

Il seminario/Nuovi approcci per la validazione di target terapeutici

Scritto da Red.

Lunedì 29 Marzo 2021 12:39

Wednesday
March 31, 2021
15.00 (GMT+1)

**Computational and
Quantitative Biology
Lecture Series**

The seminar will be held on line. Please register at <https://bit.ly/3qAyV7v>
You will receive an invite with the link to the seminar.

Elucidating and Targeting Mechanisms of Single Cell State Maintenance

We have developed network-based methodologies for the systematic identification, validation, and pharmacological targeting of a new class of therapeutic targets. These targets comprise Master Regulator proteins, whose concerted aberrant activity within tightly regulated modules (tumor checkpoints) is responsible for the mechanistic implementation and maintenance of specific tumor cell states. By leveraging these methodologies, we have developed NY CLIA certified tests, such as OncoTreat, that leverage large-scale drug-perurbation assays to systematically identify drugs and drug combinations whose mechanism of action is specifically effective in abrogating tumor checkpoint activity, on an individual patient basis. These tests have shown >80% success rate in PDX models from patients who had failed multiple standard of care therapies. In this talk, we will introduce these concepts and then demonstrate their application to elucidating drugs capable of targeting transcriptionally distinct tumor niches by single cell analysis. Specifically, we will discuss identification and in vivo validation of drugs targeting the stem-like progenitor niche of breast adenocarcinomas and transcriptionally-distinct single cell subtypes in glioblastoma.

Andrea Califano is a pioneer in the field of systems biology and founding chair of the Department of Systems Biology at Columbia University Irving Medical Center. A physician by training, Dr. Califano has taken innovative, systematic approaches to identify the molecular factors that lead to cancer progression and to the emergence of drug resistance at the single-cell level. Directing the conversation about cancer research away from focusing solely on gene mutations, Dr. Califano examines the complex and tumor-specific molecular interaction networks that determine cancer cell behavior. Using information theoretic approaches, analysis of these networks can precisely pinpoint master regulator proteins that are mechanistically responsible for supporting tumorigenesis and for implementing tumor cell homeostasis. Dr. Califano and his lab have shown that master regulators represent critical drivers and tumor dependencies, despite the fact that they are rarely mutated or differentially expressed, thus establishing them as a bona fide new class of therapeutic targets.



Dr. Andrea Califano
Columbia University
Irving Medical Center

With the contribution of:



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ARIANO IRPINO – Un insieme di metodologie computazionali sperimentali basate sull’analisi di reti biologiche per l’identificazione e la validazione di una classe di target terapeutici sarà alla base del prossimo seminario dell’Università di Napoli “Federico II” di biologia computazionale, sponsorizzato da Biogen.

Protagonista dell’incontro, in programma in streaming, è il professore della Columbia University, Andrea Califano, profondo conoscitore di alcune proteine, autentiche ‘master regulator’, la cui attività irregolare è responsabile del mantenimento di specifici stati cellulari del tumore. Oggetto del convegno sono particolari metodologie alla base del test Onco Treat, certificato dalle autorità americane, che utilizza dei saggi farmacologici su larga scala per identificare sistematicamente molecole e combinazioni di farmaci, capaci di bloccare l’attività di tali proteine. Un approccio, questo, efficace nell’80% delle sperimentazioni in vivo su xenotrapianti derivati da pazienti, per i quali i protocolli standard non avevano funzionato.

L’intervento del professore Califano, un vero pioniere nella biologia dei sistemi, intende mostrare il dettaglio di questi nuovi approcci, discutendo, in particolare, del loro utilizzo per l’identificazione e la validazione di molecole in grado di bloccare le cellule progenitrici staminali nell’adenocarcinoma della mammella, ma anche il loro ruolo nel trattamento di specifici sottotipi trascrizionali del glioblastoma.

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