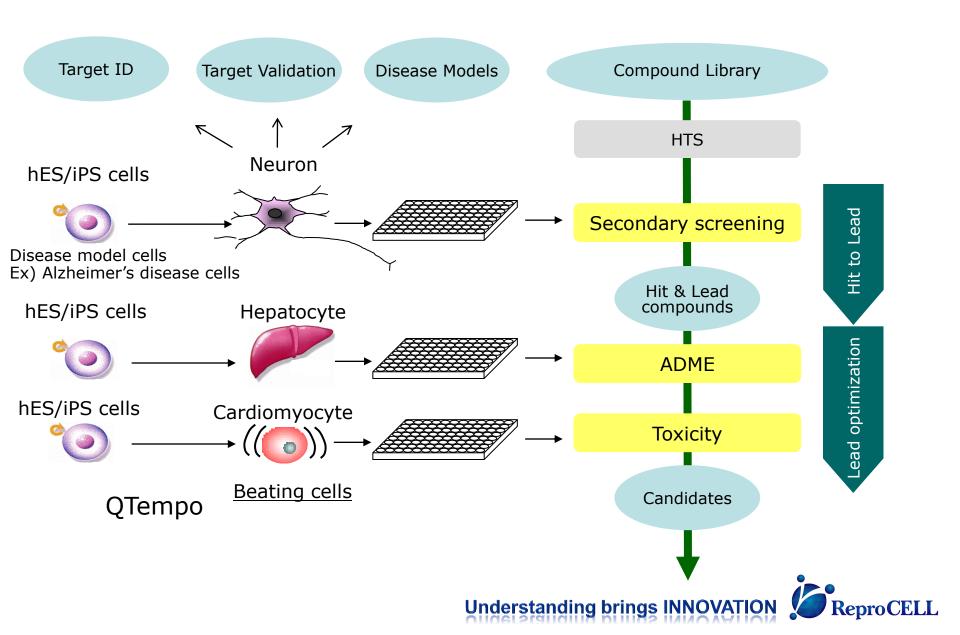
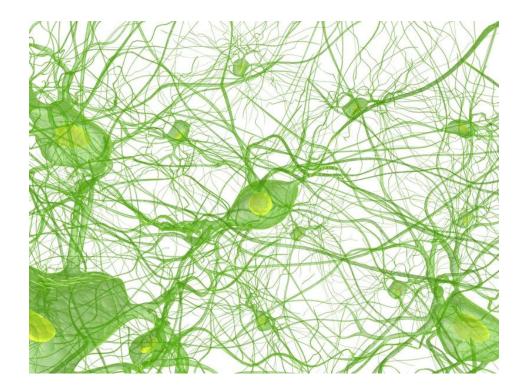


