



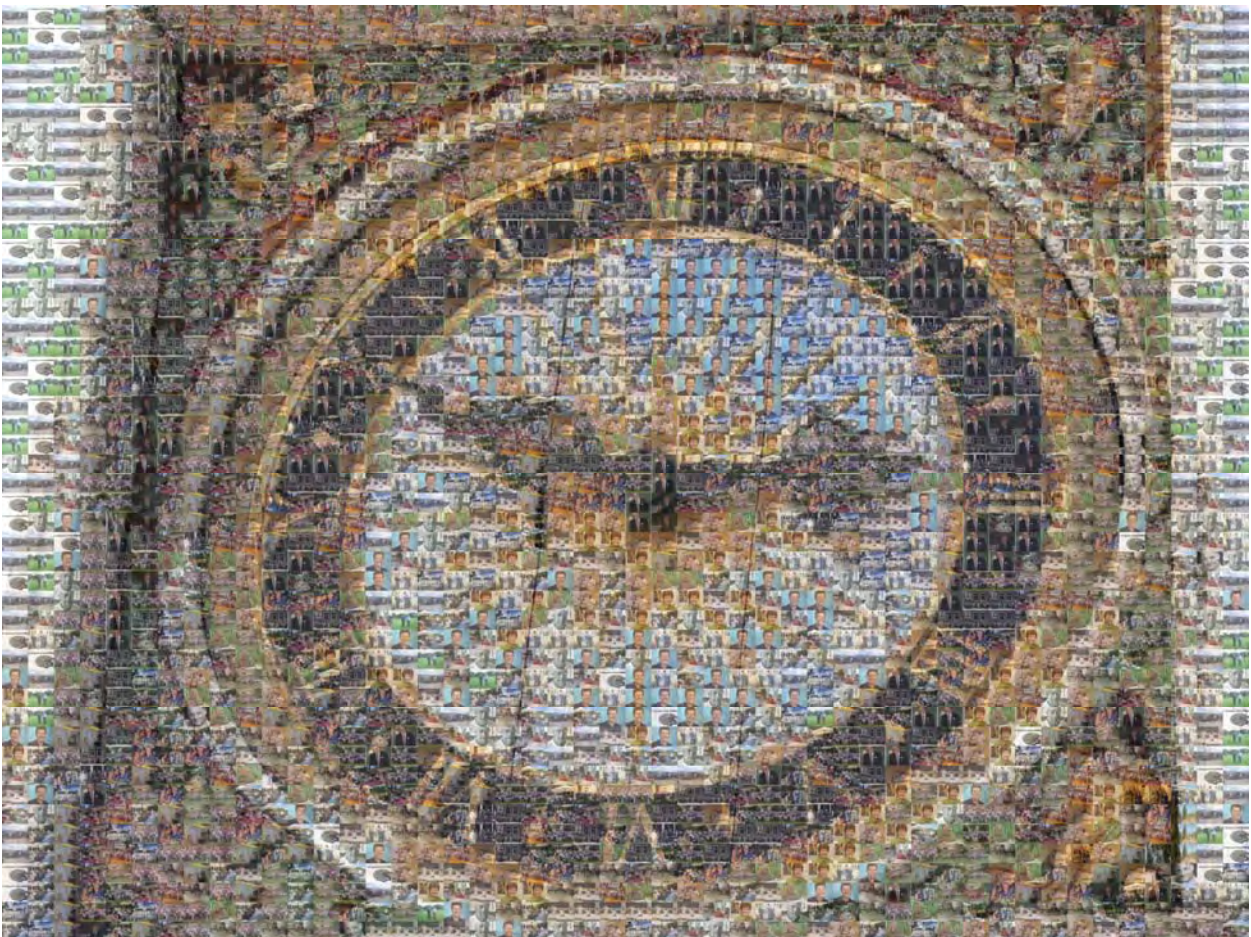
# EUROPEAN BIOLOGICAL RHYTHMS SOCIETY

(Established in Frankfurt am Main on September 4, 2005 as the successor of the European Pineal and Biological Rhythms Society & the European Pineal Study Group founded in Amsterdam in 1978.

## NEWS

EBRS website

<http://www.ebrs.info>



Editor: Debra Skene

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## Message from the President

Dear EBRS members, dear colleagues,

I hope that this message finds you in good health and spirit and that you can look back on a successful and prosperous year despite the global crisis of the financial markets. We should undertake all efforts to persuade our politicians and sponsors that even during recession funding of research needs to be maintained because progress in science continues to be a cornerstone for progress of the human community.

With regard to the upcoming year, the most important event for the EBRS is the XI. Congress to be held in Strasbourg from August 22 to 29, 2009 (see <http://ebrs2009.u-strasbg.fr/>) and we hope to see you all again on this occasion and to discuss many novel and fascinating results. The EBRS board is extremely pleased that this Congress will be the first joint meeting with the **Japanese Society for Chronobiology**. **Paul Pevet** and his team have put together an impressive program with 12 plenary lectures, 19 symposia, several luncheon workshops and active poster sessions. As decided by the general assembly of the EBRS in Frankfurt in 2005, we shall have for the first time the **Ariens Kappers** lecture, the **Axelrod** lecture and the **Gwinner** lecture to commemorate these pioneers of our discipline. All efforts will be made to support young scientists and to facilitate their participation in this Congress. Among the symposia there will be the “Young researcher awards symposium” during which awards will be presented to four outstanding young scientists (age limit 35 years). Out of these awards one will be sponsored by the EBRS (see details on page 18), one by the French Society for Chronobiology (see details on page 18), one by the Japanese Society for Chronobiology and one by the organizers of the congress. Moreover, there are plans to have a Joint Symposium between the EBRS and the **European Society for Sleep Research (ESRS)** during the EBRS Congress. This event can be considered as an excellent starting point to establish closer ties between the two societies.

There are two other major topics that need to be discussed and decided in Strasbourg. One relates to the position of the Secretary/Treasurer of the EBRS. Since both roles carry a lot of work, our current Secretary/Treasurer, **Debra Skene**, and our current Deputy Secretary/Treasurer, **Jörg Stehle**, have proposed that these two offices are separated in the future and to elect one colleague as Secretary and another colleague as Treasurer of the EBRS in 2009. The board of the EBRS supports this proposal and would appreciate your thoughts and comments on this matter. The other point is the offer of **I. Touitou** and **M. Smolensky** to adopt **Chronobiology International** as official journal of the EBRS. The EBRS board is in favour of this idea, but the details still have to be negotiated. Needless to say the EBRS Board also welcomes your input on this topic.

As you all know this is my last message as EBRS President and **Russell Foster** will take over the presidency at the EBRS Congress in Strasbourg. I would thus like to thank all EBRS members for their continued support which has been essential to keep the EBRS going and growing. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the members of the EBRS Board for their help, advice and constructive discussions. In particular, I would like to pay tribute to **Debra Skene** for her outstanding engagement for our society during the last six years. The EBRS has been proven to be open to joint ventures with fellow societies focussing on circadian biology and pathology and I hope that such joint ventures will become more and more frequent in the near future.

Season's greetings and best wishes for a healthy, peaceful and successful 2009.

Yours cordially

**Horst-Werner Korf, EBRS-President**

## Report from the Secretary-Treasurer

Dear Colleagues,

All good things come to an end!

It is with mixed feelings that I put together my last EBRS Newsletter. It has been fun compiling these Newsletters at the end of each year and the photos and reports have reminded me of a year passing - the conferences attended, the exciting results revealed, the old and new friends met. The front cover is a compilation of all the photos that have featured in the EBRS News under my editorship, framed by time passing and our favourite subject "clocks".

I would like to thank very much those colleagues who have helped me with EBRS News since 2002, always responding to my calls of "please send me something for the Newsletter". It would not have been possible without your contributions. It has been a team effort and it has been good to work with you all. In particular I would like to give a special thank you to my friend (and Assistant-Secretary, **Jörg Stehle**. Thanks darling!

Early in 2009 we will be sending out a call to all EBRS members asking for nominations to the EBRS Board. Please consider who you would wish to take this on and send in your nominations. These are exciting times for our field both from a scientific point of view as well as for Europe and its interactions with North America and Asia. We have active Clock Groups in the UK (see report page 8) and The Netherlands (see report page 14) in addition to the Société Francophone de Chronobiologie ([www.sf-chronobiologie.org](http://www.sf-chronobiologie.org)). We need to pool our efforts and ensure that chronobiology is represented both at the national and European level.

One positive action has been the recent discussions between the EBRS and the European Sleep Research Society (ESRS) ([www.esrs.eu](http://www.esrs.eu)). The ESRS has agreed to host a joint ESRS-EBRS Symposium with the EBRS at its next Congress in Strasbourg (see <http://ebsr2009.u-strasbg.fr/>). European scientists specialised in sleep will be invited to speak at this. In a reciprocal arrangement another joint ESRS-EBRS Symposium will be held at the next ESRS Congress in Lisbon in 2010. Sleep and chronobiology have many common areas of interest so strengthening links between these two Societies will be of mutual benefit.

I hope you enjoy reading the Newsletter and I wish you all a happy, healthy, and successful 2009.

**Debra J. Skene**  
**EBRS Secretary-Treasurer**

<b>Present EBRs Board (2005-2008)</b>
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**President****Prof. Horst Werner Korf**

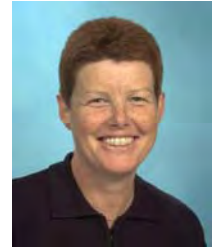
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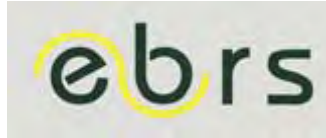
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**EBRS website [www.ebrs.info](http://www.ebrs.info)**

Please log on to the EBRS website [www.ebrs.info](http://www.ebrs.info) - for information and news of the EBRS - numerous updates have been made.

**EUROPEAN BIOLOGICAL**



**RHYTHMS SOCIETY**

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**Letters to the Editor**

**Who needs a secretary?**

**from Jörg H. Stehle**

When I was a graduate student, became a doctoral student, spent my post-doctoral times, and was appointed assistant professor, I never saw the need for having a secretary. The logistics to work as a scientist were just simply arranged, hardly any need for complaining, everything was managed from outside and things ran smoothly. The secretary always smiled, was friendly and nice, and when I needed anything I told her and it became arranged. But times change. With increasing age and thus (?) increasing responsibilities, an increasing amount of administrative duties were to be fulfilled – most of us scientists hate this transition from bench to desk and I felt really irritated and started to understand the need for a secretary. So when I came into the position to have my own secretary, as I became head of an institute, I first of all felt with pride that I was now really important! And I felt relieved of all these time-consuming side-jobs. I thought, that when you have taken over all these important responsibilities, related to this job, it is about time to let somebody else forward all these orders for pencils and tape, glue and computers, laboratory equipment and toilet paper, coffee and cookies – to order basically all that is needed to run a department. I felt that it is about time to let somebody else post letters to the Dean of your faculty and to the Editorial Office of your rejected paper. It was good to have a secretary, who made travel arrangements to important and less important meetings, and by redirecting my phone, she managed to get rid of unwanted phone calls and unpleasant visitors. I really enjoyed, having an experienced caretaker of all the inconveniences in academic life!

But there was more to this job of a secretary. The more you grow into the position, acting as the chief, the lonelier you get, as, the more you are forced to make decisions, the more you get disliked – but with the one exception, by your secretary (at least, as long as you do not fire her...), she (and sometimes ‘she’ is also a ‘he’!) is faithful and loyal, devoted and always helpful. With the loneliness, which is associated with being head of an institute, it emerged that a secretary is more than someone who takes over duties, it showed that a secretary is a person of trust, when it comes to decisions like giving an appointment to someone, or firing another one. The only person, with whom you can confidentially talk it all over, and get in addition a glimpse of what is rumoured on

the other side of the bench about you and your decisions, is your secretary. And when you really feel the burden of efficiently running an institute, it is the secretary that takes over at least half of the weight without complaining and moaning. And the secretary takes over all these important tasks while getting a ridiculously low salary, working *ad finitum* and extra hours, whenever there are special needs to keep the institute surviving in troubled waters. The secretary is at the heart, no, even more, is the heart of the institute, who listens not only to the boss but also to the problems of the cleaning staff and the headaches that accompany a graduate student having unsatisfactory research results. And she/he works silently in the background, smoothly and efficiently, dedicated to the obligations of the job, for the pride and the glory of the chief. Having accompanied the institute sometimes through decades of their existence, having survived sometimes several chiefs, she knows how the wind blows..... Have you thanked your secretary in the acknowledgements of your recent paper for all her behind-the-scenes work?

Still I only discovered all the benefits of having a secretary and noticed the central position of a secretary, when money ran short, and my secretary went on pension, and I did not fill the vacant spot immediately. I had the idea that I could do it all alone again, back to the basics, back to democracy, discuss decisions to be made with your staff, you are only *primus inter pares* (first among equals). I thought so. And there I was, left alone in my institute, and envelopes were addressed and sealed by myself and decisions became so much tougher to make, as no secretary listened any more and gave advice beyond my view. While I could manage all the administrative duties as a group enterprise, the above mentioned special personality of a secretary has been missing ever since. A secretary keeps the engine running, keeps the boss bouyant, fuels the management of urgent demands in a speedy time, is simply so tremendously important!

Next to institutes there also exists institutions. While basically composed of the same people with the same characters that work in an institute, an institution is far more complex. Institutions are composed of different people from different countries with different views, sometimes totally different views....And organizing without facilities, without a budget, and notably without a secretary on the payroll! Running institutions is often a nightmare compared to running an institute....Now imagine, still there are people out there, who do the job of a secretary of an institution without getting a cent, driven by passion and will, to keep something moving. They do this work next to their real profession as a lecturer and scientist during their actual leisure time. They have this special devotion to taking over all the 'side-work', organizing behind the scenes, writing letters, asking for contributions, demanding the payment of membership fees, conducting appeasement politics, paving the routes for future joint enterprises, doing all that work that keeps an institut(e)ion running, and notably, writing Newsletters. While these persons are basically free of obligations, which are linked to a salary, they work on a voluntary basis, which makes these persons so very, very special. These voluntary secretaries are so precious that you better not cheat or fool around with them. Be polite to them, as they have the power in an institution, working as a prompter between members of the institution and the lonely stars standing as frontman/frontwoman.

And imagine, one of these days these voluntary secretaries will decline, as they can do, whenever they wish or feel like doing so, as the generously taken obligations are not bound into a contract! Imagine, they have taken over other obligations, or are simply tired of working so hard, but getting just not enough applause. Imagine, how disastrous this can end, when a secretary retires in a small institute like mine (see above), and you can anticipate, how important a secretary in a prospering institution, in a living and expanding society is!

I am wiser now, and in the meantime, I have hired a secretary again. As I am not so important, she works only halftime, but the important thing is, the position of the ‘fixed star’ in the institute is filled again to the benefit of all and everything!

But remember, there are institutes out there that have two secretaries (or more..) and do not work as efficiently and smoothly as the EBRS has been working over the last years with its voluntary secretary. Read my lips, I say only two words: Thanks Debra!

## UK Clock Club

Leicester, 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2008

by **Bambos Kyriacou**

The UK Clock Club was held on March 17<sup>th</sup> 2008 at the University of Leicester with local host, **Bambos Kyriacou**, at the new and beautiful Henry Wellcome Building. About 130 people attended from as far afield as Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

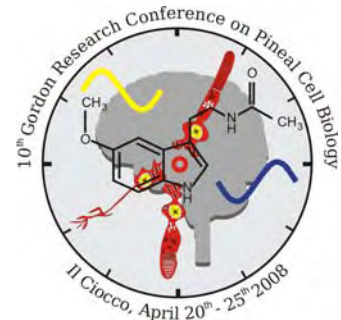
There were thirteen 20-minute talks split 8:4:1 between vertebrates, flies and plants, plus the usual ‘big shot’ lecture, which was from **Francois Rouyer** from Gif, Paris who explained in a crystal clear fashion, the circadian neuronal clock network in flies. There were a number of trade exhibitions which helped fund the meeting, Hamamatsu, LI-COR, Genomics Solutions, lots of food and wine, and we all had a thoroughly nice time.

