The 90th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Pharmacological Society

- Therapeutic innovation from Dejima -

Plenary Lecture: Kazutoshi Mori (Kyoto Univ.)

Annual Meeting Symposia:

- Academic Drug Discovery
- Pharmacological Research Benefits Returnable for Inauguration
- Leading-Edge Studies for Diabetic Nephropathy
- Frontiers in Drug Development Targeting DAMPs
- Healthy Longevity to Learn from Oral Brain Science
- New Challenge of Cancer Therapy
- New Perspective of Pharmacology Education
- Pharmacological Research of Traditional Japanese Medicine (Kampo Medicine)
- iPS and Retinal Neovascularization
- Pharmacology of Functional Foods
- Efficient Drug Development by using Imaging Technologies
- Forefront of Research in Nucleic Acid Drugs
- The Front Line of Therapeutic Agents for Chronic Pain
- New Developments of Therapeutic Agents for Cancer
- Advanced Molecular Biological Research in Pain
- Novel Mechanisms of Blood Sugar Control and Milestones in Precision Medicine
- Drug Discovery for Mitochondrial Diseases

JPS-ASCEPT Lecture:
Macdonald Christie (Univ. of Sydney)

Special Lectures:
- Masamitsu Iino (Nihon Univ.)
- Nagahiro Minato (Kyoto Univ.)
- Takaomi Saito (RIKEN)
- Takao Shimizu (NCGM)
- Hiroshi Takayanagi (Tokyo Univ.)
- Masashi Yanagisawa (Tsukuba Univ.)
- Masayuki Yamamoto (Tohoku Univ.)
- Brigitte Kieffer (McGill Univ.)
- Eunjoon Kim (KAIST)

JPS-ASCEPT Lecture:
Macdonald Christie (Univ. of Sydney)

Special Guest Lectures:
- Masayo Takahashi (RIKEN)
- Daniel Goldman (Univ. of Michigan)

Education Seminars:
- Hideo Kimura (NCNP)
- Yoshio Goshima (Yokohama City Univ.)

Date: March 15 (wed) to 17 (Fri), 2017
Venue: Nagasaki Brick Hall & Nagasaki Astopia
President: Hiroshi Ueda, Ph.D.
Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutic Innovation
Nagasaki University Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences

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Welcome to Nagasaki

Comprised of five peninsulas situated in the north-western part of Kyushu island, Nagasaki Prefecture serves as a portal into the rich history of Japan’s first port trade endeavours with the Western World over 400 years ago, and the unique cultural evolution throughout the years as a result of centuries of Western and Chinese influence.

In addition to being the cradle upon which the shipbuilding industry in Japan became modernized, Nagasaki is also the gateway into which western medicine was first introduced and established, courtesy prominent European physicians Philipp Franz von Siebold and J.L.C. Pompe van Meerdervoort. Even today, the influence of these men can be seen in their modern-day protégée.
German physician and botanist **Phillip Franz von Siebold** was stationed as a resident physician in the isolated artificial island of **Dejima** in 1823, where he introduced to many Japanese scientists the wonders of western science such as vaccination and pathological anatomy.

In 1824, he established a medical school in Nagasaki after being permitted to leave Dejima. Though he is credited initially for his work as a physician, it was his interest in Japanese botany and fauna that gave him prominence. He introduced many Japanese species of garden plants to Europe, the most famous being the **Hydrangea otaksa** named after his Japanese wife, and together with his Japanese students, he is also responsible for the identification and cataloguing of many species of Japanese flora and fauna.

Today, the **Siebold Memorial Museum**, designed after his house in Leiden, is located next to the site of the original “Narutaki Juku”, the medical school. The first museum in Japan to be dedicated to a foreigner, it displays the incredible 6 year history of Siebold’s achievements in Japan, in addition to his family’s history.
Serving as a naval surgeon for the Dutch military, Johannes Lijdius Catharinus Pompe van Meerdervoort founded a school of western medicine in 1857 in Nagasaki upon arriving to Japan, teaching subjects such as Biology, Chemistry, Human Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology. His students included Kusumoto Ine, daughter of Philipp Franz von Siebold, and the first female doctor of western medicine in Japan.

