



Science Stories with a Smile

Can compounds in
garlic fight disease? (Yes)

Is extracting fuel from
sand a lost cause? (No)

Could a space elevator be
built out of nanotubes? (Maybe)

These are just three questions out of the thousands that Weizmann Institute scientists attempt to answer. These and others are depicted in brief, lighthearted comic-book stories published by the Weizmann Institute of Science. The series, **Nano Comics**, presents the tales of five main characters who live and work around a research institute that exists in no particular time or place. The young hero of the series is a 10-year-old boy named **Nano** whose parents have left him in the care of his grandmother, a cook in the institute's cafeteria, while they go off on a long space journey.

Nano's natural curiosity leads him into all kinds of scientific adventures at the institute, which transport him to the very frontiers of human knowledge. The series' other heroes are **Femto**, an accomplished senior researcher with the soul of a child; **Giga**, an energetic younger female researcher with interests in many different fields; **Mega**, a postdoctoral fellow who is really a time traveler in disguise; and **Tera**, a graphic designer at the institute.

Each episode is based on the real work of Weizmann Institute scientists. The tales move around in time and space; the characters experience new places and cultures, encountering everyone from a Chinese wise man to Native Americans to industrial spies and more. Each comic tale includes a "science box" that explains, in a few words, the scientific research on which the story is based.



Table of Contents



The Enzyme p.4

Weizmann Institute scientists helped develop the first artificial enzyme. By making the enzyme undergo high-speed evolution in a test tube, they made it 200 times more efficient than it was before, and the chemical activity it generates is a million times faster than the same activity with no enzyme.

Worth a Trillion p.8

Weizmann Institute scientists have developed the smallest nano-biological computer in the world. The vision: Trillions of these computers will wander around our body cells, identify processes that cause diseases, including cancer, and cure us before onset of disease progression.



Squeezing Oil from Sand p.12

Weizmann Institute scientists developed a process based on a super-critical liquid: Water heated under pressure, near the transition point to gas, can separate heavy oil or fossil fuels from sand.

The Space Elevator p.6

Carbon nanotubes are molecular threads with special properties. It's the strongest known material in the universe, and it might help us to build skyscrapers hundreds of stories tall or even an elevator between the Earth and a space station. Weizmann Institute scientists are investigating the strength of nanotubes.

Head for Ribosomes p.10

Ribosomes are the cells' protein factories — without them there would be no life. After many years of effort, Weizmann Institute scientists succeeded in deciphering the ribosome's structure and mechanism. It is for this research that the 2009 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded.

A Big Hand for Fly of the Year p.14

Weizmann Institute scientists discovered the protein responsible for the process in which cells fuse together to make muscle in animal and human embryos. The discovery was made in laboratory fruit flies (*Drosophila*).

Amoebas for Peace p.16

Weizmann Institute scientists succeeded, through genetic engineering, to silence the genes that amoebae use to create disease-causing substances. These “disarmed” amoebae aren't harmful.

The Garlic Dragon p.20

Weizmann Institute scientists discovered that when the two substances that make allicin are injected, one after the other, they turn into a “smart bomb” that can be directed against cancer cells.

Blooming Dust p.24

Weizmann Institute scientists discovered that the dust from the Bodele Valley in northern Chad crosses the ocean on winds, supplying vital minerals to the Amazon rainforest.

Turning Paper to....Sugar? p.28

Weizmann Institute scientists research the cellulosome, an organelle that enables bacteria to convert complex sugars like those in paper into simple sugars they can digest. Genetically engineered bacteria might have cellulosomes that could break down waste paper quickly and turn it into fuel.

Times...Sixteen p.18

Over the years, scientists have attempted to unite two valued properties of lasers: power and focus. Weizmann Institute scientists managed to create a strong, focused group beam in their special optics lab.

Solomon Says p.22

A 3-D scanning camera can quickly analyze ancient relics, identifying work styles and dates. The camera can even create computerized images of whole vessels from single shards.

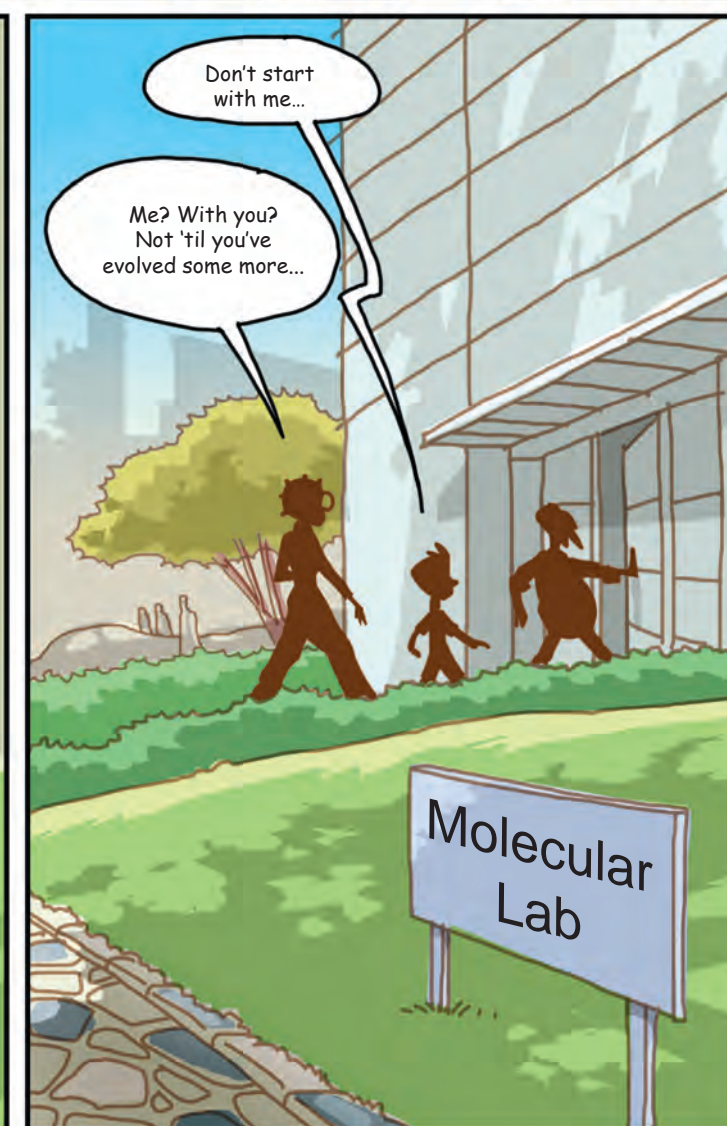
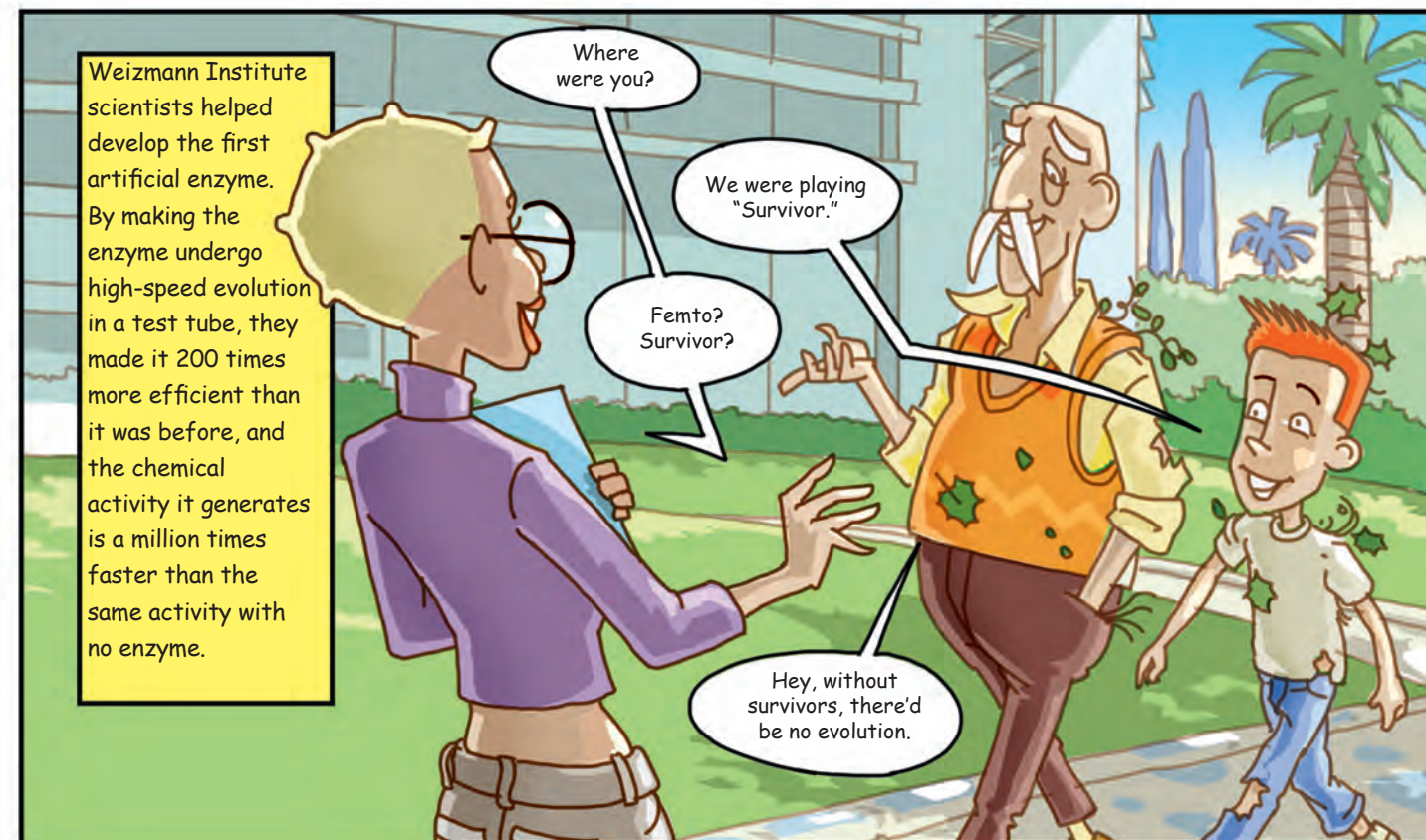
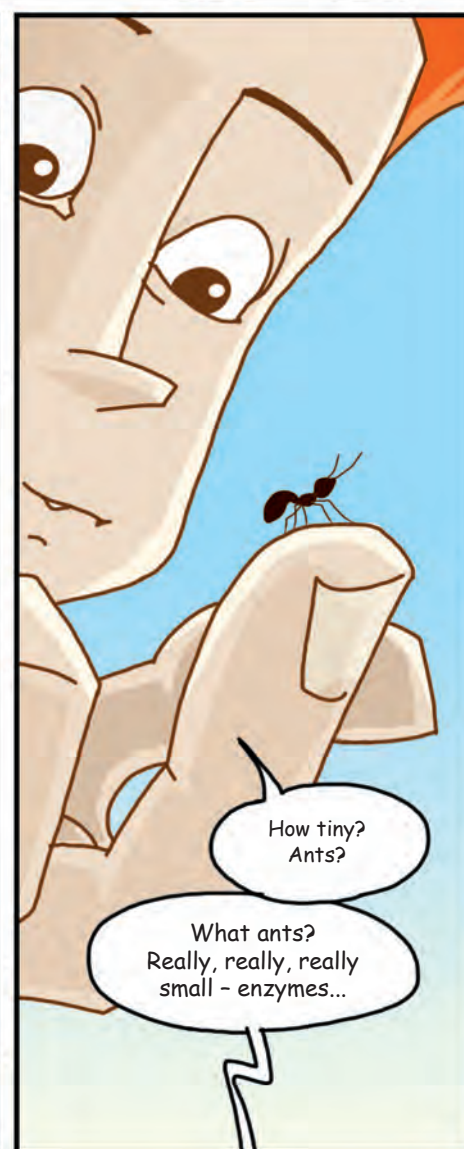
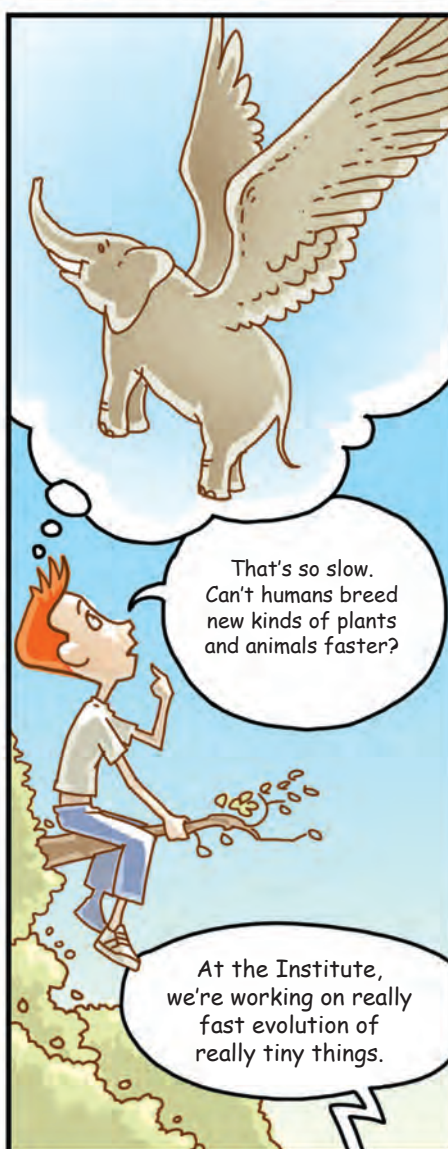
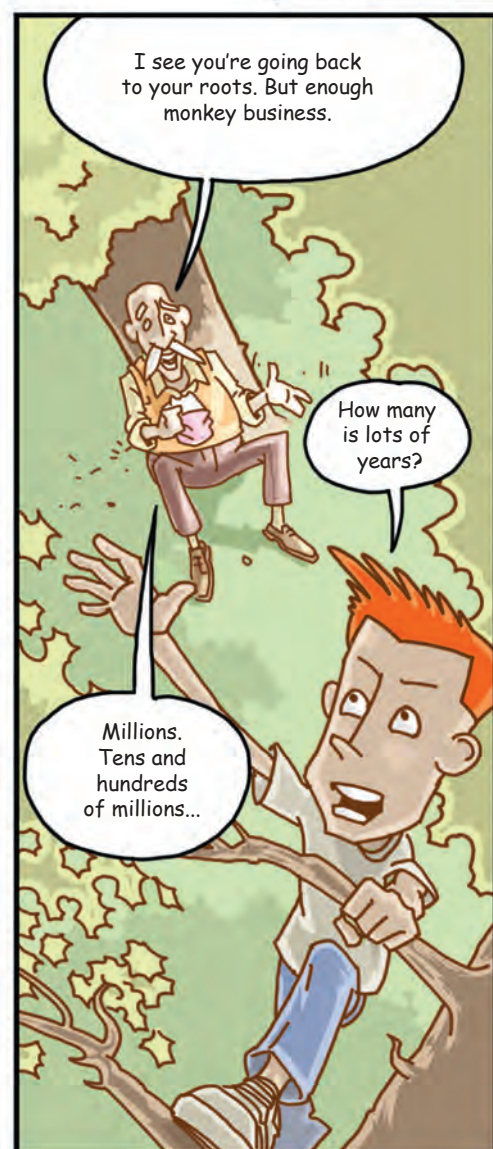
Heated Defense p.26

