



UNSW
SYDNEY

2027 HONOURS INFORMATION BOOKLET

SCHOOL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOMOLECULAR SCIENCES

- » GENOMICS AND BIOINFORMATICS
- » MICROBIOLOGY AND MICROBIOMES
- » MOLECULAR AND CELL BIOLOGY

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WELCOME FROM THE SCHOOL

This handbook provides a guide for students considering undertaking Honours in the School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences (BABS) at UNSW Sydney during 2026. To be eligible, students must have maintained a credit average or above during their undergraduate program.

The BABS Honours program comprises undertaking a full-time research project supervised by a BABS researcher or approved external supervisor in an affiliated institution. Honours is an intensive year, but it is immensely rewarding intellectually. All research in BABS is aimed at advancing science to make a real difference in the world. By investigating and understanding life at the molecular and cellular level, our students help solve real-world challenges.

Research in BABS is aligned to three discipline areas:

- » Genomics and Bioinformatics
- » Microbiology and Microbiomes
- » Molecular and Cell Biology

As you will see in this booklet, there is a wide scope of projects to interest Honours students, with research spanning human bacterial pathogens, functional genetics, gene regulation, systems biology, viruses, cancer, neurobiology, extremophiles, synthetic and structural biology and more.

The work spans from hypothesis-driven 'blue sky' research that advances human knowledge, to application-focused research that has potential medical and industrial benefits for society.

Our Honours students benefit greatly from world-class facilities that include the Ramaciotti Centre for Genomics, which houses next-generation genomic sequencing technology.

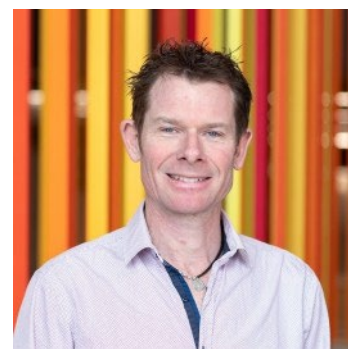
Apart from imparting skills in scientific research, another aim of the BABS Honours program is to equip students with skills in information technology, science communication and critical thinking, which will not only increase confidence but also make graduates more employable in an increasingly competitive workplace.

Our research community of staff and senior graduate students will do everything they can to ensure each student's experience is as enjoyable and scientifically stimulating as possible.

We invite you to become a part of our research effort by undertaking Honours with us.



Professor Shane T Grey
Head of School



**Associate Professor
Brendan Burns**
Director BABS Honours Programs



Dr Selene Fernandez-Valverde
Associate Director
BABS Honours Programs

WHY DO HONOURS IN BABS

A key benefit of doing Honours in BABS is that it provides an active, hands-on learning experience in a scientific research environment. Students become part of a research team within a lab in the School, with supervisory oversight provided on an individual basis by an experienced academic. In addition, interaction with other experienced researchers within the group in an informal, relaxed atmosphere complements the formal part of the Honours program, of completing the predetermined research project and writing a thesis.

The Program is designed to provide advanced training and knowledge in one of the School's majors:

- » **Biotechnology**
- » **Genetics**
- » **Microbiology**
- » **Molecular and Cell Biology**
- » **Bioinformatics**

Honours may lead to postgraduate studies, but that is not the only purpose of the Program. Honours is also an opportunity for the student to reflect on their future career.

Honours graduates have the opportunity to develop greater competence and confidence in the practical skills and laboratory methods acquired during their undergraduate program, while developing key attributes sought by employers, including:

- » Development of critical thinking skills
- » Extensive use of a variety of information and communication technologies
- » Familiarity with a range of computer software for oral and written presentations
- » Training in online database manipulation and data analysis
- » Collaboration in industrial research and commercialisation of science nationally and internationally

The higher level of such attributes are well recognised by employers and greatly increase the possibility of gaining employment in industry, agriculture, medical or

Who is eligible for Honours?

Students must meet all requirements of their undergraduate degree (stages 1 to 3) before being considered eligible. Eligibility is contingent on academic merit, focused on performance in third-level Science subjects and overall WAM.

- » Students with an average overall WAM of 65 or lower and/or an average of 65 or lower in third-level Science courses will usually not be accepted.
- » Students who have achieved an average overall WAM of 65 or higher and an average of 65 or higher in third-level Science courses may be admitted if an approved supervisor is available.
- » Admission to Honours requires the prior agreement of an approved BABS supervisor.

The major of a current BABS undergraduate student will normally determine their Honours enrolment category, but there is some flexibility depending on the student's interests and availability of supervisor.

The selected research project of UNSW Medical Science students (3991 Program) and graduates from other Australian or overseas universities will determine the Honours category in which they enrol.



WHY DO HONOURS IN BABS

Components of the Honours Program

The major component of Honours is a research project carried out under the supervision of a BABS staff member or an approved external supervisor, culminating in a thesis. There are, however, other aspects of the program that make the Honours year in BABS especially attractive.

BABS Honours Induction Program

Induction program for BABS Honours students comprises a series of **workshops** and seminars held during the first week of the term. Attendance is compulsory. During this time, students will be fully occupied with workshop activities and will be discouraged from attempting research work.

Research plan seminar

You will develop and present a plan of your research for the year, in consultation with your supervisor: Why? How? When? This is a 10-minute seminar where other students and staff will attend your presentation. Your supervisor will provide you with feedback on your research plan after your seminar.

Literature review

The literature review is an important component of the continuous assessment for all Honours projects. It comprises a major assignment of approximately 3,000 words (not more than 4,000 words) on your project topic, selected in consultation with your project supervisor. The aims of this review are for students to become familiar with the UNSW library and all its resources, and to develop a critical approach in assessing published literature in the area relevant to your research project.

Final research seminar

Towards the end of their project, students will present a 15-20 minute seminar to the School on the outcomes of their research. This is worth 10% of the final mark.

Research project thesis

This major component of the Honours year accounts for 90% of the final mark. A written practice thesis is due for lodgement before the student's final report will then be submitted as a final thesis. The final thesis mark is a combination of the written thesis, thesis inter-view, and overall lab aptitude throughout the Honours year.



BABS INDIGENOUS SCHOLARSHIP FOR HONOURS

BABS Indigenous Scholarship for Honours

The School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences is committed to improving Indigenous education opportunities and recognises that there may be impediments – financial or otherwise – that restricts Indigenous students from pursuing research avenues in science. As part of the university's overall strategy, the School is dedicated to increasing the number of Indigenous students participating in higher education. We believe an increase in the engagement of non- Indigenous staff and students with Indigenous knowledge and culture will be of substantial benefit to the School at social, environmental, and educational levels.

Successful applicants will have the opportunity to undertake Honours in a School that fosters equity and diversity, with a real opportunity to make a difference to people's lives through discoveries and sharing knowledge. The School is aware that Indigenous students bring their own rich tapestry of cultural experiences. Undertaking Honours in the School will afford students the opportunity to exchange ideas, learn from others, and both return to their communities and continue on a career path richer for the experience, and bearing tangible rewards in the form of improved research and teaching practices of substantial benefit to Australian science.

The School of BABS will offer a scholarship of \$5,000, and work closely with Nura Gili, the university's Indigenous Programs Unit, to assess applicants who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Applicants will be assessed on academic merit and their contributions (past, present, and ongoing) to society and their community, that demonstrates their values and how a Scholarship would be of benefit to them, with a view to develop these further.

[Details on the application process can be found on the UNSW Scholarships website.](#)



HOW TO APPLY FOR HONOURS IN BABS

Honours projects and supervisors

Information on available Honours supervisors and projects can be found in this booklet or on the BABS website. A total of five potential supervisors and projects must be selected and ranked in order of preference on the application form, bearing in mind that each supervisor has a limited capacity to take on new students. At least three choices must be from within BABS: a maximum of two choices may be external supervisors/ projects. Applicants will be allocated to supervisors based on academic merit and available resources.

Once you have decided which supervisors you wish to contact for further discussion, email is the preferred method of contact. It is essential to spend some time with prospective supervisors to discuss the details of a project before submitting your preferences. In your email, please ensure that you:

- (a) Identify which research project/s you are interested in, and why
- (b) Indicate which term you intend on commencing Honours (Term 1, 2 or 3)
- (c) Advise your availability times for a face- to-face interview
- (d) Attach a copy of your CV and academic transcript

Applicants in a UNSW embedded Honours program

e.g. Bachelor of Biotechnology (Honours), Advanced Science (Honours)

Complete the Category B 'Intention to Undertake Honours' form available on the Science Student Centre website:
science.unsw.edu.au/honours-apply

Internal UNSW applicants and external applicants

Applying for 4500 Honours

1. Complete the Category A 'Intention to Undertake Honours' form available on the Science Student Centre website:
science.unsw.edu.au/honours-apply

2. Apply for 4500 Science (Honours) on this website:
applyonline.unsw.edu.au

International students need to follow the steps on the UNSW International Office 'How to Apply' page:
international.unsw.edu.au/apply
 (State that you are applying for Honours only).

Intention to Undertake Honours form due date

Please refer to Science Faculty Website
[Honours: How to apply](#)

Honours inquiries

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Please note that applications for honours will be accepted only when five supervisor and project preferences are listed.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

GENOMICS AND BIOINFORMATICS

CLUSTER STRENGTHS:

- » **Gene Regulation**
- » **Systems Biology**
- » **Neuogenomics**

Genomics and Bioinformatics is an invaluable hybrid of science, concerning the structure and function of genomes and the use of computational technology to capture and interpret biological data. While scientists previously focused on singular cells, the enormous development in bioinformatics over the last decade has enabled us to study cells on a mass scale.

We are focused on enabling medical breakthroughs and clinical application with our access to cutting- edge computational biology. UNSW Biotechnology and Biomedical Sciences houses the Ramaciotti Centre for Genomics, the largest and most comprehensive genomics facility at any Australian University with an extensive suite of bioinformatics tools and next generation sequencing.



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Transcription factors and gene regulation in blood cells.

Suitable for students who have majored in Molecular Biology, Genetics, Biochemistry or Biotechnology.

PROJECT 1

ENGINEERING THE NEXT GENERATION OF ARTIFICIAL TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS

PROJECT 2

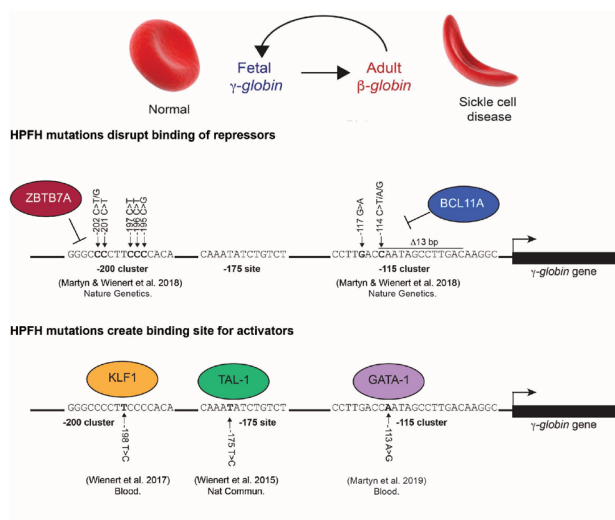
REGULATING GLOBIN EXPRESSION: A POTENTIAL THERAPY FOR SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA AND THALASSAEMIA

Sickle cell anaemia and thalassaemia are debilitating blood diseases that arise due to mutations in adult globin genes. In this project, we will investigate the networks involved in developmental regulation of globin gene expression, with an ultimate aim of reactivating the foetal globin genes.

All projects offer the opportunity to learn a wide variety of molecular biology techniques, including chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP), western blotting, gel shifts, subcloning and bacterial transformation, site directed mutagenesis, CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing, PCR and real-time PCR, microarrays and next-generation technologies (RNA-seq and ChIP-seq), tissue culture, transient and stable transfections of mammalian cells, reporter gene assays and flow cytometry.

Recent publications

- » 'Disrupting the adult globin promoter alleviates promoter competition and reactivates fetal globin gene expression.' *Blood*, 2022, 139(14):2107-2118
- » 'Methylation of a CGATA Element Inhibits Binding and Regulation by GATA-1', *Nature Communications*, 2020, 11(1):2560
- » 'Natural regulatory mutations elevate the fetal globin gene via disruption of BCL11A or ZBTB7A binding.' *Nature Genetics*, 2018 50(4):498-503
- » 'Transcription factors LRF and BCL11A independently repress expression of fetal hemoglobin', *Science*, 2016, 351(6270):285-9
- » 'Directing an artificial zinc finger protein to new targets by fusion to a non-DNA-binding domain', *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2016, 44(7):3118-30





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RESEARCH FOCUS

- Immunology
- 2-photon microscopy
- CRISPR Gene editing
- Mouse models
- Mouse genome editing
- Flow cytometry
- Molecular biology
- Human genetics
- RNA sequencing
- Whole genome sequencing

The Transplantation Immunology Laboratory

*Why do some people develop immune diseases and others not?

*Why does COVID19 have worse symptoms in particular people?

*Why are immune cancer therapies more effective in some people?

We are addressing these key questions by exploring how human genetic variation in an immune master controller gene called TNFAIP3 effects us in health & disease. Projects suitable for Honours, Masters and PhD studies are available.

CONTACT: Prof Shane T. Grey: s.grey@unsw.edu.au

EXCITING SCIENCE THROUGH COLLABORATION:



SUPPORTIVE TEAM ENVIRONMENT:



IMPACT:

Nat Immunol. 2019
Oct;20(10):1299-1310

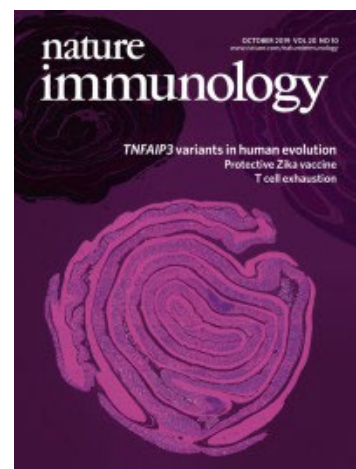
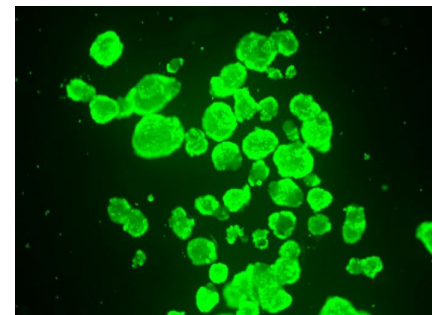


IMAGE: Pancreatic Islets, the target in T1D



RESEARCH SUPPORT FUNDING:





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RESEARCH FOCUS

Human transcriptome, circular RNAs, neurological disorders and cancer, biomarkers of complex diseases.

Suitable for students who have majored in Biochemistry, Molecular Biology or Genetics.

Our research focuses on studying transcriptome in the human brain and peripheral tissues using short- and long-read RNA sequencing. We are particularly interested in the role of circular RNAs (circRNAs), linear RNA splicing patterns and RNA modifications in regulation of molecular physiology of human tissues. Moreover, we aim at identifying RNA transcripts which can serve as biomarkers of early onset of human complex diseases including neurological disorders and cancer.

PROJECT 1 INVESTIGATION OF TISSUE-SPECIFIC EXPRESSION OF CIRCULAR RNAs IN THREE MAMMALIAN SPECIES

Recent advances in RNA sequencing technology allowed discovery of a new RNA species, circular RNAs (circRNAs; Figure 1). CircRNAs have been identified as a naturally occurring family of widespread and diverse endogenous noncoding RNAs that may regulate gene expression in mammals (Huang et al. 2017) and are perturbed as a result of neurodegeneration and cancer (Chen et al. 2016). They are unusually stable RNA molecules with cell type- or developmental stage- specific expression patterns. Thousands of circRNAs have been identified, with the majority of studies sequencing brain and disease tissue samples. There is however an urgent need to understand circRNA expression patterns and their properties in peripheral, non-brain, healthy tissues not only in humans but also in other mammalian species used as experimental models for investigation of complex diseases. To address this challenge the project aims focuses on investigation of circular transcriptome landscapes in ten different peripheral tissues types derived from three mammalian species, including human, macaque and mouse.

PROJECT 2 EXPLORATION OF BREAST CANCER TRANSCRIPTOME USING NANOPORE DIRECT RNA SEQUENCING

Nanopore direct RNA sequencing technology has just only recently become available for genomic research. This revolutionary technique allows to investigate human transcriptome, including mitochondrial one, at an unprecedented resolution.

Nanopore RNA sequencing differs from Illumina short-read RNA sequencing technology platform in that native RNA nucleotides, rather than copied DNA nucleotides, are identified as they thread through and touch a nanoscale sensor. Nanopore direct RNA sequencing shares the core features of nanopore DNA sequencing where a processive helicase motor regulates movement of a bound polynucleotide driven through a protein pore by an applied voltage. As the polynucleotide advances through the nanopore in single-nucleotide steps, ionic current impedance reports on the structure and dynamics of nucleotides in the channel as a function of time. This continuous ionic current series is converted into nucleotide sequence using a neural network algorithm trained with known RNA molecules. Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death in women, worldwide. It is a heterogeneous malignancy with regard to molecular alterations, cellular composition, and clinical outcome, both between tumour subtypes and within a single tumour. Invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC) is the most common type of breast cancer as about 80% of all breast cancers are invasive ductal carcinomas. Despite numerous studies investigating gene expression profiles in IDC almost nothing is known about aberration of alternative splicing and epigenetic modifications of mRNAs specifically expressed in this malignancy. Therefore, the aim of this project is to apply nanopore direct RNA sequencing technique for discovery of novel transcriptional isoforms and RNA modification patterns in IDC.

References:

- Chen BJ, Mills JD, Takenaka K, Bliim N, Halliday GM & Janitz M (2016) Characterization of circular RNAs landscape in multiple system atrophy brain. *J Neurochem*, 139:485-496.
- Curry-Hyde A, Ueberham U, Arendt T & Janitz M (2020) Neural circular transcriptomes across mammalian species. *Genomics*, 112:1162-1166..
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Associate Professor Cecile King

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RESEARCH FOCUS

RNA at the immune interface; regulation of the immune response by RNA, transposable elements, RNA sensing and type-1 interferons in immune responses and autoimmune disease.

