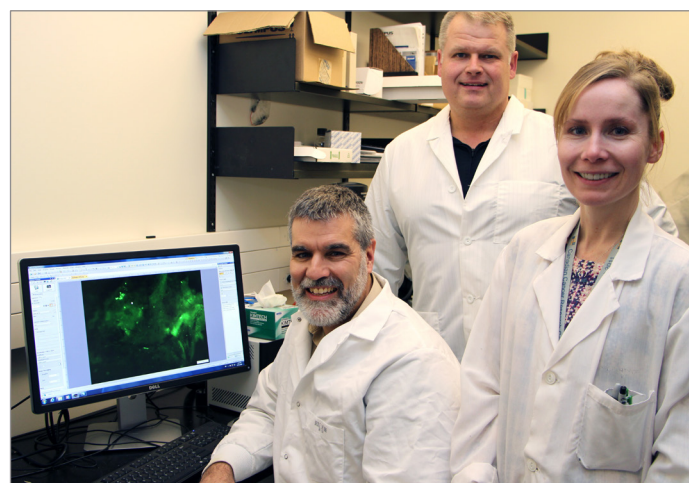


## Study suggests that disrupting interaction between MYC and G9a could stop cancer growth

New technology has helped a TFRI-funded multidisciplinary research team identify how MYC – a key driver of human cancer – works, cracking open the possibility for new targets and treatments to stop it in its tracks.

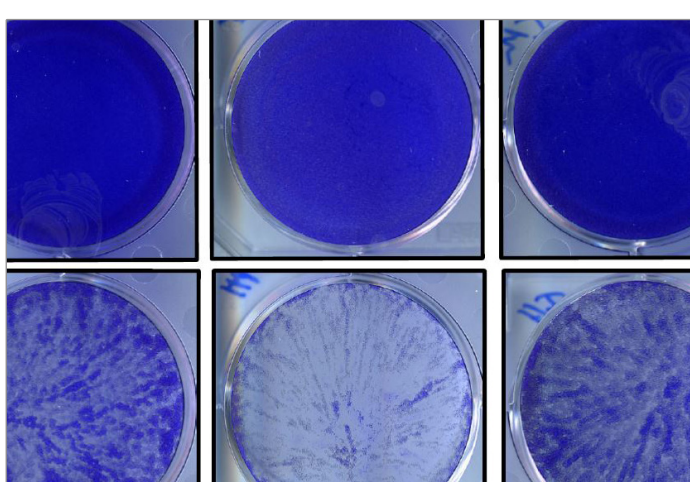
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## Study shows benefit of vascular normalization in OV therapy for advanced epithelial ovarian cancer

Virologists at the University of Guelph have discovered that normalizing blood flow into tumours improves efficacy of oncolytic viruses, departing from long-held beliefs about the benefits of acute vascular shutdown.

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## Use of mTOR inhibitors increases efficacy of herpes virus as an oncolytic therapy

Combining a particular strain of the herpes virus with mTOR inhibitors improves viral replication within tumour cells with dysregulated protein synthesis, boosting the virus' cancer-killing ability.

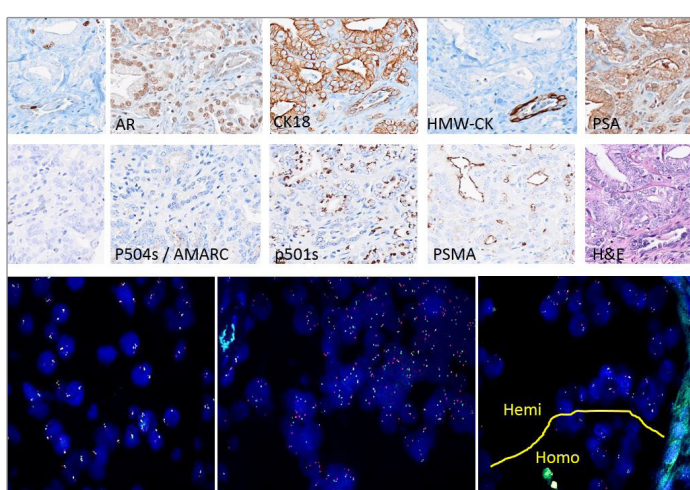
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## CEST MRI could measure patient response to chemotherapy less than 24 hours after first treatment

TFRI researchers at Sunnybrook Hospital have found that CEST MRI technology can be used to detect cancer cell death in mice within 24 hours of receiving chemotherapy, much sooner than current methods.

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## Prostate cancer resource helps clinicians make better treatment decisions

A pan-Canadian prostate cancer group funded by the TFRI team has created a new tissue microarray (TMA)-based resource to assist clinicians and pathologists in validating biomarkers for patients with prostate cancer.

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## Will restoring stem cells to a fetal-like state provide T-ALL alternative treatment?

A team of TFRI-funded scientists in Vancouver has discovered that restoring a signaling pathway that is prevalent in fetal stem cells but dormant in adult ones may provide an alternative treatment for acute T-cell lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL).

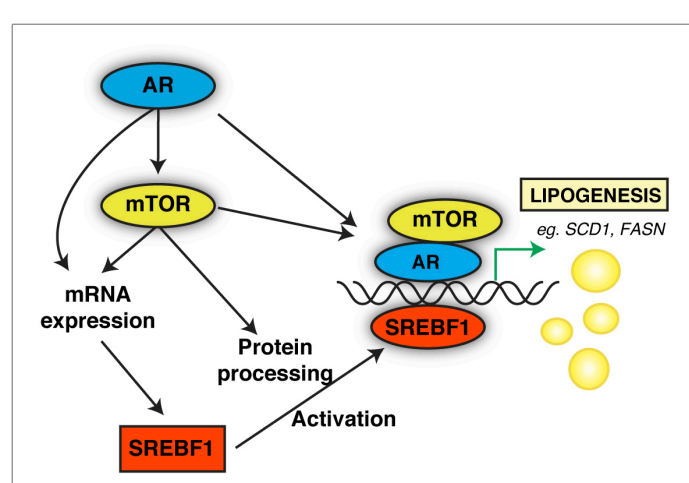
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## Group identifies genomic differences between long- and short-term survivors of deadly ovarian cancer

Researchers may be one step closer to personalizing treatments for patients with high-grade serous ovarian cancer thanks to a new study that revealed several clinical and genomic biomarkers that could help predict response to standard-of-care treatment.

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## Montreal-based team identifies new, targetable regulatory pathway in prostate cancer

The newly discovered pathway, SREBF1, was found to be directly responsible for controlling prostate cancer cell metabolism. It can be targeted with several pharmacological approaches already in use to treat other diseases.

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## Other TFRI News

[Dr. David Eisenstat appointed as TFRI Alberta Node Leader](#) >

[Three women awarded top honours as 2019 New Investigators, receive \\$1.35M in total:](#) >

• [Dr. Jeanette Boudreau, Halifax](#) >

• [Dr. Livia Garzia, Montreal](#) >

• [Dr Meaghan O'Reilly, Toronto](#) >

[BC lymphoma group's identification of new sub-group in DLBCL is big step toward improving outcomes](#) >

[Team discovers molecular hallmarks of hypoxia – findings could help predict aggressiveness, inform treatment decisions for prostate and other cancers](#) >

[New Brunswick multiple myeloma patient Trevor Richard helps TFRI's M4 team find new treatments](#) >

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