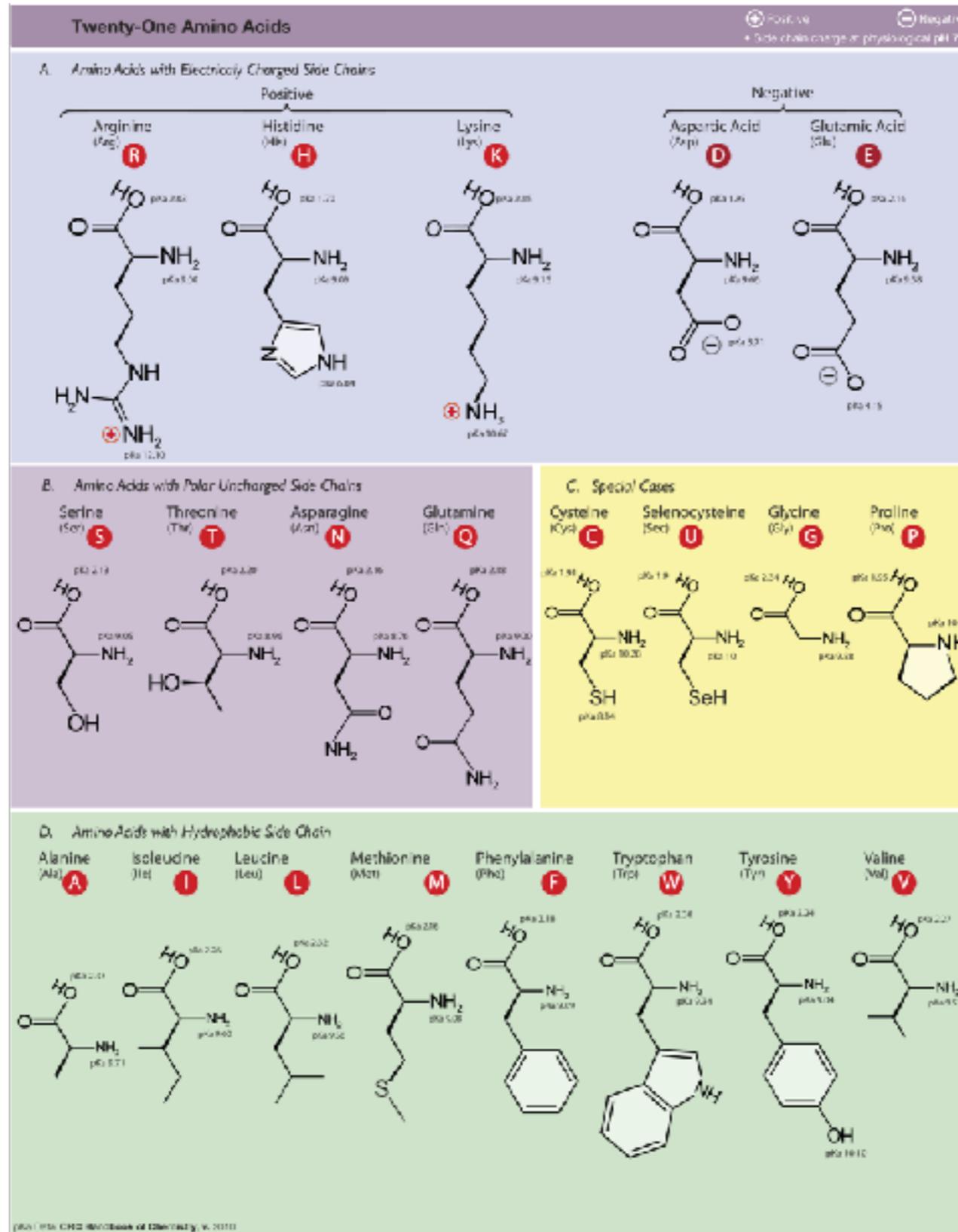


# Amino acids, the building blocks



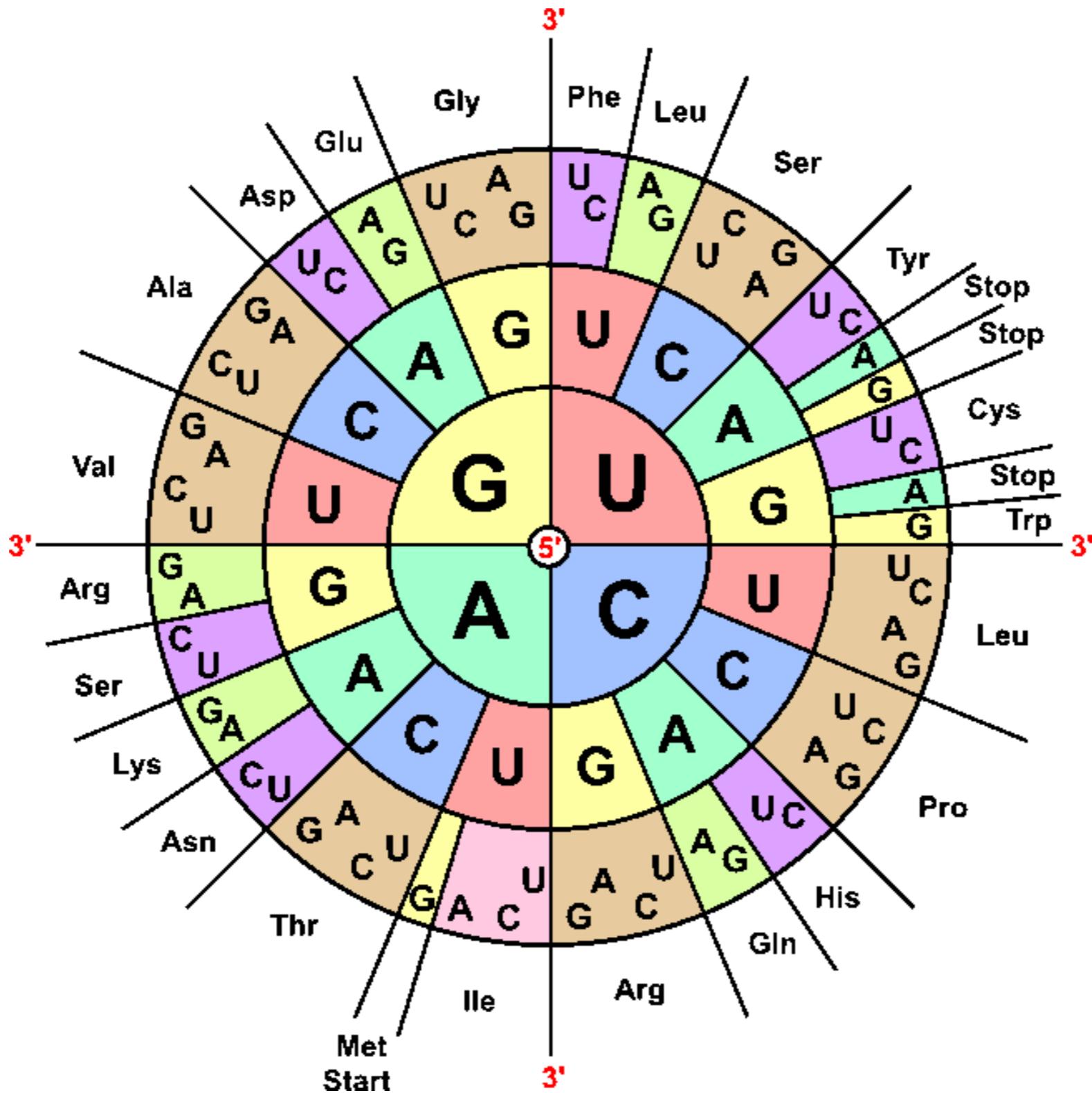


# Amino acid groups





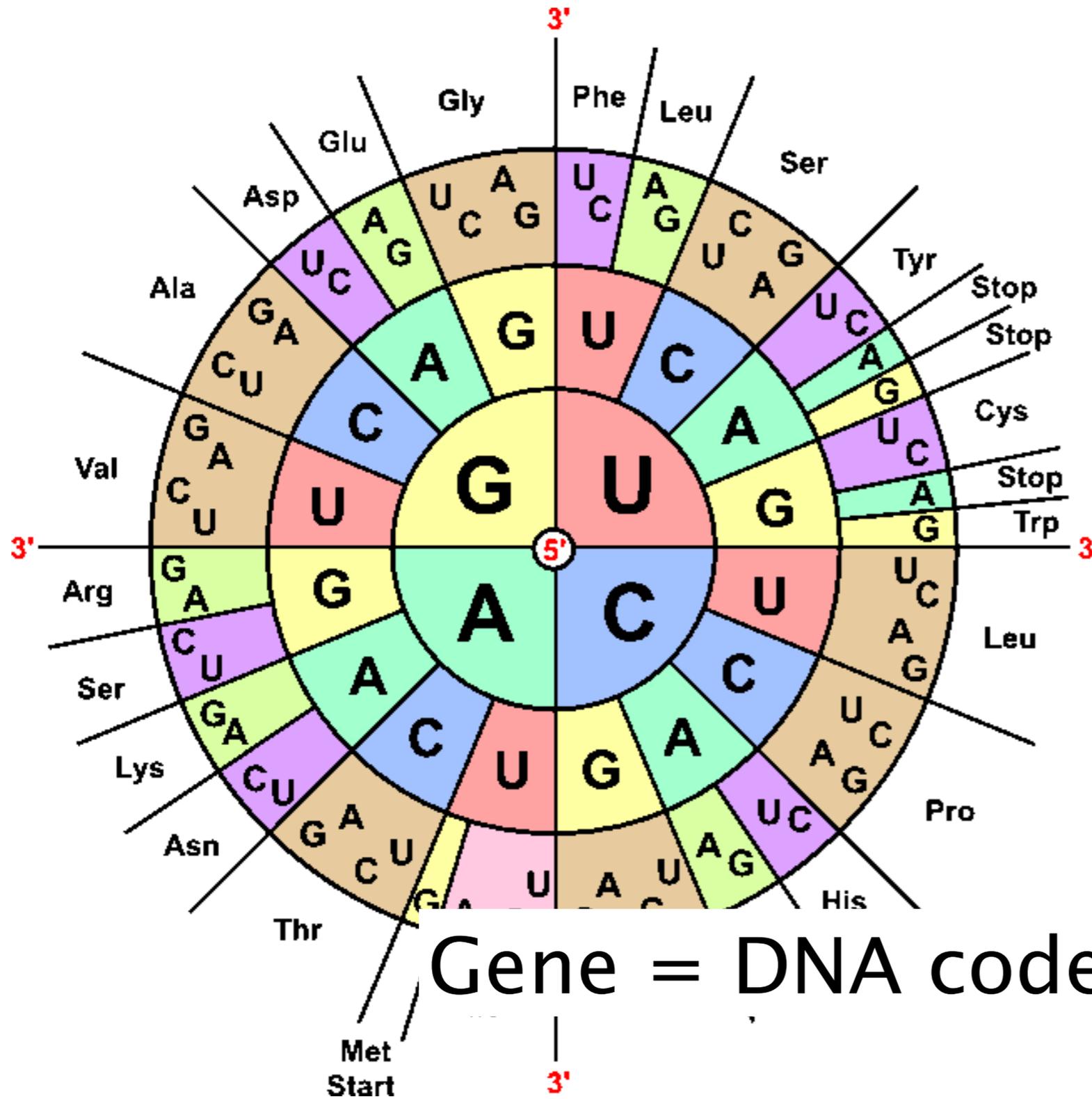
# Amino acid rosetta stone







# Amino acid rosetta stone



DNA TACCGAATT

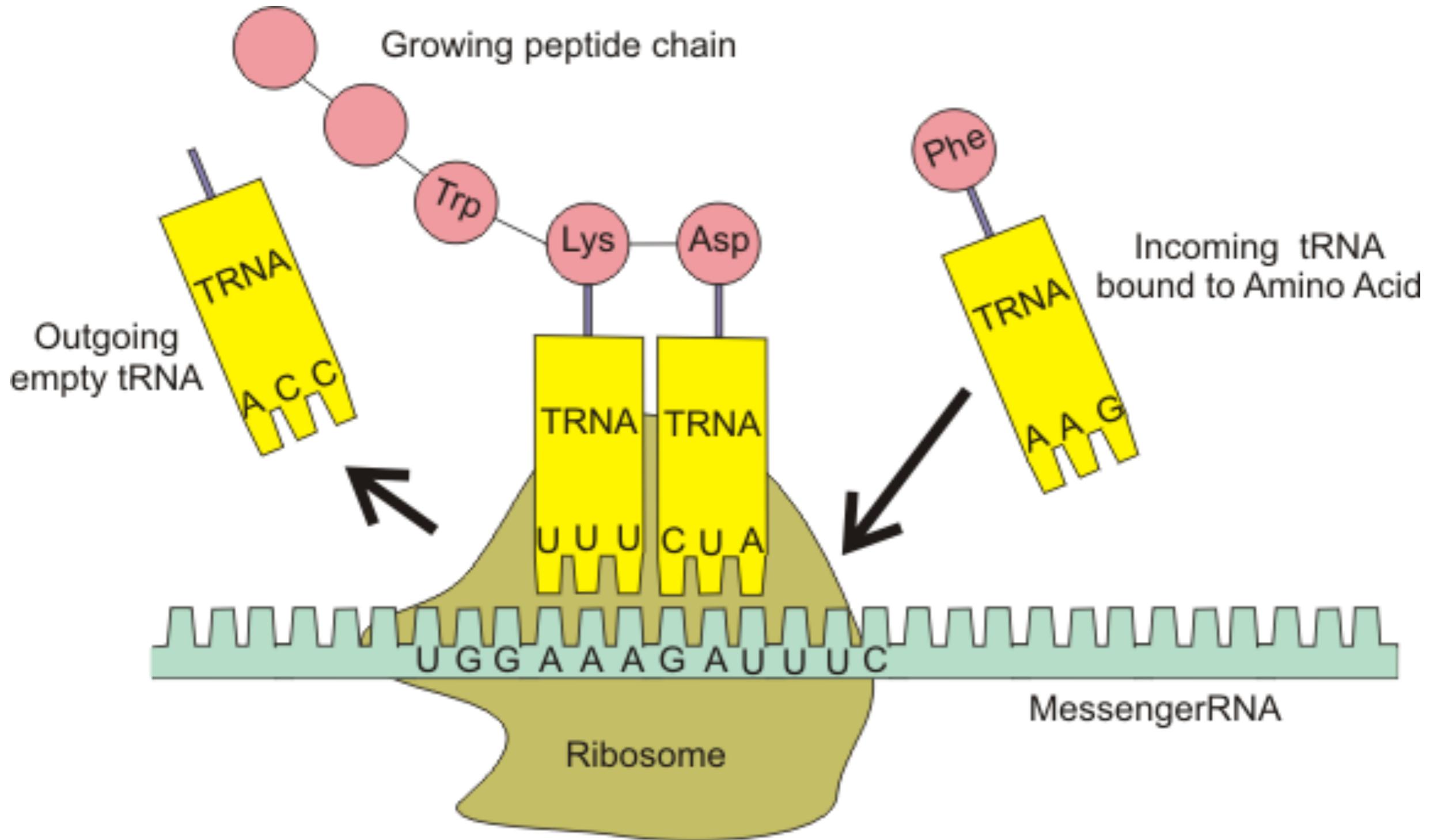
RNA AUGGCUUAA

AUG GCU UAA

Start Ala Stop

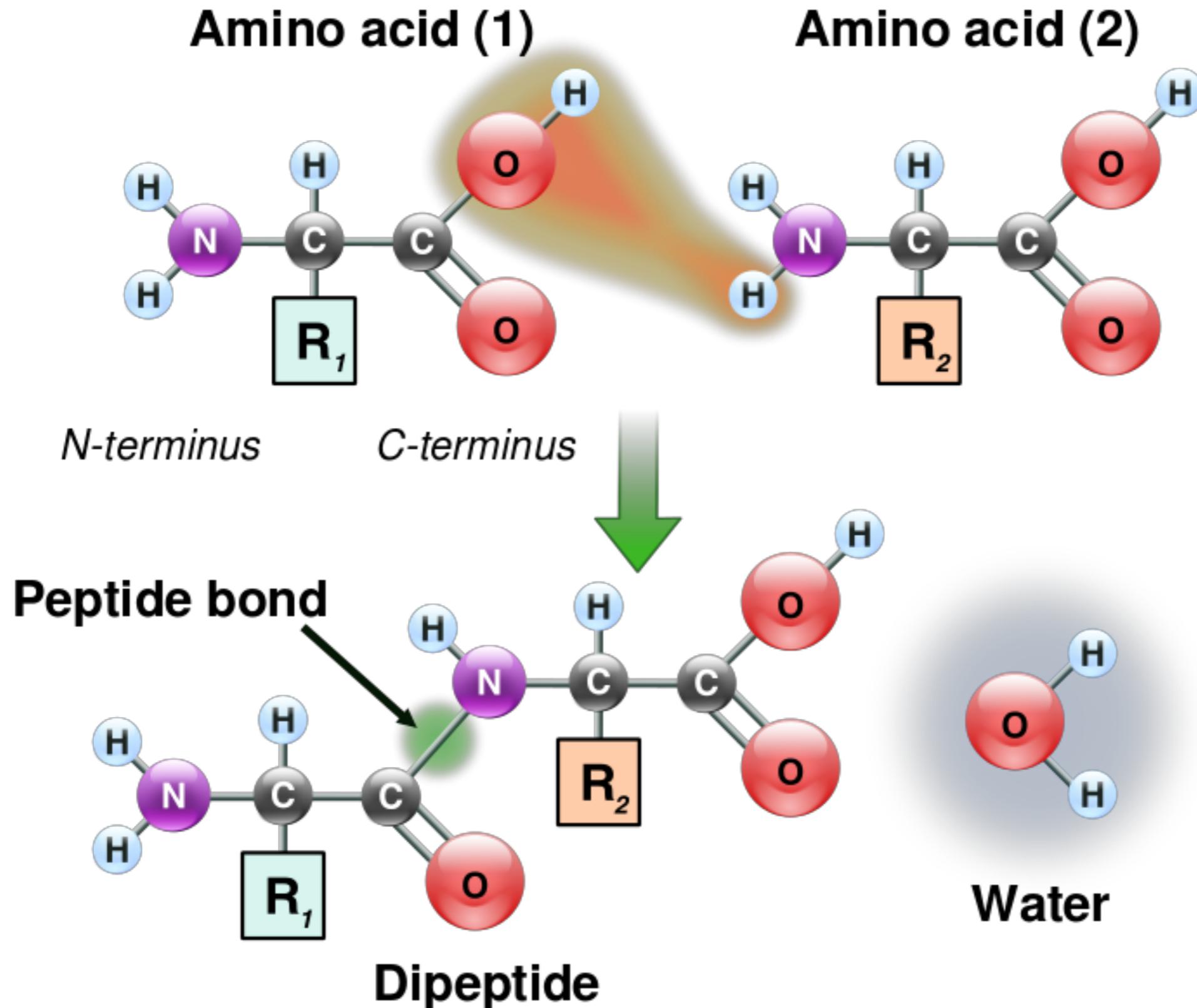


