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2021





The AAI Council welcomed Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. (1997), as its newest member following the AAI election earlier this year. Dr. von Andrian's term on the AAI Council began July 1. He will serve as a Council member until 2024, when he will be eligible to stand for election as vice president.

Von Andrian is Edward Mallinckrodt

Jr. Professor of Immunopathology and a professor of immunology at Harvard Medical School (HMS) and program leader for basic immunology at the Ragon Institute of MGH, MIT and Harvard. At HMS, he chairs the executive committee of the Immunology Graduate Program and is a faculty member of the Biological and Biomedical Sciences Ph.D. Program and the Committee of Immunology. Von Andrian also heads the HMS Center for Immune Imaging and is a member of the Dana Farber/Harvard Cancer Center.

An AAI member since 1997, von Andrian was an AAI Distinguished Lecturer in 2016 and received the 2007 AAI-BD Biosciences Investigator Award. He directed the AAI Advanced Course in Immunology from 2016 to 2018 and has served during multiple years as a faculty member for both the AAI Introductory and Advanced Courses. Prior to his election to the AAI Council, von Andrian served as an elected member of both the AAI Program and Nominating Committees. He has also participated as a major symposium chair and speaker at AAI annual meetings and serves as an ad hoc reviewer for

"I have always considered AAI my scientific home and, throughout my career, I have benefited from my membership in many ways," wrote von Andrian in his 2020 candidate statement. Service on the AAI Council "offer[s] me the opportunity to pay back and to contribute to our association's future at a time when immunology is literally changing the world. The breathtaking scientific discoveries of immunologists, many of which were first disclosed at AAI meetings and published in AAI journals, are increasingly reshaping the way we treat, prevent, detect, and understand human diseases. In many ways, this is truly a golden age of immunology. Nevertheless, there are numerous challenges, some scientific, many economic, others social and political.

I would cherish the opportunity to help address those challenges as a member of the AAI Council.

"The stated mission of AAI is 'dedicated to advancing the knowledge of immunology and its related disciplines, fostering the interchange of ideas and information among investigators, and addressing the potential integration of immunologic principles into clinical practice.' This mission has never been more relevant and timely than in the current COVID-19 pandemic."

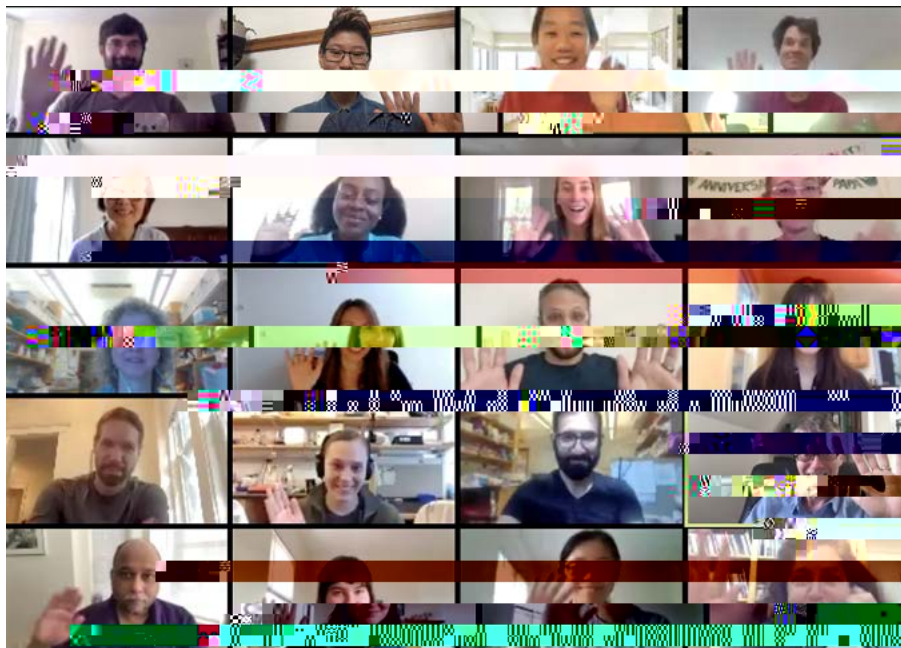
Von Andrian's scientific research is focused on the regulation and function of immune cells in health and disease. His laboratory employs intravital microscopy techniques combined with other experimental approaches to study the migration, communication, differentiation, and function of immune cells in living animals. He has long-standing interest in elucidating the mechanisms and consequences of immune cell migration from blood into tissues. To this end, his laboratory has pioneered the use of intravital microscopy to directly visualize and dissect how immune cells interact with their intra- and extravascular environment. His group seeks to characterize processes, such as mucosal imprinting of lymphocytes, that define homing to mucosal sites to better understand factors that influence mucosal imprinting of immune cells and how these factors can be used to design vaccines against mucosal pathogens.

