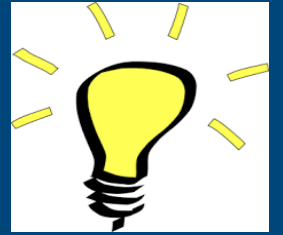


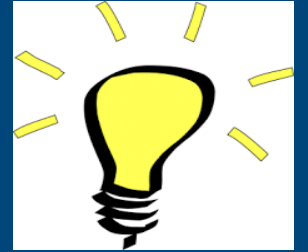
# Ontwikkelingen



- <https://www.nature.com/immersive/d41586-024-03969-z/index.html>



# leergang levenswetenschappen



Celbiologie (introductiecursus, najaar 2023)

=> Hoe werkt leven?

Biotechnologie (voorjaar 2024)

=> Het manipuleren van leven

Afweer (najaar 2024)

=> hoe blijven we in leven

Ontwikkelingen in de levenswetenschappen (voorjaar 2025)

=> elke 2 jaar?



=> Wat is leven?

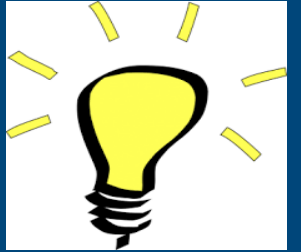
# excursie



- 27 Maart, donderdag 14h-16h  
⇒ Geeske van Woerden, ErasmusMC

=> 4 colleges + excursie

# Ontwikkelingen



Celbiologie (introductiecursus, najaar 2023)

=> Hoe werkt leven?

Biotechnologie (voorjaar 2024)

=> Het manipuleren van leven

Afweer (najaar 2024)

=> hoe blijven we in leven

Ontwikkelingen in de levenswetenschappen (voorjaar 2025)

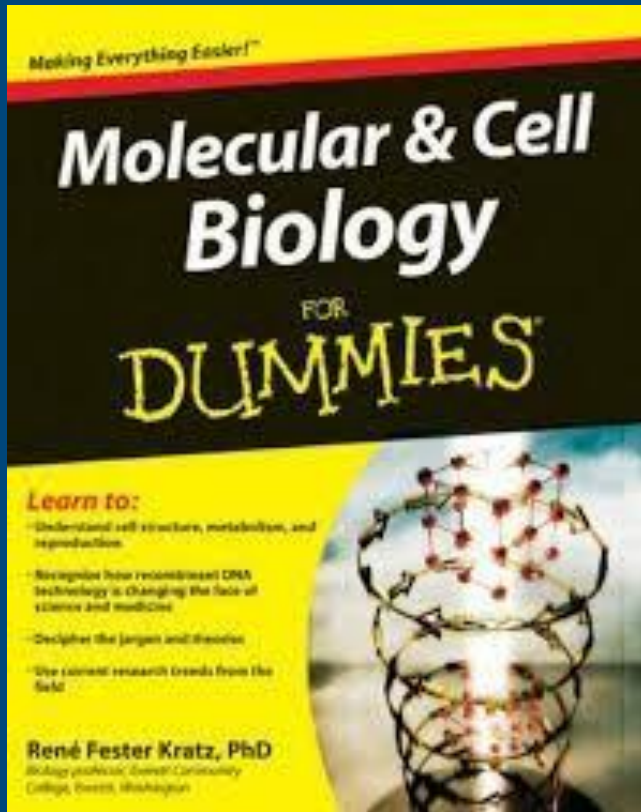
=> elke 2 jaar?



=> Wat is leven?



# Celbiologie:



Boek ter ondersteuning (Engels)

MCB H.4

# Onderdelen



|                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Informatie          | (DNA/RNA)               |
| Energie             | (mitochondriën, atomen) |
| Biochemie           | (eiwitten, lading)      |
| <b>Communicatie</b> | (samenwerking)          |

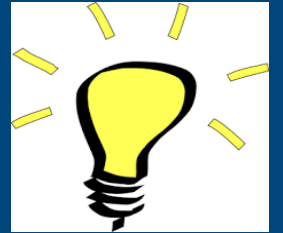
Afweer

Het zenuwstelsel

Stamcellen

De toekomst van de celbiologie

# Ozempic



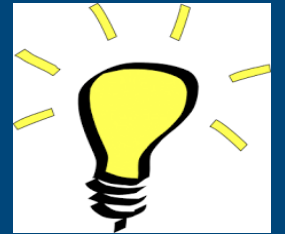
- Semaglutide is a glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist.<sup>[11][12][13]</sup> By mimicking the action of the incretin glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), it increases the production of insulin, the hormone that lowers the blood sugar level.<sup>[29]</sup> It also appears to enhance growth of pancreatic beta cells, which are responsible for insulin production and release.<sup>[21][30]</sup> Additionally, it inhibits the production of glucagon, the hormone that increases glycogenolysis (release of stored carbohydrate from the liver) and gluconeogenesis (synthesis of new glucose). It reduces food intake by lowering appetite and slowing down digestion in the stomach,<sup>[20]</sup> helping reduce body fat.<sup>[31]</sup> It reduces hunger, food craving, and body fat.<sup>[32][33]</sup>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semaglutide>



Possible side effects include nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, constipation, abdominal pain, headache, fatigue, indigestion/heartburn, dizziness, abdominal distension, belching, hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) in patients with type 2 diabetes, flatulence, gastroenteritis, and gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). It can also cause pancreatitis, gastroparesis, and bowel obstruction

=> alles lieber dan minder eten!

# GLP-1



GLP-1 is a Satiety Hormone | Part 6 Neurobiology of Food Intake | Macronutrients Lecture 42

## Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1)

- Secreted by L cells of GI tract in response to glucose ingestion, in proportion to calories
- Stimulates insulin secretion (incretin), inhibits glucagon
- Activates vagal afferents through chemoreceptors to activate NTS
- Slows gastric emptying → distension
- Activates POMC and inhibits AgRP neurons, anorexigenic
- Short-term satiety → meal-to-meal behavior

The diagram illustrates the mechanism of GLP-1 in the brain. On the left, a sagittal view of the human brain shows the location of the L cells in the gastrointestinal tract, which secrete GLP-1. An arrow labeled 'GLP-1' points from the L cells to the hypothalamus. Inside the hypothalamus, GLP-1 acts on POMC neurons and AgRP neurons. POMC neurons release  $\alpha$ -MSH, which binds to MC4R receptors in the PVH (Paraventricular Hypothalamic nucleus). This pathway leads to the inhibition of food intake. The diagram also shows that GLP-1 directly inhibits AgRP neurons.

hypoalamus

GLP-1

MC4R

PVH

$\alpha$ -MSH

POMC neurons

AgRP neurons

Inhibits food intake

Afspelen (k)

1:00 / 3:36

<https://youtu.be/Il4qDb08cLE>  
Bedoeld tegen diabetes

⇒ Maar ook gewicht!  
⇒ Helpt tegen algemene verslaving  
⇒ Obesity on the brain!

=> GLP-1 agonisten in basispakket!

<https://youtu.be/QnmMSMF7wO4>

En mensen eten minder  
=> klimaatwinst!

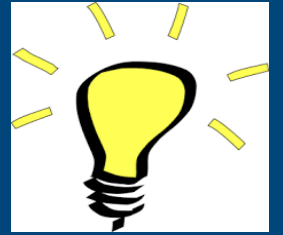
# Voeding en klimaat



- De voedselindustrie is wereldwijd verantwoordelijk voor **20 à 30% van de totale CO<sub>2</sub>-uitstoot**.
- Daarvan is **veeteelt** verantwoordelijk voor zo'n 14,5% van de uitstoot. Dat is dus ongeveer de helft van de uitstoot uit de voedselindustrie.

=> minder hamburgers door ozempic is goed nieuws

# 2023 Breakthrough of the Year



- **Weight loss drugs show promise for a wider range of health benefits**
- Are GLP-1 agonists “forever” drugs that people have to take indefinitely to preserve weight loss?
- Doctors worry about people who aren’t overweight or obese turning to the treatment to slim down.
- 1.7% of people in the U.S. have been prescribed either Wegovy or Ozempic this year. **Novo Nordisk’s market value now exceeds the gross domestic product of Denmark**, its home country.
- <https://www.science.org/content/article/breakthrough-of-the-year-2023>
- <https://youtu.be/QnmMSMF7wO4>

=> celbiologie, college 2/4





## Dozens of new obesity drugs are coming: these are the ones to watch

- 12 February 2025
- Next-generation obesity drugs will work differently from Ozempic and Wegovy — aiming to deliver greater weight loss **with fewer side effects**.
- <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-00404-9>

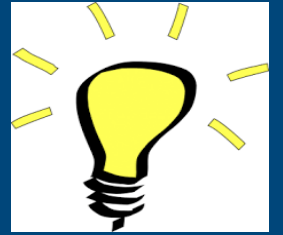
### Next up in obesity drugs

Expected dates of US approval for new types of weight-loss drugs heading to market.

| Estimated year  | Drug         | Company              | Description                                                                                      |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2026            | Orforglipron | Eli Lilly            | An oral, small-molecule drug that activates the glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor.        |
| 2026            | CagriSema    | Novo Nordisk         | An injectable that activates the amylin and GLP-1 receptors.                                     |
| 2027            | Survodutide  | Boehringer Ingelheim | An injectable that activates the glucagon and GLP-1 receptors.                                   |
| 2027            | Retatrutide  | Eli Lilly            | An injectable that activates GLP-1, gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP) and glucagon receptors. |
| 2028 and beyond | MariTide     | Amgen                | An injectable that activates the GLP-1 receptor while blocking GIP signalling.                   |
| 2028 and beyond | Bimagrumab   | Eli Lilly            | An injectable that blocks receptors involved in myostatin signalling.                            |
| 2028 and beyond | Monlunabant  | Novo Nordisk         | An oral drug that inhibits the CB1 cannabinoid receptor.                                         |

# Celbio:

## Glucose en diabetes



Insuline (boodschapper)

=> laat glucose binnen

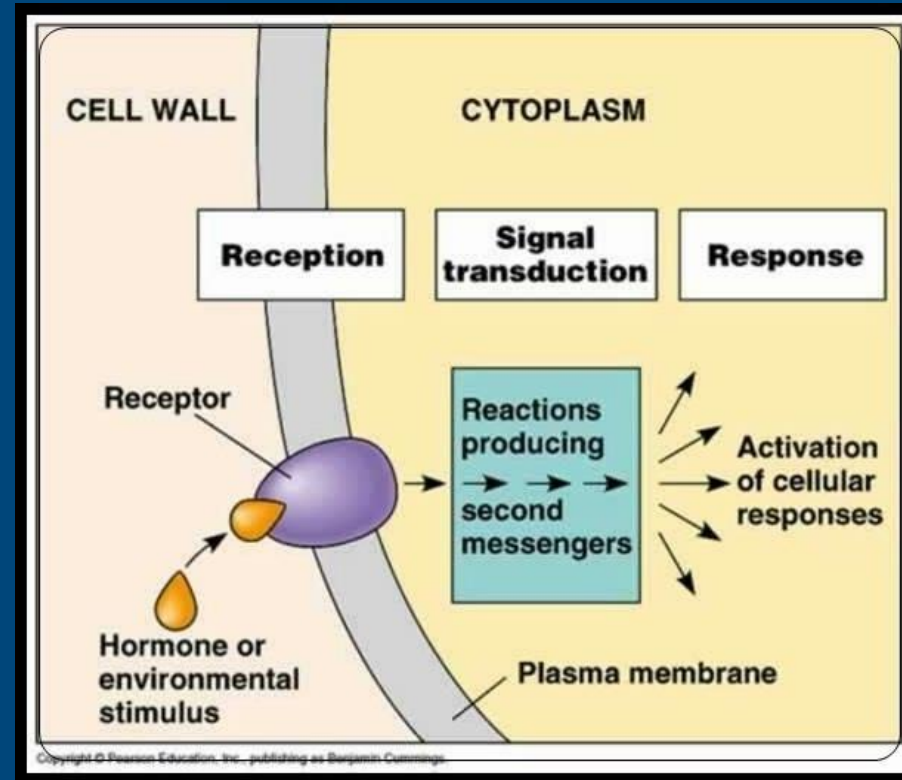
Problemen met insuline

=> Diabetes

Diabetes I = auto-immuun

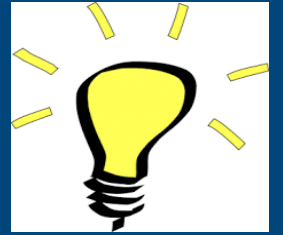
Diabetes II = verstoring regulatie

GLP-1ra => meer insuline



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXAe3eOjqCk>

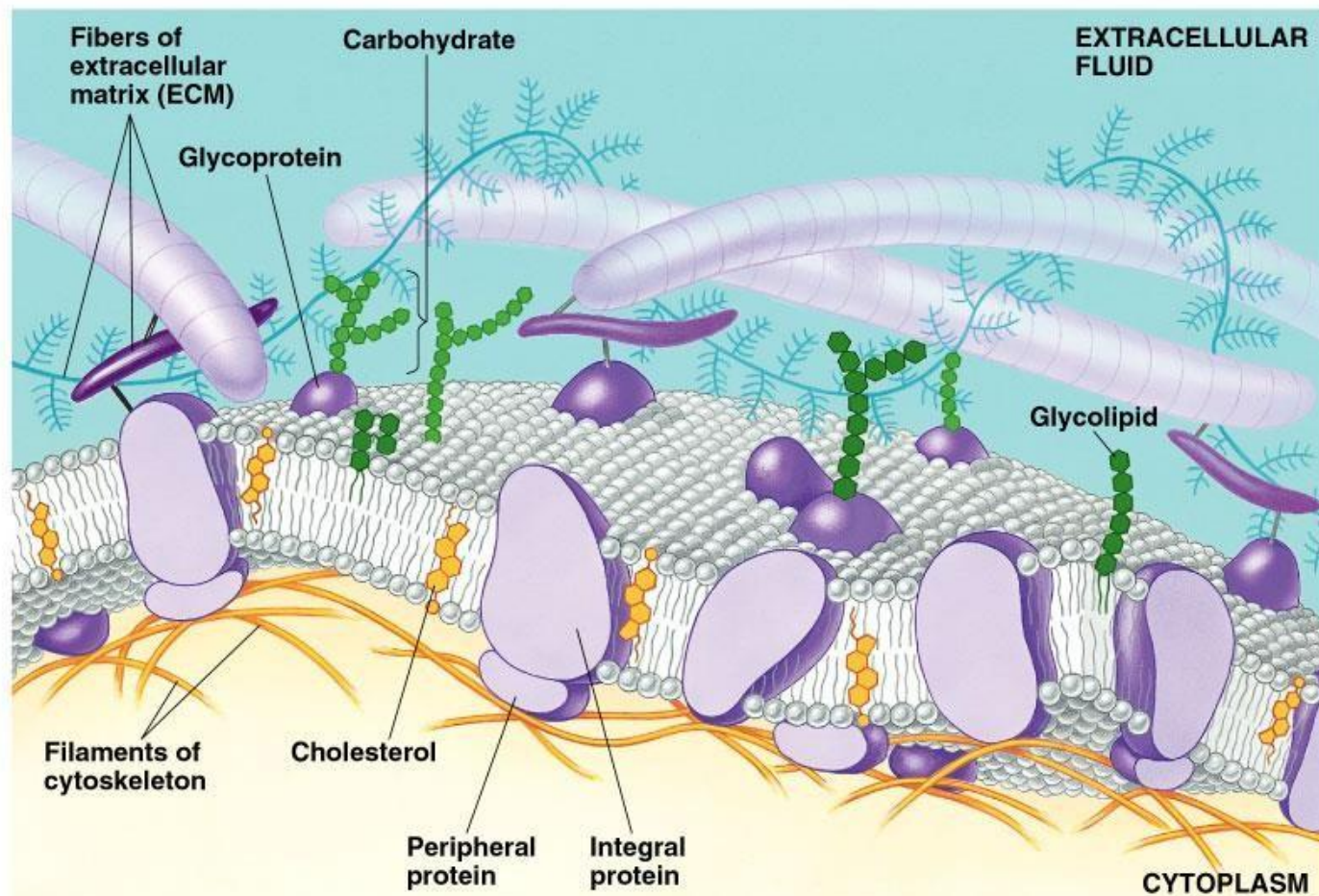
## Ontvanger / boodschapper (Receptor / ligand)



- Vaak target voor **geneesmiddelen** (buitenkant van de cel, dus makkelijk bereikbaar)
- Beta-adrenoreceptor blocker (Beta blocker) => hart
- Dopamine receptor blocker => hersenen
- EPO
- GLP-1

<https://youtu.be/pZpZUqX10WE>

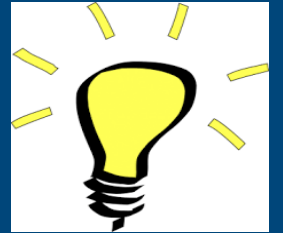
# Celmembraan



Copyright © Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Benjamin Cummings.

<https://www.bioplek.org/animations/celtotaal/membranenx.html>

# Ondertussen..



- Doen mensen uit zichzelf de gekste dingen waar je nooit toestemming voor zou krijgen van een ethische commissie: Roken, drinken, virussen verspreiden, teveel eten, teveel zitten, ozempic gebruiken (off-label) etc.

=> **buitenkans voor de medische wetenschap**

=> Als je iets wilt verkopen (of veranderen) moet je mensen het idee geven dat ze het zelf willen..



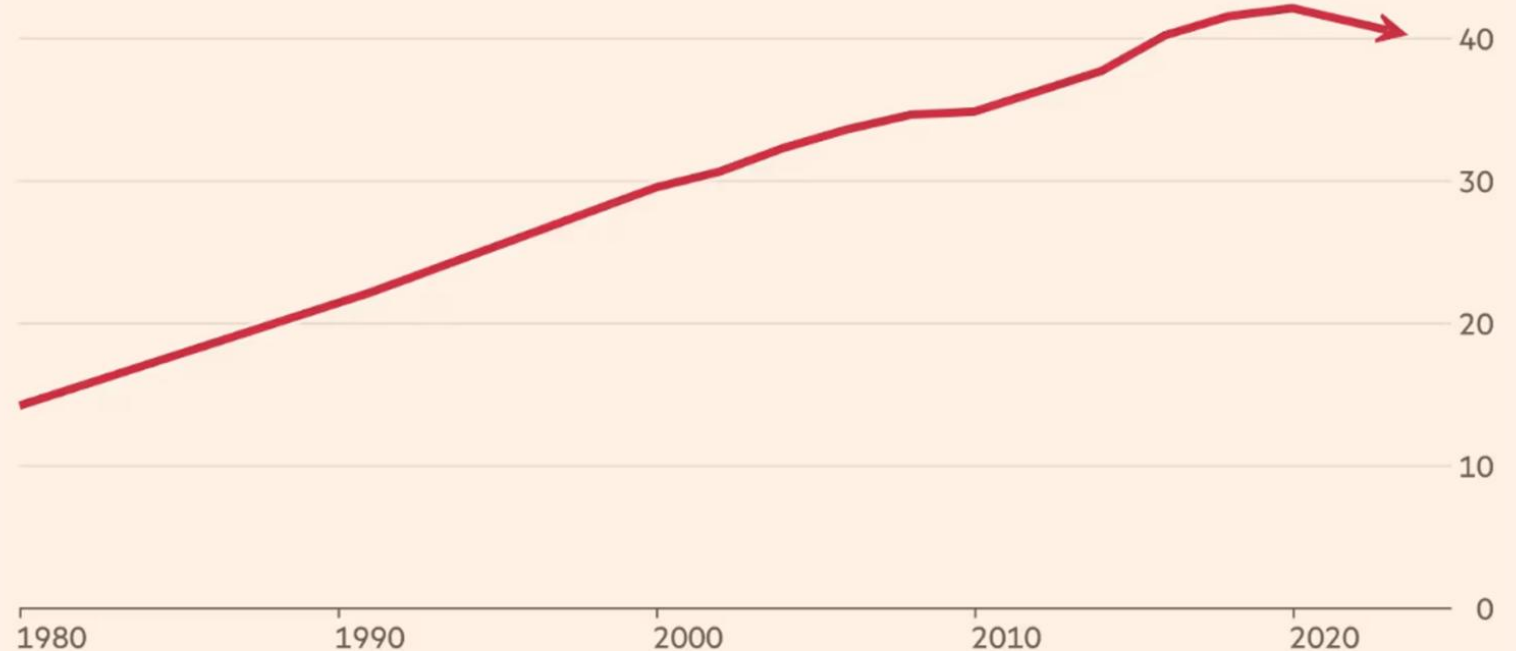
# We may have passed peak obesity



- **Weight loss drugs** appear to be having an effect at the population level
- <https://www.ft.com/content/21bd0b9c-a3c4-4c7c-bc6e-7bb6c3556a56>

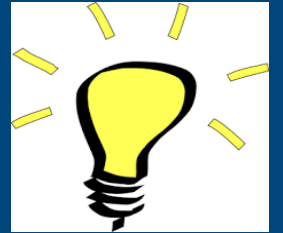
## The US obesity rate fell in 2023

Age-adjusted obesity rate among adults aged 20 and older (%)



Source: FT analysis of US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey  
FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch / @jburnmurdoch  
© FT

# Medicalisering van sociaal probleem



- Insuline resistentie (diabetes)
  - Verstoorde afweer (IL-6, Corona)
  - Gewrichtsproblemen
  - Sociale exclusie
- => 80 miljard schade

⇒ Gevolg van levensstijl

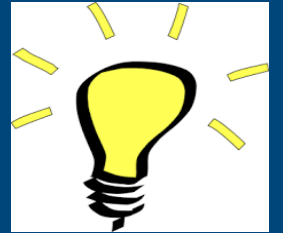
⇒ In hoeverre is dit een keuze?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KYov3RxwFD8>

<https://nos.nl/nieuwsuur/artikel/2553503-gebruik-dure-afslankspuit-groeit-snel-versterkt-gezondheidskloof>

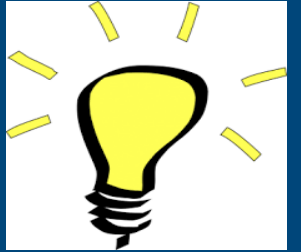
[https://npo.nl/start/serie/nieuwsuur/seizoen-2025/nieuwsuur\\_4976/afspelen](https://npo.nl/start/serie/nieuwsuur/seizoen-2025/nieuwsuur_4976/afspelen)

# De strijd tegen dikmakend ultrabewerkt voedsel is zwaar en ondankbaar.



- Volgens Elon Musk daarentegen is de enige remedie tegen de obesitasepidemie om eetlustremmers supergoedkoop te maken.
- Musk heeft met zijn pleidooi voor eetlustremmers de wind mee. Ze zijn in de VS niet aan te slepen, zelfs al zijn ze daar vijf keer zo duur als bij ons. **Die prijs zal dalen als over vijf tot tien jaar de patenten verlopen.** Bovendien worden ze steeds vaker vergoed door de verzekering; eetlustremmers zijn meer dan een cosmetische behandeling, ze leiden tot minder diabetes, hartinfarcten, beroertes en nierziekten. Slaap-apneu hangt ook sterk samen met obesitas en eetlustremmers helpen er goed tegen. Daarom krijgen in de VS mensen met slaap-apneu nu eetlustremmers vergoed. Ze blijken ook de lust naar alcohol, sigaretten en drugs te remmen; dat gaat een extra argument worden voor vergoeding. Als de halve mensheid ze eenmaal spuit of slikt komen er ongetwijfeld zeldzame bijwerkingen boven water, maar die zullen niet opwegen tegen de vele nare ziekten die mensen nu krijgen van obesitas.
- <https://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2025/01/16/kennedy-musk-en-de-strijd-om-de-slanke-lijn-a4879580?t=1737191042>
- **Liever technologische oplossing dan maatschappelijk**

# leergang levenswetenschappen



Celbiologie (introductiecursus, najaar 2024)  
=> Hoe werkt leven?

Biotechnologie (voorjaar 2025)  
=> Het manipuleren van leven

Afweer (najaar 2025)  
=> hoe blijven we in leven

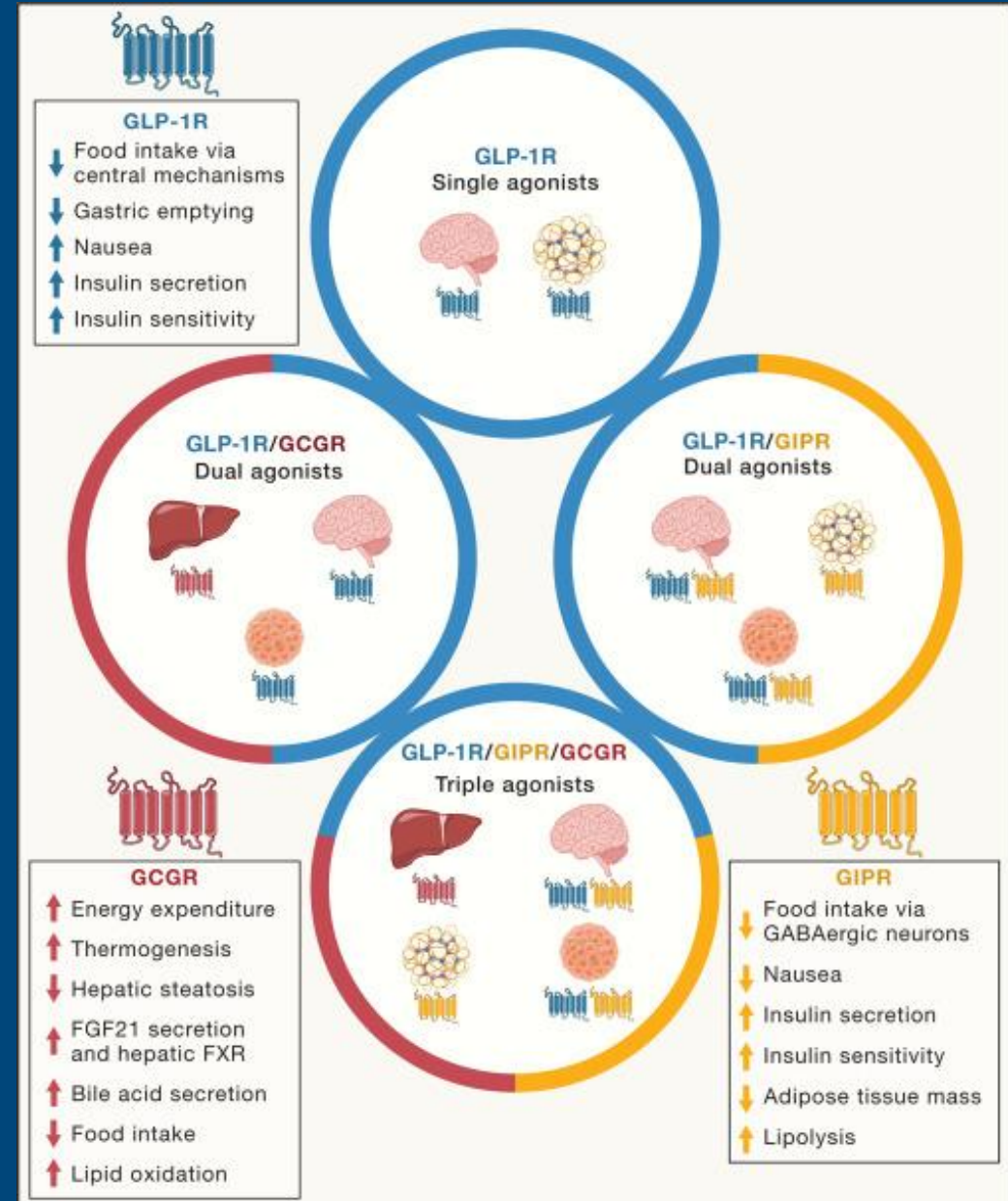
Ontwikkelingen in de levenswetenschappen (voorjaar 2026)  
=> elke 2 jaar?



=> Wat is leven?

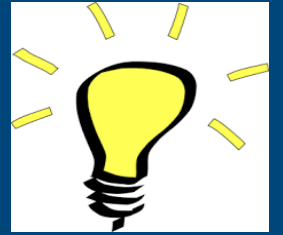
# Transforming obesity: The advancement of multi-receptor drugs

For more than a century, physicians have searched for ways to pharmacologically reduce excess body fat. The tide has finally turned with recent advances in biochemically engineered agonists for the receptor of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) and their use in GLP-1-based polyagonists. These polyagonists reduce body weight through complementary pharmacology by incorporating the receptors for glucagon and/or the glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP). In their most advanced forms, **gut-hormone polyagonists achieve an unprecedented weight reduction of up to ~20%–30%**, offering a pharmacological alternative to bariatric surgery. Along with favorable effects on glycemia, fatty liver, and kidney disease, they also offer beneficial effects on the cardiovascular system and adipose tissue. These new interventions, therefore, hold great promise for the future of anti-obesity medications.

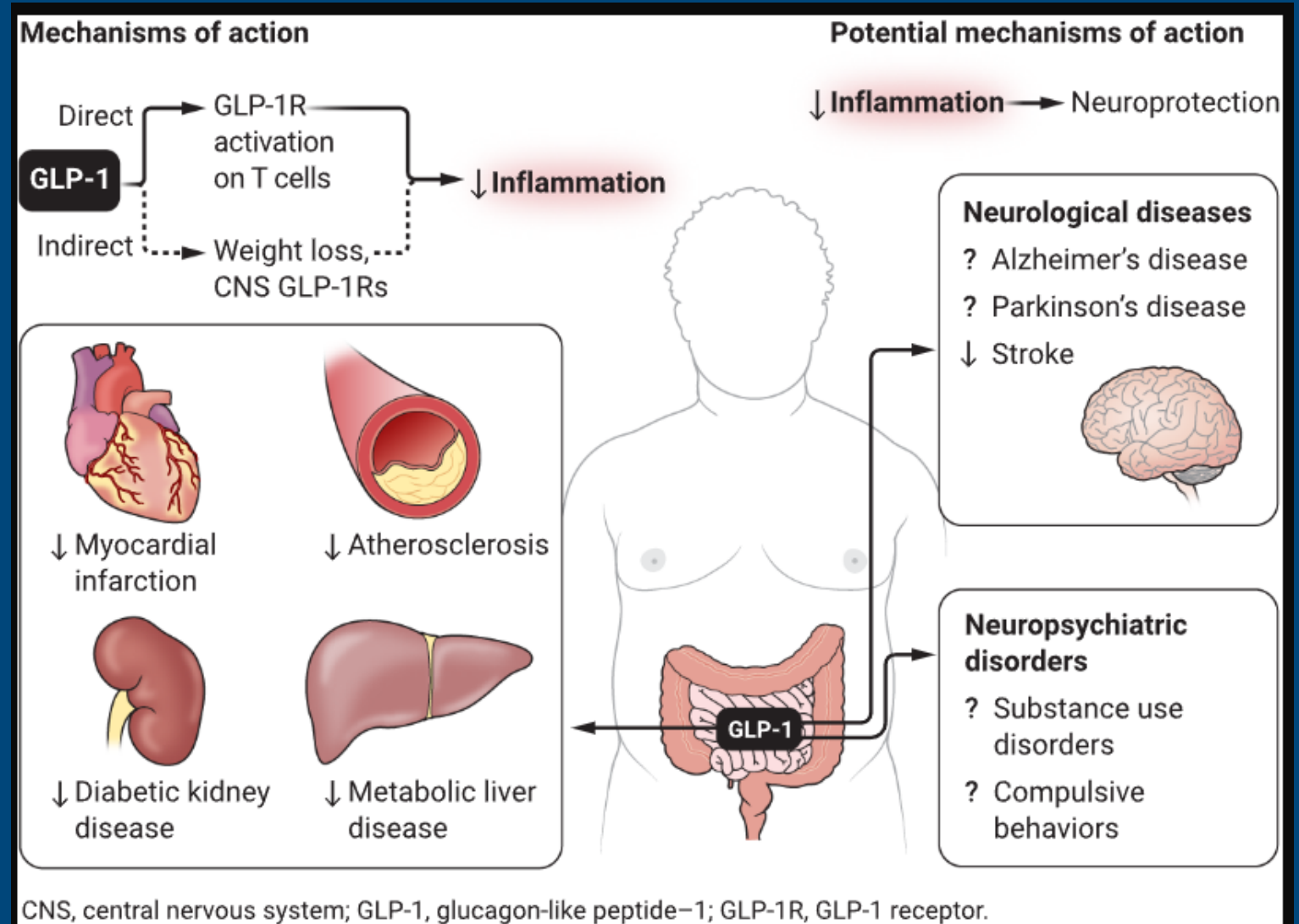




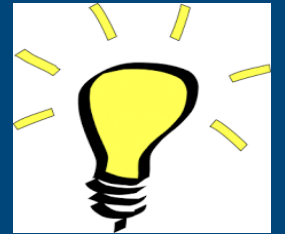
# The benefits of GLP-1 drugs beyond obesity



- Glucagon-like peptide-1–based medicines have weight loss–independent actions
- <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-03074-1>



# GLP-1



GLP-1 is a Satiety Hormone | Part 6 Neurobiology of Food Intake | Macronutrients Lecture 42

## Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1)

- Secreted by L cells of GI tract in response to glucose ingestion, in proportion to calories
- Stimulates insulin secretion (incretin), inhibits glucagon
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The diagram illustrates the mechanism of GLP-1 in the brain. On the left, a sagittal section of the human brain shows the location of the L cells in the gastrointestinal tract, which secrete GLP-1. An arrow labeled 'GLP-1' points from the L cells to the hypothalamus. Inside the hypothalamus, GLP-1 acts on POMC neurons and AgRP neurons. POMC neurons release  $\alpha$ -MSH, which binds to MC4R receptors in the PVH (Paraventricular Hypothalamus). This pathway leads to the inhibition of food intake. The diagram also shows that GLP-1 directly inhibits AgRP neurons.

hypoalamus

GLP-1

Afspelen (k)

1:00 / 3:36

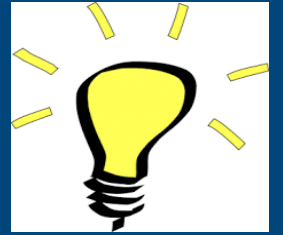
<https://youtu.be/Il4qDb08cLE>  
Bedoeld tegen diabetes

⇒ Maar ook gewicht!  
⇒ Obesity on the brain!  
⇒ **Helpt tegen algemene verslaving**  
⇒ GLP-1 agonisten in basispakket!

<https://youtu.be/QnmMSMF7wO4>

En mensen eten minder  
⇒ klimaatwinst!

# Popular weight loss drug could stifle alcohol abuse



- Semaglutide, a mimic of the hormone glucagonlike peptide-1 marketed as **Ozempic** and Wegovy, **slashed alcohol consumption** versus a placebo
- The first clinical trial testing a wildly popular weight loss drug in people with alcohol use disorder suggests the injectable medicine helped curb cravings, *The Guardian* reports. The results bolster hopes that semaglutide, a mimic of the hormone glucagonlike peptide-1 (GLP-1) marketed as Ozempic and Wegovy, **may treat addictions**. GLP-1 is released after eating, and GLP-1 mimics are a potent treatment for diabetes and, more recently, obesity. But anecdotal reports that people also lost interest in wine and cigarettes left doctors wondering whether it might work on drug or alcohol addiction as well. In the new study in *JAMA Psychiatry*, 48 people with a drinking problem were randomized to get either 9 weeks of semaglutide or a placebo. Those getting semaglutide consumed about 40% less than the people getting placebo shots when offered their favorite alcoholic beverages. Scientists say trials with more people are now needed.
- <https://www.science.org/content/article/popular-weight-loss-drug-could-stifle-alcohol-abuse>

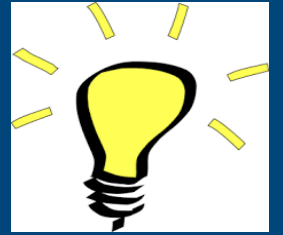
# Social media verslaving



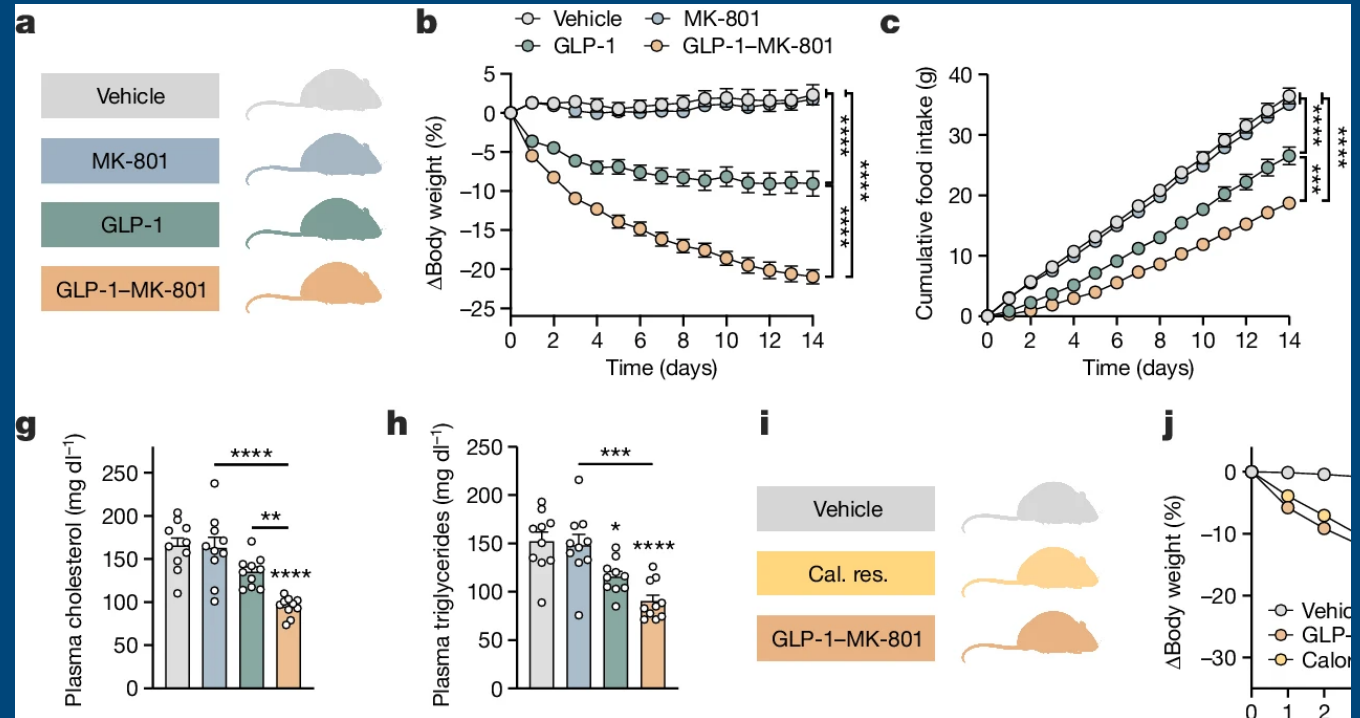
- Informatie dieet (Harari)
- <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/aEWhNK9b-CM?feature=share>

=> Ozempic voor social media!

# GLP-1–MK-801 corrects metabolic disease

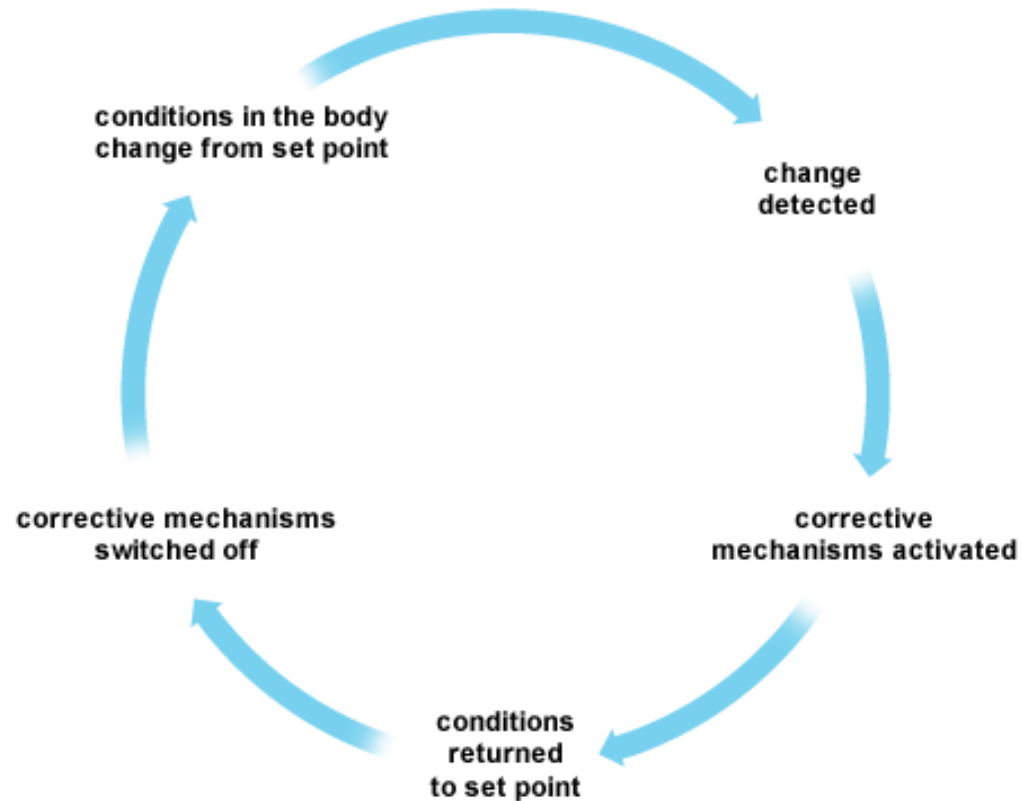
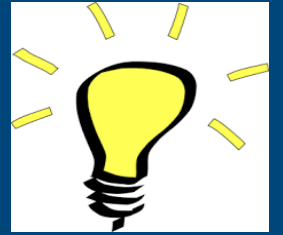


- The N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor is a glutamate-activated cation channel that is critical to many **processes in the brain**. Genome-wide association studies suggest that glutamatergic neurotransmission and NMDA receptor-mediated synaptic plasticity are important for body weight homeostasis<sup>1</sup>. Here we report the engineering and preclinical development of a **bimodal molecule that integrates NMDA receptor antagonism with glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonism** to effectively reverse obesity, hyperglycaemia and dyslipidaemia in rodent models of metabolic disease.
- <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-024-07419-8>





# Feedback in biology: => Control and regulation

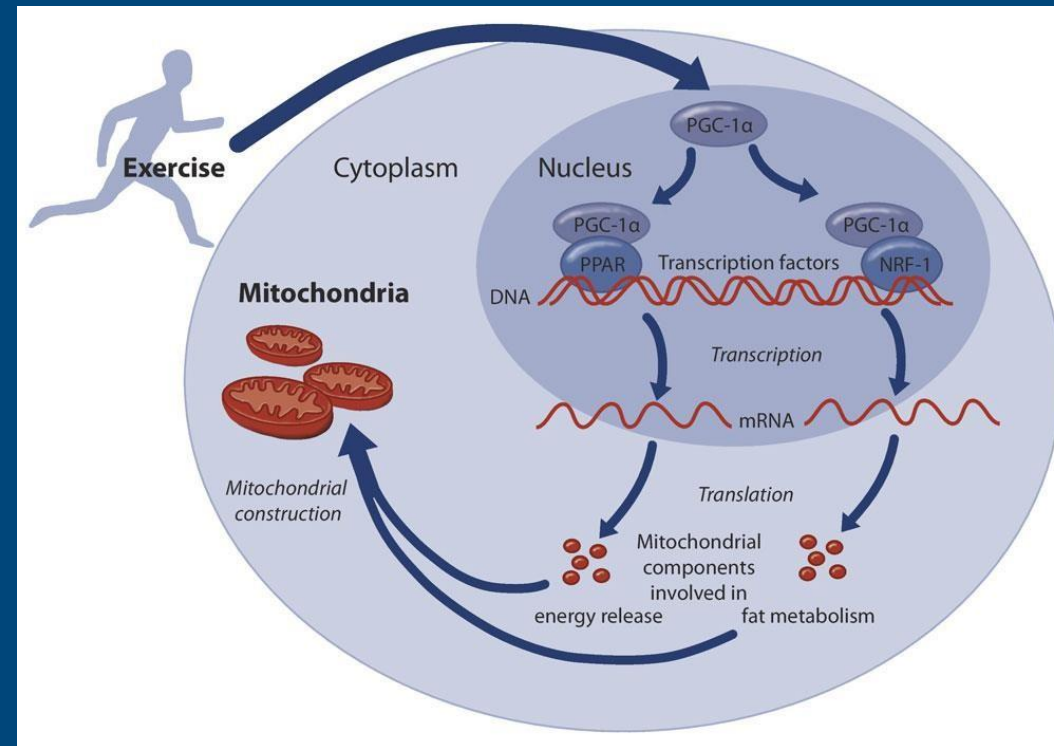
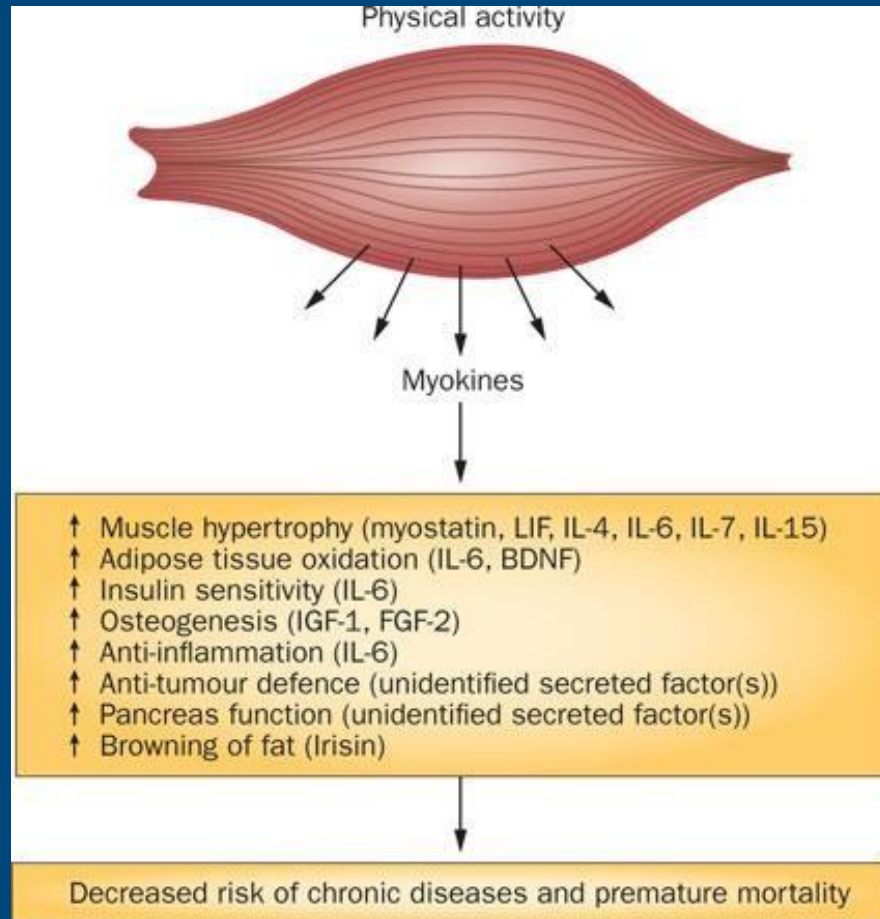
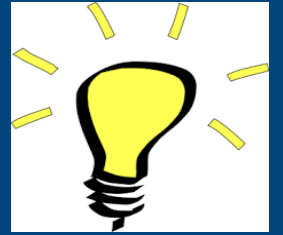


Zit ingebakken  
in biologische  
systemen:  
Ze verwachten  
feedback en  
hebben deze  
zelfs nodig voor  
correct  
functioneren

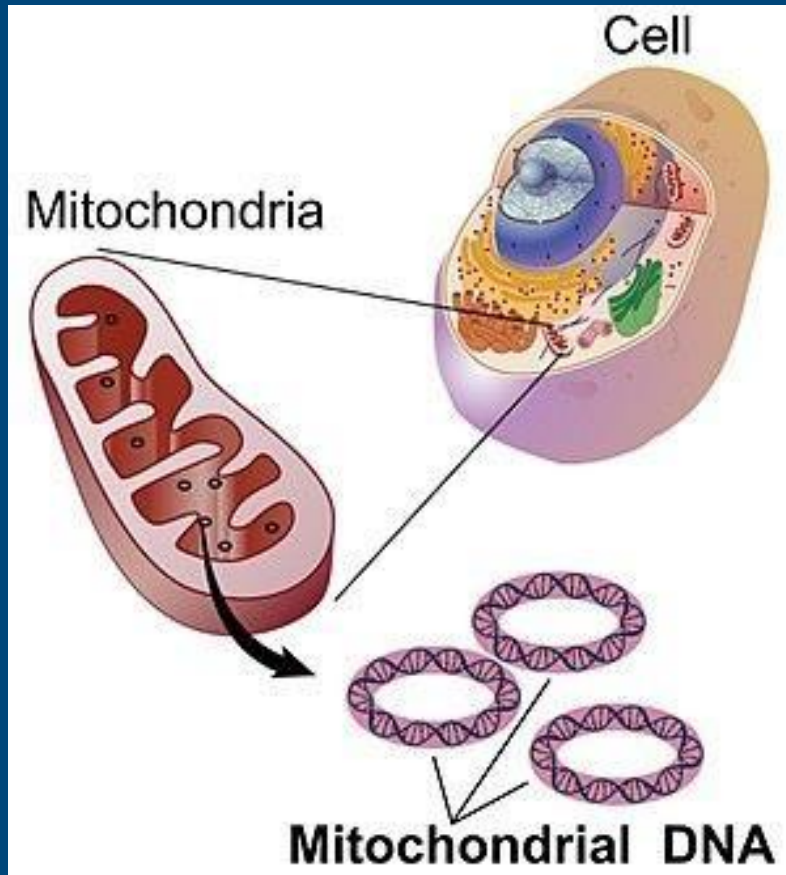
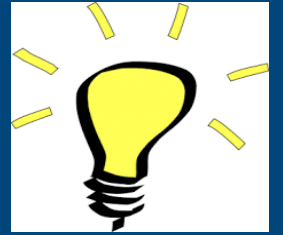
Nobel 2017  
Biologische klok

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZUeKoD\\_3y0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZUeKoD_3y0)

# Activiteit en energiehuishouding



## Celbio 2: Het Mitochondrium: De **energie**fabriek van de cel



Mitochondria waren ooit vrij levende organismen, en hebben nog steeds hun eigen DNA.