In 1861 due to a widespread cholera outbreak, with the support of the Tokugawa shogunate, Pompe van Meerdervoort established Japan’s first western-style hospital, now known as the Nagasaki University School of Medicine. Students and staff alike still adhere to his teaching principles, and a memorial tablet at the school commemorates his contribution.
For more than 200 years, Dejima was the only window to the Western World for Japan, and became an important region for the modernization of the country. A recent reconstruction of the island highlights what life was like for traders during that time.

**Oura Church** is one of the oldest churches in Japan, dedicated to the “26 Martyred Saints” crucified in 1597. To the entrance rests a statue of the Holy Mother, commemorating the dramatic discovery of the “Hidden Christians” found in Nagasaki in 1865.

Glover Garden, with its colonial-style mansions, reflect the influence of the free-trade movement of 19th century Japan and the modernization it underwent courtesy Scottish merchant, Thomas Glover.

Built in 1629 by a Chinese monk from the Fujian Province, the **Sofukuji Temple** is a designated National Treasure belonging to the Obaku school of Japanese Zen Buddhism.
The Peace Park stands as a memorial site of the tragedy that struck on 9th August 1945; a reminder of the horrors of war, and a country’s desire for peace. The Hypocenter Park shows the epicentre of the atomic bomb explosion, and the nearby museum hosts information, testimonies and artefacts preserved and restored from that day.

A UNESCO World Heritage Site, Hashima, or “Gunkanjima” (Battleship Island) has historical value as a symbol of the Meiji Industrial Revolution. The uninhabited island’s most notable features lies in the undisturbed nature of the abandoned concrete buildings surrounded by a sea wall.

Shimabara Castle was built in 1615 by the Matsukara clan during the Tokuagawa Bakufu ban on Christianity in Japan. Today’s replica, built in 1964, contains exhibition halls that depict the infamous Shimabara Rebellion, and still retains the feudal atmosphere of that time.
**Huis Ten Bosch** is a large resort modelled after a medieval 17th century Dutch Town. Located in the southern part of Sasebo, this “House in the Forest” is engulfed in beautiful greenery, amusements, restaurants, shops, and hotels all built with a Dutch aesthetic.

Voted one of the most spectacular night views in the world in 2012, **Mt. Inasa** stands at 333 meters, giving its audience a breath-taking view of the city and harbour illuminated by buildings and houses, their lights shining like stars decorating the land with their splendour.

The **Dejima Wharf** hosts an array of fine dining restaurants overlooking the majestic bay with beautifully lit ships at port, complete with light entertainment to enhance your dining experience.
As a coastal city, Nagasaki is considered a treasure-trove of seafood, having the second largest fish catch in all of Japan. The seasonal variety is endless, and each region promises nothing but the finest, freshest quality of fish products such as sushi and sashimi for your dining pleasure.

Developed during the Edo period, **Shippoku** is translated from the Chinese word meaning “dinner table”, and consists of a fusion of traditional Japanese, Chinese and Western dishes served at a red, round table. Originating in Nagasaki, the wealth of ingredients represents the various cultures that strongly influenced the region.

**Champon** and **Sara Udon**, the speciality food of Nagasaki, can be found in any number of restaurants in Chinatown district (*Tsukimachi*). Based on a Fujian dish, **Champon** was invented during the Meiji era to cheaply feed hundreds of Chinese students who came to study in Japan.
Kakuni Manju, otherwise known as braised pork buns, is a specialty dish from the Shippoku cuisine made from a steamed bun filled with Japanese stewed pork called “kakuni”.

Castella is considered one of the most popular food souvenirs of Nagasaki. This light, sweet sponge cake was originally based off a recipe introduced by Portuguese missionaries during the 16th century, with some modifications made by the locals.

Goto Udon is a speciality of the Goto Islands in Nagasaki. These hand-stretched, smooth-textured noodles are one of Japan’s top three acclaimed udon noodles, made with camellia oil and natural salt indigenous to the island.
References

- Food: [http://visit-nagasaki.com/FoodAndDrink/](http://visit-nagasaki.com/FoodAndDrink/)
- Mt. Inasa: [http://visit-nagasaki.com/spots/detail/204](http://visit-nagasaki.com/spots/detail/204)
- Huis Ten Bosch: [http://visit-nagasaki.com/spots/detail/223](http://visit-nagasaki.com/spots/detail/223)