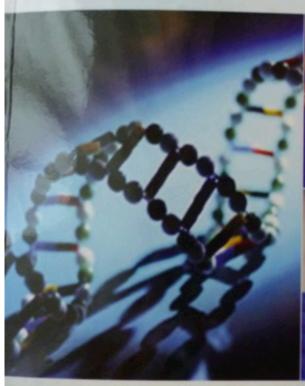
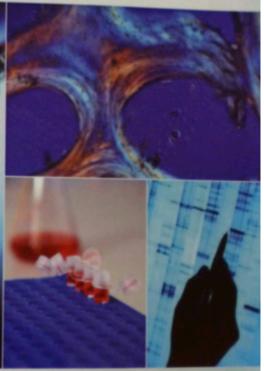
# 38 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY







28th - 29th August 2013

Putrajaya Marriott Hotel & Spa, Putrajaya

www.msbmb.org



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#### CONFERENCE PROGRAMME 28th August 2013

TIME	EVENT	VENUE
08:00 - 09:00	Registration and welcome coffee	Ballroom 1 Foyer
09:00 - 09:10	Welcome remarks by Professor Dr. Sheila Nathan (President of the Malaysian Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology)	Ballroom 1
Chairperson:	Saad Tayyab	
09:10 - 09:50	Plenary 1: Alessandro Desideri Human topoisomerase I: a target enzyme not only in cancer disease	Ballroom I
09:55 – 10:15	Oral 1: Mohd Firdaus Raih (ASM-YSN session)  Extending protein structure comparisons beyond fold level similarities to specific 3D side chain superpositions	
10:20 - 10:30	Oral 2: Aishah Mohd Rehan Characterisation of F420 gamma-glutamyl liase from Mycobacterium tuberculosis	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break/Poster Viewing/Scientific Exhibition	Ballroom 1 Foyer
Chairperson		
chairperson:	Amyza Saleh	
11:00 – 11:40	Plenary 2: Mohammed Noor Embi Glycogen synthase kinase-3ß and inflammatory response to	Ballroom l
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#### CHARACTERISATION OF $F_{420}$ GAMMA-GLUTAMYL LIGASE FROM MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

#### AISYAH MOHAMED REHAN<sup>1</sup>, GHADER BASHIRI<sup>2</sup>, TED BAKER<sup>2</sup> AND CHRISTOPHER SQUIRE<sup>2</sup>

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Structural Biology Group, Faculty of Science, The University of Auckland, New Zealand.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the causative agent of tuberculosis (TB), one of the world's oldest diseases. Current therapies have many practical problems, including their failure to act against latent TB, and are threatened by the emergence of multi-drug resistance. This research focuses on a rather rare coenzyme called F<sub>420</sub>, which is thought to play an important role in enabling M. tuberculosis to persist and survive in the human host. F420 is a flavin analogue which until recently has been found primarily in a small group of methanogenic archaea. Recent bioinformatic studies have, however, led to the identification of a growing number of coenzyme F420-dependent enzymes in mycobacteria. It has been suggested that although F420 is not essential for the in vitro growth of mycobacteria, it seems likely to play a role in the pathogenesis of M. tuberculosis as a redox (reduction-oxidation) sensor. Several of these F420related proteins appear to be promising therapeutic targets, as are the enzymes involved in F420 biosynthesis. In this research, three enzymes involved in the biosynthesis of F420, FbiA (Rv3261), FbiB (Rv3262) and FbiC (Rv1173), have been targeted for structural studies. The genes for each of these enzymes have been cloned, and expression trials undertaken in both Escherichia coli and Mycobacterium smegmatis. Only for FbiB was soluble protein obtained, and this protein therefore became the main research subject. My talk will focus on our progress in structurally characterising FbiB, an F420 gamma-glutamyl ligase in Mycobacterium tuberculosis.