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Events

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The National Institutes of Health (NIH) campuses host a variety of events that inform, challenge, and unite the biomedical research community. IRP investigators lead or participate in many of these events, and they regularly present their work at scientific conferences at the NIH and around the world. We invite you to learn about (and possibly join us in) some of our upcoming events. Unless otherwise noted, times listed are Eastern Standard Time (EST).

Interpretation of Human Genomes And Identification of Impactful Variants Using Biomedical Informatics

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2016, 2:00 PM TO 3:00 PM

Lister Hill Center Auditorium, National Library of Medicine (Bldg 38A)

National Library of Medicine Informatics Lecture Series presents "Interpretation of Human Genomes and Identification of Impactful Variants Using Biomedical Informatics," by [Sean Mooney](http://faculty.washington.edu/sdmooney/) (<http://faculty.washington.edu/sdmooney/>), Ph.D., University of Washington.

Abstract: Whole exome and whole genome sequencing is continuing to challenge researchers with a wealth of genetic variants of unknown disease effects. We are investigating genomic and proteomic attributes that describe genetic variants in human genome sequences and then we are using those attributes to predict pathogenic variants that affect protein structure and function, mRNA processing and translation, and transcriptional regulation. To that end, we have built the MutPred suite of tools for discovering and characterizing pathogenic and pharmacogenetic variants from whole genome sequencing. We are applying these tools in collaboration with genetic studies to better understand the causes of human disease, and I will illustrate using examples of both complex and monogenic diseases. Further, we are leveraging the crowd by



organizing and participating in community challenges (critical assessments) to build a better understanding of the types of approaches that perform well in genome interpretation and in what context. I will discuss our involvement in two critical assessment communities, the Critical Assessment of Genome Interpretation and the Critical Assessment of Functional Annotation.

WALS - Perspective on autoimmunity: a view from the ANCA vasculitis looking glass (<https://oir.nih.gov/wals>)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2016, 3:00 PM TO 4:00 PM (RECEPTION TO FOLLOW)

Masur Auditorium, NIH Clinical Center (Bldg 10)

Join us for WALS as [Ronald J. Falk](http://unckidneycenter.org/about/directory/ronald-falk) (<http://unckidneycenter.org/about/directory/ronald-falk>), M.D., delivers the 2016 Astute Clinician Lecture, "Perspective on autoimmunity: a view from the ANCA vasculitis looking glass". Dr. Falk is the Hugh and Nan Cullman Eminent Professor and Chair of the Department of Medicine at the University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill.



Falk's research probes questions focused on immune mediated kidney diseases, especially glomerulonephritis. His clinical and basic science interests include both ANCA glomerulonephritis and small vessel vasculitis (SVV). A central objective of Falk's research is elucidating the causes of ANCA necrotizing and crescentic glomerulonephritis. Unraveling the cause of this disease requires considering a number of factors involved in the development of ANCA glomerulonephritis. Falk conceptualizes this process as opening the vasculitis lock with a key that has a number of "ridges and valleys" analogous to those factors that contribute to the development of this autoimmune disease. Falk participates in a research group that, in a large study over the last four years, has revealed a number of avenues of investigation and new approaches to ongoing questions that pertain not only to ANCA glomerulonephritis, but to the general fields of autoimmunity, inflammation and basic neutrophil and monocyte biology.

The NIH Director's Wednesday Afternoon Lecture Series, colloquially known as WALS, is the highest-profile lecture program at the NIH. Lectures occur on most Wednesdays from September through June from 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Building 10 on the NIH Bethesda campus. The next next WALS talk is on November 7, a special Monday event and the inaugural Bill Paul Lecture in Immunology by [Laurie Glimcher](http://www.dana-farber.org/Newsroom/News-Releases/laurie-h-glimcher-md-named-president-of-dana-farber-cancer-institute.aspx) (<http://www.dana-farber.org/Newsroom/News-Releases/laurie-h-glimcher-md-named-president-of-dana-farber-cancer-institute.aspx>), Dana Farber Cancer Institute. Refer to <https://oir.nih.gov/wals> (<https://oir.nih.gov/wals>) for the full 2016–2017 schedule.

