Controlling stem cells

CONTROLLING HUMAN PLURIPOTENT CELLS

The generation of pluripotent human cells from embryos and adult tissues will be discussed in the context of our growing knowledge of early cell types in mammalian embryos. Data will be presented showing that the growth and in vitro differentiation of human ES and iPS cells can be precisely controlled in vitro.

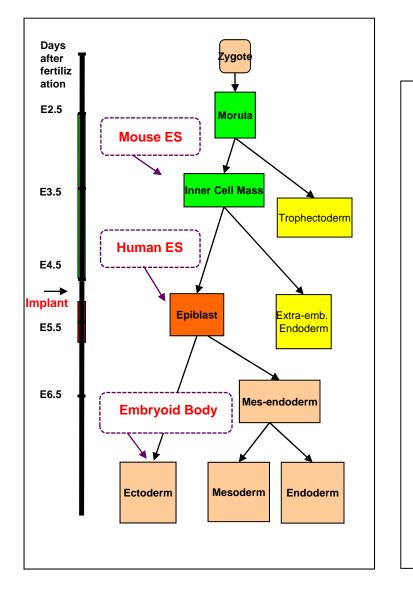
IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN GENETICS, REGENERATION AND CANCER

The precise control of human pluripotent cells allows the differences between lines to be defined. This analysis shows that human pluripotent cells will be powerful new tools to study functional human genetics. Two examples will be used to illustrate how stem cell technologies will advance our understanding of genetic and epigenetic control of gene expression in cancer.

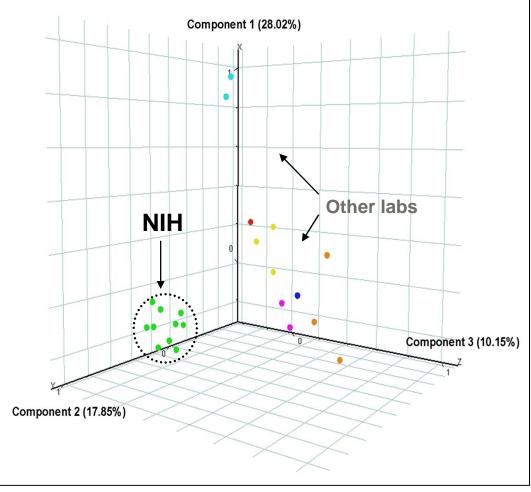
Josh Chenoweth, Paul Tesar & NIH stem cell facility Jong-Hoon Kim and colleagues, Seoul

