

Advancing Innovation and Convergence In Cancer Research

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National Institutes of Health (NIH)

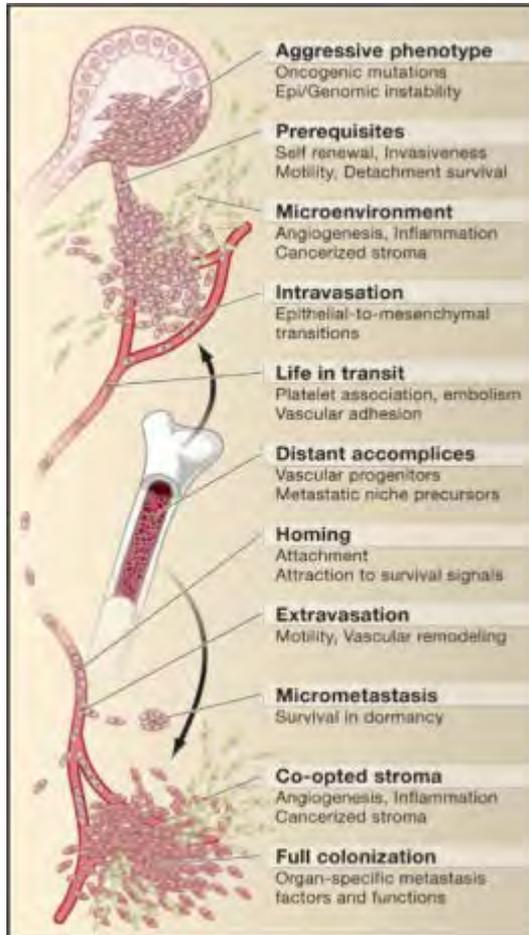


ASME 2nd Global Congress on Nanoengineering for Medicine and Biology:
Track 1- Bioengineering for Medical Diagnostics, Therapeutics and Imaging

February 4, 2013

What is It?

Tumor, Cancer, and Metastasis

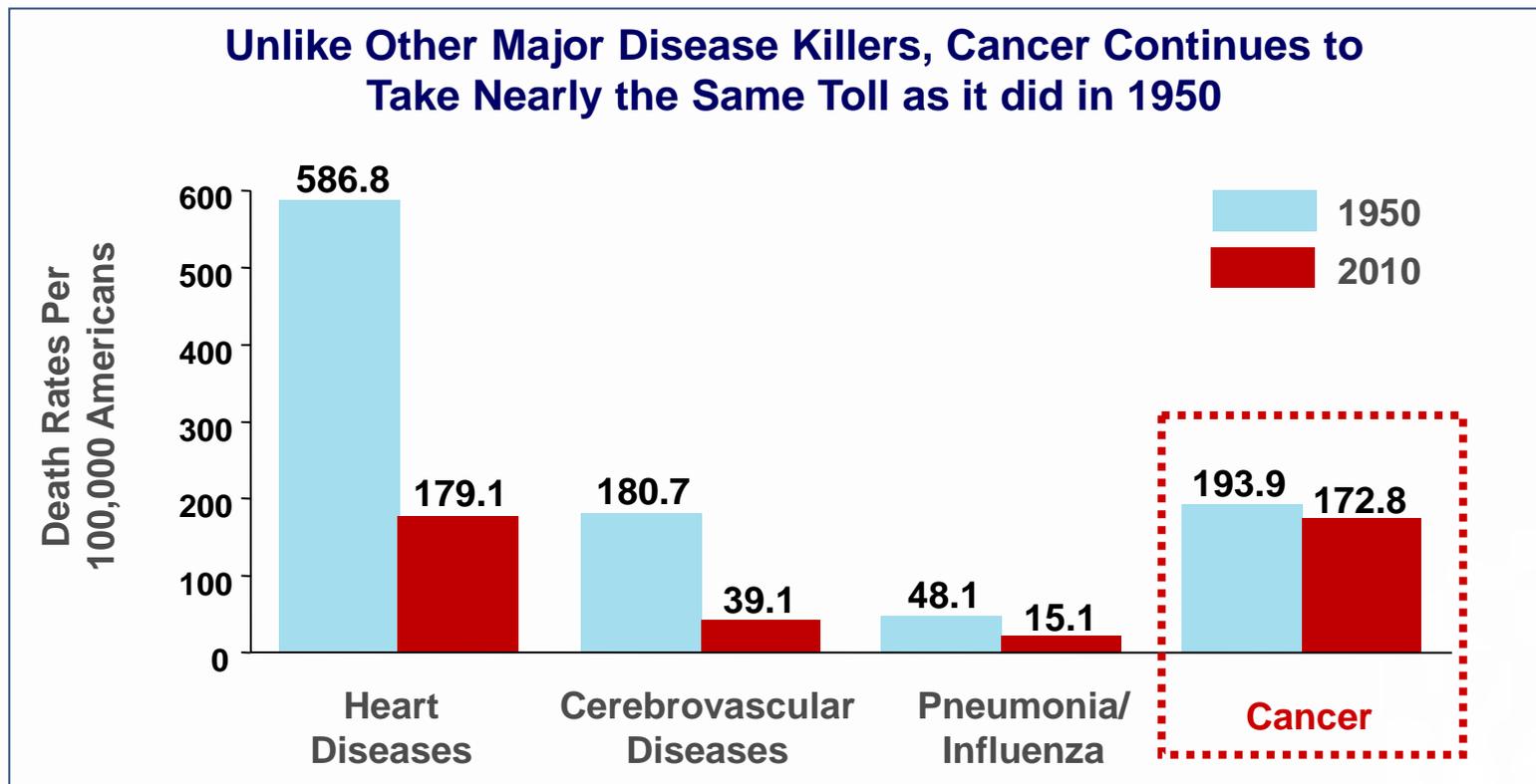


Site	All stages	Local	Regional	Distant
Breast (female)	86.6	97.0	78.7	23.3
Colon and rectum	62.3	90.1	65.5	9.2
Liver	6.9	16.3	6.0	1.9
Lung and bronchus	14.9	48.7	16.0	2.1
Melanoma	89.6	96.7	60.1	13.8
Ovary	53.0	94.7	72.0	30.7
Pancreas	4.4	16.6	6.8	1.6
Prostate	97.5	100.0	--	34.0
Testis	95.5	99.1	95.0	73.1

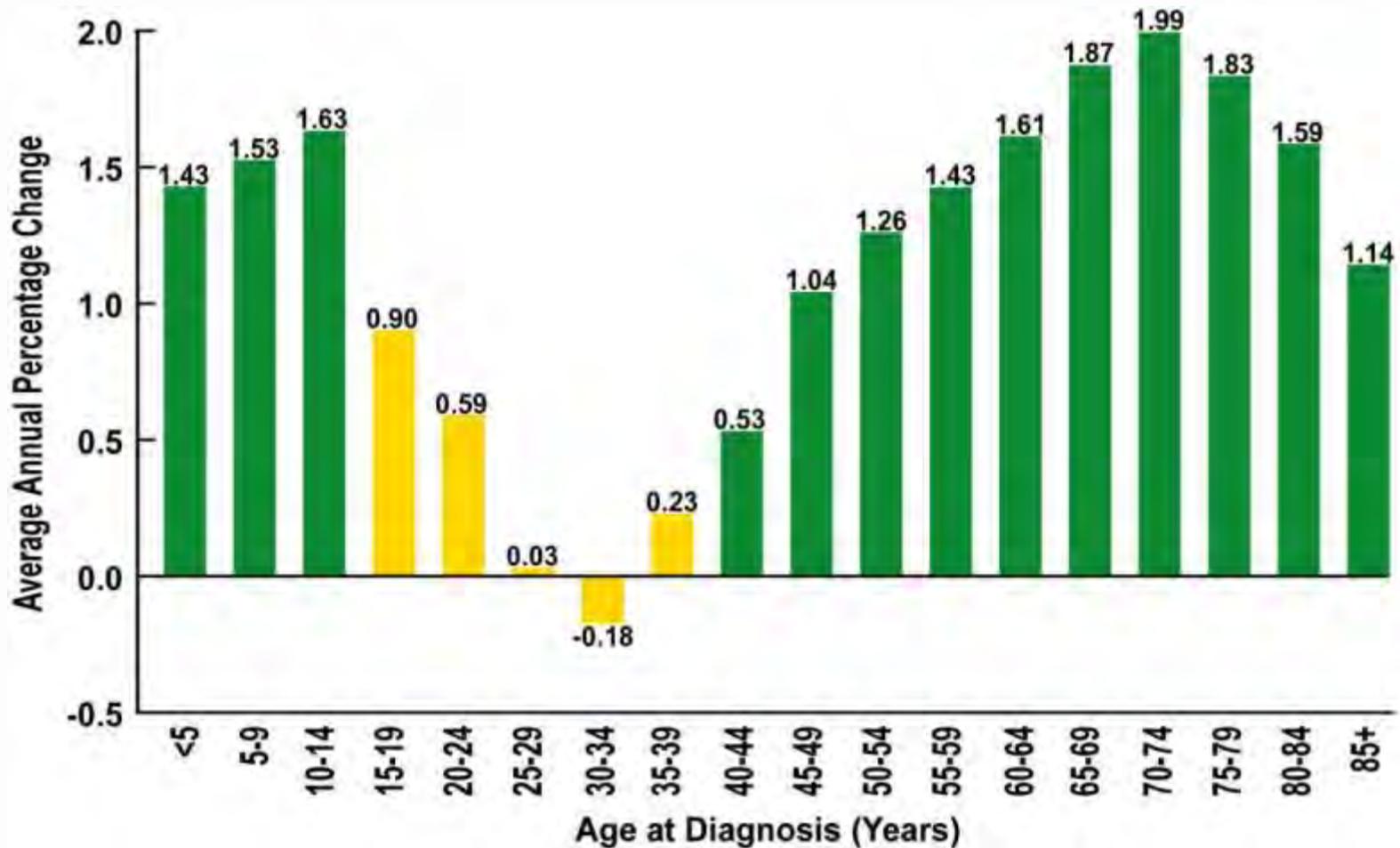
“...>90% of deaths is caused by disseminated disease or metastasis...”

In the U.S., Cancer Continues to Represent an Enormous Burden

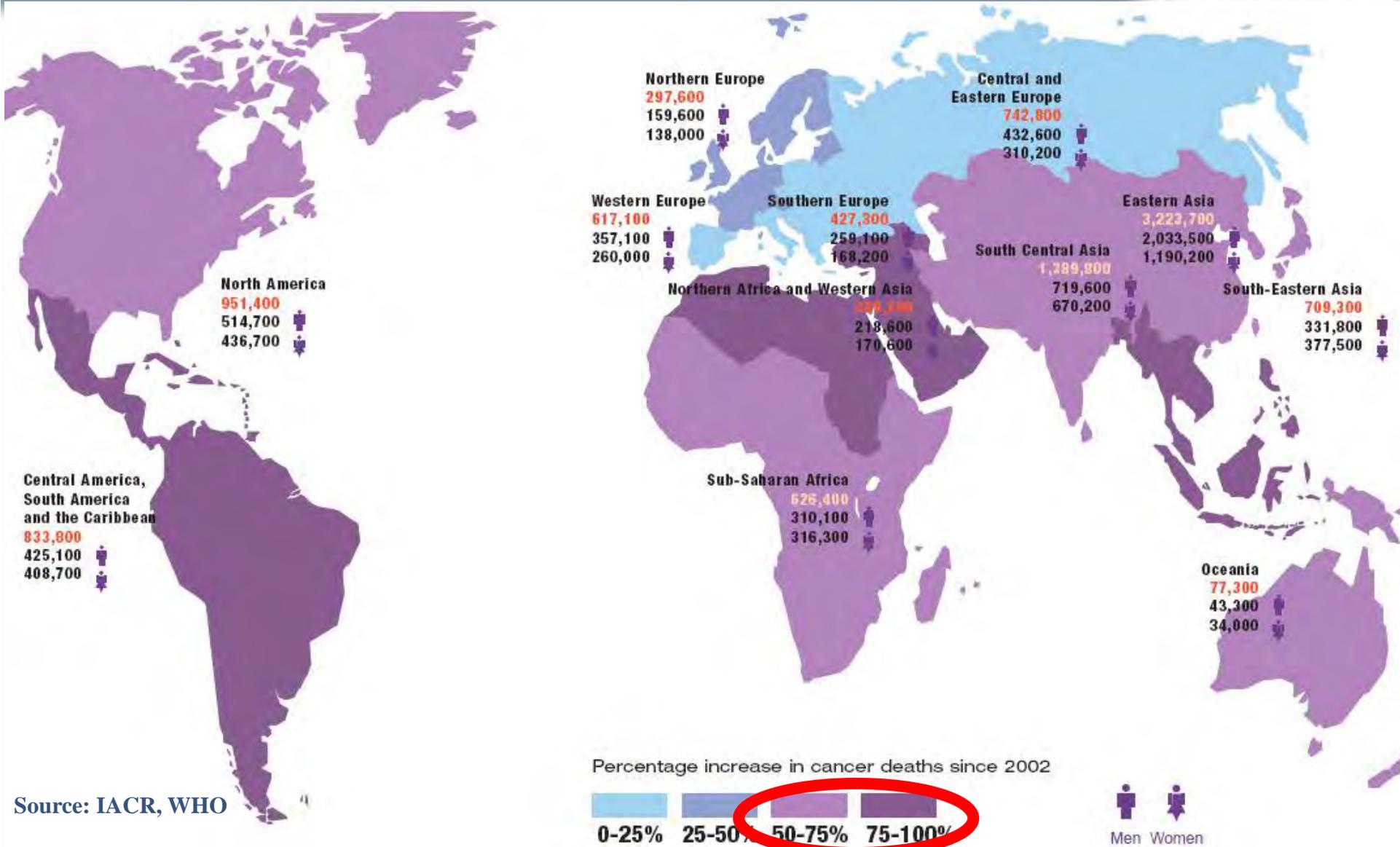
- **571,950** Americans died of cancer in 2011
- **1,638,910** Americans will be diagnosed with cancer this year
- **\$124.6 billion** in 2010 for cancer healthcare costs



Survival Improvement Gap: Improvement in 5-Year Relative Survival, Invasive Cancer, 1975 – 1997



Global Burden: By 2020, Cancer Mortality 10 M/yr (Incidence 16 M/yr)

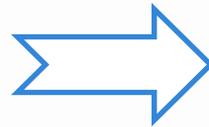


Unprecedented Amount of Scientific Knowledge: Omics(ssss)

