THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CELL BIOLOGY

NEWS LETTER

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 7 July 2004

CONTENTS

Beckerle Named President-Elect

Bloom, Burgess, Kane and O'Shea to Serve on Council

Mary Beckerle

Mary Beckerle of the University of Utah was elected by the ASCB membership to serve as Society President in 2006. She will join the Council and Executive Committee effective January 1, succeeding Zena Werb, who will serve as President in 2005.

Kerry Bloom

Beckerle served on the ASCB Council from 1995-1998, is an Associate Editor of *Molecular Biology of the Cell* and currently serves on the ASCB Public Policy and Finance Committees.

David Burgess

Elected from among eight candidates for Council are Kerry Bloom of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, David Burgess of Boston College, Caroline Kane of the University of California, Berkeley, and Erin O'Shea of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute/University of California, San Francisco.

Caroline Kane

3,467 of 8,221 eligible members voted, representing 42% of the voting membership. ■

Erin O'Shea

Council Advances Image Library; Creates Post-Doc Travel Awards; Proposes Undergrad Membership

Councilors Pietro DeCamilli, Kathryn Howell and Juan Bonifacino.

Following a day on Capitol Hill with colleagues from the Public Policy Committee visiting legislators on behalf of biomedical research, Harvey Lodish presided over the semi-

See story, page 20

Last Chance to Submit Abstract to Qualify for Talk and Publication

Deadline: July 29

Pollard Named E.B. Wilson Medalist

Thomas Pollard

Tom Pollard of Yale University will receive the ASCB's E.B. Wilson Medal this year, the Society's highest honor for science.

Pollard, a pioneer in the molecular basis of cellular motility and cytokinesis, will receive the Medal at the ASCB 44th Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, this December. ■

Blackburn to Receive Public Service Award

Elizabeth Blackburn

Elizabeth Blackburn will receive the ASCB Public Service Award for 2004.

Blackburn, of UCSF, is being honored in part for her dedicated service on the President's Council on Bioethics, on which she was a steadfast proponent for informing policy with scientific fact.

The Award will be presented in Washington, DC this December. ■

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Harvey Lodish

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Great Expectations or Realistic Expectations?

Spending the day on Capitol Hill with colleagues from the ASCB Council and Public Policy Committee reinforced one of the most important missions of our Society – to continually give our elected representatives the material and support that they require to push for increased funding of basic research by the NIH and the NSF. We need to share our anecdotes about how basic NIH-supported research on cultured mammalian cells and on model organisms such as yeasts and worms have led to major insights into human health. We must continue to advocate for Federal support for important biomedical research such as on human embryonic stem (ES) cells that will lead to advances in human health and new treatments for human disease.

When laypeople have a direct interest for themselves or for loved ones in a "breakthrough," the belief that a cure is imminent can be particularly intense. Sometimes this optimism can be exploited for political reasons—remember Nixon's "War on Cancer"?

What is more difficult to explain to our elected representatives, and to the public at large, is the slow yet determined process by which science advances, and the multitude of steps that must intervene before a new drug or a new therapy can be released to the public. It is all too easy to suggest that practical applications will come immediately and to underrepresent the underlying basic science required.

Few non-scientists realize the slow pace of basic science and many are understandably impatient to have practical applications. When interested laypeople have a direct interest for themselves or for loved ones in a "breakthrough," the belief that a cure is imminent can be particularly intense. Sometimes this optimism can be exploited for political reasons – remember Nixon's "War on Cancer"? No cures for cancer emerged during the "war." But much basic science was initiated that ultimately led to the development of new types of drugs for specific cancers that we have seen in the past years.

As example, think of the many years of research and basic discoveries on the EGF signal transduction pathway that were essential before Herceptin, a monoclonal antibody specific for the HER2 receptor, could be developed for breast cancer therapy. The family of EGF receptors had to be characterized, first by hormone binding studies and then by molecular cloning. Signaling through receptor protein-tyrosine kinases had to be understood as did the connection between activation of receptor kinases, activation of the Ras signaling protein, activation of the MAP kinase pathway, and transcriptional activation of growth-promoting genes. Importantly, much of understanding of the Ras pathway came from studies on fly eye development. Contemporaneously it was realized that overexpression of the HER2 receptor in certain tumor cells rendered them hypersensitive to stimulation by ambient levels of EGF-like hormones.

Enormous sums of money were wasted on an "applied" project that had no meaning. NASA could have used the money to support land-based basic science in areas such as plant development and detection of gravity by animals.

In trying to justify the enormous expense

of the International Space Station, NASA claimed that by growing protein crystals under microgravity conditions, the quality of the resultant X-ray structures would be vastly improved. This, in turn, would greatly enhance the pace of drug discovery. As was pointed out in a 1998 report by an ASCB Blue Ribbon Panel chaired by former ASCB President Don Brown,[1] "No serious contributions to knowledge of protein structure or to drug discovery or design have yet been made in space. Thus, there is no justification for a NASA protein crystallization program." Enormous sums of money were wasted on an "applied" project that had no meaning. NASA could have used the money to support land-based basic science in areas such as plant development and detection of gravity by animals. Gene modified plants could provide for human needs during space exploration. An understanding of the cellular and developmental biology of the vestibular system, and of how humans perceive gravity, could help astronauts during long flights. Sadly, these basic studies were deferred in preference to short-term "applications" that never materialized.

History may repeat itself. We are told that, in the proposed 2006 Federal budget, basic research by NIH and NSF will be cut in real terms, while the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security are expecting increases in funding for "research."[2] Will development of high-tech devices for detection of chemical or biological warfare agents really make us safer as a nation? Would much of the Homeland Security research budget be better spent on basic research on the cellular immunology of host- pathogen interactions and on identifying new targets for antibiotics that could lead to totally new forms of therapies?

Will development of high-tech devices for detection of chemical or biological warfare agents really make us safer as a nation?

Sadly, it is not only government bureaucrats who are to blame for promoting unreasonable expectations. Scientists and clinicians (not to mention venture capitalists) share much of the responsibility for the premature rush to clinical trials of gene therapies without understanding the underlying

basic science. Retroviruses have long been known to integrate more-or-less randomly in the cell's DNA; powerful LTR enhancers often activate transcription of nearby genes. As a supposed therapy for Severe Combined Immune Deficiency (SCID), hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells were infected with a retroviral vector encoding the missing protein. Was it really a surprise that two of the first patients developed a leukemia due to insertion—in a single cell—of the retrovirus near a particular oncogene? Perhaps more to the point, despite over a decade of hype about the potential for gene therapy for treatment of literally dozens of infectious and other diseases, not one has yet entered the marketplace.

We also have a responsibility to let the public know what a long-term proposition this is. This can be delicate, especially when dealing with individuals and families who are desperate and hopeful.

This brings us to human embryonic stem cells. Indeed they have the potential to generate any human cell type or tissue, and undoubtedly they will be the foundation of new effective treatment for a host of plagues, including diabetes, blood cell disorders and neurodegenerative diseases. But we must keep clear in our own mind – and make the point when we discuss this in public – that there are immense gaps in cell and developmental biology that need to be filled before these cells can be converted into therapies. Human ES cells are thought to be polypotent in large measure because they can form multiple types of differentiated cells in culture or in a mouse transplant. But coaxing ES cells to differentiate into a specific type of cells, and assuring that these cells are "normal," are formidable tasks. Some progress has been made – particular combinations of growth factors and surfaces can induce mouse ES cell lines to become functional motor neurons. Ectopic expression of a certain transcription factor in mouse ES cells will induce formation of hematopoietic stem cells that can repopulate the blood system of an irradiated mouse.

