Careers in Academia

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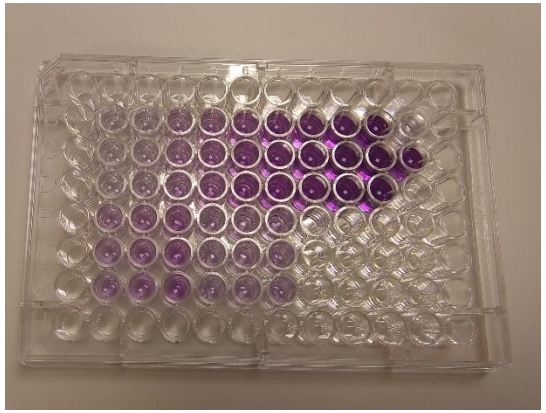
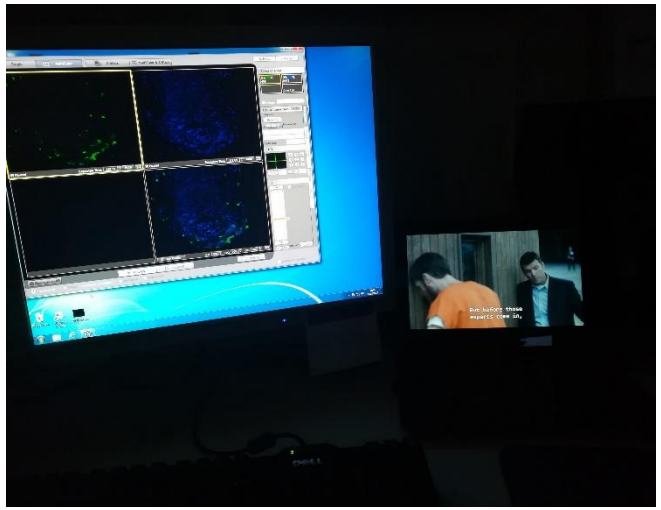
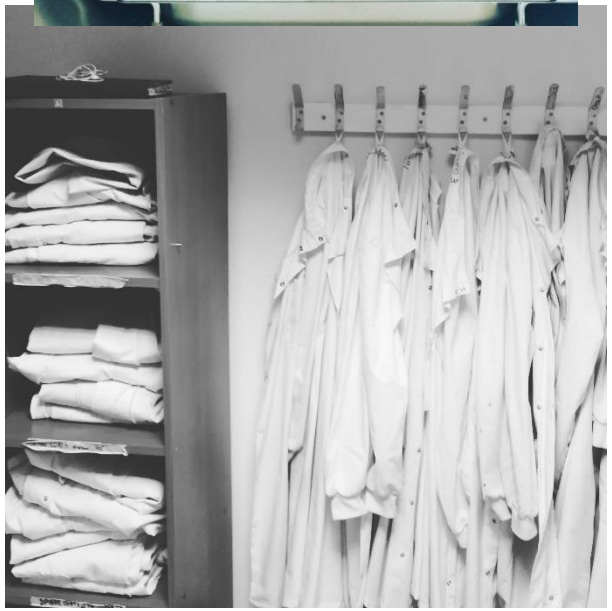
Who am I?

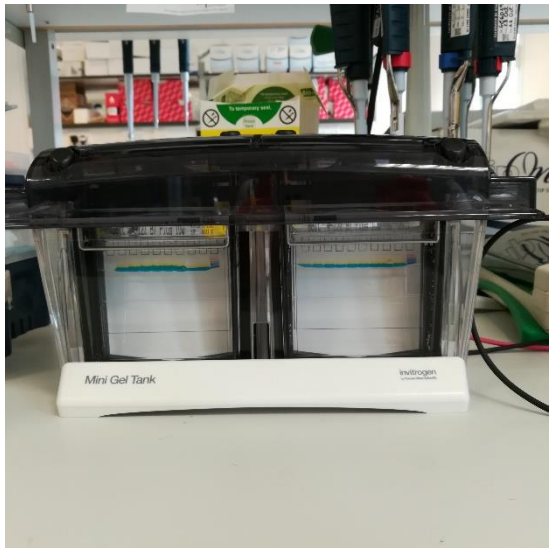
- 2010-2014 BSc Biomedical Sciences, University of Edinburgh
- 2014-2015 MScR Biomedical Sciences, University of Edinburgh
- 2015-now PhD in Medicine at University of Manchester

