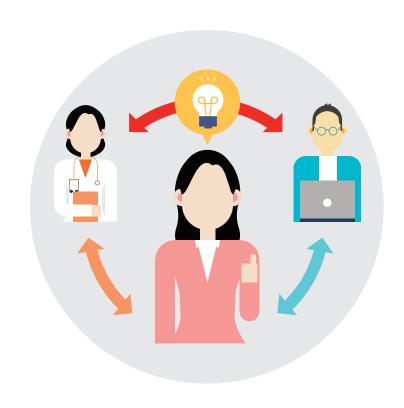
List of Faculty Mentors

Ph. D. Program in **Humanics**







Outline of the Ph.D. Program in Humanics

- Program Coordinator: Masashi Yanagisawa (Director, International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine)
- Degrees Conferred: Ph.D. in Medical Sciences, Ph.D. in Science, Ph.D. in Engineering
- Enrollment: up to 15 /year (from April 2019)

Doctoral talent cultivated in this program

The Ph.D. Program in Humanics cultivates leaders equipped with doctoral-level knowledge and skills in the fields of both biomedical sciences and physical sciences/engineering/informatics, together with the scientific expertise to achieve integration of these fields and the capacity to apply them in wider society. The program aims thereby to address challenges to human life and health and enable the sustainable prosperity of all humankind. The leaders fostered in this program are expected to become drivers of science and technology to surmount various challenges facing the world, including the onset of the super-aged society and the associated rise in medical costs and health insecurities, as well as increasing mental health problems. Resolution of these problems will require the capacity to combine the latest knowledge and technology from the field of biomedical science with cutting-edge knowledge and technology from different fields, employ the vocabulary of both fields to engage in dialogue between them, and apply deep insights into them in order to formulate new paradigms. Such paradigms can only be realized through outstanding **bi-disciplinary expertise** that integrates two different fields of research. Furthermore, it will be essential to seek out real-life applications for research findings on an ongoing basis, utilizing the specific capabilities of *problem discovery* (the capacity for conceptualization of research topics), breakthrough (the capacity to overcome difficulties sincerely and earnestly), and application (the capacity to communicate solutions to wider society and apply them in practice).

Bi-disciplinary expertise

mastery of both biomedical sciences and physical sciences/ engineering/informatics



Problem Discovery

for conceptualization of research topics

Breakthrough

to overcome difficulties sincerely and earnestly

Application

to communicate solutions to wider society and apply them in practice Through such initiatives as the Leading Graduate School Doctoral Program (PhD Program in Human Biology) and the World Premier International Research Center Initiative (WPI) (International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine), the University of Tsukuba has worked to develop interdisciplinary education and research in the field of biomedical sciences, and has achieved great progress therein. In the physical sciences/engineering/informatics field, the university has pioneered the field of cybernics, which incorporates insights from neuroscience, kinesiology, robotics, and other fields into cybernetics, leading to the development of revolutionary human assistive technologies such as the HAL robotic suit.

Building on these strengths, this new program defines "humanics" as a discipline that sheds light on the fundamental principles of the physiology and pathology of the "human" as an individual organism, generating new science and technology to achieve a healthy and comfortable life of human beings. Through the development of expertise and applied skills, the program will cultivate individuals capable of independently uncovering basic principles of human life, creating systems to reconstitute and assess the validity of discovered principles, and building new theories of life. The candidates of this program will pursue research, for example, on problems such as decline in cognitive function and sleep disorders in the super-aged society, adding to their previous learning in the field of medicine with studies in engineering and information science, employing fundamental neurological principles to develop artificial neural network devices connectable to the human brain, and using them to advance understanding and control of sensitivity, motivation, ideation, and other mental functions. Others who have previously studied materials chemistry in the engineering field may study medicine and develop molecular robots capable of intervening in cellular functions, enabling understanding and control of the molecular mechanisms of infectious diseases, cancer, and other illnesses.

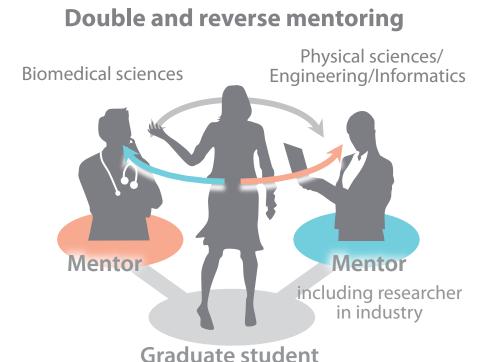
Characteristic Features, Excellence, Competitiveness, and Future Potential of the Program

1. Combination of biomedical sciences and physical sciences/engineering/informatics

The program will build structures for collaboration between the fields of biomedical sciences and physical sciences/engineering/informatics, through a variety of horizontal linkages with university research centers, centering on the internationally competitive and outstanding International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine, the Center for Cybernics Research that develops medical/nursing care robots and other cutting-edge human assistive technologies, and the Center for Computational Sciences and the Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics (TARA), both of which are working at the front lines of research internationally. Linkages will also be developed with national research and development corporations within the Tsukuba Science City (National Institute for Materials Science, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology), international partner universities, and private companies.

2. Bi-disciplinary educational structure

The program will cultivate students' bi-disciplinary expertise using a "full double mentor system" in which faculty members from the fields of both biomedical sciences and physical sciences/engineering/informatics provide research guidance to students in their respective laboratories in the course of pursuing joint research projects.



3. Seamlessly integrated curriculum from pre-admission to graduate education

The program will create a seamlessly integrated system for transition to graduate school, whereby prospective students currently studying medicine or physical sciences/engineering/informatics are offered a pre-admission program on physical sciences/engineering/informatics or medicine as applicable. This is one approach to achieving a genuine MD-PhD combined program – something which has proven difficult in Japan thus far. This reform of graduate school admissions has the potential to become a leading model in interdisciplinary education through identification and nurturing of talented prospective candidates for admission, and educational intervention at the pre-admission stage.

4. Procurement of external resources in partnership with business and complete program self-sufficiency in future

During the period of government funding, resources shall be procured through such channels as special joint research projects with business. At the end of the period, complete self-sufficiency will be achieved with the establishment of the CYBERDYNE Ph.D. Program in Humanics (tentative name) through a corporate collaboration.

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睡眠医科学(柳沢 正史) Neuroscience of sleep (YANAGISAWA Masashi)



YANAGISAWA Masashi, Ph.D. Professor/Director International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (WPI-IIIS), University of Tsukuba



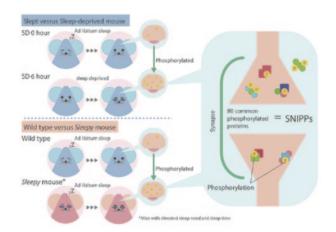
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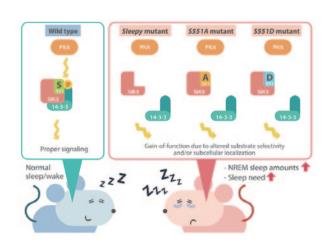
睡眠を巡るミステリーの解明 〜健康睡眠を導く新たな介入法開発を目指して〜

睡眠というありふれた現象は謎に満ちていて、なぜ我々は眠らなければならないのか、そしてそもそも「睡眠」の実体とは何なのか、まったく明らかになっていません。オレキシンという鍵によってナルコレプシーという睡眠障害の扉を開いた先には、睡眠・覚醒を巡る大きなブラックボックスが待っていました。このブラックボックスをこじ開けるため、柳沢/船戸研究室ではフォワード・ジェネティックス、in vivo カルシウムイメージング、多細胞同時記録法、スライスパッチクランプ法等を用いた基礎的研究と、オレキシン受容体を標的とした創薬研究を行っています。最近、フォワード・ジェネティクス研究の進展により睡眠覚醒制御に重要な役割を果たす3つ以上の遺伝子を同定することに成功しました。睡眠の謎を解き、多くの人に還元できる成果が挙げられるよう、日夜実験に取り組んでいます。

Solving the mysteries of sleep ~Toward new intervention methods for healthy slumber~

Sleep is a quite familiar phenomenon. However, underlying mechanisms of sleep is unknown and even simple questions, why we sleep and what sleepiness is, are unanswered. Thus, sleep is one of the greatest mysteries in today's neuroscience. Our discovery of orexin unlocked the door to the sleep studies, but sleep/wake regulation still remains a challenge for scientists. In order to crack open the black box, Yanagisawa/Funato Lab is engaged in basic research using forward genetic analysis, in vivo calcium imaging, patch-clamp electrophysiology in brain slices with simultaneous multicellular recording and imaging, etc., in addition to drug discovery research targeting the orexin receptor. We have identified three or more causative gene mutations that play important roles in sleep-wake regulation to date, through advances of our forward genetics research. People in our lab are vigorously conducting experiments everyday with the aim of solving the mystery of sleep, and contributing to the reduction of sleep disorders and associated diseases.





Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences/International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine

分子行動生理学(櫻井 武) Molecular Behavioral Physiology (SAKURAI Takeshi)



SAKURAI Takeshi, M.D., Ph.D.
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Molecular Behavioral Physiology, Faculty of Medicine/ International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (WPI-IIIS), University of Tsukuba



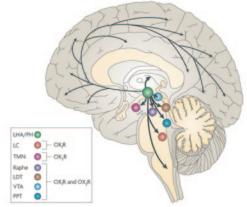
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生理機能をささえる未知の脳内物質・神経回路の解明

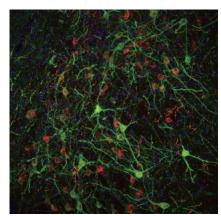
平均的な体格のヒトの体を構成する細胞数はおよそ37兆個であるといわれています。これほど膨大な数の細胞がまとまった生物としての機能を統制のとれた形で営んでいくためには、細胞間の情報伝達システムが必要です。多くの場合、それは細胞が分泌する生理活性物質によって担われています。神経系は、情報処理システムとしてもっとも高度に分化した器官であり、1000億個近い神経細胞が作り上げる複雑なネットワークによって機能していますが、細胞間に介在するのは神経伝達物質や神経調節物質と総称される生理活性物質です。私たちは、中枢神経系において、どのような神経回路が、どのような神経伝達物質をもちいて、さまざまな行動や生理機能を制御しているかについて、遺伝子改変マウスと、さまざまなウィルスベクター、光遺伝学、電気生理学、イメージング技術などをもちいて研究しています。特に、オレキシンなど、神経ペプチドが関与するシステムには強い興味を持っています。

Deciphering Neuronal Circuits and Neurotransmitters that play Essential Roles in Behavior and Physiology

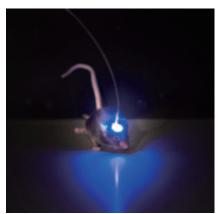
The way in which our brain is regulated is highly complex involving many connections between regions and the coordinated firing of different types of neurons. We have an interest in the elucidation of different neural circuits that play an essential role in regulating homeostatic processes and various animal behaviour patterns. Many of our most basic functions, such as eating, drinking, reacting to fear and pleasure, sleeping and forming memories are regulated by the limbic system, reward system and hypothalamus, which are localized in the deep brain. We are mainly focusing on functions of these regions. We are going to elucidate functions of neuronal circuits and neurotransmitters in these structures, utilizing genetically modified animals with optogenetics, electrophysiology, and behavioral experiments.



Orexinergic projections in the human brain.



Orexin neurons expressing ChR2



Optogenetic experiment

「こころ」はいかにして生まれるのか(講談社ブルーバックス), 睡眠の科学-なぜ眠るのか なぜ目覚めるのか(講談社ブルーバックス), 食欲の科学(ブルーバックス), く眠り>をめぐるミステリー―睡眠の不思議から脳を読み解く(NHK出版新書)など参考にしてください。

本能行動神経生物学(リュウ チンファ) Neurobiology of Instinctive Behavior (Qinghua Liu)



Qinghua Liu, Ph.D. Professor International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (WPI-IIIS), University of Tsukuba



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睡眠と恐怖に関わる分子基盤の解明

睡眠はありとあらゆる動物に見られ、生存や正常な脳機能になくてはならないものです。しかし、睡眠を制御する分子機構は今なお解明されていません。私たちは、生化学・遺伝学・化学生物学的アプローチを駆使して、睡眠覚醒の制御に関わる分子機構の解明を目指しています。また、恐怖に関する研究も行っています。恐怖は特徴的な生理・行動的反応を引き起こす、原始的な感情です。経験によって獲得される学習性の恐怖とは違い、本能的な恐怖は生まれつき遺伝子に組み込まれていると考えられます。仮説に頼らないこうした研究手法により、恐怖に関わる分子機構の解明につながる主要な遺伝子を発見し、ヒトの不安障害の遺伝的背景を明らかにすることを目指しています。

Molecular Circuits of Sleep and Fear

Sleep exists in virtually all animals and is essential for viability and normal brain functions. However, the molecular circuit of sleep control is currently unknown. My laboratory will integrate biochemical, genetic and chemical biology approach to identify key genes for sleep-wake regulation. On the other hand, fear is a basic emotion that enhances survival by triggering characteristic physiological and behavioral responses. Whereas learned fear is acquired by experience, innate fear is hardwired and genetically encoded. We developed a forward genetic screen to identify randomly mutagenized mice with abnormal innate fear responses. We hope that this unbiased fear screen will allow us to identify core fear genes, elucidate the molecular mechanism of fear, and reveal the genetic basis of human anxiety disorders.

- Y. Wang, L. Kao, T. Matsuo, K. Wu, G. Asher, L. Tang, T. Sautoh, J. Russell, D. Klewe-Nebenius, L. Wang, S. Soya, E. Hasegawa, Y. Cheérasse, J. Zhou, Y. Li, T. Wang, X. Zhan, C. Miyoshi, Y. Irukayama, J. Cao, J. P. Meeks, L. Gautron, Z. Wang, K. Sakurai, H. Funato, T. Sakurai, M. Yanagisawa, H. Nagase, R. Kobayakawa, K. Kobayakawa, B. Beutler, Q. Liu, Large-scale forward genetics screening identifies Trpa1 as a chemosensor for predator 2 -evoked innate fear behaviors. *Nature Communications* 9, Article number: 2041 (2018)
- Z. Wang, J. Ma, C. Miyoshi, Y. Li, M. Sato, Y. Ogawa, T. Lou, C. Ma, X. Gao, C. Lee, T. Fujiyama, X. Yang, S. Zhou, N. Hotta-Hirashima, D. Klewe- Nebenius, A. Ikkyu, M. Kakizaki, S. Kanno, L. Cao, S. Takahashi, J. Peng, Y. Yu, H. Funato, M. Yanagisawa, Q. Liu, Quantitative phosphoproteomic analysis of the molecular substrates of sleep need. *Nature*, 558: 435–439 (2018)

基礎生物学(ロバート グリーン) Neuroscience (Robert Greene)



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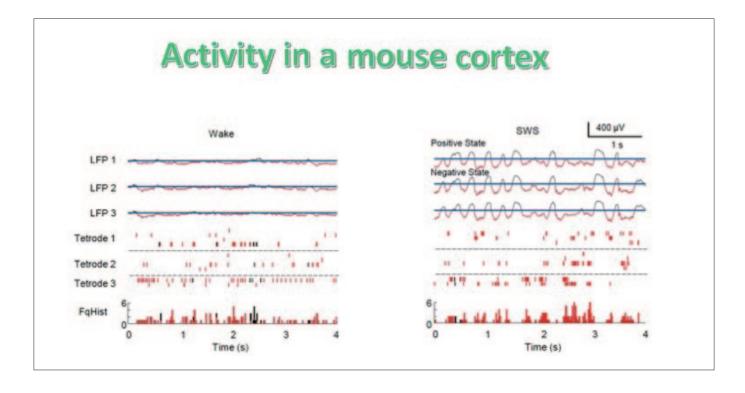
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睡眠とその制御―大脳皮質の徐波の役割

睡眠時間が2~3時間ほど短くなるだけで、私たちは不快感を覚え、たとえば運転などの日常的なタスクの作業効率が著しく低下します。幸運なことに、眠ることでその状態から回復することができます。脳の機能を回復させるためには、睡眠ステージの中でも特に深いとされる徐波睡眠が重要であると考えられています。徐波睡眠中には、皮質にある神経細胞群のオン(活動)・オフ(静止)が強く同調し、脳波(EEG)に特徴的なパターンが現れます。このオンの状態における神経活動のパターンは覚醒時とよく似ていますが、じつは重要な違いがあることが、我々の最近の研究からわかってきています。私たちの研究グループでは、徐波睡眠中の皮質神経細胞およびそれらが構成するネットワークを詳しく調べることで、特徴的な神経活動パターンにどのような機能があり、どう制御されているのかをつきとめようとしています。

Sleep and sleep regulation - understanding cortical slow waves

Missing sleep for even a few hours is unpleasant and normal mental tasks, such as driving, become more and more difficult. Luckily, sleep, especially deep, slow wave sleep will restore the brain's ability to function. During slow wave sleep neurons in the cortex alternate between silent OFF states and active ON states in a highly synchronous manner - giving rise to characteristic waves in the electro-encephalogram (EEG) from which the state "slow wave sleep" derives its name. The firing rate during the ON states resembles waking, but we are now finding important differences between the pattern of wake activity and slow wave sleep activity. Using quantitative analysis of the organization of the firing we find that sleep is characterized by more disorganized activity between identified neurons that cannot be easily resolved with respect to sleeps role in improved memory. We are currently further characterizing the organization of the activity of neuronal firing with respect to sleep-related learning and of neuronal calcium transients to better understand the function of sleep and in particular of sleep-related neuronal activity.



睡眠医科学(林 悠) Neuroscience of sleep (HAYASHI Yu)



HAYASHI Yu, Ph.D. Associate Professor International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (WPI-IIIS), University of Tsukuba



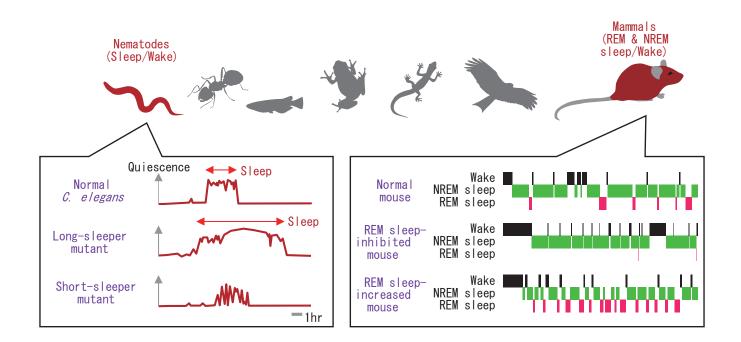
E-mail address: hayashi.yu.fp@u.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://hayashi.wpi-iiis.tsukuba.ac.jp/index.html

なぜ眠るのか? 〜睡眠の生理的意義と進化的起源の解明に挑む〜

睡眠は生命に必須です。しかしながら、その具体的な役割はよく分かっていません。睡眠中は意識が低下し、敵に襲われるリスクが上がります。このような一見不利益な生理状態をなぜ動物が有するのか、その進化的背景や意義の解明を目指しています。そのために線虫とマウスを用います。線虫はわずか302個の神経細胞しか持ちませんが、私たちはこのシンプルな動物の睡眠が、哺乳類の睡眠と進化的に保存されたものであることを裏付ける証拠を得ることに成功しました。またマウスでは、夢を生じるレム睡眠の制御に重要な神経細胞を発見し、世界に先駆けて、レム睡眠を遮断できるマウスの開発にも成功しました。これら2種類の動物に注目することで、睡眠の意義を分子レベル・細胞レベルから個体レベルまでのあらゆる階層で解明できると期待しています。

Addressing the functional roles and evolutionary origin of sleep

Sleep is indispensable. However, the function of sleep remains largely unknown. During sleep, the level of consciousness is lowered and the risk of being attacked by predators increases. Yet most animals undergo sleep, suggesting that sleep plays some vital roles. We address the function and evolutionary origin of sleep using the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* and mouse. The nervous system of *C. elegans* consists of merely 302 neurons. We previously obtained evidence suggesting that sleep in this simple animal and mammalian sleep are evolutionarily conserved. Furthermore, in mice, we successfully identified neurons that are crucial for the regulation of REM sleep, the major source of vivid dreams, and established mice where REM sleep could be efficiently inhibited. Using these two model animals, we aim to elucidate the roles of sleep at multiple levels from molecular and cellular to individual levels.



システムズ睡眠生物学(ラザルス・ミハエル) Systems Sleep Biology (Michael Lazarus)



Dr. rer. nat. Michael Lazarus Associate Professor/Principal Investigator International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (WPI-IIIS), University of Tsukuba



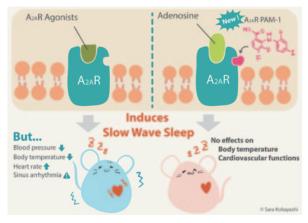
E-mail address: lazarus.michael.ka@u.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: https://www.wpiiiislazaruslab.org

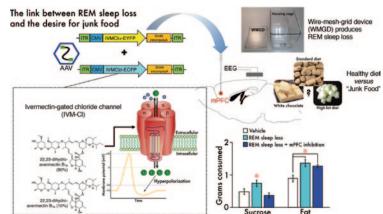
覚醒、睡眠、夢を見る脳の回路と機能

脳波測定、光遺伝学、化学遺伝学、in-vivoイメージングなど最先端の手法を用いながら、睡眠覚醒を制御するメカニズムに関する研究を行っています。その一例が、腹側被蓋野および側坐核を含む中脳辺緑系によって睡眠覚醒が制御されるメカニズムの解析です。中脳辺緑系はモチベーション行動に関わることから、モチベーションの変化による睡眠覚醒調節は中脳辺縁系が制御していると考えられます。また、睡眠不足によって、ジャンクフードなど不健康な食物の摂取量がどのように変化するかも調べています。最近、レム睡眠が減少するとショ糖や脂肪をより食べたくなる傾向があることを発見しました。また、前頭前皮質の神経活動を抑制すると、レム睡眠が減少してもショ糖消費量が増加しなかったことから、睡眠不足のとき甘いものが欲しくなる行動には前頭前皮質が関与していることを示しました。我々はまた、WPI-IIIS長瀬研究室と共同でアデノシンA2A受容体を標的とした創薬研究も行っています。

Circuits and functions of the waking, sleeping and dreaming brain

The investigative focus of our laboratory is the cellular and synaptic basis by which the brain regulates sleep and wakeful consciousness. Our experiments seek to link the activity of defined sets of neurons with neurobehavioral and electroencephalographic outcomes in behaving animals by using innovative genetically or chemically engineered systems (optogenetics, chemogenetics or optopharmacology) in conjunction with recording of the electrical activity produced by the brain or in-vivo imaging (e.g., fiber-optic endomicroscopy). For example, we investigate the control of sleep and wakefulness by the mesolimbic pathway comprising the ventral tegmental area and nucleus accumbens. As the mesolimbic pathway is implicated in motivational and cognitive behaviors, changes in vigilant states are likely associated with the motivational and cognitive responses in animals. Moreover, we are interested in the link between sleep loss and the desire to consume unhealthy foods, i.e. junk foods. We recently found that the loss of REM sleep leads to increased consumption of sucrose and fat and that inhibiting neurons in the medial prefrontal cortex reverses the effect of REM sleep loss on sucrose consumption. We also conduct drug discovery research targeting the adenosine A2A receptor in collaboration with the WPI-IIIS Nagase laboratory.





睡眠神経科学(本城 咲季子) Neuroscience of Sleep (HONJOH Sakiko)



HONJOH Sakiko, Ph.D. Assistant Professor International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (WPI-IIIS) University of Tsukuba



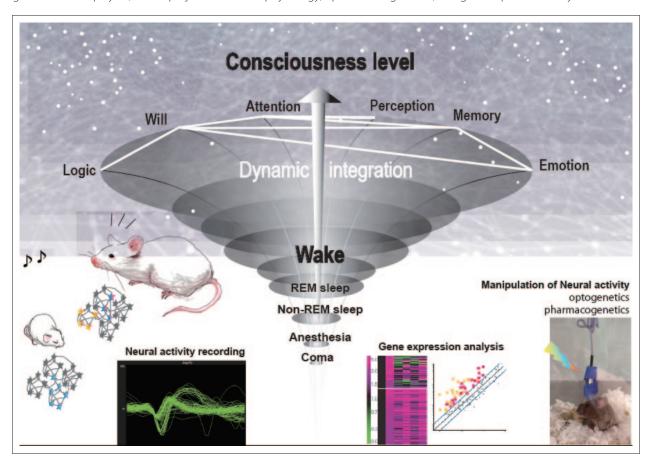
E-mail address: honjoh.sakiko.gf@u.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.u.tsukuba.ac.jp/~honjoh.sakiko.gf/index.html

睡眠の機能解明に向けて:眠っている脳では何が起きるのか

私達は日々、睡眠と覚醒を繰り返します。覚醒時には外界を認識し、内的な思考や記憶と外界からの情報を統合し、自らの思考をアップデートして行動を起こします。一方、睡眠時に私達の意識レベルは大きく低下し、外界を認識せず、意図的な動作を起こしません。このようなダイナミックな変化は脳で生み出されると考えられますが、我々の脳がなぜこのような認知機能の変化を伴う「睡眠」という現象を必要としているのか、未だ明らかではありません。我々は1)睡眠の機能を分子・細胞レベルで理解する事、2)睡眠覚醒サイクルを通じて私達の認知機能が変動するメカニズムの解明を目指します。そのために、自由行動下の動物の神経活動の計測や、神経の性質の基盤となる遺伝子発現解析を行っていきます。

To elucidate functions of sleep: What happens in the sleeping brain

We repeat the wake-sleep cycle daily. During wake, we recognize the external environment, keep integrating our thoughts, memories, and sensory inputs, then act based on our updated minds. However, during deep sleep, we become unconscious and do not recognize the external environment. It is generally believed that such dynamic changes in our cognition and locomotion derive from the brain, however, the underlying neural mechanisms remain largely elusive. We aim to elucidate 1) the function of sleep, and 2) the neural basis underlying the dramatic changes in our cognition across the wake-sleep cycle. To realize dynamics of neural activity during the wake-sleep cycle, we employ in vivo electrophysiology, opto/chemogenetics, and gene expression analyses.



睡眠医科学(平野 有沙) Neuroscience of sleep (HIRANO Arisa)



HIRANO Arisa, Ph.D. Assistant professor International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (WPI-IIIS), University of Tsukuba



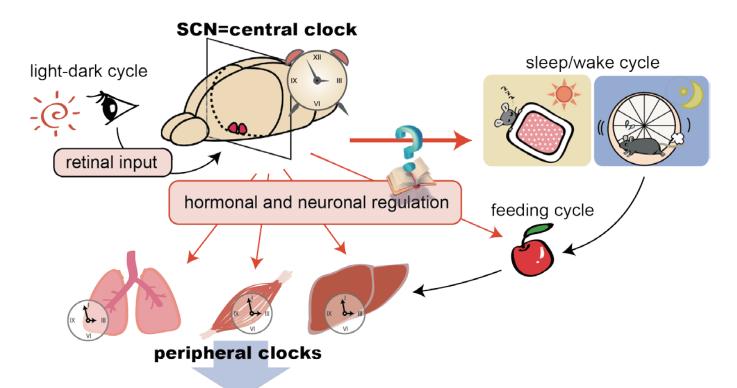
E-mail address: hirano.arisa.gt@u.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://sakurai-lab.com/index.php

概日時計による睡眠覚醒制御メカニズムの解明

動物の睡眠行動は、1日のうちだいたい決まった時間に観察されます。このような約1日周期(概日性)のリズムは概日リズムと呼ばれ、動物が体内に備えている概日時計によって制御されています。概日時計センターは視床下部の視交叉上核という微小な神経核に存在します。そこから他の脳領域や末梢組織に時刻情報を出力して様々な生理リズムが作られると考えられていますがその神経メカニズムの多くは謎に包まれています。24時間型社会と呼ばれる現代では、体内時計の乱れによる概日リズム睡眠障害が深刻な社会問題となっています。概日時計センターと睡眠・覚醒の制御センターを繋ぐ神経メカニズムを明らかにすることで、これらの問題にアプローチできると考えています。

Research on circadian regulation of sleep/wake cycle

Sleep/wake behavior shows rhythmicity with a period of ~24 hrs and is regulated by the biological clock. The central circadian clock (master clock) resides in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) of the hypothalamus. It has been well established that the central clock controls the timing of sleep/wake cycle, while the neural mechanism of circadian sleep/wake regulation is largely unclear. We aim to determine the neural network between the central clock and sleep/wake center and uncover its physiological function by using neuroscientific approach in mice.



circadian rhythms (behavior, metabolism etc.)

睡眠医科学(丹羽 康貴) Neuroscience of sleep (NIWA Yasutaka)



NIWA Yasutaka, M.D., Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Neuroscience of sleep,
International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (WPI-IIIS),
University of Tsukuba



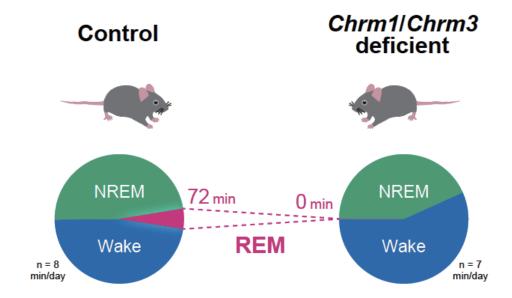
E-mail address: niwa.yasutaka.fp@u.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: (所属lab) http://sakurai-lab.com/index.php (researchmap) https://researchmap.jp/7000024552/

アセチルコリンによる睡眠覚醒制御機構の解明 〜睡眠はどこまで削れるか〜

私たちは人生の1/3もの時間を睡眠に費やすと言われています。そんなに多くの時間をもっと他のことに使うことができればと、どれほど多くの人が願ったことでしょう。例えばその時間がどうして必要なのかを深く知ることができれば、何かヒントが得られるかもしれません。私は遺伝学を用いて、特定の神経や遺伝子に摂動を与え、触らずにマウスの睡眠をどこまで削れるかに挑戦しています。特に100年以上前に発見された神経伝達物質であるアセチルコリンに注目し、20種類以上ある受容体のうち2つを欠失させることで活動期の眠気とレム睡眠を欠失させることに成功しました。現在それらの責任細胞の同定を進めながら、背後にある分子細胞メカニズムの解明に取り組んでいます。"眠くない"マウスや"夢を見ない"マウスに興味のある方、ぜひお声がけください。

Cholinergic regulation of sleep-wake behavior ~Challenge to generate sleepless mice~

We spend 1/3 of our lives for sleep. Many people wish they could use such a long time for something other than sleep. One of the best ways to approach the wish is to understand the underlying mechanism of sleep. To this end, I have been trying to generate sleepless mice by using genetic manipulation, especially in the acetylcholine pathway. So far, I succeeded in generating mutant mice with short sleep and no REM sleep by deleting two subtypes of acetylcholine receptors (Niwa et al. 2018 Cell Reports). I'm now trying to examine these two receptors control of sleep-wake behavior by using genetic approaches.



