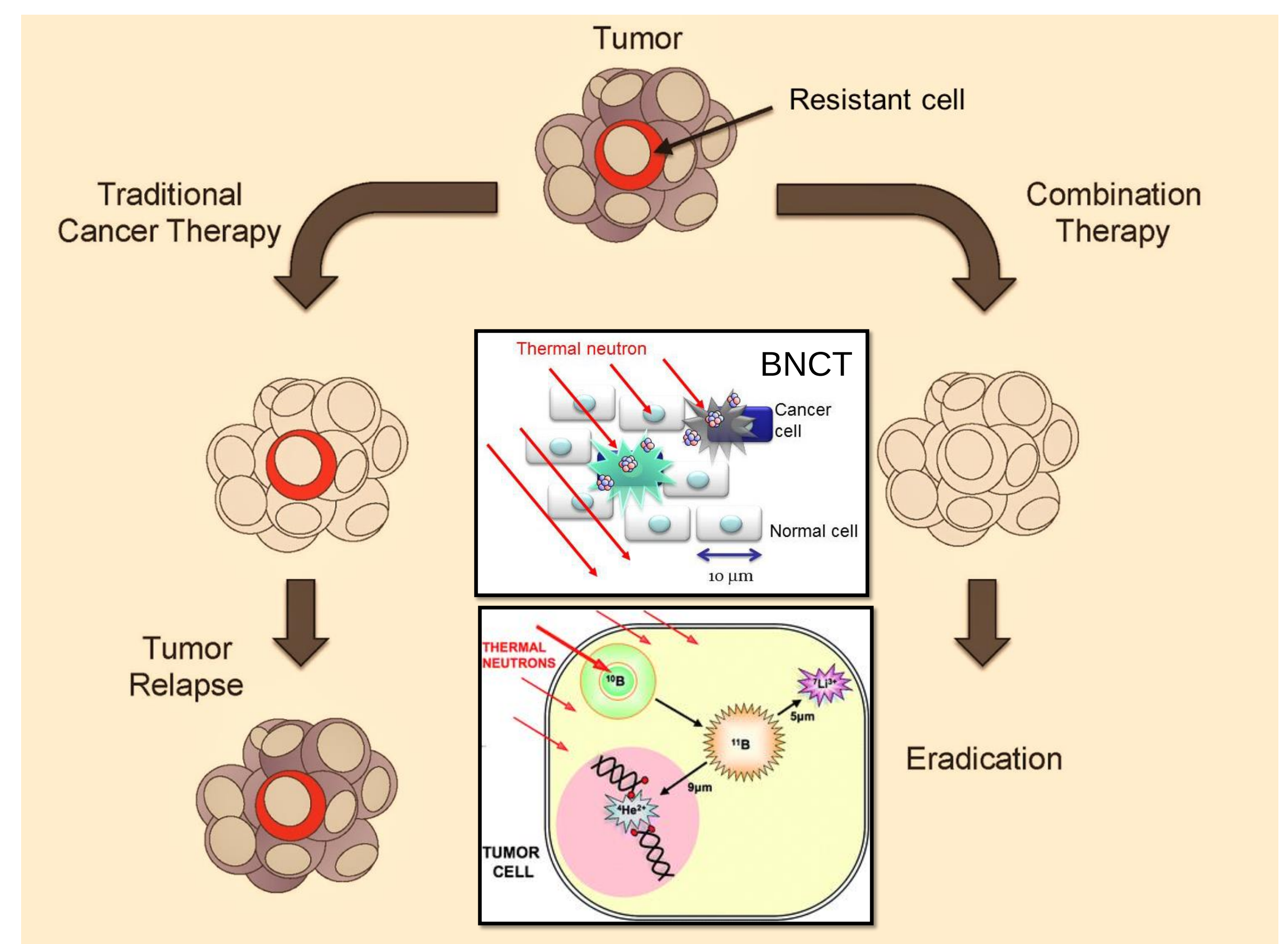


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On the other hand, we are developing combination strategies to target cell death and DNA repair pathways that will increase cancer cell's sensitivity to traditional chemotherapeutics or radiation therapy. Our goal is to translate current knowledge into viable clinical approaches for treating cancer patients.