Nadeel: Het genoom in de celkern en in de mitochondrien moeten samenwerken

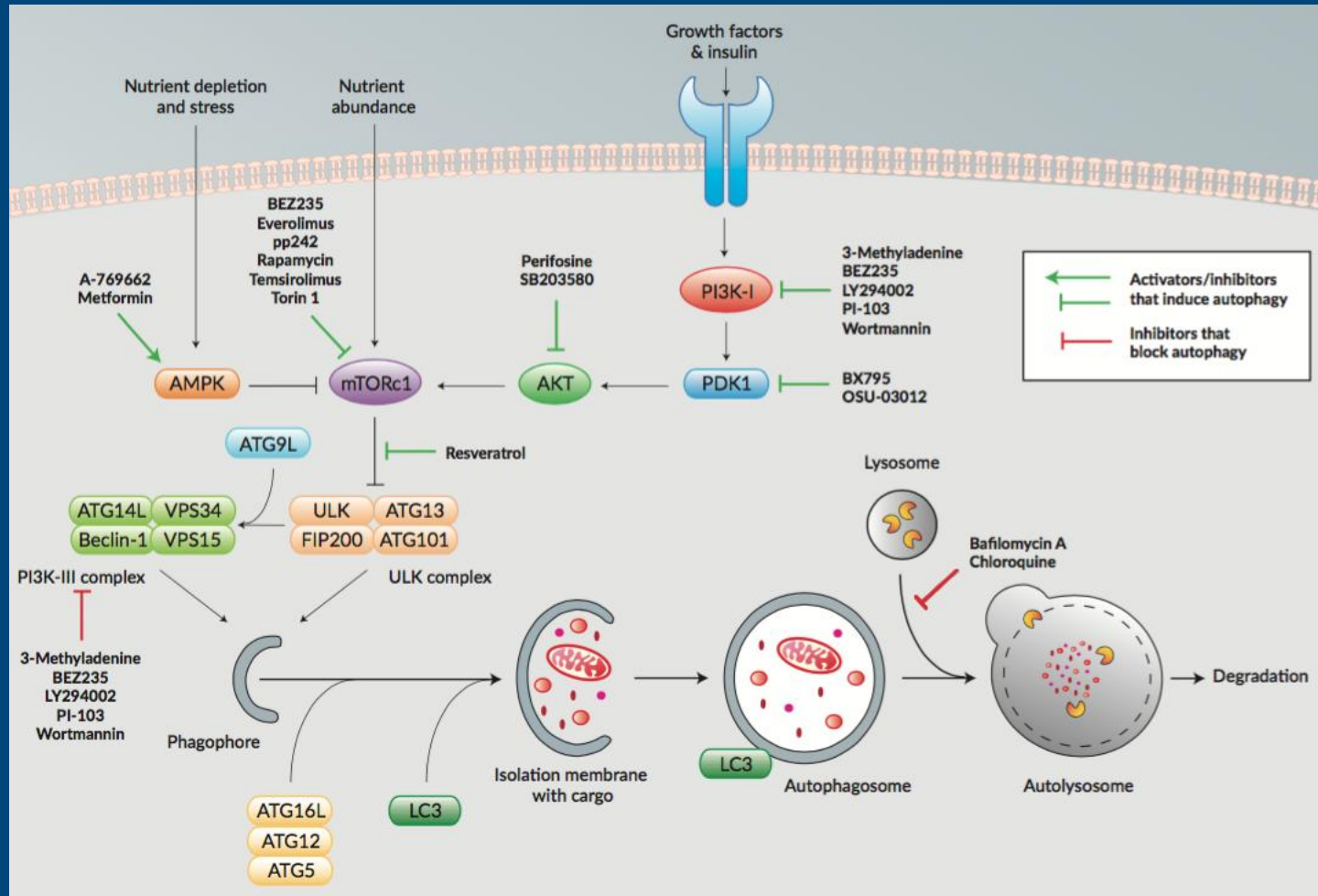
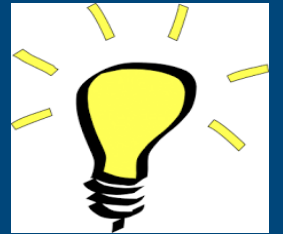
Gevolg: Al het (eukaryote) leven is **symbiotisch**  
⇒ Endosymbiose (beiden hebben voordeel)  
**Concept: Leven berust op samenwerking**

Voordeel: Geen last van sommige beperkingen van de **thermodynamica** (opp/inhoud)  
⇒ Diffusie

<https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endosymbiontentheorie>

<https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffusie>

# Celbio 8: nutrient sensing and longevity

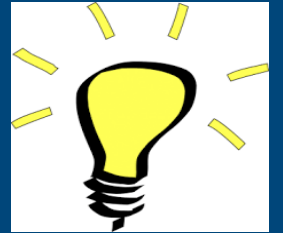


Studies using yeasts, worms, flies and mice have demonstrated a broad requirement for autophagy-related genes in **lifespan extension**.

Selective types of autophagy may be crucial for longevity by specifically targeting dysfunctional cellular components and preventing their accumulation

=> **Caloric restriction (fasting)**

# Autophagy, aging, and age-related neurodegeneration



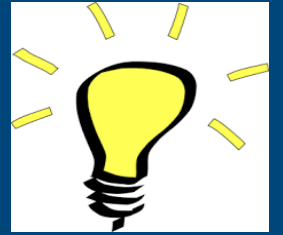
- Autophagy is a conserved mechanism that degrades damaged or superfluous cellular contents and enables nutrient recycling under starvation conditions. **Many neurodegeneration-associated proteins are autophagy substrates, and autophagy upregulation ameliorates disease in many animal models of neurodegeneration by enhancing the clearance of toxic proteins, proinflammatory molecules, and dysfunctional organelles.** Autophagy inhibition also induces neuronal and glial senescence, a phenomenon that occurs with increasing age in non-diseased brains as well as in response to neurodegeneration-associated stresses. However, aging and many neurodegeneration-associated proteins and mutations impair autophagy. This creates a potentially detrimental feedback loop whereby the accumulation of these disease-associated proteins impairs their autophagic clearance, facilitating their further accumulation and aggregation. Thus, understanding how autophagy interacts with aging, senescence, and neurodegenerative diseases in a temporal, cellular, and genetic context is important for the future clinical application of autophagy-modulating therapies in aging and neurodegeneration.

- <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39406236/>

=> vasten, ozempic?



# Longevity enthusiasts want to create their own independent state.

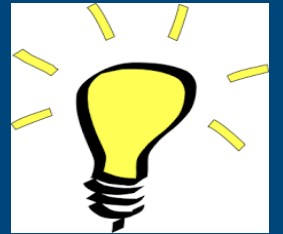


- BIOTECHNOLOGY AND HEALTH

- Zuzalu, a pop-up city in Montenegro has provided a temporary home for people who plan to set up a new jurisdiction to encourage biohacking and fast-track drugs that slow or reverse aging.

=> regels vertragen het onderzoek

# Energy generation



- [https://youtu.be/\\_vBiIDwBOqQA](https://youtu.be/_vBiIDwBOqQA)

=> AI

How the Krebs cycle powers life and death – with Nick Lane

is that metabolism is scary.

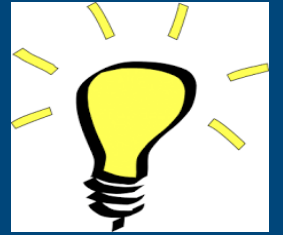
1:04 / 55:58

# AI and science



- Across disciplines as varied as biology, physics, mathematics and social science, artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming the scientific enterprise. From **machine-learning techniques that hunt for patterns in data**, to the latest general-purpose algorithms that can generate realistic synthetic outputs from vast corpuses of text and code, **AI tools are accelerating the pace of research** and providing fresh directions for scientific exploration.

# LUCA metabolism



[https://youtu.be/p9XHI\\_26cPE](https://youtu.be/p9XHI_26cPE)

2024's Biggest Breakthroughs in Biology and Neuroscience

try and build kind of like a working metabolic network and then use this as

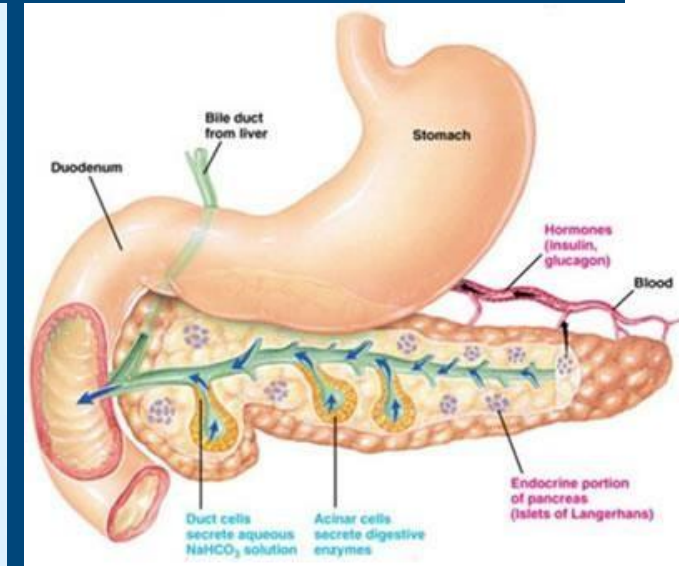
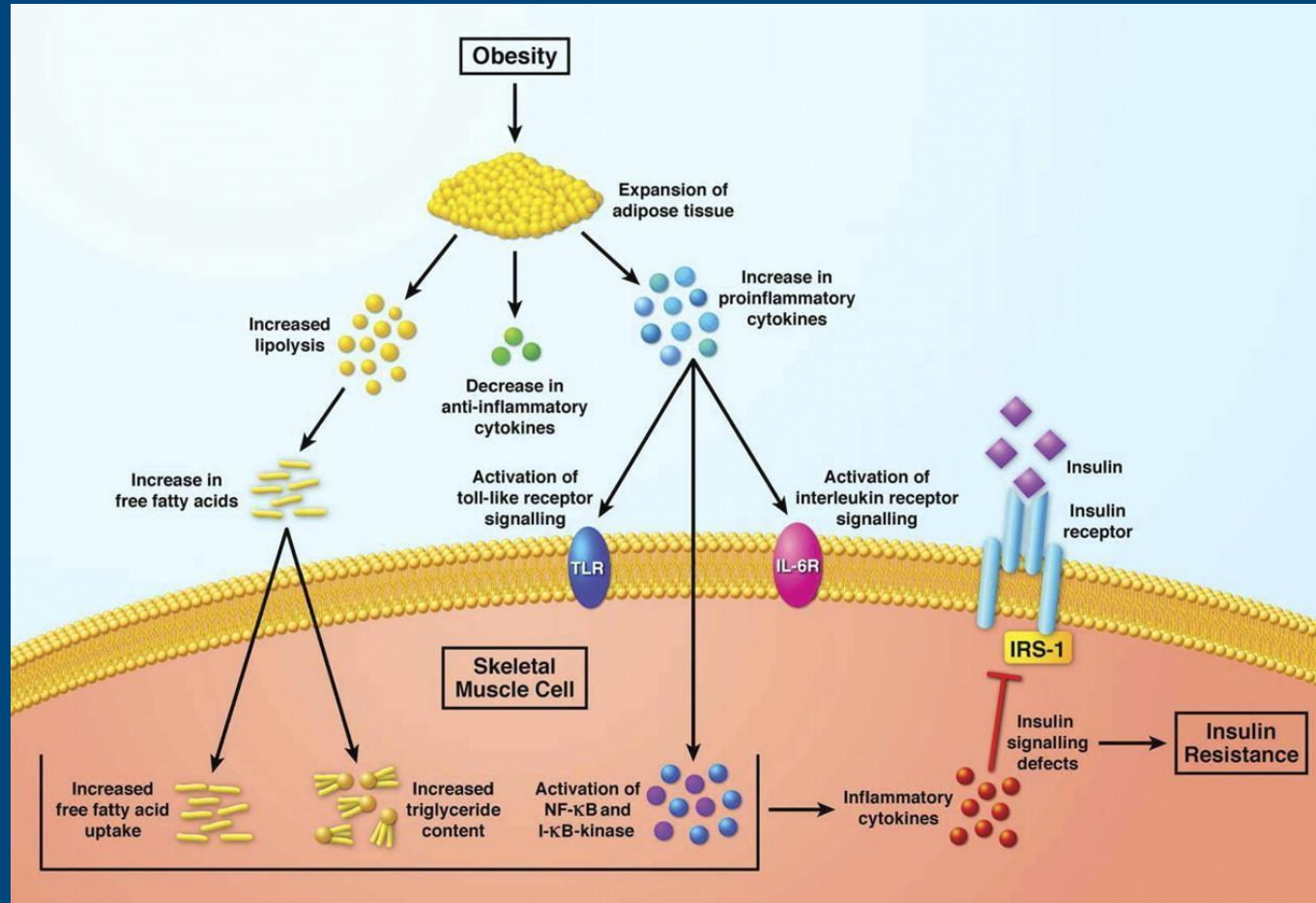
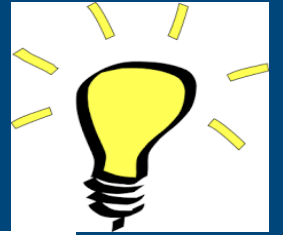
2:11 / 16:40

the analysis supports the presence of a complete WLP and an alternative TCA cycle across multiple confidence thresholds. Metabolic maps



# Insuline resistentie

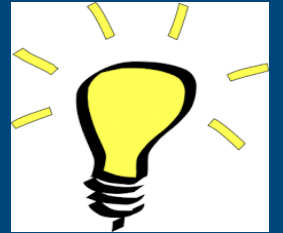
## Teveel eten, te weinig beweging



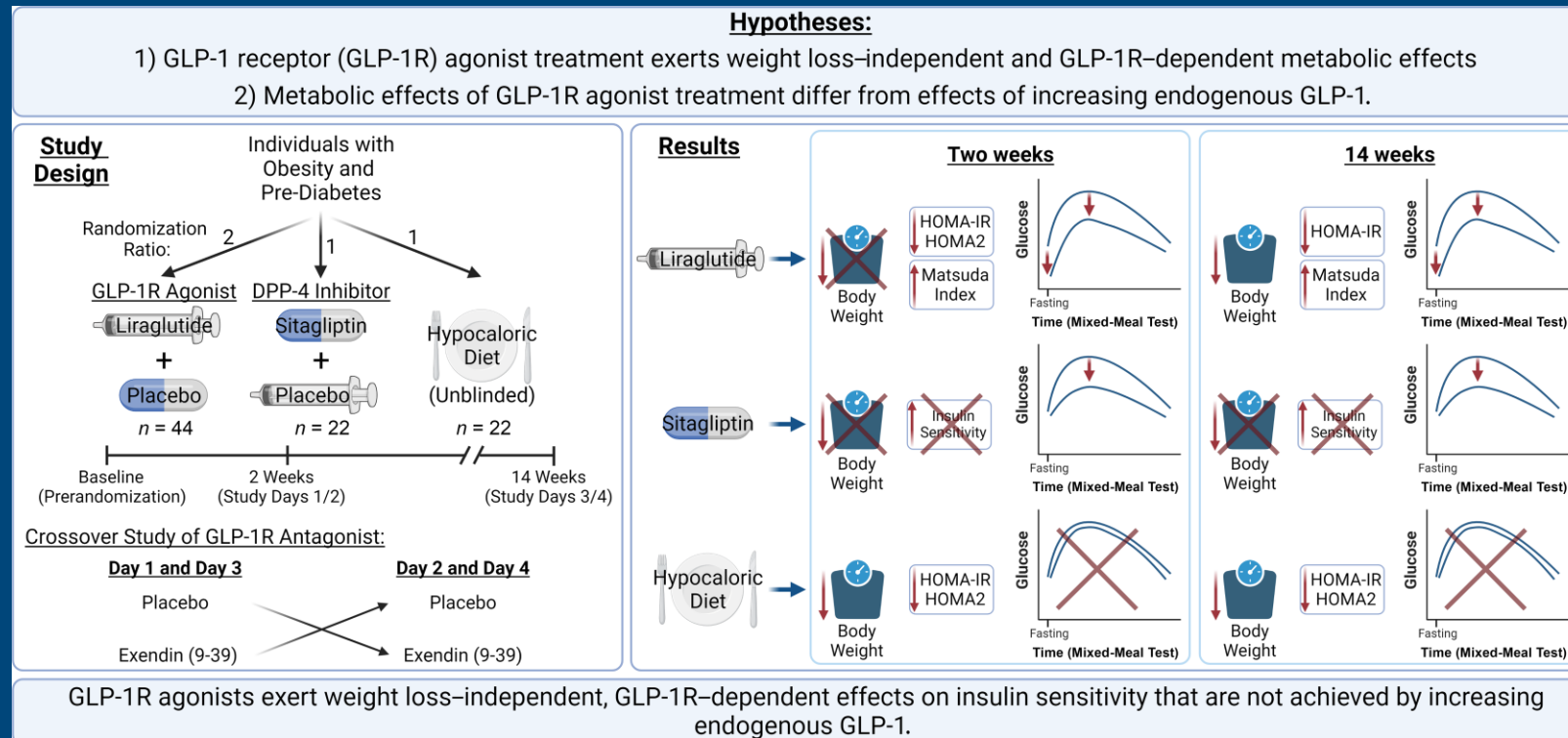
Teveel suikers  
=> Suikers worden  
omgezet in vet.



# Weight Loss–Independent Effect of Liraglutide on Insulin Sensitivity in Individuals With Obesity and Prediabetes

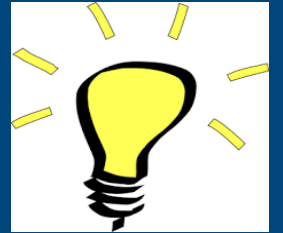


- <https://diabetesjournals.org/diabetes/article/73/1/38/153785/Weight-Loss-Independent-Effect-of-Liraglutide-on>



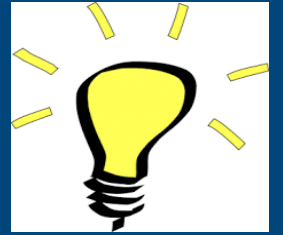
DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase 4; GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide 1; HOMA-IR, HOMA for insulin resistance; HOMA2, updated HOMA model.

# Central glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor activation **inhibits** Toll-like receptor agonist-induced **inflammation**



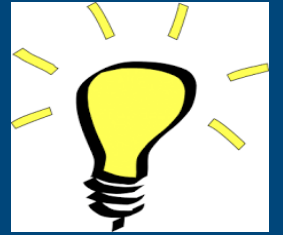
- Mechanistically, GLP-1R activation leads to reduced TNF- $\alpha$  via  $\alpha_1$ -adrenergic,  $\delta$ -opioid, and  $\kappa$ -opioid receptor signaling. These data extend emerging concepts of brain-immune networks and posit a new gut-brain GLP-1R axis for suppression of peripheral inflammation.
- [Chi Kin Wong](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Brent A McLean](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Laurie L Baggio](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Jacqueline A Koehler](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Rola Hammoud](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Nikolaj Rittig](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Julian M Yabut](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Randy J Seeley](#)<sup>3</sup>, [Theodore J Brown](#)<sup>4</sup>, [Daniel J Drucker](#)<sup>5</sup>
- Declaration of interests **D.J.D. has consulted for Altimune, Amgen, Kallyope, Merck, Novo Nordisk, Pfizer Inc., and Sanofi Inc.** Mt. Sinai Hospital receives operating grant support from Amgen, Novo Nordisk, and Pfizer Inc. for studies in the Drucker lab. R.J.S. has consulted for Novo Nordisk, Scobia, CinRx, Fractyl, Structure Therapeutics, Congruenc Therapeutics, Calibrate, and Rewind and receives operating grant support from Novo Nordisk, Astra Zeneca, Fractyl, and Eli Lilly Inc
- <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38113888/>
- <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adn4128>

# Vagus en ontsteking

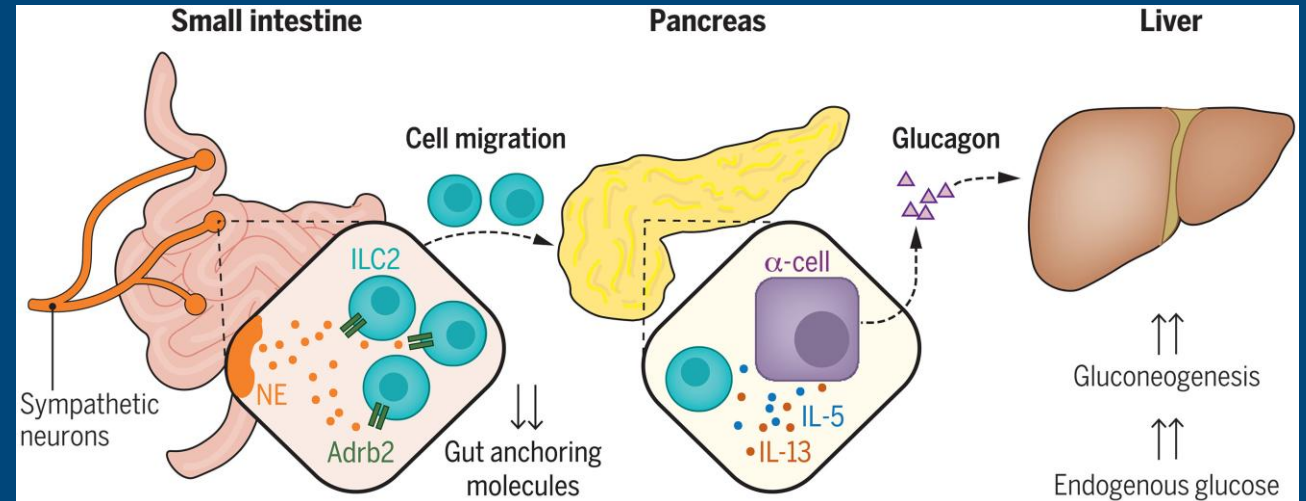


[https://youtu.be/p9XHI\\_26cPE](https://youtu.be/p9XHI_26cPE)

# Neuronal-ILC2 interactions regulate pancreatic glucagon and glucose homeostasis

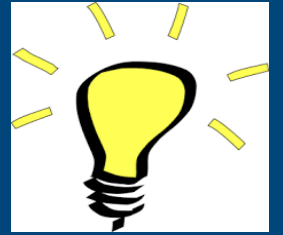


- In addition to host defense, the immune system aids **homeostasis** within and between tissues.
- Šestan *et al.* found a role for immune cells in regulating blood glucose levels in mice. Upon fasting, a type of innate lymphoid cell called ILC2s increased in number in the pancreas and contributed to the production of glucagon, a hormone required to prevent blood sugar levels from becoming extremely low. ILC2s migrated to the pancreas from the gut in a process dependent on the activation of neurons that innervate the gut from areas of the brain associated with glucose sensing. Cytokines produced by ILC2s could induce pancreatic cells to express glucagon.



**Immunity and nutrient sensing**

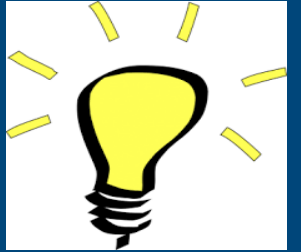
# Aged neurons don't register energy need



- Neuronal activity and mitochondrial gene expression become decoupled in aged mice
- As highly efficient energy factories of the cell, mitochondria generate adenosine triphosphate (ATP), primarily through the process of oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS). In the aging mammalian brain, mitochondrial metabolism begins to break down, with widespread consequences for neuronal and circuit function. Degradation of the OXPHOS pathway can drive oxidative stress and mitochondrial damage during aging (1). Yet the process by which OXPHOS activity becomes degraded and impairs mitochondrial efficiency has remained unclear. On page 1363 of this issue, Li *et al* (2) demonstrate that neuronal excitation increases mitochondrial gene transcription, a process that diminishes with age in mice. Remarkably, **restoration of excitation-transcription coupling in mitochondria improves memory function**, identifying a potential route to reverse age-related cognitive decline.



# Ontwikkelingen



Celbiologie (introductiecursus, najaar 2023)

=> Hoe werkt leven?

Biotechnologie (voorjaar 2024)

=> Het manipuleren van leven

Afweer (najaar 2024)

=> hoe blijven we in leven

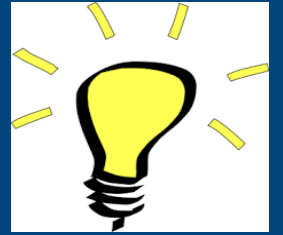
Ontwikkelingen in de levenswetenschappen (voorjaar 2025)

=> elke 2 jaar?

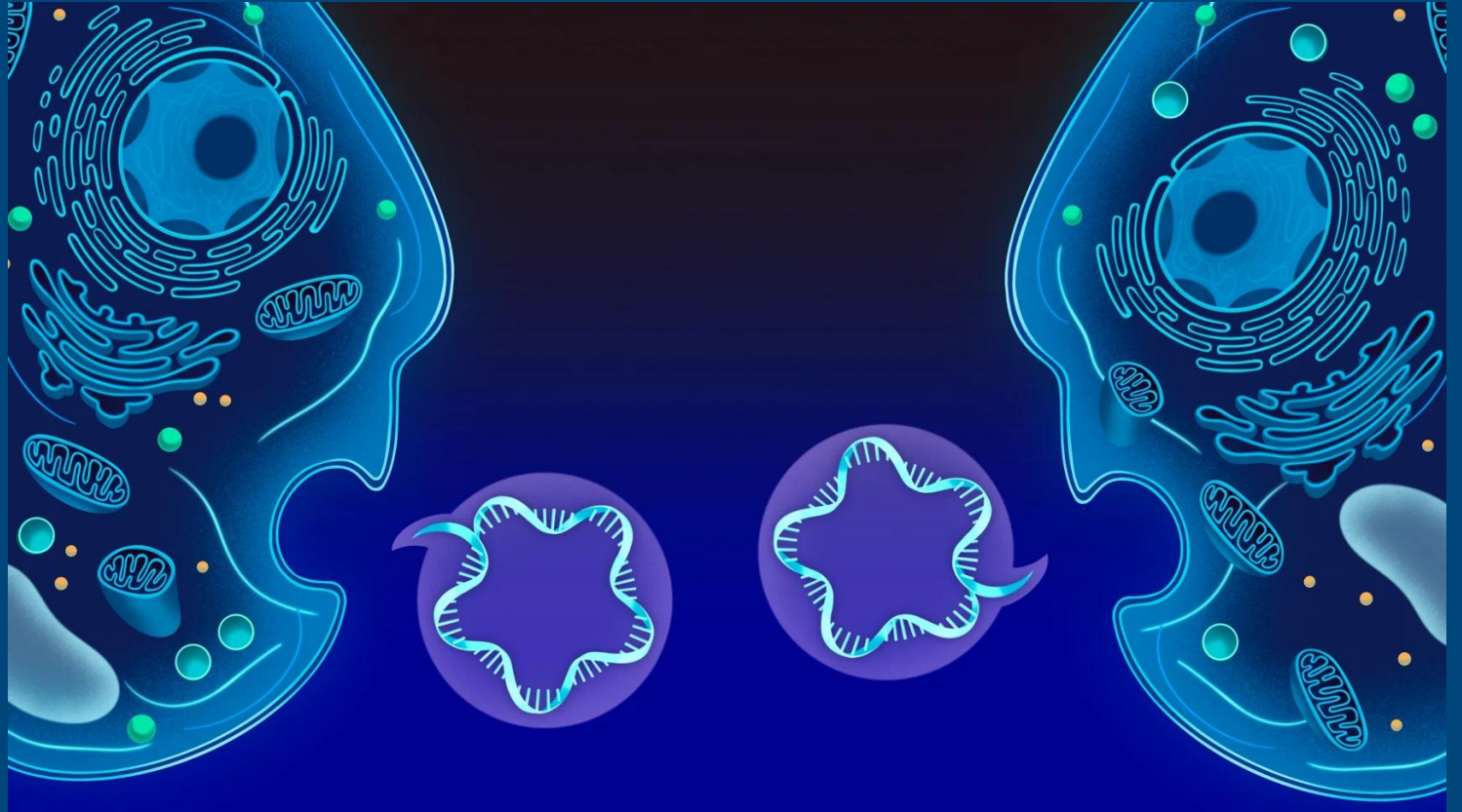


=> Wat is leven?

# RNA exosomes



- <https://www.quantamagazine.org/cells-across-the-tree-of-life-exchange-text-messages-using-rna-20240916>

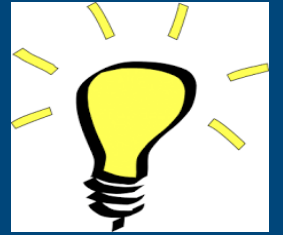


# Dark proteome' survey reveals thousands of new human genes

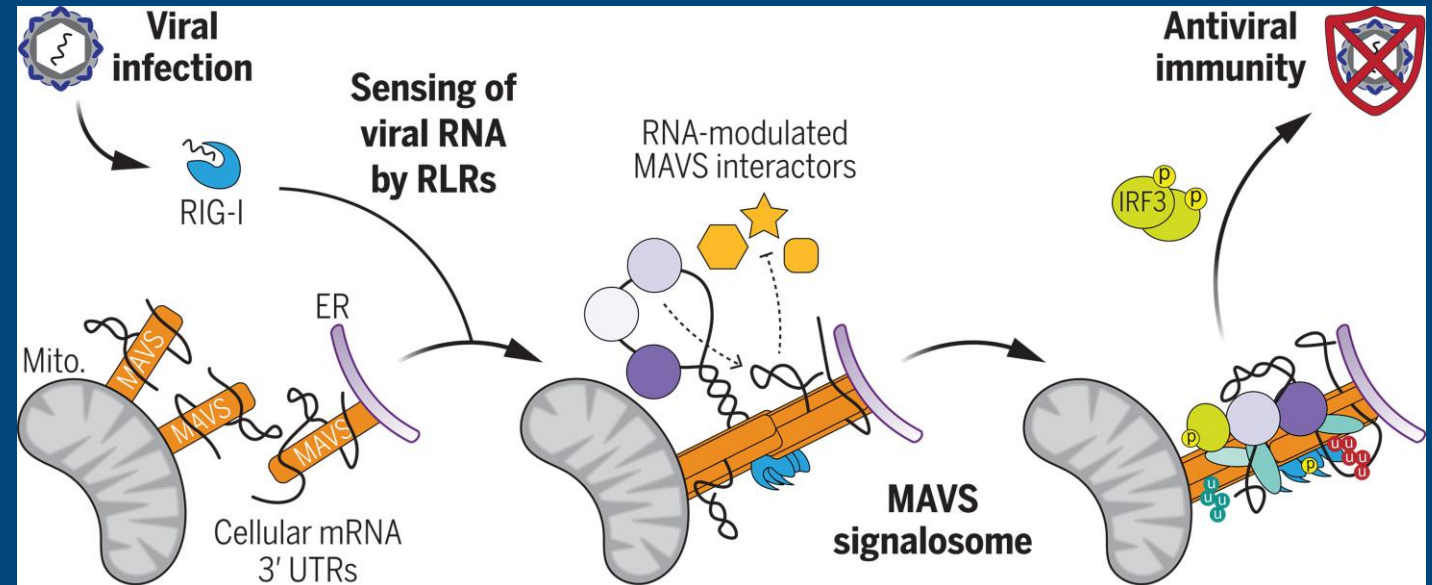


- Database confirms that overlooked segments of the genome code for a multitude of tiny proteins

# mRNA controleert op viraal RNA en mitochondrien zijn betrokken



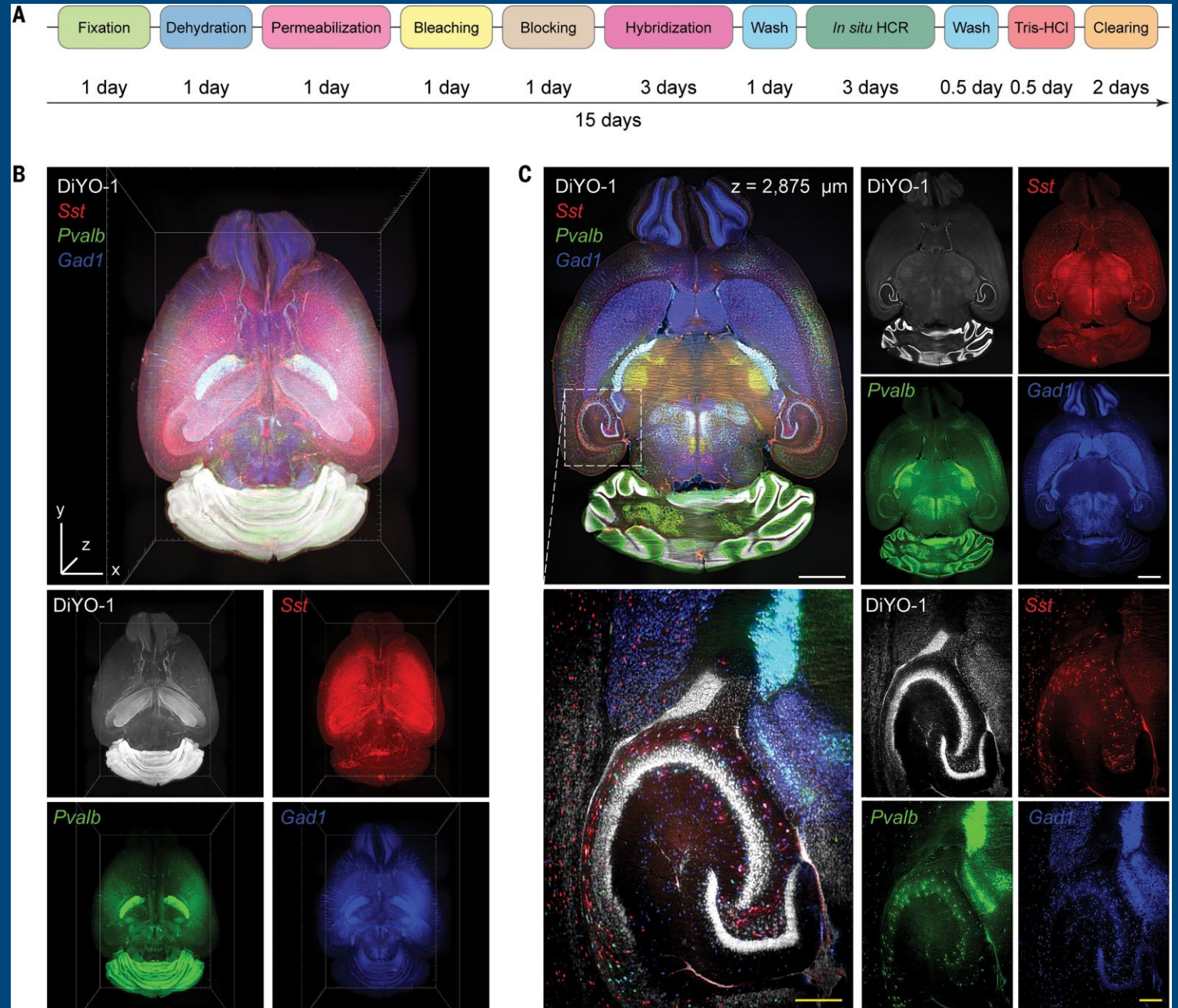
- **RNA regulatory control of the MAVS signalosome.**
- The adaptor protein MAVS binds to the 3'UTRs of cellular mRNAs through its central disordered region. After sensing of viral RNA by RLRs, cellular RNA promotes antiviral signaling through the MAVS signalosome by altering MAVS association with RNA-modulated MAVS-interacting factors.
- <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adl0429>





# Whole mouse brain imaging of mRNA

- This light-sheet microscopy three-dimensional rendering shows a first-of-its-kind mouse whole-brain mRNA analysis at single-cell resolution
- 3D rendering of the whole brain from an 8-week-old adult mouse stained using TRISCO for cortical interneuron transcripts

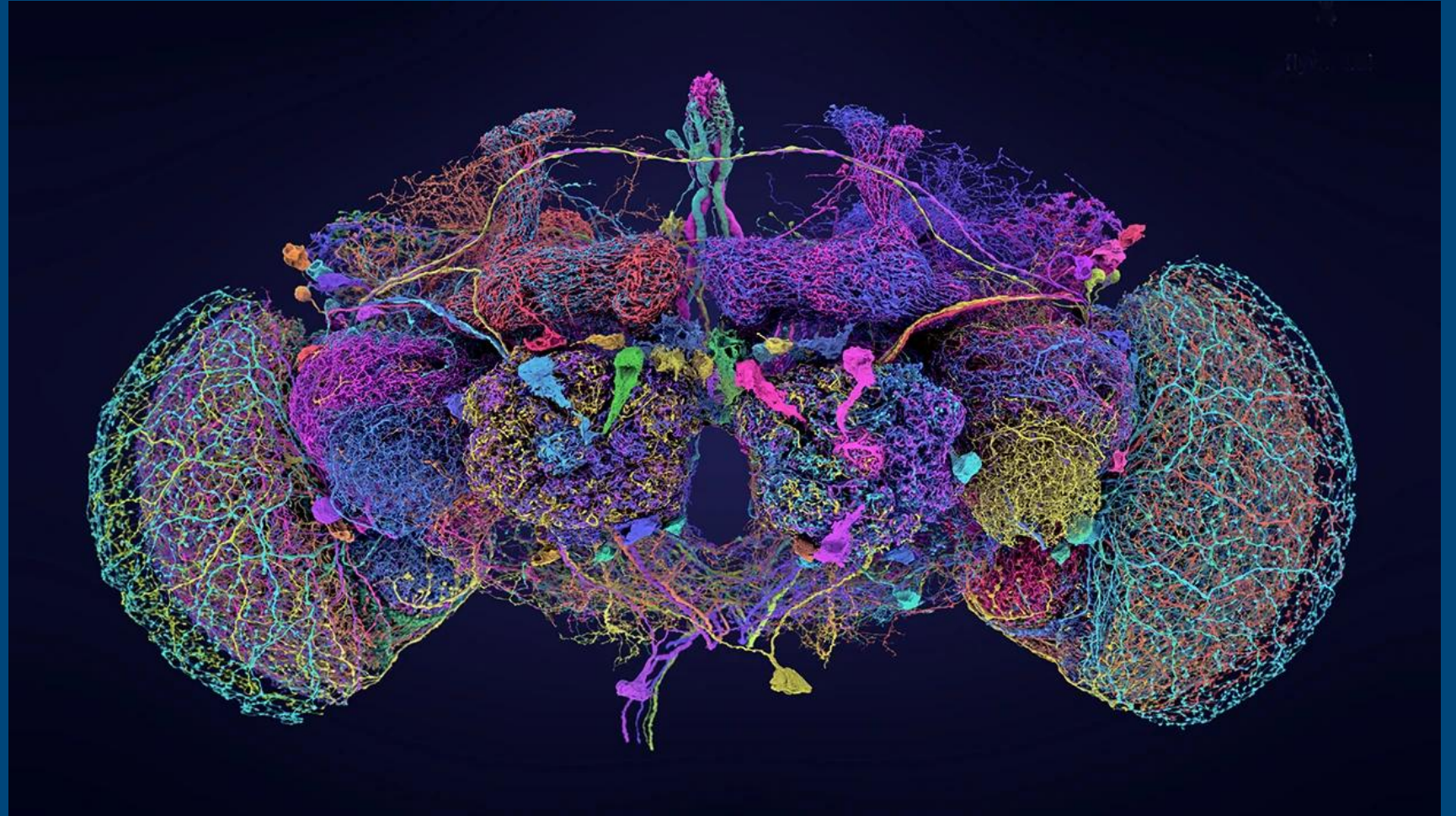




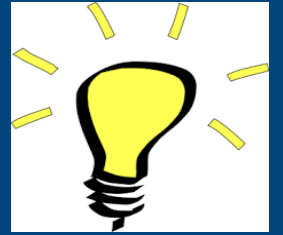
# Largest brain map ever reveals fruit fly's neurons in exquisite detail



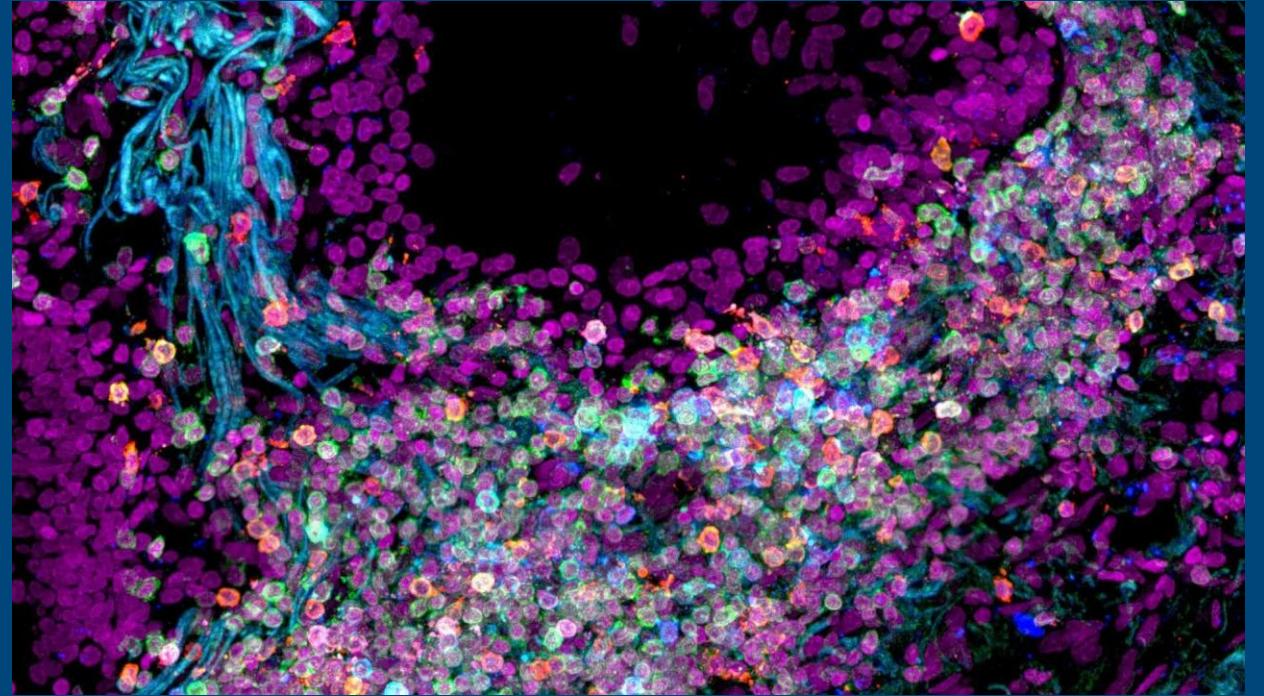
- Nature 02 October 2024
- Wiring diagram lays out connections between nearly **140,000 neurons** and reveals new types of nerve cell.



# Cell atlas

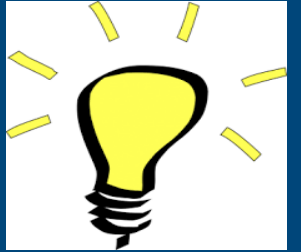


- <https://www.nature.com/immersive/d42859-024-00060-5/index.html>
- <https://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2024/11/20/het-landschap-van-alle-menselijke-cellen-in-kaart-a4873867>





# leergang levenswetenschappen



Celbiologie (introductiecursus, najaar 2024)  
=> Hoe werkt leven?

Biotechnologie (voorjaar 2025)  
=> Het manipuleren van leven

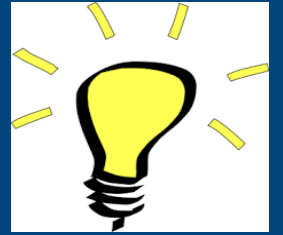
Afweer (najaar 2025)  
=> hoe blijven we in leven

Ontwikkelingen in de levenswetenschappen (voorjaar 2026)  
=> elke 2 jaar?



=> Wat is leven?

# Living skin helps robot make a happy face

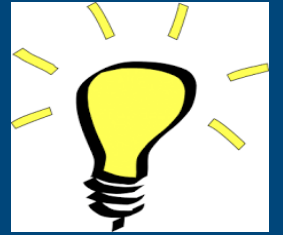


- Anchors inspired by skin ligaments connect cell-based composite to robotic visage.



# Pokon Powerplanten

- Planten die appen, als ze verzorging nodig hebben





# Massive solar farms could provoke rainclouds in the desert



- **6 FEB 2024**
- Updrafts from dark solar panels could fuel storms—an alternative to cloud seeding
- In the United Arab Emirates, water is more valuable than oil. To support the needs of its desert-dwelling residents, the UAE relies on expensive desalination plants and campaigns of cloud seeding from aircraft, which spray particles into passing clouds to trigger rainfall.
- But according to a new modeling study, there may be another way to stir up a rainmaker: with city-size solar farms that create their own weather. The heat from large expanses of dark solar panels can cause updrafts that, in the right conditions, lead to rainstorms, providing water for tens of thousands of people. “Some solar farms are getting up to the right size right now,” says Oliver Branch, a climate scientist at the University of Hohenheim who led the work, published last week in the journal *Earth System Dynamics*. “Maybe it’s not science fiction that we can produce this effect.”

