

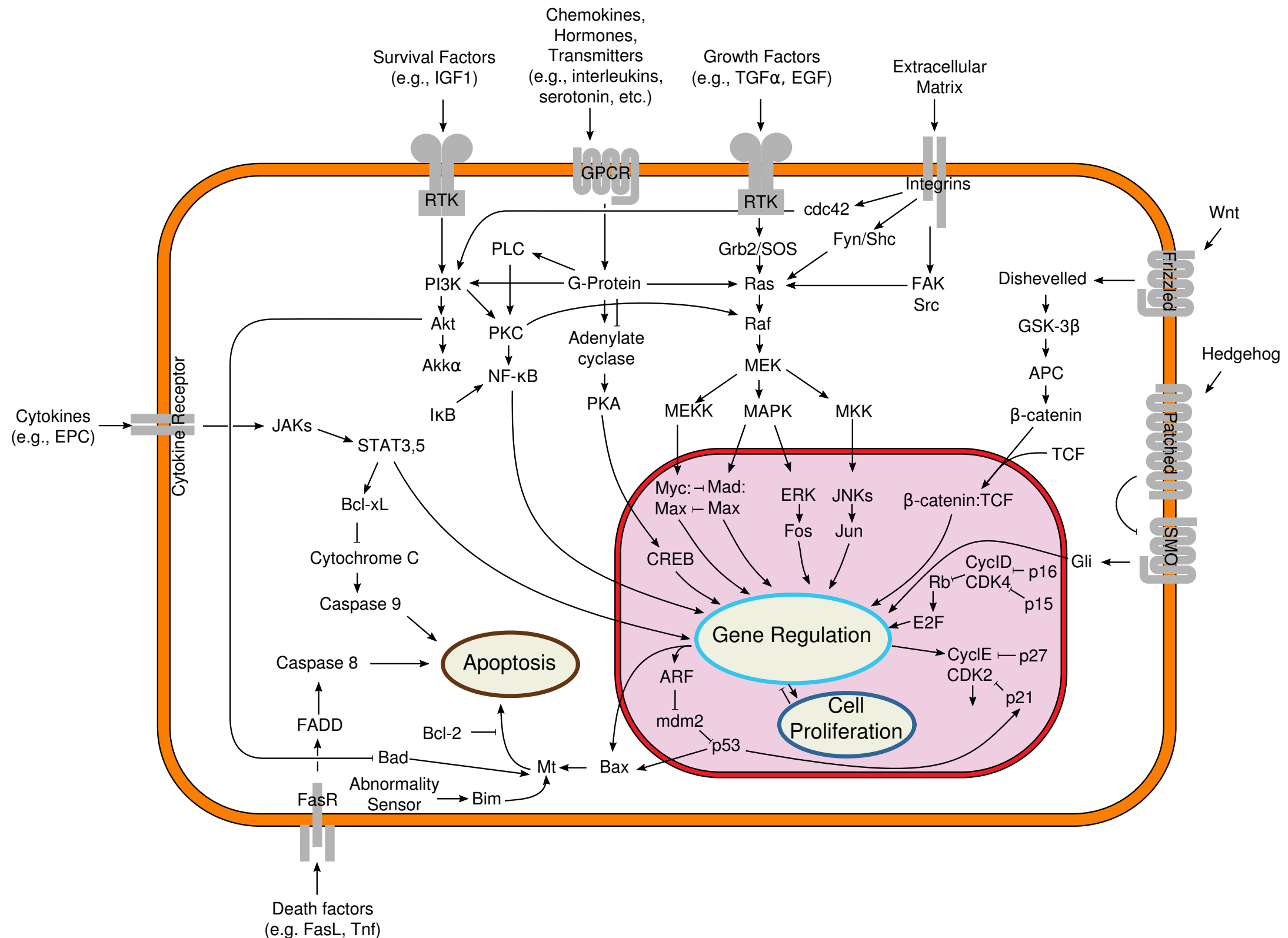
# Aaron S. Meyer

# Research and Teaching Plans

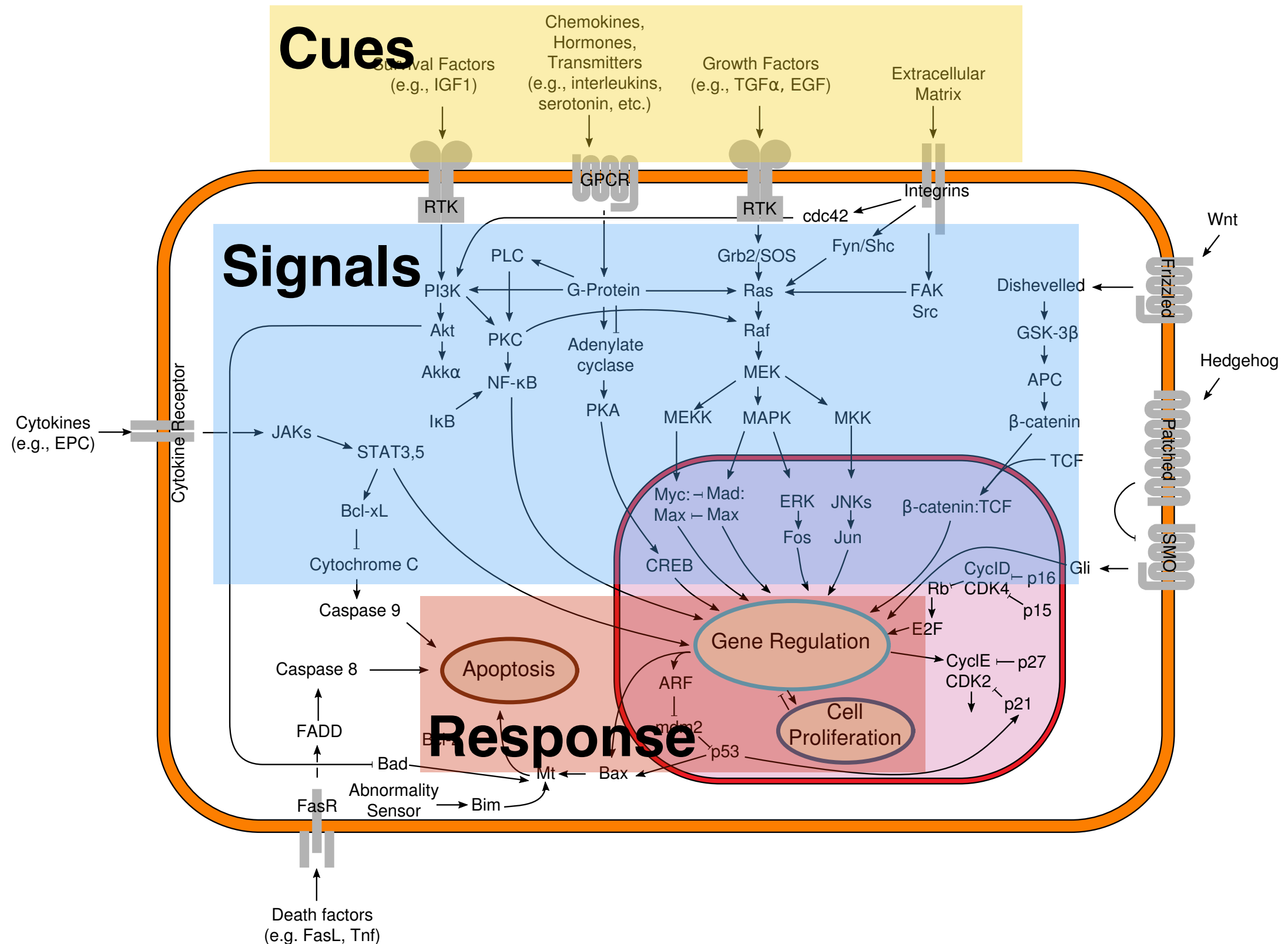
Aaron Meyer  
University of California, Los Angeles  
March 20, 2017

Research Focus 1  
Research Focus 2  
Timeline  
Teaching

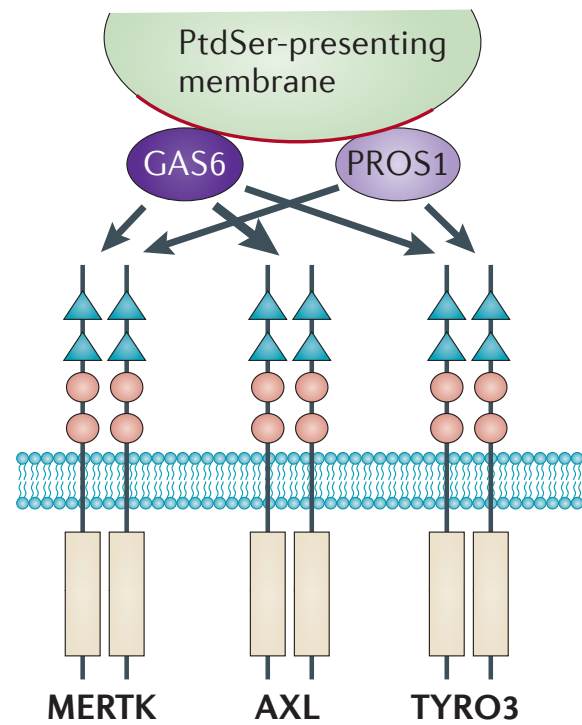
# Cell signaling is complex, and challenging to apply toward a desired goal



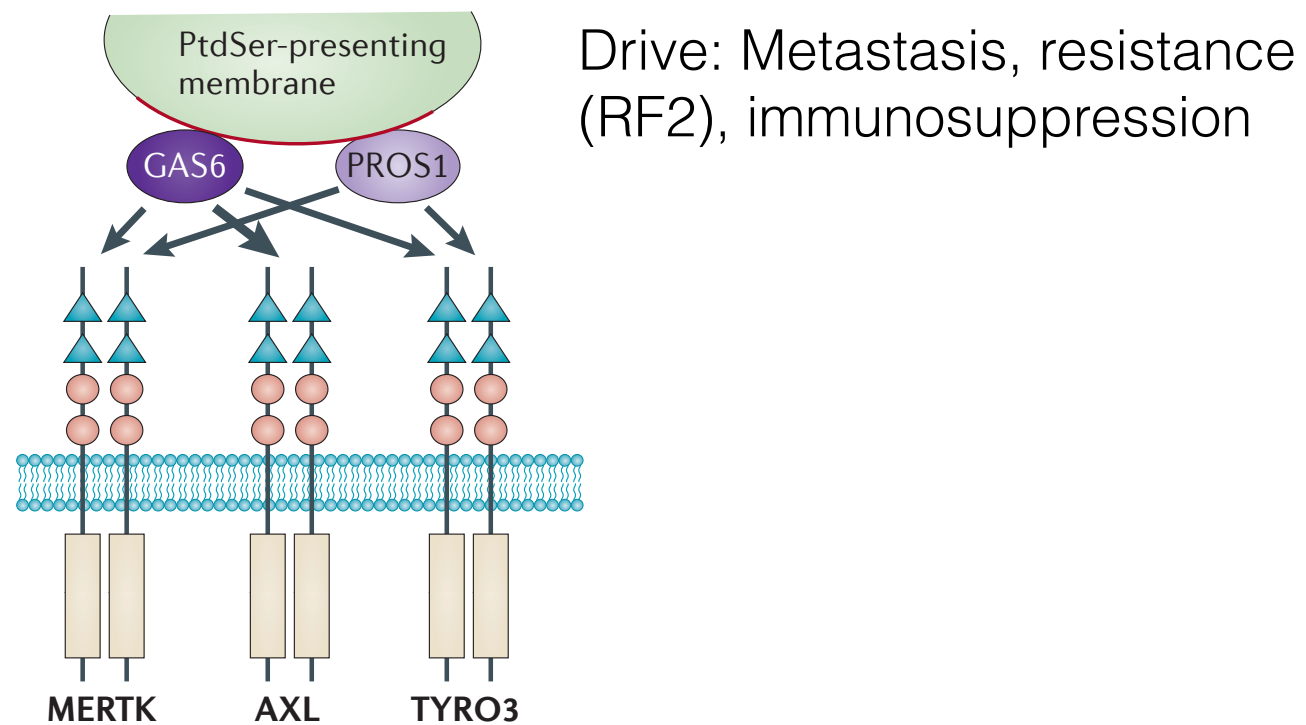
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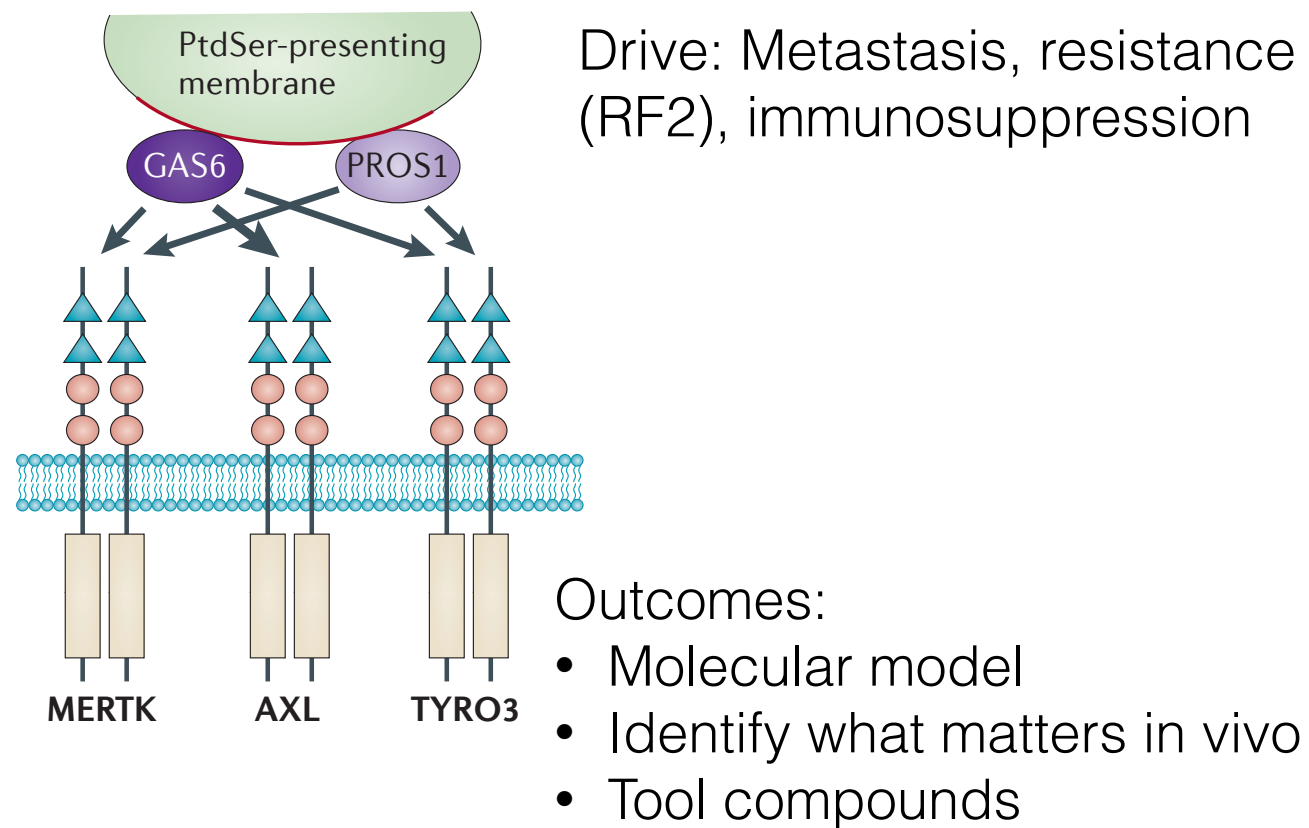
# Research Focus 1: Model-Based TAMR Inhibitor Design



