Mike Wigler tells Women's Partnership of the next great advance in cancer

The 11th Women's Partnership for Science theater and luncheon, held on September 11th, raised over $100,000 for the Women's Cancer Research Initiative. Guest speaker Michael Wigler, Ph.D., renowned genetecologist and CSCHL professor spoke about "Fighting Cancer, One Cell At A Time." "It's the next major step in this line's work," and features a course about single-cell analysis, that he anticipates will enable clearer answers to the many questions about cancer at a stage far earlier than hitherto.

In a few years, time, we will be able to work in to a doctor's office, they will draw a blood sample, analyze it, and there will be a fair and immediate test that will tell you if you have cancer, and so, in other words, your part of your body," Wigler predicted.

2 anti-cancer drugs reverse memory loss in Alzheimer's mice

Professor Yi Zheng and colleagues have just published findings which they admit surprised them. A class of currently used brain drugs, previously used for depression and related neurological disorders, have been found to reverse memory loss in an animal model of Alzheimer's. Previous research had indicated that these drugs were ineffective in reversing memory loss in two animal models of Alzheimer's disease. What these agents had in common is the ability to inhibit the growth of neurons in the brain. A group of scientists, led by Dr. Zheng, recently published the first evidence that these drugs could reverse memory loss in the amyloid-beta model of Alzheimer's disease. The drugs interfere with the ability of the protein that is found in plaques associated with Alzheimer's disease. This protein is a large, complex protein that is thought to play a role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. The results suggest that these drugs may be effective in reversing memory loss in patients with Alzheimer's disease. The team is currently conducting clinical trials to test the safety and efficacy of these drugs in patients with Alzheimer's disease.