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MALAGHAN INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Improving immunotherapies for lung cancer

WHAT'S INSIDE

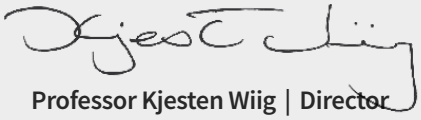
From the Director

Every day, I see the determination of our scientists as they work to make new discoveries and turn these into real treatments – and I know these breakthroughs are only possible because of the support of people like you.

Translational research doesn't just bring cutting-edge treatments closer to the people that need them, it enables us to unlock new partnerships and funding opportunities, creating even more value for New Zealand. Cancer research is one area we are taking from benchtop to bedside and we are excited to build momentum across a range of programmes which you can read about in this *Scope*.

We are working hard to deliver transformative science, grow exceptional people and forge partnerships that turn discovery into impact. But none of it is possible without your support. Your generosity doesn't just fuel discovery, it accelerates delivery – so that families can access better treatments sooner.

Thank you.



Professor Kjesten Wiig | Director
BA (Hons), PhD (Otago)

Improving immunotherapies for lung cancer

Immune checkpoint inhibitors have revolutionised cancer treatment in recent years, offering more options for fighting this devastating disease. A type of immunotherapy, immune checkpoint inhibitors work by blocking signals that trigger the 'off switch' on T-cells – allowing these cancer-killing immune cells to keep fighting cancer for longer.

The immune system is all about balance. For powerful cancer-killing immune cells like T-cells, having 'off switches' to halt their activity is just as important as 'on switches', to prevent other innocent cells getting caught in the crossfire. We call these switches 'checkpoints' – proteins that help keep T-cell activity in check.

However, cancers cells have evolved to take advantage of this protective mechanism, sending their own chemical signals to activate these checkpoints and turn off T-cells prematurely. Checkpoint inhibitors do exactly as advertised – they stop the stop signal – a biological double negative that has the positive outcome of keeping T-cells activated for longer – a game-changer in the fight against cancer.

Yet despite the widespread success of immune checkpoint inhibitors, unfortunately many patients don't respond to the therapy. This may be because the microenvironment surrounding and within solid tumours has evolved to be incredibly effective at suppressing T-cell and other immune cell activity. This means that even with their off switch turned 'off' the T-cells can't do much.

One strategy to overcome this is to reset the microenvironment inside tumours by

▲ Cover: Professor Ian Hermans (left) and Dr Regan Fu

introducing immune-stimulating molecules designed to activate within solid tumours. By giving the immune system this shake up at these very specific sites, it may be possible to overcome this suppressive environment, allowing the T-cells 'unleashed' by checkpoint inhibitors to work as intended.

As part of a long-standing collaboration, the University of Auckland's Auckland Cancer Society Research Centre (ACSRC) and the Malaghan Institute's Hermans Lab are investigating just this opportunity.

Resetting the tumour microenvironment

The Achilles' heel of many immunotherapies is that immune cells must be at the site of the disease to act. Even with the best checkpoint inhibitors, if the T-cells can't access all the cancer cells, they can't do their job.

Solid tumours can employ a number of insidious tactics to create a hostile environment to T-cells, preventing these immune cells getting in and doing their job. Not only do these dense masses of cancerous cells create physical barriers to prevent infiltration by immune cells, they can produce immune-suppressive molecules, create toxic metabolic byproducts and recruit other cells that further subdue immune cell activity.

> "For immunotherapies to be effective for solid tumours, we need strategies to overcome the tumour microenvironment."

"We call this the 'cycle of suppression,' a self-reinforcing cycle designed to evade and disarm the immune system," says Professor Ian Hermans. "For immunotherapies to be effective for solid tumours, we need strategies to overcome the tumour microenvironment."

For decades, researchers at the ACSRC have been perfecting the design of drugs that are selectively activated within solid tumours. Now, in collaboration with the Hermans Lab, this concept is being applied to an immune-stimulating setting. When activated inside the tumour, the drug will 'reset' the tumour microenvironment to be less suppressive, giving T-cells the chance to infiltrate the tumour to do their job. Add checkpoint inhibitors to the mix, and you potentially have a powerful cancer-killing combination.