A map of human genome variation from population-scale sequencing



2001



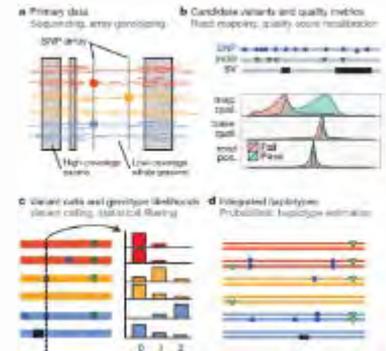
2010



NATURE

1 NOVEMBER 2012

An integrated map of genetic variation from 1,092 human genomes



2012

1923

2005



49,024 pubs

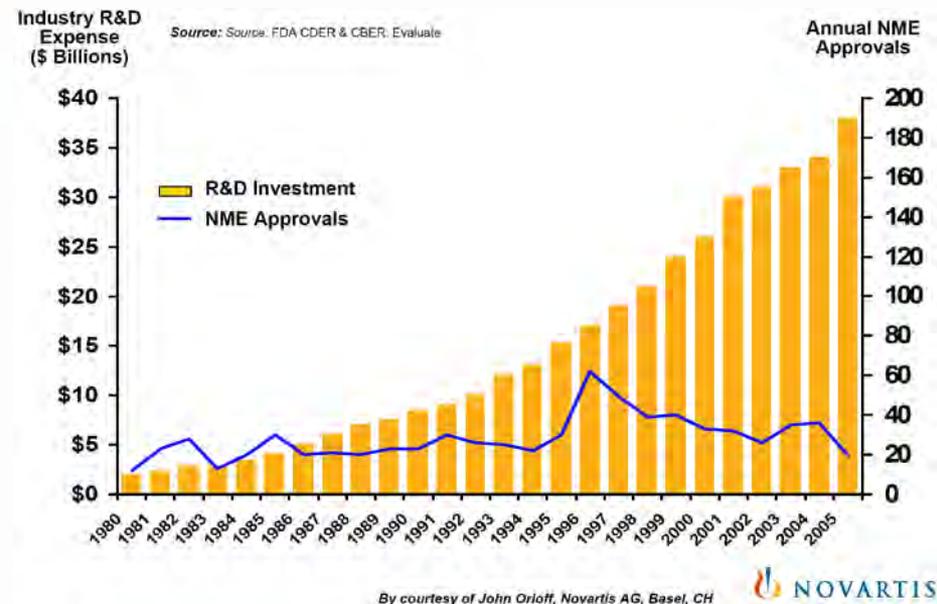
54,587 pubs

87,793 pubs

38,506 pubs

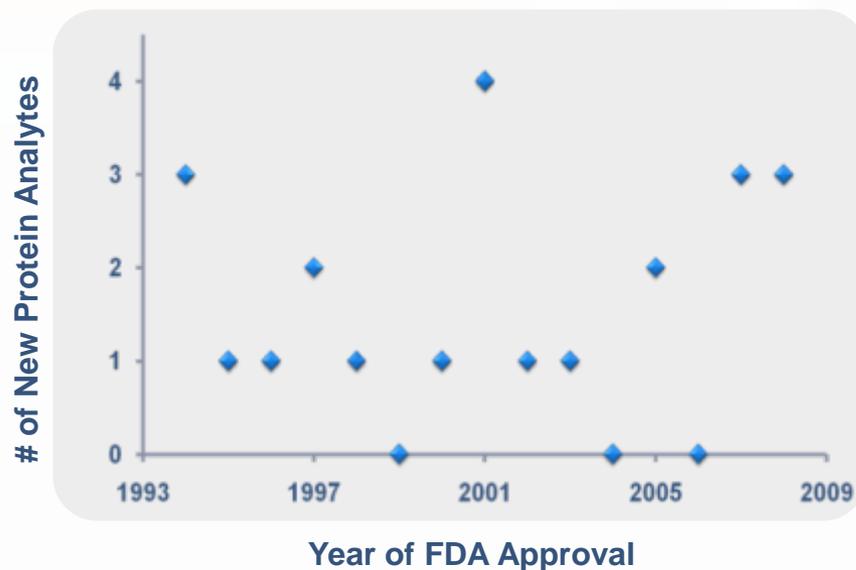
Is More Knowledge Yielding More Solutions for Patients?

Drug Discovery and Development



- 10 – 15 years at ~ \$1.8 billion*
- 2007: 19 NMEs [lowest since 1983]
- 2008: 21 NMEs [29% new-in-class]
- 2009: 24 NMEs [17% new-in-class]

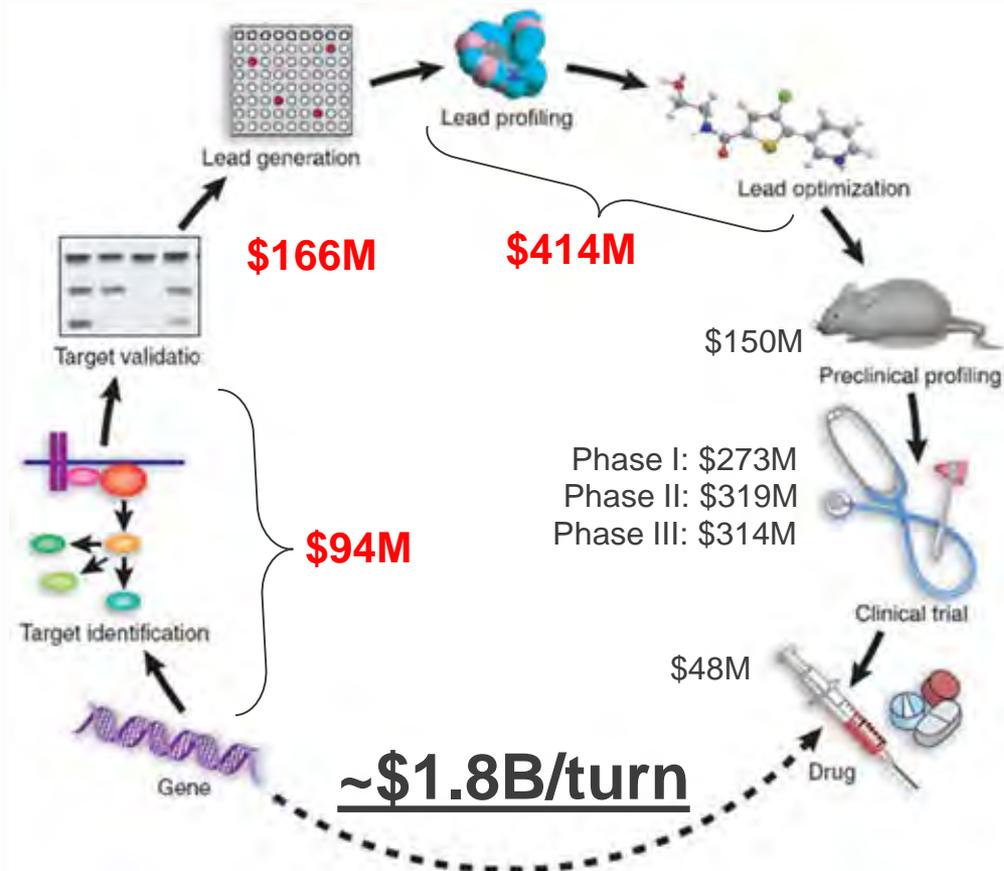
Diagnostic Biomarkers



- Averaging 1.5 FDA approvals per year†
- 1000's of samples
- Balancing complexity of biology against heterogeneity of patients

Maybe...but can it be more efficient?

Translation Pace: How To Break Out of Current Paradigm?



Turning the Crank...

Key Needs (from community '02)

- Standards and protocols
- Real-time, public release of data
- Large, multi-disciplinary teams
- Pilot-friendly team environment to share failures and successes
- Team members with **trans-disciplinary training**

The potential to transform cancer drug discovery and diagnostics

National Institutes of Health (NIH): 27 Institutes and Centers



NIH Budget ~ \$30.63 Billion (FY11)

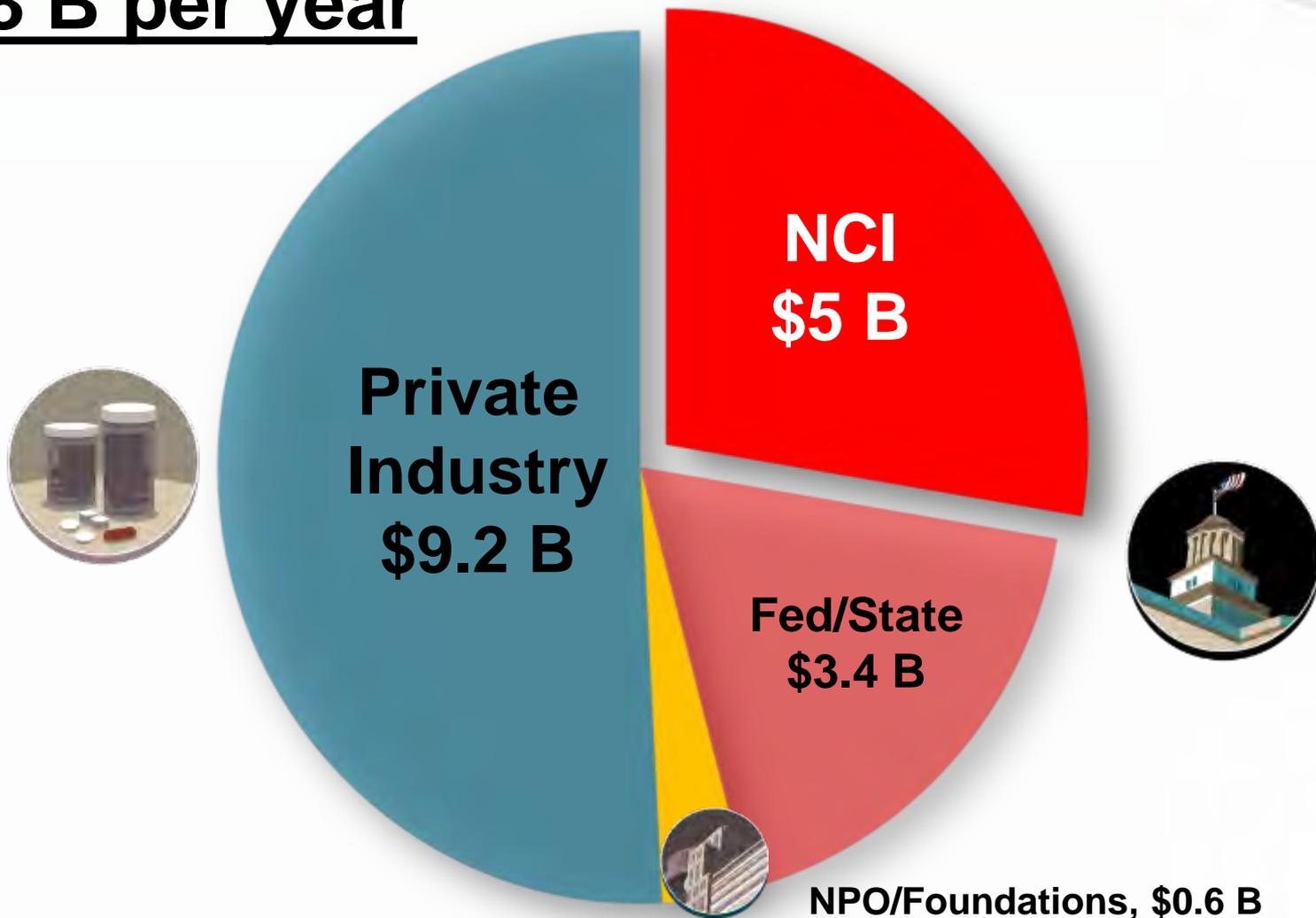
- ~82% for extramural support
- ~64,000 grants and contracts

NCI Budget ~ \$ 5.06 Billion (FY11)

- ~ 76% for extramural support
- ~8,000 grants and contracts

National Cancer Program: Stakeholders

~\$18 B per year



National Cancer Institute Organization



Director
Harold Varmus, MD

**National Cancer
Institute**

\$5.07B
(FY12)



Deputy Director
Douglas Lowy, MD

**Office of the
Director**

CSSI

CCG

~\$190 M (~4%)

Center for
Cancer
Research

Division of
Cancer
Epidemiology
and Genetics

Division of
Cancer
Treatment
and
Diagnosis

Division of
Cancer
Biology

Division of
Cancer
Control and
Population
Sciences

Division of
Cancer
Prevention

Division of
Extramural
Activities

Conducting – Intramural

Funding – Extramural

NCI Center for Strategic Scientific Initiatives (CSSI): Concept Shop



Director
Douglas Lowy, MD



Deputy Director
Jerry S.H. Lee, PhD

~\$190M (FY12)



Office of Cancer Clinical Proteomics Research
Director
Henry Rodriguez, PhD, MBA



Office of Physical Sciences-Oncology
Director
Larry A. Nagahara, PhD



Office of Cancer Nanotechnology Research
Director
Piotr Grodzinski, PhD

Office of Cancer Genomics
Director
Daniela S. Gerhard, PhD

The Cancer Genome Atlas Program Office
Director
Kenna M. Shaw, PhD



*Center for Cancer Genomics (CCG) shown in yellow

NCI Center for Strategic Scientific Initiatives (CSSI): Concept Shop



Director
Douglas Lowy, MD



~\$190M (FY12)



Deputy Director
Jerry S.H. Lee, PhD

Mission

“...to create and uniquely implement exploratory programs focused on the development and integration of advanced technologies, **trans-disciplinary approaches, infrastructures, and standards**, to accelerate the **creation and broad deployment** of **data, knowledge, and tools** to empower the **entire cancer research continuum** in better understanding and leveraging knowledge of the cancer biology space **for patient benefit...**”



2003, 2007, 2011



2005, 2010



2008



2011



2004, 2008



2005, 2008



2010

2003 Launch of the Technology Gauge of CSSI: IMAT



INNOVATIVE MOLECULAR
ANALYSIS TECHNOLOGIES

To support the **development, maturation, and dissemination** of **innovative and/or potentially transformative next-generation technologies**

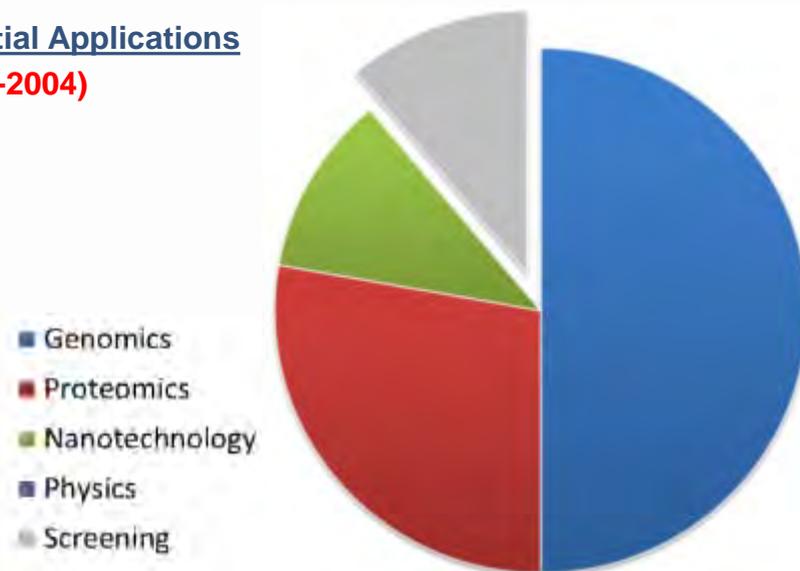
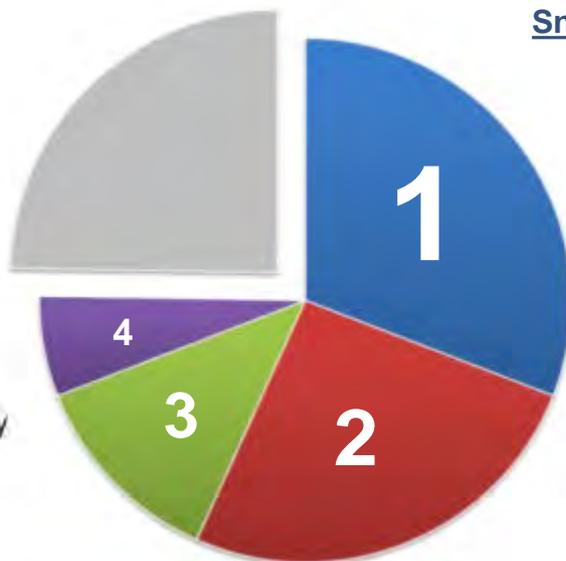
Innovative Technologies for Molecular Analysis of Cancer

