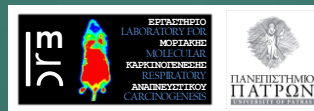


ERC-StG ERC-PoC An applicant's perspective

GEORGIOS T. STATHOPOULOS MD PHD

LABORATORY FOR MOLECULAR RESPIRATORY
CARCINOGENESIS, DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSIOLOGY, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY
OF PATRAS, GREECE, GSTATHOP@UPATRAS.GR,
[HTTP://WWW.LMRC.UPATRAS.GR](http://www.lmrc.upatras.gr)

COMPREHENSIVE PNEUMOLOGY CENTER @
INSTITUTE FOR LUNG BIOLOGY AND DISEASE,
LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITY AND
HELMHOLTZ ZENTRUM MÜNCHEN.
STATHOPOULOS@HELMHOLTZ-MUENCHEN.DE,
[HTTP://WWW.CPC-MUNICH.ORG](http://www.cpc-munich.org)





INTRO INTO RESEARCH FOCUS

HOW THE ERC CAME INTO MY LIFE

MY ERC STG STORY

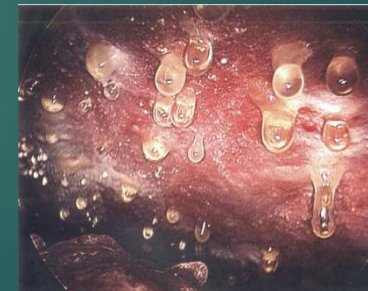
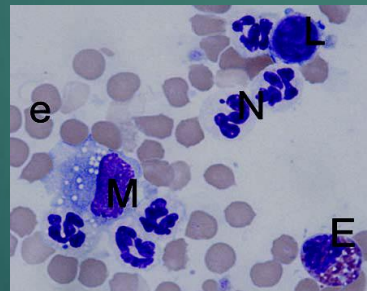
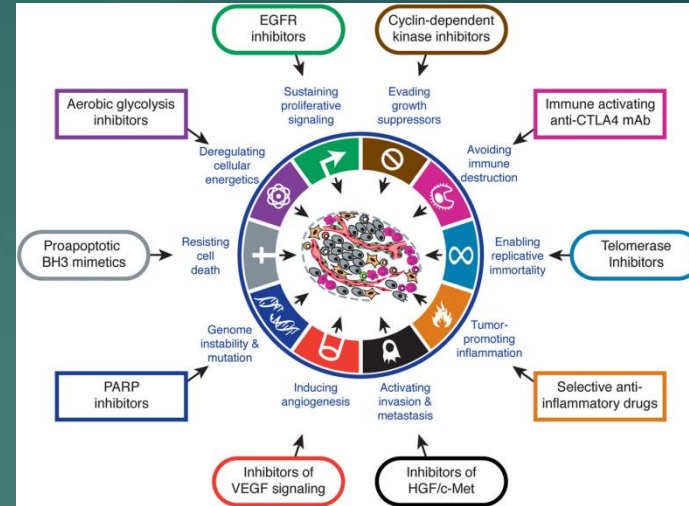
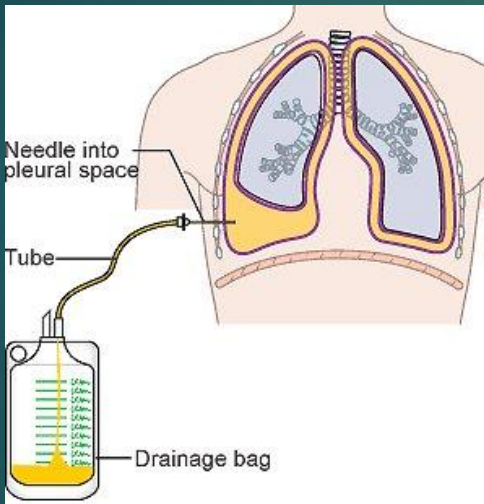
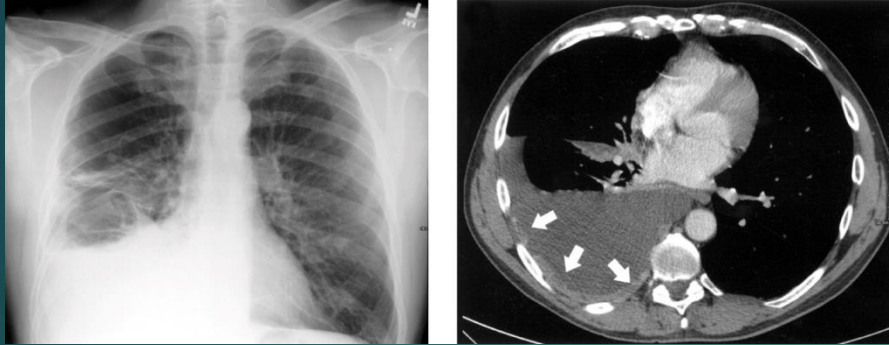
MY ERC POC STORY

WHAT I WOULD DO THE SAME ALL OVER AGAIN

THINGS I WOULD DO DIFFERENTLY

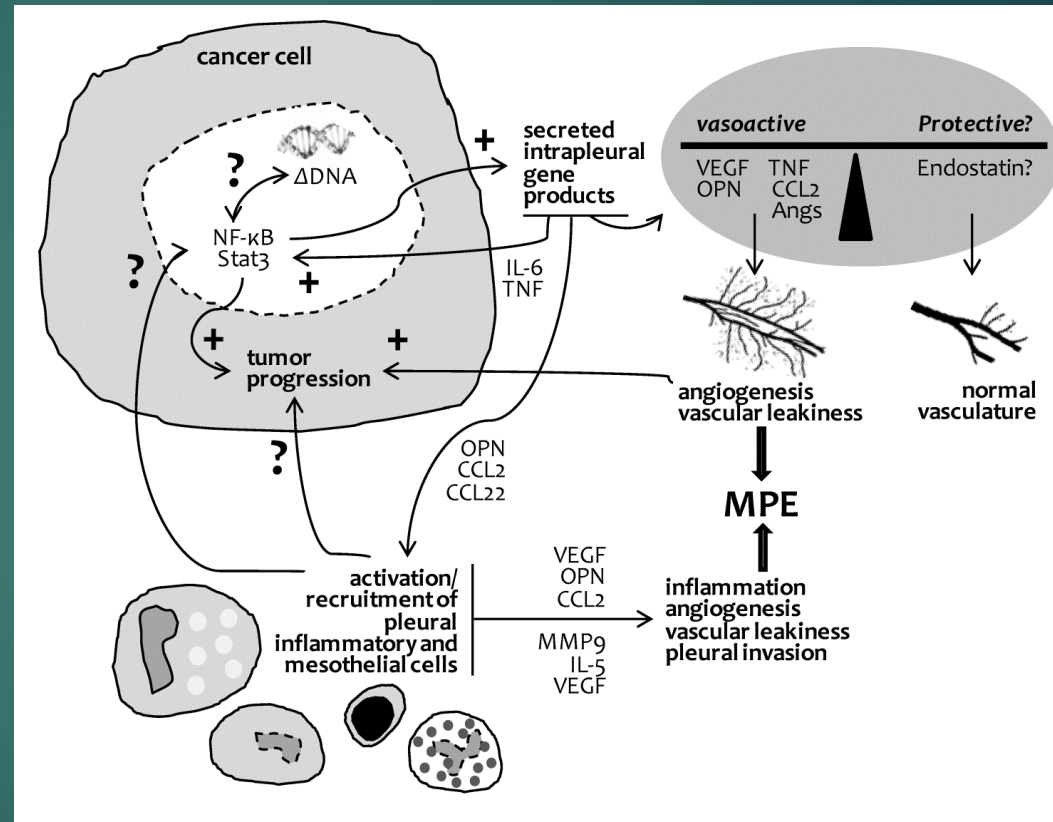
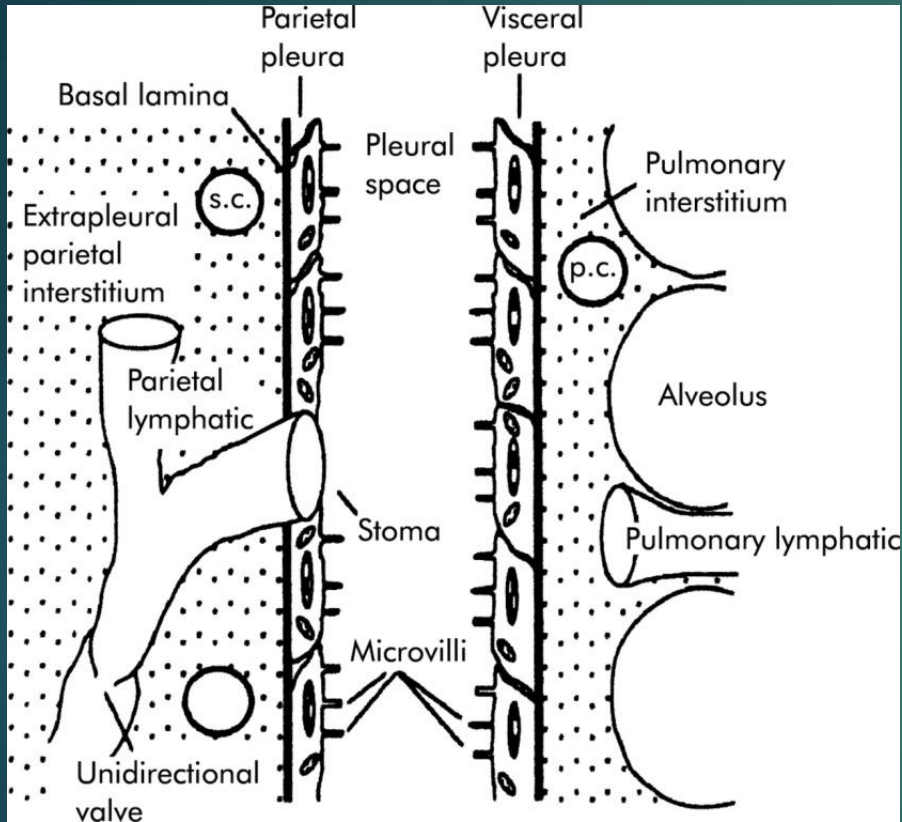
Malignant Pleural Effusion (MPE)