From the Human Genome Project to Precision Medicine

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2016, 12:00 PM TO 1:00 PM

Masur Auditorium, NIH Clinical Center (Bldg 10)

This autumn marks the fifth anniversary of the [Trans-NIH GeroScience Interest Group \(GSIG\)](http://sigs.nih.gov/geroscience/Pages/default.aspx) (<http://sigs.nih.gov/geroscience/Pages/default.aspx>), which was created to discuss and explore the complex relationships between the biology of aging and the biology of diseases and conditions that are of interest to various institutes and centers across the NIH. You are cordially invited to join us as we celebrate this major milestone and kick off the 2016-2017 GSIG seminar series with a lecture Eric Green, director of the National Human Genome Research Institute. The lecture is titled "From the Human Genome Project to Precision Medicine: A Journey to Advance Human Health".

Green's independent research career has included significant involvement in the Human Genome Project from its inception. These efforts eventually blossomed into a highly productive program in comparative genomics that provided important



insights about genome structure, function and evolution. As NHGRI's Director, Green has led the institute in broadening its research mission, including design and launch of a number of major programs to accelerate the application of genomics to medical care and is foundational for personalized medicine. With the rapidly expanding scope of genomics, his has also involved significant coordination with multiple components of the NIH, as well as other agencies and organizations. Beyond NHGRI-specific programs, Green has also played an instrumental leadership role in the development of diverse high-profile efforts relevant to genomics, including the Smithsonian-NHGRI exhibition "Genome: Unlocking Life's Code", the NIH Big Data to Knowledge (BD2K) program, the NIH Genomic Data Sharing Policy, and the U.S. Precision Medicine Initiative.

Food and Enslavement in Early America

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2016, 2:00 PM TO 3:00 PM

Lister Hill Center Auditorium, National Library of Medicine (Bldg 38A)

You are cordially invited to the next NLM History of Medicine lecture. [Psyche Williams-Forson](http://amst.umd.edu/people/faculty/psyche-williams-forson/) (<http://amst.umd.edu/people/faculty/psyche-williams-forson/>), Ph.D., Associate Professor and Chair, Department of American Studies, University of Maryland College Park, College Park, MD, will speak on "Fire and Freedom: Food and Enslavement in Early America."



What stories can meals tell us about people and places? Meals can tell us how power is exchanged between and among different peoples, races, genders, and classes. In the Chesapeake region, during the early colonial era, European settlers survived by relying upon indentured servants, Native Americans, and African slave labor for life-saving knowledge of farming and food acquisition. Without this knowledge, Europeans suffered poor nutrition, in addition to widespread illness caused by the lack of medical care. Despite their perilous position, the colonists used human resources, the natural environment, and maritime trade to gain economic prosperity. But it is through the labor of slaves that we can learn about the ways that meals transcend taste and sustenance. Dr. Williams-Forson's lecture will examine how these factors interacted, affecting all sides. This subject is further

highlighted by a new special display in the History of Medicine Division entitled: Fire and Freedom: Food and Enslavement in Early America, a project developed with research assistance provided by staff at The Washington Library at George Washington's Mount Vernon. This lecture will be live-streamed globally, and subsequently archived, by NIH VideoCasting at <http://videocast.nih.gov/> (<http://videocast.nih.gov/>).