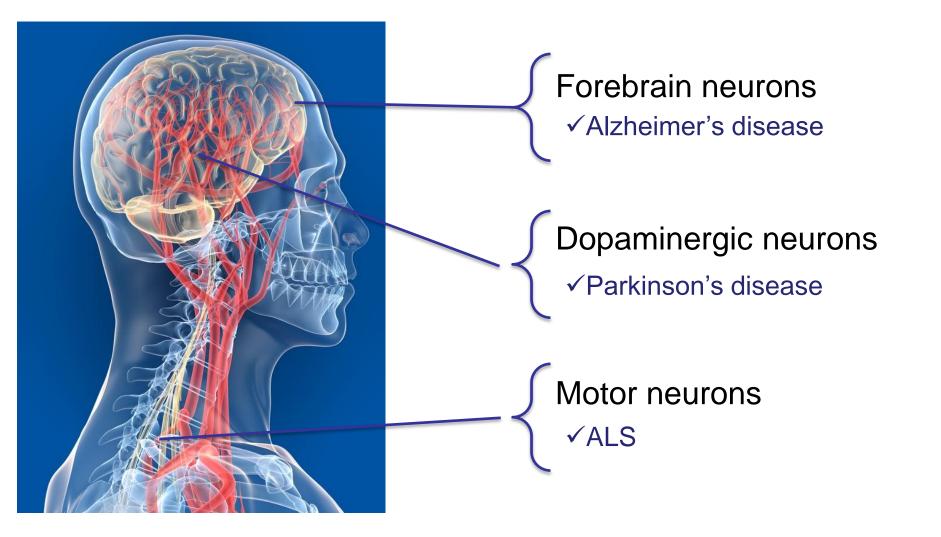
ReproCELL – Areas of Focus and Benefits



Neuronal Technologies

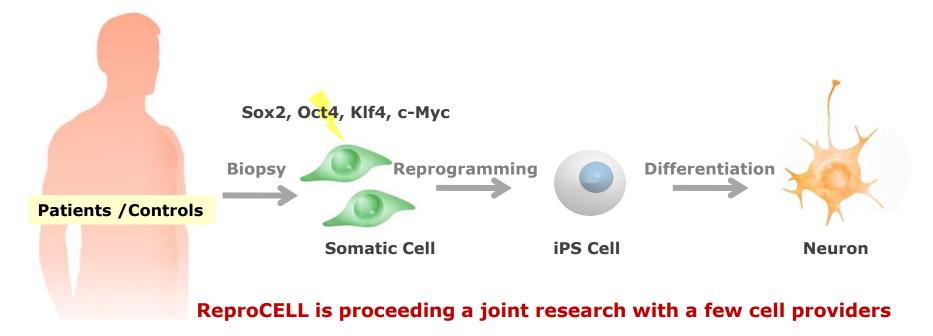


Cellular Models for Human Neurodegenerative Diseases



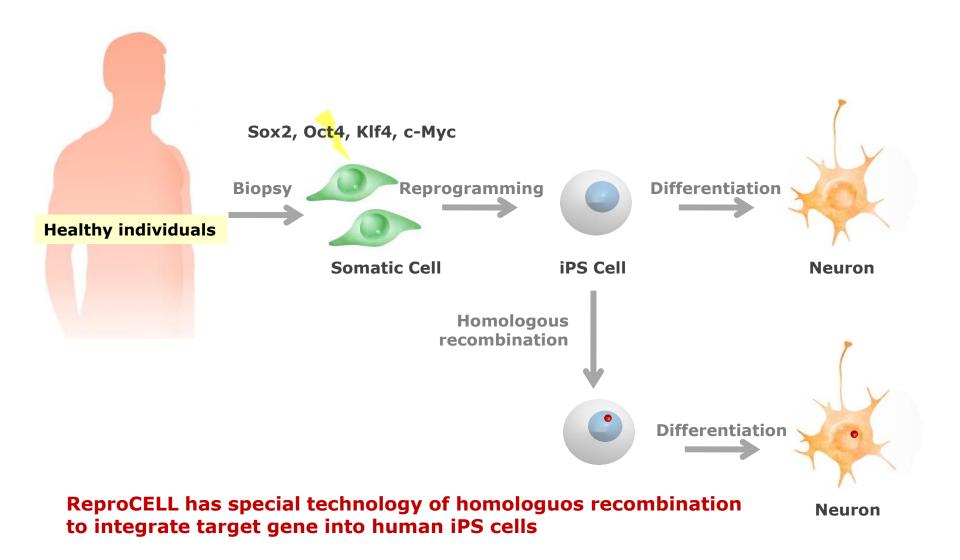


Patient-derived iPS Cells



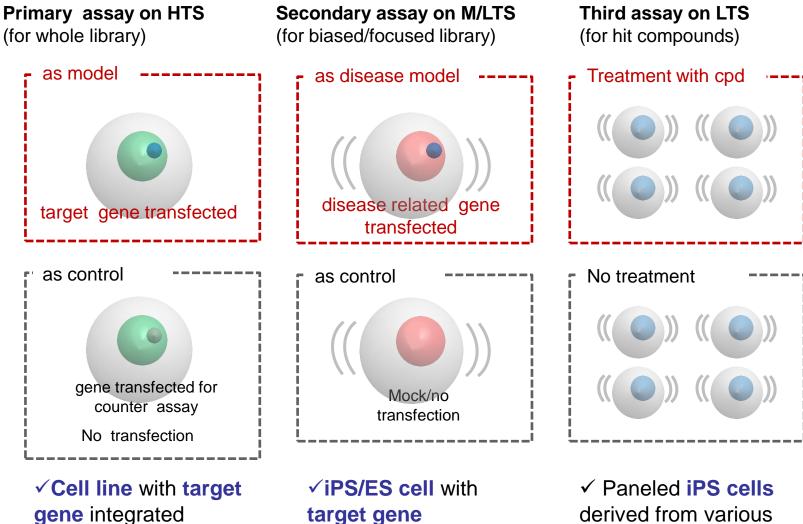
•Parkinsons disease •Alzheimers disease

iPS Cells w/ or w/o genetic modification for Secondary Screening





Next Generation Screening Assays



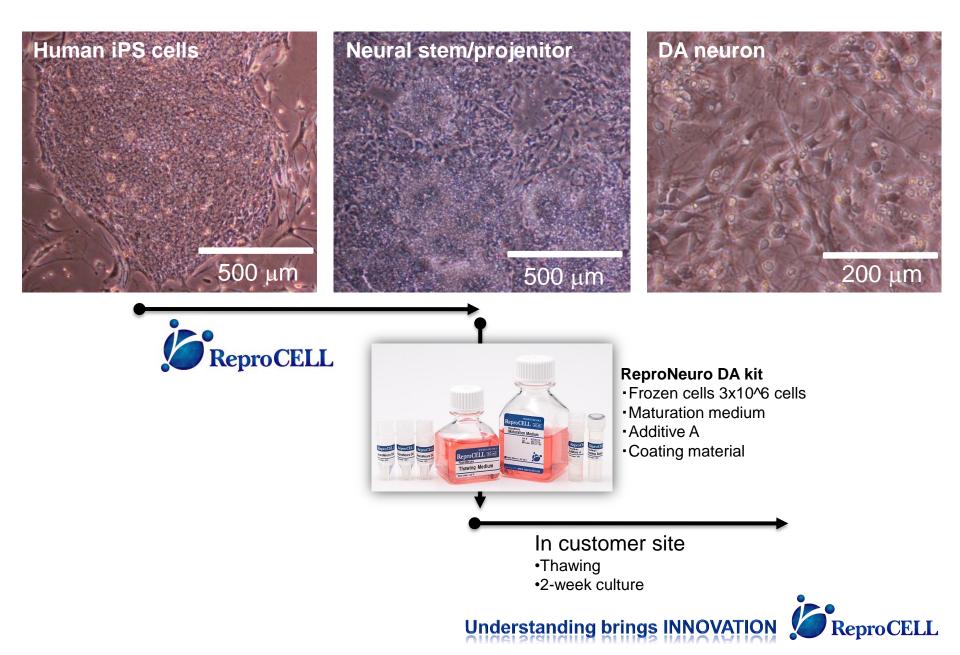
target gene integrated

derived from various patients