One of the most intriguing aspects of the immune system is its ability to react to foreign invaders, but not to self. To distinguish healthy cells (self) from infected cells or pathogens, the immune system utilizes multiple receptors and signalling pathways that enable specific recognition of proteins and nucleic acids. Recognition of foreign RNA occurs inside cells and depends upon unique features of pathogen RNA that allow our RNA sensors to see it as foreign. However, for some people, the immune system reacts inappropriately to self-RNA and this can trigger autoimmunity. The achievement of self-tolerance is even more impressive when we consider that we are colonized by multiple microbial species that are important for our health, and our genomes harbour an abundance of retrovirally sourced nucleic acid acquired from past encounters with retroviruses, known as retroelements. Whilst a challenge for self-tolerance, the retention of retroelements in the genome has been shown to serve multiple regulatory functions that influence the transcription of protein coding genes. Our own work has shown that retroelements can function to neutralise the deleterious effects of duplicated genes in immune gene families, favouring host survival during virus infection. We are employing both an inside and outside approach to study RNA in the immune system-by studying how the immune system senses RNA during immune responses and how retroelement RNA's regulate immune responses.

PROJECT 1 THE ROLE OF RETROELEMENTS IN REGULATION OF IMMUNE RESPONSES

Only about 1-2% of our genome is made up of protein coding genes, the rest is non-coding and about a half of that is made up of mobile DNA sequences known as transposable elements (TEs). Despite their abundance, we know very little about the function of TEs. The notion of TEs as genomic controlling elements was first revealed over six decades ago, when TEs were shown to alter gene expression in maize. Subsequent advances in sequencing technologies have revealed the striking abundance of TEs that harbour promoters, enhancers and transcription factor binding sites suggesting that TEs have been co-opted to regulate mammalian gene expression and cell phenotype. Our lab is interested in the function of TEs in the immune system. We are particularly interested in class I TE's known as retroelements as they have an evolutionary relationship with retroviruses. Our work has shown that retrotransposons regulate the immune response to virus infection and have been conserved over evolutionary time to improve host survival. The overarching objective of this research proposal is to determine the form and function of retroelements in the regulation of immune genes and networks during the immune response.

PROJECT 2 RNA SENSING IN HEALTH AND DISEASE

Ribonucleic acid (RNA) plays a central role in turning genetic information into your body's proteins. This remarkable molecule carries the genetic instructions for organisms including viruses. RNA viruses are recognised by the immune system by receptors inside cells, namely retinoic acid inducible (RIG-I) and melanoma differentiation-associated protein 5 (MDA-5). These receptors act to recognise RNA viruses, but they can also react to our own (self) RNA. We believe that the ability of self-RNA to trigger these receptors underlies the development of chronic inflammation and autoimmune disease. Accumulating evidence supports the association between human diseases and an entire network of RNA sensing genes in the immune system. In the context of autoimmunity, these studies pose the question of whether it is the type of RNA that triggers autoimmunity or differences in the functions of RNA signalling pathways. This project is designed to further our understanding of the immune stimulating features of RNA and how the pathways involved in RNA sensing are regulated in health and disease.

More detailed information on specific projects and ongoing research is available at:

<https://www.babs.unsw.edu.au/cecile-king>



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Genomics and
Genomic programming

Research Program

The genomic programming of complex organisms appears to have been misunderstood. The human genome contains just 20,000 protein-coding genes, similar in number and with largely orthologous functions as those in other animals, including nematodes that have only 1,000 cells. By contrast, the extent of non-protein-coding DNA increases with increasing developmental complexity, reaching ~98% in humans. Moreover, while most severe disorders are due to disabling mutations in protein-coding genes, the noncoding genome is the location of the vast majority of genetic variations affecting complex human traits and disorders.

Virtually the entire genome is differentially and dynamically transcribed to produce tens if not hundreds of thousands of long non-protein-coding RNAs (lncRNAs), almost all of which are uncharacterized. Most lncRNAs exhibit highly specific expression patterns and subcellular locations. They function at many different levels of gene expression and cell biology, including translational control, formation of subcellular (phase-separated) domains with specialised functions, and guidance of the epigenetic processes that underpin development, brain function and physiological adaptation. Plasticity on these regulatory circuits has been superimposed by RNA editing, RNA modification and retrotransposon mobilization, especially in primates. The challenge now is to determine the structure-function relationships of these RNAs and their mechanisms of action, as well as their place in the decisional hierarchies that control human development, cognition, behaviour and disease susceptibility.

Research Projects

LncRNAs in intelligence and cognition

Two (2) BSc Honours research opportunities are available to contribute to an Australian Research Council funded project investigating lncRNAs in intelligence and cognition, which we have identified from human genetic data and cross-species alignments. The projects will use a combination of bioinformatics, molecular, genetic, and rat behavioural techniques, including touchscreen tasks, to assess the roles of particular lncRNAs in higher order cognition (project 1) and basal cognitive processes (project 2), in collaboration with A/Prof Kelly Clemens in the School of Psychology, UNSW.

LncRNAs in neuropsychiatric disorders

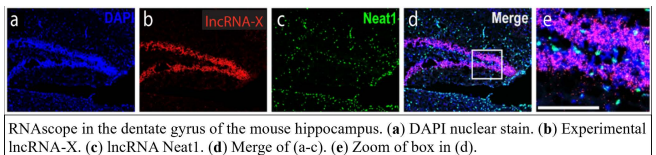
Two (2) Honours research opportunities are available to contribute to a National Health and Medical Research Council funded project investigating lncRNAs in mood disorders (anxiety and depression; project 1) and addiction (alcohol and nicotine; project 2). The projects will use a combination of bioinformatics, molecular, genetic and rat behavioural techniques including neuropsychiatric disease models, in collaboration with A/Prof Kelly Clemens in the School of Psychology, UNSW.

LncRNAs in the formation of cellular domains with specialised functions

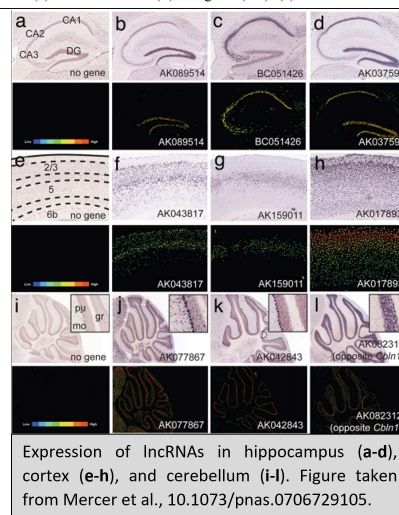
One (1) Honours research opportunity is available to investigate the role of lncRNAs in the formation of specialised cytoplasmic domains enclosing metabolic and signalling pathways. The project will use a combination of bioinformatics, molecular and imaging techniques. Continuing PhD opportunities exist for successful students.

Selected references

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RNA scope in the dentate gyrus of the mouse hippocampus. (a) DAPI nuclear stain. (b) Experimental lncRNA-X. (c) lncRNA Neat1. (d) Merge of (a-c). (e) Zoom of box in (d).



Expression of lncRNAs in hippocampus (a-d), cortex (e-h), and cerebellum (i-l). Figure taken from Mercer et al., 10.1073/pnas.0706729105.



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Human disease clinical characterization, gene discovery, variant impact analysis and therapy development.

Suitable for students who have majored in Genetics, Molecular and Cell Biology or Microbiology.

Our work focusses on genetic childhood-onset neurological disorders. Our goal is to improve genetic diagnosis rates, find and characterise new disease genes and new disorders, understand how disease-causing variants cause these disorders at the DNA-, RNA- and protein-level, and develop treatments that target these mechanisms-of-disease.

Genetic neurological disorders adversely impact the brain, spinal cord, nerves and/or skeletal muscles. They often cause significant physical disability and sometimes result in early death. Around half of all individuals with these disorders still do not have genetic diagnosis despite comprehensive genetic testing in the clinic setting. This impacts their/their family's clinical care. In many cases a genetic diagnosis has not been identified because the causative gene has not yet been identified (it is not yet a "known" disease gene). In others it is because the causative genetic variant(s) cannot be detected using standard clinical diagnostic methods.

In addition, there are no available treatments to prevent, halt, or slow the progression of most of these disorders even when the genetic basis of the disorder is known. However, several exciting new gene- and variant-targeted therapy approaches are now available, some of which we are exploring as possible new treatments.

TEAM AREA OF INTEREST 1: NEUROMUSCULAR DIAGNOSIS AND DISEASE GENE DISCOVERY

Our team offers projects that involve in-depth analysis of whole genome sequencing data from children/families with genetic neurological disorders who do not currently have a genetic diagnosis despite extensive genetic investigation.

If candidate disease-causing variants in potential new disease genes are identified, students draw on existing literature and database-accessible information to determine the biological plausibility of the gene as a new disease gene. Students will also learn how to evaluate the disease-causing potential of their variants of interest using (1) in silico-based transcriptomic and protein-based analytical approaches, and (2) by finding and describing additional patients with disease-causing variants within the same gene via online case-based "matchmaking" programs and our well-established collaborator network.

Depending on the interests of the student and the discoveries made, these projects frequently require additional wet lab cell- and tissue-based functional studies aimed at further-confirming the adverse impact(s) of candidate variants identified in our study families.

TEAM AREA OF INTEREST 2: ADVANCING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF NORMAL MUSCLE ISOFORM BIOLOGY AND MUSCLE DISEASE PATHOGENESIS

Our team also offers projects that involve analysis of transcriptomic (RNA-seq) data from healthy control and patient striated (cardiac and skeletal) muscle samples to determine (1) normal patterns of splicing and isoform/exon usage at various stages of human development, as well as (2) abnormal splicing patterns and/or isoform/exon usage caused by patient disease-causing variants.

The goal of these RNA-seq-based projects is to significantly expand our current understanding of normal muscle isoform biology and genetic muscle disease pathogenesis. The data generated by these projects are also being used to inform the development of exon skipping and other genetic therapies.

TEAM AREA OF INTEREST 3: ADVANCING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF DISORDERS CAUSED BY DISEASE-CAUSING VARIANTS WITHIN *TTN* (TITIN)

The titinopathies are a group of disorders caused by disease-causing variants in one of the largest human genes – *TTN* (titin). The increasing use of massively parallel sequencing technology in the human genetic diagnostic setting has revealed that disease-causing variants in this enormous gene result in several important skeletal muscle and cardiac disorders.

We offer a range of projects that harness state-of-the-art sequencing technologies, as well as detailed clinical phenotyping and natural history analyses to advance our understanding of the clinical, muscle pathology and imaging features of the titinopathies, and their underlying mechanism(s) of disease. We also have funding to develop genetic therapies for one of the most common titinopathies - recessive titinopathy - in collaboration with two expert drug development groups.



Figure 1: Image of an infant with severe congenital titinopathy showing multiple limb contractures and life support equipment. Image reference: Coppens et. al. (Oates final author). Congenital Titinopathy: Comprehensive Characterisation of the Most Severe End of the Disease Spectrum. *Ann. Neurol.* 2025 Jan;97(4):611-628.



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Computational Biology and
Genomic Technologies

RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Smith Laboratory develops cutting-edge bioinformatics tools to explore gene regulation using the latest genomic technologies. Positioned at the intersection of molecular cell biology and artificial intelligence, our research aims to transform health outcomes for complex diseases by unlocking the non-coding RNA code through innovative computational and experimental approaches.

Our lab specializes in genomics and bioinformatics, with a strong focus on nanopore sequencing. We have led several pioneering developments in this space, including:

- the first high-throughput single-cell sequencing application of nanopore technology,
- the first end-to-end workflow for detecting RNA modifications
- the first native RNA molecular barcoding method, and
- the first real-time RNA-based diagnostic workflow.

BIOGRAPHY

A/Prof Martin Smith directs the UNSW Ramaciotti Centre for Genomics, managing 26 professional staff, numerous robotics, genomics & computing instruments, and leads a research group of PhD students and postdocs in both Sydney and Montreal. He has over 19 years of genomics research experience across leading institutes in Canada, Germany, and Australia.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

We offer a range of research projects at the intersection of genomics, RNA biology, and artificial intelligence—each designed to push the boundaries of what's possible in modern biomedical science. Below are a few examples of current HDR opportunities, but we're always open to new ideas. If you're curious, motivated, and keen to explore how technology can unlock biology, feel free to get in touch to discuss tailored projects.

1. Hidden Genes Governing the Immune System

Enter the world of long-read single-cell sequencing to discover new non-protein coding genes hiding in plain sight. Work with transcriptomic data from blood samples to compare how the latest technologies perform at detecting new genes, and how these control immunity.

2. The Genome's Regulatory Wiring

Unravel how a single genome builds complex life. Using AI and network theory, this project explores the deep regulatory circuits that guide mammalian development from the inside out via RNA structure.

3. The Multiple Personalities of Native RNA

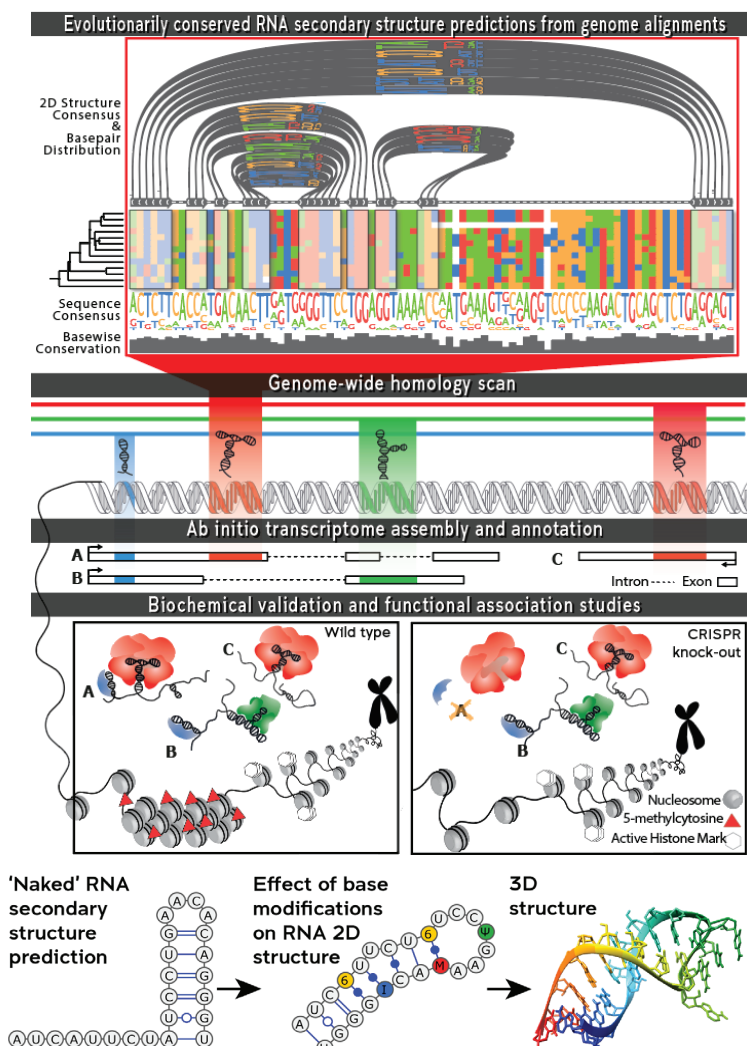
Molecules Can one molecule wear multiple identities? Turn a single experiment into multiple readouts via nanopore direct RNA sequencing to uncover new dimensions of molecular activity, including the emerging world of epitranscriptomics.

4. Biomarkers That Matter

Hunt for molecular signals that define cancer and autoimmune diseases at unprecedented accuracy. Design and test new RNA drugs to develop personalised therapies and modulate the immune response.

REFERENCES

- [1] Singh, M. et al. Nature Communications, 2019.
- [2] Liu, H. et al. Nature Communications, 2019.
- [3] Smith, M. A. et al. Genome Research, 2020.
- [4] Sagniez, M. et al. medRxiv, 2022.





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RESEARCH FOCUS

Evolution of pathogens:
computational biology and
mathematical modelling.

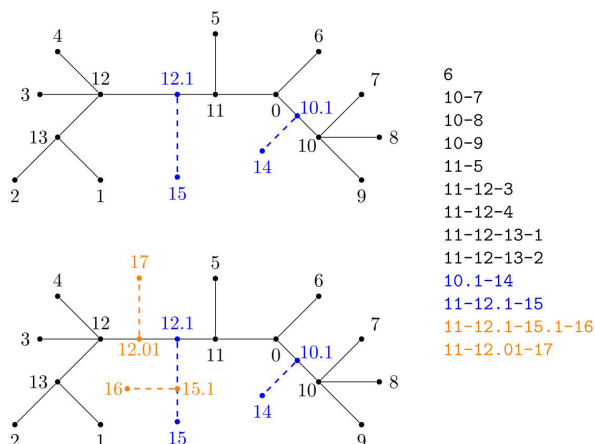
Suitable for students who have
majored in Genetics,
Mathematics, Bioinformatics or
Microbiology.

We are interested in understanding how bacteria and viruses evolve. We analyse genetic data and develop mathematical models to explain and predict the population dynamics of pathogens and other microorganisms. These projects would suit students interested in microbial evolution who would like to develop their skills in bioinformatics, computing and/or data analysis. Alternatively, you might be a student with a background in quantitative sciences such as maths, statistics, computing, physics or engineering and a growing interest in biology. These projects can be tailored to fit the academic background, research interests and career goals of individual students.

PROJECT 1

Phylogenetic classification in the genomic era

Evolutionary trees (or phylogenies) are fundamental tools in biology and are increasingly used to classify microbial species, lineages and strains. Advances in DNA sequencing have generated vast amounts of genomic data, creating new opportunities to study evolution but also new challenges for organising and interpreting biological diversity. As new genomes are sequenced, phylogenetic trees continue to grow, requiring methods for classification that can accommodate new data while preserving existing evolutionary relationships. In this project, you will use computational and phylogenetic approaches to investigate how evolutionary trees can support the classification of microbial populations. Building on a recently developed framework for encoding phylogenetic trees, you will explore how phylogenetic information can be used to define and compare microbial groups and assess the advantages and limitations of alternative classification schemes. The project may involve analysing genomic datasets, developing computational tools, and investigating the evolutionary structure of microbial populations. This project is a collaboration with Prof Ruiting Lan, Prof Andrew Francis, and others at UNSW.



