

Distinguished Lecture Series

Tuesday, September 10, 12:00pm

Brady Auditorium | [Zoom Access](#)

Join us in person for lunch

CROSSING THE TRANSLATIONAL DIVIDE: EPITHELIAL AND STROMAL COMPLICITY IN PANCREAS CANCER

Sunil Hingorani, MD, PhD

Nancy Armitage Presidential Chair in Pancreatic Cancer; Professor of Medicine, Division of Hematology/Oncology; Director, Pancreatic Cancer Center of Excellence; Fred & Pamela Buffet Cancer Center; University of Nebraska Medical Center

Needs: There is an acute need to understand the pathophysiologic basis for the extreme lethality of pancreas cancer and its extraordinary resistance to most forms of chemical and radiotherapies. There has also been very poor understanding of the mechanisms of immune suppression in this cancer and why it also resists all forms of immunotherapy to date as well. Finally, there is a lack of application of true, real-time multidisciplinary care of pancreas cancer patients with comprehensive care plans that are made with an entire care team present at the same time.

Objectives: Review the genetic, histopathologic and stromal progression of pancreas cancer from inception to invasion and metastasis; Review evolution of immune biology and matrix biology and stromal biophysics particularly as they relate to therapeutic resistance; Review novel strategies to treat pancreas cancer based on the new understandings described above.



Sunil Hingorani, MD, PhD, is a highly accomplished and internationally recognized pancreas cancer researcher and clinician. He is the inaugural recipient of the Nancy Armitage Pancreas Cancer Clinical Research Presidential Chair and the first director of the Pancreatic Cancer Center of Excellence at UNMC and Nebraska Medicine.

At UNMC, Dr. Hingorani conducts and oversees a comprehensive translational research program, while also leading development of a real-time, multi-disciplinary clinic for pancreas cancer patients at Nebraska Medicine.

Dr. Hingorani helped develop the first mouse models to accurately mimic human pancreas cancer from its precancerous inception to its advanced stages. Dr. Hingorani has used these models to identify genetic events, signaling pathways and collaborating cell types that contribute to the aggressiveness of ductal adenocarcinoma. Dr. Hingorani has made multiple breakthroughs in his lab that have informed the course of his latest phase of research, as well as that of others, and his lab is testing these ideas in a novel Murine Clinical Trials Program to identify those strategies most likely to succeed in patients.



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