Adverse Event Vs Ca Hallmark



Hanahan D, Weinberg RA. Cell 2011
Stathopoulos GT, Kalomenidis I. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2012

A paradigm for tumor-host interactions?



Antunes G et al. Thorax 2003

Stathopoulos GT, Kalomenidis I. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2012

Stathopoulos GT, Zhu Z, Everhart MB, Kalomenidis I, Lawson WE, Bilaceroglu S, Peterson TE, Mitchell D, Yull FE, Light RW, Blackwell TS. Nuclear factor-kappaB affects tumor progression in a mouse model of malignant pleural effusion. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol.* 2006 Feb;34(2):142-50.

Stathopoulos GT, Kollintza A, Moschos C, Psallidas I, Sherrill TP, Pitsinos EN, Vassiliou S, Karatza M, Papis SA, Graf D, Orphanidou D, Light RW, Roussos C, Blackwell TS, Kalomenidis I. Tumor necrosis factor-alpha promotes malignant pleural effusion. *Cancer Res.* 2007 Oct 15;67(20):9825-34.

Stathopoulos GT, Sherrill TP, Cheng DS, Scoggins RM, Han W, Polosukhin VV, Connelly L, Yull FE, Fingleton B, Blackwell TS. Epithelial NF-kappaB activation promotes urethane-induced lung carcinogenesis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2007 Nov 20;104(47):18514-9.

Stathopoulos GT, Sherrill TP, Han W, Sadikot RT, Polosukhin VV, Fingleton B, Yull FE, Blackwell TS. Use of bioluminescent imaging to investigate the role of nuclear factor-kappaBeta in experimental non-small cell lung cancer metastasis. *Clin Exp Metastasis.* 2008;25(1):43-51.

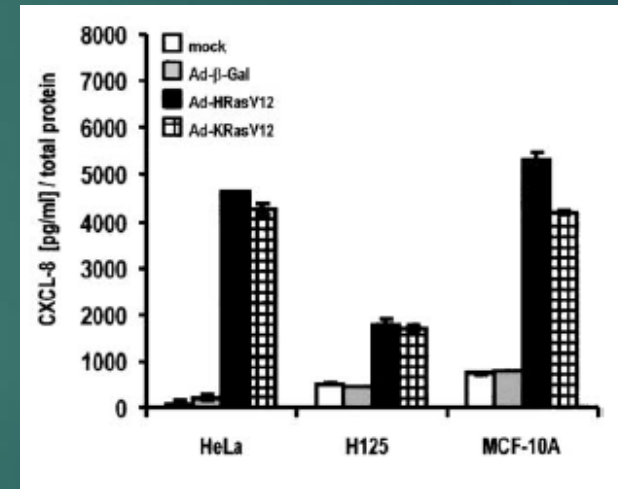
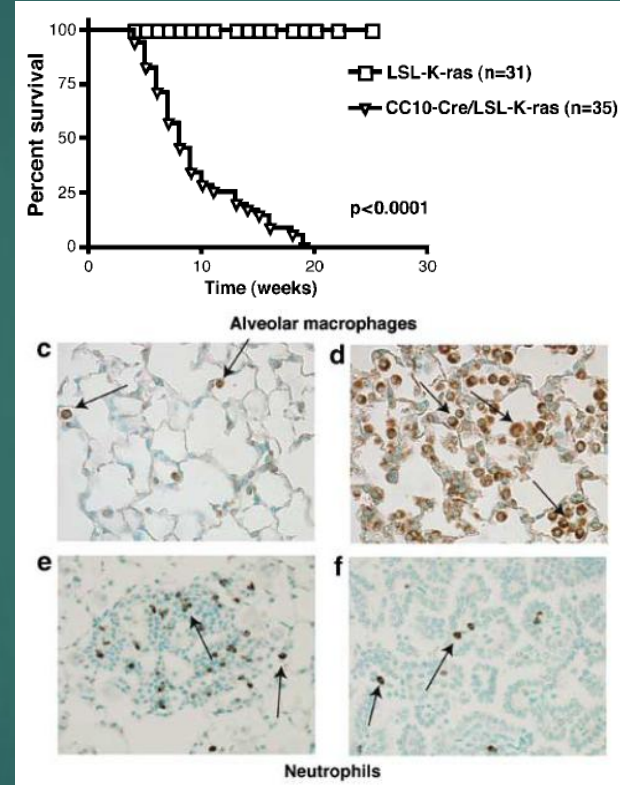
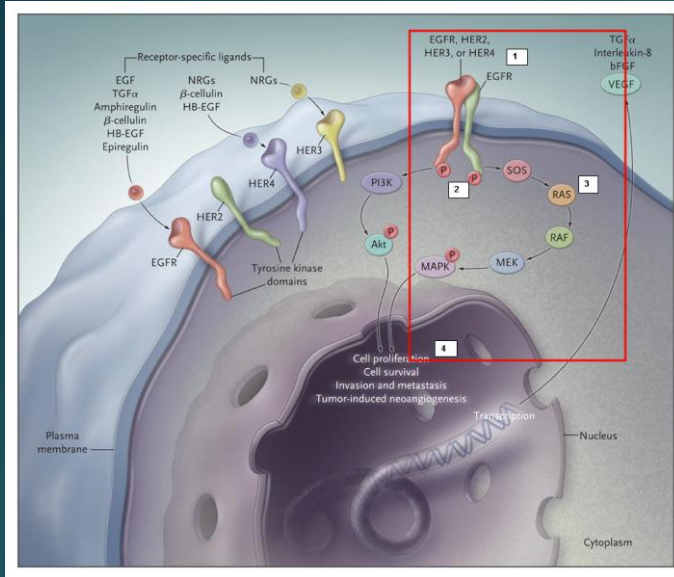
Stathopoulos GT, Sherrill TP, Han W, Sadikot RT, Yull FE, Blackwell TS, Fingleton B. Host nuclear factor-kappaB activation potentiates lung cancer metastasis. *Mol Cancer Res.* 2008 Mar;6(3):364-71.

