

JSS / NANO2, 2014

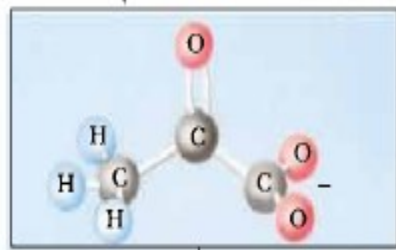


Nano Machinery & Imaging Towards Personalized Medicine



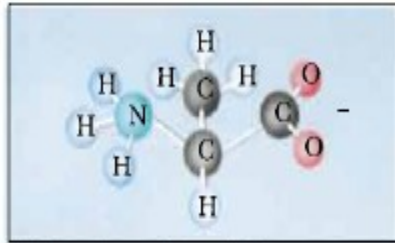
R Holland Cheng
University of California
rhc@pioms.org





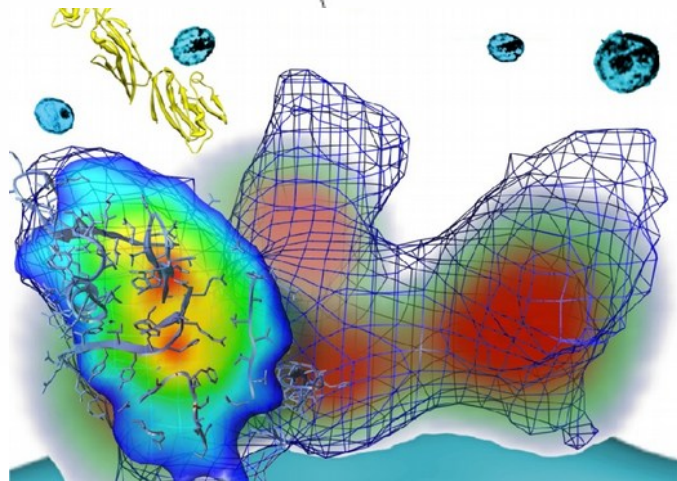
Pyruvate

Metabolites:
(50–250 daltons)
Pyruvate, Citrate, Succinate,
Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate,
Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate,
3-Phosphoglyceric acid



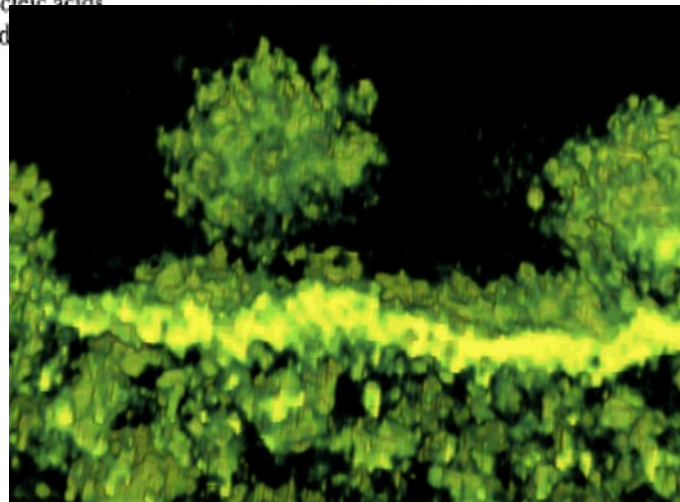
Alanine (an amino acid)

Building blocks:
(100–350 daltons)
Amino acids, Nucleotides,
Monosaccharides, Fatty acids,
Glycerol

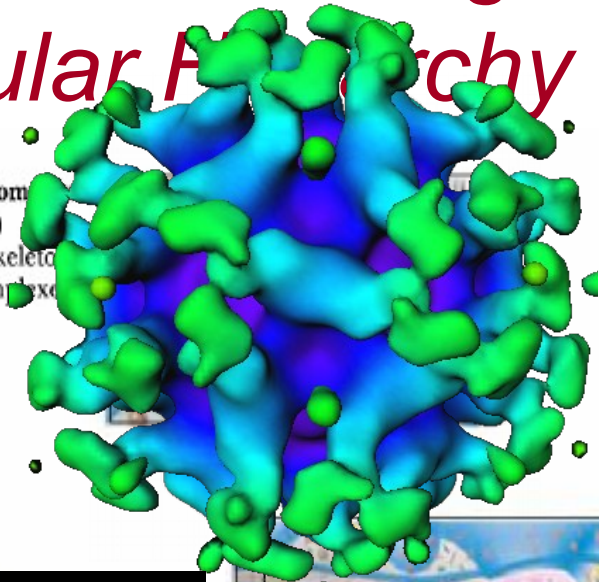


HIV Env protein

Molecules:
(daltons)
Nucleic acids
various



Supramolecular com
(10^6 – 10^9 daltons)
Ribosomes, Cytoskeleton
Multi-enzyme complexes



Organelles:
Nucleus, Mitochondria,
Chloroplasts, Endoplasmic
reticulum, Golgi apparatus,
Vacuole

We walk through Biomolecular Hierarchy

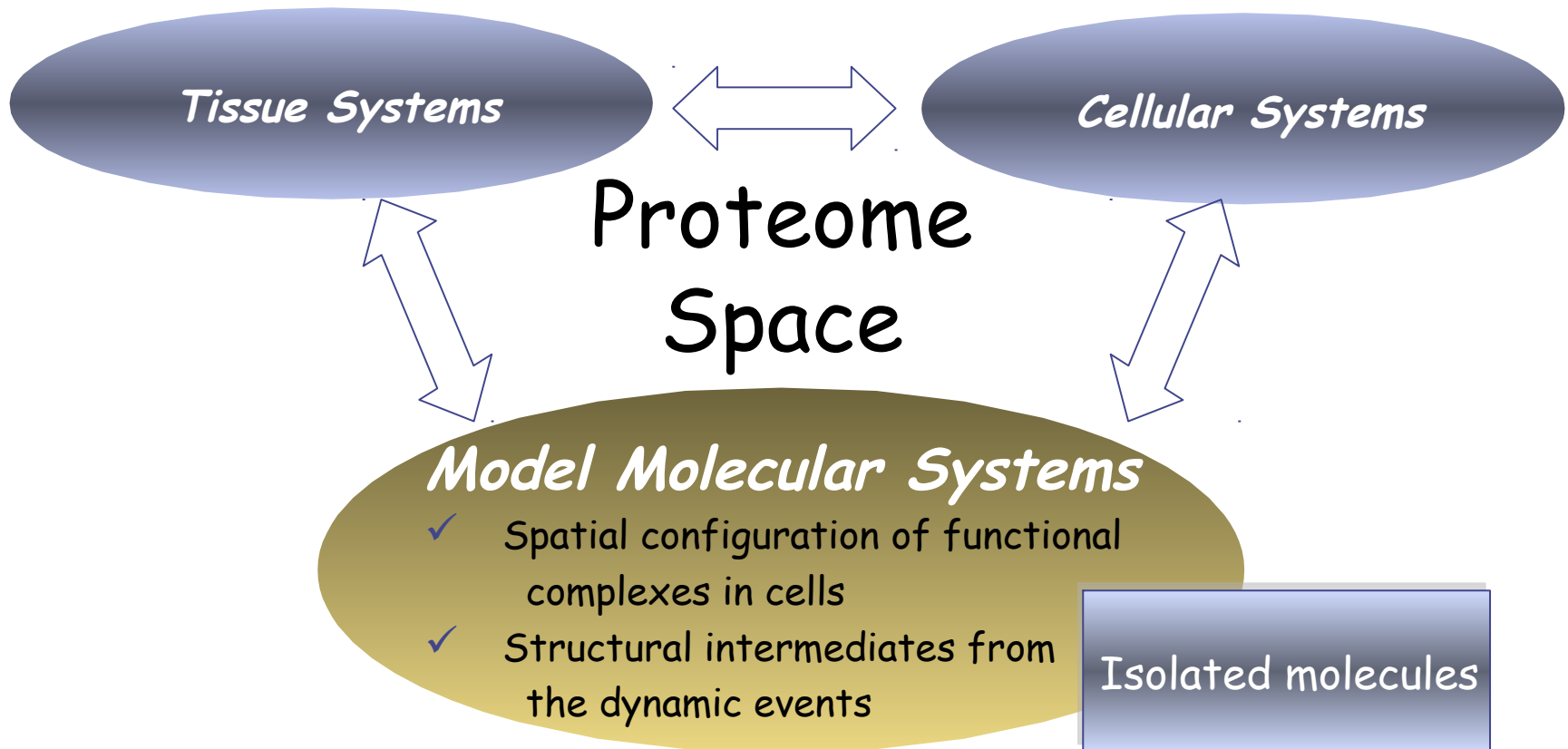


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Logic of biological phenomena reduced complexity



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NANO phase 2 towards human health

Monday

12-13: Introduction (Dr. Varpu Marjomäki and FiDiPro Professor Holland R. Cheng)

13-17: **Nanoformulations** (Dr. Varpu Marjomäki and Dr. Silke Krol)

Tuesday

9-11: **Cell trafficking** (Dr. Varpu Marjomäki)

13-15: **Cell trafficking EM** (Dr. Varpu Marjomäki)

15-17: **BiolmageXD** (Dr. Lassi Paavolainen)

Wednesday

9-11: **Algorithms for light microscopy quantification** (Dr. Lassi Paavolainen)

13-17: Algorithms for LM continues (Dr. Lassi Paavolainen)

15-17: **EM imaging and 3D structural analysis** (Mo Baikoghli)

