

# Newsletter

Biophysical Society

FEBRUARY

2015

## DEADLINES

### Summer Research Program

February 16  
Priority Application

### Thematic Meetings

New Biological Frontiers Illuminated by Molecular Sensors and Actuators  
June 28–July 1  
Taipei, Taiwan

March 1  
Abstract Submission  
April 6  
Early Registration

Biophysics of Proteins at Surfaces: Assembly, Activation, Signaling  
June 13-15  
Madrid, Spain

June 1  
Abstract Submission

Polymers and Self-Assembly: From Biology to Nanomaterials  
October 25-30  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

June 22  
Abstract Submission

Biophysics in the Understanding, Diagnosis and Treatment of Infectious Diseases  
November 16-20, 2015  
Stellenbosch, South Africa

July 20  
Abstract Submission

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## Follow the Action on the Web!



**59<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting**  
February 7-11, 2015  
Baltimore, Maryland

## Take Part in the Meeting No Matter Where You Are

### Social Media

Follow Annual Meeting events on Facebook, Twitter, and the Biophysical Society Blog throughout the Meeting with Scientific session news, press releases, attendee blog posts, and more. Follow along using hashtag is #BPS15.

### Daily Pics

Visit the Annual Meeting website daily for pictures of events, sessions and people in the news.

### Biophysical Society TV

BPS is partnering with Websedge to bring Biophysical Society TV to the Annual Meeting! Biophysical Society TV features new episodes daily, including *Thought Leadership* and *Annual Meeting News*. View program highlights, “behind the scenes” interviews, and coverage of meeting events from the comfort of your own home by visiting the website.



### Speak Up for Science

See attendee selfies expressing support for science research using hashtag #FUNDSOURCE on Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram.

We encourage members not attending the Meeting to participate in the Speak Up for Science campaign as well. You can download an “I support Science funding because” sign to personalize with a message on why you support science at [www.biophysics.org](http://www.biophysics.org). Take a photograph and share it via social media with the hashtag #FUNDSOURCE.

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## BIOPHYSICAL SOCIETY

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## Biophysicist in Profile

EDWARD EGELMAN



Incoming Biophysical Society President *Ed Egelman*, University of Virginia, has always been exceedingly curious. As a child growing up in Long Island, New York, he was always very motivated. He skipped a grade in elementary school and another in high school, which led him to college at the early age of 16. Egelman decided to attend Brandeis University due to its small size and reputation, as well as the progressive atmosphere on campus. He studied political science there for two years before leaving Brandeis in 1970 to work full-time for Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), a student activist organization that was at that time a major force in the anti-Vietnam War movement. Egelman worked with SDS for five years and then returned to Brandeis in 1975 at the end of the War. His interests had changed during his time away from the classroom, and he decided to study physics upon his return. Egelman graduated in 1976 with his Bachelor of Arts in physics.

Egelman began a PhD program in experimental physics at Harvard University studying elementary particles. This program was not a great fit for him, as he had envisioned working in a smaller lab setting that would require less funding. He decided to leave Harvard, and rather than pursue his PhD at another institution, Egelman followed his passion for food and cooking to France. He enrolled in culinary school, but after a short time, realized that he did want a career in science.

“If you have a good idea, you cannot expect that everyone will recognize that it is good and publish your papers and fund your grants. You need to convince people that you are right, and this can often be frustrating. Good ideas ultimately win out in science, but the path can be torturous.”

– Edward Egelman

Egelman then returned to Brandeis to pursue a PhD in biophysics in the lab of his undergraduate advisor, *David DeRosier*. “My initial work as a graduate student was on F-actin, using electron microscopy of negatively stained samples as the main tool. This was due to the work that my PhD advisor, David DeRosier, was doing at the time on actin. The tools largely grew out of the work that David had helped develop while he was a postdoc at the MRC

[Medical Research Council], which led to the entire field of 3-dimensional electron microscopy,” Egelman explains. The experience of working with DeRosier made a lasting impression on Egelman, who names DeRosier as someone he admires to this day. “David DeRosier has had an exceptional career and has made many contributions, including mentoring many individuals who have helped develop three-dimensional electron microscopy. He has a terrific understanding of both physics and biology,” Egelman says.

