

SECOND ANNUAL BOSTON CURE PARTY A BIG HIT!

The second annual Boston Cure Party was held at the MIT Faculty Club on Saturday, November 23rd, from 7:00p.m. to 10:00p.m. Two hundred and forty-six guests had a blast catching up with old friends, meeting new people, learning new things, and hearing of the Boston Cure Project's accomplishments and highlights in 2002.

Dr. Peter Lansbury delivered a special lecture on Rapid Drug Discovery before the festivities began. Dr. Lansbury is a Lab Director at the Center for Neurologic Diseases, Brigham and Women's Hospital, and Harvard Medical School. He is also on the Boston Cure Project's Scientific Advisory Board. Dr. Lansbury presented his work on rapid drug discovery as it could be applied to Multiple Sclerosis, once we know its causes.

The Boston Cure Party officially kicked off at 7:00p.m. when the attendees of Dr. Lansbury's lecture caught up with early party-goers for socializing, cocktails and hors d'oeuvres. Jill Cameron hosted a microscope display of neuron slides and



C.E.O. Art Mellor and celebrity guest Jonathan Katz with a token of our appreciation: ping pong balls to enjoy with one of his favorite hobbies (photo by Brian Del Vecchio)



The crowd eagerly awaits the evening's presentation (photo by Noreen Henson)



Boston Cure Project staff, board members and key volunteers were out en force (photo by Brian Del Vecchio)

a movie of nervous system cells which played on a continual loop for people to watch at their convenience.

Later in the evening, Art Mellor ushered everyone into the main room for the evening's speakers and presentations. The first speaker, celebrity guest Jonathan Katz, helped keep the good mood flowing with his hilarious witticisms and comic observations. Mr. Katz is an accomplished standup comic, musician, actor and writer. He's well known for his animated series "Dr. Katz: Professional Therapist," for which he won an Emmy Award, and has made numerous appearances on "The Late Show with David Letterman," "The Tonight Show," and "Politically Incorrect with Bill Maher." Mr. Katz has also appeared in several David Mamet films and co-wrote the story on which the critically acclaimed "House of Games" was based. He lives in Newton with his wife Suzan Kaitz and his two daughters.

Mr. Katz proved himself a worthy guest of MIT's Faculty Club by beaming a transcript of one of his appearances on "Letterman" to Art Mellor's Palm Pilot. Art accepted the challenge to read it to the audience and kept them laughing as he did his best to deliver a completely unrehearsed monologue read from his 2 x 3 inch Palm Pilot screen.

Next, Dr. Tim Vartanian discussed Boston Cure Project's plan to create a Multi-Disciplinary Blood, Tissue and Data Bank, followed by a very lively Q&A. President Art Mellor then delivered an update on the progress made in the last year and a look ahead at what's planned for 2003.

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SECOND ANNUAL PARTY (CONT'D FROM PG.1)



Our fantastic volunteers hustled to keep the party running smoothly (photo by Brian Del Vecchio)

At the end of the presentation, Art took the opportunity to express his thanks to the many volunteers who helped out in the past year and especially to those who had given so much time and energy to coordinating the event: Andii Briggs, Sue Mellor, Bonnie Jean Perkins, and Krista Milne.

Guests lingered after the presentations for dessert, coffee, more conversation, and to take in the lovely view of the Charles River and the Boston skyline. By the end of the evening, Boston Cure Project volunteers signed 64 new people up for the mailing lists, and in all, the party brought in over \$20,000 in sponsorships and individual contributions.

Our Generous Sponsors for the Boston Cure Party were:

PLATINUM SPONSORS

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Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Teva Neuroscience, Inc.

EMPLOYEE PROFILE: MELISSA BAKER

NAME/NICKNAME:

Melissa Baker (sometimes Missy, Mab, or Mel)

OCCUPATION:

Development Manager, Boston Cure Project

REASON FOR JOINING BOSTON CURE PROJECT:

After working in high tech for nearly ten years, I was looking for a change. I wanted to do something more creative and more meaningful. I left my job this past July to take some time off, travel, plan a wedding, and think more about what I wanted to do long-term. As luck would have it, Art approached me a few months later about a position at the Boston Cure Project. It was exactly what I was looking for.

