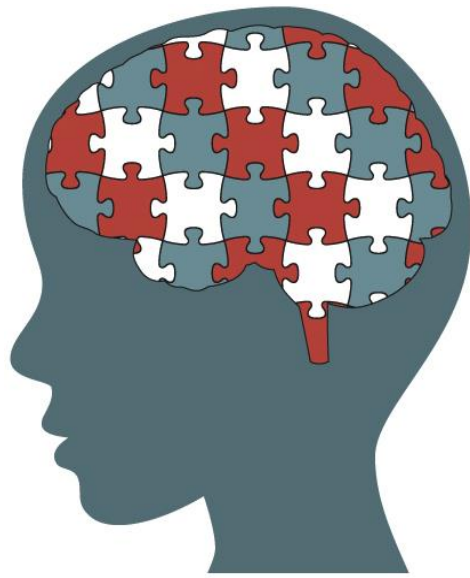


The application of brain organoids to investigate CNS diseases and test drugs

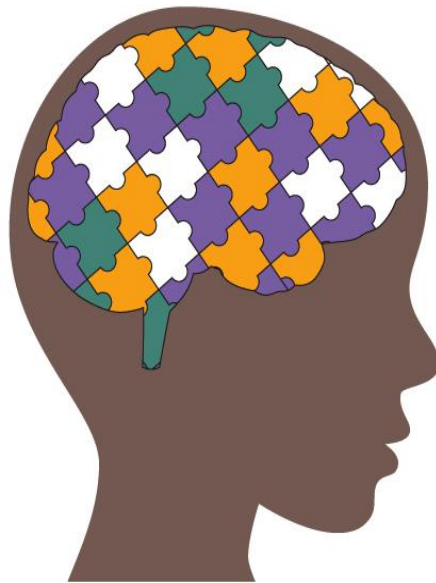
Prof. Patrícia Beltrão-Braga, Ph.D.
patriciacbbbraga@usp.br



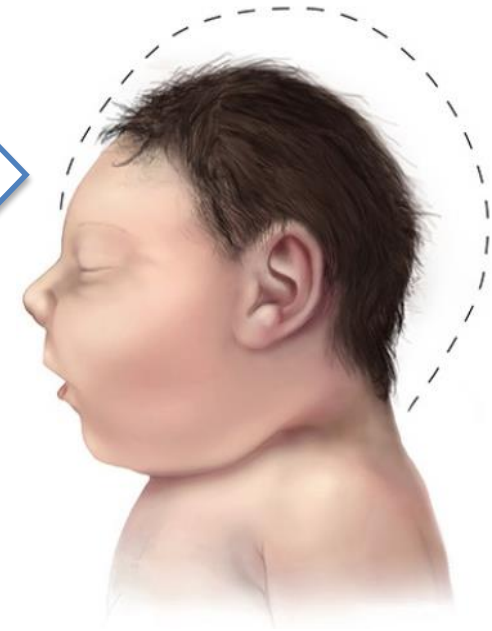
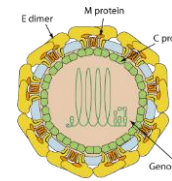
Laboratory of Disease Modeling



ASD



DMD



Congenital Zika Syndrome





Scientific Platform Pasteur-USP

The image is a screenshot of a news article on the Institut Pasteur website. The page features a dark navigation bar at the top with links for RESEARCH, EDUCATION, CAREERS, INTERNATIONAL, ANTI-RABIES CENTER, PUBLIC HEALTH, DONATE, and a search icon. Below this is the Institut Pasteur logo and a secondary navigation bar with links for THE INSTITUT PASTEUR, OUR MISSIONS, SUPPORT US, THE RESEARCH JOURNAL, and PRESS AREA. A portrait of Louis Pasteur is visible in the top right corner. The main content area has a light grey header with links for HISTORY, THE INSTITUT IN NUMBERS, THE INSTITUT PASTEUR THROUGHOUT THE WORLD (which is underlined), MUSEUM, OUR ENGAGEMENTS, and CONFERENCE CENTER. The article title is 'NEW PASTEUR-USP SCIENTIFIC PLATFORM IN BRAZIL TO TACKLE NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS WITH A ONE HEALTH APPROACH', with 'NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS' highlighted in a red box. The background of the article header is a cityscape. Below the title, there is a 'NEWS | 2018.04.11' label, a 'Print | Share' link, and social media icons for LinkedIn, Facebook, and Twitter. The article text begins with 'A group of scientists are in the process of setting up the first crew of a research taskforce in Brazil, spawn of the University of São Paulo/Institut Pasteur /Fiocruz tripartite agreement signed in 2015. This scientific platform will focus on neurological disorders caused by either infectious agents or as a consequence of degenerative/progressive diseases. Both causes are growing problems in Brazil.'

NEWS | 2018.04.11

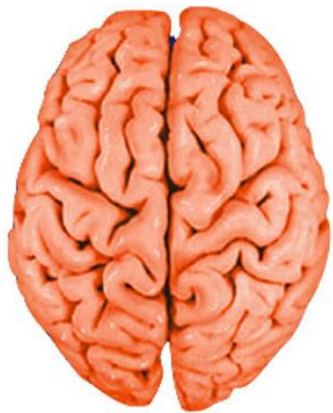
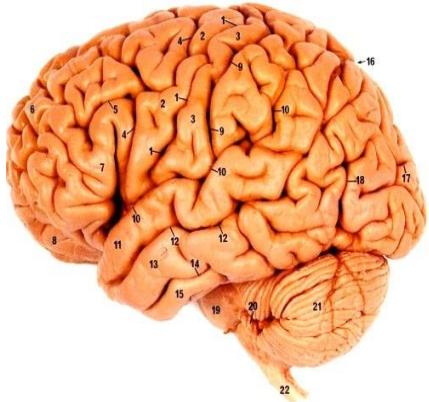
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[International](#)

A group of scientists are in the process of setting up the first crew of a research taskforce in Brazil, spawn of the University of São Paulo/Institut Pasteur /Fiocruz tripartite agreement signed in 2015. This scientific platform will focus on neurological disorders caused by either infectious agents or as a consequence of degenerative/progressive diseases. Both causes are growing problems in Brazil.

Ways to investigate diseases that affects CNS

Post-mortem Brain



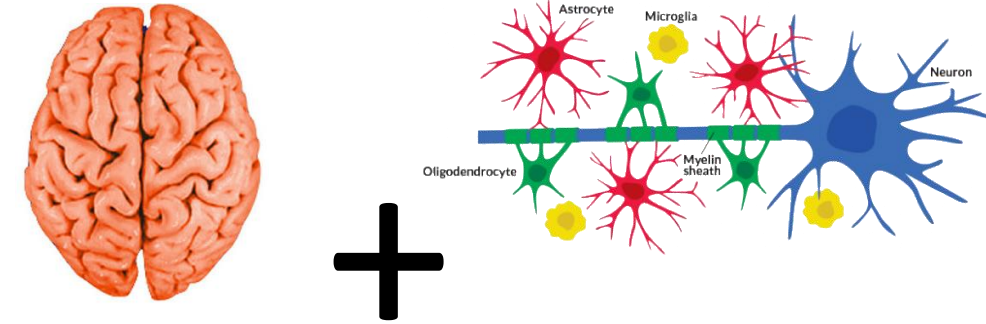
Animal model



X



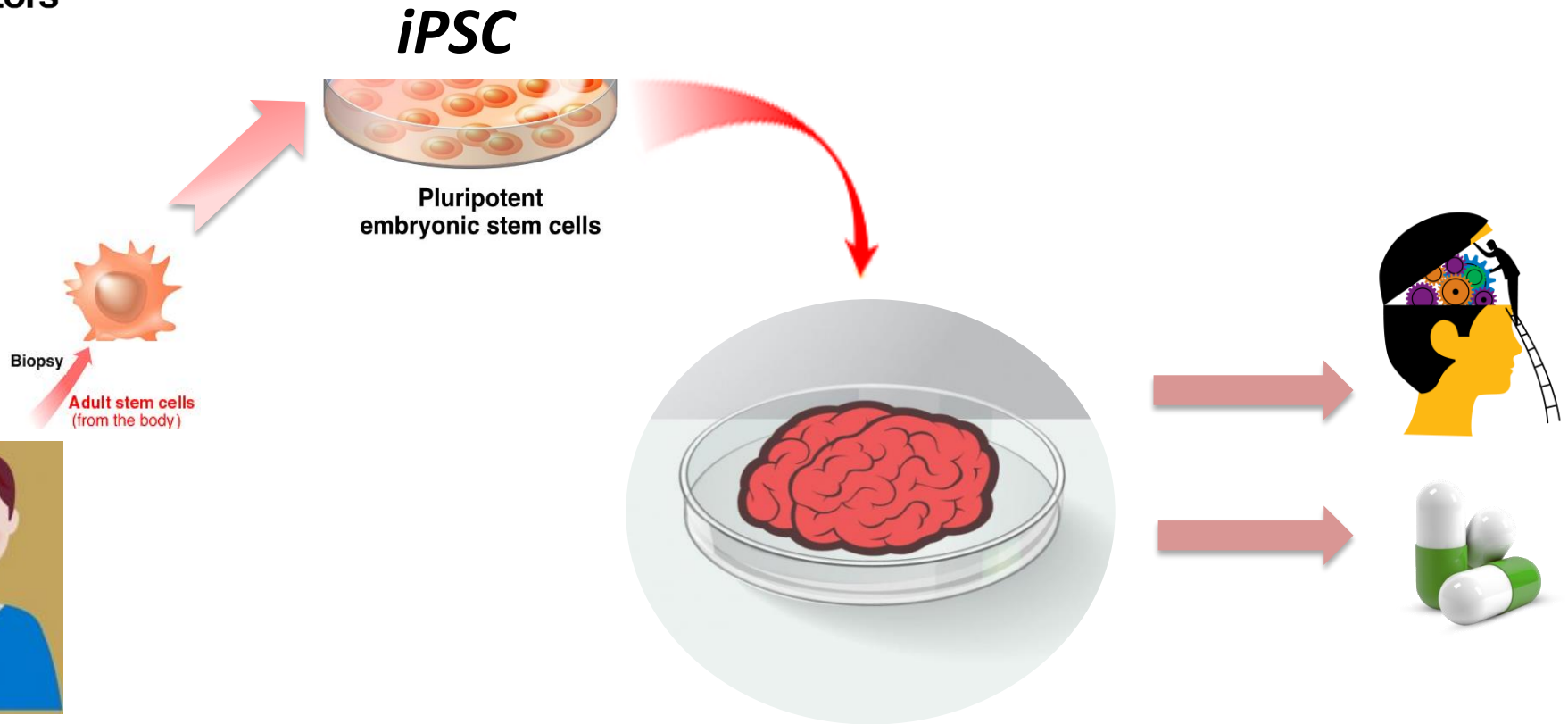
CNS alive cells



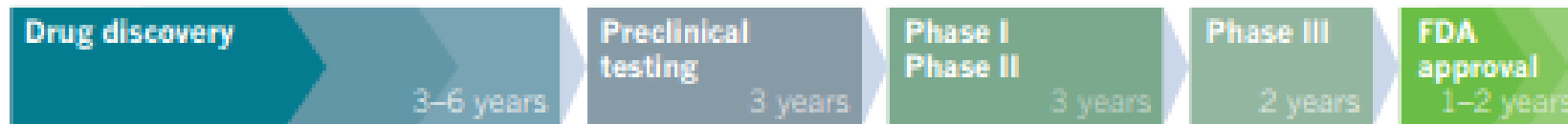
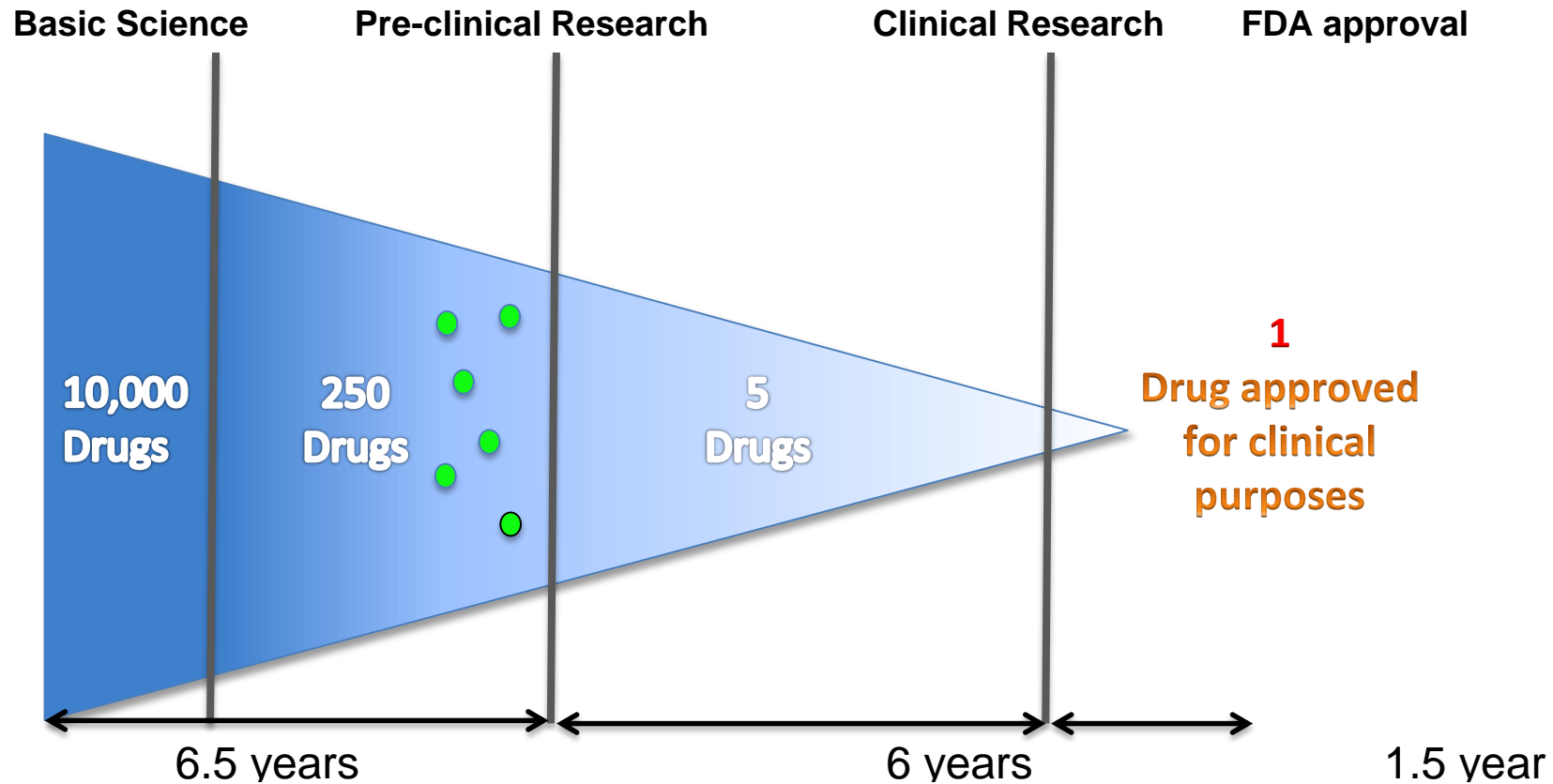
Producing human brain cells still keeping the genetic background

Induction of Pluripotent Stem Cells
from Mouse Embryonic and Adult
Fibroblast Cultures by Defined Factors

Takahashi, Yamanaka, Cell, 2006



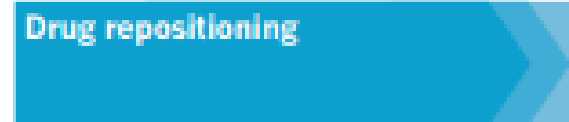
Drug repurposing X Drug discovery



12-16 years, ~\$1 billion to \$2 billion

A SHORTER TIMESCALE

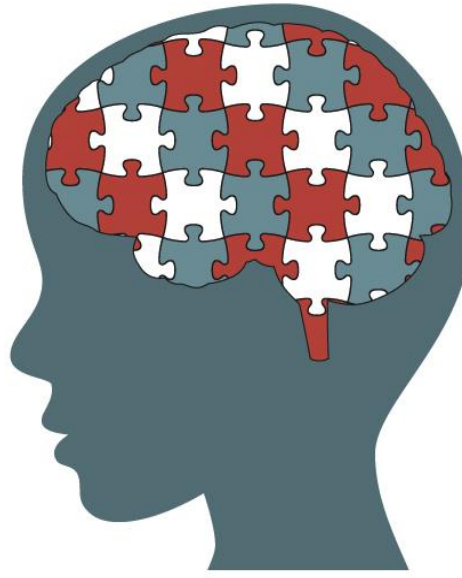
Because most repositioned drugs have already passed the early phases of development and clinical testing, they can potentially win approval in less than half the time and at one-quarter of the cost.



~6 years, ~\$300 million



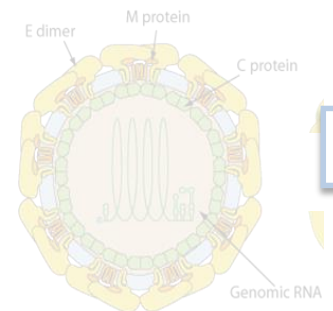
Laboratory of Disease Modeling



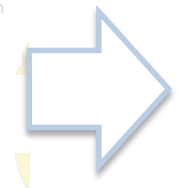
ASD



DMD



ZIKV

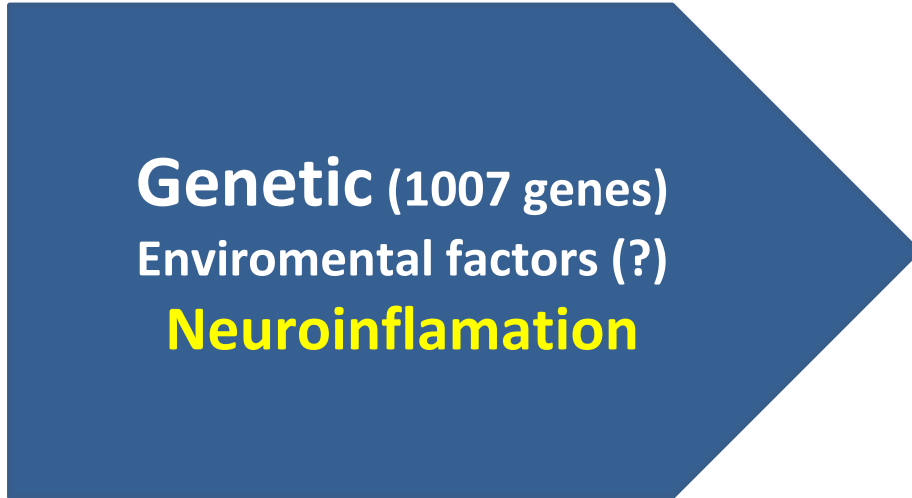


Congenital Zika Syndrome

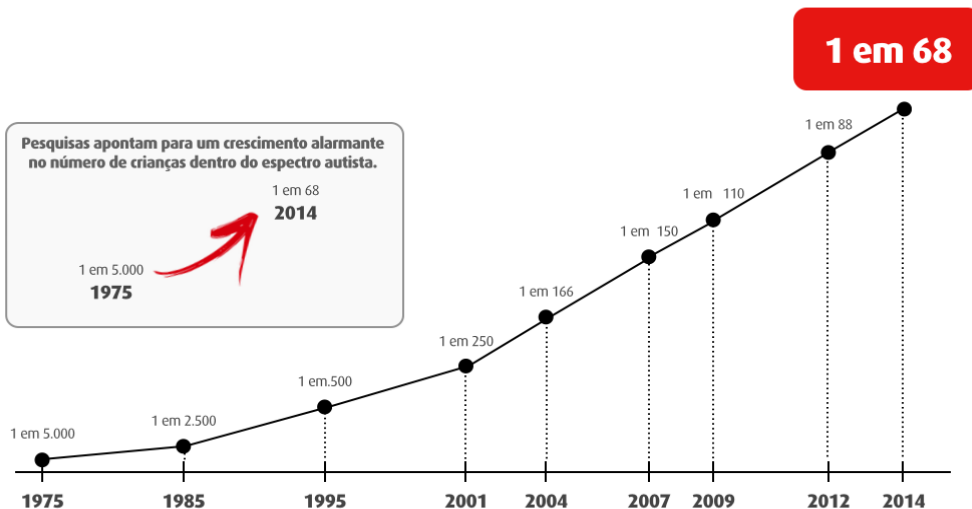
Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)



Social Skills



ASD



2018:
1 to 59

Baio et al., MMWR Surveill Summ. 2018

In 29 years
 prevalence
 increased
 ~7300%

World 1-2%
 ~2-4 K of
 brazilians

Economical
 Impact
 US\$ 5.9 trillion

Table 3 | Drug screening for neurological diseases using patient-derived induced pluripotent stem cell models

Machado-Joseph disease (4)	<i>ATXN3</i>	Late	Neurons	Cellular	Candidate	ALLN, calpeptin	134
Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (2)	<i>TPP1</i>	Early	NPCs and neurons	Cellular	Candidate	PTC124	135
Niemann-Pick disease (1-4)	<i>NPC1</i>	Early	NPCs and neurons	Molecular and cellular	Confirmation, candidate	Rapamycin, carbamazepine, verapamil, trehalose, 2-hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (HPBCD), 2-hydroxypropyl- γ -cyclodextrin (HPGCD), VEGF, δ -tocopherol with HPBCD or methyl- β -cyclodextrin (MBCD)	136-139
Parkinson disease (1-5)	<i>PARK2</i> , <i>SNCA</i> , <i>PINK1</i> and <i>LRRK2</i>	Late	Neurons, midbrain dopaminergic neurons and cortical neurons	Molecular and cellular	Confirmation, candidate, HTS	Taxol, isoxazole, NAB2, GW5074, co-enzyme Q10	37,52, 140,141
Phelan-McDermid syndrome (PMDS) (2)	Complex	Early	Mature forebrain neurons	Molecular, cellular and electrophysiological	Confirmation, candidate	Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1)	142
Rett syndrome (3-4)	<i>MECP2</i>	Early	Neurons and astrocytes	Cellular	Confirmation, candidate	Glypromate (GPE), IGF1, gentamicin	143,144
Schizophrenia (1-4)	Complex	Early and late	NPCs and neurons	Molecular and cellular	Confirmation	Loxapine, valproate (VPA)	33,145, 146
Spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy (SBMA) (1)	Androgen receptor	Late	Motor neurons	Cellular	Confirmation	Heat shock protein 90 (HSP90) inhibitor 17-AAG	147
Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) (2)	<i>SMN1</i>	Early	Motor neurons	Molecular and cellular	Confirmation, candidate (drugs and ASOs)	Phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligonucleotides (PMOs), FasNT antibody, Z-DVED-FMK, salubrinal, guanabenz	99,102, 103
Timothy syndrome (2)	<i>CACNA1C</i>	Early	Cortical neurons	Molecular, cellular and electrophysiological	Candidate	Roscovitine	148
Wolfram syndrome (5)	<i>WFS1</i>	Early	Neurons	Cellular	Candidate	Dantrolene	149

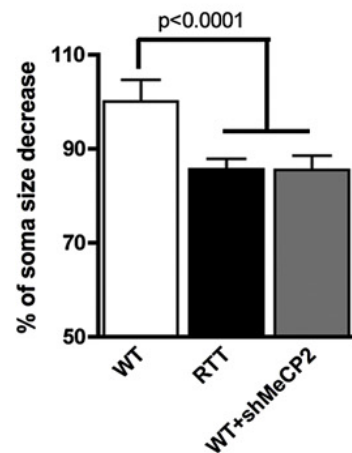
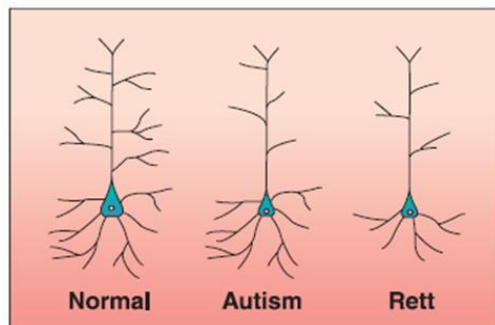
ABCD1, ATP-binding cassette D1; *APP*, amyloid precursor protein; ASOs, antisense oligonucleotides; *ATM*, ataxia telangiectasia mutated; *ATXN3*, ataxin 3; *C9ORF72*, chromosome 9 open reading frame 72; *CACNA1C*, calcium channel subunit α 1C; *FMR1*, fragile X mental retardation 1; *FUS1*, fused in sarcoma 1; *FXN*, frataxin; *GLB1*, galactosidase- β 1; HTS, high-throughput screening; *HTT*, huntingtin; *IKBKAP*, IKK complex-associated protein; *LRRK2*, Leu-rich repeat kinase 2; *MECP2*, methyl-CpG-binding protein 2; *NPC1*, Niemann-Pick type C1; *PARK2*, parkin RBR E3 ubiquitin protein ligase; *PINK1*, PTEN-induced kinase 1; PS, presenilin; *SMN1*, survival of motor neuron 1; *SNCA*, α -synuclein; *SOD1*, superoxide dismutase; *SPAST*, spastin; *TDB43*, TAR DNA-binding protein 43; *TPP1*, tripeptidyl peptidase 1; *TTR*, transthyretin; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; *WFS1*, Wolfram syndrome 1. *The different phenotypes that have been analysed and ameliorated by the drugs belong to three categories: molecular (gene and protein expression, and DNA methylation); cellular (morphology (foci, synapses), mitochondrial functions, apoptosis and toxicity-induced reactions); and electrophysiological (currents, action potentials and ion fluxes).