Thursday

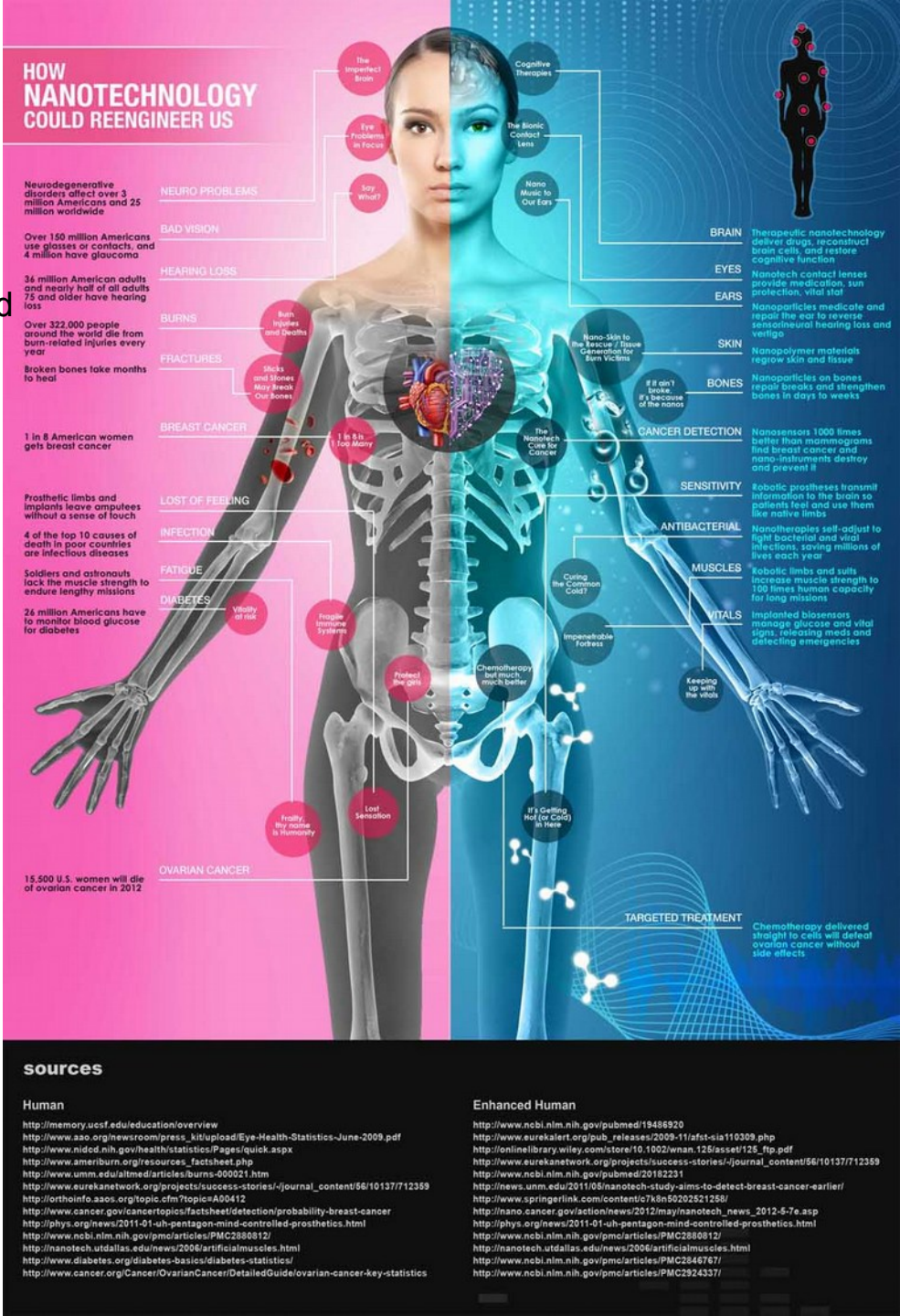
9-11: **Nano Machines and Electron tomography** (FiDiPro Professor Holland Cheng)

13-15: **Case Study and Nano Machines** (FiDiPro Professor Holland Cheng and Mo Baikoghli)

15-17: **Multiphoton imaging** (Johanna Laakkonen)

Friday

9-12: **Metabolic imaging** (Prof. Ulla Ruotsalainen)





"Nano": How small is that, really?



Mountain
1 km
1000 m

$0.001 \text{ km} = 1 \text{ m}$



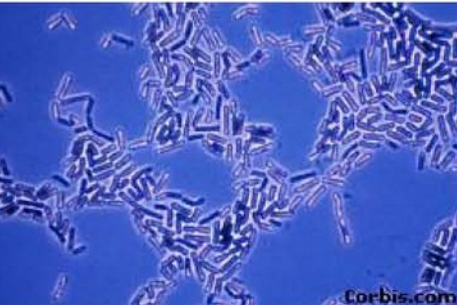
Child
1 m



Ant
1 mm
0.001 m

$1,000 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ m}$

Or
 $1,000,000 \text{ nm}$



Bacteria
 $1 \mu\text{m}$
 0.000001 m

$1,000,000 \mu\text{m} = 1 \text{ m}$

Or $1,000 \text{ nm}$



Sugar Molecule
1 nm
 0.000000001 m

$1,000,000,000 \text{ nm} = 1 \text{ m}$



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Examples of the Nanoscale*

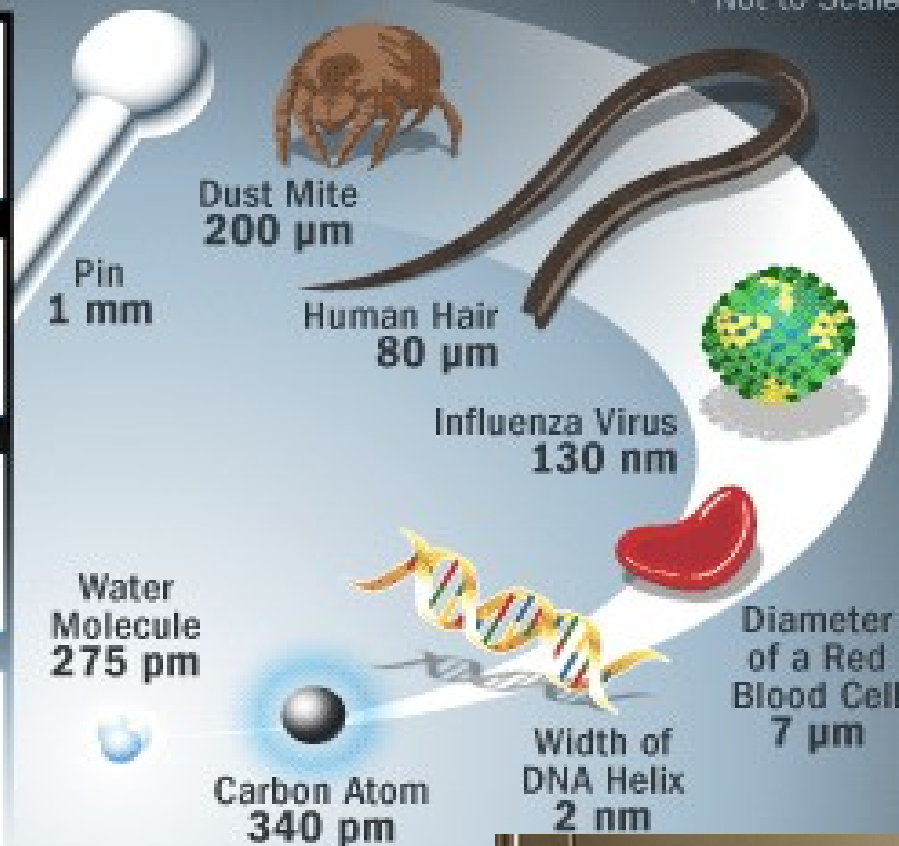
©2010 HowStuffWorks
* Not to Scale

1 micrometer (1 μm)
1/1,000,000 m
 1.000×10^{-6} m
1000 nanometers

1 nanometer (1 nm)
1/1,000,000,000 m
 1×10^{-9} m
10 Angstroms

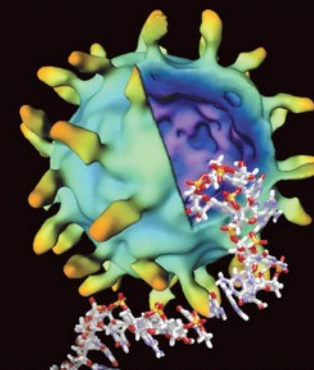
1 Angstrom (1 \AA)
1/10,000,000,000 m
 100.00×10^{-10} m
100 picometers

1 Picometer (1 \AA)
1/10,000,000,000 m
 100.00×10^{-12} m



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MAGAZINE

Volume 23, Number 4
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**EPIDEMICS ON
THE HORIZON**

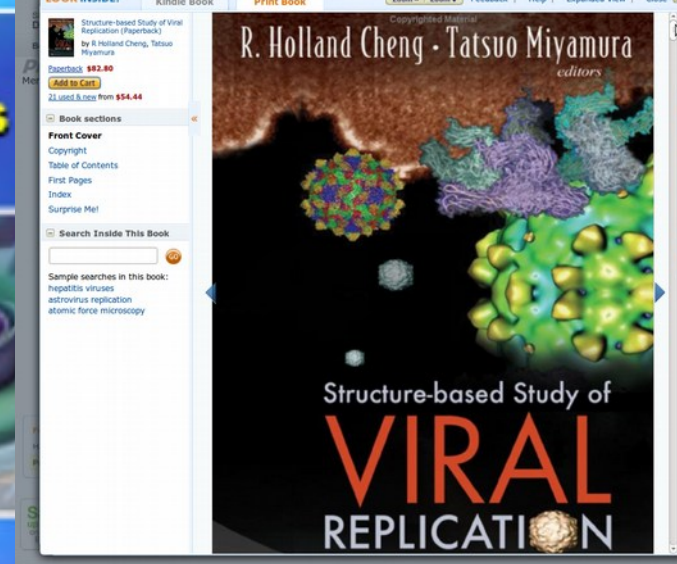
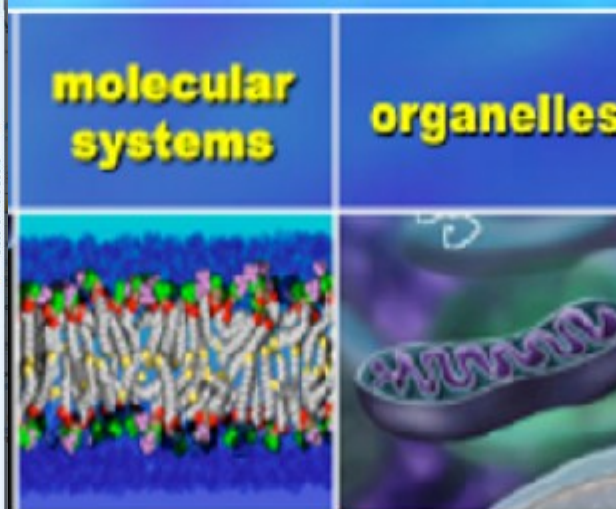
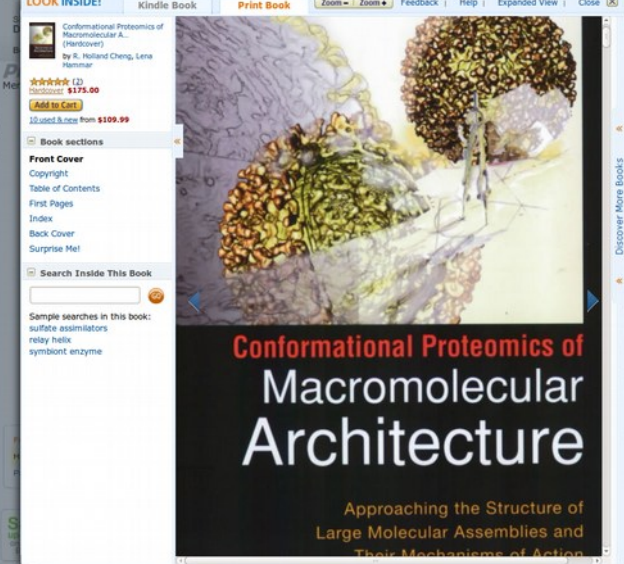
HIP-HOP ALUMS • WRITING SUCCESS • THE UNSETTLING SENIOR YEAR



