



QUANTUM
BIOSYSTEMS

クオンタムバイオシステムズ 株式会社
(大阪大学発ベンチャー事業紹介)

Closing comment

NIH's Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Report, by Francis Collins, MD



"I would like to close my testimony today with an example that demonstrate the benefits to be reaped from our continuing pursuit of "personalized medicine." It is the story of one individual, 6-years-old Nic Volker of Monona, Wisconsin. Starting about the age of 2, Nic developed a mysterious, life-threatening disease that ravaged his intestines, making it impossible for him to eat normally and causing unimaginable pain and suffering. At a loss to explain this terrible, inflammatory condition, researchers and clinicians at the Medical College of Wisconsin decided to sequence Nic's entire exome, that is, all the parts of the genome that code for the proteins that become life's building blocks. After exhaustive work over a period of months, the researcher identified a mutation in Nic's XIAP gene.

Transplantation of cord-blood stem cells from a matched donor occurred in July, and his symptoms have largely disappeared and today he can eat normally. Hot dogs are his favorite!"

次世代シークエンサー開発が与える経済的インパクトは、年間70～160兆円に達し、2,600万人/年の治療向上に貢献できると想定されている

\$2.7 billion, 13 years

Cost and duration of the Human Genome Project,
completed in 2003



\$100, 1 hour

Cost and time to sequence a human genome
in the next decade²

ECONOMIC IMPACT

In the applications we assessed, we estimate that next-generation genomics have a potential economic impact of \$700 billion to \$1.6 trillion per year by 2025. We estimate the impact of disease prevention and treatment applications that we size could be \$500 billion to \$1.2 trillion per year in 2025, based on extended life expectancy stemming from better and faster disease diagnosis and more tailored treatments (Exhibit 9). In particular, new technology has the potential to improve treatment of genetically linked diseases such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases, which currently kill around 26 million patients per year.

Science lessons

Japan must learn from its mistakes in the human genome project.

Genomu Haiboku (A Defeat in the Genome Project)
by Nobuhito Kishi
Diamond: 2004. 374 pp. ¥2,100. In Japanese.
Yoshiaki Ito

In the 1970s, a leading Japanese scientist, Akioshi Wada, pioneered the idea of developing technology to allow the rapid sequencing of DNA. Yet when the human genome sequence was published in 2001, Japanese scientists had contributed just 6% of it, compared with 59% in the United States and 31% in Britain. In *Genomu Haiboku*, journalist Nobuhito Kishi examines the reasons why.

The book follows Wada's career, much of it spent at the University of Tokyo. In 1975 he had the idea for an automated rapid DNA-sequencing machine, and in 1979 he tried to establish a project to build one. But the plan was resisted by both academics and bureaucrats, and it was not until 1981 that he won government approval to head a national project to develop the machine. Wada was considered eccentric and had difficult relationships with both fellow scientists and bureaucrats, who didn't have the foresight to appreciate his ideas, and in 1989 he was removed from the project he had conceived.

Two other Japanese scientists also invented technologies that were critical to the success of the Human Genome Project. One was Yuzuru Furukawa, whose four-colour fluorescence



Japan failed to capitalize on Akioshi Wada's success in pioneering DNA sequencing machines.

fluorescence labelling method, was manufactured by ABI in 1986.

As the project to sequence the human genome gathered momentum in the United States, James Watson initially sought funding from Japan, with international collaboration in mind. Eventually, Watson obtained the necessary funds from the US government

books and arts

full-length complementary DNA for all mouse genes. There are new breeds of scientist and businessman who may influence Japan to become more competitive yet more down-to-earth.

What should Japan learn from its 'defeat' in genome sequencing? Kishi points out the weaknesses built into Japanese society, and prompts readers to think about concrete measures that Japan could take to adapt more quickly and flexibly to change, increasing its competitiveness. The author touches on elements of Japanese culture that discourage innovation and creativity.

Wada was said to be odd, but so are many creative people. Craig Venter, who revolutionized DNA sequencing strategy and helped to

lead the Institute to be a leader in the United States, overcame the difficulties of learning to individualize creative people. He noted an example only in them. To improve the Japanese society, it is necessary to log policies.