## Gordon Research Conference (GRC) on Pineal Cell Biology: Mechanisms of Circadian Rhythmicity and Melatonin Action

Il Ciocco, Barga, Italy, 20-25<sup>th</sup> April, 2008

by **Jörg H. Stehle**

From April 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup>, the **Gordon Research Conference** on Pineal Cell Biology was held in Il Ciocco, Italy. It marked the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of a conference with a surprising viability, despite the fact that the number of participants was often below the limits set by the GRC organisation. Originally founded in 1989 by **David C. Klein**, who unfortunately could not attend due to acute health problems, this GRC is torn between a tight calendar of meeting with various chronobiology-orientated conferences that overlap in topics. In an effort to counteract these difficulties and to meet the demand of the GRC organization to increase the number of participants, the conference Chair **Jörg H. Stehle** (Frankfurt, Germany) decided in agreement with his co-chair **David R. Weaver** (Worcester, USA) to add ‘**Mechanisms of Circadian Rhythmicity and Melatonin Action**’ to the title of this GRC. Indeed this broadening of the scope not only increased interest in this GRC but also the number of participants to more than 90 scientists. Meeting at the wonderful place in Barga was a treat by itself, despite poor weather conditions...But we were not there for holidays, but for seeking and unravelling scientific truth!!

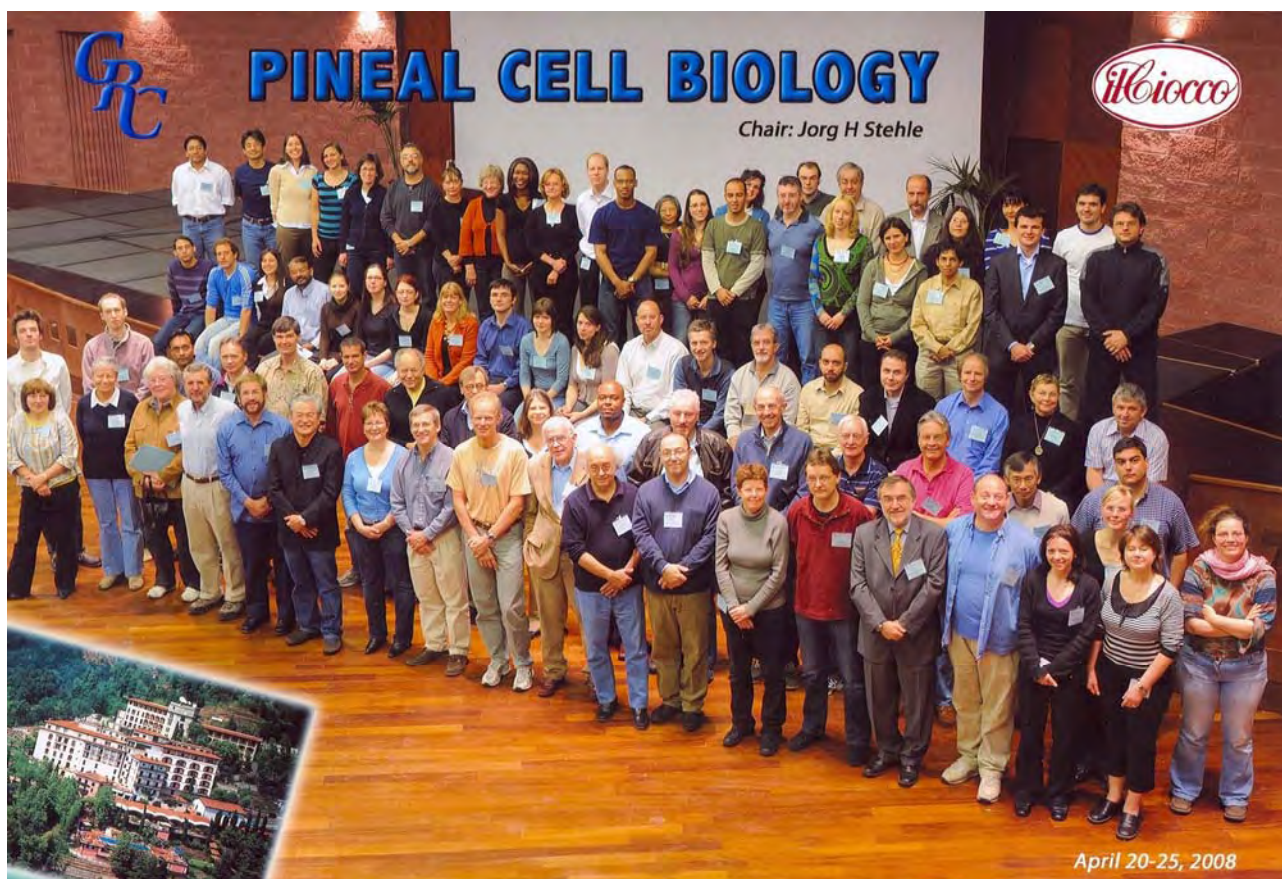




*The beautiful courtyard, Il Ciocco, Barga*

Sunday evening plunged directly into the main topic of the GRC, namely the molecular mechanisms behind the rhythmic regulation of melatonin synthesis. Introduced by **Helena Illnerova** (Prague, Czech Republic), **Steve Coon** (Bethesda, USA) reviewed the evolution of AANAT, (and thereby at the same time the evolution of Dave.C. Klein's laboratory achievements) while **Anthony Ho** (Alberta, Canada) added the new twist of chromatin remodelling into the molecular scenario of pineal dynamics. **Debra Skene** (Surrey, UK) introduced the first Keynote speaker, Professor Emeritus **Josephine Arendt** (Surrey, UK), who gave the audience a glimpse of her wealth of data gathered over the years, showing the therapeutic importance of melatonin within circadian rhythm disorders, and an ever 'socially jetlagged' society.

Introduced by **Joseph Takahashi** (Chicago, USA), **Thomas Bourgeron** (Paris, France) introduced a brand new link of abnormal melatonin synthesis with autism spectrum disorders, followed by **Dick Swaab** (Amsterdam, The Netherlands), who linked melatonin synthesis decline with Alzheimer's disease. **David R. Weaver** (Worcester, USA) introduced the field of melatonin receptors to the conference participants. **Ralf Jockers** (Paris, France) talked about melatonin receptor protein-protein interactions, while **Jean Boutin** (Paris, France) reviewed the current knowledge on melatonin binding and the quinone reductase 2 (QR2). **Shantha Rajaratnam** (Melbourne, Australia) introduced some melatonin agonists and their potential benefits to the audience, and **Jonathan Johnston** (Surrey, UK) discussed developmental issues of melatonin receptor expression. The management of time in a 'socially-jetlagged' society (after T. Roenneberg) was the topic of a session introduced by **Al Lewy** (Portland, USA), with **Debra Skene** (Surrey, UK) talking about age-dependent changes in human spectral sensitivity, **Steven Lockley** (Boston, USA) reviewing the role of photic cues for human circadian alignment, and **Till Roenneberg** (Munich, Germany) presenting his data on questionnaire-based assessment of the human chronotype. The discussion leader **Ignacio Provencio** (Charlottesville, USA) gave a historical perspective on melatonin receptors in the retina, before **Michael Iuvone** (Atlanta, USA) briefed the audience on the distribution and role of dopamine receptors in this organ, and **Gianluca Tosini** (Atlanta, USA) dissected the location of the retinal circadian clock. The subsequent retina session, chaired by **Michael Iuvone** (Atlanta, USA), **Ignacio Provencio** (Charlottesville, USA) reviewed the progress in understanding melanopsin-based signalling, followed by a talk given by **Russel Foster** (Oxford, UK), who presented data on the vertebrate ancient (VA) opsin in fish.