神経行動生物学(大石 陽) Neurobehavioral Biology (OISHI Yo)



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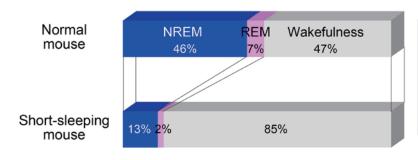
短眠マウスで探る睡眠の必要性

私たちは一生の約3分の1を眠って過ごします。しかしなぜ睡眠が必要なのか、またなぜ眠らずにいられないのかは明らかではありません。これらの疑問に答えるだけでなく、良質な社会生活を目指すためにも、睡眠の必要性や制御の研究は重要です。 我々は最近、睡眠量が極端に少ないマウスを偶然創り出しました。驚いたことに、このマウスでは眠気マーカーの増大が見られません。つまり、過度な眠気を呈さずに少ない睡眠量で活動可能な、いわゆるショートスリーパーのようなマウスと言えます。我々は、これらの"短眠"モデルを用いて、短眠が生体に与える影響を明らかにし、睡眠の必要性の理解を目指します。その一方で、短眠が作られる仕組みを研究し、睡眠制御メカニズム解明に挑みます。当研究室はラザルス准教授との共同主宰となります。研究内容に興味のある学生の参加を歓迎します。

To elucidate the necessity of sleep with short-sleeping mice

People spend approximately one-third of their life sleeping. Why sleep is compulsory for human life and cannot be avoided, however, remains unclear. It is important to understand why sleep is necessary and how sleep is controlled – not only to elucidate physiological behavior but also to enhance our quality of life.

Recently, we inadvertently created mice that require an extremely low amount of sleep. Surprisingly, these mice do not show an increase in a sleepiness marker. Therefore, the behavior is very similar to that of so-called "short sleepers" – people that can function for long periods of time on little sleep without exhibiting excessive sleepiness. Using multiple "short sleep" models, including this novel mouse model, we study the effect of short sleep on other physiologic functions in the body to understand the necessity of sleep. We also study the neural mechanisms of short sleep to clarify the control mechanisms of sleep.



Amount of sleep and wakefulness of normal and short-sleeping mice during 1 day. Short-sleeping mouse exhibit

lower amount of sleep.

Recent publications

- Takata Y, <u>Oishi Y</u>*, et al. (2018) Sleep and wakefulness are controlled by ventral medial midbrain/pons GABAergic neurons in mice. *J Neurosci* 38(47):10080-92. *Co-corresponding authors
- Oishi Y, et al. (2017) Slow-wave sleep is controlled by a subset of nucleus accumbens core neurons in mice. Nat Commun 8(1):734

Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences

メチル化生物学(深水 昭吉) Methylation Biology (FUKAMIZU Akiyoshi)



FUKAMIZU Akiyoshi, Ph.D. Professor Biochemistry and genetics of methylation, Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, TARA, University of Tsukuba



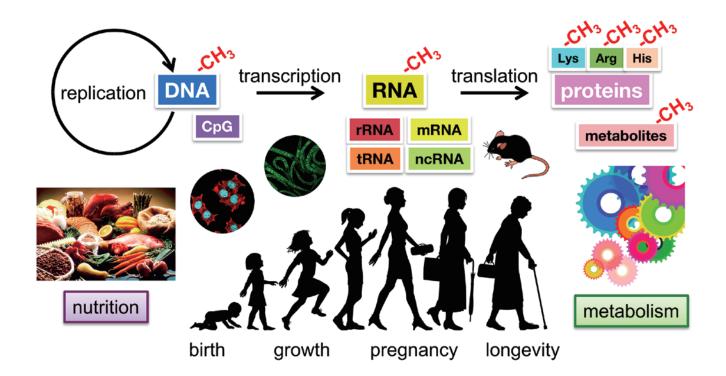
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生物寿命の謎に迫る~メチル化反応の発見~

生物の「寿命(longevity)」とは何でしょう? 生きる期間は何が決めているのでしょうか? 私たちは寿命を決める遺伝子発現の仕組みを研究し、メチル化(メチル基 $[-CH_3]$ を転移させる反応)が鍵を握っていることを突き止めてきました。その反応はタンパク質をメチル化するだけでなく、DNAやRNAも標的として寿命調節に関わります。多細胞生物の寿命を理解するため、マウスや線虫の遺伝学・生化学・化学の手法を駆使し、網羅的に遺伝情報を解析しながら標的を絞り込み、分子の実体に迫ります。私たちは寿命の研究を通して、生物がどのくらい長く生きるかだけでなく、どのように生存していくのかを知り、人間の健康や生活の質の向上にフィードバックできるよう取り組んでいます。

Unlocking the mystery of biological longevity through methylation

What is longevity? What factors do determine how long we live? We have discovered that methylation (the biological reaction to transfer the methyl group [-CH₃]) has the key to determine the longevity by investigating the regulation of gene expression. The reaction is deeply involved not only in protein methylation, but also in that of DNA and RNA. To understand the longevity of multicellular organisms, we are approaching the molecular entity of the longevity by applying the techniques of genetics, biochemistry, and metabolomics of mouse and *C. elegans*. Through advances of the longevity research, our laboratory is working on with the aim of knowing how long organisms can live and survive, and feeding back to the increase in the quality of health and life.



Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences

免疫学(渋谷 彰) Immunology (SHIBUYA Akira)



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URL: http://immuno-tsukuba.com/index.html

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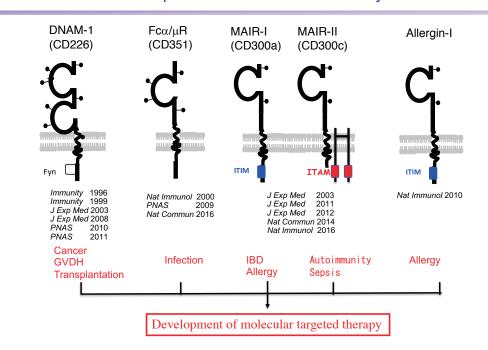
免疫受容体の研究から疾患制御へ

本研究室では、免疫応答に重要な分子を世界に先駆けて発見し、これらについて遺伝子から分子、細胞へ、さらに遺伝子操作マウスなどを用いて個体レベルで解析し、独自の視点から免疫システムの未知の基本原理を解き明かすことに挑戦しています。さらに、癌、アレルギー、感染症、自己免疫病などの疾患モデルを用いて、これらの免疫受容体を標的とした難治疾患の治療法の開発を行っています。

From the Study of Immunoreceptors to Disease control

We challenge for clarification of the basic principle of the immune system through analyses of novel immunoreceptors and their functions at the molecular, cellular and whole body levels. In addition, we develop therapeutics targeting the immunoreceptors for intractable diseases such as cancer, allergy, infection, and autoimmune diseases.

Immune receptors identified in the Shibuya Lab



Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences

発生生物学(小林 悟) Developmental Biology (KOBAYASHI Satoru)



KOBAYASHI Satoru, Ph.D. Professor Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, TARA, University of Tsukuba



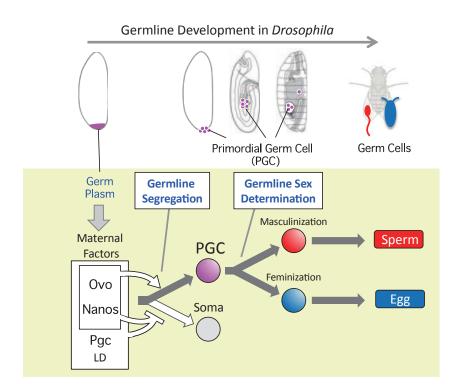
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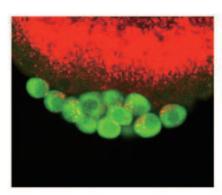
生殖細胞形成機構の解明に挑む

生殖細胞は次代に生命をつなげ、体細胞は個体の生命を支えます。このように運命が大きく異なる生殖細胞と体細胞は、受精卵の分裂により生み出された姉妹同士です。では、どのように生殖細胞への運命が決定されるのでしょうか?ショウジョウバエの産卵直後の卵の後端には、「生殖質」と呼ばれる細胞質があり、それを取り込んだ細胞のみが始原生殖細胞(PGC)となり、生殖細胞に分化することができます。さらに、その生殖質を体細胞に取り込ませると、その細胞は生殖細胞になることがわかっていました。このことは、生殖質中には体細胞分化を抑制する分子(母性因子)と、生殖細胞への分化を活性化する母性因子が存在していることを物語っています。私たちは、このような母性因子の同定とともに、PGCの性決定機構の解明に挑んでいます。

Mechanisms underlying Germ Cell Formation

Germ cells are specialized cells that can transmit genetic materials from one generation to the next in sexual reproduction. All of the other cells of the body are somatic cells. This separation of germ and somatic cells is one of the oldest problems in developmental and reproductive biology. In many animal groups, a specialized portion of egg cytoplasm, or germ plasm, is inherited by the cell lineage (germline) which gives rise to germ cells. It has been demonstrated that the germ plasm contains maternal factors required and sufficient for germline development. Our laboratory aims to find the maternal factors for germline segregation, and molecular mechanisms regulating germline sex determination in Drosophila.





The posterior pole of early Drosophila embryo. Green shows primordial germ cells (PGC). Red shows somatic region.

血管マトリクス生物学(柳沢 裕美) Vascular Matrix Biology (YANAGISAWA Hiromi)



YANAGISAWA Hiromi, M.D. Ph.D. Professor Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, TARA E-mail address:hkyanagisawa@tara.tsukuba.ac.jp



Yoshito Yamashiro, Ph.D. Assistant Professor (Vascular Group Leader) E-mail address: yamayoshito@tara.tsukuba.ac.jp

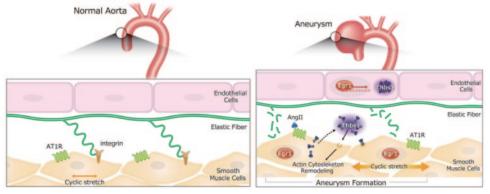
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血管メカノトランスダクション機構の解明と疾患への応用

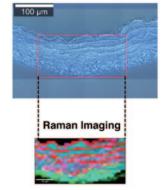
血管は心拍出による機械的刺激に常に晒されています。ではいかに機械的刺激が、血管細胞(内皮細胞、平滑筋細胞、線維芽細胞)に 伝搬され、生化学シグナルに変換されるのでしょうか?解剖学的に異なる血管や、老化や炎症で性状が変化した血管では、シグナル伝達はどのように変わるのでしょうか?私たちは、循環器疾患(大動脈瘤や加齢性動脈硬化)のモデルマウスと、ストレッチアッセイ・ライブイメージング・ゲノムエディティングなどの技術を組み合わせ、メカノトランスダクション機構の解明と診断や治療への応用に取り組んでいます。バイオエンジニアリング・ラマンイメージング・バイオマテリアル・心臓血管外科などの研究室との共同研究も進めています。

Elucidating the molecular mechanism of mechanotransduction in blood vessels and its application to vascular diseases

Blood vessels are constantly exposed to the mechanical stress caused by cyclic pumping of the heart. However, 1) how vascular cells (endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, and fibroblasts) sense stress and convert to biochemical signals, 2) whether anatomically different vascular systems have distinct signaling pathway(s), and 3) how damaged/aged extracellular matrix of the vessels affects mechanotransduction, are largely unknown. We utilize mouse models of cardiovascular diseases such as aortic aneurysms and elucidate the molecular mechanism of mechanotransduction in the vessel wall by combining *in vitro* stretch assays, live imaging, and genome editing. We are currently collaborating with bioengineering, biomaterials, and clinical laboratories.



Molecular dissection of mechanotransduction in normal (left) and aneurysmal wall (right). Mechanosensitive molecules, Egr1 and Thbs1, are highly upregulated in the aneurysm.



Label-free imaging of the aorta.

Recent publications

- Y. Yamashiro, et al. Abnormal mechanosensing and cofilin activation promote the progression of ascending aortic aneurysms in mice. *Science Signaling*. 8(399):ra105 (2015).
- Y. Yamashiro, B. Q. Thang, S. Shin, C. A. Lino et al. Role of thrombospondin-1 in mechanotransduction and development of thoracic aortic aneurysm in mouse and humans. Circ. Res. 123(6):660-672 (2018)

Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences

幹細胞生物学(佐田 亜衣子) Stem Cell Biology (SADA Aiko)



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幹細胞の不思議を探る:臓器再生と老化のメカニズム

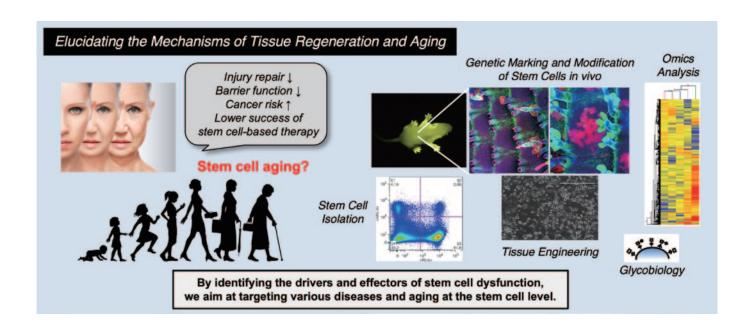
幹細胞は、臓器再生に重要な役割を果たすとともに、近年では、老化やがんとの関連性も強く示唆されています。私たちは、そんな不 思議な幹細胞の実態を探るべく、マウス皮膚、眼、口腔の3つの組織をモデルに研究を行っています。幹細胞の特性や制御機構の解明 は、再生医療への応用や、老化やがんの予防・治療へとつながることが期待されます。

遺伝子改変マウスを用いたアプローチを得意とし、オミクス解析や糖鎖工学、バイオエンジニアリングといった異分野融合にも積極的に取り組んでおります。幹細胞や老化、再生医療、皮膚科学、発生工学に興味のある人、何か新しいことを発見したい人、ぜひ一緒に研究しましょう。

Stem Cells in Tissue Regeneration and Aging

Stem cells have a remarkable ability to regenerate various adult tissues. Our research focuses on elucidating the cellular dynamics and regulatory mechanisms of stem cells, especially using mouse epithelial tissues (skin, eyes and oral) as a model. We identified novel stem cell populations in the mouse skin and established new genetic tools and molecular markers to analyze these cells in vivo (Sada et al., Nat Cell Biol 2016). We are currently studying stem cells in tissue regeneration and aging, by combining cell & molecular biology techniques, genetic-engineering of mice, omics analysis, bioengineering, glycobiology and so on.

Our research goal is to reveal the drivers and effectors of stem cell dysfunction. Targeting these factors may prevent or cure diseases at the stem cell level, with implications for applications in regenerative therapy, and for future treatments of cancer, aging and other disorders.



発生生物学(島田 裕子) Developmental Biology (SHIMADA Yuko)



SHIMADA Yuko, Ph.D. or M.D. Assistant Professor Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA), University of Tsukuba



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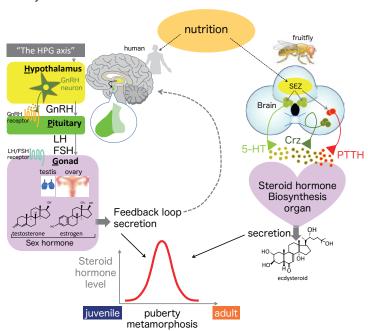
生物の成熟のタイミングを司る神経内分泌機構の解明

生物の各発生段階にはそれぞれ特徴があり、成長と成熟が適切なタイミングで進行することが重要です。私たちは、モデル生物であるキイロショウジョウバエを用いて、幼若期(こども)から成体期(おとな)への成熟過程を司る神経内分泌機構を研究しています。特に、幼い個体が摂取する栄養が、セロトニン産生神経群によって感知されて、ステロイドホルモン生合成のタイミングを調節する分子機構を明らかにしたいと考えています。キイロショウジョウバエの分子遺伝学と細胞生物学を組み合わせることで、様々な栄養環境に応じて成熟のタイミングを変化させる発生プログラムの柔軟性を支える分子基盤の解明に挑戦します。

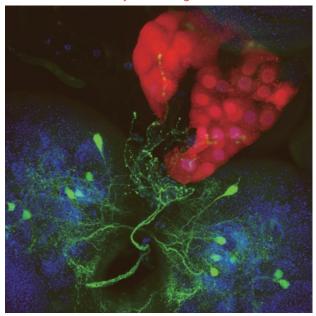
Neuro-endocrine Mechanisms of Maturation in Drosophila

How do the organisms know their appropriate timing of maturation from the juvenile to the adult? One of the key regulatory mechanisms is steroid hormone biosynthesis in response to various environmental conditions. By using molecular genetics, cell biological analysis, live-imaging system of the fruitfully *Drosophila melanogaster*, we are trying to understand how the genetic program of organism is flexibly coordinated to accomplish the development from eggs to individuals.

A relay of hormones controls maturation in human and insects.



Serotonin-producing neurons directly project to the steroid hormone biosynthesis organ.



Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/(Graduate School of Pure and Applied Sciences)

構造生物化学(岩崎 憲治) Structural Biology and Chemistry (IWASAKI Kenji)



IWASAKI Kenji, Ph.D. Professor Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, , Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA), University of Tsukuba



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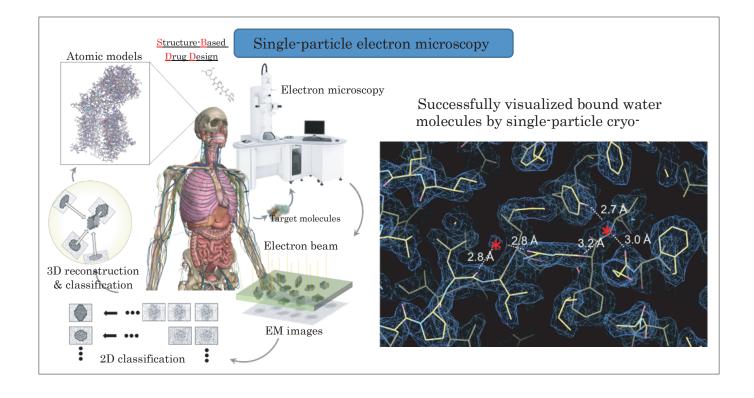
URL: https://www1.tara.tsukuba.ac.jp/en/projects/iwasaki/

多角的なアプローチによる構造生物化学

電子顕微鏡単粒子解析を中心に構造生物化学研究を行っています。電子顕微鏡単粒子解析の特徴は、巨大な分子でも解析可能なこと、結晶化を必要としないこと、大きなコンフォメーション変化や構造多型を捉えられることです。特にクライオ電子顕微鏡を用いた単粒子解析は、原子分解能まで解析できるようになりました。ターゲットは、がんの一つ軟部肉腫を引き起こす分子です。その解析のためには、電子顕微鏡単粒子解析だけでなく、生化学を基盤として様々な手法を組み合わせて研究を行います。

Structural biology and chemistry by a multifaced approach

We have been studying structure and chemistry of biological molecules mainly using single-particle electron microscopy (EM). The biggest advantages of single-particle EM are as follows. (1) Crystallization is not necessary (2) Large macromolecular complexes can be analyzed (3) A certain amount of sample heterogeneity can be dealt with. Especially single-particle electron cryo-microscopy (cryo-EM) has become a new tool to solve 3D molecular structures at near-atomic resolution. We are planning to study one of fusion gene products that has been thought to cause soft tissue sarcomas using various biochemical methods as well as single-particle EM method.



データ工学(北川 博之) Data Engineering (KITAGAWA Hiroyuki)



KITAGAWA Hiroyuki, Ph.D.
Professor
Center for Computational Sciences &
Center for Artificial Intelligence Research,
University of Tsukuba



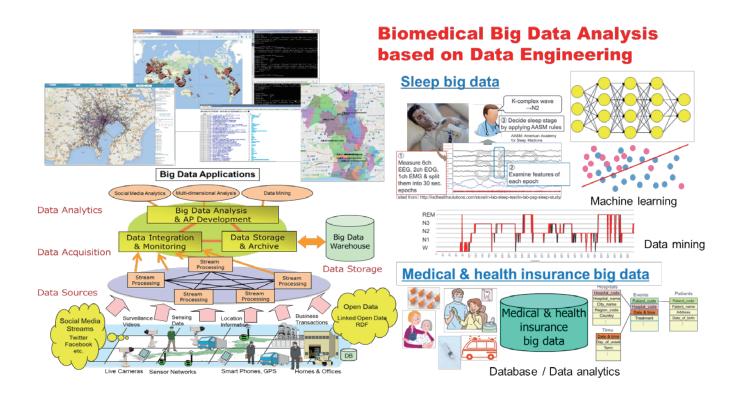
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データ工学と生体・医療ビッグデータ解析

人類がこれまで体験したことのない超大規模なデータを扱うビッグデータ時代が到来しています。データ工学(データベース、データマイニング、機械学習、データ解析等)は、ビッグデータを体系的に扱う学問領域です。我々は、データ工学に立脚したアプローチにより、ビッグデータを活用した新たな科学や社会を切り拓く各種研究開発を推進しています。その一環として、データ工学に基づく生体医療ビッグデータ解析に取り組んでいます。具体的なテーマとしては、脳波、筋電等の生体ビッグデータを用いた自動睡眠分析のための人工知能技術の研究や、健康保険データベースを用いた医療ビッグデータ解析の研究等です。社会にインパクトを与えられる研究を一緒にやりましょう。

Data Engineering and Biomedical Big Data Analysis

Big data era has come to deal with an extremely large amount of data that humanity has never experienced before. Data engineering (database, data mining, machine learning, data analytics, etc.) is an academic field that treats big data systematically. We are conducting various research and development activities involving big data of different domains and applications from data engineering perspectives, which will open up new science and society. In particular, biomedical big data analysis is one of our major research targets. Our current research topics include research on artificial intelligence technology for automatic sleep analysis using a large amount of vital signals such as brain waves, myoelectricity, etc. and research of medical big data analysis using health insurance databases. Let 's do research that has a positive impact on society together.



データ工学(天笠 俊之) Data Engineering (AMAGASA Toshiyuki)



AMAGASA Toshiyuki, Ph.D.
Professor
Center for Computational Sciences /
Center for Artificial Intelligence Research
University of Tsukuba



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大規模データに対する処理の高速化および知識発見

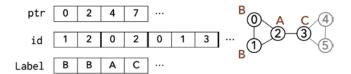
計算機やネットワークの急速な進歩とともに、あらゆる分野でビッグデータが生成・収集されており、ビッグデータに対する効率的な処理や、ビッグデータからの有効な知識発見が強く求められています。我々はデータ工学/データベースに関連する技術を活用して、ビッグデータに対する処理の高速化や知識の発見に関する研究や、それらの技術を活用した科学分野のデータ活用に取り組んでいます。研究テーマ:GPU、FPGA、メニーコアプロセッサ等を活用したビッグデータ処理の高速化、非負値行列分解(NMF)等のデータマイニング技術を利用したビッグデータからの知識発見、Linked Open Dataやグラフ等の半構造データに対する検索・知識発見、生物学や天文学データ等の管理・知識発見。

Efficient processing / knowledge extraction for big data

With the rapid development of computer and network technologies, various kinds of data are being collected and accumulated, which is called "big data," and efficient processing and knowledge extraction from such big data are highly demanded in wide spectrum of domains. We have been engaged in research/development on techniques of efficient processing and knowledge extraction for big data exploiting database and data engineering technologies. Research topics: efficient processing of big data using GPU/FPGA/many-core processors, data mining and knowledge extraction from big data exploiting techniques, such as NMF (nonnegative matrix factorization), search and knowledge extraction from semi-structured data, such as Linked Open Data (LOD) and graphs, management and knowledge extraction for scientific domains, such as biology and astronomy.

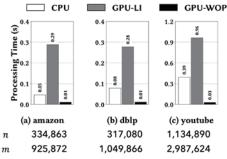
GPU Acceleration of Label Propagation

- Basic idea
 - Express the algorithm by only operations suitable for GPUs
- Data layout
 - The CSR format



Experimental Evaluation

- Obsevations
 - GPU-WOP (without partitioning) is the fastest
 - · Load balancing is important



[Yusuke Kozawa, Toshiyuki Amagasa, Hiroyuki Kitagawa: GPU-Accelerated Graph Clustering via Parallel Label Propagation, CIKM 2017, pp. 567-576, 2017]

情報科学(建部 修見) Computer Science (TATEBE Osamu)



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ハイパフォーマンスコンピューティングとビッグデータ解析

スーパコンピュータにより応用分野の支配方程式をシミュレーションする計算科学は、理論科学、実験科学と並ぶ学問分野です。計算科学を高度に行うことをハイパフォーマンスコンピューティングといいます。また、大規模な実験データや計算データを解析するビッグデータ解析もスーパコンピュータの重要な応用です。シミュレーション、ビッグデータ解析を効率的に行うためのスーパコンピュータの設計、またスーパコンピュータを十二分に活用するためのソフトウェアの研究開発を行っています。

High Performance Computing and Big Data Analysis

Computational science that simulates governing equations in science, is a major study like theoretical science and experimental science. High performance computing enables computational sciences using supercomputers. Big data analysis that processes large-scale experimental data and computing data is also an important application for supercomputers. Our laboratory designs supercomputers to efficiently process scientific simulation and big data analysis, and develops software to fully utilize the supercomputers.



Oakforst-PACS supercomputer



Storage system of Oakforest-PACS

視覚情報メディア(亀田 能成) Computer vision and image media (KAMEDA Yoshinari)



KAMEDA Yoshinari, Ph.D. Professor Center for Computational Researches, Center for Artificial Intelligence Research, University of Tsukuba



E-mail address: kameda@iit.tsukuba.ac.jp
URL: http://www.image.iit.tsukuba.ac.jp, http://www.kameda-lab.org

計算がもたらすメディアから未来を創る

計算科学研究センターの計算情報学研究部門計算メディアグループに籍を置いています。学生の研究指導として、大学院システム情報 工学研究科知能機能システム専攻、エンパワーメント情報学プログラムの修士・博士学生を指導している実績があります。こうしたバックグラウンドから分かるように、工学・情報学を基盤として、ヒューマニクスの研究に取り組んでいます。特に、画像、映像の解析や、それらを加工した結果を人々にフィードバックする複合現実感技術やARなどを通じて新しいユーザインタフェースを作り出し、未来社会に相応しい技術の創造を目指しています。

Designing the future through computational media

I belong to the computational media group at the division of computational informatics, center for computational sciences. I am an advisor of the department of intelligent interaction technologies at graduate school of systems and information engineering and the Ph.D program in empowerment informatics too. My mission is to open frontier humanics based on the state of the art technologies of computational research and information science. Computer vision, video analysis, mixed reality, augmented reality are of the key components to shape our future society.

Computer vision and advanced computer-human interface based on image and video media are powerful enough to change the future of our society. Below are some snapshots of our students' works.

計算メディア(北原 格) Computational Media (KITAHARA Itaru)



KITAHARA Itaru, Ph.D. Associate Professor Center for Computational Sciences, University of Tsukuba



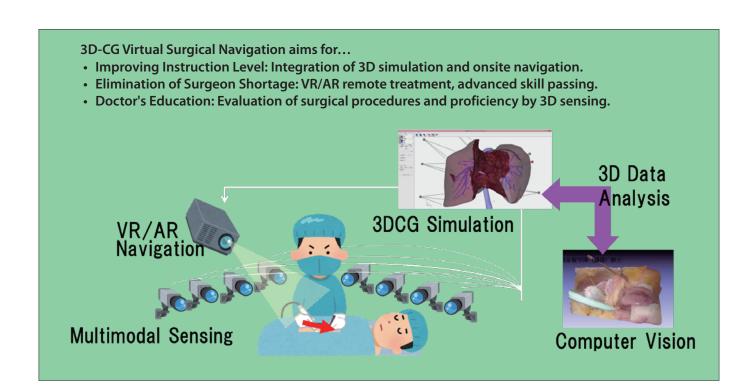
E-mail address: kitahara@ccs.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.image.iit.tsukuba.ac.jp/

3次元バーチャル手術ナビゲーション

外科医師不足や医療技術の高度化を背景に、ICT技術を用いたバーチャル手術に注目が集まり、オーダーメイド人体CGモデル生成、CG データによる術前計画・術中ガイダンス・術後確認などの成果が上がりつつあります。その一方、手術の進行に応じて施術者を適切に誘導する"手術ナビゲーション"の実現は未だ道半ばです。我々の研究室では、手術ナビゲーションの実現を目指し、①術部・手術状況の3次元的な観測、②観測結果を用いた手術情報の可視化、③状況に応じた的確な拡張現実型ナビゲーション、④ナビゲーションシステムの構築と実利用に関する研究開発に取り組んでいます。

3D-CG Virtual Surgical Navigation

With the lack of surgeons and drastical improvement of medical technology, attention has focused on VR surgery using ICT technology. As the results, some achievements such as "tailor-made human body CG model", "preoperative planning, intraoperative guidance, postoperative confirmation using CG data", are realized. On the other hand, the realization of "surgical navigation" to properly guide the surgeons in accordance with the progress of surgical operation is still on the development. Our laboratory conducts on researches of surgical navigation aiming to realize (1) 3D sensing for surgical situation, (2) visualization of surgical information using sensing results, (3) accurate AR (Augmented Reality) navigation according to the surgical situation, (4) constructing practical navigation system.