A Model for Neural Development and Treatment of Rett Syndrome Using Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

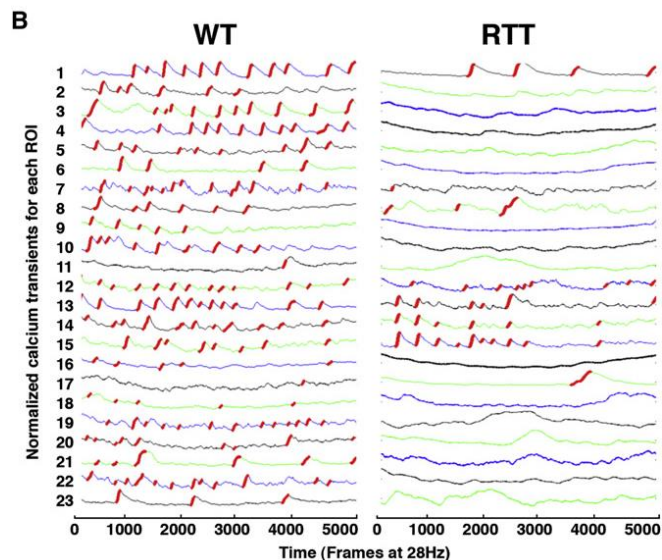
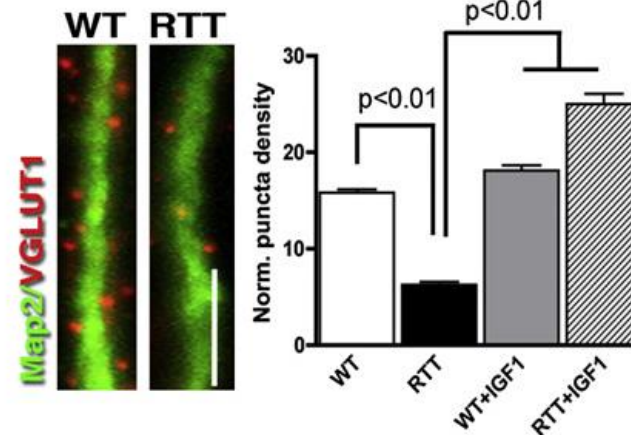
Maria C.N. Marchetto,^{1,5} Cassiano Carromeu,^{2,5} Allan Acab,² Diana Yu,¹ Gene W. Yeo,³ Yangling Mu,¹ Gong Chen,⁴ Fred H. Gage,¹ and Alysson R. Muotri^{2,*}



Less complex neurons



B



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Row	Saved	Status	Study Title	Conditions	Interventions	Locations
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Completed Has Results	Treatment of Rett Syndrome With rhIGF-1 (Mecasermin [rDNA]Injection)	• Rett Syndrome	• Drug: rhIGF-1	• Boston Children's Hospital Boston, Massachusetts, United States
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Completed Has Results	Treatment of Rett Syndrome With Recombinant Human IGF-1	• Rett Syndrome	• Drug: Recombinant Human Insulin Growth Factor 1 (rhIGF-1) • Drug: Placebo	• Boston Children's Hospital Boston, Massachusetts, United States

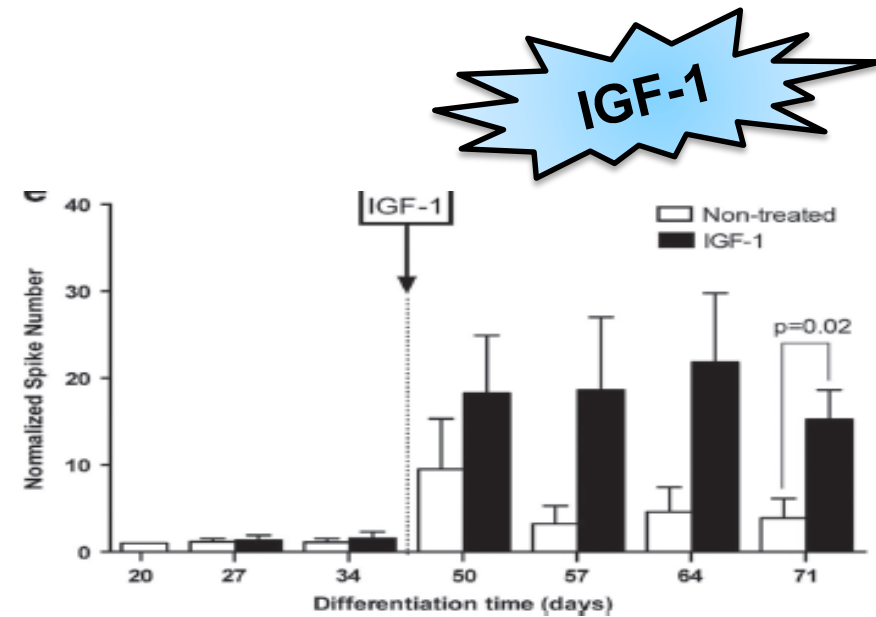
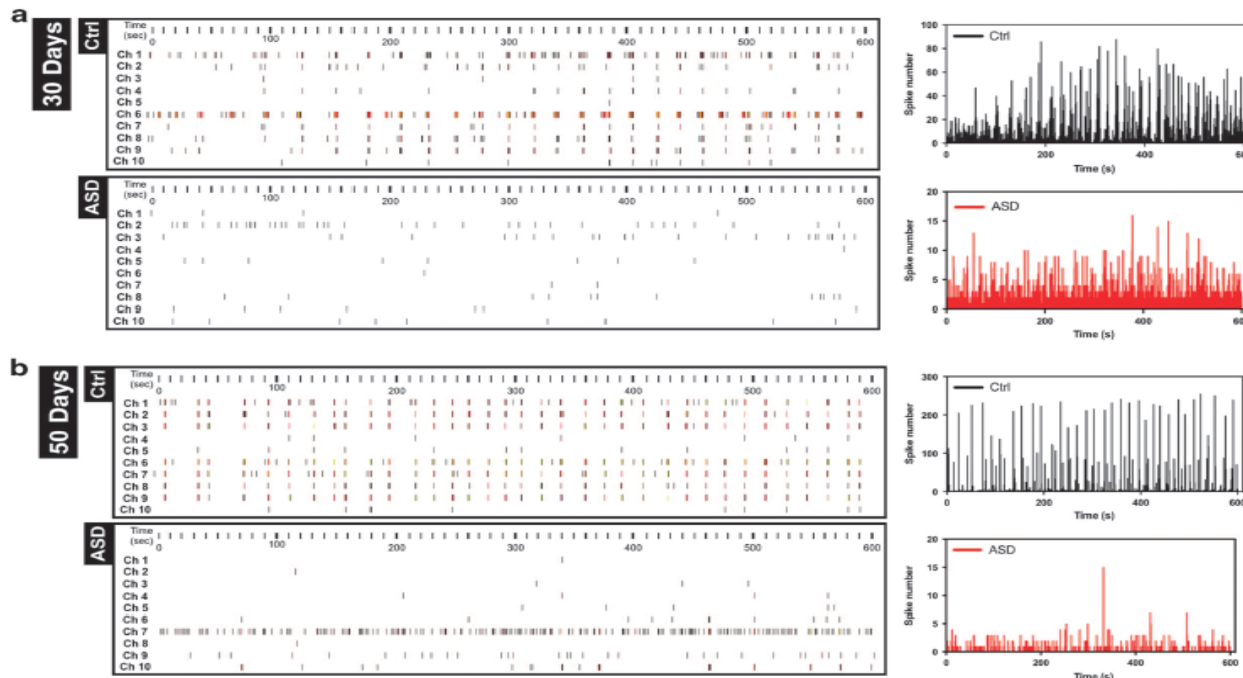
Table 3 | Drug screening for neurological diseases using patient-derived induced pluripotent stem cell models

Disease name (number of patients)	Genetic basis	Onset	Differentiated cell	Analysed and corrected phenotype*	Screening type	Identified drug	Refs
Adrenoleukodystrophy (2)	<i>ABCD1</i>	Early and late	Neurons and oligodendrocytes	Molecular and cellular	Confirmation	4-phenylbutyrate (4PBA), lovastatin	114
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) (1–16)	<i>SOD1</i> , <i>C9ORF72</i> , <i>FUS1</i> , <i>TDP43</i> , complex	Late	Neurons, motor neurons and astrocytes	Molecular, cellular and electro physiological	Confirmation, candidate (drugs and ASOs), HTS	Retigabine, kenpauillone, digoxin, lanatoside C, proscillaridin A, anacardic acid, methotrimeprazine, fluphenazine, ASOs	36, 96–98, 111,113, 115
Alzheimer disease (1–6)	<i>APP</i> , <i>PS1</i> , <i>PS2</i> , complex	Late	Neurons	Molecular and cellular	Confirmation, candidate	γ -secretase inhibitor, compound E, compound W, GSM-4, Si-II, OM99-2, docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)	116–120
Ataxia telangiectasia (2)	<i>ATM</i>	Early	Neurons and glia	Cellular	Candidate	Geneticin (G418)	121
Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) (1–5)	15q11-q13.1 duplications, (3;11) (p21;q22) translocation	Early	Neurons	Molecular, cellular and electro physiological	Candidate	Hyperforin with flufenamic acid (FFA), mithramycin	108,122
Bipolar disorder (2)	Complex	Early	Neurons	Molecular and cellular	Candidate	CHIR-99021	123
Down syndrome (1–2)	Trisomy 21	Early	Neural progenitor cells (NPCs), neurons, astroglia	Molecular and cellular	Candidate	Minocycline, epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), F127-N-butylidenephthalide (BDPH)	124–126
Familial dysautonomia (2–3)	<i>IKBKAP</i>	Early	Neural crest cells	Molecular and cellular	Confirmation, HTS	SKF-86466 hydrochloride, kinetin	43,44
Fragile X syndrome (FXS) (1–3)	<i>FMR1</i>	Early	NPCs, neurons	Molecular	Candidate, HTS	5-azacytidine, several other compounds (not specified)	92,127
Friedreich ataxia (2)	<i>FXN</i>	Early	Neurons	Molecular and cellular	Confirmation, candidate	Forskolin, RG2833	106,128
GN1 gangliosidosis (1)	<i>GLB1</i>	Early	NPCs	Molecular and cellular	Candidate	Z-YVAD-FMK	129
Hereditary spastic paraplegias (HSP) (1)	<i>SPAST</i>	Early and late	Forebrain glutamatergic neurons	Cellular	Confirmation	Vinblastine	130
Hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis (1)	<i>TTR</i>	Early and late	Neurons	Cellular	Candidate	Flufenamic acid	131
Huntington disease (1–2)	<i>HTT</i>	Late	NPCs, neurons, GABAergic neurons and medium spiny	Molecular and cellular	Confirmation, candidate	P110-TAT, KU-60019, X5050	109,132, 133

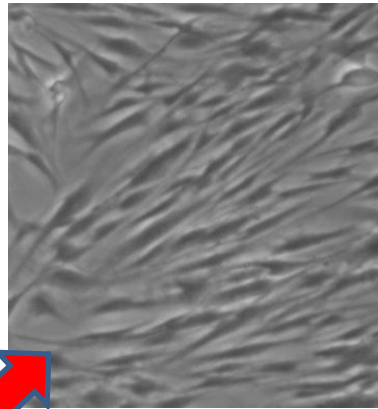
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Altered proliferation and networks in neural cells derived from idiopathic autistic individuals

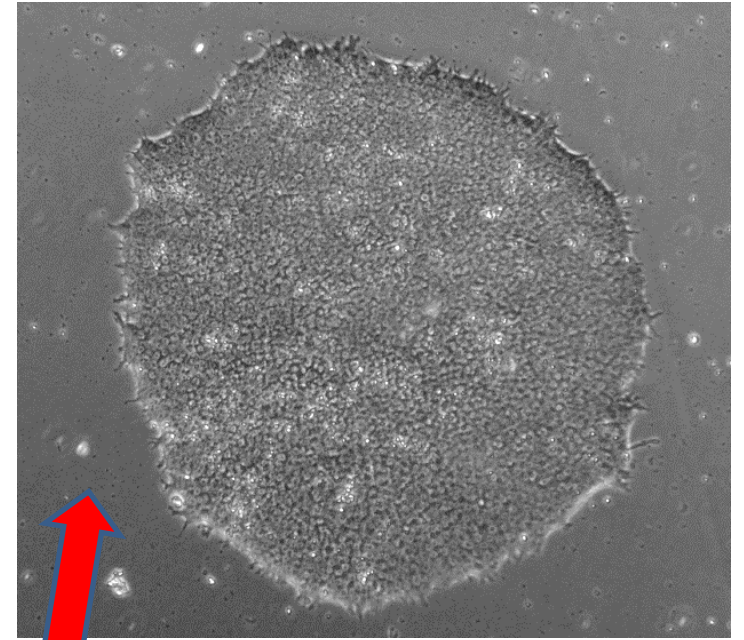
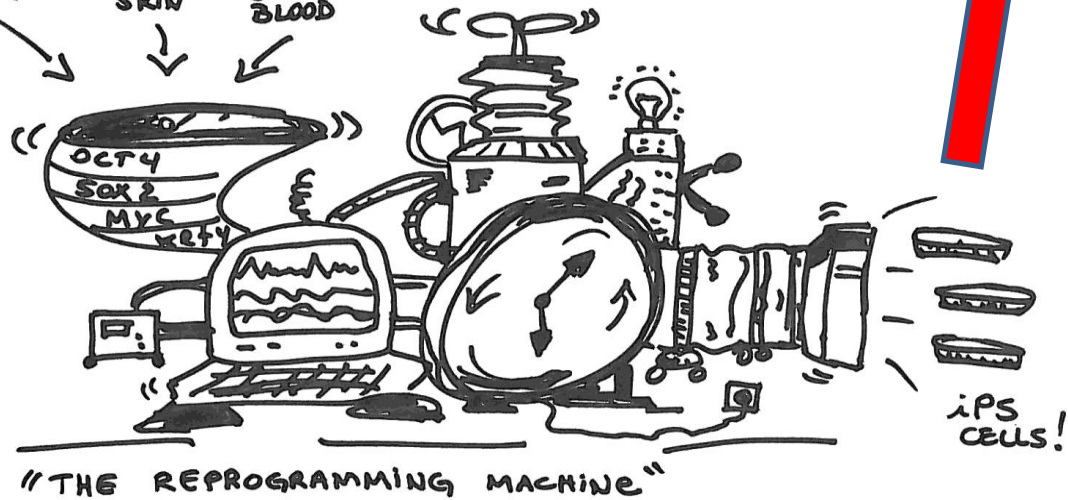
MC Marchetto^{1,10}, H Belinson^{2,10}, Y Tian³, BC Freitas⁴, C Fu⁵, KC Vadodaria¹, PC Beltrao-Braga^{4,6}, CA Trujillo⁴, APD Mendes¹, K Padmanabhan⁷, Y Nunez^{1,4}, J Ou³, H Ghosh¹, R Wright¹, KJ Brennan⁸, K Pierce⁹, L Eichenfield⁹, T Pramparo⁹, LT Eyler⁹, CC Barnes⁹, E Courchesne⁹, DH Geschwind³, FH Gage¹, A Wynshaw-Boris^{2,5} and AR Muotri⁴



Disease modeling: using dental pulp stem cells to make iPSC



SOMATIC CELLS



Beltrão-Braga et al., Cell Transpl. 2011



The Tooth Fairy Project



www.projetoafadadodente.org.br



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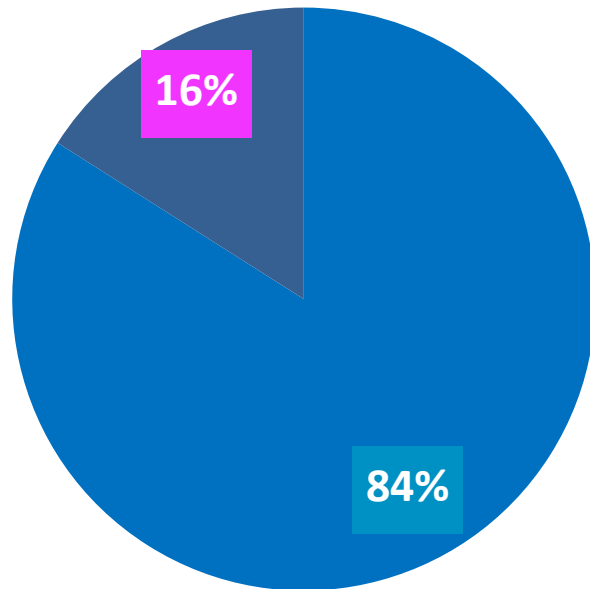
E-mails:

contato@projetoafadadodente.org.br

or

projetoafadadodente@yahoo.com.br

Donated Teeth ~400



300 ASD cell lineages and controls

Modeling severe ASD



Fabiele Russo, PhD



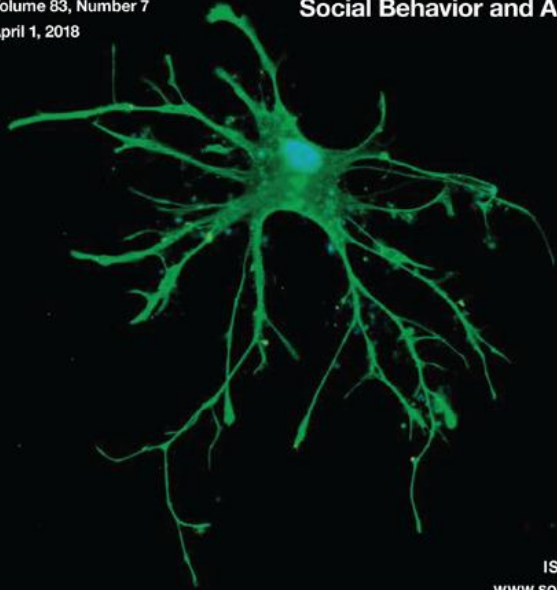
Non verbal, cognitive impaired, with stereotypic behaviors, non aggressive, without seizures