Left to Right

**Gordon Research Conferences**

Pineal Cell Biology  
Il Ciocco Hotel and Resort  
April 20 - April 25, 2008  
CHAIR: JORG H STEHLE

- Row 1: MARINA ANTOCH, HELENA ILLNEROVA, JOSEPHINE ARENDT, MICHAEL IUOVONE, ALFRED LEWY, JOSEPH TAKAHASHI, LIZ MAYWOOD, DAVID WEAVER, JORG STEHLE, DICK SWAAB, GEORGE BRAINARD, GIANLUCA TOSINI, DEBRA SKENE, ANDRIES KALSBECK, JEAN BOUTIN, RUSSELL FOSTER, SANDRINE DUPRE, VALERIE SIMONNEAUX
- Row 2: MARTIN RATH, JONATHAN JOHNSTON, SHANTHA RAJARATNAM, RALF JOCKERS, STEVEN COON, YOAV GOTHILF, MICHAEL MENAKER, TILL ROENNEBERG, CARLA GREEN, CHAD JACKSON, ANDREW LOUDON, GERALD LINCOLN, DAVID KENNAWAY, DAVID BLASK, ANTHONY HO, IGNACIO PROVENCIO, ANNIKA HERWIG, ELISE CAU
- Row 3: SHAHAR ALON, GAD VATINE, ZOHAR BEN-MOSHE, RASHIDUL HAQUE, NATALI PERUZKI, KATRIN ACKERMANN, SANDRA LESNY, ELEANOR SCOTT, MARINA KONYUKH, CLAIRE LEBLOND, STEVEN HILL, DIETER KUNZ, JAMES OLCESE, RODRIGO GARCIA, TOLGA UZ, STEPHAN STEINLECHNER, MIREILLE MASON-PEVET, PHILIPPE DELAGRANGE
- Row 4: SERGIO DOMINGUEZ-LOPEZ, KAZUHIRO SHIMOMURA, ASHLI MOORE, CLAUDIA LEITNER, SARA MONTAGNESE, MARIO GUIDO, BRONWYN MCALLAN, BENITA MIDDLETON, LAUREN GRAHAM, DAMJANA ROZMAN, ALEXANDER MATHES, TALIB SAAFIR, HADAS SHERMAN, OREN FROY, DAVID BURT, VERONIKA LIENHART, LUCIA PAGANI, SNEHASIKTA SWARNAKAR, HUGO DOORSCHODT, ERIK MARONDE
- Row 5: CONSTANCE CHIK, OLGA ROGELSPERGER, ANTHONY SALINGRE, STEVE HAYES, WELLMANN JANOS, CLAUDIA TORRES-FARFAN, JUDIT KOVAC, LEONARDO LIMA

To emphasize the importance of posters, and to encourage young investigators ‘Hot Topic Sessions’ were introduced into the GRC program, with presenters selected on the scientific merits of their submitted abstracts. The first hot topic session was chaired by **Carla Green** (Charlottesville, USA) with a presentation from **Chat Jackson** (Atlanta, USA) on retinal signalling in dopamine receptor 4-deficient mice, and **Shahar Alon** (Tel Aviv, Israel) talked on agouti-related peptide in the zebrafish pineal gland. **Mike Menaker** (Charlottesville, USA) guided the session on melatonin’s role in peripheral rhythms, where **Andries Kalsbeek** (Amsterdam, The Netherlands) talked about glutamatergic and peptidergic modulation of SCN efferent information, **David Hazlerigg** (Aberdeen UK) on mechanisms of photoperiodic amplification in the pars tuberalis, and **Sandrine Dupré** (Manchester, UK) on results of pars tuberalis microarray analyses. In a session chaired by **Carla Green** (Charlottesville, USA), the initial two talks focussed on the zebrafish pineal gland. Initially **Elise Cau** (Toulouse, France) dissected the molecular regulators of the development of the zebrafish pineal gland, followed by a presentation given by **Yoav Gothilf** (Tel Aviv, Israel), who

presented the regulation of AANAT in this species. **Martin Rath** (Copenhagen, Denmark) presented developmental dynamics in homeobox gene expression in the rat pineal gland. Finally **Joseph Takahashi** (Evanston, USA) reviewed his recent achievements working with clock mutant mice. **Andrew Loudon** (Manchester, UK) introduced two selected short talks, with **Martine Migaud** (Nouzilly, France) presenting the cloning of the ovine MT2 receptor, and **Husam Abu-Soud** (Detroit, USA) as a second speaker. **George Brainard** (Philadelphia, USA) chaired a session where **David Blask** (Cooperstown, USA) linked the consequences of high fat dietary habits with tumor growth and the possible role of melatonin. **Marina Antoch** (Cleveland, USA) presented data roles of clock genes next to circadian rhythm generation, and **Eus van Someren** (Amsterdam, The Netherlands) introduced strategies to counteract chronobiological dysfunctions in the elderly demented patient. **David Kennaway** (Adelaide, Australia) introduced the role of melatonin within seasonal adaptation. **Annika Herwig** (Aberdeen, UK) talked about clock gene expression during the hibernation state of hamsters, while **Gerald Lincoln** (Edinburgh, UK) reviewed current knowledge about the circannual clock in sheep. **Valerie Simonneaux** (Strasbourg, France) presented novel data on the involvement of kisspeptin in seasonal regulation. During a second session of Hot Topic talks, chaired by **Elizabeth Maywood** (Cambridge, UK), **Sandra Lesny** (Frankfurt, Germany) presented her results on melatonin and hippocampal clock gene expression, **Tolga Uz** (Chicago, USA) showed the involvement of melatonin in addictive behaviour of mice, and **Marco Koch** (Frankfurt, Germany) showed data on the role of endocannabinoids in pineal signalling in the rat. **James Olcese** (Tallahassee, USA) provided evidence for melatonin timing in the induction of labour and the timing of birth, and **Steven Hill** (New Orleans, USA) elucidated the role of melatonin within breast tumor cell invasion.

During the last Hot Topic session, which was chaired by **Peter Morgan** (Aberdeen, UK) **Gad Vatine** (Tel Aviv, Israel) started off with demonstrating the light-induced expression of the clock gene period2 in zebrafish, **Kazuhiro Shimomura** (Evanston, USA) presented his investigations on the role of melatonin within Clock-mutant mice. The session was ended by a talk given by **Katrin Ackermann** (Frankfurt, Germany) on the regulation of melatonin synthesis in the human pineal gland. The second invited Keynote speaker, Steven Reppert (Worcester, USA), cancelled his attendance at the meeting some 20 h in advance. During an honorary ceremony, the Chair of the GRC presented **Mike Menaker** (Charlestown, USA), for his life-time achievements in the field of melatonin and chronobiology, a 'challenge cup', **Lerner's Frog** (see picture), to be passed on to another eminent scientist within the field at the next GRC on Pineal Cell Biology (2010).



*Lerner's Frog* awarded to Prof Michael Menaker

The meeting has to be praised for the lively, controversial but most of all fruitful discussions that did not end at the end of the scientific sessions but continued even onto the local dance floor. It was not an easy task to select from more than 30 submitted poster abstracts the Young Investigators Talks. But it paid off and showed that our discipline is alive and prospering with new ideas and discoveries from graduate and post-doctoral students.

Raising funds to support invitations to the GRC turned out to be extremely difficult, but it was fortunate that all invited speakers accepted that they could not get support for travel. Still they attended, which brings the prestigious GRC back to its roots, which is feeling honoured, when you are allowed to present your brand new data at such an occasion. In the end this saving of expenditure for invited speaker travel support allowed 10 poster prizes to be awarded which were

very much appreciated by the young scientists, starting their careers. The generous funding of the GRC by Servier, Nycomed, Philips Lighting, Vanda Pharmaceuticals, Stockgrand Ltd, and the EBRS was greatly acknowledged by the Chair and the participants.

