

Cologne Evolution Colloquium

SFB 680
Molecular Basis of
Evolutionary Innovations

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EMBL-EBI

Evolution and function of protein phosphorylation networks

Cells need to constantly adapt to changes in conditions and use different mechanisms to transfer information from sensors to the effectors of cellular responses. One of the fastest mechanisms is the reversible post-translational modification of proteins such as protein phosphorylation. Advances in mass-spectrometry now allow us to identify phosphosites in large scale and quantify their changes across different conditions. However, little is known about how the thousands of recently discovered phosphosites evolve, how they modulate protein function or how they act in coordinate fashion to dictate a cellular response. I will describe recent progress from our group in addressing these issues.

Wednesday, June 17, 2015, 17:00
University of Cologne, Institute for Genetics
Seminar Room 0.46

Hosted by Andreas Beyer