SEMINAR

Topic: **Unraveling the Secrets of Human DNA Damage Repair by**

Combined Experimental and Computation Modeling Methods

Speaker: **Nicholas E. Geacintov**

Chemistry Department

New York University and NYU Shanghai

Time: 15:30-17:30, 18 February, 2014

Venue: Room153, Geography Building, 3663 Zhongshan Road North, Shanghai
（华东师范大学中山北路校区，地理楼 153 室）

ABSTRACT OF THE TALK

The human nucleotide excision repair system is the major cellular defense mechanism that is known to remove bulky DNA lesions from the genome. However, some DNA lesions are known to evade repair because they are not recognized or poorly recognized by the NER system and are therefore a particular threat to human health. Our multi-disciplinary project includes biochemical/biophysical and computational-molecular modeling approaches that are designed to unravel the sophisticated mechanisms, at a molecular level, that the NER machinery uses to recognize DNA lesions and implement their successful excision.

BIOGRAPHY

Nicholas E. Geacintov is currently a Pofessor of Chemistry at New York University in New York and the Vice Dean of Science at NYU Shanghai. He served as the Chair of the NYU Department of Chemistry for over nine years. He was trained as a polymer chemist and received his PhD from Syracuse University, but gradually switched fields to areas at the interface of biophysical chemistry and biology. He is co-author of over 400 research articles and the edited book *Chemical Biology of DNA Damage* (Wiley-VCH, 2010). He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society, Fellow of the American Chemical Society, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a former President of the American Society for Photobiology, and recipient of the Margaret and Herman Sokol Faculty Award for Excellence in the Sciences, 2007 (NYU). He served as a member of the Editorial Boards of the *Journal of Biological Chemistry* and the journal *Chemical Research in Toxicolog*y and as a regular member (and a term as Chair) of the NIH Cancer Etiology.