LAST JOB/OCCUPATION:

Working in the UK for Empirix and later Ixia, selling telephony and data communications test solutions.

CURRENT RESIDENCE:

"Lynn, Lynn..."

HOMETOWN:

Georgetown, Massachusetts

HOBBIES:

Anything music-related, traveling, reading, watching silly movies, buying shoes, helping my sister plan her wedding,

planning my own wedding, helping my significant other build his travel business, catching up with family and friends I haven't seen in awhile as a result of living overseas!

PERSON (DEAD OR ALIVE) YOU WOULD MOST WANT TO HAVE DINNER WITH:

My father's father. He died when I was old enough to know that he was a warm and loving grandfather but too young to really understand who he was as a person. I wish I could just sit and have a conversation with him as an adult.

LEAST FAVORITE THING:

It's a toss up between scraping ice off my windshield and having to wear sensible shoes

MOST FAVORITE THING:

home made chocolate chip cookies right out of the oven

IF YOU COULD DO ANYTHING IN THE WORLD, WHAT WOULD IT BE?

Get everyone who reads this to donate what they can to the Boston Cure Project so that we can find a cure for MS as quickly as possible.



Our new Development Manager, Melissa Baker (photo by Sean Langan)

A big welcome to *Liam James Reardon*, who arrived on our planet on December 3, 2002, courtesy of his proud mom and dad, Fiona and John Reardon. In addition to being a first-time father, John is also a member of Boston Cure's Board of Directors. The lucky grandparents are John and Eileen Reardon of Watertown, MA, and Patrick and Maureen Kilroy of County Mayo, Ireland, who recently made the trip across the pond to see their new grandson. Our congratulations to you all!

ERRATUM:

The amount raised by the 2002 Hunt for the Cure that was listed in our Fall newsletter was incorrect due to a spreadsheet formula error in which a column was double-counted. We had originally reported that we raised \$28,000, but after entering all the data into our accounting system, we found that we were closer to \$22,000 (still more than twice our original fundraising goal for the hunt). Our apologies for the mistaken reporting!

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Since our last newsletter we have had quite a bit of activity. In this issue you'll find that we've added another full-time staff member (bringing us up to four) and a couple of part-time volunteer staff members. In November we held our second annual Boston Cure Party featuring Jonathan Katz and Dr. Peter Lansbury, which was a huge success. A new drug called natalizumab is now in clinical trials, and the results look promising; we touch on this in our article "How MS Drugs Work: Therapeutic Mechanisms of Disease-Modifying Compounds." In addition, a new report from the NIH confirms our approach as the right one for addressing Multiple Sclerosis (and apparently all autoimmune diseases).



Our highly successful "Hunt for the Cure" scavenger hunt returns this May, with more details to come on our bcp-announce email list. If you're not already signed up for this list, please see the "Contact Us" section of our web site.

As always, if you have any questions about the Boston Cure Project you can get in touch with me at art@bostoncure.org or 781-788-0880 or learn more about us at www.bostoncure.org.

Regards,



Art Mellor
President & CEO
Boston Cure Project, Inc.

BOSTON CURE PROJECT IN THE PRESS

The Boston Cure Project definitely received a lot of coverage this winter — and we're not talking snow — we're talking significant local and national press coverage.

Numerous news bites about The Boston Cure Project's Second Annual Event for Multiple Sclerosis, with featured guest Jonathan Katz, appeared in several print and online publications and MS news sites including: **The Boston Globe**, www.boston.com, www.usatoday.com, **The Improper Bostonian**, **The Newton Tab**, **C/NET News**, MSnet.org, msfacts.org, and mult-sclerosis.org— to mention only a few!