Weizmann Institute scientists discovered that the living organism's immune system uses its strongest self-defense weapons only when they're really needed. This defense system activates around 500 genes, including those that cause fever.



The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.

The Enzyme





The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.

The Space Elevator



An observatory, Earth

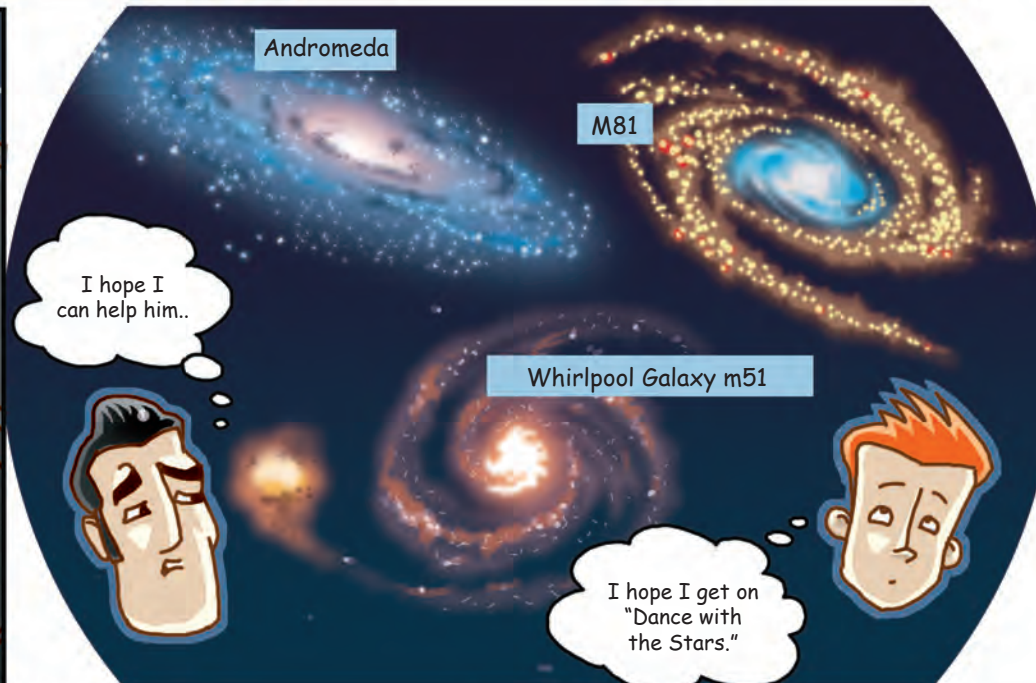
Hey, Nano, look at that galaxy!

Maybe my parents are there...



And maybe you'll go there yourself.

I'm too little



Andromeda

M81

Whirlpool Galaxy m51

I hope I can help him..

I hope I get on "Dance with the Stars."



Sometimes little is better. Look, nanotubes!

Can you drink with a nanotube?

I hadn't thought of that.



What's it like to move in a tube?



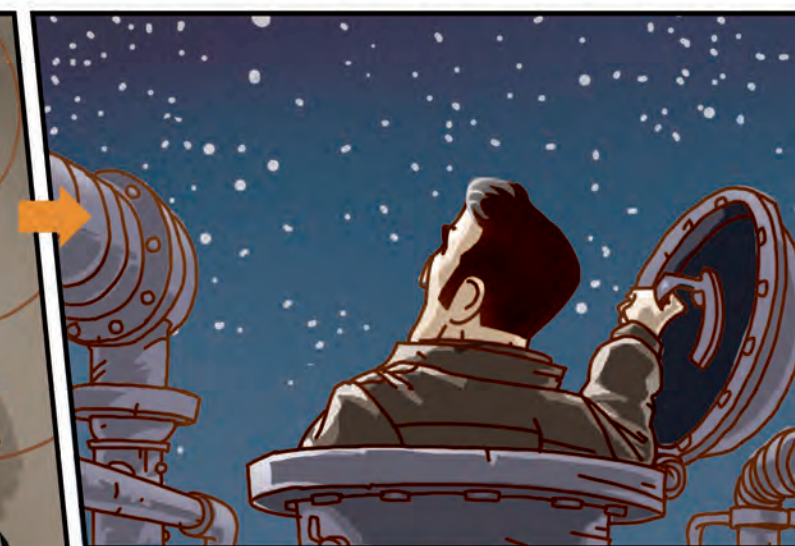
Where does this lead?

That's what I'm trying to find
owwww!.

clunk!



Hey, an exit!



Carbon nanotubes are molecular threads with special properties. It's the strongest known material in the universe, and it might help us to build skyscrapers hundreds of stories tall or even an elevator between the Earth and a space station. Weizmann Institute scientists are investigating the strength of nanotubes.



Hi! What a coincidence!

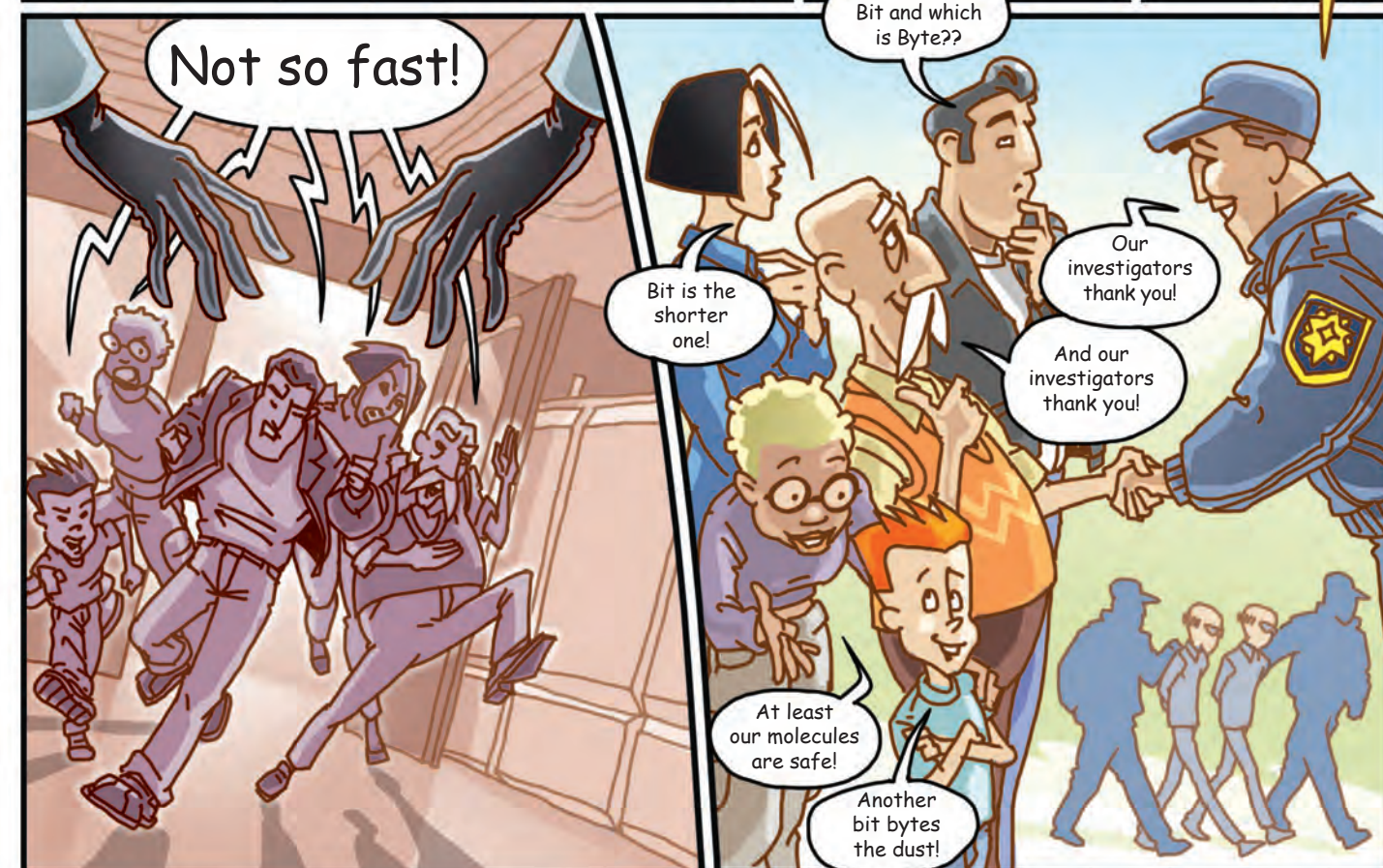
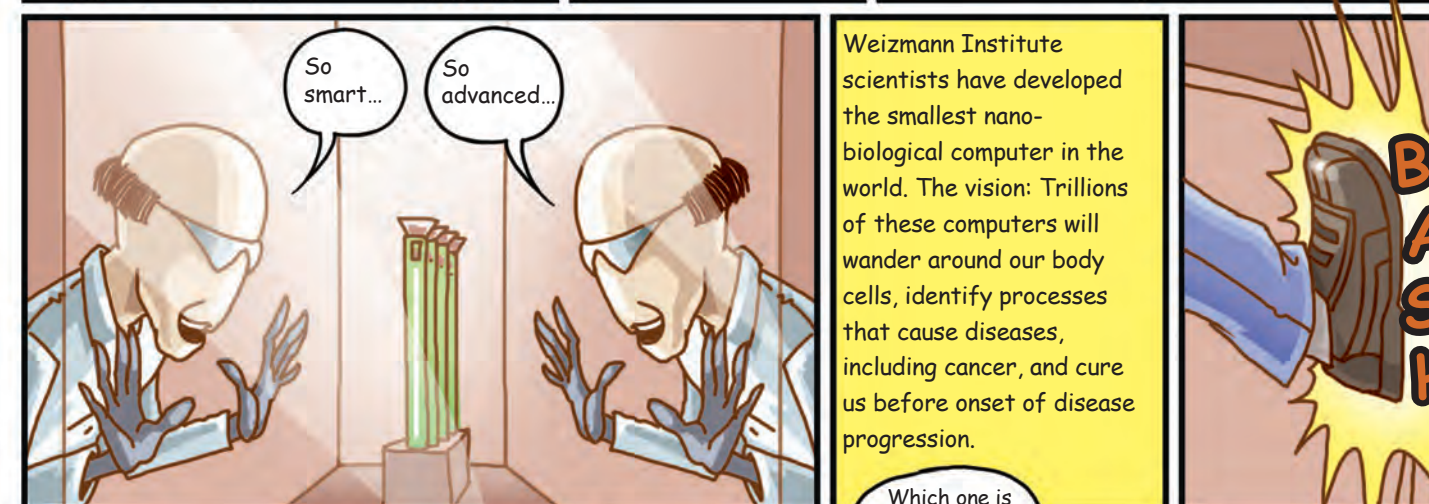
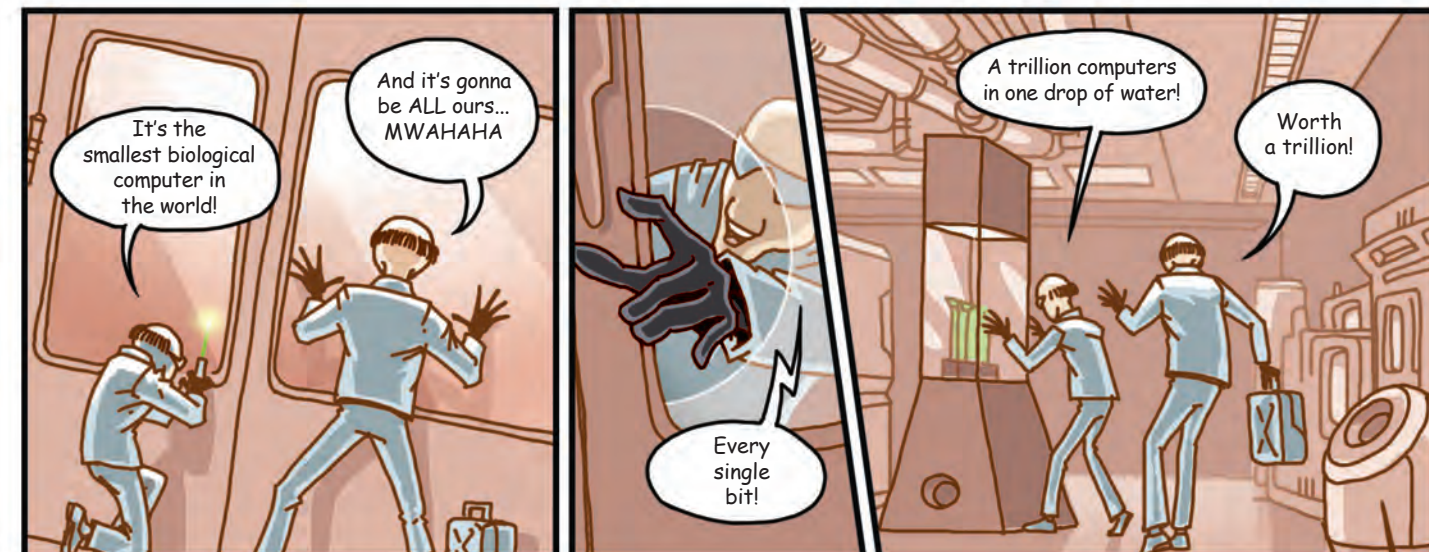
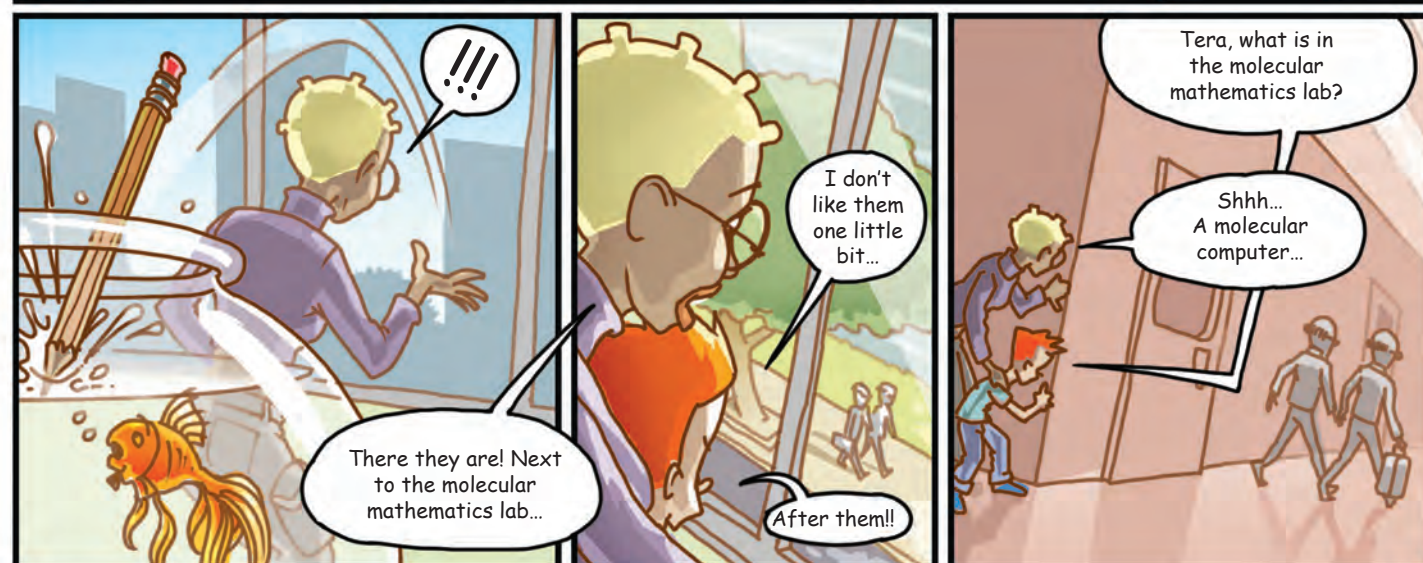
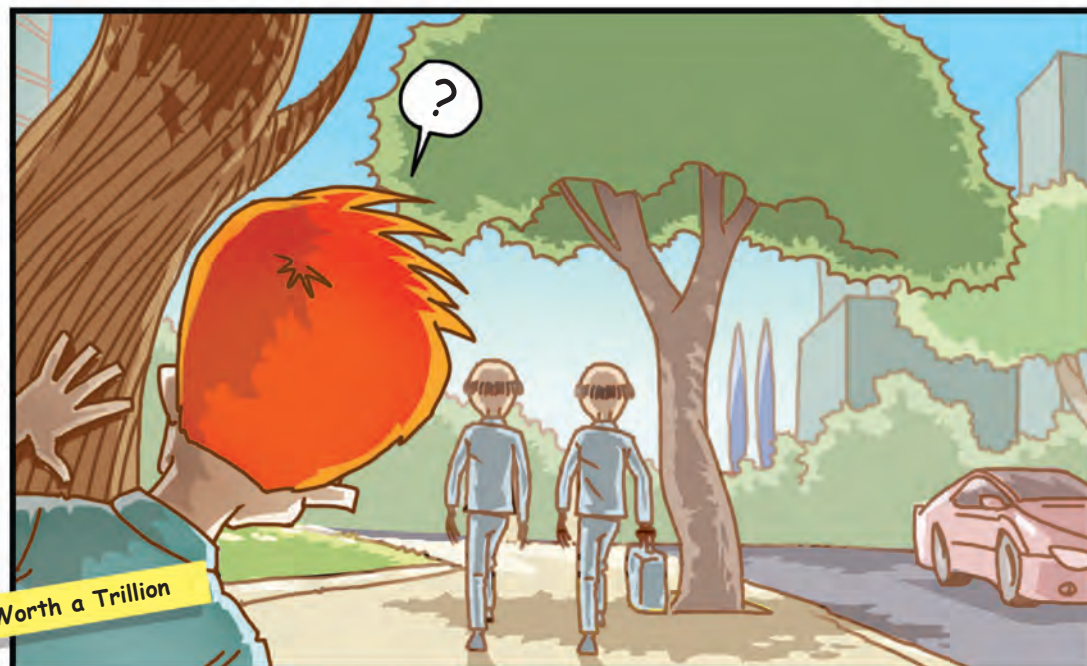
Mmmm. Do I smell food?

Here, have a nano-nosh.

Why didn't they take the cross-town tube, like everyone else?