Mark Keller Honorary Lecture: Neurodevelopment & Alcohol—Cell Adhesion to Cell Phones (<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/about-niaaa/our-work/research-portfolio/projects-initiatives/keller-and-mendelson-honorary-lecture>)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2016, 3:00 PM

Masur Auditorium, NIH Clinical Center (Bldg 10)

NIAAA is pleased to announce that [Michael E. Charness](http://www.boston.va.gov/about/chief_of_staff.asp) (http://www.boston.va.gov/about/chief_of_staff.asp), M.D., will deliver the 21st Annual Mark Keller Honorary Lecture, titled "Neurodevelopment and Alcohol: From Cell Adhesion to Cell Phones". Charness is Professor of Neurology and Faculty Associate Dean at Harvard Medical School, Professor of Neurology and Associate Dean at Boston University School of Medicine, and Chief of Staff at the VA Boston Healthcare System, where he is responsible for clinical care, education, and research.



Throughout his career, Charness has not only done groundbreaking research, but has also treated hundreds of patients with neurological complications of alcohol use disorder and peripheral nerve disorders. He recognized that the L1 neural cell adhesion molecule is likely a target of alcohol, and that it has a role in the development of FASD. More specifically, he found that alcohol inhibits L1-mediated cell adhesion by interacting with an alcohol binding pocket in the L1 extracellular domain. Through his important work with animal models, Charness identified certain agents or trophic factors that may block alcohol's effect on L1, potentially preventing alcohol from interfering with prenatal development. The ultimate goal of this line of research is to understand the toxic effects of alcohol on the developing nervous system, thereby helping to prevent, diagnose, and treat alcohol-related birth defects.

William E. Paul Memorial Symposium

(<https://ncifrederick.cancer.gov/events/WilliamPaulMemorial/default.asp>)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2016, 9:00 AM TO 4:00 PM

Masur Auditorium, NIH Clinical Center (Bldg 10)

The NIH Immunology Interest Group (IIG) and Cytokine Interest Group (CIG) have organized a one-day symposium to honor the legacy of Dr. William E. Paul, who passed away on September 18th, 2015 after having bravely fought against acute myeloid leukemia as well as B cell lymphoma.

Dr. Paul was the leader of the NIH immunology community and his career is without parallel in the field of immunology. He had been Chief of the Laboratory of Immunology of NIAID beginning in 1970 at age 34 until his death. His groundbreaking contributions to the immunology field, including the discovery of interleukin (IL)-4, were demonstrated in more than 600 publications over half a century. He also played an important role in the establishment of the NIH Vaccine Research Center while he was Director of the NIH Office of AIDS Research. Furthermore, Dr. Paul was a shining icon and an international giant of contemporary immunology. He was a genius and a living encyclopedia of immunology, the author of the textbook "Fundamental Immunology" since its inception to the 7th edition in 2013; and editor of the Annual Review of Immunology from its inaugural issue in 1983 until 2011. In his recent book "Immunity", he discussed the three laws of immunology: universality, tolerance and appropriateness. These capture the essence of Dr. Paul as well as the field. Dr. Paul had enormous impact on the research career of his trainees, many of whom became leaders in the immunology field, including Drs. Charles Janeway, Ronald Schwartz, Laurie Glimcher and Mark Davis. Dr. Paul was an intelligent, generous, humble but optimistic man. He was an inspirational and thoughtful leader, colleague and friend; he inspired and encouraged people around him in every possible way. As a community, we miss him greatly and dedicate this symposium to his memory.

This symposium will recognize his close interactions with NIH colleagues and his trainees that have gone on to establish their own sterling careers in immunology. The participants in this symposium will include Drs. Laurie Glimcher, Mark Davis, Anthony Fauci, Harold Varmus, Ronald Germain, Robert Seder, Ethan Shevach among others, and sessions will be chaired by Fred Finkelman and Ronald Schwartz. We believe that this program will be an occasion that all who knew Dr. Paul will be honored to be a part of. This meeting will bring together many individuals who were part of the legacy of the NIAID Laboratory of Immunology. Many of these former trainees have met Bill's challenge of "[contributing] remarkably to human health", as he urged each of us to have the responsibility of "perfecting the world".

