

# RESEARCHER PROFILES AND PROJECTS

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND DIAMANTINA INSTITUTE

2018/2019



# ABOUT UQ DIAMANTINA INSTITUTE

The University of Queensland Diamantina Institute (UQDI) is a modern research facility where clinical and basic science are used to study cancer, immunology and genomic medicine. The Institute has a vibrant community of over 300 researchers, students and support staff. We have delivered global, world-changing discoveries to humanity, such as the world's first cervical cancer vaccine.

Based at the Translational Research Institute (TRI) beside the Princess Alexandra Hospital, UQDI has strong clinical interactions and world-class facilities that enable researchers to be at the forefront of their fields. UQDI's position within the TRI allows for a much greater collaborative research environment, allowing our researchers to focus their efforts on turning their scientific discoveries into new treatments for diseases including a variety of cancers, arthritis and other autoimmune diseases.

UQDI focuses on bringing the discoveries of basic science to the patient.

We aim to translate the greatest opportunities for research discoveries into the cause, mechanism, prevention and treatment of major disease.

As part of The University of Queensland's prestigious Faculty of Medicine, UQDI is committed to making a global difference to health outcomes.

For further information visit [di.uq.edu.au](http://di.uq.edu.au)

## KEY RESEARCH THEMES:

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**BLOOD CANCER**



**IMMUNOTHERAPY**



**GENOMIC MEDICINE**



**SKIN AND SKIN  
CANCER**



**IMMUNITY AND  
INFLAMMATION**

# STUDENT RESEARCH PROJECTS

## UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH PROJECTS

UQDI offers various opportunities for undergraduate students to gain research experience in biomedical research facilities including Summer and Winter research projects.

For further information visit <https://di.uq.edu.au/study/undergraduate>

## SUMMER RESEARCH PROJECTS

For further information visit: <https://medicine.uq.edu.au/research/research-strategy-and-support-office/summer-research-program>

## WINTER RESEARCH PROJECTS

For further information visit: <https://medicine.uq.edu.au/research/research-strategy-and-support-office/winter-research-projects>

In July of each year UQDI offers a one week course in advanced immunology.

For further information visit: <https://di.uq.edu.au/event/2293/advanced-immunology-course>

## HONOURS PROGRAM

UQDI hosts honours students enrolled through other schools within the Faculties of Science or Medicine at The University of Queensland, or affiliated Institutions.

These include (but are not limited to) the School of Chemistry and Molecular Biosciences, or the School of Biomedical Sciences at UQ.

The Honours Program is a one year full time course. Students must fulfill the prerequisites of the undergraduate Faculty/School through which they are enrolled.

For further information visit: <https://di.uq.edu.au/study/honours>

## MD STUDENT RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

UQ Medicine is committed to enhancing the research training and experience for students in the Medical Program.

There are a number of ways students can incorporate research training and experience into their medical degree.

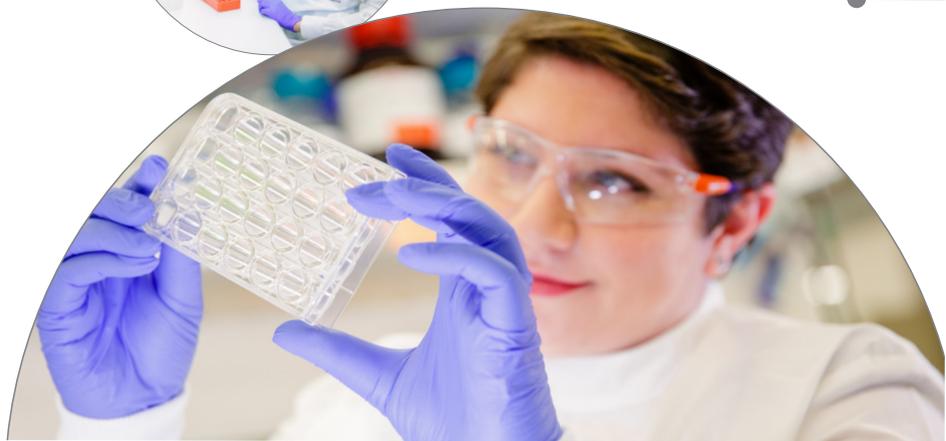
For further information visit: <https://medicine-program.uq.edu.au/research/research-your-medical-degree>

## RESEARCH HIGHER DEGREES

UQDI is an internationally recognised research facility where clinical and medical sciences converge in the translational research of cancer, disorders of immune regulation and genomic medicine.

