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Announcements

(Requests for announcements must be received at least three months before publication.)

FUTURE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH

2004 March 27–31, Orlando, FL
2005 April 16–20, Anaheim, CA

AACR SPECIAL CONFERENCES IN CANCER RESEARCH

A number of meetings are now being organized in the AACR's series of smaller scientific meetings. Following are the topics, dates, locations, and program committees for these meetings. When full details of each meeting are available, AACR members will be the first to receive complete brochures and application forms for participation in these important conferences. Nonmembers may receive this information by sending their names and addresses to Meetings Mailing List, American Association for Cancer Research, 615 Chestnut Street, 17th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19106-4404. Up-to-date program information is also available via the Internet at the AACR's website (http://www.aacr.org).

NEW DIRECTIONS IN TUMOR ANGIOGENESIS

October 15–19, 2003
Sheraton Chicago, Chicago, IL

Chairpersons
Judah Folkman, Boston, MA
Zena Werb, San Francisco, CA
Peter Carmeliet, Leuven, Belgium

SECOND ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FRONTIERS IN CANCER PREVENTION RESEARCH

October 26–30, 2003
JW Marriott Desert Ridge Resort, Phoenix, AZ

Chairperson
Raymond N. DuBois, Nashville, TN

AACR-NCI-EORTC INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MOLECULAR TARGETS AND CANCER THERAPEUTICS

November 17–21, 2003
Hynes Center, Boston, MA

Chairpersons
Charles L. Sawyers, Los Angeles, CA
Edward A. Sausville, Bethesda, MD
Jaap Verweij, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

SIXTH JOINT CONFERENCE OF THE AACR AND JCA, ADVANCES IN CANCER RESEARCH

January 25–29, 2004
Hilton Wai Koloa Village, Wai Koloa, Hawaii

Chairpersons
Waun Ki Hong, Houston, TX
Takahashi Tsuruo, Tokyo, Japan

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

International Society for Biological Therapy of Cancer Workshop on Cancer Biometrics: Identifying Biomarkers and Surrogates of Tumor in Patients: Primer on Tumor Immunology and Biological Therapy of Cancer, October 30–November 2, 2003, Hyatt Regency, Bethesda, MD. For more information go to www.isbtc.org.

Lung Cancer Awareness Week, November 17–21, 2003. The Great American Smokeout is Thursday, November 20. Toll-free patient support information line: 1-877-646-LUNG (5864). Website: www.lungcancer.org.

10th Hong Kong International Cancer Congress, November 19–21, 2003, Faculty of Medicine Building, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Contact: 10th HKICC Congress Secretariat, Department of Surgery, University of Hong Kong Medical Centre, Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong. Phone: 852.2818.0232 or 852.2855.4235; Fax: 852.2818.1186; E-mail: mededcon@hku.hk; Website: www.hkicc.org.

Third International Conference and 9th Annual Meeting of the International Society of Cancer Chemoprevention (ISCaC): Controversies in Tumor Prevention and Genetics, February 12–14, 2004, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland. E-mail: info@oncoconferences.ch; website: www.oncoconferences.ch.

The National Comprehensive Cancer Network's 9th Annual Conference: Clinical Practice Guidelines and Outcomes Data in Oncology, March 10–14, 2004. Westin Diplomat Resort and Spa, Hollywood, Florida. Website: www.nccn.org.

The UK Radiological Congress, run by The British Institute of Radiology, The Royal College of Radiologists, The Society and College of Radiographers and The Institute of Physics and Engineering in Medicine, June 6–8, 2004, GMEX Et MICC, Manchester, UK. Abstract deadline: Feb. 2, 2004. Website: www.ukrc.org.uk.

6th International Conference on Head and Neck Cancer, August 7–11, 2004, Marriott Wardman Park, Washington, DC. Contact: Concepts in Meeting & Events, 1805 Ardmore Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15221. Phone: 412.243.5156; Fax: 412.243.5160; E-mail: ssteighnercme@aol.com.

Molecular Targets for Cancer Therapy: 3rd Biennial Meeting, October 1–5, 2004, Don Cesar Beach Resort & Spa, St. Petersburg Beach, FL. Contact: Ann Gordon. Phone: 813.903.4975; E-mail: gordonac@moffitt.usf.edu.

Correction

In the article by Lei Wang *et al.*, titled "Alternative Splicing Disrupts a Nuclear Localization Signal in Spleen Tyrosine Kinase That Is Required for Invasion Suppression in Breast Cancer," which appeared in the August 1, 2003 issue of *Cancer Research* (pp. 4724–4730), figures 5 and 6 should have appeared in color. Below are the correct figures.

