BioLamina
REVOLUTIONIZING CELL CULTURE

MEET THE SCIENTISTS IN BIOLAMINA'S BOOTH | #300

FRIDAY, 16 JUNE 6:00PM–8:00PM

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Anna Falk

Assistant Professor and Director of the iPS Core Facility at Karolinska Institutet, Sweden

Patient specific iPS cells to model early human neurogenesis and brain diseases

We derive patient specific iPS cells that are further differentiated into patient specific neuroepithelial stem (NES) cells and neurons, faithfully mimicking known disease phenotypes, like Alzheimer's disease, Autism and Down syndrome. Our efficient neuronal differentiation protocols provide close to pure cultures of unlimited numbers of neurons and the accurate performance of the cells provides reliable study of disease specific cellular phenotypes and mechanisms.

Fredrik Lanner

Assistant Professor at Karolinska Institutet and Karolinska University Hospital, Sweden

Embryonic development and generation of clinically compliant hESC/RPE cells for cell therapy of eye diseases

With the use of pioneering genetic technologies and functional assays, we are among the first to attempt to modify the genes of human embryos to learn more about pluripotency and early embryonic development. In addition, we explore treatment of age-related macular degeneration using hESC derived retinal pigmented epithelial (RPE) cells. Work is currently ongoing to establish a GMP bank of clinically compliant high quality, HLA-matched human ESC/RPE cells.

Malin Parmar

Professor at Lund University, Sweden

Roger Barker

Professor at Cambridge University, UK and Visiting Professor at Lund University, Sweden

Translational stem cell biology for treatment of neurological disorders

Malin studies cell fate specification in the developing brain and in human neural progenitor cells by direct, efficient and controlled differentiation of human stem cells into subtype-specific neurons, especially dopamine cells of the type lost in Parkinson's disease (PD). Roger studies disease heterogeneity and its basis with the aim of matching new therapies to specific subtypes of disease. Our research has made it possible to efficiently and reproducibly produce dopaminergic progenitors for clinical transition for the treatment of PD and we are now jointly making a European effort to bring a hESC-derived dopamine cell product to clinical trial for PD.