

From Mendel to Theoretical Biology in the 20th Century

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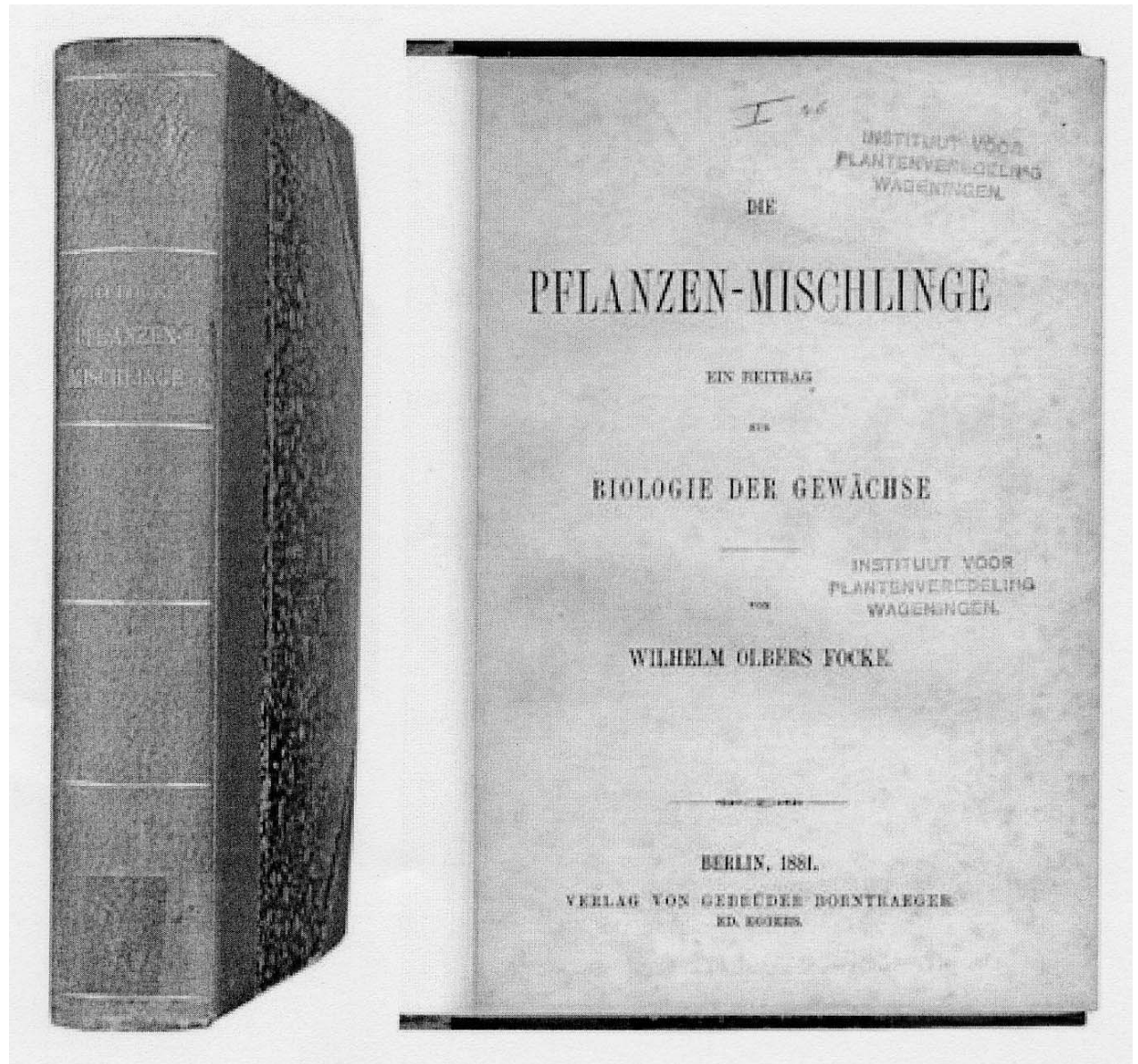
The Vivarium Centenary: The Viennese
Roots to Theoretical Biology