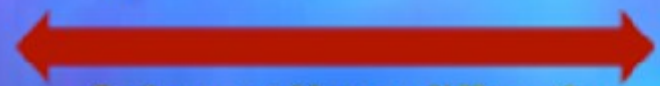
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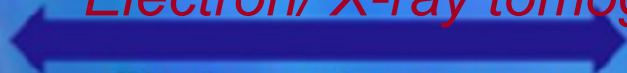


Proteome Imaging



Coherent X-ray diffraction imaging and microscopy

Electron/ X-ray tomography



Electron microscopy

XRF

SRM

Optical microscopy

Fluorescence

White light / transmission

← [Diffraction limit of optical resolution ~ 250nm]

Angstroms

nanometers

< 250 nm

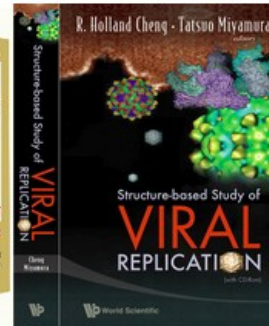
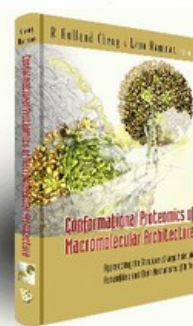
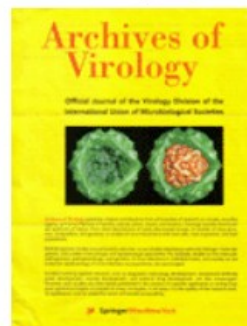
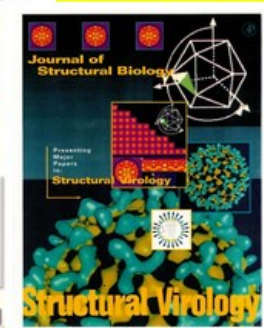
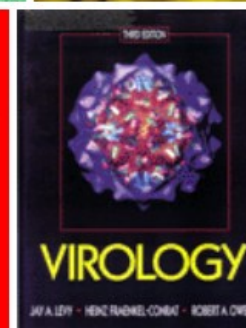
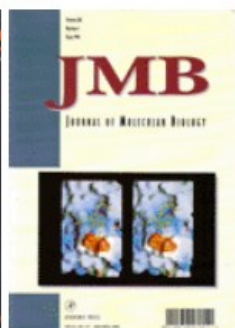
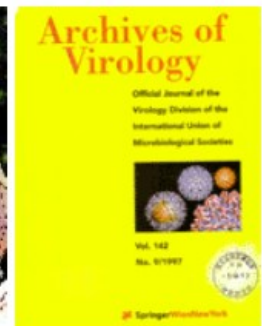
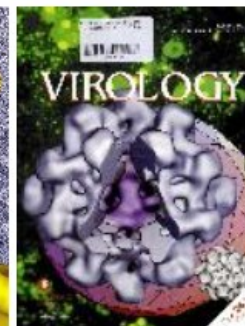
0.25 - 1 μ m

microns

millimeters

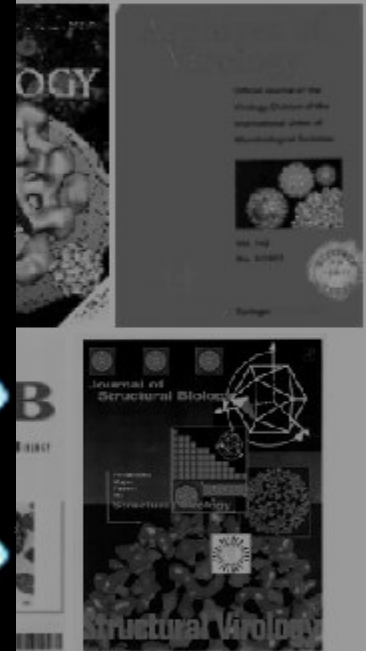
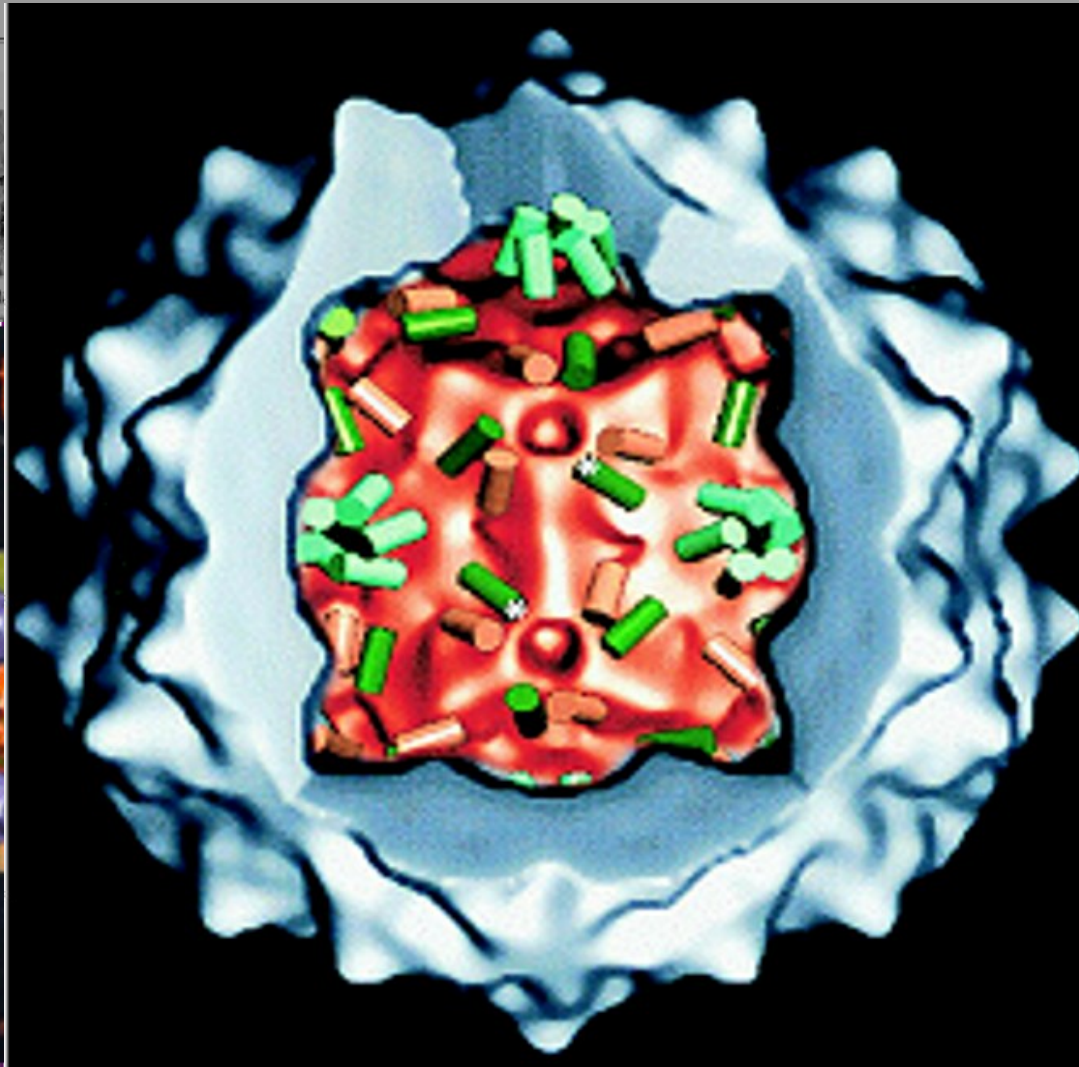


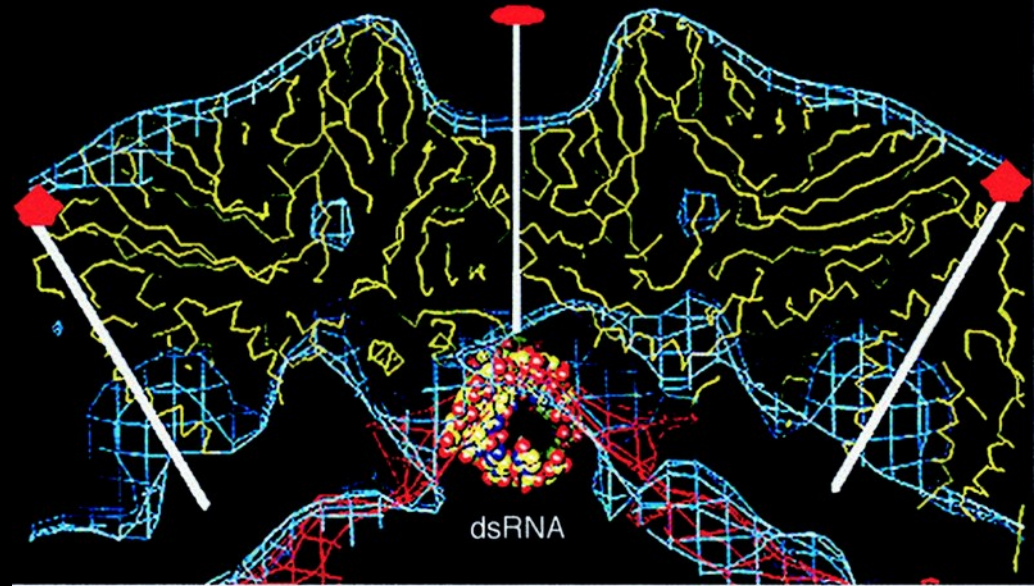
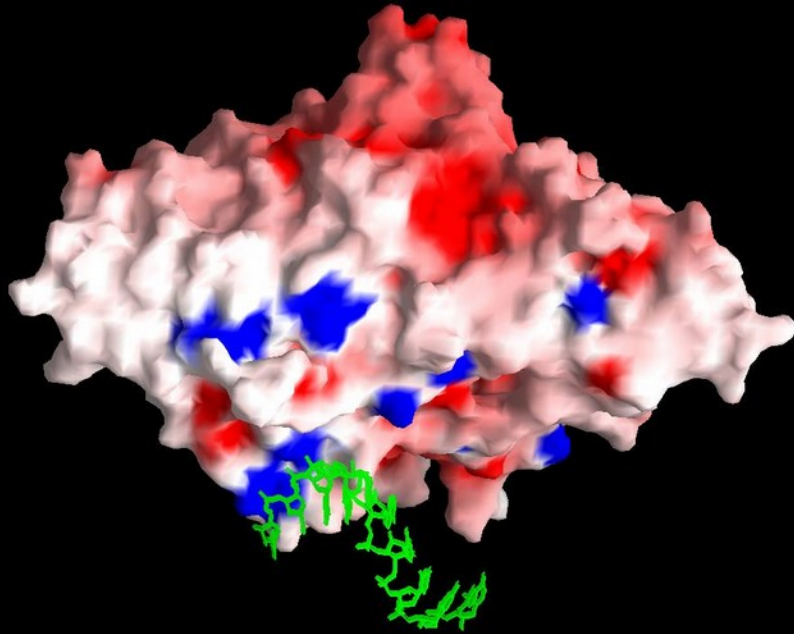
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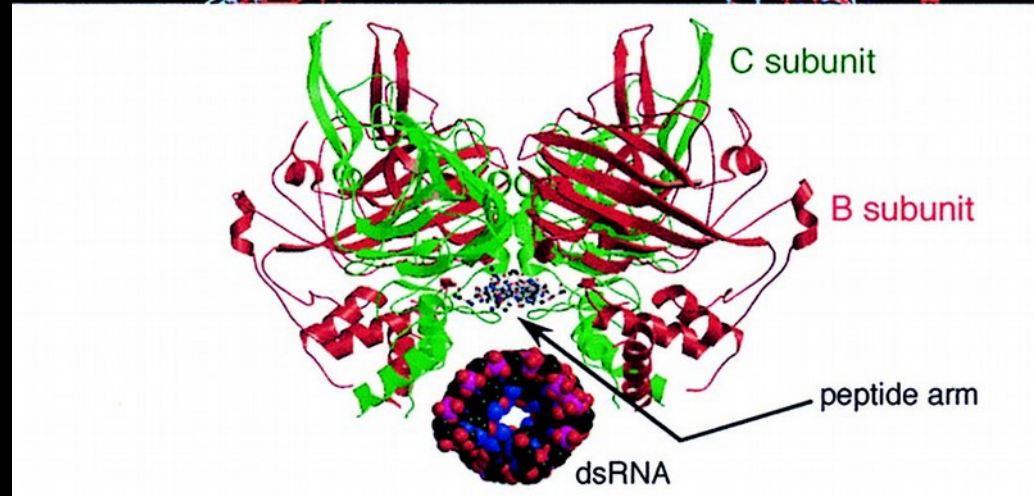
Genome In/Out via a 30nm particle