Stathopoulos GT, Moschos C, Loutrari H, Kollintza A, Psallidas I, Karabela S, Magkouta S, Zhou Z, Papis SA, Roussos C, Kalomenidis I. Zoledronic acid is effective against experimental malignant pleural effusion. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2008 Jul 1;178(1):50-9.

Stathopoulos GT, Psallidas I, Moustaki A, Moschos C, Kollintza A, Karabela S, Porfyridis I, Vassiliou S, Karatza M, Zhou Z, Joo M, Blackwell TS, Roussos C, Graf D, Kalomenidis I. A central role for tumor-derived monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 in malignant pleural effusion. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2008 Oct 15;100(20):1464-76.

Stathopoulos GT, Sherrill TP, Karabela SP, Goleniewska K, Kalomenidis I, Roussos C, Fingleton B, Yull FE, Peebles RS Jr, Blackwell TS. Host-derived interleukin-5 promotes adenocarcinoma-induced malignant pleural effusion. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2010 Nov 15;182(10):1273-81.

A molecular culprit of KRAS-driven paracrine signaling?



Ji H et al. *Oncogene* 2006;25:2105–12
Sparmann A et al. *Cancer Cell* 2004;6:447-58

INTRO INTO RESEARCH FOCUS

▶ HOW THE ERC CAME INTO MY LIFE

MY ERC STG STORY

MY ERC POC STORY

WHAT I WOULD DO THE SAME ALL OVER AGAIN

THINGS I WOULD DO DIFFERENTLY

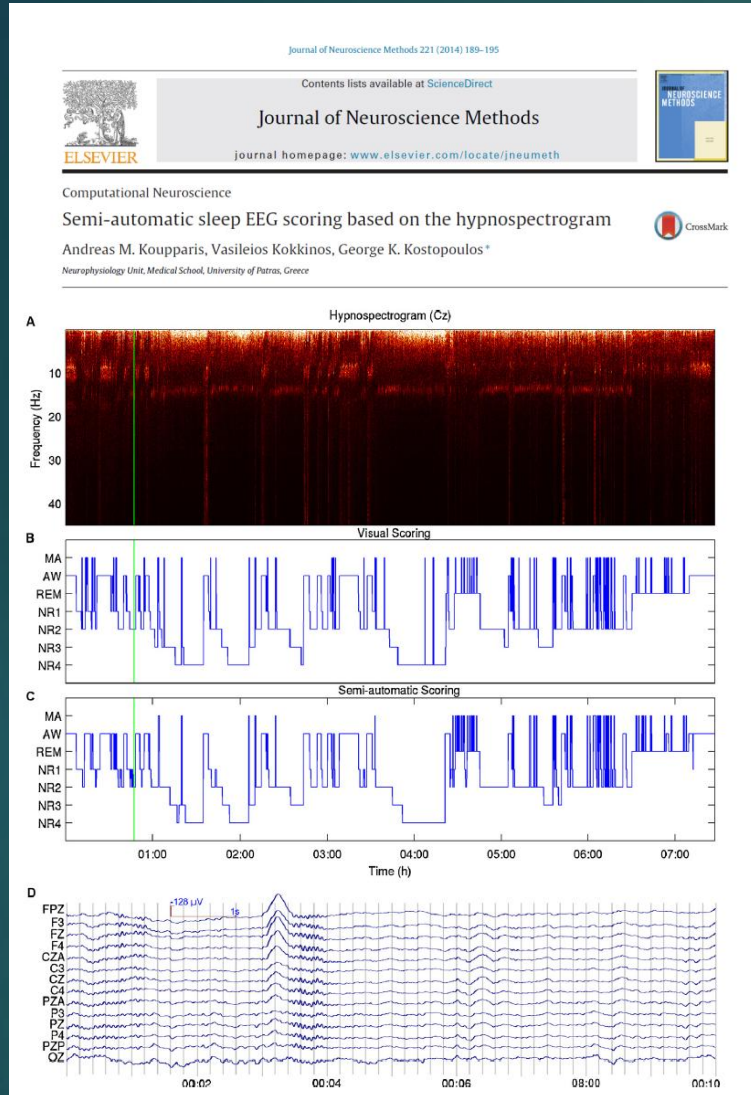
Prof. GK Kostopoulos

MD PhD

Chair, Dpt. Of Physiology, Med, UoP

8

ERC Information Day, EKT, Athens
14.01.2016

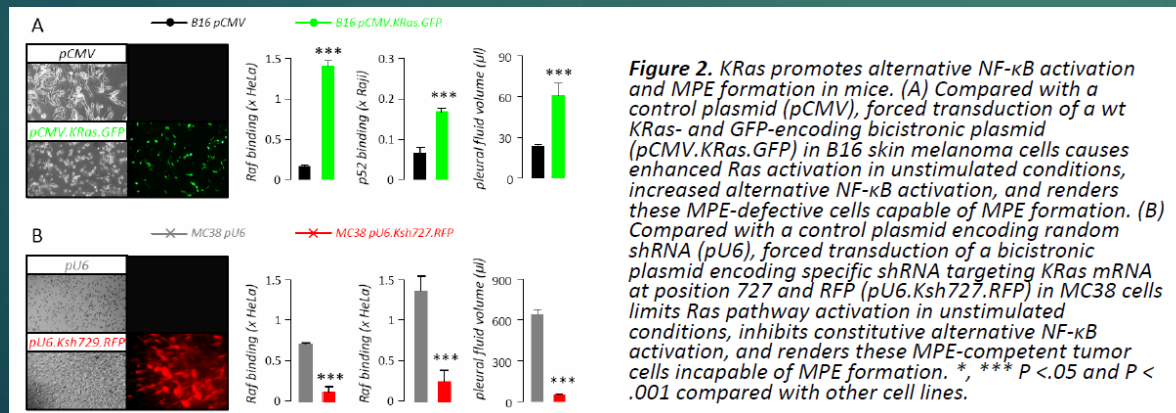
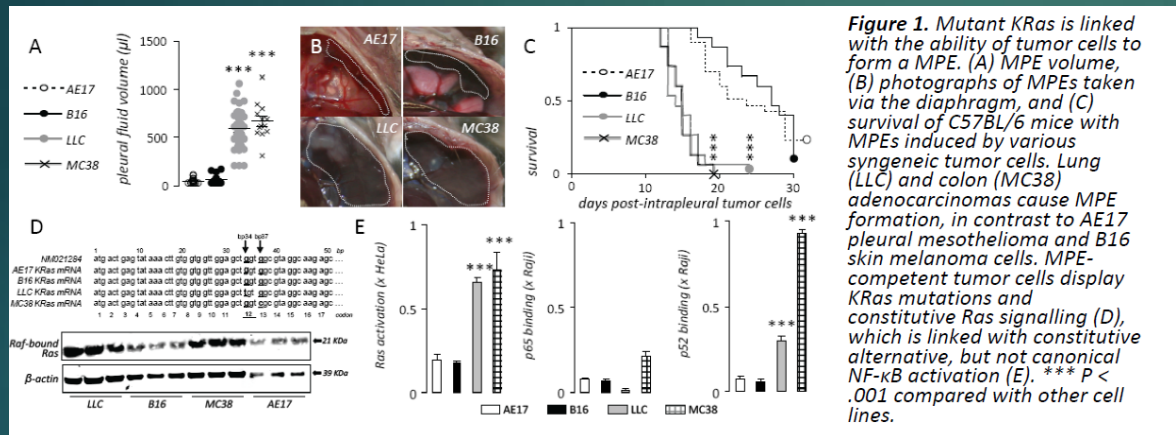


