CURRICULUM VITAE

Dr. Renáta Bozó

Personal information

Date and place of birth: Hódmezővásárhely, Hungary; September 3, 1990
Postal address: 6. Korányi Street, H-6720 Szeged, Hungary
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Studies

2005-2009: Bethlen Gábor Református Gimnázium és Szatmáry Kollégium, Hódmezővásárhely (graduation)

2009-2013: University of Szeged Faculty of Science and Informatics, Biology (cell- and molecular biology specialization, Bachelor of Science), Szeged, Hungary

2013-2015: University of Szeged Faculty of Science and Informatics, Biologist (molecular-, immun- and microbiology specialization, Master of Scinece), Szeged, Hungary

2015-2018: University of Szeged Faculty of Medicine Department of Dermatology and Allergology, Clinical Medicine Doctoral School, Ph.D Student, Szeged, Hungary

2018-2020: University of Szeged Faculty of Medicine Department of Dermatology and Allergology, Clinical Medicine Doctoral School, Predoctoral Student, Szeged, Hungary

2020: Ph.D. degree, field of science: clinical medicine; University of Szeged Faculty of Medicine Department of Dermatology and Allergology, Clinical Medicine Doctoral School, Szeged, Hungary.

Scientific activities

2011-2012: University of Szeged Faculty of Science and Informatics, Department of Microbiology: thesis topic: „A *Staphylococcus aureus* tenyésztési körülményeinek optimalizálása koaguláz termelésére”

2014-2015: University of Szeged Faculty of Medicine Department of Dermatology and Allergology: thesis topic: „Szekvenciális fehérje extrakció optimalizálása bőrbetegségek proteomikai vizsgálatához”

2015-2018: University of Szeged Faculty of Medicine Department of Dermatology and Allergology/Clinical Medicine Doctoral School: PhD student
thesis topic: „A pikkelysömör proteomikai vizsgálata”

2018-2020: University of Szeged Faculty of Medicine Department of Dermatology and Allergology/Clinical Medicine Doctoral School: Predoctoral student/research assistant

thesis topic: „Potential relevance of altered cartilage oligomeric matrix protein in psoriasis”

2021-: University of Szeged Faculty of Medicine Department of Dermatology and Allergology: research fellow
research topic: Examination of potential non-lesional phenotype maintaining mechanisms of the psoriatic uninvolved skin.

Positions and memberships in scientific societies

Hungarian Dermatological Society 2015-

European Society for Dermatological Research 2016-

Awards, honors

- University of Szeged Faculty of Science and Informatics, Scientific Student Conference Biology II. Biotechnology and Biochemistry section, III. prize (2014)
- XXXII. National Scientific Student Conference, Biology Section, Biochemistry II. Special award (2015)
- Gedeon Richter's Talents Foundation PhD-scholarship (2015.08.31-2018.08.31)
- 89. Annual Meeting of Hungarian Dermatological Society, Experimental Section, Best Presentation category II. prize (25. November, 2016)
- Institutional Scientific Doctoral Scholarship 2016/2017 I. semester
- Institutional Scientific Doctoral Scholarship 2016/2017 II. semester
- „New National Excellence Program of the Ministry of Human Capacities” PhD student category, scientific research scholarship, 2017/2018
- „New National Excellence Program of the Ministry of Innovation and Technology” predoctoral category, scientific research scholarship, 2018/2019
- „New National Excellence Program of the Ministry of Innovation and Technology” predoctoral category, scientific research scholarship, 2019/2020
- European Society for Dermatological Research Travel Grant 2021.
- European Society for Dermatological Research, Future Leaders Academy, 2021.10.28-29.
- OTKA PD 138837 (Hungarian Scientific Research Fund): „A nem-léziós fenotípus fenntartására irányuló folyamatok vizsgálata a pikkelysömörös tünetmentes bőrben”
- National Academy of Scientist Education, Szent-Györgyi Junior Mentor
- Stephen W. Kuffler publication prize 2022

Language skills:

Hungarian (mother tongue)
English (B2 type language exam)
Germany (B2 type language exam)

Publications, conference attendances:

https://m2.mtmt.hu/gui2/?type=authors&mode=browse&sel=10055274
MTMT ID: 10055274
Cumulative impact faktor: 54,982

- number of articles: 12 (first author: 4, co-author: 8)
- number of conference abstracts: 26 (first author: 15, co-author: 11)

International Conference Presentation:

49. Annual ESDR Meeting, Eastern Europian section, Bordeaux, France, 18-21 September, 2019. Title: Cartilage oligomeric matrix protein negatively influences keratinocyte proliferation via α5β1-integrin: Potential relevance of altered COMP expression in psoriasis

Kutatási érdeklődés:

My research topic is related to the the pathomechanism of psoriasis. Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory, immune-mediated skin disease characterized by macroscopically red, scaly patches. Lesional skin is mainly characterized by hyperproliferation of epidermal keratinocytes and infiltration of immune cells. Uninvolved skin areas on the psoriatic patients are well separated from the lesional areas. However, the seemingly healthy-looking, uninvolved areas show a number of cellular and extracellular alterations compared to healthy skin. Growing evidence suggests that susceptibility factors present in the uninvolved skin to predispose the development of lesions and so-called protective alterations are also observed. In our research, we mainly focus on the examination of the protective processes. We have been previously observed that increased expression of cartilage oligomeric matrix protein in the uninvolved skin may contribute to suppressing hyperproliferation of epidermal keratinocytes. We also observed a disease severity related FOXO1/p27 mediated cell cycle inhibition in the uninvolved keratinocytes. These protective processes may help to the maintenance of the non-lesional phenotype in the uninvolved psoriatic skin with suppressing of the hyperproliferation of epidermal keratinocytes. In the present work, we investigate the proliferation-suppressing mechanisms of uninvolved keratinocytes and the role of proteases, protease inhibitors, cytokines, and chemokines in the maintenance of the potential non-lesional phenotype. Better knowledge of these processes may provide new therapeutic targets that are not only intended to treat the symptoms but may also prevent their development as well.