***Curriculum Vitae***

**Stephen Joseph Galli, M.D.**

Stephen J. Galli, nato il 15 Febbraio 1947 (Somerville, MA, USA), è Professor of Pathology, Microbiology and Immunology presso la Stanford University School of Medicine (Stanford, California, USA). Il Prof. Galli è stato dal 2009 al 2016 Chairman del Department of Pathology ed è Co-Director dello Stanford Center of Genomics and Personalized Medicine. Nel 2006-2007 ha ricoperto il ruolo di Chairman dell’Advisory Board della Stanford University. Dal 1993 al 1999 è stato Professor of Pathology presso la Harvard Medical School (Boston, MA, USA).

Egli è autore di oltre 400 pubblicazioni su riviste a severo controllo redazionale (Science, Nature, PNAS, Nature Communications, Nature Medicine, Immunity, J. Clin. Invest., J. Exp. Med., Lancet, Blood) ed ha pubblicato 12 libri editi da primarie case editrici. Ha un H- index di 103 e le sue pubblicazioni hanno ricevuto oltre 40.000 citazioni.

Il Prof. Galli è stato Presidente di prestigiose società Scientifiche come la American Society for Investigative Pathology, l’American Society for Clinical Investigation, il Collegium Internationale Allergologicum ed il Pluto Club.

Dal 2009 il Prof. Galli è Socio Straniero della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, essendo stato presentato dalla Prof.ssa Rita Levi-Montalcini.

Il Prof. Galli ha ricevuto numerosi premi per la sua carriera scientifica tra i quali: MERIT Award dell’NIH, Karl Landsteiner Medal, WAO Scientific Award, Rous-Whipple Award ed è Socio Onorario della Royal Society of Medicine (London). Ha svolto oltre 30 Letture presso le più prestigiose Università.

Il Prof. Galli ha un legame scientifico profondo e di lunga durata con l’Università di Napoli Federico II. Numerosi Dottorandi dell’Università di Napoli Federico II e di Università italiane hanno trovato accoglienza e si sono formati scientificamente nei laboratori del Prof. Galli alla Stanford University. Egli ha contribuito alla realizzazione di prestigiosi eventi scientifici in collaborazione con l’Università di Napoli Federico II quali il XIV Congresso del Collegium Internationale Allergologicum (Sorrento, 1982), il XIX Congresso del Collegium Internationale Allergologicum (Capri, 1992) e la International Conference on Mast Cells and Basophils presso l’Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei (Roma, 1999). Quest’ultimo evento realizzato in collaborazione con Rita Levi-Montalcini e Gianni Marone.

I contributi scientifici del Prof. Galli riguardano l’identificazione dei meccanismi molecolari ed immunologici che controllano la risposta immunitaria nel corso delle reazioni IgE-mediate. Egli ha identificato i meccanismi immunologici e protettivi delle IgE e dei mastociti in corso di sepsi. Inoltre, ha identificato il ruolo di proteasi di origine mastocitaria nel clivaggio di veleni prodotti da numerosi rettili. Queste ultime scoperte hanno creato le premesse sperimentali per la identificazione e caratterizzazione del sistema IgE-FcεRI nei meccanismi di difesa immunologica nei tumori. La sua attività di ricerca ha consentito di depositare presso gli Uffici Federali del Governo degli Stati Uniti 14 brevetti ed è attualmente finanziata da 6 Grants erogati dal National Institute of Health (Bethesda, USA).

