

Cancer is a disease that is a "moving target" since as the condition progresses, the molecular targets change and evolve. Moreover, due to clonal selection, a specific anti-cancer drug with one molecular target may only be effective for a limited time period before drug resistance results and the agent becomes ineffective. Hence, the concept of an anti-tumor therapeutic exhibiting polypharmacology can be highly advantageous, rather than a therapeutic obstacle.

This presentation discusses the advantages of incorporating polypharmacology into anti-cancer drug design using the di-2-pyridylketone thiosemicarbazones as a pertinent example.

講師紹介

Prof Rechardson holds the Alan Mackay-Sim Distinguished Chair of Cancer Cell Biology at Griffith University, Nathan, Brisbane, and he is a National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia Senior Principal Research Fellow. He is an Executive Editor of BBA-General Subjects and has served on the Ed. Boards of 49 journals, including: JBC, BBA-Mol. Cell Res., Antioxidants Redox Signaling, Pharmacol. Res., Pharmacol. Res., Cancers, etc. Recently, he was honored by the international Otto Krayer Award in Pharmacology 2022 from the American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (ASPET).

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