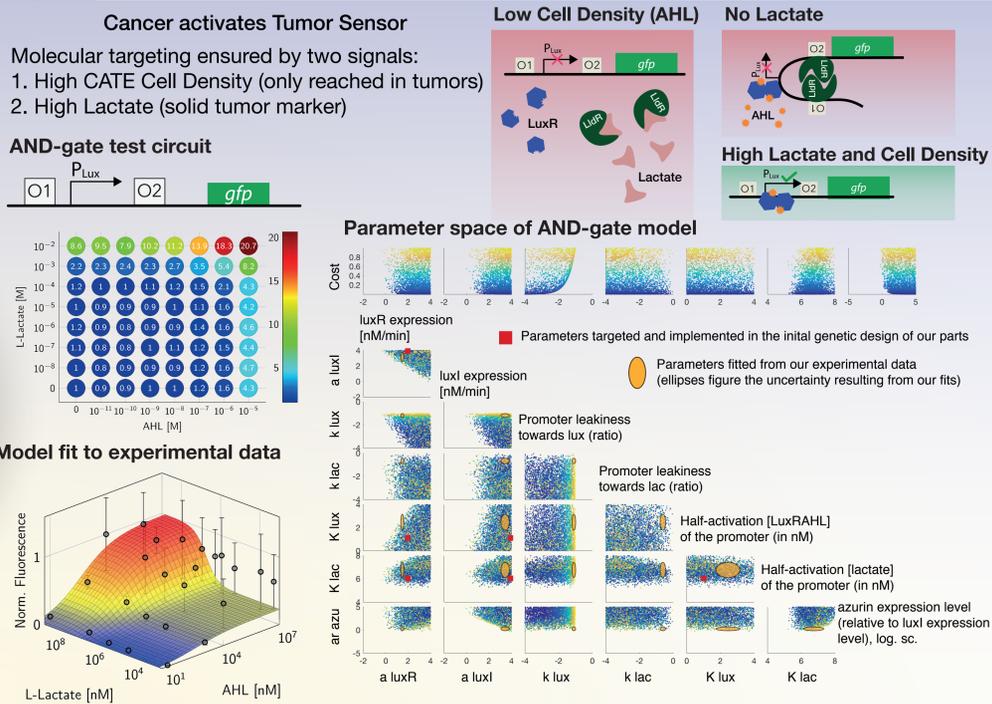
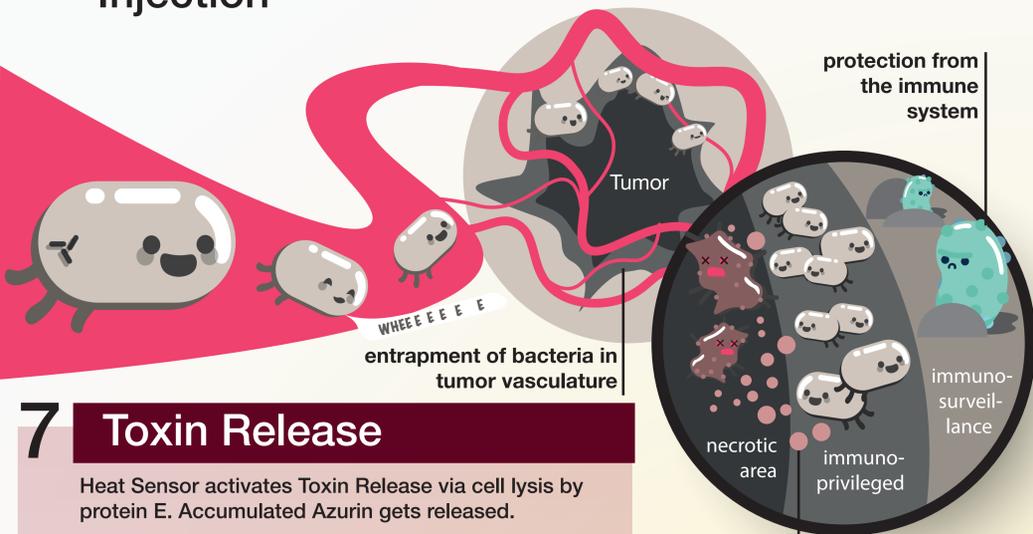


