Introduction to Dr Ian Frazer AC

Time: 6pm
Date: Thursday 5 May, 2016
Place: Allan Scott Auditorium
RUN SHEET: Cancer Immunotherapy: here at last!

With Professor Ian Frazer AC

Thursday 5 May 2016, 6.00pm start
Allan Scott Auditorium, UniSA City West campus, Hawke Building, 55 North Terrace, Adelaide

Contact numbers:
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.00pm</td>
<td>Hawke Centre set up</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Banners and looping introductory slides</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.15pm</td>
<td>Speaker arrives at venue</td>
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<td>Run-through proceedings – attach headset mic/sound check</td>
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<td>5.30pm</td>
<td>Doors open</td>
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<td>Looping slides on-screen – event information</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.00pm</td>
<td>Welcome and acknowledgements</td>
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<td>Professor David Lloyd, Vice Chancellor, UniSA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Kaurna acknowledgement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Welcome on behalf of UniSA and Hawke Centre</td>
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<td>• VIPs acknowledgement</td>
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<td>• Phones off and notes videoing of the event</td>
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<td>• Speaker introduction</td>
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<td>6.10pm</td>
<td>Speaker presentation</td>
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<td>50 minutes – length TBC</td>
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<td>7.00pm</td>
<td>Audience questions</td>
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<tr>
<th>7.15pm</th>
<th><strong>Event close and thanks</strong></th>
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<td></td>
<td>Professor David Lloyd, Vice Chancellor, UniSA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Thanks speaker</td>
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<td>• Advises podcast available on Hawke Centre website</td>
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<td>• Closes event</td>
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• Ngangkira, Miyurna! Naa marni Ngai nari David
  Ladies and gentlemen, hello, my name is David

• Ngai yarta-nungku yaku, ngai kunturrkinthi taakanthi
  ngaityu wardli
  I’m not originally from this country but I am proud to call this my home.

• Ngai pudlunthi naa-itya, ngai wangkanthi warra Kaurna
  meyurna, miipudlunthi ngaityu kuinyuntapinthi
  And I’m telling you this in the language of the Kaurna people as a mark
  of respect.

• The meeting this evening is taking place on Kaurna land.

• The Kaurna people have performed ceremonies on this
  land for many centuries, and we pay respect to their
  living culture and the unique role they continue to play
  in the life of the Adelaide region.

• Good evening.

• Before we get underway, could I ask that you switch
  your phones off, or at least put them on silent?
• We’re videotaping tonight’s lecture and nothing ruins a good podcast more than the insistent ringing of a mobile phone.

(WAIT UNTIL RUSTLING OF MOBILE PHONE WRANGLING CEASES)

• Many of you would know by now that the University of South Australia is celebrating its 25th birthday this year,

• And we have organised events throughout 2016 to mark this event.

• They range from the obvious -

• gala dinners to raise funds for scholarships, to campus parties with free food for students -

• But there’s a serious side to our celebrations and that we mark with a series of Iconic Public Lectures throughout the year.
• These lectures continue the university’s mission to find ideas and solutions for a sustainable 21st century.

• In tonight’s lecture we will hear the story of a man who was driven by curiosity and the need to do good for people.

• The result of his efforts is four vaccines for the prevention and treatment of cervical cancer.

• Cervical cancer affects half a million women each year and Dr Ian Frazer AC is leading research which has the potential to eradicate the disease within a generation.

• Dr Frazer is a clinician scientist who trained as a clinical immunologist in his native Scotland.

• Having earned degrees in Medicine and Surgery he trained as a renal physician to investigate the immunological issues around transplantation.
• At that time – this was in the 1980s – the place to study immunology was at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute in Melbourne,

• And so an extraordinary career began.

• It started with his investigation of how the immune system clears the Hepatitis B virus.

• The study group he chose was a group of homosexual men, a population with an unusually high rate of chronic Hep B.

• He soon learned that similar cases of immune impairment were rapidly appearing elsewhere around the world and the condition became known as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

• Ian Frazer was among the first to confirm that AIDS was common in Australia and that was before a virus was associated with the disease.
• But he and his colleagues suspected a viral origin so they tested the cohort for a variety of viruses known to cause immune problems.

• They tested for a recently identified virus, HTLV-111 which later became known as HIV

• and their work contributed to the growing body of knowledge that identified HIV as the cause of AIDS.

• It didn’t take long to make the next connection.

• Dr Frazer and his colleagues were the first to notice that AIDS patients often had significant difficulty with genital warts which are caused by human papilloma viruses or HPVs.

• He became convinced that the immune system played a role in the ability to protect against HPV-linked cancer,

• and that immunosuppressed patients couldn’t clear the virus and that the resulting uncontrolled HPV infection led to cancer.
• The next step would be to grow the virus in a lab and maybe develop a vaccine.

• But HPV wouldn’t grow.

• On a sabbatical at Cambridge University Dr Ian Frazer met virologist Dr Jian Zhou (GEE-AN JO) and they decided that if HPV wouldn’t grow, they’d build their own version.

• Out of that collaboration and their research at the University of Queensland, came the vaccine Gardasil which is used primarily for the prevention of HPV-associated cervical cancer.

• Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women,

• and Gardasil has now been administered more than 125 million times in 121 countries.
• Dr Frazer is now head of the Translational Research Institute, a joint initiative of The University of Queensland, Queensland University of Technology, the Mater Medical Research Institute and the Princess Alexandra Hospital.

• It is Australia’s first translational research facility dedicated to translating scientific discoveries into applications for medical practice.

• He is researching immunoregulation and immunotherapeutic vaccines, supported by several US and Australian research funding bodies.

• He is working on a VLP-based vaccine – that’s Virus-like Particles for the uninitiated - against hepatitis C,

• and is researching extensions to the VLP production technology for dengue fever and Japanese encephalitis vaccines.
• Dr Frazer expects 50 per cent effective HIV vaccines to be available by 2028.

• He is already overseeing trials of the first vaccine for skin cancer (the Squamous cancer, caused by HPV) which might be ready before 2020.

• For his work he has been covered in awards: He was
  
  o Australian of the Year in 2006;
  o Winner of the Prime Minister’s Prize for Science in 2008;
  o Australian Living Treasure in 2012; and
  o Companion of the Order of Australia in the 2013 Queen’s birthday Honours List.

• He and Dr Jian Zhou (GEE-AN JO) even won the research equivalent of an Oscar.

• Awarded by the European Patent Office it is voted on by members of the public after categories are chosen by a scientific panel.
The European Patent Office president Benoit Battistelli (BEN WAR BATT ISTEILLI) said the two researchers received 32 per cent of the 47,000 votes cast online.

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pride and pleasure to introduce our keynote speaker tonight, Dr Ian Frazer AC.

(AT THE CONCLUSION OF DR FRAZER’S LECTURE, RETURN TO THE STAGE TO THANK HIM.)

Dr Frazer, it has been an enormous privilege for all of us to hear you speak and to learn of the developments in medical science that could keep us all alive indefinitely.

Ladies and gentlemen, may I remind you that a podcast of tonight’s lecture will be available within a few days on the Hawke Centre website.

Thank you for joining us tonight, and take care getting home.