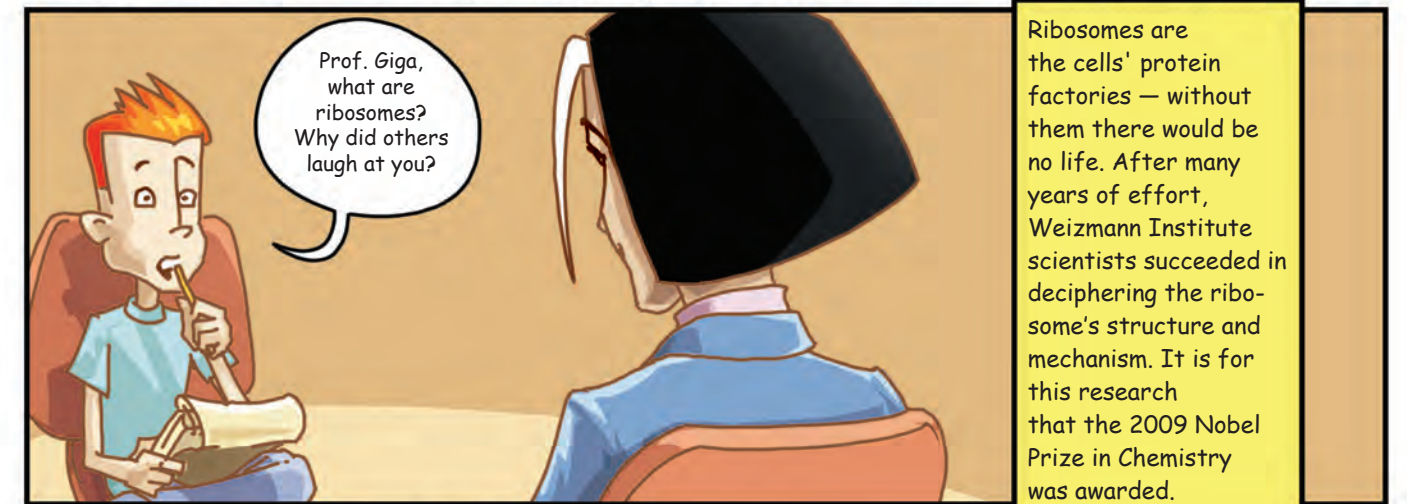
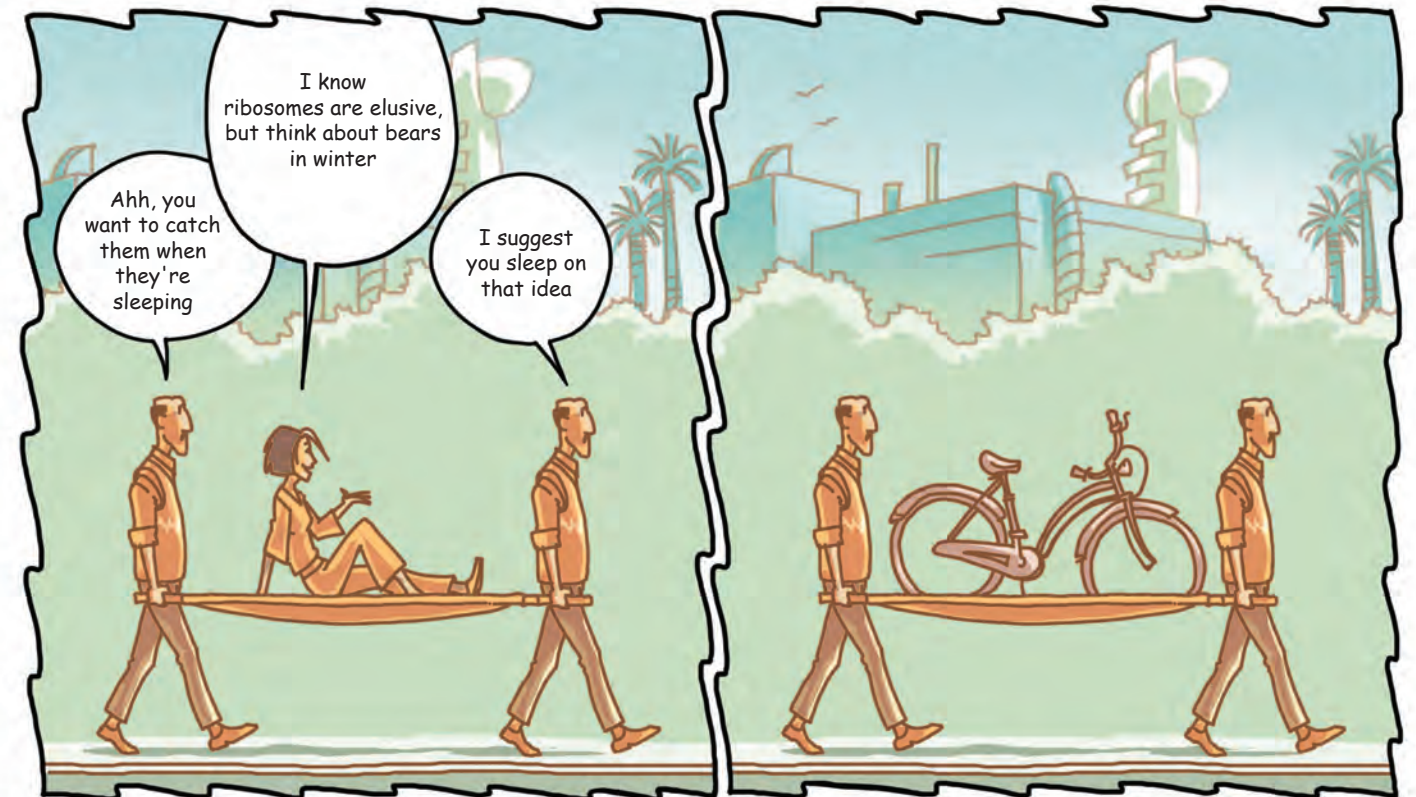
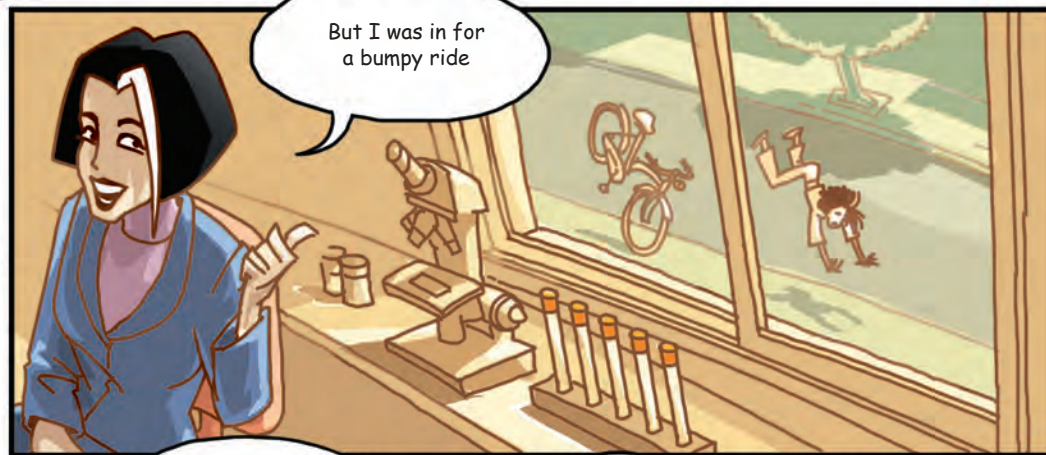
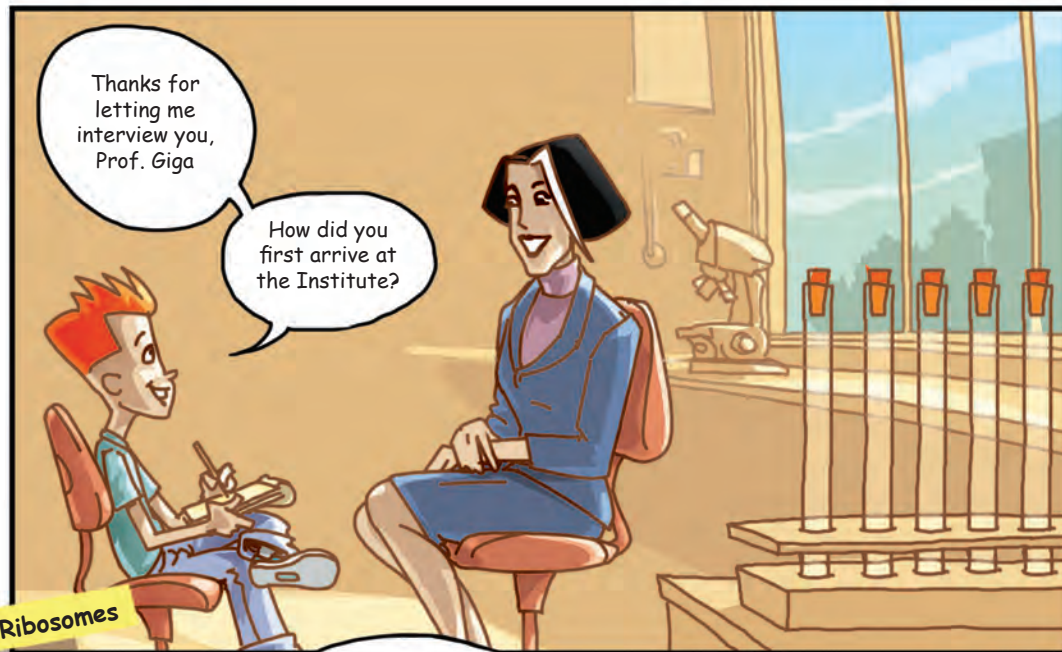
The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.





The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.

Head for Ribosomes



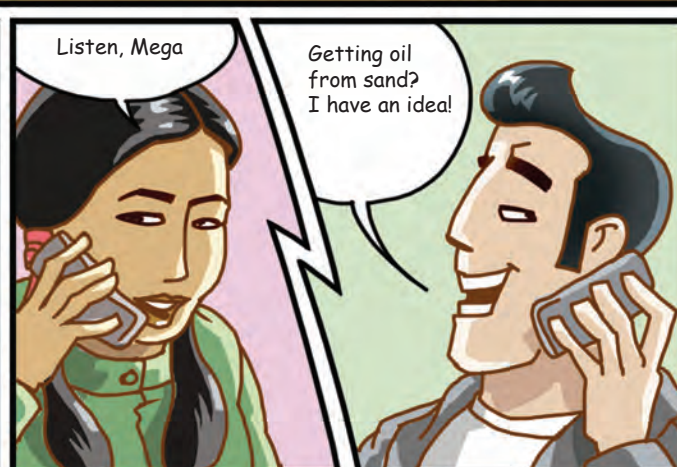
Ribosomes are the cells' protein factories — without them there would be no life. After many years of effort, Weizmann Institute scientists succeeded in deciphering the ribosome's structure and mechanism. It is for this research that the 2009 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded.





The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.

Squeezing Oil from Sand

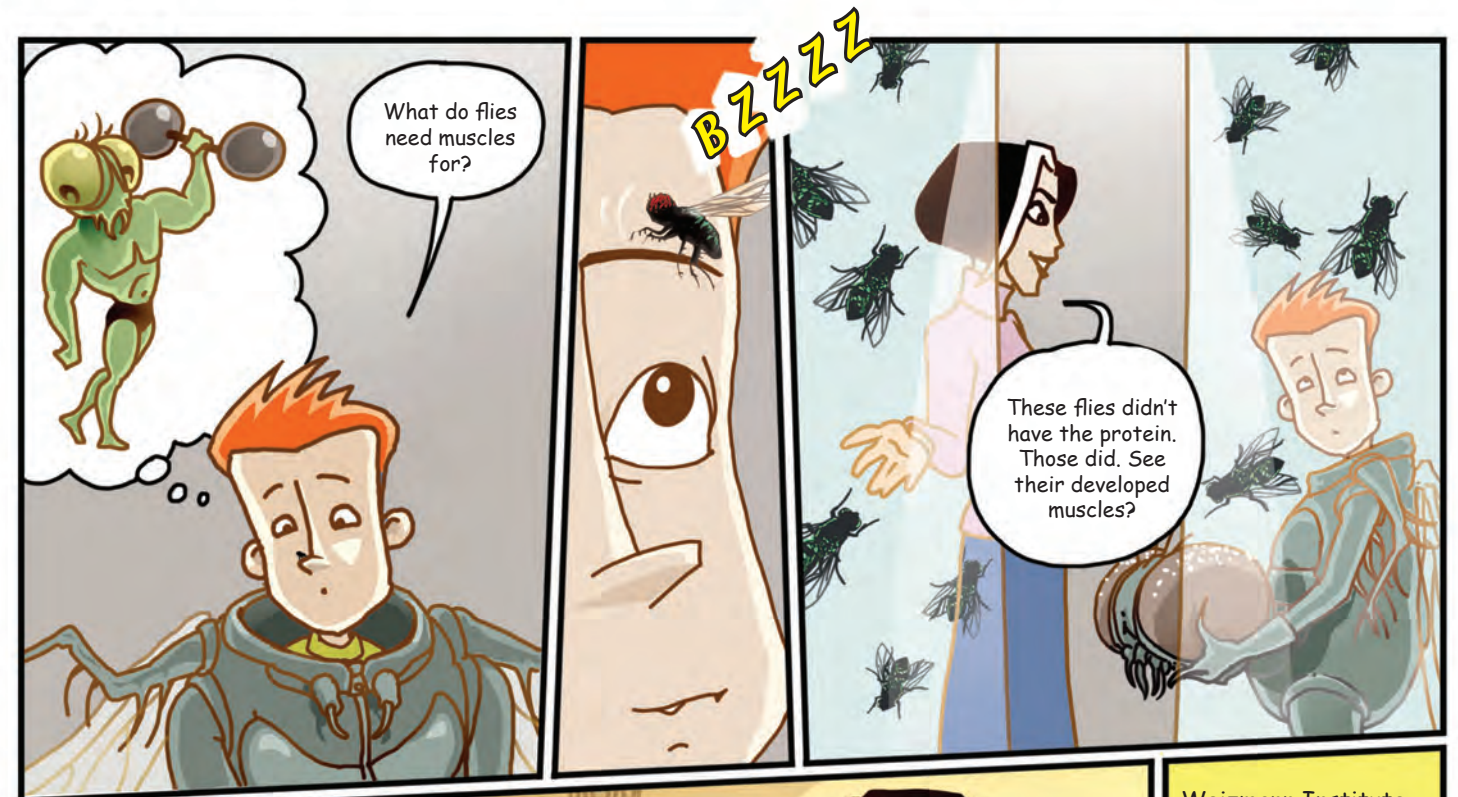


Weizmann Institute scientists developed a process based on a super-critical liquid: Water heated under pressure, near the transition point to gas, can separate heavy oil or fossil fuels from sand.

