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Molecular and Immunological Aspects of Parasitism

C.C. Wang, editor

T oday, the health of more than 3 billion humans and even more domestic and wild animals is threatened by parasitic diseases. Not only is this alarming for public health considerations but will lead to imminent worldwide economic crisis.

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infections and information on many unique metabolic activities in parasites that someday may be targets for antiparasitic chemotherapy.

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1991, 208 pp., indexed and illustrated, #91–01S, softcover; \$24.95 (members \$19.95), ISBN 0-87168-393-8

Contents

Preface: Understanding the Biology of Parasitism --C.C. Wang

- Sporozoite Malaria Vaccine: Where Do We Stand? —V. Nussenzweig and R.S. Nussenzweig
- 3. Experimental Immunologic Studies on Lymphatic Filariasis —T.R. Klei
- Glycosyl Phosphatidylinositol Membrane Anchors in African Trypanosomes —K. Mensa-Wilmot, T.L. Doering, J. Raper, L. Buxbaum, G.W. Hart, P. T. Englund
- The Procyclic Surface Protein of Trypanosoma brucei —C. Clayton, J. Fueri, M. Mowatt
- Variation in Expression of the 85 kDa Surface Antigen Gene Among Different Strains of Trypanosoma cruzi —J.E. Manning, D.L. Fouts, B.J. Ruef
- Biology of the Leishmania Surface Protease, gp63 —D.G. Russell, H.S. Ip, E. Medina-Acosta
- 8. The Ornithine Decarboxylase of Trypanosoma brucei: A Stable Protein in Vivo — C.C. Wang

- 9. Metabolism and Mode of Anti-Trypanosoma cruzi Action of Gentian Violet —R. Docampo, F.R. Gadelha, S.N.J. Moreno
- 10. Trypanothione Metabolism in the Chemotherapy of Leishmaniasis and Trypanosomiasis —A.H. Fairlamb
- The Hypoxanthine-Guanine Phosphoribosyltransferase of Schistosoma mansoni: A Potential Target for Chemotherapy —S.P. Craig III, F.E. Cohen, L. Yuan, J.H. McKerrow, C.C. Wang
- High-Efficiency, Stable DNA Transformation of the Human Parasite, Leishmania major —S.M. Beverley, C.M. Coburn, G.M. Kapler
- Gene Expression During Development of Trypanosoma cruzi —S. Goldenberg
- A Model for RNA Editing in Kinetoplastid Mitochondria —B. Blum, N. Bakalara, L. Simpson
- Development of Tools for Diagnosis and Epidemiological Studies of Chagas Disease: Detection and Strain Typing —W.D. Degrave, O. Thiemann, A.M. Goncalves, H. Avila, N. Sturm, L. Simpson, C.M. Morel

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ISSN 0036-8075 29 MARCH 1991 VOLUME 251 NUMBER 5001

15	543	3 This Week in Science				
Editorial 15	549	An Overview of Overhead				
Letters 15	546	An Analysis of Citation Analysis: R. C. VON BORSTEL Clean Air Act Amendments: W. G. ROSENBERG Evaluating Teaching: J. M. PASACHOFF; W. DEBLER; T. D. JOHNSTON				
ScienceScope	551	Vacuum vs. magnet engineers at LEP; managers vs. physicists at the SSC; etc.				
15 15 15 15	552 554 555 556 557 558	NIH Finds Fraud in <i>Cell</i> Paper Warm Praise for a Whistle-Blower The Report's Principal Conclusions Who Found AZT Works for AIDS? OTA Challenges Dogma on Research Funding Slimmer Station Wins White House Approval Suitable Creative Thinker for Rent Better Data Needed on Sensitivity Syndrome				
15 15 15	559 561 562 564 566	Ranking the Rain Forests Déjà Vu All Over Again: Can Chimpanzees Talk? Rising Chemical "Stars" Could Play Many Roles "Spiral Forest" May Hold Clue to Thin-Film Superconductivity <i>Briefings</i> : Brain Food? A Physical Paradox Psychological Risk Assessment Selling the SSC to the Next Generation Getting Around the Cosmic Censor Environmental Prize Searching for Words Correction				
15	568 574 580	America's Soaring Prison Population: P. A. LANGAN Chemical and Biological Microstructures as Probed by Dynamic Processes: J. M. DRAKE, J. KLAFTER, P. LEVITZ Cocaine Addiction: Psychology and Neurophysiology: F. H. GAWIN				
	587 590	Growth Mechanism of Sputtered Films of YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O ₇ Studied by Scanning Tunneling Microscopy: M. HAWLEY, I. D. RAISTRICK, J. G. BEERY, R. J. HOULTON Self-Arrangement of Molybdenum Particles into Cubes: A. S. EDELSTEIN, G. M. CHOW, E. I. ALTMAN, R. J. COLTON, D. M. HWANG				