WGS
No ASD related genes in common

Biological Psychiatry

Volume 83, Number 7
April 1, 2018

Social Behavior and Autism



ISSN 0006-3223
www.sobp.org/journal

Official Journal of the Society of Biological Psychiatry

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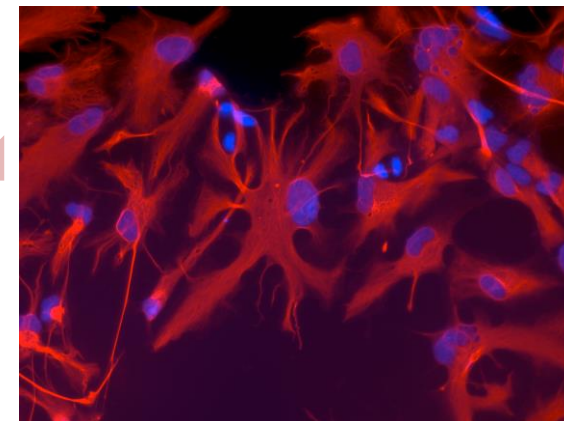
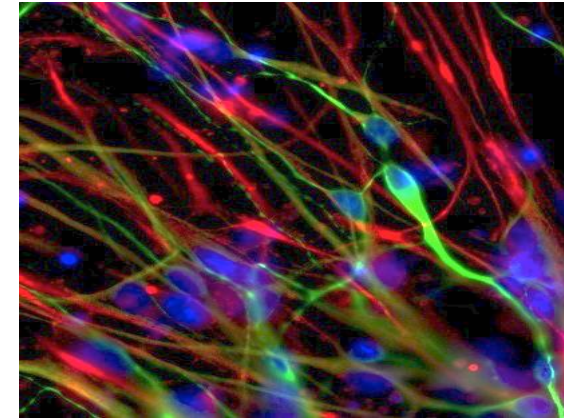
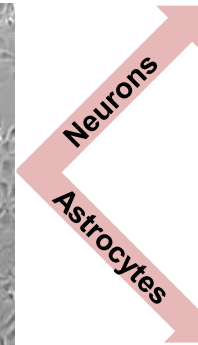
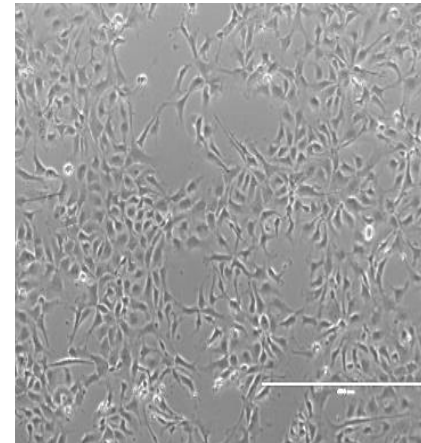
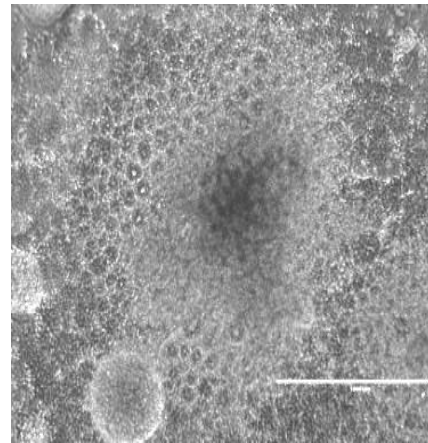
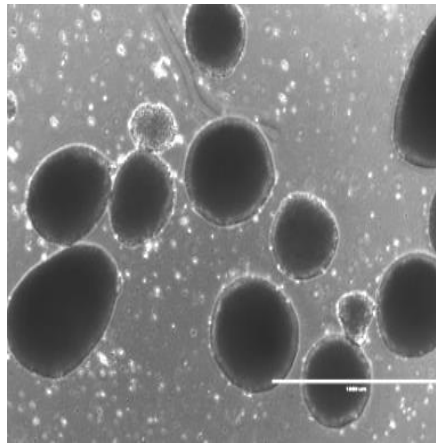
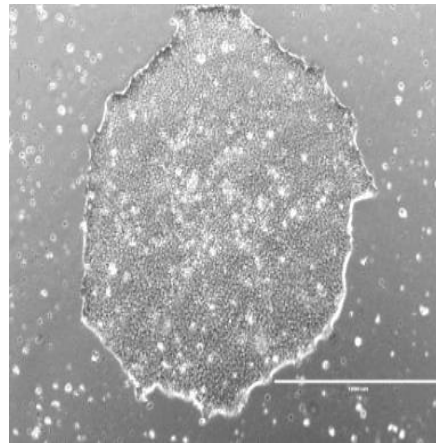
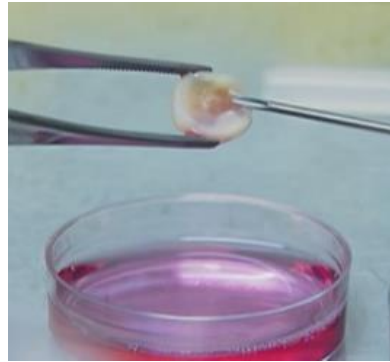
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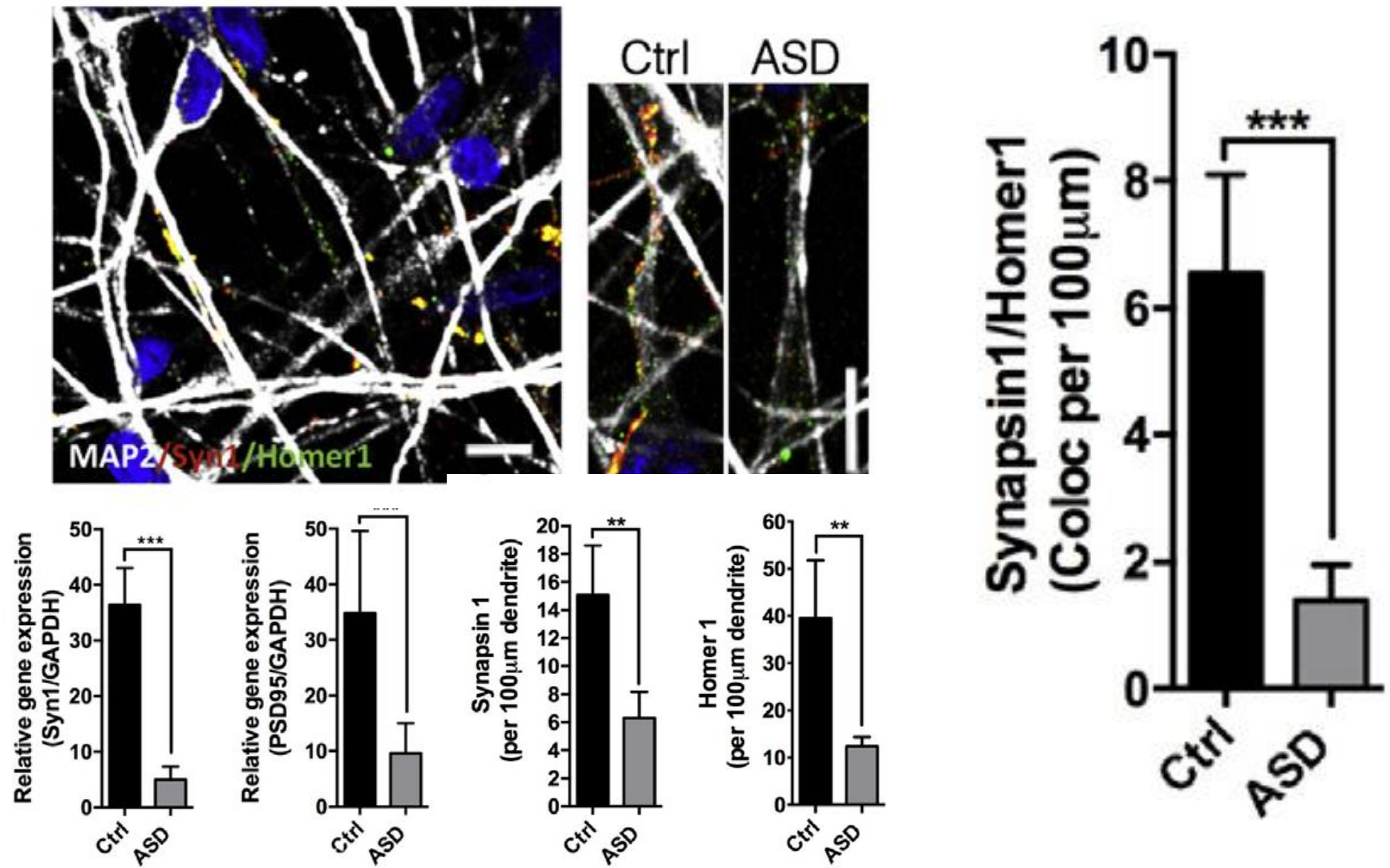
Modeling the Interplay Between Neurons and Astrocytes in Autism Using Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

Russo & Freitas et al., Biol Psy. 2018

Modeling severe ASD

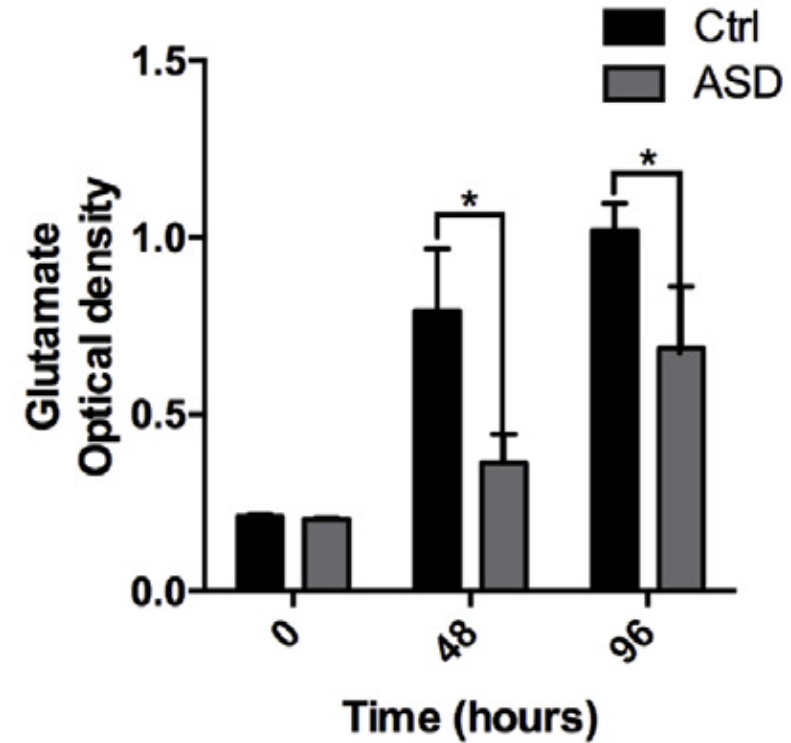
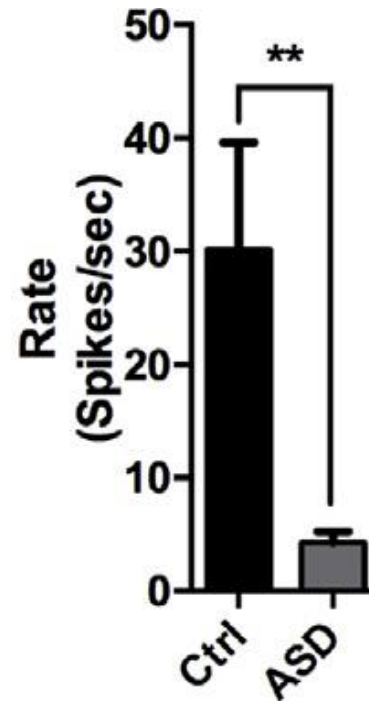
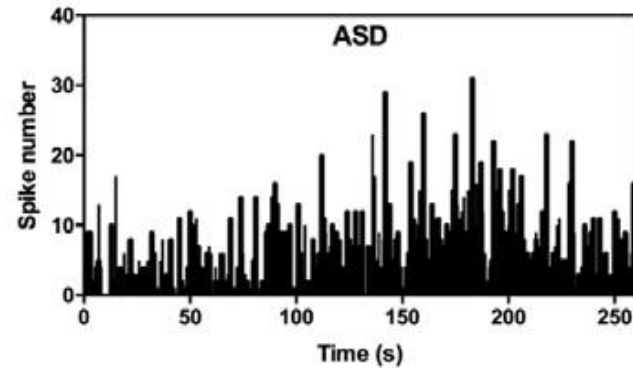
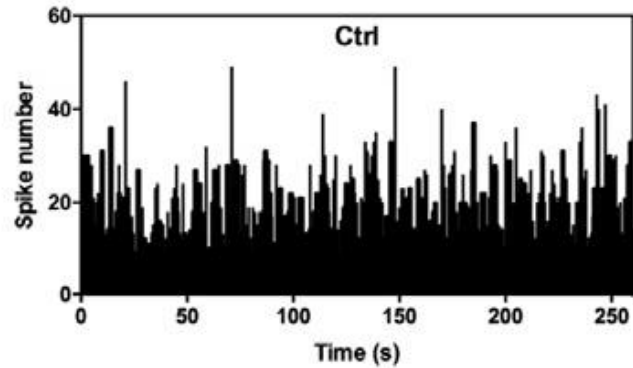
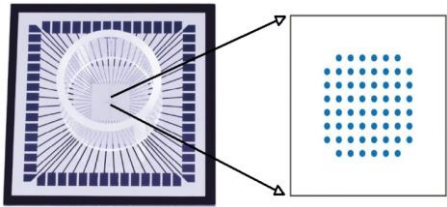
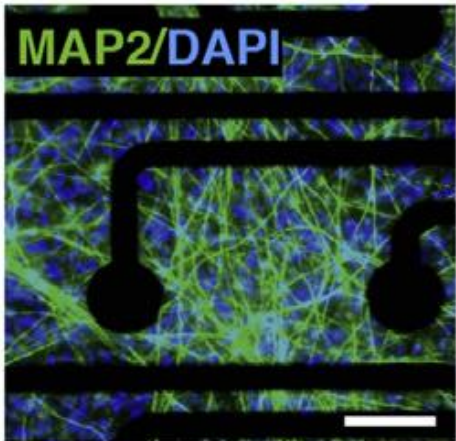


Autistic neurons have less synapses than controls

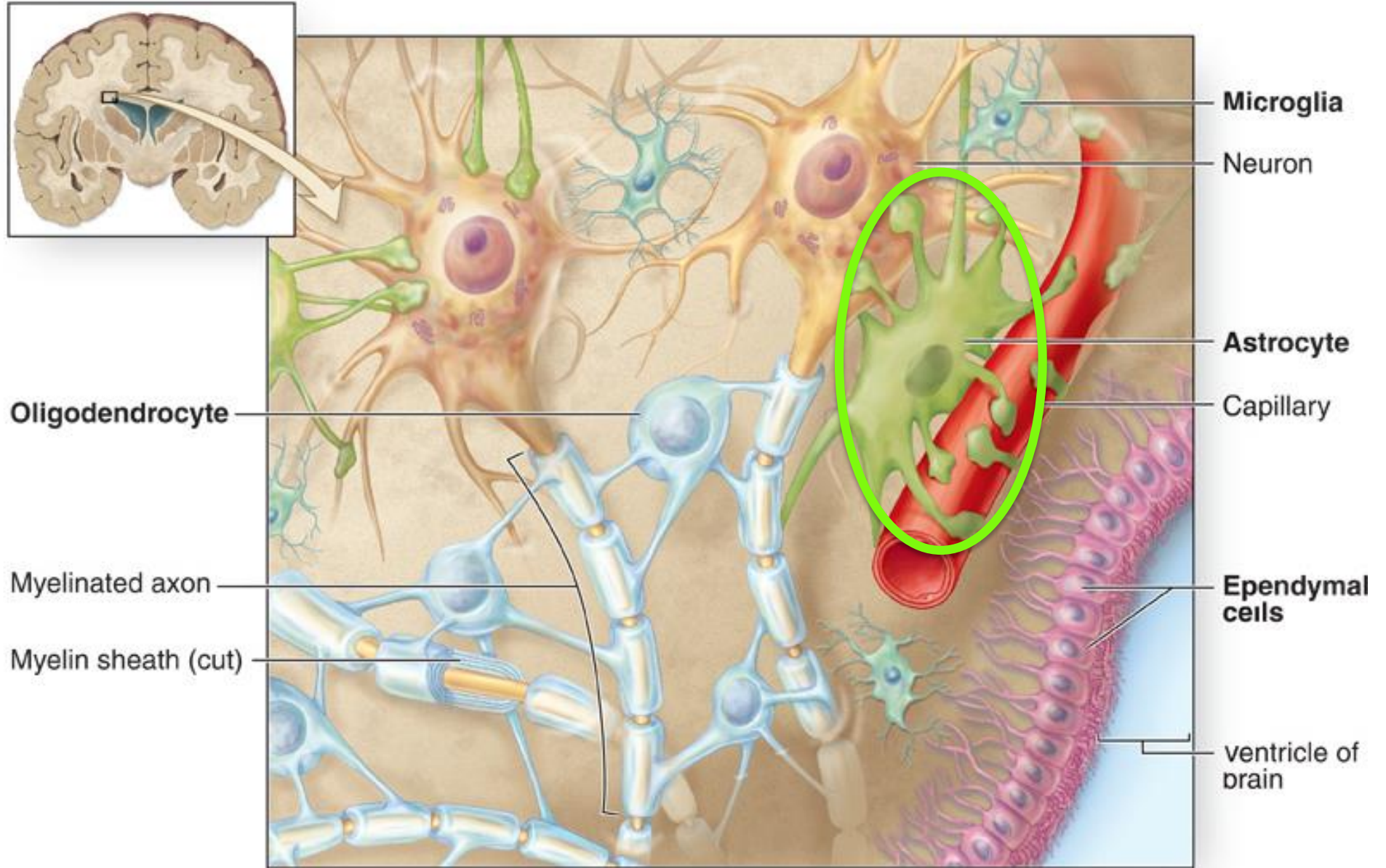


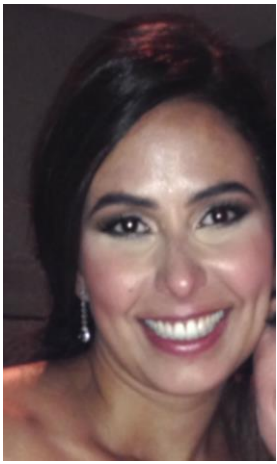
Autistic neurons have less spikes and produces less glutamate than controls

Multi-electrode Array (MEA)

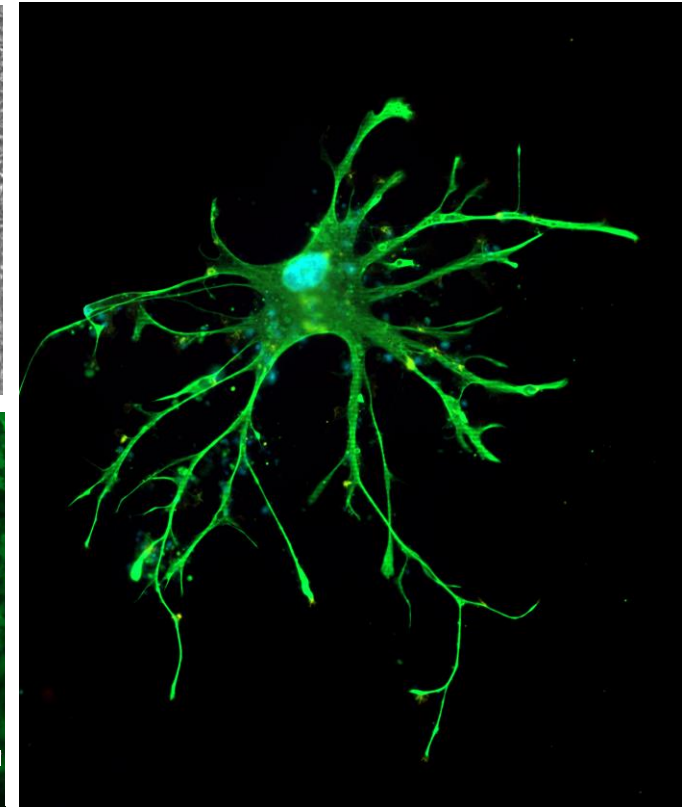
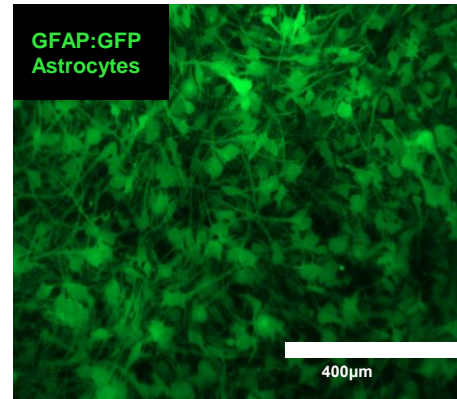
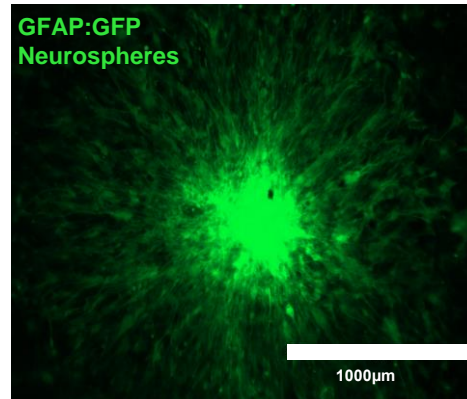
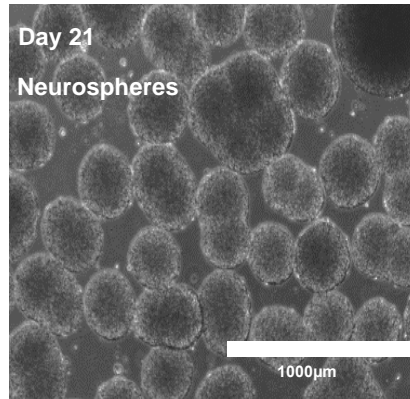
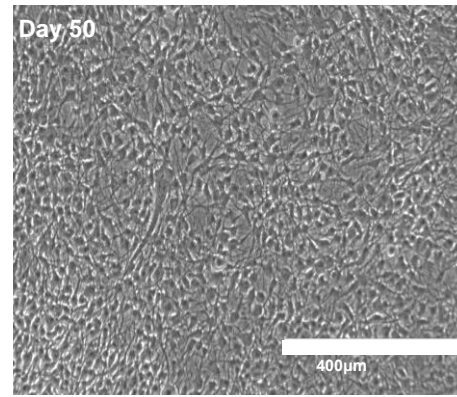
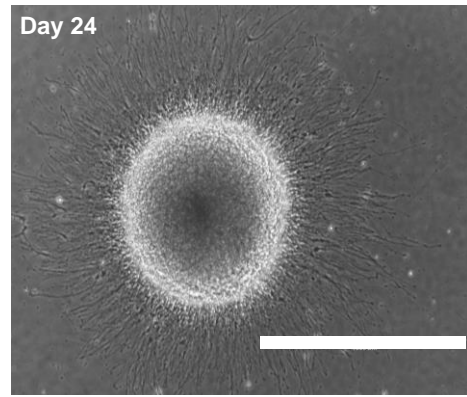
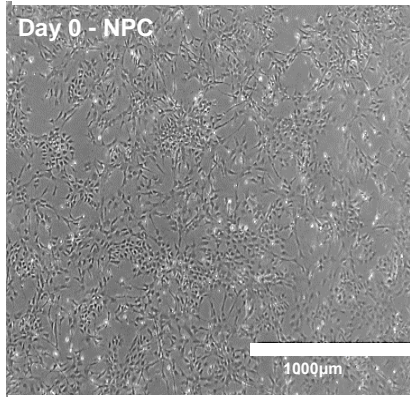
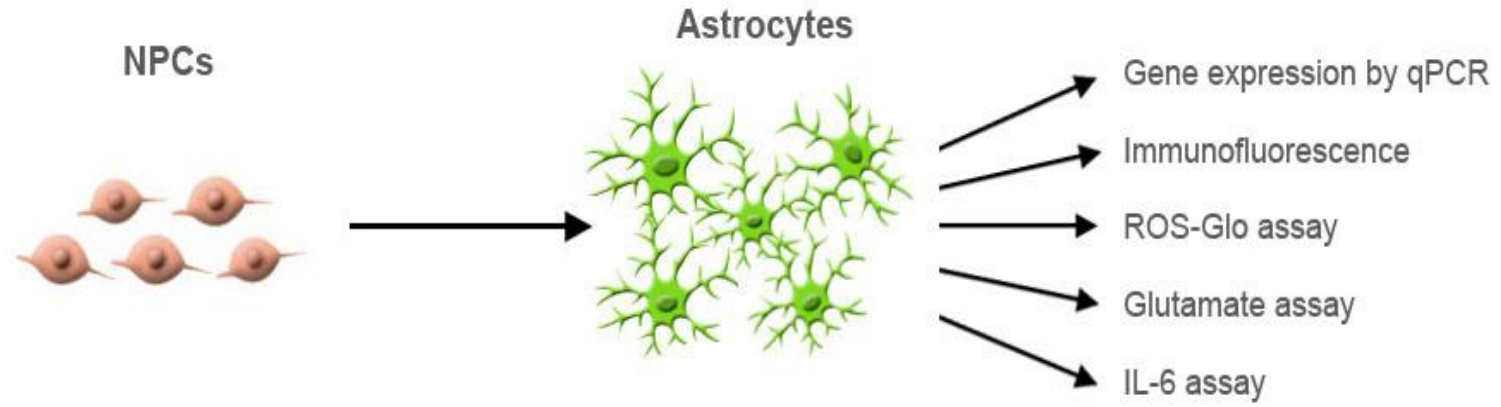


