

The European Marine Biological Resource Centre

A marine biological ESFRI Research Infrastructure



Workshop: Deep Ocean Cabled Observatories: from the geosphere to the cosmos



NIKHEF, Amsterdam, 24th and 25th of May 2012



Marine biodiversity, an under-tapped resource for exploring molecules and bio-processes

Life evolved in the sea; only From ≈ 450 ma onwards the land became colonized

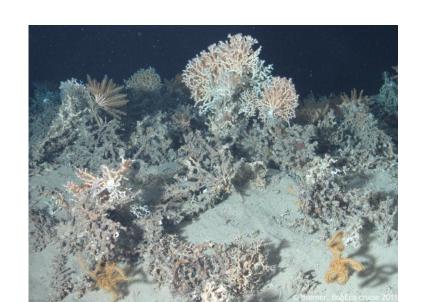
More diversity of marine life forms and processes, more genetic and biochemical diversity.

Unlike terrestrial food production (mostly domesticated), marine resources are still exploited directly, despite much evidence of unsustainable use and damage to other bio-resources

The **ocean floor** below 1,000 m is the most extensive habitat on Earth ≈ 300 million km²

its biodiversity remains practically unprospected due to technological challenges and costs.

In samples from the ocean bottom, often >50% are species new to science





Marine biodiversity, an under-tapped resource for exploring molecules and bio-processes

Of the 34 fundamental animal lineages

- 17 have terrestrial representatives
- 32 have marine representatives
- 13 are exclusively marine



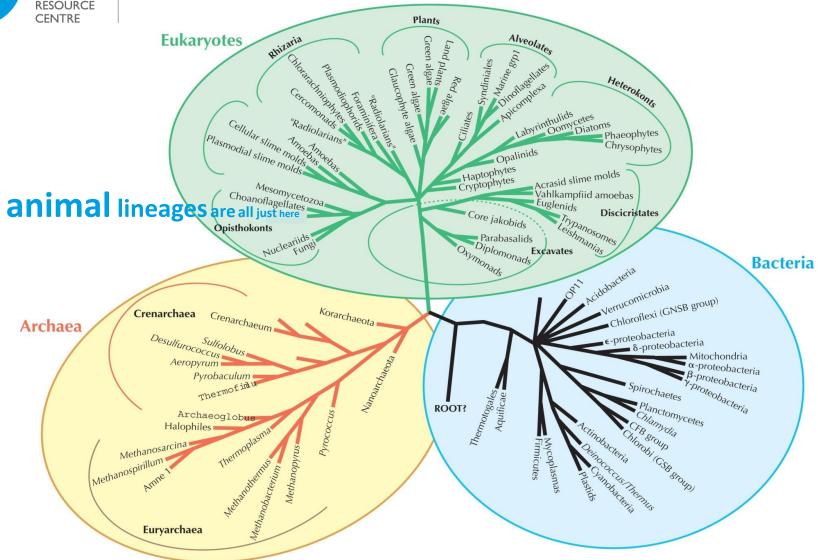








And all those 34 fundamental



In: Evolution by N. Barton (adapted from the tree of life of Baldauf)

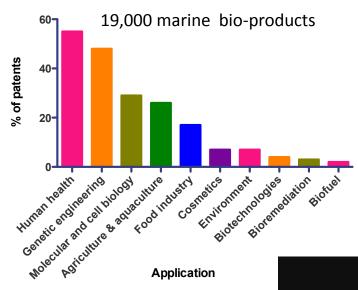


Marine biodiversity, an under-tapped resource for exploring molecules and bio-processes

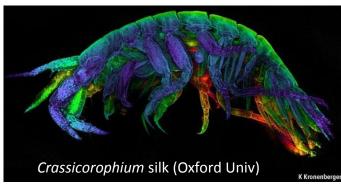
Number of described marine species Arrieta et al. PNAS 107: 18318-24. with one or more described natural products with one or more patented DNA sequences domesticated Other metazoa PoriferaEchinodermata Arthropoda



Marine biodiversity, an under-tapped resource for exploring molecules and bio-processes



