Second Announcement and Call for Abstracts

AOHUPO 6th Congress, Beijing, China

May 5-7, 2012

Invitation

Dear Colleagues,

The AOHUPO 6th Congress will be held in Beijing, China, May 5th-7th, 2012. On behalf of the organizers, we have the honor and privilege to invite you to attend this international congress.

AOHUPO was formed in 2002 by a group of well-known proteomics scientists in the Asia Pacific Oceanic region. The organization is a branch of HUPO and represents the community of proteomics scientists from fifteen countries in the Asia Oceania region. Since its founding, AOHUPO has been actively promoting proteomics collaboration between research groups in the region. As part of its mandate, AOHUPO organizes a biennial international proteomics conference. In view of increasing Proteomics research in China, the AOHUPO council decided to hold the AOHUPO 6th congress in China in 2012.

The theme of the AOHUPO 6th Congress will be "Proteomics: Better for life." The congress aims to showcase progress within the field of proteomics and related disciplines, to promote international collaboration within Asia and the Pacific, and also to welcome scholars from all over the world to join the pageant and share their expertise. In keeping with this theme, a wide range of topics will be covered in various formats including workshops, speaker sessions and poster sessions. We anticipate that over one thousand scientists will attend this conference. We are confident that you will enjoy the science, the warm friendship and the rich cultural activities in Beijing.

We warmly welcome your participation and look forward to seeing you in Beijing.

Sincerely yours,

Kazuyuki Nakamura	Fuchu He	Pengyuan Yang
President, AOHUPO	Vice President, AOHUPO Honorary President, CNHUPO	Council Member, AOHUPO President, CNHUPO

Congress Information

Host:

Asia Oceania Human Proteome Organization (AOHUPO)

Chinese Human Proteome Organization (CNHUPO)

Organizers:

Beijing Institute of Radiation Medicine (BIRM)

Beijing Proteome Research Center (BPRC)

Presidents:

Kazuyuki Nakamura, President of AOHUPO

Fuchu He, Vice President of AOHUPO; Honorary President of CNHUPO

Pengyuan Yang, President of CNHUPO

Theme:

Proteomics: Better for life

Language:

English

Venue:

China National Convention Center, Beijing, China

Scientific Topics:

- Disease Signatures /Biomarkers of Disease and Personalized Medicine
- Proteomics of Plants and Microorganisms
- Post-translational Modifications
- Glycoproteins and Glycans: Structure, Function and Applications
- Characterization of Protein Therapeutics: Structure and Metabolism in vivo
- Chemical Proteomics and Drug Discovery
- Quantitative and Targeted Proteomics and Systems Biology
- Proteomics: New Approaches and Novel Techniques
- Bioinformatics: Databases, Post-translational Modifications, Quantification and Validation

Tentative Timetable:

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>5/4/2012
Friday</th><th colspan="2">5/5/2012
Saturday</th><th>5/6/2012
Sunday</th><th>5/7/2012
Monday</th><th>5/8/2012
Tuesday</th></tr>
<tr><td>8:30-9:10</td><td rowspan="15">Registration/ International Interactome Initiative (I3) Workshop</td><td rowspan="13">Registration</td><td rowspan="3">Education/ Membrane Proteomics Initiative (MPI) Workshop</td><td rowspan="2">Plenary Lecture</td><td rowspan="2">Plenary Lecture</td><td rowspan="5">Tour</td></tr>
<tr><td>9:10-9:50</td></tr>
<tr><td>9:50-10:10</td><td>Coffee Break</td><td>Coffee Break</td></tr>
<tr><td>10:10-10:30</td><td rowspan="11">Education/ Chromosome-centric Human Proteome Project (CHPP) workshop</td><td rowspan="2">Plenary Lecture</td><td rowspan="2">Parallel Sessions</td></tr>
<tr><td>10:30-12:10</td></tr>
<tr><td>12:10-14:00</td><td>Workshops (Posters/Exhibitions)</td><td>Workshops (Posters/Exhibitions) AOHUPO Council Meeting</td><td rowspan="13"></td></tr>
<tr><td>14:00-16:00</td><td>Parallel Sessions</td><td>Parallel Sessions</td></tr>
<tr><td>16:00-16:20</td><td>Coffee Break</td><td>Coffee Break</td></tr>
<tr><td>16:20-17:00</td><td rowspan="3">Plenary Lecture</td><td>Plenary Lecture</td></tr>
<tr><td>17:00-17:30</td><td colspan="2">Opening Ceremony</td><td>Closing Ceremony</td></tr>
<tr><td>17:30-17:40</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Plenary Lecture</td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>17:40-18:50</td><td rowspan="2">Beijing Opera Show</td></tr>
<tr><td>19:00-21:00</td><td colspan="2">Welcome Reception/Banquet</td></tr>
</table>