"Our earlier work on this project has been on designing and manufacturing a number of immune-stimulant drugs that activate within solid tumours," says Malaghan Institute postdoctoral researcher Dr Regan Fu. "Now, we have a number of promising drug designs that we are refining in preclinical studies to select a lead drug design for clinical studies."

With a recent funding boost from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's Endeavour Fund, the team aims to select a lead that works most effectively with immune checkpoint inhibitors, with the goal of generating robust data that attracts investment to a run phase 1 safety clinical trial.

"We hope the scientific data generated will take our immuno-oncology product into first-in-human studies, with the ultimate goal of improving lung cancer treatment outcomes in Aotearoa New Zealand," says Prof Hermans.

Beyond the scope of lung cancer

Immune checkpoint inhibitors are used to treat a range of cancers types around the world. In New Zealand this includes some lung cancers, melanoma, breast cancer, and colorectal cancer. Dr Fu says that while the current focus of this collaboration is on improving checkpoint inhibitors for lung cancer, there is wider potential for this research to reach more patients.

"Immune-suppression in solid tumours is common across many different cancers, so there may be an option for this product we're working on to apply in other cancer types where checkpoint inhibitors are already in routine use in New Zealand in the future."

Faster CARs: **overcoming cellular exhaustion to enhance cancer immunotherapies**

Building on the Malaghan's pioneering CAR T-cell clinical trial, the Perret Lab is working on new ways to boost the performance and staying power of this ground-breaking cancer treatment.

▲ Dr Rachel Perret

CAR T-cell therapy is no longer just a distant promise in Aotearoa New Zealand. The Malaghan Institute is currently running phase 2 of the country's first clinical trial of CAR T-cell therapy, which is treating patients with relapsed and refractory B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma using a locally developed treatment. So far, the treatment has shown encouraging safety and efficacy. Now, Dr Rachel Perret and her team have received a $1.2 million project grant over three years from the Health Research Council to take the next step in this ground-breaking therapy: making CAR T-cells stronger, faster and more durable.

CAR T-cell therapy works by taking a patient's own immune cells, reprogramming them to recognise and kill cancer, and then returning them to the patient's bloodstream. It has transformed treatment options for certain blood cancers overseas and is offering new hope here. Yet, despite its success, the therapy has limits. Some patients' cancers don't respond, or relapse after an initial response.

"One of the reasons we think this happens is exhaustion," says Dr Perret. "CAR T-cells can become exhausted either during manufacture or once they're back in the patient, because of the immunosuppressive environment around the tumour. Exhausted cells don't persist or function as well, and the cancer can gain the upper hand."

Cells, like people, can lose their effectiveness when overworked or overstimulated. But, unlike humans, CAR T-cells can be deliberately modified to resist that exhaustion. By blocking or silencing the genes that drive exhaustion, researchers can create cells that keep working for longer, potentially improving patient outcomes.

Dr Perret's project will tackle exhaustion from two angles. The team will re-engineer CAR T-cells to switch off key genes linked to exhaustion and at the same time refine the way the cells are made in the laboratory. Shorter manufacturing times and 'fitter' cells should mean stronger, more persistent therapies are delivered to patients more quickly.

"The goal is to build CAR T-cells that are both resilient and ready to act the moment they're infused back into the patient," says Dr Perret. "We expect these improvements to be applicable to many cancer types, not just the ones we're targeting now, and to translate readily within our clinical trial programme."

By combining cutting-edge cell engineering with insights from New Zealand's first CAR T-cell trial, the Malaghan team hopes to overcome one of the therapy's major challenges and bring a new generation of cancer immunotherapies within reach for patients here and beyond.

Making local impact using global training in liver cancer research

▲ Dr Olivia Burn

It has been a little under a year since Dr Olivia Burn returned to the Malaghan Institute from the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York. During her time overseas, she gained expertise in advanced liver cancer models and techniques, which she is now applying to research in New Zealand.

