

## College 2

## Biotechnologie.



DNA/RNA-technologie

=> **Gentherapie/mRNA therapie**

Afweersysteem

=> **Immunotherapie**

Stamcellen

=> Stamceltherapie

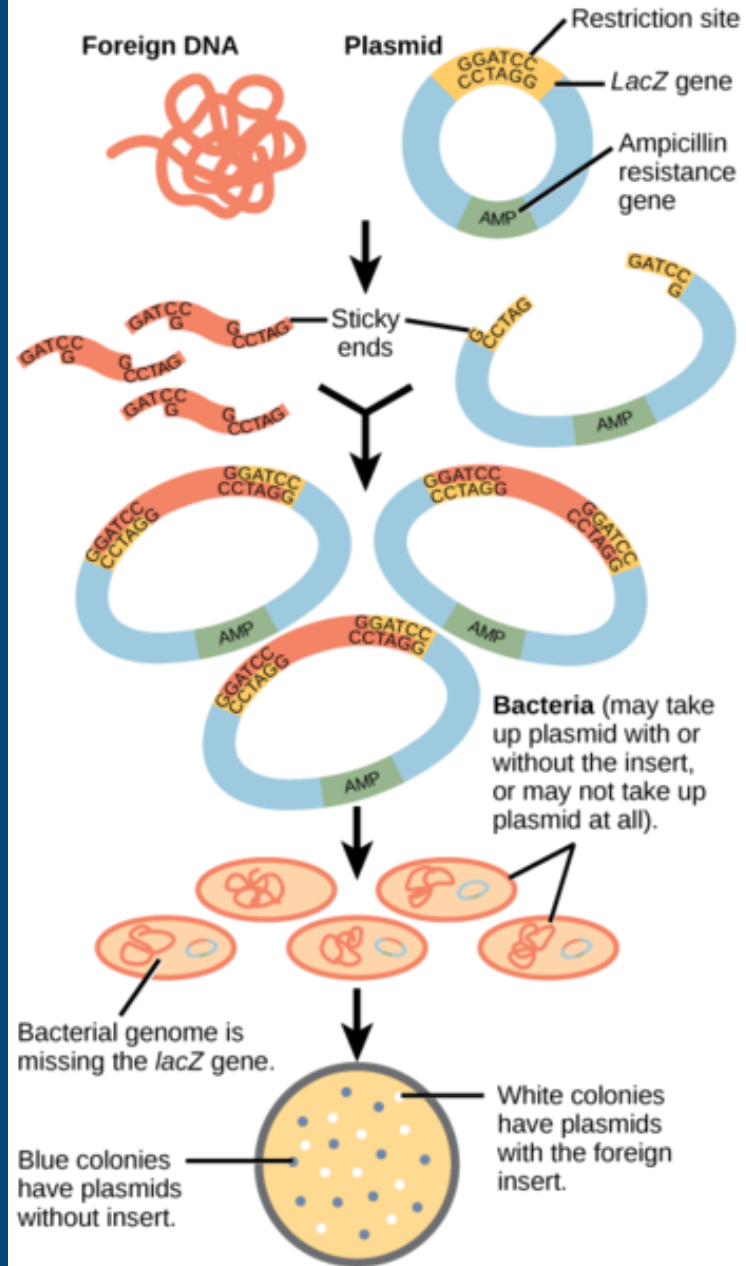
Cybernetica

=> Verbeteren (integratie technologie en biologie)

Synthetic biology

=> Wat is leven?

## Molecular Cloning



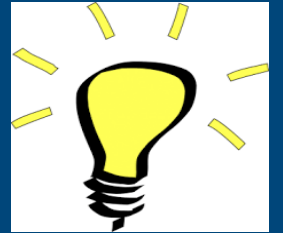
The foreign DNA and plasmid are cut with the same **restriction enzyme**, which recognizes a particular sequence of DNA called a *restriction site*. The restriction site occurs only once in the plasmid, and is located within the *lacZ* gene, a gene necessary for metabolizing lactose.

The restriction enzyme creates sticky ends that allow the foreign DNA and cloning vector to anneal. An enzyme called ligase glues the annealed fragments together.

The ligated cloning vector is transformed into a bacterial host strain that is ampicillin sensitive and is missing the *lacZ* gene from its genome.

Bacteria are grown on media containing ampicillin and X-gal, a chemical that is metabolized by the same pathway as lactose. The ampicillin kills bacteria without plasmid. Plasmids lacking the foreign insert have an intact *lacZ* gene and are able to metabolize X-gal, releasing a dye that turns the colony blue. Plasmids with an insert have a disrupted *lacZ* gene and produce white colonies.

# Klonen van een gen



- Restrictie enzymen knippen op specifieke plekken.

**NB Plasmiden en restrictie enzymen komen uit bacterien**

⇒boek mol.biol, H.20 (p.332)

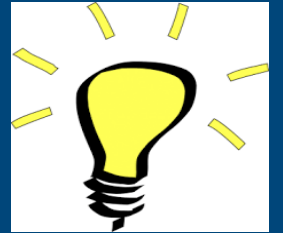
⇒Recombinant DNA tech

- Wordt nu aangevuld met CRISPR
- Resistentie gen vergemakkelijkt selectie

<https://bio.libretexts.org/>  
[https://bio.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Introductory and General Biology/Biology \(Kimball\)/11 %3A Genomics/11.01%3A Recombinant DNA and Gene Cloning](https://bio.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Introductory%20and%20General%20Biology/Biology_(Kimball)/11%3A_Genomics/11.01%3A_Recombinant_DNA_and_Gene_Cloning)

Uitwisselen van DNA is  
natuurlijk, zelfs bij de mens

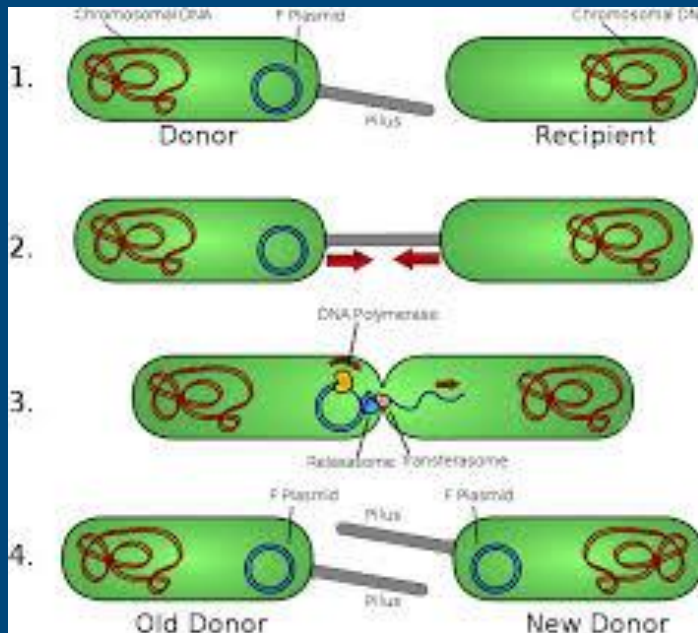
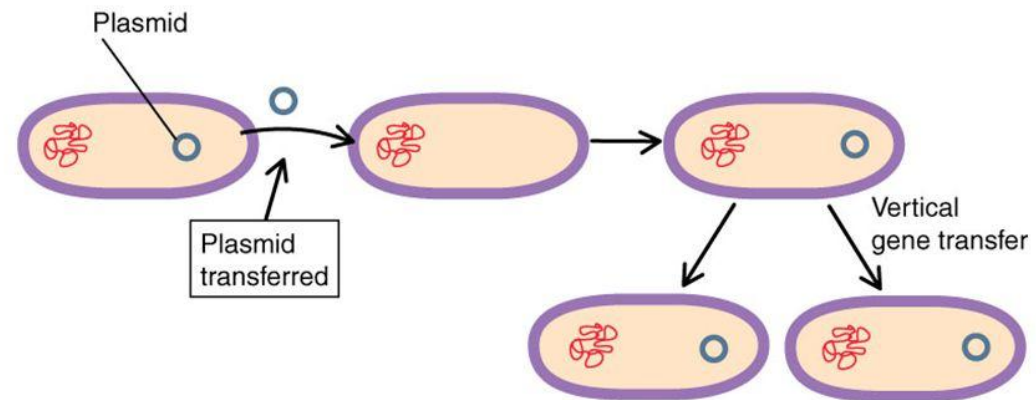
(10% DNA in humane genoom is  
afkomstig van virussen)



# Horizontal gene transfer

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## (b) Horizontal gene transfer



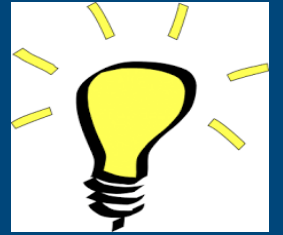
- <https://www.bioplek.org/animaties/celtotaal/bacterie.html>



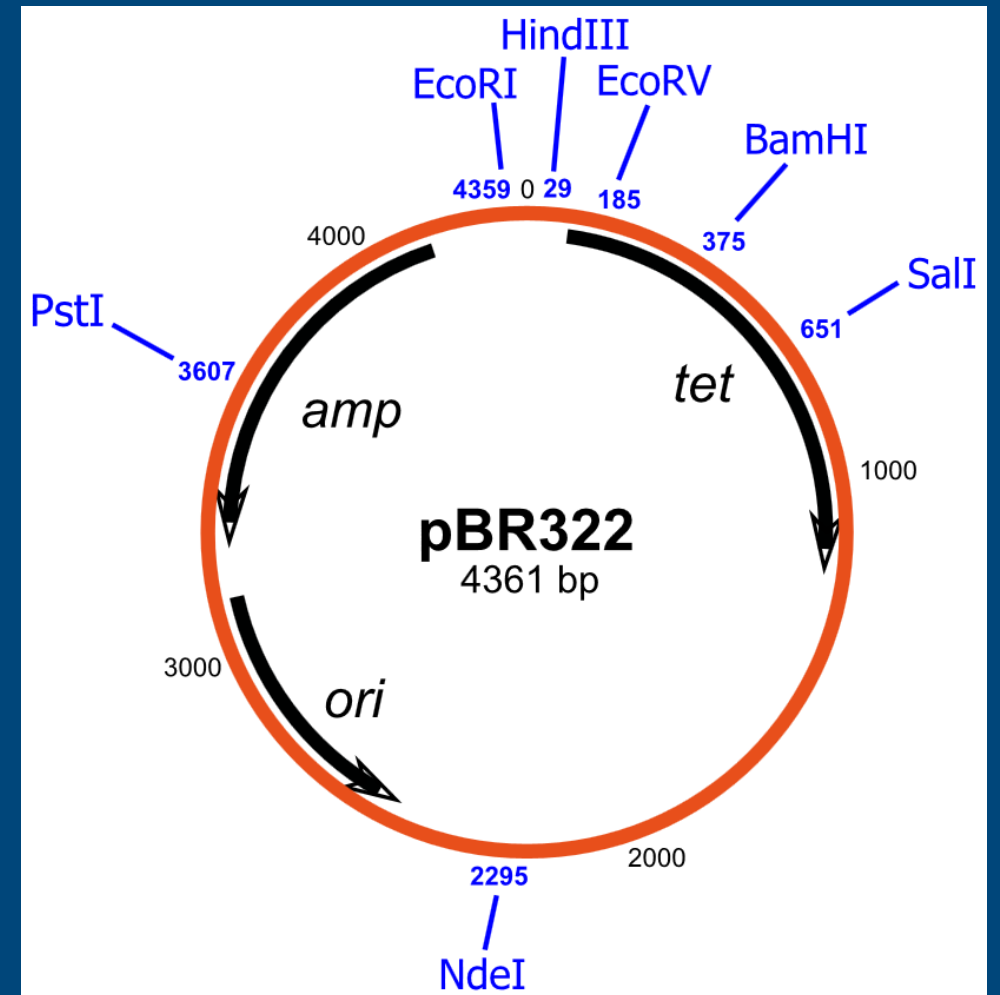
## Leven is..

- Een informatie systeem
- Manipuleerbaar met informatietechnologie
- Individuele processen kunnen ook buiten een levend systeem plaatsvinden
- **Uitwisseling van informatie is natuurlijk**

# Vector (Plasmide)



- **Relatief** eenvoudig
- Groot potentieel



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

⇒ Quick fix for the climate !?



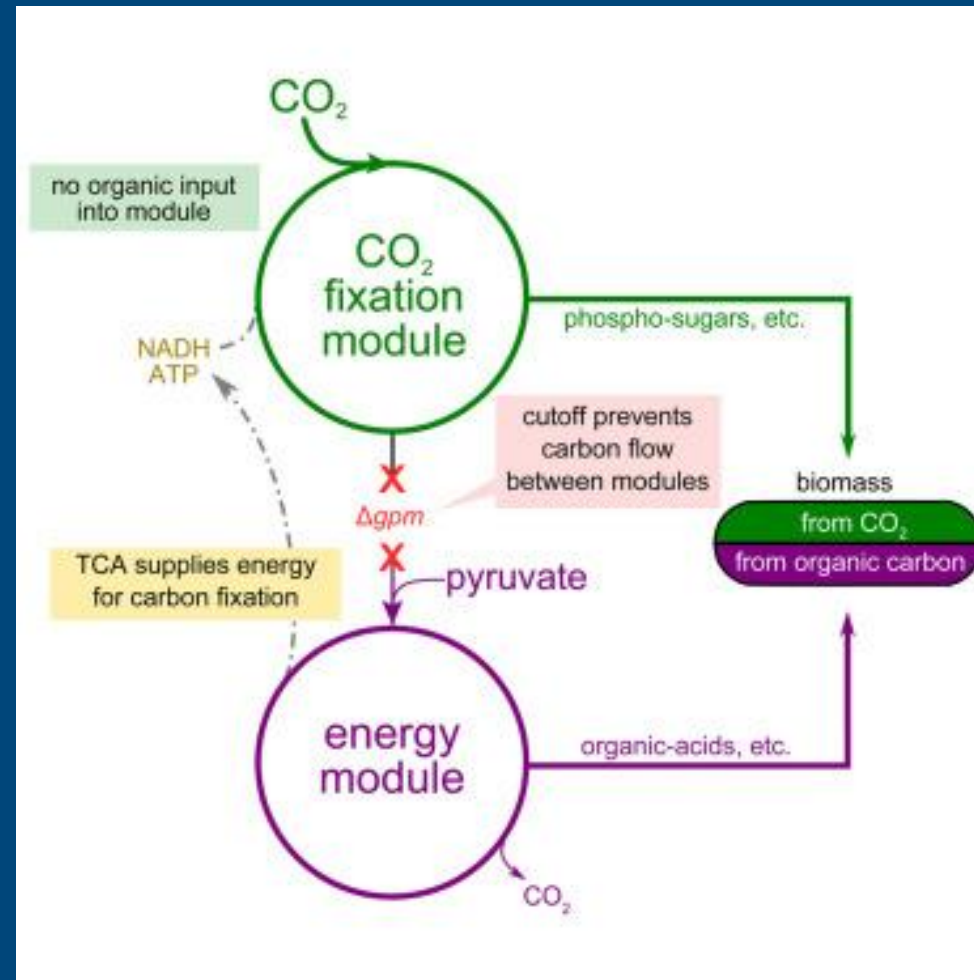
Biomass from CO<sub>2</sub> directly by E.coli.

⇒ 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>

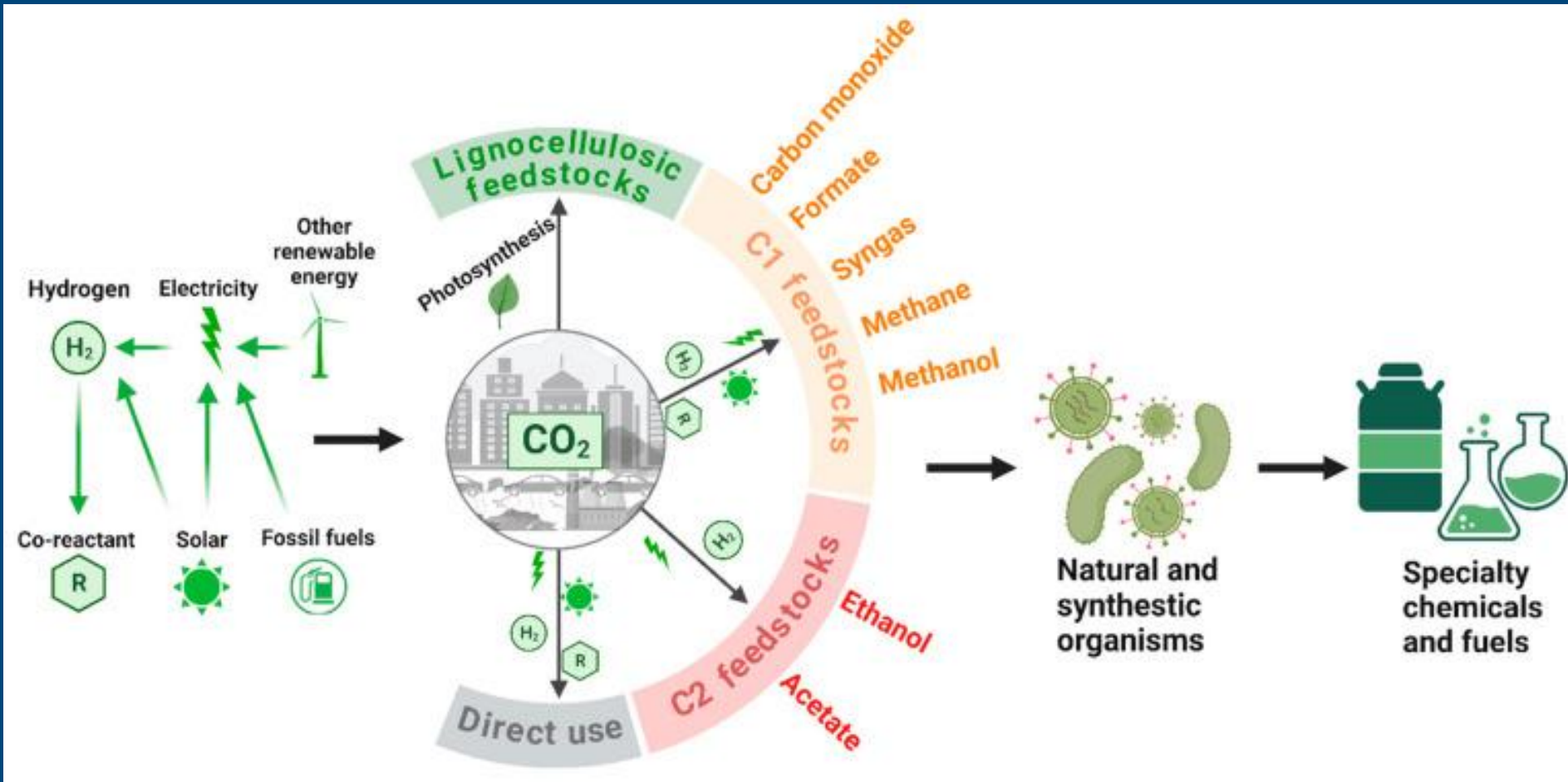
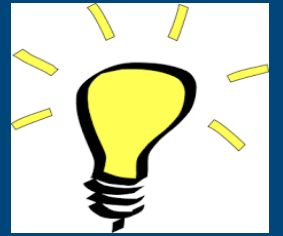
⇒ Biotech kan de wereldproblemen helpen oplossen



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

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11446362/>

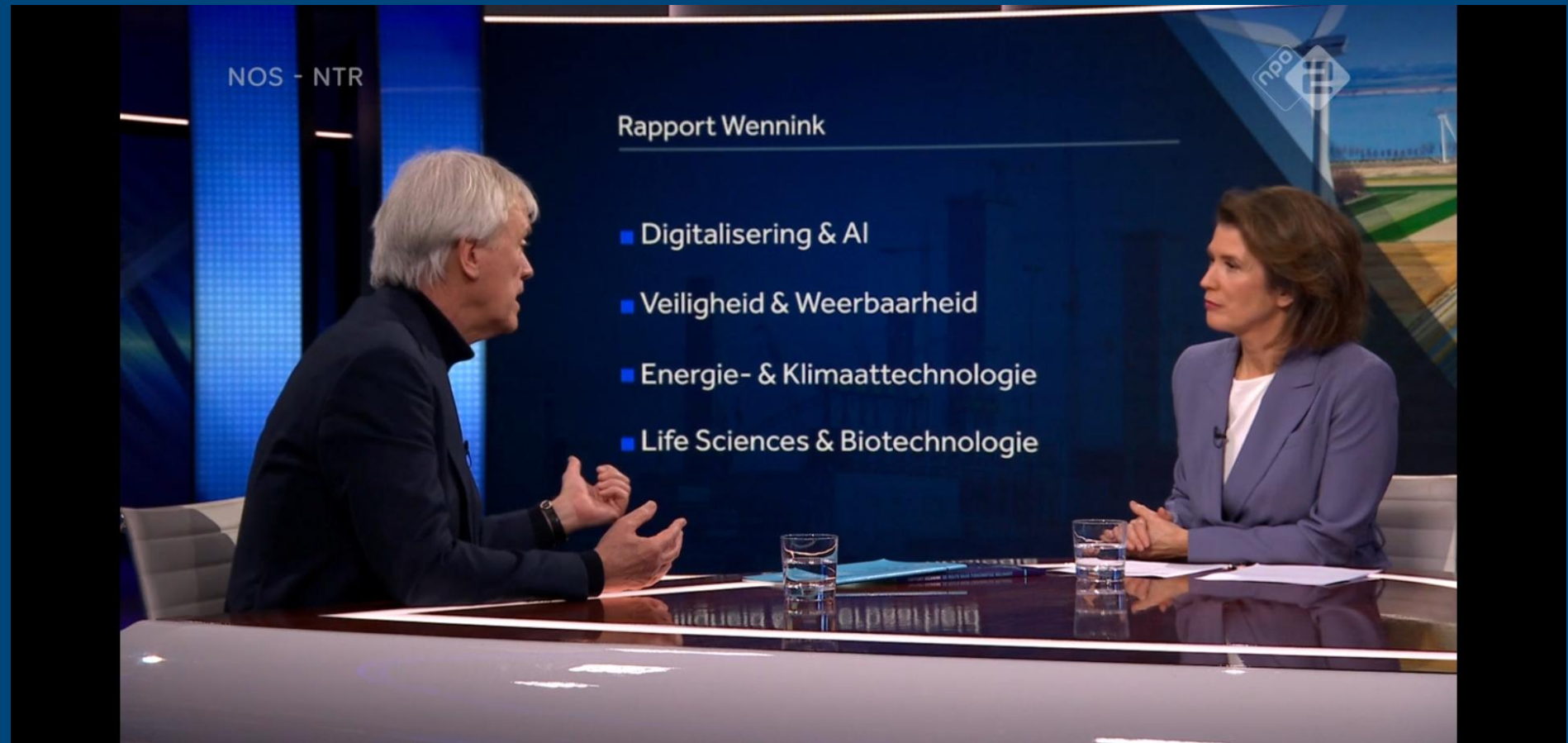
# Perspectives for Using CO<sub>2</sub> as a Feedstock for Biomanufacturing of Fuels and Chemicals



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

# Biotech als groeimotor

Wennink (ASML)

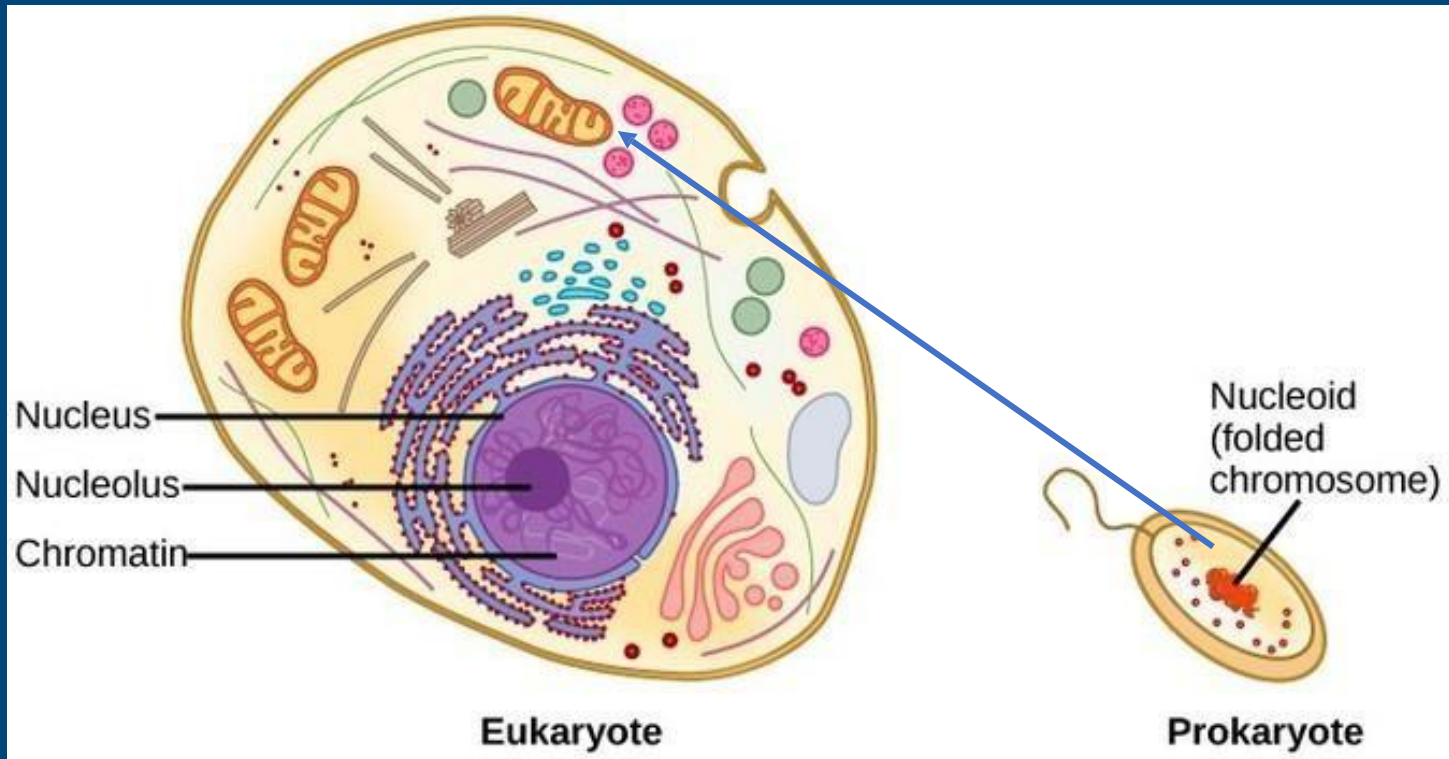


AI can write genomes  
how long until it creates synthetic life?