PROJECT 2

RHDV virulence and the control of wild rabbit populations

The invasive spread of rabbits in Australia threatens hundreds of plant and animal species and causes massive damage to the agricultural industry. Rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus, a calicivirus, was brought to Australia to assess whether it can be used to control wild rabbits. But in 1995, the virus escaped quarantine and spread across the rabbit population, causing a decline of 95% in many areas. Unlike myxomavirus, which was used for the same purpose in previous decades, RHDV has evolved to maintain extremely high virulence over time. Theory suggests that differences in transmission mode between the two viruses may explain these divergent outcomes. In this project, mathematical models will be constructed and analysed to understand whether a virus with increasing virulence can drive the host population towards extinction. A countervailing force is the high reproductive rate of rabbits with varying levels of population immunity. Spatial structure may also hinder the decline of rabbits. This work is in collaboration with Dr Tanja Strive from CSIRO. Reference: Elsworth et al 2014 Virology; Ramsey et al 2023 Viruses.

PROJECT 3

Human culture and zoonotic disease

How do technology and culture influence the transmission of infectious diseases? Technological advances have opened many opportunities for economic development but they have simultaneously altered the way we interact with the environment. For instance, we have increased contact with wildlife and potentially raised the risk of zoonoses. For this project you will construct a simulation model to study the dynamics of human cultural practices and the dynamics of contact with wildlife species in order to explore the risk of zoonoses. This work is in collaboration with Prof Jeremy Kendal at Durham University.

For more information about us see

<http://www.tanakalab.unsw.edu.au>



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Computational Biomedicine,
Systems Biology, Bioinformatics.

Detect Earlier. Treat Smarter. Deliver Real Impact – with AI

Unlocking hidden signals in human biology to reshape how disease is detected and treated, built on responsible AI

The Vafaei Lab at UNSW develops responsible AI to transform complex biological and clinical data into trustworthy, interpretable, and actionable healthcare insights.

AI-driven biomedical discovery: We build advanced AI and machine learning systems that uncover patterns in large-scale biological and clinical data, revealing how diseases emerge and evolve.

Precision medicine & early detection: By integrating multi-omics, imaging, and clinical data, we enable earlier diagnosis and more personalised treatment decisions.

Drug discovery & translational AI: We build biology-informed AI systems to identify therapeutic opportunities, predict treatment response, and accelerate translation from discovery to clinical impact.

Why It Matters: We use AI to uncover critical biological signals earlier and across the full healthcare pipeline, enabling:

- Earlier detection of disease
- More precise and personalised care
- Preventive and proactive healthcare strategies
- Discovery of new therapeutic opportunities
- Faster, more efficient drug development

Helping shift healthcare from reactive treatment to proactive, data-driven prevention, discovery, and care.

AI in Action: Can a blood test detect cancer before it becomes visible?

The challenge: Many cancers are currently detected only after symptoms appear, when disease may already be advanced. Existing screening methods can be limited in sensitivity, accessibility, or timing

The innovation: We are developing AI-driven approaches that analyse subtle biological signals in blood, identifying patterns that may indicate the presence of disease earlier than traditional diagnostic methods.

By translating complex molecular data into meaningful clinical signals, these models aim to support earlier and more accurate detection.

The outcome: Shifting care from late diagnosis to earlier, more effective intervention, expanding treatment options, improving patient outcomes, and changing what is possible in early disease detection.

Read the full case study:

<https://news.unsw.edu.au/en/before-the-lump-a-simple-blood-test-to-detect-cancer-early>

About the Lab:

The Vafaei Lab is a multidisciplinary research group at UNSW working at the intersection of artificial intelligence, multi-omics, and clinical research to drive real-world healthcare impact.

We collaborate closely with clinicians and industry partners to translate complex biological data into meaningful, deployable solutions.

Our AI systems are designed to be interpretable, robust across diverse datasets and populations, and grounded in clinical and ethical considerations, ensuring they can be trusted in high-stakes medical decision-making.

Vafaei Lab

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RESEARCH FOCUS

Functional and Evolutionary
Genomics of Regulatory RNA

RESEARCH PROGRAM

Most of our genes are largely shared with worms, flies, and even marine sponges – how do we look so different? How can we consistently go from an embryo or a seed and form a full human or plant in a precisely controlled manner? How can loss of this control can lead to disease? In the RegRNALab, we leverage bioinformatic and genomic data analysis to understand how gene regulatory mechanisms change over time while maintaining the intricate development and diversity of cells found in multicellular plants and animals. We are interested in the role regulatory RNA molecules play in these processes, in particular non-coding RNAs. To tackle these questions, we study several biological models that span different evolutionary scales, including humans, plants, and animals. We believe such understanding is essential for developing targeted biomedical and biotechnological applications of RNA molecules.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

BIOMEDICAL:

1. Identification of tissue and cell type-specific RNA motifs (computational)

One of the greatest challenges in RNA therapy development is the limited specificity of delivery vehicles, such as lipid nanoparticles. We are looking to computationally identify novel signatures in RNAs specific to tissues and cell types to enable specific transcription that only occurs in targeted cells.

PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY:

2. Characterization of binding sites & structures of RBP-bound RNAs in plants (experimental/computational)

As part of an ARC Future Fellowship awarded to Dr Fernandez, we are characterizing the RNA bound by multiple RNA Binding Proteins (RBPs) and the structures they form to find general rules that can be used to predict binding using machine learning methods.

3. Comparative genomics of chromatin-interacting RNAs in plants (computational)

As part of a Newton Advanced Fellowship project, we have generated genome-wide data on the spatial organization of DNA in the plant nucleus, alongside RNA expression and interactions in five closely related plant species. This project aims at identifying conserved DNA-RNA interactions amongst these species.

4. AI models to find ancient long non-coding RNAs in plants (computational)

In this project, you will contribute to training an AI model to help identify lncRNAs that are conserved, but have lost most sequence conservation, and might instead be conserved by splicing, structure or position. This will help pinpoint functional lncRNAs that might have been previously dismissed.

BRIEF BIO

Dr Fernandez is an ARC Future Fellow and Senior Lecturer at the School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences at UNSW Sydney and part of the UNSW RNA Institute, UNSW AI Institute and Evolution & Ecology Research Centre. She is a She holds a BSc in Genomic Sciences from UNAM in Mexico and a PhD from the University of Queensland, where she also conducted postdoctoral research. Dr Fernandez-Valverde started her laboratory in late 2015 at Cinvestav, Mexico and relocated back to Australia in 2023. Her research has been published in international scientific journals such as Nature, PNAS and eLIFE. She received the national scholarship L'Oréal-UNESCO-AMC-CONACYT for Women in Science in 2016, the International Rising Talents Fellowship of L'Oréal-UNESCO and a Newton Advanced Fellowship from The Royal Society, UK, in 2018 and the Elisa Izaurralde Award for Innovation in Research, Teaching, and Service from the RNA Society in 2026. When not working, she enjoys reading, hiking, scuba diving and spending time with her family.

You can see the most recent lab publications [here](#), or visit our website [here](#).



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Genetics of neurodevelopmental disorders, human brain transcriptome dynamics in normal and disease states.

Suitable for students who have majored in Molecular Biology, Biotechnology or Bioinformatics.

The research in the Voineagu lab employs a combination of molecular biology, cell biology and bioinformatics. Honours projects are particularly suited for motivated students interested in neurogenetics and genomics. Honours students are involved in all aspects of our ongoing research and are encouraged to publish their work.

Theme 1: Uncovering the mechanisms that regulate gene expression in the human brain in health and disease.



PROJECT 1.1 BRAIN ON A DISH - MODELING NEURODEVELOPMENT *IN-VITRO*

Brain organoids are three-dimensional cell culture systems that allow the development of brain-like structures *in-vitro*, and can recapitulate elements of brain development. This project offers the exciting opportunity to work closely with a PhD student on developing brain organoids from human induced pluripotent stem cells carrying mutations in the ZMYND8 gene, a gene that has been recently discovered as mutated in intellectual disability. Skills gained: basic molecular biology, advanced cell culture. Knowledge gained: neurogenetics, cellular neuroscience. wet lab only.

PROJECT 1.2 DISCOVERING NOVEL ENHANCERS THAT REGULATE GENE EXPRESSION IN THE HUMAN BRAIN

Enhancers are distal regulatory regions that finely-tune gene expression during development and across cell types. We are carrying out a large-scale CRISPRi screen to discover novel enhancers in neuronal and glial cells. This project will focus on validating a set of enhancers identified by the CRISPRi screen using genome editing as well as luciferase reporter assays. Skills gained: advanced molecular biology, basic cell culture, genome editing. Knowledge gained: gene expression regulation, transcriptomics, single-cell RNA-seq. Wet/Dry: primarily wet lab; minor bioinformatics component.

PROJECT 1.3 EXPLORING THE NUCLEAR TRANSCRIPTOME AT SINGLE-CELL LEVEL

This project will utilise data already generated in the lab, which includes single-cell (sc) and single-nucleus (sn) RNA-seq from human primary astrocytes transduced with a pool of guide RNAs targeting enhancers and promoters. The project will test the hypothesis that snRNA-seq better captures the effect of CRISPRi-mediated gene silencing than scRNA-seq. Skills gained: advanced transcriptomics, including scRNA-seq. Knowledge gained: gene expression regulation, transcriptomics, single-cell RNA-seq. Wet/Dry: bioinformatics only

Theme 2: Elucidating the biogenesis and function of circular RNAs in the human brain.



PROJECT 2.1 UNCOVERING THE ROLES OF CIRCULAR RNAs IN THE BRAIN THROUGH CO-EXPRESSION NETWORKS

Circular RNAs are a class of primarily non-coding RNA molecules that result from back-splicing, and are highly enriched in the brain. This project will employ co-expression networks to uncover the relationship between circRNA, mRNA and miRNA expression in the human brain. Skills gained: advanced molecular biology, basic cell culture, genome editing. Knowledge gained: gene expression regulation, transcriptomics, single-cell RNA-seq. Wet/Dry: primarily wet lab

PROJECT 2.2 USING CAS13 PROTEIN TO KNOCK- DOWN CIRCULAR RNAs AND TO UNCOVER THEIR ROLES IN BRAIN CELLS

This project will explore the ability of novel molecular tools - the Cas13 family of nucleases - to knock-down circular RNAs by specifically cleaving the back-spliced junction. This approach will then be used to assess the effect of circRNA knock-down on gene expression in brain cells. Skills gained: advanced molecular biology, basic cell culture, genome editing. Knowledge gained: gene expression regulation, transcriptomics, single-cell RNA-seq. Wet/Dry: primarily wet lab

Relevant Publications:

- ❖ Coexpression networks identify brain region-specific enhancer RNAs in the human brain. Yao P, Lin P, Gokoolparsadh A, Assareh A, Thang MW, Voineagu I. Nat Neurosci. 2015 Aug;18(8):1168-74. doi: 10.1038/nn.4063.
- ❖ Chromosome conformation elucidates regulatory relationships in developing human brain. Won H, de la Torre-Ubieta L, Stein JL, Parikshak NN, Huang J, Opland CK, Gandal MJ, Sutton GJ, Hormozdiari F, Lu D, Lee C, Eskin E, Voineagu I, Ernst J, Geschwind DH. Nature. 2016 Oct 27;538(7626):523-527. doi: 10.1038/nature19847.
- ❖ Circular RNAs: The Brain Transcriptome Comes Full Circle. Gokool A, Loy CT, Halliday GM, Voineagu I. Trends Neurosci. 2020 Oct;43(10):752-766. doi: 10.1016/j.tins.2020.07.007.

More detailed information on projects and ongoing research is available on the lab website:
www.voineagulab.org



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Sex chromosome structure,
function, regulation and
evolution.

Suitable for students who have
majored in Genetics, Molecular
Biology and and Bioinformatics.

We work on unusual model species that are uniquely placed in the vertebrate phylogeny to unravel mysteries surrounding the evolution of sex chromosomes and their epigenetic regulation.

PROJECT 1 DNA METHYLATION AND X CHROMOSOME INACTIVATION

Dosage compensation is required to balance gene expression from the X chromosome between males (which only have one X) and females (with two Xs). X chromosome inactivation (XCI) is one aspect of dosage compensation, and is arguably the most spectacular example of epigenetic silencing in mammalian genomes. After decades of work in the field, we have recently demonstrated that DNA methylation is important to marsupial XCI.

This project will focus on the developmental timing of when unique patterns of DNA methylation (using whole genome bisulfite sequencing) are established on the inactive X chromosome. This project will be a world first in the field of mammalian X chromosome inactivation.

PROJECT 2 THE RNA BIOLOGY OF SILENCING WHOLE CHROMOSOMES

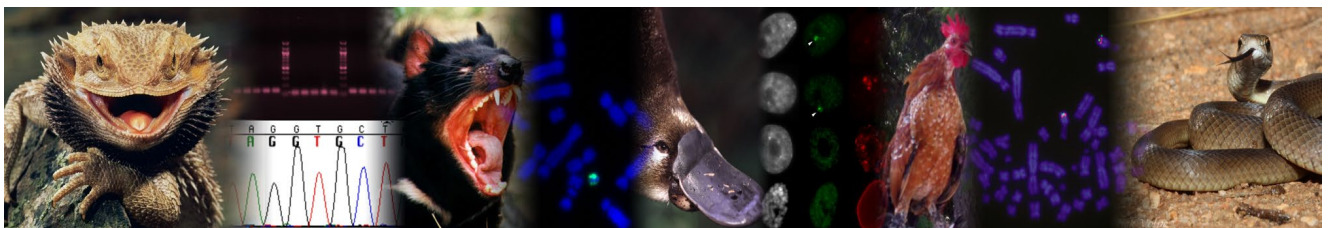
In the somatic cells of female placental mammals, a characteristic signature of epigenetic modifications accumulates on, and transcriptionally silences, one of the two X chromosomes (a process called X chromosome inactivation). It is known that long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) are central for directing the epigenetic machinery, which deposit these epigenetic modifications, to target.

This project will examine the lncRNAs that mediate epigenetic regulation of the X chromosome in model species, resulting in a critical understanding of how silencing of the X evolved. Techniques you will use for this project include: knockdown of critical proteins, RNA-FISH and immunofluorescence.

PROJECT 3 THE EPIGENETICS OF SEX DETERMINATION

There are essentially two different ways to determine if an embryo develops as male or female: 1) genetic sex determination, where genes on sex chromosomes trigger male or female developmental pathways. 2) temperature dependent sex determination, where the incubation temperature of the egg determines which development path will be triggered.

In one unusual species, the Australian central bearded dragon, there is a murky line where genetic sex determination can be overridden by temperature dependent sex determination. The aim of this project is to uncover the epigenetic mechanisms of how this happens. This world first project will provide critical insight into the mechanism of vertebrate sex determination.





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RESEARCH FOCUS

RNA and phenotypic complexity: how regulation of RNA impact protein function; alternative splicing; membraneless organelles; CRISPR single cell screens.

Research Program:

An important question in biology is how the complexity of biological systems has expanded while the number of protein coding genes has remained largely stable. Decades of research has shown that increased biological complexity has arisen in part by the dynamic generation of unique, cell-specific transcriptomes, as well as the dynamic sub-cellular control of these transcripts. Alternative splicing (AS) - the process by which multiple, distinct transcript and protein variants are expressed from a single gene - is a key driver of transcriptome complexity regulating more than 95% of multi-exon genes. However, the functional flexibility and complexity afforded by AS, and other post-transcriptional regulation, comes at a cost, since it increases the probability that RNA mis-splicing may arise and lead to human disease. By developing novel state-of-the-art genomic tools and large-scale screening approaches, my work has revealed instances in which splicing misregulation impacts both neurodevelopmental and somatic disorders.

Research Projects:

PROJECT 1

Alternative splicing and membraneless organelles in neuronal differentiation. This project will investigate the role of RNA in regulating the function of membraneless organelles and its role in controlling neuronal differentiation, as well as its implications on neurodevelopmental disorders.

PROJECT 2

Membraneless organelles and chemoresistance. This project will aim to understand the role of stress granules and P-bodies in chemoresistance.

PROJECT 3

Developing deep learning algorithms to discern impact of epitranscriptomic modifications on the genome. This project will develop algorithms to understand the genetic code controlling RNA modifications identified by nanopore long-read data.

Relevant recent publications:

Evolution of splicing:

"Evolutionary dynamics of circular RNAs in primates" *ELife* (2021),

"Multilayered control of exon acquisition permits the emergence of novel forms of regulatory control" *Genome Biology* (2019)

Membraneless organelles:

"Systematic mapping of nuclear domain-associated transcripts reveals speckles and lamina as hubs of functionally distinct retained introns" *Molecular Cell* (2022),
"Regulatory expansion in mammals of multivalent hnRNP assemblies that globally control alternative splicing" *Cell* (2017)

Splicing and neuroscience:

"Differential contribution of transcriptomic regulatory layers in the definition of neuronal identity" *Nature Communications* (2021);

"Autism-misregulated eIF4G microexons control synaptic translation and higher order cognitive functions" *Molecular Cell* (2020)

"A highly conserved program of neuronal microexons is misregulated in autistic brains". *Cell* (2014);

Splicing algorithms:

"Efficient and accurate quantitative profiling of alternative splicing patterns of any complexity on a laptop" *Molecular Cell* (2018)

"The ribosome-engaged landscape of alternative splicing" *Nature SMB* (2016).

More information: <https://weatheritt2.github.io>



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Discovery and functional characterisation of intracellular networks.

Wet-lab projects suitable for students who have enjoyed their studies in biochemistry or molecular biology.

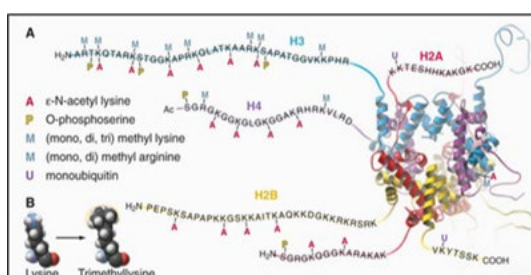
Dry-lab projects also available for students who enjoy bioinformatics and have some relevant IT skills.

Almost all proteins interact with other proteins to deliver their function. These form intricate networks, including protein-protein interaction networks and signalling systems, which are critical for the regulation of the cell.