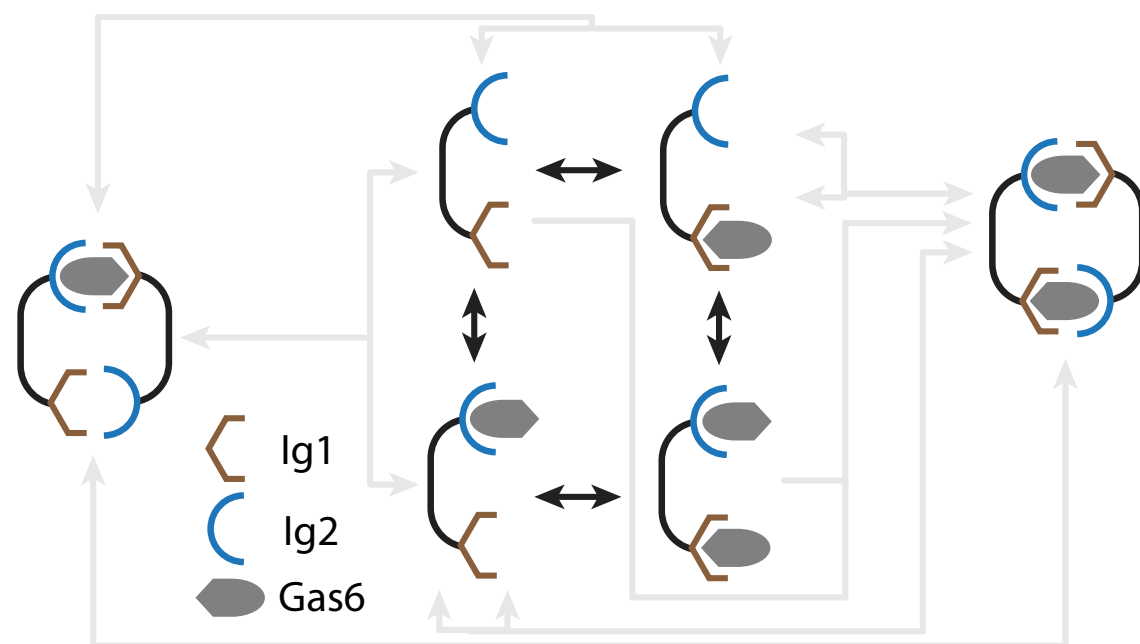
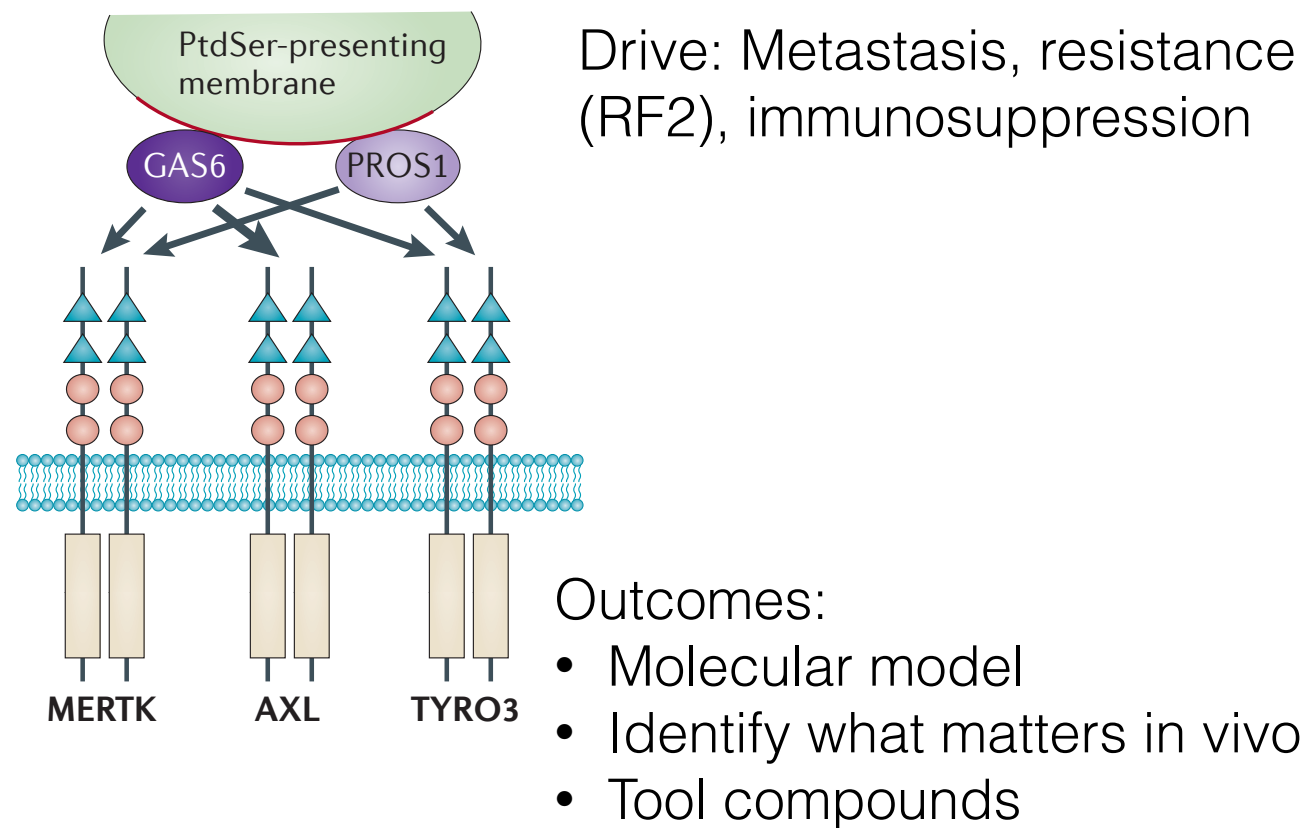
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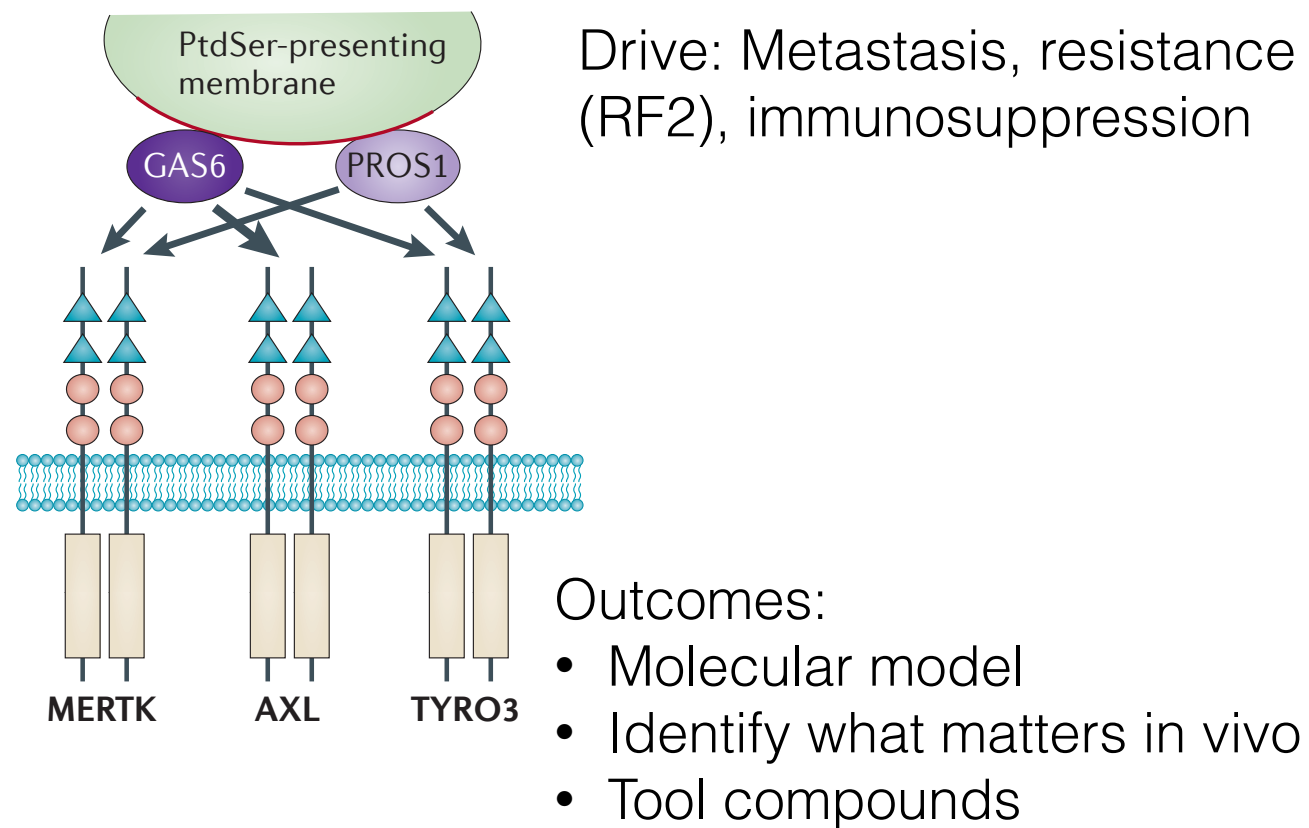
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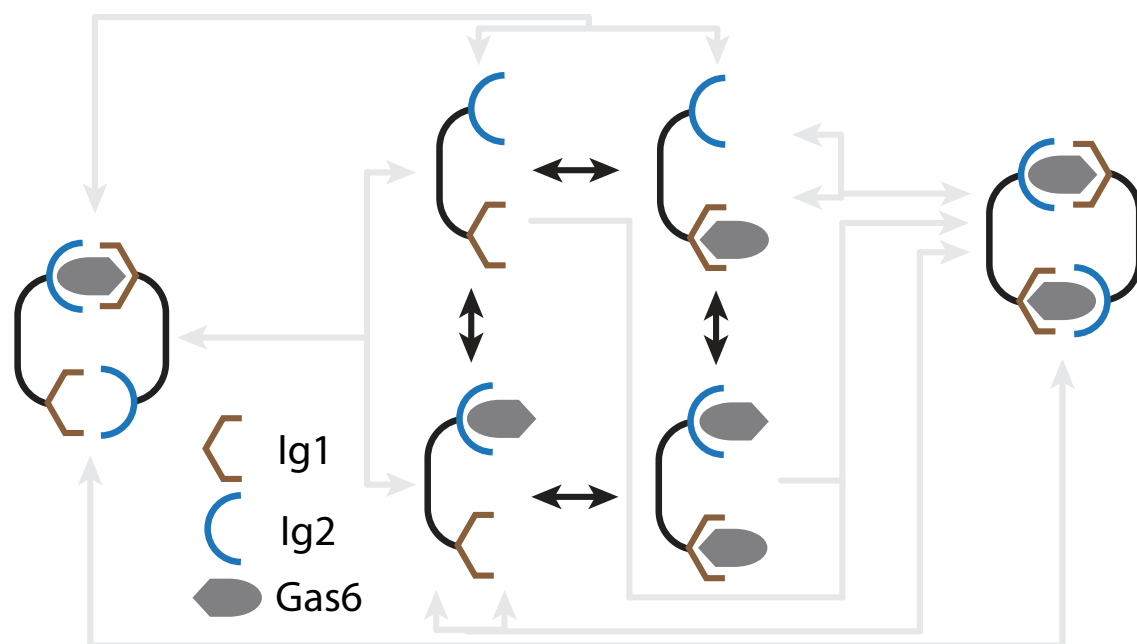
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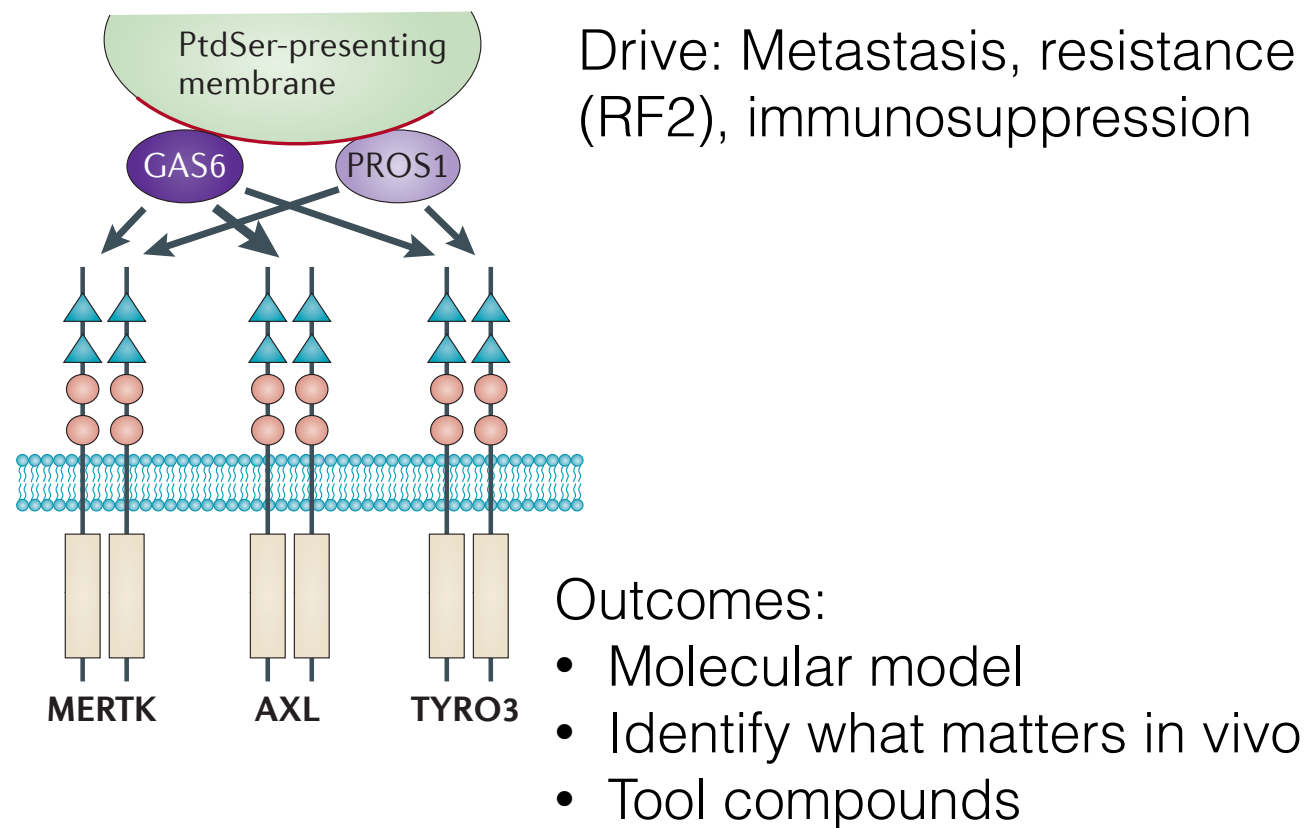


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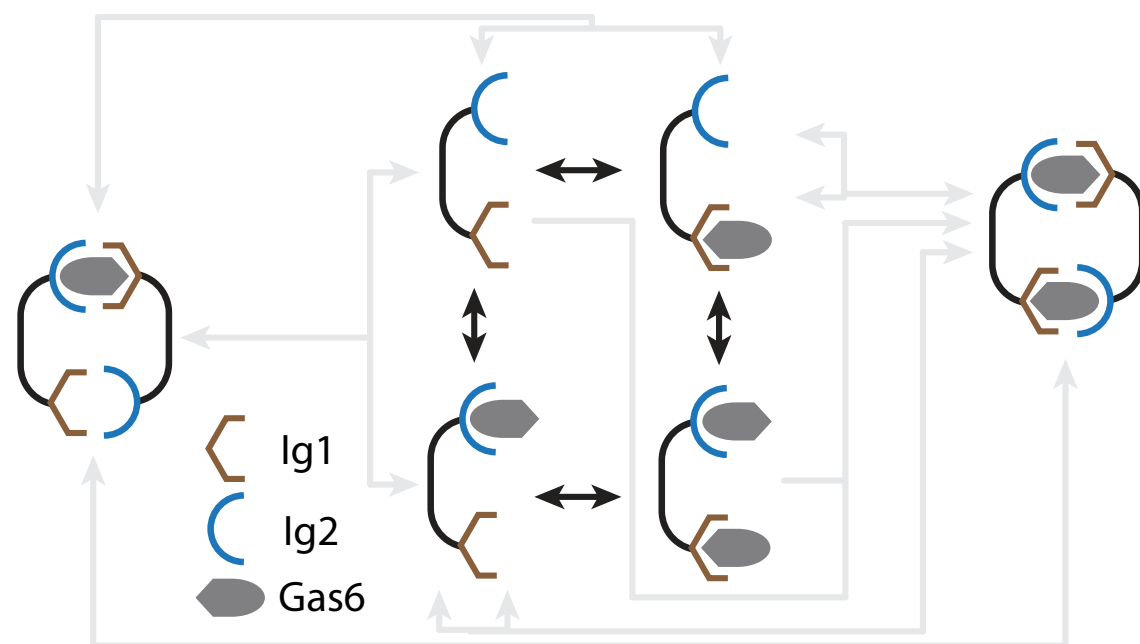


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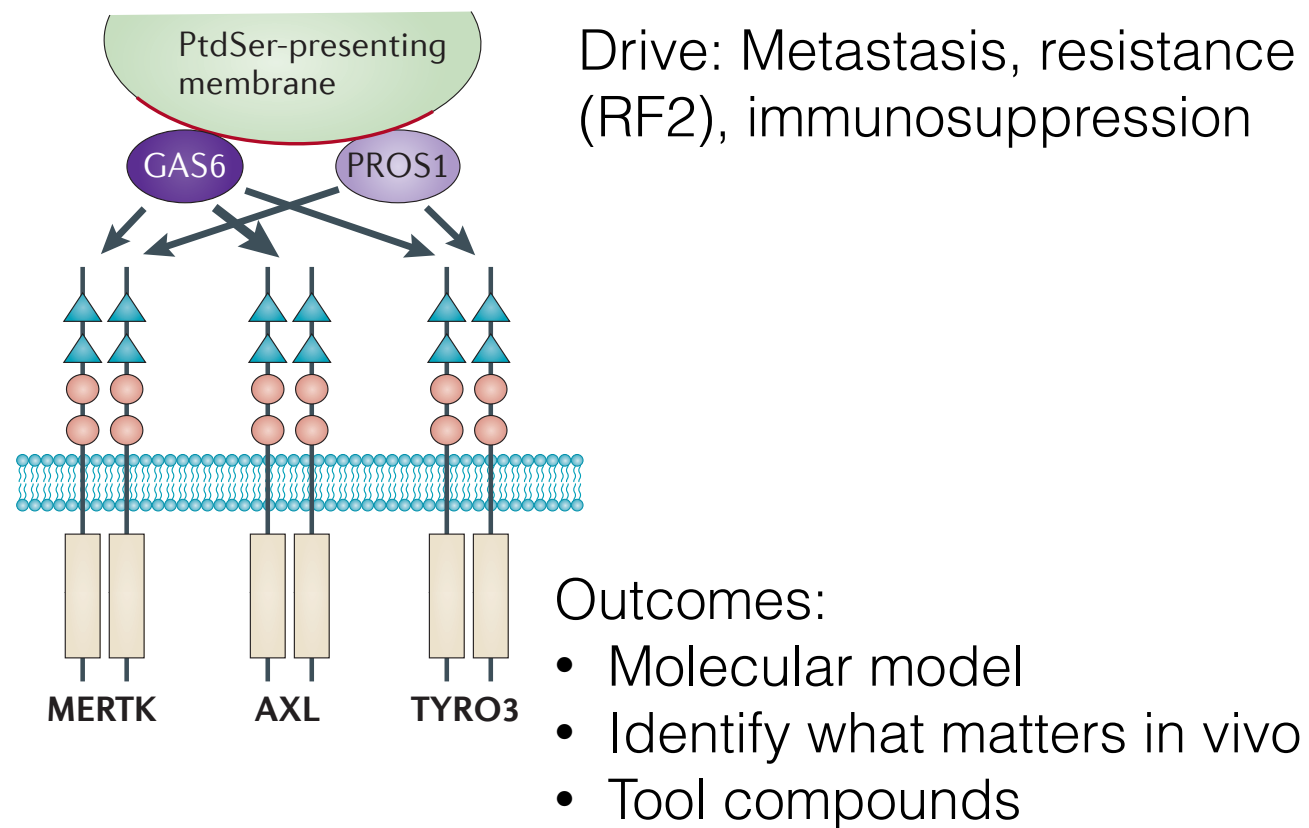


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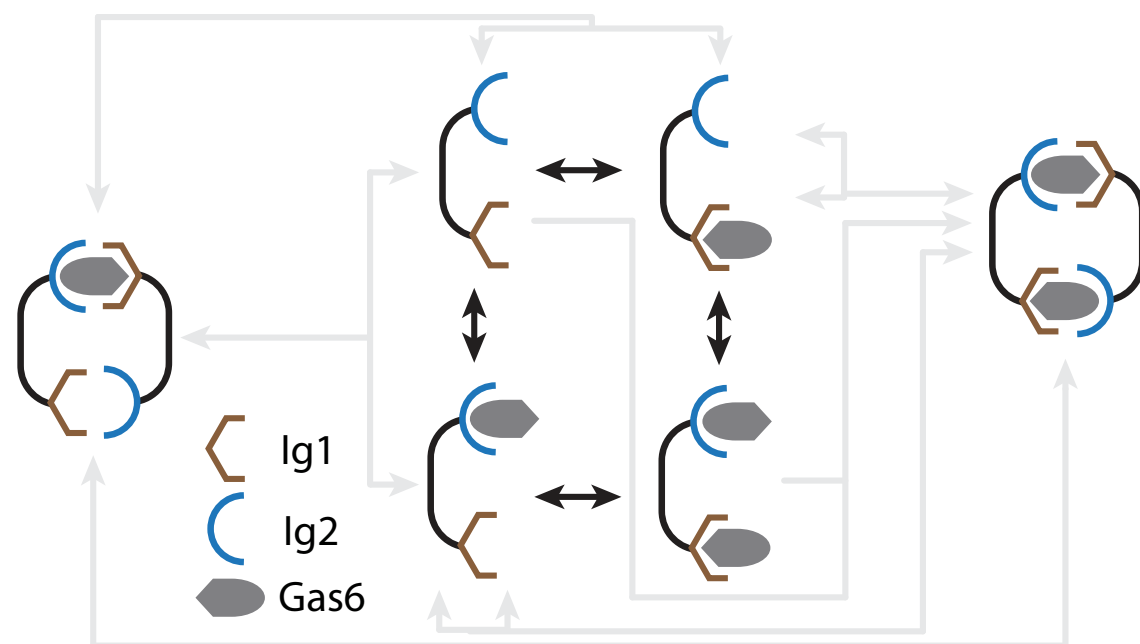
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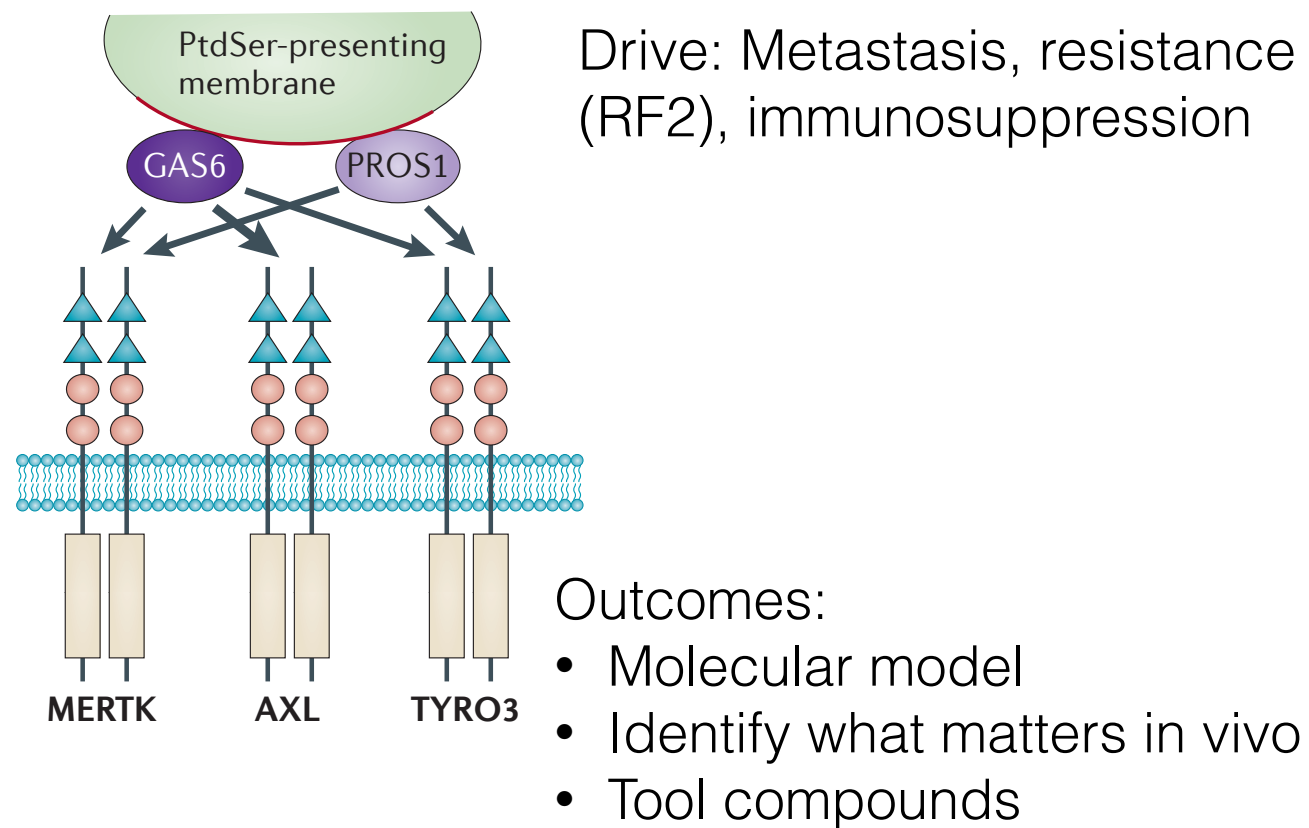
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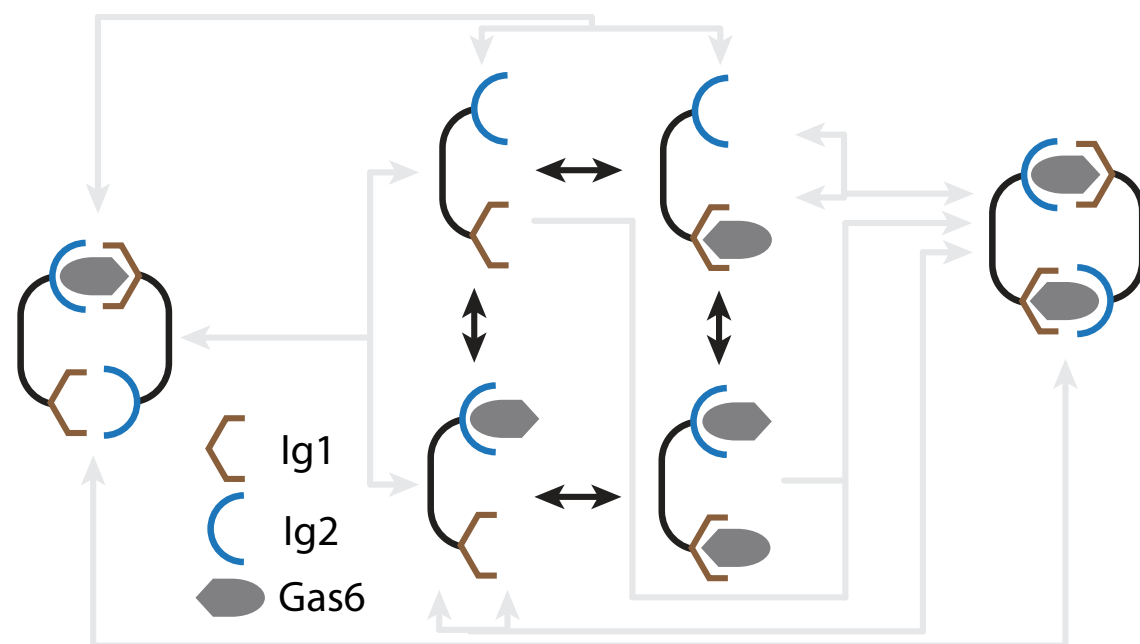


