ASBMB NEWS NEWS NEWS

Your Newsletter...

A Bimonthly Publication of the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology ★ June/July 2001, Vol. X, No. 3

JLR INVITES ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS

The *Journal of Lipid Research* is affiliated with ASBMB and this Fall will institute electronic submission and review of all manuscripts and the online publication of papers "in press."

The Journal would like to take this opportunity to invite members of ASBMB to submit manuscripts and brief reviews in the general area of lipids. The Journal covers biochemistry, molecular biology, structural biology, and metabolism of lipids. Areas of interest to the readership include membrane lipids and lipid mediators, lipases in lipid processing, phospholipids and phospholipases, cholesterol synthesis and intracellular trafficking, oxysterols, lipoprotein structure and metabolism, receptors in lipid metabolism, and antioxidants and lipid peroxidation.

The Journal is pleased to announce the addition of two new members to its Editorial Board: Linda Pike (Washington University, St. Louis, MO), whose interest is membrane lipid rafts and signal transduction, and Robert Verger (Marseille, France), whose interest is in molecular aspects of lipases.

Trudy M. Forte
Editor-in-Chief
Journal of Lipid Research

IN THIS ISSUE

ORLANDO UNDERGRAD POSTER COMPETITION A BIG SUCCESS

The 2001 ASBMB Undergraduate Research Achievement Award Poster Competition drew 51 outstanding undergraduates from all around the United States and Europe. The competition was held on Saturday, March 31 in the Orlando Convention Center as part of ASBMB's Annual Meeting in conjunction with Experimental Biology '01. The competition was organized by Drs. Catherine Drennan of MIT and Phillip A. Ortiz of Skidmore College, both members of the ASBMB Education and Professional Development Committee. The winning students and the titles of the abstracts are listed in the box on page 7.

The *Biochemical Journal*, published by Portland Press, Inc. (the publishing arm of ASBMB's counterpart in the UK, The Biochemical Society) sponsored an award at the poster session. The posters were judged separately by representatives of the *Biochemical Journal*, Drs. Guy Salvesen and Sharon Schendel, both from the Burnham Institute in La Jolla. The winner of the *Biochemical Journal* prize, Dzovig

...continued on page 8

Photo courtesy of Portland Press.

Professor Peter Parker, Biochemical Journal poster competition winner Dzovig Kolejian, Professor Guy Salvesen, and Adam Marshall.

ASBMB NEWS NEWS NEWS

ASBMB News
is a bimonthly publication of
The American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

Comments
Please direct any comments or questions concerning *ASBMB News* to:
John D. Thompson
ASBMB News Editor
9650 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20814-3996
Phone: 301-530-7145
Fax: 301-571-1824
E-mail: jthompson@asbmb.faseb.org

PAAC LAYS PLANS FOR COMING YEAR

ASBMB will seek to testify in Spring 2002 before the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees on L/HHS/Education (for NIH) and HUD/VA/Independent Agencies (for NSF).

The PAAC will conduct visits with House and Senate Appropriations and Budget Committee members during the coming year to advocate for increased funding for biomedical and related research.

ASBMB will hire a professional polling firm to conduct a demographics survey of the Society membership to build on and update 1997's staff-conducted survey. This would give the PAAC current information on our membership to help insure that PAAC activities were appropriately targeted.

ASBMB will continue its traditional strong interest and activities in the area of regulatory burden, in particular the areas where ASBMB has traditionally been active such as responsible conduct of research, whistleblower protections, and Allocation of grant funding based on over-interpretation of regulations. However, the Society will assist other organizations in their efforts in such areas as use of animals in research, and human subjects protections.


William R. Brinkley

These are among the action items decided upon during the Spring 2001 meeting of the Society's Public Affairs Advisory Committee. The committee, chaired by Dr. William Brinkley, Baylor College of Medicine, met at Society headquarters in Bethesda, Maryland in early May. ASBMB President-elect Bettie Sue Masters attended as a guest.

The Committee spent May 2 developing action plans for the coming year for each of its subcommittees (Legislative Affairs; Public and Member Relations; and Regulatory Burden). In addition to the above-mentioned items, the Committee also intends to try to greatly expand the activities and involvement of the broader Society membership in public affairs, and will come up with recommendations by the fall on the question of what advocacy strategy the biomedical research community should adopt after the NIH is successfully doubled.

Then, on May 3, most of the attending committee members met for breakfast at the offices of Hogan & Hartson, a large Washington law firm. The meeting was hosted by the Hon. Paul Rogers, President of Research!America, who, along with the Hon. Bob Michel, former House minority leader, and Hon. John Porter, former Chair of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor/Health & Human Services/Education, offered valuable comments on the "state of play" in the Congress on NIH and NSF appropriations. Following this briefing, seven committee members went to Capitol Hill and spent the day visiting with their own Members of Congress (or in some cases with staff) to discuss appropriations issues.

Among the congressional offices visited were those of Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-TX); Tammy Baldwin (D-WI); Pete DeFazio (D-OR); Barbara Lee (D-CA); Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D-OH); Bob Clement (D-TN); and Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY), chairman of the House Science Committee. All attendees reported good meetings, with strong support expressed for both NIH and NSF funding.

Finally, the Committee recommended that the ASBMB Code of Ethics be more prominently featured on the ASBMB website, and that it be republished periodically in the Society newsletter (see page 6 of this issue to read the Code, approved in 1997).

Over the summer, the committee will be considering who should be the first recipient of the new Shachman Public Service Award; and the topic of the committee's next public affairs symposium, to be held at the annual meeting in New Orleans next spring. ★

Abstract Deadline: November 7, 2001

ASBMB Annual Meeting

held jointly with Experimental Biology

April 20-24, 2002, New Orleans, Louisiana

Organized by Ralph A. Bradshaw, UC, Irvine and
Joan W. Conaway, Stowers Inst. for Med. Res., Kansas City, MO

ASBMB Satellite Meetings – April 19–20, 2002

Transcriptional Regulatory Mechanisms
Organized by Ronald C. Conaway, *Stowers Inst. for Med. Res.* and Joan W. Conaway, *Stowers Inst. for Med. Res.*

Combinatorial Signaling
Organized by Ralph A. Bradshaw, *UC, Irvine* and Sarah J. Parsons, *Univ. of Virginia Hlth. Sci. Ctr.*

Scientific and Technical Challenges in the Human Proteome
Organized by Alma L. Burlingame, *UCSF* and John T. Stults, *Genentech, Inc.*

Keynote Lecture

Roger Kornberg, *Stanford Univ.*
"The Eukaryotic Gene Transcription Machinery"

Plenary and Award Lectures

Kai Simons, *Max Planck Inst., Dresden*
John Reed, *Burnham Inst.*
Jerry L. Workman, *HHMI, Penn State Univ.*
Arthur E. Johnson, *Texas A&M University Health Sci. Ctr.*