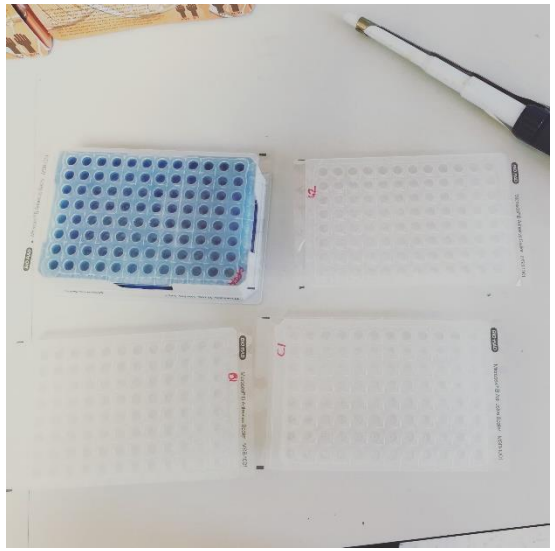
A day in the life – in the lab



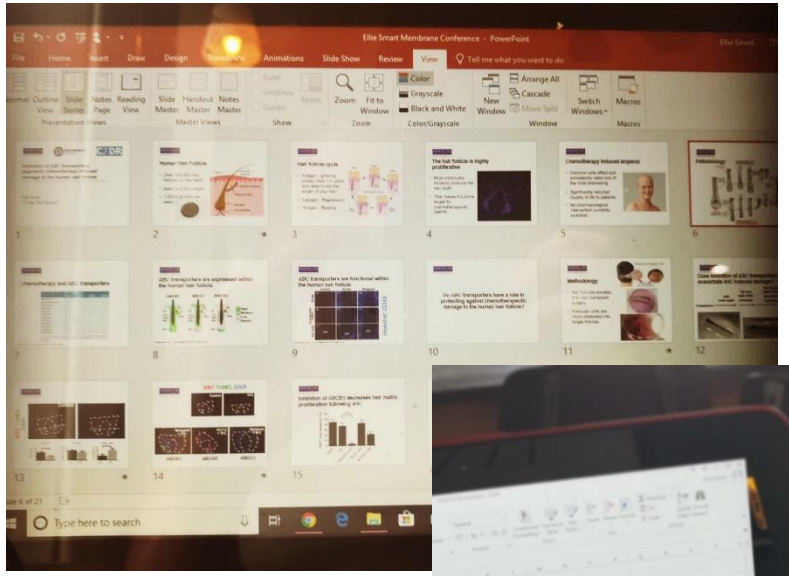


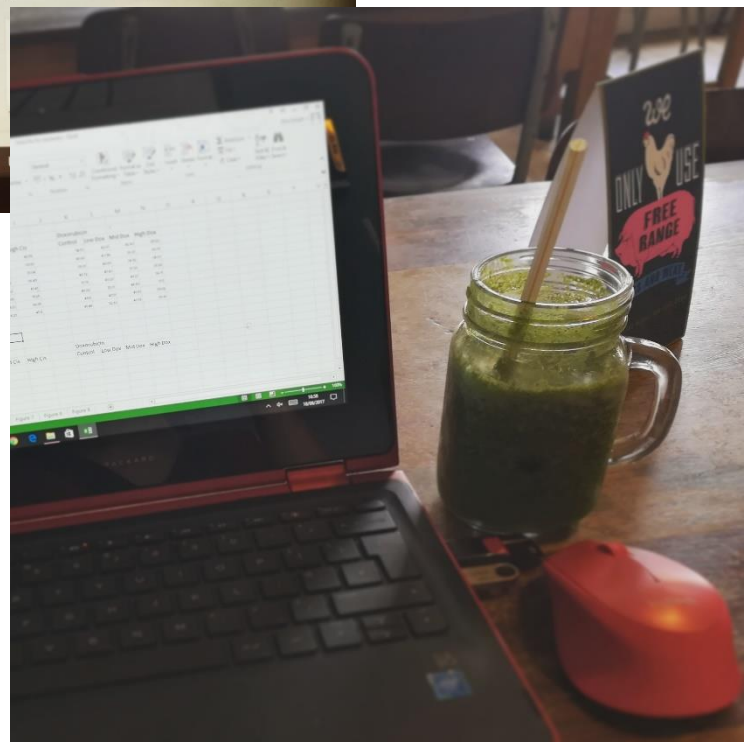


