AAI NEWSLETTER
The American Association of Immunologists
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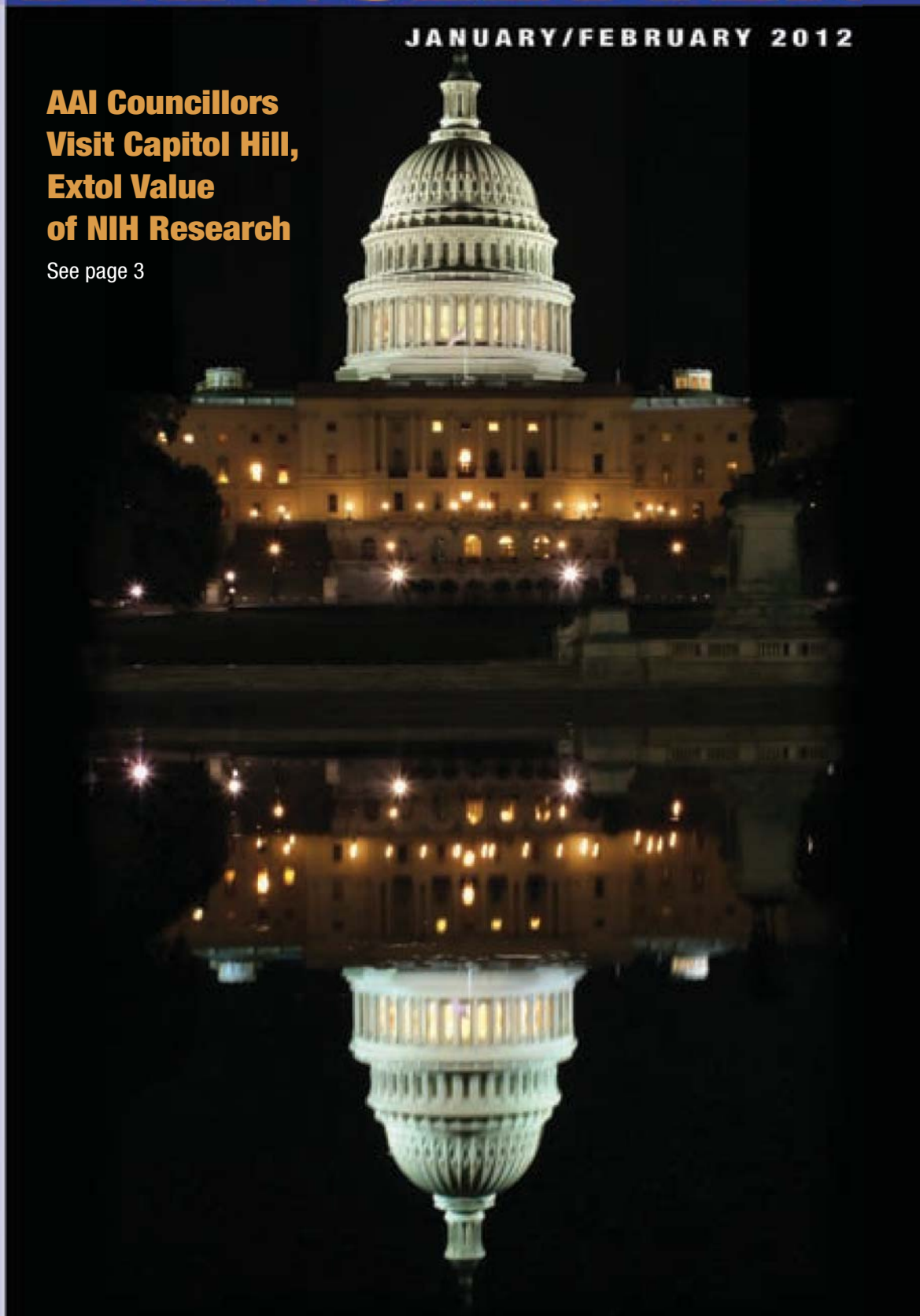
In This Issue...



AAI Councillors Visit Capitol Hill, Extol Value of NIH Research

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

The Journal of Immunology

The American Association of Immunologists, Inc. (AAI)
seeks applicants for the position of Editor-in-Chief (EIC) for its official publication, *The Journal of Immunology (The JI)*.

The primary responsibility of the EIC is to maintain the role of *The JI* as a definitive resource for immunology research. He or she will do so by ensuring the scientific excellence of the content and integrity of the peer-review process. To that end, the EIC will recommend an editorial board for appointment by the AAI Publications Committee and approval by the AAI Council; be responsible for the oversight of editorial conduct and the peer-review process; address concerns of authors; and make final decisions on manuscript publication. The EIC will address allegations of author misconduct and act in accordance with *The JI* Editorial Policies and Practices and AAI policy.

The EIC is responsible to the AAI Publications Committee and, ultimately, to the AAI Council, and is an *ex officio* member of both groups.

Applicants are expected to have an accomplished scientific career with a significant publication record in addition to appropriate editorial experience. Candidates should possess strong leadership qualities, intellectual vision and outstanding interpersonal skills. Applicants must be members of AAI in good standing and are required to reside within the continental U.S.

The term of service for this position is from July 1, 2013, to June 30, 2018. The appointed EIC is expected to overlap with the incumbent EIC starting January 1, 2013, to ensure a smooth transition of responsibilities. This position is considered to be part-time. A stipend and associated expenses are provided.

Interested individuals are invited to submit an application package that includes a *curriculum vitae*; a succinct letter of interest and qualifications; a statement on the possible conceptual direction of *The JI* in its pursuit of scientific excellence; and innovations that may be considered.

Applications will be accepted through May 31, 2012. Please mail or e-mail them to:

Chair
AAI Publications Committee c/o AAI
9650 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20814
EICsearch@aai.org

EOE

AAI Councillors Visit Capitol Hill to Communicate the Value of NIH Research

A delegation of six AAI Council members visited Capitol Hill to advocate for biomedical research and sustained NIH funding. The visits took place in conjunction with the Fall AAI Council meeting in November, occurring as congressional decisions on funding for the balance of the 2012 federal budget remained pending.

Participants included President Leslie Berg, Vice President Gail Bishop, Past President Jeffrey Frelinger, Secretary-Treasurer Mitchell Kronenberg, Councillor Linda Sherman, and Councillor Arlene Sharpe.

The council members were accompanied by Lauren Gross, AAI director of public policy and government affairs, and Jennifer Zeitzer, director of legislative relations with FASEB.

Each councillor met with three members of Congress and/or key staff in the following offices: Senator Scott Brown (R-MA), Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA), Senator John Kerry (D-MA), Senator Jon Kyl (R-AZ), Representative Brian Bilbray (R-50th, CA), and Representative Susan Davis (D-53rd, CA).

Council's message urging increased support for biomedical research and the NIH clearly resonated, but even the strongest NIH supporters expressed concern about their ability to increase funding for any programs, including priority programs, in this fiscal climate. Congress ultimately did increase the fiscal year 2012 NIH budget by $240 million.

(L-R): Arlene Sharpe, Gail Bishop, Linda Sherman, Jeffrey Frelinger, Mitchell Kronenberg, Leslie Berg

(L-R): Gail Bishop; Erik Fatemi, staff director for Senator Tom Harkin on the Senate Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee; Elizabeth Jungman, J.D., M.P.H., senior health policy advisor to Senator Tom Harkin on the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; Linda Sherman; Mitchell Kronenberg

(L-R): Linda Sherman, Congressman Brian Bilbray, Leslie Berg, Jeffrey Frelinger

AAI Council Members Visit NCI Director Harold Varmus

Following the Fall 2011 AAI Council meeting, several council members traveled to the NIH campus to meet with National Cancer Institute (NCI) Director Harold Varmus, M.D. Representing AAI were President Leslie Berg, Past President Jeffrey Frelinger, Editor-in-Chief of *The Journal of Immunology* Jeremy Boss, Councillors Linda Sherman and Arlene Sharpe, AAI Director of Public Policy and Government Affairs Lauren Gross, and Legislative Assistant Jacob Schumacher.

(L-R) Douglas Lowy, Robert Wiltrout, Jeffrey Frelinger, Leslie Berg, Jeremy Boss, Harold Varmus, Linda Sherman, Arlene Sharpe, Giorgio Trinchieri

Joining Varmus in representing NCI were Robert Wiltrout, AAI '86, director of the NCI Center for Cancer Research (CCR); Giorgio Trinchieri, AAI '76, director of the NCI Cancer and Inflammation Program and associate director of the Trans-NIH Center for Human Immunology; and Douglas Lowy, deputy director of the NCI Center for Cancer Research.

Varmus expressed a deep interest in immunology and suggested several ways for AAI to work with NCI on some of its current and future initiatives. AAI has already begun working with the NCI staff to determine the best opportunities for increased, meaningful immunological research at NCI.

NIAID Director Fauci Addresses Capitol Hill Session

Anthony Fauci

AAI cosponsored a December 5 Capitol Hill briefing entitled "NIH's Role in Fighting Infectious Diseases: From Basic Science to Personal and Public Health," featuring guest speaker Anthony Fauci, M.D., AAI '73, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). The briefing was sponsored by the Ad Hoc Group for Medical Research in which AAI actively participates.

Fauci spoke before a crowded room, including Hill staff, about the value of NIH research in improving global health as well as treating and curing infectious diseases. He specifically highlighted the role NIH and NIAID have played in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

New IOM Report Halts New Chimpanzee Research at NIH

NIH has ceased funding, at least temporarily, any new research involving chimpanzees. The December action by NIH followed the December 15, 2011, release of a report by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) Committee on the Use of Chimpanzees in Biomedical and Behavioral Research finding that most biomedical research using chimpanzee models is not necessary and encouraging NIH to implement new criteria for research that includes chimpanzees. Shortly after release of the report, NIH Director Francis Collins, M.D., Ph.D., announced that NIH would comply with the recommendations.

The IOM committee study was commissioned by NIH in December 2010. After about a year of deliberations, the IOM committee found that "while the chimpanzee has been a valuable animal model in the past, most current biomedical research use of chimpanzees is not necessary. Notable exceptions include prophylactic HCV vaccine development, short-term continued use for monoclonal antibody research, comparative genomics research, and behavioral research." The committee recommended that NIH form an "independent oversight committee with broad medical expertise to apply the new criteria."

On December 21, 2011, NIH issued a notice outlining its next steps. Among them is Dr. Collins's appointment of a new working group of the NIH Council of Councils to guide him in implementing the IOM recommendations. In the interim, "NIH will not fund any new or competing projects (renewal and revisions) for research involving chimpanzees and will not allow any new projects to go forward with NIH-owned or -supported chimpanzees."

AAI Invites Applications for the 2012–2013 Public Policy Fellows Program (PPFP)

AAI is accepting applications for the second year of the AAI Public Policy Fellows Program (PPFP) through February 17, 2012. The inaugural program, which includes 10 PPFP Fellows from around the country, has been very successful to date (see a list of the 2011–2012 Fellows at http://aai.org/Public_Affairs/PPFP/Fellows.html).

The PPFP is designed to help strengthen AAI public policy efforts by engaging postdoctoral fellows and junior scientists in a year-long program that teaches how legislative and agency activities impact the conduct and funding of bench research — and how AAI seeks the best outcome.

Successful applicants have the opportunity to experience advocacy firsthand on a visit to Capitol Hill and to delve more deeply into key issues through public affairs programs at the AAI annual meeting. An important feature of the program is that, with the exception of two travel experiences (described above), fellows need not leave their institutions or labs to participate in the program. Throughout the year, the AAI Committee on Public Affairs and AAI staff keep the fellows informed and engaged.

For a full description of the program, to apply, or to gain information about recommending an applicant (a vital part of the program), please visit http://aai.org/Public_Affairs/PPFP/Program.html or contact AAI Director of Public Policy and Government Affairs Lauren G. Gross, J.D., at lgross@aai.org.

AAI Public Affairs ONLINE

Visit us to

- Learn about NIH funding
- Keep current on key policy issues
- Discover how you can help AAI in its advocacy initiatives

Go to **www.aai.org** and click on **Public Affairs**.

The American Association of Immunologists

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The American Association of Immunologists Award Recipients for 2012

The American Association of Immunologists proudly announces the 2012 recipients of AAI Awards for outstanding research and career achievements.

The 2012 AAI Award winners will be recognized at the 99th AAI Annual Meeting, IMMUNOLOGY 2012™, May 4–8, Boston, Massachusetts.

AAI Lifetime Achievement Award

In recognition of a career of scientific achievement and contributions to AAI and fellow immunologists

Arthur Weiss, M.D., Ph.D.
HHMI, University of California, San Francisco

AAI Excellence in Mentoring Award

In recognition of exemplary career contributions to a future generation of scientists

Max D. Cooper, M.D.
Emory University School of Medicine

AAI Award for Human Immunology Research

For significant, sustained achievement in immunology research pertinent to human disease pathogenesis, prevention, and therapy

John P. Atkinson, M.D.
Washington University School of Medicine

AAI-Life Technologies Meritorious Career Award

For outstanding research contributions to the field of immunology

Peter Cresswell, Ph.D., FRS
HHMI, Yale University School of Medicine

AAI-BD Biosciences Investigator Award

For outstanding, early-career research contributions to the field of immunology

Shane Crotty, Ph.D.
La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology

AAI Distinguished Service Award

In recognition of distinguished scientific accomplishment and extraordinary service to AAI

For outstanding service to AAI as member and Chair of the AAI Committee on Public Affairs, 2004–2009

William R. Green, Ph.D.
Dartmouth Medical School

For outstanding service to AAI and the immunology community as Director of the AAI High School Teachers Summer Research Program, 2007–2012

Brian A. Cobb, Ph.D.
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine

For outstanding service to AAI as member and Chair of the AAI Committee on Public Affairs, 2005–2011

John R. Schreiber, M.D., M.P.H.
Tufts University School of Medicine

Members in the News

Philip Greenberg, Steven Rosenberg Receive CRI Coley Award

Philip D. Greenberg, M.D., AAI '82, and **Steven A. Rosenberg, M.D., Ph.D., AAI '72**, were recent joint recipients of the 2011 William B. Coley Award for Distinguished Research in Tumor Immunology. The award is given annually by the Cancer Research Institute to honor one or more scientists whose discoveries in the fields of immunology or tumor immunology significantly contribute to the advancement of immune system-based therapies for cancer.

