AAAAI Foundation and Jordan N. Fink, MD, FAAAAI Lectureship (2nd year)

SUNDAY, MARCH 2
8:15 - 9:45 am
Ending Respiratory Viral Infections: The Quest for Vaccines
Convention Center, Ground Level, Hall A

Lecturer: Bali Pulendran, PhD

Cracking the Crystal Ball: Predicting Vaccine Responses

Jordan N. Fink, MD, FAAAAI

Jordan N. Fink, M.D., FAAAAI was an iconic figure in Allergy/Immunology. Dr. Fink spent 50 years at The Medical College of Wisconsin as Division Chief A/I, leading groundbreaking research, and training 100 Fellows. So many of us across the world are deeply indebted to Dr. Fink. Not only was he an amazing doctor and researcher, he was the quintessential clinician scientist.

Dr. Fink's astute observation in the late 1960's led to the clinical description, science, and treatment of hypersensitivity pneumonia. His pioneering research contributions would go on to many areas, including occupational lung disease and allergies, identifying the immunological mechanisms of bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA), ABPA in latex allergies and patients with cystic fibrosis.

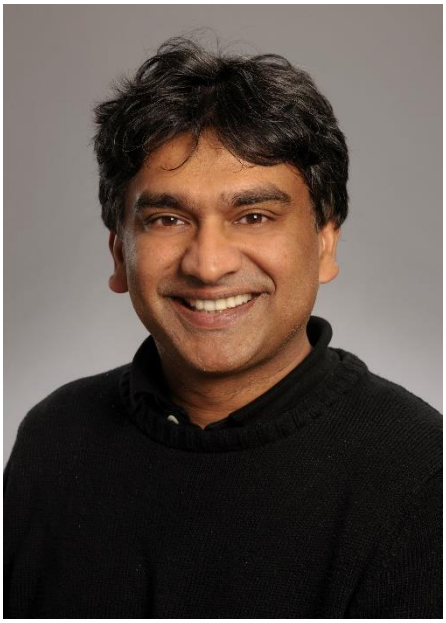
Dr. Fink was a member of 30+ elite professional and honorary societies. He was a former President of the AAAAI, (1984-85), and received AAAAI's Distinguished Service Award in 1994 and the AAAAI Special Recognition Award in 2002. He retired in 2015, at the age of 80.

He was an eloquent advocate for philanthropy to enhance care, education, and research. Dr. Fink secured hundreds of millions of dollars for over 20 peer review grants. His original SCOR grant in the early 1970's for $10 million, (the equivalent of >$59 million today,) is remarkable. He also authored/co-authored close to 400 papers and 74 book chapters and reviews. Many of his publications were of importance in understanding the intersection of pulmonary and allergic pathology and direct patient care.

To read more about Dr. Fink's remarkable contributions to medicine:
https://www.goodmanbensman.com/obituaries/clw0vni0b01a4kjz9j5bm0jmf

Bali Pulendran, PhD

Violetta L. Horton Professor, and Co-Director. Institute for Immunity, Transplantation and Infection, Department of Pathology, Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Fellow at ChEM-H (Chemistry, Engineering and Medicine for Human Health), Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford University.



Bali Pulendran is the Violetta L. Horton Professor at the Stanford University School of Medicine, and a Co-Director of the Institute for Immunology, Transplantation, and Infection, at Stanford University. He received his undergraduate degree from Cambridge University, and his Ph.D., from the Walter & Eliza Hall Institute in Melbourne, Australia, under the supervision of Sir Gustav Nossal. He then did his post-doctoral work at Immunex Corporation in Seattle.

Dr. Pulendran has had a transformative impact on human immunology and vaccinology by pioneering the use of systems approaches to probe immunity to vaccination and infection in humans. In addition, Dr. Pulendran discovered that dendritic cells, one of the key cell types orchestrating the immune response, consist of multiple subtypes, which are functionally distinct. He also discovered the mechanisms by which microbial stimuli program DCs to modulate T-helper responses and helped establish Flt3-Ligand as the key growth factor for DCs in vivo. These groundbreaking findings helped define major paradigms in innate immunity.

Dr. Pulendran's research is published in front line journals such as *Nature, Science, Cell, Nature Medicine,* and *Nature Immunology.* Dr. Pulendran serves on many advisory boards including that of Keystone Symposia and on the External Immunology Network of GSK. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the recipient of several honors and awards, including two concurrent MERIT awards from the NIH, the Albert Levy Prize, the ViE Award for the Best Research Team at the World Vaccine Congress, and is listed on Thomson Reuter's list of Highly Cited Researchers, which recognizes the world's most influential researchers of the past decade, demonstrated by the production of multiple highly-cited papers that rank in the top 1% by citations.