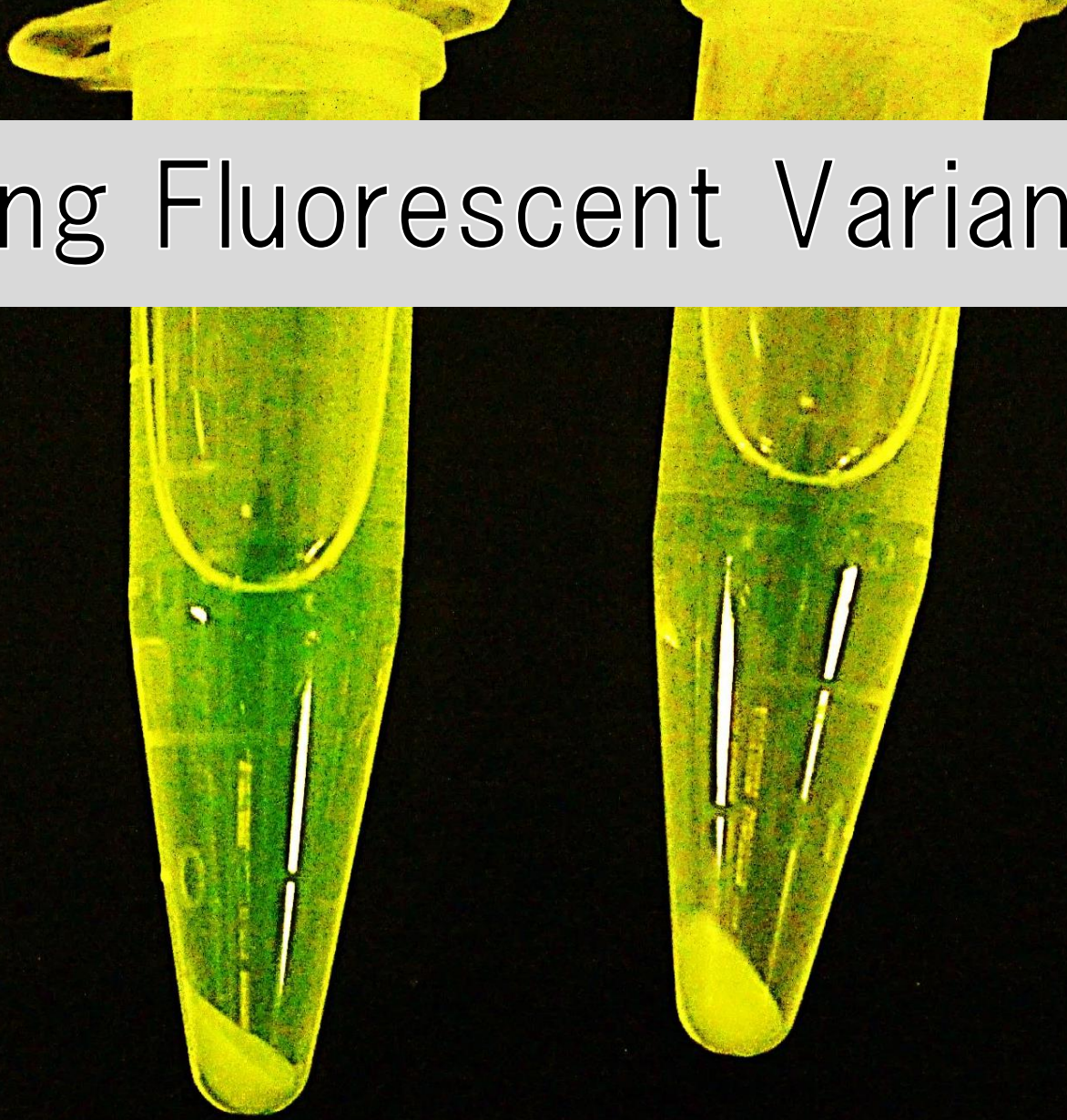


Designing Fluorescent Variant GFP



Kensho Hayashihara Toyota Nishi High School

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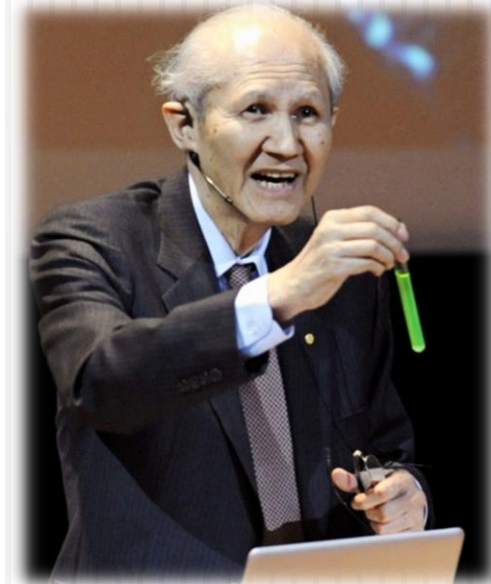
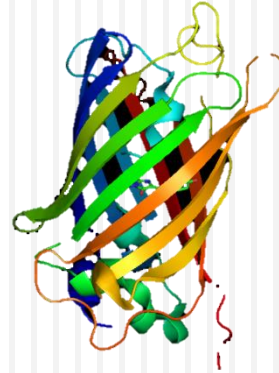
- Orientation & Uses
- Motivation
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- Hypothesis
- Experiment