# Australië als oplossing:

Genoeg oppervlak (solar influx)

Veel woestijn (70%)

Goede instituten

"Venture capital"

Beplanting woestijn:

=> Extra voedsel voor miljarden

=> CO2 opname vgl met jaarlijkse uitstoot van de wereld

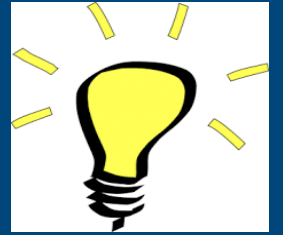
Sequestratie ( via koeien)

=> Vlees eten wordt goed voor milieu

=> Vet opslaan ook

Genoeg water (ocean)

Hydrolyse => waterstof => lokale waterproductie in de woestijn (mijnbouw), en verkopen van de rest.



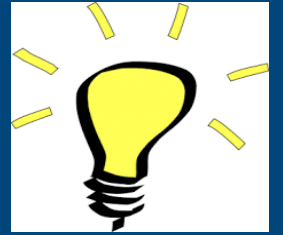
Vooral een poging om noodzakelijke verandering een positieve draai te geven. Het verhaal is nu vooral negatief.

“Advocating less does not sell well”

Voedselproductie Australië kan flink omhoog  
=> nieuwe inkomsten

En met 10% van Australië vol met zonnepanelen kan je meer waterstof maken dan de wereld nodig heeft => nieuwe sjeiks

# Durable CO<sub>2</sub> conversion in the proton-exchange membrane system



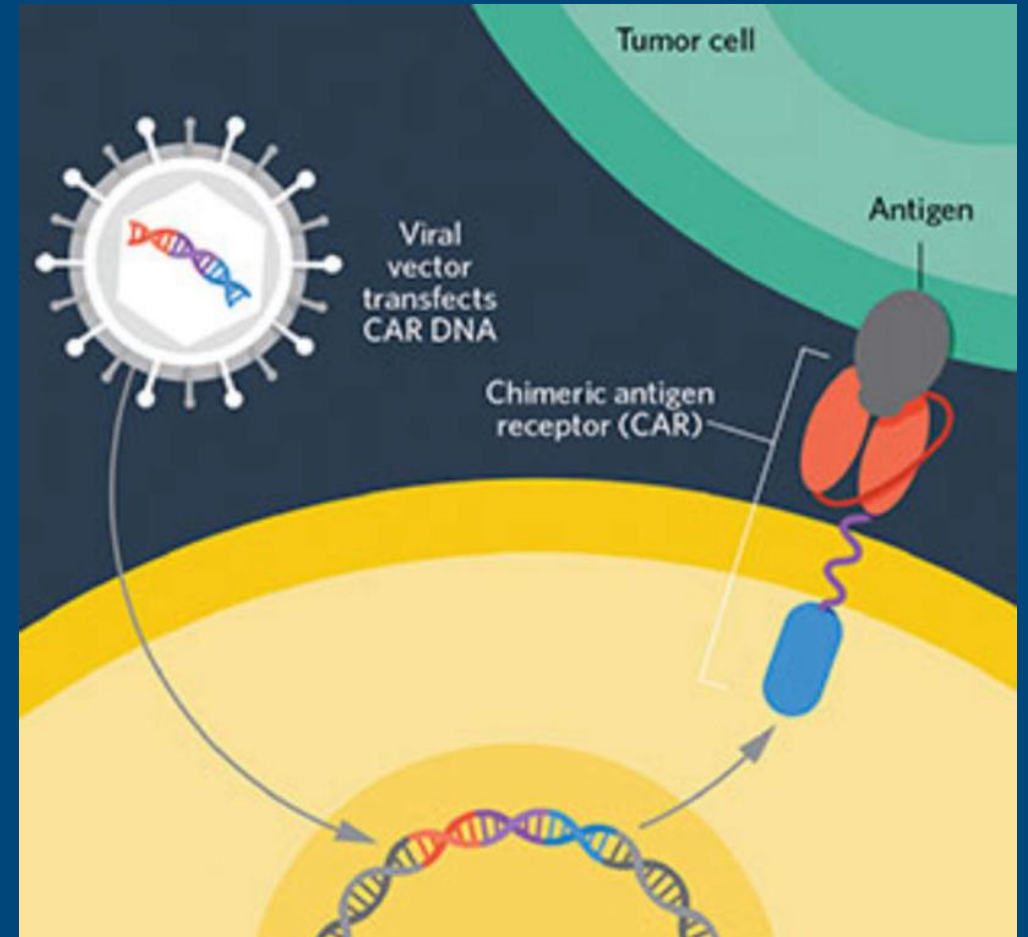
- Electrolysis that reduces carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to useful chemicals can, in principle, contribute to a more sustainable and carbon-neutral future<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6</sup>. However, it remains challenging to develop this into a robust process because efficient conversion typically requires alkaline conditions in which CO<sub>2</sub> precipitates as carbonate, and this limits carbon utilization and the stability of the system<sup>7,8,9,10,11,12</sup>. Strategies such as physical washing, pulsed operation and the use of dipolar membranes can partially alleviate these problems but do not fully resolve them<sup>11,13,14,15</sup>. CO<sub>2</sub> electrolysis in acid electrolyte, where carbonate does not form, has therefore been explored as an ultimately more workable solution<sup>16,17,18</sup>. Herein we develop a proton-exchange membrane system that reduces **CO<sub>2</sub> to formic acid at a catalyst that is derived from waste lead-acid batteries** and in which a lattice carbon activation mechanism contributes. When coupling CO<sub>2</sub> reduction with hydrogen oxidation, formic acid is produced with over 93% Faradaic efficiency. The system is compatible with start-up/shut-down processes, achieves nearly 91% single-pass conversion efficiency for CO<sub>2</sub> at a current density of 600 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> and cell voltage of 2.2 V and is shown to operate continuously for more than 5,200 h. We expect that this exceptional performance, enabled by the use of a robust and efficient catalyst, stable three-phase interface and durable membrane, will help advance the development of carbon-neutral technologies.
- => win win

# Introductie: CAR-T



- Opvoeden van de afweer om kanker te herkennen
- Levend medicijn
- **Biologische robot**
- If there isn't a cure for their cancer today, there's a reasonable chance that around the corner, there's going to be one.

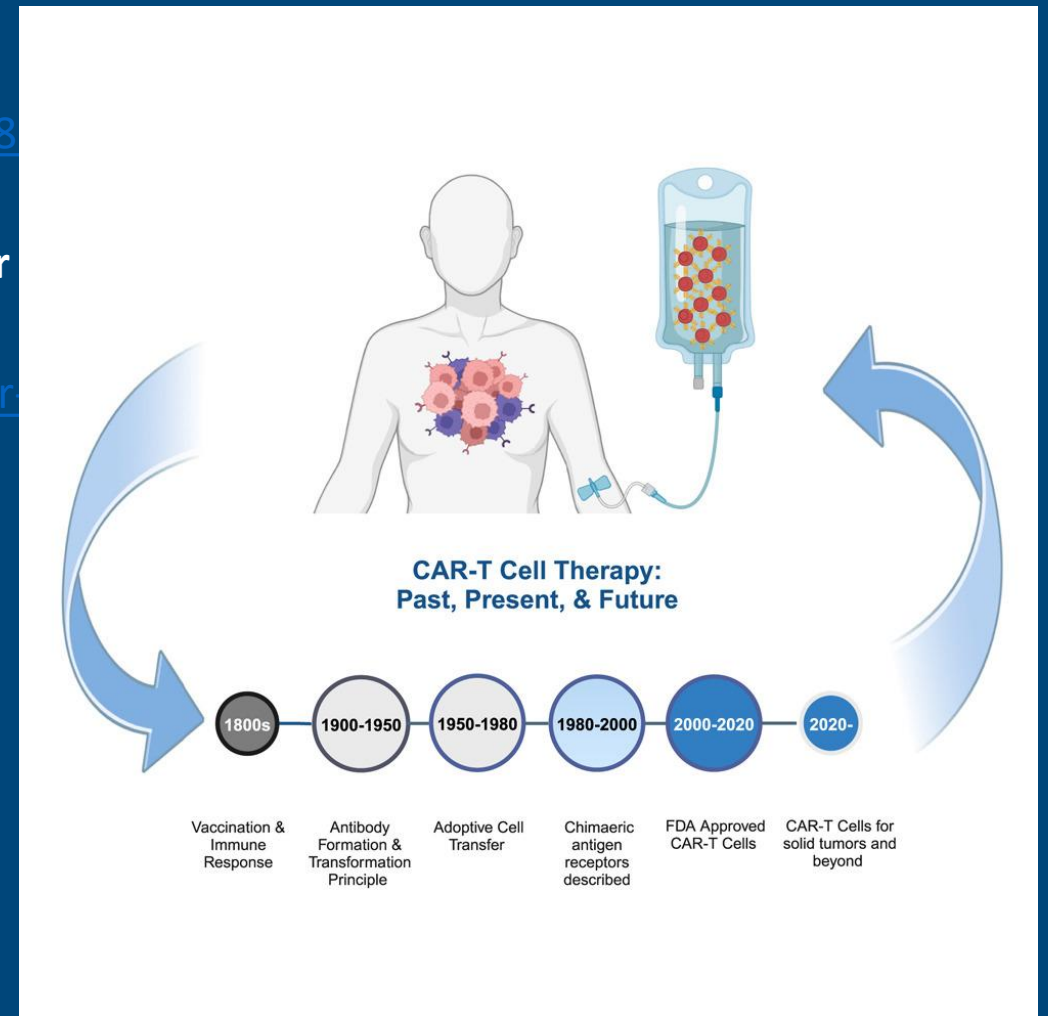
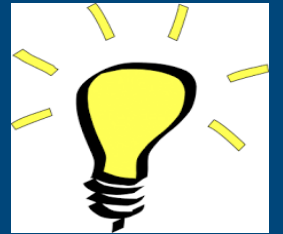
<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-00241-0>





# CAR T Cells

- Off-the-shelf CAR-T cells could prove paradigm shifting for autoimmune diseases
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S00928424008882>
- **CAR T Cells: Engineering Patients' Immune Cells to Treat Their Cancers**
- <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/treatment/research/car-cells>
- Direct *in vivo* CAR T cell engineering
- [https://www.cell.com/trends/pharmacological-sciences/fulltext/S0165-6147\(24\)00052-X](https://www.cell.com/trends/pharmacological-sciences/fulltext/S0165-6147(24)00052-X)
- **From concept to cure: The evolution of CAR-T cell therapy**
- <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40070120/>
- Chimeric Antigen Receptor Cell Therapy: Empowering Treatment Strategies for Solid Tumors
- <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11854309/>



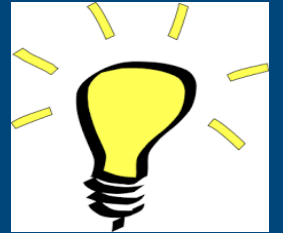
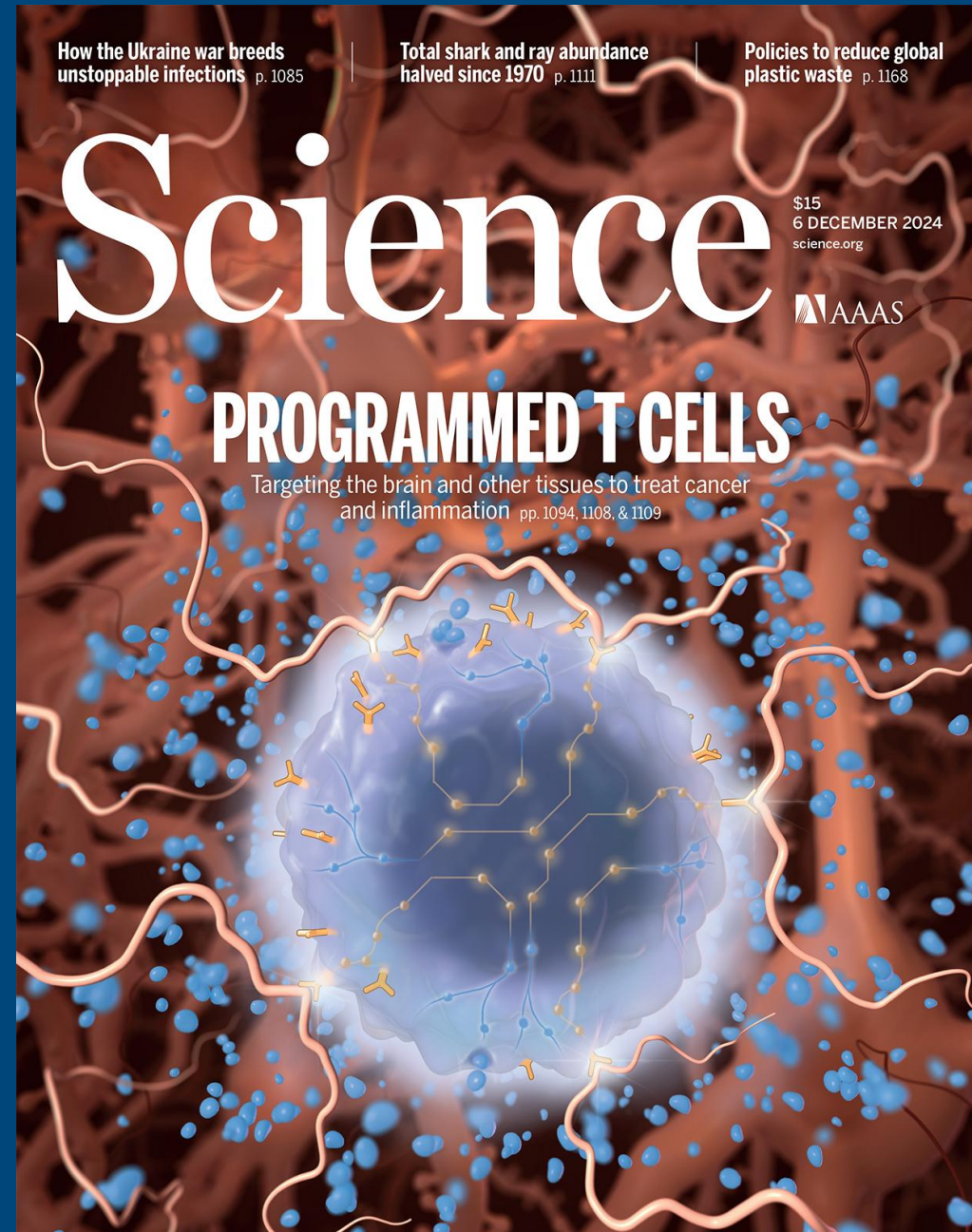
# Cancer-fighting CAR T cells could be made inside body with viral injection => **delivery**



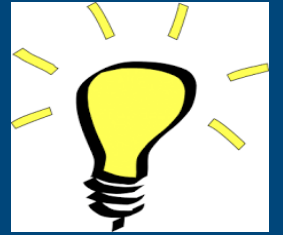
- Scientists are devising ways to edit the genomes of immune cells without having to extract them from the people being treated.
- <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-03969-5>

# Ontwikkelingen:

- Immunotherapie 2.0
- An engineered T cell (center) is designed to deliver therapies to the brain. This T cell displays orange synthetic receptors on its surface, which recognize components of extracellular matrix fibers that are only found in the brain. Within the cell, downstream signaling pathways are programmed to initiate transcription and release a therapeutic payload—shown as light blue protein secretions
- <https://www.science.org/toc/science/current>
- <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adl4237>



# Maatschappij verandert door (bio)technologie Niet door politici



- Kunstmest

=> 10 miljard mensen (ipv 2 miljard)

- Geboorteperking

=> Maar 10 miljard mensen

- Olie

- Telefoon

⇒ Technologie is niet perse positief.

⇒ Hoe ga je er mee om?



# Biotechnologie, traditioneel en modern.



- Gebruik maken van gisten en schimmels, veredeling gewassen, fokken dieren

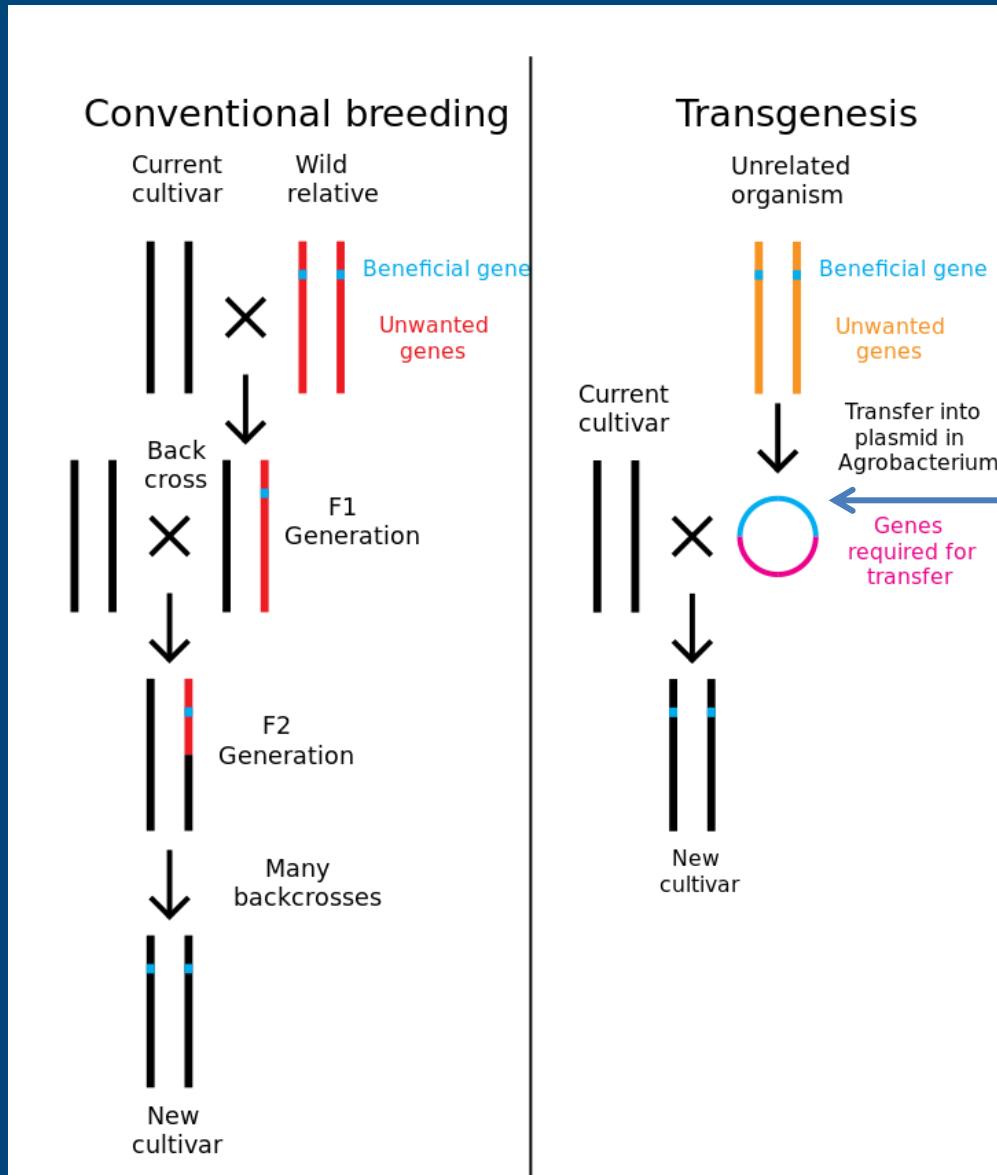
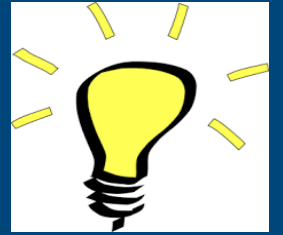
- Medische therapie
- Gentechnologie



Biotech doen we al heel lang,  
en wordt alleen maar  
belangrijker



# Introductie: Veredeling versus Genetische Manipulatie



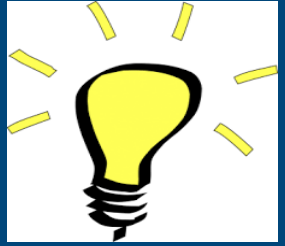
Zelfde, alleen sneller en gericht.  
Met vector (klonen).

CRISPR vervangt veel specifieker,  
zonder veel ballast

Directed evolution

# Introductie:

## Orgaan v. systemisch (“germ-line”)



GFP-muis



Kind van 3 ouders (3<sup>e</sup> nodig voor mitochondrien)



En in China (HIV resistent => CRISPR babies)

Handig voor onderzoek, maar niet voor mensen  
Volgende generaties hebben de aanpassing ook  
=> **aanpassing van de soort**  
=> **filosofie (biosofie)**

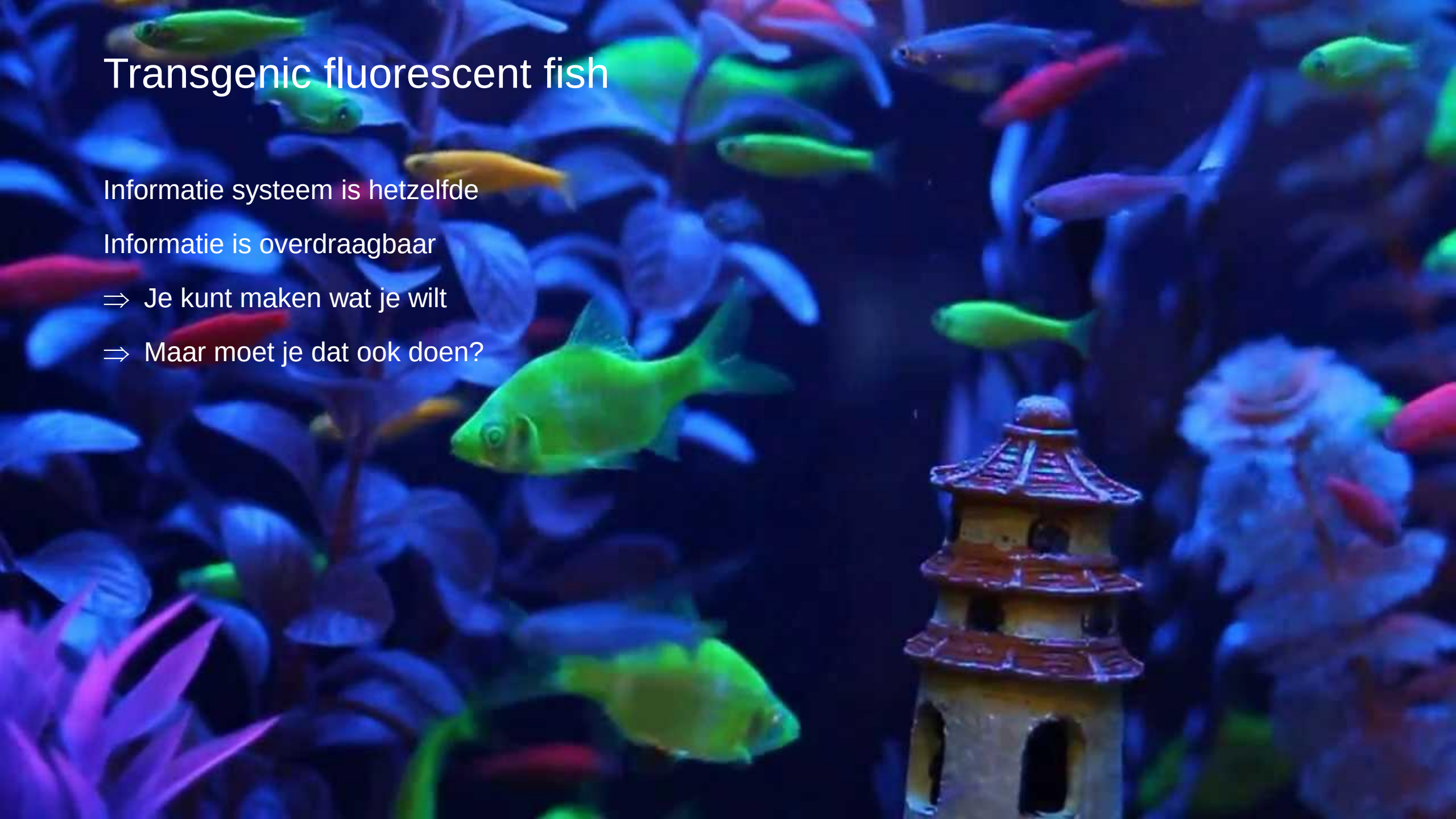
# Transgenic fluorescent fish

Informatie systeem is hetzelfde

Informatie is overdraagbaar

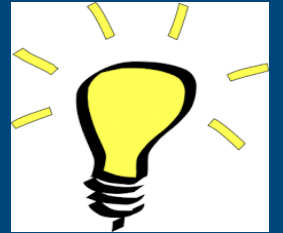
⇒ Je kunt maken wat je wilt

⇒ Maar moet je dat ook doen?





# We zijn nooit in balans geweest

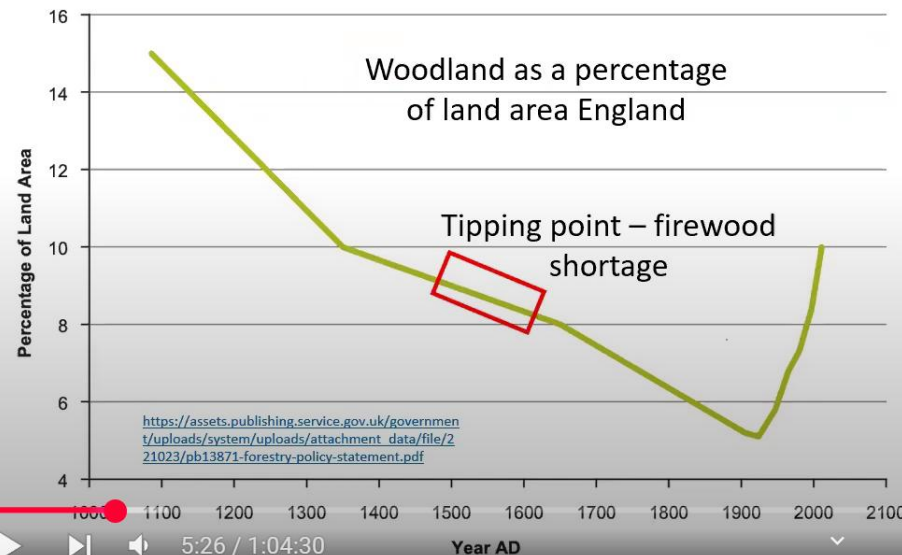


- West Europa
  - Australie
  - De nobele wilde
  - <https://youtu.be/Uytp7WwapFI>
  - Industriële revolutie gedreven door tekort aan hout
- => kolen,  
=> stoommachine  
=> etc.

Public Lecture: One World is Enough for All of us: Geoenergy & an Equitable Energy Transition

## England BC – Before (much) Coal

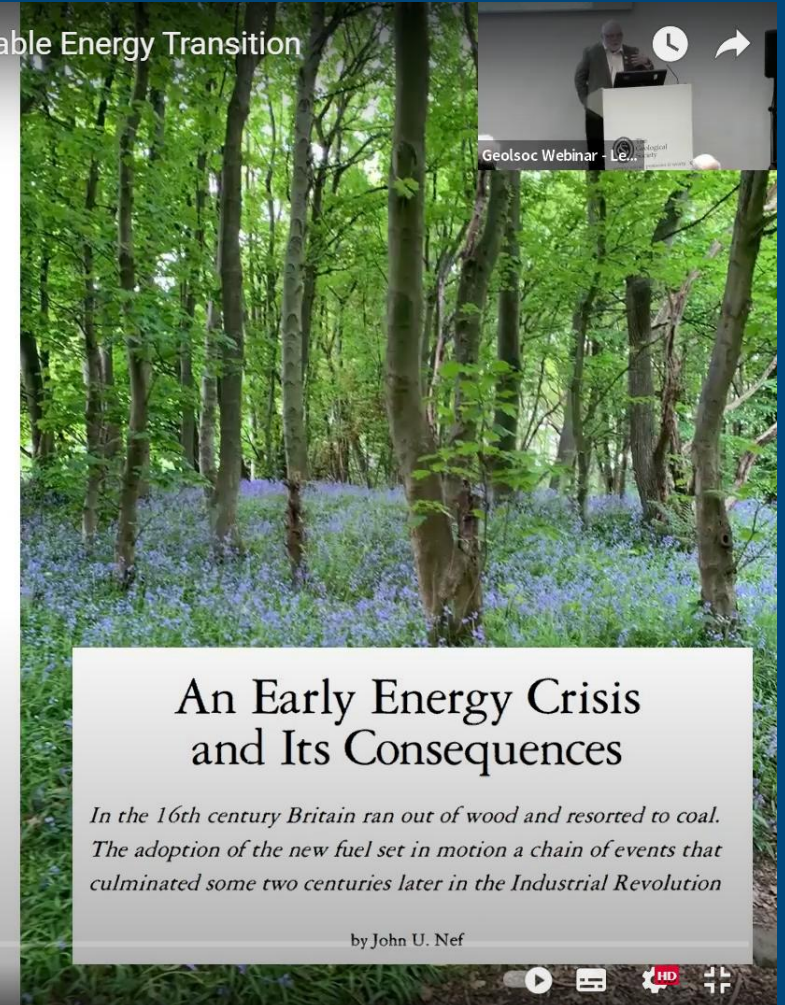
- At one with nature?
- Maybe not!
- C 16<sup>th</sup> severe shortage of firewood
- Population starving



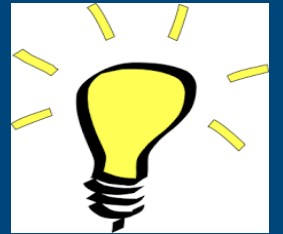
## An Early Energy Crisis and Its Consequences

*In the 16th century Britain ran out of wood and resorted to coal. The adoption of the new fuel set in motion a chain of events that culminated some two centuries later in the Industrial Revolution*

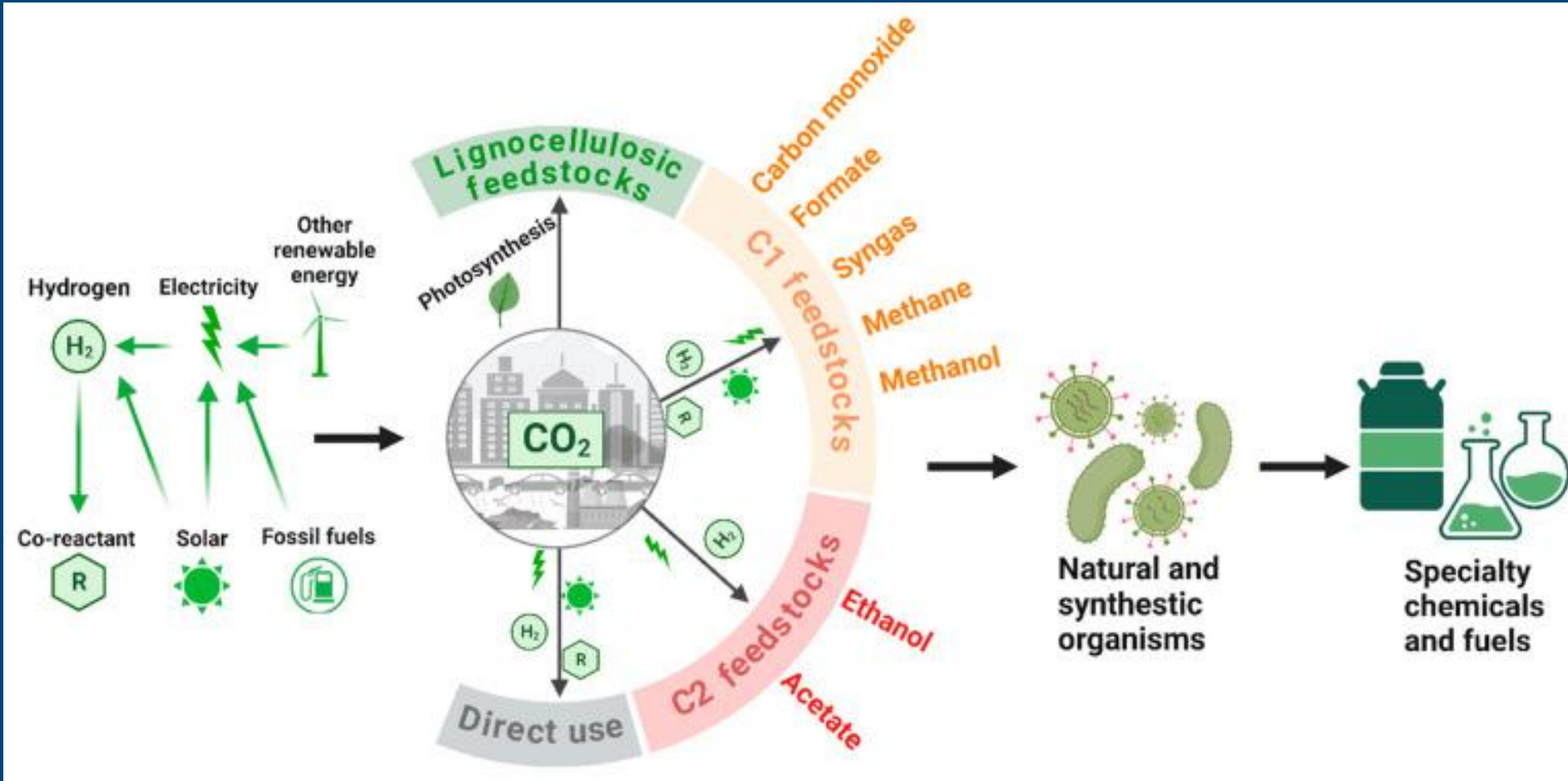
by John U. Nef



# Perspectives for Using CO<sub>2</sub> as a Feedstock for Biomanufacturing of Fuels and Chemicals



<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10740661/>





# Restoring forests

## => negative emissions



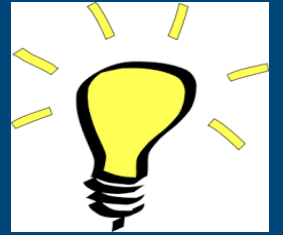
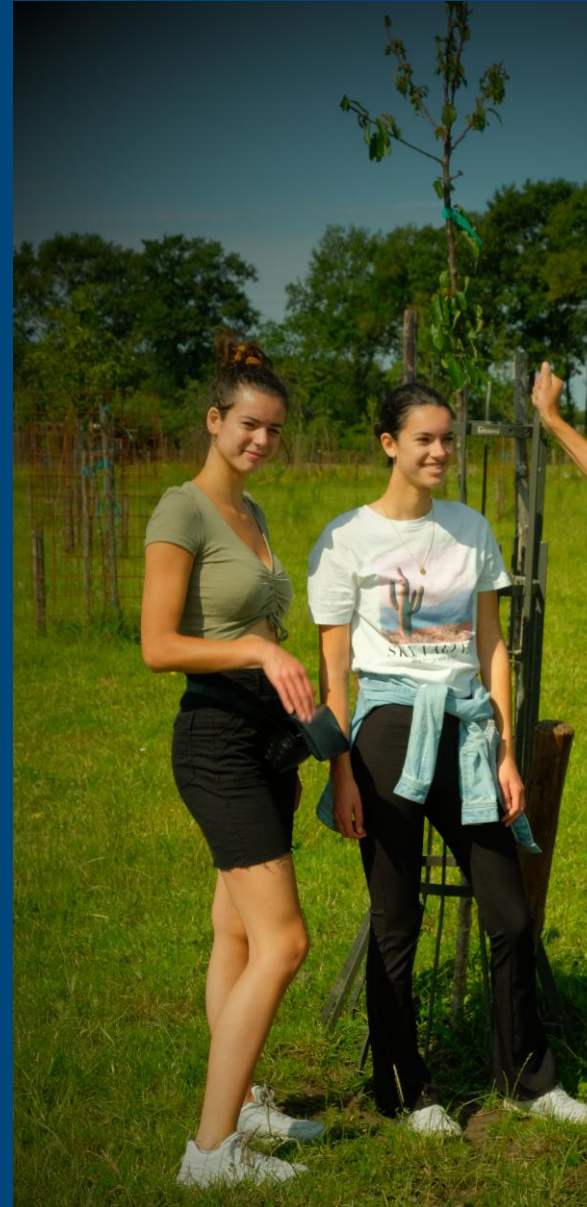
- The restoration of forested land at a global scale could help capture atmospheric carbon and mitigate climate change. Bastin *et al.* used direct measurements of forest cover to generate a model of forest restoration potential across the globe. Their spatially explicit maps show how much additional tree cover could exist outside of existing forests and agricultural and urban land. Ecosystems could support an additional 0.9 billion hectares of continuous forest. This would represent a greater than 25% increase in forested area, including more than **500 billion trees** and more than 200 gigatonnes of additional carbon at maturity. Such a change has the potential to cut the atmospheric carbon pool by about 25%.
- **The restoration of trees remains among the most effective strategies for climate change mitigation.** We mapped the global potential tree coverage to show that 4.4 billion hectares of canopy cover could exist under the current climate. Excluding existing trees and agricultural and urban areas, we found that there is room for an extra 0.9 billion hectares of canopy cover, which could store 205 gigatonnes of carbon in areas that would naturally support woodlands and forests. This highlights global tree restoration as our most effective climate change solution to date. However, climate change will alter this potential tree coverage. We estimate that if we cannot deviate from the current trajectory, the global potential canopy cover may shrink by ~223 million hectares by 2050, with the vast majority of losses occurring in the tropics. Our results highlight the opportunity of climate change mitigation through global tree restoration but also the urgent need for action.
- <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/365/6448/76>

# Bomen planten

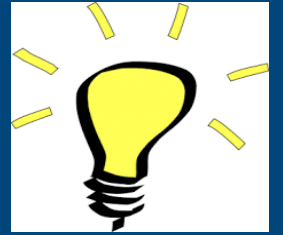
- Nu al 40 bomen geplant

⇒ Voor de toekomst

(en is 20x vliegen naar Spanje)



# Drone plant tot 40.000 bomen per dag!

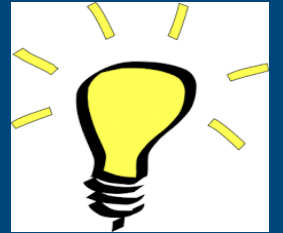


- Het toestel is ontworpen om bodems te *bombarderen met zaadcapsules* waaruit bomen groeien. Vorig jaar is het op grote schaal uitgetest in Myanmar. Het land in Zuidoost-Azië heeft de afgelopen tientallen jaren 1 miljoen hectare mangrovewoud verloren, waardoor het extra kwetsbaar is geworden voor cyclonen en klimaatopwarming. De zaden die toen in de bodem zijn geschoten, zijn intussen uitgegroeid tot kloeke boompjes.
- Tegen 2060 hoopt *BioCarbon Engineering* met de drones wereldwijd een half miljard (!) bomen te hebben aangeplant.





# Snotbot



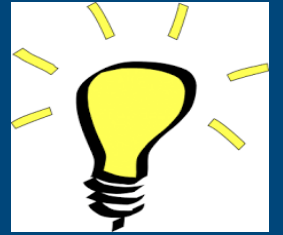
<https://youtu.be/AEs5HdFS46g>

Wired: Drones are  
flying robots



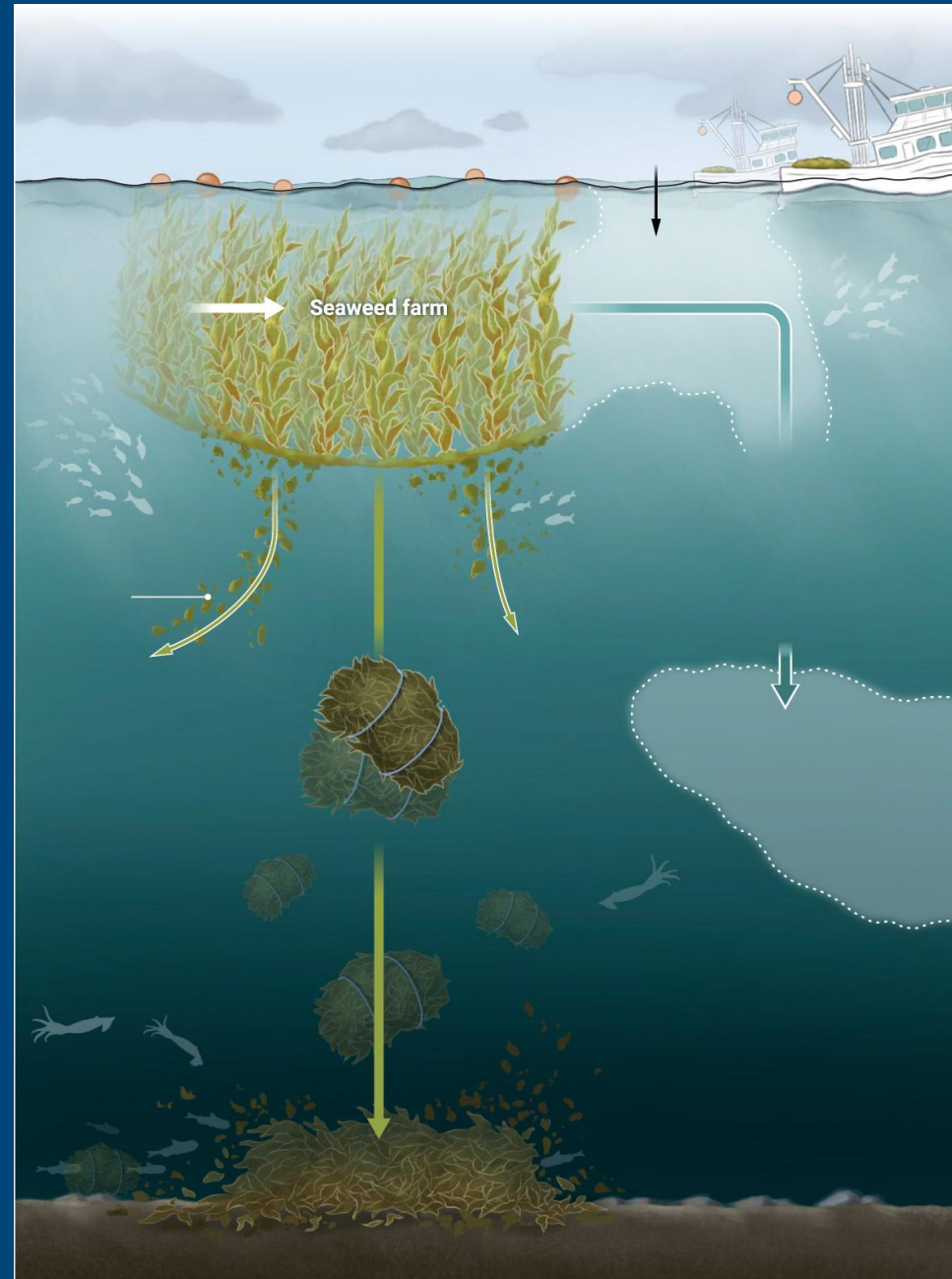
# Bomen planten is niet genoeg

- Wereldwijd verdwijnt er netto bos
- => dan toch maar biotech



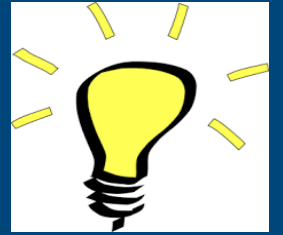
# Dumping seaweed

- <https://www.science.org/content/article/can-dumping-seaweed-sea-floor-cool-planet-some-scientists-are-skeptical>





# Climate capitalism



- Climate Capitalism: Winning the Race to Zero Emissions and Solving the Crisis of Our Age

A FUTURE TO LOOK FORWARD TO



Meaningful climate solutions can be achieved within existing market structures, argues journalist Akshat Rathi.

## PODCAST

**Climate Capitalism: Winning the Race to Zero Emissions and Solving the Crisis of Our Age**

Akshat Rathi

Greystone Books, 2024. 272 pp.

"It's now cheaper to save the world than destroy it," writes journalist Akshat Rathi in the opening pages of *Climate Capitalism*, which explores market-based solutions to climate threats. This week on the Science podcast, Rathi explores how governments, entrepreneurs, and philanthropists are converging on potentially profitable strategies for moving toward a clean-energy future. <https://bit.ly/3WjwuYk>

10.1126/science.adr9659

science.org **SCIENCE**

PHOTO: DOE PHOTO/ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

# Engineered microbial consortia for next-generation feedstocks



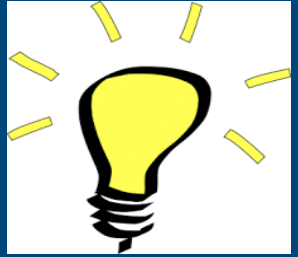
Examples of microbial engineering strategies for next-generation feedstock upcycling.

| Host microbes                                                    | Feedstocks                  | Strategies of microbial engineering                                                                                          | Products                                  | Ref.               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i>                                                   | Carbon dioxide              | Introduced the Calvin-Benson-Bassham cycle; expressed an NAD <sup>+</sup> -coupled formate dehydrogenase                     | Cell biomass                              | <a href="#">8</a>  |
| <i>C. autoethanogenum</i>                                        | Carbon monoxide             | Heterologous expression of alcohol acetyltransferase                                                                         | Ethyl acetate                             | <a href="#">9</a>  |
| <i>S. cerevisiae</i>                                             | Cellulose and hemicellulose | Expressed and secreted seven lignocellulolytic enzymes; introduced a xylose catabolism pathway                               | Ethanol                                   | <a href="#">12</a> |
| <i>C. cellulovorans</i>                                          | Cellulose                   | Evaluated 12 different enzyme combinations to determine an efficient n-butanol pathway                                       | n-butanol                                 | <a href="#">13</a> |
| <i>C. cellulovorans</i>                                          | Cellulose                   | Introduced three different aldehyde/alcohol dehydrogenases                                                                   | Ethanol and n-butanol                     | <a href="#">14</a> |
| <i>Y. lipolytica</i>                                             | Waste cooking oil           | Expressed a <i>cis</i> -aconitic acid decarboxylase; knocked out genes related to competing pathways                         | Itaconic acid                             | <a href="#">15</a> |
| <i>C. tyrobutyricum</i> , <i>V. criceti</i> , <i>M. elsdenii</i> | Cellulose and xylose        | Engineered spatial and metabolic niches to switch from a homogeneous to a heterogeneous reactor system                       | Short-chain fatty acids                   | <a href="#">22</a> |
| <i>E. limosum</i> and <i>E. coli</i>                             | Carbon monoxide             | Engineered an <i>E. coli</i> strain with biosynthetic pathways and co-cultivating it with <i>E. limosum</i>                  | 3-Hydroxypropionic acid and itaconic acid | <a href="#">23</a> |
| <i>C. glutamicum</i> and <i>E. coli</i>                          | Chitin                      | Engineered <i>E. coli</i> for lysine auxotrophy and chitin degradation; create synthetic mutualism with <i>C. glutamicum</i> | L-lysine                                  | <a href="#">26</a> |



# Sugar Synthesis from CO<sub>2</sub> in *Escherichia coli*

=> Quick fix for the climate !?