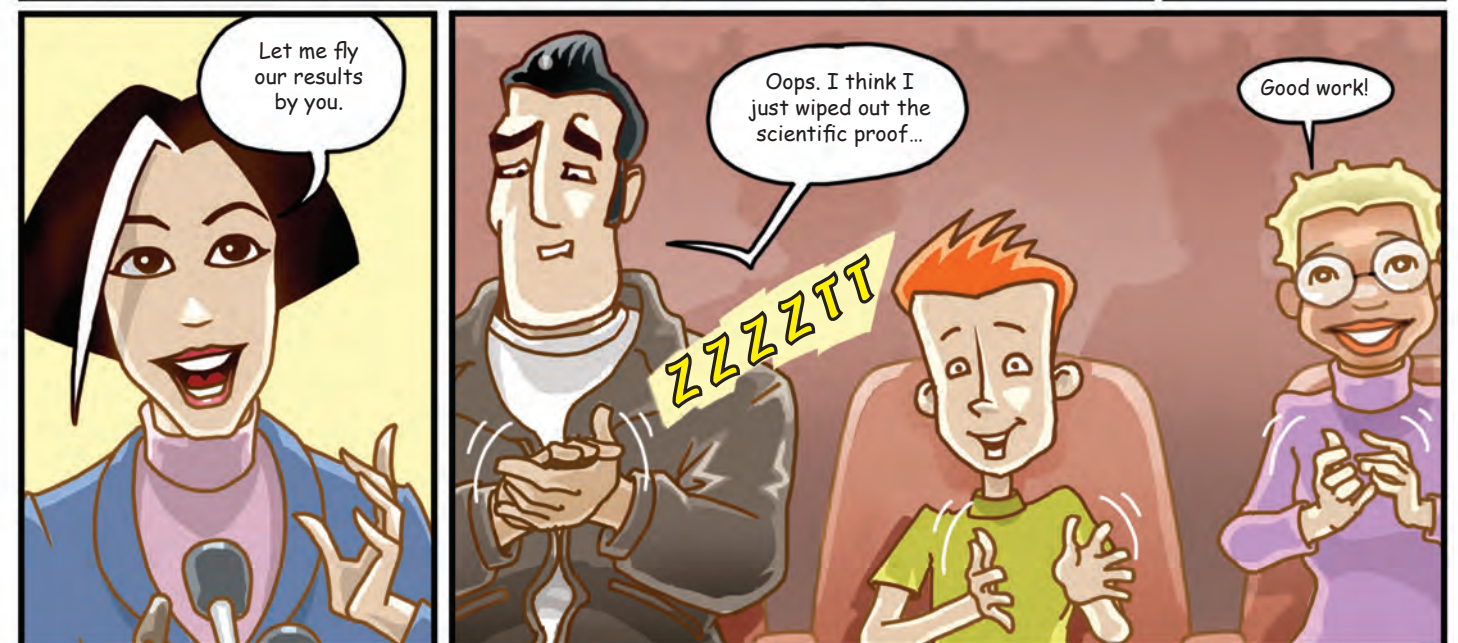


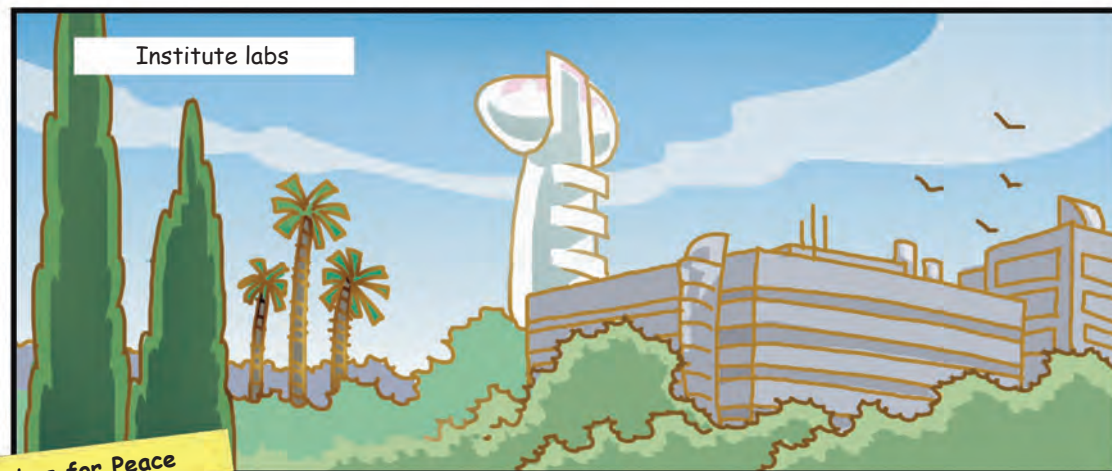


The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Fento, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.



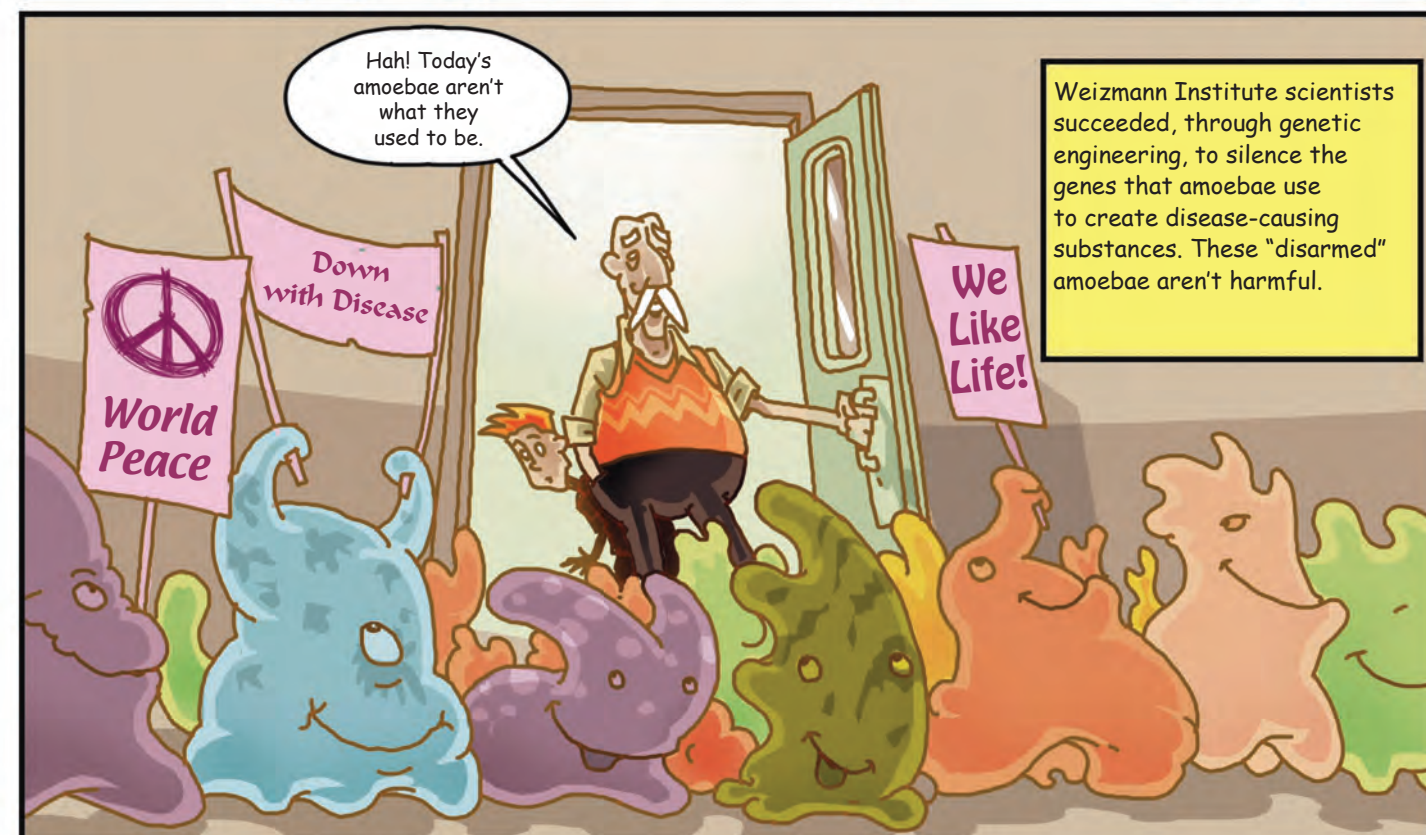
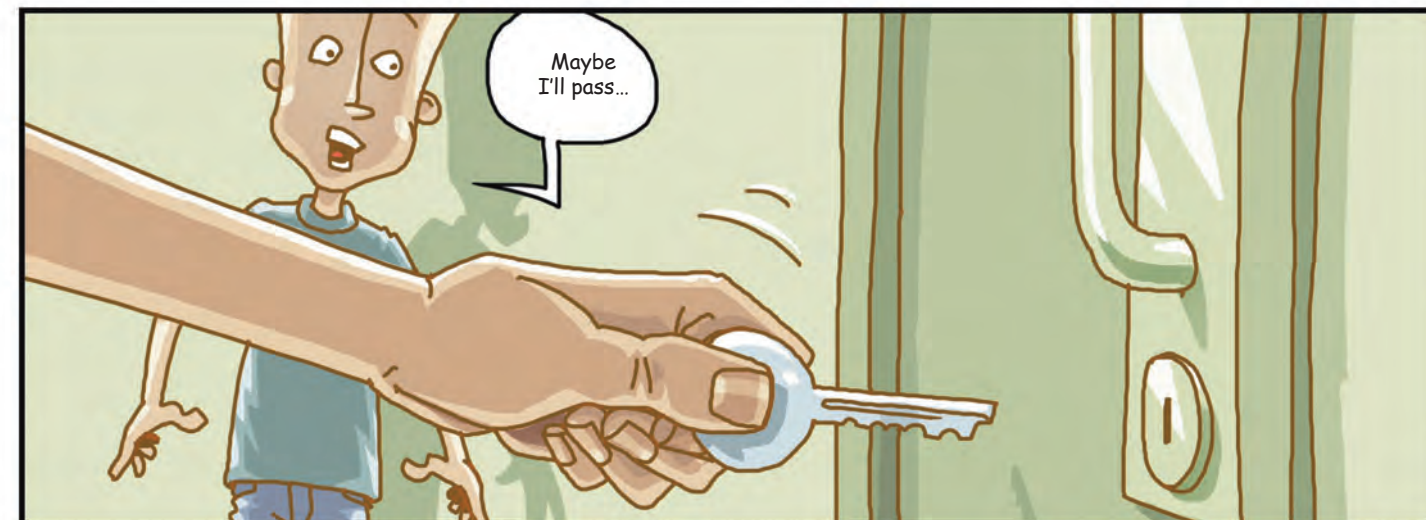
Weizmann Institute scientists discovered the protein responsible for the process in which cells fuse together to make muscle in animal and human embryos. The discovery was made in laboratory fruit flies (*Drosophila*).



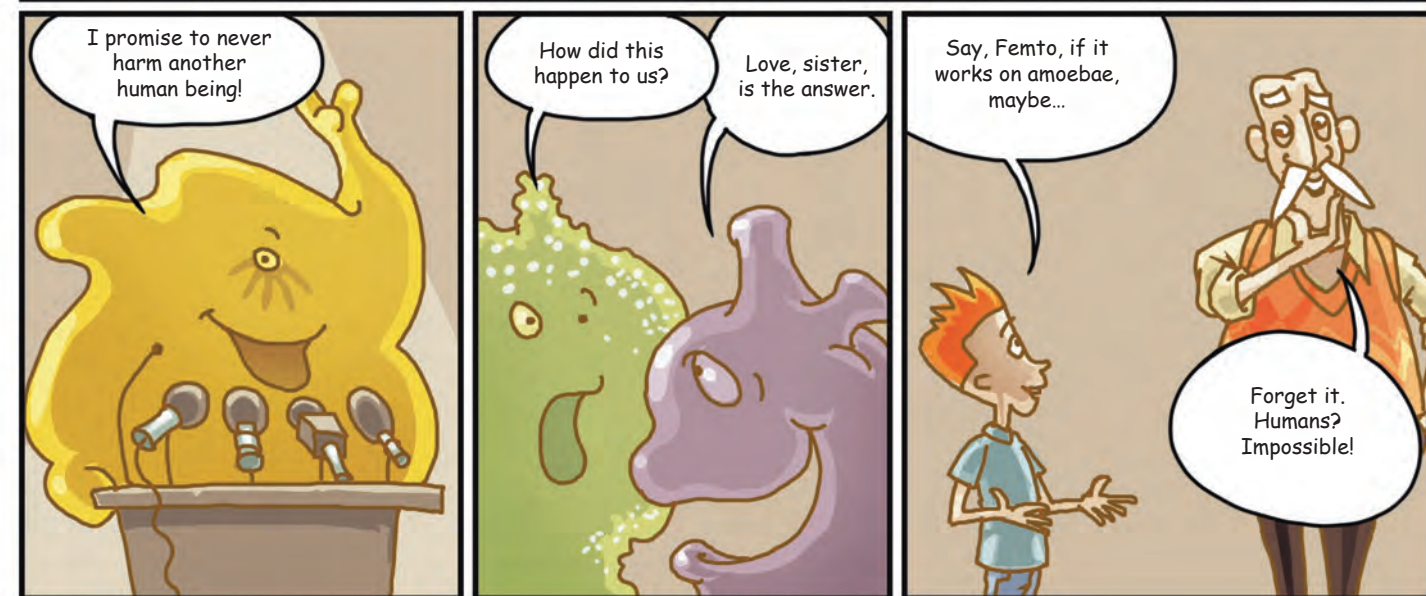


Amoebas for Peace

The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.