- Proof-of-concept technologies/projects encouraged
- Milestone and technology development driven (no biology)

Application of Emerging Technologies for Cancer Research

- Validation and dissemination of platforms
- Demonstration of impact on basic and clinical research

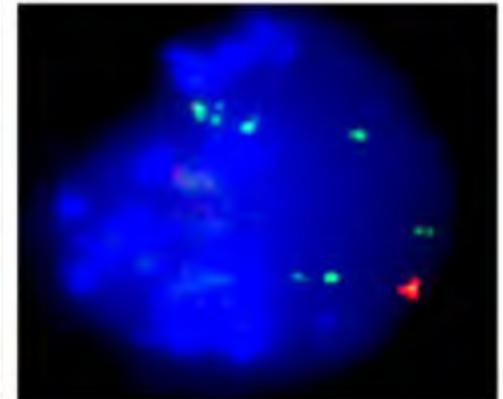
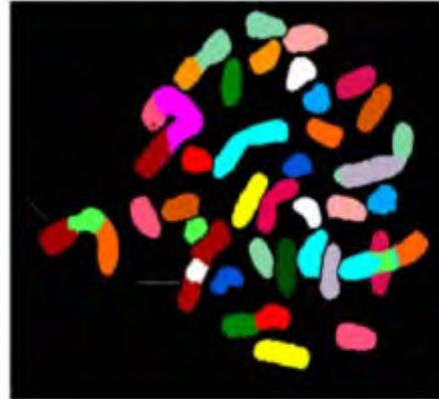
Snapshot of Initial Applications (2003-2004)



First Step(back)- Cancer Genomics: Taking a Page from Engineers

Disease of Genomic Alterations

- Copy number
- Expression (regulation of)
- Regulation of translation
- Mutations
- Epigenome



- **Systematic identification of all genomic changes**
- **Repeat (a lot) for individual cancer**
- **Repeat for many cancers**
- **Make it publically available**

Pressure (kg/cm ²)	Temp (°C)	Saturated steam		Superheated steam		
		Specific volume (m ³ /kg)				
1	99.3	0.885	1.725	0.580	2.454	2.070
2	119.6	0.962	0.902	1.109	1.225	1.342
3	132.9	0.996	0.613	1.021	0.812	0.995
4	142.9	0.937	0.471	2.123	0.697	0.908
5	150.1	0.910	0.382	2.018	0.484	0.835
6	158.1	0.870	0.321	3.115	0.492	0.745
7	164.2	0.853	0.278	3.895	0.343	0.719
8	169.6	0.818	0.245	4.082	0.299	0.701
9	174.5	0.812	0.219	4.364	0.268	0.695
10	179.1	0.829	0.198	5.051	0.238	0.695
12	187.1	0.845	0.168	6.024	0.196	0.695
14	194.1	0.857	0.143	6.993	0.167	0.695
16	200.4	0.867	0.126	7.935	0.145	0.692
18	206.1	0.874	0.112	8.929	0.128	0.695
20	211.4	0.880	0.101	9.906	0.114	0.698
22	216.2	0.884	0.092	10.870	0.103	0.698
24	220.7	0.887	0.085	11.765	0.093	0.698
26	225.0	0.890	0.078	12.621	0.085	0.697
28	229.0	0.891	0.073	13.499	0.078	0.699
30	232.7	0.892	0.068	14.396	0.072	0.695

Steam table (Reference)

TCGA: Connecting Multiple Standardized Sources, Experiments, and Data Types

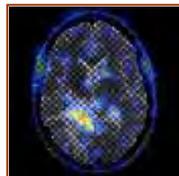
THE CANCER GENOME ATLAS



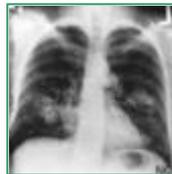
Three Cancers- Pilot

Multiple data types

glioblastoma multiforme
(brain)



squamous carcinoma
(lung)



serous
cystadenocarcinoma
(ovarian)



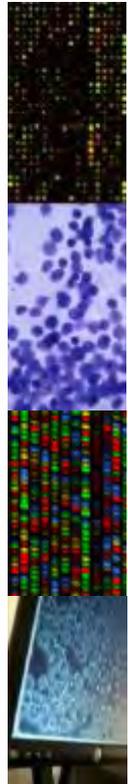
Biospecimen Core
Resource with more
than 13 Tissue
Source Sites

7 Cancer Genomic
Characterization
Centers

3 Genome
Sequencing
Centers

Data Coordinating
Center

- Clinical diagnosis
- Treatment history
- Histologic diagnosis
- Pathologic status
- Tissue anatomic site
- Surgical history
- Gene expression
- Chromosomal copy number
- Loss of heterozygosity
- Methylation patterns
- miRNA expression
- DNA sequence



1st Reference Released in 2008: Subsequent Use by Community

Mid- 2008

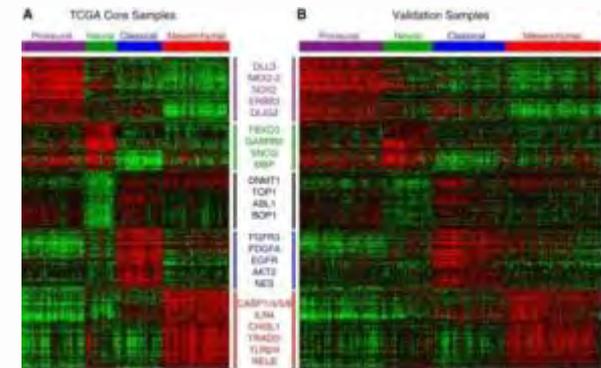
- Reference cancer genome for GBM
- Single author paper (TCGA Network)
 - 300+ authors
- Unanticipated Scientific Discoveries
 - Hypothesis on a possible resistance mechanism to temozolomide (TMZ)

Comprehensive genomic characterization defines human glioblastoma genes and core pathways

The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network[®]

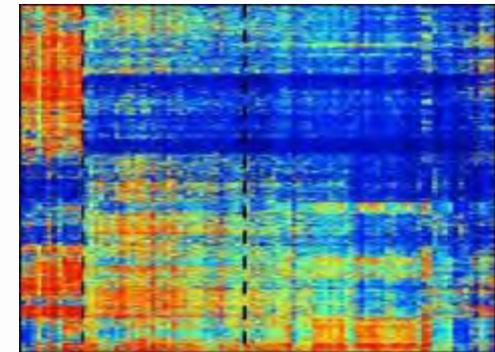
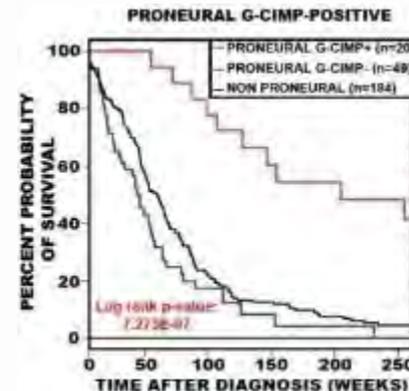
2009

- Gene expression-based classification of GBM
- Response to aggressive therapy differs by subtype- **exclude non-responders**



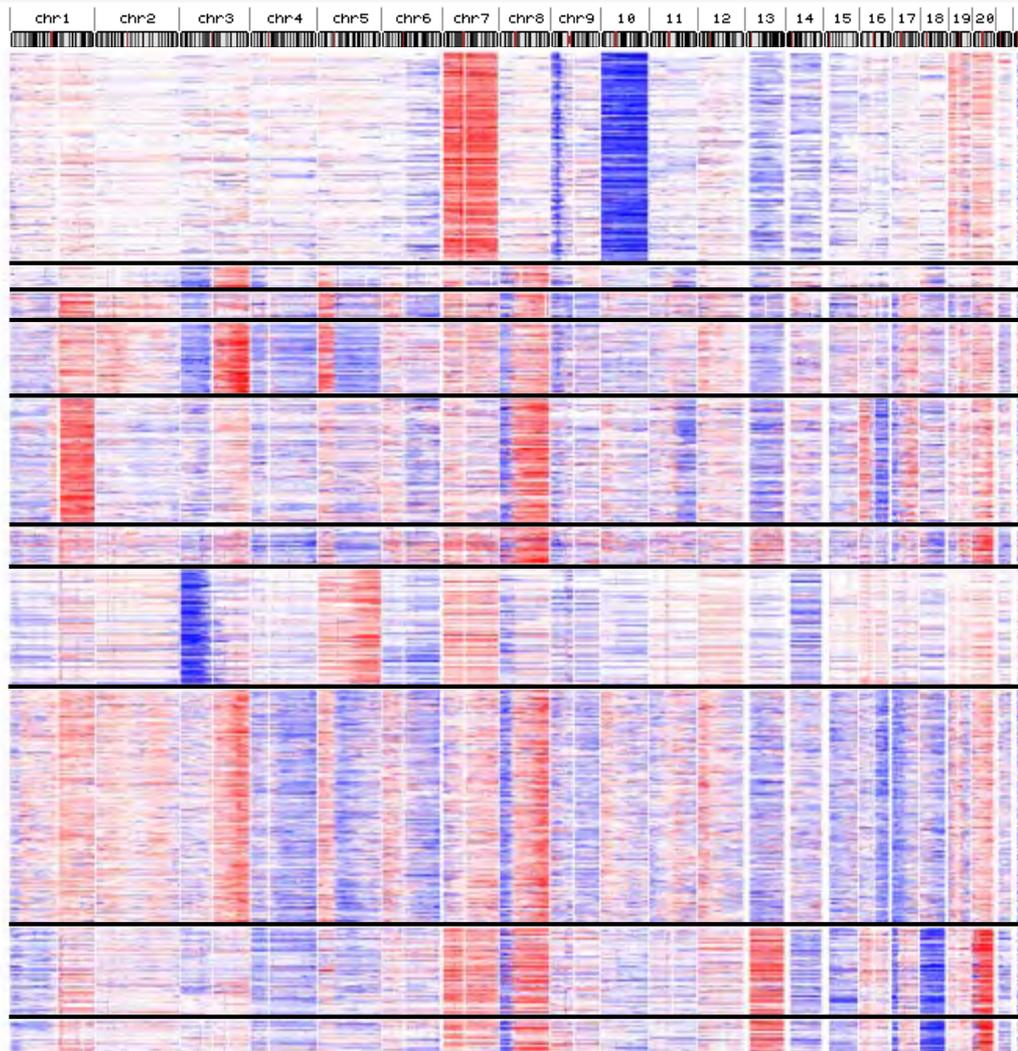
2010

- Identification of new subset of GBM
- Occurs in younger patients
- Evidence of **better prediction of outcomes**



Genomic “Steam Table”

Summer 2011

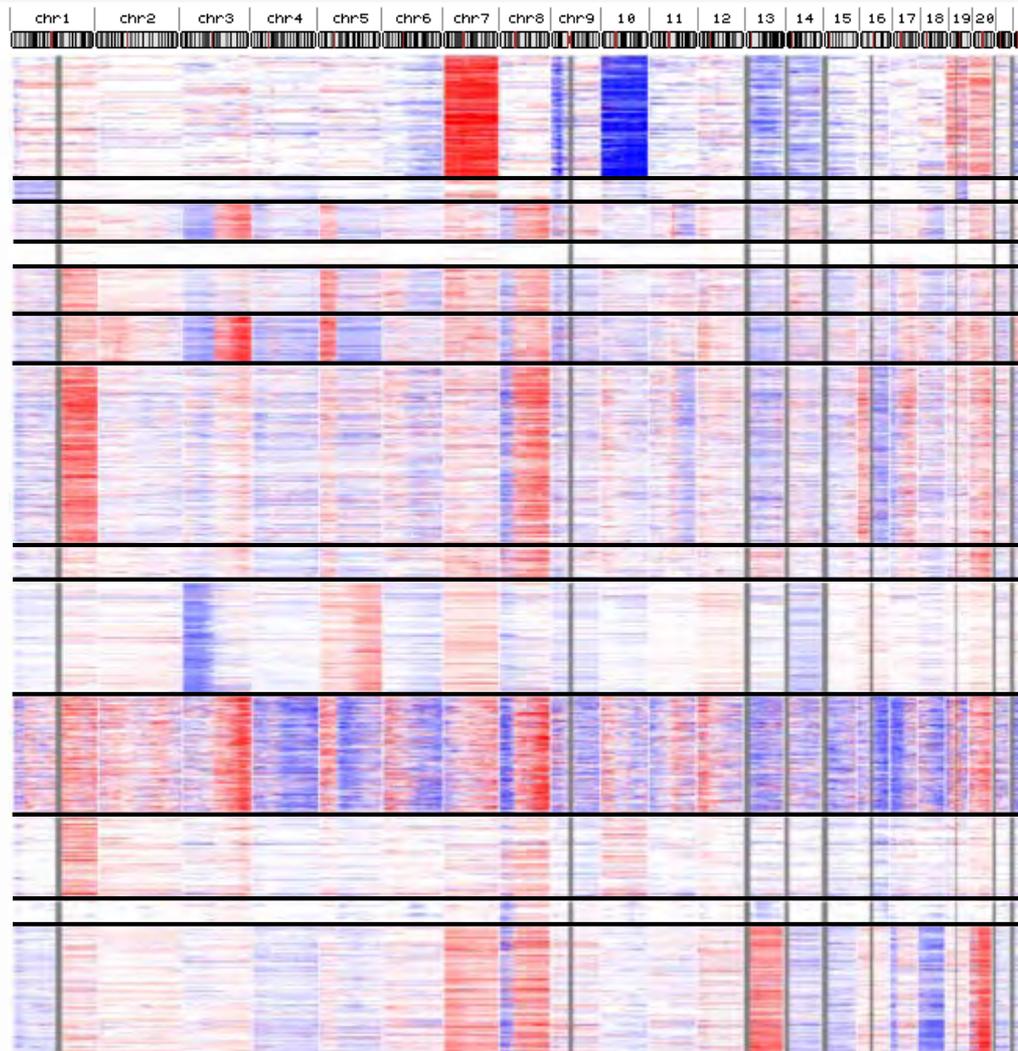
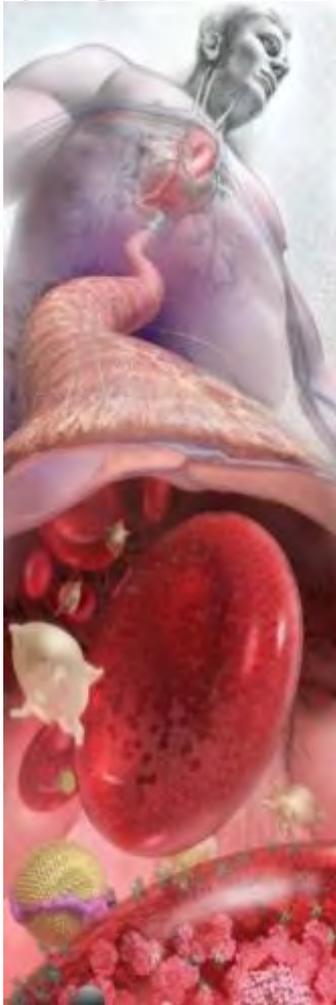


Glioblastoma:	470
Head & neck:	51
Lung adeno:	57
Lung squamous:	159
Breast carcinoma:	180
Stomach adeno:	84
Kidney clear carc:	260
Ovarian serous:	520
Colon adeno:	198
Rectum carcinoma:	74

