# Princess Margaret Cancer Centre

2017 Research Fact Sheet

About the Princess Margaret (PM) Cancer Centre

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.

College
Dundas
University
Spadina
Bathurst
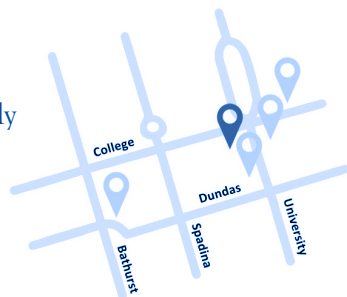
Research Areas

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

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.

Researchers

48 Senior Scientists
16 Scientists
15 Affiliate Scientists
1 Assistant Scientist
293 Cancer Clinical Research Unit Members
373 Total Researchers

Trainees

91 Fellows
103 Graduate Students
194 Total Trainees

Support

855 Support Staff

Research Funding

$154,058,701

Research Space

388,591 sq. ft.

Peer-Reviewed Publications

1,312

Selected Research Advancements

Fighting Rare Childhood Cancer Dr. Daniel De Carvalho co-led a study that identified three subgroups and effective treatments for a rare childhood tumour known as an atypical teratoid rhabdoid tumour. *Torchia J, et al. Cancer Cell. 2016.*

Molecule may Impact Disease Dr. Hansen He identified a group of 45 long non-coding RNAs—molecules with unknown function that are similar to DNA—associated with prostate cancer risk. *Guo H, et al. Nat Genet. 2016.*

Genetics behind Nerve Tumours Described Drs. Gelareh Zadeh and Kenneth Aldape mapped the genetics of nerve tumours (ie, schwannomas) and identified an abnormal gene that could be used to develop targeted therapies. *Agnihotri S, et al. Nat Genetics. 2016.*

Powerful Prognostic Developed Dr. Jean Wang identified a set of 17 genes that can better predict treatment response in acute myeloid leukemia than currently available biomarkers. *Ng SW, et al. Nature. 2016.*