## **ASRC - City College of New York**

## Seminar in Biochemistry, Biophysics & Biodesign

#### **SEMINAR LOCATION:**

# ASRC Main Auditorium 85 St. Nicholas Terrace

For non-CUNY attendees, advance registration is required; please contact Hyacinth Camillieri at

THE SEMINAR WILL ALSO BE AVAILABLE VIA ZOOM:

hcamillieri@gc.cuny.edu

#### Click here for Zoom link

Meeting ID: 966 7763 1144 Passcode: asrc-ccny

**HOST:** Ruth Stark

rstark@ccny.cuny.edu

## FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

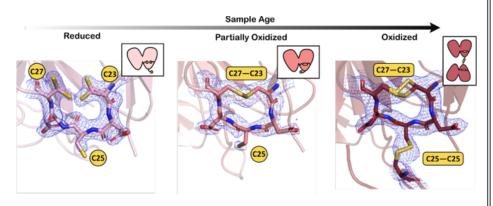
Lauren Gohara <u>Igohara@ccny.cuny.edu</u> (212) 650-8803

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Wednesday, Oct. 11, 2023

Coffee & tea 11:30 AM **Seminar 12:00 – 1:00 PM** 

### **Rachel Martin**

Professor, Department of Chemistry University of California, Irvine

# Protein aging and cataract: Biophysical methods to see it clearly

**ABSTRACT** The optical power of the vertebrate eye lens is generated by the crystallins, exceptionally soluble proteins that are packed in at very high concentration (up to about 50% protein in humans, and even higher in fish). The extraordinary solubility of these proteins is even more remarkable given that the lens has almost no protein turnover: crystallin proteins have to last for a lifetime. When crystallins do aggregate, the result is cataract, a major cause of blindness worldwide. Understanding both the transparent hydrogel of the healthy lens and the aggregates of the disease state is a longterm research direction for my group. The NMR instrumentation we have developed to study semi-solid protein systems of this type that are not amenable to either standard solid-state or solution techniques is integral to this work. I will present our recent structural and biophysical work on mutations involved in hereditary cataract, the impact of oxidative damage, and the complex relationship among different types of post-translational modifications. I will also discuss the evolutionary relationships between human crystallins and those of aquatic organisms, which must satisfy much more stringent demands in terms of both solubility and refractivity.