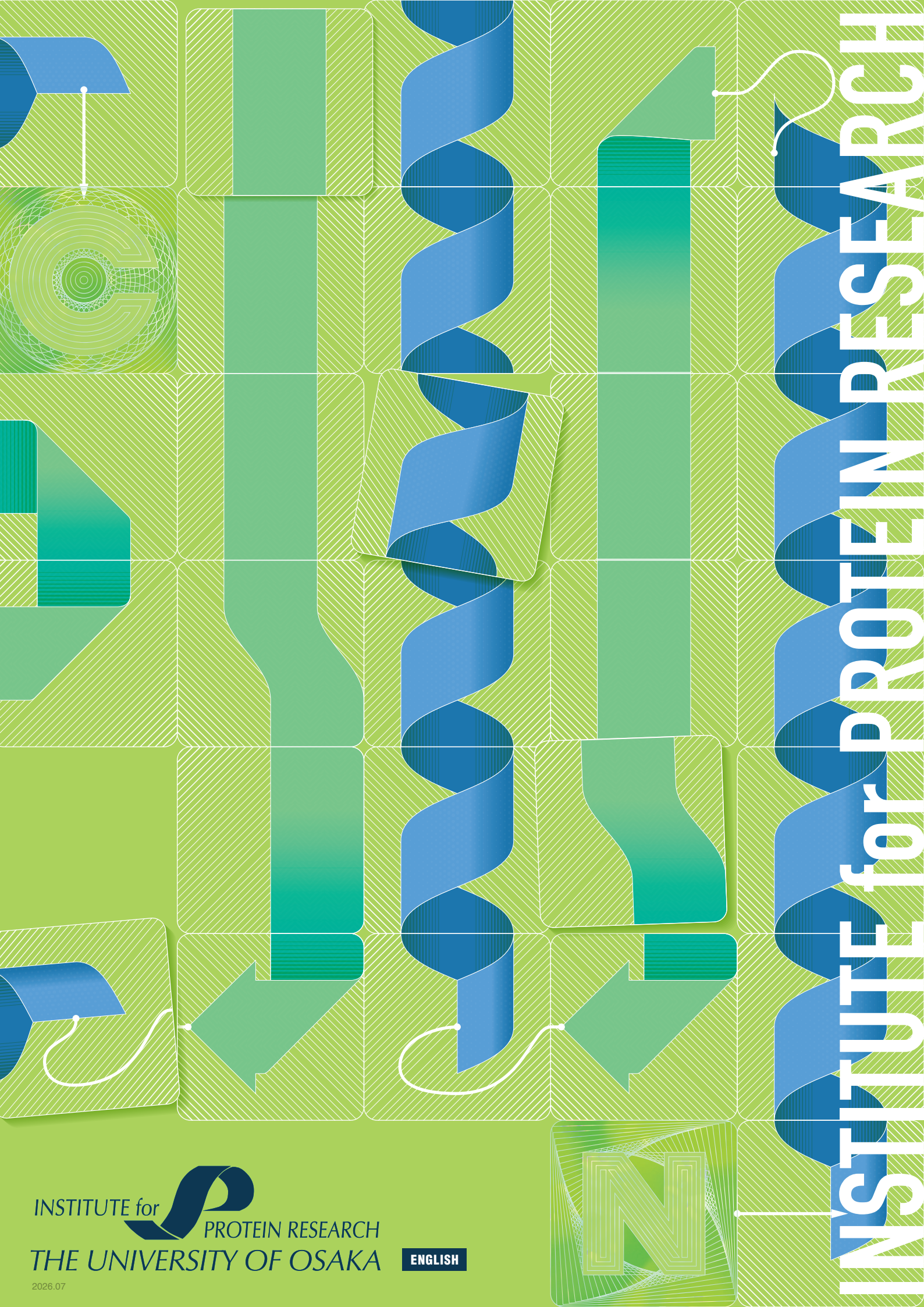


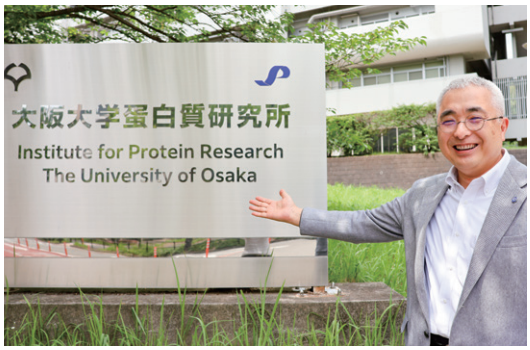
INSTITUTE for PROTEIN RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF OSAKA

ENGLISH

2026.07

Organization

- Director
  - Faculty Meeting
  - Administrative Council
  - Panel on Joint Usage / Research
  - Institute Strategy Office
  - Division of Integrative Protein Science
    - Laboratory for Protein Crystallography
    - Laboratory for CryoEM Structural Biology
    - Laboratory for Molecular Recognition Biology
    - Laboratory for Advanced Brain Functions
    - Laboratory for Protein Organic Chemistry
    - Laboratory for Protein Synthesis and Expression
    - Laboratory for Molecular and Developmental Biology
    - Laboratory for Genome and Chromosome Functions
    - Laboratory for NMR Structural Biology
    - Laboratory for Organelle Biology
    - Molecular Biophysics Group
    - Supramolecular Crystallography Group
  - Advanced Data Science Center for Protein Research (ASPiRE)
    - Laboratory for Protein Design
    - Laboratory for Computational Biology
    - Laboratory for Membrane Systems Biology
    - Laboratory for Cell Systems
    - Laboratory for Physical Biology
    - Laboratory for Cell Function Design
    - Laboratory for Biomolecular Modeling and Dynamics
    - Laboratory for Protein Databases (PDBj)
    - Open Space Laboratory for Advanced Protein Science
  - Center for Advanced Protein Structural Analysis (CAPSA)
    - Joint Usage / Research Unit (JUR)
    - Core Facilities Unit (CFU)
  - Division of Donated Fund Research
    - Division of Matrixome Research and Application
  - Technology Division
  - Administration
    - General Affairs Section
    - Accounting Section
      - Project Team of Joint Usage / Research Center
    - Research Support Section
  - Public Relations Office
  - Library
  - IPR Alumni Office