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- Conclusion
- Future Work



What is GFP?

What is GFP?

- GFP (Green Fluorescent Protein)
- Protein from *Aequorea victoria*
- Prof. Osamu Shimomura won a Nobel prize in 2008 for its discovery and development



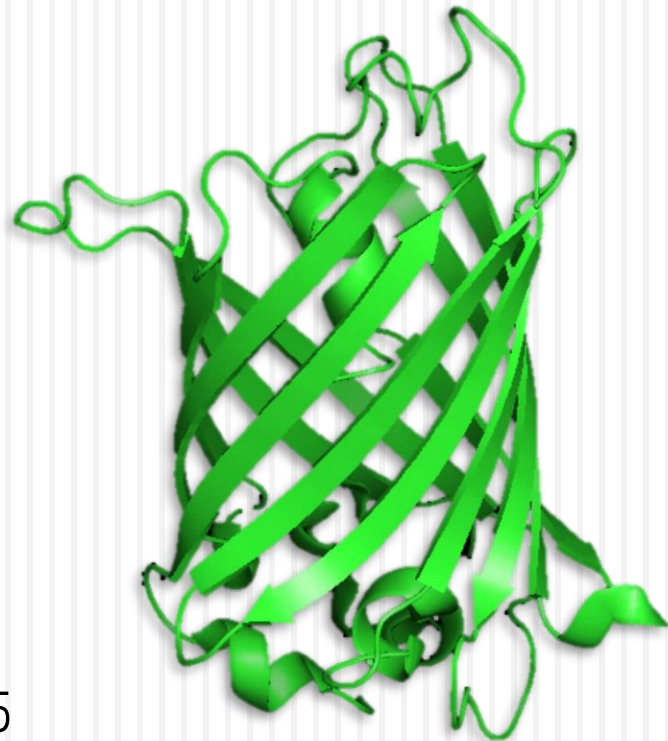
Uses of GFP

- Traces protein's movement
- Able to provide fluorescence on specific protein on the target cell