Von Andrian's group also has a long-standing interest in natural killer (NK) cells and discovered a subset of NK cells that has the capacity to mediate long-lived, antigen-specific adaptive immunity. In addition, his group seeks to untangle the cell-fate decision and lineage relationships that underlie the effector-to-memory transition of antigen-experienced T cells and the maintenance of memory subsets in the setting of viral infections. His group identified the chemokine receptor CX3CR1 as a key marker to distinguish three distinct CD8<sup>+</sup> T

effector and memory subsets (negative, intermediate, and high) that differ in phenotypic characteristics, trafficking properties, and specialized functions. This finding has allowed reformulation of the long-held paradigm of central versus effector memory cells by now including the peripheral memory cells that are chiefly responsible for the global surveillance of non-lymphoid tissues.

A further aspect of von Andrian's ongoing work, demonstrating the role of bisphosphonates as vaccine adjuvants, has implications for efforts underway nationally and around the world to develop and widely deploy a COVID-19 vaccine. Commonly prescribed for osteoporosis and shown to enhance the effectiveness of certain vaccines in mice, bisphosphonates could play a role in improving the efficacy and accelerating the deployment of COVID-19 vaccines by making them more effective in smaller doses.

Von Andrian has served on numerous National Institutes of Health (NIH) study sections and review panels, including on behalf of the National Cancer Institute, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases; National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; the NIH Director's New Innovator Award; and the NIAID/Division of Intramural Research Board of Scientific Counselors. His additional appointments include service on behalf of the Cancer Research Institute Scientific Advisory Board; Dana Foundation; The Burnham Institute; Broad Foundation; The Wellcome Trust; Israel Science Foundation; Austrian Academy of Sciences; Ludwig-Maximilians-University; and many industry advisory boards, including that of Moderna, among the firms with a COVID-19 vaccine candidate in late-stage clinical trials.



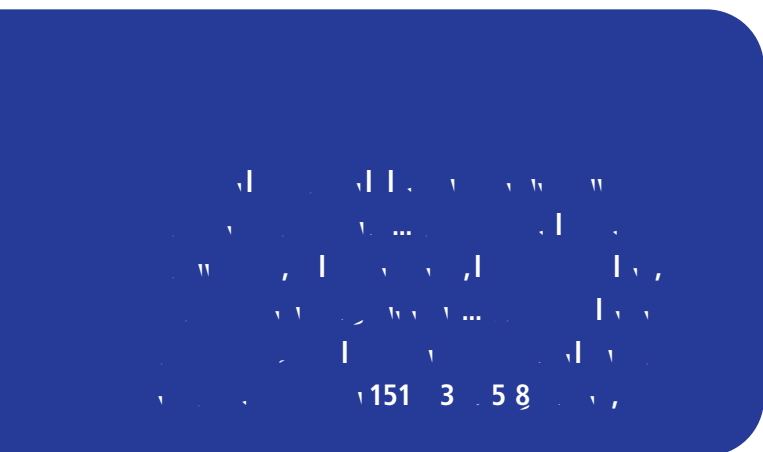
Von Andrian holds editorial board appointments on behalf of multiple journals including the

*Journal of Experimental Medicine*, *Journal of Immunology*, and *Journal of Cellular Biochemistry* (New York Academy of Sciences).

Among the many career honors accorded von Andrian are election to the Henry S. Kunkel Society and the European Academy of Sciences and receipt of awards including the HMS Dean's Award from the Cox Program for Entrepreneurial Initiative, Eugene Landis Award from the Microcirculatory Society, Immunology Frontier Research Center Collaborative Professor Award from Osaka University, Henry Pickering Bowditch Award from the American Physiological Society, Amgen Outstanding Investigator Award from the American Society for Investigative Pathology, and Wiederhielm Award from the Microcirculatory Society.