**The Evo2 genomic language model can generate short genome sequences, but scientists say further advances are needed to write genomes that will work inside living cells.**

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-026-00681-y>

# Eukaryoot v Prokaryoot



Prokaryoot is eigenlijk nog kleiner dan op plaatje

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kGd-5HSDo6g>

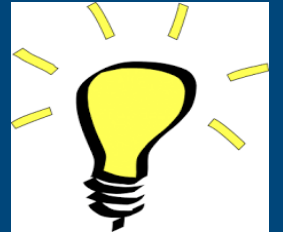
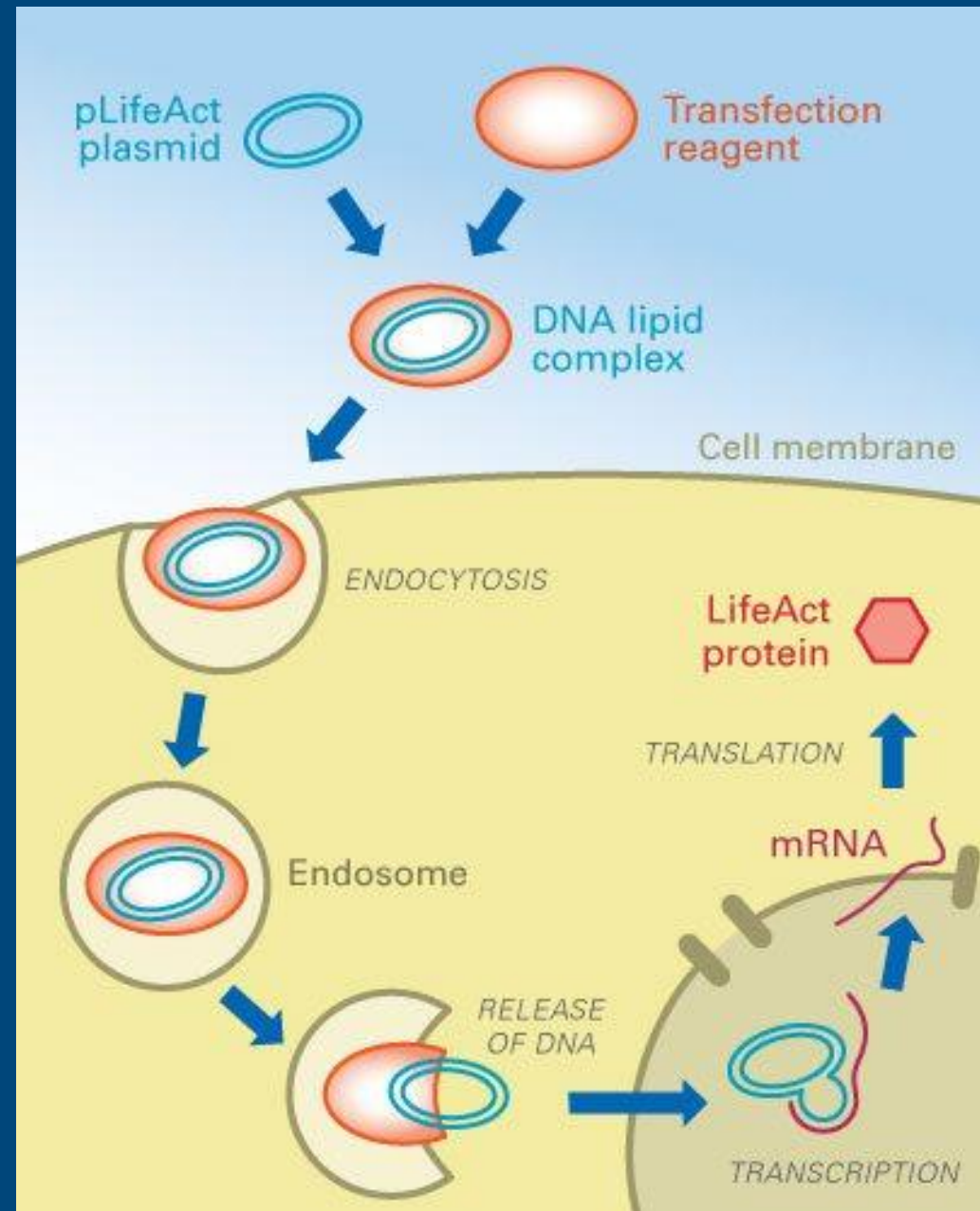
<http://www.bioplek.org/animaties/celtotaal/celstart.html>

# Transfectie

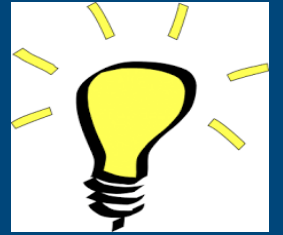
- **Transfection** is the process of deliberately introducing naked or purified nucleic acids into eukaryotic cells
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transfection>

⇒Bacterie maakt zo bijv. menselijk eiwit

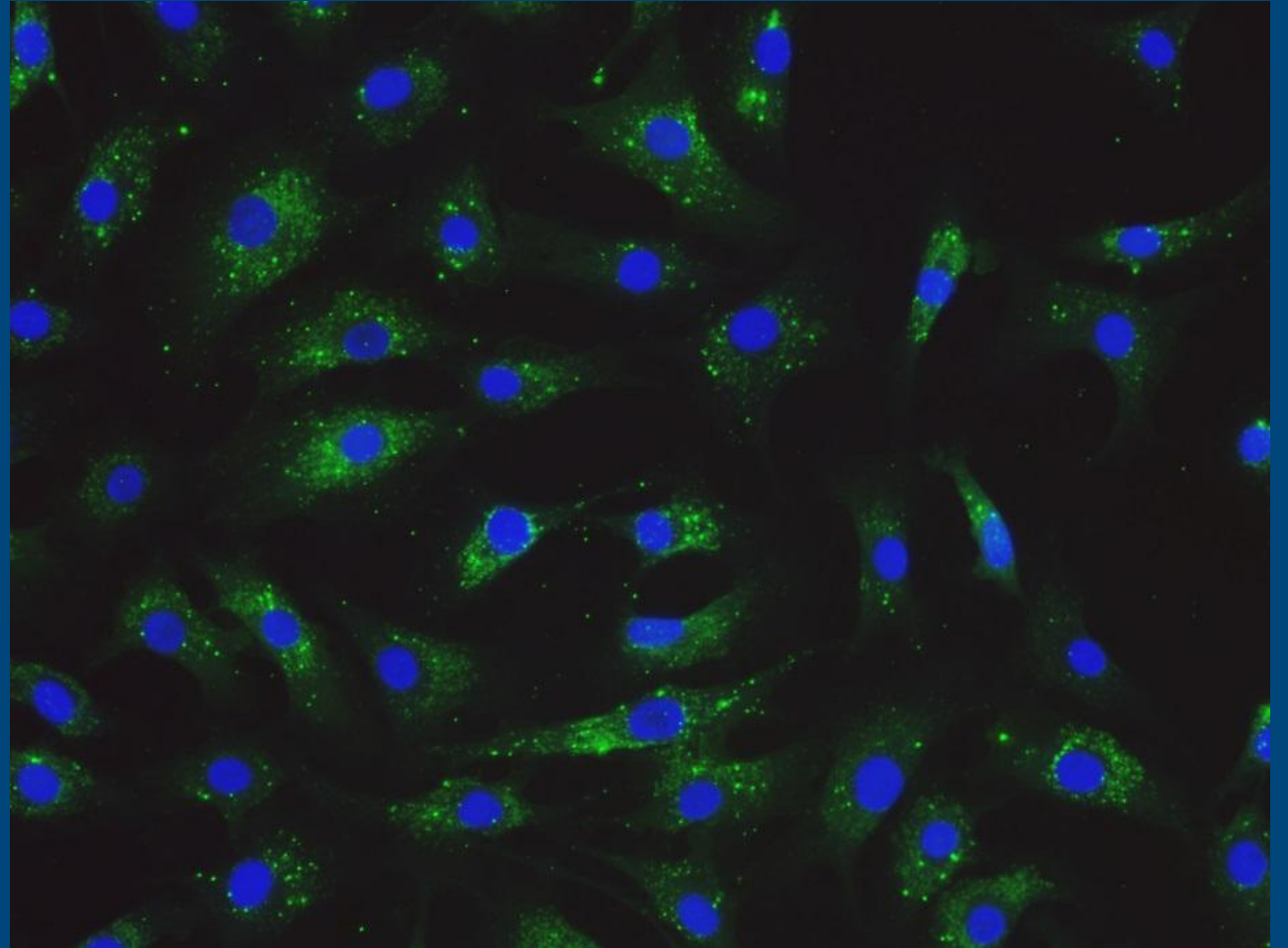
- Transduction is often used to describe virus-mediated gene transfer into prokaryotic cells.



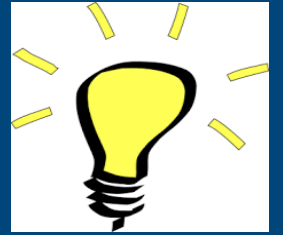
# Genetische manipulatie



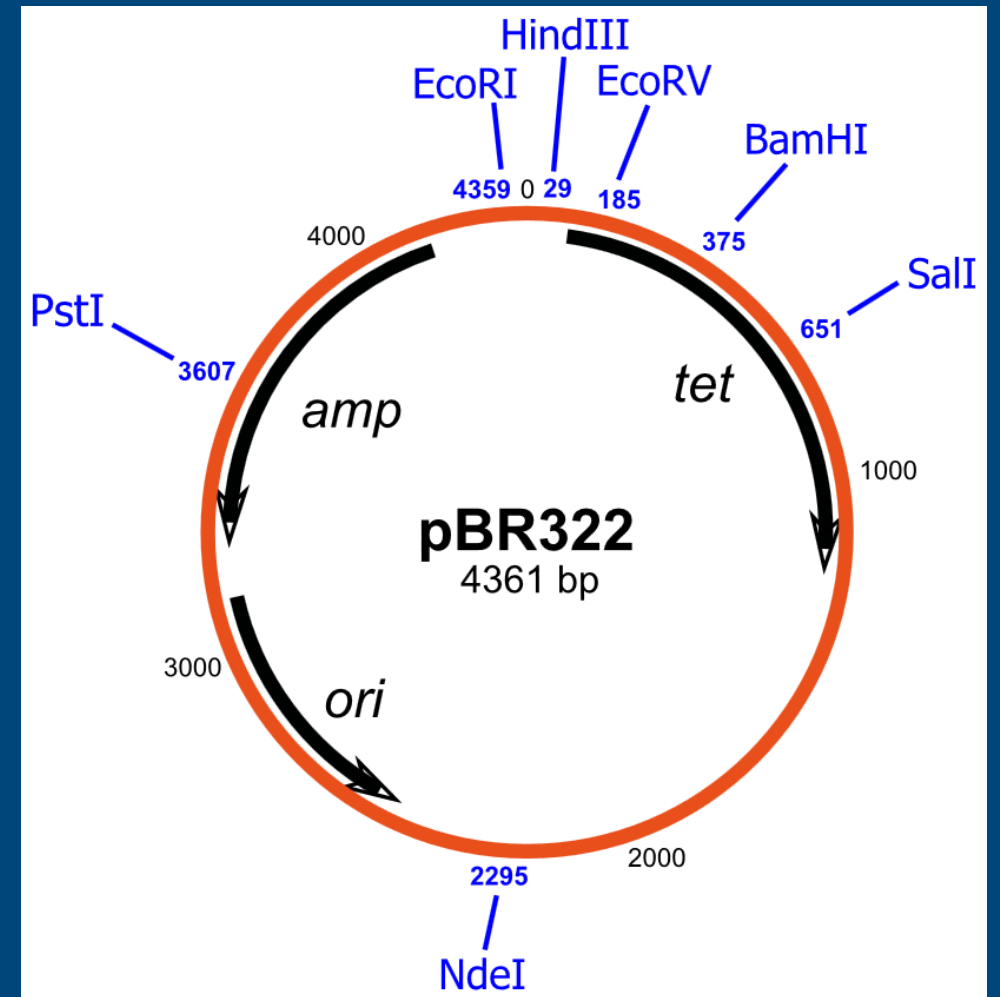
- Synthese of klonen van gen
- Maken vector
- **Transfectie => disruptie van celmembraan**  
(alleen *nodig bij non-virale vectoren*)
- Selectie en quality control
- Verspreiding
- Eten
- Doel
- Noodzakelijkheid



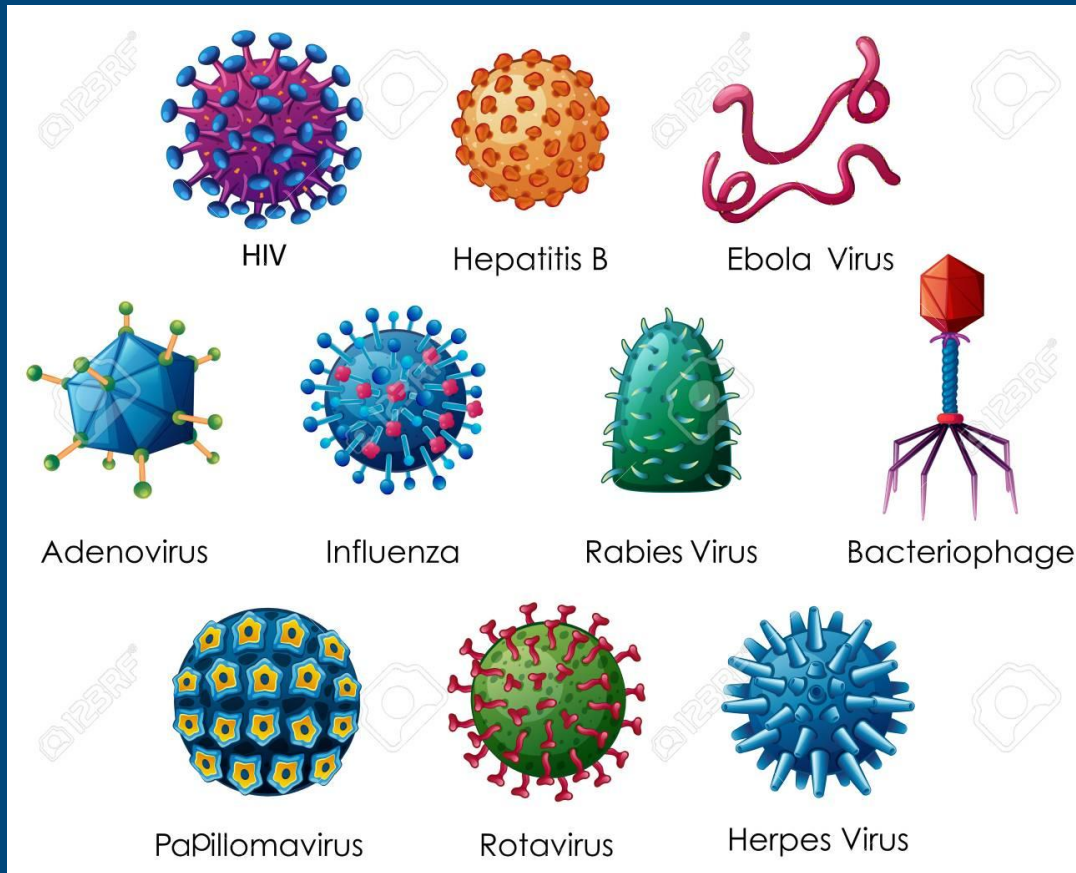
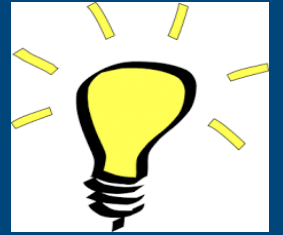
# Vector (Plasmide)



- Meer dan 1 kopie  
=> overexpressie  
=> **Genomische instabiliteit**
- Kans op problemen in bacterie of plant is klein en niet erg.
- Maar mens en dier wel
- NB Worden wel steeds beter/veiliger

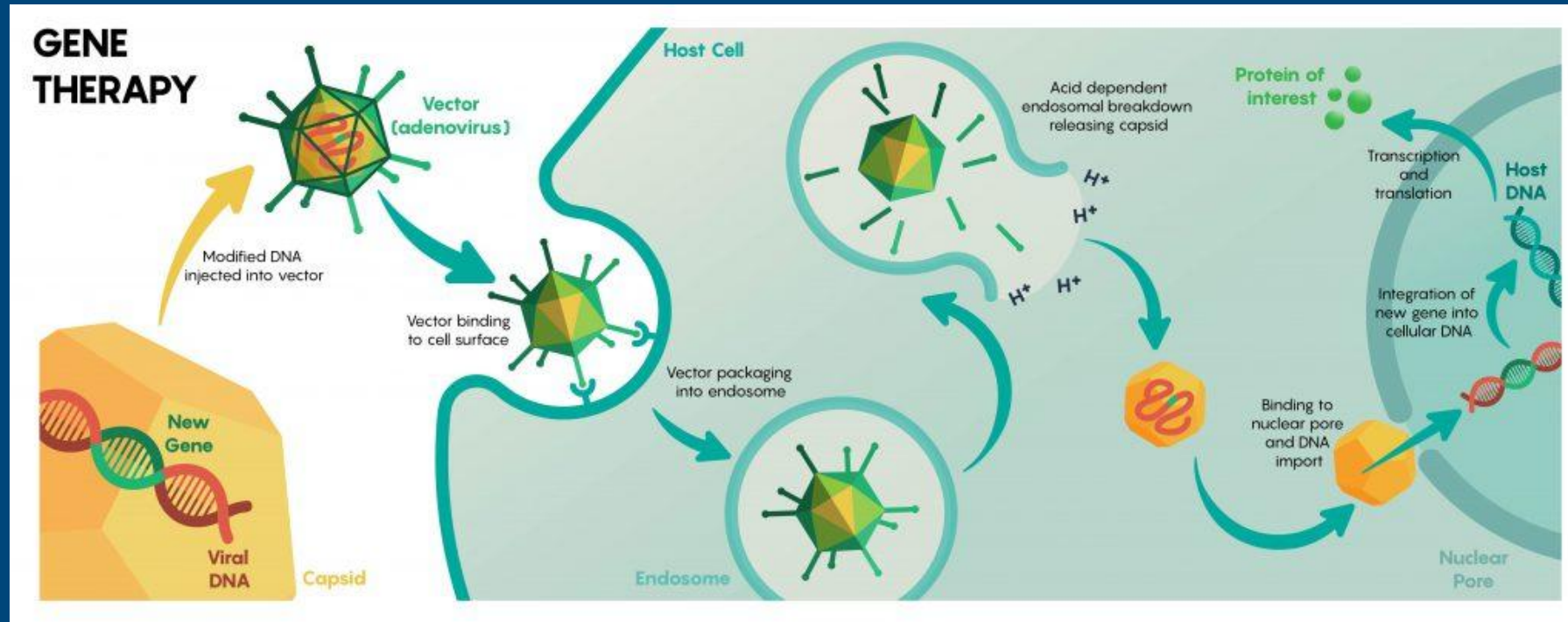
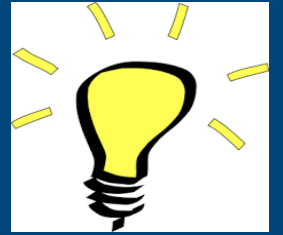


# Virus als **vector** => delivery



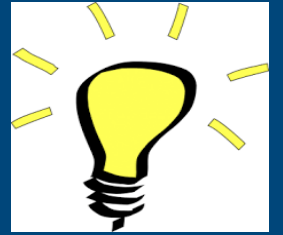
- Vector = vehikel voor aflevering (delivery)
- Zijn bij uitstek geschikt om **genetisch materiaal in menselijke cellen te krijgen (doen ze van nature).**
- 10% van ons genoom is oud virus materiaal
- Bij vaccins gebruiken we getemde virussen om virussen te bestrijden
- Maar is ingewikkeld om te maken en te testen (=> recombinatie, waarbij het virus weer helemaal actief wordt uitsluiten)
- Er is vaak al bestaande afweer tegen deze virussen