For more information on starting a Higher Degree by Research with us, please visit: <https://medicine.uq.edu.au/future-students#qt-study-foundation-tabs-4>





# RESEARCHER PROFILES & PROJECTS

## DR ANNE-SOPHIE BERGOT

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### Research Field

Immunology and pathogenesis of type 1 diabetes

### Research Synopsis

Anne-Sophie is working with Dr Emma Hamilton-Williams on Immunotherapy for type 1 diabetes (T1D).

We are investigating the use of a liposome for antigen-specific therapy in the mouse model of T1D, in order to restore tolerance in autoreactive islet-specific T cells.

Its role is dual: fostering regulatory T cell function and terminating pathogenic T cells.

### Research Projects

- Selected peptide and drug are encapsulated into liposomes, injected to mice, taken up by antigen-presenting cells (APCs) and then presented to T cells.
  1. Effects of the liposomes on APCs
  2. Effects of the liposomes on T cells (regulatory and effector T cells)



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## ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR ANTJE BLUMENTHAL

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### Research Field

Innate Immunity and Infectious Diseases.

### Research Synopsis

With resistance to antibiotics on the rise, new insights into host defence mechanisms that control pathogenic bacteria are vital for the development of novel therapeutic interventions.

Our research focuses on molecular pathways that are important for the recognition and control of bacterial pathogens as well as those that orchestrate inflammatory responses during infection.

Students are part of a dynamic research team to maximise their research training and experience. The research employs a series of molecular, cell biological and immunological techniques to define novel molecular and cellular aspects of the host response to infection.



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### Research Projects

- Innate immune recognition of pathogenic bacteria.
- Molecular regulation of host anti-microbial defence mechanisms.



## DR ANDREW BROOKS

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### Research Field

Class I cytokine receptor signalling

HLA-G regulation of inflammation

### Research Synopsis

Members of the class 1 cytokine receptor family are important therapeutic targets in cancers, inflammatory bowel disease, osteoporosis, multiple sclerosis, and disorders related to blood cell formation, postnatal growth, obesity, lactation, and neural function. This family contains around 30 members including receptors for erythropoietin (EPO), prolactin (PRL), growth hormone (GH), thrombopoietin (TPO), granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), leukaemia inhibitory factor (LIF), interleukin-3 (IL-3), IL-5, and IL-6. Recently we elucidated the mechanism of action of the archetypal class I cytokine receptor, the GH receptor (GHR), in unprecedented detail (published in Science 2014). By utilising this new molecular understanding we will develop potential therapeutic molecules by targeting a novel region of these cytokine receptors.

We have demonstrated that the growth hormone induces expression of the mouse H2-BI (HLA-G in humans). HLA-G is a non-classical MHC class Ib that exerts potent immunosuppressive properties by binding to, and activating the inhibitory receptors LILRB1 (ILT2, LIR-1) and LILRB2 (ILT4, LIR-2) that are expressed on a range of immune cells including NK cells, macrophages, and T cells. We have shown that HLA-G is critical in regulating the inflammatory response from surgery following

### Research Projects

- Understanding dysregulated cytokine receptor signalling in leukaemia
- Defining the mechanisms of cytokine receptor signalling
- Developing novel therapeutic peptides targeting cytokine receptors
- Defining the mechanism of HLA-G inhibition of NK cell activation



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## DR ALEX CRISTINO

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### Research Field

Systems biology of human diseases.

