

s/BiGCaT/Translational Genomics/g



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Bioinfo

Abstract

With a year of preparation and two years of thinking, on September 1st 2024 the Department of Bioinformatics, aka BiGCaT, merged with two other departments to form the Department of Translational Genomics (see also this LinkedIn announcement). This merger creates many new opportunities while it strenghtens our bioinformatics research.

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With a year of preparation and two years of thinking, on September 1st 2024 the Department of Bioinformatics, aka BiGCaT, merged with two other departments to form the [Department of Translational Genomics](#) (see also [this LinkedIn announcement](#)). This merger creates many new opportunities while it strengthens our bioinformatics research. In fact, I will have more room to focus on the chemical roles in our *more accurate understanding of biological processes*. I am looking forward to the upcoming years!



Translational Genomics

Research

Education

Societal Impact

Staff

Contact

Research institutes

→ [Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences](#)

Translational Genomics

At the Department of Translational Genomics (TGX), a multidisciplinary team of (cell) biologists, chemists, geneticists, toxicologists and bioinformaticians is working in close collaboration to establish the biological impact of exposures to potentially toxic compounds and to develop safe therapeutic strategies for genetic and non-genetic diseases. The rapid development of omics-technologies, has enabled us to establish responses on different molecular levels with higher sensitivity than most classical effect markers, and providing information on the involved molecular mechanisms of action. As such, toxicogenomics research combines toxicology with genomics approaches, and in particular next generation sequencing, in order to obtain more accurate understanding of toxicological processes and related disease mechanisms in order to maintain, restore or improve normal function. The application of these innovative omics-technologies in in vitro investigations of human, (patient-derived) cell models, in human population studies and in human health risk analysis can be regarded as the central research paradigm of our department.

Fast facts

- ✓ Led by prof. dr. T. de Kok
- ✓ Focuses on more accurate understanding of translational processes