データベースシステム(塩川 浩昭) Database System (SHIOKAWA Hiroaki)



SHIOKAWA Hiroaki, Ph.D. Assistant Professor Division of Computational Informatics, Center for Computational Sciences, University of Tsukuba



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高速なデータベース技術の実現を目指して

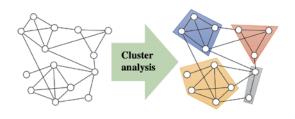
データを効率的に管理・処理するためには、それらを支えるデータベースシステムが非常に重要な技術要素となっています.しかしながら、既存のデータベースシステムやデータ処理技術の性能を十二分に発揮させることは容易ではありません. 我々の研究チームでは、大量のデータを超高速に処理するためのデータベースシステムおよびデータ処理アルゴリズムの研究開発を行っています. 具体的には、近年様々な分野で利活用が広がっているグラフデータを対象とした、超高速なデータ処理アルゴリズムならびに検索システムの開発を中心とした研究を推進しています.

Toward Efficient Database Systems

The database systems are now one of the essential and fundamental tools for managing and processing large-scale data generated by various applications. However, it is not a trivial work to ensure high performance data processing on existing database systems and algorithms. In order to overcome the performance limitations, we are now developing high performance database systems and fast data processing algorithms to cope with the large-scale data. Especially in the recent few years, we are currently studying efficient processing/search algorithms that are focused on graph structured data.

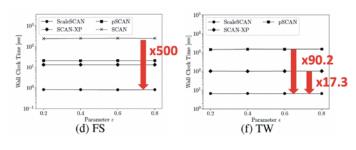
Graph Clustering

- Find dense components from a graph
 - · Community detection over social networks
 - Event detection from microblogging services
 - · and more...



Efficiency

- Our algorithm runs x500 faster than SCAN
 - It computes <u>1.4 billion edges within 6.4 sec</u>.



H. Shiokawa, T. Takahashi, H. Kitagawa, "ScaleSCAN: Scalable Density-based Graph Clustering," In Proceedings of the 29th International Conference on Database and Expert Systems Applications, pp. 18-34, 2018.

知能情報学(堀江 和正) Intelligent Informatics (HORIE Kazumasa)



HORIE Kazumasa, Ph.D. Assistant Professor Kitagawa & Amagasa Data Engineering Lab., Center for Computational Sciences, University of Tsukuba



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深層学習による睡眠ステージの自動判定

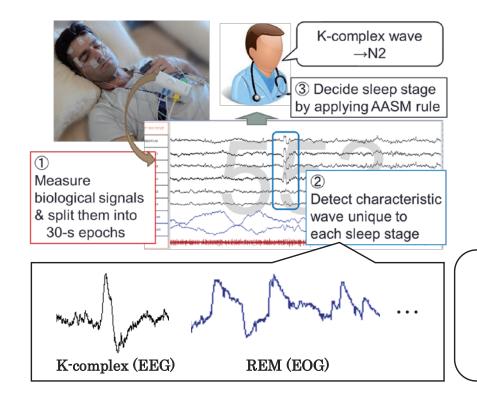
睡眠障害の診断では、患者の睡眠状態(ステージ)やその変遷を把握する必要があります. 従来は、技師が目視で脳波や筋電を確認することでステージの判定を行っていましたが、これには非常に時間がかかっていました. 私たちは、睡眠障害診断の効率化を目指し、深層学習を用いた自動睡眠ステージ判定手法の開発を行っています.

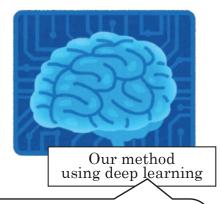
私たち研究グループでは、睡眠医学を専門とする医師やステージ判定の専門家との連携を重視しています。医師・技師の知見を手法に 反映させることで、高精度かつ実用的な睡眠ステージ判定手法の開発に成功しました。

Machine learning Approach to Automated Sleep Stage Scoring

For the diagnosis of sleep disorders, the ratio and the transition of patient's sleep states (stages) will be one of the most effective evidences. However, the sleep stage scoring is very time-consuming, because it is conducted by visually inspecting biological signals. To address this problem, we are developing an automated sleep stage scoring method using deep learning algorithms.

In this research, we attach great importance to collaboration with sleep medicine doctors and expert. By using their knowledge about sleep and its stages, our proposed method achieved the scoring with high accuracy.





Learn the feature of "characteristics wave" & model the relationship between waves and stages

システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科/サイバニクス研究センター

Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering/Center for Cybernics Research

サイバニクス(山海 嘉之) Cybernics (SANKAI Yoshiyuki)



SANKAI Yoshiyuki, Ph.D Professor/Research Director Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems, Center for Cybernics Research, University of Tsukuba



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【サイバニクス】による未来開拓への挑戦

人・ロボット・情報系の融合複合新領域【サイバニクス】を駆使し、超高齢社会における課題解決のための「革新技術の研究開発」、医療・福祉・生活の分野における「新産業創出」、未来開拓型の「人材育成」を同時展開し、好循環の医療イノベーションの創出に挑戦しています。世界初のロボット治療機器「医療用HAL®」は、欧州での医療機器承認に続き、日本や米国でも治療効果のある医療機器として承認されるという快挙を達成しています。「サイバニクス革命」、人とテクノロジーが共生する未来社会「Society5.0/5.1」、「重介護ゼロ®社会」の実現に向けた研究開発に挑戦しています。

Challenging the Future based on "Cybernics"

In order to solve social problems in super aging society and to realize medical innovation, we are simultaneously promoting "Research & Development of Innovative Technology", "Creation of New Industry" in the fields of medical, welfare and life, and "Human Resource Development". As an example of the outcome, the world's first Cybernic treatment device "Medical HAL®" was approved as a medical device for neurological disorders in Japan and the United States, after the approval of medical devices in Europe. We are challenging to realize the "Cybernics Revolution", "Society 5.0 / 5.1" and "ZERO Burdening-Care Society".



数値解析学(櫻井 鉄也) Numerical Analysis (SAKURAI Tetsuya)



SAKURAI Tetsuya, Ph.D.
Professor/Director
Center for Artificial Intelligence Research (C-AIR),
Department of Computer Science,
University of Tsukuba



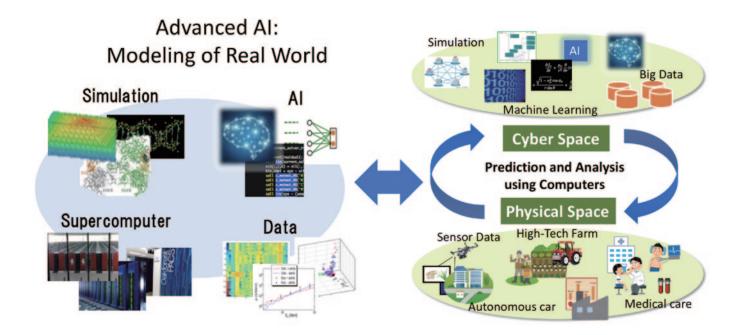
E-mail address: sakurai@cs.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~sakurai/

AI・データ解析・シミュレーションのためのアルゴリズム

コンピュータは科学や工学のさまざまな分野で重要な役割を果たしています。実世界 (Physical Space) の現象をコンピュータ上 (Cyber Space) で表すことにより、実際の現象や機能についての理解や予測のためにコンピュータを活用することが可能になります。我々の研究室では、人工知能やデータ解析、物理シミュレーションのための数理的なアルゴリズムとそのソフトウェアの研究をしています。また、大規模な計算のためにスーパーコンピュータを活用するための高性能計算手法についても開発しています。

Mathematical Algorithms for AI, Data Analysis and Simulation

Computers play an important role in various fields of science and engineering. By representing phenomena in the real world (Physical space) on a computer (Cyber space), we can utilize computers to understand and predict various systems and phenomena in the real world. In our research group, we develop mathematical algorithms and their software implementations for artificial intelligence (Al), data analysis, physical simulations, etc. We also research and implement high performance computing methods to exploit the computing power of supercomputers.



医用画像と画像処理(工藤 博幸) Medical Imaging and Image Processing (KUDO Hiroyuki)



KUDO Hiroyuki, Ph.D. Professor Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems University of Tsukuba



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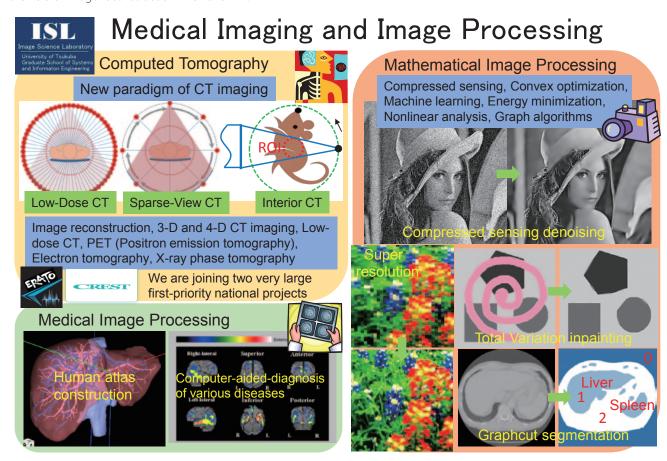
URL: http://www.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~kudo/japanese.html

医用画像と画像処理の研究

私の研究分野は,医用画像と画像処理です.CT(コンピュータトモグラフィ)やPET(ポジトロンCT)と呼ばれる装置において画像を生成する画像処理の研究,医用画像を解析して病変を検出して医師の診断を支援する計算機支援診断,医用画像を解析して人体の3Dモデルを構築して手術のシミュレーションやナビゲーション他に応用する計算解剖学,医用応用を意識した先端の画像処理やコンピュータビジョン,などに関する研究を行っています.特に,CTやPETの画像を生成する画像処理を扱う画像再構成の分野では,世界のトップを走っている研究者だと自負しています.

Research on Medical Imaging and Image Processing

My research fields are medical imaging and image processing. I am mainly working on the following four research subjects. The first subject is the research on image processing, which aims at generating cross-sectional images in CT and PET imaging modalities. The second subject is the research on Computer-Aided-Diagnosis, which aims at supporting the diagnosis by MD using medical image processing techniques. The third subject is the research on Computational Anatomy, which aims at generating 3-D digital model of human atlas together with applying it to, for example, simulation and navigation of surgeries. The last one is the research on newest image processing and computer vision, aiming at applying them to medicine. In particular, I am believing that I am one of top runners in the field of image reconstruction in CT and PET.



AIセキュリティ・プライバシー(佐久間 淳) Al Security and Privacy (SAKUMA Jun)

E-mail address: jun@cs.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: www.mdl.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp



SAKUMA Jun, Ph.D. **Professor** Dept. of Computer Science, Graduate school of SIE, University of Tsukuba



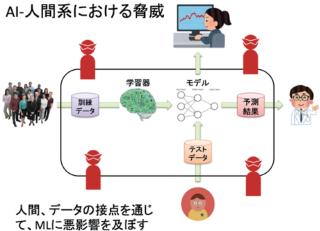


安全・安心な人工知能/機械学習技術の確立を目指して

機械学習技術の急速な発展に伴い、画像や音声などの認識精度が人間の認識能力を超える程度にまで改善しました。機械学習が優れた 予測・認識能力を発揮するためには大量のデータが必要となります。当研究室では、データが個人情報を含む場合に、プライバシ保護 と機械学習における活用を両立させるための暗号理論や統計的プライバシ保護技術を研究開発しています。今後は機械学習が人間や社 会にとって重要な判断や意思決定の一部を担うようになることが予想されます。研究室レベルでは良好に動作する機械学習も、社会で 実際に利用される場面においては、その悪用を企む者の存在のために、安定的に期待した動作をするとは限りません。当研究室では、 AIを安定に動作させるためのAIセキュリティ技術を研究しています。

Safety and Security of Al/Machine learning

Large amounts of data are required for machine learning to demonstrate excellent prediction and recognition ability. We study cryptographic theory and statistical privacy protection technology that achieve both privacy protection and machine learning when data contains personal information. Machine learning is expected to support important decision-making performed by experts. Machine learning is expected to support important decision-making for humans performed by experts. Machine learning that works well at the laboratory level while it does not necessarily produce the expected behavior because of the existence of those who are planning to misuse it. Our laboratory is studying AI security technology to make AI operate stably.



- ・ 機械が苦手(だが人間の方が得意)だと思われてい たタスクも機械のほうが優秀になりつつある
- これからの機械学習研究
 - より賢いAIを作る
 - AIと人間の上手な協調
 - 倫理観をもった「やりすぎない」AI





ヒューマンファクター(伊藤 誠) Human Factors (ITOH Makoto)



ITOH Makoto, Ph.D.
Professor
Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems,
University of Tsukuba



E-mail address: itoh.makoto.ge@u.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.risk.tsukuba.ac.jp/~itoh/

ヒューマンマシンシステムの安全確保にむけて

安全性を高めるための自動化技術がかえって危険をもたらすということが、航空、原子力など様々な分野で発生し、安全なヒューマンマシンインタラクションを実現するための学問として認知工学、ヒューマンファクターが発展してきました。今日では、これらの分野での経験を活かし、自動車の自動運転など、新しい領域においてヒューマンファクターの研究に注目が集まっています。人を知り、システムのあるべき姿を描き出すのがヒューマンファクター屋さんの仕事です。

Towards Safe Human-Machine Systems

Introduction of automation for safety may cause troubles/accidents. Actually serious accidents occurred in highly automated systems such as aviation and nuclear power plants. Human factors/cognitive systems engineering have been developed in order to establish safe human-machine systems. Today's vital issue in human factors is to design safe automated driving systems. Human factors is not just a psychology but an engineering based on deep understanding of humans.







ヒューマニクスの学生へのメッセージ

自動車の自動運転などでは、ユーザの特性を適切に踏まえてシステムをデザインしないと、かえって不安全なことになりかねません。真に有用なシステムをデザインできるためには、センサ、制御則、ハードウェアなどのいわゆる工学的な知識・技術と、人間の生体的、心理的諸機能・特性とを広く・深く理解することが必要です。ヒューマンファクターのエンジニアは、言ってみれば、オーケストラの指揮者のように、個々の要素技術(楽器)を理解したうえで、全体の調和を図ることができなければなりません。「ヒューマンファクターのエンジニアはコンダクターたれ」が私のモットーです。

社会工学(大澤 義明) Socio-Economic Planning (OHSAWA Yoshiaki)



OHSAWA Yoshiaki, Ph.D.
Dean, Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering
Professor, Institute of Policy and Planning Sciences
University of Tsukuba



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移動革命と都市計画

都市・地域・環境の課題を計量的アプローチにより分析することで地域課題解決に取り組みます。既存の理論や汎用的分析手法にとらわれることなく、地域性や課題特性を踏まえ理論的手法を選択し(場合によっては開発し)、理論と実践を両輪とする学際研究を目指します。研究テーマは、都市計画に関する全般であり、最近では、移動革命、インフラ維持管理、地域間税競争、住民投票の効率性、都市景観の計量分析、自治体間広域連携、IoTを用いた都市計画、持続可能な自治体制度に力点を置いております。

Mobility Innovation and City Planning

In order to solve urban and regional problems, qualitative and interdisciplinary approaches are utilized. Regardless of existing academic theory or general analysis methods, theoretical methods (in some cases, we create them) are chosen based on characteristics of the region and the problem from practical and theoretical Although research theme is general about city planning, recently, the followings topics are studied: mobile innovation and urban planning, civil infrastructure management and maintenance, tax competition and harmonization, efficiency of referendum, quantitative analysis of cityscape, wide-area cooperation among local governments, city planning with IoT, and sustainable system of local government.



Cooperation Program with High Schools



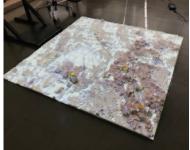
Joso –City 2019 Symposium



Football with Teshio Residents



Research on H₂ Energy



LEGO model on Tsukuba Science City



Alliance with Kashima Antlers

Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering/Center for Cybernics Research

サイバニクス・人工知能(鈴木 健嗣) Cybernics & Artificial Intelligence (SUZUKI Kenji)



SUZUKI Kenji, Ph.D. Professor/Director Center for Cybernics Research, Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems, University of Tsukuba



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人々の行動を計算論的に理解し物理的に支援する

人々の残存機能や、本来有する能力を引き出すための技術であるサイバニクス、および人の脳神経系を通じた情報と機械系の機能を融合する人工知能の研究を行っています。装着型ロボットにより人の動作を支援するロボット工学、人々の行動を顕在化し学習を支援するとともに、意思や感情の理解を深化するセンシング技術、個人のビッグデータを予防や行動変容に活かすIoH/IoT技術を中心とする人間拡張やインタラクションの技術を、医工融合分野や発達支援分野へ応用する研究を行っています。人の物理・生理/病理・心理学的な深い理解に基づき、工学及び情報学的な手法により人々の機能改善や行動形成を支援する新しい学問分野や新産業の開拓に挑戦しています。

Human Technology for Understanding and Shaping Behaviors

The research of our team includes artificial intelligence, Cybernics, wearable robotics and devices, affective computing, social robotics and assistive robotics with a particular emphasis on machine learning, pattern classification and dynamical modeling approaches. A special emphasis is laid on the design of empowering people, particularly for elderly, adults and children with special needs. Cybernics technology brings out latent human capabilities and potential abilities of people. Al for bridging between human neural systems and machine. Robotics, sensing, and IoH (Internet of Human)/IoT technology to support human actions are applied to in medicine and special education.

人間拡張技術やインタラクション技術を、医工融合分野や発達支援分野へ応用する Challenge to transfer technologies to society in engineering, medicine and developmental support



車椅子のライフ人タイルを変革す るテクノロジー

Standing Mobility UnlimitedChanging the life style of people forced to be seated.



ロボットにより歩行を支援するヒューマン・ロボティクス

Human RoboticsScience & technology behind Robotassisted locomotion



人工知能が嚥下を測る:個人のビッグデータを予防医学へ

Al measures swallowing Al/IoH wearable health tech to prevent aspiration pneumonia



表情から情動を推定するウェアラ ブルデバイスの開発

Science of smiles

Wearable affective computing for understanding social interaction

Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering/Center for Cybernics Research

サイバニクス(河本 浩明) Cybernics (KAWAMOTO Hiroaki)



KAWAMOTO Hiroaki, Ph.D.
Associate professor
Faulty of Engineering, Information and Systems,
Center for Cybernics Research,
University of Tsukuba



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人と機械の一体化技術

人の身体機能の獲得・補助・改善するロボット/デバイスの開発に焦点をあて、基礎研究から、実現場での研究開発、臨床・実証研究へと社会実装までを視野に入れ一気通貫で研究開発を推進し、広く社会へ貢献していく人支援機器/デバイスの開発を目標としています。人の身体機能・構造・生理特性、人を取り巻く実環境を十分に理解と、ロボット技術、情報技術を駆使し、生体情報センシング、バイオフィードバック、人・機械系のインタラクションを活用した親和性の高い人・機械一体化システムの構築を目指します。研究フィールドとして、身体機能の獲得・改善・補助に関する医療・ヘルスケア分野、重作業・ストレスの軽減などの介護・労働分野、アスリートに対する運動・感覚提示などの競技・障がい者スポーツ分野など、様々な分野への展開を進めて行きます。

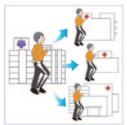
Integration between Human and Machine

We are developing human support system and technology focused on medical and health care field for physical function improvement or physiologic function examination, labor and care field for reducing heavy works, and sports field to present motion and sensation to various athletes. It includes human-machine integration system, biological motor control system, biological/physiological system analysis, robot treatment technology, motion and skill learning support system, robot safety technology. We conduct research and development of the human support systems to contribute to real social world by integrally implementing fundamental researches related with proof of concept, applied researches for actual use and safety, and empirical study to investigate the effectivity in actual environment.













実現場から得られる研究課題をもとに、それらを解決するための手法を開発・適用し、そこから得られる新たな 課題を解決していく研究開発サイクルを好スパイラルで 進めていきます。

The most important things we try are to develop ways to solve various issues which rises and occurs in actual fields, and to implement effective series of circle based on the development and feedback from the application.

知的画像処理(滝沢 穂高) Intelligent Image Processing (TAKIZAWA Hotaka)



TAKIZAWA Hotaka, Ph.D. Associate Professor Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems University of Tsukuba



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画像処理技術の医用・福祉分野への応用

画像処理技術に基づく医用画像の計算機診断支援システムの開発や、視覚障がい者のための生活支援システムの開発などを行っています. 具体的な研究テーマは下記の通りです.

- 1) Videofluorographyに基づく嚥下動態の解析と嚥下障害の解明 (Fig.1)
- 2) RGB-Dセンサやスマートフォンを用いた視覚障がい者のための物体認識支援 (Fig.2) 画像処理技術と医用・福祉分野の境界領域に興味のある皆様はぜひご連絡ください.

Application of image processing technology to medical and welfare fields

In our laboratory, we are focusing on creating medical image processing systems and sensor-based welfare systems as follows:

- 1) Analysis of swallowing and elucidation of dysphagia based on videofluorography (Fig.1)
- 2) Development of assistive systems for the visually impaired based on RGB-D sensors and smartphones (Fig.2) Please contact us, if you are interested in these research themes.

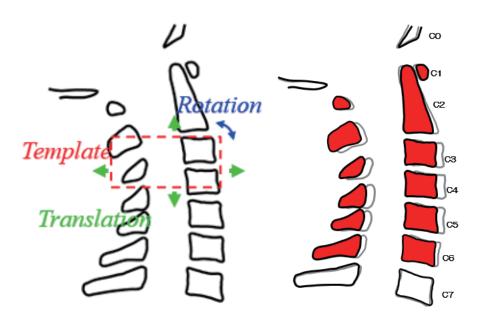


Fig.1 Analysis of swallowing and elucidation of dysphagia.

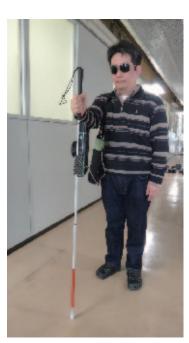


Fig. 2 Assistive system for the visually impaired.

数理情報学(安東 弘泰) Mathematical informatics (ANDO Hiroyasu)



ANDO Hiroyasu, Ph.D. Associate Professor Division of Policy and Planning Science, Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems University of Tsukuba



E-mail address: ando@sk.tsukuba.ac.jp
URL: http://www.trios.tsukuba.ac.jp/researcher/0000003543

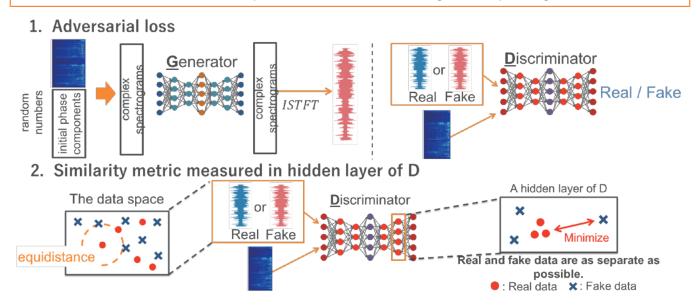
生物模倣モデルの実社会システムへの応用

社会システムの構造を知るために様々な数理的手法(モデル化、シミュレーション、理論解析)を駆使して研究しています. 特に, 生物の巧妙な仕組みに着目し, それらを参考にした理論やモデルの構築と, その実社会システム(交通、エネルギーマネジメントなど)への応用可能性を検討しています. 具体的には, 脳や循環器などを複雑なネットワークシステムとしてとらえ, その生理学的知見をもとに, IT, 交通インフラ, 次世代パワーエレクトロニクス, 革新的疾病治療法などの幅広い分野へ応用可能な理論の構築を目指しています. 近年の人工知能技術は, 神経回路網の工学的応用から生まれた技術といえます.

Application of bio-inspired model to real world systems

In our laboratory, various mathematical approaches such as modelling, numerical simulation, theoretical analysis are focused in order to understand the mechanism and structure of real world systems. Specifically, bio-inspired or bio-mimetic model is a key concept of our research group so that we are aiming to propose basic theory and models of real world systems, e.g. traffic systems, energy management systems, and so on. For example, we consider the brain and cardiovascular systems as a complex network system and based on the physiological knowledge on those systems, we try to invent a theory applicable to a wide variety of field ranging from engineering to medicine, namely IT, traffic infrastructure, next generation power electronics, innovative disease treatment. Recent development of artificial intelligence technologies is derived from neural networks applied to engineering systems.

Neural Networks for phase reconstruction of magnitude spectrograms



計算知能学(延原 肇) Computational Intelligence (NOBUHARA Hajime)



NOBUHARA Hajime, Ph.D. Associate Professor Faculty of Engineering, Information, and Systems, University of Tsukuba



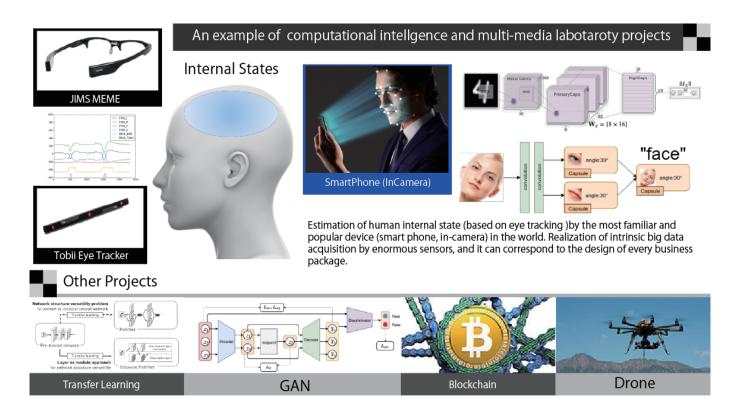
E-mail address: nobuhara@iit.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://nobuharaken.com/

計算知能学とマルチメディア処理 〜世の中を快適にするためのマルチメディアのスーパーインフラをつくりあげる〜

が大局的な研究戦略になります。この目標の下、日夜研究に取り組んでいます。より具体的には、インターネット上を流れる膨大で様々なメディア(テキスト、画像、音)やデータ(医療、公共サービス、金融)、それを生み出すデバイス、消費するデバイスを含め、計算知能学(Alを含むより広義なインテリジェンス)を使って、いかに人々の生活を「本質的」によりよいものにしてゆくのかを、産業としての視点、また実用から基礎理論の視点で、幅広く研究しています。さらに多様な分野を、アセットからデータ連携、倫理・法的ハードルの解消、ルール策定などのデータアーキテクチャにも興味を持って取り組んでいます。

Computational Intelligence and Multimedia Processing

"A comprehensive research strategy is to create a super multimedia infrastructure to make the world a better place". Under this goal, we are engaged in research day and night. More specifically, we use computational intelligence (broader intelligence including AI) to study how to make people's lives better "essential" from an industrial point of view and from a practical to basic theoretical point of view, including the enormous variety of media (text, images, and sounds) and data (healthcare, public services, and finance) flowing on the Internet, the devices that produce them, and the devices that consume them. We are also involved in a wide range of areas with interest in data architecture, including asset, data collaboration, elimination of ethical and legal hurdles, and rulemaking.



Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering/Center for Artificial Intelligence Research

ヒューマンエージェントインタラクション(大澤 博隆) Human-Agent Interaction (OSAWA Hirotaka)



OSAWA Hirotaka, PhD in Engineering. Assistant Professor/Reseracher Faculty of Engineering, Information, and Systems/Center for Artificial Intelligence Research University of Tsukuba



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人を癒やすAI:人工物の人間らしさとその応用

自律して動くロボットや、音声・スクリーン上のキャラクターを使用する情報技術が社会の中に増えてきました。これらの自律したシステムの振る舞いを観察すると、人間はそのシステムをただの道具としてではなく「擬人化」して捉え、他者に対するのと同様の社会的やり取りを、人工的システムに対し意識的あるいは無意識的に期待するようになります。このように、人間から社会的なやり取りを期待される人工システムを、我々の研究室では道具(ツール)と対比して「エージェント」と呼んでいます。こうしたエージェントシステムは単に面白いだけでなく、人に対する様々な精神的効用があることがわかってきました。

本研究室では、人間と人間の認知したエージェントとのやり取りを、対人実験を介して分析すると同時に、センサ、アクチュエータ、プログラムを組み合わせ、人とシステムの間に介在する新しいエージェントシステムを作り出し、将来の社会の中で活躍する人工システムのあり方を探っています。

Al cares Human: Utilizing Humanlike Attitude in Artificial System

Human-agent interaction (HAI) has become an important field in the field of human-computer interaction (HCI). The agent in HAI behaves with users as if it has its own intentions. It triggers users' social responses, and instructs users through social channels. The use of HAI is widespread from the field of entertainment to medical purposes. For example, several agents have tried to solve dementia and autism through their behaviors. We defined an agent as an artificial social actor that is accepted by users through her/his intentional stance, based on Dennett's Intentional Stance, whether users are conscious or unconscious of the fact.

The goal of our lab is to proposing several usage of agent and agency to the society. Human-agent interaction is on the intersection of artificial intelligence, human interface. cognitive science and other related studies. Everything related to the HAI is our target. For example, what kind of expression evoke a user as an agent (like shape, motion, behavior, and auditory and visual changes), how to create credible agent, and the mutual behaviors of agents and effect for users.





