News and Events

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See Also: The NIH History Blog

New display cases in three buildings on campus
Swan, Jeremy (NIH/NICHD) [C] posted on Mar 18, 2020

New display cases in three buildings on campus

New display cases have been installed around campus. Read a comic book about Joseph Goldberger's work in pellagra in the early 20th century at the Building 1, 3rd floor case. Be amazed at the variety of Clinical Center patches near the Hospitality Desk on the 1st floor of the Clinical Center. Think about the social context of coloring books from the Clinical Center by its 2nd floor cafeteria. And salute a leading woman investigator, Dr. Margaret Pittman, in the Building 60 lobby. Two cases are coming to the Vaccine Research Center, and one to Building 6.

FAMINE FIGHTER
June 16, 1915
Shreveport, Louisiana
From late November 1914 through the summer of 1915, Goldberger kept this diary of his travels in the South. He revisited orphanages, lumber camps, asylums, prisons, and hospitals where he had conducted his initial investigations in early 1914.

- news

New set of neuroanatomy drawings by Santiago Ramón y Cajal installed in Building 35
Swan, Jeremy (NIH/NICHD) [C] posted on Feb 13, 2020

A new set of neuroanatomy drawings by Santiago Ramón y Cajal was installed in Building 35.

Current set of seven neuroanatomy drawings by Santiago Ramón y Cajal will remain on rotation in Building 35.

The drawings date back to the turn of the last century when Santiago Ramón y Cajal shared the Nobel Prize (1906) with Camillo Golgi for their work on the structure of the nervous system. We thank our partners at the Cajal Institute in Madrid, Spain for making this exhibit possible. You can see the original drawings, or touch 3-D prints of enlarged drawing details, until September.

Basket cells in the cerebellum
Basket cells are inhibitory interneurons found in several parts of the brain. Those shown here, in the cerebellum, make motor movement possible by preventing inhibitory signaling from Purkinje neurons. Each basket cell is composed of Purkinje neuron cell bodies surrounded by basketlike networks of axon branches (c) from the nearby stellate neurons (A and B); Cajal called these basketlike cell terminals 'pinceau,' French for 'paintbrush.'
Using the silver nitrate staining method to visualize these cells, he recognized that although the axons of the stellate neurons made numerous synapses with the Purkinje neuron cell bodies, they did not fuse at any point. This supported his Neuron Doctrine, wherein the nervous system is composed of distinct cells rather than a network of continuously connected cells, and nervous impulses travel from the axon of one cell to the body of another.
Although he first posited the Neuron Doctrine in 1894, it was not until the 1950s, when the first electron microscopes became available, that scientists were able to confirm the existence of the synapse and thus validate Cajal's theory.
Astrocytes at the border of a wound
Astrocytes are a type of macroglia that are critical for maintaining physiological homeostasis in the CNS and supporting neuronal function. Astrocytes in the grey and white matter of the brain typically have pedicles, or "feet", that form contacts with capillaries (A, B, e) and control local blood flow.
Using a uranium-nitrate technique specifically for staining astrocytes on a tissue sample bordering a cerebral wound, Cajal observed not only normal astrocytes in contact with capillaries, but also small amoeboid cells (a,b,c). Other scientists, such as Alzheimer, had previously noted such cells in the CNS tissue of persons with various degenerative diseases, but their origins were uncertain. Cajal correctly inferred that these cells were astrocytes which had somehow reshaped themselves after the injury.
We now know that astrocytes become "reactive" after a brain injury: they become polarized, migrate, and their cell bodies swell. Such reactive astrocytes are postulated to have both beneficial (wound healing, limitation of inflammation) and detrimental (scar formation) roles in the response to injury.

- news

Santiago Ramón y Cajal Exhibit Update
Swan, Jeremy (NIH/NICHD) [C] posted on Aug 09, 2018

Loan of Original Cajal Drawings on Exhibition in NIH's Porter Neuroscience Center Extended

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Santiago Ramón y Cajal Exhibit

