

ICA ROMA 2022



September 19th-23rd, Italy



ARCHIVES: BRIDGING THE GAP

9th Annual Conference of the
International Council on Archives

19-23 September 2022 | Rome, Italy

Bridging the Distance Between
Medical/Scientific Content and
Broader Audiences for a Collection
on HIV/AIDS Research

LUDMILA POLLOCK,
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory,
New York

COLD SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY (CSHL), NEW YORK

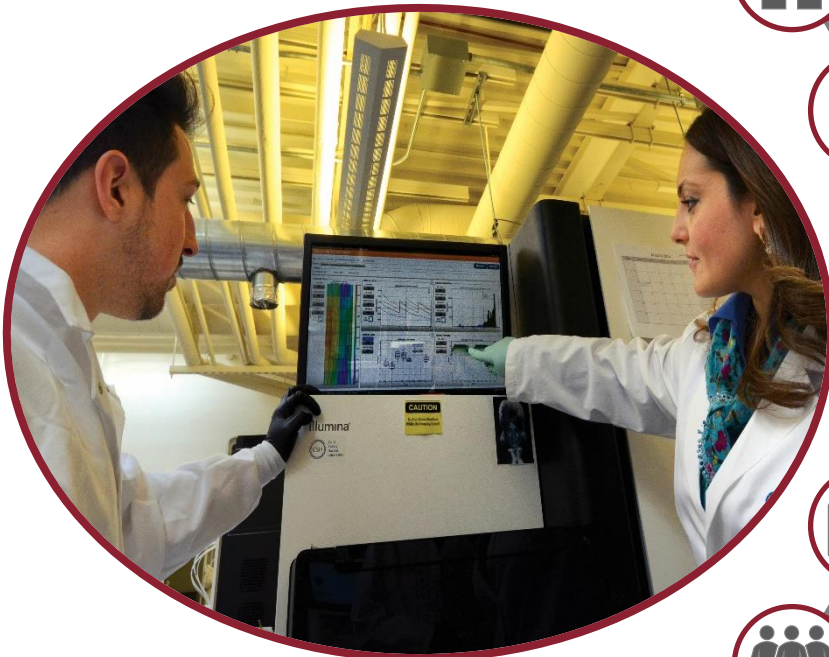


Community: 1,100 Employees, 600 Research Staff
56 Research Laboratories



Meetings & Courses for scientific exchange & technology training serve 12 000 annual visiting scientists

WORLD LEADER IN GENETICS & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY



132 Years – Birthplace of Molecular Biology



1st institution in the country to conduct genetics research



8 Nobel Prize Winners



Focus on Young Scientists



Prestigious National Cancer Institute designation since 1987



Human Genome Project Planned at CSHL

COLD SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY ARCHIVES



The CSHL Archives has been collecting unique materials relating to breakthrough discoveries and world-recognized research from 1890 to the present time, documenting the **history of molecular biology, genetics, and biotechnology worldwide and 132-year history of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York.**

Our Goals:

- **Identify, acquire, preserve, digitize** original materials
- Provide **worldwide access** to organized original materials and digital collections
- **Broad educational and scholarly program** based on archival collections

INSTITUTIONAL & PERSONAL COLLECTIONS – 4,337 LF

Institutional Archives – 31 Collections, 1,800 Linear Feet

- The institutional Archives holdings include Collections of Predecessor Institutions, such as **Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Eugenics Record Office, Long Island Biological Association & Banbury Conference Center**
- Personal Collections such as **Charles Davenport, Alfred D. Hershey, Barbara McClintock, James D. Watson, Carol Greider** to name a few
- Other Institutional Collections include CSHL Symposia Collection, CSHL Meetings and Courses Collection, Rare Books Collections, Audiovisual Collection, among others

Personal Collections– 13 Collections, 2,537 Linear Feet

- The Genentech Special Collection's holdings include papers of **Sydney Brenner, Matthew Meselson, Elof Carlson, Walter Gilbert, Hermann J. Muller, Bruce Wallace, Charles Weissmann, Charles Yanofsky, and Norton Zinder**
- Also contains **rare scientific reprints** collected between 1868 and 1960 by Charles B. Davenport and Milislav Demerec; these number **over 90,000 reprints**
- **The Oral History Collection**, which consists of **230 video interviews** with pioneers and prominent contemporary scientists in molecular biology and biotechnology, is also a part of the Genentech Special Collection

BGI NOBEL LAUREATES ARCHIVES



Barbara McClintock
Nobel Prize in
Physiology or
Medicine, 1983



Alfred Day Hershey
Nobel Prize in
Physiology or Medicine,
1969



Hermann J. Muller
Nobel Prize in
Physiology or
Medicine, 1946



James D. Watson
Nobel Prize in
Physiology or
Medicine, 1962

*With the support of BGI
CSHL Archives enables to continue our
mission of exploring and disseminating
the history of genetics, molecular
biology, and biotechnology worldwide
based upon the unique materials within
the
BGI Nobel Laureates Collections*



Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory



Sydney Brenner
Nobel Prize in
Physiology or
Medicine, 2002



Francis H.C. Crick
Nobel Prize in
Physiology or
Medicine, 1962



Wally Gilbert
Nobel Prize in
Chemistry,
1980



Carol Greider
Nobel Prize in
Physiology or
Medicine, 2009

BGI NOBEL LAUREATES ARCHIVES HIGHLIGHTS



Corn cob from McClintock's work on transposable genes, with handwritten label, ca. 1960s



Barbara McClintock, 1941



Francis Crick in the Lab, ca. 1950s



The *Drosophila* laboratory at Austin, Texas. Hermann J. Muller used a jeweler's loupe to examine flies. 1920s



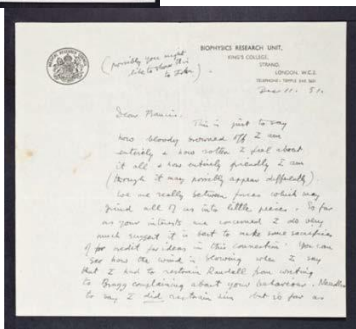
Press Conference, Harvard University on announcement of Walter Gilbert's Nobel Prize Award, October 1980.



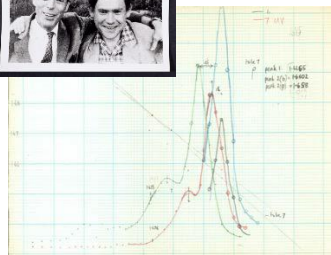
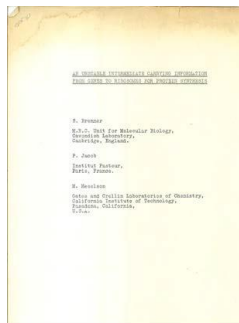
In 1952. Alfred Hershey with laboratory technician Martha Chase proved that DNA carried genetic information



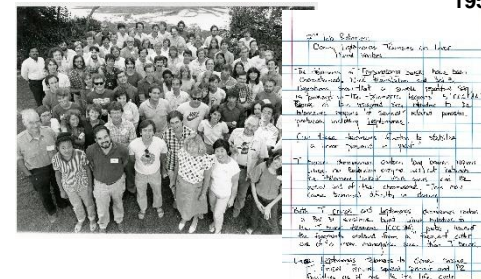
Waring blender used in the Hershey-Chase experiment in 1952



Letter between Francis Crick and Maurice Wilkins regarding the structure of DNA, 1951



Jacques Monod & Sydney Brenner at CSHL, 1961. (top left & right:) original manuscript, experiment results for "An Unstable Intermediate Carrying Information From Genes to Ribosomes For Protein Synthesis" by Brenner, Jacob and Meselson published in Nature, 1961



UC @ Berkeley Department of Molecular Biology, ca. 1985
Carol Greider rotation Notebook from Elizabeth Blackburn Laboratory, 83-84

Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Digital Archive

The screenshot shows the CSHL Archives Repository website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'CSHL', 'Repository', 'Collections', 'People & Subjects', 'Items', 'Advanced Search', and 'Login'. A search bar is located on the right. Below the navigation bar is a dark red header with the text 'CSHL Archives Repository' and the tagline 'Preserving and promoting the history of molecular biology.' The main content area is divided into three columns: 'The Repository', 'The Collections', and 'Features'. 'The Repository' section describes the 380,000 online documents and mentions James D. Watson, Sydney Brenner, and the Wellcome Library's Codebreakers project. 'The Collections' section highlights the James D. Watson and Sydney Brenner collections. 'Features' section lists capabilities like exploring 380,000+ documents with tagging and building private selection lists. Below these sections are four featured items, each with a title, an image, and a brief description: 1. '(The) Kyoto Prize - Congratulations' with a handwritten letter from the IRC. 2. 'Francis Crick with Cavendish X-ray Tube' with a photograph of Crick. 3. 'Letter from George Gamow to RNA club tie member' with a scanned handwritten letter. 4. 'Hermann J. Muller standing in a field with his wife, Dorothea Kantorowicz Muller' with a photograph of the couple.

Digital Archive includes digitized and born-digital collections such as oral histories, History of Science Meetings, recent decades of Cold Spring Harbor Symposia.

CENTER FOR HUMANITIES AND HISTORY OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

Founded in 2018 The Center promotes humanistic understandings of modern biology and medicine and offers a variety of educational programs.

We organize public events, host virtual and physical exhibitions, create and publish resources for popular and scholarly audiences.

The center also awards a range of visiting fellowships and internships.

