CDB SEMINAR

Paul Tesar

Case Western Reserve University, USA

Tuesday, June 2, 2009

16:00~17:00 C1F Auditorium

Epiblast stem cells

Embryonic stem cells are a powerful model system to study early mammalian development and the regulation of pluripotency, processes not readily accessible in vivo. While the use of human ES cells promises substantial advances in developmental biology and medicine, the differences between mouse and human ES cells have hindered progress toward defining a general model for mammalian pluripotency. Although mouse and human ES cells are typically derived from pre-implantation blastocyst stage conceptuses, the relationship of the resulting cell lines to an embryonic stage in vivo is not clear. The recent derivation of pluripotent stem cell lines from the post-implantation epiblast of the mouse conceptus (referred to as EpiSCs) has shed new light on the embryonic correlates of both mouse and human ES cells.

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