# 日独化学会学生交換プログラム報告

理学研究科 化学専攻 杉山 弘

本年は「日本におけるドイツ年 2005/2006」にあたり、その記念事業の一貫として、日本化学会 とドイツ化学会が連携し、博士課程の学生や博士研究者の相互の短期留学(6週間)が企画されま した。日本化学会の国際交流委員会が中心となって、COEとして採択されている大学が協力し て実施されました。京都大学化学連携 COE からは吉田潤一教授、時任宣博教授がメンバーとし て企画を担当されました。相互の派遣における旅費や滞在費は派遣元が経費負担するという原則 で行われ、京都大学化学連携 COE より、ドイツ研究者の滞在費の援助、日本側からの博士課程 学生の派遣について御負担いただきました。

具体的には、ドイツ化学会が公募により選抜された 10 名の学生・博士研究員が派遣され、3 月 26 日に日本に到着し、日本化学会第 85 春季年会で、ポスター発表行ない、その後、北海道大、 東北大、東大、東工大、名古屋大、京大、大阪大の 10 研究室で 8 週間研究を行いました。京都 大学にはフンボルト大学でペプチド核酸を用いて遺伝子多型の検出法を研究している、サイモン・ フィヒト博士が派遣されました。まずエネルギー理工学研究所、化学研究所、工学研究科で研究 室を訪問し、ディスカッションと研究発表を行ない、東京のドイツ大使館でのドイツ年のイベン トに参加しました。その後、理学研究科化学専攻で DNA を用いた実験や、講義を含めた日々を送っ てもらいました。帰国後の本人よりのメールの一部を添付いたしますが、沢山の研究者とディス カッションできたこと、京都学生の家に滞在したことが交流という面では非常によかったようで す。

また、4月25日には本交換プ ログラムでアーヘン工科大学から東大塩谷研究室に滞在してい た、ビューク博士が理学研究科と 工学研究科を訪問し、講演会を開 催しました。講演後のパーティー での記念写真です。(前列左から フィヒト博士、ビューク博士。)

ドイツからの受け入れの後、受 入研究室から派遣するという方 式で行われたため、生物化学分科 から博士課程1年の佐々木俊太君 を9月から10月中旬の6週間派 遣させて頂きました。滞在中ドイ ツ化学会の年会でポスター発表



を行い、その後レポートに記載されている研究を行ってきました。

ドイツからの到着便が8時間遅れ、半数以上のメンバーが化学会主催の歓迎パーティーに出席 できなくなるアクシデントもありました。また、日本化学会と各 COE、受入研究室との連絡や 認識が十分でないなど、反省すべきところもいろいろありました。しかしこの交流自体は大変実 りのあるものになりました。本事業では京都大学化学連携 COE 齋藤軍治先生をはじめ、沢山の 研究室の教員、学生の方々にご協力を頂きましたことこの場をお借りして感謝する次第です。

海外学生

派遣

-受入研究者-

#### サイモン・フィヒト (Simon Ficht)

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany (Prof. Dr. Oliver Seitz)

#### 期間

平成 17 年 3 月 26 日~平成 17 年 5 月 20 日

#### 受入研究室

理学研究科化学専攻生物化学研究室

#### 研究内容

DNA アルキル化剤の細胞内活性化機構の解析

Dear Professor Sugiyama,

One and a half months have elapsed since I left Japan to go back to Berlin. Although the time schedule to go to the Narita airport on the 20th of Mai was quiet tight, everything worked fine. I took me some time to write all the reports for the DFG (German Research Foundation), the GDCh (German Chemical Society) and the report about the academic system in Japan. The article you gave me was very helpful. Beginning of Juli, I attended a meeting of all the exchange students. Everybody had to give a lecture to present the impressions of the stay in Japan. I had the impression that my stay was a very successful one, because I was given the opportunity to meet many professors. This gave me a good insight into the research in the field of bioorganic chemistry at the University of Kyoto. Other important points were the hospitality of the group, the good working conditions, the good lodging and the fascinating city of Kyoto itself. Some other students reported that they lived in guesthouses far away. It was difficult for them to buy nutrition because there were no shops close-by. Some people accounted that there was no contact to other people in these guest-houses so they felt a little bit lonely in these two months. The people from the far north (Sapporo) did not like the weather. After hearing all the talks, the people from the DFG called the conditions of my stay "almost ideal". Your idea to find a dormitory for me turned out to be a very good idea in terms of cost and because of the good contact to the residents. Two weeks ago I was informed that I will receive a fellowship from the DAAD (German Academic Exchange Program) for my postdoctoral stay in California. In the moment I have to wait for my visa, so it will still take a while till I can start my work in San Diego. I think I will take the airplane on the 17th of August. I heard that the raining season has started in Kyoto. This is hard for me to imagine as I remember Kyoto as a place with a lot of sunshine and convenient temperatures.