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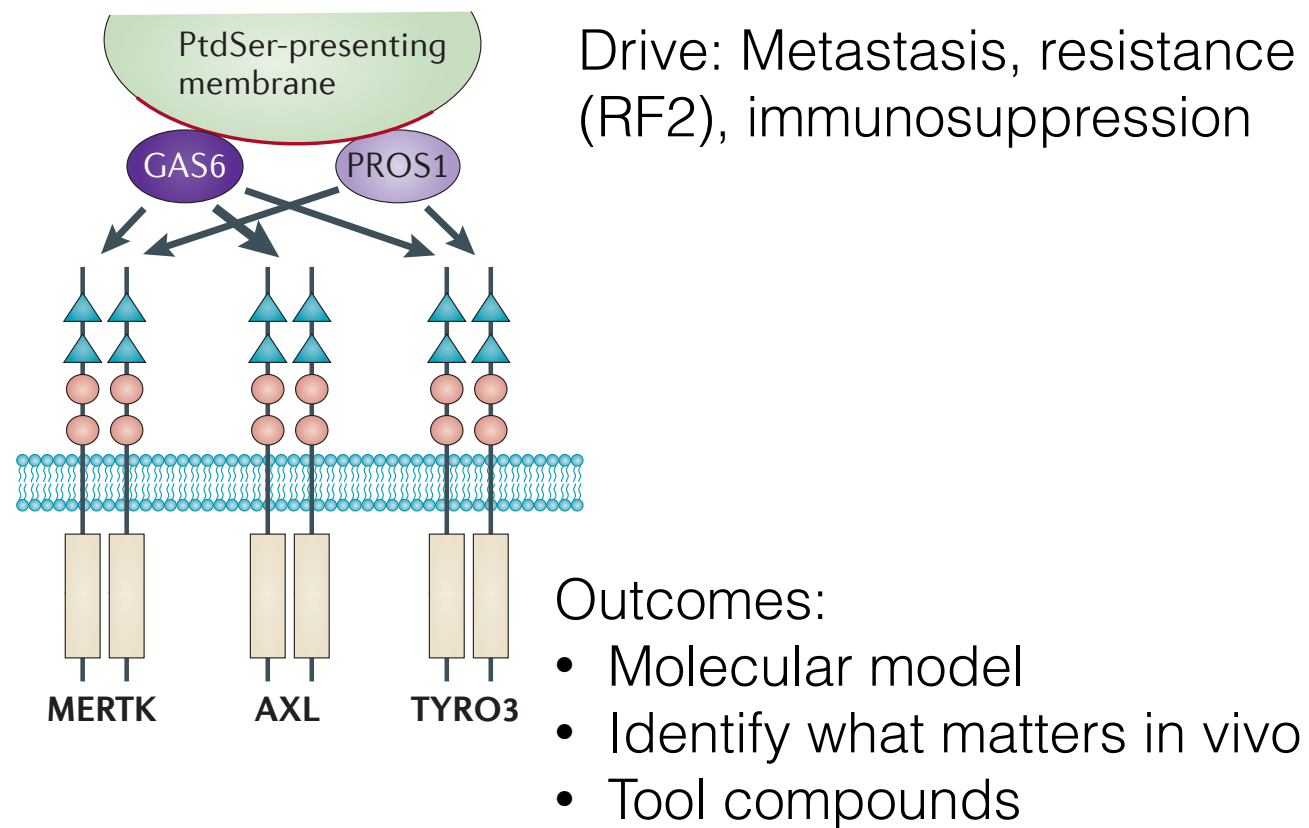
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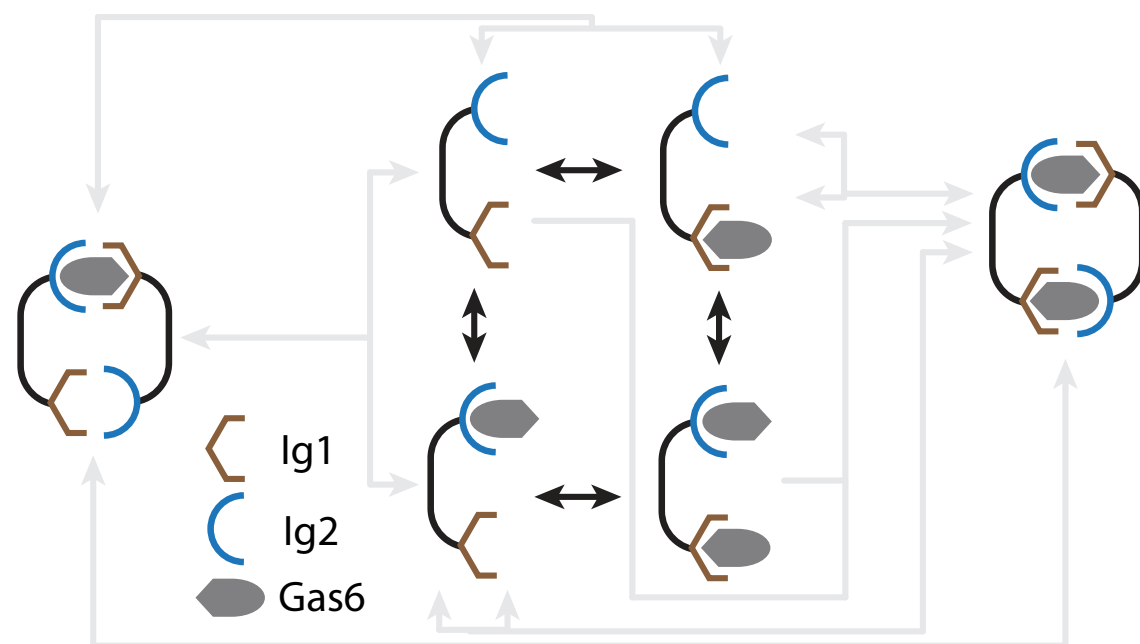
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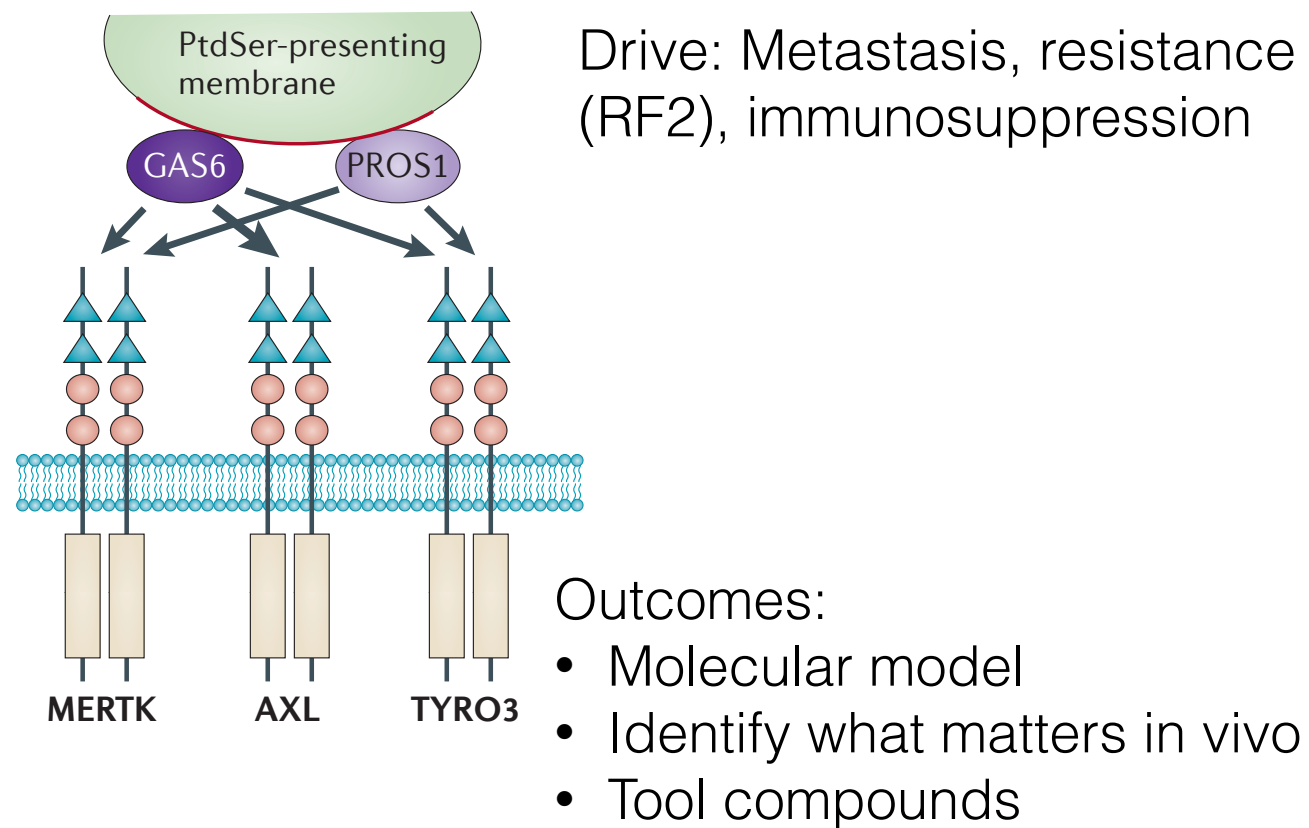
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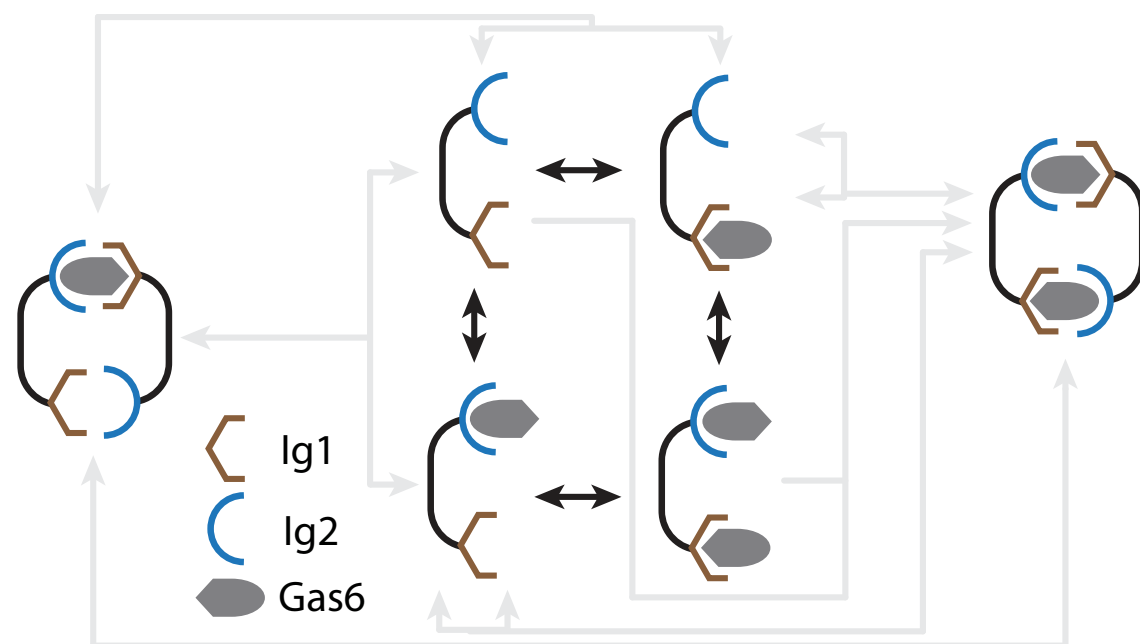
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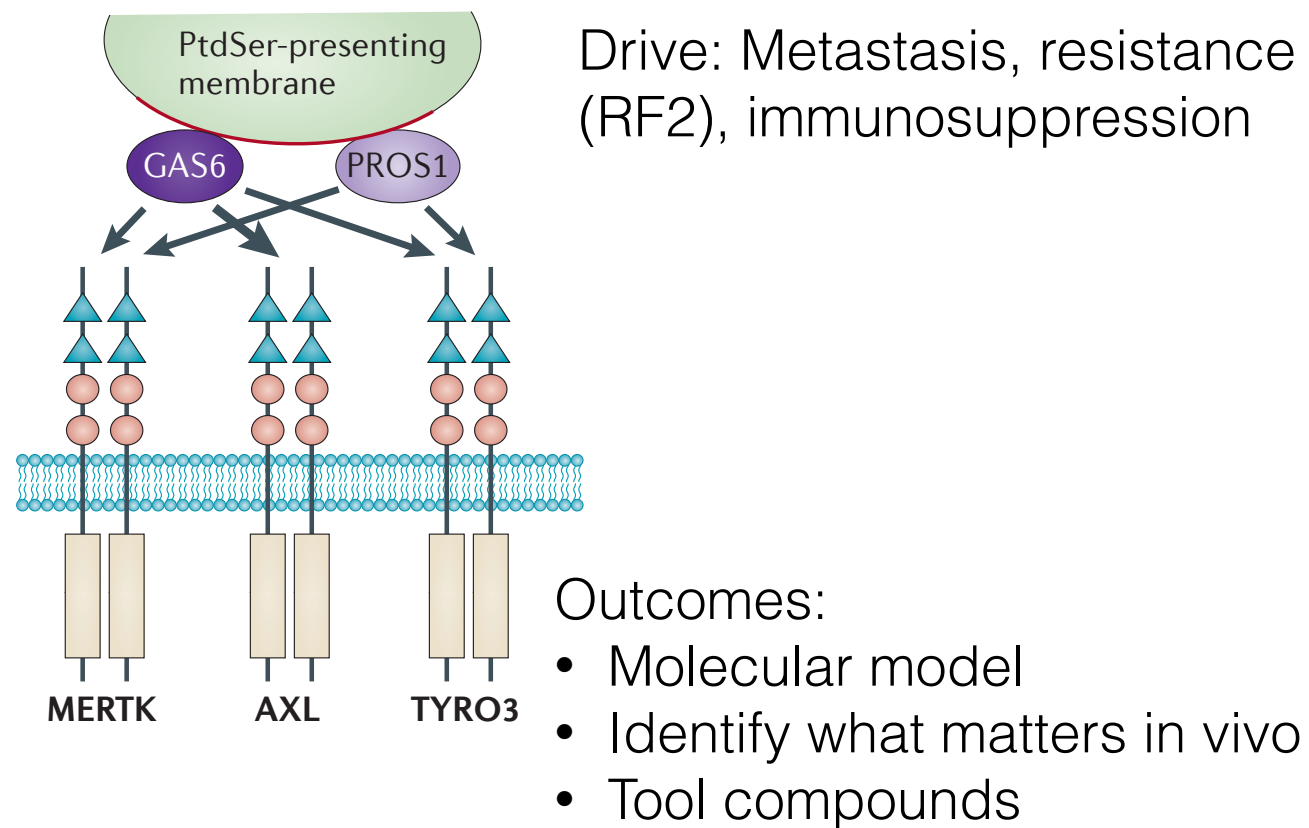
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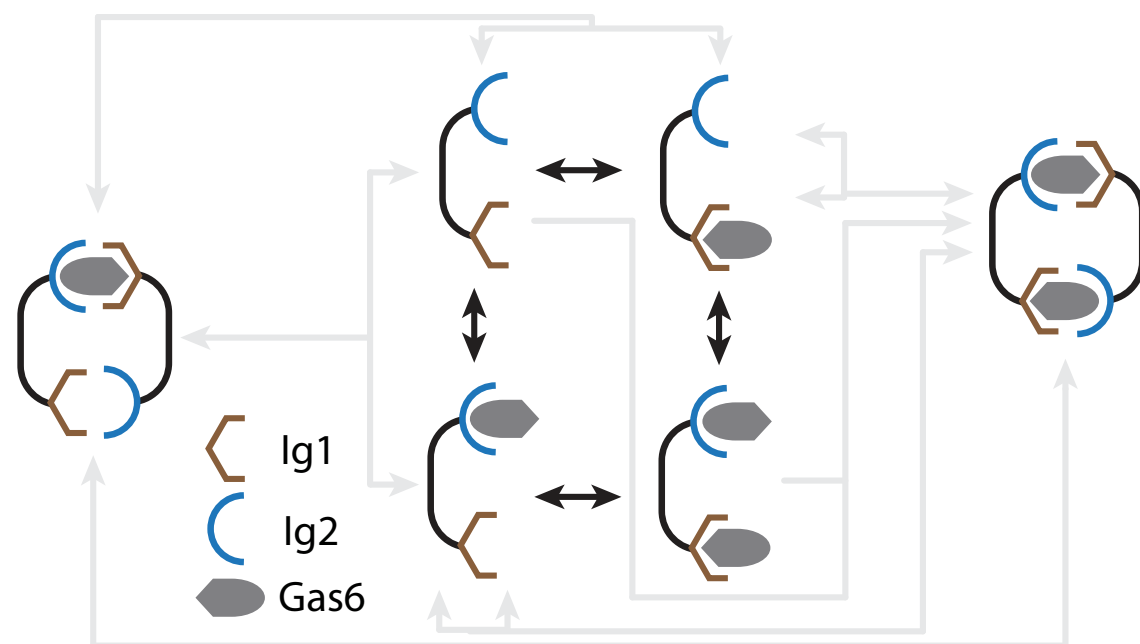
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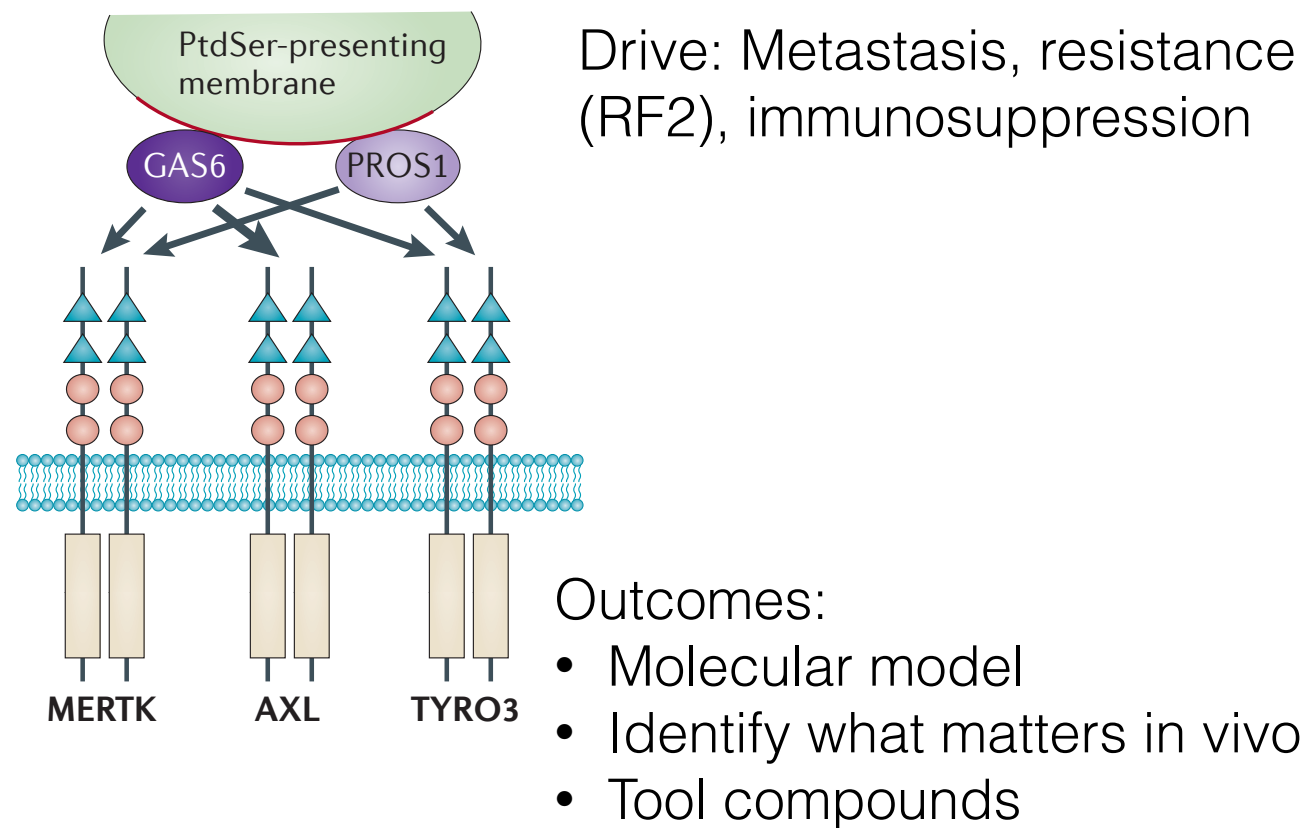
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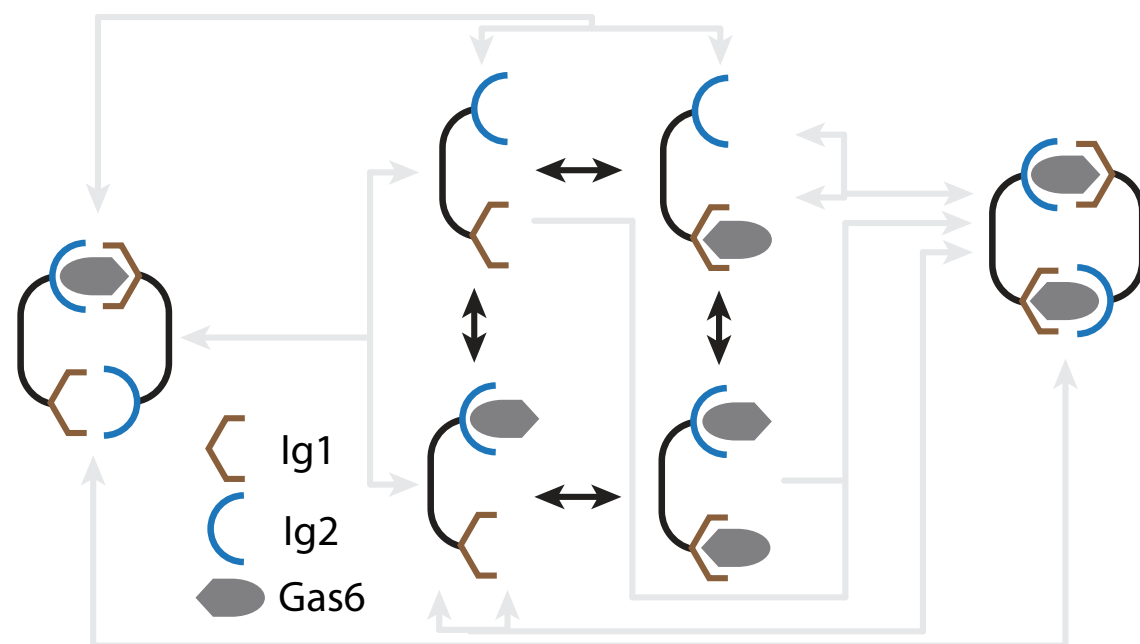
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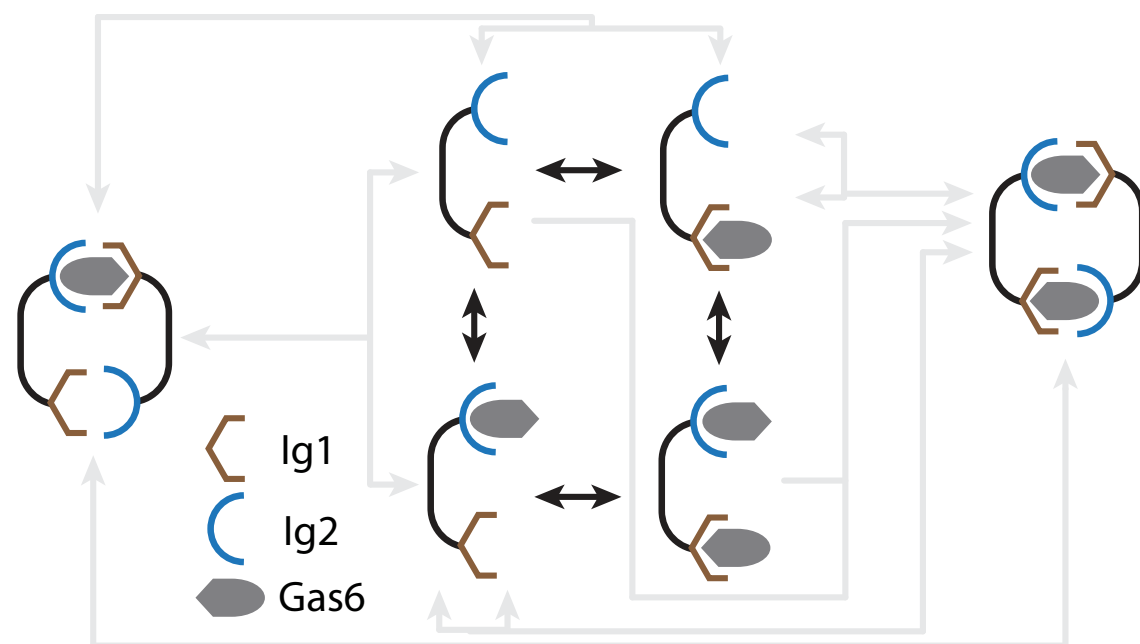
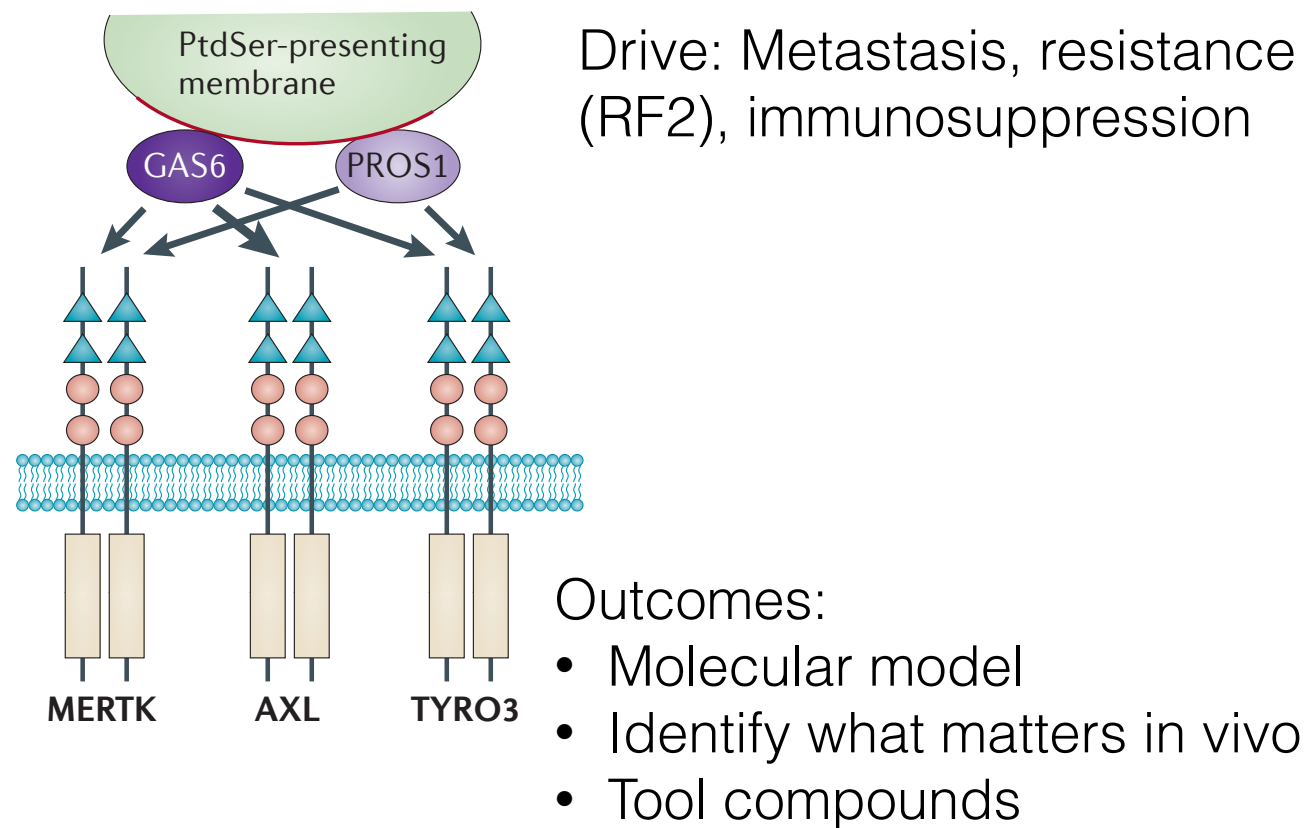
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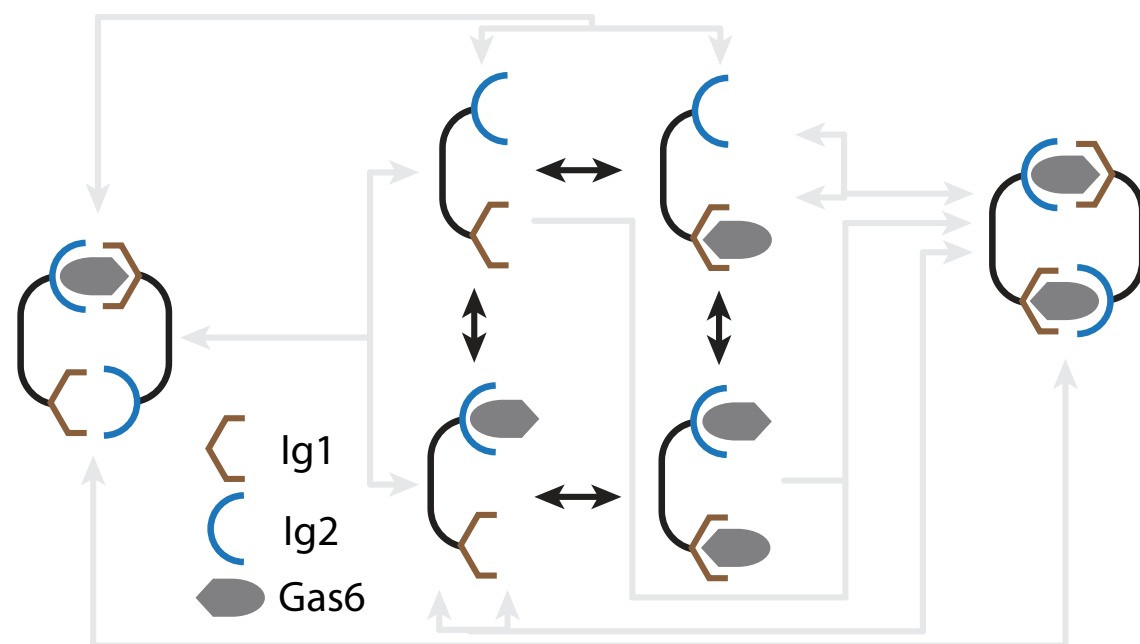
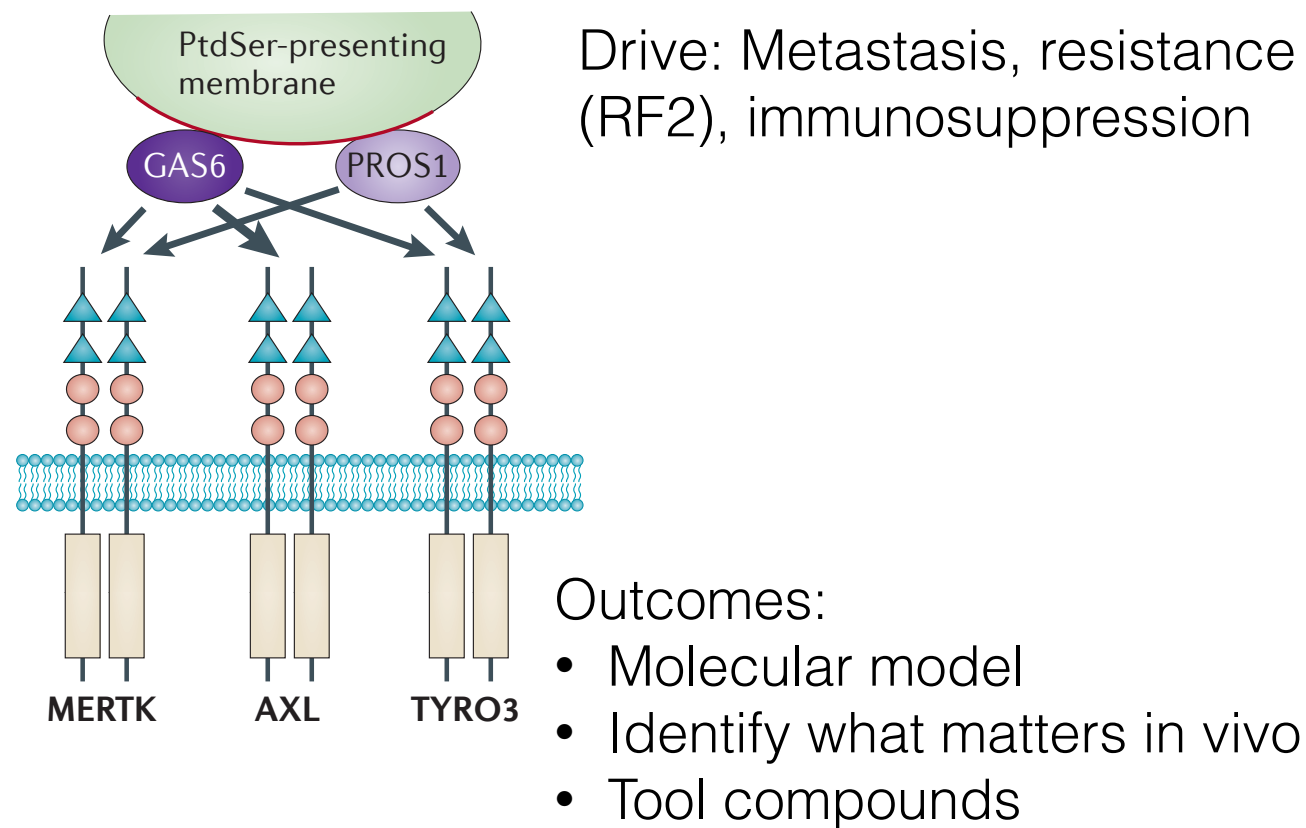
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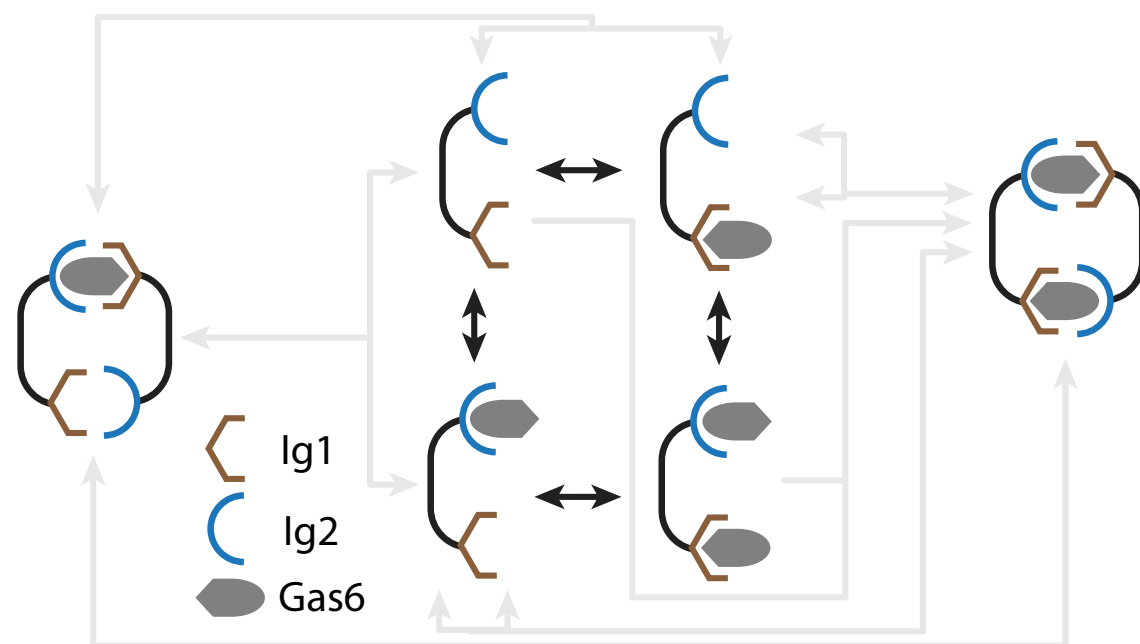
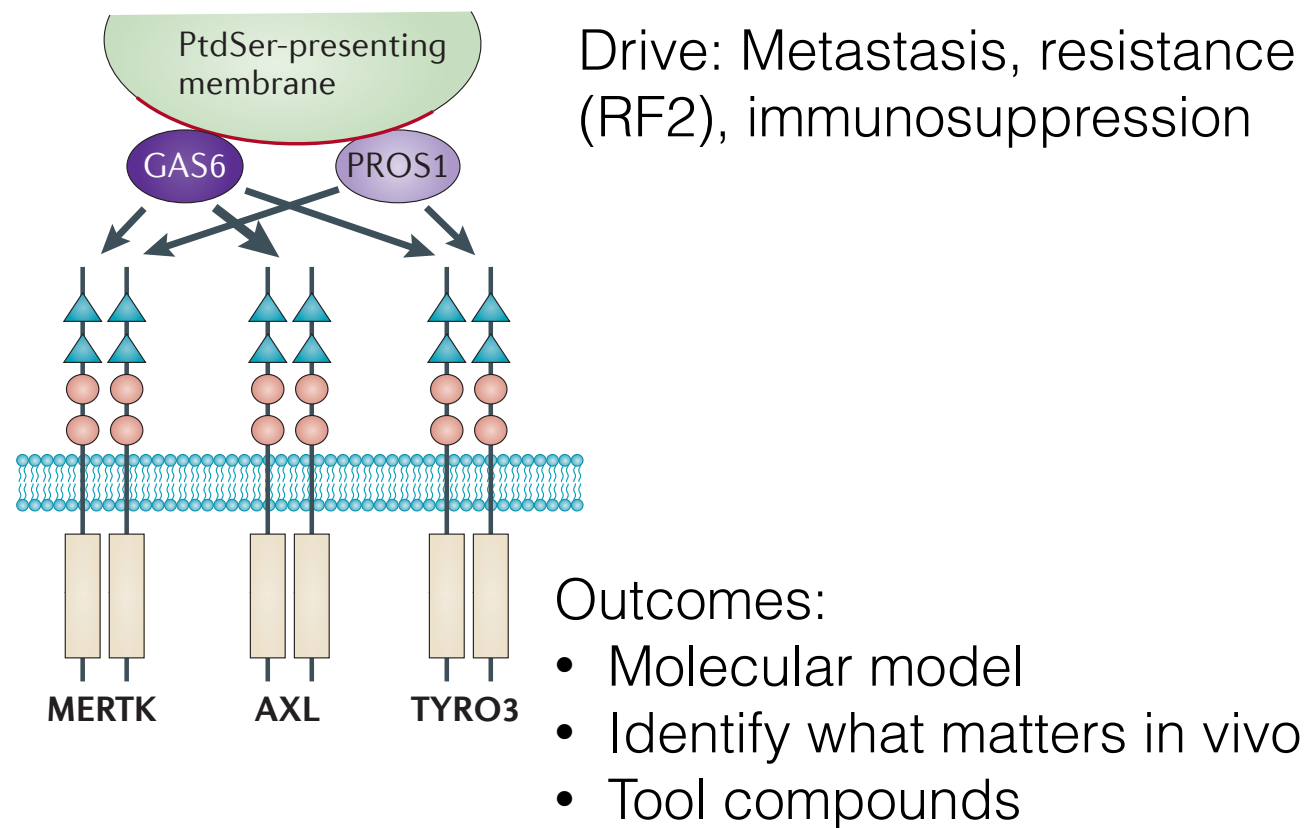
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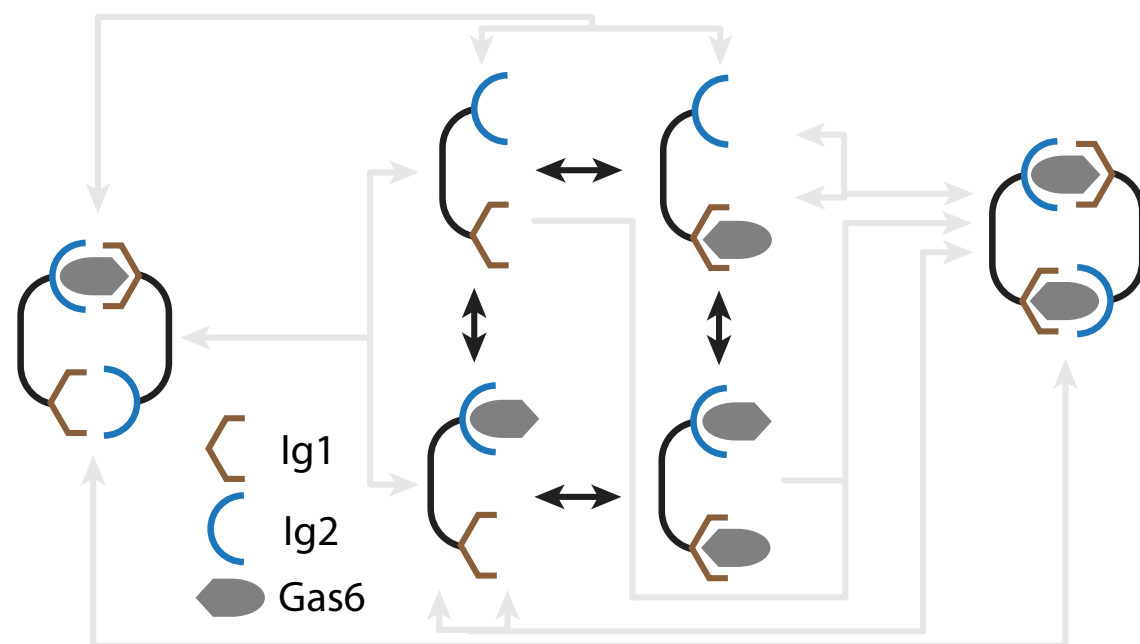
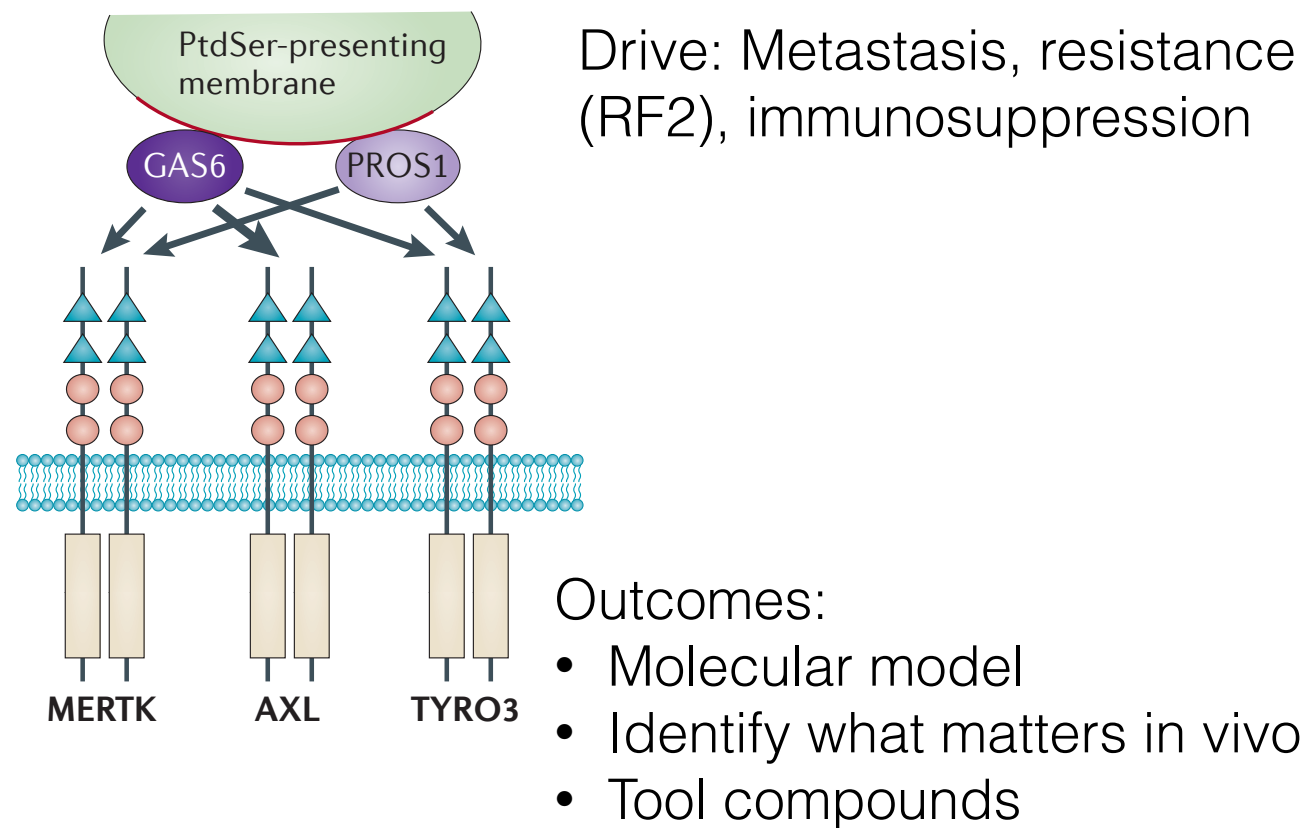
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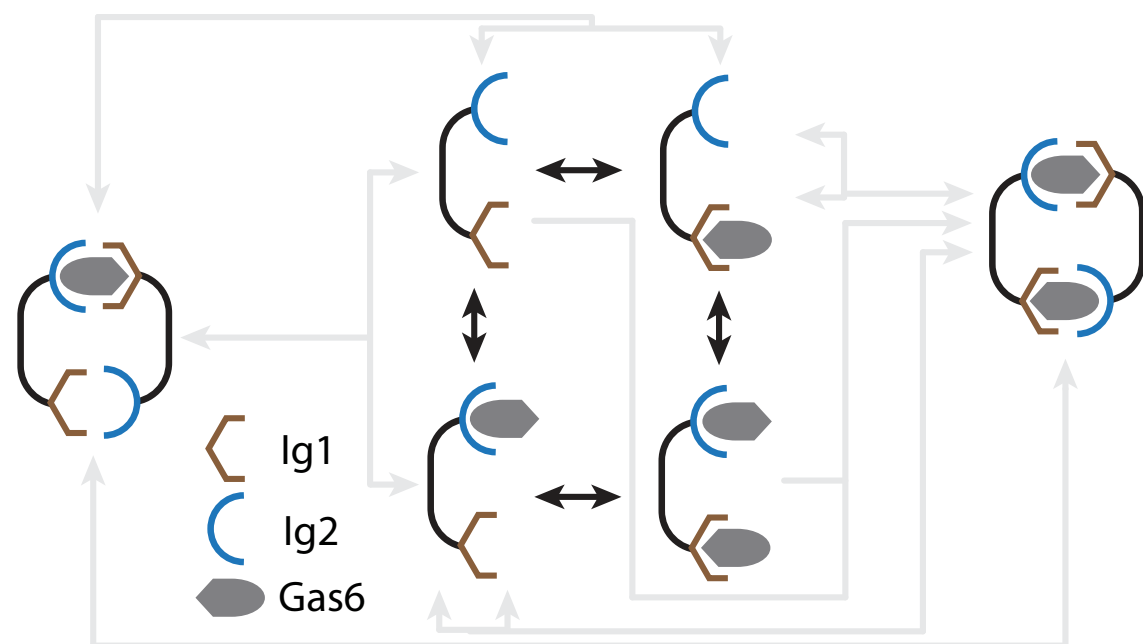
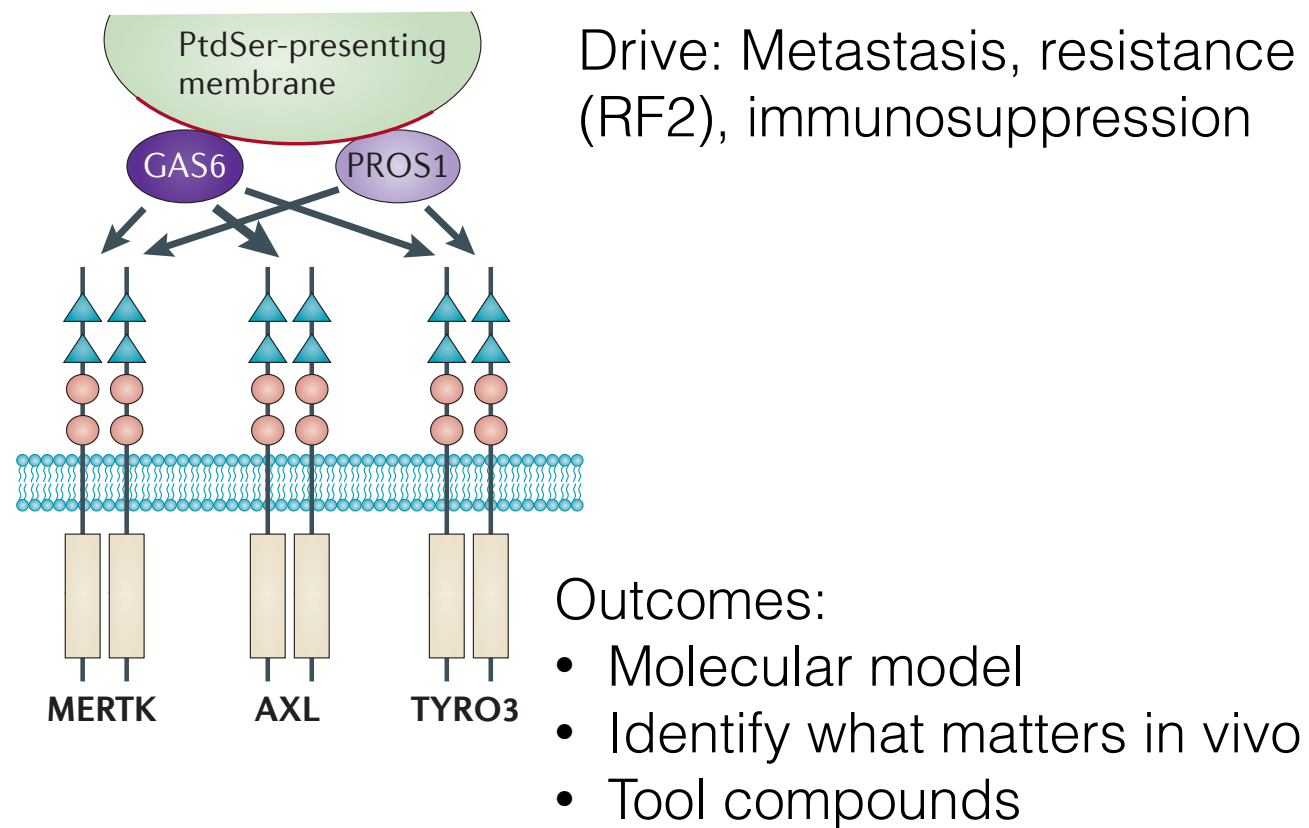
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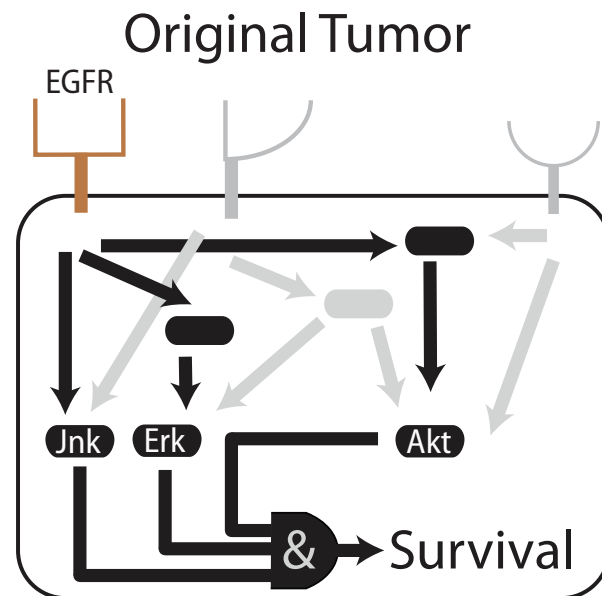
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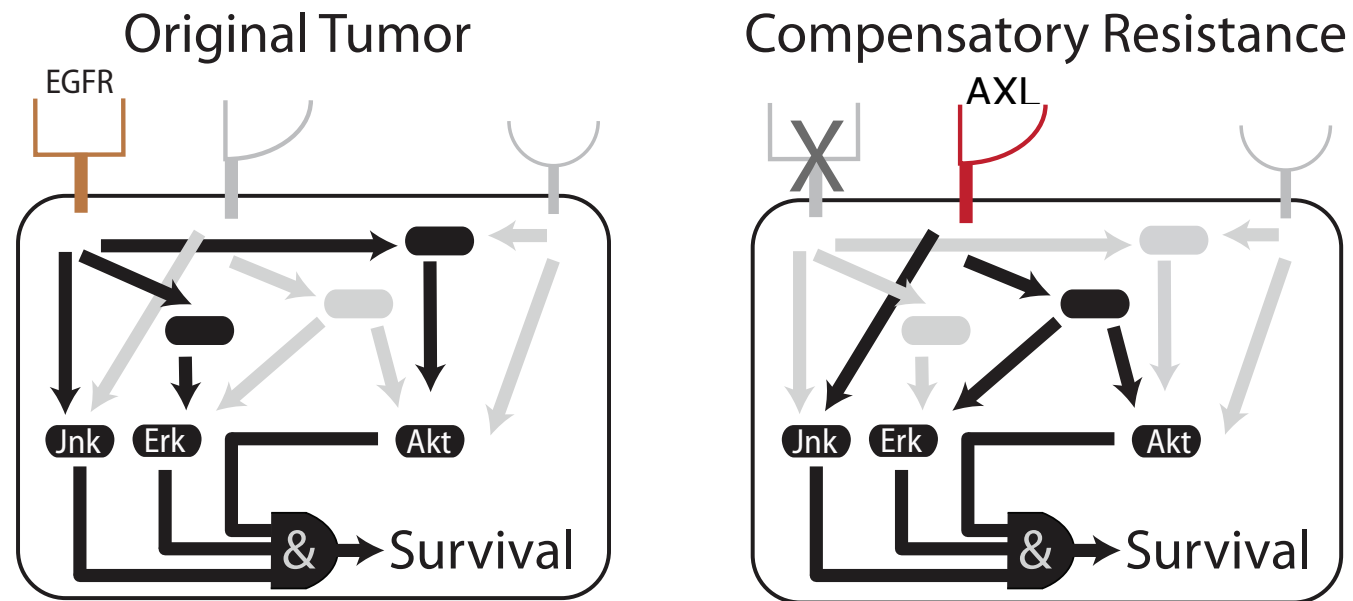
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Other areas of application: FcγRs, FGFRs, pattern receptors (e.g. TLRs), RET, type I interferons, etc.