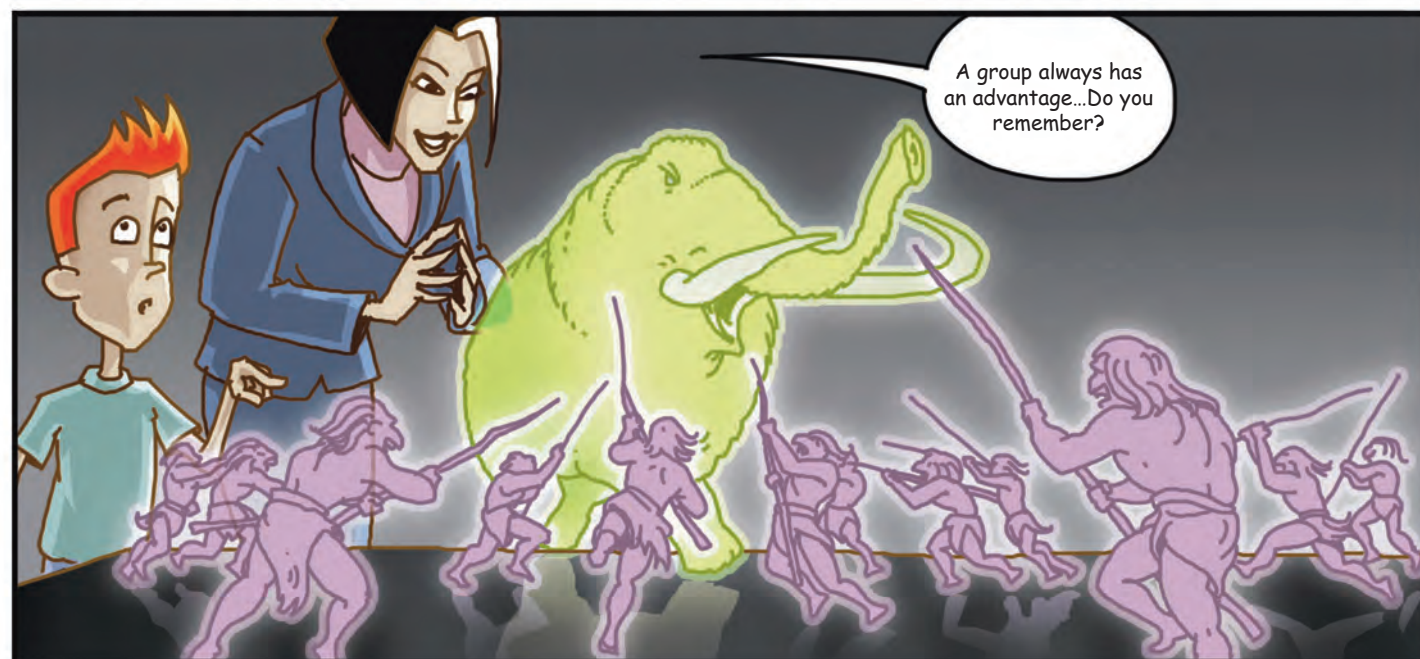
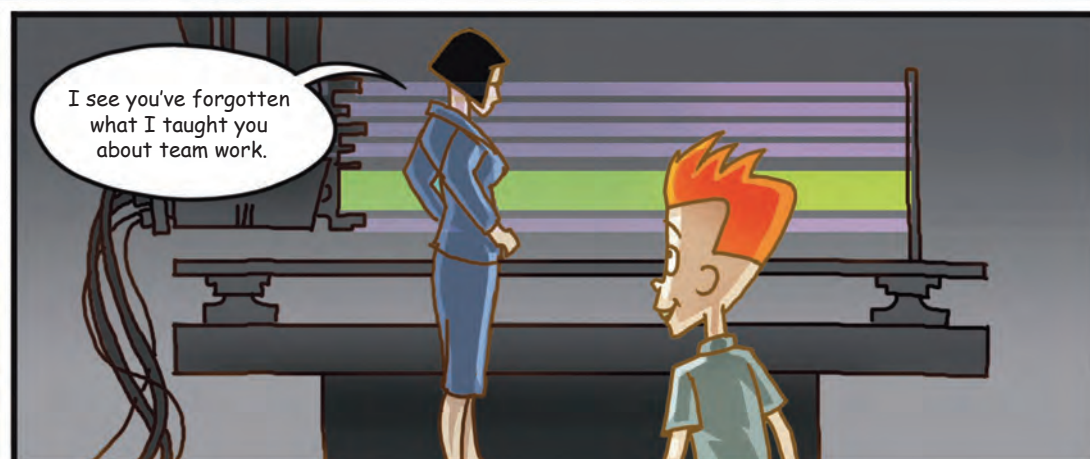
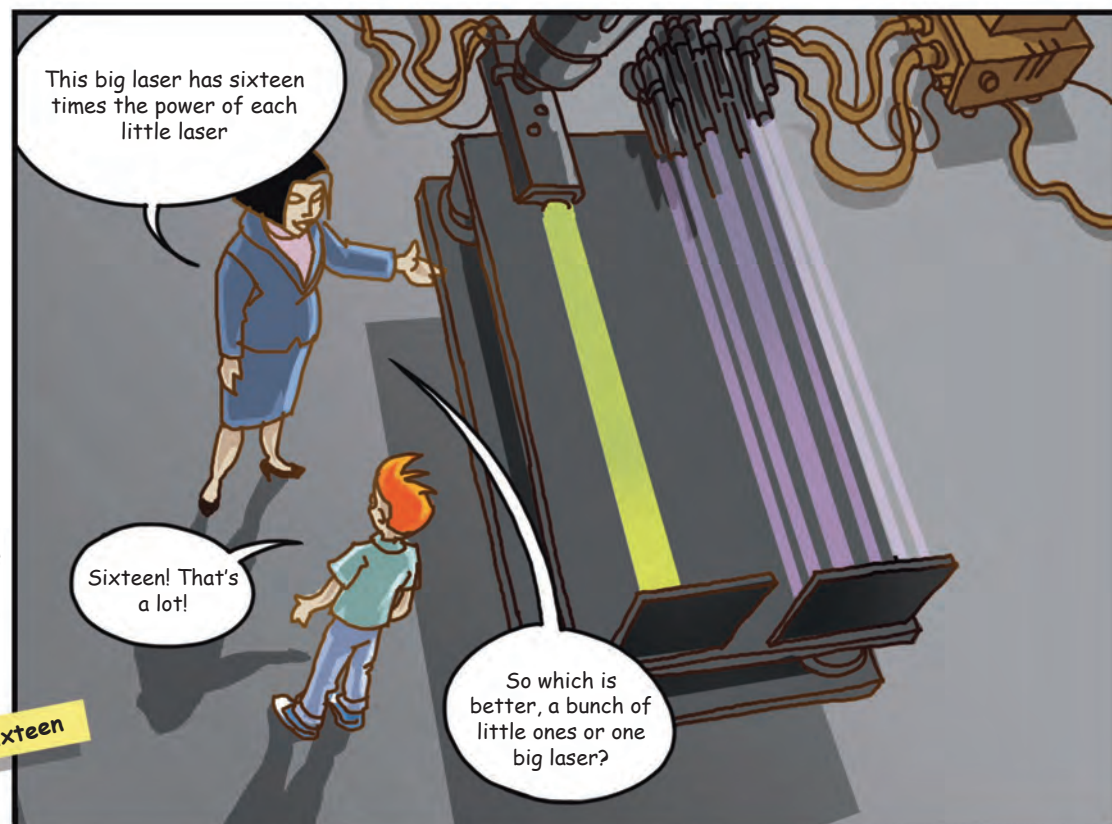
Weizmann Institute scientists succeeded, through genetic engineering, to silence the genes that amoebae use to create disease-causing substances. These "disarmed" amoebae aren't harmful.



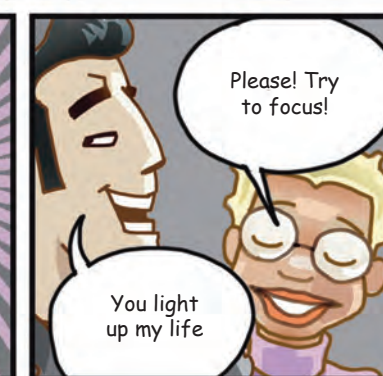


The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.

Times...Sixteen



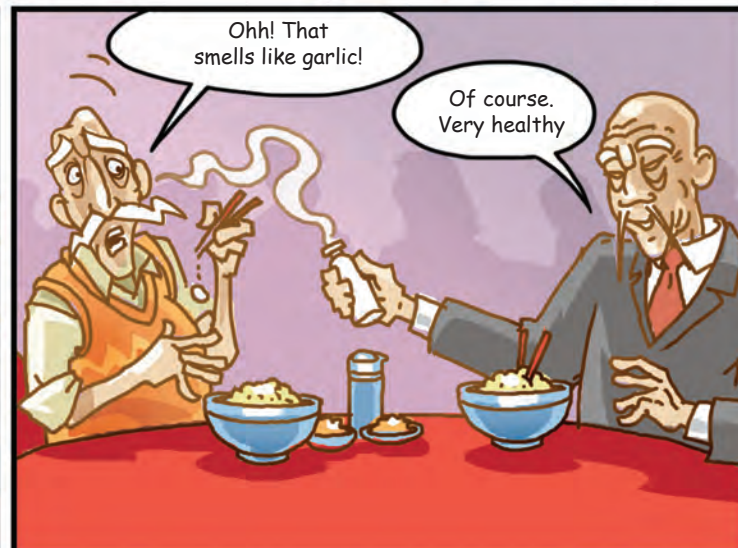
Over the years, scientists have attempted to unite two valued properties of lasers: power and focus. Weizmann Institute scientists managed to create a strong, focused group beam in their special optics lab.



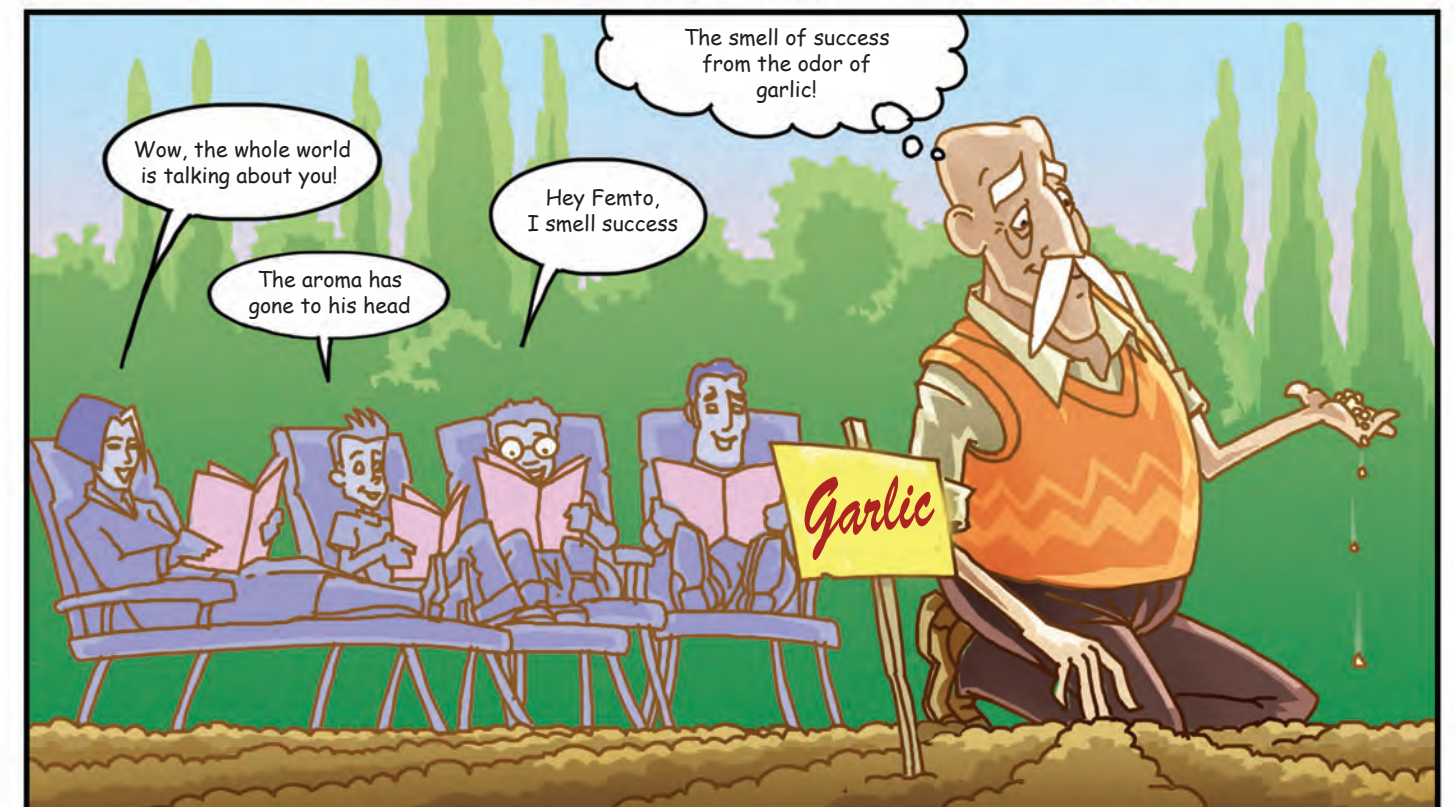


The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.