Liver cancer is a growing health challenge in New Zealand, with around 400 people diagnosed each year. Survival rates remain low and treatment options are limited, making research into new therapies especially important.

Since returning from her 12-month fellowship, Dr Burn has set up the advanced liver cancer models she used at Mount Sinai Hospital, bringing this expertise to the Malaghan Institute. Combined with the institute's existing unique mouse strains, these models allow the team to study how liver cancer vaccines interact with the immune system and explore the mechanisms that could make future liver cancer immunotherapies more effective.

"We are now in a position to dig deeper into how vaccines stimulate the immune system against liver cancer," says Dr Burn. "Bringing back the knowledge and techniques I gained overseas has allowed us to apply them here in New Zealand and take our research further than we could have before."

Dr Burn is now seeking further funding to take the liver cancer project to the next stage. Her work demonstrates how international collaboration strengthens the Malaghan Institute's ability to tackle one of New Zealand's most challenging cancers and bring potential new therapies closer to patients.

Developing next-generation CAR T-cell therapies for more equitable cancer care

▲ Danielle Sword

By reprogramming a patient's own immune cells to recognise and destroy cancer, CAR T-cell therapy is a uniquely personalised cancer treatment. At the Malaghan, researchers are working to expand the application of this innovative therapy and make it accessible for all New Zealanders.

As part of that effort, PhD student Danielle Sword (Muaūpoko, Ngāi Tara, Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Kāi Tahu) is exploring how CAR T-cell therapy can be advanced to treat more types of cancer, while being developed in ways that are clinically safe and culturally grounded for Māori patients and their whānau.

Currently, CAR T-cell treatments use a single 'CAR' to target a specific protein on blood cancer cells. Dani's research is investigating dual CAR T-cells, which contain two receptors – allowing the therapy to recognise and attack cancer cells using two targets instead of one. This dual-target approach could make CAR T-cell therapy more effective at completely eradicating cancer and open the door to treating additional cancers such as multiple myeloma.

"Dual CAR T-cells reprogramme patient immune cells to find and destroy cancer cells using two targets instead of one," says Dani. "Not only could this make CAR T therapies more effective at eradicating all of a patient's cancer, but it may allow us to apply them to other cancer types that we're not currently exploring."

While technical advances are expanding what CAR T-cell therapy can do, equitable access remains crucial.

Māori cancer outcomes remain worse than those of non-Māori across many measures, from earlier onset of disease to survival rates. Dani's work recognises that new therapies alone will not close these gaps unless they are accessible and delivered in ways that respect Māori worldviews and practices.

Part of her research focuses on how the design and delivery of CAR T-cell therapy in Aotearoa can reflect tikanga Māori (customary practices and values) and mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge systems). By embedding tikanga from the start, in the lab as well as in the clinic, Dani's work offers a model for how precision medicine can also be culturally precise.

"An objective of my thesis is to understand Māori perspectives of CAR T-cell therapy and develop tikanga in the manufacturing and service delivery processes," says Dani, who has been gathering information from Māori patients and whānau. "I hope this research and the wider project my thesis sits within produce a landscape for CAR T-cell therapy manufacture and delivery that is safe both in a clinical sense and a cultural sense."

"I hope this research and the wider project my thesis sits within produce a landscape for CAR T-cell therapy manufacture and delivery that is safe both in a clinical sense and a cultural sense"

Dani says one of the biggest challenges in her research is balancing the different knowledge systems she's drawing on. Investigating CAR T-cell therapy in Aotearoa with a focus on its impact for Māori patients and whānau means using very different methods.

"One day I'm in the lab growing cells to make CAR T-cells, the next I'm reading about how tikanga Māori has been applied to address tapu (things that are sacred, like a person's cells). Sometimes I do both in the same day. It's about weaving these worlds together, so the biomedical science and mātauranga Māori are equally strong, but most importantly that the work being done with our whānau either in the laboratory or in the community is tika (right)."