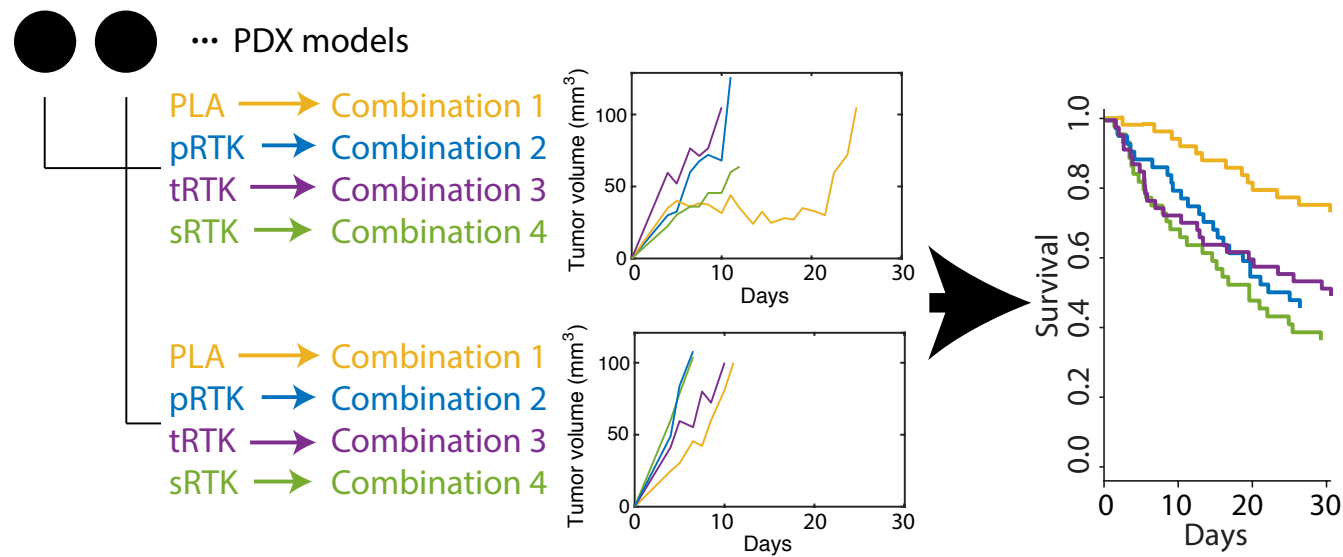
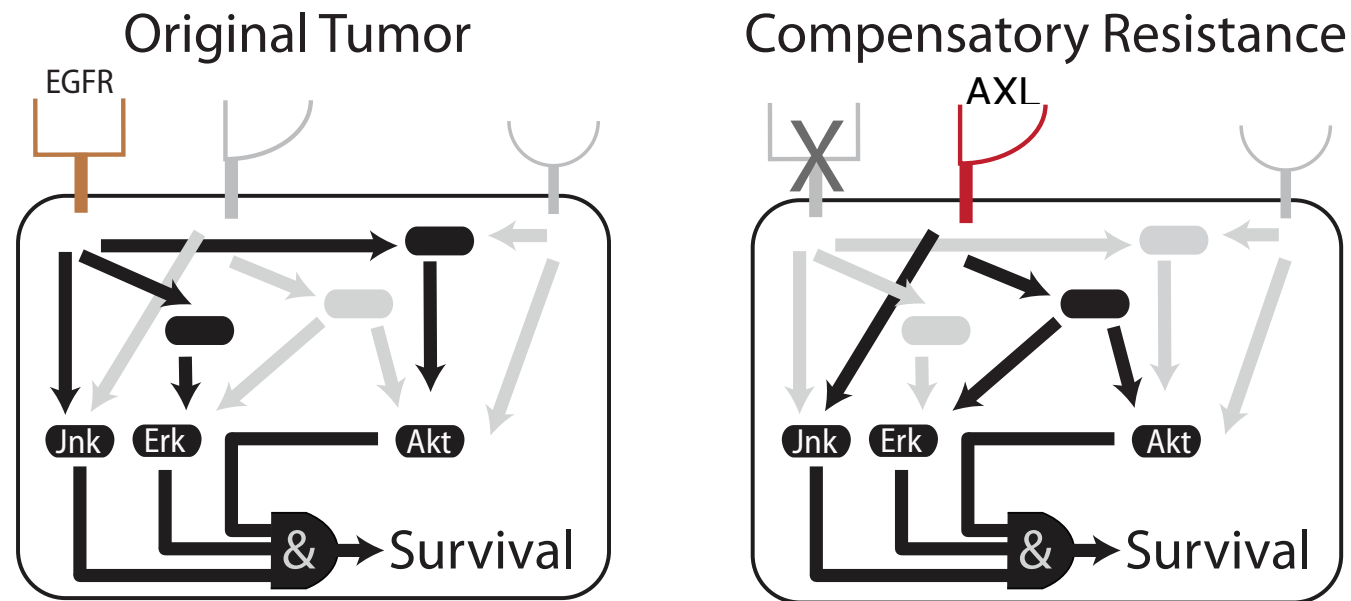
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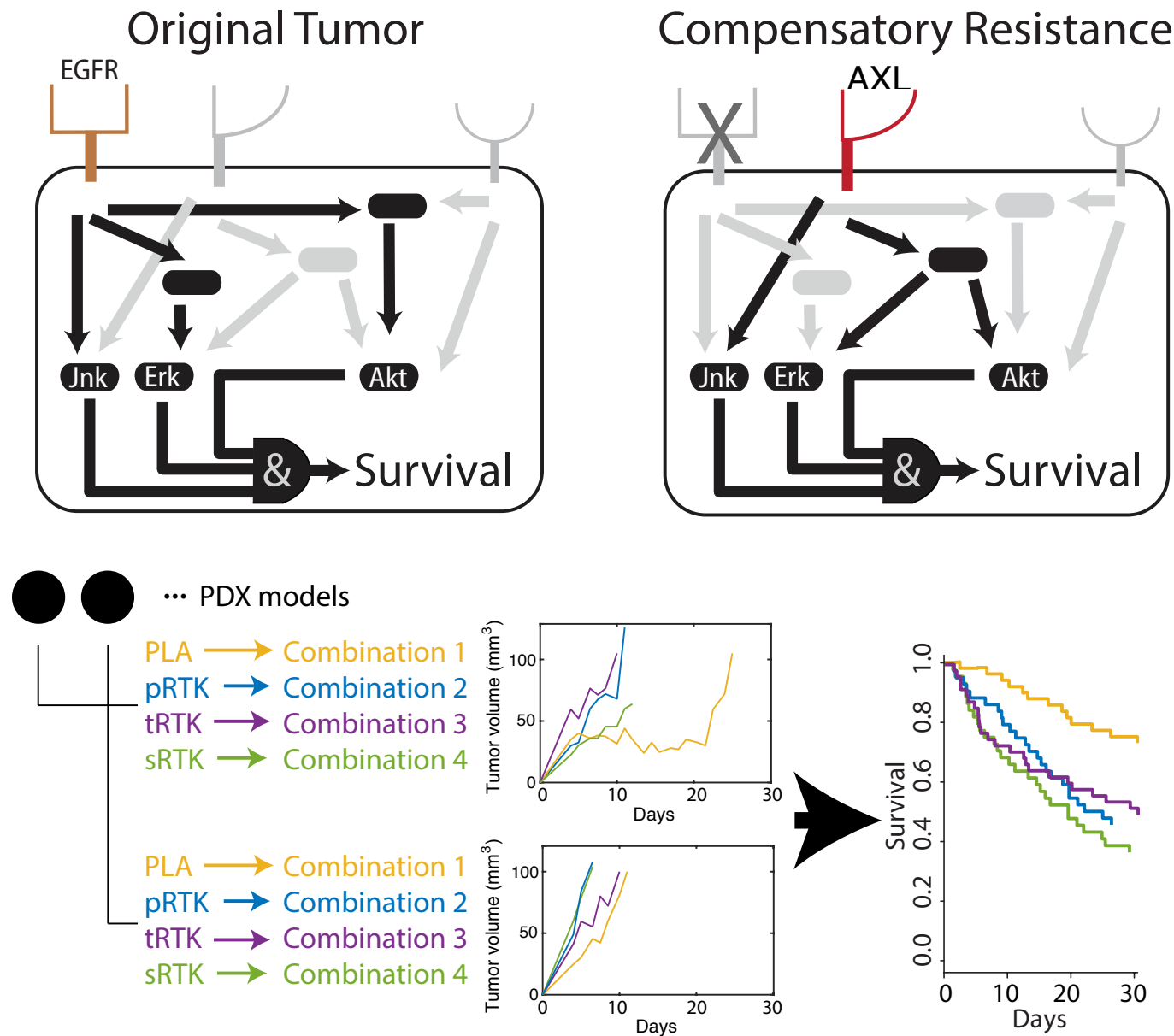
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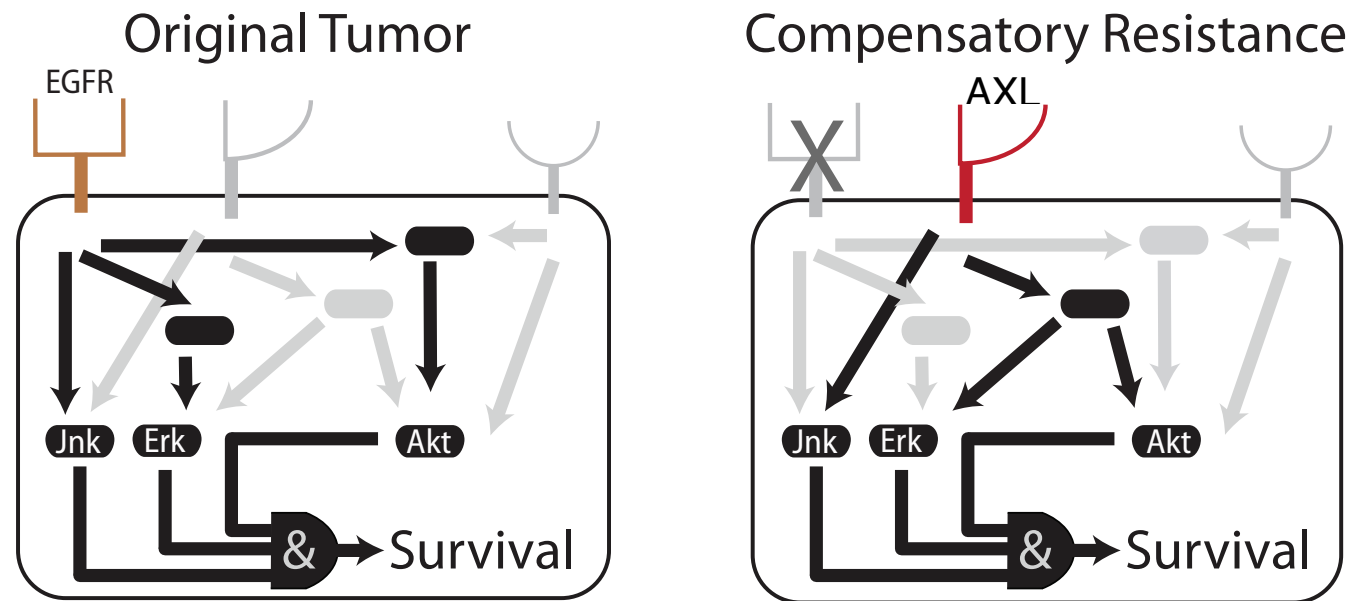