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Genome brings
180 protein
subunits into a
mega-capsid
cage

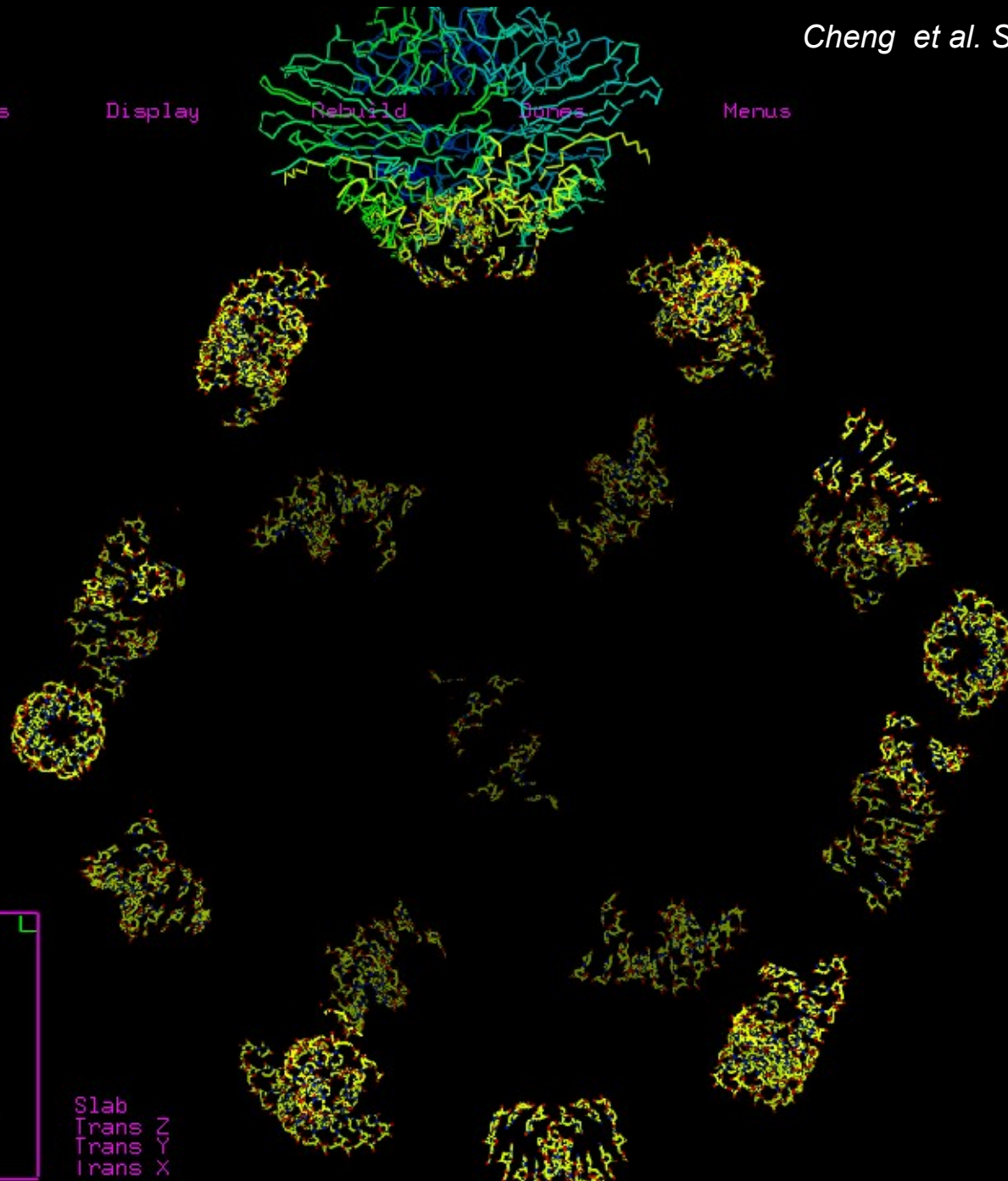


1F8V.PDB

User Menu
 Save
 Clear_id
 Stereop
 Dist_define
 Dial_prev
 Dial_next
 @fhvM1.m
 @rotPic.n
 @rotPicB.m
 @rotPicX.m
 @rotPicXB.m
 Rot_Tran_Obj
 Trig_refresh
 On off
 ^FHVN
 ^FHV-2
 ^GBCA2
 ^FG2-2
 ^RNA
 ^EFCA
 ^GAMA
 ^SYMEQ
 ^GAMM2
 ^NGAMA
 ^NRNA
 ^NOV

Dial Menu
 Rot X
 Rot Y
 Rot Z
 Zoom
 Trans X
 Trans Y
 Trans Z
 Slab
 ->Zoom
 Rot Z
 Rot Y
 Rot X
 Slab
 Trans Z
 Trans Y
 Trans X

Info:
 Controls Display Rebuild Bones Menus



Ub,lec
 FHVN
 FHV-2
 GBCA2
 FG2-2
 RNA
 EFCA
 GAMA
 SYMEQ
 GAMM2
 NGAMA
 NRNA
 NOV
 SYM
 RNASYM

User Menu

- Save
- Clear_id
- Stereo
- Dist_define
- Dial_prev
- Dial_next
- @fhvM1.m
- @rotPic.m
- @rotPicB.m
- @rotPicX.m
- @rotPicXB.m
- Rot_Tran_Obj
- Trig_refresh
- On_off
- ^FHVN
- ^FHV-2
- ^GBCA2
- ^FG2-2
- ^RNA
- ^5FCA
- ^GAMA
- ^SYMEQ
- ^GAMM2
- ^NGAMA
- ^NRNA
- ^NOV

Dial Menu

- Rot X
- Rot Y
- Rot Z
- Zoom
- Trans X
- Trans Y

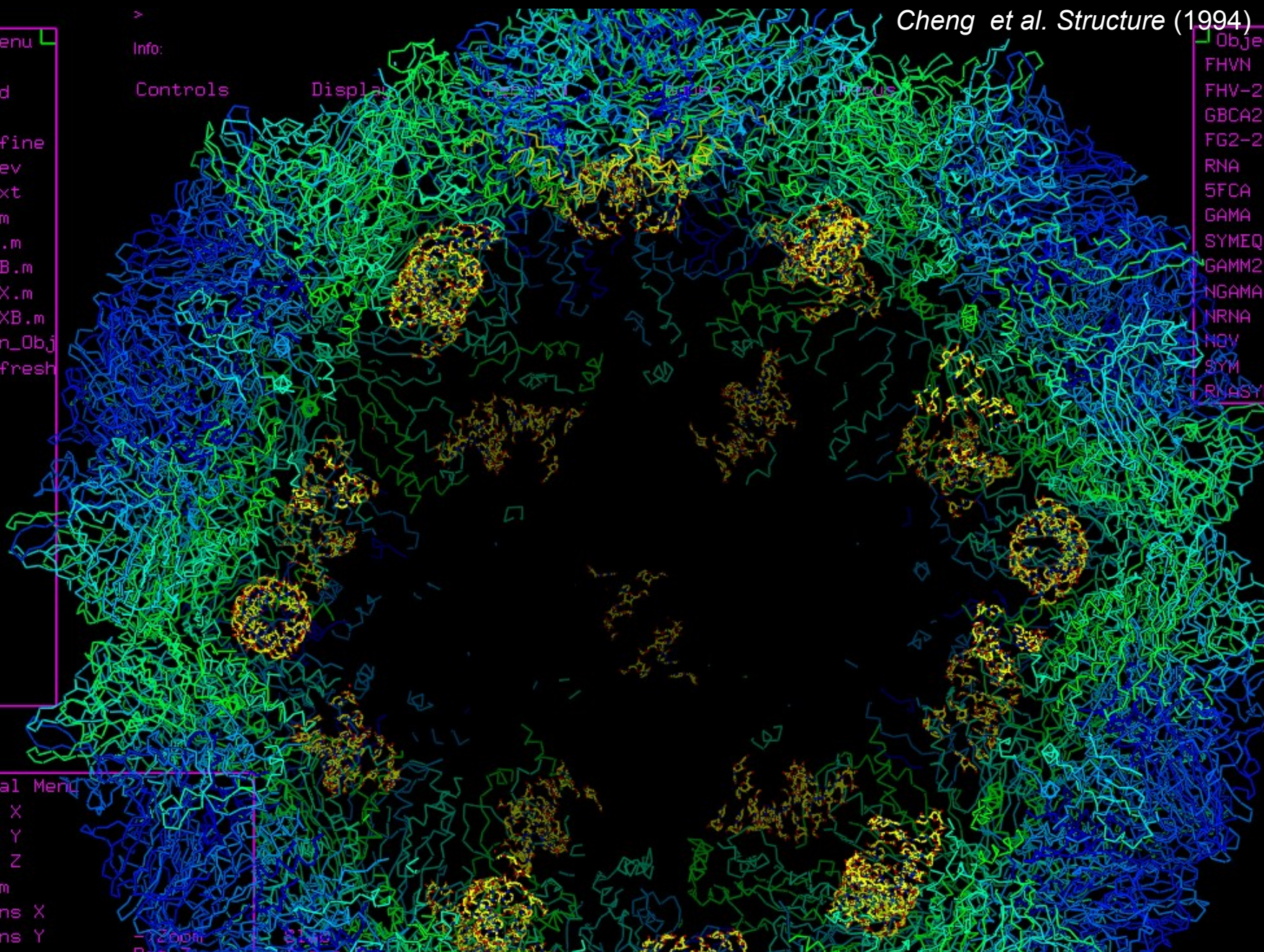
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Info:

Controls Display

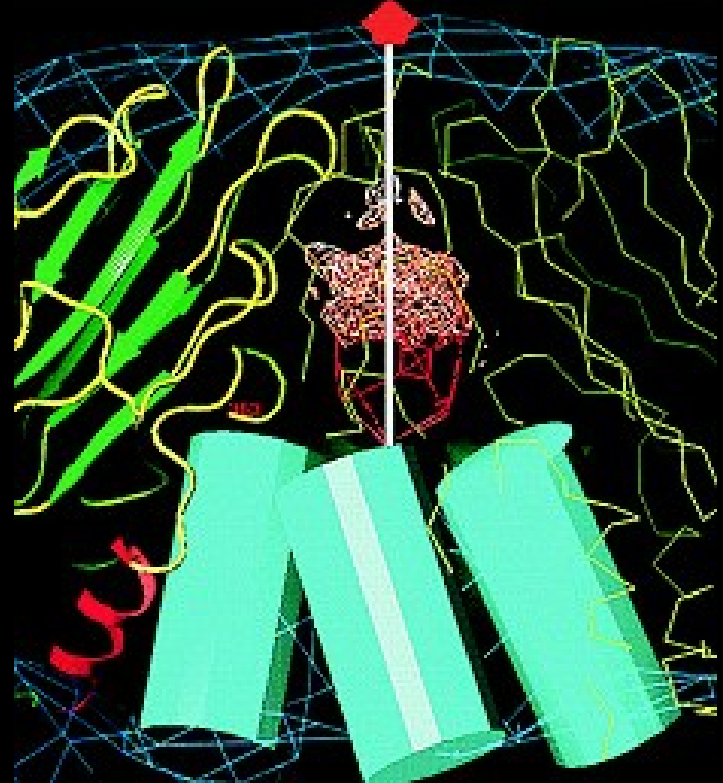
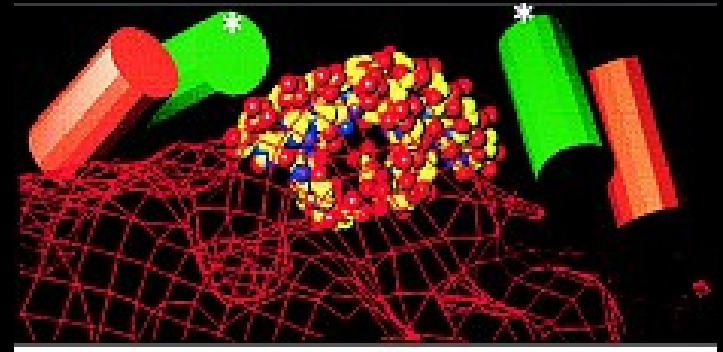
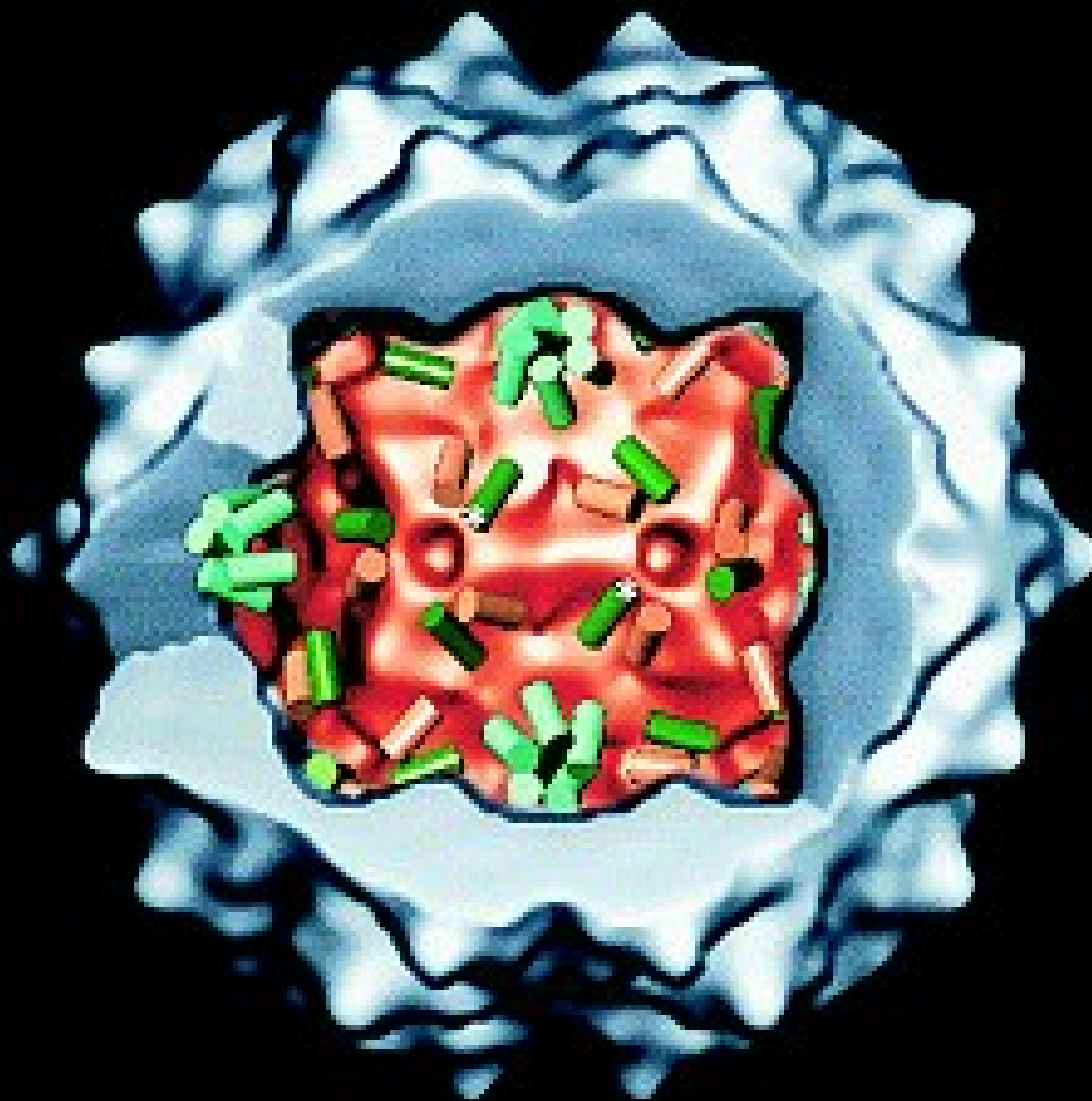
Obj