1 Intravenous Injection

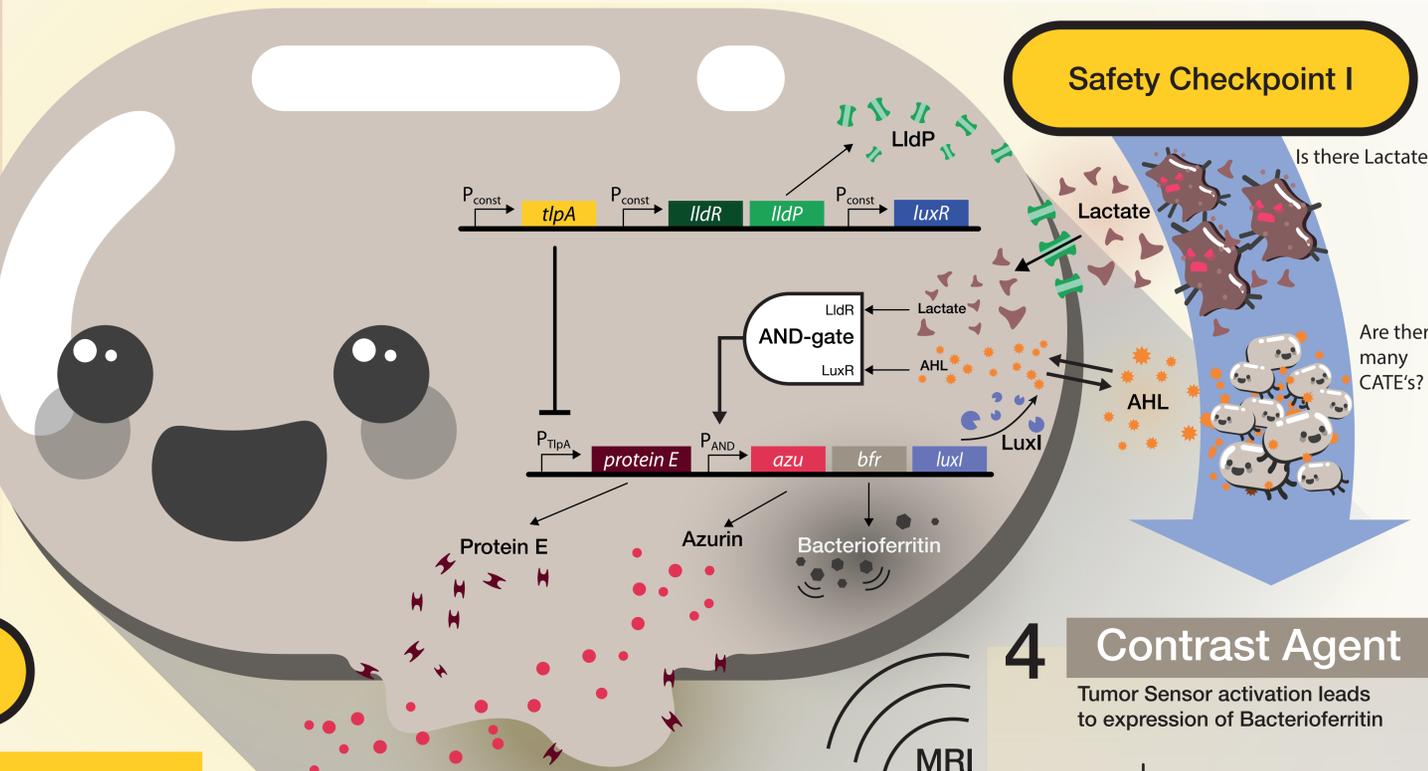
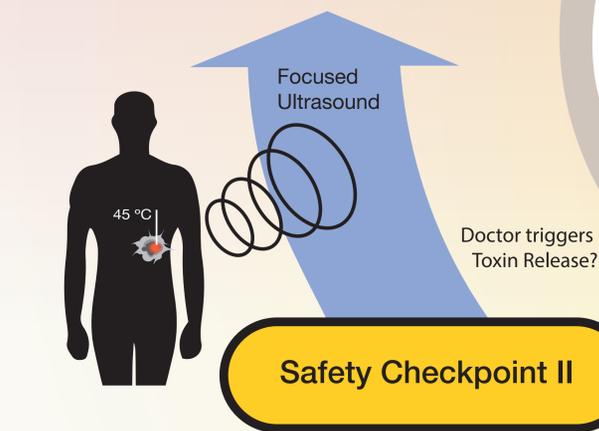
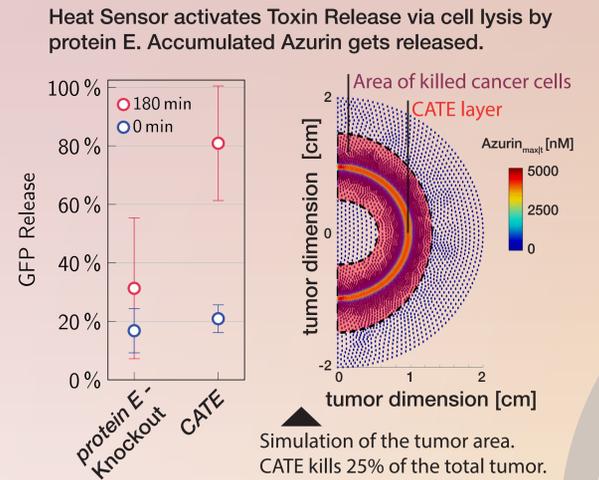
2 Tumor Colonization

