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THE MITOCHONDRIA-ASSOCIATED MEMBRANE (MAM): A CELLULAR STRUCTURE WHERE REDOX AND RABS DECIDE ON CANCER AND NEURODEGENERATION

GUEST LECTURE by

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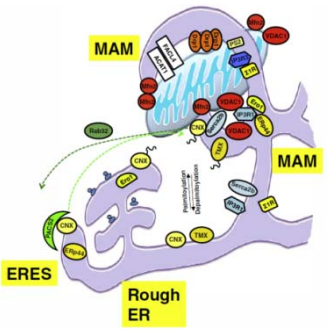
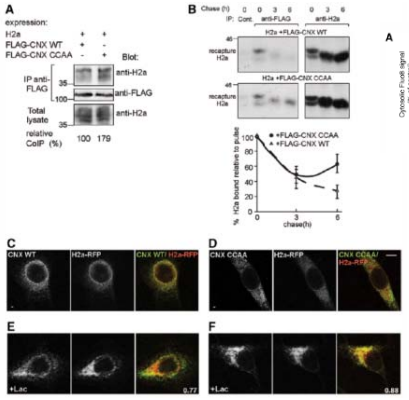
Friday, 15.04.2016
13:00

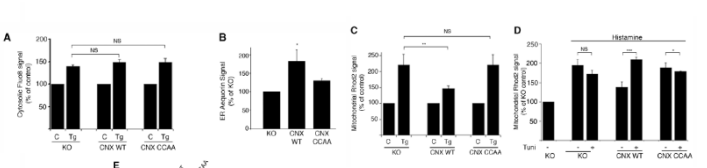
SR 07.13, Preclinics, MUG
(Harrachgasse 21, 1st floor)



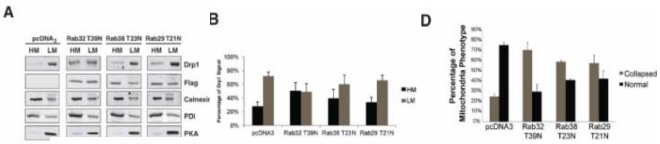
The MAM is a hub for lipid metabolism, mitochondrial fission and ER chaperones and oxidoreductases. Raturi & Simmen (2013) Biochim Biophys Acta 1833:213-24



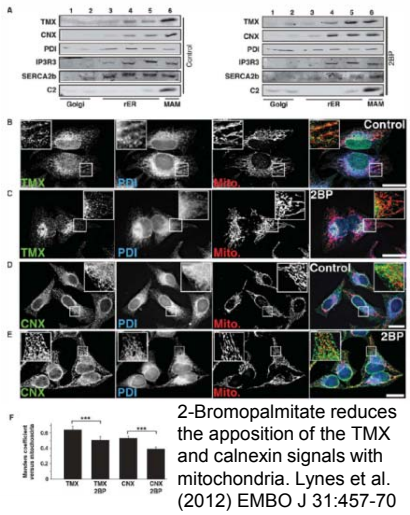
Involvement of non-palmitoylated calnexin in glycoprotein quality control. Lynes et al. (2013) J Cell Sci 126:3893-903



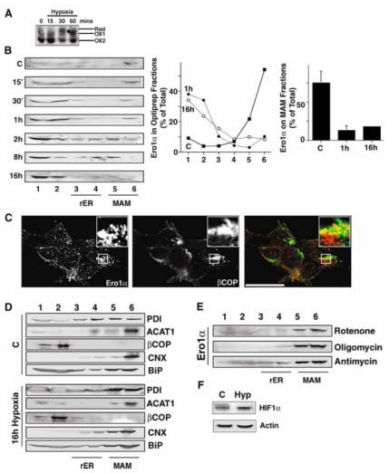
Palmitoylated calnexin regulates ER Ca^{2+} signaling. Lynes et al. (2013) J Cell Sci 126:3893-903



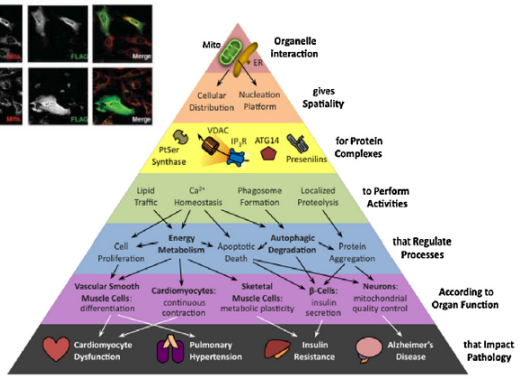
Rab32 family proteins determine Drp1 localization and mitochondrial dynamics. Ortiz-Sandoval et al. (2014) Cell Logist 4(4):e986399



2-Bromopalmitate reduces the apposition of the TMX and calnexin signals with mitochondria. Lynes et al. (2012) EMBO J 31:457-70



Ero1α MAM retention is oxygen-sensitive. Gilady et al. (2010) Cell Stress Chaperones 15:619-29



Physiopathological implications of organelle interaction. Bravo-Sagua et al. (2014) Int J Biochem Cell Biol 50:55-9