- FHVN
- FHV-2
- GBCA2
- FG2-2
- RNA
- 5FCA
- GAMA
- SYMEQ
- GAMM2
- NGAMA
- NRNA
- NOV
- SYM
- RNASY

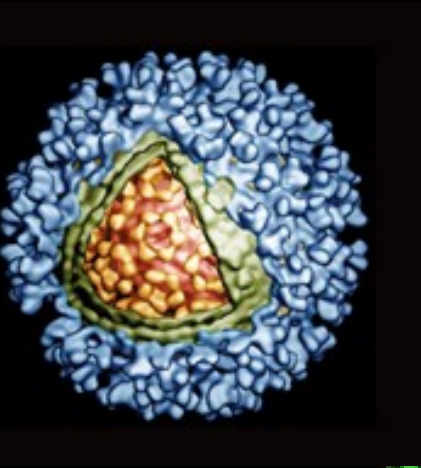


Zoom

Stop



PCL vaccine, engineering packaging cell lines



Replication
complexes

Transcription
efficiency

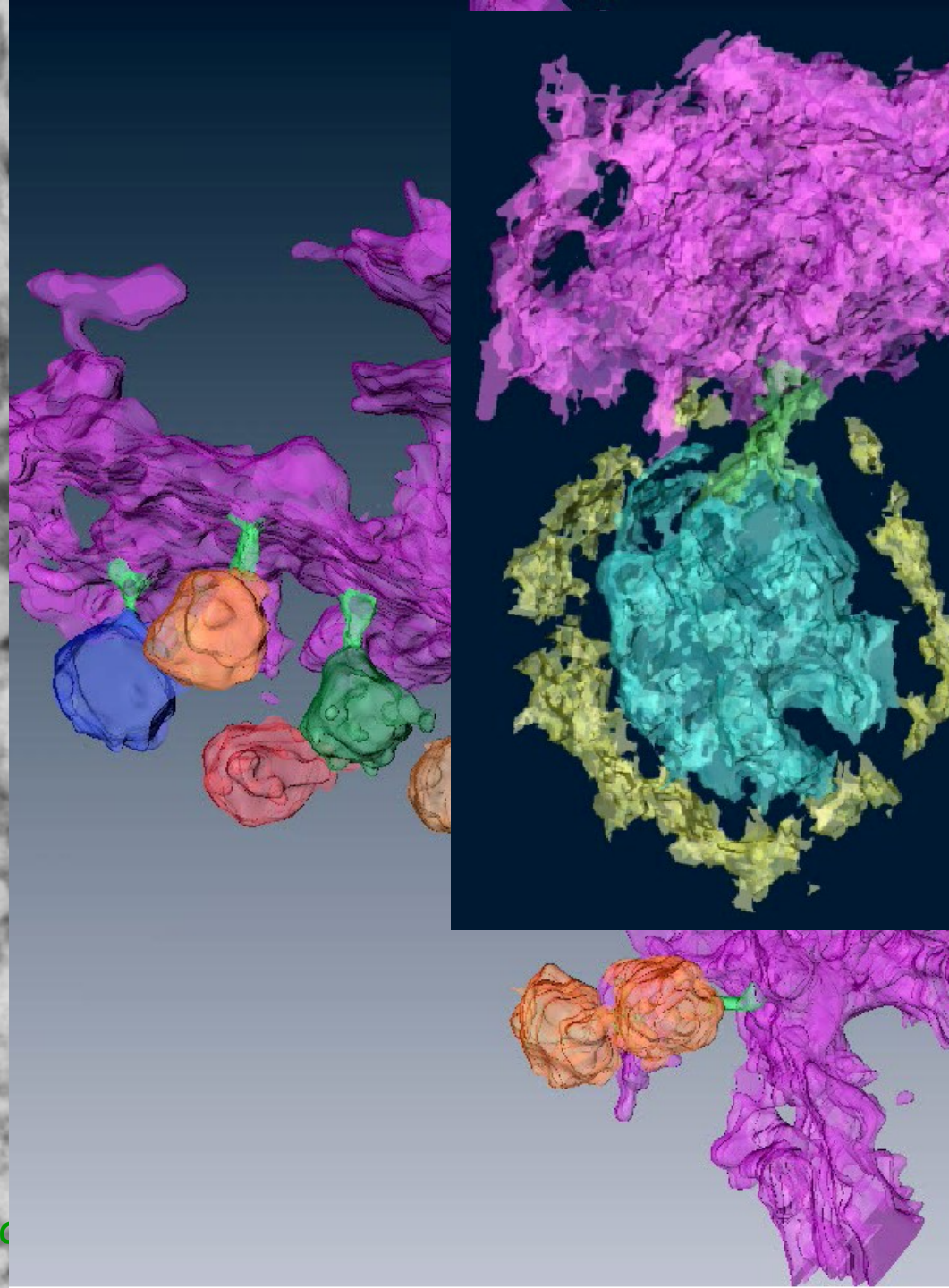
RNA
stability



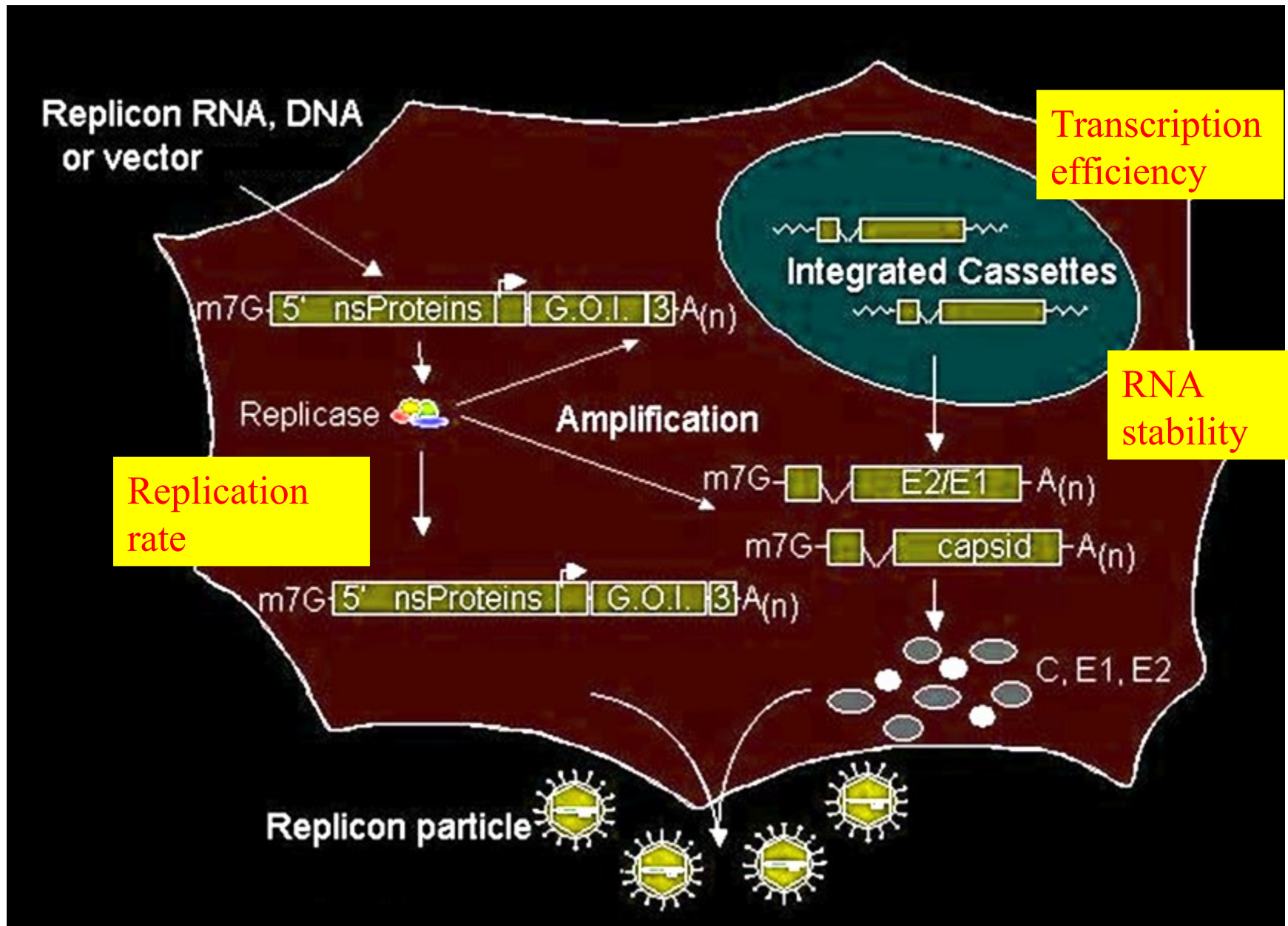
ET Tomography

Replication
complexes

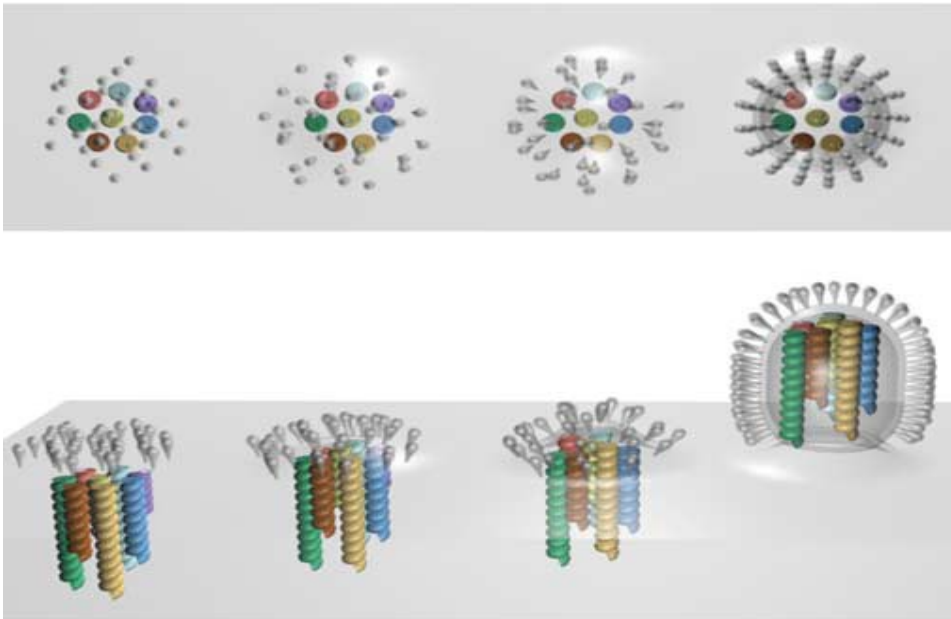
Cytopathic Vacuoles -
Membrane Compartments for Replication



PCL - RNA packaging



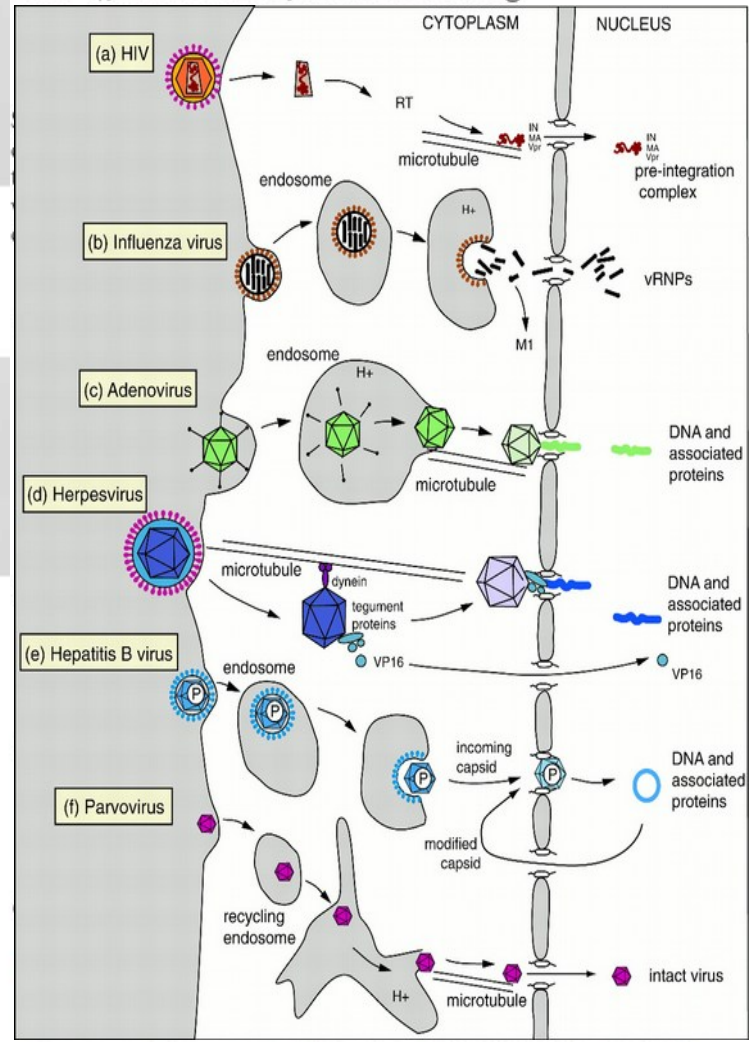
Architecture of ribonucleoprotein complexes in influenza A virus particles



and are oriented perpendicular to the budding tip. This finding argues against random incorporation of RNPs into virions⁵, supporting instead a model in which each segment contains specific incorporation signals that enable the RNPs to be recruited and packaged as a complete set⁶⁻¹². A selective mechanism of RNP incorporation into virions and the unique organization of the eight RNP segments may be crucial to maintaining the integrity of the viral genome during repeated cycles of replication.