Total: 2053

Genomic “Steam Table”

Spring 2012

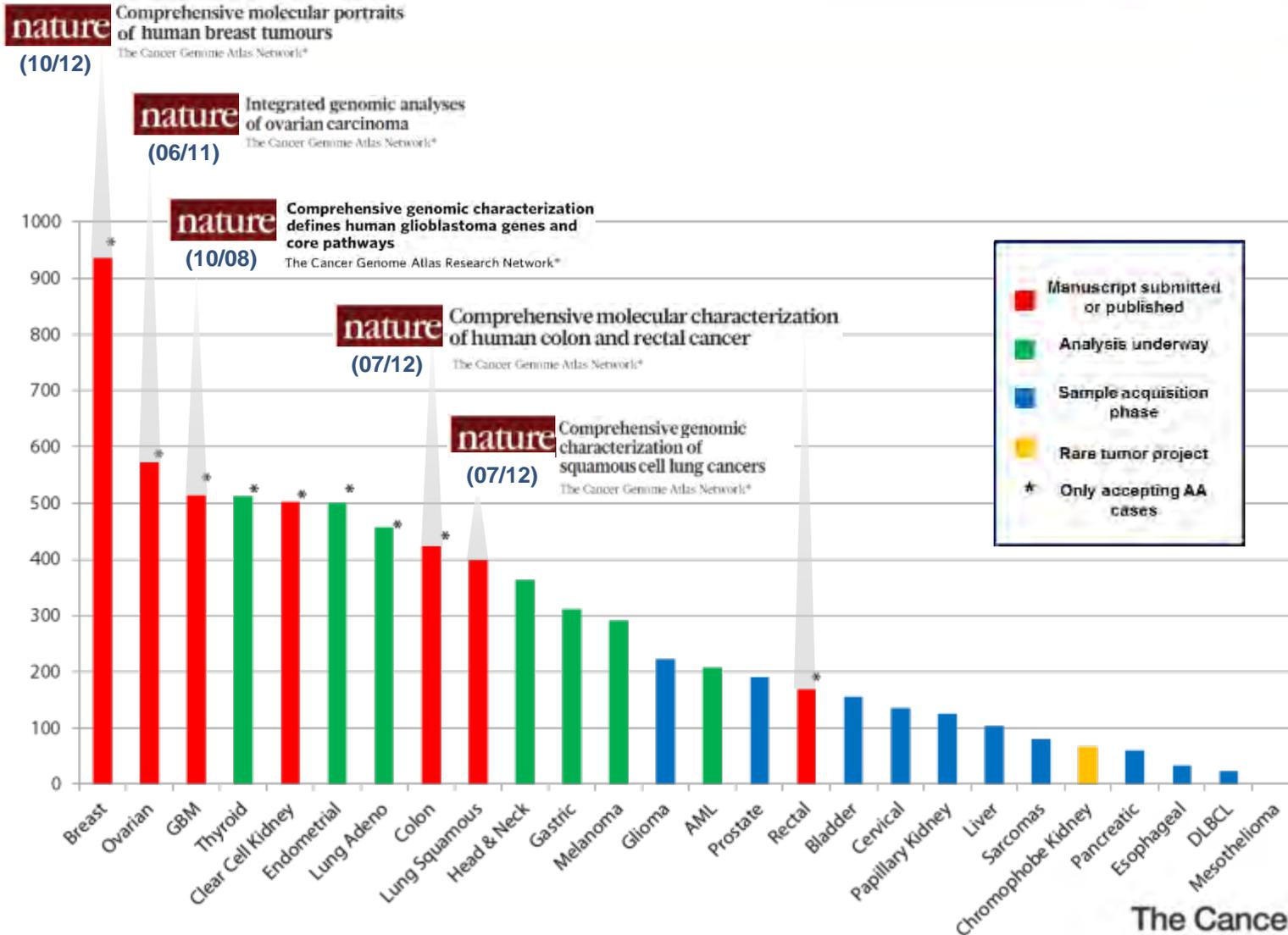
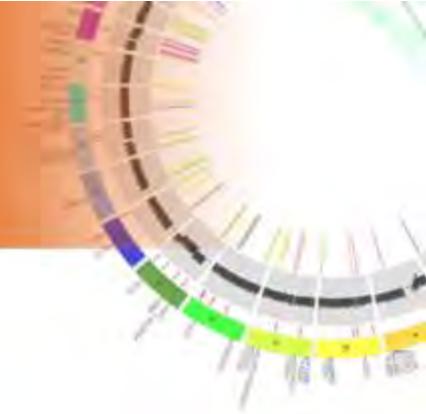


Glioblastoma:	535
Brain lower grade glioma:	80
Head & neck:	165
Thyroid carcinoma:	85
Lung adeno:	205
Lung squamous:	211
Breast carcinoma:	783
Stomach adeno:	149
Kidney clear carc:	489
Ovarian serous:	520
Uterine corpus end. car.:	363
Prostate adenocarcinoma:	82
Colon/rectum adeno:	564

Total: **4231**

Full Speed Ahead! (11/2012)

25 TCGA Tumor Projects Progress



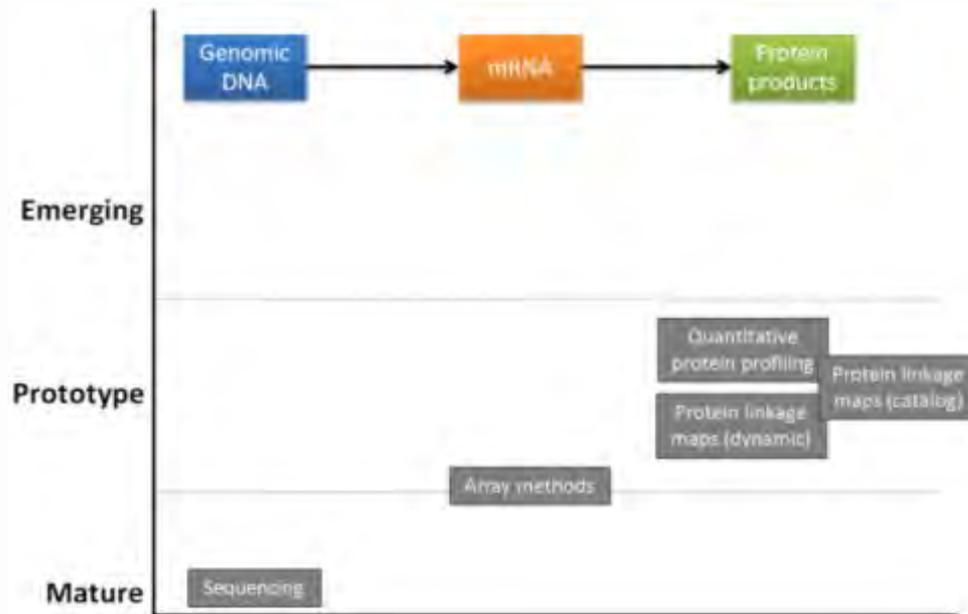
What about Biomarkers?

Step 1.5- Cancer Proteomics

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

Technologies for Quantitative Analysis



Major Challenges

- Analytical variability in platforms
- Lack of standards, protocols, and reference data
- No consensus on data acquisition, analysis, and open access reporting of raw data

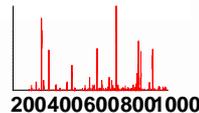
Unlike genomic technologies, proteomic technologies were not yet fully mature

Clinical Proteomic Technologies for Cancer (CPTAC) Pilot Highlights



nature
biotechnology

Multi-site assessment of the precision and reproducibility of multiple reaction monitoring–based measurements of proteins in plasma



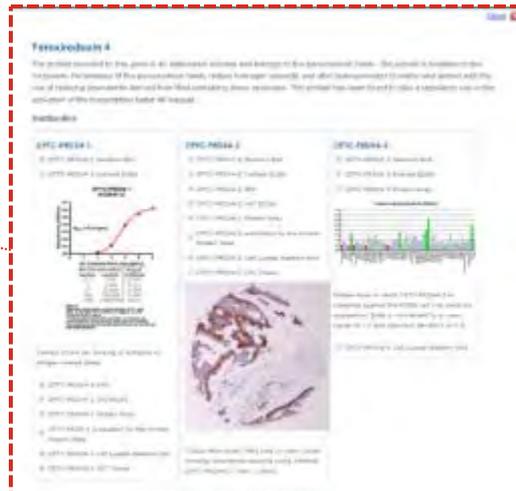
- **First demonstration** that MRM is highly reproducible **across multiple laboratories** and technology platforms

U.S. National Institutes of Health | www.cancer.gov

ANTIBODY
CHARACTERIZATION LABORATORY

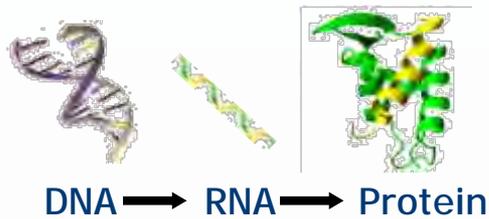
- **Established Antibody Characterization Laboratory**

- Provides high quality reagents at minimum cost to community
- All characterization data posted on public database
- Industry partners and collaborations
- **224** highly characterized **monoclonal** antibodies corresponding to **80 cancer-associated antigens**

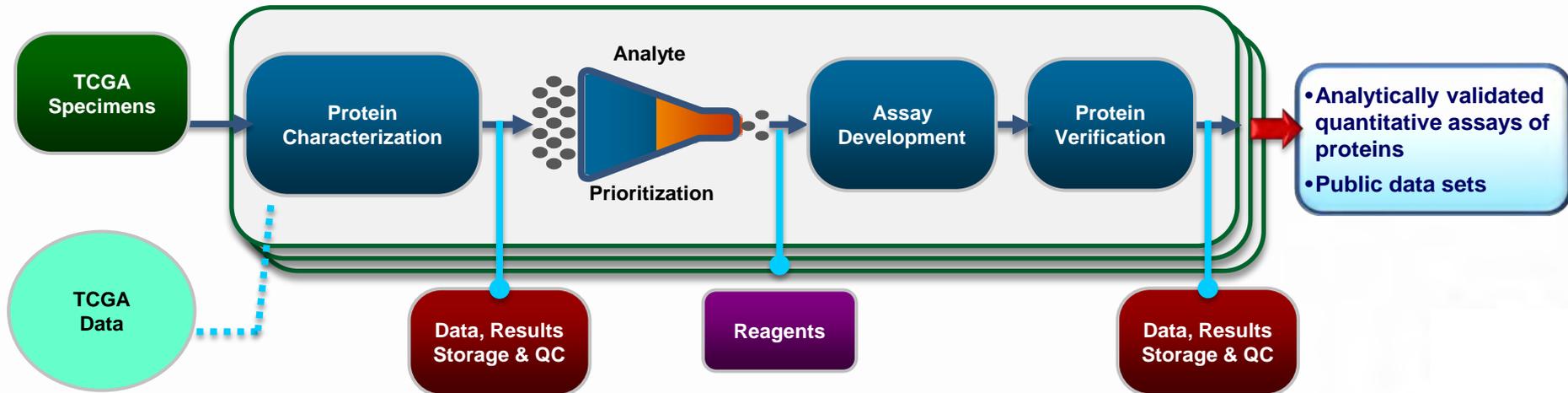


Clinical Proteomic Tumor Analysis Centers (CPTAC Phase II)

Phase II Launched Sept 2011

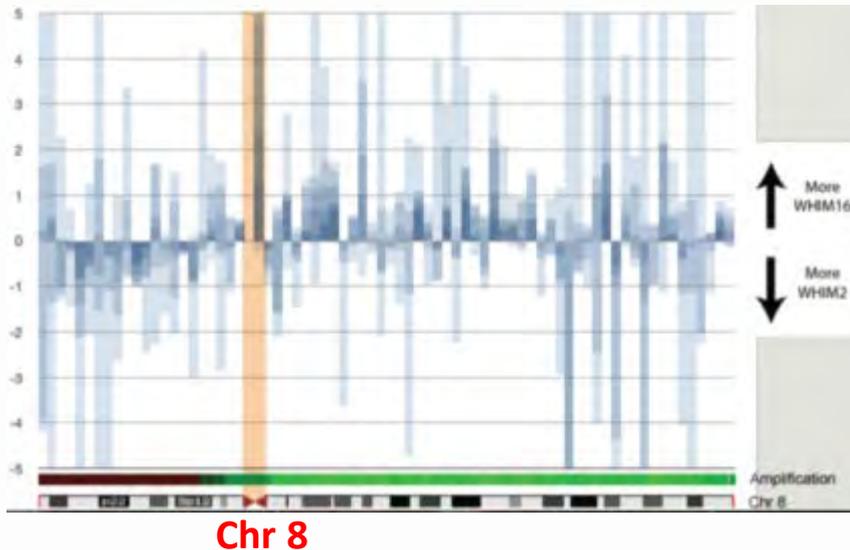


- Analyze matched TCGA samples using two approaches
 - Targeting genome to proteome
 - Mapping proteome to genome
- Develop **validated and quantitative** assays and reagents
 - Lessons from Phase I (mock 510K submission)
 - Antibody Characterization Lab
- Distribute raw and analyzed data via public data portal