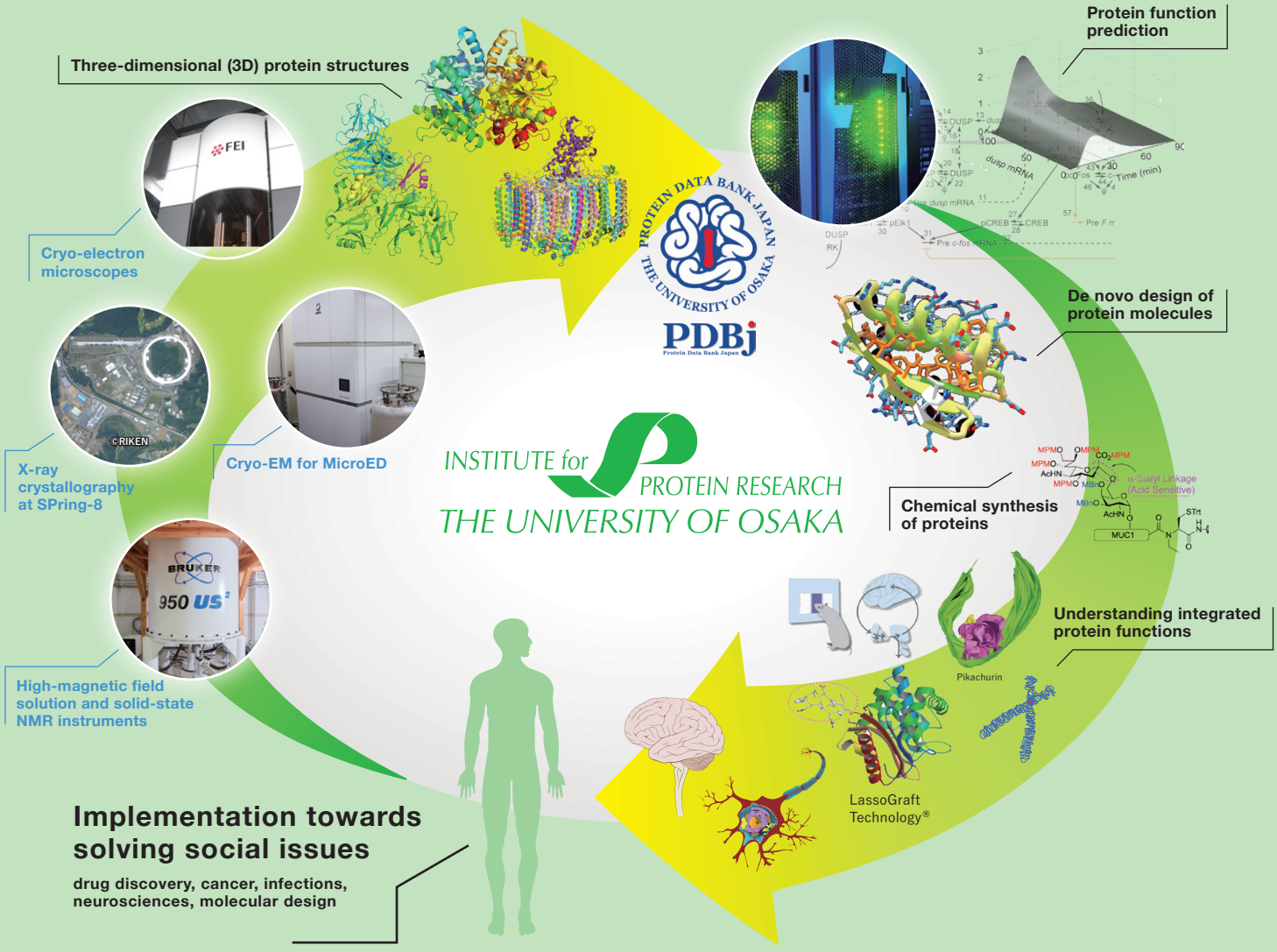
Director

Innovative Life Science Research with Proteins

Institute for Protein Research (IPR) is conducting cutting-edge and highly original research in the life sciences, based on chemistry, physics, biology, medicine, and informatics, which other institutes can rarely do. At the same time, IPR is expected to serve as a hub for contributing to the domestic and international community by upgrading large-scale equipment that would be difficult for researchers to install by themselves, such as ultra-high-field NMR, synchrotron beamline, cryo-EM, and cryo-FIB/SEM. In addition, as the Asian hub of the Protein Data Bank, one of the major international databases, we continue to work as an international data center.

The environment surrounding our research field has changed dramatically over the past several years. New research results integrated with data or information science have been produced utilizing AI with conventional research methods. In recognition of this revolutionary situation, IPR has been strengthening data-driven research. We intend to continue this trend and promote innovative life science research from molecular level to cellular network information. Your continuous support and encouragement are very much appreciated.

Protein characterization, design, creation, and beyond



Laboratory for Organelle Biology

Masato Nakai | Plant molecular cell biology

Analysis of molecular mechanisms of protein transport in chloroplasts and chloroplast biogenesis

We are investigating the process by which chloroplast proteins are synthesized outside the chloroplast and transported to the chloroplast, and the process by which the transported proteins are converted into functional molecules. By employing a wide variety of organisms ranging from algae to higher plants, we aim to elucidate molecular mechanisms and evolutions of chloroplast (plastid) biogenesis with techniques of biochemistry, genetics, and cell biology.