PUBLIC OUTREACH EVENTS

HISTORY OF SCIENCE MEETINGS

EXHIBITS & INITIATIVES

ORAL HISTORY

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

ORAL HISTORY COLLECTION AT CSHL

life in science genome research biotechnology
James d. watson cshl women in science

cold spring harbor laboratory
oral history
COLLECTION
CSHL DIGITAL ARCHIVES

The Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Archives has undertaken a major initiative to document the history of science through the words and images of the scientists who have worked and regularly visited here. This unique collection of oral histories provides an unprecedented perspective on the development of molecular biology, the present state of the science, and visions of the future by the leading scientists in the field.

search...

scientists

Elizabeth Blackburn	Renato Dulbecco	Kay Jamison	Maynard Olson	John Sulston
David Botstein	Ian Dunham	James Kent	Ari Patrinos	Waclaw Szybalski
Elbert Branscomb	Ashley Dunn	Amar Klar	Ulf Pettersson	Marc Tessier-Lavigne
May Brenner	Ernst Peter Fischer	Aaron Klug	Ron Plasterk	Alfred Tissières
Sydney Brenner	Raymond Gesteland	Eric Lander	Marin Reese	Tim Tully
Ann Burgess	Mary Jane Gething	David Lane	Alex Rich	J. Craig Venter
Richard Burgess	Richard Gibbs	Edward Lewis	Matt Ridley	Peter Vogt
John Cairns	Charles Gilbert	Peter Little	Bruce Roe	Nicholas Wade
Mario Capecchi	Raymond Gosling	Tom Maniatis	Gerald Rubin	Robert Waterston
Don Caspar	Eric Green	Robert Martienssen	Nicoletta Sacchi	James D. Watson
Aravinda Chakravarti	Philip Green	Ernst Mayr	Fred Sanger	Robert Weinberg
Hans Clevers	David Haussler	Matthew Meselson	James Sherley	Evelyn Witkin

Biotechnology

Oral History -> Biotechnology

search...

oral history
COLLECTION
CSHL DIGITAL ARCHIVES

Biotechnology is a field that applies the findings of the basic sciences to improve human lives. Whether it's developing new agricultural techniques to increase crop outputs or creating new pharmaceuticals, biotech has revolutionized the world since the discovery of DNA. The field has matured significantly since the late 1970s, and is now one of the most dynamic and rapidly growing sectors in the world. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory has maintained a strong presence in the biotech industry, and the work of its scientists has informed emerging or several decades.

Biotechnology

basic lives early biology discovery recombinant DNA techniques prominent technologies emerging human sciences

Biotechnology

laboratory institutions developing work biotech since the informed benefited the world laboratory work biotech since the informed benefited the world laboratory work biotech since the informed benefited the world

SCIENTISTS SPEAKING ON BIOTECHNOLOGY

David Haussler Ari Patrinos Marc Tessier-Lavigne

Marc Tessier-Lavigne on Research at Genentech

Oral History -> Biotechnology -> Biotechnology -> Marc Tessier-Lavigne on Research at Genentech

search...

oral history
COLLECTION
CSHL DIGITAL ARCHIVES

Marc Tessier-Lavigne Biography
Recorded: 11 Sep 2008

Well, the Genentech is—the approach that Genentech takes to disease and to the development of medicines is exactly the same approach that as basic scientists we take to a scientific problem. It's been like that since Genentech was founded in 1976 by Bob Swanson and Herb Boyer. And that culture has remained over the subsequent thirty years including through the leadership of the current CEO Art Levinson who himself is a scientist, which is unusual for a biotech company are a pharmaceutical company. So

OTHER TOPICS for Marc Tessier-Lavigne

LIFE IN SCIENCE

- > Challenges in Life
- > Growing Up
- > Guidance through Education
- > Neurophysiology with David Atwell at University College London
- > Postdoc at Tom Jessell's Lab at Columbia
- > Social Activism
- > Starting a lab at University of California, San Francisco
- > Discovering the Purification of Netrin
- > Publishing on Purification of the Netrin
- > Working on Axon Growth and Guidance

BIOTECHNOLOGY

- > Moving from Basic Research to Curing Disease
- > Research at Genentech
- > Role at Genentech
- > Unconventional Funding for my Lab

CSHL

- > CSHL: Developmental Neurobiology Course

SCIENTISTS SPEAKING ABOUT BIOTECHNOLOGY

Michael Ashburner Jim Hudson Marc Tessier-Lavigne
Hans Clevers Ari Patrinos
David Haussler John Sulston

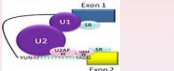
<http://library.cshl.edu/oralhistory/interview/misc/biotechnology/tessier-lavigne-research-at-genentech/>

Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory International meetings on History of Science


GENETECH CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

MEETINGS ON THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE


For these unique meetings, we invite speakers who made many of the seminal discoveries that began the field, as well as those who are working on the topic now. We also invite historians of science who have examined the topic, setting it in its scientific and societal context. Like the previous meetings in the series, these events provide an excellent opportunity to look in-depth at a topic and share the stories that are often missing from academic accounts.




