Comparative functional genomics of chloroplasts, mitochondria and their bacterial homologues—new perspectives on symbiosis in cell evolution

Wednesday 26 and Thursday 27 June 2002

Chloroplasts and mitochondria are energy-converting organelles of eukaryotic cells. They also contain small, specialised, functional genomes. While their genetic and energy-converting systems are evidently bacterial in origin, most genes for chloroplast and mitochondrial components now reside in the cell nucleus. So why did some genes move, while others did not?

Organised by Professor John Allen and Professor John Raven FRS
Comparative functional genomics of chloroplasts, mitochondria and their bacterial homologues—new perspectives on symbiosis in cell evolution

Speakers

John Allen, Lund University, Sweden
Siv Andersson, Uppsala University, Sweden
Carl Bauer, Indiana University, USA
Axel Brennicke, University of Ulm, Germany
Tom Cavalier-Smith, University of Oxford
W. Ford Doolittle, Dalhousie University, Canada
John Gray, University of Cambridge
Reinhold Herrmann, Ludwig Maximilian's University, Germany
Chris Howe, University of Cambridge
William Martin, Heinrich Heine University, Germany
Miklós Müller, The Rockefeller University, USA
John Raven, University of Dundee
Louis Tielens, Utrecht University, The Netherlands
Iain Wilson, MRC National Institute for Medical Research

Chairpersons

Angela Douglas, University of York
Chris Leaver, University of Oxford
Bob Whatley, University of Oxford

The meeting is free to attend but pre-registration is essential

To register and for further details, visit http://www.royalsoc.ac.uk/events
Contact Suzi White, Tel: 020 7451 2581, e-mail: discussion.meetings@royalsoc.ac.uk
6–9 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG

Posters are invited for this Discussion Meeting.

The front page illustration depicts a familiar analogue of plant and animal cells, which contain, within themselves, compartments that evolved from other cells. These compartments convert energy in photosynthesis and respiration, yet they also contain genes and functional genetic systems that are required for life. Chloroplasts and mitochondria still resemble the bacteria from which they evolved.

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