



Brian Clark, pioneer of structural biology and tRNA discovery.



The Federation is sorry to report the death of our Vice-President Professor Brian Frederic Carl Clark, who died in Aarhus on Monday 6th October 2014, at the age of 78.

Biotechnology has lost one of its founders and most brilliant scientists. Brian, together with Kjeld Marcker, demonstrated in 1966 that protein synthesis in *Escherichia coli* is initiated with a N-formylmethionine: the initiator codon had been discovered. Just few years later, Brian was the first author of the paper describing the crystallisation and the first structural determination of tRNA, thus opening an era in structural and molecular biology.



Brian has been an inspiring mentor for many scientists, a good friend for many of us, and an extremely active contributor in our field until his last days: just this year he was responsible for major anniversary symposia in Cambridge and New York.

As Vice-President of our Federation, he was a strong advocate of biotechnology and international cooperation, and especially provided young researchers with strong support, encouragement and example.

In honour of his memory,

The Executive Board



## *Focus on Frontiers in Industrial Biotechnology*

17-19 November 2014 // SCI London

The EFB Bioengineering and Bioprocessing Section in collaboration with the Society of Chemical Industry Biotechnology Group, presents a meeting on science and engineering aspects of industrial biotechnology. From proteins to small molecules, biopharmaceuticals to platform chemicals and biofuels, the meeting will encompass all areas of Industrial Biotechnology and Bioprocessing and will reinforce the links between processes generating diverse products. A further aim of the meeting is to encourage collaborative links to be built throughout Europe for joint research and applications to trans-European funding schemes such as Horizon 2020.

The majority of oral presentations will be selected from submitted abstracts. We welcome abstracts from academia and industry.

The deadline for abstract submission is 24th October 2014.

To submit your abstract please click here:

[Focus on Frontiers in Industrial Biotechnology - Abstract submission.](#)

### Topics:

Biofuels	Commodity and platform chemicals
Fine and speciality chemicals	Integrative biorefining
Technology development in downstream processing	Bioremediation and Environmental IB
Recombinant and native protein production	Process design and modelling

### Confirmed Speakers:

Carl Borrebaeck <a href="#">Lund University.</a>	Simon McQueen Mason <a href="#">University of York</a>	Saul Purton <a href="#">University College London</a>
Stuart Stocks <a href="#">Novozymes A/S</a>	David Leak <a href="#">University of Bath</a>	Nigel Robinson <a href="#">Durham University</a>
Dimitris Charalampopoulos <a href="#">University of Reading.</a>	Charles J. Banks <a href="#">University of Southampton</a>	

[Click here to be an early bird and save on your registration fee!](#)

Early Bird Registration: up to and including 24th October 2014

## Bacterial Electron Transfer Processes and their Regulation

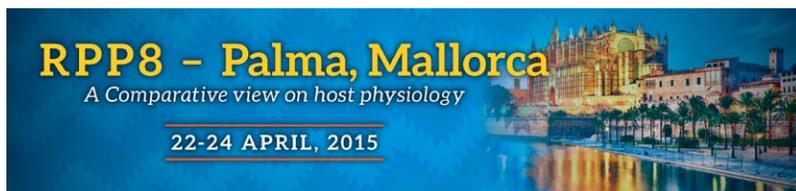


The EFB Section on Microbial Physiology is organising the meeting Bacterial Electron Transfer Processes and Their Regulation, which will cover all aspects of bacterial electron transfer including physiology, biochemistry, and genetic regulation of bacterial electron transfer chains.

The meeting will focus on bacterial electron transfer reactions, especially those enabling bacteria to grow under diverse environmental conditions and adapt to stresses such as oxygen starvation, reactive oxygen and reactive nitrogen species. The meeting will have 10 sessions that include a total of approximately 30 oral lectures to be selected from abstracts submitted for poster presentation.