Application





anti cancer agent bryostatin

Green Fluorescent Protein

2008 Nobel Prize in Chemistry



Haliclona sp. Producer of Manzamine, a drug against

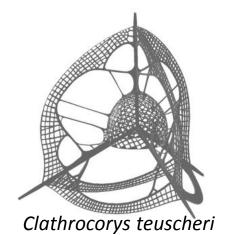
malaria



Sarcodictyon roseum, producer of anti cancer agent Sarcodictyin

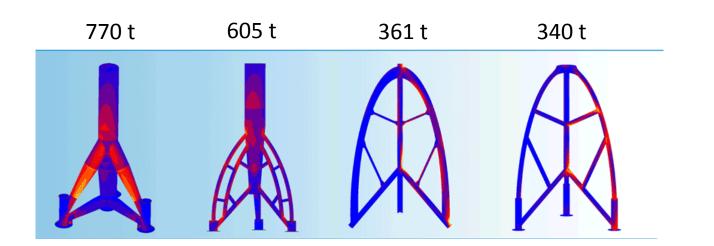


Marine biodiversity, an under-tapped resource for evolutionary light-weight structure engineering



Actinopoda (Radiolaria)

from biological precursors towards lighter offshore foundations and better distribution of stress





Marine biological research stations



SZN, Italy



SAMS, UK



AWI, Germany



CCMAR, Portugal



MBA, UK



SBR, France



HMRC, Greece



SOI, UK



OOV, France



SLCMS, Sweden



SARS, Norway



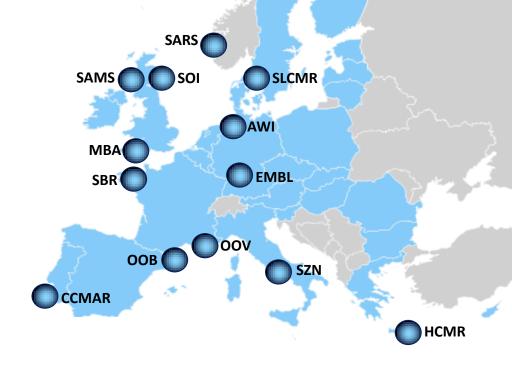
OOB, France



A distributed marine biological ESFRI Research Infrastructure

Preparatory Phase (Feb 2011 – Jan 2014)

12 Marine institutes and EMBL in 9 Countries



Aspiring partners in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Israel, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Spain, Turkey, ...





EMBRC Mission

EMBRC will provide:

- Access to marine ecosystems including (historical) timeseries data;
- Access to marine model species and their genomics resources, for biomedicine, ecotoxicology, biodiversity, gene discovery, etc.;
- Logistics for ex situ experiments, including modern equipment for biology;
- Logistics for hosting and catering;
- Training and education;
- Knowledge transfer to SME's and Industry;
- Consultancy.













EMBRC Mission

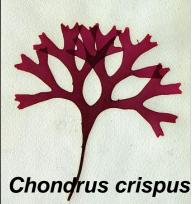
Access to marine biological resources requires culturing or raising of a variety of micro- and macro-organisms.