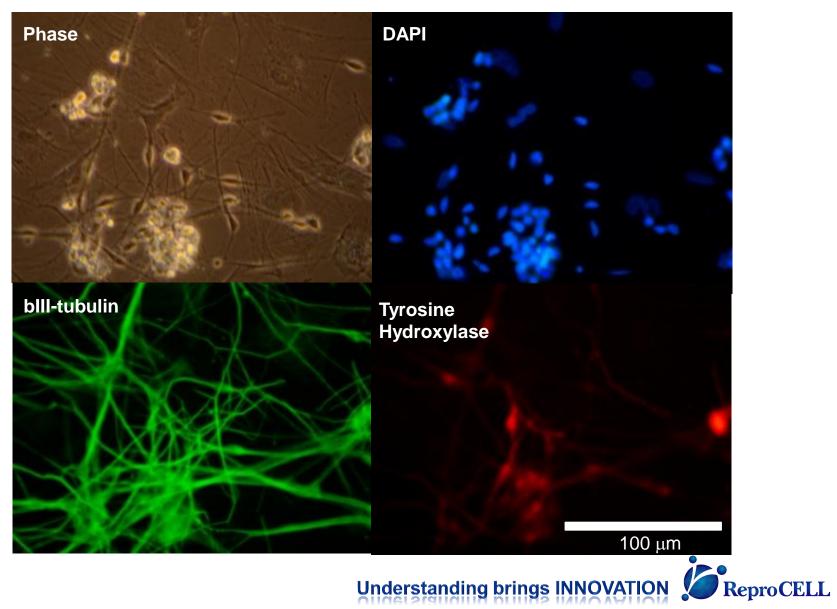


Dopaminergic neurons

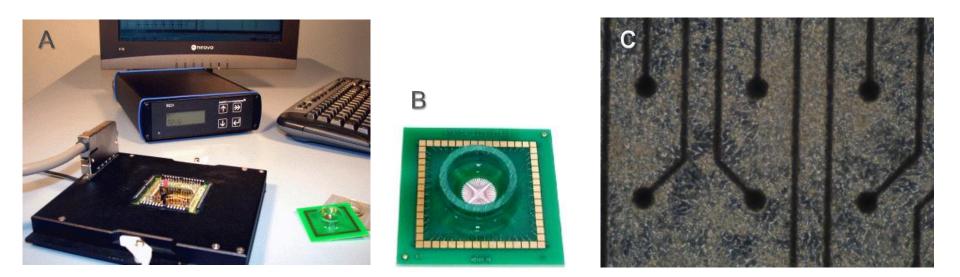
Differentiation of human iPS Cells into DA Neuron



Characterisation of Dopaminergic Neuron Derived from Human iPS cell



Electrophysiological Assay Device for Neuron



A: MEA system

- B: multi electrodes dish
- C: Neuron seeded on electrodes

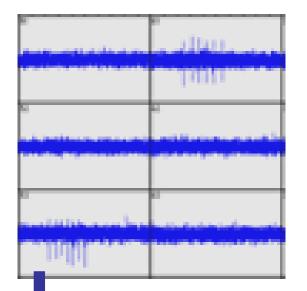
For the electrophysiological characterization hiPSC-neuron were placed on the recording field of micro electrode arrays (MEA) (Multi Channel Systems, Reutlingen, Germany).

