


Designing Biological Systems

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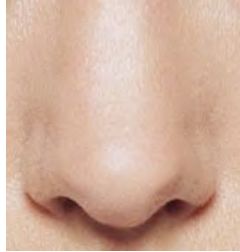
<http://silver.med.harvard.edu/>

We can use Biology to make useful things

- **Redesign of a system can test our understanding of its components**
 - **Biology knows how to make things we can't make**
- but would like to
- 

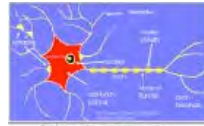
When is biology better than engineering?

- Very sensitive

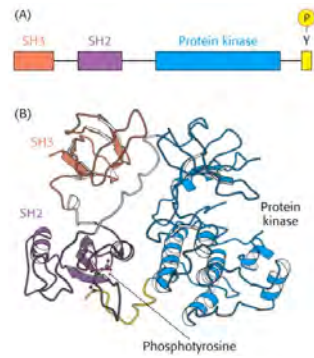


When is biology better than engineering?

- Very sensitive
- Can send and receive signals



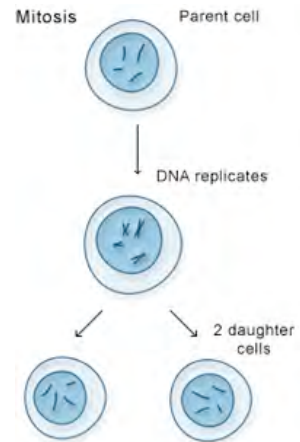
When is biology better than engineering?



- Very sensitive
- Can send and receive signals
- Made of modules



When is biology better than engineering?



U.S. National Library of Medicine

- Very sensitive
- Can send and receive signals
- Made of modules
- Capable of easy duplication



Can we make Biology easier to engineer?

- Rapid, inexpensive DNA synthesis
- Sequenced genomes for raw materials
- Information explosion via the internet
- Worldview from computer chip design
 - Appreciation of biological modularity
eg promoters, genes, proteins

DNA Synthesis is getting faster and cheaper -- just like computer chips

1970s

- Chemical synthesis of the first gene



1980s

- Chemical synthesis of a gene encoding an enzyme

1990s

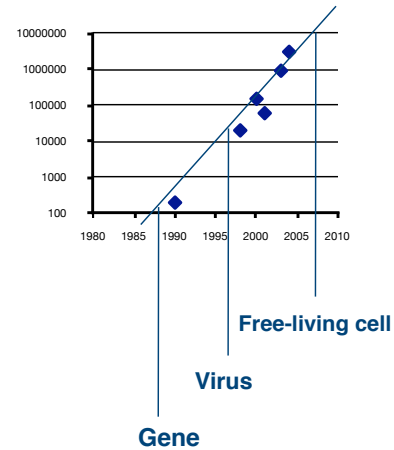
- Polymerase chain reaction - PCR
- "Liberation of the genome"
- Commercial synthesis of short DNAs



2000 and beyond

- Synthesis of viruses and bacteriophages
- Commercial synthesis of larger DNAs

Bases of DNA that could be synthesized per person-day



Rob Carlson, U. of Washington

Synthetic Biology Goals

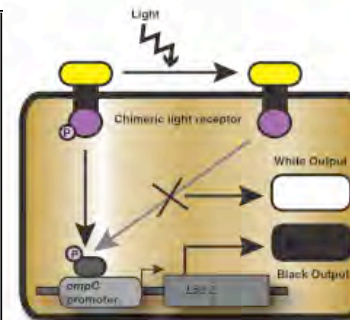
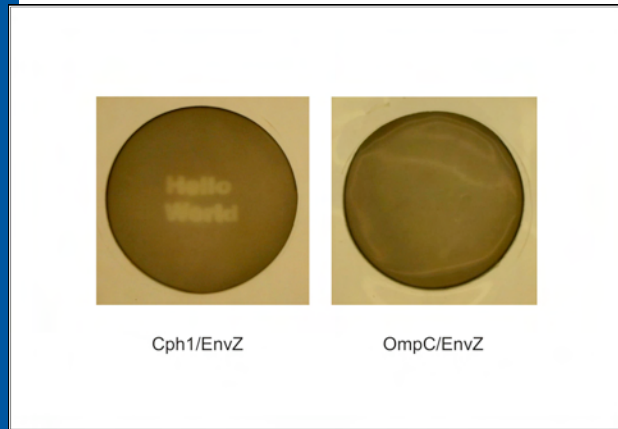
- Whole genome synthesis
- Design or redesign of biological systems
- Logical metabolic engineering
- Reconstruction of self-replicating systems in vitro

Biological Devices - Abstraction



Bacterial Edge Detector

3



“Coligraph”

Tabor et al

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Registry of Standard Biological Parts

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The Registry of Standard Biological Parts has moved from parts.mit.edu to partsregistry.org.
References to the Registry at parts.mit.edu will be automatically redirected to the new site.