### Research Synopsis

Only recently high-throughput technologies have reached a satisfactory resolution and scale to start building a more comprehensive map of genetic and molecular profiles associated with human disorders. However, there are still major challenges facing medical and translational research mainly due to the inability to experimentally test the effects of unique combinations of genetic variants (rare and common) and environmental conditions that could eventually perturb molecular and cell functions within the human body. Moreover, the great majority of genetic variations (over 90%) associated with complex disorders are located in non-coding regions and it is still unclear how these non-coding variations disrupt the networks of regulatory interactions between DNA, RNA and protein leading to the onset of disorders. In this context, medical research will greatly benefit from innovative integrated systems approaches combining multi-omics data, bioinformatics, systems-based and network analysis using patient-derived cellular models. Our research focus on the development of systems-based approaches to help decipher the regulatory genetic code to identify loss-of-function variations in non-coding regions but also recapitulate the molecular basis of cellular phenotypes that contributes to disorders.



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### Research Projects

- Gene networks associated with schizophrenia and autism.
- Identification of loss-of-function mutations in non-coding regions.
- miRNA regulation in immune cell activation.



## PROFESSOR RICCARDO DOLCETTI

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### Research Field

New strategies to improve cancer immunotherapy and immunomonitoring.

### Research Synopsis

Cancer immunotherapy harnesses and enhances the power of the immune system to fight cancer and represents the most promising new cancer treatment approach. Indeed, immunotherapy constitutes an effective treatment for patients with certain types of cancer that have been resistant to chemotherapy and radiation treatment (e.g. melanoma). Nevertheless, the clinical benefit provided by current immunotherapeutic approaches is still limited to 25-30% of treated cancer patients. By exploiting the most advanced technologies (nanoparticle-based vaccines, neo-antigens identification and validation, etc.) and suitable preclinical models, we are developing innovative strategies potentially able to improve current approaches. We are also investigating a range of different combinations of immunotherapeutic approaches and conventional treatment modalities to identify the most effective and tailored therapeutic schedule. Our final goal is to provide effective personalised treatments for cancer patients with reduced non-specific side-effects.

### Research Projects

- Cancer vaccines exploiting the in vivo delivery of tumour specific (neo-)antigens to cross-presenting dendritic cells to improve the immunotherapy for melanoma, breast cancer, lymphoma, glioblastoma and virus-driven tumours.
- Development and validation of clinically applicable protocols able to identify tumour-specific immunogenic neo-epitopes to be exploited in personalised vaccination approaches.
- Identification and exploitation of new modalities to induce immunogenic cell death for immunotherapeutic purposes.



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## PROFESSOR DAVID EVANS

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### Research Field

Genetics of complex traits and diseases;  
Statistical Genetics; and  
Genetic Epidemiology.

### Research Synopsis

Our group aims to elucidate the genetic and environmental basis of complex traits and diseases using statistical approaches that are applied to “big data”.

We work on a diverse range of diseases and phenotypes including (but not limited to) osteoporosis, autoimmune disease, perinatal phenotypes like birthweight, and systemic sepsis (infection).

Our research involves many of the world’s largest datasets (some >500,000 individuals) and a variety of different technologies including RNA-Seq, genome-wide association (GWAS) SNP arrays, epigenome-wide methylation arrays, meta-genomic community profiling, and NMR metabolomics.

We are also very active in the development of new statistical models to answer interesting questions about biology. We regularly publish in top tier journals like Nature and Nature Genetics and are proud of our perfect record of 1st class honours students.

We are searching for high quality students that are highly numerate ideally with a background in genetics, statistics, epidemiology, psychology and/or computer science.

### Research Projects

- Using genetics to unravel the relationship between low birthweight and future risk of cardio-metabolic disease in later life.
- Investigating the genetic and genomic basis of septic shock.
- The genetic basis of osteoporosis.



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## PROFESSOR IAN FRAZER

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### Research Field

Tumour Immunology.

### Research Synopsis

As immunologists, we work on the skin immune system and how the immune responses at squamous epithelial surfaces are influenced by epithelial proliferative disease and by the skin microbiome.

We work with animal models of human squamous skin cancer, and with patients with human squamous skin cancers, as part of a consortium including experts in microbiology, ecogenomics, genomics, proteomics and clinical management.

### Research Projects

- Effects of epithelial proliferation on local immune effector function in skin.
- Bacterial colonisation as a driver of epithelial proliferation and inflammation.
- Influence of viral infection on local immune responses and epithelial proliferation.



