INTERNSHIP SCHOOL OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

38th Course: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF LARGE MOLECULAR ASSEMBLIES: Crystallographic Targeting of Pathogenic Viruses to Recognize and Neutralize Potential Terrorism Agents

A NATO Advanced Study Institute

ERICE-SICILY: 8 - 18 JUNE 2006

Sponsored by the: • International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology • International Union of Crystallography • Italian Ministry of Education, University and Scientific Research • Sicilian Regional Government

PURPOSE AND LECTURERS

Purposes of the Course

Crystallography and electron microscopy are pre-eminent techniques for obtaining the structure of biological macromolecules at atomic resolution. These structures, components of living organisms, are critical to understand the detailed mechanisms of biological processes, and to discover new therapeutics using a structure-based approach. Almost weekly, international journals each their reports on their newest achievements. To counter the myriad modern threats of disease and terrorism, there is an urgent need to interpret the significance of the hundreds of macromolecular structures published nowadays. This meeting will bring up coming generations of scientists to undertake this important task.

The present scientific programme will focus on the most recent achievements in structural biology of large molecular assemblies. Formal lectures in the main hall will be integrated with practical hands-on workshops available at the Ettore Majorana Centre. The present Course is designed also to provide the birth of centres for macromolecular crystallography in several Eastern European countries where this field has only recently started to develop.

APPLICATIONS

Interested candidates should register by 30 November 2005 using the form available at http://www.ccsem.infn.it or writing to the Executive Secretary of the International School of Crystallography:

Professor Paola SPADON - Executive Secretary
International School of Crystallography
Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche
University of Padova
Via Marzolo, 1 - 35131 PADOVA, Italy
e-mail: paola.spadon@unipd.it

specify:
1) full name(s), age, sex, citizenship;
2) postal address, phone, fax, electronic mail;
3) present academic position and scientific interests;
4) the title or abstract of a scientific contribution to the poster session(s) which might be included in the programme.

Young researchers should add a list of no more than five scientific publications and a letter of recommendation from the group leader or a senior scientist, where the amount of support, if needed, is justified. In order to reflect the multi-disciplinary nature of the Course, attendance will be encouraged on the basis of the scientific discipline, publication record and the correspondence between the current research of the applying scientists and the listed topics.

• PLEASE NOTE

Participants must arrive in Erice on June, 8, 2006, not later than 8 p.m.

Further information is to be found on the WWW at the following address:
http://www.ccsem.infn.it

POETIC TOUCH

According to legend, Erice, son of Venus and Neptune, founded a small town on top of a mountain (856 metres above sea level) more than three thousand years ago. The founder of modern history — i.e. the recording of events in a methodic and chronological sequence as they really happened without reference to mythical causes — the great Thucydides (~500 B.C.), writing about events connected with the conquest of Troy (1183 B.C.), says: «After the fall of Troy some Trojans on its escape from the Achaeans arrived in Sicily on boats and as they settled near the border with the Sicani all together they gave named Effori — they turned from Separete and Erice.» This inspired Virgil to describe the arrival of the Trojan royal family in Erice and the burial of Anchise, by his son Enea, on the coast below Erice. Homer (~1200 B.C.), Thucydides (~500 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~19 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. For seven centuries (XII-XIX), the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~1100 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Mozia (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek).

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~1100 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Mozia (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek).

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~1100 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Mozia (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~19 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. For seven centuries (XII-XIX), the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~1100 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Mozia (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~19 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. For seven centuries (XII-XIX), the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~1100 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Mozia (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~19 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. For seven centuries (XII-XIX), the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~1100 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Mozia (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~19 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. For seven centuries (XII-XIX), the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~1100 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Mozia (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~19 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. For seven centuries (XII-XIX), the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~1100 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Mozia (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~19 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. For seven centuries (XII-XIX), the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~1100 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Mozia (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~19 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. For seven centuries (XII-XIX), the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.