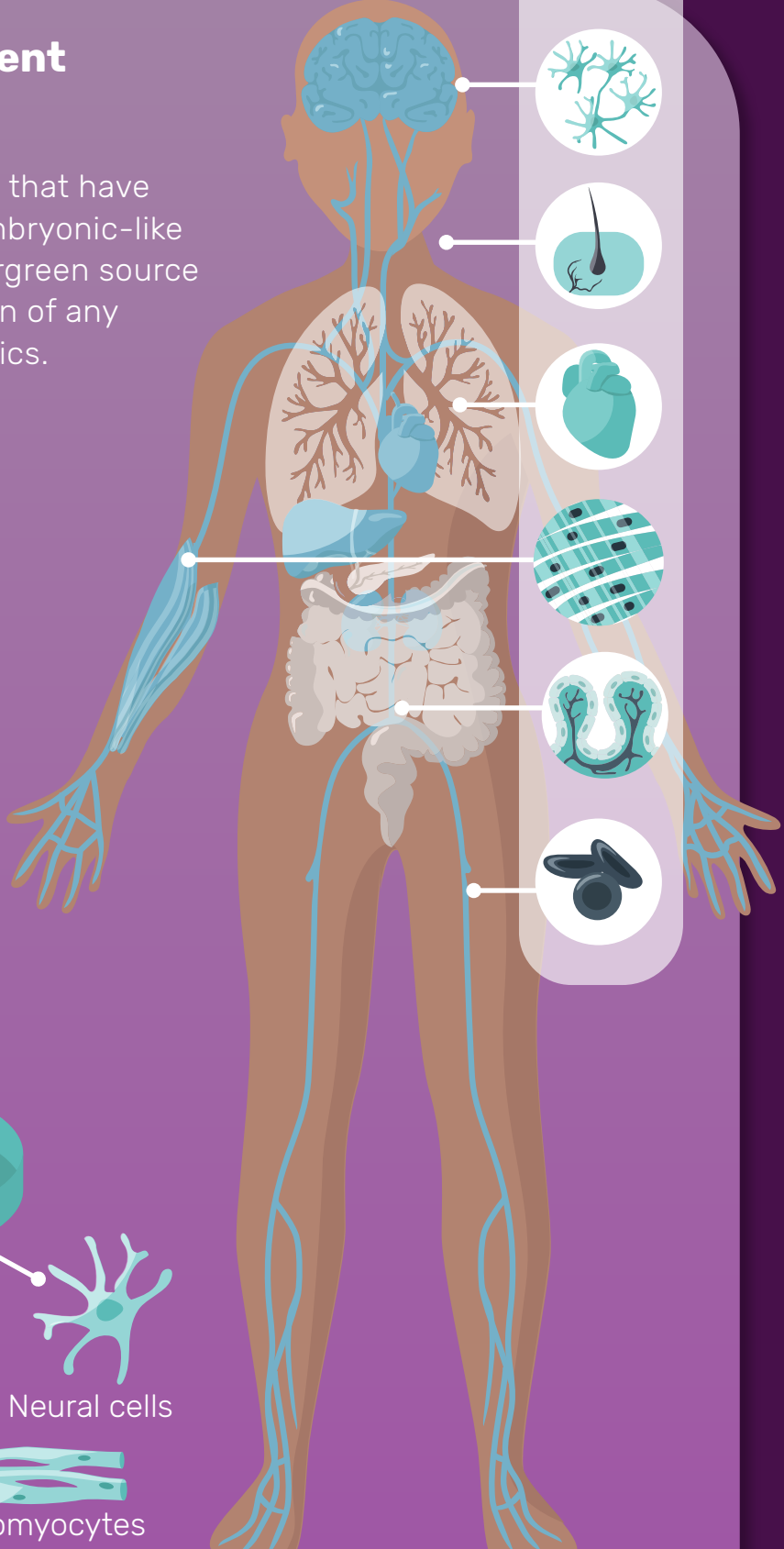
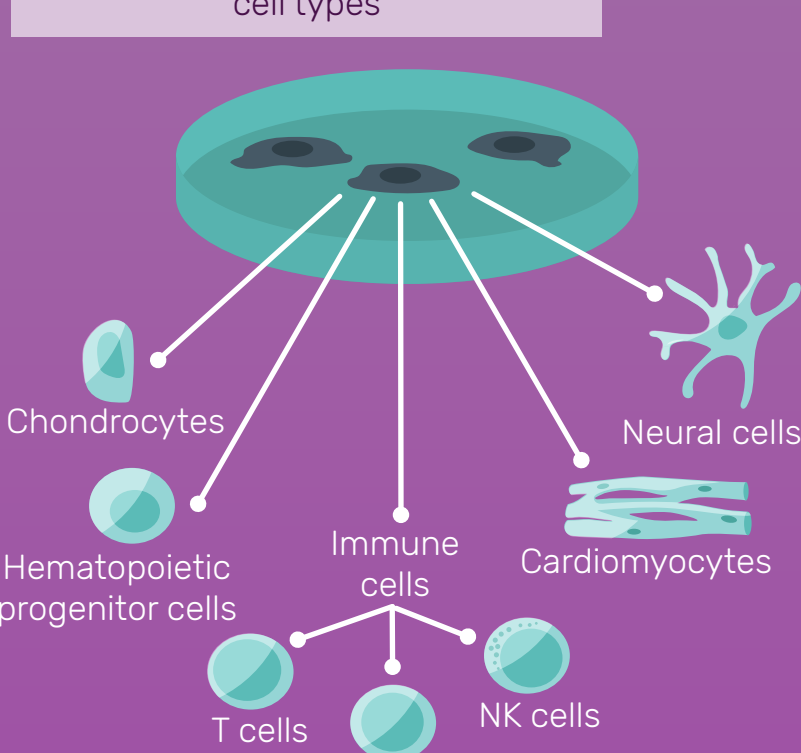
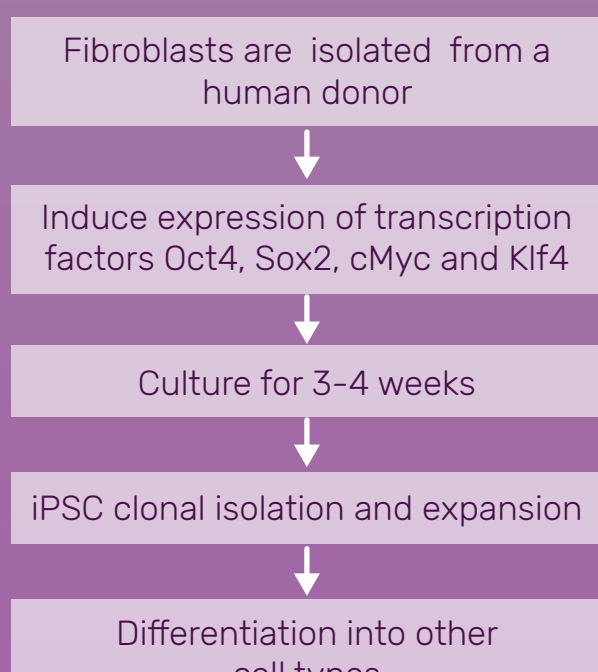


