



N°3, October 2005

Website: <http://www.neuroprion.com>

## Message from the coordinator

Dear All,



I am very happy to announce that the next prion conference Prion2005 is well under way, with the remarkable efficiency of the German TSE platform as local organizers. This conference should be at least as successful as Prion2004, the first edition organised by NeuroPrion in Paris in May 2004. More than 300 posters have been selected and we will not have to refuse any participant, like we did last year, as the conference centre in Düsseldorf is not limited to 500 places but has a capacity of up to 1200 attendees!

Moreover, the network is reaching its maturity with an external visibility highlighted with its public website which will be launched at the same time (website address: <http://www.neuroprion.com>). This website aims to be the reference in the field for the public, the media and the decision makers who will want updated and simplified information on such a complex subject. Of course, it will start small and humble, but it has already the ambition of being, at the same time, truthfull and highly innovative and becoming the reference for prion diseases.

The Newsletter is also taking a new turn in its history. Aside from its obvious improvements, the newsletter aims to be more convivial and enriched with interesting content. We are depending on your contribution to make this Newsletter a document filled with attractive content for the readers and at the same time enjoyable to read. The Newsletter is a place where NeuroPrion researchers can express themselves or report on new results. Its also a place where job offers can be advertised and please do send us your offers.

Europe vitally needs research, and the construction of the new European research area is an absolute priority which will be only possible with the mobilisation and coordination of all the energies. As individual researchers, we are at the origin of all the scientific work and as a group we are the main strength in Europe and even worldwide. This strength provides a new dimension to our community and can be positionned at the service of each individual scientist. In the next phases of the project, we will strive to create new collaborations with the rest of the prion community, notably with the other continents, so that all prion scientists can benefit from the common tools that we are developing.

It is the role of research to contribute to the protection of society and conversely it is the role of society to prepare the future and to promote excellent research.

Together we can accomplish what no individual group can. Research

## Important Announcement

[Conference: Prion 2005: Between fundamentals and society's needs - Düsseldorf: October 19 - 21, 2005](#)

Organizers: German TSE-Platform & NeuroPrion  
Do not miss this event, registrations are still possible.  
Website; <http://www.prion2005.com>

### Satellite events of the conference:

[Training and Communication Session on Tuesdays, 18. October from 17:00 to 20:00](#)

2005 - The year of the researcher in Europe  
How communication and mobility could support research in the future.

- i) When Communication meets Research: the discovery of new synergies in the European Research Area **Presentation by Keith Spicer**
- ii) New opportunities through greater mobility within Europe: the Charter initiative **Presentation by Sieglinde Gruber DG Research**

More information can be found on the conference website (<http://www.prion2005.com>) in the programme area.

[Communication Workshop on Tuesday, 18 October 10:00 to 12:30 or 14:00 to 16:30](#)

How to find the appropriate answer in a scientific event: the power of questions, the impact of answers.  
This workshop will focus on the improvement of communication skills in respect of the requirements of scientific conference. Therefore it will include practical exercises and each session will be limited to 16 participants (some places are still available, please contact Jens Schell for information, [jens.schell@cea.fr](mailto:jens.schell@cea.fr)).

[Seminar on Risk Analysis and Epidemiology of TSEs, October 18, 2005 14:00-17:00 \(room 5\)](#) Open to all prion2005 attendees.

For registration contact Thomas Hagenaars (email: [thomas.hagenaars@wur.nl](mailto:thomas.hagenaars@wur.nl)). Space is limited.

### NeuroPrion meetings during the conference:

[Executive Committe Meeting on the October 22, 2005](#)

[Combined meeting of the "Control of BSE & scrapie" task group and of the RISK theme group](#). A one day combined meeting satellite to the Prion2005 conference. For more info contact Dr. Thomas Hagenaars (email: [thomas.hagenaars@wur.nl](mailto:thomas.hagenaars@wur.nl)) 18th October, 2005 in Room Number 5 of the Düsseldorf conference centre.

### To subscribe to the Neuroprion Newsletter :

- send a mail to [sympa@igh.cnrs.fr](mailto:sympa@igh.cnrs.fr)  
- leave the SUBJECT FIELD EMPTY  
- type in the text field (the BODY part of your message), the text: [sub\\_newsneuroprion.your.address@mail.org](mailto:sub_newsneuroprion.your.address@mail.org) **FirstName LastName** please, do not put anything else (signature...) in your message.