After completing his PhD in 1982, Egelman joined the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge as a postdoctoral fellow. He had independent support for his research, so “I was able to basically do whatever I wanted,” he says. With that freedom, he began self-guided work on RecA proteins.

Egelman was hired as an assistant professor at Yale University, where he stayed for a few years before leaving for the University of Minnesota, where he continued to work on F-actin and RecA proteins. He stayed in Minnesota for ten years, and then moved to University of Virginia, where he remains today.

Currently, Egelman is using a method that he developed to study filaments from bacteria, viruses, and eukaryotic cells. “Because two of the main polymers (F-actin and RecA-DNA filaments) that I worked on early in my career were very disordered, I developed a new method around 1999 that attempted to surmount these problems[...]. We have now been applying these methods to a large range of projects, ranging from pili of pathogenic bacteria (such as the organisms responsible for cholera, meningitis, and gonorrhea) to the viruses that infect plants and thermophiles (such as the organisms that can live in nearly boiling acid),” he details.

Egelman hopes to take full advantage of recent advances in his field as his work progresses. “We are now on the cusp of a dramatic revolution in the cryo-EM field, as with new direct electron detectors we can reach near-atomic resolution for many protein polymers and nucleoprotein polymers,” Egelman says. “Many of these could not be studied previously at even low resolution, so the advance is far from incremental. I hope to take advantage of this in my future work, as there are a large number of systems that have appeared intractable to such structural studies in the past that we can now solve readily.”

Egelman’s colleague *Emil Reisler* of the University of California, Los Angeles, says, “Ed is a wonderful colleague. He is very supportive, ready to help, and invest his expertise, time, and broader perspective in the project in which you interest him. Being as passionate about science as he is, the discussions of joint projects with him are very lively and fun to have.”

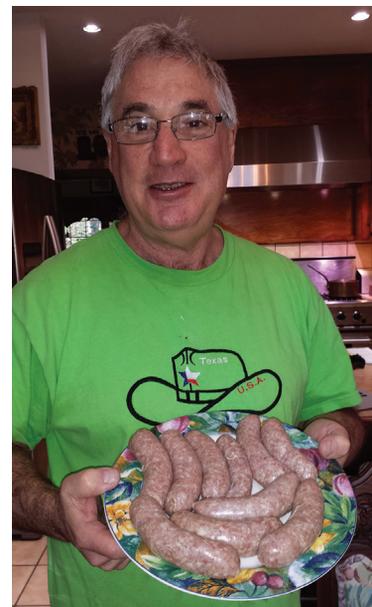
In addition to biophysics, Egelman still pursues his passion for cooking, which nicely complements his love of wine. He shares these interests with his

wife *Adrienne Weinberger*, a fine arts appraiser. “Cook, eat, drink wine, watch movies, and read books. That pretty much sums up the rest of my life. We watch 100 to 150 movies a year, so my passionate interest in food and wine is almost matched by my interest in film,” Egelman explains. “Ed is a real connoisseur of good food and an excellent cook. In fact, his list of publications includes even a comment on Sauce Bearnaise,” adds Reisler.

He has also had ample opportunity to travel to speak at conferences and to collaborate with fellow researchers. “Both my wife and I love to travel, and my scientific collaborations, seminars, and meeting invitations have taken us all around the world. I now have several collaborations with groups in Paris. Going there is always a great hardship, but someone must do it!” he jokes.

Prior to beginning his term as President, Egelman had long been involved in other Biophysical Society activities. He served as Editor-in-Chief of the *Biophysical Journal* from 2007-2012, and has served as chair of the Public Affairs Committee since 2012. He has also been active on the Thematic Meetings Committee. “The thematic meetings are a great development. I helped organize one of the earliest ones in 2010 in Singapore on Actin, the Cytoskeleton, and the Nucleus, and by all accounts it appears to have been a success. I am currently involved in organizing a 2015 Thematic Meeting that will be held in Rio de Janeiro on Polymers and Self-Assembly: From Biology to Nanomaterials,” he says. In his personal life, Egelman is dedicated to promoting the field of biophysics; he even mentioned the Society in his daughter’s wedding announcement in the *New York Times*.

