

UCSF Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics

SEMINAR

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Telomeres & Telomerase in Human Health & Disease

Telomerase, a specialized ribonucleoprotein reverse transcriptase, is important for long-term eukaryotic cell proliferation and genomic stability, because it replenishes the DNA at telomeres. Thus depending on cell type telomerase partially or completely (depending on cell type) counteracts the progressive shortening of telomeres that otherwise occurs. Telomerase is highly active in many human malignancies, and a potential target for anti-cancer approaches. Furthermore, recent collaborative studies have shown the relationship between accelerated telomere shortening and life stress and that low telomerase levels are associated with six prominent risk factors for cardiovascular disease.

Friday, October 2, 2009

12 – 1 PM

Lunch 11:30

China Basin Landing

Lobby 3, Room 6702