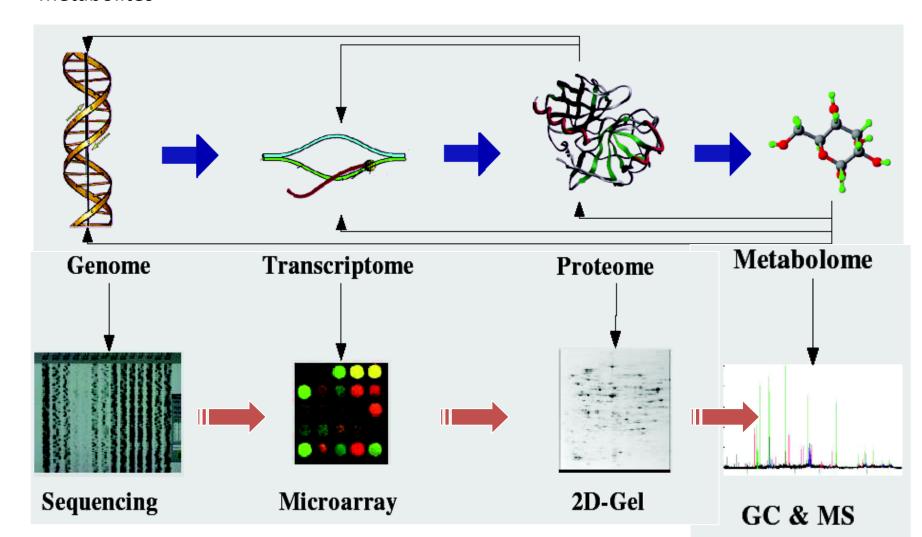






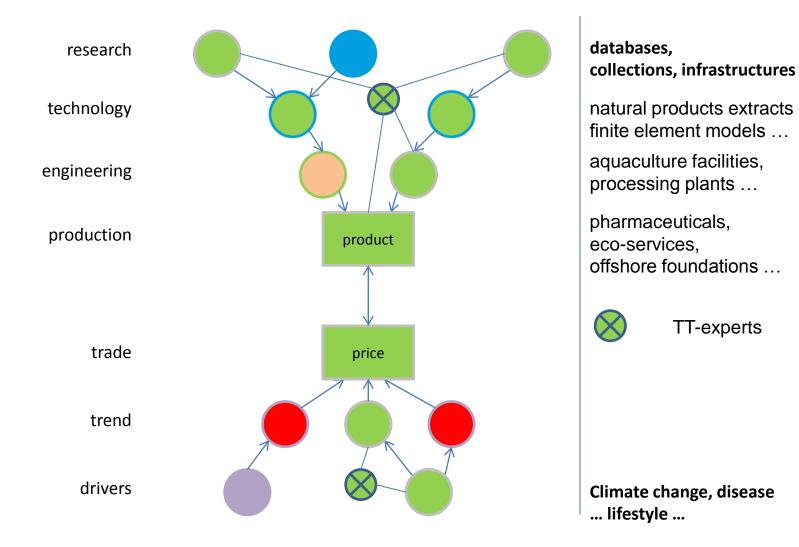
The Genomics Revolution

Marine biologists now have access to all components of marine life, from genes to metabolites



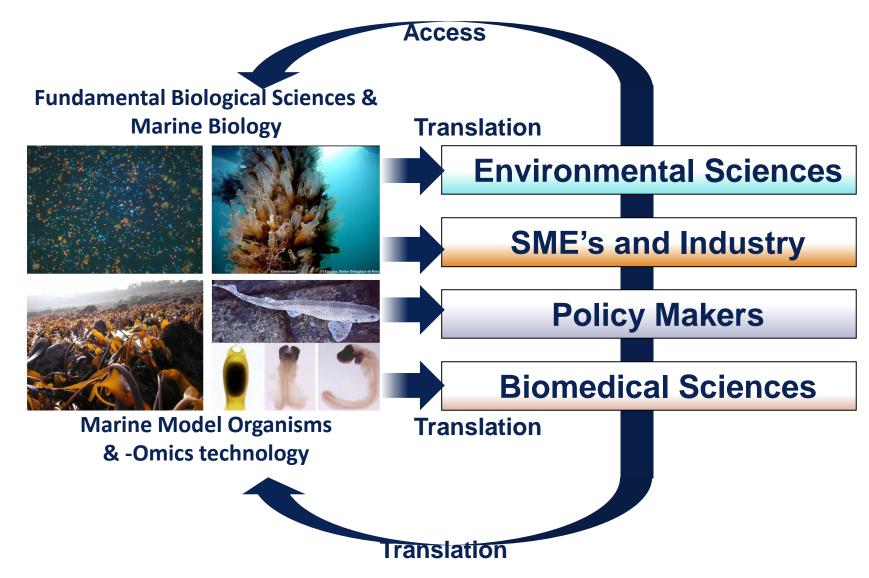


The challenge of knowledge- and technology transfer





EMBRC Strategy





Timeline and Funding

Preparatory phase: 3 years

Feb 2011- Jan 2014

€ 3.900.000 from EC

Construction phase: years 4-8

2014-2018

Funding from Member States (MS)

