



September 2002 (3/2002)

FEBS – Collaboration across countries.....	2
Highlights.....	3
Article: The 6th Framework Programme – a brief status.....	3
Article: The 28th FEBS Meeting .....	4
Article: Why should FEBS be concerned about women in science?.....	5
Scientific report on FEBS advanced course 01-11.....	6
Article: Some Reflexions on the Scientific Apparatus Recycling Scheme (SARS)....	7
The Noticeboard.....	8
Opportunities.....	9
The WWW of up-coming events.....	10
FEBS Forum for Young Scientists—The programme for the 28th FEBS meeting...11	

## FEBS — COLLABORATION ACROSS COUNTRIES

By Camilla Krogh Lauritzen  
Coordinating Assistant Manager, FEBS Secretariat,  
E-mail: cal@cancer.dk  
Direct Tel: (+45) 3525 7311  
Direct Fax: (+45) 3525 7366



First of all: Thanks a lot for the feedback I have received from a lot of you since the previous issue of the FEBS NewsLetter. Your input has been a great help to me in planning this issue, as well as the up-coming issues of the FEBS NewsLetter.

Several of you have shown an interest in learning more in details about the activities going on within FEBS. This issue of the NewsLetter will focus on exactly that.

As I am sure you are all well aware, the aims of FEBS are approached by offering fellowships, advanced courses etc. to members of FEBS. However, FEBS also has targeted projects, supporting specific areas or member groups. One of these projects — and a cornerstone in FEBS — is the SARS (Scientific Apparatus Recycling Scheme). In this issue of the FEBS NewsLetter, Peter Campbell (UK), manager of the SARS project, will provide you with an insight into the aspects of this important project.

Another topic on the 'FEBS agenda', is to address and to promote awareness around women in science issues. Sissel Rogne (N) who chairs a FEBS working group on 'Women in Science', is yet another valuable contributor to this issue of the FEBS NewsLetter.

Last but certainly not least, the 28th FEBS meeting is just around the corner, and I am sure you will appreciate an insight to one of this years major events. This is provided by two of the meeting organisers, Prof. Israel Pecht (IL) and Prof. H. Soreq (IL), who chair the Organizing Committee and the Program Committee, respectively.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to keep you up to speed with what is going on with regards to FEBS's information platform (the FEBS Web-site and the FEBS NewsLetter): Peter Ott (CH), who is responsible for the FEBS Web-site, and I have launched a collaborative approach in order to optimise and consolidate the information flow within FEBS in a highly structured and coordinated manner. The aim is to ensure max. accessibility and usability of the information available within the organisation. To reach this aim we e.g. intend to develop and implement a common informatics structure, which will make it more easy to find specific information on the FEBS information platform.

We will keep you updated on the status for our project in the future issues of the FEBS NewsLetter, including issue 4, which will be available on November 11, 2002.

In the meantime, please feel free to contact me should you have any suggestions for or comments to the FEBS NewsLetter.

Kind regards

Camilla



## FINAL PROGRAM FOR "FEBS FORUM FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS" AVAILABLE NOW!

As announced, this year's FFYS meeting will take place in Istanbul on October 18-20 in connection with the 28th FEBS Meeting. This year's meeting focuses on 5 major scientific areas; Signal transduction & Protein phosphorylation, Protein Folding, Translocation and intracellular transport of proteins, Genomics and Molecular medicine & Clinical chemistry. Apart from lectures held by young scientists from all over Europe, the meeting will include panel discussions that address issues of particular relevance to younger scientists.

Please find the final program on p. 11-13 and at [http://www.kenes.com/febs/febs\\_forum\\_young.htm](http://www.kenes.com/febs/febs_forum_young.htm).



### FEBS ANNOUNCEMENT

In honour of his years of service to FEBS Letters, Giorgio Semenza, at the recommendation of the Publications Committee, has been granted the title Honorary Chairman of the Editorial Board of FEBS Letters at the Executive Committee Meeting in Amsterdam on July 24, 2002.