Prof. TS Blackwell

MD

Chair, Dpt. Of APCCM,
Med, VUMC

ERC Information Day, EKT, Athens
14.01.2016



INTRO INTO RESEARCH FOCUS

HOW THE ERC CAME INTO MY LIFE

▶ MY ERC STG STORY

MY ERC POC STORY

WHAT I WOULD DO THE SAME ALL OVER AGAIN

THINGS I WOULD DO DIFFERENTLY

<http://www.ekt.gr/>

NCP
(CP)

<https://erc.europa.eu/>

Guide for applicants
Guide for reviewers

11

ERC Information Day, EKT, Athens
14.01.2016

The screenshot shows the homepage of the European Research Council (ERC) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Funding and Grants, Projects and Results, Media and Events, About ERC, and Contact us. Below this, there is a main banner with the text "Supporting top researchers from anywhere in the world" and a search bar. The page is divided into several sections:

- Animals "peer-pressured" into reacting to danger:** A featured article with a video player showing a child's face.
- BBC World Service:** A section with a video player and text: "BBC Radio debate with Commissioner Moedas, President Bourguignon and ERC grantees."
- World Economic Forum:** A section with a video player and text: "Watch ERC press briefing at 'Summer Davos' meeting in Dalian, China."
- Step by step to ERC Grants:** A section with a video player and text: "Step by step to ERC Grants"
- ERC newsletter - December edition:** A section with a video player and text: "ERC newsletter - December edition"
- Open also to non-European researchers:** A section with a video player and text: "Open also to non-European researchers"
- ERC News:** A list of news items with dates and titles:
 - 17.12.15 New issue of ERC Newsletter is out
 - 16.12.15 Promoting ERC-funded discoveries
 - 04.12.15 ERC Starting Grants: €429 million for 291 early-career researchers across Europe
 - 03.12.15 New Vice President of the ERC
 - 26.11.15 Facts and figures: Applications for ERC 2016 Starting Grants
 - 16.11.15 ERC grantees meet business angels
 - 13.11.15 Destination Europe and ERC info sessions in Brazil
 - 12.11.15 Open to the world: Mexican young talent to join ERC teams in Europe
- Funding Opportunities:** A section with the following content:
 - NEW: Calendar of upcoming calls**
 - OPEN CALLS:**
 - ERC Consolidator Grant | ERC-2016-CoG
 - Call for Proposals
 - Information for applicants
 - FAQs
 - Deadline Date: 2 Feb 2016
 - ERC Proof of Concept Grant | ERC-2016-PoC
 - Call for Proposals
 - Information for applicants
 - FAQs
 - Deadline Dates: 16 Feb - 26 May - 4 Oct 2016
 - Click [here](#) for status of ongoing evaluations
 - Find out [here](#) how to prepare your proposal
 - Find your [National Contact Point](#)
 - The official deadlines are only those indicated on the Participant Portal
- Tweets:** A section showing a tweet from Massimo Gaudina (@MassimoGaudina) dated 5 Jan, mentioning ERC Research and economic development.

Status At ERC Application

12

EXPATRIATE (US), DEPENDENT RESEARCH

NO NATURE, SCIENCE, CELL PAPER, BUT SEVERAL 1ST AUTHOR MID-RANGE (IF 5-15) PUBLICATIONS INCLUDING JNCI, PNAS, AJRCCM, CANCER RES, ETC.

GENERATED NEW/EXPANDED EXISTING FIELD

CLINICAL RELEVANCE

ERS MAURIZIO VIGNOLA AWARD

UPCOMING REPATRIATION ASST. PROF. POSITION (NOT DEPENDENT ON ERC FUNDING, NO INSTITUTIONAL START-UP)

NO OTHER WAY TO GO

What happened...

13

JUL 2009: HEARD OF ERC
NOV 2009: APPLIED FOR StG
FEB 2010: 1ST ROUND
MAY 2010: INTERVIEW
OCT 2010: FINAL RESULTS
DEC 2010: GA
FEB 2011: PREFINANCING
APR 2011: START DATE
OCT 2011: EXPERIMENTS



ERC Information Day, EKT, Athens
14.01.2016

Epilogue

Applying for and (even more so) getting an ERC StG is like entering an arena with lions

Pressure to get things going

Pressure to publish high impact and to garner major accomplishments

Pressure to consolidate the group

Pressure for continued funding

Pressure escalates as approaching the CoG schemes

Beneficial Impact of CCL2 and CCL12 Neutralization on Experimental Malignant Pleural Effusion

Antonia Marazioti^{1*}, Chrysianna Giopanou¹, Vassilios Dimitrios Kardamakis^{1,2}
¹ Laboratory for Molecular Respiratory and Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine, L. Discovery Research, Spring House, First University of Athens, Athens, Greece

Abstract
Using genetic intervention pleural effusion (MPE) form potential of antibody-mediated mice by intrapleural or adenocarcinoma cells (A549) antibodies neutralizing mouse CCL2 and CCL12 in both syngeneic models derived CCL2 also contribute inhibition of immune and v extravasation into the pleura induced by murine and its promise for future use again

Introduction
Malignant pleural effusion (MPE) is a significant systemic manifestation affects patient survival and qe therapies targeting MPE, path current treatments, including ip cellulosis, are evidently symptom However, MPE, appear to be pe to-host signaling events, in addition pleural fluid outflow (1), culminate in MPE, are progress targeted pharmacotherapies again (2).

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE | www.plosone.org

14/01/2016

The Lymphatic System in Malignant Pleural Effusion Drain or Immune Switch?

Antonia Marazioti^{1*}, Chrysianna Giopanou¹, Vassilios Dimitrios Kardamakis^{1,2}
¹ Laboratory for Molecular Respiratory and Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine, L. Discovery Research, Spring House, First University of Athens, Athens, Greece

Abstract
Malignant pleural effusion (MPE) is a sign by pleural metastases of adenocarcinoma metastases (1). Treatment is pleural removal or pleural space obliteration (2), with the traditional view of MPE pathog fluid accumulation in patients with cancer the pleural surfaces with tumorigenic ob- evacuation tracts (3). In recent years, im models of adenocarcinoma-induced MPE in American Thoracic Society journals (4) that an inflammatory signaling network vascular and immune systems contribute Therapeutic targeting of this network, u methods has yielded meaningful benefit (6, 7). Until recently, the focus of trial restricted to deciphering the cross-talk u myeloid immune cells, such as macroph In this issue of the Journal (pp. 6-11) report the contrasting functions of two T subsets, Th1 and Th17, in two different cation adenocarcinoma-curred MPE (9 Th1 and Th17 cells in MPE, the investi lacking IFN- γ and IL-17A to show deq cells on IFN- γ and IL-17A, respectio to characterize the transcriptional prog IFN- γ -dependent Th1 and IL-17A-de differentiation, and found them to inc; transcription factors signal transducer a 3 (STAT3)/T-bet and STAT1/AR-ndia (Figure 1). Most importantly, the authors two lymphocyte subsets impact MPE de- mics, development and risk in Th17 cell whereas IL-17A-deficient mice, risk in i had enhanced pleural fluid accumulation The study by Lin and coworkers r observations of this group regarding ly mouse MPE (10–12) by showing for T subjects are involved in sculpting the p regulates intrapleural tumour dissemant In addition to myeloid subsets like mac (13), and eosinophils (5), previously ab pathobiology, these studies clarify a role progression. Despite these important fi which T cells affect pleural fluid homee influence tumor cells and the pleural va tumorigenic and vasoactive mediators, fine-tune other (myeloid) effector cells' and IFN- γ have traditionally been repa immune (14), which contrasts with the

Introduction
Malignant pleural effusion (MPE) is a significant systemic manifestation affects patient survival and qe therapies targeting MPE, path current treatments, including ip cellulosis, are evidently symptom However, MPE, appear to be pe to-host signaling events, in addition pleural fluid outflow (1), culminate in MPE, are progress targeted pharmacotherapies again (2).