GLIA

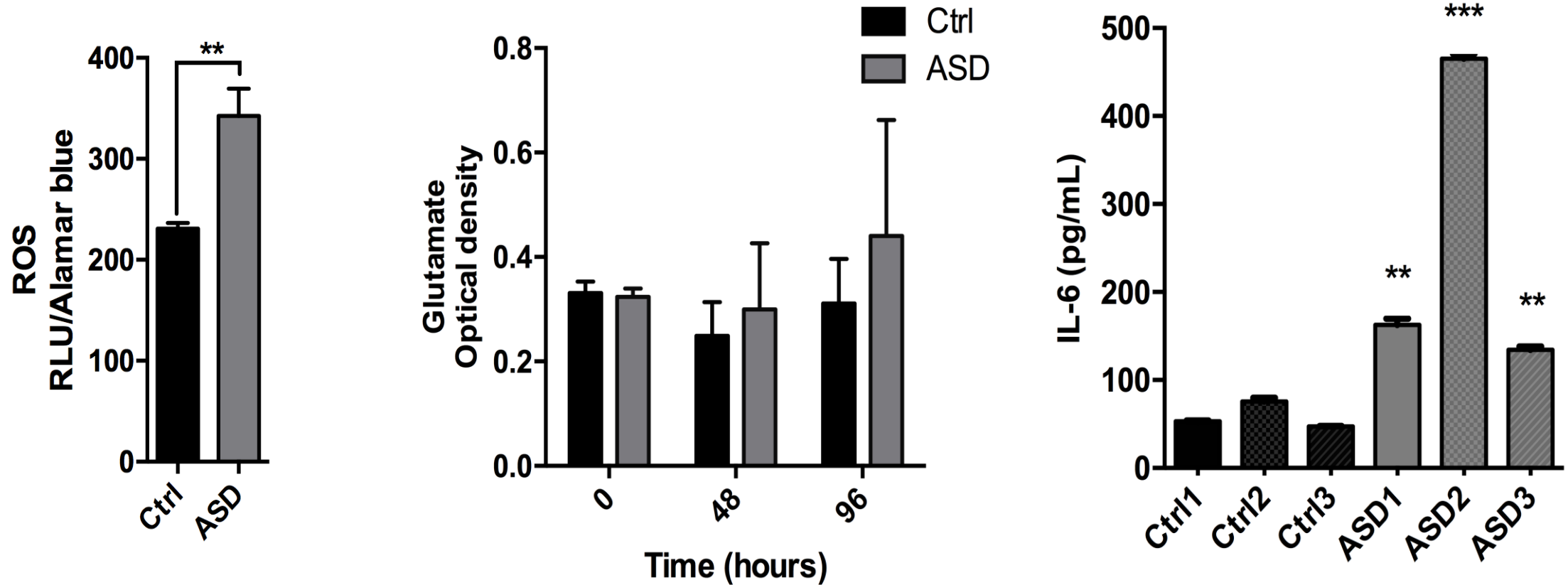




Bia Freitas, PhD

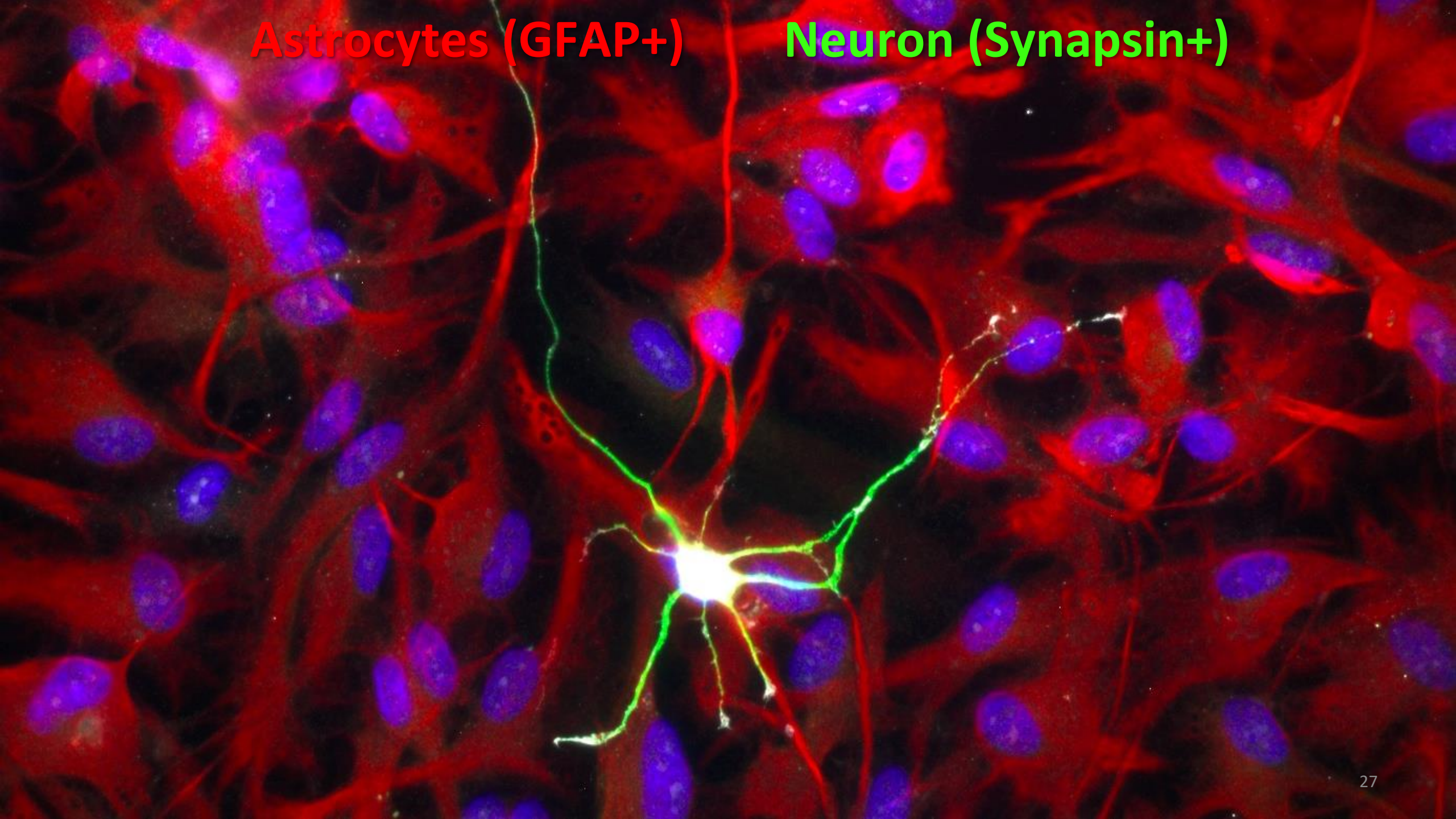


Autistic Astrocytes produce more ROS, glutamate and IL6 than controls



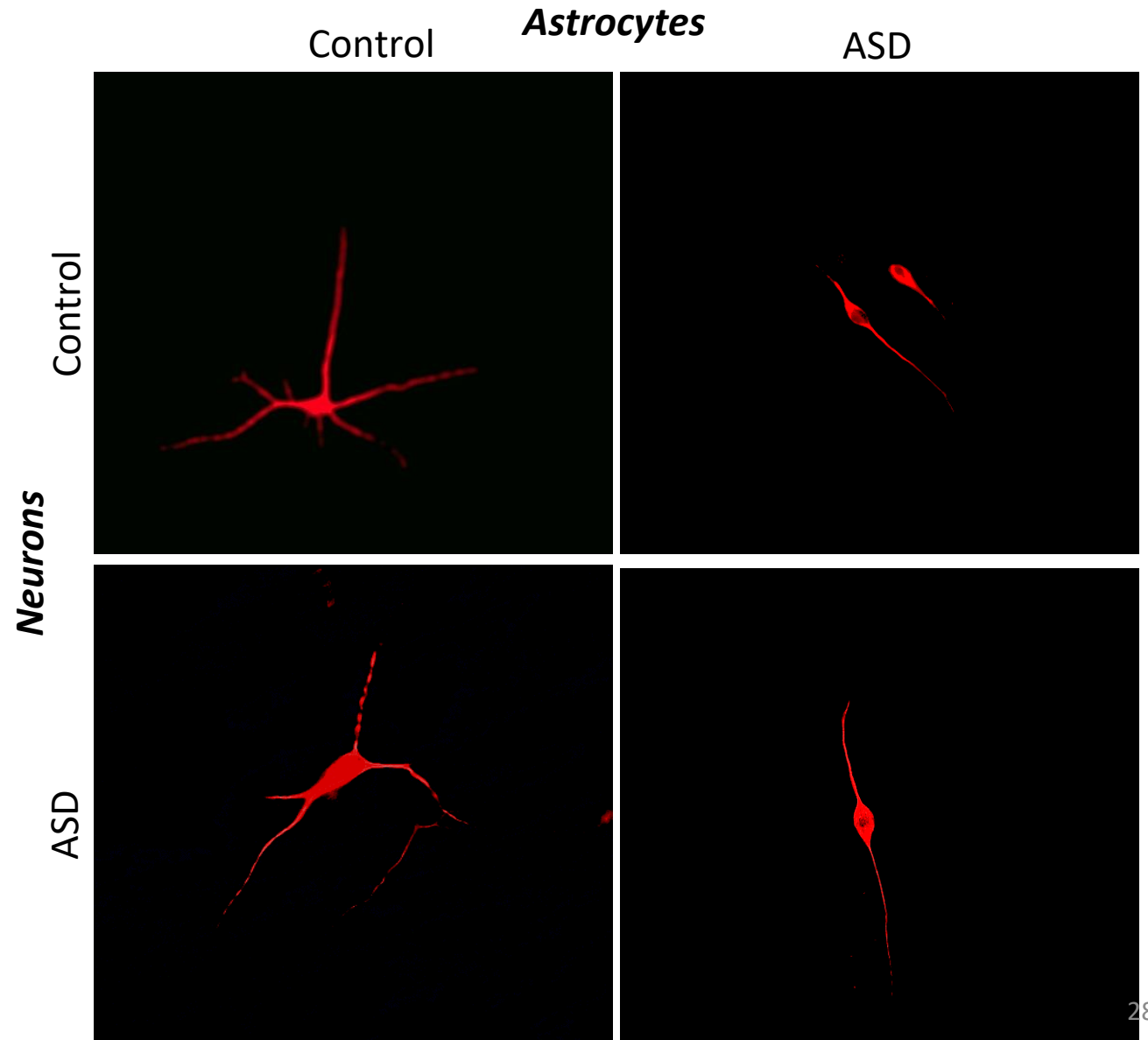
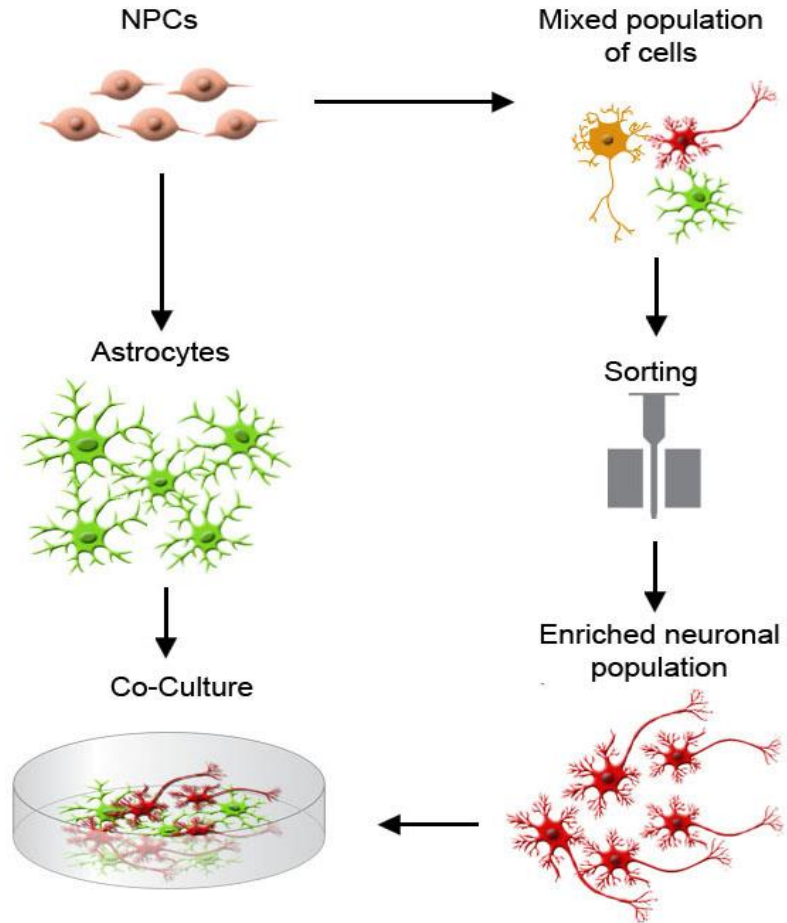
Astrocytes (GFAP+)

Neuron (Synapsin+)

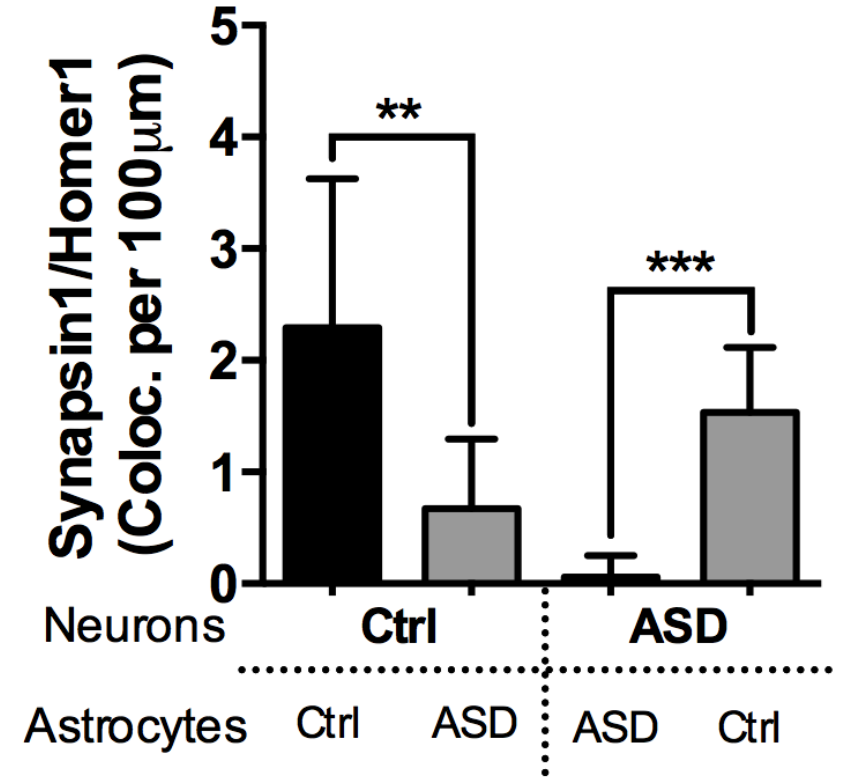
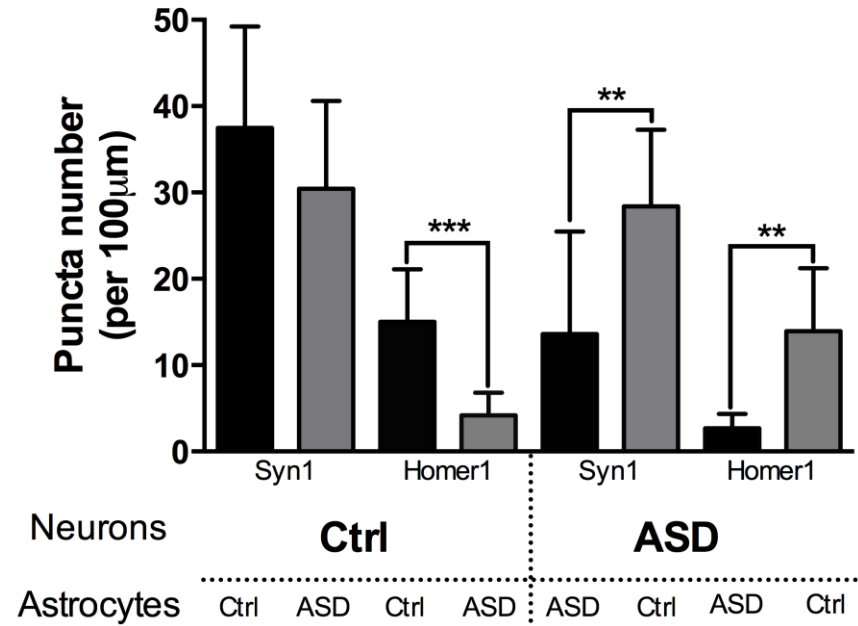
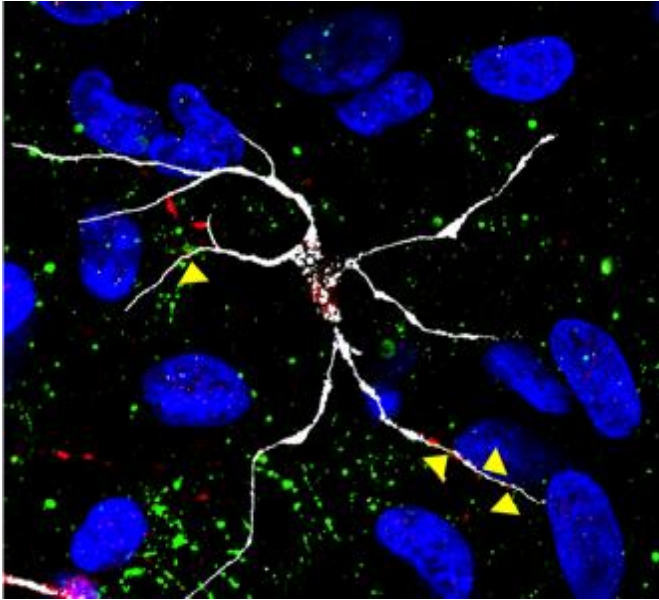