Egelman’s career thus far has taught him that one of the most important qualities for a scientist is perseverance. He offers this encouragement to young scientists: “If you have a good idea, you cannot expect that everyone will recognize that it is good and publish your papers and fund your grants. You need to convince people that you are right, and this can often be frustrating. Good ideas ultimately win out in science, but the path can be torturous.”



Egelman in his kitchen displaying his freshly made sausages.

### Profilee-at-a Glance

#### Institution

University of Virginia

#### Area of Research

Cryo-EM of helical protein polymers and nucleoprotein polymers.

# Biophysical *Journal* Corner

## Know the Editors



Amit Chattopadhyay

*Amit Chattopadhyay*

Centre for Cellular & Molecular  
Biology, India  
Editor for Membranes Section

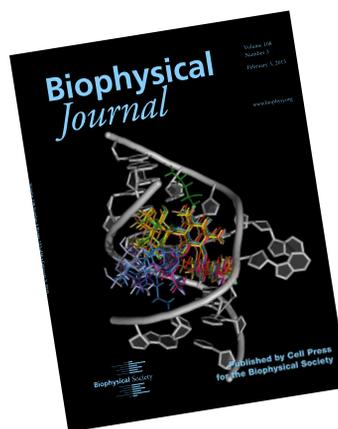
### Q: What is your area of research?

My research is focused on exploring the organization, dynamics, and function of biological membranes in healthy and diseased conditions. Our group has developed and applied novel, innovative, and sensitive techniques (such as the wavelength-selective fluorescence approach) using fluorescence spectroscopy for monitoring solvent relaxation in membranes, membrane-mimetic media, and proteins. These studies have led to a better understanding of the dynamics of membrane and protein hydration. Another important area of our research focuses on the role of membrane lipids and actin cytoskeleton in regulating the organization, dynamics, and function of G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) such as the serotonin<sub>1A</sub> receptor. GPCRs are cellular nanomachines that are involved in information transfer from outside the cell to the cellular interior, thereby mediating diverse signaling pathways. Our work has demonstrated that membrane cholesterol is necessary for the function of GPCRs such as the serotonin<sub>1A</sub> receptor. Using a dual strategy of experimental and molecular dynamics simulation approaches, we have been able to identify “hot spots” on GPCRs that could act as cholesterol occupancy sites. A useful extension of our work is the observation that membrane cholesterol has a crucial role in the entry of pathogens into host cells. Our group has used fluorescence-based microscopic approaches such as fluorescence recovery after photobleaching, fluorescence correlation spectroscopy, and fluorescence resonance energy

transfer to provide novel insight into organization, dynamics, and function of membrane-bound receptors. Overall, our research has contributed significantly toward understanding membrane organization and dynamics, and the interplay between membrane lipids and proteins, especially in membranes of neuronal origin.

## Light and Life in Baltimore

The United Nations has declared 2015 the International Year of Light, which the Society has incorporated into its 59th Annual Meeting in Baltimore, Maryland. In the February 3 issue of *Biophysical Journal*, *Michael Edidin* reflects on a similar meeting held in Baltimore 55 years earlier: a symposium at John’s Hopkins University entitled *Light and Life*. Work presented at that meeting paved the way for modern molecular and cellular biophysics, and fluorescence studies and development of fluorescence microscopy followed at Baltimore laboratories.



**INTERNATIONAL  
YEAR OF LIGHT  
2015**

To read about the history of light-based studies and techniques, pick up a copy of Michael Edidin’s review article, *Light and Life in Baltimore and Beyond*, at the Society booth in Baltimore and check the Meeting schedule for sessions that support the International Year of Light.

# New Biological Frontiers Illuminated by Molecular Sensors and Actuators

JUNE 28–JULY 1, 2015

GIS CONVENTION CENTER AT NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY, TAIPEI, TAIWAN

This meeting will explore a variety of cutting edge research tools that are critical to our understanding of cell signaling and cellular structures in a wide range of biological systems. Due to the multidisciplinary nature of such studies, we encourage participation of a diverse range of researchers with interests that span the biological, chemical, and physical sciences.