Motivation

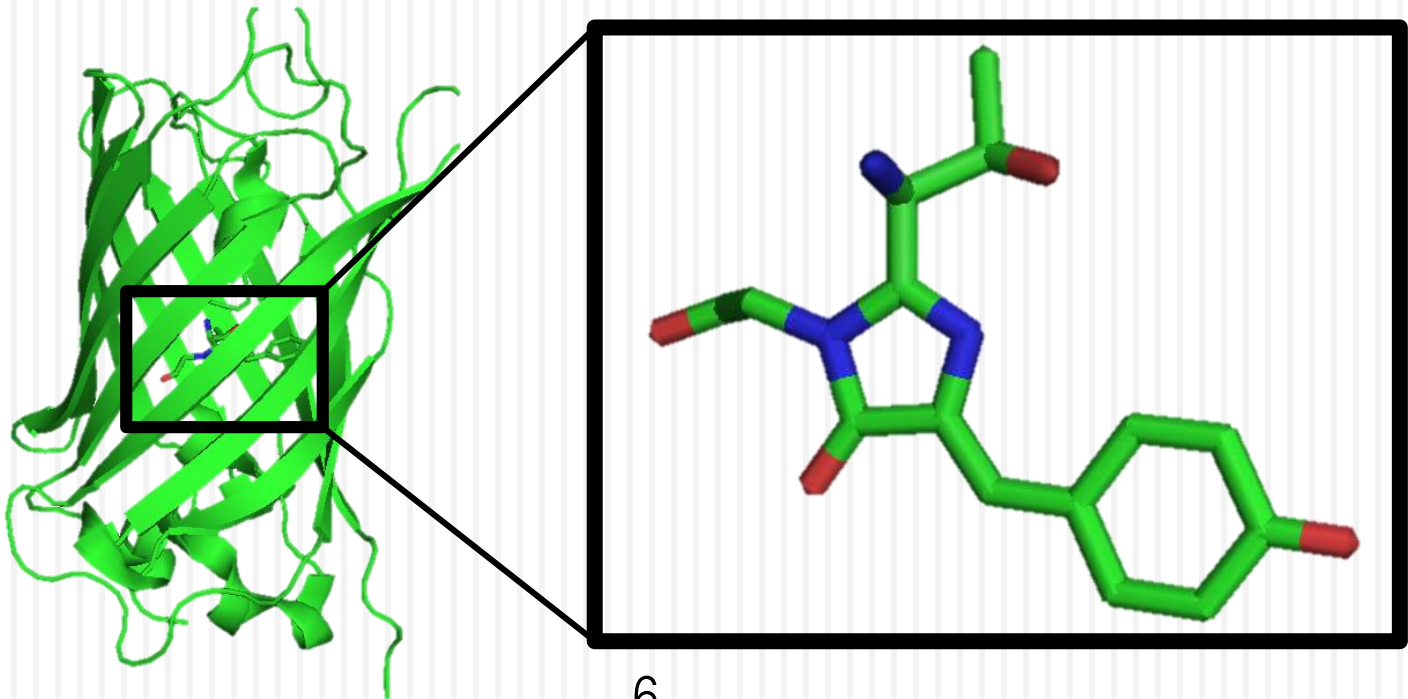
- Knew the structure of GFP
- Practical use for medical care and researches.

Steric structure of GFP
(PDB ID: 2B3B)



