IMCB Invited Speaker



Speaker: Prof. Nathan Subramaniam

NHMRC Senior Research Fellow, Group Leader

Membrane Transport Laboratory, Queensland Institute of Medical Research

Brisbane, Australia

Date: 11 June 2013 (Tuesday)

Time: 11:00AM - 12:00PM

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

Host: Prof. Wanjin Hong

Seminer:

Iron disorders in the genomic era:
Insights from genetic, molecular and cellular studies

It is increasingly recognised that abnormal body iron levels are associated with many disorders, including some of the most common health disorders of our time. These include the anaemia of chronic disease, susceptibility to certain cancers, neurodegenerative disorders, fatty liver disease, and diabetes. Professor Subramaniam's research aims to answer several fundamental questions which are important to our understanding of the regulation of iron and the health problems associated with its dysregulation. This talk will focus on work from the laboratory towards defining the molecular and cellular mechanisms by which the liver regulates iron homeostasis, and insights gleaned from genetic and functional studies of atypical iron disorders, in particular, the study of the molecular basis of non-HFE haemochromatosis.

About the Speaker:

Nathan Subramaniam received his PhD from Purdue University, USA, in 1990, and did part of his postgraduate research at the Department of Biochemistry, University of California at Davis with Professor Don Carlson. He carried out his postdoctoral training in cell biology, focusing on the identification and characterisation of novel proteins involved in vesicular trafficking, at the Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology, Singapore, with Professor Wanjin Hong. He joined the Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, as Head of the Membrane Transport Laboratory in 1999. He is currently Group Leader at the QIMR, Professor at the University of Queensland and holds an NHMRC Senior Research Fellowship. His research aims to answer several fundamental questions which are important to our understanding of the regulation of iron and the health problems associated with its dysregulation.

