



Invitation to seminar

Genome sequencing and personalized medicine

Time and place: Rikshospitalet, store auditorium, 26th november at 13:00-15:00

- 13.00-13.15 Opening and introductory remarks
Per Morten Sandset, Director of Research, Helse Sør-Øst
- 13.15-14.15 Genomics England and the 100,000 genomes project
Mark Caulfield, Chief Scientist, Genomics England
- 14.15-14.45 Imaging the full transcriptomes in tissues
Joakim Lundeberg, Head of Genomics, Science for Life Laboratory, Sweden
- 14.45-15.00 National Consortium for Sequencing and Personalized Medicine; NCS-PM. A new national research infrastructure.
Dag Undlien, Kjetill S. Jakobsen, Leonardo A. Meza-Zepeda, Vidar M. Steen, Arne Sandvik

No registration required

About the speakers:

Mark Caulfield is presently Chief Scientist at Genomics England, a company fully owned by Department of Health in United Kingdom and set up to deliver the 100,000 genomes project. This project will sequence 100,000 genomes from a total of 70,000 people. Participants are patients in National Health Services (NHS) England with a rare disease, plus their families, and patients with cancer. Mark Caulfield graduated in Medicine in 1984 from the London Hospital Medical College and trained in Clinical Pharmacology at St Bartholomew's Hospital (Barts) where he developed a research programme in molecular genetics of hypertension and clinical research. In 2009 he won the Lily Prize of the British Pharmacology Society. He is a Fellow of The Royal College of Physicians. In 2000 Mark Caulfield successfully bid for £3.1m to create the Barts and The London Genome Centre at the Queen Mary University of London. Since 2008 he has directed the Barts National Institute of Health Research (NIHR) Cardiovascular Biomedical Research Unit. In 2012 he became Co-Chair of NIHR Comprehensive Research Network Cardiovascular Sub-Speciality Group. Mark Caulfield was appointed Director of the William Harvey Research Institute in 2002 and was elected to the Academy of Medical Sciences in 2008. His particular areas of research are Cardiovascular Genomics and Translational Cardiovascular Research and Pharmacology. From 2009 to 2011 Mark Caulfield was President of the British Hypertension Society. He has also served on the NICE Guideline Group for hypertension and leads the Joint UK Societies' Working Group and Consensus on Renal Denervation which he has driven from research into NHS care. In 2013 he became an NIHR Senior Investigator.

Joakim Lundeberg is Professor in Gene Technology at KTH Royal School of Technology, Stockholm, and is also the Director of the Genomics platform at Science for Life Laboratory (www.scilifelab.se) that hosts the national infrastructure for massive parallel sequencing, SNISS. The research group of Professor Lundeberg is involved in innovative technology development for DNA/RNA analysis. The development of new technologies for DNA/RNA analysis has revolutionized research in the life sciences; KTH's engineering heritage of which Professor Lundeberg is part has enabled the university to make a pioneering and distinctive contribution to the field. Ongoing activities within Professor Lundeberg's group stem from a tradition of methods development initiated in the early 90s with manipulations of DNA on monodisperse paramagnetic beads. Solid-phase technology remains a core area for method development in combination with emulsion technology, single cell analysis, whole transcriptome and genome approaches, nanopore technology, FACS etc. This set of new technologies is often used in interdisciplinary research programmes such as in cancer, stem cell and wood biology.

The National Consortium for Sequencing and Personalized Medicine (NCS-PM) is a new national research infrastructure funded by the Research Council Norway to provide researchers in Norway core facility services in human genome sequencing and to facilitate the introduction of personalized, genomic medicine into mainstream healthcare. The consortium includes Oslo University Hospital, University of Oslo, Haukeland University Hospital, University of Bergen, The Norwegian University of Science and Technology and St Olavs Hospital and is supported by the respective regional health authorities (Helse Sør-Øst, Helse-Vest and Helse Midt-Norge)



With funding from
The Research Council of Norway