### THE 6TH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME - A BRIEF STATUS\*



By Prof. J.E. Celis, Secretary-General of FEBS  
Institute of Cancer Biology and Danish Centre for Human Genome Research  
Danish Cancer Society  
Strandboulevarden 49, DK-2100 Copenhagen O, Denmark  
E-mail: [jec@cancer.dk](mailto:jec@cancer.dk)

As you may be one of the many scientists that submitted an Expression of Interest (EoI) to the 6th Framework Programme (FP6), you must be wondering what has happened since June 7, the deadline for the submissions.

In the following you will find a brief personal account of the consultation process viewed from my participation in two of the assessment panels.

The Commission received about 15.000 EoI's, of which 3000 were for the life sciences. The number was much larger than expected underlining the enormous interest in the scientific community to actively contribute to the establishment of the European Research Area (ERA).

Expert reviewers assisted the commission in (1) identifying key research subject/topics, (2) in assessing the readiness of the scientific community to submit actions in these areas through the new instruments, (3) in evaluating the European dimension and competitiveness of such an

initiative, and (4) in defining the scope of the first call for proposals.

Based on the reviewers recommendations, the next step for the Commission, is now to set up the Work Programmes, and to define the scope of the calls for proposals. This will result in a document, which will be presented to the Program Committee for approval in October this year.

Provided that the programme is approved, the Commission envisages the following calendar of events:

- **November 2002:** Conference on launch of 6FP and first call for proposals.
- **February 2003:** Deadline for submission of applications.
- **End 2003:** First contracts.

\*This contribution is an excerpt of an article on FP6, which will be available in FEBS Letters, issue date 23.09.02.

## THE 28TH FEBS MEETING



By Prof. Israel Pecht , Chairman of the Organizing Committee  
And  
Prof. Hermona Soreq, Chairman of the Program Committee

The regular FEBS meetings are scientific celebrations that provide the community of biochemists and molecular biologists with updated, in-depth understanding and even pride in the latest achievements in their fields of research.

The Programme Committee of the 28th FEBS Meeting has set these aims as its goals.

The past two years have presented us with severe difficulties in planning this meeting; first and foremost was the difficulty of setting its location. We had initially planned on Jerusalem, an option that we had to abandon as early as March 2001. We then shifted to the Red Sea resort of Eilat, remote from all the tragic events.

In December 2001, in the wake of some of the worst terror acts in Jerusalem and Haifa, we had to reconsider Eilat, as well, and chose the closest attractive city that could provide the required facilities, Istanbul. This, of course required approval of our Turkish colleagues who graciously agreed. So much for the rather unusual logistic background.

Planning the scientific program for a meeting in our fields is also a serious challenge, as one wishes to have an attractive program for as broad an audience as possible and still be able to focus on what seems the most significant of recent advances. We did our best to achieve this goal, and it is up to you, the participants, to judge our success.

The main common denominators of the presentations will be:

1. The exceptionally powerful combination that we witness in recent years, of genetic information with three dimensional structures. Several different symposia as well as some plenary lectures will illustrate the results of these developments.

2. That the explosion of genetic data and the means to use it has already made an impact on our daily lives will be illustrated by several symposia devoted to human health problems and to the impact of genetically engineered plants and their use by humans.

3. That our knowledge also leads to remarkable practical implications such as those mentioned above carries with it intricate ethical problems. Hence, we have a whole day of the meeting, with three different symposia that address questions of technology-transfer from academia to industry and fundamental questions of our responsibility to our fellow human beings.

4. The above are, of course, enmeshed with many exciting topics, ranging from the structure and modes of action of complex systems as the protein synthesizing ribosome or the transporters that are responsible for movement of ions or metabolites across cell membranes.

Our Turkish colleagues welcome us all to their uniquely interesting and beautiful city of Istanbul, and your organising and program committees welcome you to this 28th Meeting of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies.



## WHY SHOULD FEBS BE CONCERNED ABOUT WOMEN IN SCIENCE?



By Prof. Sissel Rogne,  
The Norwegian Biotechnology Advisory Board  
Box 522, Sentrum, N-0105 Oslo, Norway  
e-mail: Sissel.Rogne@bion.no

What is actually happening to women in science (WinS)?

