Princess Margaret Cancer Centre

2016 Research Fact Sheet



Known previously as the Ontario Cancer Institute, the PM Cancer Centre is home to world-class cancer care, research and training. The Centre also includes The Campbell Family Cancer Research Institute and The Campbell Family Institute for Breast Cancer Research, and is located on University Avenue in downtown Toronto.



Researchers



50 Senior Scientists 17 Scientists 14 Affiliate Scientists 3 Assistant Scientists 315 CCRU Members 399 Total Researchers

Trainees



238 Fellows 212 Graduate Students 450 Total Trainees

Research Areas



The Centre focuses on cancer research across various fields and disciplines, including genomics, informatics, molecular biology, signalling, structural biology, health services and biophysics.

Support



832 Support Staff

Research Funding



\$148,134,228

Foundation



Since 1982, The Princess Margaret Cancer Foundation has raised over \$1 billion for cancer research. The Foundation uses various successful fundraising approaches, such as lotteries and widely attended marathons. Visit www.thepmcf.ca to learn more.

Research Space



388,588 sq. ft.

Peer-Reviewed Publications



1,185

Selected Research Advancements



Mimicking Viruses to Fight Cancer Dr. Daniel De Carvalho found that the drug decitabine makes cancer cells behave like they are infected with a virus, causing the immune system to destroy them. *Roulois D, et al. Cell. 2015.*



Informing Treatment Options Drs. Fei-Fei Liu and Anthony Fyles found that women with a certain breast cancer subtype benefit little from radiation therapy and thus may not need the treatment. *Liu FF, et al. J Clin Oncol.* 2015.



New Research Tool To help advance research in diseases like arthritis, Dr. Gordon Keller developed a way to make articular chondrocytes—the cells that make joint cartilage—from stem cells. *Craft AM, et al. Nat Biotechnol.* 2015.



Genes that Drive Prostate Cancer Dr. Robert Bristow, through a detailed molecular analysis of prostate cancers, discovered a set of genes that can be used to predict which tumours are aggressive. *Boutros PC, et al. Nat Genet.* 2015.