The 2011 award recognizes Greenberg and Rosenberg for their pioneering work to bring adoptive T cell therapy from its experimental foundations in the laboratory, through proof of concept, to its successful application in the clinic as a treatment for cancer.

Philip D. Greenberg

Philip Greenberg is professor of medicine and immunology in the Division of Oncology at the University of Washington School of Medicine and head of the immunology program at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center (FHCRC) in Seattle, Washington.

Philip Greenberg

Greenberg's laboratory studies the basis of T cell anergy and dysfunction caused by exposure to pathogenic viral infections and tumors. Using mouse models to study tolerance to tumor antigens and defects in antiviral immunity, his lab works to develop strategies to restore normal T cell function. Clinical trials originating from his research have demonstrated the feasibility of using adoptive T cell therapy to generate protective immune responses in humans. Ongoing research aims to further develop the use of this therapy to protect against cancer and promote immunity to HIV.

Greenberg is a past Distinguished Lecturer, president's symposium speaker, and major symposium speaker at the AAI annual meeting and has served as an annual meeting abstract programming chair. He is a past member of the AAI Committee on Public Affairs and the AAI Education Committee and is a past associate and section editor for *The Journal of Immunology (The JI)*. He holds editorial board appointments with *Cancer Immunology and Immunotherapy, Cancer Cell, Molecular Therapy,* and *Human Gene Therapy,* and has held additional appointments with *Journal of National Cancer Institute, Therapeutic Immunology, Gene Therapy,* and *Clinical Cancer Therapy.*

His career honors and awards include: elected fellow/member, American College of Physicians, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Clinical Investigation, and Association of American Physicians; National Institutes of Health MERIT Award; American Cancer Society Junior Clinical Faculty Fellowship; and U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Individual Postdoctoral Research Fellowship. In addition to serving on several NIH study sections, he has held numerous advisory board and committee appointments, including in connection with the NIH Office of AIDS Research, NIH Developmental Therapeutics Program, National Cancer Institute (NCI) Board of Scientific Counselors, Cancer Research Institute, American Society of Gene Therapy, American Association of Cancer Research, Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, and U.S.-Japan Cancer Research Cooperation Program.

A biology graduate of Washington University, Greenberg received his M.D. summa cum laude from the State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center. After completing postdoctoral training at the University of California at San Diego, he joined the FHCRC and the Division of Oncology at the University of Washington as a senior fellow in 1976. Appointed assistant professor and assistant FHCRC member in 1978, Greenberg has been a full professor and member since 1988 and has headed the FHCRC immunology program since 1991.

Steven A. Rosenberg

Steven Rosenberg is chief of surgery at the NCI, where he serves as head of the Tumor Immunology Section at NCI's Center for Cancer Research (CCR). He is also professor of surgery at the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences (USUHS) and George Washington University (GWU) School of Medicine and Health Sciences.

Steven Rosenberg

Rosenberg's research career has been devoted to the understanding and treatment of cancer. His major achievements include the development of interleukin-2 as the first effective immunotherapy for cancer, identification

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of more than two dozen human cancer-associated antigens used in studies of cancer immunology and immunotherapy, identification of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes and the use of these cells in adoptive immunotherapies for cancer, and the first clinical trials using gene therapy to treat cancer—an accomplishment that stimulated the worldwide development of gene therapy. His work on cell transfer therapies has successfully led to cancer regression in patients, associated with the clonal repopulation of lymphocytes with antitumor reactivity.

A member of the Institute of Medicine, Rosenberg has served as an associate editor for *The JI*. His additional current and past editorial board appointments include those with the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute, Surgery, American Journal of Clinical Oncology, Journal of Clinical Oncology, Cytokine, Annals of Surgical Oncology, Gene Therapy, The Cancer Journal, Journal of Immunotherapy, Cancer Gene Therapy,* and *Clinical Proteomics*.

He is a member of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, for which he has served as a past board and program committee member. He is a member of the Society of University Surgeons, American Surgical Association, American Association for Cancer Research, and American College of Surgeons. Rosenberg's advisory and review panel appointments include: NIH Advisory Board for Clinical Research; Interagency Oncology Task Force, CCR/U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA); Protocol Review and Monitoring Committee, CCR; Medical Executive Committee, Clinical Center, NIH; U.S. Information Agency; Weizmann Institute of Science Board of Governors; Committee on Human Rights, National Academy of Sciences; Gannett Center for Media Studies, Columbia University; Committee on Clinical Research, Society of Surgical Oncology; Committee on Surgical Education, The Society of University Surgeons; member, U.S.-U.S.S.R. Cooperative Cancer Immunotherapy Program; Immunotherapy Program Scientific Review Group, NCI; and International Registry of Tumor Immunotherapy, NCI.

Rosenberg's career research honors include: Abbott Laboratories Award in Clinical and Diagnostic Immunology, American Society of Microbiology; Federal Technology Transfer Award, CCR, NCI (multiple years); Sergio Lombroso Award in Cancer Research, Weizmann Institute of Science; Statesman Award, American Society of Clinical Oncology; Rabson Award for Excellence in Intramural Research, NCI; American Surgical Association Medallion for Scientific Achievement; Gruber Memorial Cancer Research Award, American Academy of Dermatology; Smalley Memorial Award, International Society for Biological Therapy of Cancer; Scientific Excellence in Medicine Award, American-Italian Cancer Foundation; Flance-Karl Award, American Surgical Association Foundation; Outstanding Mentor Award, NCI; John Wayne Award for Clinical Research, Society of Surgical Oncology; Claude Jacquillat Memorial Award; David C. Fainer Award, Medical Resource Foundation; International Chiron Award for Biomedical Research and Training, Genoa, Italy; Scientist of the Year, *Research and Development Magazine;* Lifetime Science Award, Institute for Advanced Studies in Immunology and Aging; Karnofsky Prize, American Society of Clinical Oncology; Sheen Award, American College of Surgeons; Meritorious Scientific Achievement Award, Cilag (French pharmaceutical); Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization of America Myrtle Wreath Award; Armand Hammer Cancer Prize (twice); Griffuel Prize for Research, French Association for Research on Cancer; Milken Family Foundation Cancer Award; Friedrich Sasse Prize; and Nils Alwell Prize. Rosenberg received the Distinguished Service Medal, Surgeon General's Exemplary Service Medal, and Meritorious Service Medal (twice) from the USPHS and was the Institute for Scientific Information most-cited author in oncology from 1981 to 1998.

A native of New York City, Rosenberg received his B.A. degree and M.D. from the Johns Hopkins University and his Ph.D. in biophysics from Harvard University. He completed his surgical internship and residency at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, and research fellowship in immunology with John David at Harvard Medical School. He has held his current NCI appointment since 1974, USUHS appointment since 1979, and GWU appointment since 1988.

Stephen Jameson Receives CRI Alt Award

Stephen Jameson

Stephen C. Jameson, Ph.D., AAI '96, was recently honored by the Cancer Research Institute (CRI) with the 2011 Frederick W. Alt Award for New Discoveries in Immunology. The award is presented annually to a former CRI or Irvington Institute for Immunological Research postdoctoral fellow (the Irvington Institute merged with CRI in 2007) in recognition of outstanding success in academia or industry for research with the potential to have a major impact on immunology. Jameson was honored for the important insights his work has contributed to understanding the mechanisms of T cell activation and differentiation.

Jameson is a professor of laboratory medicine and pathology at the University of Minnesota (UM) Medical School and a member of the UM Cancer Center. Research in the Jameson lab focuses on T cell homeostasis, particularly the influence of cytokines and transcription factors on the maintenance of naive and memory T cells. The lab also studies the development of "homeostatic" memory T cells in lymphopenic conditions and factors that influence the T cell response to lymphopenia. Jameson also addresses the functions of the Krüppel-like factor (KLF) family of transcription factors in T and B cells. Additional work assesses the use of epicutaneous immunization approaches with cholera toxin as an adjuvant to generate protective T cell memory.

Jameson is a member of the AAI Nominating Committee and is a past member of the AAI Publications Committee. He is a past co-director and instructor for the AAI Advanced Course in Immunology, has served as a major symposium speaker at the AAI annual meeting, and is a past associate and section editor for *The JI*.

His additional career honors and appointments include: Junior Faculty Research Award, American Cancer Society; Special Fellowship, Leukemia Society of America; postdoctoral fellowship, Cancer Research Institute; Studentship, Medical Research Council, UK; keynote speaker, La Jolla Immunology Conference; mini-symposium co-chair and speaker, 13th International Immunology Congress, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; workshop co-chair, 12th International Immunology Congress, Montreal, Canada; and invited speaker at various international meetings/institutes, including Center for Molecular Immunology, Havana, Cuba; XVII Mexican Immunology Congress, Chihuahua, Mexico; 2nd International Symposium on Primate Research, Kunming, China; Rolduc Workshop, Rolduc Abbey, Kerkrade, The Netherlands; and Basel University mini-symposium, Basel, Switzerland.

A cellular pathology graduate of Bristol University, U.K., Jameson received his Ph.D. in immunology from Cambridge University, U.K., and completed postdoctoral training with Nicholas Gascoigne, AAI '88, at the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation. Jameson later worked with Michael Bevan, AAI '78, as a senior fellow in the Department of Immunology at the University of Washington in Seattle. Jameson joined the University of Minnesota Medical School faculty in 1995 as an assistant professor in the Department of Laboratory Medicine and has been a full professor since 2006.

AAI Members Accept UAB Appointments

Frances E. Lund, Ph.D., AAI '98, was recently appointed chair of the Department of Microbiology and the Charles H. McCauley Endowed Chair in Microbiology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB). **Troy Randall, Ph.D., AAI '98**, is joining the UAB faculty as the first Claude Bennett professor in the Department of Medicine's Division of Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology. Lund and Randall will also be senior scientists in UAB's Comprehensive Cancer Center and the Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Autoimmunity Center.

Lund and Randall are departing the University of Rochester (NY) Medical Center, where they've held appointments since 2008 as professors in the Division of Allergy/Immunology and Rheumatology and in the Department of Microbiology and Immunology.

Frances Lund

Frances Lund

Frances Lund's research characterizes the antibody-independent roles of cytokine-producing "effector" B cells in infection, autoimmunity, and cancer. She also studies the generation, maintenance, and survival of lung-resident B cells during influenza virus infection. Another major focus of her lab is addressing the role that extracellular nucleotides play in regulating inflammatory processes, with a primary focus on CD38 and the effects of manipulating extracellular levels of its substrate, NAD, in models of pathogen, allergen, and particulate exposure.

A past major symposium speaker and block symposium chair at the AAI annual meeting, Lund has served as a member of the AAI Education Committee and as an associate editor and ad hoc reviewer for *The JI*. She has also served as an ad hoc reviewer for *Immunity, Blood, The FASEB Journal, International Immunology, Journal of Clinical Investigation, Infection and Immunity, Analytical Biochemistry, Nature Medicine, Nature Immunology, PNAS, Gene, Structure, Biochemistry Journal, Journal of Biological Chemistry,* and *European Journal of Immunology*.

Her career honors and appointments include service on a variety of review panels, including service at National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)

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(ad hoc reviewer); NIH (ad hoc reviewer and Shared Instrumentation Grant Program Review); Arthritis Research Council; The Wellcome Trust; Biomedical Research Council, Singapore; Canadian Institutes of Health Research; American Heart Association (microbiology and immunology peer review); and Israel Science Foundation. She was the recipient of the Norman Francis Conant Research Award, Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Duke University; and the Senior Scientist Award, Department of Biological Sciences/Microbiology, University of Notre Dame.

Lund is a microbiology graduate of the University of Notre Dame and received her Ph.D. in microbiology and immunology from Duke University. She trained as a postdoctoral fellow with Ronald Corley, AAI '78, at Duke and with Maureen Howard, former AAI '83, at the DNAX Research Institute before joining the Trudeau Institute as an assistant member in 1997. She was appointed a full Trudeau member in 2006 and served as faculty supervisor of the institute's animal facilities from 1998 to 2008. Since 2002, she has served as an adjunct professor of medicine at the University of Vermont and from 1998 to 2008 was an adjunct professor of microbiology, immunology, and molecular genetics at Albany Medical College. She joined the University of Rochester as a professor of medicine and member, Center for Translational Immunology and Infectious Disease, in 2008.

Troy Randall

Troy Randall

Troy Randall's work focuses on understanding the development and function of local lymphoid tissues in the respiratory tract and peritoneum. In the lung, the lab has found that inducible Bronchus Associated Lymphoid Tissue (iBALT) forms in response to infection or inflammation and has the potential to promote favorable outcomes in influenza infection and lung cancer but may also exacerbate autoimmunity and asthma. In the peritoneal cavity, the lab is working to determine the mechanisms by which the omentum may suppress immune responses to peritoneal tumors and maintain tolerance to commensal and food antigens. Randall also studies how CD40 signaling controls CD8 T cell responses to viruses and tumors and has found that competition between CD4 effectors and Tregs may control the activity of APCs that regulate the priming, expansion, and differentiation of CD8 T cells.

Randall is a past major symposium and guest society (Society for Mucosal Immunology) symposium speaker at the AAI annual meeting. He has served as an ad hoc reviewer for *The JI* as well as for numerous additional journals, including *Journal of Experimental Medicine, International Immunology, American Journal of Pathology, Blood, Nature Medicine, Immunity, Journal of Clinical Investigation, Stem Cells, Cytometry, Nature Immunology, Journal of Leukocyte Biology, Virology, Immunology,* and *PLoS ONE.* Among his additional career appointments and honors is service on various review panels including at NIH; National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences; American Lung Association; Biomedical Research Council, Singapore (ad hoc reviewer); American Heart Association; and Louisiana Board of Regents (ad hoc reviewer).

Randall received his B.S. in chemistry from the University of Denver and his Ph.D. in microbiology and immunology from Duke University. He completed postdoctoral training with Ronald Corley, AAI '78, at Duke and with Irv Weissman, AAI '71, at Stanford University and later served as a visiting scientist at DNAX Research Institute. He joined the Trudeau Institute as an assistant member and supervisor of the flow cytometry center in 1997; in 2007, he was appointed a full member and named chair of Trudeau's Center for Asthma, Allergy, and Inflammation. From 1998 to 2008, Randall served as an adjunct associate professor of microbiology, immunology, and molecular genetics at Albany Medical College and, from 2002 to 2008, as an adjunct associate professor of medicine at the University of Vermont. He joined the University of Rochester as a professor of medicine and member of the Center for Translational Immunology and Infectious Disease in 2008.