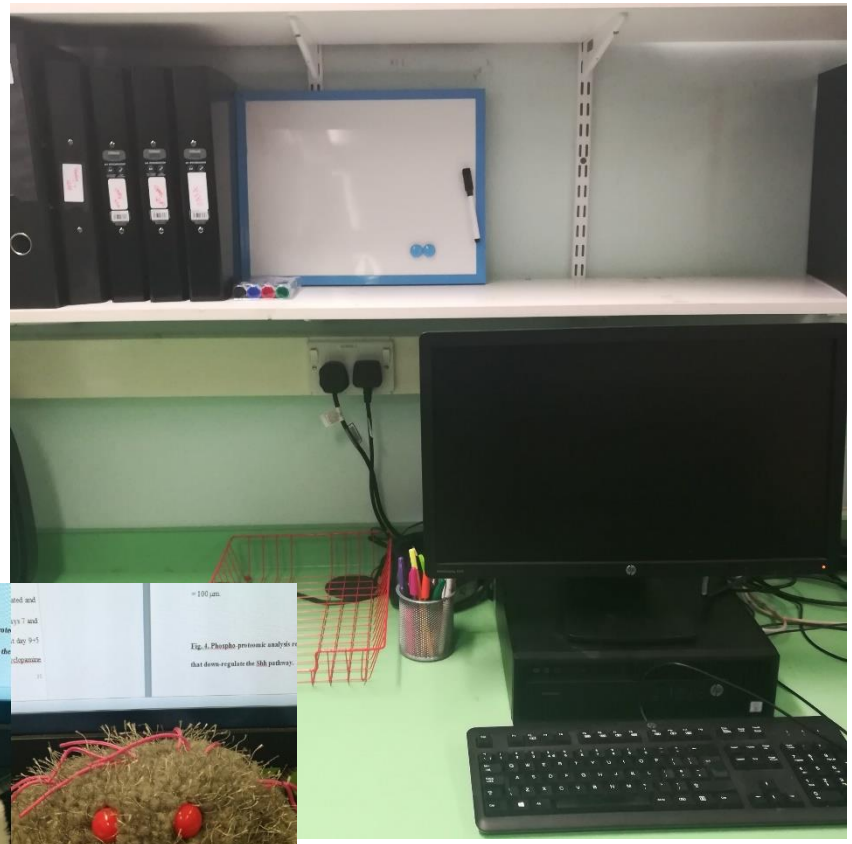


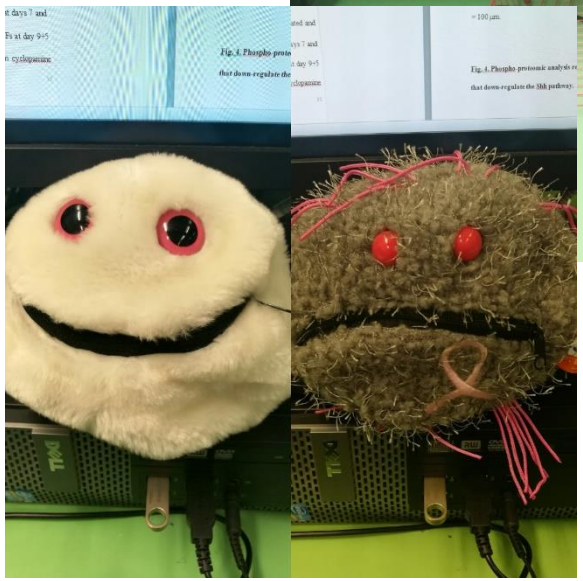


A day in the life- analysis

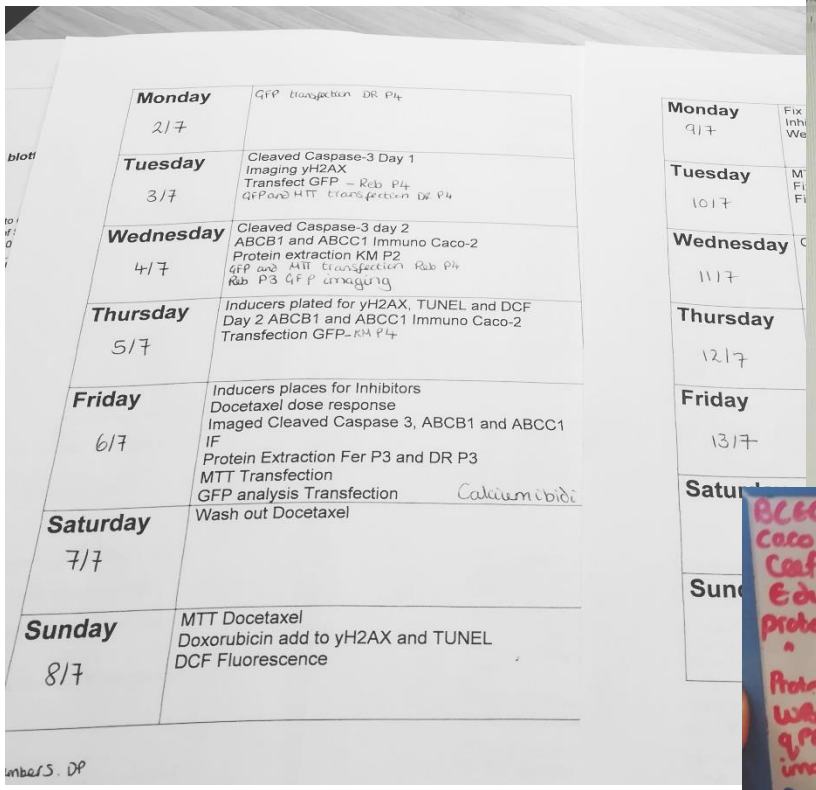


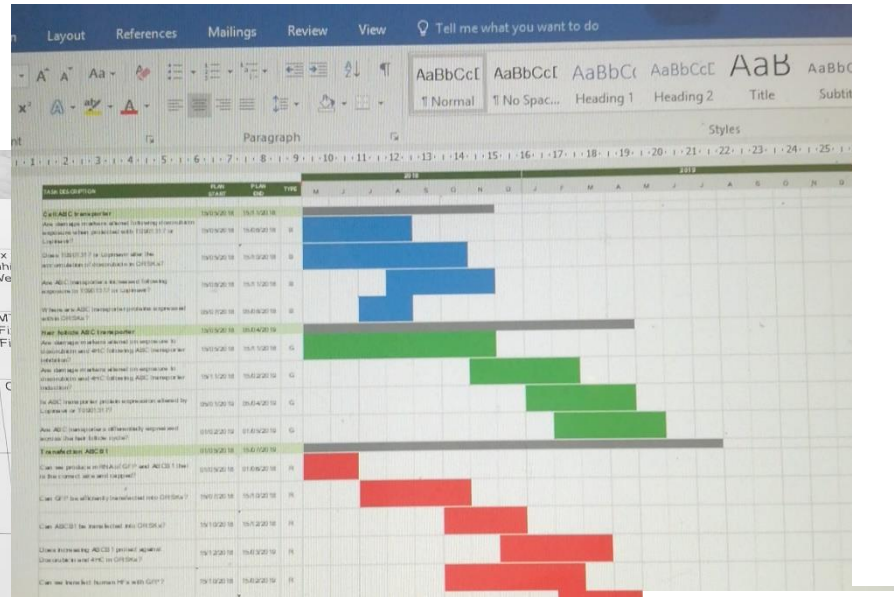


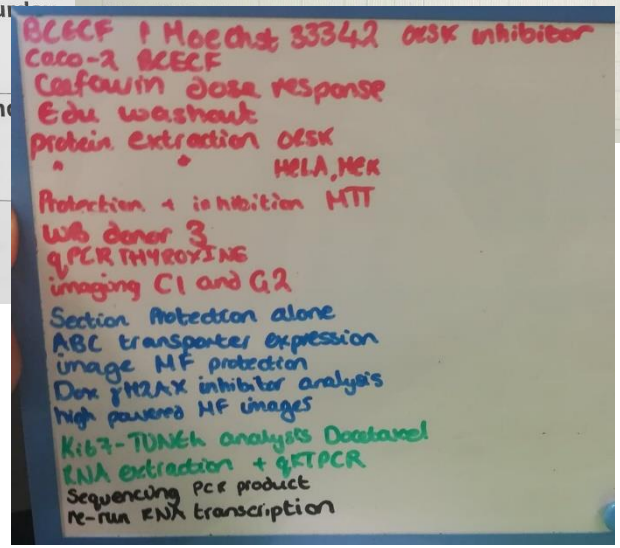




Managing a research project







A technique for more precise distinction between catagen and telogen human hair follicles ex vivo

