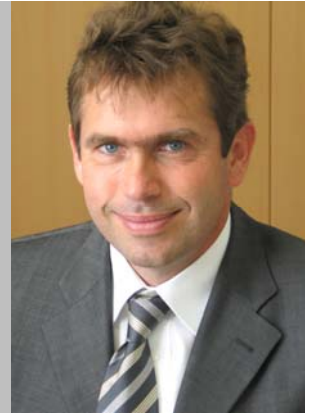


Gerd Sutter, Dr. med. vet.

Full Professor and Chair for Virology

Institute for Infectious Diseases and Zoonoses
Department of Veterinary Sciences
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Veterinärstr. 13, 80539 München; Tel: +49 89 2180 2514
Email: gerd.sutter@lmu.de



Curriculum vitae

- 1981-1988 Veterinary Medicine, LMU Munich
- 1988-1990 Dr. med. vet. Doctorate, LMU Munich
- 1990-1993 Postdoctoral fellow at the Laboratory of Viral Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda MD, USA
- 1996 Specialist for Vet. Microbiology (board exam)
- 1999 Habilitation in Virology, LMU Munich
- 1994-2003 Research group leader, Institute of Molecular Virology, Helmholtz Zentrum München
- 2003-2009 Director and Professor, Division of Virology, Paul-Ehrlich-Institut, Langen
- 2009 Full Professor and Chair for Virology, Department of Veterinary Sciences, LMU Munich

Activities in the scientific community, honors, awards

- 1990 Awardee of the German Federal Program (BMBF) on Infectious Disease Research.
- Since 1999 Reviewer for DFG, BMBF, NIAID NIH USA, MRC UK, Wellcome Trust UK, INSERM-INRA France.
- 1998 Virus Group Symposium Lecturer. 140th Meeting Society for General Microbiology, University of Nottingham, UK
- 2005 Lecturer on "Rational Design of HIV Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics", Nobel Forum Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
- 2005 Banbury Center Lecturer on "Pathogenesis and Early Events in Viral Infection", Cold Spring Harbor NY, USA
- 2008 Organizer & Chairman, 17th International Poxvirus, Asfivirus and Iridovirus Conference, Grainau, Germany
- 2009 Member, Editorial Review Boards of "Journal of Virology" and "Virology".
- 2010 Member, WHO Advisory Group of Independent Experts to review the Smallpox research programme (AGIES).
- 2011 Member, Scientific Advisory Board of the Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Federal Research Institute for Animal Health.
- 2012 Principal Investigator, German Centre for Infection Research (DZIF)

Research fields

- Vaccine development with emphasis on vector vaccines based on Modified Vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA).
- Prevention of zoonotic and emerging virus infections, e.g. avian influenza, MERS and West Nile fever, orthopoxvirus infections.
- Mechanisms of (pox-) viral modulation of the host immune system including evasion of innate and adaptive responses to infection.

Selected publications (out of 145)

- Sutter G.**, Moss B. (1992): Nonreplicating vaccinia vector efficiently expresses recombinant genes. *PNAS USA*, 89, 10847-10851 (first description of recombinant vaccinia virus MVA).
- Kremer M., Suezter Y., Volz A., Frenz T., Majzoub M., Hanschmann K., Lehmann M.H., Kalinke U., **Sutter G.** (2012). Critical role of perforin-dependent CD8+ T cell immunity for rapid protective vaccination in a murine model for human smallpox. *PLoS Pathog*, 8:e1002557.
- Song F., Fux R., Provacia L., Volz A., Eickmann M., Becker S., Osterhaus A.D., Haagmans B.L., **Sutter G.** (2013). Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) spike protein delivered by Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara (MVA) efficiently induces virus-neutralizing antibodies. *J Virol*, 87:11950-11954.
- Volz A., Langenmayer M., Jany S., Kalinke U., **Sutter G.** (2014). Rapid expansion of CD8+ T cells in wildtype and type I interferon receptor deficient mice correlates with protection after low-dose emergency immunization with Modified Vaccinia virus Ankara. *J. Virol.*, 88:10946-10957.
- Volz A., Kupke A., Song F., Jany S., Fux R., Shams-Eldin H., Schmidt J., Becker C., Eickmann M., Becker S., **Sutter G.** (2015). Protective efficacy of recombinant Modified Vaccinia virus Ankara delivering Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus spike glycoprotein. *J Virol*, 89:8651-8656.
- Haagmans B.*, Brand J. van den; Raj V., Volz A., Wohlsein P., Smits S., Schipper D., Bestebroer T.M., Okba N., Fux R., Bensaid A., Solanes Foz D., Kuiken T., Baumgärtner W., Segales J., **Sutter G.***, Osterhaus A.* (2016). An orthopoxvirus-based vaccine reduces virus excretion after MERS-CoV infection in dromedary camels. *Science*, 351:77-81.