ES cells can also generate cells that secrete insulin, but coaxing them to make normal amounts of insulin and to secrete insulin normally in response to changes in glucose levels has yet to be achieved. Is the problem the absence of the correct extracellular matrix protein or hormone signal or appropriate cell-cell contact? What is known of these multiple factors in normal development of pancreatic islets?

I am optimistic that within the next 10 years we indeed will be conducting trials of human ES-derived islet cells for diabetes and hematopoietic stem cells for several cancers. As with many advances in human therapies, the key discoveries likely will come from areas of biological research that at present seem unrelated. We have a responsibility to let the public know what a long-term proposition this is; this can be delicate, especially when dealing with individuals and families who are desperate and hopeful.

This state of affairs underscores the need for continued increases in support for the underlying basic science, especially for the cell biology of normal development, so that we can as speedily as possible realize the promise of this research. ■

Comments are welcome and should be directed to president@ascb.org.

[1] www.ascb.org/publicpolicy/nasareport.html
[2] www.aaas.org/spp/rd/proj05u.htm

Call for Proposals

Summer Meeting Series

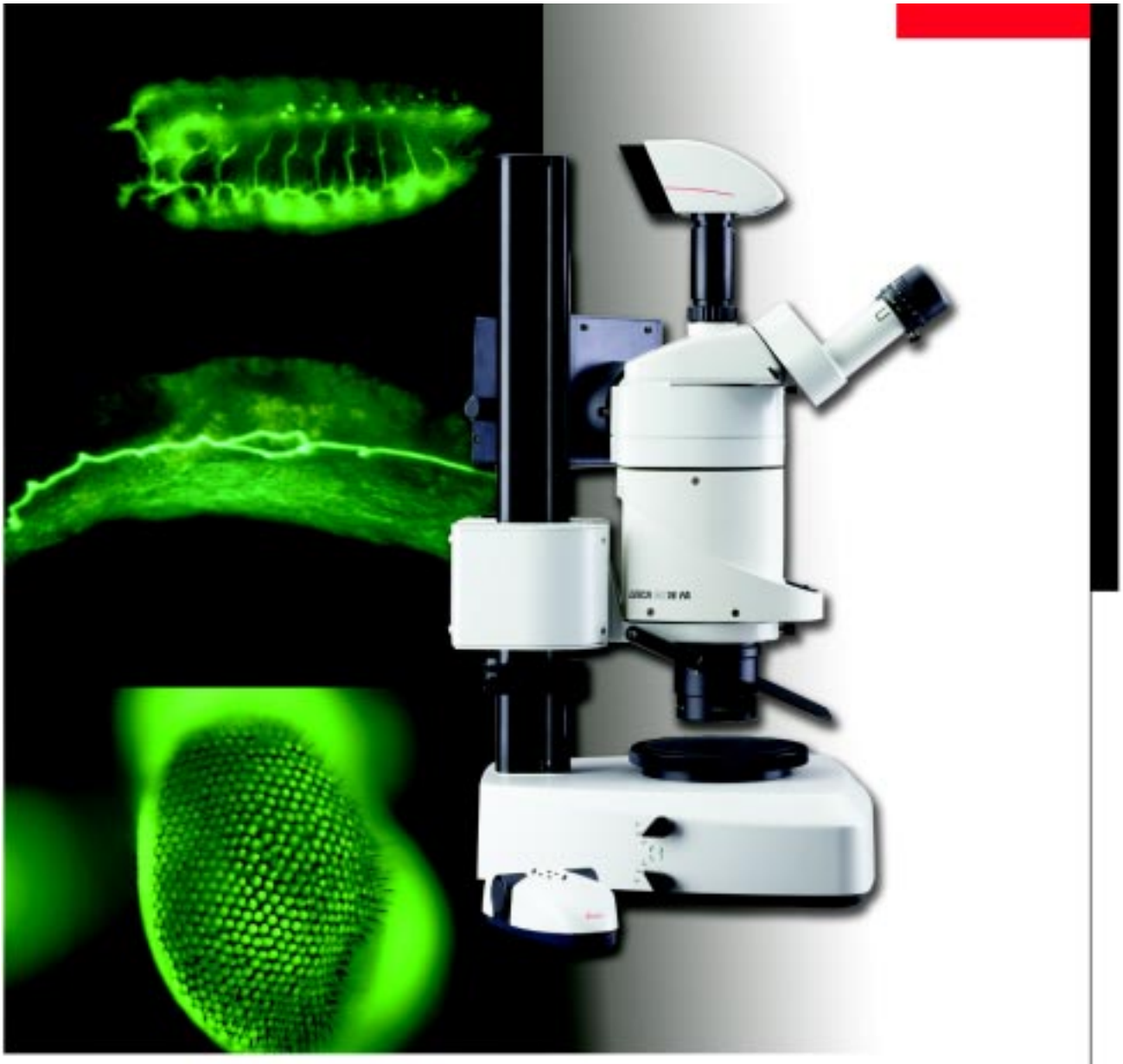
All ASCB members, individually or in teams, are invited to submit proposals to organize an ASCB Summer Meeting in 2006. The three-day meetings will host about 200 participants.

Topics should be novel (e.g., combining fields that don't traditionally meet together, or focusing on an emerging area) and include:

- a one-page summary of the scientific substance of the meeting;
- names of 3-10 potential speakers (confirmation need not be obtained in advance);
- CVs of proposed lead organizers.

Submit proposals to the American Society for Cell Biology, 8120 Woodmont Ave., Suite 750, Bethesda, MD 20814 or ascbinfo@ascb.org.

Application deadline is **December 1.** Some participation in fundraising may be required of organizers. Meeting dates and sites are to be determined by the Society in consultation with the organizer(s).



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Left to right: Laura Robles, Donella Wlson, Irelene Ricks, Vince Hollis, Sandra Murray, J.K. Haynes, Anthony DePass, Kevin Davis and Andrea Morris.

Minorities Committee Discusses Pipeline, Inter-Society Coordination

The ASCB's Minorities Affairs Committee met last month in the ASCB offices in Bethesda, under the chairmanship of Donella Wilson. MAC leadership discussed the status of the current NIH/NIGMS/MARC grant that is pending IRB authorization and NIH approval.

The Committee recognized the upcoming 20th anniversary, in 2005, of the ASCB-MAC's support of students and scholars at the Marine Biological Laboratory. The MAC will hold its semi-annual meeting in conjunction with a special MBL recognition lunch next year.

The Committee resolved to reconvene the "SuperMAC", a coalition of minorities committees representing a range of scientific societies. The SuperMAC was responsible for seeding the Just*Garcia*Hill database of minority scientists, and remains involved in studying pipeline issues in the biomedical sciences.

MAC members responsible for specific MARC-funded programs discussed new and ongoing issues as they relate to program initiatives, including commitments to the MBL, Friday Harbor Laboratory, Visiting Professors, and Linkage Fellows programs. ■

Public Policy Committee members Paul Berg, former Chair, and Richard Hynes, former ASCB President.

Public Policy Committee Reviews Funding, Stem Cell Policy

The Society's Public Policy Committee met last month for its semi-annual review of important science policy issues. The meeting was chaired by Larry Goldstein and was also attended by Committee members Mary Beckerle, Paul Berg, George Daley, Bob Horvitz, Richard Hynes, Dan Kiehart, Sean Morrison, Bob Palazzo, Daphne Preuss, Randy Schekman and Maxine Singer.

