News
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**Nobel Prize winner George E. Palade is annual Philip R. Jonsson Visiting Professor.

DALLAS--Nobel prize winner George Emil Palade, M.D., is the 1984 Philip R. Jonsson Visiting Professor. He will give the annual Jonsson Lecture at The University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas March 6 at 3 p.m. His topic is "Membrane Biogenesis: An Overview." On March 7 at 4 p.m. he will present the University Lecture on "The Vascular Endothelium is a Source of Surprises."

Students whose abstracts were selected for the 1984 Sigma Xi Graduate Student Research Forum will display their work March 6, 4-6 p.m., at a reception for Palade in the A.W. Harris Faculty-Alumni Center at UTHSCD. They are: Christen Anderson, Biochemistry; Gary Bernardini, Physiology; Marie Kriz, Immunology; Donald Mann, Microbiology; Martha Matocha, Biochemistry; Christopher Newgard, Biochemistry; Iok-Hou Pang, Pharmacology, and Kenneth J. Rybicki, Physiology.

Currently Palade is professor and chairman of the Section of Cell Biology at Yale University School of Medicine. His main research interest is membrane interactions during the intracellular transport of newly synthesized secretory as well as membrane proteins. Since, according to Palade, this often involves vesicular (small, sac-like bodies) carriers, his present goal is to understand how cells control vesicular traffic and membrane specificity.

Palade graduated from the School of Medicine of the University of Bucharest (Romania) in 1940. In 1946 he came to the United States and, after working for a few months at New York University, went to The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. There Palade and his associates developed a laboratory that was considered a training ground for biological electron microscopy. Later his research turned to cell fractionation to define chemical composition and the role of the newly discovered subcellular parts.

Together with Marilyn Farquhar, their work with blood capillaries led to the identification of passageways traveled by large water-soluble molecules.

Believing that the time was right to merge the new discipline of cell biology with other medical fields, he left Rockefeller University in 1973 and went to Yale.

Palade was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1961. In addition to winning the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1974, which he shared with Albert Claude and Christian de Duve, he has received the Lasker Award (1966), the Gairdner Special Award (1967) and the Hurwitz Prize (1970), also shared with Claude and Keith Porter.

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