

Caroline Astell fonds

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Fonds Description

Caroline Astell fonds. – 1966-1970.

52 cm of textual records.

Biographical Sketch

Caroline Astell was educated at the University of British Columbia (BSc 1964, MSc 1966, PhD 1970) and returned to teach there and received tenure in July of 1985. The fonds relates to her time as a PhD student in the lab and her work with Nobel prize winner Michael Smith. Astell, a member of many scholarly societies, including the American Society of Microbiology and the American Society for Virology, was herself a winner of the Killam Research Award in 1985. Astell has served on a variety of organizations on campus as well, including the Graduate Admissions Committee and the Killam Postdoctoral Fellowship Committee. Astell has studied the replication of paroviruses since the late 1970s and determined the complete sequence of the first autonomous virus in 1982, later extending the research to include the human B19 parovirus, a newly recognized pathogen. She has published a variety of works, including a number co-authored with Michael Smith, including "Thermal elution of complementary sequences of nucleic acids on cellulose columns with covalently attached oligonucleotides of known length and sequence" (1972).

Scope and Content

Fonds consists of 20 lab notebooks (1966-1970) containing notes from Caroline Astell's PhD studies. The notebooks include the results of her studies with Michael Smith in the area of oligonucleotides beginning about May 1968.