The following renowned scientists will participate in ASC 2015 as key speakers and provide a stimulating program to attract all the participants. The program includes plenary sessions, parallel discussion sessions, poster presentations, a social party and excursions. The working language will be English.

Yuan Tseh LEE	Nobel Laureate in Chemistry 1986
Ada YONATH	Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, 2009
Bert SAKMANN	Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine, 1991
Harald zur HAUSEN	Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine, 2008
Robert HUBER	Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, 1988
Yongyuth YUTHAVONG	Nikkei Asia Prize, 2004
Vladimir VOEVODSKY	Fields Medalist 2002
Hitoshi MURAYAMA	Yukawa Commemoration Prize, 2002
and others	

Yuan Tseh Lee

Nobel Laureate in Chemistry 1986

Professor Yuan T. Lee received his M.S. from Tsing Hua University in 1961 and his Doctorate from University of California, Berkeley in 1965. He became a postdoctoral fellow at Harvard University in 1967, and then took a faculty appointment at the University of Chicago in 1968. Later, in 1974, he returned to UC Berkeley as a University Professor and Principal Investigator at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. He shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1986 with Prof. Dudley Herschbach and Prof. John C. Polanyi for their work in the field of reaction dynamics. He took over the position of the President of Academia Sinica (1994-2006) and is a Co-Founder of Asian Science Camp. Recently, he held the important position of President, International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) (2010-2014).

Professor Ada Yonath

Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, 2009

Prof Ada E Yonath graduated from the Hebrew University, earned her Ph.D. from Weizmann Institute and did postdoctoral research at the Mellon Institute and MIT. In the seventies she established the first laboratory for protein crystallography in Israel, the only laboratory of this kind in the country for almost a decade. Her pioneering work on protein crystallography has led to numerous international awards, including the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2009.

Prof Yonath is the current director of the Helen and Milton A. Kimmelman Center for Biomolecular Structure and Assembly of the Weizmann Institute of Science. In 2009, she received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry along with Venkatraman Ramakrishnan and Thomas A. Steitz for their studies on the structure and function of the ribosome, becoming the first Israeli woman to win the Nobel Prize out of nine Israeli Nobel laureates, the first woman from the Middle East to win a Nobel prize in the sciences, and the first woman in 45 years to win the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

Prof Yonath focuses on the mechanisms underlying protein biosynthesis, by ribosomal crystallography, a research line she pioneered over twenty years ago despite considerable skepticism of the international scientific community. She determined the complete high-resolution structures of both ribosomal subunits and the process of polypeptide polymerization. For enabling ribosomal crystallography Prof Yonath introduced a novel technique, cryo bio-crystallography, which became routine in structural biology and allowed intricate projects otherwise considered formidable.

Professor Bert Sakmann

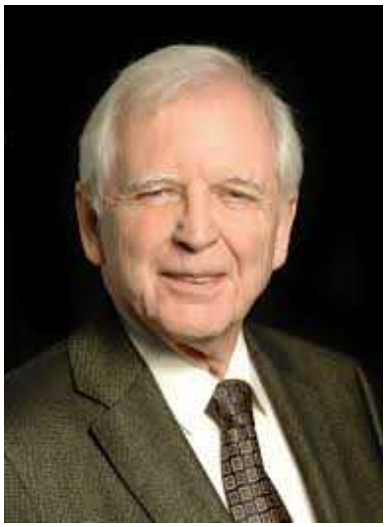
Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine, 1991

Prof Sakmann was born in Stuttgart, Germany and received a Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Munich. After research work at Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry in Munich, University College London, and Göttingen University, he then joined Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry in Göttingen.

Prof Sakmann shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Erwin Neher in 1991 for their work on “the function of single ion channels in cells,” and invention of the patch clamp. He was Professor at Heidelberg University and is an Emeritus Scientific Member of the Max Planck Institute for Medical Research in Heidelberg, Germany. Since 2009 he has been serving as the scientific director of the Max Planck Florida Institute, the organization’s biomedical research facility at Florida Atlantic University in Jupiter, Florida, USA.

Professor Harald zur Hausen

Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine, 2008



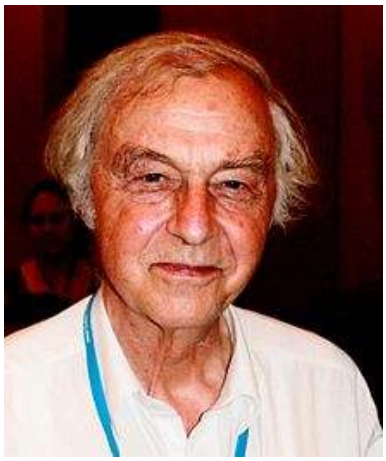
Prof Harald zur Hausen was born in Gelsenkirchen, Germany, and received a Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Düsseldorf, where he continued to work before moving to University of Pennsylvania, USA. He then returned to Germany to become professor at a number of universities, finally at the University of Heidelberg, and also chairman of the German Cancer Research Center.

