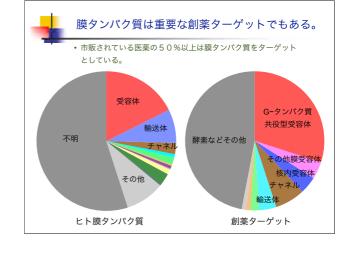
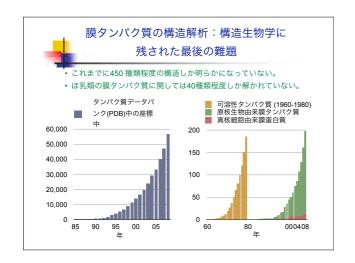
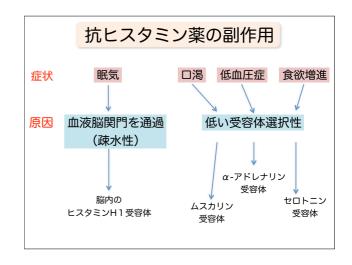
創薬ターゲット膜蛋白質 の構造解析とその迅速化

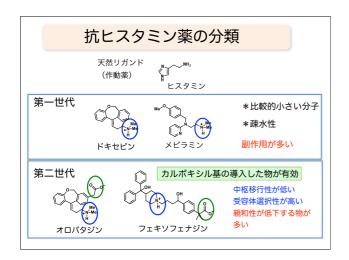


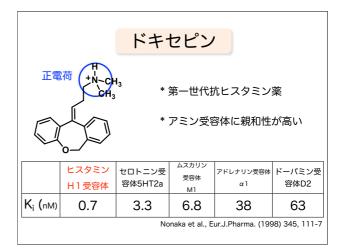
岩田 想 京都大学大学院医学研究科・ 理化学研究所放射光科学総合研 究センター



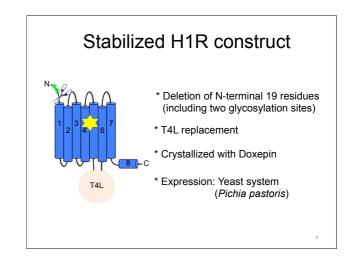




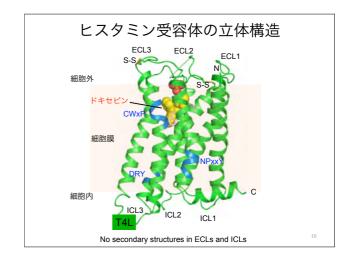


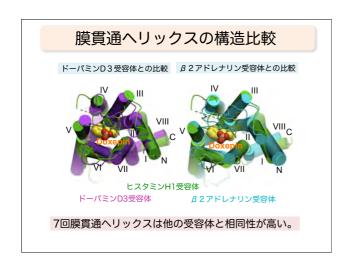


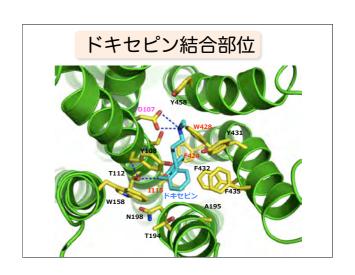
* 487 amino acids residues * Long 3rd cytoplasmic loop (~170 residues) * Two glycosylation sites





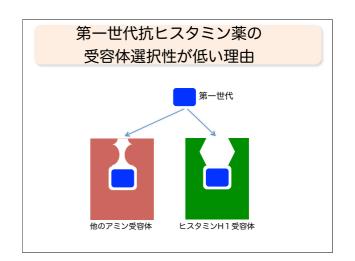






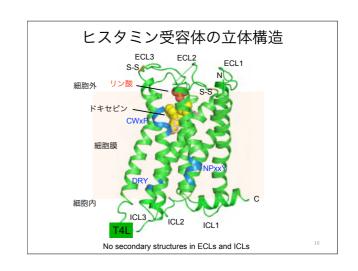
ドキセピン結合部位を形成する残基は多くのアミン シラマ体で同じ性質の残基に保存されている