Control astrocytes improved ASD neurons morphology

ASD astrocytes make control neurons worse in terms of morphology

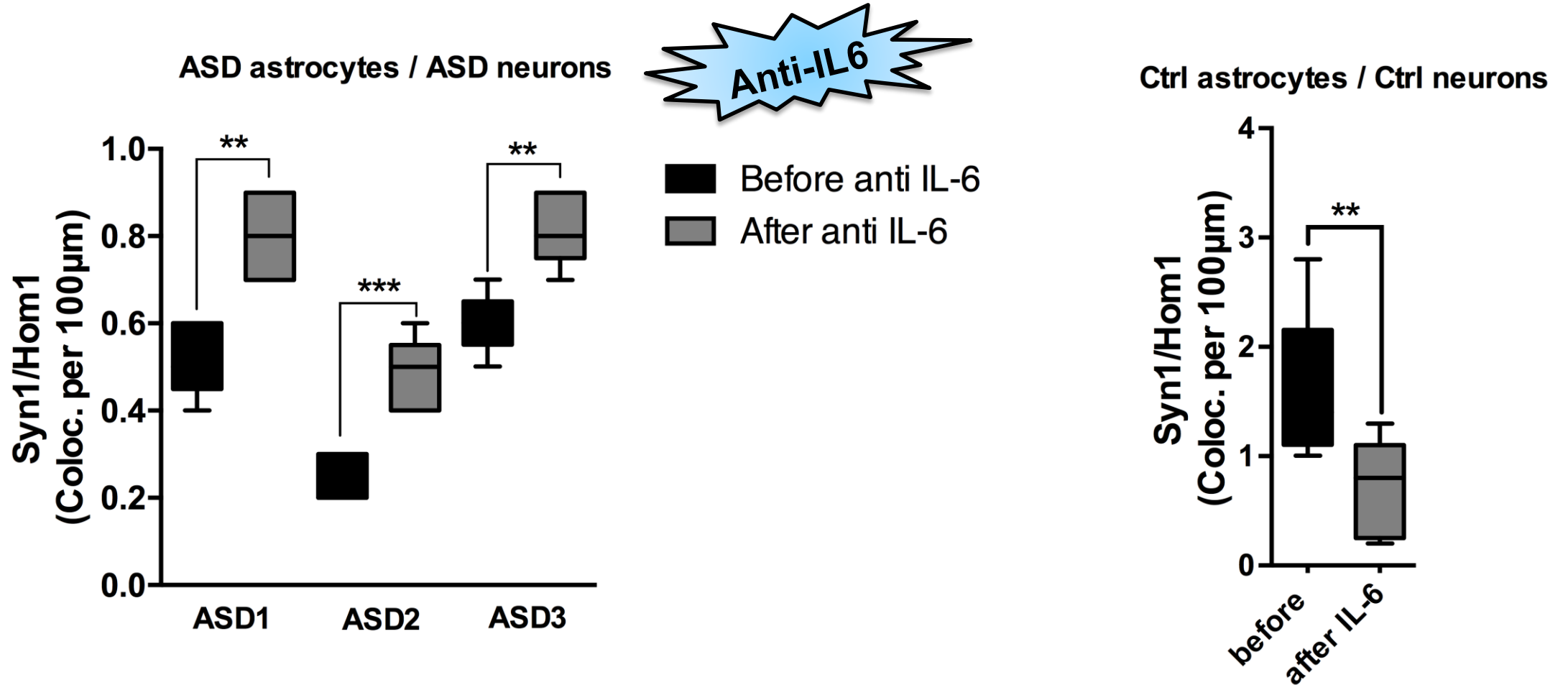


Control astrocytes improved synaptogenesis in ASD neurons



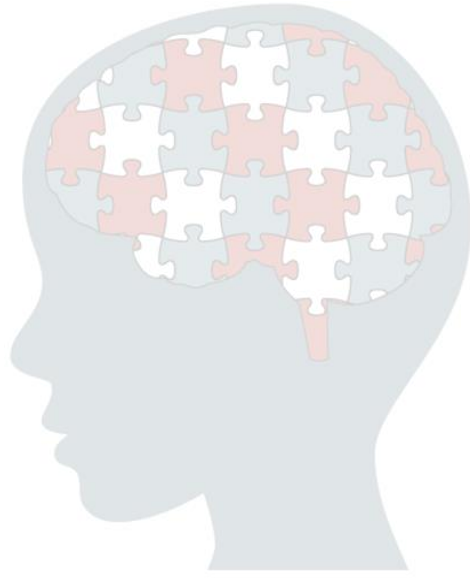
IL-6 blocking improves synaptogenesis

IL-6 decreases synaptogenesis





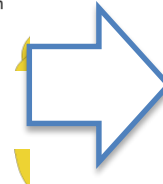
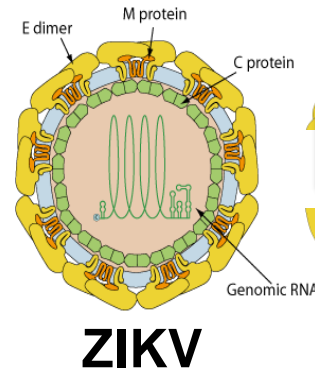
Laboratory of Disease Modeling



ASD



DMD



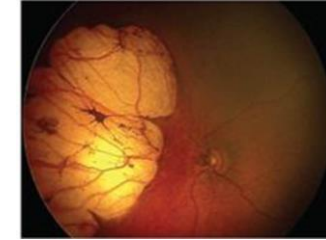
Congenital Zika Syndrome

Congenital Zika Syndrome

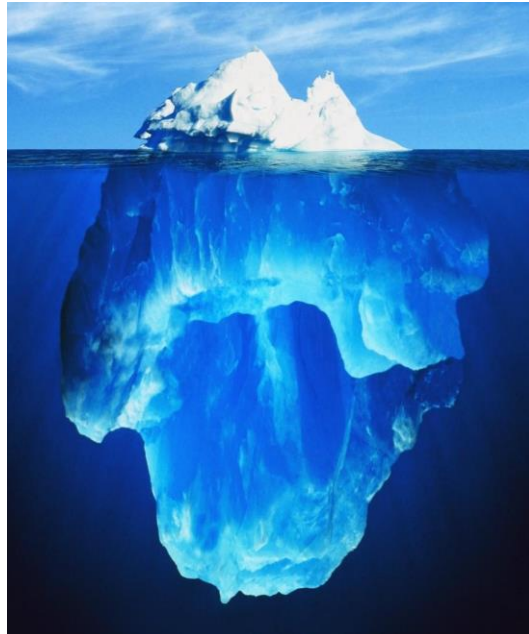
Microcephaly



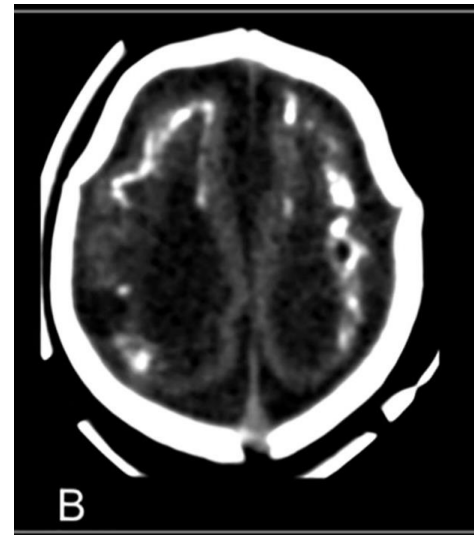
Eye abnormality



IUGR



Microcalcifications



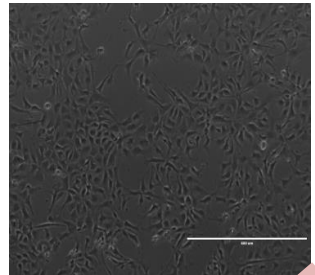
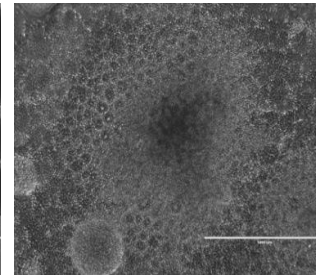
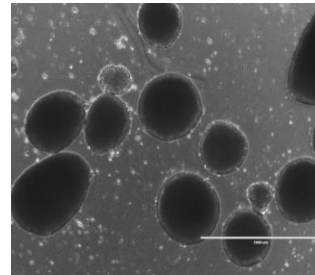
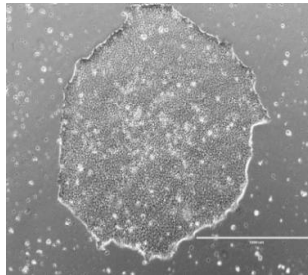
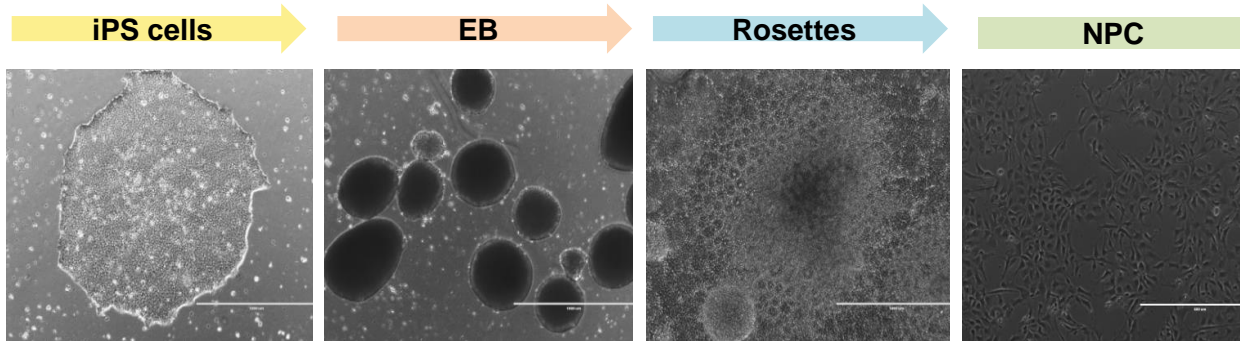
Arthrogriposis



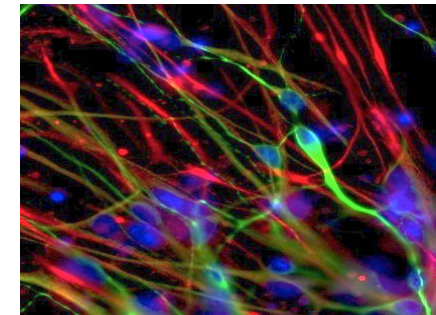
“Disease in a dish”



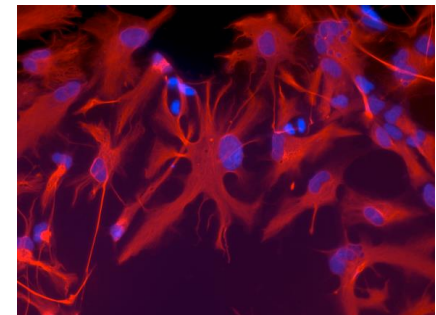
2D



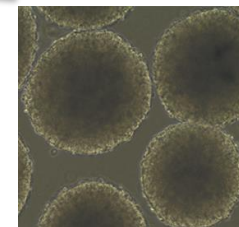
Neurons



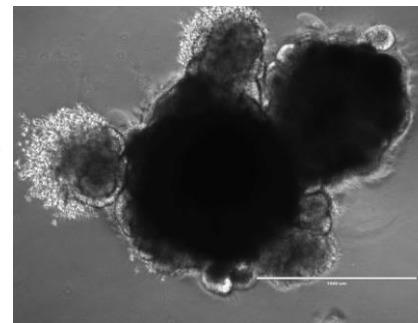
Astrocytes



3D
Neurospheres



3D
Brain organoids

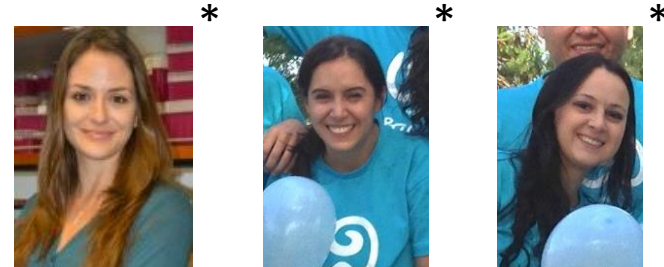


LETTER

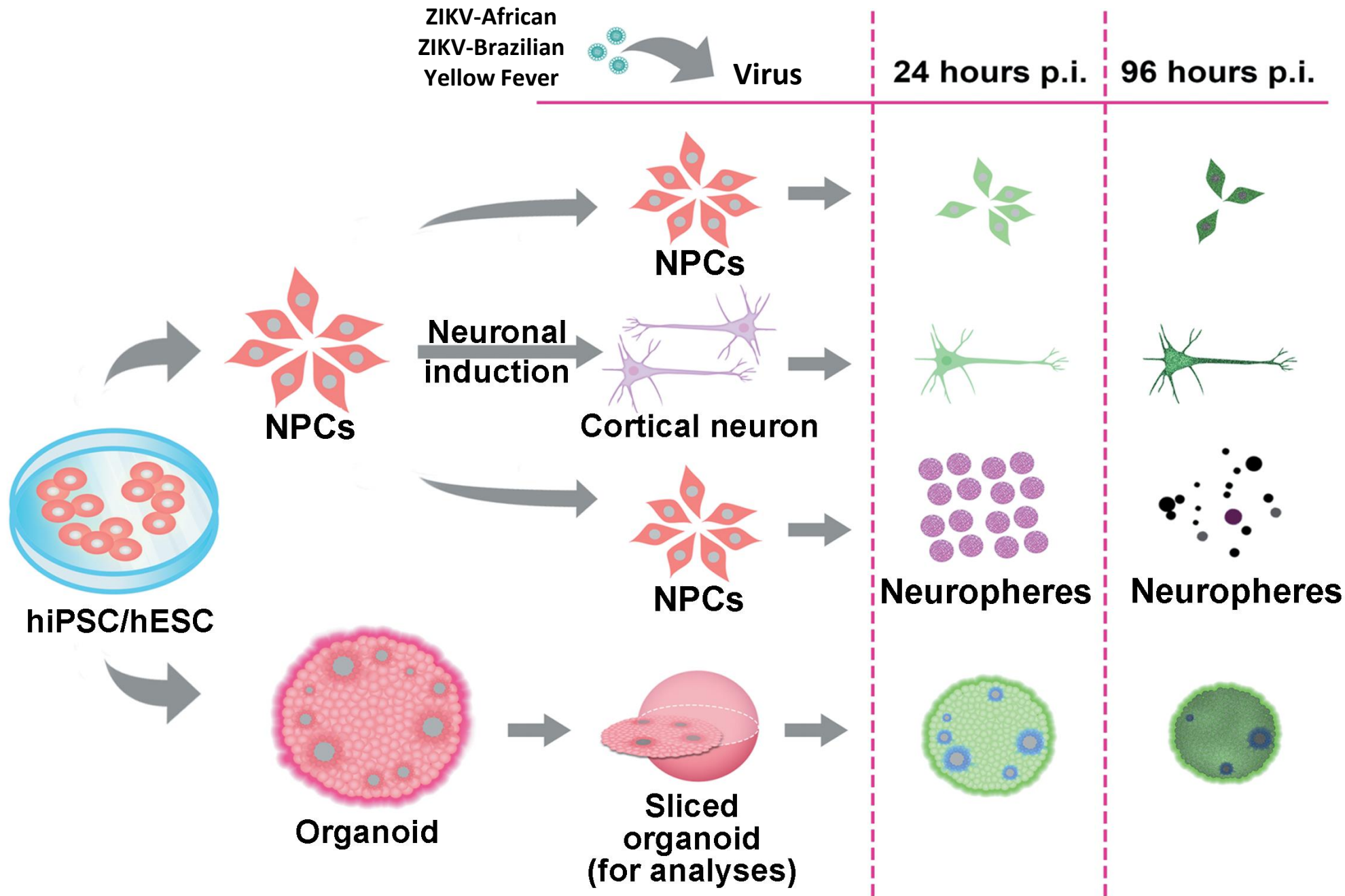
doi:10.1038/nature18296

The Brazilian Zika virus strain causes birth defects in experimental models

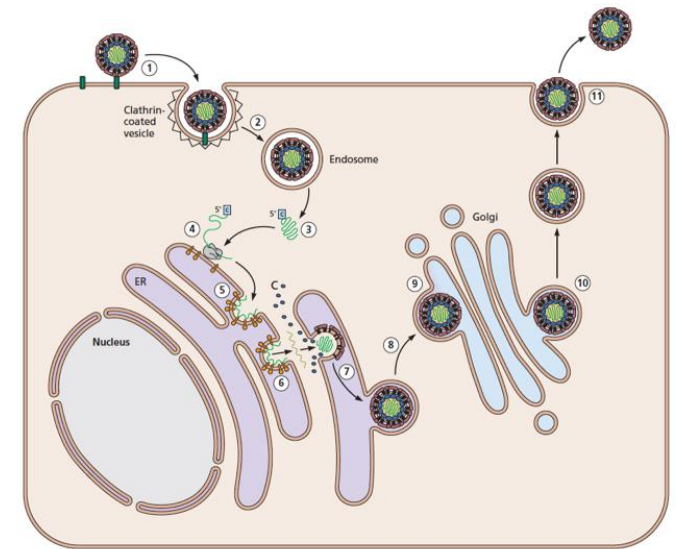
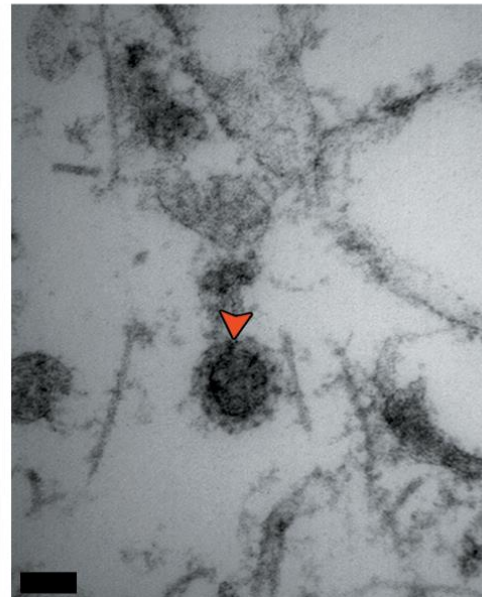
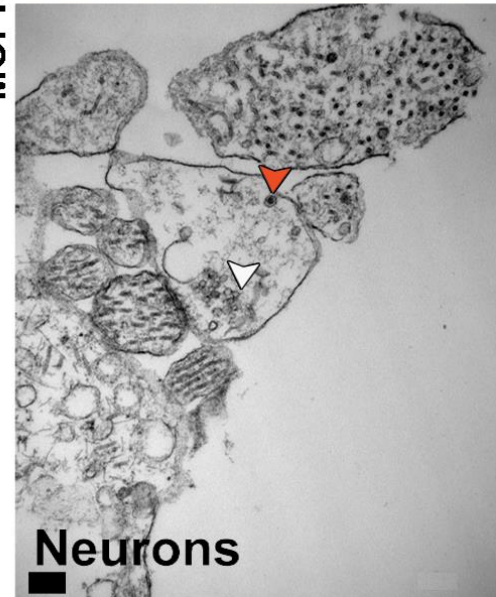
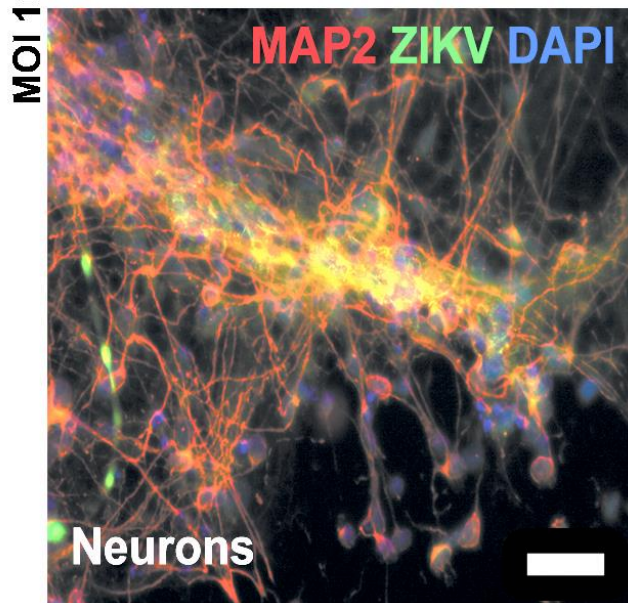
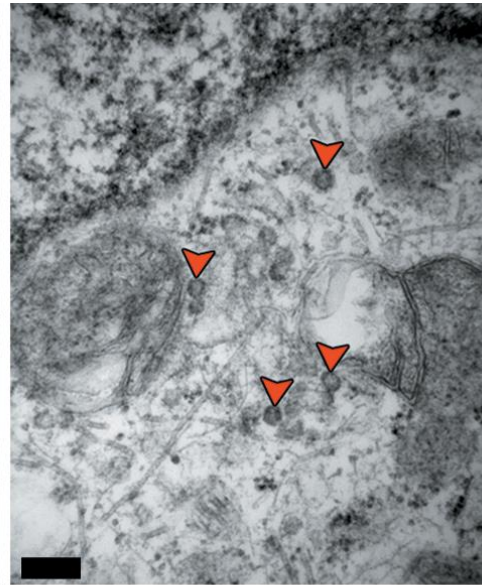
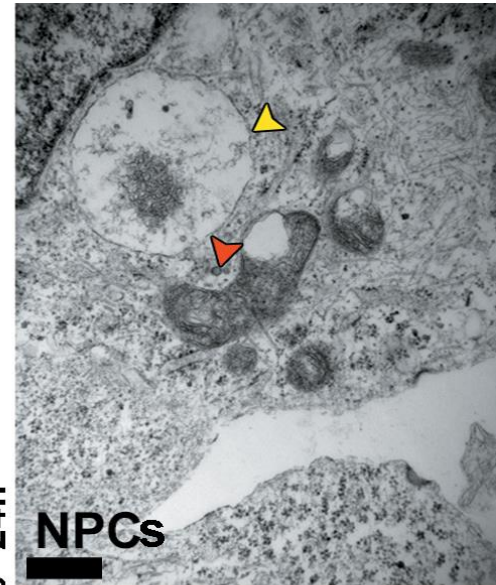
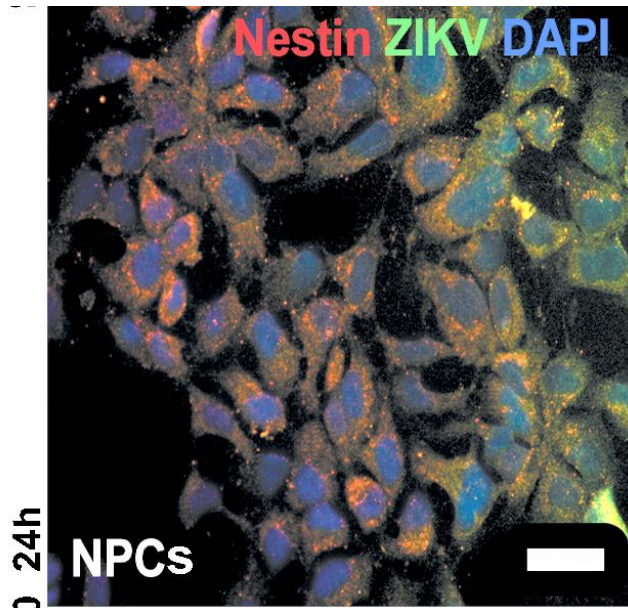
Fernanda R. Cugola^{1*}, Isabella R. Fernandes^{1,2*}, Fabiele B. Russo^{1,3*}, Beatriz C. Freitas², João L. M. Dias¹, Katia P. Guimarães¹, Cecília Benazzato¹, Nathalia Almeida¹, Graciela C. Pignatari^{1,3}, Sarah Romero², Carolina M. Polonio⁴, Isabela Cunha⁴, Carla L. Freitas⁴, Wesley N. Brandão⁴, Cristiano Rossato⁴, David G. Andrade⁴, Daniele de P. Faria⁵, Alexandre T. Garcez⁵, Carlos A. Buchpiguel⁵, Carla T. Braconi⁶, Erica Mendes⁶, Amadou A. Sall⁷, Paolo M. de A. Zanotto⁶, Jean Pierre S. Peron⁴, Alysson R. Muotri² & Patricia C. B. Beltrão-Braga^{1,8}