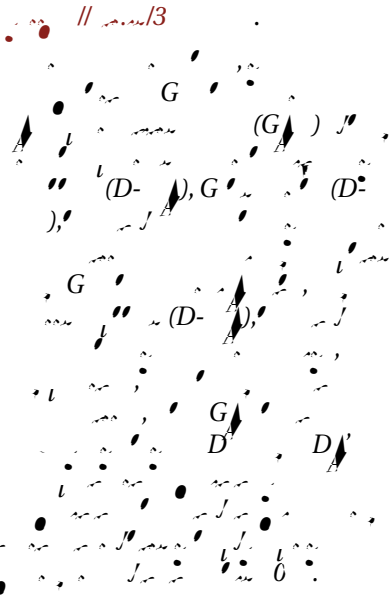
A native of Munich, Germany, von Andrian received his M.D. from the Ludwig-Maximilians-University, where he also completed a doctoral thesis project in experimental neurology/neurosurgery and received the Dr. med. degree. He undertook internship and residency training in the Department of Surgery, Zentralklinikum Augsburg, Germany; Department of Neurology, University of Michigan Medical Center; and Medizinische Klinik I, Klinikum Großhadern, Munich. He subsequently completed postdoctoral fellowships at the La Jolla Institute for Experimental Medicine and the Laboratory of Immunology and Vascular Biology in the Department of Pathology at Stanford University Medical Center.

Von Andrian joined the HMS faculty as an assistant professor in 1994. He became an associate professor in 1999, a full professor in 2003, and received his Mallinckrodt Professor appointment in 2006.



## AAI Leadership Issues Statement on the Politicization of Science

On October 14, the AAI Council and the chair of the AAI Committee on Public Affairs (CPA) issued a statement expressing serious concerns about numerous reports of political interference in scientific decision-making at federal agencies. The full statement is printed on page 7 and can be found on the AAI website at



## NIH, Other Agencies, Begin FY 2021 with Flat Funding

On October 1, the first day of fiscal year (FY) 2021, President Donald Trump signed into law a continuing resolution (CR) that funds most federal agencies and programs at last year's levels through December 11, 2020. The H

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supplemental funding in the next COVID-19 relief bill, a request that is strongly supported by AAI.

## NIH Releases Final Policy for Data Management and Sharing

the Colorado delegation, Bruno and Gross participated in meetings with members of the House and Senate from Pennsylvania, and Schumacher led meetings of a group from Kentucky. Many other immunologists represented the community as well, including FASEB President and former CPA member Lou Justement, Ph.D. (AAI '91), who visited the congressional delegation from Alabama.

Rally Hill Day participants urged members of Congress to support an NIH funding increase of at least \$3 billion for FY 2021, consistent with the AAI funding request. Additionally, they described how they and their colleagues have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and stressed the importance of providing NIH with at least \$15.5 billion in





# The AMERICAN ASSOCIATION of IMMUNOLOGISTS



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Jenny P. Ting, Ph.D.

October 26, 2020

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The Honorable Chad Wolf

*Past President*

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1451 Rockville Pike, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20852

*Councilors*

Mark M. Davis, Ph.D.

Akiko Iwasaki, Ph.D.

Stephen Jameson, Ph.D.

Ulrich H. Sommer, Ph.D.

Case Docket number ICEB-2019-0050

*Executive Director*

M. Michele Hogan, Ph.D.

The American

association of research scientists and physicians who study the immune system, appreciates this opportunity to provide comments on the proposed rule.

members of the AAI (including our members who are currently in the U.S. under the F-1 Academic Student, Exchange Visitor, and Representatives of Foreign Information Media"). We strongly oppose this proposed rule, as we believe it would damage the U.S. biomedical research enterprise by placing an unnecessary and deleterious burden on international students, postdoctoral researchers who are in the U.S. under the F-1 academic student or F-2 exchange visitor or nonimmigrant visa categories.

Under the current policy, these visas are valid for "duration of status," allowing those who continue their education and renew their immigration status as necessary to complete their studies/training. We oppose any change to the visa process, doing away with "duration of status" and instead establishing fixed admission periods of no longer than four years. While the current policy does not require these visa holders to apply for extensions, the proposed rule would require that doctoral students who completed their degrees in 2018 need a median number of 5.8 years to earn the doctorates [per the National Science Foundation (NSF) survey]. A four-year limit would be a steady adverse impact on the willingness to come to the U.S. In addition, by requiring visa holders to apply for needed extensions, the proposed rule would impose additional burden and costs on both nonimmigrants and the U.S. institutions who

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AAI is alarmed that the proposed rule would cause serious harm to both universities and the biomedical research workforce. According to the Institute of International Education, 1.1 million international students studied at U.S. higher education institutions in 2017, representing 5.5% of those enrolled at these institutions. While these students help create a vibrant and diverse presence on campuses, many stay in the U.S. as researchers or teachers and contribute importantly to our economy and to American society. For example, AAI's 2017 survey of international graduate students who received their S&E (science & engineering) doctoral degrees approximately 5 and 10 years prior to 2017, nearly three-quarters remained in the United States in 2017. These "stay-ers" have a very positive impact on our nation. In addition, it is our experience that many of those who leave the U.S. go on to form valuable collaborations with U.S. researchers, who led the world in 2017 in peer-reviewed publications co-authored with international partners (see study published in [PLoS ONE](#)).

