

**The Ninth  
Irving L. Schwartz Lectureship**  
IN  
**STRUCTURAL & CHEMICAL BIOLOGY**

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**Michael G. Rosenfeld, Ph.D.**

Professor of Medicine,  
University of California, San Diego  
Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute

**“Life, Death and Translocation:  
Transcriptional Cycles and the  
Molecular Logic of Nuclear Receptor-  
Dependent Tumor-Translocations”**

Thursday, June 11, 2009

1:30 PM

Icahn Medical Institute Building Goldwurm  
Auditorium

*Reception to follow the lecture*

Mount Sinai School of Medicine  
Department of Structural and Chemical Biology  
One Gustave L. Levy Place  
1425 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10029  
Tel. 212-659-8647



MOUNT SINAI  
SCHOOL OF  
MEDICINE

**The Ninth  
Irving L. Schwartz  
Lectureship in Structural  
and Chemical Biology**





### **Irving L. Schwartz, M.D.**

was recruited by the Trustees of the Mount Sinai Hospital in 1964 to devote himself to the launching of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Now Emeritus, he was the first Dean of the Mount Sinai Graduate School of Biological Sciences, the founding Chairman of the

Department of Physiology & Biophysics (currently the Department of Structural and Chemical Biology) and the Lamport Distinguished Professor.

Dr. Schwartz's interests in biomedical research and education were far reaching, addressing fundamental problems of body fluid regulation, secretory phenomena and neurophysiology. His work, originally in whole animal and organ Physiology, evolved over the years to the cellular organellar, and ultimately to the molecular level. He had a major interest in the function of neurohypophyseal and other peptides. His studies on peptides ranged from bedside observations, to biochemical mechanisms of action, to the definition of the three dimensional structure of such molecules in solution as well as in the crystalline state. The work of his group on the molecular conformation of hormones in solution pioneered-structure function analysis based on the tertiary structure of molecules.



### **Michael G. Rosenfeld, M.D.**

has been a pioneer in the fields of mammalian organ development and mechanism of hormone action, using the neuroendocrine system as a model to contribute a series of discoveries that have fundamentally altered our concept of the molecular mechanisms

underlying regulated gene expression, development and disease. He has made seminal contributions to our understanding of location and repression in transcriptional regulation in homeostasis and in mammalian development, including pituitary development and disease, has defined unexpected strategies for integration of signaling information in the nucleus to achieve appropriate genome-wide responses linking transcription and the DNA damage/repair pathways and has extended their findings to disease, including cancer and neurodegeneration.

Dr. Rosenfeld was inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1991, and the National Academy of Sciences, U.S.A. in 1994. He has received the Fred Conrad Koch Award in 1999, the highest awards of the Endocrine society, and was also the recipient of many additional awards that attest to the high regard in which he is held and the broad impact of his work. A quantitative measure of his discoveries is provided by the fact that he has published more than 97 manuscripts in Cell, Science, and Nature, in this period, and has been listed as one of the top 25 most cited molecular biologists in the world. Amongst his many discoveries have been the initial discovery of tissue specific DNA binding transcription factors critical for mammalian organogenesis, the discovery of the POU domain family of transcription factors and definition of their biological functions, and successful completion of the genetic approaches to identify the genes responsible for a series of diseases, including pituitary-dependent short stature. His lab pioneered the identification of corepressors and coactivators and their exchange, novel roles of non-coding RNAs, as well as mechanisms of transrepression, roles of demethylases and unexpected gene specific strategies that mechanistically link regulated gene response and other cellular programs including DNA damage/repair and development. His work has thus elucidated a series of new principles concerning regulated gene expression.

In Honor of

IRVING L. SCHWARTZ

*Scientist, scholar, teacher, physician*

A supporter of excellence in research and teaching and a source of encouragement and inspiration to his colleagues and students.

#### Previous Schwartz Lecturers

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|------|--|
| 1993 | Albert J. Hudspeth, M.D., Ph.D.<br><i>University of Texas-<br/>Southwestern Medical Center</i>   |
| 1995 | Charles F. Stevens, M.D., Ph.D.<br><i>The Salk Institute</i>   |
| 1998 | Wayne L. Hubbell, M.D., Ph.D.<br><i>University of California at Los Angeles</i>  |
| 2000 | Richard N. Bergman, Ph.D.<br><i>University of Southern California</i>  |
| 2005 | Stephen C. Harrison, Ph.D.<br><i>Harvard Medical School</i>  |
| 2006 | Roger D. Kornberg, Ph.D.*<br><i>Stanford University</i><br>* <i>The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2006</i>  |
| 2007 | Kurt Wüthrich, Ph.D.*<br><i>The ETH Zürich</i><br><i>The Scripps Research Institute</i><br>* <i>The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2002</i>                |
| 2008 | Stuart L. Schreiber, Ph.D.<br><i>Harvard University</i><br><i>The Broad Institute of Harvard &amp; MIT</i><br><i>Howard Hughes Medical Institute</i> |