During the Business Meeting, **Debra Skene** (Surrey, UK) was elected to be the new Vice-Chair, succeeding **David R. Weaver**, who will chair the next GRC on Pineal Cell Biology (USA, 2010).

It filled the organizer with deep satisfaction that the participants and particularly the GRC officials rated the conference as extraordinarily good with respect to its scientific value, diversity in topics and people present, and the way it was organized. With respect to the dynamics in research devoted to the pineal gland and melatonin and the increasing number of publications and citations in this area, **Joseph Takahashi** made an astute statement during the meeting by saying that there is no difference between 'old' or 'new' data, but rather between 'old' and 'young' data. Keeping this in mind and the fact that the GRC organisation has just recently approved the next conference on 'Pineal Cell Biology – Mechanisms of Circadian Rhythmicity and Melatonin Action', to be held in 2010, we can be proud in saying that our research area seems to stay young (forever)!

## **20<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting, Society for Light Treatment and Biological Rhythms (SLTBR)**

Vancouver, Canada, 26-28<sup>th</sup> June, 2008

**by Vikki Revell**

The 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for Light Treatment and Biological Rhythms (SLTBR) was held in the beautiful city of Vancouver. The meeting began with a poster session, featuring a discussion by Norm Rosenthal, that was accompanied by British Columbia wine and cheese tasting. Highlights of this session included work by **A.M. Gagne** (Quebec, Canada) showing that the rod ERG is differentially modulated by recent light history in control and SAD patients suggesting that ultimately, it could be used as a marker for SAD. **S. Youngstedt** (South Carolina, USA) had preliminary results from a study investigating the use of chronic and acute light exposure as a treatment for anxiety in high anxious young adults. **R. Lam** (Vancouver, Canada) demonstrated that in winter SAD patients exhibit neuroimmune dysfunction characterized by an increased inflammatory response. **K. Martiny** (Copenhagen, Denmark) showed that depressive patients with an increased level of salivary cortisol at waking were less likely to attain remission following light treatment.

During the meeting there were three specialist symposia and two oral presentation sessions. The first symposium was concerned with the chronobiological aspects of ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder). **M. Van Veen** (The Hague, The Netherlands) demonstrated that sleep onset, wake and dim light melatonin onset (DLMO) were delayed in adults with ADHD. In addition, it was shown by **R. Levitan** (Toronto, Canada) that the distribution of morningness-eveningness is skewed towards evening types in adults with ADHD assessed in the fall/winter. **Y. Rybak** (Toronto, Canada) administered 3 weeks of light therapy to adults with ADHD during the winter months and observed a significant decrease in both subjective



and objective measures of core ADHD pathology, improved mood and an advance in circadian preference, as assessed by the Horne-Östberg questionnaire.

The second symposium was entitled 'Antidepressants, light and circadian rhythms'. **D. Boivin** (Montreal, Canada) reviewed the evidence that disturbances in the circadian system and the sleep schedule may contribute to the severity of depression. **R. Lam** reviewed the use of antidepressants in SAD patients and **A. Levitt** (Toronto, Canada) reviewed the literature on the use of antidepressants and light, in combination for SAD patients.

The final symposium addressed the future of light therapy. **S. Ancoli-Israel** (San Diego, USA) presented some very interesting data about the beneficial use of light therapy for both fatigue and sleep in women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. **M. Gordijn** (Groningen, The Netherlands) provided a comprehensive overview of the current understanding of the acute alerting effects of light. **G. Vandewalle** (Montreal, Canada) presented his work on the effects of light on brain activity related to both working memory and emotion processing as assessed by fMRI, and the spectral sensitivity of these responses.

The oral presentation sessions encompassed a wide variety of data including the use of blue-enriched light in both field and laboratory settings as well as investigating factors influencing SAD incidence. **L. Schlangen** (Eindhoven, The Netherlands) presented data showing that blue-enriched light in the workplace can improve self-reported measures of alertness, performance and sleep quality. However, **M. Smith** (Chicago, USA) demonstrated that at commonly used therapeutic light levels of high intensity, blue-enriched polychromatic light is no more effective than standard white light at phase advancing circadian rhythms. **T. Sletten** and colleagues (Guildford, UK) have been comparing non-visual responses to light in younger and older individuals and concluded that the subjective alerting effect of blue light is diminished in older individuals. **S. Youngstedt** has conducted pilot studies administering bright light to war veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Improvements were observed in both self-assessed depression and anxiety scales as well as a clinically administered assessment of a PTSD scale. **M. Terman (New York, USA)** has been conducting a web based survey of depressive symptoms, seasonality and chronotype. He has demonstrated that in the US the incidence of winter depression is dependent upon both latitude and longitude with a linear increase in incidence with latitudes up to 38<sup>0</sup>N and an increased occurrence in populations at the western edge of time zones compared to those in the east.

The SLTBR celebrated its 20<sup>th</sup> birthday in style with a meeting full of rich and varied scientific content that culminated in a delicious Chinese banquet accompanied by memories and photos of the early years of the society by the founding members: **Michael Terman, Anna Wirz-Justice, Al Lewy** and **Norman Rosenthal**. The local organisers Ray Lam and Erin Michalak did a fantastic job in ensuring everything ran very smoothly at an excellent venue.

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## **FASEB Summer Research Conference on Melatonin Receptors: Actions and Therapeutics**

Snowmass, Colorado, USA, 10-15<sup>th</sup> August, 2008

**by Jonathan Johnston**

This meeting, organised by **Margarita Dubocovich** and **David Blask**, was the first FASEB Summer Research Conference on Melatonin Receptors: Actions and Therapeutics. It marked the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the discovery of melatonin and was appropriately dedicated to the memory of

**Aaron Lerner.** The meeting took place in Snowmass Village, a rather plush ski resort in Colorado, USA. At an altitude of 8,500 feet above sea level, the venue was stunning but also tested the (lack of) physical fitness of many delegates.

Although the size and structure of the meeting were similar to a Gordon Research Conference (GRC), its organisers were clear that the meeting was designed to be distinct from the established Pineal Cell Biology GRC. The scientific content was extremely diverse, but centred on the areas of melatonin signalling and its possible therapeutic applications. Symposia primarily focussed on the basic biology of melatonin receptors, melatonin signalling mechanisms and both the circadian and non-circadian actions of melatonin and melatonin receptor agonists.



*Delegates assessing the effects of alcohol and altitude*

There was a very positive response to the conference from the delegates and it was suggested that the meeting should continue on a regular basis, likely on alternate years to the Pineal Cell Biology GRC. Colleagues interested in the detailed content of the 2008 meeting can obtain more information at the following website

(<https://secure.faseb.org/faseb/meetings/Summrconf/Programs/11687.pdf>).

### **Third Centre for Timing Research (CTR) meeting of Dutch chronobiologists Rotterdam, 27<sup>th</sup> Nov., 2008**

**by Andries Kalsbeek**

After previous successful meetings in Groningen and Leiden, the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Centre for Timing Research (CTR) in the Netherlands was held in Rotterdam on Thursday 27 November 2008. From 10.00 – 19.00 about 45 participants from 4 of the 5 established chronobiology research groups in the Netherlands, together with visitors from Andrew Loudon's group in Manchester, gathered in the Erasmus University Medical Centre and presented and discussed their latest results. The selected presentations of the PhD students from the different groups were put in perspective by introductions from the 4 Dutch group leaders, i.e., **Joke Meijer** (Leiden), **Bert van der Horst** (Rotterdam), **Domien Beersma** (Groningen) and **Andries Kalsbeek** (Amsterdam), about their ongoing research projects. Unfortunately the group of **Eus van Someren** (Amsterdam) was unable to attend.