NeuroPrion is a EU-funded Network of Excellence  
For inquiries about the network, please contact  
Jens Schell : [jens.schell@cea.fr](mailto:jens.schell@cea.fr)  
Tel : +33 1 46 54 95 86

For comments or suggestions regarding the Newsletter,  
please contact : [neuroprion.newsletter@igh.cnrs.fr](mailto:neuroprion.newsletter@igh.cnrs.fr)



can make dreams become reality and generous ideas be shared for the benefits of all.

I wish a long life to NeuroPrion and its members and to all the networks of excellence, which will contribute to promoting research at the place it merits!

Dr Jean Philippe Deslys  
coordinator of NeuroPrion

## European Commission Report Review: *NeuroPrion is moving forward!*

Since the initiation of NeuroPrion two years ago, NeuroPrion proceeded, thanks to its members who believed in the goals of the network and the value of a joint approach, to fulfil society's needs. Despite the initial difficulties encountered initially by our members, we are pleased to announce that the review of the First Year Report by the European Commission was successfully completed in August.

When entering new grounds and creating collaborations between the main European research groups, it is obvious that some difficulties, either external or internal, will be encountered. Nevertheless, together, we can surmount them and focus on our common vision: the protection of human and animal health by putting science at the service of society.

The first period can be characterised by the integration of our partners through jointly undertaken research projects according to the priorities that were defined by the scientific community. This effort was strongly recognised by the reviewers including the good communication between European and international scientists. The highlight was of course the Prion2004 conference in Paris and will hopefully be the Prion2005 conference in Düsseldorf.

Now, NeuroPrion is entering a new phase and the visibility of the network beyond the scientific community will be more emphasised. The new NeuroPrion public website will be inaugurated in October at the Prion2005 conference. It will serve as the basis for a real exchange between researchers, authorities & decision makers, industry, media and the general public.

To ensure the mobilisation of the main European prion research group and to extend it to researchers worldwide, NeuroPrion will invest in the creation of common tools of high value for the whole scientific community (see below one of this tool : the tissue banks). Hopefully, by uniting our strengths we will be able to overcome our weaknesses and thus create a strong network of prion researchers.

Dr Jens Schell  
Scientific Manager of NeuroPrion

## NeuroPrion Activities : *Tissue Banks*

**Theme: Animal Bank of Tissue**  
**Thematic Leader: Martin Groschup**

To cover a broad variety of samples, tissues and body fluids from different species this activity was divided in the areas:

Bovine samples:	Martin Groschup	INEID-FLI #14
Caprine samples:	Juan Maria Badiola	UNIZAR # 29
Ovine samples:	Maurice Bardsley	VLA # 08

One of the main objectives of this NoE is to establish a virtual Bank of Animal Tissues that may be viewed by NeuroPrion members and associates to facilitate contact between institutes who may wish to collaborate. Work is underway to create a database of samples taken generally from bovine, ovine and caprine clinical suspects plus some controls.



The team of the VLA implicated in the tissue bank. From left: Clive Soffe, Adel Dale (Administration Officer), Natasha Beasley, Chris Vickery, Maurice Bardsley (Head of Workgroup), Greg Dawes and Kate Rolfvondenbaumen (Deputy Archive Manager). Photo credit: VLA

The database will be hosted within the NeuroPrion eDOC private website (<https://project.neuroprion.org>), and will receive input data from NeuroPrion member institutes such as VLA, INEID-FLI, UNIZAR and many others including Moredun Research Institute, the Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research and University College Dublin. Each institute will have its own rules control-

ling release of tissue samples, but the database will allow others to identify possible sources of research material for use in their own TSE programmes.

Lessons have been learned from the work already done by the SRTSE Network where a database of small ruminant samples is already established. Many NeuroPrion members are also represented in SRTSE, and it is planned to seek agreement from SRTSE members to transfer the existing database for enlargement and additional search criteria. This will ensure continued value for the small ruminant work following its expected project closure in 2006.

The VLA Archive holds some 450,000 samples at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , some of which were collected under a previous EU funded project (CT98-3651). These samples and others from member institutes will be listed generically on the database.



Staff of VLA opening one of the freezers  
Photo credit: VLA

The INEID-FLI Archive holds currently more than 150,000 samples and was initially established to ensure tissue samples



The INEID-FLI Archive at -70°C  
Photo credit: INEID-FLI

from all German BSE cases and from corresponding cohort animals are collected and stored properly. However, today the majority of the achieved specimen came from the German BSE pathogenesis study and collected under defined conditions according to standard methods. In the context of NeuroPrion these samples are available to all participants free of charge. Information on the kind, quality and sampling history of all available samples have been published in the annual report and will become part of the NeuroPrion virtual infrastructure.