Structural funds

Operation phase: year 5-25

Funding from MS, EU, users



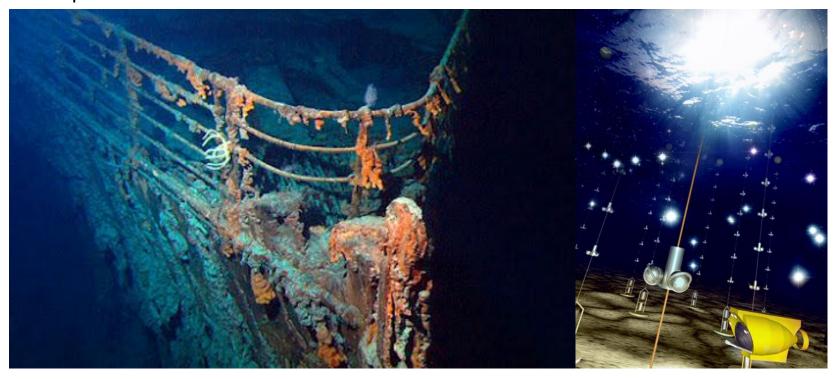




EMBRC and ASPERA



As soon as you put something on the ocean floor, biology takes possession



The **ocean floor** below 1,000 m is the most extensive habitat on Earth, its biodiversity remains practically unprospected due to technological challenges and costs. In samples from the ocean bottom, often >50% are species new to science



Thanks



Dr Wiebe H.C.F. Kooistra

Staff Researcher & Project Manager EMBRC. Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn, Villa Comunale 80121 Naples, Italy

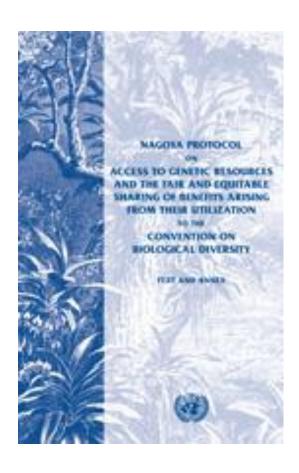
Tel: +39-081-5833271

E-mail: <u>kooistra@szn.it</u> <u>info@embrc.eu</u>

Web: http://www.embrc.eu



EMBRC and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing



ABS: Sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way:

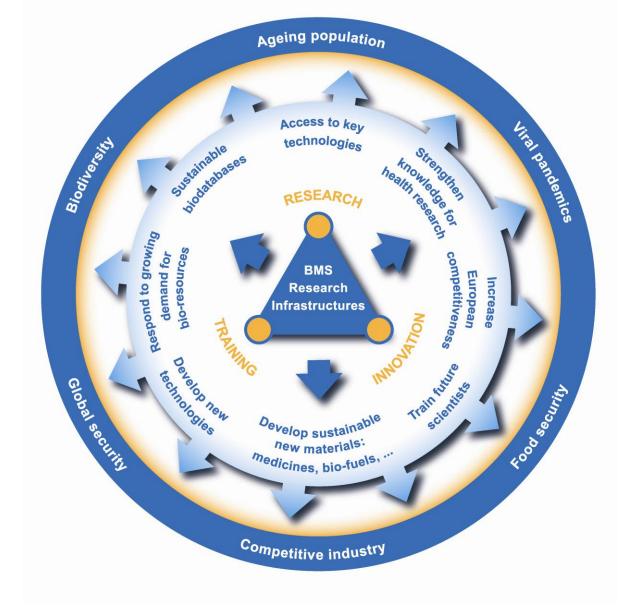
- appropriate access to genetic resources
- appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies
- appropriate funding
- ⇒ EMBRC at the forefront of its implementation for access to and utilization of marine genetic resources



Meeting the European Grand Challenges



The Biological & Medical Sciences RI Mandala



The EMBRC community generates knowledge to address major societal challenges such as Climate change, Biodiversity loss and Securing the provision of food, bio-materials and bio-energy from the marine ecososystems



Marine biodiversity, an under-tapped resource for biotechnology



Global market of marine biotechnologies in 2010: € 2.8 billion, growth rate 4-5%