

## LUIGI FRATI, M.D.

**Full Professor of General Pathology/Molecular medicine [1980- 2012 ]**  
**Dean of the 1<sup>st</sup> Faculty of Medicine and Surgery [1990-2009]**  
**Rector of the University of Roma "La Sapienza" [2008-2014 ]**

### CURRICULUM VITAE

<b>Name</b>	Luigi FRATI, MD
<b>Birth</b>	Siena, Italy, April 10, 1943
<b>Fiscal Code-Italy</b>	FRT LGU 43D10 I726X
<b>Nationality</b>	Italian
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married, 2 children
<b>Languages</b>	Italian, English, French
<b>Employment</b>	Full Professor of Med/04 General Pathology-Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Roma <i>La Sapienza</i> ; head of Division of Oncology, Policlinico Umberto I
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### A. Education and Training

1960/61	<i>High school degree</i> , Liceo-Ginnasio Vincenzo Monti, Cesena
1961/67	<i>Student, Medicine and Surgery, 6 yrs Course</i> , Faculty of Medicine, Catholic University, Policlinico Gemelli, Roma
1961/67	<i>Student internship on biochemistry and neurobiology</i> , Lab. of Biochemistry and Neurobiology, National Research Council-Health Institute, and Institute of Chemistry, Catholic University, Roma
1964, 1965	<i>Summer student</i> , Washington University, St. Louis, Mo, and Wellcome Laboratories, London
july 15 1967	<i>Graduated cum laude</i> [experimental thesis on the <i>granulocytosis-inducing factor</i> , presently G-CSF, isolated by L.F. et al.: <i>Biochim Biophys Acta</i> 1965;111:344]
1970-71	<i>Clinical Endocrinology Branch</i> , NIAMMD, NIH, Bethesda, Md, USA, visiting scientist
1970	<i>Specialty degree on Endocrinology</i> , University of Perugia
1973	<i>Specialty degree on Laboratory Medicine</i> , University of Ferrara
1982	<i>Specialty degree on Oncology</i> , University of Roma <i>La Sapienza</i>

### B. Academic Positions

1967-1980	<i>Acting assistant Professor of General Pathology</i> , University of Perugia
1970-71	<i>Visiting scientist</i> , Clinical Endocrinology Branch, NIAMD, NIH, Bethesda, Md., USA
1972-1980	<i>Acting Professor of General Pathology</i> , Faculty of Sciences, University of Perugia; Faculties of Pharmacy and of Medicine and Surgery, University of Roma <i>La Sapienza</i>
1980-2012	<i>Full Professor of General Pathology</i> [from 1997 of <i>Molecular Medicine</i> ], Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, University of Roma <i>La Sapienza</i> ; <i>Head of the Division of Oncology</i> , University Hospital-Policlinico Umberto I, Viale Regina Elena 324, Roma
2014-	<i>Emeritus Professor of Molecular medicine</i> , University of Roma <i>La Sapienza</i>

### C. National-International Academic and Scientific Societies-Institutions

1991-2015	Accademia Nazionale di Medicina, Roma, membership
1997-	Federation of the European Ntl Academies of Medicine, Bruxelles, [2005-10, member of the Board; 2007-08, President; 2009- President emeritus and permanent member of the Board for scientific affairs]
1990-	American Association for Cancer Research, corresponding member # 6582
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### D. Public National-International Offices

#### D1. Public National Offices

1980-1998	<i>National Universities Council</i> , Italian Minister of the University and Research, <i>member (Vice-President, 1987-1990)</i>
1984-1994	<i>National Research Council</i> , Research Ntl Programme on Oncology, Molecular Biology Programme, Director
1988-1992	<i>Institute of Biomedical Technologies</i> , National Research Council, Roma, <i>Director</i>
1988-1998	<i>Natl Council on Science and Technology</i> , Italian Minister University and Research, <i>member</i>
1990-1997	<i>National Bioethics Committee</i> , Roma, <i>member</i>
1993-1994	<i>National Drug Agency</i> , Ministry of Health, Roma, <i>member</i>
1994-1997	<i>Health National Council</i> , Ministry of Health, Roma, <i>President</i>

#### D2. Public International Offices

1994-1998	UE, EMA- <i>European Medicine Agency</i> , Bruxelles and London, <i>member of the board</i>
1997-	UE, Federation of the European National Academies of Medicine, Bruxelles, member of the board, 2002-2004 President, Emeritus President and permanent member of the Board for scientific affairs