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Registry News

- We are considering releasing the Registry's DNA Repository and Library system to the Registry labs and iGEM teams. This is the system we use to keep track of parts in our freezer boxes and plates. Please [check it out and let us know what you think](#). - June 2, 2008
- A bug that kept Internet Explorer users from seeing the Part menu on Part pages has been fixed. Now, if you go to a part, you will see menu choices for hard information and physical location. - June 2, 2008
- The sequence and features for all parts are available through DAS, the Distributed Annotation System. [Learn more here](#). - May 25, 2008
- Changes to the Registry software are underway. [Check it out!](#)
- We have a new [tutorial for starting teams](#) in the Help section
- We are starting an editorial board for promoting well-defined and useful parts to BioBrick™ part status. To join this effort check the [BioBrick™ Part Program](#)
- There is a [problem](#) with using primers VR and VF2 to PCR parts containing B0015 or B0010
- [News archive](#)...

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partsregistry.org



Registry of Standard Biological Parts

Part:BBa_I13600

Designed by Christopher Batten, Victoria Chou, Kenneth NeSmith Entered: 2004-07-16

From partsregistry.org

Tet with CFP reporter (without LVA tag)

The part glows (rather weakly) with a cyan colored fluorescent protein. In the absence of the tetR protein, CFP expression is constitutive. tetR represses CFP production; this repression can be relieved by the addition of tetracycline (i.e. tTe) (<http://openwetware.org/wiki/tTe>).

Sequence and Features

Format: [Subparts](#) | [Basic](#) | [SB](#) | [CG](#) Search: Length: 948 bp Contrast: **Part only** [Get selected sequence](#)

```
gen1 - - - ECFP - - -  
B000 B00N B00C B00D B00E B00F
```

Pictures

BBa_I13600 visualized under non-UV light	BBa_I13600 visualized under 254nm wavelength UV

Retrieved from "http://partsregistry.org/Part:BBa_I13600"

- Recent changes
- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file

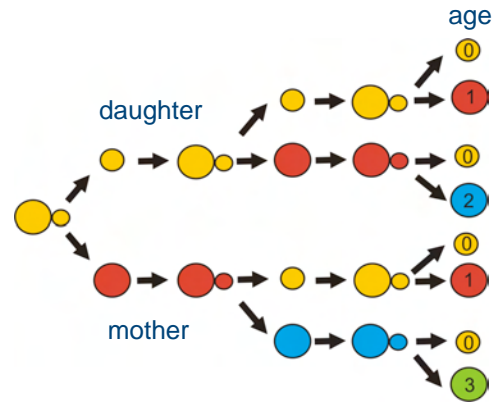
Can we make biological design predictable?

- Standardized parts
- Measurements of behavior
- Mathematical models
- Gene to genome synthesis - when does the 'experiment' start?
 - Consider the future synthetic biologist.....

Biological Computation and Therapeutics

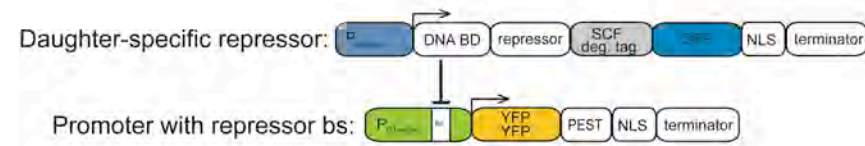


Counting Cell Divisions



- Budding yeast: asymmetric division
- Count mitotic divisions

Teaching Cells to Count



were the cells in exp growth phase?