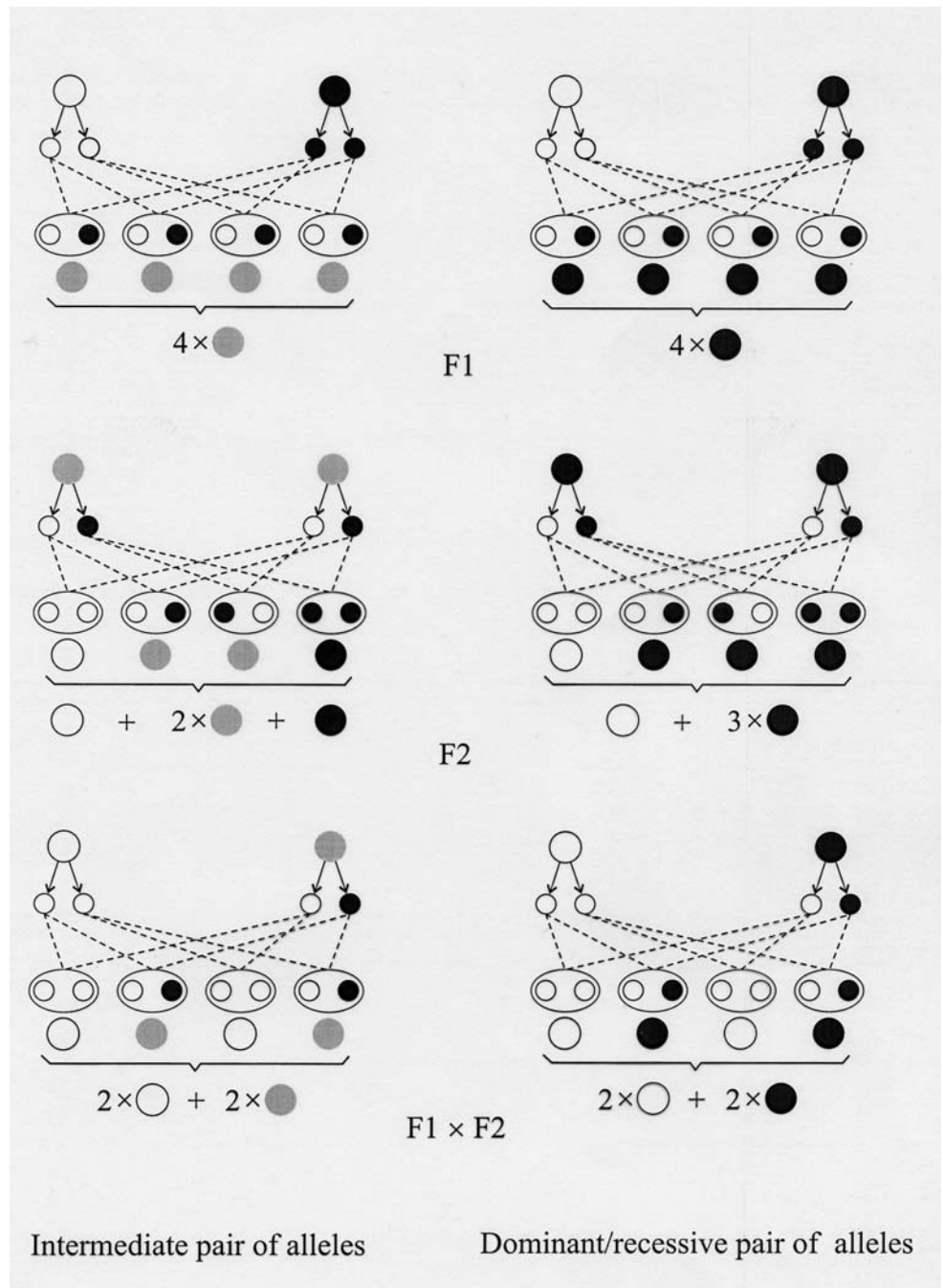
Wien, 25.– 27.09.2002



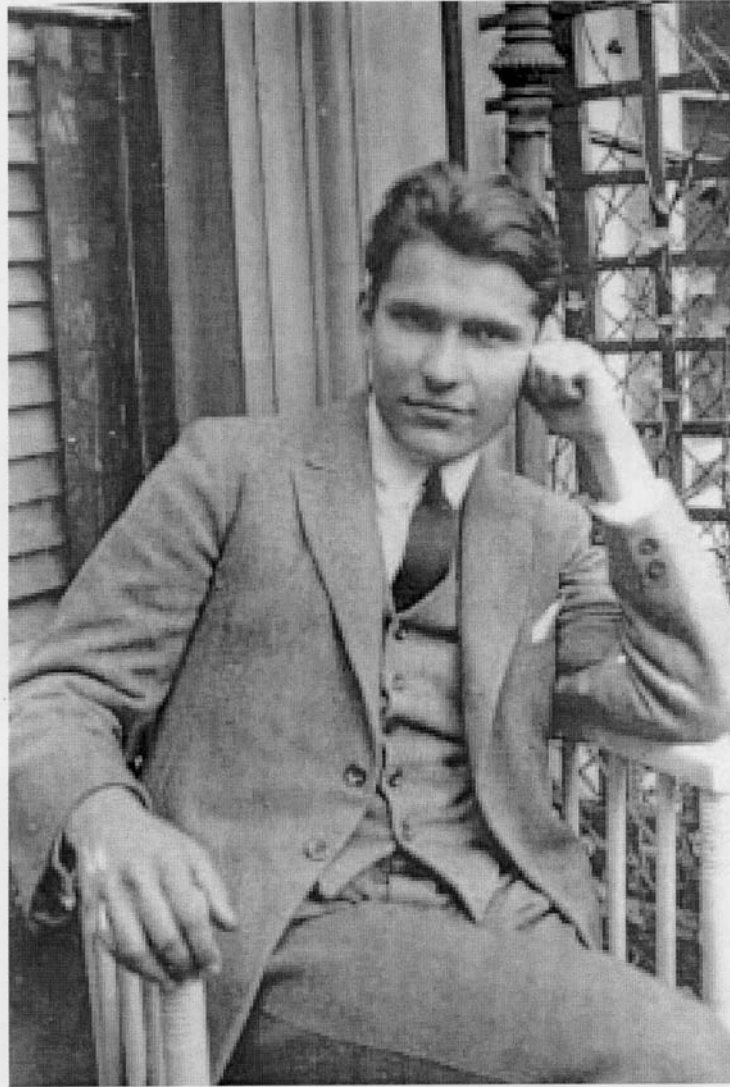
Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-1884)
Quelle: Bildarchiv der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek

Mendel's work cited 1881
in W.O. Focke's
„Die Pflanzen-Mischlinge“





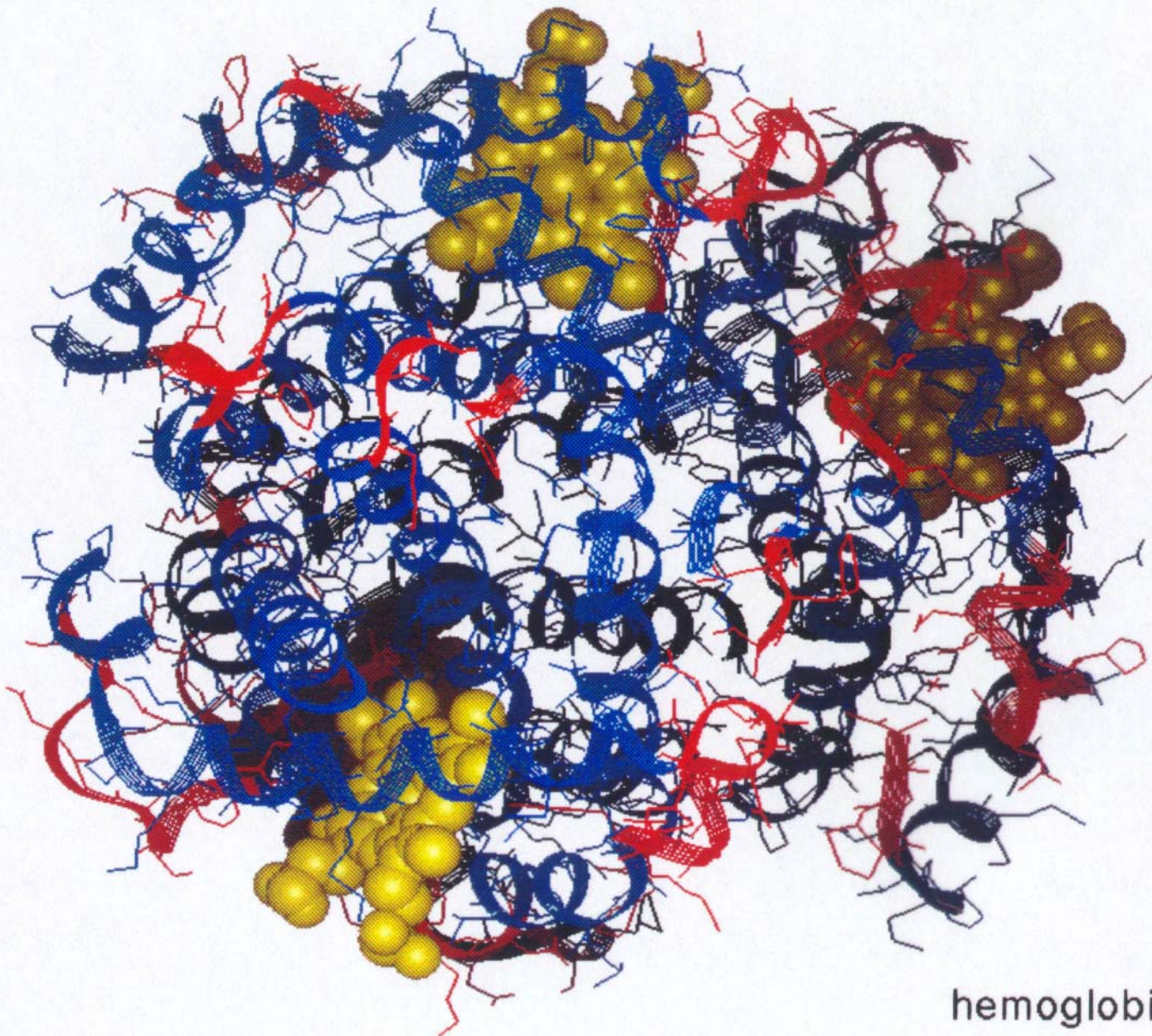
Mendel's laws of inheritance