# Protein synthesis



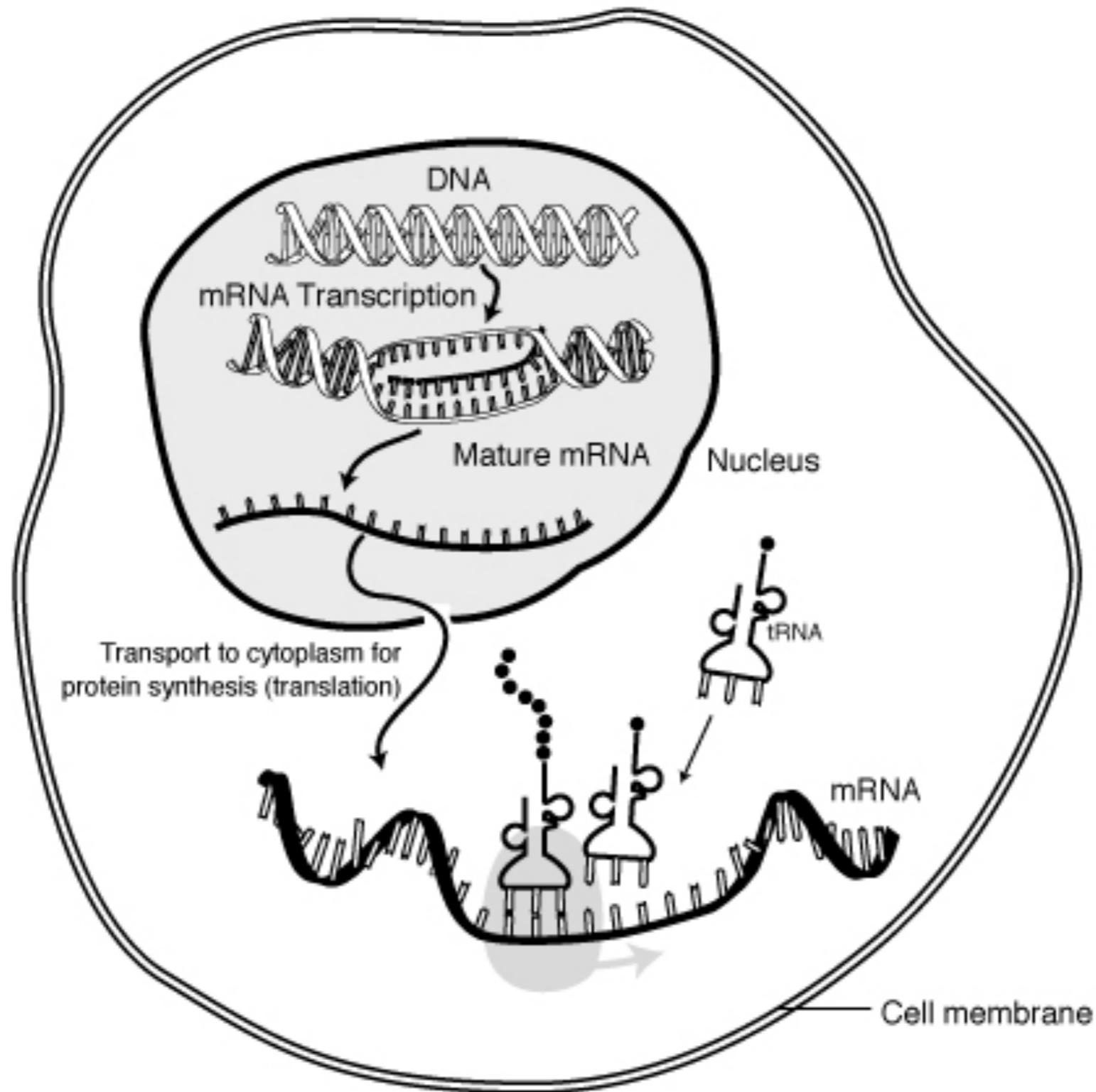


# Peptide bond formation



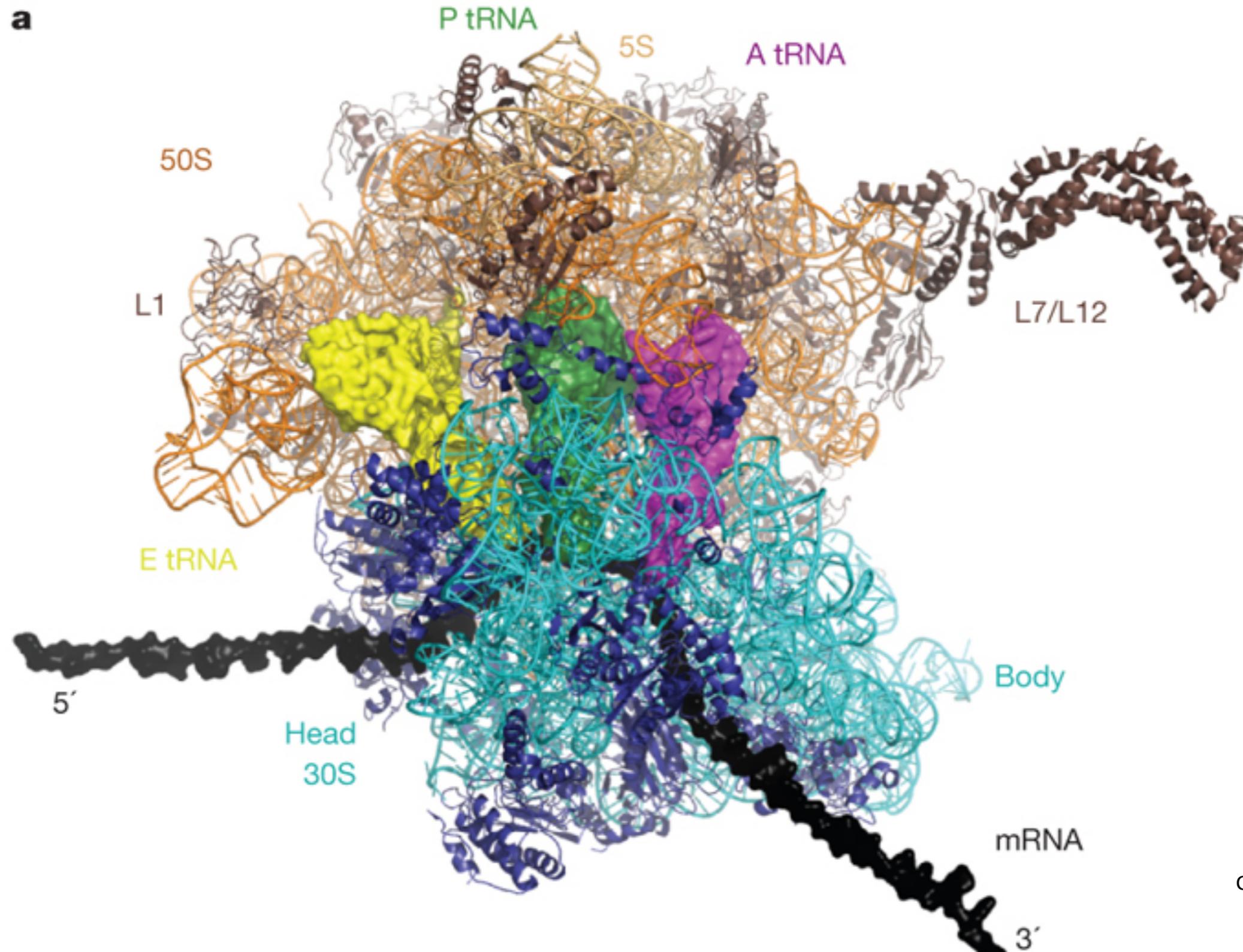


# “Central Dogma” in the cell



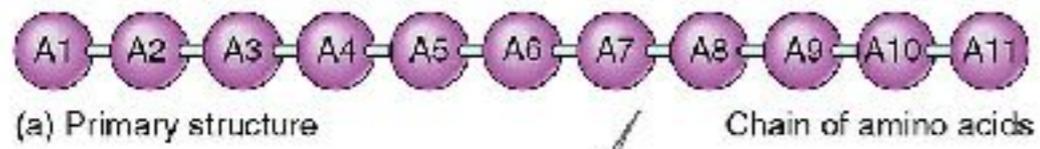


# Snapshot of the process in 3D



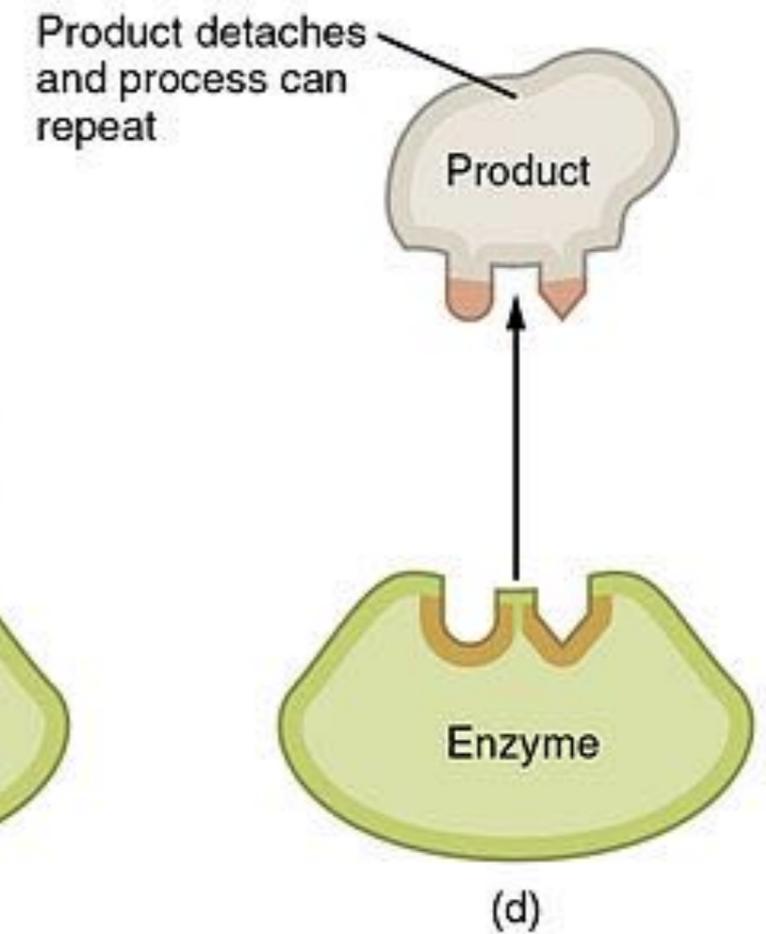
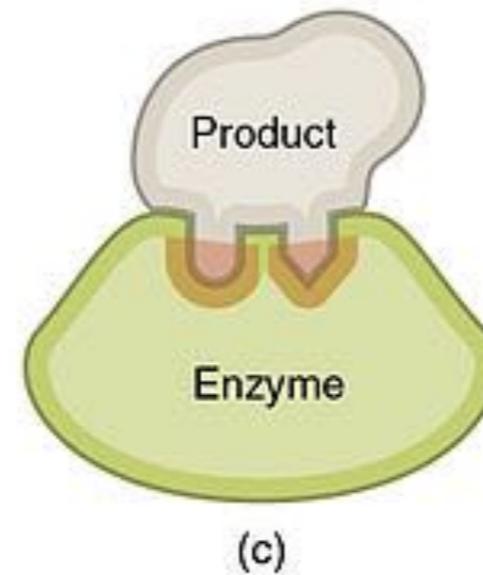
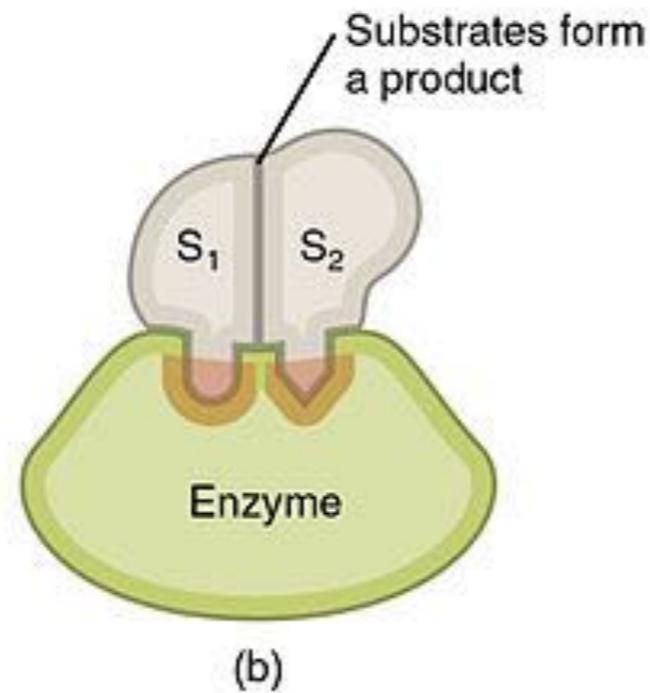
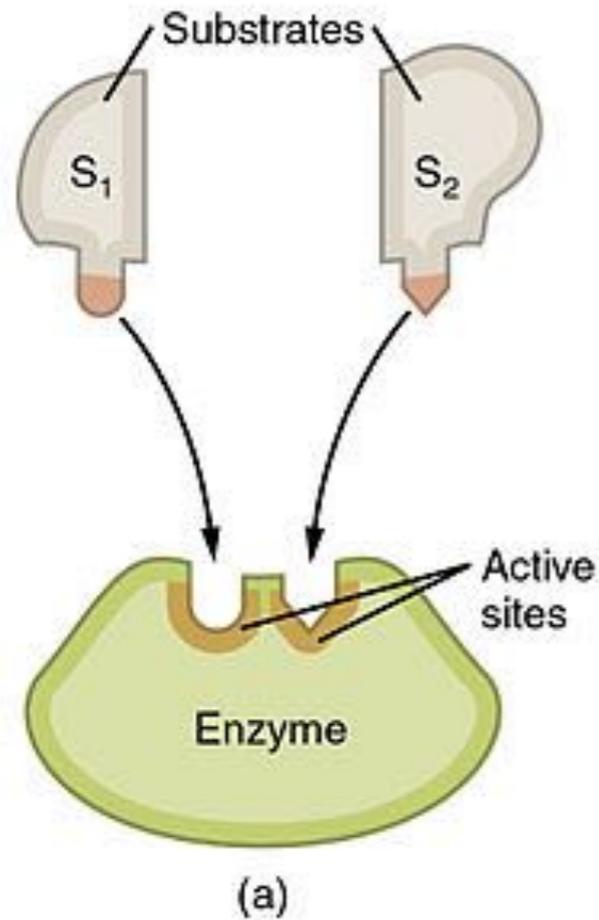