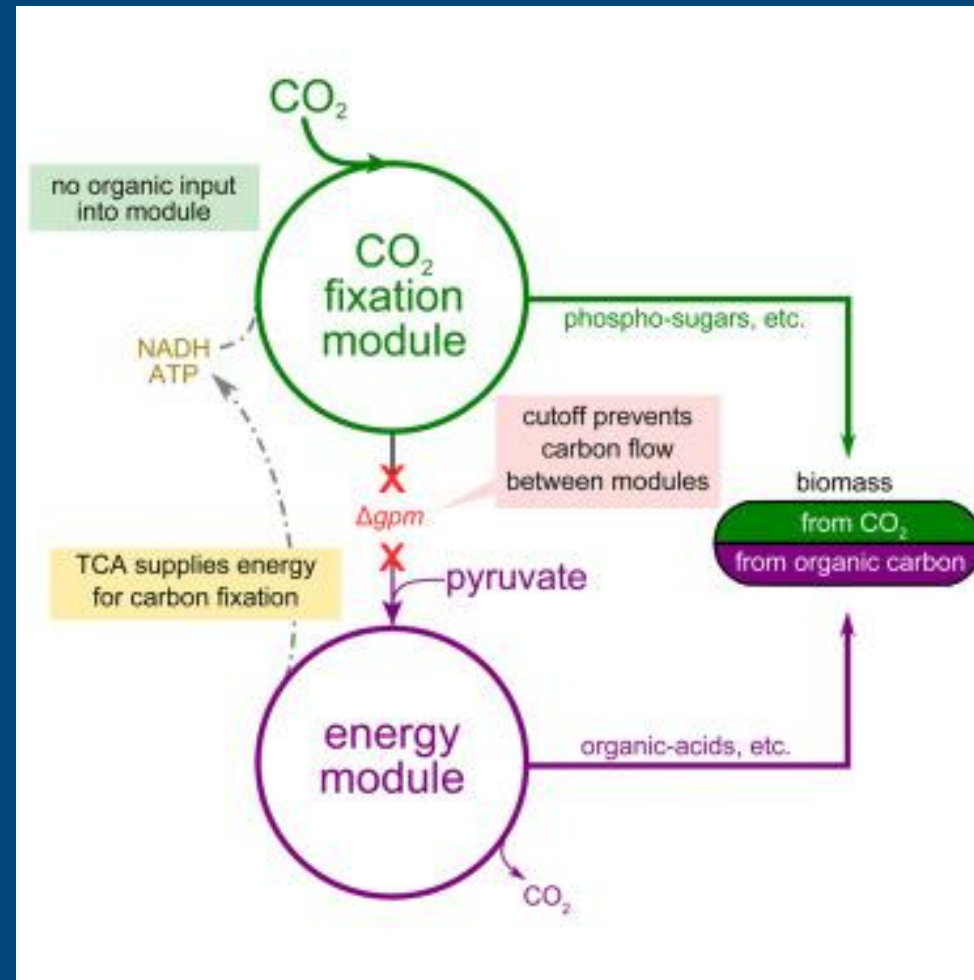


Biomass from CO<sub>2</sub> directly by E.coli.

- ⇒ Toepassing bij CO<sub>2</sub> productie
- ⇒ Of zelfs uit atmosfeer halen

Here, we demonstrate how a combination of rational metabolic rewiring, recombinant expression, and laboratory evolution has led to the biosynthesis of sugars and other major biomass constituents in *E. coli*. But no net. negative CO<sub>2</sub>

- ⇒ Biotech kan de wereldproblemen helpen oplossen



<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03679-x>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC1446362/>

# Synthetic biology

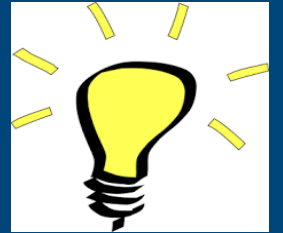
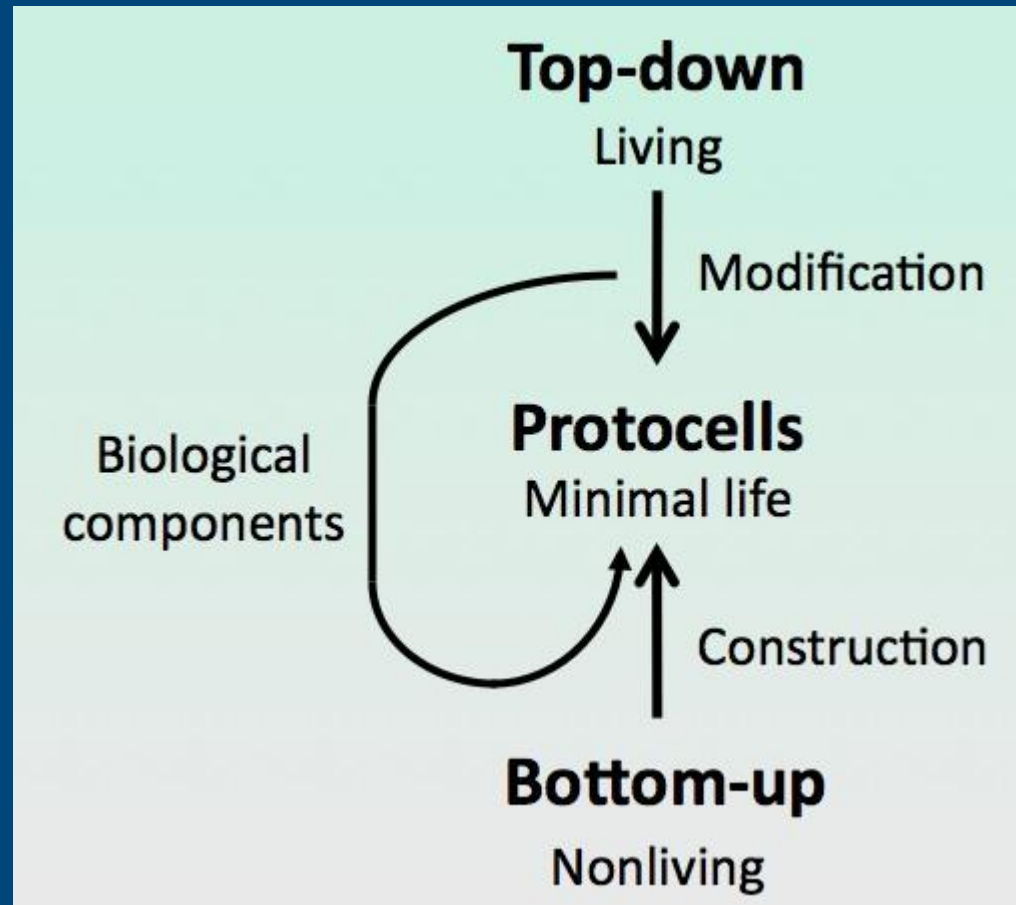
## Minimal Life

### What is life?

Take away genes until cells are no longer living

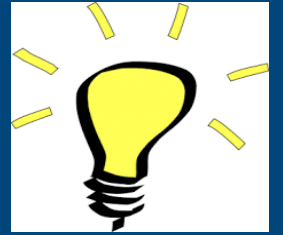
Or, plugging in various sets of genes until a cell is alive

Mycoplasma  
“laboratorium”



- <http://flint.sdu.dk/index.php?page=overall-protocell-design>
- <http://www.synbioproject.org/topics/synbio101/definition/>

# Minimal cell



Jen Stevens - The Minimal Cell under a Computational Microscope

Jan Stevens Minimal Cell Workshop 19/08/2024

The Minimal Cell under a Computational Microscope

Bert (Guest)

Carole Lartigue (Invité)

J.A. Stevens

Rahmi Lale

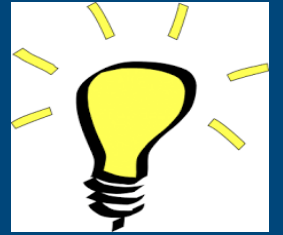
0:06 / 21:52

Jo.

+39

A screenshot of a video conference. The main window displays a presentation slide titled 'The Minimal Cell under a Computational Microscope' by Jan Stevens. The slide features a 3D visualization of a cell model, which is a sphere composed of many small, colored cubes (blue, red, green, yellow) and a larger, textured green sphere. The background is a light blue gradient with several smaller, similar green spheres. The video player interface at the bottom shows a progress bar at 0:06 / 21:52, a play button, and a volume icon. On the right side, there is a vertical stack of participant video feeds. The top feed shows Bert (Guest), the second shows Carole Lartigue (Invité), the third shows J.A. Stevens, and the bottom shows Rahmi Lale. Below the feeds, there is a small icon of a person and a '+39' button, indicating more participants.

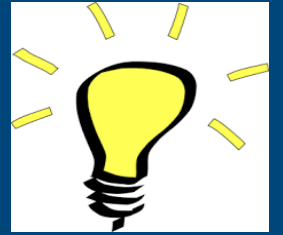
- <https://youtu.be/T0Rri5oSxxl>



- Nature volume 638, pages 972–979 (2025)
- **Abstract**
- Most current strategies for carbon management require CO<sub>2</sub> removal (CDR) from the atmosphere on the multi-hundred gigatonne (Gt) scale by 2100 (refs. <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>). Mg-rich silicate minerals can remove >10<sup>5</sup> Gt CO<sub>2</sub> and sequester it as stable and innocuous carbonate minerals or dissolved bicarbonate ions<sup>3,6,7</sup>. However, the reaction rates of these minerals under ambient conditions are far too slow for practical use. Here we show that CaCO<sub>3</sub> and CaSO<sub>4</sub> react quantitatively with diverse Mg-rich silicates (for example, olivine, serpentine and augite) under thermochemical conditions to form Ca<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> and MgO. On exposure to ambient air under wet conditions, Ca<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> is converted to CaCO<sub>3</sub> and silicic acid, and MgO is partially converted into a Mg carbonate within weeks, whereas the input Mg silicate shows no reactivity over 6 months. Alternatively, Ca<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> and MgO can be completely carbonated to CaCO<sub>3</sub> and Mg(HCO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> under 1 atm CO<sub>2</sub> at ambient temperature within hours. Using CaCO<sub>3</sub> as the Ca source, this chemistry enables a CDR process in which the output Ca<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>/MgO material is used to remove CO<sub>2</sub> from air or soil and the CO<sub>2</sub> process emissions are sequestered. Analysis of the energy requirements indicates that **this process could require less than 1 MWh per tonne CO<sub>2</sub> removed, approximately half the energy of CO<sub>2</sub> capture with leading direct air capture technologies**. The chemistry described here could unlock Mg-rich silicates as a vast resource for safe and permanent CDR.



# Vervolgcurcus Biotechnologie.



DNA/RNA-technologie

Stamcellen en Tissue-Engineering

Proefdieren en Imaging

Cybernetica (*Integratie biologie en technologie*)

Synthetische biologie en Wat is leven?

Genomics, proteomics en individuele gezondheidszorg

Lezen wetenschappelijke literatuur, hoe werkt wetenschap?

Excursie?

# DNA/RNA, de taal (**informatie**) van het leven



## DNA

Erfelijke eigenschappen

Toepassingen:

- Gentherapie
- **Synthetische biologie**

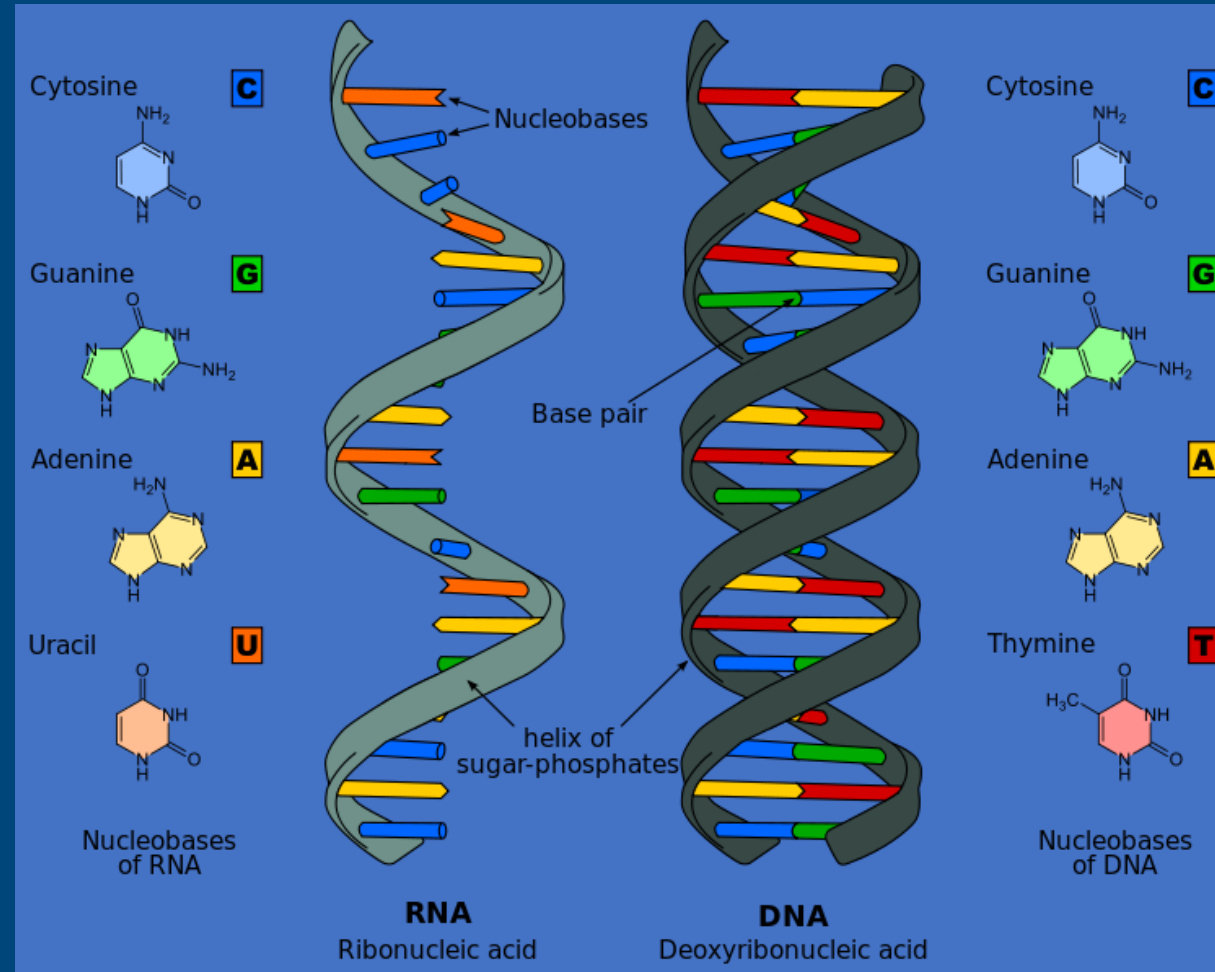
## RNA

Belangrijk regelsysteem

Epigenetica

Toepassingen:

- RNAi
- Stamcellen (iPS)
- mRNA vaccins



# Werken met de taal van het leven



Lezen = Sequencing

Knippen = Restrictie-enzymen (klonen van GFP gen)

Schrijven = Synthese

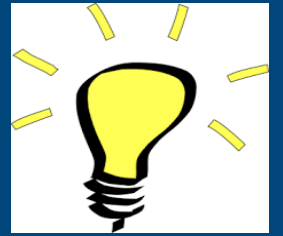
Plakken = Insertie => vaak nog virus (vector) voor nodig (=> CRISPR)

=>Molecular Biology Toolkit

=>DNA is een taal, en moleculaire biologie = taalkunde

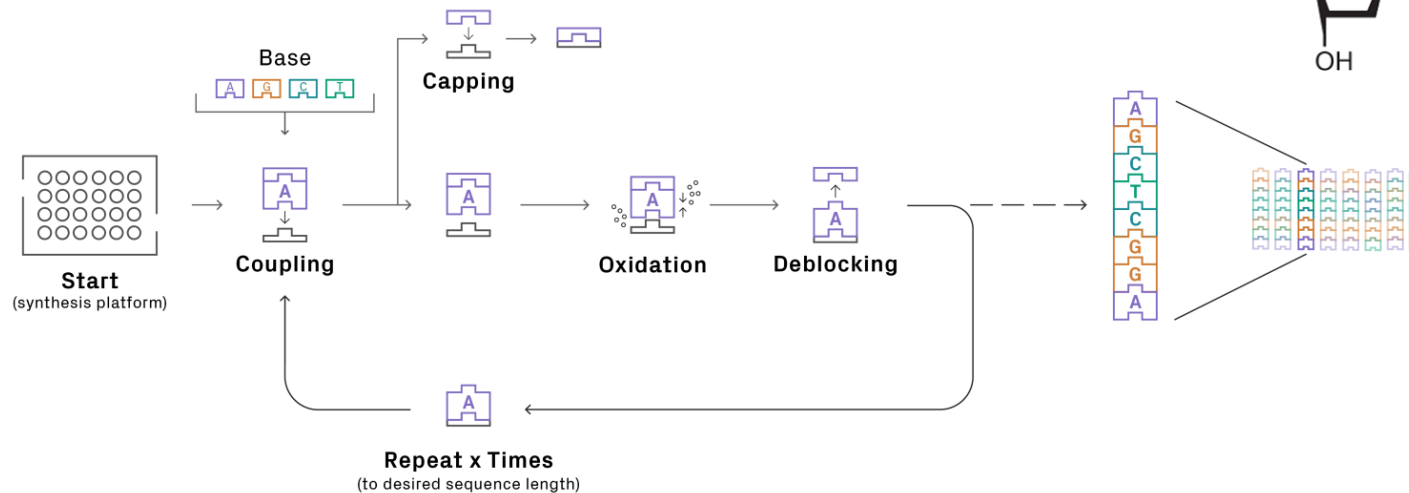
<https://youtu.be/fzB7tOwv4xk>

# DNA/RNA synthese (schrijven)

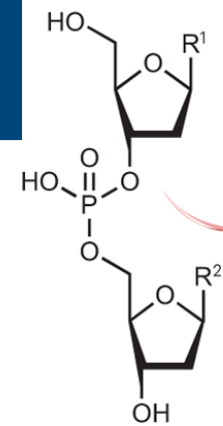


- Oligonucleotide synthesis cycle

## Oligonucleotide Synthesis



2 Base dinucleotide



**1963**  
Solid-phase synthesis

**2000s**  
Enzymatic synthesis using protected nucleotides

>10 kb DNA

**2021**  
First synthesis of >10 kb DNA

**1981**  
Phosphoramidite chemistry

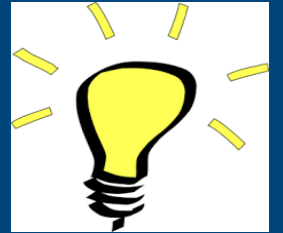
**2009**  
Nature Methods Gibson

10kb = 10.000 nucleotiden  
= 1 gen



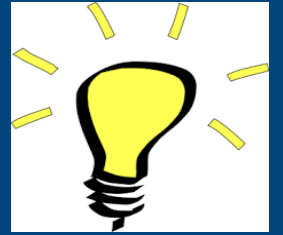
# Leven is..

- Een informatie systeem
- Individuele processen kunnen ook buiten een levend systeem plaatsvinden



# DNA technieken (engels)

<https://youtu.be/90GsxaI57-g?t=686>



- <https://youtu.be/8cYvyYOjzOc>
- <https://youtu.be/xlrwef2Y3f0>
- <https://youtu.be/iYaxOwZLIAk>
- <https://youtu.be/y7kny3Xy4k4>
- <https://youtu.be/buzWMKIHbB>
- <https://youtu.be/fzB7tOvv4xk>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FvHRio1yyhQI>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jFCD8Q6qSTM>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mMIRBNUuX6I>
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LmdH9u\\_WTqI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LmdH9u_WTqI)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1S0x3aRCviM>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=avM1Yg5oEu0>
- <https://youtu.be/8cYvyYOjzOc>
- [https://youtu.be/tcPgdr9\\_t64](https://youtu.be/tcPgdr9_t64)

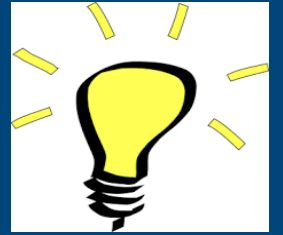


# DNA synthese (schrijven)

<https://youtu.be/Dwrte-CBomw>

=> synthetische biologie

<https://youtu.be/DxoLoOtyIU>



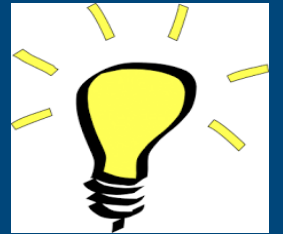
**DNA in 2 days.  
It's actually  
a thing now.**

Twist DNA. Easier, faster, higher quality.

Try 2 day DNA



# Biotech doen we al heel lang



The cell programming revolution – with Mark Kotter

History of programming biology

|                            |              |              |              |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>10,000</b><br>years ago | <b>1700s</b> | <b>1800s</b> | <b>1950s</b> | <b>1970s</b> |
|                            |              |              |              |              |
| <b>1980s</b>               | <b>1990s</b> | <b>2000s</b> | <b>2010s</b> |              |
|                            |              |              |              |              |

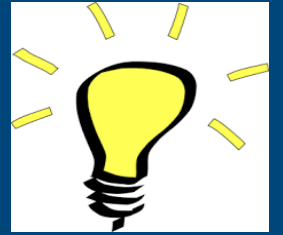
Afspelen (k)

6:13 / 29:22 • Programming biology >

⏮ ⏪ 🔊 100% ⚙️ 📺



# Genome recombination on demand



- *SCIENCE*, 30 Jan 2025
- Large genome rearrangements in mammalian cells can be generated at scale
- The human genome consists of more than 3 billion base pairs, among which only 1% encode proteins. **These coding regions are small islands within a sea of noncoding and repetitive sequences.** It remains unclear which DNA has a function or regulatory role and what the functional relevance of such genome architecture is. Advances in genome editing and functional genomics have facilitated the systematic interrogation of gene sequence and function. Yet there is little understanding of how gene order, orientation, and spacing affect gene expression and encode biological functions. On pages 487 and 488 of this issue, Koepfel *et al.* ([1](#)) and Pinglay *et al.* ([2](#)), respectively, present approaches for generating large genome rearrangements in mammalian cells at unprecedented scale. **These technologies pave the way for largescale functional analyses of genome organization, structural variants, noncoding DNA,** and the design of mammalian cell lines with evolved properties.

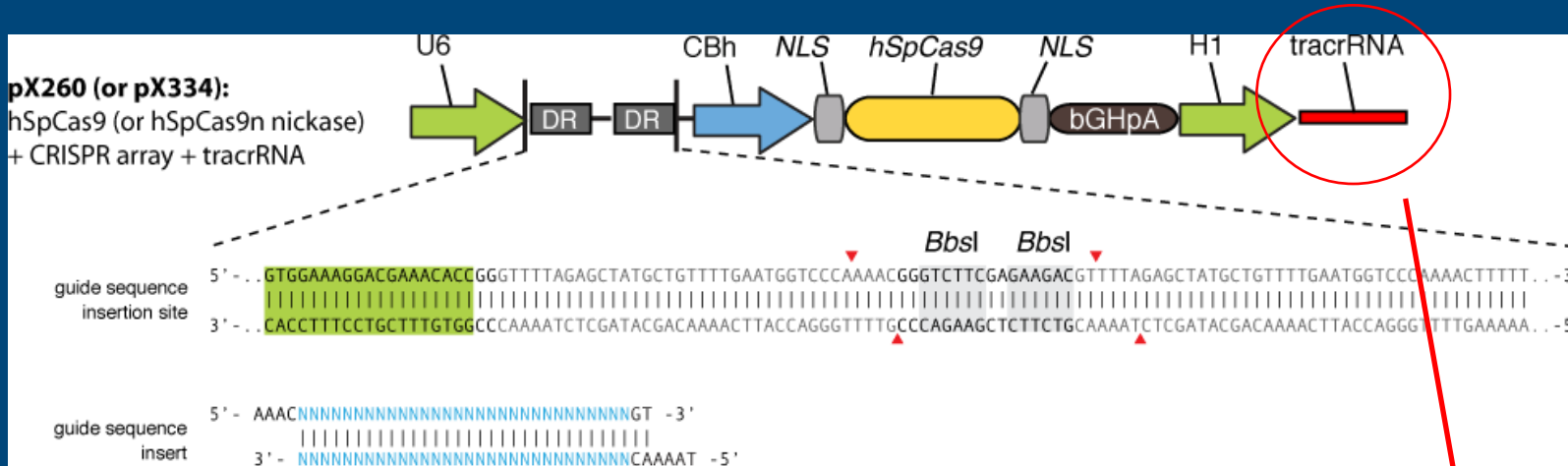
DNA is een code = informatie  
=> biologie wordt **informatie technologie**



- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| • A/T/C/G       | DNA               |
| • 20 aminozuren | eiwit             |
| • 26 letters    | Nederlands        |
| • 0/1           | binair (computer) |

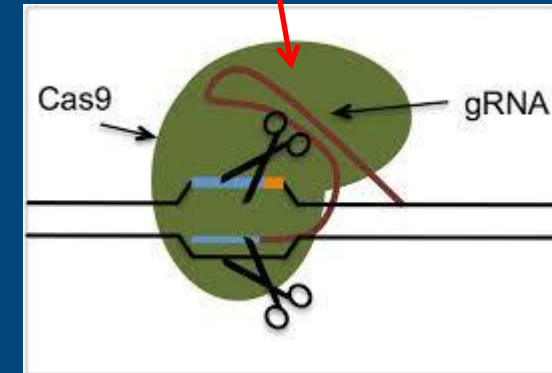
=> uitwisselbaar!

# Vector



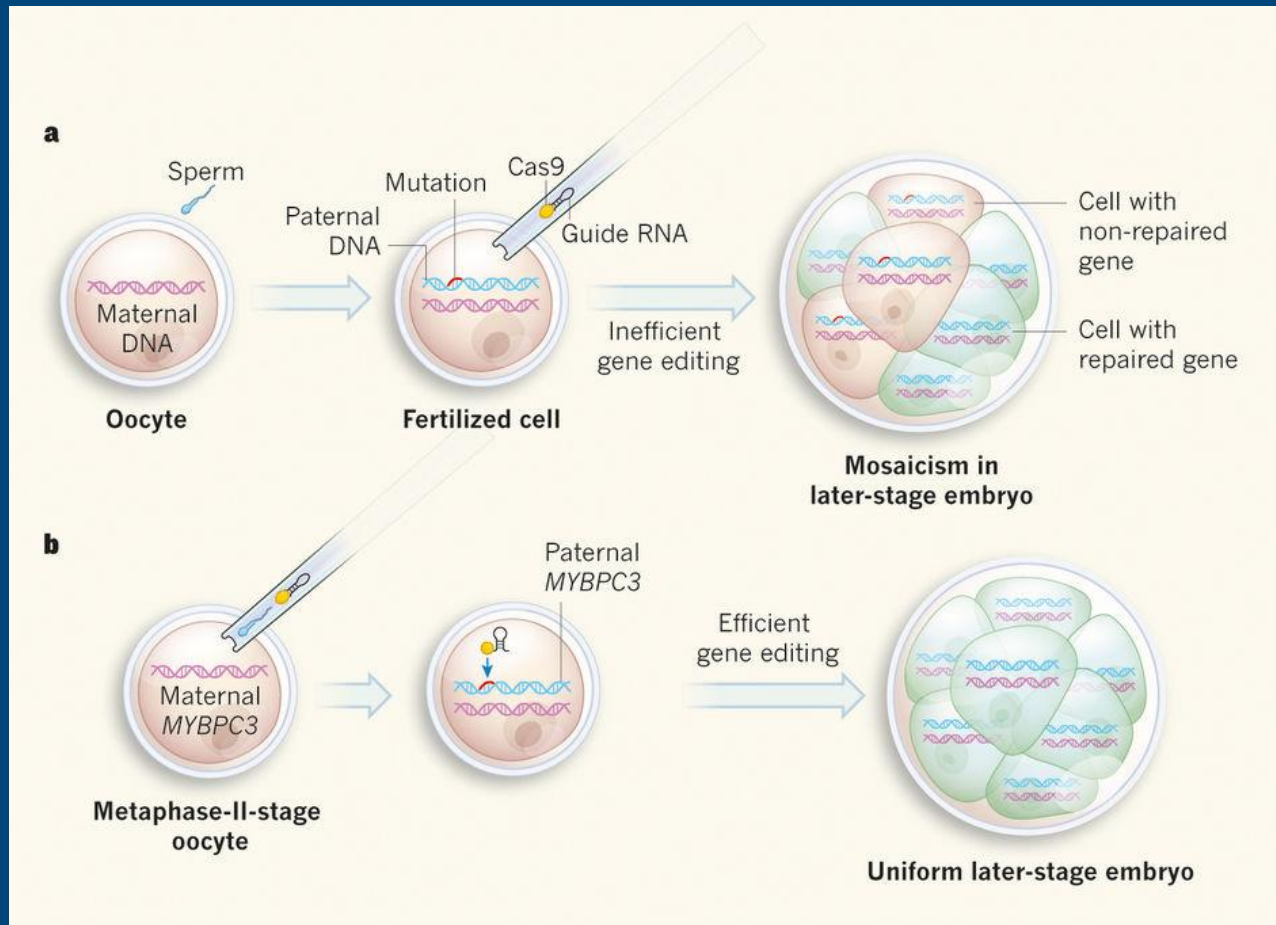
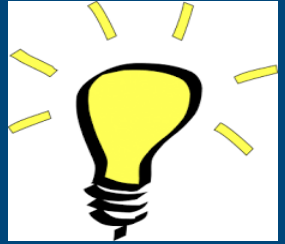
CRISPR (**C**lustered **R**egularly **I**nterspaced **S**hort **P**alindromic **R**epeats) is a microbial nuclease system involved in **defense against invading phages and plasmids**. CRISPR loci in microbial hosts contain a combination of CRISPR-associated (Cas) genes as well as **non-coding RNA elements** capable of programming the specificity of the CRISPR-mediated nucleic acid cleavage. We have recently harnessed the type II CRISPR nuclease system to facilitate genome editing in mammalian cells

The CRISPR/Cas system can be implemented in mammalian cells by co-expressing the bacterial Cas9 nuclease along with **the guide RNA**. Two forms of guide RNAs can be used to facilitate Cas9-mediated genome cleavage, using a CRISPR RNA array and tracrRNA or a **synthetic guide RNA** fusing the CRISPR RNA with the tracrRNA. These two systems are described below.



# Bacteriophagen

# Correction of a pathogenic gene mutation in **human** embryos using CRISPR



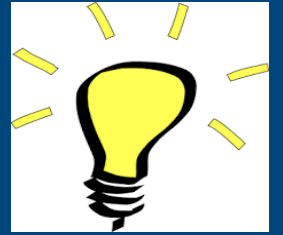
Ipv heel mens behandelen, kun je beter  
beginnen bij het embryo.  
=> **transfectie van een enkele cel**

[http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v548/n7668/fig\\_tab/nature23533\\_F1.html](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v548/n7668/fig_tab/nature23533_F1.html)



# CRISPR muscle-dogs

Bedoeld voor slechter => normaal  
Opstapje voor normaal => beter



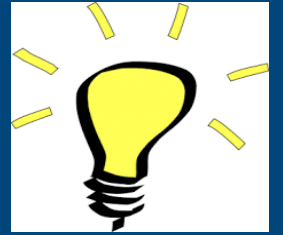
- scientists in China say they have created dogs that are twice as strong as they would be naturally, through genetic engineering.
- The process we have been developing could help prevent **muscular dystrophy and Parkinson's disease**," Professor Xiang Gao told CNN.
- "The mutant dogs look much stronger than the others. They are overgrown in the thighs," Gao said. "We have not observed any negative side effects. The dogs are not in pain."
- Their larger size and strength is expected to allow them to be **better and stronger** runners.
- "Their extra strength means that they may have uses in hunting, even the military," said Professor Gao.

# How CRISPR could yield the next blockbuster crop

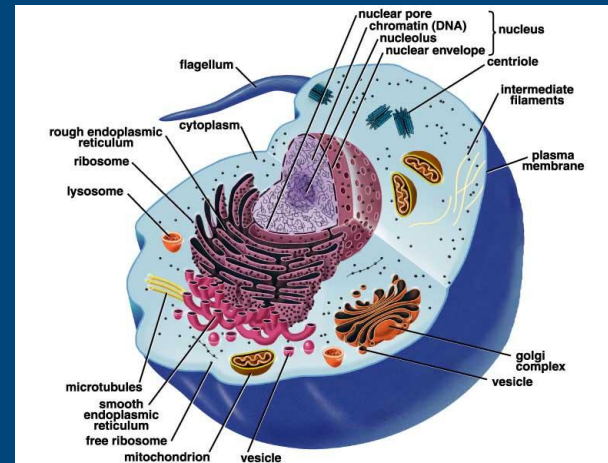


- 09 January 2024
- Scientists are attempting to rapidly domesticate wild plant species by editing specific genes,

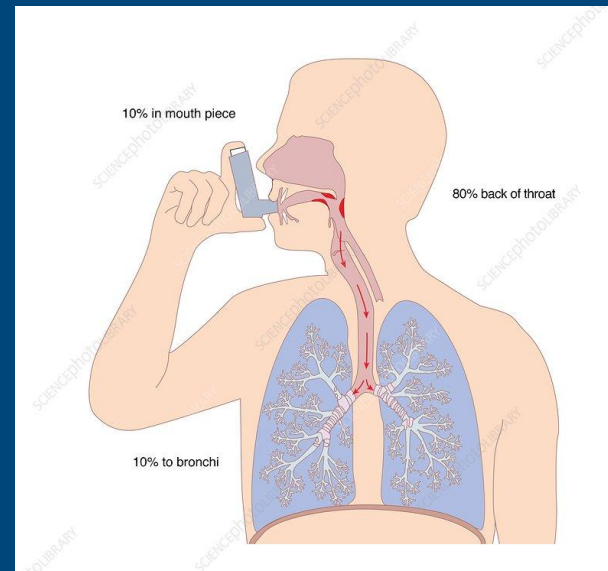
# The delivery problem



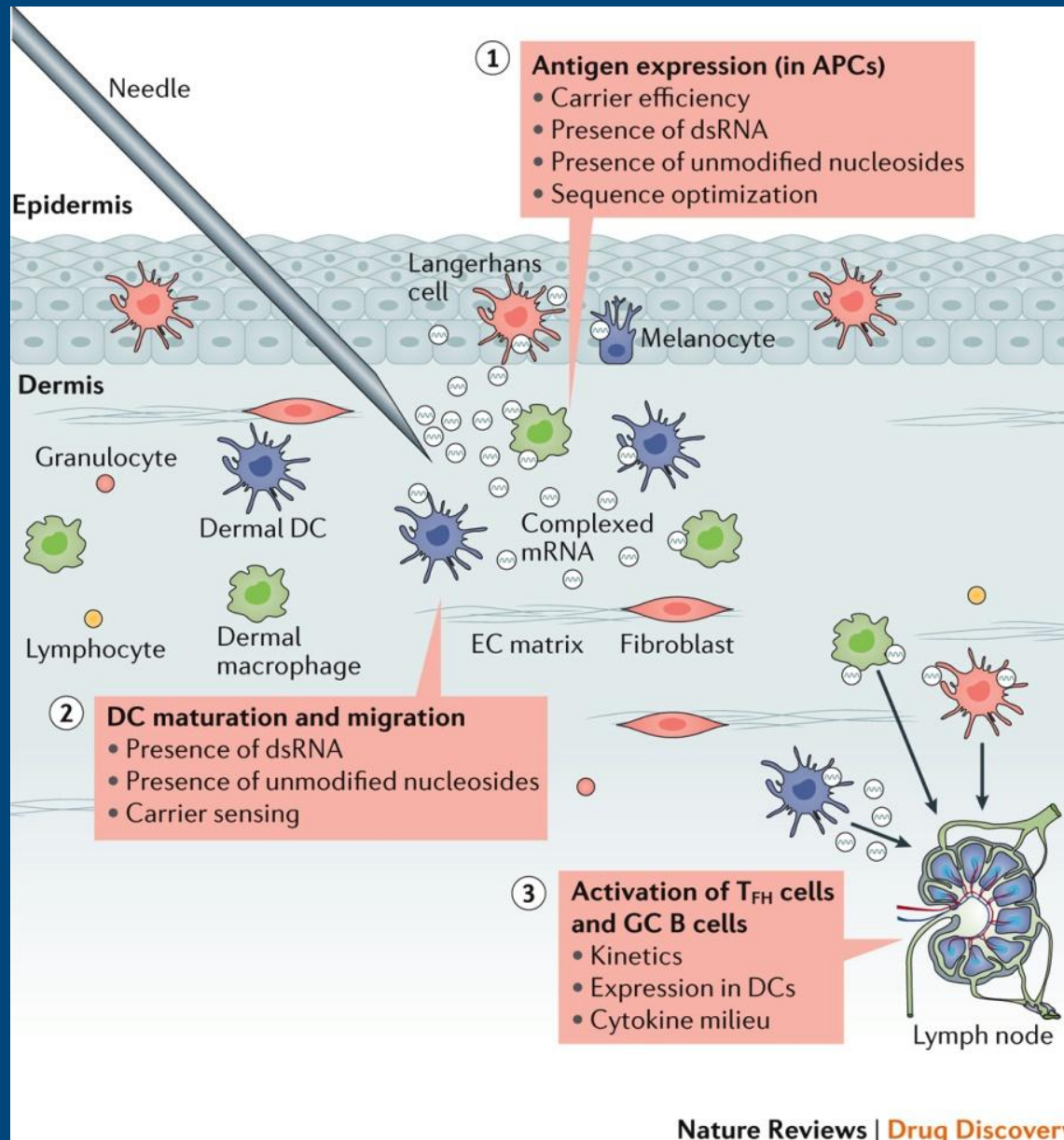
- 1 cel => OK
- Elke cel in kweekbak => al lastig



- Taaislijmziekte => heel lastig
- Heel mens => onmogelijk?



## The delivery problem, solved



mRNA vaccins  
(Moderna, BioNtech)

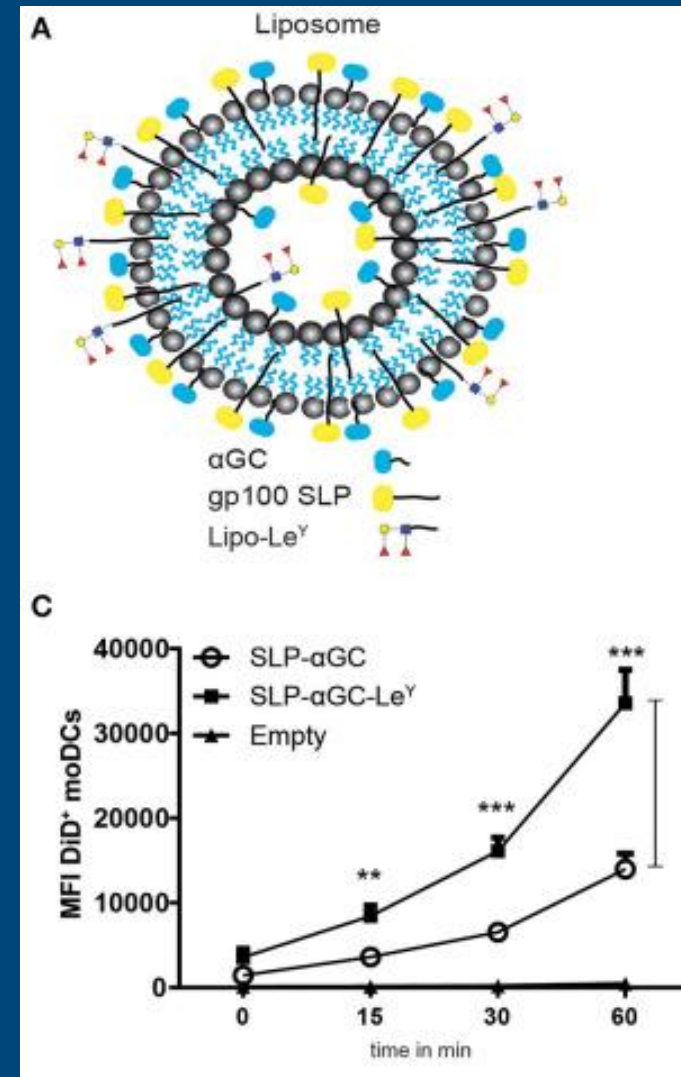
Zijn verpakt in liposomen die specifiek worden opgenomen door DC's, die ze ziet als ziekmaker  
=> presentatie in lymfeklier

mRNA zijn zo aangepast (modified nucleosides) dat ze heel efficient worden afgelezen (translatie)  
=> Expressie van corona eiwit (alleen spike, dus geen volledig virus)

# Targeting DC's with liposomes => delivery

Dendritic cells (DC) are an attractive target for the initiation of strong immune responses as they possess the capability of capturing antigens and presenting them to specific T-cells for their activation. The skin harbors different types of antigen presenting cells, such as dermal DC (dDC) and Langerhans cells (LC) and is therefore an attractive site for delivery of vaccines. **Delivery of vaccines to DC and LC can be addressed by targeting e.g., C-type lectin receptors** such as Dendritic Cell-Specific Intercellular adhesion molecule-3-Grabbing Non-integrin (DC-SIGN) and Langerin. This can be easily done using their natural glycan ligands, including Lewis Y ( $Le^Y$ )

=> MHC-II loading?

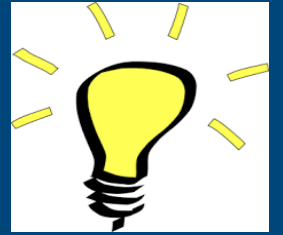


<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7267035/>

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fimmu.2018.00590/full>



- **In-human CRISPR trial for blood disease**



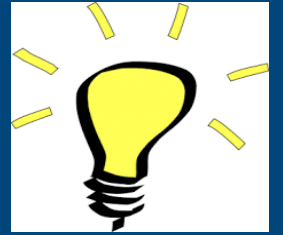
- A small Chinese biotech, YolTech Therapeutics, has launched the first clinical trial testing whether the CRISPR DNA-editing system can modify genes directly inside a person's bone marrow. The therapy, YOLT-204, activates an alternative haemoglobin gene in people with sickle-cell disease or beta-thalassemia. While prior gene-editing approaches involve removing, editing and reinfusing cells, YOLT-204 consists of lipid nanoparticles containing genetic instructions for the entire editing system. Molecules on the nanoparticles' surfaces direct them specifically to bone marrow cells. YolTech plans to enrol fewer than 10 people in its initial study.

# Cancer-fighting CAR T cells could be made inside body with viral injection => **delivery**



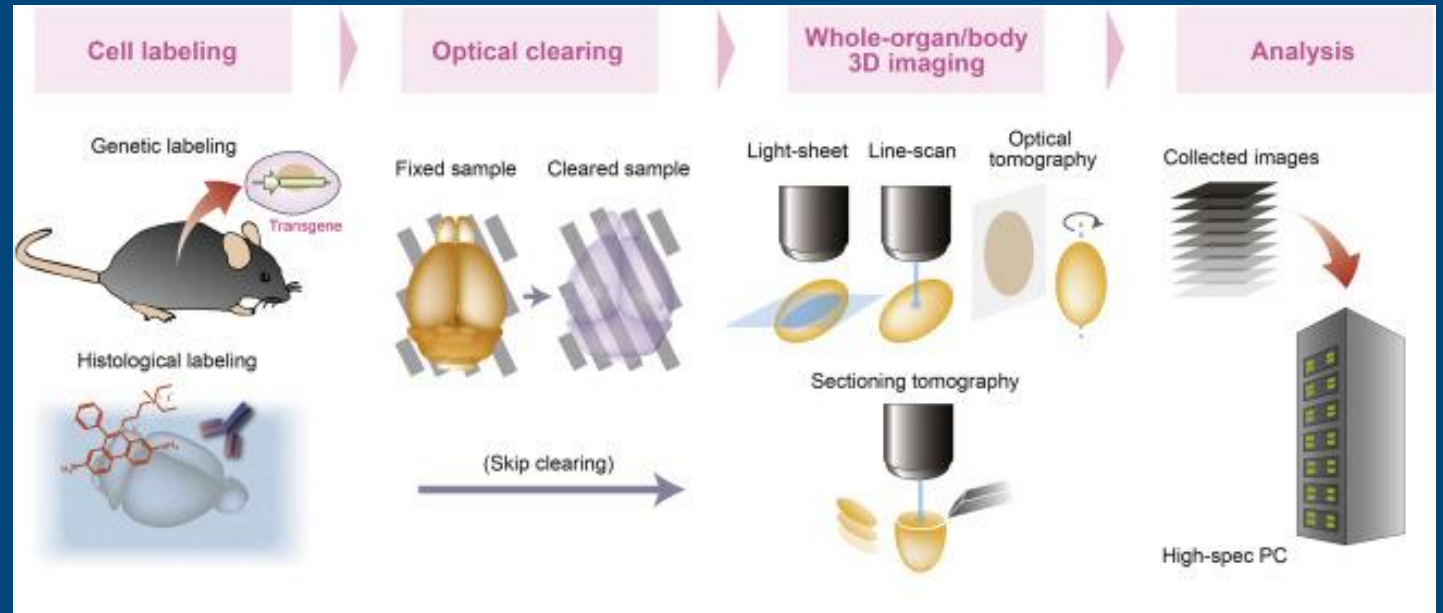
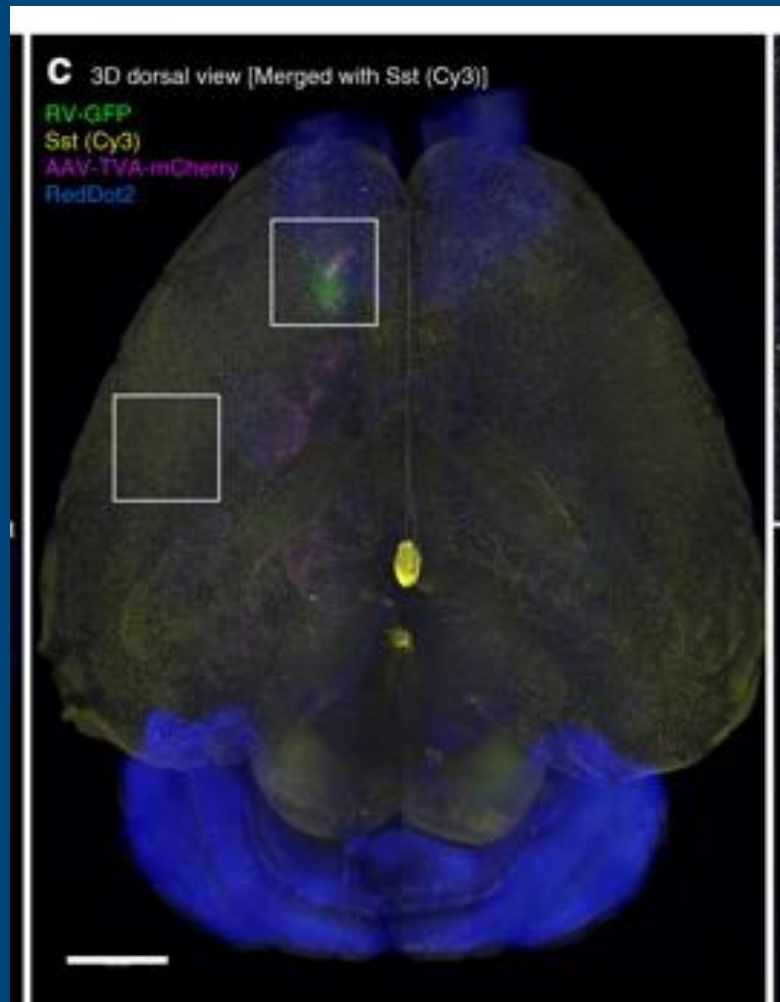
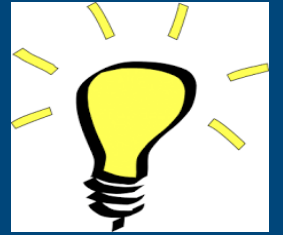
- Scientists are devising ways to edit the genomes of immune cells without having to extract them from the people being treated.
- <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-03969-5>

MRI => 3D => Augmented Reality



<https://medium.com/@riyamehta9001/how-i-used-ar-to-build-3d-mri-scans-5e0df497c594>

# Versatile whole-organ/body staining and imaging based on electrolyte-gel properties of biological tissues



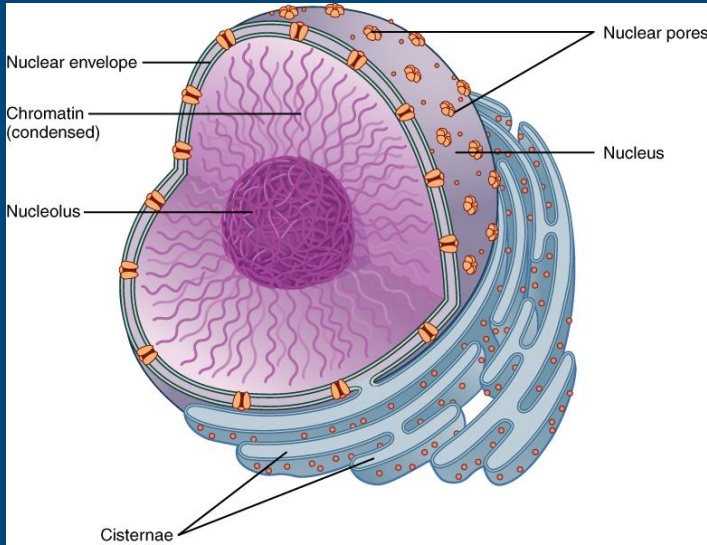
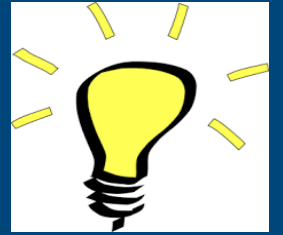
The **3D histology** realized by CUBIC-HV offers an ever-increasing opportunity for systemwide whole-organ and whole-body analysis with single-cell resolution in life science and medicine.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-020-15906-5>

[https://www.cell.com/cell-chemical-biology/fulltext/S2451-9456\(15\)00468-7](https://www.cell.com/cell-chemical-biology/fulltext/S2451-9456(15)00468-7)



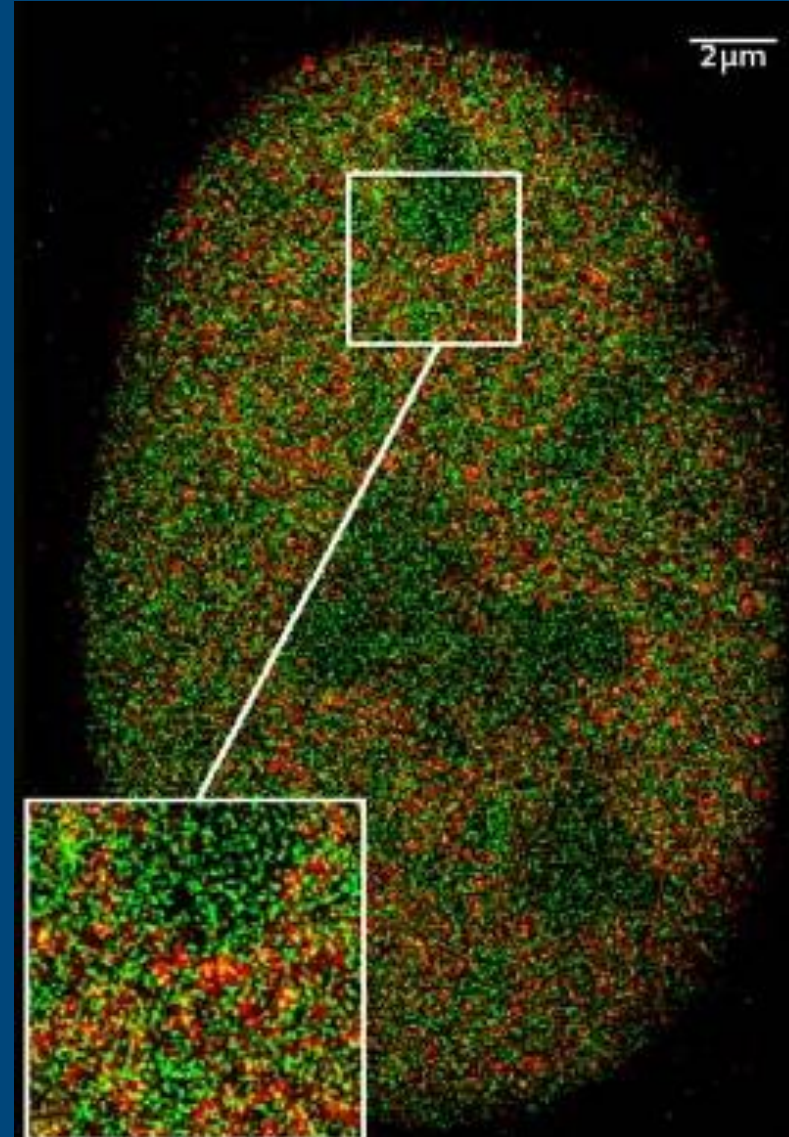
# Imaging: Super-resolution light-microscopy



120.000 localized molecules in a  
wide-field area

=> Nobel 2014 !