Plenary Speakers:

Name	Affiliation	Title
Aaron Ciechanover	Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Israel **(2004 Nobel Laureate in Chemistry)**	Why Our Proteins Have to Die so We shall Live or The Ubiquitin Proteolytic System - From Basic Mechanisms thru Human Diseases and onto Drug Development
Ruedi Aebersold	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Switzerland	TBD
Tom L Blundell	University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK	The Structural Proteome and Drug Discovery: Chemical Tools for Targeting Protein Networks
Zhu Chen	Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine; Minister of Health, China	TBD
Kunliang Guan	Fudan University, China; University of Michigan, USA	Protein Lysine Acetylation in Metabolism Regulation
Denis Hochstrasser	University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland	Proteomics & Clinical Mass Spectrometry
Leroy Hood	Institute for Systems Biology, USA	TBD
John Craig Venter	J. Craig Venter Institute, USA	TBD
Xiaodong Wang	National Institute of Biological Sciences, China	TBD
John Yates	Scripps Research Institute, USA	The Use Of Quantitative Proteomics To Study Disease

To be added……

Keynote Speakers:

Name	Affiliation	Title
N. Leigh Anderson	Plasma Proteome Institute, USA	The Diagnostic Proteome: Challenges and Opportunities in the Discovery and Clinical Implementation of Protein Biomarkers
Mark Baker	Macquarie University, Australia	not confirmed
Amos Bairoch	Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics	TBD
John Bergeron	Research Institute of McGill University Health Center, Royal Victoria Hospital, Canada	not confirmed
Pierre-Alain Binz	Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Switzerland	not confirmed
Lewis C. Cantley	Harvard Medical School, USA	not confirmed
Yu-Ju Chen	Institute of Chemistry, Academia Sinica，Chinese Taipei	not confirmed
Daniel W. Chan	The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, USA	Translating Proteomics into The Clinical Laboratory: The Future is Now
Maxey C.M. Chung	National University of Singapore, Singapore	TBD
Catherine Costello	Boston University School of Medicine, USA	TBD
Robert E. Gerszten	Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, USA	not confirmed
Bill Hancock	Northeastern University, USA	not confirmed
Bill Jordan	Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand	TBD
Pierre Legrain	Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (CEA), France	From Genes and proteins to Human being : can we revisit the role of heredity?
Kazuyuki Nakamura	Yamaguchi University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan	Disease Biomarker Discovery -HSP27 for Diagnostics and Therapeutics of Pancreatic Cancer
Eugene N. Nikolaev	The Institute for Energy Problems of Chemical Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia	not confirmed

Name	Affiliation	Title
Gilbert S. Omenn	University of Michigan, USA	The Role of the HUPO Human Proteome Project in Advancing the Field of Proteomics
Young-Ki Paik	Yonsei Proteome Research Center, Korea	A Chromosome-Centric Human Proteome Project to Characterize the Sets of Proteins Encoded in the Genome
Peipei Ping	University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), USA	TBD
Richard J. Simpson	Ludwing Institute for Cancer Research, Australia	not confirmed
Michael K.W. Siu	York University, Canada	Diagnostic, Prognostic and Therapeutic Significance of Head and Neck Cancer Biomarkers Discovered by Mass Spectrometry-Based Proteomics
Gyorgy Marko Varga	Lund University, Sweden	not confirmed

To be added……

Call for Abstracts:

The submission of abstracts will be welcome for presentation as oral communications or posters.

1. Abstracts should be concise, informative and should contain objective, methods, results and conclusion.
2. The language should be in English.
3. An abstract should be no more than 350 words according to the abstract format (Attachment 1).
4. The abstract submission deadline is **February 25th, 2012.**
5. Please submit your abstract through the congress website http://www.aohupo2012.cn. (Due to the upgrade of the congress registration system, the function of ABSTRACT SUBMISSION will be closed from December 25th, 2011 to January 6th, 2012)

Young Scientist Travel Award

The congress is supporting the Young Scientist Travel Award. The recipient shall be the current graduate student or young scientists with doctoral degree received within the past five years and under 35 years of age on May 5th, 2012, which also shall be the first and presenting author of an abstract submitted for the AOHUPO 6th congress. Each travel award will equal RMB 2000.