### E. University Offices; National Research Agencies/Institutions

1984-1990	Department of Experimental Medicine, University of Roma <i>La Sapienza</i> , Director
1983-1995	Natl Research Council-CNR, National research program on Oncology, programme on Molecular Oncology, Director
1983-2014	University of Roma <i>La Sapienza</i> , member of the administrative council and of the Senate
1989-2004	CNR-Ntl Research Council, Institute of Biotechnology, Roma, Director
1990-2010	University of Roma <i>La Sapienza</i> , Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Dean [2003-2008 President of the Ntl. Council of the Deans]
1993-	Basic and Clinical Biomedical Research Institute-IRCCS Neuromed, Pozzilli-IS, Scientific Director
2004-2014	University of Roma <i>La Sapienza</i> Rectorate [2004-2008 vice-Rector; 2008-14 Rector]
2015	Italian Pasteur Institute-Cenci Bolognetti Foundation, Roma, President

### F. Books - Journals [editorial board]

International Books	<p>Aaronson S, Frati L, Verna R, <i>Genetic and phenotypic markers of Tumors</i>, Plenum Press, NY, 1984</p> <p>Bolis L, Verna R, Frati L, <i>Peptide hormones, biomembranes and cell growth</i>, Plenum Press, NY, 1984</p> <p>Frati L, Aaronson S, <i>Molecular pathology of gene expression</i>, Raven Press, NY, 1989</p> <p>Verna L, Blumenthal R, Frati L, <i>Bioengineered molecules: basic and clinical aspects</i>. Raven Press, 1989</p> <p>Forni G, Foà R, Santoni A, Frati L, <i>Citokine-induced tumor immunogenicity [from exogenous moleculaes to gene therapy</i>, Academic Press, NY, 1994</p>
Editorial board Editor	<p>Oncology Research [editorial board]</p> <p>J Cellular Molecular Medicine [editorial board]</p>

**G. Fields of Research** [*>600 Med-line indexed publications; >2000 I.F; > 12.500 citations; 2015 Hirsch index 56 ISI-web of knowledge, ]*

### **G1. Growth factors and Regenerative Medicine**

The main field of research is related to the molecular-cellular effects of growth factors and regenerative medicine.

**Granulocytosis-inducing factor** [now **G-CSF**] is isolated in 1965 [BBA 1965; 111:344-46] and demonstrated to be able to stimulate the granulocytes' bone marrow reservoir as well as the growth of progenitors and cardiac stem cells [i.e. cardiomyocytes: Circ Res 2004;95:911-21]

A continuous field of research has been done on **Epidermal Growth Factor**. Labelled **EGF-epidermal growth factor** is found to be bound to many tissues, of which with higher affinity to corneal epithelium [Eur J Biochem 1992; 27:225-30], from which the receptor is isolated [Life Sci 1976; 18:905-11] and used for EGF-competitive radioreceptor assay. It is found a non-random distribution of the receptor on the plasma membranes [Exp Cell Res 1988; 175:326-33] and a process of internalization as EGF-EGFr complex, which is upregulated in both normal and tumor cells only if the receptor is not mutated [Cancer Res 1991; 51:1294-99]. The studies on the internalization of the EGFr open the way to investigate the surface distribution and internalization of erbB-2 receptors [Exp Cell Res 1992; 202:274-80]. The down-regulation of native EGFr induced by estrogens promotes the differentiation of human sarcoma cells [J Cell Physiol 2009; 220:35-44]

The **KGF-keratinocyte growth factor** is differentiated from EGF family for their coupling with the specific receptors [J Cell Physiol 1990; 144:326-32; J Cell Physiol 2004; 200:31-44] in cultured keratinocytes [Cell Growth Differ 1997; 8:989-97], with a receptor-mediated endocytosis [J Cell Sci 1998; 111:3517-27] and a receptor up-modulation [Cell Growth Differ 2000; 11:607-14]. UVB rays induce the internalization of KGFr [Oncogene 2003; 22:2422-31] through endocytic pathways [FASEB J 2006; 20:395-7] and AKT and MAPK signaling [J Cell Physiol 2007; 212:633-42].

