2011 American Physiological Society Conferences

2011 APS Conference:
7th International Symposium on Aldosterone and the ENaC/Degenerin Family of Ion Channels: Molecular Mechanisms and Pathophysiology

DATE: September 18-22, 2011
PLACE: Asilomar Conference Grounds
Pacific Grove, California (USA)

Abstract: June 1, 2011
Registration: August 12, 2011
Housing: August 12, 2011

For more information or to register, visit:
www.the-aps.org/enac

Preliminary Program
• Structure and Function of ENaC and Related Transporters
• Structure and Function of Mineralocorticoid and Glucocorticoid Receptors
• Regulation of ENaC Biogenesis, Trafficking and Gating
• Aldosterone Synthesis and Regulation of Adrenal Cortex Function
• Non-Epithelial Actions of Aldosterone and Crosstalk with Other Systems
• ENaC Pathophysiology
• Aldosterone Pathophysiology

2011 APS Conference:
Physiology of Cardiovascular Disease: Gender Disparities

DATE: October 12-14, 2011
PLACE: University of Mississippi Medical Center
Jackson, Mississippi (USA)

Abstract: June 20, 2011
Advance Registration: September 12, 2011
Housing: September 15, 2011

For more information or to register, visit:
www.the-aps.org/gender2011

Preliminary Program
• Aging and Cardiovascular Disease
• Gender Disparities in Renal Disease
• Diabetes, Obesity and Cardiovascular Disease
• Neuro Mechanisms and Depression in Cardiovascular Disease
• Gender Disparities in Cardiology
• Cardiovascular Disease and Inflammation
• Gender Differences in Vascular Function
• Cardiovascular Disease and Fertility

The American Physiological Society, Meetings Department
Phone: 301.634.7967 • Fax: 301.634.7264 • E-mail: meetings@the-aps.org
Special Joint Call for Papers

Integrative Aspects of Renal Endocrinology

Submission Deadline: January 31, 2012

In recent years, multiple lines of research have strengthened the concept of the kidney as an endocrine organ, and there is now an increased appreciation of the intersection between nephrology and endocrinology. Therefore, the American Journal of Physiology-Renal Physiology and American Journal of Physiology-Endocrinology and Metabolism are pleased to jointly sponsor this Call for Papers.

We seek manuscripts focusing on the role of renal hormones (e.g., renin, angiotensin, vitamin D, erythropoietin, etc.) on metabolism of the kidney or other organ systems. We also seek manuscripts focusing on the role of circulating hormones of non-renal origin (e.g., vasopressin, aldosterone, insulin, etc.) on the kidney. Specifically, we are soliciting original high-quality manuscripts that address the integration of different levels of scientific analyses, including molecular/cellular, biochemical, genetic, physiological, and pathophysiological, in the investigation of this general area. Studies using cell systems, animals, and humans are all welcome for consideration.

To be eligible for inclusion in this Call for Papers, manuscripts must be submitted prior to January 31, 2012.

Note to Authors: Manuscripts may be submitted online to either AJP-Renal Physiology or AJP-Endocrinology and Metabolism via http://ajprenal.msubmit.net or http://ajpendo.msubmit.net, respectively. During the online submission, under the “Keywords, Categories, Special Section” tab, please choose “Integrative Renal Endocrinology” under “category.” Indicate in the cover letter that the submitted manuscript is in response to the “Integrative Renal Endocrinology” Call for Papers. Manuscripts will undergo normal peer review. If accepted, the article will be highlighted with other papers appearing in response to this announcement. Submissions will be reviewed as they are received and will be published online immediately upon acceptance. While most manuscripts will pertain to original research, we will also accept suggestions from authors who wish to write relevant cutting-edge review articles which are designed at stimulating new and creative ways of looking at specific scientific questions. Those interested in submitting a review article should submit the a) title, b) authors, and c) abstract for prior approval to the Editor-in-Chief of either AJP-Renal Physiology or AJP-Endocrinology and Metabolism.

Our aim for this Call for Papers is to attract the very best science, regardless of approach, and so we welcome your submissions. If you have any questions or already have a manuscript in this area submitted to either AJP-Renal Physiology or AJP-Endocrinology and Metabolism and would like to have it included in this series, please contact the respective Editor-in-Chief, Thomas R. Kleyman, MD (kleyman@pitt.edu) or Charles H. Lang, PhD (clang@psu.edu).
American Journal of Physiology-Renal Physiology
Special Call for Papers

Programming Normal Renal Development and Modeling Disease Pathogenesis
Submission Deadline: July 1, 2011

The American Journal of Physiology-Renal Physiology is seeking manuscripts to be submitted specifically related to the biology of renal development in health and disease. Submitted papers should address new scientific advances regarding the biology, pathophysiology, and genetics of the developing kidney and urinary tract. To be eligible for inclusion in the Call for Papers, manuscripts must be submitted by July 1, 2011.