Cell types in the early embryo

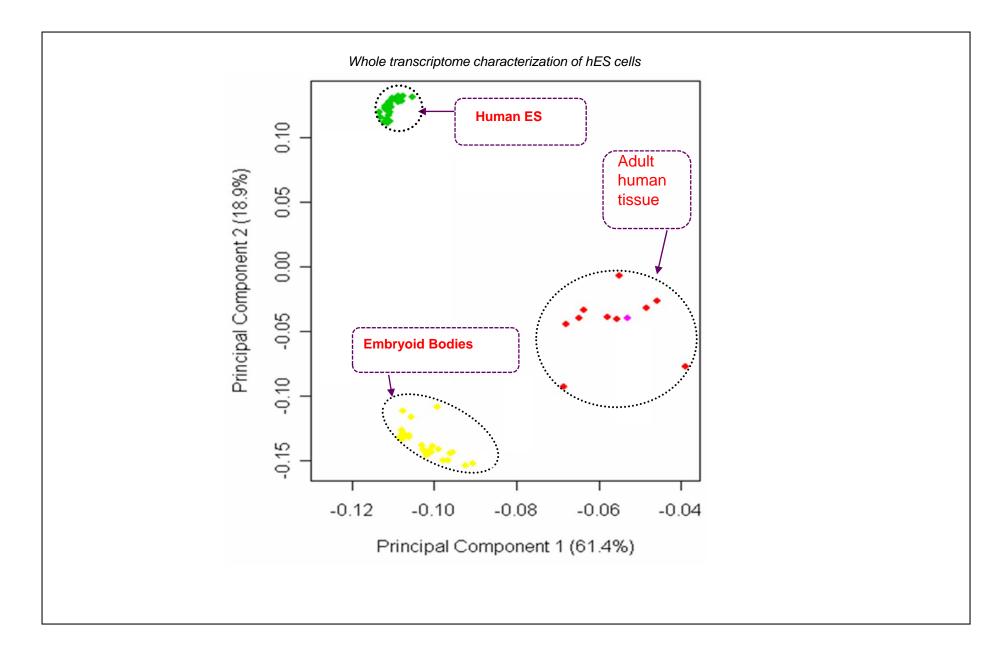
Controlling human embryonic stem cells



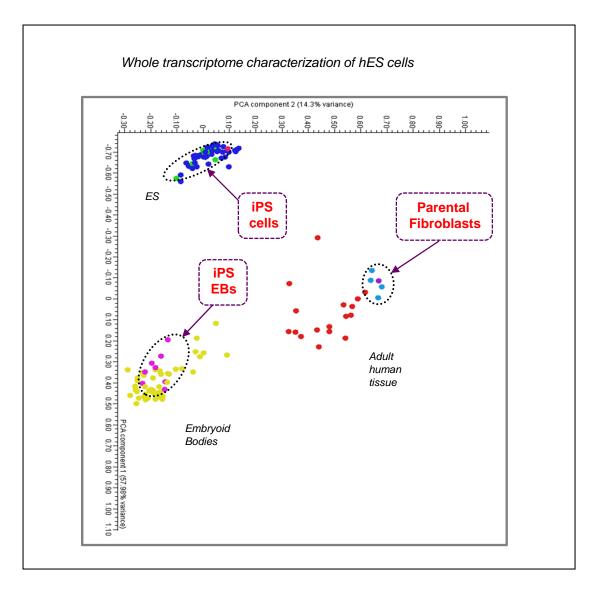
Whole transcriptome characterization of undifferentiated hES cells

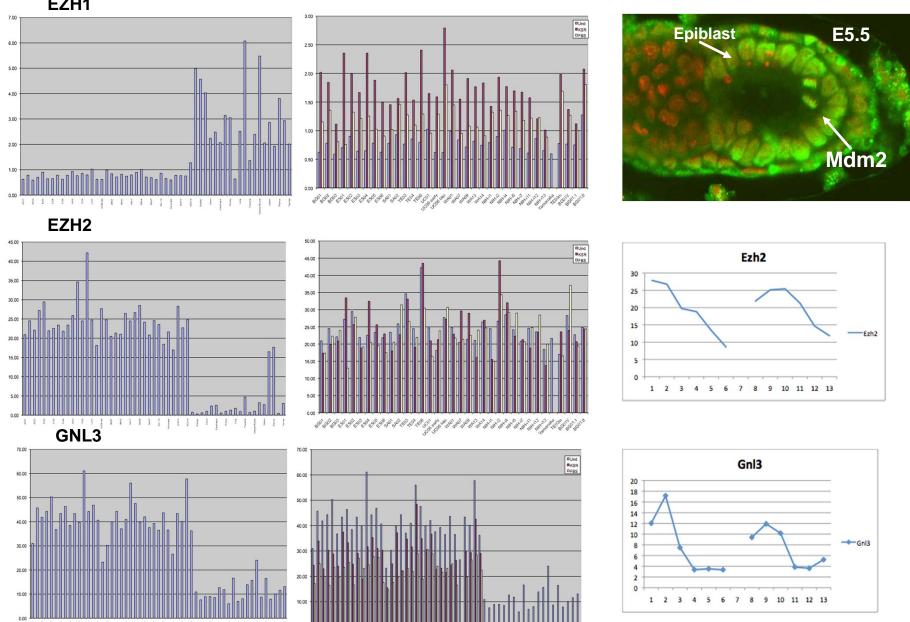


Controlling differentiation of human embryonic stem cells



Controlling differentiation of human iPS cells





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Defining cancer pathways by controlling human cell states

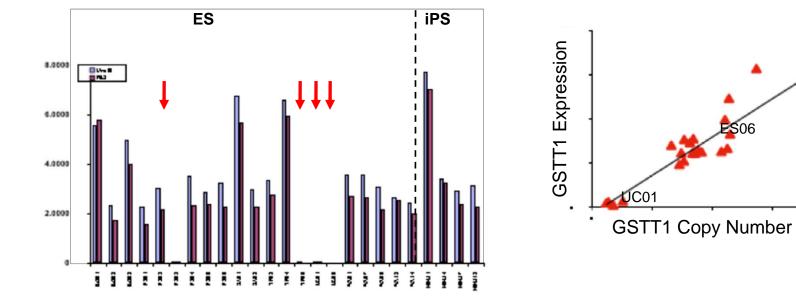
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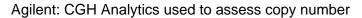
EZH1

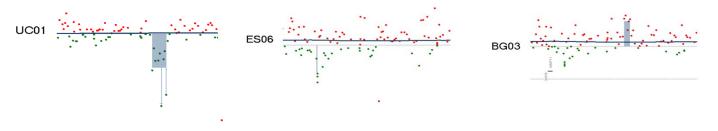
حسب الم

Polymorphic levels of gene expression – Lung & prostate cancer

Glutathione S transferase (GSTT1)