Erwin Chargaff, ca.1930



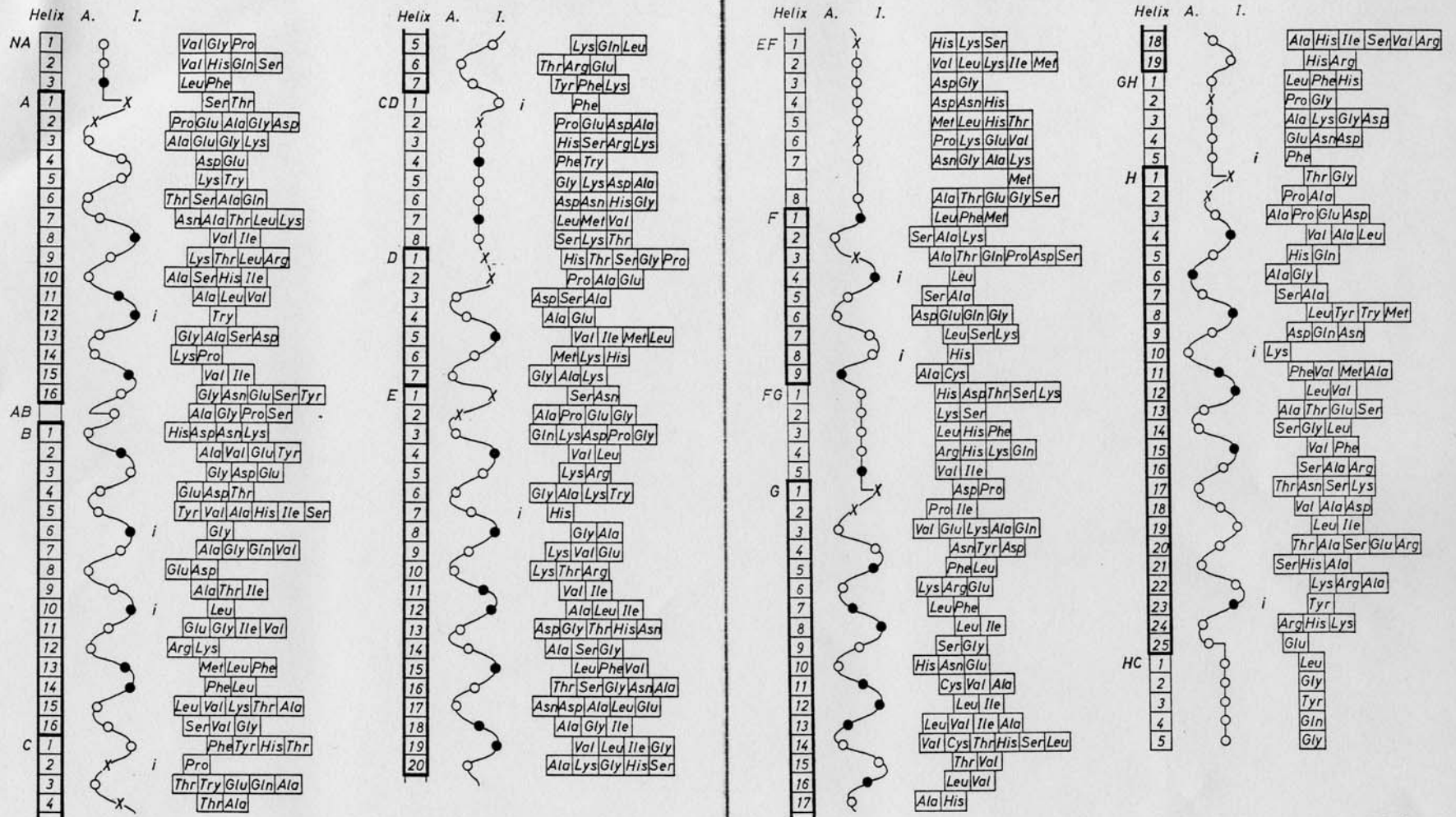
Max Perutz 1994 at the opening of the
Max Perutz-Library, Vienna BioCenter