Dr. Maurice Bardsley  
Prof. Juan Maria Badiola  
Dr. Martin H. Groschup

**Theme: Human Bank of Tissue**  
**Thematic Leader: Hans Kretzschmar, Munich**

#### Participants:

Herbert Budka, Vienna  
Isidro Ferrer, Barcelona  
Jean-Jacques Hauw, Paris  
James Ironside, Edinburgh  
Piero Parchi, Bologna  
Fabrizio Tagliavini, Milano

#### Objectives

1. To establish a virtual Human TSE Tissue Bank in Europe
2. To provide research groups with human TSE tissues
3. To perform integrative studies using tissues from the CJD Tissue Bank
  - 3.1 To establish comparable Western blot standards in the CJD Brain Banks
  - 3.2 To establish comparable neuropathological diagnosis of human TSE.

A number of national tissue banks have been collecting brains and other tissues of TSE patients, mostly CJD patients, locally. More than 1000 formalin-fixed brains and 500 frozen brains and other tissues are stored in these banks. Our objective is to characterize these samples and make them available to various research groups. There is broad consensus that a decentralized NeuroPrion CJD Tissue Bank should have a common database, which is now being established. Difficulties in establishing a common data base such as data protection laws in various member states are being dealt with.

In order for tissues from various tissue banks to be used for scientific studies, a consensus must be found concerning the diagnostic criteria and diagnostic procedures. Therefore an inter-laboratory test has been started in which all participating laboratories perform immunoblot (Western blot) studies on identical standard samples. It is planned that these standard samples will also be used to inoculate transgenic mice expressing the human PrP gene in the HUMTRANS project of NeuroPrion. Further inter-laboratory studies will follow in the future.

#### Keeping up to speed with literature.



Looking for new articles/publications within your field of interest can be time consuming. In our institute the internet search-tool **PubCrawler** is widely used. To get started go to <http://pubcrawler.gen.tcd.ie/> to register for this free service. After registering you can log on to the website and there you are guided through setting up queries using your search parameters (keywords, author names, etc.). You can have PubCrawler perform an unlimited amount of searches in the NCBI PubMed (Medline) and Entrez (GenBank) databases each day. Previous search hits are stored and only the newest PubMed or GenBank records are shown each day. The results are presented as an HTML Web page, similar to the results of an NCBI PubMed or Entrez query. It is even possible to get an email alert whenever new hits have been found. This way keeping up to speed with the latest literature should be no problem!

Alan Rigter  
CIDC-Lelystad  
the Netherlands.

#### NeuroPrion views about prions

*Three senior scientists state their views about important recently published literature!*

#### Would you like to know if you've got vCJD?

*By Dr Emma B. Borthwick*



On Monday 29<sup>th</sup> August the British Guardian Newspaper printed an article entitled 'BSE blood test gives new hope- Patients could be screened for vCJD.' This was one of many announcements on newspapers, radio and TV throughout the UK on that day.

The detection of the vCJD infectious agent in blood is big news in the UK, as the British Blood Transfusion Service recently banned people donating blood who had received a transfusion themselves since 1980, due the potential risk of the transmission of the disease. A test to ensure that human blood was vCJD infectious free would be very welcome.

The research, which the British Media Press were getting excited about, was a Letter published in Nature Medicine by Professor Claudio Soto's group in Texas (1). It reports on a highly sensitive detection of PrP<sup>sc</sup> technique, which can detect up to 10 million fold more sensitively than existing detection methods such as Western Blotting and immunohistochemistry. This method, termed protein misfolding cyclic amplification (PMCA) is based on the conversion of large amounts of PrP<sup>C</sup> to an infectious agent by undetectable quantities of PrP<sup>sc</sup>. This procedure was first published by Prof Soto in Nature (2) in which, he detected very low levels of PrP<sup>sc</sup> in highly diluted

infectious brain samples. The *in vitro* production of infectious aggregates by PMCA is in itself a major result giving strong evidence towards the argument for PrP<sup>Sc</sup> being the initial infectious agent. Using the same technique, PrP<sup>Sc</sup> has been detected in the brain of pre-symptomatic animals, such as sheep with natural scrapie, and humans with vCJD and sCJD (3).