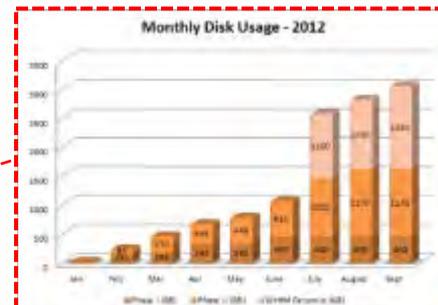


CPTAC Phase II: Highlights, Progress to Date, and Data Release

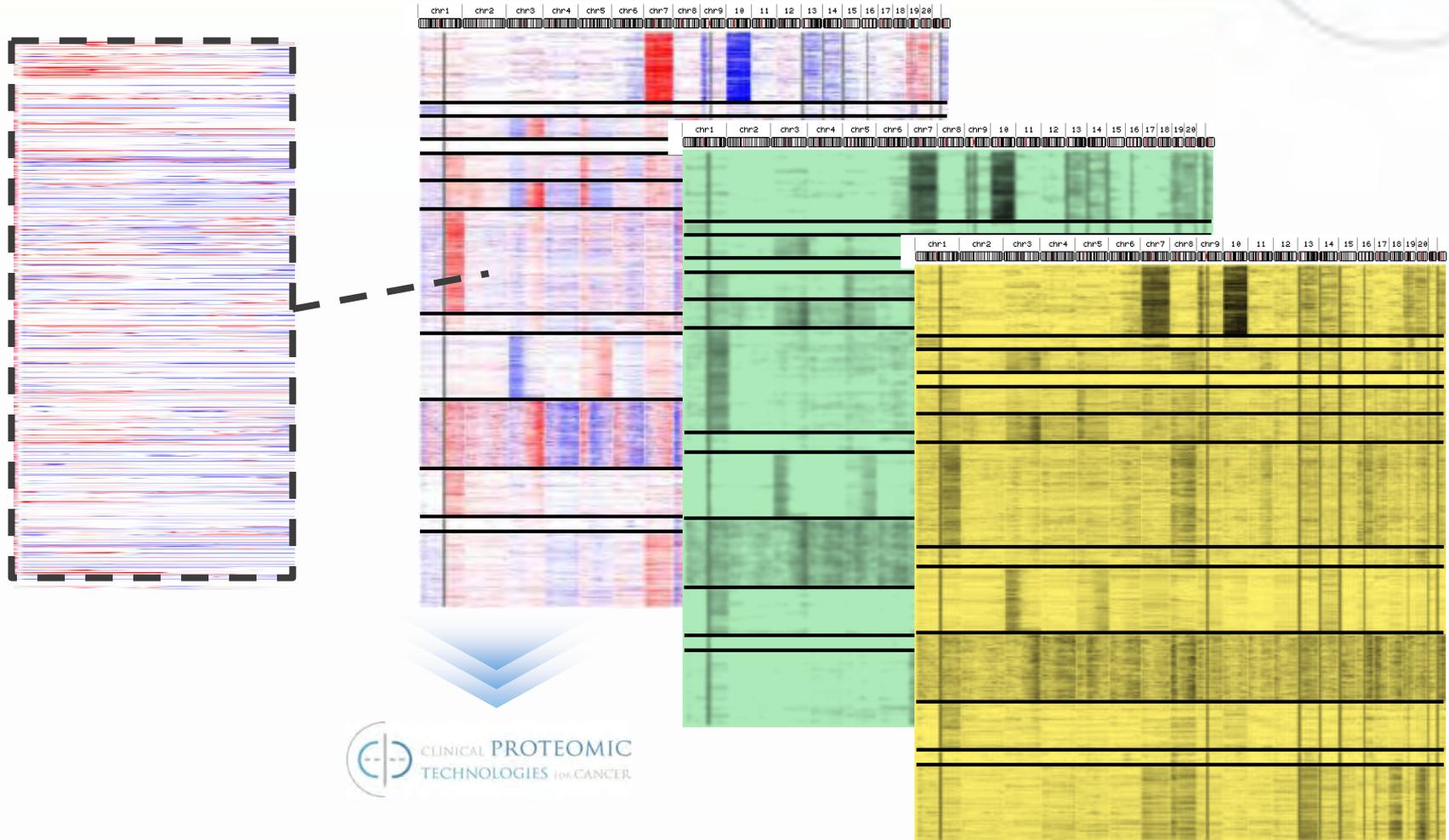
Status Update: Fall 2012



- **Due diligence studies** near completion
 - Cross network experiments show comparable lab-to-lab measurements
- **Orthogonal** proteomic platforms and analysis (proteome → genome vs. genome → proteome) reveal **additional unexpected complexities**
- Verifying new insights will require **additional sample sets** and **development of novel analysis** algorithms and techniques
- Public data portal access **OPEN!**
(Phase I: 351 GB, Phase II: 616 GB)

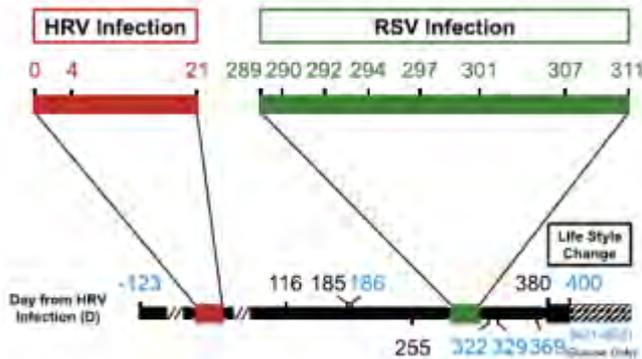


Where Do We Go From Here? Is it JUST More Data?



Case Study: integrative Personal Omics Profile (iPOP)

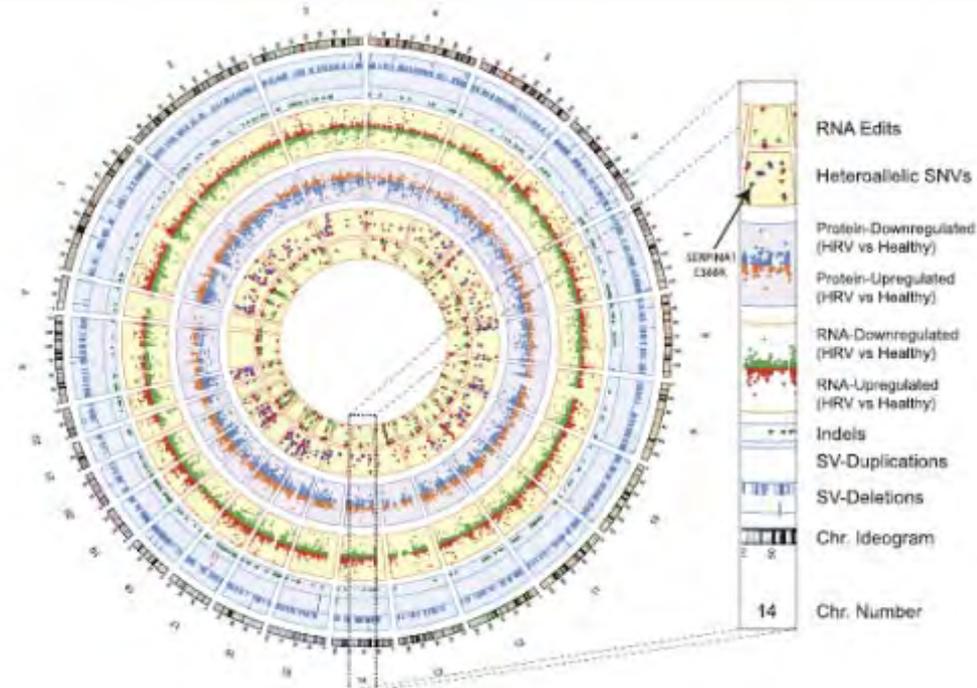
Cell Personal Omics Profiling Reveals Dynamic Molecular and Medical Phenotypes



- Collected blood components of single patient over 400 days
 - PBMC, plasma, sera
 - Human rhinovirus (HRV) @ Day 0
 - Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) @ Day 289

- Characterization included:
 - Whole genome sequencing
 - Whole transcriptome sequencing
 - Proteome profiling

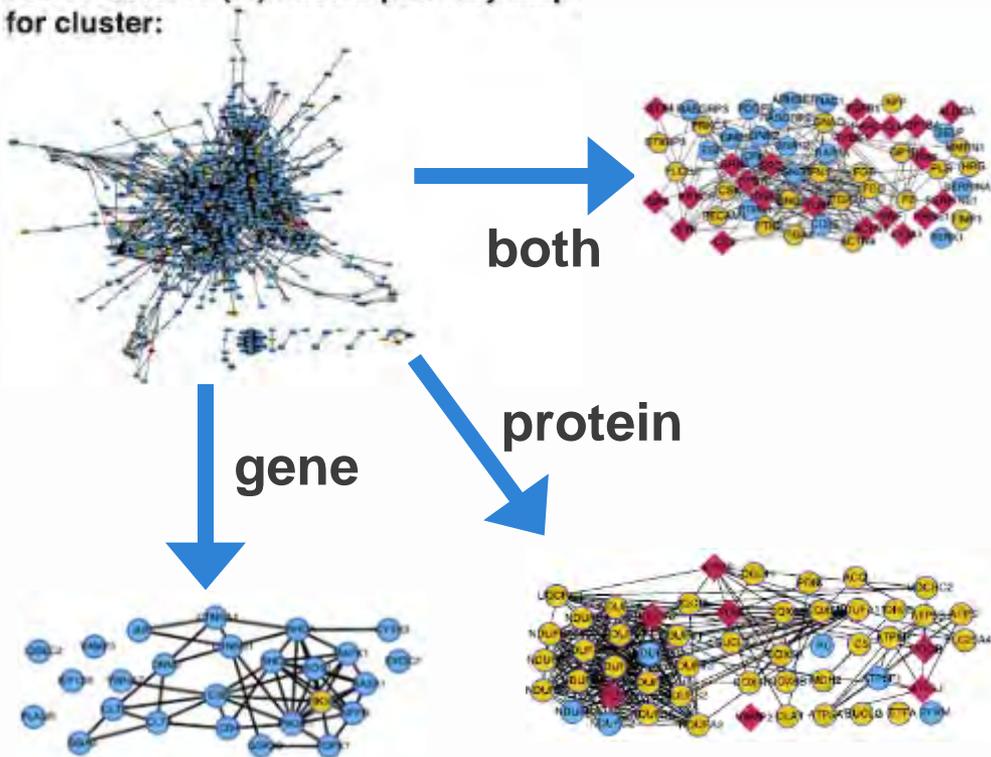
 - Cytokine profiling
 - Metabolome profiling
 - Autoantibody profiling
 - Medical/lab tests



iPOP: Adding Time scale and Perturbations Yield New Insights

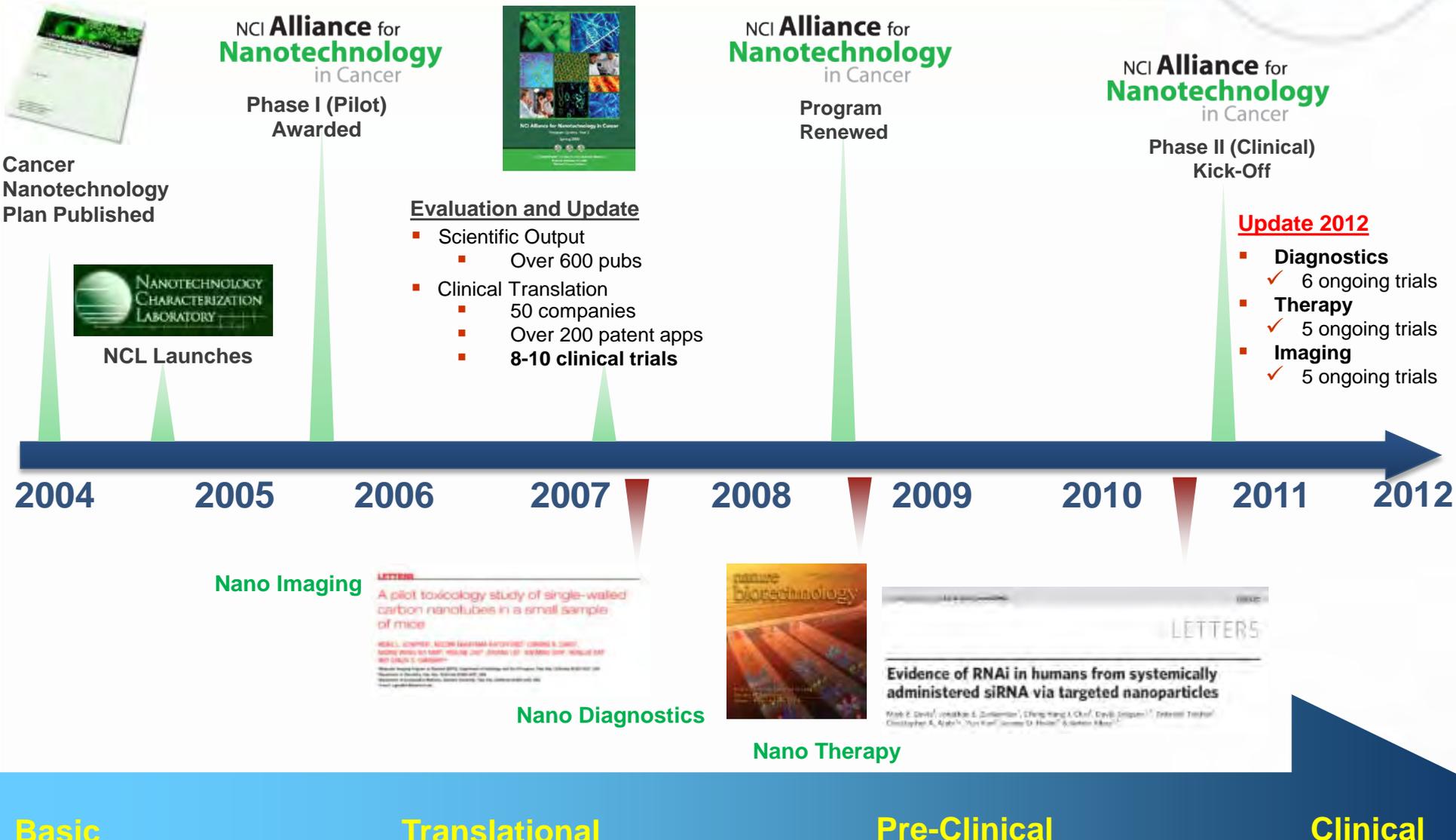
what we “know”

Full Reactome (FI) known pathway map
for cluster:



- Examined **temporal** response to RSV infection
 - ~13,000 genes
 - ~20,000 transcript isoforms
- New patterns emerged
 - **Gene analysis only**
 - ~1:1 ratio of genes to RNA
 - ~70 proteins
 - **Protein analysis only**
 - ~1:1 ratio of genes to RNA
 - ~500 proteins
 - ~20 metabolites
 - **Integrative analysis**
 - ~1:1 ratio of genes to RNA
 - ~770 proteins
 - ~83 metabolites

Bringing Nanotechnology to Cancer Research & Oncology: ANC Network



What's Next: Single Cell Acquisition/Analysis?

TECHNOLOGY FEATURE

THE DEEPEST DIFFERENCES

To understand biological heterogeneity, researchers are learning how to profile the molecular contents of individual cells.

1 DECEMBER 2011 | VOL 480 | NATURE |

Total FY12 Investment: \$14.7M

U01 Projects [3 awardees, \$5.5M (FY12)]

- Role of Single Cell mRNA Variation in Systems Associated Electrically Excitable Cells
- Evaluation of Cellular Heterogeneity Using Patchclamp and RNA-Seq of Single Cells
- Single-cell sequencing and in situ mapping of RNA transcripts in human brains

R01 Projects [8 awardees, \$5.9M (FY12)]

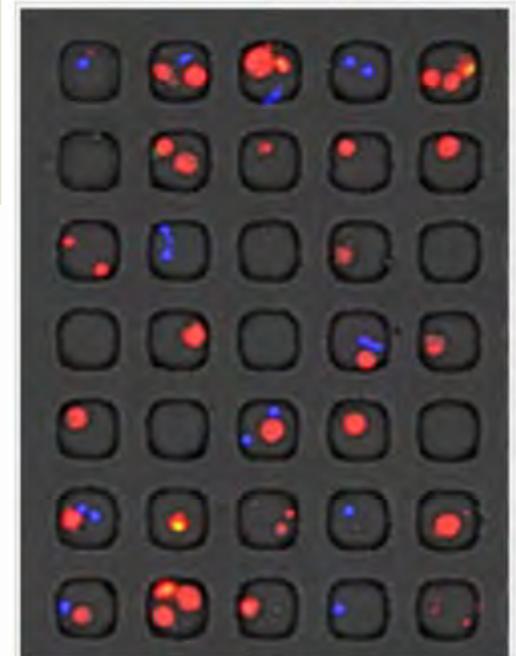
- An integrated system to monitor complex tissues at single-cell resolution
- High-throughput robotic analysis of integrated neuronal phenotypes
- Multiplex RNA imaging in single cells by superresolution microscopy& barcode FISH
- Quantitative single-cell biomarkers of T-cells to optimize tumor immunotherapy

R21 Projects [15 awardees, \$3.3M (FY12)]