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE | www.plosone.org

14/01/2016

Interleukin-5 F Modulating the

Rinat Zaynagetdinov¹, Jamin A. Saxon², Arantza R. Stokes Pevelles, Jr.^{1,2}, Timothy S. Blackwell^{1,2,3}

Abstract
Although the lung is the r cancer cells, biologic mechanisms not fully understood. Using bi- tion models of lung metastatic opulate involved in allogenei metastatic colonization through pible and regulation of other i microenvironment of the dis offered marked protection of (b on types of tumor cells, includ colonic cancer. IL5 neutralizati tasis, whereas IL5 reconstitut

Introduction
Most cancer deaths occur c complications, and the lungs ar for a variety of cancer (1). M- process, which include distal primary tumor, intravasation a the bloodstream, exit via ejection of extracellular matrix, and col Although the majority of metast and colonization stages due to develop the ability to escape i

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE | www.plosone.org

14/01/2016

Mast cells mediate malignant pleural effusion formation

Anastasiou D. Giannou¹, Helen Papadaki¹, Stavros Taraviras¹, Linda A. Snyder², Oliver Eickelberg³, Dimitrios Kardamakis⁴, Yohshiro Imakura⁵, Thorstein B. Fjvayvbrand⁶, Hans-Reimer Rodewald⁷, "Ioannis Kaimonaidis", "Timothy S. Blackwell", "Theodoros Agalitis", and Georgios T. Stathopoulos

Abstract
Mast cells (MCs) have been identified in various tumors; however, the role of these cells in tumorigenesis remains controversial. Here, we quantified MCs in human and murine malignant pleural effusions (MPEs) and evaluated the fate and function of these cells in MPE development. Evaluation of murine MPEs-competent lung and colon adenocarcinomas revealed that these tumors actively attract and subsequently degranulate MCs in the pleural space by elaborating CCL2 and osteopontin. MCs were required for effusion development, as MPEs did not form in mice lacking MCs, and pleural infusion of MCs with MPE-incompetent cells promoted MPE formation. Once homed to the pleural space, MCs released tryptase Aβ1 and IL-1β, which in turn induced pleural vasculature leakiness and triggered NF- κ B activation in pleural tumor cells, thereby fostering pleural fluid accumulation and tumor growth. Evaluation of human effusions revealed that MCs are elevated in MPEs compared with benign effusions. Moreover, MC abundance correlated with MPE formation in a human cancer cell-induced effusion model. Treatment of mice with the c-KIT inhibitor imatinib markedly limited effusion precipitation by mouse and human adenocarcinoma cells. Together, the results of this study indicate that MCs are required for MPE formation and suggest that MC-dependent effusion development is therapeutically addressable.

Introduction
Inflammation was recently recognized as an enabling hallmark of cancer that may mediate tumor growth and dissemination instead of tumor eradication (1). Inflammatory signaling networks in the tumor microenvironment can be initiated and orchestrated by malignant or immune cells: the networks conditionally facilitate tumor progression or regression depending on tumor type, immune-effector cell type, and anatomic context (2–4). The identification of such inflammatory loops is of particular interest in the hunt for anticancer therapies that are anticipated to be more effective and less toxic than conventional chemotherapy (5).

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE | www.plosone.org

14/01/2016

Mast cells mediate malignant pleural effusion formation

Anastasiou D. Giannou¹, Helen Papadaki¹, Stavros Taraviras¹, Linda A. Snyder², Oliver Eickelberg³, Dimitrios Kardamakis⁴, Yohshiro Imakura⁵, Thorstein B. Fjvayvbrand⁶, Hans-Reimer Rodewald⁷, "Ioannis Kaimonaidis", "Timothy S. Blackwell", "Theodoros Agalitis", and Georgios T. Stathopoulos

Abstract
Mast cells (MCs) have been identified in various tumors; however, the role of these cells in tumorigenesis remains controversial. Here, we quantified MCs in human and murine malignant pleural effusions (MPEs) and evaluated the fate and function of these cells in MPE development. Evaluation of murine MPEs-competent lung and colon adenocarcinomas revealed that these tumors actively attract and subsequently degranulate MCs in the pleural space by elaborating CCL2 and osteopontin. MCs were required for effusion development, as MPEs did not form in mice lacking MCs, and pleural infusion of MCs with MPE-incompetent cells promoted MPE formation. Once homed to the pleural space, MCs released tryptase Aβ1 and IL-1β, which in turn induced pleural vasculature leakiness and triggered NF- κ B activation in pleural tumor cells, thereby fostering pleural fluid accumulation and tumor growth. Evaluation of human effusions revealed that MCs are elevated in MPEs compared with benign effusions. Moreover, MC abundance correlated with MPE formation in a human cancer cell-induced effusion model. Treatment of mice with the c-KIT inhibitor imatinib markedly limited effusion precipitation by mouse and human adenocarcinoma cells. Together, the results of this study indicate that MCs are required for MPE formation and suggest that MC-dependent effusion development is therapeutically addressable.

Introduction
Inflammation was recently recognized as an enabling hallmark of cancer that may mediate tumor growth and dissemination instead of tumor eradication (1). Inflammatory signaling networks in the tumor microenvironment can be initiated and orchestrated by malignant or immune cells: the networks conditionally facilitate tumor progression or regression depending on tumor type, immune-effector cell type, and anatomic context (2–4). The identification of such inflammatory loops is of particular interest in the hunt for anticancer therapies that are anticipated to be more effective and less toxic than conventional chemotherapy (5).

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE | www.plosone.org

14/01/2016

Authoring note: Timothy S. Blackwell, Theodoros Agalitis, and Georgios T. Stathopoulos are co-senior authors.
Conflict of interest: Linda A. Snyder is an employee of Johnson & Johnson LLC, the manufacturer of anti-IL5 and anti-CCL2 Abs.
Supporting Information: S1 Data. Accepted March 24, 2015.
Reference Information: PLoS ONE 10(11): e0172379. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0172379

INTRO INTO RESEARCH FOCUS

HOW THE ERC CAME INTO MY LIFE

MY ERC STG STORY

▶ MY ERC POC STORY

WHAT I WOULD DO THE SAME ALL OVER AGAIN

THINGS I WOULD DO DIFFERENTLY

Why the heck would you apply???

(for a PoC if you have a StG or CoG or AdG)

17

Top-up money (so not true, need to design and steer separate project)

Commercialize an idea (so not true, just seed money)

Fund an idea to make it happen (the truth: to start making it happen)

Because it's a piece of cake compared to the big ERC grants (so not true, technical writing as compared with scientific writing, assessment criteria)

Because it requires less writing (so not true, 10 pages for 150 K as compared with 20 pages for several M)

Because it has double or triple the success rate as the big ones (so not true, the denominator is ERC grantees)

The speaker got his StG at once, his PoC after 3 failures

Why the heck would you not apply???

(for a PoC)

18

Ha, ha, because I already got one (so not true, can apply for up to two projects as long as they do not overlap in time)

Cause by ERC ran out last year (so not true, can apply up to two years post-ERC)

Cause I do not like doing business, I am a basic scientist (the truth, it is a world-wide trend: science-application-money)

Because I already have enough money with my ERC grant (so not true, there is no better time to apply for additional grants than when you're ERC-funded)

Because I only like working alone (so true, best partner up with liaison before applying)

Because I do not understand the managerial jargon in the call (so true, you need a liaison to write it)

What happened...

