

## 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
- 158 Chem Biol S2, Targeted Cancer Therapy
- 160 Chem Biol S4, 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 S2, Molecular Clocks
- 187 Sys Biol S3, 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 = P02; Gen EX S2 = P03; Gen EX S3 = P04; Gen EX S4 = P05; Gen EX S5 = P06; Mem Biol S1 = P08; Mem Biol S2 = P09; Mem Biol S3 = P10; Mem Biol S4 = P11; Mem Biol S5 = P12; Chem Biol S1 = P14; Chem Biol S2 = P15; Chem Biol S3 = P16; Chem Biol S4 = P17; Chem Biol S5 = P18; Mol Neu S1 = P20; Mol Neu S2 = P21; Mol Neu S3 = P22; Mol Neu S4 = P23; Mol Neu S5 = P24; Sys Biol S1 = P26; Sys Biol S2 = P27; Sys Biol S3 = P28; Sys Biol S4 = P29; Sys Biol S5 = P30; Struct Biol S1 = P32; Struct Biol S2 = P33; Struct Biol S3 = P34; Struct Biol S4 = P35; Struct Biol S5 = P36; FEBS Education Session = P38; Late-breaking abstracts = LB.*

high activity in a variety of different conditions, whereas enterobacterial *MraY* homologues from numerous pathogens were inhibited by detergents and high quality protein samples could only be produced in presence of specific compounds. The complete biosynthetic pathway starting from UDP-N-acetylglucosamine precursor to lipid II formation could be reconstituted with cell-free expressed proteins and will provide the basis for developing new drug screening platforms in defined environments.

### P32-016

#### Structural investigation into the comprehensive mechanism of concentrative nucleoside transport

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Nucleoside transporters (NTs) are very important in humans, and play vital roles in nucleic acid synthesis, energy metabolism and a host of physiological processes involving regulation of intra- and extra-cellular concentrations of purine and pyrimidine (deoxy) nucleosides. Furthermore, it possesses a wide range of potential applications in the development of drugs, especially for antiviral and anticancer drugs. To date, two main families of membrane nucleoside transporters have been identified in mammalian cells, including the concentrative nucleoside transporter (CNT) and the equilibrative nucleoside transporter (ENT) families. In the former family, concentrative transport of nucleosides is energized by transmembrane sodium and/or proton gradients, whereas in the latter bidirectional nucleoside transport is driven solely by the concentration gradient of the nucleosides across the membrane. However, our understanding of the molecular mechanisms of nucleoside transport remains limited. The only known structure of a CNT is VcCNT from *Vibrio cholera* in an inward-facing and partially occluded conformation. At present, we are attempting to resolve the nucleoside transport mechanism by capturing and analyzing the different conformations likely to be involved in the translocation cycles of different bacterial CNTs. Meanwhile, by comparing sodium-driven transporters such as VcCNT and homologous proton-driven transporters such as NupC from *Escherichia coli*, we aim to illustrate the basis for the differing cation selectivities of CNTs. This work should help to elucidate the molecular mechanisms of concentrative nucleoside transport by a structural approach, not only in the bacterial transporters but also in their physiologically and medically important counterparts in humans.

### P32-017

#### MacAB efflux system of *Serratia marcescens* as a potential protective system against oxidative stress

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Bacterial resistance to antibiotics is one of the major problems in the world. The most important in the appearance of bacterial antibiotic resistance is understanding and investigation of its

molecular mechanisms. Bacteria genus of *Serratia* is opportunistic and antibiotic resistance pathogens with increased clinical significance. Efflux systems of *Serratia marcescens* involved in an excretion of a wide range of antibiotics. Analysis of genome sequence of *S. marcescens* allowed discovering a new ABC-type efflux system. This system has a high homology to MacAB system of *E. coli*. Special characteristic of MacAB efflux system of *S. marcescens* consists in defending against reactive oxygen species (ROS) addition to participating in antibiotics excretion. Goal of this research was an investigation of resistance of wild type (w.t.) and mutant  $\Delta$  macAB (m.t.) *S. marcescens* to ROS. Resistance of both strains to hydrogen peroxide (HP) was explored. HP presence in the medium led to m.t. cell death and w.t. viability. Co-cultivation of both strains resulted in the emergence of resistance of m.t. to HP. W.t. supernatant provided a clear protective effect for m.t. in the presence of HP. Thermostability and sensitivity to proteinase K treatment of w.t. supernatant metabolites allowed suggesting that protective compounds have a protein essence. Thus, macAB efflux system of *S. marcescens* plays a crucial role in a cell defense against ROS and its absence prevent to extracellular protective metabolites formation. This work was funded by the subsidy of the Russian Government to support the Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

### P32-018

#### Acetazolamide, an inhibitor of carbonic anhydrase, suppresses photophosphorylation and stimulates light-induced ATP hydrolysis in isolated spinach chloroplast

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The chloroplast CF<sub>1</sub>CF<sub>0</sub>-ATPase/synthase is located in energy-transducing thylakoid membranes of chloroplasts where it catalyzes light-induced ATP synthesis and  $\Delta\mu$ H<sup>+</sup> generating ATP hydrolysis. It has a membrane sector (CF<sub>0</sub>) attached to a membrane extrinsic oligomeric complex (CF<sub>1</sub>), that contains the catalytic sites for ATP synthesis and hydrolysis and noncatalytic (regulatory) sites. The noncatalytic sites can bind some oxyanions (bicarbonate, sulfite, borate etc.), activating CF<sub>1</sub>-ATPase. We have shown recently (Semenikhin & Zolotarova, 2014) that both CF<sub>1</sub>CF<sub>0</sub> complex and its isolated catalytic part, factor CF<sub>1</sub>, are able to accelerate the process of interconversion of carbonic acid forms:  $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^-$ , ie to exhibit carbonic anhydrase activity. The aim of the present work is studying the effect of acetazolamide, an inhibitor of carbonic anhydrase, on the rate of photophosphorylation and the light-induced ATP hydrolysis in isolated spinach chloroplasts. The rate of ATP synthesis was determined by hexokinase method in chloroplast suspension illuminated for 2 min in the presence of electron acceptors. The amount of ATP was determined enzymatically using glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase and NADP. Formed in the reaction NADPH was measured by fluorescent method. The amount of Pi released in ATPase reaction of thylakoids was determined by colorimetric method after illumination of the chloroplast suspension for 2-5 min. The data show that acetazolamide inhibits light-induced synthesis and stimulates ATP hydrolysis suggesting participation of carbonic anhydrase activity in transmembrane proton transfer coupled with ATPsynthesis/hydrolysis in thylakoid membrane of chloroplasts.