



Chinese Academy of Sciences  
**Key Lab for Biomedical Effects of  
Nanomaterials and Nanosafety**

中科院纳米生物效应与安全性重点实验室



## 学术报告通知

**CAS NS Forum (No. 317)**



演讲者: **Kam W. Leong** 教授  
美国工程院院士, **Biomaterials** 主编,  
哥伦比亚大学生物医学工程系教授

题 目: **Design of Therapeutic Biomaterials for  
Inflammatory Modulation**

时 间: **2019 年 4 月4日 (星期四), 上午 10:00**

地 点: **国家纳米科学中心 科研楼三楼会议室**

邀请人: **国家纳米科学中心 聂广军 研究员**

### 个人简介:

Kam W. Leong is the Samuel Y. Sheng Professor of Biomedical Engineering at Columbia University. He received his PhD in Chemical Engineering from the University of Pennsylvania. After serving as a faculty in the Department of Biomedical Engineering at The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine for almost 20 years, he moved to Duke University in 2006 to study the interactions of cells with nanostructures for therapeutic applications. After moving to Columbia University in September 2014, he continues to work on nanoparticle-mediated nonviral gene delivery and immunotherapy. He also works on the application of nanostructured biomaterials for regenerative medicine, particularly on understanding cell-topography interactions and on the application of nonviral vectors for direct cellular reprogramming and genome editing. He has published ~380 peer-reviewed research manuscripts with >44,000 citations, an h-index of 111, and holds more than 60 issued patents. His work has been recognized by a Young Investigator Research Achievement Award of the Controlled Release Society, Distinguished Scientist Award of the International Journal of Nanomedicine, Clemson Award for Applied Research of the Society for Biomaterials, and Life Time Achievement Award of CASNN. He is the Editor-in-Chief of Biomaterials, a member of the USA National Academy of Inventors, and a member of the USA National Academy of Engineering

### 报告摘要:

Many chronic disabling diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, multiple sclerosis and systemic lupus erythematosus are increasingly linked to inappropriate and chronic activation of inflammatory cells. A central event in the pathogenesis of these diseases appears to be an aberrant activation of innate immune sensors, most prominently the Pattern Recognition Receptors (PRRs), by nucleic acids that are released from dead and dying cells. Moreover, such extracellular nucleic acids have also been implicated in acute thrombotic disorders such as heart attack, traumatic injury, and stroke in activating the contact pathway of coagulation. In this presentation, I will discuss the application of nucleic acid-binding polymers in the configuration of either soluble or immobilized polycation to scavenge these pathogenic nucleic acids as a molecular strategy to combat inflammation.

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