2013-14: 3 REJECTS FOR A COMPLEX IDEA (1 WITH LIAISON)
 DEC 2014: IDENTIFIED NEW LIAISON
 FEB 2015: APPLIED FOR NEW PROJECT (IDIOT PROOF)
 MAY 2015: GOT IT (150 K)
 NOV 2015: PREFINANCING
 NOV 2015: START
 DEC 2015: NEGOTIATE WITH LIAISON
 JAN 2016: FULL DEPLOYMENT

ERC Proof of Concept Grant 2014 - Round 1

List of selected Principal Investigators (by country of host institution)

Host institution refers to institution at time of application

Last Name	First Name	Host Institution (English)	Host Institution (Local Name)	Host Country	Acronym	Title
Teschner	Dirk	ISE - Leibniz Institute for Solid State and Materials Science	ISE - Leibniz Institut für Festkörperlorschung	DE	IT-1016/16	An Effective Tunnel Junction Based on p-n-n and n-p-n Structures with Superior Thermoelectric Behavior
Lopez	Maria	Advanced Organization for Studies Research (OAS)	Organización Avanzada para la Investigación Científica	CH	CO-1199	A Tailored Energy Sensor for Medical Applications
Guarnerio	Melina	Centre Polytechnique Fédéral de Lausanne (EPFL)	Centre Polytechnique Fédéral de Lausanne	CH	INTO549/16	A Mathematical Approach for Accurate Acoustic Amplitude Measurement and Signal Processing
Stulze	Thomas	HTZ University Zollikon	Hochschule Technische Hochschule Zollikon	CH	BellinPro	A Half-Split Resonance Strategy for Programmable Resonance in Colloidal Cancer
Pozar	Olga	Universitat de València	Universitat de València	ES	TUD-161	Advanced Local Processing of Wave-Driven Media to Create Acoustically Transparent Resonators for Acoustic
Guo	CHUAN	Yunnan University of Technology	Yunnan Daxue	CN	YUN2015	Hybrid Graphene Plasmonic Structures for Surface Plasmon Resonance
Goebel	Oliver	Yonsei University of Technology	Yonsei Institute of Technology	KR	YU-1508	Moisture Sensitive Graphene Based on Inkjet-Printed Graphene
Marmann	Simon	University of Applied Sciences (FH)	Universität der Bundeswehr München	DE	UNIKWIRTSCHAFT	Computer-Navigated Guidewire for Quantifying EPS and Stripping Patterns in Targeted Neurosurgery
Jakob	Ulmer	Yonsei University of Technology	Yonsei Institute of Technology	KR	YUN2015/176	Miniaturized Resonance Chip for the Detection of Chemical Vapor Through a Thin Dielectric Layer
Teschner/Müller	Dirk/Andreas	Yonsei University of Technology	Yonsei Institute of Technology	KR	YUN2015/169/168	Hybrid Resonator as a High-Frequency Sensing Element
Böhmer	Oliver	FAKULTÄT FÜR INGENIEURWISSENSCHAFTEN (FAK)	FAKULTÄT FÜR INGENIEURWISSENSCHAFTEN	DE	VFW016/16	Wavelength-Independent Resonator for Acoustic Sensing
Bertram	Christian	Technische Universität München (TUM)	Technische Universität München	DE	RTM	Robust Manipulator with Multi-Phase Sensing
Travençolo	Renata	Max Planck Society	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	DE	SPH017/16	Self-Flattening and Self-Focusing of Light at a Resonance Coupled to a Microcavity
Müller	Oliver	University of Cologne	Kölnische Universität	DE	UNIK-KO-1716/16	Harvesting the Sun
Delgado-Ceballos	Angelina	University of Pavia	Università di Pavia	IT	UNIPAVIA	Resolving Long Interactions and Losses in the Linear Resonant Circuits
Chávez	Michael	Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)	Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	ES	AMPI-15/CTIC15	Resolving the Hidden Resonance Spectrum
Llorens	Andrés	Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)	Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	ES	AMPI-15/CTIC15	High-Speed Range-Finding Plasmonic Oscillator
Bauer	Oliver	Institute of Chemical Physics of Chinese Academy of Sciences (ICP)	Chemical Physics Institute Chinese Academy of Sciences	CN	WUJ2015/16	High-Speed Resonance Coupling
Politi	Giuseppe	Centre for Research & Innovation (CRI) University of Turin	Centro di Ricerca e Innovazione - Università del Piemonte Orientale	IT	UNIVTUR	Self-Organized Resonance Coupling in a Plasmonic Array
Palumbo	Roberto	INFN - The Institute of Physics "N. Cabot"	Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare - INFN	IT	INFN-IPND-16/16	Designable Graphene Resonators for Acoustic Sensing
Stale	Andreas	University of Duisburg-Essen	Universität Duisburg-Essen	DE	UNIDUE-17	Self-Organized Resonance Coupling
Chiriac	William	INM-1616	INM-1616	DE	INM-1616	Self-Organized Resonance Coupling
Rubio	Alfonso	National Institute of Health and Medical Research (NH&MRC)	National Institute of Health and Medical Research (NH&MRC)	AU	NHMRC-FN2015/16/17	Development of Inhomogeneous Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator
Leht	Christian	Commissioner's Change Alternative of the Energy Alternative (CCA)	Commissioner's Change Alternative of the Energy Alternative	DE	CC-16/16	Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator
Leht	Christian	Commissioner's Change Alternative of the Energy Alternative (CCA)	Commissioner's Change Alternative of the Energy Alternative	DE	CC-16/16	Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator
Busnel	David	Infocore	Infocore	FR	Infocore	High-Speed Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator
Mishra	Sachin	The Indian Institute of Technology	The Indian Institute of Technology	IN	IITMADRAS	An Acoustic Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator
Lin	Wei	Maxwell Institute of Science	Maxwell Institute of Science	GB	MI-16	Quantum-Confined Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator
Benisek	Andreas	Maxwell Institute of Science	Maxwell Institute of Science	GB	MI-16	Quantum-Confined Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator
Guo	Chuan	Yunnan University of Technology	Yunnan Daxue	CN	YUN2015/176	High-Speed Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator
Leht	Christian	Commissioner's Change Alternative of the Energy Alternative (CCA)	Commissioner's Change Alternative of the Energy Alternative	DE	CC-16/16	Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator
Benisek	Andreas	University of Applied Sciences (FH)	Universität der Bundeswehr München	DE	UNIKWIRTSCHAFT	The Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator
Busnel	David	University of Applied Sciences (FH)	Universität der Bundeswehr München	DE	UNIKWIRTSCHAFT	The Resonance Coupling in a Self-Organized Resonance Coupled Resonator

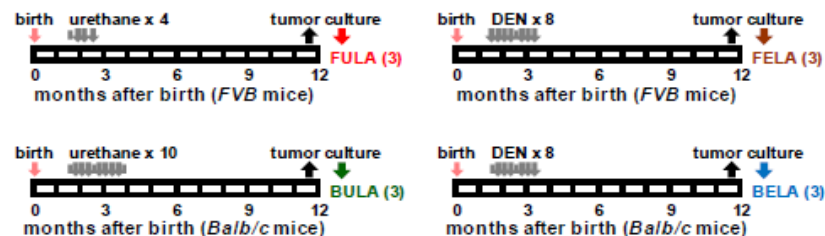


Figure 1 | Method of generation of mouse lung adenocarcinomas. Mice from the FVB and Balb/c backgrounds were injected weekly with tobacco carcinogens (grey arrows) urethane (1 g/Kg) or diethylnitrosamine (DEN; 200 mg/Kg) starting at six weeks after birth (pink arrows) and were observed for prolonged periods of time (each box represents one month). Lung tumors were dissected under sterile conditions, minced, and cultured for 80-100 passages (one year) using DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM pyruvate, 100 U/ml penicillin, and 100 mg/ml streptomycin. Cell line designator acronyms stand for originating Strain (first letter; F for FVB and B for Balb/c); causative Carcinogen (second letter, U for urethane and E for DEN); Lung Adenocarcinoma; Serial number in order of establishment.

