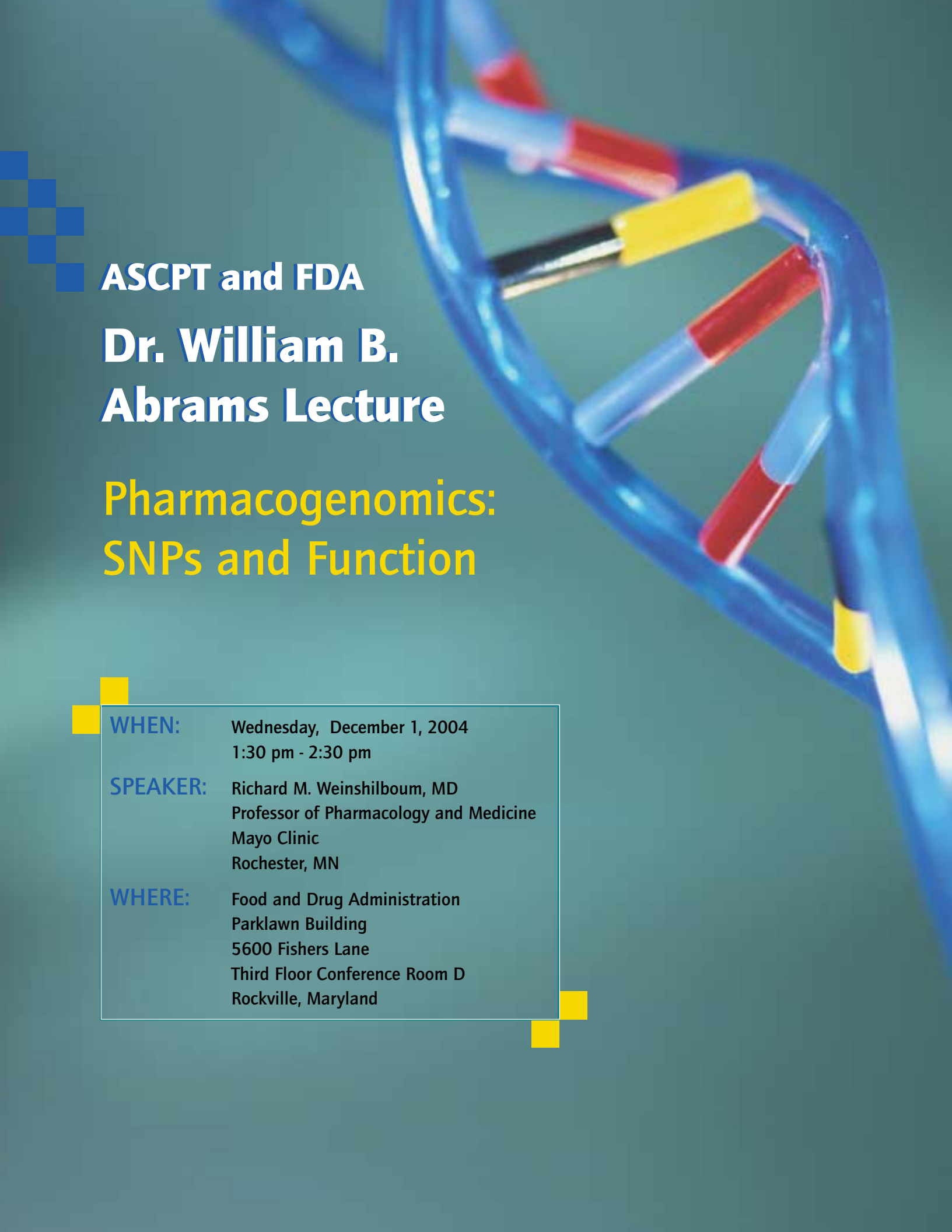

ASCPT and FDA

Dr. William B. Abrams Lecture

Pharmacogenomics: SNPs and Function

WHEN: Wednesday, December 1, 2004
1:30 pm - 2:30 pm

SPEAKER: Richard M. Weinshilboum, MD
Professor of Pharmacology and Medicine
Mayo Clinic
Rochester, MN