Marsha Wills-Karp Appointed Johns Hopkins Department Chair

Marsha Wills-Karp

Marsha Wills-Karp, Ph.D., AAI '04, has been appointed chair of the Department of Environmental Health Sciences at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. She joined the Bloomberg School on January 1 and will assume her full duties as chair on March 1.

Wills-Karp is departing her appointments as professor and founding director of the Division of Immunobiology in the Department of Pediatrics at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, where she also directed the

Immunobiology Graduate Program. Her Johns Hopkins appointments represent a return to the institution where Wills-Karp trained as a postdoctoral fellow and research associate (1987–1990) and held faculty appointments as assistant and later associate professor (1990–2000).

Wills-Karp is known for her extensive work on the molecular mechanisms of asthma. Her research has focused on the respiratory immune response to allergens and the roles of cytokines such as IL-17 in the development of allergic airway inflammation. The mechanisms by which environmental triggers such as cockroach frass and airborne particulate matter affect airway inflammation have also been addressed, as have the roles of complement components in both promoting and protecting against the development of asthma.

Wills-Karp is a member of the AAI Clinical Immunology Committee and a past member of the AAI Finance Committee. She has served as an instructor for the AAI Introductory and Advanced Courses in Immunology and as an ad hoc reviewer for *The JI*. Her current and past editorial board appointments include those with *Mucosal Immunity, American Journal of Respiratory Cell Molecular Biology, Current Opinions in Immunology,* and *American Journal of Physiology: Lung, Cellular, and Molecular Physiology.* She has served as an ad hoc reviewer for *Science, Nature, Nature Immunology, Immunity, Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Journal of Immunological Methods, International Archives of Allergy and Immunology,* and *Cellular Immunology,* among many others.

Wills-Karp has served on various review bodies at NIH [NIAID; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)], as well as at the VA, Wellcome Trust, Netherlands Asthma Foundation, Asthma Foundation (UK), British Columbia Lung Association, Maryland Lung Association, and Alberta Foundation for Medical Research. Her additional career honors and appointments include: member, American Thoracic Society (ATS) Program Committee and ATS Education Committee; member, Genetics and Epidemiology Planning Committee, American Academy of Allergy and Immunology; Executive Leadership for Academic Medicine (ELAM) fellow; Distinguished Lectureship, Japan (multiple); Distinguished Immunology Professor Award, NIAID; Distinguished Alumni Award, Southwest Texas State University, 2002; John Salvaggio Memorial Lectureship; First Award NHLBI; Faculty of 1000; and NIH postdoctoral training grant.

Wills-Karp received her bachelor's and master's degrees from Southwest Texas State University and Ph.D. in physiology from the University of California, Santa Barbara. She completed postdoctoral fellowships at Yale University and Johns Hopkins University before her service on the Johns Hopkins faculty as assistant and associate professor. She joined the University of Cincinnati faculty in 2000 as a professor and founding director of the Division of Immunobiology and, in 2003, oversaw the founding of the university's immunobiology graduate program. Until her departure for her new position, she had served since 2007 as director of Cincinnati Children's Center for Immunological Research and since 2008 as associate dean of basic sciences at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.

Owen Witte Named to President's Cancer Panel

Owen Witte

Owen N. Witte, M.D., AAI '83, was recently named by President Obama to serve on the President's Cancer Panel, which monitors and reports to the president on the development and execution of the National Cancer Program. Appointed to two-year terms, the panel's three members are selected based on their capacity, demonstrated through training, experience, and background, to provide exceptionally qualified appraisal of the National Cancer Program.

A Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) investigator, Witte is a professor of microbiology, immunology, and molecular genetics at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), where he holds the David Saxon Presidential Chair in Developmental Immunology. He is a member of UCLA's Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center and director of the UCLA stem cell center and was founding director of UCLA's Eli and Edythe Broad Center of Regenerative Medicine and Stem Cell Research.

Witte's research addresses the interrelated problems of cell growth regulation and differentiation and the function of oncogenes, such as the Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase, in human leukemias and epithelial cancers. His laboratory identified Bruton's tyrosine kinase (Btk) as the gene defect in the primary immunodeficiency X-linked agammaglobulinemia and continues to study its activity, along with the functions of a G protein-coupled receptor family that they have found to regulate inflammatory responses and autoimmunity. Studies of prostate cancer pathogenesis and metastasis to the bone marrow have been undertaken to understand the disease in terms

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of the target cells, the transforming oncogenes, and the mechanisms that promote malignancy. This work has resulted in an understanding of stem cells as targets for oncogenesis. Witte also uses quantitative processes of whole-animal imaging to study lymphocyte movement during the immune response to tumor antigens and to monitor the uptake of chemotherapeutic agents.

Witte is a past Distinguished Lecturer at the AAI annual meeting. He is an elected member/fellow of the National Academy of Science, Institute of Medicine, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and American Academy of Microbiology. His additional career honors and appointments include: Warren Alpert Foundation Prize (shared); Leukemia and Lymphoma Society's de Villiers International Achievement Award; William Dameshek Prize, American Society of Hematology; Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Foundation Award, American Association for Cancer Research; Milken Family Medical Foundation Award in Basic Cancer Research; UCLA College of Letters and Sciences Faculty Award; Alison Eberlein Fund Award for Leukemia Research; March of Dimes Basil O'Connor Award; E. K. Warsaw UCLA Faculty Prize; Faculty Scholar Award, American Cancer Society; and Helen Hay Whitney Postdoctoral Fellowship.

Witte has served on a variety of national and regional review boards and committees and currently provides editorial board service for *Stem Cells, The Prostate, Cancer Cell, Leukemia,* and *Developmental Immunology.* He has provided prior editorial board service for *Molecular and Cellular Biology, BBA Reviews on Cancer, Cancer Cells, Journal of Virology, Blood, Molecular and Cellular Biology, Science, Journal of Experimental Medicine, Cell,* and *Journal of Clinical Investigation.*

A microbiology graduate (highest honors) from Cornell University, Witte earned his medical degree at Stanford University School of Medicine alongside preceptors Irv Weissman, AAI '71, and H. S. Kaplan. Witte trained as a postdoctoral fellow in the lab of David Baltimore, AAI '84, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for Cancer Research. He joined the UCLA faculty as an assistant professor in 1980 and has been a full professor and HHMI investigator since 1986.

A Personal Reflection

Ralph M. Steinman, M.D., AAI '75

1943–2011

The following tribute is authored by AAI member Kayo Inaba, Ph.D., AAI '02. It follows on the AAI profile of Dr. Steinman in the October-November 2011 AAI Newsletter*, coinciding with the announcement of his being awarded the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (shared with Bruce Beutler, M.D., AAI '06, and Jules A. Hoffman, Ph.D.).*

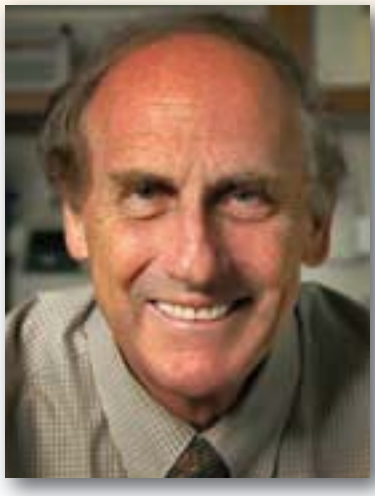


Photo courtesy of Rockefeller University

A Tribute to Ralph M. Steinman

Ralph M. Steinman was famous as the "father" of dendritic cells, which he discovered in the spleen with Professor Zanvil A. Cohn when working on macrophage functions. At the time, in 1973, he was an Assistant Professor at The Rockefeller University, New York. Sadly, Ralph passed away on Friday September 30 at the age of just 68 years, only 3 days before the announcement of his being awarded the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Ralph had been battling pancreatic cancer for four and a half years.

Ralph was born on January 14, 1943, in Montreal, Canada, to Jewish parents, the second of four siblings. After graduating with a BSc from McGill University, where he studied biology and chemistry, he worked as a Predoctoral Research Fellow at Harvard Medical School in Boston for 2 years before receiving his MD in 1968. He then worked as an intern and resident at Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1970, he was engaged as a Postdoctoral Fellow with Drs. Zanvil A. Cohn and James G. Hirsch at The Rockefeller University. He became an assistant professor in 1972, associate professor in 1976 and coprofessor with Cohn and senior physician in the Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Immunology in 1988, the Henry G. Kunkel Professor in 1995 and Director of the Christopher Browne Center for Immunology and Immune Diseases in 1998. He also served as codirector of The Rockefeller University–Cornell University MD–PhD program from 1987 until 1996.

Ralph was passionately involved in science until the last days of his life. Everyone was convinced he would live to hear of his award with his own ears. Toward the end of September, I decided to visit New York to see him, but he said not to come as he needed to use whatever time and energy he had left to help close down his lab—a very demanding task. The news of Ralph's passing, delivered by his family, left me with a profound sense of grief, not only because I believe he himself deeply regretted the 'loss' of his own life but also because Ralph's passing will be a great loss to both the immunology and the medical world.

Ralph's contribution to immunology was not limited to the discovery of dendritic cells, with their unique long and tree-like branches, but also to the exploration of their extraordinary function in inducing adaptive immunity. Because of their limited endocytic capacity, it had not occurred to anyone that dendritic cells could have been antigen-presenting cells. However, immature dendritic cells *in situ*, such as Langerhans cells, capture protein antigen, process and present it to T cells, resulting in the proliferation and secretion of cytokines, the activation of killer T cells and even the induction of antibody-forming responses. Once the methods had been established to generate dendritic cells *in vitro* from precursors in mouse bone marrow and human blood monocytes in 1992, the immunology world became convinced of their vast potential. Now, everyone agrees that dendritic cells are the cells in charge of immune responses.

In the ensuing years, other researchers have discovered receptors, such as Toll-like receptors that recognize pathogen-associated molecular patterns. Jules Hoffman of the French National Centre for Scientific Research in Strasbourg and Bruce Beutler of the Scripps Research Institute in La Jolla, California, shared the other half of this year's Nobel Prize. Linking these two findings concerning the functions of dendritic cells and the role of pattern–recognition receptors has helped us to understand how self-defense mechanisms work in terms of the activation of innate immunity leading to adaptive immune responses.

Ralph initiated the use of dendritic cells as vaccines or 'nature's adjuvant' in cancer therapies and to avoid the need for chronic infections, such as in the treatment of HIV and tuberculosis. After surgery for pancreatic cancer in March 2007, Ralph's own dendritic cells were utilized for diagnosis in the sequential treatment with conventional chemotherapy (gemcitabine) and antibody therapy using anti-CTLA4 (ipilimumab) to enhance his own immune

response. Researchers around the world collaborated to help save his life with every kind of study. He was the only patient to be treated with personalized medicine using messenger RNA and proteins expressed in his pancreatic tumor cells. At the beginning, tumor-specific helper T cells were generated but later measurable killer T-cell responses developed. He showed me his own data from monitoring tumor-specific T cells with tetramer assays and cytoplasmic cytokine production analyses. It is normal to measure the survival of patients with a similar degree of pancreatic cancer to Ralph's in months; yet, he lived years longer.

Ralph was an impressive jogger as well as hiker. He always carried jogging shoes with him when traveling to meetings, symposia and congresses. During his stay at our house near the university campus, he jogged on a track early every morning. His shoes, left ready for his next visit, still sit waiting on the top shelf of our shoe closet, quietly watching us as we go about our lives. My own hiking shoes, bought for me by Ralph to hike a mountain near Saranac Lake in New York State in 1984, sit comfortably alongside. Ralph had always been eager to climb Mount Fuji when in Japan, and although he did not live to do so, his daughter Lesley and her husband Joe sent him photos from the summit. Ralph was also a good skier and sometimes took his family to the Keystone Symposia, held at a ski resort in Colorado, so that he could spend afternoons with them on the slopes. Golf, I believe, he was waiting to savor in retirement. He loved to sunbathe while reading papers and books on the deck of his home at the weekend or while discussing experiments at lunchtime at the university.

Ralph's amazing mind has always commanded my greatest admiration and respect. During his extraordinary career, he trained many excellent graduate students and post-doctoral fellows from around the world, including Japan, and many are now professors in their immunology departments. He was always encouraging and enthusiastic and excited about the findings in his lab and even from other's labs, especially those related to dendritic cells. One of his first questions whenever we met was "what new findings?" I think this was his way of encouraging us in our experiments. Ralph was always opposed to the traditional "Speakers' Dinner" set by organizers, preferring the "Get-Togethers" of all participants, seeing these as important opportunities for young and old to meet and discuss. Ralph would also go up to students at their poster presentation, introduce himself with a frank "Hi, I'm Ralph" and launch into detailed discussions of their data. This warm figure as "Giant" impressed, encouraged, and inspired, particularly young people.

Ralph was the most extraordinarily generous person, whose devotion to the scientific community and whose unswerving service to its support and encouragement, were unprecedented. His selfless contribution made everyone work together in harmony and in collaboration. He was trustee of the Trudeau Institute and served as a scientific advisor to Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center, Keystone Symposia, Charles A. Dana Foundation, the Center for Scientific Review AIDS and AIDS-Related Research, NIH, RIKEN Institute for Immunology Japan, the University of Toronto University Health Network, Campbell Family Institute of Breast Cancer Research, the Program for the 14th International Congress of Immunology, Kobe, Japan, and the Program for the 15th International Congress of Immunology, Rome, Italy, the Canadian Network for Vaccines & Immune Therapeutics of Cancer and Chronic Viral Diseases as well as being chairman of the Canadian Network for Vaccines & Immune Therapeutics of Cancer and Chronic Viral Diseases, NIAID Special Emphasis Panel for Centers for AIDS Research and MD Anderson Cancer Center/Center for Cancer Immunology Research Scientific Advisory Board. Ralph was also a member of a number of editorial boards and served as a Transmitting Editor for *International Immunology*. His serious and total devotion was especially to *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, which he joined as an assistant editor in 1978 and served as senior editor since 1988.

During his career, Ralph published nearly 450 scientific papers, with more slated for publication in the next couple of months. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, and won numerous awards, including the Max Planck Award, Robert Koch Prize, Gairdner Foundation International Award, Novartis Prize in Basic Immunology, Debrecen Prize in Molecular Medicine, Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research and, of course, the Nobel Prize.

