

ANEXO 2 DP Cardinali nominación al Premio Nobel de Fisiología 2014

Propuesta de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de Granada para el Grado de “Doctor Honoris Causa” de la Universidad de Granada del Profesor Daniel P. Cardinali de la Facultad de Ciencias Médicas de la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Buenos Aires (Argentina).



Universidad de Buenos Aires



Facultad de Medicina

Buenos Aires, 27 de febrero de 2014.

SEÑOR RECTOR DE LA
UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES
PROF. DR. RUBEN HALLU
S. _____ D.

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a Ud., con el objeto de informarle sobre la postulación del Prof. Dr. Daniel Cardinali como candidato al Premio Nobel de Medicina 2014, elevada por esta casa de estudios en respuesta a la invitación cursada por el Comité del Premio Nobel para Fisiología y Medicina, con sede en Estocolmo, Suecia.

Adjunto copia del formulario de postulación y de la intervención de nuestro Consejo Directivo.

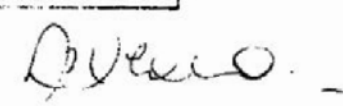
Sin otro particular, saludo a Ud., muy atentamente.-

F. de M. PRIVADA


PROF. CONS. TIT. DR. MARCELO TORINO
RICANO

Trinon copia.


MARCELO TORINO



**NOMINATIONS FOR THE
2014 NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE**

To be eligible for consideration, the nomination must be written on the nomination form and reach the Nobel Committee BEFORE January 31, 2014. Nominators must not make public the names of nominees nor inform nominees privately of their proposals.

Date received by the Nobel Committee	No:
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Candidate(s) Submit only one nomination per form, but feel free to include up to 3 individuals for the same prize

1	Name and academic title	DANIEL PEDRO CARDINALI MD PhD
	Postal address	Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Buenos Aires Paraguay 2155, 1121 Buenos Aires, Argentina
2	Name and academic title	
	Postal address	
3	Name and academic title	
	Postal address	

The nomination is based on the discovery of

Discovery of brain melatonin receptors and several mechanisms of melatonin action in brain. Discovery of the efficacy of melatonin to slow down the evolution of cognitive decay at early stages of Alzheimer's disease

Description Short summary (100-200 words) describing the discovery on which you base your nomination. The Nobel Committee wishes to obtain your **personal view** on who is/are most deserving to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

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Dr. Cardinali's entire scientific life has been devoted to the study of melatonin biology, being the first to describe its brain receptors and several mechanisms of melatonin action. In the last years Dr. Cardinali and his colleagues have examined the efficacy of melatonin for treatment of Alzheimer's disease, being the first to describe its therapeutic potentiality to slow down the evolution of cognitive decay. A recent publication the Alzheimer's Disease International organization states that 44 million people live with dementia today and that this figure will rise to 135 million people by 2050. Thus a growing recognition exists that efforts to prevent Alzheimer's disease at an early stage of development must be urgently undertaken. In this context, the use of melatonin as a cytoprotective agent becomes of great interest.

Sju52 Nominator	Signature	Date 15-1-2014
	Name Sergio Provenzano MD	Academic position or title Elected Dean
	Institution Faculty of Medicine, University of Buenos Aires	
Email privada@fmed.uba.ar		
Postal address Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Buenos Aires Paraguay 2155, 1121 Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA		

Being born in 1943 in Buenos Aires Dr. Cardinali is Argentine by nationality. In 1968 he got his MD degree (summa cum laude) at the Faculty of Medicine, University del Salvador, Buenos Aires. In 1972 he got his PhD degree in Biological Sciences (summa cum laude) at the same University. During 1971 and 1972 he completed a postdoctoral training at the Laboratory of Neuroendocrine Regulation, Department of Nutrition and Food Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA.

After returning to Argentina in 1973, Dr. Cardinali was appointed Research Career Awardee, Argentine National Research Council (CONICET), a position he has held since then, being promoted to its highest stage (Superior Investigator) in 1992. From 1986 to 2008 his main academic appointment was at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Buenos Aires where he served as Professor of Physiology. Dr. Cardinali was Director of the Department of Physiology between 1994 and 2000, and Director of the Institute of Applied Neurosciences between 2001 and 2008. Since 2009 Dr. Cardinali is Director of the Teaching & Research Department, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina, Buenos Aires. In 2010 Dr. Cardinali was nominated Professor Emeritus of the University of Buenos Aires. Except for the brief period of post-doctorate at the U.S.A. the scientific activity of Dr. Cardinali was developed entirely in Argentina, in laboratories of CONICET and the University of Buenos Aires.

Dr. Cardinali's fields of interest include the Physiology and Pharmacology of the Pineal gland and Melatonin, the Physiology and Pharmacology of the Biologic Rhythms and the Physiology and Pharmacology of the Autonomic Nervous System, in particular on their relationships with Sleep Medicine. Since 1968 Dr. Cardinali has been working on several aspects of melatonin biology, describing in 1979 its brain receptors and several mechanisms of melatonin action. In the last 10 years Dr. Cardinali and his colleagues have examined the efficacy of melatonin for treatment of chronobiological disorders in Alzheimer's disease, being the first to describe its therapeutic effect as well as its efficacy to slow down the evolution of cognitive decay.

The most relevant awards and honors Dr. Cardinali has received include the John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship, Western Hemisphere Competition, New York (1977), the Curt P. Richter Prize, International Society of Psychoneuroendocrinology and Irish Foundation for Human Development (1983), the Doctorates "honoris causa" in Medicine at the Complutense University, Madrid, Spain (1991) and at the University of Salamanca, Spain (1998) and the nomination as a Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Spain (1991). In 2007 Dr. Cardinali was awarded with the Scopus Prize, Elsevier, Amsterdam, for being the most cited Argentine scientist in biomedicine working in Argentina, according to the Scopus database. At the same year he received the Bernardo Houssay Award in Recognition of Outstanding Scientific Career in Biomedicine, Secretary of Science and Technology, Argentine Government. In 2008 Dr. Cardinali, together with Prof. Russel J. Reiter, San Antonio, Tx., received the Aaron B. Lerner Pioneer Award in Recognition of Outstanding Contributions to the Field of Melatonin Research, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB).

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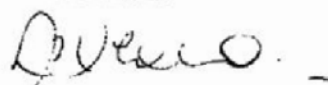
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