

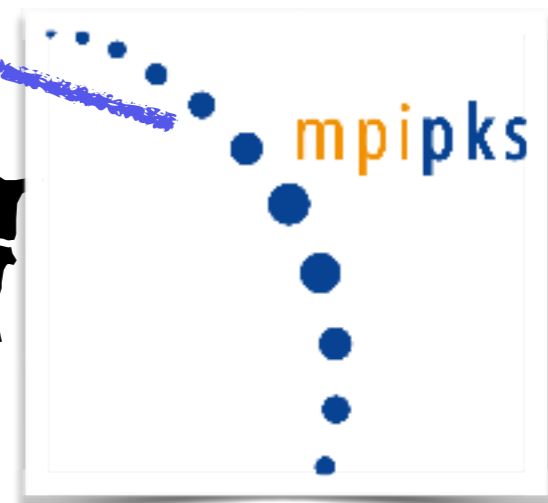
BSYT Alumni day November 2014

Jens Karschau

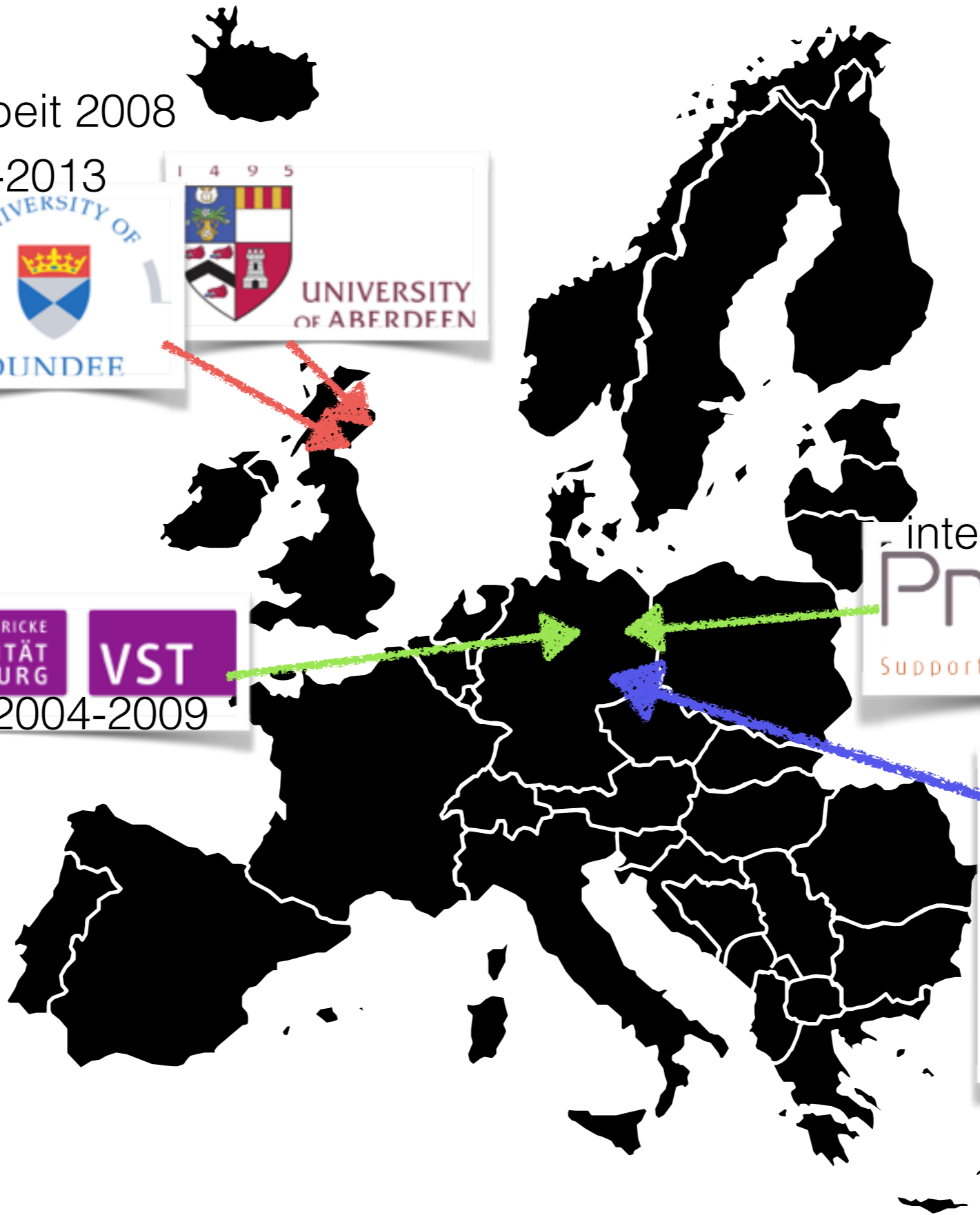
career path and projects from 2008 up to today

studienarbeit 2008

PhD Physics 2009-2013

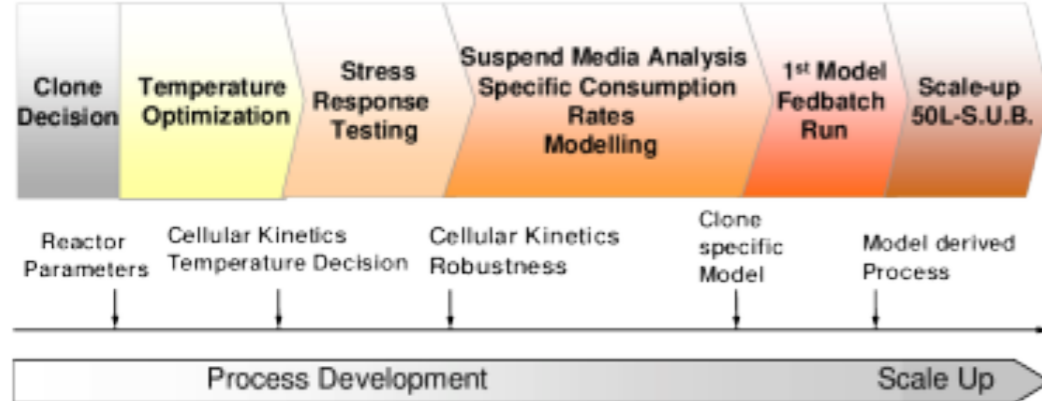
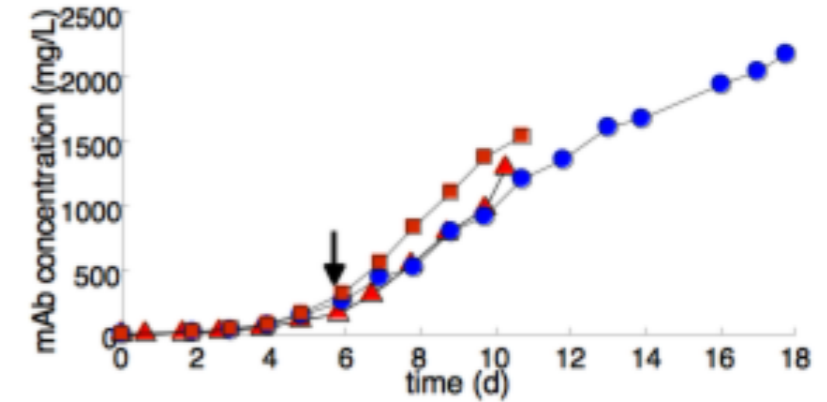


guest scientist
2014-present

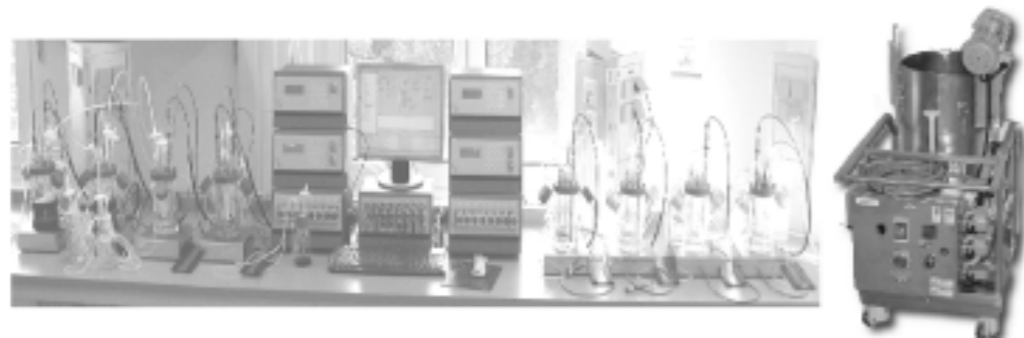


Animal Cell Process Engineering

How to increase product yield of a process for monoclonal antibody production?