Advanced Data Science Center for Protein Research (ASPiRE)

Laboratory for Protein Design

Nobuyasu Koga | Protein design

De novo design of novel proteins and understanding mechanisms of protein folding and function

The protein sequence space is enormously vast, but naturally occurring proteins have only explored a tiny fraction of it. We aim to develop methodologies for designing protein molecules using both computational and experimental approaches, and to discover novel proteins from this vast and unexplored sequence space. We also aim to understand mechanisms of protein folding and function through de novo design.

Laboratory for Computational Biology

Kenji Mizuguchi CAPSA | Computational biology

From the elucidation of biological mechanisms towards drug discovery applications using computational approaches

We are developing methods to predict protein structure, function, and interaction, while integrating a wide range of data and building databases, which provide a basis for linking molecular-level events and higher-order biological systems. We are also applying these databases and computational tools for specific problems in biological data analysis, and health and drug discovery research.

Laboratory for Membrane Systems Biology

Taki Nishimura | Protein engineering / Cell biology

Create highly functional artificial proteins and understand the membrane systems present in living organisms

Biological membranes, such as the plasma membrane and organelle membranes, dynamically change their structure and biophysical properties in response to changes in nutrient conditions and stress. Using our remarkable screening technology and machine learning, we are developing artificial proteins capable of sensing subtle alterations in biological membranes. By employing this innovative tool, we aim to understand the molecular mechanisms underlying membrane changes, elucidate their physiological significance, and generate new leads for drug discovery.

Laboratory for Cell Systems

Mariko Okada | Systems biology

Understanding of the cell, the smallest unit of life, as a dynamic, integrated system of molecules

We develop methods for analyzing intracellular information using experiments and mathematical models, and apply these methods to elucidate the regulatory rules of gene networks for cell and disease development. We are also working on the latest methods in cell modeling and automated drug design, incorporating natural language processing and deep learning.

Laboratory for Physical Biology

Madoka Suzuki | Physical biology

Imaging and manipulating heat flow: Understanding heat in biological systems

Cells are sensitive to heat. What is the response of proteins to this mechanism? Cells release heat by themselves. Does that heat also play an important role in cellular function? We are developing techniques that combine physicochemical concepts such as quantitative imaging and photothermal conversion to visualize and manipulate the flow of heat within the cell. We then aim to understand the role of heat flow across spatial scales and complexity in biological systems.

Laboratory for Cell Function Design

Satoshi Toda | Synthetic biology

Synthesis of cell functions by design to understand biological systems

Cells communicate with each other to organize complex tissue morphologies and regenerate after injury, which are unique functions of life. We are developing technologies to design cell behavior and investigating how cells self-organize and maintain multicellular structures. Furthermore, we are applying the technologies to develop therapeutic cells for intractable diseases.

Laboratory for Biomolecular Modeling and Dynamics

Sandhya Premnath Tiwari | Computational biology

Investigating the collective motions of proteins via computational modeling and simulations to understand their biological function

Our goal is to model the dynamic motions of biomolecules, mainly proteins, and explore their role in biological function. By integrating existing biophysical and structural data, we model biomolecular structure and dynamics using a variety of computational methods.

Division of Integrative Protein Science

Laboratory for Protein Crystallography

Genji Kurisu Concurrent PI in ASPiRE, CAPSA | Crystallography

Precise structural analysis of the protein to understand the system of biological reactions

We use X-ray crystallography together with NMR and Cryo-electron microscopy to analyze the working protein molecules and elucidate their structure-function relationship. Our goal is to understand the mechanism of controlled biological reactions in bioenergetics such as photosynthesis or dynein motors. In addition, we are also developing the method of neutron crystallography or MicroED for precise structural analysis of metalloenzymes or bioactive chemical compounds.