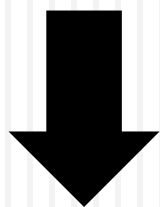
Purpose

- Replace the amino acid
- Create the mutant GFP

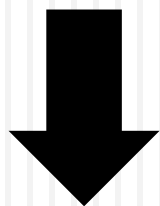


Hypothesis 1

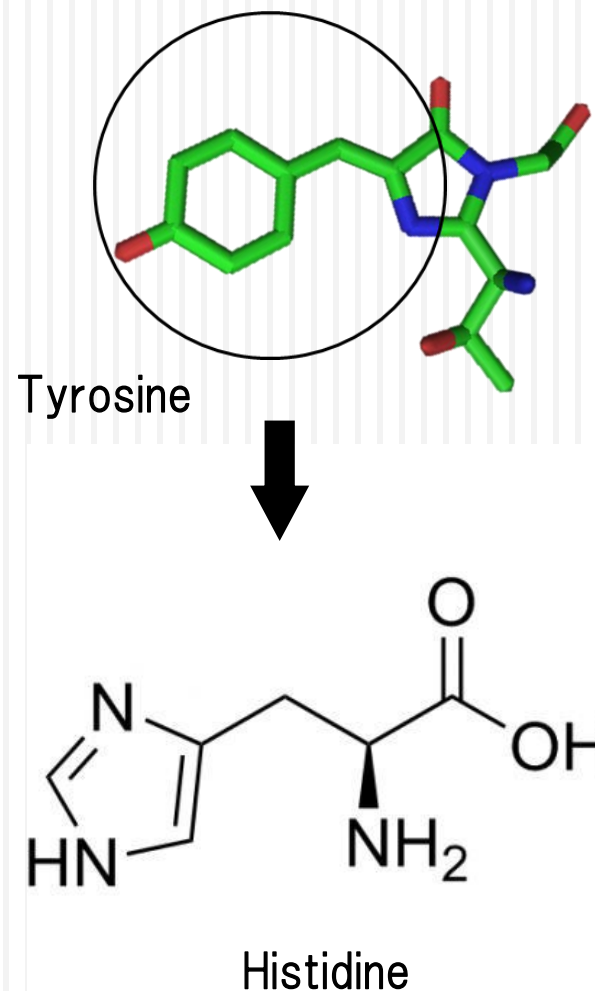
Change Tyrosine into Histidine



Pi-bond & double bond decreases

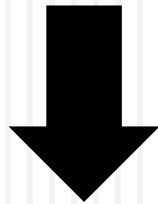


Fluorescence change to shorter wavelength

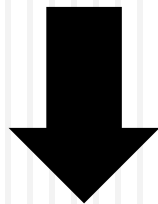


Hypothesis 2

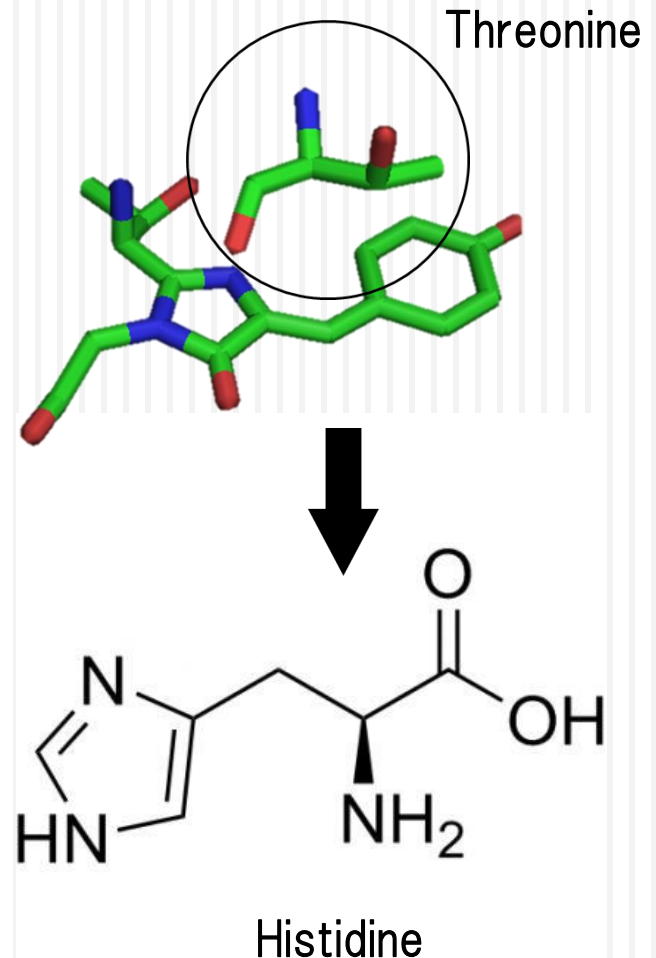
Change Threonine into Histidine



Cyclic structure near the side chain of Histidine interacts to Tyrosine



Fluorescence change to longer wavelength



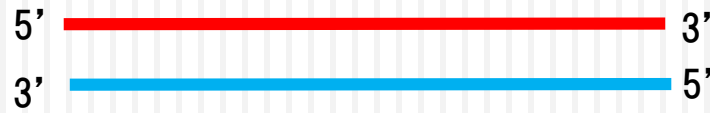
Experiment

1. Synthesis mutant GFP's DNA by PCR method
2. Insert mutant GFP to bacteria to culture
3. Repeat centrifuge and breaking the dissolved deposit and obtain GFP 1&2
4. Measure fluorescence spectra
5. Compare with wild GFP

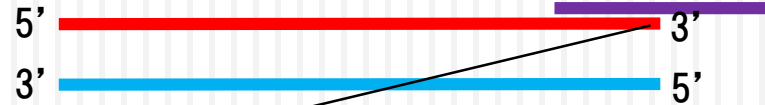
PCR Method

- PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)
- Developed by Kary Mullis in 1980s
- Specific sequence accumulates in billions of copies

DNA of GFP



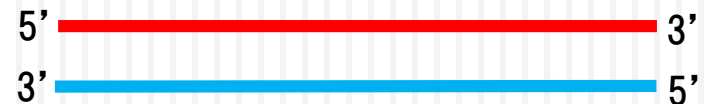
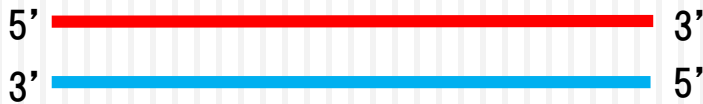
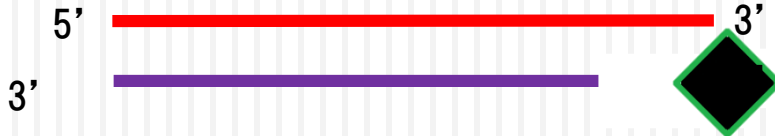
Dissociate into single stranded by 95°C