## ORGANIZERS

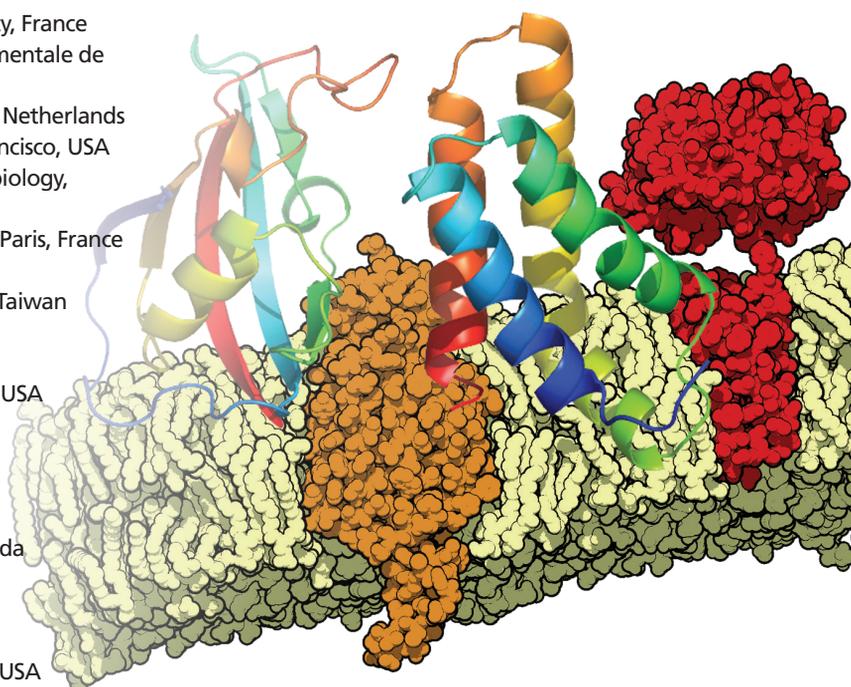
*Robert Campbell*, University of Alberta, Canada  
*Chia-Fu Chou*, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taiwan  
*Takanari Inoue*, Johns Hopkins University, USA  
*Jin-Der Wen*, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

## SPEAKERS

*Ann-Shyn Chiang*, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan  
*Adam Cohen*, Harvard University, USA  
*Bianxiao Cui*, Stanford University, USA  
*Maxime Dahan*, Pierre-and-Marie-Curie University, France  
*Yves de Koninck*, Institut Universitaire en santé mentale de  
Quebec, Canada  
*Cees Dekker*, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands  
*Sophie Dumont*, University of California, San Francisco, USA  
*Oliver Griesbeck*, Max Planck Institute of Neurobiology,  
Germany  
*Zoher Gueroui*, École Normale Supérieure (ENS), Paris, France  
*Kenzo Hirose*, University of Tokyo, Japan  
*Hsiao-Chun Huang*, National Taiwan University, Taiwan  
*Janet Iwasa*, University of Utah, USA  
*Etsuko Kiyokawa*, Kanazawa University, Japan  
*Sanjay Kumar*, University of California, Berkeley, USA  
*Yulong Li*, Peking University, China  
*Jung-Chi Liao*, Academia Sinica, Taiwan  
*Ian Liao*, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan  
*Tobias Meyer*, Stanford University, USA  
*Stephen Michnick*, Université de Montréal, Canada  
*Atsushi Miyawaki*, RIKEN, Japan  
*Takeharu Nagai*, Osaka University, Japan  
*Mark Prescott*, Monash University, Australia  
*Chandra Tucker*, University of Colorado, Denver, USA  
*Lee-Wei Yang*, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan  
*Wei-Yuan Yang*, Academia Sinica, Taiwan  
*Jin Zhang*, Johns Hopkins University, USA  
*Zhihong Zhang*, Wuhan National Laboratory for  
Optoelectronics, China