- Design of experiments
- Experimental and theoretical investigation of clonal diversity
- Identification of growth condition dependant nutrient needs along with metabolic flux-balance modelling
- Optimal process control for maximal product yield



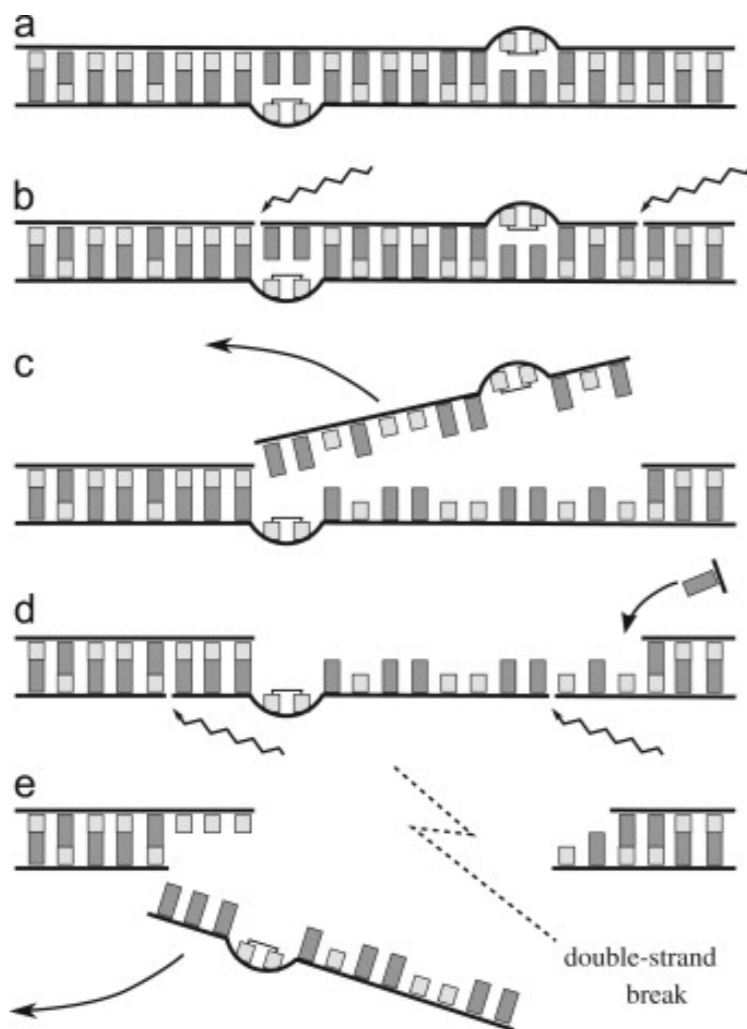
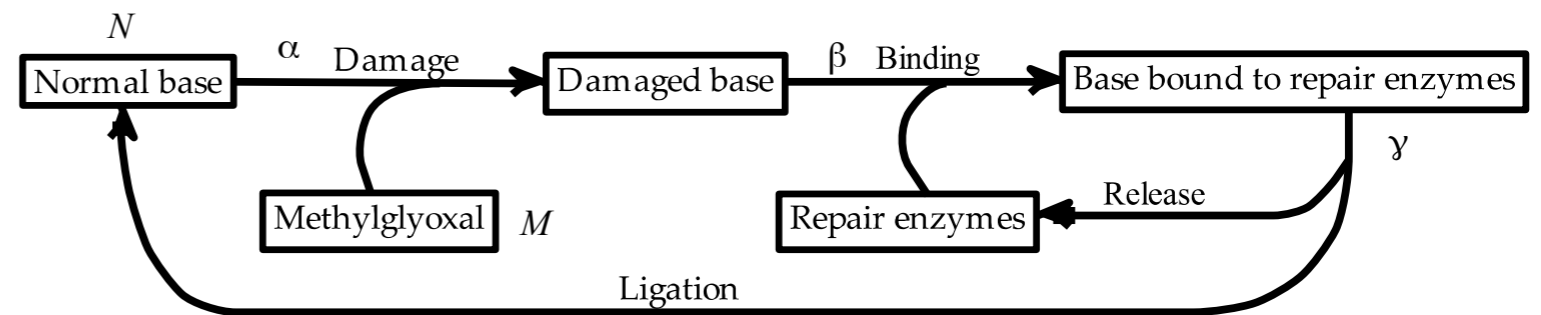
Udo Reichl
Andreas Kremling
Yvonne Genzel

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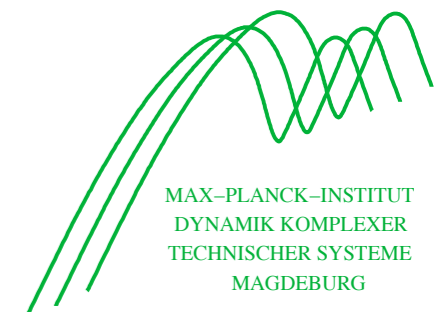
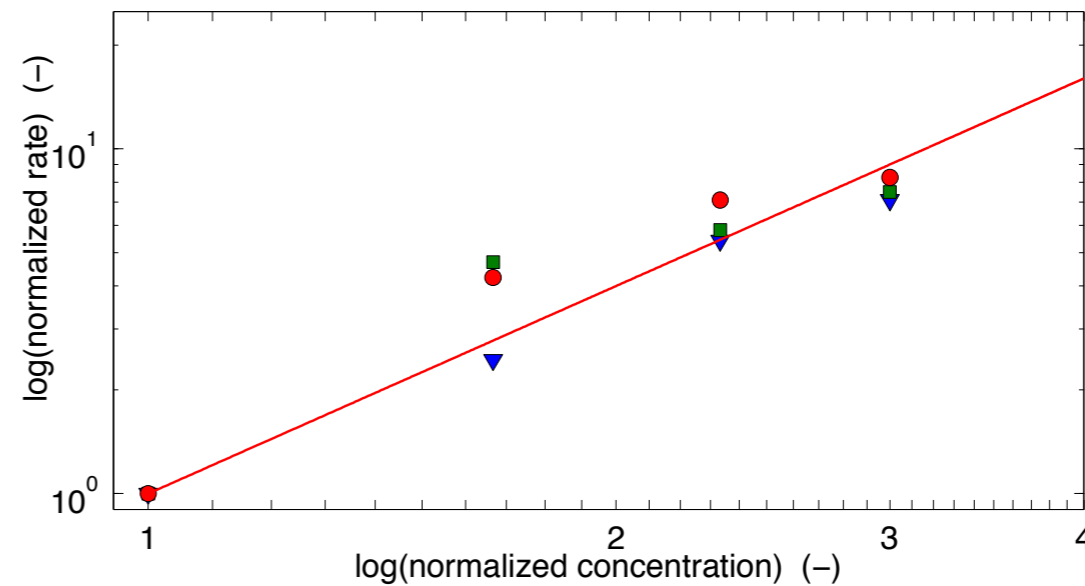
DNA damage and repair

