

**Media Coordinator's Office
Jamia Millia Islamia**

October 24, 2017

Press Release

JMI Bags Highest GIAN Courses among Universities

Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) has been awarded 32 Ministry of Human Resource Development's flagship Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN), the highest given to any university in the country. Out of this, 10 GIAN courses have been bagged by the Faculty of Natural Sciences.

Vice Chancellor-JMI, Prof Talat Ahmad while inaugurating a 10-day GIAN course titled, "Cancer therapy through targeting mammalian DNA repair pathways" referred to the high number of GIAN courses bagged by the university and said that it provided international exposure to research scholars, students and faculty members.

So far the university has successfully conducted 22 GIAN courses in various disciplines where outstanding foreign scholars in their respective fields have visited the university and delivered lectures.

Canadian Professor, Prof. Girish Shah, who has been researching on cancer for over three decades, will be giving a series of lectures on DNA damages, DNA repair pathways including BER, MMR, HRR, NHEJ, Biochemistry and Genetics and DNA repair roles of PARP1 during the 10-day programme organized by Department of Biosciences, JMI.

Prof. Shah is a tenured full professor at Laval University in Quebec City, Canada, and a "Senior Researcher" at the CHU de Quebec Laval University Hospital Research Centre.

"Cancer is a scourge but we need to know how to control it. We may not be able to conquer it but we have to manage it so that we don't die of it", Prof Shah said.

He said that he was quite happy and impressed with the quality of the 70 participants who will undertake his classes as they were from across universities and different regions of India. These students and faculty members will in-turn spread the knowledge and carry forward research in this very critical area.

The Vice-Chancellor referring to his earlier visits to Laval University for his research work on Geology said that both the universities shared several common areas of interest and should explore signing a MoU to enhance faculty-student exchange and collaboration.

Dr Moshahid Alam Rizvi, Head of Department of Biosciences gave an overview of the state of research and funding at the young department established in 1985, stating that the faculty had published 1000 papers and the department's h-index stood at 50 and overall citations were 10,000.

Prof. Jawaid A. Khan, Course Coordinator of this programme expressed hope that the participants will have the opportunity to discuss research experience on Cancer therapy with

Prof Shah who is a world-renowned scientist in his field. Further, they will get to know about the Cancer Research facilities at JMI.

Prof. Saima Saeed
Media Coordinator, JMI



Prof. Jawahar K. Khan
ICAR Research Complex for Camel



Prof. Girish Shah
Laval University, Canada



Prof. Mansoor Ahmad
ICAR Research Complex for Camel



Department of Biosciences, Jamia Millia Islamia
organizes
ICAR-MSRF, Government of India Sponsored Workshop-Course
on
Cancer therapy through targeting mammalian DNA repair pathways
(October 23–November 01, 2017)

Course Details

Objectives

The workshop will address DNA repair pathways in various mammalian types of DNA damage caused by physical and chemical agents and help restore the genome to its native state. Understanding cancer cells are the main repair pathway in cancer after chemical or radiologically-induced DNA damage. While various and novel have arrived as available tools in eradicating the core steps of DNA repair, we can still decipher alternative pathways implicated in the mammalian repair pathways. Mammalian repair pathways can be grouped into base excision repair (BER), mismatch repair (MMR), double strand break repair (DSBR), and telomerase. In addition, we will discuss the role of DNA damage response (DDR) pathway in cancer progression and its potential as a target for cancer therapy. We will discuss the role of DDR in cancer progression and its potential as a target for cancer therapy. We will discuss the role of DDR in cancer progression and its potential as a target for cancer therapy.