His family organized an informal gathering on the floor of his new lab on October 10. The >300 attendees from around the world genuinely grieved at the early loss of Ralph and shared the appreciation for Ralph's professional and personal guidance over the years. I know how much he will be missed by colleagues and friends as well as his family. It is difficult to believe that Ralph is no longer with us, though in spirit he will be with us forever.

Paul J. Bertics, Ph.D., AAI '08

1956–2011

The following remembrance was authored by William W. Busse, M.D., AAI '81, Loren C. Denlinger, M.D., Ph.D., and Richard L. Moss, Ph.D., all colleagues of the late Paul Bertics at the University of Wisconsin. AAI gratefully acknowledges the submission.

Photo courtesy of Joe Oliva and the UW Department of Biomolecular Chemistry

Paul J. Bertics, Ph.D., died at home on December 22, 2011, suddenly and unexpectedly. At the time of his death, Bertics held the endowed Robert Turell Professorship and was a member of the Department of Biomolecular Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin (UW) School of Medicine and Public Health. Paul had also been a section editor of *The Journal of Immunology* since 2008.

Bertics was born November 6, 1956, in La Jolla, California, the son of John and Pearl (Tarkowski) Bertics and was a 1974 graduate of Carlsbad (California) High School. He received his B.S. at the University of California, Los Angeles, in biochemistry, graduating magna cum laude in 1978. Following college, Paul moved to Madison and entered UW to pursue a Ph.D. He was awarded his Ph.D. in physiological chemistry in 1984 under the mentorship of Harry Karavolas, with his thesis on neuroendocrine progesterone-metabolizing enzymes. Paul returned to California for a post-doctoral fellowship at the University of California, San Diego, under the direction of Gordon N. Gill. It was in San Diego that Paul launched his interest in the epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor and was among the first to describe the kinetic mechanisms surrounding self-phosphorylation of the receptor and its interaction with both ATP and peptide substrates. Signal transduction became a cornerstone of Bertics's ongoing research interests for the next three decades. Paul joined the faculty at the UW Medical School in 1986 and quickly became an indispensable leader in our academic community. Paul's passing, at the prime of his career, poses an inestimable loss for our institution and the research community at large. His death is a great personal loss on many levels for his colleagues, collaborators, and students.

From the time of his arrival in Madison, Paul led a highly successful and productive research program. His laboratory was always abuzz with new and ongoing projects and participants at the bench. His laboratory was populated with technicians, post-doctoral fellows, and Ph.D. and M.D. candidates and students at many stages of training. Each member of his laboratory played an integral role in his program's overall efforts. Each had an independent project, but perhaps what made his laboratory so successful and attractive was the encouragement and support each experienced as part of the team led by Paul and his personal dedication to each person and his or her specific area of study. His personal involvement, interest, and commitment to lab members' work and careers exemplified his approach to everything he did professionally and personally.

Paul's initial research focus was an extension and expansion of his post-doctoral experiences and centered on EGF. His laboratory directed its efforts to understanding and defining the importance of EGF to cell proliferation, the linkage of these events to the development of cancer, and the discovery of the signal transduction pathways that were involved in and important to regulation of cell function. His efforts, interests, and skills soon spread to other receptor-signal transduction pathways, including bacterial toxins and their activation of cells including macrophages. His particular interest in endotoxin led to his exploration of purinergic receptors and their role in stimulating inflammation and the linkage of the P2X7 receptor to amplification of endotoxin-induced signals. A third area of research for the Bertics's laboratory was the regulation of human eosinophil function in asthma. Paul and his laboratory provided seminal observations that contributed to an understanding of how IL-5 activated the human eosinophil, the description of the MAP kinase pathways involved, and the functions that these pathways performed in regulating cell function, survival, recruitment, generation of lipid mediators, and release of inflammatory mediators, as well as the phenotypic features and functions that distinguished circulating and airway eosinophils. Because Bertics's studies were performed with eosinophils isolated from patients with asthma, his findings had very direct relevance to this human disease.

Continued on next page

Paul J. Bertics (continued)

While Paul had a robust independent research program, he was an invaluable collaborator with scientists in the UW Carbone Cancer Center as well as with investigators in infectious diseases and asthma elsewhere. In each of these joint efforts, his contributions enriched the merit of the research and, by his presence, the excitement and enjoyment of work on the project. His laboratory was always a "two-way street" and, with Paul aboard, there was an added and infectious enthusiasm for the research.

Paul received numerous awards for his research including the Dorothy and Charles Inbusch Award for Meritorious Research, the Eli Lilly Biochemistry Award and the highly competitive Kellett Award from UW in recognition of research accomplishments and future potential. Early in his career, Paul received the March of Dimes Basil O'Connor Starter Scholar Research Award and a Shaw Award from the Milwaukee Foundation. His work was most recently supported by five National Institutes of Health grants and a National Science Foundation award.

Paul's contributions to the medical school were not limited to research alone. At many levels, for undergraduate, graduate, medical, and post-doctoral students, Bertics was an outstanding and inspiring teacher, for which he was often and appropriately well recognized: UW Medical School Student Association Pacemaker Award for Teaching Excellence, UW Medical School Dean's Teaching Award, UW Distinguished Teaching Award-Chancellor's Teaching Award, UW Medical School (student selected) Teaching Award, and the UW Medical School Distinguished Teaching Award.

His lectures were exciting, spirited, and appropriately humorous. He was well known for walking into a lecture hall wearing a loud tie and asking whether others thought it was unusually bright in the room that day, only to feign surprise at the brightness of his tie. He always delivered the message understandably and in a context accessible to his audience. Medical students considered him their "dream" teacher. In 2010, Paul was chosen by the students to deliver the graduation address for the medical school graduating class — an honor reflecting the students' perception not only of teaching skills but the importance of a faculty member in their academic career. At a memorial service for Bertics at the UW School of Medicine and Public Health, Dean Robert Golden, who had roots in North Carolina, likened Paul's teaching to "Michael Jordan playing basketball." Dean Golden also announced that the school's teaching award for basic sciences will now be called the Paul Bertics Distinguished Award for Teaching.

Bertics also held another key leadership post in our School of Medicine and Public Health — chair of the Admissions Committee for the medical school, a position he had held since 1999. This is a position that requires considerable time and, perhaps most importantly, keen insight into the characteristics that best translate into a candidate's becoming a good physician. Paul had the leadership, skill, insight, and grace to handle this critical role extremely well and facilitated the committee's work in identifying medical school candidates who would go on to be excellent and caring physicians.

Paul's life was not all academics. He enjoyed the out-of-doors and was a skilled fisherman with talents for finding the best streams for large trout. A colleague and fishing companion recalled that Paul always caught the most and biggest trout. On a day that Paul could not join a fishing trip, his colleague caught a huge trout. On hearing the news, Paul assured his friend that had he been there *he* would have caught the fish. Paul collected and restored antique tube radios. He loved the guitar, played it every day, and while an undergraduate at UCLA, turned down an offer to be a songwriter for Janet Jackson, opting instead to pursue a financially more promising career in science. Paul was devoted to his family, his wife Sandra, and their daughter Victoria, who has a doctorate in marine geobiology and was a delight in his life. For all his skills and accomplishments, Paul was a humble and unassuming person, with a great sense of humor and infectious laugh. He was someone who put people at ease and made them feel good about themselves and what they were doing. He was an extraordinary person and a great friend and colleague. Paul Bertics will be missed, but his legacy lives on in those who knew and learned from him.

AAI expresses condolences to the families, friends, and colleagues of the following recently deceased AAI members (d. since July 1, 2011):

Baruj Benacerraf, M.D.
AAI '57
Boston, Massachusetts

Paul J. Bertics, Ph.D.
AAI '08
Madison, Wisconsin

David H. DeHeer, Ph.D.
AAI '75
Grand Rapids, Michigan

William "Bill" E. Gathings, Ph.D.
AAI '84
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

John A. Kelly, M.D.
AAI '04
Hanover, New Hampshire

Benvenuto G. Pernis, M.D.
AAI (Hon) '76
Wellesley, Massachusetts

James W. Rohrer, Ph.D.
AAI '80
Mobile, Alabama

Ralph M. Steinman, M.D.
AAI '75
New York, New York

It's Not Personal! Pointers for Responding to Reviewers

The third in a series of articles providing guidance to researchers on the publishing process for peer-reviewed scientific journals

Peter E. Jensen, Professor and Chair, Department of Pathology, University of Utah

This article is one in a series based upon presentations made during an IMMUNOLOGY 2011™ AAI Publications Committee Symposium titled In the Lion's Den: The Manuscript Review Process and How to Survive It. *Jensen is currently a deputy editor for* The Journal of Immunology.

Peter Jensen

As scientists, we communicate our findings and discoveries primarily through the publication of peer-reviewed manuscripts. The peer-review process helps to validate our results and conclusions, a first step in the process through which our studies influence the broader scientific thinking. We all invest a tremendous amount of work and expense in generating the data for each manuscript. And we put significant effort into writing and preparing each manuscript for submission.

Our publications are critical to our prospects for obtaining jobs, keeping them, earning promotions, and gaining funding. Findings that are not published or read have no impact.

Given the importance to our careers of our every submission, I'll offer here some of my own personal views on how to approach the manuscript review process and respond to the critique in the most constructive way. That is to say, in such a way that you can enhance your chances for successful publication. My comments are tailored for *The Journal of Immunology (The JI),* but the principles can be applied generally to any peer-reviewed journal.

The Editor's Letter

Journals generally use standard wording to communicate the initial editorial decision. The typical range of decisions includes the terms "accept," "minor revision," "major revision," and "reject." I'll briefly re-trace the path of a manuscript en route to a decision, as was discussed earlier in this series in "I Just Clicked Submit. What Happens Next?" by Juan Carlos Zúñiga-Pflücker (*AAI Newsletter,* October/November 2011, pages 28–30). I'll attempt also to describe what I believe to be constructive responses to each decision you may receive.

A decision by a journal to **accept** an initial submission is wonderful but rare. Upon acceptance, you simply follow the instructions for reviewing galley proofs, paying page charges, consenting to copyright transfers, and other steps in the production process. Be prompt and thorough in each step taken. You don't want to tempt fate by causing delays in the process.

An outright **rejection** generally indicates that your paper will never be acceptable for publication in this particular journal. You should consider using the accompanying critique to help guide a major revision for submission to another journal. The study may be considered too preliminary, poorly performed, poorly presented, or it may need too many experiments to complete a convincing story. The reviewer may question whether his/her journal was the appropriate one for the study. For instance, a reviewer for *The JI* may ask whether the work is really a study in immunology.

Keep in mind, also, that reviewers and/or editors may reject a study they consider insufficiently novel, significant, or interesting. For example, a study might demonstrate for the first time the role of specific cytokines or transcription factors in a particular animal model of organ-specific inflammatory disease. However, the findings might be considered to be entirely predictable based on previous studies with other models of inflammatory disease.

No doubt, you'll entertain the impulse to rebut the reviewer's decision to reject your manuscript, and you'll want to send a letter to the editor-in-chief requesting reconsideration. You should, however, consider sending such a rebuttal letter only if you believe that a serious scientific error has occurred during the review process.

If important new data have been obtained since the original submission and decision, they may be incorporated into the rebuttal with the implication that the new data will address the major criticism. Note, though, that if the new data change the manuscript substantially, it is generally best to submit a new manuscript. The overall success rate for rebuttals is very low.

Success is more likely for someone receiving a journal editor's letter indicating a **"minor-revision"** decision. Such a letter generally includes a statement such as "The manuscript is acceptable for publication in *The Journal of Immunology* contingent upon revision." This

Continued on next page

response often means that little or no additional experimental data will be required, and if additional data are required, the reviewer anticipates the data will be relatively easy to obtain. This decision is good news, but the authors still must address each point in the critique and make expected modifications to the manuscript. Note that no guarantee has been made that the paper will be accepted for publication.

By contrast, a **"major-revision"** decision by a journal probably includes wording such as "Although the subject matter of your paper is of interest, a number of concerns were raised by the reviewers. While these concerns preclude publication of this manuscript in its current form, you are invited to resubmit an appropriately revised manuscript that addresses the reviewers' concerns." A successful revision in this situation will generally require important additional data and significant revisions to the manuscript.

The Critique

The JI asks its reviewers and section editors to evaluate manuscripts on the basis of originality, scope, clarity, and significance of the manuscript. Weakness in any one of these areas can lead to a rejection.

Other factors commonly leading to a decision to reject include reviewers' assessment that the work is too descriptive or that it lacks any statement of a clear hypothesis, mechanistic insight, or precise implications of the study for the field of immunology.

Novelty may be an issue. The paper may have been given a low score for a lack of originality or unique significance. If so, you may receive comments such as "This work has been done before," or "Just another cell type," or "Two recent studies support very similar conclusions." These comments provide a very clear indication of why the paper was rejected. If you are offered a chance for revision, you will need to add novel data or make a convincing case for the originality and significance of your results.

The reviewers may conclude that the work is premature for publication. The experimental design or analysis may be considered faulty. Critical results may be viewed as being weak or unconvincing. Data may be poorly presented, unclear, labeled incorrectly, or lacking statistical analysis. (For excellent guidance on the presentation of data, see "Making It Easier for the Reviewer," by Melissa Brown, *AAI Newsletter,* December 2011, pages 27–30.)

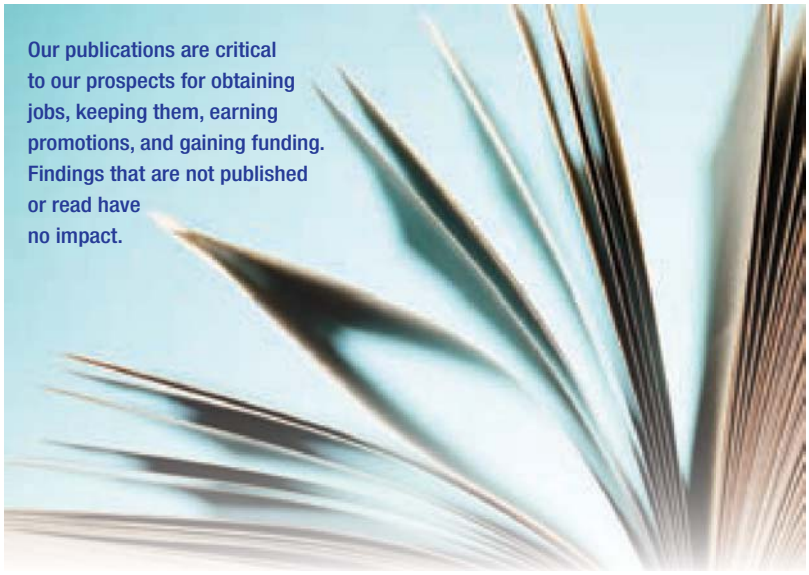
Even if reviewers consider the topic to hold potential for adding significantly to the body of knowledge in the field, any weaknesses they've identified in the data or conclusions must be satisfactorily addressed before they can recommend publication.

