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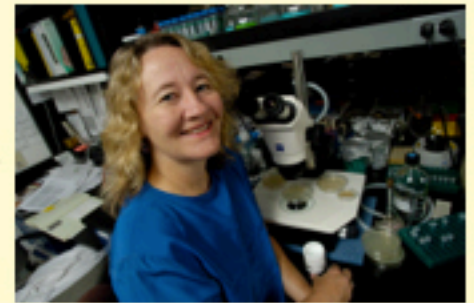
### Protein controls rest periods to enhance memory

Repeated learning sessions produce long-lasting memory when they are spaced out between rest intervals. [CSHL neuroscientists](#) have discovered that this "spacing effect" is controlled in the brain by a protein that determines how long rest intervals need to last for long-term memory to form. They also reported, in a paper published in the journal *Cell*, that the duration of rest intervals can be manipulated to achieve better memory by genetically altering the activity of the protein. "This finding could be useful in treating learning and memory disorders," said Professor Yi Zhong, who

led the study.

### Former Fellow wins Nobel Prize

[CSHL alumna Carol Greider](#) and her colleagues, Elizabeth Blackburn and Jack Szostak, have won the 2009 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for discovering how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase. "We are proud of Carol's achievements and grateful for her continuing support as part of our Scientific Advisory Council," said CSHL President Bruce Stillman. Greider was a CSHL Fellow from 1988-1990 and continued her research career at CSHL as a faculty member from 1990-1997.



### Shop for holiday gifts and support CSHL

Sign up to donate 25 percent of your pre-tax purchases to CSHL when you shop at the Americana Manhasset and Wheatley Plaza during the "Champions for Charity" benefit, December 3-5. You can register for your Champion Card at [championsforcharity.org](http://championsforcharity.org) or call 1-800-818-6767. You must present your card at time of purchase to qualify.



### Tumor suppressors yield clues to fight lymphoma

Using an RNAi-based technique to screen candidate genes in mice, Professor Scott Lowe and his team have found new [tumor suppressor genes](#) in lymphoma. The research, published in the journal *Cancer Cell*, reveals gene activity networks that let tumors thrive and offers new insights into devising therapeutic strategies against lymphoma.

### Rare mutation dramatically increases schizophrenia risk

An international team of researchers led by CSHL geneticist Johathan Sebat has identified a [rare mutation](#) on human chromosome 16 that substantially increases risk for schizophrenia. In a letter published by *Nature Genetics*, the team reports that the mutation is a copy number variant (CNV) located in a region referred to by scientists as 16p11.2, and that having one extra copy of this region is associated with an eight-fold increased risk of developing schizophrenia.

### Upcoming Events

**November 10:** Fourth annual Double Helix Medals awards dinner at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel in New York City. This year's honorees are Kathryn W. Davis for Humanitarianism; Maurice R. Greenberg for Corporate Philanthropy; and Herbert W. Boyer and Stanley N. Cohen for Scientific Research. Renowned violinist Joshua Bell will perform. For more information or to purchase tickets to the dinner, please call 516-367-8842.

Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (CSHL) is a private, non-profit research and education institution at the forefront of research in cancer and molecular biology, neuroscience, plant genetics, and bioinformatics and genomics. Under the leadership of Dr. Bruce Stillman, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a Fellow of the Royal Society, more than 400 scientists conduct groundbreaking research to advance the understanding and ability to diagnose and treat cancers, neurological diseases, and other causes of human suffering.

Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory is one of sixty-three institutions supported by the Cancer Centers Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and has been designated as an NCI Cancer Center since 1987.

We would like to hear from you!  
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