In addition, feature articles appeared in both the **Boston Globe** Works section and the **Arlington Advocate** regarding the Boston Cure Project's co-founder and CEO, Art Mellor. These articles focused on how Art has taken control of his recent Multiple Sclerosis diagnosis by applying his high-tech entrepreneurial experience (he founded four high-tech organizations), MIT engineering education, and innovative product development methodologies to co-found an organization that is advancing efforts to find a cure for MS. As noted in the **Arlington Advocate** article, the Boston Cure Project also received the Teak Media Communication award for the Charity of the Month in November.

PUZZLER CORNER

Welcome to our Boston Cure Project puzzler corner! Every correct answer wins a BCP T-shirt, so email yours to newsletter@bostoncure.org. Please remember to include your **address** and **desired t-shirt size** (S-M-L-XL-Youth M)

How many teams competed in Boston Cure Project's "Hunt for the Cure 2002" held last October?

Answer to last issue's puzzler:

Q: What is Harvard Business School intern Stacy Schwartz's favorite sport?

A: Boxing

HOW MS DRUGS WORK:

THERAPEUTIC MECHANISMS OF DISEASE-MODIFYING COMPOUNDS by Hollie Schmidt

This January saw the release of encouraging results from an international MS study evaluating the efficacy of natalizumab (trade name Antegren, from Elan Pharmaceuticals and Biogen). If the benefits shown in initial studies hold up in further trials, in a few years people with MS may have a third disease-modifying compound to choose from in addition to the existing ones, which include glatiramer acetate (Copaxone from Teva) and interferon-beta (Avonex from Biogen, Betaseron from Berlex, and Rebif from Serono).

However, the availability of more treatment options means there is more to learn about and consider. In addition to information on administration, side effects, and overall efficacy, it would be helpful for patients to know how each of these drugs works, and which one would be most effective for their particular form of the disease. Unfortunately, just as little is known about what triggers MS or why it progresses differently in different people, little is also known about how the current MS drugs appear to alter or slow the course of the disease.

This situation is not unique to MS. Many drugs are developed, approved and prescribed without a complete understanding of how they work. Many people might be surprised to know, for example, that researchers are only now zeroing in on the specific enzyme targeted by the pain reliever acetaminophen (Tylenol), which has been used clinically for over one hundred years.

No matter how long a drug has been around or how effective it appears to be, it is still valuable for scientists and health care providers to understand how it works, because this will lead to further improvements to the drug, the knowledge of why patients may respond differently to it, the potential of predicting in advance which people will benefit from it, and the ability to better understand the disease itself – which may then lead to the development of even better treatments. In addition, people who are on a particular course of drug therapy may find it worthwhile to know how the drug works and why it does (or doesn't) seem to be helping in their case.

With that in mind, here is a review of what is currently known about how interferon-beta (IFN-beta), glatiramer acetate (GA), and natalizumab alter the course of MS for some people.

These three drugs are all immunomodulatory therapies – compounds that modify or regulate immune functions thought to be responsible for the on-going central nervous system damage seen in MS. Based on the idea that the immune system is somehow operating improperly or is out