# Protein folding



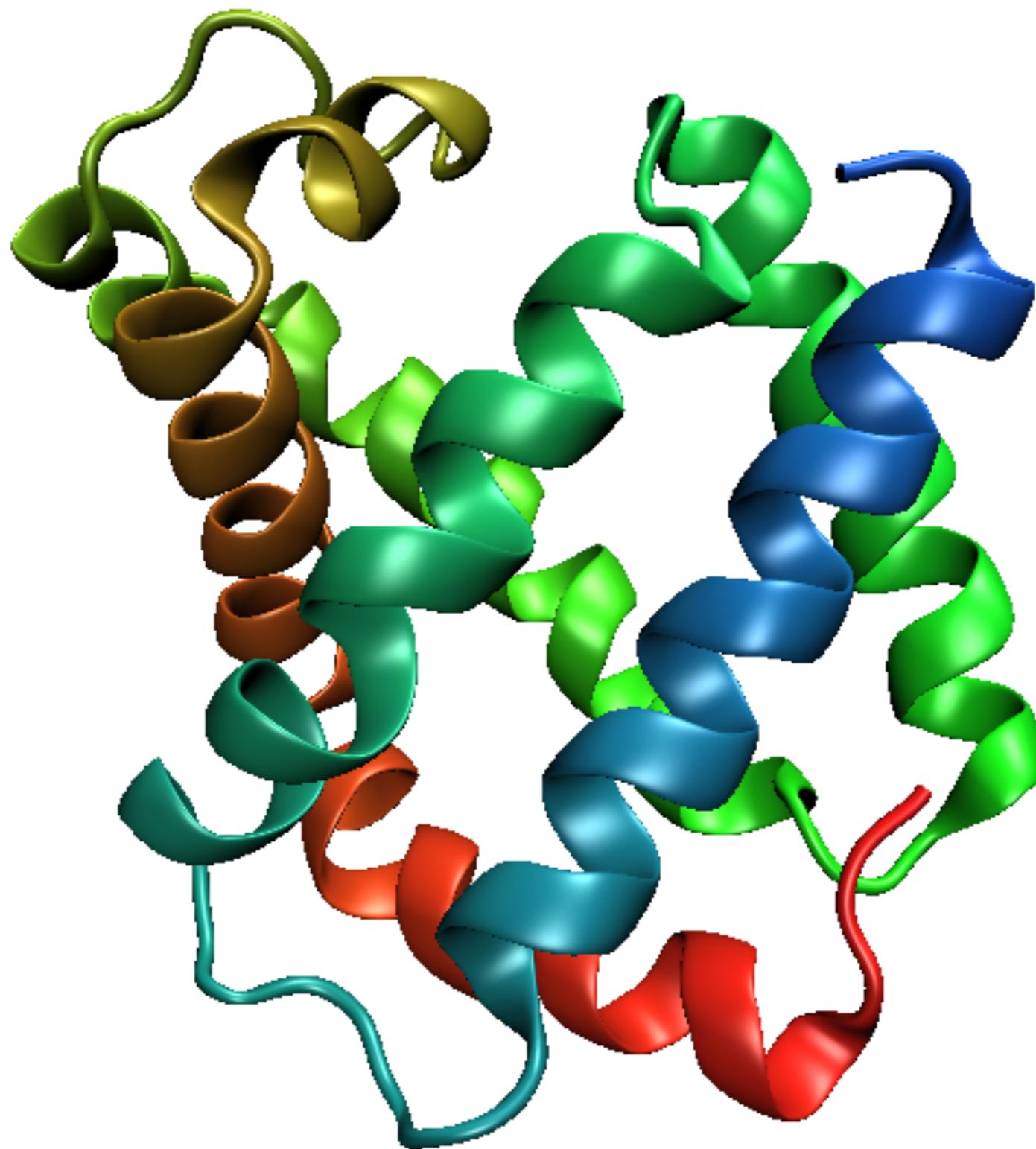


# Some proteins are enzymes



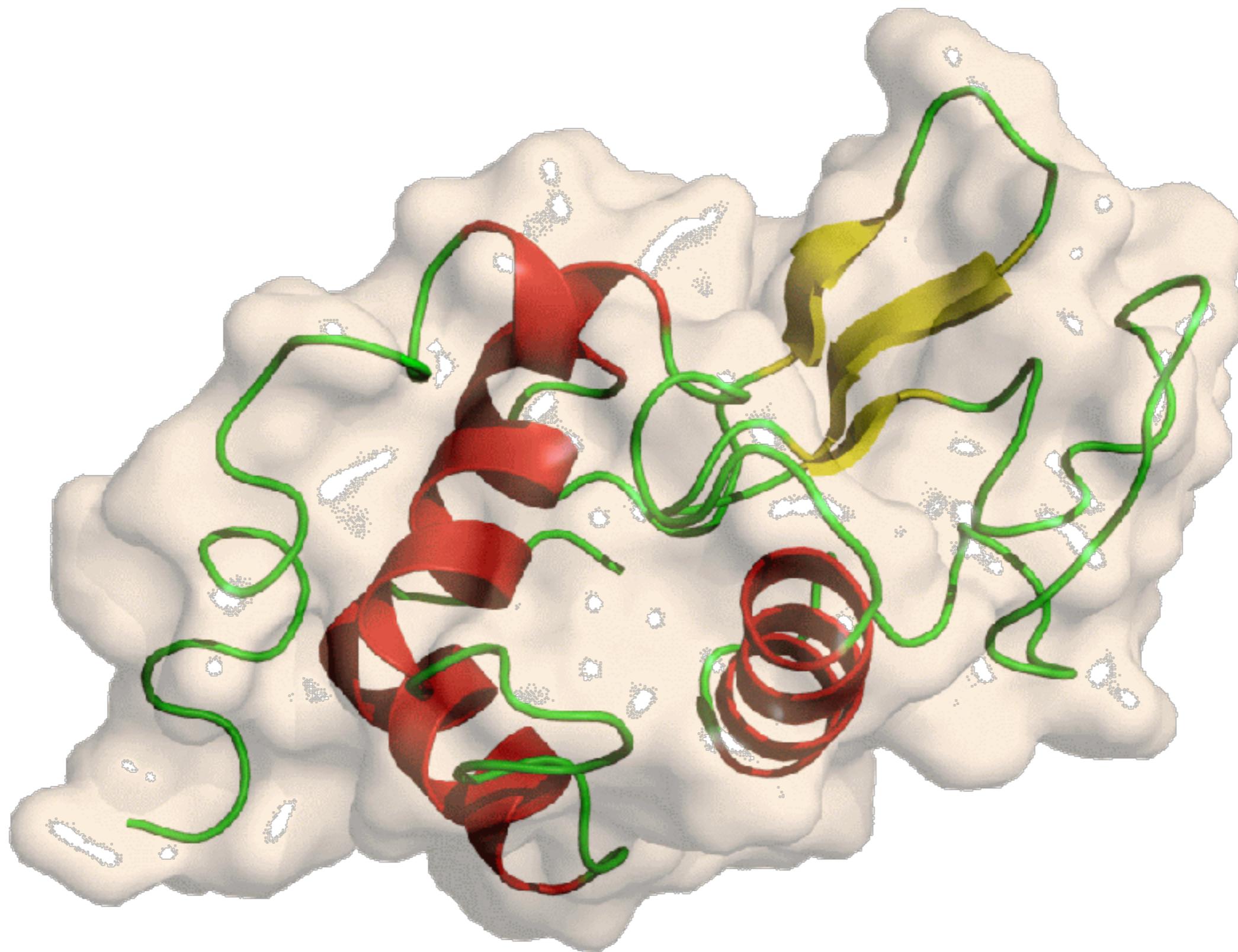


# Myoglobin



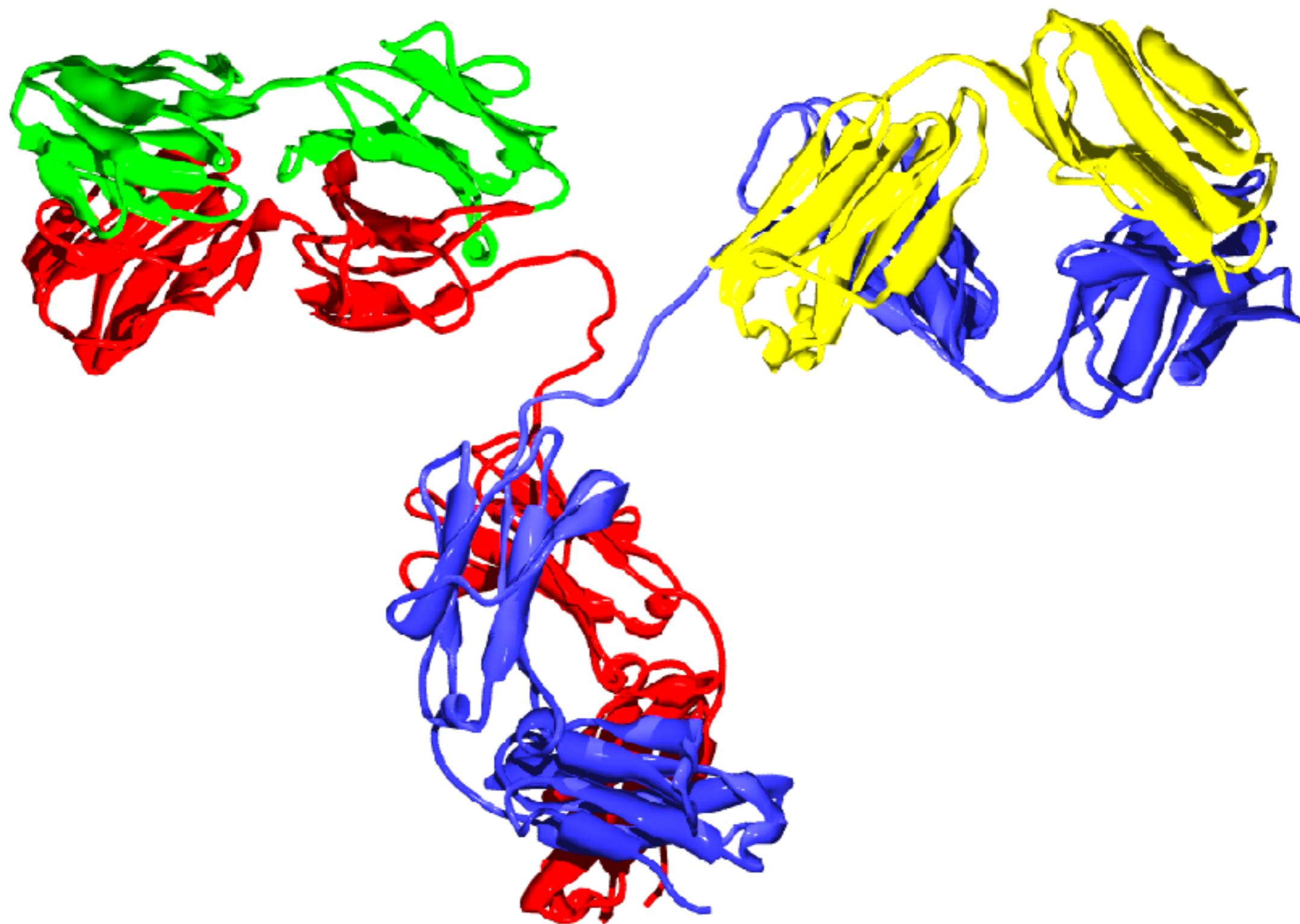


# Lysozyme



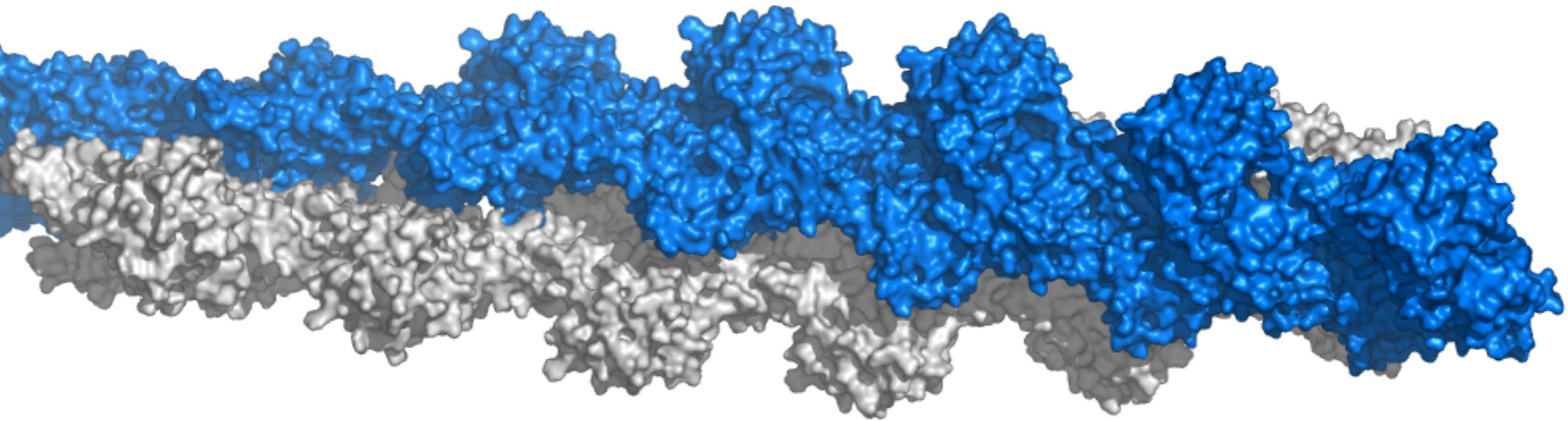


# Antibody



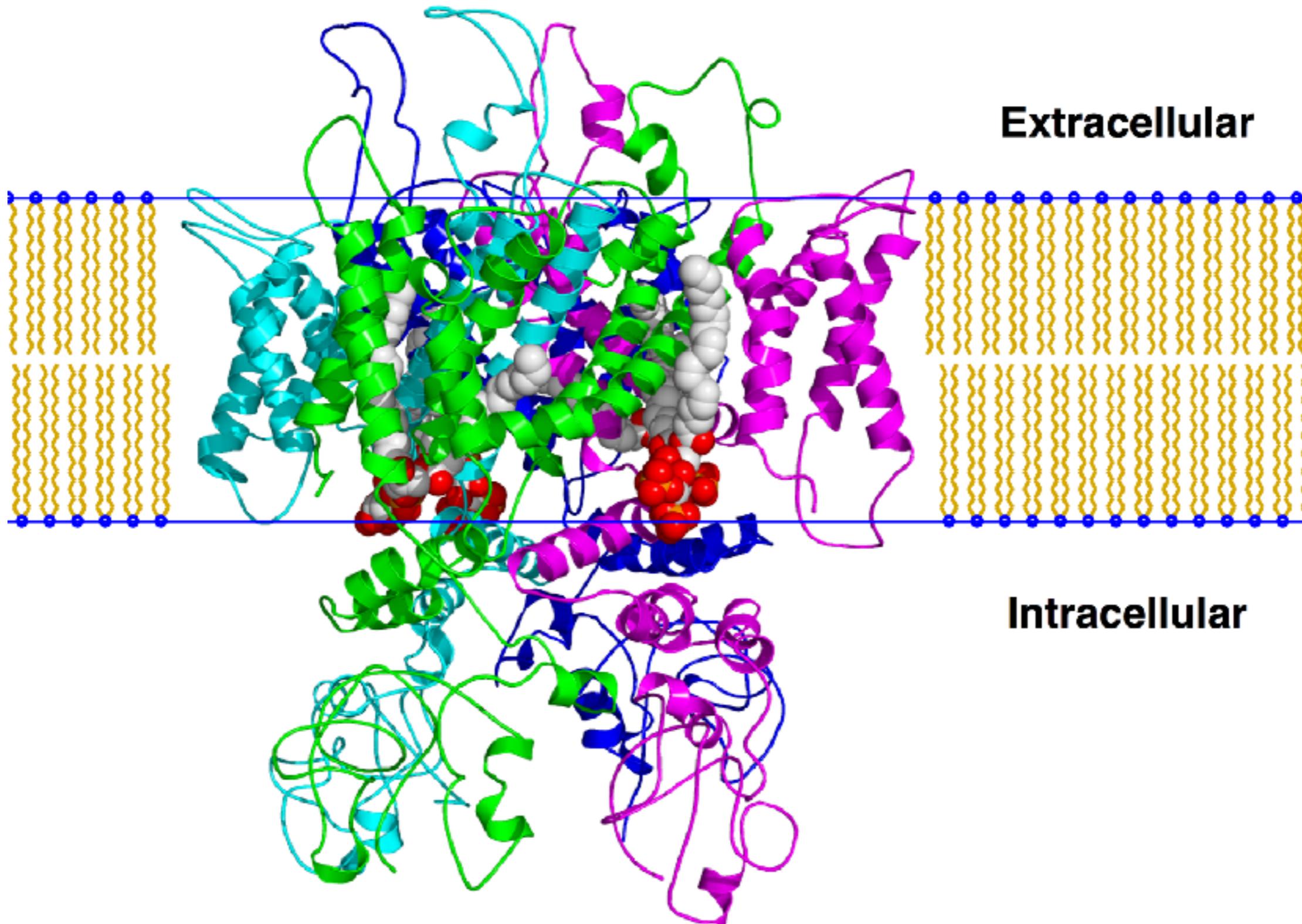


# Structural proteins: Actin



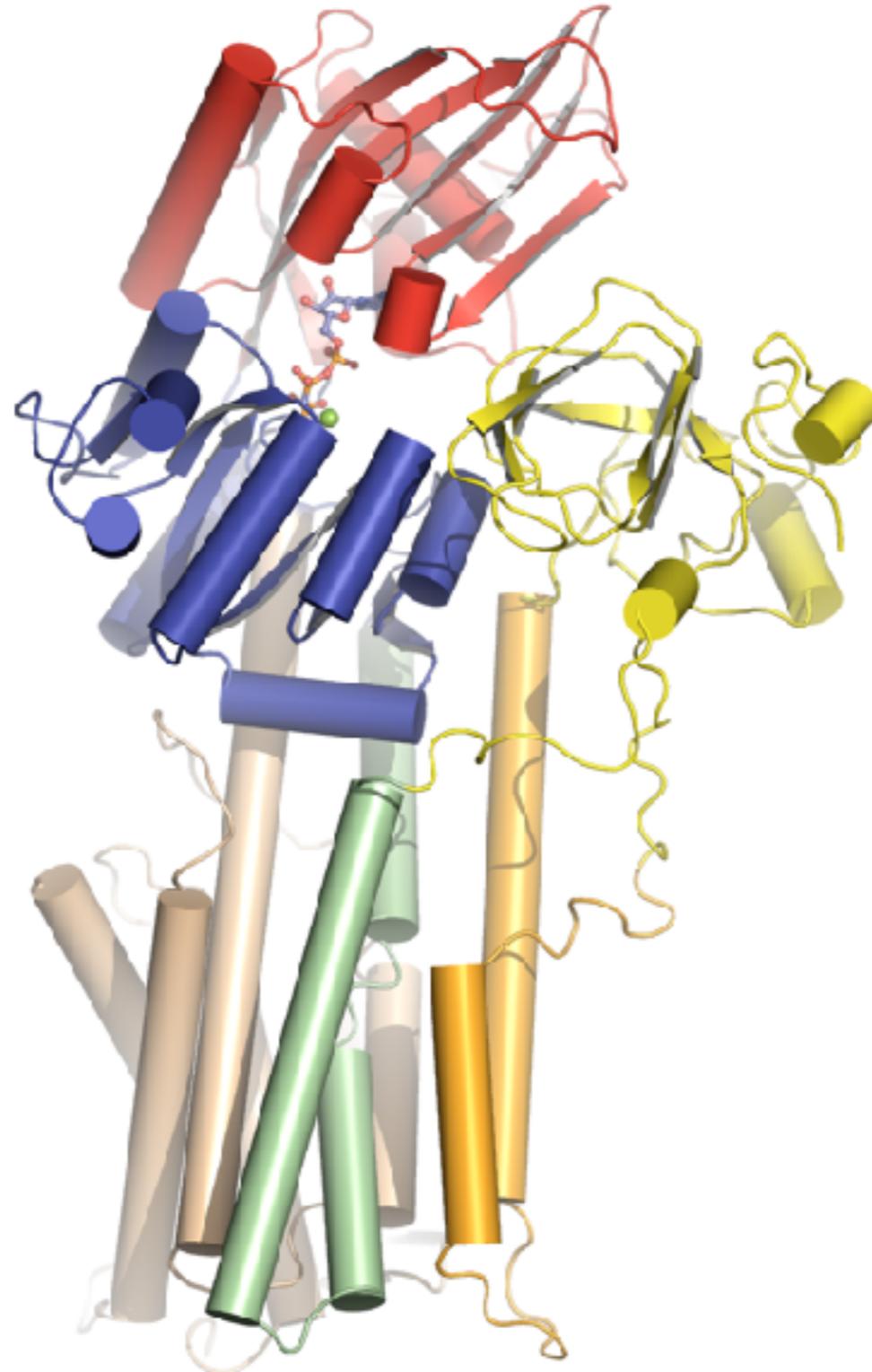