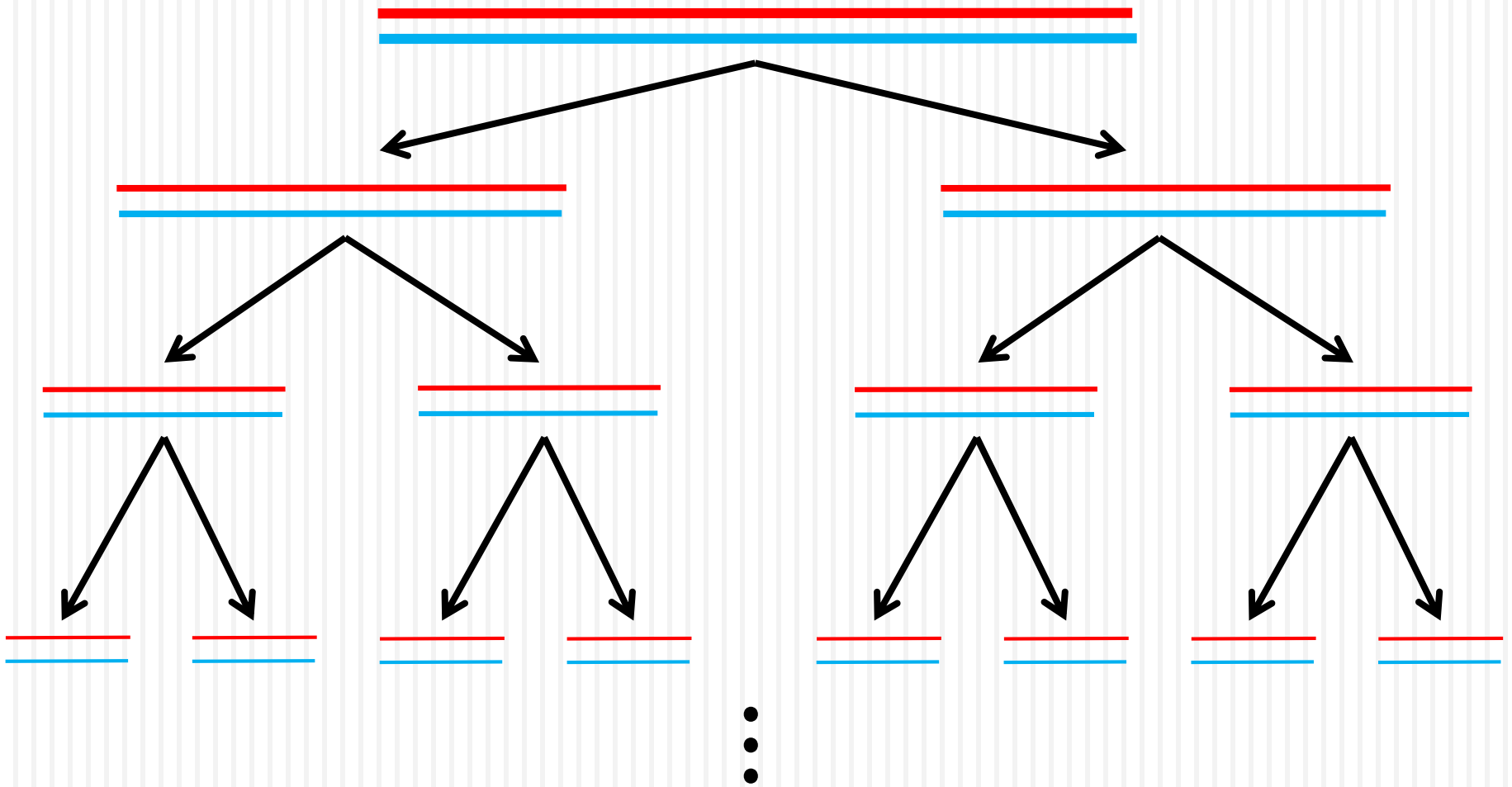


Variation added DNA primer



Cool to 55-60°C

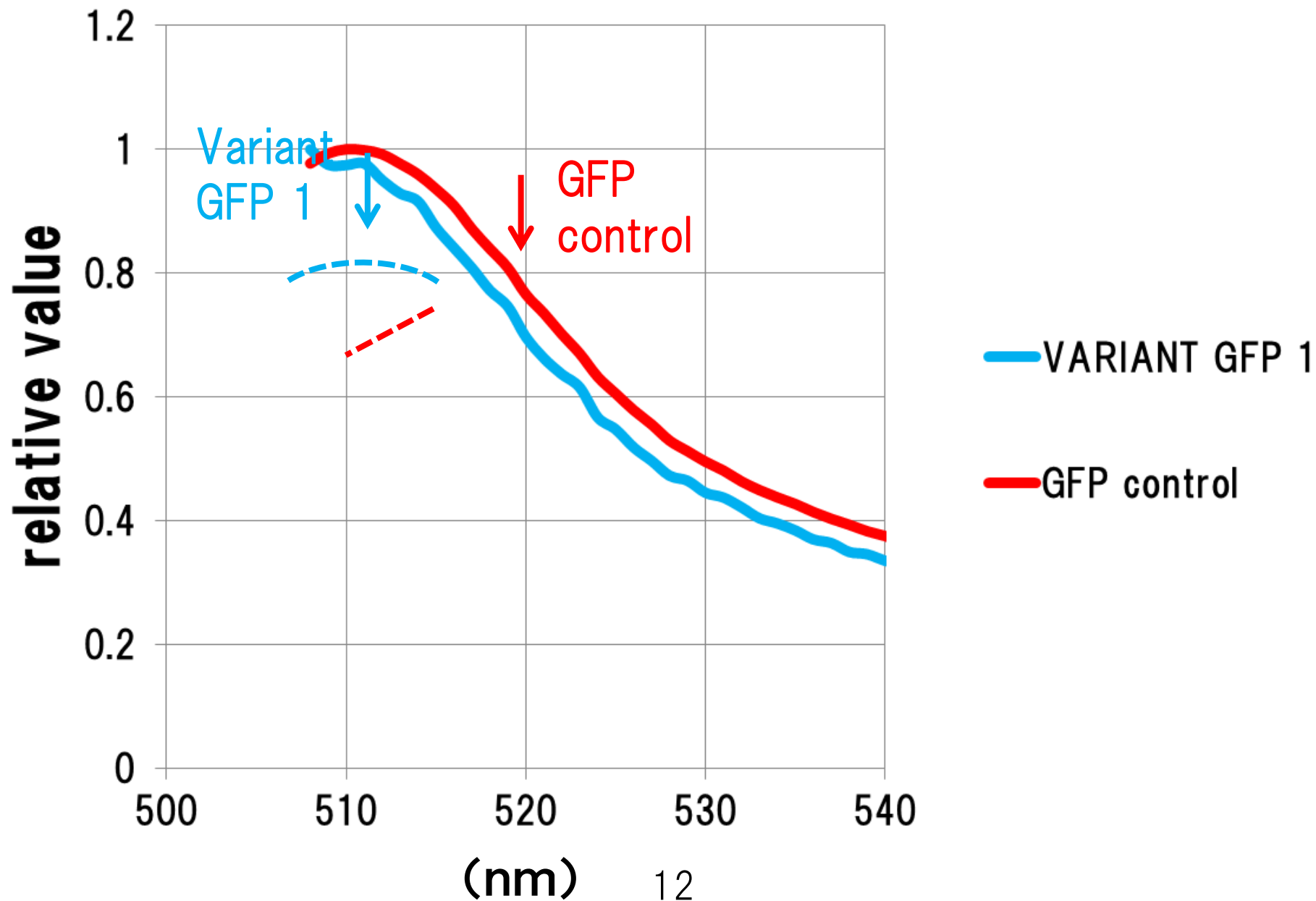




$2^n = (\text{number of DNA copies})$