To the Editor: Identifying human anagen hair follicles (HFs) ex vivo is readily accomplished by stereomicroscopic analysis. However, to reliably distinguish other hair cycle stages, namely late catagen and telogen, by stereomicroscopic analysis alone is difficult, and the gold standard remains histologic analysis, which obviously precludes their use for ex vivo culture.[1,2] In this study, we sought to determine whether methylene blue, a staining that can be applied to living cells,[3] helps to distinguish late catagen from telogen HFs intravitally for subsequent organ culture, thus expanding translational preclinical research into these poorly investigated, but clinically important, human hair cycle stages.

Using follicular unit hair transplantation methodology (by grouping follicular units on the basis of the number of HFs they contain),[4] we recorded the number of anagen, catagen, and telogen follicles found in 800 follicular units from 8 white male patients (100 follicular units/patient) undergoing a standardized follicular unit extraction hair transplant procedure, with informed patient consent. Because anagen VI follicles are easily identifiable,[1] only those telogen HFs has been overestimated[5] and suggest we should question the accepted standard percentages (80%-89% anagen, 10%-20% telogen, and 1%-5% catagen) in the literature, which were based on transversal histologic sections[5] and phototrichograms, neither of which can definitively distinguish between late catagen and telogen HFs. Although, in our study, the HFs were from patients with androgenetic alopecia (AGA) and the ratio of anagen:catagen:telogen might differ in comparison with individuals without AGA, we believe that our data are unlikely to reflect sampling bias, as HFs were harvested from occipital scalp, generally unaffected by AGA. We propose that hair stage distribution in healthy human scalp needs a more systematic re-evaluation, including comparative studies with histologic sections. This is important when assessing candidate hair growth–modulating agents, considering minor shifts in the percentage of telogen or catagen HFs can result in major changes in the degree of visible effluvium.

Irene Hernandez, PhD,[a] Majid Alam, PhD,[a,b,c] Christopher Platt, PhD,[d] Jonathan Hardman, PhD,[d] Eleanor Smart, MSc,[d] Enrique Poblet, MD,[e] Marta Bertolini, PhD,[c,f] Ralf Paus, MD,[d,g] and Francisco Jimenez, MD[a,b,b]

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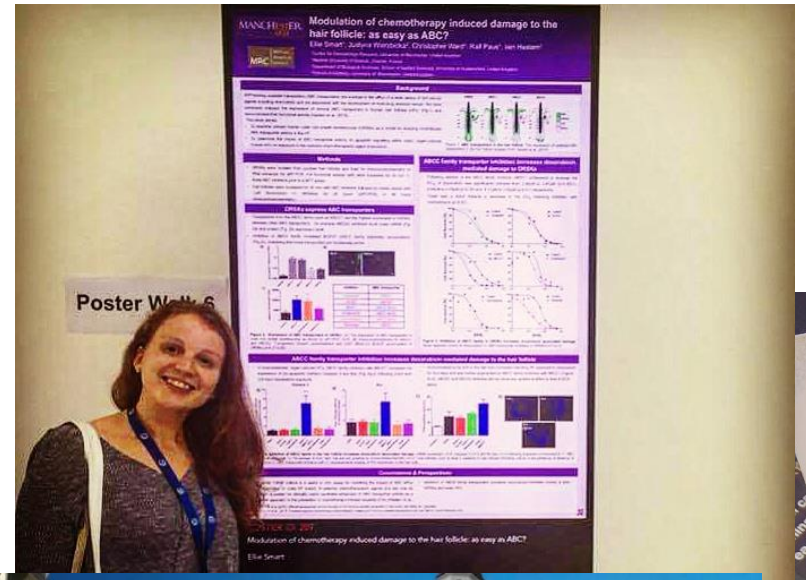
Chemotherapy drugs cyclophosphamide, cisplatin and doxorubicin induce germ cell loss in an *in vitro* model of the prepubertal testis