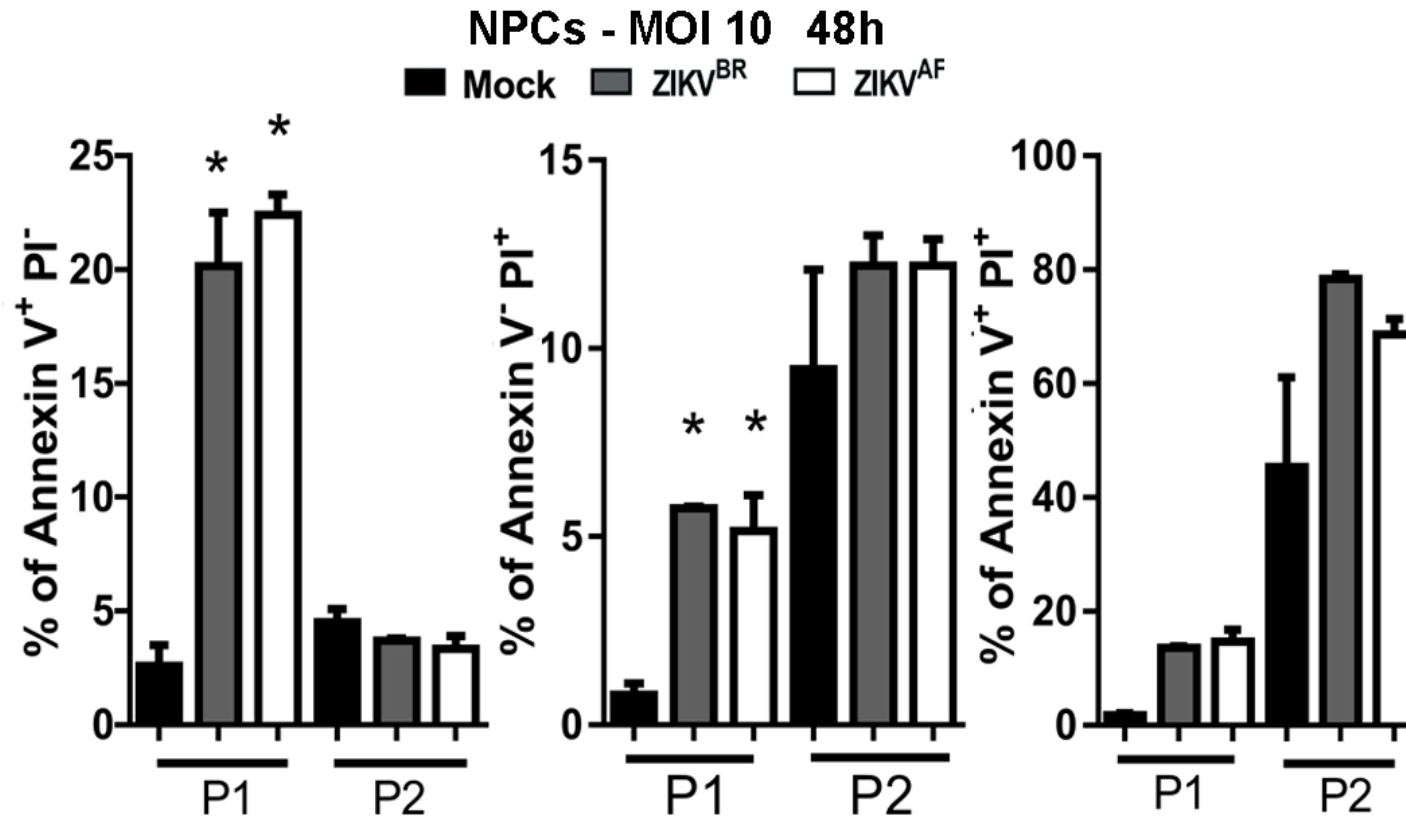
Cugola, Fernandes and Russo et al., Nature 2016



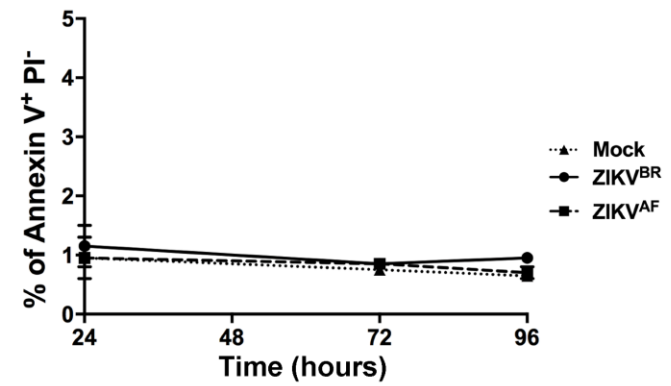
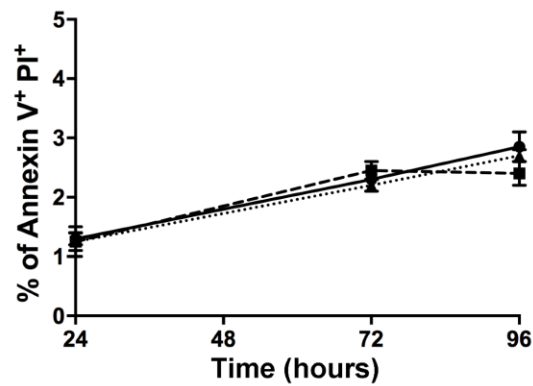
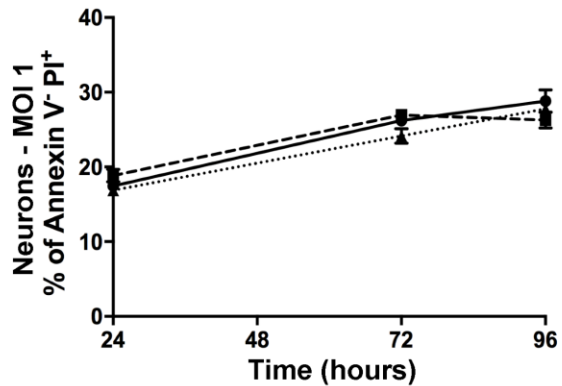
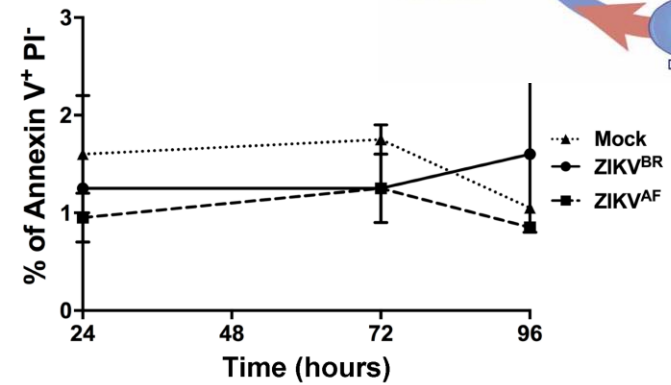
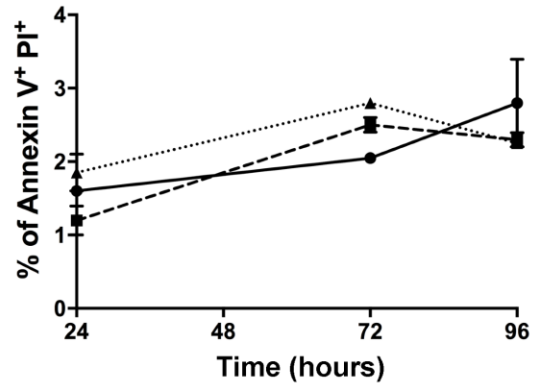
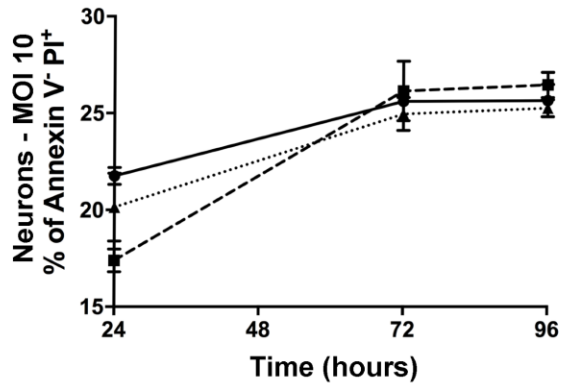
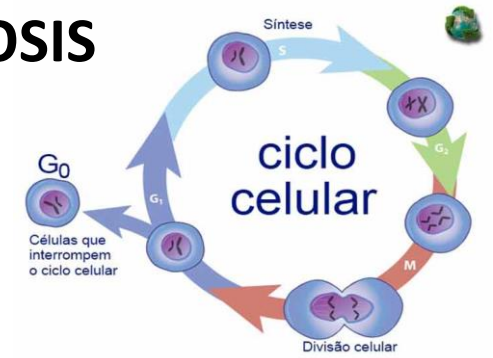
ZIKV infects NPC and neurons and replicates into vesicles



INFECTED NPCS COME INTO APOPTOSIS AND NECROSIS

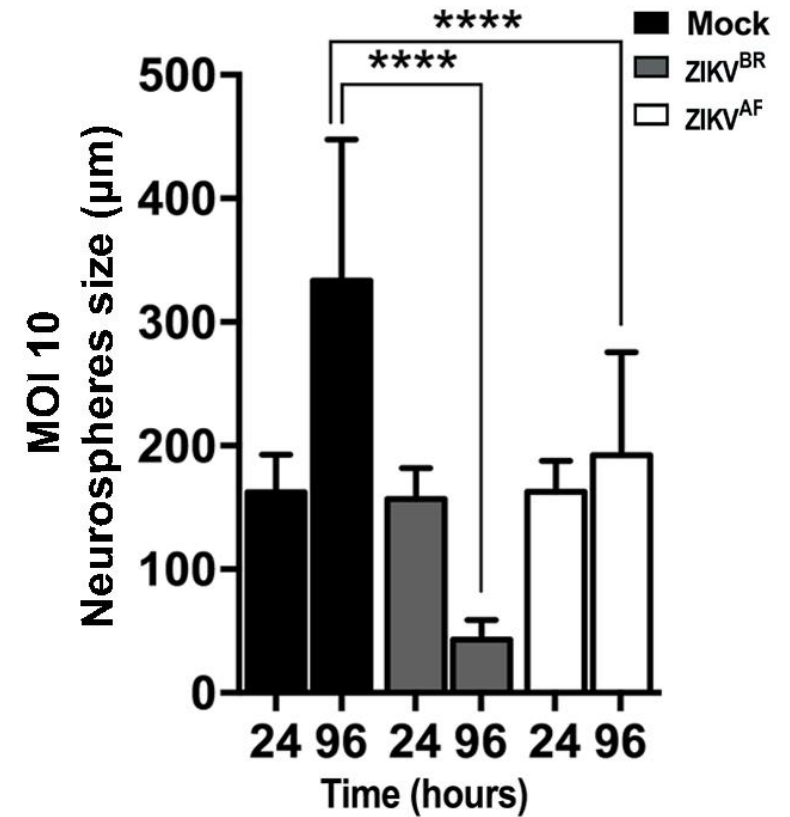
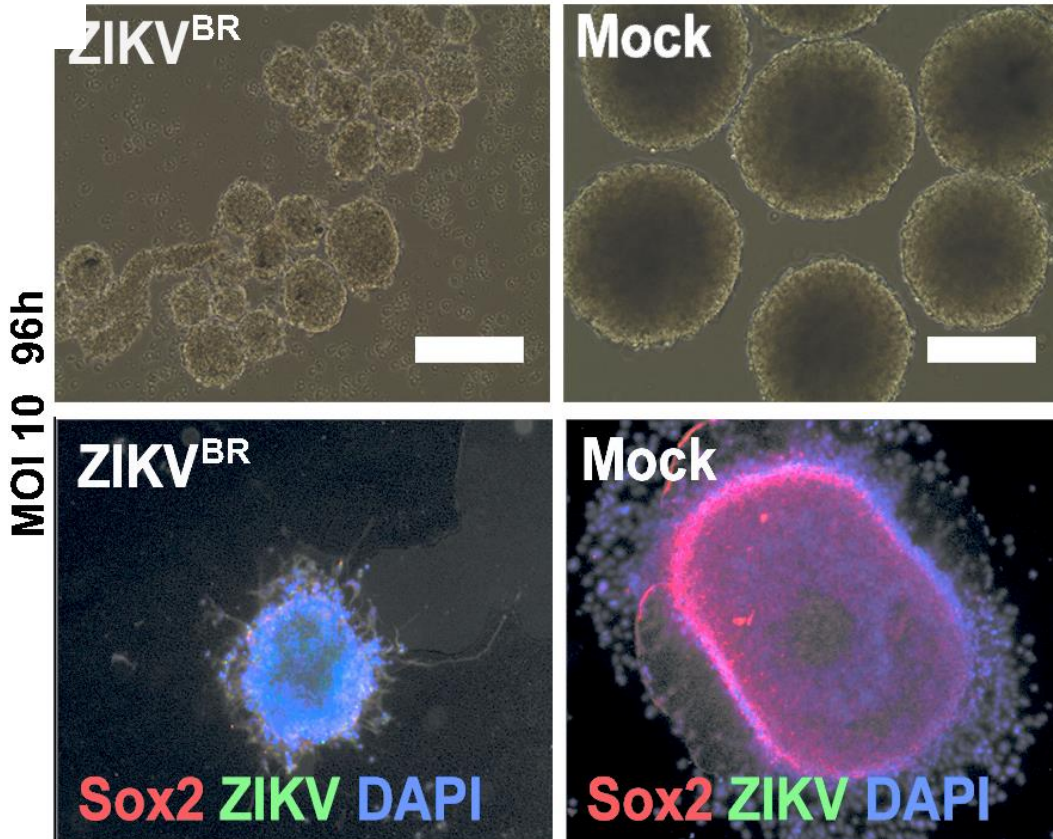


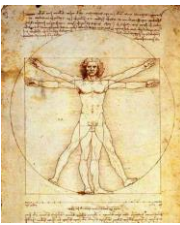
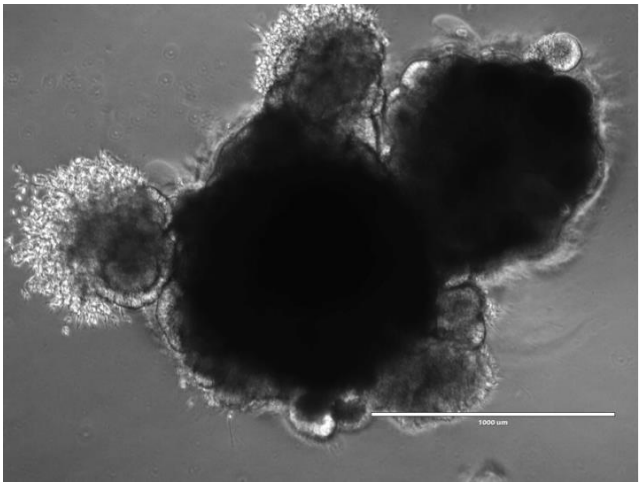
INFECTED NEURONS DID NOT COME INTO APOPTOSIS



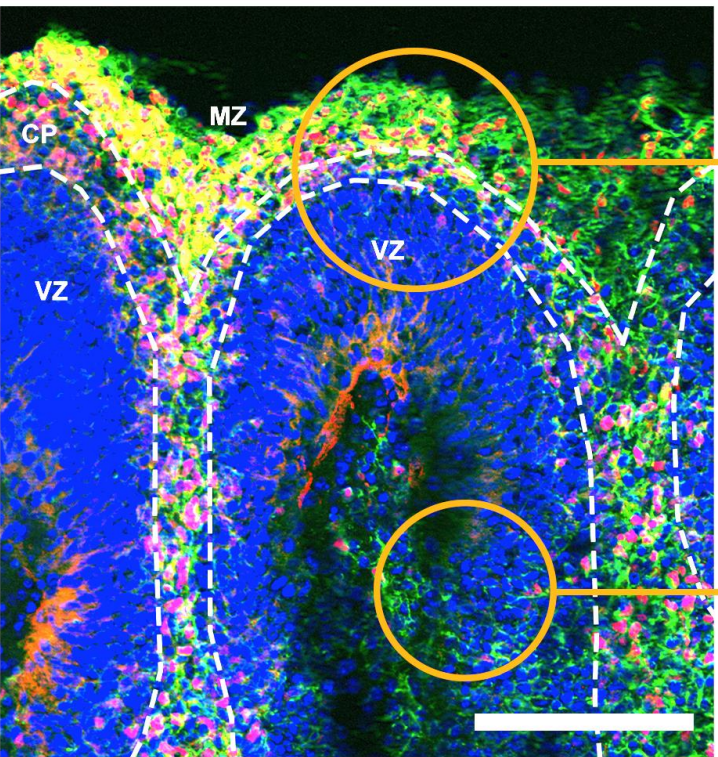
Neurospheres diminishes their size after 4 days and cells did not migrate

Neurospheres



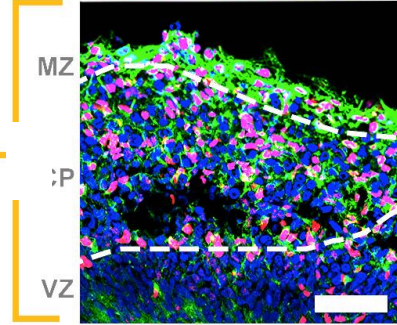


a TBR1 MAP2 DAPI

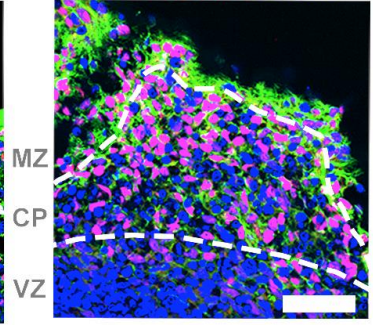


b

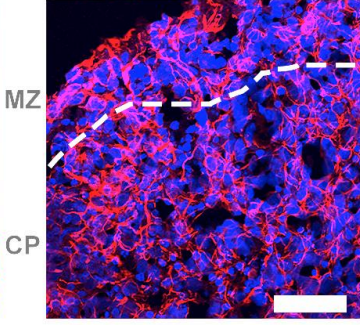
CTIP2 MAP2 DAPI



TBR1 MAP2 DAPI

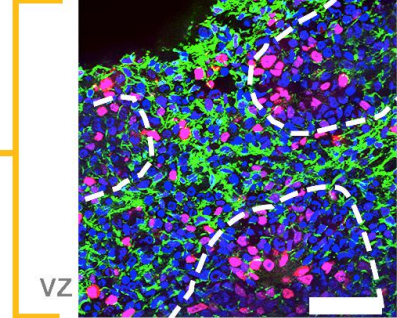


TUJ1 DAPI

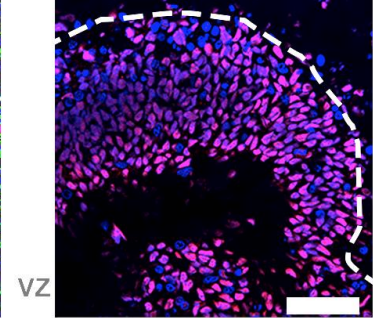


c

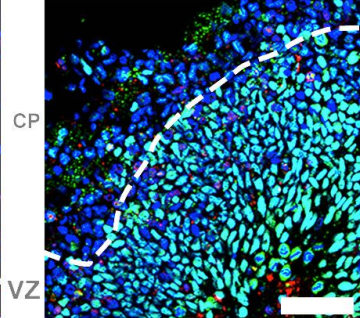
Ki67 MAP2 DAPI



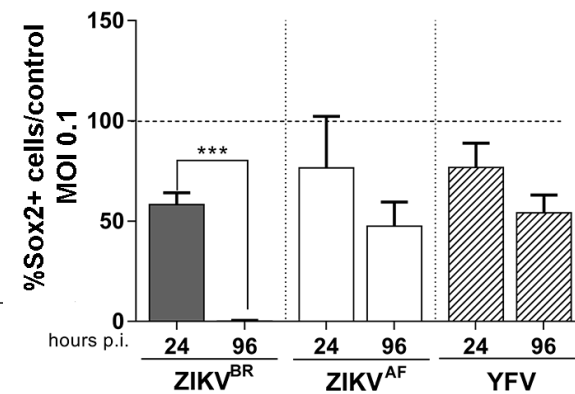
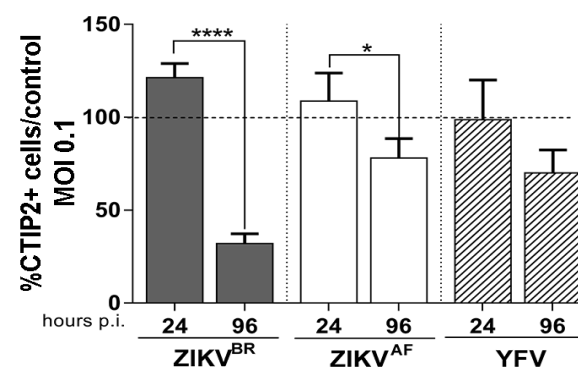
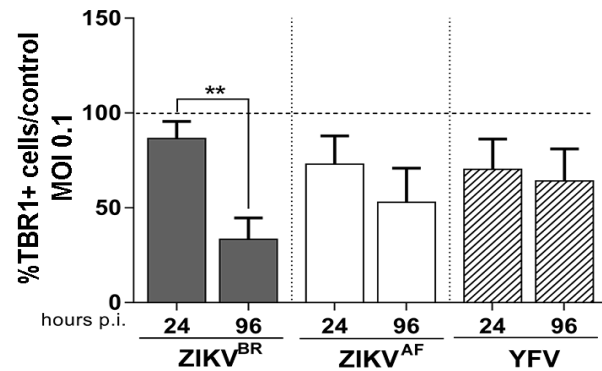
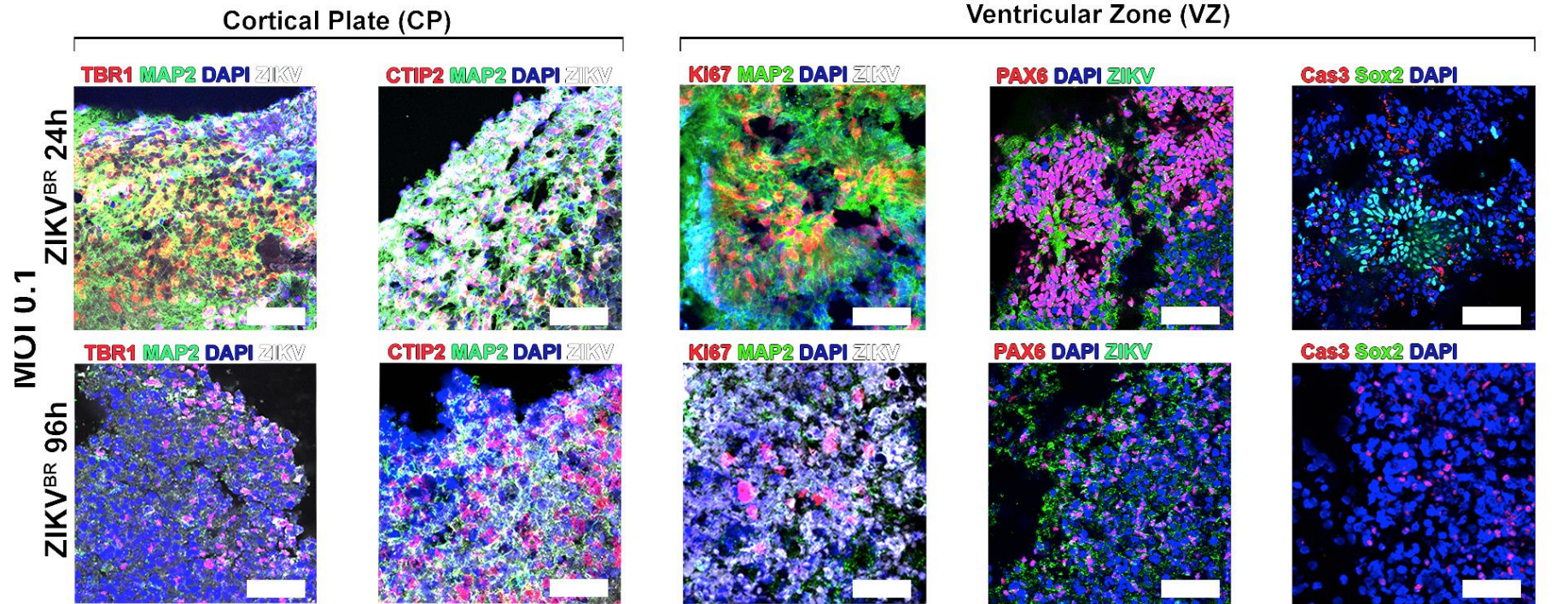
PAX6 DAPI