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SCIENCE, VOL. 251



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COVER Scanning tunneling microscope image of a high-transition temperature film of sputtered $YBa_2Cu_3O_7$ on MgO showing spiral grains with step heights of about one unit cell (12 Å). The perspective-shaded plot was generated with a computer program called SCOPE; colors represent increasing altitude from blue to red-violet. See page 1587. [Image by Melvin L. Prueitt, computer graphics group, and data by Marilyn Hawley, MST-7, Los Alamos National Laboratory]

	1592	San Andreas Fault Zone Head Waves Near Parkfield, California: Y. BEN-ZION AND P. MALIN
	1594	Microtektites, Microkrystites, and Spinels from a Late Pliocene Asteroid Impact in the Southern Ocean: S. V. MARGOLIS, P. CLAEYS, F. T. KYTE
	1597	Characterization of a Human TAR RNA-Binding Protein That Activates the HIV-1 LTR: A. GATIGNOL, A. BUCKLER-WHITE, B. BERKHOUT, KT. JEANG
	1600	In Vitro and in Vivo Consequences of VLA-2 Expression on Rhabdomyosarcoma Cells: B. M. C. CHAN, N. MATSUURA, Y. TAKADA, B. R. ZETTER, M. E. HEMLER
	1603	An Immunogenic Onchocerca volvulus Antigen: A Specific and Early Marker of Infection: E. LOBOS, N. WEISS, M. KARAM, H. R. TAYLOR, E. A. OTTESEN, T. B. NUTMAN
	1605	A Multisubunit Ribozyme That Is a Catalyst of and Template for Complementary Strand RNA Synthesis: J. A. DOUDNA, S. COUTURE, J. W. SZOSTAK
	1608	Adrenergic Excitation of Cutaneous Pain Receptors Induced by Peripheral Nerve Injury: J. SATO AND E. R. PERL
	1611	Regulation of Adhesion to ICAM-1 by the Cytoplasmic Domain of LFA-1 Integrin β Subunit: M. L. HIBBS, H. XU, S. A. STACKER, T. A. SPRINGER
	1613	Permeation of Calcium Ions Through Non-NMDA Glutamate Channels in Retinal Bipolar Cells: T. A. GILBERTSON, R. SCOBEY, M. WILSON
	1616	Control of Embryonic Motoneuron Survival in Vivo by Ciliary Neurotrophic Factor: R. W. Oppenheim, D. Prevette, Y. Qin-Wei, F. Collins, J. MacDonald
echnical Comment	1619	Carbamate Formation and the Neurotoxicity of L-α Amino Acids: P. B. NUNN, A. J. DAVIS, P. O'BRIEN; J. W. OLNEY, C. ZORUMSKI, M. T. PRICE, J. LABRUYERE
ook Reviews	1621	Gunnar Myrdal and America's Conscience, <i>reviewed by</i> K. O'S. SEE History of CERN, L. HODDESON Some Other Books of Interest Books Received Author Index to Volume 251 is found on pages I-X

Donald N. Langenberg Retiring President, Chairman Eugene H. Cota-Robles Robert A. Frosch Joseph G. Gavin, Jr. Charles J. Amizen Theodore H. Geballe Thomas W. Retiring President, Chairman Gobert A. Frosch Joseph G. Gavin, Jr. David Baltimore Frederick W. Alt Roger I. M. Glass Ronald H. S. Leon M. Lederman Florence P. Haseltine Jean'ne M. Shreeve Einkabeth E. Bailey John Abelson Roger I. M. Glass Robert T. N. President Jean'ne M. Shreeve Fireme-Gilles de Gennes Stephen J. Benkovic Stephen J. Gould Virginia Trim F. Sherwood Rowland William T. Golden John J. Hopfield Henry R. Bourne Stephen M. Kosslyn Geerat J. Ve President-elect William T. Golden John J. Hopfield Kathryn Calame Charles S. Levings III Harold Wein Richard S. Nicholson Executive Officer Jdnes D. Idol, Jr. Ralph J. Cicerone John M. Coffin Anthony R. Means George M. W Vasutomi Nishizuka Broer F. Eldridge Mortimer Mishkin Owen N. Wi	Board of Directors	Mary Ellen Avery	Editorial Board	Board of Reviewing	Douglas T. Fearon	Dennis A. Powers
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Cocaine addiction