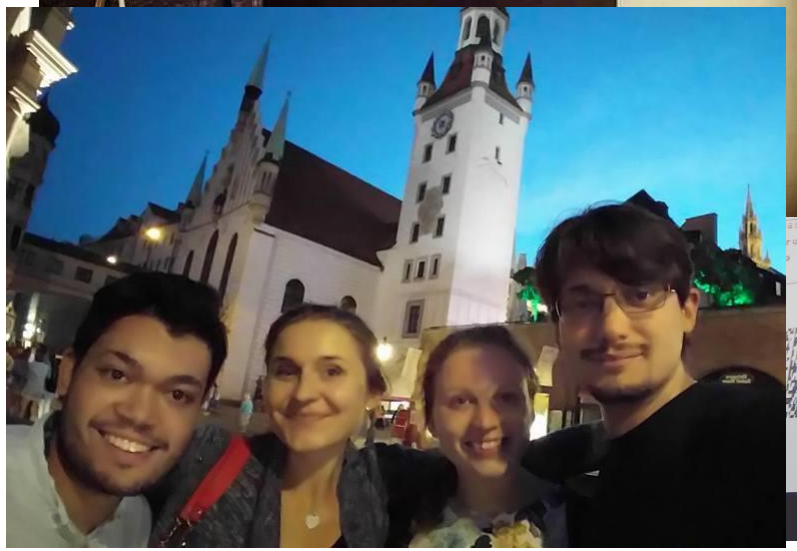
Ellie Smart[1,3], Federica Lopes[1], Siobhan Rice[1,4], Boglarka Nagy[1], Richard A. Anderson[2], Rod T. Mitchell[2] & Norah Spears[1]

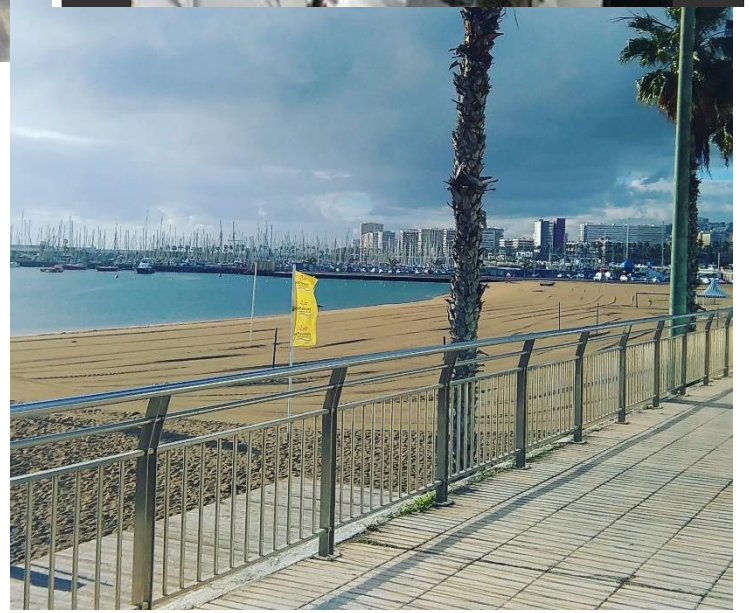
Opportunities - Travel

"Buscamos nuevas formas de proteger el folículo piloso"