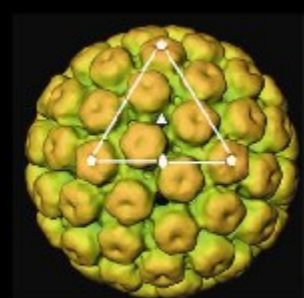
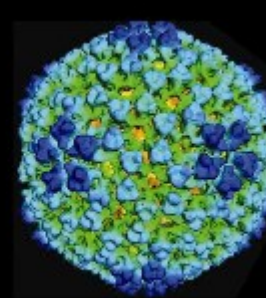
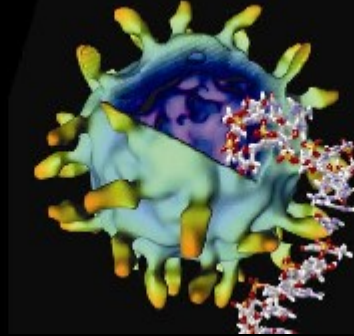
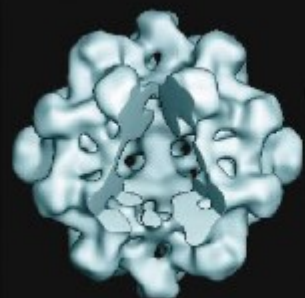
To elucidate the architecture of the virion interior, we longitudinally and transversely sectioned A/WSN/33 (H1N1) virions budding from Madin-Darby canine kidney (MDCK) cells at 10 h after infection. Although A/WSN/33 virions released into culture medium are spherical in shape¹³, the budding virions in longitudinal sections were elongated and contained rod-like structures that were associ-

Kada^{3,6†}, Hiroshi Kida², R. Holland Cheng^{5,7}



Co

ty



Primary
structure

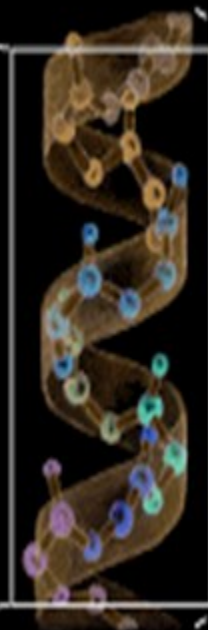
Secondary
structure

Tertiary
structure

Quaternary
structure



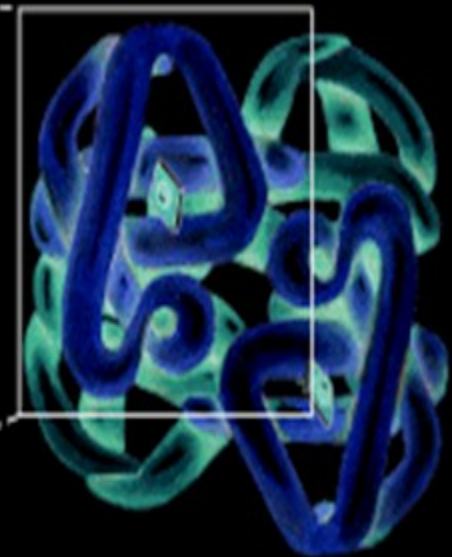
Amino acid residues



α Helix



Polypeptide chain

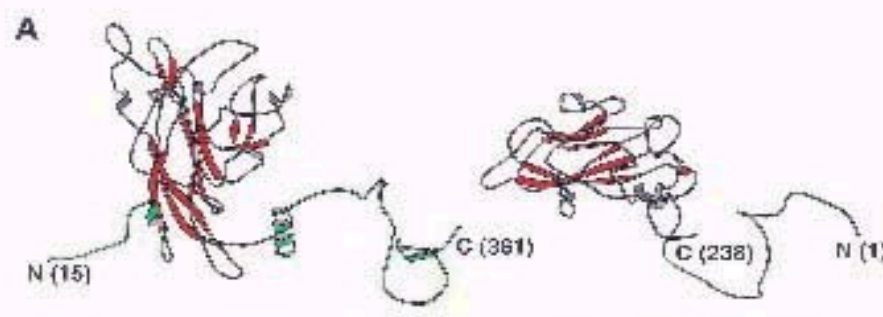
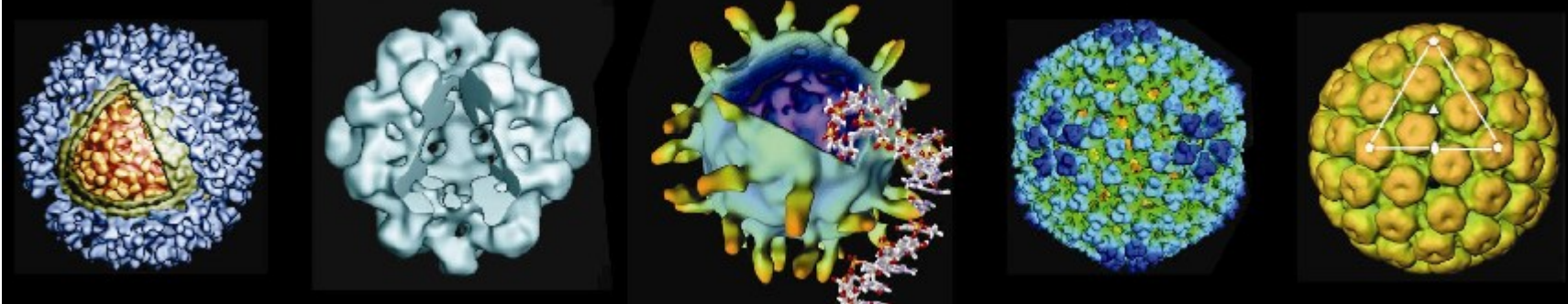


Assembled subunits



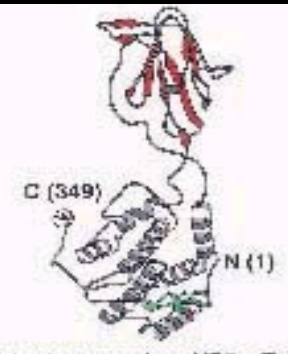
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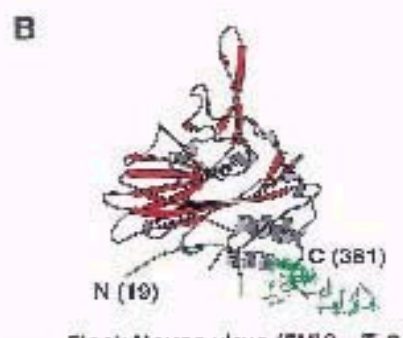


SV40

polio



BTV Vp7



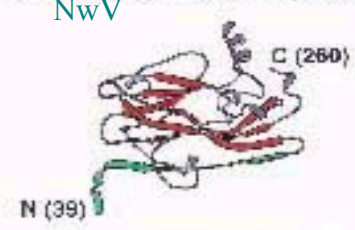
FHV



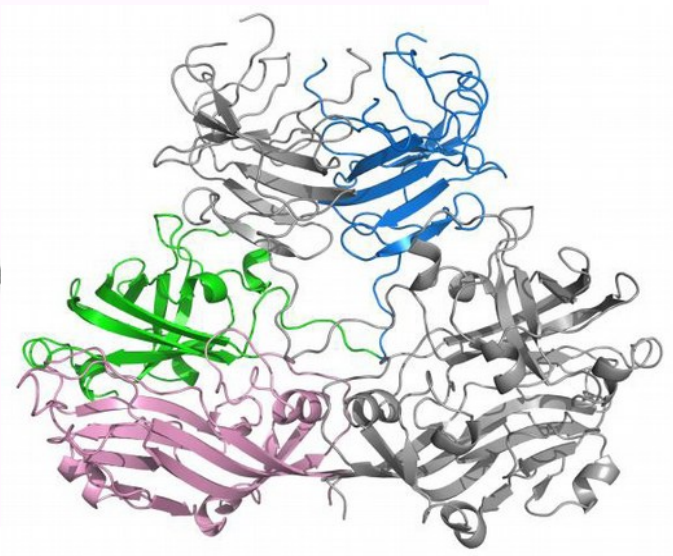
NwV



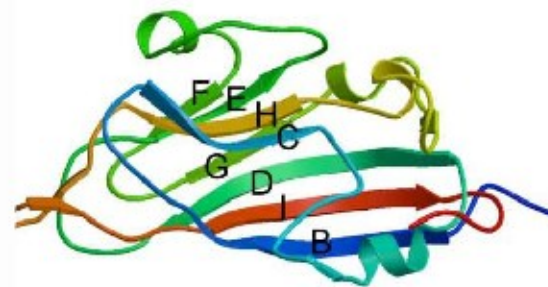
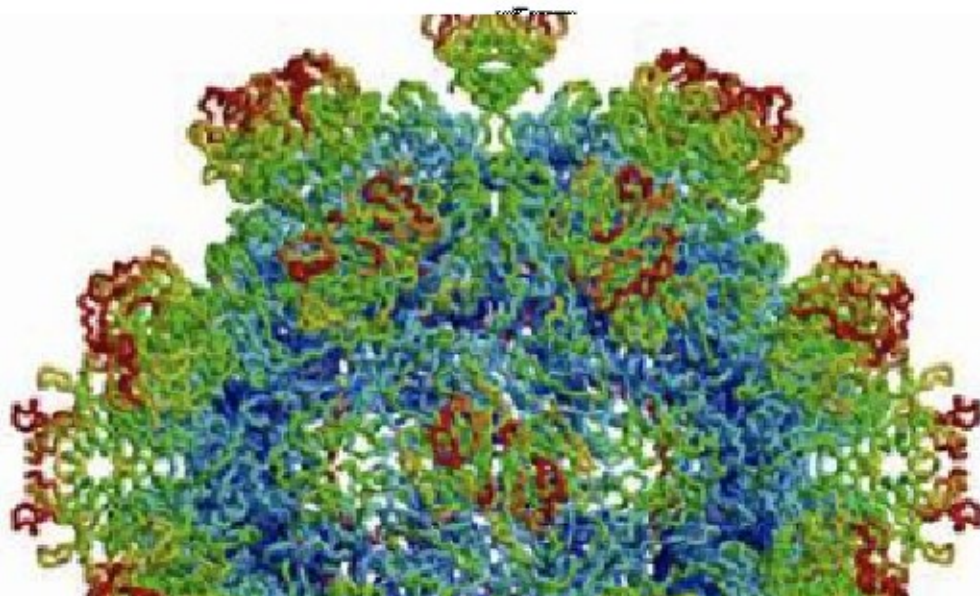
CCMV