	H ₁ R	Serotonin receptor	Muscarinic receptor	α-adrenergic receptor	β-adrenergic receptor	Dopamine receptor
Helix III	D107	D	D	D	D	D
	Y108	V/I/M/V	Y	٧	V	I/V
	S111	C/S	S	G	V	S/C
	T112	т	N	T	T	T
	1115	1	1	1	1	T
Helix V	T194	S/G	T	S	S	S
	N198	S/A	A	S	S	S
	F199	F	F	F	F	F
Helix VI	F424	F	F	F	F	F
	W428	W	W	W	W	W
	Y431	F	Y	F	F	F
	F432	F	N	F	F	F
Helix VII	Y458	Y	Y	Y	Y	W/Y



なぜ第2世代抗ヒスタミン薬は 受容体選択性が高いのか

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リン酸結合部位 三個の正電荷を有する残基により形成 K179^{ECL2} PO₄³⁻ H450^{7.35}

リン酸結合部位を形成する正電荷を有する残基はほ かの生体アミン受容体では全く保存されていない

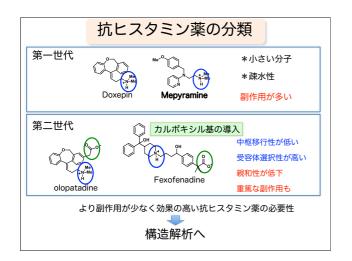
	H ₁ R	Serotonin receptor	Muscarinic receptor	α-adrenergic receptor	β-adrenergic receptor	Dopamine receptor
ECL2	K179	A/E/D/Q/T/S	E/Q	I/E/F/R/Q	С	NEV
Helix V	K191	T/V/M	Т	V/A/I	A/V	A/V
Helix VII	H450	F/G/A/S/L	W	F	F/Y	F/Y/V

