



RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS



Why children with Down syndrome are more likely to develop leukemia – and how it might be stopped

TFRI-funded researchers in Toronto have uncovered new information on the intricate relationship between the extra copy of chromosome 21 and leukemia, paving the way to potentially prevent this cancer in the future.



Exposure to ambient air pollution is a significant contributor to lung cancer among non-smokers

Researchers from TFRI's Pan-Can Lung Study team have pinpointed why more non-smokers are developing lung cancer, providing the basis for creating strategies to personalize screening programs for high-risk individuals.



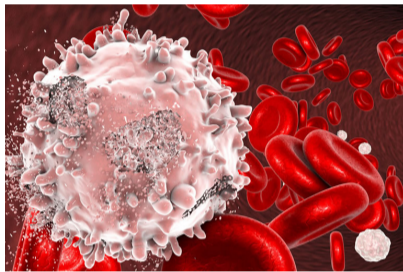
TFRI-funded biobank used to make important findings that could help personalize and improve treatments for ovarian cancers

Twelve years after it first received TFRI funding, COEUR continues to hold value for Canadian researchers, allowing them to make significant findings that could help personalize treatments for patients diagnosed with ovarian cancer.



New study reveals the genes that drive cancer in a subset of patients with medulloblastoma: Q&A with Dr. Patryk Skowron

A new international study led by researchers partly funded by the TFRI has uncovered a number of genes that drive cancer in a subset of patients with medulloblastoma, the most common brain tumour affecting children.



Lymphoma team publishes two papers on diffuse large B-cell lymphoma in major journal

In the span of a few months, TFRI's BC-based lymphoma research team has published two major papers that help to better understand diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, which has an average five-year relative survival rate of 64 per cent.



Study identifies that all cancers can be classified into two groups based on presence of YAP protein: Q&A with Dr. Rod Bremner

A group of researchers partly funded by the TFRI has found that all cancers can be classified into two distinct groups based on the presence of a protein known as YAP. These two groups – YAPon cancers and YAPoff cancers – were also found to respond to drugs differently.



RNA-seq is the best available tool to personalize treatment for patients with acute myeloid leukemia, study finds

TFRI-funded researchers at BC Cancer in a new study demonstrate that a genomic test known as whole transcriptome sequencing (RNA-seq) is the best available tool to accurately provide risk stratification and therapy selection for patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

TFRI NEWS

Distinguished Toronto Scientist Dr. Jim Woodgett Takes Up Leadership of Terry Fox Research Institute

New study helps understand who will benefit from immunotherapy

Terry Fox Run Challenge: Researchers break fundraising record, raise over \$123k for research

Save the date: Upcoming events

The TFRI launches open call for white papers for the Marathon of Hope Cancer Centres Network

Job Search: Executive Director, Marathon of Hope Cancer Centres Network

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