J. Karschau *et al.*, Biophysical Journal. 2011; 100(4) 814-21

Survival:
$$T = \frac{2\gamma \ln 2}{\alpha^2 L} N^{-1} M^{-2}$$



M. Richard *et al.*, J. Theo. Biology. 2012; 292 39-43



Ian R. Booth
Alessandro de Moura
Celso Grebogi



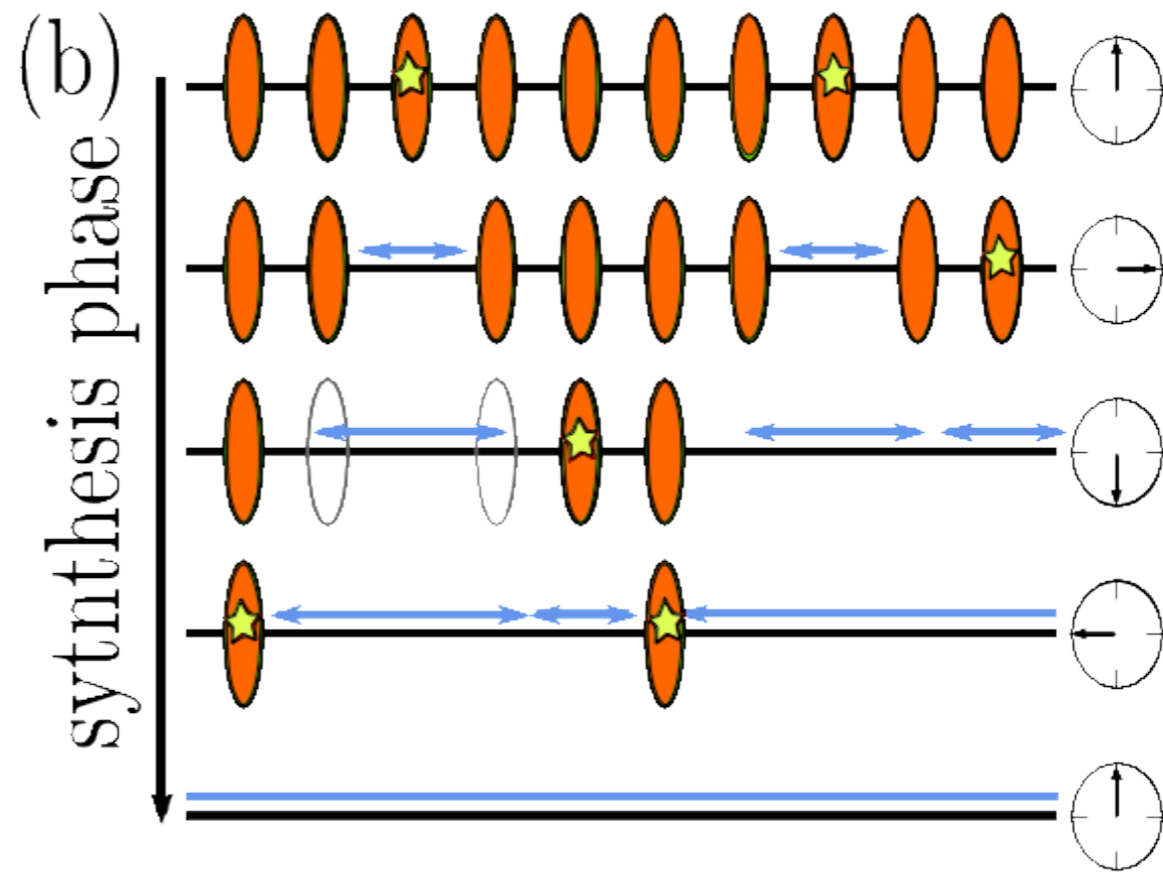
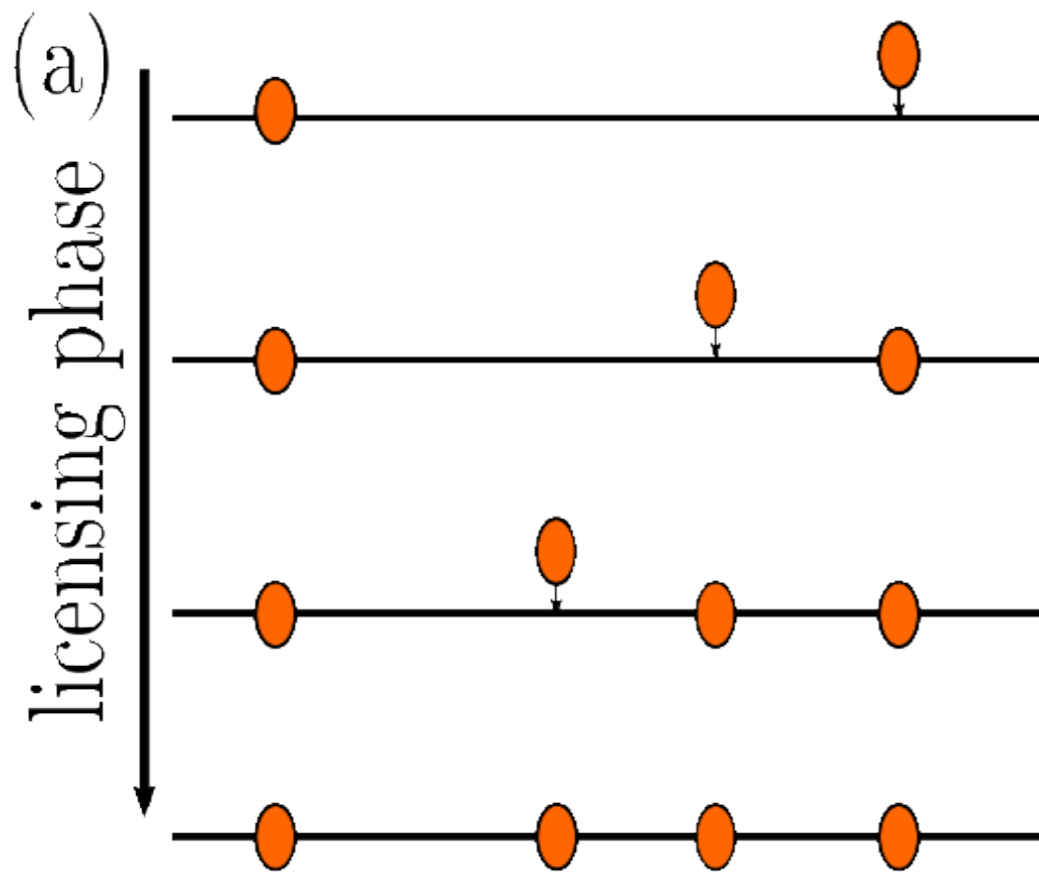
Andreas Kremling
(now TU Munich)

Mechanisms of DNA replication

Origin licensing and their activation are timely separated.

DNA replication is divided into **two distinct phases** to avoid re-replication of already replicated DNA.