Another provision of concern is the proposed lifetime limit of three on the number of advanced degree programs that F-1 visa holders can complete at the same, or a lower, educational level. This could impede the careers of young scientists who are increasingly pursuing interdisciplinary programs, or who choose to enroll in multiple advanced degree programs.

While AAI recognizes the government's interest in national security, we understand that adequate security safeguards are already in place, as visa applications and visa holders are carefully screened and monitored through the State Department and Customs and Border Protection.

AAI believes that it is crucial to the success of the U.S. biomedical research enterprise to foster a diverse workforce, promote international scientific collaboration, and attract the best and brightest international scientists. A proposed rule, that impedes any of these vital goals is counterproductive to advancing biomedical research, improving the health of Americans and people around the world, and maintaining our nation's global preeminence in science.

Please feel free to contact Lauren Gross, AAI Director of Public Policy and Government Affairs ([lgross@aai.org](mailto:lgross@aai.org)), or us if AAI can be of any further assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Jennifer J. J.  
President

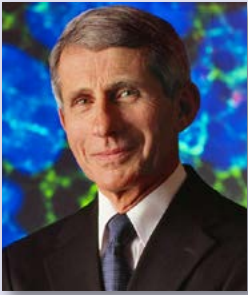
Chair, Committee on Public Affairs

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## COVID-19 RESEARCH

Dr. Anthony S. Fauci (b. 1941), has been named one of *Time* magazine's 100 Most Influential People of 2020 for his leadership in helping guide the nation's response to the COVID-19 pandemic while informing the public with candor and persistent focus on factual, science-based information. His courage and integrity in resisting pressure to politicize the pandemic, and his wisdom drawn from advising six U.S. presidents over 36 years as a world leader in basic and applied infectious diseases research, have earned him the trust of people throughout the country and around the world.



Additionally, Dr. Fauci has been named by the nonpartisan Partnership for Public Service as the 2020 Federal Employee of the Year, the top honor of the Samuel J. Heyman Service to America Medals® (Sammies). Recognizing



From his turns at the White House podium to media interviews and beyond, Fauci has been a steady hand in helping guide the administration, policymakers, and the public, providing honest assessments and detailed evaluations in a rapidly changing environment. His efforts to promote social distancing, correct misinformation, and provide impartial advice to state and local leaders across the country have reassured an anxious nation and led to the adoption of sound policies that, where implemented and enforced, have flattened the COVID-19 curve. At the same time, he has spearheaded the ramping up of NIAID research activities to respond to the pandemic.

During his career, Fauci has made fundamental contributions to basic and clinical research on the pathogenesis and treatment of immune-mediated diseases while helping to pioneer the field of human immunoregulation. His seminal findings have helped



is the Hermes C. Grillo Professor of Surgery at Harvard Medical School, chief of thoracic surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital, and a member of the Dana-Farber/Harvard Cancer Center Cancer Immunology Program. Colson specializes in the surgical treatment of lung cancer with a specific interest in improving

its identification and treatment. Her research focuses on the development of polymer and nanoparticle drug delivery to prevent cancer recurrence, and on novel methods to identify tumor that has spread to nearby lymph nodes.



is the William B. Ogden Professor and deputy dean for faculty affairs in the Pritzker School of Molecular Engineering at the University of Chicago, where she is also a professor in the Ben May Department for Cancer Research. Swartz uses a variety of interdisciplinary approaches to elucidate how the lymphatic

system regulates immunity in homeostasis and disease, particularly in cancer and chronic inflammation. Her laboratory investigates the immunological implications of lymphangiogenesis, functions of the lymphatic endothelium, and novel strategies for targeting the lymphatics for immunotherapy.

Swartz is a past major symposium speaker at the AAI annual meeting and has served as an ad hoc reviewer for



is the dean of the University of Virginia School of Medicine, where he also serves as the James Carroll Flippin Professor of Medical Sciences. His research is focused on the immune mechanisms leading to allograft destruction. His laboratory has examined the role of type V collagen in lung allograft

rejection with the goal of developing therapeutic modalities to improve survival of transplant recipients.