Growth Factors are used in **regenerative medicine**: i. of **corneal epithelium**, induced by EGF [Albrecht von Graefes Arch Klin Exp Ophthalmol 1979;7:159-165]; ii. of autologous *in vitro* cultured **vaginal tissue**, which is useful for vaginoplasty, e.g. in patients with von-Rotansky-Kuster-hauser syndrome [Hum Reprod 2007;22:2025-8]; iii. of adult **cardiac stem cells** taken from human and murine heart and expanded *in vitro* to generate beating cardiospheres useful to restore heart function [Circ Res 2004;95:911-21]; iv. of **hair stem cells** from transected follicles [Dermatol Surg 2009]

### **G2. Molecular-Viral oncogenesis and Oncogenes**

The **EBV** virus-producing cells of nasopharyngeal carcinomas [J Exp Pathol 1987; 3:417-7] show the envelope glycoproteins on the inner nuclear membrane [J Virol 1989; 63:828-32]; the EBV

internalization and infectivity is blocked by selective PK-C inhibitors [Int J Cancer 1990; 45:490-93], whereas the BFRF1 gene of EBV encodes a specific protein [J Virol 2000; 74:3235-44].

**Cancers** are associated with many **molecular defects**, i.e. the primitive breast cancer with the amplification of *int-2*, *bcl-1*, *myc*, *erb-e* etc. proto-oncogenes [Int J Cancer 1995; 61:1-6], the gastric cancer with mutations of coding mononucleotide repeats [Oncogene 1998; 16:2767-72]. In breast cancer subcellular localization of the BRCA1 gene product may be found in the mitotic cells [Genes Chromosomes Cancer 2002; 35:193-203; Ann Oncol 2006; 17:34-40], whereas genomic rearrangements of both BRCA 1 and BRCA2 have been found in breast and/or ovarian cancer [Breast Cancer Res Treat 2007; 106:289-96; J Clin Oncol 2007; 25:2632-4], with DNA missense variants [J Clin Oncol 2008; 26:4212-4].

EGFr has been isolated first by our group from the corneal epithelium and used for a radioreceptor assay (Eur J Biochem, 1972; Exp Eye Res 1972; Life Sciences 1976). EGFr is wide expressed in tumor cells, also as truncated receptor or overexpressed and amplified in the various molecular forms [Exp Cell Res 2004; 294:469-79; Mol Carcinog 2003; 38:188-200]. On the other hand the **Notch-family** receptors are highly conserved in the species' evolution and structurally related to the EGFr: thus, the role of *Notch* is studied in intrathymic T cell development [Int Immunol 1999; 11:1017-25]; by generating *Notch3* transgenic mice, it was found that all mice [100%] develop T-cell leukemia/lymphoma [EMBO J 2000; 19:3337-48]. Combined expression of pTalpha and *Notch3* in T-cell leukemia identifies the requirement of preTCR for leukemia [Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2002; 99:3788-93], so that it is demonstrated that *Notch* is a unifying target in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia [Trends Mol Med 2003; 9:30-5; EMBO Rep 2003; 4:1067-72; Oncogene 2005; 24:992-1000; EMBO J 2006; 25:1000-8; EMBO J 2007; 26:1670-80; Int Immunol 2009; 21:727-43].

### **G3. Modulation of Immune response and mechanism of action of the Biological response modifiers**

A neuromodulatory loop is mediated by growth factors, i.e. **NGF-nerve growth factor** and **IL-6** in thymic stromal cell cultures [Proc Natl Acad Sci 1992; 89:2867-71] and **EGF**, which enhances neuroipoietic cytokine expression [J Cell Biol 1995; 130:183-92].

A series of studies is dedicated to **NK-natural killer** cells and their mechanism of action in the immunosurveillance against tumor: their adhesion to laminin is triggered through CD16 or phorbol esters [J Exp Med 1992; 176:1251-7] with a NK long term activation triggered by CD44 [J Immunol 1994; 153:4399-407], which results in a modulation of  $\beta$ 1-integrin expression [J Immunol 1994; 152:446-54] and protein tyrosine phosphorylation mediated by the interaction with fibronectin [J Immunol 1994; 154:3128-37; Eur J Immunol 1966; 26:2807-11]. CD94/NKG2-A inhibitory complex blocks CD16-triggered Syk and extracellular regulated kinase activation, leading to the cytotoxic functions of *hNK* cells [J Immunol 1999; 162:7181-8; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2001; 98:9611-6; J Biol Chem 2002; 277:36940-7].

### **G4. Therapies in medical oncology**

Epithelial mucins are epitopes expressed by cancer cells, i.e. ovarian cancer [Eur J Cancer 1996; 32A:2155-63], useful to induce antitumor immunity by transfected human **dendritic cells** [Gene Ther 2000; 7:1458-66], generated in serum or serum-free media [J Immunother 2007; 30:567-76], combining chemotherapy, biological therapies and immunotherapy [Curr Cancer Drug Targets 2009; 9:541-65; N Engl J Med 2009; 360:2134-5].