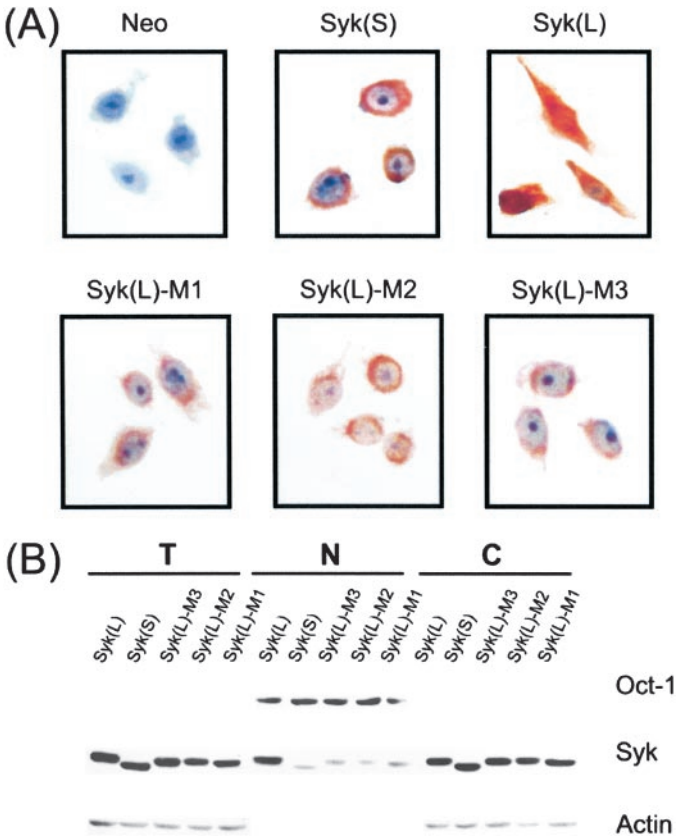

Fig. 5. Basic residues within DEL are required for Syk(L) nuclear localization. *A*, immunohistochemical examination of Syk(L) and Syk(S) subcellular localization. Pooled MDA-MB-435S stable lines that expressed cDNAs of *SYK(L)*, *SYK(S)*, or *SYK(L)* with replaced basic residues (M1, M2, and M3) were fixed. Syk-immunoreactive proteins were examined by N-19 polyclonal antibody as described in "Materials and Methods." After immunodetection, cells were counterstained with hematoxylin. Neo control was used to verify the specificity of Syk immunostaining (background). *B*, the above MDA-MB-435S stable lines were subjected to nuclear (N) and cytosolic (C) fractionation followed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting with anti-Syk, Oct-1, or actin antisera. Total cell lysates (T) were run in parallel.

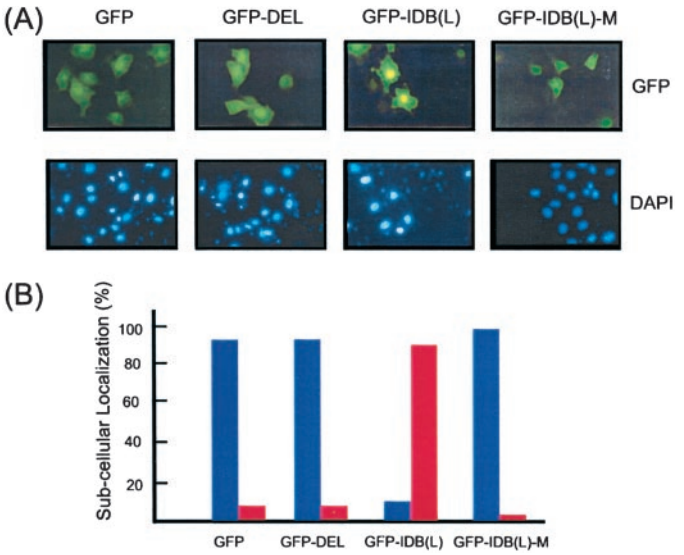

Fig. 6. Subcellular localization of GFP fusion proteins. *A*, COS7 cells were transfected with the parental vector, pEGFP-DEL, pEGFP-IDB(L), or pEGFP-IDB(L)-M. Cells were fixed and the nucleus stained with DAPI. The localization of GFP (*top panel*) and DAPI-stained nucleus (*bottom panel*) was examined by fluorescence microscopy. *B*, localization of GFP fusion protein was scored, and an average of three independent experiments was plotted. Diffuse GFP distribution throughout cells was scored as cytoplasmic (*blue bars*). Nuclear localization was determined when nuclear GFP fusion protein was prominent (*red bars*).

The article by Yanhua Wang *et al.*, titled "A Novel Folate Transport Activity in Human Mesothelioma Cell Lines with High Affinity and Specificity for the New-Generation Antifolate Pemetrexed," which appeared in the November 15, 2002 issue of Cancer Research (pp. 6434–6437) described a novel folate transport activity in human mesothelioma cell lines. Subsequent studies have clarified that this transport activity is associated with infection of the cell culture by *M. hyorhinis* and *M. Arginini* as determined with the ATCC Mycoplasma Detection Kit. When cells were treated with antibiotics (10 μg/ml ciprofloxacin and 0.5 μg/ml Mycoplasma Removal Agent, ICN Biochemicals) for two weeks this activity was lost. In addition, mycoplasma-free cells regained this transport activity within three days after growth in sterile-filtered (0.45 micron) medium derived from the infected cells. NCI-H28 mesothelioma cells newly purchased from ATCC do not exhibit this activity. This activity is not detected using methotrexate as the radiolabelled uptake species (commonly used to characterize folate transport) because of the very low affinity of the transporter for this drug ($K_i \sim 125$ μM). Rather, it was detected fortuitously when pemetrexed was employed because of the very high affinity for this antifolate ($K_t \sim 30$ nM). Indeed, a high ratio of pemetrexed to methotrexate initial uptake rates (when the extracellular concentration is low ~50 nM) suggests the presence of mycoplasma associated with mammalian cells. Recent studies indicate high affinities of this transporter for the active stereoisomer of 5-formyltetrahydrofolate ($K_t \sim 40$ nM) and racemic 5-methyltetrahydrofolate ($K_t \sim 75$ nM). This transport activity was also present, although at far lower levels (Hela and HepG2 cells) or, not detected at all, in other cells that harbored mycoplasma. Hence, this phenomenon appears to be especially prominent for mesothelioma cells.

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Correction

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