



Molecular
Life Sciences

the FEBS Journal

Volume 282 Supplement 1 July 2015 | ISSN 1742-4658

www.febsjournal.org

40th FEBS CONGRESS

The Biochemical Basis of Life

Berlin, Germany • July 4-9, 2015

ABSTRACTS



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Volume 282 Supplement 1 July 2015

Poster Sessions

Table of Contents

Poster Session 1

Sunday 5 July & Monday 6 July
08:30–19:30, Foyer Convention Center

- 56 Gen Ex S₁, Chromatin Structure and Epigenetic Modifications and Maintenance of the Genome
- 70 Gen Ex S₂, Turning Signals into Messages – the Complexity of Gene Regulation
- 89 Gen Ex S₃, Translational Control and Protein Turnover
- 98 Mem Biol S₁, Organelle Dynamics and Communication
- 107 Mem Biol S₂, Autophagy and Degradation
- 110 Mem Biol S₃, Redox-Regulation of Biological Activities
- 129 Chem Biol S₁, Probing Cellular Function with Small Molecules
- 138 Chem Biol S₂, Targeted Cancer Therapy
- 160 Chem Biol S₃, RNA-Based Disease Mechanism and Therapy
- 166 Mol Neu S₁, Neuronal Ion Channels and their Role in Disease
- 168 Mol Neu S₂, Mechanisms of Nervous System Development and Regeneration
- 172 Mol Neu S₃, Degeneration and Ageing of the Nervous System
- 184 Sys Biol S₁, Molecular Clocks
- 187 Sys Biol S₂, Comprehensive Models of Metabolism and Signaling
- 198 Struct Biol S₁, Mechanisms of Membrane Transport
- 205 Struct Biol S₂, Channels and Transporters
- 206 Struct Biol S₃, Protein-Mediated Membrane Deformation and Penetration

Poster Session 2

Tuesday 7 July & Wednesday 8 July
08:30–19:30, Foyer Convention Center

- 209 Gen Ex S₄, RNA Processing and Modifications
- 215 Gen Ex S₅, Non-Coding RNAs in Gene Regulation
- 220 Mem Biol S₄, Extrinsic and intrinsic regulation of cellular growth control
- 228 Mem Biol S₅, Lipid Signaling & Dynamics
- 240 Chem Biol S₂, Targeted Cancer Therapy
- 274 Chem Biol S₃, Functional Glycobiology – from Mechanism to Disease
- 281 Chem Biol S₅, Signal Transduction in Tumor Development, Differentiation and Immune Escape
- 293 Mol Neu S₄, Molecular Architecture and Assembly of the Synapse
- 297 Mol Neu S₅, Control of Neuronal Function by Regulating Protein Homeostasis
- 302 Sys Biol S₁, Interspecies Communications
- 304 Sys Biol S₄, Functional Networks Regulating Cellular Stress Response and Ageing
- 315 Sys Biol S₅, Systems Biology in Stem Cells
- 316 Struct Biol S₂, Channels and Transporters
- 324 Struct Biol S₄, Monitoring Protein Conformational Dynamics and Movement
- 329 Struct Biol S₅, Advances in Structural Biology – from Subcellular to Molecular Resolution
- 353 FEBS Education Session
- 380 Late-breaking abstracts

Each poster has been given a unique number and the first part of the poster number relates to the session in which the poster was presented. Gen Ex S₁–S₅, Mem Biol S₁–S₅, Chem Biol S₁–S₅, Struct Biol S₁–S₅, Mol Neu S₁–S₅, Sys Biol S₁–S₅.

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tional mechanisms which underlying these responses. This is due to the capacity of sugars to act as nutrients, osmotic regulators and signalling molecules. Co-acting sugar regulatory elements are important molecular switches involved in the temporal and spatial expression of a dynamic network of gene activities. This network controls hormone and abiotic stress response, and developmental events such as juvenility and floral induction. In this study, we have examined expression levels and promoter features of different genes encoding proteins that have been implicated as targets of glucose signal transduction pathways, and might participate in juvenility and floral induction. Identifying the functionally active sugar response elements in the predicted promoter regions of genes that undergo glucose induced transcriptional regulation will lead us closer to understanding these signal transduction mechanisms.

