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The role of necroptosis in the pathogenesis of lung injury following kidney transplant and beyond

N (RIP) kinases. However, unlike apoptosis, it is caspase-independent. Increasing evidence has implicated necroptosis in the pathogenesis of disease, including ischemic injury, neurodegeneration, viral infection and many others. Key players of the necroptosis signalling pathway are now widely recognized as therapeutic targets. Necrostatins may be developed as potent inhibitors of necroptosis, targeting the activity of RIP1. Necrostatin-1, the first generation of necrostatins, has been shown to confer potent protective effects in different animal models. This lecture covers the role of necroptosis in the pathogenesis of lung injury after kidney transplant and other solid organ injury following ischaemia/reperfusion.

Biography

Daqing Ma is a Reader and Head of Anaesthesia Research of the Section of Anaesthetics, Pain Medicine & Intensive Care, Department of Surgery & Cancer, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, and Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London, UK. He has more than 150 publications of original articles being published in the English peer reviewed journals (e.g. *PNAS, Annals of Neurology, Annals of Surgery, BMJ, JASN, Kidney International, The FASEB Journal, Critical Care Medicine, Anesthesiology* and etc.) covering research fields of Anesthesiology, Pharmacology, Neuroscience, Neurology and Nephrology. He is a fellow elect of Royal College of Anaesthetists (UK). He is a Board Member of *British Journal of Anaesthesia* and a council member of Anaesthetic Research Society (UK). He is an Academic Editor of *PLoS One* and an Associate Editor of *Journal Alzheimer Disease* and Editorial Board Member of other 5 journals.

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