Now in the third year of her PhD, co-hosted by the University of Otago and Whakauae Research Services, Dani hopes her thesis will contribute to a future clinical trial of CAR T-cell therapy for multiple myeloma that is both medically and culturally safe. Longer term, she dreams of establishing an iwi-led health research centre that combines biomedical-laboratory science and mātauranga to improve cancer outcomes for Māori.

"By developing a tikanga Māori-informed cancer therapy, I hope we will see our patients and in particular our whānau Māori that come through the cancer care pathway empowered and kept safe throughout the therapy and their cancer journey."

▲ Dr Tom Mules

Eradicating *H. Pylori* bacterial infection to reduce stomach cancer

Last year we launched a new clinical research programme to tackle *H. pylori*, the bacterium responsible for most cases of stomach cancer. Since then, this research has expanded into a suite of projects aimed at improving how *H. pylori* infection is diagnosed and treated, with the goal of reducing rates of stomach cancer in New Zealand and worldwide.

Successful eradication of *H. pylori* can prevent this cancer, yet increasing antibiotic resistance is making treatment less effective. Building on their early work developing new methods to test for antibiotic resistance, Dr Tom Mules and his team at the Malaghan are now leading three interconnected projects.

The first is determining up-to-date rates of *H. pylori* antibiotic resistance in New Zealand, data that will inform national treatment guidelines and enable more tailored, effective therapies. The second is investigating how the *H. Pylori* bacteria interact with the human immune system, providing crucial insights for developing new treatments and, ultimately, a vaccine. The third, in partnership with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the USA, is developing a novel antimicrobial therapy that specifically targets *H. pylori* without harming the wider microbiome.

Together, these projects represent a significant step forward in transforming how *H. pylori* infection is managed.

“By understanding resistance patterns, unravelling how the bacterium evades the immune system and developing entirely new treatments, we are building the tools needed to prevent stomach cancer more effectively and equitably,” says Dr Mules.

Celebrating the spirit of generosity

We're delighted to share the release of our annual report, celebrating a year of progress and discovery made possible by your support.

Thank you for walking alongside us - your generosity and belief in our mission continue to drive scientific breakthroughs and pave the way for future discoveries that will improve lives for generations to come.

Scan the QR code to read the report in full.

408

donors supporting the Malaghan for 20+ years.

1,616

first-time supporters joining our mission.

MORE THAN 113

tribute gifts made in honour or memory of loved ones.

6

summer internships created for undergraduates across NZ.

12

Master's, PhD and postdoctoral researchers supported through philanthropy.

$454,000

raised in our annual appeal from 984 donors.

23

new confirmed supporters included the Malaghan in their wills.

Fuelling a one-of-a-kind education

Philanthropy enables education at the Malaghan, supporting students and early-career researchers at a time when other scholarships and funding are limited. This year, donor support funded summer internships, Master's and PhD scholarships, and postdoctoral positions.

"Because of generous donor support, I can focus entirely on my research at the Malaghan Institute, guided by world-class scientists. This opportunity inspires me every day to pursue a career in science and contribute to improving treatments – or even a potential cure – for diseases like eczema."

Claire Harlick, Master's student, Ronchese Lab

"I'm investigating how dendritic cells spread 'misinformation' in the immune system, which can set off lifelong allergies like asthma, eczema or food reactions. Learning advanced techniques at the Malaghan has been incredible, giving me the chance to ask fundamental questions about why these cells behave the way they do. I'm so grateful for donor support, which allows me to focus on this research and pursue a career dedicated to tackling allergic disease."

Louise Cameron, Master's student, Ronchese Lab

"It was a privilege to undertake a summer studentship at the Malaghan Institute. The experience not only strengthened my lab-based skills and opened the door to a future in science but also connected me with an incredible team of supportive, enthusiastic scientists. None of this would have been possible without the generosity of our donor, and I am truly grateful for the opportunity!"

Lauren Goodman, research officer, Weinkove Lab

"I am working on developing more effective CAR T-cell therapies for New Zealanders. This would not be possible without the incredible support of generous donors, whose contributions make a huge difference in my work."