Register now for October, 2017
Forty Years of mRNA Splicing: From Discovery to Therapeutics
More >>>



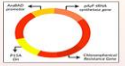
October, 2016
HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future
More >>>




July, 2015
The Evolution of Sequencing Technology
More >>>



August, 2014
History of Messenger RNA
More >>>



September, 2014
Plasmids: History & Biology
More >>>



October, 2013
History of Restriction Enzymes
More >>>



Proceedings from our Meetings on the History of Science are all available online:

<http://library.cshl.edu/Meetings/History-of-Science/>

HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future

CSHL Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

CSHL Archives History of Science Meetings

HIV/AIDS Research:

Its History and Future

Genentech Center for the History of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Archives

Meeting: 13–16 October 2016

Organizers: Robert C. Gallo, John M. Coffin, Mila Pollock & Bruce D. Walker

- | MEETING
- | **PROGRAM**
- | PROFILES
- | VIDEOS
- | SLIDES
- | POSTERS
- | PARTICIPANTS
- | PHOTOS
- | SPONSORS
- | ADDENDUM

History of Science Meeting at CSHL, 2016

Program

Organizers: Robert C. Gallo, John M. Coffin, Mila Pollock & Bruce D. Walker

SESSION 1: THE STORY OF ANIMAL RETROVIRUSES

Co-chair: Julie Overbaugh Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center

Co-chair: Steve Goff HHMI Investigator, Columbia University

- James D. Watson Welcome 🗣️
- Mila Pollock Introduction
- Robert Gallo Introduction 🗣️
- Robin Weiss Retrovirus History, Early Searches for Human Retroviruses 🗣️ 🗣️
- John Coffin Origin of Molecular Retrovirology 🗣️ 🗣️
- Harold Varmus Animal Retroviruses & Cancer Research 🗣️ 🗣️
- Myron Essex From Feline Leukemia Virus to AIDS in Africa 🗣️ 🗣️

- 3 day meeting
- 49 talks of HIV/AIDS pioneers
- 12 hours a day talks about the past and debate the future
- 130 participants

From Anthony Fauci's talk



1984



Fauci showed a photo of himself testifying before a congressional hearing, which he said he has done 245 times since taking the job—often about the HIV/AIDS budget and other issues related to the epidemic. He did it because he didn't think AIDS research was heading in the right direction

Oral Histories of Biology, Medicine, and Pandemic Response

project, June 15 - October 12, 2020

This project consisted of two parts:

1. **49 talks**, discussions and panels from the October 2016 history of science meeting “HIV/AIDS Research: Its History and Future,” with a combined length of about **24 hours** of video **have been transcribed edited, annotated and indexed.**
2. 209 CSHL Oral History videotaped conversations with participants in the molecular and genomic revolutions (each video varying in length from 15 to 60 minutes) were transcribed, indexed, and annotated.

The project was supported by the [US National Endowment for the Humanities](#)

Project Team

Ludmila Pollock
Executive Director,
Library & Archives
Project Director

Daniel Liu
Humanities Scholar,
Historian of Life
Sciences

Clare Clark
Institutional Archivist

Sam Steward
Digital Media
Specialist

Any questions the HS has about given individuals, names, topics, or events are brought to the **Project Director and Institutional Archivist**, who answer directly or consult our collections for answers.

Michael Gottlieb: [00:00:00] My thanks to the organizers and my co-chair for conceiving the idea for this meeting. **Bruce [D. Walker]** has allowed me three minutes to say something at the start of this as a chair. It's a pleasure to see many of you who I know, and also to meet for the first time many of you who I know from your work and from the literature. **Also** to hear about what we heard last evening about the context of [00:00:30] HIV virology and the context of RNA tumor viruses over the years.

My story, very quickly, about the first patients is that in early 1981 at the UCLA Medical Center, we saw several unusual cases in young men. **Pneumocystis pneumonia** and other opportunistic infections. These illnesses were traumatic. That top slide is the *MMWR* from June 5th, 1981. The cases [00:01:00] were dramatic and we saw them in rapid sequence and we were able to put it together. This was published in *MMWR*. We collaborated with CDC's EIS Officer in Los Angeles to make this report. [These first patients certainly made an impression on all of us such that I remember their names. I remember what they looked like. I remember them in greater detail than patients I saw last week.]

[00:01:30] Later that year, [the second slide there, we published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* and there were two other papers, one from Fred Siegel at Mount Sinai and one from Henry Masur]. In our own paper, we raised the question of whether there might be a virus involved and we picked on a DNA virus, **CMV (Human betaherpesvirus 5, sometimes called human cytomegalovirus (HCMV))**, which turned out to be secondary to the immune deficiency. Of course, the infections we saw were associated with **immunosuppression** [00:02:00] and the near absence of **CD4** cells. You can see on the bottom panel of an original Kodachrome slide.

The near absence of CD4 cells and was discovered in the laboratory of the late **John Fahey (1924?-2014)**, at UCLA. He had an NIAID (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases) program project called CIRID, the Center for Interdisciplinary Research in Immunologic Diseases. The timing was perfect for its involvement in the HIV [00:02:30] epidemic. Our first patients died within the first year. I had naively thought that it might be possible for their immune deficiency to recover. There was a great deal of mystery and fear as reflected in the headlines from the era.