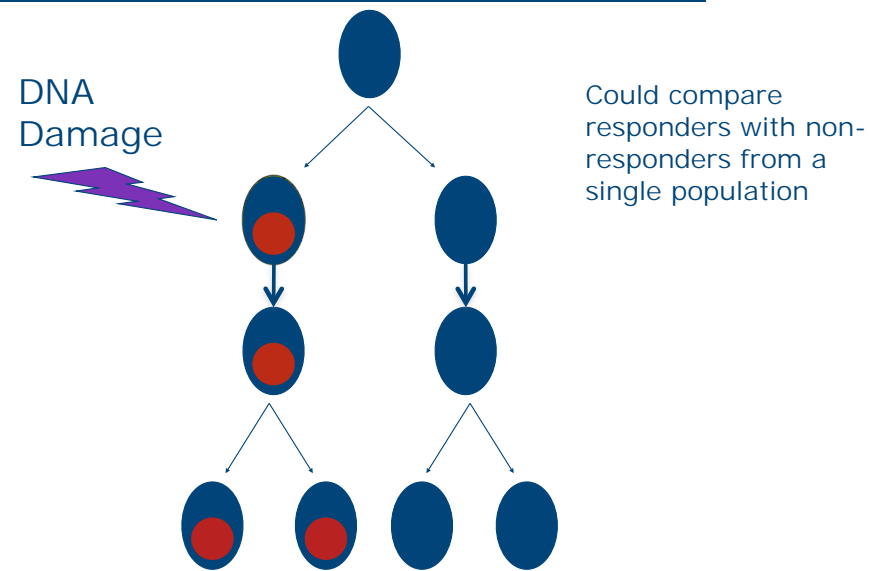
Yeast strain: DLY4

Cells that Remember

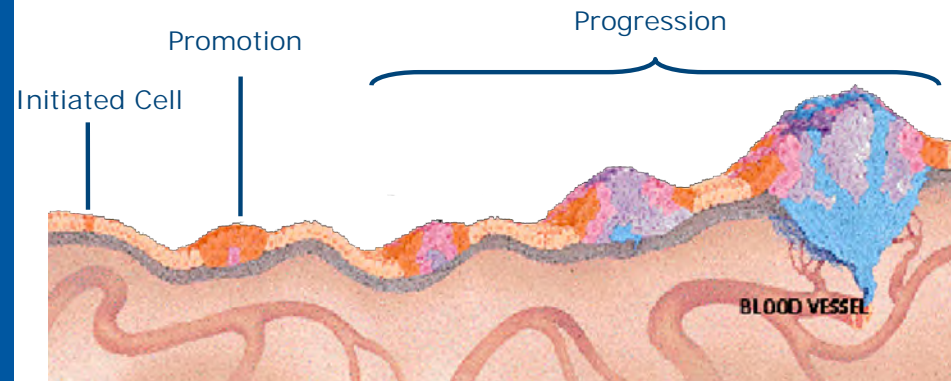


<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nlqltVI2jSc>

Memory in Cancer Cells



Apply Specific Cell Tracking To Studying Carcinogenesis



Adapted from: Dana Burns-Pizer

Weinberg RA. (1996). How Cancer Arises. *Sci Am* 275: 62-70.