The Garlic Dragon



Weizmann Institute scientists discovered that when the two substances that make allicin are injected, one after the other, they turn into a "smart bomb" that can be directed against cancer cells.





The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.

Archaeological dig in the Arava desert, Israel

Another pottery shard, Professor?

Even a few. That's our work

What do you know about it? You're a physiologist!

Solomon Says

Carmella's right. He's a physicist or something.

Physics? Gah!

What kingdom

Didst thou

Come from?

Your highness

It's not important where you're from, but when you lived

That's why they call you "the Wise."



Will people 3000 years from now know we were here?

They'll even know your game pieces were blue

Check-mate, your highness!



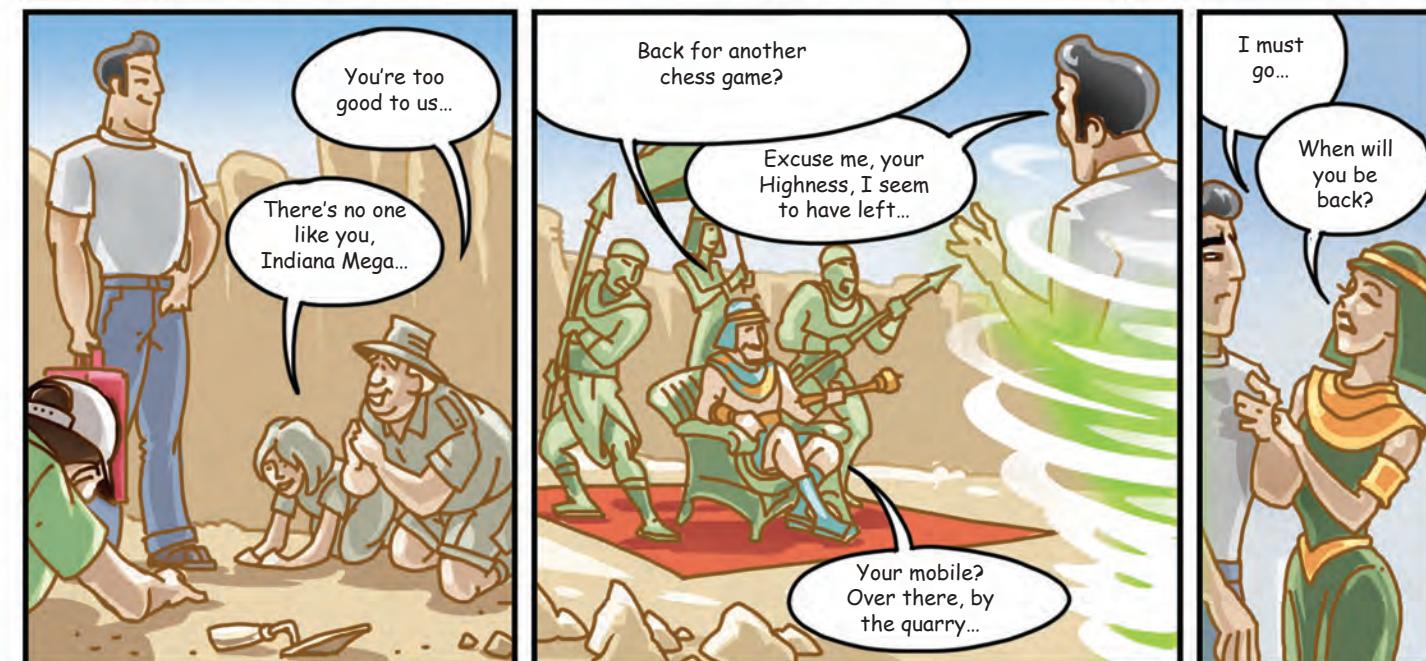
Hey, you can still see the blue color on that rook!

Are you an assistant archaeologist, now?

Gently. These people live in the past

How do you know it's a rook?

A 3-D scanning camera can quickly analyze ancient relics, identifying work styles and dates. The camera can even create computerized images of whole vessels from single shards.



You're too good to us...

There's no one like you, Indiana Mega...

Back for another chess game?

Excuse me, your Highness, I seem to have left...

Your mobile? Over there, by the quarry...

I must go...

When will you be back?



The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.

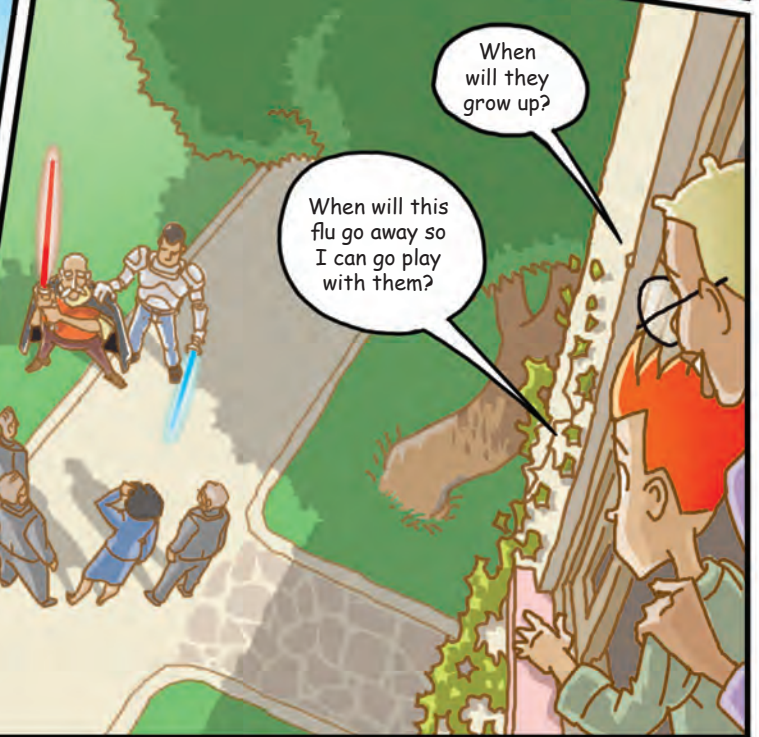
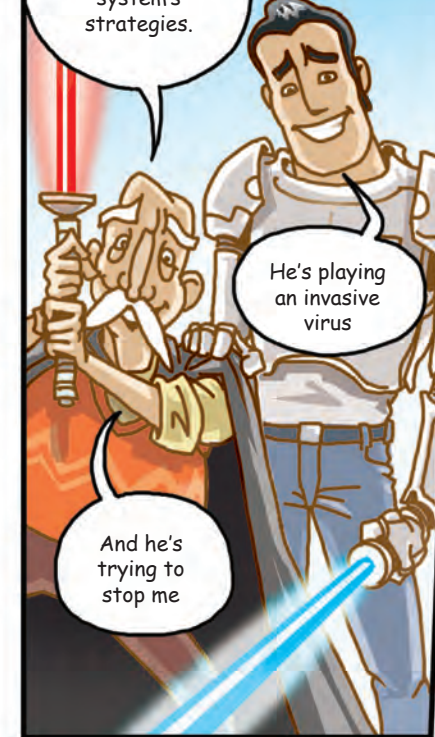
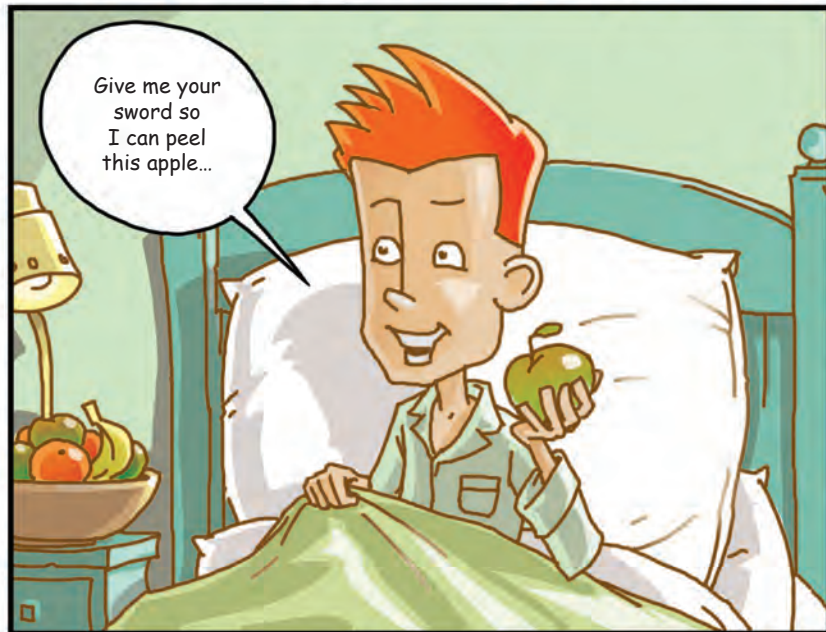
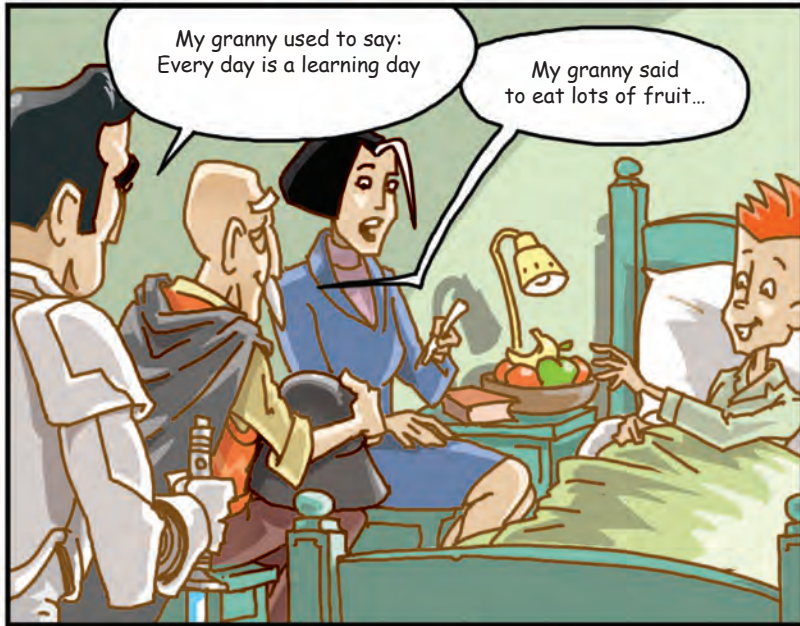
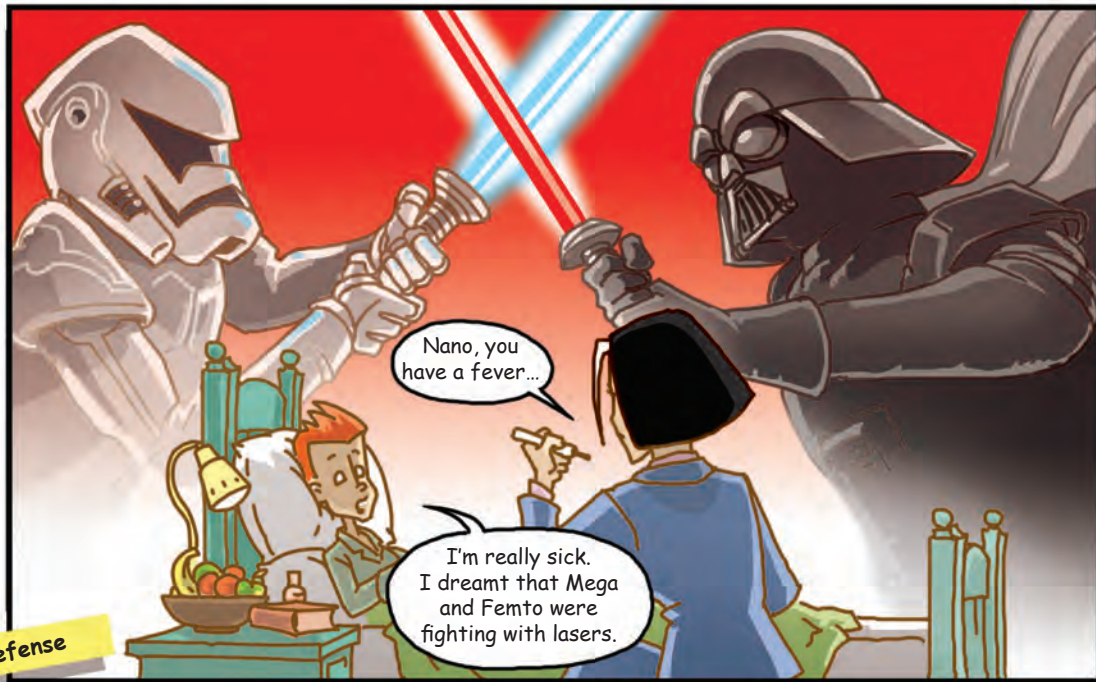
Blooming Dust