Remarkably, the etiology of all this was found just two years after the description of the clinical syndrome [00:03:00], and that was through the work of Françoise [Barré-Sinoussi] (b. 1947, virologist, 2008 Nobel Laureate for discovery of HIV) and Bob [Robert Gallo] (b. 1937) and Jean-Claude Chermann and Jay [A.] Levy (b. 1938, UCSF). This is a slide from Françoise's paper, which you're going to see and hear

Daniel Liu
#nearby clinical cases

Daniel Liu
Michael S. Gottlieb et al., "Pneumocystis Pneumonia—Los Angeles," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 30, no. 21 (June 5, 1981): 250–52.
<https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/1261/>

Daniel Liu
CDC Epidemic Intelligence Service

Daniel Liu
#memory

Daniel Liu
10.1056/NEJM198112103052401

Daniel Liu
10.1056/NEJM198112103052403

Daniel Liu
10.1056/NEJM198112103052402

Oral Histories of Biology, Medicine, and Pandemic Response

RESULT OF THE PROJECT:

24+ hours of video were resulted in a transcript of over 211,000 words, to which were added: 1,291 cross-indexed terms in six categories (**people, theories, places/institutions, tools, and organisms**), many of which double as glossary entries; 866 unique citations, and likely 900–1000 total citations across all 49 talks and panels.



"ORAL HISTORIES OF BIOLOGY, MEDICINE, AND PANDEMIC RESPONSE"

Program

Organizers: **Robert C. Gallo**, **John M. Coffin**, **Mila Pollock** & **Bruce D. Walker**

SESSION 1: THE STORY OF ANIMAL RETROVIRUSES

Co-chair: **Julie Overbaugh** Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center

Co-chair: **Steve Goff** HHMI Investigator, Columbia University

- James D. Watson** Welcome 🇺🇸
- Mila Pollock** Introduction
- Robert Gallo** Introduction 🇺🇸
- Robin Weiss** Retrovirus History, Early Searches for Human Retroviruses 🇺🇸 🇺🇸
- John Coffin** Origin of Molecular Retrovirology 🇺🇸 🇺🇸
- Harold Varmus** Animal Retroviruses & Cancer Research 🇺🇸 🇺🇸
- Myron Essex** From Feline Leukemia Virus to AIDS in Africa 🇺🇸 🇺🇸

SESSION 2: THE PANDEMIC BEGINS: EARLY DISCOVERIES

Co-chair: **Michael Gottlieb** UCLA Medical Center 🇺🇸 🇺🇸

Co-chair: **Bruce Walker** Ragon Institute of MGH, MIT and Harvard

- Paul Volberding** The First Patients 🇺🇸 🇺🇸
- James Curran** Deciphering the Epidemiology of AIDS 🇺🇸 🇺🇸
- Mark Harrington** The Importance of Activism to the US Response 🇺🇸 🇺🇸
- Robert Gallo** Discoveries of Human Retrovirus their Linkage to Disease as Causative Agents & Preparation for the Future 🇺🇸 🇺🇸

Françoise Barré-Sinoussi Discovery of HIV 🇺🇸 🇺🇸

Anthony Fauci 35 Years of HIV/AIDS: Science and Policy 🇺🇸 🇺🇸

SESSION 3: ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

Co-chair: **Sandra Lehrman** Merck Research Labs

Co-chair: **John Mellors** University of Pittsburgh

- Marty St. Clair** Discovery of AZT as the First Anti-HIV Drug 🇺🇸 🇺🇸
- Samuel Broder** The First Clinical Trials of Antiretroviral Drugs 🇺🇸 🇺🇸

Anthony Fauci 35 Years of HIV/AIDS: Science and Policy



Videos

- Abdool-Karim
- About A Meeting
- Baltimore
- Barré-Sinoussi
- Berger
- Broder
- Burton
- Coffin
- Cohen
- Curran
- Desrosiers
- Emerman
- Emini
- Essex
- Fauci
- Gallo
- Gottlieb
- Hahn
- Harden
- Harrington
- Haynes
- Hazuda
- Hildebrand
- Hillier
- Ho
- Lewin
- Lifson
- Malim
- Martin
- Mellors
- Panel Discussion
- Peeters
- Redfield
- Rice
- Richman
- Ruprecht
- Schinazi
- Shaw
- Siliciano
- Skalka
- St. Clair
- Varmus
- Volberding
- Walker
- Watson
- Weiss
- Wong-Staal
- Worobey
- Panel Discussion

Anthony Fauci
Annotated Transcript & Index of Talks

Anthony Fauci – transcription of the talk

Pages / HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future — Annotated Transcripts / Session 2: The Pandemic Begins, Early Discoveries

2.6 Tony Fauci — 35 Years of HIV/AIDS: Science and Policy

Tony Fauci: [00:00:00] Thank you very much, Bruce. It's really a pleasure and a privilege actually to be here with you today and join so many of our long-standing colleagues in reviewing this, really, I think, a historic situation of the 35 years that we've had to experience with this most extraordinary disease.

I want to thank the organizers for inviting me. I want to particularly thank Bob Gallo who actually when he called me up and invited me, asked me and [00:00:30] gave me the suggestion about what he thought would be a good idea for me to do, and that is to take a look at and to review with you from a personal standpoint, in so much the same way as Paul [Volberding] and others have done, the triple role that I have had over the last 35 years in HIV/AIDS, and that is both as a scientist, as the chief of the Laboratory of Immunoregulation, as the director of NIAID, and then finally, in my role in the conception of, [00:01:00] development of, and implementation of the PEPFAR program.

