women in higher education management (WHEM)

teresa carvalho[1], anita göransson[2], barbara bagilhole[3], jenny neale[4], kate white[5], maria de lurdes machado[6], özlem özkanli[7], pat o'connor[8], sarah riordan[9]

1 department of social, legal and political sciences & CIPES, university of aveiro
2 linkoping university, sweden
3 loughborough university, UK
4 victoria university, new zealand
5 monash university, australia
6 CIPES
7 ankara university, turkey
8 limmerick university, ireland
9 HERS-SA, south africa

The Women in Higher Education Management (WHEM) Network is an international research consortium. Its vision is to analyse the challenges for women in university management and to develop comparative studies about women in senior management roles. Participating countries are: Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The Network's first research project was published by Palgrave Macmillan in April 2011 as Gender, Power and Management: a Cross Culture Analysis of Higher Education, edited by Barbara Bagilhole and Kate White. It is the first multi-country study to examine the dynamics of men and women working together in higher education senior management teams within a broader organizational context. It is based on interviews with women and men in university senior management in the participating countries. It explores pathways into senior management, perceptions of how women and men regard each other's performance in top management jobs, and their influence on universities. It questions where women fit in university senior management, whether or not women can and do make a distinctive contribution to university decision-making, and the impact of organizational cultures on their effectiveness as managers and leaders.

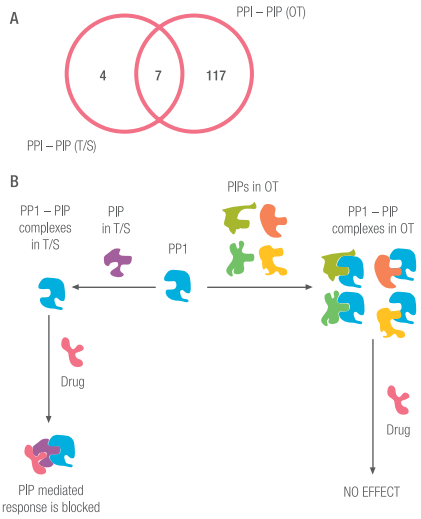
WHEM
Women in Higher Education Management Network

modulating sperm motility

margarida fardilha[1], sara esteves[1], luís korrodi-gregório[1], steven pelech[2], odete da cruz e silva[3], edgar da cruz e silva[1]

1 department of biology & CBC, university of aveiro
2 kinexus bioinformatics, canada
3 department of health sciences & CBC, university of aveiro

Infertility is a growing concern in modern society, with 30% of cases being due to male factors, namely reduced sperm concentration, decreased motility and abnormal morphology. Sperm cells are highly compartmentalized, almost devoid of transcription and translation, consequently processes such as protein phosphorylation provide a key general mechanism for regulating vital cellular functions, more so than for undifferentiated cells. Reversible protein phosphorylation is the principal mechanism regulating most physiological processes in eukaryotic cells. To date, hundreds of protein kinases have been identified, but significantly fewer phosphatases (PPs) are responsible for counteracting their action. This discrepancy can be explained, in part, by the mechanism used to control phosphatase activity, which is based on regulatory interacting proteins. This is particularly true for PP1, a major serine/threonine – PP, for which two hundred interactors (PP1 interacting proteins – PIPs) have been identified that control its activity, subcellular location and substrate specificity. For PP1, several isoforms have been described, among them PP1γ2, a testis/sperm-enriched PP1 isoform. Recent findings support our hypothesis that PP1γ2 is involved in the regulation of sperm motility.



slow release of NO by microporous titanosilicate ETS-4

moisés pinto[1,2], joão rocha[1], josé gomes[1], joão pires[2]

1 department of chemistry & CICECO, university of aveiro
2 university of lisbon

Nitric oxide (NO) acts as an important agent in the body for expanding blood vessels (its role in Viagra and related medicines for erectile dysfunction), preventing the formation of blood clots, aiding nerve signals, and repairing wounds. NO's multipurpose role makes it an exciting prospect for new drug development, but current NO delivery