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## PROFESSOR NIKOLAS HAASS

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### Research Field

Melanoma cell biology and experimental melanoma therapy.

### Research Synopsis

Using cutting-edge technology, including real-time cell cycle and cell death imaging in several three-dimensional cell culture and in vivo models, we investigate the biology of tumour heterogeneity with the goal to develop novel therapeutic approaches by simultaneously targeting different melanoma subpopulations.

### Research Projects

- The role of the MITF/BRN2 axis in dynamic melanoma heterogeneity and in sensitivity to targeted therapy.
- The role of the MITF/BRN2 axis in an EMT/MET switch in 3D melanoma spheroids.
- The role of microtubule-dependent 'mechanosensing' in melanoma plasticity and invasion.
- The role of NDRG1 and canonical WNT signaling in dynamic melanoma heterogeneity.
- Characterisation of the intrinsic, non-phototoxic, effects of Rose Bengal on melanoma.
- The role of Noxa and Puma on melanomagenesis.



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## DR EMMA HAMILTON-WILLIAMS

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### Research Field

Immunology and pathogenesis of type 1 diabetes.

### Research Synopsis

The Hamilton-Williams laboratory currently has two major areas of focus.

(1) Immunotherapy for type 1 diabetes.

We are investigating the use of a liposome system for antigen-specific therapy in type 1 diabetes.

Our goal is to restore tolerance in autoreactive islet-specific T cells. In concurrent studies we are testing novel combination therapies aimed at simultaneously improving regulatory T cell function while terminating T effectors.

(2) The role of the microbiota in type 1 diabetes. Using patient stool samples and a novel proteomic approach we seek to understand how changes in the gut microbiota in type 1 diabetes alter the islet immune response.

In complementary studies, we are using animal disease models to understand the link between the gut and type 1 diabetes.

### Research Projects

- Metaproteomic profiling for prediction of type 1 diabetes.
- Host-microbiota interactions in the pathogenesis of type 1 diabetes.
- Nanoparticle based immune therapies for tolerance induction in type 1 diabetes.



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## DR XIAOWEN (TINA) LIANG

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### Research Field

liver diseases, liver cancer

### Research Synopsis

Liver cancer is the second most common cause of death from cancer worldwide. The most common type of primary and secondary liver cancer is hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), and colorectal cancer liver metastases (CLM), respectively. According to current clinical practice guidelines, patients with advanced-stage liver cancer are candidates for chemotherapy. However, response rates of current conventional chemotherapy are only 10% to 20% for HCC, and 7% to 51% for CLM. Therefore, we have to develop and improve methods for liver cancer chemotherapy.

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are chemically reactive molecules containing oxygen, including hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), hydroxyl radical (•OH), hypochlorous acid (HOCl), singlet oxygen (1O<sub>2</sub>), and superoxide (O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>). It is well known that levels of ROS are associated with cancer progression, metastases and apoptosis. ROS levels change rapidly during anti-cancer therapy. ROS levels before and after chemotherapy in cancer cells can be an early indicator of treatment efficacy, which has the potential to shed new light on the ROS-mediated therapies. This critical research aims at developing a novel technology to enable prediction of response to anti-cancer treatment early and guide personalized medication. We will monitor and quantify the specific ROS levels before and after various chemotherapeutic regimens in liver cancer cells and orthotopic mouse model using biological or chemical probes.

### Research Projects

- Novel approaches to assessing chemotherapy efficacy in liver cancer



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## DR. SAMUEL LUKOWSKI

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### Research Field

Genomics

### Research Synopsis

As a molecular and computational biologist, I am interested in mechanisms of genetic and genomic regulation. My research is focused on the use of large-scale genomic data to investigate how altered gene expression contributes to human disease and development.