hemoglobin

Gerhard Braunitzer, 1929 - 1989





Tab. 5: Der Vergleich der primären, sekundären und tertiären Strukturen einiger Hämoglobine und Myoglobine. Links ist KENDREWS Nomenklatur für das Myoglobin bei 2 Å Auflösung: A ... H bezeichnet die einzelnen helicalen Segmente, CD ... EF ... interhelicale Bereiche (Ecken). NA = nicht-helicaler Anfang, HC = nicht-helicales Ende der Peptidkette. Das Perutz-Kendrew-Watsonsche 3,6 Periodenschema wurde daneben gestellt. Links (A) ragen die Peptidseitenketten nach außen; rechts (I) ragen sie ins Innere des räumlichen Moleküls. Die schwar-

zen Punkte geben unpolare Seitenketten wieder, die in das Innere des Moleküls ragen. Kreuze geben Proline oder Kombinationen von Prolin-Serin-Threonin, Asparaginsäure oder Asparagin wieder. Sämtliche übrigen Reste sind durch einen weißen Kreis gekennzeichnet. Rechts: Aminosäuresubstitutionen, wie sie in der Vertebratenreihe in den einzelnen Peptidketten in derselben Position gefunden wurden. Berücksichtigt wurden nur Peptidketten, deren Konstitution voll bekannt ist..

Sequence and structure of U-helices in hemoglobin

80

SONDERDRUCK

aus

Jahrbuch 1967 der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft
zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V.

*

Molekularbiologie und Evolution

Von

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Max-Planck-Institut für Biochemie, München



