

## NRF supported full time MSc/PhD by research. Immunity to infection.

We are looking for suitable candidates to join our teams exciting studies into immunity to infection. We have a range of projects on offer addressing mucosal immunity to infection and how this can be regulated. These positions are available for an immediate start.

These include platelet regulation of inflammation, exploring the how intestinal infections alter female reproductive tract infection and how maternal immunity changes offspring immunity.

 Individuals (minimum of an Hons degree in a relevant biomedical subject) are encouraged to apply for these exciting opportunities to join the productive collaborations that underline these projects. Preference will be given to applicants with backgrounds in immunology, reproductive biology or cell biology. Successful candidates will be academically homed at the Institute of Infectious Disease and Molecular Medicine (IDM) at UCT. In addition, they will undertake periods of research at 2 leading Russell Group Universities (Universities Birmingham and/or Exeter UK).

We envisage providing support to successful MSc applicants to continue their research at PhD level.

Eligible interested candidates can make informal enquires and/or apply by sending a CV, cover letter, copies of academic transcripts and 2 academic references to:

Alisha Chetty: <u>alisha.chetty@uct.ac.za</u> William Horsnell: <u>W.Horsnell@exeter.ac.uk</u>

## Recent publications related to project:

- 1. Chetty, A., et al., *Il4ra-independent vaginal eosinophil accumulation following helminth infection exacerbates epithelial ulcerative pathology of HSV-2 infection.* Cell Host Microbe, 2021. **29**(4): p. 579-593 e5.
- 2. Darby, M.G., et al., *Pre-conception maternal helminth infection transfers via nursing long-lasting cellular immunity against helminths to offspring.* Sci Adv, 2019. **5**(5): p. eaav3058.
- 3. Chetty, A., et al., *Induction of Siglec-F(hi)CD101(hi) eosinophils in the lungs following murine hookworm Nippostrongylus brasiliensis infection.* Front Immunol, 2023. **14**: p. 1170807.