# Delivery: 2 traps raket

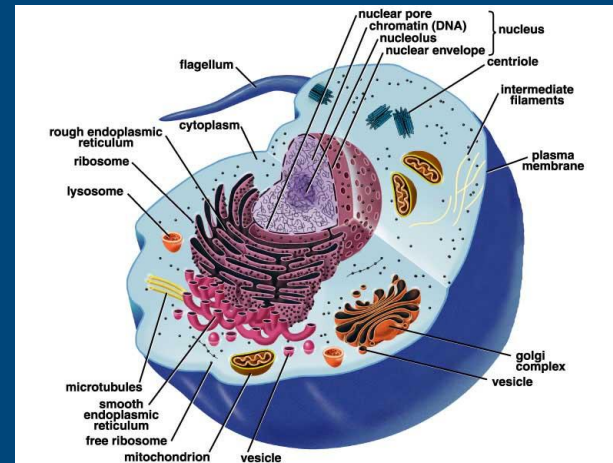


- ⇒ Homing naar de cel
- ⇒ Integratie van DNA

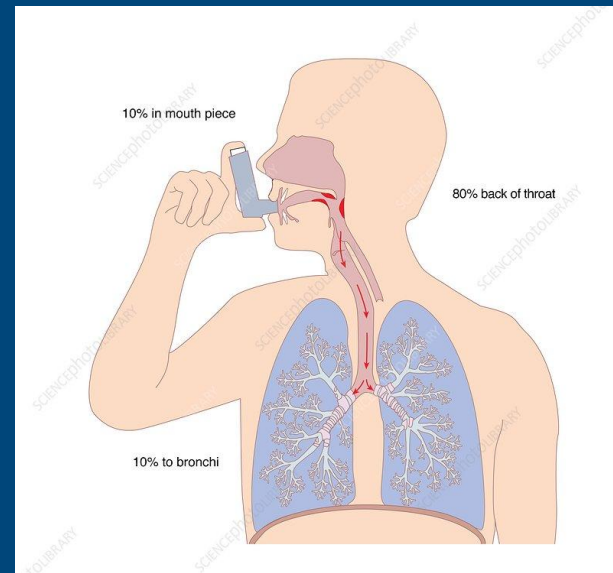
# The delivery problem



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



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

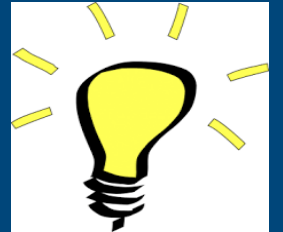
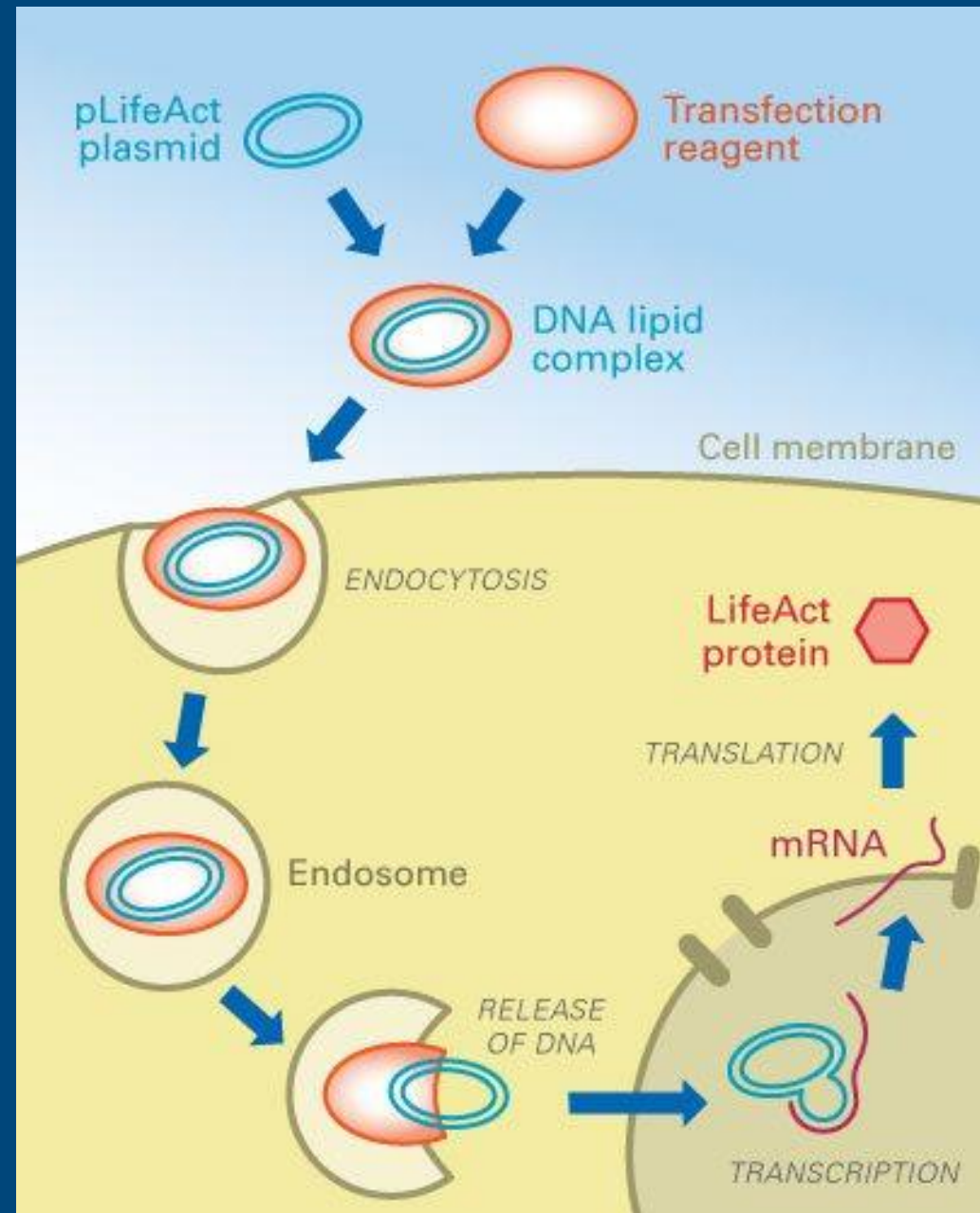


# Transfectie

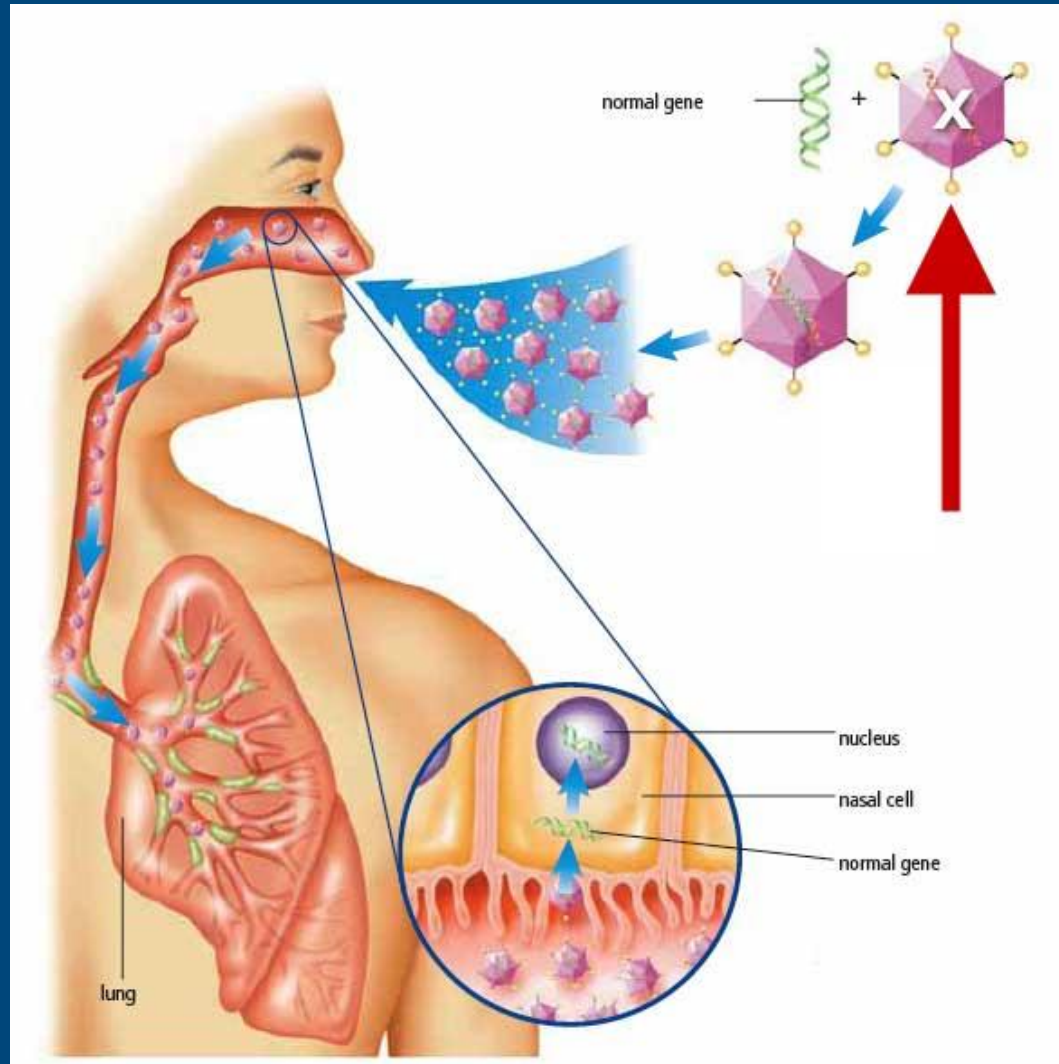
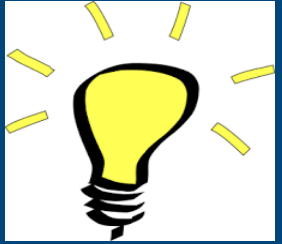
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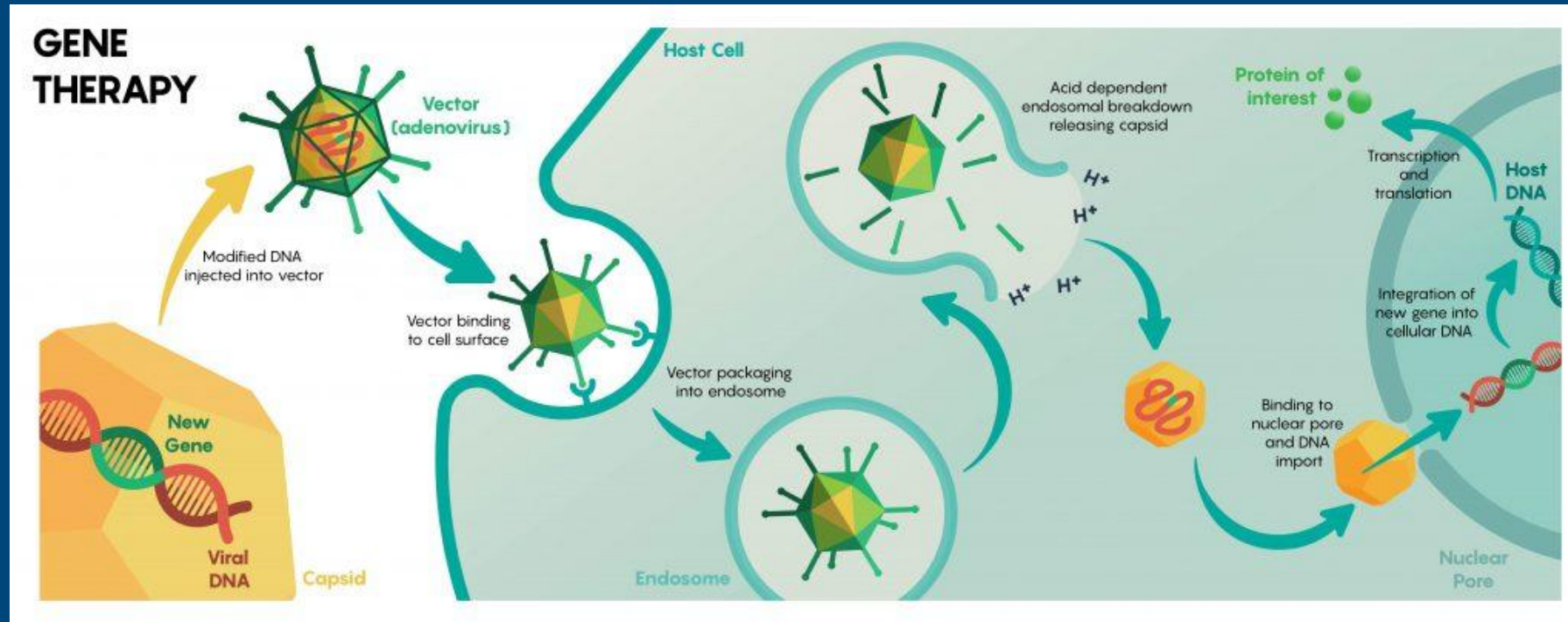
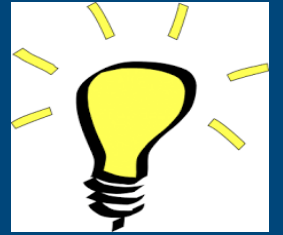
# Delivery: Gene therapy treatment for cystic fibrosis



<http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/genetherapy/casestudy/>

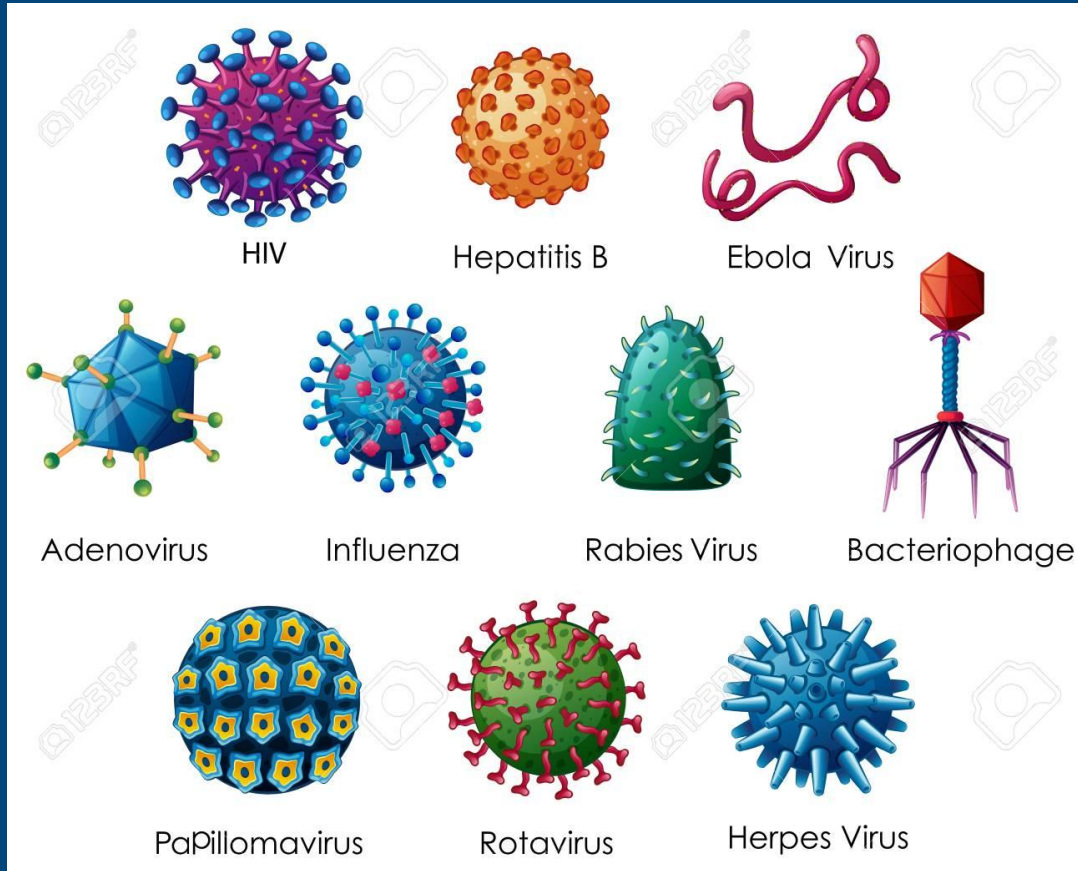
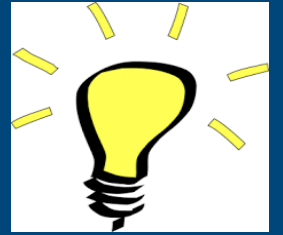
<http://perspectivesinmedicine.cshlp.org/content/3/2/a009472.full>

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- ⇒ Homing naar de cel
- ⇒ Integratie van DNA

# Virus als **vector** => delivery



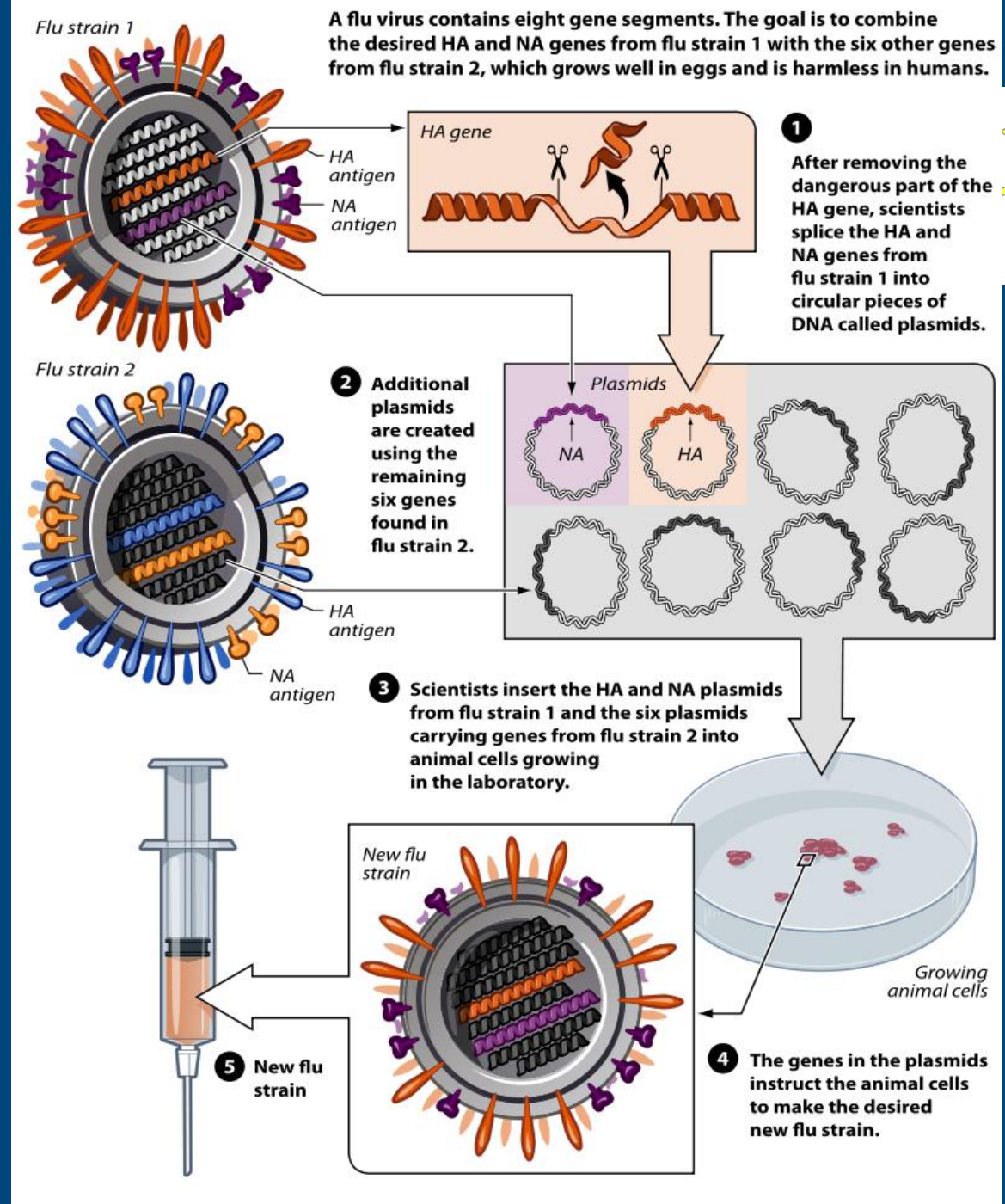
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- Maar is ingewikkeld om te maken en te testen (=> recombinatie, waarbij het virus weer helemaal actief wordt uitsluiten)
- **Insertie op meerdere locaties, en in oncogenen**

# Vector / Vaccin

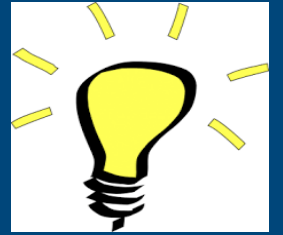
Moleculaire biologie!  
(Knippen/plakken)

Voor het maken van vectoren worden vaak lentivirussen gebruikt, vanwege hun efficiëntie. Maar dit zijn gevaarlijke klanten. (The best known lentivirus is the Human Immunodeficiency Virus HIV")

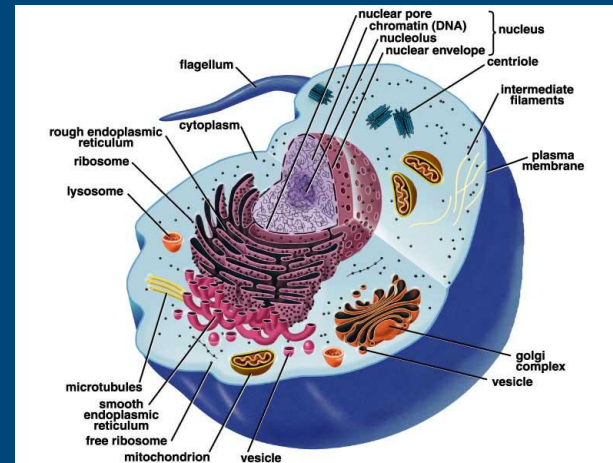
=> Quality Control !