# Receptor proteins



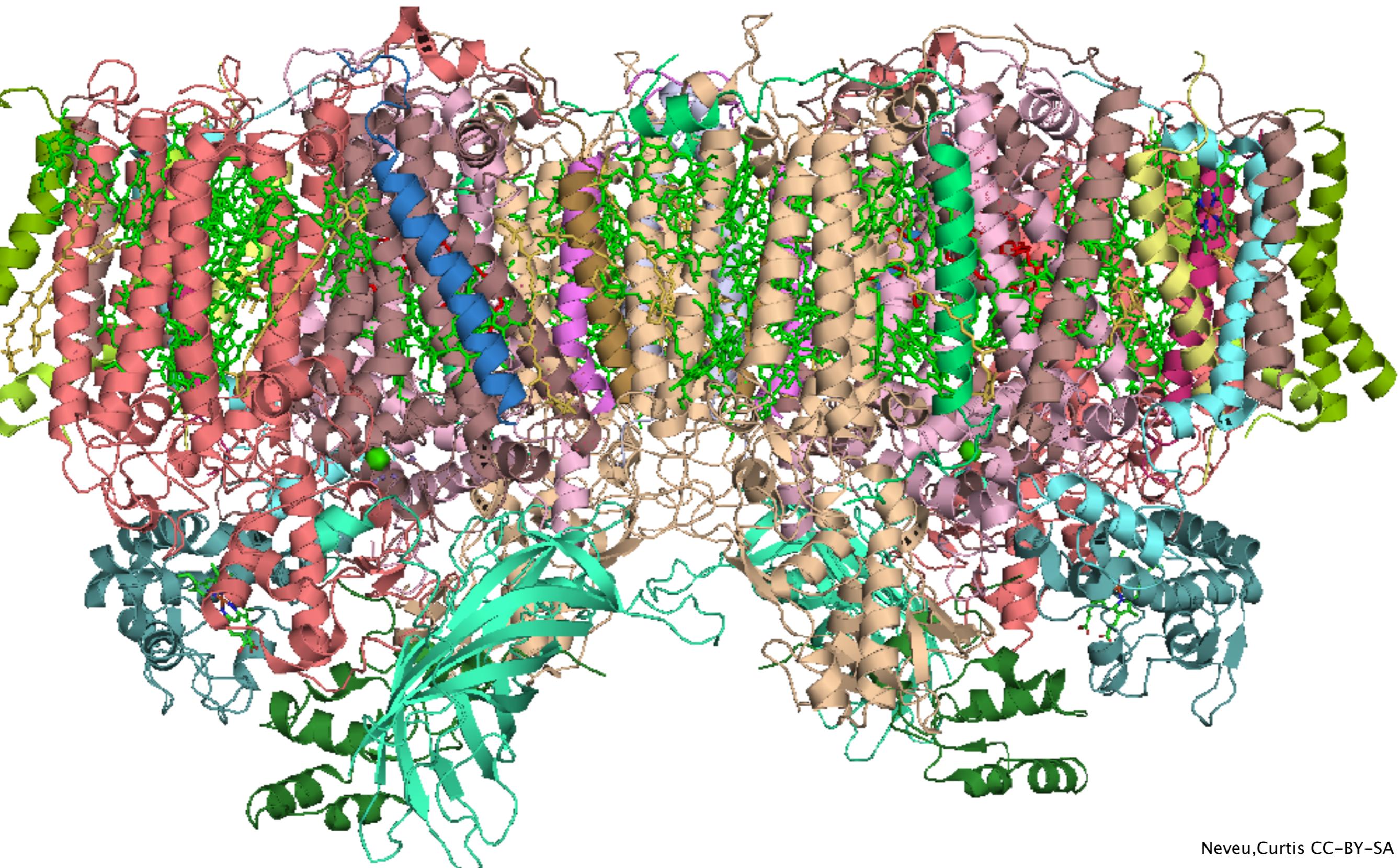


# ATPase





# Photosystem II





# Sequence = Code

DNA TACCGAATTGAGTAATAGGGGAACCT

RNA AUGGCUUAAACUCAUUAUCCCUUGGA

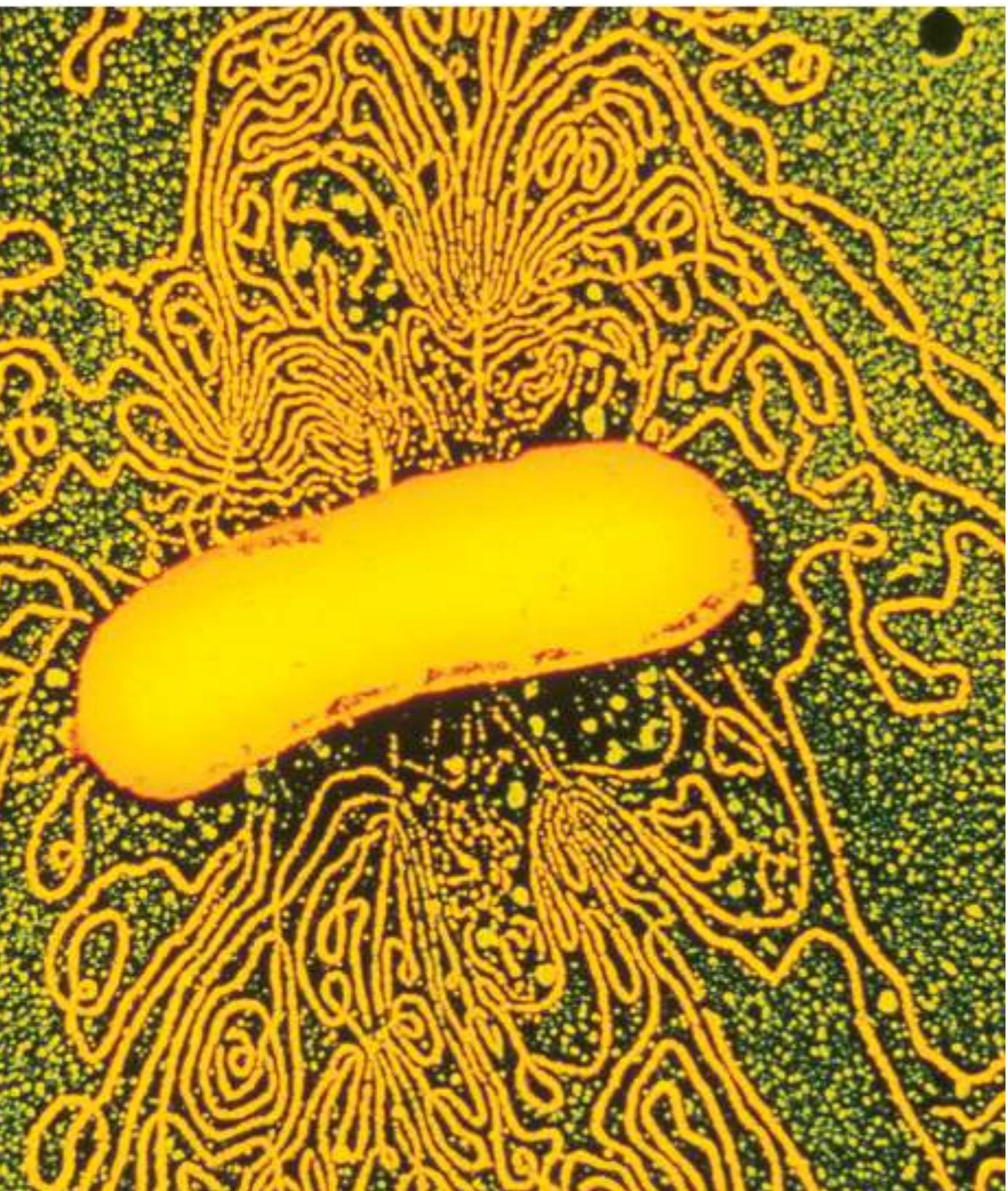
AA Met Ala Stop

Folded AA = Protein

Shape = Function

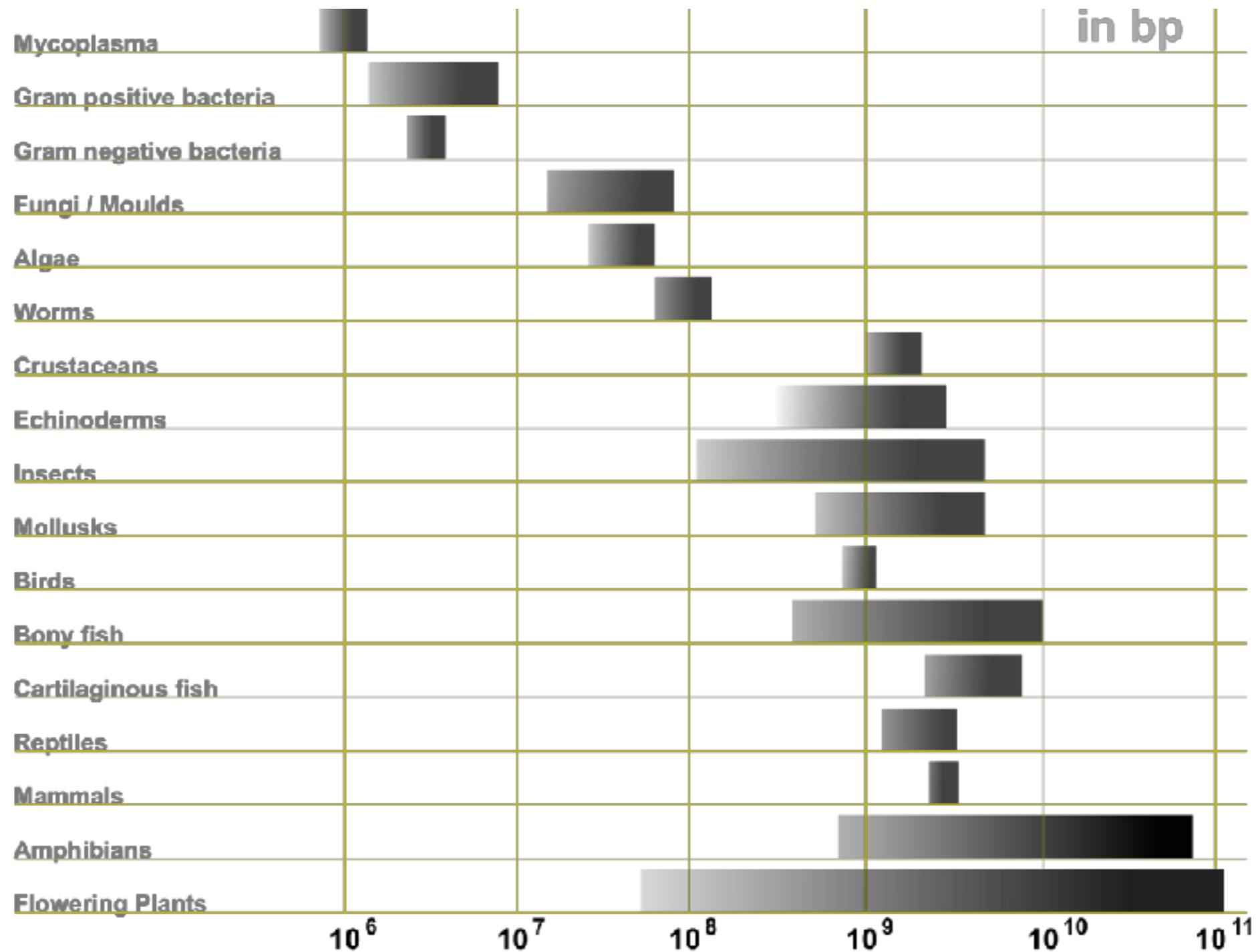