### Research Projects

- Computational analysis of single cell and bulk tissue RNA-sequencing data



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## DR. AHMED MEHDI

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### Research Field

Genomic Medicine, Computational Immunology, Genomics and linear modeling

### Research Synopsis

Type-1 diabetes (T1D) is a chronic autoimmune disease that leads to the destruction and dysfunction of the insulin producing beta cells. The clinical presentation of T1D is preceded by a prodromal period that can last from months to years post birth and is characterised by the production of islet autoantibodies or seroconversion, reflecting loss of immune tolerance to beta cells. Over the last decade, significant advances in T1D research have occurred through studying HLA high risk individuals at familial risk of T1D into cohorts followed from birth, with concomitant exploration of biomarkers associated with preclinical development of autoantibodies and eventual progression to T1D. Our vision is that a better understanding of T1D progression mechanisms can be established by integrating the huge resource of the heterogeneous data that is available from preclinical studies of T1D development.

Through successful collaborations, we have access to longitudinal microarray data from German BABYDIET, the US DAISY and Finnish DIPP study cohorts from individuals who are at risk of T1D. Some of these individuals progressed to develop T1D. By using this huge resource of data, we aim to find differentially expressed genes in children at risk of T1D. We also aim to link clinical and gene expression data by developing probabilistic models would predict T1D onset.

Please see my recent paper if you are interested in working with me <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5922278/>

### Research Projects

- Developing computational methods to predict type-1 diabetes onset
- Developing connectivity maps of type-1 diabetes associated drugs-genes interactions.



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## DR JOHAN MEDINA

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### Research Field

HLA-G/H2BI role in the inflammatory process that affects liver regeneration;  
Growth Hormone induction and inflammatory factors response in in vitro and in vivo models.

### Research Synopsis

HLA-G/H2BI is a molecule belonging to the non-classical MHC class Ib family which is best known for its immunotolerance properties. Our laboratory is interested in studying the significance of HLA-G effect in the inflammatory process that regulates liver regeneration.

It has been reported that HLA-G plays an important role in liver disease, especially cancer as it may allow tumoral cells to escape from the tight control exerted by immune cells via the overexpression on HLA-G/H2BI. That is explained by the fact that although HLA-G is not expressed in the liver in physiological conditions, it has been detected in human hepatocellular carcinoma cells and in the hepatocytes and biliary epithelial cells of the livers of patients with chronic hepatitis B.

It is clear that this protein is a main player in the mechanism of cell survival under physiological (maternal-foetal interface) and pathological (tumoral cells) conditions. Additionally, we have found that growth hormone has a role in the production of this protein. Assessing the significance of these factors in liver regeneration will give us clues for the development of new therapies for liver diseases and for a better response to liver transplantations.

### Research Projects

- HLA-G/H2BI role in the liver regeneration: Effect in inflammatory factors.
- Growth hormone function in the expression of HLA-G/H2BI.
- Characterisation of HLA-G/H2BI sources and targets in the liver.



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## DR JATIN PATEL

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### Research Field

Vascular Stem Cell Biology and Tissue Regeneration

### Research Synopsis

My group is delineating the cell biology and function of tissue resident vascular stem cells and their role in tissue regeneration during homeostasis and disease such as cancer.

### Research Projects

- Assessing the role of endovascular progenitors in aorta regeneration during homeostasis
- Blocking vasculogenesis in melanoma
- The role of endothelial to mesenchymal transition in skin fibrosis and wound healing



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## DR FIONA SIMPSON

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### Research Field

Cancer immunotherapy

### Research Synopsis

The laboratory is developing adjuvant / combination therapy to improve efficacy of treatment for monoclonal antibody therapy and to decrease innate and acquired resistance. Consequently the laboratory also has cell biological projects on immune cell trafficking, proteins involved in biogenesis of the immunological synapse and monitoring of immune responses during therapy and tumour regression.

### Research Projects

- Combination therapies to improve monoclonal antibody therapy outcomes.
- Cell biological mechanisms of biogenesis of the immune synapse.



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## DR CHRIS SLAPE

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### Research Field

Leukaemia; Haematopoietic Stem Cells.

### Research Synopsis

Our laboratory is interested in self-renewal, a defining property of haematopoietic stem cells (HSCs); it allows a cell to divide without differentiation, meaning that it is essentially immortal.