Nature. Vol. 433 13 January 2005

- 1990年代に入り人類は、「生命の設計図」ともいえるヒトゲノムを明らかにするという大規模プロジェクト、「国際ヒトゲノム計画」に着手する
- 一方で、和田昭允 前理研ゲノム科学総合研究センター所長は、1970年代から、先見的に「DNA高速自動解読構想」に着手していたが、国から十分なサポートを得られなかった
- 技術的な優位性を活かせず、結果としてヒトゲノム完全解読発表時(2003年)において、日本の貢献度は僅か6%に留まり、それ以降も同分野における科学、産業化は世界に大きく差をあけられている



和田氏

「日本のゲノム研究技術の国際競争力は海外に絶対見劣りしない。問題は国家的な『戦略』の欠如だ。」



製造業ライフサイエンス担当者

「海外のシークエンサー技術を見ても、技術的に凄いとは思えない。個々の要素技術であれば、日本の半導体製造関連企業であれば、より優れた技術を持っているはず。」



一方で、NHGRI（米国立ヒトゲノム研究所）は、“1000 ドルゲノム”アワードとして2004～2010 年の7 年間で戦略的に総額104.3 百万ドルを合計60 のシークエンス技術開発プロジェクトに授与しており、現在のシークエンサー産業の技術基盤を構築、進化させている

⇒開発中の第3~4世代シークエンサーについては次ページにて説明

第1世代 (~2005)

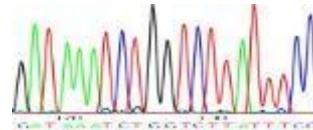
第2世代 (2005~2011)

第3世代 (2011~)

第4 世代

原理/特徴

- Sanger法



機種 (代表例)

- ABI 3130
- ABI 3500
- ABI 3730(XL)



- Sequencing by synthesis/ligation
- 短い配列長
- 同時並列処理

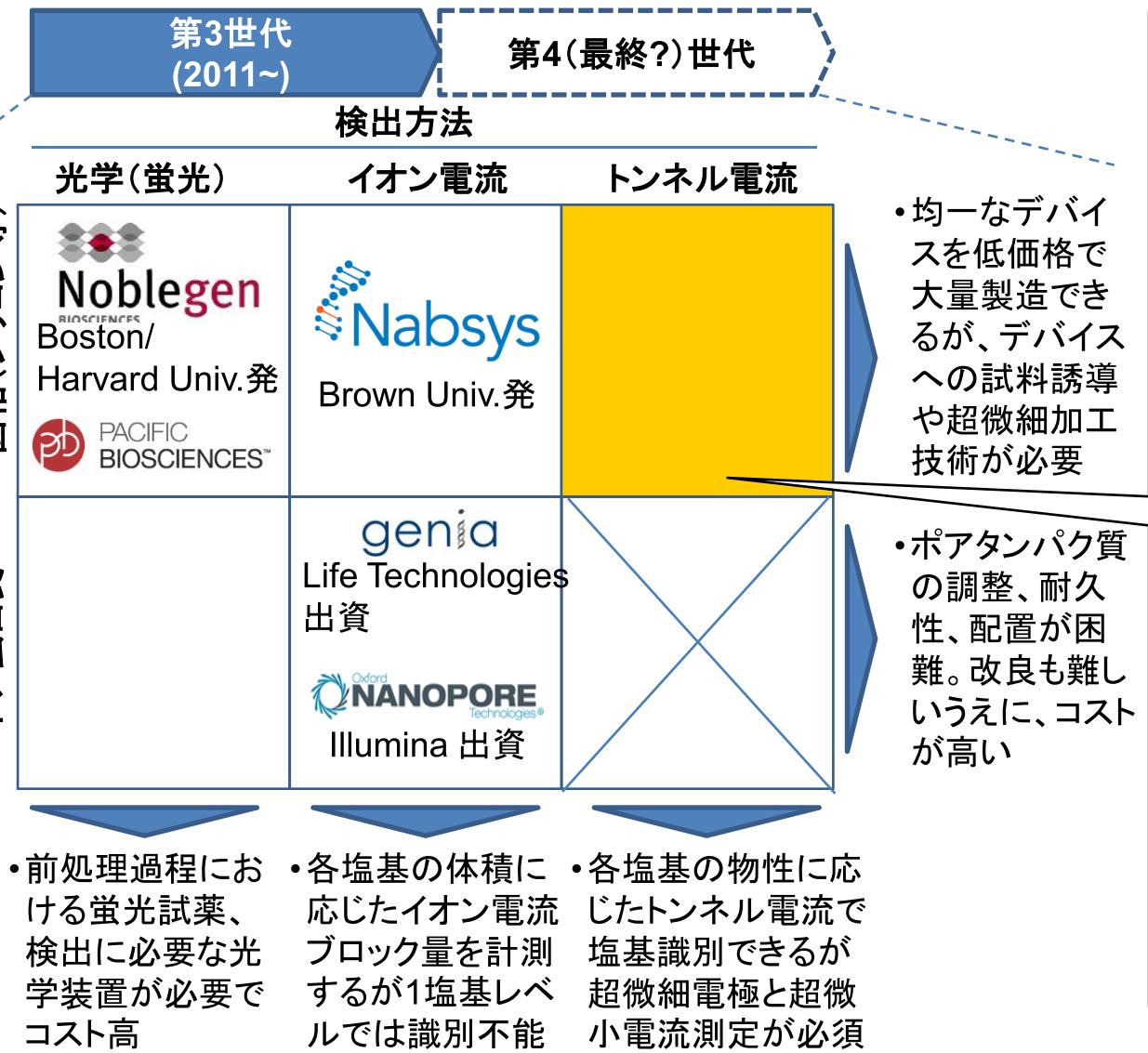
- Roche 454
- Illumina GA
- Illumina HiSeq 2000
- AB(Life Technologies) SOLiD