Considering the limited size of the Dutch scientific community a surprising variety of research was presented, with the rhythms ranging from ultradian to seasonal, the experimental "animals" ranging from yeast to humans, the organizational level ranging from DNA repair to social behaviour, and the research projects ranging from coloured lenses to hibernating bears. The Dutch part of the programme closed with a series of one-minute presentations of recently published papers.

At the end of the day, but before the drinks, a keynote lecture was given by **Pat Nolan** from Harwell (UK) about the latest developments in Europe on the large-scale phenotype-driven mouse screening protocols. But as was clear from the title "Forward and reverse genetics in mice. Dissecting rhythms and behaviour" the focus of his lecture was on finding new clock mutants.

Among other things Pat Nolan showed us that extending the screening protocol with an extra 2 weeks of constant light LL (in addition to the 1 week of L/D, the 12-h phase-shift and the 1 week of DD) had produced a clear increase in the number of possible circadian genes found, and therefore left us with the encouraging 'take-home' message that many more interesting circadian phenotypes are in the pipeline.

## Awards and Honours

**Professor Russell G. Foster** has been awarded the prestigious honour of becoming a Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS). This is one of the highest honours a scientist can receive in the UK. His selection was announced on 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2008.



*Congratulations Russell on this significant achievement!*

## News and Announcements

# EUCLIS: Information System

## EUCLIS: Now with ChronoHistory, an expanded Clock Family Trees and a Catalogue of Clock Models

### EUCLIS: Now with ChronoHistory, an expanded Clock Family Trees and a Catalogue of Clock Models

by the EUCLIS Team\* ([clockhelp@biochem.mpg.de](mailto:clockhelp@biochem.mpg.de))

EUCLIS, the EUCLOCK Information System, is further evolving to an information infrastructure for the worldwide Chronobiology community. In collaboration with SRBR's Chronohistory Committee, headed by Anna Wirz-Justice, it has released an initial version of "Chronohistory", a special, annotated collection of slideshows, images and essays about individuals and events associated with the development of Chronobiology as a field.

### Chronohistory

Landmarks of circadian research Personal essays: history of a discovery



Click on the timeline to view events in chronobiology history.

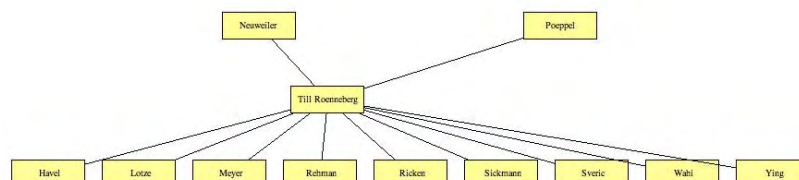
More landmarks →

The timeline is adapted from the timeline in Roenneberg T and Mrosovsky M. 2005. Circadian clocks – the fall and rise of physiology. *Nature Molecular Cell Biology*. 6: 965 – 971.

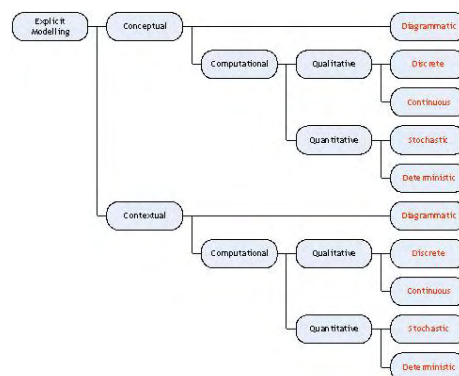
It is accessible for EUCLIS registered users through an interactive, graphical timeline (s. figure below). In EUCLIS 3.0 (to be released end of January 2009), links pointing to special collections in Clock References containing papers written by a pioneer will be included in the timeline. An example is Aschoff's collection consisting of about 150 scanned reprints of papers which are not available digitally elsewhere.

\* Riza Theresa Batista-Navarro, Ric Bernardo, Christine Clarin, Maria Pamela David, Eduardo Mendoza, Roselyn Santos, Department of Computer Science, University of the Philippines Diliman

The Clock Family Trees module was introduced about a year ago to enable chronobiologists to input information about their scientific genealogy, specifically their *chronoparents* (advisors) and *chronochildren* (advisees). Any registered user may contribute a new entry (subject to the approval of an appropriate curator), edit his own entry or link various entries. Currently, the module supports the doctoral level “chronofamilies” only. In the upcoming version, Clock Family Trees will support genealogy for the undergraduate, master and postdoctoral levels. This extension is a further collaboration with SRBR, which conducted a survey in 2003 to collect such information from the community. A tool for graphical viewing of the “nearest Chrono-relatives” will also be available (s. example on the right). Currently, there are 153 entries in Clock Family Trees.



EUCLIS also now features a catalogue of computational models for circadian systems, called Clock Models. This module uses a classification (s. figure on the left) of such models introduced in the recent paper by Roenneberg et al, Modelling biological rhythms in *Current Biology* (Sept 2008). This paper was written to encourage chronobiologists to familiarize themselves with computational approaches and increase collaborative efforts between experimental and computational investigators in chronobiology. Clock Models catalogue important characteristics of models, provides extended abstracts for them and pointers to model repositories (such as Biomodels.net), which contain the actual software code (usually in SBML format) for them.



Another indication of the broadening of EUCLIS' scope is the growth of the number registered users: since January 2008, this number has increased from 152 to currently 271 (75% in only ten months) certainly well beyond the limits of the original EUCLOCK network. The highest number of visits of the EUCLIS website now come from the US.

All EBRS members are highly encouraged to register at EUCLIS to get a first hand impression of the services provided as well as actively contribute information e.g. to Clock Family Trees or Clock References. Feedback on improvements are most welcome and should be sent to [clockhelp@biochem.mog.de](mailto:clockhelp@biochem.mog.de)

## Geoffrey Harris and European Journal of Endocrinology Prizes

The European Society of Endocrinology would like to ask the Affiliated Societies to remind their members that the deadline for nominations for the Geoffrey Harris and *European Journal of Endocrinology* prizes is now fast approaching.

Nominations should be submitted by **31 December 2008**.

Further information, including details on how to nominate, can be found at [http://www.euro-endo.org/about/about\\_prizes.htm](http://www.euro-endo.org/about/about_prizes.htm).

If you have any questions please contact the ESE Secretariat on [info@euro-endo.org](mailto:info@euro-endo.org).

### Young Scientists' Corner

The EBRS would like to encourage all graduate and postgraduate students to join the Society. To order to encourage this, there is a **reduced membership rate for students (15 euro p.a.)** (see page 21).

We would be pleased to hear from graduate/postgraduate researchers of the EBRS. If you have any contributions for the **EBRS Newsletter** (articles, comments, photos) please email me at [d.skene@surrey.ac.uk](mailto:d.skene@surrey.ac.uk)

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### European Chronobiology EUCLOCK Summer School

This year the third EUCLOCK Summer School was held in Laulasmaa, Estonia (7-14<sup>th</sup> June, 2008). EUCLOCK officer for educational matters: Menno Gerkema; Local organisers were Andres Metspalu and Merike Leego; Advisory Board: Till Roenneberg and Martha Merrow.

The week long School was attended by 29 students (25 PhD students and 4 postdocs) (24 females/5 males) from 11 European countries. The Teaching Faculty comprised of 11 teachers (2 females/9 males) from 6 European Countries. Erik Herzog was a guest teacher from the USA.



*Students and teachers attending EUCLOCK Summer School*

This year a new format of classes was introduced which was well appreciated by the participants. Classes were split up over two days. On the first day, after a short introduction by the teacher, students discussed some basic questions on the topic in small groups. In the ensuing group discussions students suggested items/topics to be covered by the teachers on the second day, in a review lecture. This also gave teachers some time to present their newest results to impress students as well as their dearest colleagues!