**Selezione di 20 principali pubblicazioni**

* Andorf S, Purington N, Block WM, Long AJ, Tupa D, Brittain E, Rudman Spergel A, Desai M, Galli SJ, Nadeau KC, Chinthrajah RS. Anti-IgE treatment with oral immunotherapy in multifood allergic participants: a double-blind, randomised, controlled trial. **Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol** 2018; 3:85-94.
* Reber L, Gillis C, Starkl P, Jönsson F, Sibilano R, Marichal T, Gaudenzio N, Bérard M, Rogalla S, Contag C, Bruhns P, Galli SJ. Neutrophil myeloperoxidase diminishes the toxic effects and mortality induced by lipopolysaccharide. **J Exp Med** 2017; 214:1249-58.
* Ho CCM, Chhabra A, Starkl P, Schnorr P-J, Wilmes S, Moraga I, Kwon H-S, Gaudenzio N, Sibilano R, Wehrman TS, Sockolosky JT, Tiffany MR, Ring AM, Piehler J, Weissman IL, Galli SJ, Shizuru JA, Garcia KC. Decoupling the functional pleiotropy of stem cell factor by tuning c-Kit signaling. **Cell** 2017; 168:1041-52.
* Sibilano R, Gaudenzio N, DeGorter MK, Reber LL, Hernandez JD, Starkl PM, Zurek OW, Tsai M, Zahner S, Montgomery SB, Roers A, Kronenberg M, Yu M\*, Galli SJ\* (\* co-corresponding authors). A TNFRSF14-FcεRI-mast cell pathway contributes to development of multiple features of asthma pathology in mice. **Nat Commun** 2016; 7:13696.
* Marichal T\*, Gaudenzio N\* (\* co-first authors), El Abbas S, Sibilano R, Zurek O, Starkl P, Reber LL, Pirottin D, Kim J, Chambon P, Roers A, Antoine N, Kawakami Y, Kawakami T, Bureau F, Tam S-Y, Tsai M, Galli SJ. Guanine nucleotide exchange factor RABGEF1 regulates keratinocyte-intrinsic signaling to maintain skin homeostasis. **J Clin Invest** 2016; 126:4497-515.
* Reber LL, Gaudenzio N, Starkl P, Galli SJ. Neutrophils are not required for resolution of acute gouty arthritis in mice. **Nat Med** 2016; 22:1382-4.
* Gaudenzio N\*, Sibilano R\* (\*contributed equally), Marichal T, Starkl P, Reber LL, Cenac N, McNeil B, Dong X, Hernandez JD, Sagi-Eisenberg R, Hammel I, Roers A, Valitutti S, Tsai M, Espinosa E\*\*, Galli SJ\*\* (\*\* co-corresponding authors). Different activation signals induce distinct mast cell degranulation strategies. **J Clin Invest** 2016; 126:3981-98.
* Ryan JF\*, Hovde R\*, Glanville J\* (\* co-first authors), Lyu S-C, Ji X, Gupta S, Tibshirani RJ, Jay DC, Boyd SD, Chinthrajah RS, Davis MM, Galli SJ, Maecker HT, Nadeau KC. Successful immunotherapy induces previously unidentified allergen-specific CD4+ T-cell subsets. **Proc Natl Acad Sci**, **USA** 2016; 113:E1286-95.
* Morita H, Arae K, Hirotoshi U, Miyauchi K, Toyama S, Nambu A, Oboki K, Ohno T, Motomura K, Matsuda A, Yamaguchi S, Narushima S, Kajiwara N, Iikura M, Suto H, McKenzie ANJ, Takahashi T, Karasuyama H, Okumura K, Azuma M, Moro K, Akdis CA, Galli SJ, Koyasu S, Kubo M, Sudo K, Saito H, Matsumoto K, Nakae S. An Interleukin-33-mast cell-interleukin-2 axis suppresses papain-induced allergic inflammation by promoting regulatory T cell numbers. **Immunity** 2015; 43:175-86.
* Marichal T\*, Starkl P\* (\* co-first authors), Reber LL, Kalesnikoff J, Oettgen HC, Tsai M, Metz M\*\*, Galli SJ\*\* (\*\* co-corresponding authors). A beneficial role for Immunoglobulin E in host defense against honeybee venom. **Immunity** 2013; 39:963-75.
* Akahoshi M\*, Song CH\* (\* co-first authors), Piliponsky AM, Metz M, Guzzetta A, Åbrink M, Schlenner S, Feyerabend TB, Rodewald HR, Pejler G, Tsai M, Galli SJ. Mast cell chymase reduces the toxicity of Gila monster venom, scorpion venoms, and vasoactive intestinal polypeptide in mice. **J Clin Invest** 2011; 121:4180-91.
* Biggs L, Yu C, Fedoric B, Lopez AF, Galli SJ\*, Grimbaldeston MA\* (\* co-corresponding authors). Evidence that vitamin D3 promotes mast cell-dependent reduction of chronic UVB-induced skin pathology in mice. **J Exp Med** 2010; 207:455-63.
* Piliponsky AM, Chen C-C\*, Nishimura T\* (\* co-second authors), Metz M, Rios EJ, Dobner PR, Wada E, Wada K, Zacharias S, Mohanasundaram UM, Faix JD, Abrink M, Pejler G, Pearl RG, Tsai M, Galli SJ. Neurotensin increases mortality and mast cells reduce neurotensin levels in a mouse model of sepsis. **Nat Med** 2008; 14:392-98.
* Nakae S, Suto H, Berry GJ, Galli SJ. Mast cell-derived TNF can promote Th17 cell-dependent neutrophil recruitment in ovalbumin-challenged OTII mice. **Blood** 2007; 109:3640-8.
* Kalesnikoff J, Rios EJ, Chen C-C, Nakae S, Zabel BA, Butcher EC, Tsai M, Tam S-Y, Galli SJ.RabGEF1 regulates stem cell factor/c-Kit-mediated signaling events and biological responses in mast cells. **Proc Natl Acad Sci**, **USA** 2006; 103:2659-64.
* Maurer M\*, Wedemeyer J\* (\* co-first authors), Metz M, Piliponsky AM, Weller K, Chatterjea D, Clouthier DE, Yanagisawa MM, Tsai M, Galli SJ. Mast cells promote homeostasis by limiting endothelin-1-induced toxicity. **Nature** 2004; 432:512-6.
* Asai K, Kitaura J, Kawakami Y, Yamagata N, Tsai M, Carbone DP, Liu F-T, Galli SJ, Kawakami T. Regulation of mast cell survival by IgE. **Immunity** 2001; 14:791-800.
* Pedotti R, Mitchell D, Wedemeyer J, Karpuj M, Chabas D, Hattab E, Tsai M, Galli SJ, Steinman L. An unexpected version of horror autotoxicus: Anaphylactic shock to a self-peptide. **Nat Immunol** 2001; 2:216-22.
* Boesiger J, Tsai M, Maurer M, Yamaguchi M, Brown LF, Claffey KP, Dvorak HF, Galli SJ. Mast cells can secrete VPF/VEGF and exhibit enhanced release after IgE-dependent upregulation of FcεRI expression. **J Exp Med** 1998; 188:1135-45.
* Lantz CS, Boesiger J, Song CH, Mach N, Kobayashi T, Mulligan RC, Nawa Y, Dranoff G, Galli SJ. Role for interleukin-3 in mast-cell and basophil development and in immunity to parasites. **Nature** 1998; 392:90-3.
* Prodeus AP, Zhou X, Maurer M, Galli SJ, Carroll MC. Impaired mast cell-dependent natural immunity in complement C3-deficient mice. **Nature** 1997; 390:172-5.