[Read more](#)

## 8th Conference on Recombinant Protein Production - RPP8



The EFB Section on Microbial Physiology is organising the 8<sup>th</sup> conference on Recombinant Protein Production (RPP8). RPP8 is focused on the comparative view of problems and solutions related to recombinant protein production across different hosts, with special emphasis on comparative physiology among microbial and higher eukaryotic platforms. The meeting will focus on four major topics and emerging trends in recombinant protein

## 4th International Conference on Novel Enzymes

organised by EFB Applied Biocatalysis Section - ESAB  
October 14-17 2014  
Ghent - Belgium

## Focus on Frontiers in Industrial Biotechnology

organised by EFB Bioengineering and Bioprocessing Section EBBS  
November 17-19 2014  
London - UK

## Bacterial electron transfer processes and their regulation - 2015

organised by EFB Microbial Physiology Section  
March 15-18 2015  
Maceira (Torres Vedras) - Portugal

## Recombinant Protein Production 8

organised by EFB Microbial Physiology Section  
22-24 April 2015  
Mallorca-Spain

## Plant Biotechnology: Green for Good III

organised by Czech Republic RBO  
15-18 June 2015  
Olomouc-Czech Republic

## 6th International Conference On Analysis Of Microbial Cells At The Single Cell Level

organised by EFB Microbial Physiology Section  
July 19-22 2015  
Retz-Austria

## 12th Biotrans - 2015

endorsed by EFB Applied Biocatalysis Section - ESAB

production of industrial relevance: cell engineering for recombinant protein production in the era of synthetic biology and systems metabolic engineering; protein folding, trafficking and secretion; host physiology under bioprocess conditions; biofabrication of complex protein structures.

[Read more](#)

### Plant Biotechnology: Green for Good III



The Czech Republic EFB Regional Branch Office: Centre of the Region Haná for Biotechnological and Agricultural Research, is organising the conference Plant Biotechnology: Green for Good III. Topics of discussion: genome structure, its evolution and function; genetic modification and genetic editing; metabolic regulation and methods of analysis; stress physiology and cell signalling; biotechnology and bioenergetics.

[Read more](#)

### New Biotechnology Feature Article:

#### Exploring the potential of metallic nanoparticles within synthetic biology

The fields of metallic nanoparticle study and synthetic biology have a great deal to offer one another. Metallic nanoparticles as a class of material have many useful properties. Their small size allows for more points of contact than would be the case with a similar bulk compound, making nanoparticles excellent candidates for catalysts or for when increased levels of binding are required. Some nanoparticles have unique optical qualities, making them well suited as sensors, while others display para-magnetism, useful in medical imaging, especially by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Many of these metallic nanoparticles could be used in creating tools for synthetic biology, and conversely the use of synthetic biology could

July 26-30 2015  
Vienna - Austria

#### [Microbial Stress: From Molecules To Systems - 2015](#)

*organised by EFB Microbial Physiology Section*  
November 2015  
Sitges - Spain

#### [3rd meeting on Applied Synthetic Biology in Europe](#)

*organised by EFB Microbial Physiology Section*  
Early 2016  
More information soon...

### EFB Institutional Member's Events

#### [Translational Biocatalysis](#)

*organised by Royal Society of Chemistry - UK*  
December 16 2014  
London - UK



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itself be utilised to create nanoparticle tools. Examples given here include the potential use of quantum dots (QDs) and gold nanoparticles as sensing mechanisms in synthetic biology, and the use of synthetic biology to create nanoparticle-sensing devices based on current methods of detecting metals and metalloids such as arsenate. There are a number of organisms that are able to produce a range of metallic nanoparticles naturally, such as species of the fungus *Phoma* which produces anti-microbial silver nanoparticles. The biological synthesis of nanoparticles may have many advantages over their more traditional industrial synthesis. If the proteins involved in biological nanoparticle synthesis can be put into a suitable bacterial chassis then they might be manipulated and the pathways engineered in order to produce more valuable nanoparticles.



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