The Committee discussed at length future funding for the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. There was acknowledgement that biomedical science advocacy may be "a victim of its own success" as Members of Congress demonstrate signs of "NIH fatigue." The Committee recognized the wisdom of repositioning its message in the context of the successful NIH budget doubling ending in 2003 and the strain on the Federal budget caused by defense demands and compromised revenues to the Treasury. The Committee discussed how to best acknowledge loyal supporters of biomedical research in Congress and continue to advocate effectively for NIH funding despite the small increases proposed by President Bush. Recent Congressional hearings about potential conflicts of interest by NIH scientists were also discussed.

The Committee considered the increase in Congressional support for expanding President Bush's policy, which greatly limits the number of human embryonic stem cell lines available for Federal funding, and the prospects for convincing the President to change current policy. ■

Public Policy Committee Chair Larry Goldstein

Public Policy Committee members Maxine Singer and Bob Palazzo.

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ASCB PROFILE

Elizabeth Jones

Even after 35 years of teaching, Beth Jones can still be surprised by the undergraduate mind. Head of the Department of Life Sciences at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Jones is one of twenty new Howard Hughes Medical Institute "Million Dollar" education professors appointed in 2002 and charged with devising ways to overhaul undergraduate biology teaching in this country. Last year, Jones used her new HHMI resources to select twelve students from CMU's science, engineering, and computer science colleges for a special Summer Research Institute. After an initial two weeks of learning techniques, the students worked individually or in pairs for eight weeks pursuing an original research project. Prior to the summer, the students, who were entering their sophomore year, didn't see themselves as becoming scientists despite their intelligence, accomplishments and high energy levels. At the end of the summer, the idea of being a scientist had become demystified and they were able to see themselves in such a career. "I believe it's an undergraduate confidence issue," says Jones. "Our data show that they learned a huge amount and their attitudes were swayed more than I thought possible. And I had far more fun than I thought possible."

Elizabeth Jones

Jones is one of twenty new Howard Hughes Medical Institute "Million Dollar" education professors appointed in 2002 and charged with devising ways to overhaul undergraduate biology teaching in this country.

Aaron Mitchell, a microbiologist at Columbia who studies signaling pathways in fungal pathogens, dates the start of his career to the day he walked into the Jones lab as an undergraduate 30 years ago. "Beth Jones was absolutely THE most important teacher in my life," Mitchell declares. "Beth was totally psyched about doing research, reading papers, and writing papers. She loved to go through all the aspects and all the details. If you came in with a result and you weren't sure if it was good or not, you'd tell it to Beth. You'd get this immediate barometric reading. She'd just explode with enthusiasm if the results were 'interesting,' even if the results weren't what you or what she'd expected. It was a blast to work in her laboratory."

"Beth Jones was absolutely THE most important teacher in my life."

When Beth Jones first set up her lab at Carnegie Mellon in 1974, she wanted to meld her graduate background in yeast genetics with her post-doc experience in Boris Magasanik's MIT lab where she'd learned bacterial physiology and biochemistry. "I found that I liked to work on the border between biochemistry and genetics," says Jones. "Eventually I found my way to looking for protease-defective yeast. Many of these defects affected the biogenesis of vacuoles and the delivery of proteins to the vacuoles." Today more than 50 genes are known to be involved in vacuole biogenesis and their pathways of protein delivery. The Jones lab has recently zeroed in on four of them—*PEP3, PEP5, VPS16 and VPS33/PEP14*—through null mutations that leave the yeast unable to form vacuoles. "In nature, these mutations would be fatal," says Jones. "Cells that lack vacuoles are unable to go through the sexual cycle and if they enter stationary phase, they lose the ability to enter log phase. Essentially, they're dead. Being a mutant is not a healthy lifestyle. Fortunately we can freeze them down in the laboratory to –70° C and keep them around to work on."

For Jones, the attraction to yeast is how "obsessively conserved" these fundamental genes are between yeast and mammals.

For Jones, the attraction to yeast is how "obsessively conserved" these fundamental genes are between yeast and mammals. "If you look at all these major processes in the cell—DNA replication, secretory pathways, transcription and translation—you can map the genes almost one-for-one between mammals and yeast. Even for the cytoskeletal elements, the proteins differ by just a handful of amino acids. These defective genes we've found have human homologs that are known to be involved in human metabolic diseases, particularly in lysosomal storage diseases like Tay-Sachs," she explains.

Jones had a childhood that sounds straight out of *Little House on the Prairie*, if the story had taken place in the Northern Cascades of Washington State.

Jones' dual passion for genetics and cell physiology is reflected in her twin allegiances to the ASCB and the Genetics Society of America. She has been Editor-in-Chief of *Genetics* since 1997, and is widely known as the co-author of two current genetics textbooks. For the ASCB, Jones has served on the *MBC* editorial board, the Finance Committee and the ASCB Council, as well as recently accepting a term on the Education Committee. "I think the ASCB is an admirable society for what it does to promote science in general and cell biology in particular. ASCB has a strong commitment to education, to minority representation, and to women in science. It has also developed the ability to speak to Congress about science as a sort of 'spokes society,' if that's a word. However you describe it, the ASCB does highly commendable work. My heart is with the ASCB," says Jones.

Born in Seattle in 1939, Elizabeth W. Jones had a childhood that sounds straight out of *Little House on the Prairie*, if the story had taken place in the Northern Cascades of Washington State. Her father was an electrician for the Seattle City Light Department but stationed 140 miles northeast of Seattle at the municipally-owned Diablo Dam in the remote Skagit River Gorge. Her family lived in a tiny village just below the dam, reachable only by the special railroad that the dam builders had driven 22 miles through the wilderness to Diablo. "There were only about 100 people in town and all the kids went to a one-room school where grades one through eight were taught by one teacher," Jones recalls. "She was an absolutely wonderful woman. Every child loved her and she managed to get some achievement out of everyone. The town was right on the Skagit River and in summer we were outside playing there 16 hours a day. Oh, it was wonderful," Jones concludes wistfully. But when Beth's older sister reached high school age, the family had to choose between boarding school and leaving Diablo. Her father took a new job with the Bonneville Power Authority in Longview,

"There were only about 100 people in town and all the kids went to a one-room school where grades one through eight were taught by one teacher."

Washington. At age 10, Beth landed back in the real world.

City schools were a shock, especially for a girl who had a growing interest in "hard" science. When Jones entered the University of Washington as a chemistry major, she hit a brick wall. "I had very mixed experiences as an undergraduate at UW," Jones says. "The Chemistry Department was about 95 percent male and they were not at all interested in educating females." Then as a sophomore, Jones had the good fortune to take a job washing glassware, making media and pouring plates in the genetics lab of Herschel Roman. The University had no "Biology" department as such, only Botany and Zoology. Roman was a plant geneticist in Botany who'd quietly jumped the wall into yeast. Jones soon moved from loading petri dishes to taking genetics classes to running experiments for Roman. Jones' BS was in Chemistry but her transcript was filled with genetics courses.

"I'm 65 now, but I'm not planning to retire any time soon."

