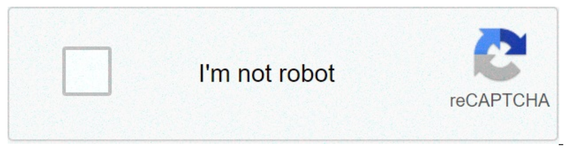

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List of partners (sellers) Peter Fu, Ph.D. (870) 543-7121NCTRESESEARCH@FDA.HHS.GOV Â «Back to the page of the NCTR Investigator Principle AboutÃ ¢ | Ã, publications ¢ | Ã, members of the FDA Lifetime Achievement Recipment Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter Peter PH.D. , ¬ Â "Lucidating the biological effects and mechanisms of action of carcinogens and other toxic constituents of food, drugs and cosmetic products regulated by the FDA.ã, Â € Dr. was started his career at NCTR almost 40 years ago after receiving A Ph.D. from the University of Illinois to Chicago and working at Ben May Institute for Cancer Research at the Chicago University. Recruited to Nctr in 1979, Dr. was supported the NCTR mission to provide research for the regulatory requirements of FDA products centers; Focus on mechanical studies of genotoxicity and tumorigenicity of pyrrolizidine alkaloids, nanomaterials and herbal food supplements. In addition to this prestigious most recent prize, he was previously awarded the FDA commendable service premium and the FDA prize of merit, together with the award for the special recognition of the public health service. Internationally recognized as an expert in chemical carcinogenogenesis, DR. Fu publications include seminal studies related to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, nitroomatic compounds and pirrolizidine alkaloids. The studies of him have greatly influenced the public health decisions carried out by the FDA, the Niehs / National toxicology program, the International Agency for Cancer Research and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. It was believes that his two more significant contributions to science through the years are: to establish the dosage of the newborn mouse in a regulatory environment, such as complementary analysis or replacement for two-year standard rodent cancer bioassay and results from his research on determination Mechanics of pyrrolizidine alkaloids that have been used by agencies around the world to describe the risks associated with exposure to this class of chemicals. The Dr. Peter Fu Background has research in the field of chemical carcinogenesis for 43 years. He received a ph.d. From Illinois University in Chicago in 1973 and worked at Ben May Institute for Cancer Research at the University of Chicago from 1973 to 1979, where he focused his research on chemical carcinogens. Dr. Fu was recruited to NCTR in 1979. In support of the NCTR mission to provide research for theDetails of FDA product centers, its research focused on mechanical studies of genotoxicity and tumor of pyrrolizidine alkaloids, nanomaterials and herbal food supplements. In March 1997 he was appointed for the senior biomedical research service. Dr. Fu served as an additional professor at several universities in the United States and China. He also worked with the following scientific journals: Dr. Nichol of the Physics Research Unit (Normal Research) (Normal Health Research) (Normal Health Research) (Normal Health Research) (Normal Health Research) Plants containing pyrrolizidine alkaloid are widespread in the world and are probably the most common type of poisonous plants that affect livestock, wildlife and humans. Many alkaloids of pyrolizidine are hepatotoxic and tumorigenic and represent a threat to human health and safety. Regulatory agencies around the world have issued prohibitions and warnings on products containing pyrrolizidine alkaloids. To date, however, there are no practical analytical methods to quantify the total toxic alcaloid content pyrrolizidine present in plants and herbal products, or in foods, such as herbal, honey and milk-based food supplements. Therefore, analytical methods based on mechanisms must be developed to assess the risk posed by pyrrolizidine alkaloids in plants based on herbs and herbal products. The current research of Dr. It was concentrated on quantification of alcaloid-DNA conductors of DNA and pyrrolizidine adornments alcaloid-doma as methods based on the mechanism for this requirement. The mechanical studies of Dr. It was determined that different types of tumor-pirrolizidine alkaloids exercise tumoricity through a common metabolic activation path. These results are strongly significant and strongly imply that a common metabolic mechanism is involved. In addition, the consistent type of damage of DNA produced related to the biological effects of pyrrolizidine alkaloids. Dr. Fu suggests that, at the time of the metabolism of live herbal products, in vitro, or in cultivated cells, the quantification of the level of DHP-DNA conductors should be a bioassay Bioassay, reliable and based on the mechanism. Dr. FU also developed a methodLC/MS to quantify blood-protein adducts DHP as a nonvasive biomarker of tumigenicity and pyrrolizidine alkaloid exposure and exposure. The levels of adducts of â¨DHP proteins in the blood correlated well with the levels of DHP-DNA adducts in the liver. This analytical method LC/MS/MS has the potential to be used to evaluate the human the human pyrrolizidines alkaloids. 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