# 5,000 vs 25,000 genes



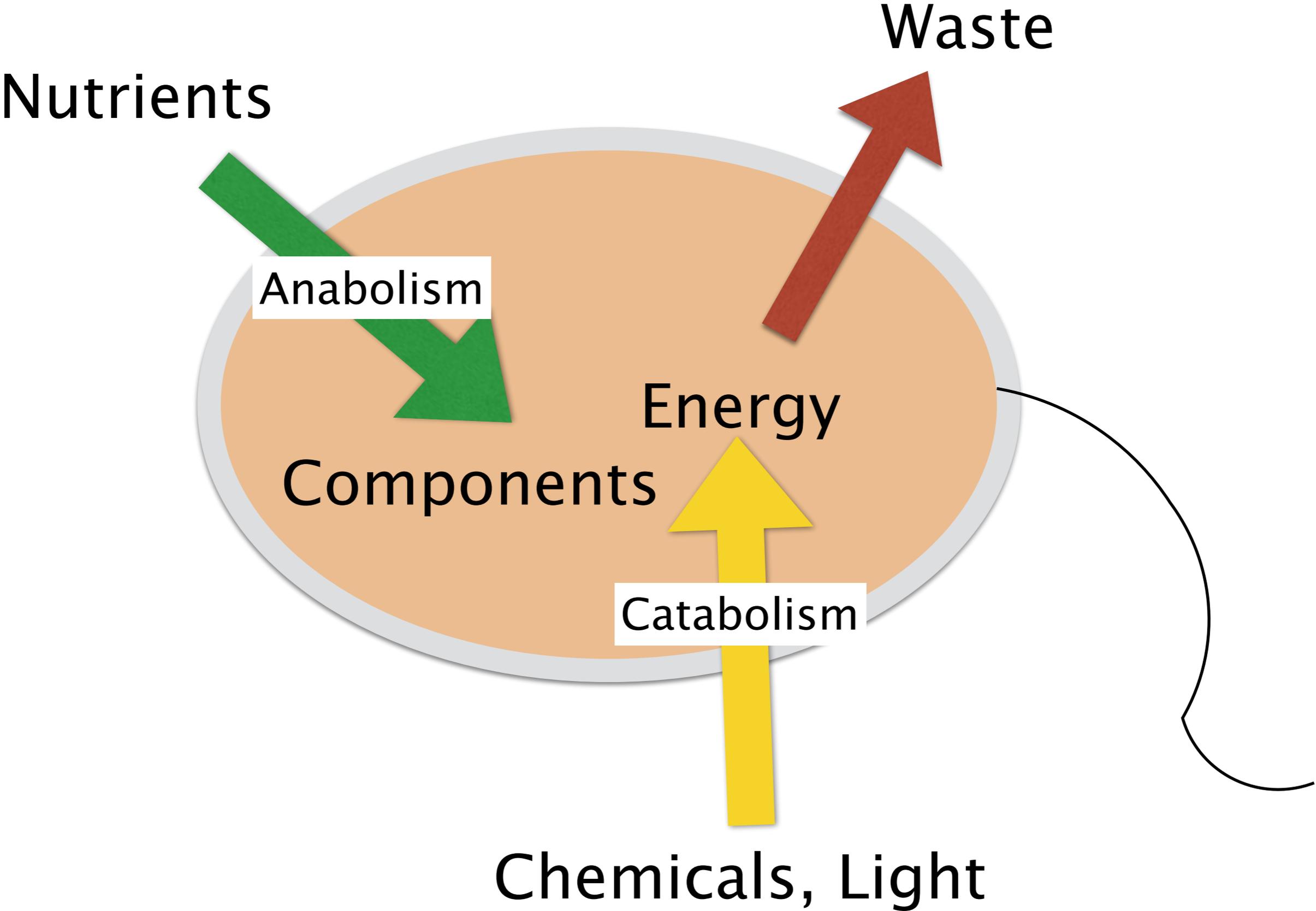


# Genome size compared



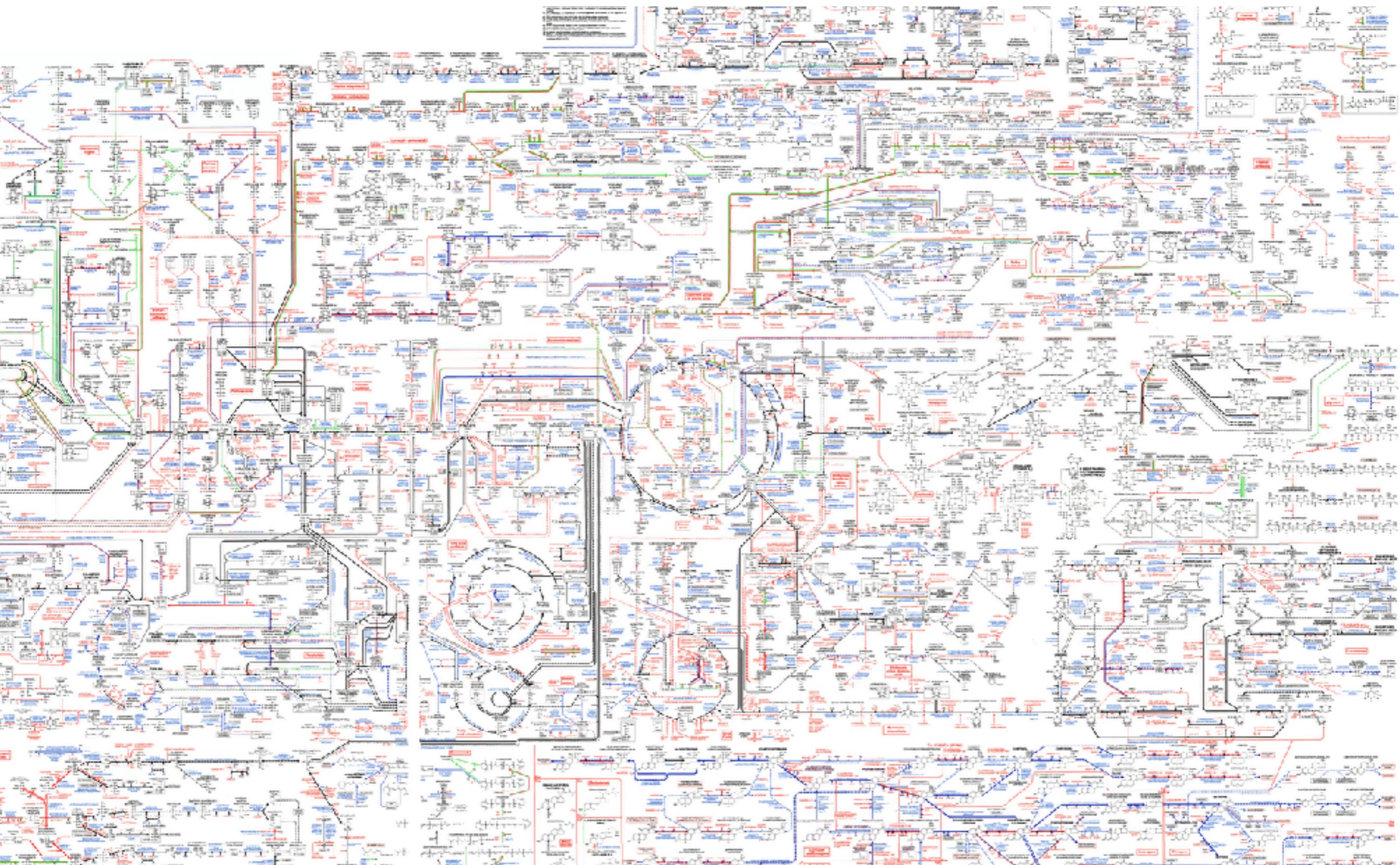


# Black box approach





# Metabolic Pathways



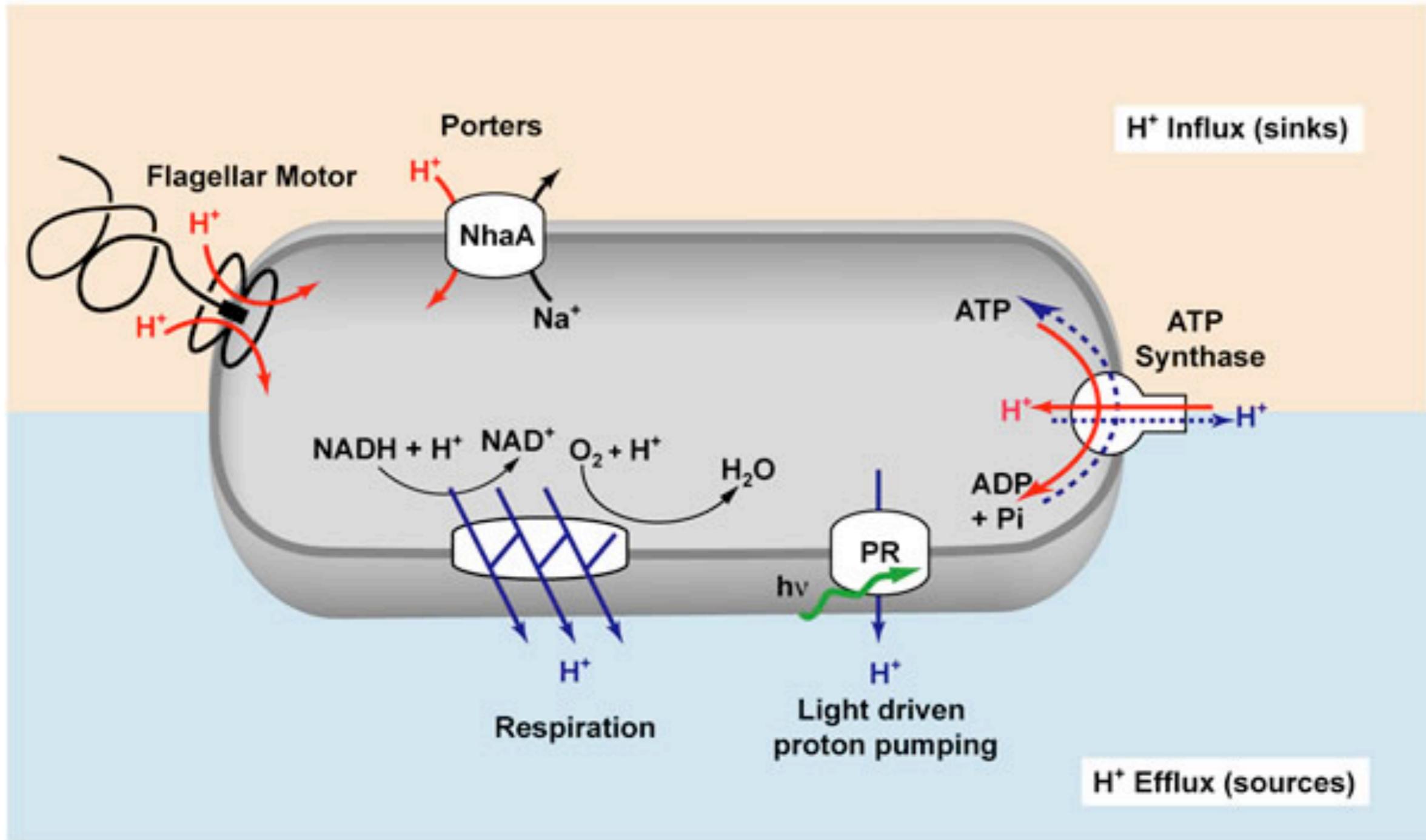


# Diversity in Metabolism

All Organisms

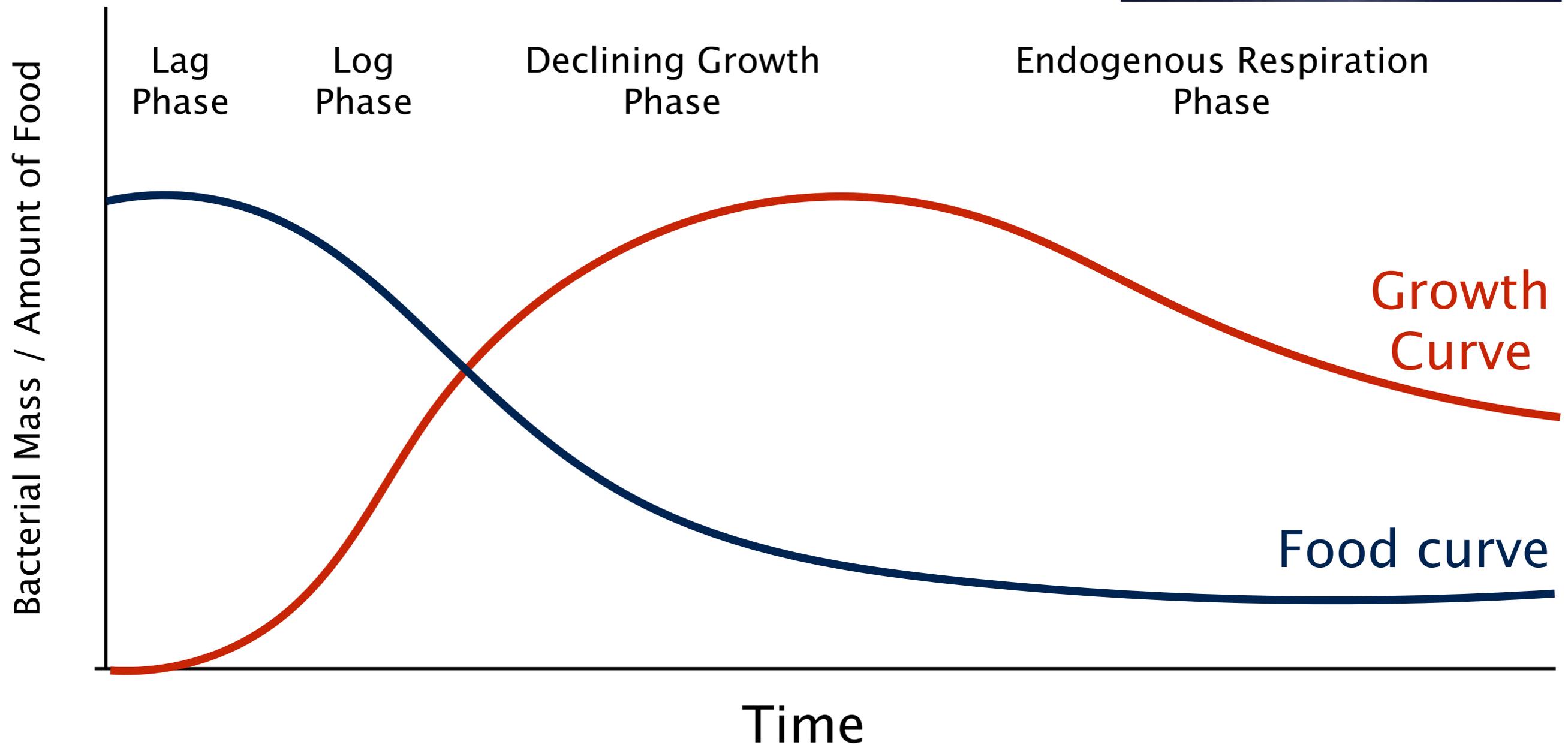
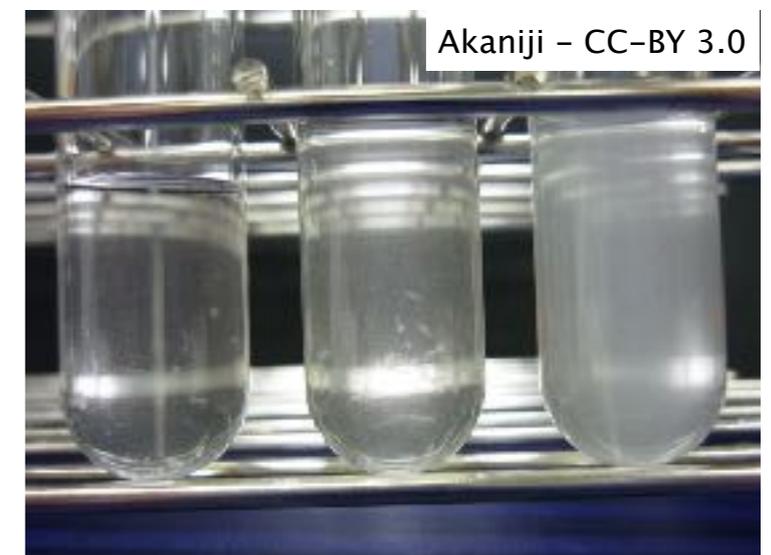