Jones stayed on to do her doctorate with Roman, taking her PhD in 1964 from what had finally become UW's Genetics Department. After a post-doc with Magasanik at MIT, Jones accepted her first faculty position in 1969 at Case Western in Cleveland before joining Carnegie Mellon in 1974. Today, Jones remains delighted with Pittsburgh, particularly its symphony and ballet. Unfortunately, she has been living in a Pittsburgh hotel with her two cats since a disastrous house fire last November. It was a frightening experience, Jones admits, but no one (human or feline) was hurt, even though the repairs have dragged on forever.

"Beth has always been involved in the community in a big way, working on journals, societies, yeast meetings, and study sections."

At Carnegie Mellon, Jones claims to be tapering off in her lab, restricting herself to one post-doc, one grad student and assorted undergrads. "I'm 65 now, but I'm not planning to retire any time soon," Jones declares. "I'll keep my lab cooking along."

When told that Beth Jones is "tapering off," former students and post-docs remain politely skeptical, pointing to her workload as editor, author, department chair, HHMI professor, education reformer, and lab chief. They also can't imagine Beth Jones without a lab and without people at her door.

Deborah Murdock did her PhD with Jones in 1996. "I remember that when Beth would be really, really busy with her other responsibilities, there would be a note on her door—'NOT NOW!' But you could always get past that sign if you brought in new data," says Murdock, who now works on medical genetics at Vanderbilt. "Beth always had time to see results and talk about data."

Sandy Lemmon is a former Jones postdoc now at the University of Miami. When Lemmon's original NIH postdoctoral fellowship ran out, Jones told her to write her own NIH RO1 and then arranged a research faculty appointment for Lemmon. "It was a real risk for Beth," Lemmon recalls. "She had to guarantee my salary if I didn't get this money, plus she'd already given me my own tech. When the first big paper from that grant was ready, Beth refused to put her name on it. She said, 'That's your work. My name doesn't belong on it'."

Aaron Mitchell says that Beth Jones taught him that there was more to doing science than working at the bench. "Beth has always been involved in the community in a big way, working on journals, societies, yeast meetings, and study sections. These days, I find myself in a position where I'm the one who is always asking colleagues to review papers for journals or to serve on study sections. Nobody has time to do it. Beth doesn't have time to do it, either. But Beth makes the time to do the stuff she feels is important." ■

374 New Members Admitted to the ASCB

The ASCB Council admitted the following new members to the Society at its recent meeting at the ASCB Office in Bethesda:

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Yoram Altschuler
Sakthikumar Ambady
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Chanan Angsuthanasombat
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Elena Binda
Christopher Perry Bingham
Michael D. Blower
Manila Boca
Sasha Bogdanovich
Matthew S. Bogyo
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Yaoqi Chen
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Keunchang Cho
Hee Jung Chung
Sebastian Clerkin
Alicia Georgianna Cleveland
Ellen J. Collarini
Wanda I. Colon
Jerome Conia
Bruno Constantin
Jeremy Ryan Cooper
Maria Somaraki Cormier
Laura Beth Corson
Dinene Louise Crater
Jorge L.J. Davila
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Masahisa Handa
Kenichi Harigaya
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Granted Emeritus Status

Asish Nag
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The ASCB 44th Annual Meeting

December 4-8, 2004
Washington, DC

Harvey Lodish, *President*
Sandra Schmid, *Program Chair*
Norka Ruiz Bravo, *Local Arrangements Chair*

Keynote Symposium

Sunday, December 4, 6:00 PM

Cell Biology - Rising to Meet the Medical Challenges of the Next Century
Peter Kim, *Merck Research Laboratories*
Sir Paul Nurse, *The Rockefeller University*

Symposia

Sunday, December 5

Directed Cell Migration in Development
Susan McConnell, *Stanford University*
Erez Raz, *Max Planck Institute*
Pernille Rorth, *European Molecular Biology Laboratory*

The Mechanics of Membrane-Bound Machines
Peter Agre, *The Johns Hopkins University*
Jeff Dangl, *University of North Carolina*
Ehud Isacoff, *University of California, Berkeley*

Monday, December 6

Regulation of Cellular Programs
Raymond Deshaies, *California Institute of Technology*
Richard Kessin, *Columbia University*
Peter Walter, *University of California, San Francisco*

Small RNAs & Gene Regulation
Robin Allshire, *The Wellcome Trust Centre for Cell Biology, University of Edinburgh*
Jim Carrington, *Oregon State University*
Thomas Tuschl, *The Rockefeller University*

Tuesday, December 7

The Cytoskeleton & Spatial Organization in Cells
Joan Brugge, *Harvard Medical School*
David Drubin, *University of California, Berkeley*
Joel Rosenbaum, *Yale University*

Modeling of Complex Cellular Behaviors
June Nasrallah, *Cornell University*
Garrett M. Odell, *University of Washington*
John Tyson, *Virginia Tech*

Wednesday, December 8

Cell Biology of Aging
Judith Campisi, *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory*
Cynthia Kenyon, *University of California, San Francisco*
Doug Wallace, *University of California, Irvine*

Minisymposia

Minisymposia will be scheduled eight each afternoon, Sunday through Wednesday of the Annual Meeting. Four additional speakers for each minisymposium will be selected by the co-chairs from among abstract submissions.

Asymmetry in Development
Juergen Knoblich, *Institute of Molecular Biotechnology, Vienna, Austria*
Geraldine Seydoux, *The Johns Hopkins University*

Autophagy & Organelle Turnover
Beth Levine, *Univ of Texas SW Medical Center*
Yoshinori Ohsumi, *National Institute for Basic Biology, Okazi, Japan*

Cargo Selection & Vesicle Formation
Bruno Antonny, *Institut de Pharmacologie Moléculaire & Cellulaire, Valbonne, France*
Linton Traub, *University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine*

Cell Biology of the Immune System
Janice Blum, *Indiana University*
Daniel Davis, *Imperial College London, UK*

Cell Biology of Intracellular Pathogens
Michel Desjardins, *University of Montréal, Canada*
Julie Theriot, *Stanford University*

Cell Biology of the Neuron
Shelley Halpain, *The Scripps Research Institute*
Josh Kaplan, *Massachusetts General Hospital*

Cell Cycle
Susan Forsburg, *The Salk Institute for Biological Studies*
Thomas McGarry, *Northwestern University*

Cell Junctions & Polarity
Andre Le Bivic, *Developmental Biology Institute of Marseilles, France*
Enrique Rodriguez-Boulan, *Cornell University*

Cell Migration & Adhesion
Margaret Frame, *Beatson Institute for Cancer Research, Glasgow, UK*
Yu-li Wang, *University of Massachusetts Medical School*

Cell Regulation Through Extracellular Proteolysis
Carl Blobel, *Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center*
Marcos Milla, *University of Pennsylvania*

Chemical Biology
Ben Cravatt, *The Scripps Research Institute*
Barbara Imperiali, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

Chromatin Structure & Functional Organization of the Nucleus
Shelley Berger, *The Wistar Institute*
Jan Ellenberg, *European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg, Germany*

Control of Gene Expression
Ronald Breaker, *Yale University*
Stephen Buratowski, *Harvard Medical School*

Cytokinesis & Cellularization
Ahna Skop, *University of Wisconsin, Madison*
William Sullivan, *University of California, Santa Cruz*

Cytoskeletal Dynamics
Arshad Desai, *University of California, San Diego*
Laura Machesky, *University of Birmingham, UK*

Diverse Cellular Functions for Ubiquitin & Related Proteins
Erica Johnson, *Thomas Jefferson University*
Wes Sundquist, *University of Utah*