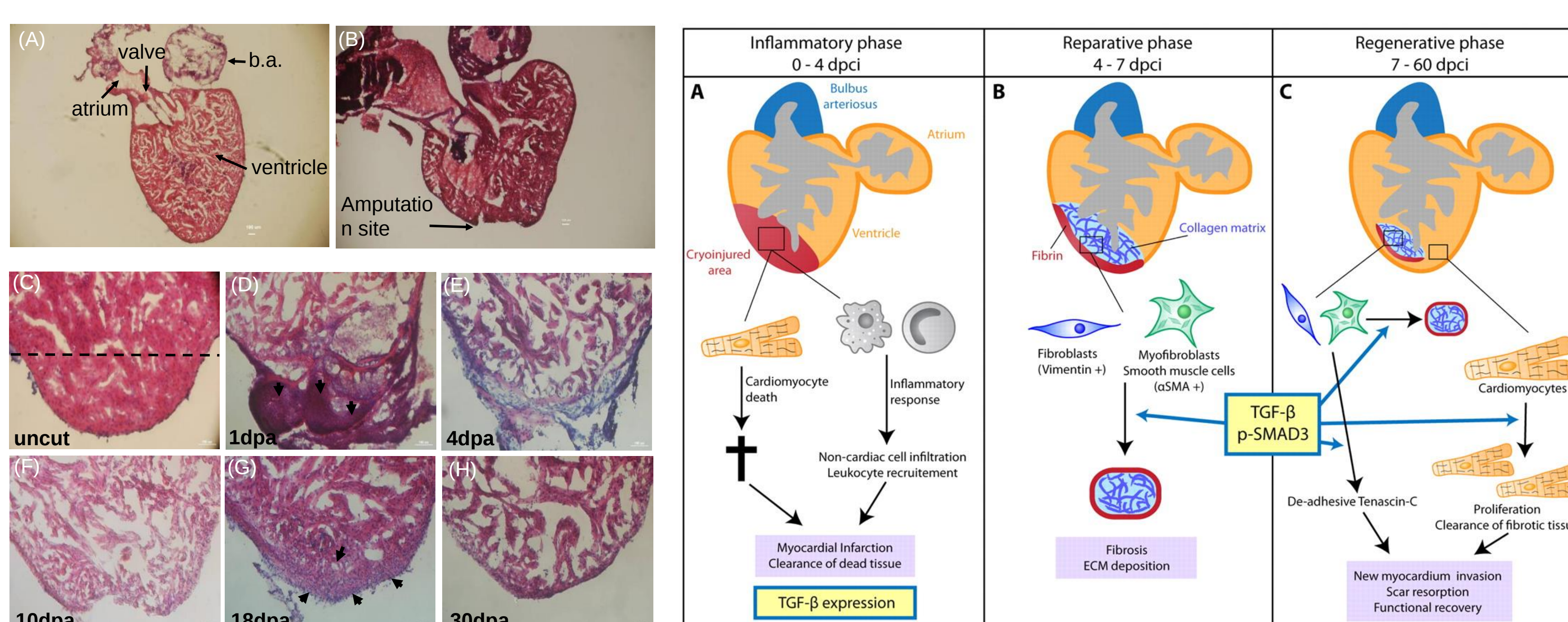
- Heart Regeneration of zebrafish
- Cancer Combination Therapy
- Neutron Capture Therapy of Cancer (BNCT)
- Analytical Methods for Preclinical studies

