



Special Lecture by :
Prof. Angelika Schnieke

Chair of Livestock Biotechnology
Technische Universität München

CIC bioGUNE.
Edif. 800- Atrio
12.00 pm.

5th 
bioGUNE
Biozientziako Ikerkuntza Kooperatiboko Zentroa
Centro de Investigación Cooperativa en Biociencias

Anniversary
Jan 29, 2010



Seminar title:

“From Dolly to induced pluripotent stem cells and back again”

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Professor Dr. Angelika Schnieke, Professor of livestock biotechnology at the Technical University of Munich. She gained a Diplom in bioengineering at the Fachhochschule Hamburg and her Ph.D for a thesis entitled "Cell-mediated transgenesis in livestock" from the University of Edinburgh. Her research interest is the genetic manipulation of mammals to understand and combat human disease. Her early work was with Prof. Rudolf Jaenisch, first at the Heinrich- Pette Institute, Hamburg and later at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and focussed primarily on retroviral vectors for gene therapy and insertional mutagenesis in mice. During this time she produced the first model of a human disease - a lethal disorder arising from collagen dysfunction and later an accurate model of human osteogenesis imperfecta type 1 (brittle bone disease) by a dominant negative mutant transgene. She subsequently joined Colorado State University, where her research extended to the production of transgenic livestock. From 1992-2003 she worked with the biotechnology company PPL Therapeutics in Edinburgh, becoming Assistant Director of Research in 2001. Her research at PPL centered on the production of pharmaceutical proteins in the milk of transgenic large animals and generation of xenotransplantation donors. Here she developed key technologies, most notably somatic cell nuclear transfer - Dolly the sheep, in collaboration with Ian Wilmut of the Roslin Institute. In 1997 she reported the first transgenic animal produced by nuclear transfer - a sheep carrying human clotting factor IX , for which she was awarded paper of the year by the journal "Science". This was followed shortly by the first gene-targeted large animal. Current research activities focus on animal stem cells and genome engineering in livestock species for bio-medical applications.



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