ASBMB-Merck Award
ASBMB-Amgen Award
Avanti Award in Lipids
Patricia C. Babbit, *UCSF*

Schering-Plough Research Institute Award
Herbert A. Sober Lectureship
William C. Rose Award

ASBMB Symposia

THEME I – CELLULAR CONTROL

Role of Mitochondria in Apoptosis
*Douglas Green, Craig B. Thompson

Control of Cholesterol Homeostasis (In memory of Konrad Bloch)
*Dennis Vance, Michael Brown, Joseph Goldstein

Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress Response
*Randal J. Kaufman

Cell Cycle M-phase Control
*David Morgan

Combinatorial Signaling Satellite Highlight Symposium

THEME II – GENE REGULATION

Signaling to the Nucleus and Beyond
*Barbara J. Graves, Eric Olson, Carol Prives

Chromatin Remodeling Machines
*Sharon Y.R. Dent, Brad Cairns, Craig L. Peterson

Shuttling To and From the Nucleus
*Douglass J. Forbes, *UCSD*

Protein Trafficking at Membranes
*Robert E. Jensen

THEME III – PROTEOMICS

Protein Machines
*Jyoti Choudhary

Chemically Reactive Probes
*James A. Wells, Matt Bogyo

Protein Dynamics & Function
*Arthur G. Palmer, III

Evolution of Function in $(\beta/\alpha)_8$-Barrels
*John A. Gerlt, Frank Raushel, Reinhard Sterner

Drug Discovery and Chemically Reactive Probes

SPECIAL FOCUS SESSIONS

Regulation of Development and Immunity by Glycoconjugates
*John Lowe, Carlos B. Hirschberg

Lipid Traffic and Enzymology in Membrane Assembly
*Dennis R. Voelker, Masahiro Nishijima

Enzyme Structure, Function and Mechanism
*Vern L. Schramm, JoAnne Stubbe, Daniel Herschlag

Animal Models for the Study of Metabolic Processes
*Richard W. Hanson, Domenico Accili, Mulchand S. Patel

(*denotes Chairperson)

EDUCATION SYMPOSIA • MINORITY AFFAIRS SYMPOSIUM • PUBLIC AFFAIRS SYMPOSIUM • ASBMB/ABRF SYMPOSIUM
NSF FUNDING SESSION • SIXTH ANNUAL UNDERGRADUATE POSTER COMPETITION
TRAVEL AWARDS AVAILABLE FOR: *Undergraduate Students, Graduate/Postdoctoral Fellows, Minorities, Undergraduate Faculty*

For information contact: Experimental Biology 2002, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20814 • Telephone: 301-530-7010 • Fax: 301-530-7014
www.faseb.org/meetings.

EDITOR OF ASBMB'S NEW PROTEOMICS JOURNAL TALKS TO *ASBMB NEWS*

Dr. Ralph Bradshaw, (University of California, Irvine) is the new and founding editor of *Molecular and Cellular Proteomics* (*MCP*), ASBMB's new journal which will debut on the web by late this summer. Dr. Bradshaw and MCP's Deputy Editor, Al Burlingame, recently took the time to answer some written questions from *ASBMB News* about the new journal.

➤ *ASBMB News:* Can you tell us what prompted the ASBMB to initiate this project?

There are a lot of factors that were considered when the Society decided to explore new publishing ventures. Perhaps the most important of these was the realization that with the determination of so many genomes, and with many more in the pipeline, there is certain to be a flood of new information as the gene sequences are converted into protein structure and function data. And when this information is considered on a temporal framework, that is, when the proteins are actually expressed, you can determine "who talks to who", which is essential to comprehend living systems. This aggregate of information is proteomics. Of course, much of this has also been described as various types of "modified" genomics, such as structural genomics, functional genomics, pharmaco genomics etc., and other parts are really an extension of protein chemistry, in its various forms, that has been a mainstay of biochemical experimentation for decades. However, we think if one looks at this globally, which is how we like to think about it, there really is a new field that is emerging, a field that will have an enormous scope, and in the end it will represent the synthesis, at the molecular level, of all bioscience. Being a part of this next major advance in biology by sponsoring a leading journal in support of it was almost certainly a major motivator for the Society.

Of course, there were also some important pragmatic factors. The Society has good fiscal resources and, perhaps more importantly, had extensive experience in electronic publishing, and both will really be invaluable in the launching of *MCP*.

➤ *ASBMB NEWS:* How about the mechanics of it – will it be available on-line, how will access be handled and will you be using electronic submission and review procedures?

MCP, as the *JBC* does now, will appear initially both as a print and an on-line version, but we will certainly be placing more emphasis on the electronic version as time goes by. More than any other field, we believe that proteomics will be driven by discovery based research based on significantly larger sets of information than has been technically feasible in the past. Of course eventually hypothesis driven research will emerge as a competitive strategy as it always has done. In order to deal with these potentially very large databases, we propose to publish them in the electronic format as appendices to research articles and, where appropriate, even as separate contributions. We plan to make these accessible to the readers in a way that will allow maximum use and even manipulation. In fact, we consider this important enough that we have set up a Database Advisory Committee, chaired by Patsy Babbitt, one of the Associate Editors, to advise us on how to manage and report this information.

As for manuscript submission, we will utilize, in its entirety, the OSRS Electronic Submission and Review System that has been pioneered by the *JBC* and we will certainly benefit from these experiences. In really only a very short time, due to the hard work of a number of people, the OSRS system has really become essentially bug-free (or as bug-free as any computer based system can be), and this has greatly facilitated not only the work of the JBC Editorial Board, but also that of the support staff, all of whom are essential in making the peer review process work smoothly. Very importantly, manuscripts accepted by *MCP* will appear immediately on the Internet as Papers-in-Press as now happens for the *JBC*.

As for subscription rates, the print version of the journal will be distributed without charge to all subscribers of the *JBC* for one year. The on-line version will be free to everyone for the same period of time. Thereafter, both the print and the on-line versions will be offered on a subscription basis.

➤ *ASBMB NEWS:* How often will it be published?

Initially we plan to have the print version appear on a monthly basis beginning this fall. However, the on-line version will precede this and, in fact, we expect papers to appear in the on-line version in early Fall, 2001.

➤ *ASBMB NEWS:* Are you getting the people you want for the Editorial Board?

We are enormously pleased with the group of six Associate Editors who have agreed to serve. These are Ruedi Aebersold, Patsy Babbitt, Steve Carr, Julio Celis, Ray Deshaies and Kevan Shokat. We are now in the process of putting together the Editorial Board

continued on page 12

APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS BEGINS—NIH, NSF, ON DIFFERENT TRACKS

The annual appropriations process began in earnest in June as appropriators in both House and Senate began the serious business of dividing up total discretionary spending for fiscal year 2002 among their thirteen subcommittees in a process known as the "302b crosswalk".