# Membranes create potential





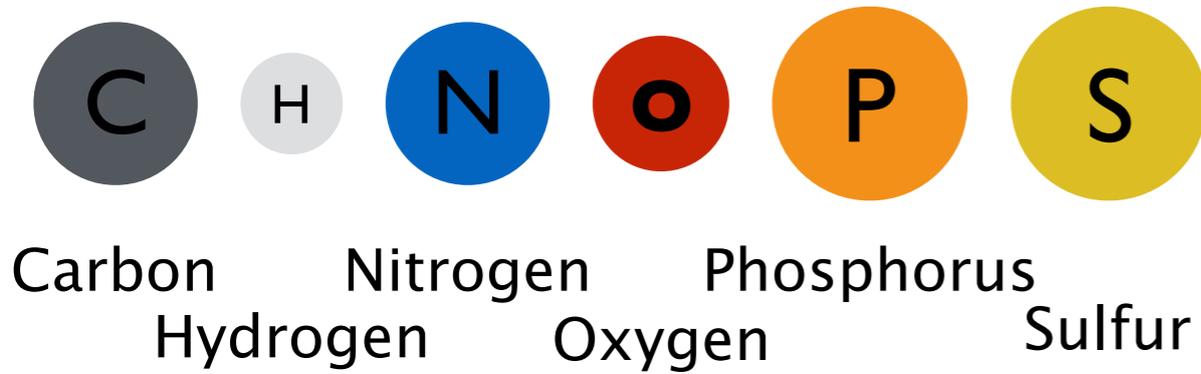
# Bacterial growth curve



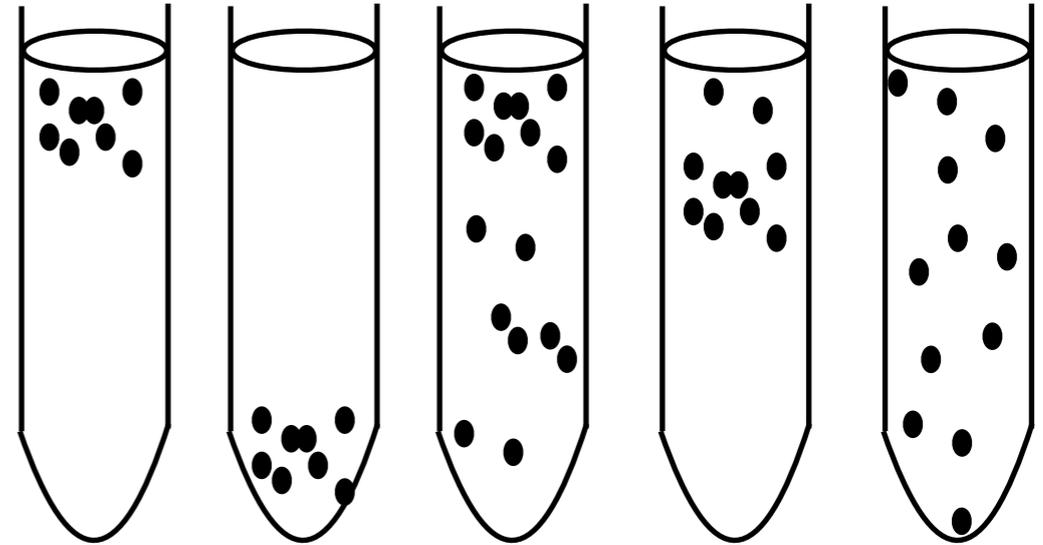


# Diversity in growth conditions

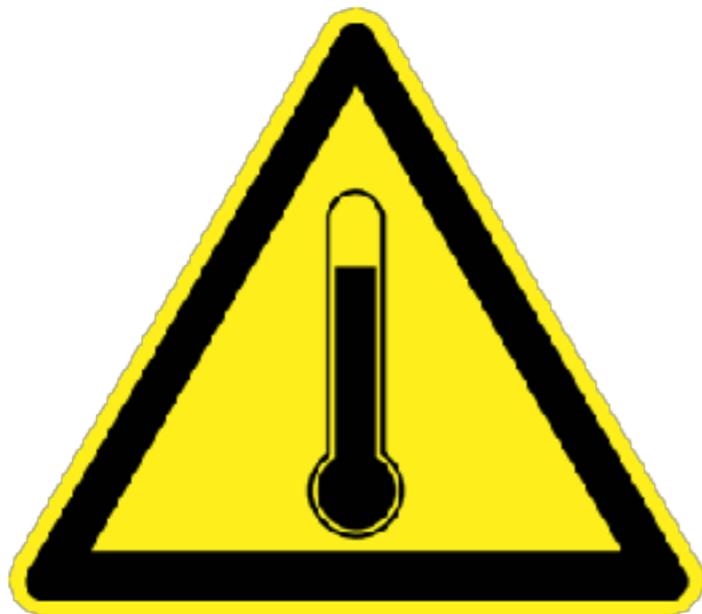
## Nutrients



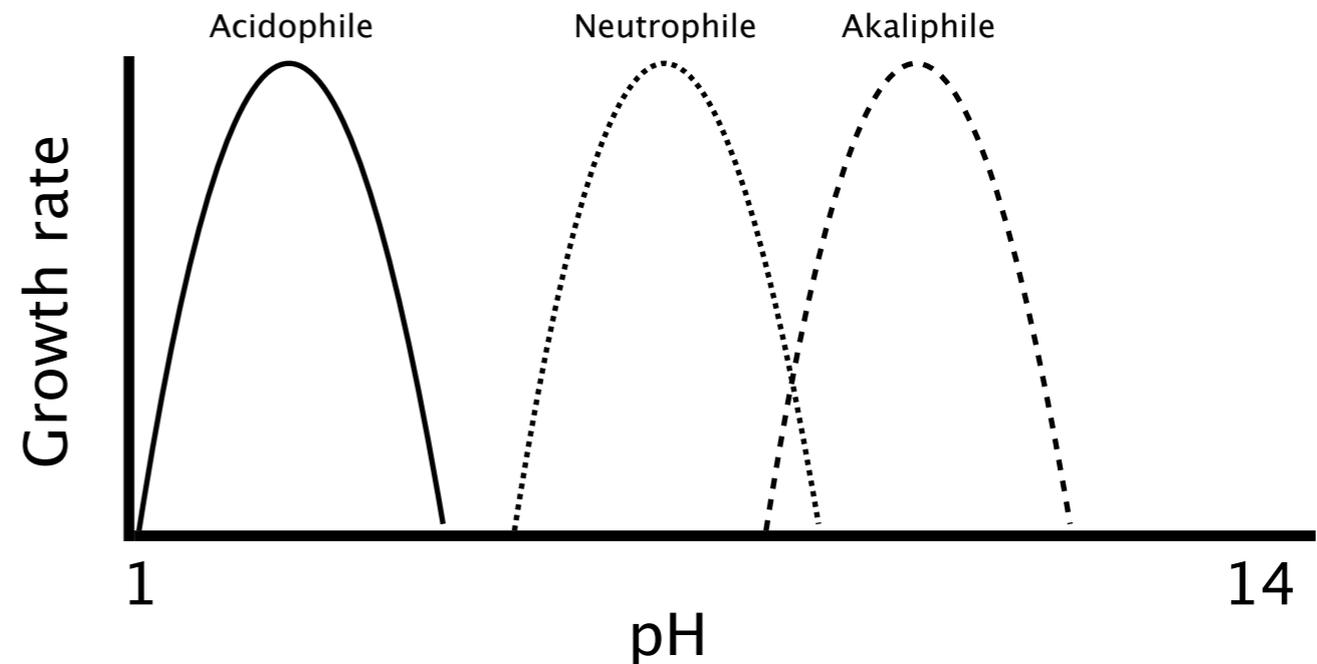
## Atmosphere



## Temperature



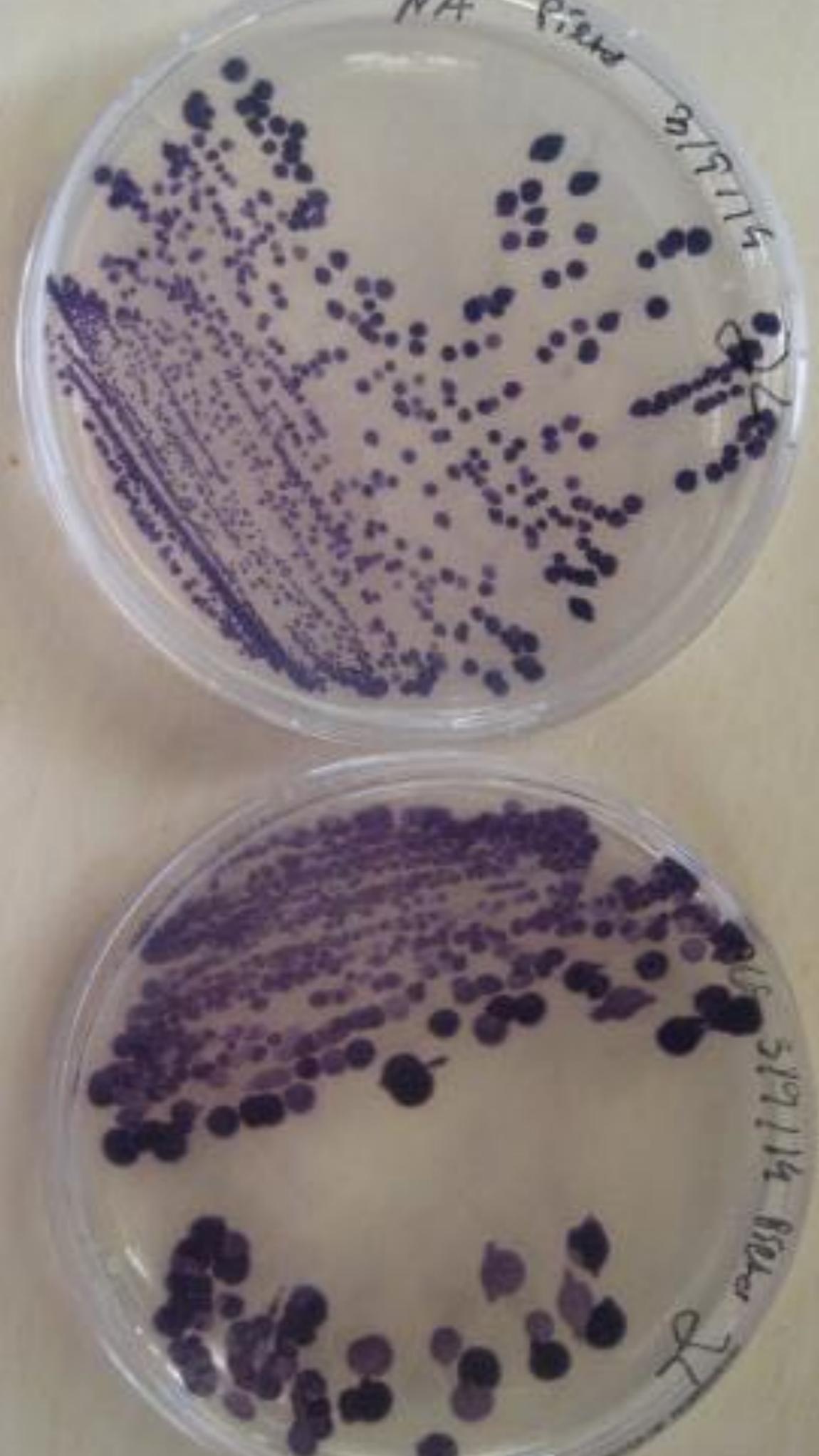
## pH





# Non selective

- Plate count agar
- Nutrient agar





# Slightly selective

- Malt agar
- MRS agar
  
- Kombucha medium





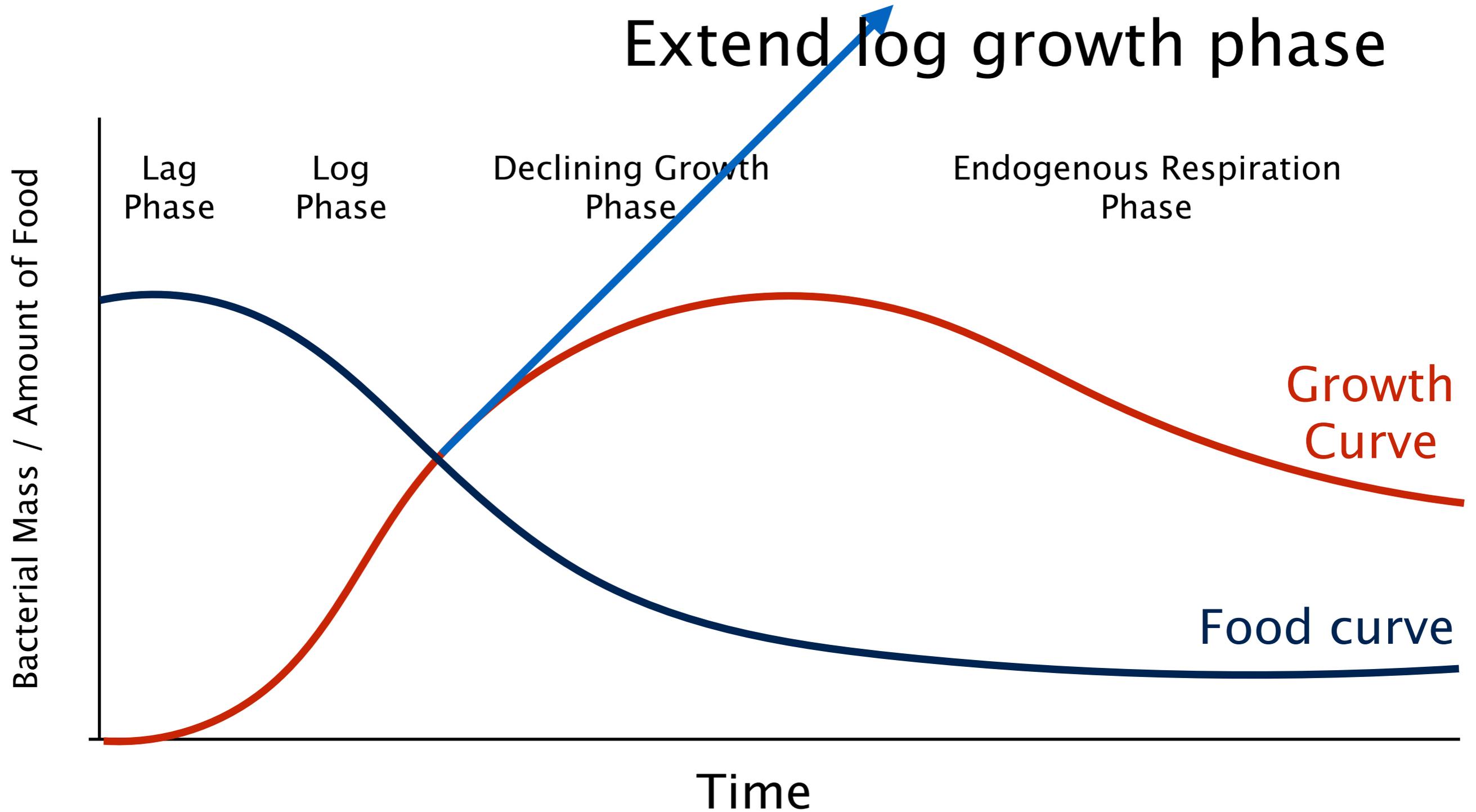
# Selective

- Spirulina medium





# Primary products





# BioFactory canvas



  
input

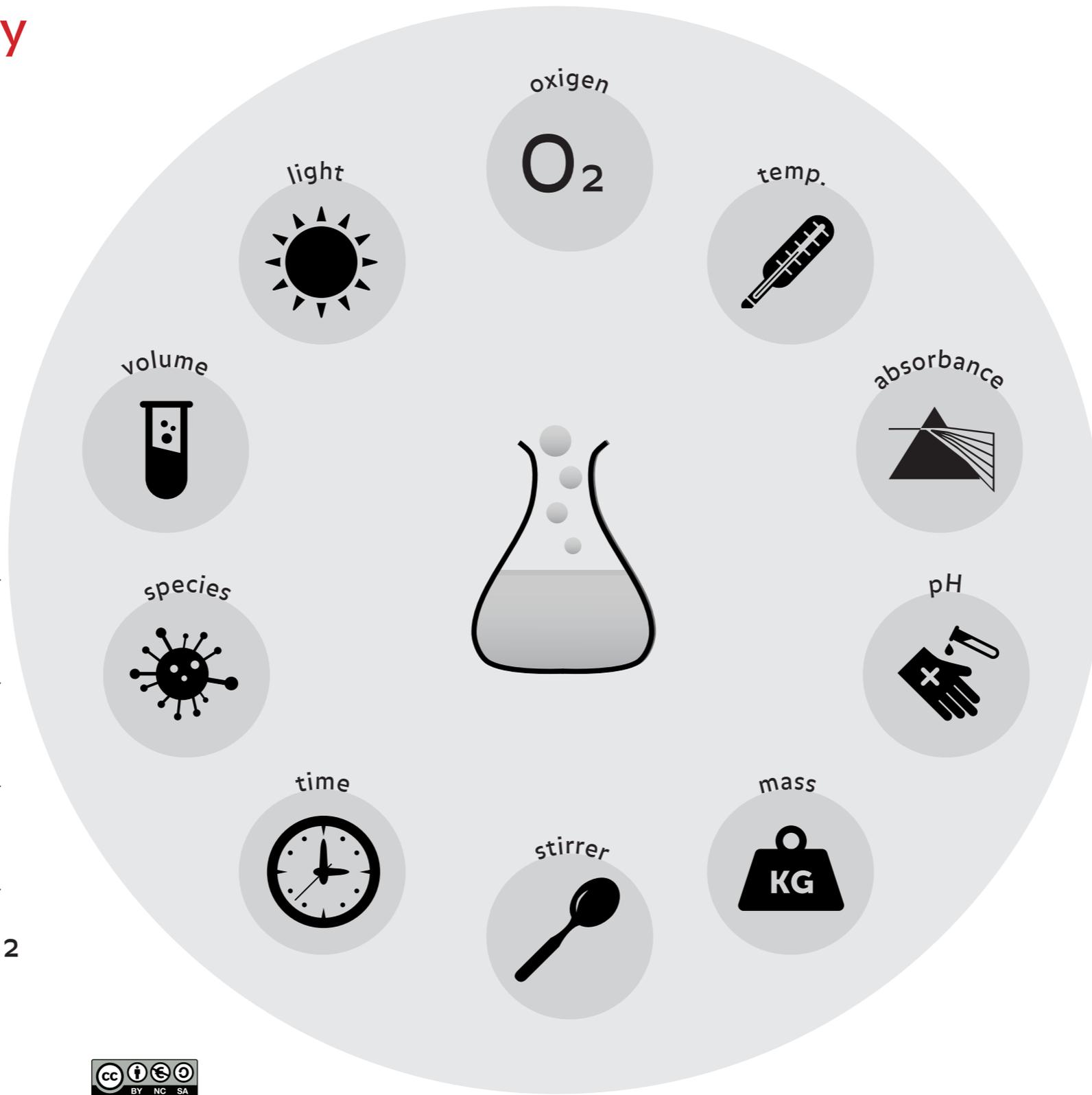
\_\_\_\_\_ C

\_\_\_\_\_ N

\_\_\_\_\_ P

\_\_\_\_\_ O<sub>2</sub>

\_\_\_\_\_ S



## observations

day #	



## material

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



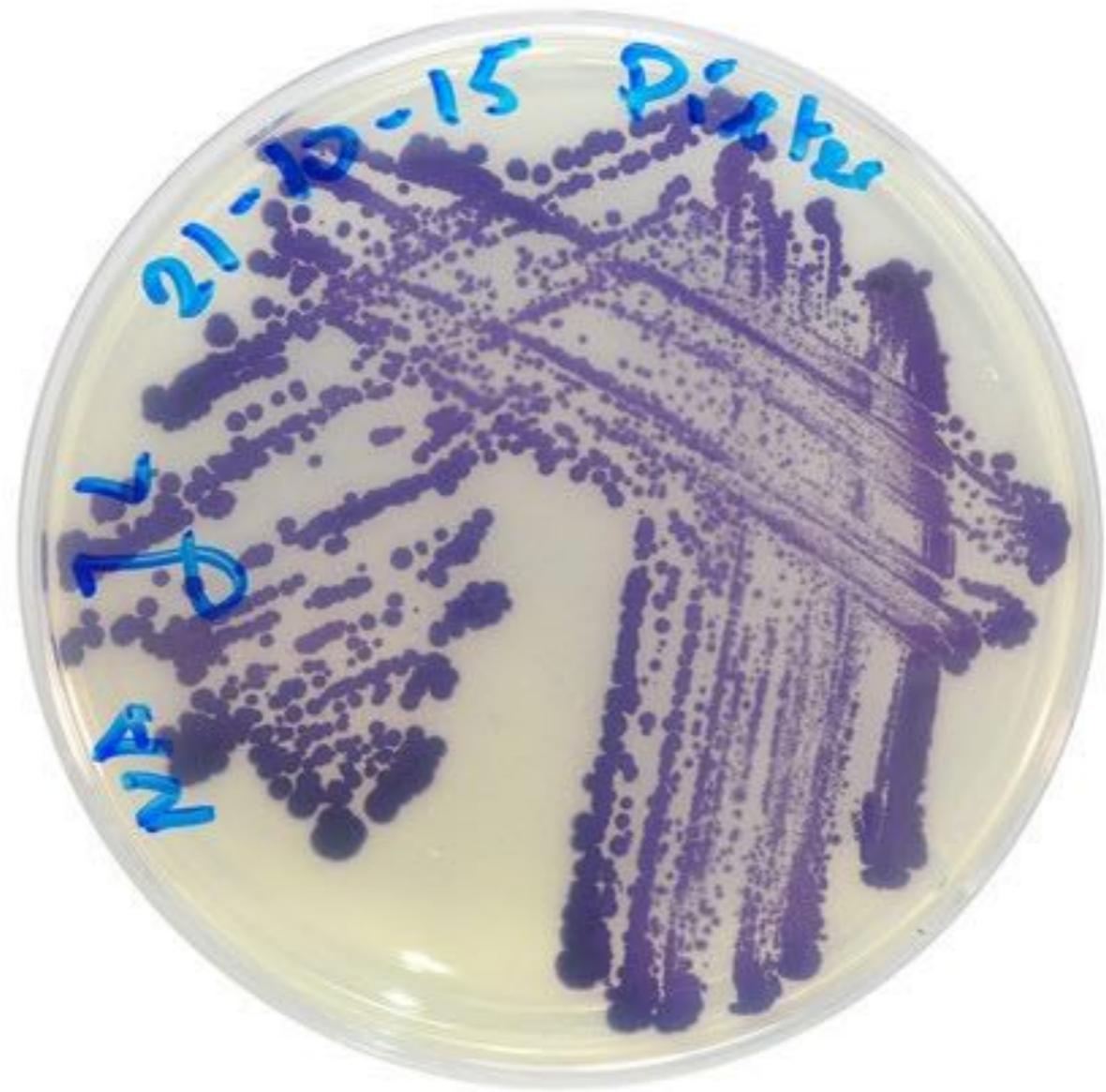
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# Example Production Process Design

Violacein production



# Janthinobacterium lividum





# My online search for J. lividum

- „Janthinobacterium lividum” +
  - „growth conditions”
  - „violacein pathway”
  - „violacein genes”
  - „patent”
  - „yield”