Anti-Cancer Therapy with Multi-drug Combination and/or Radiation Approach



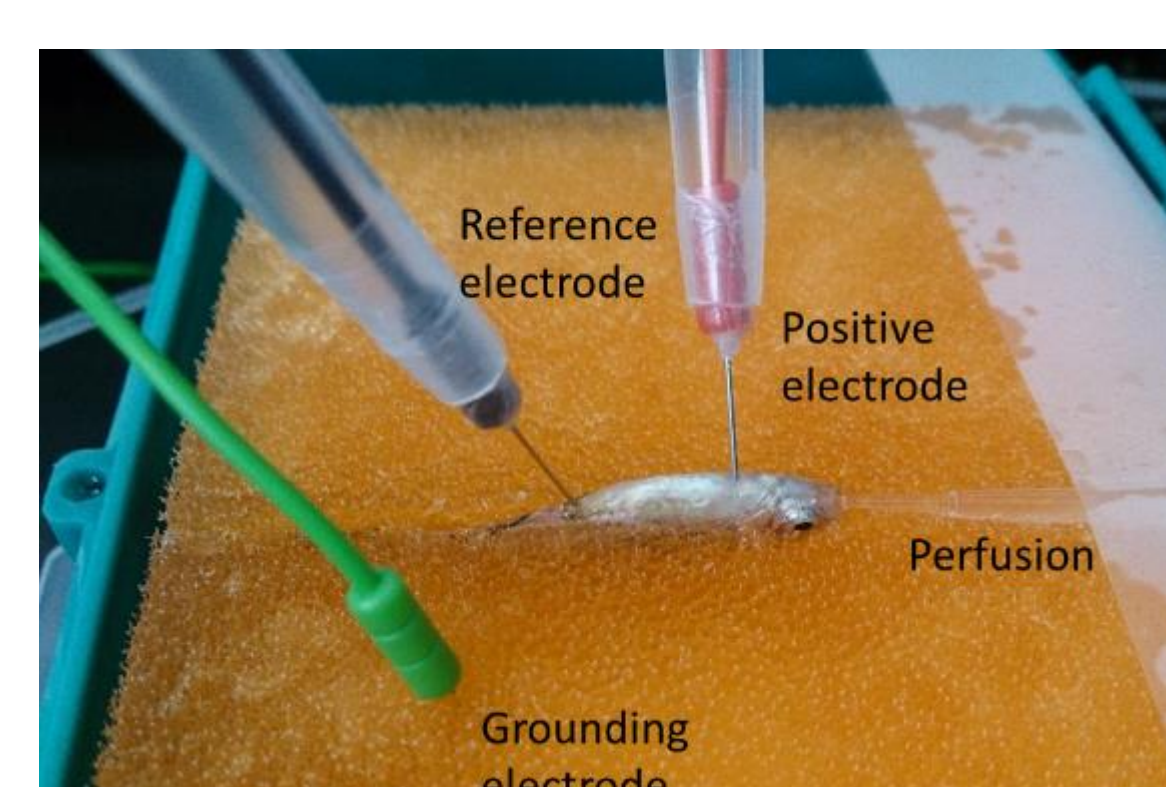
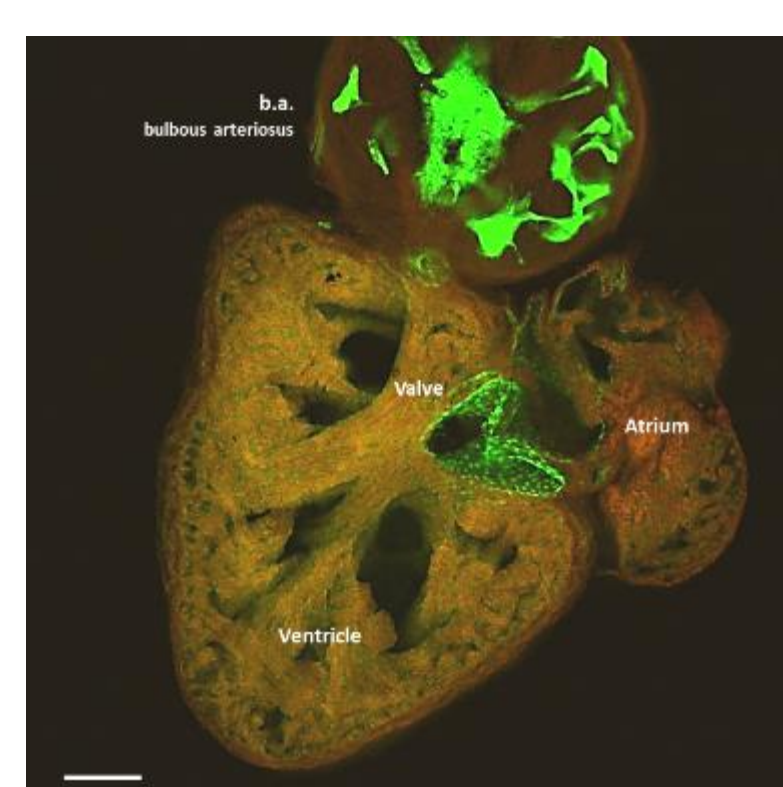
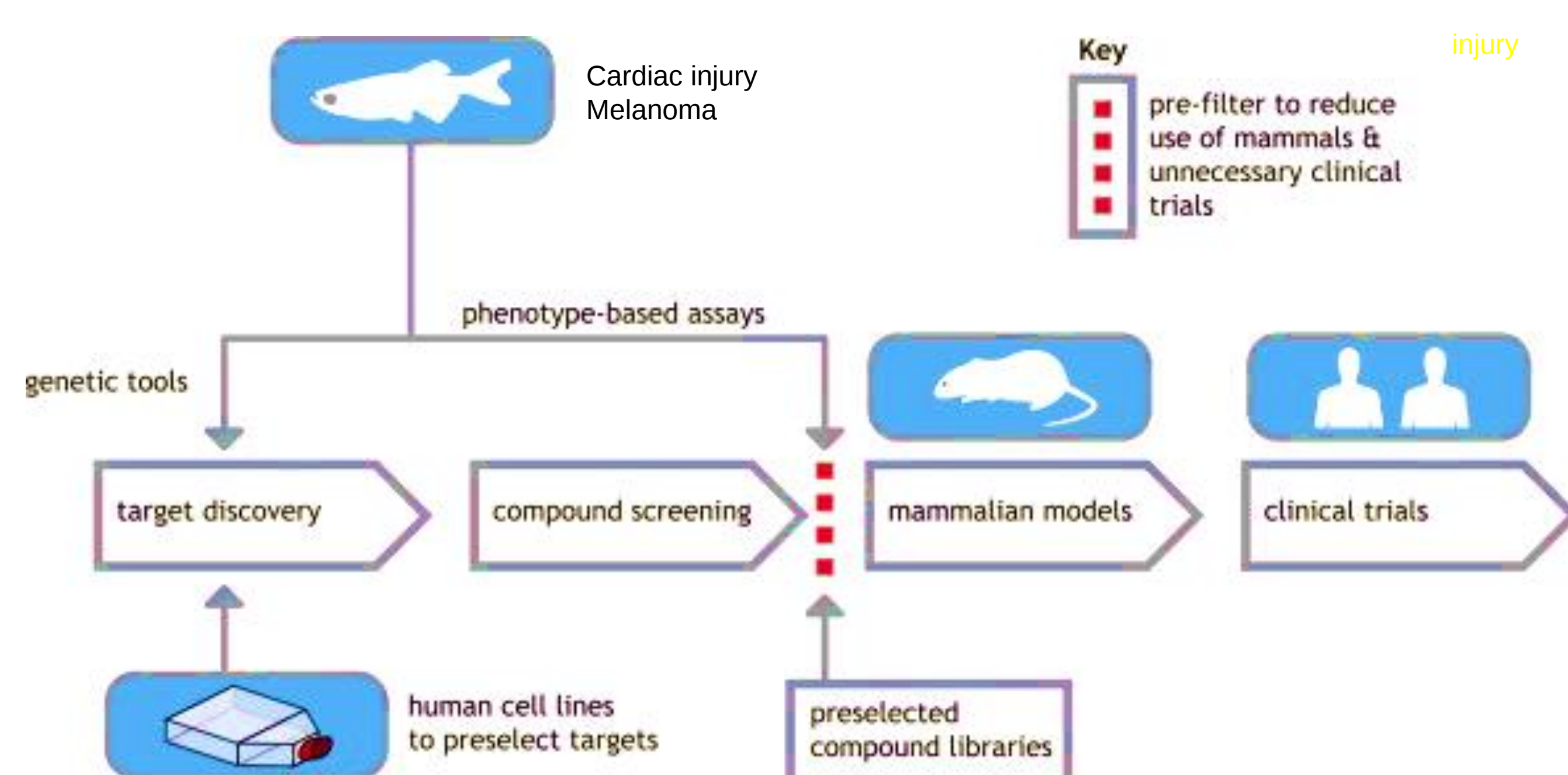
Combination therapy as a strategy to eliminate resistant cells and eradicate tumors.