10 Considerations for Enhancing Your iPSC Processing Pipeline

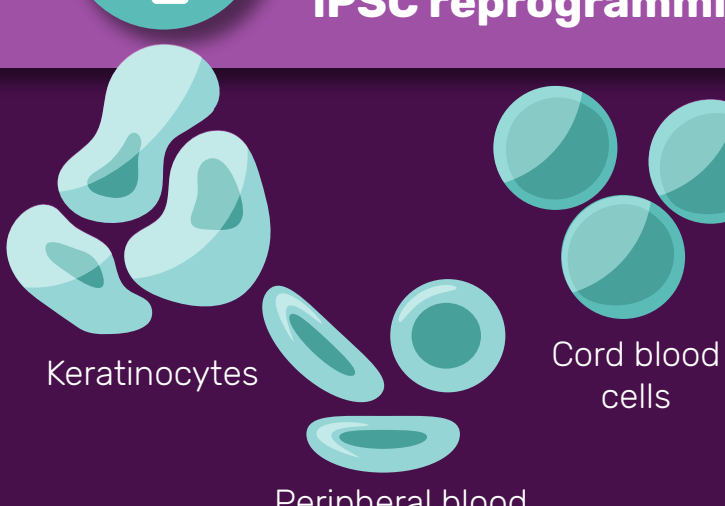
What are induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs)?

iPSCs are derived from somatic cells that have been reprogrammed back into an embryonic-like pluripotent state. iPSCs offer an evergreen source of starting material for the generation of any human cell type for use in therapeutics.



1

What other somatic cell sources are available for iPSC reprogramming?



2

What alternative combinations of transcription factors can induce cell pluripotency?



3

How can you save time in the iPSC differentiation protocol?

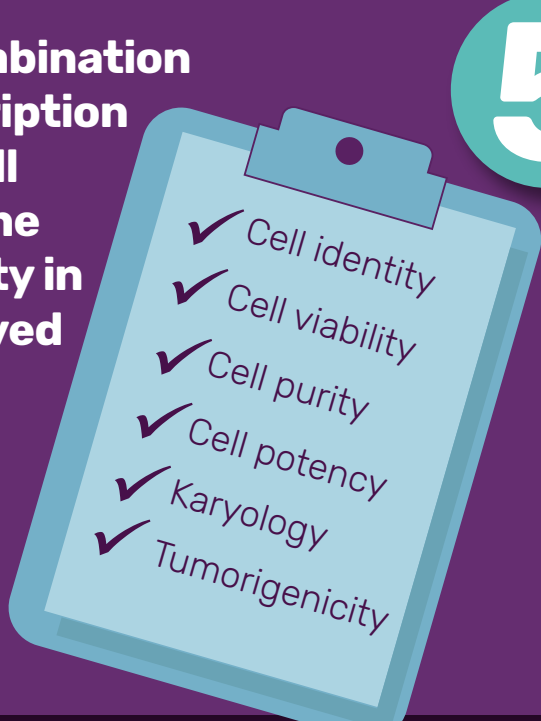
Could certain steps be accelerated or bypassed?



4

Could transcription factors (TFs) be used to achieve systematic cell differentiation? How do you choose from the 1,600 human TFs?

Which combination of transcription factors will produce the best quality in iPSC-derived cells?



5

6

Which conversion method will maximise genetic stability?

7

How can you assure phenotypic stability and functional maturity in iPSC-derived cells?

8

What are the optimal culture conditions to maintain iPSC-derived cells?

Culture medium?
Paracrine factors?
Endocrine factors?
Autocrine signals?

9

How can you maximize production yield and efficiency of iPSC conversion to target cells?

10

Are iPSCs and other pluripotent cells absolutely necessary to produce your desired cell type?

Discover a systematic approach to enhance your iPSC protocols and explore alternative methodologies for achieving your desired cell type with Mogrify's direct cell conversion technology.

Find out more here:
mogrify.co.uk/technology

This infographic has been created as part of the RegMedNet spotlight on iPSC differentiation and expansion in association with Mogrify.