Molecular evolution through comparison
of sequences from different organisms

		A														B																
α	Val	Leu	Ser	Pro	Ala	Asp	Lys	Thr	Asp	Val	Lys	Ala	Ala	Try	Gly	Lys	Val	Gly	Ala	His	Ala	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Glu	Ala	Leu			
β	Val	His	Leu	Thr	Pro	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ser	Ala	Val	Thr	Ala	Leu	Try	Gly	Lys	Val	Asp		Val	Asp	Glu	Val	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ala	Leu			
I																								Gly								
		C										CD							D					E								
α	Glu	Arg	Met	Phe	Leu	Ser	Phe	Pro	Thr	Thr	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Pro	His	Phe		Asp	Leu	Ser	His						Gly	Ser	Ala		
β	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu	Val	Val	Tyr	Pro	Try	Thr	Glu	Arg	Phe	Phe	Glu	Ser	Phe	Gly	Asp	Leu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Asp	Ala	Val	Met	Gly	Asp	Pro		
I								Pro								Phe																
		EF														F																
α	Glu	Val	Lys	Gly	His	Gly	Lys	Lys	Val	Ala	Asp	Ala	Leu	Thr	Asp	Ala	Val	Ala	His	Val	Asp	Asp	Met	Pro	Asp	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asp
β	Lys	Val	Lys	Ala	His	Gly	Lys	Lys	Val	Leu	Gly	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Gly	Leu	Ala	His	Leu	Asp	Asp	Leu	Lys	Gly	Thr	Phe	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	Glu
I															His											Leu						
		FG				G										GH																
α	Leu	His	Ala	His	Lys	Leu	Arg	Val	Asp	Pro	Val	Asp	Phe	Lys	Leu	Leu	Ser	His	Cys	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	His	Leu	Pro		Ala	Glu
β	Leu	His	Cys	Asp	Lys	Leu	His	Val	Asp	Pro	Glu	Asp	Phe	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gly	Asp	Val	Leu	Val	Cys	Val	Leu	Ala	His	His	Phe	Gly		Lys	Glu
I					His																											
		H																														
α	Phe	Thr	Pro	Ala	Val	His	Ala	Ser	Leu	Asp	Lys	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ser	Val	Ser	Thr	Val	Leu	Thr	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Arg							
β	Phe	Thr	Pro	Pro	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Val	Val	Ala	Gly	Val	Ala	Asp	Ala	Leu	Ala	His	Lys	Tyr	His							
I											Lys											Tyr										

Tab. 4: Die invarianten Reste (I) der Hämoglobine der Vertebraten.

Hemoglobin sequences in different vertebrates

Hans Tuppy, 1924 -

Early pioneering work on protein sequence comparison on cytochrome c.