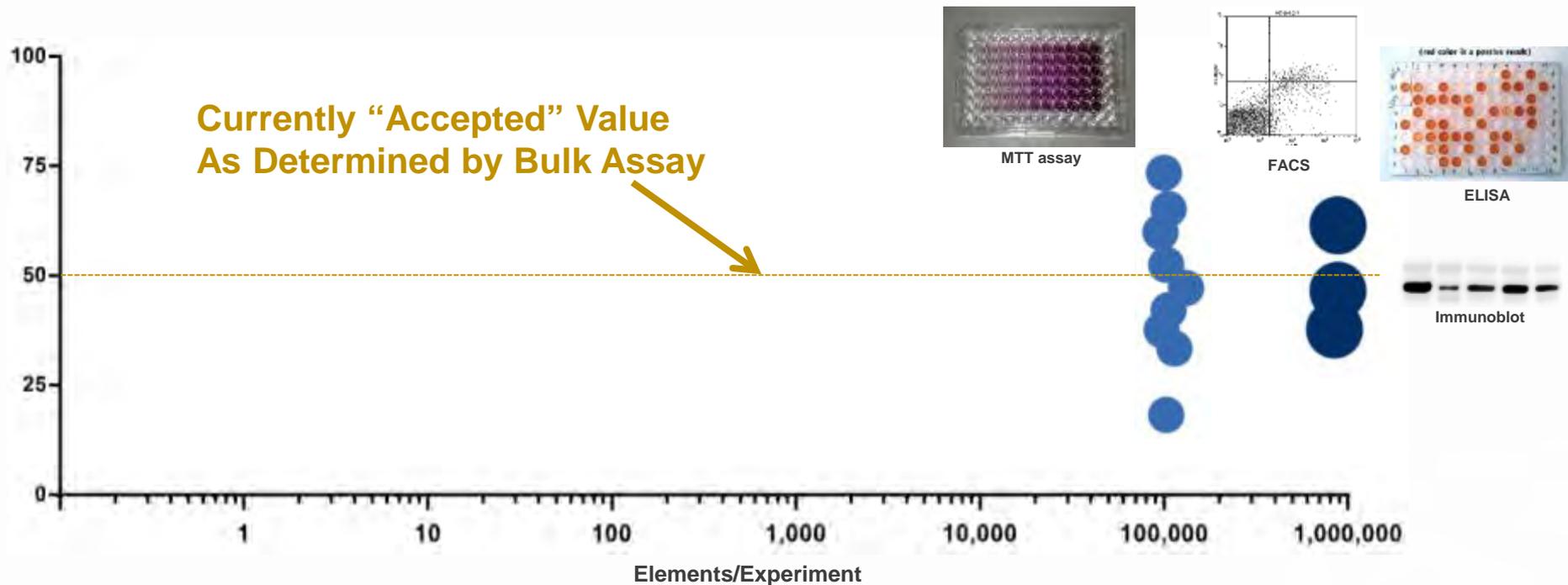
- Mapping pH at the surface of individual cell
- Nanoscale Laser Ablation Capture Mass Spectrometry for Single Cell Proteomics
- Developing a whole-genome sequencing method for single human cells
-

The NIH gets singular

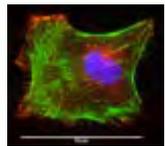
The challenges of single-cell analysis have caught the attention of the US National Institutes of Health (NIH). The agency has launched a programme to fund advances in single-cell research, with a budget of around US\$90 million over five years from the NIH Common Fund, which backs science that crosses disciplines.



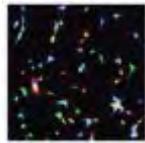
Connecting Single vs. Bulk Assays: Heterogeneity of Biology



Connecting Single vs. Bulk Assays: Heterogeneity of Biology



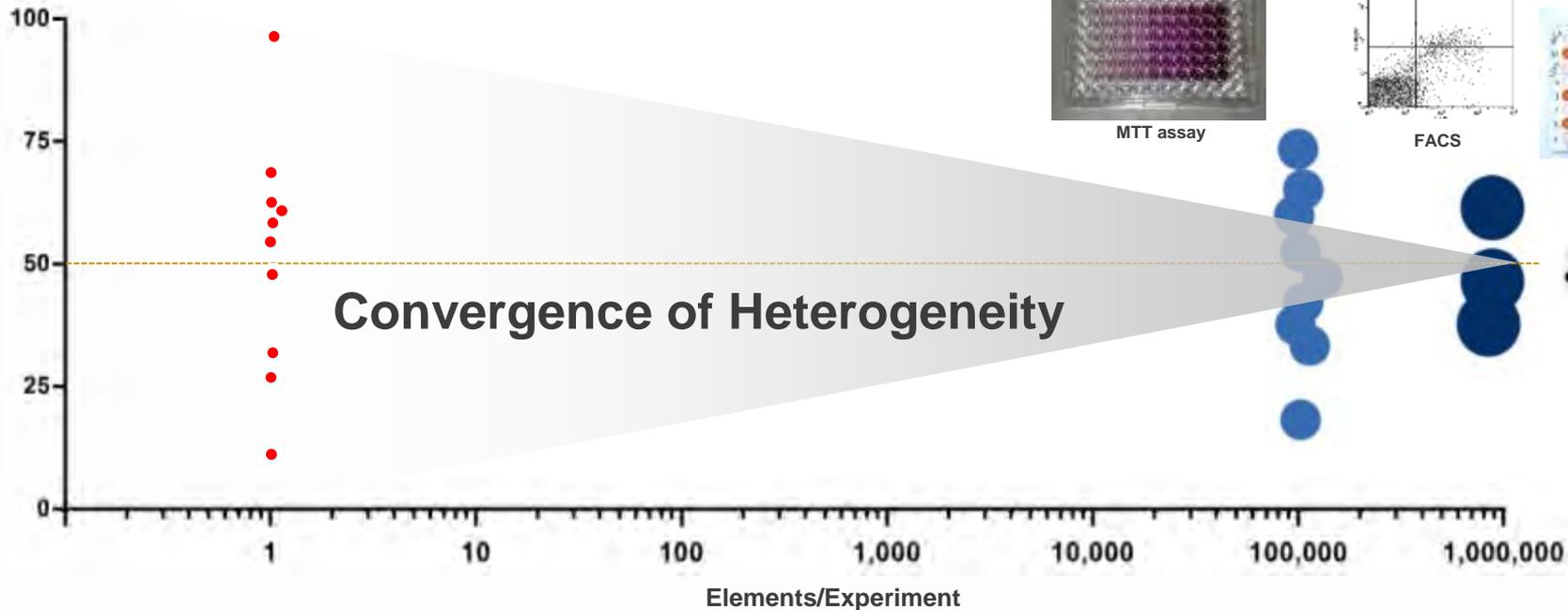
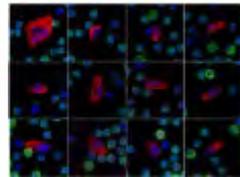
Cell Morphology



Genomics/Proteomics

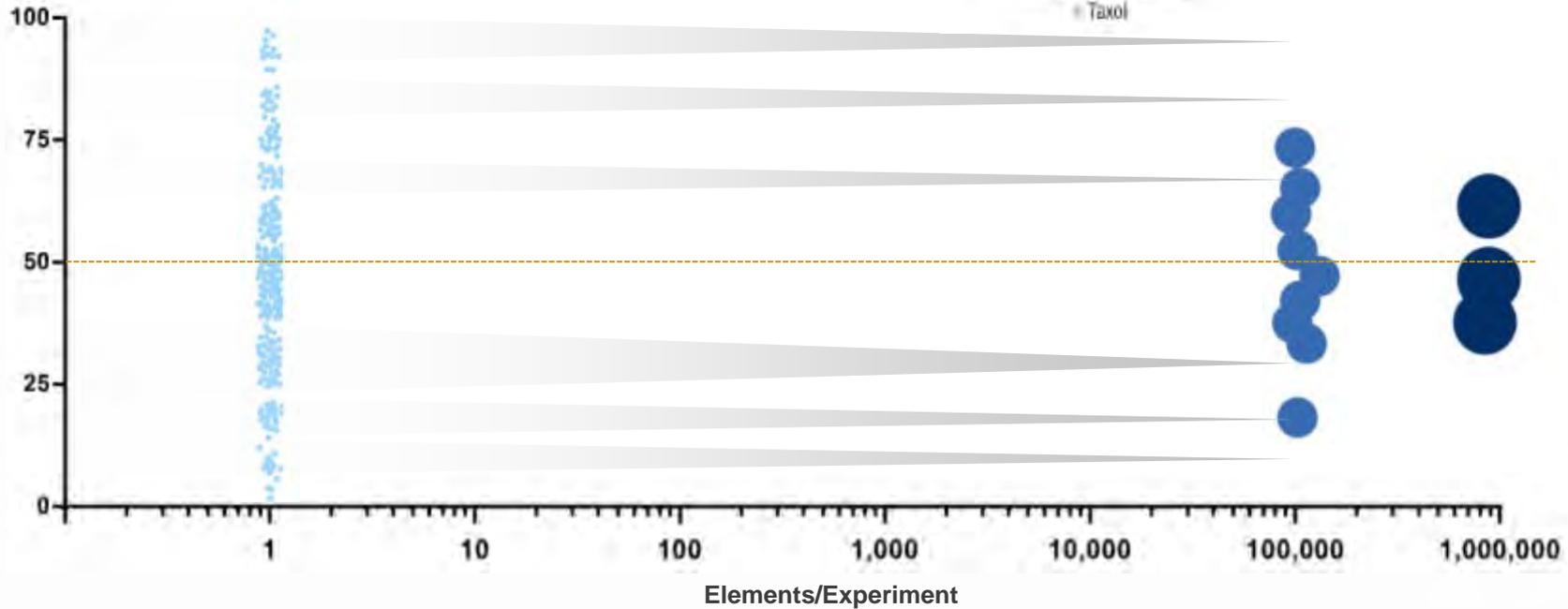
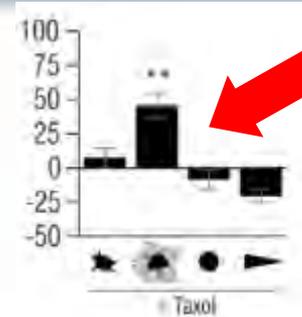
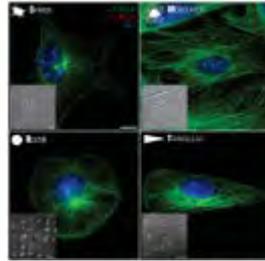


CTC platforms

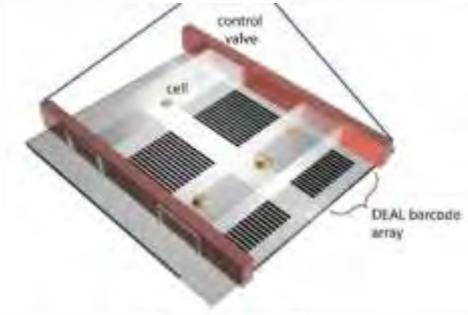
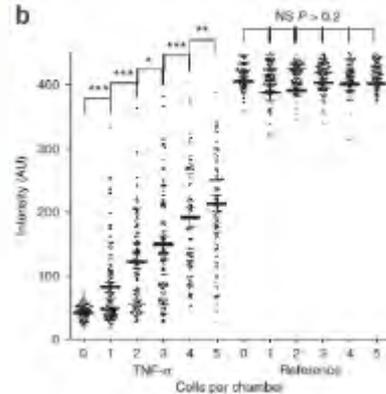
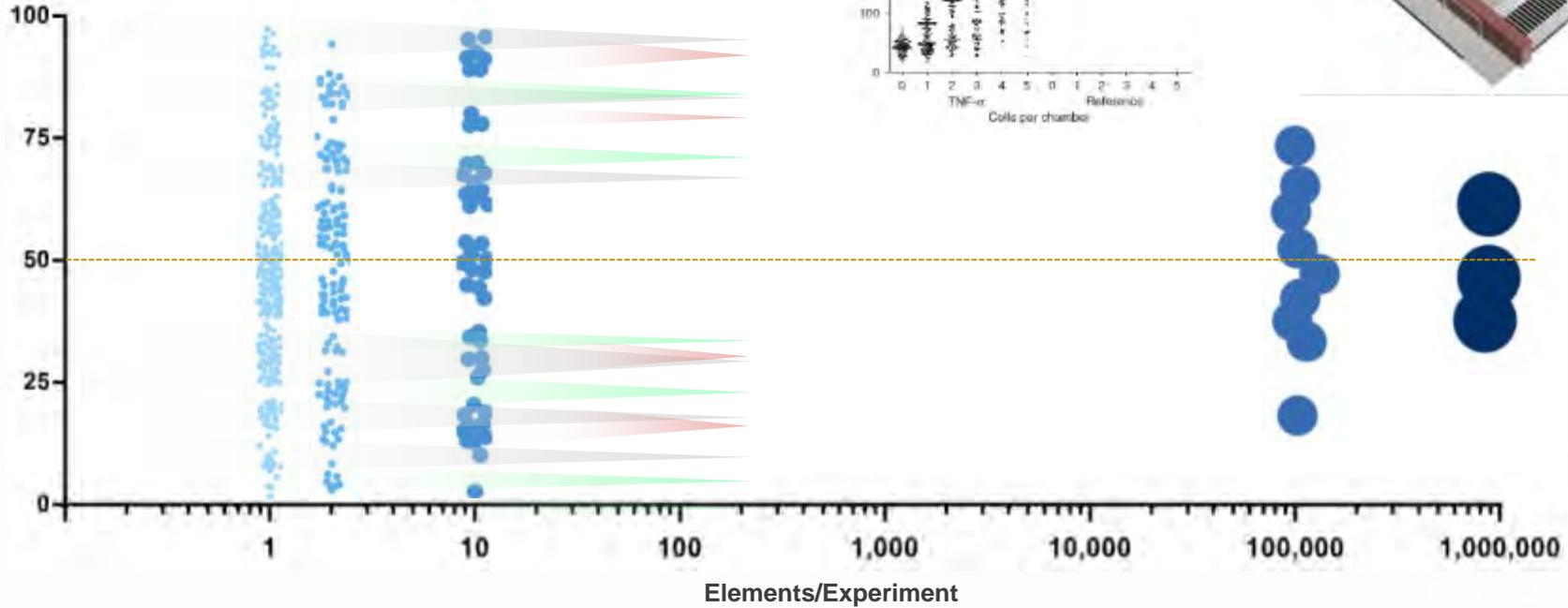


Connecting Single vs. Bulk Assays: Heterogeneity of Biology

PLATING CONDITION	BIOPIC CONTROL	CELL-CELL CONTACTS	MORPHOGEN POTENTIAL	ORDER POLARITY
SPARSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONOLAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROUND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRIANGULAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Connecting Single vs. Bulk Assays: Heterogeneity of Biology



Bringing In New Perspectives and Teams (2009)

