

## The Cancer Cachexia Action Network presents a seminar by: Dr. Thales Papagiannakopoulos

## Investigating cancer-associated cachexia in genetic subtypes of lung cancer

**Abstract:** Treating KRAS-mutant lung adenocarcinoma remains a major challenge for clinical oncology because patients are refractory to standard-of-care and a large number of patients display symptoms of cancer-associated cachexia. Our group is investigating the development of cachexia in common genetic subtypes of KRAS-mutant lung adenocarcinoma and assessing how well-defined dietary regimens can promote or suppress cachexia.



Date: Friday, January 20th, 2023

**Time:** 8:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. (ET)

For a meeting invite please email:

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Dr. Thales Papagiannakopoulos is an associate professor and principal investigator at New York University in the Department of Pathology.Dr. Papagiannakopoulos received his Ph.D in 2010 at UC Santa Barabara. Shortly after, he worked as a Postdoctoral Fellow with the Tyler Jacks Laboratory at The Koch Integrative Insitute for Cancer Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 2015 Thales moved on to New York University where he currently resides as head of the Thales Papagiannakopoulos Laboratory. Dr. Papagiannakopoulos has authored and co-authored multiple peer-reviewed scientific papers and presented works at many national and international conferences. Dr. Thales Papagiannakopoulos contributions have acclaimed recognition from honorable subject experts around the world. Dr. Thales Papagiannakopoulos academic career is decorated with several reputed awards and funding. A major focus of his laboratory is CRISPR/Cas9-based in vivo and in vitro approaches to study KRAS-driven lung cancer (the major subtype of lung cancer and one of the most aggressive and lethal solid tumors). Since the establishment of his laboratory in October 2015, his team has made significant progress in applying new approaches to characterize a major genetic subset of lung adenocarcinoma with NRF2/KEAP1 mutations (Ashouri et al., Nat. Comm, 2017; In Press: Romero R et al., Nature Medicine; Sayin VI et al., eLife).

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