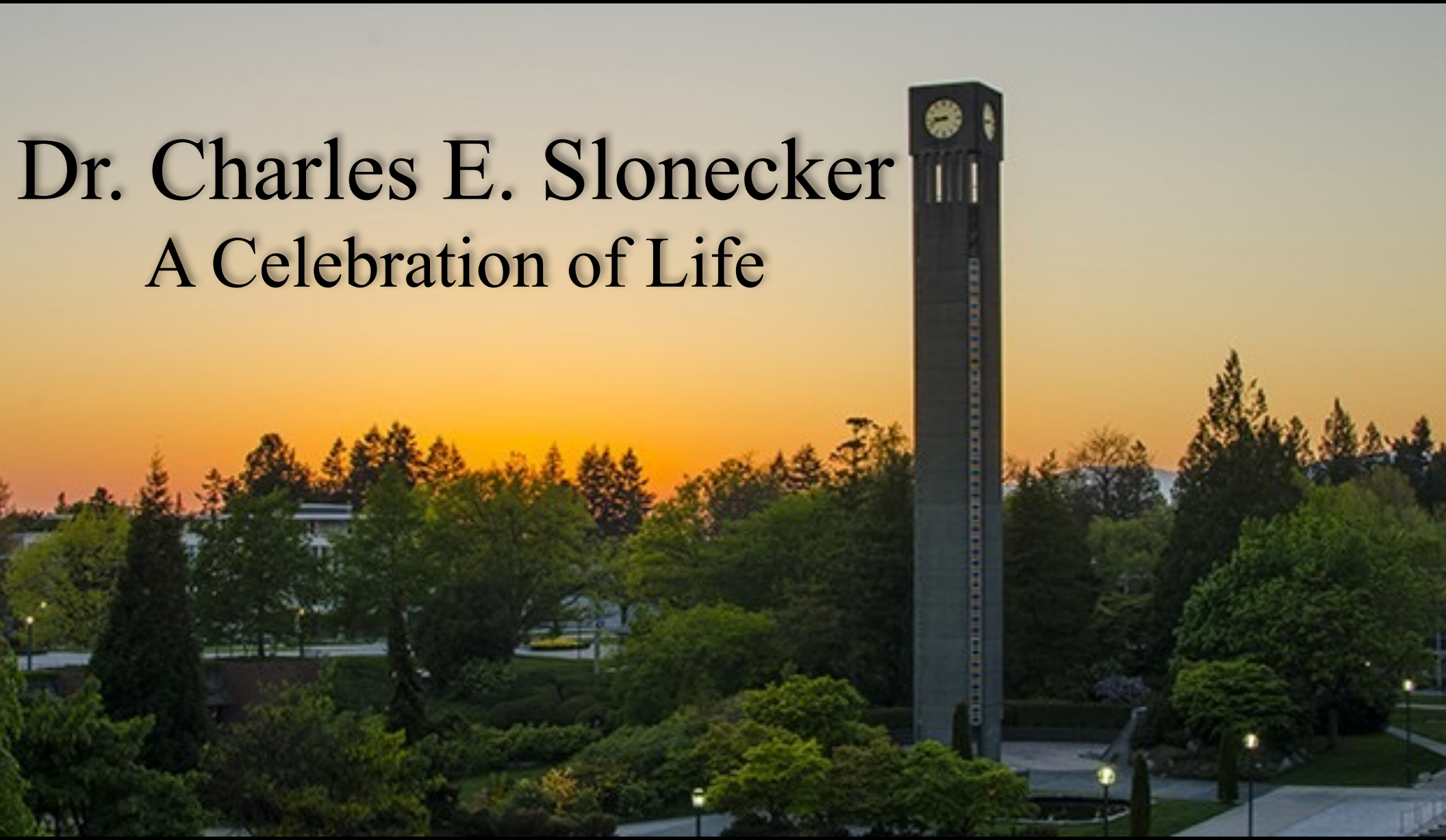
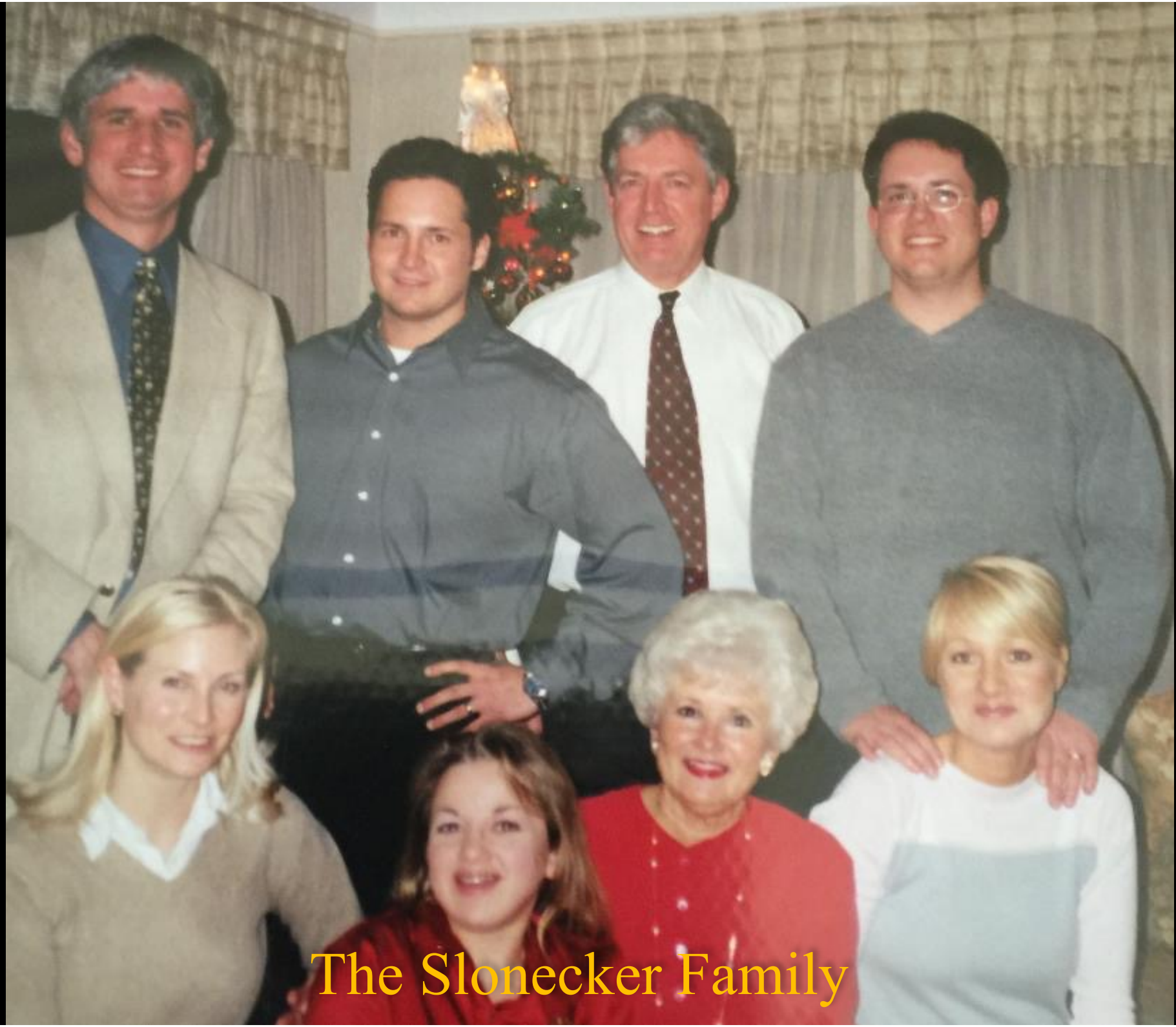
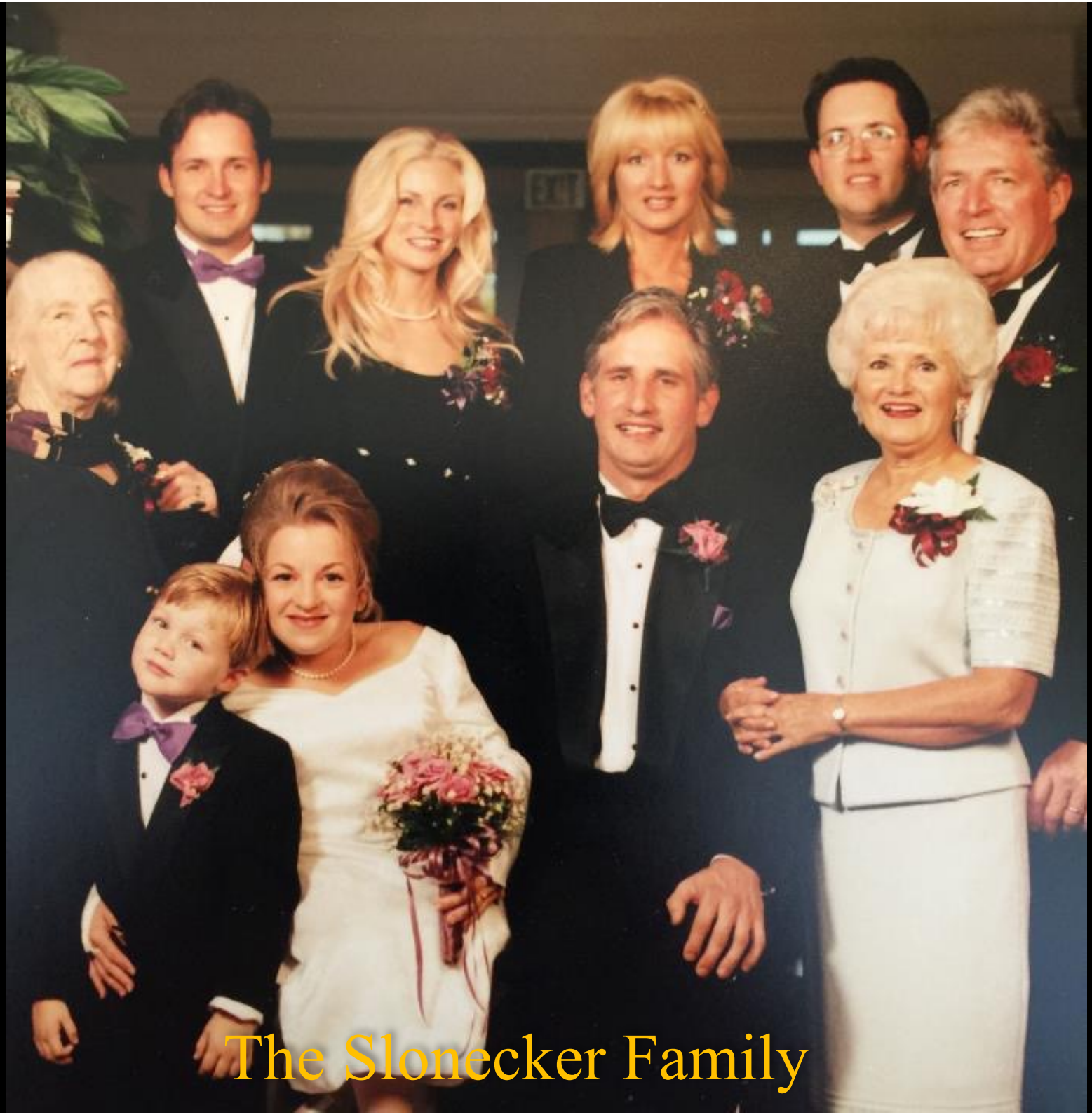

Dr. Charles E. Slonecker
A Celebration of Life


The Slonecker Family


The Slonecker Family


The Slonecker Family


The Slonecker Family


The Slonecker Family

Academic Life

From the Tyee Yearbook, University of Washington, 1965

The very delicate job of remaking a mouth, reshaping a tooth, and aiding the overall health.

where wisdom is more than extra molars

Simmonds, Sidney
Dentistry
Sims, Arnold R.
Dentistry
Slonecker, Charles
Dentistry
Dentistry
Swange, Caren
Dental Hygiene
Swan, David B.
Dentistry

Tollefsen, Richard L.
Dentistry
Vanderyacht, Gary L.
Dentistry
Van Law, Joan
Dental Hygiene
Verigin, Gary M.
Dentistry
Wills, Gordon W.
Dentistry
Wohlford, Clark D.
Dentistry

161

Charles E. Slonecker, DDS, Univ. of Wash. 1965

PROTEIN PRODUCTION BY LYMPH NODE CELLS OF RATS STIMULATED WITH PERTUSSIS VACCINE

By CHARLES E. SLONECKER and Dr. WILLIAM O. RIEKE

Department of Biological Structure, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, Washington

RECENT investigations have emphasized that lymphocytes are of major importance in the initiation of the primary immune response to certain antigens[1-3]. Although it has been reported that small lymphocytes enlarge after antigenic stimulation[1-3], and that larger lymphocytes in germinal centres proliferate and produce certain immunoglobulins[4-7], little is known of the protein metabolism of the various sizes of lymphocytes during such responses.