Wilkes has served as a major symposium chair and speaker at the AAI annual meeting.

and (2014), and (2011), have been named Seymour and Vivian Milstein Young Investigator Award recipients for 2020. Presented by the International Cytokine and Interferon Society, the award recognizes scientists for their notable, early-career contributions to interferon and cytokine research.



is an assistant professor in the Department of Immunology at the University of Washington. Her research focuses on dissecting innate and adaptive immune responses following helminth parasite infection and during allergy, with an emphasis on cytokines and prostaglandins. Her lab also investigates how the

Notch signaling pathway regulates basophil gene regulation and function in the setting of helminth infections and how helminth, bacterial, and viral infection, together with regulation of gene transcription, shape immunity to infections.

Tait Wojno serves as an ad hoc reviewer for . She is a two-time recipient of the AAI Junior Faculty Travel Award and a past recipient of the AAI Trainee Abstract Award.



is an assistant professor in the Department of Immunology at UT Southwestern Medical Center, where his research focuses primarily on innate immunity. During his postdoctoral training, Zhong's research contributed to establishing mitochondria as the command center for innate immunity. Currently, work in his

lab focuses on understanding how mitochondria in myeloid cells sense tissue damage, initiate inflammatory responses, and orchestrate tissue repair/regeneration to restore tissue homeostasis.

Zhong is a past recipient of the AAI Trainee Achievement Award and a two-time recipient of the AAI Trainee Abstract Award.



successful use of chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cells that recognized CD19 for the treatment of patients with advanced lymphomas. These discoveries were confirmed by other independent groups and this therapy received a Breakthrough Therapy designation from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. More recently, he developed a procedure to evaluate the immunologic reaction against all mutations present in patients' cancers and to target unique neoantigens in a highly personalized immunotherapy.

A member of the National Academy of Medicine and recipient of numerous career award honors, Rosenberg was the 2019 recipient of the AAI-Steinman Award for Human Immunology Research. He has served as an associate editor for *Journal of Immunology* and as a major symposium speaker at the AAI annual meeting.

Dr. Jennifer M. Hester (2017), has been named an inaugural Dean's Scholar by the recently formed Division of Physician-Scientists at Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis (Wash U). The program provides up to two years of financial support and mentorship to aspiring, early-career physician-scientists, along with dedicated time for conducting laboratory research.



Dr. Hester is an instructor of pediatrics in the Division of Newborn Medicine at Wash U. Her research focuses on exploring the molecular pathways of pathogens involved in sepsis. She is particularly interested in examining the interaction between pathogens and ADAM10 in endothelial cells.

**Submit Your Manuscript to  
*The Journal of Immunology***

## AWARDS

2020

AAI is pleased to announce the most recent AAI Travel for Techniques Awards recipient, selected from among applicants during the program's Fall 2020 application cycle.

The AAI Travel for Techniques Program assists AAI members (regular or associate) who are principal investigators seeking to expand their skill sets to benefit their research. Selected applicants may choose to use the award to travel themselves or assign the award to another investigator or trainee in their labs. AAI reimburses award recipients as much as \$1,500 in travel expenses incurred on a trip to another laboratory to learn a technique.

AAI extends congratulations to:



Mahima Rasquinha (AAI '20)

**Designated Traveler:** Mahima Rasquinha (AAI '20), graduate student

**Destination:** The laboratory of Dr. Christopher M. Staley, University of Minnesota

**Technique:** Characterization of gut microbiota by next-generation sequencing analysis

**Application:** To investigate the role of dysbiosis in the development of inflammatory cardiomyopathy

Travel for Techniques Award applications are reviewed in three cycles annually—winter, spring, and fall. AAI is accepting applications for the winter cycle from December 15, 2020, through February 17, 2021.

Details on applying for the AAI Travel for Techniques Award are available at [www.aai.org/programs/travel-for-techniques-award](https://www.aai.org/programs/travel-for-techniques-award).



Follow *The JI* on Twitter @J\_Immunol to keep up on the latest in immunology!

The Journal of Immunology

Since 1916



PLAN AHEAD FOR

VIRTUAL

IMM

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# Plan Ahead for VIRTUAL IMMUNOLOGY2021™

## MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

**IMMUNOLOGY2021™** will be held May 10–15, 2021, online for the very first time! The 105th AAI annual meeting will feature incredible science that registrants can access from the comfort, convenience, and safety of their own home, office, or lab.