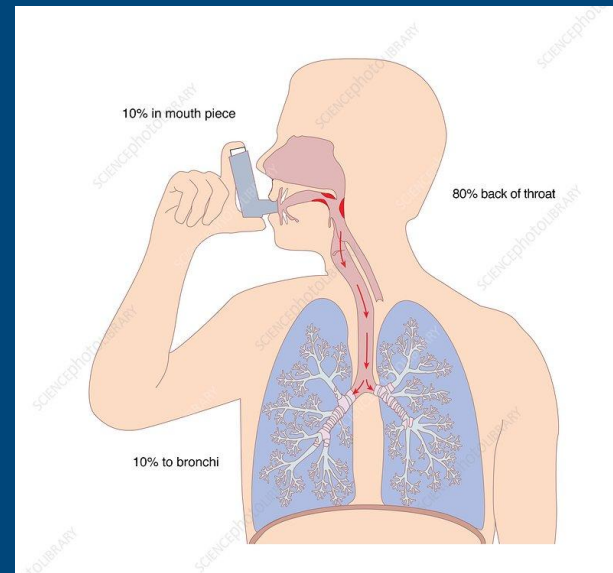
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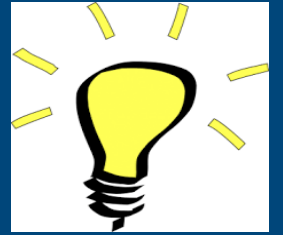
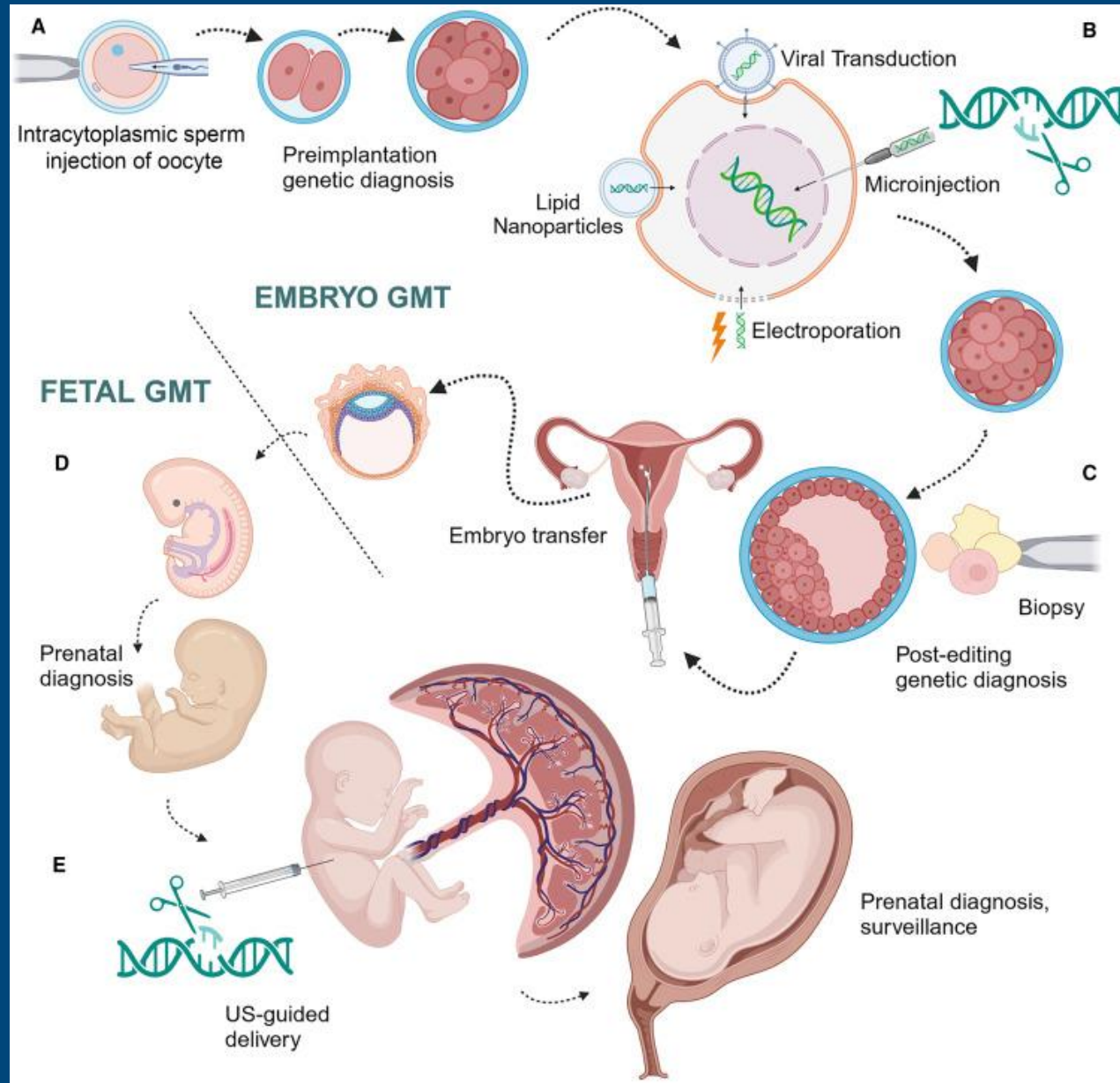


- Taaislijmziekte => heel lastig
- Heel mens => onmogelijk?

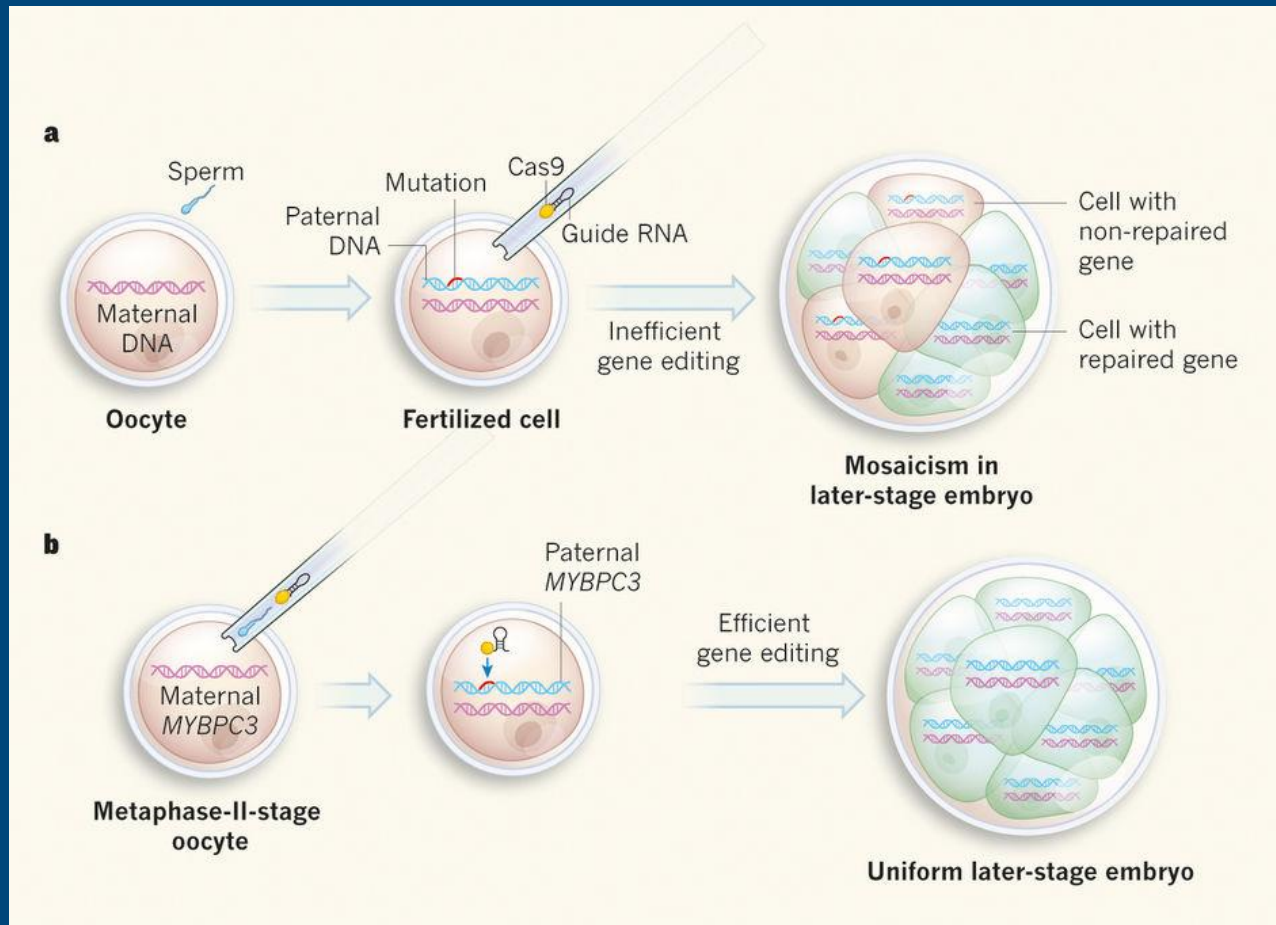


# Embryo editing

- <https://www.cell.com/molecular-therapy-family/advances/fulltext/S2329-0501%2824%2900045-7>



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

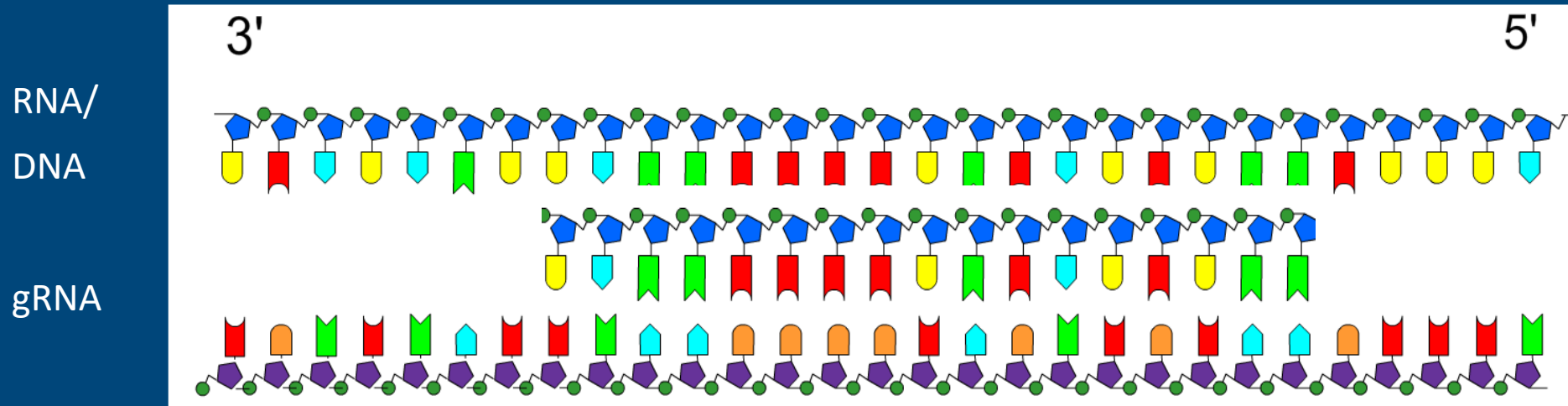
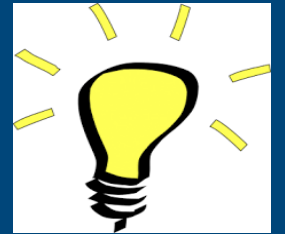
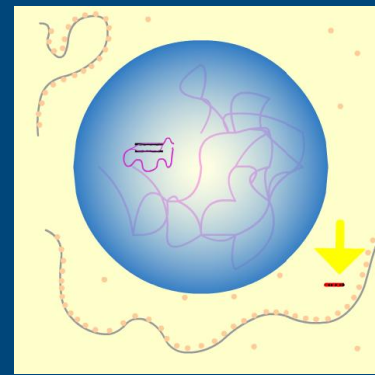


Insertie in elke cel,  
en op 1 locatie,  
in principe

[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)



# Biotech: guideRNA/primer actie



Kans =  $\frac{1}{4}$  voor 1<sup>e</sup> nucleotide, en  $\frac{1}{4}$  voor 2<sup>e</sup> nucleotide (er zijn 4 verschillende)

Kans =  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4^2} = 1$  op 16 voor 2 nucleotiden ( $\frac{1}{4^n}$  voor n nucleotiden)

Kans =  $\frac{1}{4^{20}}$  voor 20 nucleotiden =  $\frac{1}{1000.000.000.000}$

Aantal nucleotiden in het genoom = 3.000.000.000

Klein stukje GuideRNA/primer zorgt al voor specifieke herkenning

=> in principe geen off-target effects

# Orgaan v. systemisch (“germ-line”)

GFP-muis

Germ-line:

=> **aanpassing van de soort**

Handig voor onderzoek, bacterien en planten

Maar niet voor mensen.

Volgende generaties hebben de aanpassing ook

=> verbeteren/eugenetica



## Evolutie

- Langzaam
- Slordig
- Moet functioneel zijn

=> Gevaar!

=> ethiek!

v

## Gentechnologie

v

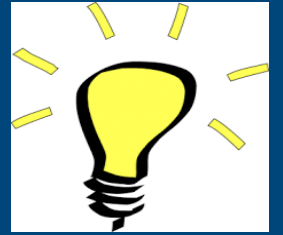
Snel

v

Precies

v

Kan alles zijn wat je wilt



# Vragen

- He Jiankui
- Normaal
- Moleculen
- GFP
- Overexpressie
- 2% genome proteins
- 10% genome viruses
- (Endo)symbiose
- Epigenetica
- Evolutie
- CMT-II
- Life is based on feedback
- 20 Aminozuren
- Vertalen codes
- Flu pandemic
- Wat maakt de mens bijzonder

Pluripotent  
=> College 3

**besten (perfect) m=0**

**Norm b.s.**  
pl. crim.  
sub.

**Ion Hydr.**

**GTP**

**DARWIN**

90/10  
50/50  
2/2

**Vragen:**

- 2% -> Ewit
- 10% -> Virusen
- modular
- Endosymb
- 20 A.A.
- 4 (DNA)
- di
- CMT-II
- GFP
- Kwark
- Overexpressie
- Alc. (30)

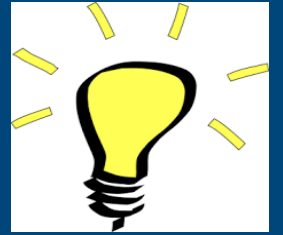
HE-Jankui  
Vragen: 20

## The He Jiankui Case (Gene-Edited Babies)

- **The Affair:** In 2018, Chinese researcher **He Jiankui** announced that he had created the world's first gene-edited babies (twin girls) using CRISPR technology.
- **HIV Context:** The stated goal of his research was to modify the *CCR5* gene in embryos to make them resistant to HIV, as the father was HIV-positive.
- **Consequences:** The experiment was widely condemned by the international and Chinese scientific communities as unethical and dangerous. He Jiankui was sentenced to three years in prison and fined for "illegal medical practices".



# Normaal is variabel



- Beter



=> nieuwe normaal



- Normaal



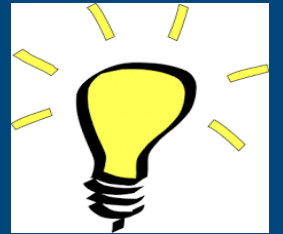
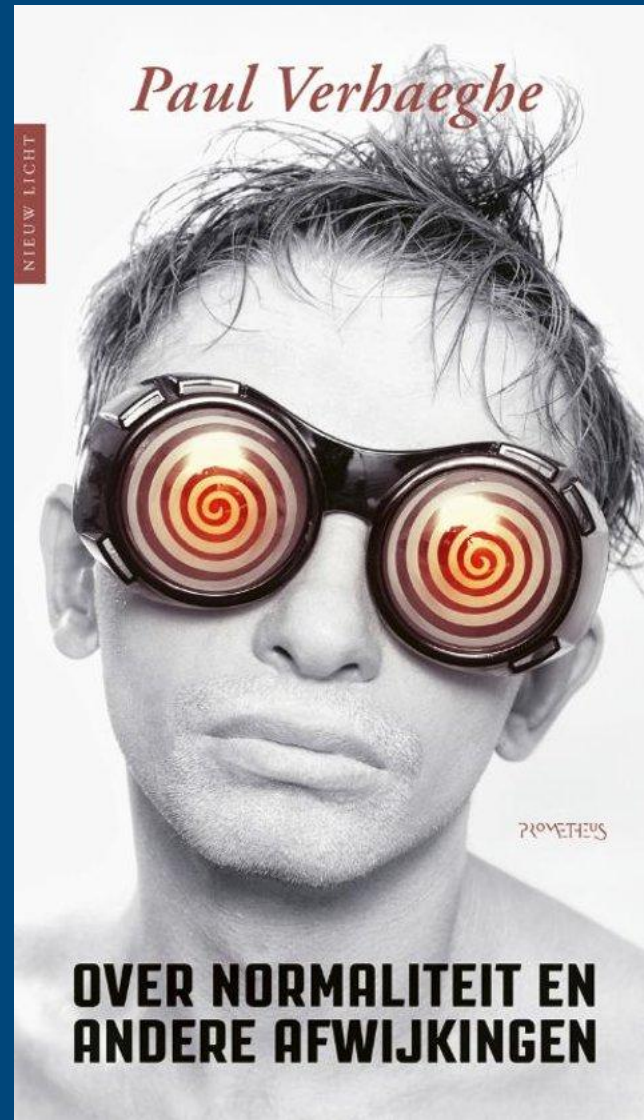
- Slechter

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

Toch streven we allemaal naar beter (Instagram)?

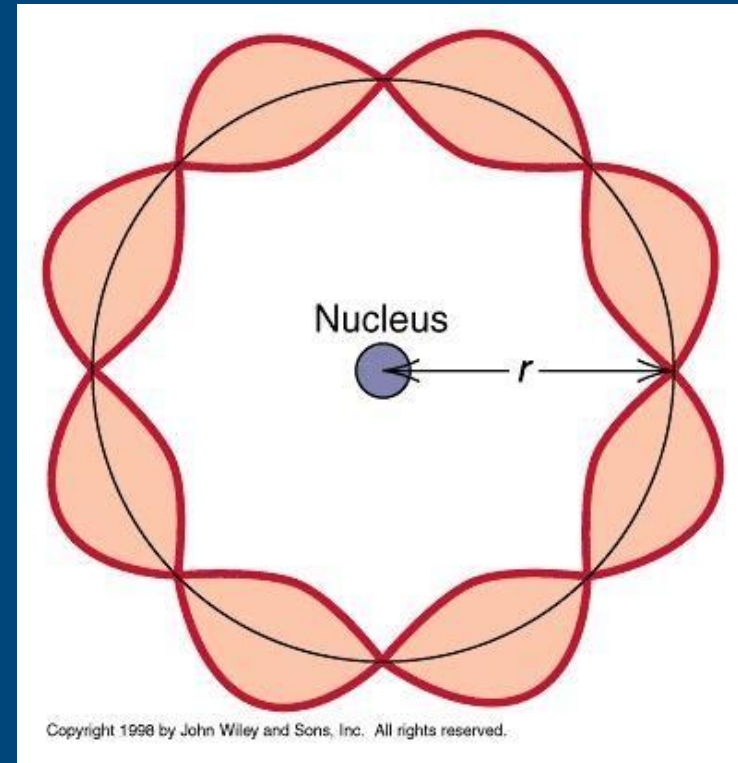
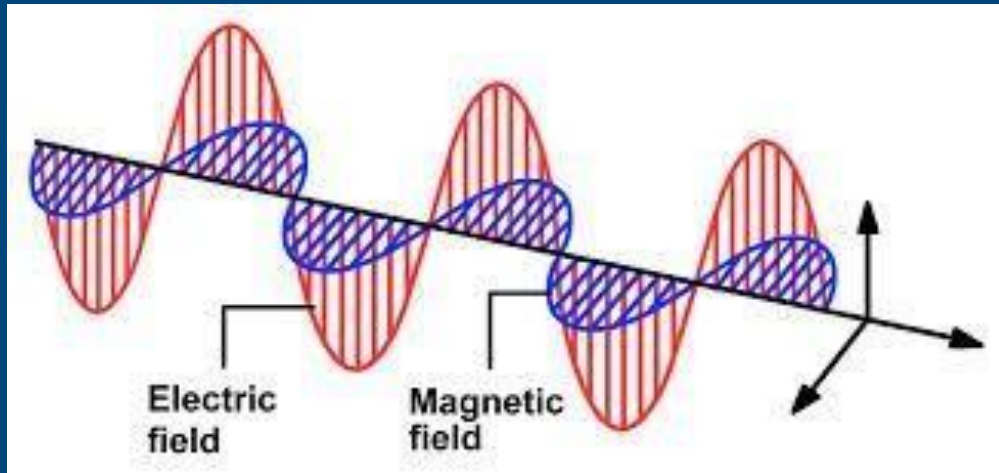
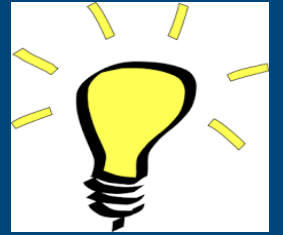
# Wat is normaal ?

- Auteur: Paul Verhaeghe
- Uitgever: Prometheus
- Nederlands
- 9789044643220
- november 2019



Celbio:

Fotonen en elektronen kunnen energie uitwisselen



The quantum universe

BRIAN COX &  
JEFF FORSHAW  
THE QUANTUM  
UNIVERSE:  
EVERYTHING THAT  
CAN HAPPEN  
DOES HAPPEN

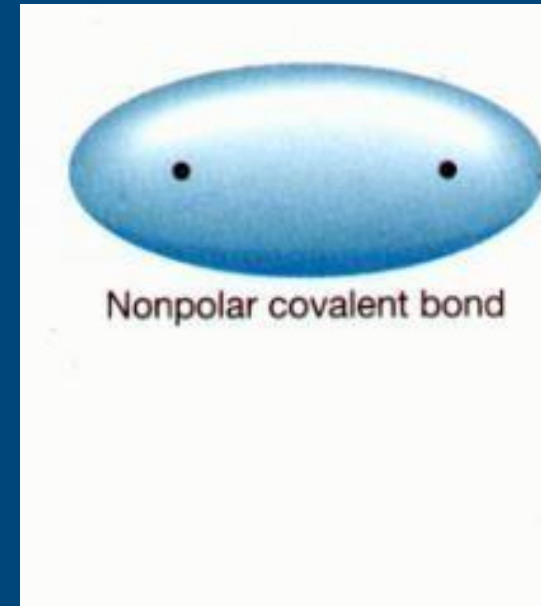
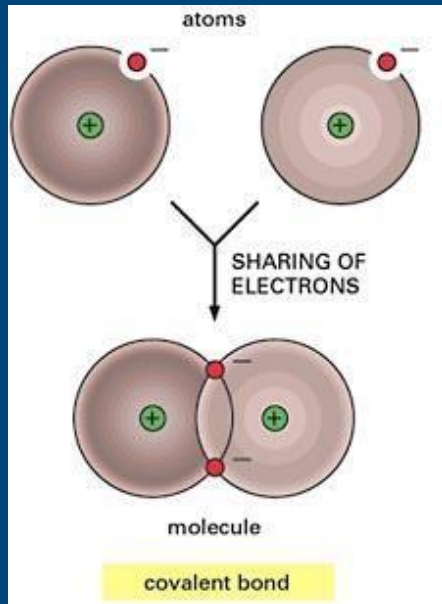
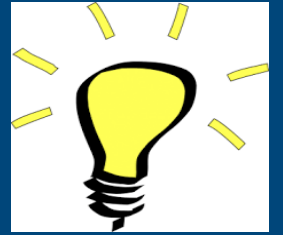


Icke: Waarom dit kan is de helft van de natuurkunde (fermion/boson)

RL: Electromagnetic force interactions

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamental\\_interaction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamental_interaction)

Elektronen (wolken) kunnen zich spreiden  
=> kost energie



Elastiek vergelijking (geldt alleen voor de energie in het systeem)

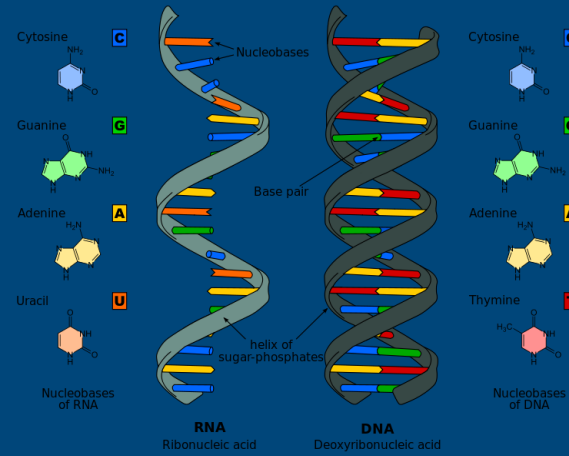
=> Covalente binding als opgerekt elastiekje

=> In een covalente binding zit energie opgeslagen!