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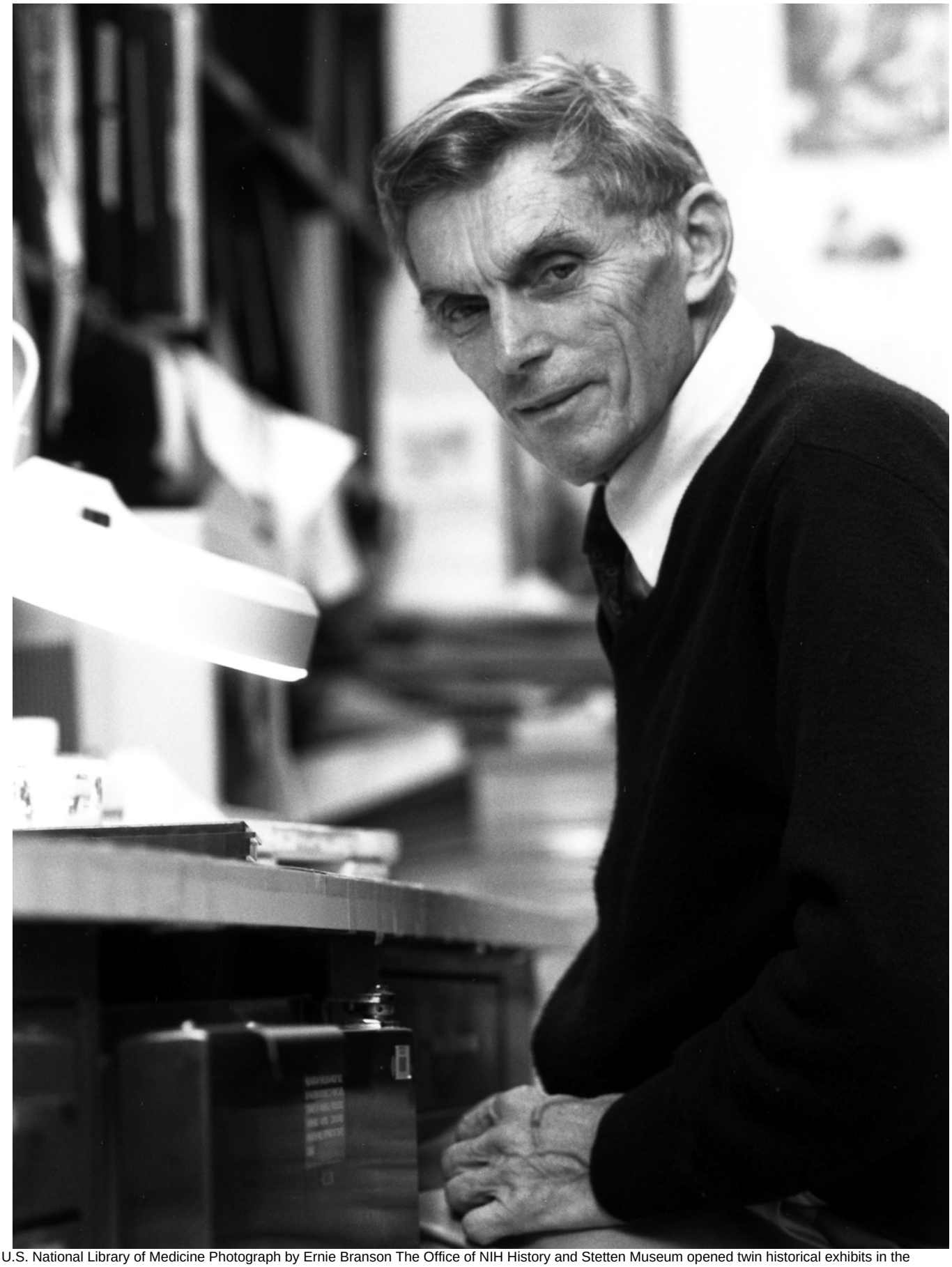
Michael Potter Exhibit Launched
Swan, Jeremy (NIH/NICHD) [C] posted on May 14, 2018

Michael Potter Exhibit Launched



U.S. National Library of Medicine Photograph by Ernie Branson The Office of NIH History and Stetten Museum opened twin historical exhibits in the Clinical Center in May honoring two NIH greats: Dr. Christian Anfinsen, who shared the 1972 Nobel Prize in chemistry; and Dr. Michael Potter, winner of a 1984 Lasker Award. Anfinsen and Potter began their careers at NIH in the 1950s, when molecular biology and genetics were new fields. They expanded

both fields by asking questions that led to deeper understanding of basic biological functions. Their commitment to science influenced their personal lives as well.

- Continue reading about the launch in the NIH Record: https://nihrecord.nih.gov/newsletters/2018/05_18_2018/story5.htm
- Online Exhibit - Curiosity & Collaboration: The Work of Michael Potter (1924-2013) https://history.nih.gov/exhibits/potter/
- See the video from the Potter Exhibit Dedication here: https://history.nih.gov/exhibits/potter/video.html

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