A group of eight adult male Lewis rats was given $3{\cdot}2 \times 10^9$ (0·05 c.c.) inactivated pertussis cells (Lilly, P-1035 pertussis vaccine, fluid) subcutaneously in each hind footpad. Eight control animals received 0·05 c.c. of normal saline. Six hours after the footpad injection, both experimental and control animals received 6 μc./g bodyweight of tritiated methionine (sp. act. 191 mc./mole) intravenously. Experimental and corresponding control rats were killed at 1, 6, 15, 18, 24, 36, 60 and 90 h after injection of tritiated methionine. One popliteal lymph node was minced in rat serum for smears while the contralateral popliteal node was fixed in 10 per cent formalin for 3μ paraffin sections. Autoradiographs of both smears and sections were made by techniques previously described[7] and were exposed for 2, 5 and 8 weeks.

A second group of adult male Lewis rats was antigenically stimulated and killed as described for the aforementioned animals. Both popliteal nodes were colorimetrically analysed for deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)[8] and ribonucleic acid (RNA)[9].

Following stimulation with pertussis vaccine, the popliteal nodes rapidly increased in weight. Quantification of DNA (Fig. 1) in the enlarged nodes indicated that this increase in weight was due to cell proliferation. Differential cell counts on smear preparations showed that this proliferation occurred principally in the lymphocytic series. There was also a slight rise in the number of reticular cells present in the popliteal nodes, but no appreciable change was observed in the plasma cell series.

Protein metabolism was analysed in each cell series and category by studying autoradiographs of node smears. Both the percentage of labelled cells and the grain density were determined. The most active cell type in metabolizing radioactive amino-acid was the large lymphocyte (Table 1, Fig. 2). The stimulated large lymphocytes were much more heavily labelled per unit area than were the controls. Part of the labelling of stimulated large lymphocytes no doubt reflected only the normally occurring increases in cytoplasmic constituents prior to division. However, since control large lymphocytes are also known to be dividing[10], the difference in labelling between stimulated and control cells suggested increased protein production and turnover in the stimulated cells. Further evidence of increased turnover of protein was seen from the decrease in label with reference to time (Fig. 2), which was greater in the stimulated large lymphocytes than in the corresponding controls. Many of the heavily labelled large lymphocytes in the stimulated animals appeared more basophilic than the large lymphocytes in control animals. This histochemical reaction also suggested increased protein metabolism. While the present investigation alone does not distinguish between a non-specific increase in protein metabolism in large lymphocytes and the production of specific immune substances, the work of others[4-6] has implicated this cell type in the production of immunoglobulins.

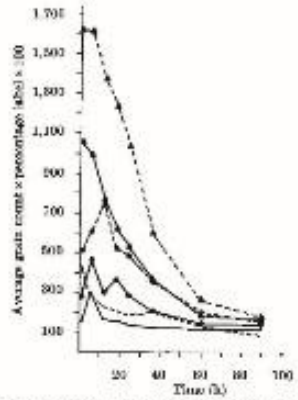


Fig. 2. The data in Table 1 are combined to show labelling patterns of pertussis-stimulated and control lymphocytes at intervals after a single

Charles E. Slonecker, DDS, PhD

1968

Chuck's UBC Family

The ‘Old’ Anatomy Building…
His home on campus

Chuck, Sydney, Hilda, Constance, Roseanne, Mickey, Sheila, Gisela and Inez

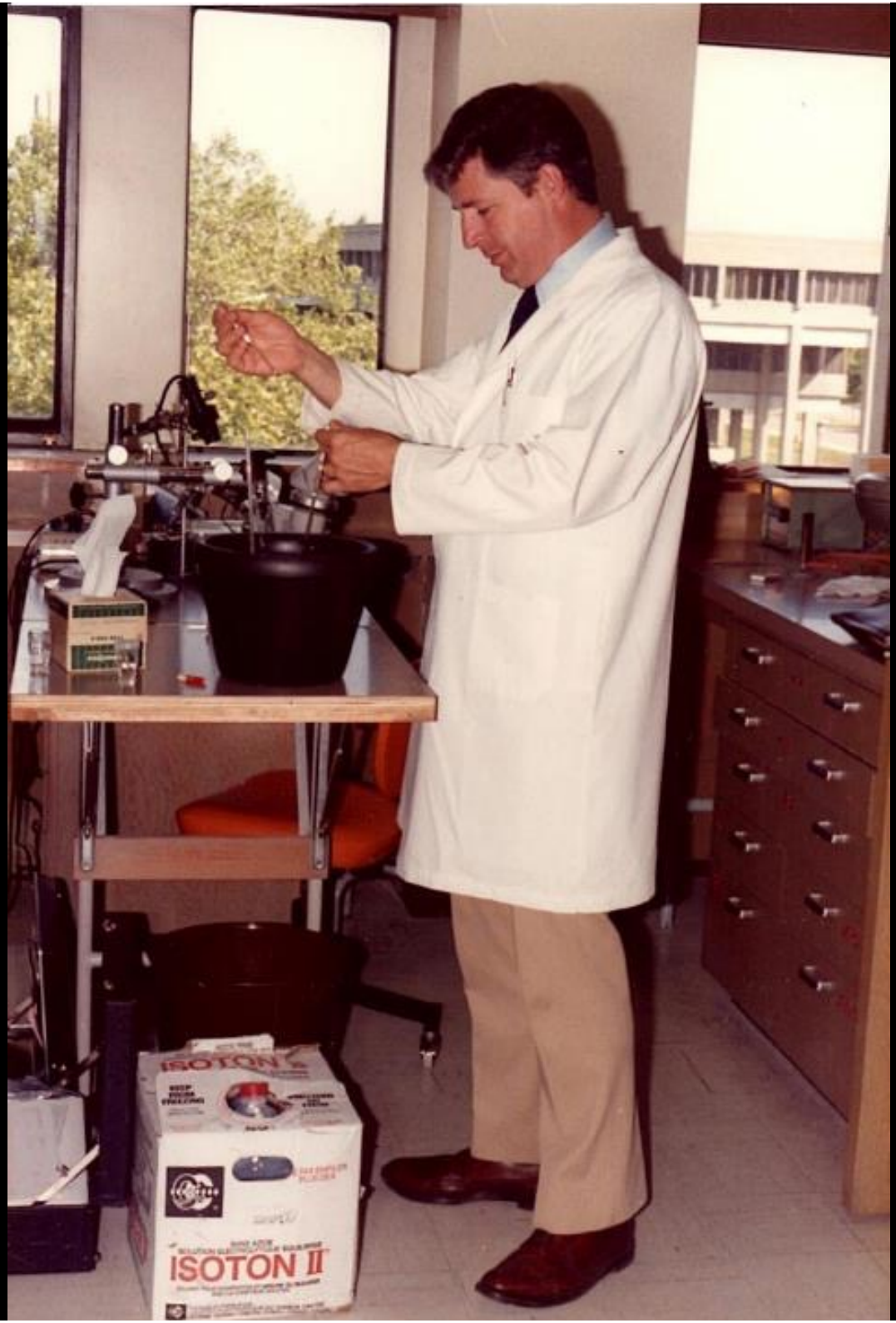

Department of Anatomy
1981

At Departmental tea…

1981


With Gordon Crosson
1981

In the Research Lab…



1981

Muscular Dystrophy research with colleagues

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ANATOMY 168:291–304 (1983)

Abnormal Distribution of Fiber Types in the Slow-Twitch Soleus Muscle of the C57BL/6J DY^{2J}/DY^{2J} Dystrophic Mouse During Postnatal Development

W.K. OVALLE, B.H. BRESSLER, L.G. JASCH, AND C.E. SLONECKER
Muscular Dystrophy Research Group, Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5

ABSTRACT The postnatal development of extrafusal fibers in the slow-twitch soleus muscle of genetically dystrophic C57BL/6J dy^{2J}/dy^{2J} mice and their normal age-matched controls was investigated by histochemical and quantitative methods at selected ages of 4, 8, 12, and 32 weeks. The majority of fibers in the soleus consisted of two kinds, fast-twitch oxidative–glycolytic (FOG) and slow-twitch oxidative (SO), according to reactions for alkaline-stable and acid-stable myosin ATPase and the oxidative enzyme, NADH-tetrazolium reductase. A minor population of fibers, stable for both alkaline- and acid-preincubated ATPase, but variable in staining intensity for NADH-TR, were designated "atypical" fibers.

With age, the normal soleus exhibited a gradual increase in the number and proportion of SO fibers and a reciprocal, steady decline in the percentage of FOG fibers. Atypical fibers were numerous at 4 weeks, but were substantially diminished at later ages. Since total extrafusal fiber number remained relatively constant between the periods examined, this change in relative proportions reflects an adaptive transformation of fiber types characteristic of normal postnatal growth.

A striking alteration in the number and distribution of fiber types was associated with the dystrophic soleus. At 4 weeks an 18% reduction in total fiber number was already noted. Subsequently, by 32 weeks a further 22% diminution in overall fiber number had occurred. With age, the absolute number and proportion of dystrophic SO fibers were drastically reduced. In contrast, the percentage of dystrophic FOG fibers increased significantly while their absolute numbers between 4 and 32 weeks remained relatively constant. Atypical fibers in the dystrophic solei were found in elevated numbers at all age groups, particularly at 12 weeks. They may, in part, represent attempts at regeneration or an intermediate stage in fiber-type transformation. Microscopically, both of the major fiber types appeared affected, albeit differently, by the dystrophic process. We suggest that a failure or retardation in the normal postnatal conversion of fiber types within the soleus muscle occurs in this murine model for muscular dystrophy.

The recently discovered C57BL/6J dy^{2J}/dy^{2J} strain of genetically dystrophic mouse morphologic methods in search of specific fiber-type involvement in this disease (Butler

EXPERIMENTAL NEUROLOGY **80**, 457–470 (1983)

Changes in Isometric Contractile Properties of Fast-Twitch and Slow-Twitch Skeletal Muscle of C57BL/6J dy^{2J}/dy^{2J} Dystrophic Mice during Postnatal Development

B. H. BRESSLER, L. G. JASCH, W. K. OVALLE, AND C. E. SLONECKER[1]

Muscular Dystrophy Research Group, Department of Anatomy, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6T 1W5, Canada

Received July 27, 1982; revision received December 3, 1982

Our primary aim was to determine if there exists a preferential involvement of the fast-twitch or slow-twitch skeletal muscle fibers in the dy^{2J}/dy^{2J} strain of murine dystrophy. The changes in the contractile properties of the slow-twitch soleus (SOL) and the fast-twitch extensor digitorum longus (EDL) muscles of normal and dystrophic mice were studied at 4, 8, 12, and 32 weeks of age. Isometric twitch and tetanus tension were decreased in the 4- and 8-week-old dystrophic EDL compared with controls, this situation being reversed in the older animals. At 12 weeks, the dystrophic EDL generated 15% more tetanic tension than normal EDL and by 32 weeks no significant difference was seen between normal and dystrophic EDL twitch or tetanus tension. By 8 weeks, dystrophic EDL exhibited a prolonged time-to-peak twitch tension (TTP) and half-relaxation time (½RT) of the isometric twitch which continued to 32 weeks. For the dystrophic SOL, decreased twitch and tetanus tension was observed from 4 to 32 weeks. At 8 and 12 weeks, TTP and ½RT of dystrophic SOL were prolonged. However, by 32 weeks there was no longer a significant difference seen in TTP or ½RT between normal and dystrophic SOL. Our results appear to indicate that a loss of the primary control which is determining the fiber composition of the individual muscles is occurring as the dystrophic process advances.

INTRODUCTION

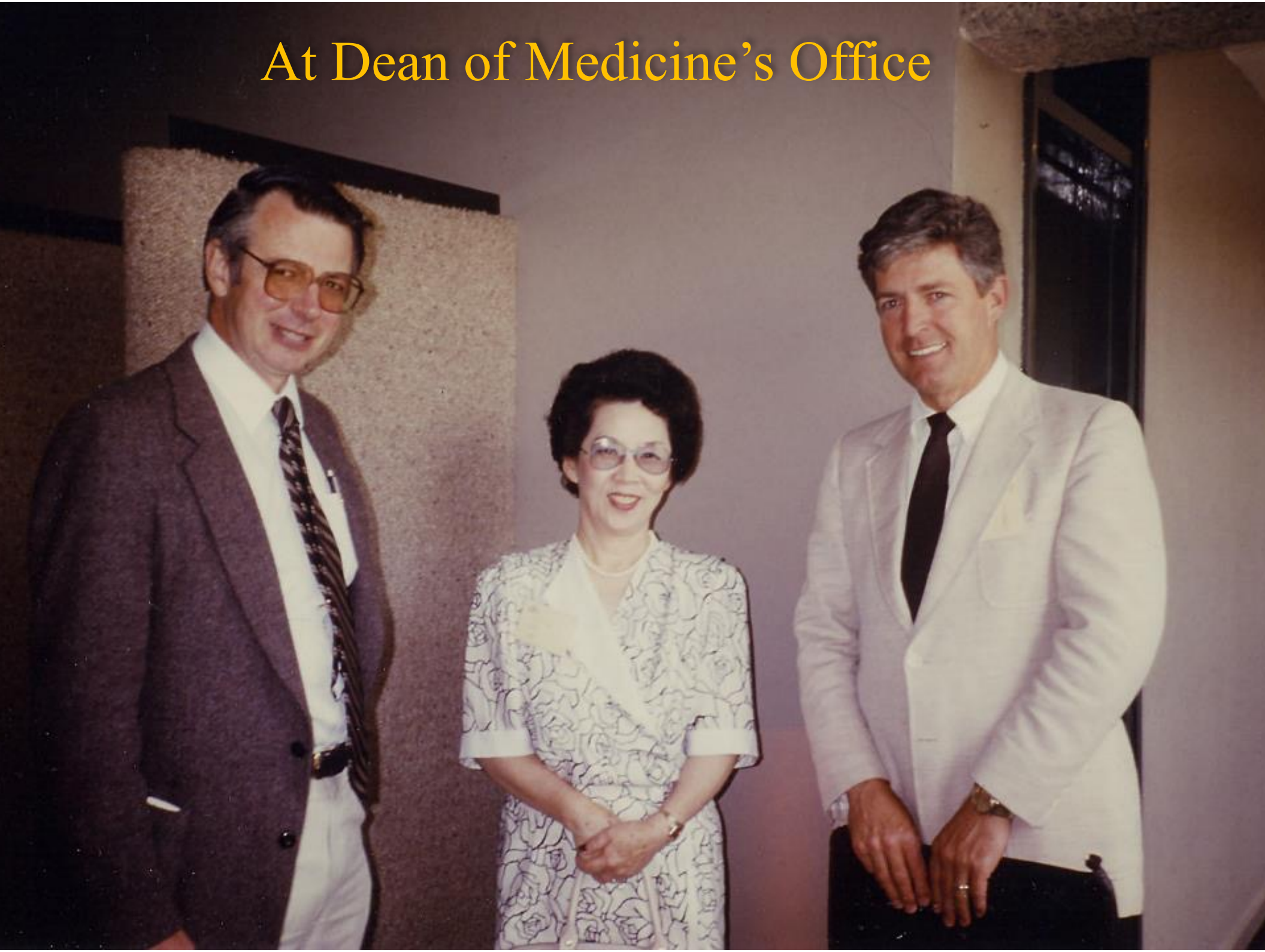
Previous work by many investigators (10, 14, 25, 26) has provided evidence for a consistent deficit in the tension-generating ability of both the slow-twitch soleus (SOL) and the fast-twitch extensor digitorum longus (EDL)