Laboratory for CryoEM Structural Biology

Takayuki Kato CAPSA | Structural biology

Analyzing higher-order structure and function of biomacromolecules by Cryo-EM

We study superior functional mechanisms of living organisms, such as high energy conversion efficiency of molecular motors, by structural analysis using cryo-electron microscopy. We also develop technology for high-resolution analysis of protein structures and establish methods for analyzing thermal fluctuations of proteins using cryo-EM.

Laboratory for Molecular Recognition Biology

Atsuko Yamashita | Structural biology

Understanding how living organisms recognize the external world through the structure and function of protein molecules.

Recognition of the external world by living organisms begins with the recognition of various environmental signals by receptors and transporters, which are protein molecules located at the interface with the outside world. We aim to elucidate the molecular mechanisms of these processes through structural and functional analyses of the involved proteins, and to understand how living organisms recognize the world.

Laboratory for Advanced Brain Functions

Takatoshi Hikida | Neuroscience / Psychiatry

Understanding molecular and circuit mechanisms in brain functions and mental disorders using model mice

Our laboratory studies neural circuit mechanisms underlying various advanced brain functions, such as cognitive learning and decision-making behaviors, using molecular techniques for neural circuit-specific manipulation. We use several mouse models to reveal molecular pathologies of neuropsychiatric diseases. In particular, we focus on molecular mechanisms of gene-environment interaction in the pathogenesis of mental disorders. We also promote translational research for targeting mental disorders in collaboration with clinical departments and pharmaceutical companies.

Laboratory for Protein Organic Chemistry

Hironobu Hojo | Organic chemistry / Chemical protein synthesis

Chemical synthesis of proteins and functional elucidation of their post-translational modifications

We have established an efficient method for the chemical synthesis of proteins, capable of introducing non-natural amino acids and post-translational modifications at arbitrary positions in the sequence. Using these chemically synthesized proteins, we are aiming to elucidate the function of protein modifications as well as to design new proteins and develop new drugs.

Laboratory for Protein Synthesis and Expression

Junichi Takagi CAPSA | Structural biology / Protein engineering

Elucidation of the structural mechanism of transmembrane signaling and development of novel biotherapeutics

Our research focuses on understanding cellular signal transduction mechainsm from the structural perspective, using techniques such as cryo-electron microscopy and X-ray crystallography. Furthermore, we combine our expertise in structural analysis and protein engineering to design proteins with novel functions, aiming at creating innovative biotherapeutics.

Laboratory for Molecular and Developmental Biology

Takahisa Furukawa CAPSA | Developmental neurobiology / Visual science

Understanding central nervous system development from genes to neuronal function and human diseases

How does genetic information programmed in the genome lead to the development of diverse neurons? How does it relate to the formation of precise neural circuits and the neurophysiological functions of individuals? And how does it relate to the development of human diseases? We are tackling these questions by using the retina as a model system to explore the central nervous system (CNS) development and function with an integrated approach.

Laboratory for Genome and Chromosome Functions

Akira Shinohara CAPSA | Molecular biology

Studying the mechanisms of genome stability and instability in eukaryotes

We are conducting research employing molecular biology, biochemistry, and structural analysis to elucidate the molecular mechanisms of homologous recombination and DNA exchange. Our focus is particularly on dynamic changes in protein complexes involved in recombination. We aim to understand the mechanisms of genome stabilization and pathological conditions, such as the development of cancerous cells due to genome instability resulting from its breakdown, as well as miscarriages caused by aneuploidy formation in eggs, sperm, and other cells.