P28-026**Study of *Brachypodium distachyon* and local breed soft wheat varieties tolerance to adverse environmental factor**

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The Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the world leading countries in production of trade wheat grain, and the problem of lands salinity here is quite acute. Proline is one of the most widely distributed natural osmolytes, which is accumulated in plants during their protection against various abiotic factors. *Brachypodium distachyon* is a widely recognized model plant, closely related to wheat. The aim of our study was to evaluate the content of proline and soluble protein in *Brachypodium* and local breed soft wheat varieties (Shagala and Kazakhstan) under standard 2% NaCl salinity. Experimental data on Shagala variety have shown 3 times increase in proline content under salinity for seedlings (namely, 126.53±0.01 mg/g from 45.21±0.02), and 5 times increase in such for roots; thus leading to a conclusion that under salinity proline is mostly accumulated in seedlings, rather than in roots. However, we got an opposite picture for Kazakhstan variety: 9 times proline increase in seedlings (169.00±0.03 mg/g), with only 3 times increase in roots (16.65±0.05 mg/g). In *Brachypodium* proline content under salinity in seedlings raised up to 101.00±0.03 mg/g, in roots 16.50±0.05 mg/g; absence of change in proline content in seedlings and roots has been observed. Content of soluble protein in *Brachypodium* is higher (0.460±0.002 mg/ml) in comparison with such of Kazakhstan variety 3 and Shagala (0.179±0.01 and 0.188±0.01 mg/ml, correspondingly), using microbioreact method by Bailey. Experimental data allowed to place them in the following order of salt tolerance *Brachypodium* < Shagala < Kazakhstan variety 3.

P28-027**Collagen I induces TNF- α production and down-regulation of IRF4 to regulate the activation of dendritic cells**

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The activation of dendritic cells (DCs) play a role to regulate the immune response. Inflammatory mediators such as tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , interleukin (IL)-1 β and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) are also known to activate DCs. We have previously

shown that collagen I enhances the maturation and function of DCs. Here we investigated the involvement of TNF- α on the collagen I-induced DCs activation. The of neutralization of TNF- α inhibited collagen I-induced IL-12 secretion by DCs. Additionally, we observed suppression of collagen I-induced co-stimulatory molecules expression along with down-regulation of genes involved in DCs activation pathway. Furthermore, TNF- α inhibition upon collagen I stimulation up-regulated the expression of interferon regulatory transcription factor IRF4, when compared to collagen I only treated cells. Collectively, our data demonstrate that collagen I induces TNF- α production, which is crucial for the activation and function of DCs, through down-regulation of IRF4, and implicates the importance in development of anti-TNF- α therapeutics for several inflammatory diseases.

P28-028**Luteolin attenuates adipocyte-derived inflammatory responses via suppression of NF- κ B/MAPK pathway**

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Inflammation of adipocytes has been a therapeutic target for treatment of obesity and metabolic disorders which cause insulin resistance and hence lead to type II diabetes. Luteolin is a bioflavonoid with many beneficial properties like antioxidant, anti-proliferative and anti-cancer. To elucidate the potential anti-inflammatory response and the underlying mechanism of luteolin in 3T3-L1 adipocytes, we stimulated 3T3-L1 adipocytes with the mixture of TNF- α , LPS and IFN- γ (TLI) in the presence or absence of luteolin. Luteolin opposed the stimulation of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) mRNA and protein expressions and NO production by simultaneous treatment of adipocytes with TLI. Also, it reduced the mRNA expression of pro-inflammatory genes like COX-2, IL-6, and resistin and also the chemokine, MCP-1. This inhibition was associated with suppression of IκB- α degradation and subsequent inhibition of NF- κ B p65 translocation to the nucleus. In addition, luteolin blocked the phosphorylation of ERK1/2, JNK and also p38 MAPKs. These results illustrate that luteolin attenuates inflammatory responses in the adipocytes through suppression of NF- κ B and MAPKs activation, suggesting that luteolin may represent a therapeutic agent to prevent obesity-associated inflammation and insulin resistance.

P28-029**CrossHub: cross-analysis of TCGA RNA-Seq, miRNA-Seq, methylation and mutation data**

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The Cancer Genome Atlas Project (TCGA) is the largest resource in the field of molecular oncology. It accumulates genomic, transcriptomic and methylation data for more than 15 cancers. We developed the CrossHub software (available at <http://crosshub.org>)

- which integrates TCGA data with other public databases. CrossHub allows users to search for genes, pathways, metabolites, and other biological entities across all TCGA cancer types. It provides a user-friendly interface for exploring gene expression, mutation, methylation, and miRNA data. CrossHub also includes a feature for visualizing gene expression patterns across different cancer types and tissues. The software is designed to facilitate the analysis and interpretation of complex genomic data, aiding researchers in their quest for better understanding of cancer biology and improving the development of new therapeutic strategies.