Intravital imaging of tumor mitosis

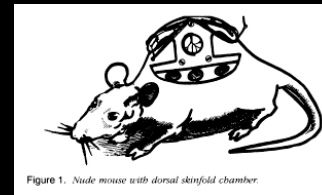
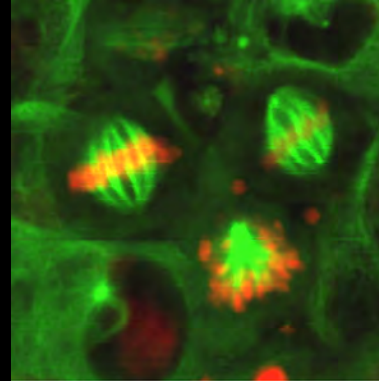
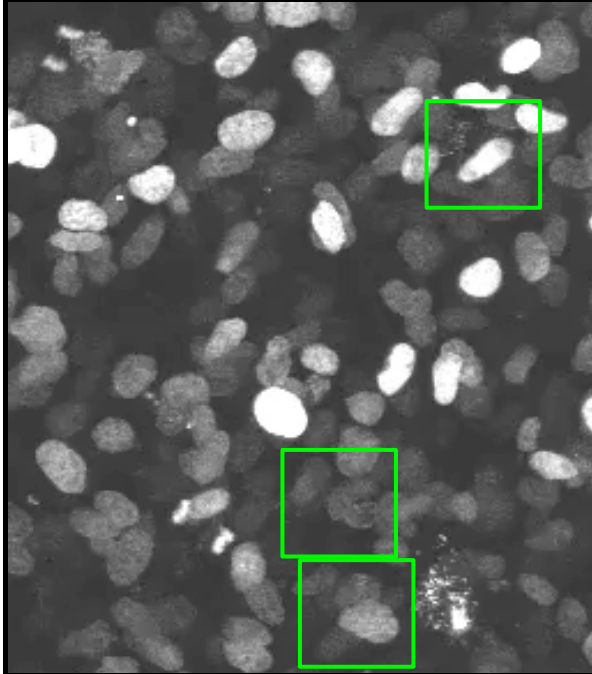
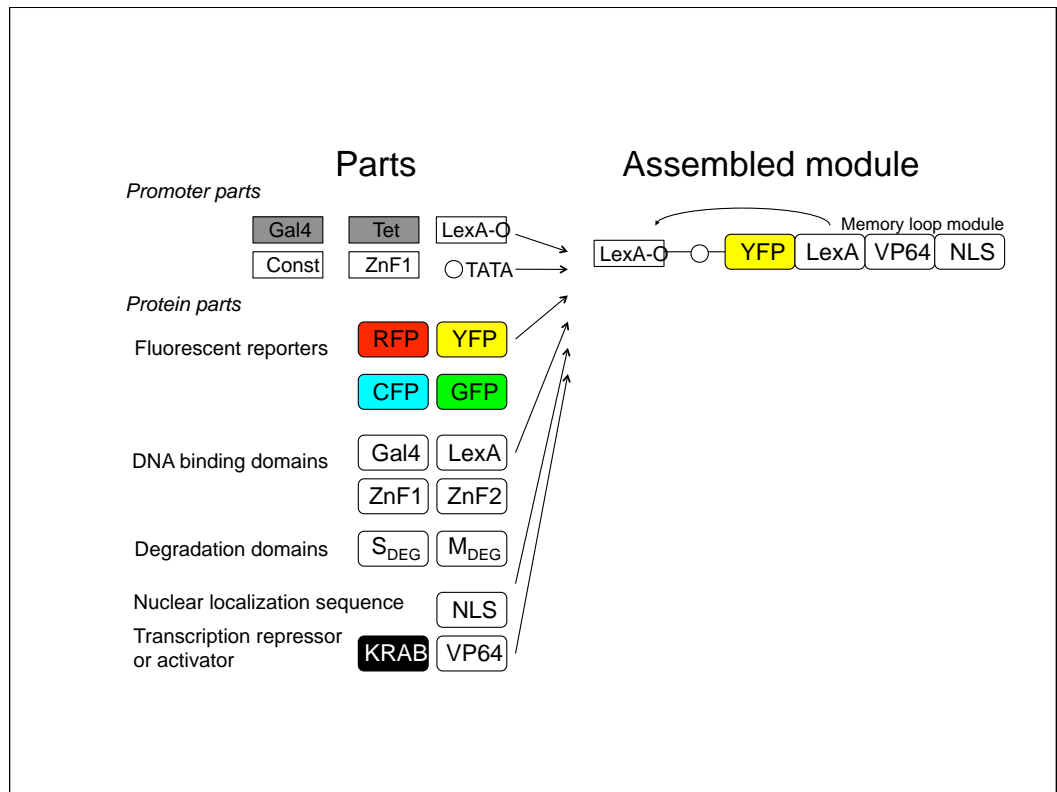
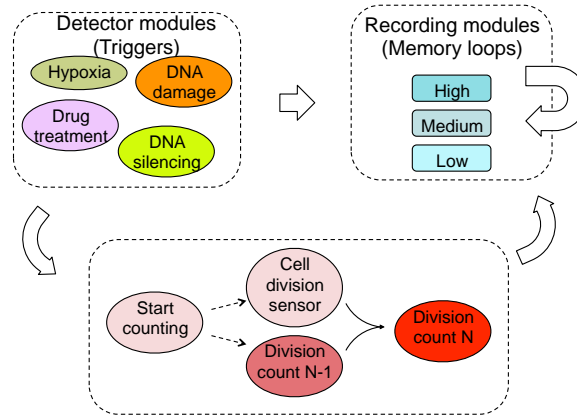


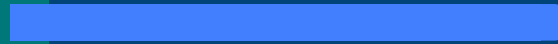
Figure 1. Nude mouse with dorsal skinfold chamber.



Abstraction with multiple devices



The Sun, Bio-Energy and Beyond



Engineering microorganisms for energy production

Conclusions from the JASON report:

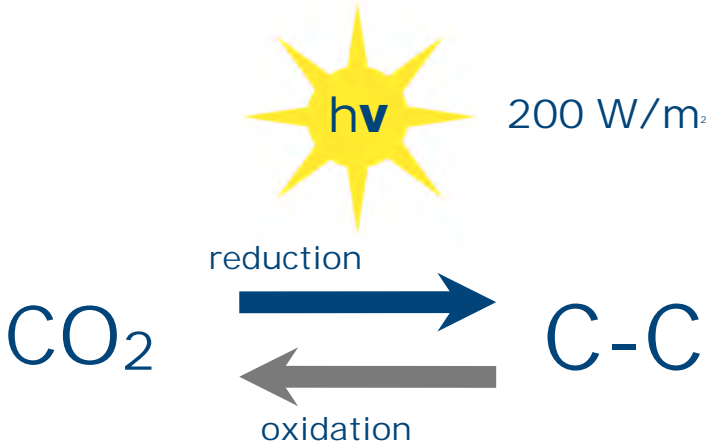
Boosting efficiency of fuel formation from microorganisms is THE major technological application of Synthetic Biology

Engineering fuel production from microbes is a SYSTEMS problem

Successful engineering requires a basic understanding of the system to be engineered (multiple feedback loops, etc)