The budget resolution calls for a total of just over $660 billion in discretionary spending for fiscal 2002 (about $300 billion of which funds defense), not counting some emergency funding. This is an increase of about $25 billion over last year.

While national defense is the single largest piece of the discretionary pie, the next two are Labor/HHS, and HUD/VA. Labor/HHS funds the National Institutes of Health, and HUD/VA funds the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, NASA, and the Department of Veterans Affairs (which supports some research programs).

NIH—Smooth Sailing So Far...

The Labor/HHS subcommittee received a total of $119.8 billion under the House 302b allocations. This is about $4 billion above the president's request totaling $115.7 billion, and about $11 billion above last year's level of $108.5 billion. In the Senate, the allocation for the Labor/HHS subcommittee was $119 billion.

Even at the Senate level, these allocations are good news for NIH; it means that the appropriations committee has provided enough money to the Labor/HHS subcommittee to fund the administration's requested increase for NIH this year of 13.8%. While this is not at the more than 15 percent level needed to keep NIH strictly on the five-year doubling track, it still is the largest increase ever proposed for NIH.

Prognosis Grim at NSF...

Unfortunately, the situation is precisely the opposite at the next largest science agency, the National Science Foundation. NSF, as noted above, is funded under the HUD/VA appropriations bill. The House HUD/VA subcommittee received an allocation for fiscal 2002 spending of $84.16 billion, which is $800 million above the President's request for FY 2002 of $83.36 billion. In the Senate, the allocation was only slightly over $84 billion. The Senate figure is a total of $690 million above the President's FY 2002 request.

The President asked for only a 1 percent increase for NSF this year, after the agency received more than a 13 percent increase last year. The scientific community is backing an increase for NSF of 15 percent this year, that is, a total increase of about $675 million. With total allocations for the entire HUD/VA bill being only slightly larger than what would be needed to fund a 15-percent increase at NSF, there is not enough money in the allocation to meet this funding level and still fund all the other widely competing demands for funding found within the HUD/VA bill. In short, there is a fairly grim prognosis for NSF funding at this point in the appropriations process. ★

BIPARTISAN SCIENCE EDUCATION BILLS CLEAR COMMITTEE

The House Science Committee on June 13 passed two bills that create programs at the National Science Foundation (NSF) to strengthen K-12 science and math education. Colleges, universities and businesses will be encouraged to bring their extensive resources and expertise to bear in public schools and the legislation seeks to ensure that the nation's classrooms have the brightest and best-prepared teachers. Both bills, H.R. 1858, National Mathematics and Science Partnerships Act; and H.R. 100, National Science Education Act, passed by voice vote.

"The need for improvements in science and math education is now undeniable," Science Committee Chairman Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) said.

"Our economic prosperity and indeed our status as a world leader are contingent on successfully educating children in science and mathematics. Today we passed two thoughtful, innovative, bipartisan bills that should have a significant impact on improving pre-college education. These are bills everyone on this Committee can be proud of and, most important, they should make a difference to America's students."

Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY)

Committee Ranking Member Ralph Hall (D-TX) added, "The Committee has passed a very strong bill that includes many provisions designed to bring more support to our K-12 science and math teachers, their students, and their schools. Our aim is to help our children become much more proficient in science and math, and there are many programs authorized by this bill that will do just that. This bill includes many provisions authored by Democratic Members of the Committee. Chairman Boehlert is to be congratulated for accepting these proposals and working in a bipartisan fashion. I hope that we will continue to work in this manner later this month as we move into the more contentious areas of energy policy and electoral reform."

Rep. Ralph Hall (D-TX)

Chairman Boehlert introduced H.R. 1858, which would authorize Mathematics and Science Partnerships, similar to those

continued on page 13

ASBMB'S CODE OF ETHICS

ASBMB has adopted a Code of Ethics that was developed during 1997 by the Society's Public Affairs Advisory Committee, then chaired by Dr. Howard K. Schachman, University of California at Berkeley. The Committee approved the Code in December 1997, with Council approval following in January 1998.

The code, upon Council approval, was published in *ASBMB News* in 1998. However, the Public Affairs Advisory Committee recommended at its recent meeting (see the story on page 2) that the code be republished periodically. Therefore, the code appears in its entirety below. It can also be found on the ASBMB website at: http://www.faseb.org/asbmb/ethics.htm

CODE OF ETHICS

American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

Members of the ASBMB are engaged in the quest for knowledge in biochemical and molecular biological sciences with the ultimate goal of advancing human welfare. Underlying this quest is the fundamental principle of trust. The ASBMB encourages its members to engage in the responsible practice of research required for such trust by fulfilling the following obligations.

In fulfilling OBLIGATIONS TO THE PUBLIC, it is EXPECTED that:

investigators will promote and follow practices that enhance the public interest or well-being;

investigators will use funds appropriately in the pursuit of their research;

investigators will follow government and institutional requirements regulating research such as those ensuring the welfare of human subjects, the comfort and humane treatment of animal subjects and the protection of the environment;

investigators will report research findings resulting from public funding in a full, open, and timely fashion to the scientific community; and

investigators will share unique propagative materials developed through publicly-funded research with other scientists in a reasonable fashion.

In fulfilling OBLIGATIONS TO OTHER INVESTIGATORS, it is EXPECTED that:

investigators will have actually carried out experiments as reported;

investigators will represent their best understanding of their work in their descriptions and analyses of it;

investigators will accurately describe methods used in experiments;

investigators will not report the work of others as if it were their own;

investigators in their publications will adequately summarize previous relevant work;

investigators acting as reviewers will treat submitted manuscripts and grant applications confidentially and avoid inappropriate use; and

investigators will disclose financial and other interests that might present a conflict-of-interest in their various activities such as reporting research results, serving as reviewers, and mentoring students.

In fulfilling OBLIGATIONS TO TRAINEES, it is EXPECTED that:

investigators serving as mentors will provide training and experience to advance the trainees' scientific skills and knowledge of ethical research practices;

investigators will provide appropriate help in advancing the careers of the trainees;

investigators will recognize research contributions of the trainees appropriately;

investigators will encourage and support the publication of results of trainees' research in a timely fashion without undisclosed limitations; and

investigators will create and maintain a working environment that encourages cultural diversity.

January 1998

FIFTH ANNUAL UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENT AWARD POSTER COMPETITION WINNERS EB 2001 — ORLANDO, FL

ASBMB Winners (Certificate & $100)

Hesham Attaya
Human metastatic pancreatic cancer cells express plasmalemmal vacuolar type proton ATPase. **H. Attaya, G. M. Martinez, R. P. Gada and R Martinez-Zaguilan.** Texas Tech. Univ. Hlth. Sci. Ctr.