With best regards,

Simon Ficht

-派遣学生-

#### 佐々木俊太

理学研究科化学専攻生物化学研究室

#### 期間

平成 17 年 9 月 10 日~平成 17 年 10 月 29 日

#### 受入機関

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, (Prof. Dr. Oliver Seitz)

#### 研究報告

フンボルト大学は 1810 年に設立され、Albert Einstein など 29 人ものノーベル賞科学者が研究に従 事していた歴史のある大学である。私のお世話になった Oliver Seitz 研究室のあるフンボルト大学ベ ルリン校 (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin) は、ベルリン郊外の広大な敷地に 4 階建ての研究棟が 10 棟 ほど並ぶ比較的新しいキャンパスで、同じ敷地内には大学以外に様々な企業の研究棟が並んでいる。

近年、DNA、RNA の制御に修飾オリゴヌクレオチドを用いた化学的手法が広く行われている。 Seitz 教授の研究テーマの一つにケミカルライゲーションを応用した DNA の遺伝子変異検出法の開 発がある。最近、Seitz 教授らは PNA をベースとしたケミカルライゲーションにより1塩基ミスマッ チを含む DNA オリゴマーの迅速かつ配列選択的な検出に成功している<sup>1)</sup>。PNA は、非イオン性で 安定性の高い DNA アナログであり、一本鎖 DNA に対して非常に親和性が高い。また、その親和 性には配列選択性があり、扱いも容易である。Seitz 教授らは、修飾 PNA が変異塩基の含まない完 全相補鎖 DNA に対して高い親和性と選択性をもって2本鎖を形成し、ケミカルライゲーションが 引き起こす事を示し、その反応プロダクトを MS 同定することで遺伝子変異の有無を確認している。

しかし、この修飾 PNA は PCR 産物である遺伝子変異を含む DNA オリゴマーをテンプレート として検出するために、高感度検出には時間と手間のかかるものであった。私は、この検出感度 の向上を目的として、DNA オリゴマーに対する PNA とのハイブリダイゼーション変換効率の向 上を試みた。そこで九州大学先導物質化学研究所の丸山厚教授の開発したポリ-L-リジンとデキ ストランの複合体を触媒として利用した<sup>2)</sup>。この触媒は、ポリ-L-リジンのカチオンにより DNA のリン酸ジエステル結合のアニオン同士の静電反発を緩衝する。初めに DABCYL でラベルされ た DNA に対して、FAM をラベルした PNA をハイブリダイズさせ、続けて触媒を添加した。最 後に DABCYL-DNA に相補的な非標識の PNA を加え、その蛍光強度の変化を追った。その結果、 触媒を加える事で、DNA-PNA のハイブリダイゼーション変換効率が向上している事がわかった。 今後、この触媒を利用し、DNA/PNA ハイブリダイゼーションの効率を向上させ、より簡便で迅 速な遺伝子変異検出法を構築して行く予定である。

今回、日本の研究室とは異なる、ドイツでの研究スタイルを肌で感じる事ができ、非常に有意 義で貴重な体験をする機会を与え頂いた京都大学 COE 関係者に深く感謝の意を示したい。