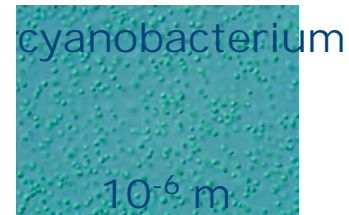
Study Leader Mike Brenner; 6/23/06

Reduction and Oxidation of Carbon is central to our lives



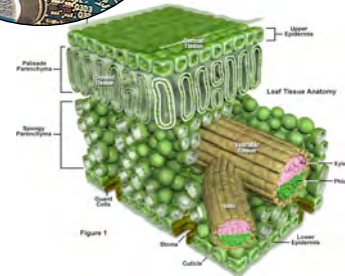
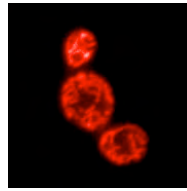
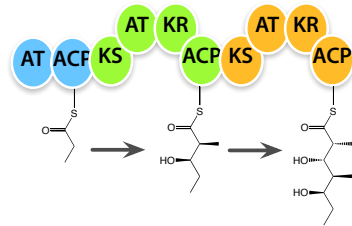
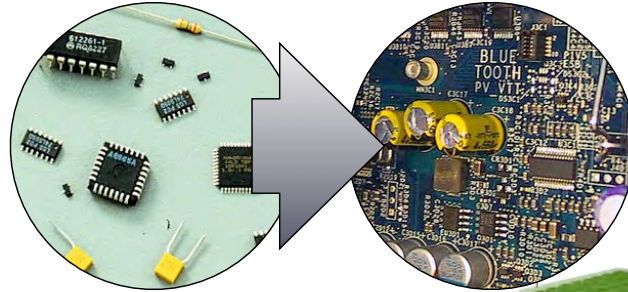
Photosynthetic organisms come in all shapes and sizes

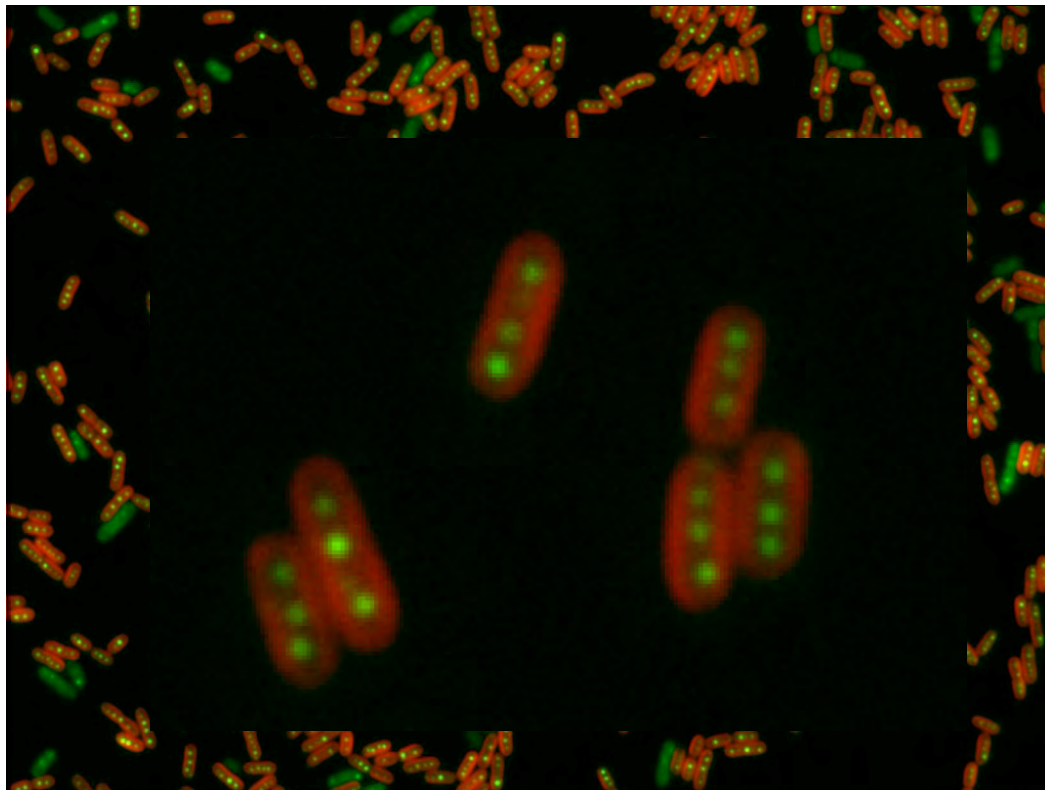
10^2 m



Cyanobacteria are responsible for ~50% of all photosynthesis on earth!