Why do we see so few women as professors, or in other leading positions in science - even in countries where there are more female students in science than male? This is the general situation in many other areas as well. But in science we are educated to think that we are all competing on the same playground - a playground where the only criterion is the quality of science. Are there any reasons to follow this issue in science organisations, reasons to be worried and take actions?

We are living in high tech societies. To develop and run our societies we are therefore heavily dependent on people with a background in Life Sciences, including medicine and engineering. The fast growing biotech industry alone is expected to have a need for a 30% increase in chemists in the next 3 years. As such, one should think that the young generation would be flocking around the Life Sciences, seeing these as an almost guarantee for a good job and a career. But the trends are different; we are experiencing a decreasing interest for the Life Science educations, although the proportion of female students in these areas are increasing, particularly in biology and medicine. In many European countries there are now more women than men who start an education in the natural sciences. But what happens to the women, since we hardly see any changes in the number of females in higher positions? Are they not clever or intelligent enough? They tend to climb to a certain level, and then what happens? Do they hit the glass ceiling?

What sorts of signals will the lack of female role models send to Generation X? To women: Science is not the place to go for a career although the societies indeed need natural scientists. Did we simply "select" the "wrong type of female students", those who are not good and tough enough for the "rat race"?

What do the men think? Would it create a more interesting and creative environment for the men with more "biodiversity" even at the top

level? Women are an important part of "biodiversity". In all other parts of ecology you regard the ecosystem to be more robust with a higher degree of biodiversity or genetic variation.

Women represent more than half of the human population but proximately 10% of the leaders. This is not regarded as a good situation when there is a growing mistrust between science and society. Do the scientists have the right priorities, do they try to solve the important problems for the world, and can they be trusted to give advise to the governments about the application of technology and political priorities? Since men and women are different, it would strengthen science by both expanding the perspectives and hopefully contribute to a better dialogue with the society.

There are many (but very few new) questions and answers in the WinS debate. However, this does not mean that it is time to give up. On the contrary it is time to involve more people to start working harder on these issues.

As the issues on WinS has priority within FEBS, it was decided to expand the Executive Committee with one member to lead a working group on WinS. And so, at the FEBS' Council meeting in 2001, I was lucky to be elected for this position for a three year period, starting on 1st of January 2002.

The FEBS working group for WinS consist additionally of the following persons: Assistant professor Mickal Neeman (Israel), professor Stefana Petrescu (Romania), Director Susan Greenfield (UK), Director Alexandre Quintanilha (Portugal), and advisor Gerlind Wallon, EMBO (Germany).

The group will be assisted by a scientist for one month all together.

Continues next page...

**Continued..**

During this 3 year period the working group will develop a plan for FEBS' engagement in the topic Women in Science, and co-ordinate FEBS' activities within this area.

WinS can not be handled by the science institutions themselves simply by employing a number of women. In order to increase the chance of seeing more women with a career in science in the future, we will have to work with people's attitudes throughout the whole educational system, as well as in all the strategic processes in science or science politics.

Thus we are going to collaborate with the FEBS working groups on Science and Society (headed by professor Frederico Mayor) and Young Scientists (headed by professor Marja Makarow).

The Ministries of education in most European countries make statistics about proportion of female professors at universities and % female professors in the natural sciences. Some research institutions have also been studying WinS and made reports or publications about their results. Success in science is dependent of

funding. In good scientific tradition we therefore would like also to collect published information about % women among grant applicants from the main research councils, and their success rate in grant application and "average funding" compared with that of men, as well as other success criteria, e.g. number of publications in peer review journals. So far there seems to be large differences between the countries (see the ETAN report), which makes this exercise interesting not only from a research point of view, but also as a source for interesting debates about how neutral is the evaluation of scientists and their work.

We are going to have the first debate at the 28<sup>th</sup> FEBS meeting in Istanbul in October 2002.