- 1) Origin licensing
- 2) Origin activation and DNA synthesis in S-phase

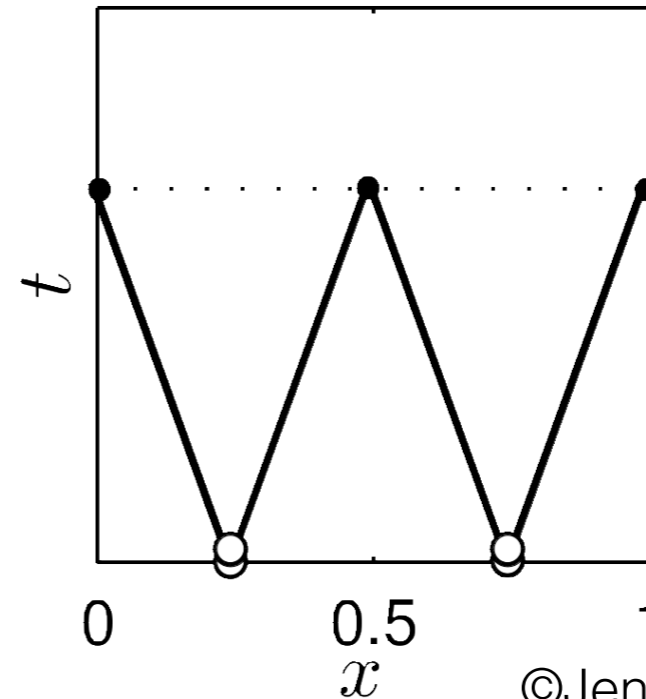
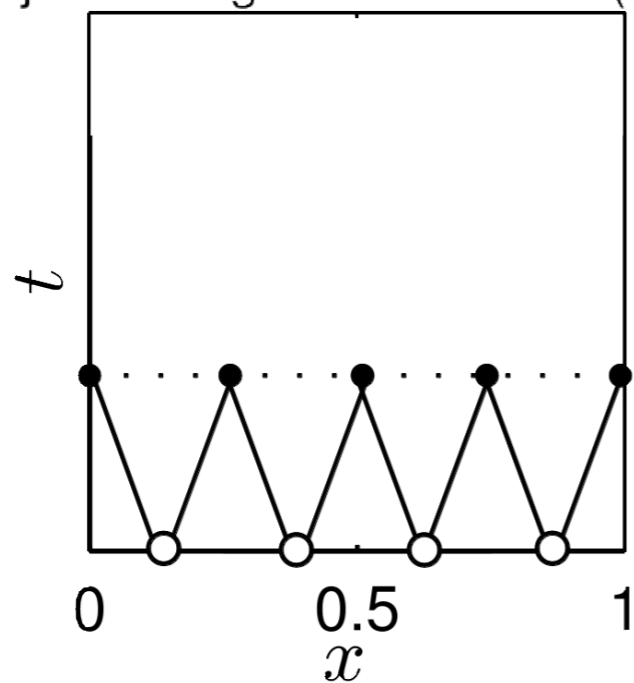
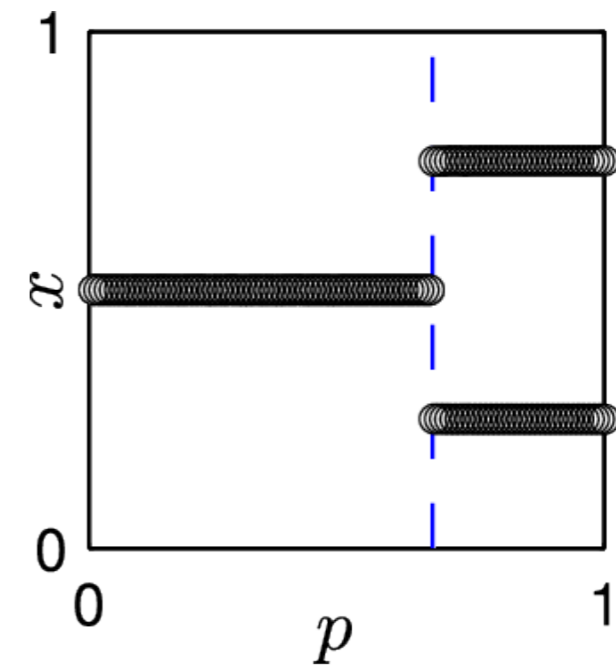
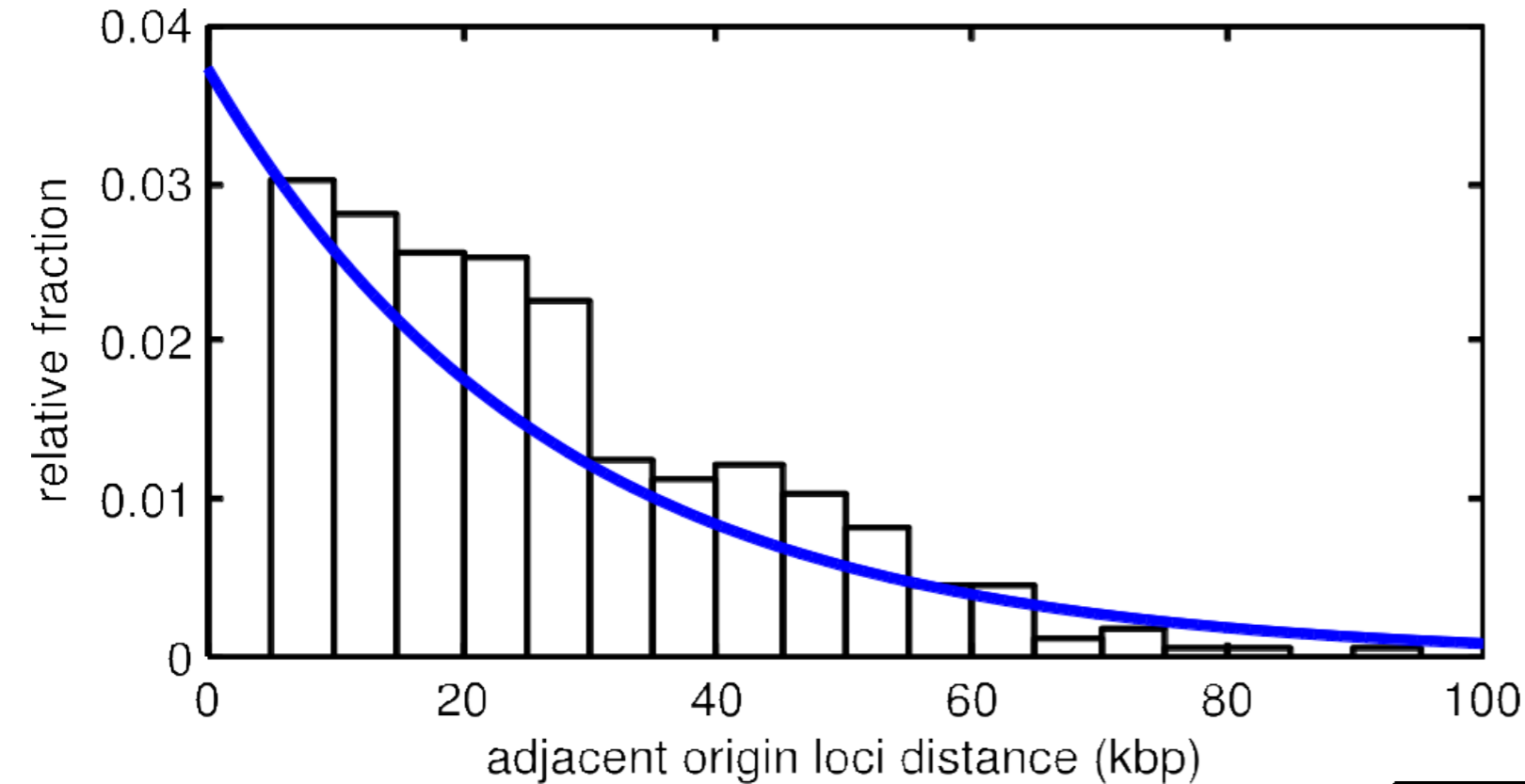


Minimum Replication Time

Optimal Placement of Origins for DNA Replication

J. Karschau, J.J. Blow, and A.P.S. de Moura. Physical Review Letters. 2012; 108(5):058101.

What are preferred locations for origins
if their licensing and activation are stochastic?