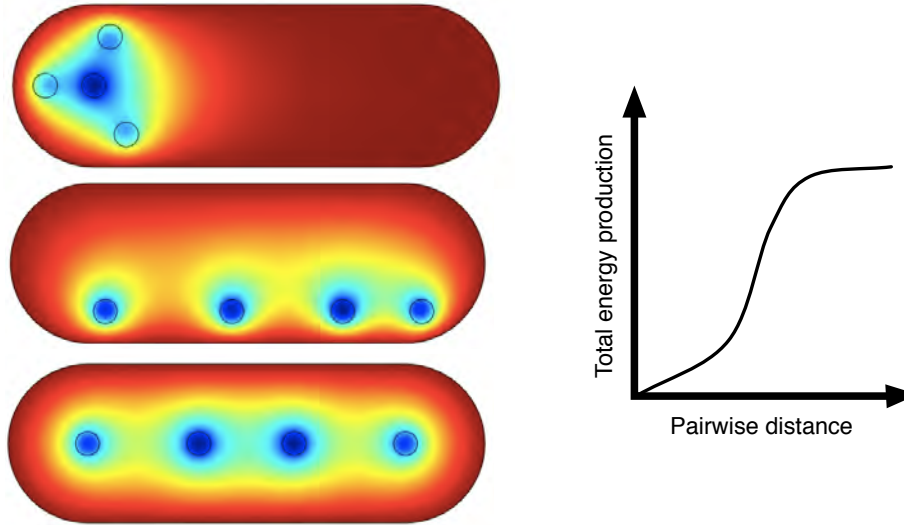
spatial organization is important for engineering and biology