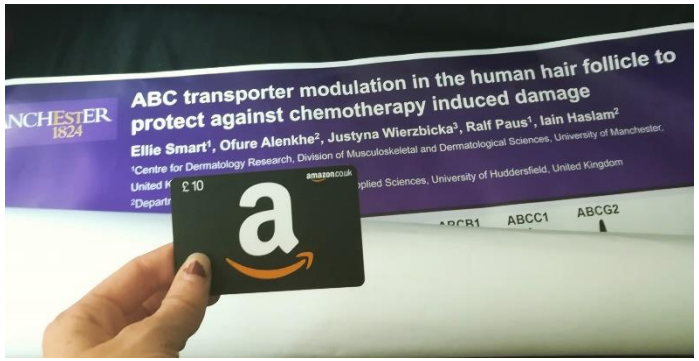
Imprimir | Enviar a un amigo

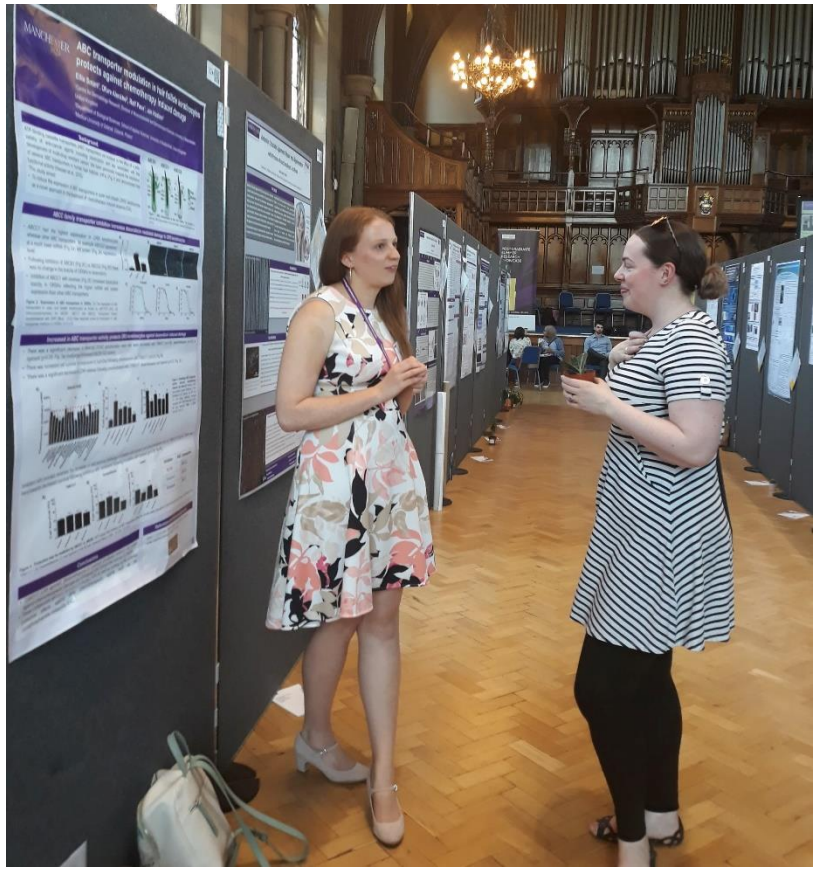


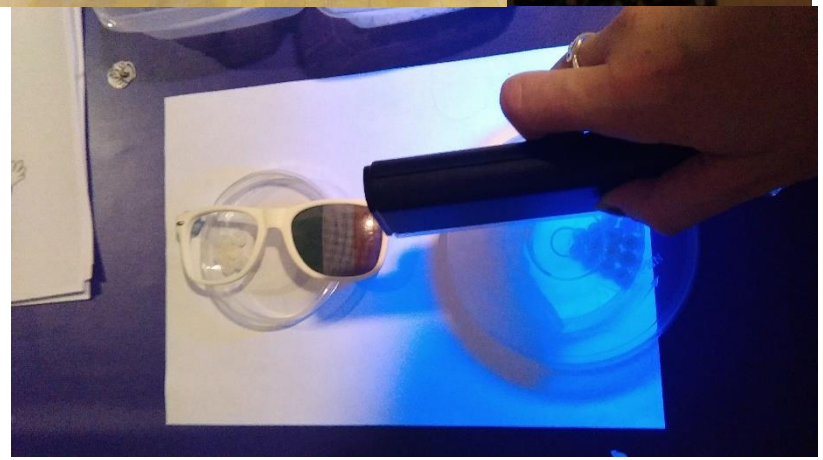




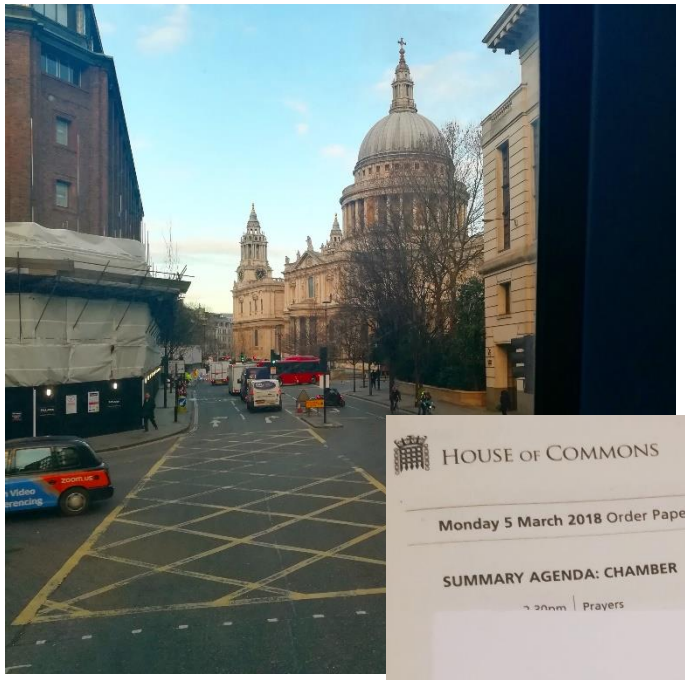
Opportunities - Presentations

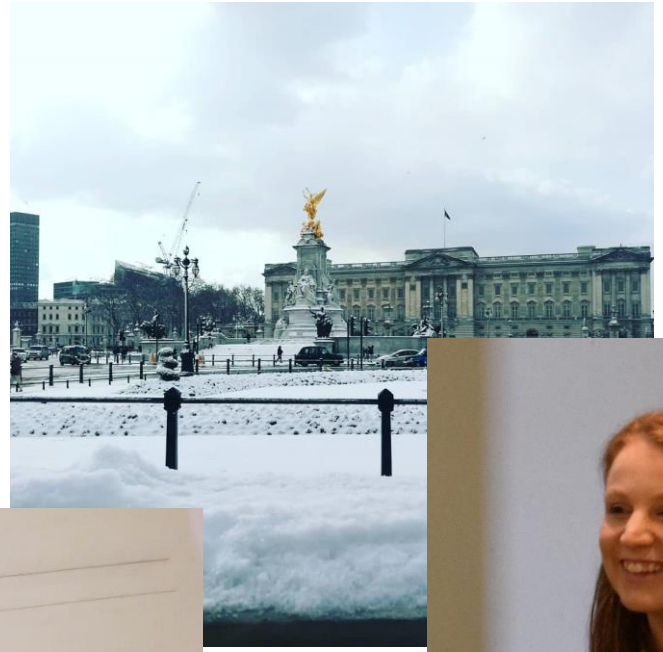