Attendees will be able to access recordings of sessions after the end date of the meeting. Unlike onsite meetings, this removes the limitations of having to choose which sessions to attend. Instead, you will have access to the program as it suits your schedule!

Intense planning has resulted in an event featuring high-quality interactive content. More details will be provided as

they become available. For the most up-to-date information, please visit [www.aai.org](https://www.aai.org) to explore the scientific program, abstract submission and abstract-driven sessions, career-advancement sessions and events, social events, virtual exhibit hall, registration, and more. You can also download, print, email, and share the **Virtual IMMUNOLOGY2021™** Call for Abstracts.

## MAKE THE MOST OF ATTENDING VIRTUAL IMMUNOLOGY2021™

Attendees may think that they will not learn as much from an online conference as they would in person. **Virtual IMMUNOLOGY2021™** may look a little different, but there are many ways to prepare for getting the most out of your virtual experience!



## BEFORE

### Organize your session schedule.

Just as with an on-site meeting, it's critical with a virtual meeting to plan ahead and choose which sessions you want to watch live and which you can opt to watch later. Maximize your time and learning by reviewing and selecting sessions and events in advance.

### Prioritize your time.

Make the best use of your time by focusing your attention. Don't try to multitask during a session. Set reminders for sessions so you don't miss something important.

### Minimize distractions.

Set up in a quiet space and take steps to prevent interruptions, whether you are at home or the office: silence your phone, block off your calendar, and put a "Do not Disturb" message on so you can fully focus.

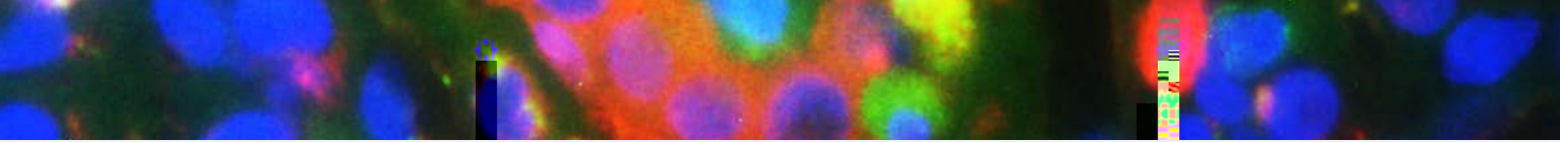
### Familiarize yourself with the tools.

Don't miss something because of faulty technology. Be sure to test your audio and ensure a strong WiFi signal before the meeting starts. For the best experience, use a desktop or laptop computer instead of your smartphone.

### Make sure you are receiving the latest Virtual IMMUNOLOGY2021™ information.

Attendees should make sure that AAI has their current email address. You can also follow AAI on Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn for the latest annual meeting information.





DURING



AFTER





## HISTORY

ACUTE  
ANTERIOR

# POLIOMYELITIS

(A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE)

## Part I—Understanding and Treating a Perplexing Disease

# Keep Out of this House

HEALTH OFFICER

Person removing this card without authority is liable to prosecution.

National Library of Medicine

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, sporadic outbreaks of a perplexing and debilitating disease began to appear in both the United States and Europe. Most of those affected, primarily young children, would experience a fever and perhaps some pain or stiffness and then recover. But in a small percentage, the disease would progress to paralysis of legs or the diaphragm, sometimes leading to death. Poliomyelitis, or simply polio, presented medical researchers and early immunologists with special problems that grew more urgent as outbreaks became epidemics and the effects of the disease more severe. From its inception, *Journal of Bacteriology* published some of the most important research on the nature of polio, ultimately leading to the successful vaccines of the 1950s.

Although polio seemed like a new plague at the dawn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, evidence of its paralytic effects can be traced

to ancient Egypt and ancient Greece. This disease was rare and, to all appearances, random and therefore not well understood until shortly after the discovery of viruses in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.



FIG. 2.—HEALTHY AND MOSAIC PLANTS. A, HEALTHY PLANT. B, MOSAIC PLANT PRODUCED BY ARTIFICIAL INOCULATION.

Bacteria were first seen by the naked eye with the invention of the microscope by Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek in 1668; soon thereafter the field of bacteriology was born. Virology came much later because the causative agents could not be seen even under the highest powered light microscope.

The term virus (“poison” in Latin) had been used for centuries to describe medical maladies for which the cause was mysterious. The imprecision of the

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1914





Later, after successfully reproducing Landsteiner's work, Flexner began a series of experiments to determine where the virus entered the body. And like Landsteiner and many other researchers, Flexner was using a monkey model for the disease.