# Gen en stamcel techniek



**GFP-  
gen**

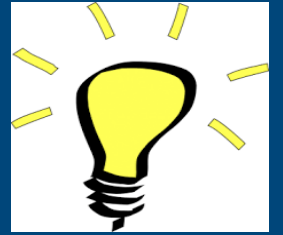


**Beenmerg  
Stamcellen**



**GGO  
(Genetisch  
gemodificeerd  
organisme)**

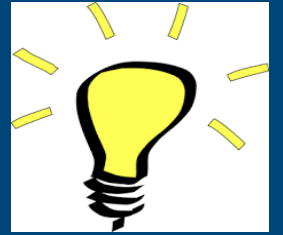
# (Green) Fluorescent Proteins



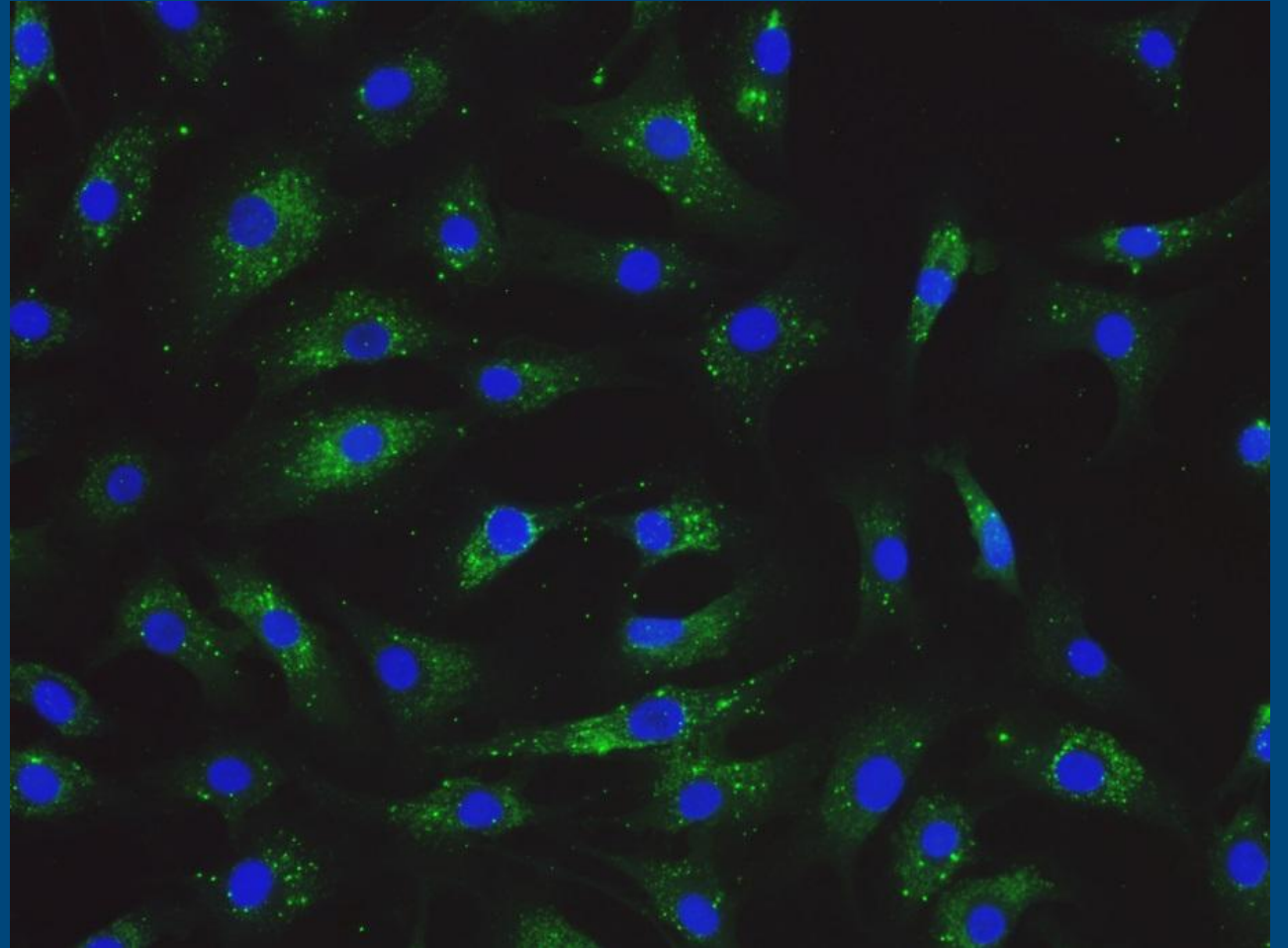
- In cell and molecular biology, the GFP gene is frequently used as a reporter of expression.<sup>[7]</sup>
- The GFP from *A. victoria* has a major excitation peak at a wavelength of 395 nm and a minor one at 475 nm. Its emission peak is at 509 nm, which is in the lower green portion of the visible spectrum.
- Many mutations have been made, including color mutants; in particular, blue fluorescent protein (EBFP, EBFP2, Azurite, mKalama1), cyan fluorescent protein (ECFP, Cerulean, CyPet, mTurquoise2), and yellow fluorescent protein derivatives (YFP, Citrine, Venus, YPet)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green\\_fluorescent\\_protein](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_fluorescent_protein)



# Genetische manipulatie



- Overexpressie
- Toevoegen van meer vector dan nodig
  - => grote slagingskans
  - ⇒ lekker makkelijk, maar leidt tot afwijkingen
  - ⇒ niet erg in bacterie of plant
  - ⇒ wel in muis of mens

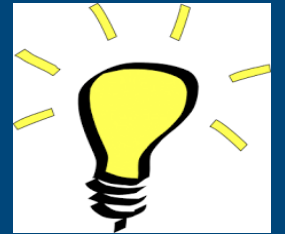


# GM in plants



- ⇒ Veel meer pogingen tegelijk
- ⇒ QC is veel makkelijker
- ⇒ Niemand vind het erg als er iets mis gaat met een plantje
- ⇒ Alleen probleem als modificatie terecht komt in milieu
- ⇒ Bijv. **roundup resistentie**

# De RNA wereld => Epigenetica



Human genome project in 2000:  
1-2% DNA codeert voor eiwit (via mRNA).

The Encyclopedia of DNA Elements (ENCODE) project reported in 2012  
that over 80% of DNA in the human genome "serves some purpose"  
=> **no junk**

Oa non-coding RNA's (microRNA)  
=> Belangrijke extra regelniveaus in de celkern  
=> fine-tuning genexpressie (belangrijk met maar 20.000 genen)  
=> Encode link <http://www.nature.com/encode/#/threads>

Google Agenda Online astronomie tuin onderwijs algemeen oud Home Theresialyceum RU Studenten Portal Login

Home News & Comment Research Careers & Jobs Current Issue Archive Audio & Video For Authors

Archive Volume 474 Issue 7353 Letters Article

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[view full access](#)  
options

NATURE | LETTER [previous article](#) [next article](#)

## MicroRNAs 103 and 107 regulate insulin sensitivity

**Mirko Trajkovski, Jean Hausser, Jürgen Soutschek, Bal Bhat, Akinc Akin, Mihaela Zavolan, Markus H. Heim & Markus Stoffel**

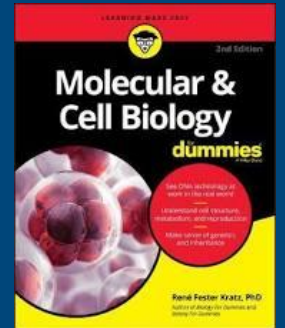
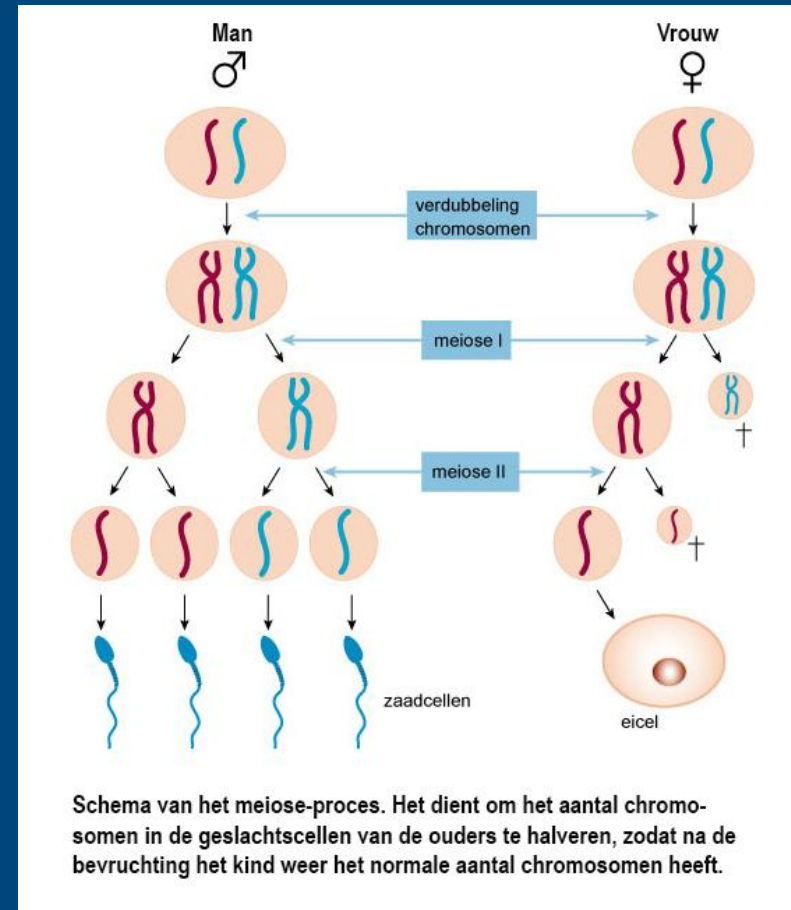
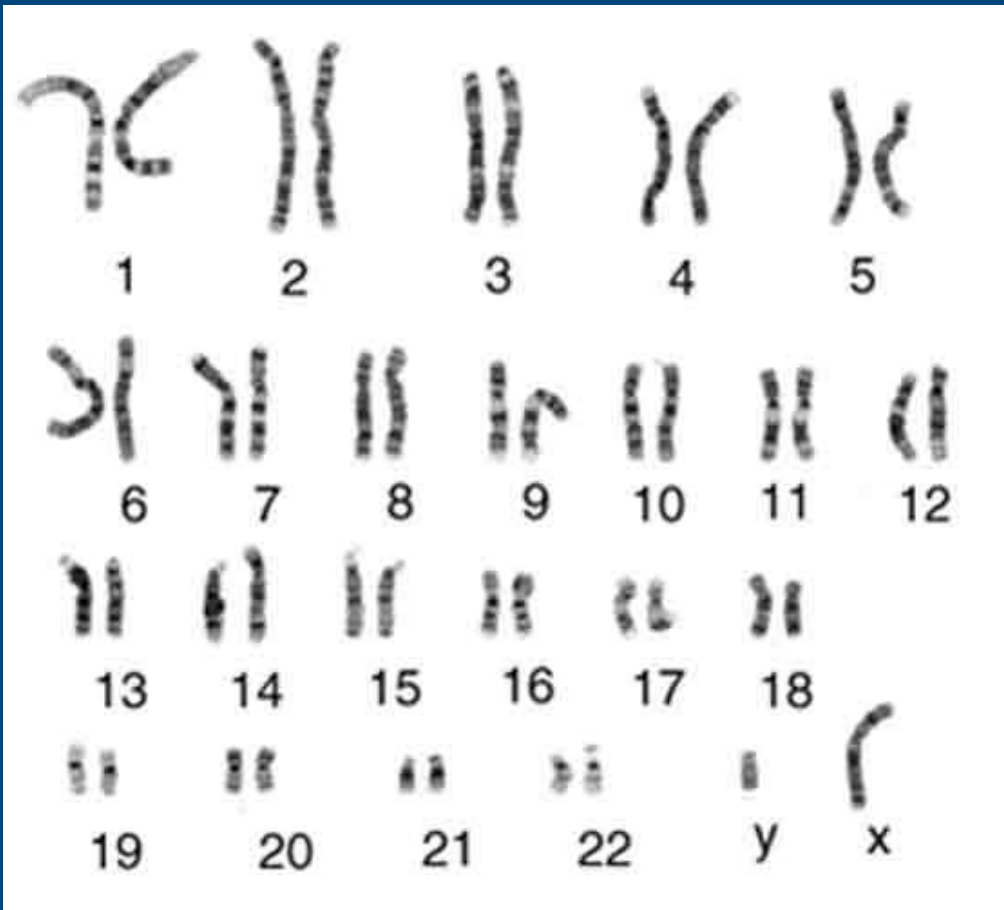
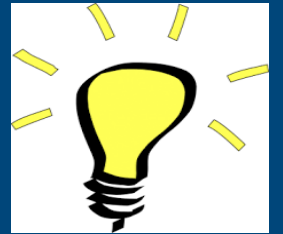
[Affiliations](#) | [Contributions](#) | [Corresponding author](#)

Nature 474, 649–653 (30 June 2011) | doi:10.1038/nature10112  
Received 22 March 2010 | Accepted 13 April 2011 | Published online 08 June 2011

Defects in insulin signalling are among the most common and earliest defects that predispose an individual to the development of type 2 diabetes<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>. MicroRNAs have been identified as a new class of regulatory molecules that influence many biological functions, including metabolism<sup>4, 5</sup>. However, the direct regulation of insulin sensitivity by microRNAs *in vivo* has not been demonstrated. Here we show that the expression of microRNAs 103 and 107 (miR-103/107) is upregulated in obese mice. Silencing of miR-103/107 leads to improved glucose homeostasis and insulin sensitivity. In contrast, gain of miR-103/107 function in either liver or fat is sufficient to induce impaired glucose homeostasis. We identify caveolin-1, a critical regulator of the insulin receptor, as a direct target gene of miR-103/107. We demonstrate that caveolin-1 is upregulated upon miR-103/107 inactivation in adipocytes and that this is concomitant with stabilization of the insulin receptor, enhanced insulin signalling, decreased adipocyte size and

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# Ouderwetse **Genetica**: 23 Chromosomen (karyogram) Alles 2x (behalve XY) => 46 chromatiden



H.14, p225

<https://youtu.be/qCLmR9-YY7o>

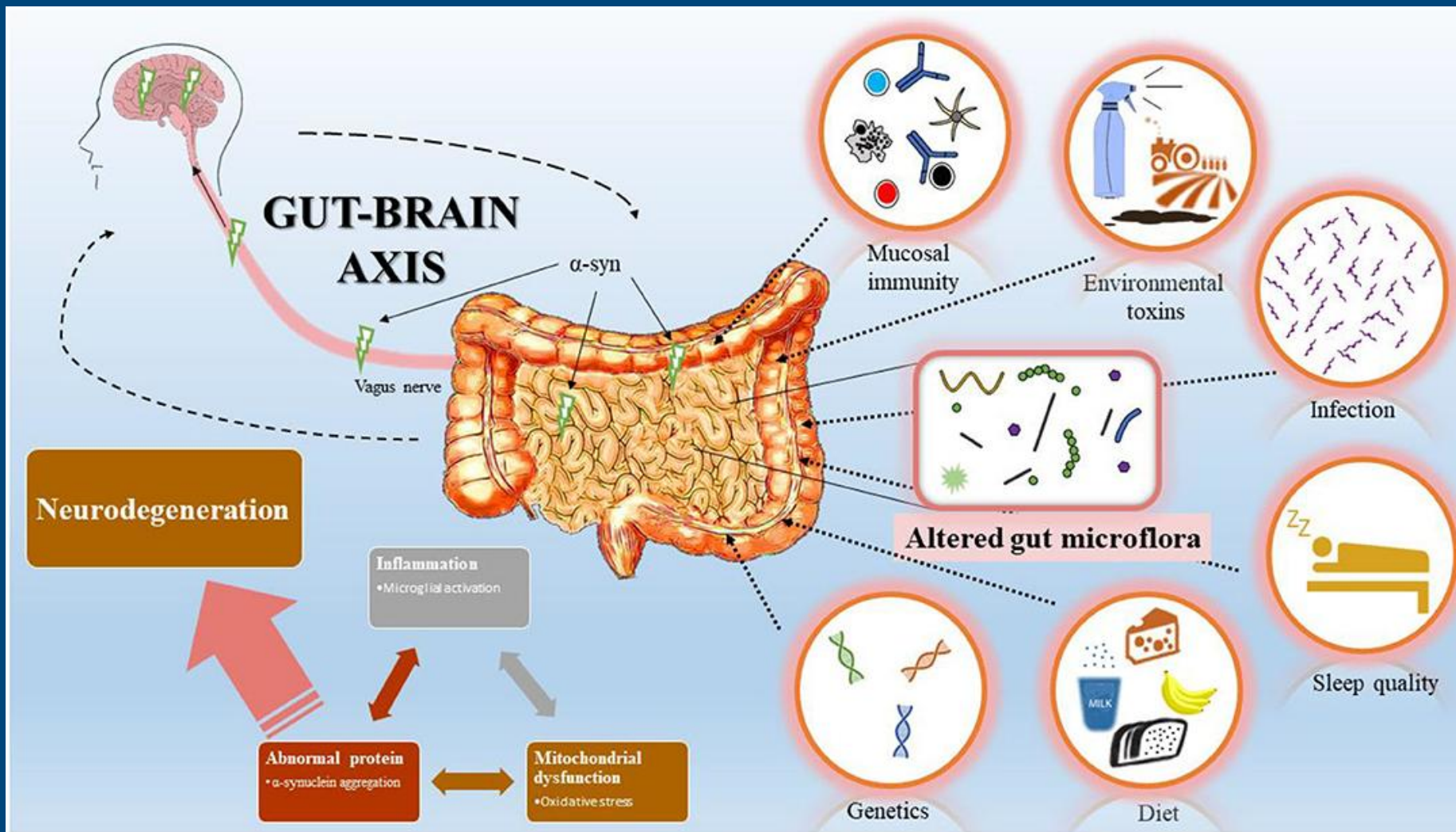
- Alles dubbel => controle op foutjes
- **Sexuele voorplanting** => variatie!

Meiose => alles 1x

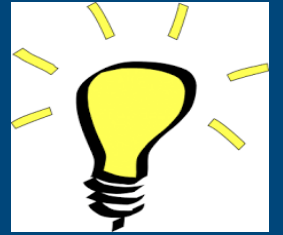
Bevruchting => alles 2x

NB Voor Meiose is er eerst nog een verdubbeling => **alles 4x => 4 geslachtscellen met 1x**

Gut brain axis  
Half of you is not actually you  
But does important things for you



# The **hologenome** concept of evolution

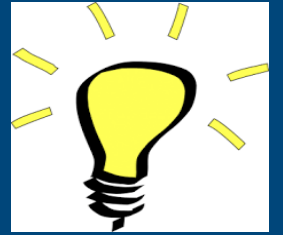


- The host with its microbiome, the holobiont, functions generally as a distinct biological entity anatomically, metabolically, **immunologically**, during development and in evolution
- **Half of you is not actually you** (but bacteria, mitochondria, **viruses**, transposons, fungi)
- Vgl met boom. Daar leeft ook van alles op, en in.

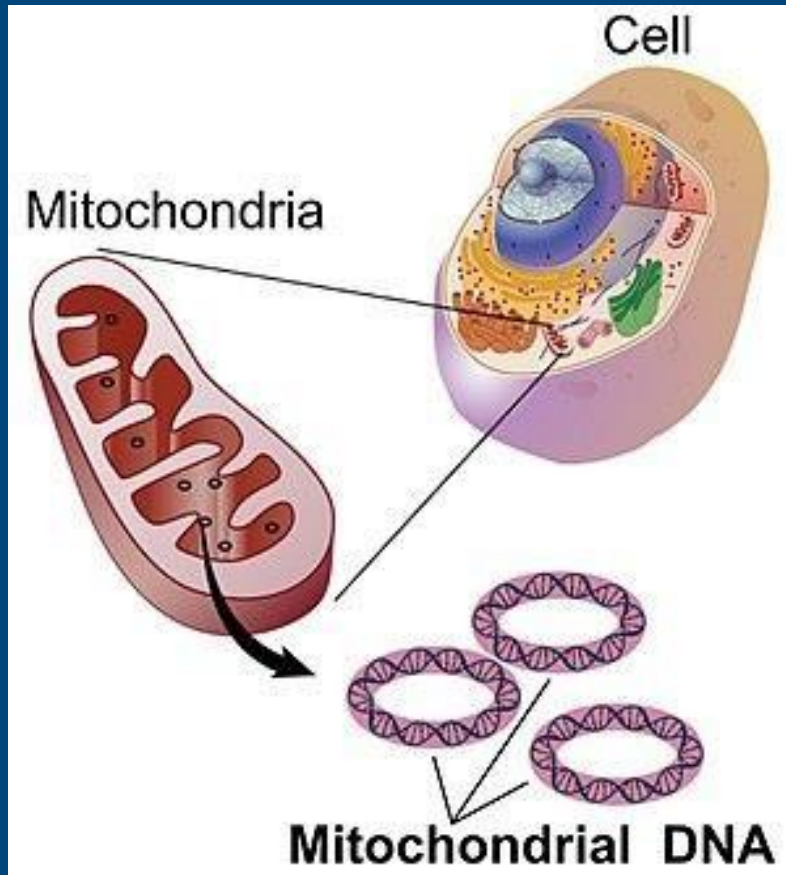
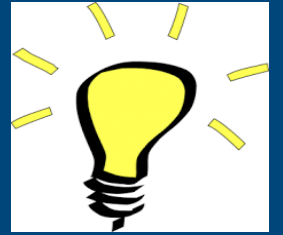
<https://microbiomejournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40168-018-0457-9>

## Leven is..

- Een informatie systeem
- En tegelijkertijd een materieel systeem
- Individuele processen kunnen ook buiten een levend systeem plaatsvinden
- Symbiotisch



# 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 moet samenwerken

Gevolg: Al het (eukaryote) leven is **symbiotisch**  
⇒ Endosymbiose (twee levensvormen die samen gaan)  
**Concept: Leven berust op samenwerking**

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

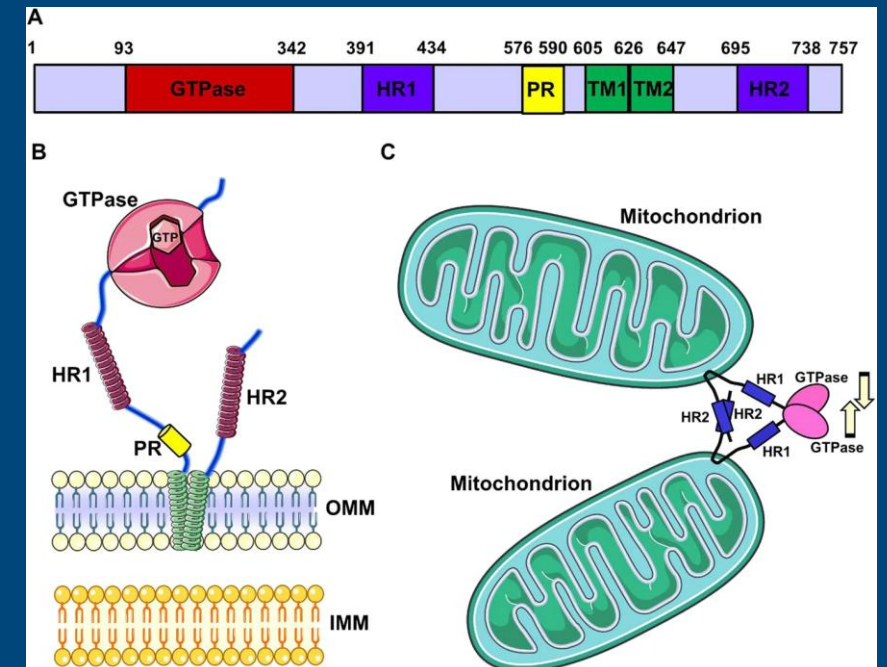
<https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endosymbiontentheorie>