Formulating a Plan

If you are invited to revise and resubmit your manuscript, be sure to take the time to carefully evaluate the reviews and formulate an action plan. As a first step, carefully read the critique. Then put it aside and wait a few days before reading it again. Doing so gives you time to let your initial emotions subside and approach the critique objectively. Next, make a list of the specific points made by each reviewer. Remember, it is not helpful to assume that a negative critique is the consequence of bias or any lack of expertise on the part of the reviewer. If the reviewer has misunderstood your results or line of reasoning, focus on ways to improve the clarity of your presentation in the manuscript rather than the competency of the reviewer.

Next, outline the issues. If you get the impression that the novelty or significance is in question, draft a point-by-point response to the critique to indicate what additional experiments are feasible and which are not. Identify what points can be addressed by argument alone as you edit the manuscript or add additional references. Consider whether you are being told that there are flaws in your logic or design and/or your controls are inappropriate and unconvincing. Are there concerns cited relating to over-interpretation or reagent validation or are divergent points of view expressed in your paper?

Ask colleagues and co-authors to read the reviews and weigh in with their opinions. Decide whether you can resubmit and what would be needed to have a reasonable chance of success. In some situations, you may decide that it is not practical to try to satisfy major concerns raised in the critique. You may conclude that you would be better off repackaging the paper for another journal. If, however, you decide to re-submit, you will need to formulate a plan to perform any required additional experiments, obtain additional information requested by the reviewers, and revise the manuscript appropriately. If clarity of your writing or language is an issue, get help from colleagues or even engage a professional copy editor.



If the reviews are highly divergent, don't assume that the favorable review will be weighed more heavily than the unfavorable one. You may conclude that a reviewer is uninformed or has negative biases, but you should still take the review seriously. Even a relatively positive review may not be as positive as it seems. Reviewers often provide confidential comments to the editors that are less "gentle" than their comments to the authors. In addition, the narrative reviews do not always reflect the ranking scores provided by the reviewers. That said, know that you can respond only to the comments that you have received. A good-faith effort to respond objectively to each point raised in the critique greatly boosts one's chances for acceptance of a revised manuscript.

Emotions and Professionalism

It's only natural to react emotionally to criticism. Be advised, though, not to let your emotions show as you begin to write the point-by-point response and cover letter that will accompany your resubmission! Reviewers have emotions, too, and they are also subject to the temptation to react poorly to comments questioning their expertise, intentions, or objectivity. You will not win favor if you state that "Reviewer #1 obviously has little expertise in the field," or "This reviewer clearly delegated the task to a first-year graduate student."

Even a less "snarky" response can seem arrogant if not carefully phrased. Avoid such dismissive remarks as "The reviewer appears not to have read the manuscript, as these points were clearly addressed in the original paper," or "We were surprised that the reviewer had such a difficult time understanding this point."

You will benefit from a professional and respectful tone. A politic response might read, "We thank the reviewer for her constructive comment. We have clarified our reasoning in the revised manuscript with changes in the Results section on p. 14," or "The reviewer's concerns are understandable. We provide additional data in Fig. 5 of the revised manuscript that strengthen this conclusion." There's merit in the proverb "You catch more flies with honey than with vinegar!"

Resubmission

Once you have obtained the additional required data and information defined by your outline of the critique, you can finalize the point-by-point response and the manuscript revision. In composing the point-by-point response, separate out each point of each review in quotation marks and write the corresponding response below each point.

Keep your responses brief and clear. Be sure to note where changes have been made in the manuscript. Don't make the reviewer have to search for the changes. Address issues with additional data whenever possible. It is often easier to perform additional experiments than to waste time and effort on verbal arguments. Fix flaws in design, validate reagents, add controls, and employ alternative approaches as necessary to strengthen the manuscript. If novelty is an issue, consolidate the original figures and provide new data. If your work contrasts with published studies, your data need to be particularly strong and convincing!

Don't risk seeming to "cherry pick" your revisions. Be sure to address all issues identified by the reviewers. Don't ignore any comments raised in the reviews.

Take great care in the creation of your figures. In your use of statistics, be sure to choose the right statistical tool. Immunologists vary considerably in their expertise with statistics. If you don't know what approach to use, get help from someone with more expertise. You may also consult "The Appropriate Use of Statistics in the Biological Sciences," by Pamela A. Shaw, in the AAI publication *Scientific Publishing: Dos and Don'ts for Authors and Reviewers*, available for downloading at www.aai.org/About/Publications/Additional/Docs/AAI_Dos_Donts.pdf. Again, see "Making It Easier for the Reviewer," by Melissa Brown, *AAI Newsletter*, December 2011, pages 27–30. In her article, she offers very specific guidelines for creating figures.

Consider validating your results in vivo if feasible. In general, results with primary cells are better than results with transformed cell lines. The most convincing results often come from validation studies in animal models. For example, one might demonstrate that a specific signaling molecule is required for differentiation of a particular subset of T cells in tissue culture assays. The physiological role of this signaling molecule would be more firmly established by showing an effect of blocking the molecule during T cell differentiation induced in an in vivo model in animals. In vivo results can greatly increase the perceived biological significance of the findings.

Finally, you should prepare a cover letter that includes your point-by-point response and a concise summary of the ways the revised manuscript has been strengthened. Again, ask a colleague to read your cover letter to help you confirm the thoroughness and clarity of your response.

In the End

Peer review is qualitative, imperfect, and, because we are human, sometimes biased. But it is the best system that we have! As painful as it can be, the process generally results in the publication of improved manuscripts. As an author responding to a review, remember that you are also occasionally a reviewer. When you review, remember that you are often the author. Civility and respect should prevail in each of your roles.

Be assured, all of us at some point have papers rejected. What's most important is to move forward, stronger for having dealt constructively with the critiques we've received and confident that we are better prepared for our next submission. Take heart!

Scientific Publishing

Dos and Don'ts
for Authors and Reviewers

Collected articles based upon presentations given at a special session of the AAI Publications Committee at IMMUNOLOGY 2009™ in Seattle, Washington May 10, 2009

Reprinted from the AAI Newsletter, *November 2009–May 2010*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF IMMUNOLOGISTS
AAI
FOUNDED 1913

For nearly 100 years, AAI members have been at the forefront of advancements in immunology and related disciplines. In this issue, we profile Elise Strang L'Esperance whose legacy included a number of firsts, both in her medical research and in the career distinction she achieved as a woman.

Elise Strang L'Esperance: Pioneer in Cancer Prevention and Recipient of Lasker Award

In 1916, **Elise L'Esperance, AAI 1920**,[1] became the first woman to be a lead author on an article published in *The Journal of Immunology* (*The JI*).[2] Co-authored with her colleague at the Cornell University Medical College and editor-in-chief of *The JI*, Arthur Coca, AAI 1916, the article examined sources of error in the Wassermann reaction — the newly developed test for syphilis.[3] This was not the last "first" to be credited to L'Esperance, for she was instrumental in breaking a number of barriers for women in medicine and changing the face of cancer prevention in the United States. For her ground-breaking work in cancer prevention, L'Esperance shared the 1951 Lasker Clinical Medical Research Award with cancer researcher Catherine Macfarlane. L'Esperance and Macfarlane were the first women to be awarded a Lasker for medical research.

Photo Credit: New York Weill Cornell Medical Center Archives

Born in 1878, Elise was the youngest of three daughters of Albert Strang, a Yorktown, New York, physician, and Kate Depew Strang, sister of Chauncey Depew, a U.S. senator, lawyer to Cornelius Vanderbilt, and railroad president. Encouraged by her father to pursue a career in medicine, Elise enrolled in the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children (hereafter referred to as New York Infirmary),[4] taking advantage of opportunities created by women's medical education pioneer Elizabeth Blackwell.[5] While a student, Elise married David A. L'Esperance, a New York attorney, and received her medical degree as Elise L'Esperance, graduating in the college's final class in 1899.[6]

L'Esperance began her medical career as a clinician by interning at Babies Hospital in New York and then entering private practice as a pediatrician, first in Detroit and then in New York City. Frustrated that medicine was unable to spare her patients the ravages of diseases having no known cure, Elise sought to switch her emphasis to medical research. In 1908, she was appointed to the New York Tuberculosis Commission under the esteemed William H. Park, AAI 1916.[7] As a result of her work with the commission, she became increasingly interested in the research opportunities afforded by a career in pathology. In 1910, she joined the staff of James Ewing, a cancer specialist in the Department of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College, becoming his first female research assistant.

Elise showed much promise and was promoted to instructor in 1912, awarded a research fellowship to study in Munich, Germany, in 1914, and, in 1920, was promoted to assistant professor — becoming the first woman to attain a professorial rank at the medical school. During this same period, she also served as the director of laboratories of the New York Infirmary.[8] After obtaining the rank of assistant professor, L'Esperance remained at Cornell for another 12 years of productive research and at the New York Infirmary for an additional 26.[9]

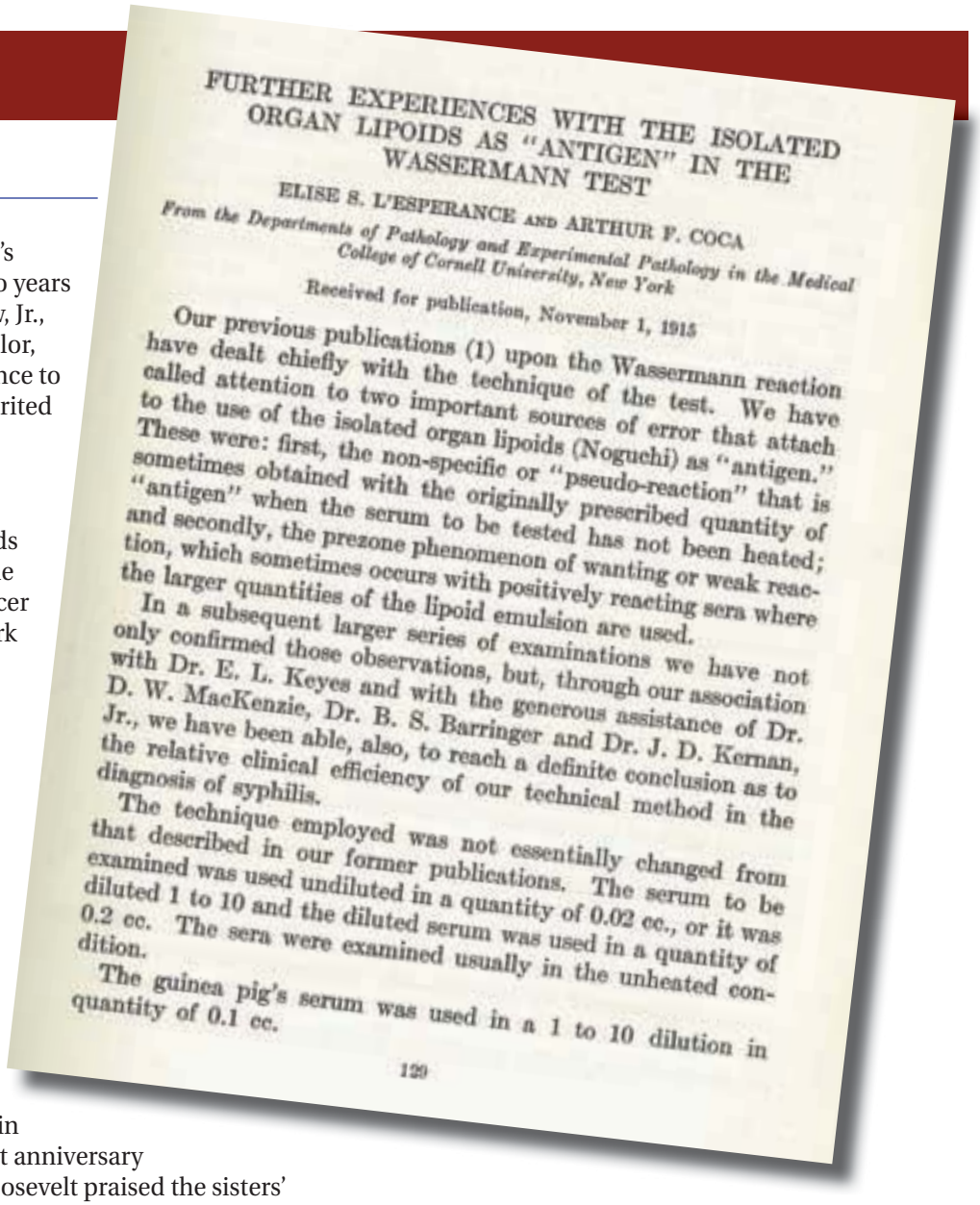
1. L'Esperance joined AAI when the New York Society for Serology and Hematology was dissolved in 1920. She was a member until she passed away in 1959.
2. In the early years of *The JI*, articles were often written by a single author. When an article was co-authored, the designated first author had directed the research, and the second author was a contributor. Ruth L. Stone, M.S., AAI 1922, was the first female author in *The JI* (as a second author).
3. Elise S. L'Esperance and Arthur F. Coca, "Further Experiences with the Isolated Organ Lipoids as 'Antigen' in the Wassermann Test," *The Journal of Immunology* 1, no. 2 (1916): 129–158.
4. The New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children was founded by Elizabeth Blackwell in 1857 to serve the poor of New York City and provide positions for women physicians and a training facility for female nursing students. Blackwell opened Women's Medical College in 1868 to teach and train female physicians. L'Esperance followed Blackwell's spirit at the New York Infirmary in creating clinics that were staffed entirely by women. The New York Infirmary merged with Beekman Downtown Hospital in 1981, and today is the New York Downtown Hospital.
5. Elizabeth Blackwell (1821–1910) earned a medical degree in 1849, becoming the first female to do so in the United States.
6. She graduated in 1899, but she contracted diphtheria and was unable to receive her degree until 1900.
7. William Hallock Park (1863–1939) was the director of the New York City Health Department Laboratory from its founding in 1893 until his retirement in 1936. He is best known for his work in applying bacteriological and immunological methods to public health in New York City, notably his successful clean milk and anti-diphtheria campaigns. Park was an AAI member from its founding until his death. He also served as president in 1918, as well as on the Advisory Board of *The JI* (1920–1936).
8. *The New York Times*, "Dr. L'Esperance Specialist, Dead," 22 January 1959: 31.
9. She later returned to Cornell University Medical College as professor of preventative medicine (1950–1959).