This choice in model had its positives and negatives. Monkeys were able to be infected by polio, though not naturally. Like today, they were expensive and difficult to buy and maintain; by contrast, at the time of Flexner's research, the origins and previous conditions of the monkeys were usually completely unknown.

Flexner's research into the entry point for the virus began with feeding his test subjects poliovirus by mouth. None got sick. Next, he introduced the virus into their sinuses by using a swab dipped in filtrates and watched as the monkeys soon became sick. Flexner reasoned, incorrectly as it turned out, that the virus entered through the nose and traveled into the central nervous system.<sup>8</sup>

By 1911, an optimistic Flexner was quoted in the *New York Times* saying, "We have already discovered how to prevent infantile paralysis" and that the "achievement of a cure, I may conservatively say, is not now far distant."<sup>9</sup>

What later research would show was that, unbeknownst to Flexner, his selection of a *Macaca mulatta* (rhesus monkey) was the fatal flaw in his research because that species is unable to orally contract polio.<sup>10</sup>

## 1916

The year 1915 proved relatively unremarkable for New York City public health officials; in terms of public health, the numbers were very similar to those in 1914. While deaths brought on by the prevailing endemic communicable diseases remained relatively constant in 1915, the maladies remained a daily threat to the nearly five million residents of the city. The top pathogen-related deaths included pneumonia (10,692), tuberculosis (10,321), diphtheria (1,271), measles (662), influenza (394), whooping cough (395), typhoid fever (327), and scarlet fever (310). There were no vaccines or effective therapeutics for any of these, and readily available laboratory testing existed for only a few.<sup>11</sup>

The biggest event in the city that year was the women's suffrage parade down Fifth Avenue on October 23. The official counts for the gathering ranged from 25,000 to 60,000 participants and at least 100,000 spectators. Polio would have caused little worry to residents of the city's five

The first issue of [The Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry](#) came out just three months before cases of polio started appearing in May of 1916 in a densely populated section of Brooklyn known as Pigtown. By year's end, the disease would claim the lives of more than 6,000



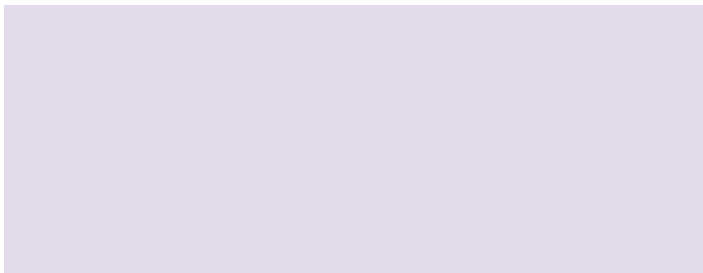


AAI Public Policy Fellows Program

- **Prize/Award:** Up to 10 year-long fellowships through which participants explore how federal legislative action and agency activities impact the conduct and funding of biomedical research and how AAI works with, and on behalf of, AAI members for the best possible outcome; participants travel to Washington, DC, for a two-day program on Capitol Hill and participate in AAI public affairs activities at the AAI annual meeting
- **Eligibility:** Early-career AAI member researchers who are within 15 years of having received their terminal degree and are committed to a career in biomedical research and to learning about and participating in the public policy and legislative activities of AAI
- **Details:** [Details](#)
- **Contact:** [Contact](#)

AAI Travel for Techniques Awards

- **Prize/Award:** Multiple awards providing up to \$1,500 each in reimbursement of travel expenses for a visit to another laboratory, specifically to learn a technique beneficial to the award applicant's research
- **Eligibility:** AAI regular and associate member scientists with independent research programs; awarded travel may be that of the applicant, applicant's trainee, or applicant's lab member (traveler must be an AAI member); award selection is based on relevance of the technique to the applicant's program and financial need
- **Details:** [Details](#)
- **Contact:** [Contact](#)





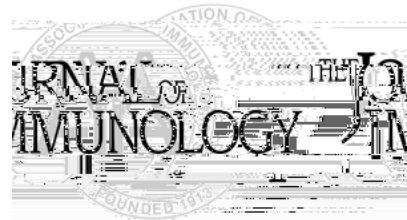
Visit the AAI website at [www.aai.org](http://www.aai.org) for information about non-AAI grants and awards programs, including these with impending deadlines:

## 2020

- AFAR Glenn Foundation for Medical Research Breakthroughs in Gerontology (BIG) Award (December 15)
- DOD Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program: Prostate Cancer Research Program (December 15)

## 2021

- Burroughs Wellcome Fund Postdoctoral Enrichment Program (January 14)
- Cancer Research Institute Lloyd J. Old STAR Program (January 15)
- National Science Foundation Research Coordination Networks in Undergraduate Biology Education (January 19)
- AFAR Glenn Foundation for Medical Research Postdoctoral Fellowships in Aging Research (January 25)
- Japan Prize (January 31)
- L'Oreal USA Fellowships For Women In Science (January 31)
- AMGEN Scholars Program (early February)
- Cancer Research Institute Clinic and Laboratory Integration Program (CLIP) (February 1)
- Lasker Awards (February 1)
- AFAR Paul Beeson Emerging Leaders Career Development Award in Aging (February 3)
- Burroughs Wellcome Fund Innovation in Regulatory Science (February 12)
- FASEB Excellence in Science Award (March 2)
- Keio Medical Science Prize (March 7)
- Global Probiotics Council Young Investigator Grant for Probiotics Research (March 15)
- Zuckerman Postdoctoral Scholarships (March 15)

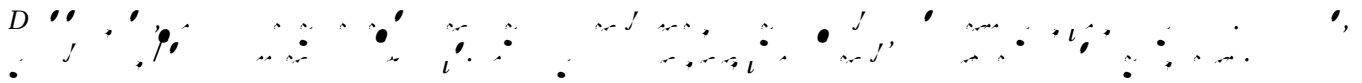
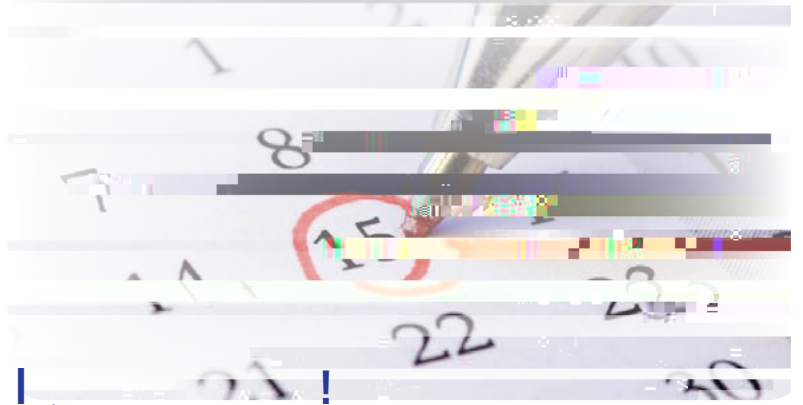


## Special Discounts for AAI Member Authors

### Waiver of Manuscript Submission Fee

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## MEETINGS AND EVENTS



## 2021

### Keystone eSymposia on Cellular and Molecular Biology

8 11

### 2021 American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Annual Meeting

22 24

### 2021 SITC Cancer Immunotherapy Winter School

22 26

### BPS2021: 65<sup>th</sup> Biophysical Society Annual Meeting

27 30

### Experimental Biology 2021

10 15

### Virtual IMMUNOLOGY2021™ AAI Annual Meeting

### American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) Annual Meeting 2021

16 19

### The 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Society for Reproductive Immunology (ASRI)

La Fonda on the Plaza, Santa Fe, NM

1 14

### ECI 2021: 6<sup>th</sup> European Congress of Immunology—European Federation of Immunological Societies (EFIS)

Belgrade Sava Center, Belgrade, Serbia

3 6

### 17<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Langerhans Cells and Related Myeloid Cells of the Skin

Jerusalem, Israel

3 7

### American Society for Microbiology (ASM) Microbe 2021

Anaheim, CA

22 25

### 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society of Leukocyte Biology (SLB): Immunometabolism—Fueling the Flame of Aging, Cancer and Immunity

InterContinental Cleveland Hotel & Conference Center, Cleveland, OH

17 20

### Cytokines 2021: 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the International Cytokine and Interferon Society (ICIS)

Cardiff, Wales, UK

2021 ( )

### 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Innate Lymphoid Cells (ILC4 2020)

Palace Hotel, San Francisco, CA

1 8 12

### 15<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Neuroimmunology, International Society for Neuroimmunology (ISNI), 3rd Global Schools of Neuroimmunology Pre-Course

Nice, France

## 2022

22 25

### 60<sup>th</sup> Midwinter Conference of Immunologists

Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Grove, CA



