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## Part Microbe, Part Cloud

December 2009/January 2010 By Meredith Salisbury

## Florian Fricke

Title: Research Associate, University of Maryland School of Medicine Education: PhD, Georg-August-University Gottingen, Germany,

2005

Recommended by: Jacques Ravel, Claire Fraser-Liggett

Like any newly appointed faculty member, Florian Fricke is knee-deep in grant proposals at the moment. But if his first experience is any gauge, he should do fine: Fricke, a research associate at the University of Maryland's Institute for Genome Sciences, just won an NIH grant worth almost \$675,000 and an NSF grant for more than \$460,000.

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Much of Fricke's work is related to microbial genomics, a field that first caught his interest during his PhD studies and that led him to a postdoc position with The Institute for Genomic Research, where his mentor was Jacques Ravel. Specifically, Fricke is focused on microbial evolution, starting with how microbes adapt to their particular niches. As his research at TIGR and now at Maryland has progressed, he has gotten more involved in understanding the evolution of antibiotic resistance — and especially how that resistance is passed on through horizontal gene transfer or plasmid transfer. That new emphasis represents a shift in his work, from studying individual genomes to looking more at population genomics, he notes.

Many of the studies Fricke has contributed to relate to food-borne pathogens, for which it's been helpful to sequence several strains of the same species. Thanks to collaborations with other faculty at Maryland — particularly with members of the medical school — he has also worked on projects investigating the human microbiome and how drug resistance evolves in those microbes. In looking at the path and spread of resistance, Fricke says, it's been useful to perform experiments on how resistance traits respond to selective pressures. "It's very interesting," he says. "That's where I hope my research will continue to go."

Another major effort of Fricke's revolves around trying to bring the advantages of virtual machines and cloud computing to scientists who don't have access to major computing resources. Fricke is working with Maryland's Owen White and others to package up analysis tools — such as for data from next-gen sequencing runs — and make those available remotely to other researchers. There has been a "strong trend for decentralization of genomics," Fricke says, noting that more and more researchers are using high-throughput genomic tools. But there hasn't been a corresponding trend on the analysis front, so his goal is to build a cloud computing system that anyone could access from a regular computer.

## Publications of note

Fricke recently published an essay in *PLoS Biology* entitled "The role of genomics in the identification, prediction, and prevention of biological threats." The paper is related to biodefense and is "relatively general in terms of dealing with microbial genomics," he says.

In another paper, Fricke was lead author on work published in *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*. Entitled "Antimicrobial resistance-conferring plasmids with similarity to virulence plasmids from avian pathogenic *Escherichia coli* strains in *Salmonella enterica* serovar Kentucky isolates from poultry," the paper details a study of combined virulence and drug-resistance plasmids in a case where an *E. coli* plasmid known for heightened virulence was found in a strain of resistant *Salmonella* in chicken. The findings "highlight the need for additional research in order to examine the prevalence and spread of combined virulence and resistance plasmids in bacteria in agricultural, environmental, and clinical settings," says the abstract.

## And the Nobel goes to ...

Right now, Fricke says, scientists are just beginning to scratch the surface of understanding the human microbiome and its role in health. If he were to win the Nobel