ECM Biogenesis & Function
Enid Neptune, *The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine*
Peter Yurchenco, *UMDNJ-RW Johnson Medical School*

Establishment & Maintenance of Membrane Subdomains
Rob Parton, *University of Queensland, Australia*
Catherine Rabouille, *UMC Utrecht, The Netherlands*

Intermediate Filaments
Robert Goldman, *Northwestern University*
Harald Herrmann, *German Cancer Research Center*

Intraflagellar Transport in Human Health
Martina Brueckner, *Yale University*
Gregory Pazour, *University of Massachusetts Medical School*

Microtubule-Based Motility
David Burgess, *Boston College*
Sarah Rice, *Northwestern University*

Molecular Microscopy in Living Cells
Klaus Hahn, *The Scripps Research Institute*
John Heuser, *Washington University in St. Louis*

The Nuclear Envelope: Structure & Transport Mechanisms
Tom Misteli, *The National Cancer Institute/NIH*
Katherine Ullman, *University of Utah*

Procaryotic Cell Biology
Piet de Boer, *Case Western Reserve University*
Kit Pogliano, *University of California, San Diego*

Protein Translocation Across Membranes
Arthur Johnson, *Texas A&M University System Health Science Center*
Carla Koehler, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Secretory Organelles & Regulated Exocytosis
Michael Marks, *University of Pennsylvania*
Aaron Turkewitz, *University of Chicago*

Signal Transduction in Development
David Greenstein, *Vanderbilt University*
James Posakony, *University of California, San Diego*

Signal Transduction Networks
Anton Bennett, *Yale University*
Margaret Chou, *University of Pennsylvania*

Signaling in Cell Proliferation & Death
Jean Wang, *University of California, San Diego*
Jeff Wrana, *Samuel Lunenfeld Research Institute, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Toronto*

Stem Cells
Alejandro Sánchez Alvarado, *University of Utah*
Sean Morrison, *University of Michigan*

Systems Biology: Theory & Practice
Joseph Ecker, *The Salk Institute for Biological Studies*
Trey Ideker, *University of California, San Diego*

Thermal & Mechano-Sensation
Monica Driscoll, *Rutgers University*
Ardem Patapoutian, *The Scripps Research Institute*

To register, submit an abstract or for more information, contact the ASCB at (301) 347 9300 • ascbinfo@ascb.org • www.ascb.org

PUBLIC POLICY BRIEFING

Reagan's Death Reignites Stem Cell Debate

The death of President Ronald Reagan after a long battle with Alzheimer's disease has reignited the debate over President Bush's stem cell policy. Current policy limits its Federal funding for human embryonic stem cell research to those stem cells derived before August 9, 2001.

Soon after 206 members of the House of Representatives sent a letter to the President asking that he expand his stem cell policy, 58 members of the Senate sent the President a similar letter. Both letters were signed by politicians with a wide range of political beliefs, from Senator Ted Kennedy (D-MA) to Senator Trent Lott (R-MS), and included many "pro-life" representatives of both houses.

During the week-long events surrounding President Reagan's funeral, the potential contributions of stem cell research to prevention or cure of Alzheimer's disease was discussed by the media at length. Decisive stem cell research advocacy by Nancy Reagan, Ron Reagan and Patti Davis also escalated the discourse.

At a press conference on Capitol Hill, the ASCB, with 141 other organizations, also released a letter to President Bush asking that he expand the Adminsitration policy on human embryonic stem cell research. At the same press conference, Rep. Mike Castle (R-DE) and Rep. Diana DeGette (D-CO) introduced a bill that would legislatively expand current stem cell policy. Reps. Jim Langevin (D-RI) and Chris Shays (R-CT) were also in attendance to co-sponsor the bill. The Castle/DeGette bill would make Federal funds available for stem cells derived from excess embryos at IVF clinics, would allow Federally funded research on existing privately funded lines, and would grandfather cell lines currently available.

Despite the renewed attention and support for expanding the number of human embryonic stem cells available, the White House insists that it will not alter current Administration policy. ■

Bipartisan co-signers of the pro-stem cell letter to President Bush: Senators Edward Kennedy (D-MA) and Trent Lott (R-MS).

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ASCB Co-Sponsors UN Cloning Conference

Last month, leading biomedical researchers assembled at the United Nations to brief staff from member nations on the current state and scientific promise of nuclear transplantation research. The scientists alerted those assembled to the danger of the UN taking action that would prohibit research. The conference was held in anticipation of another round of debate and voting on cloning at the UN.

ASCB member Doug Melton spoke at the recent UN Science Conference on Reproductive and Therapeutic Cloning.

ASCB member Gerry Fischbach moderated the daylong conference, which the ASCB co-sponsored. Speakers included ASCB Public Policy Committee Chair Larry Goldstein and ASCB members Doug Melton, Gerry Schatten and Ian Wilmut.

Last year, the UN voted on resolutions to institute worldwide bans on reproductive cloning and nuclear transplantation. The US-backed resolution, which was officially sponsored by Costa Rica, called for a moratorium on all types of cloning and the establishment of an international convention to ban all forms of cloning worldwide. A competing resolution would have banned reproductive cloning but allowed individual nations to establish their own regulations regarding nuclear transplantation research. The UN defeated the US-backed resolution by only one vote and then adopted an Iranian-sponsored resolution to delay a final decision until 2005. ■

Administration Further Controls Scientific Advice

The U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) has recently informed the

Creationism Monitor

Minnesota – Two anti-evolution bills died when the Minnesota legislature adjourned for the year. The bills singled out biological evolution as generating controversy and implied that there are other competing views that should be presented to students.

Missouri – The Missouri Legislature adjourned without passing two bills attempting to mandate "equal treatment" for intelligent design and evolution in science education.

Source: The National Center for Science Education

World Health Organization (WHO) that the WHO will no longer be able to solicit HHS employees, including NIH staff, for technical advice. Instead, the WHO must direct requests for advisors to the HHS Office of Global Health, which will decide which employees, if any, will provide advice to the WHO.

In a letter to the WHO, William R. Steiger, Special Assistant to the Secretary for International Affairs, says that government experts are not able to act in an individual capacity but rather that employees must "advocate U.S. government policies."

Government experts are not able to act in an individual capacity but rather … employees must "advocate U.S. government policies."

In a letter to HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson opposing the new policy, Congressman Henry Waxman (D-CA), a leading critic of the Bush Administration's politicization of science policy, wrote, "the trend of increasing political control over scientific exchange is fundamentally misguided. The Administration should not pander to narrow political and ideological interests at a time when global health collaboration can improve health for millions of people around the world."

The HHS letter to the WHO and Rep. Waxman's letter to Secretary Thompson are at http://www.house.gov/reform/min/. ■

JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC POLICY CAPITOL HILL DAY

Joint Steering Committee for Public Policy Capitol Hill Day attendees and staff, with JSC Chair Harold Varmus (center).

Jordan Cummins of Johns Hopkins University and Josh Martin from Rep. Michael Burgess' (R-TX) office.

Cornelius Watson of Roosevelt University, Rep. Danny K. Davis (D-IL), Konstantin Kostov and Mark Johnson, both of the University of Chicago.

Rep. Jim Gerlach (R-PA) and ASCB staffer Nancy Moulding.

Capitol Hill Day participants got caught in the chaos of an evacuation of the Capitol when a security scare disrupted crowds gathering to pay respects to the late President Ronald Reagan.

