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News Release

NEWS RELEASE - FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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University of Lausanne uses Dyversity for analysing triple labelled DIGE gels *to help rapidly identify proteins associated with neurodegenerative diseases*

Cambridge, UK: Syngene, a world-leading manufacturer of image analysis solutions, is delighted to announce that its Dyversity 2D imaging system is being used by one of Europe's leading research institutes, the University of Lausanne in Switzerland, to help identify proteins associated with neurodegenerative diseases.

Scientists in the Centre for Psychiatric Neurosciences at the University of Lausanne are using a Dyversity imaging system to analyse differential 2D gel electrophoresis (DIGE) acrylamide gels of brain proteins labelled with different Dyomics fluorescent dyes including maleimide dyes with wavelengths between 400nm to 700nm. This is allowing the researchers to determine the mechanisms affecting protein composition during neurodegeneration, which they believe will help them identify disease specific markers and define their role in disease progression.

Professor Beat Riederer said:" We are studying neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease. Protein oxidation alters protein function with aging and alters function nervous cells. A recently developed technique allows us to identify different oxidation forms in control and Alzheimer brain tissue. We label our proteins with different fluorescent dyes and Coomassie Blue and subsequently identify proteins by MS analysis. We then run them on DIGE gels and use the protein spots directly in MS to identify which proteins are oxidized at the cysteine residue. To image the labelled gels we use the Dyversity system because it allows imaging of three or more samples separated on the same 2D electrophoresis gel and by overlaying each protein pattern we can subsequently locate differences in protein composition."

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Professor Riederer added: “To save time, two years ago we started using the Syngene Dyversity. This system has several filter slots to allow imaging of lots of dye colours together and to date we have imaged DIGE gels with three different colours on the same gel to produce an image in just two minutes. We have been very happy with the Dyversity system because it has met our expectations and enabled us to rapidly analyse our gels and locate some very interesting proteins.”

Laura Sullivan, Syngene’s Divisional Manager stated: “We are excited to see our Dyversity system being used for this novel application at the University of Lausanne. Their impressive results are excellent proof that our well-designed CCD imager can process labelled DIGE gels much more rapidly than laser scanning technology and shows the Dyversity system is essential for any laboratory needing to significantly increase throughput in their proteomics research.”

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Note to Editors

About Syngene

Syngene is a world-leading supplier of integrated imaging solutions for analysis and documentation of gel-based information. Syngene’s systems are used by more than 10,000 research organisations and over 50,000 individual scientists world-wide and include many of the world’s top pharmaceutical companies and major research institutes.

Syngene, founded in 1997 is a division of the Cambridge based Synoptics Group. The Group’s other divisions, Syncroscopy and Synbiosis, specialise in digital imaging solutions for microscopy and microbial applications respectively. Synoptics currently employs over 40 people in its UK and subsidiary operation in Frederick, USA.

About the Department of Cell Biology and Morphology

The main research field of the Department of Cell Biology and Morphology (DBCM) at the University of Lausanne is Basic and translational neuroscience. Currently 15 research groups are pursuing neuroscience projects and two other groups are working at the interface with the field of metabolism.

While cellular imaging is the DBCM's priority area of technological development, the overall approach to research is strongly multidisciplinary, with a research environment that favours synergies between the different competences of cellular and molecular biology, biochemistry, morphology, dynamic imaging, electrophysiology and the study of behaviour.