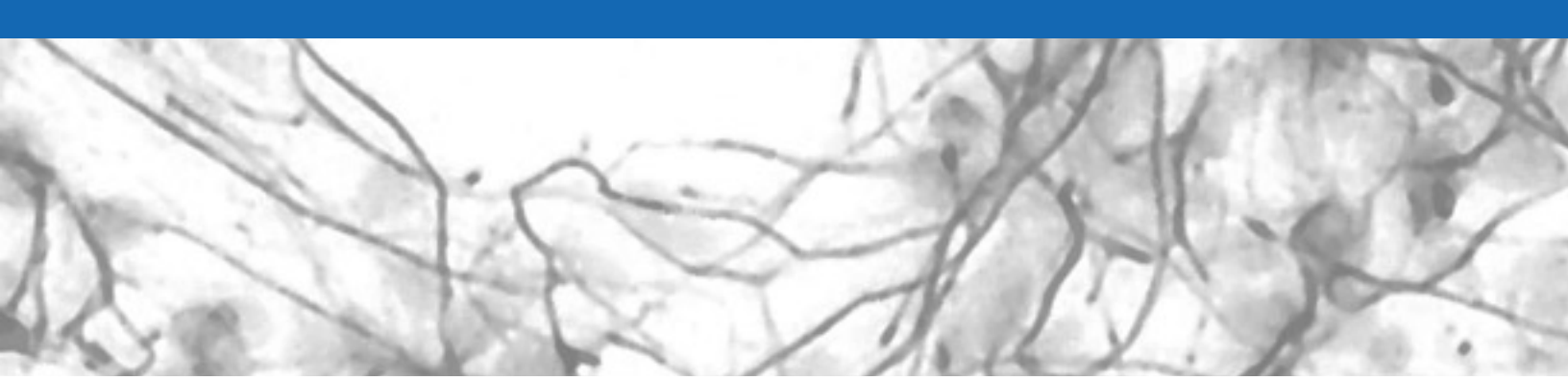
of balance, these drugs attempt to adjust its operation by stimulating protective activities or inhibiting destructive activities. Unfortunately, the immune system is one of the most complicated systems in the body, with multiple components interacting in a wide variety of ways based on conditions in the body. The complexity of the immune system makes it nearly impossible to accurately predict what will happen upon administration of a new drug therapy, and also makes it hard to fully explain why the course of treatment did or didn't work. Because of this, there are several theories about how the MS disease-modifying drug therapies work, but relatively few hard facts.

INTERFERON-BETA: ONE DRUG, MANY FUNCTIONS

IFN-beta is a molecule that is naturally produced by the human body as one of many cytokines (cytokines are signaling molecules sent by one cell to others) used to combat infectious agents such as viruses. In fact, its antiviral properties initially led to its consideration as a candidate MS drug, based on the theory that viral activity is the culprit in MS. IFN-beta works by binding to receptors on the surface of immune cells, which sets off sequences of events inside the cell, such as an increase or decrease in the production of other cytokines. The binding of IFN-beta to a cell can affect not only what happens within that particular cell but also what signals are sent out by that cell to other cells in the vicinity.

IFN-beta appears to act at multiple points in the development of MS, including the activation of immune cells, their infiltration of the central nervous system (CNS) through the blood-brain barrier, and their release of inflammatory molecules inside the CNS. For instance, it has been demonstrated that IFN-beta inhibits immune cells from secreting certain inflammatory cytokines such as interferon-gamma and tumor necrosis factor alpha. Since inflammation is a prominent feature of certain MS lesions, it is conceivable that reducing inflammation reduces the destruction of the CNS. IFN-beta also appears to block the proliferation of helper T cells (Th cells), a certain subset of which (Th1) contributes substantially to the inflammation seen in MS. In fact, a recent study suggests that patients whose T cells are more prone to proliferation tend to respond better to IFN-beta. IFN-beta may also reduce the ability of immune cells to pass through the blood-brain barrier, perhaps through downregulating proteins that make the barrier more permeable or cause cells in the bloodstream to adhere to the barrier surface.

There are even more proposed mechanisms for IFN-beta. For instance, various studies have suggested that IFN-beta downregulates proteins that inhibit programmed cell death



(apoptosis), thereby allowing autoreactive T cells to die; decreases the production of reactive oxygen species, which can damage myelin; and reduces viral replication.

Taking all of these findings together, IFN-beta appears to be a multi-purpose tool. There are multiple ways in which the actions of IFN-beta *could* lead to reduction in infiltration, inflammation, and the creation of lesions in the CNS. Which of these activities are most important is not yet known, because the key events and factors in the development of MS are also not yet known.