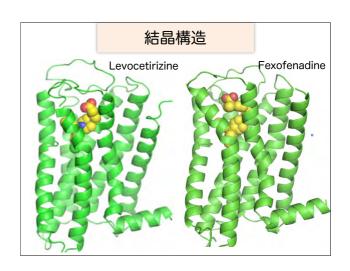
□□ 正電荷を持つアミノ酸

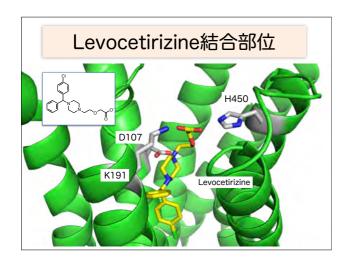
■ 負電荷を持つアミノ酸

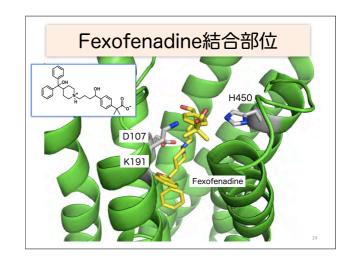
それ以外はすべて中性アミノ酸

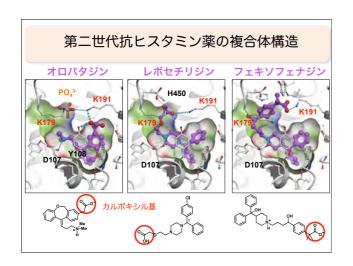
19

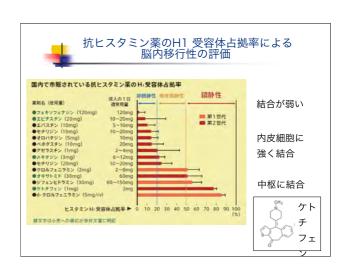


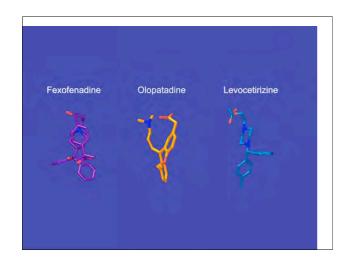


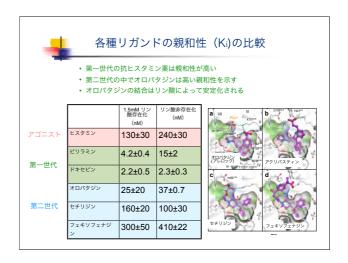


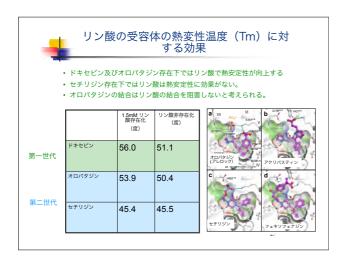


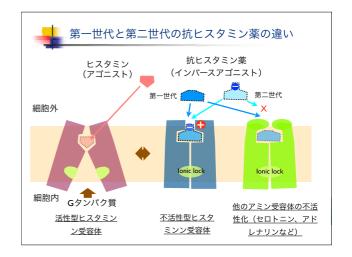




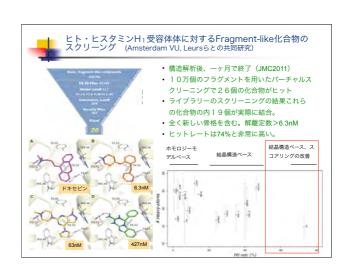


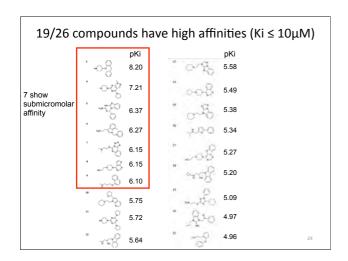


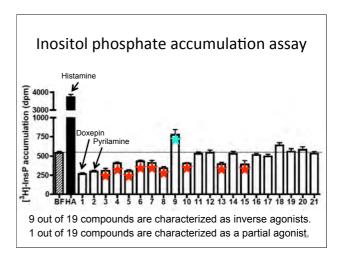


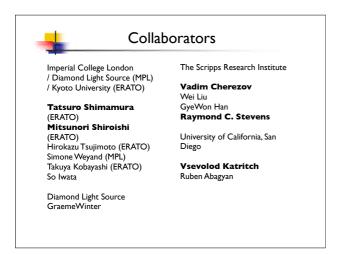


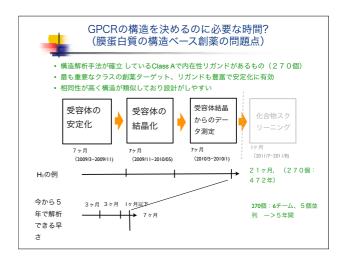
結晶構造は薬剤開発に役立つのか?