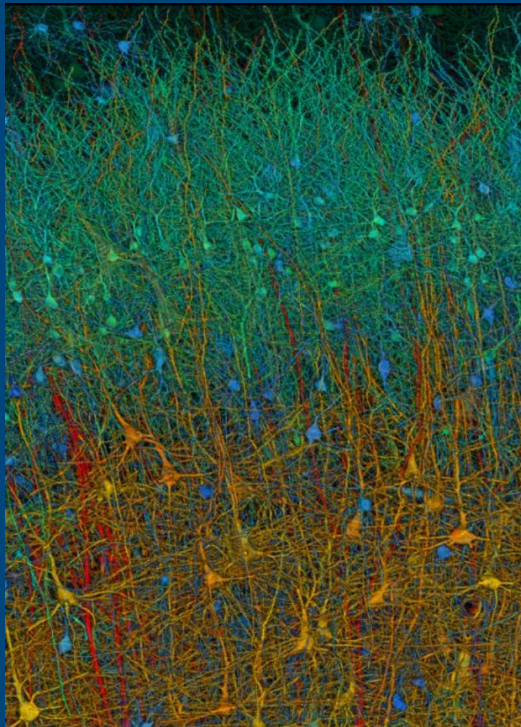
[http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/chemistry/laureates/2014/press.html](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/chemistry/laureates/2014/press.html)





This exquisitely detailed image charts the connections between thousands of cells in a tiny sliver of human brain.

The sample was taken from the cortex — the part of the brain responsible for complex thought — and cut into thin slices that were imaged using **electron microscopes**. Scientists then stitched the images back together digitally and analysed them with the help of **artificial intelligence** programs. Different types of neuron have been artificially colour-coded.

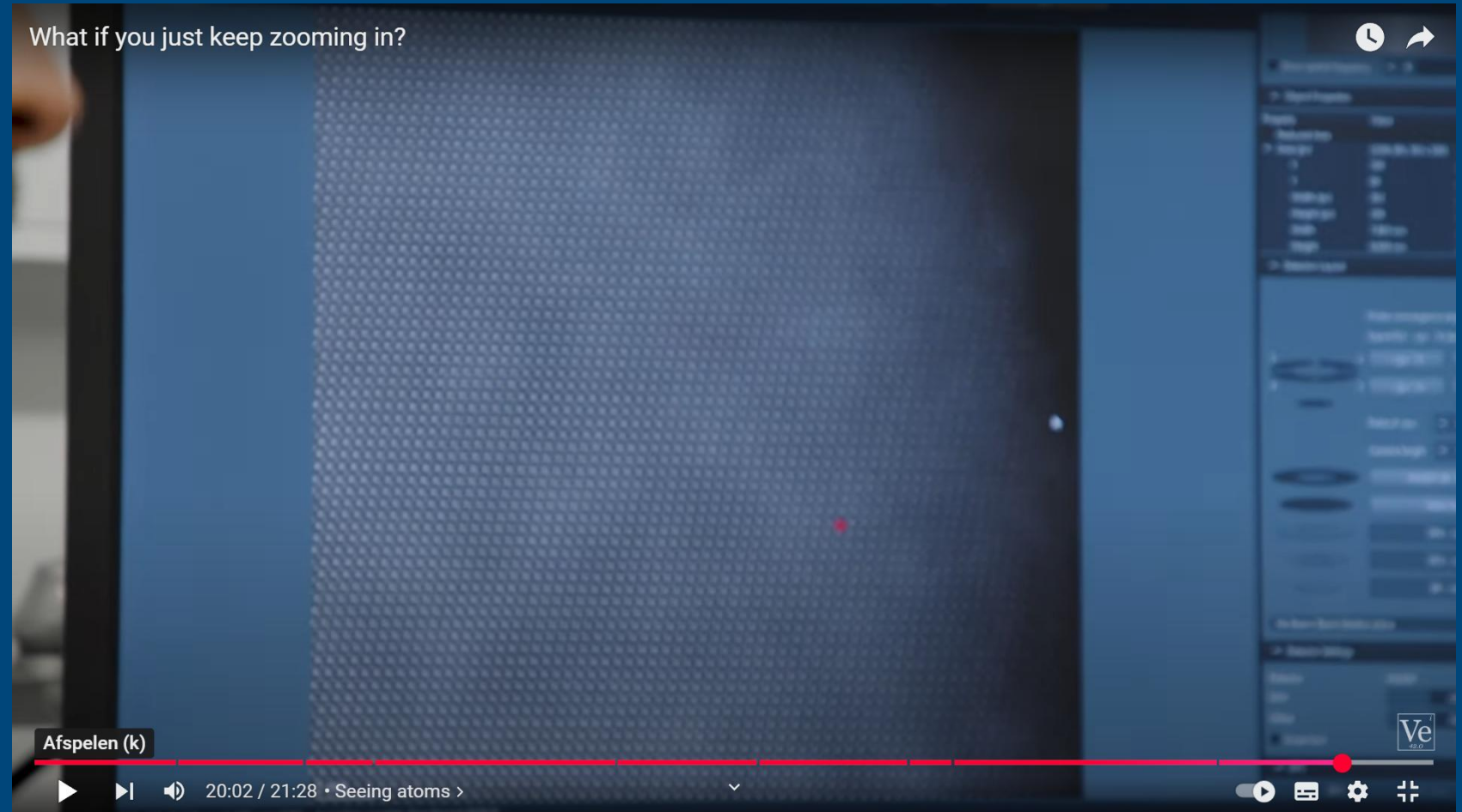


# Atomen zichtbaar maken

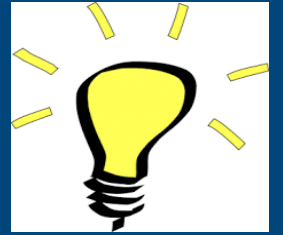
STEM

[https://youtu.be/88b](https://youtu.be/88bMVbx1dzM)

[MVbx1dzM](https://youtu.be/88bMVbx1dzM)



# Imaging en modellen



Meeste dingen die we weten kunnen we niet zien

Begrip komt van modellen

Omdat onze zintuigen beperkt zijn, zijn modellen vaak beter

=> wetenschappelijke methode

Modellen worden steeds meer verfijnd, bijvoorbeeld door betere imaging technieken

=> Ook makkelijker om begrip te vergroten bij publiek

=> Maar kloof van begrip blijft

Je snapt het pas als  
je het ziet..

Cruijff: Je gaat het  
pas zien als je het  
door hebt.

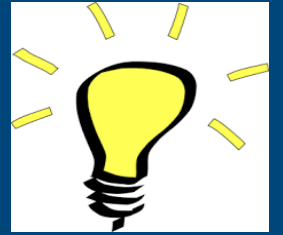
Begrip en bewustzijn  
=> college 5

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=5&v=zd2l-Yq\\_35Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=5&v=zd2l-Yq_35Y)

<https://www.tudelft.nl/en/2018/tu-delft/loops-loops-and-more-loops-this-is-how-your-dna-gets-organised/>



# True distance between earth and the moon, and size difference



[https://joshworth.com/  
dev/pixelsp  
ace/pixelsp  
ace\\_solarsy  
stem.html](https://joshworth.com/dev/pixelspace/pixelspace_solarsystem.html)



Zo zien de meeste  
mensen de maan

Maar nooit zo



# Cybernetica



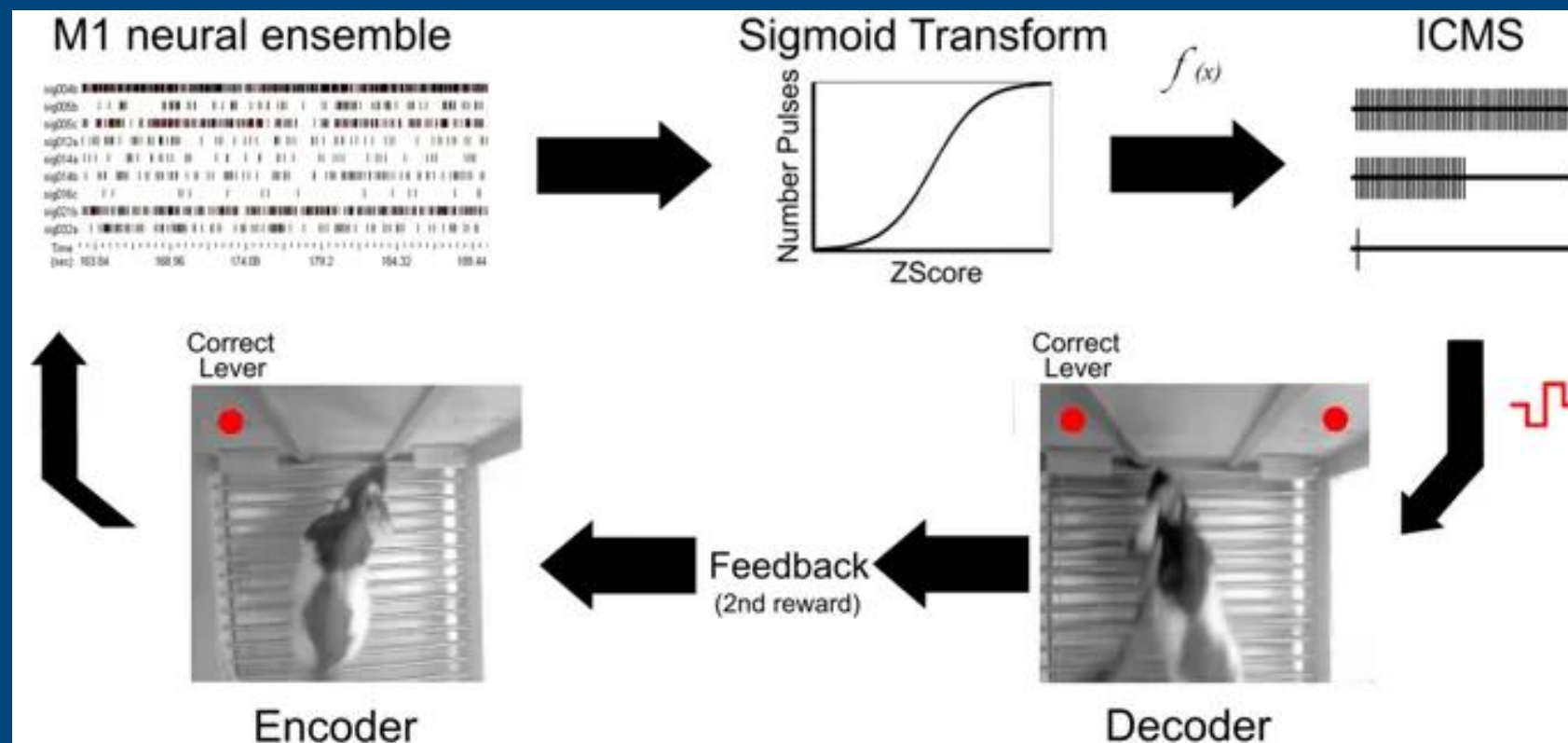
=> Verbinden biologie en technologie

- Bril (al 700 jaar)
- Pacemaker (al 70 jaar)
- Kunstarm
- Telefoon
- AI ?
- Cyborg ?

=> niets nieuws?



# Biotechnologie: Gedachte transplantatie



Ook hogere  
hersenfuncties zijn  
**informatie**

=> A Brain-to-Brain  
Interface for Real-Time  
Sharing of  
Sensorimotor  
Information

<http://www.nature.com/articles/srep01319>  
<https://youtu.be/nNuntbrwXsM>

# Uploaden



- Heel veel data
- Dynamisch (tijdsdimensie => 4D)

⇒ big tech

⇒ onsterfelijkheid

⇒ Kloon => nieuw individu?

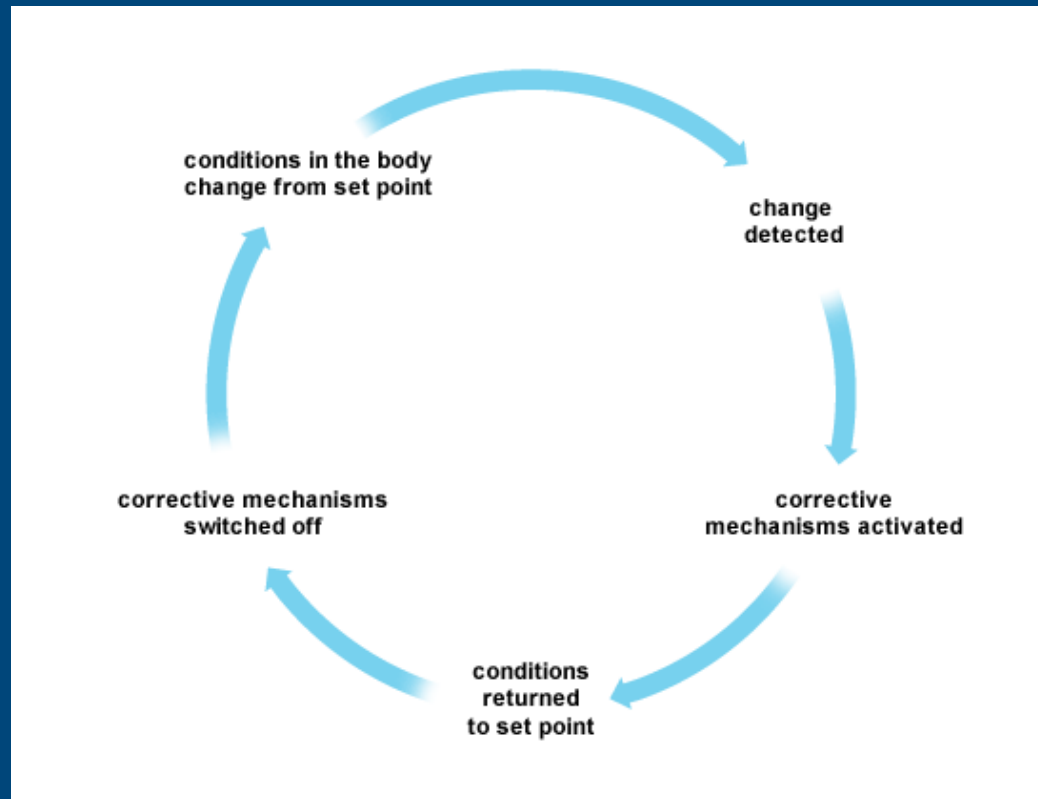
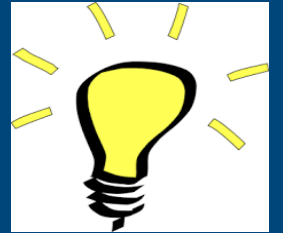
Ja, zodra die kloon zijn eigen ervaringen heeft

⇒ Avatar!

⇒ Plutarchus. Ben jij nog dezelfde persoon

⇒ Dezelfde Input => andere output => dus ander persoon

## Celbio 4: Feedback is continuous



For example: Biological clock, or Nerve cell firing, where input generates output, which generates input, which generates output...

Analogie is een stad:

Beetje centrale aansturing maar eigenlijk gevolg van activiteit van individuele onderdelen.

**Bottom-up** ipv top-down (vgl spons)

En, er is altijd iets dat het evenwicht verstoort (al is het maar entropie), dus er is continue correctie

**Behoud van ordening mbv feedback** (kost energie).  
Proces is metastabiel, maar bestaat al 4 miljard jaar

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZUeKoD\\_3y0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZUeKoD_3y0)

# Normaal is variabel



- Beter

=> nieuwe normaal

- Normaal

- Slechter

NB Slechter dan normaal repareren is OK. Van normaal naar beter is vaak niet OK

Toch streven we allemaal naar beter (Instagram)?

# The consciousness wars: can scientists ever agree on how the mind works?



- Nature 17 January 2024
- There are dozens of theories of how the brain produces conscious experience, and a new type of study is testing some of them head-to-head.





## Nadelen van bewustzijn

- Behoefte aan zingeving

- Besef van de dood

=> Evolutie doet niet aan moraal, dood gaan is essentieel.

- Illusie van sturing van bovenaf (vrije wil), terwijl vrijwel alles autonoom is. En bewustzijn is meestal juist achteraf.

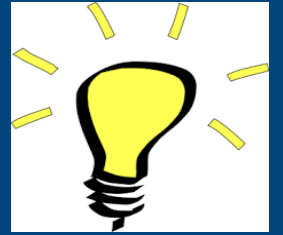
- Wat we doen komt door genen, hormonen, ervaring die in onze informatieverwerkingsunit wordt verwerkt tot output.

=>Swaab: Wij zijn ons brein

[https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dick\\_Swaab](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dick_Swaab)

=>Scheppend en vernietigend

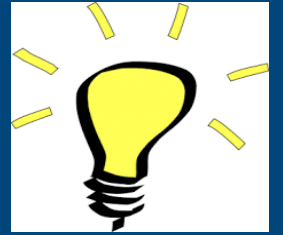
# Emerging properties Voorbij **reductionisme**



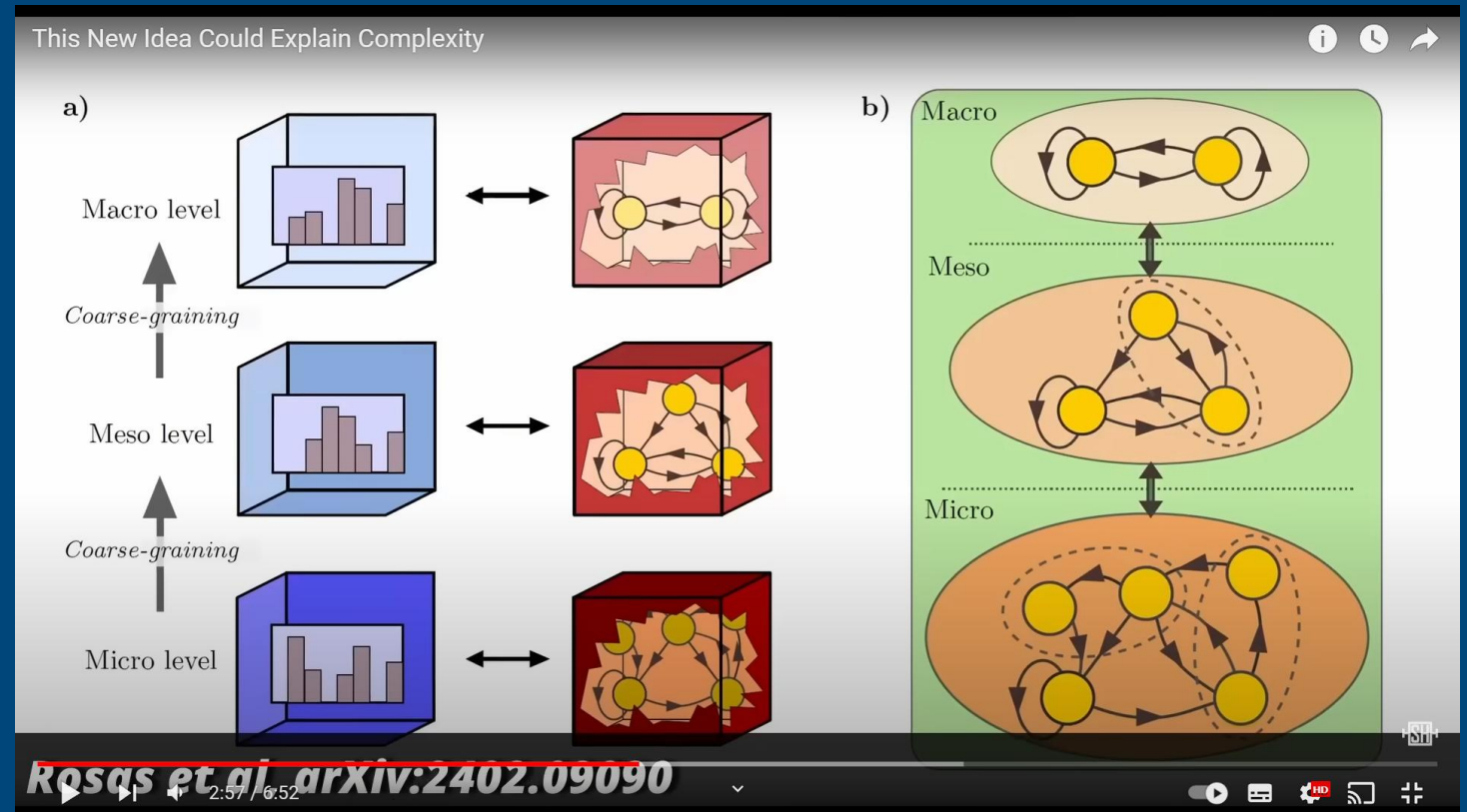
- [http://www.npo.nl/de-volmaakte-mens/10-06-2015/VPWON\\_1231937](http://www.npo.nl/de-volmaakte-mens/10-06-2015/VPWON_1231937)



# Software in the natural world: A computational approach to hierarchical emergence



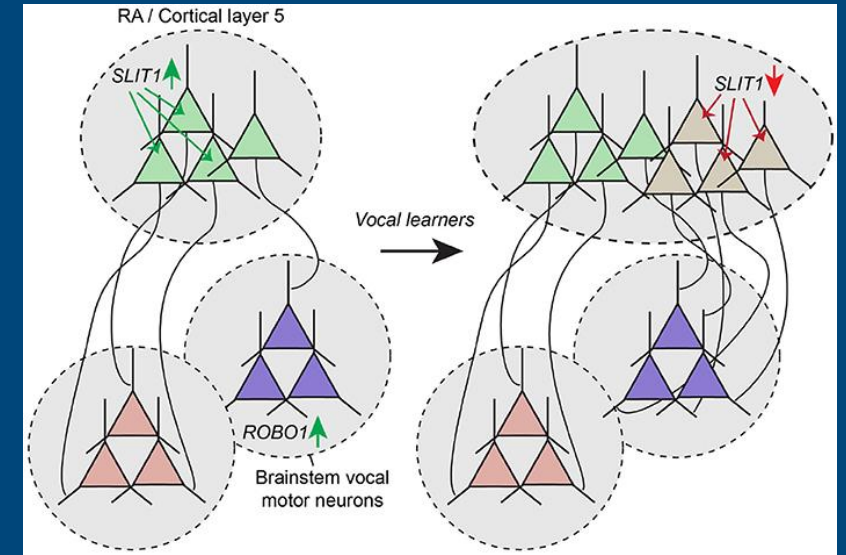
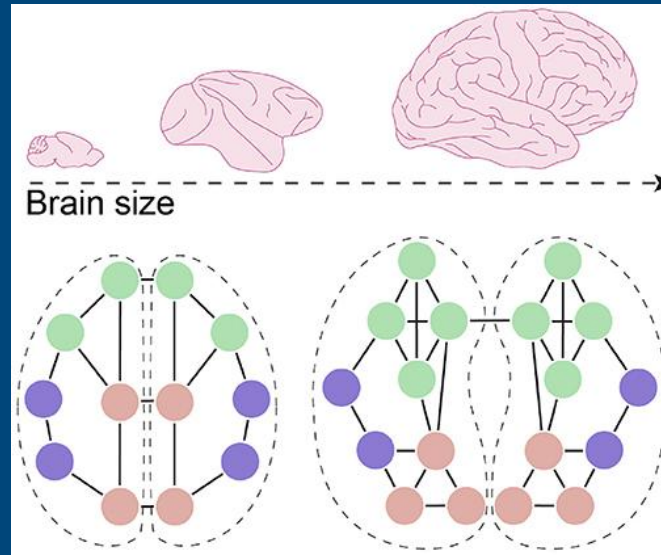
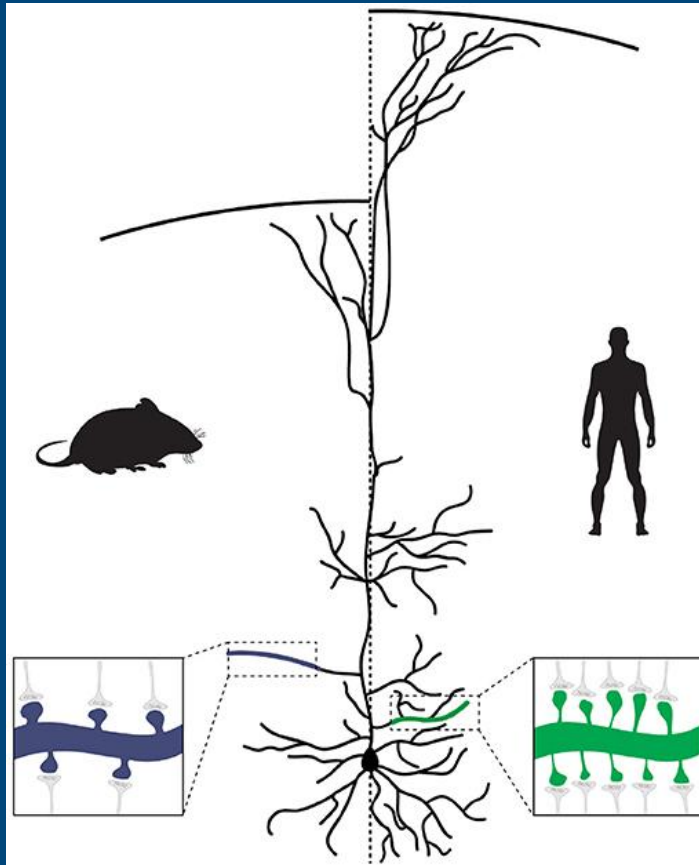
- A rigorous framework that not only identifies \*when\* emergence takes place, but explains \*how\* this happens computationally
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.09090>
- <https://youtu.be/Tw9sr05Vtso>



# The human brain:

More connections

More flexible connections



In human pyramidal neurons (PNs), a larger number of branch points leads to a more extensive and complex dendritic tree. Each branch also contains a larger number of synapses, resulting in an overall increase in the number of synapses made onto human PNs. In addition, because of the increased cortical thickness of the human brain, the apical dendrites of human PNs extend over a longer distance to reach layer I.

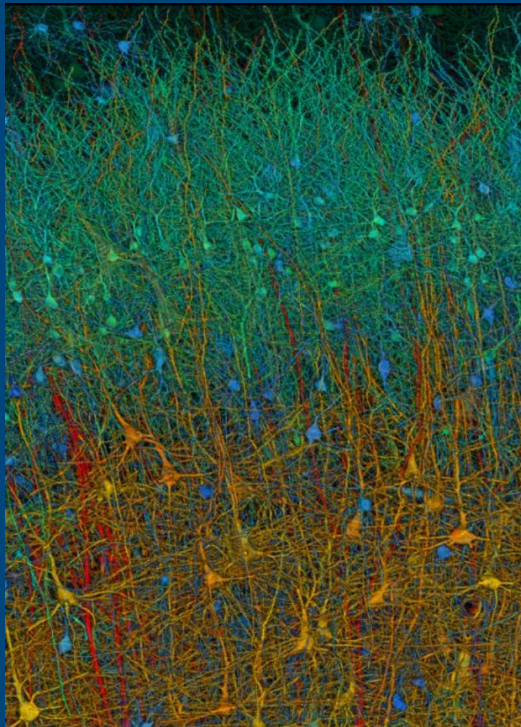
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fncir.2021.787164/full>

New genes, Synaptic pruning



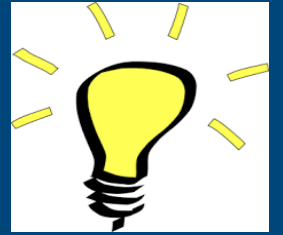
This exquisitely detailed image charts the connections between thousands of cells in a tiny sliver of human brain.

The sample was taken from the cortex — the part of the brain responsible for complex thought — and cut into thin slices that were imaged using **electron microscopes**. Scientists then stitched the images back together digitally and analysed them with the help of **artificial intelligence** programs. Different types of neuron have been artificially colour-coded.

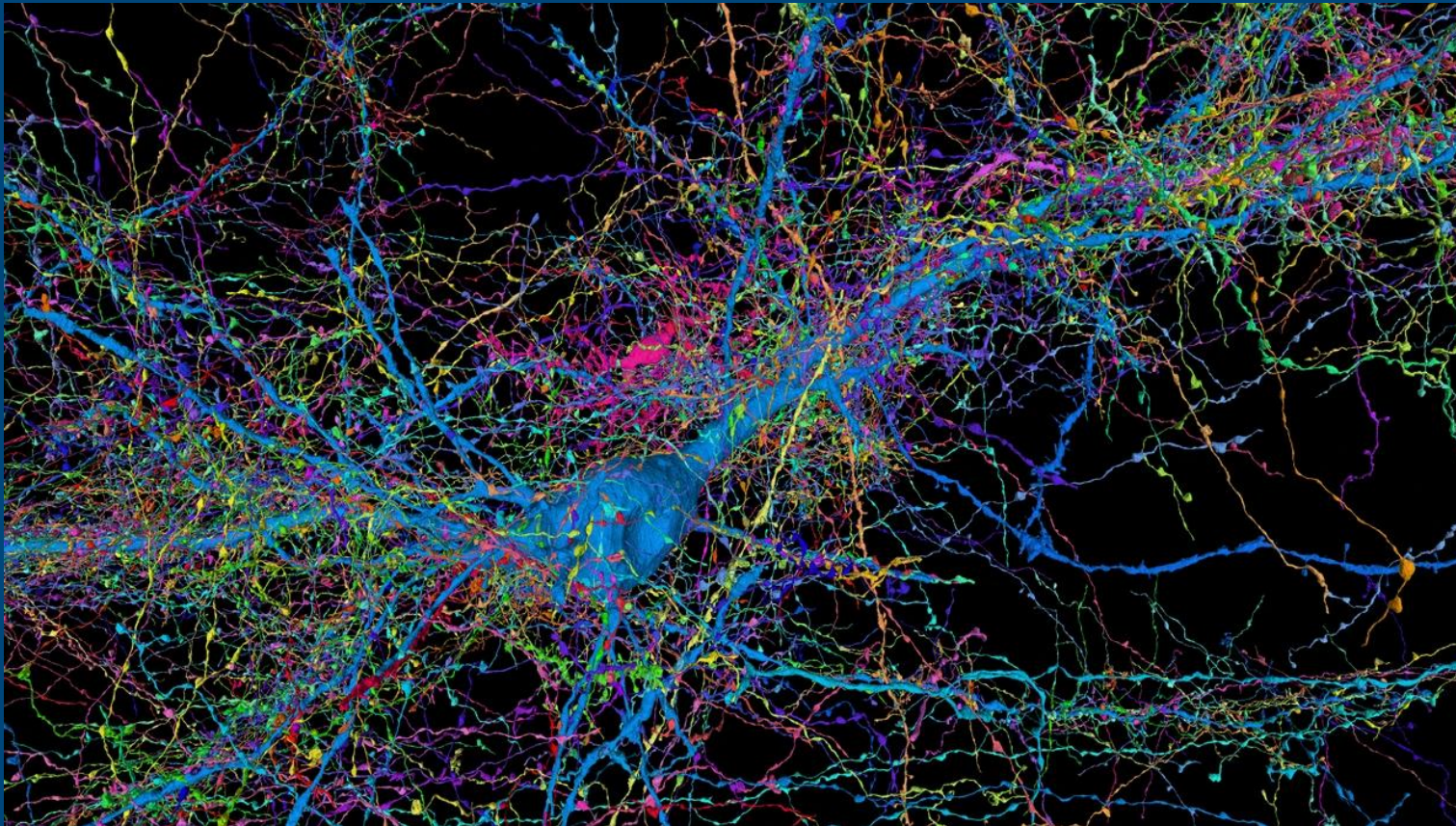




# How AI could lead to a better understanding of the brain



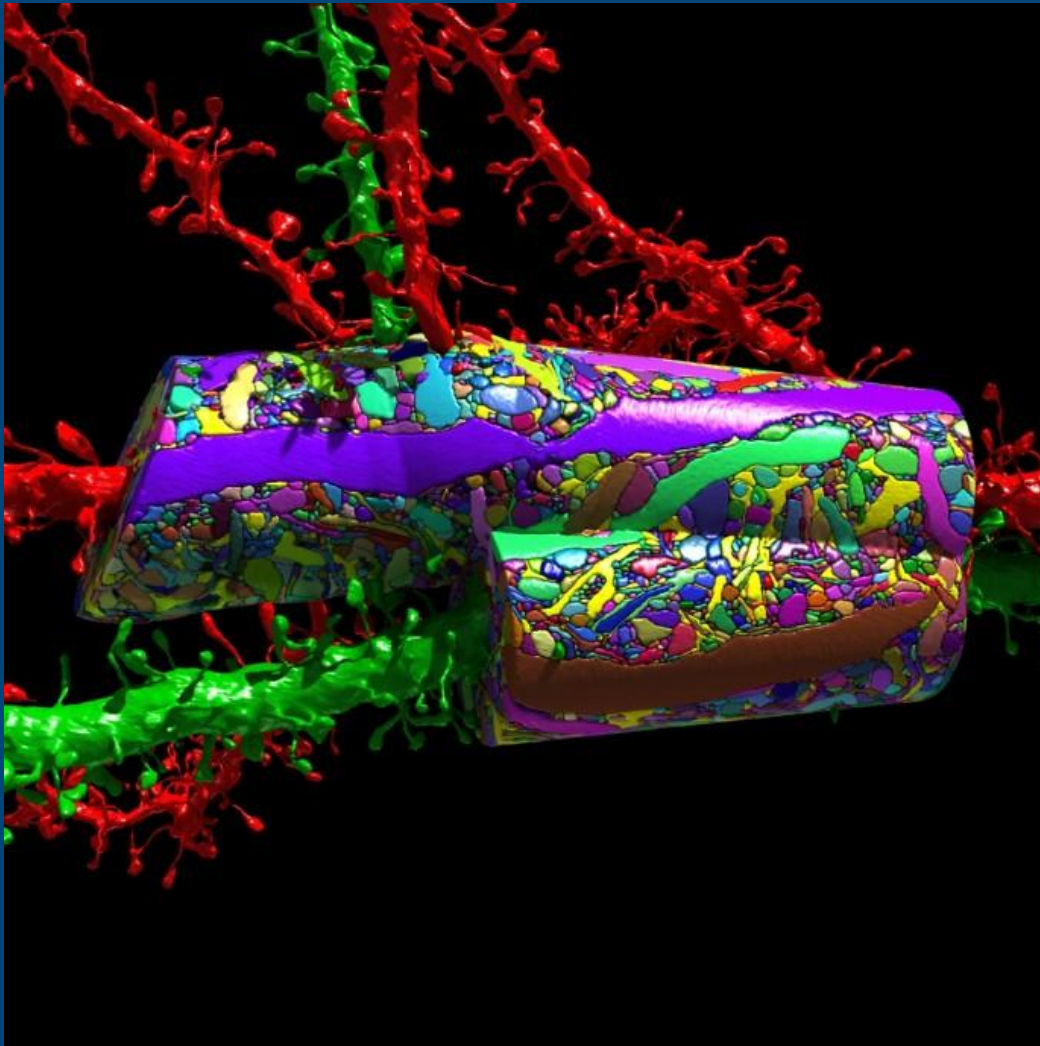
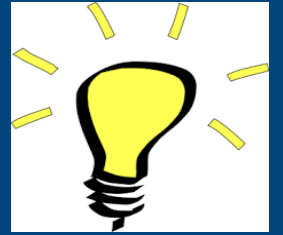
- Early machine-learning systems were inspired by neural networks — now AI might allow neuroscientists to get to grips with the brain's unique complexities.



incoming connections to a single human pyramidal cell

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-03426-3>

# Hersencellen zitten **compact** samen



3D model

Elke kleur is een andere cel

Elk uitsteeksel een verbinding

( $1\text{mm}^3$  van een muis)

~86 miljard zenuwcellen waarvan elk  
in verbinding staat met een groot  
aantal andere neuronen

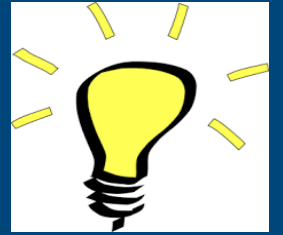
⇒ Meer verbindingen dan het  
internet

⇒ (when will the internet become  
aware?)

<https://youtu.be/nvXuq9jRWKE?t=72>

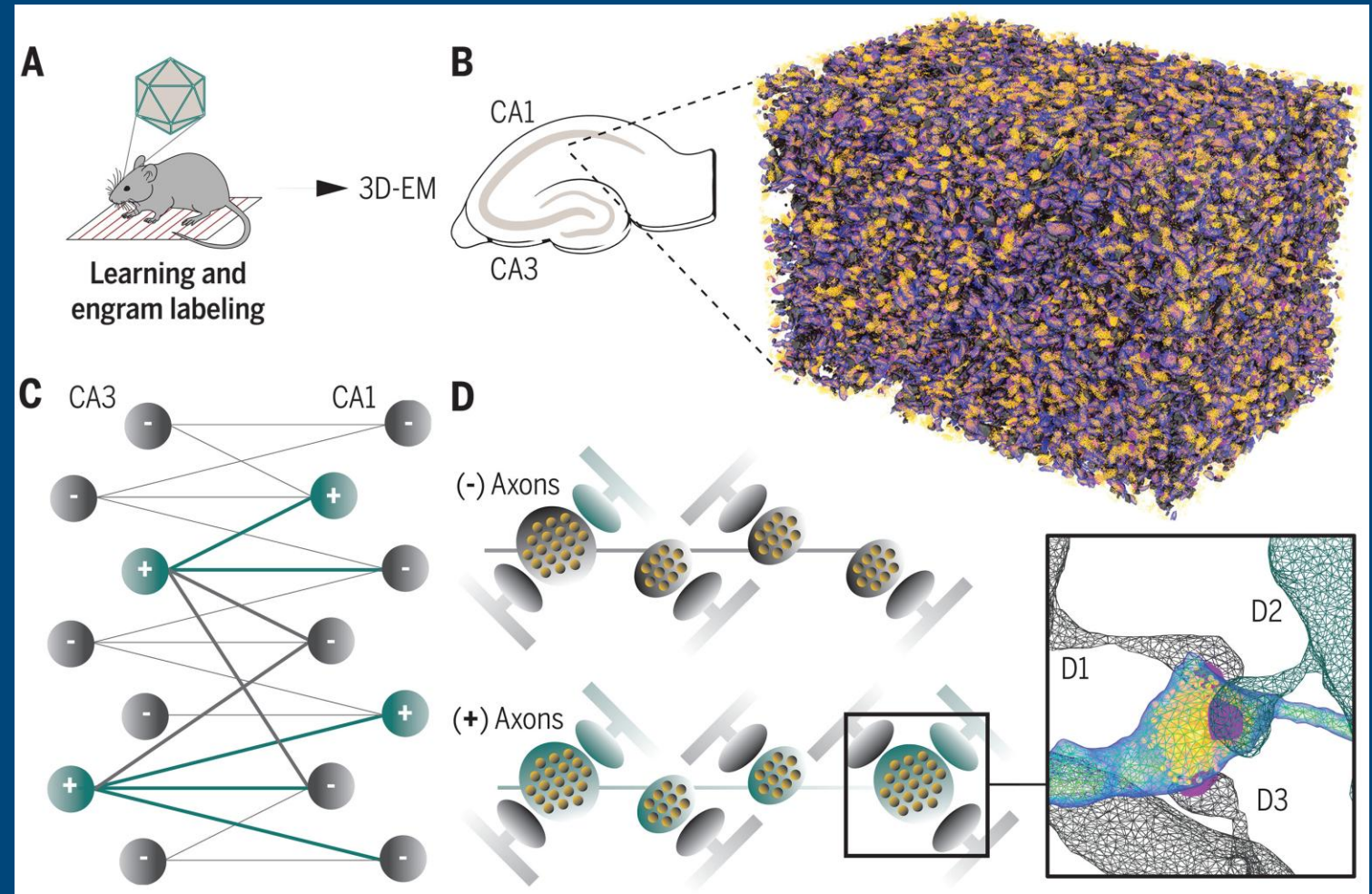


# Synaptic architecture of a **memory engram** in the mouse hippocampus

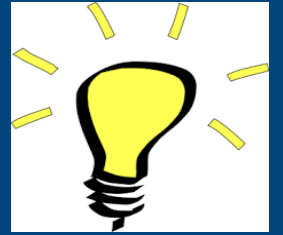


- Hoe werkt geheugen?  
⇒ **aanpassingen netwerk**

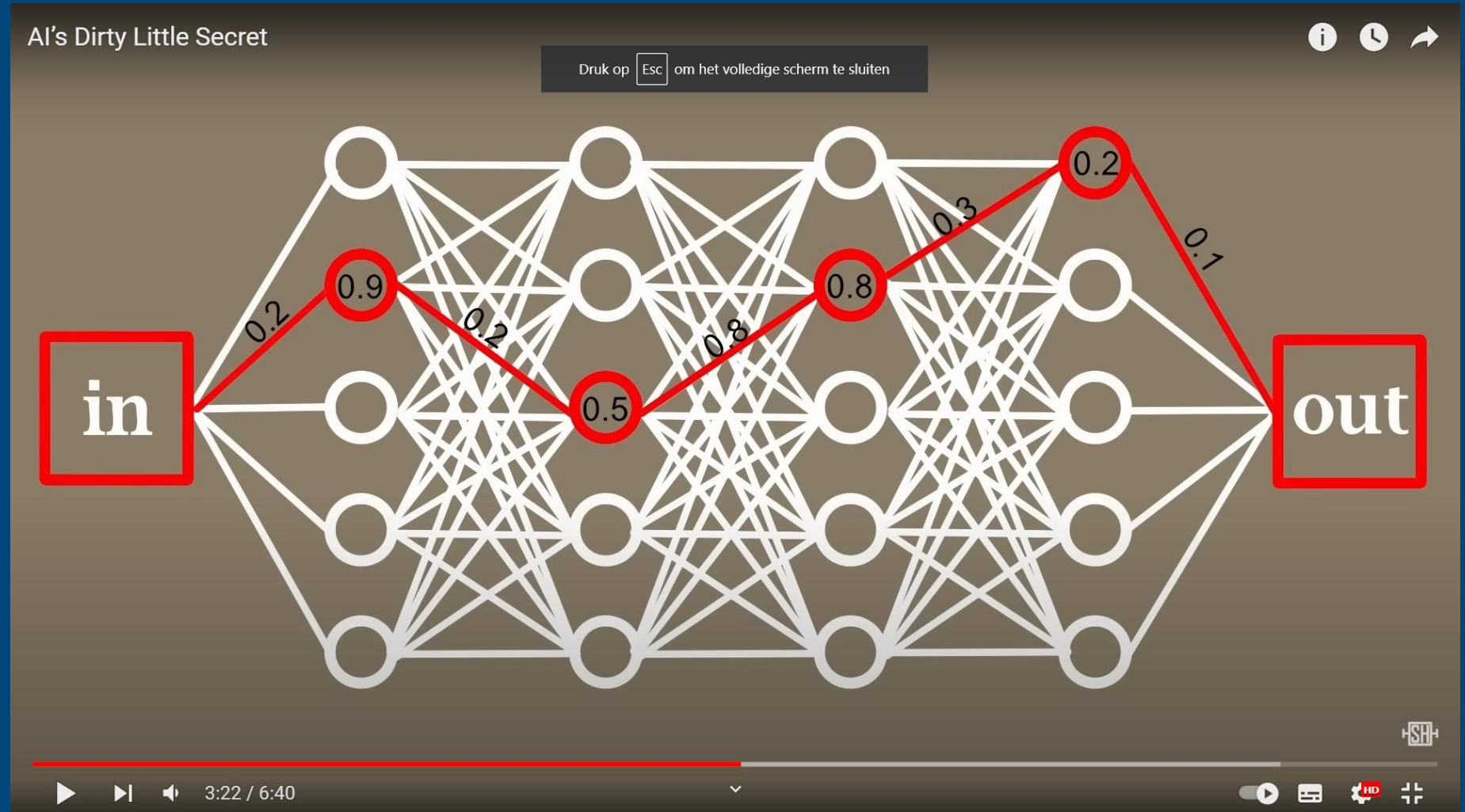
<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.ado8316>