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

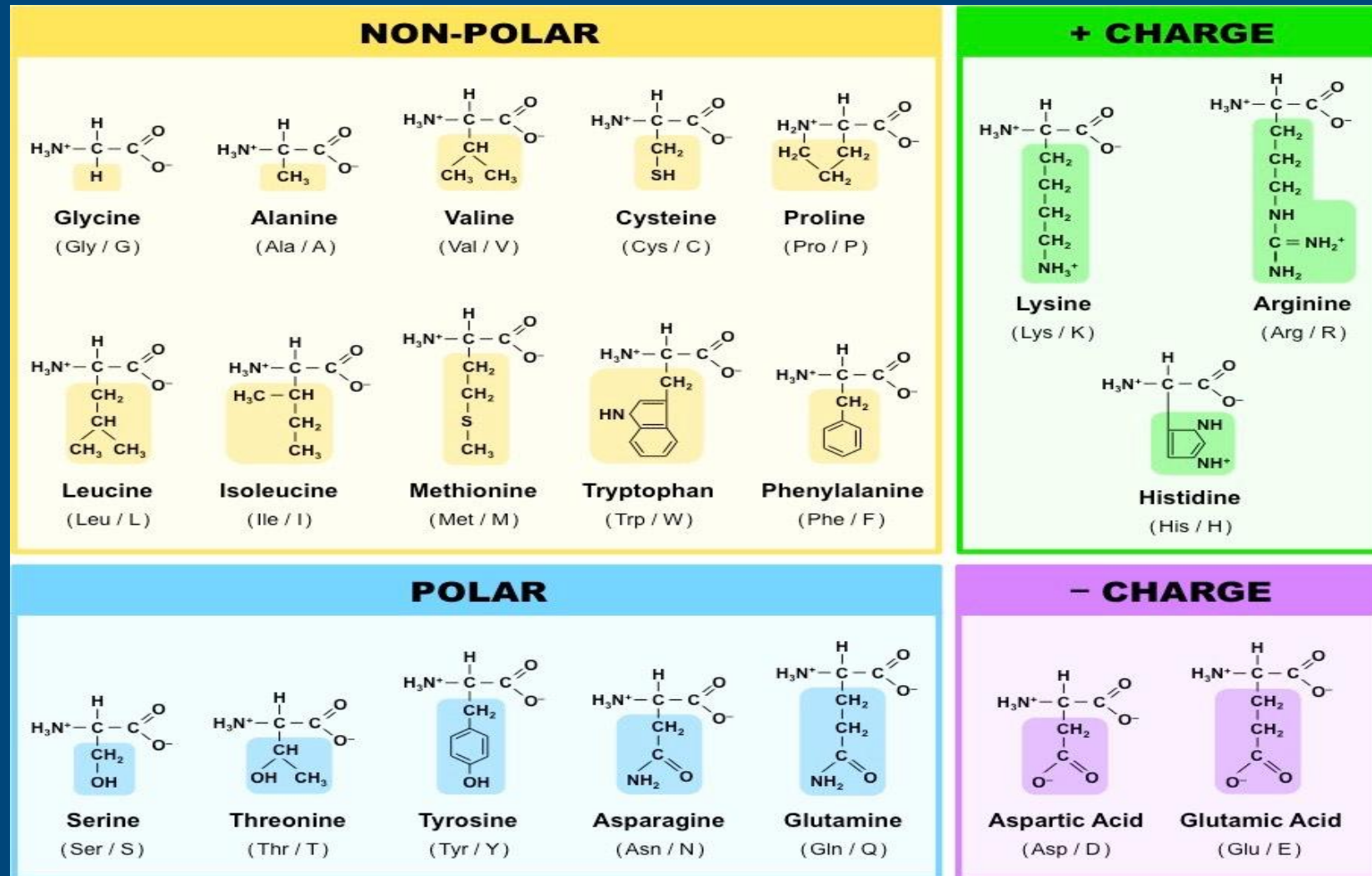
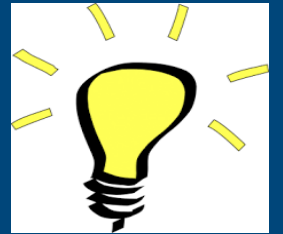
# CMT 2 / HMSN 2



- CMT/HMSN is de naam voor meerdere erfelijke spierziekten waarbij de zenuwen niet goed werken..
- <https://www.spierziekten.nl/diagnose/charcot-marie-tooth-ziekte-van-type-2-cmt-2-hmsn-2/>
- CMT2 is caused by a variety of gene mutations. The gene that is mutated determines the subtype of CMT2 that a person has.
- <https://cmtausa.org/cmt2/>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1358/>
- CMT2 is a hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy caused by mutations in the Mitofusin 2 gene a protein critical for mitochondrial fusion, transport, and energy production.
- <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41419-017-0023-6>
- **Developing a gene therapy for Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease: progress and challenges**
- <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40219666/>

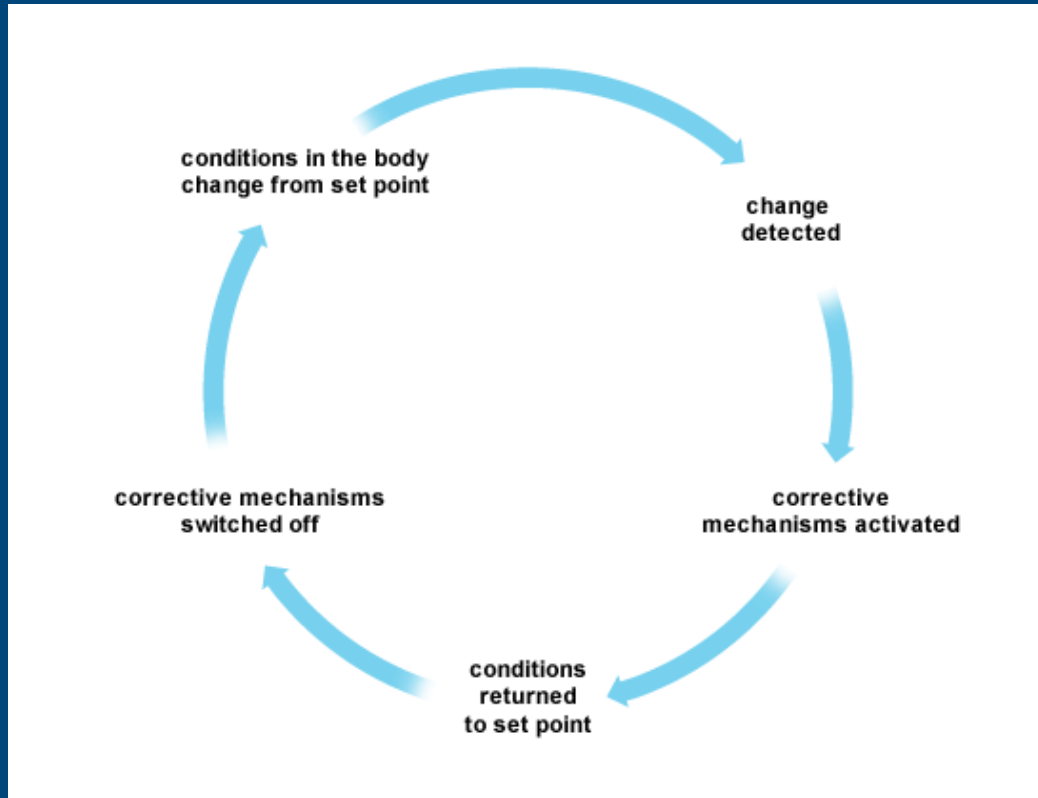
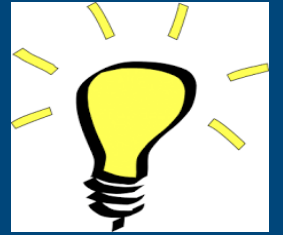


# Aminozuren: 20 kralen (of lego-blokjes) waarmee je kunt maken wat je wilt



Polar (polair): elektronen zijn ongelijk verdeeld.

## 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.

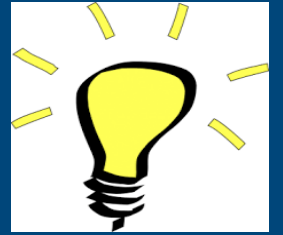
**Bottom-up** ipv top-down (vgl spons)

En, er is altijd iets dat het evenwicht verstoord (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)

# Regelneef

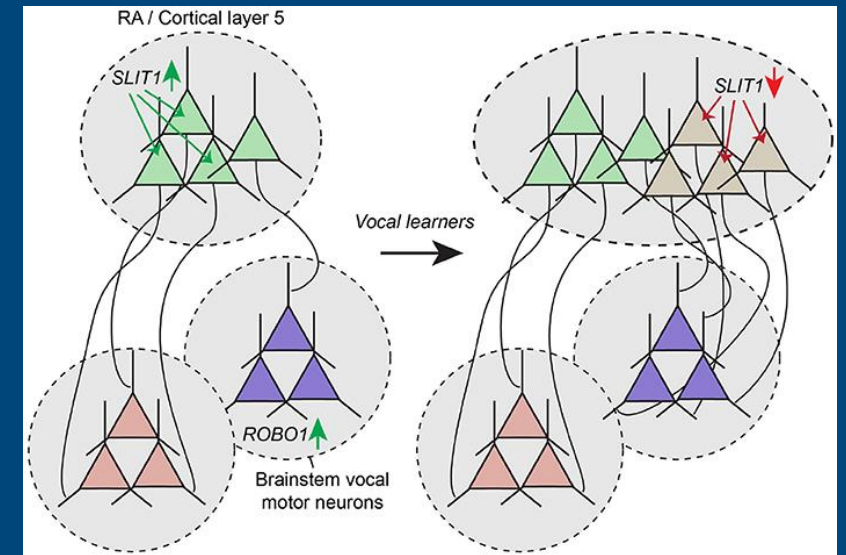
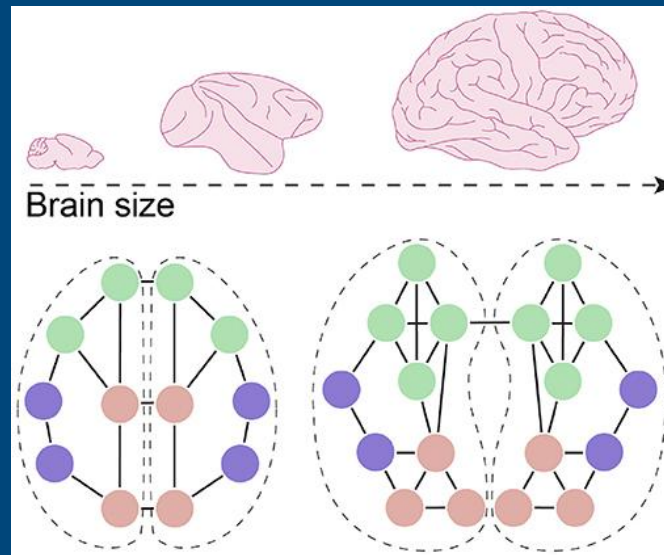
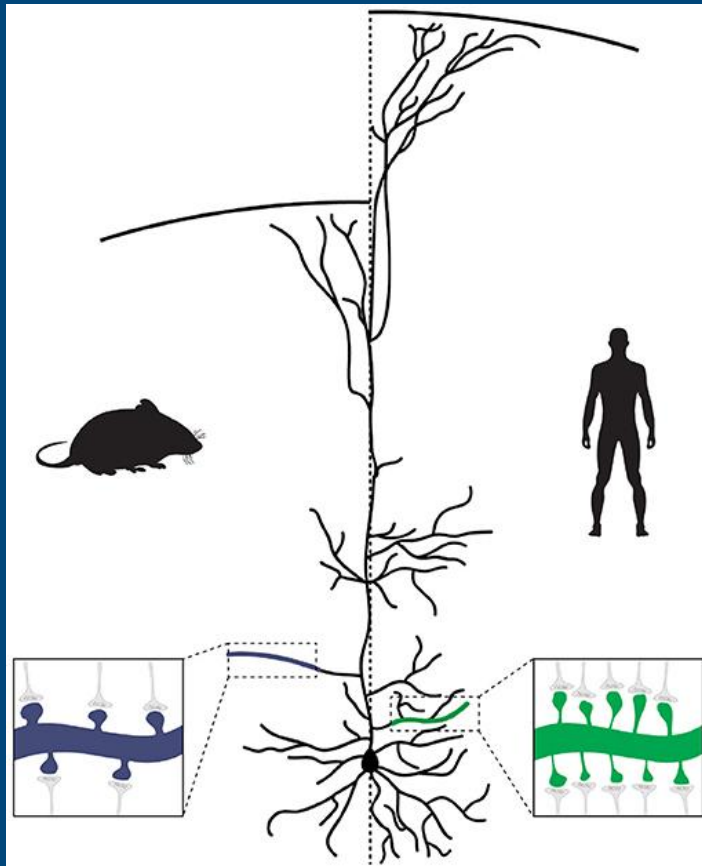


- <https://youtu.be/Pw1iMFY56LM?t=365>
- Alles top down organiseren is onbegonnen werk
- Leven maakt juist gebruik van natuurwetten, en is zelf organiserend

A YouTube video player interface. The video shows a man in a dark jacket and waders on a beach, holding a long, thin stick. The video title is "De Regelneef - Van Kooten en De Bie". The player includes a progress bar at the bottom showing 6:05 / 8:53, and various control icons like play, volume, HD, and YouTube logo. A "MEER VIDEO'S" button is visible on the left side of the video frame. In the top right corner of the player, there are icons for "Later bekijken" and "Delen".

# Wat maakt de mens bijzonder:

More connections  
More flexible connections

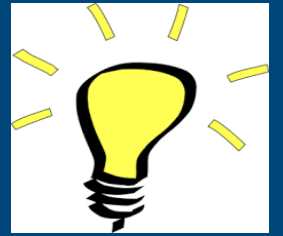


In human pyramidal neurons (PNs), a larger number of branch points leads to a more extensive and complex dendritic tree. Each branch also contains a larger number of synapses, resulting in an overall increase in the number of synapses made onto human PNs. In addition, because of the increased cortical 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

# Why hasn't the bird flu pandemic started?



- Some scientists examining mutations found in H5N1 viruses fear major outbreak is imminent but others say pathogen remains unpredictable
- **One simple answer is that the virus may just need more time to hit the right combination of mutations.** The high mutation rate of influenza viruses should tip the odds in H5N1's favor: "My rule of thumb is that one in 4000 [virus] particles will have a mutation at the amino acid that you are interested in," Paulson says. Indeed, one polymerase mutation the virus likely needs, dubbed 627K because it leads to the amino acid lysine (K) at position 627 of the protein, has been found several times in strains infecting mammals but also in virus isolated from the first human case associated with the U.S. outbreak in **dairy cows**.

## Dangerous steps

For the H5N1 influenza virus to spark a human pandemic, its genome must acquire mutations that alter several of its proteins. Some have now been seen in viruses infecting people, but none of those appear to have transmitted onward.

### Hemagglutinin (H)

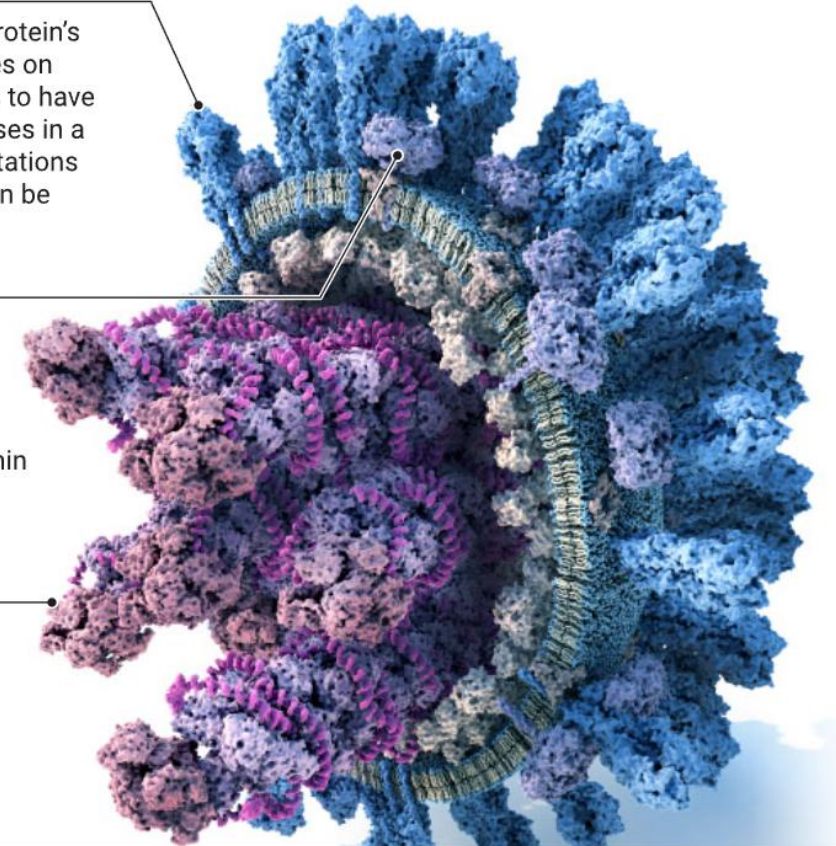
Mutations can improve this protein's ability to bind to carbohydrates on human cells and that appears to have happened in some H5N1 viruses in a Canadian teenager. Other mutations can stabilize it so the virus can be transmitted in aerosols.

### Neuraminidase (N)

When new viruses bud from an infected cell, this viral protein helps them detach. Mutations in it may need to be balanced with hemagglutinin changes to produce a human-adapted H5N1.

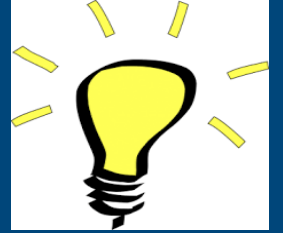
### Polymerase complex

The enzyme in this complex replicates the viral genome with the help of a host protein. Standard avian polymerases work poorly with the human protein but samples of the first human



## College 3

## Biotechnologie.



DNA/RNA-technologie

=> gentherapie/mRNA therapie

Afweersysteem

=> Immunotherapie

Stamcellen

=> stamceltherapie

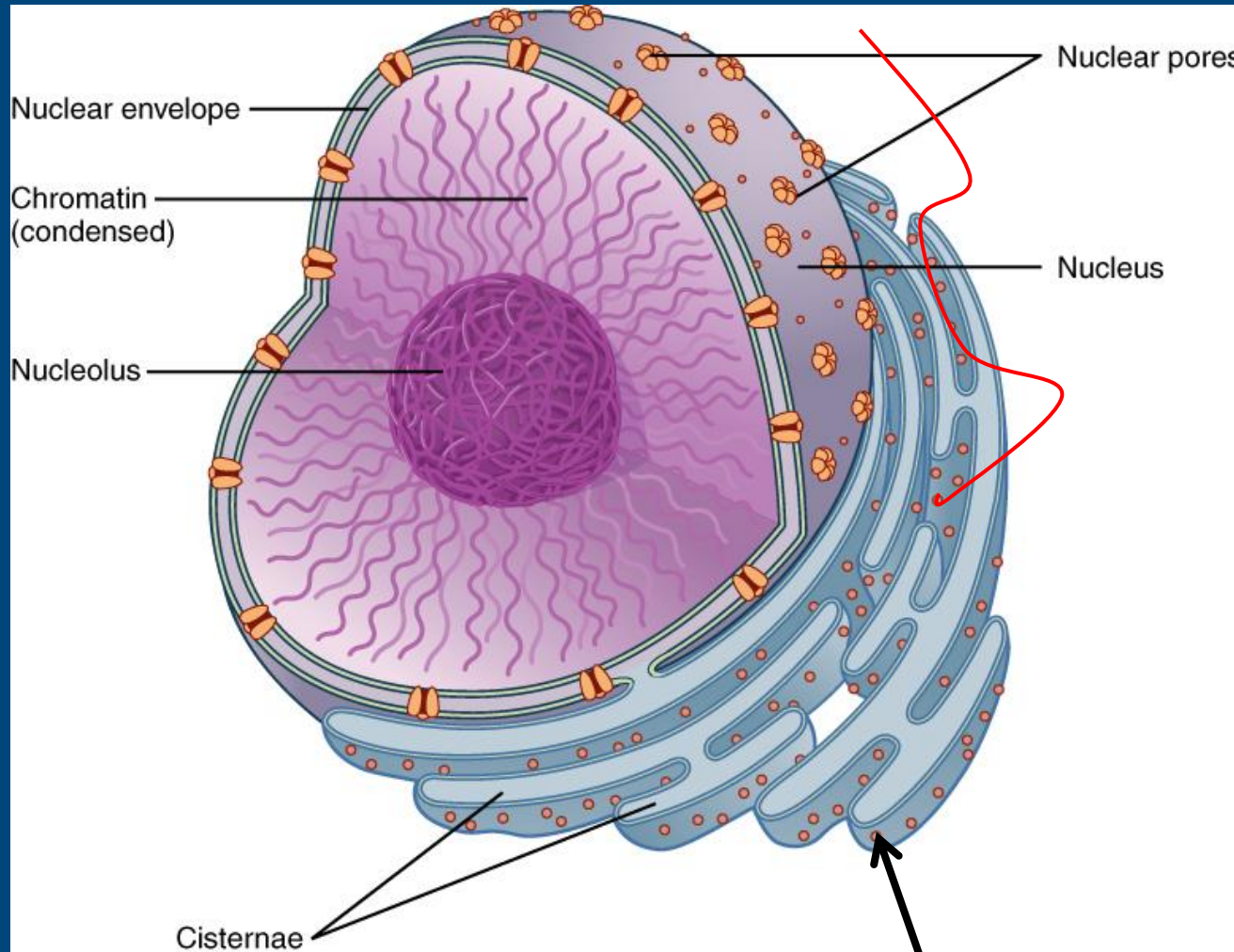
Cybernetica

=> verbeteren (integratie technologie en biologie)

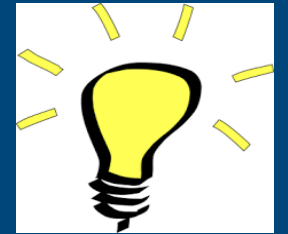
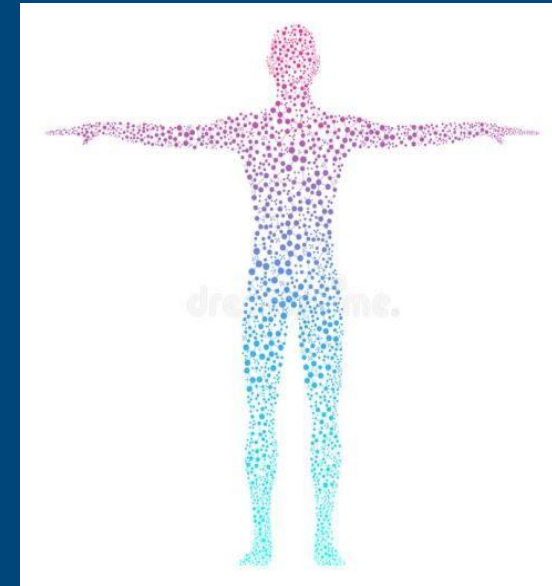
Synthetic biology

=> wat is leven?