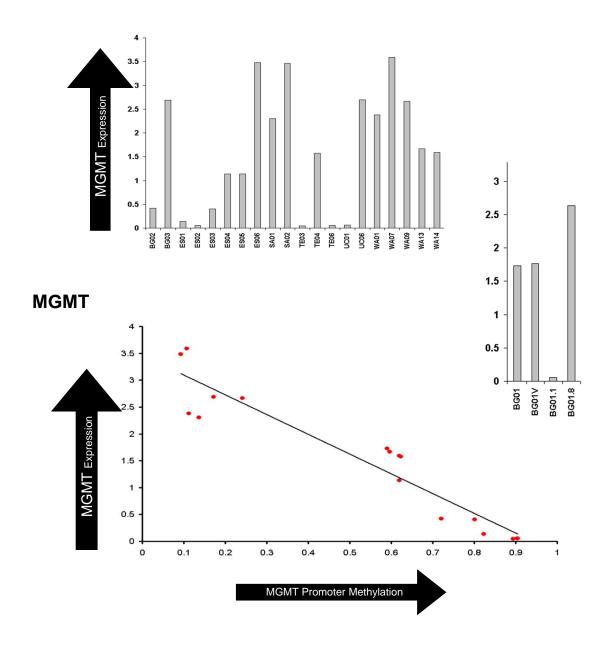


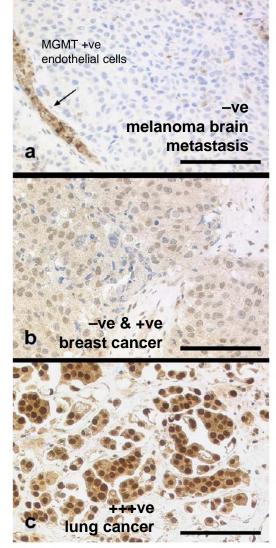




BG03

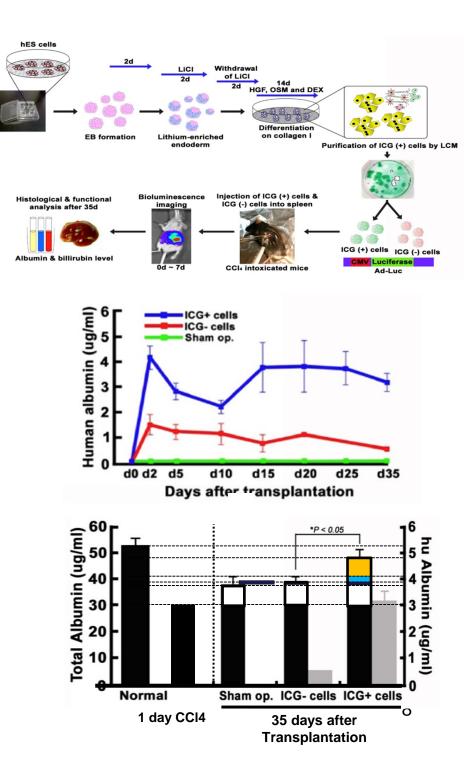
Polymorphic levels of gene expression – Glioblastoma & Teratocarcinoma



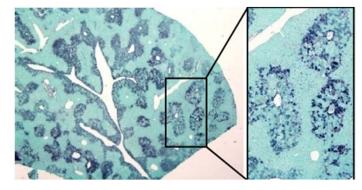


Ingold B, Schraml P, Heppner FL Moch H, Homogeneous MGMT immunoreactivity correlates with unmethylated MGMT promoter status in brain metstases of various solid tumors PLoS One 2009

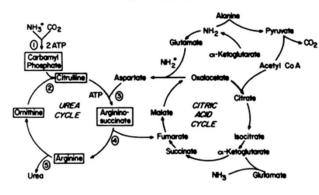
Generating Functional Human Hepatocytes



HumanAlbumin



UREA BIOSYNTHESIS



Controlling stem cells is opening new strategies to understand & treat cancer

CONTROLLING HUMAN PLURIPOTENT CELLS

HUMAN GENETICS - CANCER RISK FACTORS, GLIOBLASTOMA & TERATOCARCINOMA

TISSUE FUNCTION & REGENERATION

The rapid advances in stem cell biology will provide the precise understanding of tumor initiation required to develop new targeted therapies for cancer.

These powerful new tools are stimulating a large global investment with important consequences for all areas of medical research.