数値解析・機械学習(今倉 暁) Numerical analysis & machine learning (IMAKURA Akira)



IMAKURA Akira, Ph.D. Associate Professor Faculty of Engineering, information and systems, Center for Artificial Intelligence Research (C-AIR), University of Tsukuba



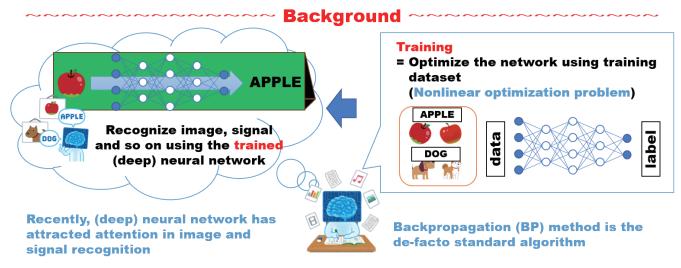
E-mail address: imakura@cs.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~imakura/

数値解析および行列計算を基盤とした機械学習アルゴリズムの開発

我々の研究グループでは、数値解析および行列計算を基盤とした機械学習アルゴリズムの開発を進めています。大規模シミュレーションの計算時間の大部分は巨大な行列の線形方程式や固有値問題などの基本的な問題の求解に費やされており、我々のグループではこれらの大規模行列計算に対する並列数値計算法の開発を行ってきました。また近年では、これらの行列計算を基盤とした機械学習アルゴリズムやディープニューラルネットワーク計算法を独自に開発しており、医療データを始めとして様々なデータ解析への応用を進めています。

