

Hyaluronan Mediates Airway Hyper-responsiveness in Halogen Induced Lung Injury

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Where: 1st floor conference room, IRP II

Abstract:

Chlorine (Cl_2) and Bromine (Br_2) are highly irritant and reactive gases produced in large quantities throughout the world. Exposure to Cl_2 or Br_2 released into the atmosphere during transportation and industrial accidents as well as during acts of terrorism, has resulted in significant morbidity and mortality to both humans and animals. Physiological and biophysical and biochemical studies utilizing *in vitro* systems and animals exposed to chlorine or bromine gas have helped us elucidate the biochemical mechanisms responsible for halogen injury to pulmonary and extrapulmonary targets.

Biosketch:

Dr. Matalon earned a BS in Physics from Macalester College (MN) and an MS in Physics and PhD in Physiology from the University of Minnesota. He has published nearly 300 peer-reviewed papers in the fields of surfactant proteins, reactive oxygen-nitrogen intermediates, lung epithelial ion transporters and lung fluid balance, viral induced injury to the mammalian alveolar epithelium and more recently, countermeasures against oxidant gases. He has been continuously funded by the NIH since 1978, has served on numerous NIH and other grant review panels and has been a frequently invited speaker world-wide.

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