



**National Center for
Research Resources**

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

**Summary of the Neotropical Primates
in Biomedical Research Workshop
September 22-23, 2010**

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Introduction

The Neotropical Primates in Biomedical Research Workshop, sponsored by the National Center for Research Resources (NCRR), National Institutes of Health (NIH) took place at the NIH Lister Hill auditorium on September 22-23, 2010. The purpose of the workshop was to provide an update on the current use of neotropical (new world) primates in biomedical research and insights into their potential future use and demand. Overall, there were 25 presenters. There were a total of 103 participants, including NIH-supported extramural and intramural researchers, and NIH program and review staff.

The workshop comprised four platform sessions and a poster session. Each platform session consisted of presentations by experts in specific fields, followed by discussion by participants.

Sessions

Session 1 consisted of six presentations describing an overview of the historical use of neotropical primates in biomedical research, key biology of selected neotropical species (marmosets, owl monkeys and squirrel monkeys) and updates of current genome sequencing projects.

Session 2 consisted of presentations regarding selected models of human disease, including the advantages of new world versus old world primates as models for some specific conditions. Presentations described the use of neotropical primates as models in infectious disease, neuroscience, obesity and aging.

After Session 2, there was a poster session covering several topics related to the use of neotropical primates as models of human disease.

Session 3 consisted of three presentations on the subject of neotropical primates as new models. Topics included the use of the common marmoset as a model for experimental chemotherapy for tuberculosis, experimental human BK virus infection in squirrel monkeys and glucocorticoid resistance studies utilizing neotropical primates.

Session 4 consisted of six presentations focusing on tools and technologies currently available for neotropical primates. These include reagents for the identification of cytokines, monoclonal antibodies, hormone biomarkers and development of transgenic primates.

Discussions

The workshop concluded with discussions moderated by members of the workshop advisory committee and workshop organizers. Participants were asked to provide comments and suggestions on the current and future use and challenges of neotropical primates in biomedical research. These discussions will be summarized in a full report on the workshop, which will be published on this website.