1. S.Ficht, A. Mattes, and O. Seitz, J.Am.Chem.Soc. 2004, 126, 9970-9981

2. H. Torigoe, A. Maruyama, J.Am. Chem. Soc. 2005, 126, 1705-1710



## 海外における研究活動(留学支援)

■ ■ ■ 学生に対する、海外における研究活動の支援制度利用実績 ■ ■ ■

■ 姜 舜徹(修士課程2回生) 所 属:工学研究科 分子工学専攻(指導教官:今堀 博 教授) 渡 航 先:イスラエル・ヘブリュー大学 渡航先指導教官: Prof. I. Willner 研 究 課 題:半導体ナノ粒子と金ナノ粒子の光電変換系へのハイブリッド化 渡航期間:2005年1月6日-3月17日 ■北村 尚斗(博士課程3回生) 属:理学研究科化学専攻(指導教官:花田 禎一 教授) 所 渡 航 先:ドイツ、バーデンバーデン 参加会議名:15th International Conference on Solid State Ionics 表: Electrical Conduction Properties of Rare Earth Orthophosphates under Reducing 発 Condition  $(\# \land \land \land \land )$ 渡航期間:2005年7月17日-7月24日 ▲ 永田 勇樹(博士課程2回生) 所 属:理学研究科化学専攻(指導教官:谷村 吉隆 教授) 先:米国 Holderness School、オランダ グローニンゲン大学 ほか 渡 航 参加会議名: Gordon Research Conference: liquids; chemistry and physics of 発 表:Two-dimensional Raman spectra of atomic solids and liquids (ポスター) 渡航期間:2005年7月16日-8月13日 ■ 太田 寛人(博士課程1回生) 所 属:理学研究科化学専攻(指導教官:吉村一良教授) 先:オーストリア ウィーン工科大学 渡 航 参加会議名: The International Conference on Strongly Correlated Electron Systems 表: Synthesis and <sup>23</sup>Na NMR Studies of Layered Superconductor NaxCoO<sub>2</sub> · yH<sub>2</sub>O 発 (ポスター)

渡航期間:2005年7月25日-8月5日

■ 井上 圭一(博士課程2回生)

所 属:理学研究科 化学専攻(指導教官:寺嶋 正秀 教授)

- 渡 航 先:米国 University of Texas Health Science Center
- 渡航先指導教官: John L. Spudich 教授、佐々木純助教授

研 究 内 容:センサリーロドプシン II およびトランスデューサータンパク質複合体の発現・ 精製

渡 航 期 間:2005年8月15日-10月16日

## Soonchul Kang (Department of Molecular Engineering)

#### Period

06 January 2005 - 17 March 2005

#### Place

Institute of Chemistry, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, ISRAEL Prof. I. Willner

#### Research



Recently extensive research efforts have been devoted to nanoscience and nanotechnology. In particular, metallic, semiconductor, and magnetic nanoparticles have been frequently employed as building units for the bottom-up fabrication of molecular devices. I am interested in the fabrication of semiconductor nanoparticles on electrodes which exhibit novel photoelectrochemical properties.

Within this studying abroad the following topics have been studied;

- 1. Construction of semiconductor nanoparticles/carbon nanotube hybrid assemblies on electrodes as a novel photoelectrochemical device.
- 2. Construction of gold electrodes modified with porphyrin dyes where single walled carbon nanotubes act as a novel electron mediator between the gold electrode and porphyrins.
- 3. Construction of semiconductor/gold nanoparticle composite assemblies as a novel photoelectrochemcial device.



## Naoto Kitamura (Division of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science)

#### Period

17 July 2005 - 24 July 2005

#### **Conference Name**

15<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Solid State Ionics

#### Place

Baden-Baden, Germany

#### Report

"International Conference on Solid State Ionics (SSI)" has been held every two years since 1977. Main scopes of this conference are to clarify ionic conduction in solids and to establish electrochemical devices using solid state ionic conductors. The 15th conference (SSI-15) was held on 17 - 22, July, 2005 in Baden-Baden, Germany. The city places at the south-west part of Germany and is one of the most famous spas of Europe. Its hot springs have been famous since the time of Ancient Roma. The SSI-15 had about 550 participants from all over the world. From Japan, more than 200 researchers took part in the conference. This reminds me that significant contribution of Japanese researchers to this field. The conference was divided into several sessions; Li-Batteries, Fuel cells (SOFC and PEMFC), Sensors, Materials ( $O^2$ ,  $H^+$ , mixed conductors, etc), Glasses, Electrocatalysis, Defect chemistry, Kinetics, Techniques, Interfaces, Nanoionics, and Fundamentals. Four parallel oral sessions were held everyday and poster sessions were held on 19 and 21, July.

The purposes of my participation to the international conference are to report our recent investigations and to obtain information on recent progress in solid state ionics. Two investigations on phosphate-based high temperature protonic conductors were presented from our research group. I gave a poster presentation, which was entitled "Electrical Conduction Properties of Rare Earth Orthophosphates under Reducing Condition". This work clarified that PrPO<sub>4</sub>, NdPO<sub>4</sub> and SmPO<sub>4</sub> with the monazite-type structure showed protonic conduction under H<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O reducing conditions by partially substituting Sr<sup>2+</sup> for the rare earth cations, and that their proton conductivities were 2.8 x 10<sup>-6</sup> – 1.7 x 10<sup>-4</sup> S · cm<sup>-1</sup> in the temperature range from 500 to 925°C. The protons responsible for conduction were concluded to be introduced into the crystals as extrinsic defects through an equilibrium between the materials and ambient water vapor.

During the period of the conference, I could obtain new and useful information. Moreover, discussions with foreign or Japanese researchers having different scientific backgrounds from our groups are very fruitful and inspirable for me. This experience encourages me to progress further studies on solid state ionics.

## Yuki Nagata (Department of Chemistry, Kyoto University)

#### Period

16 July 2005 - 13 August 2005

#### **Visiting Place**

Berlin Free University (Germany), Birmingham University (UK), Holdness School (USA), MIT (USA), Boston University (USA), Groningen University (Holland)



I participated in "Gordon Research Conference on liquids; chemistry and physics of" at Holdness School. There I have presented a poster presentation entitled "Two-dimensional Raman spectra of

atomic solids and liquids" and attended lectures on liquids and glass dynamics. Among these lectures, I was most intrigued by the one Prof. M.T. Zanni of Wisconsin University presented. He talked about their latest experiments on multi-dimensional infrared spectroscopies which required high level techniques.

Next, in my stay at Groningen University, I studied how to interpret the two-dimensional maps with Dr. T.I.C. Jansen. The multi-dimensional spectroscopies have more potential to reveal the details of molecular dynamics than ordinary spectroscopies. The twodimensional map, however, includes various molecular dynamics, and interpretations about them have been not achieved completely. We calculated the anti-symmetric and symmetric integrated response functions for various molecular systems which were calculated using non-equilibrium molecular dynamics method proposed by Jansen. The results of our collaboration will be found in the following publications.

#### **Publications**

"Two-dimensional Raman spectroscopy of atomic liquids and solids", Yuki Nagata and Yoshitaka Tanimura, J. Chem. Phys. 124, 024508 (2006).



Figure 1 Two-dimensional maps of atomic liquids at different temperatures. The left sides are in liquid phases and the right ones are in solid phases.



### Hiroto Ohta (Division of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science)

#### Period

25 July 2005 - 4 August 2005

#### Place

Institut f. Festkörperphysik, Technische Universitat, Wien, Austria

#### Research



We succeeded in systematically synthesizing a series of samples of *bi*layer hydrate sodium cobalt oxide Na<sub>x</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub> · *y*H<sub>2</sub>O ( $x \sim 0.35$ ;  $y \sim 1.3$ ) with the different superconducting transition temperatures *T*<sub>c</sub>'s by controlling the duration for which samples were kept in the 75% relative humidity atmosphere. *T*<sub>c</sub>'s were determined by the results of magnetic measurements. The shortest duration sample which stored for one day in the atmosphere does not show superconducting transition down to 1.8 K. *T*<sub>c</sub> gradually increases with the duration in the high humidity atmosphere up to 4.6 K within 1 week.

The *bi*layer hydrate sodium cobalt oxide compound which shows at most  $T_c = 4.7$  K has a hexagonal crystal structure (space group: *P*6<sub>3</sub>/mmc,  $a \sim 2.82$  and  $c \sim 19.7$  Å). In this compound, the conductive CoO<sub>2</sub> planes, in which Co ions are caged in distorted O<sub>6</sub> octahedra, and the nonstoichiometric insulating planes consisting of Na<sup>+</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>are stacked alternately along the [001] direction. The Na<sup>+</sup> layer, in which H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>partially substitutes for Na<sup>+</sup>, is sandwiched by two H<sub>2</sub>O layers in the insulating plane, and therefore the Co-to-Na interaction should be weakened by the intercalation of H<sub>2</sub>O molecules.