Currently, we are focused on two particular projects. The first project aims to discover the regulatory network of histones. This has a strong biological focus and is seeking to address a remarkable gap in our understanding of histone-mediated effects on gene expression. This project is a wet lab project. The second project aims to address a 'grand challenge' – to measure all interactions between proteins in a cell, in a single experiment. This has a more technical focus and we have wet lab and dry lab (bioinformatics) researchers working on this project. We welcome all enthusiastic students to join the team!

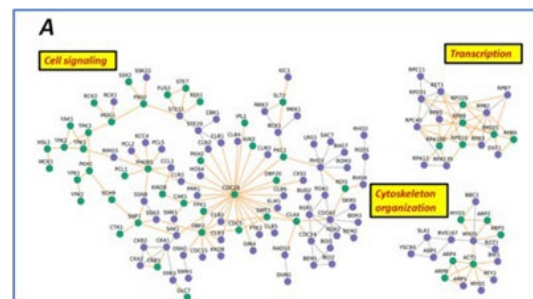
PROJECT 1 WHO'S CONTROLLING THE CONTROLLERS? DISCOVERING THE REGULATORY NETWORK OF HISTONES

Histones have many post-translational modifications, notably methylation, acetylation, phosphorylation and ubiquitin. These are used in exquisite combinations, and are used by the cell to define the genes to be transcribed and to control the compaction or relaxation of chromatin. The types of modifications that occur on histones are well known and, at least for the model organism we work with, the enzymes responsible for the modifications are also known. However the regulation of these enzymes is extremely poorly understood. We want to know who is controlling the (histone) controllers. This is a fundamental question which is of relevance for every eukaryote (microbes, animals and plants). It is also of high relevance for human diseases, most notably cancers, where the modifications on histones are dysregulated.



PROJECT 2 MASSIVELY PARALLEL MEASUREMENT OF PROTEIN INTERACTIONS IN THE CELL

One of the great 'grand challenges' of molecular cell biology is to understand which proteins in the cell physically interact with each other, to form protein complexes, molecular machines and interaction networks. To date, interactions have been studied by either purifying protein complexes one by one, or by using two-hybrid approaches to test whether two proteins interact. We are pioneering approaches to measure hundreds to thousands of protein interactions simultaneously, in a massively parallel way. This is done on a single sample, in a single experiment. This involves the use of protein crosslinking, advanced mass spectrometry techniques, and appropriate data analysis. We have already measured > 300 protein-protein interactions in the eukaryotic nucleus in a single experiment and will be applying these approaches to other eukaryotic organelles and cell fractions. This is an exciting project using breakthrough technology.





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RESEARCH FOCUS

How sequences specify phenotypes by deciphering gene regulation.

Suitable for Bioinformatics/
 Molecular biology/ Biostatistics/
 Computational biology students.

Dry and Wet labs.

The human genome contains roughly 20,000 protein-coding genes but hundreds of thousands of regions responsible for tuning the activation of these genes in space and time. We are interested in the interplay between these regions and the circuits they control. Those interactions between the genome and the epigenome ultimately specify cell diversity and animal form and function. Our lab uses computational and statistical methods, and evolutionary concepts to generate hypotheses and interrogate data. We are largely computational, but we also go beyond the dry lab to generate molecular data to address fundamental biological and biomedical questions.

PROJECT 1 INTERROGATING AGING IN THE REGULATORY GENOME IN SINGLE CELL

Aging is an unstoppable process and the strongest risk factor for common diseases in developed countries. We combine the power of comparative genomics and single-cell technologies to understand the key intrinsic signals involved in the loss of molecular identity and robustness in lung and cardiac aging, and explore the effect of exercise on remodeling gene regulatory networks in these organs. We will integrate single cell/nucleus RNA-seq and ATAC-seq in young and aged animals using advanced computational methods. Furthermore, we are also interested to characterize key cis-regulatory element associated with aging and the rejuvenate response through exercise. We are seeking highly motivated students with skills in computing (R, Unix), a passion for biology and quantitative/statistical thinking.

In this project, you will have the opportunity to work on the latest in single cell genomics data and collaborate with local and international experimental and computational researchers. Depending on your skills and interest, there will also be the opportunity to develop methods. There may be opportunities to contribute to publications for motivated students.

PROJECT 2 ALIGNING ENHANCERS: TRACING THE EVOLUTION OF MULTICELLULAR LIFE

Animal development requires the binding of proteins, namely, transcription factors (TFs) to short stretches of sequence motifs in the genome. The binding of TFs to the genome is responsible for the dynamic initiation and modulation of gene expression which allows for the diversity of cell types and organisms around us. One of the greatest challenges in molecular biology is to understand the rules governing the expression of genes.

A powerful method to understand functionally important sequence is by cross-species comparison. Conserved sequences suggest regions of functional importance. However, regulatory sequences are difficult to align across species due to the inherent degeneracy of sequence motifs and their tolerance to mutations. Hence, although many alignment algorithms have been developed, these methods are suboptimal for regulatory sequences, which tend to be poorly conserved.

This project will involve the development of new computational methods to align and discover conserved regulatory sequences between species. We will use methods in semantic text processing and machine learning. We also take advantage of a unique functional validation method in a zebrafish model system. This project is suitable for students with strong interests in computational biology.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

Wong ES*,...Francois F*, Degnan B* (2020). Deep conservation of the enhancer regulatory code in animals. Science *corresponding

Flochay S^, ES Wong^, Zhao B^... Garfield D, Furlong E (2021). Cis-acting variation is common, can propagate across multiple regulatory layers, but is often buffered in developmental programs Genome Research ^ equal contributions

Wong ES, Schmitt B, Thybert D, Marioni J, Ferguson-Smith A, Odom DS, Flicek P (2017) Interplay of cis and trans mechanisms driving transcription factor binding, chromatin, and gene expression evolution. Nature Communications 8(1):1092

Wong ES, Thybert D, Schmitt B, Stefflova K, Odom DS, Flicek P (2015) Decoupling of evolutionary changes in transcription factor binding and gene expression in mammals. Genome Research 25:167-78

MICROBIOLOGY AND MICROBIOMES

CLUSTER STRENGTHS:

- » **Microbes in Health and Disease**
- » **Microbes in the Environment**

Microbes are invisible companions that intertwine our biology and support our biological and geological systems. They are big players in infectious diseases but are also fundamental to producing nutrients for plants to grow and the dynamic transformation of matter. We aim to unravel the mechanisms behind these ubiquitous microbes and their vital function in every life process. Our research in Microbiology & Microbiomes explores the importance of microbes in the environment and microbial contributions to health and disease.

Our students are encouraged to use their critical and analytical aptitude and exercise a range of genomic tools to address global topics such as archaea, climate change and food production. We endeavour to translate our research into effective methods for the control and treatment of conditions like autism, cancer and diabetes. Driven by improvements in technology and the imaginations of our researchers, we aspire to unravel the many secrets of the microbial world.





Associate Professor Brendan Burns

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RESEARCH FOCUS

Environmental microbiology (microbial diversity, adaptation, evolution, ecosystem function) and astrobiology (early life and human health).

Suitable for students who have excelled in Environmental Microbiology (MICR3071).

Our research is focused on unravelling the evolutionary and ecological significance of early Earth microbial ecosystems.

Stromatolites and microbial mats are model systems for studying the origins and evolution of life on our planet. They are geobiological structures composed of complex and diverse microbial communities. We have access to unique field sites on the coast of Western Australia – in particular the World Heritage site of Shark Bay – and other locations around the world. We also work closely with the Department of Parks and Wildlife to ensure these unique ecosystems are carefully monitored in the face of threats such as climate change. In particular, the impact of extreme stressors on microbial communities and critical pathways in threatened mat systems are being assessed and critical to ascertain before any irreversible ecosystem tipping points are reached.

The study of microorganisms associated with these formations may also be applied to the search of extraterrestrial life (past or extinct), particularly with the discovery of unique bio-signatures. This work thus aligns well with the goals of the Australian Centre of Astrobiology and our collaborators at NASA. Our research provides new metagenome-based models into how biogeochemical cycles and adaptive responses may be partitioned in the microbial mats of Shark Bay, including the genetic basis for novel natural product synthesis. The traditional tree of life is also in flux, and new discoveries we are making of novel organisms and pathways is affording a dynamic and holistic view of these ecosystems.

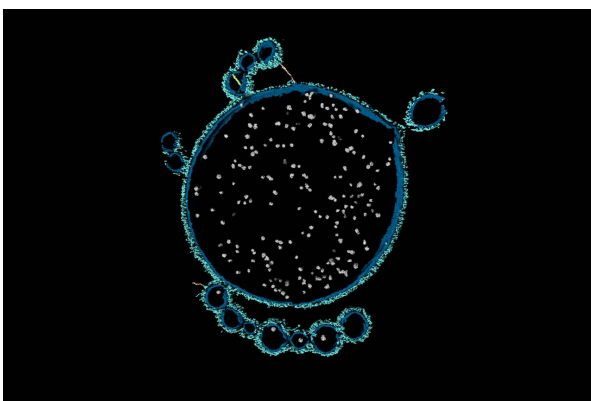
In particular, we are pursuing the role of 'microbial dark matter' in these systems including the enigmatic group of Asgard archaea. We aim to break down the traditional distinctions between prokaryotic and eukaryotic life using the Asgardians as a 'missing link'.

This research combines laboratory analytical methods and recent advances in functional genomics. In particular, there is the opportunity to employ next-generation sequencing platforms, including various 'meta' approaches (genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics), and deep-learning AI models to determine gene and protein function. We have also established unique enrichment cultures with numerous novel microbes and viruses we can study at high resolution. Students will be able to examine specific aspects of community function in these 'living rocks' – and their microbial residents in culture – deciphering microbial interactive networks, novel adaptive responses, and new pathways and genes/proteins of value.

Specific projects include:

- [Searching for our great \(cellular\) ancestors: hunting the elusive Asgard archaea](#)
- [Exploring the unknown: illuminating microbial dark matter in mats](#)
- [Promiscuity in microbial mat communities: gene transfer and impact of viruses](#)
- [The canary in the coalmine: effects of environmental change on microbial communities](#)
- [Living at the edge: understanding microbial survival in an extreme environment](#)
- [Mining for novel natural products: microbial mats as a source for unique metabolites](#)

I also encourage students who want to think outside the box, so I always welcome ideas for other projects and happy to workshop potential!





Professor Belinda Ferrari

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RESEARCH FOCUS

Exploring microbial dark matter and microbial processes in cold desert environments.

PROJECT 1

Characterisation of a novel extreme fungi from Antarctica

In Antarctic soils, microbes are the most dominant lifeform and thus they drive geochemical processes, particularly carbon and nitrogen cycling. My research is aimed at unravelling the breadth of microbial diversity and their functioning in soil. Through collaboration with the Botanic Gardens Domain Trust and the US Army labs this project is aimed at the characterisation of a novel species of fungi that was isolated from Antarctic soil. The project will integrate physiological assessments with genomics and structural analysis to understand how fungi are surviving under extreme conditions. A major goal will be the identification of molecular targets for new natural products discovery.



Figure 1. Mitchell Peninsula, Antarctica; a nutrient-limit-ed desert that hosts a unique microbial community that uses trace gases to survive.

PROJECT 2

To isolate bacteria that literally live on thin air.

My team discovered that certain Antarctic bacteria survive in the cold, nutrient poor environment by literally living on thin air. My research is challenging our understanding of the nutritional limits required to support life and has opened the possibility for life on other planets. Through collaboration with NASA, this project is aimed at isolating bacteria that can carry out hydrogen oxidation, to support mixotrophic growth. Through integrating genomics, with molecular methods and novel culturing approaches, such as cell sorting, the goal will be isolation of bacteria from soil that we can use to confirm the proposed mechanisms behind 'atmospheric chemosynthesis', a new primary production strategy that relies on trace gases from the air for bacteria to grow.



Figure 2. Casey station where bioremediation of fuel spills is ongoing using engineered biopiles combined with nutrient amendment.



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Genomics and molecular evolution of bacterial pathogens.

Suitable for students who have majored in Microbiology, Genetics, Biotechnology or Bioinformatics.

Infectious diseases caused by pathogenic bacteria are a major threat to human health. Our group takes a multi-disciplinary approach to study pathogenic bacteria. We use omics (genomics, transcriptomics and proteomics) approaches to address how pathogens arise and cause disease, how they evolve and adapt – and how to identify these pathogens. Currently our research group includes 1 postdoctoral associate, 1 PhD students, 1 Msc student and 1 honour students.

In the past decade Next generation sequencing (NGS) has provided unprecedented amounts of genomic data for many bacterial pathogens. NGS has been increasingly employed to prospectively identify and track outbreaks as well as to define and examine large scale population structures and trends. NGS has major advantages over other pathogen typing methods as it promises a standardised universal solution for high-resolution typing. We have developed new bacterial typing methods that utilise whole genome sequencing data to cluster bacterial strains into groups of related isolates.

Note that the projects offered do not involve wet lab work. Prior experience with bioinformatics or programming is beneficial but not essential

PROJECT 1

Genomic typing and global epidemiology of *Shigella sonnei*

Shigella causes severe bloody diarrhoea known as bacillary dysentery. There are four species within the genus *Shigella* but all are forms of invasive *Escherichia coli*. *Shigella sonnei* is the most prevalent species in developed countries, causing sporadic and epidemic level disease. In recent years, multidrug resistant strains of *S. sonnei* have emerged, raising serious public health concern. In this project we will develop a standardised new genomic typing system with an aim to provide insights into the spread of antimicrobial resistance and global spread of *S. sonnei*.

PROJECT 2

Genomic typing and global epidemiology of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*

Vibrio parahaemolyticus is an environmental organism as well as a foodborne pathogen. In humans, it mainly causes gastroenteritis which is associated with consumption of seafood. In the mid-1990s, a new serotype O3:K6 emerged causing outbreaks and spread across the globe. O3:K6 is now known to represent a new pandemic clone. This project will investigate the evolution of the pandemic clone and develop a standardised typing system for global surveillance.

Recent publications

- Payne M, *et al.* Multilevel genome typing: genomics-guided scalable resolution typing of microbial pathogens. *Euro Surveill.* 2020, 25(20):1900519
- Zhang X, *et al.* Cluster-specific gene markers enhance *Shigella* and enteroinvasive *Escherichia coli* in silico serotyping. *Microbial Genomics*, 2021, 7(12):000704.
- Luo L, *et al.* Genomic Epidemiology and Multilevel Genome Typing of Australian *Salmonella enterica* Serovar Enteritidis. *Microbiol Spectr.* 2023 11:e0301422.
- Kaur S. *et al.* Genomic dissection of the antimicrobial resistance epidemiology of *Salmonella* Typhimurium. *Front Microbiol.* 2025, 16:1683995. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2025.1683995.



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Fungal infections of humans.

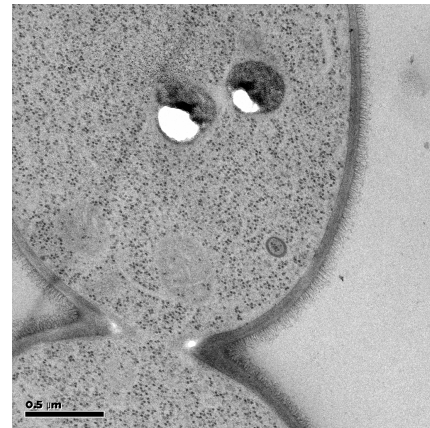
Suitable for students who have majored in Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Biochemistry, Genetics or Biotechnology

Opportunistic invasive fungal pathogens cause over 6.5 million life-threatening infections and 3.75 million deaths per year worldwide. Bloodstream and invasive infections caused by *Candida* species are one of the most frequent life-threatening invasive fungal infections. Almost half of the 1.5 million cases of invasive candidiasis per year are caused by one species, *Candida albicans*, which is one of the World Health Organisation's critical group fungal priority pathogens.

C. albicans colonises the gastrointestinal (GI) tract of more than 80% of healthy individuals. It persists as a harmless commensal when kept in check by competition with the bacterial microbiota, innate and adaptive immune functions and gut epithelial cells. Invasive infections occur when these mechanisms are impaired (e.g. in the seriously ill and immunocompromised). Even when diagnosed and treated, more than 35% of people who get these infections die. Research in my group is aimed at finding new ways to treat invasive *C. albicans* infections.

I am an internationally recognised expert in fungal cell wall structure and biosynthesis (e.g. [1, 2]). I study fungal cell wall structure and biosynthesis to identify new antifungal drug targets.

Cell wall ultrastructure. I have expertise in state-of-the-art electron microscopy techniques which were used to generate the first ever, to scale, model of a fungal cell wall [3]. The ability to determine precisely how fungal cell wall components are arranged, and how their arrangement changes as cells encounter different conditions, has informed the understanding of the innate and adaptive immune responses to fungi (e.g. [4-7]) and will provide future opportunities to develop diagnostics and drugs to combat life-threatening fungal infections.



Chitin synthesis. Chitin is an essential structural polysaccharide found in the cell wall of almost all pathogenic fungi, but is not found in humans, and so conceptually represents an attractive target for antifungal drugs. Despite significant efforts, no inhibitors of chitin synthase activity with clinical utility have been identified. I have made many important discoveries relating to how chitin synthesis is regulated (e.g. [8-13]), as well as the understanding of how chitin synthesis contributes to echinocandin antifungal drug resistance (e.g. [14,15]). A deeper knowledge of the structures and interactions between the multiple chitin synthase enzymes present in fungi may help to identify new antifungal strategies which can be used to target chitin.

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2. Lenardon et al. (2010). Curr Opin Microbiol 13:416-423.
3. Lenardon et al. (2020). Cell Surf 6:100047.
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RESEARCH FOCUS

Essential bacterial
colonisation factors

Suitable for students who
have majored in
microbiology, molecular
biology, immunology and
genetics.

My research group aims to understand how bacterial pathogens cause disease in order to develop new treatments and/or vaccines. We are particularly interested in understanding what are the essential colonisation and virulence factors that different bacterial pathogens need to infect hosts. By targeting essential colonisation factors, we can develop new treatments and vaccines which limit the bacteria's ability to develop resistance or escape.