Numerical analysis & machine learning based on matrix computations

Our research group has been developing numerical analysis and machine learning algorithms based on matrix computations. One of the most time-consuming parts of large-scale simulations is matrix computation including solutions of linear systems and eigenvalue problems. We have been investigating efficient and parallel numerical algorithms for computing such large-scale matrix computations. Recently, we have also been developing original machine learning and deep neural network algorithms based on matrix computations and applying some real-world problems including medical data.



~~~~~~~ Achievements ~~~~~~~~~~~~

- We have been developing a new algorithm based on Non-negative Matrix Factorization (NMF) for optimizing the deep neural network.
- Compared with BP method, our NMF-based algorithm achieves
 - -- competitive recognition performance for benchmark problems.
 - -- higher parallel efficiency.

[JST/ACT-I, Information and future] 2016.12-2018.3 and 2018.4-2020.3 (Acceleration Phase)

Development of a nonlinear nonnegative matrix factorization-based algorithm for deep neural networks

数値線形代数(保國 惠一) Numerical linear algebra (MORIKUNI Keiichi)



MORIKUNI Keiichi, Ph.D. Assistant Professor Division of Information Engineering Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems University of Tsukuba



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行列問題に対する数値解法

これまで行ってきた研究は、行列(数や記号や式などを縦と横に矩形状に配列したもの)を扱うものが多く、線形最小二乗問題、線形 非適切問題、線形方程式、最適化問題、固有値問題に関するものです。主な興味は、このような問題に対する解法のアルゴリズム(算法)の設計、理論解析、およびその応用です。これらの基礎には線形代数、行列解析、数値計算があります。特に、理論的にも実用的にも扱いにくい特異な性質をもつ問題の解決に興味があります。

Numerical Methods for Matrix Problems

My studies have involved matrices (arrays of numbers, symbols, expressions, arranged in rows and columns) and include linear least squares problems, linear ill-posed problems, linear systems of equations, optimization problems, and eigenvalue problems. My main interests are on the design of numerical algorithms for these problems, their convergence and error analyses, and their applications. The underlying fundamentals are linear algebra, matrix analysis, and numerical computations. In particular, I'm interested in solving the singular cases which are regarded as difficult in theory and practice.

Selected publications

- Matsuda, M., Morikuni, K., and Sakurai, T., Spectral feature scaling method for supervised dimensionality reduction, Proceedings of the Twenty-Seventh International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, pp. 2560–2566, 2018.
- Morikuni, K. and Rozložník, M., On GMRES for singular EP and GP systems, SIAM Journal on Matrix Analysis and Applications, 39(2), pp. 1033–1048, 2018.
- Morikuni, K. and Hayami, K., Convergence of inneriteration GMRES methods for rank-deficient least squares problems, SIAM Journal on Matrix Analysis and Applications, 36(1), pp. 225–250, 2015.

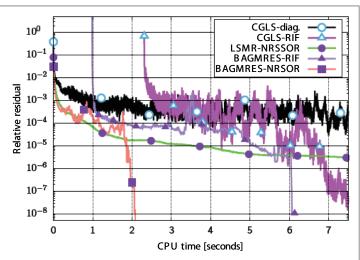


Fig. CPU time [second] versus relative residual

分子細胞生物学(入江 賢児) Molecular Cell Biology (IRIE Kenji)



IRIE Kenji, Ph.D. Professor Laboratory of Molecular Cell Biology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba



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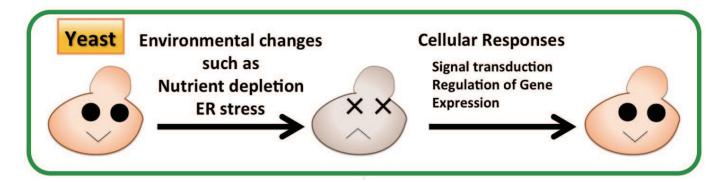
URL: http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/molcellbiol/

細胞の恒常性維持の分子メカニズム

細胞に、温度・pHなどの環境変化や栄養源飢餓などのストレスが生じると、それらに対応する細胞応答が起こることで、細胞の恒常性が維持される。私たちの研究室では、単細胞真核生物である出芽酵母(Saccharomyces cerevisiae)を用いて、「遺伝子発現の転写後制御」と「細胞内シグナル伝達系」の観点から、細胞の恒常性維持の分子メカニズムの研究を行っています。具体的には、(1)酵母と動物細胞におけるRNA結合タンパク質による遺伝子発現の転写後調節機構、(2)RNA局在と局所的翻訳の制御機構、(3)小胞体ストレス応答の制御機構、(4)小胞輸送による前胞子膜形成の分子機構について、研究を行っています。

Molecular Mechanism of Cellular Homeostasis

In our laboratory, we are focusing on understanding the molecular mechanisms and the physiological functions of the following processes. (1) Post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression by RNA-binding proteins. (2) Molecular mechanism of mRNA localization and local translation regulating cell polarity, asymmetric cell division, and cell-fate. (3) Regulation of the endoplasmic reticulum stress response by protein kinases. (4) Prospore membrane formation by vesicle docking.





ヒューマニクスの学生へのメッセージ

酵母は、医学・生命科学の様々な研究領域で、真核細胞のモデル生物として利用されています。酵母とヒトの共通性を外見から見いだすのは難しいですが、生命現象の基本的な分子機構は驚くほど保存されています。酵母を研究することにより、真核細胞の基本的な性質について知ることができます。大隈良典先生のオートファジーの分子機構の発見(2017年ノーベル医学生理学賞)は有名な酵母研究の成果です。酵母の実験系は、生物初心者にもハードルが低く、実験に入ることができます。また、酵母はゲノムレベルの解析が容易なことから、システムバイオロジーの実験材料にも使われています。

Message to Humanics students

Yeast is known for its commercial and industrial applications (fermentation and compound synthesis). Also, many biological processes are evolutionarily conserved from yeast to human, making it an ideal model organism for research. It is affordable and grows rapidly, making systems approach and high-throughput studies possible.

再生幹細胞生物学(大根田 修) Regenerative Medicine and Stem Cell Biology (OHNEDA Osamu)



OHNEDA Osamu, M.D., Ph.D.
Professor
Laboratory of Regenerative Medicine and Stem Cell Biology,
Faculty of Medicine,
University of Tsukuba



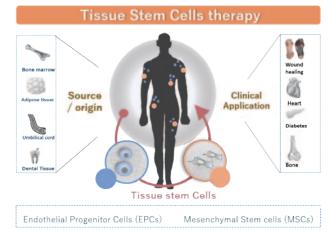
E-mail address: oohneda@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/stemcell/

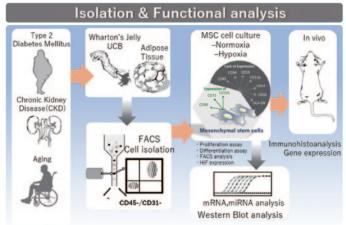
組織幹細胞の臨床応用に向けた機能解析

私たちの研究室では、治療効果の高い組織幹細胞の臨床応用を目標に再生医学研究を行っています。組織幹細胞は生体内に存在し、再生能力や多様な細胞に分化する能力を有しています。当研究室では主に間葉系幹細胞(MSC)と血管内皮前駆細胞(EPC)を用いて研究を行っています。しかしながら、幹細胞移植の治療効果は、年齢・病状・薬物治療歴等の様々な患者背景に左右されます。よって当研究室では、組織幹細胞のポテンシャルを最大限引き出すことを目的として、患者背景の違いが組織幹細胞に及ぼす影響および加齢による影響について詳細な分子メカニズムの解明を行っています。

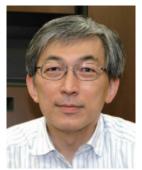
Analysis of Tissue Stem Cells derived from Patients

Our laboratory mainly focus on the development of tissue stem cells for clinical application. Tissue stem cells are undifferentiated cells found in variety of tissues, which bear immense potential in the form of a long-time rejuvenation ability, and differentiation potency to several type of cells under the right induction. However, in clinical setting, the success of stem cell re-transplantation depends on the donor's background; factors such as age, pathological condition or drug consumption. Driven to harness the best potential of tissue stem cells, our laboratory aim to deciphering molecular mechanism on either how tissue stem cells could function or deteriorate depends on their backgrounds.





分子神経生物学(桝 正幸) Molecular Neurobiology (MASU Masayuki)



MASU Masayuki, M.D. & Ph.D. Professor Laboratory of Molecular Neurobiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba



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URL: http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/molneurobiol/

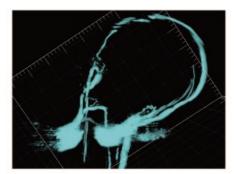
機能的神経回路構築の分子メカニズム

神経回路は膨大な数のニューロンがシナプスを介して結合したネットワークを通じて私たちの知覚、認知、行動などを制御しています。 私たちの研究グループは、この複雑なネットワークがどのようにして形成され、神経系として機能を獲得していくのかを、遺伝子や分子のレベルで明らかにする研究を進めています。 具体的には、軸索ガイダンス分子や細胞間シグナルの重要なモジュレーターである糖鎖の神経回路構築における役割を、主に遺伝子改変マウスを用いて調べています。分子生物学、生化学、発生工学、神経解剖学、神経行動学など多くの分野の手法や考え方を駆使しながら、神経系の本質に迫る研究を進めています。

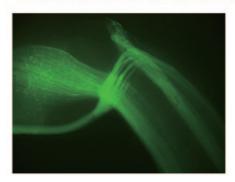
Molecular Mechanism of Neural Circuit Formation

The nervous system regulates perception, cognition, and behavior through the complex network in which an enormous number of neurons are connected via synapses. Our research group is interested in the molecular mechanisms that regulate the formation of the neural network and acquisition of brain functions. We study the roles of axon guidance molecules and sugar chains in neural network formation by using genetically modified mice. We take a multidisciplinary approach involving molecular biology, biochemistry, genetic engineering, neuroanatomy and neurobehavioral methods.

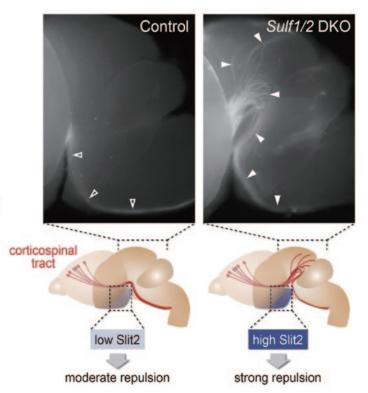
3D reconstrucion



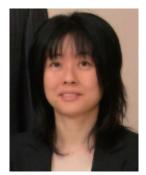
Visualization of a nerve tract



Nerve trajectory defects in a mutant mouse



遺伝医学(野口 恵美子) Medical Genetics (NOGUCHI Emiko)



NOGUCHI Emiko, Ph.D. M.D. Professor Faculty of Medicine University of Tsukuba

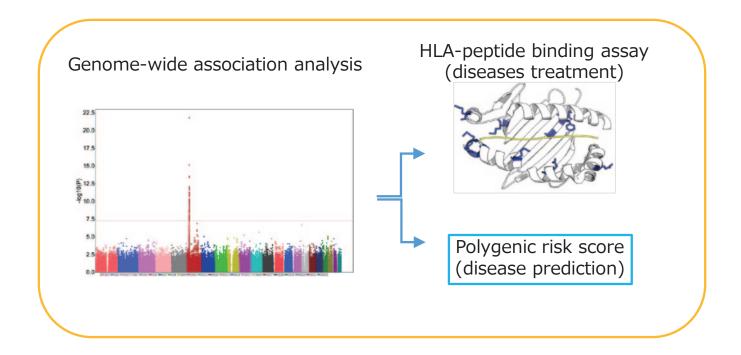


Email address: enoguchi@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/m-genetics/

ゲノム解析を通じた病態解明と治療法の探索

ヒトのゲノム配列の多様性は私たちの顔かたちの違いや病気のなりやすさ、薬の効きやすさ等、様々な影響を与えています。私たちの研究室では特にアレルギーなどの免疫関連疾患を中心として病気のなりやすさ、なりにくさにつながるような遺伝子の変化についての研究を行っています。近年の次世代シークエンサーの開発などのゲノム解析技術の進歩により多くのゲノムデータが日々産出されています。それらのデータを利用してアレルギー疾患などのいわゆる"ありふれた疾患"についても疾患発症の予測精度を高めたり、新たな治療薬の開発などにつなげることを目指しています。

Differences in our DNA sequence are responsible for the differences in our appearance, susceptibility to diseases, and variability to drug response. The focus of our research was to identify novel genetic variants associated with allergic diseases/immune-related diseases and to elucidate the associated pathways by genome analysis. Big genetic data has been generated by next generation sequencing and array-based genotyping technique in recent years. Using this big data, we aim to improve our ability to predict common diseases and new treatments.



橋渡し・臨床研究学(荒川 義弘) Translational and Clinical Research (ARAKAWA Yoshihiro)



ARAKAWA Yoshihiro, Ph.D.
Professor and Director
Tsukuba Clinical Research and Development Organization (T-CReDO),
Advisor to the Director of Tsukuba University Hospital,
University of Tsukuba



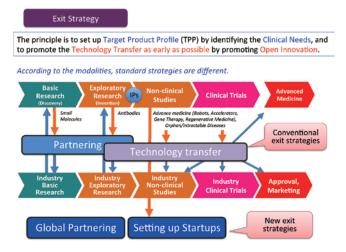
E-mail address: arakawa-tky@umin.ac.jp URL: http://www.s.hosp.tsukuba.ac.jp/t-credo/

時代に即した橋渡し・臨床研究のあり方を探る

基礎研究の成果を患者に応用できるようにするには、多くのステップと多数の専門家の協力が必要であり、臨床研究の段階では法律に則った開発が必要である。また、疾病構造は国ごとに異なり、医療技術の進歩とともに急速に変化を遂げており、開発品目のモダリティも低分子医薬品から抗体医薬、再生医療、遺伝子治療と多様になっている。さらに、最近は難病や希少疾患を標的に、ゲノム医学やビッグデータを応用した研究開発も活発になっている。T-CReDOは国の審査承認機関である医薬品医療機器総合機構(PMDA)と連携大学院協定ならびに包括連携協定を結び、時代に即した開発のあり方を探索し、研究者に対し出口戦略の支援や起業家育成プログラム等の人材育成を行っている。また、我々自身でもゲノム医療やロボットの開発に係る研究などいくつかの臨床研究を実施している。

Exploring the New approach in Clinical and Translational Research

In order to apply the basic research achievements to patients, the development according to the regulation is required. It takes long time and requires huge resources. In addition, the disease structure varies from country to country, and is rapidly changing with advances in medical technology. The modalities of development items are varied from small molecule drugs to antibody drugs, regenerative medicine, and gene therapy. Furthermore, recently, research and development using genomic medicine and big data has been activated, targeting incurable diseases and rare diseases. T-CReDO establishes a agreement for joint graduate course and a comprehensive cooperation agreement with Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA), which is a Japanese review and approval agency, and is searching for the ideal way of development. Taking such advantages, we provide the support of researchers in development and many training programs including the one for entrepreneurs. In parallel, we are conducting some clinical research by ourselves such as the development of robots and genome medicine.





内分泌代謝・糖尿病内(島野 仁) Endocrinology and Metabolism (SHIMANO Hitoshi)



SHIMANO Hitoshi, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Internal Medicine
(Endocrinology and Metabolism)
Faculty of Medicine
University of Tsukuba



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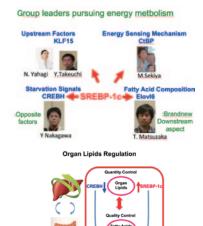
脂肪酸の量と質に視点においた脂質研究 〜生活習慣病やすべての生命現象、病態に向けた医療応用〜

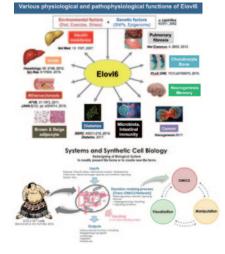
代謝は細胞、組織、個体いずれのレベルでも生命現象の根幹です。最近では、metaflammation, immunometabolism, cancer metabolism, brain metabolism といわれるように炎症、細胞増殖、免疫、がん、脳科学などの各領域で個別に注目されています。われわれもSREBP, CREBH, Elovl6など独自の脂質代謝研究から同様の展開を経験してきました。特に発見した脂肪酸伸長酵素のノックアウトマウスの研究から、脂質の量だけでなく質の視点:脂肪酸の組成(脂肪酸鎖長)がインスリン抵抗性や生活習慣病病態をはじめとしてあらゆる生命現象に影響することを見出し、脂肪酸鎖長を軸とした新しい医療戦略を提唱しています。この酵素を標的や脂肪酸の種類、組成に基づいた食事療法など新しい概念に関する特許申請、創薬にむけたプロジェクトを展開したいと考えています。もう一つの重要な標的理念はエネルギーセンサー分子です。CtBP2はハブメタボライトを検知して、細胞内及び臓器間の代謝制御を担います。ヒュマニクスでは、新しい領域と融合して分子構造やメカニズムを可視化して操作することが目標です。

Lipid research in the light of lipid quantity and quality ~ medical strategy towards biological events and pathologies~

Metabolism is one of the fundamental biological events at the level of cells, tissues, and body. Recently, more attention is being individually gained in the light of metaflammation, immunometabolism, cancer metabolism, and brain science. We have studied lipid metabolism, and through SREBP, CREBH, and Elovl6 similarly experienced our own extensions in different areas. Especially, Elovl6, identified as a novel long fatty acid elongase regulates fatty acid composition. Lessons from the KO mice implicate that this "lipid quality" regulates insulin resistance, life-related diseases, and furthermore, a wide variety of biological phenomenon, which tempts us to extend a novel medical strategy with elovl6, fatty acid chain length, and potentially food fatty acid composition as targets. Another target of concept is energy sensing system. Recent data suggest that energy sensor molecules including CtBP2 sense hub metabolite and regulate energy metabolism inside the cells and potentially connecting inter-organ metabolism. *In Humanics, we attempt to understand molecular structure and mechanism through fusion with new areas.*

- 1. SREBP-regulated lipid metabolism: convergent physiology-divergent pathophysiology. *Nat Rev Endocrinol.* 2017
- 2. Transcriptome network analysis identifies protective role of the LXR/SREBP-1c axis in murine pulmonary fibrosis. JCI Insight. 2019
- 3. Critical role of CREBH-mediated induction of TGF-β2 by HCV infection in fibrogenic responses in hepatic stellate cells. *Hepatology*. 2017
- 4. SREBP1 Contributes to Resolution of Pro-inflammatory TLR4 Signaling by Reprogramming Fatty Acid Metabolism. Cell Metab. 2017
- 5. KLF15 Enables Rapid Switching between Lipogenesis and Gluconeogenesis during Fasting. Cell Rep. 2016
- 6. Crucial role of a long-chain fatty acid elongase, Elovl6, in obesity-induced insulin resistance. *Nat Med* 2007





血液内科(千葉 滋) Hematology (CHIBA Shigeru)



CHIBA Shigeru, Ph.D. or M.D. Professor/Chair Department of Hematology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba



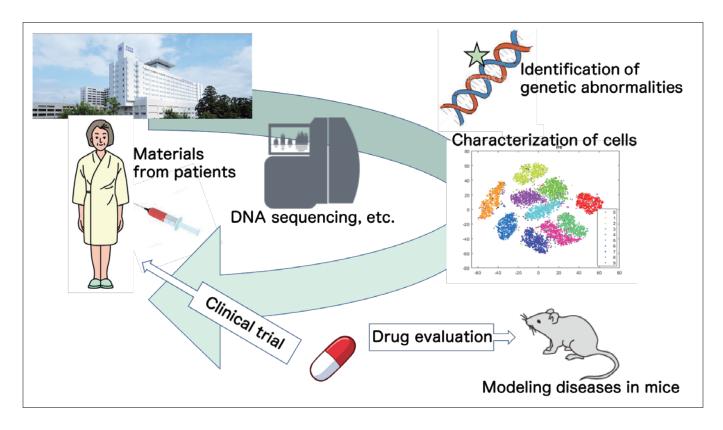
E-mail address: schiba-tky@umin.net URL: wwww.ketsunai.com

血液がんの克服 ~分子メカニズムからベッドサイドへ

造血器腫瘍(白血病や悪性リンパ腫など)のゲノム異常の解析や、腫瘍の微小環境の解析を通じ、細胞や分子レベルでの病態の解明に基づく治療法開発を目指す。化学療法や造血幹細胞移植でダメージを受ける正常造血とその再生、あるいは骨髄微小環境に関する研究も含まれる。材料としては、患者から得られた血液、骨髄、生検組織などの生体材料の他、培養細胞や遺伝子改変マウスなどを用い、細胞生物学解析、DNA、RNA、タンパク質の解析、免疫染色など様々な技術を駆使して研究を行う。

Getting over blood cancers ∼ From molecules to bedside ∼

Our research ultimately aims at developing new treatment methods for hematologic malignancies such as leukemias and lymphomas, based on the understanding of cellular and molecular pathophysiology of these diseases through the analyses of genetics and tumor microenvironment. Notably, the blood production system is damaged by chemotherapy and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation for the treatment of hematologic malignancies. Our research scope includes regeneration of hematopoiesis, focusing on the bone marrow microenvironment. To these ends, clinical materials obtained from patients, such as blood, bone marrow, and biopsied tumor, and cultured cells and genetically engineered mice will be used for the cell biological and immunological analyses and analyses of DNA, RNA, and protein.



脳神経外科学(松村 明) Neurosurgery (MATSUMURA Akira)



MATSUMURA Akira, M.D., Ph.D. Professor Department of Neurosurgery Faculty of Medicine University of Tsukuba



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脳神経外科疾患の克服、再生をめざして

脳神経外科研究グループでは脳腫瘍、脳卒中、機能的脳神経外科疾患、神経画像に関する基礎研究、臨床研究、医工連携研究を行っています。悪性脳腫瘍に対する自家腫瘍ワクチン、不活化ウイルスの研究、悪性脳腫瘍に対する中性子捕捉療法の研究、各種脳腫瘍における遺伝子解析と治療応用の研究を行っています。脳卒中に対しては歯髄幹細胞を用いた再生医療、ナノ粒子の研究、ロボットスーツHALを用いた脳機能再生の研究、嚥下モニター装置(GOKURI)を用いた嚥下機能の評価と治療への応用、新規ステントの臨床研究、スポーツ頭部外傷の治療研究、などを行っています。その他、神経画像を用いた脳機能の評価と治療応用の研究を行っています。

Aiming overcome of Neurosurgical Disease

In Neurosurgical Research group, various clinical and basic research projects in Neuro-oncology, Neurovascular disease, Functional neurosurgical disease have been performed.

Neuro-oncology; Autologous tumor vaccine therapy and virus therapy, Boron neutron capture therapy, genetic analysis and its application

Neurovascular disease; regenerative therapy using dental pulp stem cells and nanoparticles, robotic suits HAL, swallowing device (GOKURI), clinical research of new stent devices. Clinical research for Sports concussion

Ref.

- 1. Hosoo H, et al.: Neurovascular Unit Protection From Cerebral Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury by Radical-Containing Nanoparticles in Mice. Stroke. 48:2238-2247, 2017
- 2. Mizukami M, et al,: Gait training of subacute stroke patients using a hybrid assistive limb: a pilot study. Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology. 26:1-8, 2016
- 3. Takahashi H, et al.: Regenerative medicine for Parkinson's disease using differentiated nerve cells derived from human buccal fat pad stem cells., Hum Cell , 2017; 30: 60-71
- 4. Ishikawa E, et al.: Phase I/Ila trial of fractionated radiotherapy, temozolomide, and autologous formalin-fixed tumor vaccine for newly diagnosed glioblastoma. J Neurosurg. 2014, 121:543-53
- 5. Matsuda M, et al.: Immunogene therapy using immunomodulating HVJ-E vector augments anti-tumor effects in murine malignant glioma. J Neurooncol. 2011, 103:19-31

整形外科学(山崎 正志) Orthopaedic Surgery (YAMAZAKI Masashi)



YAMAZAKI Masashi, M.D., Ph.D. Professor and Chairman Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba



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ロボットスーツHALを用いた機能再生治療

ロボットスーツHAL(Hybrid assistive limb)は,筑波大学システム情報系で開発された外骨格型の動作訓練支援ロボットです。筑波大学附属病院では,HALを用いた機能再生治療の安全性・有効性を検証するため,様々な疾患に対してHALを用いた臨床研究を行ってきました。

現在、われわれの施設で進めている整形外科関連の臨床試験の対象は下記のごとくです。①脊髄症術後の急性期、②脊髄症術後の慢性 増悪(脊髄萎縮)、③脊髄損傷・障害(急性期・慢性期)、④頚椎術後の上肢(C5等)麻痺、⑤腕神経叢損傷(神経移行術後)、⑥脳性麻痺、 ⑦姿勢異常(首下がり)、⑧人工膝関節・高位脛骨骨切り術(術後)、⑨肩関節機能障害。加えて、腰HAL、足関節HAL、手関節HALの 研究も行っています。今後とも医工連携での研究を進め、脊椎・関節患者の病態に合わせて、最適なロボット治療を選択して、新たな 治療法の開発を進めて行きたいと考えております

Functional regeneration therapy using robot suits HAL

HAL is a new wearable exoskeletal robot suit that interactively provides motion according to the wearer's voluntary drive. Various types of HAL, including for lower limbs, for single joints, and for lumbar support, have been developed. In the Tsukuba University Hospital, under tight medicine and engineering cooperation, we have progressed several clinical trials and researches of functional regeneration therapy using HAL for intractable musculoskeletal diseases including spinal cord injury/lesion, cerebral palsy and joint diseases.





心臓再生(家田 真樹) Cardiac regeneration (IEDA Masaki)



IEDA Masaki, Ph.D. or M.D. Professor and Chair Department of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba

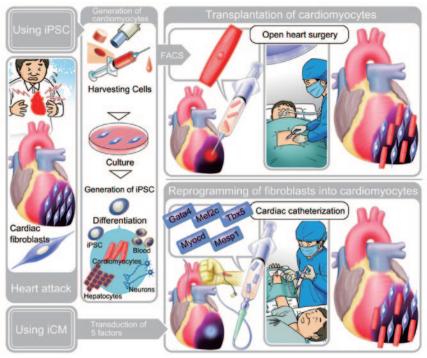


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細胞移植をしない新しい心臓再生法の開発

我々は世界で初めて、マウス非心筋細胞(線維芽細胞)を拍動する心筋細胞に直接転換できる心筋リプログラミング遺伝子群(Gata4, Mef2c, Tbx5)を発見しました(leda et al., Cell 2010)。その後、ヒトでも同様の遺伝子群の同定に成功し、さらに心筋リプログラミング遺伝子による治療で、心筋梗塞マウスの梗塞巣が縮小して心機能が改善することを発表しました(Miyamoto et al., Cell Stem Cell 2018)。またこの細胞リプログラミングという新しい研究手法を応用して、心臓の発生に関わる新規遺伝子Tbx6を同定し、同遺伝子が心筋のみならず血管の形成や、さらに循環器疾患にも関与する可能性などを明らかにしました(Sadahiro et al., Cell Stem Cell 2018)。このように細胞移植を必要としない新しい心臓再生法の開発や、循環器疾患の病態解明を目指して、独創的な研究を展開しております。

We first discovered that a combination of cardiac-specific transcription factors—Gata4, Mef2c, and Tbx5—directly reprogrammed cardiac fibroblasts into induced cardiomyocyte-like cells (iCMs) in vitro without reverting to a pluripotent stem cell state (leda et al, Cell, 2010). The same combination of cardiac transcription factors could also directly reprogram resident cardiac fibroblasts into iCMs in situ and improve cardiac function after myocardial infarction in mice. Thus, cardiac reprogramming can be a potential approach for cardiac regeneration in heart failure patients.



Transplantation of iPS cell-derived CMs

- 1. Risk of tumor formation
- 2. Expensive, complicated process
- 3. Poor survival of transplanted CMs

Direct cardiac reprogramming (Our approach)

- 1. No risk of tumor formation
- 2. Simple, fast process
- 3. No cell transplantation

解剖学·発生学(高橋 智) Anatomy and Embryology (TAKAHASHI Satoru)



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Laboratory Animal Resource Center,
Transborder Medical Research Center
University of Tsukuba



E-mail address: satoruta@md.tsukuba.ac.jp
URL: http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/anatomy/embryology/index.html

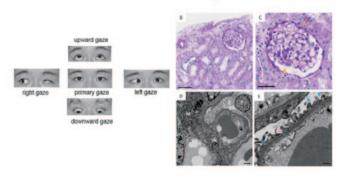
細胞分化における Large Maf 転写因子群の機能解析

Large Maf転写因子群は、遺伝子の発現を調節する転写調節因子ですが、ヒトおよびマウスではMafA、MafB、c-Maf およびNrl の4種類が知られています。これらの因子は、目、内耳などの感覚器、副甲状腺、膵臓などの内分泌器、骨、軟骨、筋肉などの運動器、腎臓など泌尿器系に発現しており、それらの臓器の細胞分化と機能維持に重要な働きをしていることが明らかとなっています。またこれらの遺伝子異常により、ヒト疾患が発症することも報告されています。ゲノム編集を用いた遺伝子改変マウスを用いて、Large Maf転写因子群の細胞分化と機能維持、疾患発症における機能解析を行なっています。

Functional Analysis of Large Maf Transcription Factors in Cell Differentiation

Large Maf transcription factors are transcriptional regulators that control the expression of target genes. Four factors, MafA, MafB, c-Maf and NrI are known in both human and mouse. These factors are expressed in sensory organs such as the eyes, inner ear, endocrine organs such as parathyroid, pancreas, exercisers such as bones, cartilage and muscles, urinary system such as kidney, and are used for cell differentiation and function maintenance of these organs. It is also reported that human diseases develop due to these genetic abnormalities. Using genetically modified mice by genome editing, we are performing functional analysis of Large Maf transcription factors in cell differentiation, function maintenance and disease onset.

Duane's Retraction Syndrome and FSGS (Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis) caused by point mutation in DNA binding domain of MafB in Japan



(Sato Y. et al. Kidney International. 2018)

c-Maf deficient mouse displays bone formation defects



(Nishikawa K et al, J Clin Invest, 2010)

実験病理学(加藤 光保) Experimental Pathology (KATO Mitsuyasu)



KATO Mitsuyasu, M.D. Professor Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba



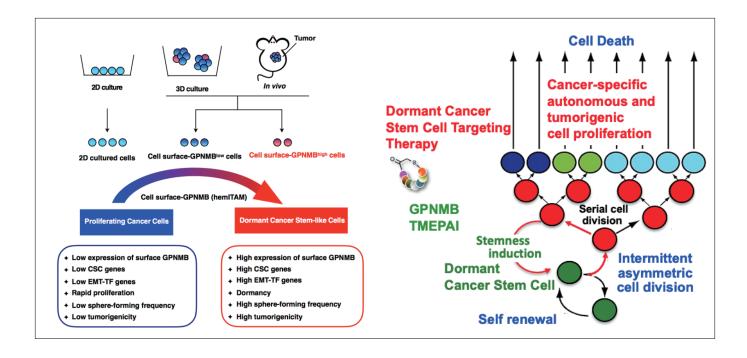
E-mail address: mit-kato@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/epatho/

がん細胞の持続的増殖をもたらす幹細胞性誘導の機構

がんの最も重要な特徴は、細胞数が増え続けることにあります。正常組織でも、骨髄の造血細胞や腸粘膜上皮などは、持続的に分裂増殖を行なっていますが、これらの組織では、細胞分裂によって増える細胞の数と細胞死によって失われる細胞の数が一致してバランスがとられ、総細胞数の動的平衡が保たれます。私は、がん組織では、幹細胞性誘導という現象によって細胞数が持続的に増え続けるようになることを見い出し、その分子メカニズムを明らかにするとともに、幹細胞性誘導に関わるGPNMBやTMEPAIという分子を標的としたがん幹細胞標的治療を開発して、再発のないがん治療を実現することを目指しています。

Stemness Induction as a Mechanism of Autonomous and Tumorigenic Cancer Cell Proliferation

Cancer is characterized by autonomous and tumorigenic cell proliferation. Even in normal tissue, such as bone marrow hematopoietic cells and intestinal epithelial cells continue cell division but these normal tissues make dynamic balance between cell division and cell death to keep stable total cell numbers. We have identified stemness induction observed in cancer cells is a mechanism that makes autonomous and tumorigenic cell proliferation of cancer cells and trying to elucidate the molecular mechanism of this phenomenon and to develop a cancer stem cell targeting therapy in order to achieve a relapse-free cancer treatment.



認知行動神経科学(松本 正幸) Cognitive and Behavioral Neuroscience (MATSUMOTO Masayuki)



MATSUMOTO Masayuki, Ph.D.
Professor
Laboratory of Cognitive and Behavioral Neuroscience,
Faculty of Medicine,
University of Tsukuba



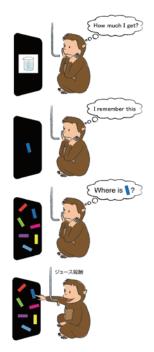
E-mail address: mmatsumoto@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/cog-neurosci/

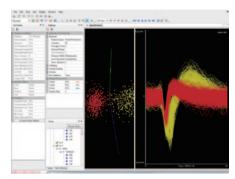
心理現象を実現する神経メカニズムの理解を目指して

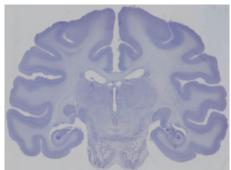
我々の研究室では、注意や記憶、推論、学習、意思決定などの心理現象を実現する脳のメカニズムを解明することを目的としています。 そのため、ヒトに近い脳の構造を持つサルに様々な認知行動課題をおこなわせ、その際に脳がどうのように活動するのかを電気生理学的な手法を用いて調べています。また、その活動を脳局所への薬物投与や光遺伝学的手法によって操作することにより、脳の活動と心理現象との因果関係を解析しています。特に現在は、その機能異常が精神疾患とも深く関わるモノアミン神経群に着目し、前頭葉や線条体に伝達されるモノアミン信号が意思決定や行動抑制に果たす役割について研究しています。

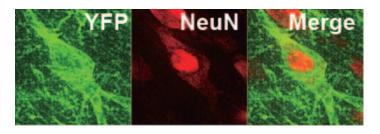
Neural mechanisms underlying cognition

The goal of our research is to understand neural mechanisms underlying cognition such as attention, memory, prediction, learning and decision making. In particular, we are investigating the role of monoamine systems, such as dopamine and serotonin, in cognitive functions. Experiments in our laboratory center on the brain of awake behaving monkeys as a model for similar systems in the human brain. Using electrophysiological, pharmacological and optogenetic techniques, we examine what signals monoamine neurons convey while monkeys are performing cognitive tasks and how the signals, released monoamine, work in targeted brain areas to achieve the tasks. These studies will provide more mechanistic accounts of cognitive disorders.









医学物理学(榮 武二) Medical physics (SAKAE Takeji)



SAKAE Takeji, Ph.D. Professor Proton medical research center University of Tsukuba



E-mail address: tsakae@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.pmrc.tsukuba.ac.jp

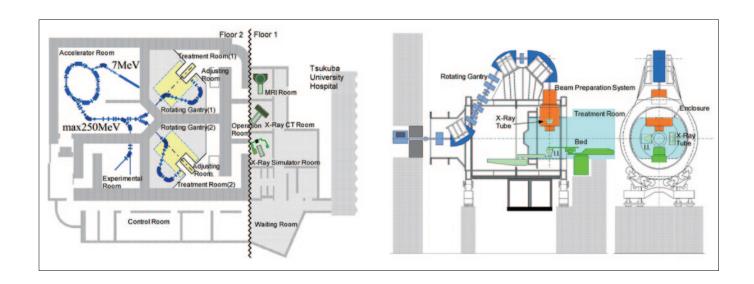
粒子線治療のための技術開発

粒子線治療は世界的な注目を集めており、世界で多くのプロジェクトが開始されています。筑波大学は陽子線治療で35年の経験があり、 高度な治療技術の研究実績があります。また、この分野の専門家の教育を行ってきました。 陽子線、重イオン線、中性子捕捉療法を 含む粒子線治療のために、癌治療の新技術開発を目指します。

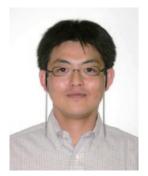
Development of new techniques for particle therapy

Particle therapy has been getting worldwide attention, and many projects are started in the world.

University of Tsukuba has 35 years experience in proton beam therapy, has been investigating advanced treatment techniques and has performed education of specialists of this field. For the particle therapy including proton, heavy ion and neutron capture therapy, we are developing new techniques to perform the cancer treatment.



放射線健康リスク科学(磯辺 智範) Radiation Health Risk Science (ISOBE Tomonori)



ISOBE Tomonori, Ph.D.
Professor
Laboratory of Radiation Health Risk Science,
Faculty of Medicine,
University of Tsukuba



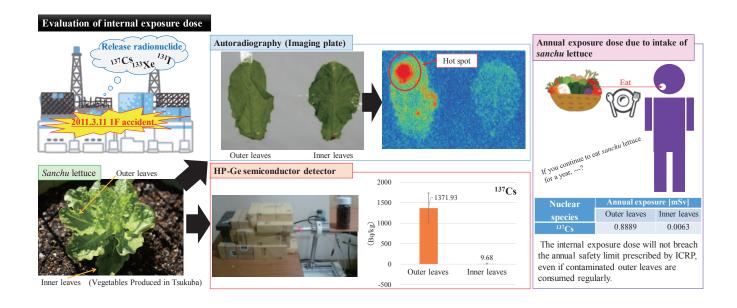
E-mail address: tiso@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: https://ramsep.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/

放射線災害の全時相に立ち向かう

放射線災害発生時、初期対応では救急医療と放射線防護、亜急性対応期では放射線計測、防護、クライシスコミュニケーション、災害回復期では疫学、統計、リスクコミュニケーション、メンタルヘルスなど、時相ごとに融合複合した知識・技術が必要であり、その総称が新学術領域である「放射線健康リスク科学」です。私たちの研究室では、将来起こりうる放射線リスク対策として、放射線災害のあらゆる状況を想定した"全時相"をキーワードとし、「スペシャリスト」の人材育成を目指しています。研究分野は、放射線計測、放射線防護、放射線管理、さらには健康リスク管理まで幅広く研究テーマを抽出し、新たな技術の開発やエビデンスの確立につなげる研究に取り組んでいます。

Face `all-time-phase of radiation disasters'

In the event of radiation disasters, the necessary knowledge and skills are different depending on the time phase: (1) emergency medical care' and 'radiation protection' after the occurrence of radiation disasters, (2) radiation measurement, 'radiation protection', 'radiation emergency medicine' and 'crisis communication' in the subsequent phase, (3) epidemiology, 'statistics', 'decontamination', 'risk communication' and 'mental health' in the recovery period, and (4) disaster training' in the pre-preparation stage. Our group is working on education of the specialist of radiation disasters with the 'all-time-phase of radiation disasters' as a key word. Research themes are radiation measurement, radiation protection, radiation control, health risk management, etc., aiming for developments of new technologies and research aiming at the establishment of new evidence.



橋渡し・臨床研究学(橋本 幸一) Clinical and Translational Research (HASHIMOTO Koichi)



HASHIMOTO Koichi, Ph.D.
Professor
Clinical and Translational Research Methodology,
Faculty of Medicine,
Tsukuba Clinical Research and Development Organization (T-CReDO)
University of Tsukuba



E-mail address: koichi.hashimoto@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/clinical-med/k.h-res/index.html http://www.s.hosp.tsukuba.ac.jp/t-credo/

地域産業活性化を目指す橋渡し研究 機能性食品・先端技術を応用した医療機器などの開発

橋渡し研究、臨床研究に取り組むことにより、より質の高い医療や健康支援活動を実現し、地域住民の健康な生活に貢献します。また、地域発の機能性食品、AIなどの先端技術を応用した医療機器などのシーズ開発を推進し、地域産業の活性化を目指しています。近年、倫理的・科学的に妥当な方法で実施する、高品質の臨床研究の社会的ニーズはますます高まっていますが、人材が不足しています。そのため本研究室では、臨床研究に関わる人材をOJT教育にて養成し、社会に供給する教育活動にも積極的に貢献しています。

Translational research for activation of region's industry Development of functional foods and cutting-edge medical devices

Major activities of our group are,

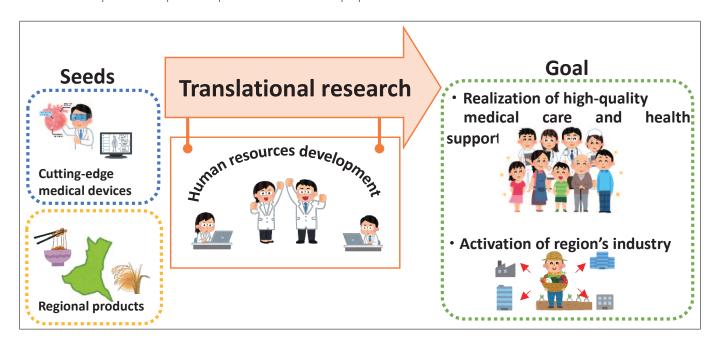
- 1. Development of effective prevention treatments such as functional foods for lifestyle-related diseases,
- 2. Construction of a seamless platform for clinical translational research in Tsukuba Clinical Research and Development Organaization (T-CReDO),
- 3. Education of experts of integrative celerity research process for clinical translational research.

Our major scientific interests are,

- 1. Effective and practical management of technology in clinical trials field,
- 2. Effective prevention treatments for lifestyle related diseases.

The following are examples of projects for students in doctoral or master's programs.

- 1. Study on amelioration of process for reliable clinical translational research
