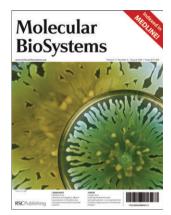
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IN THIS ISSUE

ISSN 1742-206X CODEN MBOIBW 4(9) 873-956 (2008)



See Dubern and Diggle pp. 882-888. The Pseudomonas aeruginosa strain PAO1 produces the blue/green phenazine pigment pyocyanin in response to 2-alkyl-4-quinolone (AQ) signal molecules (foreground). In contrast, a mutant unable to synthesize AQs is defective in pyocyanin production (background). Image reproduced by permission of Jean-Frédéric Dubern and Stephen P. Diggle from Mol. BioSyst., 2008, **4**, 882.

CHEMICAL BIOLOGY

B65

Drawing together the research highlights and news from all RSC publications, Chemical Biology provides a 'snapshot' of the latest developments in chemical biology, showcasing newsworthy articles and significant scientific advances.



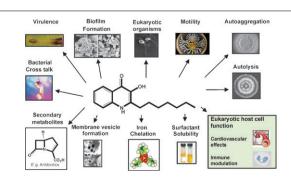
September 2008/Volume 3/Issue 9 www.rsc.org/chembiology

HIGHLIGHTS

882

Quorum sensing by 2-alkyl-4-quinolones in Pseudomonas aeruginosa and other bacterial species

Jean-Frédéric Dubern and Stephen P. Diggle* The biological functions of PQS produced by Pseudomonas aeruginosa.



889

Prognostic marker Oncogenic CK₂ Counteracts **Potentiates** MDR phenotype antitumor agents

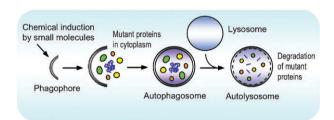
Abnormally elevated in tumors

Protein kinase CK2 as a druggable target

Stefania Sarno and Lorenzo A. Pinna*

This contribution highlights the implication of protein kinase CK2 in creating a cellular environment favourable to the development and potentiation of the tumor phenotype. The pharmacological potential of cell permeable CK2 specific inhibitors is discussed.

895

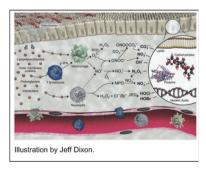


Small molecule enhancers of autophagy for neurodegenerative diseases

Sovan Sarkar* and David C. Rubinsztein*

Autophagy is a major degradation pathway for various aggregate-prone proteins associated with neurodegenerative disorders. Enhancing autophagy with small molecules may be a possible therapeutic strategy for such diseases where the mutant proteins are autophagy substrates.

902



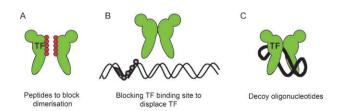
Surveying the damage: the challenges of developing nucleic acid biomarkers of inflammation

Junghyun Son, Bo Pang, Jose L. McFaline, Koli Taghizadeh and Peter C. Dedon*

Chronic inflammation and human disease may be linked by damage to biomolecules such as DNA and RNA, with the spectrum of products reflecting the chemistry of phagocyte-generated reactive species.

REVIEW ARTICLE

909



Targeting transcription factors for therapeutic benefit

Paul Brennan*Rossen Donev and Saman Hewamana

Recent developments in chemical biology and clinical medicine have led to the development of new ways of targeting transcription factors including blocking transcription factor dimerisation, targeting specific DNA sequences and DNA decoys. These agents have the potential to be valuable agents for the treatment of cancer.

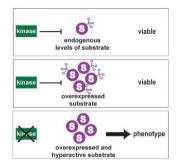
REVIEW ARTICLE

920

Linking the kinome and phosphorylome—a comprehensive review of approaches to find kinase targets

Richelle Sopko and Brenda J. Andrews*

Conceptual basis for a genetic scenario enabling kinase substrate identification



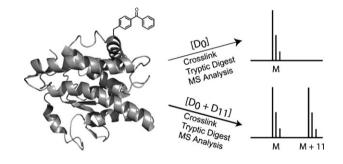
COMMUNICATION



934

Peptide mass fingerprinting using isotopically encoded photo-crosslinking amino acids

Bryan J. Wilkins, Kelly A. Daggett and T. Ashton Cropp* When isotopically labelled photo-crosslinking amino acids are site-specifically incorporated into proteins, in combination with the corresponding non-labeled analogue, cross-linked tryptic peptides are easily identified in mass spectra via characteristic "doublet" patterns.