Sissel Rogne,  
Member of FEBS Executive Committee and  
chairman of the 'Women in Science' working  
group



## **SCIENTIFIC REPORT ON FEBS ADVANCED COURSE 01-11:**

### **GLYCOCONJUGATES: VERSATILE STRUCTURES - INTRIGUING FUNCTIONS**

*The following is a summary of the scientific report on the Second FEBS Advanced Course on Glycoconjugates. The full report is available at <http://www.febs.org>.*

As with many other life sciences, glycobiology has been revolutionised during the last two decades by the fast and powerful techniques, both physical and those of molecular biology. As a result, structural glycobiology is rapidly developing. Thirty lectures offered the opportunity to get first hand information on glycoproteins, glycolipids and their receptors, and their immense potential of application. The lecturers of the Course were those announced in the Programme.

There were 58 participants in the Course: Ten fully sponsored European lecturers, one volunteering lecturer (from USA), 47 students out of whom 11 YTF holders and 6 students sponsored by Croatia. The attendants presented 17 posters for discussion.

The distinguished lecturers have guided the Course attendants up to the edge of knowledge in command of glycoscientists and make them aware of the questions that the ongoing research strides to answer. For a full week everybody stuck to the "sticky sugars" and were involved in stimulating discussions. In concluding course evaluation, the lecturers and all attendants suggested that the Course be held biannually.



## SOME REFLEXIONS ON THE SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS RECYCLING SCHEME (SARS)



By Prof. Peter Campbell, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University College London, London WC1E 6BT, E-mail p.campbell@biochemistry.ucl.ac.uk

I have for long, during my career as a teacher and researcher, been obsessed by the waste of experimental apparatus in our laboratories. Perhaps such thoughts are uppermost in the minds of those that started their research around 1946 in laboratories that were so poorly equipped that we particularly cherished the arrival of new apparatus. In part the reason for our departments at the present time harbouring apparatus that is little used is because of the way we apply for grants. The procedure is to ask for as much apparatus as you think you can justify to the grants committee; you do not scour the department to see if you could make do with equipment that is lying in the stores unused. The realisation that the demise of the Soviet Union around 1990 would result in the biochemists in many countries being stranded through lack of support from Moscow spurred me into action.

At the end of 1989 I submitted my ideas for SARS to the Executive Committee of FEBS and the general outlines of the proposal were soon accepted. We got a small grant from TEMPUS to try out our ideas with representatives of Hungary and Poland. Fortunately, The Biochemical Society had some spare warehousing at Colchester which they lent us and it was our good fortune that Pickfords, the largest transport group in the UK, had a branch next door. During 1992 I expanded SARS to encompass journals and books as well as apparatus. Although some items such as an electron microscope have been transferred from Germany, The Netherlands and Switzerland to Eastern Europe most of the gifts have come from the UK.

The procedure is for me to be offered items for transfer which I accumulate in a warehouse; I then circulate lists of the items to the biochemical societies (at present numbering 20) of Central and Eastern Europe. The society representatives indicate their interests and I then have to select items for the loads for despatch. While all transport charges are paid by FEBS we do not pay custom dues so it is for the societies to see the loads through customs and distribute

the items within the countries.

As I have indicated we started with Poland and Hungary but with time we have extended our activities further East to now include Georgia and Armenia which we hope will soon join FEBS. The cost to FEBS of SARS has been about 45,000 euros per year. INTAS has provided valuable help with the countries of the FSU.

Because of my interest in Africa and the fact that some of the apparatus offered to SARS was not required in Europe, we were supported by The Nuffield Foundation to extend SARS to Africa. In this way, with grants of £5000 and £10,000, we were able to help universities in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Nigeria and Ethiopia and provided very essential apparatus for the launch of the medical school in Malawi.

