



GEORGIA SECTION

MEETING Announcement



Tuesday, January 24th, 2017

Dr. Cassandra L. Quave

**“Medical Ethnobotany and the Discovery of New
Drugs for Antibiotic Resistant Infections”**

Location:

**Mary Mac’s Tea Room
224 Ponce De Leon Ave NE
Atlanta, GA 30308**

Directions: [Click Here](#)

Tuesday, January 24th, 2017

6:00 pm Meet and mingle (CASH BAR)

6:30 pm Dinner

7:30 pm Speaker

Menu: Grand Taste of the South Buffet Dinner

Mains

Southern Fried Chicken, Slow Cooked BBQ Pork,
Chicken and Dumplings, Fried Catfish Fillets

Sides

Macaroni and Cheese*, Sweet Potato Souffle*,
Fried Okra*, Fried Green Tomatoes*, Creamed
Corn*, Steamed Vegetable Medley*, Assorted
Breads on Buffet

*Vegetarian-friendly

Desserts

Peach Cobbler and Banana Pudding

Iced tea, water, and coffee are included.

RSVP by 5:00 pm on Friday, Jan. 20th, 2017

at <https://goo.gl/w4lyld>

Price:

\$35 regular; \$25 retired, current ACS members
and K-12 teachers, \$15 students

Payment: At the door

Cash, credit card, or
check to: “Georgia Section ACS”

**Note: If you make a reservation and then do not
attend, you will be charged for the meal as we have
to guarantee the number of meals.**



Dr. Cassandra L. Quave

**“Medical Ethnobotany and the Discovery
of New Drugs for Antibiotic Resistant
Infections”**

BIO: Cassandra Quave, PhD is Curator of the Emory University Herbarium and Assistant Professor of Dermatology and Human Health at Emory University, where she leads drug discovery research initiatives and teaches undergraduate courses on medicinal plants, food and health. Trained as a medical ethnobotanist, her research is focused on the documentation and biochemical analysis of botanical remedies used in the traditional treatment of infectious and inflammatory skin disease in the Mediterranean and Balkans. Her drug targets of interest are antibiotic-resistant bacteria, such as MRSA, CRE and other “ESKAPE” pathogens. To date, she has authored more than 50 publications, 2 edited books and 3 patents. Dr. Quave is a Past President of the Society for Economic Botany. Her work has been profiled in the [New York Times Magazine](#) and featured on the nationally syndicated NPR programs [On](#)



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[Point](#) and [Big Picture Science](#). Learn more about her research by visiting her [website](#) or following her on [Facebook](#) or [Twitter](#).

ABSTRACT: Rates of multidrug resistant bacterial infections in both the community and healthcare settings are on the rise, making certain drug resistant pathogens a top public health concern. Nevertheless, the number of new antibiotic leads in the pipeline is diminishing, and many scientists have put out a call for the discovery and development of a new class of drugs, which could mediate microbial pathogenicity rather than growth and survival. One example of this is the staphylococcal quorum-sensing pathway, controlled by the accessory gene regulator (*agr*) system, which is a global regulator of staphylococcal virulence. Likewise, other pathogenesis factors, such as microbial biofilms, which confer a state of intrinsic resistance in infections, are recognized as high value targets in drug discovery initiatives.

Thus, while the scientific community has established new targets for screening efforts, the question of where to find the

best drug candidates remains. Our laboratory takes an ethnobotanical approach to drug discovery. We focus our screening efforts on those medicinal plants used in traditional medicine for the treatment of infectious disease. Here, I will discuss how we employ methods from medical ethnobotany to identify, extract and study medicinal plants in effort to discover and develop the next generation of anti-infective drugs for antibiotic-resistant infections.