# De celkern, met daarin DNA

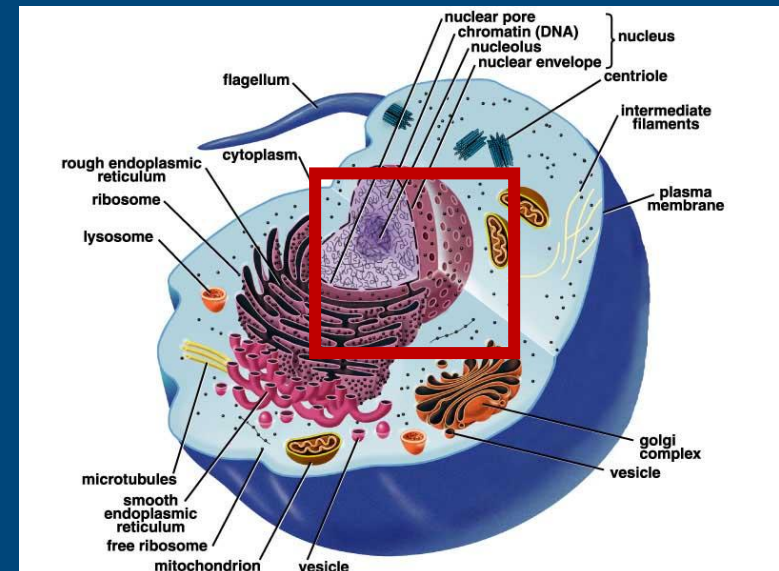


Ruw Endoplasmatisch Reticulum met ribosomen (mRNA => eiwit)



Leven bestaat uit cellen  
<https://youtu.be/SEejivHRlBE>

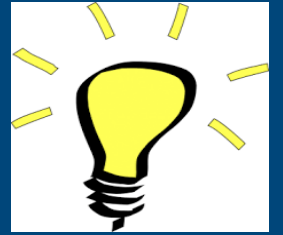
## Een (eukaryote) cel met celkern



## mRNA is transient

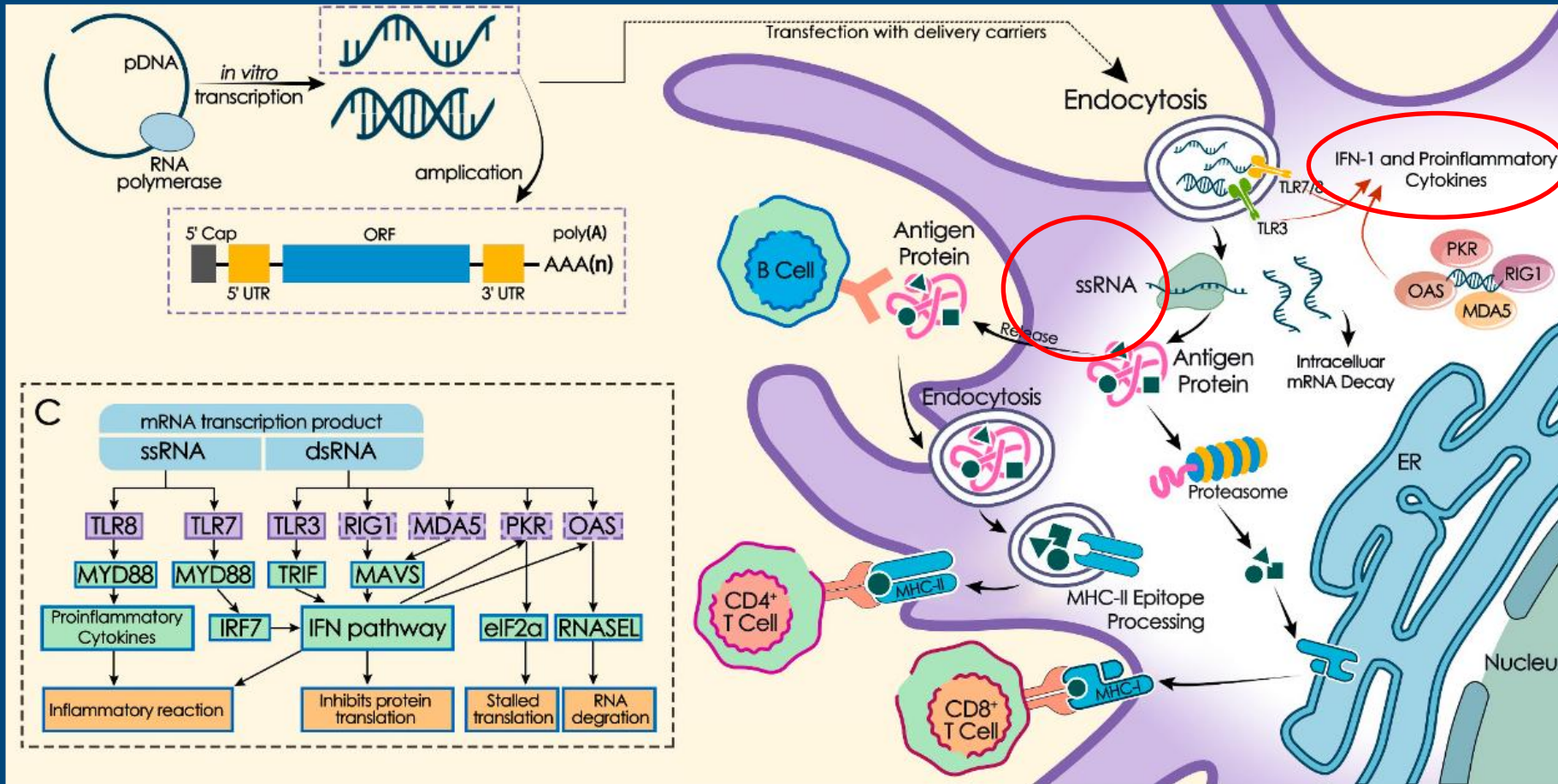
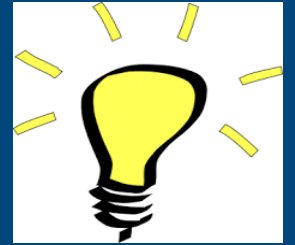
- RNA is veel minder stabiel dan DNA
- Wordt snel afgebroken (minuten-dagen)

=> Eigenlijk dus geen gentherapie



# mRNA in Vaccin

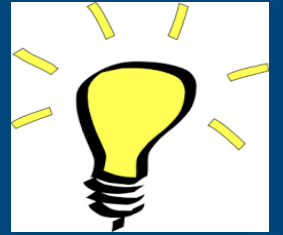
## Direct naar ribosoom, en meer



Werkingsmechanisme is niet helemaal duidelijk!

# Intracellulaire afweer (tegen virussen)

## De interferon respons



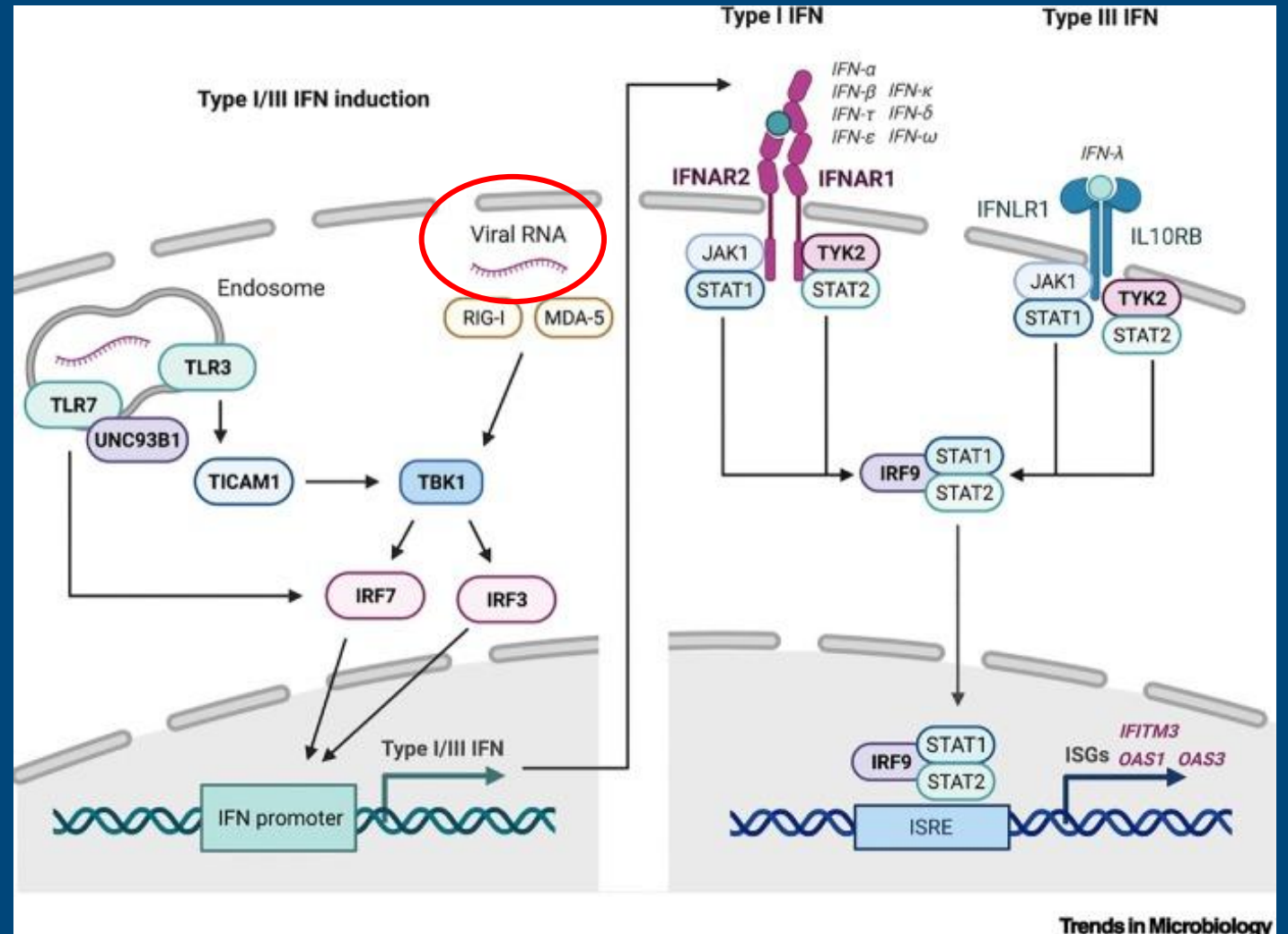
Simplified signaling cascades leading to transcription of type I/III interferon genes following infection with an **RNA virus** (*left panel*).

Simplified signaling cascades leading to transcription of interferon-stimulated genes (ISGs) following type I/III interferon stimulation (*right panel*).

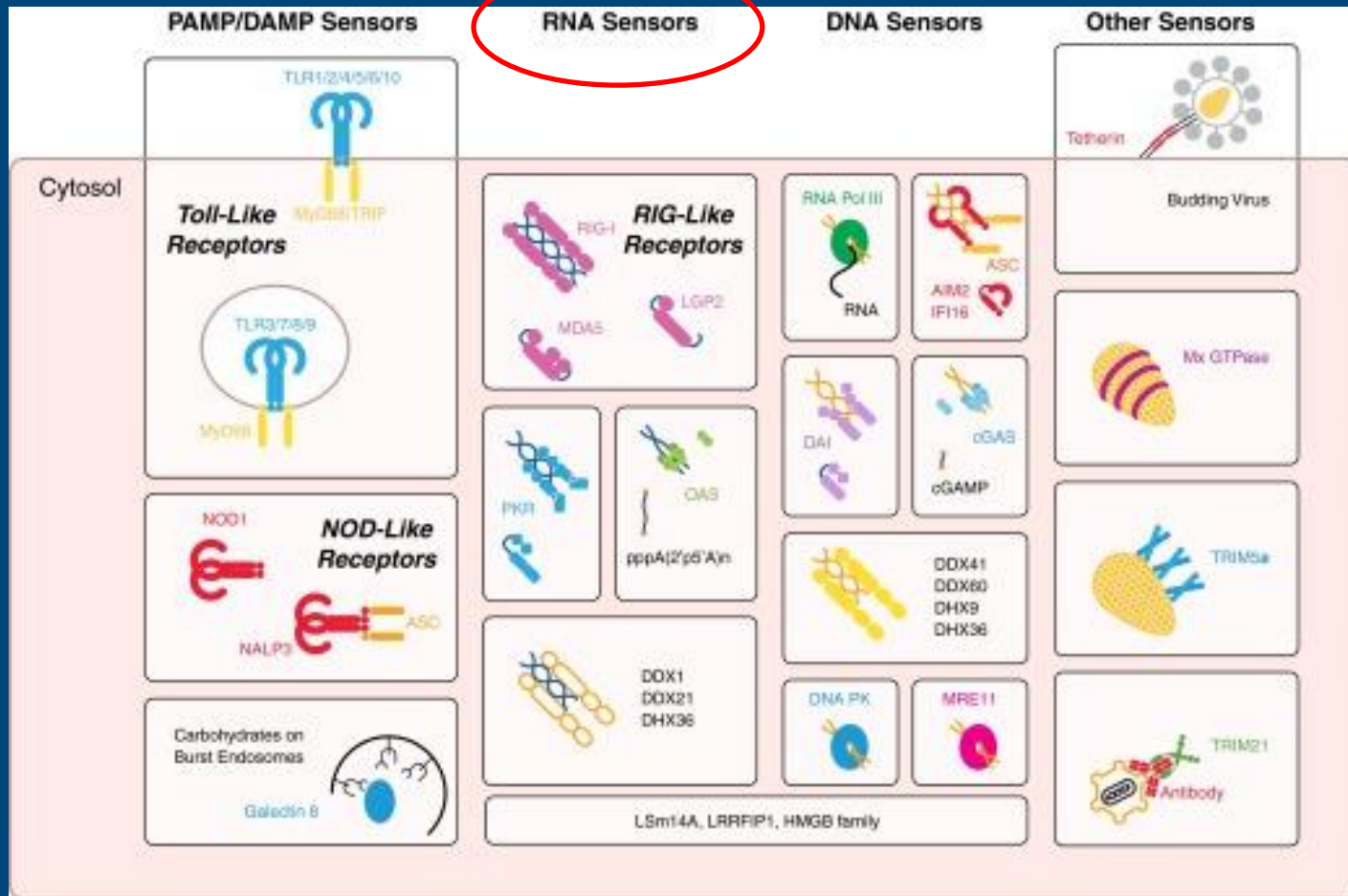
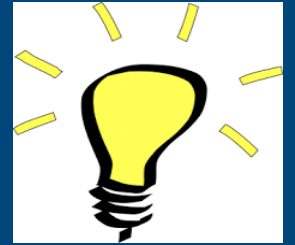
⇒ Meer MHC

⇒ Pro-inflammatoire cytokines

⇒ gevaar

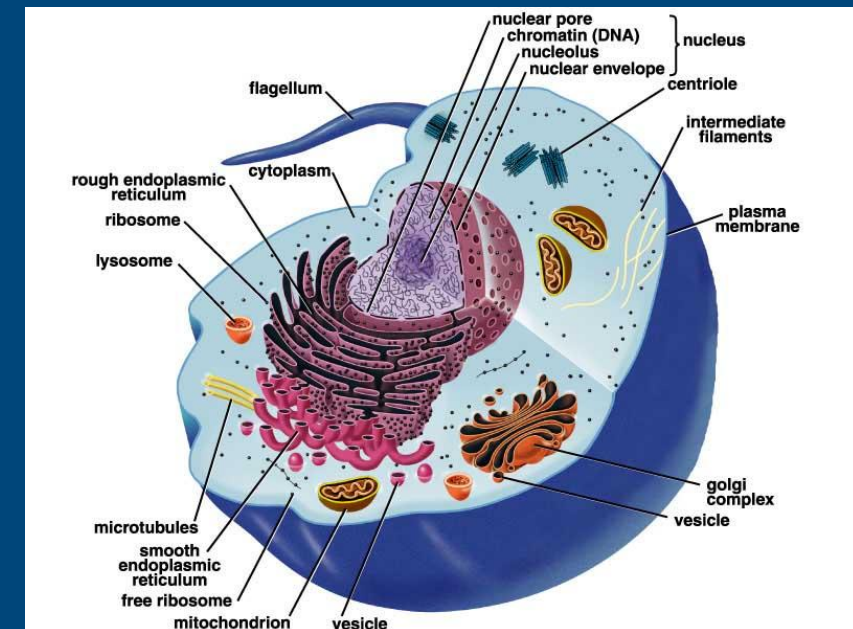


# Intracellulaire afweer: interferon => aspecifiek!



Intracellular pathogen sensors are soluble, cytoplasmic proteins. TLR, NLR, and galectin-8 sensing of burst endosomes detect **danger** associated with infection.

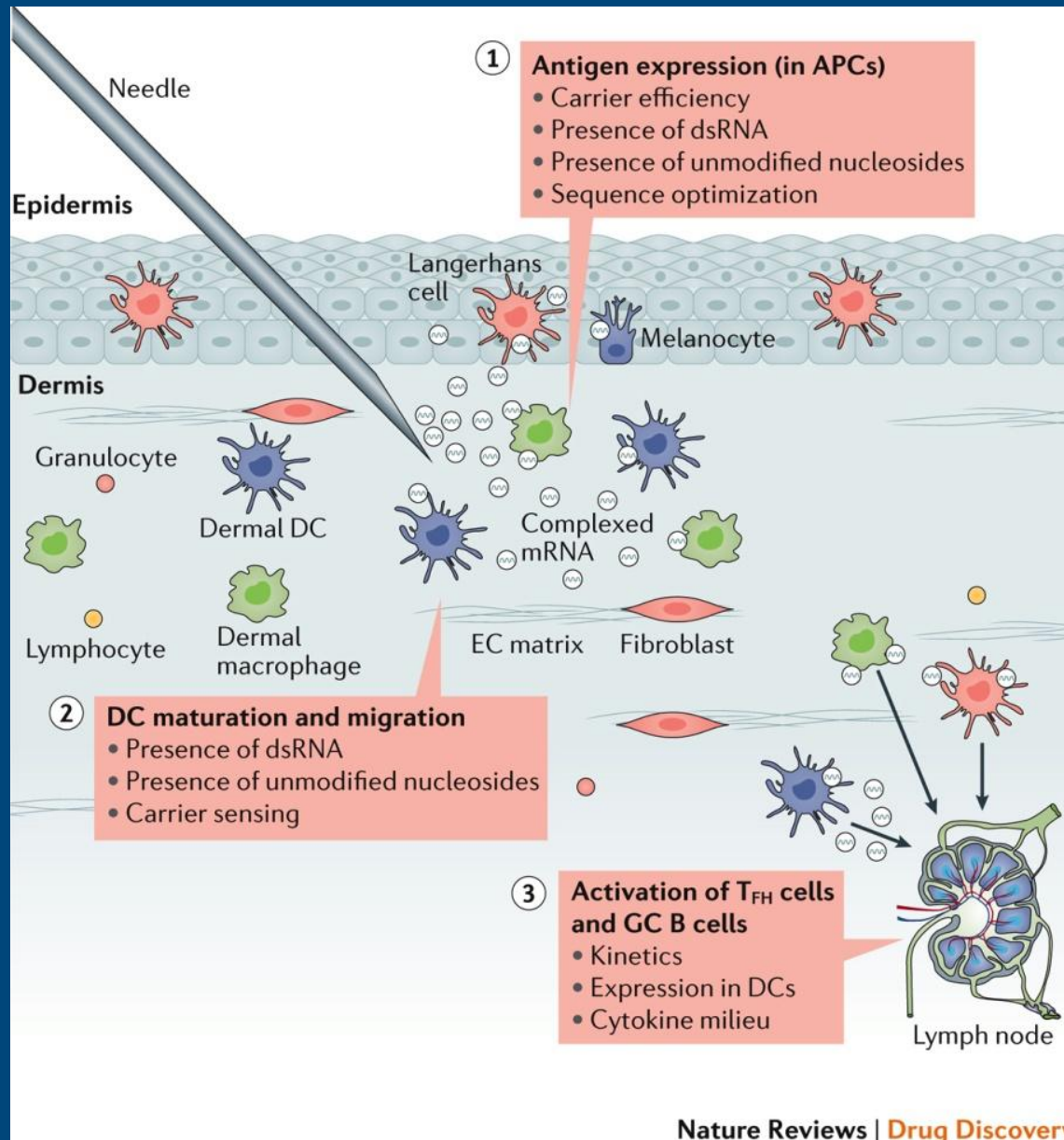
RNA komt in het cytoplasma normaal niet voor => virus!