# AI and neural nets



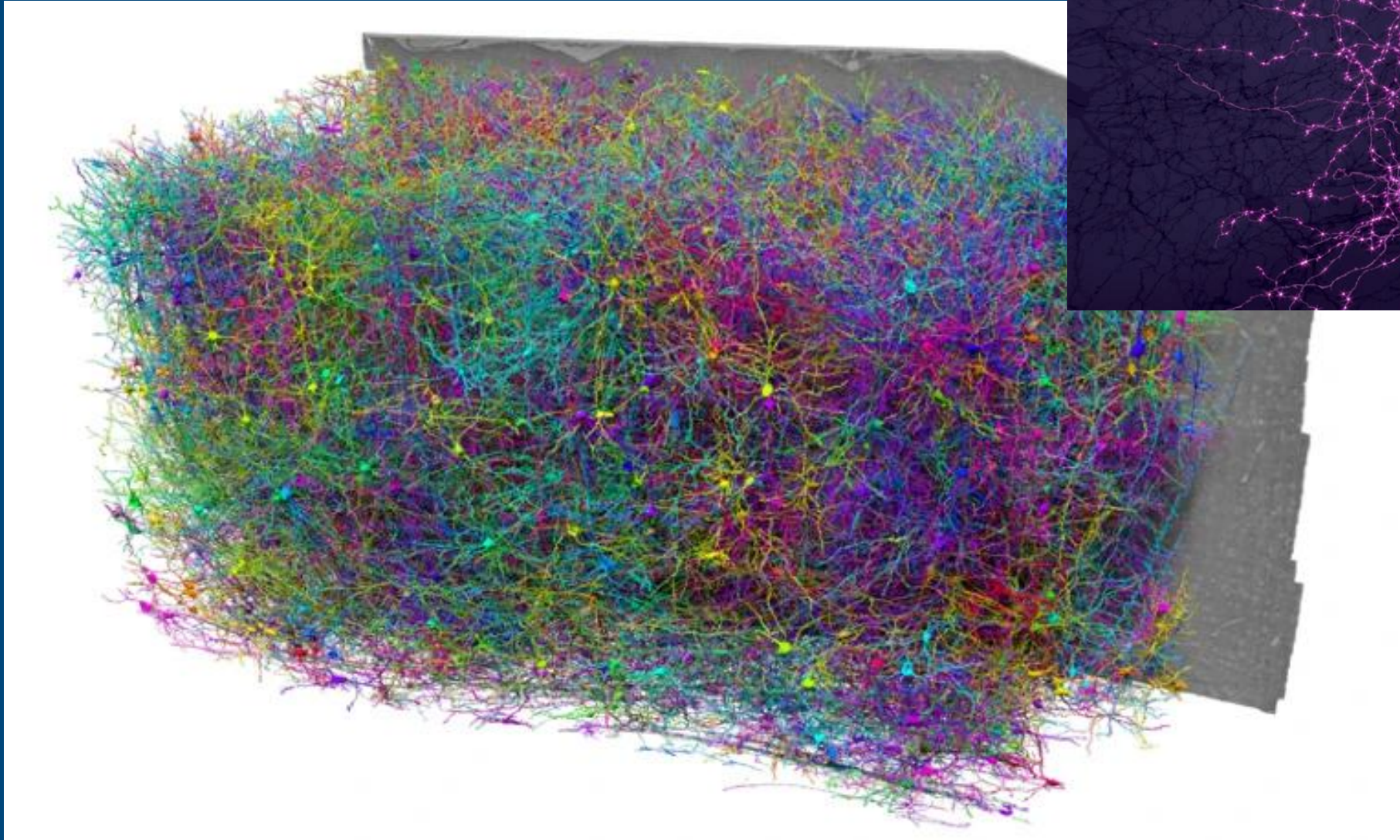
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QO5plxqu\\_Yw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QO5plxqu_Yw)





1mm<sup>3</sup> muis cortex

1 muis neuron

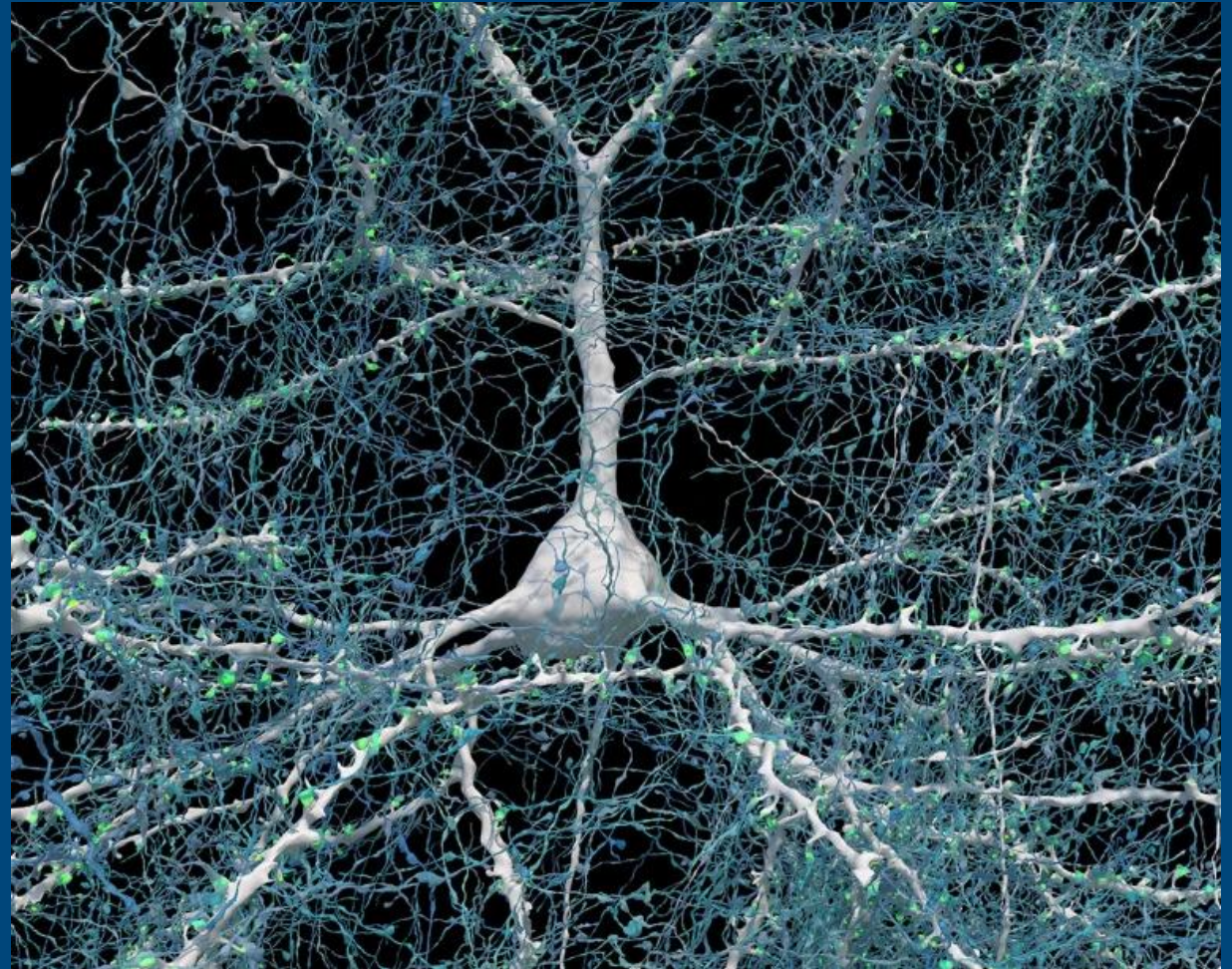
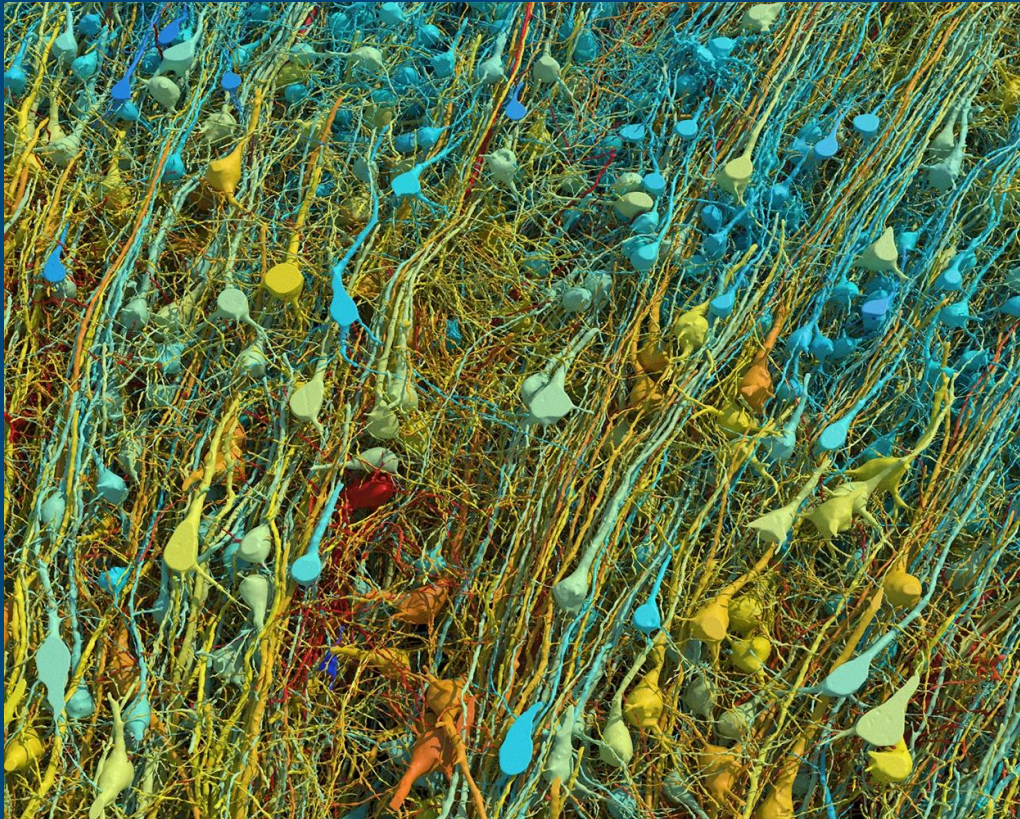




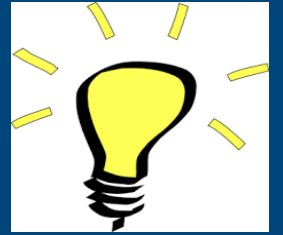
# Cubic millimetre of brain mapped in spectacular detail



- <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-01387-9>







- <https://www.technologyreview.com/2024/03/08/1089612/the-many-uses-of-mini-organs>

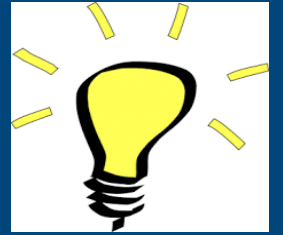
# Are cells sentient



- <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.ado0065>
- Is a quantum system sentient? Or at least does it have a will?

# Wat maakt de mens bijzonder?

## Is nog volop debat over, maar..



Complexe taken => kunnen dieren ook  
Zelfbewustzijn => hebben kraaien al  
Planning => kunnen chimpansees ook

Vooraf veel meer dan andere dieren (grotere hersenen)  
Hierarchical thinking and abstractie (=> kurzweil)

En **flexibeler** (leren = nieuwsgierigheid),  
Misschien wel de helft van ons gedrag is aangeleerd (nurture)

En taal (strottenhoofd !)  
Geheugen begint ook bij taalontwikkeling

⇒ Informatieoverdracht (**the social brain**)

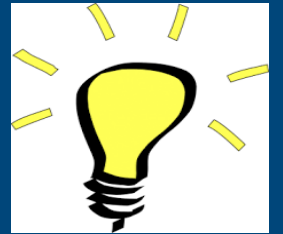


Social cognition encompasses all the information-processing mechanisms that underlie how people capture, process, store, and apply information about others to navigate social situations. It focuses on the importance of cognitive and emotional processes in our social interactions. The way we think about others plays a major role in how we think, feel, and interact with the world around us.

Strong covariation in size and developmental duration coupled with **flexible brains** allow organisms to adapt in variable social and ecological environments across the life span and in evolution.

# The Social Brain

A Developmental Perspective | edited by Jean Decety



[https://books.google.nl/books/about/The\\_Social\\_Brain.html](https://books.google.nl/books/about/The_Social_Brain.html)

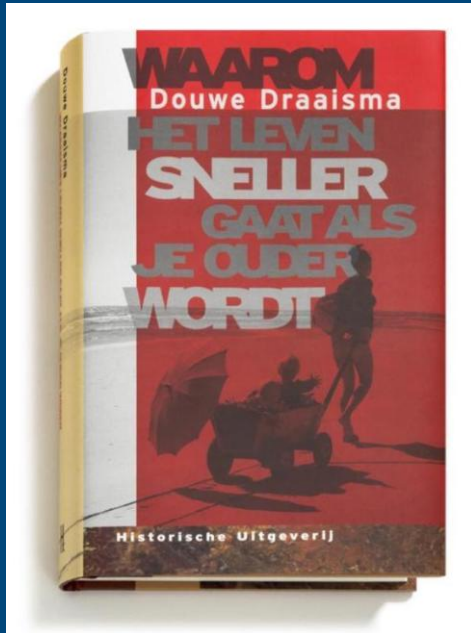
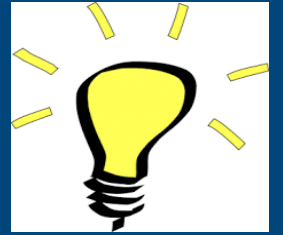
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/B978044538604000040>

# Visuo-frontal interactions during social learning in freely moving macaques



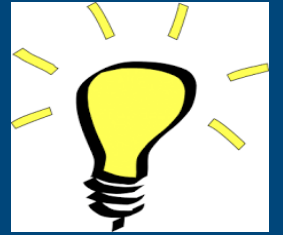
- Nature: 14 February 2024
- Social interactions represent a ubiquitous aspect of our everyday life that we acquire by interpreting and responding to visual cues from conspecifics<sup>1</sup>. However, despite the general acceptance of this view, how visual information is used to guide the decision to cooperate is unknown. Here, we wirelessly recorded the spiking activity of populations of neurons in the visual and prefrontal cortex in conjunction with wireless recordings of oculomotor events while freely moving macaques engaged in social cooperation. As animals learned to cooperate, visual and executive areas refined the representation of social variables, such as the conspecific or reward, by distributing socially relevant information among neurons in each area. Decoding population activity showed that viewing social cues influences the decision to cooperate. **Learning social events increased coordinated spiking between visual and prefrontal cortical neurons, which was associated with improved accuracy of neural populations to encode social cues and the decision to cooperate.** These results indicate that the visual-frontal cortical network prioritizes relevant sensory information to facilitate learning social interactions while freely moving macaques interact in a naturalistic environment.

# Douwe Draaisma, Rutger Kopland

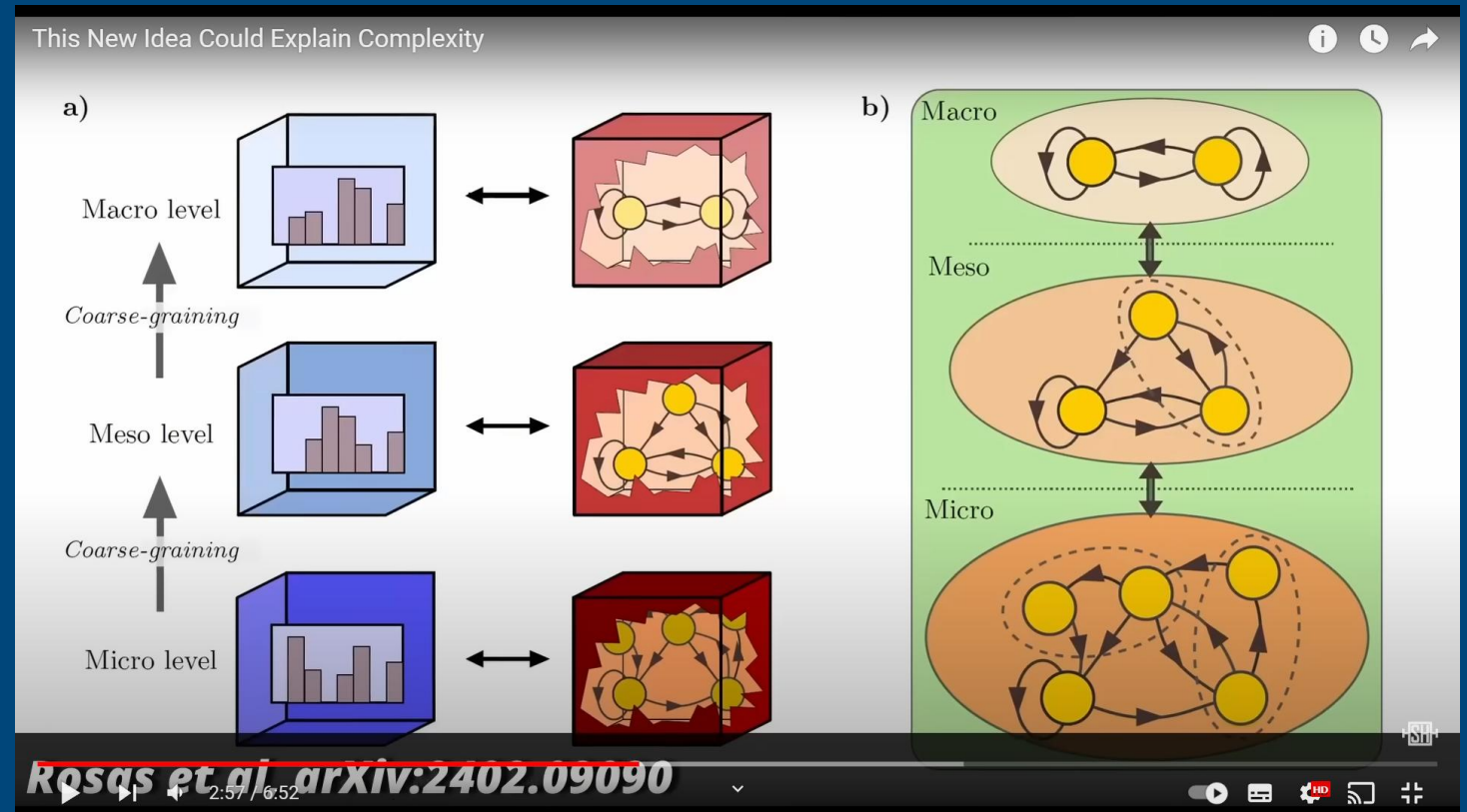


- <https://douwedraaisma.nl/nl/books>
- [https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rutger\\_Kopland](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rutger_Kopland)

# Software in the natural world: A computational approach to hierarchical emergence



- A rigorous framework that not only identifies *\*when\** emergence takes place, but explains *\*how\** this happens computationally
- <https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.09090>
- <https://youtu.be/Tw9sr05Vtso>





# Celbio 6.

## Het zenuwstelsel

Hogere feedback-loops

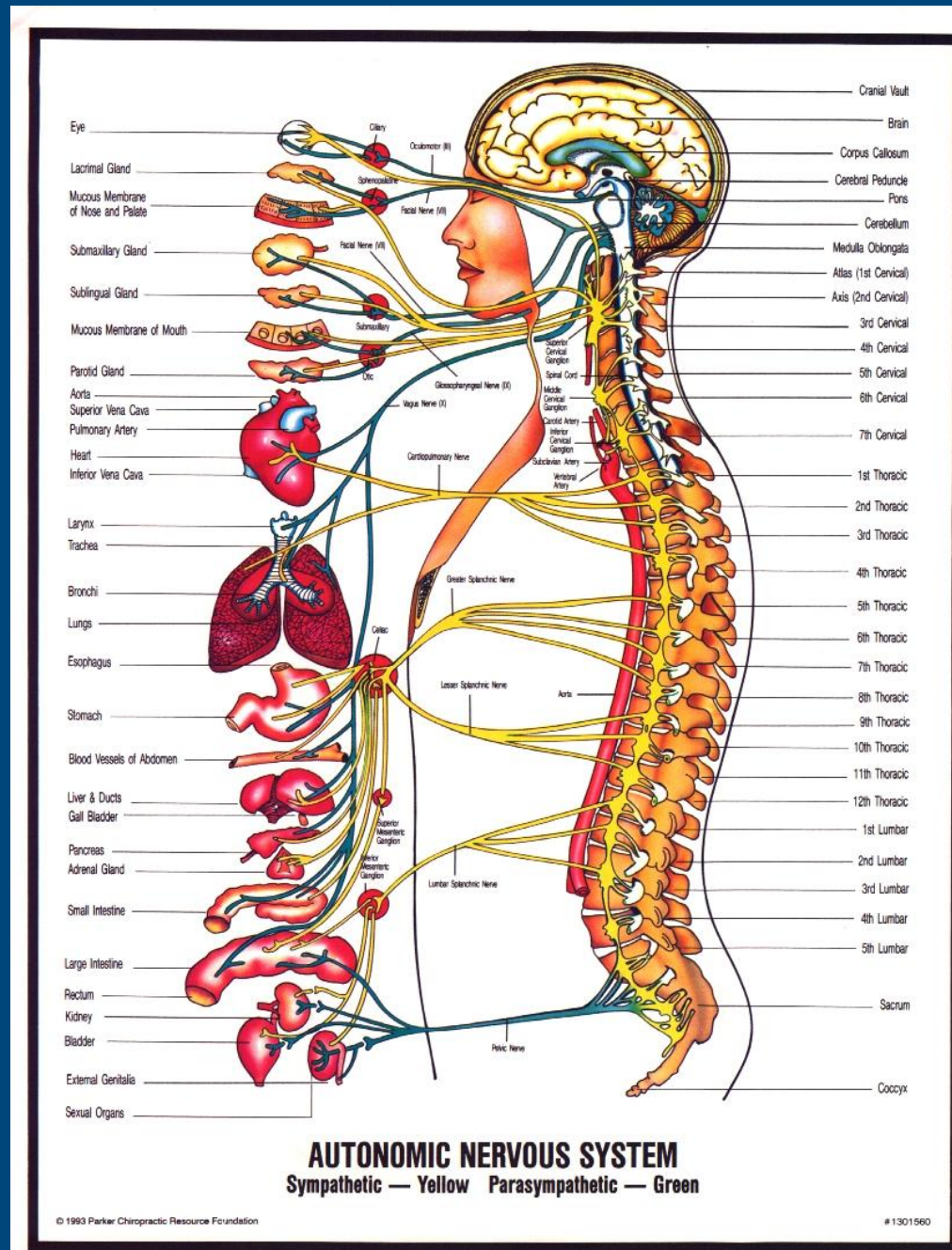
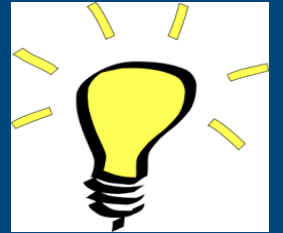
Regelcentra

Hersenen

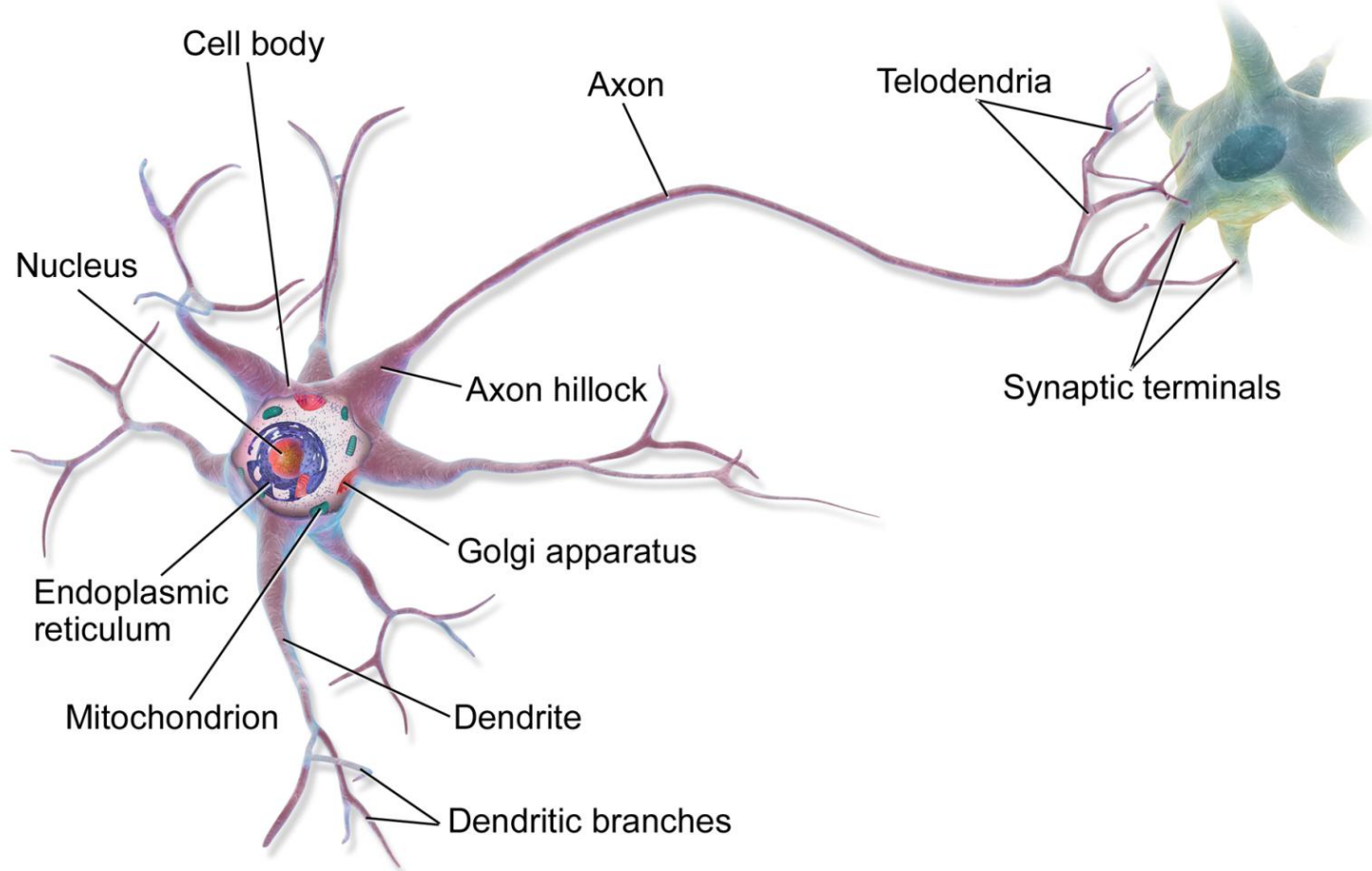
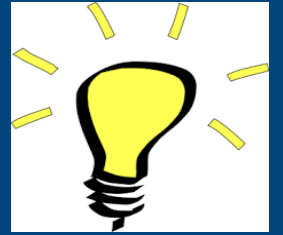
Bewustzijn

99% Onbewust !

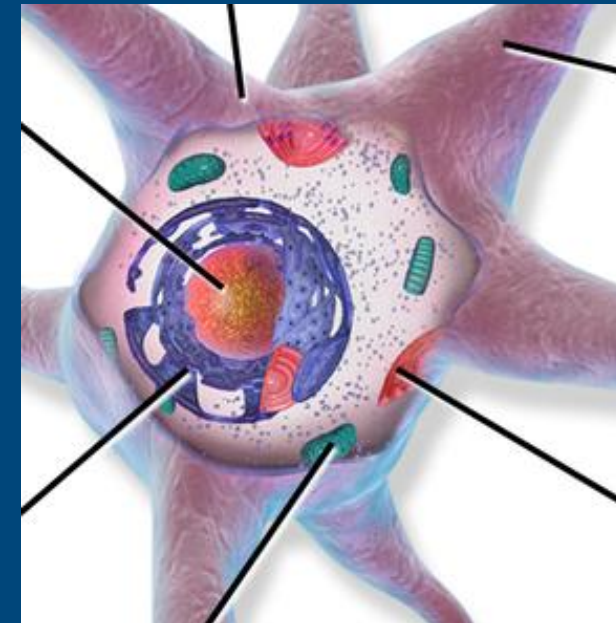
(ademhaling)



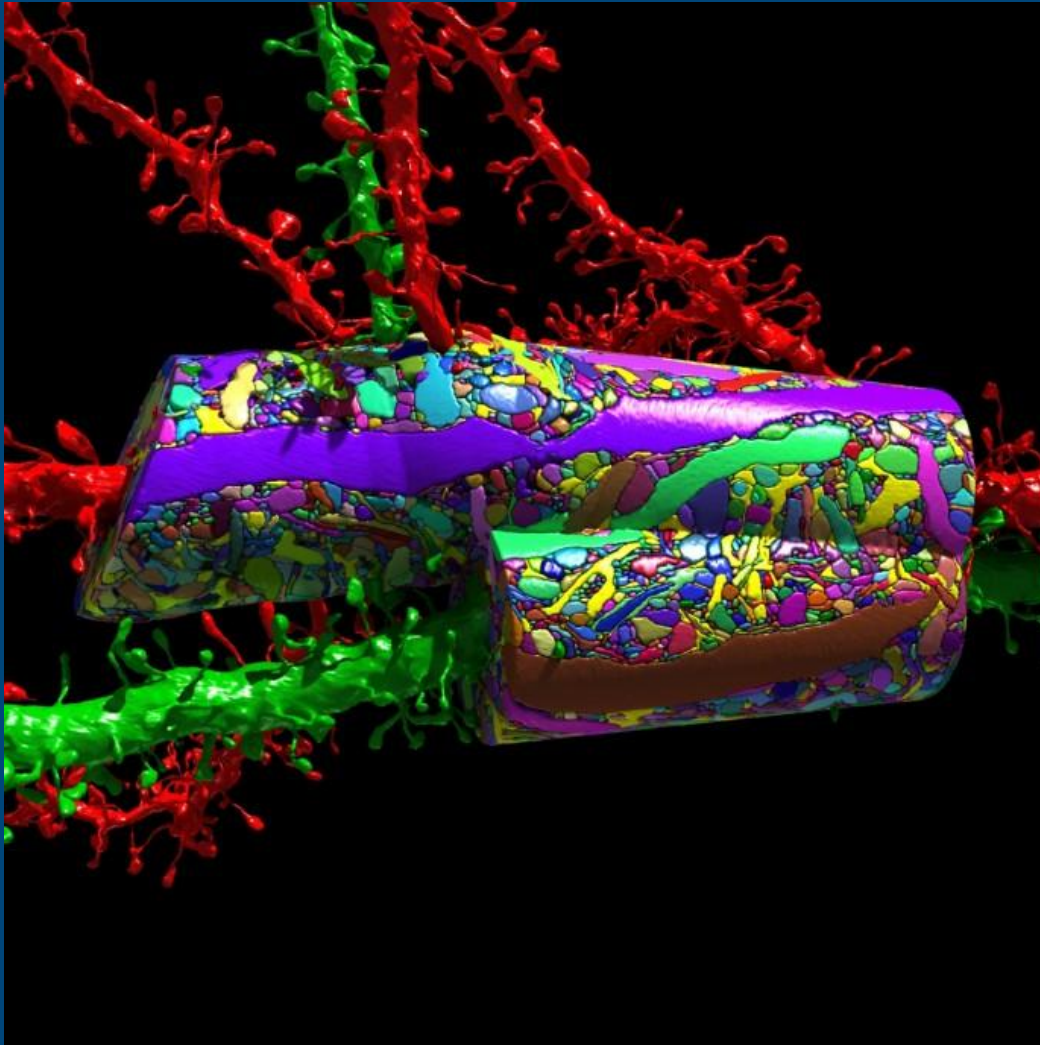
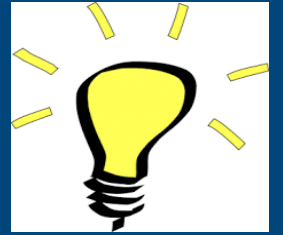
# De zenuwcel



- Ook klein (~86 miljard in een hoofd)
- Axon kan tot 1 m lang zijn (superdun)
- Dendriet: ingaand
- Axon: uitgaand



# Hersencellen zitten **compact** samen



3D model

Elke kleur is een andere cel

Elk uitsteeksel een verbinding

( $1\text{mm}^3$  van een muis)

~86 miljard zenuwcellen waarvan elk  
in verbinding staat met een groot  
aantal andere neuronen

⇒ Meer verbindingen dan het  
internet

⇒ (when will the internet become  
aware?)

<https://youtu.be/nvXuq9jRWKE?t=72>

# Informatie



“All that we are, comes from how the neurons are connected”:

Tim Berners Lee (uitvinder http => www)

“We are our memories”

Alle stoffelijke zaken (cellen, atomen) worden vervangen (celbio 7).

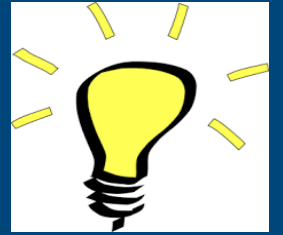
Na 10 jaar ben je letterlijk iemand anders. Het enige dat blijft is informatie.

(Neuro)biologie os vooral informatietechnologie

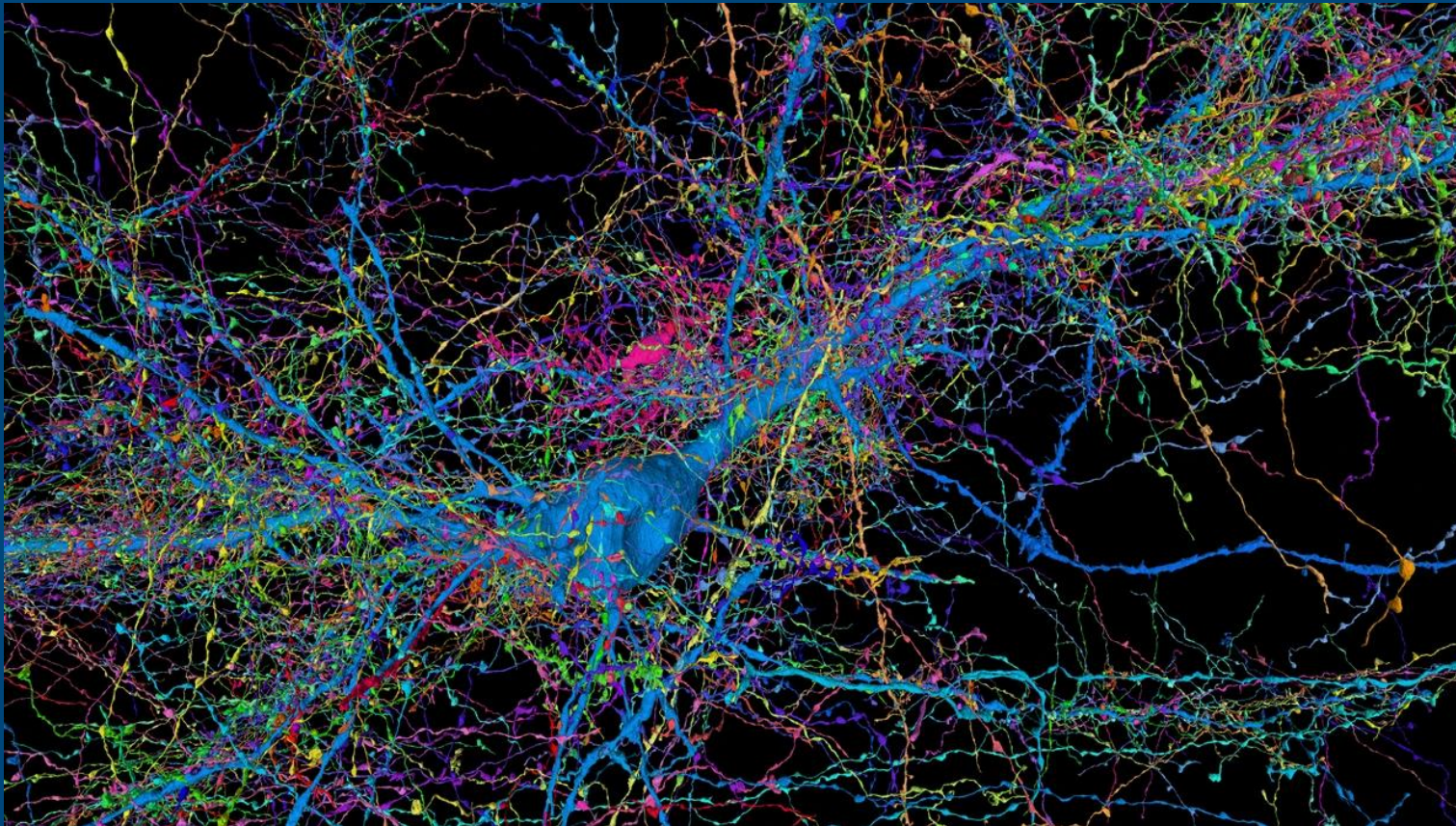
=> Artificial Intelligence



# How AI could lead to a better understanding of the brain



- Early machine-learning systems were inspired by neural networks — now AI might allow neuroscientists to get to grips with the brain's unique complexities.



incoming connections to a single human pyramidal cell

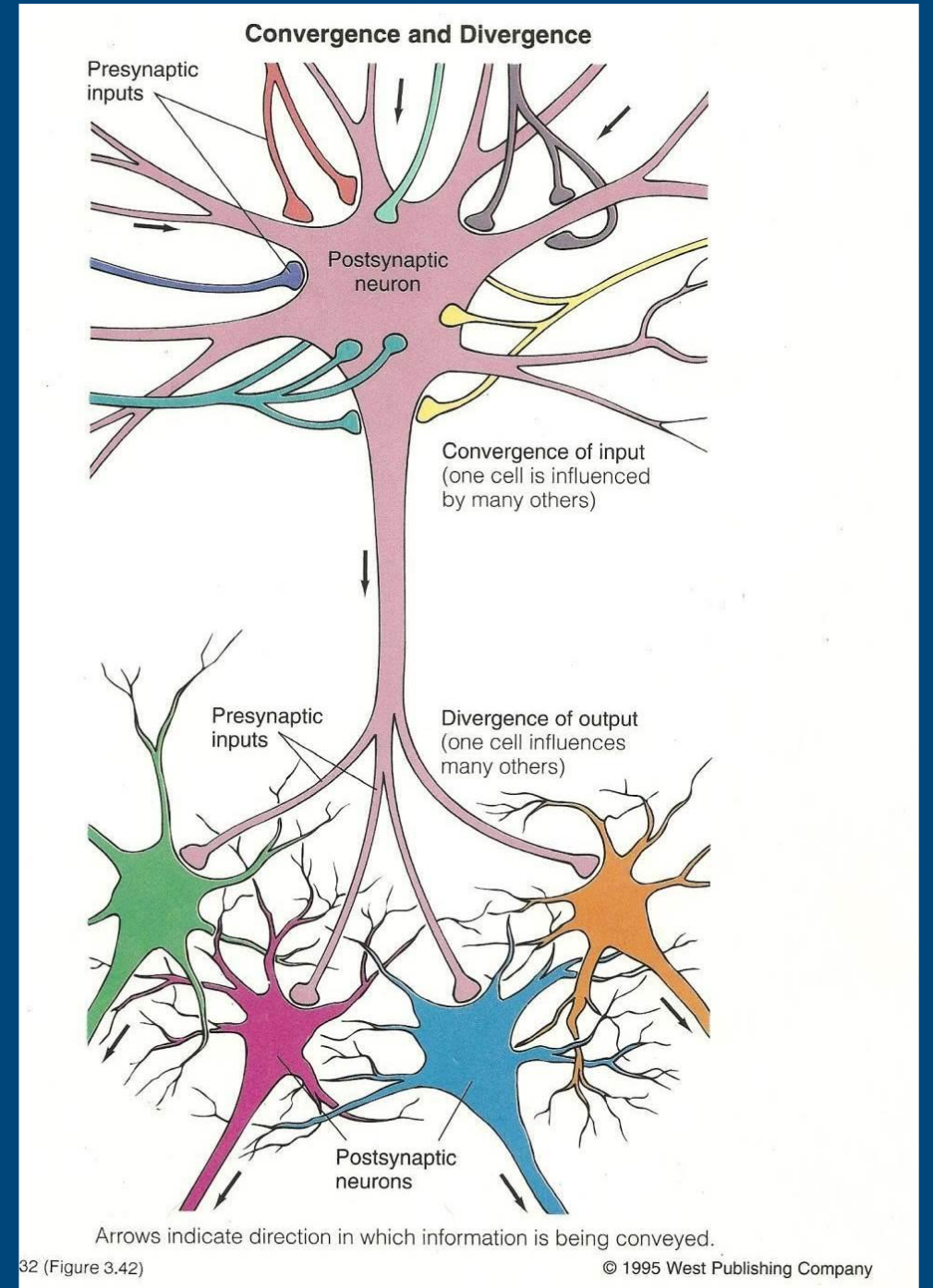
<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-03426-3>

# Neuronen en netwerken

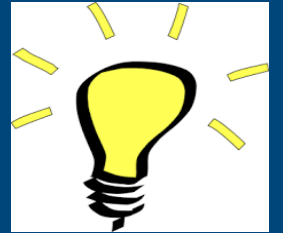
- Er zijn ~86 miljard neuronen
  - Een gemiddeld neuron heeft ~1000 verbindingen
- =>  $\sim 10^{14}$  verbindingen

NB Vgl met celmembraan: integratie van signalen, alleen dan nog veel veel veel complexer

NB Internet heeft nu  $10^{10}$  verbindingen (and counting..)



# Vervolgcurcus Biotechnologie.



DNA/RNA-technologie

Stamcellen en Tissue-Engineering

Proefdieren en Imaging

Cybernetica (*Integratie biologie en technologie*)

Synthetic biology en Wat is leven?

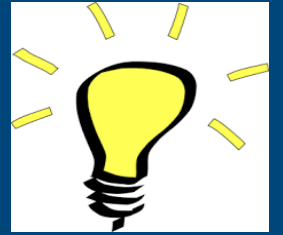
Genomics, proteomics en individuele gezondheidszorg

Lezen wetenschappelijke literatuur, hoe werkt wetenschap?

Excursie?



# Dwarf planet Ceres and the ingredients of life

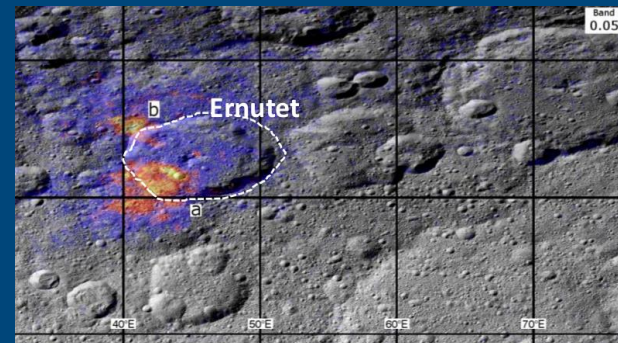


A fundamental question in the evolution of the early Earth is the origin of the oceans and of some of the organic molecules that were required for the formation of life. Earth formed in the protoplanetary disk, a mixture of gas and dust. At the location of Earth, temperatures were too high for water vapor and some more volatile organic components to condense. This led to the idea that those materials may have been delivered to Earth by asteroids and/or comets from the outer solar system. Recent spacecraft studies of Comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko with Rosetta, and of Ceres with the Dawn space probe, provide evidence that **complex organic molecules and even amino acids are ubiquitous on small bodies in the solar system** and that water ice is abundant in the asteroid belt.



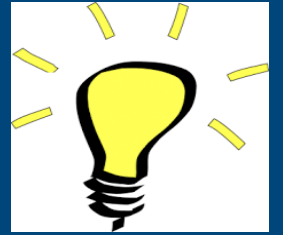
Maan is 1/5e  
van de aarde  
Ceres 1/20ste

=> protoplanets

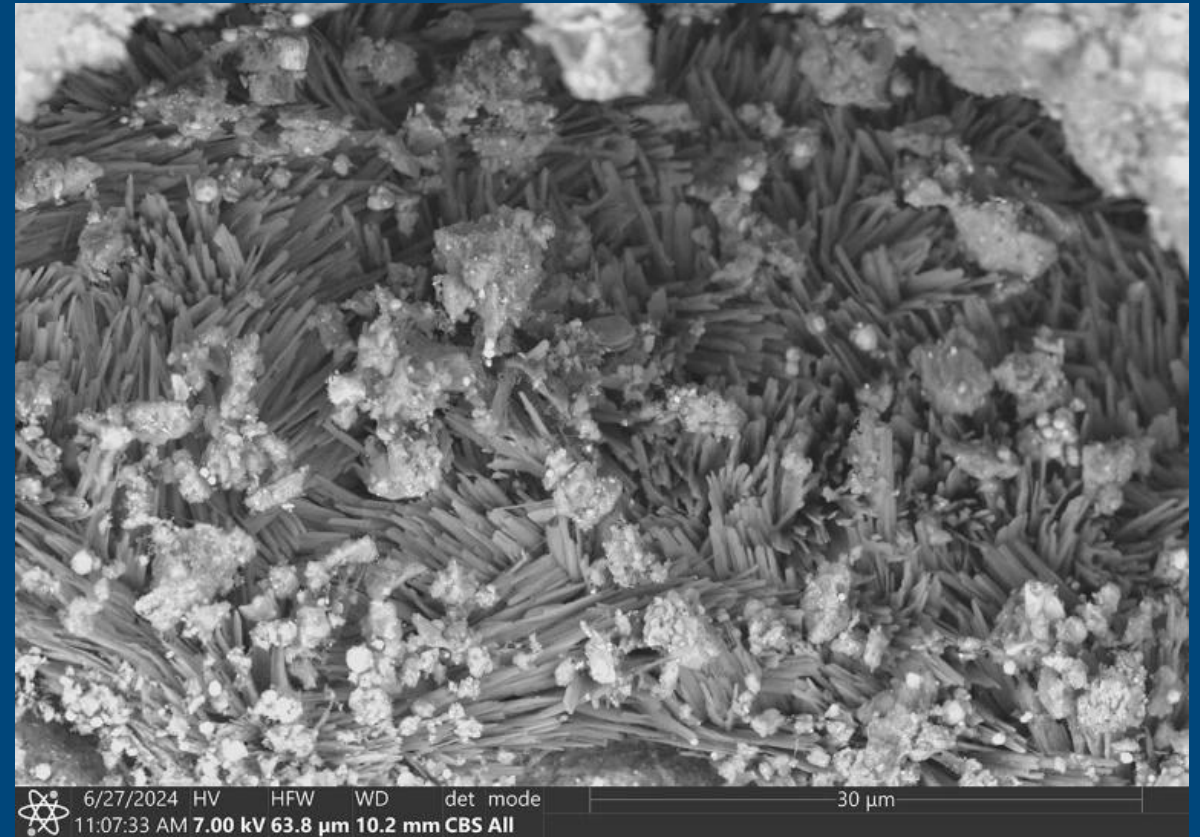




# Samples from Bennu contain the chemical building blocks of life but with a twist.



- Not only does Bennu contain all 5 of the nucleobases that form DNA and RNA on Earth and 14 of the 20 amino acids found in known proteins, the asteroid's amino acids hold a surprise. On Earth, amino acids in living organisms predominantly have a 'left-handed' chemical structure. **Bennu, however, contains nearly equal amounts of these structures and their 'right-handed', mirror-image forms**
- material from Bennu is also rich in salts created billions of years ago. "Having these brines there, along with simple organic stuff, may have kick-started [the process of] making much more complicated and interesting organics like the nucleobases,"



A scanning electron microscope image of the sodium carbonate crystalline needles found in samples of the asteroid Bennu.

