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Department of Microbiology
and
The Comprehensive Cancer Center

Applications are invited for a vacant faculty position in Molecular Immunology jointly supported by the Department of Microbiology and the Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center. Preference will be given to established investigators applying for a position at the Associate Professor or Professor level. The successful applicant will be expected to maintain an internationally recognized, molecular-oriented research program in cancer immunology and to participate in graduate and undergraduate teaching. This is one of several new cancer related positions that will be filled in the near future to expand the research program of the O.S.U. Comprehensive Cancer Center coincident with the establishment of the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute.

Applicants should submit a curriculum vitae, statement of current research interests and future plans, and the names of three references to Professor John N. Reeve, Chair, Department of Microbiology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210; Tel. 614-292-2301 or FAX 614-292-1538. Review of applications will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled. Women and minority candidates are very strongly encouraged to apply. The University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Cancer Research accepts submissions
on disk to facilitate production.

Acceptable word processing packages are listed in Guidelines for Submitting Disks to AACR Publications, found in the back of every issue of Cancer Research. Tables and illustrations will be set from hard copy.

To submit your paper on disk, simply send a completed Disk Submission Form (found on the reverse of the Guidelines for Submitting Disks to AACR Publications) with your disk, labeled as shown above, to the AACR Publications Department. Be sure that the disk file is the most recent version of your paper and matches the hard copy printout.

For review purposes, 4 hard copy printouts of the manuscript and 4 copies of the original illustrations must accompany all submissions.
FEBRUARY 10-14, 1992
Molecular Oncology as a Basis for New Strategies in Cancer Therapy
Second Joint Conference with the Japanese Cancer Association
Co-Chairpersons: I. Bernard Weinstein, New York, NY; Susumu Nishimura, Tokyo, Japan
Sheraton Waikiki Hotel, Honolulu, HI

SEPTEMBER 23-26, 1992
Biochemical and Molecular Analytical Methods Applicable to Cancer Epidemiology (Tentative Title)
Chairperson: David Schottenfeld, Ann Arbor, MI
The Registry Resort, Naples, FL

OCTOBER 18-22, 1992
Cell Cycle Control and Growth Regulation (Tentative Title)
Chairperson: Arnold J. Levine, Princeton, NJ
Program Committee: Edward Harlow, Charlestown, MA; Peter M. Howley, Bethesda, MD; David M. Livingston, Boston, MA
Chatham Bars Inn, Chatham (Cape Cod), MA

NOVEMBER 4-8, 1992
Differentiation and Cancer (Tentative Title)
Co-Chairpersons: Webster K. Cavenee, San Diego, CA; Raymond L. White, Salt Lake City, UT
Marriott Hilton Head Resort, Hilton Head, SC

DECEMBER 7-12, 1992
Molecular Aspects of Chemical Carcinogenesis (Tentative Title)
Chairperson: Lawrence A. Loeb, Seattle, WA
Banff Springs Hotel, Banff, Alberta, Canada

FEBRUARY 1-6, 1993
Cancer and Development (Tentative Title)
Chairperson: Carlo M. Croce, Philadelphia, PA
Big Sky Resort, Big Sky, MT

MARCH 15-20, 1993
Mechanism of Action of Retinoids, Vitamin D, and Steroid Hormones
Co-Chairpersons: Michael B. Sporn, Bethesda, MD; Ronald M. Evans, San Diego, CA; David Mangelsdorf, San Diego, CA
Banff Centre, Banff, Alberta, Canada

AACR members will receive brochures on the above special conferences as soon as they are available. Nonmembers should call or write:
American Association for Cancer Research
Public Ledger Building
620 Chestnut Street, Suite 816
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SPECIAL SESSIONS

1992 AACR ANNUAL MEETING
May 20-23, 1992

Topics and Chairpersons of Plenary Sessions

Chemoprevention of Cancer
(Joint AACR/ASCO Plenary Session)
Michael B. Sporn, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD

Innovative Tumor Immunology
Tak W. Mak, Ontario Cancer Institute, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The Role of Cell Adhesion in Invasion and Metastasis
Erkki Ruoslahti, La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation, La Jolla, CA

Cell Cycle Control
David Beach, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY

Topics and Chairpersons of Symposia

Molecular Approaches to Diagnosis and Patient Evaluation
Mark A. Israel, University of California, San Francisco, CA

p53 Tumor Suppressor Genes
Curtis C. Harris, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD

Gene Expression and Chromatin Structure
William T. Garrard, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX

Genomic Instability and Cancer
Thea D. Tlsty, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC

Hereditary Predisposition to Cancer
Frederick P. Li, National Cancer Institute, Boston, MA

HIV-Associated Malignancies
Flossie Wong-Staal, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA

Cytokines/Receptors
John Mendelsohn, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY

Molecular Carcinogenesis
Saraswati Sukumar, Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, CA

Drug Design/Discovery
Daniel D. Von Hoff, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX

Breast Cancer
Dennis J. Slamon, UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA

Receptor Signalling/Transduction
Joseph Schlessinger, New York University, New York, NY

Molecular Genetics of Cancer
Eric J. Stanbridge, University of California, Irvine, CA

Programmed Cell Death (Apoptosis) in the Etiology and Therapy of Cancer
John T. Isaacs, Johns Hopkins Oncology Center, Baltimore, MD

Novel Chemotherapy
Judah M. Folkman, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

Workshop and Meet-the-Expert Sunrise Session Topics to be Announced
Currently celebrating its 50th anniversary year, The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center has provided cancer care to almost 275,000 patients since it was established in 1941. During the past half-century, many major advances in cancer research and therapy have been achieved at M. D. Anderson, which now ranks as one of the world’s leading comprehensive cancer centers.

