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Volume 291

2509 SCIENCE ONLINE

Carbon

2511 THIS WEEK IN SCIENCE 2515

EDITORIAL 2524 **Donald Kennedy** 2620 An Unfortunate U-Turn on

2517 EDITORS' CHOICE **NETWATCH** 2521 **CONTACT SCIENCE NEW PRODUCTS**

2623 AAAS NEWS & NOTES

P



2536 **Beyond fat**

NEV	WS		
	NEWS OF THE WEEK	2533	TOXICOLOGY: Science Only One Part of Arsenic Standards
2526	BIOCHEMISTRY: Ribosome's Inner Workings		
	Come Into Sharper View	2533	PEER REVIEW: NSF Scores Low on Using Own Criteria
2527	RESEARCH REACTORS: German Neutron		Ownentena
	Source Faces New Demands	2535	DNA ARRAYS: Affymetrix Settles Suit, Fixes
2529	CONSERVATION: No Easy Answers for		Mouse Chips
2616	Biodiversity in Africa	2535	BIOMEDICAL TRAINING: NIH Pledges Big Hike
2529	SCIENCESCOPE		in Postdoc Stipends
2530	NEUROBIOLOGY: How Cannabinoids Work in the Brain		News Focus
		2536	NUTRITION: The Soft Science of Dietary Fat
2531	MARINE MAMMALOGY: River Dolphins Add Branches to Family Tree		What If Americans Ate Less Saturated Fat?
	branches to rainity nee		The Epidemic That Wasn't?
2532	CLIMATE CHANGE: Early Birds May Miss the		

2547 RANDOM SAMPLES

SCIENCE'S COMPASS

2549 LETTERS

Worms

2598

A Comprehensive U.S. Energy Policy M. Burk; S. J. Deitchman. Portugal: A Case History in S&T Cooperation E. McSweegan. Tracking Antibiotics Up the Food Chain D. M. Byrd III, L. A. Cox Jr., J. D. Wilson. Response S. Falkow and D. Kennedy. Taiwan Seeks to Solve Its Resistance Problems M. Ho. Antibiotic Resistance Affects Plant Pathogens G. W. Sundin. **Corrections and Clarifications**

POLICY FORUM

2552 **DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY: Don't Clone** Humans! R. Jaenisch and I. Wilmut

BOOKS ET AL.

- 2553 PHYSICS: Boltzmann's Atom The Great Debate That Launched a Revolution in Physics D. Lindley, reviewed by L. P. Kadanoff
- 2554 Nota Bene Microbial Resolution and Reality

PERSPECTIVES

CANCER: A CINtillating New Job for the 2555 APC Tumor Suppressor D. Pellman

- **2556** 2570 **QUANTUM PHYSICS: Standing Room Only at** the Quantum Scale K. M. O'Hara and J. E. Thomas
- **v** 2558 CELL BIOLOGY: Chewing the Fat—ACC and 2613 Energy Balance N. Ruderman and J. S. Flier
- **2559 NEUROSCIENCE: The Song Does Not Remain** 2564 the Same D. Margoliash
- **v**2561 ATOMIC FORCE MICROSCOPY: You May 2580 Squeeze the Atoms But Don't Mangle the Surface! A. de Lozanne
- **v** 2562 **CARBON CYCLE: Discriminating Plants** 2584 F. I. Woodward



2554 Microbiological beauty



2555 Connecting microtubules to chromosomes

RESEARCH

v 2564

2570

2573

2576

2580

v 2584

2587

2591

2594

2562

2561

2556

2559

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Nottebohm

REPORTS

N.A. Clark

D. Yakir

Dynamics of the Vocal Imitation Process:

Observation of Fermi Pressure in a Gas of

Trapped Atoms A. G. Truscott, K. E. Strecker,

W. I. McAlexander, G. B. Partridge, R. G. Hulet

Anomalous Hall Effect in a Frustrated

Patterned Isotropic Surfaces B. Lee and

Quantitative Measurement of Short-

van Schendel, P. Kappenberger, S. Martin, A.

Influence of Carbonic Anhydrase Activity

Content of Atmospheric CO₂ J. Gillon and

Ancient Geodynamics and Global-Scale

B. M. Hynek, O. Aharonson, S. A. Hauck II

Role of the Stratospheric Polar Freezing

Belt in Denitrification A. Tabazadeh, E. J. Jensen, O. B. Toon, K. Drdla, M. R. Schoeberl

Biospheric Primary Production During an ENSO Transition M. J. Behrenfeld, J. T.