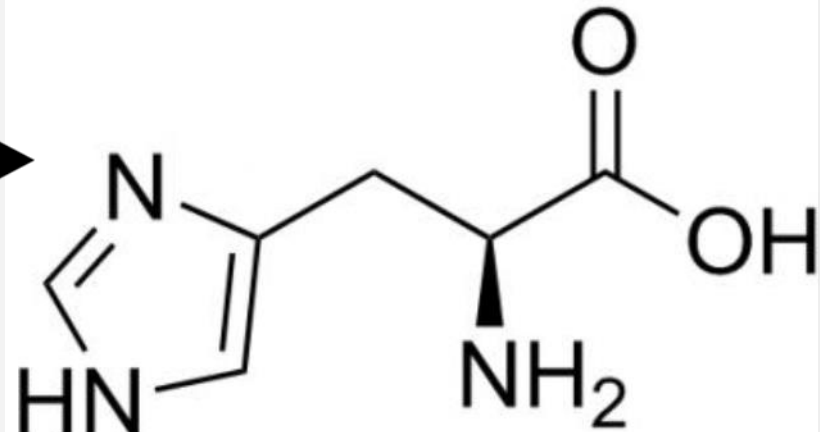
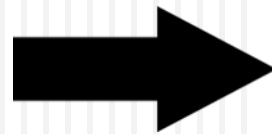
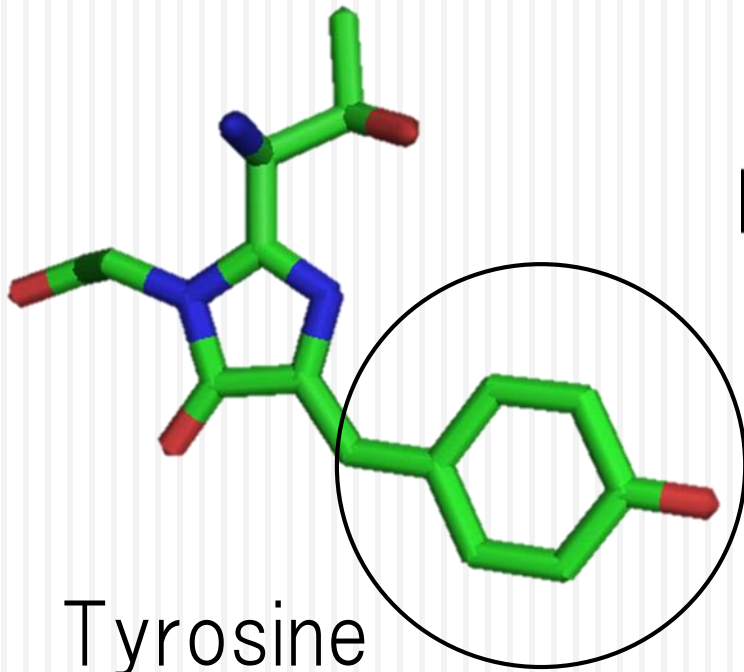
$n = 40 \longrightarrow 2^n \doteq 1,000,000,000,000 \text{ copies}$