I'm going to rapidly go through this and talk to you about each of these. First, my role as a scientist. Several of you who have already presented have actually made the point that it's the perspective from which you've come. We've heard from the people who've been involved in endogenous retroviruses for years before HIV. We heard from Paul about his situation of being a clinician and an oncologist that took care of patients. I came at [00:01:30] it from a clinical standpoint.

This is a picture of me as in my chief residency in internal medicine at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. I had previously, after medical school, done three years of residency in New York Hospital-Cornell, and then I went down to the NIH and NIAID. Recruited down there by [Sheldon M.] Shelly Wolff (1930–1994), my mentor, my dear friend, and ultimately actually the best man at my wedding. I went back to Cornell as a chief resident, [00:02:00] and then came back to the NIH, with a career that I tried to balance between fundamental basic bench research and the issue of clinical medicine.

I studied infectious diseases and immunology, but my early research before HIV was fundamentally looking at the regulation of the immune response in diseases of aberrant immune regulation, in which, together with Shelly Wolff, we developed remission-inducing [00:02:30] therapeutic regimens for diseases that were formerly fatal like Wegener's granulomatosis and the vasculitis. (1, 2) I was focused on aberrancy of the immune response. The point I want to make with you is that my background was inadvertently training me for a disease that I had no idea was going to come upon us.

Anthony S. Fauci (b. 1940) is an American immunologist and has been director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) since 1984.

Jump to:

- Q&A
- Citations
- Index
- Search
- Video

Each transcript includes:

Name of the session

Title of the talk

Speaker's affiliation

Links to:

- People
- Scientific/medical terminology
- Institutions
- Places
- Abbreviation

PEPFAR Program

Fully hyperlinked Index
of topics and themes

PEPFAR has been mentioned in
the other talks

The screenshot shows a search results page on the CSH Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory website. The left sidebar contains a list of hyperlinked topics and themes, including National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Science Foundation (NSF), New England Journal of Medicine, New York, NYU (New York University), Pasteur Institute (Institut Pasteur), PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief), San Francisco, San Francisco General Hospital (S), San Francisco Veterans Affairs Me, Seattle Biomedical Research Instit, Shell Chemical Company, St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital, Nev, St. Olaf College, Stanford University, Stanford Univ, Swarthmore College, Switzerland, Thailand, Caribbean and West Indies, Tufts University, and UC Berkeley (University of Californ). A red arrow points from the text 'Fully hyperlinked Index of topics and themes' to the sidebar. The main content area shows search results for 'PEPFAR'. The title is 'PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief)'. Below the title, it says 'Created by Daniel Liu on Aug 31, 2020'. The first result is 'President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief, or PEPFAR, established by George W. Bush in 2003.' Below this, it says 'Found 14 search result(s) for PEPFAR.' The first search result is '6.6 Robert Redfield — The PEPFAR Program to Treat HIV in Africa (HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future Meeting)'. The snippet for this result says '... did I know that some of that experience would come to pass as we did the PEPFAR program. As Dan Barouch said, I had the opportunity to create then the Department of Retrovirus ...' and the date is 'Apr 27, 2021'. The second search result is 'Places, institutions, and programs (HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future Meeting)'. The snippet says '... under "United States." Some terms are indexed by their commonly used acronyms, for example PEPFAR instead of "President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief' and the date is 'Feb 18, 2021'. The third search result is 'Session 6: Immunology and Prevention (HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future Meeting)'. The snippet says '... Development: Will the Future be any Easier than the Past? https://libwiki.cshl.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pagelid=12943562&src=contextnavpagetreemode 6.6 Robert Redfield — The PEPFAR Program to Treat HIV in Africa https://libwiki.cshl.edu/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pagelid=12943564&src=contextnavpagetreemode 6.7 Salim AbdoolKarim — Stopping the Spread ...' and the date is 'Apr 27, 2021'. The fourth search result is '2.6 Tony Fauci — 35 Years of HIV/AIDS: Science and Policy (HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future Meeting)'. The snippet says '... NIAID, and then finally, in my role in the conception of, 00:01:00 development of, and implementation of the PEPFAR program. I'm going to rapidly go through this and talk to you about each ...' and the date is 'May 25, 2021'. The fifth search result is '3.6 John C. Martin — Making it Simpler: A Single Pill to Treat HIV (HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future Meeting)'. The snippet says '... full technology transfer. For a company in India to come up with a drug that would be approved by PEPFAR or WHO prequalification takes a couple of years, but if we transfer the technology, that can happen ...' and the date is 'Apr 27, 2021'. A red arrow points from the text 'PEPFAR has been mentioned in the other talks' to the search results.

Bibliography

2.5 Françoise Barré-Sinoussi — Discovery of HIV

Françoise Barré-Sinoussi: Thanks for inviting me, Bob and Bruce. I'm the first woman as a speaker. [laughs] [applause] Things have changed over the years but still, you can see that male are always the first. [laughter] I'm [00:00:30] joking, of course.