Randerson, C. R. McClain, G. C. Feldman, S. O. Los, C. J. Tucker, P. G. Falkowski, C. B. Field, R. Frouin, W. E. Esaias, D. D. Kolber, N. H. Pollack

Hydrology on Mars R. J. Phillips, M. T. Zuber,

S. C. Solomon, M. P. Golombek, B. M. Jakosky, W. B. Banerdt, D. E. Smith, R. M. E. Williams,

in Terrestrial Vegetation on the ¹⁸O

Range Chemical Bonding Forces M. A. Lantz, H. J. Hug, R. Hoffmann, P. J. A.

Baratoff, H.-J. Güntherodt

Ferromagnet Y. Taguchi, Y. Oohara, H.

Alignment of Liquid Crystals with

Spin Chirality, Berry Phase, and

Yoshizawa, N. Nagaosa, Y. Tokura

How a Zebra Finch Learns Its Song

O. Tchernichovski, P. P. Mitra, T. Lints, F.



2587 Massive volca

Massive volcanism on Mars

- ▼2598 Energetic and Fitness Costs of Mismatching Resource Supply and Demand in Seasonally Breeding Birds D. W. Thomas, J. Blondel, P. Perret, M. M. Lambrechts, J. R. Speakman
 - 2600 Sterility of *Drosophila* with Mutations in the Bloom Syndrome Gene— Complementation by *Ku*70 K. Kusano, D. M. Johnson-Schlitz, W. R. Engels
 - 2603 Extreme Diversity, Conservation, and Convergence of Spider Silk Fibroin Sequences J. Gatesy, C. Hayashi, D. Motriuk, J. Woods, R. Lewis
 - 2606 Costs and Benefits of High Mutation Rates: Adaptive Evolution of Bacteria in the Mouse Gut A. Giraud, I. Matic, O. Tenaillon, A. Clara, M. Radman, M. Fons, F. Taddei
 - 2608 Virus-Assisted Mapping of Neural Inputs to a Feeding Center in the Hypothalamus J. DeFalco, M. Tomishima, H. Liu, C. Zhao, X. Cai, J. D. Marth, L. Enquist, J. M. Friedman
- ▼2613 2558 Continuous Fatty Acid Oxidation and Reduced Fat Storage in Mice Lacking Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase 2 L. Abu-Elheiga, M. M. Matzuk, K. A. H. Abo-Hashema, S. J. Wakil
- ▼2616 Conservation Conflicts Across Africa
 A. Balmford, J. L. Moore, T. Brooks, N. Burgess, L. A. Hansen, P. Williams, C. Rahbek



COVER 2594

False-color image of plant life on Earth as observed from space with the Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS). On land, greens indicate abundant vegetation, and tans show relatively sparse plant cover. In the oceans, blue areas are the least biologically productive, whereas green, yellow, and red areas represent progressively greater productivity. Since September 1997, SeaWiFS has measured light absorption by land plants and phytoplankton chlorophyll biomass in the oceans, providing a basis for quantifying biospheric photosynthesis. [Image: SeaWiFS Project, NASA/GSFC, and ORBIMAGE]



2603 Spider silk strength through sequence

The whole ribosome and more

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Selective Bond Dissociation and Rearrangement with Optimally Tailored, Strong-Field Laser Pulses R. J. Levis, G. M. Menkir, H. Rabitz Strong-field laser pulses can be optimized so that different bonds in a molecule can be selected and cleaved.

2526 A view of how the whole ribosome binds three transfer RNAs and one messenger RNA.

¹⁴C-Dead Living Biomass: Evidence for Microbial Assimilation of Ancient Organic Carbon During Shale Weathering S. T. Petsch, T. I. Eglinton, K. J. Edwards

The discovery of kerogen-eating microbes in a Devonian shale suggests that bacterial consumption of organically rich sediments may contribute significantly to weathering and the global carbon cycle.

Cooperation and Competition in the Evolution of ATP-Producing Pathways T. Pfeiffer, S. Schuster, S. Bonhoeffer

PERSPECTIVE: The Advantages of Togetherness E. Cox and J. Bonner

The evolution of ATP-producing pathways provides clues to the origins of multicellularity.