## IMPORTANT DEADLINES

Abstract Submission ..... March 1, 2015  
Early Registration.....April 6, 2015



## Public Affairs

### National Institutes of Health Relaxes Policy Regarding Late Applications

Beginning January 25, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) started considering late applications submitted up to two weeks past the due date. Previously there was no consideration of such abstracts for applications submitted in response to Requests for Applications or Program Announcements with special due dates. The new policy does not apply to RFAs and PARs with special due dates published on or before this policy update was announced on December 17, 2014. The policy also does not apply to RFAs that will be reviewed on a compressed timeline or those that have declared in the Application Due Date field that “No late applications will be accepted for this Funding Opportunity Announcement.”

Acceptance of late applications will be made on a case-by-case basis, dependent upon the explanation provided in a cover letter submitted with the application, and permission will not be given in advance. Any reason for late submission must be in relation to the Project Director or Principle Investigator listed on the application. (If multiple PD/PI applications, the reason could apply to any or all of the PD/PIs.) The announcement of the policy change provided the following examples of reasons NIH may allow a late application:

- Death of an immediate family member;
- Sudden acute severe illness of the PD/PI or immediate family member;
- Temporary or ad hoc service on an NIH advisory group during the two months preceding or the two months following the application due date. Examples of qualifying service include: participation in an NIH study section/special emphasis panel, NIH Board of Scientific Counselors, Program Advisory Committee, or an NIH Advisory Board/Council. Qualifying service does not

include participation in NIH activities other than those involved in extramural/intramural peer review or NIH Advisory Council/Board service; and

- Delays due to weather, natural disasters, or other emergency situations, not to exceed the time the applicant organization is closed.

The notice announcing the policy change regarding late abstract submission can be read in its entirety at <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-15-039.html>.

### National Science Foundation Aims for Better Transparency

In December, the National Science Foundation announced changes to its transparency and accountability practices aimed at better communicating the purpose of NSF-funded research projects to a non-technical audience.

The new guidelines require program officers to ensure that a “nontechnical project description must explain the project’s significance and importance and serve as a public justification for NSF funding by articulating how the project serves the national interest, as stated by NSF’s mission: to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity and welfare; or to secure the national defense.” To make this happen, program officers may contact PIs to assist with the preparation of the public award abstract and title.

In response to the change, House Science, Space and Technology Committee Chairman Lamar Smith (R-TX), who has been critical of the NSF’s grant practices issued a statement:

“I am encouraged by the NSF’s announcement that it will increase transparency and accountability for taxpayer-supported scientific research. For more than a year, I have been calling for the NSF to provide public explanations for how NSF research grants are in the national interest and worthy of taxpayers’ hard-earned dollars. The NSF’s new policy is a step in the right direction. Congress and taxpayers will be eager to see how the new NSF national interest criterion is implemented.”

The new requirements have been added to the NSF’s guidelines for program officers.

## Orr Sworn in as Under Secretary for Science and Energy

On December 17, *Franklin (Lynn) M. Orr* was sworn in as the Under Secretary for Science and Energy at the US Department of Energy (DOE). In this newly created role, Orr is the principal advisor to Secretary *Ernest Moiz* on clean energy technologies and science and energy research initiatives. Moniz created the position to better integrate DOE's basic science, applied research, technology development, and deployment efforts.

Prior to joining DOE, Orr was a professor emeritus in the Department of Energy Resources Engineering at Stanford University, where he had been the founding director of the Precourt Institute for Energy at Stanford University, the founding director of the Stanford Global Climate and Energy

Project, and Dean of the School of Earth Sciences. Orr received his BS from Stanford and his PhD from the University of Minnesota, both in Chemical Engineering.

Orr was confirmed by the Senate for the position in one of the Senate's last acts of business prior to ending the 113<sup>th</sup> session of Congress.

## Science in the 2015 Budget

In one of its final acts, the 113th Congress passed a \$1.1 trillion spending bill in December, funding most governmental agencies through the end of the 2015 fiscal year. Funding for key agencies and programs related to biophysical research are noted in this chart. Agencies are updating their operating plans for 2015 now that they know their budgets for the year and can move ahead with any new programs they planned to undertake in 2015. See the chart below.

