

Dr Florian Sennlaub received his medical degree in Germany, his doctoral training and PhD in Paris, and his postdoctoral training in Montréal. He holds a tenure-track Director of Research position at the French National Health Institute and the head of the Department of Pathophysiology and Therapeutics at the Vision Institute in Paris, France. His laboratory focuses on the pathogenic role of the chronic accumulation of mononuclear phagocytes (MP) in age-related macular degeneration (AMD). His recent work has demonstrated how the genetic AMD-risk variants affect MP function, impair subretinal immune suppression, and inflammation resolution. Together his findings emphasize the role of the AMD-risk variants in inflammation and inflammation in AMD and open new therapeutic avenues to inhibit pathogenic non-resolving subretinal MP accumulation in AMD. Dr Sennlaub is the recipient of the Prix de la Fondation de l'oeil and has authored and co-authored 93 articles.

Selected Publications:

1. Calippe B, ..., Sennlaub F (2017) Complement factor H inhibits CD47-mediated resolution of inflammation. *Immunity*. Feb 21;46(2):261-272
2. Eandi CM, ... Sennlaub F (2016). "Subretinal mononuclear phagocytes induce cone segment loss via IL-1beta". *Elife* Jul 20;5. pii: e16490. doi: 10.7554/eLife.16490.
3. Levy O, ... Sennlaub F. Apolipoprotein E promotes subretinal mononuclear phagocyte survival and chronic inflammation in age-related macular degeneration. *EMBO Mol Med*. 2015; 7:211-226.
4. Sennlaub, F., ... C. Combadiere (2013). "CCR2(+) monocytes infiltrate atrophic lesions in age-related macular disease and mediate photoreceptor degeneration in experimental subretinal inflammation in Cx3cr1 deficient mice." *EMBO Mol Med* 5(11): 1775-1793.
5. Combadiere, C., ... Sennlaub, F. 2007. CX3CR1-dependent subretinal microglia cell accumulation is associated with cardinal features of age-related macular degeneration. *J Clin Invest* 117:2920-2928.