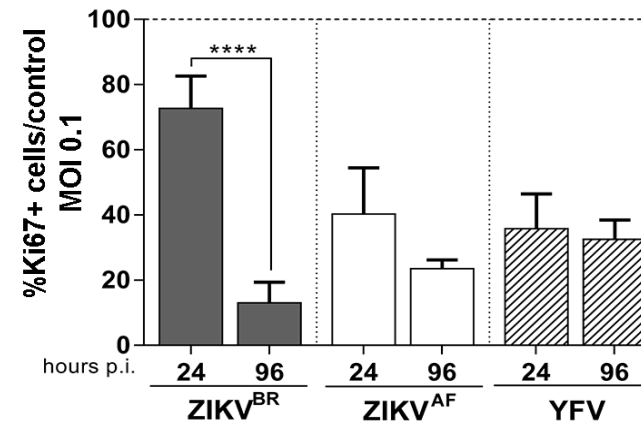
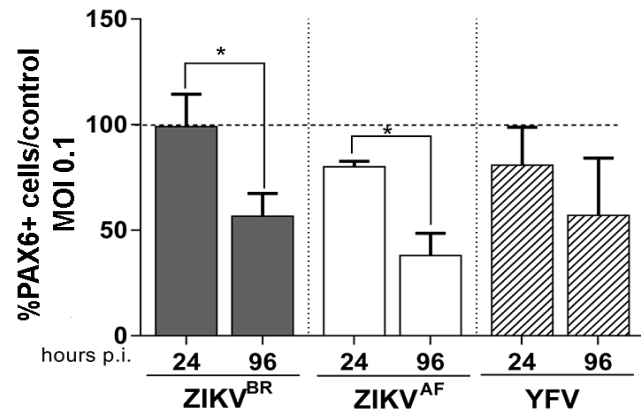
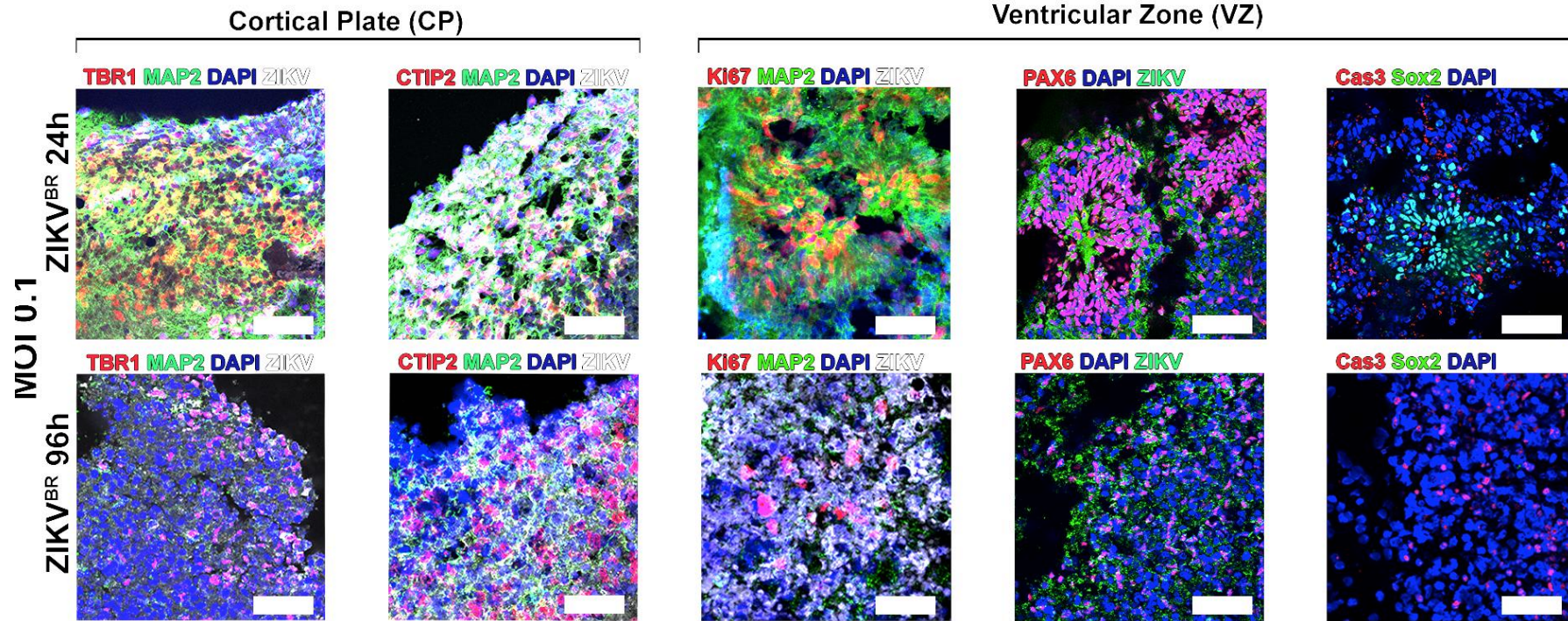
Cas3 Sox2 DAPI



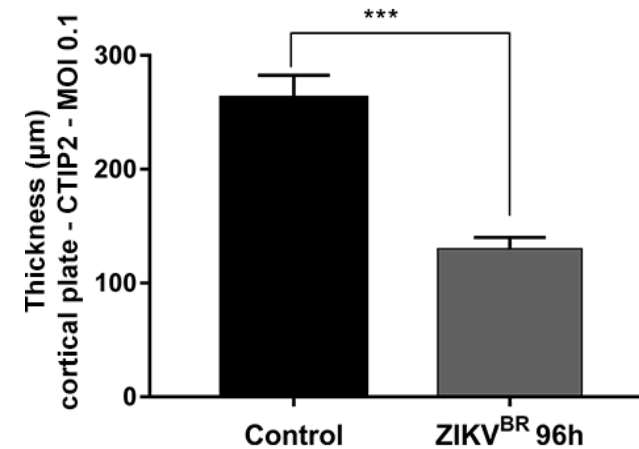
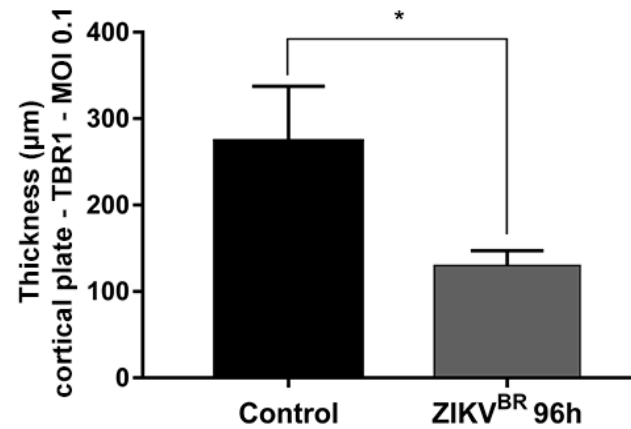
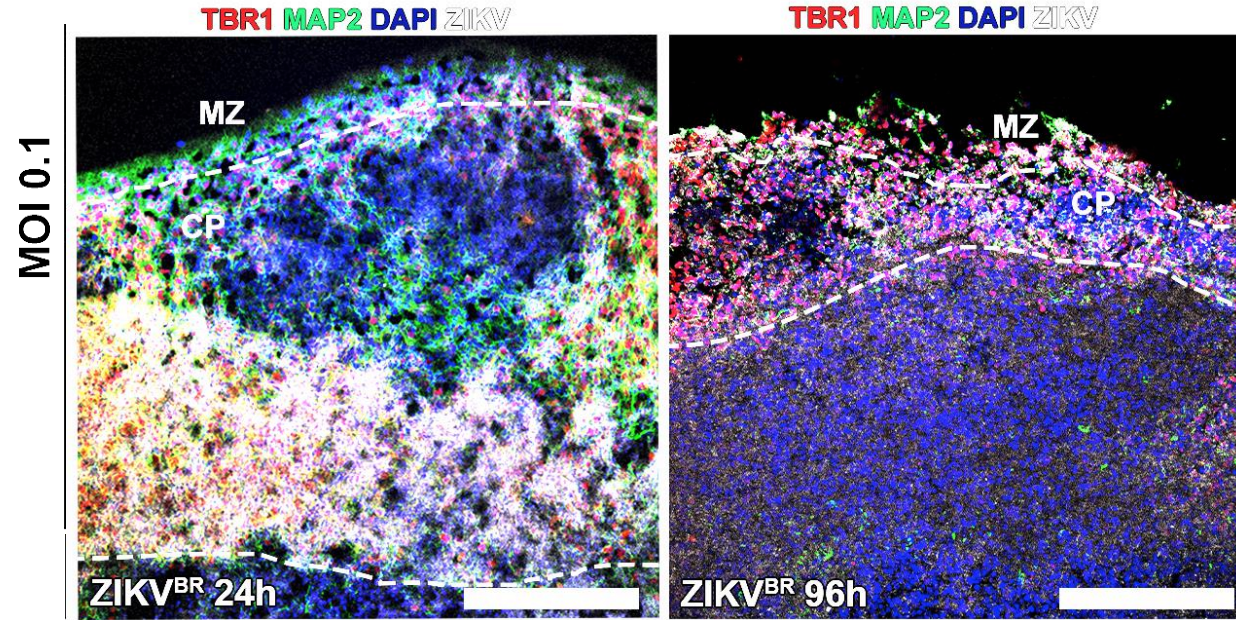
Cortex Progenitors cells and NPC had diminished in number 96 h p.i.



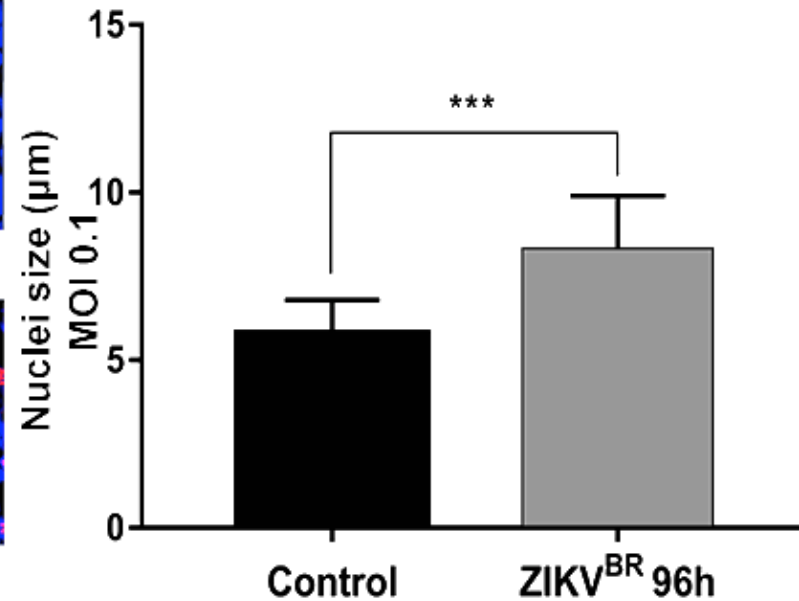
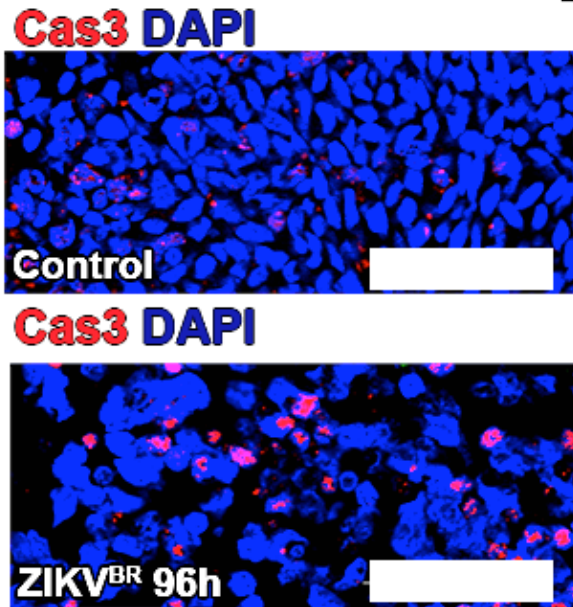
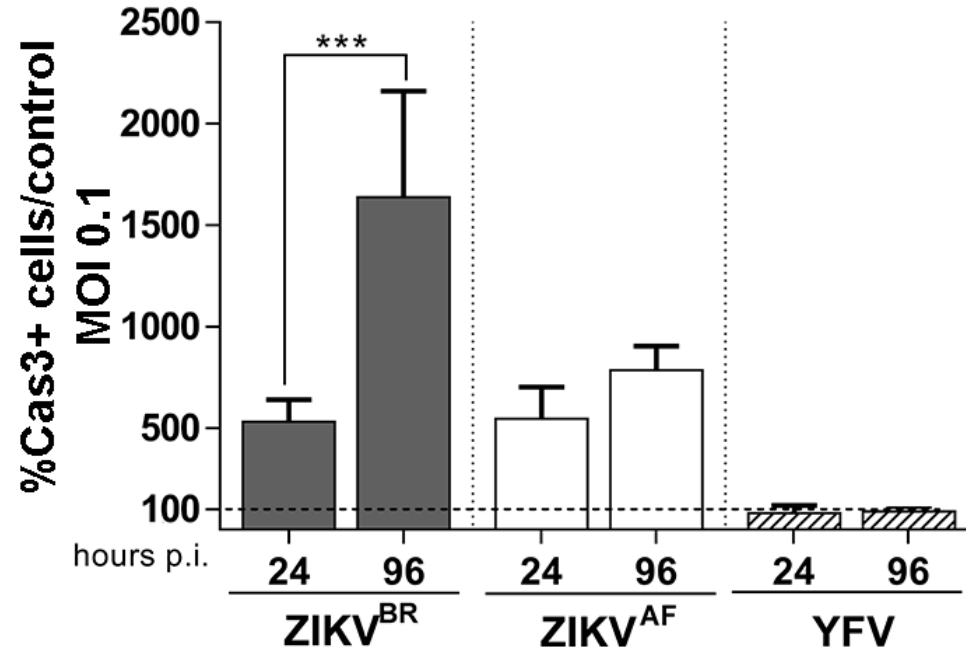
Mitotic cells had diminished in number after 96h p.i.



Cortical layer was thinner after 96h p.i.

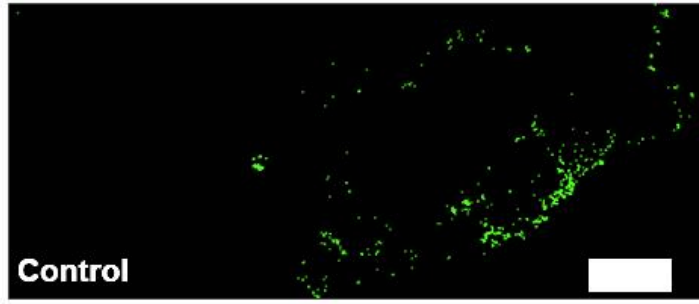


Number of apoptotic cells increased after 96h p.i.

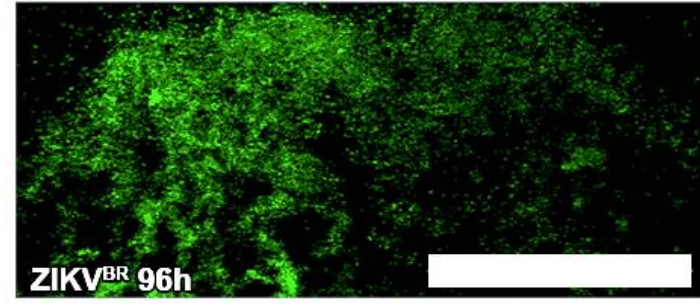


MOI 0.1

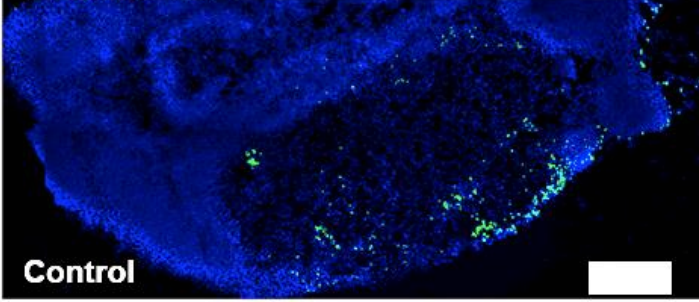
TUNEL



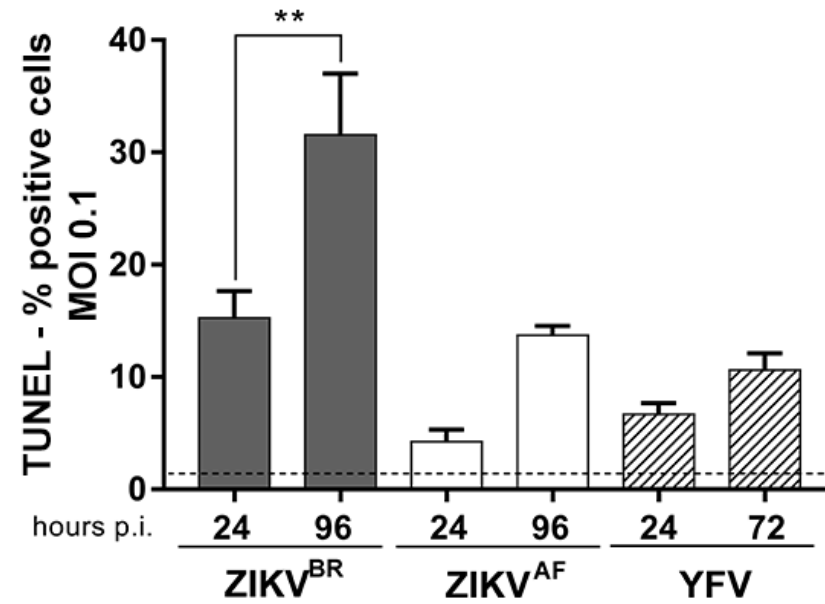
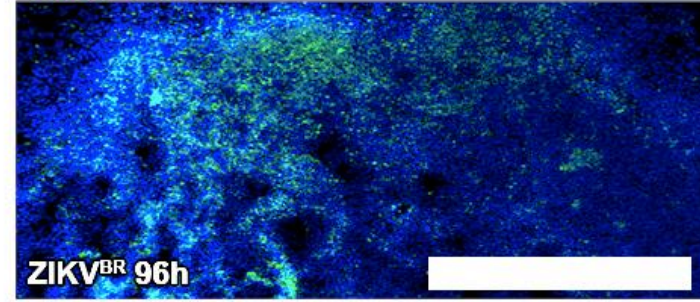
TUNEL