**FY 2014 Appropriations for Science Agencies (in billions)**

Agency	FY 2012	FY 2015	Percent Change
NIH	\$30.179	30,311*	0.5
NSF	\$7.172	\$7.344	2.4
DOE Office of Science	\$5.071	\$5.071	0.0
NASA Science Office	\$5.151	\$5.245	1.8
NIST Science & Tech Labs	\$0.651	\$0.676	3.8

\*NIH received an additional \$238 million to fight Ebola, which brings its percent change from 2014 to 2015 to 1.3%.



SUBMIT YOUR STORY TODAY

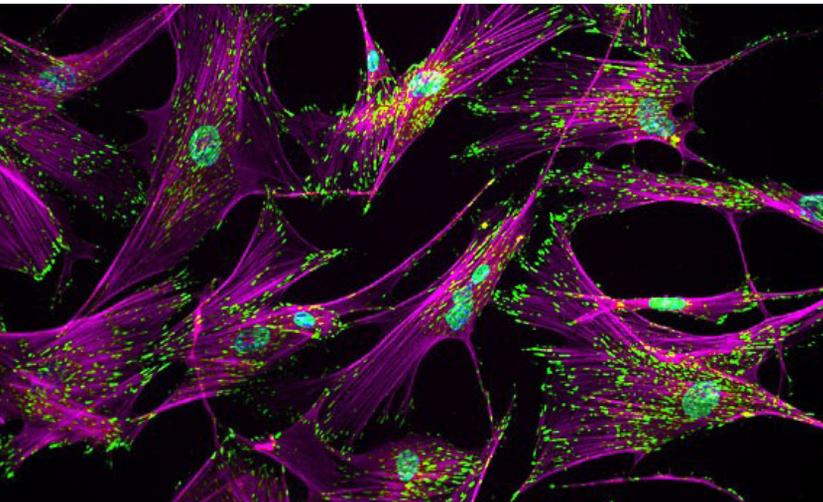
Do you know of a biophysics discovery that changed the world for the better? That led to a new technology, new diagnostic tool, medical application, or new industry?

Find out more information about submitting your story at [www.biophysics.org/contests](http://www.biophysics.org/contests).

**Submission deadline: June 15, 2015**



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- » Computational modeling and theory of cell behavior



## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- » Visit [alleninstituteCELLSCIENCE.org](http://alleninstituteCELLSCIENCE.org)
- » Email us at [careers@alleninstitute.org](mailto:careers@alleninstitute.org)

## Grants and Opportunities

### California Science and Technology Policy Fellowships

**Objective:** To enable fellows to work hands on with policy-makers to develop solutions to complex scientific and technical issues facing California through their interaction with the legislative process.

**Who May Apply:** Someone with a PhD or equivalent level degree or Master's degree in an engineering discipline, plus at least three years post-degree experience.

**Deadline:** February 28, 2015

**Website:** <http://fellows.ccst.us/apply.php>

### Alexander von Humboldt Professorship

**Objective:** To enable award winners to carry out long-term and groundbreaking research at universities and research institutions in Germany.

**Who May Apply:** Nominations may be made by German universities; non-university research institutions may also submit nominations jointly with a German university.

**Deadline:** April 15, 2015

**Website:** <http://www.humboldt-foundation.de/web/alexander-von-humboldt-professorship.html>

## Obituary

### David Yue

*David Yue* passed away on December 23, 2014, of cardiac arrest. David received his MD and PhD at Johns Hopkins University, where he joined the faculty in 1988 and was Professor of Biomedical Engineering and Neuroscience. David was a member of the Biophysical Society since 1987, currently served on its Council, and had been an Editor of the *Biophysical Journal* for the past five years.