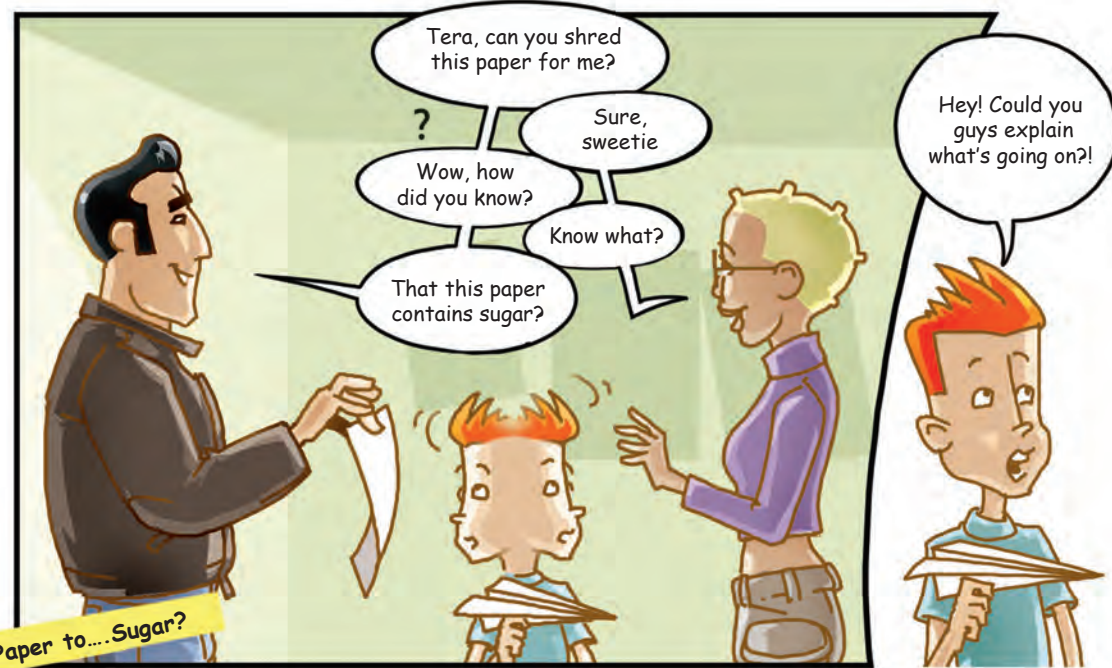
The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.

Heated Defense

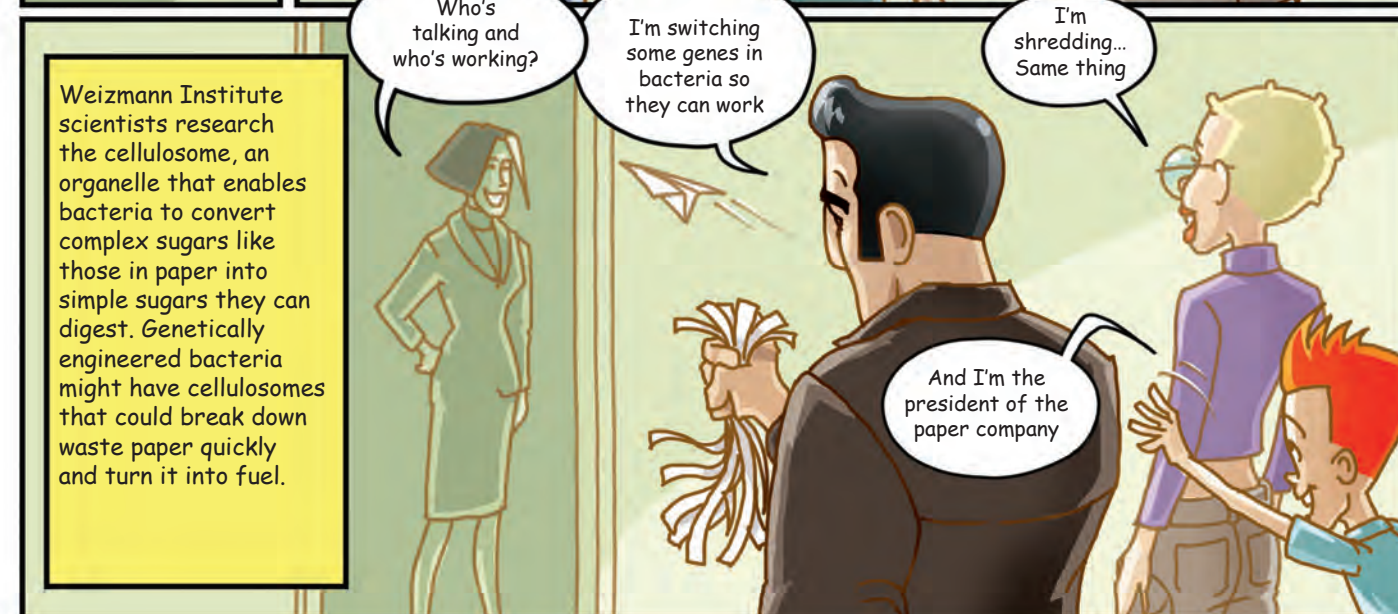




The scientific adventures of four adults - Giga, Femto, Tera and Mega - and one boy, Nano.



Turning Paper to....Sugar?

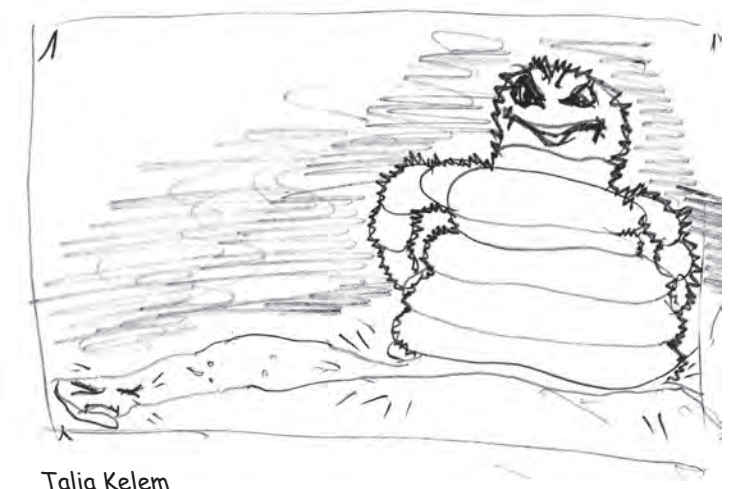


Michaela Holzberg



Science and Comics

Animix, the international animation, comics and caricature festival held in Tel Aviv in August, featured a full-sized **Nano Comics** exhibit. Similar exhibits were shown at this year's **Icon** science fiction and fantasy conference in Tel Aviv and the **Beer, Science and Good Spirits** evening in Rehovot. In addition to the exhibits, creative workshops were held for children, and these were led by Weizmann Institute research students together with Israeli comics artists. In the workshops, the children were presented with such real scientific questions as: Is there life on other planets? How do movies help scientists understand the brain? Could microscopic biological computers be injected into the body to stop disease? and more. A special workshop on the **Mysteries of the Ribosome** told the story of Prof. Ada Yonath, winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 2009.



Talia Kelem





Guy Yaakov



Lior Yavin



Mai Peer



Guy Harlap and Naama Bloch



(l-r) Amos Ellenbogen and Danny Kerman



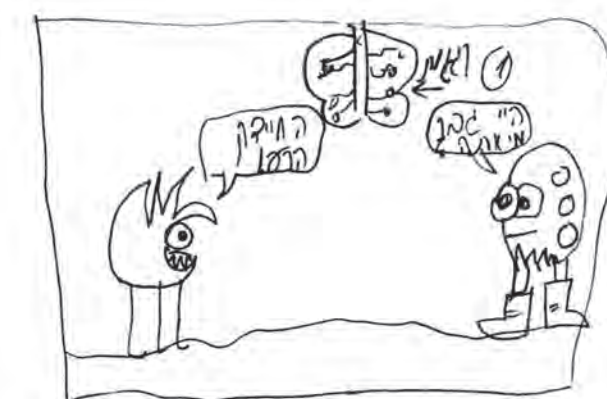
Dana David



Lotem Lukser



(l-r) Yaniv Shimoni and Meir Goldberg



Nosko

Ori Gruda



The Weizmann Institute of Science is one of the world's leading multidisciplinary basic research institutions in the natural and exact sciences. The Institute's five faculties – Mathematics and Computer Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biochemistry and Biology – are home to 2,600 scientists, graduate students, researchers and administrative staff.

The Daniel Sieff Research Institute, as the Weizmann Institute was originally called, was founded in 1934 by Israel and Rebecca Sieff of the U.K., in memory of their son. The driving force behind its establishment was the Institute's first president, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, a noted chemist who headed the Zionist movement for years and later became the first president of Israel. In 1949, the Institute was renamed and formally dedicated as the Weizmann Institute of Science, in honor of Dr. Weizmann's 75th birthday.

Over the years, the Weizmann Institute has grown with the country, and it has been the site of a number of scientific milestones. Institute scientists were pioneers in the field of cancer research. Others planned and built one of the first electronic computers in the world, and the first in Israel. They were among the first to establish a company for transferring knowledge from academia to industry (Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd.), and they initiated the founding of a science-based industrial park near the Institute. The Institute has also been the site of pioneering research in brain studies, nanotechnology and new methods for exploiting solar energy.

Research by Institute scientists has led to the development and production of Israel's first ethical (original) drug; the solving of three-dimensional structures of a number of biological molecules, including one that plays a key role in Alzheimer's disease; inventions in the field of optics that have become the basis of virtual head displays for pilots and surgeons; the discovery and identification of genes that are involved in various diseases; advanced techniques for transplanting tissues; and the creation of a nanobiological computer that may, in the future, be able to act directly inside the body to identify disease and eliminate it.

Today, the Institute is a leading force in advancing science education in all parts of society. Programs offered at the Davidson Institute of Science Education, which operates and coordinates the scientific activities of the Weizmann Institute, target exceptional and science-oriented students as well as high school dropouts, elementary through high school teachers, students of all ages and adults. In this way, the Institute shapes the future of Israeli society, nurturing its curiosity and eagerness to learn in order to develop into an educated and knowledgeable society.