Abbreviations: SOL—soleus, EDL—extensor digitorum longus, P_t—isometric twitch, P_0—tetanic tension, ½RT—half-relaxation time, TTP—time-to-peak twitch tension, SO—slow oxidative, FOG—fast oxidative glycolytic, FG—fast glycolytic.

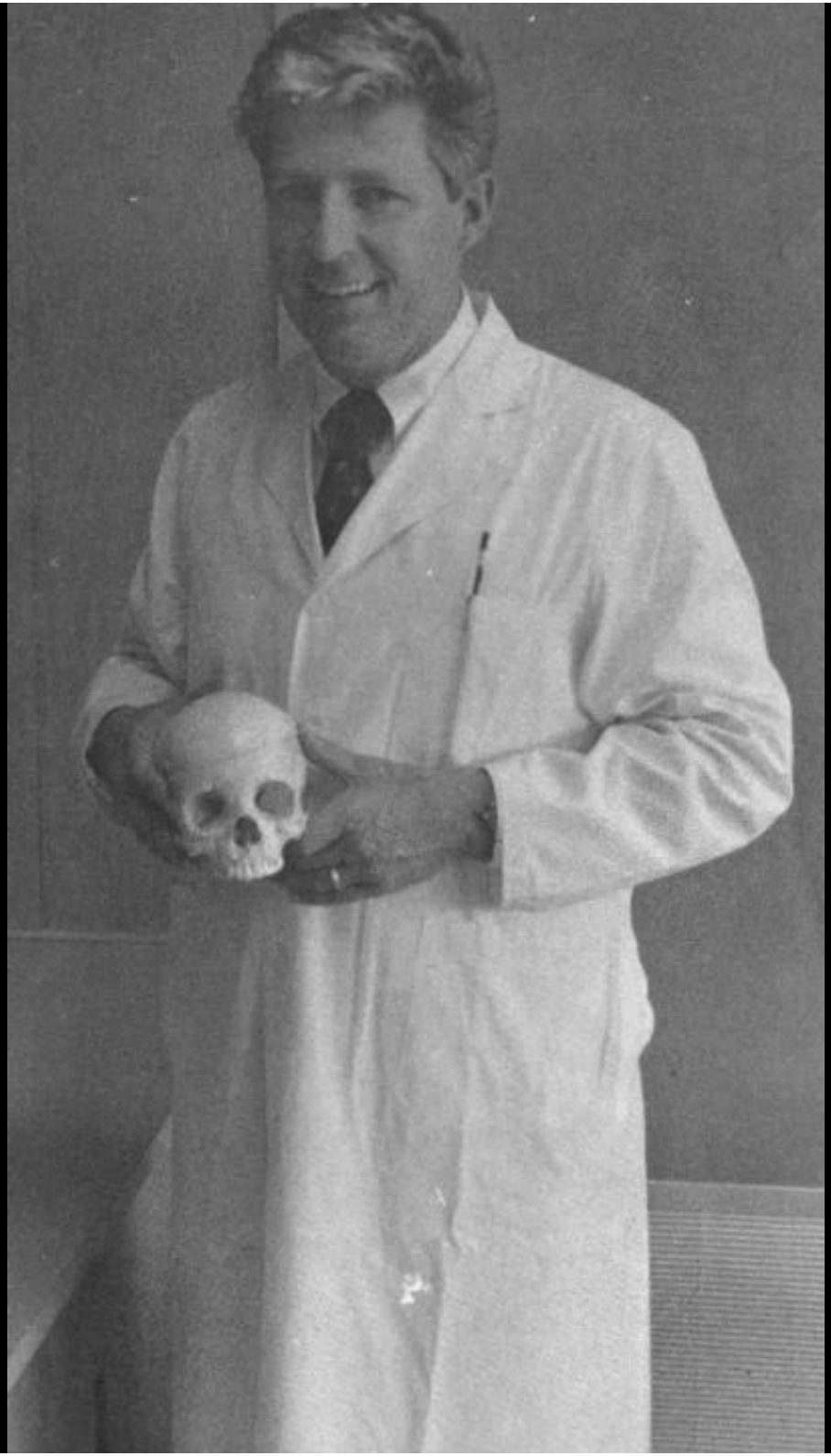
With Jan & the Friedmans

1981

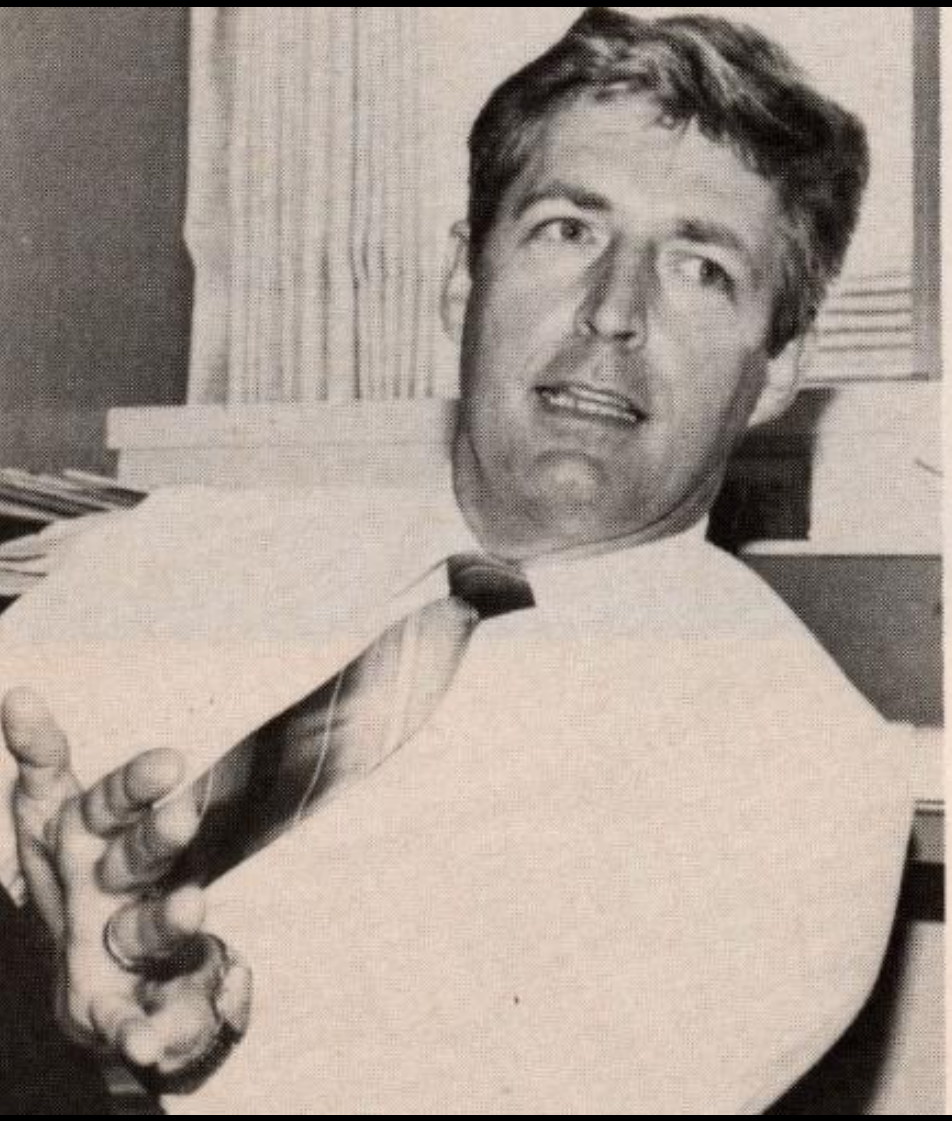
At Dean of Medicine's Office

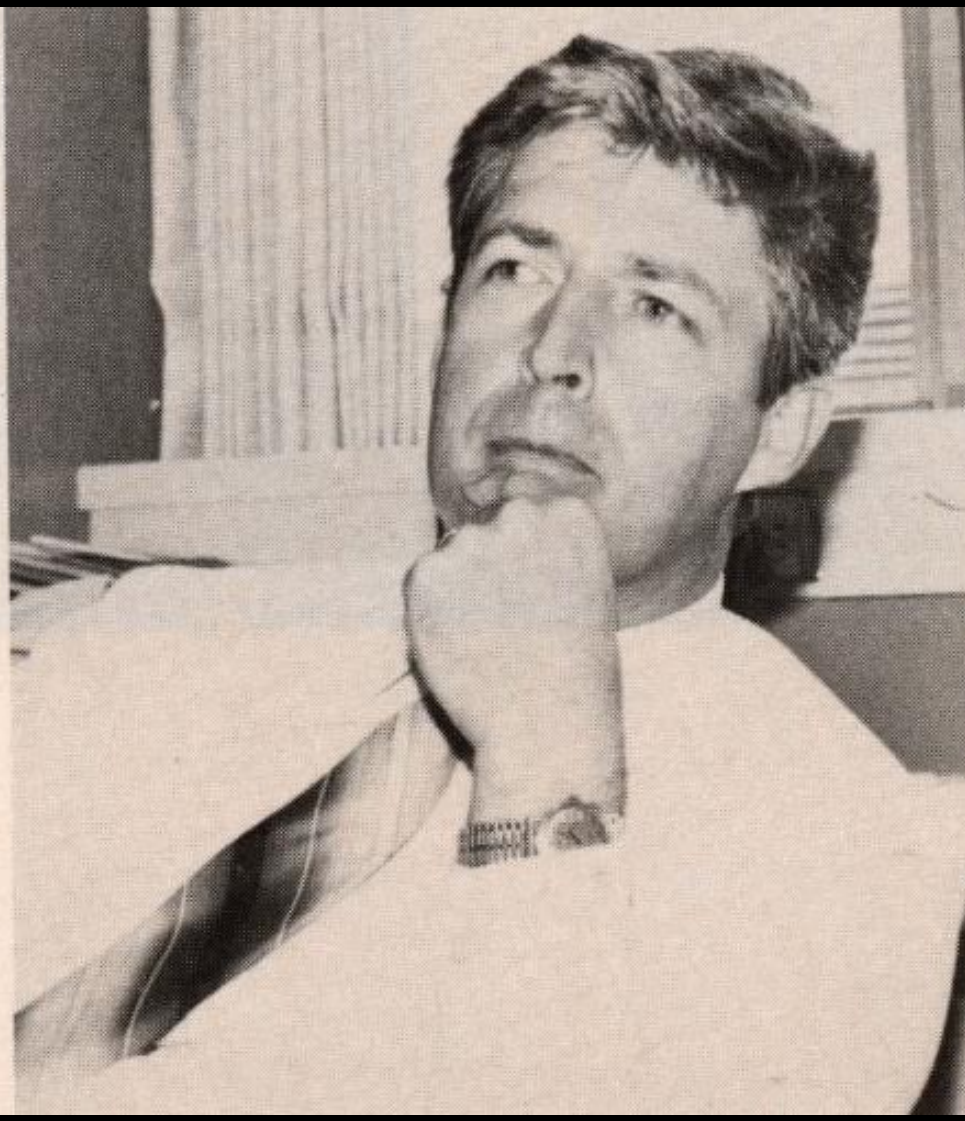


His love of Anatomy



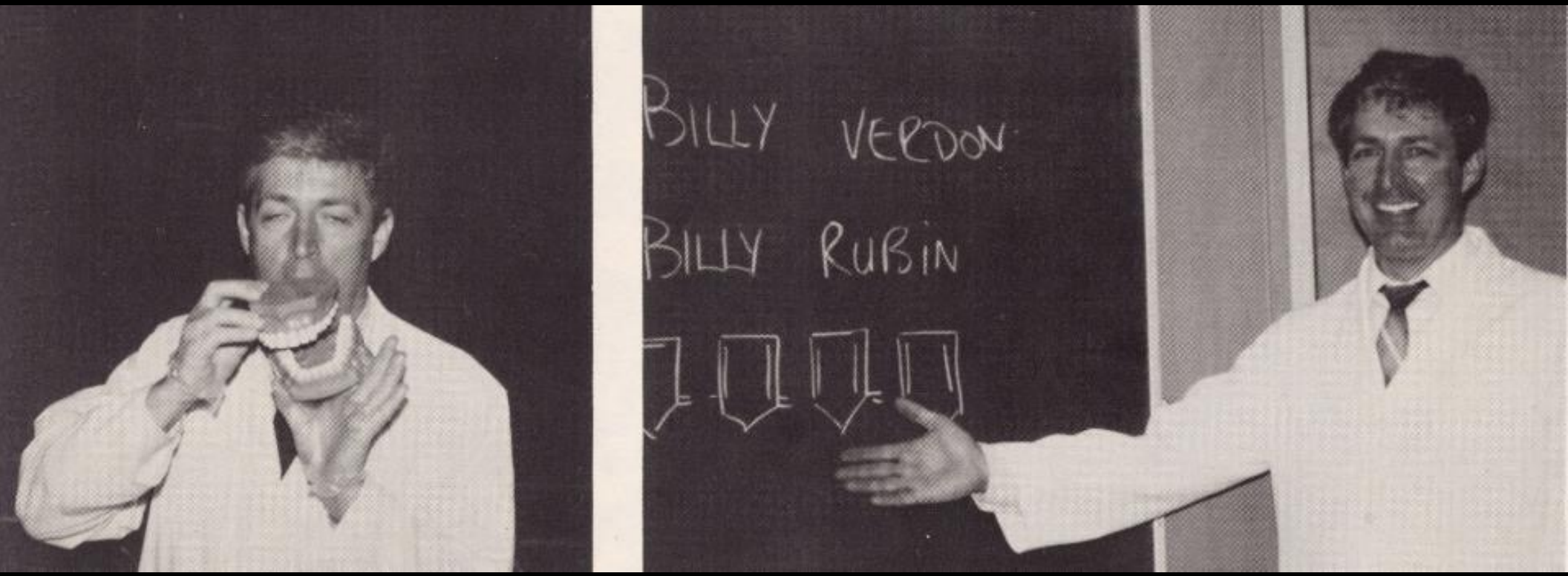
1985





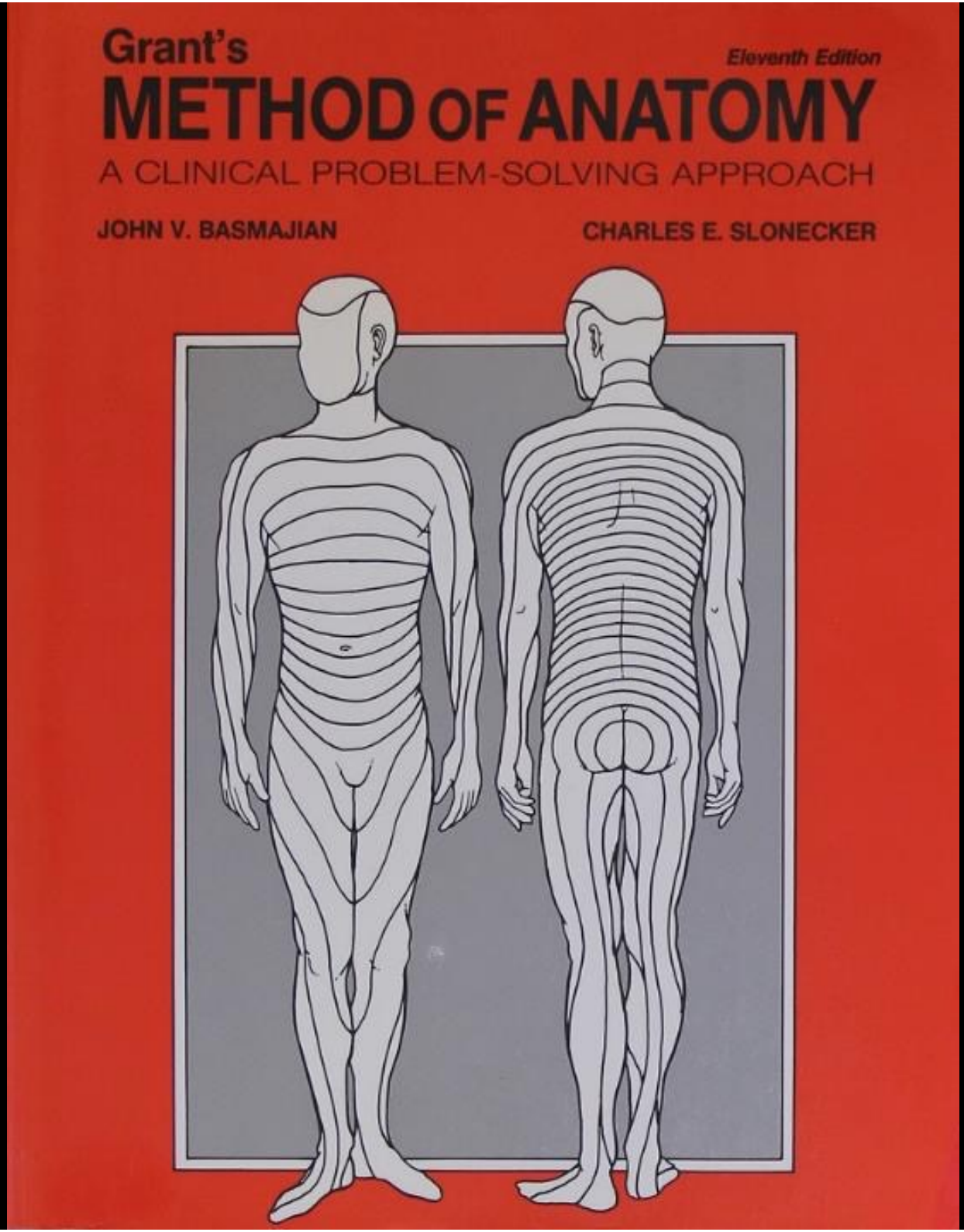
1985