Laboratory for NMR Structural Biology

Yohei Miyanoiri CAPSA | Structural biology / Protein chemistry

Elucidating the structural dynamics of proteins by developing advanced solution NMR methods

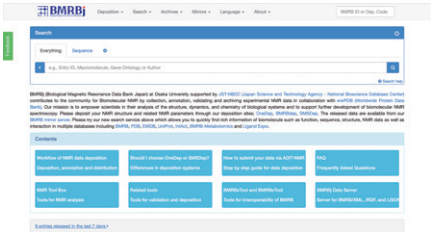
Utilizing advanced stable isotope labeling techniques and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) methods, we comprehensively analyze the three-dimensional structure, dynamics, and interactions of proteins at atomic resolution. Our primary focus is on elucidating molecular mechanisms related to molecular motors and neurodegenerative diseases. Additionally, we are advancing drug discovery research through in-cell NMR measurements and the development of NMR measurement technology via joint usage and collaborative research.

Development/Management of Databases

Protein Data Bank Japan (PDBj), an Asian data center of the worldwide Protein Data Bank (wwPDB), accepts the structure data of biological macromolecules experimentally determined by crystallography, NMR spectroscopy or Cryo-Electron Microscopy (cryo-EM) in Asia. PDBj processes and validates the deposited data by global standards and distributes them as the single global archive (pdbj.org). PDBj also processes and provides the cryo-EM map data as the Electron Microscopy Data Bank (EMDB), and curates the NMR experimental data as the Biological Magnetic Resonance Data Bank Japan (BMRBj) collaborating with the BMRB center in the US.

PDBj
(Protein Data Bank Japan)
» https://pdbj.org

BMRBj
(Biological Magnetic Resonance Data Bank Japan)
» https://bmrbj.pdbj.org



Mouse Basement Membrane Bodymap
(Immunohistochemical database for basement membrane proteins)
» https://dbarchive.biosciencedbc.jp/archive/matrixome/bm/home.html

International Academic Exchanges

※As of May 2026

Country	Institution	Year of agreement
South Korea	The GADD Center of Ewha Womans university	2026
Malaysia	Universiti Putra Malaysia	2026
South Korea	Korea Basic Science Institute (Ochang Institute of Biological and Environmental Science)	2025
South Korea	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (Division of National Supercomputing)	2025
China	Westlake University (School of Life Sciences/ Human Proteome Project 2.0-PDPM)	2022
Uruguay	University of the Republic (Faculty of Chemistry)	2022
Indonesia	Universitas Airlangga (Research center for Bio-molecule Engineering)	2020
Australia	The Australian National University (Research School of Chemistry/ College of Science)	2020
Italy	Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia	2018
India	Panjab University	2017
India	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Thiruvananthapuram	2017
USA	University of Chicago (The Ben May Department for Cancer Research)	2017
Ireland	University College Dublin (System Biology Ireland)	2017
Germany	Ruhr University Bochum (Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology)	2017
South Korea	Seoul National University (College of Pharmacy)	2015
Taiwan	National Tsing Hua University (College of Life Science)	2015
USA	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey (Institute for Quantitative Biomedicine)	2015
China	Peking University (Center of Protein Science)	2014
India	Indian Institute of Chemical Biology	2009
Taiwan	National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center	2007
Cuba	Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	2003

Joint use of large facilities

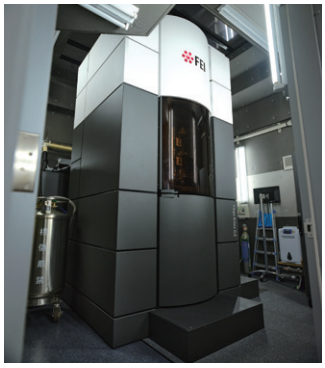
The Institute for Protein Research (IPR) was established in 1958 as a Joint-use Research Organization attached to the University of Osaka. Since its establishment, IPR has actively collaborated with numerous domestic and international researchers, and in recognition of its activities, IPR was certified as a Joint Usage / Research Center in April 2010 by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology (MEXT) of Japan. As one of the main activities of the Joint Usage / Research Center, IPR offers large facilities for protein and life sciences, including SPring-8 synchrotron radiation beamline (IPR beamline, BL44XU), high-magnetic field solution and solid-state NMR machines, and state-of-the-art cryo-electron microscopes. In addition to these large facilities, IPR also operates PDBj (Protein Data Bank Japan) as one of the members of the Worldwide Protein Data Bank (wwPDB) organization that manages the PDB archives, the most important and successful database on protein structures.
In April 2022, IPR received its second approval to continue as a Joint Usage / Research Center by MEXT. We have initiated new activities towards becoming a global hub for multiscale structural life sciences, including the commencement of joint usage and research on MicroED, a technique for analyzing nano crystals in powder samples using electron microscopes. IPR is committed to contributing to the future of life sciences.