# Ultima Thule

- Ultima Thule is the first **unquestionably primordial** contact binary ever explored. Approach pictures hinted at a strange, snowman-like shape, but further analysis of images, taken near closest approach, uncovered just how unusual the KBO's shape really is. At 22 miles (35 kilometers) long, the binary consists of a large, flat lobe (nicknamed "Ultima") connected to a smaller, rounder lobe (nicknamed "Thule").
- This strange shape was the biggest surprise of the flyby. Nothing like it has been anywhere in the solar system -- sending the planetary science community back to the drawing board to understand how planetesimals (the building blocks of the planets) form. New Horizons scientists have also seen evidence for **methanol, water ice and organic molecules** on the surface -- a spectrum similar to some of the most extreme objects we've seen in the outer solar system.

=> **het ontstaan van leven**



# Bouwstenen voor leven in de ruimte

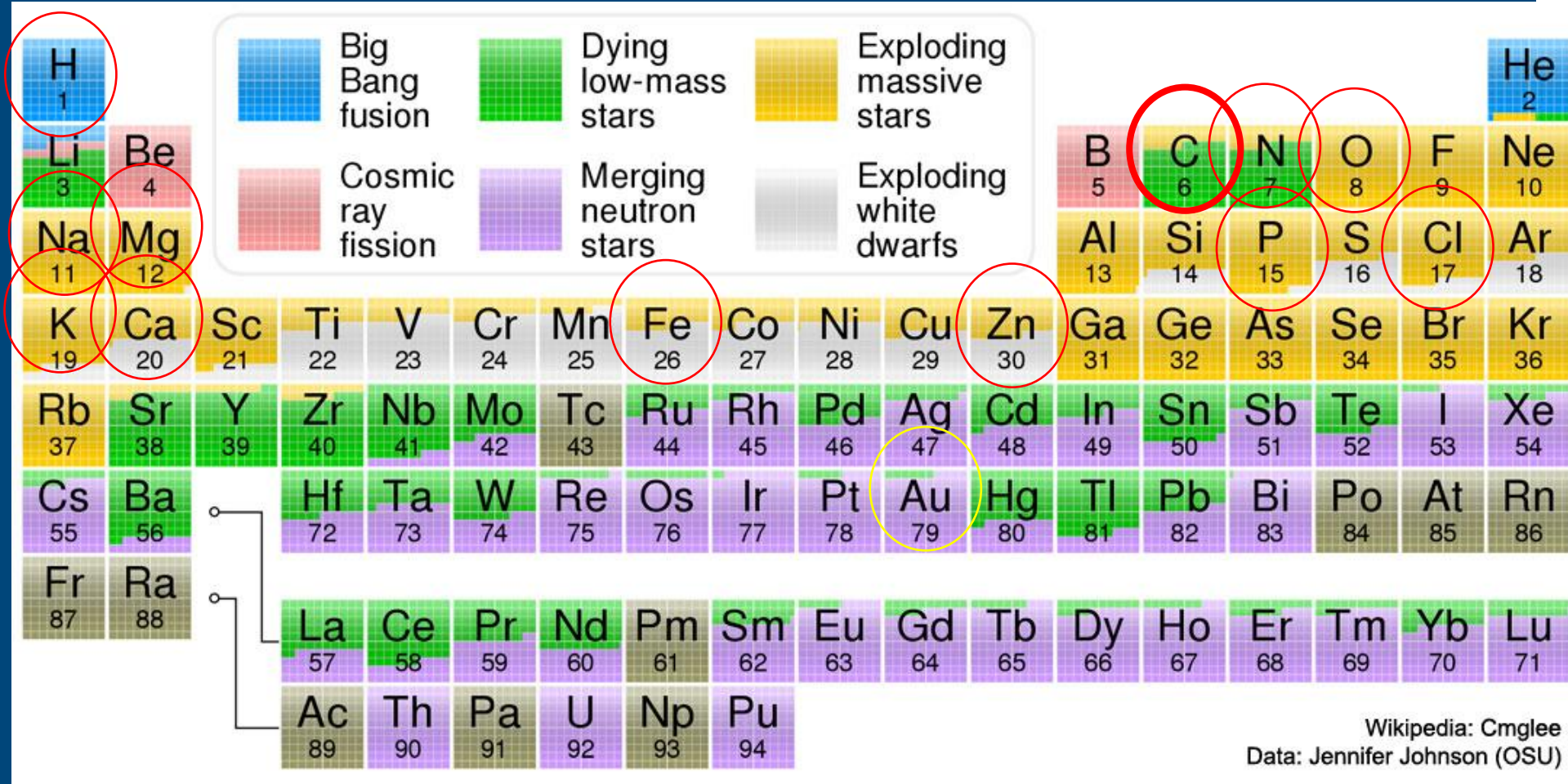
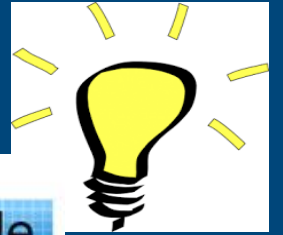


- H, C, N, O
- Fe, Zn (=> katalysatoren)
- CO, NH (eenvoudige verbindingen)
- Aminozyuren (eiwitten)
- Ribose (suiker, DNA)

=> zelfs al ingewikkelde verbindingen kunnen in de ruimte ontstaan (UV-straling op oppervlak van stofdeeltjes)



# We are made of star stuff





# Ashes to Ashes, Dust to Dust



- **Early supernovae may have filled the universe with planet-forming dust**
- JWST space telescope images provide direct evidence for a long-unobservable theory
- In four interacting supernovae that combusted around a few hundred million years ago, they saw light wavelengths characteristic of **aluminum, silicate, and carbon dust**
- Dust is the building block of the universe,” says Melissa Shahbandeh, an astrophysicist at the Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI). Over millions of years, **specks of cosmic dust and gas clump together to form large, dense clouds from which planets and stars are born**. But the dust’s own origins have been mysterious. Now, in data from NASA’s JWST space observatory, Shahbandeh and her colleagues have found a source for the dust that filled the early universe: giant stellar explosions called interacting supernovae, whose intense shockwaves can blast out dusty plumes that accumulated in the supernovae’s surroundings.
- The team proposes that **in the last stages of a giant star’s life, it sheds heavier elements that coalesce into dust particles**, which form into a cold, dense shell around the stellar core. When the star’s core ultimately collapses and then explodes, the shock wave blasts through the dust.
- <https://www.science.org/content/article/early-supernovae-may-have-filled-universe-planet-forming-dust>



# Wat is leven: RNA hypothese

- DNA en Eiwit systemen kunnen moeilijk tegelijk zijn ontstaan  
(niet alleen wetenschappelijke vraag maar ook kritiek van creationisten)

- RNA in ribosoom heeft functie van enzym (ribozyme)
- mRNA kan zelf splicen (verwijderen introns)

=> RNA kan zowel informatie bevatten, als iets doen

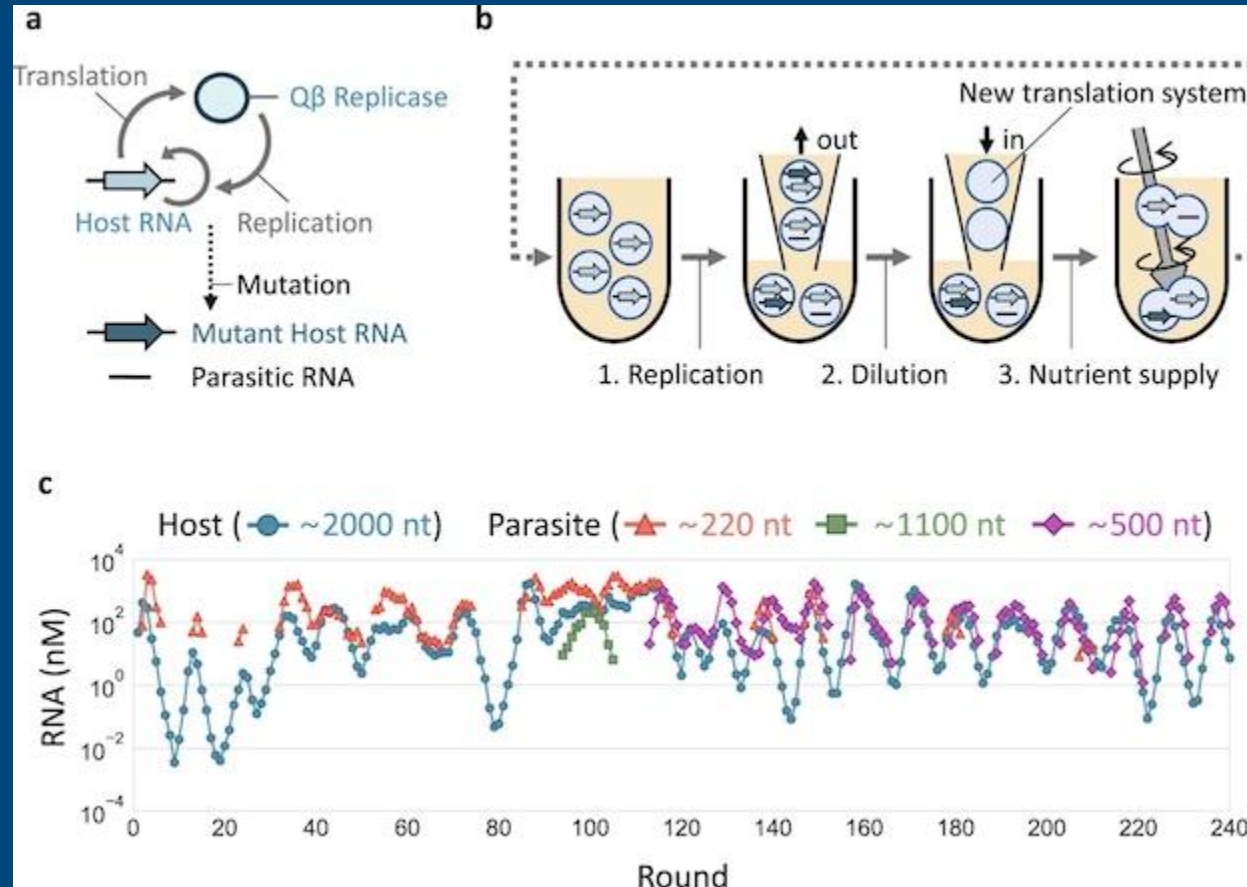
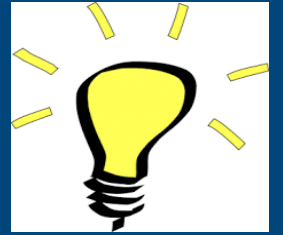
- Veel virussen (Corona) hebben alleen RNA
- RNA is soms ook dubbelstrengs (tussenvorm voor DNA)

=> Eerste leven kon van start met alleen iets van RNA.

=> Later is daar het stabielere DNA, en een complex eiwitsysteem bij gekomen.

NB Al evolutie (selectie) voor er echt leven was: abiotische evolutie

# RNA hypothesis



Researchers at the University of Tokyo have for the first time been able to create an RNA molecule that replicates, diversifies and develops complexity, **following Darwinian evolution**. This has provided the first empirical evidence that simple biological molecules can lead to the emergence of complex lifelike systems.

[Astrobiology magazine, March 19, 2022](http://astrobiology.com/2022/03/new-insight-into-the-possible-origins-of-life.html)

<http://astrobiology.com/2022/03/new-insight-into-the-possible-origins-of-life.html>

To unravel the origin of life,  
treat findings as pieces of a bigger puzzle



- Nature 2024, Nick Lane & Joana C. Xavier
- Explaining isolated steps on the road from simple chemicals to complex living organisms is not enough. Looking at the big picture could help to bridge rifts in this fractured research field.



# Defining Life

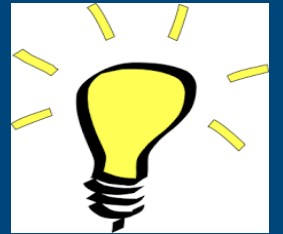
## => astrobiology



- Life is a popular term, not a scientific term.
- **Nasa**: life is a “self-sustaining chemical system capable of Darwinian evolution.”

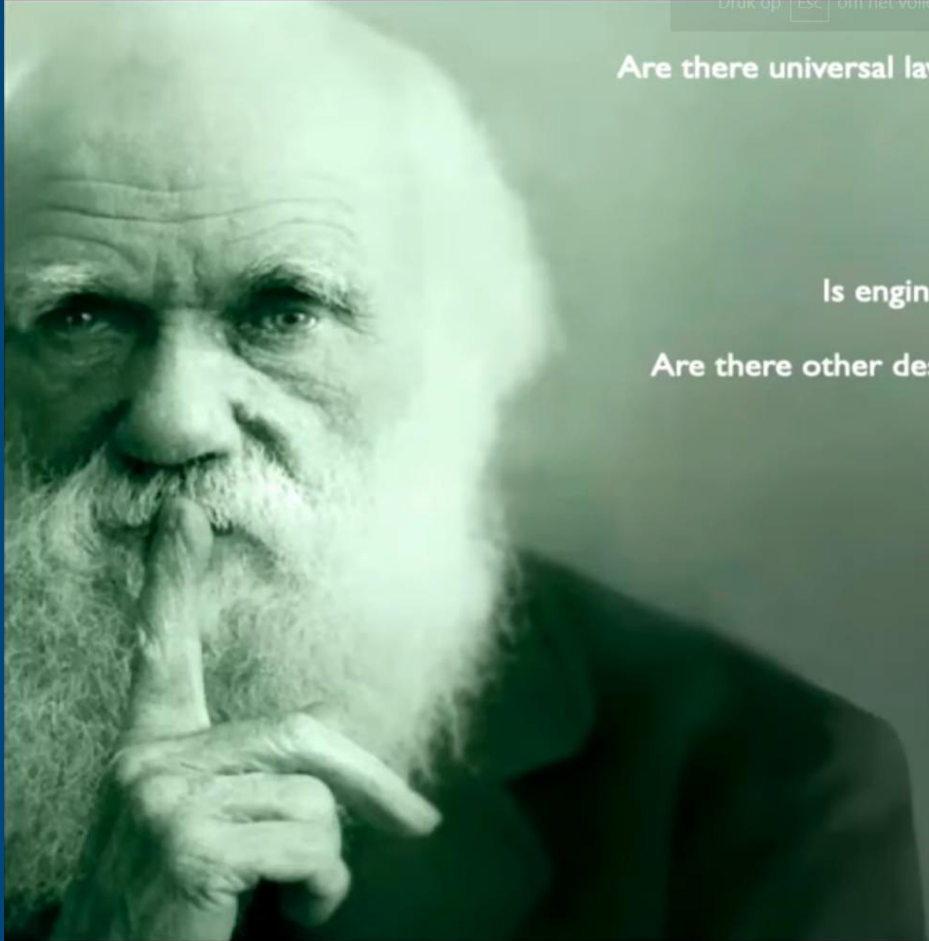
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3005285/>

# Fundamental constraints to the logic of living systems



Universal principles: universals and constraints

Druk op  om het volledige scherm te sluiten



Are there universal laws of “order” that pervade evolution?

Is there “order for free”

Can we engineer/design novelties?

Is engineering the right source of inspiration?

Are there other designs beyond evolution + engineering?

What is the space of the possible?

Can we build a conscious machine?

Are there other major transitions?

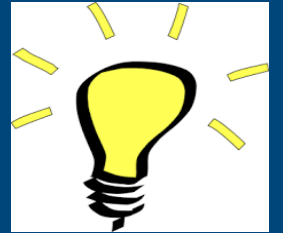
R Solé & David Wolpert  
*Major synthetic evolutionary transitions*  
SFI workshop, December 2014

R Solé (editor)  
*Towards the major synthetic transitions*  
Philosophical Transactions R Soc B (2016)



- <https://youtu.be/TAfd-NjUbmY>

# Vervolgcurcus Biotechnologie.



DNA/RNA-technologie

Stamcellen en Tissue-Engineering

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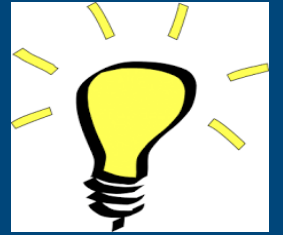
Synthetic biology en Wat is leven?

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Lezen wetenschappelijke literatuur, hoe werkt wetenschap?

Excursie?

# Life is older than most rocks

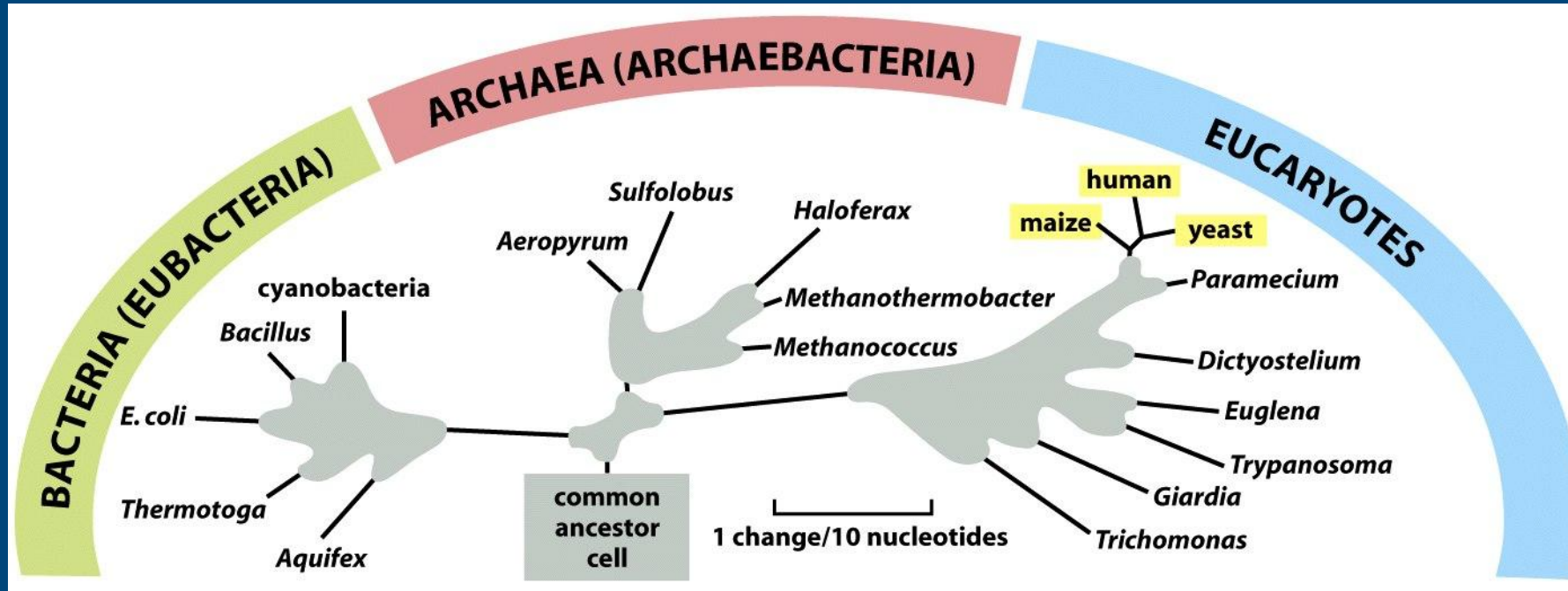
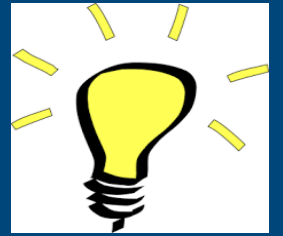


- <https://youtu.be/-Gq-5qNekdo>
- De schapen (en mijn dochter) zijn de echt oude voorwerpen!





Tree of life, is big



Reconstructie van de stamboom van het leven, op basis van genetische archeologie.

4000 miljoen jaar

Leven is oud (deep time) => is een bijzonder systeem.

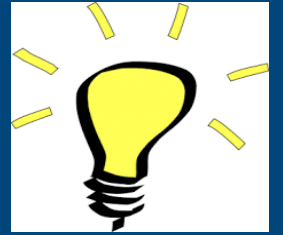
# Prebiotically plausible chemoselective pantetheine synthesis in water



- *SCIENCE*
- 22 Feb 2024
- Pantetheine is an essential chemical moiety within enzymes and coenzyme A that serves as a handle for reactions involving thioesters, a key species in many biochemical transformations. Because it is strictly conserved and has such a central role in metabolism, pantetheine may have originated alongside other prebiotic components from simple organic and inorganic precursors. Fairchild *et al.* identified **a set of reactions that selectively yield pantetheine in water under dilute conditions that may be reasonable for an early Earth setting**. The route uses nitrile chemistry common to other prebiotic syntheses and thus fits into a broader picture for prebiotic cyanosulfidic reactions that are likely candidates for the chemistry that gave rise to life on early Earth
- <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adk4432>

# Synthetic biology

## Minimal Life

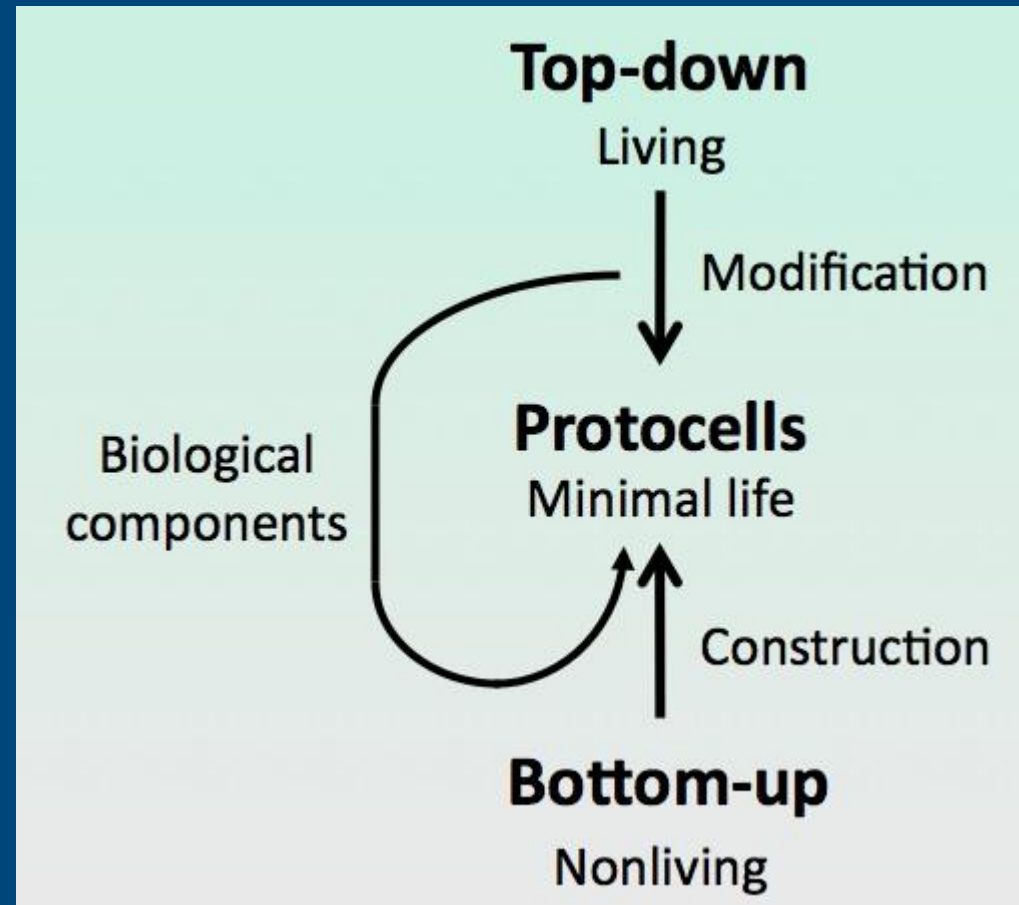


### What is life?

Take away  
genes until  
cells are no  
longer living

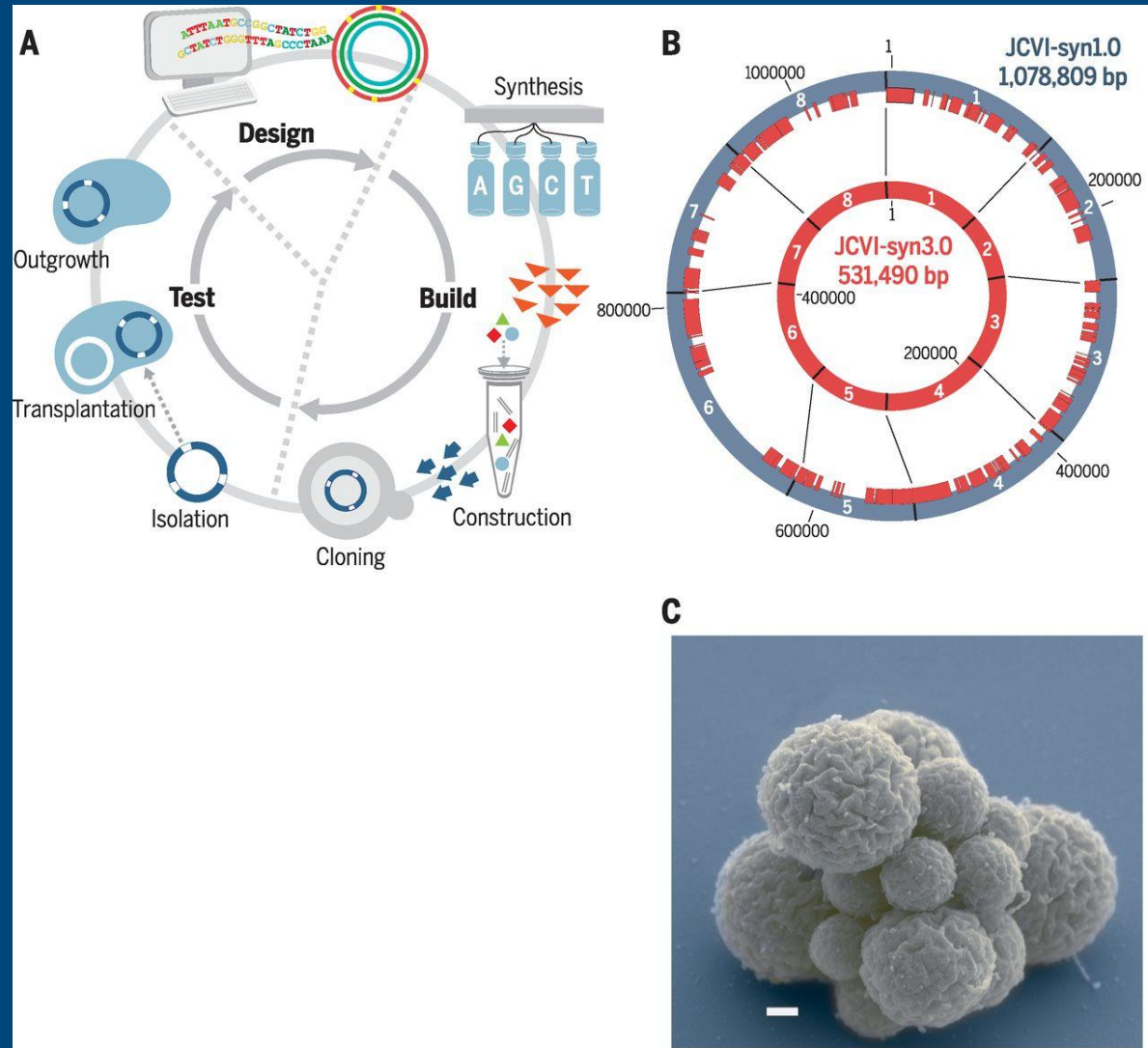
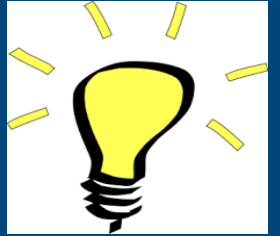
Or, plugging  
in various sets  
of genes until  
a cell is alive

Mycoplasma  
“laboratorium”



- <http://flint.sdu.dk/index.php?page=overall-protocell-design>
- <http://www.synbioproject.org/topics/synbio101/definition/>

# Design and synthesis of a minimal bacterial genome => G. Venter



473 genes!

A conserved core of about 250 essential genes, +149 genes with unknown biological functions, suggesting the presence of undiscovered functions that are essential for life.

=> Not one pure essential gene

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/351/6280/aad6253>





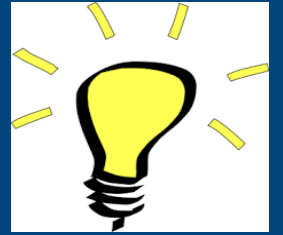
## A New Physics Theory of Life



- according to the physicist proposing the idea, the origin and subsequent evolution of life follow from the fundamental laws of nature and “should be as unsurprising as rocks rolling downhill.”
- From the standpoint of physics, there is one essential difference between living things and inanimate clumps of carbon atoms: The former tend to be much better at capturing energy from their environment and dissipating that energy as heat. Jeremy England, a 31-year-old assistant professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has derived a mathematical formula that he believes explains this capacity. The formula, based on established physics, indicates that when a group of atoms is driven by an external source of energy (like the sun or chemical fuel) and surrounded by a heat bath (like the ocean or atmosphere), it will often gradually restructure itself in order to dissipate increasingly more energy. This could mean that under certain conditions, matter inexorably acquires the key physical attribute associated with life.

=> entropy as the driving force

We do not fight entropy,  
we **use** entropy to exist



- <https://youtu.be/tdv7r2JSokI>

Sean Carroll: General Relativity, Quantum Mechanics, Black Holes & Aliens | Lex Fridman Podcast #428

We are surfers riding the wave of increasing entropy.

Afspelen (k)

1:55:24 / 2:35:23 • Complexity >

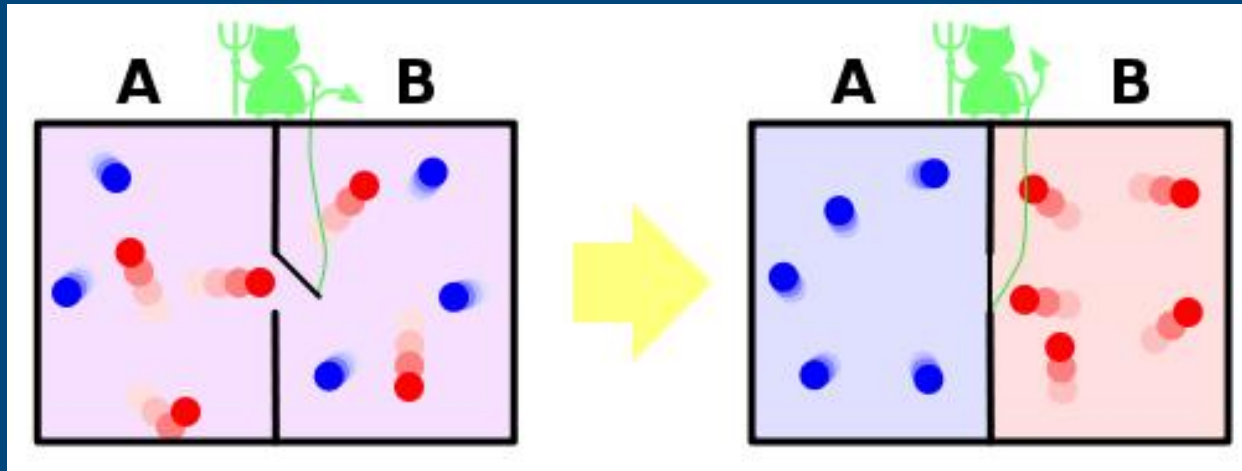
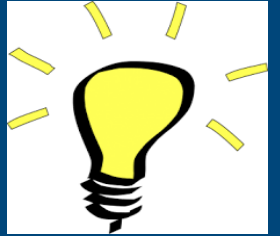
LEX  
SUBSCRIBE

YouTube player interface showing video controls and a 'LEX SUBSCRIBE' button.

Ordering door informatie

Maxwells demon

[https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maxwells\\_demon](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maxwells_demon)



Informatie en energie zijn gelinkt

En Informatie heeft een fysieke drager nodig

Verlinde,  
Gravity as an emerging property of entropy



Unlike the traditional view of gravity as a fundamental force of nature, Verlinde sees it as an *emergent property* of space. Emergence is a process where nature builds something large using small, simple pieces such that the final creation exhibits properties that the smaller bits don't.

The sensation of temperature is an emergent phenomenon, arising from the motion of molecules and atoms.

So too with gravity, which according to Verlinde, emerges from entropy

<https://youtu.be/ynRVnlh6wq4>

<http://www.quantumuniverse.nl/emergent-gravity-and-dark-universe>



# The multiverse

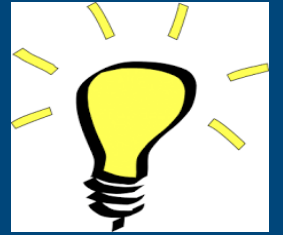


- Ons universum heeft heel strak bepaalde basiswaarden.
  - Dat kan geen toeval zijn?
  - Wel als er heel veel universa zijn..
  - Quantummechanica ondersteund dit concept
- 
- In Dublin in 1952, Erwin Schrödinger gave a lecture in which he jocularly warned his audience that what he was about to say might "seem lunatic". He said that when his equations seemed to describe several different histories, these were "not alternatives, but **all really happen simultaneously**".<sup>[3]</sup> This sort of duality is called "superposition".

# Why is there something instead of nothing?

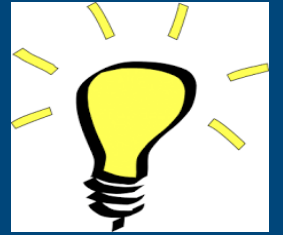


- Informatie is er altijd?
- Although **Heidegger** described this as the fundamental question of metaphysics, the answer is quite straightforward at its base, if we are strictly examining a comparison between something and nothing. There is something because **there is literally no such thing as nothing** (at all), and there possibly never was.



- Energy generation and consciousness
- <https://youtu.be/vBiIDwBOqQA>

# Rolls Takes Another Step Toward Complete Predictive Maintenance



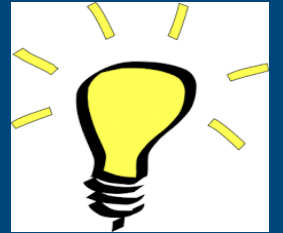
Continuous performance data and engineering data, including maintenance data.

=> In combinatie met kunstmatige intelligentie

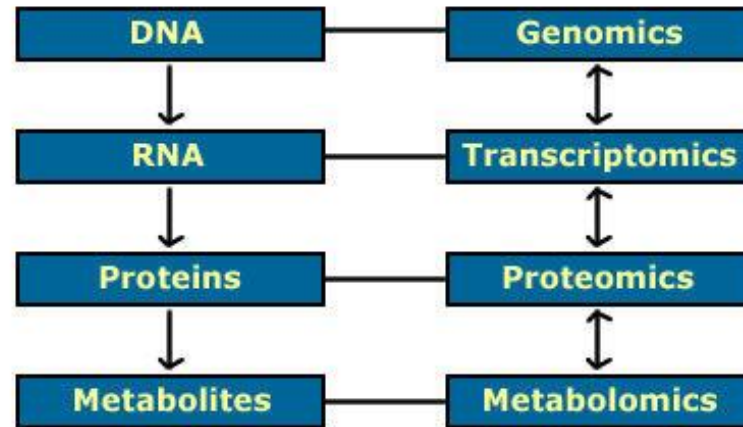
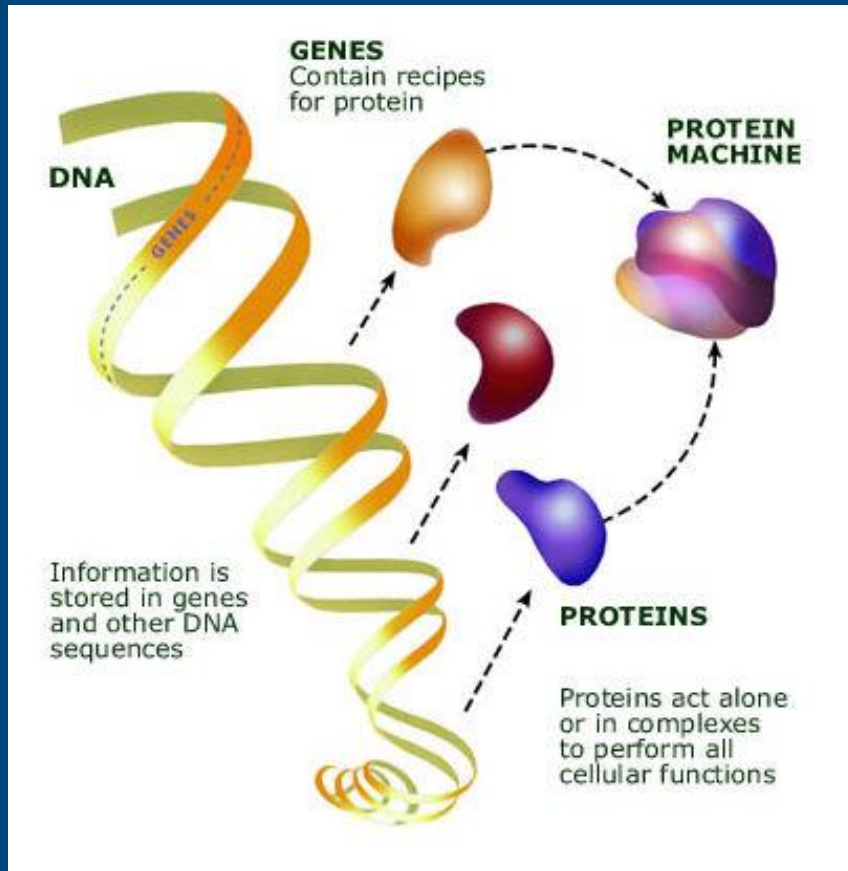




Gen, eiwit  
Genome, proteome => 'omics



Epigenomics



Microbiomics

=> personalized medicine

=> Beter therapie met minder  
bijwerkingen

# Individuelle Geneeskunde: Milasen

Scientists Designed a Drug for Just One Patient.  
Her Name Is Mila.

An achievement in ultra-personalized medicine also raises questions about fairness and regulation.

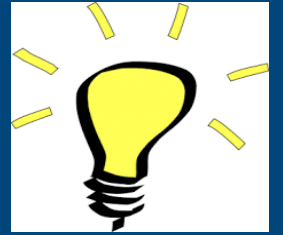
Julia Vitarello with her daughter, Mila, 8, who has a rare neurological disorder. Scientists were able to create a drug to treat only the form of the illness she has.

=> Personalized Medicine

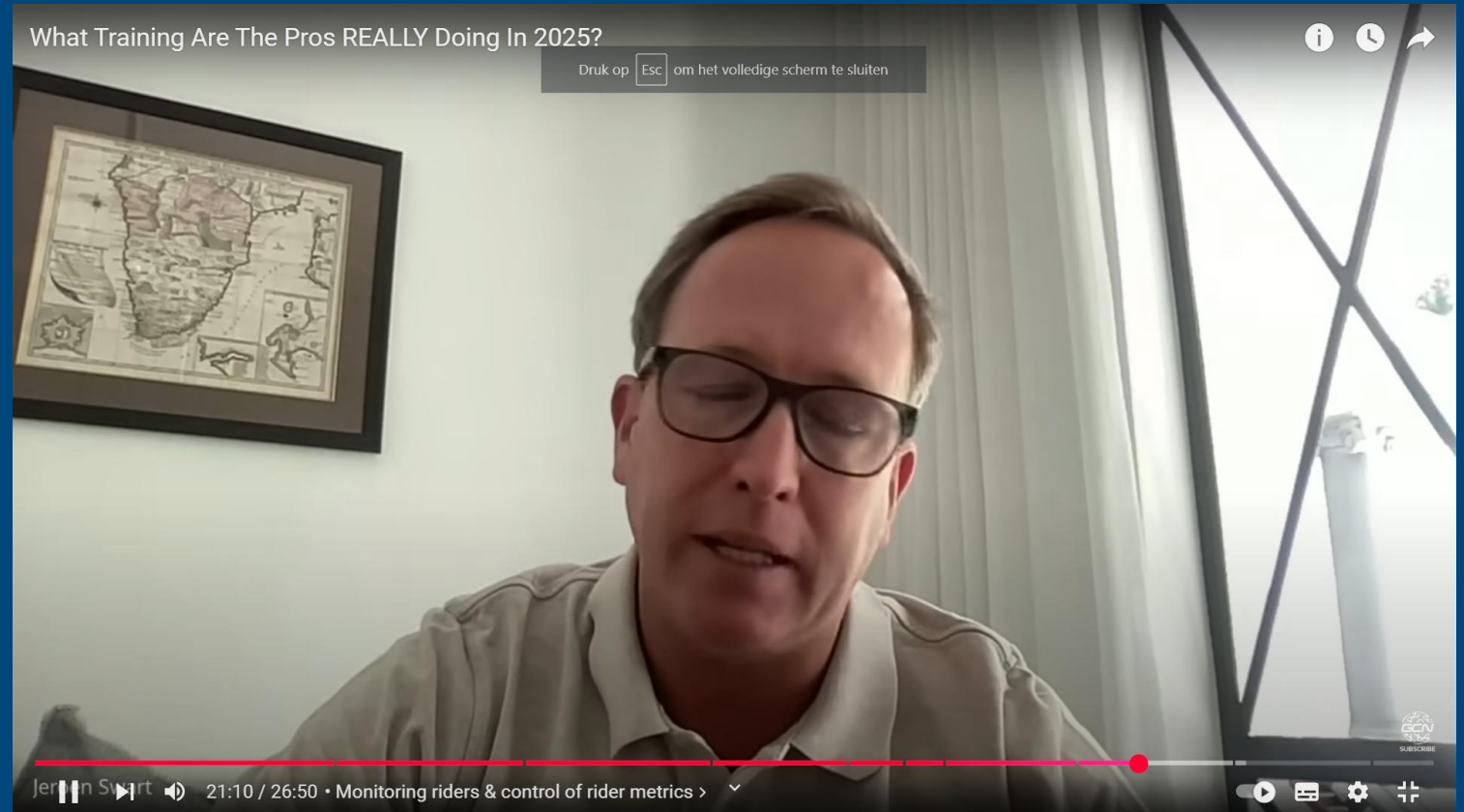


# Cycling training

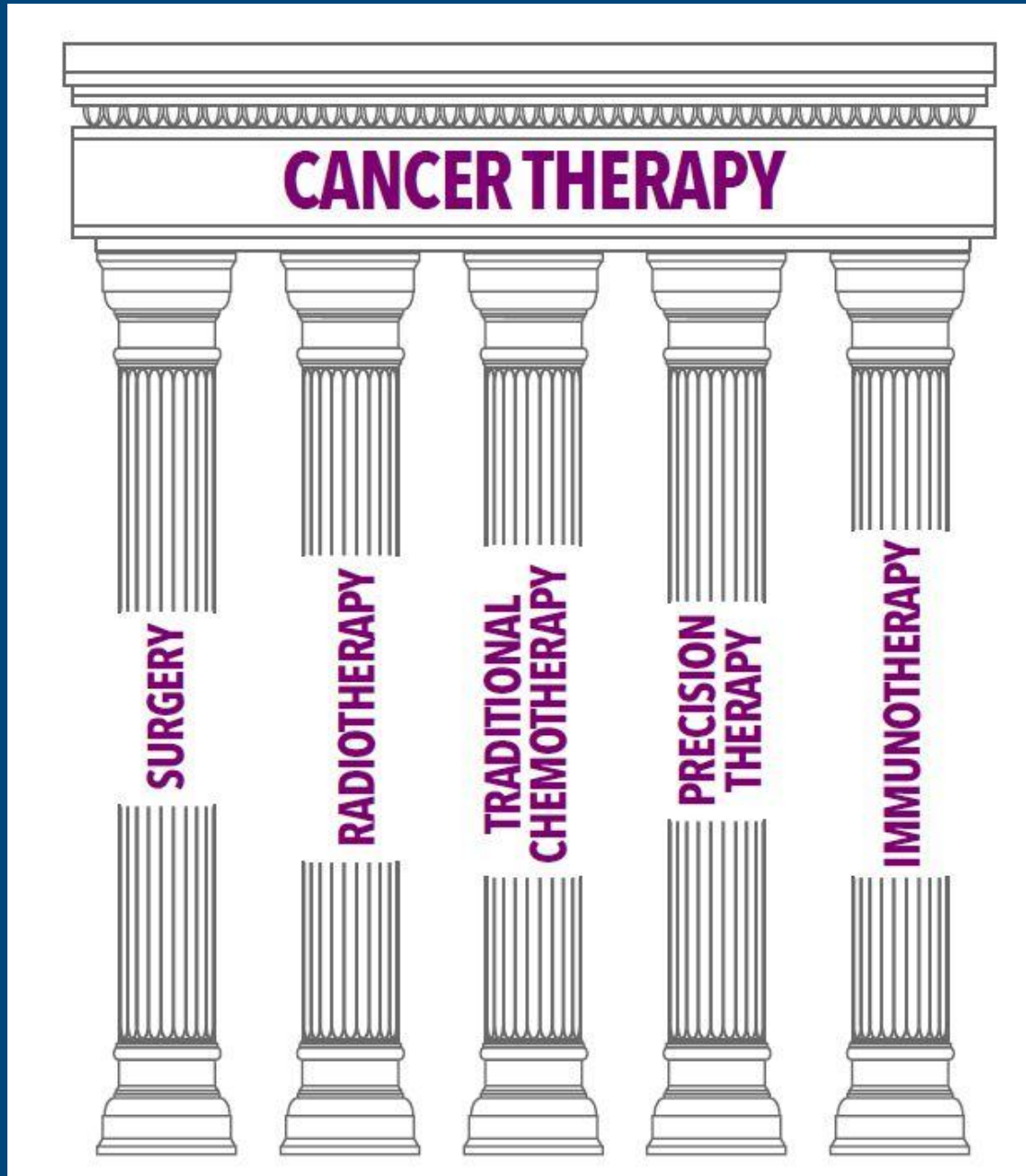
=>personalised medicine



- <https://youtu.be/wXBKjqVPJpY>
- Data and more data



## Immunotherapy: A New way of treating cancer



Surgery: wegsnijden

Radio: bestraling

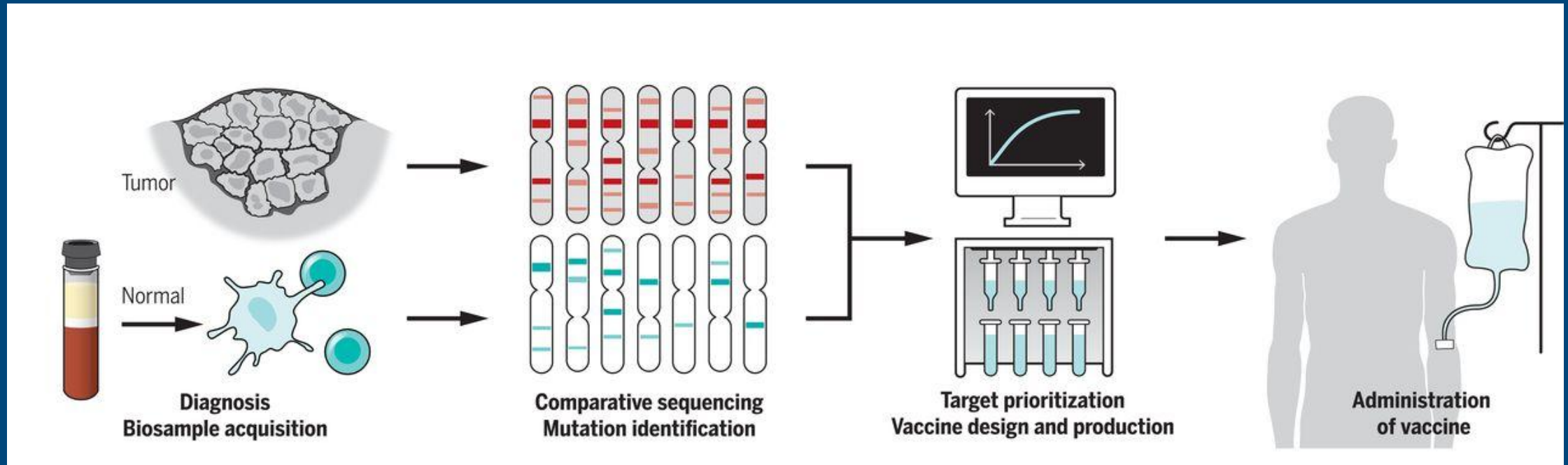
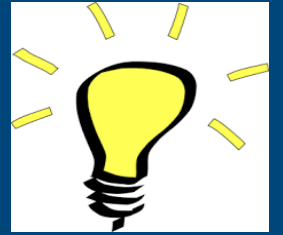
Chemo: doden (alle) snel delende cellen

Precision: doden specifieke cellen (antilichamen)

Immuno: T/B en NK cellen opleiden/aanpassen tot tumor bestrijders of verminderen suppressie  
=> **Personalised medicine**



# Immunotherapy: It's personal



- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cancer\\_immunotherapy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cancer_immunotherapy)
- <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/359/6382/1355>

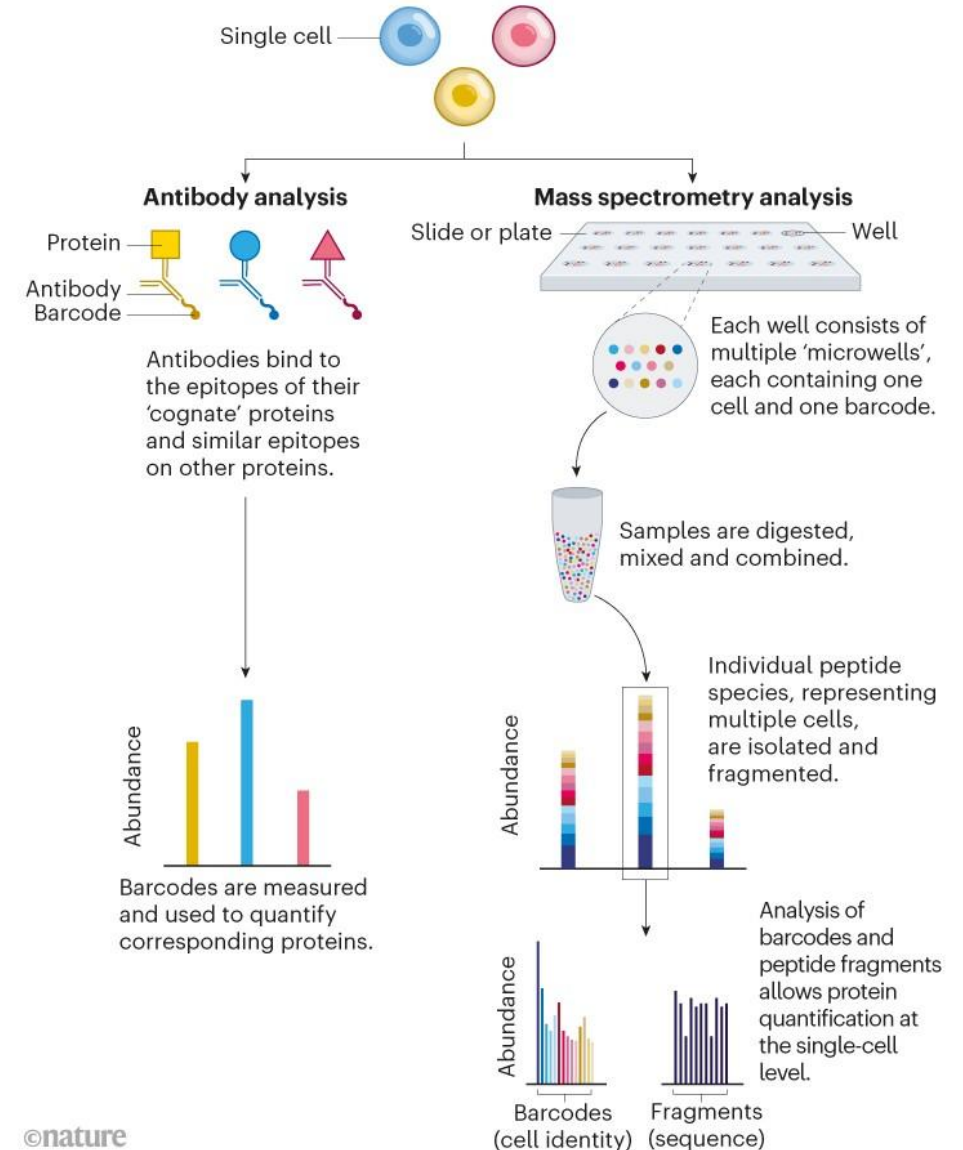
# Single-cell proteomics takes centre stage

- Deducing the full protein complement of individual cells has long played second fiddle to transcriptomics. That's about to change.
- According to one study<sup>2</sup>, the median mammalian protein is present at 18,000 copies per cell.