Continued on next page

L'Esperance (continued)

In the early 1930s, L'Esperance's mother succumbed to cancer. Two years later, her cousin Chauncey Depew, Jr., passed away. Having died a bachelor, Depew left a large family inheritance to his cousins, who had already inherited large sums of money from their mother.[10]

In honor of their mother, L'Esperance and a sister used funds now available to them to create the Kate Depew Strang Clinic for Cancer and Allied Diseases at the New York Infirmary. With new equipment and its own staff endowed by the sisters for the first two years, the clinic was established as a separate department of the hospital. L'Esperance served as its first director, stating that the clinic's mission was to bring the use of modern techniques to the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in women. At its dedication, Ewing declared that the clinic represented "a pioneer step…devoted to the greatest problem in medicine and probably the greatest hazard in human life — cancer."[11] On its first anniversary celebration, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt praised the sisters' "unselfish generosity."[12]



FURTHER EXPERIENCES WITH THE ISOLATED ORGAN LIPOIDS AS "ANTIGEN" IN THE WASSERMANN TEST

ELISE S. L'ESPERANCE AND ARTHUR F. COCA

From the Departments of Pathology and Experimental Pathology in the Medical College of Cornell University, New York

Received for publication, November 1, 1915

Our previous publications (1) upon the Wassermann reaction have dealt chiefly with the technique of the test. We have called attention to two important sources of error that attach to the use of the isolated organ lipoids (Noguchi) as "antigen." These were: first, the non-specific or "pseudo-reaction" that is sometimes obtained with the originally prescribed quantity of "antigen" when the serum to be tested has not been heated; and secondly, the prezone phenomenon of wanting or weak reaction, which sometimes occurs with positively reacting sera where the larger quantities of the lipoid emulsion are used.

In a subsequent larger series of examinations we have not only confirmed those observations, but, through our association with Dr. E. L. Keyes and with the generous assistance of Dr. D. W. MacKenzie, Dr. B. S. Barringer and Dr. J. D. Kernan, Jr., we have been able, also, to reach a definite conclusion as to the relative clinical efficiency of our technical method in the diagnosis of syphilis.

The technique employed was not essentially changed from that described in our former publications. The serum to be examined was used undiluted in a quantity of 0.02 cc., or it was diluted 1 to 10 and the diluted serum was used in a quantity of 0.2 cc. The sera were examined usually in the unheated condition.

The guinea pig's serum was used in a 1 to 10 dilution in quantity of 0.1 cc.

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Shortly after founding the clinic, L'Esperance became convinced that the best way to prevent cancer from developing into malignant tumors lay in its early detection through use of the most modern techniques for physical examinations. The causes of cancer, after all, remained unknown. She would endeavor to enact her "tentative plan to prove whether prevention and early diagnosis" of cancer were effective. If so, she maintained that her approach "could become a practical part of a medical health service."[13]

Fortunately, L'Esperance had the education, training, and financial resources to act upon her convictions and do something that ultimately proved revolutionary. In May of 1937, she founded the Kate Depew Strang Cancer Prevention Clinic at the New York Infirmary. The goal of this new clinic was to identify early-stage cancers and pre-cancerous conditions because, according to L'Esperance, "effective treatment is that instituted at a time when the process is localized."[14] The clinic was a first-of-its-kind in the United States in its provision of a "complete physical examination of women, with especial reference to cancer."[15] The Cancer Prevention Clinic did not treat patients. Patients diagnosed with potential cancer were referred to their personal doctors.

10. *The New York Times*, "C. M. Depew JR. Left Estate of $6,199,241"17 November, 1931: 28. The article states that each cousin inherited $1,931,810. Elise and her sisters also inherited money that their mother received upon the death of Chauncey Depew in 1928. See NYT, "Depew Will Give $1,000,000 to Yale" 19 April 1928; 1. There is no clear evidence of which inheritance provided initial funding for the first clinic.
11. *The New York Times*, "New Cancer Clinic Opened by Women," 12 April 1933: 11.
12. *The New York Times*, "Clinic Praised by Mrs. Roosevelt," 27 April 1934: 11.
13. Elise S. L'Esperance, "The Early Diagnosis of Cancer," *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* 23, no. 4 (1947): 397. [Emphasis in original removed]
14. L'Esperance, 395. [Emphasis in original]
15. Catherine Macfarlane, "Cancer Prevention Clinics," *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association* 1, no. 1 (1946): 2.

The physical examination at the clinic typically included mouth, nose, throat, pelvic, and rectal examinations, urinalyses, blood tests, and a full-plate x-ray of the chest. L'Esperance remained vigilant in the addition of new techniques as they became available for early detection of the disease. These included a test for diabetes as well as a technique devised by George Papanicolaou to detect cervical cancer (today known as the Pap smear). The latter led to the enduring use of the Pap smear as part of a regular gynecological exam.

The mission of the Cancer Prevention Clinic included educating patients about the importance of routine physical examinations to identify cancer early. The clinic was also committed to alerting patients to what were deemed "predisposing factors" for cancer. Among these factors, L'Esperance included the "excessive use of tobacco and other chronic irritants."[16]

The preventative clinic model L'Esperance created proved so successful in identifying early-stage cancers and pre-cancerous cells that Ewing asked her to create a similar institution at Cornell-affiliated Memorial Hospital. The first clinic opened to women in 1940 and was followed by a clinic for men in 1944. By 1947, when the newly constructed building of the Kate Depew Strang Cancer Prevention Clinic at Memorial Hospital Center was dedicated, cancer was the second-leading cause of death in the United States, as the death rate had continued increasing unabated since the turn of the century.[17] The idea of a cancer prevention clinic was revolutionary in 1932, but, by 1947, it was hailed as "the most powerful tool thus far devised" for the early detection of cancer.[18]

The preventative clinic model was copied quickly across the United States. Clinics opened in Philadelphia (1938) and Chicago (1943). By 1947, 181 clinics had opened in 30 states and in almost every major city across the country.[19]

In addition to the Lasker Award, L'Esperance received the Clement Cleveland Medal of the New York City Cancer Committee in 1942, becoming the first woman to do so. She also served as the first editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, as well as an associate commander of the Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.[20]

16. L'Esperance, 397–399.
17. The death rates for infectious and parasitic diseases, by contrast, were declining. With the exception of the pandemic influenza of 1918–1920, heart disease was the leading cause of death in the United States, U.S. Public Health Service, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1947 Part I (Washington, DC, Government Printing Office), 111; U.S. Department of Commerce, Mortality Statistics, 1932 (Washington, DC, Government Printing Office), 14.
18. *The New York Times*, "Clinic Dedicated in Cancer Battle," 13 November 1947: 20. Quotation from Austin V. Deibert, chief of the cancer control subdivision of the National Cancer Institute.
19. Macfarlane, 2; *The New York Times*, "181 Centers Push Fight on Cancer," 24 November 1947: 25.
20. The American Society for the Control of Cancer adopted the name American Cancer Society in 1945. The Women's Field Army was responsible for major cancer education campaigns in the 1930s and 1940s.

ERRATA

In the list of new AAI members published in the previous newsletter (*AAI Newsletter,* December 2011, pages 20-26), the following AAI Trainee Members were named without indication of their doctoral degrees. AAI lists these new members again here with the distinction of their advanced degrees.

Sandrine Aspeslagh, M.D.
Gent, Belgium

Jirong Bai, M.D.
Omaha, Nebraska

Mahesh Bhandari, D.V.M.
Ames, Iowa

Erika F. Campos, M.D.
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Miao Cui, M.D.
Flushing, New York

Sehba Dsilva, M.D.
Manhasset, New York

Christina Du, D.V.M.
College Station, Texas

Kevin J. Esch, D.V.M.
Ames, Iowa

Arunakumar Gangaplara, D.V.M.
Lincoln, Nebraska

Patrick Gubser, M.D.
Basel, Switzerland

Suresh Chandra Kari, D.V.M.
Detroit, Michigan

Nagaraj Kerur, D.V.M.
North Chicago, Illinois

Michael Eric Lewis Le Page, MBBS
Perth, Australia

Chih-Yuan Lee, M.D.
Taipei, Taiwan

Haekyung Lee, MBBS
Astoria, New York

Song Li, M.D., Ph.D.
Omaha, Nebraska

Mohan S. Maddur, D.V.M.
Paris, France

Sara Mashoof, D.V.M.
College Station, Texas

Quan Nguyen, M.D., Ph.D.
Los Angeles, California

Sherri Ojikutu, D.M.D., Pharm.D.
Chicago, Illinois

Kyla F. Ortved, D.V.M.
Ithaca, New York

M. D. Masudur Rahman, D.V.M.
Jeonju, South Korea

Morteza Roodgar, D.V.M.
Davis, California

Armen Sanosyan, M.D.
Yerevan, Armenia

Lauren V. Schnabel, D.V.M.
Ithaca, New York

Laura A. Shaw, Ph.D.
La Jolla, California

Gina Song, Pharm.D.
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Nianbin Song, Ph.D.
Baltimore, Maryland

Amol Suryawanshi, D.V.M.
Knoxville, Tennessee

Rachel Maureen Tell, D.V.M.
Ames, Iowa

James E. Thaventhiran, MBBS
Cambridge, United Kingdom

Kevin Wayne Tosh, Ph.D.
Bethesda, Maryland

Sergio Iván Valdés-Ferrer, M.D.
New York, New York

Tamara Veiga Parga, D.V.M.
Knoxville, Tennessee

Kangling Xu, M.D.
Dallas, Texas

AAI Supports Regional Immunology Meetings

The AAI annual meeting draws immunologists from around the world to present their research, network with colleagues, and learn about breakthroughs and innovations to benefit their own work. Each year, regional immunology meetings occur for the same purposes. These meetings provide many undergraduate and graduate students with their first exposure to formal presentations, the essential milestones in the careers of immunologists. AAI has recently been privileged to participate in a variety of ways in some of these regional conferences.

*(Organizers and award recipients appearing below in **bold** are AAI members.)*

37th Annual La Jolla Immunology Conference (LJIC) October 11–13, 2011

AAI sponsored awards for 10 outstanding oral presentations and posters. Presenting the awards at the Birch Aquarium at Scripps Institute, La Jolla, Calif., were Conference Chair **Stephen Schoenberger, AAI '05**, assisted by AAI Councillor **Linda Sherman, AAI '81**.

LJIC recipients of AAI-funded awards were **Shilpi Verma**, **Shahram Salek-Ardakani**, Amanda Burkhardt, **Aaron Tyznik**, Sonia Feau, Enrico Girardi, Louise D'Cruz, Tobias Boettler, Luise Sternberg, and Tim O'Sullivan.

Stephen Schoenberger

37th Annual New England Immunology Conference (NEIC) October 29–30, 2011

The 2011 NEIC, held at Woods Hole, Mass., was co-chaired by **Leo Lefrancois, AAI '84**, member of the AAI Programming Committee, and **Lynn Puddington, AAI '98**. At the awards banquet, a combined lobster-feast costume party, 10 outstanding undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral immunologists received awards funded by AAI for their oral presentations or posters. AAI was gratified to have the Janeway Awards included among the trainee awards funded by AAI, as the late **Charles A. Janeway, AAI '74**, was AAI president from 1997 to 1998.

NEIC recipients of AAI-supported awards were **Zhijuan Qiu, Levi Watkin, Sze-Ling Ng, Adrienne Li, Priyanka Vijayan Nair, Katelyn Byrne, Daqi Xu, Stephen Waggoner, Weiguo Cui,** and **Sara Colpitts**.

Leo Lefrancois

Lynn Puddington

Cytotoxic Chicks

NEIC Awardees

The Oz Lab at the NEIC Awards Banquet, a lobster-feast costume party

40th Annual Autumn Immunology Conference (AIC) November 18–21, 2011

At the 2011 Autumn Immunology Conference in Chicago, AAI supported immunology career enhancement opportunities through sponsorship of 20 trainee awards and an undergraduate workshop.

Chair of the 2011 AIC was **Beth Garvy, AAI '98**, a member of the AAI Committee on Public Affairs. The AIC keynote address was delivered by Nobel Laureate **Rolf Zinkernagel**, an AAI Honorary Member. The *AIC 40th Anniversary Symposium* featured two past presidents of AAI, **Katherine Knight, AAI '68**, and **Arthur Weiss, AAI '81**, AAI Vice President **Gail Bishop, AAI '84,** and Councilor **Marc Jenkins, AAI '88,** as well as **Eduardo Davila, AAI '07.** As testament to the importance of the AIC to immunologists' career development, Knight noted to her attendees that all of the AAI councillors speaking had made the first presentations of their careers at the AIC.

Beth Garvy

Gail Bishop

Recipients of the AIC Young Investigator Awards that AAI funded were Stacy Burgess, **Jesse Williams**, Jason Perera, Vishal Sindhava, Malay Mandal, Nicholas Geraci, **Pehga Johnston**, Meghan Sullivan, **Jung Eun Lee**, Mark Webb, **Michelle Marchese**, Jacob Lee, **Claire Buchta**, Puspa Thapa, Michelle Miller, Nicholas Zumvalde,

Continued on next page

(L-R): Eduardo Davila, Arthur Weiss, Gail Bishop, Beth Garvy, Marc Jenkins, Katherine Knight

AIC Awardees

AAI Sponsors Undergraduate Workshop at AIC

Sandra Burnett

At the 2011 AIC, AAI was pleased to sponsor the *Careers in Immunology Workshop for Undergraduates.* This annual workshop, directed by **Sandra Burnett, AAI '03**, since 2007, was established to provide an opportunity for undergraduate students with a demonstrated interest in immunology to learn about options for research careers in the field. The panel this year featured **John Hackett, AAI '94**, from Abbott Laboratories, **Charlotte Vines, AAI '05,** from the University of Kansas Medical Center, **Heather Bruns, AAI '05**, from Ball State University, **Cara Skon, AAI '12**, a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, and **Mary Litzinger, AAI '11,** AAI manager of educational and career development programs. Together, the panelists represented immunologists from industry, a medical school, a university offering immunology programs through the master's degree level, a graduate school offering Ph.D.s, and a career

Jennifer Woods and Mary Litzinger

Continued on next page

40th Annual AIC (continued)

Mark Vander Lugt, Xiangming Lao, Seng-Ryong Woo, and Michael Kemp.