The extent of the support given to the various countries has depended much on the liveliness of the societies representatives. Prof. Dirheimer has listed the cost of transport (in pounds sterling) to the various countries as follows: Armenia 6464, Bulgaria 3691, Croatia 4937, Cyprus 348, Czech Republic 3968, Estonia 4110, Georgia 4030, Hungary 1181, Latvia 4611, Lithuania 25,942, Macedonia 5003, Moldova 7089, Poland 3324, Romania 22,139, Russia 17,478, Slovakia 5917, Slovenia 1219, Turkey 5985, Ukraine 20,284

The source of the gifts of apparatus has varied. In the main it has been the universities and research institutes but Government Laboratories and the pharmaceutical industry have also been generous. In respect to books The Trends Editors of Elsevier Science have been particularly helpful through the supply of nearly 1500 new books a year. I am now in touch with The Wellcome Trust and the Nature Group with a view to expanding the flow of gifts and I am also negotiating with the Physiological Society to see if we can collaborate with them. I have always taken a pretty broad view of the subject area of biochemistry.

Continues next page...

**Continued..**

I am of course aware that many laboratories and individuals are also sending gifts of apparatus to Central and Eastern Europe so I have emphasised that SARS is in no way in competition with others who have similar aims.

As to problems. I suppose the main problems have concerned the customs regulations. In Russia this proves to be an almost impossible problem but even in Ukraine and Slovakia we have had problems. Sometimes I am aware that the apparatus has been damaged in transport and is not suitable for use by the recipients but we have not had recourse to the reconditioning of apparatus before despatch.

I think it has been important for FEBS to show that it cares for those biochemists working in difficult circumstances. Perhaps building on SARS many new initiatives have been launched by FEBS with this in view. I have been able to visit many of the countries that SARS has helped and to see the effect of the provision of libraries and apparatus in countries like Armenia, Moldova and Georgia. This makes the efforts in running SARS seem very worthwhile. I thank all my colleagues in the many countries involved for their support and encouragement.

Prof. Peter Campbell,  
Manager of the SARS project

## THE NOTICEBOARD



**BioMed Central**, <http://www.biomedcentral.com/>, is a publisher of free peer-reviewed original research supported by advertising and sponsorship. All research articles published through BioMed Central are available immediately and in full through PubMed Central at no charge to the user. PubMed Central is hosted by the NIH and archives free peer-reviewed primary research. In addition to providing a search interface to PubMed, BioMed Central is the only site that provides searching of PubMed Central. BioMed Central uses state-of-the-art technology to provide a fast, efficient PubMed Central search engine with time-saving, filtering features such as search by language, information type, time of publication and keyword category selection.

If you are interested in a career within the Nordic health care sector, you might want to take a look at:  
**Nordisk Medicin Job**  
(<http://www.nordiskmedicinjob.dk>).

**UICC** (International Union Against Cancer) is an independent, international, non-governmental association of 291 member cancer fighting organisations in 87 countries. The organisation offers education programs, scholarships as well as several other activities relevant to cancer research scientists and students. On the UICC Web-site (<http://www.uicc.org/>) you can find extensive information on the various research aspects of cancer in general and specific, as well as links to a large number of sites relevant to anyone with a professional interest in cancer research.





## FEBS LETTERS ANNUAL YOUNG SCIENTIST AWARD

The FEBS Letters Annual Young Scientist Award is awarded to the most outstanding Research Letter published in a calendar year. The 2002 award, which consists of Euro 10,000, will be presented at the International FEBS Meeting in Brussels, 4 - 8 July 2003.

Eligible candidates for the prize are authors of a paper published in FEBS Letters between January and December, 2002, who are aged 40 years or younger. All corresponding authors who have published in FEBS Letters in 2002 will be asked by the FEBS Letters Editorial Office if they meet the eligibility criteria and wish to be considered. More information on this award is available at the FEBS Letters' Web-site, <http://www.elsevier.com/febs/show/doc/news.htm>.

## CALL FOR NOMINEES: AWARD FOR COMMUNICATION IN SCIENCE

This year EMBO launched the EMBO Award for Communication in the Life Sciences. This award is intended for a life scientist who, while remaining active in research, has succeeded in making an outstanding contribution to the communication of science to the public.

The award consists of a medal, and the sum of Euro 5.000.