Application:

1. Curriculum Vitae of the applicant: this should occupy no more than one single sheet and should include a list of recent representative publications. **CV and abstract should be sent to CNHUPO office (aohupo2012@vip.163.com) via email after submitting registration through the congress website** http://www.aohupo2012.cn**.**
2. An abstract submission on any topic listed in the AOHUPO 6th Congress. The members of the congress scientific committee will review the submitted abstracts.
3. Registration at the early registration level.
4. A document to determine the age of the candidate.
5. **Applications deadline will be February 25th, 2012.**

Important Dates:

Pre-registration Deadline Extended to 2012. 02.25!

- Abstract submission deadline 2012.02.25
- Pre-registration deadline 2012. 02.25
- On-site Registration 2012.05.04-06

Registration：

Registration Type	Before 2012.02.25	After 2012.02.25	On-Site
Academic	USD350	USD400	USD450
Student	USD150	USD200	USD250
Accompanying	USD100	USD150	USD200
Industry/Corporate	USD750	USD800	USD850

Registration Type	Before 2012.02.25	After 2012.02.25	On-Site
AOHUPO Council Member	Free	Free	Free

Please registration through the congress website http://www.pharmatable.com/en/aohupo2012/reg/. (Due to the upgrade of the congress registration system, the function of REGISTRATION will be closed from December 25th, 2011 to January 6th, 2012)

Exhibition:

An exhibition "Ex-AOHUPO 2012, Beijing" will be held concurrently with the congress at the same venue. All for-profit and non-profit organizations in relevant fields are welcome to the "Ex-AOHUPO 2012, Beijing". Please contact the CNHUPO Office for further information or consult the congress website http://www.aohupo2012.cn.

Tour Information:

Local and Post-Congress local Tours will be provided for participants by the local formal travel corporation. They are offering the unique opportunity to enjoy the oriental scenery, culture and ancient civilization in China. Detailed information (Attachment 2) will be available on the website http://www.aohupo2012.cn as well.

Contact Information

CNHUPO Office:

33 Life Science Park Road, Changping District, Beijing 102206, China
Scientific Program: +8610-80705188
Exhibition: +8610-80705888
Registration: +8610-84351699
Fax: +8610-80705155
Email: aohupo2012@vip.163.com, aohupo2012@pharmatable.com

Congress Website:

http://www.aohupo2012.cn

http://www.pharmatable.com/en/aohupo2012.cn

Attachment 1

ABSTRCT TEMPLATE

Identification of the nonspecific binding proteins in depletion of Albumin and IgG from Human plasma

Wang Yundan[1], Ning Yunshan[1,3], Jiang Yin[2], Deng Xinyu[2], Fang Qinmei[2], Hong Yanhua[3], Li Ming[1,3]

[1] College of Biotechnology, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, P. R. China, 510515

[2] Beijing Institute of radiation Medicine, Beijing, P. R. China, 100850

[3] Boang Antibody Company, Shanghai, P. R. China, 200233

tommy604@fimmu.com

Depletion of high abundant proteins in plasma samples is necessary for deep searching the new biomarkers. We utilized the high specific mouse mAbs against human albumin and protein G to optimize premeters for removing these two kinds of most abundant proteins in human plasma with denatured or native conditions respectively. We found that the depletion efficiency is significantly changed with different combination of chaos reagents, non-ionic detergent and varied concentration of salts. In native condition, the elution proteins were separated by 2DE and 104 spots in the gel were excised and trypsin digested for tandem mass spectrum (MS/MS) analysis. After two dimension gel and MS analysis, the abundant proteins, such as albumin, IgG, fibrinogen, vitamin D binding protein, alpha-1 antitrypsin, transferrin, transthyretin, proapolipoprotein, keratin, and complement component 3 were identified from the eluted sample with depletion under the native condition. However, the depletion efficiency under denatured condition for albumin became lower but IgG did not change. The results may explain the relationship between low non-specific binding and presence of albumin fragments in condensed plasma samples processed by MARC or MARS system using commercial buffer.