- ナノポアを用いた1分子検出
- 融光以外の検出法（電気的、pHなど）
- より長い配列長
- 簡易なサンプル処理

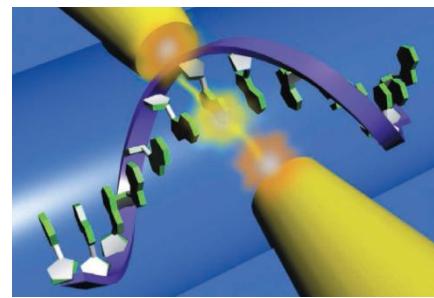
- Pac Bio RS
- Ion torrent PGM
- Oxford Nanopore Technologies





Quantum sequencing
(ゲーティングナノポアシークエンサー)

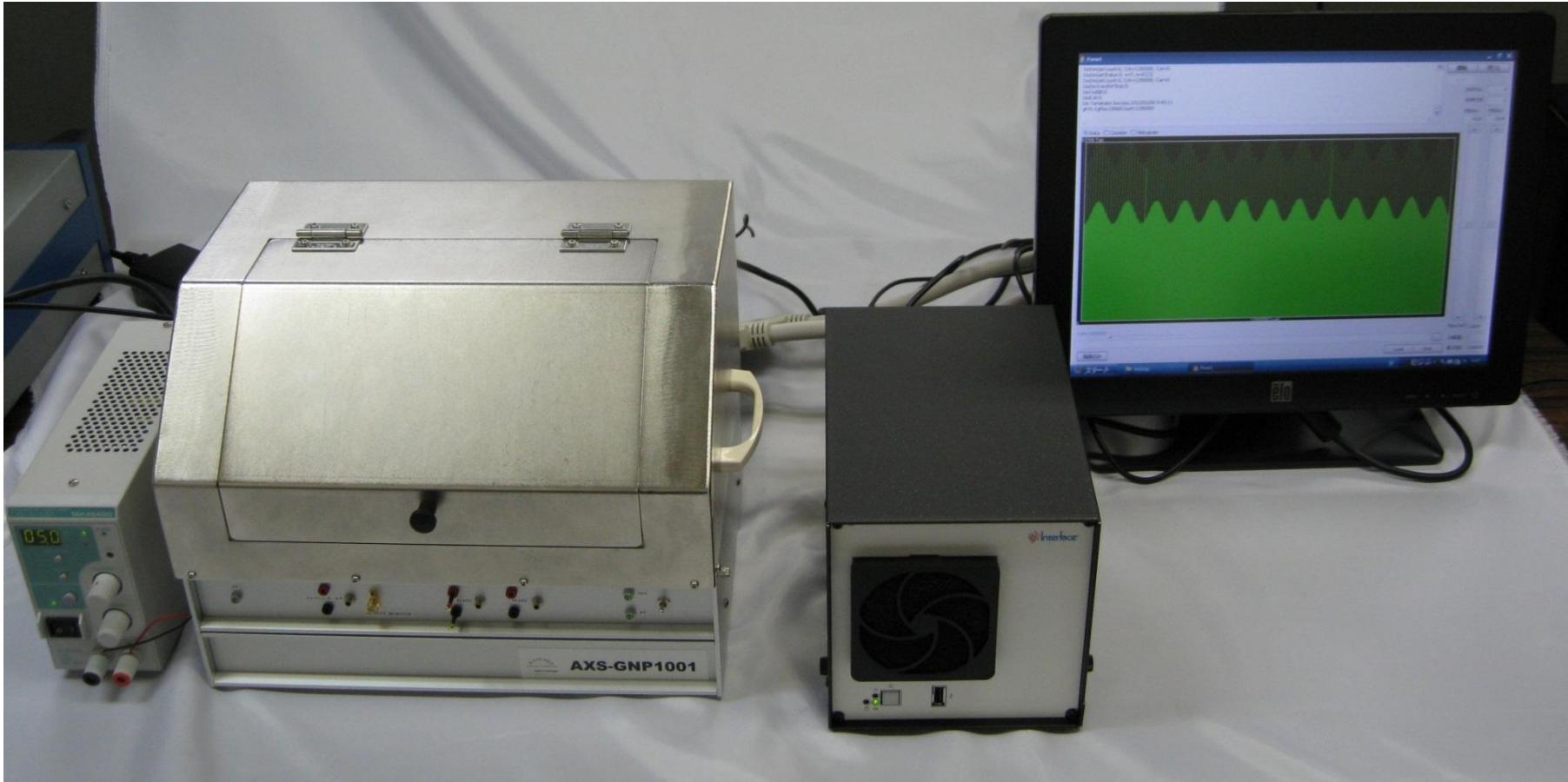
- 塩基の物性に基づく最もシンプルなシークエンシング原理に基づいており、NHGRI(米国立ヒトゲノム研究所)でも「究極の原理」とされている一方、技術的な難易度が極めて高い
- 過去にIBM, Samsung, Intel, Rocheなどが取り組んでいるが成功事例はない
- 大阪大学の川合・谷口研では、2005年より研究を開始し、内閣府の支援^{*1}を受けながら、世界に先駆けて同原理で塩基配列解読が可能であることを実証^{*2} (2012年7月)



