

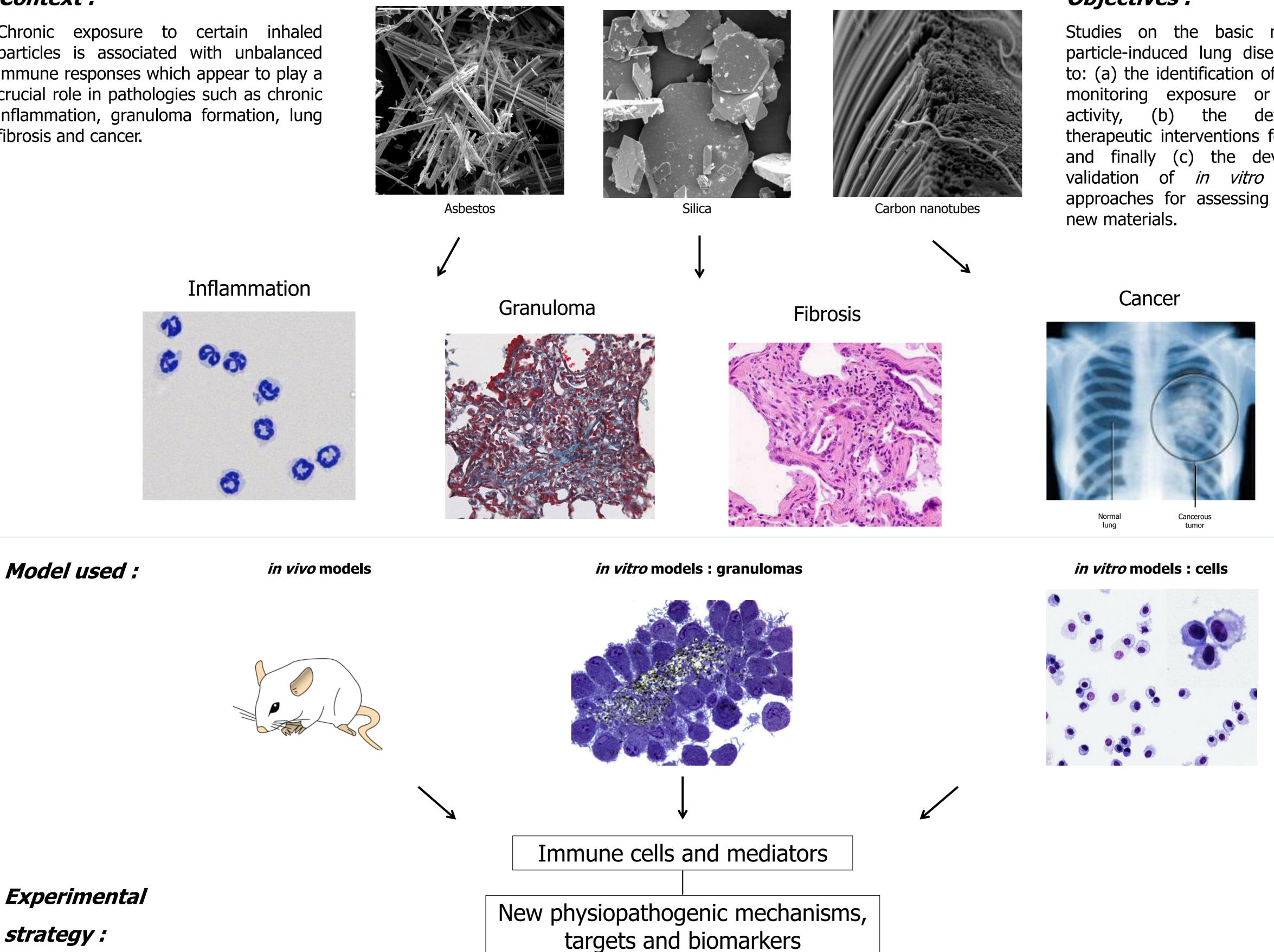


UCL Université catholique de Louvain

Experimental models of particle-induced lung inflammation, fibrosis and cancer : « health benefits from basic discoveries »

Context :

Chronic exposure to certain inhaled particles is associated with unbalanced immune responses which appear to play a crucial role in pathologies such as chronic inflammation, granuloma formation, lung fibrosis and cancer.



Objectives :

Studies on the basic mechanisms of particle-induced lung diseases contribute to: (a) the identification of biomarkers for monitoring exposure or lung disease the development of therapeutic interventions for lung disease and finally (c) the development and validation of *in vitro* and *in vivo* approaches for assessing the toxicity of

Diagnosis - Treatment





- Cellular purifications and cultures - MACS & FACS methods
 - *in vitro* & *in vivo* models
 - Immunotoxicology

Mesothelioma (Implication of immunosuppressive responses in the pathogenesis of mesothelioma caused by asbestos and CNT) funded by the *Fondation contre le Cancer*.

PAP and Indium compounds (Toxicity of ITO particles and Indium compounds on macrophages. Why ITO induced Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis ?) funded by UMICORE.

Particle toxicity and immunosuppression (Implication of Myeloid Derived Suppressor Cells in the development of silica-induced experimental lung fibrosis) funded by the FNRS.

CD4 T lymphocytes in chronic inflammatory diseases (Study of T lymphocyte activation mechanisms by particles) founded by *Fédération Wallonie Bruxelles*.

RESOLVE (Impact of ageing processes on tissue fibrosis) funded by *FP7 European project*.