Hynes to Lead Development of Stem Cell Guidelines

Former ASCB President Richard Hynes will co-chair a National Academy of Sciences panel that will establish voluntary guidelines for research using human embryonic stem cells. Other members of the committee include ASCB members Bob Horvitz and Joseph Goldstein.

In the absence of Federal regulation, the Academy will develop guidelines to promote responsible stem cell research. The guidelines are expected to cover the use and derivation of new lines created by nuclear transplantation, and from surplus IVF embryos.

Consistent with a previous decision by the Academy that reproductive cloning should be banned, the Committee will only address the therapeutic use of human embryonic stem cells and somatic cell nuclear transplantation.

The Committee is expected to release its report in February, 2005. ■

CONGRESSIONAL BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH CAUCUS



Steven Goodman of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine spoke on Predicting the Outcome of Cancer: New Approaches & New Complications. *At right: Goodman with Rep. Gene Green (D-TX) talking with fellow Texans Wah Chiu of Baylor College of Medicine and Doug Root of the University of North Texas.*



Christopher Johnson of the University of Utah addressed the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus on The Digital Human. *Center: Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ) and JSC Educational Liaison Peter Kyros at the briefing.*

DEAR LABBY

Dear Labby,
I am a new postdoc from Europe in a lab at a large US university. There are not a lot of postdocs in the department, as research in most of the labs is done by graduate students. I feel lost; how do I find new friends and become a part of my new department?

—Lonely in the Midwest

Dear Lonely,
Welcome to the US! Postdocs are a treasured resource as they bring fresh ideas, different perspectives and new techniques into the lab. Here are some suggestions to help your department optimize the experience of its postdocs.

First, suggest to your PI that new postdocs give seminars about their graduate work – these can be mixed with a graduate seminar series, or it can be a stand-alone series. That way, people will appreciate your scientific contributions and technical knowledge – and it will accelerate your appreciation of others. Second, don't be afraid to get to know people by offering suggestions and help when appropriate. Third, if you don't have a journal club, organize one to bring together people from different labs with overlapping scientific interests. Fourth, help develop a postdoc community, perhaps finding another postdoc to help you organize social events to bring this group together.

Postdoctoral training allows you to devote all your energies to learning and doing science and the quality of the experience is often a reflection of the enthusiasm and energy with which you embrace it. So go out there and be an enthusiastic and constructive member of your department, and you will find this to be a friendly country with wonderful opportunities.

—Labby

Dear Labby,
I just finished my Ph.D. and plan an academic career at a research university. I have been offered postdoctoral positions in two well-funded labs. One is with an assistant professor at a top university, and another is with a well-known scientist at an equivalent institution. From which lab might I be more likely to get a good faculty position?

—Walter in Washington

Dear WW,
Conventional wisdom suggests that you choose the established lab because your PI will have more contacts, and his or her letters may have more influence than the newly-minted PI. A bit of digging around will reveal whether the well-known scientist has a track record of placing his or her postdocs in good positions. However, it is not uncommon to get 'lost' in large labs where free access to the PI may be more difficult, and good projects cannot be assigned to everyone. By contrast, the new faculty member will be so excited to have a postdoc, especially such a successful one as you, that he or she may be much more accessible. The junior lab may be more of a gamble, but if it becomes famous through your work, your contribution to the work may be more evident. But hold on, all this is just conventional wisdom. For once in your life don't be too analytical: follow your heart and go to the lab where the research excites you most and where you will fit best. The future will take care of itself.

—Labby

Dear Labby,
I have been thinking about writing to you, but it seems that you only have time to answer one or two questions a month. Would you have time for my question?

—Tim Id

Dear Dr. Id,
Please write to me – I enjoy any questions related to the ASCB and anything to do with life science research. There is nothing more exciting than seeing a new question in my In Box! I will answer as many interesting questions as possible each month.

—Labby ■

Direct your questions to labby@ascb.org. Authors of questions chosen for publication may indicate whether or not they wish to be identified. Submissions may be edited for space and style.

Gifts

The ASCB is grateful to the following members who have recently given a gift to support Society activities:

Nancy L. Bucher
Rachel D. Fink
Karen Greer
Qun Lu
Grace M. Vernon

"Women Serious About Science": Sending Scientists Back to School

As scientists, we can have an impact on precollege science education. For many of us, our first contact is providing material or doing demonstrations for our own child's elementary school classes, but often our involvement does not extend much further. Although we might be interested in playing an active role, there are no clear guidelines on who to contact, how to serve as a useful resource, or what schools really need.

(I)t is possible to initiate or participate in programs that can mean a great deal and require a small amount of time and effort.

Junior faculty members are under many pressures and science outreach is not a priority. Nevertheless, it is possible to initiate or participate in programs that can mean a great deal and require a small amount of time and effort. My experience working with a high school teacher may be useful to others wishing to contribute to science education in their community.

Teachers can make things happen and know how to navigate the rules and potential pockets of bureaucratic resistance in productive ways.

Recognize a Need

Baltimore is a diverse city, so the lack of racial diversity and the small number of local kids working in labs is surprising. I hosted a student for a NSF-sponsored summer program that encouraged girls to pursue careers in science. She was fortunate to be a student at the Polytechnic Institute ("Poly"), the premier public science magnet high school in Baltimore City. This school has developed an outstanding internship program to bring the very best students into the real world of research. Select students work in host laboratories four afternoons a week, learn how to read science, medical or engineering literature and present their results and ideas to their classmates and to the school. The student stayed on to do an independent research project, won the grand prize at the Baltimore Science Fair and is now pursuing a PhD in biomedical research. But this is not the common story. Many girls, particularly African American girls, do not regard science as a viable career option. When asked, "what do scientists look like?" they typically respond, "nerdy, white guys in lab coats." The brightest girls (and their parents) often see themselves going into business or medicine.

When asked, "what do scientists look like?" they typically respond, "nerdy, white guys in lab coats". The brightest girls (and their parents) often see themselves going into business or medicine.

Partner with an Enlightened Science Teacher

Teachers can make things happen and know how to navigate the rules and potential pockets of bureaucratic resistance in productive ways. Of course, high school teachers are incredibly busy and programs must be designed around their rigid schedules. Through a university-sponsored summer program, I met Poly biology teacher Lissa Rotundo who confirmed that few of her smart female students pursue careers in science. Together, we decided that girls need to meet real women scientists (or scientists in training.)

For three years, our weekly "Women Serious About Science" (WSAS) program has brought different female scientists to the high school to meet with girls, discuss her education, career path, research interests, clinical work, family issues, and share personal reflections on the ups and downs of a research career. At first the program drew upon friends and colleagues as speakers, but soon engineers, astronomers, chemists, physicists, cancer, AIDS and public health researchers, and neuroscientists were recruited. The concept is simple: I find willing speakers and the teacher makes the in-

school arrangements. The lunchtime presentations are kept informal, encouraging the girls to ask questions, and a school fund contributes pizza. No outside money has been sought yet because women working in nearby academic or research institutions, companies and science museums are invited and they cover their own travel expenses. Schedules permitting, speakers without fail eagerly accept.

The program is probably not unique, but there have been some unexpected results that indicate informal interactions between researchers and high school students may not be all that common. We also learned that WSAS is just as meaningful, and often more so, for the scientist who participates as it is for the students. An added benefit is that the program has served as an impetus for further initiatives between scientists and the school, such as providing new mentorship labs for the research practicum.