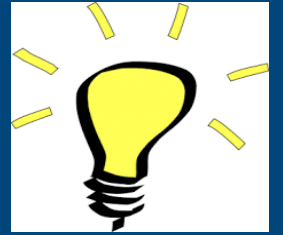
<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-02530-6>

## TWO PATHS TO THE PROTEOME

Researchers can probe single-cell protein content using antibodies or mass spectrometry. The antibody-based approach is limited in the number of proteins it can handle at once, and mass spectrometry requires efficiently collecting and quantifying the contents of single cells.



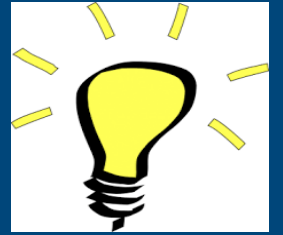
# technologies to watch in 2025



- Self-driving laboratories, advanced immunotherapies and five more
- Sustainability and artificial intelligence dominate our seventh annual round-up of exciting innovations.
- <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-00075-6>

# Big data

[https://www.ted.com/talks/kenneth\\_cukier\\_big\\_data\\_is\\_better\\_data?language=nl](https://www.ted.com/talks/kenneth_cukier_big_data_is_better_data?language=nl)

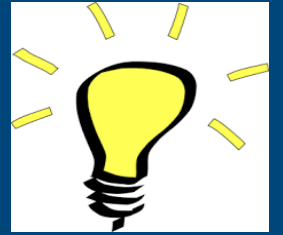


- Wetenschap ('omics)
- Gezondheidszorg
- Health (sport)
- Internet / apps
- Zelfrijdende auto
- Internet of things
- Facebook
- Google

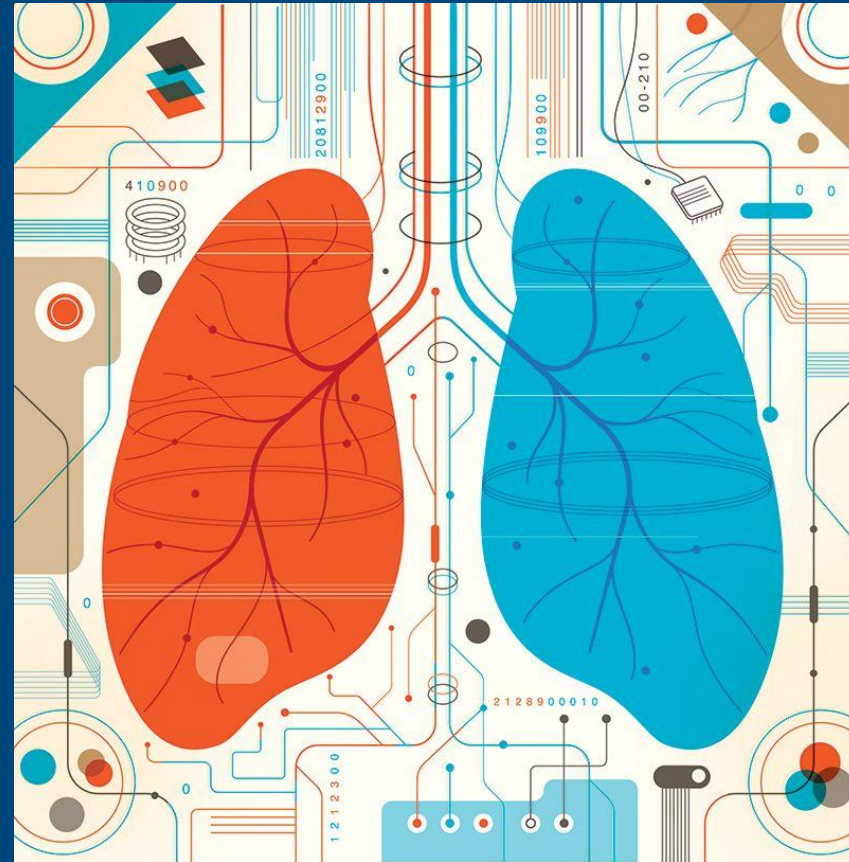
=> Kunstmatige intelligentie (Artificial Intelligence)



# How Artificial Intelligence Will Change Medicine

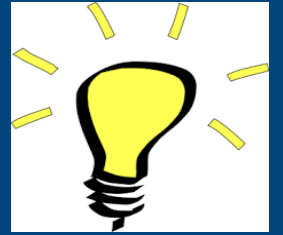


The biomedical world is awash in data. We have terabytes of genomic information from mouse to human, troves of health metrics from clinical trials, and reams of so-called real-world data from insurance companies and pharmacies. Using powerful computers, scientists have scrutinized this bounty with some fine results, but it has become clear that we can learn much more with an assist from artificial intelligence. Over the next decade deep-learning neural networks will likely transform how we look for patterns in data and how research is conducted and applied to human health.



<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03845-1>

# Gratis grootschalig onderzoek



- Covid
- Ozempic

=> En geen ethische bezwaren

# NatSci



# Onderzoek en uitgeverij

Publicatie is voor onderzoek essentieel, anders geen verspreiding van feiten/ideeen. En geen geld (funding)

Betalen voor onderzoek

Betalen voor publicatie

Betalen om het te lezen

Maatschappij betaald 3x

Burger kan niet zomaar overal bij

⇒ Open source

⇒ PLOS <http://www.plosone.org/#news>

⇒ <http://journals.plos.org/plosbiology/article?id=10.1371/journal.pbio.1002300>

Nature (van Elsevier) => ook gewoon **geld verdienen**



# Wetenschappelijke informatie: Betrouwbaarheid

Paper (Article):  
Summary  
Review

"Peer review"  
door auteurs  
door andere wetenschapper

Opinion editorial (Op-ed)  
Nieuws (krant)  
Pop.wet. Bladen

door blad (journal)  
door redacteur  
redactie

Wikipedia  
Ziekenhuis  
Bioplek

crowd (selectie)  
redactie  
docenten

Facebook

elke halve zool

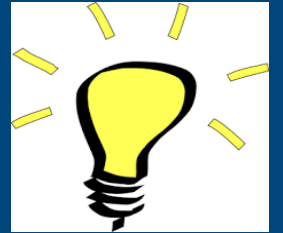
Betrouwbaarheid  
(en moeilijkheidsgraad)



Wetenschap is de meest betrouwbare bron van informatie.  
Maar, er moet wel vertrouwen zijn in het systeem.  
=> integriteit

NB Wetenschappers maken ook fouten, en sommige facebook content is OK  
Wat waar(devol) is, is subjectief

# Wetenschappelijke literatuur



- Pubmed

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>

- Google scholar

<https://scholar.google.nl/>

- Wetenschappelijk woordenboek

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/>

- Science

<http://science.sciencemag.org/>

- Nature

<http://www.nature.com/nature/index.html>

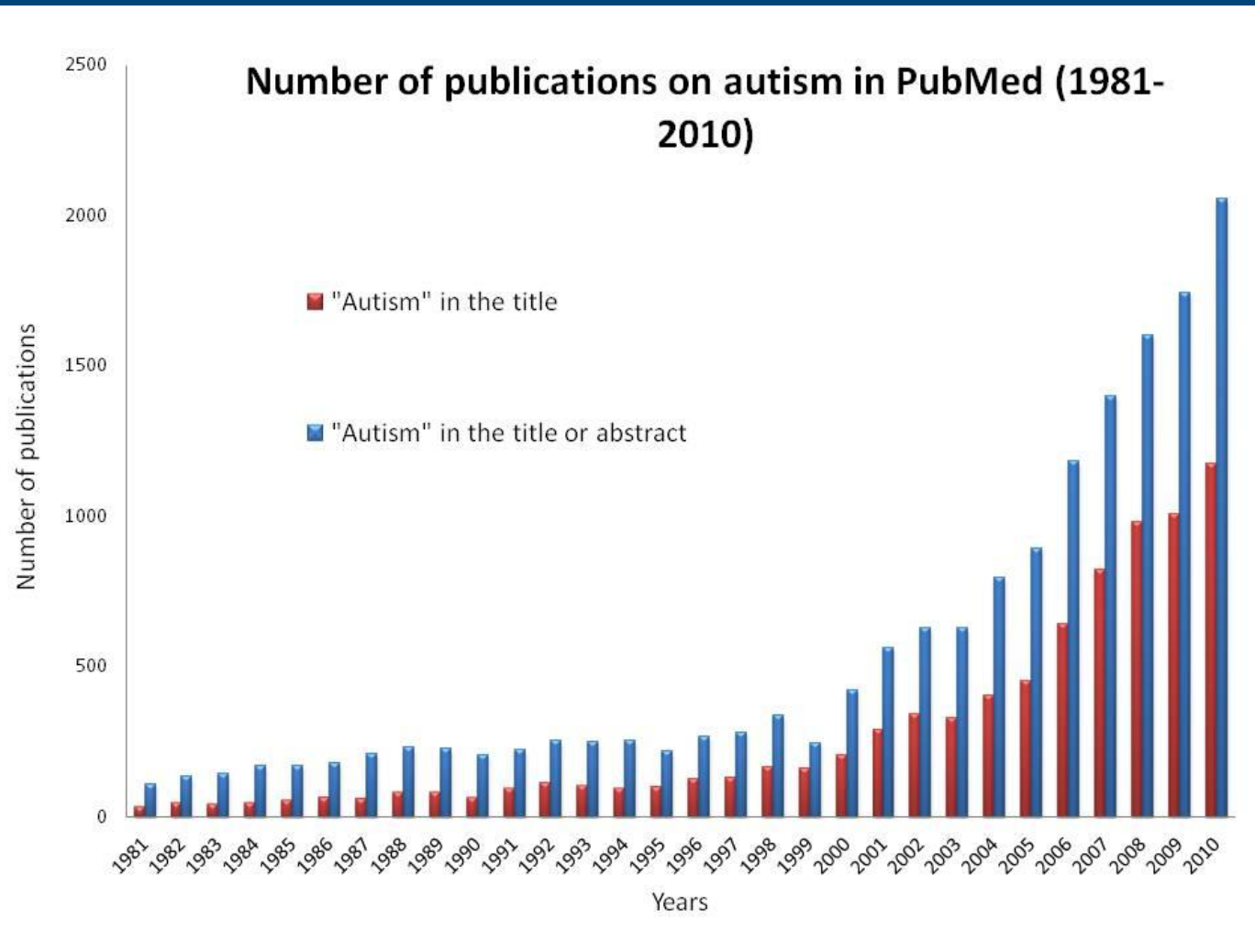
- Cell

<http://www.cell.com/cell/current>

Open access:

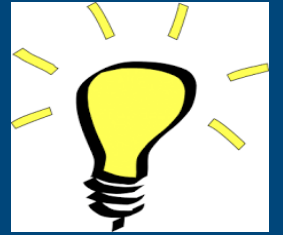
<http://www.openaccessweek.org/profiles/blogs/the-top-20-countries-for-scientific-output>

# Literatuur Inflatie



Geld voor  
vrijwel alle  
onderwerpen

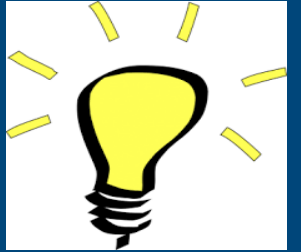
# wetenschappelijke literatuur



- TITEL
- ABSTRACT / SUMMARY
- INTRODUCTION
- RESULTS / METHODS
- DISCUSSION
- REFERENCES



# Ontwikkelingen



Celbiologie (introductiecursus, najaar 2023)  
=> Hoe werkt leven?

Biotechnologie (voorjaar 2024)  
=> Het manipuleren van leven

Afweer (najaar 2024)  
=> hoe blijven we in leven

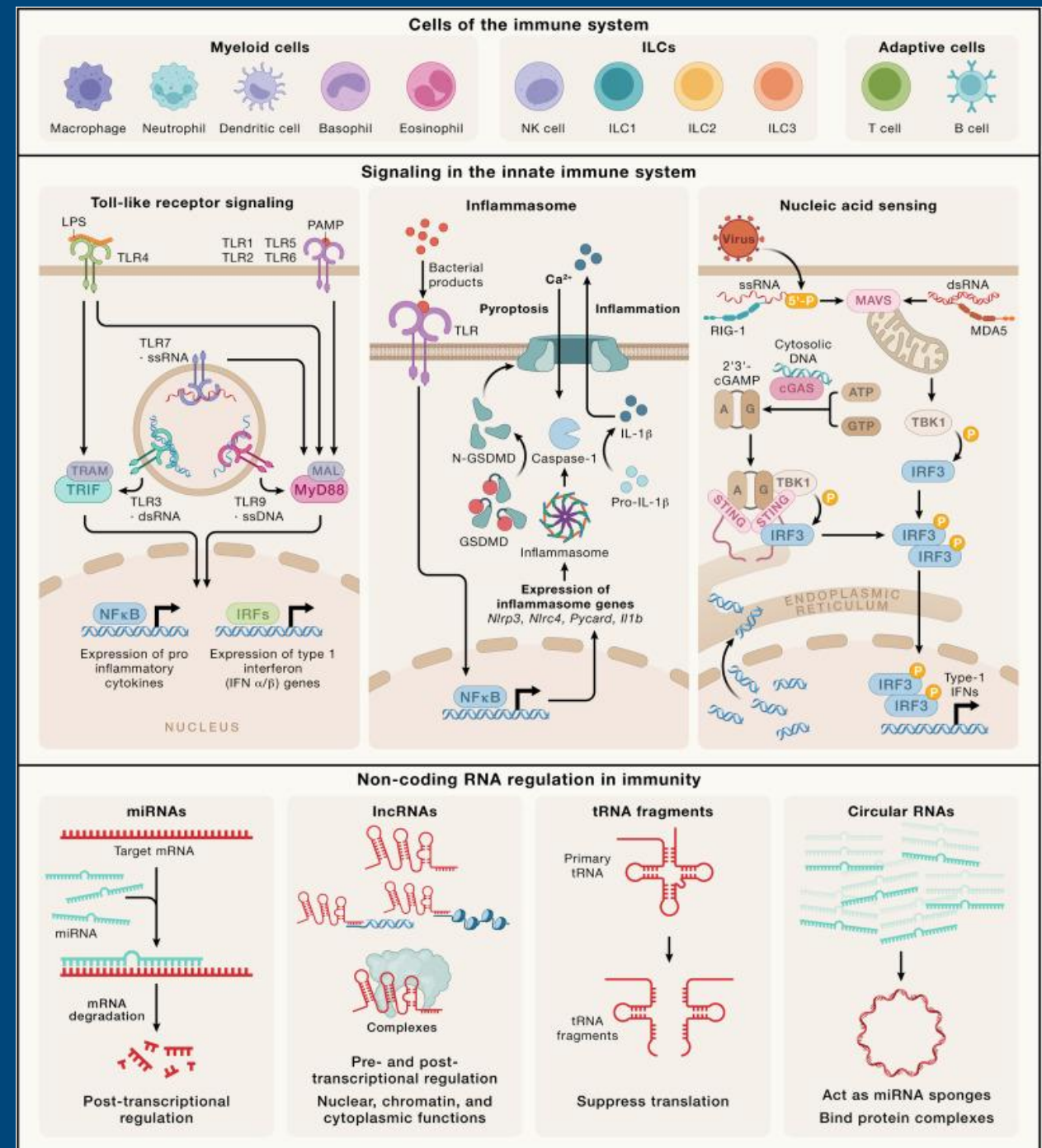
Ontwikkelingen in de levenswetenschappen (voorjaar 2025)  
=> elke 2 jaar?



=> Wat is leven?

# From periphery to center stage: 50 years of advancements in innate immunity

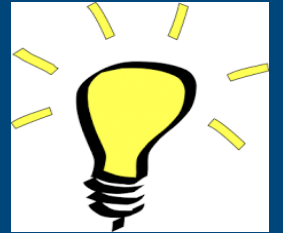
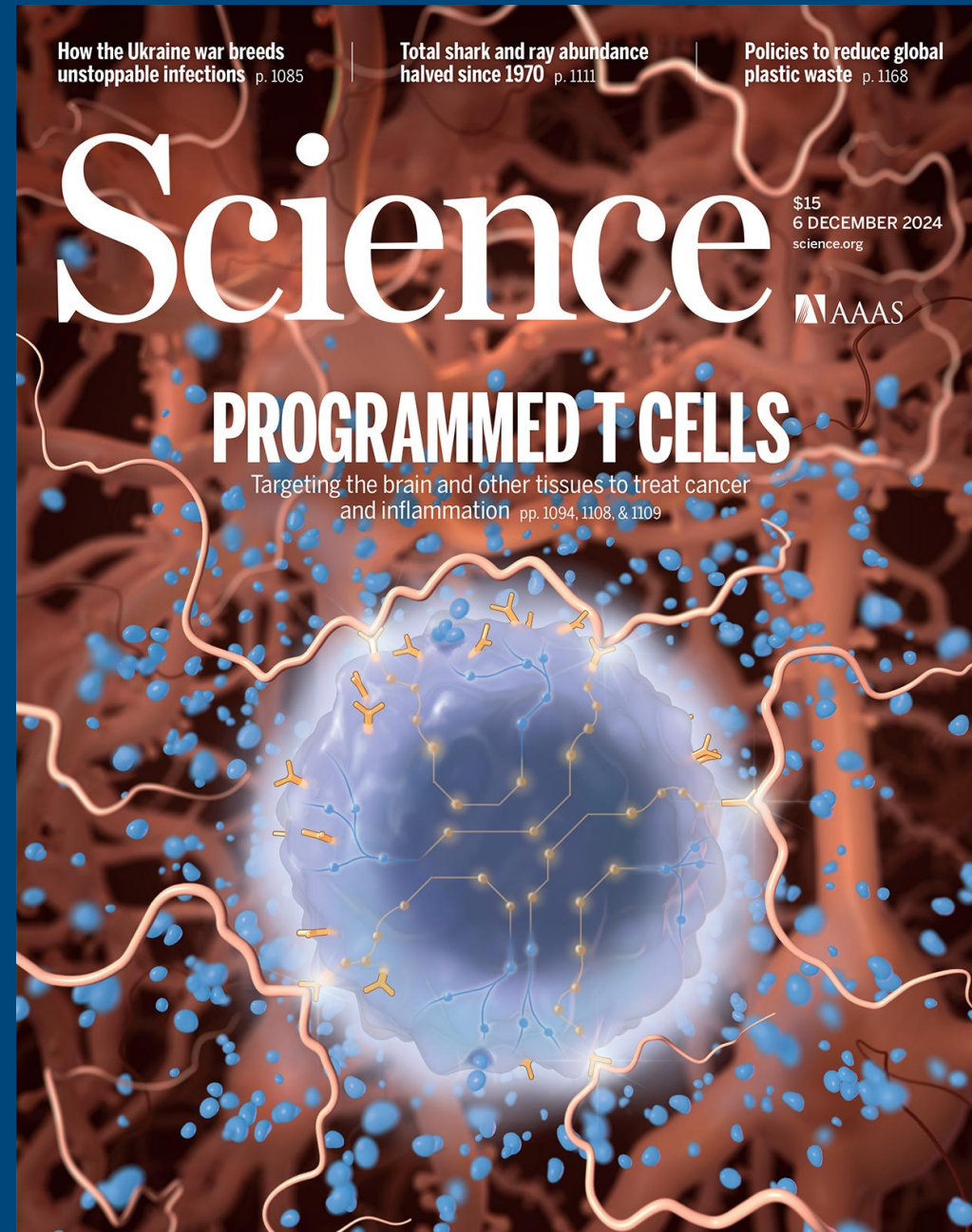
- [https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674\(24\)00352-0](https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674(24)00352-0)



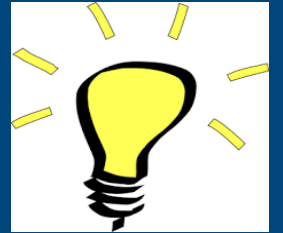


# Ontwikkelingen:

- Immunotherapie 2.0
- An engineered T cell (center) is designed to deliver therapies to the brain. This T cell displays orange synthetic receptors on its surface, which recognize components of extracellular matrix fibers that are only found in the brain. Within the cell, downstream signaling pathways are programmed to initiate transcription and release a therapeutic payload—shown as light blue protein secretions
- <https://www.science.org/toc/science/current>
- <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adl4237>



# New antiviral



## Small-molecule inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 NSP14 RNA cap methyltransferase

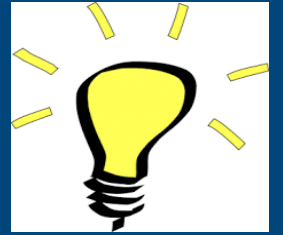
*Nature* volume 637, pages1178–1185 (2025)[Cite this article](#)

- 5341 Accesses
- 1 Citations
- 141 Altmetric
- [Metricsdetails](#)

### Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)<sup>1</sup>. The rapid development of highly effective vaccines<sup>2,3</sup> against SARS-CoV-2 has altered the trajectory of the pandemic, and antiviral therapeutics<sup>4</sup> have further reduced the number of COVID-19 hospitalizations and deaths. Coronaviruses are enveloped, positive-sense, single-stranded RNA viruses that encode various structural and non-structural proteins, including those critical for viral RNA replication and evasion from innate immunity<sup>5</sup>. Here we report the discovery and development of a first-in-class non-covalent small-molecule inhibitor of the viral guanine-N7 methyltransferase (MTase) NSP14. High-throughput screening identified RU-0415529, which inhibited SARS-CoV-2 NSP14 by forming a unique ternary S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH)-bound complex. Hit-to-lead optimization of RU-0415529 resulted in TDI-015051 with a dissociation constant ( $K_d$ ) of 61 pM and a half-maximal effective concentration ( $EC_{50}$ ) of 11 nM, inhibiting virus infection in a cell-based system. TDI-015051 also inhibited viral replication in primary small airway epithelial cells and in a transgenic mouse model of SARS CoV-2 infection with an efficacy comparable with the FDA-approved reversible covalent protease inhibitor nirmatrelvir<sup>6</sup>. **The inhibition of viral cap methylases as an antiviral strategy is also adaptable to other pandemic viruses**

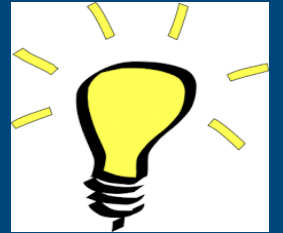
# A gut fungus protects mice against parasitic worms but increases allergies



- It has been hard to find fungi that normally reside in the mouse gut. The identification of one such fungus deepens our understanding of how resident fungi drive immune responses in their natural hosts.



# Ontwikkelingen



- Skin has its own immune system
- The skin seems to be able to produce its own antibodies to keep microbes in check. “When the immune system sees a friendly bacterium, you would think that it would just give a friendly wave and walk in the other direction, but that’s not at all what happens,” says microbiologist and study co-author Michael Fischbach. In mice colonized by *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, a common and harmless bacterium found on human skin, the skin was able to generate antibodies even when other parts of the immune system were disabled. And this surprise power might be harnessed to fight pathogens: when researchers modified *S. epidermidis* to display part of the tetanus toxin, the skin response protected mice from a lethal dose.

# Ontwikkelingen

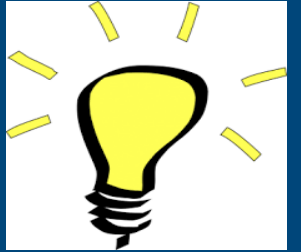


- This doctor raised the alarm about a deadly mpox outbreak that went global
- Placide Mbala is part of *Nature's* 10, a list of people who shaped science in 2024.
- <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-03900-6>
- He has been sounding the alarm about deadly mpox outbreaks. But when will the world truly listen?

# Disease diagnostics using machine learning of B cell and T cell receptor sequences



# Ontwikkelingen



Celbiologie (introductiecursus, najaar 2023)

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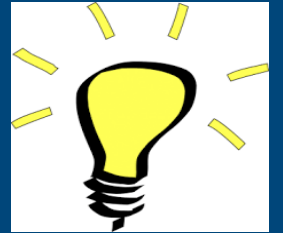
Ontwikkelingen in de levenswetenschappen (voorjaar 2025)

=> elke 2 jaar?



=> Wat is leven?

# Catching carbon fixation without fixing



- Structural snapshots of an enzyme complex reveal missing pieces of a biological process
- Biological carbon fixation is a process in which living organisms convert atmospheric carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) into metabolically usable organic compounds, such as sugars or acetate. This not only forms the foundation of the food chain but is also vital for regulating the global carbon cycle. The fixation of  $\text{CO}_2$  involves many enzymes and cofactors. Although important features of the six known biological carbon fixation pathways have been established (1, 2), the sizes and transient natures of protein complexes have complicated the capture of intermediate states using structural methods such as x-ray crystallography and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. On page 498 of this issue, Yin *et al.* (3) report high-resolution snapshots of the Wood-Ljungdahl pathway (WLP), which is one of the most efficient carbon fixation mechanisms, using cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM). The results reveal the dynamics of key enzymes and could contribute to designing such pathways for carbon capture and biofuel production



# Seaweed farms dish up climate benefits

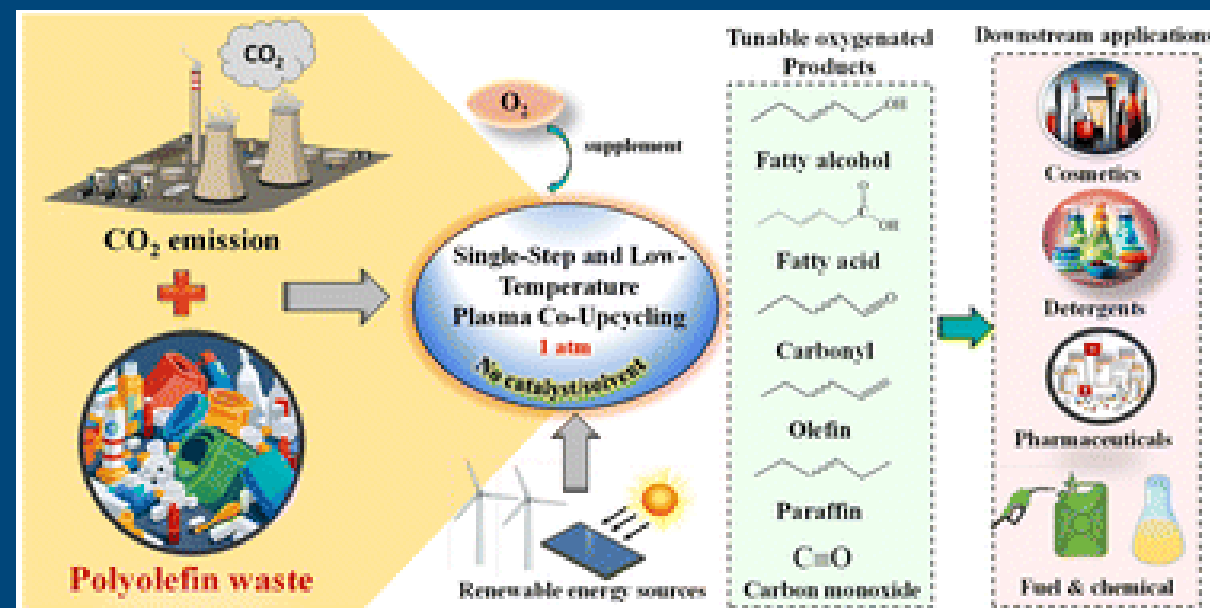


- First estimate of its type shows that cultivated seaweed beds can accumulate as much carbon as some natural ecosystems.

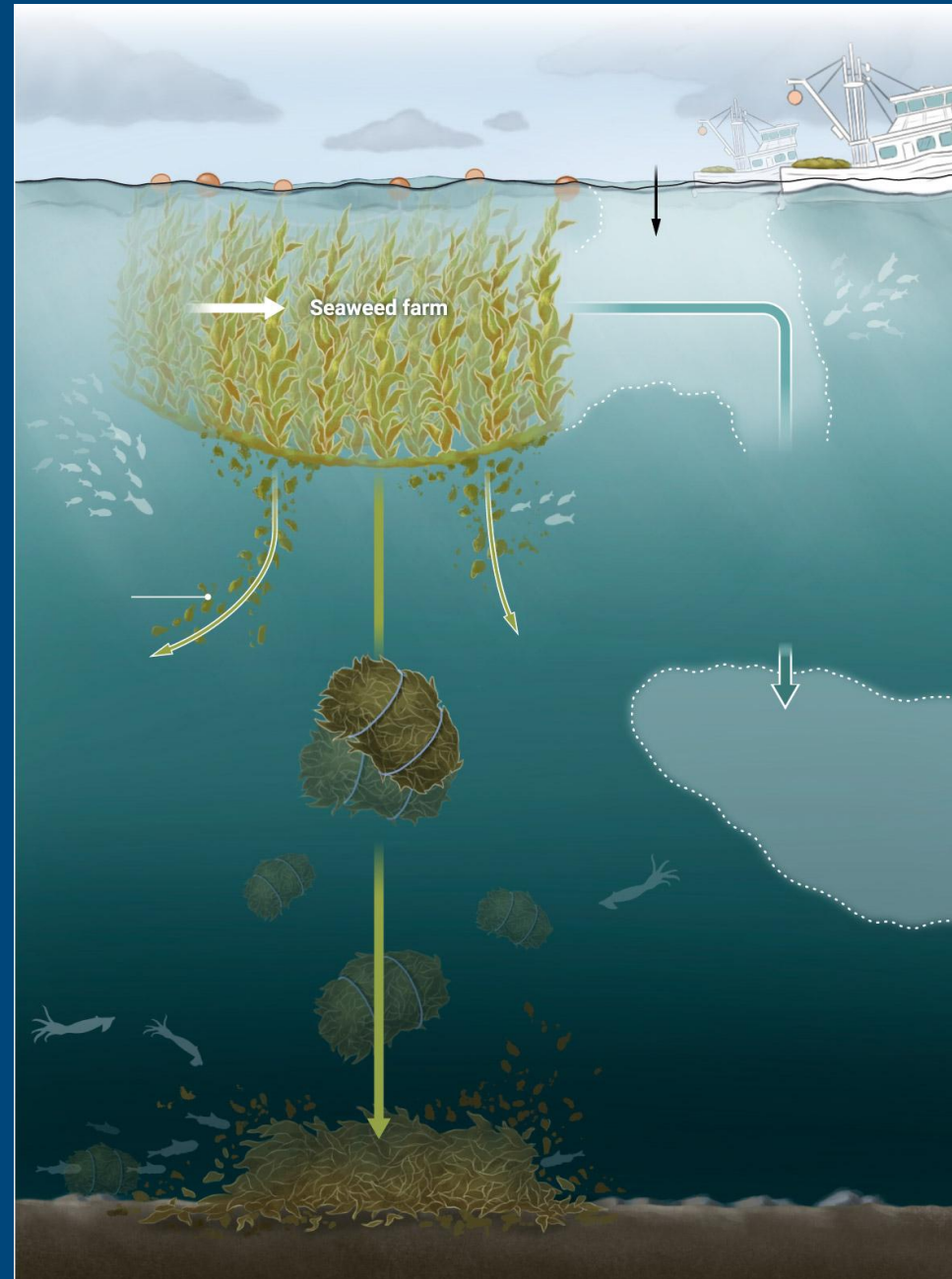
# Using CO<sub>2</sub> to break down polyolefins

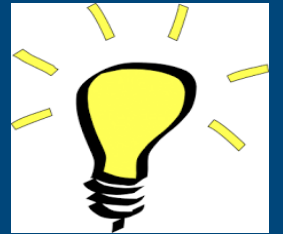


- Polyolefins are the most abundant **plastics** and, unfortunately, they are also among the hardest to break down in postconsumer waste. Radhakrishnan *et al.* report that treatment with CO<sub>2</sub> plasma can convert these plastics into mixtures of hydrocarbons, and the introduction of oxygen into the plasma can shift the product distribution toward more valuable long-chain alcohols. The reaction proceeds at atmospheric pressure without a catalyst and also makes **productive use of the CO<sub>2</sub> that would otherwise contribute to the waste stream** in its own right.
- *GreenChem.* (2024) [10.1039/d4gc02340d](https://doi.org/10.1039/d4gc02340d)



- <https://www.science.org/content/article/can-dumping-seaweed-sea-floor-cool-planet-some-scientists-are-skeptical>





- Climate Capitalism: Winning the Race to Zero Emissions and Solving the Crisis of Our Age

#### A FUTURE TO LOOK FORWARD TO



Meaningful climate solutions can be achieved within existing market structures, argues journalist Akshat Rathi.

#### PODCAST

**Climate Capitalism: Winning the Race to Zero Emissions and Solving the Crisis of Our Age**

Akshat Rathi

Greystone Books, 2024. 272 pp.

"It's now cheaper to save the world than destroy it," writes journalist Akshat Rathi in the opening pages of *Climate Capitalism*, which explores market-based solutions to climate threats. This week on the Science podcast, Rathi explores how governments, entrepreneurs, and philanthropists are converging on potentially profitable strategies for moving toward a clean-energy future. <https://bit.ly/3WjwuYk>

10.1126/science.adr9659

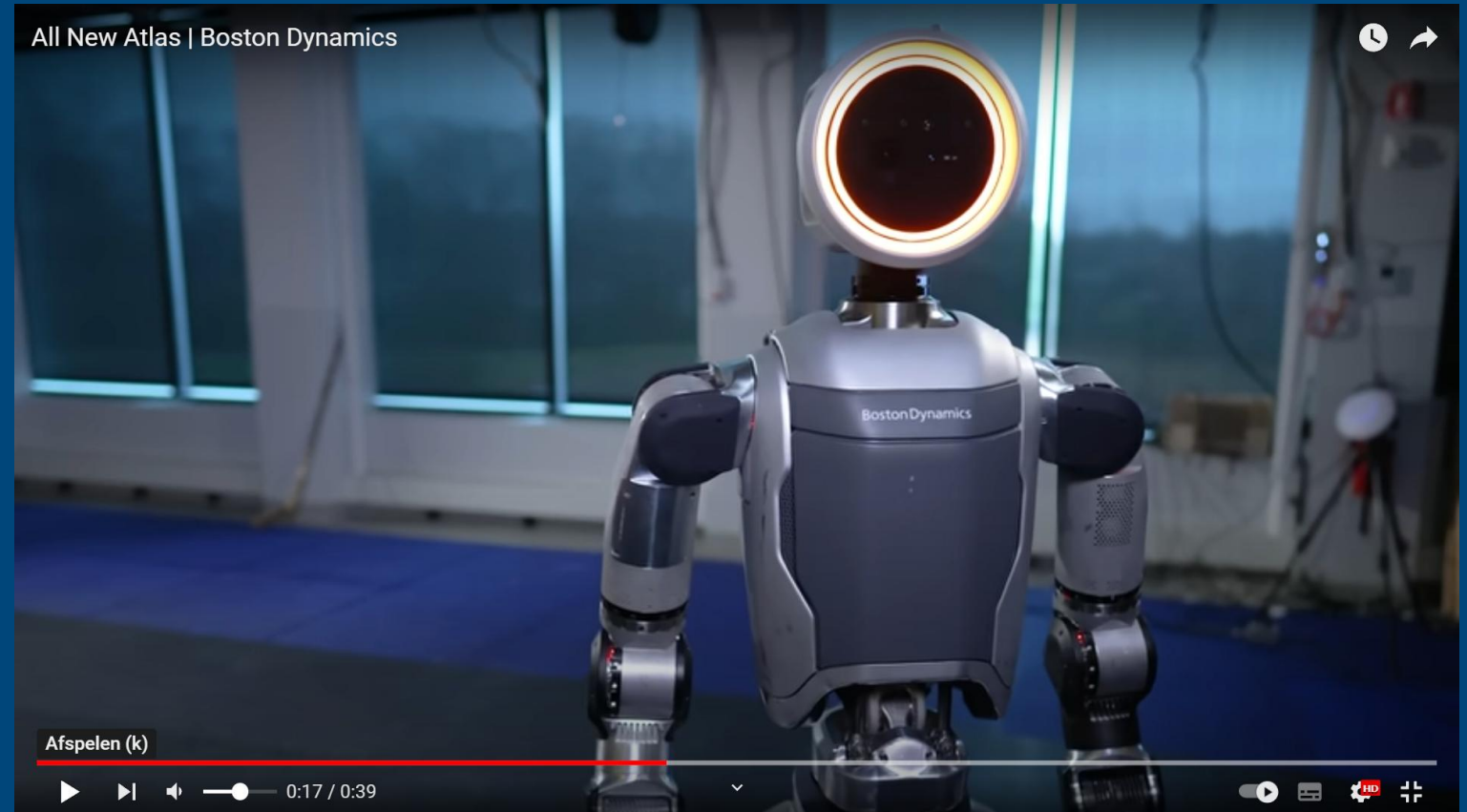
science.org **SCIENCE**

PHOTO: DOE PHOTO/ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

# Boston dynamics 001



- <https://youtu.be/29ECwExc-M>
- <https://youtu.be/8koIJoTf-Ew>



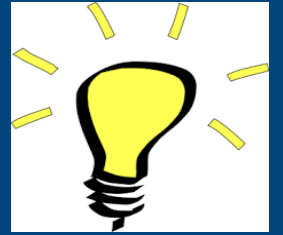


# How influencers and algorithms mobilize propaganda — and distort reality



- The engagement-fuelled logic of social media has bequeathed us a world in which **what's trending is a yardstick for what's true.**
- **Invisible Rulers: The People Who Turn Lies into Reality** *Renée DiResta* Public Affairs (2024)
- Scientific institutions, public-health authorities and academics routinely face criticism and angry denouncements from ideologically motivated detractors who wish to bury inconvenient scientific evidence. With the rise of the Internet and social media, misinformation researchers, especially, have become targets for online partisan attacks (see [Nature 630](#), 548–550; 2024). And academics routinely have to ward off political interference in many countries<sup>1</sup>.

# Life is older than most rocks



- <https://youtu.be/-Gq-5qNekdo>
- De schapen (en mijn dochter) zijn de echt oude voorwerpen!



# Evaluating animal consciousness



- An emerging field shows how animal feelings can be studied scientifically
- <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adp4990>

# Australië als oplossing:

Genoeg oppervlak (solar influx)

Veel woestijn (70%)

Goede instituten

"Venture capital"

Beplanting woestijn:

=> Extra voedsel voor miljarden

=> CO2 opname vgl met jaarlijkse uitstoot van de wereld

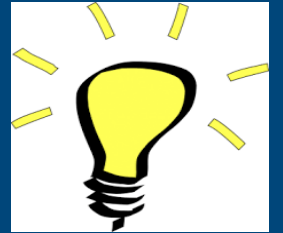
Sequestratie ( via koeien)

=> Vlees eten wordt goed voor milieu

=> Vet opslaan ook

Genoeg water (ocean)

Hydrolyse => waterstof => lokale waterproductie in de woestijn (mijnbouw), en verkopen van de rest.



Vooral een poging om noodzakelijke verandering een positieve draai te geven. Het verhaal is nu vooral negatief.

“Advocating less does not sell well”

Voedselproductie Australië kan flink omhoog  
=> nieuwe inkomsten

En met 10% van Australië vol met zonnepanelen kan je meer waterstof maken dan de wereld nodig heeft => nieuwe sjeiks

# Water Plant



Elke plant heeft een watercyclus, maar heeft nog netto extra water nodig.  
Dit komt uit de omgeving.

Water Plant haalt waterstof uit de bodem, en zuurstof uit de lucht (of bodem).

Waterstof zit niet in de lucht (behalve in vervuilde lucht !)

Wel in de bodem, als onderdeel van stikstofverbindingen (zoals  $\text{NH}_3$ )

Plant die groeit op basis van deze beperkte bron is automatisch gelimiteerd

⇒ Conditional safety

Als waterstof uitgeput is, is bemesting een optie (kunstmest bestaat oa uit  $\text{NH}_3$ ).

Maar bij voldoende groei op basis van waterstof uit de bodem ontstaat er een watercyclus: plant verdampt water, die weer valt als regen.

NB Bewolking en plantengroei houdt meeste verlies van water via niet nuttige verdamping tegen.



Ondanks een nog onvolledig begrip van leven begrijpen we onderdelen wel.  
En daar kunnen we al veel mee doen!

De aarde verlaten

De aarde redden



# The overview effect

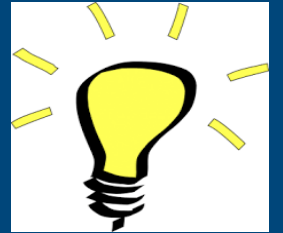
Na een blik op aarde vanuit  
de ruimte is iedereen **pacifist**



<https://www.weareoverview.com/>

When you're finally up at the moon looking back on Earth,  
all those differences and nationalistic traits are pretty well  
going to blend, and you're going to get a concept that  
maybe this really is one world and why the hell can't we  
learn to live together like decent people.

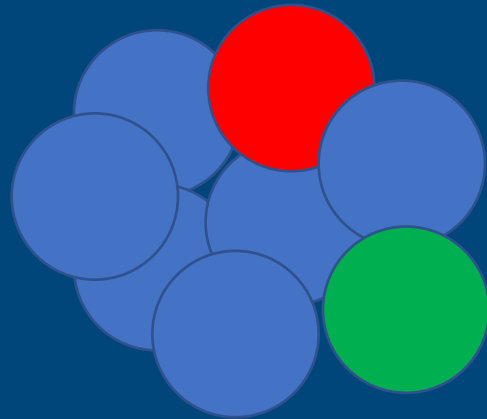
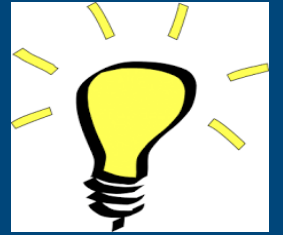
— Frank Borman



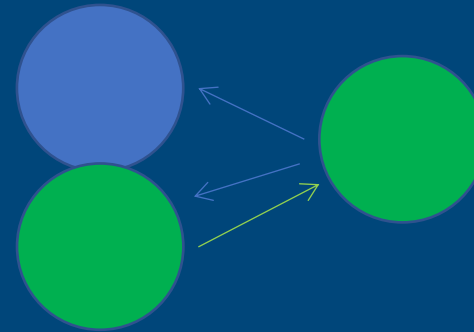
**Introducing meat–rice: grain with added muscles beefs up protein**  
**The laboratory-grown food uses rice as a scaffold for cultured meat.**



# Leven is een fluide verzameling Atomen / Cellen / Organismen

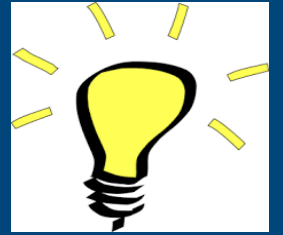


Dode cel  
stamcel



Elke cel wordt op termijn vervangen.  
En uit een stamcel die deelt ontstaan 2  
nieuwe cellen (1 wordt de nieuwe stamcel)

# Wat is licht?



The 9 Experiments That Will Change Your View of Light (And Blow Your Mind)



- <https://youtu.be/QqY8fY0TqaQ>

- NB Licht is Duits voor open plek in het bos

Light is so much stranger than you might think.

Afspelen (k)

1:48 / 51:28 • Intro >