Mechanisms controlling self-renewal are co-opted or inappropriately maintained in leukaemia; it is therefore also a defining property of leukaemia stem cells. When leukaemia is driven into remission by chemotherapy, the stem cells are the cells that survive and initiate relapse, which is then generally non-responsive to further therapy.

Targeting self-renewal may therefore improve relapse-free survival. One way in which we do this is to study the role of the HSC niche (or microenvironment) in self-renewal. The niche is comprised of multiple cell types (osteoblasts, megakaryocytes, endothelial cells), and the composition of the niche changes in leukaemia as the leukemic cells “remodel” the niche to conditions favourable to harbouring leukemic stem cells over healthy HSCs.

We use in vivo and in vitro models, multi-colour flow cytometry and high-end imaging technologies to drive our research. Targeting stem cells is the next frontier in therapeutics, and the specific interactions of these cells with the remodelled niche are attractive targets because of their accessibility and disease specificity.

### Research Projects

- Novel cell-cell interactors in the myelodysplastic stem cell niche.
- Homeobox gene regulation in haematopoiesis
- Eph-ephrin interactions in leukaemia: defending the niche.
- Cell competition as a tumour suppressive mechanism in leukaemia.



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## PROF. H. PETER SOYER

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### Research Field

Clinical Sciences - Dermatology

### Research Synopsis

Melanoma incidence in Australia continues to increase, affecting almost 14,000 Australians per year and resulting in over 1,800 deaths annually. Mortality risk from melanoma increases monotonically with tumour thickness, and earlier detection improves treatment outcomes. Direct healthcare costs for new melanoma cases in Australia have now reached \$200 million per year, a 7-fold increase from \$30 million in 2008, and the costs of therapies for advanced melanoma treatment are extraordinarily high at ~\$150,000 per person. These escalating healthcare costs, high incidence and mortality rates, demonstrate a strong need to develop and employ effective and cost-efficient early detection strategies. There is broad clinical consensus that improved melanoma outcomes will be achieved most effectively by targeting appropriate surveillance strategies to those most at risk. Current guidelines for high risk individuals recommend full skin examination with dermoscopy supported by total body photography, however there are currently no structured approaches or recommendations on how to achieve this.

Our partnership will evaluate the integration of a 3D teledermatology network into a high risk screening pathway for the early detection of melanoma in a single clinical setting. The technical, clinical and health service outcomes will be used to inform a framework for state-wide, and eventually national implementation, with the aim of detecting melanoma earlier and at a lower cost to patients and the health care system.

### Research Projects

- Photo damage assessment of skin using 3D total body imaging
- Analysis of naevi and/or skin lesion burden associated with body site using 3D total body photography
- Comparison of white vs cross polarized light on 3D total body imaging



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## ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR RAY STEPTOE

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### Research Field

Understanding the mechanisms and requirements of peripheral T-cell tolerance.

### Research Synopsis

Peripheral T-cell tolerance crucially limits the development of immune-mediated diseases such as type 1 diabetes and allergies.

The research performed is directed at determining how the immune system controls T-cell responses and studies focus on the role antigen-presenting cells play in this process and how this might be exploited for therapeutic benefit.

Experimental studies employ a range of genetically-modified transgenic and gene-deficient mice to explore what the requirements for T-cell are and the molecular mechanisms that contribute.

### Research Projects

- Gene expression profiling in peripheral tolerance induction.
- Turning-off T-cell responses that underlie autoimmune diabetes.
- Therapy of allergic airway inflammation using gene therapy.
- Does B-cell lymphoma evade immune attack by inducing T-cell tolerance?



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## ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR RICK STURM

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### Research Field

Human pigmentation genetics, naevi and melanoma.

### Research Synopsis

The overall goal of my research group is to combine population genetic studies of human pigmentation with basic discoveries in the molecular and cellular biology of melanocyte cells that are responsible for skin, hair and eye colour.

We are also conducting a study of germline and somatic mutations in genes associated with total body mole count, and in skin biopsies and cultured naevus cells.

This information will be used to understand individual risk of developing melanoma and to design a clinical management program for preventative screening of melanoma.

