

# The Eurolife Distinguished Faculty Lecture Series Presents:

## Molecular Imaging: Preclinical Evaluation of Novel Tumor Therapies

By

**PROF. FRAUKE ALVES**

**Thursday 2nd April 2009 at 6pm**

In

**The Durkan Lecture Theatre,**

**Trinity Centre for Health Sciences, St. James Hospital, Dublin 8.**

**Followed by Reception**

**ALL WELCOME**



Prof. Frauke Alves is a Clinical Oncologist at the **University Medical Centre Goettingen, Germany**. She has done extensive research on tyrosine kinases and cancer and has her own research group in the Oncology and Haematology department. She manages a second research group at the Max-Planck-Institute of Experimental Medicine in Goettingen. Her interdisciplinary research group is focused on the investigations of mechanisms of tumor progression, angiogenesis, neuronal signaling and the development of novel anti-tumor therapies. She has extensive experience with orthotopic metastatic tumor models in immuno-incompetent mice through the investigation of the functional role of tumor progression-associated genes and the preclinical evaluation of novel antitumor agents. Her research includes the monitoring of noninvasively tumor growth and spread in mice over time, and has applied two different imaging techniques, the flat-panel detector-based volume-computed tomograph (fpVCT) provides, in conjunction with contrast agents, high-resolution 3D images for the detection of in vivo osteolytic lesions, lymph nodes, lung and liver metastasis as well as the accurate dynamic measurements of tumor volumes, vessel formation and morphological changes within the tumors. Fusion of both imaging techniques allows to associate fluorescent signals to tumor sites and metastases within the entire mouse. **This lecture will be of prime interest to scientists and clinicians working in cancer, neuroscience, advanced medical imaging and researchers interested in molecular imaging approaches to dissect functional relevance of signaling pathways and their potential as molecular targets in different disease states.**