From <sup>23</sup>Na NMR measurement, the magnitude of nuclear spin-lattice relaxation rate <sup>23</sup>( $1/T_1$ ) decreases with increasing the duration in a high humidity atmosphere, indicating the enhancement of shielding effect of H<sub>2</sub>O molecules on the Co-to-Na interaction with increasing the duration. From<sup>59</sup>Co NQR measurement, resonance frequency decreases with increasing the duration in the high humidity atmosphere. Since resonance frequencies of NQR correspond to the magnitude of electric field gradient at nuclei, <sup>59</sup>Co NQR result indicates that the thickness of CoO<sub>2</sub> plane or carrier number in the plane change with increasing the duration. With increasing the shielding effect of H<sub>2</sub>O on the Na<sup>+</sup> ions, CoO<sub>2</sub> plane feels less potential from Na<sup>+</sup> layer. This may cause not only the slight expansion of the crystal along *c*-axis, but also the slight shrink of CoO<sub>6</sub> octahedra. The *T<sub>c</sub>* of this compound may be correlated with this shrinkage of CoO<sub>6</sub> octahedra. Our results strongly suggest that the important factor of the superconductivity in *bi*layer hydrate sodium cobalt oxide is not the charge order of Co ions but the shielding effect on Na<sup>+</sup> ions due to the presence of H<sub>2</sub>O molecules.

#### **Publications**

<sup>"23</sup>Na NMR Study of Layered Superconductor  $Na_xCoO_2 \cdot yH_2O$ ", H. Ohta, C. Michioka, Y. Itoh, K. Yoshimura, H. Sakurai, E. Takayama-Muromachi, K. Takada and T. Sasaki, Physica B, *In Press* 

## Keiichi Inoue (Division of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science)

#### Period

15 August 2005 - 16 October 2005

#### Place

Biochemistry & Molecular Biology University of Texas Health Science Center, Texas USA

#### Research



We have developed the expression and purification system of fusion protein of sensoryrhodopsin II D75N and N-terminal part of transducer protein. To study the photochemical reaction dynamics of the interaction between these proteins, we planned to make two types fusion proteins which truncated at 120th and 157th position of transducer protein. We named former and latter as FP120-D75N and FP157-D75N.

The genes of both proteins are made by PCR and duplicated by transformed DH5 $\alpha$  *E. Coli* cell. Both gene contains the sequence corresponding to the six His tag domain at the N-terminal of D75N. The expression of fusion proteins were done with BL21(DE3) cell. Transformed BL21 cell was inoculated in 5 ml LB media and grown overnight at 37 °C. Then, the culture was transferred to 11 LB media and grown until the absorbance of culture at 600 nm reached 0.3-0.4. To initiates the expression of fusion protein, we added 1 mM IPTG solution to the culture and added 1 mM all-*trans* retinal. Before the addition of all-*trans* retinal we covered the flask with aluminum foil to avoid photoreaction of all-*trans* retinal. Inducted culture was put at 37°C and the dark for 3 h and then incubated for more 3h. The cells were collected by centrifugation for 15 min. at 6,000 rpm. The harvested cells were disrupted by microfluidizer and the cell membrane was collected by ultracentrifuge for 30 min. at 48,000 rpm. The membrane was suspended in 1.5 % octyl-glucoside (OG), 10 mM imidazole, 50 mM K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (pH 7.5), 500 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM PMSF. The solubilized protein in OG was purified by Ni-NTA column and DEAE ion exchange column. After purification imidazole in the solution was removed dialysis.

To check the purity of target protein we measured the absorption spectra of sample solutions. Both of FP120-D75N and FP157-D75N showed the absorption maximum at 524 nm and the latter showed an additional peak of the residual cytochrome. Although the purity of FP157-D75N was slightly lower than FP120-D75N, we think both protein sample can be applied to the spectroscopic measurement.