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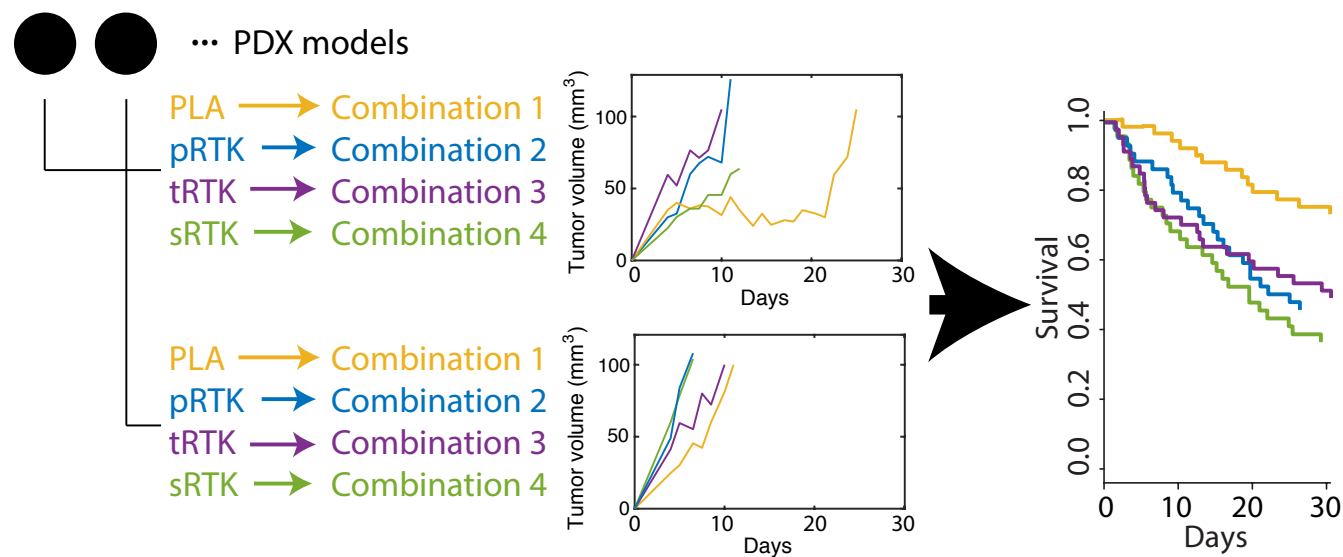
- Map resistance signaling
- Detailed AXL signaling
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# Research Focus 2: Identifying Precision Treatments through Resistance Mechanism Commonalities



