

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

Give the following information for the key personnel and consultants listed on page 2. Begin with the Principal Investigator/Program Director. Photocopy this page for each person.

NAME	POSITION TITLE	BIRTHDATE (Mo., Day, Yr.)	
<b>Susan C. Wright</b>	<b>Sr. Scientist</b>	<b>11/15/50</b>	
EDUCATION (Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as nursing, and include postdoctoral training.)			
INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE	YEAR CONFERRED	FIELD OF STUDY
Ohio State University	B.S.	1972	Med. Techn.
Ohio State University	M.S.	1976	Clin. Path.
UCLA, Los Angeles	Ph.D.	1982	Microbio. Immunol.

RESEARCH AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE: Concluding with present position, list, in chronological order, previous employment, experience, and honors. Include present membership on any Federal Government public advisory committee. List, in chronological order, the titles and complete references to all publications during the past three years and to representative earlier publications pertinent to this application. DO NOT EXCEED TWO PAGES.

Professional Experience

1972-1975 Medical Technologist, A.S.C.P., Clinical Immunology & Clinical Chemistry  
University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio

1976-1978 Research Associate, Department of Anatomy  
The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

1982-1984 Post-Doctoral Trainee, Department of Microbiology & Immunology, UCLA

1984-1987 Assistant Researcher, Department of Microbiology & Immunology, UCLA

1987-1991 Senior Scientist, Genelabs Incorporated, Redwood City, CA

1991-pres Senior Scientist, Palo Alto Institute for Molecular Medicine

Grants

1984-1987 NIH New Investigator Award, Mechanism of NK Resistance in Tumor Cell Variants

1987-1992 RO1, Variant Cells Resistance to Diverse Cytotoxic Agents

1990 SBIR, Characterization of a TNF inhibitor

Awards

Allied Health Professions Advanced Traineeship Grant, 1975, The Ohio State University

University of California Regent's Scholarship 1978, UCLA

PUBLICATIONS

**Wright, S.C.,** and B. Bonavida. 1981. Selective lysis of NK-sensitive target cells by a soluble mediator released from murine spleen cells and human peripheral blood lymphocytes. J. Immunol. 126:1516.

**Wright, S.C.,** and B. Bonavida. 1982. Studies on the mechanism of natural killer (NK) cell-mediated cytotoxicity (CMC). I. Release of cytotoxic factors specific for NK-sensitive target cells (NKCF) during coculture of NK effector cells with NK target cells. J. Immunol. 129:433.

**Wright, S.C.,** and B. Bonavida. 1982. Role of natural killer cytotoxic factors (NKCF) in the mechanism of NK cell mediated cytotoxicity, in NK cells and other Natural Effector Cells, Herberman, ed, Acad. Press, Inc., NY p.961.

**Wright, S.C.,** M.L. Weitzen, R. Kahle, G.A. Granger, and B. Bonavida. 1983. Studies on the mechanism of natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity. II. Coculture of human PBL with NK-sensitive or resistant cell lines stimulates release of natural killer cytotoxic factors (NKCF) selectively cytotoxic to NK-sensitive target cells. J. Immunol. 130:2479, 1983.

**Wright, S.C.,** and B. Bonavida. 1983. YAC-1 variant clones selected for resistance to natural killer cytotoxic factors (NKCF) are also resistant to natural killer cell-mediated cytotoxicity. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 80:1688, 1983.

**Wright, S.C.,** and B. Bonavida. 1983. Studies on the mechanism of natural killer cell-mediated cytotoxicity. III. Activation of NK cells by interferon augments the lytic activity of released natural killer cytotoxic factors (NKCF). J. Immunol. 130:2960.

**Wright, S.C.,** and B. Bonavida. 1983. Studies on the mechanisms of natural killer cell-mediated cytotoxicity. IV. Interferon-induced inhibition of NK target cell susceptibility to lysis is due to a defect in their ability to stimulate release of natural killer cytotoxic factors (NKCF). J. Immunol. 130: 2965.

**Wright, S.C.,** and B. Bonavida. 1984. Studies on the mechanism of the cell-mediated cytotoxicity. V. Lack of NK specificity at the level of induction of natural killer cytotoxic factors in cultures of human, murine, or rat effector cells