David Yue

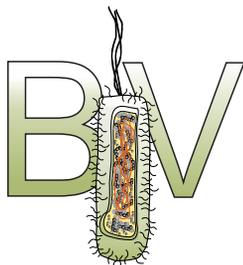
An extraordinary scientist known for his quantitative approach, David unveiled numerous insights into the workings of voltage-gated (Cav)  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  channels, including mechanisms of ion permeation and modulation by G-proteins. Solving how Cav1 channels self-regulate via  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -dependent inactivation (CDI) was an early passion of David's, and where his impact was profound. By the mid-1980s,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  channels in cardiac myocytes were known to undergo CDI, but the mechanism remained elusive. Through single-channel analysis in cardiac myocytes, David demonstrated that CDI was a property of individual  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  channels, and later that the mechanism involved calmodulin binding to the channel. The field of "Ion channel modulation" was born, and David's lab continued to lead the way, deploying inventive strategies such as live-cell FRET imaging and the use of channel-tethered genetically encoded  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  indicators to further refine the CDI mechanism. David's research program continued to evolve with a recent study using a novel  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  imaging strategy to characterize the tonotopic organization of auditory cortex. Among the honors David received are the 2011 Kenneth S. Cole Award from the Membrane Biophysics Subgroup and an NHLBI MERIT award.

Described as a "joyful teacher," David received the Johns Hopkins University Alumni Excellence in Teaching Award. He was revered by his trainees, many of whom received national awards for their thesis research. Those close to him knew him as a devoted husband and father. David touched the lives of many as a scholar, teacher, and human being, and will be missed by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

—*Amy Lee*, University of Iowa

## Subgroups

### BIV



The 5<sup>th</sup> Biopolymers *In Vivo* Symposium at the Biophysical Society Meeting is fresh on your mind as you read this. BIV now has a logo!

At the end of 2014, we had a student/postdoc contest for our logo, administered by Council Member-at-Large *Daryl Eggers*, San Jose State University. The winner of the contest is *David Gnutz* from the research group of Simon Ebbinghaus at the Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany. Congratulations to David!

BIV is planning to make logo T-shirts available for order. Prices will be just slightly above cost, and every extra dollar goes towards BIV activities such as student travel awards, symposium dinners, and food and drinks during symposium breaks. Details on how to get your T-shirt will be in an upcoming 2015 BIV newsletter.

The officers of BIV encourage you to join our subgroup if you have an interest in *in vivo* biophysics. If you let your membership lapse during 2014, take this time to join again. It is inexpensive and

makes you eligible for a variety of activities, from student and young faculty awards to our annual dinner get-together. The form is available at [www.biophysics.org/BIV](http://www.biophysics.org/BIV).

You need to sign, scan, and email the form to the Biophysical Society, although this may change to a more automated mechanism in the near future.



Ramón Latorre

In this issue we highlight a recent publication from the group of one of our members, *Ramón Latorre* at Valparaiso University in Chile. In *Neuron's* v. 82, p. 1017 (2014), *Jabba et al.* report how a temperature-sensitive mouse ion channel can have its temperature-sensitivity flipped around, going from cold to warm activation. It is amazing how a subtle change in a protein can completely turn around its function. Thus drastic changes in temperature adaptation could arise rather easily in an organism. They also show in *J. Biol. Chem.* v. 289 p. 35438 (2014) that temperature alone, independent of voltage, can control these channels. BIV membership ranges as wide and far as BIV research!

—*Martin Gruebele*, Subgroup Chair-Elect





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## International

### European Union May Allow Member Countries to Ban GM Crops

Beginning in spring of 2015, individual member countries in the European Union (EU) may be permitted to ban genetically modified (GM) crops within their borders even if they are approved at the European level. Only one GM crop, Monsanto's MON810, a pest-resistant maize, is grown in Europe currently, despite several GM crops being declared safe by the European Food Safety Agency. Supporters say that this proposal will allow member states to follow the will of their citizens, while critics, including many in the scientific community, argue that the move to "renationalize" the decision about growing GM crops undermines the very concept of science-based risk assessments. At time of publication, negotiators representing the European Parliament and the national governments had agreed on a joint version of the proposal, which is still subject to confirmation by the European Parliament and the EU member states.

