IMCB Invited Speaker



Speaker: Dr. Marius Sudol

Staff Scientist, Weis Center for Research,

Geisinger Clinic, USA

Date: 15 November 2012 (Thursday)

Time: 11:00AM - 12:00AM

Venue: IMCB Seminar Room 3-46, Level 3, Proteos, Biopolis

Host: Prof. Wanjin Hong

Seminer:

The Role of the WW Domain in Golabi Syndrome and Hippo Tumor Suppressor Pathway

WW domain is a small protein module that mediates well-defined protein-proteininteractions. Missense mutations that map within the domain or its ligand were implicated in several human diseases, including Golabi-Ito-Hall and Liddle syndromes. In addition, a newly described Hippo tumor suppressor pathway uses many WW domain-containing proteins to regulate balance between proliferation andapoptosis. The seminar will review recent data on the molecular mechanism of the Golabi-Ito-Hall syndrome and on the Hippo tumor suppressor pathway. Both scenarios will be discussed from the molecular perspective of the WW domain. The ultimate goal of the discussed research is to predict and design molecular tools for interventions in WW domain-mediated pathways to correct pathological states.

About the Speaker:

Dr. Marius Sudol is a Staff Scientist at the Weis Center for Research in Pennsylvania and an Adjunct Faculty at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City. Dr. Sudol was instrumental in the delineation and characterization of one of the smallestprotein-protein interaction modules, the WW domain. His work also implicated the WW domain in signaling pathways underlying several human diseases, including Liddle syndrome of hypertension, Golabi syndrome of intellectual disability and cancer. He earned a Ph.D. at The Rockefeller University in New York in 1983 and stayed at his Alma Mater as a postdoctoral fellow and faculty member until his move to Mount Sinai in 1995. Dr. Sudol has published more than 120 research articles. His current work is focused on signaling mechanisms that use the WW domain complexes and underlie human diseases. In particular, his laboratory studies the Hippo tumor suppressor pathway, which is regulated by a network of multiple WW domain complexes.