I'm going to tell you about this discovery of HIV. When I was preparing the slides, I realized myself. I said to myself, "What am I going to say? Everybody knows about this history, so it's going to be very boring." Then I said, "Okay. Let's try to make a classical presentation but also at the same time to [00:01:00] make maybe some new things that people never heard, at least some of them, never heard about." So it's how I decided maybe to start by my own story because very often when I'm giving talk, I have people asking me, "How it come that you started to be involved in AIDS?" Apparently, except some people like Robin, Robin Weiss [00:01:30] know perfectly well my story, I've been involved as a young researcher in retroviruses and cancer. We heard yesterday about the discovery of the reverse transcriptase, we heard yesterday about the cellular origin of oncogenes, and I was starting to work myself and to make my PhD at the [00:02:00] Pasteur Institute at that time with my mentor, Jean-Claude Chermann (virologist, b. 1939) and for my PhD gave me as a topic to work on an antiviral drug, HPA-23 (antimonium tungstate). Bob [Gallo], do you remember that, HPA-23?

Bob: Yes, you know, you had [unintelligible 00:02:24]

Françoise: [chuckles] So that was my work to try to find out if this drug [00:02:30] was capable to inhibit the reverse transcriptase of murine leukemia virus (MLV), the French virus, whether this drug was capable to make a survival in mouth infected by French leukemia virus. So that was the first part of my work at Pasteur. Then I learned reverse transcriptase at the time by a guy who's here Dan Haapala. Dan was working at [00:03:00] NIH in the early years of reverse transcriptase, and after my PhD, I moved myself at the NIH, not really in NIH, but in Pearl Street by [unintelligible 00:03:12], probably Bob remembers that. It's where we met by the time that I was making my PhD—my postdoc working on Fv1 restriction (a restriction enzyme that attacks MLV) with Bob Bassin. If I'm mentioning HPA-23 and Fv1 [00:03:30] restriction, it's because somehow in the field of HIV/AIDS, we of course at the development of antiretroviral drug and of course, Fv1 restriction remember us of course TRIM5α.

We looked also whether we were able, in a sucrose gradient, to have the density of retrovirus, both reverse transcriptase activity associated by [unintelligible 00:04:00] you can see in this [00:11:00] slide. So we published that in the Science paper in May 1983. (7) In that paper, we were also saying that the reverse transcriptase activity was detected in condition similar to HTLV, but according to reagents that were received from Bob, there was no cross-reaction with HTLV-I p24 or p15 (p19) and another patient that was [unintelligible 00:11:30] with AIDS, was capable to have antibodies, the antibodies of the virus that was isolated was detected in these patients.

Citations

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Françoise Barré-Sinoussi (b. 1947) is a French virologist, and was Professor at the Pasteur Institute until her retirement in 2017. She was awarded the 2008 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine along with Luc Montagnier for the discovery of HIV.

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#capsid, capsid protein (p24)

#early theories of AIDS etiology

AZT (azidothymidine)

Created by Daniel Liu, last modified on Jan 11, 2021

AZT, azidothymidine, also known as Zidovudine (ZDV). The first effective antiretroviral to treat AIDS on the market, with much controversy. AZT is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, and is an analogue of thymidine.

Combivir is a double combination of AZT and 3TC. **Trizivir** is a triple combination of AZT, 3TC, and abacavir.

Found 22 search result(s) for AZT OR ZDV.

3.1 Marty St. Clair: Discovery of AZT as the First Anti-HIV Drug (HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future Meeting) ... patents and intellectual property (IP) 00:15:30 so our patent for AZT was the use of AZT against HIV/AIDS. Anybody can use AZT for any other disease area and not violate our patent. Our patent was specifically ... Apr 27, 2021

3.2 Samuel Broder: The First Clinical Trials of Antiretroviral Drugs (HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future Meeting) ... come out that way—the rest of the world was asking me, "Why are you saying AZT works?" I was watching results like this, and that is why I knew that AZT was working. What we thought we learned from AZT was it's an active agent ... Apr 27, 2021

Isolation of a T-Lymphotropic Retrovirus from a Patient at Risk for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

F. BARRÉ-SINOUSSE, J.-C. CHERMANN, F. REY, M.-T. NUGÈRE, S. CHAMARET, C. DAUQUET, C. LAURENTE, F. VÉZINET, B. LIU, J. MONTAGNIER

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SCIENCE • 20 MAY 1983 • VOL 220, ISSUE 4599 • pp 868-871 • DOI:10.1126/science.6931833