GLATIRAMER ACETATE: NOT JUST A DECOY

Glatiramer Acetate (GA) is a chain of amino acids with similarities to myelin basic protein, designed to be used to induce EAE (an experimental animal disease used as a model for MS). However, GA was shown in lab experiments to actually *suppress* EAE. As a result, it was then investigated for use in treating MS and found to be beneficial. As with IFN-beta, GA appears to have multiple effects on the immune system, but it is not yet clear which are the most important contributors to its overall efficacy.

Because it binds to the molecules that cells use to present materials to the immune system, GA was originally thought to serve as a “decoy,” attracting the immune forces that would otherwise be directed against myelin. However, it now appears that GA may be capable of actually altering the nature of the immune response in MS. For instance, it has been shown that GA can induce the immune system to shift its Th cell production from generating inflammatory Th1 cells to generating more anti-inflammatory Th2 cells.

Other mechanisms have also been investigated. For example, one recent study showed that GA-reactive T cells produce brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), which may boost neuron survival and repair. Yet another study found GA to stimulate the production of a type of T cell called CD8+, which may be deficient in people with MS and which may have an immunosuppressive effect. Evidence has also been found that supports GA’s ability to inhibit the release of cytokines by microglia and to modulate susceptibility to apoptosis in Th cells.

NATALIZUMAB: BORDER PATROL FOR THE BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER?

In contrast to IFN-beta and GA, the mode of action by natalizumab seems fairly straightforward at this time.

Natalizumab is a monoclonal antibody (or mAb, the “mab” in the drug name) that binds to molecules called alpha-4 integrins. Alpha-4 integrins that are expressed on the surface of white blood cells enable these cells to adhere to vascular walls in the brain and slow down to a stop when they bind to their counterpart receptor, vascular-cell adhesion molecule 1 (VCAM-1). This process is necessary to allow the passage of these cells through the blood-brain barrier. It appears that by binding to alpha-4 integrins, natalizumab interferes with the cells’ ability to bind to VCAM-1 to create an adhesive contact and thus prevents the entry of immune system cells into the CNS. Of course, it is also possible for natalizumab to have additional effects not related to cell migration and, as with IFN-beta and GA, these additional effects may well be discovered over time.

Many drugs are developed, approved and prescribed without a complete understanding of how they work.

IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING, IMPROVED OUTCOMES

Further research into the mechanisms of all three of these compounds will help efforts to expand their benefits, reduce their side effects, and determine the best situations for their use. Better understanding of the mechanisms of these drugs will also help the development of combination therapies,

to test for the risk of counterproductive interactions. For instance, one might predict that co-administering IFN-beta, which reduces Th cell proliferation, might reduce the efficacy of GA, which induces the generation of GA-reactive Th2 cells. However, a recent study indicates that GA is still capable of stimulating a Th2 response even in the presence of IFN-beta, and therefore a combination GA/IFN-beta therapy appears to be a viable option. Studies like this that shed light on our therapeutic capabilities, in combination with research into the causes and development of MS, should someday lead to significant improvements in the outlook for people with MS.

FURTHER READING

von Andrian UH, Engelhardt B. 2003. Alpha4 integrins as therapeutic targets in autoimmune disease. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 348(1):68-72.

Yong, VW. 2002. Differential mechanisms of action of interferon-beta and glatiramer acetate in MS. *Neurology*. 59(6):802-8.

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NIH REPORT RECOMMENDS SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS LIKE THE BOSTON CURE

In December 2002, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Autoimmune Diseases Coordinating Committee produced a document detailing their recommendations for an Autoimmune Diseases Research Plan. For the purposes of this report, Multiple Sclerosis is considered to fall into this category.

First, the report addresses a number of key areas associated with each disease including the burden to society the disease presents, the etiology (cause), the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the disease, and training and education. Then the report details various approaches that the committee believes are necessary to move forward in these areas.

The Boston Cure Project was delighted to see that the NIH came to the same conclusions we have regarding what needs to be done to cure Multiple Sclerosis. Their recommendations on what sorts of efforts to support fall right in line with our efforts. In particular, they list as key implementation principles: a coordinated structure to manage the necessary resources; multidisciplinary approaches and partnerships between federal, industry, and private entities; and encouragement of participation of private organizations (like the Boston Cure Project) to facilitate the research enterprise.