**Selezione dei principali volumi editi**

1. Galli SJ, Austen KF, eds. Mast Cell and Basophil Differentiation and Function in Health and Disease. New York: Raven Press, 1989.
2. Kitamura Y, Yamamoto S, Galli SJ, Greaves MW, eds. Biological and Molecular Aspects of Mast Cell and Basophil Differentiation and Function. New York: Raven Press, 1995.
3. Marone G, Lichtenstein LM, Galli SJ, eds. Mast Cells and Basophils. London: Academic Press, 2000.
4. Abbas AK, Galli SJ, Howley PM, eds. Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, Vol. 3. Palo Alto: Annual Reviews, 2008.
5. Abbas AK, Galli SJ, Howley PM, eds. Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, Vol. 4. Palo Alto: Annual Reviews, 2009.
6. Abbas AK, Galli SJ, Howley PM, eds. Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, Vol. 5. Palo Alto: Annual Reviews, 2010.
7. Abbas AK, Galli SJ, Howley PM, eds. Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, Vol. 6. Palo Alto: Annual Reviews, 2011.
8. Abbas AK, Galli SJ, Howley PM, eds. Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, Vol. 7. Palo Alto: Annual Reviews, 2012.
9. Abbas AK, Galli SJ, Howley PM, eds. Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, Vol. 8. Palo Alto: Annual Reviews, 2013.
10. Abbas AK, Galli SJ, Howley PM, eds. Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, Vol. 9. Palo Alto: Annual reviews, 2014.
11. Abbas AK, Galli SJ, Howley PM, eds.Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, Vol. 10. Palo Alto: Annual reviews, 2015.
12. Abbas AK, Aster JC, Galli SJ, eds. Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, Vol. 11. Palo Alto: Annual reviews, 2016.