PHYSICAL SCIENCES — in ONCOLOGY

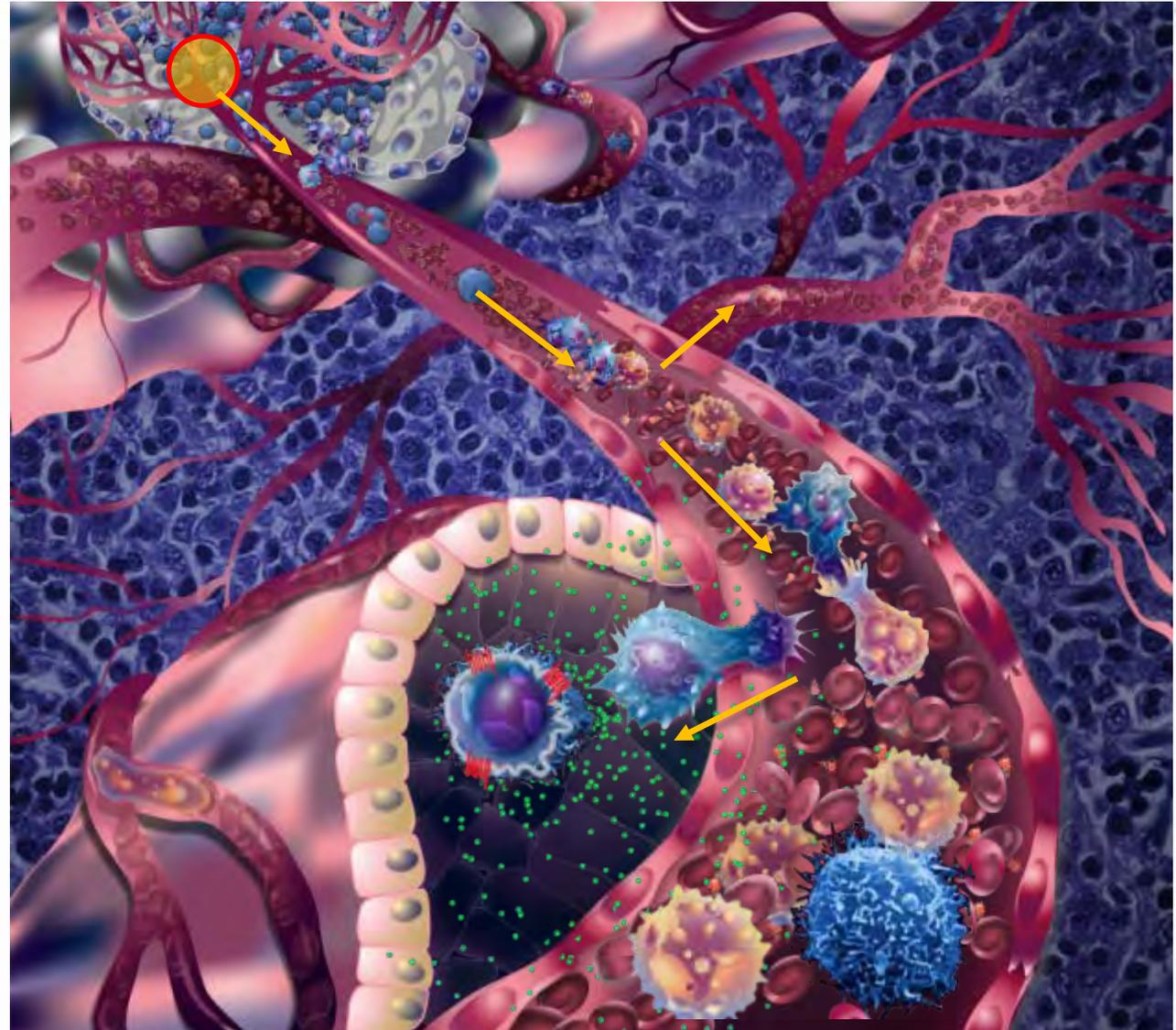
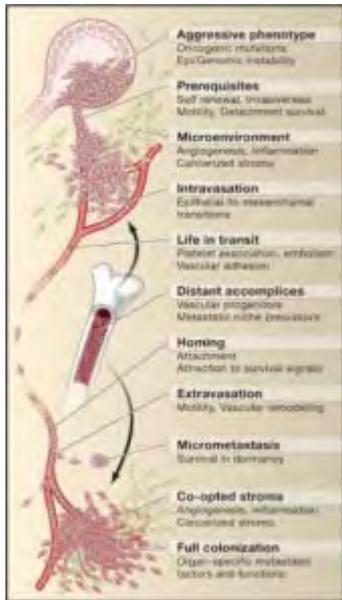


- To generate *new knowledge* and catalyze *new fields of study* in cancer research by utilizing physical sciences/engineering principles to enable a better understanding of cancer and its behavior at all scales.
- Not looking for new tools to do “better” science, but new perspectives and approaches to do *paradigm-shifting* science that will lead to exponential progress against cancer.
- Build *trans-disciplinary teams* and infrastructure to better understand and control cancer through the convergence of physical sciences and cancer biology.



New – “Schools of Thought”

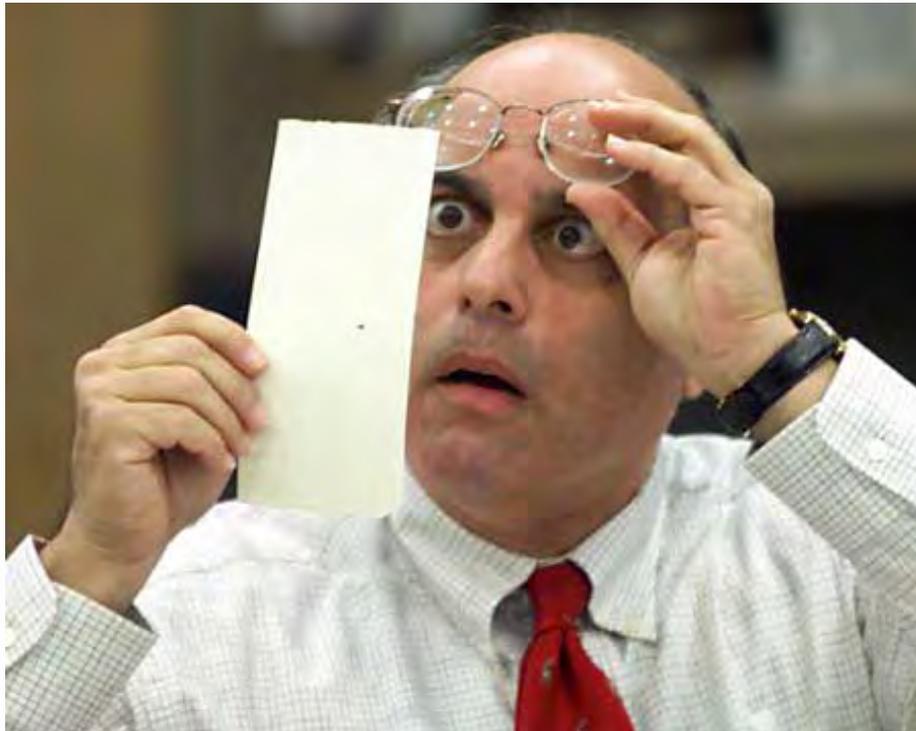
Metastasis: Deleterious but also Rare and Random- Why?



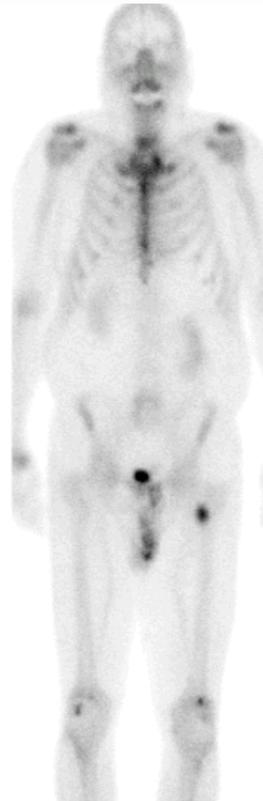
Well-known to be an inefficient process (0.01%)

From the Clinician's Perspective, Metastasis is More of a Binary Event ...

M0



M1



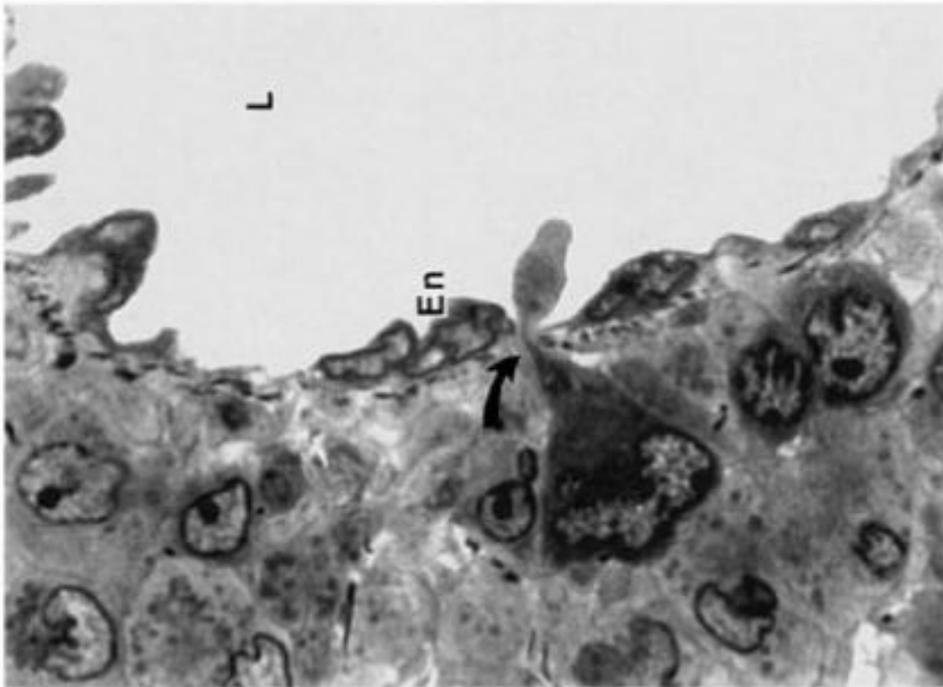
M1



Distant metastasis (M)[§]

M0	No distant metastasis
M1	Distant metastasis

Cancer: A Disease of...Cell Mechanics?



“...metastatic cells must overcome numerous physical obstacles barring metastasis...in this way, cancer may progress as a disease of genetically heterogeneous cell populations driven to evolve by sequential environmental pressures...”

- Primary tumor “leak” cancer cells into vasculature and establish secondary sites
- Well-known to be an inefficient process (0.01%) **~1 million cells per day!**

But is it clinically relevant? Perhaps...

Clinical Indication	Physical Property	Mechanism of Action	Development Status (Agent Example)
Anesthesiology	Shape Motility	Membrane Fluidity Intracellular Calcium	FDA Approved (Tetracaine)
Cardiovascular	Shape Motility Contraction	ERK Kinase Rho-Rho-kinase Intracellular Calcium ROCK Inhibitor	Preclinical (SAR407899) Preclinical (Thyroid hormone) Clinical Phase II (Resveratrol) Clinical Phase II (Fasudil) FDA Approved (Atorvastatin)
Diabetes	Contraction	Rho-Rho-kinase PI3 Kinase	FDA Approved (Insulin)
Endocrinology	Contraction	Rho-Rho-kinase	Preclinical (Somatostatin)
Glaucoma	Shape	Ion Co-transport Inhibition ROCK Inhibitor	Preclinical (Ethacrynic acid) Preclinical (ATS907)
Immunology	Shape	DP2 Receptor Inhibition	Clinical Phase II (AM211)
Nephrology	Elasticity	ERK1/2 Kinase	Preclinical (Aldosterone)
Neurology	Shape Size Elasticity	Dopamine Receptor Serotonin Receptor ROCK Inhibitor	Preclinical (TIMP-1) Clinical Phase II (Epothilone D) FDA Approved (Imipramine) Approved in Japan (Fasudil)
Oncology	Shape Size Motility Elasticity	Microtubule Microfilament Anti-mitotic Tyrosine Kinase ROCK Inhibitor	Preclinical (RKI-1447) Clinical Phase II (Vinflunine) Clinical Phase II (AEE788) Clinical Phase III (Xyotax) FDA Approved (Abraxane)
Orthopedic	Shape Elasticity	Metalloproteinase	FDA Approved (IL-1 β)
Pulmonary Disease	Contraction	E-cadherin Vimentin	Preclinical (TGF- β 1)
Regenerative Medicine	Shape Size	Rho-Rho-kinase	Marketed (Vitamin D3)



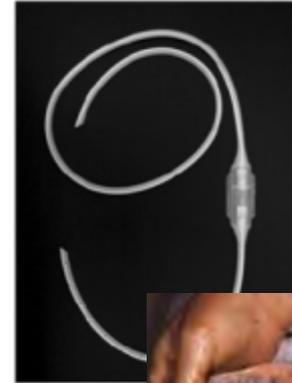
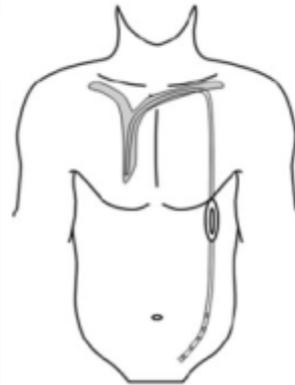
- **16** Pre-clinical
- **10** Phase I/II
 - Novartis, Kosan Pharma, Roche, Bayer, etc.
- **15** FDA Approved
 - Pfizer, Merck, GSK



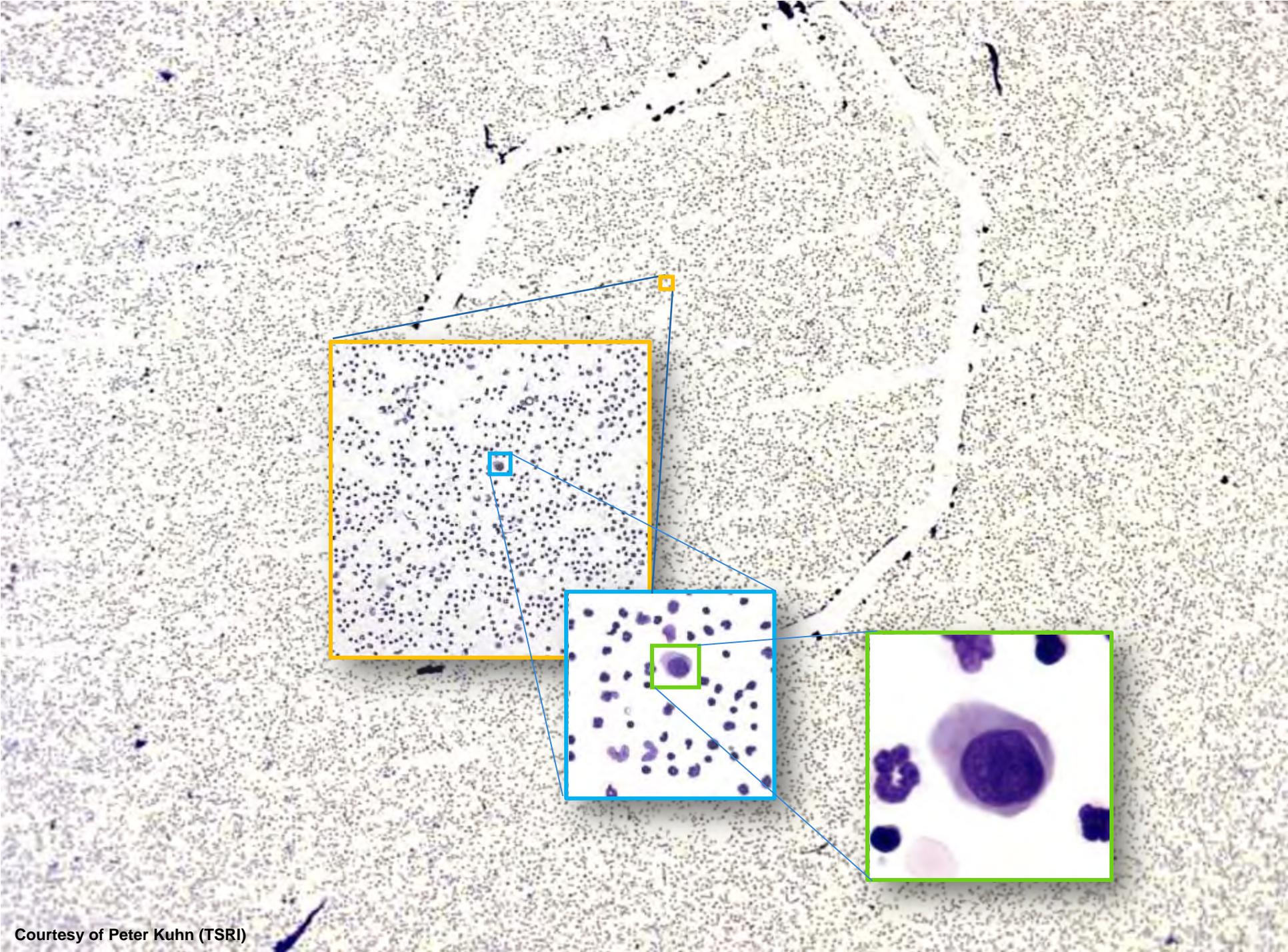
Exceptions...The Only Sure Thing in Cancer...

