Submission of abstracts

Participants of ICAP 2006 should submit abstracts of their presentations by 1st June, 2006, simultaneously to both (!) of the following e-mail addresses:

ICAP2006@cob.lu.se

ICAPabstract@jubilekinase.com

The meeting program will be largely based on the submitted abstracts and in addition a few invited talks will be added. Each abstract will be preferentially presented as an oral presentation (8 + 2, 15 + 5, and 25 + 5 minutes talks). However, also a poster format is possible (please, mark this possibility when submitting your abstract).

ICAP abstracts will be collected into the official ICAP2006 Conference Proceedings, and a copy will be given to each participant, and the abstracts will also be available in a pdf format on the ICAP home page.

Please follow the example below. The abstract should be written and submitted as a Word document, and the text should preferably not exceed 1,500 characters (with space) and should consist of a single paragraph. The presenting author should be underlined and his/her e-mail address added. Use single line spacing, and the preferable style is Times New Roman, letter size 11.

Example:

DEOXYRIBONUCLEOSIDE KINASES: TWO ENZYME FAMILIES CATALYZE THE SAME REACTION

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In the cell, deoxyribonucleotides, the building stones for DNA synthesis, are synthesized by the *de novo* and salvage pathways. During the salvage pathway deoxyribonuclosides are converted into the corresponding mono-phosphates, di-phosphates and finally into the tri-phosphates. The salvage pathway is also used for activation of a number of anti-viral prodrugs, like Zovir (acyclovir) and Zidovudine (azidothymidine, AZT) and established anti-cancer prodrugs, like cladribine, gemcitabine and fludarabine. The first reaction, between the phosphate donor (usually ATP) and a deoxyribonucleoside recipient, represents the bottle neck of this reaction pathway and is catalyzed by deoxyribonucleoside kinases. Mammals have four deoxyribonucleoside kinases, the cytoplasmic (TK1) and mitochondrial (TK2) thymidine kinases, and a cytoplasmic deoxycytosine (dCK) and a mitochondrial deoxyguanosine (dGK) kinase. The 3D structures of kinases, human TK1 has been solved just recently, reveal that very similar and central reactions in the cell are catalyzed by enzymes having fundamentally different origin and folds. The TK1 structure clearly illustrates that the catalysts of various biochemical reactions could be developed in nature using several alternative ways: employing different protein folds and engaging different amino acid residues in the active centre.