Gisela Murray
Myogenesis and visceral muscle regeneration in the echinoderm *Holothuria glaberrima.* **G. Murray, T. C. Gonzalez and J. E. Garcia-Arraras.** Univ. of Puerto Rico.

Dan Nguyen
α Glucosidase inhibition by imidazoles. **D. Nguyen and L. D. Byers.** Tulane Univ.

Jennifer M. Crocco
Characterization of 2 *Bacillus subtilis* adenylosuccinate lyases equivalent to mutations found in human adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency. **J. M. Crocco, J. L. Brosius and R. F. Colman.** Univ. of Delaware.

Philip J. Kurian
Quantitation of gene specific DNA damage by competitive PCR. **P. J. Kurian, L. P. Fernando and D. J. Fernandes.** Med. Univ. of South Carolina.

ASBMB Honorable Mentions (Certificate)

Katherine Hubbard
Alterations in *Myo*-inositol synthesis affect plant growth and development. **K. Hubbard, E. Holbrook, J. Styer and G. Gillaspy.** Virginia Tech.

Michael G. Usher
Targeting of a chimeric oligonucleotide to dsDNA for site-specific gene repair. **M. G. Usher, H. Gamper and E. B. Kmiec.** Univ. of Delaware.

Craig W. Menges
Elucidation of active-site residues in *E. coli* guanosine-5(-monophosphate synthetase. **C. W. Menges, D. J. Fisher, O. A. Moe and W. A Patton.** Lebanon Valley Col.

Heidi M. Cooper
P^1, P^4-diadenosine 5(-tetraphosphate induces the selective uptake of arginine by a pore on the plasma membrane of endothelial cells. **H. M. Cooper, C. R. Rosenberg and R. H. Hilderman.** Clemson Univ.

Steven Nazarian
Regulation of expression and subcellular localization of phosphodiesterase 4B2. **S.H. Nazarian, C.A. Strathdee, J. Madrenas.** John P. Robarts Res. Inst., London, Canada.

Portland Press Winner (Certificate & $500)

Dzovig L. Kolejian
Characterization of the GTPase-associated region RNA by electrospray ionization mass spectrometry. **D. L. Kolejian and D. Fabris.** Univ. of Maryland Baltimore County.

Portland Press Honorable Mentions

S.K. Desai
Mutagenesis of the FAD-binding site in spinach nitrate reductase. **S. K. Desai, C. C. Marohnic and M. J. Barber.** Univ. of South Florida.

Craig W. Menges
Elucidation of active-site residues in *E. coli* guanosine-5(-monophosphate synthetase. **C. W. Menges, D. J. Fisher, O. A. Moe and W. A Patton.** Lebanon Valley Col.

Minh T. Lam
Determination of the roles of E5 and D187 in the pH-dependent conformational change of short recombinant human pseudocathepsin D. **M. T. Lam, N. E. Goldfarb and B. M. Dunn.** Univ. of Florida.

Jennifer A. Rutan
Conservation of the apolipoprotein AI-CIII linkage group in reptiles. **J. A. Rutan, M. G. Usher, M. S. Russell, R. E. Davis, S. Q. Ye, G. Stephens, R. C. Hodson and D. C. Usher.** Univ. of Delaware and Johns Hopkins Univ. Sch. of Med.

Amy Truong
Isolation and characterization of 14-3-3 mutants that bind hypophosphorylated S136A Bad: structural implications for 14-3-3 binding. **A. Truong, S. C. Masters and H. Fu.** Emory Univ. ★

Poster Competition *from page 1*

Kolejian of the University of Maryland Baltimore, was presented with a certificate and a check by Dr. Peter Parker, Chairman of the Editorial Board of the *Biochemical Journal*.

Many participants were also recipients of an ASBMB Undergraduate Travel Award that covered up to $300 toward travel expenses and complimentary registration for EB '01. The students reported that they enjoyed the poster session and appreciated meeting other undergraduate students with whom they could network, especially at a large meeting such as EB. The general public was also invited to view the posters. Dr. Thomas R. Cech, President of HHMI, 1989 Nobel Laureate in Chemistry and Keynote Lecturer for the ASBMB program at EB, made a point to attend and speak with many of the participants about their research.

Photo courtesy of Portland Press.

Award winning students of the Undergraduate Poster Competition pose together after the awards ceremony. Back row (left to right) Steven Nazarian, S.K. Desai, Craig Menges, Katherine Hubbard, Philip Kurian, and Michael Usher. Front row (left to right) Dzovig Kolejian, Jennifer Crocco, and Jennifer Rutan.

ASBMB would like to thank the 2001 judges: Marguerite Coomes of Howard University, Marilyn Parsons of the Seattle Biomedical Research Institute, J. Donald Smith of the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, Donald Voet of the University of Pennsylvania, Judith G. Voet of Swarthmore College, Robert J. Warburton of Shepherd College, Jonathan J. Wilker of Caltech, Terry S. Woodin of NSF and James Zimmerman of Clemson University.

The ASBMB Undergraduate Poster Competition will be held once again at EB '02 in New Orleans, April 20 - 24. All registered meeting participants are invited to attend. Please stop by next year's competition and support undergraduate research. If you are interested in more information, please contact Cathy Drennan (cdrennan@mit.edu). ★

Thomas R. Cech, President of HHMI, 1989 Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, and Keynote Lecturer for the ASBMB stopped by to visit with a delegation of University of Delaware students and discuss their research projects. From left to right: Thomas R. Cech, Melissa Kuchar, Jennifer Rutan, Jaimie Robinson, Jennifer Crocco, Michael Usher, and Nicole Hill.

Sponsoring New Members is Now Easier Than Ever with our New On-Line Membership Form

ASBMB is now accepting membership applications via on-line submission from the ASBMB website. Potential members can now submit their new member application form on-line. There is no need to mail the application since we receive it on-line and process it immediately.

You can view the new on-line form by visiting the membership section of our website: www.faseb.org/asbmb. We encourage you to sponsor colleagues for membership, especially younger investigators and colleagues who reside outside the United States. The ASBMB is truly an international society and it is only through your efforts that the Society will grow.

In Case You Haven't Heard...

9 ASBMB Members Elected to the Academy

Bethesda, Md. Nine ASBMB members were among the 72 scientists and 15 foreign associates who were elected May 1 to the National Academy of Sciences in recognition of their achievements in original research. Election to membership in the Academy is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded a U.S. scientist or engineer. The ASBMB members among the newly elected are:

BRUGGE, JOAN SIEFERT; Professor, Department of Cell Biology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

CANTLEY, LEWIS C.; Professor, Department of Cell Biology, Harvard Medical School, and Chief, Division of Signal Transduction, Department of Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, Mass.

EXTON, JOHN H.; Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, and Professor of Molecular Physiology and of Pharmacology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

GLAZER, ALEXANDER N.; Director, Natural Reserve System, and Professor, Division of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, University of California, Berkeley.