## Members in the News



*Brian M. Salzberg*, University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Associate Editor of the *Biophysical Journal*, and Society member since 1979, was elected a Fellow of the Optical Society (OSA).

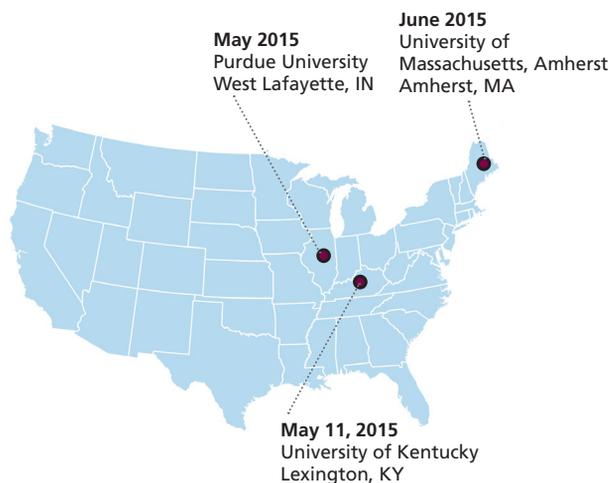


*Xiaoliang Sunney Xie*, Harvard University and Society member since 1993, is the recipient of the 2015 Peter Debye Award in Physical Chemistry given by American Chemical Society.

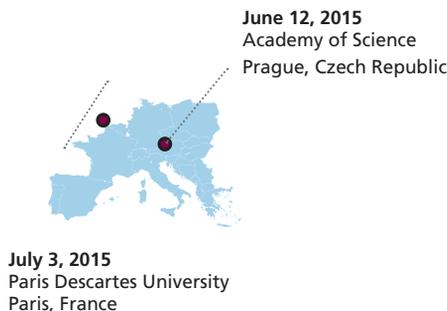
## Check Out a BPS Networking Event Near You!

Over the past four years, BPS has sponsored more than 25 networking events that have brought together local scientists to discuss various topics in biophysics and have fostered new professional relationships. This year, BPS has already committed to sponsoring five networking events noted on the map.

### Networking Events in the US



### Networking Events Outside the US



### Submit a Networking Event Proposal

Deadline: April 15

Don't see one near you? Have an idea for a networking event and want to host one in your area? The venue and format of the event are up to you—we are looking for creative ideas that will promote interactions between members and non-members interested in biophysics and the Society. For your information about networking events and proposal requirements, visit the meetings section of the Society website at [www.biophysics.org](http://www.biophysics.org).



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## UPCOMING EVENTS

BIOPHYSICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER FEBRUARY 2015

### April

#### April 8-10

NIMBioS Investigative Workshop: Information and Entropy  
*Knoxville, TN*  
[http://nimbios.org/workshops/WS\\_entropy](http://nimbios.org/workshops/WS_entropy)

#### April 12-17

Deciphering the Cancer Genome and Epigenome to Develop Novel Therapies  
*Lucca (Barga), Italy*  
<https://www.grc.org/programs.aspx?id=12552>

### May

#### May 13-17

Biomolecules and Nanostructures 5  
*Jarosláwec, Poland*  
<http://www.nanofun.edu.pl/biono5/>

#### May 17-21

The Hippo Pathway: Signaling, Development and Disease (E4)  
*Taos, New Mexico*  
<https://www.keystonesymposia.org/index.cfm?e=web.Meeting.Program&meetingid=1328>

### June

#### June 8-12

Third International Conference on Radiation and Applications in Various Fields of Research (RAD 2015)  
*Budva, Montenegro*  
<http://www.rad-conference.org/news.php>

#### June 22-25

Research Collaboration Workshop for Women in Mathematical Biology  
*Knoxville, TN*  
[http://www.nimbios.org/education/WS\\_wvmb.html](http://www.nimbios.org/education/WS_wvmb.html)

### July

#### July 18-22

10th European Biophysics Congress (EBSA2015)  
*Dresden, Germany*  
<http://www.ebsa2015.org/>

#### July 27-29

International Conference on Transcriptomics  
*Orlando, FL*  
<http://transcriptomics.conferenceseries.com/>