

<b>NHMRC Project Grants - Queensland, October 2008</b>					
<b>APP ID</b>	<b>Simplified Title</b>	<b>Lay Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>CIA</b>	<b>Institution</b>
552445	A saturation screen for modifiers of epigenetic reprogramming in the mouse: Phase II	<b>Epigenetics - the next genetic frontier</b> - The development of a human embryo is a self-directed process driven by the genetic information inherited from the parents. As the cells differentiate into a diverse array of tissues, the genetic information does not change, but the epigenetic state of each cell type does change. This project aims to address our lack of knowledge about this reprogramming and how mistakes in the process lead to death and disease.	\$ 1,211,250	Prof Emma Whitelaw	Queensland Institute of Medical Research
569504	Nuclear Factor One genes regulate multiple aspects of cerebral cortex development	<b>Brain function and development</b> - This project investigates the development of the cerebral cortex, an area involved in high-order cognitive processing, in the developing embryo. This builds on the recent discovery from the researchers involved that a group of genes regulates cortical development. This makes it possible to study the underlying molecular mechanisms of the developing brain. The results will impact the prognosis and treatment of developmental brain disorders.	\$ 506,250	Assoc Prof Linda Richards	University of Queensland
569726	Nanopatch immunisation against pandemic influenza: improved immune responses at a reduced dose.	<b>Nanopatch vaccinations to fight flu</b> - This project examines the development of a new way to vaccinate against pandemic influenza using a Nanopatch that will make standard vaccines 100 times more potent than conventional syringe injection. The Nanopatch uses micro-nanoscale spikes to painlessly deposit vaccine under the skin and is expected to be ready for clinical trials within a few years.	\$ 491,250	Prof Mark Kendall	University of Queensland
552485	Investigating the role of pigmentation pathway genes in moliness and melanoma risk	<b>Moliness and the genetic basis for melanoma risk</b> - Melanoma is an important cause of death in Australia and our generally light pigmentation in a geographical area of high sun exposure is a major factor in this. Our research increasingly points to certain "pigmentation genes" having a direct biochemical influence on cancer risk in addition to their risk via pigmentation. Understanding how the genes that determine skin, hair and eye colour act to modify moliness and melanoma risk is important for public health prevention schemes.	\$ 1,311,900	Prof Nicholas Martin	Queensland Institute of Medical Research
569528	Advanced paternal age: behavioural, neuroanatomical and genomic correlates in the offspring of older fathers	<b>Advancing paternal age</b> - this grant will explore possible mechanisms for the observation that children of older fathers are at an increased risk of developing disorders such as autism and schizophrenia.	\$ 481,250	Prof John McGrath	University of Queensland