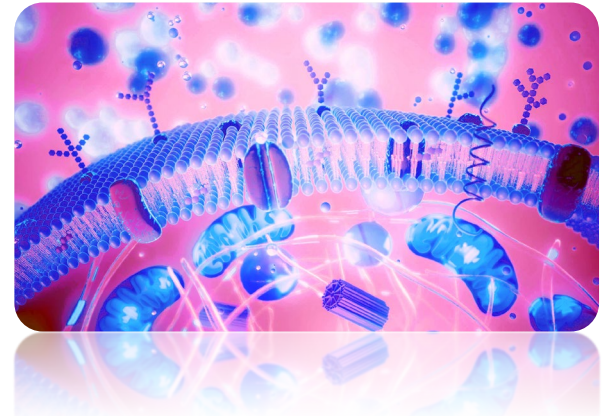


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Tail-anchored membrane protein SLMAP directs the MTOC and STRIPAK to guide growth and development

SLMAP belongs to the superfamily of tail anchored membrane proteins involved in diverse functions including vesicle transport, membrane fusion, ion channel regulation. SLMAP is a component of the MTOC, and subcellular membranes including the nuclear envelope and has been reported to be a negative regulator of Hippo signaling. SLMAP is also believed to integrate signaling through STRIPAK (kinase/PP2)-adaptor complex to guide growth and development. Using gain /loss of function models (mice, cells, organoids) data is revealing new mechanisms of SLMAP action in developing tissue. Mutations in SLMAP are being linked to rare disease and support its further interrogation as a therapeutic target.



Wednesday
October 22, 2025



U3-BIOS building
room U3-10



4.30 pm
to 5.30 pm

Host:
Francesco Lodola



The certificates of attendance for the seminar are also valid for the acquisition of CFU credits
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