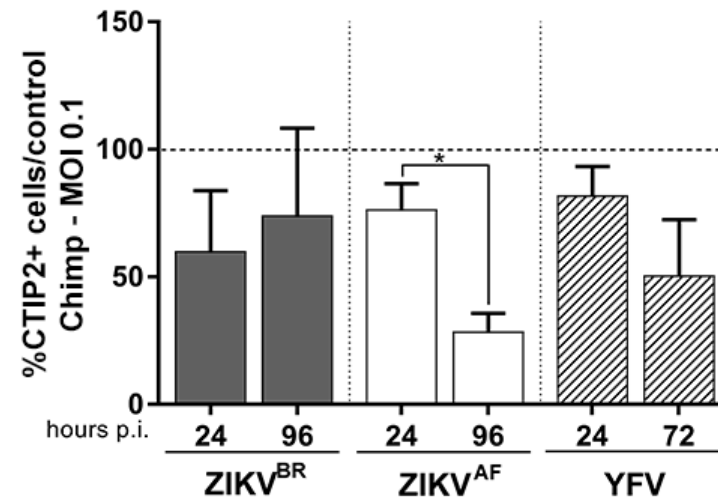
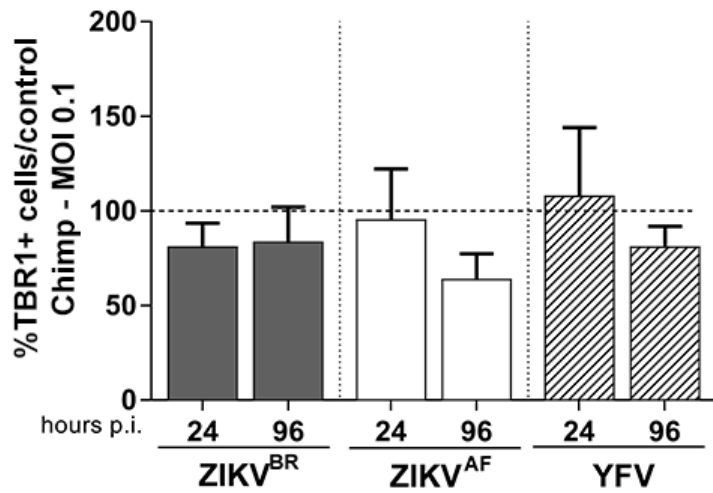
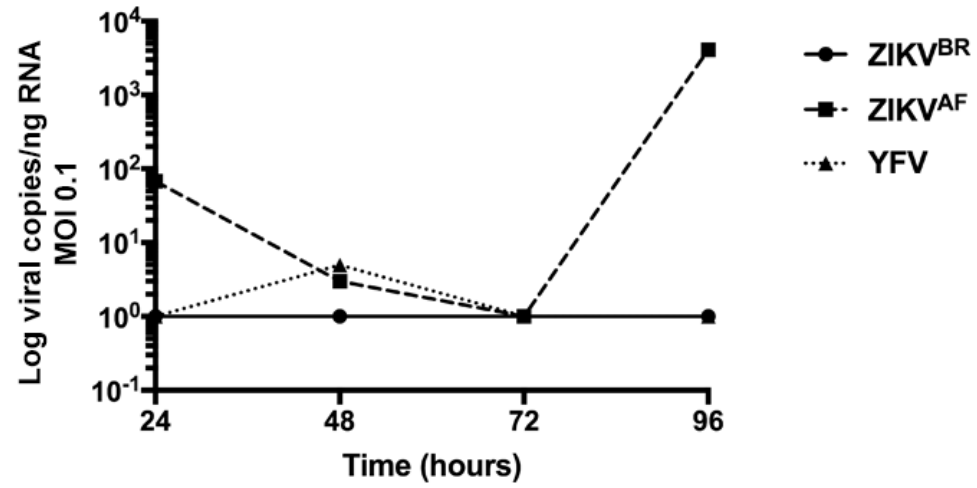


TUNEL DAPI



TUNEL DAPI





Zika Virus Infects Human Cortical Neural Progenitors and Attenuates Their Growth

Hengli Tang,^{1,11,*} Christy Hammack,^{1,11} Sarah C. Ogden,^{1,11} Zhexing Wen,^{2,3,11} Xuyu Qian,^{2,4,11} Yujing Li,⁹ Bing Yao,⁹ Jaehoon Shin,^{2,5} Feiran Zhang,⁹ Emily M. Lee,¹ Kimberly M. Christian,^{2,3} Ruth A. Didier,¹⁰ Peng Jin,⁹ Hongjun Song,^{2,3,5,6,7,*} and Guo-li Ming^{2,3,5,6,7,8,*}

Zika virus impairs growth in human neurospheres and brain organoids

Patricia P. Garcez,^{1,2*} Erick Correia Loiola,^{2†} Rodrigo Madeiro da Costa,^{2†} Luiza M. Higa,^{3†} Pablo Trindade,^{2†} Rodrigo Delvecchio,³ Juliana Minardi Nascimento,^{2,4} Rodrigo Brindeiro,³ Amilcar Tanuri,³ Stevens K. Rehen^{2,1*}

Brain-Region-Specific Organoids Using Mini-bioreactors for Modeling ZIKV Exposure

Xuyu Qian,^{1,2,18} Ha Nam Nguyen,^{1,3,4,18} Mingxi M. Song,^{1,9} Christopher Hadiono,^{1,10} Sarah C. Ogden,¹¹ Christy Hammack,¹¹ Bing Yao,¹² Gregory R. Hamersky,⁵ Fadi Jacob,¹ Chun Zhong,^{1,4} Ki-jun Yoon,^{1,4} William Jeang,^{1,14} Li Lin,¹² Yujing Li,¹² Jai Thakor,¹ Daniel A. Berg,¹ Ce Zhang,^{1,4} Eun-chai Kang,^{1,4} Michael Chickering,¹ David Nauen,^{1,6} Cheng-Ying Ho,^{15,16} Zhexing Wen,^{1,4} Kimberly M. Christian,^{1,4} Pei-Yong Shi,¹⁷ Brady J. Maher,^{5,7} Hao Wu,¹³ Peng Jin,¹² Hengli Tang,¹¹ Hongjun Song,^{1,3,4,8,*} and Guo-li Ming^{1,3,4,7,8,*}

Brief Report

Cell Stem Cell

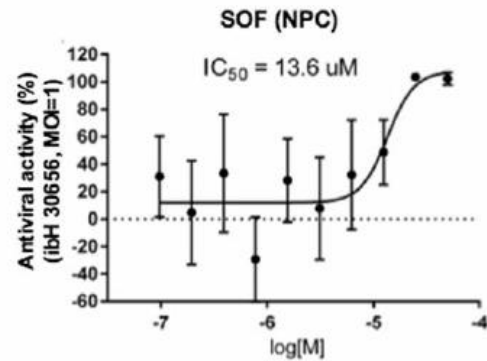
Expression Analysis Highlights AXL as a Candidate Zika Virus Entry Receptor in Neural Stem Cells

Blocking Zika virus vertical transmission

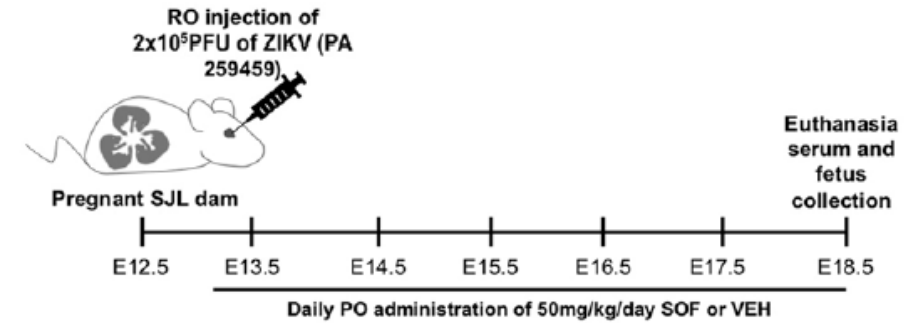
Pinar Mesci¹, Angela Macia¹, Spencer M. Moore¹, Sergey A. Shiryayev², Antonella Pinto², Chun-Teng Huang², Leon Tejwani¹, Isabella R. Fernandes¹, Nicole A. Suarez¹, Matthew J. Kolar³, Sandro Montefusco⁴, Scott C. Rosenberg^{5,6}, Roberto H. Herai⁷, Fernanda R. Cugola^{8,9,10}, Fabiele B. Russo^{8,9,10}, Nicholas Sheets¹¹, Alan Saghatelian³, Sujan Shresta¹¹, Jeremiah D. Momper¹², Jair L. Siqueira-Neto⁴, Kevin D. Corbett⁵, Patricia C. B. Beltrão-Braga^{8,9,10}, Alexey V. Tersikh² & Alysson R. Muotri¹

Mesci et al., *Sci Rep*, 2018

a



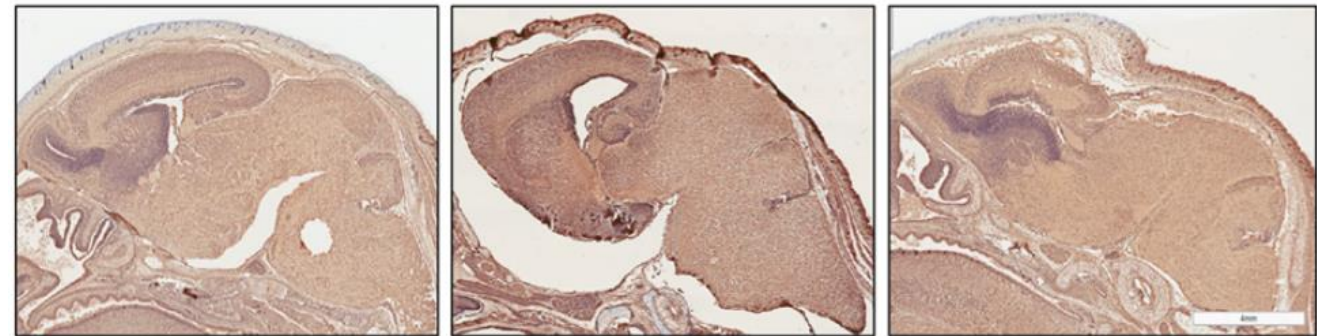
d



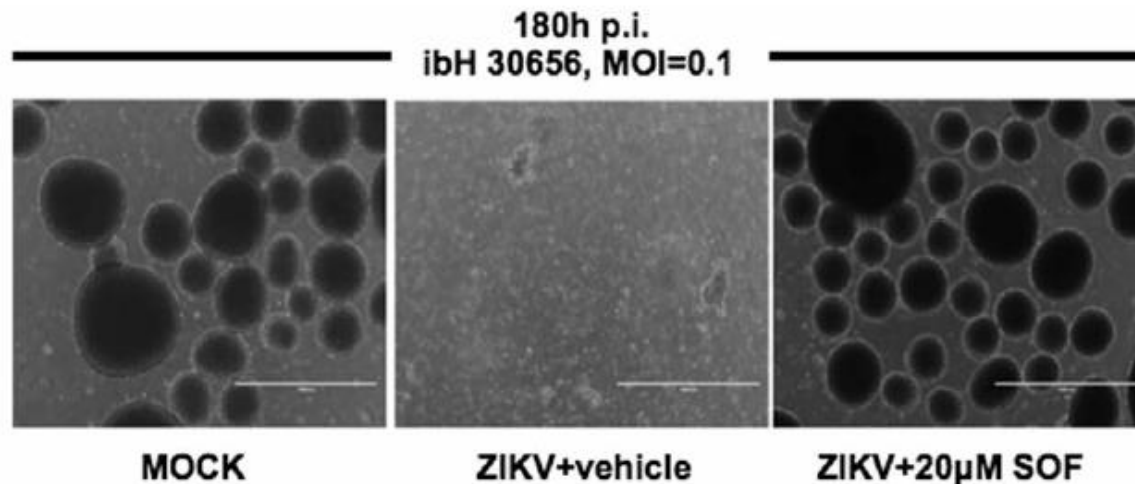
MOCK

ZIKV

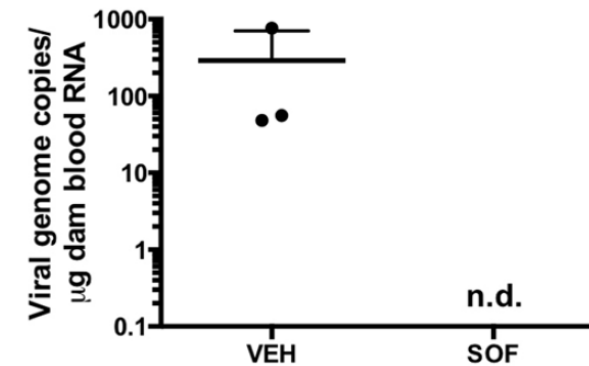
ZIKV +SOF



e



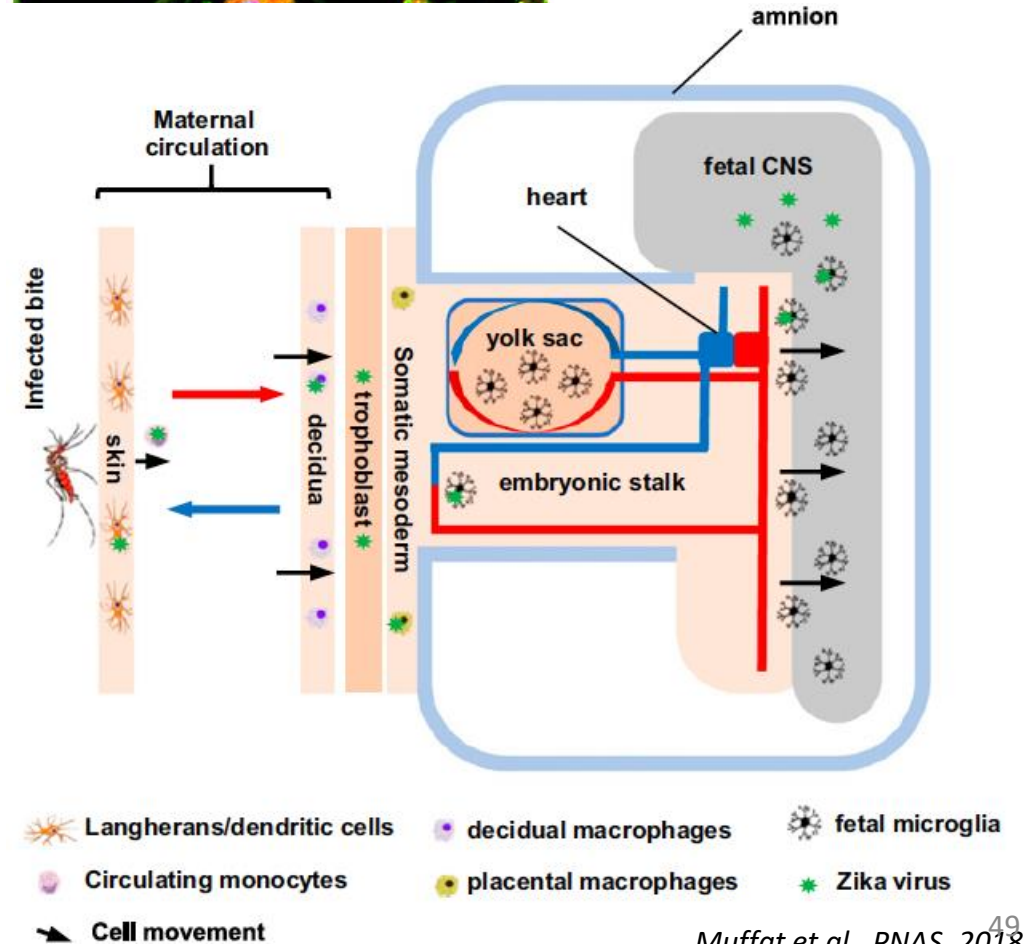
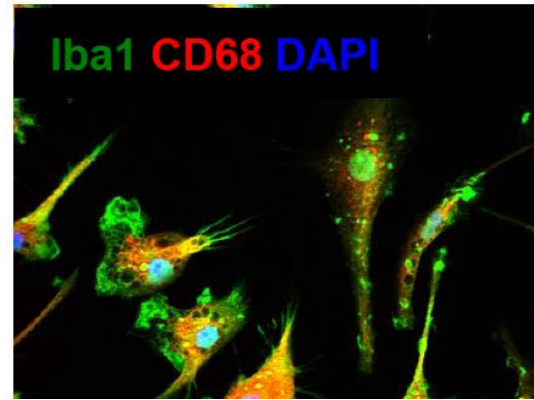
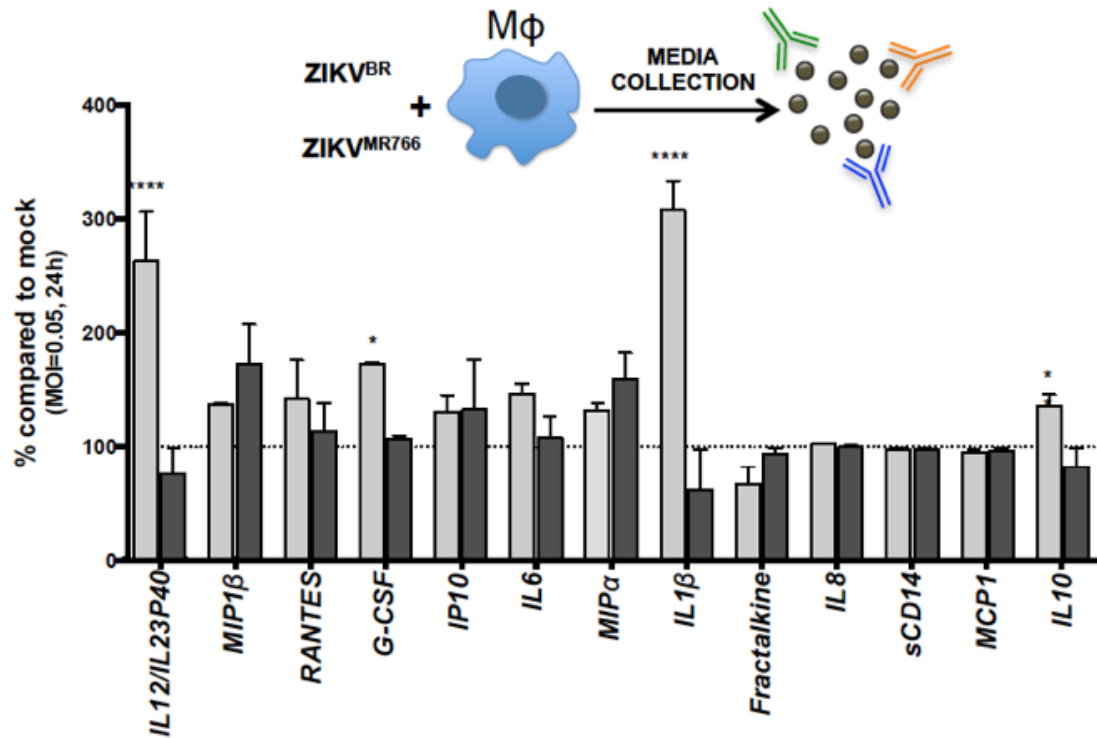
h



Modeling neuro-immune interactions during Zika virus infection

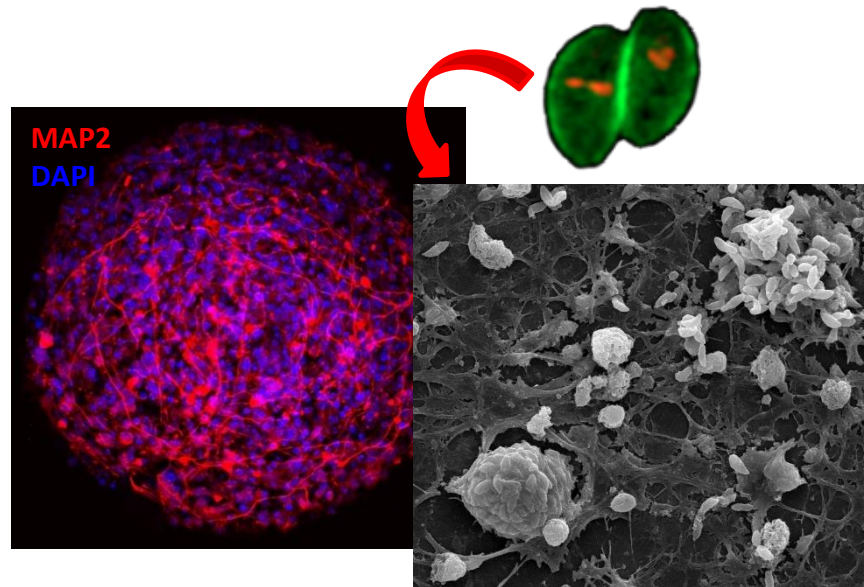
Pinar Mesci^{1,2,†}, Angela Macia^{1,2,†}, Christopher N. LaRock³, Leon Tejwani^{1,2}, Isabella R. Fernandes^{1,2}, Nicole A. Suarez^{1,2}, Paolo M. de A. Zanotto⁴, Patricia C.B. Beltrão-Braga^{5,6,7}, Victor Nizet³ and Alysson R. Muotri^{1,2,*}

Mesci et al., *Hum Mol Gen*, 2018

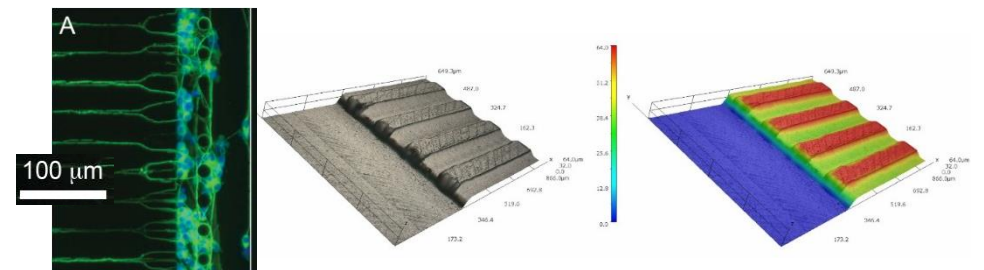


Application to other infection models (TORCHES) *Toxoplasma gondii*...

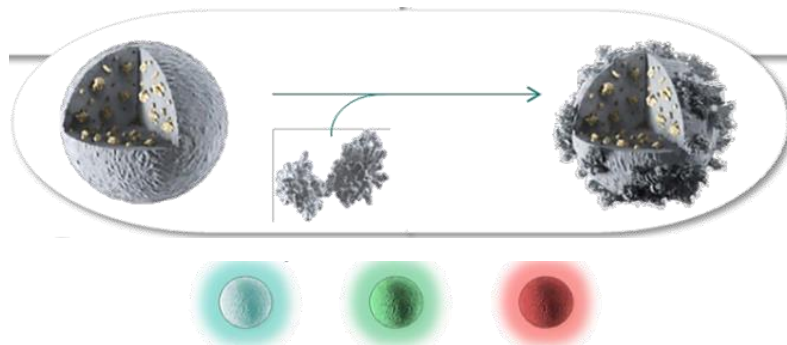
Collaboration: Paulo Emílio Corrêa Leite INMETRO/UFRJ



Development of microfluidic devices



Development of nanoparticles for selective drug delivery





Lab of disease modeling

Patricia Beltrão Braga

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All donors and their families