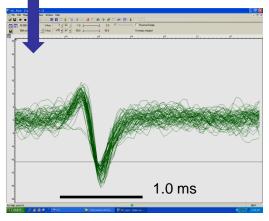


Spontaneous excitation from hiPSC derived Neuron detected by MEA system



hiPSC derived neuron on MEA



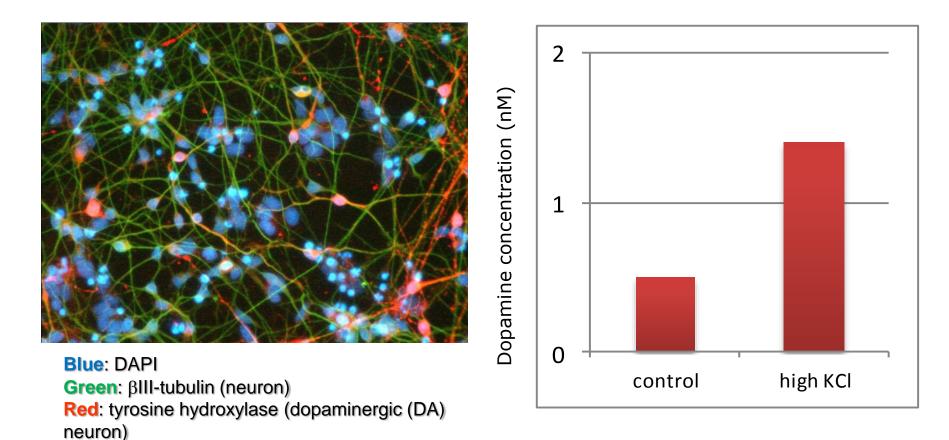


Overlayed each wave from neuron

Treated with 100uM of TTX



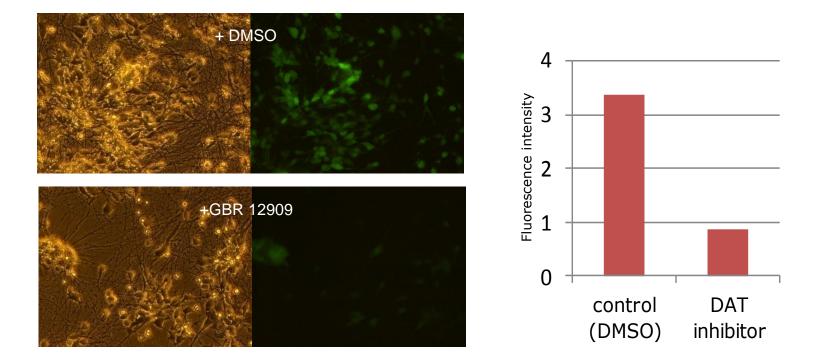
Dopamine Release and Re-uptake Assay



The dopamine release from the differentiated neuron derived from human iPS cells was demonstrated, since dopamine concentration in the culture medium was increased by depolarization (elevate the KCI concentration to 56 mM).