Paul Owaci, PhD student, Weinkove Lab

"I'm grateful for the opportunity to complete my PhD at the Malaghan Institute – only made possible thanks to donor generosity. My research is focused on developing improved vaccine technologies to combat viral infections like influenza, with the goal of reducing the need for seasonal vaccinations."

Abby Martin, PhD student, Connor Lab

Why your support matters now more than ever

Philanthropy is more than support – It is our spark and safety net. It allows us to take bold risks, cover essential costs and move quickly when new opportunities arise. It bridges the gaps in scientific funding and most importantly, it connects us with the people and communities we serve.

In times of uncertainty, philanthropy provides stability. In times of growth, it accelerates progress. This year, despite a challenging funding environment, the commitment of our supporters has truly shone through. Because of you, we've not only sustained our vital research – we've pushed it further. Your belief in our mission gives our scientists the confidence to keep exploring, innovating, and striving for breakthroughs that change lives.

As we look ahead, philanthropy remains at the heart of our impact as an organisation. With authenticity, clarity and your continued support, we'll keep growing a community who share our vision – using science as a pathway to a healthier New Zealand.

Our independent status gives us the agility and focus to pursue the science that matters most. At the same time, our partnerships and collaborations across New Zealand and internationally ensure that our discoveries reach far beyond the lab – turning research into real-world outcomes that improve lives.

Our future is guided by our new five-year strategic plan, which sets a bold course to accelerate translational outcomes and create lasting value for New Zealand and beyond. But we can't do this alone. The continued generosity and vision of our donors are what make this work possible – and together, we can shape a healthier future for generations to come.

THANK YOU

As a charity, the generosity of our community propels innovation. Thank you to every supporter who has helped advance life-changing research at the Malaghan Institute.

Together, we are shaping the future of health in New Zealand – advancing discovery and accelerating cures.

A lasting legacy: advancing science, changing lives

In the three decades Professor Graham Le Gros served as director of the Malaghan Institute, he brought together people to make a difference, uniting them under one goal: to bring life-changing, cutting-edge treatments to New Zealanders.

In December 1994, the Malaghan Institute, tucked away in the corner of Wellington Medical School, was made up of fewer than 10 people. With a range of disparate research projects, there was little that united these individuals other than being talented biomedical scientists who wanted to carry out high-quality research.

This was about to change with the addition of two scientists who would breathe new life into the institute.

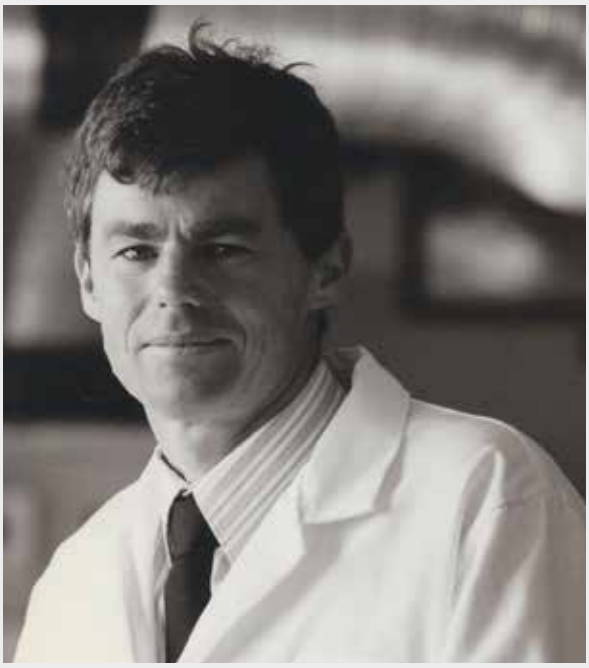
New Zealander Graham and his Italian wife Professor Franca Ronchese were established immunologists who had been working in Basel, Switzerland. They had accepted an opportunity at a small New Zealand organisation which aimed to improve the health of New Zealanders through biomedical research.

As the new director of the Malaghan Institute, Graham was optimistic.