**Letture ad invito 2010-2018**

**2010**

Mast cells as negative regulators of innate and adaptive immune responses.

Inflammation 2010: Inflammatory cell signaling mechanisms as therapeutic targets.

Organized by Recherches Scientifiques Luxembourg, January 28, 2010. New Conference Center Kirchberg (NCCK), Luxembourg.

Approaches for understanding the roles of mast cells in health and disease.

Institute for Research in Biomedicine (IRB), Ph.D. Lecture Course 2009-2010, February 3, 2010. Bellinzona, Switzerland.

Allergic disease.

Federation of Clinical Immunology Societies (FOCiS) Advanced Course in Basic & Clinical Immunology, February 26, 2010. Scottsdale, AZ.

Mast cells as negative regulators of T cell-dependent immune responses.

American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI) 66th Annual Meeting, March 2, 2010. New Orleans, LA.

Mast cells in inflammation and immune regulation.

2010 World Immune Regulation Meeting IV: Innate and Adaptive Immunoregulatory Mechanisms, March 29, 2010. Davos, Switzerland.

Mast cell-derived TNF can exacerbate mortality during severe bacterial infections in C57BL/6-KitW-sh/W-sh mice.

Collegium Internationale Allergologicum, 28th Symposium, April 26, 2010. Ischia, Italy.

Mast cells as negative regulators of innate and adaptive immune responses.

In Major Symposium: New Insights into Mast Cell Function, Immunology 2010, 97th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Immunologists, May 9, 2010. Baltimore, MD.

Mast cells as positive and negative regulators of innate and acquired immunity.

14th International Congress of Immunology: Immunology in the 21st Century – Defeating Infection, Autoimmunity, Allergy and Cancer, August 26, 2010. Kobe, Japan.

What are mast cells good for? Assessing their roles in disease and health.

Keynote Address, Harvard Medical School Department of Pathology Annual Retreat, November 1, 2010. Boston, MA.

Mast cells as negative regulators of innate and acquired immunity.

Plenary Session II, Canadian Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (CSACI) Annual Scientific Meeting, November 5, 2010. Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

Mast cells.

2010 Pittsburgh International Lung Conference: Understanding the Interface Between Asthma, Host Defense and Mucosal Immunity, December 11, 2010. Pittsburgh, PA.

**2011**

Does it make a difference? Impact in publishing.

Careers in Pathology Investigation Course, United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology (USCAP), February 28, 2011. San Antonio, TX.

Allergic disease.

Federation of Clinical Immunology Societies (FOCiS) Advanced Course in Basic & Clinical Immunology, March 5, 2011. Scottsdale, AZ.

Mast cells as regulators of the immune response: Lessons learned from mast cell-deficient mice.

American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI) 67th Annual Meeting, March 18, 2011. San Francisco, CA.

Mast cells at the interface of health and disease.

Inflammation and Disease Symposium, American Society for Investigative Pathology (ASIP) Annual Meeting at Experimental Biology 2011, April 12, 2011. Washington, DC.

Mast cells as master cells in health and disease.

Workshop, Mast cells and mastocytosis, Medical University of Vienna, June 15, 2011. Vienna, Austria.

The mast cell paradox: Understanding the contributions of mast cells in health and disease.

Frank Nelson Distinguished Lecturer Series in Biotechnology, Montana State University, September 6, 2011. Montana State University, Bozeman, MT.

The mast cell paradox: Mast cells at the interface of health and disease.

Department of Pathology and Immunology Training Program, Boston University School of Medicine, September 14, 2011. Boston, MA.

Mast cells can limit the toxicity of endogenous peptides and reptile and arthropod venoms (and introducing “Hello Kitty mice”).

Department of Immune Regulation, Tokyo Medical and Dental University Graduate School, November 9, 2011. Tokyo, Japan.

An interferon-γ/mast cell axis in a mouse model of chronic asthma.

61st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society of Allergology, Grand Prince Hotel New Takanawa, November 10, 2011. Tokyo, Japan.