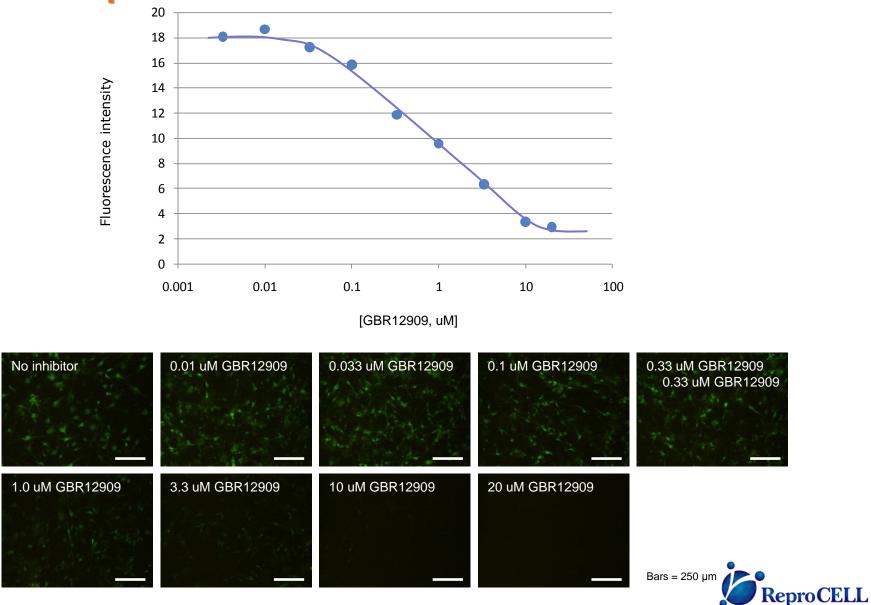
Dopamine Release and Re-uptake Assay (2)



The differentiated neuron derived from human iPS cells were treated with DMSO or DAT (Dopamine Transporter) inhibitor (GBR12909, 20 μ M). Dopamine uptake was measured by Neurotransmitter transporter uptake assay kit (Molecular Device) The fluorescence intensity in control was reduce by DAT inhibitor treatment. That results indicate functional expression of the neurotransmitter transporter.



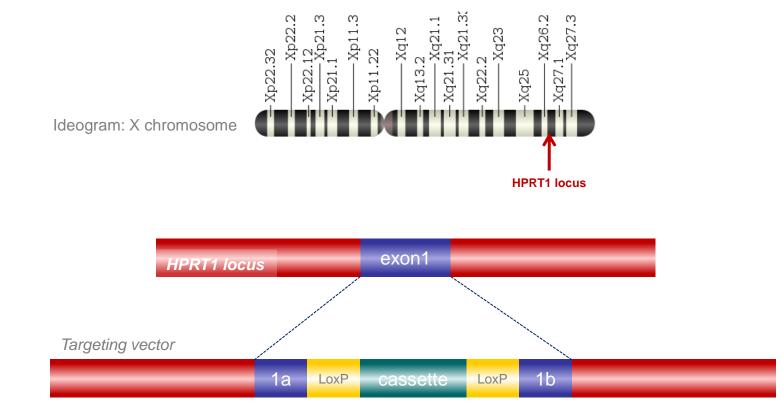
Dopamine Release and Re-uptake Assay - dose dependency -



Cholinergic neuron and Alzheimer's disease

Homologous recombination in hiPSC to generate disease model

Transfer the gene replacement cassette in HPRT1 locus by homologous recombination



HPRT1 locus can be used as target site to transfer the gene according to this locus is constitutive active.