Combined therapy is defined as the use of 2 or more pharmacologic agents/approaches in a single treatment. The hypothesis behind this type of therapy is that, considering that a single tumor is composed of malignant cells with different genetic mutations, cancer cells might need different drugs and/or approach to be killed. (Figure is adapted from *Science* 2015 347(6219):226-229)



Adult zebrafish heart can regenerate within one month post injury without scarring.

Studies of zebrafish heart regeneration have yielded biological insights that may be effectively deployed to regenerate the human heart after myocardial injury. The injury response of the zebrafish heart can be described in three phases – inflammation, reparative, and regenerative phases. (Right figure is adapted from Development 2012 139: 1921-1930)



Novel Analytical Devices and Methods for Translational Research & Drug Development. To advance our understanding on **regeneration and cancer therapy**, We established various analytical methods, including disease models (i.e. cardiac cryoinjury, melanoma) to monitor the pathophysiological processes in real time. For example, adult zebrafish ECG technique was established in our lab to monitor the normal or injured electrophysiological properties of the heart during regeneration. Furthermore, we were able to generate spontaneous skin cancer in zebrafish for anti-cancer drug screening. Our assay system has great potential to become a powerful **drug and toxicity screening platform**. It shall be noted that this system is not to replace the mammalian models in the drug development pipeline. Rather, the zebrafish system serve as an auxiliary tool to reduce cost and time.