Recognize that Even Small-Scale Initiatives Can Change Students' Attitudes and Perceptions

Some speakers question why the program is only for girls, suggesting sensibly that it is equally important to expose high school boys to smart women in science. But the success of WSAS has been to remain focused on our initial mission of encouraging more minority girls to consider careers in science. Girls participating have said that the program, "opened my eyes as to what type of work is out there for me", "gave me a better understanding of the life of a scientist", and "let me meet women who are making changes in the world of science." To have a student say," I loved this program" or to shyly approach a speaker and ask to visit her lab and learn more about her research is the greatest reward any scientist or teacher could ask for. ■

Some speakers question why the program is only for girls, suggesting sensibly that it is equally important to expose high school boys to smart women in science.

To have a student say, "I loved this program" or to shyly approach a speaker and ask to visit her lab and learn more about her research is the greatest reward any scientist or teacher could ask for.

—Marnie Halpern

Councilors Kathryn Howell and Peter Walter

Councilors Tony Bretscher and Peter Devreotes

President-elect Zena Werb, Executive Director Elizabeth Marincola and President Harvey Lodish

Councilors Daphne Preuss and Jean Schwarzbauer

Treasurer Gary Ward and Public Policy Director Kevin Wilson

Council Summary, *continued from page 1*

annual meeting of the ASCB Council. Those present at the meeting at the ASCB in Bethesda were President Harvey Lodish, Past-President Suzanne Pfeffer, President-elect Zena Werb, Secretary Larry Goldstein, Treasurer Gary Ward, and Councilors Juan Bonifacino, Tony Bretscher, Pietro De Camilli, Peter Devreotes, Linda Hicke, Rick Horwitz, Kathryn Howell, Daphne Preuss, Jean Schwarzbauer, Janet Shaw and Peter Walter.

The Council discussed multiple potential targets of opportunity for a fundraising campaign, deciding to concentrate on development of a comprehensive ASCB Image Library. The Library will recruit, catalog and post for open access historically significant images from early microscopists; discussions are already underway to negotiate acquisition of a notable collection. The Library will also identify, catalog and post a comprehensive set of modern images and movies that, it is envisaged, will be useful for teaching, research, and as a public and press resource.

There was lengthy discussion of the benefits to students and to the Society of including undergraduate members, and Council endorsed the proposal unanimously.

Lodish agreed to chair a committee charged with raising funds to finance the research, curatorial, technological and maintenance costs associated with the Library.

Goldstein presented a proposal to introduce the new category of undergraduate membership in the ASCB. There was lengthy discussion of the benefits to students and to the Society of including undergraduate members, and Council endorsed the proposal unanimously. Since the change will require modification of ASCB Bylaws, it will be put to the ASCB membership with the annual election ballot in 2005. If the proposal passes, the new membership category will be introduced in 2006.

Council considered an analysis presented by ASCB Information Technology Director David Driggers on Annual Meeting webcasting. It was decided that content will be expanded to include all major Annual Meeting symposia and that it will be posted on a delay basis for open access on the ASCB website starting with the 2005 Annual Meeting. Currently, the ASCB offers limited Annual Meeting content on the web, such as special lectures.

Council discussed Promega's decision to discontinue funding effective 2005 for the ASCB-Promega Early Career Life Science Award, which has been presented at the ASCB Annual Meeting since 1999. Council determined unanimously to continue to present the honor as the ASCB Early Career Life Science Award at the expense of the Society, and that a new sponsor would only be considered on the basis of a long-term funding commitment.

The Women in Cell Biology Committee conveyed a request that the annual WICB Junior Award winner be invited to speak in the Annual Meeting Minisymposium most closely related to her work, as determined by that year's Program Chair. This is the current practice for the *MBC* Paper of the Year Awardee and the ASCB-Merton Bernfield Awardee (the latter is awarded to an outstanding graduate student or post-doctoral fellow.) Council approved the proposal unanimously and with enthusiasm.

The Education Committee conveyed a proposal from its Subcommittee on Postdoctoral Training that the Society establish Annual Meeting travel awards for postdocs, in parallel to those that have been offered to students for many years. Council approved the proposal unanimously; if funding is recommended by the Finance Committee, competitive awards will be offered starting with the 2005 ASCB Annual Meeting.

Ward reported preliminary (pre-audit) financial results for the ASCB as of the close of fiscal year 2004, which confirm the continued vigorous financial health of the Society (audited financial resulted are published annually in the November issue of the *ASCB Newsletter*.) ■

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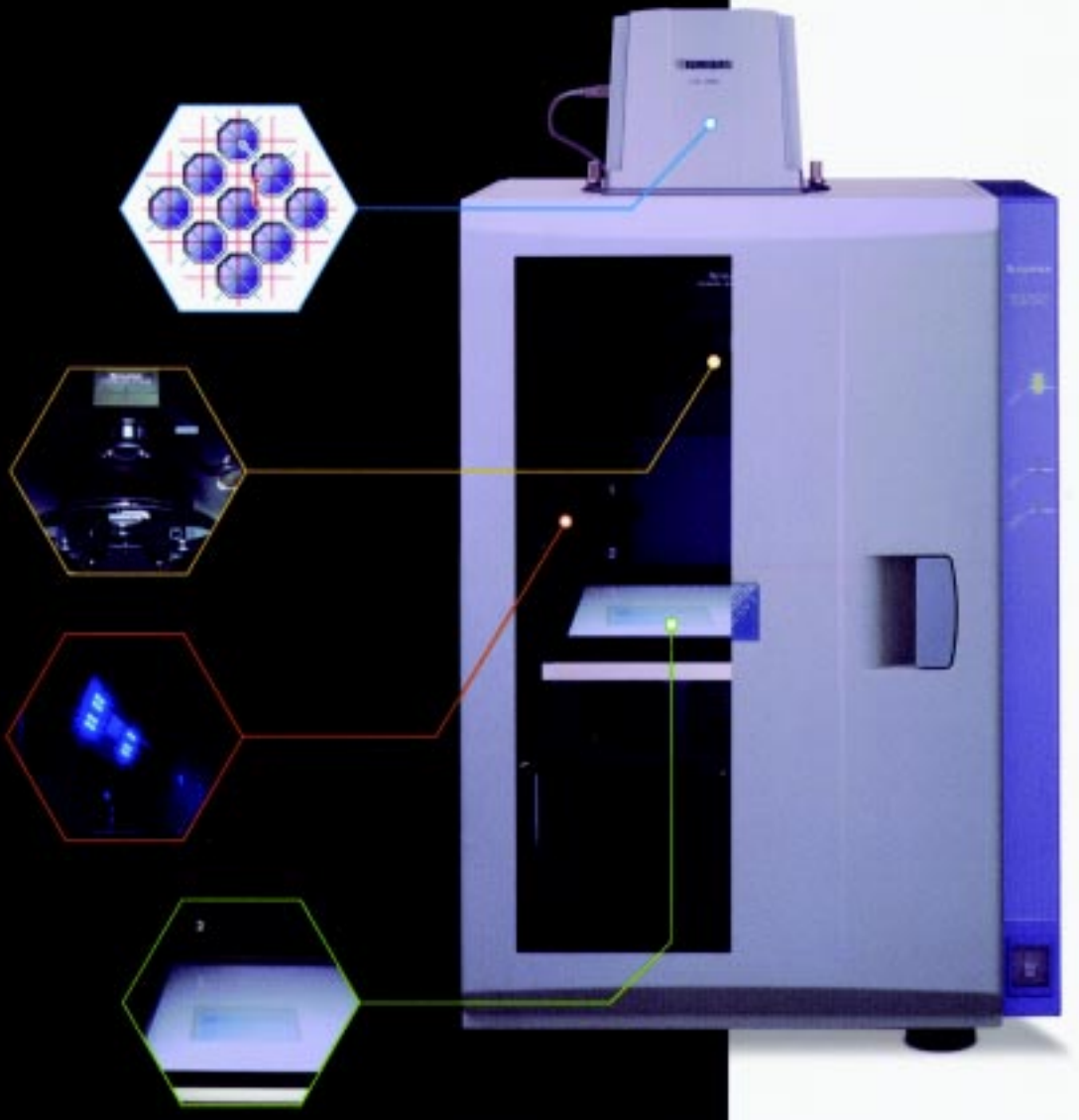