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

Subatomic Features in Atomic Force Microscopy Images

Using "a force-detection scheme with superior noise performance and enhanced sensitivity to short-range forces," Giessibl et al. (Reports, 21 July 2000, p. 422) reported that they could resolve subatomic features on a silicon surface with atomic force microscopy. Hug *et al.* comment that the frequency shift (Δf) at which the experiments were performed suggests that "more than 95% of Δf is due to long-range ... forces," at variance with the claim of an enhanced sensitivity to short-range forces. Hug et al. conclude that the structures observed by Giessibl et al. were actually due to feedback artifacts. Giessibl et al. respond that "both theoretical and experimental considerations argue against" a feedback explanation and present additional topography and error signal data that "show clearly that feedback tracking errors are negligible."

The full text of these comments can be seen at www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/291/5513/2509a

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Meeting Report: Signal Transduction Pathways as Targets for Therapeutics N. R. Gough Report on an STKE-hosted symposium at the 2001 AAAS Annual Meeting.

science's next wave

US: The Authorship Debates Editor: K. Cottingham

What grad students and postdocs should know about the vexing topic of authorship.

US: Grad Student Unionization—Dire Consequences Unmet? R. Tuma

Does unionization interfere with student-mentor relationships and lead to decreases in grad student admissions? The data are sketchy, but the answer seems to be no.

UK: How to Click with a Supervisor K. Urquhart

Findaphd.com is a new Web service that allows would-be Ph.D. students and postdocs to search online for suitable projects.

GrantsNet	
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THIS WEEK IN Science

Bosons Help Cool Fermi Gases

Evaporative cooling of an atom gas of bosons, whereby the hottest atoms are progressively removed, is an effective and widely used method for forming Bose-Einstein condensates. For Fermi gases, however, collisions between identical fermions are forbidden, and new tricks, such as mixing two Fermi gases with different spin states, have been used to form Fermi condensates. Truscott *et al.* (p. 2570; see the Perspective by O'Hara and **Magnetic Frustration**

When a current is passed through a metal or semiconductor in the presence of a magnetic field, carriers deflected from their trajectory

generate an electric field transverse to the direction of current flow that leads to the voltage drop known as the Hall effect. Measurements of this Hall effect for some magnetic materials—particularly spin-frustrated systems—have revealed an anomalous Hall effect in which the change in transport parameters are opposite to those found for normal materials. Taguchi *et al.* (p. 2573) combine experimental data from neutron scattering and transport measurements with theoretical work to suggest that geometrical (Berry phase) and spin-chirality effects are responsible for the anomaly.

Thomas) now create quantum-degenerate Bose and Fermi condensates simultaneously from a boson-fermion mixture. Heat is removed from the fermions through elastic collisions with the bosons, a process called sympathetic cooling. They show that different statistics associated with the two types of gases can actually be visualized. \overrightarrow{X}

Mapping Out Bond Formation

Several atomic force microscopy (AFM) studies have determined the force necessary to rupture a chemical bond. Lantz *et al.* (p. 2580; see the Perspective by de Lozanne) have used low-temperature, high-resolution AFM to map out the change in force versus distance



for the formation of a chemical bond at a surface. Their atomic-resolution studies of the interaction of a single atom at the end of a silicon (Si) tip with different adsorption sites on the Si(111) 7×7 reconstructed surface allowed them to determine the change in short-range chemical force with distance from the surface.

Tharsis Rise and Water Fall

The Tharsis rise on Mars is a region of thick crust and high topography related to voluminous volcanism and includes the largest volcano identified in our solar system, Olympus Mons. Phillips *et al.* (p. 2587) have produced a model of the effect of the localized mass load of the Tharsis rise on the global geoid and topography that is consistent with data from Mars Global Surveyor. Their results suggest that the Tharsis rise was formed between 4.0 to 3.6 billion years ago and that about half of the valley networks may be related to hydrologic processes. The release of CO_2 and water during this intense period of volcanism may have produced a wetter and warmer martian climate.

