

AVVISO DI SEMINARIO

Il giorno venerdì **17 gennaio 2020** alle ore **14:30** presso l'Aula A (Ex Farmacologia), via Irnerio 48, Bologna

Prof. Giuseppe Legname, D.Phil.

Professor of Biochemistry, Dept. Neuroscience SISSA, Trieste, ITALY (ospite Prof.ssa Bolognesi)

terrà un seminario dal titolo:

A NOVEL APPROACH FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRION DISEASES THROUGH ENHANCED CLEARANCE

Colleghi e studenti sono cordialmente invitati

Commissione Ricerca e Attività Correlate - FaBiT

ABSTRACT

Prion diseases are rare, fatal neurodegenerative diseases without a cure. The mechanism of conversion and replication of prions is yet to be established in details, but it is clear that prions can accumulate in the central nervous system in different, alternate structural forms. In fact, one of the main problems in developing therapeutics strategies for this class of diseases is the existence of different strains. The outcome of this phenomenon is that one possible effective inhibition strategy of a certain prion strain maybe not feasible for another, due to structural constrains. Here I will discuss novel strategies attempting to overcome this limitation.





Giuseppe Legname earned his Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Warwick, UK. After a long spell in industry in the field of immunotherapy, he moved to the National Institute for Medical Research, MRC in London, UK as a Research Associate. In 1999 he became Assistant Adjunct Professor, and later Associate Adjunct Professor, at the Institute for Neurodegenerative Diseases, University of California at San Francisco, USA, under the direction of 1997 Nobel Laureate Professor Stanley B. Prusiner.

Since then he has been involved in basic research projects in the field of Prion Biology and Disease. In 2006 he joined the faculty of SISSA in Trieste as Associate Professor at the Department of Neuroscience. Currently he is Full Professor of Biochemistry and Coordinator of the Joint PhD Program in Molecular Biology at SISSA.

The main focus of his research program is the physiological function of the prion protein in mammals and the mechanisms of prion replication as well as the structural characterization of molecular determinants for prion infectivity.