“There are always people who want to make a difference. It’s human nature. I recognised that we had to gather and unite these people under a common cause to make a positive impact,” he says.

“With the right combination of people, technologies and focus on the medical sphere, we could tap into the groundswell of support from New Zealanders to try and improve the health of people through high-quality research.”

As a seasoned immunologist, Graham saw the massive potential that lay in the field of immunology for improving health.



“The immune system is our body’s natural defence system that has evolved with us over billions of years. Its function is to protect us. It only makes sense that whatever health challenges we are facing today, from cancer to allergies, the solutions lie in understanding and working with this incredibly complex and adaptable system,” he says.

“There was a couple of years of testing the waters: building confidence in our commitment, our ability to recruit and attract promising, young scientists and to win grants from government and research organisations. In the meantime, we had to be

“There are always people who want to make a difference. It’s human nature. I recognised that we had to gather and unite these people under a common cause to make a positive impact.”

resourceful, working on a shoestring budget to achieve research excellence."

While Graham continued to lead pioneering research into allergic and parasitic disease, more scientists joined and research began to flourish, establishing the Malaghan as a world-class immunology research centre.

"Our vision was always to make a real difference for New Zealanders, so we started building the infrastructure needed for clinical trials," says Graham.

At the time, the idea of using the immune system to fight cancer was dismissed by much of the scientific and medical community as fanciful. It had shown promise in mice, but there was little evidence it could work in people.

That changed in the 2010s when the first cancer immunotherapies were approved for clinical use overseas. These breakthroughs proved the concept, but they were beyond reach for most New Zealanders, locked behind patents, prohibitively expensive and requiring specialist expertise and infrastructure our health system lacked.

Determined to change this, the Malaghan launched New Zealand's first CAR T-cell clinical trial in 2019. Graham saw it as a gateway not only to make these therapies available to New Zealanders, but to position the country at the forefront of innovation in cancer immunotherapy.

"The CAR T-cell trials felt like validation, proof that the faith of our donors and supporters over 20 years was not in vain. Together we are shifting attitudes in New Zealand science, building the expertise and infrastructure and laying the foundation for bringing world-leading immunotherapies home."

For him, the most powerful moments were personal. "Meeting a patient on the CAR T trial who would otherwise not be here was indescribable. Knowing that multiple New Zealanders are alive today because of this work is profoundly gratifying and knowing that many more will benefit in the future is even more so."

The advances in cancer immunotherapy were just one part of a bigger picture. The same expertise in harnessing the immune system became critical during the Covid-19 pandemic.

"During the Covid-19 pandemic I realised we had everything we needed to help New Zealand. We had the scientific knowledge, the international networks and the infrastructure to develop vaccines against infectious diseases. We had created an institution in New Zealand that was intellectually and technically capable of being a contender in the global endeavour to create a vaccine for this unknown disease."

Uniting science, industry, government and philanthropy to build domestic vaccine capability,

▲ Top: From left: Jacquie Harper, Graham Le Gros, Nicola Harris, Ben Marsland, Mali Camberis

▶ Right: Clockwise from left: Franca Ronchese, Graham Le Gros, John Holloway, Rod Dunbar

these efforts laid the groundwork for a national RNA development platform which has the potential to transform the treatment of disease.

Today, the Malaghan Institute brings together more than 140 researchers and support staff, united in pushing the frontiers of biomedical science to prevent, treat and cure disease.

"The Malaghan Institute is the collective vision of scientists, funders and community supporters who want to improve health and save lives through research and innovation. From people giving five dollars to those giving five million, every contribution has helped build the network that makes this work possible.

"I've only set up the foundation. We have so much potential to achieve and I am certain that Professor Kjesten Wiig brings the right combination of scientific expertise, industry experience and powerful leadership to take the Malaghan to the next step. We will do this, fuelled by the knowledge that we have a responsibility to the New Zealand people."

Professor Graham Le Gros stepped down as director of the Malaghan Institute on 31 December 2024. He continues to serve on the Trust Board as deputy chair.

GRAHAM'S TOP 5

Graham's five proudest achievements for the Malaghan

01.