Signs of Hydration

The isotopic composition of oxygen in atmospheric CO_2 is determined largely by the interaction of CO_2 and liquid water in the ocean, in soils, and in the leaves of plants. Because of the role of

leaf water, oxygen isotopes contain important information about the sources and sinks of atmospheric CO₂. Gillon and Yakir (p. 2584; see the Perspective by Woodward) show that variations in the activity of the enzyme carbonic anhydrase, which catalyzes the hydration of CO2-and its equilibration with leaf water-in plants cause a wide range of CO₂ oxygen isotopic fractionation in different types of vegetation. This information could lead to better estimates of the relative con-

tributions of C_3 and C_4 plants (defined by their use of the two major photosynthetic pathways) to global productivity. \Re

Alignment Without the Rub

The application of liquid crystal (LC) materials to display technology is often limited by the ability to design and produce a substrate that can generate the desired surface alignment. Most techniques for generating substrates, such as rubbing, create rough textured surfaces that lead to defects in the orientation of the LC. Lee and Clark (p. 2576) have used smooth neighboring substrates that have different surface treatments to control the LC without any of the angular orientational degeneracies that usually accompany planar isotropic surfaces. Surface treatment was achieved by using self-assembled monolayers that were exposed selectively to ultraviolet light to alter their surface characteristics. More complex devices could be produced through microcontact printing.

First Glimpse from SeaWiFS

The Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS) has been orbiting Earth for 3 years, gathering data on global fluctuations in oceanic and land photosynthesis (net primary production, or NPP). This period included an El Niño-to-La Niña transition, and Behrenfeld *et al.* (p. 2594; see the cover) report that substantial increases in oceanic chlorophyll levels were observed that indicate a shift in nutrients available to phytoplankton. No corresponding increase was seen for land plants, but overall NPP from 1997 to 2000 was estimated to have increased by 4.5%.

Disrupted Schedules

A potential impact of global climate change is a shifting of seasonal changes. Thomas *et al.* (p. 2598; see the news story by Pennisi) expose the energetic and fitness costs that birds (in this case, blue tits in Corsica) incur when breeding is not perfectly synchronized with food availability in the local environment. Foraging costs increase as breeding becomes mismatched with food supply, which forces the parents to work beyond their sustainable

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 2513



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Panel A shows a typical CLONdisc plate inoculated with an aliquot of bacterial culture. **Panel B** shows a single colony streaked on a rehydrated CLONdisc plate. *Lac+* colonies appear blue due to the presence of X-gal in the growth matrix. *Lac-* colonies appear ed due to the presence of TTC. Both images were obtained using an Epson 836XL flatbed scanner.

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CONTINUED FROM 2511 THIS WEEK IN SCIENCE

maximum metabolic rate and leads to low survival. These findings provide mechanistic detail for the selective forces acting on the timing of breeding in birds and have implications for the responses of birds to global climate change.

Mutating Mutators

When bacteria reach the gut of a new host, they must adapt rapidly to these new conditions. Giraud *et al.* (p. 2606) have analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of the ability of the ubiquitous gut commensal, *Escherichia coli*, to accelerate mutation rates while colonizing the guts of germ-free mice. Although mutator populations were established in a new mouse and became dominant more quickly than strains that do not have the potential to generate adaptive mutations so rapidly, in the long term, mutators lose their advantage because it is too risky to maintain a high mutation rate. Although only neutral or beneficial mutations will be selected in the gut, any of these may become disadvantageous when the bacteria are flushed out of the gut and are exposed to a different environment before finding a new host.

How Practice Makes Perfect

During a period of a few months, young songbirds listen to adult birds singing, begin to produce their own unpolished and fragmentary sounds, and gradually hone their skills until they, too, become master singers. How these skills are learned has been difficult to understand. Tchernichovski *et al.* (p. 2564; see the Perspective by Margoliash) have developed a training regimen in

which they can record songs throughout the learning period. They then applied a sophisticated analysis that makes it possible to track from the final, polished song backward to the off-key and monosyllabic precursors. They find, for example, that when the target tone is slightly lower in pitch than the precursor, the young songbird increases the pitch of its note until an abrupt halving of the frequency puts it precisely on-key.



Fat-Burning Mice

Malonyl–coenzyme A is a key regulator of fatty acid metabolism in mammals and is generated by the action of two acetyl–coenzyme A carboxylases, ACC1 and ACC2. Abu-Elheiga *et al.* (p. 2613; see the Perspective by Ruderman and Flier) show that mice deficient in ACC2 are fertile and have a normal life-span but also exhibit a persistently elevated rate of fatty acid oxidation. The mice can consume normal amounts of food but store only half the amount of fat as wild-type mice. The identification of ACC2 as a potential therapeutic target for obesity may come as good news to those humans who wish to lose weight without modifying their diet or exercise habits.

