

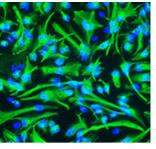
November 2016











Neuroscience 2016

If you are going to the annual Neuroscience 2016 meeting, stop by booth #1005 to learn more about ATCC's extensive offerings that support neurological research. In addition, ATCC Scientists Dr. Dezhong Yin and Dr. Tigwa Davis will host Meet the Scientist sessions at

the booth. Dr. Yin will discuss the gene expression analysis and neurotoxicity testing of neural progenitor cells, while Dr. Davis will be sharing methods for including cryopreserved rodent neurons into your research workflow.

Be sure and stop by ATCC's booth for more information!



Neural Progenitor Cells

ATCC offers a complete system of tri-lineage-capable, neural progenitor cells (NPCs); lineage marker-labeled NPCs; as well as expansion and differentiation media. This system is the ideal neurological model for testing the toxicity of drugs and other compounds; ATCC scientists observed that the undifferentiated NPC lines and dopaminergic differentiated NPCs were sensitive to several toxic compounds.

Work with neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes much sooner



The Michael J. Fox Foundation LRRK2 Cell

Lines Collection

ATCC, in partnership with the Michael J. Fox Foundation, announces the release of three cell lines for investigating biological processes associated with a key Parkinson's disease genetic target. We have available macrophage cell lines, including wild-type LRRK2, LRRK2 knockout, and human LRRK2 T1348N (GTPase-dead) knockin, to advance the understanding of Parkinson's disease and further drug development toward new

- yield experimental results faster:
 - Neural Progenitor Cells
 - Growth Kit for Neural Progenitor Cell Expansion (ATCC[®] ACS-3003™)
 - Neural Progenitor Cell
 Dopaminergic Differentiation
 Kit (ATCC[®] ACS-3004™)

therapies for the millions living with this disease.

Visit www.atcc.org/mjff to learn more.



Neurobiology Research Tools

The 100 billion cells of the brain and nervous system control every aspect of the body, including heart rate, appetite, emotion, memory, immune response, and more.

Cells of the nervous system are well specialized and rarely undergo mitosis once differentiated. To support neurobiology research on neuronal development, neural degeneration and regeneration, neurogenetics, neural excitability, nervous system disorders, circulatory disease, neurotransmitters, neuroendocrinology, neuropharmacology, and neuroimmunology, we offer the following products:

- Brain-derived cell lines and tumor cell lines
- Brain cancer cell panels
- Tau protein FRET biosensor cell line
- Neural Progenitor Cells
- Normal and Disease iPSCs
- Schwann cells

Browse <u>www.atcc.org/neuro</u> to stimulate your neurobiological research.



AMP 2016 Annual Meeting

Are you going to the Association for Molecular Pathology meeting this year? Stop by booth #708 to learn about ATCC's new tools for molecular diagnostic development

such as quantitative purified genomic DNA, as well as our trusted collection of continuous cell lines and primary cells. We can't wait to see you!

Want to see what other tradeshows we'll be attending? Visit www.atcc.org/events.



Publications

 Webinar: Using LUHMES Cells as a Model System to Study

crossword puzzle

and test your knowledge of neurobiology! The solution will appear in next month's issue.

For the solution to last month's Drug Discovery Domination puzzle <u>click here</u>.

- Dopaminergic Neuron Cell Biology
- Webinar: Neural
 Progenitor Cells Potent
 Models of Normal and
 Disease Neurobiology
- Webinar: Neural
 Progenitor Cells –
 Toxicological Models for the 21st Century
- Poster: Comprehensive Gene Expression Analysis and Neurotoxicity Testing of NPCs and Neurons



Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the differentiation potential of Neural Progenitor Cells?

A: All ATCC NPC lines have the potential to be differentiated into astrocytes, oligodendrocytes, and dopaminergic neurons. In the NPC reporter cell lines, expression of GFP (<u>ATCC[®] ACS-5005[™]</u>) or the NanoLuc[®]-Halotag[®] reporters (<u>ATCC[®] ACS-5006[™]</u> and <u>ATCC[®] ACS-5007[™]</u>) is controlled by a lineage-specific gene promoters.

Have more questions?

Cell Biology Collections

Cell Line Authentication

Facebook

Cell Biology Resources

Cell Culture Conversation

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