

題目： 家禽始基生殖細胞之應用/Stem cell application

講者： Dr.Pain Bertrand/法國里昂大學

翻譯人員： 郭曉芸助理研究員

Curriculum vitae

Bertrand Pain

Born: 1965, Nov 19, France

Professional address:

SBRI - Stem-cell and Brain Research Institute

U846 Inserm

18, Avenue du Doyen Lépine

69675 Bron cedex – France

Tel: +33 (0)472 913 475

Fax: +33 (0)472 913 461

Mobile: +33 (0)632 513 528

E-mail: [bertrand.pain@inserm.fr](mailto:bertrand.pain@inserm.fr),

2005-present            Research Director, DR2, INRA, Lyon, France

2002-2005 :            Research Associate, CR1, INRA, ENS-Lyon, Lyon, France

1999-2002            R& D Director, Vivalis Biotechnology company

1996                    Invited Researcher, Guelph University, Ontario, Canada,

1993-1999 :            Research Associate, CR2, INRA, ENS-Lyon, Lyon, France

1991-1993 :            Post doctoral stage, Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan

1989-1990 :            Ph.D. Claude Bernard Lyon I University, Lyon, France

1985-1988 :            Master of Biology – Biochemistry, ENS-Paris/Paris VI, France

1985-1989 :            Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, Lyon, France

Dr. B. Pain graduated in 1990 at the Lyon University after studies at the Paris VI University and at the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon. Working on avian retroviruses and hematopoietic progenitors he identified the in vitro self renewal property of chicken erythroid progenitors. After his post doctoral stage at the Institute of Medical Science at the University of Tokyo, he joined the INRA Institute (National Institute for Agronomic Research) in 1992 where he worked on murine Embryonic Stem Cells (mESC) and established the in vitro culture system to maintain, characterise and use the chicken Embryonic Stem Cells (cESC). From 1999 to 2002, he joined the newly created Vivalis SA biotech company as R& D Director. He is presently Director of Research at the INRA Institute and is developing genomic and functional approaches to decipher the molecular mechanisms controlling pluripotency and germ line competency of the avian Stem cells in a perspective of comparison with the mammalian and human ESC.