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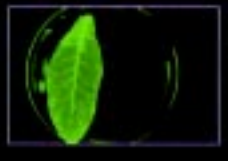

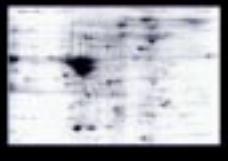

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MEMBERS IN THE NEWS


J. Michael Bishop


Sydney Brenner

J. Michael Bishop of the University of California, San Francisco, an ASCB member since 1980 and former ASCB President, received an honorary Doctor of Science from Harvard University.

Sydney Brenner of the Molecular Sciences Institute, an ASCB member since 2004, was elected Honorary Member of the Royal Society.

Jason Haugh of North Carolina State University, an ASCB member since 1998, was awarded the Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers.


Jason Haugh


Richard Lifton


Elliot Meyerowitz

Richard Lifton of HHMI/Yale University School of Medicine, an ASCB member since 1998, delivered the 2004 Gladstone Distinguished Lecture at the University of California, San Francisco.

Elliot Meyerowitz of the California Institute of Technology, an ASCB member since 1997, was elected Foreign Member of the Royal Society.

Erkki Ruoslahti of the Burnham Institute, an ASCB member since 1982, delivered the 2003 Jubilee Lecture at the Biochemical Society annual meeting.

Gottfried Schatz of the University of Basel, Switzerland, an ASCB member since 1970, has been named to receive the 2004 International Antonio Feltrinelli Prize from the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Italy. ■


Erkki Ruoslahti


Gottfried Schatz

GRANTS & OPPORTUNITIES

BWF/HHMI Lab Management Guide. *Making the Right Moves: A Practical Guide to Scientific Management for Postdocs and New Faculty* is available at www.hhmi.org/labmanagement.

Fulbright Scholarship. Applications being accepted for a traditional Fulbright research award in Molecular Biology at University College in Dublin. Deadline: August 1. See www.cies.org/us_scholars/.

NIH Virtual Career Center. The NIH Office of Education offers resources for exploring employment options and career development opportunities in health sciences. See www.training.nih.gov/careers/careercenter/index.html.

NIAID Fellowships. The NIH National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases solicits applications from biodefense training and development researchers of prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment of diseases caused by potential bioterrorism agents. Grants, fellowships and career development awards. See www.niaid.nih.gov/biodefense/research/funding.htm.

NIGMS Grants. The National Institute of General Medical Sciences offers exploratory Center Grants for Human Embryonic Stem Cell Research. Deadline: October 20. See http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-GM-05-004.html.

HFSP Fellowships. The Human Frontier Science Program is accepting applications for research fellowships. Deadline: August 26. See www. hfsp.org. ■

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Brucella IgM
C-Reactive Protein
CA 15-3
CA 19-9
CA 125
CEA
CMV IgG
CMV IgM
Cardiolipin IgA
Cardiolipin IgG
Cardiolipin IgM
Cardiolipin Total Ab
Chlamydia pneumonia IgA
Chlamydia pneumonia IgG
Chlamydia pneumonia IgM
Chlamydia trachomatis IgA
Chlamydia trachomatis IgG
Chlamydia trachomatis IgM
Cotinine
Cocaine Benzoylecgonine
Cocaine Metabolite
Cortisol ELISA
Dengue Virus IgG
Dengue Virus IgM
dsDNA IgG
EBV-VCA IgA
EBV-VCA IgG
EBV-VCA IgM
Estradiol
FSH
FT3
FT4
Fentanyl
Ferritin
Flunitrazepam
Free Estriol
Free PSA
hGH
H. Pylori IgA
H. Pylori IgG
H. Pylori IgM
HCG
Homocystine
IgE
IgG Subclasses RID
IgG Total RID
LSD
Lh
METHAMPHETAMINE
Measles IgG
Measles IgM
Methadone Direct
Mitochondrial Ab
Morphine Specific
Mumps IgG
Mumps IgM
Mycoplasma IgG
Mycoplasma IgM
Myoglobin
Neonatal TSH
Opiates
PCP
PSA
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Prolactin
RNP Sm IgG
Rubella IgG
Rubella IgM
SSA IgG
SSB IgG
Salmonella IgG
Salmonella IgM
Scl-70
Sm IgG
Sweat Oral Fluids THC
T3 Total
T4 Total
THC
TSH
Testosterone
Thyroglobulin TG Ab
Thyroid Peroxidase TPO IgG
Toxoplasma IgA
Toxoplasma IgG
Toxoplasma IgM
Tramadol
Treponema Pallidum IgG
Treponema Pallidum IgM
Treponema Pallidum Total
Tricyclic Antidepressents
Tricyclics
Troponin I
VZV IgG
VZV IgM
Z Amphetamine

ASCB Annual Meetings

2004
Washington, DC
December 4-8

2005
San Francisco
December 10-14

2006
San Diego
December 9-13

2007
Washington, DC
December 1-5

2008
San Francisco
December 13-17

2009
San Diego
December 5-9

MEETINGS CALENDAR

September 8-11. Snowmass Village, CO.
American Physiological Society Conference: Immunological and Pathophysiological Mechanisms in Inflammatory Bowel Disease. See www.the-aps.org.

September 16-19. Ames, IA.
Stem Cell Biology: Development and Plasticity. Abstract deadline: July 16. See www.bb.iastate.edu/~gfst/phomepg.html.

September 23-26. Mumbai, India.
50 years of Medical Writing — International Conference on Journal Writing and Publishing. See www.jpgmonline.com/goldcon.asp.

October 6-9. Austin, TX.
American Physiological Society Conference: The Integrative Biology of Exercise. See www.the-aps.org.

October 20-23. St. Malo, France.
Third International Workshop on the CCN Family of Genes. See http://ccnworkshop3.free.fr/.

November 4-7. San Francisco, CA
19th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Biological Therapy of Cancer. See www.ISBTc.org.

November 10 - 13, San Diego, CA
Second National Meeting of the American Society for Matrix Biology. See www.asmb.net/nationalmeeting/

December 4-8. Washington, DC
The American Society for Cell Biology 44th Annual Meeting. Abstract deadline: July 29. See www.ascb.org.

July 13-17, 2005. New York, NY.
Second International Symposium on Triglycerides, Metabolic Disorders and Cardiovascular Diseases. See www.lorenzinifoundation.org/.

September 7-11, 2005. Cambridge, England
Strategies for Engineered Negligible Senescence (SENS), 2nd Conference See http://www.gen.cam.ac.uk/sens2/. ■

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