GORDON, JEFFREY I.; Alumni Professor and Head, Department of Molecular Biology and Pharmacology, and Director, Division of Biology and Biomedical Sciences, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.

INGRAM, LONNIE O'NEAL; Distinguished Professor, Department of Microbiology and Cell Science, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

KURIYAN, JOHN; investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, and Patrick E. and Beatrice M. Haggerty Professor, Laboratories of Molecular Biophysics, Rockefeller University.

Elected as foreign members were:

ALLENDE, JORGE E.; Professor and Director, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile.

MACLENNAN, DAVID; J.W. Billes Professor, Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, University of Toronto, Canada.

The National Academy of Sciences is a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare. The Academy was established in 1863 by a congressional act of incorporation, signed by Abraham Lincoln, that calls on the Academy to act as an official adviser to the federal government, upon request, in any matter of science or technology.

The editorial staff of *ASBMB News* congratulates these fine scientists on their elections to the Academy. ★

Stuart Schreiber Earns Biotech Research Award

The 2001 Chiron Corporation Biotechnology Research Award of the American Society for Microbiology honors Stuart L. Schreiber, Ph.D. for research contributions to biotechnology. He has used chemistry to address complex and fundamental problems in biology and is considered a founder of the new fields of chemical biology and chemical genetics.

Biologists study pathways and processes by perturbing them and observing the result. While these perturbations most often result from mutations in genetic observations, they can also result from exposure to small organic molecules. Dr. Schreiber's early work used small molecules on an ad-hoc basis, and he was first to describe the role of calcineurin, identify the mammalian protein FRAP, and purify and clone histone deacatylases (HDACs). He has since been a leader in systemizing the use of small organic molecules to explore biology, and has developed approaches that use diversity-oriented organic synthesis in the discovery of small molecules that illuminate cellular and organismal pathways.

Dr. Schreiber is co-founder and Director, Harvard Institute of Chemistry and Cell Biology, in Cambridge,

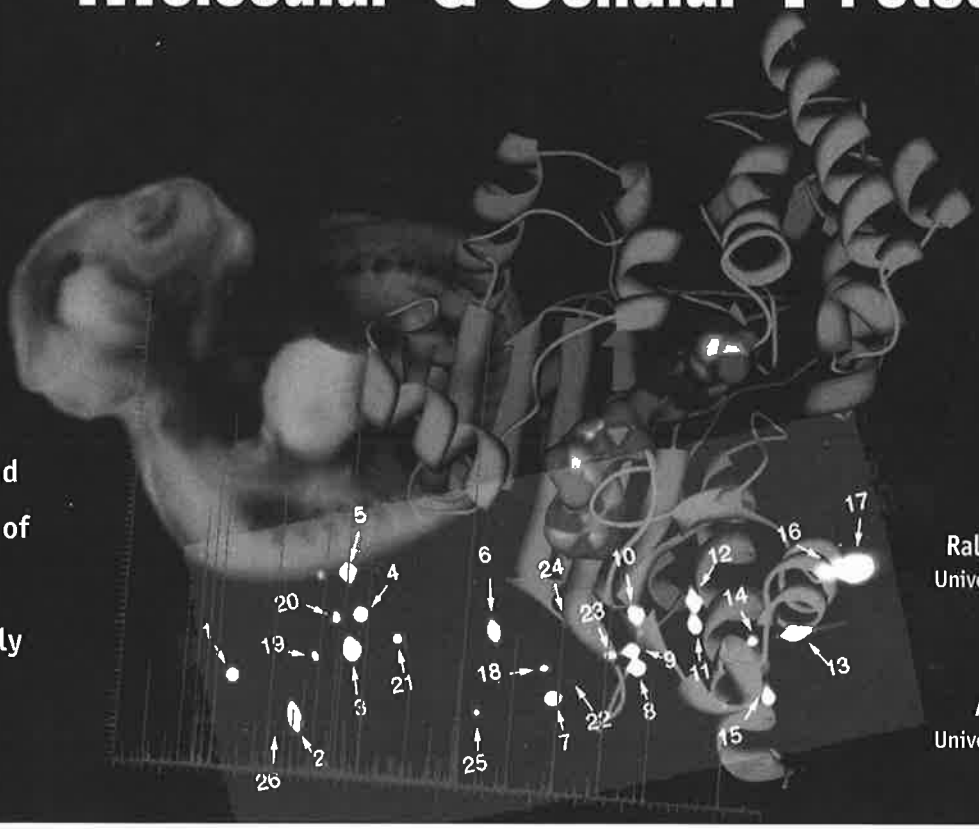
Orlando: President Bob Wells presents Past-President Richard Hanson with a token of the Society's appreciation.

continued on page 12

ASBMB is pleased to announce the publication of a brand new journal

Molecular & Cellular Proteomics

Molecular and Cellular Proteomics will publish original articles and short reviews that deal with the structural and functional properties of proteins and their expression, particularly with respect to development.



Molecular and Cellular Proteomics

will have an emphasis placed on determining how the presence or absence of proteins affects biological responses and how the interaction of proteins with relevant cellular partners allows them to function. Articles utilizing or advancing protein identification technology — such as multi-dimensional electrophoresis and/or mass spectrometry — protein and nucleic acid arrays, and computational assessments will be particularly appropriate. The journal encourages the submission of substantive supporting data sets (which will appear *en toto* in the electronic version) and will feature interactions (hyperlinks) with germane databases.

- **Electronic Manuscript Submissions** — Manuscript submission, review, and initial appearance will all be accomplished electronically (the e-version will be published as a member of the HighWire consortium).
- Immediate Publication — All papers accepted for publication will appear immediately in the electronic version including all supplemental material.
- Printed Monthly — The print version will appear on a monthly basis (without supplemental information).
- Editorial Board — The full composition of the editorial board will be announced in early 2001. It is anticipated that the electronic version will be available for submissions on June 1, 2001.

American Society for Biochemistry & Molecular Biology • 9650 Rockville Pike • Bethesda, MD 20814 • 301-530-7145

WE GET LETTERS...

John Boyle Replies.....

I'm pleased that my recent "Modest Proposal" (*ASBMB News*, Nov/Dec 2000) has generated some interesting responses. Curriculum issues are also continuing as topics of discussion within our Society and were the subject of at least one session at the recent Orlando meeting. Whether our students intend to go to graduate school, medical school, or seek immediate employment after graduation, it is clear that undergraduate preparation in biochemistry and molecular biology is becoming increasingly more important and desirable. I hope that we see this as an evolving process.