Note to Authors: All manuscripts should be submitted online via eJournalPress, http://ajprenal.msubmit.net; during the online submission, under the “Keywords, Categories, & Special Section” tab, please choose “Programming Normal Renal Development and Modeling Disease Pathogenesis” under “categories.”

The manuscript will undergo normal peer review. If published, the article will be highlighted together in print with other papers appearing in response to this Call and will carry a banner indicating that the paper was submitted in response to this Call for Papers. Submissions will be reviewed as they are received and will be published online immediately upon acceptance.

If you have any questions or currently have a manuscript in this area submitted to the American Journal of Physiology-Renal Physiology and would like it to be included in this series, please contact Dr. Thomas Kleyman, Editor-in-Chief (e-mail: kleyman@pitt.edu).

American Journal of Physiology-Renal Physiology
Special Call for Papers

Biology of the Central Cilium and Cystic Diseases of the Kidney
Submission Deadline: July 1, 2011

The American Journal of Physiology-Renal Physiology is seeking manuscripts to be submitted specifically related to the biology of the central cilium and cystic diseases of the kidney. Submitted papers should address new scientific advances regarding the biology of the central cilium and the pathophysiology and genetics of cystic kidney diseases. To be eligible for inclusion in the Call for Papers, manuscripts must be submitted by July 1, 2011.

Note to Authors: All manuscripts should be submitted online via eJournalPress, http://ajprenal.msubmit.net; during the online submission, under the “Keywords, Categories, & Special Section” tab, please choose “Biology of the Central Cilium and Cystic Diseases of the Kidney” under “categories.”

The manuscript will undergo normal peer review. If published, the article will be highlighted together in print with other papers appearing in response to this Call and will carry a banner indicating that the paper was submitted in response to this Call for Papers. Submissions will be reviewed as they are received and will be published online immediately upon acceptance.

If you have any questions or currently have a manuscript in this area submitted to the American Journal of Physiology-Renal Physiology and would like it to be included in this series, please contact Dr. Thomas Kleyman, Editor-in-Chief (e-mail: kleyman@pitt.edu).
CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

For the Editorship of

Physiology

Nominations are invited for the Editorship of Physiology to succeed W. Boron, who will complete his term as Editor on June 30, 2012. The Publications Committee plans to interview candidates in the Fall of 2011.

Applications should be received before August 15, 2011.

Nominations, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, should be sent to the Chair of the Publications Committee:

Hershel Raff, Ph.D.
American Physiological Society
9650 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20814-3991

FASEB AdNet The Advertising Network for the Life Sciences

Need to promote open positions, fellowship opportunities, programs, or conferences in physiology?

Advertise in the publications of the American Physiological Society (APS). APS titles include:

• The American Journal of Physiology Consolidated & Specialty Sections
• Physiology and the APS newsletter The Physiologist
• Journal of Applied Physiology and The Journal of Neurophysiology
• Physiological Genomics—Now Online Only
• APS e-News Update

Advertising Benefits

• Advertise to research investigators, clinicians, educators, and information specialists in all disciplines of physiology.
• Advertise in the publications that are sent to the APS 10,000+ membership.
• Some issues featured at high attendance meetings like Society for Neuroscience and Experimental Biology annual meetings.
• Product and recruitment advertising are accepted. Email ads and print/online ad design are available.

CONTACT FASEB AdNet at 301-634-7103 or email adnet@faseb.org for an ad estimate.
View APS rate card and full media kit at www.faseb.org/adnet.
Just Amazing & FREE! PODCASTS

...from The American Physiological Society

LIFE LINES PUTS THE “PHIZZ” IN PHYSIOLOGY

Listen to or download your choice of these (and more) amazing podcasts available today at:

www.lifelines.tv
Abbreviations

Listed below are abbreviations and their definitions. These may be used without definition in the APS Journals. See Information for Authors (www.the-aps.org/publications/journals/pub_quick.htm) for other abbreviations, symbols, and terminology.