Mast cells can limit the toxicity of endogenous peptides and reptile and arthropod venoms.

The Institute of Medical Science, The University of Tokyo, November 11, 2011. Tokyo, Japan.

The mast cell paradox: From homeostasis to anaphylaxis.

61st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society of Allergology, Grand Prince Hotel, New Takanawa, November 12, 2011. Tokyo, Japan.

Mast cells as regulators and effectors.

XXII World Allergy Congress. Biennial Scientific Meeting of the World Allergy Organization, December 5, 2011. Cancun, Mexico.

**2012**

Allergic disease.

Federation of Clinical Immunology Societies (FOCiS) Advanced Course in Basic & Clinical Immunology, February 29, 2012. Scottsdale, AZ.

The Jerry Dolovich Memorial Lectureship: Pathophysiology of anaphylaxis: New concepts.

Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, March 5, 2012. Orlando, FL.

The mast cell paradox: Understanding the roles of mast cells in disease & host defense. Seattle Children’s Research Institute, July 30, 2012. Seattle, WA.

Evidence of positive and negative regulation of inflammation by mast cells.

17th International Inflammation Research Association Conference, September 9, 2012. Bolton Landing, NY.

The 6th David G. Marsh Fellowship Lecture in Allergy & Clinical Immunology: Using mouse models to understand the roles of mast cells in asthma: Advantages and potential pitfalls.

Division of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, November 7, 2012. Baltimore, MD.

The mast cell paradox: Mast cells in health, host defense and disease.

W. Harry Feinstone Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology and the Division of Infectious Disease Seminar Series, Johns Hopkins University, November 8, 2012. Baltimore, MD.

Mast cells in host defense against envenomation.

Keynote Lecture: EMBRN-COST international Mast Cell and Basophil Meeting, November 26, 2012. Berlin, Germany.

Mast cells and the pathogenesis of asthma.

Keynote Lecture: American College of Veterinary Pathologists (ACVP), Annual Meeting, December 3, 2012. Seattle, WA.

**2013**

Mast cells as first responders to reptile and arthropod venoms (is this an origin of allergy?).

Immunology Program Seminar Series, Stanford University, January 22, 2013. Stanford, CA.

Mast cells as components of host defense against envenomation by arthropods and reptiles.

Third Annual Chairs’ Lectureship: The Department of Pathology & Genomic Medicine Grand Rounds, The Methodist Hospital System, February 5, 2013. Houston, TX.

New insights into the contributions of mast cells to immune and inflammatory responses through new strains of mast cell-deficient mice.

Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI), February 26, 2013. San Francisco, CA.

Allergic disease.

Federation of Clinical Immunology Societies (FOCiS) Advanced Course in Basic & Clinical Immunology, February 27, 2013. Scottsdale, AZ.

Figuring out the roles of mast cells in asthma.

Allergy and Asthma 2013, May 23, 2013. Bruges, Belgium.

When bad cells turn good: Mast cells in host defense against venoms.

SIAF Symposium: Novel Developments in Allergy 2013, the Swiss Institute of Allergy and Asthma Research (SIAF), June 19, 2013. Davos, Switzerland.

Mast cells in host defense against venoms and toxic peptides.

Lead lecture in the conference: Mast cells: host defense or offence?

Organized by the Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico “C. Besta” & Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale Tumori, at the National Neurological Institute "Carlo Besta", June 21, 2013. Milan, Italy.

Roles of mast cells (and "allergic responses") in enhancing host resistance to venoms.

Paul-Ehrlich-Institut Colloquium, August 21, 2013. Langen, Germany.

Roles of mast cells and IgE in enhancing innate and acquired host resistance to venoms.

15th International Congress of Immunology: Immunitas vis Naturae, August 27, 2013. Milan, Italy.

Roles of mast cells and IgE in enhancing innate and acquired host resistance to toxic endogenous peptides and venoms.

AMGEN Inc., November 5, 2013. Seattle, WA.

Personalized/precision medicine: Opportunities and challenges.

Keynote Lecture: World Allergy Organization Symposium on Immunotherapy and Biologics, December 14, 2013. Chicago, IL.