Pathfinding Virus

The decision to begin eating requires the integration of a variety of motivational and metabolic signals emanating from distinct regions of the brain. DeFalco *et al.* (p. 2608) traced these neural pathways in a rodent model by creating a genetically modified herpes virus (that also encodes a green fluorescent protein) that replicated only in neurons that expressed a gene product of interest and in neurons making synaptic contact with the initially infected cells. They find that hypothalamic neurons expressing the leptin receptor or neuropeptide Y, two proteins known to be involved in the regulation of feeding, receive inputs from a number of different brain areas, including the amygdala, cortex, and other regions of the hypothalamus.

Neighborhood Conflicts

Development and conservation are often competing goals. Balmford *et al.* (p. 2616; see the news story by Vogel) have looked at this competition in detail. They show that scattered reports of a link between human settlement and areas of high conservation value are supported for an entire continent (Africa); across 1° grid squares, species richness in four vertebrate groups is positively correlated with human density. This relation is intimately associated with primary productivity. The scope to avoid conservation conflicts is therefore limited because many high-density grid squares contain species that are found nowhere else. Hence, the pervasive conflicts between conservation and development are unlikely to be easily side-stepped.

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FROM CHEMICAL SHIFTS TO STRUCTURES

Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy is a powerful tool for determining the three-dimensional (3D) structures of biological macromolecules. Recent successes in genomics, together with technical advances in structural biology, have allowed for significant ad-

vances in the field of structural genomics. In the rapid screening of folded material, for example, NMR plays a major role in both the structure determination of difficult to crystallize targets and the ratification of sequence homology models. Recent developments in NMR spectroscopy are amenable to rapid analysis by advanced computer software, making it a method of choice for high-throughput screening and therapeutic design.

The first step in the NMR 3D structure determination is the assignment of all the chemical shifts of the macromolecule of interest. For this, even an experienced researcher requires a versatile software package that permits simultaneous analysis of several multidimensional heteronuclear spectra. FELIX is a software product containing built-in data processing macros and import filters, which process data acquired from any major NMR spectrometer. The package incorporates several options for baseline correction and solvent suppression, and it contains a powerful macro language that enables flexibility in processing data and ready implementation of NMR methodological advances.

FELIX can provide numerous views of NMR spectra. Contour plots of planes and 1D vector extraction from any 2D, 3D, or 4D spectra are also available. Peaks can be picked automatically, pruned interactively, and transferred between datasets. Although the software provides semi-automatic assignment of chemical shifts, it also has a fully automatic option for NMR spectral assignments relative to biological macromolecules. These include spin-system detection and identification. A broad range of NMR spectra could be analyzed this way, homonuclear 2D to heteronuclear 3D spectra for example, but substantial manual input is necessary to ensure a reliable result. Identification, tabulation, and interpretation of the nuclear Overhauser effect (NOE) by the software provides distance measurements essential for the final structure determination.

The approach used by FELIX is well refined and highly appropriate for a productive biological NMR laboratory. The program is expensive, particularly for an academic environment, but the software provides a comprehensive solution for the NMR structural biologists, from the processing of raw NMR data to chemical shift assignment and structure calculation. Although FELIX provides a practicable approach, good quality and less costly alternatives do exist.

-Stephen Matthews

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LITERATURE

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Conference speakers included some of the most knowledgeable federal and institutional officials and private attorneys, all with first-hand experience in handling research misconduct allegations. Topics to be covered include the regulatory framework and interactive relationship between government and institutional policies, legal issues embedded in the inquiry; the investigation of research misconduct and appeals process; and issues surrounding litigation.

The conference is intended for an audience of university and medical school administrators and counsel, researchers, private attorneys, law professors and others interested in examining key legal issues associated with allegations of research misconduct and identifying strategies for effectively responding.

Registration is limited. Registration and other information can be found on the WWW at: http://www.aaas.org/ spp/legal or contact Rachel Gray, AAAS, 1200 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005, Tel: 202-326-7016, Fax: 202-289-4950 or E-mail: rgray@aaas.org.

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