Joint Event on


International Conference on

# STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY AND PROTEOMICS

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International Conference on

# STD-AIDS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

September 03-04, 2018 | Bangkok, Thailand

# DAY 1

## Keynote Forum

Rex Stockton, J Genet Mol Biol 2018, Volume 2

**Rex Stockton**
Indiana University, USA

## CLIENT PERCEPTION OF HIV/AIDS COUNSELING IN BOTSWANA

Mental health concerns can exacerbate the progression and transmission of HIV/AIDS. Thus, there have been calls for increased research and integration of mental health care into HIV/AIDS treatment in sub-Saharan Africa, where the disease has reached pandemic levels. This study analyzed the open-ended survey responses of 181 individuals providing HIV/AIDS counseling in Botswana. Several themes emerged regarding the professional identity of counselors, risk of burnout, working conditions and needed resources, the process and provision of counseling in Botswana, as well as training and supervision issues. Implications and recommendations for practice and advocacy are discussed.

### Biography

Rex Stockton is the class of 1969 Chancellor's Professor in the Department of Counseling and Educational Psychology at Indiana University where he has held a wide variety of academic, administrative and professional responsibilities. For several years he was the Associate Dean in the Office of the Vice President and Dean for Research and Advanced Study. In this capacity, he assisted in the coordination and administration of research and academic programs.

He has directed or participated at a senior level in a series of funded research and development studies. Currently, he leads a project focusing on the social emotional components of having HIV/AIDS. The population he works most is in Sub-Saharan Africa, primarily Botswana. In collaboration with colleagues he has completed several country wide studies in this area. He has been active in leadership roles in major professional organizations. He is the recipient of several research and teaching awards.

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Note:

**Zhang Rongxuan**
Jufeel International Group, China

## ALOE PMAS-NEW TYPE OF PURE PLANT EXTRACT ON AIDS TREATMENT

PMAS is extracted from acemannan ingredient of aloe, the ratio of PMAS extraction is 10000/1.5. The main application of PMAS is to rebuild and fix the immune system for AIDS patients reflecting on the rapid proliferation of human T cells and B cells. The body temperature of patients is in normal condition after using the PMAS therapy in two to three days later and the viral load in the patient is rapidly reduced. According to our fastest AIDS treatment example, the viral load of one patient reach almost zero in medical detection within one month. It has a significant meaning on medical aspect. Aloes are suitable for planting in Africa and the vast tropical area. And because PMAS is extracted from aloe; it is natural extract without any side effect and lower cost than chemical drugs; the PMAS therapy can be promoted and used around the world.

### Biography

Zhang Rongxuan is the Chairman of the Board of Jufeel International Group, is the first one who invents PMAS extraction technology. In 2017, he donated 5.3 million US dollars of PMAS biological preparations to the Tanzania National Institute of Medicine for AIDS treatment. In the same year, he was awarded the World Outstanding AIDS Prevention Invention award by the United Nations World AIDS Organization and had cordially met with US President Trump.

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# DAY 2

## Keynote Forum

Gautam Sethi, J Genet Mol Biol 2018, Volume 2

**Gautam Sethi**
National University of Singapore, Singapore

## Biography

Gautam Sethi has completed his postdoctoral training at University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, and joined Department of Pharmacology, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore in 2008 as an Assistant Professor and was promoted to Associate Professor in 2015. The focus of his research over the past few years has been to elucidate the mechanism of activation of oncogenic transcription factors such as NF-kB/STAT3 by carcinogens and inflammatory agents and the identification of novel inhibitors of these proteins for prevention and therapy for cancer. The findings of his research work have so far resulted in more than two hundred scientific publications in high impact factor peer reviewed journals (with h index=71) and several international awards. He currently serves as an Academic Editor for PLOS, Editorial Board Member of *Scientific Reports, Pharmacological Research, BMC Cancer, Frontiers in Pharmacology, Frontiers in Oncology, Journal of Natural Products in Cancer Prevention and Therapy*, and ad-hoc reviewer for several other prestigious international journals.

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Note:

# TARGETING ONCOGENIC TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS FOR CANCER THERAPY

Signal transducers and activators of transcription (STATs) comprise an important class of transcription factors that have been implicated in a wide variety of essential cellular functions related to proliferation, survival, and angiogenesis. Among various STAT members, STAT3 is frequently overexpressed in tumor cells as well as tissue samples and regulates the expression of numerous oncogenic genes controlling the growth and metastasis of tumor cells. I will briefly discuss the importance of STAT3 as a potential target for cancer therapy and provide novel insights into various classes of existing pharmacological inhibitors of this transcription factor that can be potentially developed as anti-cancer drugs.

**Henry M Sobell**
University of Rochester, USA

## Biography

Henry M Sobell has completed his studies at Brooklyn Technical High School (1948-1952), Columbia College (1952-1956) and the University of Virginia School of Medicine (1956-1960). Instead of practicing clinical medicine, he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to join Professor Alexander Rich in the Department of Biology (1960-1965) and Helen Hay Whitney, post-doctoral fellow, where he learned the technique of single crystal x-ray analysis. He then joined the Chemistry Department at the University of Rochester, having been subsequently jointly appointed to both the Chemistry and Molecular Biophysics departments, becoming a full tenured Professor in both the departments (1965-1993).

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# THE CENTERS OF PREMELTONS SIGNAL THE BEGINNING AND ENDS OF GENES

Premeltons are examples of emergent structures (i.e. structural solitons) that arise spontaneously in DNA due to the presence of nonlinear excitations in its structure. They are of two kinds: B-B (or A-A) premeltons form at specific DNA regions to nucleate site-specific DNA melting. These are stationary and being globally nontopological, undergo breather motions that allow drugs and dyes to intercalate into DNA. B-A (or A-B) premeltons, on the other hand, are mobile and being globally topological, act as phase-boundaries transforming B-DNA into A-DNA during the structural phase-transition. They are not expected to undergo breather-motions. A key feature of both types of premeltons is the presence of an intermediate structural form in their central regions (proposed as being a transition state intermediate in DNA-melting and in the B- to A- transition), which differs from either A- or B-DNA called beta-DNA, this is both metastable and hyperflexible and contains an alternating sugar-puckering pattern along the polymer-backbone combined with the partial-unstacking (in its lower energy-forms) of every other base-pair. Beta-DNA is connected to either B- or to A- DNA on either side by boundaries possessing a gradation of nonlinear structural-change, these being called the kink and the antikink regions. The presence of premeltons in DNA leads to a unifying theory to understand much of DNA physical-chemistry and molecular-biology. Premeltons are predicted to define the 5′ and 3′ ends of genes in naked-DNA and DNA in active-chromatin, this having important implications for understanding physical aspects of the initiation, elongation and termination of RNA-synthesis during transcription. For these and other reasons, the model will be of broader interest to the general audience working in these areas. The model explains a wide variety of data and carries within it several experimental predictions, all readily testable and will be described in my talk.

Note: