

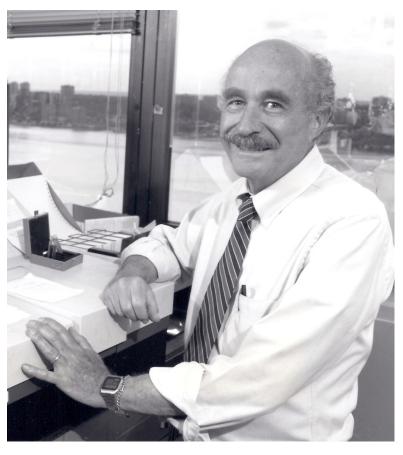
25th Annual IHN Academic Retreat and Wu Lectureship





Bernard F. Erlanger Award for Excellence in Research

Bernard Erlanger, MD



Bernie, as he was known to his colleagues, joined the IHN in 1952 after earning his PhD in biochemistry at Columbia University in 1951. He remained a member of the Microbiology and Immunology department until he passed away on Sept. 8, 2011. Dr. Erlanger served as director of the graduate program for many years, then as acting and deputy chair, and he was also the chair of the Science and Technology Policy Committee at Columbia.

He had a distinguished career as a biochemist and immunologist. His research included developing receptor specific antibodies using an auto-anti-idiotypic strategy, studying nucleic acid structure and conformation, investigating microtubule assembly, and developing antibodies to carbon nanotubules and fullerenes. He was an active inventor with over a dozen scientific patents, such as the creation and delivery of specific antibodies, detection of HIV, and treatment of HIV and sickle cell disease. Dr. Erlanger received many scientific awards and honors, including a Fulbright Scholarship, a Guggenheim Fellowship, and the Townsend Harris Medal.

Hsien (and Daisy Yen) Wu Lectureship



Hsien Wu (November 24 1893 – August 8 1959) was a Chinese biochemist and geneticist. He was the first to propose that protein denaturation was a purely conformational change, i.e., corresponded to protein unfolding and not to some chemical alteration of the protein. He was born in Fuzhou, China. He studied at the MIT (undergraduate), and then trained at Harvard University (graduate) under Otto Folin, developing the first small-volume (≥ 0.1-mL sample) assay for blood sugar (Folin-Wu method). Wu then returned to China to a position at Peking Union Medical College, becoming head of the department of Biochemistry in 1924. At the end of that year, he married his research assistant Daisy Yen and would continue collaborating with her until his death in 1959. Wu left China in 1947 to reside in the United States; his wife and children joined him in 1949.

Daisy Yen Wu (June 12 1902 – May 27 1993) was the first Chinese woman engaged as an academic researcher in biochemistry and nutrition. She graduated from Nanjing Jinling Women's University in 1921 and then got a master's degree in biochemistry from Teachers College, Columbia University in 1923. Returning to China, she became an assistant professor at Peking Union Medical College between 1923 and her marriage at the end of 1924 to Hsien Wu. Collaborating with him, she conducted research on proteins and studied nutrition. She and her husband collaborated in writing the first Chinese textbook on nutrition, which remained in print through the 1990s. Moving to New York City in 1960, she worked as a lecturer and created a reference library for the <u>Institute of Human Nutrition at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons</u>.

25th Annual Wu Lectureship



Holly Ingraham, PhD University of California San Francisco

Dr. Holly Ingraham is the Herzstein Endowed Professor of Molecular Physiology at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF).

She earned her Bachelor of Arts in Biology and Psychology from the University of California, San Diego (UCSD), where she also completed her PhD in Physiology and Pharmacology. Following this, she pursued her Postdoctoral Fellowship at the Salk Institute and UCSD.

Dr. Ingraham investigates how sex differences can illuminate the mechanisms by which hormone-responsive nodes in the brain and peripheral tissues contribute to the maintenance of metabolic, skeletal, and cognitive health. The insights gained from her research are particularly pertinent to advancing women's health.

Dr. Ingraham has received numerous awards throughout her career. She is a member of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAA&S), and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

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