UST 10 years ago cocaine was considered a safe and nonaddictive substance. Today, as many as 3 million people in the United States alone are addicted to it. The illusion that cocaine is safe may in part have come from the long lag-generally from 2 to 4 yearsbetween a first exposure to the drug and the time when outright addiction is obvious; nonetheless, other cocaine epidemics-one in the 1890s and one in the 1920s-made clear the dangers of this drug. Of the people who experiment with cocaine it is estimated that 10 to 15% become addicted, but there has not emerged a personality profile for susceptible individuals. Profiles are being developed, however, of the psychological features and neurophysiologic underpinnings of the euphoria of early use, the dependency period, and the various stages of withdrawal (page 1580). Gawin discusses the interplay of psychological and neurophysiological factors in cocaine dependence and what is known about each. Both animal and human studies are instructive and have contributed to the development of a variety of treatment strategies.

Self-arranging cubes

RGON ION sputtering of materials onto substrates is a common method for building thin films from individual atoms or clusters. The sputtered clusters typically exhibit a range of sizes and shapes. However, an unexpected and interesting phenomenon has been observed that represents quite a departure from this norm: when a vapor of molybdenum was sputtered onto an amorphous carbon film at a critical pressure, most of the molybdenum was deposited as single crystalline cubes (page 1590). For the most part the cubes were of only two sizes. The smaller cubes, consisting of some 7000 atoms each, had edge dimensions of 4.8 nanometers. The larger cubes were assembled in the vapor from the smaller ones into 3 by 3 by 3 superstructures (27 cubes altogether). Such "self-ar-

29 MARCH 1991

rangement" is known for structures assembled from small building blocks (atoms, molecules, or small atomic clusters), but it has not been reported in the case of larger building blocks such as the molybdenum cubes. Edelstein *et al.* present high resolution micrographs and diffraction patterns for these cubes; why they grow in this way, instead of

This Week in

Impact spherules

atom by atom, remains a puzzle.

BOUT 2.3 million years ago an asteroid crashed into the southern Pacific Ocean some 1400 kilometers west of Cape Horn; at this site, glassy spherules have now been recovered from deep-sea sediments (page 1594). The spherules, which comprise less than 1% of the fallout material, come in an array of shapesfrom perfect spheres to dumbbells to stringers-sometimes have inclusions, and range in size from about 50 micrometers to about 200 micrometers in length. Other types of debris associated with this late Pliocene event have been recovered and described previously. Both the abundance of the spherules and the nature of their inclusions recall the glassy spherules that have been found in Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary sediments (from 65 million years ago). This suggests that both sets of spherules formed under similar conditions-an asteroid impact-and in similar chemical environments. Margolis et al. provide new details on the generation and composition of these spherules, which are seen as forming when molten silicate droplets condense out of vapor clouds that were produced by the asteroid impacts.

River blindness

N early diagnostic test is now available for determining if people are infected with the parasite that causes river blindness (page 1603). This tropical disease affects some 18 million people in Africa and Latin America. Lobos *et al.* have used bioengineering strategies to develop an immunoassay based on the antigen OV-16, which appears to be released by the parasites. Antibodies could be detected not only in individuals who have river blindness but also in those who do not yet have symptoms of the disease; in the latter, many months may pass before infection can be determined by other (invasive) procedures. OV-16 has much higher species specificity than do a number of other antigens of the parasites, and in studies of exposed individuals in Mali the test showed 98% specificity. Because treatment strategies depend on the species of the infectious agent, specificity determinations are essential. This and similar immunoassays based on other antigens of the parasite could help in the establishment of more comprehensive testing and screening procedures and, in conjunction with vector control and drug therapy, might lead to effective methods for control and prevention of this disease.

Synthetic ribozyme

ow did life emerge from the prebiotic world? At this time, the most popular hypothesis is that RNA that could self-replicate was one of the first crucial organics and a key player in the evolution of life. What would such a self-replicating RNA molecule look like? It is predicted to require two very different types of components-a folded region for carrying out the molecule's catalytic functions and an unstructured region to act as a template for replication. Doudna et al. illustrate that such a molecule could fairly easily be produced (page 1605). They have assembled a multisubunit ribozyme molecule using segments of a group I self-splicing intron, which catalyzes phosphodiester exchange reactions; the assembled complex acts as an RNA polymerase while the individual subunits can function as templates. The multisubunit ribozyme has many of the features predicted for a primordial RNA molecule-a small size, discrete subunits, catalytic activity, and the ability to replicate a stretch of RNA resembling one of its own subunits.

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