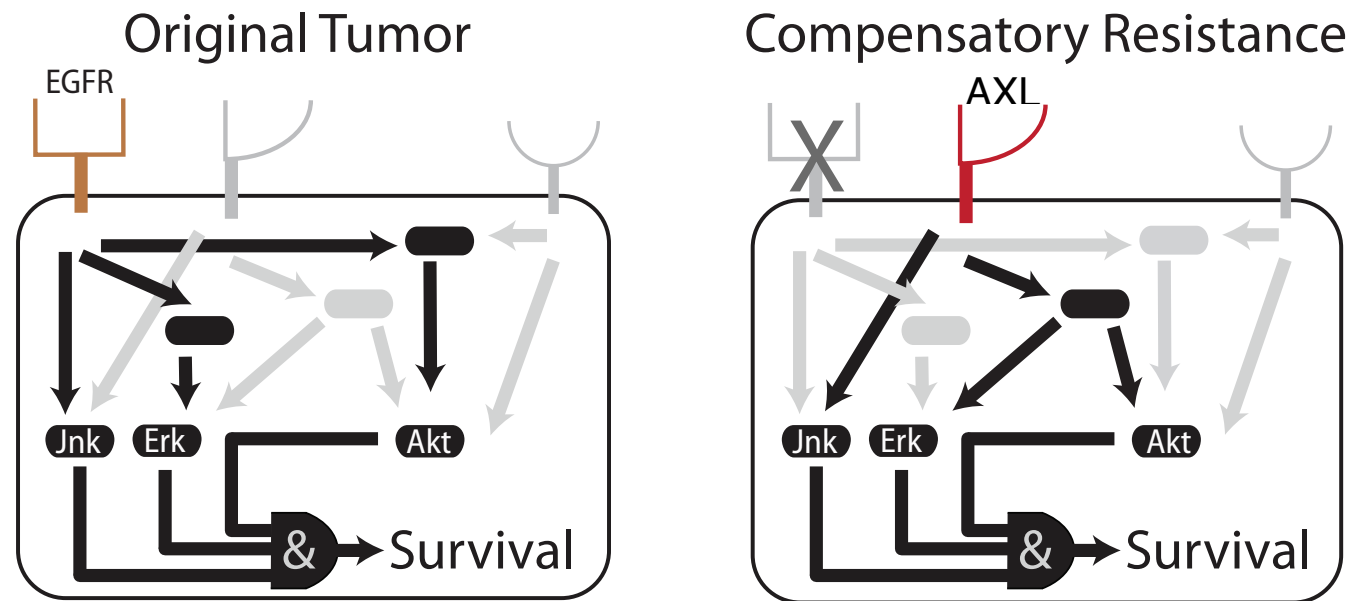
Aim 1: Map the global signaling state changes during switched RTK activation to identify the essential features of bypass resistance



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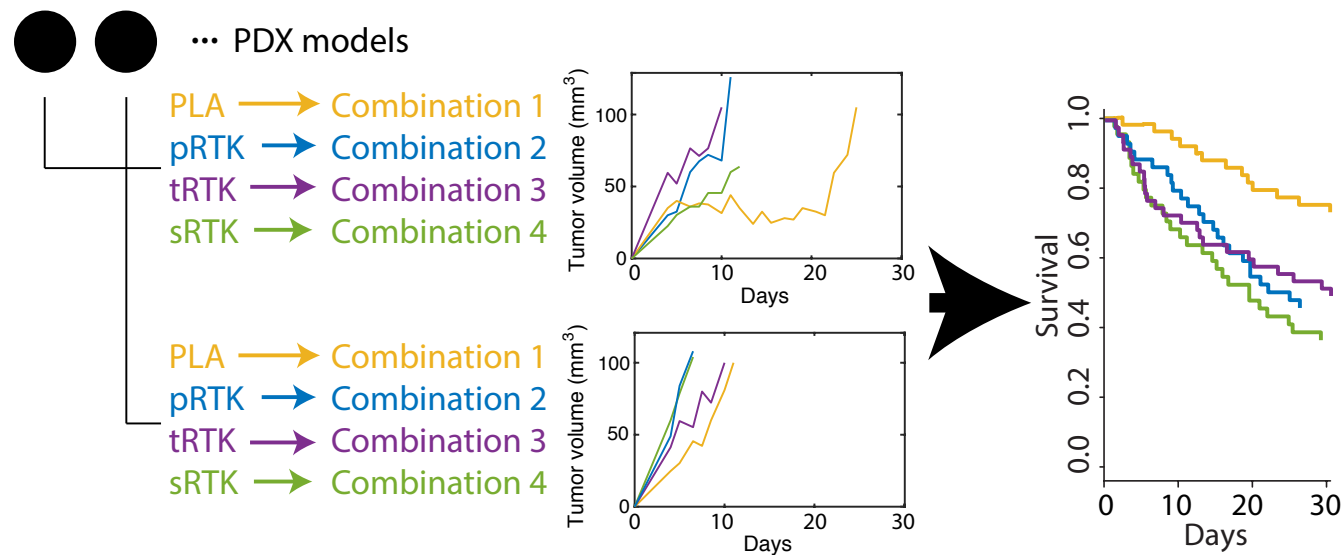
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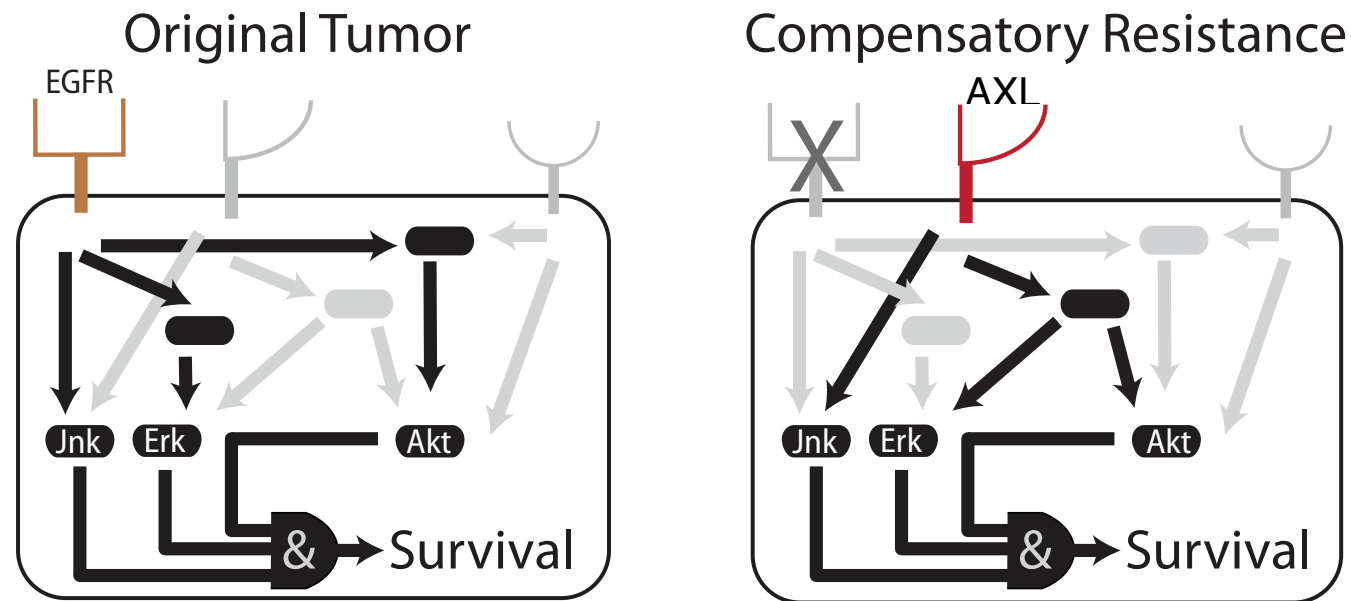
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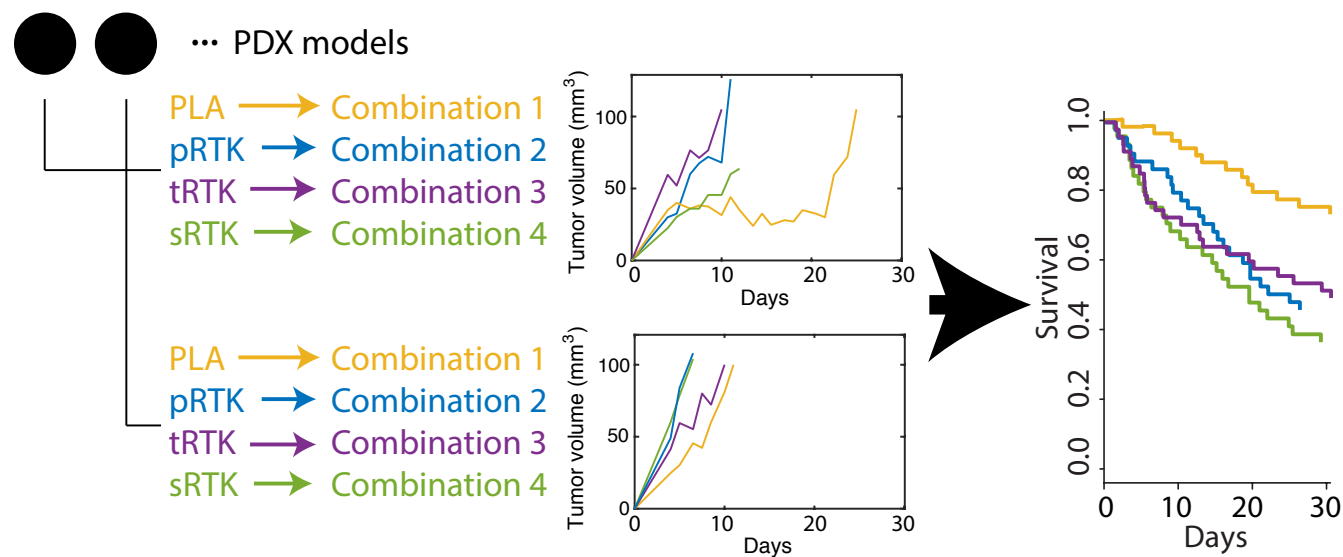
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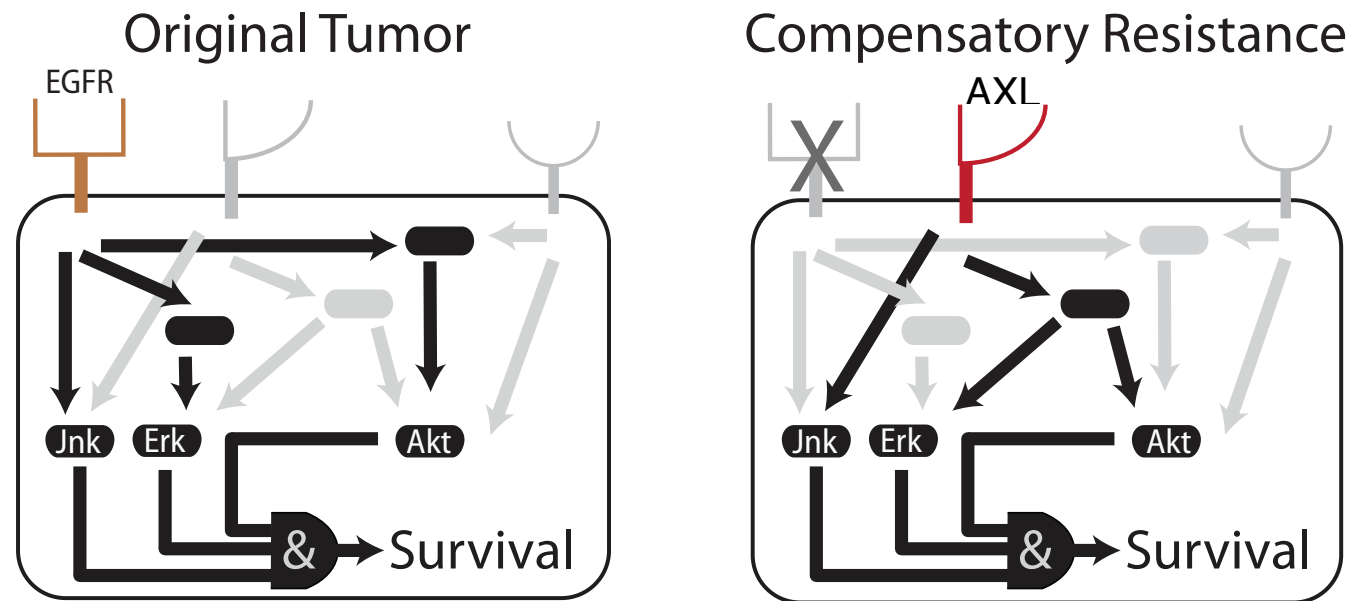
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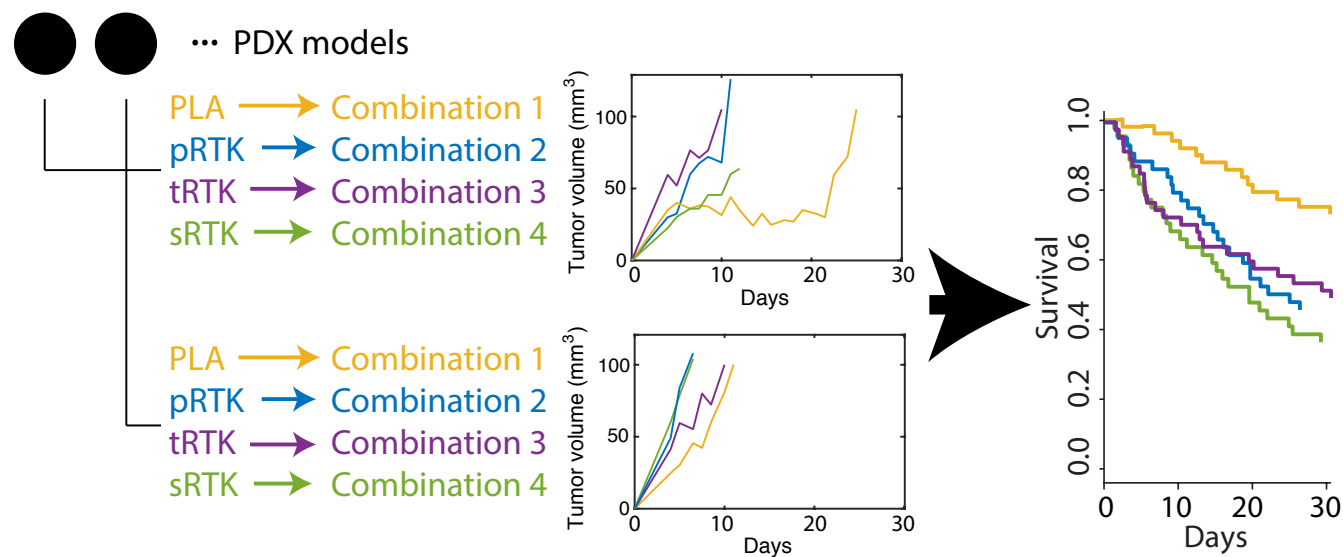