Recommended as key actions in the strategic plan are:

- developing biomarkers for the disease
- developing and applying new technologies to explore the pathogenesis
- developing computational and database technologies to analyze the data from novel sources
- establishing well-organized, multidisciplinary consortia to collect data and subject samples in repositories
- support research on etiology of autoimmune disease including genetics, infectious agents, and other environmental factors, and provide up-to-date information on the nature of autoimmune disease and the need for collaboration

Our Cure Map approach and associated blood, tissue, and data bank will address many of these areas and will help accelerate the determination of the causes of Multiple Sclerosis. The full document is available for downloading at the NIH web site – http://www.niaid.nih.gov/dait/pdf/ADCC_Report.pdf

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EMPLOYEE PROFILE: HILLARY STANTON *Hillary joined us as an intern for the month of January, 2003.*

NAME/NICKNAME:

Hillary Stanton

OCCUPATION:

MIT student/intern

REASON FOR JOINING BOSTON CURE PROJECT:

Since I want to do medical research, I thought it would be a good opportunity to learn about researching a disease and the steps required to find a cure.

CURRENT RESIDENCE:

McCormick Hall at MIT

HOMETOWN:

Natick, MA



Hillary Stanton, who interned with us from MIT for the month of January (photo by Sean Langan)

FAVORITE MOVIES:

Gone with the Wind, Grease, Dirty Dancing, White Christmas, Robin and the Seven Hoods, Ocean's Eleven (old and new), and the Road Show movies with Bing Crosby and Bob Hope

MOST FAVORITE THING:

Musicals!

IF YOU COULD DO ANYTHING IN THE WORLD, WHAT WOULD IT BE?

Find a cure for a disease

PLACES I WANT TO GO:

Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Australia, Ireland, and London

THINGS I WANT TO LEARN:

Learn Italian and Latin, play the piano well, and take Irish step dancing lessons

THE HUNT IS BACK THIS MAY!

Last year's "Hunt for the Cure" was a great success – with \$22,000 for Boston Cure Project's mission and a great time had by all. We were so impressed that a fundraiser could have people laughing so hard and having such a blast that we decided to make it a tradition!

Last year's Hunt items included (among many other items):

- A parking ticket dated within one week of today
- Performance of the Macarena to the singing or humming of other team members

- \$.29 stamp
- An example of Lycopersicon
- A picture of one teammate at the beach completely wrapped in tinfoil except for the face

This year's Hunt will have an all-new, wacky collection of items to find, pictures to take, and questions to answer. It's fun, everyone can participate, and it raises money for a very worthy cause – stay tuned for more details this Spring!



Why are these men holding a variety assortment of pets?

T-SHIRT PICTURES

WANT A BOSTON CURE PROJECT T-SHIRT?

Visiting an exotic (or not so exotic) locale? If you offer to take a picture at your destination with a Boston Cure Project T-shirt on, we'll send you one for free!



David Enciso in the Yucatan
(photo by Janis Enciso)



Alyssa Mades at the White House
(photo by Linda Mades)



Judith Murawski & Koh Samui in Thailand
(photographer unknown)

Our volunteers are a precious resource! These generous folks gave their time to Boston Cure Project in late fall/early winter.

BOSTON CURE PARTY:

Bonnie Jean Perkins
Noelle Holly
Michael Haag
Sue Mellor
Krista Milne
Mark Halliday
Noreen Henson
Anne Reed
Brian Del Vecchio
Theresa Hahn
Anna Peabody
Dr. Peter Lansbury
Sean Langan
Debbie Mellor
Brenda Nichols
Pradeep Gode
Pam Hitchmoth
Brian Mellor
Nancy Kaplan
George Peabody
Roberta Green
Tina Yahiaoui
Jill Cameron
John Copeland