My group focuses on two pathogens: *Bordetella pertussis* (Whooping cough) and *Chlamydia trachomatis*. We use a combination of omics (genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics) and cutting-edge molecular biology techniques (CRISPRi, cloning, qPCR etc.) to dissect host-pathogen interactions.

PROJECT 1

The role of protein phosphorylation in *Bordetella pertussis* infections

Bordetella pertussis causes whooping cough, one of the most prevalent vaccine-preventable disease with ~60,000 cases in 2024. In order to cause disease, *B. pertussis* regulates virulence factor expression through the BvgAS system, a two component master regulator. Our research has shown that BvgAS and many other proteins undergoes serine and threonine phosphorylation, a post-translational modification that is common in eukaryotes but once thought to be rare in bacteria. We want to investigate how this protein phosphorylation regulates virulence factor expression and infectivity.

PROJECT 2

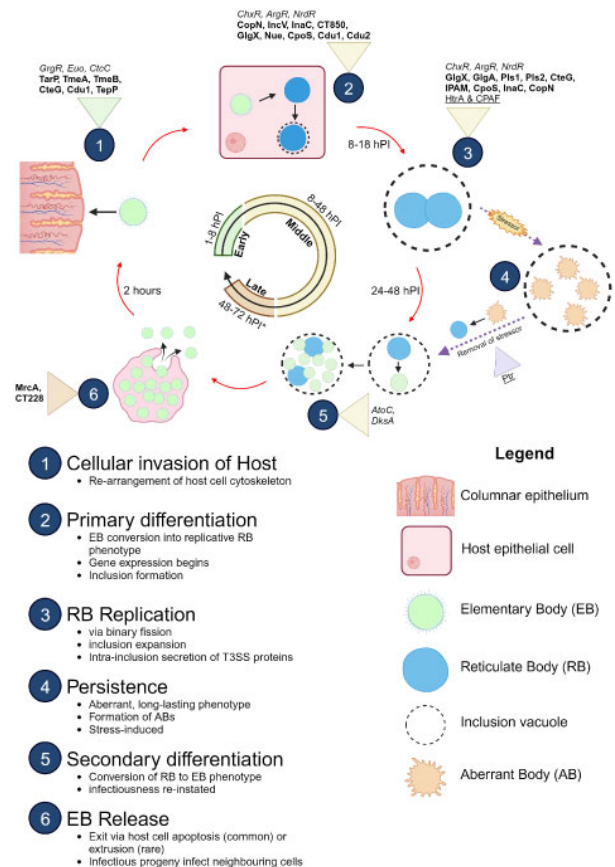
Novel molecular diagnostics for *Bordetella* species

PCR diagnosis for *B. pertussis* targets the insertion sequence IS481. There are >200 copies of IS481 in the *B. pertussis* genome making it highly sensitive. However other *Bordetella* species also carry IS481 which can lead to misdiagnosis. To correct this, this project aims to develop new molecular diagnostic assays for *Bordetella* species that are highly specific and sensitive.

PROJECT 3

Understanding the asynchronous lifecycle of *Chlamydia*

Chlamydia trachomatis is the most common sexually transmitted bacteria with over >100,000 cases each year. It is a strict intracellular bacteria that only reproduces inside human cells. During infection, this pathogen asynchronously switches from reticulate bodies (RB), which can divide but cannot infect, to elementary bodies (EB), which can infect but cannot replicate. We are interested in understanding the factors governing the asynchronous conversion of RB to EBs. Understanding how *Chlamydia* progresses through its development cycle will allow us to develop new treatments targeting RB to EB conversion, thereby blocking infection.





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RESEARCH FOCUS

Microbiology and
Microbiome

PROJECT 1

Harnessing Seed Endophytes to Restore Banksia Woodlands. Funded by Australia Flora Foundation

High-throughput experiments suggest that specific microbes promoting plant growth can confer thermo-tolerance by altering plant transcriptomes and metabolomes. Microbes with similar beneficial properties may exist in plants adapted to fire. The project aims to explore the potential benefits of employing seed endophytes isolated from fire-prone species as inoculants assessing their impact on the growth of native species.

PROJECT 2

Innovative Microbial Seed Enhancement Technologies to Overcome Soil Saline Stress in Mining Restoration – Funded by Hermon Slade Foundation.

In Western Australia's drylands, rehabilitation efforts already face significant challenges, particularly because only 2-7% of seeds used in restoration can establish in the soil. The presence of saline soils further complicates rehabilitation efforts by reducing water retention, which hinders vegetation growth. Despite attention from researchers and industries, solutions to salinity remain scarce and costly. Microbial Seed Enhancement Technologies are used to improve seed germination and plant establishment in salt-affected lands. **These techniques are well known in agriculture but remain relatively uncommon in environmental sciences.** In particular, they have never been tested in Australia to overcome salinity in environmental restoration.

This project proposes using cyanobacteria and salt-tolerant bacteria to promote Australian native plants in saline soils from Pilbara mining areas.

PROJECT 3

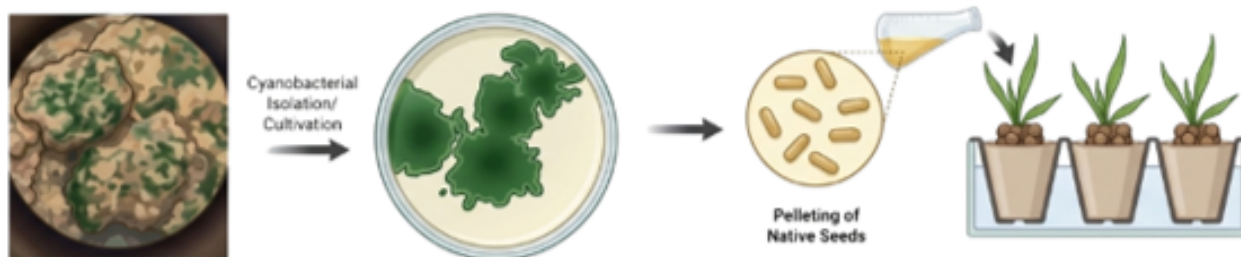
Non-Photosynthetic Carbon Fixation in Biocrusts and Remote Sensing-Based Estimation of Biocrust Cover

Biocrusts are major contributors to carbon fixation in global drylands.

They comprise tightly interconnected microbial communities that inhabit the uppermost soil layer, are widely distributed across arid ecosystems. A critical gap remains in our understanding of their contribution to carbon cycling, as current estimates of carbon uptake are often inaccurate and largely assume that carbon fixation is driven exclusively by photosynthesis. This project aims to reveal the metabolic potential of biocrust communities across contrasting desert ecosystems and improve our understanding of their responses to climate-related stressors.

BRIEF BIO

Dr. Nathali Machado de Lima is an environmental microbiologist with more than a decade of experience conducting research on microbial diversity and ecology in extreme and degraded environments, including drylands, post-mining landscapes, fire-affected ecosystems, saline environments, and Antarctica. She investigates the mechanisms that enable microorganisms to persist under environmental stress and develops innovative strategies to harness their potential for ecosystem restoration, sustainable agriculture, and environmental management.





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RESEARCH FOCUS

Gastrointestinal disease.

Suitable for students who have majored in Microbiology, Immunology and/or Cell Biology.

We seek to understand the interplay between host immunogenetic factors and gastrointestinal dysbiosis in gastrointestinal carcinogenesis (mainly gastric cancer (GC)) and other chronic inflammatory conditions (mainly inflammatory bowel diseases). A main focus of our research studies is to understand the role of *Helicobacter pylori*-induced inflammation in GC by addressing issues that are crucial to the host immune response to this bacterium. This could lead to the identification of novel markers of disease susceptibility, potentially resulting in intervention strategies and/or treatments for GC. In addition, it has been suggested that dysbiosis in the stomach is dynamic and correlates with progression to GC. Given that *H. pylori* gradually disappears from the gastric mucosa upon the development of intestinal metaplasia, identification of other microbial signatures associated with disease progression could improve prevention of GC. Thus, we are currently investigating the role of gastric dysbiosis and microbial metabolites in gastric carcinogenesis.

All projects involve a range of cutting-edge technologies, including genome editing, gastrointestinal organoids, high-throughput sequencing, microbiota/microbiome analyses, genotyping arrays, electron microscopy and confocal microscopy as well as more basic techniques such as cell culture, bacterial cultures, real-time PCR, ELISA, Western blotting, 2D gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry.

PROJECT 1 THE ROLE OF AUTOPHAGY IN GASTRIC CANCER

Did you know that GC is the fifth most common type of cancer in the world, affecting over 1M people in 2020? The bacterium *H. pylori* has been causally linked to the development of gastritis, peptic ulcer disease (PUD) and GC. Although 50% of the world's population is infected with *H. pylori*, only a small percentage develops PUD (10-15%), B cell MALT lymphoma (<1%) and GC (1-3%). These findings suggest that factors other than *H. pylori* infection (environmental risk and host genetic susceptibility) may contribute to more serious disease outcomes. In extensive studies by our group, we have not only demonstrated that polymorphisms involved in autophagy (*ATG16L1* and *IRGM*) dramatically modulate GC risk in Han Chinese, Australian Caucasian, Dutch and Colombian Mestizo populations, but we have also shown that *H. pylori* can modulate the expression of genes encoding core autophagy proteins and autophagy regulators in both immune and non-immune cells. This project aims at increasing our understanding of autophagy, an important cellular mechanism that remains understudied in *H. pylori* infection and GC, and will potentially identify novel markers of disease susceptibility and therapeutic targets.

PROJECT 2 DO MICROBIAL METABOLITES CONTRIBUTE TO GASTRIC CARCINOGENESIS?

Dysregulated metabolism is currently known as a critical factor for cancer development, maintenance, and metastasis while tumour metabolic activity has been correlated with recurrence and poor prognosis. This project will advance our understanding of the underlying mechanisms by which microbial metabolites might contribute to gastric carcinogenesis, and how key organisms in the stomach modulate these processes.

PROJECT 3 CONTRIBUTION OF PATTERN RECOGNITION RECEPTORS TO GASTRIC CARCINOGENESIS?

As *H. pylori* is initially targeted by pattern recognition receptors (PRRs), mainly Toll-like receptors, NOD-like receptors and Sequestosome/p62-like receptors (autophagy), it is conceivable that dysfunction within genes of this arm of the immune system could affect the extent and direction of the host response against the infection, resulting in an increased risk of development of GC. There is also an interesting but understudied crosstalk between Toll-like receptors, NOD-like receptors and autophagy. With this project we aim to understand how these host immunogenetic factors contribute to GC via ex-vivo and in-vitro studies.

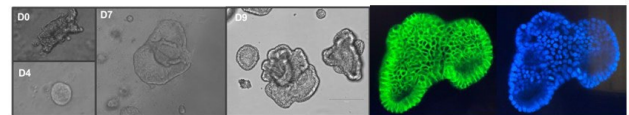


Figure 1. Gastric organoids. Example of an organoid growing from a human gastric biopsy in our laboratory at days 0, 4, 7 and 9.

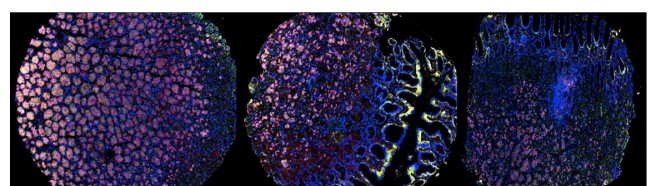
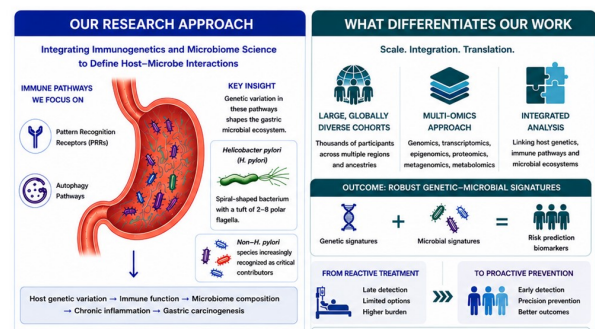


Figure 3. Multiplex immunofluorescence staining a gastric biopsy tissue microarray showing spatial expression of autophagy- and lactate-metabolism-related markers (p62, LC3A/B, CD147, MCT1, MCT4 and HCAR1). Nuclei stained with DAPI.



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Gene regulation in bacterial pathogens.

Suitable for students who have majored in Microbiology, Genetics or Biotechnology.

The group is interested in the molecular basis of pathogenesis in *E. coli* and multidrug resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). These pathogens are significant causes of human morbidity and mortality and understanding how they cause disease is an important step towards developing new therapeutics.

The lab is particularly interested in how these pathogens control virulence and antibiotic resistance genes. We have made important contributions to understanding the functions of non-coding RNAs (ncRNAs) in these pathogens and have identified ncRNAs that control antibiotic tolerance and toxin expression.

RESEARCH PROGRAM

Antibiotic tolerance in *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

Staphylococcus aureus is one of the most adaptable and frequent human pathogens, causing disease at almost every site in the body. Antibiotic resistance is a major problem and mortality rates for patients with MRSA septicaemia are 15-50%. Last-line antibiotics are used to treat these infections, but antibiotic tolerance is increasingly causing treatment failure.

We work to understand the molecular basis of antibiotic tolerance in MRSA and have recently identified previously unknown genes and ncRNAs that contribute to tolerance.

Virulence in toxigenic *E. coli*

Shiga-toxigenic *E. coli* cause potentially fatal kidney and neurological disease. Antibiotic treatment of these infections is not recommended as treatment can increase toxin release. We have identified many new ncRNAs that control virulence and toxin expression in toxigenic *E. coli*, potentially providing new avenues for treatment.

Enhancing antisense RNA therapeutics

We are applying our understanding of ncRNA function in pathogenic bacteria to enhance the activity of antisense RNA therapeutics. These molecules can be used as sequence-specific antibiotics or anti-virulence compounds and may represent a promising platform technology to combat antimicrobial resistance.

ABOUT THE LAB

We are a diverse and supportive lab committed to providing students with a platform to achieve their best. We have an excellent balance of senior researchers (post-docs), PhDs, and Honours students which provide an outstanding support network and make the lab energetic and fun. More information can be found at treelab.science.

ABOUT THE LAB HEAD

I am an Associate Professor of Microbiology. I obtained my PhD in Microbiology at the University of Queensland and was a post-doctoral researcher at the University of Edinburgh (UK) and the University of Melbourne before moving to UNSW in 2015. I enjoy finding the biological meaning within complex datasets and understanding how life (and bacteria!) work at a molecular level.



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Molecular virology.

Suitable for students who have majored in Microbiology, Biotechnology, Genetics or Molecular and Cell Biology.



Viral infections are a major global health threat and burden. Of the 55 to 60 million annual deaths worldwide, around one third are caused by infectious diseases. The possible eradication of viral diseases

such as poliomyelitis and measles through vaccination programs in the future is very likely to be thwarted by the emergence of new viral pathogens, as we have recently seen with the pandemic coronavirus. Unless we understand the mechanisms, patterns and consequences of their rapid evolution, we will not be able to build rational strategies for controlling their spread.

The Molecular Microbiology Laboratory is part of the School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences (BABS), located in state-of-the-art OGTR PC2 facilities. Research in this multi-disciplined group encompasses molecular virology, viral discovery, molecular surveillance, drug discovery, host-virus evolution and tickborne disease, using both computational and wet lab techniques.

PROJECT 1 NOROVIRUS REPLICATION AND EPIDEMIOLOGY



Norovirus is the major cause of gastroenteritis outbreaks worldwide. We track and study the evolution of pandemic norovirus strains across the globe, which are responsible for around 670 million of cases and around 200,000 deaths each year.

Major pandemics of norovirus gastroenteritis occur around every three to five years, with six pandemics reported since 1996. These pandemics are often associated with novel noroviruses from a single genotype (GII.4), which escape herd immunity through both antigenic drift and recombination. Our group is part of international and national networks that trace and track pandemic noroviruses globally. We first identified and characterised two of the six pandemic viruses; Hunter 2004 and Sydney 2012, both responsible for pandemics of gastroenteritis. We have developed several norovirus molecular detection and bioinformatics tools over the last few years for molecular virology studies using both clinical and wastewater samples in Melbourne and Sydney. The aim of this project is to conduct a detailed molecular epidemiological and evolutionary analysis of Australian noroviruses. The project will determine if current outbreaks are associated with the emergence of novel virus variants or recombinant (hybrid) viruses.

PROJECT 2 DISCOVERING NEW VIRUSES



In 2002, a metagenomics approach – the non-targeted sequencing of all DNA in a sample – was first used to find novel DNA viruses in a marine environment.

More recently, such techniques were also developed for the discovery of RNA viruses. For the first time, all viruses in a sample could be identified by their sequence, without the need for extensive culturing or PCR/RT-PCR techniques. Since then, the advent of next generation sequencing (NGS) technologies has greatly facilitated this metagenomic approach to viral discovery. In contrast to Sanger sequencing-based studies, NGS allows the sequencing of millions of base pairs from a sample in a single run, massively increasing the number of viral genomes that can be discovered. NGS has thus revolutionised the field of viral discovery. The increase in readily-available computational power also permits rapid processing of this data, which can be compared to sequence databases, with, for example, the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) to identify the sample's taxonomic constituents which for us are RNA viruses. These new techniques have revealed many divergent viral lineages are emerging many of which could pose challenges to the human population. Less than 1% of the earth's virosphere is estimated to be known, suggesting there are millions of potential human pathogens that we know nothing about.

In this space we have developed numerous workflows using Katana (UNSW super-computer) for viral discovery by accessing public RNA sequencing reads. We have targeted numerous animals for viral discovery including; cane toads, bats, ticks, Australian reptiles and amphibians, over a dozen marsupials, monotremes and ancient fish. So far, we have discovered over 200 new viruses, for which we have many full-length viral genomes. This discovery project is dry lab based and will instruct you in many BINF applications including; sequence search-based systems, assembly, taxonomic and phylogenetic methods, as well as genome annotation and illustration. A background in computer science or programming is not required, however this project will utilise many bioinformatics techniques and analyses including unix command line, python scripting and R.