- 2. Extraction of problematic points in specific clinical trials and proposition of solution



橋渡し・臨床研究学(小栁 智義) Translational Research Methodology (KOYANAGI Tomoyoshi)



KOYANAGI Tomoyoshi, Ph.D.
Professor, Faculty of Medicine,
Head of TR Promotion and Education Center,
Tsukuba Clinical Research and Development Organization (T-CReDO),
University of Tsukuba



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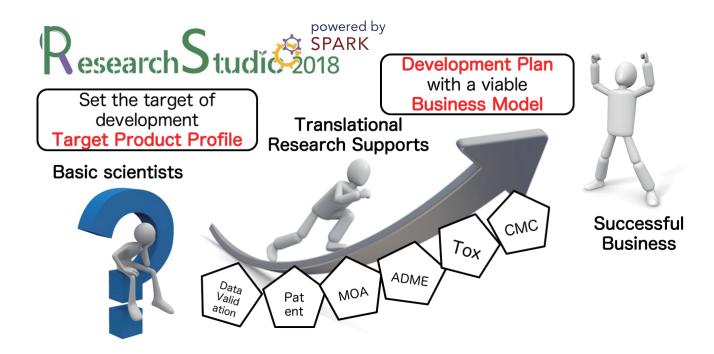
URL: http://www.s.hosp.tsukuba.ac.jp/t-credo/english/

基礎研究成果を患者さんに届けるシステム構築

近年、医薬品、医療機器、再生医療製品等の研究開発はアカデミアへの依存度合いを高めていますが、10年、20年後を見据えてアカデミアを起点とした研究開発を担うことのできる人材育成と、イノベーションを起こし続ける社会システムの構築は急務です。世界的にも稀有な研究機関が集積をするつくば地域の利点を活かし、ボストン、サンディエゴ、サンフランシスコ・ベイエリアと緊密に連携したヘルスケアイノベーションエコシステムの構築を目指し、アクセラレーションプログラム「Research Studio powered by SPARK」を始めとする各種のスタートアップ支援の取り組みを行っています。基礎研究の成果を事業化する新たな仕組みをつくばから作っていきましょう!

Development of Healthcare Innovation Ecosystem

Nevertheless a number of research achievements by talented scientists with tremendous efforts, the productivity of medical products including pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and regenerative medicine products are decreasing. Manufacturers are seeking innovative scientific achievements to be their flagship products from academia. We provide an educational course of translational research for scientists and business managers, who will eventually form a startup team to bridge the gap between the scientific achievement to the product development. The program is named "Research Studio powered by SPARK", which will be a platform as a startup accelerator to be a part of innovation ecosystem from Tsukuba area in alliance with Boston, San Diego and SF Bayarea. Join us to take your science into the real market for medical innovation!



血液腫瘍学分野(坂田(柳元)麻実子) Hematology-Oncology (SAKATA-YANAGIMOTO Mamiko)



SAKATA-YANAGIMOTO Mamiko, Ph.D. or M.D. Associate Professor, Department of Hematology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba



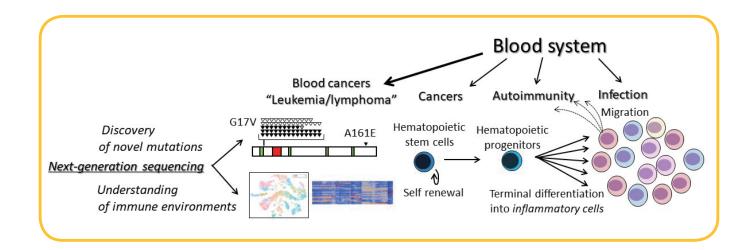
E-mail address: sakatama-tky@umin.net URL: http://www.ketsunai.com/english/

血液細胞と免疫の出会い 〜造血システムを制御して、疾病の制御を目指しませんか〜

造血システムに由来する血液細胞は、からだの"炎症"や"免疫"を司る中心的な役割を果たしています。血液細胞はときにゲノム/エピゲノム異常を獲得することで、"白血病"や"悪性リンパ腫"といった様々な血液がんを発症します。さらには、血液がん以外のさまざまな固形がん、自己免疫疾患、アレルギー、感染症といった多くの疾病において、血液細胞は炎症細胞へと最終分化(≒変身)して疾病の中心部位へと遊走し、免疫を司ることで疾病を誘発/悪化させると考えられています。私たちの研究室では、臨床サンプルや独自に樹立したマウス白血病/リンパ腫等の実験モデルを材料とし、次世代シーケンスを用いた体細胞変異解析やシングルセルシーケンス解析等の技術を駆使することにより、血液がんの仕組みについて明らかにしています。さらには、血液細胞を制御することで、免疫システムの変調を促し、多様ながんを制御する方法を開発しています。

Crosstalk between blood cells and immunity

Blood cells derived from the hematopoietic system play a central role in controlling the "inflammation" and "immunity" of the body. Blood cells acquiring genetic/epigenetic events eventually develop various types of blood cancers such as "leukemias" and "malignant lymphomas". Furthermore, in many diseases other than blood cancers, such as solid cancers, autoimmune diseases, allergy and infectious diseases, blood cells are terminally differentiated into inflammatory cells, migrate to the central part of diseases, and finally control the local immunity. Our laboratory has been clarifying the mechanisms of blood cancers using the next generation sequencing technologies: somatic mutation analysis and single cell sequencing. Furthermore, by controlling blood cells and their immune response, we are trying to establish novel methods to control various cancers.



感染生物学(川口 敦史) Infection Biology (KAWAGUCHI Atsushi)



KAWAGUCHI Atsushi, Ph.D. Associate Professor Department of Infection Biology, Faculty of Medicine Transborder Medical Research Center University of Tsukuba



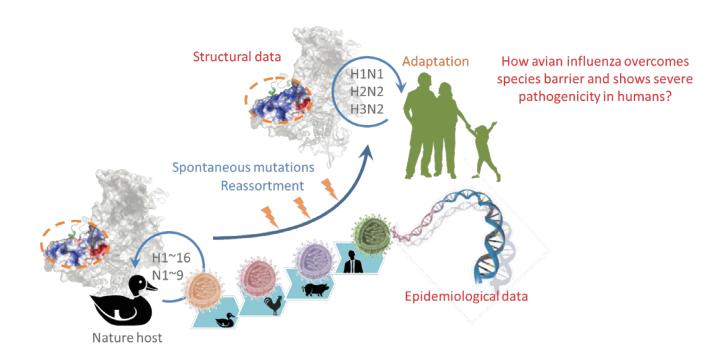
E-mail address: ats-kawaguchi@md.tsukuba.ac.jp
URL: http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/infectionbiology/virology/

新型インフルエンザの出現と病原性発現の分子基盤

A型インフルエンザウイルスは、自然界ではカモなどの水禽類で維持され、水禽類から陸生の鳥や哺乳動物へウイルスは伝播します。しかし、鳥由来のウイルスが種の壁を超えて、ヒトで病気を引き起こすメカニズムは明らかにされていません。我々は、従来のウイルス学だけでなく、構造生物学や膨大な疫学情報を背景にしたバイオインフォマティクスを活用して、新型インフルエンザの出現予測や病原性発現機構の解明をめざしています。また、得られた成果をもとに、抗インフルエンザ薬の開発も展開しています。

Molecular basis of emergence and pathogenicity of pandemic influenza

Aquatic birds are the reservoir of influenza A viruses in nature and the source for transmission of influenza A viruses to other animal species. However, the avian influenza A viruses hardly replicate in humans, the molecular mechanism how avian influenza overcomes the species barrier is also unknown. The aim of our study is to clarify the molecular mechanism of species barrier and pathogenesis of influenza virus through multidisciplinary studies between classical virology, structural biology, and bioinformatics using epidemiological data. We also try to develop an anti-viral compound that can block the viral infection.



ゲノム生物学(村谷 匡史) Genome Biology (MURATANI Masafumi)



MURATANI Masafumi, Ph.D. Professor Department of Genome Biology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba



E-mail address: muratani@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/tmrc/

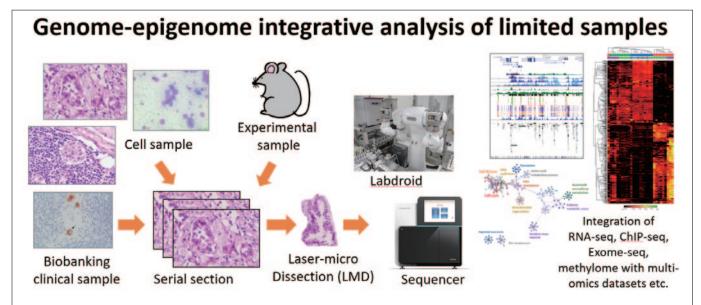
微量検体のゲノム・エピゲノム統合解析技術の開発と応用

システムレベルでの生命現象の理解に不可欠な定量的・網羅的な情報を収集・解析する上で、ゲノミクスは生命科学研究に必須の手法となりました。私たちのグループでは、宇宙医学・生物学研究とバイオバンク臨床検体のゲノム・エピゲノム解析を主なテーマとしながら、これらの研究を進める過程で開発された微量検体解析技術とインフォマティクス手法、および運用ノウハウを、様々な共同研究や企業への技術移転など*を通して応用しています。ゲノム医療、ラボドロイドによる実験の自動化、臨床検査・研究への機械学習の導入をはじめ、社会的に必要とされている課題に対応しながら研究分野を定義し、解析手技や科学的な考え方を実戦で磨きたい方にも面白い環境です。

Technology development for genomics analysis of limited samples

Quantitative data acquisition by genomics technologies and informatics analysis are essential parts of life science. The main research interests in our group is genomics and epigenomics in space medicine and clinical research, with particular focus on development of technologies for limited sample analysis. We also collaborate with clinicians and industry partners* to implement our methods to personalized medicine and automated laboratory testing using Al and robotics. These collaborative projects provide our group members with opportunities to learn real-world technological demands and to shape unique research programs fitting to individual career aspiration.

*MM is Senior Research Fellow of Genome Science Research Center, LSI Medience Corporation through cross-appointment system, and Research Advisor of Robotic Biology Institute Inc.



*MM is Senior Research Fellow of Genome Science Research Center, LSI Medience Corporation through cross-appointment system, and Research Advisor of Robotic Biology Institute Inc.

整形外科学(原 友紀) Orthopeadic Surgery(HARA Yuki)



HARA Yuki, Ph.D. or M.D. Assistant professor Faculty of Medicine, Orthopeadic Surgery University of Tsukuba



E-mail address: yukihara@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://tsukuba-seikei.jp/

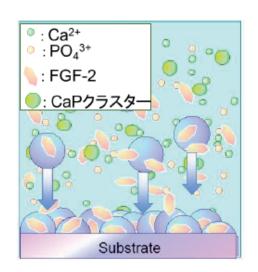
コンビネーション医療機器開発

産業総合技術研究所および企業との共同研究で、金属インプラントに成長因子をコーティングしたコンビネーション医療機器を開発しています。

Titanium alloy screw coated with the apatite-FGF-2 composit layer

Implants coated with fibroblast growth factor-2 (FGF-2)-apatite composite layers show enhanced soft-tissue formation, bone formation, and angiogenesis owing to the biological activity of FGF-2.





リン酸カルシウムApと FGF-2を、溶液中で強固に 「共沈」させ、インプラント 表面を石灰化





数值·数式融合計算¹⁾/教育工学²⁾ (讃岐 勝) Symbolic-Numeric Computation¹⁾/Educational Informatics²⁾ (SANUKI Masaru)



SANUKI Masaru, Ph.D. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine University of Tsukuba



Department of Medical Informatics, Strategic Planning, and Management University of Tsukuba Hospital

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1)行列演算の安定性と多項式演算の効率性の融合

数理モデルを解析する際,連続データ・関数の解析には数式処理,離散データの解析には数値計算が利用されるが,双方の間には理論的なギャップがあり異なる分野で研究がされている. "数値計算による高精度計算"と"数式処理による厳密効率計算"をを融合させた分野は数値数式融合計算の名で知られ、摂動のある種々の入力(多項式・行列など)を扱うことをコンセプトとしています. アルゴリズムを開発・実装について,医療データなどの問題を通して研究します.

1) Combine symbolic and numeric computations

Formula manipulation (symbolic computation) is used to analyze continuous modeling and emphasizes exact computation faster. Numerical computation is used to analyze discrete modeling, and emphasizes approximate computation accurately. Concept of Symbolic-numeric computation is to treat perturbation input such as polynomial, rational function with floating-point numbers and matrix without distinction. Developing and implementation of algorithm can be studies from mathematical approach using medical data and other actual data.

2) e-learningを含むシステム開発と管理、その検証

研究を進める上で、コンピュータの利用は欠かせない.上で述べた実装や計算のみならず、実務を通してシステム構築(e-learning system)・コンテンツ開発やその教育効果の検証についてなど、幅広く勉強および経験を積むことができます. (備考:学術情報メディアセンター クラウド室 協力教員)

2) Development and Management of ICT systems, including e-learning

Use of computers/ICT system is indispensable for promoting research. Not only implementation and computation described in above, development of system (including e-learning system) and of contents can be also learned and researched pathing practical work experiments.

(Collaboration: Office of Educational Cloud, University of Tsukuba)

バイオインフォマティクス(尾崎 遼) Bioinformatics (OZAKI Haruka)



OZAKI Haruka, Ph.D. Associate Professor Bioinformatics, Faculty of Medicine / Center for Artificial Intelligence Research, University of Tsukuba



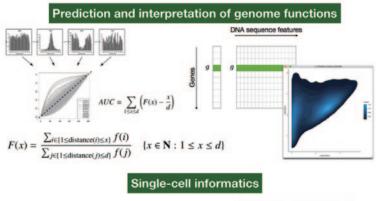
E-mail address: haruka.ozaki@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: https://sites.google.com/view/ozakilab

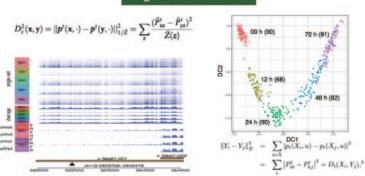
コンピュータを通して医学生物学の問題を捉え、解明する

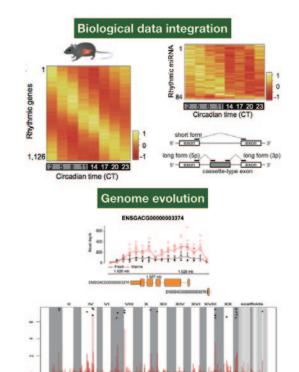
大規模計測技術の飛躍的進歩に伴い、ゲノムを始めとした生命の複雑性が大量のデータに変換される時代となりました。一方で、そのような大規模データに隠れた生物学的意味を抽出し、諸課題を解決するには、人類が装備している'武器'は全く不十分です。そのため尾崎研究室では、情報科学の視点から医学・生物学の問題を捉え、コンピュータやAIを活用して大規模データを解釈する方法論・情報技術に関する研究を行っています。具体的には(1)AIによるゲノム配列の機能の予測・解釈、(2)大規模生命データの統合解析、(3)シングルセルインフォマティクス、(4)ゲノム進化に取り組みます。また、情報科学や統計科学を駆使した疾患研究などの応用も進めていきます。

Think and solve the biomedical problems thorough computers

Now the massive measurement technologies convert diversities of life, such as genome, into biological big data. However, we human are 'ill-equipped' to extract latent biological meanings from the massive data and solve the biomedical problems. Therefore, our lab is developing methods to think the biomedical problems through the informatics point of view and interpret massive data with the help of computers and Al: (1) Al-based prediction and interpretation of functions of genome sequences, (2) Integrative analyses of massive biological data sets, (3) Single-cell informatics (informatics for single-cell omics data), (4) Evolution of genomes and epigenomes. In addition, we apply informatics and statistics to biological and disease research.







天然物化学(繁森 英幸) Natural Products Chemistry (SHIGEMORI Hideyuki)



SHIGEMORI Hideyuki, Ph.D. Professor Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba

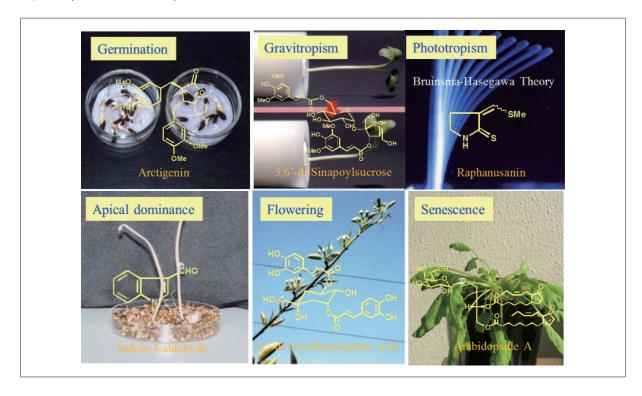
E-mail address: shigemori.hideyuk.fn@u.tsukuba.ac.jp

不思議な生物現象を化学の力で解明する

生命現象や生物現象に関わる化合物は「天然有機化合物」と呼ばれています。植物、動物、微生物からの生理活性天然有機化合物の探索研究は、それらの生命現象や生物現象を分子レベルで解明するのに重要です。一方、このような天然有機化合物は新薬のリード化合物としても用いられています。そこで私たちの研究室では、植物、動物、微生物からの生理活性天然有機化合物の単離・構造決定ならびにこれらの生物の興味深く神秘的な生物現象の解明を行うことを目的としています。このために、最新のクロマトグラム法、スペクトル解析法ならびに化学合成による生理活性物質の単離・構造決定手法を用いて研究を遂行しています。

Mysterious biological phenomena are elucidated by bioactive substances

Organic compounds concerning with life and biological phenomena are called "natural products". The investigation of bioactive natural products from plants, animals, and microorganisms is very important to understand the molecular mechanisms for their life and biological phenomena. On the other hand, natural products play an important role in lead compounds for new drug development. My research interests are isolation and structure elucidation of new bioactive substances from plants, animals, and microorganisms and determination of the molecular mechanisms for interesting and mysterious biological phenomena and discovering bioactive substances useful for development of new drugs and providing new biological molecular tools. These research works are essentially required in isolation and structure elucidation of bioactive substances using current chromatographic techniques, spectrosopic analyses, and chemical syntheses.



分子細胞生物学(千葉 智樹) Molecular Cell Biology (CHIBA Tomoki)



CHIBA Tomoki, Ph.D.
Professor
Laboratory of Molecular Cell Biology,
Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences,
University of Tsukuba



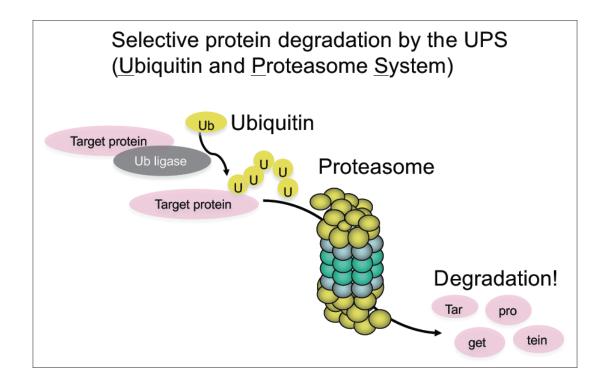
E-mail address: chiba.tomoki.fp@u.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://tchibalab.org

選択的タンパク質分解はなぜ大事か

細胞内のタンパク質は時空間特異的な制御を受けて選択的に分解されており、その分解制御が細胞周期、ストレス応答など広範な生命現象において必要です。この選択的タンパク質分解を主に担っているのがユビキチンープロテアソームシステム(UPS)です。私たちの研究室ではUPSがどのように制御されているのかを解明し、様々な生命現象を「タンパク質分解」という側面から捉えようとしています。

The Regulation of Selective Protein Degradation

The proteins in our cells are selectively degraded in a spatiotemporal manner, and such degradation is essential for the regulation of a wide range of cellular events, such as cell cycle progression, stress response, and so on. The major pathway that mediates the selective protein degradation is the Ubiquitin and Proteasome System (UPS). Our laboratory is analyzing the regulatory mechanism of the UPS to understand the physiology of "regulated protein degradation".



応用微生物学(野村 暢彦)

Bacterial cell-cell communication and bacterial biofilm (NOMURA Nobuhiko)



NOMURA Nobuhiko, Ph.D.
Professor
Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences,
Deputy Director
Microbiology Research Center for Sustainability (MiCS),
University of Tsukuba
Research Director
JST ERATO Nomura Project



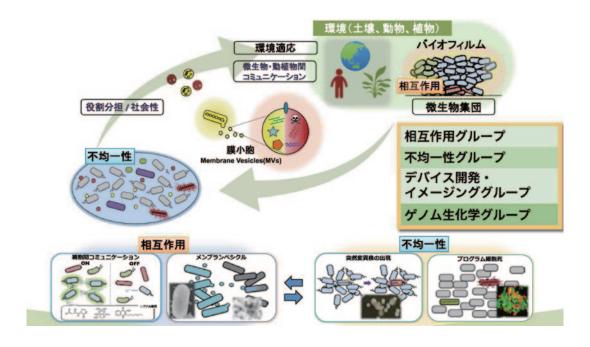
E-mail address: nomura.nobuhiko.ge@u.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp/~microbio/index.html http://www.jst.go.jp/erato/nomura/index.html

微生物細胞の相互作用と多様性・集団性の関係 についての理解と応用

多様な微生物が集団を形成し、相互作用を及ぼすことで、集団としてのさまざまな機能を発揮することが明らかになりつつあります。このような微生物の集団は、環境中のさまざまな場面で私たちの生活と密接に関与しており、革新的な集団微生物の制御技術の創出が期待されています。 私たちの研究室では、多様な微生物の集団における 1 細胞の振る舞いや微生物間相互作用の解明に取り組みます。また、微生物の集団とその周りの環境や他の生物との相互作用にも焦点を当てることで、微生物が集団を形成することでどのように環境に適応するかを明らかにし、未解明な点が多い微生物の集団の全貌解明を目指します。

Comprehension and application of microbial cell-cell interactions, diversity, community

Microbial communities demonstrate a wealth of behavior in response to environmental stimuli due to the variety of and interactions between microbes in these communities. Furthermore, they have a significant impact on human life and well-being, highlighting the need for innovative technologies to control microbial community development. We aim to elucidate the behavior of individual bacteria within communities and interactions between communities and to clarify community adaptation to the environment and microbial interactions with other environmental organisms. To achieve this, we will develop novel technologies to image and analyze microbial communities from the individual to the community level. We will clarify the role of heterogeneity and cell-cell interactions within these communities.



Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences/Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences

生理遺伝学(丹羽 隆介) Physiological genetics (NIWA Ryusuke)



NIWA Ryusuke, Ph.D. Associate Professor Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba



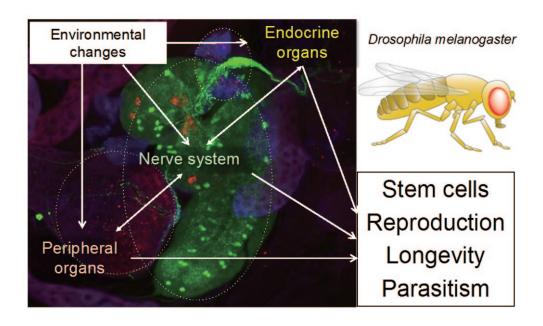
E-mail address: niwa.ryusuke.fw@u.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: https://sites.google.com/view/niwa-lab-tsukuba

幹細胞・生殖・老化・寄生を制御する臓器連関システムの研究

ホルモンと神経は、多くの臓器の機能を連動させながら、個体内外の状態・環境に応答して生命体の生理状態を調節しています。私たちは、この臓器連関システムが生殖や老化、そして寄生にどのような役割を担うのかに関心を持ち、キイロショウジョウバエと寄生蜂を主材料にして研究しています。研究アプローチとしては、遺伝学、生理学、生化学、そしてイメージングの手法を用いています。また、得られた基礎的知見に基づき、X線結晶構造解析やハイスループットスクリーニング系などを援用した応用指向の研究(創農薬研究)にも着手しています。

Interorgan communication system to regulate stem cells, reproduction, longevity, and parasitism

The neuroendocrine system coordinates communication between multiple organs to regulate organismal physiology in response to intra- and extra-environmental conditions. Our group has been studying the role of neuroendocrine-dependent interorgan communications in regulating stem cells, reproduction, longevity, and parasitism mainly by using the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster* and its parasitoid wasps. We pursue a combined approach with genetics, physiology, biochemistry, and bioimaging. Based on the basic scientific data obtained above, we also employ application-oriented research to identify and develop new insecticides by high-throughput screen system and X-ray crystallography.



分子細胞生物学(石川 香) Molecular cell biology (ISHIKAWA Kaori)



ISHIAWA Kaori, Ph.D. Assistant Professor Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba



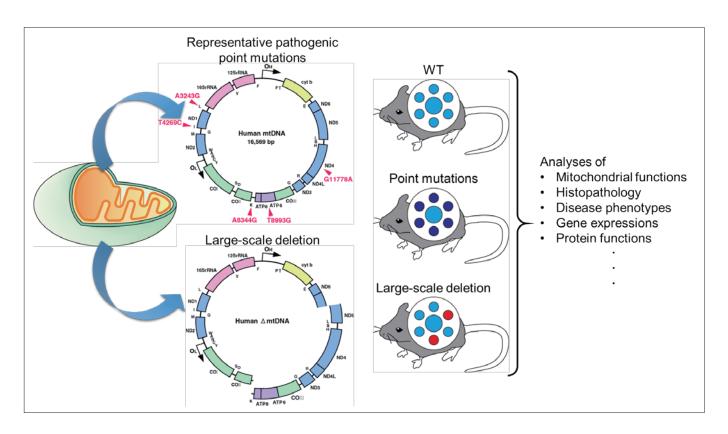
E-mail address: k_ishikawa@biol.tsukuba.ac.jp
URL: http://www.biol.tsukuba.ac.jp/nakada_ishikawa/index.html

ミトコンドリアの生物学

ミトコンドリアは、食物から得た栄養を生体エネルギー分子、ATPに変換する細胞内のエネルギー工場です。ミトコンドリアには、細胞核に含まれる遺伝情報DNAとは別に、独自のDNA(ミトコンドリアDNA; mtDNA)があります。mtDNAに突然変異が蓄積すると、細胞内のエネルギー合成がうまくいかなくなり、からだの様々な部分に大きな影響を及ぼします。こうして現れる多様な症状を「ミトコンドリア病」と総称していますが、その発症メカニズムはよくわかっておらず、有効な治療法も確立されていません。私たちは、そんなmtDNAの突然変異やミトコンドリアの機能に関与する核にコードされた遺伝子の突然変異が、細胞や生体にどのような影響を及ぼすのかを様々なアプローチによって検証しています。

Mitochondrial biology

Mitochondria are "energy plants" of the cell, producing large amount of ATP from nutrients of foods we eat. Mitochondria contain their own genome, called as mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). Accumulation of pathogenic mutations in mtDNA decreases produced ATP by mitochondria and induces various abnormalities in whole body. These symptoms are called as mitochondrial diseases. The detailed expression mechanisms of diverse disease phenotypes are not well known, and effective treatments for mitochondrial diseases have not been established. We are investigating the influences of mutations of mtDNA and/or mitochondria-related nuclear coded genes on cellular or biological functions by using animal models or cell models.



分子イメージング(加納 英明) Molecular imaging (KANO Hideaki)



KANO Hideaki, Ph.D. Associate Professor Department of Applied Physics, University of Tsukuba



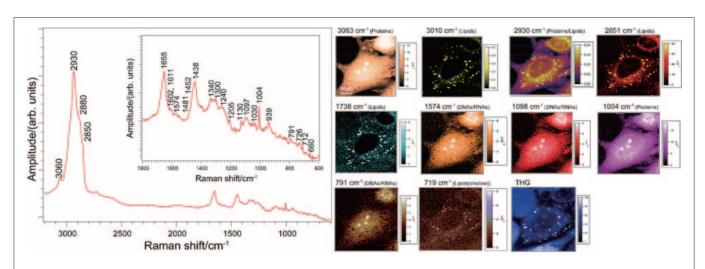
E-mail address: hkano@bk.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.bk.tsukuba.ac.jp/~CARS/

分子の指紋で医工連携 ~ラマン散乱を用いたラベルフリー分子イメージング~

色素や蛍光タンパク質等を導入せず、生細胞・生体組織のありのまま、そのままを可視化する手法として、非線形ラマン散乱を用いたイメージング手法が近年急速に発展しています。私たちの研究室では、coherent anti-Stokes Raman scattering(CARS)という非線形ラマン過程の一つを用いることで、生細胞・生体組織から分子の「指紋」であるラマンスペクトルを直接取得し、疾患に伴う分子の組成や構造変化をラベルフリーで明らかにする手法を開拓しています。

Medical-engineering collaboration with the molecular fingerprint ~ Label-free molecular imaging by Raman scattering ~

Nonlinear Raman scattering is one of the powerful techniques to visualize living cells and tissues without staining or molecular tagging. In our laboratory, we are aiming at developing a novel molecular imaging method using the nonlinear Raman scattering in order to establish molecular-based diagnosis of cancer, digestive and heart diseases without the need for any exogenous contrast agent.



G1期の生細胞(HeLa:細胞提供は理研バイオリソースセンター)のCARS分光イメージング。分子固有の複数の分子振動(左図の数字)により、細胞内生体分子を異なるイメージ・コントラストで選択的に可視化(右図)している(THGはCARSと異なる非線形光学効果で、Third harmonic generationの略)

ヒューマンインザループBig Data & AI (森嶋 厚行) Human-in-the-loop Big Data & AI (MORISHIMA Atsuyuki)



MORISHIMA Atsuyuki, Ph.D. Professor Faculty of Library and Information Science University of Tsukuba



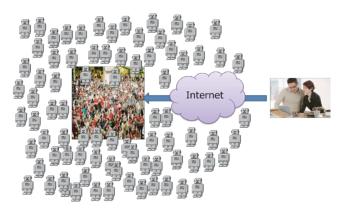
E-mail address: morishima-office@ml.cc.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: https://fusioncomplab.org

ビッグデータにおける人間とAIの分業最適化

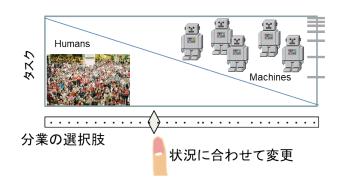
防災、健康、教育、環境、飢餓、貧困・・・人類が直面する困難な問題を解決するために、人々と計算機の知を結集して立ち向かわなければなりません。森嶋・松原研究室では、人類が史上初めて手に入れた、数十億規模の人々とAIのネットワークとビッグデータを活用し、これらの協力により創出される「融合知能」をデザインする科学技術の確立に向けて研究を行っています。世界的な研究成果を出しながら、成果を活用したプラットフォームを自ら開発し、様々な領域の専門家と協力して、これまで諦めていた問題の解決とよりよい社会を実現することを目指します。現在まで、自然災害、図書館、地方自治体、等の様々な分野において、人とAIを最適に組みあわせた問題解決の方法の研究を進め、また実際に活用してきました。ヒューマニクス学位プログラムが対象とするような領域においても、人間とAIを適切に組み合わせたよりよい分業について研究を推進します。

Optimized Division of Labor for Humans and Als in Big Data

Disaster prevention, healthcare, education, environments, hunger and poverty – we need to gather and integrate the powers of humans and machines to solve difficult problems we face in our society. Morishima and Matsubara Lab are conducting research toward establishing science and technologies for the fused intelligence, which is achieved by combining the network of billions of humans and Als and BigData. We aim at not only publishing papers, but also making our society a better place with our research results; we develop platforms based on our research results and work with experts in a variety of domains. So far, we developed optimized solutions that combines humans and Als in domains such as natural disaster responses, libraries and local governments. We will take this approach in the target domains of the Ph.D. Program in Humanics as well.

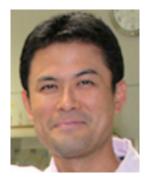


数十億の人とAlがつながったCyborgCrowd World



人間と機械のリソースが与えられたとき、問題を解決するための 最適な役割分担は何か?

糖鎖工学(舘野 浩章) Glycan engineering (TATENO Hiroaki)



TATENO Hiroaki, Ph.D.
Chief Senior Researcher & Visiting Professor
Biotechnology Research Institute for Drug Discovery
National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology



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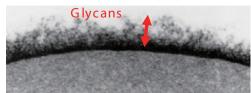
グライコミクスための新技術の開発と細胞一斉解析

微生物から哺乳生物まで、全ての生物を構成する細胞の最も外側は糖鎖で覆われており、細胞と細胞の会話をとりもつ仲介役として働いています。また糖鎖は、細胞の種類や状態(分化やがん化など)で変化することから「細胞の顔」と呼ばれ、創薬の標的としても期待されています。このように糖鎖は魅力溢れる分子ですが、構造が複雑であるが故に、機能の理解や応用は十分ではありません。私の研究室では糖鎖工学、タンパク質工学、細胞生物学、化学生物学などの技術を融合し、様々な細胞のグライコームを定量的・網羅的に極限の精度と分解能で解析するための技術を開発しています。そして、幹細胞、がん細胞、微生物など様々な細胞の糖鎖を読み解くことで、社会に貢献する革新的技術を開発しています。糖鎖研究には多くの宝が眠っています。糖鎖の基礎から応用までの研究に興味を持って下さる方、是非一緒に研究しましょう!

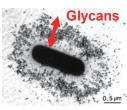
Development a novel technology for glycomics and simultaneous cellular analysis

From the microorganisms to the mammals, the outermost cell surfaces of all organisms are covered with glycans, acting as an intermediary role over the conversation between cells and cells. In addition, glycans are called "cell features" because they change with the type and state of cells (differentiation, tumorigenesis etc.) and are also expected as targets of drug discovery. In this way, glycans are attractive molecules, but due to the complex structure, understanding the functions and application of glycans is not sufficient. In my laboratory, we have been developing technologies to quantitatively and comprehensively analyze the glycome of various cells with extreme precision and resolution by fusing various technologies such as glycan engineering, protein engineering, cell biology, and chemical biology. We have been developing innovative technologies that contribute to society by analyzing glycans of various cells such as stem cells, cancer cells, and microorganisms. If you are interested in research on glycans from basics to applications, let 's study together!

Mammalian cells



Bacteria









All cells are covered with glycans

Glycan profiling technology

ナノ材料科学(中山 知信) Nanomaterials Science (NAKAYAMA Tomonobu)



NAKAYAMA Tomonobu, Ph.D.
Professor
Grad. School of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba
Deputy & Administrative Director and PI, WPI-MANA, NIMS
Deputy Director, ICYS, NIMS



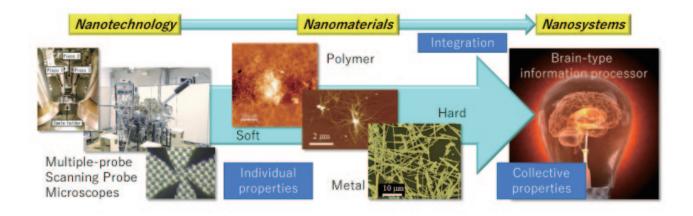
E-mail address: NAKAYAMA.Tomonobu@nims.go.jp URL: www.nims.go.jp/NanoFIG/index-j.html

ナノ材料を活用する脳型情報処理

過去数十年に渡るナノスケールの物質・材料の研究は、多くの興味深いナノ材料を生み出しました。今、我々はナノ材料を連結したナノシステムを作り上げ、新しい機能を生み出す段階に来ています。ナノシステムが目指す方向の一つに、脳型の情報処理をこなす材料システムの開発があります。これは、生物の脳に発現する学習・記憶・連想といった高度な機能を、非生体材料から成るナノシステムに持たせようというものです。生体材料を使わずに、生物物性を再現する代表的なシステムはロボット、すなわち機械システムでしょう。最近、シナプスの動作を模倣するデバイスも現れ、ソフトウェアの助けを借りずに思考するシステムの実現は、着実に近づいています。当研究室では、ナノ材料の物性やナノシステムの挙動をナノテクノロジーを駆使して計測し、その生物機能類似性に着目します。機械システムに人間性を与え、脳科学の進展にも貢献する脳型ナノシステムを一緒に開発しましょう。

Brain-type information processing with nanoscale materials

The research of nanoscale materials over the past few decades has yielded many interesting materials and structures. We are now at the stage of creating nanosystems for emerging new functions by linking such nanomaterials. One of the directions that nanosystems aim for is the development of materials systems that handle brain-type information processing. This is to give high-level functions, such as learning, memorization and associative thinking realized by the biological brains, to nanosystems made of non-biological materials. A typical system that reproduces biological properties without using biomaterials is a robot, namely mechanical system. Recently, devices that mimic synaptic plasticity have also appeared, and the realization of systems that think without software assistance is steadily approaching. In our laboratory, we measure physical properties of materials at the nanoscale and behavior of nanosystems at macroscopic scales with a help of the state-of-the-art nanotechnology and focus on their similarities to biological functions. Let's develop brain-like nanosystems that gives humanity to mechanical systems and also contributes to the advancement of brain science.



生体材料(陳 国平) Biomaterials (CHEN Guoping)



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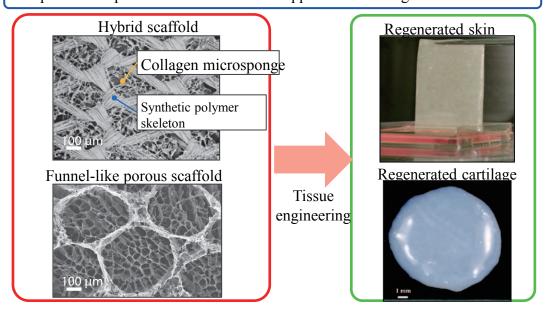
再生医療のための足場材料の開発

けがや病気などで失われた生体組織の再生に重要な細胞足場材料と細胞機能制御材料の研究開発を行っています。細胞足場材料として、生体吸収性合成高分子および天然高分子を用いて多孔質構造や力学強度などを制御した高分子多孔質材料および複合多孔質材料、細胞によって産生される細胞外マトリックスで構成され、ナノ・マイクロ構造をもつ生体親和性材料について研究しています。また、生体組織の再生に重要な幹細胞の機能を制御するため、機能性分子をマイクロパターン化した材料や、生体内の微小環境を模倣した細胞培養材料にも取り組んでいます。

Development of Scaffolds for Regenerative Medicine

We are devoted to the research of biodegradable scaffolds and functional biomaterials for tissue engineering of lost or damaged tissues and organs and for manipulation of cell functions. Porous scaffolds with well controlled pore structures, hybrid scaffolds of biodegradable synthetic polymers and naturally derived polymers and highly biocompatible matrix biomaterials with nanoand microstructures constructed from cultured cells are designed and prepared. Biomaterials that mimic the in vivo nano- and microenvironment surrounding cells and micro-patterned surfaces are created to manipulate cell functions, particularly stem cell functions.

Preparation of porous scaffolds and their applications for regenerated medicine



物理薬剤学(川上 亘作) Physical Pharmacy (KAWAKAMI Kohsaku)



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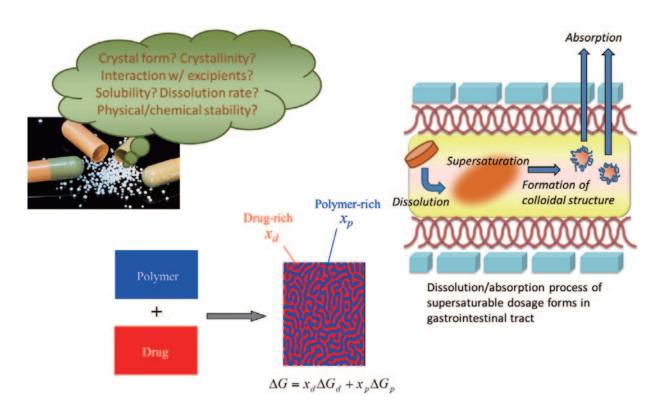
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物理化学的アプローチによる医薬品機能の最大化

医薬品の利用において、活性物質が単独で体内に投与されることはほとんどなく、その効果を最大に発揮するためには製剤化が行われます。巧みな製剤化によって、医薬品化合物を所望のタイミングで所望の部位に送達し、効果を最大化しつつ副作用を抑えることができます。我々は一連の製剤研究を行っていますが、近年は特に非晶質状態の利用に注力しています。医薬品化合物はその構造多様性から様々な非平衡状態をとることが可能で、物理化学の観点からも魅力的な材料です。我々は医薬品化合物が形成する非晶質状態の構造変化およびその溶解過程の制御を行い、物理化学の基礎に迫るとともに、その知見で治療効果を高める実務的視点も持って研究を進めています。

Physical chemistry for maximizing function of pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical compounds are not administered to human body only by themselves but after being formulated for maximizing their function. Sophisticated formulation technologies enable delivery of pharmaceutical compounds to desired sites at desired timing, which can maximize their functions and minimize side-effects. We are conducting series of formulation studies with focus on utilization of amorphous state, as pharmaceutical compounds are attractive for designing glass materials because of their structural diversity. We are investigating non-equilibrium dynamics of pharmaceutical glasses to make progress in basic science of physical chemistry as well as to make contribution to effective drug delivery.



スマートポリマー(荏原 充宏) Smart polymers (EBARA Mitsuhiro)



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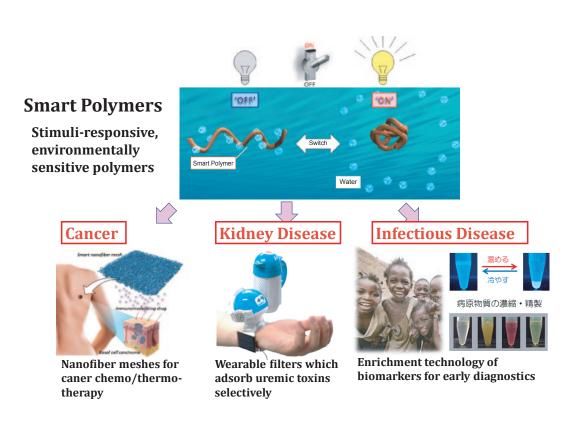
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スマートポリマーで拓く未来医療 ~途上国でも利用可能な医療をめざして~

みなさん、スマートポリマー(スマポ)ってご存知でしょうか?ポリマーとはプラスチックのことです。そのプラスチックの中でも、周りの環境の変化に敏感に応答して(空気を読んで?)自ら性質を変えるとても賢いプラスチックのことをスマポと呼んでおります。私たちは、このような新素材を利用して、未来の医療材料(バイオマテリアル)の研究に取り組んでおります。特に、電気や水などのライフラインが不十分な途上国、被災地、宇宙などでも病気を治せるような医療機器をつくるべく、日々、創造と開発を行っております。

Smart polymer technologies for global health

Most of my research interests focus on developing 'smart' biotechnologies using stimuli-responsive polymers that respond to small changes in external stimuli (e.g., Temperature, pH, light, magnetic field, piezoelectric etc.) with large discontinuous changes in their physical properties. These 'smart' biomaterials are designed to act as an "on-off" switch for not only newest biomedical applications in developed countries such as drug delivery technologies, gene therapy, affinity separations, chromatography, diagnostics, but also public health in developing countries diagnostics for Malaria, Influenza, and HIV etc.



医学深層学習(清田 純) Deep Learning for Medicine (SEITA Jun)



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深層学習の健康・医療データへの応用

当研究室では深層学習の健康・医療データへの応用を研究します。健康・医療データには様々な特性のパラーメーターが存在することから、高精度で効率の良い深層学習にはデータの標準化が鍵となります。当研究室では健康・医療データの生成・プライバシー保護・標準化・正規化・深層学習、そして結果の視覚化などによる理解の各ステップを研究対象とし統合することにより、高精度の予測による個別化医療の実現を目指します。