You may download the conditions of the competition, the nomination form, and the application form from the Internet at: [http://www.embo.org/projects/scisoc/com\\_medal.html](http://www.embo.org/projects/scisoc/com_medal.html)

## PHD STUDENT POSITION AVAILABLE AT THE CENTRE FOR PROTEIN ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF LIEGE (BELGIUM)

The position is initially for one year, with possible renewal, and is funded by the OSTC (<http://www.belspo.be>), in the frame of the Interuniversity Attraction Poles (IAP) Programme.

The project, entitled "Protein Structure and Function in the post genomic, proteomic era", is co-ordinated by Prof. Jean-Marie Frère (University of Liège).

The work in Liège will focus on the detailed characterization of the folding process of selected camelid antibody fragments. This will involve the application of a wide variety of biophysical techniques combined with rapid-mixing methods. This project also entails protein expression (in both bacteria and yeast) and purification techniques.

The successful applicant will be flexible to travel as this is a collaborative project involving another Belgian laboratory (Prof. L. Wyns and Dr. S. Muyldermans, V.U.B., Brussels), and the Chemistry Department at the University of Cambridge (Prof. C.M. Dobson).

The position is available immediately. Candidates should send their application to:

Dr. André Matagne  
Laboratoire d'Enzymologie  
Centre d'Ingénierie des Protéines  
Institut de Chimie B6  
4000 Liège (Sart Tilman)  
BELGIUM  
Tel 32 4 366 34 19  
Fax 32 4 366 33 64  
E-mail: [amatagne@ulg.ac.be](mailto:amatagne@ulg.ac.be)



Below you will find a list of future key events related to FEBS. Via the 'detailed information' links, you can access detailed information on e.g. deadlines. Please remember that complete information on all on-going and planned FEBS courses, meetings, deadlines etc., as well as information on collaborator events, are available on the FEBS website.

**What: International Symposium on Biological Polyesters  
- ISBP2002**

For detailed information please see:

**When:** September 22-26, 2002

<http://mibi1.uni-muenster.de/ISBP2002/index.htm>

**Where:** Münster, Germany

**What: "From Structural Genomics to Drug Discovery"**

For detailed information please see:

**When:** September 27-28, 2002

<http://biochimica.unipr.it/course2002/>

**Where:** University of Parma, Italy

**What: The 28th FEBS Meeting**

For detailed information please see:

**When:** October 20-25, 2002

<http://www.kenes.com/febs/>

**Where:** Istanbul, Turkey

**What: FEBS advanced course 02-18 "Yeast Two-Hybrid  
Systems: Powerful Tools for Analysis of Protein-Protein  
Interactions"**

For detailed information please see:

**When:** October 28-November 1, 2002

<http://www.febs.org>

**Where:** Moscow, Russia

**What: "Cancer of the Esophagus and Gastric Cardia:  
From Gene to Cure"**

For detailed information please see:

**When:** December 13-15, 2002

<http://www.eurcancen.org/genetocure>

**Where:** Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

---

If you have information on e.g. a meeting or a seminar of interest to members of FEBS, please send relevant what/where/when details, including a Web-site to be referred to, to [cal@cancer.dk](mailto:cal@cancer.dk).

Deadline for announcements to be brought in the next FEBS NewsLetter is **25. October 2002.**

---



## FINAL PROGRAM

The FEBS Forum for Young Scientists (FFYS) is a satellite meeting of the 28th International FEBS Meeting, intended for PhD students and recently graduated PhDs who are members of a FEBS Constituent Society.