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RESEARCH FOCUS

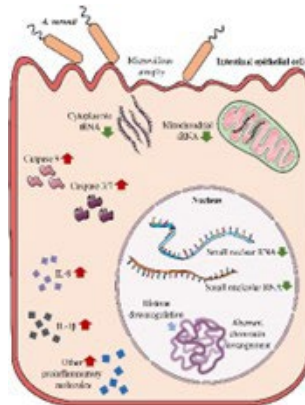
Gut pathogens and inflammatory diseases

Suitable for students who have majored in Microbiology, Immunology, Biotechnology, Genetics, Molecular and Cell Biology or Medical Science.

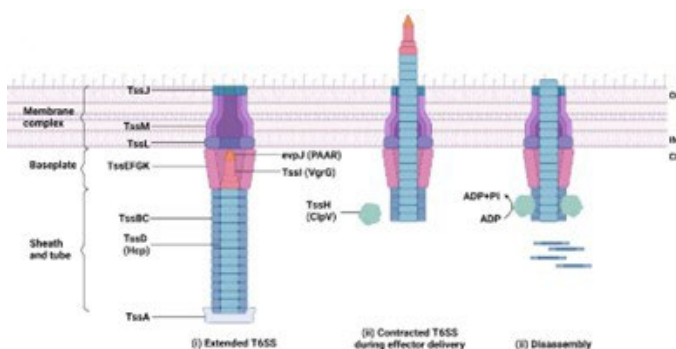
Focused on gut pathogens and inflammatory diseases, my group offers multiple research projects. These projects provide research training in areas such as bacterial pathogenesis, host response to infection, mucosal immunology, bacterial genomics, metagenomic analysis, laboratory diagnosis of bacterial infection, novel antibiotics and anti-inflammatory agents, and cancer-associated microbes. The ultimate goals are to improve laboratory diagnosis of infection and develop better treatments for infectious and chronic inflammatory diseases.

PROJECTS ON *AEROMONAS* SPECIES

We recently found that *Aeromonas* are the second most common enteric bacterial pathogens in Australia and *Aeromonas* enteric infections in Australia are locally acquired. Much remain unknowns about these emerging human enteric pathogens. Multiple research projects are available to investigate the bacterial genomics, virulence factors, interactions with hosts, laboratory diagnosis of *Aeromonas* enteric infections, pathogenic mechanisms and sources of infections.



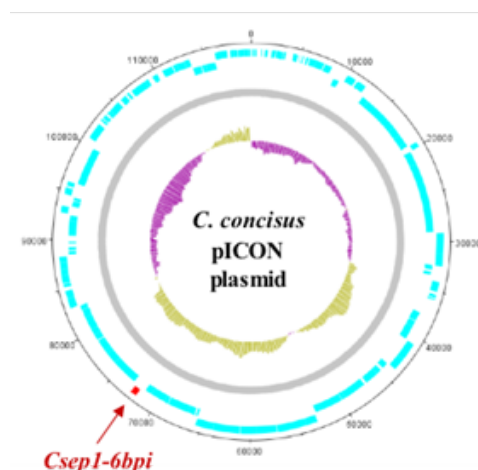
The effects of *A. veronii* on intestinal epithelial cells



Type 6 Secretion system found in *A. caviae*

PROJECTS ON *CAMPYLOBACTER CONCISUS* AND INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD)

Campylobacter concisus is an oral bacterium and some strains may cause enteric diseases. We found that csep1-6bpi positive *C. concisus* strains are linked with Crohn's disease, a major form of IBD. The csep1-6bpi gene, which encodes a superantigen homologue, is located in the pCON plasmid or the *C. concisus* chromosome. The honours project focuses on investigating the immunoregulatory role of Csep1 protein.



Circularised diagram of the pCON plasmid in *C. concisus* strain P2CDO4.

(doi: 10.1038/s41426-018-0065-6)

PROJECT ON NOVEL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANTIBIOTIC AGENTS

This project examines the antibiotic resistance of clinically important pathogens, as well as develop novel antibiotics and anti-inflammatory agents for better treatment of infectious and chronic inflammatory diseases involving microbes.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

MOLECULAR AND CELL BIOLOGY

CLUSTER STRENGTHS:

- » **Metabolism and Metabolic Disorders**
- » **Structural and Synthetic Biology**

Since traditional biology focuses on living organisms as a whole, Molecular and Cell Biology explores the components and interactions that make up a cell. This gives us a deeper understanding of cell function and why diseases and disorders happen on a molecular level.

Molecular and Cell Biology has been pivotal in a wide range of fields and revolutionised the ability to manipulate cells and tissues for medical and therapeutic purposes such as vaccinations. Other developments have included DNA fingerprinting in forensics and pioneering crop modifications in agriculture. Our research centres on the areas of Synthetic Biology and Metabolism and Molecular Cell Biology. We incorporate molecular genetics, stem cell biology, microscopy, computer science and epidemiology to answer unsolved biological questions and train the next generation of life scientists.





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RESEARCH FOCUS

Synthetic and Evolutionary
Biology

Suitable for students who have
majored in Microbiology,
Molecular Biology,
Bioinformatics, Genetics,
Biochemistry or Biotechnology.

My research group currently focuses on four streams of research:

1. The evolution and diversity of the bacterial flagellar motor.
2. Light-control of the bacterial flagellar motor
3. The applications of synthetic bacterial flagellar motors in biotechnology.
4. Bottom-up synthetic cells: using programmable DNA nanotechnology combined with microfluidics and liposomes to build synthetic cell-like networks

Below are some example projects that align with existing work in the lab. For more info see our website or recent papers via Google scholar.

PROJECT 1 ANCESTRAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BACTERIAL FLAGELLAR ROTOR

We recreate microbial 'Jurassic Parks' by resurrecting ancient flagellar motor componentry in contemporary hosts and measuring how well they work. This allows us to create ancient motors that have never existed in the present day to synthesise and evolve new motors as well as to learn about the process of evolution. We have examined in detail reconstructions of the stators that power the motor and now seek to examine how the rotor has evolved and can be engineered for new applications.

PROJECT 2 ORIGINS OF MOTILITY

The evolutionary origins of the bacterial flagellum have been a subject of scientific and public controversy – how can evolution produce such a complex system? We believe we can make progress on the issue by updating old phylogenetic work with new datasets and improved models, and combining this with experimental evolution work being done in our labs. The student will plan and conduct phylogenetic analyses, and then use synthetic biology to recreate these ancestors in a contemporary microbial 'Jurassic Park'.

PROJECT 3 PROGRAMMING SYNTHETIC CELLS WITH DNA ORIGAMI

We make artificial bilayer system for interrogating membrane proteins and we can add individual protein function to a droplet, such as touch sensitivity or light

sensitivity. We use DNA nanotechnology to programme liposome assembly, and communicate across membranes, to build light-sensitive liposomes that can do specific functions on demand.

PROJECT 4 MICROFLUIDICS AND LIPOSOMES

We use microfluidics to separate flagellar motors and build systems for high throughput selection, and also use these systems to generate liposomes and use flagellar motors to drive fluid motion themselves. We have projects involving designing and building new devices to apply the flagellar motor onto other things. This would suit someone with an interest in DIY/maker culture.

PROJECT 5 UTILISING FLAGELLAR FILAMENTS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

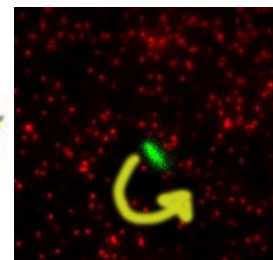
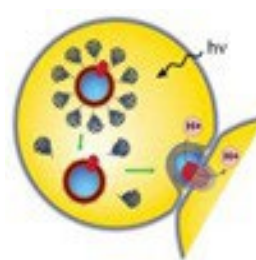
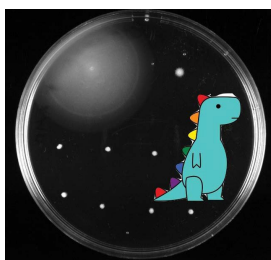
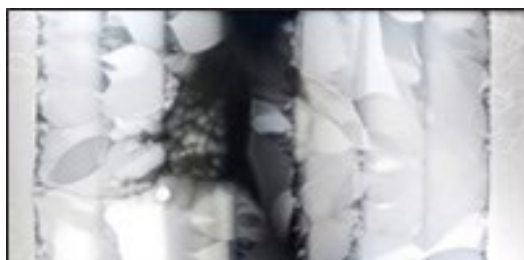
We apply our knowledge of the flagellar motor to improve or add novel functions. This project aims to use the flagellar filament as a scaffold for the addition of fluorescent and enzymatic proteins whilst maintaining motility. A project in this area will aim to optimise binding of cargo, such as nano-scale beads and exogenous, purified proteins, to filaments which will lay the groundwork for future biotechnological applications.

PROJECT 6 OPTOGENETICS

We want to control the flagellar motion with light to make light-steerable bacteria. We have some crude ways of doing this via removing the fuel, but we want to increase the time-response by directly shutting down and re-enabling the motor using light-responsive protein domains and strategic protein engineering of the motor.

PROJECT 7 BIOFILMS AND BACILLUS

We have projects in bacillus and in biofilms looking at key genes in various species that trigger biofilms and the relationship between motility and biofilms (usually less motility = more biofilm). We are interested in the relationship between motility and biofilms and also the role of microbial communities and quorum sensing in stopping motility to start biofilms.





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RESEARCH FOCUS

Controlling cellular cholesterol.

Suitable for students who have majored in Molecular and Cell Biology or Genetics.

Cholesterol is a vital and versatile molecule that has become a byword for heart disease risk. But the cells in our body actually need cholesterol, and too little results in devastating developmental disorders. However, too much can contribute to several diseases, including atherosclerosis and cancer. Our bodies have therefore engineered an elaborate system for keeping the cholesterol content of our cells tightly controlled. The overall goal of our research is to understand more about how our cells control cholesterol levels. My Honours students are well supported in their projects by my lab team, and we tailor the research to suit a particular student's interests wherever possible. My team currently consists of one post-doc, five PhD students and one Honours student. Please feel free to email me to discuss the possibility of an Honours year in my lab at aj.brown@unsw.edu.au.

NEW FACTORS IN ACHIEVING CHOLESTEROL BALANCE

An imbalance of cholesterol plays a role in numerous diseases. Therefore, knowing precisely how cells regulate their cholesterol levels is central to understanding the development of these diseases, and to identify possible new treatments. Only one of the 20+ enzymes involved in cholesterol biosynthesis is targeted clinically (by statins). The statin class of drugs, worth >\$30 billion a year, inhibit a very early step in cholesterol synthesis and have been effective in treating heart disease, but are not without their side effects, affecting the lives of up to 0.5 million Australians. Very little attention has been paid to later enzymes in the pathway. Our research investigates the regulation of new control points in cholesterol synthesis, which have been largely overlooked in the past.

Projects include:

1. Degradation of enzymes – what prompts their turnover and which E3 ubiquitin ligases are involved?
2. Interactions between enzymes – which enzymes interact with each other to facilitate cholesterol synthesis?
3. Enzymes in disease – what do known disease mutations do to the protein?

METHODS

mammalian cell culture, recombinant DNA techniques (cloning and mutagenesis), fluorescence microscopy, PCR and real-time PCR, gene/siRNA transfection, CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing, luciferase reporter assays, SDS-PAGE and Western blotting.

Suggested references (available on request)

- » Sharpe LJ, Coates HW, AJ Brown. Post-translational control of the long and winding road to cholesterol. *J. Biol. Chem.* 2020; 295: 17549-17559.
- » Brown AJ, Chua NK, Yan N. The shape of human squalene epoxidase expands the arsenal against cancer. *Nature Comm* 2019;10: 888.
- » Capell-Hattam IM, Sharpe LJ, Qian L, Hart-Smith G, Prabhu AV, Brown AJ. Twin enzymes, divergent control: The cholesterologenic enzymes DHCR14 and LBR are differentially regulated transcriptionally and post-translationally. *J. Biol. Chem.* 2020; 295: 2850-2865
- » Yoshioka H, Coates HW, Chua NK, Hashimoto Y, Brown AJ, Ohgane K. A Key Mammalian Cholesterol Synthesis Enzyme, Squalene Monooxygenase, Is Allosterically Stabilized by Its Substrate. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A* 2020; 117:7150-8.





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[Frances Byrne | School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences - UNSW Sydney](#)

RESEARCH FOCUS

Developing novel therapies that target metabolic dependencies in cancer cells.

Cancer cells consume and process nutrients differently to most of our normal healthy cells. Dr Byrne's research centres on discovering new therapies that target this phenotype to kill cancer cells. Her team specialise in endometrial (uterine) and liver cancers. Honours students may have the opportunity to contribute to some of the projects outlined below.

Research projects:

1. Developing novel molecules that target cancer cell metabolism

Cancer cells 'eat' and use more nutrients (e.g., glucose) than most normal cells. This highlights a potential vulnerability that we can target for cancer treatment. In collaboration with Professor Naresh Kumar (Chemistry) we are developing novel small molecules that disrupt nutrient metabolism in cancer cells with the goal of killing cancer cells and leaving healthy cells unharmed.

2. Targeting lipid metabolism in endometrial cancer

Endometrial cancer is the most common gynaecological cancer in the Western world. Our research shows lipid metabolism is elevated in endometrial cancer and is associated with poorer patient prognosis. We are now examining whether targeting proteins that regulate lipid metabolism can kill endometrial cancer cells and enhance their response to chemotherapy agents.

3. Therapeutically targeting obesity to enhance anti-cancer therapies

Obesity increases the risk of developing cancer, including liver cancer. Obesity can also make cancer therapies less effective. Mitochondrial uncouplers are small molecules that have shown great promise for the treatment of obesity. They work by making mitochondria 'burn' more nutrients, such as fats, without producing ATP. Thereby they 'uncouple' nutrient oxidation from ATP synthesis. In collaboration with Professor Kyle Hoehn (BABS) we are investigating whether targeting obesity, using novel mitochondrial uncoupler molecules, improves the anti-tumour response to cancer therapies. These experiments will help us determine whether uncouplers may be used alongside cancer therapies to improve outcomes for cancer patients.

Related publications:

Byrne FL, et al. Phenotypic screen for oxygen consumption rate identifies an anti-cancer naphthoquinone that induces mitochondrial oxidative stress. *Redox Biol.* 2020 Jan;28:101374. doi: 10.1016/j.redox.2019.101374. Epub 2019 Nov 5. PMID: 31743887.

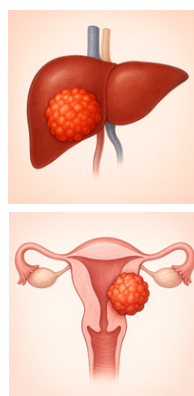
Cheng Y, et al. Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of glucose metabolism inhibitors as anticancer agents. *Bioorg Chem.* 2024 Oct;151:107665. doi: 10.1016/j.bioorg.2024.107665. Epub 2024 Jul 25.

Byrne FL, et al. Metabolic vulnerabilities in endometrial cancer. *Cancer Res.* 2014 Oct 15;74(20):5832-45. doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-14-0254. Epub 2014 Sep 9. PMID: 25205105.

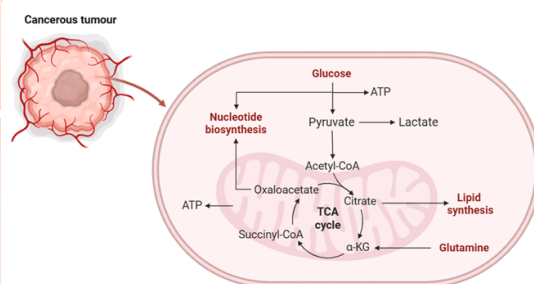
Shrestha R, et al. Exploring the therapeutic potential of mitochondrial uncouplers in cancer. *Mol Metab.* 2021 Sep;51:101222. doi: 10.1016/j.molmet.2021.101222. Epub 2021 Mar 26. PMID: 33781939.

Alexopoulos S, et al. Mitochondrial uncoupler BAM15 reverses diet-induced obesity and insulin resistance in mice. *Nat Commun.* 2020 May 14;11(1):2397. doi: 10.1038/s41467-020-16298-2. PMID: 32409697.

Kenwood B, et al. Identification of a novel mitochondrial uncoupler that does not depolarize the plasma membrane. *Mol Metab.* 2013 Nov 28;3(2):114-23. doi: 10.1016/j.molmet.2013.11.005. PMID: 24634817.



Targeting metabolic dependencies in cancer cells





Associate Professor Tatyana Chtanova

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RESEARCH FOCUS

Immune response to infection,
injury and cancer

Research Program:

Our main goal is to understand and control inflammation.

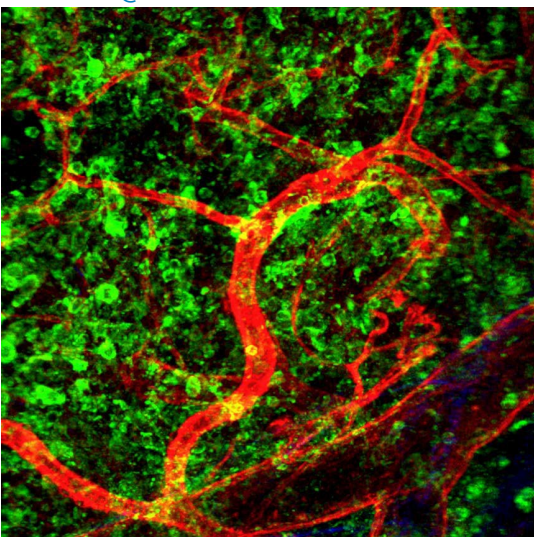
During infection, inflammation enables immune cells to locate and eliminate invading pathogens. However, chronic inflammation can cause tissue damage in autoimmune diseases and contribute to cancer development. Our lab seeks to understand how immune cells respond to different types of inflammation. This knowledge will allow us to manipulate inflammatory responses and convert detrimental immune activity into beneficial outcomes.

We are currently recruiting Honours and PhD students to work on projects that aim to:

- 1) Utilize single-cell sequencing approaches to investigate immune responses to infection and cancer immunotherapy.
- 2) Uncover the role of immune cells in mediating wound repair using intravital microscopy and flow cytometric approaches.

Both projects require strong coding skills and involve computational biology. A solid understanding of immunology and cell biology would be beneficial.

Contact Tatyana about research project opportunities:
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Biography:

Associate Professor Tatyana Chtanova is the head of the Innate and Tumour Immunology Laboratory at the School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, UNSW Sydney.