J. Julian Blow



Alessandro de Moura



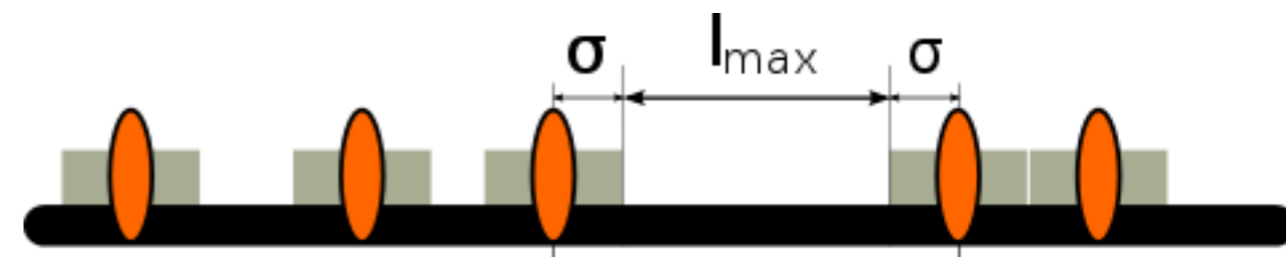
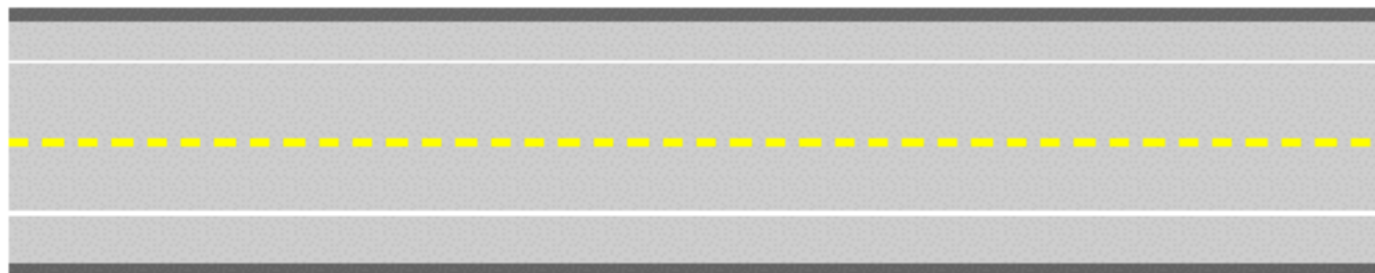
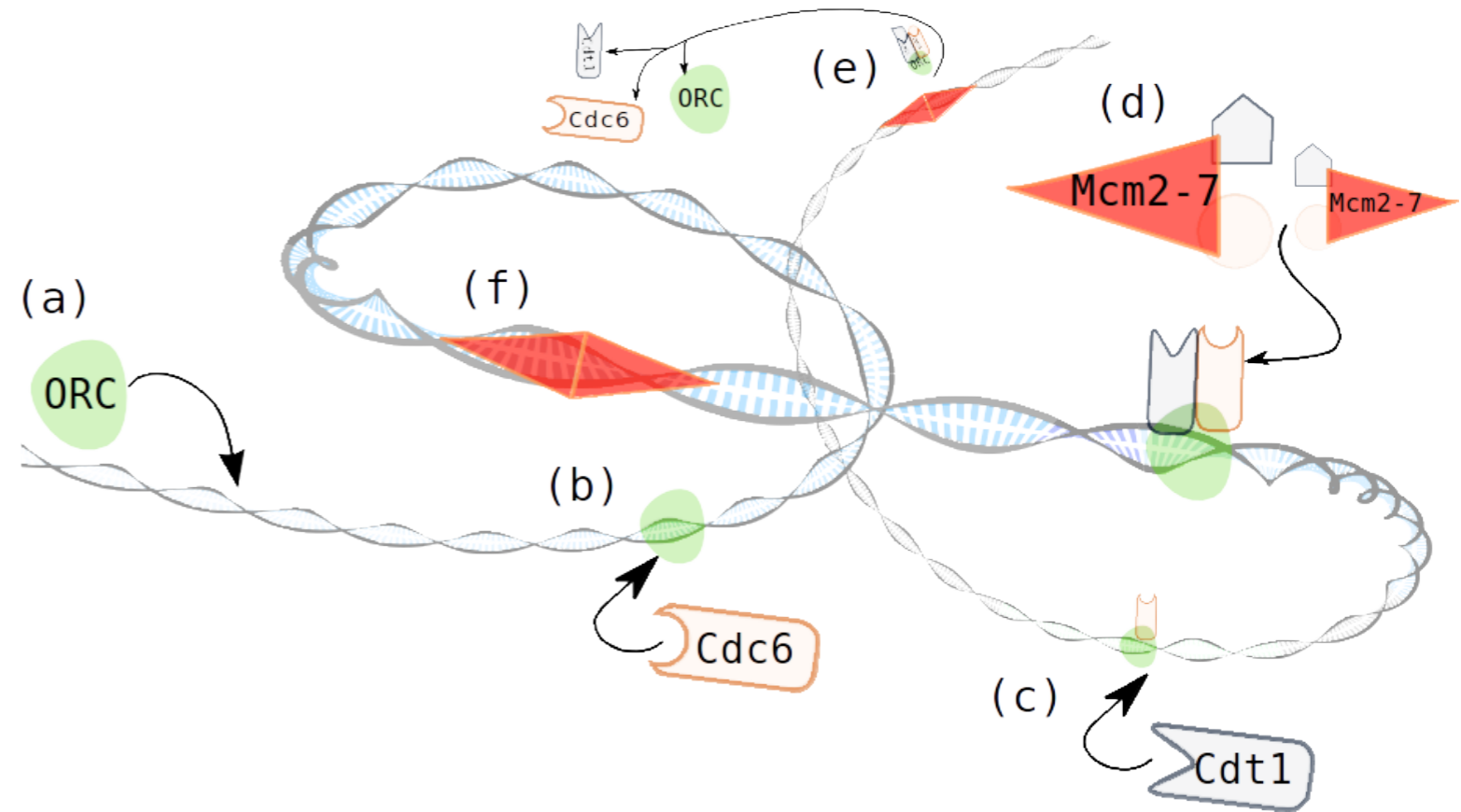
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The random completion problem – a car-parking problem

P. Gillespie*, J. Karschau*, J. Kisiielewska, J.J. Blow and A.P.S. de Moura, *in preparation*.

*equal contribution.

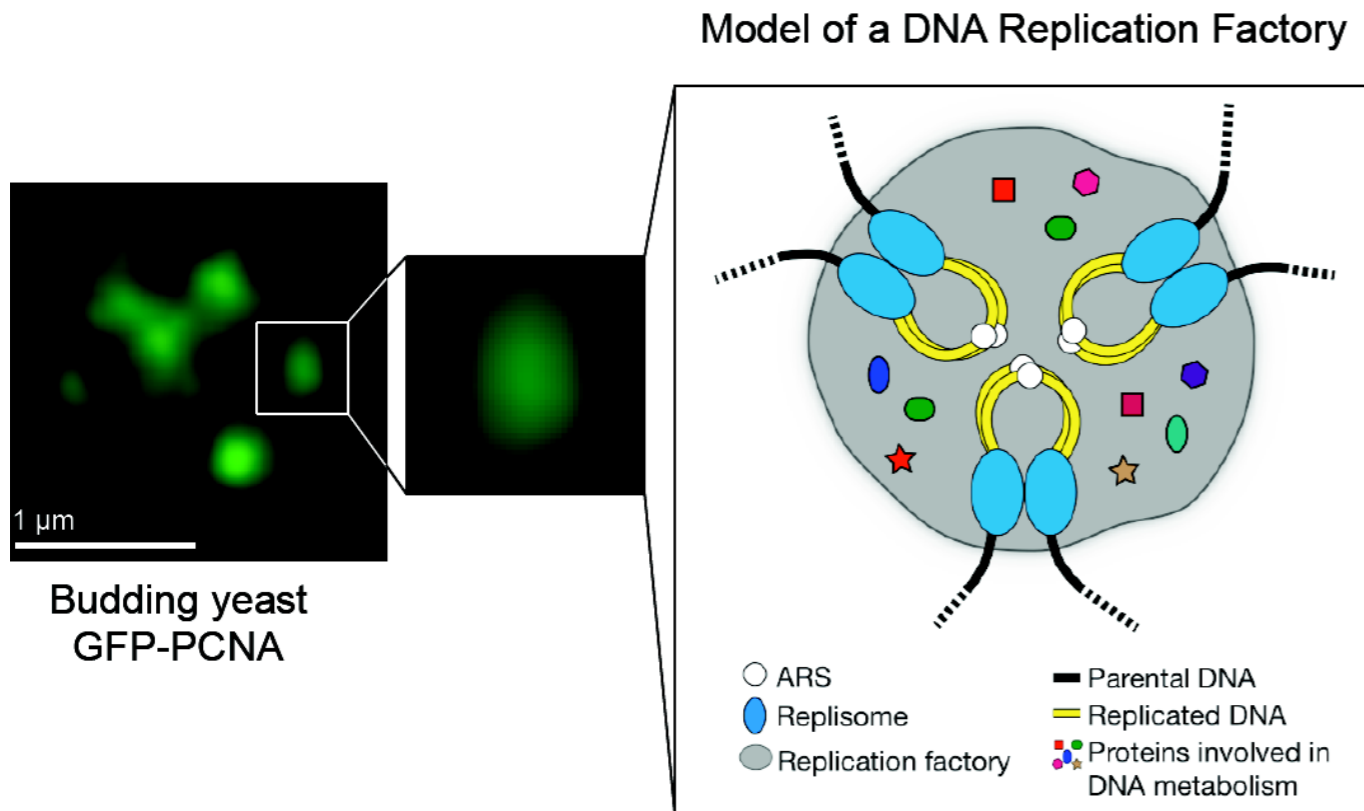
Modelling of the process of protein binding to DNA in an analogy to cars parking along a street.