The ‘Master Teacher’



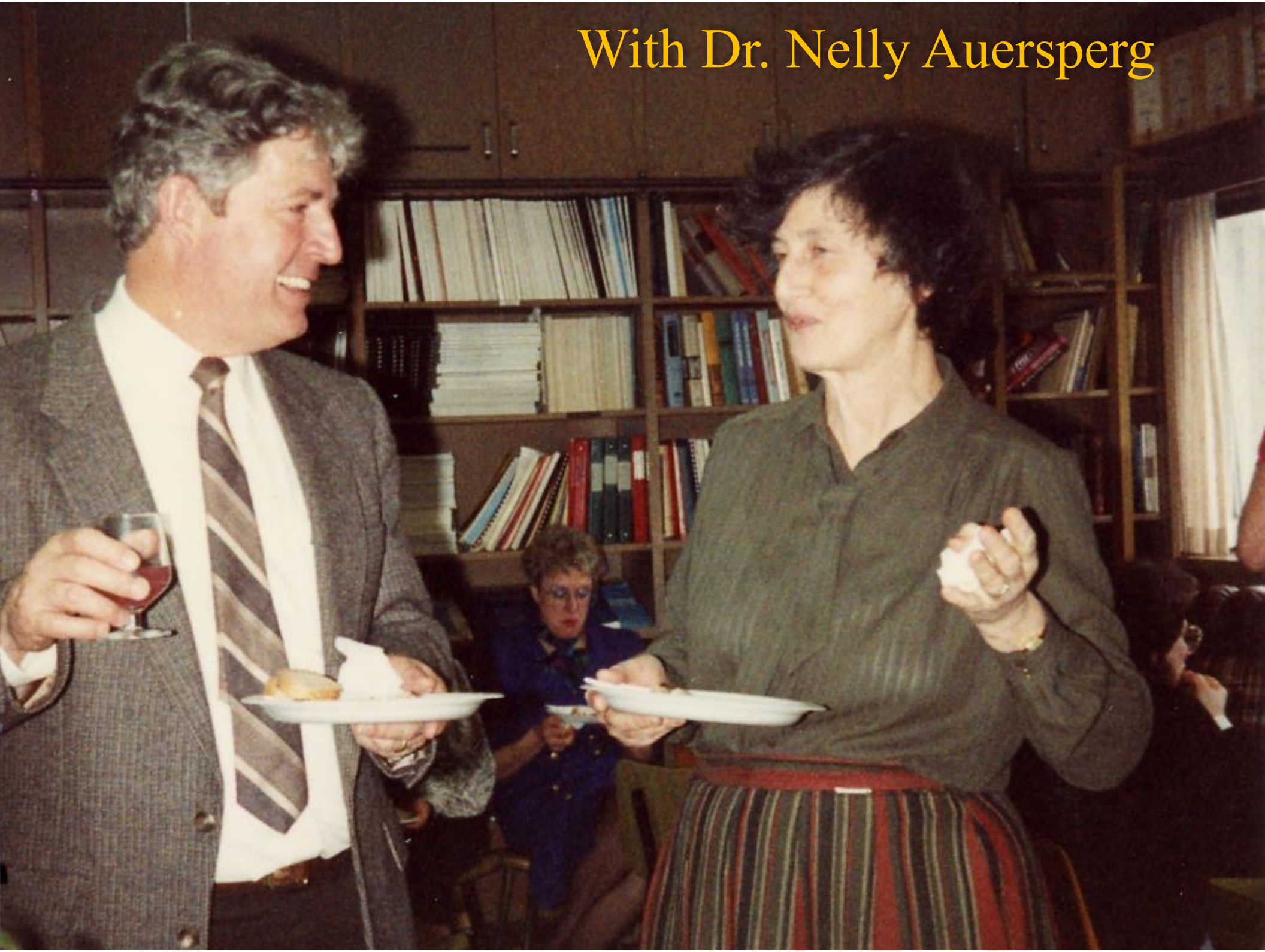
1987

1987



Textbook Author

1989


With Dr. Nelly Auersperg

With Bernie Bressler, Shahira & Mickey

With Gordon, Bernie, Mickey & Roseanne

25 yr club dinner 1990

Chuck & Jan with Dr. Friedman


HYATT REGENCY

Shortly after Chuck took over as the new Head of Anatomy

With fellow classmates at University of Washington Dentistry reunion

1996


2000

With Dr. Wayne Vogl

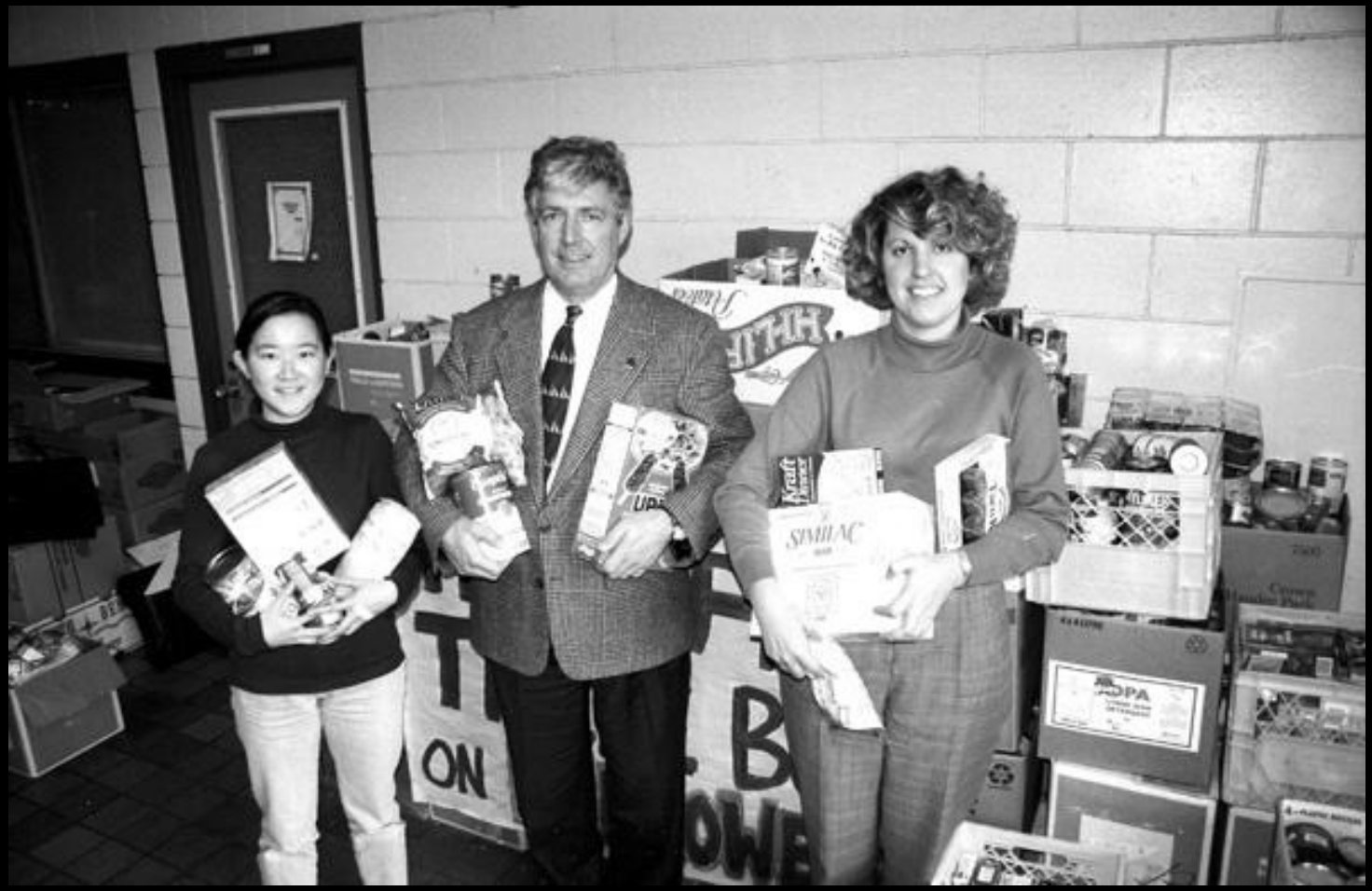
With first Visiting Professor from Mainland China

