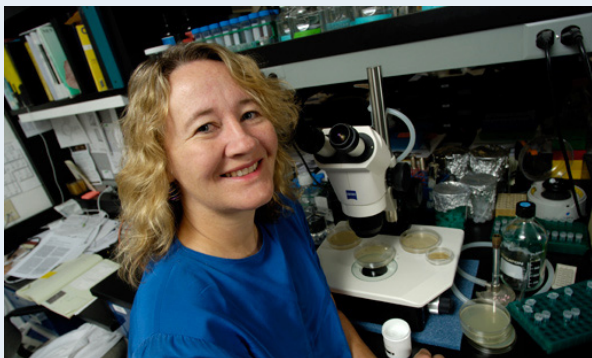


Faculty & Friends



A Nobel for Carol Greider

Former CSHL Fellow Carol Greider, along with her colleagues Elizabeth Blackburn and Jack Szostak, won the 2009 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for discovering how chromosomes are protected in cell division by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase. During her fellowship from 1988–1990, Dr. Greider identified the key mechanism by which telomerase adds DNA to the ends of chromosomes. She continued her research career as a member of the CSHL faculty from 1990–97 and is currently Daniel Nathans Professor and Director of Molecular Biology and Genetics at the Institute for Basic Biomedical Sciences at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

A four-star charity, eight times (in a row)

For the eighth year running, CSHL received a 4-star rating for sound financial practices from Charity Navigator, an impartial monitor of U.S. charitable organizations. "Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory consistently executes its mission in a fiscally responsible way, and outperforms most other charities in America," said Ken Burger, Charity Navigator's president and CEO.



Trustee Charles Sawyers honored with Lasker Award

Charles L. Sawyers, M.D., Chair of the Human Oncology and Pathogenesis Program at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and a Scientific Trustee of CSHL, in September received the 2009 Lasker-DeBakey Clinical Medical Research Award. Dr. Sawyers and two colleagues were recognized for their groundbreaking work on the treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML). Their research has led to the development of drugs that have rendered CML a manageable condition for most patients. The Lasker Award is one of the nation's most prestigious honors for biomedical research. Seventy-nine Lasker laureates have received the Nobel Prize, including 30 in the last two decades.

Transformative NIH grants awarded to Partha Mitra and Josh Dubnau

Two CSHL neuroscientists are among an elite group of only 42 researchers nationwide to receive special five-year grants for transformative research from the National Institutes of Health (NIH). This is the first year the NIH has offered "Transformative R01" grants, which were devised to encourage "exceptionally innovative, high-risk, original and/or unconventional research that has the potential to create new or challenge existing scientific paradigms." Professor Partha Mitra will use his grant to produce the first brain-wide circuit diagram for the mouse, and using this as reference, attempt to determine alterations in the corresponding circuits of mouse models of neuropsychiatric disorders. Assistant Professor Josh Dubnau's "transformative" project will study how the conversion of genetic information — its translation from RNA to protein — is regulated in neurons.



Partha Mitra

Josh Dubnau

