Mechanistic Studies on Vitamin D-Mediated Prostate Cancer Prevention

Presented by
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10:30 a.m.
Beering Hall (BRNG), Room 2280

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High vitamin D status has been proposed to reduce the risk of prostate cancer. For example, population based studies show an inverse association between sunlight exposure or high serum 25 hydroxyvitamin D and prostate cancer risk while cell based studies show that the active vitamin D metabolite, 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D, has anti-cancer actions (e.g. suppresses cell growth and promotes apoptosis). Unfortunately, a direct protective effect of high vitamin D status against prostate cancer has not been demonstrated and the molecular targets accounting for vitamin D-mediated prostate cancer protection are unknown. This seminar will summarize the results our NCI-funded research using animal models to directly test the role of vitamin D and signaling through the vitamin D receptor on normal prostate biology and prostate cancer.

Dr. Fleet received his Ph.D. in Nutritional Biochemistry from Cornell University and completed post-doctoral training at Tufts University. He has held faculty and staff positions at the USDA Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging at Tufts University, UNC-Greensboro, and Purdue University.

Interdepartmental Nutrition Program Seminar
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