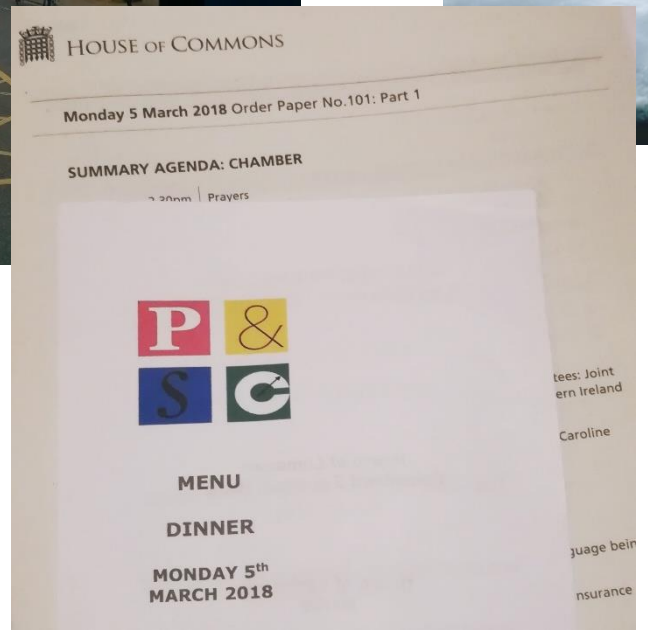




Opportunities – Placements



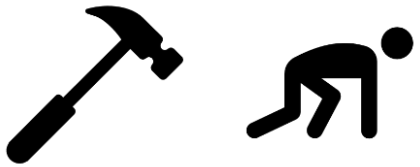




Challenges

Challenges

What do you need?

- Enthusiasm 
- Resilience 
- Independence 
- Communication 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