Keywords:
High abundant protein / Depletion / 2-DE / MS / Nonspecific / Human plasma protein / Monoclonal antibody / Denature

References

1. Huang, H. L., Stasyk T., Morandell, S., Mogg, M., *et al.*, *Electrophoresis* 2005, 26, 2843-2849
2. Anderson, N. L., Polanski M., Pieper, R., Gatlin, T., *et al.*, *Molecular & Cellular Proteomics* 2004 Apr;3(4):311-26.
3. Shen, Y. F., Kim, J. K., Strittmatter, E. F., Jacobs, J.M., *et al.*, *Proteomics* 2005, 5,4034-4045

Attachment 2

Tours in Beijing

Beijing – 5,000 Years of Cultural Richness

Beijing is the capital of China during the Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. The largest imperial palace in the world, the Forbidden City, is located on the central axis of Beijing city. Together with the Summer Palace - a royal park, the Great Wall, and the Beijing Royal Quadrangle Courtyard, Beijing has 7,300 cultural relics and historic sites, as well as more than 200 scenic spots.

Sightseeing Tours

The Great Wall

As an emblem of Chinese civilization, a cultural phenomenon of world caliber, and another UNESCO endorsed world cultural heritage site, the 6350 km Great Wall was in China's feudal years a mammoth defense bulwark that serpentines its way across mountains and valleys in the northern part of the country. The Great Wall came under construction in the 7th century BC. But it was Qinshihuang, the founding emperor of the Qin, who brought it to completion. Repeated extensions were done in later dynasties until the Ming. The 600-year-old Badaling Fortification in Yanqing County in northwest Beijing is representative of Ming sections of the Great Wall. The Great Wall looks equally breathtaking at such sections as Jinshanling, Mutianyu and Simatai.

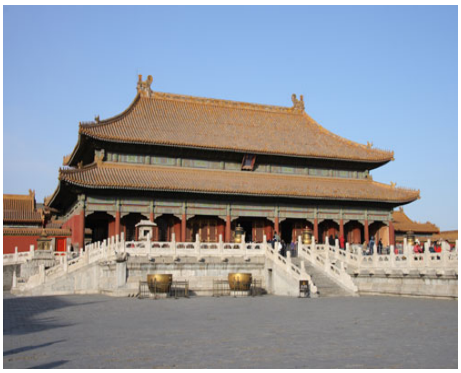
The Ming Tombs

50 kilometers northwest from Beijing City lies the Ming Tombs - the general name given to the mausoleums of 13 emperors of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644).

Only the Changling and Dingling tombs are open to the public.

Changling, the chief of the Ming Tombs, is the largest in scale and is completely preserved. The total internal area of the main building is 1956 square meters. There are 32 huge posts, and the largest measure about 14 meters in height. It inhumes Emperor Zhudi, the fourth son of Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang. Travel China Guide recommends the Lingsi Palace in its

second yard as really deserving a visit. This is unique as it is the only huge palace made of camphor wood. It covers about 1956 square meters. The ceiling is colorfully painted and supported by sixteen solid camphor posts. The floor was decorated with gold bricks.
Unlike Changling, Dingling is under ground and about 27 meters deep. It is the mausoleum of Emperor Zhu Yijun, the thirteenth emperor who occupied the throne the longest during the Ming Dynasty, and his two empresses. The main features are the Stone Bridge, Soul Tower, Baocheng and the Underground Place, which was unearthed between 1956 and 1958. The entire palace is made of stone. The Soul Tower is symbolic of the whole of Dingling and it forms the entrance to the underground chambers. The yellow glazed tiles; eaves, archway, rafters and columns are all sculptured from stone, and colorfully painted. The entire construction is stable and beautiful!



The Forbidden City

The 720,000-square-metre Palace Museum, better known as "Forbidden City", was the imperial palace for the Ming and Qing. Built during the 1406-1420 period, it is the largest royal palatial complex in existence in China; ranging from the majestic to the exquisite, they bear witness to a nation in transition. Other tourist attractions on the premises include a huge stone ramp carved with intricate dragon and cloud patterns, Imperial Garden and Nine-Dragon Screen Wall. An immense trove of cultural artifacts and treasures of various dynasties, some of them on display in the Treasure Hall and the ceramics, painting, bronze ware galleries, are reason enough for UNESCO to adopt the Former Imperial Palace as a world cultural heritage site.