In my article, I chose to address what I saw as core courses for the areas of biochemistry and molecular biology. Many of those core courses were the same for both disciplines; my key thesis was that some core courses need to be different for each area. However, the math that I listed for both fields consisted of two semesters of calculus. Tim Clair's suggestion for inclusion of statistics (*ASBMB News*, Jan/Feb 2001) is certainly worth considering; however, few programs in either field currently require this, and my proposal was derived from a blending of existing requirements and perceived (from survey data) graduate school and medical school needs. Nevertheless, if I had to suggest desirable electives, statistics would be near the top of my list.

Dr. Clair also suggested requirements in the history and philosophy of science as did Dr. Cohen (*ASBMB News*, Jan/Feb 2001). Today's undergraduates are confronted with an ever increasing list of courses needed for technical mastery of their chosen subjects. Subject matter that not long ago was considered in graduate courses is now introduced in freshman classes. In part, the intent of my two lists was to show the need for separation of biochemistry from molecular biology because of the growing separation of the two areas in those technical and information requirements. A specific requirement in the history and philosophy of science, or more specifically, the history of biochemistry, faces two difficulties. Programs with limited electives would be hard pressed to add an additional requirement; something that presumably was there for a reason would need to be replaced. Also, who would teach such a course at most schools? Ideally, a department of history might take up the challenge, but it is unlikely they would be willing to offer a course designed specifically for biochemists.

Robert Rutman (*ASBMB News*, Jan/Feb 2001) proposes a far greater modification of curricula. He points out a desire to reinvent disciplines in order to provide students with better early preparation. In fact, we may need to eliminate disciplinary boundaries in order to educate students in this fashion. Unfortunately, in my experience, universities are not utopian locations where departments willingly combine or dissociate for the benefit of the students. While it might be desirable to tear everything down to build it up properly, this is not going to happen without facing an enormous thermodynamic barrier.

Departments represent conglomerations of like-minded individuals with expertise in a certain body of knowledge. Courses represent defined subsets of that knowledge. As Rodney Boyer in another *ASBMB News* article (*ASBMB News*, Nov/Dec 1999, p.10) has discussed, perhaps we shouldn't specify the courses that our students need; rather, we should identify the knowledge and skills they need. In this way, courses might evolve towards the ideal of Dr. Rutman. This may still be too nebulous a concept for many universities and departments, but it might provide a catalyst for necessary change. If an appropriately learned body suggested that the history of biochemistry was part of the common body of knowledge necessary for our students, then creative departments might find a way to present it in the context of existing courses. The underlying theme of my initial article was to allow flexibility in curricula in recognition that our students will not necessarily be our clones. They will go to many different careers that are linked to biochemistry and molecular biology, and while those careers may have a common core, they will have different specific needs.

Dr. John Boyle
Mississippi State University
Mississippi State, MS

New Proteomics Journal *from page 4*

and we expect that initially it will number about 70 individuals. Since the journal will function in much the same manner as the *JBC*, these editors will be the principal reviewers for the articles submitted to *MCP*.

➤ *ASBMB NEWS:* Given the proliferation of new journals in the life sciences we're seeing these days, why do you think another one is necessary.

That's always an appropriate question. We feel that the need is there and that we have crafted a journal that will be responsive to a rapidly developing field. There is only a handful of journals that are presently focusing on this area, and with the anticipated increase in experimental information, there will certainly be a need for more, including *MCP*. We should emphasize that there are certainly papers in the area of proteomics, including the related topics of genomics and bioinformatics, which will be entirely appropriate for more traditional journals such as the *JBC*, which, of course, will cover this area as it covers all areas of biological chemistry. However, we anticipate that there will be many papers whose orientation and content will be better suited for the more specialized journal, *MCP*, than they would be for the *JBC*. In the end, it is always difficult to tell whether starting a new journal is an appropriate or even wise thing to do and only time will resolve this issue. Science publishing is presently undergoing a major introspection as it tries to decide how the more traditional mechanisms can be coordinated with the Internet. We think we can safely assume that *MCP* will follow the lead of the *JBC* in these matters.

➤ *ASBMB NEWS:* How do you see *MCP* fitting in with the mission of the Society?

We think the notion to start *MCP* arose from a larger sense that the ASBMB feels a need to modernize its own outlook with respect to many of its functions in addition to just publications. The rapidly developing field of proteomics extends well beyond the more traditional membership of ASBMB. We believe that the officers and governing committees of the Society share this view, and see *MCP* as part of the larger program to keep the ASBMB abreast of the rapid changes that are occurring in the biological sciences, many of which are being driven by new technologies.

➤ *ASBMB NEWS:* Will *MCP* be an international journal?

By all means. Proteomics is a field that is rapidly developing all over the world. One of our six Associate Editors is from Europe (Julio Celis), and we are appointing many editors from around the world. This is entirely appropriate and in keeping with the globalization of science in general.

➤ *ASBMB NEWS:* So what is your overall vision for *MCP*?

We see *MCP* as a vehicle for not only reporting the data of proteomics, but also as something that will grow with the field and will be a means for helping it to develop. We want MCP to aid scientists by giving them new information, and at the same time allow them to manipulate and use the data that is contained in its pages, particularly in coordination with, and ultimately by contributing to, old as well as new databases. We also plan features that will discuss varied opinions on key issues that presently confront the field and we plan to publish articles on technology advances that underpin the development of proteomics. All and all, it will be an interesting experiment. ★

In Case You Haven't Heard...

from page 9

Massachusetts. In addition to being a member of ASBMB, he is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts & Sciences. He began his training with a B.A. in Chemistry from the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, and earned his Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry from Harvard in 1981.

The Chiron Award was presented at the 2001 General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology (ASM). ★

Let's Get Those CLC Forms In...

Members in California and New York recently received a mailing from ASBMB President Bob Wells asking you to consider joining the Congressional Liaison Committees (CLC) in those two states. The CLC program is a "grass roots" congressional education program supported by the ASBMB in connection with the American Society for Cell Biology. We have spent a great deal of time in recent years focusing our organizing efforts on several states, and the most recent two are California and New York. Thus, we would appreciate it if any of you who are not already members of the CLC in those states would please fill out the forms you received. If you are a member of the CLC already but have moved since joining, please take this opportunity to update your records. Please return your form to Mr. Matt Zonarich, District Coordinator, Joint Steering Committee for Public Policy, 8120 Woodmont Avenue, Suite 750, Bethesda, MD 20814-2755. ★

TEXAS MEDICAL CENTER SUFFERS MASSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE

Public Affairs Advisory Committee Chairman Bill Brinkley, Baylor College of Medicine, tells *ASBMB News* that research programs at Baylor and most of the Texas Medical Center are "basically out of business" due to heavy flooding that occurred there in early June as a result of Tropical Storm Allison. "It's like a bomb went off," Dr. Brinkley said. Thousands of lab animals drowned in the flooding, and as of this writing the carcasses still have not been removed. Many of these animals were transgenic and mutant animals especially bred for specific biomedical research experiments, making their loss even more devastating. Several hospitals have been evacuated, and the medical center lacks power—meaning no air conditioning, ice, refrigeration, or lights. In addition, most of the computers have been destroyed, along with a tremendous amount of data. Biomedical research at Baylor and other institutions at the Texas Medical Center have been set back several years, according to Dr. Brinkley. One of the most devastating losses at Baylor was a collection of breast cancer biopsy samples that took decades to accumulate and was thus irreplaceable. Losses like this make the financial losses, although serious, seem almost minor.