Deep Learning on Health and Medical Data

We study deep learning on health and medical data. Each variable in health and medical data has different characteristic, thus data standardization plays critical role for accuracy and efficiency of deep learning. We investigate data generation, data privacy protection, data standardization, deep learning, and data visualization, to achieve personalized preventive medicine based on precise predictions.

Toyota Motor Corporation (R&D Center for Strategic Frontiers in Social Planning, University of Tsukub

次世代モビリティ社会工学(髙原 勇) Sciences for Future Mobility Society (TAKAHARA Isamu)



TAKAHARA Isamu, Ph.D.
Specially Appointed Professor/Director
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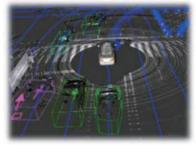
モビリティイノベーションの社会応用 ~交通均衡の標準理論と新たなモビリティサービス実現~

未来のモビリティ社会は可能性に満ちています。移動の自由は高齢化社会を迎える日本のみならず、世界の人々と共有できる根源的な希求です。モビリティイノベーション(CASE*)の社会応用は目前となっていますが、さまざまな課題に直面しています。交通事故ゼロ、渋滞解消、利便性向上など交通課題の解決と新たな統合型社会サービスとしてのモビリティサービス(Mobility as a Service)創出が期待されています。我々は自動運転を前提とするレーザー、ライダー、カメラで得られる車両走行情報の計測と交通流解析、渋滞データの機械学習による解消誘導の知能化、空間的秩序の最適化など未来社会で実現する新たな交通均衡の標準理論を研究しています。研究成果から提言した次世代自動車交通基盤(つくばモデル)は産業競争力懇談会で採択され、プロジェクト組成が進行中です。

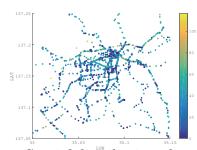
* CASE: Connected (つながる) Autonomous (自動運転) Shared (シェアリング) Electric (電動化)

Application of the Mobility Innovation to Society ~The Equilibrium of Transportation for the Mobility Service~

The future mobility society is full of possibility. The freedom of the movement is the essential desire that we can share with the world as well as Japan being on the way to a aging society. Applying the Mobility Innovation (CASE*) to society should be near at hand, but we face various problems. We expect the equilibrium of transportation network to solve Traffic problems (ex. traffic accident zero, traffic clearing up and improvement of the convenience), so that future Mobility as a Service will be implemented. We study the equilibrium of transportation network theory such as transport analysis of the traffic flow information obtained from the measurement of LASAR, LIDAR and camera, the machine learning of traffic congestion data, and optimization of the spatial order with CASE. The next-generation Mobility Platform (Tsukuba model) that we proposed is adopted in Council on Competitiveness-Nippon by results of research, and the project is in progress.



Traffic flow information by LASAR and LIDER



Spatial distribution of IoT vehicle infomation



The future Mobility as a Service



医療情報学(秋山 浩) Medical Informatics (AKIYAMA Hiroshi)



AKIYAMA Hiroshi, Ph.D. Professor Faculty of Medicine, Radiation Oncology, University of Tsukuba



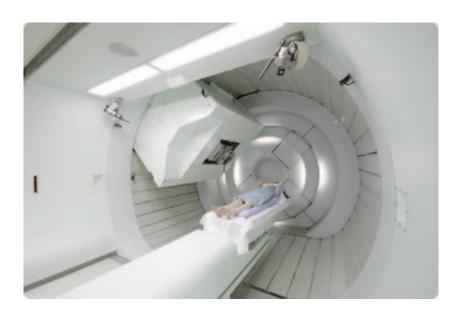
E-mail address: hta.h.akiyama@md.tsukuba.ac.jp URL: http://www.pmrc.tsukuba.ac.jp/radioncology/

放射線治療の治療予測のための データ収集システムの構築と治療効果解析

私は、特別共同研究の枠組みで株式会社日立製作所へルスケアビジネスユニットより筑波大学に2018年に参りました。日立では、粒子線治療に関連した装置やソフトウェアのの研究・開発を長年担当しておりました。近年、様々な分野で大規模なデータを扱うビッグデータ解析が盛んに研究されています。放射線治療においても、過去の症例をもとに治療効果や治療品質を高めるための症例解析の研究が徐々に進められています。筑波大学では陽子線治療のパイオニアであり、1983年に治療を開始してから36年年にわたり五千を超える症例データを蓄積しています。これらのデータを整備し、各疾患における特徴量をもとに治療効果を予測するモデルを作ることは今後の治療の効果を高めるために重要です。一方、日常の診療の中で研究のためのデータを収集するのは容易ではありません。日常の診療の中で入力した治療の情報を自動的に収集し、治療効果予測の研究をしやすいように整理するシステムの構築が必須です。米国では大病院を中心にこのようなシステムの構築が進んでいますが、日本ではまだ普及しているとは言えません。筑波大学附属病院の放射線腫瘍科に効率的なデータ収集システムを構築し、日本のモデルケースとしていきたいと考えています。

Data collection and analysis for outcome prediction of radiation therapy

I was transferred from Hitachi, Ltd. for special collaborative research in 2018. I have worked for research and development of the system and software for particle therapy for years. Recently, research with big data is becoming popular in various fields. Clinical analysis for radiation therapy is proceeding to predict clinical outcome and improve quality of life based on past clinical case. Tsukuba university is one of the pioneer of proton therapy and accumulate over 5,000 clinical cases of proton therapy since starting proton therapy in 1983. It is very important to a establish the model for prediction of clinical outcome with analysis of these clinical cases based on the features in each disease for improvement of treatment quality. On the other hand, it is not easy to collect data for research in daily practice. In order to facilitate research on prediction of treatment effectiveness, it is essential to construct a system that automatically collects and organizes information on treatments entered in routine practice. In the United States, such systems have been developed mainly in large hospitals. However it can not be said that it is still popular in Japan. I hope to build an efficient data collection system in the radiation oncology department of University of Tsukuba Hospital and to make it a model case in Japan.



*R&D Center for Precision Medicine *Shimadzu Corporation *iLAC Co.,Ltd.

分子腫瘍学(佐藤 孝明) Molecular Oncology (SATO Taka-Aki)



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日本発の1000ドルゲノム解析拠点を目指して

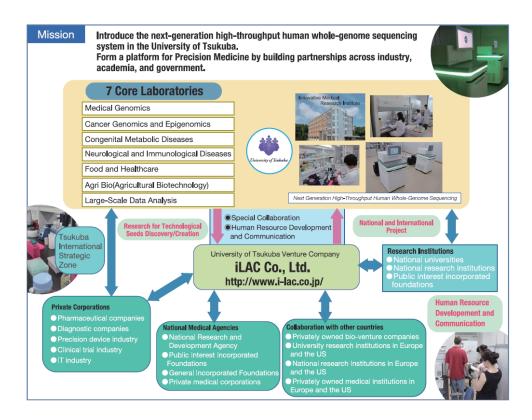
プレシジョン・メディスン開発研究センターは、わが国初の 1000 ドルゲノム開発研究を目指したオミックス解析拠点です。同センターでは、最先端のゲノム解析システムや質量分析システムを用いて、科学的証拠に基づいたがんや様々な病気の診断を行います。当センターでは予防・先制医療研究の機能を兼ね備えた人間ドック「つくば予防医学研究センター」とも連携し、国内外の最先端の研究機関と共同研究を推進しながら、個人に最適の治療や薬の選択につながる「プレシジョン・メディスン(個別化精密医療)」の基盤研究とその実現を目指します。

With the aim of the first 1000 dollar genome analysis for Japan

The Research and Development Center for Precision Medicine (PMC) was established as Japan's first omics analysis center aiming to develop a \$1000 genome sequencing technology. Using state-of-the-art technologies in genome sequencing and mass spectrometry, the Center aims to provide analytic and translational approaches to provide precise diagnosis of cancers and various diseases in a data-driven/evidence-based approach.

The Center has been working with the Tsukuba Preventive Medicine Research Center, which offers a comprehensive medical examination utilizing the function of initiative prevention of medical research. In order to promote collaborations with leading domestic and international research institutions, the PMC is also active in cross-border multidisciplinary networking.

The Center aims to establish a research infrastructure for the implementation and realization of Precision Medicine, to improve/determine the best course of treatment for each individual.



サイバニクス(市橋 史行) Cybernics (ICHIHASHI Fumiyuki)



ICHIHASHI Fumiyuki, Ph.D. Director & CIO (Chief Information Officer) Research and Development Department CYBERDYNE, Inc.

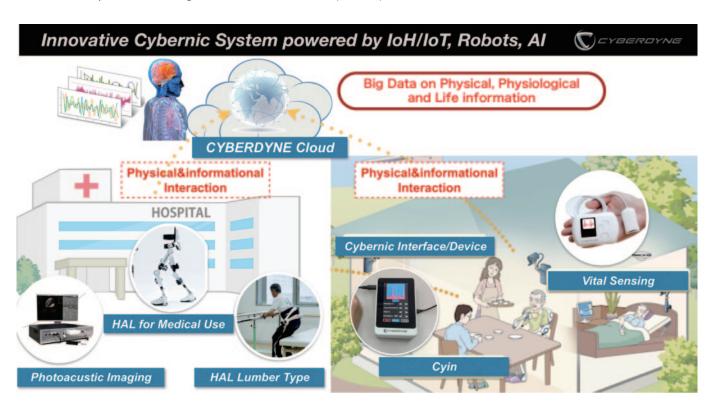
E-mail address: ichihashi@cyberdyne.jp URL: https://www.cyberdyne.jp

生理・行動・環境情報に基づく 革新的サイバニックシステムの研究開発と社会実装

当該研究グループでは、IoH (Internet of Humans)/IoT、ロボット、AI によるサイバニクス技術で医療、福祉、生活・職場、生産を繋ぎ、社会が直面する課題解決を実現するサイバニクス産業の創出にチャレンジしています。当該研究グループの先端技術の特徴として、人の外的情報(行動情報・生活情報など)に加えて、人の内的情報(脳神経情報・生理情報など)をサイバニックインタフェース・デバイスで扱い、これらをサイバニックシステムと連動させることで、脳神経系、生理系、身体系、行動系、生活系、環境系からスーパコンピュータまでを一体的に扱うことができる「革新的サイバニックシステム」の研究開発と社会実装に取り組んでいます。

Development and Social Implementation of Innovative Cybernic System based on Human-Related Information

CYBERDYNE Inc. group develops and socially implements a Cybernic Technology powered by Internet of Humans/Internet of Things ("IoH/IoT"), Robots, and AI, to create a Cybernic Industry that will connect medical filed, welfare field, Living support field (at home and in work environments) and manufacturing field in order to solve the various problems that a hyper-aging society must tackle. This technology has a unique advantage in its ability to access and integrate information within the human body(e.g. Brain-nerve and vital information) and information outside the human body (behavior, life and environmental information) treated by Cybernic interfaces and devices. "Innovative Cybernic System" enables information of the brain-nerve, vital, physiological, behavioral, life and environmental systems to be integrated and connected to a super computer.



Michael Kann



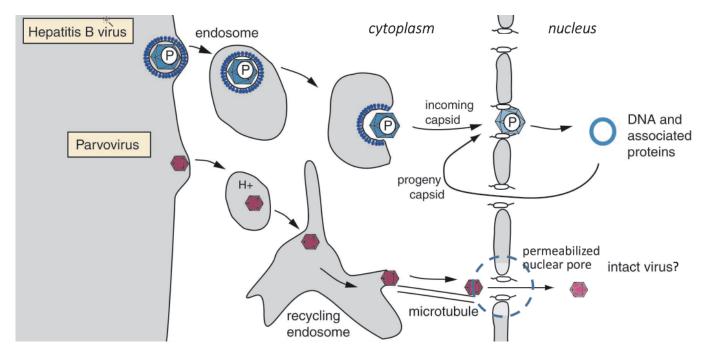
Michael Kann
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Intracellular trafficking of subviral structures

We are interested in the intracytoplasmic transport of different viral components that are involved in nuclear delivery of viral genomes. The main focus is the human hepatitis B virus (HBV) and adeno-associated viruses (AAV). While HBV exhibits an extreme efficiency and is a major human pathogen, counting for 600,000 deaths per year, AAVs do not cause any human disease, are inefficient but they are a major platform for gene transfer. We like to understand the reasons of efficacy of both viruses, which are largely based on their intracellular transport and in particular on their interaction with the cell nucleus. For HBV, we aim to decrease efficiency for cure, while for AAV we like to increase efficiency for a better use in therapy. Being at the interphase between virology and cell biology our research targets the molecular interactions with cellular partners mainly by using real-time microscopy.



Modified from Whittaker, Kann, Helenius, Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol., 2000

Carl-Henrik Heldin



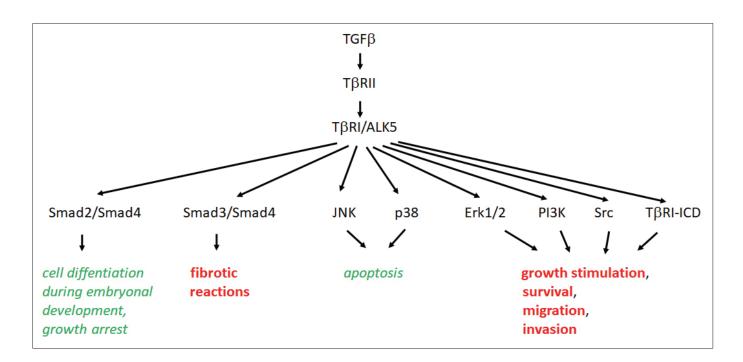
Carl-Henrik Heldin Professor Department of Medical Biochemistry and Microbiology Uppsala University



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Mechanism of signaling via TGFβ receptors

Our aim is to elucidate molecular mechanisms involved in TGF β signaling in normal and malignant cells. TGF β has both tumor suppressor (inhibits growth and induces apoptosis) and tumor promoting (stimulates invasiveness and metastasis) effects in cancer cells. In addition, TGF β exerts pro-tumorigenic effects in the tumor micro-environment, since it stimulates angiogenesis and the development of cancer associated fibroblasts, and inhibits immune surveillance. TGF β binding to type I and type II receptors (T β RI and T β RII, respectively), induces signaling via Smad transcription factors which affects the transcription of specific genes, as well as via non-Smad pathways, including MAP-kinases, PI3-kinase, the tyrosine kinase Src, and liberation of its own intracellular domain (ICD). We are interested in elucidating the mechanism by which TGF β induces pro-tumorigenic and tumor suppressive pathways. Our goal is to develop selective TGF β inhibitors which inhibits the pro-tumorigenic pathways, while leaving the tumor suppressive pathways unperturbed.



がんシグナル(Peter ten Dijke) Cancer Signaling (Peter ten Dijke)



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TGF-βシグナルの制御

TGF-βシグナルは発生や正常な細胞機能を維持するために重要である。しかし、TGF-βシグナルに異常が起こると様々な疾患が発生する。私たちの研究グループは1)まだ未解明なTGF-βシグナルの異常を解析すること、2)恒常性の回復のために誤って制御されたTGF-βシグナルを調節すること、の2点に着目をしている。当研究室では、標的タンパク質に対するリガンドを試験管内で探索する技術を利用し、TGF-βシグナルに対するリガンドの探索を試みている。この技術は研究ツールあるいは治療への利用が期待される。近年、我々は環状ペプチド-タンパク質-、アプタマー由来のリガンドを同定するセレクションのプラットフォームを確立させた(図 1)。研究室の公用語は英語である。

Regulation of TGF-β signaling

Transforming Growth Factor- β (TGF- β) signaling is an important component in human development and normal cellular function. Aberrant TGF- β signaling, however, is implicated in various human diseases, including cancer. Our group focuses on 1) elucidation of yet unresolved aberrant TGF- β signaling mechanisms and 2) control of misregulated TGF- β signaling for the restoration of homeostasis. In our Cancer Signaling Laboratory at the University of Tsukuba, we are exploring the use of novel in vitro selected ligands against TGF- β signaling proteins, which could be used as experimental tools or a potential therapeutics. We are currently establishing various selection platforms to identify macrocyclic peptide-, protein-, and aptamer-based ligands (Figure 1). All communication in our lab is conducted in English.

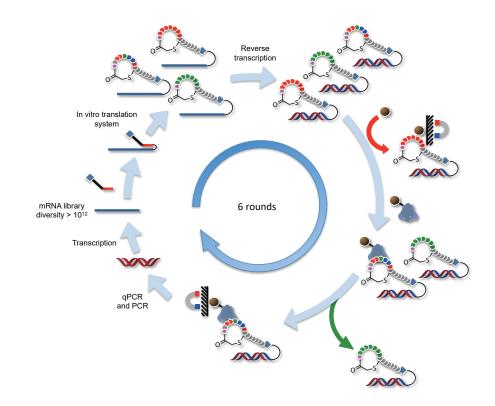
図1. Random non-standard Peptide Integrated Discovery system (RaPID) システムによる標的タンパクに対する環状ペプチドリガンドの探索

Figure 1. Schematic depicting an in vitro selection platform known as the Random non-standard Peptide Integrated Discovery (RaPID) system used for the identification of macrocyclic peptide ligands against TGF- β signaling protein targets.

Hipolito, C. J.; Suga, H. Ribosomal production and in vitro selection of natural product-like peptidomimetics: The FIT and RaPID systems.

Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. **2012**, *16*, 196-203

doi: 10.1016/j.cbpa.2012.02.014



腫瘍生物学と TGF-β 信号伝達 Tumor Biology and TGF-β Signaling



Seong-Jin Kim, Ph.D.
Director, Precision Medicine Research Center,
Advanced Institutes of Convergence Technology,
Seoul National University, Korea

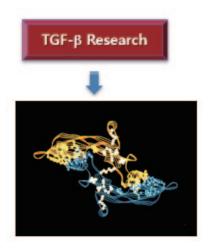
E-mail address: jasonsjkim@snu.ac.kr

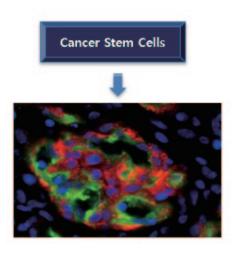
TGF-β とそのシグナル伝達機構

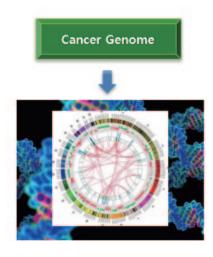
最近の研究によりTGF- β とそのシグナル伝達が癌の腫瘤形成、転移に深く関わり、重要な役割を果たしてことが明らかになって来ました。TGF- β 阻害剤がTGF- β で誘導される癌の進展、転移を抑制し、さらに抗腫瘍免疫を増強することから、この薬剤の持つ抗癌作用が期待されています。我々の研究室ではこのTGF- β が惹起する腫瘍進展作用、悪性形質へ転換機構を、in vivoの実験に力点を置き、詳細に解析を進めています。TGF- β 作動薬、阻害剤を悪性腫瘍、免疫疾患の治療に如何に有効に適応するかを探る橋渡し研究 (Translational research)にも力を注いでいます。一方、癌患者サンプルを次世代シーケンシング(RNA-based NGS sequencing)を用いて解析することにより、浸潤性悪性腫瘍で発現する新規遺伝子、遺伝子変異の発見に努力しています。

TGF-β and its signaling pathway in tumorigenesis

Recent advances emphasize the importance of TGF- β and its signaling pathway in tumorigenesis and metastasis. TGF- β signaling inhibitors have shown promise in blocking the TGF- β -mediated tumor progression and metastasis, and enhancing antitumor immunity. Our Lab is trying to define important in vivo properties of TGF- β , with the intent to better understand how these activities participate in the processes of malignant transformation and tumor progression. Efforts are focused toward translational research, particularly the identification of therapeutic interventions based on successful application of either TGF- β agonists or antagonists in malignancy and in immune disorders. Our Lab is also focusing on identification of novel genes and novel genetic alterations involved in the invasive human cancers by the RNA-based NGS sequencing in cancer patients.







Pluripotent stem cell biology (Ian Chambers)



lan Chambers, Ph.D Professor of Pluripotent Stem Cell Biology MRC Centre for Regenerative Medicine, Institute for Stem Cell Biology, University of Edinburgh

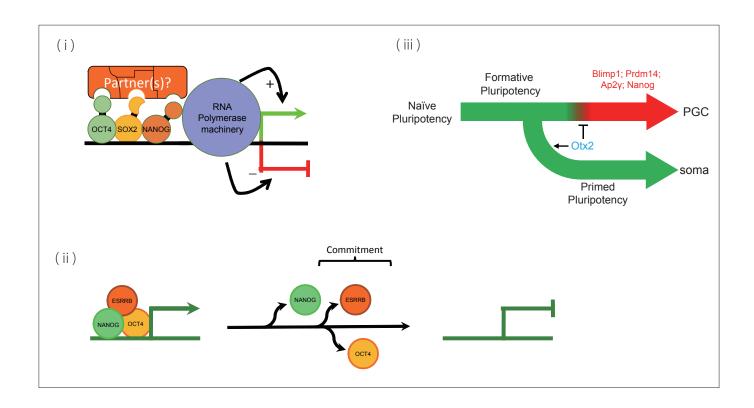


E-mail address: ichambers@ed.ac.uk

URL: http://www.crm.ed.ac.uk/research/group/embryonic-stem-cell-biology

Transcription Factor Control of Pluripotent Cell Identity

Our work on pluripotent stem cells focuses on three strands: (i) how transcription factors (TFs) interact with partner proteins and chromatin to direct efficient self-renewal, (ii) how changes in TF interactions drive commitment to differentiate, (iii) how the pluripotency TF network is reconfigured to enable entry to the germline. (i) To understand how TFs control cell identity we use mass spectrometry to identify partner proteins (Gagliardi et al., *The EMBO J., 2013*). Repeating this with mutant proteins focussed attention on 6 NANOG interacting proteins. We are using biochemical and advanced microscopic approaches to determine how these partners deliver NANOG function. (ii) To assess how TFs act on chromatin we analyse RNA-seq and ChIP-seq data. Coupling ChIP with FACS to dissect distinct sub-populations of pluripotent cells tells us about TF interdependencies at individual loci before, and at the earliest stages of commitment to differentiation (Festuccia et al. *The EMBO J., 2018*). Coupling ChIP with a technique for genome-wide analysis of enhancer activity (ChIP-STARR-seq) enables us to find novel active enhancers, genome-wide in distinct pluripotent populations (Barakat et al. *Cell Stem Cell, 2018*). (iii) We have recently shown that OTX2 restricts entry of cells into the germline and that in the absence of OTX2, germline differentiation exhibits aspects of a default differentiation (Zhang et al, *Nature, 2018*). These results suggest that OTX2 acts like a traffic warden, to restrict access to the germline and to usher cells towards the soma.



リプログラミング生物学(梶 圭介) Biology of Reprogramming (KAJI Keisuke)



KAJI Keisuke, Ph.D.
Professor
Biology of Reprogramming
MRC Centre for Regenerative Medicine
University of Edinburgh



E-mail address: Keisuke.kaji@ed.ac.uk

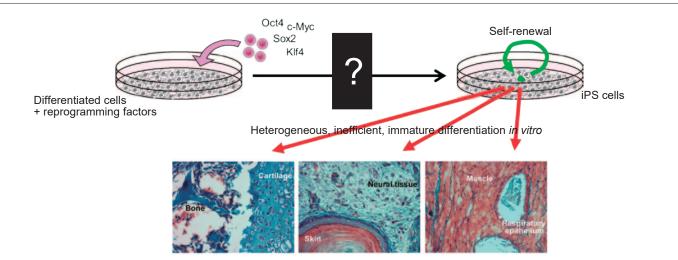
URL: http://www.crm.ed.ac.uk/research/group/biology-reprogramming

細胞運命コントロールのメカニズムを探る

2006年、分化した体細胞にたった4つの因子を導入することで人工多能性幹細胞 (iPS細胞)が作製できることが発見されました。iPS細胞は誰からも作成することが可能なうえ、様々な細胞に分化できるため、病気の発症に関わる基礎研究、創薬、薬剤毒性試験、再生医療など、多くの分野で活用されています。しかしながら、同じ条件を与えても100~1000個に1個程度の細胞しかiPS細胞にはならず、なぜ、少数の体細胞しかiPS細胞ならないのか、また、この4つの因子がどのように多能性を誘導するのか未だ解明されていません。私たちの研究室ではiPS細胞がどのようにできるのかを研究し、その知見を活かしiPS細胞以外にも医療に役立つ細胞を作製することを目指しています。

Molecular mechanisms of reprogramming

In 2006, a technology to generate induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells from differentiated somatic cells using only 4 factors has been developed. iPS cells can be derived from any individuals and differentiate into various cell types, they have already been used for disease modelling, drug discovery, toxicology tests, and regenerative medicine. However, only 1 in 100-1,000 somatic cells can give rise to iPS cells and why the efficiency is so low, how the 4 factors induce pluripotency has not been elucidated. Our group aims to understand the molecular mechanism of the reprogramming, improve the technology and also generate fully functional other cell types useful for medicine, via cellular reprogramming based on the knowledge.



iPS cells are extremely useful cells that have a potential to make any cell types like embryonic stem (ES) cells. However, in reality, only a limited number of fully functional cell types can be generated from iPS/ES cells to date *in vitro*. Directing changes of cellular identity is still a challenge. We believe understanding molecular mechanisms of iPS cell generation can give us clues of how to manipulate cellular identity more efficiently and faithfully.



Regenerative Medicine (Bernd K. Fleischmann)



Bernd K. Fleischmann, M.D. Professor, Chairman Institute of Physiology I, Life & Brain Center, Medical Faculty University of Bonn (Germany)



E-mail address: bernd.fleischmann@uni-bonn.de URL: http://www.physiologie.uni-bonn.de/

Mending the Broken Heart

Our primary interest is to explore different strategies to repair the heart after myocardial infarction (MI) either by using cell replacement approaches (exogenous repair) or by trying to redirect terminally differentiated cardiomyocytes (CMs) into cytokinesis (endogenous repair). We could show in mouse that embryonic- or ES cell-derived CMs engraft in infarcted hearts, improve function and lower the incidence of post-infarct arrhythmias. We have also demonstrated that engraftment is strongly enhanced by magnet-driven positioning of nanoparticle-loaded CMs. While the adult heart does not display repair upon MI, the neonatal mouse heart can partially regenerate due to remaining cell cycle activity and cytokinesis of some resident CMs. We have therefore generated transgenic systems to unequivocally identify CMs in cytokinesis and to screen molecules for their potential to bring adult CMs back into the cell cycle and make them divide. Thus, our long term goal is to at least partially repair the heart post-MI and to treat its long term sequelae such as heart failure and arrhythmias.

システムズバイオロジー(アーサー・ランダー) Systems Biology of Development (Arthur Lander)



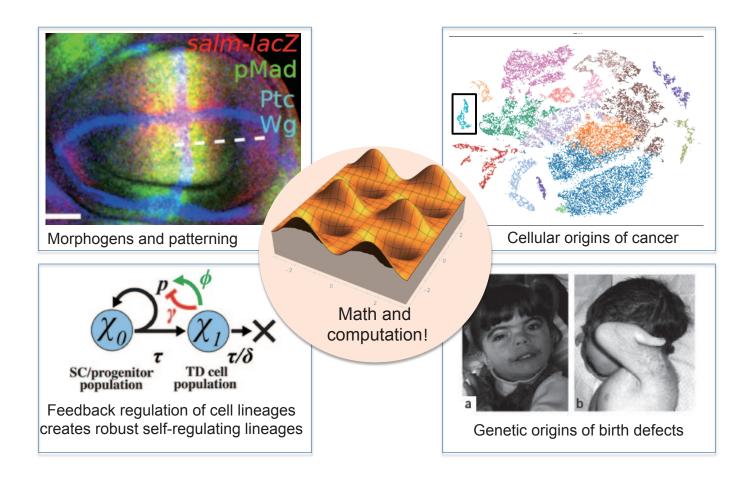
Arthur D. Lander, M.D., Ph.D. Professor/Director Center for Complex Biological Systems University of California, Irvine Irvine, CA 92697 (USA)



E-mail address: adlander@uci.edu URL: http://faculty.sites.uci.edu/landerlab

Design principles underlying robust biological systems

Systems biology fuses experimental biology with mathematics, physics, engineering and computer science, in a search for fundamental design principles that explain the complexity of life. We investigate how cells accurately know their locations in space; how tissues and organs stop growing at precisely-determined sizes; and how selection for control of these processes opens the door to combinatorial fragility, wherein combinations of small changes (e.g. in gene expression) can lead to catastrophic failures (e.g. birth defects). We work with mice, fruit flies, zebrafish, and frequently combine genetic experiments with mathematical modeling. We also study the influences of such control processes on how cancer arise and grow.



分子細胞生物学ゲノム生物学(横森 馨子) Molecular Cell and Genome Biology (YOKOMORI Kyoko)



YOKOMORI Kyoko, Ph.D. Professor University of California, Irvine, U.S.A. School of Integrative and Global Majors, University of Tsukuba



E-mail address: kyokomor@uci.edu

URL: https://www.faculty.uci.edu/profile.cfm?faculty_id=4476

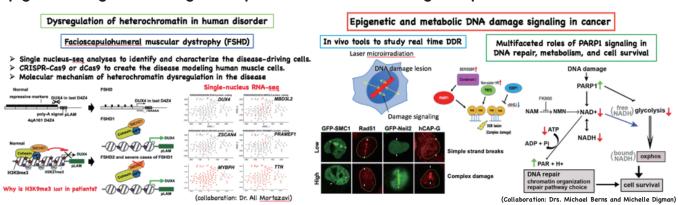
ゲノム損傷に対する細胞生存メカニズム; クロマチンエピジェネティクス異常による疾患のメカニズムの解析

我々の遺伝情報はクロマチンという核酸たんぱく複合体の形で細胞核内に保全されています。そのクロマチンが何らかのダメージを受けた時に、細胞がどのように反応して、ダメージを修復し遺伝情報を守り、代謝を変えて生存を図るのかをレーザーと様々な蛍光ダイナミクスの手法を用いて、リアルタイムで計測します。また、クロマチンの構造あるいは修飾異常がどのように人の疾患につながるのかを、コルネリアデランゲ症候群(CdLS)と顔面肩甲上腕型筋ジストロフィー(FSHD)の二つの疾患に着目して次世代シーケンス、さらにシングルセル解析を用いてゲノムワイドに研究しています。

Mechanism of cell survival in response to DNA damage; Molecular mechanism of epigenetic abnormality disorders Cornelia de Lange syndrome and facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy

The Yokomori laboratory studies the mechanisms of higher-order chromatin structural organization and how they influence genome integrity and functions, such as DNA repair and gene transcription, with special focus on chromatin structural organizers cohesins and condensins, and human epigenetic abnormality disorders, Cornelia de Lange syndrome and FSHD muscular dystrophy, using genome-wide pooled and single cell/nucleus sequencing analyses. In addition, the role of PARP signaling in epigenetic DNA damage response and its relationship to cellular metabolism are being investigated using laser microirradiation and realtime fluorescence dynamics techniques.

Epigenetic regulation of gene expression and DNA damage response in human disorders





メンター教員一覧 List of Faculty Mentors

氏名 Name	所属・研究	究科名等 Affiliation	研究内容 Research subject	専門分野	Speciality	研究室Web Site	ページ
柳沢正史 YANAGISAWA Masashi	国際統合睡眠医科学研究機構/ 人間総合科学研究科	International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine (WPI-IIIS)/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	We carry out a large-scale forward genetic screen in a mutagenized cohort of mice, looking for new genes directly responsible for sleep/wake regulation. Our approaches include real-time visualization and manipulation of the activity of multiple neurons within the sleep/wake regulatory circuits in freely behaving mice. In a translational front, we aim at discovering and developing orexin receptor agonists in order to treat narcolepsy and other conditions associated with excessive sleepiness.	睡眠医科学	Neuroscience of sleep	http://sleepymouse.jp	1
櫻井武 SAKURAI Takeshi	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究 科/国際統合睡眠医科学研究機 構	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences/ International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine	Funcation of Novel Neuropeptides/Deciphering the neuronal circuits that regulate emotion, behavior and sleep/wakefulness states.	睡眠医科学	Neuroscience of sleep	http://sakurai-lab.com/index.php	2
Liu, Qinguha	国際統合睡眠医科学研究機構	International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine	Molecular Circuits of Mammalian Sleep/Fear Regulation, Molecular Mechanisms of RNA Interference, Regulatory Mechanisms of MicroRNA Biogenesis	睡眠医科学	Neuroscience of sleep	http://liu.wpi-iiis.tsukuba.ac.jp/jp/	3
Greene, Robert	国際統合睡眠医科学研究機構	International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine	Sleep and sleep regulation - understanding cortical slow waves.	睡眠医科学	Neuroscience of sleep	https://wpi-iiis.tsukuba.ac.jp/japanese/research/ member/detail/robertgreene/	4
林悠 HAYASHI Yu	国際統合睡眠医科学研究機構	International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine	Elucidation of the function of sleep and its application to development of novel therapeutics.	神経科学・睡眠医科学	Neuroscience of sleep	http://hayashi.wpi-iiis.tsukuba.ac.jp/index.html	5
Lazarus, Michael	国際統合睡眠医科学研究機構	International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine	The investigative focus of our laboratory is the cellular and synaptic basis by which the brain regulates sleep and wakeful consciousness. Our experiments seek to link the activity of defined sets of neurons with neurobehavioral and electroencephalographic outcomes in behaving animals by using innovative genetically or chemically engineered systems (optogenetics, chemogenetics or optopharmacology) in conjunction with recording of the electrical activity produced by the brain or in-vivo imaging (fiber-optic endomicroscopy).	睡眠医科学	Neuroscience of sleep	https://www.wpiiiislazaruslab.org/	6
本城咲季子 HONJOH Sakiko	国際統合睡眠医科学研究機構	International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine	Electrophysiology and molecular biology of sleep We aime to elucidate the functions of sleep at molecular and cellular levels and the neural mechanisms underlying vigilance state-dependent differences in congnitive ability. To address these questions, we employ in vivo electrophysiology, opto/ chemogenetics, and gene expression analyses.	睡眠医科学	Neuroscience of sleep	http://www.u.tsukuba.ac.jp/~honjoh.sakiko.gf/	7
平野有沙 HIRANO Arisa	国際統合睡眠医科学研究機構	International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine	Research on circadian regulation of sleep/wake cycle	睡眠医科学	Neuroscience of sleep	http://sakurai-lab.com/index.php	8
丹羽康貴 NIWA Yasutaka	国際統合睡眠医科学研究機構	International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine	Molecular and cellular mechanisms of cholinergic regulation of sleep-wake states	睡眠医科学	Neuroscience of sleep	http://sakurai-lab.com/index.php	9
大石陽 OISHI Yo	国際統合睡眠医科学研究機構	International Institute for Integrative Sleep Medicine	Neural circuits for sleep function and regulation	睡眠医科学	Neuroscience of sleep	https://www.wpiiiislazaruslab.org/	10
深水昭吉 FUKAMIZU Akiyoshi	生存ダイナミクス研究センター 生命環境科学研究科	Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences	Studies on biologival methylation in aging	生化学	Biochemistry	http://akif2.tara.tsukuba.ac.jp/	11
渋谷彰 SHIBUYA Akira	生存ダイナミクス研究センター 人間総合科学研究科	Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	basic Immunilogy, Clinical Immunology, Immunotherapy, Drug development, Allergy, Cancer Immunology, Autoimmune diseases, Infectious Immuniology, Inflammation	免疫学	Immunology	http://immuno-tsukuba.com/	12
小林悟 KOBAYASHI Satoru	生存ダイナミクス研究センター 生命環境科学研究科	Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences	Morphology/Structure Developmental biology	発生生物学	Developmental biology	http://skob.tara.tsukuba.ac.jp/Top/index.html	13
柳沢裕美 YANAGISAWA Hiromi	生存ダイナミクス研究センター 人間総合科学研究科	Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	To investigate the mechanism of mechanotransduction in the vessel wall and its relevance to vascular diseases. Currently collaborating with lable-free imaging group and biomechanics group on aortic aneurysms.	血管マトリクス生物学	Vascular matrix biology	http://saggymouse.tara.tsukuba.ac.jp	14
田原聡子 TAHARA Satoko	生存ダイナミクス研究センター 人間総合科学研究科	Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	basic Immunilogy, Clinical Immunology, Immunotherapy, Drug development, Allergy, Cancer Immunology, Autoimmune diseases, Infectious Immuniology, Inflammation	免疫学	Immunology	http://immuno-tsukuba.com/	
佐田亜衣子 SADA Aiko	生存ダイナミクス研究センター 人間総合科学研究科	Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Skin stem cells in tissue regeneration and aging	幹細胞生物学	Stem cell biology	https://www.aikosada.com http://saggymouse.tara.tsukuba.ac.jp	15

氏名 Name	所属・研	究科名等 Affiliation	研究内容 Research subject	専門分野	Speciality	研究室Web Site	ページ
島田裕子 SHIMADA Yuko	生存ダイナミクス研究センター 生命環境科学研究科	Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences	Neuronal regulation ofsteroid hormone biosynthesis in response to nutition during the juvenile-to-adult transition of development.	発生生物学	Developmental biology	https://researchmap.jp/yukoshimada	16
岩崎憲治 IWASAKI Kenji	生存ダイナミクス研究センター 数理物質科学研究科	Life Science Center for Survival Dynamics, Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)/(Graduate School of Pure and Applied Sciences)	Structural life science mainly using electron microscope	電子顕微鏡学、構造生物学	Electron microscopy, Structural Biology	https://www1.tara.tsukuba.ac.jp/projects/iwasaki/	17
北川博之 KITAGAWA Hiroyuki	計算科学研究センター システム情報工学研究科	Center for Computational Sciences/ Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Data engineering (databases, bigdata, data mining, etc.) and its application to biological sensing and medical and helth data analysis	データ工学	Data engineering	http://kde.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~kitagawa/	18
