

CSHL in the News



[Why stress triggers depression in some people, resilience in others](#)  
May 28, 2014



[Depressed mice have excitable neurons](#)  
May 28, 2014



[Why some people get depressed and others get resilient](#)  
May 27, 2014



[DepYmed announces validation of Trodusquemine as a therapeutic candidate for Her2-positive breast cancer](#)  
May 27, 2014



[How sperm fit big things in small places](#)  
May 14, 2014



[Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory's Gillis studies links among autism genes](#)  
May 14, 2014



[Inaugural Pershing Square Sohn Prize awarded to 6 young scientists in New York City to further innovative cancer research](#)  
May 5, 2014

Stay Connected



Make A Gift →

Upcoming Events

[LI2DAY Walk for Breast Cancer](#)  
Saturday, June 7

[Science Walking Tours](#)  
Saturday, June 14 & 28

[21st Annual Golf Tournament](#)  
Tuesday, June 17

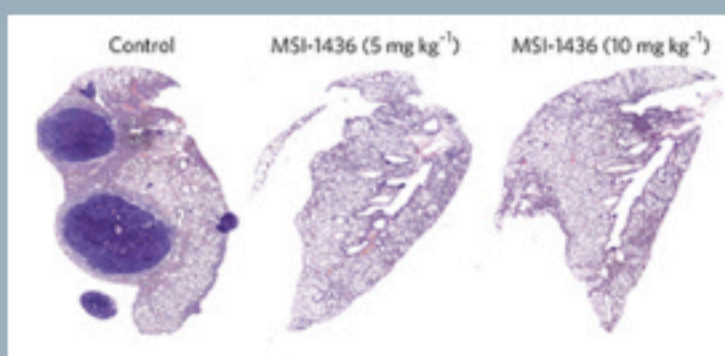
[Public Lecture: BIG DATA - How biological data science can improve our health, foods and energy](#)  
Wednesday, June 18

[Public Lecture: Understanding Autism Spectrum Disorder - focus on the facts](#)  
Tuesday, June 24

[2014 DNALC Summer Camps](#)  
Registration now open

A promising new approach to treat HER2-positive breast cancer

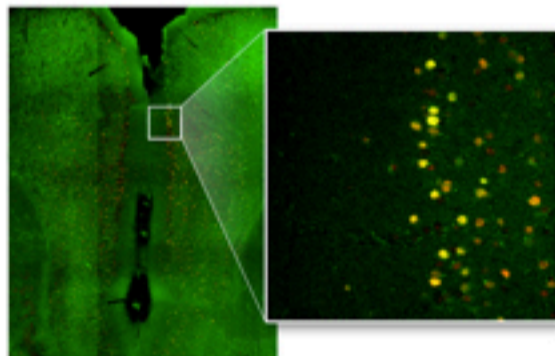
About 1 in 8 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer in their lifetime. For nearly 25% of these women, the cancer will be HER2-positive, a particularly aggressive form of breast cancer that develops resistance even to targeted treatments, like Herceptin, within a year.



This month, a team led by Professor Nick Tonks made a discovery that they hope will lead to the development of a powerful new way of treating HER2-positive breast cancer. The team found that a protein called PTP1B plays a critical role in the development of these tumors, and is a promising drug target. Later this year early-stage human trials will begin for one such drug, called Trodusquemine, in a collaboration with clinicians at the Monter Cancer Center of NorthShore-LIJ. Find out more.

Dealing with stress: to cope or to quit?

We all deal with stress differently. Many learn to adapt, but about 20% of us will become depressed. New research led by Associate Professor Bo Li provides a major insight into the neuronal basis of depression. Li and his team have identified specific neurons in the brain that determine how a mouse responds to stress - whether with resilience or defeat. What's more, this discovery helps explain how one promising experimental treatment for depression - deep brain stimulation - works, and suggests how it can be even more effectively targeted. Find out more.



Male infertility: it's all about the package

Infertility is generally thought of as a woman's problem, but more than 3 million U.S. men also experience it. This month, a team led by Professor Alea Mills described a key event during sperm development that is essential for male fertility. They found that action of a protein called Chd5 is essential in enabling the vast amount of DNA in a full genome to fit within the minuscule sperm cell. Find out more.



Big Data meets DNA: Free Public Lecture

Biology is in the middle of an incredible transition, driven by the ever-increasing speed and falling cost of sequencing DNA. The new technologies that make this possible are used to study the genetics of diseases like cancer and autism, to probe the natural world, and develop more robust crops and biofuels. Find out what's coming in the next 10 years and beyond at a free public lecture by Assistant Professor Mike Schatz. Mark your calendars: Wednesday June 18, 7 pm. Find out more and RSVP today!