ACh acetylcholine
ACTH adrenocorticotropic hormone
ADP (CDP, GDP, UDP, TDP) adenosine 5'-diphosphate (and similarly for cytidine, guanosine, etc.)
AM acetoxymethyl ester
AMP, etc. adenosine 5'-monophosphate, etc.
ANG I, etc. angiotensin I, etc.
ANOVA analysis of variance
ATP, etc. adenosine 5'-triphosphate, etc.
ATPase, etc. adenosine 5'-triphosphatase, etc.
AVP arginine vasopressin
AVP, etc. angiotensin II, etc.
BAPTA 1,2-bis-(2-aminophenoxy)ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid
BCECF 2',7'-bis(2-carboxyethyl)-5(6)-carboxyfluorescein
bp base pair(s)
BSA bovine serum albumin
CaM calmodulin
CaMK Ca2+/calmodulin-dependent kinase
CaMKII CaMK kinase
cAMP, etc. adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate, etc.
CCCP carbonyl cyanide m-chlorophenylhydrazone
CK cholesctystokinin
CDNA complementary DNA
CFTR cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator
CGRP calcitonin gene-related peptide
CoA coenzyme A (also, acyl-CoA)
CRE corticoprotein-releasing factor
da dopamine
DAE diethyldithiolethyl
DIDS 4,4'-disothiocyanostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid
DMEM Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium
DMSO dimethyl sulfoxide
DNA deoxyribonucleic acid
DNPase deoxyribonuclease
DOC deoxycorticosterone
DOCA deoxycorticosterone acetate
dpm disintegrations per minute
DTNB 5,5'-dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid)
DTT dithiothreitol
EC50 concentration giving half-maximal response
dehexamethasone
EIA electrocardiogram
ECM extracellular matrix
EGF epidermal growth factor
EGTA ethylene glycol-bis [beta-aminomethyl ether] -N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid
EIA enzyme-linked immunoassortment assay
EMSA electrophoretic mobility shift assay
ERK extracellular signal-regulated kinase
FAD flavin adenine dinucleotide
FADH2 reduced flavin adenine dinucleotide
FBS fetal bovine/albumin
FCS fetal bovine/albumin
FCCP carbonyl cyanide p-trifluoromethoxyphenylhydrazone
FGF fibroblast growth factor
FHC fluorocem isothiocyanate
FSH follicle-stimulating hormone
GABA gamma-amino butric acid (also, “GABAergic”)
GAP growth-associated protein
GAPDH glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
GC-MS gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
GDPβS guanosine 5'-O-(β-d-ribofuranosyl) phosphate
GSH, GSSG reduced and oxidized glutathione
GTPyS guanosine 5'-O-(3-thiotriphosphate)
GSK glycogen synthase kinase
Hb hemoglobin
HBSS Hanks’ balanced salt solution
Hct hematocrit
HDL high-density lipoprotein
HEPES N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid
HEK human embryonic kidney
HPLC high-performance liquid chromatography
HSL (5-HT) 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin)
IBMX 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine
IC50 concentration giving half-maximal inhibition
ICAM intercellular adhesion molecule
IFN interferon
IGF-I, II insulin-like growth factor I and II
IgG, etc. immunoglobulin G, etc.
IKK IkB kinase
IL-1 interleukin-1 (IL-2, etc.)
IRMS isotope ratio mass spectrometry
JAK Janus-activated kinase
JNK c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase
JNK inhibitor
Kd equilibrium constant related to Michaelis-Menten kinetics (similarly, Ks, Ki)
LDL low-density lipoprotein
LH luteinizing hormone
LH-RH luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone
LPS lipopolysaccharide
Mab monoclonal antibody
MAP mitogen-activated protein kinase
MAPK MAP kinase kinase (also known as MEK or MKK)
MAPKAPK MAP kinase activated protein kinase
MEM Eagle’s minimum essential medium
MES 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid
MFP MAP kinase phosphatase
MOPS 3-(N-morpholino)propanesulfonic acid
MPO myeloperoxidase
MTR relative molecular mass (unitless)
MRI magnetic resonance imaging
MSH melanocyte-stimulating hormone
NAD nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
NADH reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
NADPH nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
NF-E2 nuclear factor-β
NGF nerve growth factor
NMR nuclear magnetic resonance
NSAID nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
nt nucleotide(s)
PAGE polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PAH p-aminophenolic acid
PBBS phosphate-buffered saline
PCR polymerase chain reaction
PDGF platelet-derived growth factor
PET positron emission tomography
PG prostaglandin (PG1, PG2, PGF2)
Pi inorganic phosphate
PI(4,5)P2 4,5-bisphosphoinositol
RNA ribonucleic acid (also, mRNA, rRNA, tRNA, rRNA)
RNAse ribonuclease
rpm revolutions per minute
RT reverse transcriptase
SAK stress-activated protein kinase
SAPK stress-activated protein kinase
SAPK/JNK stress-activated protein kinase and c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase
SSD sodium dodecyl sulfate
SITS 4-acetamido-4-[2-[(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid]-2-ethanesulfonic acid
SOD superoxide dismutase
STAT signal transducer and activator of transcription
TAME N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminide
TAME triethylaminoethyl
TAME 2-aminobutyric acid (also, “GABAergic”)
TAME 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin)
TAME N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid
TAME thin-layer chromatography
TNF tumor necrosis factor
TPA 12-0-tetradecanoylphorbol 13-acetate
TPCK N-tosyl-L-phenylalanine chloromethyl ketone
TRH thyrotropin releasing hormone
TSA trihydroxymethylammonium
TSH thyroid-stimulating hormone
TTX tetrodotoxin
UV ultraviolet
VCAM vascular cell adhesion molecule
VEGF vascular endothelial growth factor
VIP vasoactive intestinal peptide
VLDL very low-density lipoprotein
Vo max maximum velocity or maximum rate of change or transition