

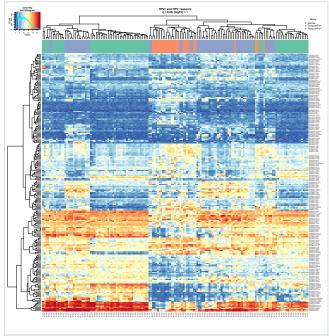
## Laboratory of Genomics and Bioinformatics

Genomics, next-generation sequencing, genome, microarray transcriptional profiling, cancer

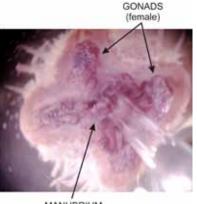
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Our laboratory was amongst the first to complete genome projects. Information generated in these projects was used in evolutionary studies and recently also in biotechnological applications. Using the 454 next-generation sequencing facility [GS FLX/Titanium], we characterize genomes of different species and metagenomic samples. To understand the evolution of eukaryotes and the developmental processes that they regulate, it is necessary to analyse their genomes. Single-cell eukaryotes with their branching close to the root of the evolutionary tree are the best candidates for genome studies. The availability of the genomic sequences will allow inferences to be made about the gene complement of the common eukaryotic ancestor. The genome projects under way are that of Mastigamoeba balamuthi and Diplonema papillatum. The metagenomic analyses of environmental samples and unculturable microbes are under way, too.

A second major project of our group is directed towards identification of markers specific for head and neck cancer tissue with potential applications in medical diagnosis. We use the Illumina microarray chip technique for detection of appropriate gene sets that are upregulated in this cancer disease. The found markers could identify the disease subtype and so help to aim the treatment.



**Fig. 1.** Graphical presentation of differences in expression of genes. The samples have been taken from head and neck squamous cell cancer patients with and without human papilloma



MANUBRIUM (entrance to gastrointestinal cavity)



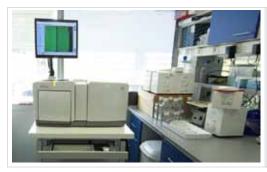


Fig. 3. Nextgeneration sequencer GS FLX (Roche).



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