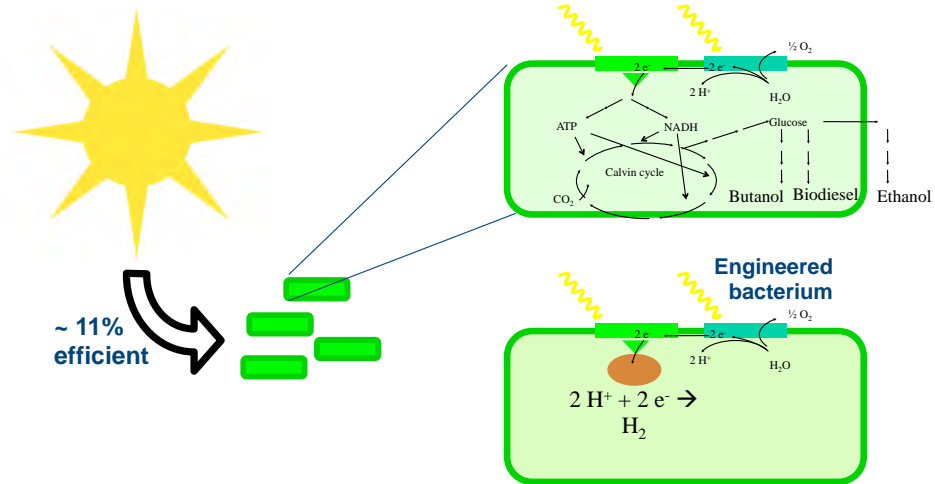


We can improve carbon fixation by engineering

- A diffusion-limited reaction will be susceptible to spatial arrangements

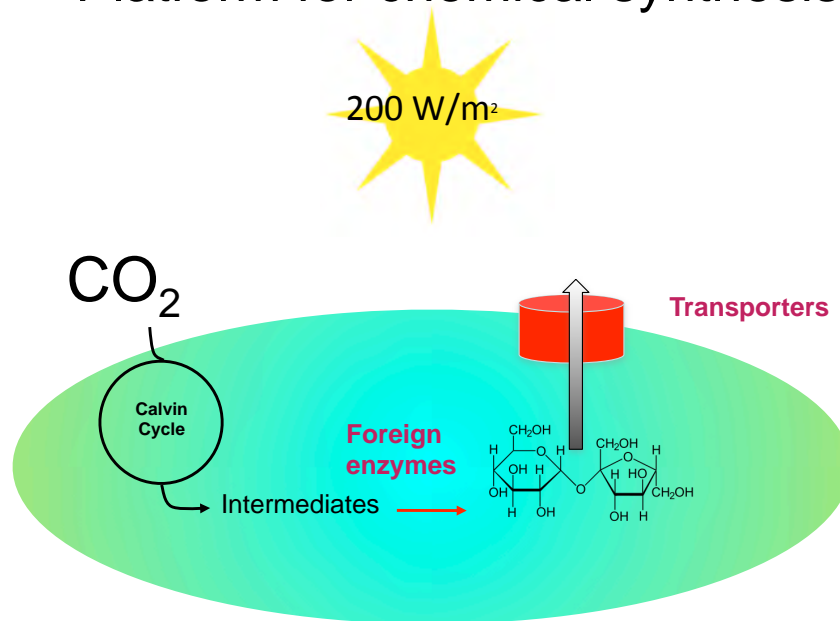


Harnessing Bacterial Photosynthesis





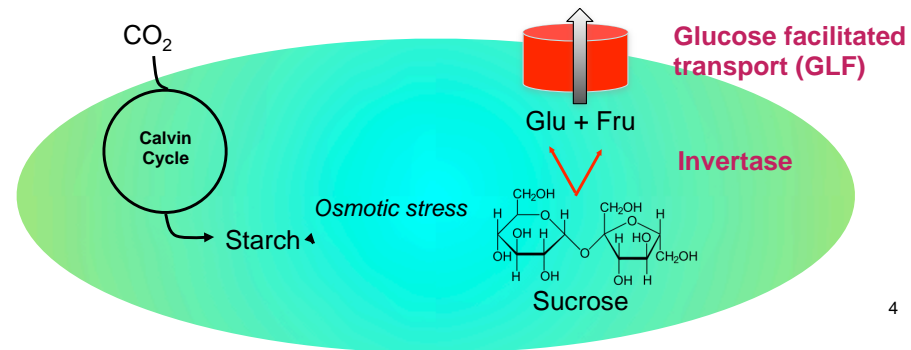
Platform for chemical synthesis



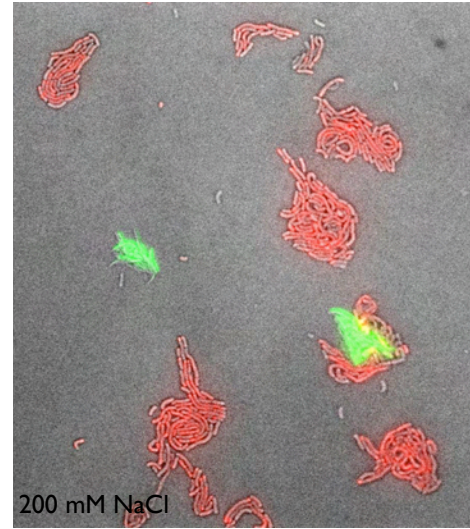
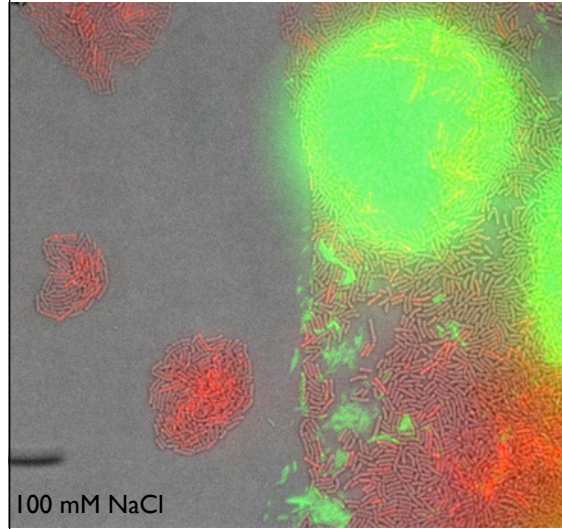


Sugar production in cyanobacteria

- Sugars = feedstock for all metabolic engineering
- Glucose + fructose mixture = 'high-fructose corn syrup'
- Engineering concept:
 - Induce sucrose production by osmotic stress (natural process)
 - Invertase = enzyme that cleaves sucrose
 - GLF = facilitated diffusion transporter for glucose, fructose



Feeding *E. coli* with light (on plates)