**2014**

Testing Profet’s “toxin hypothesis of allergy”: Mast cells and IgE in innate and acquired resistance to venoms.

Lectures in Life Sciences Seminar: Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, April 8, 2014. Chicago, IL.

ASIP Rous-Whipple Award Lecture: The mast cell-IgE paradox: From homeostasis to anaphylaxis.

American Society for Investigative Pathology Annual Meeting at Experimental Biology 2014, April 27, 2014. San Diego, CA.

Carl Prausnitz Memorial Lecture: Contributions of mast cells and IgE to innate and acquired resistance to venoms: Is this the "good side" of allergy?

Collegium Internationale Allergologicum, 30th Symposium, September 16, 2014. Petersberg, Germany.

Roles of mast cells and Th2 responses in enhancing host resistance to venoms: Is this an origin of allergy?

2014 Joint Meeting of the Society for Leukocyte Biology and International Endotoxin and Innate Immunity Society, October 25, 2014. Salt Lake City, UT.

Testing the “toxin hypothesis of allergy”: Roles of mast cells and IgE in innate and acquired resistance to venoms.

Keynote Lecture: 2014 Annual Meeting of the Austrian Society of Allergology and Immunology, November 7, 2014. Salzburg, Austria.

The US landscape: Precision medicine: Building a knowledge network for biomedical research and a new taxonomy of disease.

Science Europe Workshop: How to transform Big Data into better health: Envisioning a Health Big Data Ecosystem for advancing biomedical research and improving health outcomes in Europe, November 24, 2014. Erice, Sicily, Italy.

Testing the “toxin hypothesis of allergy”: Roles of mast cells and IgE in innate and acquired resistance to venoms.

Cell-VIB-Symposia: The Multifaceted Roles of Type 2 Immunity, December 11, 2014. Bruges, Belgium.

**2015**

Beyond worms: Understanding the evolutionary roles of IgE and Th2 immunity.

Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI), February 23, 2015. Houston, TX.

A "good side" of allergy: Roles of mast cells and IgE in enhancing innate and acquired host resistance to toxic endogenous peptides and venoms.

Genentech, Inc., March 2, 2015. South San Francisco, CA.

Visiting Professor for the Annual Dr. Jordan Fink Lecture Series:

Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, (May 7-8, 2015).

Mast cells and asthma: Insights from studies in mice.

Pediatrics Grand Rounds, May 8, 2015.

The "toxin hypothesis" of allergy: Mast cells and IgE in host defense against venoms

Allergy Grand Rounds, May 8, 2015.

Contributions of mast cells and IgE to innate and acquired resistance to venoms: Is this a “good side” of allergy?

64th Annual Meeting of Japanese Society of Allergology, Grand Prince Hotel New Takanawa, May 27, 2015. Tokyo, Japan.

Mast cells as master regulators of tissue inflammation and remodeling.

European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI) Congress 2015,

June 8, 2015. Barcelona, Spain.

The role of mast cells in asthma pathology: Insights from mouse models of asthma.

University of California, Davis. Lung Research Day, June 19, 2015. Davis, CA.

Origin and physiologic roles of mast cells.

Workshop: Mast Cells and Mastocytosis – In Memoriam Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915)

Medical University of Vienna, August 21, 2015. Vienna, Austria.

Are there beneficial roles of allergy and anaphylaxis? Mast cells and IgE in innate and acquired host resistance to venoms.

Keynote Lecture: 10th Symposium on Specific Allergy (SOSA), Hotel Ergife Palace, November 19, 2015. Rome, Italy.

Mastzellen: From their description by Paul Ehrlich to the identification of their roles in the "good side" of allergy.

Paul Ehrlich Symposium (on the centenary of his death), Paul-Ehrlich-Institut,

November 23, 2015. Langen, Germany.

Why do we have mast cells? Beneficial roles of mast cells in regulating levels of endogenous peptides and during innate and acquired immune responses to venoms.

23rd Scientific Meeting 2015, FRT – Fondation René Touraine

December 4, 2015. Paris, France.

**2016**

What good are mast cells and IgE? They can enhance survival during innate and acquired host responses to venoms. Symposium for the 50th Anniversary of IgE Discovery,

65th Annual Meeting of Japanese Society of Allergology, Tokyo International Forum,

June 19, 2016. Tokyo, Japan.

