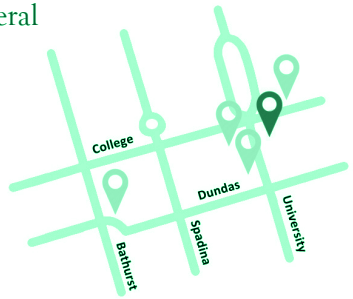
Toronto General Research Institute

2016 Research Fact Sheet

About the Toronto General Research Institute (TGRI)

TGRI is the research arm of the Toronto General Hospital. TGRI is a leader in innovative biomedical research: its researchers discovered insulin, created the first cardiac pacemaker and developed new lung repair techniques, among many other novel approaches. TGRI is located close to College and University, in downtown Toronto.



Research Areas

TGRI focuses on multidisciplinary research that reflects and supports Toronto General Hospital medical programs. Research areas include cardiology, transplantation, regenerative medicine, immunology and diabetes.

Foundations

Funds from the Toronto General & Western Hospital Foundation contribute to research, education and patient care programs at TGRI and the Toronto General Hospital.

Researchers

61 Senior Scientists
34 Scientists
46 Affiliate Scientists
1 Assistant Scientists
353 Clinical Researchers
495 Total Researchers

Trainees

169 Fellows
245 Graduate Students
414 Total Trainees

Support

496 Support Staff

Research Funding

$66,533,834

Research Space

237,839 sq. ft.

Peer-Reviewed Publications

1,394

Selected Research Advancements

Immune Cell Origins Dr. Clinton Robbins found that arterial macrophages, immune cells that reside in the walls of blood vessels, arise from different origins depending on the stage of life. *Ensan S, et al. Nat Immuol. 2016.*

Harmful Effects of Intense Exercise Dr. Peter Backx found that high intensity endurance exercise can cause structural changes and inflammation in the heart, leading to poor heart health. *Aschar-Sobbi R, et al. Nat Commun. 2015.*

Finding the Best Lungs After creating a method to preserve lungs outside the body, Dr. Shaf Keshavjee developed a way to predict which lungs would perform the best after transplantation. *Machuca TN, et al. Ann Surg. 2015.*

Obesity and Diabetes Dr. Daniel Winer found that obesity caused immune cells in the intestine to raise blood sugar levels—triggering diabetes. The cells may be a new drug target for diabetes. *Luck H, et al. Cell Metab. 2015.*