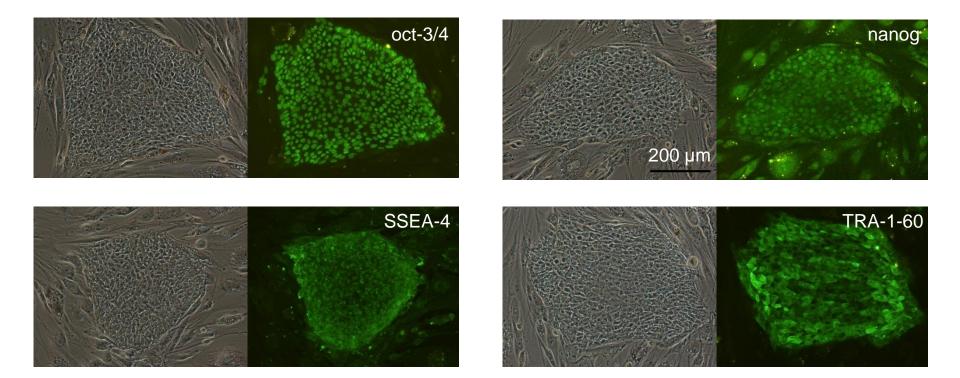


"Site-specific integration" has advantage in drug development screening-use rather than "random integration"

	Random integration	Site-specific integration with cassette
Possibility of gene silencing	HIGH	LOW
Possibility of undesired gene destruction	HIGH	LOW
Replacing to new desired gene	HARD	EASY



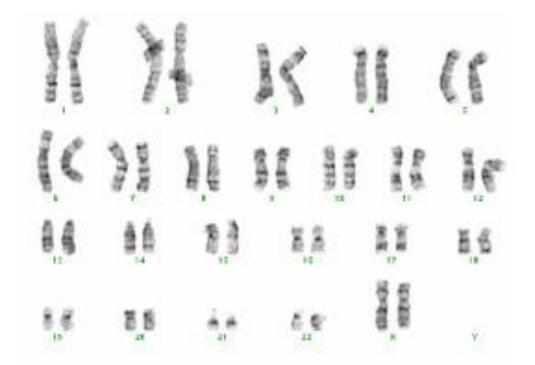
Human iPS Cell Line Having Gene Cassette Specific Maker Expression



Oct3/4, Nanog, SSEA-4 and Tra1-60 are positive. No abnormality was observed on growth and colony shape.



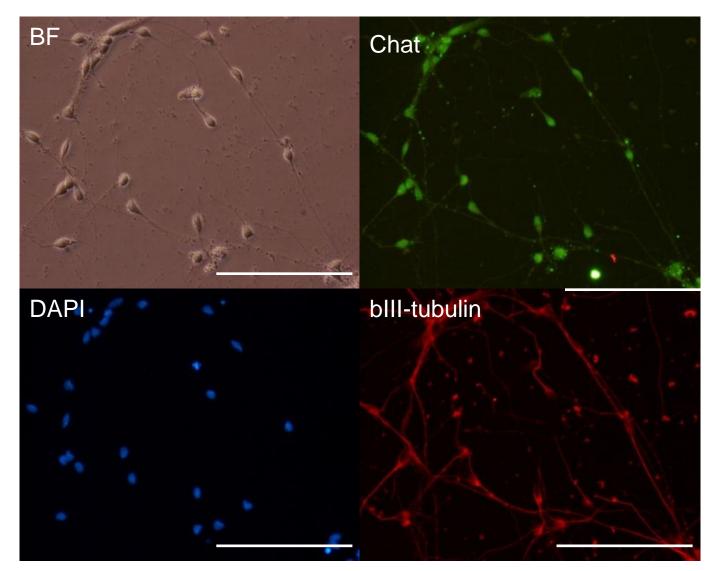
Human iPS Cell Line Having Gene Cassette Karyotyping



No abnormality was observed (18 passage).