  - „inhibition”
  - „extraction”



# Violacein pricing?

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Netherlands Home > V9389 - Violacein from *Janthinobacterium lividum*



V9389 SIGMA

## Violacein from *Janthinobacterium lividum*

>98% (violacein (minimum 85% violacein) and deoxyviolacein, HPLC)

MSDS

SIMILAR PRODUCTS

CAS Number 543-54-9 | Empirical Formula (Hill Notation) C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> | Molecular Weight 343.34

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### Properties

Related Categories	Apoptosis Inducers, Apoptosis and Cell Cycle, Bioactive Small Molecule Alphabetical Index, Bioactive Small Molecules, Cell Biology, More...
assay	>98% (violacein (minimum 85% violacein) and deoxyviolacein, HPLC)
solubility	H <sub>2</sub> O: Insoluble
	acetone: soluble
	ethanol: soluble

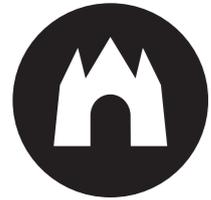
### Price and Availability

SKU-Pack Size	Availability	Price (EUR)	Quantity
V9389-1MG	✓ 1 left in stock. Order soon. - FROM	303.00	0

Bulk orders?

ADD TO CART

Protein-Protein Interaction Webinar Series

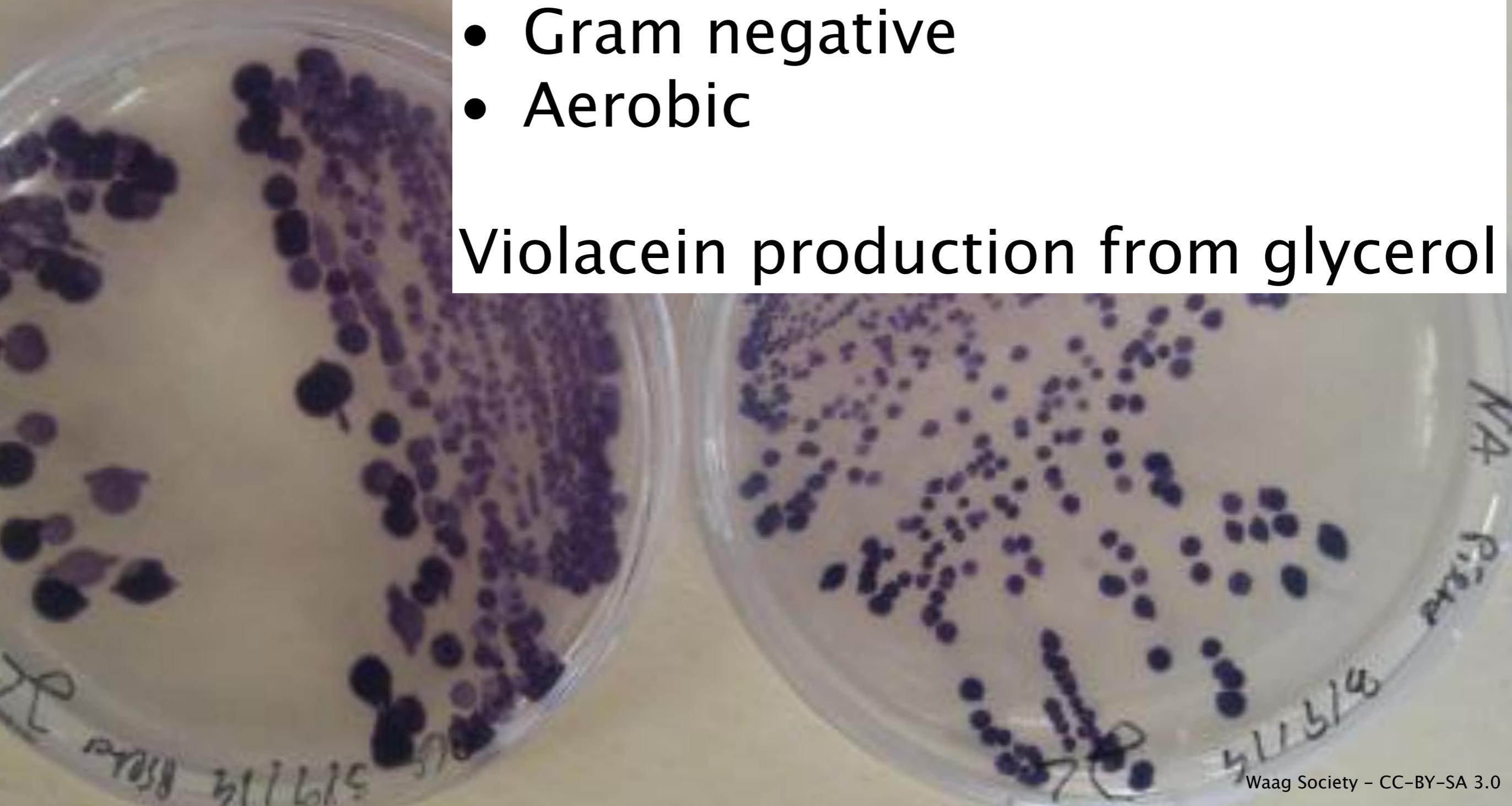


# Janthinobacterium lividum

Wikipedia tells me:

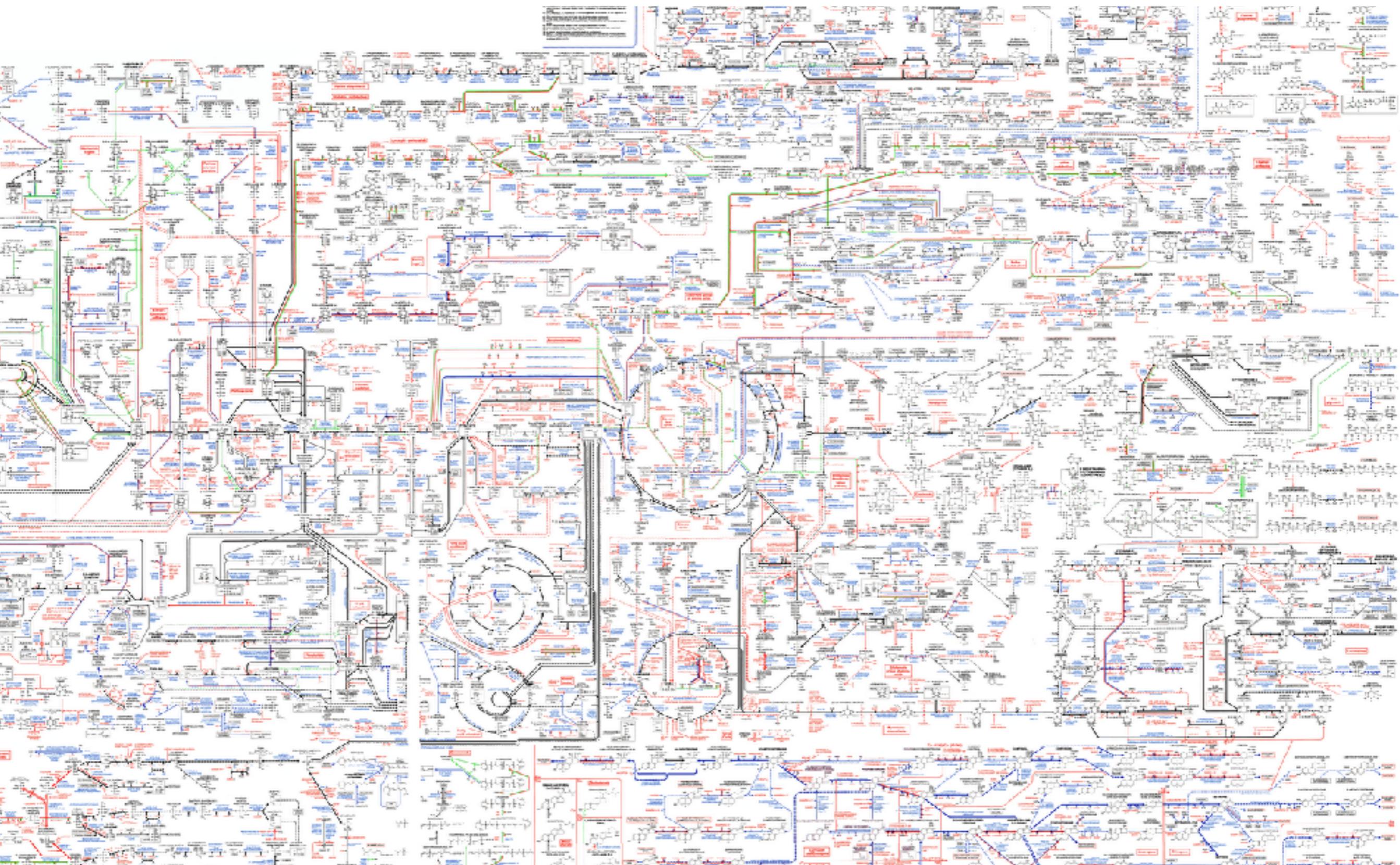
- Gram negative
- Aerobic

Violacein production from glycerol





# Production pathway?





# Violacein genes?

Hornung et al. - The *Janthinobacterium* sp. HH01 Genome Encodes a Homologue of the *V. cholerae* CqsA and *L. pneumophila* LqsA Autoinducer Synthases (2013)

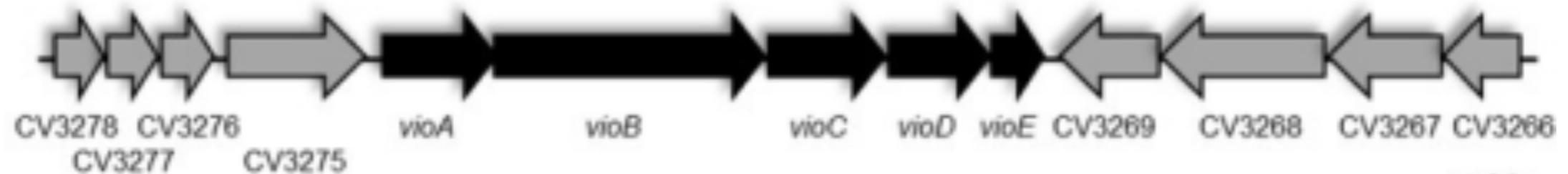
## *Janthinobacterium* sp. HH01



## *Pseudoalteromonas tunicata* D2



## *Chromobacterium violaceum* ATCC 12472

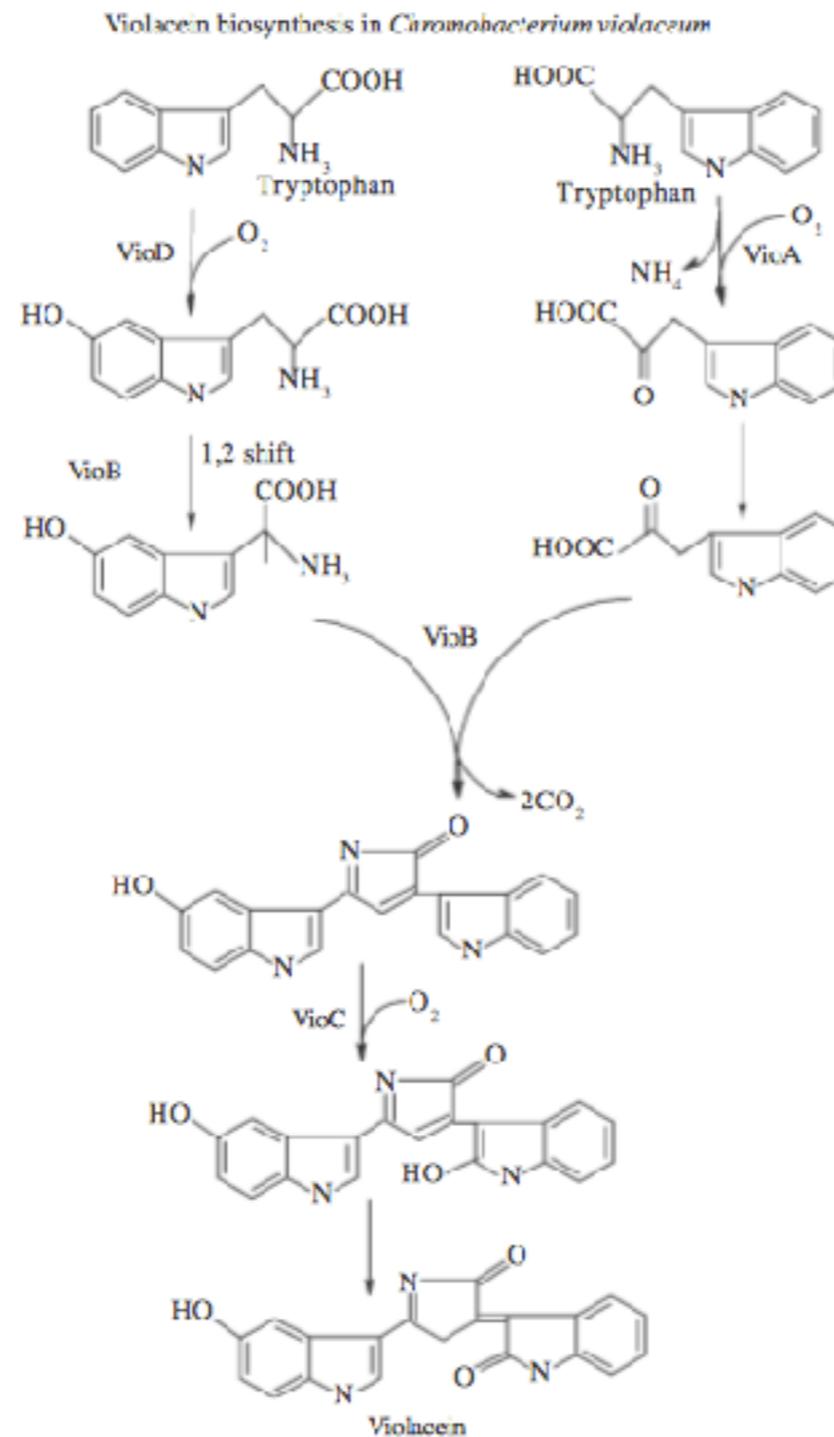


1 kb



# Production pathway?

## Tryptophan



89

Figure 2. Violacein biosynthesis, as proposed by August et al., 2000. VioA, VioB, VioC, and VioD are the gene products of the biosynthesis operon, encoding nucleotide-dependent monooxygenases and a protein similar to a polyketide synthase (VioB).



# Other interesting things:

- *J. lividum* produces a metallo- $\beta$ -lactamase conferring resistance to several  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics

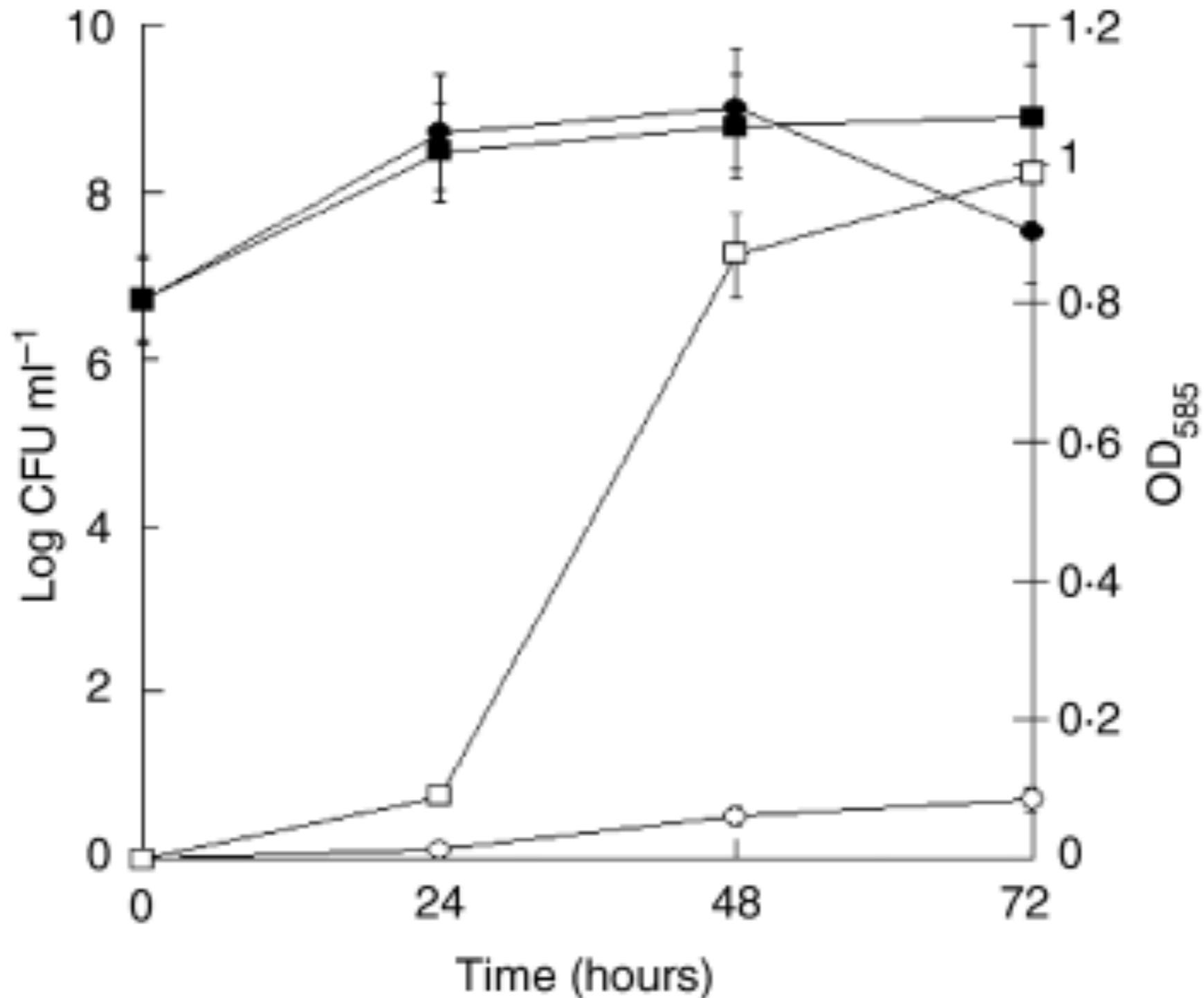
Rossolini, G.M., Condemi, M.A., Pantanella, F., Docquier, J.D., Amicosante, G. and Thaller, M.C. (2001) Metallo- $\beta$ -lactamase producers in environmental microbiota: new molecular class B enzyme in *Janthinobacterium lividum*. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 45, 837-844.

- Violacein:
  - $C_{20}-H_{13}-N_3-O_3$
  - molecular weight of 343.33
  - insoluble in water
  - soluble in alcohols as methanol, ethanol and acetone
  - maximal absorption in a solution of methanol is at 585 nm

Blosser, R.S. and Gray, K.M. (2000) Extraction of violacein from *Chromobacterium violaceum* provides a new quantitative bioassay for N-acyl homoserine lactone autoinducers. *J Microbiol Methods* 40, 47-55.



# Production inhibition





# Production conditions?

Growing the bacteria in culture took 5 days before the culture would turn purple due to *J. lividum* forming a biofilm in the media. Large culture growth by embedding sterile cotton mats in sterile 2L bottles with nutrient media with the added glycerol and L-tryptophan (**fig. 2**) that showed purple coloring after 48 hour incubation [9]. The mats were extracted after 5 days to harvest the violacein. Yield of violacein from after crude methanol extraction and low was about 10mg.



**Figure 2: Violacein optimization.** 1% Glycerol and 250 $\mu$ M L-tryptophan were added to the nutrient broth media to enhance pigment development. Cotton mats were used to allow bacteria to become sessile and produce violacein faster than with liquid cultures.



# Patent? – USPTO

Process for the production of violacein and its derivative deoxyviolacein containing bioactive pigment from *Chromobacterium* sp. (MTCC5522)

## EXAMPLE 1

### PRODUCTION AND EXTRACTION OF THE BIOACTIVE PIGMENT FROM THE CULTURE OF CHROMOBACTERIUM SP. NIIST-CKK-01

A loopful of 24 hrs old pure culture *Chromobacterium* sp. NIIST-CKK-01 from solid agar medium (LB agar or Nutrient agar) was inoculated with 50 ml of the growth medium (0.5% Yeast extract and 1.5% Peptone) taken in a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask. Alternatively, 10% (v/v) of 24 hour old pure culture of *Chromobacterium* sp. NIIST-CKK-01 in LB broth was also used as inoculum. The pH of the medium was 7. The flasks inoculated with *Chromobacterium* sp. NIIST-CKK-01 were subsequently incubated in a rotary shaker at ambient temperature (30 °C) and 200 rpm for 24 hours. The deep purple purple-blue pigment starts appearing in the medium by about 6 hours of incubation and continued beyond biomass increase (Fig 1).

After 24 hrs of incubation, the bacterial biomass with pigment was centrifuged at 9676.8 x g and 4 °C for 10 minutes. After centrifugation, the clear supernatant was removed. The pellet containing biomass and pigment was mixed thoroughly with 5 ml of extra pure methanol. The mixture was centrifuged again at 9676.8 x g and 4 °C for 10 minutes to separate the cell pellet from the solvent-pigment mixture. The pigment extraction was repeated twice using fresh solvent as described. All the pigment extracted solvent pooled together and the pigment was concentrated by normal vacuum drying in a desiccator. The quantity of biomass and pigment produced could be accounted by measuring optical density at 600 nm and 575 nm respectively. The yield of pigment by this method was about 1.0 g pigment/g of dry biomass in 24 hrs.

HPLC analysis is carried out for checking the purity of the pigment produced using an ODS column (Lichrospher-100; Merck) with acetonitrile (40%) at 1ml/min as mobile phase and using UV-VIS detector at 575 nm (Figure 2). UV-VIS absorption spectra indicated maximum absorption at 575 nm, typical of violacein and its derivatives (Figure 3).

## EXAMPLE 2



# J. Lividum canvas

BioFactory  
canvas



input

330 ml

volume



species



time



48h

stirrer



No

Yes

oxygen

O<sub>2</sub>

light



No

temp.



15

absorbance



585

pH



?

mass



1 mL?



observations

day #

day #

day #

day #

day #



material

Nutrient  
Broth

Glycerol

tryptoph.

C

N

P

O<sub>2</sub>

S





# Summary

- Life is made out of cells
- Cells are envelopes made out of lipids
- Cells create specialised structures to conduct chemical reactions
  - Structures are made out of standardised blocks
    - DNA out of nucleotides (A, T, C or G)
    - Proteins out of amino acids (20 types)
  - The combination (sequence) of building blocks results in a specific 3D shape
    - Shape = function
    - Shapes interact by docking
- Diversity in metabolism
- Diversity in growth conditions
  - BioFactory canvas: use as a tool
- Example Production Process design



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