Scientific and clinical discoveries that laid the foundations for bringing immune cell therapies to New Zealand for the successful treatment of cancer patients.

02.

Leading scientific discoveries of the cellular and hormonal mechanisms that determine how allergies start and give rise to asthma, food allergies and atopic disease.

03.

Discovering how to use parasitic worms to regulate the host immune system and treat pathogenic inflammatory diseases.

04.

The discovery that led to the paradigm shift in our understanding of how our cells can share and exchange mitochondria (their 'power plants'), with implications for future therapies for controlling cancer cells and restoring degenerating tissues.

05.

Designing, developing and producing a novel Covid-19 protein vaccine in just two years and laying the foundations for mRNA vaccine technology in New Zealand.

▲ Graham and Franca

NOLA'S LEGACY OF HOPE

In 1953, at just 29 years old, Nola Fullarton's life changed forever. Within three months she lost both her husband to leukaemia and her mother to breast cancer. At the time, she was told that a cure for cancer was "just around the corner".

From that moment, Nola resolved to support medical research in any way she could. She began making annual donations, a commitment that continued throughout her lifetime. Her quiet determination and steady generosity became a thread that wove through the decades – a personal promise to help bring hope to others facing the diseases that had touched her family so deeply.

Nola passed away in September 2024, just shy of her 101st birthday. To honour her remarkable life and her long devotion to research, her family chose to make a gift to the Malaghan in her memory.

"This bequest was a fitting way to honour her determination to support a cause she cared about," says Sue, Nola's daughter.

We are deeply grateful for legacies like Nola's – stories of resilience, generosity and love that live on through the breakthroughs made possible by research. Legacy and in-memory gifts carry forward the values of those who give them, ensuring that their compassion continues to make a difference for generations to come.

▲ Nola at her 100th birthday

My name is Georgia, and I'm the Legacy Giving Specialist at the Malaghan Institute. As a non-profit, purpose driven organisation, a significant portion of our funding comes from philanthropy, particularly gifts left in wills to the Malaghan Institute. Whether you're just beginning to think about your will or already have plans in place, I'm here to support you. If you'd like to confirm your intentions for a gift, or simply explore how your legacy – no matter the size – can help empower Malaghan researchers with their work, I'd be honoured to assist.

Please feel free to get in touch with me directly at gardillwalker@malaghan.org.nz, or visit **donate.malaghan.org.nz/giftinyourwill** to learn more.

Without research, there is no cure.

Every breakthrough we make begins with you. Your belief in the power of science transforms possibility into progress and turns bold ideas into real, life-changing impact.

As we look to the future, your support will continue to empower our scientists to shape a healthier tomorrow – together. Thank you for being the driving force behind discovery and for walking alongside us on this journey. We wish you a joyful, restful summer and a festive season filled with warmth, connection, and gratitude.

TO DONATE, SIMPLY SCAN THE QR CODE, OR VISIT

donate.malaghan.org.nz

You can also give our friendly fundraising team a call on 04 499 6914

If you would prefer, you can also donate via direct deposit in to our bank account.

If you donate via direct deposit, please email us with your details so we can say thank you and provide you with a donation tax receipt.

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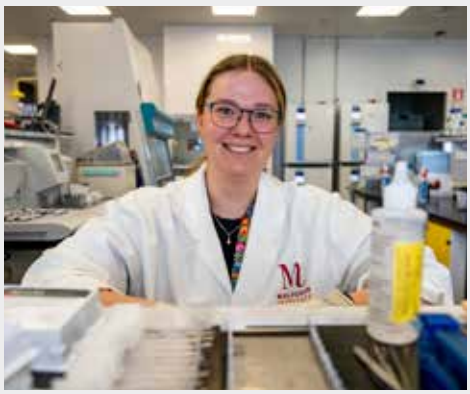

"Without the support from Kiwis like you, we simply wouldn't be able to do the research needed to deepen our understanding of the immune system and discover new opportunities to fight disease."

– Alisha, Malaghan scientist

THANK YOU TO OUR PARTNERS

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