[https://www.sciencemag.org/topic/crispr?r3f\\_986=http://science.sciencemag.org/content/327/5962/167.full](https://www.sciencemag.org/topic/crispr?r3f_986=http://science.sciencemag.org/content/327/5962/167.full)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4192899/>

## The delivery problem, solved



mRNA vaccins  
(Moderna, BioNtech)

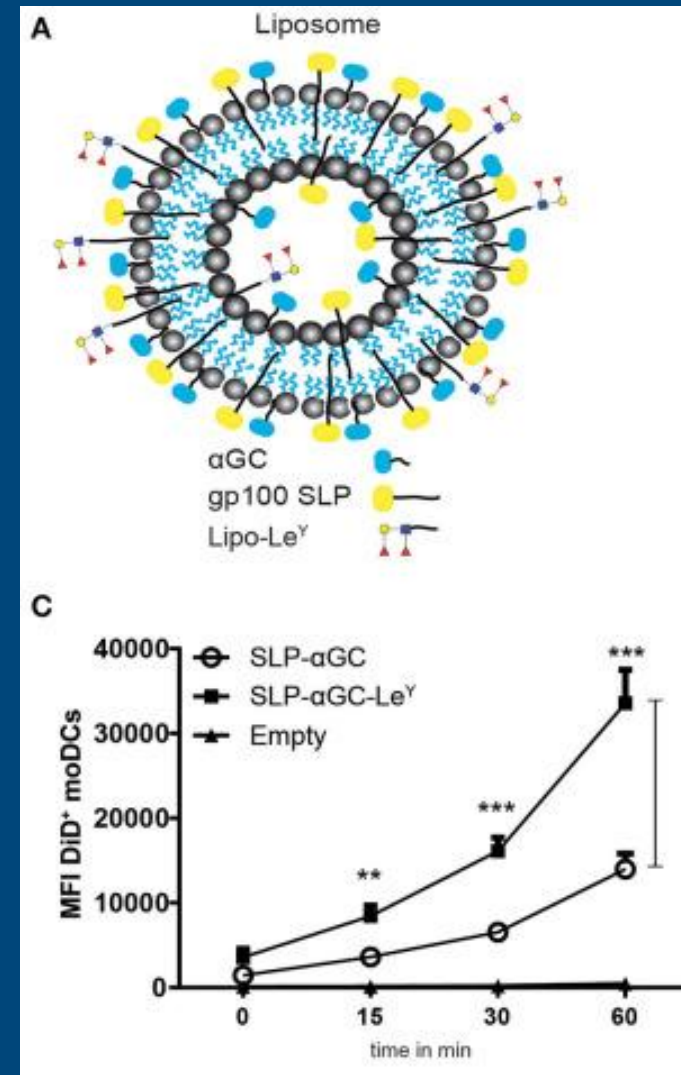
Zijn verpakt in liposomen die specifiek worden opgenomen door DC's in LK, die ze ziet als ziekmaker => presentatie in lymfeklier

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>

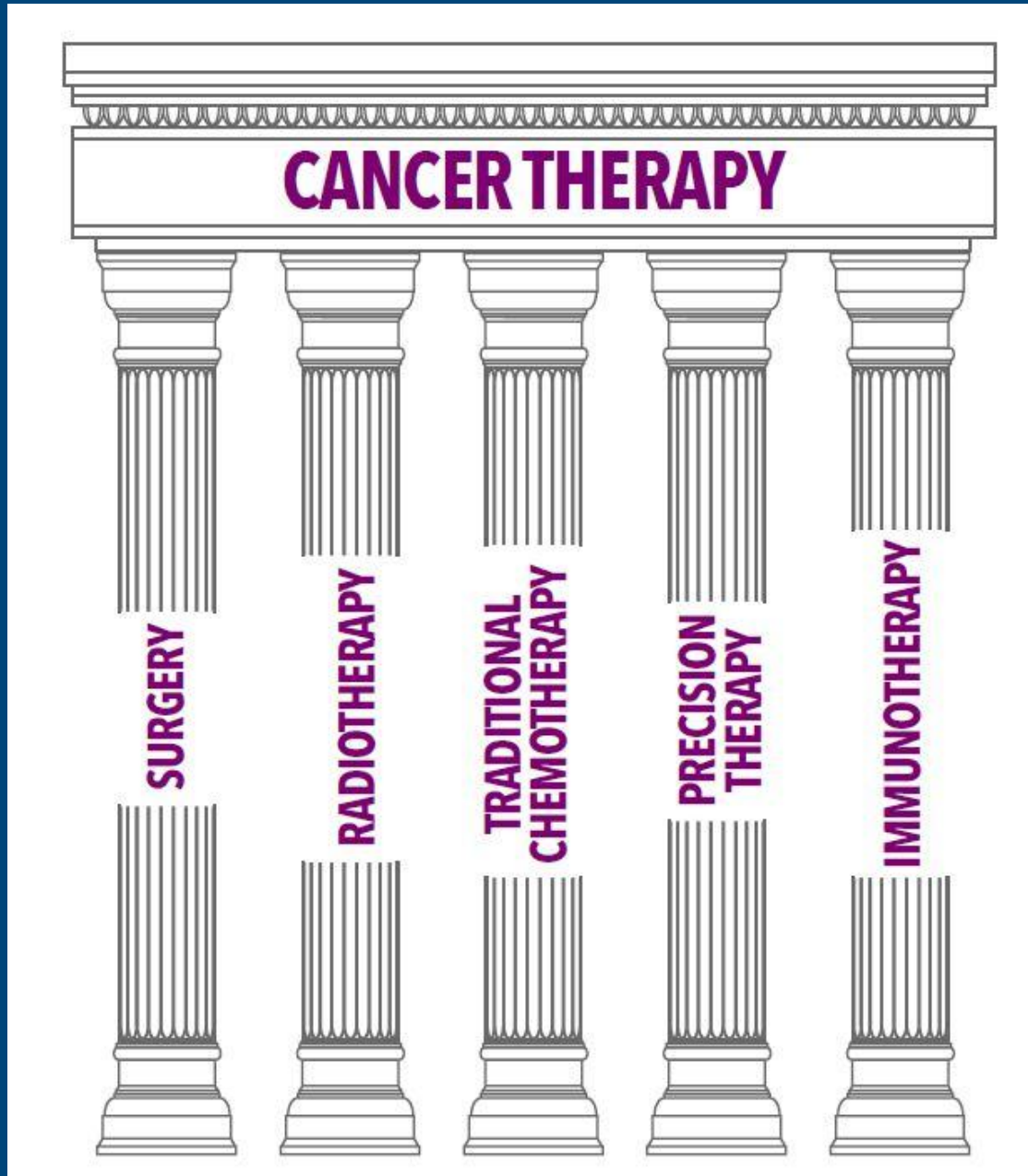
# mRNA tegen kanker



- <https://youtu.be/R83JCXSjvJo?t=2121>

Sunday with Laura Kuenssberg | 16th October 2022

## Immunotherapy:



Surgery: wegsnijden

Radio: bestraling

Chemo: doden (alle) snel delende cellen

Precision: doden specifieke cellen  
(antilichamen)

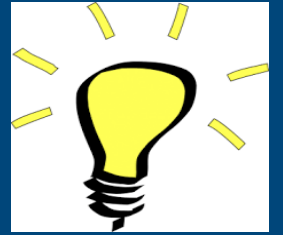
**Immuuntherapie:**

Afweercellen opleiden tot tumor bestrijders

Verminderen supressie (antilichamen)

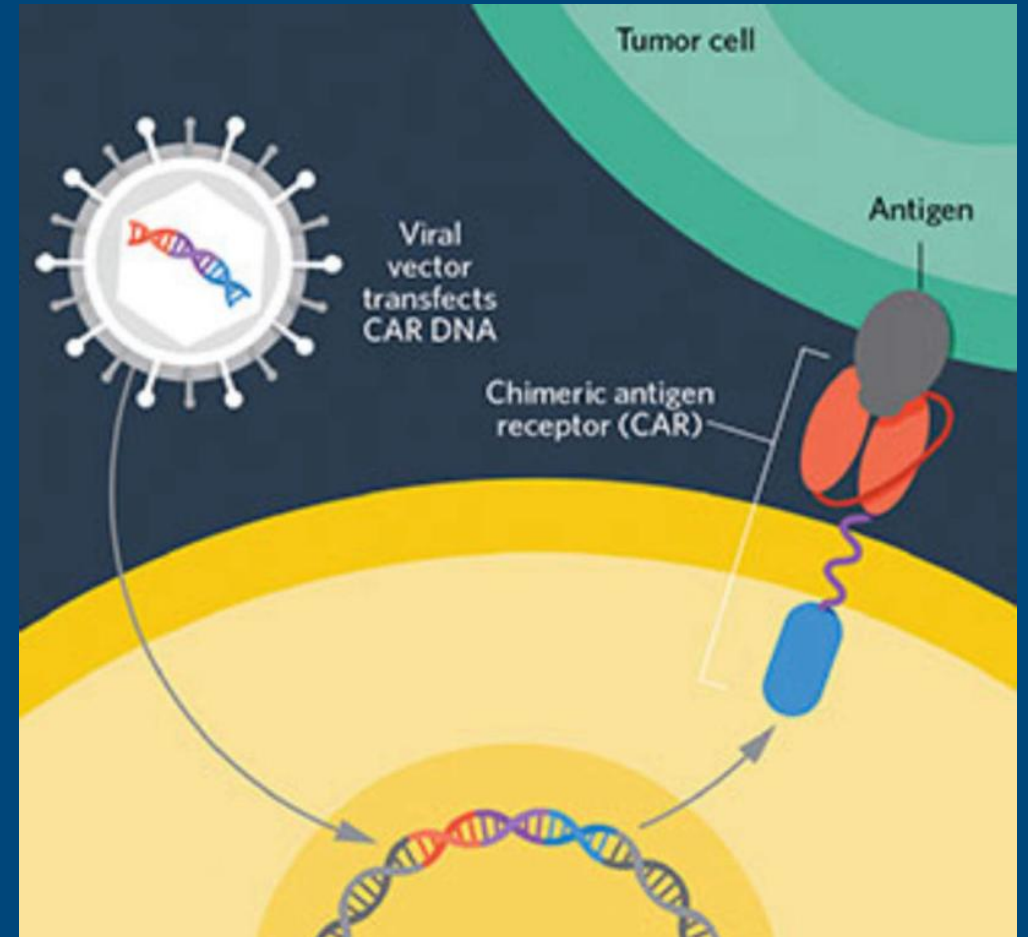
mRNA

# Immunotherapie: 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>



## College 3

## Biotechnologie.



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=> gentherapie/mRNA therapie

Afweersysteem

=> Immunotherapie

Stamcellen

=> stamceltherapie

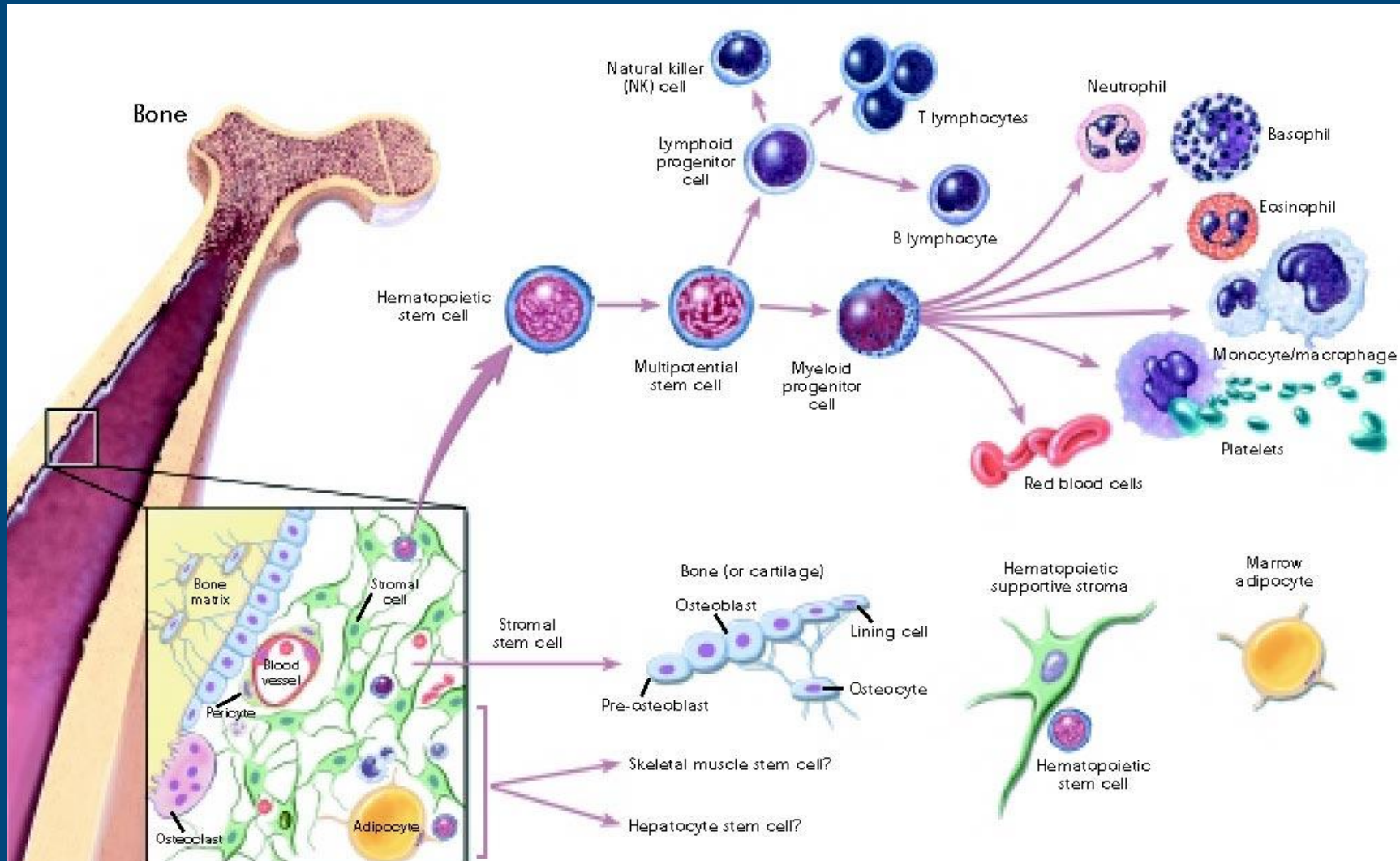
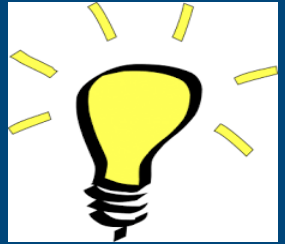
Cybernetica

=> verbeteren (integratie technologie en biologie)

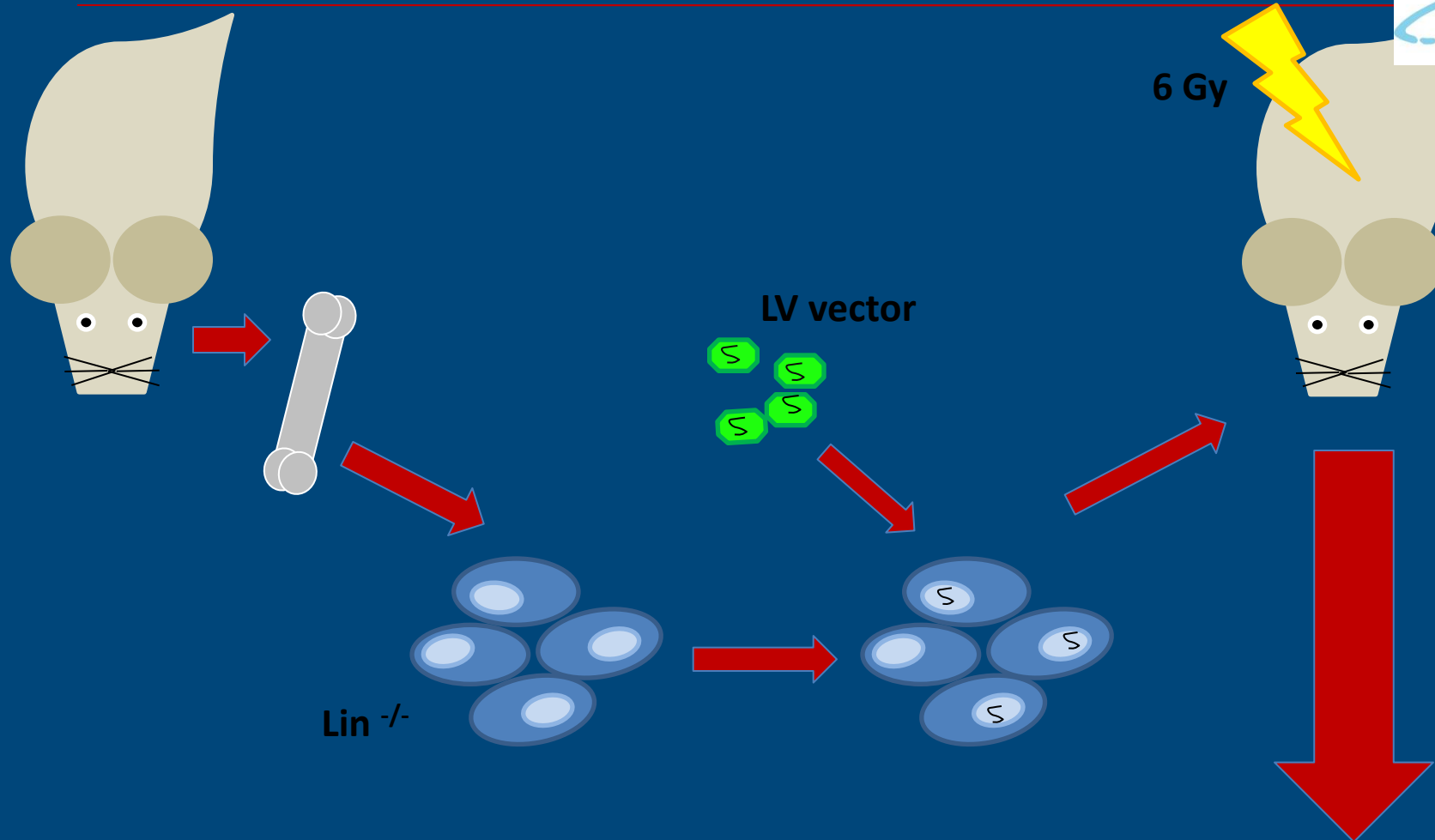
Synthetic biology

=> wat is leven?

# Celbio 2: Stamcellen in het beenmerg



# Experimental Approach (ex vivo)



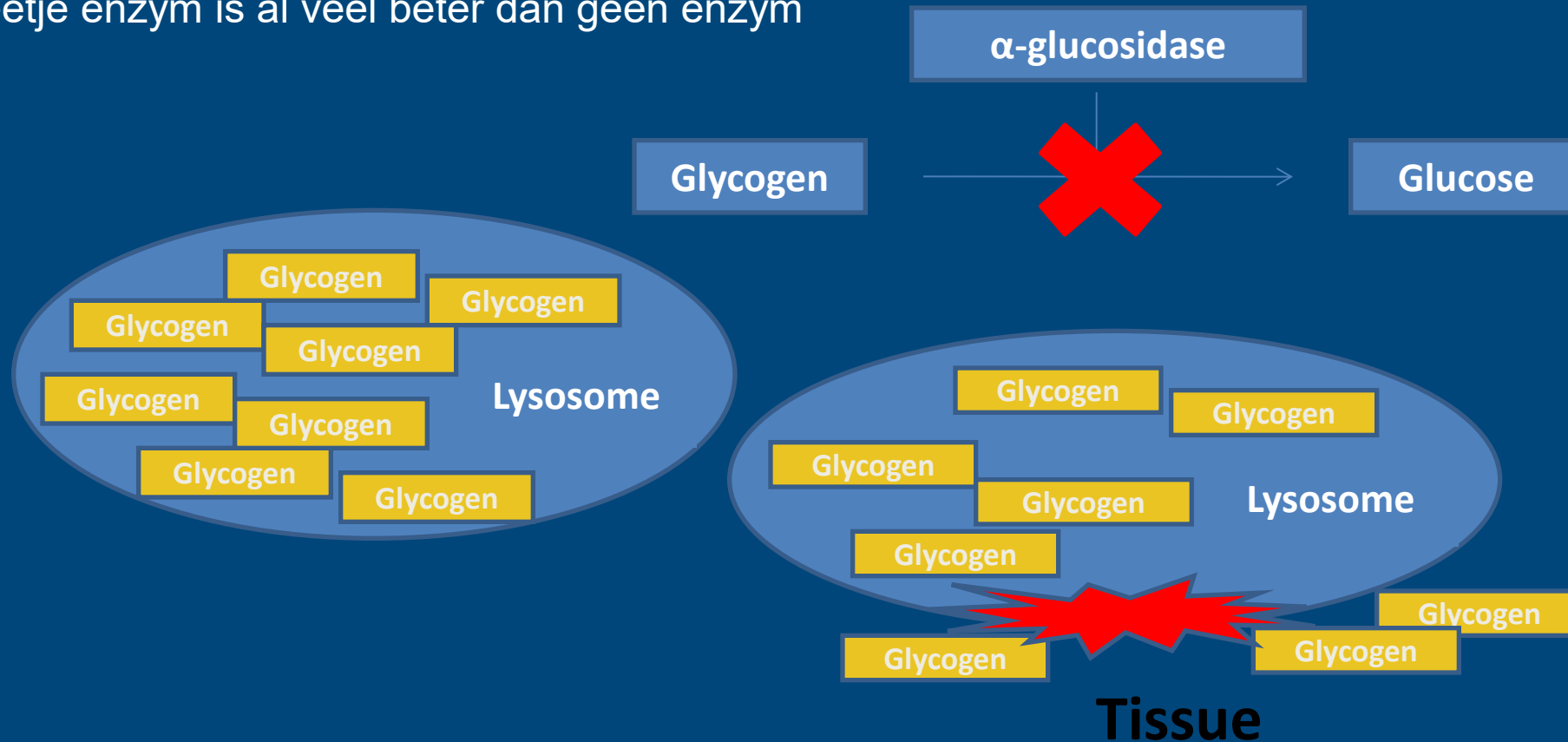
Expression of the transgene in all hematopoietic cells  
Ex vivo possible through use of stem cells (quality control)

stamcel => college 2

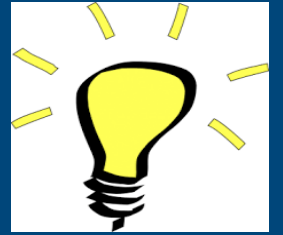
# Gen/stamceltherapie: Pompe Disease

Autosomal recessive lysosomal storage disorder  
Deficiency in  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (GAA)

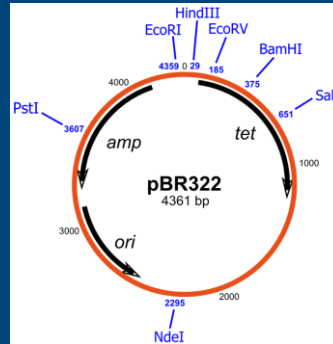
=> Klein beetje enzym is al veel beter dan geen enzym



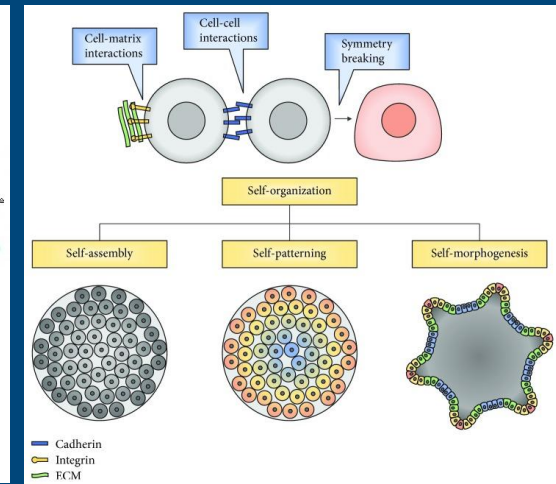
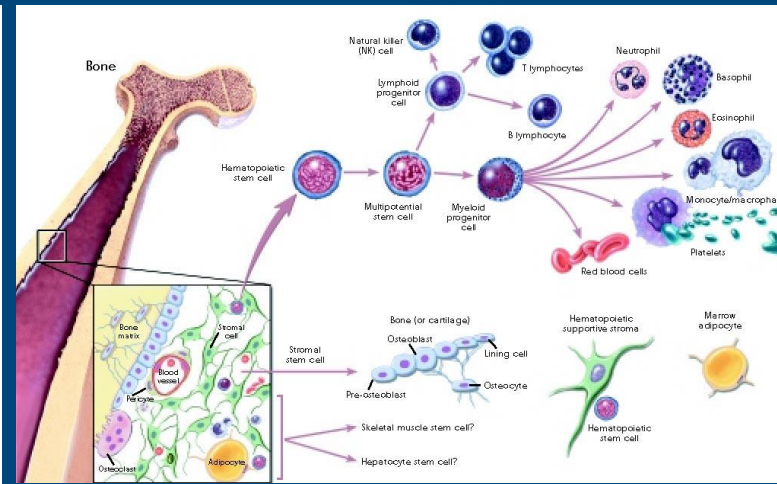
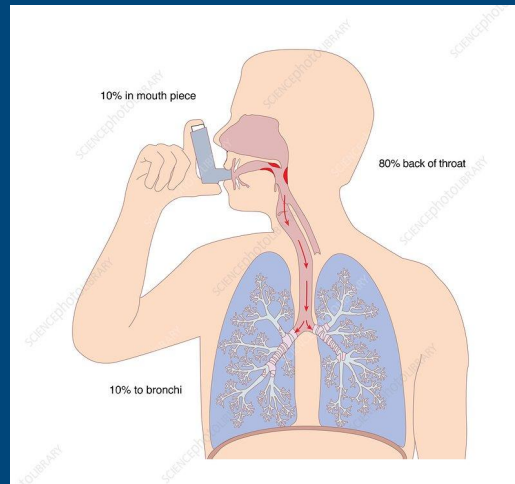
# The delivery problem



- Pflanzen, bacterien  
=> plasmide



- Mens  
=>Virus  
=>Stamcel  
=>Organoid (TE)



# Stem cell therapies 'come of age' with two conditional approvals in Japan



- Induced pluripotent stem cells could help treat diseased hearts and brains

**Stem cells provide a potent treatment for frailty**

**Elderly people with frailty, increased their endurance after a single dose of stem cells.**