After completing her undergraduate studies at the University of New South Wales, Tatyana earned her PhD in 2005 for her research on gene expression signatures in novel T cell subsets, conducted at the Garvan Institute.

Following her PhD, she received a Human Frontier Science Program Fellowship to undertake postdoctoral training at the University of California, Berkeley. During this time, she developed expertise in intravital microscopy and applied it to uncover a distinctive immune response to inflammation—neutrophil swarming—and a novel mechanism of immune evasion by pathogens.

Tatyana's research focuses on developing advanced imaging techniques such as two-photon microscopy and in situ photoconversion to investigate fundamental immunological processes, including infection, wound repair, and cancer. Her overarching goal is to harness inflammation to develop new immunotherapies for cancer and enhance wound healing.



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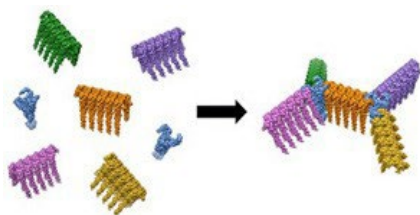
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RESEARCH FOCUS

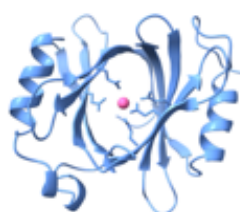
Synthetic biology and bioengineering of protein biomaterials.

Suitable for students who have majored in Biotechnology, Molecular Biology, or Microbiology.

Proteins are the functional machinery of life, carrying out the chemistry, energy conversion, transport, and sensing that allow cells to survive and respond to their environment. By engineering proteins as programmable building blocks, we can create new materials and technologies to address challenges in health, sustainability, energy, and defence. The research in my group combines synthetic biology and protein engineering to build functional materials from proteins, with projects spanning biocatalysis, environmental biotechnology, bioelectronics, and medical biosensing.



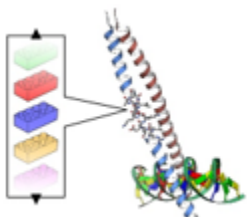
PROJECT 1 Extraction of critical minerals using protein biomaterials



Rare earth elements (REEs) are critical to technologies underpinning clean energy, electronics, and low-carbon transport. The recent discovery of bacterial proteins that selectively bind REEs offers new opportunities

to develop more efficient and sustainable approaches for REE recovery. This project combines protein engineering, structural design, and biomolecular self-assembly to create protein materials that can selectively capture and separate REE under harsh environmental and industrial conditions.

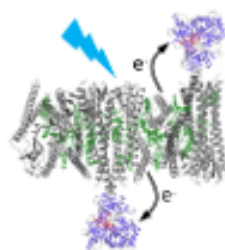
PROJECT 2 Design of synthetic transcription factors



A major goal of synthetic biology is to engineer useful genetic systems inside living cells, for example to produce therapeutics or sense environmental changes. A key challenge is ensuring these synthetic circuits function

predictably without interfering with natural cellular processes. In this project, we will design synthetic transcription factors (synTFs) to control engineered circuits or selectively modulate natural genes in response to cancer-associated signalling.

PROJECT 3 Enzyme scaffolds for biocatalysis



Enzymatic biocatalysis is increasingly attractive as a sustainable and scalable alternative to conventional chemical synthesis, offering high selectivity and mild reaction conditions for producing fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and agrochemicals.

This project will develop protein-based scaffolds that improve stability and activity of aligned enzymes, while also providing novel routes to power biocatalysis.

PROJECT 4 Self-assembling biomaterials for nanotechnology



The fabrication of nanoscale devices requires precise templates for positioning functional molecules in defined arrangements. Proteins and DNA are attractive building blocks because of their programmable self-assembly and molecular recognition.

In this project, we will combine DNA origami with self-assembling protein filaments to create three-dimensional templates with controllable size and symmetry. These hybrid biotemplates will be used to construct functional nanodevices, including molecular machines and biosensors.



Dr Hugh Goold
Research Scientist
Industry Scientia Fellow

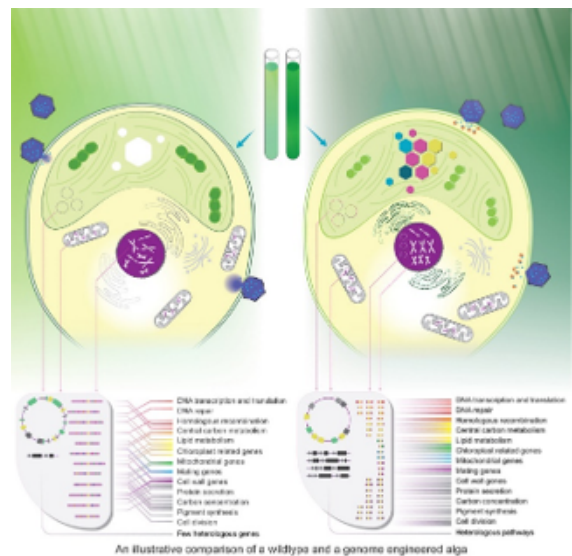
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RESEARCH FOCUS

Synthetic biology, synthetic genomes, genetics, algae, yeast.

My belief is we can use biology and biotechnology to make a sustainable, prosperous future. Engineering cells can lead to whole ecosystem changes. Can we restore and protect our kelp forests and agricultural systems by engineering biology? Work with me and we can find out together.

I study cell biology using engineered or highly simplified genomes. My previous work includes construction of a 903,000bp yeast chromosome. By building chromosomes, we can choose to cluster genes together by function, and rearrange genomes so they are easy to study, rather than the random ways genomes have assembled through evolution. There is huge value in using these approaches to study algae, plants and kelp, these particular three groups of organisms are important because they underpin our food systems. By identifying the genetic bases of strengths and weaknesses in these organisms we can address a number of issues ranging from chemical sensitivity (herbicides in crops, salt and heavy metals in seagrasses) to climate resilience in the marine ecosystem.



Some current honours level projects:

- Herbicide resistance and tolerance modelling with algae and yeast
- CRISPR/Cas9 development for Kelp
- Uncovering varroa mite Insecticide resistance with yeast complementation
- Yeast Tyrian Purple biosynthesis
- Algal genome design and construction

Help me set up!

I'm looking for enthusiastic people, who are excited to learn. Some of these projects collaborating with NSW-DPIRD in Camden or Wagga, and may lead to job opportunities later. If you are excited about PCR, microbiology, and cell biology, please get in touch.

Some recent works:

Goold, H. D., Moseley, J. L., & Lauersen, K. J. The synthetic future of algal genomes. *Cell Genomics*, 2024

If I could design a genome, what features would I give it, what organism would I base it on, and why?

Goold, H.D. et. al, Construction, debugging and iterative redesign of a 903kb synthetic chromosome of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* *Nature Communications* 2025

This work represents the largest single piece of DNA constructed so far in Australia. Can we do this again but with revised protocols?

Coleman, M. A., & Goold, H. Harnessing synthetic biology for kelp forest conservation. *Journal of Phycology* 2019

Can we use synthetic biology to restore our marine environment, protecting our marine estate for future generations?



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Mechanisms linking altered nutrient metabolism to obesity, cancer and diabetes.

Suitable for students who have majored in Molecular Biology, Biotechnology or Bioinformatics

Research in the Hoehn lab aims to better understand metabolic processes in normal conditions, ageing, and metabolic disease states including obesity.

Projects include:

Project 1: Developing next-generation mitochondrial uncouplers

Mitochondrial uncouplers are small chemical drugs that boost metabolic rate without affecting food intake. Accordingly they promote weight loss and reverse diabetes symptoms in mice.

The Hoehn lab discovered the furazanopyrazine class of mitochondrial uncouplers. The first molecule discovered was named BAM15 after the undergraduate student Beverley A. Murrow who screened it. BAM15 is now sold commercially by many vendors and is used widely in medical research. BAM15 is a great starting point for drug development but the lab is continually developing new molecules to improve drug-like properties that are better suited for human use.

Students that join this project will test our molecules in cells and mice for pharmacokinetics, safety, and efficacy to reverse obesity, fatty liver disease, or age-related disorders.

Project 2: Determining the effect of Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase activity on protein acylation

Excess carbohydrate intake is converted to fat via lipogenesis. Acetyl-coenzyme A carboxylase (ACC) enzymes are rate limiting for lipogenesis but we have recently identified a broader role for ACC enzymes in regulating the post-translational acetylation and malonylation of hundreds of proteins by controlling the availability of acetyl-CoA and malonyl-CoA. We have performed proteomics studies to determine which proteins are sensitive to ACC-dependent acetylation and malonylation. Student projects will characterise the functional consequences of ACC-dependent acetylation or malonylation of key metabolic proteins. Students will use gene editing to block or add acetyl/malonyl marks and then determine the effect on enzyme activity.



RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS:

2025 - Shah DP, Vancuylburg CS, Olzomer EM, Chen SY, Grams RJ, Beretta M, Byrne FL, Santos WL, and Hoehn KL. Diverse actions of 15 structurally unrelated mitochondrial uncouplers in cells and mice. **Molecular Metabolism**. 2025 Sep;99:102204. doi: 10.1016/j.molmet.2025.102204.

2025 - Beretta M, Vancuylburg CS, Shrestha R, Olzomer EM, Osborne B, Zhou M, Zhang S, Hargreaves A, Byrne FL, Hoehn KL. Isotype-selective roles of hepatic acetyl-CoA carboxylases in a mouse model of fatty liver disease. **Molecular Metabolism**. Dec;102:102264. doi: 10.1016/j.molmet.2025.102264.

2024 - Chen SY*, Telfer AJ*, Olzomer EM, Vancuylburg CS, Zhou M, Beretta M, Li C, Alexopoulos SJ, Turner N, Byrne FL, Santos WL, and Hoehn KL. Beneficial effects of simultaneously targeting calorie intake and calorie efficiency in diet-induced obese mice. **Clinical Science**. Feb 21;138(4):173-187. doi: 10.1042/CS20231016. *hons student co-first author

2024 - Beretta M, Dai Y, Olzomer EM, Vancuylburg CS, Santiago-Rivera JA, Philp AM, Hargett SR, Li K, Shah DP, Chen SY, Alexopoulos SJ, Li C, Harris TE, Lee B, Wathier M, Cermak JM, Tucker SP, Turner N, Bayliss DA, Philp A, Byrne FL, Santos WL, and Hoehn KL. Liver-Selective Imidazopyrazine Mitochondrial Uncoupler SHD865 Reverses Adiposity and Glucose Intolerance in Mice. **Diabetes**. Mar 1;73(3):374-384. doi: 10.2337/db23-0233.



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Protein biotechnology.

Suitable for students who have majored in Biotechnology, Biochemistry or Microbiology.

PROJECT 1 SEARCHING FOR NOVEL ENZYMES FOR DIPEPTIDE SYNTHESIS

Gamma-glutamyl transferase is a ubiquitous enzyme and is found to have use in the production of the dipeptide gamma glutamyl cysteine and other dipeptides. Currently, the enzyme is sourced from native mammalian tissue. This project will explore alternative native and recombinant methods to generate active enzymes for improved industrial application of this enzyme. The project will involve in silico methods to rationally engineer the catalytic site for improved performance followed by experimental evaluation.

PROJECT 2 BIOPROCESS DEVELOPMENT FOR AQUACULTURE PROBIOTICS

The successful use of probiotic bacteria in industry depends not only on identifying beneficial strains but also on developing methods to produce, preserve, and deliver them while maintaining their viability and activity. This Honours project will investigate how cultivation and preservation conditions influence the growth and survival of probiotic bacterial strains intended for aquaculture applications. The student will develop and operate an in-house continuous culture system (chemostat), optimise bacterial growth conditions, evaluate the effects of freeze-drying on bacterial viability, and assess the stability of cultures during storage. The project provides training in microbiology, microbial physiology, and biotechnology, with opportunities to gain experience in microbial cultivation, bioprocess development, and experimental design. Conducted in collaboration with industry partners and researchers across multiple UNSW schools (BABS and BEES), the project offers a unique opportunity to contribute to the translation of laboratory-based microbial research into probiotic products with potential commercial applications in aquaculture.



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Regulation of energy expenditure in adipose tissue.

Suitable for students who have majored in Molecular Biology, Genetics, Biochemistry or Biotechnology.

We study mammalian metabolism and gene regulation, with the aim of identifying biological pathways to target for anti-obesity therapies. White adipose tissue can be converted to 'beige' adipose tissue, which burns energy to produce heat rather than storing energy. We aim to better understand beige adipose tissue so that this knowledge can be harnessed to reverse obesity. Currently, our collaborative research group includes 7 PhD students and 2 Honours students. Two Honours positions will be available for 2023.

PROJECT 1 CONTROLLING OBESITY: TRANSCRIPTIONAL REGULATION OF THERMOGENESIS

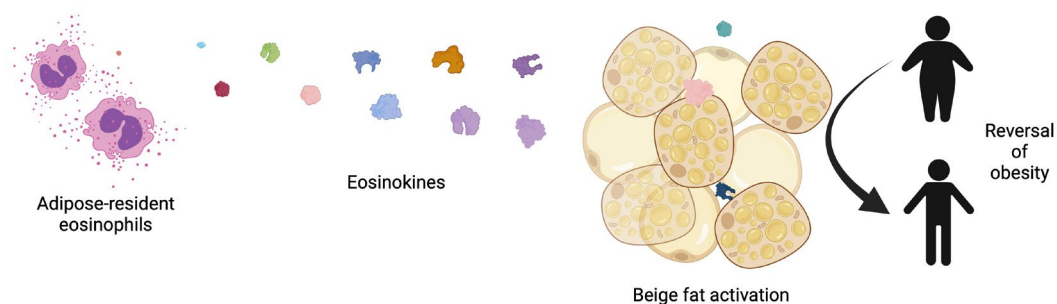
Obesity is one of the Western world's greatest medical challenges. In this project, we will investigate signalling molecules and downstream targets controlling fat cell development and energy expenditure. We are particularly interested in understanding how cells of the immune system, which naturally reside within adipose tissue, are able to signal to adipocytes and cause them to burn fat rather than store it. Our hypothesis is that eosinophils, an immune cell that resides within adipose tissue, produces signalling molecules which we call "eosinokines" that drive beiging of white adipose tissue (see diagram below).

Techniques:

Our projects offer the opportunity to learn a wide variety of molecular biology and cell biology techniques, including chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP), western blotting, gel shifts, subcloning and bacterial transformation, site directed mutagenesis, CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing, PCR and real-time PCR and next-generation sequencing technologies (RNA-seq and ChIP-seq), tissue culture, transient and stable transfections of mammalian cells, reporter gene assays and flow cytometry.

Recent publications:

- » 'Shades of white: new insights into tissue-resident leukocyte heterogeneity' *FEBS J.*, 2022, 289(2):308-318.
- » 'Eosinophil Function in Adipose Tissue Is Regulated by Krüppel-like Factor 3 (KLF3)' *Nature Communications*, 2020, 11(1):2922.
- » 'Krüppel-like Factor 3 (KLF3) Suppresses NF- κ B driven Inflammation in Mice.' *J Biol Chem.*, 2020, 295(18):6080-6091.
- » 'EoTHINophils: Eosinophils as Key Players in Adipose Tissue Homeostasis' *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol*, 2020, 47(8):1495-1505.



We propose that eosinophils drive beige fat activation by producing novel signalling proteins that we term 'eosinokines' which we aim to harness to reverse obesity



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RESEARCH FOCUS

Neurobiology, neuroscience,
recognition and cell adhesion in
neurons.

Suitable for students who have
majored in Biotechnology,
Biochemistry or Molecular
Biology.

In the brain, information is transmitted, processed and memorised by neurons. They are assembled into networks, where neurons are interconnected by specialised contacts called synapses, which allow neurons to communicate and process and store information. Formation of the networks and synapses is essential for brain development and function. We use cutting-edge techniques of biochemistry, molecular biology, microscopy, biophysics and bioinformatics to understand molecular and cellular mechanisms of neuronal network formation and regulation in health and disease. We aim to develop new technologies improving brain performance, enhancing learning and maintaining memory. We address these questions by analysing properties, functions and regulation of neural cell adhesion molecules, which regulate development of neurons and establishment of synapses.

PROJECT 1 MECHANISMS OF THE NEURONAL NETWORK DEVELOPMENT AND SYNAPSE FORMATION

The project will investigate how growth of neurons and synapse formation are regulated by neural cell adhesion molecules. The results of this work will help to characterise molecular mechanisms linking changes in levels of neural cell adhesion molecules to abnormal brain development.

PROJECT 2 THE ROLE OF ADHESION MOLECULES IN NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDERS

Synapse disassembly occurs at initial stages of many neurodegenerative disorders, affecting learning and memory. The project will study mechanisms of synaptic adhesion loss in neurodegenerative disorders, and their effects on disease progression

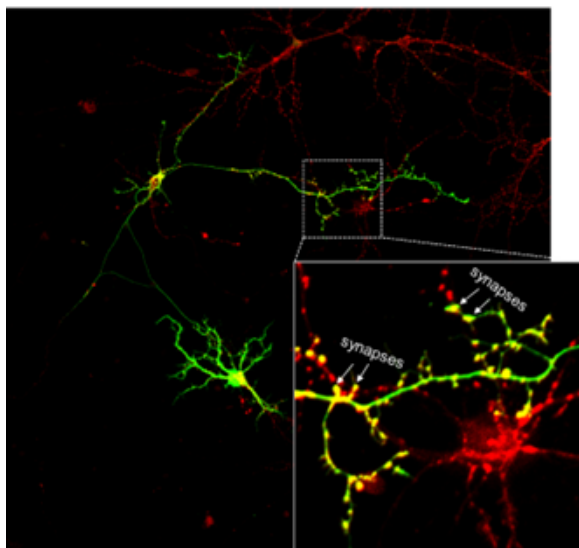
PROJECT 3 ENDOGENOUS AND ARTIFICIAL MODULATORS OF CELL ADHESION

This project will aim to identify new endogenous regulators of cell adhesion molecules and test artificial regulators of cell adhesion molecules to analyse their pharmacological potential in various models of neurodevelopmental and neurodegenerative diseases.