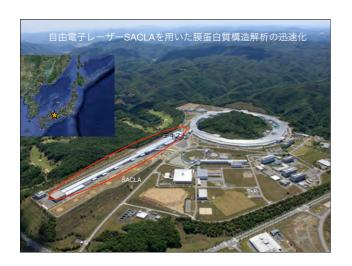


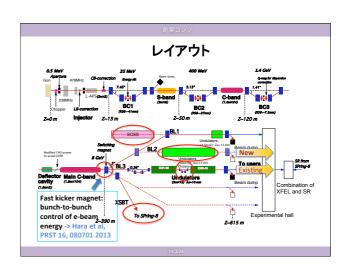




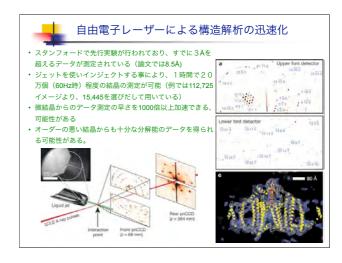








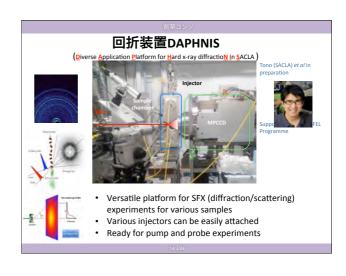


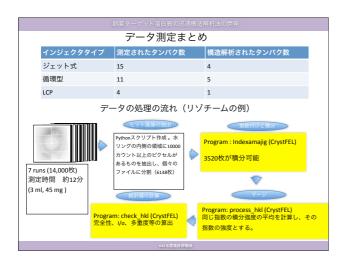




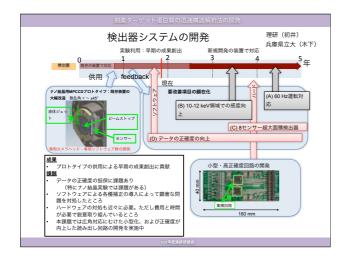




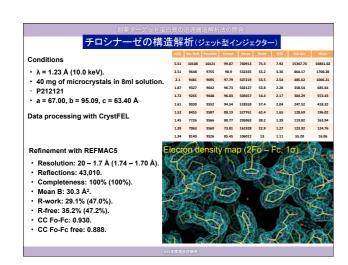


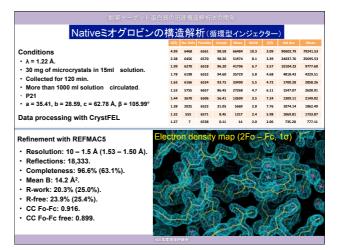


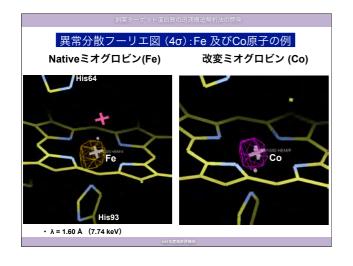


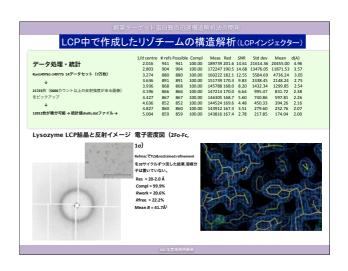




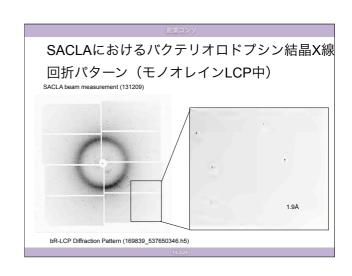


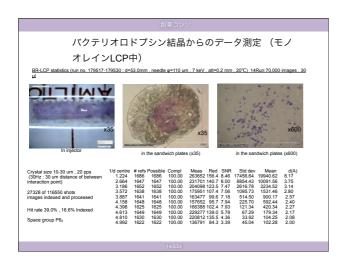


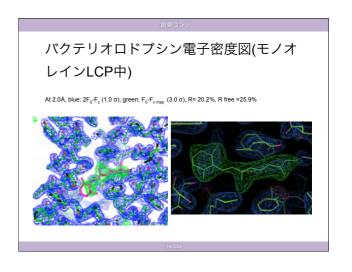












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BL2

- 新たな硬X線FELビームライン
- 2014年夏:アンジュレータのインストール
- 10月: コミッショニング (BL3の利用運転と並行)
- 2015年1月: 試験利用

3月: 供用開始

- BL3とのビーム振り分け: 供用開始直後は一定時間毎に交互 に運転。早期に動的振り分けに移行し、実効ビームタイム の倍増を図る
- PX、BIOを中心に、ルーチン的な実験を想定
- 多様な試料を可能とし、産業利用も含む一層の汎用化を図る

14/3/24