49 1291

Abstract

A retrovirus belonging to the family of recently discovered human T-cell leukemia viruses (HTLV), but clearly distinct from each previous isolate, has been isolated from a Caucasian patient with signs and symptoms that often precede the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). This virus is a typical type-C RNA tumor virus, buds from the cell membrane, prefers magnesium for reverse transcriptase activity, and has an internal antigen (p25) similar to HTLV p24. Antibodies from serum of this patient react with proteins from viruses of the HTLV-I subgroup, but type-specific antisera to HTLV-I do not precipitate proteins of the new isolate. The virus from this patient has been transmitted into cord blood lymphocytes, and the virus produced by these cells is similar to the original isolate. From these studies it is concluded that this virus as well as the previous HTLV isolates belong to a general family of T-lymphotropic retroviruses that are horizontally transmitted in humans and may be

Science 1983

Promotion

Google aids history meeting

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Its History & Future. October 13 - 16, 2016. Organizers: Robert Gallo, Institute of Human Virology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore

CSHL Public Lecture: HIV/AIDS Research - Its history & future
https://www.cshl.edu/events-calendar/public-lecture-hiv-aids-research...history_/378/ ▾
This is the public session of the 2016 CSHL/Genentech Center Conference on the History of Molecular Biology & Biotechnology – These conferences aim to ...

International AIDS Conference - Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_AIDS_Society ▾
Jump to **History** - History[edit]. The IAS is a non-profit organization founded in 1986, with a mandate to organize the International AIDS Conference. Initially ...
Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland **Number of employees:** 16,000+
Key people: Chris Beyrer (President)

History of HIV and AIDS overview | AVERT
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At gathering of HIV/AIDS pioneers, raw memories mix with current conflicts.

Robert Gallo told the story of moving from darkness into light.

Constance Brum

SHARE

COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK—When I walked into the dining hall of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (CSHL) here at dusk on 13 October, I immediately noticed Françoise Barré-Sinoussi having dinner with Robert Gallo at a long table that otherwise was empty. They had plates of food on brown plastic cafeteria trays, and were smiling about this and that, two old friends reminiscing in what could have been the mess hall of a summer camp set on the picturesque Long Island Sound. A most unusual conference on the history and future of HIV/AIDS research would begin later that evening, and these two scientists would be the stars for the central roles their laboratories played in discovering this peculiar retrovirus and proving

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The screenshot displays the ArchivesSpace interface for the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory - Archival Holdings. The search bar contains the keyword 'aids', and the results show 1-10 of 86 items. The first result is 'Deciphering the Epidemiology of AIDS - James Curran', and the second is 'Series 7: HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future (October 13-16), 2016'. The 'Series 7' result is circled in orange. The right sidebar shows filter results for Type, Subject, and Names.

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Deciphering the Epidemiology of AIDS - James Curran
Item
Scope and Contents Never before have the pioneers of the science of retroviruses, the discoverers of human retroviruses, the developers of HIV/AIDS therapeutics, and key figures in important research findings come together to discuss the history and future of the field. This interdisciplinary group reviewed the key scientific, epidemiological, and clinical discoveries that created this field, delved into the present science of HIV/AIDS, and discussed and debated the paths to the future control of this global ...
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Series 7: HIV/AIDS Research: Its History & Future (October 13-16), 2016
Series
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From Feline Leukemia Virus to AIDS in Africa - Myron Essex
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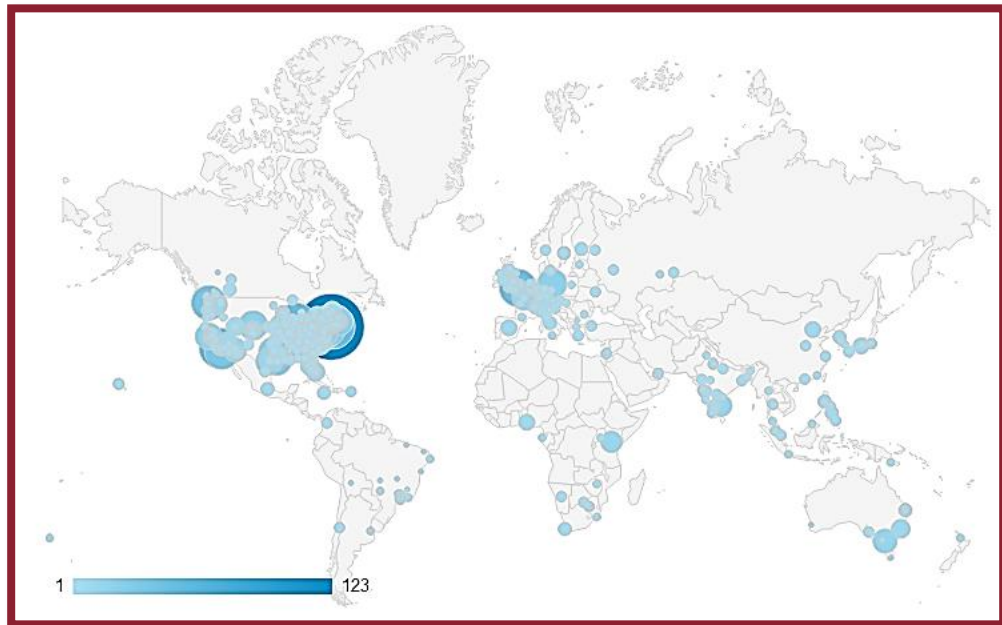
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