Over $1 Billion in Damages

A spokesman for Rep. Ken Bentsen (D-TX), who represents the part of Houston affected, says that current rough estimates of $1 billion in damages "will probably climb," as many of the buildings likely suffered structural damage. These buildings may have to be repaired or in some cases demolished and rebuilt.

An emergency supplemental appropriations bill is currently making its way through Congress, but it is unclear how much funding will be included for the flooded medical center as floodwaters still have not abated, making an accurate assessment of how much is needed very difficult to determine. Bentsen has arranged for a top official from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to go to the Medical Center to help expedite damage assessment. He has also arranged for a military mobile intensive care unit to go to Houston to help alleviate overcrowding in other area hospital ICUs.

NIH is Aware...

In the meantime, on June 12 NIH posted the following notice on its website for grant recipients and applicants affected by the flooding in Texas and Louisiana:

"Some institutions in Texas and Louisiana have had significant damage due to Tropical Storm Allison. The NIH realizes that this may cause problems for investigators who are planning to submit grant applications (both competing and non-competing) for the July 1 receipt date. Applications that are submitted late because of Tropical Storm Allison should include a cover letter noting the reasons for the delay. It is not necessary to get permission in advance for weather-related delays in grant application submission. In addition, Principal Investigators and Program Officials who have experienced damage or losses to their research are encouraged to contact their Program Official about these losses. NIH will publish a follow-up announcement on resources available to NIH grantees and contractors."

FASEB Comments

FASEB President Mary Hendrix issued a press release on June 13 which said in part, "I would like to express my sympathy and concern for the victims of the tragic flooding in Houston, Texas. This devastating disaster has brought great hardship and suffering to the citizens of Houston, and we are saddened to learn of the enormous losses suffered.

"As researchers, we also appreciate the tremendous loss that this catastrophe has brought to our colleagues at the Texas Medical Center. The death of research animals and the destruction of laboratories mean the disruption of research programs that took years to build. Individual researchers and students have lost countless hours of dedicated research, valuable equipment is ruined, and irreplaceable data are lost.

"This is a setback for the whole nation. As one of the nation's premier medical research facilities, scientists and educators at the Texas Medical Center were engaged in path-breaking medical research. The disruption of their work will slow the progress toward prevention and cures.

"....We extend our sympathy to the faculty, staff, and students of the Texas Medical Center, and we hope that the resources will be forthcoming to expedite the recovery of the education and research programs." ★

Boehlert, Ehlers Education Bills *from page 5*

proposed by President George W. Bush; create new scholarships to attract top college junior and senior math and science majors into teaching; and establish four new university centers for research into teaching and learning. The Committee adopted a manager's amendment to the bill which incorporated proposals from Members on both sides of the aisle.

H.R. 100, introduced by Rep. Vernon Ehlers (R-MI), passed the Committee without amendment. Ehlers praised the passage of the bill saying, "There is a huge need for improvements of K-12 math and science education. This bill will provide the opportunity and funding for a master teacher program that will also help improve math and science education to all school systems in the U.S."

The bills will move to the House floor after consideration by the House Education and Workforce Committee. ★

Rep. Vernon Ehlers (R-MI)

SENATE PASSES ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT INCLUDING AMENDMENT WITH CREATIONISM ORIGINS

On Thursday, June 14, after six weeks of floor debate, the U.S. Senate overwhelmingly passed a bill to re-authorize the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The House passed their version of the bill on May 23. Senators and Representatives will meet in conference committee after the July 4 recess. President Bush is expected to sign the compromise bill.

Tucked into the bill was a little-noticed amendment introduced by Senator Rick Santorum (R-PA) that reveals the hand of the so-called "intelligent design (ID) creationist" movement. At first glance the two-paragraph amendment seems innocuous:

"It is the sense of the Senate that— (1) good science education should prepare students to distinguish the data or testable theories of science from philosophical or religious claims that are made in the name of science; and (2) where biological evolution is taught, the curriculum should help students to understand why this subject generates so much continuing controversy, and should prepare the students to be informed participants in public discussions regarding the subject."

Senators voted 91-8 to pass the bill containing the amendment. Why, then, does such innocent-sounding language set off warning bells for creationist watchers?

First, the source of the language is University of California Berkeley law professor Phillip E. Johnson, an advisor to the Discovery Institute and a leading ID proponent, who was quoted on June 18 as having "offered some language to Senator Santorum, after [the senator] had decided to propose a resolution of this sort." After the amendment passed, the Discovery Institute noted in a broadcast e-mail: "Undoubtedly this will change the face of the debate over the theories of evolution and intelligent design in America... It also seems that the Darwinian monopoly on public science education, and perhaps the biological sciences in general, is ending."

Second, please note that biological evolution is singled out in paragraph two of the Santorum amendment. This is a clear sign that proponents are less interested in scientific theories in general and more interested in creating controversy over the theory of evolution in particular. Language similar to the Santorum amendment has been introduced by ID proponents across the country where state science standards are being revised.

Senator Sam Brownback of Kansas cited the amendment as vindication of the 1999 Kansas School Board decision to eliminate the requirement to teach the theory of evolution in Kansas public schools. He praised that Board's decision and claimed that "...their vote was cast based on the most basic scientific principal that sciences is about what we observe, not what we assume. The great and bold statement that the Kansas School Board made was that simply that we observe micro-evolution and therefore it is scientific fact; and that it is impossible to observe macro-evolution, it is scientific assumption."

That the worldwide scientific community disagreed with Brownback's opinion of the Kansas School Board decision did not deter the senator from urging his colleagues to support the amendment. Nor did Brownback mention that Kansas citizens voted out three of the four School Board members who supported the controversial standards in 1999 and that the newly elected Board decided to include the teaching of evolution in state science standards.

Although most were apparently unaware of the amendment's ID connections, statements from some senators speaking on behalf of the Santorum amendment reflect the popular notion that ID competes with the theory of evolution as a viable scientific alternative.

Senator Robert Byrd from West Virginia stated: "I, personally, have been greatly impressed by the many scientists who have probed and dissected scientific theory and concluded that some Divine force had to have played a role in the birth of our magnificent universe. These ideas align with my way of thinking."

Senator Ted Kennedy from Massachusetts, now the chair of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, said of the amendment: "It talks about using good science to consider the teaching of biological evolution. I think the way the Senator [Santorum] described it, as well as the language itself, is completely consistent with what represents the central values of this body. We want children to be able to speak and examine various scientific theories on the basis of all the information that is available to them so they can talk about different concepts and do it intelligently with the best information that is before them."