AAI Manager of Educational and Career Development Programs **Mary Litzinger, AAI '11**, served as a panelist for the *AIC Careers in Immunology Workshop for Undergraduates* that AAI sponsored (see sidebar, p. 23).

AAI staff members hosted an AAI booth in the exhibit and poster hall. There, AAI Director of Membership Jan Massey and Senior Membership Coordinator Jennifer Woods, along with Litzinger, engaged AIC attendees in discussions about the resources available to them through AAI.

Jennifer Woods and Jan Massey

AAI support of two additional conferences—the 92nd Annual Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases and the 51st Midwinter Conference of Immunologists—will be featured in future newsletters.

AAI is grateful to the organizers of these regional conferences for the opportunity to participate.

AIC Undergraduate Workshop (continued)

AIC Undergraduate Sarah Henriquez

within a scientific professional society. The scientists on the panel summarized their paths to their current positions as well as opportunities for research at their institutions. In the informal discussion period that followed, the students peppered panelists with insightful questions. Top-of-mind issues included concerns regarding how much time medical students could expect to devote to research, the challenges in transitioning between industry and academia, and the distinctions between research performed at different types of institutions. The workshop was followed by a meet-and-greet session for graduate program representatives to provide students with additional information about the field and answer questions about their own institutions and programs.

Student interest in the AIC workshop has increased in recent years such that attendance is now by application.

Burnett reports that the percentage of undergraduate attendees involved in research has grown from 29 percent in 2009 to 69 percent in 2011; a majority of these presented at the conference this year. "I am pleased and impressed with the increase in the quality of undergraduate students who are being attracted to the workshop," Burnett said. To enhance this training opportunity, undergraduate students who presented their research were given written feedback on their presentations. AAI congratulates the AIC on the growth of this workshop and on the organizers' efforts to cultivate enthusiasm among undergraduates for research careers in the field.

Next Issue: Annual AAI Special Issue Newsletter, previewing IMMUNOLOGY 2012™

At **IMMUNOLOGY 2012™**, attendees will experience the unmatched excitement of the AAI annual meeting. The best, brightest, and latest in immunology will be featured at the world's leading annual gathering of scientists, trainees, entrepreneurs, and technicians representing academic and independent research institutes, government and industry research labs, and cross-sector lab-to-clinic collaboratives. ***Don't miss—***

The **2012 AAI Scientific Program**, featuring the AAI president's address and symposium; AAI distinguished lectures; AAI award lectures; and invited speakers at AAI major symposia...**Special Topic Symposia and Workshops** sponsored by AAI committees, NIH institutes, and guest societies...Over 1,600 **Abstract Presentations** in 100 block symposia and dedicated daily poster hours...**Career-Development Seminars** and job recruitment opportunities...**Exhibits and Exhibitor Workshops** on the latest in research technology and techniques...and the community's most anticipated **Social and Networking Events** of the year!

IMMUNOLOGY 2012™

99th Annual Meeting
The American Association of Immunologists
May 4–8, 2012 | Hynes Convention Center | Boston, Massachusetts
www.IMMUNOLOGY2012.org

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AAI is offering career services to both job seekers and employers through a Jobs Board free to meeting registrants and exhibitors at **www.immunology2012.org/Attendees/jobsboard.html**.

Job Seekers! Whatever your career stage, use this career service at **IMMUNOLOGY 2012™** to enhance your professional development!

- **Job Postings.** Review the online AAI Jobs Board to identify postings you wish to pursue. (View new Advance Postings through April 30. Watch for Onsite Postings, online or on paper in the AAI Booth!)
- **Direct Access to Recruiters.** Job postings will include recruiters' e-mail addresses so that you can contact them directly.

Employers! Advertise your position on a virtual Jobs Board located on the **IMMUNOLOGY 2012™** website. By including a contact email, you will receive inquiries directly.

- **Advance Postings.** Postings will be accepted as of February 1, 2012, and will remain online until the end of the meeting. To post job listings in advance of the meeting, contact meetings@aai.org. Advance postings must be submitted to AAI by April 30, 2012.
- **Onsite Postings.** After April 30, 2012, employers wishing to advertise a job on the **IMMUNOLOGY 2012™** website may still do so by visiting the AAI Office in the Hynes Center, Room 300, between 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM.

  You may also post a paper announcement on the bulletin board in the AAI Booth in the Exhibit Hall.

Save Thousands of Dollars in Recruiting Expenses. Take advantage of this complimentary hiring opportunity at **IMMUNOLOGY 2012™**. To register for the meeting, visit **www.immunology2012.org/Attendees/registration.html**.

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Dana Foundation Brain and Immuno-Imaging Grants: February 28

The Dana Foundation Program in Brain and Immuno-Imaging is accepting funding applications through February 28 for research proposals using brain and immune imaging innovations to improve human health. The program is designed to enable investigators to obtain pilot data more quickly than is possible through other funding processes. Investigations must be applicable to human brain or brain-immune functioning or malfunctioning to be considered for funding.

The program supports research on imaging innovations that help reveal how the human brain functions normally, how disorders and injuries alter these functions, and how various therapies affect these conditions. Given the prevalence of immune cell involvement in the development of, protection against, or responses to brain diseases and injuries, funded research also can focus on immune cell interactions with brain cells.

Scientists supported under the program use conventional brain imaging techniques or cellular and molecular imaging technologies, or a combination of both, to undertake pilot tests of novel hypotheses and thereby derive data useful in competing for larger-scale funding from other sources. Funded studies tend to focus on how imaging can enhance understanding of normal brain functioning; improve diagnosis; expand understanding of disease or injury processes; and assess treatment effects. Additionally, studies designed to refine existing imaging techniques, or to further develop new techniques to address specific clinical questions, are supported.

Funding of up to $200,000 payable over three years is provided for structural/physiological or cellular imaging proposals from promising early-career investigators who have not yet been awarded more than one independent research grant (R01 from the NIH or equivalent from another federal agency). Support is focused on faculty researchers who have demonstrated the potential for independent research careers and who are at the assistant professor level or in the first few years of their associate professor appointments. Postdoctoral fellows are not eligible to apply. Applications from junior investigators that are an extension of the work of a senior mentor, particularly if from the same institution, are discouraged.

Investigators proposing patient-oriented studies should provide preliminary evidence of the availability of the required number of participants (patients and controls) at the research institution(s) involved. For research that does not propose to undertake studies in humans, the direct relevance to human health and functioning must be explicitly stated and demonstrated. Such proposed studies will be considered only if they are designed to:

- pose a specific question concerning the disease process that is directly related to known aspects of brain pathology seen in the human;
- alter a factor in a healthy animal for which there is some evidence of the factor's involvement in a human disease process (as opposed to altering a factor in a healthy animal to see if the result resembles a human brain disease); and
- be translated into studies in the human following the three-year grant period.

Eligibility to apply is subject to nomination: each U.S. medical school dean, and each of the selected biomedical research institution presidents from whom nominations have been invited by letter, may nominate one applicant. The applicant may use either physiological/structural or cellular imaging or both. To be considered under this program, the application must be countersigned by the medical school dean or invited biomedical institute's president.

Investigators at institutions that are affiliated with a medical school are eligible to apply only through their affiliated medical school by submitting an application to the medical school dean. Previous applicants are eligible to reapply through the office of their medical school dean or research institute president. Projects involving collaborations with NIH intramural researchers or industry scientists are acceptable.

For complete details on priority areas identified for funding, previously funded studies under the program, funding terms and requirements, and application form and content requirements, visit www.dana.org/grants/imaging and click on Brain and Immuno-Imaging: How to Apply.

To apply, submit the original application along with ten stapled copies to: Angie Marin, Program Associate, The Dana Foundation, 505 Fifth Avenue, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10017. Staff is unable to respond to inquiries regarding application content.

Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars Program: February 29

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) Clinical Scholars program fosters the development of physicians as leaders in transforming U.S. health and health care through positions in academic medicine, public health, and other leadership roles. Clinical scholars learn to conduct innovative research and work with communities, organizations, practitioners, and policy-makers on issues important to the health and well-being of all Americans.

Specifically, the program aims to integrate participants' clinical expertise with training in program development and research methods in order to foster solutions to challenges posed by the U.S. health care system and the health of U.S. communities. The program offers master's degree graduate-level study and research in a university-based, post-residency training program; it generally involves two years of study with generous protected time for research.

Desirable attributes of applicants include:

- demonstrated interest in improving health or the health care system;
- exhibited leadership capabilities, including setting high personal goals and motivating others;
- demonstrated ability to develop new ideas and to implement them;
- ability to interact and communicate effectively with others;
- record of consistent accomplishment of projected activities;
- previous research experience, published or unpublished; and
- interest in, and/or experience with, community organizations.

Up to 20 clinical scholars will be selected, including 10 FWJF-funded scholars at the four program-affiliated institutions (University of California, Los Angeles; University of Michigan; University of Pennsylvania; and Yale University). Ten additional positions are supported by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) through VA medical centers affiliated with the participating universities. Each institution has developed a core structure that introduces scholars to health care research methods and offers formal coursework, individual mentorship, and guidance in project development.

Stipends comparable to those for similar postdoctoral research training positions at each institution are provided; VA stipends in some cases will be higher. Health insurance, along with additional financial support for research projects and professional travel, is provided.

Scholars complete graduate-level projects in their area of interest, which to date have included studies in diverse health-related fields such as problems of health care delivery and financing, clinical decision-making, social determinants of health, biomedical ethics, medical history, and health policy. The program includes leadership training and learning about community-based participatory research. Participants are supervised jointly by the RWJF program directors at their participating university and by faculty preceptors from the participant's chosen priority area. Up to 80 percent of a scholar's time is protected for scholarly work; 20 percent should be spent on clinical activities.

Scholars are also afforded the special opportunity to be mentored by a member of the program's national advisory committee (NAC) composed of national leaders from a range of disciplines. Paired with participants, NAC mentors discuss career development and other issues to complement the efforts of mentors at the participating university. NAC mentors meet with participants at the program's annual meeting and are available throughout the year as needed. At the annual meeting, scholars gather to foster networking and in-depth discussions of research and of change in health care systems.

To be eligible, physicians may be in training or have been trained in any medical/surgical specialties and be eligible for an unlimited medical license in the United States upon completion of training. In addition they must:

- be committed to a career in academic medicine, public health, health policy, or another career congruent with the program's purposes and priorities in developing physician leaders and skilled researchers;
- be highly regarded by those responsible for their clinical training;

Continued on next page

- intend to complete the clinical requirements of their residency training by the date of entry into the program (except for surgeons); and
- be a U.S. Citizen, Resident Non-Citizen National or Resident Foreign National (permanent residents must submit a copy of Green Card).

Both M.D.s and D.O.s are eligible to apply. The program is committed to embracing racial, ethnic, gender, and disciplinary diversity and applications from candidates with diverse backgrounds and clinical disciplines are encouraged.

Eligibility does not extend to applicants whose stipends will be supported or supplemented by other sources or to those who are related by blood or marriage to any RWJF officer or trustee or who are a descendant of RWJF founder Robert Wood Johnson.

Applications and reference letters must be submitted online by February 29, 2012. Successful 2012 applicants will commence their participation effective July 1, 2013.

To apply online and for complete details on program terms, application requirements, review and selection of recipients, and deadlines, visit http://rwjcsp.unc.edu/scholars/howtoapply/index.html.

For more information, contact Kristin Siebenaler, deputy director, at rwjcsp_admin@med.unc.edu or (919) 843-1351.

FASEB Excellence in Science Award: March 1

The FASEB Excellence in Science Award is given in recognition of outstanding achievement by women in biological science. Recipients are women whose career achievements have contributed significantly to furthering our understanding of a particular discipline through excellence in research. Typical nominees are women who are senior in their field and nationally known for outstanding contributions in research, leadership, and mentorship. The 2012 award is supported by an educational grant from Lilly USA, LLC.

The award recipient will be expected to present an Excellence in Science Award Lecture in 2013 at the annual meeting of a FASEB member society. The recipient may choose the topic of her lecture and the meeting at which she will present the lecture. The award presentation will take place in conjunction with the lecture presentation at the designated meeting.

The award provides a $10,000 unrestricted research grant funded by the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) and Lilly USA, LLC. In addition, the award covers the recipient's travel to/from the designated meeting, hotel expenses, complimentary meeting registration, and a plaque commemorating the honor.

To submit a nomination, one must be a member of at least one of FASEB's 24 member societies. Likewise, a prospective nominee must be a member of at least one FASEB society. It is not required that nominator and nominee belong to the same society.

Nominations must be submitted through the FASEB Excellence in Science Award Nomination Submission site at http://excellence.faseb.org/UploadPackage/tabid/443/Default.aspx. Submissions must include the following:

- Nomination letter
- Complete curriculum vitae
- Five nominee reprints
- Three letters of support from the nominee's peers
- Three letters of recommendation from trainees

Nomination documents submitted must match in number and content exactly those specified in the nomination package requirements. Additional documents will not be accepted; a submission lacking any of the required documents will be considered incomplete.

The deadline for submissions is March 1, 2012. For complete details on nomination package requirements, past award recipients and lectures, and recipient selection, visit www.faseb.org/What-We-Do/Awards/Excellence-in-Science-Award.aspx.

For more information, write to Linda Stricker, FASEB Excellence in Science Award, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20814-3998 or contact Linda at lstricker@faseb.org or (301) 634-7092.

The American Association of Immunologists

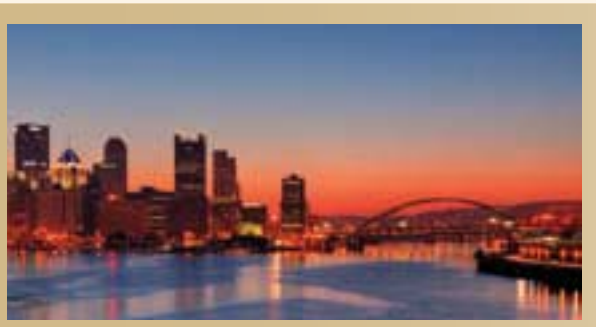
Future AAI Annual Meetings

Mark Your Calendar for the Premier Annual Immunology Event!