What is it about (idea 2p)

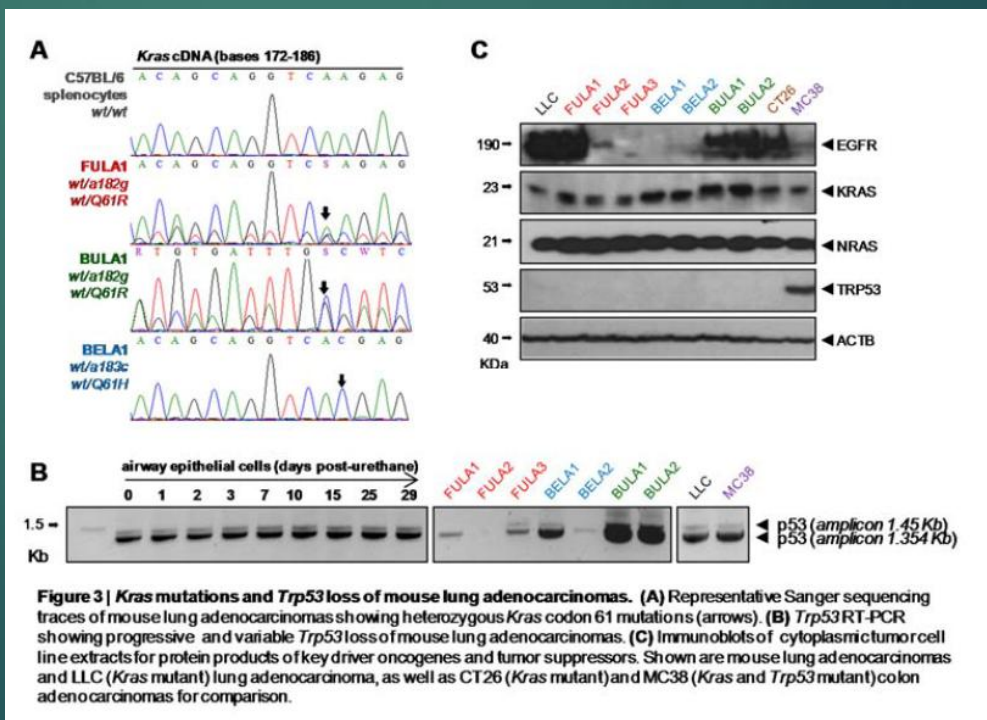
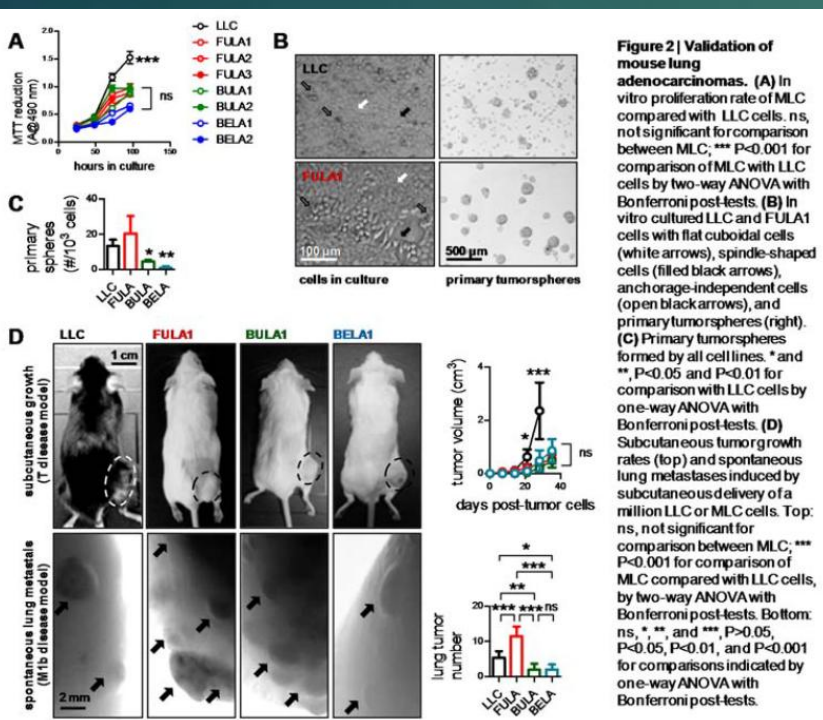
Syngeneic lung tumor models: LLC

Naturally induced lung tumors

Cell lines

Floxed cell lines

Tools for the CR community



Expected impact (2p)

Economic and/or societal benefits

Commercialisation process and/or any other exploitation process

Proposed plans for:

- Competitive analysis
- Testing, technical reports
- IPR position and strategy
- Industry/sector contacts

21

ERC Information Day, EKT, Athens
14.01.2016

Santhopoulos DoA 679345-SLACC

Section 2: Expected Impact (max. 2 pages)

a. Economic and/or societal benefits:

Lung cancer is the leading cancer killer worldwide causing 1.6 million deaths in 2012 (of which ~270 thousand in the EU-28 and 170 thousand in the US)¹⁰ with lung adenocarcinoma accounting for half of the cases. This lung cancer epidemic poses a tremendous burden to States and Health Care systems. The discovery of lung cancer-specific genetic alterations and biologic pathway signalling has led to the development and usage of biologic compounds into lung cancer therapeutics, such as the growing category of EGFR inhibitors¹¹. These agents however, display preferential activity against very specific tumor types. Thus, in order to set a rational framework for individualized cancer therapy, there is a pressing need for informative high throughput models of the disease. Our newly developed MLC panel includes lung carcinoma cells featuring different mutations in key driver oncogenes and tumor suppressors remarkably mimicking those of human lung cell lines, such as *Kras* and *Tp53*¹². We would like to make these, as well as custom made MLC cell lines broadly available to be used in a plethora of mouse models and host genetic backgrounds, so that the translational lung cancer research worldwide will benefit from a versatile experimental tool currently existing. This systematic approach will not only bring us one step forward towards personalized medicine but drive basic lung cancer research to new milestones, to innovative insights into critical gene functions increased therapeutic efficacies and accelerated translational advances from bench top-to-clinic by simultaneously significantly reducing the related healthcare costs.

b. Commercialization process and/or any other exploitation process:

After a preliminary market evaluation of the potential commercialization options, two possibilities are envisioned:

- The technology exploitation through a start-up company. The funding costs will be derived from national charity funds and organizations willing to subsidize this venture (eg. Charitas Foundation, Charity Fund "Soteros Narkos", Laris "A" Investor Group, ELPIDA-Association of Friends with Cancer, all will be appropriately contacted), potential scientific partners and/or founders. Alternatively we will exploit the relatively recent flexible Greek legislation that permits the establishment of a new corporate form (the Private Company Ltd, PCL, or the so-called One & Company) by one or more natural or legal entity founders for which no reserved capital fund needed.
- A second viable possibility to be considered would be the concession of the innovation technology increasing to an already existing company bearing the infrastructure to carry out the proposed project.

3

Santhopoulos DoA 679345-SLACC

The commercialization process carried out within WP1 will enable us to define the appropriate target group and to evaluate the market for the technology presented herein, to define a suitable commercialization strategy and to design the preliminary approaches to potential partners, investors and funders in society and pharmaceutical industry.

c. Proposed plans for:

- **Competitive analysis:**
A detailed market analysis will be conducted. This task aims to market evaluation study, to identify potential investors and to understand the target market properties and characteristics, thus speeding up the technology commercialization. It will also help to identify long-term potential market niches. This analysis will be performed by a subcontracting company.
- **Testing technical reports:**
Pipelined tests to ensure that all MLCs (existing and newly generated) comprise *homo sids* cancer cell lines as claimed will be run for assessing their *in vitro* growth rates in minimal-supplemented conditions for prolonged periods of time, their *in vitro* clonogenicity in soft agar, their *in vivo* tumorigenicity and lung-directed metastatic potential upon intravenous injection into syngeneic mice. Additionally all MLC cell lines will be genotyped to identify their intended mutations and conditional alleles. MLC cell lines will be subjected to RNA sequencing, in order to globally assess gene expression and mutation status. For this, qualified team members have already set up collaborations with CRG (Barcelona, Spain) and the Institute of Genetics at Oxford University (UK). A defined panel of MLC cell lines will be constructed that will include cells with or without *Kras*, *Egfr*, *Tp53*, and other pertinent mutations in various combinations. This MLC panel will be tested for differential sensitivity to existing biologic agents such as EGFR inhibitors (i.e. gefitinib), KRAS inhibitors (i.e. dabrafenib), etc. in order to obtain proof-of-concept data that will establish the panel as a suitable tool for drug screening. All MLC lines will be archived and maintained in liquid nitrogen according to Good Laboratory Practice guidelines. STR testing and paternity screens will be done every six months in newly thawed MLCs and compared with original STR results to ensure proper MLC line maintenance and prevent possible cross-contamination by other cell lines.
- **IPR position and strategy:**
Under this PoC project WP1, a Freedom-to-operate search (FTO) will be performed and a detailed IPR study will be carried out as a formulated strategy to maximize investment and reduce conflicts or infringement risk concerning the intellectual property rights. The product patent will be developed on the basis of the project results, scalability, scientific and technical impact. The patent prosecution including the priority patent applications and international patent protection under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT, see Plans of the activities) will be carried out by collaborating or subcontracting a Technology Transfer Agent (or exploit the existing University of Patras Agency).
- **Industry/sector contacts:**
After a preliminary market assessment, three relevant stakeholders have been identified for the process of commercialization:
 - Potential investors: For example, the European Business Angel Network (EBAN).
 - Potential licensees: The European Association for Cancer Research, European Society for medical oncology, Charitas Foundation, Charity Fund "Soteros Narkos", Laris "A" Investor Group, ELPIDA-Association of Friends with Cancer.
 - Technology transfer agencies: Such as Knowledge Innovation Market or MER-International which will be responsible of performing a commercial prospecting with industry and investor.

