
Fascinating research by Prof Yoshiaki Ito’s group found that RUNX proteins are integral to efficient DNA repair via the Fanconi Anemia (FA) pathway. The FA pathway in the cell has been linked to cancer incidence and identifying the mechanisms by which the pathway is regulated could have far-reaching clinical potential.


This review paper led by Dr Edward Chow elaborates on the use of carbon nanomaterials in clinical application, which is an emerging field of research with substantial preclinical evidence of the translational potential.

Aberrant Hyperediting of Myeloma Transcriptome by ADAR1 Confers Oncogenicity and is a Marker of Poor Prognosis. (Blood, Sep 2018)

A novel study by Prof Chng Wee Joo’s group unraveled novel insights into multiple myeloma molecular pathogenesis at the global RNA level. Functional assays established ADAR1 to be oncogenic, driving cellular growth and proliferation in an editing-dependent manner.

Co-activation of Super-Enhancer-Driven CCAT1 by TP63 and SOX2 Promotes Squamous Cancer Progression. (Nat Commun, Sep 2018)

Prof H. Phillip Koefler’s team carried out epigenomic profiling of SCCs and found a molecular pathway that promotes tumour growth in SCC. The study provides a deeper understanding of transcription dysregulation in cancer biology mediated by master transcription factors and super-enhancers.

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