Kennedy's remarks underscore the challenge the scientific community faces when ID proponents proclaim that ID creationism is simply an alternative scientific explanation for the history of life on Earth and that it should be taught alongside evolution at the K-12 level. The fact that ID creationism is not part of any scientific debate about life's origins and is not offered as a viable scientific explanation at scientific

continued on page 15

JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE SPONSORS STUDENT HILL DAY

The Congressional Liaison Committee of the Joint Steering Committee for Public Policy hosted the 3rd Annual Hill Day, devoted entirely to post-docs and graduate students. Following is the report of one participant, Dr. Christopher Kevil, a post-doc from the University of Alabama at Birmingham.

Last month, 32 postdoctoral fellows and graduate students from eleven universities and institutions met on Capitol Hill to thank congressional leaders for their efforts to double the NIH budget over a five year period, and to relay that continued support of NIH and NSF funding is critical for the successful training of future scientists. The day's meetings were both educational and informative, resulting in a better appreciation of the individual and institutional efforts that are necessary for continued growth of biomedical research.

Representatives of the JSCPP and its constituent societies welcomed us and discussed the efforts and goals of the JSCPP, such as facilitating better communication and understanding between the scientific community and political leaders through the Congressional Liaison Committee. Among these were Matt Zonarich, JSCPP National Coordinator, Peter Kyros, JSCPP Congressional Liaison Committee; Kevin Wilson, Director of Public Policy for ASCB; Elizabeth Marincola, Executive Director of the JSCPP and the ASCB; and Peter Farnham, Director of Public Policy for the ASBMB.

Throughout the course of the day, we met with 26 different leaders of the House and Senate. Some of the highlights included meetings with leaders such as Rep. Spencer Bachus (R-AL), Rep. Earl Hillard (D-AL), Rep. Connie Morella (R-MD), Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-MD), Rep. Martin Sabo (D-MN) and Sen. Jeff Sessions (R-AL). These visits provided a wonderful opportunity to personally thank the leaders for their longstanding commitment to biomedical research and healthcare funding. We all agreed that the future well-being of the Nation and the success of young researchers are strongly influenced by continued congressional support of NIH and NSF funding. With the recent completion of the Human Genome Project and the current efforts of multiple Proteome projects, it was evident that continued support for biomedical and basic science research has never been more important. Many leaders agreed that in this 'Era of Biology,' future medical and scientific advances depend on increased NIH and NSF funding.

At lunch we attended a briefing of the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus, a presentation on *Will Tumor Vaccines Ever Work?* by Lewis Lanier of University of California at San Francisco. Afterwards, we met with the Caucus Co-Chair, Rep. George W. Gekas (R-PA) to discuss the importance of our visits on the Hill and current efforts regarding the fourth installment of doubling the NIH budget. Congressman Gekas informed us that the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus is working to further legislation that would continue to support research and educational efforts towards the Nation's health and well-being, in addition to House Resolution 89 which supports continued funding for NIH.

The day concluded with a debriefing to gather information and thoughts from participants. We all came away more educated and informed regarding the political process behind policy and legislation. Our meetings and discussions with congressional leaders impressed upon us that they are excited and hopeful about the future of biomedical research, and emphasized the importance of young scientists to insure continued biomedical research growth. In light of the overwhelming success of our visit, we and the members of the JSCPP look forward to an equally productive and meaningful meeting next year. ★

Senate Passes Education Act *from page 14*

meetings or in peer-reviewed journals is never mentioned by ID proponents.

Lacking currency in the scientific community, ID proponents have targeted the K-12 science curriculum as a logical place to introduce ID creationism, and justify that approach using language like the Santorum amendment. In the Washington Times article, Executive Director of the National Association of Biology Teachers Wayne Carley noted that biology teachers agree in some ways with the common-sense sounding amendment, but warns that it will be used politically by anti-evolutionists to say that senators oppose the teaching of evolution. Tracing the origins of the Santorum amendment back to Phillip Johnson and the Discovery Institute lends credence to Carley's warning. ★

Upcoming Scientific Meetings

Fifth International Symposium on Mass Spectrometry in the Health & Life Sciences: Molecular and Cellular Proteomics
August 26-30, 2001
San Francisco, CA
Contact: Marilyn F. Schwartz
Ph: 415/476-4893
Fx: 415/502-1655
Email: sfms@itsa.ucsf.edu
WWW: http://donatello.ucsf.edu/symposium

International Society for Interferon and Cytokine Research Annual Meeting
October 7-11, 2001
Cleveland, Ohio
Contact: Jane Bacha
Ph: 216/464-2055
Fx: 216/464-3884
Email: jbacha@adpro.net
WWW: www.isicr2001.org

23rd Annual Meeting American Society for Bone & Mineral Research
October 12-16, 2001
Phoenix, Arizona
Contact: ASBMR Meetings Office
Ph: 202/367-1161
Fx: 202/367-2161
Email: ASBMR@dc.sba.com
WWW: www.asbmr.org

2001 National Conference on Tobacco or Health
November 27-29, 2001
New Orleans, LA
Contact: Shelly Kowalczyk
Ph: 301/294-5437
Email: skowalczyk@feddata.com
WWW: www.tobaccocontrol conference.org

American Society for Cell Biology 41st Annual Meeting
Washington DC
December 8-12, 2001
Ph: 301/347-9300
Fx: 301/347-9310
Email: ascbinfo@ascb.org
WWW: www.ascb.org

Glycogenomics: Impact of Genomics and Informatics in Glycobiology
Biochemical Society Joint Meeting with the Physiological Society
December 17-19, 2001
University of York, UK
Contact: Meetings Office, Biochemical Society
Ph: +44 (0)20 7580 5530
Fx: +44 (0)20 7637 7626
Email: meetings@biochemistry.org
WWW: www.biochemistry.org/meetings/

ASBMB Satellite Meetings:
I - Transcriptional Regulatory Mechanisms
II - Combinatorial Signaling
III - Scientific and Technical Challenges in the Human Proteome
April 19-20, 2002
New Orleans, LA
Contact: Kelly Gull
Ph: 301/530-7145
Fx: 301/571-1824
Email: kgull@asbmb.faseb.org
WWW: www.faseb.org/asbmb/

American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Annual Meeting in Conjunction with EB2002
April 20-24, 2002
New Orleans, LA
Contact: EB2002 Meetings Office
Ph: 301/530-7010
Fx: 301/530-7014
Email: eb@faseb.org
WWW: www.faseb.org/meetings/eb2002

Constituent Society of FASEB
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
9650 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20814-3996

Non-Profit
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Bethesda, MD
Permit No. 7004

ASBMB News... Your Newsletter!