



报告人: 方飛 (Evandro F. Fang)

主持人: 康九红 教授

时 间: 2018年7月19日 10:00

地 点: 医学楼 1102 室

## Research Focus

Dr. Evandro F. Fang is investigating the molecular mechanisms of one of the most fundamental and fascinating topics in current biology: human aging. His laboratory is focused on the molecular mechanisms of how cells clear their damaged and aged mitochondria, a process called “mitophagy”, as well as the roles of mitophagy in Alzheimer’s disease. He is fascinated with and actively engaged in moving his laboratory findings to translational applications, with the overarching goal to establish novel and safe biological approaches to promote longer and healthier human lives. He has published over 55 papers in peer-reviewed journals with an H index of 23. He has received several awards including NIH The Fellows Award for Research Excellence 2014, 2015, an awardee of the prestigious Butler-Williams Scholar on Aging 2016, and a finalist of the 2017 ERC Starting Grant.

## Employment and Education

- 2017.09-present: Assistant Professor/group leader, University of Oslo, Norway
- 2012.02-2017.08: Postdoc Fellow, National Institute on Aging, USA
- 2009.01-2011.12: Ph.D programme: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

## Selected Publications

1. **Fang EF**, Scheibye-Knudsen M, Brace L, Kassahun H, SenGupta T, Nilsen H, Mitchell JR, Croteau DL, Bohr VA (2014). Defective Mitophagy in XPA via PARP1 hyperactivation and NAD<sup>+</sup>/SIRT1 reduction, *Cell*, 157 (4): 882-896.

2. **Fang EF**, Kassahun H, Croteau DL, Scheibye-Knudsen M, Marosi K, Lu H, Shamanna RA, Kalyanasundaram S, Bollineni RC, Wilson MA, Iser WB, Wollman BN, Morevati M, Li J, Kerr JS, Lu Q, Waltz TB, Tian J, Sinclair DA, Mattson MP, Nilsen H, Bohr VA. NAD<sup>+</sup> replenishment improves lifespan and healthspan in Ataxia telangiectasia models via mitophagy and DNA repair, *Cell Metabolism*, 2016.

3. **Fang EF**, Scheibye-Knudsen M, Chua KF, Mattson MP, Croteau DL, Bohr VA (2016). Nuclear DNA damage signalling to mitochondria in ageing, *Nature Rev Mol Cell Bio*, 17(5):308-321.

