

BUSTA 1

- Il/la candidato/a illustri il concetto di debunking e indichi strumenti e tecniche che possono essere adottate in questo ambito da parte di un'istituzione o ente scientifico internazionale.
- Il/la candidato/a illustri le caratteristiche fondamentali di un piano editoriale per i social media creato per promuovere un evento pubblico di comunicazione della scienza organizzato da un istituto o ente scientifico internazionale.
- Il Direttore, ai sensi dello Statuto della SISSA
- Testo inglese da tradurre in lingua italiana

Researchers at Albert Einstein College of Medicine have designed an experimental drug that reversed key symptoms of Alzheimer's disease in mice. The drug works by reinvigorating a cellular cleaning mechanism that gets rid of unwanted proteins by digesting and recycling them. The study was published online today in the journal **Cell**.

"Discoveries in mice don't always translate to humans, especially in Alzheimer's disease," said co-study leader Ana Maria Cuervo, M.D., Ph.D., the Robert and Renée Belfer Chair for the Study of Neurodegenerative Diseases, professor of developmental and molecular biology, and co-director of the Institute for Aging Research at Einstein. "But we were encouraged to find in our study that the drop-off in cellular cleaning that contributes to Alzheimer's in mice also occurs in people with the disease, suggesting that our drug may also work in humans." In the 1990s, Dr. Cuervo discovered the existence of this cell-cleaning process, known as chaperone-mediated autophagy (CMA) and has published 200 papers on its role in health and disease.

LA PRESIDENTE DELLA COMMISSIONE
dott.ssa Erica Maran