

OUP 3rd International Conference on

Proteomics & Bioinformatics

July 15-17, 2013 Courtyard by Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, USA

Initial Announcement

Dear Colleagues,

OMICS Group is delighted to welcome you to Courtyard by Marriott Philadelphia Downtown for the prestigious 3rd International Conflerence on Proteomics & Bioinformatics. Proteomics-2013 will focus on "Current Trends and Advances in Proteomics & Bioinformatics". We are confident that you will enjoy the Scientific Program of this upcoming Conference.

We look forward to seeing you at Courtyard by Marriott Philadelphia Downtown, USA.

With Regards,

Proteomics-2013 Operating Committee OMICS Group Conferences



Richard D Smith

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National Cancer Institute, USA

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Wellcome Trust Genome Campus, UK

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Victor P Andreev

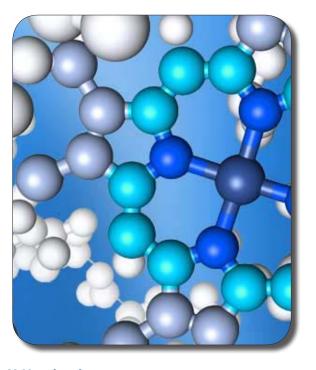
University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, USA

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James Lyons-Weiler

University of Pittsburgh, USA

Robert L Jernigan

Iowa State University, USA

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Mount Sinai Hospital, USA

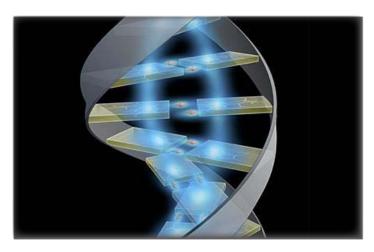
Eric T Everett

University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, USA

Simon Daefler

Mount Sinai School of Medicine, USA

Program Announcement



Venue

Courtyard by Marriott Philadelphia Downtown 21 N Juniper Street, Philadelphia Pennsylvania 19107, USA Phone: +1-215-496-3200

Important Dates

Abstract submission opens: July 9, 2012 Registration opens: July 23, 2012 Early bird registration: May 10, 2013

Accommodation

A large number of rooms have been reserved. Discounted room rates for Proteomics-2013 participants are proposed. Only reservations made through the Conference will benefit these rates. The Conference Center can be easily reached by public transportation.

Exhibition and Sponsorship

An Exhibition will be held concurrently with the Conference. The coffee break and lunch areas will be located adjacent to the booths. Thanks to exhibitors from all over the world, attendees will have a complete overview of new findings in the fields of Proteomics & Bioinformatics.

About Philadelphia

Philadelphia is the largest city in Pennsylvania, sixth-most-populous city in the United States and the fifty-first most populous city in the world. A commercial, educational, and cultural center, Philadelphia was once the second-largest city in the British Empire (after London), and the social and geographical center of the original 13 American colonies. Philadelphia served as one of the nation's many capitals during the Revolutionary War and after. After the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, the city served as the temporary national capital from 1790 to 1800 while Washington, D.C., was under construction.

Philadelphia is central to African American history. Many of its larger suburbs such as Chester, Pennsylvania; Wilmington, Delaware; Camden, New Jersey; and Trenton, New Jersey (sometimes included in the New York metropolitan area) have African American majorities. This community has been large since before the Great Migration, and despite area civil rights gains, continues to be affected by poverty and high crime. The area, in common with most of Pennsylvania, also has a very large population of Italian Americans. Philadelphia's neighbourhoods are divided into large sections-North,

Northeast, Northwest, West, South and Southwest Philadelphia-all of which surround Center City, which corresponds closely with the city's limits before consolidation in 1854. Each of these large areas contains numerous neighbourhoods, some of whose boundaries derive from the boroughs, townships, and other communities that made up Philadelphia County before their absorption into the city. Other neighbourhoods are defined more by ethnicity, religion, culture, or commercial reasons.

Philadelphia's architectural history dates back to Colonial times and includes a wide range of styles. The earliest structures were of logs construction, but brick structures were common by 1700. During the 18th century, the cityscape was dominated by Georgian architecture, including Independence Hall and Christ Church.



Conference Secretariat