

Telomere Function Test

DESCRIPTION

- Telomere function is the main determinant of cellular lifespan. When telomeres stop functioning our cells get old and fail.
- Telomere shortening with age or unhealthy living are the most common causes of telomere dysfunction.
- Measuring telomere functional reserve could facilitate:
 - oncologists to reduce chemotherapy and radiotherapy doses in patients at high risk of therapy induced morbidity and mortality.
 - Insurance companies to assess client life insurance risk.
 - Researchers in life sciences to fully understand their systems of study
 - General public to guide and motivate healthier lifestyles.
- Currently telomere function testing is not readily available to clinicians or the general public.
- The few services that are available generally measure the total telomeric DNA in patients' cells, which is not an accurate measure of telomere function.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

- There is currently minimal competition.
- Our technologies more accurately measure telomere function.
- We have the opportunity to lead the case for telomere function testing based on our technologies.

RESOURCES

We are well placed with a foothold on the UNSW Medicine and Prince of Wales Hospital campuses. This infrastructure provides the comprehensive research equipment and access to clinicians and patients.

SELECTED RECENT PROJECTS AND TRACK RECORD

Collaboration with the SENS Research Foundation, California, USA to undertake a high-throughput screen for novel non-toxic cancer cures.

Contracted Research Project completed for Medlab Clinical, Alexandria, NSW.

TELOMERE TECHNOLOGY SPECIALISTS

The Cancer Cell Immortality Group is a leader in new telomere technologies. We are currently using our patented technologies to developing precision cancer medicines and diagnostics for the hardest to treat childhood and adult cancers.

CHIEF INVESTIGATOR

Dr. Jeremy Henson is a clinician/researcher and inventor of the C-Circle Assay that is being used by telomere researchers worldwide (Henson et al. Nature Biotechnology 2009; Patent WO2011035375 A1)