WHERE: Food and Drug Administration
Parklawn Building
5600 Fishers Lane
Third Floor Conference Room D
Rockville, Maryland

GENERAL INFORMATION

AWARDEE FOR 2004
Richard M. Weinshilboum, MD
Professor of Pharmacology and Medicine
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

DATE AND TIME
December 1, 2004, 1:30 pm - 2:30 pm

LOCATION
Food and Drug Administration
Parklawn Building
5600 Fishers Lane
Third Floor Conference Room D
Rockville, Maryland

REGISTRATION FEE
Complimentary

TARGET AUDIENCE
Physicians, pharmacists and other scientists interested in drug development.

CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDIT
The Food and Drug Administration, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to sponsor continuing education credit for physicians.

The Food and Drug Administration, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research designates this educational activity for a maximum 1 hour of credit in Category 1 credit towards the AMA Physician's Recognition Award. Each physician should claim only those hours of credit that he/she actually spent in the educational activity.

The Food and Drug Administration, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education as a provider of continuing pharmacy education (ACPE Universal Program No. 601-000-04-008-L01). This program meets the criteria for up to .1 continuing education units (1 contact hour) of continuing pharmacy education.

To receive the CE credits you must complete the evaluation form and leave it in the designated box after the program. You will receive your certificate of credit within 60 days. If you lose your certificate or do not receive one contact Karen Zawalick at: FDA, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rm. 12B-10, Rockville, MD 20857.

Richard M. Weinshilboum, MD

Dr. Weinshilboum received B.A. and M.D. degrees from the University of Kansas, followed by residency training in Internal Medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital, a Harvard teaching hospital, in Boston. He was also a Pharmacology Research Associate at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, in the laboratory of Nobel laureate Dr. Julius Axelrod. Dr. Weinshilboum began his affiliation with the Mayo Medical School and Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1972 where he is presently Professor of Molecular Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics and Internal Medicine. Dr. Weinshilboum's research has focused on pharmacogenetics and pharmacogenomics, and he has authored over 240 scientific manuscripts which address these topics. His major area of investigation has been the pharmacogenetics of drug metabolism, with a focus on methylation and sulfation. Dr. Weinshilboum has been the recipient of many awards and honors including an Established Investigatorship of the American Heart Association, a Burroughs Wellcome Scholar Award in Clinical Pharmacology, the Oscar B. Hunter Award of the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, and the Harry Gold Award of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.

OVERVIEW

Pharmacogenomics has as a goal the correlation of variation in DNA sequence or structure with function – i.e., variation in drug response. Achievement of that goal has become increasingly possible with completion of The Human Genome Project and application of the research "techniques" of molecular biology and genomics. One very common DNA sequence variant that is responsible for "pharmacogenetic-pharmacogenomic" variation in drug response involves nonsynonymous coding single nucleotide polymorphisms (cSNPs), SNPs that alter encoded amino acid sequence. A common mechanism by which nonsynonymous cSNPs influence function involves striking decreases in protein quantity. Examples include the pharmacogenetically well-characterized thiopurine S-methyltransferase (TPMT) polymorphism as well as a variety of genetic polymorphisms involving other methyl and sulfate conjugating enzymes that play a role in drug metabolism. This presentation will use these examples from pharmacogenetics to illustrate mechanisms by which common, nonsynonymous cSNPs influence function.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Describe mechanisms by which nonsynonymous cSNPs influence function, and their relationship to pharmacogenetics.
2. Describe mechanisms by which nonsynonymous cSNPs might result in changes in protein quantity, and their relationship to pharmacogenetics.
3. Using pharmacogenetics examples, illustrate the mechanisms by which common, nonsynonymous cSNPs influence function.

Please print

First Name _____ Last Name _____

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❑ Special Needs: I have special requirements, please call me.

Please fax this form to ASCPT at 703.836.5223 on or before Monday, April 19.