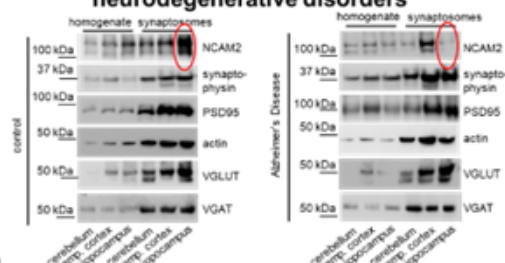
Work from our laboratory for further reading

- Leshchyn'ska I et al. 2015, 'A β -dependent reduction of NCAM2-mediated synaptic adhesion contributes to synapse loss in Alzheimer's disease', *Nature Communications*, 6:8836.
- Pfundstein et al. 2025, 'NCAM2 promotes targeting of APP from the cell surface to BACE1-containing recycling endosomes. *Progress in Neurobiology*. 251:102807.
- Su F et al. 2025, 'Neuronal growth regulator 1 (NEGR1) promotes the synaptic targeting of glutamic acid decarboxylase 65 (GAD65)'. *Journal of Neurochemistry*. 169:e16279.

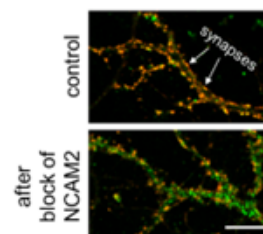
1. Neuronal growth and synapse formation



2. The role of adhesion molecules in neurodegenerative disorders



3. Cell adhesion modulators





Professor Paul Curmi

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RESEARCH FOCUS

Structural Biology, synthetic biology, protein structure and function, biophysics, protein chemistry, X-ray crystallography, cryo-electron microscopy.

Suitable for students who are interested in understanding how proteins work at the atomic level. Students who have majored in Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell biology, Molecular Biology, Microbiology or Biotechnology.

Our research focuses on understanding how proteins work at the atomic level. Proteins are nature's choice for making cellular machines. Each protein machine is composed of well-ordered structural domains that are linked together to create a dynamic, functioning system. By mapping the structures of a protein in action, we can create a series of snapshots that reveal how the protein works in the cell. We also track protein evolution across large timescales to gain a deeper understanding in the context an organism. While traditionally, we have studied natural protein systems in order to understand function, a new challenge is to use our knowledge to design and create new protein machines using the tools of synthetic biology.

PROJECT 1

How do protein motors work? Nature has evolved spectacular protein motors such as myosin and kinesin that can "walk" down protein tracks (actin filaments and microtubules, respectively). Although these motor proteins have been studied for decades, producing a plethora of atomic structures and detailed mutagenic studies, we still have no idea how these proteins harness chemical energy (ATPase) to produce motion. A novel way to explore this question is to use a synthetic biology approach: take existing protein modules of known function and link them together to create artificial protein motors. Our lab is part of an international team that is striving to achieve this goal. We have developed a successful strategy to link functional modules together to make an artificial motor protein that will "walk" along a DNA nanotube track. This project will explore a new motor design using the same components as our current motor.

PROJECT 2 (jointly supervised with Dr Kate Michie)

How does a eukaryotic cell control the shape of the plasma membrane and associated vesicles? Underlying the eukaryotic plasma membrane is a layer of actin filaments called the cell cortex or cortical cytoskeleton. The protein ezrin (and its paralogues, the ERMs) couple membranes to cortical actin filaments. Ezrin is responsible for the maintenance of surface structures (such as microvilli) and the invagination of the plasma membrane during processes such as phagocytosis. Our key question is how does ezrin do this? We have determined crystal structures of ezrin in two states, however, we still lack a structure of the active, membrane bound form of ezrin.

Preliminary cryo electron microscopy studies show that ezrin alone can deform membrane vesicles and cluster them together. The aim of this project is to determine how ezrin achieves this, with the ultimate aim of obtaining the structure of ezrin bound to a membrane, and, finally, to actin filaments.

PROJECT 3

How do light harvesting proteins capture sunlight and transmit the energy so as to power photosynthesis? Aquatic organisms have evolved elaborate light harvesting antenna systems where proteins control the capture and transfer of energy between chromophore molecules. During evolution, at least five distinct light harvesting antenna systems have been discovered. Our research focuses on the light harvesting antennae of two classes of algae: the cryptophytes and red algae, where the former evolved from the latter via secondary endosymbiosis. The aim of this project is to explore the dramatic changes that have occurred in the antenna complexes during evolution using synthetic biology approaches. By creating protein chimeras, we will explore how changes in sequence result in dramatic structural changes in protein complexes.

References:

- » Linke, H, Höcker, B, Furuta, K, Forde, N & Curmi, PM (2020) Synthetic biology approaches to dissecting linear motor protein function: towards the design and synthesis of artificial autonomous protein walkers. *Biophys Rev* 12:1041-1054.
- » KA Michie, A Bermeister, NO Robertson, SC Goodchild, PMG Curmi, (2019) 'Two sides of the coin: ezrin/radixin/moesin and merlin control membrane structure and contact inhibition'. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences* 20 (8), 1996.
- » Rathbone, H, Michie, K, Landsberg, M, Green, B & Curmi, P. (2021) Scaffolding proteins guide the evolution of algal light harvesting antennae. *Nature Communications* 12, 1890.
- » Harrop, S.J., Wilk, K.E., Dinshaw, R., Collini, E., Mirkovic, T., Teng, C.Y., Oblinsky, D.G., Green, B.R., Hoef-Emden, K., Hiller, R.G., Scholes, G.D. & Curmi, P.M. (2014) Single-residue insertion switches the quaternary structure and excitation states of cryptophyte light-harvesting proteins. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 111, E2666-E2675.



Associate Professor Kate Michie

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RESEARCH FOCUS

Structural Biology, X-ray crystallography, protein structure and function, protein-lipid interactions, biophysics, protein chemistry.

Suitable for students who are interested in the atomic level details of how proteins function. Students may have majored in Biochemistry, Molecular and Cell biology, Molecular Biology, Biotechnology or Microbiology

Our laboratory investigates how proteins assemble into the molecular machines that build living cells. We are particularly interested in understanding how cellular complexity evolved and how the sophisticated machinery found in modern eukaryotes first arose from their archaeal ancestors.

To answer these questions, we combine structural biology, artificial intelligence and protein engineering to discover new proteins, determine how they work and develop the molecular tools needed to study them. Our research spans computational biology, recombinant protein biochemistry, X-ray crystallography, cryo-electron microscopy and AI-guided protein design.

We work closely with A/Prof Brendan Burns (UNSW), an internationally recognised leader in archaeal microbiology and environmental genomics, together with Dr Tom Litfin (UNSW) (AI and computational structural biology), A/Prof Iain Duggin (UTS) (archaeal cell biology) and Dr Debnath Ghosal (University of Melbourne) (cryo-electron tomography). Students have the opportunity to combine computational and experimental approaches while contributing to fundamental discoveries in archaeal biology and the evolution of complex cells.

PROJECT 1: Engineering Molecular Tools for Archaeal Cell Biology

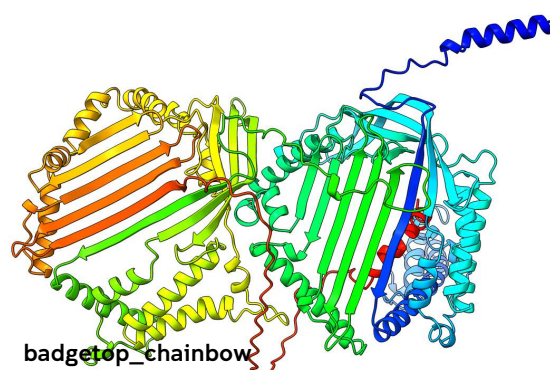
Archaea are among the least understood organisms on Earth because we lack many of the molecular tools to probe them that are routinely available for bacteria and eukaryotes. This project will use recent advances in artificial intelligence and protein engineering to develop novel protein binders that specifically recognise archaeal proteins. Depending on the student's interests, the project may involve computational protein design, recombinant protein production, protein purification and biophysical characterisation. Successful binders will provide the foundation for new molecular probes that can be used to identify and study archaeal cells through collaborations with leading microbiology and microscopy laboratories. Students will gain hands-on experience in AI-guided protein design, molecular cloning, recombinant protein expression, protein purification, biophysical analysis and structural biology.

PROJECT 2: Discovering Archaeal Protein Networks Using Artificial Intelligence

Archaea encode thousands of proteins whose functions and interactions remain unknown. Recent advances in artificial intelligence now make it possible to predict protein structures and protein-protein interactions, providing unprecedented opportunities to discover entirely new molecular machines. In this project, you will use AI-based structure prediction, protein interaction modelling and comparative genomics to identify previously unknown protein complexes involved in archaeal cell division, membrane remodelling and cellular organisation. Predicted interaction networks will guide future experimental studies aimed at understanding how archaeal cells function and how the first complex eukaryotic cells evolved. Students will gain experience in structural bioinformatics, AI-guided protein interaction prediction, evolutionary biology and modern structural biology while contributing to one of biology's most exciting emerging research areas.

SELECT PUBLICATIONS

- The prokaryotic origins of the COMMD protein family involved in eukaryotic membrane trafficking. M Liu, *et al.* Nature Communications. 17. 6989 (2026)
- An Asgard archaeon from a modern analog of ancient microbial mats. S.J. Nobs *et al.* Current Biology, 36, 8 (2026)
- Cell division protein CdpA organises and anchors the midcell ring in haloarchaea. Y Liao, VD Shinde, D Hu, Z Xu, B Söderström, KA Michie, IG Duggin. Nature Communications 16 (1), 5076 (2025)
- CetZ tubulin-like proteins control archaeal cell shape. IG Duggin, CHS Aylett, JC Walsh, KA Michie, Q Wang, L Turnbull, EM Dawson, EJ Harry, CB Whitchurch, LA Amos, J Löwe. Nature 519 (7543), 362-365 (2015)



APPROVED EXTERNAL HONOURS SUPERVISORS

Honours may also be undertaken with the following approved external supervisors located in institutions affiliated with the School of BABS. Students should contact these supervisors directly for information on available projects. Please note that it is UNSW policy that a BABS academic must be assigned as the primary supervisor; the external supervisor will be the designated co-supervisor.

Dr. Scott Berry

Single Molecule Science, UNSW School of Medical Sciences E scott.berry@unsw.edu.au
T +612 9348 10790

Research area:

Quantitative microscopy to study regulation and variability of gene expression in single cells. We are interested in the mechanisms used by mammalian cells to regulate gene- specific and global RNA abundance – ranging from epigenetic memory and cellular decision-making to global mRNA metabolism in the context of cellular physiology. More information: <https://berrygroup.github.io>

A/Professor Till Böcking

Single Molecule Science, UNSW School of Medical Sciences E till.boecking@unsw.edu.au
T +612 9385 1179

Research area:

Mechanisms of molecular motors; imaging of cellular processes; single molecule biophysics.

Professor Antony Cooper

Head, Neuroscience Division, Garvan Institute of Medical Research

E a.cooper@garvan.org.au

T +612 9295 8238

Research area:

Discovery of underlying mechanisms and biomarkers of neurodegeneration and Parkinson's Disease using neurogenomics, cell and molecular approaches on a range of in vitro and in vivo approaches.

Professor Peter Croucher

Garvan Institute of Medical Research

E p.croucher@garvan.org.au

T +612 9295 8613

Research area:

Cellular and molecular mechanisms responsible for physiological and pathological regulation of the skeleton.

Professor Sally Dunwoodie

Victor Chang Cardiac Research Institute

E s.dunwoodie@victorchang.edu.au

T +612 9295 8613

Research area:

Identifying genetic and environmental factors that impact embryogenesis and cause birth defects. Combining human whole genome sequencing, bioinformatics, mouse models, embryo imaging, molecular/cell biology and metabolomics.

More information:

<https://www.victorchang.edu.au/about-us/our-scientists/prof-sally-dunwoodie>

Professor Bill Rawlinson AM

Director, Serology & Virology Division, SEALS Microbiology, Prince of Wales Hospital

E w.rawlinson@unsw.edu.au

T +612 9382 9113

Research area:

Molecular biology of viruses, particularly cytomegalovirus, clinical virology, enteroviruses and diabetes, and respiratory viruses.

Professor Seán O'Donoghue

BioVis Centre, Garvan Institute of Medical Research

E s.odonoghue@unsw.edu.au

T +612 9295 8329

Research Area

Systems biology, computational biology, bioinformatics.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is the application process?

Applications for Honours are online:

<https://www.science.unsw.edu.au/study-us/undergraduate/honours-degrees/honours-how-apply>

Before applying you will want to consider potential projects and supervisors, based on your interests (and supervisor eligibility). The School often hosts Honours networking events, which is an opportunity for potential students to meet future supervisors and vice versa. In addition, it is advised that you reach out to potential supervisors in advance of applying – via email or in person chat – to show your interest and gauge whether honours in a given research group is a good fit for you.

Once you have an idea of supervisors and projects you prefer, head to the application link; bear in mind the relevant deadlines for applications that will change for each term and that are given on the school website (<https://www.babs.unsw.edu.au/study/undergraduate/honours>).

It is important when you apply to list at least five supervisor preferences, in the event that your first preference is unable to take you on for any reason.

How are students allocated to supervisors?

The way the system works after all students submit their applications, the School processes them to establish a student is eligible for Honours (based on completing their BSc. as well as WAM requirements). BABS has a minimum of 65 average WAM, though there is some potential wiggle room if you are close. Once those boxes are ticked, any supervisor who has an applicant that has put them first preference is given the application where the supervisor lets the School know if they will take that student on (note: a given supervisor can take a maximum of THREE students per Honours cohort (ONE student if they are an external supervisor)).

These supervisor caps are in place to ensure both an equitable distribution of students across school academics, and also to ensure a given supervisor does not overload which can negatively affect the experience of students in their group.

Assuming you are eligible, there is a good chance you will get your first preference, but if a supervisor cannot take a given student on for any reason (e.g. they have too many students who put them as first preference, they are at capacity, other commitments, etc), then the School goes to the next supervisor preference on a student list, and so on. Thus, it is important really that students list more than just a first preference of supervisor to ensure applications are processed smoothly.

What is the application process for someone who has honours as part of their degree? (For example, Bachelor of Biotechnology (Honours)).

Same as above, more details [here](#).

What is involved in a typical honours program? How many hours are required every week?

Honours is classified as a full-time, so important to keep that in mind (especially if you are juggling a part-time job etc). It really depends on the project – and you as a student – there is no prescribed expectation re hours. You will get out of it what you put in. However, it is important not to go overboard, as this can have a negative impact on your physical and mental health. Your supervisors should not be putting unreasonable and excessive demands on you – at the end of the day Honours is about you, not what a supervisor can get out of you.

How do we apply for external supervisors?

Eligible external supervisors are listed on the BABS website, more details can be found here. Any external supervisor must be approved and establish a connection with the School, including nominating a BABS academic to act as co-supervisor for any student they supervise.

Can someone apply to both a SOMS and BABS honours and pick between them at a later stage?

As far as we are aware yes; as above, bear in mind that not every supervisor in SOMS is an eligible supervisor in BABS.

What happens when all the supervisors on your preference list are not available/full?

This is very rare to happen, but in any event the School will endeavour to find a supervisor by doing additional callouts and liaising with the student.

Do you have to speak with all the supervisors on your preference list before submitting your application?

This not compulsory, but advisable. This is so if a given supervisor does indeed get your application, they will have some idea who you are, showing your enthusiasm, commitment, interest in their work and such – all about leaving a good impression with a potential supervisor.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

With supervisor that work with multiple projects, do you just focus on one of their projects or you are able to have a go at all of it?

For your Honours you will only have the capacity to focus on one project; while you may get a chance to work on the periphery of other projects in the group, it is important you work on a defined project to ensure you can realistically achieve goals.

How many candidates can each supervisor accept?

As above, a given supervisor can take a maximum of THREE students per Honours cohort (ONE student if they are an external supervisor)). This is to ensure both an equitable distribution of students across school academics, and also that a given supervisor does not overload which can negatively affect the experience of students in their group.

Will concessions be made this year due to the current COVID situation? Has a reduction of project funding occurred? If so, how has it impacted the honours projects?

Each supervisor manages their own funds, there may have been some impact on project funding due to COVID-19 but difficult to say for everyone. Specific supervisors may have adjusted their projects to be, for example, more bioinformatic-based to cope with both (any) restricted budgets and necessary social distancing requirements.

What is the tuition fee for an honours year?

Please see the university handbook here for list of relevant fees.

Other FAQs from the honours booklet and school website

Can I start Honours in Term 3?

Yes, the School of BABS offers Honours intake in all terms (1, 2 and 3).

What is included in the overall WAM and stage 3 Science WAM?

Every course completed in stages 1 to 3 is included in the overall WAM. This includes general education courses. Stage 3 Science WAM includes level 3 courses run by the Faculty of Science with the prefix: AVIA, BIOS, BEES, CLIM, GEOS, IEST, MSCI, ENVS, BABS, BIOC, BIOT, MICR, CHEM, COMP, FOOD, MATS, MATH, ANAT, NEUR, PATH, PHAR, PHSL, PSYC, PHYS, VISN or SCIF.

I only have one more course left to complete for my program. Can I start Honours and complete my last course at the same time?

No. Students must successfully complete all requirements from stages 1 to 3 of their degree before commencing Honours.

I have one more course to complete for my program, but I will be completing this in the summer session before Honours commences in Term 1. Am I still allowed to apply for a Term 1 start?

Yes. Your Honours application will be assessed as normal. If your application is successful, you will be given a conditional offer based on you passing your remaining summer session course.

I have met with a potential supervisor and they have agreed to supervise me. Does this mean I am guaranteed acceptance into Honours?

No. Potential supervisors may express their interest in supervising you for Honours and you may include them in your Project Preference List, however only the School can formally accept students into Honours and allocate students to supervisors.

Why is there a limit on the number of external supervisors we can nominate in our project preference list?

There are two reasons for this limit:

- (a) to ensure that an optimum number of students undertake their Honours project while located within BABS;
- (b) to ensure all students have the best possible chance to be allocated a supervisor.

External supervisors are restricted to accepting only one student per intake, making placements very competitive. Please note that for external supervisors, it is UNSW policy that a BABS academic based in the School be assigned as the primary supervisor and will co-supervise the student.

