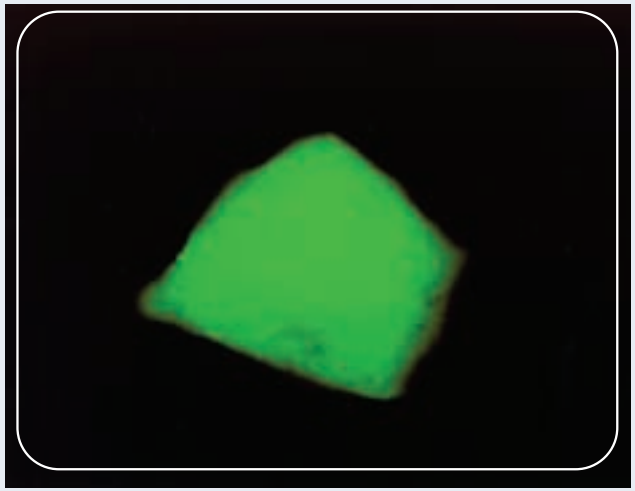
THE ADENOVIRUS E4orf4

DEATH PROTEIN INDUCES DEATH OF CANCER CELLS

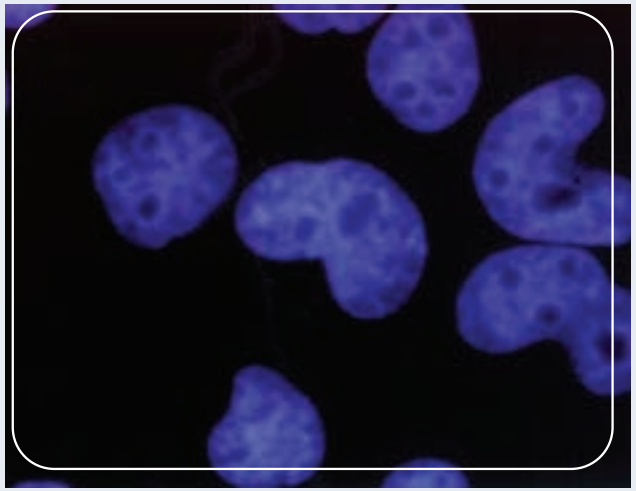
GFP

GFP

Top Row: Normal Cells

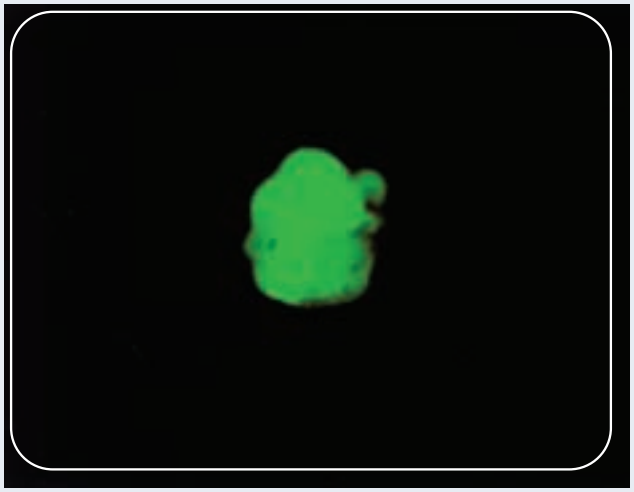


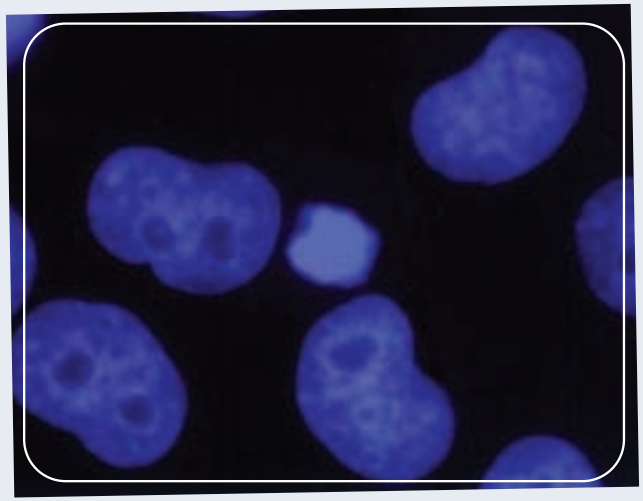
DAPI



GFP-E4orf4

Bottom Row: Dying Cells





The adenovirus death protein E4orf4 induces the death of a cancer cell (lower panels) while the cell not containing E4orf4 remains viable (upper panels). Green cells contain Green fluorescent protein (GFP) alone or GFP-E4orf4, while blue indicates DAPI-stained nuclei (Miron and Branton, unpublished).

Research/Image Credit:
Courtesy of Philip Branton

Dr. PHILIP BRANTON

Director of the Institute of Cancer Research

Mandate: to support research to reduce the burden of cancer on individuals and families through prevention strategies, screening, diagnosis, effective treatment, psycho-social support systems, and palliation.

Dr. Philip Branton obtained his PhD in 1972 at the Ontario Cancer Institute, Department of Medical Biophysics, University of Toronto. Following post-doctoral studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) he became a professor adjoint in the Département de biologie céllulaire at the Université de Sherbrooke. In 1975 he moved to the Cancer Research Group at McMaster University and then to McGill University as Chair of the Department of Biochemistry (1990-2000). He is the Co-Founder of GeminiX Biotechnologies Inc. of Montreal and is known for basic research on viruses, apoptosis and tumour suppressors, and for applied work on new cancer therapies.

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