Mechanisms of Metastasis in Patients with Peritoneovenous Shunts (PVS)

- Performed peritoneovenous shunting on **29 patients** to alleviate abdominal pain and distension in malignant ascites due to **inoperable cancer**.
- **15** that were autopsied **did not** develop metastases even after 27 months of survival.



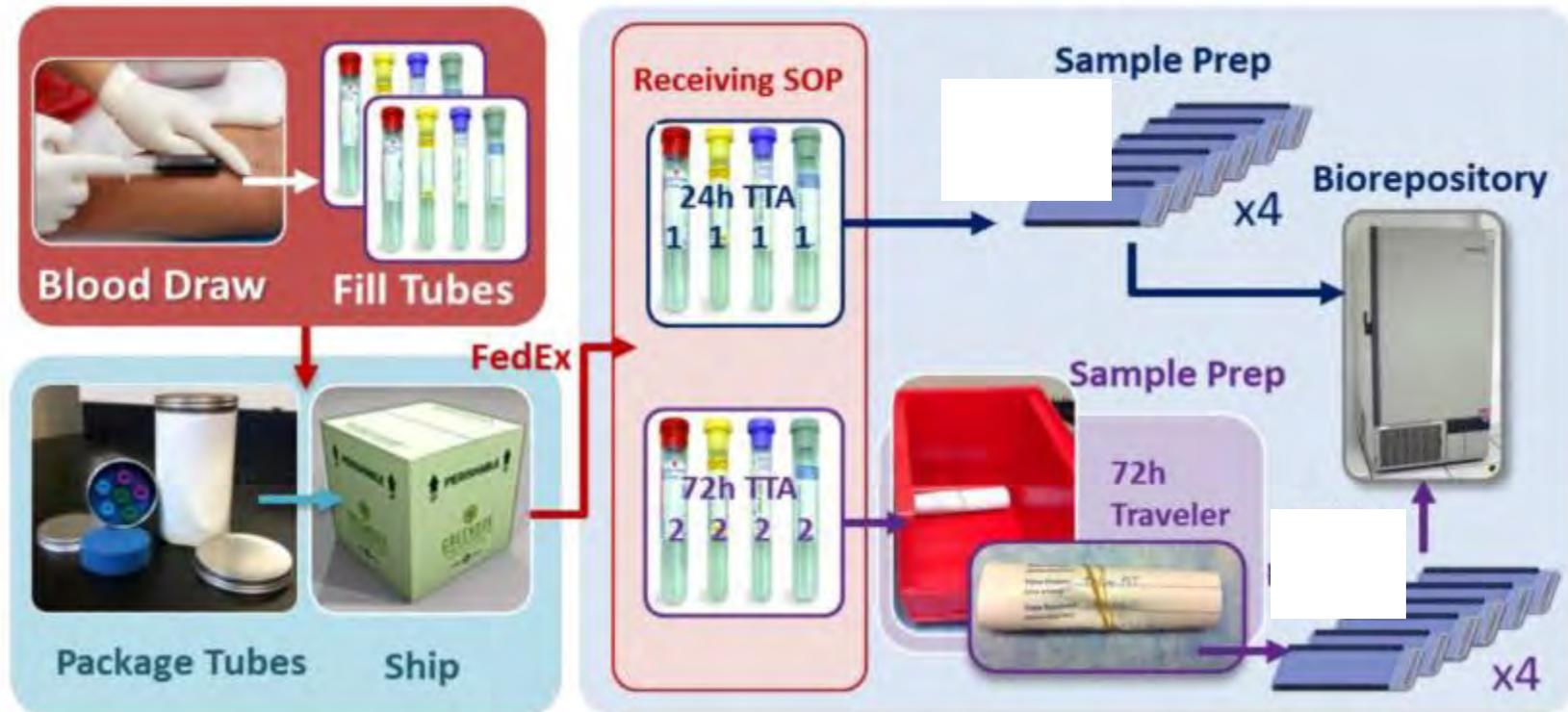
*“The findings in female patient D. J. are particularly interesting in this regard, because the cells of her tumor **had already shown capability to form blood-borne metastases (in the liver and vertebrae) before the shunt was inserted, yet did not form any elsewhere even after the cells** were directly infused into the systemic veins.”-*



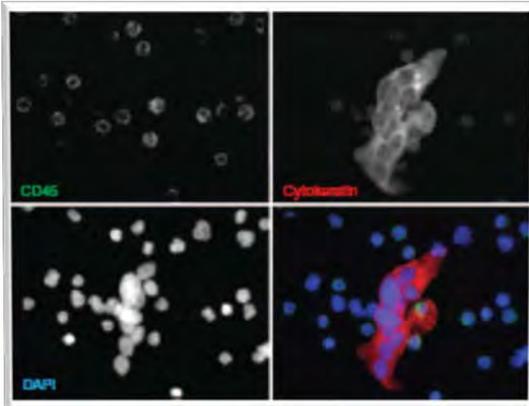
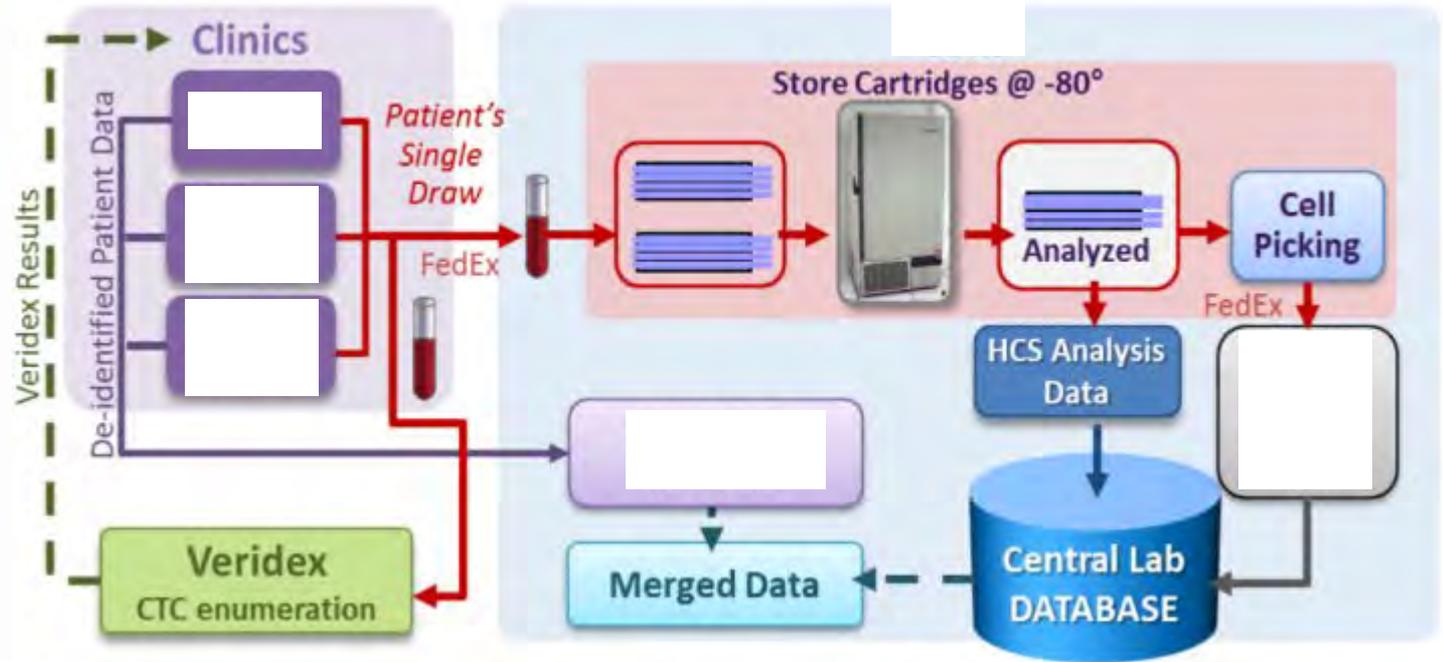
Pilot: High Content Data Integration of Pre-analytical Variables on CTCs

Pilot Objective:

- Strengthen the research use and clinical utility of HCS CTC assays
- Develop SOPs using the best pre-analytical conditions for blood CHP (collection, handling, processing)
 - Blood collection tube type (Streck, EDTA, Citrate, Heparin)
 - Time to assay (24 and 72 hours)



Key Pilot Output: Public Release, Use, and Analysis of Collected Data



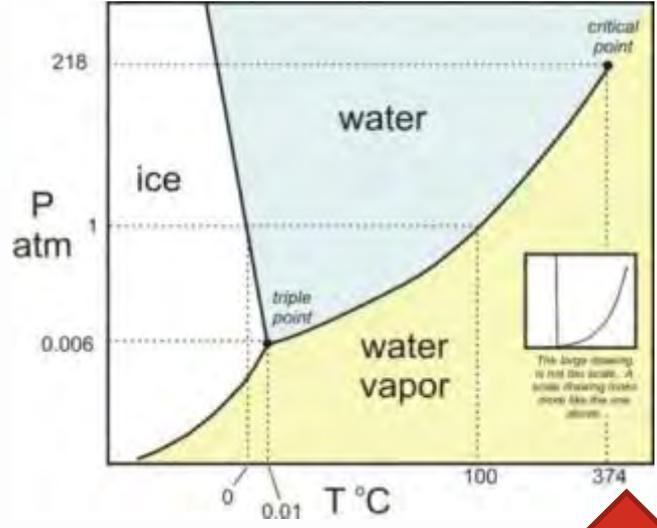
- Results will be compared to the Veridex CellSearch® system and **will be deposited in a publically available database**

Standards and Sharing of Data → New Insights and Understanding

- Define samples & protocols
- Share collected data



2400m
0m

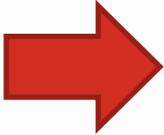


New Understanding

- Phase boundaries
 - V/L equilibrium
- Triple Point

(Phase Diagram)

New Parameter
“Pressure”



Pressure (kg/cm ²)	Temp (°C)	Saturated steam		Superheated steam	
		Vapor volume (lit/kg)	Specific volume (m ³ /kg)	Density (kg/m ³)	Specific volume (m ³ /kg)
1	99.1	0.516	1.715	1.900	2.054
2	119.6	0.462	0.902	1.109	1.242
3	132.9	0.516	0.617	1.021	0.889
4	142.9	0.517	0.471	1.129	0.688
5	151.1	0.510	0.382	1.018	0.553
6	158.1	0.570	0.321	1.115	0.445
7	164.2	0.515	0.278	1.097	0.379
8	169.6	0.618	0.245	1.082	0.331
9	174.5	0.619	0.219	1.066	0.289
10	179.1	0.629	0.198	1.051	0.253
12	187.1	0.645	0.166	1.034	0.218
14	194.1	0.657	0.143	1.019	0.186
16	200.0	0.667	0.126	1.007	0.162
18	206.4	0.674	0.112	1.000	0.143
20	212.4	0.680	0.100	1.000	0.128
22	218.2	0.684	0.092	1.000	0.116
24	223.7	0.687	0.085	1.000	0.106
26	229.0	0.690	0.078	1.000	0.097
28	234.0	0.692	0.072	1.000	0.089
30	238.7	0.692	0.068	1.000	0.083

LOTS of
Quantitative
and
Reproducible
Data

(Steam Table)

Relevant CSSI Funding Opportunities



http://cssi.cancer.gov/resources-current_funding.asp

Innovative Molecular Analysis Technologies (\$10.5M)

**Due Dates: 2/20/13
5/20/13**

- **Early-Stage Innovative Technology Development**
 - RFA-CA-13-001 (R21, **3 years**) **[\$5M]**
- **Validation and Advanced Development of Emerging Technologies**
 - RFA-CA-13-002 (R33) **[\$3.5M]**
- **Early-Stage and/or Validating Technologies in Biospecimen Science**
 - RFA-CA-13-003 (R21) **[\$0.8M]**
 - RFA-CA-13-004 (R33) **[\$0.7M]**



IMAT Program Director

Tony Dickherber, PhD

Provocative Questions (\$30M)

Due Date: 6/20/12

- **Research Answers to NCIs Provocative Questions**
 - **Group A:** RFA-CA-12-015 (R01) **[\$5-\$7M]**
RFA-CA-12-016 (R21) **[\$2-\$3M]**
 - **Group B:** RFA-CA-12-017 (R01) **[\$5-\$7M]**
RFA-CA-12-018 (R21) **[\$2-\$3M]**
 - **Group C:** RFA-CA-12-019 (R01) **[\$5-\$7M]**
RFA-CA-12-020 (R21) **[\$2-\$3M]**
 - **Group D:** RFA-CA-12-021 (R01) **[\$5-\$7M]**
RFA-CA-12-022 (R21) **[\$2-\$3M]**



PQ Program Manager

Emily J. Greenspan, PhD



NCI CSSI Chaired Sessions (Track 1)

Today

- **1.3 Bioresponsive Materials for Imaging, Diagnostics, and Therapeutics**
 - Chairs: Sara Hook, PhD and Piotr Grodzinski, PhD
 - Keynote: Sangeeta Bhatia, MD, PhD
- **1.4 Materials and Devices for Quantitative Biomarker Detection and Single Cell Analysis**
 - Chairs: Sara Hook, PhD and Piotr Grodzinski, PhD
 - Keynote: Daniel Haber, MD, PhD

NCI **Alliance** for
Nanotechnology
in Cancer

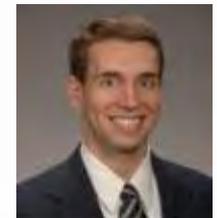


Sara Hook

Tomorrow

- **1.2 Diagnostic Biomarkers, Technology, and Regulatory Considerations (9:10 AM)**
 - Chairs: Christopher Kinsinger, PhD
 - Keynote: Fred Regnier, PhD
- **1.5 Tissue Engineering for High Content Analysis (3:10 PM)**
 - Chairs: Emily Greenspan, PhD and Tony Dickherber, PhD
 - Keynote: Gordana Vunjak-Novakovic, PhD

OFFICE OF CANCER CLINICAL
PROTEOMICS RESEARCH



Chris Kinsinger

Acknowledgements/Thanks to the “Secret Ingredients”



Clinical Sciences



Physical Sciences



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- Recent publications

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Hope to meet you at the conference.



**J. Thomas Peterson
(Chief of Bioengineering Sciences and
Technologies)**

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<http://cssi.cancer.gov>

Jerry S.H. Lee, PhD

jerry.lee@nih.gov

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ENABLING PROGRESS IN
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