Organizers: M. Makarow (Finland), T. Özben (Turkey) and N. Saris (Finland)

The FFYS program looks as follows:

### **Friday October 18**

14.00-16.00 Registration

15.30-16.00 Coffee

16.00-16.10 Opening remarks, Tomris Özben

#### **SESSION 1 Signal transduction & Protein phosphorylation**, Chair Tomris Özben

16.10-16.30 'Identification of apoptosis signal regulating kinase 1 as an E2F1 transcriptional target gene', Zoulika Kherrouche, France

16.30-16.50 'Activation of tumor suppressor protein p53 to DNA binding by post-translational modifications', Sárk Pospsilov, Czech Republic

16.50-17.10 'Monomeric actin as a signalling intermediate regulating Serum Response Factor-mediated transcription', Guido Posern, UK

17.10-17.30 'On the presence of tyrosine kinases and phosphatases in rat brain mitochondria', Mauro Salvi, Italy

17.30-17.50 'Regulation of mouse phosphatidylinositol transfer protein b by protein kinase C', Claudia van Tiel, The Netherlands

### **Saturday October 19**

#### **SESSION 2 Protein folding**, Chair Marja Makarow

09.00-10.00 Key note lecture: 'Molecular machines for protein folding', F.-Ulrich Hartl, Germany

10.00-10.20 'Interaction of molecular chaperone Hsp47 with procollagen', Lynsey Jenkinson, UK

10.20-10.40 'Folding of tyrosinase in an *in vitro* translation system', Alexandra Hillebrand, Romania

Continues next page..



**Continued..**

10.40-11.00 Coffee

**SESSION 3 Translocation and intracellular transport of proteins**, Chair Marja Makarow

11.00-11.20 'Deglycosylation of a glycoprotein of the endoplasmic reticulum destined for proteasomal degradation', Claudia Kitzmüller, Austria

11.20-11.40 'Protein translocation in inverted membrane vesicles from the halophilic archaeon *Haloferax volcanii*', Gabriela Ring, Israel

11.40-12.00 'The exocyst: a key player in membrane trafficking', Sweta Srivastava, UK

12.00-12.20 'Synaptotagmin 9 – a novel Syt homologue implicated in Ca<sup>2+</sup> dependent exocytosis', Yael Haberman, Israel

12.20-12.40 'Insect lipoprotein follows a transferrin-like recycling pathway mediated by the insect LDL receptor homologue', Dennis van Hoof, The Netherlands

12.40-15.00 Lunch & Poster session 1

14.30-15.00 Coffee

**PANEL DISCUSSION ON YOUNG SCIENTISTS' ISSUE**, Chair Marja Makarow

**Riccardo Cortese**, Italy: Building up a scientific career

**Gerlind Wallon**, EMBO: Funding instruments for young scientists

**Fatima Chakrani**, France: The new PhD's career: Research versus industry

**Ineke Braakman**, The Netherlands (Case): (How) Did I plan my career?

**Manuel Vega**, France (Case): From basic researcher to founder of start-up company

**General discussion with audience and panelists**

19.30- **BANQUET** on boat on Bosphorus, with music and belly dancing

**Sunday October 20**

09.00-10.00 Poster session 2

**SESSION 4 Genomics**, Chair Tomris Özben

10.00-10.20 'A new method for genome-wide identification of differences between related species', Anton A. Buzdin, Russia

10.20-10.40 'Investigation of DNA loop organization within a region of human chromosome 16q22.1', Sergey Shaposhnikov, Norway

10.40-11.00 'A mitochondrial DNA database of Latvians', Liana Pliss, Latvia

11.00-11.30 Coffee & sandwiches

**Continues next page..**



**Sunday October 20 (continued)**

- SESSION 5      Molecular medicine & Clinical chemistry**, Chair Tomris Özben
- 11.30-11.50      'Import of yeast tRNA derivatives into human MERRF cells can partially cure respiratory deficiency', Olga Kolesnikova, Russia
- 11.50-12.10      'Glutathione-dependent enzyme activities in various brain regions in 3NPA induced Huntington's disease model', Meral Yüksel, Turkey
- 12.10-12.30      'Apolipoprotein E and angiotensin-converting enzyme gene polymorphism in patients with stroke', Sanja Stankovic, Yugoslavia
- 12.30-12.50      'Analysis of p53 protein-DNA binding properties by new ELISA technique, activation of p53-DNA binding', Václav Brázda, Czech Republic
- 12.50-13.10      'Fucosylation of IgG heavy chains in autoimmune diseases', Jerka Dumić Belamaric, Croatia

——— END ———