天笠俊之 AMAGASA Toshiyuki	計算科学研究センター システム情報工学研究科	Center for Computational Sciences/ Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Management and high-performance processing of big data including scientific data, and mining and knowledeg discovery from big data.	データベース・データ 工学	Databases, Data engineering	http://www.kde.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~amagasa/	19
建部修見 TATEBE Osamu	計算科学研究センター システム情報工学研究科	Center for Computational Sciences/ Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	System Software for High performance computing, Big Data, and Al	計算機科学	Computer science	http://www.hpcs.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~tatebe/	20
亀田能成 KAMEDA,Yoshinari	計算科学研究センター システム情報工学研究科	Center for Computational Sciences/ Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Image Understanding Multiple Camera Observation 3D Shape Reconstruction Sensor Fusion Multimedia Processing Massive Sensing Mixed Reality ITS Distant learning	計算メディア	Computational media	http://www.image.iit.tsukuba.ac.jp	21
北原格 KITAHARA Itaru	計算科学研究センターシステム情報工学研究科	Center for Computational Sciences/ Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Computer Vision, Augmented Reality, Mixed Reality, Free View-Point Video	計算メディア	Computational media	http://www.image.iit.tsukuba.ac.jp	22
塩川浩昭 SHIOKAWA Hiroaki	計算科学研究センター システム情報工学研究科	Center for Computational Sciences/ Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	GraphTheory and Graph Database System	データ工学	Data engineering	http://www.kde.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~shion/	23
堀江和正 HORIE Kazumasa	計算科学研究センター システム情報工学研究科	Center for Computational Sciences/ Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Machine learning & its application for biological signal processing	知能情報学	Intelligent informatics	http://kde.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp	24
山海嘉之 SANKAI Yoshiyuki	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科/ サイバニクス研究センター	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering/Center for Cybernics Research	Pioneering a new academic field [Cybernics: the fusion and combination of humans, robots and information systems]. Promoting spiral of innovations from R&D to realizing industrial and social implementations of "innovative human support technology"	サイバニクス:人・ロ ボット・情報系の融合	Cybernics:fusion of Humans, Robots and Information Systems	https://www.ccr.tsukuba.ac.jp/introduction/ https://sanlab.iit.tsukuba.ac.jp/	25
櫻井鉄也 SAKURAI Tetsuya	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Mathematical algorithms, Artificial intelligence, Data analysis, Eigenvalue problems,	数値解析	Numerical Analysis	http://www.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~sakurai/index-j.html	26
工藤博幸 KUDO Hiroyuki	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Medical image processing, medical imaging (CT, MRI, PET, and others), image processing, inverse problems	医用画像工学	Medical imaging technology	http://www.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~kudo/japanese.html	27
佐久間淳 SAKUMA Jun	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Machine learning, data privacy, AI security and privacy	知能情報学	Intelligent informatics	https://www.mdl.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/	28
伊藤誠 ITOH Makoto	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	design of human-machine interactions for systems safety and reliability based on human factors analyses	認知システム工学	Cognitine systems engineering	http://www.risk.tsukuba.ac.jp/~itoh/	29
牧野昭二 MAKINO Shoji	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Acoustic signal processing, Music signal processing, Computational auditory scene analysis: Blind source separation, Acoustic echo cancellation, Segregation, processing, synthesis, 3D reproduction, and retrieval of music, Technical realization of the cocktail party effect.	メディア情報学	Media information processing	http://www.tara.tsukuba.ac.jp/~maki/index-j.htm	
大澤義明 OSAWA Yoshiaki	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	tax competition in Europe and Japan voting decison for providing urban infrastructures multi-criteria facility location municipalities management in Japan	社会工学	Policy and planning sciences	http://infoshako.sk.tsukuba.ac.jp/~tj330/Labo/koshizuka/	30
鈴木健嗣 SUZUKI Kenji	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科/ サイバニクス研究センター	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering/Center for Cybernics Research	Robotics, Assistive Technology, Augmented Human, Cybenics, Music Technology, HCI, HRI, Social Robotics, Biorobotics	知能機械学	Intelligent mechanics	http://www.ai.iit.tsukuba.ac.jp	31

氏名 Name	所属・研	究科名等 Affiliation	研究内容 Research subject	専門分野	Speciality	研究室Web Site	ページ
河本浩明 KAWAMOTO Hiroaki	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科/ サイバニクス研究センター	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering/Center for Cybernics Research	Intelligent mechanics/Mechanical systems	知能情報学	Intelligent informatics	https://sanlab.iit.tsukuba.ac.jp/	32
滝沢穂高 TAKIZAWA Hotaka	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Medical image processing, videofluorography, Elucidation of dysphagia, Assistive system for visually impaired people	医用画像工学	Medical imaging technology	http://www.pr.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/	33
馬場雪乃 BABA Yukino	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Human Computation, Machine learning, Data mining, Crowdsourcing, Collective intelligence, Human-Al collaboration	知能情報学	Intelligent informatics	http://yukinobaba.jp/ja/	
安東弘泰 ANDO Hiroyasu	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	A study on mathematical models of biological systems based on complex dynamics and their applications for engineering	数理情報学	Mathematical engineering	http://www.trios.tsukuba.ac.jp/researcher/ 0000003543	34
延原肇 NOBUHARA Hajime	システム情報系システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Computational Intelligence Multi-Media Processing Image Processing Smart Interaction Web Science Web Intelligence Multi-Agent Bio-informatics Information Visualization	計算知能	Computational intelligence	http://nobuharaken.com/	35
大澤博隆 OSAWA Hirotaka	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科/ 人工知能科学センター	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering/Center for Artificial Intelligence Research	Human-agent interaction (HAI) has become an important field in the field of human-computer interaction. The agent in HAI behaves with users as if it has its own intentions. It triggers users' social responses, and instructs users through social channels. The use of HAI is widespread from the field of entertainment to medical purposes. The key factor in agent design through HAI is whether it has necessary and sufficient triggering expressions to evoke users' social behaviors. If we mistake the selection of appropriate expressions for users and tasks, we could create exaggerated agents that would impose greater cognitive loads on users. Our laboratory proposes to use HAI method in the field of HCI, where all expressions that evoke a user as an agent (like shape, motion, behavior, and auditory and visual changes) are called agential triggers.	ヒューマンエージェン トインタラクション	Human-Agent Interaction	http://hailab.net/	36
今倉暁 IMAKURA Akira	システム情報系 システム情報工学研究科	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems/Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering	Numerical analysis, matrix computations and their parallel algorithms. Machine learning and Al algorithms based on matrix computations.	数値解析・機械学習	Numerical Analysis • Machine learning	http://www.cs.tsukuba.ac.jp/~imakura/	37
保國惠一 MORIKUNI Keiichi	システム情報系	Faculty of Engineering, Information and Systems	Numerical linear algebra, matrix analysis, numerical algorithm	数値線形代数、行列解 析、数値計算アルゴリ ズム	numerical linear algebra、matrix analysis、numerical algorithm	https://researchmap.jp/KeiichiMorikuni/	38
入江賢児 IRIE Kenji	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression, endoplasmic reticulum stress response, molecular basis of membrane structure formation by vesicle fusion	分子細胞生物学	Molecular and Cellular biology	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/ molcellbiol/	39
大根田修 OHNEDA Osamu	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Cell biology Developmental biology	幹細胞生物学	Stem cell biology	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/stemcell/	40
桝正幸 MASU Masayuki	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Our reserch goal it to elucidate the molecular mechanisms that control neural circuit formation and neural funcstions.	神経科学	Neuroscience	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/ molneurobiol/	41
野口恵美子 NOGUCHI Emiko	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Human Genetics, Allergic diseases, Pediatric diseases	遺伝医学	Genetic medicine	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/ m-genetics/index.html	42
荒川義弘 ARAKAWA Yoshihiro	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Clinical Research Methodology, Regulatory Science	臨床薬理学、医薬品規 制科学	Clinical Pharmacology, Pharmaceutical Regulatory Science	http://www.s.hosp.tsukuba.ac.jp/t-credo/index.html	43
島野仁 SHIMANO Hitoshi	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Lipid metabolism and various in vivo organ pathlogies(obesity, diabetes, inflammation, cancer, brain, neurogenesis, and regenerative medicine), understanding and visualization of pathology mechanism at organella and molecular levels	代謝内分泌学	Metabolism and Endocrinology	http://www.u-tsukuba-endocrinology.jp/	44
千葉滋 CHIBA Shigeru	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Using both parient-derived samples and mouse models, the mechaniss of blood cancers will be unraveled at the molecular levels. Based on the discoveries, new methods to treat the patients will be intended. Physiologic mechanisms of blood production in the bonr marrow is also within our scope.	血液内科学	Hematology	http://www.ketsunai.com/	45
松村明 MATSUMURA Akira	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	charged particle therapy, Robot rehabilitation, vital sensing, regeneratice medicine	脳神経外科学、放射線 科学	Neurosurgery, Radiation Oncolgy	https://neurosurgery-tsukuba.com/	46
山崎正志 YAMAZAKI Masashi	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Robot rehabilitation, regeneratice medicine	整形外科学	Orthopaedic surgery	http://tsukuba-seikei.jp/	47

氏名 Name	所属・研	开究科名等 Affiliation	研究内容 Research subject	専門分野	Speciality	研究室Web Site	ページ
家田真樹 IEDA Masaki	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Cardiac regeneration, heart failure, cardiovascular disease	循環器内科学	Cardiovascular medicine	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/clinical-med/cardiology/	48
大鹿哲郎 OSHIKA Tetsuro	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Ophthalmologica optics, lens disorder, corneal disorder, quality of vision	眼科学	Ophthalmology	http://www.tsukubadaiganka.com	
高橋智 TAKAHASHI Satoru	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Functional analysis of large Maf transcription factor family, Mouse Space experiments, Functional analysis of suger chains	発生工学・分子生物学	Developmental technology, Molecular biology	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/anatomy/embryology/	49
加藤光保 KATO Mitsuyasu	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Cell division kinetics of cancer stem cells and its targeting therapy	病理学、腫瘍学	Pathology, Oncology	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/epatho/	50
松本正幸 MATSUMOTO Masayuki	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	The goal of our research is to understand neural mechanisms underlying cognition such as attention, memory, prediction, learning and decision making. Experiments in our laboratory center on the brain of awake behaving monkeys as a model for similar systems in the human brain.	認知行動神経科学	Cognitive and Behavioral Neuroscience	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/cog- neurosci/index.html	51
榮武二 SAKAE Takeji	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Development of equipments for particle beam therapy	医学物理学	Medical Physics	http://www.pmrc.tsukuba.ac.jp/research/index.html	52
磯辺智範 ISOBE Tomonori	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Radiation science	放射線科学	Radiation science	https://ramsep.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/	53
橋本幸一 HASHIMOTO Koichi	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Development of effective prevention treatments such as functional foods for lifestyle-related diseases. 2. Construction of a seamless platform for clinical translational research in T-CReDO.	橋渡し・臨床研究学	Clinical and Translational research	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/clinical-med/k.h-res/index.html	54
小栁智義 KOYANAGI Tomoyoshi	医学医療系	Faculty of Medicine	Focusing on the development of business models of start-up companies for pharmaceuticals, medical devices and regenerative medicine products in early stage, which is called "Translational Research". Performing investigational research of "eco-system" of startup community in the Biotech/Medech field in US and Japan.	橋渡し・臨床研究学	Clinical and Translational research	http://www.s.hosp.tsukuba.ac.jp/t-credo/english/	55
安野嘉晃 YASUNO Yoshiaki	医学医療系 数理物質科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Pure and Applied Sciences	Optical engineering, Photon science	光工学	Optical engineering	https://cog-news.blogspot.com	
坂田麻実子 SAKATA-YANAGIMOTO Mamiko	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	leukemia, lymphoma, cancer genome, cancer immunology, cancer microenvironment	血液内科学	Hematology	http://www.ketsunai.com/english/	56
渋谷和子 SHIBUYA Kazuko	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	basic Immunilogy, Clinical Immunology, Immunotherapy, Drug development, Allergy, Cancer Immunology, Autoimmune diseases, Infectious Immuniology, Inflammation	免疫学	Immunology	http://immuno-tsukuba.com/	
川口敦史 KAWAGUCHI Atsushi	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Study of virus pathogenesis and host immune responses to control emerging infectious disesases including influenza virus	感染生物学	Infection biology	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/basic-med/ infectionbiology/virology/	57
村谷匡史 MURATANI Masafumi	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Genomics and epigenomics analysis of limited samples	ゲノム生物学	Genome biology	http://www.md.tsukuba.ac.jp/tmrc/	58
原友紀 HARA Yuki	医学医療系 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Medicine/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	Development of Combination medical instruments: Growth factor composit bone screw	整形外科学	Orthopaedic surgery	http://tsukuba-seikei.jp/	59
讃岐勝 SANUKI Masaru	医学医療系	Faculty of Medicine	The stand efficient computation via symboc-computation and high-precision computation via numerical computation, and both colaboration. 2) educational infomatics pathing e-learning for inter-disciplinary area	数値数式融合計算(数 式処理・数値計算)、教 育工学(e-learning、遠 隔教育)	Symbolic-numeric computation (symbolic computation, numerical computation), Educational technology (e-learning, distance education)	http://www.u.tsukuba.ac.jp/~sanuki.masaru.fe/	60
尾崎遼 OZAKI Haruka	医学医療系/ 人工知能科学センター	Faculty of Medicine / Center for Artificial Intelligence Research	Al-based genome analyses, Massive biolgical data analyses, Single cell informatics.	バイオインフォマティ クス・情報生命科学	Bioinformatics and Computational biology	https://sites.google.com/view/ozakilab	61
巻田修一 MAKITA Shuichi	医学医療系	Faculty of Medicine	Optical engineering, Photon science	生体医用光学	Biomedical optics		
繁森英幸 SHIGEMORI Hideyuki	生命環境系 生命環境科学研究科	Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences/ Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences	Elucidation of the Mechanism of Bioactive Substances involved in Mysterious Biological Phenomena	天然物化学	Natural products chemistry		62
千葉智樹 CHIBA Tomoki	生命環境系 生命環境科学研究科	Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences/ Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences	Molecular biology, Cell biology	分子細胞生物学	Molecular and Cellular biology	http://tchibalab.org/	63

氏名 Name	所属・研	究科名等 Affiliation	研究内容 Research subject	専門分野	Speciality	研究室Web Site	ページ
野村暢彦 NOMURA Nobuhiko	生命環境系 生命環境科学研究科	Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences/ Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences	Bioconversion, Cell-cell interaction, Biofilm	応用微生物学	Applied microbiology	http://www.envr.tsukuba.ac.jp/~microbio/index. html	64
丹羽隆介 NIWA Ryusuke	生命環境系 生命環境科学研究科、 人間総合科学研究科	Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences/Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences/Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences	I) Insectiside discovery by high throughput screen, X-ray crystallography, and insect molecular genetics Insect neuroendocrinology	発生生物学	Developmental biology	https://sites.google.com/view/niwa-lab-tsukuba	65
石川香 ISHIKAWA Kaori	生命環境系 生命環境科学研究科	Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences/ Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences	Analyses of influences on cellular functions induced by mutations of mitochondrial DNA and/or nuclear-coded mitochondria-related genes	細胞生物学	Cell biology	http://www.biol.tsukuba.ac.jp/nakada_ishikawa/index.html	66
加納英明 KANO Hideaki	数理物質系 数理物質科学研究科	Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences/ Graduate School of Pure and Applied Sciences	Exploring new frontiers in biomedical molecular imaging using nonlinear Raman spectroscopy	非線形光学・分子イメージング・医用分光	Nonlinear optics, Molecular imaging, Medical spectroscopy	http://www.bk.tsukuba.ac.jp/~CARS/index.html	67
森嶋厚行 MORISHIMA Atsuyuki	図書館情報メディア系 図書館情報メディア研究科	Faculty of Library, Information and Media Science/Graduate School of Library, Information and Media Studies	Bigdata Management and Integration, Human-in-the-loop Data Management and Intelligent Systems, Crowdsourcing Systems, and their Applications	データエ学・ヒューマ ンコンピュテーション	Data Engineering, Human Computation	https://fusioncomplab.org/	68
広川貴次 HIROKAWA Takatsugu	国立研究開発法人 産業技術総合研究所	National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology(AIST)	Computational science, Chemical biology, Life / Health / Medical informatics, Drug development chemistry	生命情報工学	Life and information engineering	https://www.molprof.jp/research/iddt1.html	
舘野浩章 TATENO Hiroaki	国立研究開発法人 産業技術総合研究所	National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology(AIST)	We clarify the structure and function of glycans expressed on various cells such as stem cells and cancer cells, and develop innovative technologies to contribute to regenerative medicine and drug discovery.	糖鎖工学	Glycotechnology	https://unit.aist.go.jp/brd/jp/groups/cgtrg/cgtrg. html	69
中山知信 NAKAYAMA Tomonobu	国立研究開発法人 物質・材料研究機構	National Institute for Materials Science(NIMS)	Creation of neuromorphic network materials using nanotechnology, investigation of their dynamic properties, their potential applications as Al materials	ナノ材料学	Nanomaterials engineering	http://www.nims.go.jp/NanoFIG/index-j.html	70
陳国平 CHEN Guoping	国立研究開発法人 物質・材料研究機構	National Institute for Materials Science(NIMS)	Study of scaffolds and biomaterials for cell function manipulation and regenerative medicine	物質材料工学	Materials Science and Engineering	http://www.nims.go.jp/graduate/index.html	71
川上亘作 KAWAKAMI Kohsaku	国立研究開発法人 物質・材料研究機構	National Institute for Materials Science(NIMS)	Physical chemistry on pharmaceutical formulations	薬剤学	Pharmaceutical Science	https://www.nims.go.jp/group/medsoftmatter/en/index.html	72
荏原充宏 EBARA Mitsuhiro	国立研究開発法人 物質・材料研究機構	National Institute for Materials Science(NIMS)	We have been developing new medical devices using smart polymers.	物質材料工学	Materials Science and Engineering	https://www.nims.go.jp/bmc/group/ smartbiomaterials/index.html	73
清田純 SEITA Jun	国立研究開発法人理化学研究所	RIKEN	We study deep learning on health and medical data. Each variable in health and medical data has different characteristic, thus data standardization plays critical role for accuracy and efficiency of deep learning. We investigate data generation, data privadrization, deep learning, and data visualization, to achieve personalized preventive medicine based on precise predictions.	情報科学	Deep Learning for Medical Information	http://www.riken.jp/en/research/labs/mih/	74
高原勇 TAKAHARA Isamu	トヨタ自動車 (株) (筑波大学未来社会工学開発研究センター)	Toyota Motor Corporation (R&D Center for Strategic Frontiers in Social Planning, University of Tsukuba)	Advanced mobility, Hydrogen society, Intelligent transportation system	次世代モビリティ	Advanced mobility	https://www.toyota.co.jp/ https://www.f-mirai.tsukuba.ac.jp/	75
秋山浩 AKIYAMA Hiroshi	(株) 日立製作所	Hitachi, Ltd.	Data collection and analysis for outcome predication of radiation therapy	医療情報学	Medical informatics	http://www.pmrc.tsukuba.ac.jp/radioncology/	76
佐藤孝明 SATO Taka-Aki	*プレシジョン・メディスン開発 研究センター * (株) 島津製作 所 * (株) iLAC	*R&D Center for Precision Medicine *Shimadzu Corporation *iLAC Co.,Ltd.	Identification of a new baiomarker specific for human diseases in cancer, congenital metabolic disease, and dementia by multi-omics analysis (genome, metabolome, proteome etc), and discovery of a new drug target for these diseases.	分子腫瘍学	Molecular oncology	https://rdcpm.tsukuba.ac.jp/	77
三好荘介 MIYOSHI Sosuke	アステラス製薬 (株)	Astellas Pharma Inc.	Next-generation treatment and imaging diagnosis beyond the drugs in drug discovery research and development.	創薬学	Department of pharmacology	https://www.astellas.com/jp/	
市橋史行 ICHIHASHI Fumiyuki	CYBERDYNE (株)	CYBERDYNE, INC.	Cybernics: Life system - artificial heart system - security - network system - big data accumulation system	サイバニクス	Cybernics	https://www.cyberdyne.jp/	78
Kann, Michael	ボルドー第二大学	Bordeaux University	Hepatitis B: the aim of our studies is the understanding of the impact of fundamental processes of hepatitis B virus trafficking and variability on disease development including future treatment options.	ウイルス学	Virology		79
Heldin, Carl-Henrik	ウブサラ大学	Uppsala University	The research interest of C-H. Heldin is related to the mechanisms of signal transduction by growth regulatory factors, as well as their normal function and role in disease. In particular, platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), a major mitogen for connective tissue cells, and transforming growth factor β (TGF β), which inhibits the growth of most cell types, are studied. An important goal is to explore the possible clinical utility of signal transduction antagonists.	生化学、腫瘍学	Biochemistry, Oncology	http://www.imbim.uu.se	80
Li, Tsai-Kun	国立台湾大学	National Taiwan University	Topoisomerases, Topoisomerase-targeting drugs, DNA damage and repair. DNA topology and its biological implications Topoisomerases and their targeting drugs Repair and signaling pathways for DNA damage	分子細胞生物学	Molecular and Cellular biology		

氏名 Name	所属・研乳	究科名等 Affiliation	研究内容 Research subject	専門分野	Speciality	研究室Web Site	ページ
ten Dijke, Peter	ライデン大学	Leiden University	His laboratory studies the molecular mechanisms by which TGF- β family members elicit their cellular effects via (co)receptors and intracellular SMAD effectors, and how subverted TGF- β family signaling is involved in cancer, vascular and bone diseases.	分子細胞生物学、腫瘍学	Molecular and Cellular biology, Oncology	https://ccb.lumc.nl/about-the-ten-dijke-lab-34	81
Kim, Seong-Jin	ソウル大学校	Seoul National University	TGF-? is a multifunctional cytokine involved in diverse cellular functions, including cell growthandimmune responses.TGF-? signaling has emerged as a key architect of themicroenvironmentin poor-prognosis cancers. Disseminatedtumorcells show a strong dependency on aTGF-?-activated stroma during the establishment and subsequent expansion of metastasis.TGF-? also has a positive role on the cancer stem cell (CSC) population promoting or sustaining stemness of the pool of CSCs in diverse types of malignancy.Since TGF-? signaling is dysregulatedin most of humancancers, thus affecting the overall progression to malignancy, TGF-? signaling has been considered a potentially novel therapeutic targetfor treating resistance acquired by EMT.In the TGF-? signaling pathway, TGF-? receptor I kinase inhibitors have shown promise in blocking the TGF-?-mediated tumor progression and metastasis, and enhancing antitumor immunity in nonclinical animal models. Vactosertib, a TGF-? receptor I kinase inhibitor, has shown significant preclinical antitumor efficacy in a range of in vivo metastatic and orthotopic xenograft models and has completed phase 1 clinical trials in USA. Recent molecular classification of gastrointestinal cancer has identified a poor-prognosis transcriptional subtype associated with mesenchymal traits and genes upregulated by TGF-? in stromal cells are robust predictorsof cancer recurrence and metastasis. This observation warrants the development of anti-TGF-? therepies for the treatment of poor-prognosis cancers with TGF-?response signature.	腫瘍学	Oncology		82
Kunath, Tilo	エディンバラ大学	The University of Edinburgh	Our lab is focussed in two main areas (i) understanding how the protein, alpha- synuclein, causes degeneration of neurons in Parkinson's, and (ii) producing a cell-based therapy for Parkinson's. Central to this aim is generation of midbrain dopaminergic neurons from human pluripotent stem cells. We use patient-derived material to generate induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) with genetic mutations know to cause Parkinson's.	再生医学	Regenerative medicine		
Chambers, lan	エディンバラ大学	The University of Edinburgh	We study embryonic stem cells (ESCs). These cells are pluripotent, meaning they can change into all the cell types of our bodies (differentiation). ESCs can also divide to produce cells identical to themselves, a process termed self-renewal. The simultaneous possession of these properties is what makes ESCs useful.	再生医学	Regenerative medicine	http://www.crm.ed.ac.uk/research/group/ embryonic-stem-cell-biology	83
梶圭介 KAJI Keisuke	エディンバラ大学	The University of Edinburgh	The Kaji group aims to understand the mechanisms of reprogramming induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) to improve the technology as well as to apply the knowledge to generate different cell types.	再生医学	Regenerative medicine	http://www.crm.ed.ac.uk/research/group/biology- reprogramming	84
Fleischmann, Bernd	ボン大学	University of Bonn	Disorders of the cardiovascular system are the most frequent cause of death in the western hemisphere. Our group aims to deepen the physiological understanding of both, the developing and the diseased heart. Since pathologically altered cells can recapitulate gene expression and regulatory pathways of the early embryonic heart, we are currently deciphering the most essential physiological function i.e. initiation and regulation of the spontaneous activity. For this purpose molecular, cell biological and physiological techniques are combined with transgenic mouse and embryonic stem cell models. Our group is also interested in improving heart function after an irreversible loss of heart cells. For this purpose, we are currently evaluating the functional benefit of transplanting embryonic heart cells as well as embryonic- or adult stem cells into the infarcted mouse heart.	生理学	Physiology	http://www.physiologie.uni-bonn.de/	85
Lander, Arthur D.	カリフォルニア大学アーバイン 校	University of California, Irvine	Research in the Lander lab is focused on the Systems Biology of Development and Disease, and deals with topics in Developmental Biology, Cell Biology, Mathematical/Computational Biology, Glycobiology, Neurobiology, Cancer Biology and Engineering.	システムバイオロジー	System biology	http://faculty.sites.uci.edu/landerlab	86
横森馨子 YOKOMORI Kyoko	カリフォルニア大学アーバイン 校	University of California, Irvine	Chromosomes are essential components of the cell, storing genetic information necessary to carry out the normal life cycle of the cell. They serve as templates for replication and transcription, and undergo mitosis to maintain genetic information over generations. To achieve these multiple roles, chromosomes exhibit dynamic structural changes in a cell cycle-dependent manner. Although genetic studies identified various important cell cycle regulators such as cyclin and cdks, the actual molecular machine that drives structural changes of chromosomes in response to these cell cycle regulators remains elusive. In recent years, the SMC (structural maintenance of chromosomes family proteins were found to play important roles in several fundamental chromosome functions including chromosome condensation, segregation, recombination, repair and X chromosome dosage compensation. The SMC proteins are physically associated with chromosomes, suggesting that they may be part of the machinery that regulates local and global structural changes of chromosomes required for these functions. The research objective of our laboratory is to biochemically identify and characterize the SMC-containing multiprotein complexes in human cells that modulate higher order chromatin structure, and study how their function is regulated during cell cycle using biochemical, cell biological and genetic approaches.	分子生物学	Molecular biology	https://www.faculty.uci.edu/profile.cfm?faculty_ id=4476	87

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