Presented in the letter to Nature Medicine for the first time is the detection of PrP<sup>Sc</sup> in the blood of clinical TSE infected animals. The report shows 16 out of 18 infected hamsters had detectable levels of PrP<sup>Sc</sup> in the blood using the PMCA method at the clinical stage, and there was no detectable PrP<sup>Sc</sup> found in the 12 control hamsters. However as the authors suggest the presence of PrP<sup>Sc</sup> in the blood may be due to linkage from across the blood brain barrier from the high concentration found in the diseased brain. If this were the case would we expect to find PrP<sup>Sc</sup> in the blood of pre-clinical animals? The strain of TSE would perhaps play a part, as with vCJD and iatrogenic CJD the infectious agent has to reach the CNS from the peripheral tissues, whereas with sporadic CJD disease arises from within the brain and then spreads to peripheral tissues. There are also species differences, for example PrP<sup>Sc</sup> expression is detectable in lymphoid system tissues of sheep with scrapie pre clinical and clinical (4,5); and in the spleen of a preclinical vCJD blood donor (6). However for naturally occurring BSE in cattle no detection of PrP<sup>Sc</sup> in either the blood or peripheral tissues has been detected, but PrP<sup>Sc</sup> was observed in the distal ileum of the lymphoid system of orally infected cows (7). Another problem is the time lag of developing the disease for example in cattle the appearance of the clinical disease can vary from 27 to 57 months, and potentially up to 40 years in humans. The technique of detecting very low levels of the infectious agent (PrP<sup>Sc</sup>) in the blood of TSE infected animals is potentially an exciting tool to aid research to develop therapeutic drugs to halt the onset of the disease.

Can observing such a low level of PrP<sup>Sc</sup> cause panic? If PrP<sup>Sc</sup> is detectable in the blood of preclinical animals by PMCA at 10 million fold increase of sensitivity and is capable of detecting the equivalent of 8000 molecules of PrP<sup>Sc</sup>, is this detection a prerequisite of the disease? Especially, if the PMCA technique were to be used to screen human blood samples and positives were found; what are the ethics of informing the individuals that they may be potentially infected with vCJD. A disease with no cure yet, and which may incubate for over 40 years before showing symptoms, if at all. Prof Soto is currently testing blood from animals during the pre-symptomatic phase and human blood donors from the Britain and France, I look forward to the next paper with these results, and so will the British Press, but would you like to know if you've got vCJD?

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## References

1. Castilla, J., Saa, P., & Soto, C. Detection of prions in blood. *Nat Med.* 2005 Sep; 11(9): 982-5.
2. Saborio, G.P., Permanne B., Soto, C. Sensitive detection of pathological prion protein by cyclic amplification of protein misfolding. *Nature* 2001 Jun 14; 411(6839): 810-3.
3. Soto, C. et al. Pre-symptomatic detection of prions by cyclic amplification of protein misfolding. *FEBS Letters* 2005, 579 638-642.
4. Grassi, J. Pre-clinical diagnosis of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies using rapid tests. *Transfusion Clinique et Biologique* 2003 10 19-22.
5. Andreoletti, O. Early accumulation of PRP<sup>Sc</sup> in gut-associated lymphoid and nervous tissues of susceptible sheep from a Romanox flock with natural scrapie. *J. Gen. Virology* 2000, 81, 3115-3126.
6. Peden, A.H. Preclinical vCJD after blood transfusion in a PRNP codon 129 heterozygous patient. *The Lancet*, 2004, 364, 527-8.
7. Terry, L.A. Detection of disease-specific PrP in the distal ileum of cattle exposed orally to the agent of bovine spongiform encephalopathy. *The Vet. Record* 2003, March 387-392.

## Risk linked to repeated administrations of subinfectious prion doses.

By Prof. Jeanne Brugère-Picoux

The first work of Diringer *et al* in *J. Gen. Virol* in 1998, dealing with the effect of repeated oral infection of hamsters with low doses of the scrapie agent concluded that the risk of infection was higher when the time interval between repetitive dosing was short. In the model system used in this work there was a clear trend of clearance of infectivity between doses with a feeding interval of 4 days. These data were of great interest with the scope on risk assessments for public health (transmission of BSE to man).



The last work of Jacquemot *et al* last July in the same journal (*J. Gen. Virol*, July 2005, 79, p 8904-8908) is of particular interest, especially in the context of the transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) to some recipients of pituitary-derived human growth hormone (hGH). As in hGH-treated children, injections were performed in mice by a peripheral route at short intervals and for an extended period. A high incidence of scrapie was observed in mice receiving repeated doses at low infectivity, whereas there was no disease in mice injected once with the same doses. Repeated injections of low prion doses thus constitute a risk for development of prion disease even if the same total dose inoculated in a single challenge does not induce the disease.