Helping out with United Way

1993

1993

With Lica Chui and Carole Forsythe



1995

1995

With David, Deb, Monica & Roseanne

2003

United Way Leadership Campaign Award

2002


1992


1992


1997


2003

1991


Visit of Rt. Hon. Pierre Trudeau
1993

1997

1991

2013

2012

At Dr. David Strangway's Farewell

1997

Heads of Anatomy
Back row (l to r): Dr. S. M. Friedman (1950-1981), Dr. C. E.Slonecker (1981-1992),
Dr. W. K. Ovalle (1996-2000), Dr. B. H. Bressler (1993-1995)
At front: Dr. J. T. Emerman (Acting Head) (1992-1993)

2000

Former Anatomy Association Presidents

American Association of Anatomists

2001

The A.J. Ladman AAA/Wiley Exemplary Service Award

The A.J. Ladman AAA/Wiley Exemplary Service Award is jointly presented by The American Association of Anatomists and John Wiley and Sons, Inc., Publishers. This award is presented to a member who has distinguished himself or herself in the field of anatomy and who has provided exemplary service to the AAA. The recipient of this award for 2002 is Dr. Charles E. Slonecker, Professor of Anatomy and former Chairman of the Department of Anatomy and former Acting Vice President for External Affairs at The University of British Columbia (UBC). He is currently the Director of Ceremonies and University Relations at UBC.

Dr. Slonecker's undergraduate years were spent at Olympic College (1957–1958) and at the University of Washington (1958–1960), where he was an undergraduate student in science and chemistry. He entered the School of Dentistry at the University of Washington in September of 1960 and received his D.D.S. degree in June of 1965.

An interest in research, sparked by attending a meeting of the AAA in 1963 in Miami, precipitated Dr. Slonecker's compelling interest in graduate education in Anatomy. To satisfy this newfound desire for further training, he entered the Ph.D. program in the Department of Biological Structure at the University of Washington. His research for the Ph.D. was conducted in the laboratories of Drs. William O. Rieke and Newton B. Everett. Dr. Slonecker entered the field in an exciting and growing period in anatomical research and for the AAA. Numerous new discoveries were made in the 1960s using el
immunology, cyto
chemical techniqu
raphy. In addition,

Dr. Charles E. Slonecker and his wife, Jan Slonecker

Dr. N.B. Everett as his mentor. Everett had just produced the 5th Edition of Functional Neuroanatomy, succeeding Dr. A.R. Buchanan who had produced the first four editions.

Before earning his Ph.D., Dr. Slonecker received several awards. These include membership in Omicron Kappa Upsilon, The American Acad
an Undergraduate Research Fellowship from the U.S. Public Health Service. After receipt of his D.D.S. degree in 1965, he held a USPHS Postdoctoral Fellowship while working on his Ph.D.

After receiving his Ph.D. in Anat
omy in 1967, Dr. Slonecker was a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Pathology Institute at the University of Bern. In
an Assistant Profes-
at The University of
a (UBC). Over the
ough the ranks in the

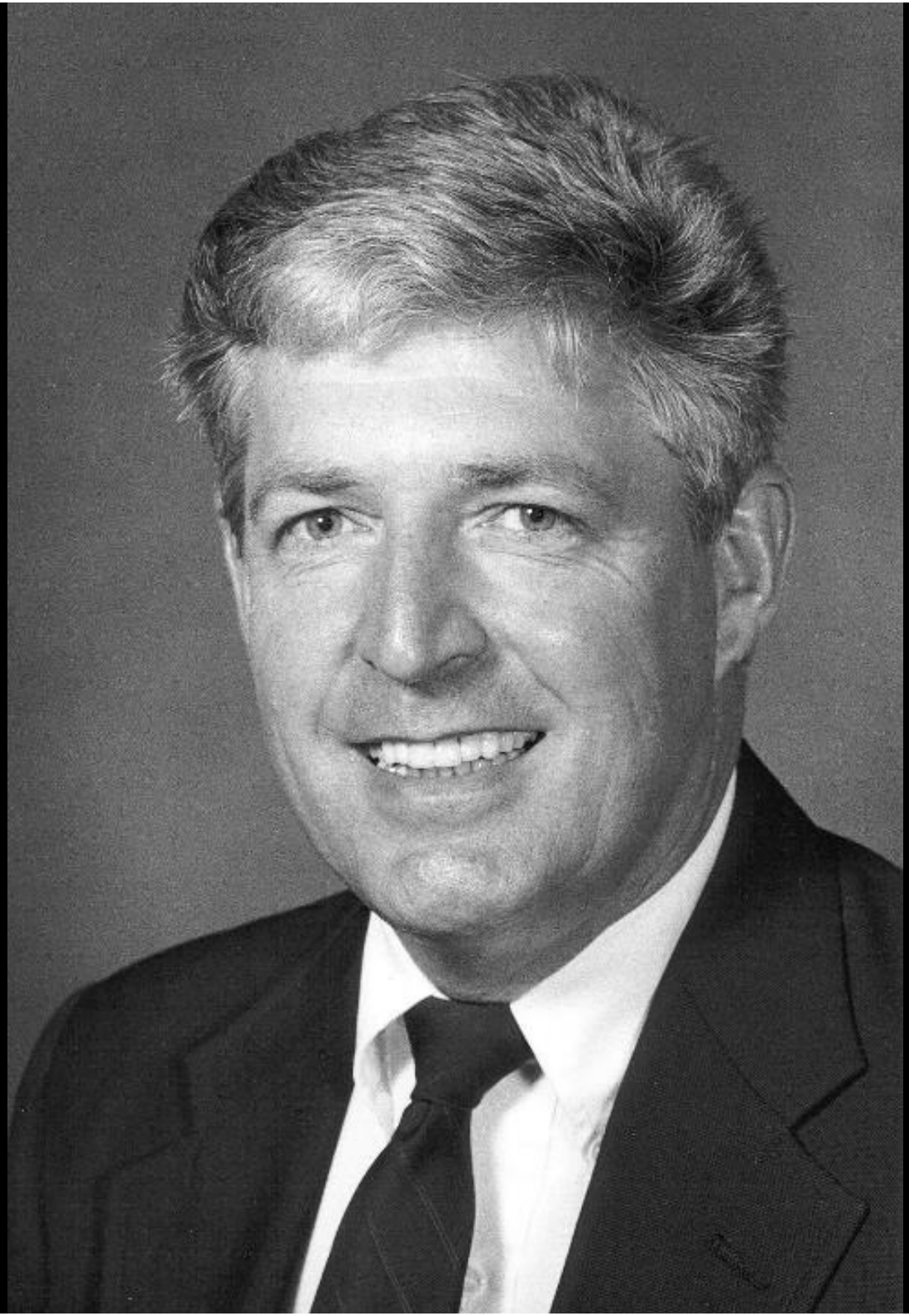
American Association of Anatomists

2002

Former Anatomy Association Presidents

American Association of Anatomists

2008



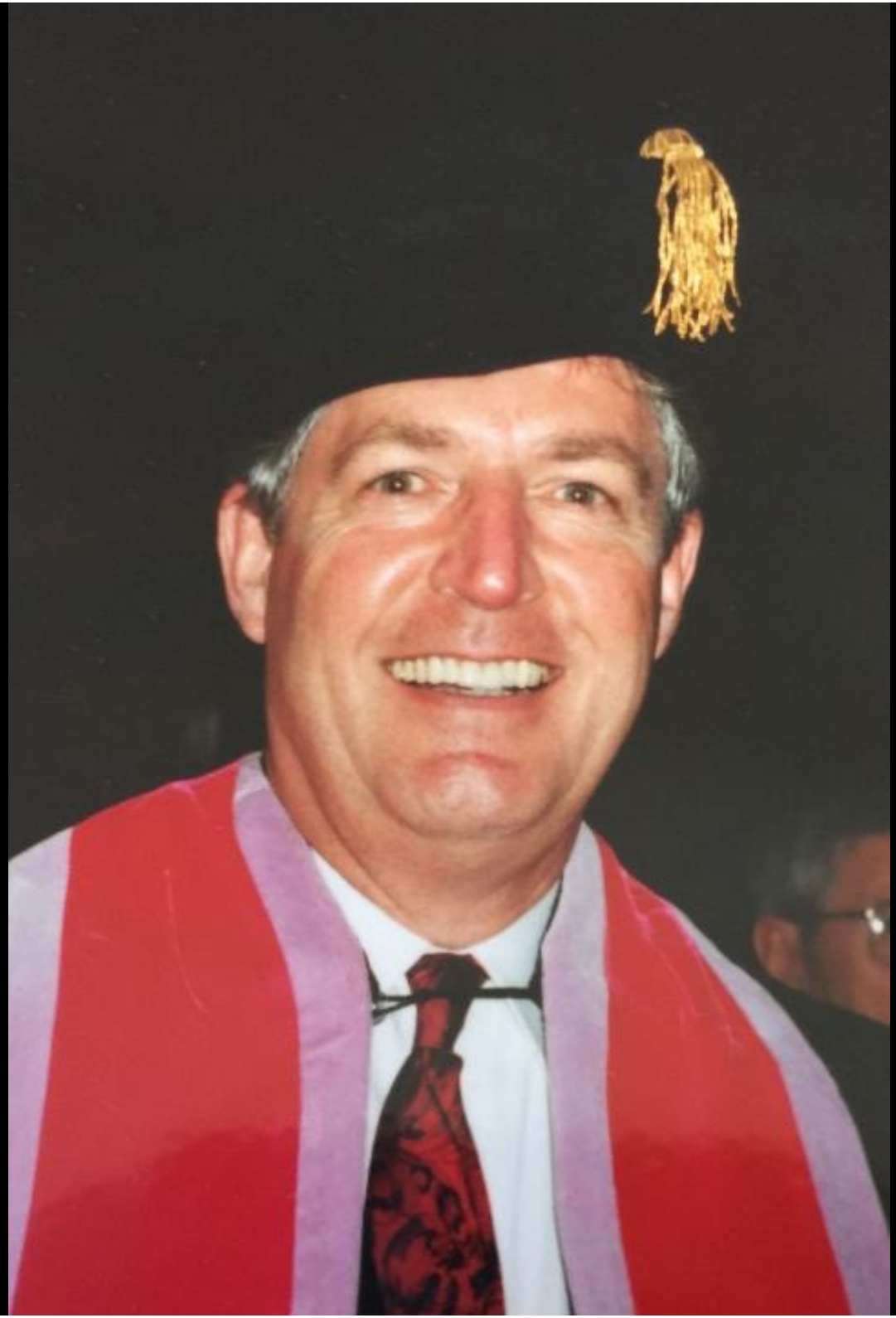
At 25 yr Club Dinner with Garrads, Howes, Eilis & Joan