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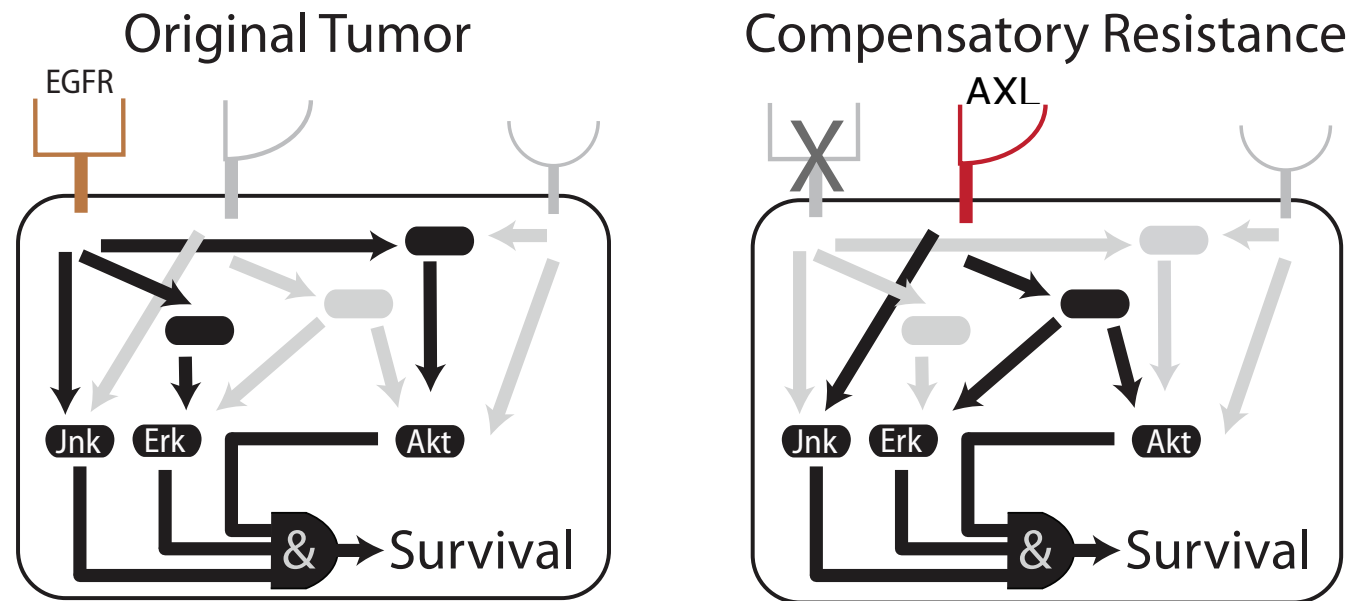
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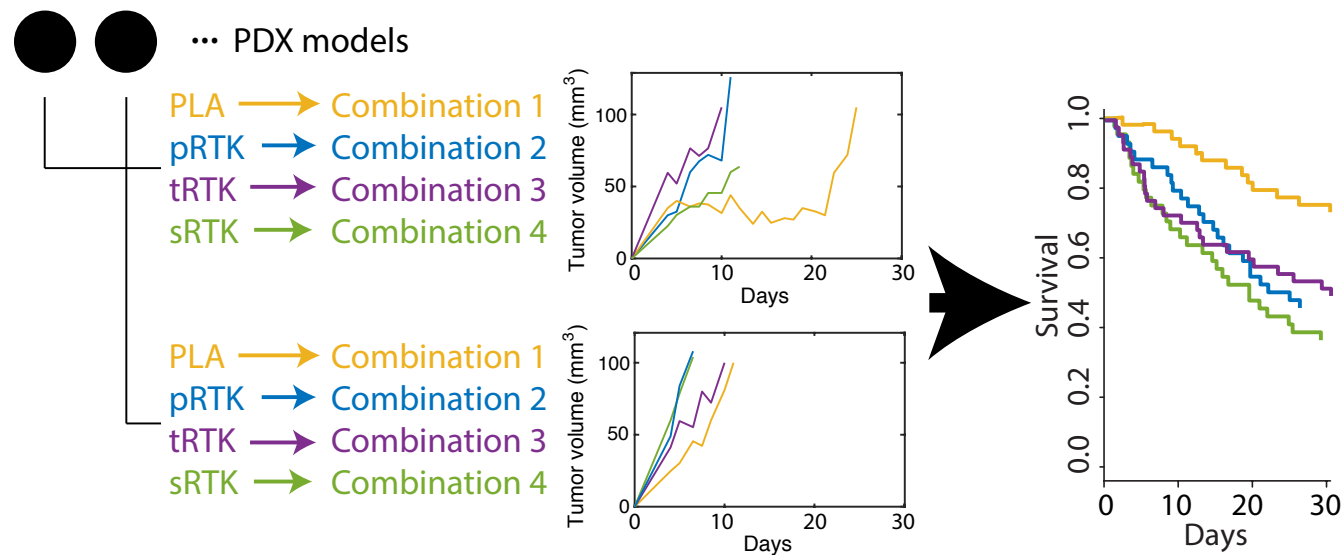
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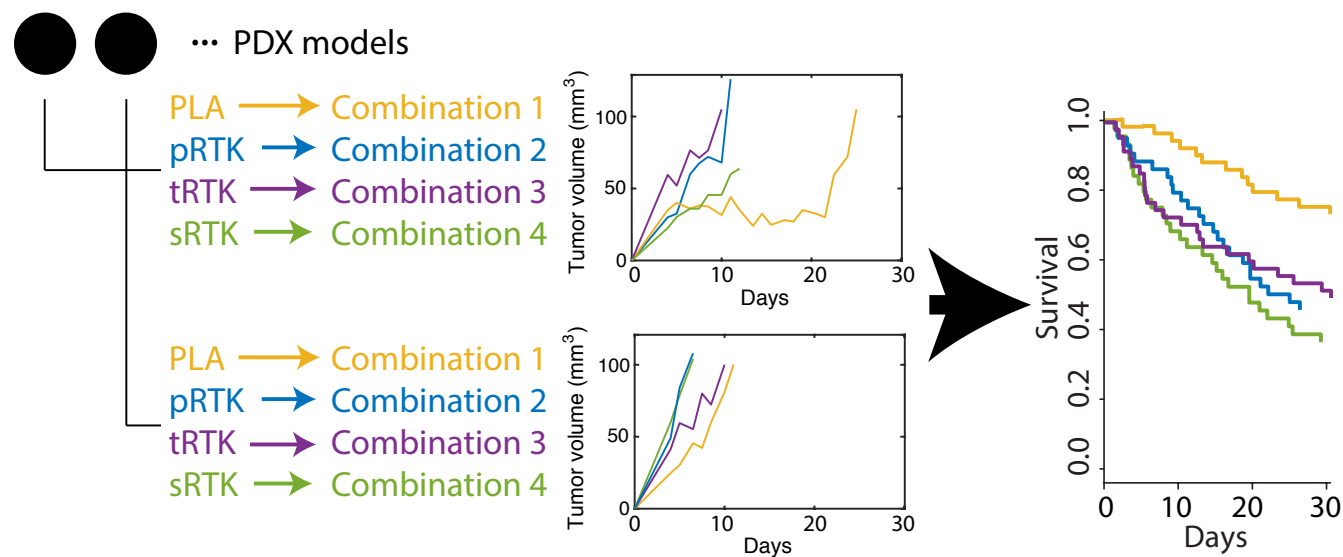
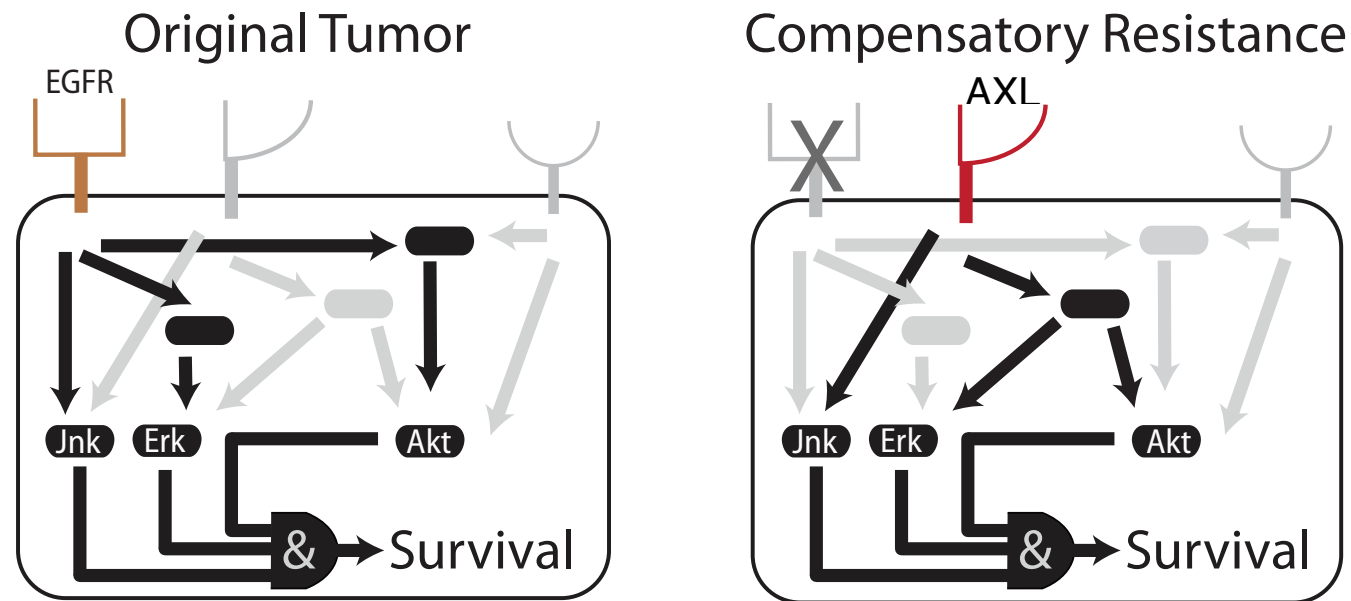
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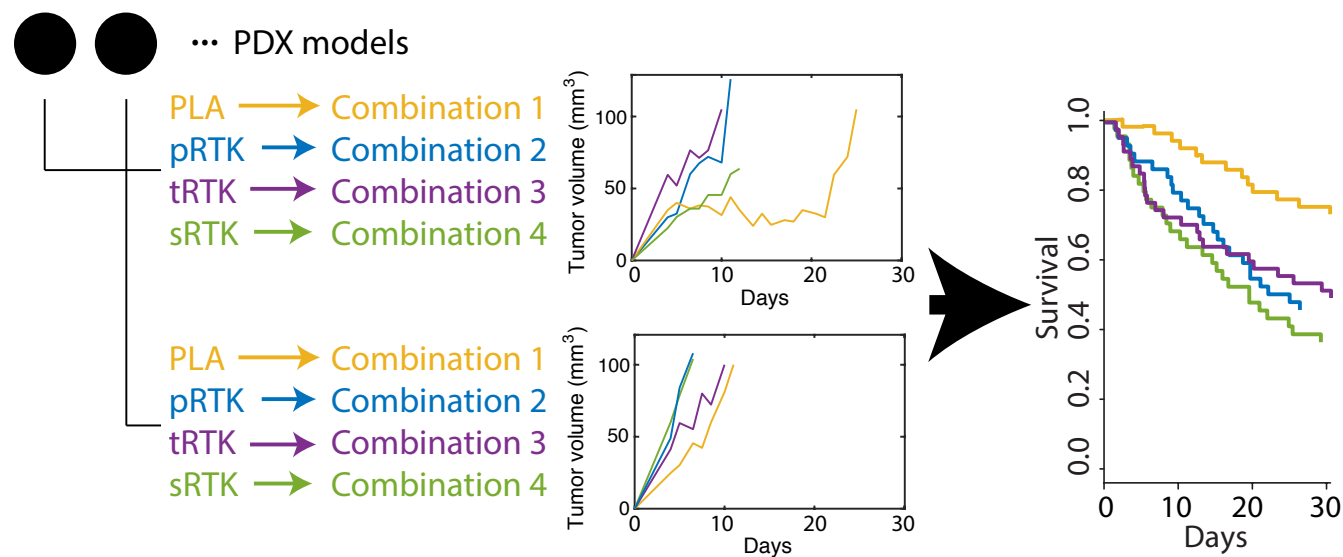
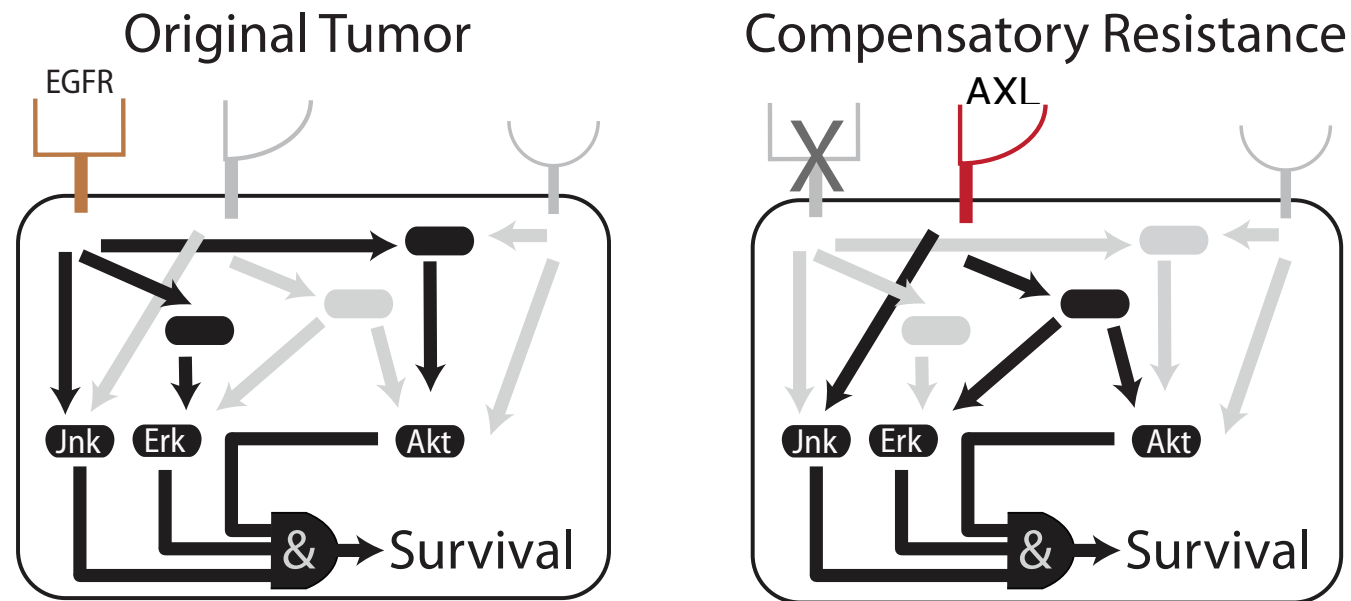
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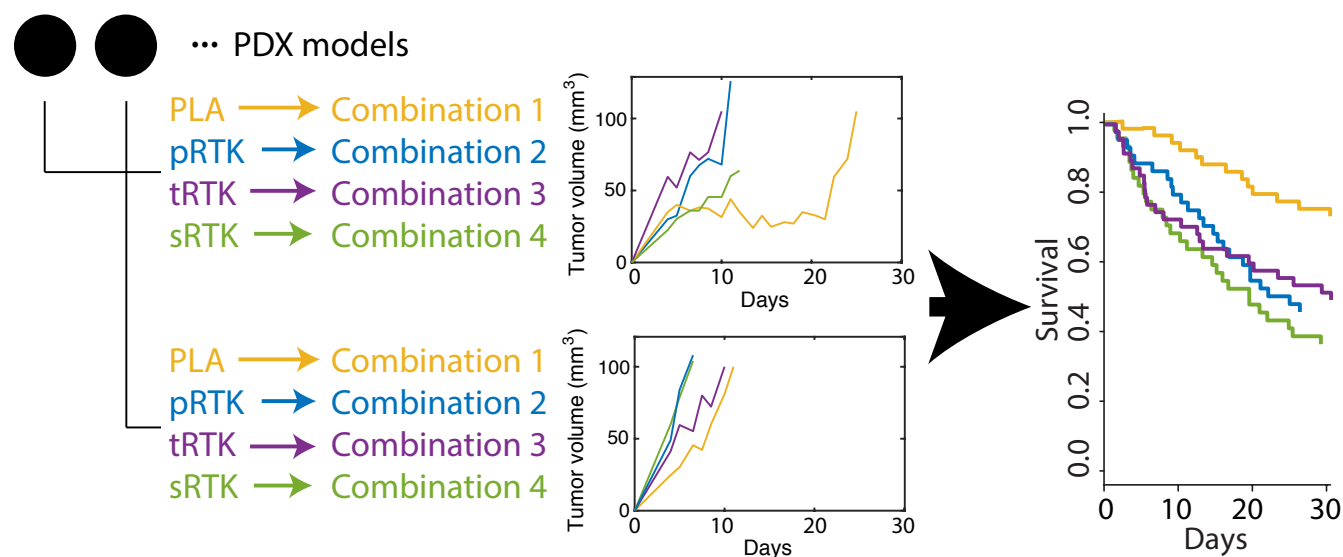
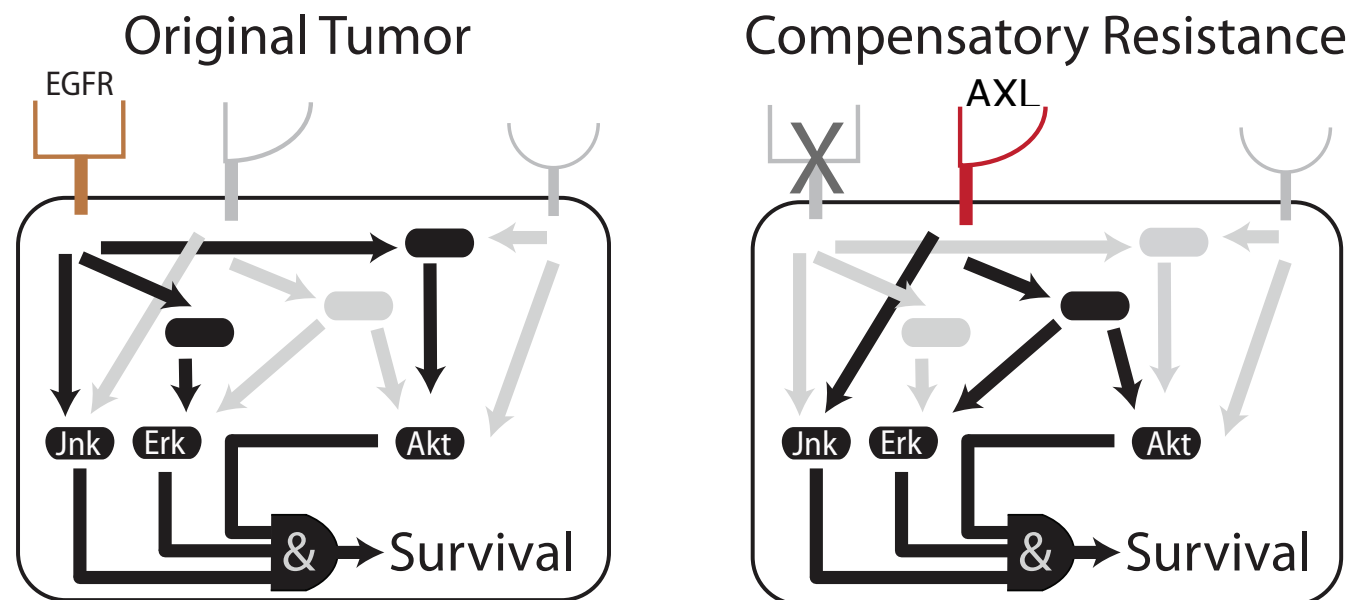
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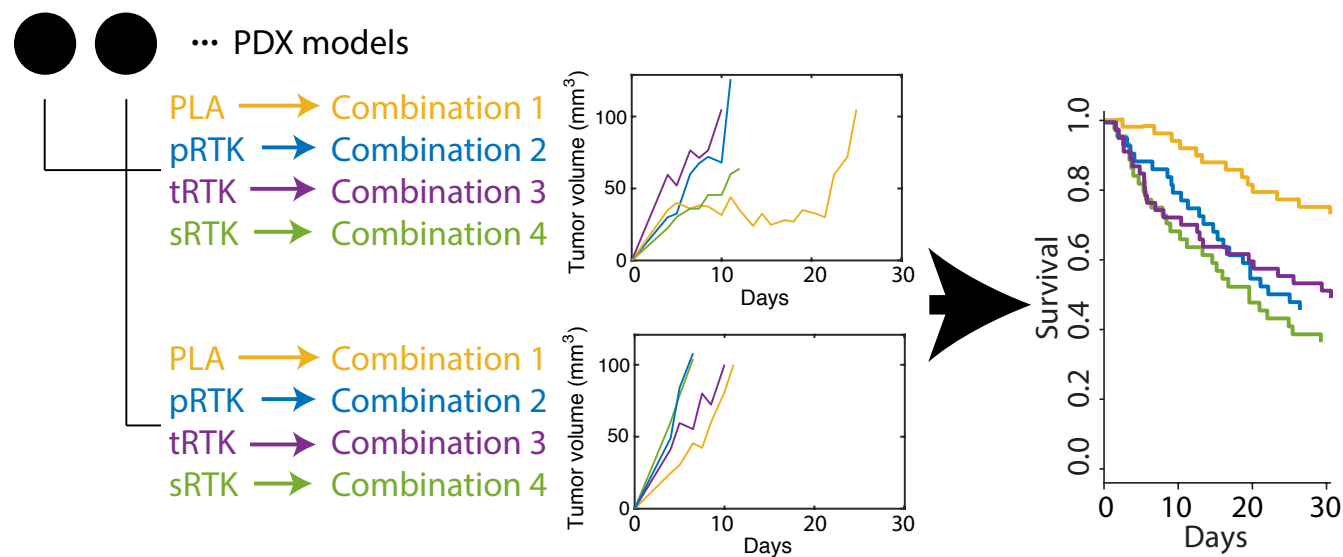
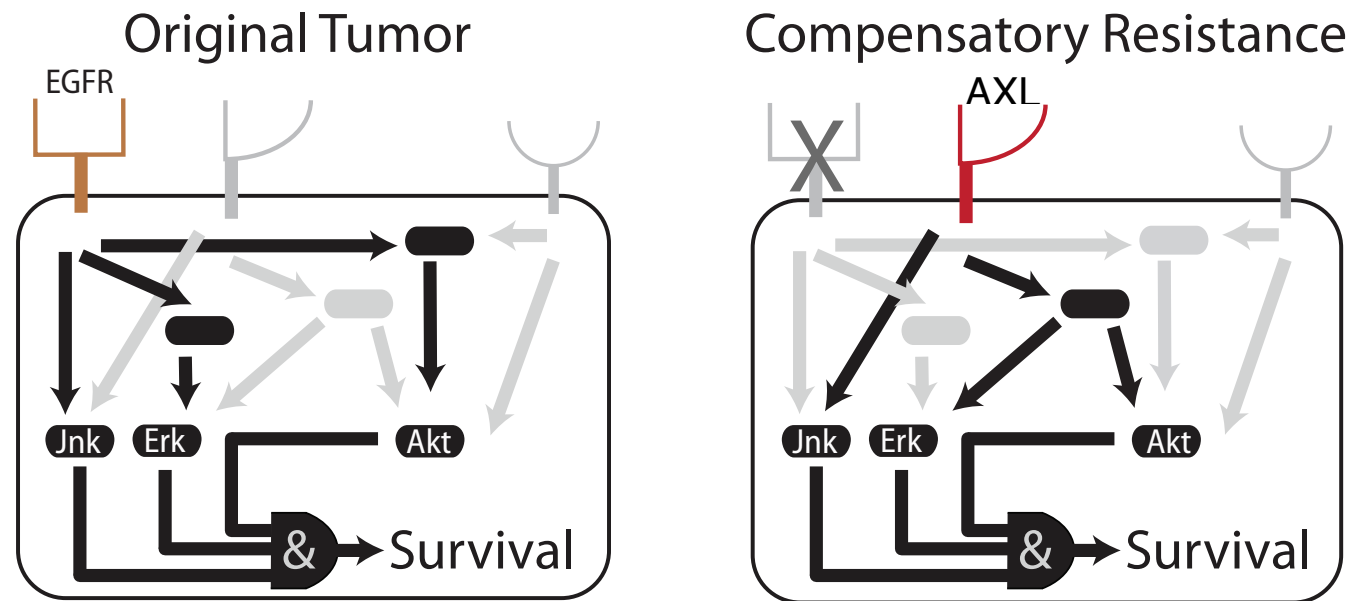
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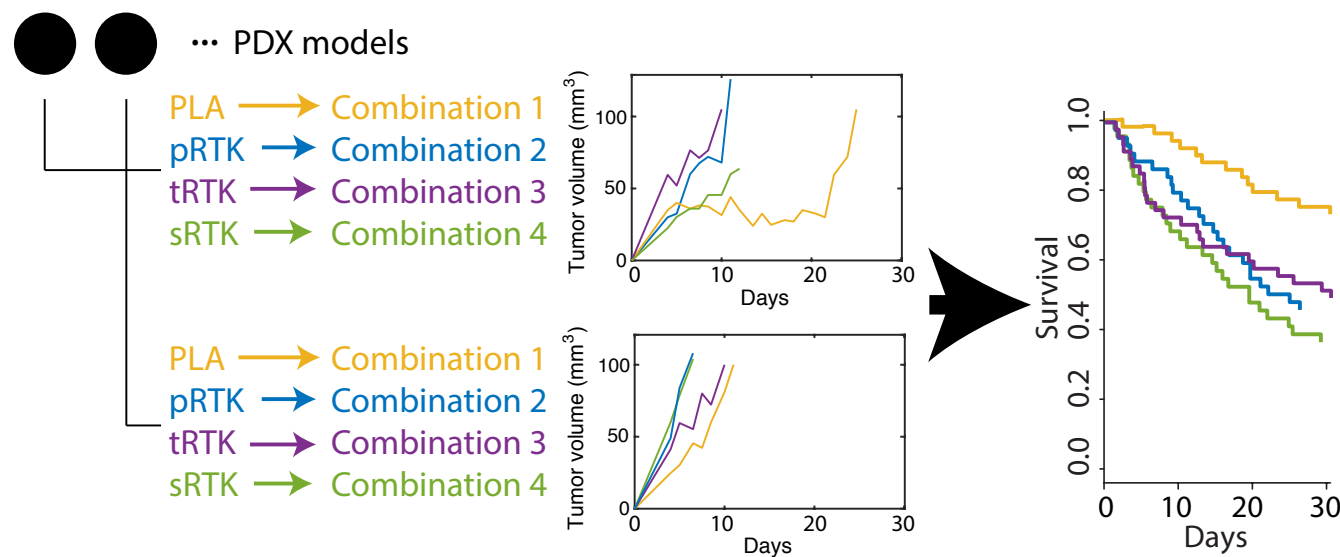
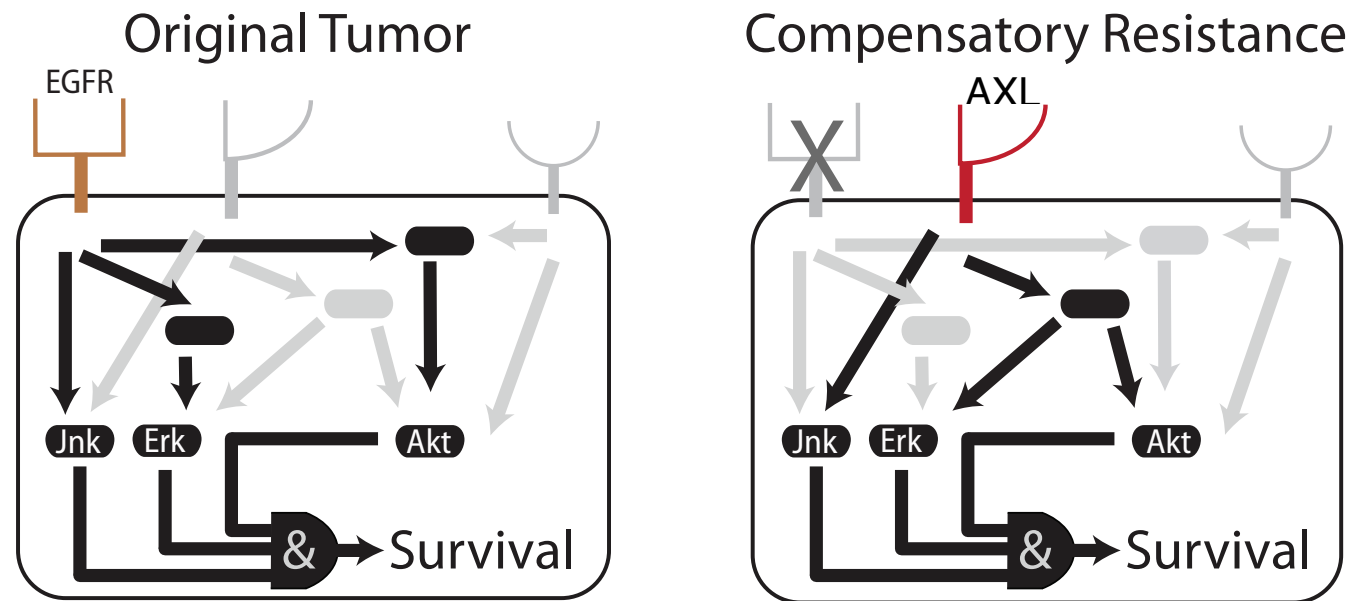
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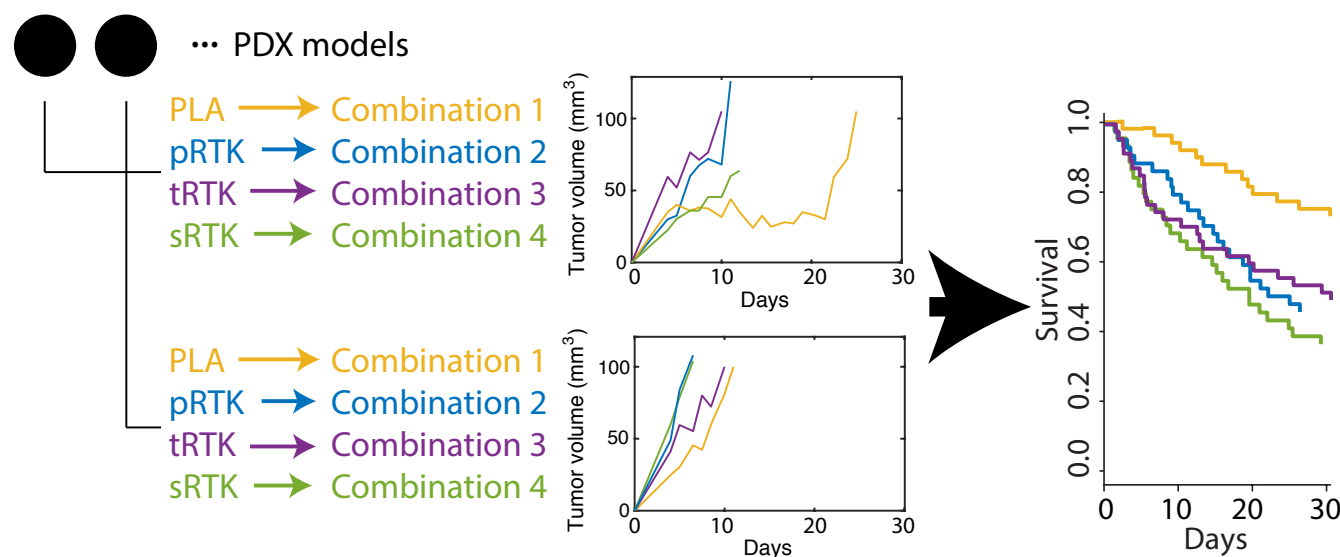
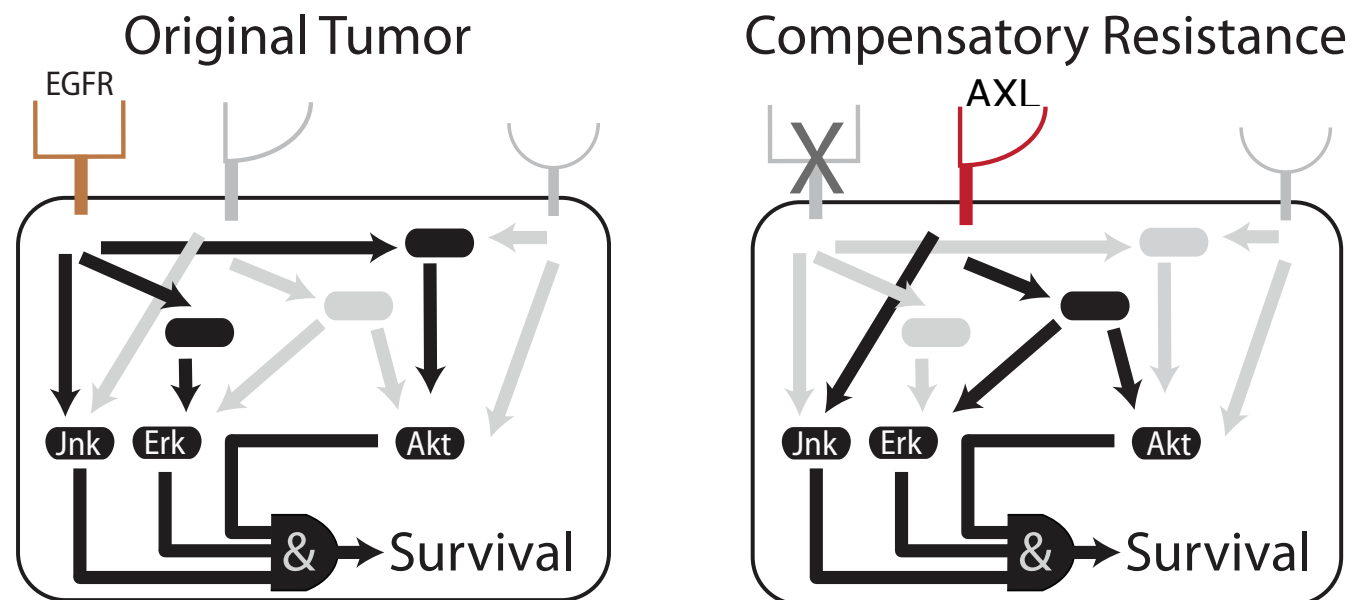
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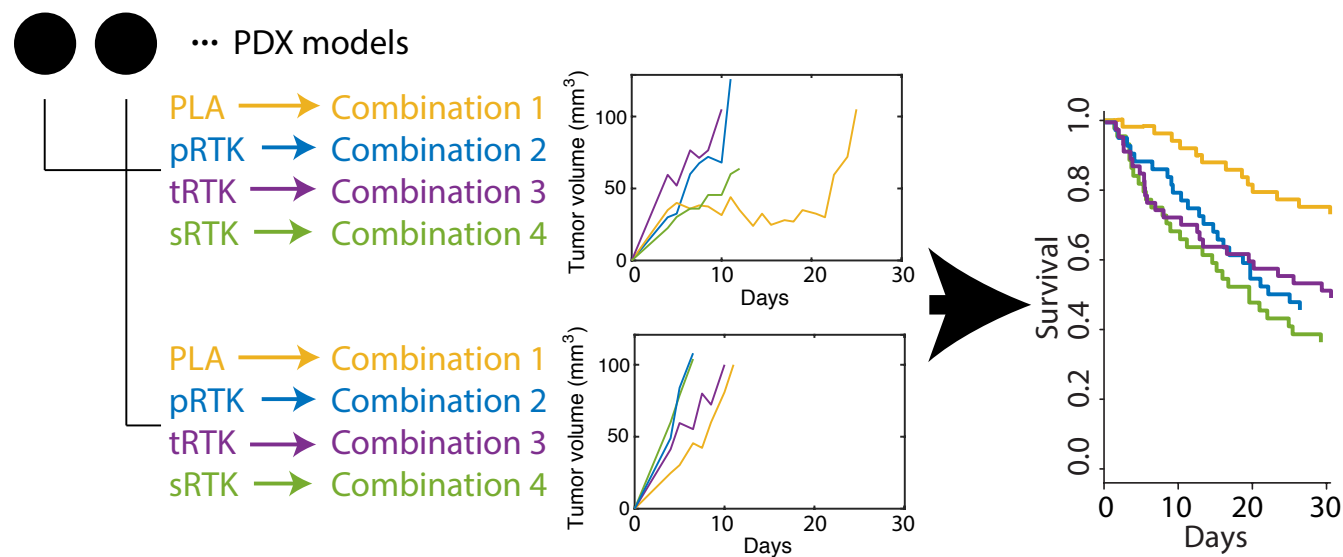
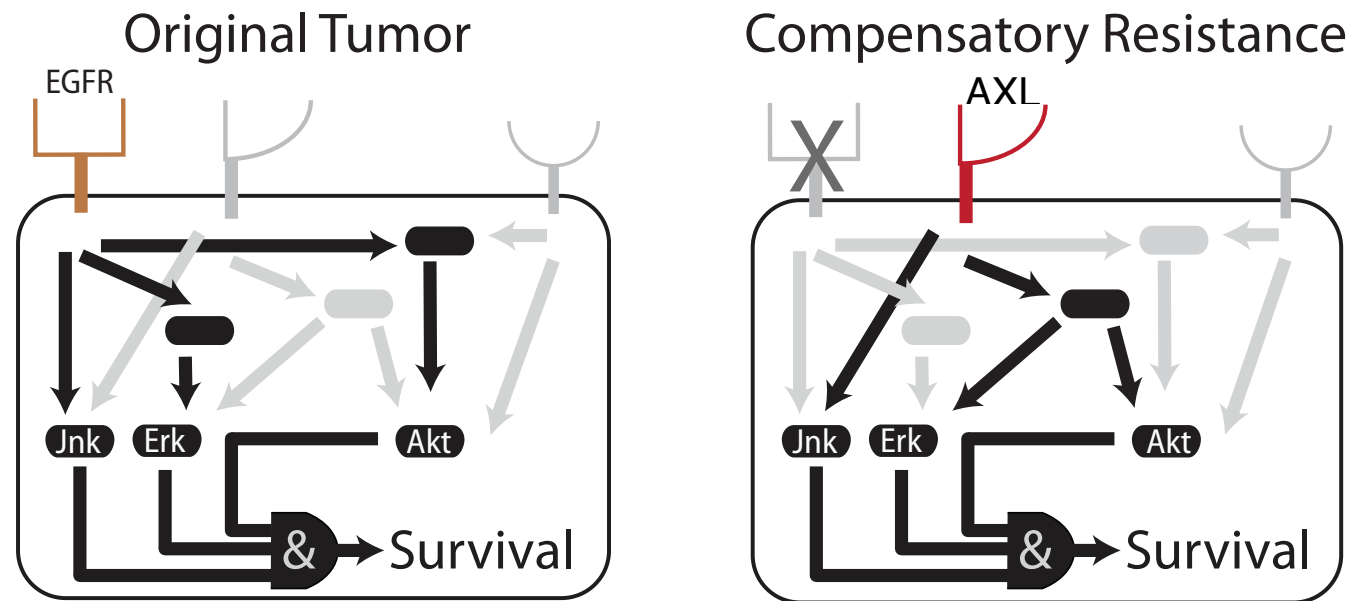
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- Model signaling to resistance relationship
- Validate signaling to resistance predictions