These two works are very important for the evaluation of the risks linked to prion diseases with or without species barriers and to understand the factors involved in prion clearance after peripheral inoculation.

Pr Jeanne Brugère-Picoux  
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Pathologie médicale du bétail et des animaux de basse-cour  
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France

## Comments on the Review article of E.S. Williams: "Chronic Wasting Disease", *Vet Path* 42:530-549 (2005)

by Dr. Dolores Gavier-Widén



This excellent review provides an overview on Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) the only TSE known to occur in wild and free-ranging animals. The article describes in a simple, complete and updated way, the following features of the disease: clinical signs, epidemiology, gross pathology, histopathology, electron microscopy, diagnostic techniques, differential diagnoses, pathogenesis, genetics, host range (natural and experimental hosts), origin and strain typing, transmission and regulatory considerations. The beautiful pathology pictures and the clear tables and figure make the reading more enjoyable.

CWD occurs in two different populations of cervids in North America: elk (*Cervus elaphus nelsoni*) and deer of two species, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). It was the judgement of the author that subspecies of these hosts, including the red deer (*C. elaphus elaphus*) which occurs widely in Europe, are likely to be susceptible to CWD because of their close taxonomy. CWD affects both farmed and free-ranging cervids, is contagious and transmits by direct contact and indirectly. Contaminated pastures have been shown to maintain infectivity for prolonged periods. The majority of the CWD cases in free-ranging cervids within endemic areas are "silent", 97% of the cases identified by surveillance activities are sub-clinical. However, targeting CWD testing to deer and elk with clinical signs is more efficient in identifying the cases than hunter-harvested surveillance. Management of a TSE in free-ranging wildlife populations is obviously more difficult than in a farm situation. Eradication of CWD from wildlife may be impossible.

Until today there are no indications that CWD may affect humans, however recommendations are that animals that test positive to any prion disease should not be consumed. The unknowns about TSEs in combination with the increasing numbers of CWD cases detected in wild cervids in USA and Canada has resulted in a major concern for hunters and game meat consumers and in a huge scale of CWD testing in North America.

CWD has not been reported in Europe, and it is considered that the likelihood that it occurs is low. However, the level of testing, with the exception of Germany, has been very limited. Venison is widely consumed in many EU countries and from a public health perspective it is important to obtain information on the TSE status of our deer. It is not until a significant number of cervids are actually tested that we will know.

Sadly, E.S. Williams (Beth) and her husband passed away in a car accident in December 2004, leaving the wildlife disease research community with a great loss. We, the cervids group of NeuroPrion, keep the privilege of having had Beth as invit-

ed speaker at our CWD workshop in Uppsala, Sweden, in September 2004. We remain grateful for her generosity in sharing with us her material, knowledge, latest research results, her time and her long-lasting smile. I would like to dedicate our efforts in our everyday TSE work to Beth's memory.

Dr. Dolores Gavier-Widén  
Email : [dolores@sva.se](mailto:dolores@sva.se)  
National Veterinary Institute (SVA)  
75189 Uppsala, Sweden

### Useful links:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/issues/cwd/cwd.html>  
<http://www.wildlife.state.co.us/CWD/>  
<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/Whealth/issues/CWD/>

### eDoc News

**The contest : "Be the best article contributor and win 200 euros" ... a little note from the winner of the contest**

As a prion scientist, I always found exciting to know *what is new* in the prion field, and to share and discuss new results with my colleagues. I always considered scientific research a team-work in which diffusion of ideas and laboratory experiences is a pivotal step for the individual and common growth. So when Dr. Steve Simoneau prompted NeuroPrion members to dedicate some time to the eDOC NeuroPrion scientific database, I decided to invest some of my



time to this cause. I really believed that it was an excellent initiative and that this new tool could be very helpful for all of the members of NeuroPrion including myself. I was very happy to receive the prize (200 euros) as the "major" contributor of the scientific database since from the start of my scientific career I have always dedicated some time to provide my chief, my colleagues and myself new scientific papers in the prion field. I strongly believe that the sharing of knowledge between coworkers is essential for the good of NeuroPrion and this is one way I can contribute to this task. I invite everyone of you to join the club of contributors of NeuroPrion and help improve this tool even more. I like to imagine scientific knowledge as a big ocean filled with an endless collection of scientific data that needs to be discovered and shared. Each one of us, with a small contribution, can make the eDOC database increase in size on a daily basis. Ad maiora!

Vito Vetrugno, PhD

### What is eDOC?

eDOC is the Intranet website of NeuroPrion. If you are a member of NeuroPrion, you are eligible to access this Intranet website.

To request a login, contact Dr Steve Simoneau at the following address: [steve.simoneau@cea.fr](mailto:steve.simoneau@cea.fr)

### Tools in eDOC

In eDOC you can use the following tools : address book of members, article database, NeuroPrion news, Prion News, EU and NeuroPrion logos, Info about funding calls, Useful links and much more...

## Upcoming events and meetings

### Prion Conferences:



[Prion 2005: Between fundamentals and society's needs - Düsseldorf: October 19 - 21, 2005](#)

Organizers: German TSE-Platform & NeuroPrion

Do not miss this event, registrations

are still possible.

Website; <http://www.prion2005.com>

[IBC's second annual : Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies \(TSEs\) : Science and Strategies to Detect and Control Infectivity in Biopharmaceuticals and Blood Products November 16 - 17, 2005 in Hyatt Regency - Reston, VA USA](#)

Website: <http://www.IBCLifeSciences.com/TSE>

[2nd International Dominique Dormont Conference : Pathogenesis of prion and viral infections , Paris 1-3 December 2005 -](#)

Website : <http://www.ddormont-conferences.org>

[Blood Safety, Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies and Protein Folding Disorders. March 6-9 Baltimore, Maryland, USA](#)

Website: <http://www.healthtech.com/2006/tse/index.asp>

[International Conference : Prion Diseases of Domestic Livestock - London May 28-30. More info will be announced on eDOC and in the following Newsletter.](#)

### Workshops

[Training and Communication Session on Tuesdays, 18. October from 17:00 to 20:00](#)

2005 - The year of the researcher in Europe

How communication and mobility could support research in the future.

- i) When Communication meets Research: the discovery of new synergies in the European Research Area  
**Presentation by Keith Spicer**
- ii) New opportunities through greater mobility within Europe: the Charter initiative **Presentation by Sieglinde Gruber DG Research**

More information can be found on the conference website (<http://www.prion2005.com>) in the programme area.

[Communication Workshop on Tuesday, 18 October 10:00 to 12:30 or 14:00 to 16:30](#)

How to find the appropriate answer in a scientific event: the power of questions, the impact of answers.

This workshop will focus on the improvement of communication skills in respect of the requirements of scientific conference. Therefore it will include practical exercises and each session will be limited to 16 participants (some places are still available, please contact Jens Schell for information, [jens.schell@cea.fr](mailto:jens.schell@cea.fr)).

[Seminar on Risk Analysis and Epidemiology of TSEs,](#)

October 18, 2005 14:00-17:00 (room 5) Satellite activity to Prion2005 Düsseldorf. Open to all prion2005 attendees. For registration contact Thomas Hagenaaars (email: [thomas.hagenaaars@wur.nl](mailto:thomas.hagenaaars@wur.nl)). Space is limited.

### NeuroPrion Meetings:

[Executive Committee Meeting](#) on the October 22, 2005 (satellite meeting at the Prion2005 Dusseldorf conference)

[Second meeting of Working Group on molecular characterisation of atypical TSEs in cattle](#) organized within the project "Strain typing of ruminants". October 11, 2005 13 in Lyon, France

[Combined meeting of the "Control of BSE & scrapie" task group and of the RISK theme group](#) A one day combined meeting satellite to the Prion2005 conference. For more info contact Dr. Thomas Hagenaaars (email: [thomas.hagenaaars@wur.nl](mailto:thomas.hagenaaars@wur.nl))

18th October, 2005 in Room Number 5 of the Dusseldorf conference center

## Announcement

Matthew Baylis has now taken up a Chair in TSE Epidemiology at the University of Liverpool. Contact details are as follows:

[matthew.baylis@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:matthew.baylis@liverpool.ac.uk) Prof. Matthew Baylis  
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## Training, jobs, and more...

You are a NeuroPrion member or not? You can advertise in the Newsletter about training opportunities and job offers or other subjects which might be of interest to the scientists of the Network. To do so, simply send us your request by mail to the following address : [neuroprion.newsletter@igh.cnrs.fr](mailto:neuroprion.newsletter@igh.cnrs.fr)

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NeuroPrion is a EU-funded Network of Excellence

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For comments or suggestions regarding the Newsletter, please contact : [neuroprion.newsletter@igh.cnrs.fr](mailto:neuroprion.newsletter@igh.cnrs.fr)