The Temple of Heaven

The Temple of Heaven is a worthwhile visiting place in Beijing. It is much bigger than the Forbidden City and smaller than the Summer Palace with an area of about 2,700,000 square meters. The Temple was built in 1420 A.D. during the Ming Dynasty to offer sacrifice to Heaven. As Chinese emperors called themselves 'The Son of Heaven', they dared not to build their own dwelling, 'Forbidden City' bigger than a dwelling for Heaven.
The Temple of Heaven is enclosed with a long wall. The northern part within the wall is semicircular symbolizing the heavens and the southern part is square symbolizing the earth. The northern part is higher than the southern part. This design shows that the

heaven is high and the earth is low and the design reflected an ancient Chinese thought of 'The heaven is round and the earth is square'.

The Temple is divided by two enclosed walls into inner part and outer part. The main buildings of the Temple lie at the south and north ends of the middle axis line of the inner part. The most magnificent buildings are The Circular Mound Altar (Yuanqiutan), Imperial Vault of Heaven (Huangqiongyu) and Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest (Qiniandian) from south to north. Also, there are some additional buildings like Three Echo Stones and Echo Wall.Almost all of the buildings are connected by a wide bridge called Vermilion Steps Bridge (Danbiqiao) or called Sacred Way.

The Summer Palace

Situated in the western outskirts of Haidian District, the Summer Palace is 15 kilometers (9.3 miles) from central Beijing. Having the largest royal park and being well preserved, it was designated, in 1960 by the State Council, as a Key Cultural Relics Protection Site of China. Containing examples of the ancient arts, it also has graceful landscapes and magnificent constructions. The Summer Palace is the archetypal Chinese garden, and is ranked amongst the most noted and classical gardens of the world. In 1998, it was listed as one of the World Heritage Sites by UNESCO.

Composed mainly of Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake, The Summer Palace occupies an area of 294 hectares (726.5 acres), three quarters of which is water. Guided by nature, artists designed the gardens exquisitely so that visitors would see marvelous views and be amazed by perfect examples of refined craftwork using the finest materials.

Centered on the Tower of Buddhist Incense (Foxiangge) the Summer Palace consists of over 3,000 structures including pavilions, towers, bridges, and corridors. The Summer Palace can be divided into four parts: the court area, front-hill area, front-lake area, and rear-hill and back-lake area.

Front-Hill Area: this area is the most magnificent area in the Summer Palace with the most constructions. Its layout is quite distinctive because of the central axis from the yard of Kunming Lake to the hilltop, on which important buildings are positioned including Gate of Dispelling Clouds, Hall of Dispelling Clouds, Hall of Moral Glory, Tower of Buddhist Incense, the Hall of the Sea of Wisdom, etc.

Rear-Hill and Back-Lake Area: although the constructions are fewer here, it has a unique landscape, with dense green trees, and winding paths. Visitors can feel a rare tranquility, and elegance. This area includes scenic spots such as Garden of Harmonious Interest and Suzhou Market Street.

Court Area: this is where Empress Dowager Cixi and Emperor Guangxu met officials, conducted state affairs and rested. Entering the East Palace Gate, visitors may see the

main palace buildings: the Hall of Benevolence and Longevity served as the office of the Emperor, the Hall of Jade Ripples where Guangxu lived, the Hall of Joyful Longevity, Cixi's residence, the Hall of Virtue and Harmony where Cixi was entertained.

Front Lake Area: covering a larger part of the Summer Palace, opens up the vista of the lake. A breeze fluttering, waves gleam and willows kiss the ripples of the vast water. In this comfortable area there are the Eastern and Western Banks, the Seventeen-Arch Bridge, Nanhu Island, and so on. On the western bank float six distinct bridges amongst which the Jade-Belt Bridge is the most beautiful.

Lama Temple (Yonghegong)

Yonghegong (The Lama Temple) is a famous lamasery located in the northeastern part of the old city of Beijing. It was a palatial residence built in 1694 by Qing Emperor Kangxi for his fourth son, Prince Yongzheng who later succeeded to the throne. This magnificent temple consists of five main buildings lying on the north-south axis, with annex halls standing on both sides. The temple is listed by the Chinese Government as one of the important historical monuments under special preservation. After the death of his father, Emperor Yongzheng moved to the Forbidden City. The compound was closed to ordinary people and was renamed Yonghegong (the Palace of Harmony). Green roof tiles were replaced by yellow ones to suit a monarch's home. In 1744 his successor Emperor Qianlong converted the palace into a lamasery.

Several renovations have been carried out since 1949.The temple has taken on a new look and was reopened to the public in 1981.It is now not only a functional lama temple, but also a tourist attraction.