*Students attending EUCLOCK Summer School*

For more detailed information about the participants and teaching programme see <http://www.euclock.org/modules.php?name=Content&pa=showpage&pid=28>

### **EBRS Young Investigator Prize 2009**

The European Biological Rhythms Society (EBRS) is pleased to announce a **Young Investigator Award**. The successful candidate will present his/her research at the forthcoming XIth Congress of the European Biological Rhythms Society (Strasbourg, France, 22-28<sup>th</sup> August, 2009) in the “Young researcher awards symposium” (<http://ebrs2009.u-strasbg.fr/>). The award will also cover travel costs to the Congress as well as a prize of 500 euros. Registration fees as well as accommodation costs will be covered by the organiser of the congress.

Candidates should be less than 35 years of age and be a member of the EBRS.

Candidates should include a CV, list of publications, a summary of their research (maximum 2 pages) and an abstract of their proposed presentation. A letter of reference from their research director should also be included.

Applications should be sent electronically to the Secretary-Treasurer, EBRS:  
Prof. Debra J. Skene, University of Surrey, Guildford, UK, email: [d.skene@surrey.ac.uk](mailto:d.skene@surrey.ac.uk)

**Deadline for applications:** 31 March, 2009

### **Young Investigator Prize 2009 French Society for Chronobiology**

Every year, the French Society for Chronobiology (SFC) offers a Young Investigator Prize of 1500 € on the basis of outstanding work in the field of biological rhythms.

Exceptionally, the successful candidate of the Young Investigator Prize 2009 of the SFC will present his/her research at the forthcoming 11<sup>th</sup> Congress of the European Biological Rhythms

Society (Strasbourg, France, 22-28<sup>th</sup> August, 2009) in the “Young researcher awards” symposium (<http://ebrs2009.u-strasbg.fr/>) and will write an article (in French) in the journal RYTHMES.

In addition to the prize, the award will also cover travel costs to the EBRS congress. Registration fees as well as accommodation costs will be covered by the organiser of the congress.

**Candidates should be less than 35 years of age and be a member of the SFC.**

Candidates should include a CV, list of publications, an overview of their research findings and perspectives (maximum 10 pages) and an abstract of their proposed presentation. A letter of reference from their research director should also be included.

Applications should be sent electronically to the Secretary of the SFC:  
Etienne Challet, CNRS and University Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, France  
[challet@neurochem.u-strasbg.fr](mailto:challet@neurochem.u-strasbg.fr)

Deadline for application: **March 31, 2009**

<b>PhD Thesis Abstracts</b>
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**Helen Clare Thorne**

**Circadian adaptation in offshore shift workers returning to day life at home**

Centre for Chronobiology, University of Surrey, Guildford, UK

Previous research has shown that subjects working 12h shift schedules (18.00-06.00h) offshore for 2 weeks adapt to the night shift. However, if adaptation occurs, shift workers will be out of synchrony when they return home to day life with consequent problems of poor night sleep and reduced daytime alertness.

A total of 17 subjects working two shift schedules were studied offshore; 18.00-06.00h and 19.00-07.00h 2-3 weeks night of shift. Differences were observed in circadian adaptation to the night shift, and this was reflected by differences in sleep duration and quality that was observed between the two groups. Sleep appeared to be worse in those working 19.00-07.00h compared to the 18.00-06.00h shift schedule. These differences between the two shift schedules may be due to differences in morning light exposure countering circadian adaptation to night shift work.

This project investigated the effect of light treatment to hasten circadian adaptation in offshore shift workers by determining circadian status (using the timing of the rhythm of urinary 6-sulphatoxymelatonin) and sleep (by actigraphy and sleep diaries). Light was administered with a portable light box (Litebook<sup>®</sup>). After completion of their night shift (day 1) subjects wore specialised sunglasses until 13.00h. On day 2 subjects wore sunglasses until 13.00h and then received light treatment for 1h. For the following 3 days the sunglasses and light treatment were scheduled an hour earlier each day. The light regimen was timed to phase advance the melatonin rhythm.

The findings effectively demonstrated the importance of appropriately timed bright light to hasten circadian adaptation upon returning home onshore. A significance difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) in actigraphic sleep duration onshore was observed when comparing the no light treatment leg against the light treatment leg. In conclusion, light treatment appropriately timed can be beneficial to aid circadian adaptation after working a night shift.

## Anthony Salingre

### Cellular and molecular mechanisms involved in the daily gating of melatonin synthesis in the Syrian hamster pineal gland

Institut des Neurosciences Cellulaires et Moléculaires, Département de Neurobiologie des Rythmes, Strasbourg, France

The adaptation of the body to annual changes in the environment, notably the duration of day and night, is assured by a time-reading system allowing the anticipation of these variations. Among all the structures involved in this adaptation, the central clock of the suprachiasmatic nuclei and the pineal gland are an important couple. Photoperiodic information coded and passed on by the clock is translated in the pineal gland into a nocturnal rhythmic secretion of melatonin, the duration of which varies in proportion to the length of the night. Thanks to this dynamic synthesis and release, melatonin is an important endocrine messenger necessary for the adaptation of seasonal functions to the photoperiod (i.e reproduction).

In the rat melatonin synthesis is regulated at the transcriptional level by the nocturnal release of norepinephrine. This leads the transcription of the arylalkylamine-N-acétyltransférase (Aa-nat) gene, the rhythm generating enzyme of melatonin synthesis, through the activation of the AC / AMPc / PKA / pCREB signalling pathway. However, the control of Aa-nat gene transcription seems different in the Syrian hamster, a rodent whose physiology varies with the seasons. Indeed, stimulation of Aa-nat transcription in this species is restricted to the second part of the night (6-8 h after the beginning of the night) and would require a balance between stimulatory and inhibitory transcription factors.

The results obtained during this thesis demonstrate that the night-balance of these transcription factors is different in the Syrian hamster, with an important role of AP-1 proteins (c-FOS and cJun) in the transcriptional activation of Aa-nat at the beginning of the night. Furthermore, we show that diurnal restriction of Aa-nat transcription is not due to repression by the inhibitory transcription factor ICER, but rather to a temporal window of restriction of noradrenergic signalling (seen with CREB activation). We also show that the sensitivity of this pathway varies with photoperiod, explaining the decrease of Aa-nat expression in short photoperiod compared to long photoperiod in the Syrian hamster.

All these results allow a better understanding of how the clock controls the expression of the rhythms in the periphery, notably by driving the implementation of temporal sensitivity windows in the course of which target structures can respond to an external signal. Mechanisms identified in this thesis could be useful in the field of chronopharmacology, mainly to explain why some drugs are more or less effective during the daily cycle.

### Forthcoming Conferences and Events

1. Academy Colloquium, Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Science, on "Nutrition, Metabolism and the Brain" in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 12-14th May 2009  
<http://www.nin-meeting.nl/>
2. 23rd Meeting, Associated Professional Sleep Societies (APSS), Seattle, USA, 6-11th June, 2009 [www.apss.org](http://www.apss.org)

3. 21st Annual Meeting Society for Light Treatment and Biological Rhythms (SLTBR), Berlin, Germany, 24-27th June, 2009 <http://www.sltbr.org/>
4. Gordon Research Conference (GRC) on Chronobiology, Salve Regina University, Newport, Rhode Island, USA, 19-24th July, 2009 [www.grc.org](http://www.grc.org)
5. 36th Congress of International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS2009), Kyoto, Japan, 27th July- 1st August, 2009 <http://www.iups2009.com/>
6. International Symposium on Biological Rhythm, Sapporo, Japan, 1-4th August, 2009.
7. XI European Biological Rhythms Society (EBRS) Congress, Strasbourg, France, 22-28th August, 2009 <http://ebs2009.u-strasbg.fr/>

### EBRS Members

Please inform us about any change in your postal or **email address**.

Prof. Debra J.Skene: [D.Skene@surrey.ac.uk](mailto:D.Skene@surrey.ac.uk)

Prof. Jörg Stehle: [Stehle@em.uni-frankfurt.de](mailto:Stehle@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

This will ensure you receive the EBRS Newsletter as well as other important announcements relating to the EBRS.