H. Tuppy, G. Bodo. *Mh. Chem.* **85**: 1024 (1954)

H. Tuppy in „Symposium on protein structure“,
A. Neuberger, ed. John Wiley & Sons, 1958.



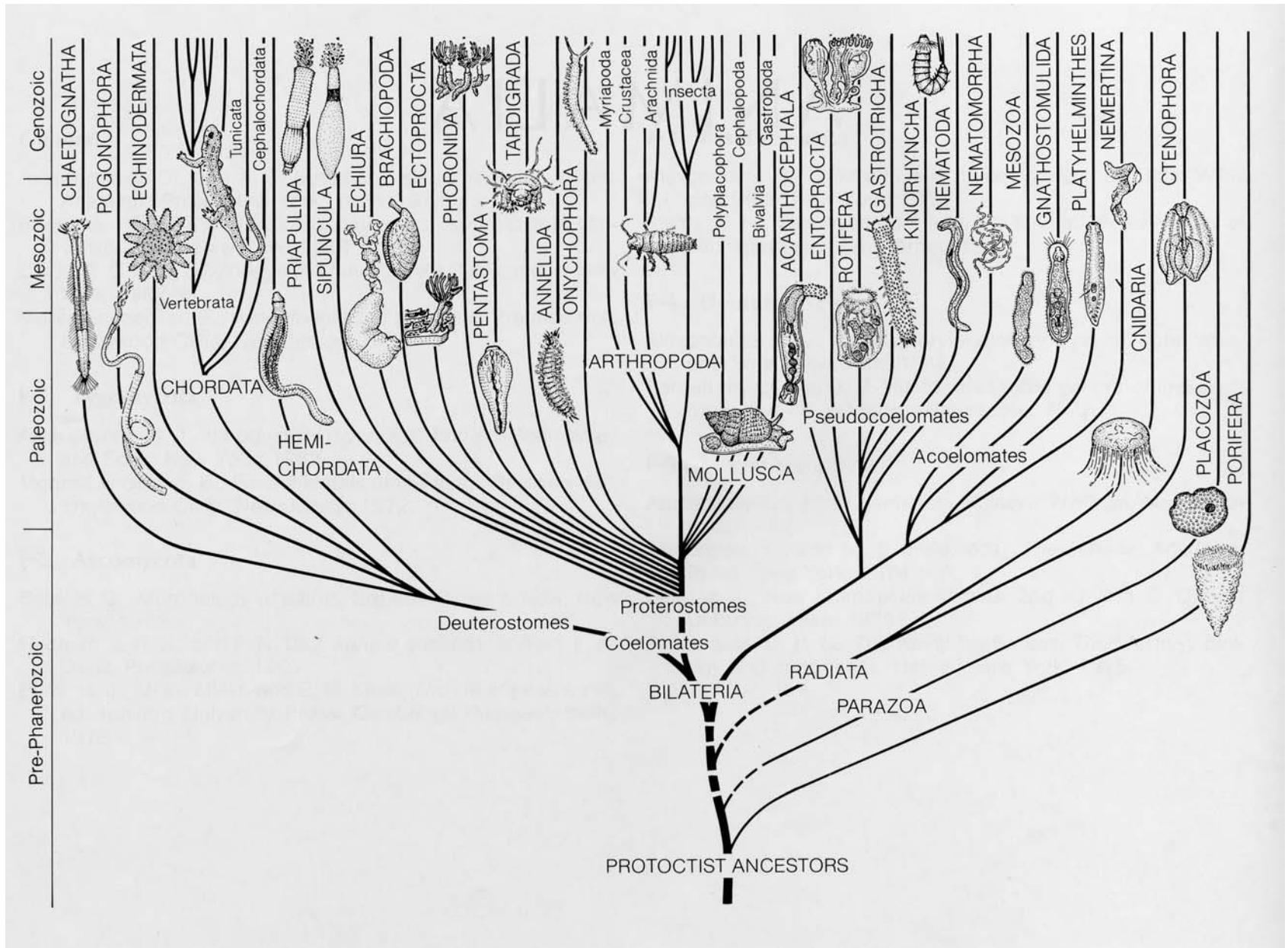


Emile Zuckerkandl, 1922 -

E. Zuckerkandl, L. Pauling. Molecules as documents of evolutionary history. *J.Theor.Biol.* **8**: 357-366 (1965)



Five kingdoms.
L. Margulis, K.V. Schwartz,
W.H.Freeman & Co., 1982



Five kingdoms.