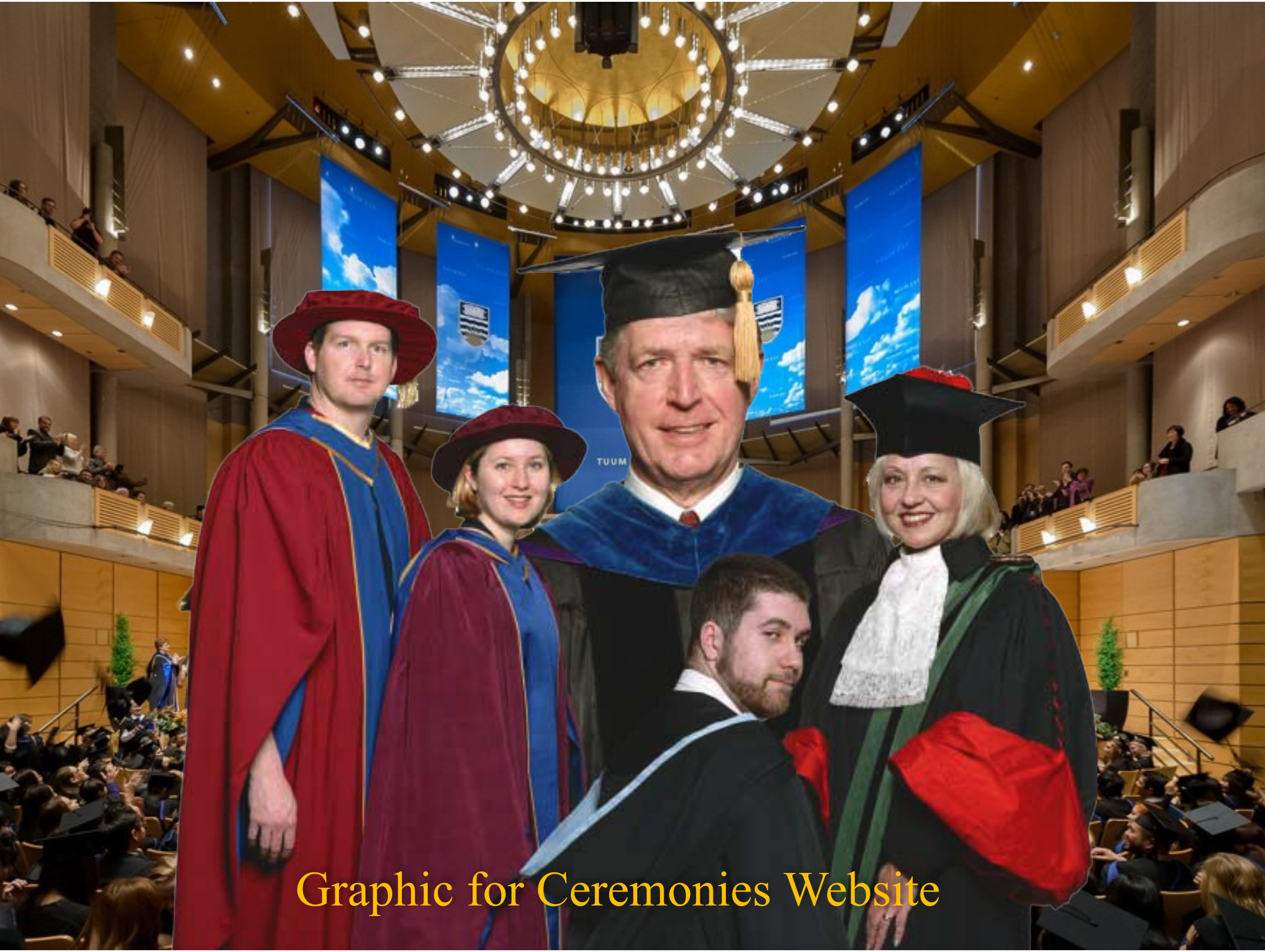
1994

At Faculty Club with Bill Ovalle, Betty Akesson and Donna Ford

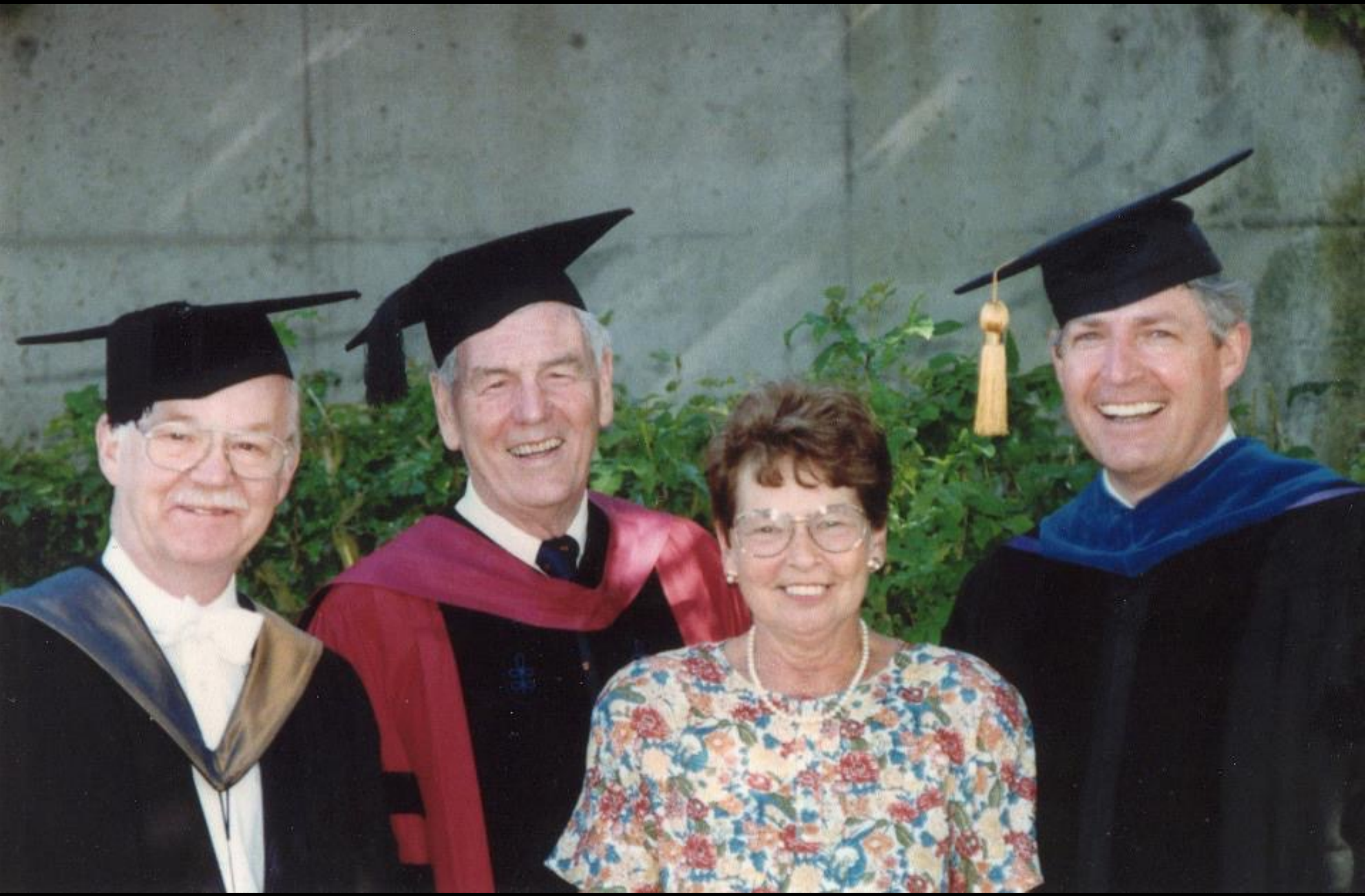
1999

Ceremonies – Faye, Sheila, Eilis, Carolyn & Mel




TUUM
Graphic for Ceremonies Website

Directors of Ceremonies – John Stager, Ben Moyls, Joan King & Chuck



1993

Ready for Graduation with Eilis, Joan & Mel

1993

At Graduation Ceremonies

1990

1994

1998

At NAM with Monica, Mel, Jan & Eilis

Christmas 1996

With Cheryl, Eilis, Joan, Mel & Celeste - Ceremonies

Atop Grouse Mountain

1997


At Norman MacKenzie House
with Carolyn, Eilis, Mel & Jan
1999

Ceremonies giving Bob Hindmarch a Special Honorary Degree

1995

PUCCCK

(President's University Costume Croquet Klassic)

Nice form,
and Uniform!