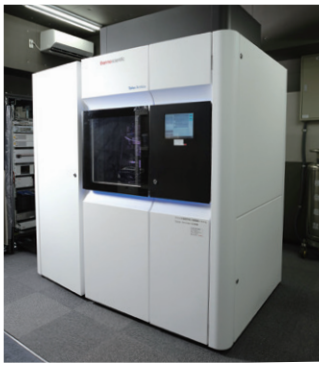
NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance)

At IPR, a diverse range of NMR instruments, including the world's most high-sensitivity ultra-high field NMR device, is in operation. Through the maintenance and advancement of these NMR instruments, we are advancing the structural analysis of challenging targets, such as low-concentration proteins and high-molecular-weight protein complexes.

Cryo-electron Microscopes

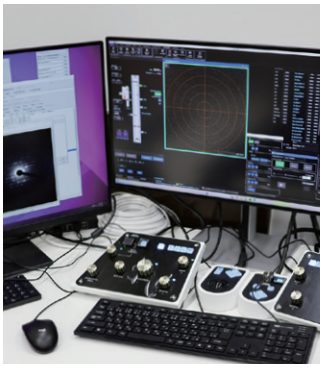
Cryo-electron microscopy is a type of electron microscopy that involves samples frozen in a vitreous ice and observed under nearly -190 degrees environment. In recent years, it has made significant progress, enabling atomic-level structural analysis of even non-crystallized biomolecules. As the base of cryo-electron microscopy facilities in Japan, IPR promotes world-leading research from the investigation of sample preparation methods to data acquisition, three-dimensional image analysis, and atomic model construction, to contribute to a wide range of research and technical support for industry and academia.





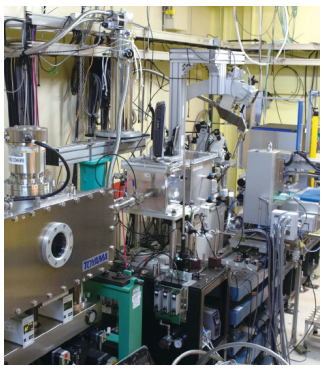
Cryo-EM for MicroED (Electron Microscopy suitable for multi-purpose structural analysis)

MicroED (Microcrystal Electron Diffraction: Rotation method for the electron diffraction) is a crystallographic technique to collect diffraction images from thin (< 1 μm) 3D crystals in a powdery sample. Even when traditional X-ray experiments yield only powder diffraction, MicroED may still provide high-quality diffraction patterns from single crystal(s) and solve the structure of complex natural products or synthetic organic materials. IPR has implemented an automatic data acquisition system capable of analyzing samples of polymorph mixtures or samples where the quantity of good crystals is low.



Beamline for Macromolecular Assemblies

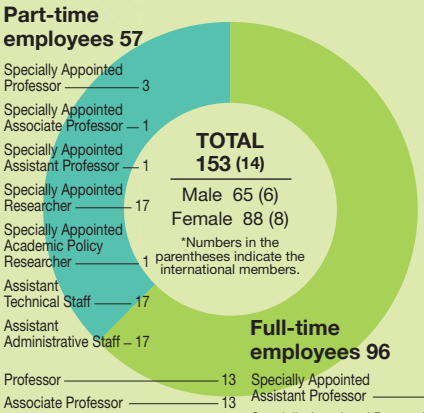
SPring-8 is the largest synchrotron radiation facility in the world. It produces a high brilliance X-ray beam suitable for data collection of biological macromolecules. IPR installed a contract beamline named "Beamline for Macromolecular Assemblies (BL44XU)" at SPring-8. This beamline is designed for high-precision diffraction data measurements from large biological macromolecular assemblies and is used for advanced research by researchers worldwide.