L. Margulis, K.V. Schwartz, W.H. Freeman & Co., 1982

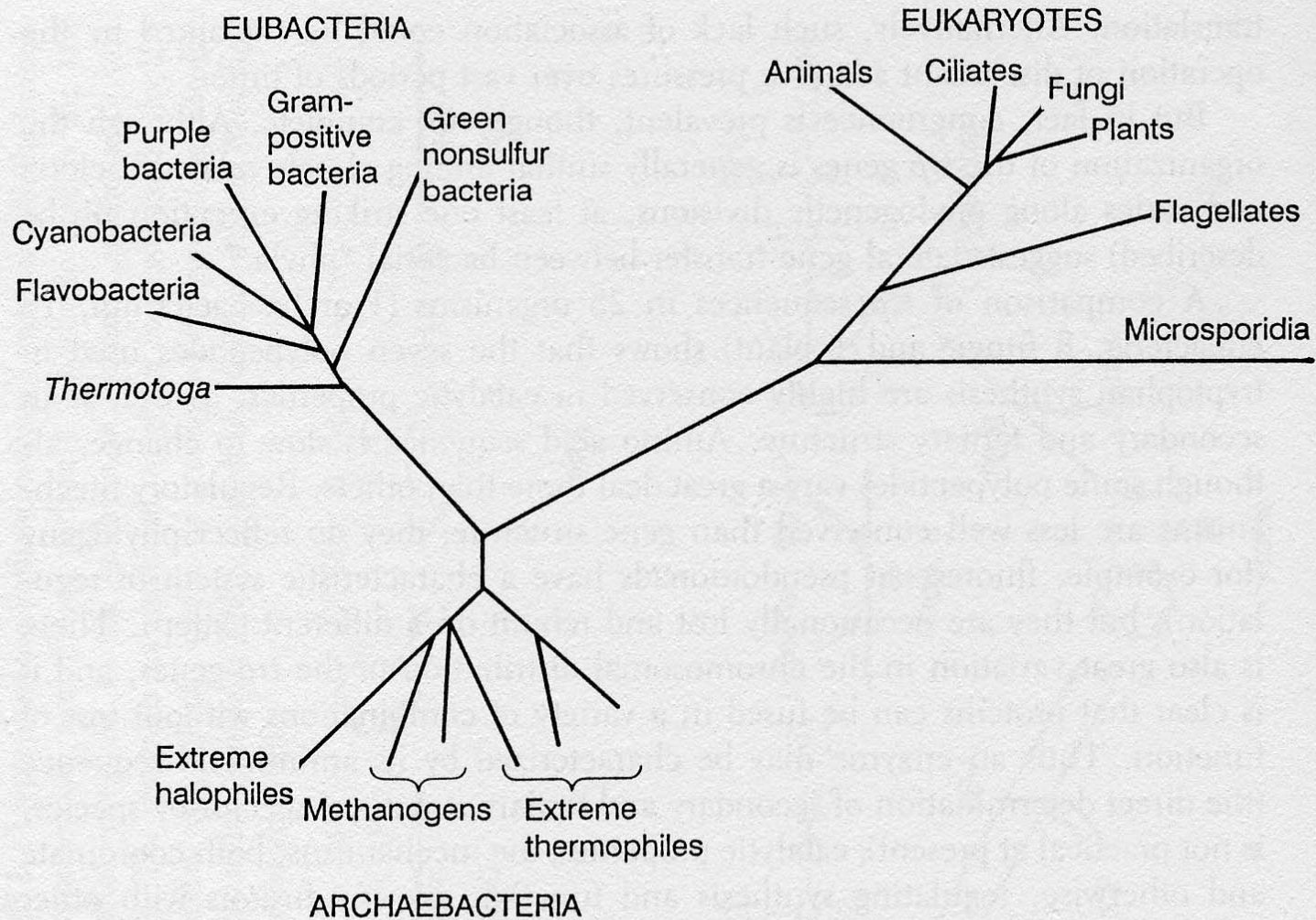


FIGURE 2. The two bacterial phylogenies, taken from the universal phylogenetic tree determined from rRNA sequence comparisons (Woese, 1987).

Evolution at the molecular level.

R.K. Selander, A.G. Clark, T.S. Whittam, eds. Sinauer Associates, 1991.

Zur gleichen Zeit schreien viele nach einer neuen Biologie. Man liest, sie wollen „Integrative Biologie“ machen, oder „Systembiologie“. Kaum einer nennt es beim richtigen Namen: Theoretische Biologie. Weil diese einen schlechten Klang hat. Ich jedoch denke, ich kann die Sünden der Vergangenheit vergeben und nehme das Wort: Wir brauchen eine Theorie, die das alles einschließt. Stellen Sie sich doch nur mal vor, wir müssen am Ende all dieses Zeug nicht nur unter Fachleuten besprechen, sondern müssen es an Universitäten lehren, in der Schule, und es der Öffentlichkeit erklären. Wie sollen wir das machen ohne umfassende Theorie? Das, denke ich, ist die Herausforderung, der wir uns stellen müssen.

At the same time people are crying for a new biology. They say, they want to make “Integrative Biology” or “Systems Biology”. Hardly anyone calls it by its proper name: Theoretical Biology. Because it has a bad reputation. I think, however, I can remit the sins of the past and declare: We need a theory, which comprises all that (*Molecular, Structural, Cellular, Developmental, , and Evolutionary Biology*). Imagine, eventually, we not only need to discuss all this stuff with our expert colleagues, but we have to teach it at universities, at schools, and to the public. How could we manage without a comprehensive theory? This is the challenge we have to meet.

Time to free tomorrow's biologists from pre-med tyranny?

10 September 2002 17:35 EST

by *Lois Wingerson*



Quality training for the biologists of the future depends on liberating life-science programs from the pre-med template and especially from the criteria of the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT), according to a report from the US National Academy of Sciences (NAS), released today.

Asking colleges to rethink their entire undergraduate life-science curricula, the NAS committee also called for a greater focus on chemistry, physics, and math, more interdisciplinary subject materials, and mathematical curricula that go beyond calculus and statistics to embrace other quantitative skills relevant to life science not only today but tomorrow.

"Most biology students of today are being prepared for the biology of the past, not the future," said Stanford University neurology professor Lubert Stryer, chairman of the committee that wrote the report. Experiments such as imaging molecular motors, unimaginable 20 years ago, are now being carried out by graduate students, he noted, yet many Bio 101 students learn little more than "factoids."

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E.J. Wood

Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol, 2001 Mar 2:217-21