



Thursday, April 15, 2004

Charles Lindemann

Professor of Biological Sciences

In November 2002, Charles Lindemann received the second increment of his \$630,000 National Science Foundation award for his research titled "An Investigation of the Mechanism Producing Rhythmic Beating in Cilia and Flagella." He proposed this mechanism of axoneme function in 1994, naming it the "geometric clutch." Since then, it has drawn worldwide interest as the only plausible basic model to date for understanding the kind of rhythmic beating observed in, for example, sperm motility.

His latest published articles include "Does Axonemal Dynein Push, Pull or Oscillate," which was featured in "Cell Motility and the Cytoskeleton," and "Structural-Functional Relationships of the Dynein, Spokes and Central-Pair Projections Predicted from an Analysis of the Forces Acting Within a Flagellum," which was featured in "Biophysical Journal."

In addition, Lindemann recently created abstract presentations for the Biophysical Society 48th Annual Meeting and the American Society for Cell Biology 42nd Annual Meeting.

SUMMARY

In November 2002, Charles Lindemann received the second increment of his \$630,000 National Science Foundation award for his research titled "An Investigation of the Mechanism Producing Rhythmic Beating in Cilia and Flagella." He proposed this mechanism of axoneme function in 1994, naming it the "geometric clutch." Since then, it has drawn worldwide interest as the only plausible basic model to date for understanding the kind of rhythmic beating observed in, for example, sperm motility.

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