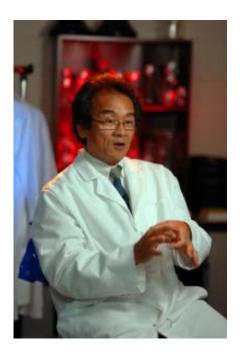


UCF patented on induced pluripotent stem cells, iPS cells

December 22 2011



A process that prompts a single gene to generate millions of supercharged stem cells has been patented at UCF. "This technology has the potential of literally changing the entire landscape of regenerative medicine," said Kiminobu Sugaya, the lead researcher and a professor at UCF's College of Medicine. "This technology demonstrates the ability to use a patient's own cells for treatment of a wide range of illness, injury or disease." Credit: UCF

A process that prompts a single gene to generate millions of supercharged stem cells, which can then turn into any kind of cell a body needs to repair itself, has been patented at the University of Central



Florida.

Stem cells have long been regarded as a <u>holy grail</u> of sorts in the medical world, because they hold so much potential for treating and perhaps curing some of the most challenging diseases in our time, such as Alzheimer's,Parkinson's and diabetes.

But a limited supply of <u>stem cells</u> and <u>ethical issues</u> associated with cells from embryonic donors have stalled progress on many fronts. For the past decade, researchers around the world have tried to generate embryonic-like stem cells from adult donors. To achieve stem cells this way, several <u>genes</u> have been required. And many of those genes have been known to trigger cancer. UCF's approach, called Induced pluripotent stem (iPS) <u>cell technology</u>, minimizes the risk because only one gene (Nanog) is used in the process.

A study <u>described</u> in *Science* noted that the gene, which had not been used by others, is not linked to cancer.

"This technology has the potential of literally changing the entire landscape of regenerative medicine," said Kiminobu Sugaya, the lead researcher and a professor at UCF's College of Medicine. "This technology demonstrates the ability to use a patient's own cells for treatment of a wide range of illness, injury or disease."

Sugaya has been investigating the potential use of stem cells in treating Alzheimer's disease for years. He holds dozens of patents including the one for this iPS technology, which was recently licensed to Progenicyte, an emerging <u>biopharmaceutical company</u> Sugaya founded in 2008. Sugaya and Progenicyte will now begin extensive collaborate efforts to advance this new technology from the lab to the treatment of patients.

With better access to stem cells, scientists may be able to open the



body's healing power more quickly, giving Alzheimer, Parkinson, diabetes, cancer and heart disease patients hope that their own cells may help them get rid of these diseases, Sugaya said.

Provided by University of Central Florida

Citation: UCF patented on induced pluripotent stem cells, iPS cells (2011, December 22) retrieved 11 May 2024 from <u>https://medicalxpress.com/news/2011-12-ucf-patented-pluripotent-stem-cells.html</u>

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