

School of Pharmacy

Division of Pharmacology

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Introduction:

Dr. Badr joined the UMKC School of Pharmacy Division of Pharmacology in 1987. He is the current coordinator of the Dental Pharmacology Course (Pharm 507), and Basic Toxicology course (Pharm 463/509). He is the recipient of the 2005-2006 UMKC chapter of Rho Chi "Outstanding Instructor of the Year". Dr. Badr is a member of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Carcinogenesis*, and the Editor-in-Chief of *PPAR Research*, an international journal devoted to publications on the "Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptors" (PPARs), proteins which are implicated in numerous conditions and diseases such as aging, cancer, diabetes, obesity, inflammation, immunity, and infertility.

Academic Background:

B.S. (Pharmacy) Cairo University, Egypt, 1973
 M.S. (Pharmaceutical Chemistry), Cairo University, Egypt, 1978
 Ph.D. (Pharmacology/Toxicology), University of Louisville, 1983
 Postdoctoral Fellow, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1984-1987

Research Interests:

The major focus of research activities in Dr. Badr's laboratory is on the investigation of molecular and biochemical mechanisms whereby various therapeutic agents and industrial chemicals cause non-genotoxic liver cancer, as well as modulate immunity and inflammatory responses. Roles of aging, metabolic diseases (diabetes) and nutrients in these processes are characterized using biochemical and molecular biological techniques.

Representative Publications:

Wan, Y-J. and **M. Badr** (2006). Inhibition of carrageenan-induced cutaneous inflammation by PPAR agonists is dependent on hepatocyte-specific retinoid X receptor *alpha* PPAR Res. (in press).

Taylor, B., Kriedt, C., Nagalingam, S., and **M. Badr** (2005). Central administration of perfluorooctanoic acid inhibits cutaneous inflammation. *Inflamm. Res.* 54, 235-242.

Youssef, J., and **M. Badr** (2005). Aging and enhanced hepatocarcinogenicity by peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor *alpha* agonists. *Aging Research Reviews* 4, 103-118.

Badr, M., and Birnbaum, L (2004). Enhanced Potential for Oxidative Stress in Livers of Senescent Rats by the peroxisome Proliferator-Activated receptor alpha Agonist perfluorooctanoic Acid. *Mech. Ageing & Develop.* 125, 69-75.

Youssef, J., and **M. Badr** (2004). Role of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors in inflammation control. *J. Biomed Biotech.* 2004, 156-166.

Badr, M. (2004). Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor *alpha* and cancer: friends or foes?. *Int. J. Cancer Prevention* 1, 77-87.

Wang, C., Youssef, J., Cunningham, M.L., and **M. Badr** (2004). Correlation between thyroid hormone status and hepatic hyperplasia and hypertrophy caused by the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor *alpha* agonist Wy-14,643. *J. Carcinogenesis* 3, 9.

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