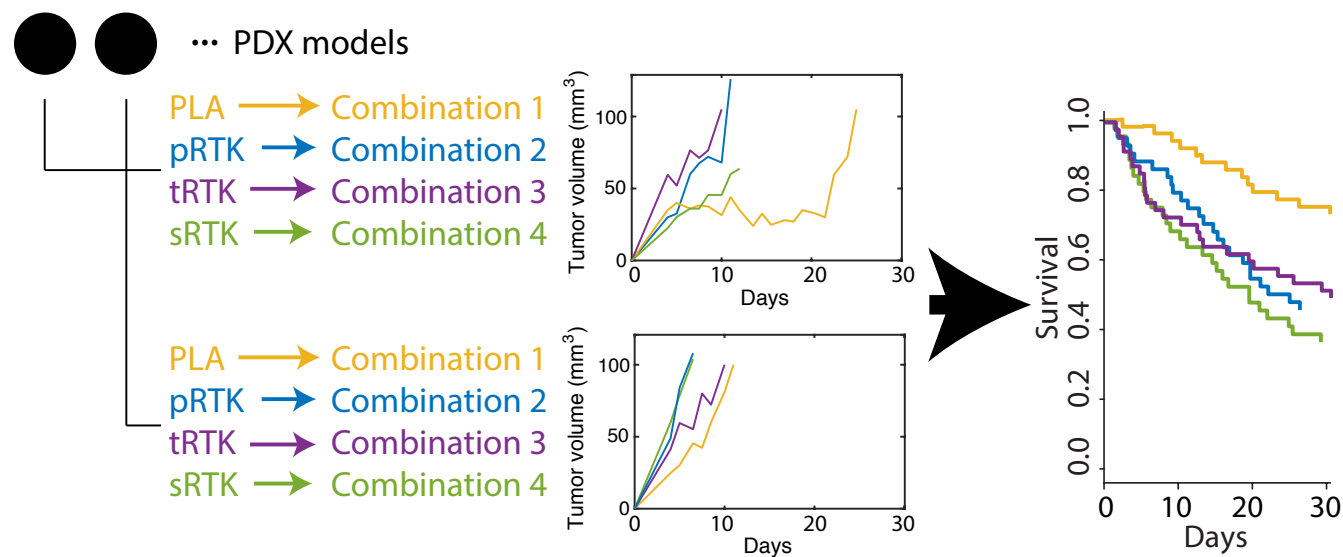
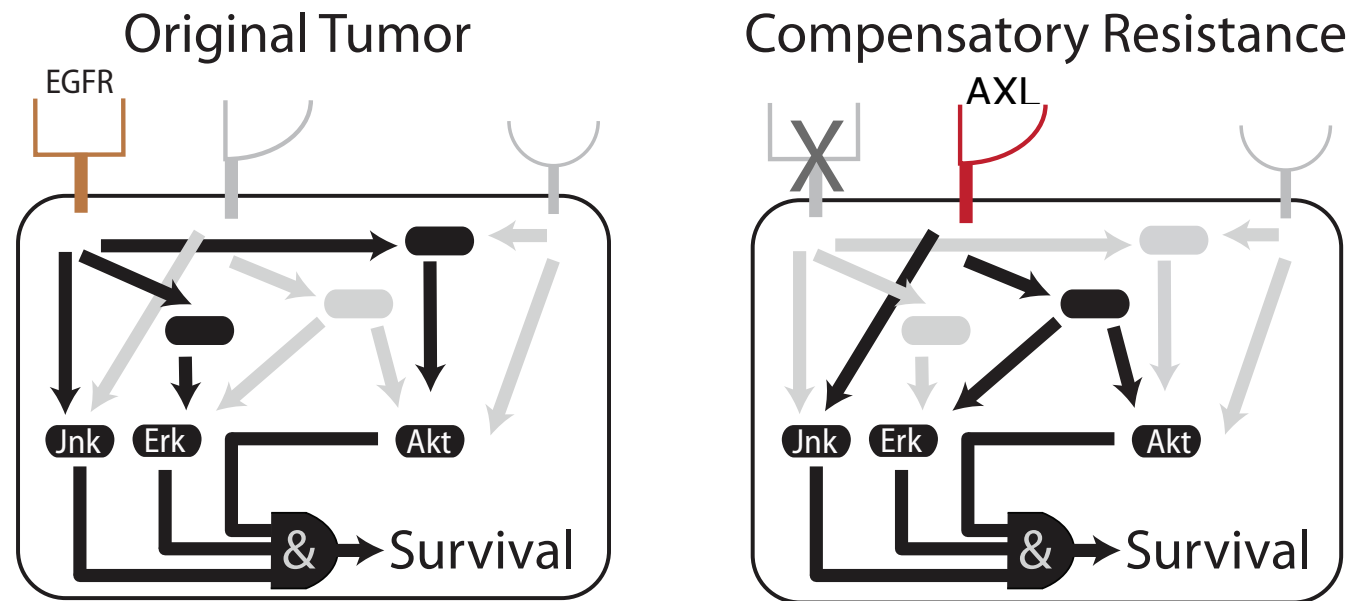
Aim 2: Quantify the corresponding RTK interaction profiles to identify the requisite receptor-level interactions promoting resistance

- Quantify receptor-interacting proteins
- Model adapter to signaling relationship
- Validate adapters implicated in resistance

Aim 3: Evaluate multiplexed protein interaction measurement as an effective method to predict resistance mechanism

- Validate PLA assay
- Identify drug combinations (xenograft samples)

# Research Focus 2: Identifying Precision Treatments through Resistance Mechanism Commonalities



## Outcomes:

- Map resistance signaling
- Detailed AXL signaling
- Precise combination therapy identification

Aim 1: Map the global signaling state changes during switched RTK activation to identify the essential features of bypass resistance

Evaluate resistance from AXL mutants/RTK panel

Phosphoproteomic measurement

Model signaling to resistance relationship

Validate signaling to resistance predictions

Aim 2: Quantify the corresponding RTK interaction profiles to identify the requisite receptor-level interactions promoting resistance

Quantify receptor-interacting proteins

Model adapter to signaling relationship

Validate adapters implicated in resistance

Aim 3: Evaluate multiplexed protein interaction measurement as an effective method to predict resistance mechanism

Validate PLA assay

Identify drug combinations (xenograft samples)

Test combination predictions

# Timeline

2017/2018

2018/2019

2019/2020

2020/2021



**Existing Funding:** \$320,000/yr (DP5, Brodeur, AMIGOS)

Postdoc Graduate Student Undergraduate

## Research Focus 1

**Submitted Funding Applications:** Burroughs Wellcome CASI (current finalist)

Aim 1: Measure Binding

Aim 2: Model Assembly/Validation

Existing postdoc

Aim 3: *In vivo* Application

FcyR models

## Research Focus 2

**Submitted Funding Application:** NCI Cancer Systems Biology Consortium U01

Aim 1: Identify essential bypass signaling

Aim 2: Identify driving RTK-adapter interactions

Aim 3: Apply PLA to predict drug combinations

Existing postdoc

Growth models with apoptosis/necroptosis



# Teaching Plans

## Existing courses to which I could immediately contribute:

### Undergraduate

BE 100: Bioengineering Fundamentals  
BE 110: Biotransport and Bioreaction Processes  
BE 167L: Bioengineering Laboratory  
BE 188 - Special Courses in BE: Cell Engineering

### Graduate

BE 295E - Seminar: Research Topics in BE –  
Molecular Cell BE Research  
BE C201: Engineering Principles for Drug Delivery

## Suggested course development:

### Applying data-driven modeling in bioengineering

- Each week:
  - Lecture on a method
  - Discussion of paper using the method paired with experiments
  - Implementation
- Reproducible methods and tooling emphasized throughout
- Final project re-implementing a study from literature with documentation, data, testing & code
- Appropriate as upper-level undergraduate or graduate course