※As of May 2026

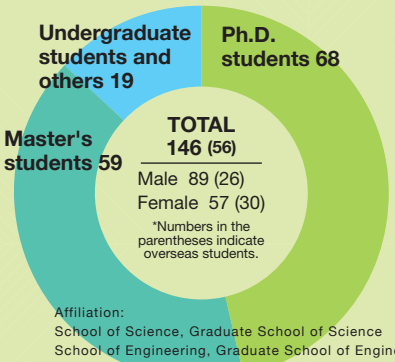
Key Facts

Faculty and staff members



Breakdown of international members:
Singapore (1) Thailand (3) Taiwan (1) China (6)
Italy (1) Kenya (1) Germany (1)

Students



Affiliation:
School of Science, Graduate School of Science
School of Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering
Graduate School of Frontier Biosciences
Graduate School of Medicine
Institute for Protein Research
Center for International Education and Exchange

Breakdown of overseas students:
China (26) USA (6) South Korea (5) Germany (4)
Nigeria (2) Thailand (2) Canada (1) Cuba (1)
France (1) Guatemala (1) Philippines (1) Indonesia (1)
India (1) Sri Lanka (1) Taiwan (1) Tanzania (1) UK (1)

History

1956 Set up of a new laboratory in the Faculty of Science for organic chemical studies of proteins and amino acids (the predecessor of IPR) supervised by Prof. Shiro Akabori.


Faculty of Science

1958 IPR was established as a Joint-use Research Organization, composed of three divisions: Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Protein Metabolism.

1962 IPR established the Peptide Center.

1972 The crystal structure of bonito heart ferrocytochrome c was determined by Prof. Kakudo of IPR for the first time in Japan.


Atomic model of cytochrome c from bonito heart

1978 IPR established the Crystallographic Research Center.

1988 IPR established the Research Center for Protein Engineering.

2000 The Protein Data Bank Japan (PDBj) started its operation.

2002 IPR established the Research Center for Structural and Functional Proteomics.

2004 IPR was transformed into a Research Institute of Japanese National Universities under the National University Corporation Law.

2010 IPR was certified as a Joint Usage / Research Center by MEXT.

2012 IPR established the Research Center for State-of-the-Art Functional Protein Analysis.

2016 IPR' s continued activity as a Joint Usage / Research Center was approved by MEXT.

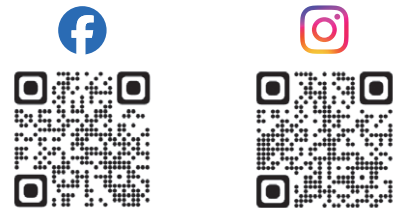
2020 The atomic models of Cytochrome c and Taka-amylase were registered as Chemical Heritage authorized by the Chemical Society of Japan.IPR established the Research Center for Next-Generation Protein Sciences.

2022 IPR' s continued activity as a Joint Usage / Research Center was approved by MEXT.
IPR established the Advanced Data Science Center for Protein Research (ASPiRE).

2026 IPR was reorganized into the Division of Integrative Protein Science.
IPR established the Advanced Data Science Center for Protein Research.
IPR established the Institute Strategy Office.

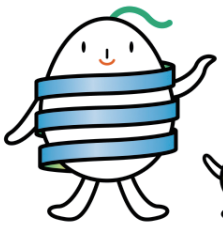
Website
(English)

(Twitter)



Tanpakun & Kimichan

(Official Mascot of IPR, UOsaka)


Tanpakun


Kimichan

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Tanpakun
official account

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Kimichan
official account

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