Why do we have mast cells?

Endowed Chairs Seminar Series, University of Calgary, June 24, 2016. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Beneficial roles of mast cells and IgE during innate and acquired immune responses to venoms.

FASEB Conference: "IgE and Allergy, 50 Years and Onward", July 26, 2016. West Palm Beach, FL.

Figuring out what mast cells do (and how they do it).

University of Melbourne dinner conference: “Mast cells in Melbourne”, August 22. 2016. Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Mast cells and IgE can enhance innate and acquired host defenses against venoms.

Murdoch Childrens Research Institute, The Royal Children’s Hospital, August 23. 2016.

Parkville, Victoria, Australia.

Why do we have mast cells and IgE? Roles in enhancing host defenses against venoms.

Plenary Lecture: International Congress of Immunology 2016, August 25, 2016. Melbourne, Australia.

Mast cells and IgE can enhance survival during innate and acquired host responses to venoms.

129th Meeting of the American Clinical and Climatological Association (ACCA), Omni Homestead Resort, October 22, 2016. Hot Springs, VA.

Why do we have mast cells and IgE? Roles in enhancing host defenses against venoms.

Hyogo College of Medicine, December 2, 2016. Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan.

The roles of mast cells and IgE in innate and acquired host defense against venoms.

45th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Immunology, Okinawa Convention Center, December 5, 2016. Okinawa, Japan.

What good are mast cells and IgE? Roles in enhancing host defenses against venoms.

First Annual MERU-Roon Lecture: The Scripps Research Institute, December 12, 2016. La Jolla, CA.

**2017**

Beneficial roles of mast cells and IgE during innate and acquired immune responses to venoms. Is this the "good side" of allergy?

Centre for Microvascular Research, William Harvey Research Institute, April 7, 2017. London, England.

Beneficial roles of mast cells and IgE: Enhancing innate and acquired resistance to venoms.

Pathology Seminar Series, Department of Pathology, University of New Mexico, May 4, 2017. Albuquerque, NM.

Why do we have mast cells? Figuring out what mast cells do (and how they do it).

Keynote Lecture: International EMBRN (European Mast Cell and Basophil Research Network) Meeting, Institute of Molecular Genetics (IMG), the Czech Academy of Sciences, May 26, 2017. Prague, Czech Republic.

Seeing allergy and anaphylaxis through the lens of evolution: Roles of mast cells and IgE in innate and adaptive defenses against venoms.

Harvard Digestive Disease Center Seminar Series, June 15, 2017. Boston, MA.

Mast cells and innate immunity.

The Richard Farr Lecture: The John C. Selner Aspen Allergy Conference, Hotel Jerome, July 19, 2017. Aspen, CO.

Mast cells and IgE can enhance innate and acquired immune defenses against venoms. Is this a “good side” of allergy?

Department of Microbiology and Immunobiology Seminar Series, Harvard Medical School, September 26, 2017. Boston, MA.

Opportunities for pathology in the move toward precision medicine and health: A personal perspective.

Western, Midwest and Regional Meeting of the Association of Pathology Chairs, October 20, 2017. Tiburon, CA.

**2018**

Deciphering the roles of mast cells and basophils in food allergy and anaphylaxis.

Gordon Research Conference on Food Allergy, January 10, 2018. Ventura, CA.

Potential regulatory roles of mast cells.

Plenary Lecture: World Immune Regulation Meeting-XII, March 17, 2018. Davos, Switzerland.

Some of the roles of mast cells in health and disease: Defense against venoms and limiting tissue damage in cutaneous contact hypersensitivity.

Distinguished Lecturer Seminar Series, National Jewish Health, April 4, 2018. Denver, CO.

When “allergy” is good for you: Beneficial roles of mast cells and IgE during innate and acquired immune responses to venoms.

Plenary Lecture: FOCiS (Federation of Clinical Immunology Societies) 2018, June 23, 2018. San Francisco, CA.

Seeing allergy and anaphylaxis through an evolutionary lens: Roles of mast cells and IgE in innate and adaptive defenses against venoms.

Plenary Lecture: 8th Asia Pacific International Congress of Anatomists (APICA), October 30, 2018. BEXCO, Busan, Korea.