Replication Factories

Spatial Organisation of DNA Replication within the yeast nucleus

N. Saner, J. Karschau, T. Natsume, M. Gierlinski, R. Retkute, M. Hawkins, C. Nieduszynski, J.J. Blow, A.P.S. de Moura, T. Tanaka,
Stochastic Association of neighboring replicons creates replication factories in budding yeast. Journal of Cell Biology 7(202):1001-12. 2013



Adapted from Frouin, I *et al.* 2003
Falaschi, A. 2000
Kitamura, E *et al.* 2006

Replication factories are compartment-like structure
However there is no physical boundary that keeps replication forks together.

Sites at which DNA replication takes place

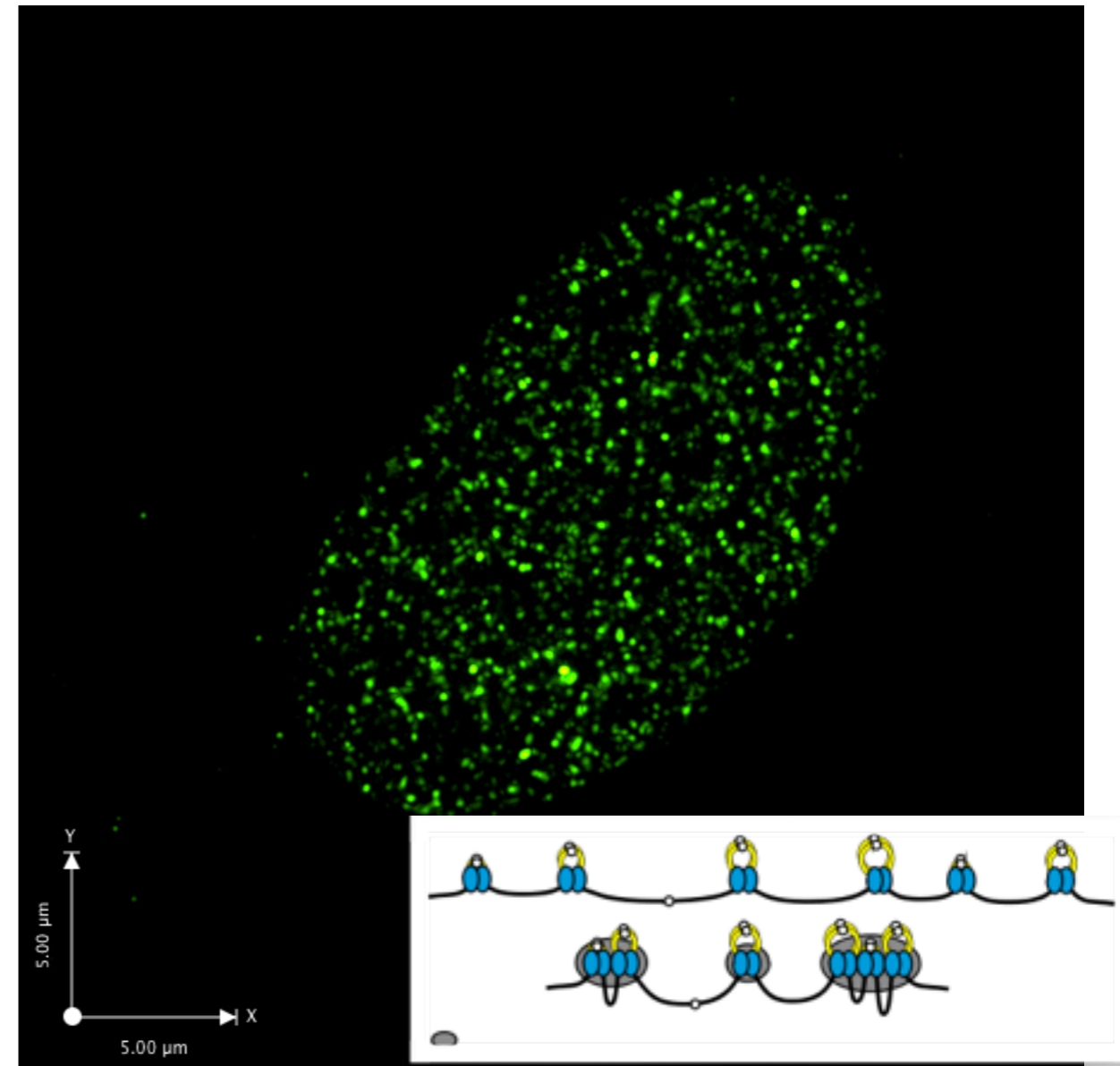


Photo: Debbie McIntosh, J.J.B. lab



Tomoyuki Tanaka
Julian J. Blow
Nazan Saner

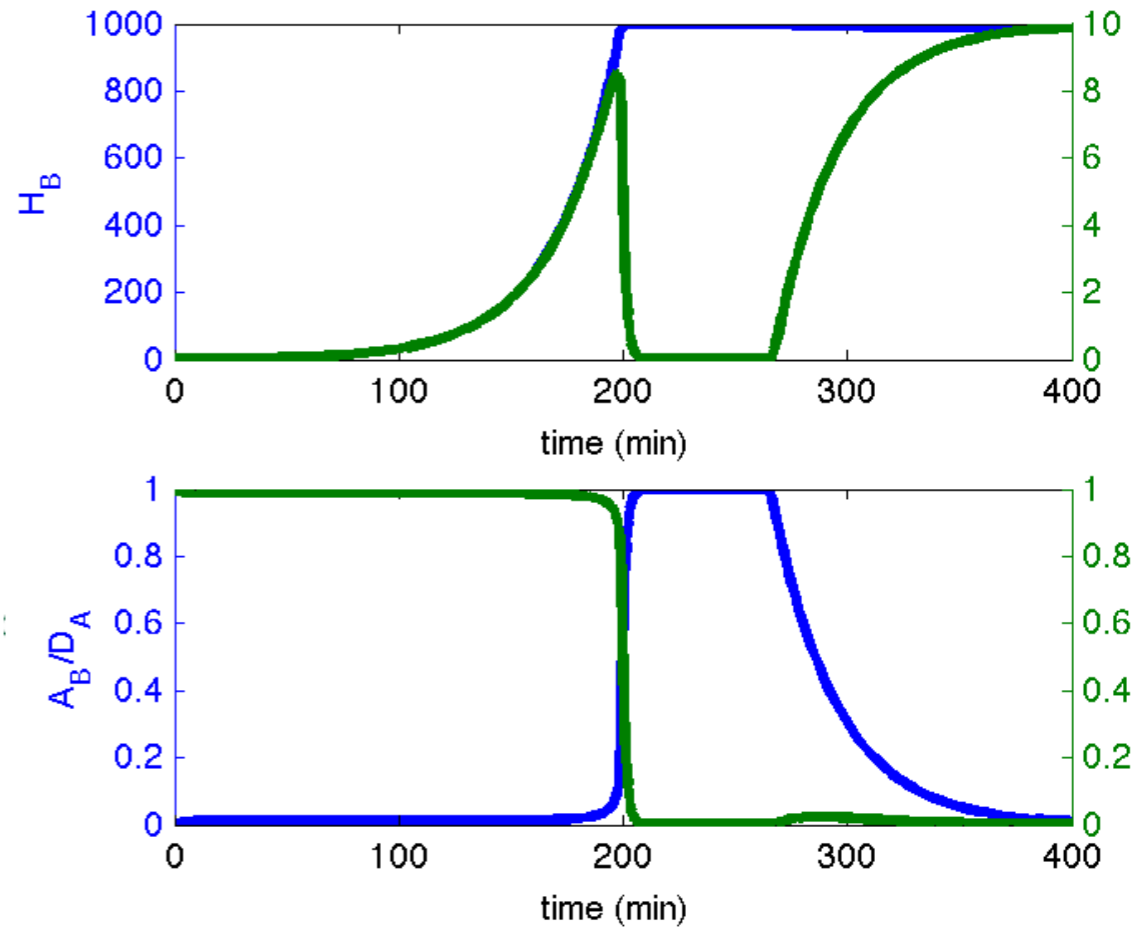
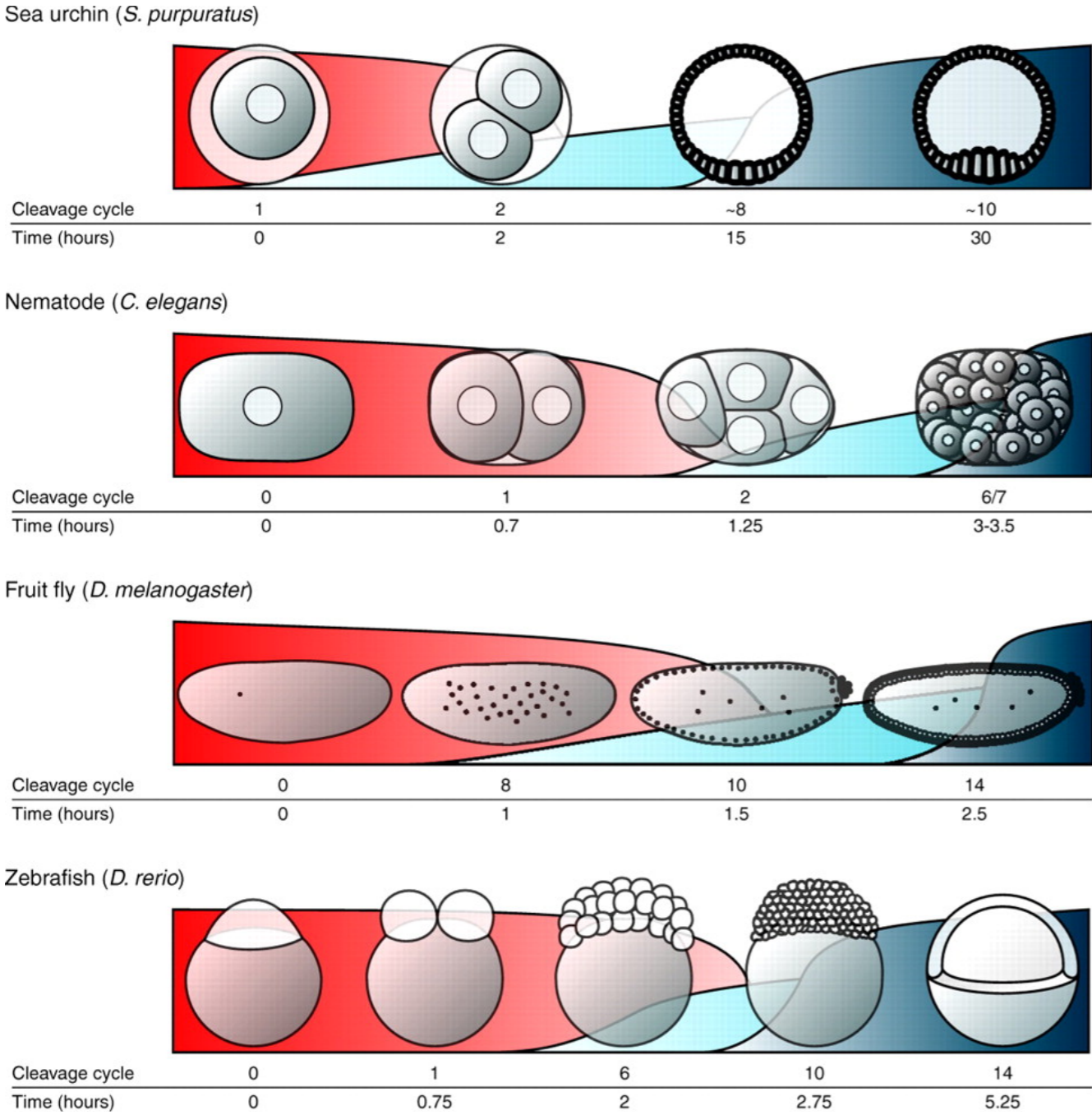


Alessandro de Moura



Conrad Nieduszynski
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Genome activation in early embryos