1996

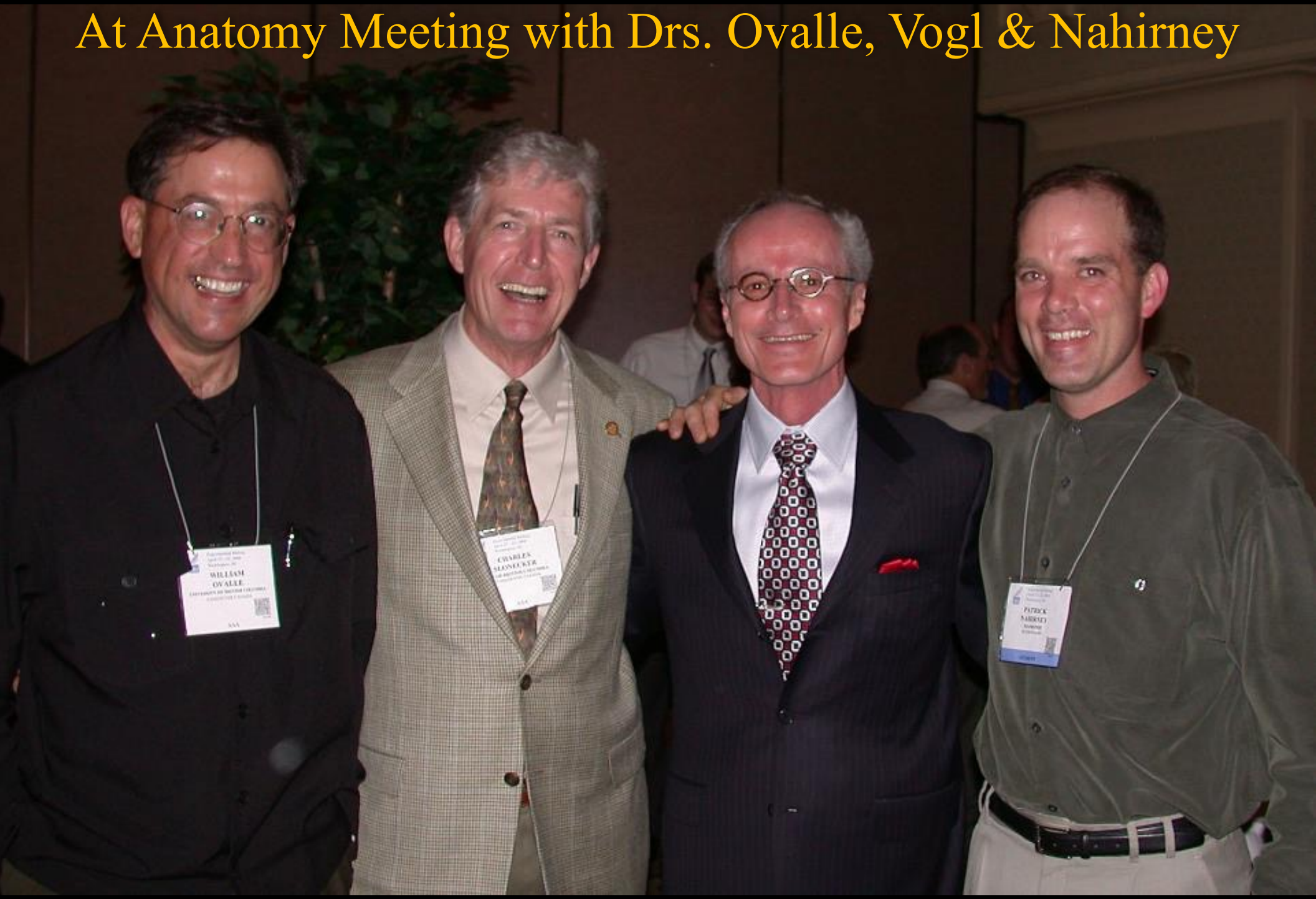
PUCCCK

With Cheryl, Mel and Eilis

Joan and Chuck

1996

At Anatomy Meeting with Drs. Ovalle, Vogl & Nahirney

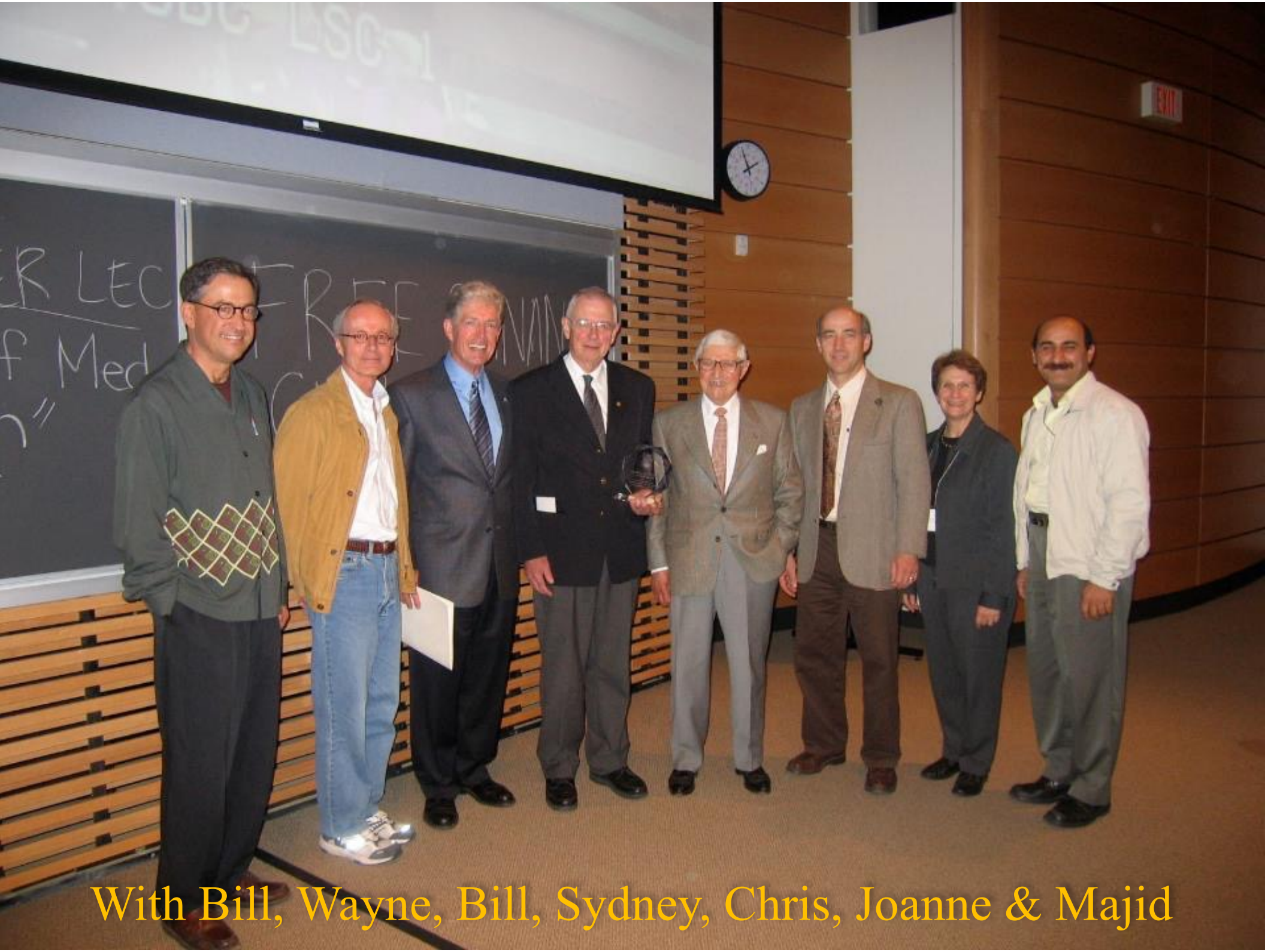


2004

At UBC Golf Tournament with Eilis, Roseanne & Bill Webber

2005

With Drs. Chris Naus, Tony Pearson, John Ledsome & Gavin Stuart



With Bill, Wayne, Bill, Sydney, Chris, Joanne & Majid

With Dean Martin Hollenberg & friends

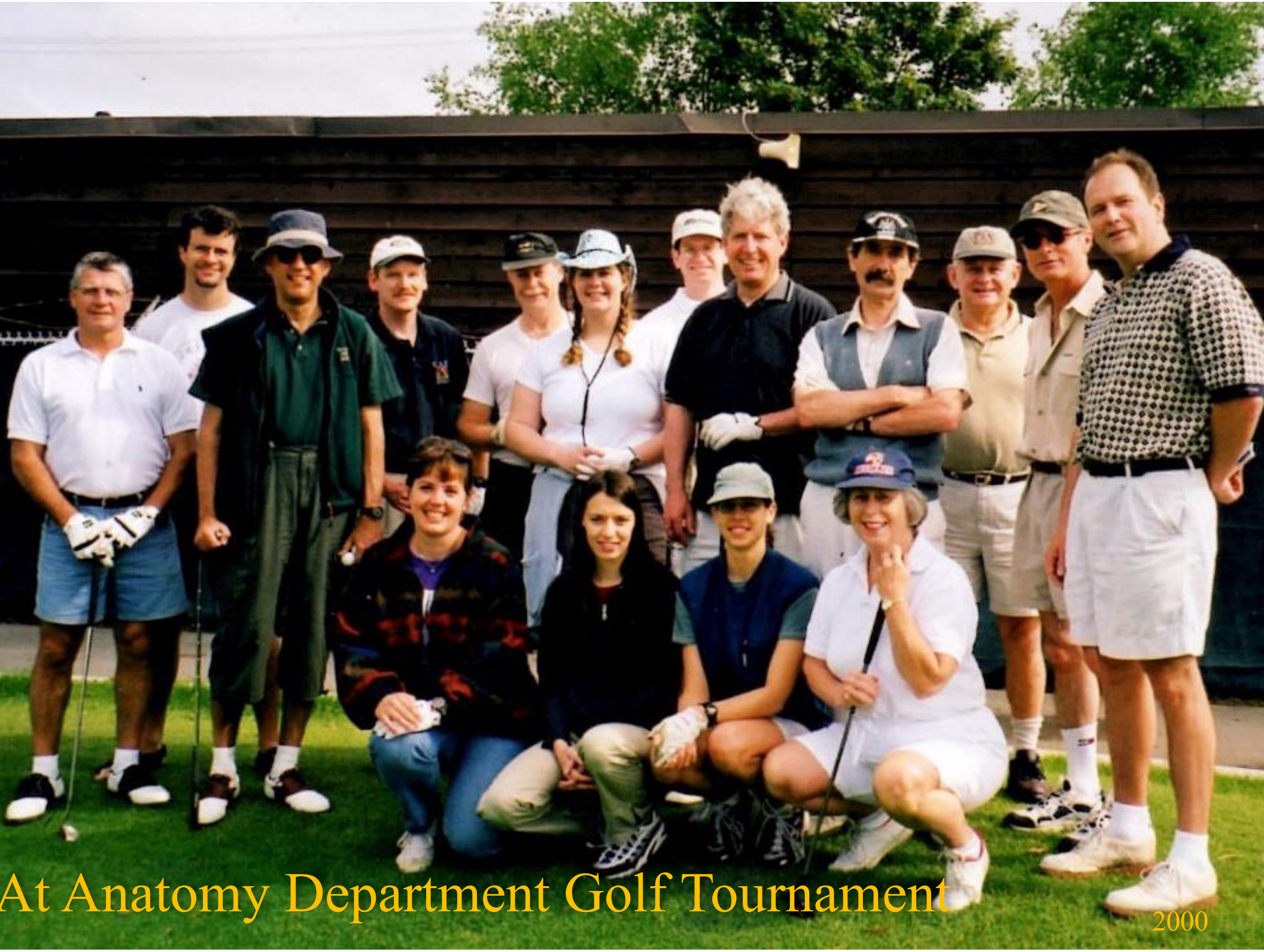
2008


With Drs. David Hardwick & Bill Webber
2008

With Roseanne & Bernie

2008

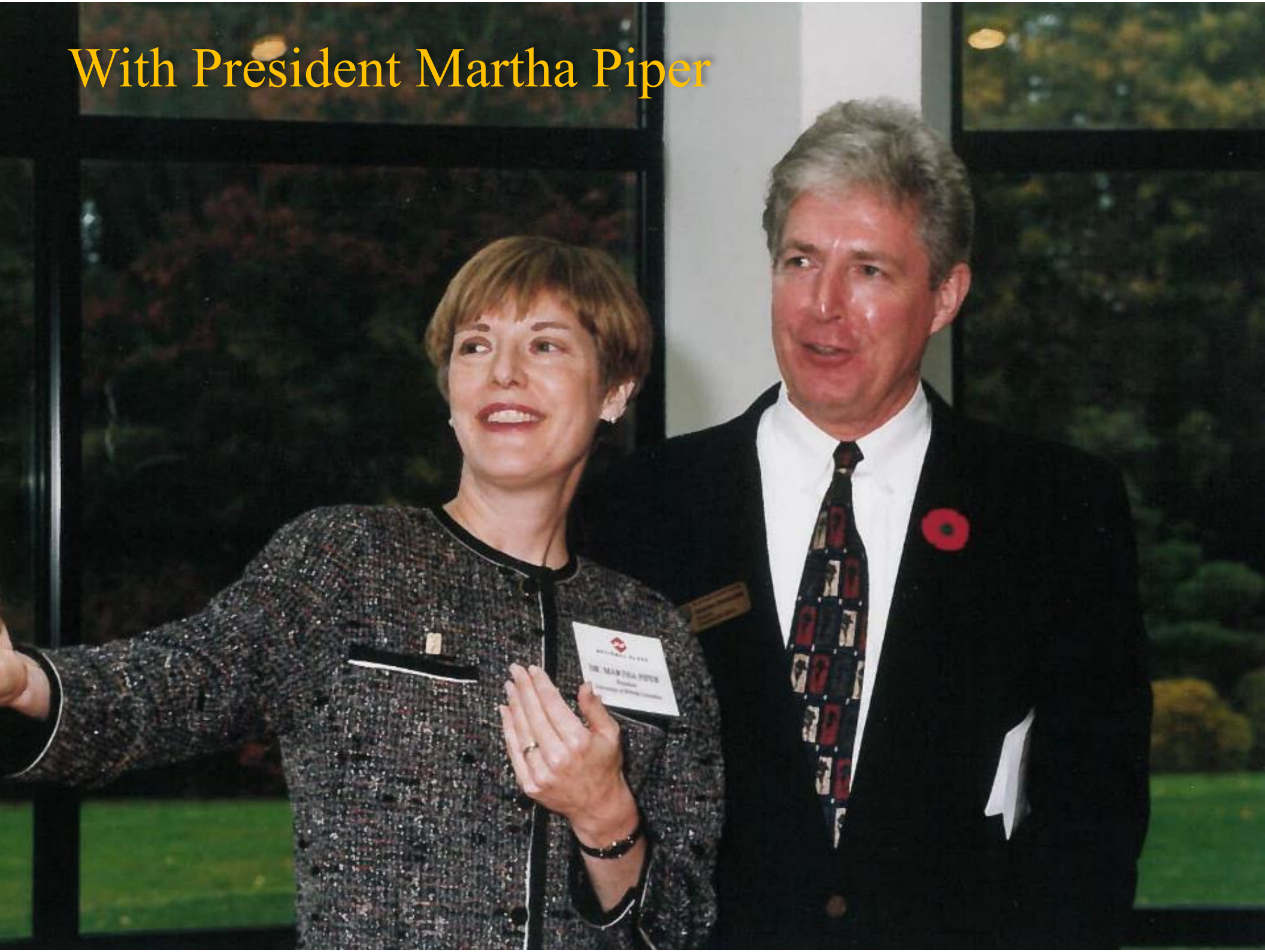
2002



At Anatomy Department Golf Tournament

2000

With President Martha Piper



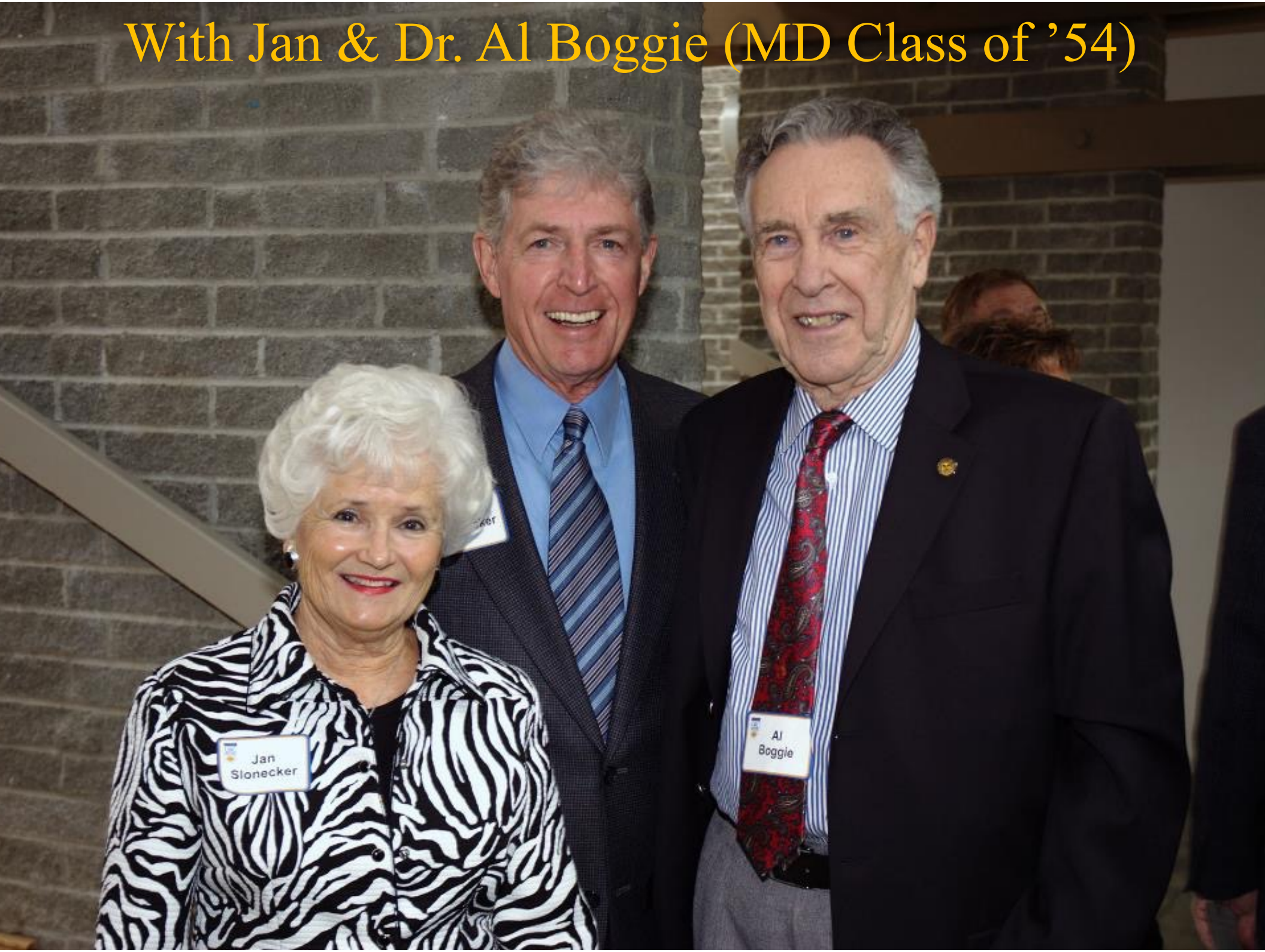
With David Hardwick and Wolfgang Felix

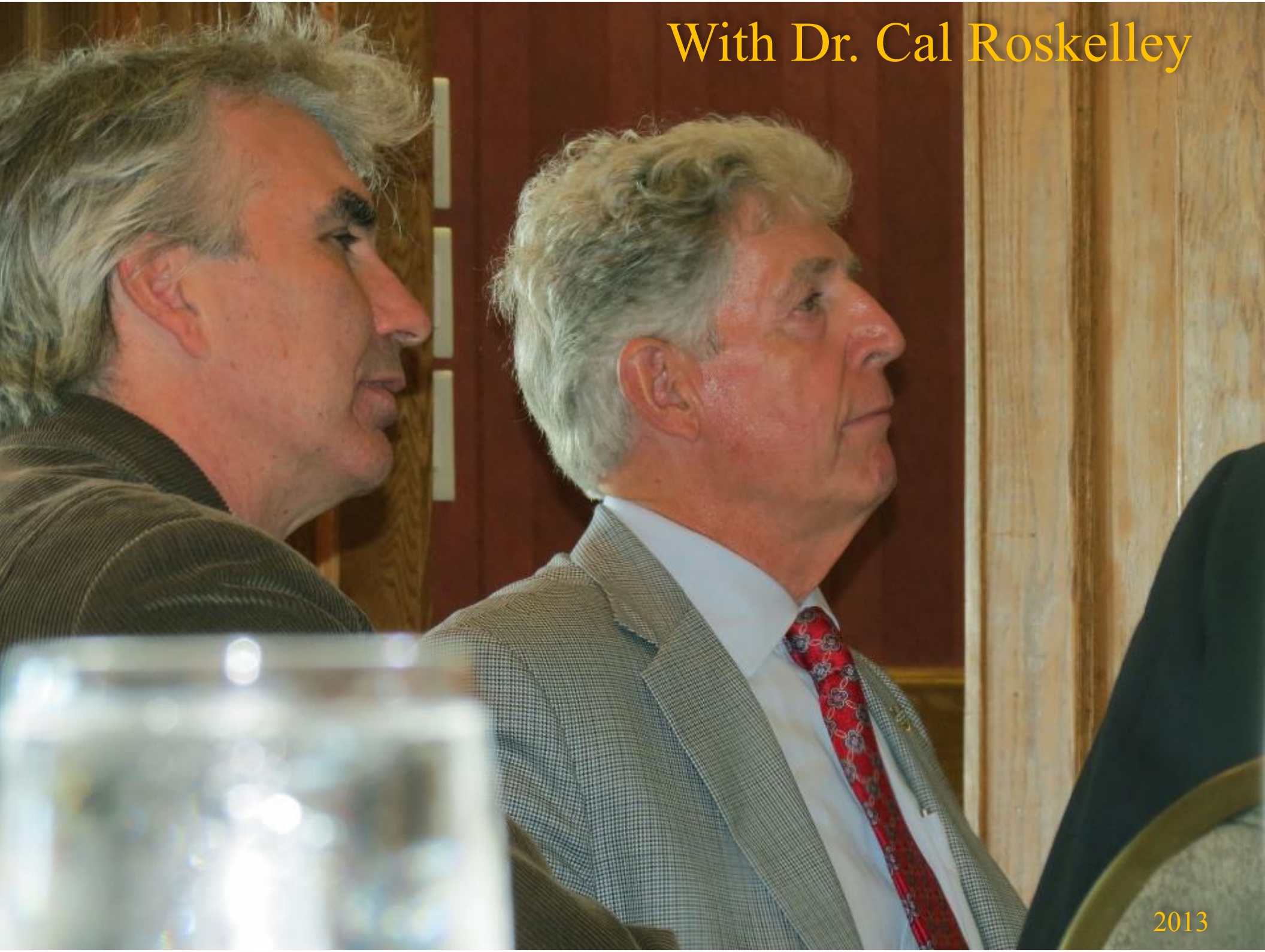
At William A. Webber Medical Student & Alumni Centre

2009

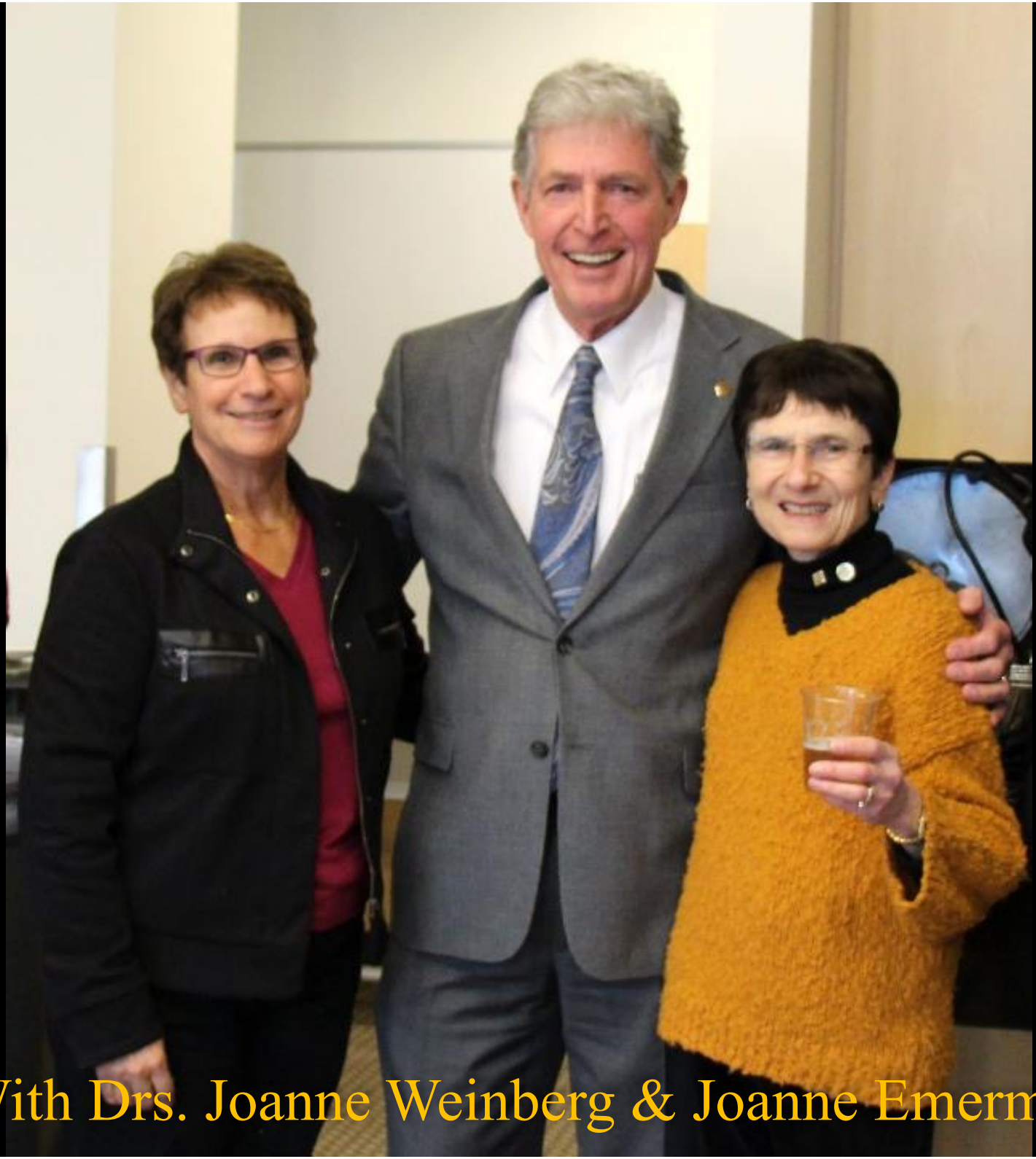
At Performing Arts Lodge reception with Stan Hamilton & Joy Coghill

