



The Liberty of Knowledge. Remembering Rita Levi Montalcini

(January 26, 2014)



Simposium. The program at the Italian Cultural Institute, 686 Park Avenue, NY, is free and open to the public. 9 am to 1 pm Exploring Nerve Growth Factor Italian Cultural Institute, 686 Park Avenue, NY, (10 am to 1 pm) Opening remarks: Riccardo Viale (ICI) Introduction: Moses Chao (NYU) Speakers: Piergiorgio Strata (National Institute of Neuroscience-Italy), Ralph Bradshaw (UC/Irvine), Ruth Angeletti (Albert Einstein), Lloyd Greene (Columbia University). Conclusions: Eric Kandel (Nobel Prize, Columbia University). 5 pm to 8 pm A Young Jewish Scientist in Fascist Italy Center for Jewish History, 15 West 16th Street, New York Opening remarks: Alessandro Di Rocco (NYU, CPL) Introduction: Alain Elkann (writer and scholar) Speakers: Piera Montalcini (Levi Montalcini Association), Annalisa Capristo (Center for American Studies, Rome), Antonino Cattaneo (Fondazione Ebri).

Rita Levi-Montalcini, the longest living Nobel Prize winner, died on December 30, 2012 at the age of 103. She established her fame by discovering the first nerve growth factor, NGF, in the 1950s. Her finding led to the identification of many growth factors, which have greatly influenced developmental biology, neuroscience, immunology and cancer. NGF and related neurotrophins are associated with learning and memory, pain, neurodegeneration (Alzheimer's and Huntington's diseases) and



psychiatric disorders.

Rita Levi-Montalcini represented a breed of scientist rarely seen today. Born into a traditional Italian Jewish family, she endured obstacles due to gender, religion and war. As a woman, her family reluctantly allowed her to pursue her studies and career. After medical school at the University of Turin, she became interested in neurology. However, with the promulgation of the fascist racial laws of 1938, Levi-Montalcini was not allowed to work. During the period of 1940-1943, she carried out her research on early chick embryonic development in a makeshift laboratory in her bedroom. She was eventually forced into hiding by the anti-Jewish persecution. From these early efforts, Levi-Montalcini used chick embryos to study the effects of target tissue upon nerve growth, giving rise to methods that made the isolation of NGF possible.

Rita Levi-Montalcini has been an inspiration for many generations of scientists, due to her exemplary life, as a neuroscientist, leader, politician, prolific writer and her dedication to education.

Rita was a staunch supporter of women in science. She promoted the careers of young women and established a foundation to assist African women with scholarships to further their education.

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