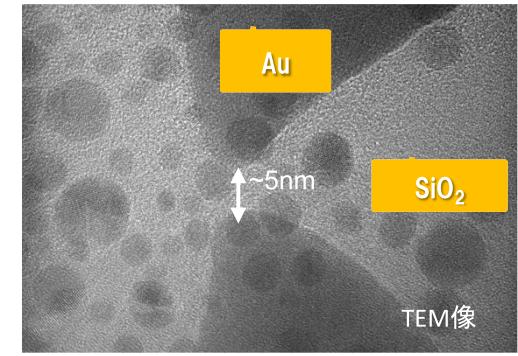
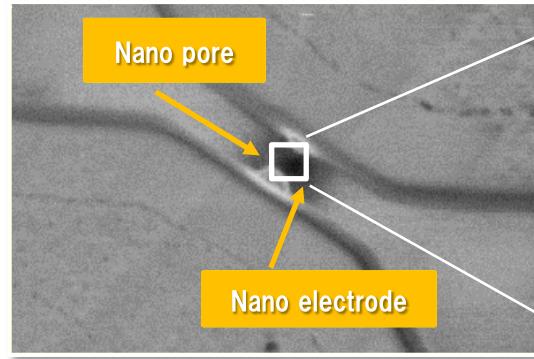
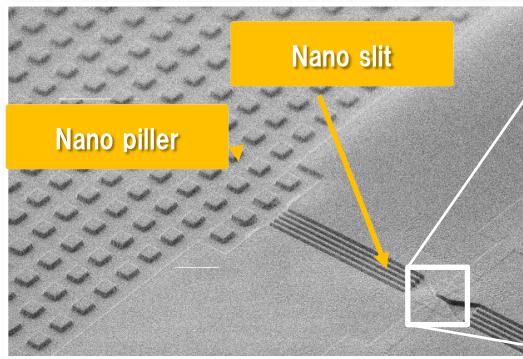
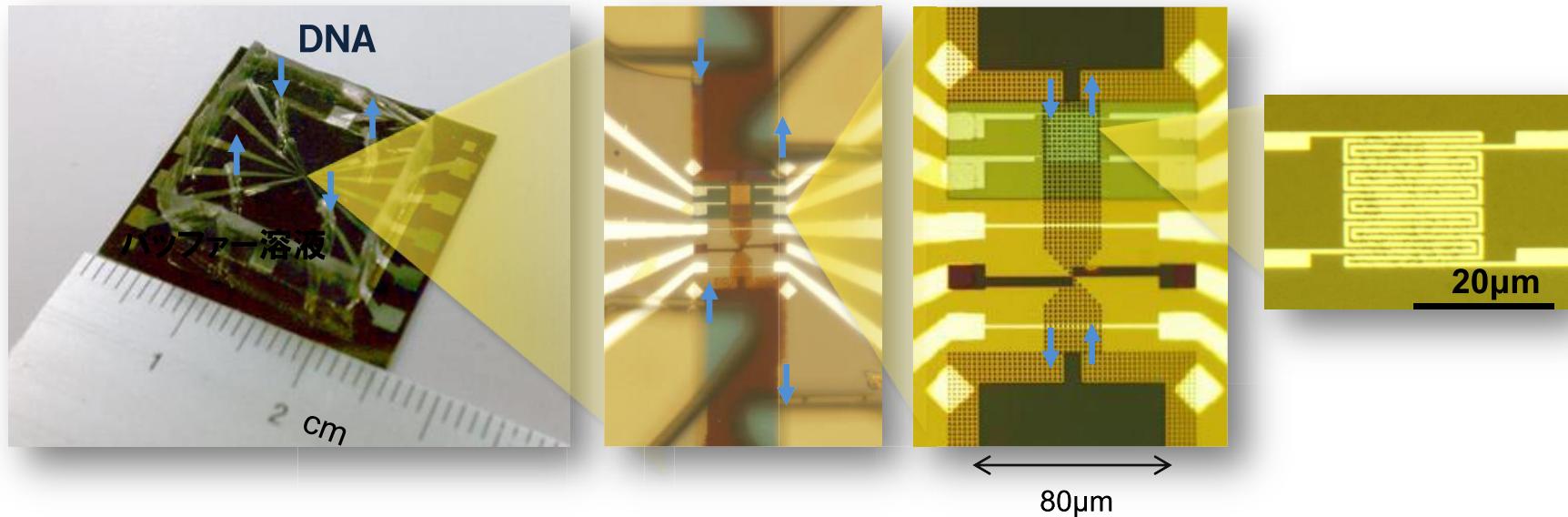
*1 最先端研究開発支援プログラム(FIRST)「1分子解析技術を基盤とした革新ナノデバイスの開発研究」