CATE specifically colonizes tumors

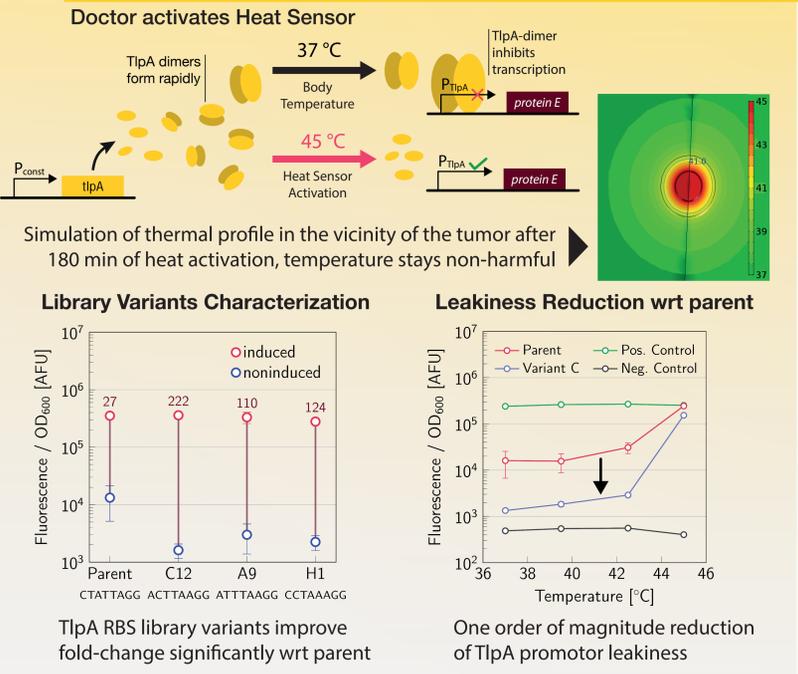
3 Tumor Sensor



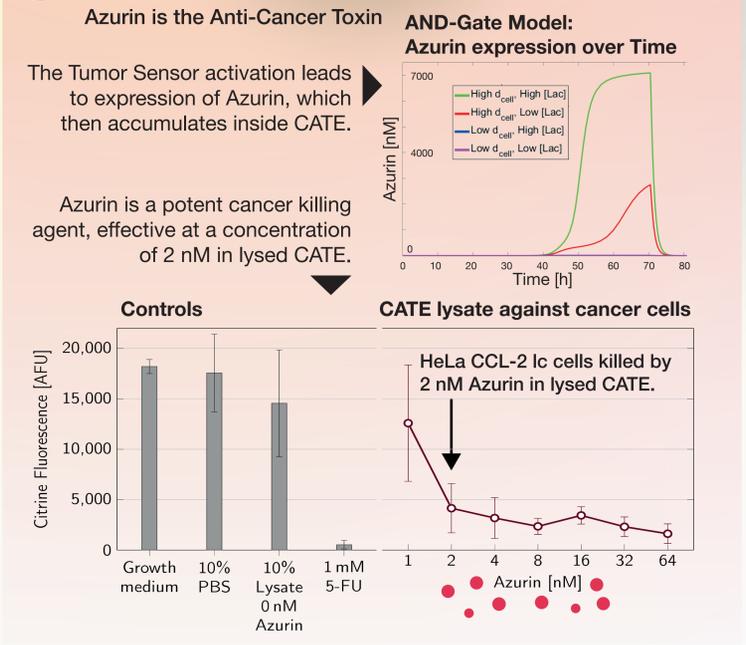
7 Toxin Release



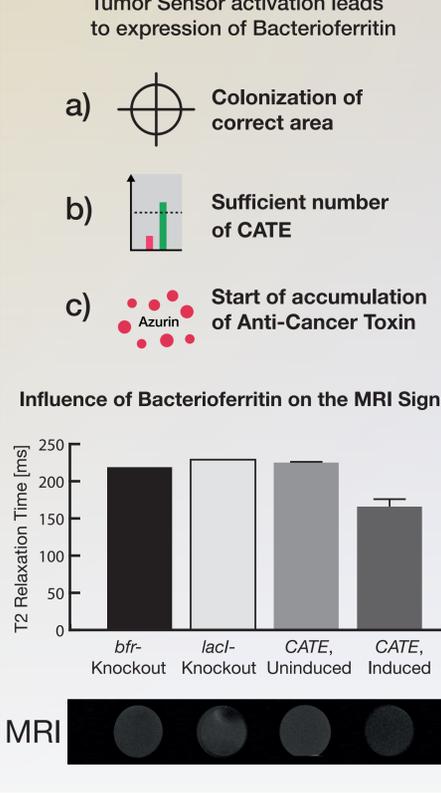
6 Heat Sensor



5 Anti-Cancer Toxin



4 Contrast Agent



References

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Hill, Philip J., et al. "Magnetic resonance imaging of tumors colonized with bacterial ferritin-expressing Escherichia coli." *PLoS One* 6.10 (2011): e25409.

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Yamada, Tohru, et al. "Bacterial redox protein azurin, tumor suppressor protein p53, and regression of cancer." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 99.22 (2002): 14098-14103.

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Human Practices

Talks

- NTU Athens, Greece
- ETH Zürich, Switzerland

Interviews

- Dr. Simon Ittig, CEO T3 Pharma
- Prof. Dr. Markus Rudin, Institute of Biomedical Engineering, ETH Zurich
- Dr. med. Christian Britschgi, Oncologist, University Hospital Zurich

Quotes from interviews:

- "I do believe that the technology [bacterial cancer therapy] is well advanced and robust. We have a lot of data to demonstrate this and it inspires confidence in people."
- "Based on the numbers you've presented it's realistic to have enough sensitivity [to image CATE with MRI]."
- "The fact that you would use bacteria intravenously would not be an exclusion criterion, if it has passed all the required pre-clinical tests, of course."