Please note that only members who have paid their membership fees will receive the EPBRs newsletter. Thus **please pay your fees!** See page 28 for ways to pay

### New Members

#### **The society welcomes the following new members:**

**Dr Frank A.J.L. SCHEER**, Division of Sleep Medicine, Brigham & Women's Hospital, 221 Longwood Avenue, 036 BLI, Boston, MA 02115, USA. email: [fscheer@rics.bwh.harvard.edu](mailto:fscheer@rics.bwh.harvard.edu)

### EBRS Membership Fees 2009

#### **WAYS to pay Membership Fees**

The most convenient way to pay your Membership Fees is **directly ONLINE** via the EBRS website <http://www.ebsr.info/>

Click on **MEMBERS** and then Click on the **price** you want to pay. You then need to enter your name, address and email followed by your credit card details. It's **SIMPLE and EASY!**

The webpage is displayed below. The fee discounts and reduced rates for students are shown on the webpage.

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## Membership fees

EBRS members can pay their fees directly online (click on the price). Payment of the membership fee should be made in Euro with Credit Card.

## Savings

If you would prefer to avoid annoying reminders about paying your annual fees, please consider paying for a number of years. There are good savings to be made this way. See the table overpage.

Students send a proof (letter from supervisor) to [Prof. Debra J.Skene](#).

No. of years	Accumulated fee	Discount	Total fee	Reduced fee (Students)
1	30 Euro	-	<a href="#">30 Euro</a>	<a href="#">15 Euro</a>
2	60 Euro	8 % 5 Euro	<a href="#">55 Euro</a>	<a href="#">30 Euro</a>
3	90 Euro	11 % 10 Euro	<a href="#">80 Euro</a>	-
4	120 Euro	17 % 20 Euro	<a href="#">100 Euro</a>	-
5	150 Euro	20 % 30 Euro	<a href="#">120 Euro</a>	-
Lifetime membership			<a href="#">300 Euro</a>	

You can also pay by **BANK TRANSFER**.

This costs the EBRS money so it is **NOT** the preferred option

Account #: 0200287613

Account holder name: Jörg Stehle/EPBRS

Bank: Frankfurter Sparkasse

Bank #: 500 502 01

Swift Address: FRASDEFF

Bank address: Gartenstr. 133

60255 Frankfurt am Main

Germany

Phone: (+49) 69 26415844

Fax: (+49) 69 26415037

If you opt to pay this way, please also send an email to Jörg Stehle [stehle@em.uni-frankfurt.de](mailto:stehle@em.uni-frankfurt.de) informing him of your name, email, when the transfer was made and how much it was for.

Receipts cannot be generated without this information.



EUROPEAN BIOLOGICAL RHYTHMS SOCIETY  
Membership Application Form

**Mail/fax/email:**

Professor Debra Skene  
Secretary-Treasurer of the EPBRS  
Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences  
University of Surrey fax: +44 (0)1483 686401  
Guildford e-mail: [d.skene@surrey.ac.uk](mailto:d.skene@surrey.ac.uk)  
Surrey GU2 7XH, UK

**Family Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**First Name(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date of Birth:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Academic Degrees:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Position:** Post Doctoral/PhD Student/Academic

**Work Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Phone Number:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Research Area(s):** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**The above candidate is recommended by the following two EPBRS members:**

Name\_\_\_\_\_Signature\_\_\_\_\_

Name\_\_\_\_\_Signature\_\_\_\_\_

**If you are a student member, please have your supervisor sign below:**

Name\_\_\_\_\_Signature\_\_\_\_\_



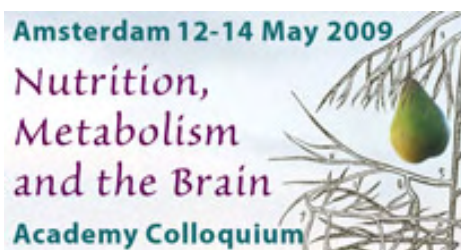
Preliminary PROGRAM: SLTBR Meeting 2009

June 24<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup>, Berlin, Germany

Satellite of the World Federation of Societies of Biological Psychiatry  
(WFSBP) meeting, Paris, France, June 29<sup>th</sup> - July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2009



See SLTBR website for preliminary program <http://www.sltbr.org/>



See website for details

<http://www.nin-meeting.nl/>

## GRC Chronobiology : Molecular Mechanisms Of Circadian Clocks

July 19-24, 2009, Salve Regina University, Newport, RI, USA

Chair: **Joseph S. Takahashi**

Vice Chair: **Martha Merrow**

### TOPICS & SPEAKERS (discussion leaders in italics)

- **Dynamics of Transcription and Cell Cycles**  
(*Joseph Takahashi* / James McNally / Sharad Ramanathan)
- **Molecular Clock Mechanisms**  
(*Susan Golden* / *Martha Merrow* / Takao Kondo / Carl Johnson / Ueli Schibler / Jay Dunlap / Hot Topics I)
- **Human Clock Genetics**  
(*Michael Young* / Till Roenneberg / Thomas Bourgeron)
- **Clocks and Metabolism**  
(*Joe Bass* / *Carla Green* / Hot Topics II)
- **Emerging Roles for Clock Genes**  
(Paul Frenette / Bogi Anderson / Andrew C. Oates)
- **Genetics of Drosophila Clocks**  
(*Amita Sehgal* / *Ignacio Provencio* / Trudy McKay / Paul Taghert / Ravi Allada / Michael Nitabach / Hot Topics III)
- **Systems Biology of Circadian Clocks**  
(*Hiroki Ueda* / Steve Kay / John Hogenesch / Achim Kramer)
- **Mammalian Clocks and the SCN**  
(Michael Hastings / Samer Hattar / Sato Honma / Hot Topics IV)
- **Perspectives**  
(*Martin Zatz* / Michael Rosbash / Charalambos Kyriacou)

ebrs

# XI. Congress of the European Biological Rhythms Society

**Strasbourg, France  
August 22-28, 2009**

**In association with  
the Japanese Society for Chronobiology**

**International Scientific Committee:**  
 Paul Pévet, Chairman (Strasbourg, F), Shizufumi Ebihara (Nagoya, J),  
 Carolina Escobar (Mexico DF, M), Russell Foster (Oxford, UK),  
 Ken-ichi Honma (Hokkaido, J), Andries Kalsbeek (Amsterdam, NL),  
 David Kennaway (Adelaide, A), Horst-Werner Korf (Frankfurt/Main, G),  
 Hitoshi Okamura (Kobe, J), François Rouyer (Gif sur Yvette, F),  
 William Schwartz (Worcester, USA), Shigenobu Shibata (Tokyo, J),  
 Rae Silver (New York, USA), Debra Skene (Guildford, UK),  
 Jörg H. Stehle (Frankfurt/Main, G), Alena Sumova (Praha, Czech Republic).

**Local Organising Committee:**  
 Paul Pévet (Chairman), Patrice Bourgin,  
 Béatrice Bothorel, Etienne Challet,  
 Marie-Paule Felder-Schmittbuhl,  
 David Hicks, Mireille Masson-Pévet,  
 Valérie Simonneaux.

Information on Strasbourg: [www.ot-strasbourg.com](http://www.ot-strasbourg.com) and information on Alsace: [www.tourisme-alsace.com](http://www.tourisme-alsace.com)



If you are interested in participating and would like to receive more information, please contact:  
 Dr. P. Pévet - Department of Neurobiology of Rhythms,  
 Institute for Cellular and Integrative Neurosciences  
 LC2/UMR7168 CNRS and University Louis Pasteur,  
 5 rue Blaise Pascal, Strasbourg, France  
 E-mail: [ebrs2009@neurochem.u-strasbg.fr](mailto:ebrs2009@neurochem.u-strasbg.fr)  
 Phone: (33) 3 88 45 66 08 Fax: (33) 3 88 45 66 54.  
 For further information, see also: <http://ebrs2009.u-strasbg.fr>