

2011

Epidemiology Journal & GERI

Research Seminar Series

Melanocytes are essential to protecting the skin from the harmful effects of UV radiation. Paradoxically, melanocytes are the precursor to the most deadly form of skin cancer, Melanoma. Melanoma is one of the fastest growing tumor types in the United States and the number of cases worldwide has doubled over the last 30 years. Dr. Dellinger's recent work has focused on the regulation of the bioactive lipid 12-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid (12-HETE) during melanoma progression. Dr. Dellinger will present his latest findings along with his plan to translate his discovery research to the population in collaboration with the Genes, Environment and Melanoma (GEM) Study to ascertain if genetic variation in 12-HETE regulatory enzymes alters melanoma risk.

Ryan W. Dellinger, PhD

Genetic Variation in 12-HETE Regulatory Enzymes and Melanoma Risk

*Assistant Project Scientist, UC Irvine School of Medicine,
Department of Medicine*

Dr. Ryan Dellinger is a molecular biologist in the laboratory of Dr. Frank Meyskens at the Chao Family Comprehensive Cancer Center. The overarching goal of his research is to understand the role of the UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs) in the initiation, progression and treatment of cancer. His recent work has focused on the role of UGTs during melanoma progression, in particular their regulation of the bioactive lipid 12-HETE, which can promote tumorigenesis.

Friday, 12:00 – 1:00 pm

April 15, 2011

Irvine Hall Conference Center, Room 206, UCI Campus

****Also telecast to first floor Conference Room at
Grunigen Medical Library, Bldg. 22A at UCI-MC**

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