IMMUNOLOGY 2012™
May 4–8
Boston, Massachusetts

IMMUNOLOGY 2013™
May 3–7
Honolulu, Hawaii

Hawaii Tourism Authority (HTA)/Tor Johnson



IMMUNOLOGY 2014™
May 2–6
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

IMMUNOLOGY 2015™
May 8–12
New Orleans, Louisiana

Meetings Calendar

Mark Your Calendar for These Important Dates!

2012

March 12–13, 2012
NIGMS: 2012 Workshop for Postdocs Transitioning to Independent Research Positions
Natcher Building, NIH
Bethesda, Maryland
http://nigmsworkshop.org/NIGMS/pages/default.aspx

April 13–14, 2012
The International Conference on Human Immunity to Tuberculosis
Emory Conference Center
Atlanta, Georgia
http://humanimmunitytotb.org/HIT/pages/default.aspx

April 16—25, 2012
A Systems Biology Approach to Understanding Mechanisms of Organismal Evolution
Montevideo, Uruguay
www.sdbonline.org/2012Course/course.htm

April 20–24, 2012
NK Cell Workshop and 13th Meeting of the Society for Natural Immunity
Asilomar, California
http://nk2012.wordpress.com/author/nk2012

April 21–25, 2012
Experimental Biology 2012
San Diego, California
http://experimentalbiology.org

April 26–29, 2012
6th International Meeting of the Latin American Society for Developmental Biology
Montevideo, Uruguay
http://lasdb2012.org

May 4–8, 2012
IMMUNOLOGY 2012™
AAI 99th Annual Meeting
Boston, Massachusetts
www.IMMUNOLOGY2012.org

May 6–10, 2012
Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO)
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
Contact: ncopen@faseb.org

May 6–11, 2012
International Congress on Adjuvants and Allergen Vaccines
Varadero Beach, Cuba
Contact: adjuvant@finlay.edu.cu
www.sci.sld.cu/congress/congress.htm

May 23–25, 2012
10th Annual Meeting of the Association for Cancer Immunotherapy (CIMT): Towards Next-Generation Immunotherapy
Mainz, Germany
http://meeting.cimt.eu

June 2–5, 2012
2012 American Transplant Congress (AST)
Boston, Massachusetts
www.atcmeeting.org

June 4–8, 2012
Development, Function and Repair of the Muscle Cell
New York, New York
www.musclebiology.org/General_Information.html

June 7–10, 2012
Trypsin-like Proteases: Structure, Function and Regulation
Tahoe City, California
www.asbmb.org/ASBMBMeetings/SpecialSymposia/symposia.aspx?mid=21

June 10–15, 2012
Gordon Research Conference on Immunochemistry & Immunobiology
Les Diablerets, Switzerland
www.grc.org/programs.aspx?year=2012&program=immunochem

June 12–16, 2012
TWD 2012: Revisiting the Past/ Celebrating the Future
JW Marriott San Antonio Hill Country
San Antonio, Texas
http://twdnigms.org/pages/abouttwdnigms.aspx

June 15–18, 2012
Canadian Society for Immunology 25th Annual Spring Meeting
Sheraton Hotel Newfoundland
St. John's Newfoundland, Canada
www.csi-sci.ca

June 18–21, 2012
3rd Midyear Conference, International Cytokine Society—IL-17 and Related Cytokines: Basic Biology and Clinical Application
Dublin, Ireland
www.dublincytokines2012.com

June 23– 27, 2012
CYTO 2012: XXVII Congress of the International Society for the Advancement of Cytometry
Leipzig, Germany
http://cytoconference.org/CYTO/pages/default.aspx

June 27–29, 2012
Mitochondria: Energy, Signals and Systems
Lansing, Michigan
www.asbmb.org/ASBMBMeetings/SpecialSymposia/symposia.aspx?mid=22

July 14–19, 2012
AAI Introductory Course in Immunology
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
www.aai.org/Education/Courses/Intro

July 21–25, 2012
The American Society for Virology 31st Annual Scientific Meeting
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, Wisconsin
www.asv.org

July 29–August 3, 2012
AAI Advanced Course in Immunology
Boston, Massachusetts
www.aai.org/Education/Courses/Advanced

September 4–9, 2012
Frontiers in Lipid Biology
Banff, Alberta, Canada
www.asbmb.org/ASBMBMeetings/SpecialSymposia/symposia.aspx?mid=23

September 5–8, 2012
European Congress of Immunology 2012
Glasgow, Scotland
http://eci-glasgow2012.com

September 11–14, 2012
10th Joint ICS/ISICR Meeting—Cytokines: From Basic Biology to Clinical Application
Geneva Switzerland
www.cytokines2012.com

October 4–8, 2012
Transcriptional Regulation: Chromatin and RNA Polymerase II
Snowbird, Utah
www.asbmb.org/ASBMBMeetings/SpecialSymposia/symposia.aspx?mid=24

October 11–14, 2012
Post Translational Modifications: Detection and Physiological Role
Tahoe City, California
www.asbmb.org/ASBMBMeetings/SpecialSymposia/symposia.aspx?mid=25

October 12–16, 2012
ASBMR 34th Annual Meeting
Minneapolis, Minnesota
www.asbmr.org/Default.aspx

October 28–30, 2012
45th Annual Meeting of the Society for Leukocyte Biology: Inflammation in Innate Immunity and Adaptive Immune Mechanisms
Grand Wailea
Maui, Hawaii
http://leukocytebiology.org/Default.aspx

November 6–10, 2012
American Society of Human Genetics
San Francisco, California
www.ashg.org/2012meeting

2013

February 13–17, 2013
2013 BMT Tandem Meeting
Salt Lake City, Utah
www.cibmtr.org/Meetings/Tandem/index.html

April 5–8, 2013
Canadian Society for Immunology 26th Annual Spring Meeting
TELUS Whistler Conference Centre
Whistler, British Columbia, Canada
www.csi-sci.ca

April 20–24, 2013
Experimental Biology (EB) (APS, ASBMB, ASPET, ASIP, ASN, AAA)
Boston, Massachusetts
Contact: eb@faseb.org

May 3–7, 2013
IMMUNOLOGY 2013™ AAI Centennial and AAI Annual Meeting
Honolulu, Hawaii
www.aai.org/Meetings/Future_Meeting.html

May 18–21, 2013
2013 American Transplant Congress ASTS (joint ASTS/AST annual meeting)
Seattle, Washington
www.atcmeeting.org

May 19–23, 2013
CYTO 2013 (International Society for Advancement of Cytometry)
San Diego, California
Contact: rjaseb@faseb.org

July 7–10, 2013
14th International TNF Conference
Loews Le Concorde
Quebec City, Quebec, Canada
www.tnf2013.com

July 20–24, 2013
The American Society for Virology 32nd Annual Scientific Meeting
Pennsylvania State University
State College, Pennsylvania
www.asv.org

August 22–27, 2013
15th International Congress of Immunology
Milan, Italy
www.ici2013.org

October 4–8, 2013
ASBMR 35th Annual Meeting
Baltimore, Maryland
www.asbmr.org

2014

February 19–23, 2014
2014 BMT Tandem Meeting
Orlando, Florida
www.cibmtr.orgMeetings/Tandem/index.html

April 26–30, 2014
Experimental Biology (EB) (APS, ASPET, ASIP, ASN, AAA)
San Diego, California
Contact: eb@faseb.org

May 2–6, 2014
IMMUNOLOGY 2014™ AAI Annual Meeting
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
www.aai.orgMeetings/Future_Meeting.html

May 17–21, 2014
CYTO 2014 (International Society for Advancement of Cytometry)
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
Contact: rjaseb@faseb.org

June 21–25, 2014
The American Society for Virology 33rd Annual Scientific Meeting
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado
www.asv.org

September 12–16, 2014
ASBMR 36th Annual Meeting
Houston, Texas
www.asbmr.org

2015

February 11–15, 2015
2015 BMT Tandem Meeting
San Diego, California
www.cibmtr.org/Meetings/Tandem/index.html

March 28 – April 1, 2015
Experimental Biology (EB) (APS, ASPET, ASIP, ASN, AAA)
Boston, Massachusetts
Contact: eb@faseb.org

May 8–12, 2015
IMMUNOLOGY 2015™ AAI Annual Meeting
New Orleans, Louisiana
www.aai.org/Meetings/Future_Meeting.html

July 11–15, 2015
The American Society for Virology 34th Annual Scientific Meeting
The University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada
www.asv.org

October 9–13, 2015
ASBMR 37th Annual Meeting
Seattle, Washington
www.asbmr.org

2012 Introductory Course in Immunology

July 14–19, 2012 • The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Director: Christopher A. Hunter, Ph.D., *University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine*
Co-Director: Terri M. Laufer, M.D., *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*

Don't miss the most comprehensive introduction to immunology available!

This intensive two-part course, taught by world-renowned immunologists, provides a comprehensive overview of the basics of immunology. This course is for students new to the discipline or those seeking more information to complement general biology or science training. **Part I (July 14–16)** is a detailed introduction to the basic principles of immunology and is suitable for students with a general biology background. **Part II (July 17–19)** is a clinically oriented lecture series focusing on specialty areas. Parts I and II may be taken independently at the discretion of the student.

Faculty

Christopher A. Hunter, *University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine*
Introduction to the Immune System

Kathleen E. Sullivan, *Children's Hospital of Philadelphia*
Innate Immunity: Introduction to the Cells

Igor E. Brodsky, *University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine*
Innate Immunity: Introduction to Pattern Recognition and Intracellular Signaling

Judith A. Owen, *Haverford College*
Introduction to Adaptive Immunity

Michael P. Cancro, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*
Clonal Selection and V(D)J Recombination (B Cell Centric)

Terri M. Laufer, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*
MHC Restriction and Thymic Selection

Laurence C. Eisenlohr, *Jefferson Medical College*
Antigen Processing and Presentation

Edward M. Behrens, *Children's Hospital of Philadelphia*
Dendritic Cells: The Bridge Between Innate and Adaptive Immunity

Gary A. Koretzky, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*
Signaling in the Immune System

Gudrun Philomena Fiona Debes, *University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine*
Trafficking of Immune Cells

Michael P. Cancro, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*
B Cell Homeostasis, Activation, and Memory Formation

Ronald N. Germain, *NIAID, NIH*
Dynamic Intravital Imaging of the Immune System: Replacing Cartoons with Movies of the Real Thing

Andrew J. Caton, *The Wistar Institute*
T and B Cell Tolerance

Christopher A. Hunter, *University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine*
Cytokines

Jonathan S. Maltzman, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*
Solid Organ Transplantation

Cathryn Nagler, *University of Chicago*
Mucosal Immunology

David Artis, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*
Type 2 Immunity and Parasite Infections

Robert H. Vonderheide, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*
Tumor Immunology

Sunny Shin, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*
Immunity to Bacterial Pathogens

Carolina B. Lopez, *University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine*
Immunity to Viruses

E. John Wherry, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*
Immunologic Memory

David B. Weiner, *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*
Vaccination

Vijay K. Kuchroo, *Brigham & Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School*
Autoimmunity

Judy H. Cho, *Yale School of Medicine*
Genetic Approaches to Immune-Mediated Diseases

Andrew C. Chan, *Genentech, Inc.*
Bench to Bedside to Bench: Current Issues in Immunology

For complete course details and registration, visit:
www.aai.org/Education/Courses

For assistance, contact (301) 634-7178 or meetings@aai.org. Overseas applicants are advised to apply early for visas; for details, visit www.aai.org/Education/Courses/Visa.html. Financial support for underrepresented minority scientists is available through the FASEB MARC Program; for details, visit http://marc.faseb.org.

2012 Advanced Course in Immunology

July 29–August 3, 2012 • Seaport World Trade Center, Boston, Massachusetts

Course Director: Leslie J. Berg, Ph.D., *University of Massachusetts Medical School*

AAI Educational Programs Manager: Mary T. Litzinger, Ph.D.

Don't miss the premier course in immunology for research scientists!

This intensive course is directed toward advanced trainees and scientists who wish to expand or update their understanding of the field. Leading experts will present recent advances in the biology of the immune system and address its role in health and disease. This is not an introductory course; attendees will need to have a firm understanding of the principles of immunology.

Faculty

Marc K. Jenkins, *Center for Immunology, University of Minnesota Medical School*
Anatomy of the Immune Response

Christine A. Biron, *Brown University*
Innate Immunity

Wayne M. Yokoyama, *Washington University School of Medicine*
NK Cells —Their Receptors and Function in Health and Disease

Shannon J. Turley, *Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School*
Dendritic Cells

Eugene M. Oltz, *Washington University School of Medicine*
The Generation and Modification of Lymphocyte Antigen Receptor Genes

Shiv Pillai, *Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Harvard Medical School*
B Cell Development

Ellen A. Robey, *University of California, Berkeley*
T Cell Development

Ulrich H. von Andrian, *Harvard Medical School*
Lymphocyte Trafficking

Kenneth L. Rock, *University of Massachusetts Medical Center*
MHC-Restricted Antigen Presentation to T Cells

Susan M. Kaech, *Yale University*
Lymphocyte Memory

Arthur Weiss, *University of California, San Francisco*
Signaling from Antigen Receptors

Charlotte S. Kaetzel, *University of Kentucky College of Medicine*
Mucosal Immunity

JoAnne L. Flynn, *University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine*
Immune Response to Pathogens

Pamela S. Ohashi, *Ontario Cancer Institute, University of Toronto*
Tolerance

Betty A. Diamond, *The Feinstein Institute for Medical Research*
Autoimmunity

Robert Schreiber, *Washington University School of Medicine*
Tumor Immunology

Raif Geha, *Children's Hospital Boston, Harvard Medical School*
Immunodeficiencies

Mary Collins, *Pfizer (ret.)*
Immunotherapeutics

Dan H. Barouch, *Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School*
Vaccines

Also included will be lectures on *Mediators of Inflammation* and *Asthma and Allergy*.

For complete course details and registration, visit:
www.aai.org/Education/Courses

For assistance, contact (301) 634-7178 or meetings@aai.org.
Overseas applicants are advised to apply early for visas; for details, visit www.aai.org/Education/Courses/Visa.html. Financial support for underrepresented minority scientists is available through the FASEB MARC Program; for details, visit http://marc.faseb.org.

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