Comparison between GFP1 and wild GFP



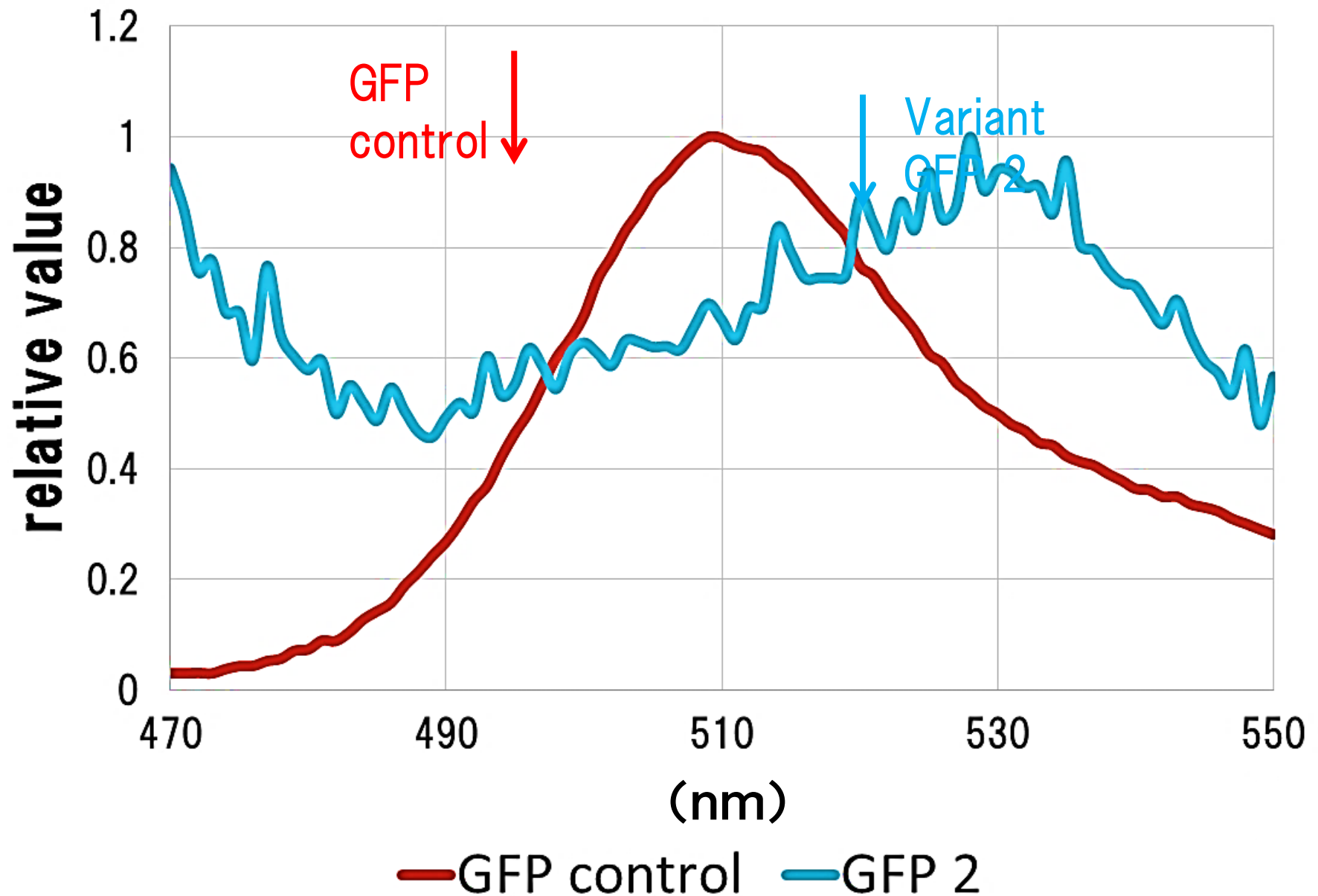
Conclusion 1

- Succeeded in creation of short wavelength GFP



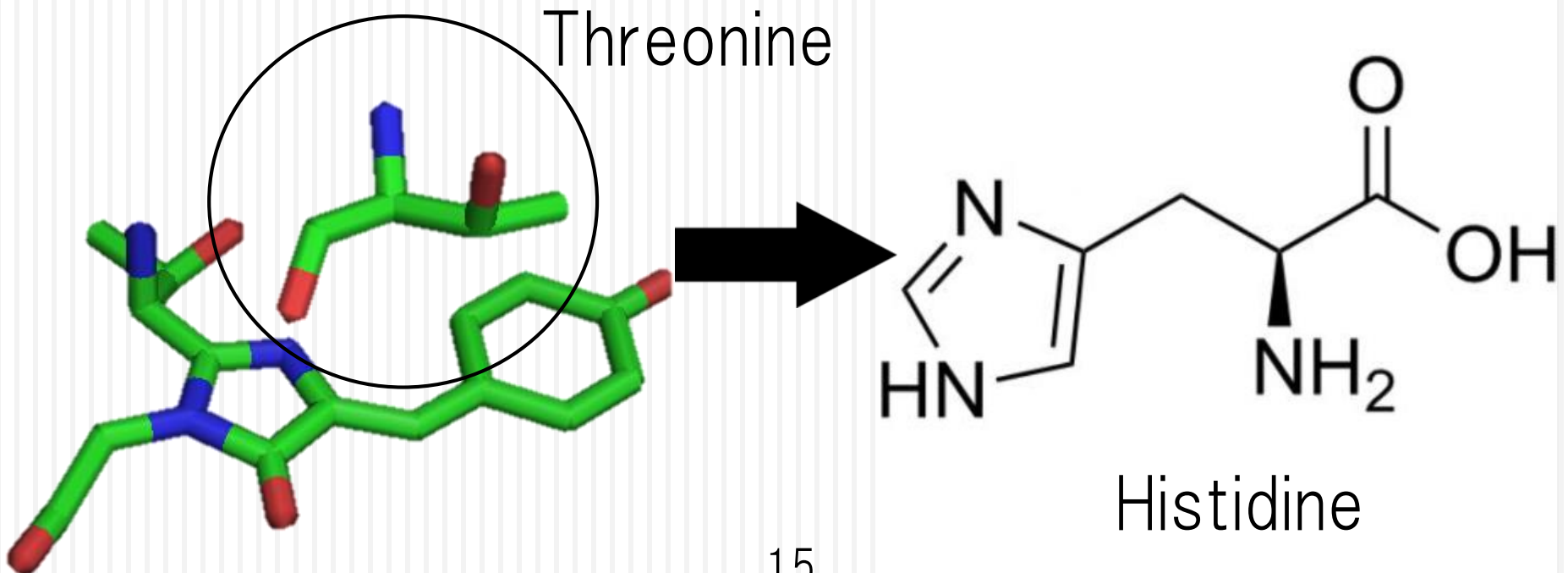
Histidine

Comparison between GFP2 and wild GFP



Conclusion 2

- Succeeded in creation of long wavelength GFP



Future Work

- Challenge creating a new GFP having both properties of what we have made
- Analyze the base sequence of GFP's DNA to check whether the change is occurred correctly

Acknowledgements

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TA. Takashi Tomita



Thank You for Listening