Professor Tina Dalianis was born November 1951 in Athens, Greece. In 2000, she was appointed as Professor of Tumor Virology at the Department of Oncology-Pathology at Karolinska Institutet and this is her present position, where she heads the Tumor Virology group. She was also head of the whole department from 2002 to 2011.

Tina Dalianis is a well-known tumor virologist with a strong international reputation and has made seminal contributions in tumor virology, in the fields of polyomaviruses and human papillomaviruses (HPV). She is an author of >200 scientific contributions and has a citation index of over 4000 and an h-index of 34.

Tina Dalianis studied medicine at the Karolinska Institutet from 1968 to 1974 and performed her PhD studies in parallel to her medical studies and medical internship, and completed her PhD in 1980 with Professor George Klein as the supervisor. After a shorter post doc period at Karolinska Institutet, Tina Dalianis continued with her specialization in clinical virology and a post doc period in Professor Peter Rigbys' laboratory at the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill London, UK. Besides specializing in clinical virology and immunology, she was head of the Transplantation Immunology Section, at the Karolinska University Hospital in the 1990s.

One of Tina Dalianis earliest most important achievements was in 1989, the detection that it was possible to vaccinate against tumour outgrowth with synthetic peptides. After her return from London, Tina Dalianis studied the role of HPV in head neck cancer. In 2000, her group was the first to show the association between HPV and tonsillar cancer, and later in 2004 for the base of tongue cancer and that HPV was a prognostic favourable factor. Her group was also the first to show that the epidemic increase of tonsillar and base of tongue cancer was due to an increase in HPV-positive cases.

Recently, her group identified specific biomarkers that together with the HPV-positive status can predict an even better prognosis in HPV-positive and tonsillar and base of tongue cancer and some of these markers are targetable.