Hutong

Beijing's hutongs, lanes or alleys formed by lines of siheyuan (a compound with houses around a courtyard) where old beijing residents live, witness the vicissitude of the city. The word "hutong" originates from the word "hottog" which means "well" in Mongolian. Villagers dig out a well and inhabited there. Hutong means a lane or alley, in fact the passage formed by lines of siheyuan (a compound with houses around a courtyard) where old Beijing residents live. Be careful not lost in it! it was recorded that in the Yuan. A 36-meter-wide road was called a standard street, a 18-meter-wide one was a small street and a 9-meter-wide lane was named a hutong. In fact, Beijing 's hutongs are inequable ranging from 40 centimeter to 10 meter in wide. The longest has more than 20 turns, either in east-west or north-south. Beijing 's

hutongs varied as slant, half or blind hutongs" cul-de-sacs. The gray-tiled houses and deep alleys crossing with each other in identical appearance like a maze, you will find it much fun to walk through but be care not to lost yourself

Beijing Opera

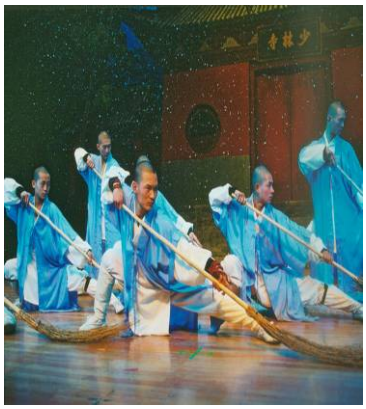
Beijing opera has a history of over 200 years already. Originally Beijing opera was a form of local theatre, but now it has become the national-opera of China. Like most Chinese local operas; it is a comprehensive art combining stylized acting with shining, acrobatics and colorful costumes.

Beijing Opera has a history of over 200 years already .Originally Beijing Opera was a form of local theatre, but now it has become the national –opera of China .Like most Chinese local opera, it is truly a comprehensive art combining stylized acting with singing, acrobatics and colorful costumes.

Before Beijing Opera, Kunqu Opera was a very popular opera in Beijing, especially in the Imperial Palace and among the upper classes in Beijing. About 200 years ago, Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty toured in southern China and developed an interest in the local opera troupes come to Beijng to perform for him. After the birthday celebration, four famous troupes from Anhui Province remained in Beijing. Because of its vigorous clear tones, Anhui Opera gradually replaced Kunqu Opera ,and also gradually had been very popular in the palace and among the upper classes. Later in 1828, another troupe from Hubei Province came to Beijing. They often performed together with Anhui troupes. The two types of singing blended on the same stage. They naturally learnt from each other, taking in the strong points from others to enrich their own skill and then by integrating the Beijing accent into their own skill and then by integrating the Beijing accent into their singing. Gradually it gave birth to a new opera –Beijing Opera, which assimilated the best elements from operatic forms

Acrobatic Show

Acrobatics is an interactive art form. Whether you are old or young, educated or illiterate, you can appreciate it as long as you can see. There is no language barrier and cultural border. A high level acrobatic program needs excellent technique coaches and much preparation time before it is ready to be performed in public. When you watch a Chinese acrobatics show, you are strongly impacted both mentally and physically. It is truly and unforgettable experience.



Kungfu Show

Chinese martial arts describe the enormous variety of martial arts styles originating in China .Kungfu and Wushu are popular terms that have become synonymous with Chinese martial arts. However, the Chinese terms Kungfu and Wushu have very distinct connotations. Each term can describe different martial arts traditions and can also be used in a context without referencing martial arts. Colloquially, Kungfu (or Gongfu) alludes to any individual accomplishment or cultivated skill colloquially. In contrast, Wushu is a more precise term that refers to general martial activities. The term Wushu has also become the name for a modern sport similar to gymnastics involving the performance of adapted Chinese bare-handed and weapons forms judged to a set of contemporary aesthetic criteria for points.

Peking Duck

Tourists who come to Beijing all want to have a taste of Beijing roast duck, because it is the most typical local flavored food in Beijing. Beijing roast duck has a history of over 600 years, dating back to the Ming Dynasty, originally this dish started in Nanjing, the capital in the earlier Ming Dynasty. For the first emperor who lived in Beijing----ZhuDi, he liked the Beijing duck very much, so the duck became very popular in Beijing .the two Bianyifang roast Duck restaurant. They use different kinds of ovens, Quanjude is direct fire and Bianyifang restaurant is hidden fire. They are the most famous and popular restaurants for serving Beijing roast duck.