With Jan & Dr. Al Boggie (MD Class of ’54)




With Dr. Cal Roskelley
2013


2013



With Drs. Joanne Weinberg & Joanne Emerman 2014


2012

2012

Friedman Foundation Directors

2012


PING

Off the tee…

2007

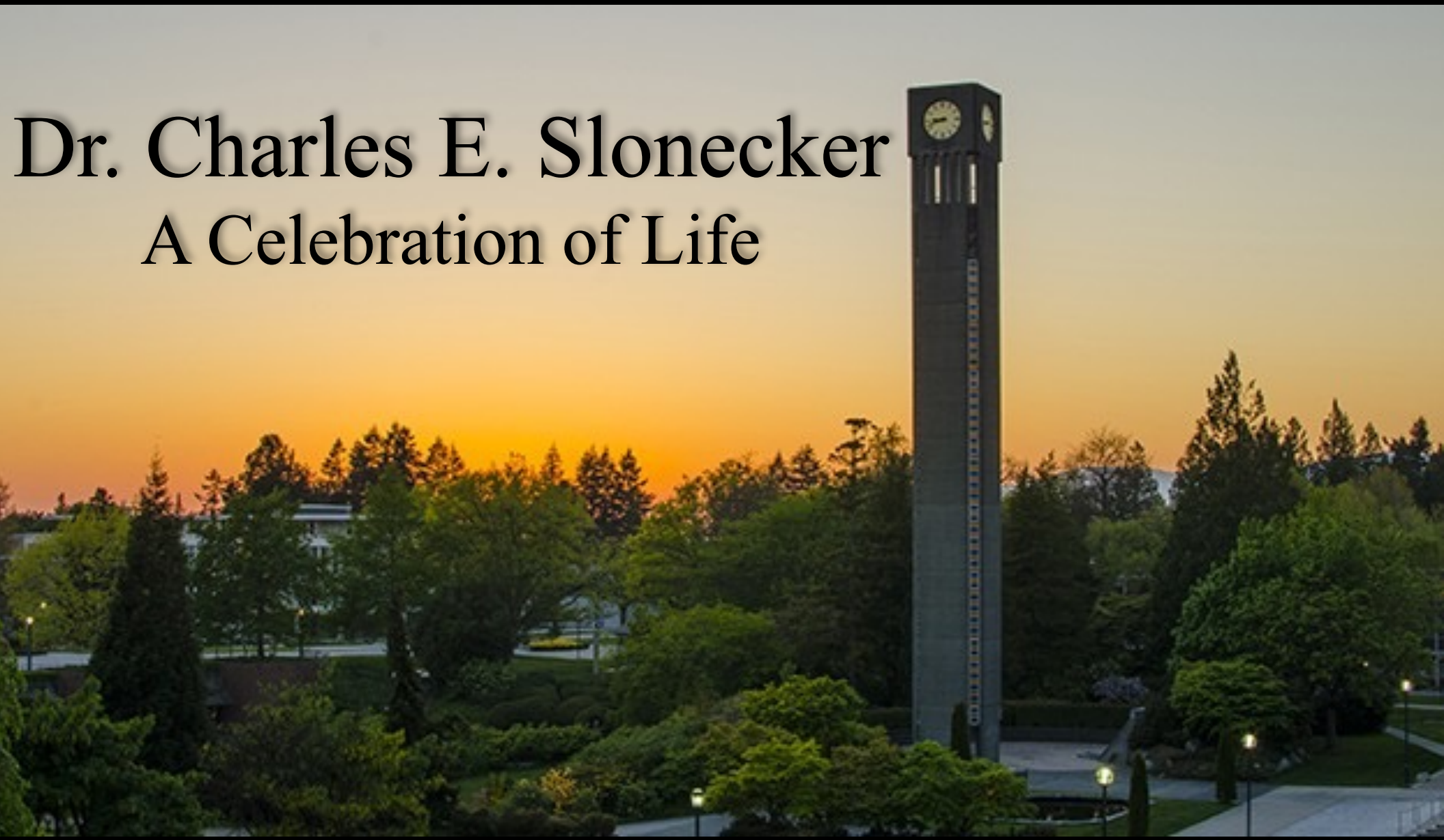

With golfing buddies…

Honolulu Lunch

2012


startanevolution.ca
a place of mind
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA


UBC


Dr. Charles E. Slonecker
A Celebration of Life

Lowering of the BC Flag

June 10, 2016

June 10, 2016


We will miss you
dearly, Chuck!!!


You've left a legacy
that makes us smile
with pride,


and an essence
that warms all
our hearts!

Dr. Charles E. Slonecker

A Celebration of Life

Photographs kindly provided by:

The Slonecker Family
UBC Department of Anatomy/CPS
Roseanne McIndoe
William K. Ovalle
Jim Jorgenson
Eilis Courtney
UBC Ceremonies Office
UBC Development and Alumni Engagement
UBC Library Archives
American Association of Anatomists

Presentation created by Patrick C. Nahirney
September 2016