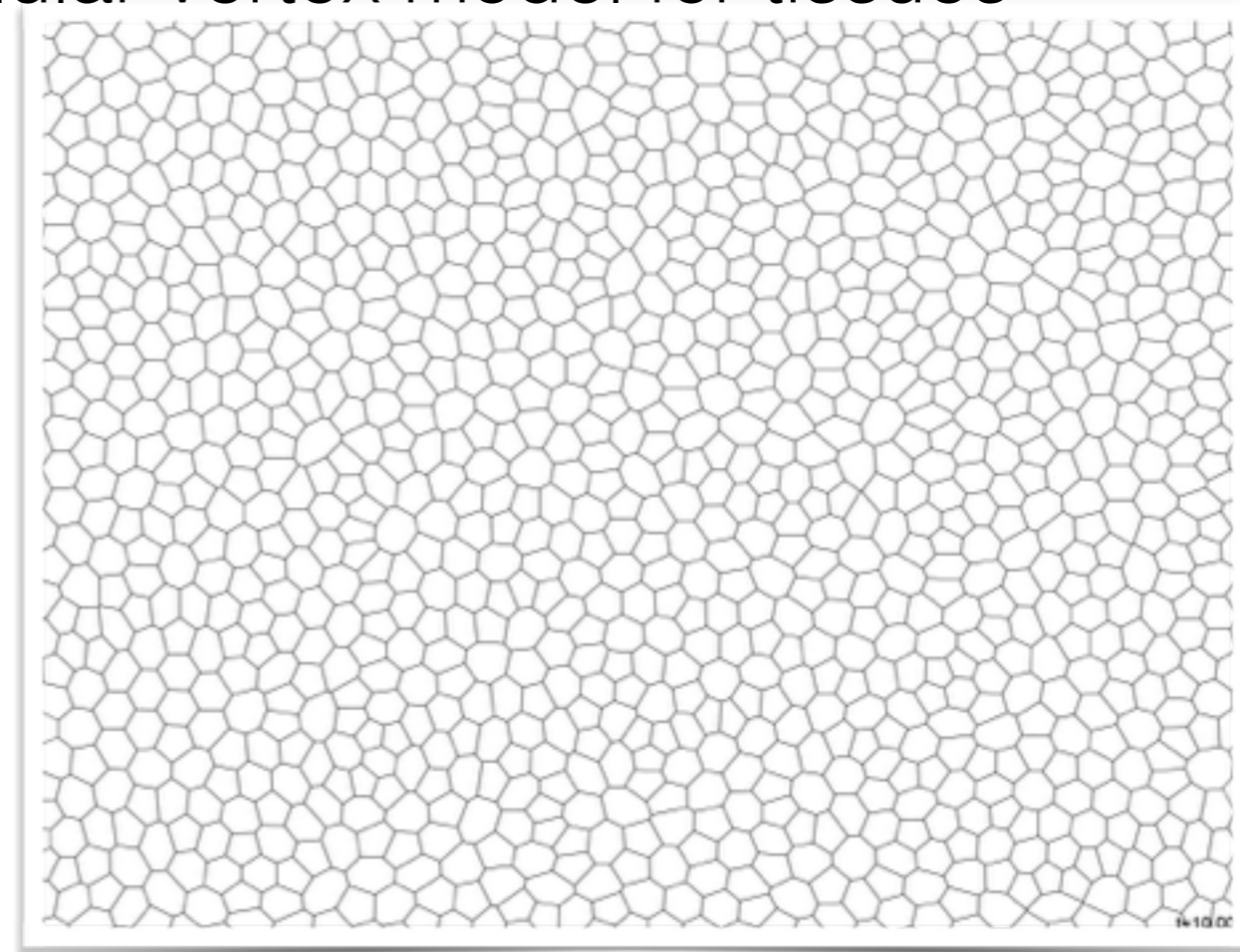
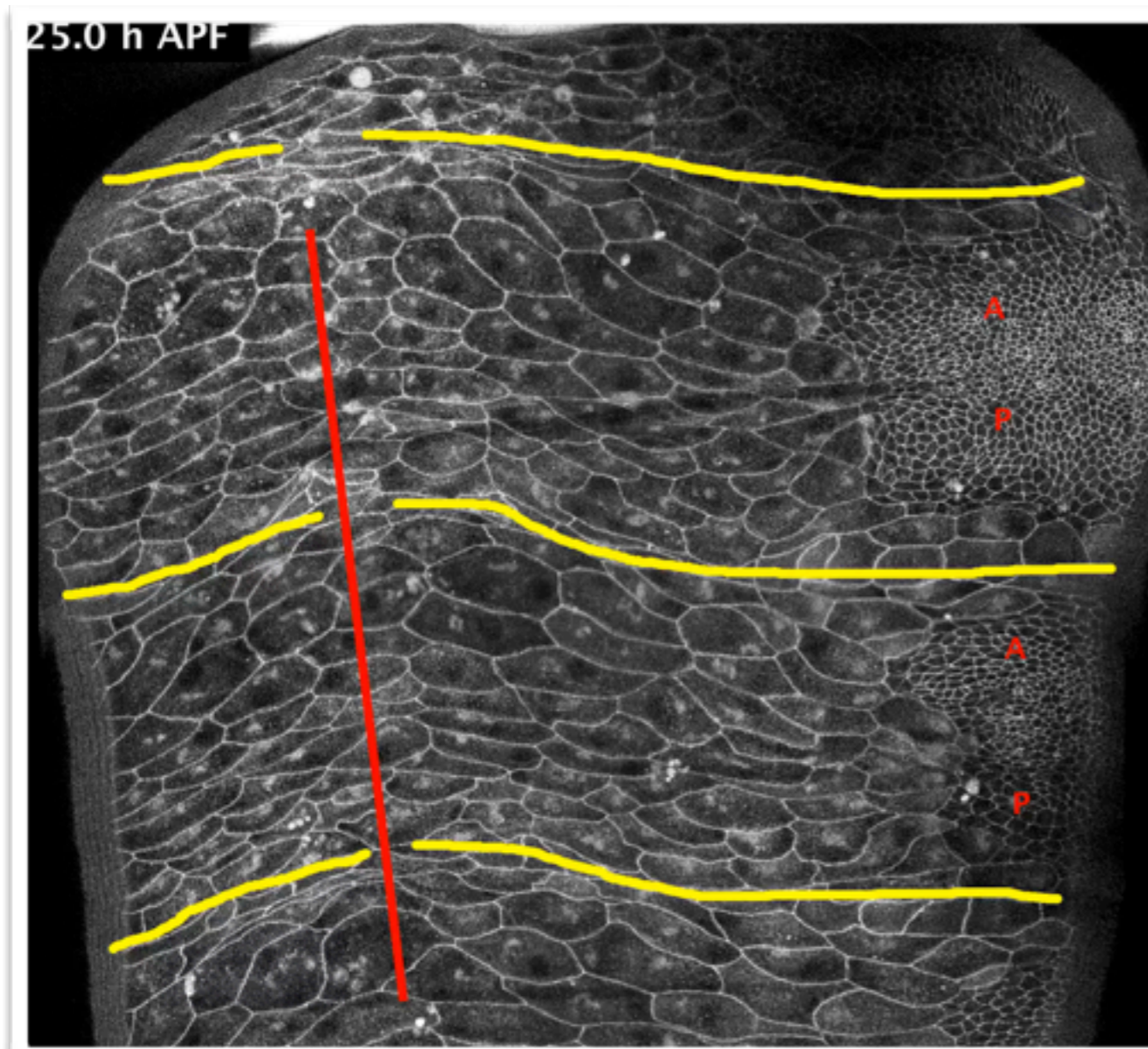
Modelling of competition for DNA binding sites

More general: What sets the time point of genome activation in activator repressor model?

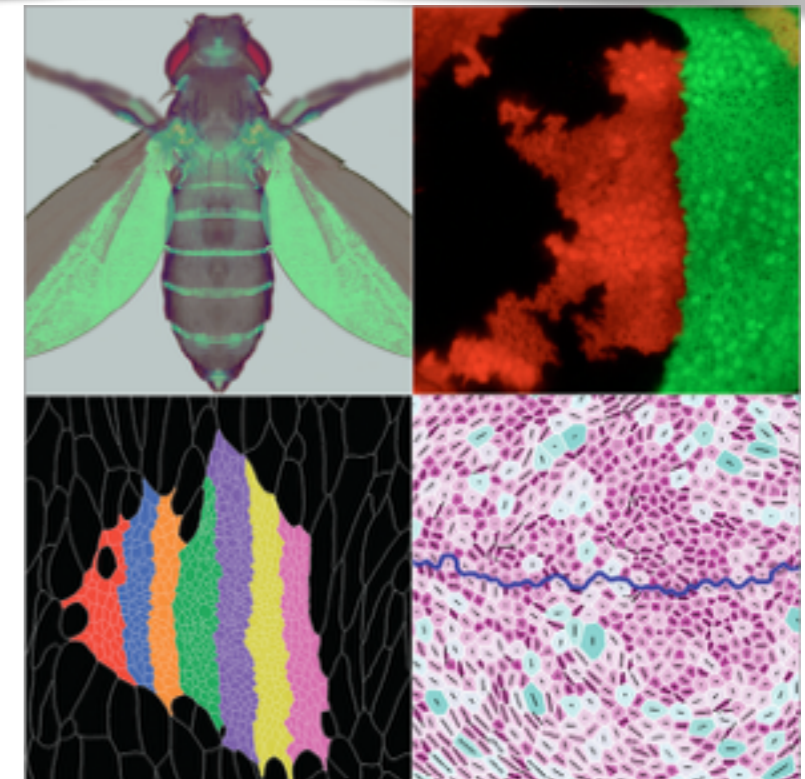
Tadros and Lipshitz, 2009

Tissue formation and cellular mechanics

Modelling of cell mechanics using a cellular-vertex model for tissues



top left, bottom right figures:
courtesy of C. Dahmann group TUD



Funding acknowledgements



IOP Institute of Physics

