

様式 A-1

2026 年 6 月 13 日

サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書

1. 学校名: さいたま市立大宮北高等学校
2. 講師氏名: Dr. Elie Teyssonniere
3. 講義補助者氏名: 天坂 文
4. 実施日時: 2026年 6月 13日 (土) 13:30 ~ 15:00
5. 参加生徒: 1年生 3人、 2年生 33人、 年生 人 (合計 36人)
備考: (例: 理数科の生徒) 理数科の生徒と、国際関連のイベントに携わっている生徒
6. 講義題目: DNA precipitation
7. 講義概要: 講師の出身国やこれまでの研究活動について紹介していただくとともに、研究者の役割や理化学研究所 (RIKEN) の概要について学ぶ。また、講師自身の研究について、研究テーマや科学的課題を中心に説明していただく。さらに、DNA 沈殿実験を体験し、生命科学研究への理解を深める。
8. 講義形式:
☒対面 ・ ☐オンライン (どちらか選択ください。)
 - 1) 講義時間 80分 質疑応答時間 10分
 - 2) 講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など)
プロジェクター使用による講義と DNZ 関連実験
 - 3) 事前学習
☐有 ・ ☒無 (どちらか選択ください。)
使用教材: 顕微鏡、エタノール
9. その他特筆すべき事項: 特にありません。

Form B-2

Date (日付) 15/06/2026

(Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

Must be typed

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-

(サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書)

1. Fellow's name (講師氏名): Elie TEYSSONNIERE (ID No. P24378)
2. Name and title of the lecture assistant (講義補助者の職・氏名)
3. Participating school (学校名): Omiya Kita High school
4. Date (実施日時): 13/06/2026 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)
5. Lecture format (講義形式):
- ◆ ☒ Onsite ・ ☐ Online (Please choose one.) (対面 ・ オンライン) (どちらか選択ください。)
 - ◆ Lecture time (講義時間) 105 (including experiments) min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) min (分) → no question during the lecture, but rather informally during experiment time
 - ◆ Lecture style (e.g. used projector, conducted experiments)
(講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など))
- Used both presentation and experiments
6. Lecture title (講義題目):
Exploring gene expression regulation in a large population

7. Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.

Like all complex organisms, including plants and other animals, humans are made up of individual cells that, despite their specialization in specific organs, have a very similar basic organization and workflow. Each cell contains a nucleus that houses DNA. This DNA is a molecule that contains a code with all the information necessary for the cell to function properly and fulfil its role within an organ or tissue. The function of the cell itself is achieved by molecules called proteins. These proteins serve to build the cell itself, maintain its basic functions (e.g. energy production and waste elimination) and enable the cell to perform its specific function. For example, the contraction of muscle is driven by the combined action of actin and myosin, which are both proteins. Structurally, each protein is made up of individual building blocks called amino acids, and their precise assembly into a protein is encoded in the DNA. This DNA sequence containing the protein sequence is called a gene. Due to the central role of proteins in cell function, their cellular abundance is tightly regulated. This process is achieved through a mechanism called gene expression, whereby genes (DNA sequences) are first transcribed (in a process called

transcription) into an intermediate molecule called RNA, which then serves as a basis for protein synthesis in a process called translation.

Variations in the regulation of gene expression across individuals are known to be key factors in the physiological differences between them. Faulty regulation of gene expression is also a hallmark of many human diseases, such as cancer and diabetes. Therefore, it is crucial to clearly understand how this regulation works. In this context, my project aims to explore variation in gene expression regulation across individuals in order to better characterize the cellular and genetic mechanisms underlying differences between individuals from the same species. To achieve this, I am working with yeast, a unicellular fungus, using a large population of over 1,000 individuals. My results demonstrate that gene expression relies on highly complex regulatory mechanisms.

8. Other noteworthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

9. Impressions and comments from the lecture assistant (講義補助者の方から、本プログラムに対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):

