

Department of Biomedical Sciences presents a seminar



香港城市大學
City University of Hong Kong

What is the way for CAR-T therapy in the future? CAR-T治療路在何方?

Zhongwei Xu, MD, PhD
許中偉, 醫學與腫瘤生物學博士



DATE: 15 November 2024 (Friday)

TIME: 02:00 pm - 02:50 pm

**VENUE: LT-4, Mr & Mrs David TF Chow Lecture Theatre,
Yeung Kin Man Acad Building, CityU**

Biography:

Dr. Xu received his master's degree from Peking University Health Science Center, his doctorate from the University of Bern Medical School in Switzerland, and worked as a postdoctoral fellow from Columbia University Medical School, a senior scientist and project manager at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. He is a visiting professor at the Department of Immunology at Peking University, a distinguished researcher at the National Health Commission's Occupational Safety Center, and the founder, chairman, and chief scientist of Bioceltech Therapeutics(Beijing). He is also the president of the Penn Medicine China Club (PennMed CC).

Dr. Xu has been engaged in cancer gene and cell therapy at Peking University Third Hospital since 1991. In 1996, he started CAR-T therapy for solid tumors in Japan as a visiting scholar before joining Dr. Carl June's laboratory in 2005. As one of the key leaders, he made a significant contribution to the success of CTL-019 CAR-T, which cured Emily Whitehead's acute leukemia. This achievement was rated as the first of the top ten scientific breakthroughs in the world in 2013 by Science magazine. In 2016, he led his team to develop the "Beijing Approach" for HLA-haploidentical allogeneic CAR-T therapy in China, which currently holds the international records for the longest relapse-free survival after allogeneic CAR-T therapy. Dr. Xu also invented and patented the second generation CRISPR technology, creating a good technical platform for the efficient application of gene editing. The company he co-founded is mainly dedicated to the research, development and application of CAR-cell drugs.

Abstract

CAR-T therapy has achieved outstanding results for leukemia that have shaken the medical community worldwide. People have invested tremendous energy and funds for the research of CAR-T and other CAR-cells. However, the limitations of autologous CAR-T application, the disappointing clinical outcomes for solid tumors, and the high cost limit the widespread use of CAR-T therapy. Where is the way for CAR-T therapy in the future? The theoretical and practical results of in vivo CAR-T and universal CAR-T have brought a bright dawn to researchers.