This will allow a personalised assessment of risk incorporating individual genotype and phenotypic host risk factors together with regular total body screening of dermoscopic patterns of naevi.

### Research Projects

- Genetics of human pigmentation traits including comparing individuals of high and low mole number, and looking at genes controlling mole morphology, melanogenesis, tanning, freckling and iris pigmentation.
- Cell biology of human pigmentation through characterisation of primary cultures of human melanocytes alone or together with keratinocytes to assay function of genes and examine the UV induced tanning response.
- Whole exome sequence and bioinformatic analysis of patients at high risk of melanoma and cell culture of melanocytic lesions.



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## PROFESSOR RANJENY THOMAS

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### Research Field

Antigen-specific immunotherapy of autoimmune disease.

### Research Synopsis

We have developed nanoparticle-based immunotherapy for antigen-specific prevention and treatment of autoimmune disease.

To understand the T cell response to autoantigens in autoimmune diseases of skin, thyroid, salivary glands, joints and pancreatic islets we are isolating and characterizing the T cell receptors of antigen-specific cells and T cell clones.

We are then developing tests to identify those cells in patient blood, so that suitable individuals can be identified and cells can be monitored after treatment.

### Research Projects

- TCR analysis of autoreactive T cells.



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## PROFESSOR JOHN UPHAM

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### Research Field

Immune dysregulation in asthma.

Host defence against respiratory viruses.

### Research Synopsis

Our program of translational research is focussed on the study of immune function and dysfunction in asthma, and host defence against respiratory viruses, especially human rhinoviruses.

We are interested in the mechanisms leading to excessive airway inflammation in asthma, and why people with asthma are unusually susceptible to asthma attacks during respiratory viral infections.

Our aim is to discover new therapeutic targets in severe asthma.

### Research Projects

- The function of antigen presenting cells, innate lymphoid cells and NK cells.
- The role of polarising cytokines such as IL-33, IL-25 and TSLP in altering host defence against viruses.
- How macrolide antibiotics alter immune function.
- How dietary fibre and the gut microbiome alter immune function in chronic lung disease.



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## DR HAOLU WANG

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### Research Field

Mesenchymal stem cells, liver diseases, liver cancer

### Research Synopsis

Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) show homing in injured, inflamed or ischemic liver as well as liver cancer, together with adhesion to the liver sinusoidal endothelium (engraftment) mediated through CD29 and CD44. Until now, MSCs have been used as a therapy for liver diseases in 55 clinical trials (searching results from [clinicaltrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov)). The extent of cell engraftment and function has been shown to be related to the dosing route and number of hepatocyte affected.

We are generating functional normal liver cells and liver cancer cells using in vitro 3D cell culture platform, and studying the interaction and crosstalk between cancer cells, MSCs, MSC-derived liver cells, and liver cells. We are also investigating the in vivo functional integration of human MSC-derived liver cells into mouse livers and assessing if these cells can be used as therapeutics against liver diseases. In complementary studies, we are studying the seeding and migrating process of cancer cells in the liver

### Research Projects

- Generation of functional liver cells from mesenchymal stem cells for cell therapy
- Disarming the cancer cells from seeding and migrating to the liver



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## DR TIMOTHY WELLS

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### Research Field

Host-pathogen interactions in chronic lung disease.

### Research Synopsis

Our laboratory focuses on the interactions between bacterial pathogens and the host immune response during chronic lung infections such as bronchiectasis and cystic fibrosis.

Although antibody usually protects against infection, our laboratory has identified a specific type of 'inhibitory antibody' that actually protects colonising bacteria from immune killing.

Patients with this 'inhibitory antibody' were found to have worse lung function.

We aim to understand both the bacterial causes and the induction of the immunological response that leads to inhibition of bacterial killing.

We also have a keen interest in studying inhibitory antibodies in the context of the whole lung microbiome in patients by using a mixture of molecular microbiology, immunology and genomic approaches.

### Research Projects

- The impact of inhibitory antibodies on the human microbiota.
- Inhibitory antibodies in Gram-negative sepsis.



### Contact details

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## Diamantina Institute

### MORE INFORMATION

For further information on honour programs at UQDI:

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