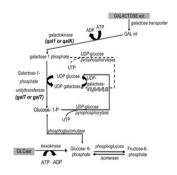
PAPERS



Transcriptomic analysis of Saccharomyces cerevisiae physiology in the context of galactose assimilation perturbations

C. Syriopoulos, A. Panayotarou, K. Lai and Maria I. Klapa*

The full-genome transcriptomic study of Saccharomyces cerevisiae; glucose- and galactose-grown wild-type and glucose-grown gal7-deficient physiologies indicated the latter to be correlated to glucose derepressive conditions; galactose assimilation has to be studied within the entire carbon source sensing and regulation machinery.

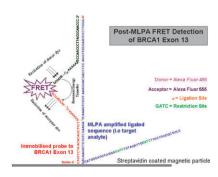


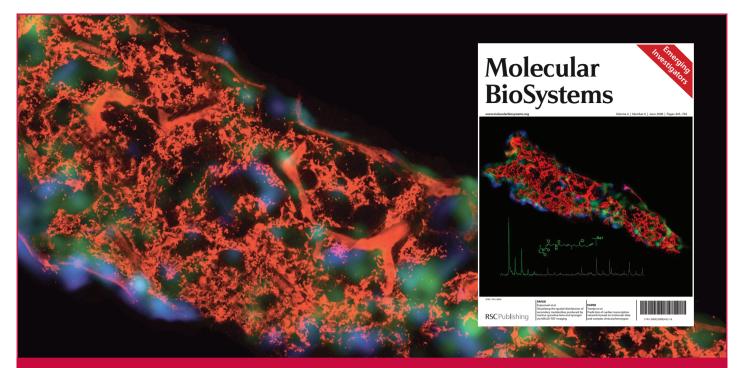
950

Fluorescent resonance energy transfer (FRET) based detection of a multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification assay (MLPA) product

V. Cengiz Ozalp, Anders O. H. Nygren and Ciara K. O'Sullivan*

A fluorescent resonance energy transfer (FRET)-based hybridization assay for detecting multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA), demonstrating the possibility of combining MLPA with microarrays for the detection of multiple mutations in a single reaction tube.





Emerging Investigators theme issue

Molecular BioSystems issue 6, 2008, devoted to outstanding young scientists at the chemical- and systems-biology interfaces, features novel methods to visualise and manipulate protein function in living cells, the development of chemical techniques to monitor specific protein post-translational modifications, new insights into metabolomics and much, much more!

Papers include:

Visualization of phosphatase activity in living cells with a FRET-based calcineurin activity sensor Robert H. Newman and Jin Zhang

Conformation and the sodium ion condensation on DNA and RNA structures in the presence of a neutral cosolute as a mimic of the intracellular media

Shu-ichi Nakano, Lei Wu, Hirohito Oka, Hisae Tateishi Karimata, Toshimasa Kirihata, Yuichi Sato, Satoshi Fujii, Hiroshi Sakai, Masayuki Kuwahara, Hiroaki Sawai and Naoki Sugimoto

A quantitative study of the recruitment potential of all intracellular tyrosine residues on EGFR, FGFR1 and IGF1R Alexis Kaushansky, Andrew Gordus, Bryan Chang, John Rush and Gavin MacBeath

Direct printing of trichlorosilanes on glass for selective protein adsorption and cell growth Dawn M. Yanker and Joshua A. Maurer

A chemical approach for detecting sulfenic acid-modified proteins in living cells Khalilah G. Reddie, Young Ho Seo, Wilson B. Muse III, Stephen E. Leonard and Kate S. Carroll

See also:

Chem Soc Rev issue 7, 2008 - Chemistry-Biology Interface theme issue For more details visit www.rsc.org/chemsocrev/cbi