Dr. Paul will be missed tremendously and remembered annually by the NIH community through an NIH Director's WALs (Wednesday Afternoon Lecture Series) lecture named in his honor. The first "William E. Paul WALs lecture" will be given by Dr. Laurie Glimcher on Nov. 7th as part of the symposium. Thus, this symposium will serve as a fitting remembrance of a remarkable career and we invite the NIH community to participate.

To register, please visit <https://ncifrederick.cancer.gov/events/WilliamPaulMemorial/default.asp> (<https://ncifrederick.cancer.gov/events/WilliamPaulMemorial/default.asp>) . Registration closes on Nov. 1, 2016. If you need more information, please contact Jeff Zhu at jfzhu@niaid.nih.gov (<mailto:jfzhu@niaid.nih.gov>) or Bob Seder at rseder@mail.nih.gov (<mailto:rseder@mail.nih.gov>) . Individuals with disabilities who need Sign Language Interpreters and/or reasonable accommodation to participate in this event should contact Dr. Howard Young (younghow@mail.nih.gov) (<mailto:younghow@mail.nih.gov>) , 301-846-5700 (tel:301-846-5700)) and/or the Federal Relay (1-800-877-8339 (tel:1-800-877-8339)).

WALS - Stressed out: a novel approach to cancer immunotherapy (<https://oir.nih.gov/wals>)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2016, 3:00 PM TO 4:00 PM (RECEPTION TO FOLLOW)

Masur Auditorium, NIH Clinical Center (Bldg 10)



Join us for a special Monday edition of the NIH Wednesday Afternoon Lecture Series (WALS), as [Laurie Glimcher, M.D. \(http://www.dana-farber.org/Newsroom/News-Releases/laurie-h-glimcher-md-named-president-of-dana-farber-cancer-institute.aspx\)](http://www.dana-farber.org/Newsroom/News-Releases/laurie-h-glimcher-md-named-president-of-dana-farber-cancer-institute.aspx) , President of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, delivers the inaugural William Paul Lecture, "Stressed out: a novel approach to cancer immunotherapy." This lecture occurs as part of the William E. Paul Memorial Symposium. Dr. William E. Paul, who passed away on September 18th, 2015, was the leader of the NIH immunology community. His groundbreaking contributions to the immunology field include the discovery of interleukin (IL)-4 and more than 600 publications over half a century.

The NIH Director's Wednesday Afternoon Lecture Series, colloquially known as WALS, is the highest-profile lecture program at the NIH. Lectures occur on most Wednesdays from September through June from 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Building 10 on the NIH Bethesda campus.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome in Historical Perspective

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2016, 10:00 AM TO 11:00 AM

FAES Classroom #6, NIH Clinical Center (Bldg 10)

The ME/CFS Interest Group presents a lecture, "Chronic Fatigue Syndrome in Historical Perspective," by [Edward Shorter \(http://www.psychiatry.utoronto.ca/people/dr-edward-shorter/\)](http://www.psychiatry.utoronto.ca/people/dr-edward-shorter/) , Ph.D., the Jason A. Hannah Professor of the History of Medicine at the University of Toronto. Shorter is cross-appointed Professor of Psychiatry. His past research interests include a two-volume history of psychosomatic illness, "From Paralysis to Fatigue" (1992) and "From the Mind Into the Body" (1994). Since the mid-1990s he has emerged as an internationally recognized historian of psychiatry, with numerous publications to his credit. His "History of Psychiatry" (1997) has become the standard text in the field, joined in 2005 by "A Historical Dictionary of Psychiatry" and in 2009 by "Before Prozac". This volume argues for a reassessment of diagnoses and treatments for mood and anxiety disorders that have been set aside in favor of patent-protected remedies and diagnoses promulgated by the DSM series. He further explores these themes in his latest book, "How Everyone Became Depressed: The Rise and Fall of the Nervous Breakdown" (Oxford University Press, 2013).



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