*2 SCIENTIFIC REPORTS | 2 : 501 2012 July

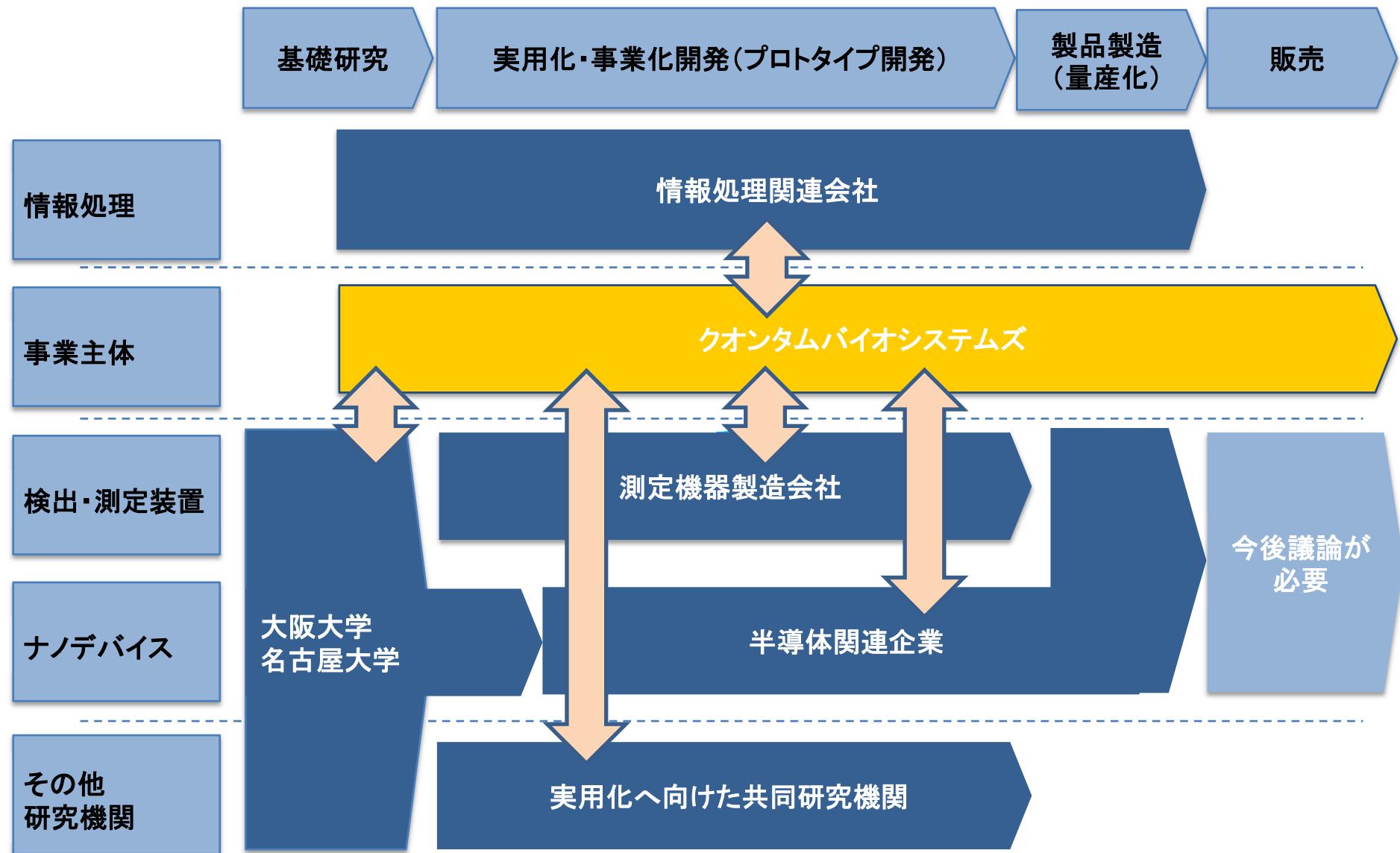
プロトタイプシーケンサー



プロトタイプデバイス

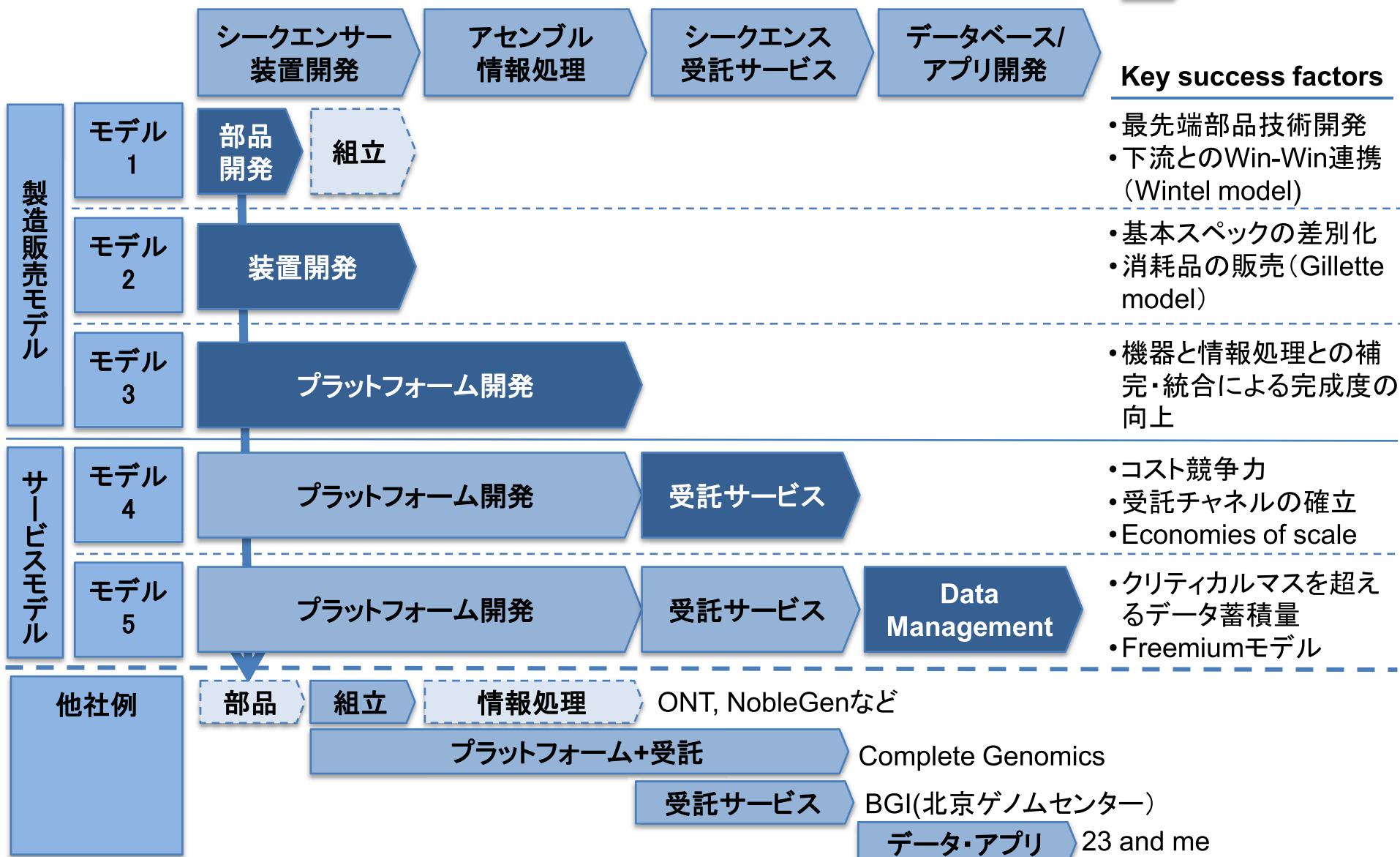


QBは事業開発主体として、外部のリソースを有効活用しながら事業を推進させている



クオンタムバイオシステムズは、その製品特性を活かして、長期的にはサービス事業モデルへの展開も想定できる

重要な収益源



各領域のエキスパートの支援のもと、知財戦略の構築・実施体制を整備し、 数十の知財ポートフォリオを構築

- ・全体枠組みの構築・推進
(クオンタムバイオシステムズ)

現状調査

- ・国内調査会社

**主要担当
(リード)**

戦略構築

- ・大学/クオンタム社
- ・国内調査会社
- ・国内特許事務所
- ・海外特許事務所

出願準備

- ・国内特許事務所
- ・海外特許事務所

活動内容

- ・類似会社の特許ポートフォリオの調査
- ・調査内容に基づいた他社動向の把握
- ・クリアランスの観点からの基礎調査

- ・基本知財戦略の立案
 - 目指すべき知財ポートフォリオの明確化(コア特許、周辺特許)
 - 提携又は競合の可能性の整理
- ・具体的な出願計画の立案

- ・周辺特許を含む数十の特許明細書の作成と出願手続き、および、各国移行等の関連手続き

調査会社、特許事務所のメンバー、技術者と定期的な合同ミーティングを実施し、出願方針などを確認。また海外特許事務所を活用して海外での法改正など最新情報を取得したうえで検討を実施