4

The PoC plan (2p)

Plan of the activities

Project-management plan

Description of the team

The budget justification

22

ERC Information Day, EKT, Athens
14.01.2016

Stathopoulos DoA 679345-SLACC

Section 3: The proof of concept plan (max 2 pages)

a. Plan of the activities:

Workpackage	Task	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4
WP1: Technologies	Cell lines				
	Animal experiments				
WP2: Models	Animal models				
	Pre-clinical studies				
WP3: Marketing & Technology Transfer	Market analysis				
	Commercialization strategy				

The plan of activities is divided into three work packages. A technical WP1 is set up to cover the relevant technical work. All MLC cell lines (existing and newly generated) will be tested *in vivo* and *in vitro* in order to: i) ensure that these are cancer cell lines as claimed ii) ensure they can be safely and reliably used by other cancer research laboratories iii) identify additional genetic alterations and biological pathways leading to lung cancer development in response to tobacco chemicals. This WP includes the delivery of a detailed technical report (M.L.1) presenting the test results and a risk assessment report (M.L.2). A specific WP2 has been set to guarantee the proper protection and management of the industrial property derived from the project, to establish an adequate IP strategy (M.L.4) and to define relevant protection models. This IP strategy will study whether there are pending patent risks to compete or infringe the IPR of others. Thus a Freedom-to-operate analysis will be performed (M.L.2). This WP will be completed with the registration and management of patents for the product developed in this project (M.L.5). The PI and the team will work with a knowledgeable transfer agent in order to carry out WP2 and WP3 activities. The last WP3 we deal with marketing and technology transfer matters. A market analysis and commercialization strategy was carried out (M.L.6 and M.L.7). Finally, with the support of the international network of the Technology Agent potential partners or companies interested in the product will be approached (M.L.8).

b. Project-management plan

The management of the project will be performed by the Project Coordinator, the Administrator and a Technical Manager. These agents will constitute the Steering Committee and act as the primary decision makers of the project. To guarantee the correct development of the Intellectual Property and Technical activities, an external Technology Transfer Agent will be subcontracted.

The Project Coordinator will be the Principal Investigator, Dr. Georgios Stathopoulos. He has the responsibility of chairing the Steering Committee, and taking the decisions with the advice of the team and the administrator. His main role in the project is the supervision of the team, supervision of technical reporting, liaison with the External Technology Transfer agent, and communication with the Technical Manager. The Technical Manager will have the responsibility of the proper execution of WP1, updating and formal Risk Assessment. The execution of WP2 and WP3 will be subcontracted to an external expert agent in technology transfer and commercialization process. The external partner will report directly to the PI. The participation of an external Knowledge Transfer Agent in the committee will ensure an expert impartial external advice. This external support guarantees that the project decision making lies with principal investigator while acquiring an expert advice on intellectual and commercialization aspects project.

c. Description of the team

Georgios T. Stathopoulos, MD PhD, Associate Professor of Physiology at Host Institution and Principal Investigator, Laboratory for Molecular Respiratory Carcinogenesis; former Assistant Professor of RA

5

Stathopoulos DoA 679345-SLACC

Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN, USA, MD (UPenn, 1993); Pulmonary Specialist training (University of Athens, 2001); PhD in tumor angiogenesis (University of Athens, 2007); 49 research publications and 978 times in 10 years, including first author papers in *J Natl Cancer Inst*, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, *Cancer Research* etc. and senior author papers in *Cancer Research*, *Carcinogenesis*, *Neoplasia*, *J Clin Invest*, etc. Expert in lung cancer biology, tumor-host interactions in thoracic malignancies, and mouse models of cancer. Will implement the project, supervise technical writing/reporting, liaise with legal and technology transfer teams, and chair steering committee. Salary support for 20% research effort (20% allocated to main ERC project) = 20% x € 3,000 = € 600 monthly x 12 months = € 7,200.

One senior Post-Doctoral Scientist: Will maintain and characterize MLC cell lines, supervise MLC line distribution, implement GLP standards, perform STR and pathogen testing, and assist PI in CLC commercialization and collaborations (WP1). Will dedicate 80% of research effort at senior post-doc salary scale = 80% x € 3,000 = € 2,400 monthly x 12 months = € 28,800.

One junior Post-Doctoral Scientist: Will generate additional cell lines, carry out similar testing *in vitro* and *in vivo*, backcross transgenic mice to carcinogen-sensitive backgrounds including genotyping, and perform lung carcinogenesis experiments (WP1). Will dedicate 100% research effort at junior post-doc salary scale = 100% x € 2,200 = € 2,200 monthly x 12 months = € 26,400.

One PhD student in bioinformatics: Will perform and analyze RNA sequencing (WP1). Will dedicate 100% research effort at PhD Studentship Scholarship salary scale = 100% x € 833 = € 833 monthly x 12 months = € 10,000.

One part-time administrator: Will maintain project logistics, handle payments and invoices and assist PI. Will dedicate 15% effort at relevant salary scale = 15% x € 2,000 = €300 monthly x 12 months = €2,600 for project duration.

Technology Transfer Agent: This agent will be subcontracted. It will hold an important role in the project as specialist in transfer-of-knowledge and commercialization. The former company is an expert in manufacturing and commercialization, the latter is an expert in technology transfer and intellectual property, and it will help defining the IP strategy and underlined the target market.

Section 4: The budget justification

Personnel: The total budget for the personnel cost is € 76,000, as outlined in the team description. This budget will entail the remuneration of the PI, the technical manager, the administrator and the scientists involved. This budget is necessary to perform the technical writing described under WP1.

Travel: A budget of €1,000 has been allocated for travelling. These costs will cover trips for networking with potential investors and partners inside and outside Greece.

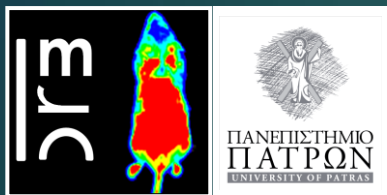
Equipment: The equipment necessary has already been purchased for execution of the mother project.

Other Goods and Services: Estimated € 10,850 will be spent for RNA sequencing. Other consumables dedicated to characterizing, culturing, and preserving existing MLC lines, as well as potentially generating new ones, including cell culture consumables and media (€ 2,000), mouse maintenance costs (€ 2,000), Sanger sequencing PCR, microplate testing kits etc. (€ 1,850), will be covered by the mother project.

Publications: € 1,300 will be allocated for publication and minor commercialization costs.

Subcontracting costs: € 35,650 are foreseen to cover the development of WP2 and WP3. The team has decided that there is the need to subcontract a Technology Transfer Agent. It will provide specific expertise in IP management, commercialization strategies and regulatory issues, as well as an important external and objective point of view for this project.

6



A Marazioti
M Spella
T Agalioti
I Lilis
I Giopanou
NI Kanellakis
N Spyropoulou
M Papageorgopoulou
G Ntaliarda
G Giotopoulou
A Krontira
V Armenis
D Kati



M Vreka
LV Klotz
K Arendt