Asha Mellor
Kim Pagan
Loni Sotir
Robin Dolan
Jennifer Wise
Pam Wolf
Leslie Kenney
Kimberlie Sachs

"NEWLY DIAGNOSED" BROCHURE:
Dr. Maggie Harling
Dr. Lisa Paine
Cynthia King

OPERATION MISSING LINK:
Cher Koor
Katherine Mosley
Judith Murawski

NEWSLETTER:
Sue Mellor
Krista Milne
Lisa Sargeant

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT:
Noreen Henson
Tom Robotham

OTHER PROJECTS:
Brian Del Vecchio
(upgrading MS News server - in progress)
Jill McGaffigan
(finances)

Sue Mellor
(volunteer administrative assistant)
Krista Milne (PR)
The Peabody-Kaplan family
(fundraising)
Angela Tramontano
(MSNews)
Matt Wise (setting up FTP server)
Hillary Stanton
(intern)

COMPANIES CONTRIBUTING GOODS OR SERVICES:
Clockwork Design Group, Inc. (design)
Mail Perfect, Inc. (mailing services)
Pete Moller and QRSTs (t-shirts)
Frank Siteman (photography)

If you don't see your name on this list and it should be, please accept our sincerest apologies and let us know so we can be sure to include you in our next issue!

VENDOR PROFILE: MOJO MARKETING



MOJO MARKETING gets marketing working for your business, and we are pleased to volunteer our marketing communications services to the Boston Cure Project.

In 1999 Mark and Krista Milne, a person with MS, founded Mojo Marketing LLC, an integrated marketing consulting firm based in Newton, Mass. The founders bring to Mojo over 37 years of marketing experience in a variety of sectors including: e-commerce, online job recruiting, databases, telecommunications, systems management, digital signatures, and biotechnology.

Tapping this expertise and knowledge of today's markets, Mojo Marketing develops and implements successful marketing programs that raise awareness of your business, its objectives, and key messages with your target markets. Core capabilities include: business strategy development and execution, external and internal communications, and all aspects of promotional writing.

Existing and former clients include: Monster, CareerBuilder, OrderTrust, FlipDog.com, Digital Signature Trust, Software AG, and TNT (Europe).

For more information about Mojo Marketing, visit www.mojomarketing.net or call 617-969-0770.



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By Check: make checks payable to Boston Cure Project, Inc., and mail to:

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13 Belton St.
Arlington, MA 02474

By Credit Card: on www.bostoncure.org, click "Donate/Volunteer," click "Donate Money," and follow instructions under the heading "Donations by Credit Card."

Volunteer Today: See www.bostoncure.org for volunteer opportunities or contact call at 781-788-0880, or email at info@bostoncure.org.

Want a Boston Cure Project T-Shirt? For any donation of \$25 or more, we will send you a t-shirt upon request. If you offer to send us a picture of yourself in one of our t-shirts at some unusual locale, we'll send you one for free! **Please remember to indicate t-shirt size when making your request.**

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bcp-announce Occasional announcements regarding events, important news, new mailing lists, etc. If you only sign up for one list, have it be this one.

bcp-status Monthly, more detailed updates of what we have been doing on a regular basis. Includes more information on our week-to-week operations.

bcp-volunteer Sign up for this list if you would like to volunteer. We'll contact you as volunteering opportunities arise.

MS NEWS WEB SITE: PRODUCED BY BOSTON CURE PROJECT

MS News is the first interactive online source of MS-related news and research updates. MSNews provides a place for the MS community – individuals with Multiple Sclerosis, family members, clinicians, scientists and others to read and submit the latest news and research updates, participate in discussions on MS topics, and stay up-to-date on the issues that affect them most. Available free of charge by visiting <http://msnews.bostoncure.org>.

Have you moved? Changed your email address? Let us know! Send changes in contact information to info@bostoncure.org or give us a call at 781-788-0880!

BOSTON CURE PROJECT UPDATE VOL. 2 – WINTER 2003

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This newsletter available online at www.bostoncure.org, in the "News & Events" section.