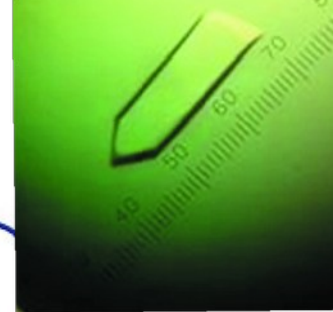
SBMV



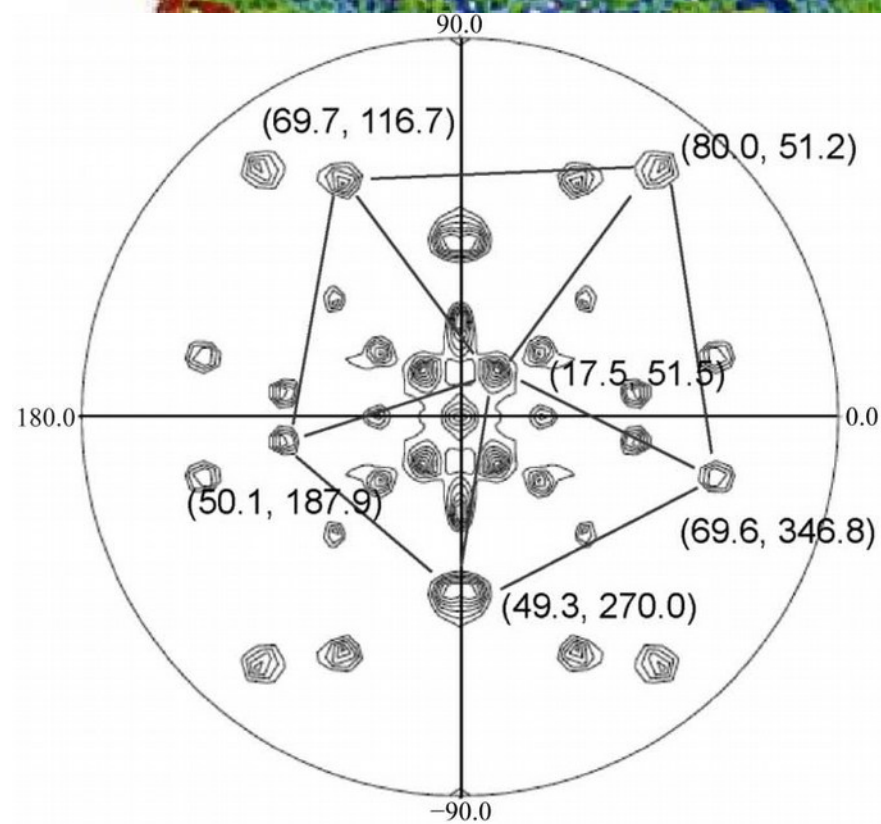
MS



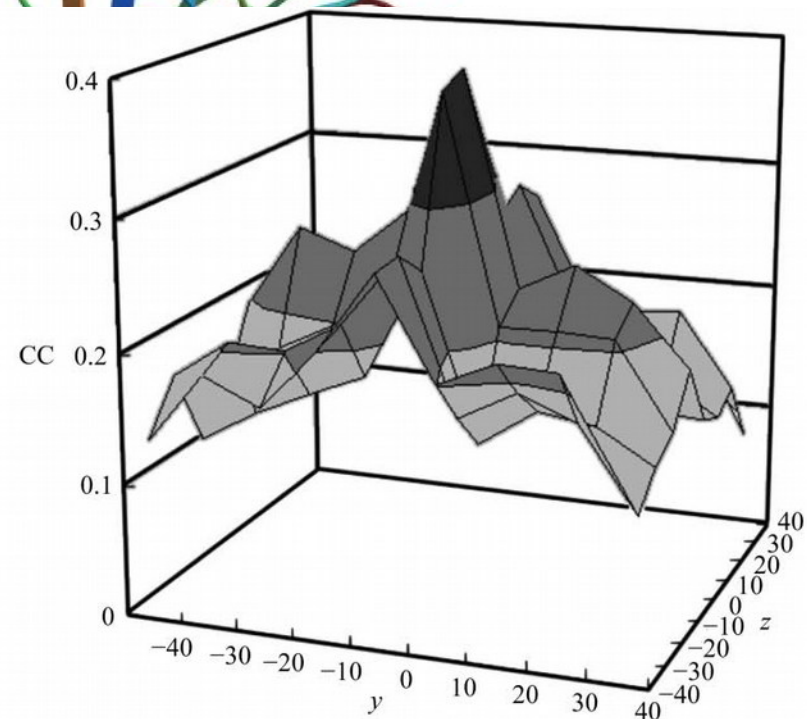
S1 domain



Acta Cryst. (2008). F64, 318-322



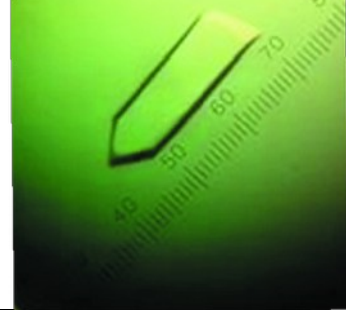
(a)



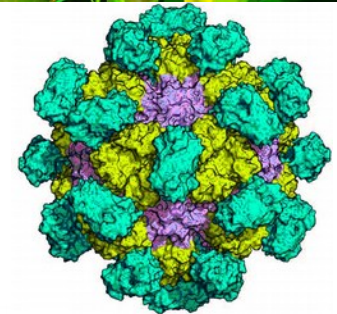
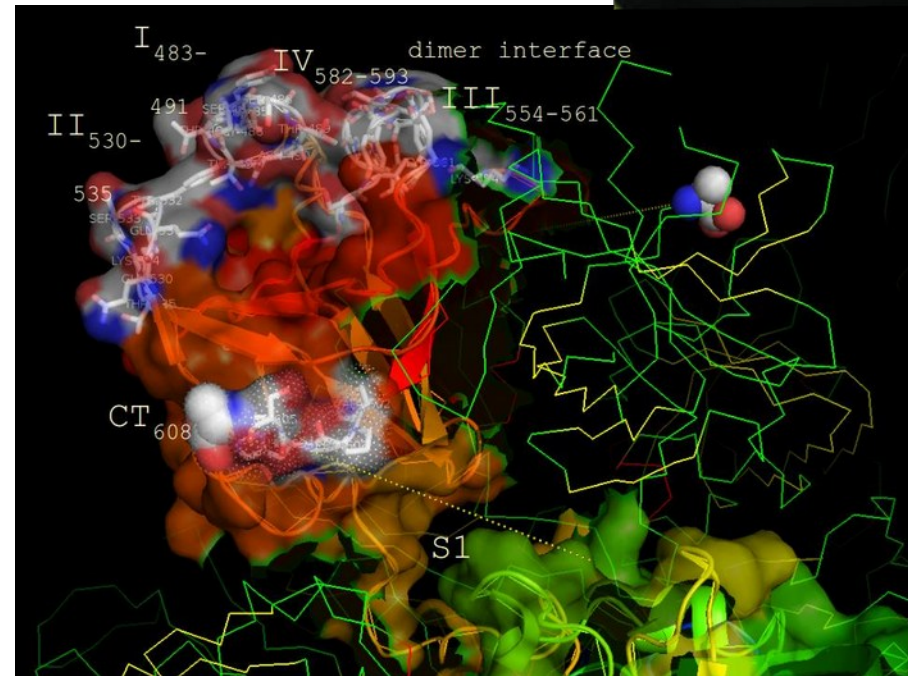
x =

(b)

HEV β -strand jellyroll core



- The sheets in the core of a globular protein are typically constant and conserved in sequence and structure
- Much of the surface is composed of loops and tight turns that connect the helices and sheets of the core
- The surface is a complex landscape of different structural elements
- These surface elements can be engineered to redirect the interactions with other proteins



US20120301494 A1 (2012)

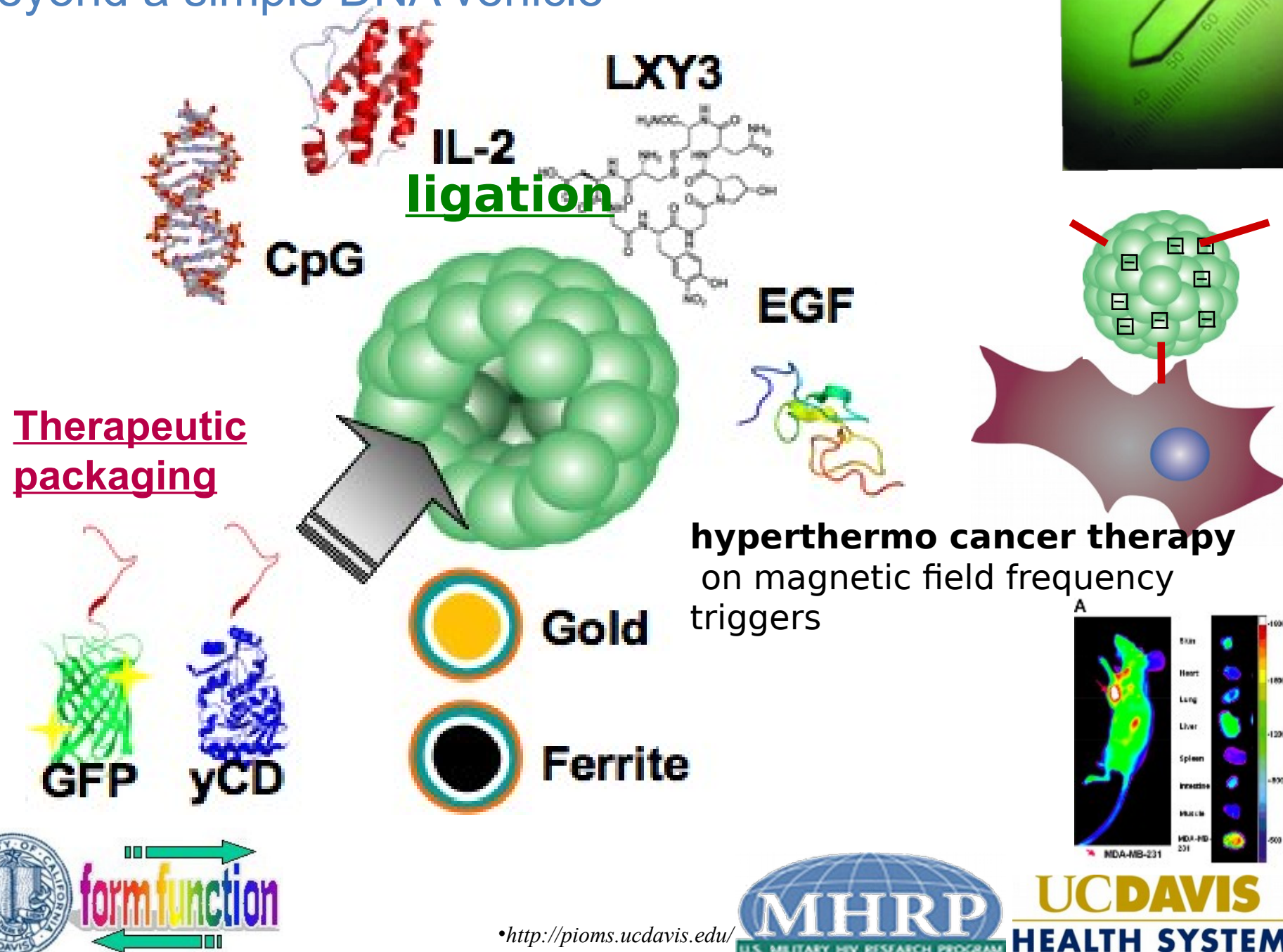
US20120064169 A1 (2012)

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Beyond a simple DNA vehicle



Nanodevices Can Improve Cancer Detection and Diagnosis

