



Department of Biotechnology
Ministry of Science and Technology
Government of India

DBT



National Institute of
Advanced Industrial Science
and Technology

AIST

**DBT - AIST International Laboratory
for Advanced Biomedicine**

DAIILAB

Classroom for Advanced & Frontier Education



CAFE Series - 12

DAI LAB - CAFE

Series - 12

Date and Time – Oct. 7, 2015 (12:30~13:30)

Venue - Central 4 (2F) Meeting Room 1

Speaker – Tomohiro TAMURA

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Title – Efficient production of active form of vitamin D₃ by microbial conversion

Vitamin D₃ (VD₃) is a fat-soluble prohormone that plays a crucial role in bone metabolism, immunity, and the control of cell proliferation and differentiation. The most active form, 1 α ,25(OH)₂VD₃, is used to treat osteoporosis, hyperparathyroidism, psoriasis, and VD₃ metabolic abnormality. The industrial production of 1 α ,25(OH)₂VD₃ is performed chemically or microbiologically, but the processes for the microbiological production of the active form of VD₃ are simpler than those for chemical synthesis.

The actinomycete *Pseudonocardia autotrophica* is capable of bioconversion of VD₃ into its physiologically active forms, 25(OH)VD₃ or 1 α ,25(OH)₂VD₃. We identified vitamin D₃ hydroxylase (vdh) from *P. autotrophica* and characterized it structurally and enzymatically. Biotransformation of VD₃ into 25(OH)VD₃ was then accomplished with a Vdh-expressed recombinant strain of actinomycete *Rhodococcus erythropolis*. We have recently succeeded in significant improvement of cellular permeability of vitamin D₃ by using nisin-treated cells, and have developed a new platform for vitamin D₃ hydroxylation process.

In this seminar, I would like to introduce how to improve the efficiency of production of hydroxylated form of vitamin D₃ by using *Rhodococcus erythropolis* as a host cell.



*Dear Tamura san,
Thank you!
for
An extremely
interesting
CAFÉ-TALK
It was thoroughly
enjoyed!*