International Symposium

Frontiers of Cell Signaling in 2019

Dec 3rd (Tue) 16:00-18:30 Second Auditorium, 2nd Floor of Building B (神戸大学医学研究科 B棟2F 第二講堂)

(1) 16:00-16:15 (Chair: Tomohiko Maehama) Regulation of tissue stem cells by Ror1 and Ror2 during skeletal muscle regeneration

Koki Kamizaki

Div. Physiology and Cell Biology, Kobe Univ Grad School of Med

(2) 16:15-16:33 (Chair: Tomohiko Maehama) Blockade of the CD47-SIRP a axis by macrocyclic pentides

Blockade of the CD47-SIRP α axis by macrocyclic peptides and its antitumor potential

Yoji Murata

Div. Molecular and Cellular Signaling, Kobe Univ Grad School of Med

(3) 16:33-16:50 (Chair: Yoji Murata)

Regulation of nucleolar stress response and tumorigenesis by PICT1

Tomohiko Maehama

Div. Molecular and Cellular Biology, Kobe Univ Grad School of Med

<Break>

(4) 17:00-18:20 (Chair: Akira Suzuki) Fire and Water are Good Servants but Bad Masters Prof. Tak Wah Mak

The University of Toronto Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University Health Network Toronto Hong Kong University Visiting Professor of Kobe University

(5) 18:20- Free Talk with Prof. Mak

【担当】 【主催】	分子細胞生物学分野 教授 鈴木 聡(内線:6 シグナル伝達医学研究展開センター	05
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シグナル伝達医学講演会/大学院特別講義

Fire and Water are Good Servants but Bad Masters

Speaker: Prof. Tak Wah Mak

Director of the Campbell Family Institute for Cancer Research, Professor of the University of Toronto, Ontario Cancer Institute, Princess Margaret Cancer Centre University Health Network Toronto, Canada Visiting Professor of Kobe University



日時: 12月3日 火曜日, PM17:00-18:30 場所: 神戸大学医学研究科 B棟2階 第二講堂

Abstract

It has become clear that tumorigenesis results from much more than just the activation of an oncogene and/or the inactivation of a tumor-suppressor gene, and that the cancer cell genome contains many more alterations than can be specifically targeted at once. This observation has led our group to a search for alternative ways to kill cancer cells (while sparing normal cells) by focusing on properties unique to the former. Future anti-cancer therapeutics will have to be based on exploiting the balances of various biological processes. Three approaches with the potential to generate new anticancer therapies: combatting the tactics by which cancers evade antitumor immune responses, targeting metabolic adaptations that tumor cells use to survive conditions that would kill normal cells, manipulating, and exploiting aneuploidy. This seminar describes our progress to date on these fronts.

Prof. Tak Wah Mak

Professor Mak is a researcher of international renown who has worked in a variety of fields, including biochemistry, immunology and cancer genetics.

Prof. Mak discovered the T-cell receptor in 1984. Apart from that, Prof. Mak is famous for his successful application of reversed genetics and the use of genetically engineered mouse strains to identify genetic susceptibility factors associated with autoimmunity and cancer. He was also the first to describe the physiological function of CTLA4, and CTLA4 antibody is now widely used for the cancer immunotherapy.

To date, Dr. Mak can claim authorship on nearly 1,000 papers published in top international scientific journals, including 25 reports in *Cell*, 31 in *Nature*, and 18 in *Science*.

It is a great honor for us that he became an Visiting Professor of Kobe University from this year !

誰もが認める世界の生命科学領域のトップランナーの一人です。本年度から神戸 大学医学部の客員教授になっていただきました。ぜひ世界最先端の研究者の話を 堪能して、どんなことでも質問してみてください。留学相談も受け付けてくれる かもしれません。

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