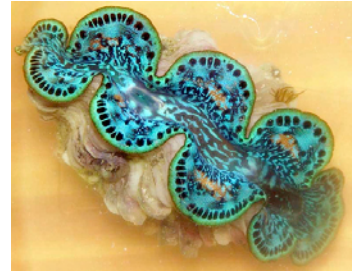
Naturally Photosynthetic Animals



Sea slug

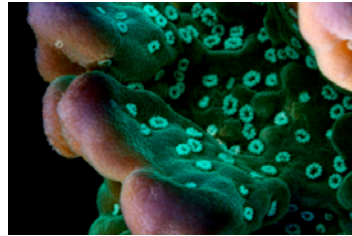


Jellyfish



Clam

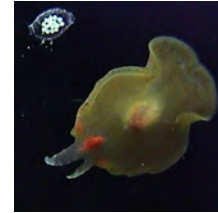
Coral



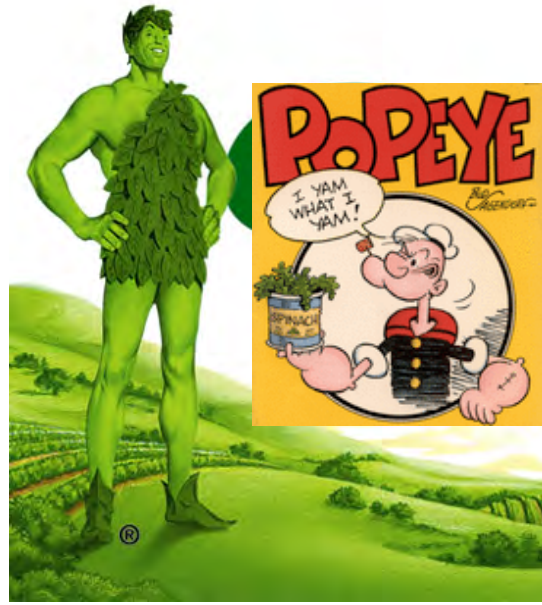
Mammal



Flatworm



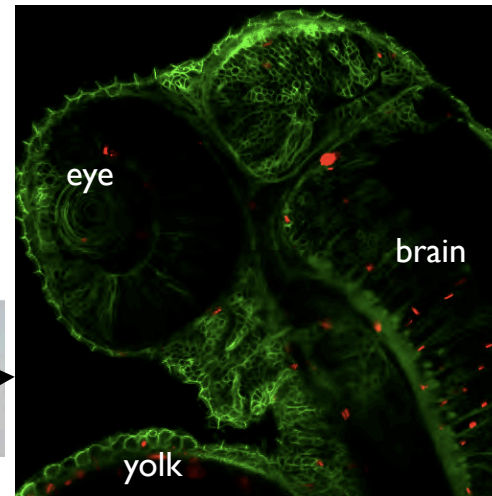
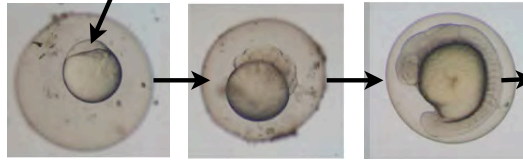
Synthetic Photosynthetic Animals



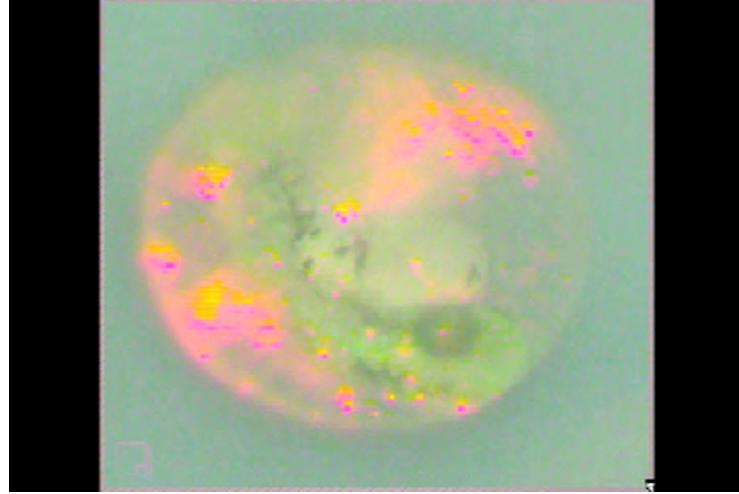
Making Photosynthetic Fish?

glf + invA

microinject engineered
Synechococcus into
zebrafish zygote



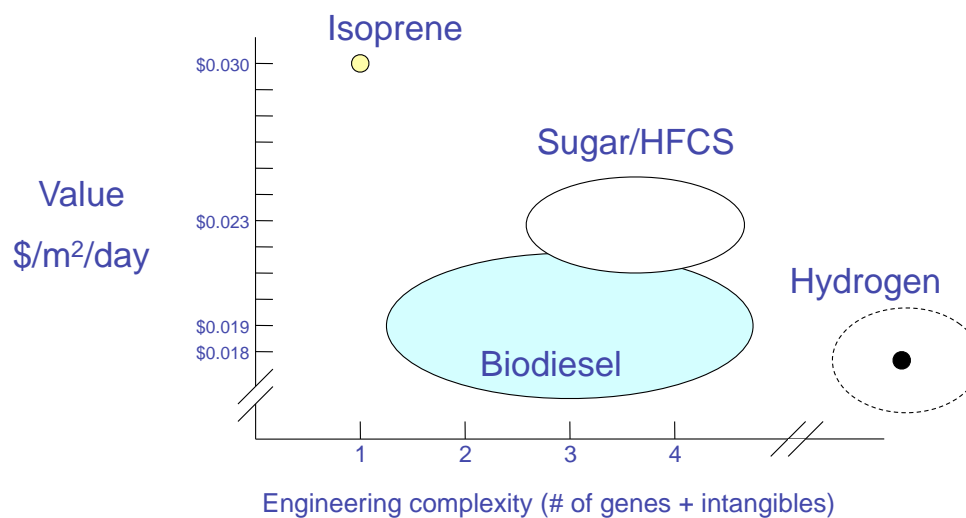
Making Photosynthetic Fish?



for more fun videos check out www.hydrocalypse.com!



Mix of commercial potential and scientific feasibility



Thanks to many people
who have contributed to
these ideas



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National Institutes of Health

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Wyss Institute of Biologically Inspired Engineering

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