The overall outlook for most cancers was bleak when the Texas Legislature approved the creation of a state cancer hospital and research institute 50 years ago. From a 1-in-5 chance for successful treatment, the odds have improved steadily so that more than 50% of today’s patients can anticipate being cured, while many others will enjoy increased survival time. About two-thirds of the total patients have been Texans, who by state law are treated regardless of their ability to pay for services; the other one-third have come to M. D. Anderson from every state in the United States and more than 65 other nations.

The first patients were accepted in temporary quarters on a remodeled family estate once owned by the late Captain James A. Baker, grandfather of present Secretary of State James A. Baker III. The institution was named for Monroe Dunaway Anderson, a prominent Houston cotton broker and philanthropist, who in 1936 had set up a foundation to support community programs. It was the M. D. Anderson Foundation that provided an interim site as well as land on which to build the new cancer hospital.

Since moving to the then-new Texas Medical Center in 1954, M. D. Anderson has grown into one of the largest cancer centers in the world. Today, its Houston-based physical plant stretches over 22 acres, housing 518 hospital beds, a 10-story outpatient clinic building, and more than 350 research laboratories. An additional 60 acres are available for future growth. Earlier this year, ground was broken for a 200-room patient-family facility. In addition, plans were announced for a $250 million expansion that will include a replacement bed tower, other patient care areas, research laboratories, and support services; these facilities should be ready within five years.

Dr. R. Lee Clark, currently an Emeritus member of the AACR, became M. D. Anderson’s first full-time director and surgeon-in-chief in 1946. Dr. Clark introduced the idea of interdisciplinary teamwork in both research and patient care programs even before the original hospital unit was opened. He was an early advocate of combining conservation surgery with radiotherapy and, over time, chemotherapy and then biological therapy to preserve patient functions and minimize disfigurements. His philosophy of how scientists and clinicians should collaborate became a model for many other cancer centers and has been responsible for reducing the time from laboratory discoveries to the application of these discoveries in patient care.

After the National Cancer Act was passed in 1971, M. D. Anderson became one of the first three federally designated Comprehensive Cancer Centers. Dr. R. Lee Clark was one of the prime movers in getting the National Cancer Act passed. For his effort, President Richard Nixon appointed him in 1972 as one of three members of the first President’s Cancer Panel.

M. D. Anderson is a pacesetter in evaluating anticancer drugs. Almost 450 clinical trials under way test promising chemotherapeutic agents and assess new surgical techniques, radiotherapy methods, and more than 25 natural and synthetic biological substances and then compare the results against standard cancer therapy. Most patients referred to M. D. Anderson receive at least two and sometimes three or four different therapies.

Many of the 600 staff physicians and scientists have earned national and international honors for their projects, which are now supported by about $60 million in cancer research grants. The faculty and staff also provide educational programs for some 2000 physicians, scientists, and students in all aspects of cancer each year. During the last decade, the total staff has doubled to 7500. The current operating budget is $533 million, most of which is self-generated through fees for services rendered, competitive research grants, and private philanthropy.

In addition to facilities in Houston, M. D. Anderson operates a unique two-unit Science Park in Bastrop County near Austin. Promising research into the en-
environmental causes of cancer are conducted at M. D. Anderson's Science Park-Research Division; these studies are supported by the nearby Science Park's Department of Veterinary Resources, which supplies and produces research animals for all University of Texas components as well as for other institutions.

Since Charles A. LeMaistre assumed the presidency in 1978, M. D. Anderson has enjoyed its period of greatest growth. In the last decade, a 60% increase in admissions has been experienced without adding any new beds and a 34% increase has been achieved in outpatient visits, which now exceed 500,000 annually. The number of endowed chairs and professorships has risen from 4 to almost 70.

As M. D. Anderson looks toward the 21st century, prevention has become a more important part of the institution's overall mission. Expansion of the multidisciplinary prevention programs includes investigation of the many causes of cancer, new chemoprevention trials, and an array of public education programs aimed at helping individuals reduce their risks of developing cancer. In the last category, nearly 250,000 people have called M. D. Anderson's toll-free Cancer Information Service (CIS) to obtain timely information about cancer services and prevention tips since the federally funded CIS opened in 1976.

Featured on the cover are R. Lee Clark (left), Charles A. LeMaistre (right), the R. Lee Clark Clinic Building (upper middle), and the original 1954 building (lower middle).

Edwin A. Mirand