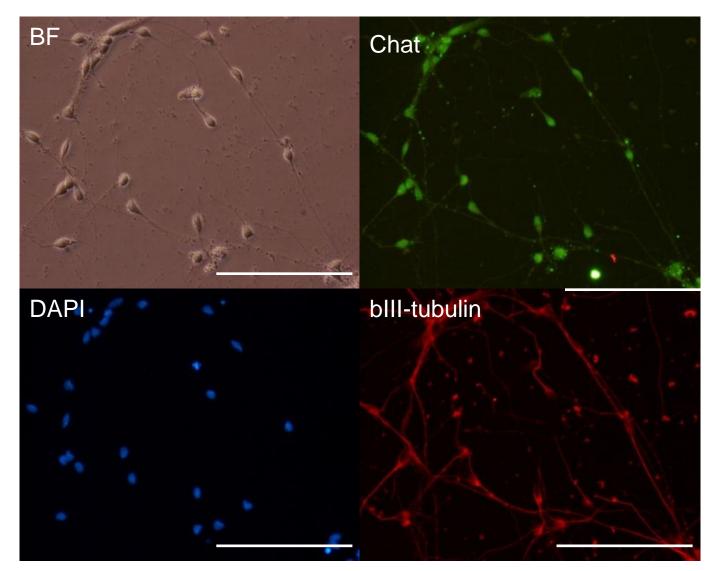


Cholinergic neuron from Human iPS Cells for Alzheimer's disease model



Chat:Choline acet yltransferase Chat positive cells are 90~% of beta III positive neuron

Cholinergic neuron from Human iPS Cells for Alzheimer's disease model

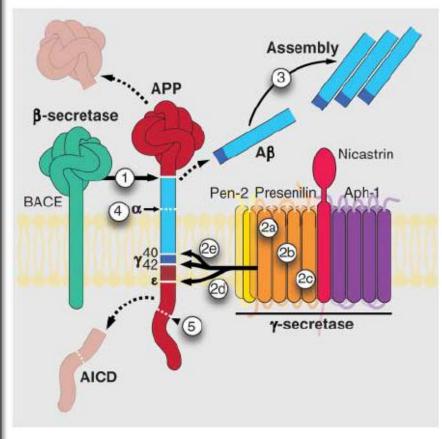


Chat:Choline acet yltransferase Chat positive cells are 90~% of beta III positive neuron

Alzheimer's disease: Amyloid Hypothesis

Mutations in APP, (PS1 or PS2 genes (Familial Alzheimer's disease) Increase of Ab42 production and accumulation Oligomerization and aggregation Neuronal disfunction and cell death Dementia APP: amyloid precursor protein PS1: Presenilin 1 PS2: Presenilin 2

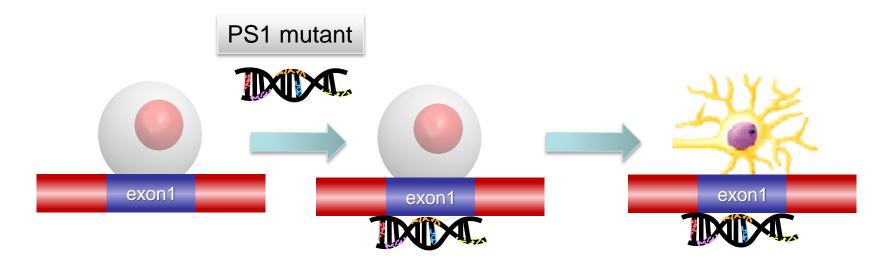
Ab: Amyloid b peptide



Roberson and Mucke, Science 2006



How to make Alzheimer's disease cells



iPS with cassette

iPS with PS1 mutant

Neural cells with PS1 mutant



Mutant PS1 Phenotype analysis

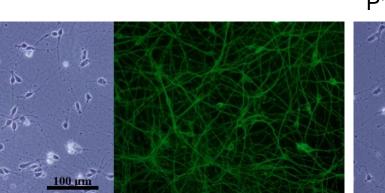
? Morphology

- ? $A\beta 42$ production
- ? Expression of Synaptophysin
- ? Spontaneous excitatory current frequency



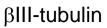
Phenotype analysis 1: Morphology of Differentiated Cells

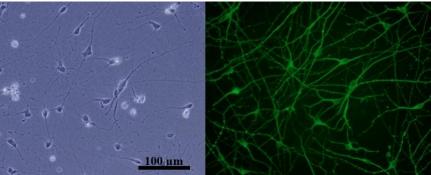
Wild Type



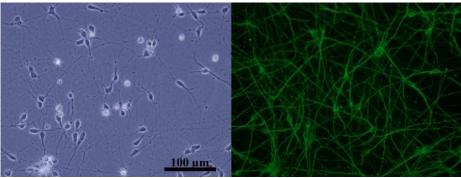


P117L





G378E





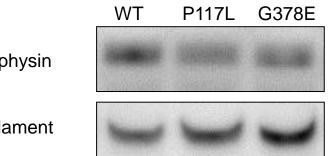
Phenotype analysis 2: Aβ42 production

* P<0.05 0.6 0.5 0.4 т 0.3 0.2 0.1 0 P117L G378E WT (mean+SEM, n=5) Wild Type **Mutant**