Prof zur Hausen's specific field of research is the study of oncoviruses. In 1976, he published the hypothesis that human papillomavirus plays an important role in the cause of cervical cancer. Together with his collaborators, he then identified HPV16 and HPV18 in cervical cancers in 1983-4. This research directly made possible the development of an HPV vaccine which was introduced in 2006. He is also credited with discovery of the virus causing genital warts (HPV 6) and a monkey lymphotropic polyomavirus that is a close relative to a recently discovered human Merkel cell polyomavirus, as well as techniques to immortalize cells with Epstein-Barr virus and to induce replication of the virus using phorbol esters. His work on papillomaviruses and cervical cancer received a great deal of scientific criticism on initial unveiling but subsequently was confirmed and extended to other high-risk papillomaviruses.

For his discovery of human papilloma viruses causing cervical cancer, he shared the 2008 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Luc Montagnier and Françoise Barré-Sinoussi, who discovered the human immunodeficiency virus.

Professor Robert Huber

Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, 1988



Prof Robert Huber was born in Munich and graduated in chemistry from the Technological University of Munich.

In 1971 he became a director at the Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry where his team developed methods for the crystallography of proteins. In 1988 he received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry jointly with Johann Deisenhofer and Hartmut Michel. The trio were recognized for the determination of the three-dimensional structure of a photosynthetic reaction centre. Their work involved first crystallizing an intramembrane protein important in photosynthesis in purple bacteria, and subsequently applying X-ray crystallography to elucidate the protein's structure. The information provided the first insight into the structural bodies that performed the integral function of photosynthesis. This insight could be translated to understand the more complex analogue of photosynthesis in cyanobacteria which is essentially the same as that in chloroplasts of higher plants.

Professor Vladimir Voevodsky

Fields Medalist, 2002

Prof Vladimir Voevodsky is a Russian mathematician. His work on the development of a homotopy theory for algebraic varieties and formulation of motivic cohomology gained worldwide recognition. More importantly, his proof for the Milnor conjecture won him the Fields Medal in 2002.

Currently, Prof Voevodsky is working on new type-theoretic foundations of mathematics which combine ideas from theoretical computer science and homotopy theory and on automated proof verification. In 2012, he co-organized a year-long program called "Univalent Foundations of Mathematics" at the Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey, where he is working as a professor.

He is a member of the European Academy of Sciences since 2003, and Honorary Professor of the Wuhan University, China, since 2004.

Professor Yongyuth Yuthavong

Nikkei Asia Prize, 2004

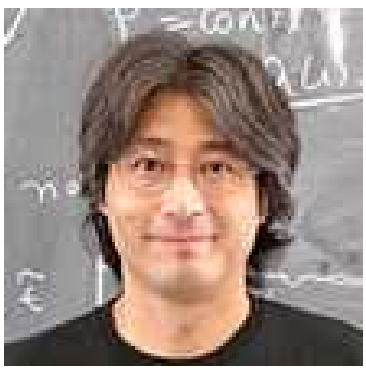
Prof Yongyuth Yuthavong is not only an outstanding research scientist but also had considerable impact on broad issues of public policies in Thailand, especially concerning the application of science and technology for development. He, obtained a bachelor degree in chemistry with first class honours from Queen Mary College, the University of London, and a doctoral degree in organic chemistry from the University of Oxford. He then had a long successful research and teaching career at Mahidol University, where he was appointed Professor of Biochemistry.

Prof Yuthavong was appointed Director of the National Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC) and then became the first President of the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA). During his years in management and later as a Senior Research Fellow of BIOTEC, he also headed a research group working on development of new anti-malarials. In 2004, he received the Nikkei Asia Prize for Science, Technology and Innovation from the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan, for his work on antimalarial drug targets, and the “Person of the Year” Award from Thailand’s National Identity Board. Prior to that, he received the “Outstanding Scientist of Thailand” Award from the Foundation for Promotion of Science and Technology of Thailand, under Patronage of H.M. the King. In 2006, the Nation newspaper named him one of 35 most influential Thais over the past 35 years.

He served as Minister of Science and Technology during October 2006-January 2008. Presently, Prof. Yuthavong is a Deputy Prime Minister responsible for social welfare.

Professor Hitoshi Murayama

Yukawa Commemoration Prize, 2002



Prof Hitoshi Murayama received his Ph.D. in theoretical physics from the University of Tokyo in 1991. He worked as a Research Associate at Tohoku University from April 1991, and was a postdoctoral fellow at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory from September 1993. He joined the Physics Department at the University of California Berkeley in July 1995, became an Associate Professor in July 1998, and Professor in July 2000. Professor Murayama is also the Director of the brand new Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe (Kavli IPMU) at the University of Tokyo, as of 2013. He received the Yukawa Commemoration Prize in Theoretical Physics in 2002.He is a Fellow of American Physical Society and a Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He is well-known for his clear lectures for students and general audience.