'The Purpose of Souls is to Assist Each Other'



Harlem Children Society Internship Program in Science, Medicine & Engineering 2007 Workshop & Lecture Series #1

Weill Cornell Medical College, Uris Auditorium 1300 York Avenue, 68th Street Entrance between 68th & 69th Street on York Avenue July 10th 2007

On July 10, Ms. Joan Seidman and Ms. Isabel Sulimanoff spoke about their work as librarians in the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center Library. For these students, many of whose lives will be dedicated to scientific, as well as other kinds of research, knowing how to use a library and its database is an important asset. Ms. Seidman gave them tips on how to search for all sorts of journals, articles, and books via the web. Science is a joint effort with all those doing work around you, and even in years past. It is key to see what professionals have written and think about a specific concept or experiment.

Ms. Seidman also enlightened many students PubMed, the country's largest online database for scientific articles. She stressed there was no other site on earth that has the same depth and variety of information. She urged every intern in the audience to utilize such a helpful site.

After returning from the intermission, ten students reported on their current lab work. Over a dozen students have presented their projects in the first two lectures of the year. The following is a summary of a selection of those reports.

Michael Fernandez talked about testing whether an increase in Ultra Violet rays to plants would help or harm farmers' attempts to grow crops better, and more quickly. This is an important effect to know because the ozone layer is breaking down, and plants are facing increasingly stronger sunrays. Michael discovered that higher UV rays significantly changed the make-up of the plants. Many lacked



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needed proteins; others had the shape and size of their stems and leaves altered. He concluded that an abnormally low number of the exposed plants could produce offspring. The UV rays also shifted the size of certain plants so much that it affected its ability to grow properly.

Geraldina Ortiz discussed her project on deficient immune systems. Cryptococcus is an infectious cell that causes problematic immune systems. Geraldina wanted to discover if radiating this specific cell would cause apoptosis, or, in other words, kill off the Cryptococcus cells. She learned that the radioactive antibodies did in fact cause the death of the harmful cells. She will do further study to understand how the antibodies cause apoptosis, and use this towards making a vaccine.

On July 17, Anna Feng and Tamika Roberts spoke about their project, "The Construction of Stable Nucleic Nanostructures." They first presented background information on DNA, explaining that deoxyribonucleic acid contains genes that are passed on from generation to generation. The DNA that they used in their experiments was made synthesized in their lab.

They explained that their goal was to modify DNA, and strengthen it to stay rigid under extreme mediums, such as acids, bases, and high temperatures. Using organic synthesis, Anna and Tamika were able to successfully construct a new molecule that was stiffer. They verified this using Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy, a reliable method of analyzing the chemical make-up of a molecule. They explained that their work is useful in medicine, pharmacology, and nanotechnology.

Sheri Huang displayed her work, "The Autonomous Vehicle." She has not completed much of her project yet, but her goals have set the stage for an interesting final result. She wants to create the design for a vehicle completely run and driven by a computer.

Though she acknowledged the fact that producing this kind of car en masse would be difficult, due to costs and lack of public trust in them, she feels it is worthwhile experiment. Using the programs "Solid Works" and COSMOS, she plans to construct a model that is usable and effective.



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Jae Yoo continued with his PowerPoint, "Nanotoxicology." Jae is not finished with his research either, but his results could make a difference for every American. By examining the nanoparticles TiO₂ and SiO₂, both found in common sunscreens, he hopes to discover whether these substances are toxic, and harmful to the human body. He recorded his meticulous method of measuring for these chemicals, and HCS is eager to see the results of his research.

Ka Lai Poon talked abour her project, "The Role of Nigral Potassium (K_{ATP}) Channels in Hypoglycemic Seizures" She is concerned with hypoglycemia, and its influence on seizures. Nigral Potassium Channels are close to the brain, and may help protect neuron function while the brain loses blood during a hypoglycemic seizure. Conducting her research on mice, she discovered that if she blocked the K_{ATP} channels, the seizures became more frequent. Ka Lai proved that, although many other parts of the mice's bodies were unaffected, including weight and glucose levels, the K_{ATP} channels directly change the rate at which seizures occur. Ka Lai only had time to experiment channel closers. For the future, she wishes to use channel openers, and see if that helps decrease the number of seizures.

After the students finished, the lecture exited the realm of science for the rest of afternoon. Though Harlem Children Society and its mentors expect a great deal of commitment, they understand that the students will be applying to college soon, or are in the process of doing so. With this in mind, Susan Fahrenholtz, a professor at Fordham University, gave an instructional on what to look for when applying to universities. Ms. Fahrenholtz understands that all the children from HCS come from poor backgrounds. She stressed the need to be aware of what a school offers in the way of financial assistance before committing anywhere. *The U.S. News & World Report* rankings do matter, but avoiding massive post-graduation debt is far more important. When choosing between schools, Ms. Fahrenholtz advised that the students should opt for the one that provides significantly better financial aid, even if it is slightly lower ranked. This led to her praise of the New York State university system, which would be of comparatively lower costs to the New York residents in the audience. She went as far as to hand out her own assessments of an array of colleges, and how they handle their financial aid. This was a good general information session on what to pursue and what to avoid in the application process.

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In the third week, the interns received some crucial, broad information, though it was not necessarily specific to their scientific research. Those that have not applied to schools yet got a peek into tedious but important college application procedures. Ms. Fahrenholtz gave useful tips to prevent students from being blindsided senior year.

They were also able to view global health issues, and see that their research can have a tangible affect on millions of people, and not just test tubs in a fluorescent-lighted science lab, or mice in a cage. The students must realize there are millions struggling to live every day, and their scientific study is for those people.