Αβ**42/Α**β**40**



Phenotype analysis 3: Expression of Synaptophysin



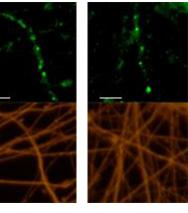
Synaptophysin

Neurofilament

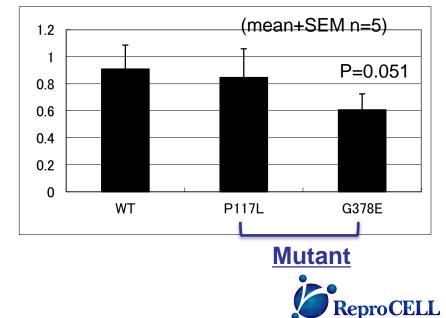


Synaptophysin

βIII-tubulin



Synaptophysin(+) dots



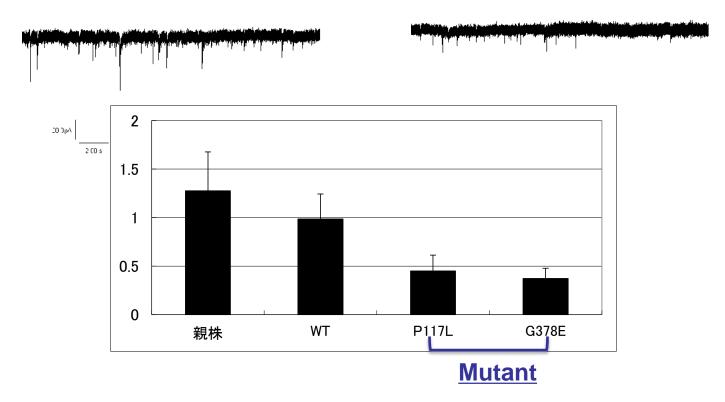
1 (mean+SEM n=5) 0.8 * P<0.05 0.4 * 0.4 0.2 * 0 WT P117L G378E Mutant

Phenotype analysis 4:

Spontaneous excitatory current frequency

<u>Wild Type</u>

Mutant





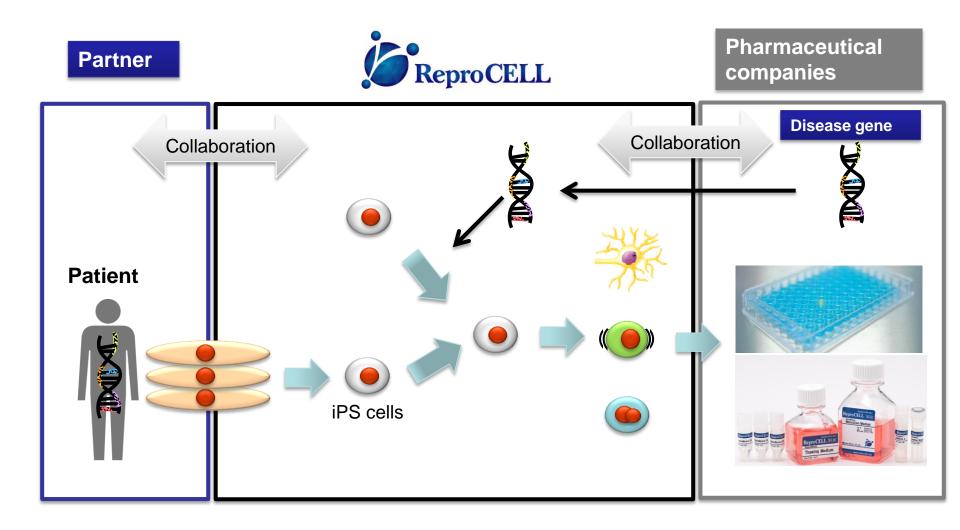
Decrease

Mutant PS1 Phenotype analysis Morphology Little change Aβ42 production Increase **Expression of Synaptophysin** Decrease **Spontaneous excitatory** current frequency

Alzheimer's Disease Model Cells



Business model







Thank you very much

ReproCELL Inc.

TEL +81-45-475-3887

FAX +81-45-474-1006

E-mail info_repro@reprocell.com www.reprocell.com/en/