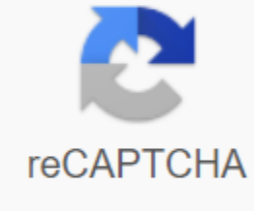




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Biocentrismo pdf lanza

Robert. Lanza Lanza in the laboratory in October 2009.BornRobert Lanza (1956-02-11) February 11, 1956 (age 64)Boston, Massachusetts, USA NationalityAmerican MaterUniversity PennsylvaniaThe knowledge for Dark Cell Biology, Cloning, Tissue Engineering, Biocentric UniverseThe Scientific CareerInstitution Of The Institute of Regenerative Medicine, Wake Forest University School of MedicineInfluencesJonas Salk, Christian Barnard, and B. F. Skinner Robert Lanza (born February 11, 1956) He is currently the head of Astellas Global Regenerative Medicine, and is Chief Research Fellow at the Astellas Institute of Regenerative Medicine and an associate professor at Wake Forest University School of Medicine. Lanza was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and grew up south of stowton, Massachusetts. Lanza changed the genetics of chickens in his basement, and came to the attention of Harvard Medical School researchers when he showed up at the university with his results. Jonas Salk, B. F. Skinner and Christian Barnard were Mentors to Lanza for the next ten years. Lanza studied at the University of Pennsylvania with a bachelor's degree and a doctorate in medical sciences. There he was a Benjamin Franklin Fellow and a University Scholar. Lanza was also a Fulbright fellow. He currently resides in Clinton, Massachusetts. Lanza's career interviewed Barbara Walters in 2007. Lanza's stem cell research was part of a team that cloned the world's first early human embryos, as well as the first adult stem-generated embryos using somatic cell nuclear transfer (therapeutic cloning). Lanza has demonstrated that the methods used in preimplantation genetic diagnosis can be used to generate embryonic stem cells without embryonic destruction. In 2001, he was also the first to clone an endangered species (Gaur), and in 2003 he cloned an endangered wild bull (banteng) from the frozen skin cells of an animal that died at the San Diego zoo nearly a quarter of a century ago. Lanza and his colleagues were the first to demonstrate that nuclear transplantation could be used to reverse the aging process and create immune-compatible tissues, including the first organ grown in the lab from cloned cells. Lanza has shown that it is possible to generate functional oxygen-carrying red blood cells from human embryonic stem cells in conditions suitable for clinical scaling. Blood cells can potentially be a source of universal blood. His team discovered how to generate functional hemangioblasts (an ambulance cell population) from human embryonic stem cells. In animals, these cells were quickly restored reducing mortality after a heart attack in half and restoring blood flow to ischemic limbs that might otherwise have Amputation is required. In 2012, Lanza and a team led by Kwang Su Kim of Harvard University reported on the method of generating induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells by incubating them with proteins, rather than genetically manipulating cells to make more of these proteins. Clinical trials of Lanza's blindness team in Advanced Cell Technology were able to generate pigmented retinal epithelial cells from stem cells, and subsequent studies have shown that these cells can restore vision in animal models of macular degeneration. With this technology, some forms of blindness can potentially be curable. In 2010, the ACT received approval from the Food and Drug Administration for clinical trials of pluripotent stem cell treatment for use in people with degenerative eye diseases. In 2011, the ACT received approval from the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency for the use of PSC-based cell therapy in the UK; it was the first permission to study PSC-based treatments in Europe. The first person received embryonic stem cell treatment in the UK in 2012. The results of the first two clinical trials were published in the lancet in 2012, and in 2014 the first reports on long-term safety and possible biological activity of pluripotent stem cell offspring in the human body were published. Biocentrism In 2007, Lanza's 2007 article The New Theory of the Universe appeared in The American Scholar. The essay is addressed to Lanza's idea of a biocentric universe that puts biology above other sciences. Lanza's book Biocentrism: How Life and Consciousness Are The Key to Understanding the Universe was written in 2009 in a joint book with Bob Berman. In 2016, a second book, Beyond Biocentricity: Rethinking Time, Space, Consciousness and the Illusion of Death, was published. Lanza's biocentric hypothesis was met with a mixed reception. Deepak Chopra called Lanza's acumen about the nature of the consciousness original and exciting and stated that his theory of biocentrism is consistent with the most ancient traditions of wisdom of the world, which say that consciousness understands, governs and becomes the physical world. This is the foundation of our Being, in which there is both subjective and objective reality. David Thompson, an astrophysicist at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, said Lanza's work is a wake-up call. Nobel Prize winner (physiology or medicine) E. Donnall Thomas stated that Any short statement is not triumphant in relation to such scientific work. This work is a scientific consideration of science and philosophy that makes biology central to the unification of the whole. Physicist from the University of Utah Lawrence Krauss said: It may represent an interesting philosophy, but at first glance it doesn't look as if it will change something in Anthony Atala, a scientist at Wake Forest University, said: This new theory will undoubtedly revolutionize our understanding of the laws of nature for centuries to come. In USA Today Online astrophysicist and science writer David Lindley claimed that Lanza's concept was ... vague, slurred metaphors ... and stated that ... I certainly don't see how thinking his way will lead you into any new kind of scientific or philosophical understanding. It's all very nice, I'd say Lanza, but now what? Daniel Dennett, a philosopher at Tufts University, said he did not believe the concept met the standard of philosophical theory. It looks like the opposite of theory because it doesn't explain how it happens at all. He stops where the fun begins. Lanza's awards and public comments have received numerous awards and other recognitions, including TIME Magazine's 2014 Time 100 list of the 100 Most Influential People in the World, 43 Prospect Magazine's 2015 list of Top 50 World Thinkers, The Marquis Who's Who 2018 Lifetime Achievement Award, 45 Il Leone di San Marco Prize in Medicine (Italian Heritage and Culture Committee, along with Regis Region Phil , who received the award in the field of entertainment), in 2010 at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Director of the Award for the Translation of Fundamental Discoveries of Science in New and Better Treatments; 2010 Movers and Shakers that will shape Biotech for the next 20 years (BioWorld, along with Craig Venter and President Barack Obama); In 2005, Wired's Rave Award for Medical Practice for Embryonic Stem Cells and the All Star Award for Biotechnology for Pushing the Future of Stem Cells in 2006. Lanza is the author and co-author of books on topics related to tissue engineering, cloning, stem cells, regenerative medicine and global health. Books 1984 Heart Transplantation: The Current State of Orthopedic and Heterotopic Heart Transplantation ISBN 0-85200-862-7 1985 Medical Science and World Health Development ISBN 0-03-071734-5 1994 Pancreatic Island Transplantation: Volume I Purchases of Pancreatic Islets 9-133-4 1994 Pancreatic Isle transplantation: Volume II Immunomodulation of pancreatic islets ISBN 1-57059-134-2 1994 Pancreatic Islet Transplantation: Volume III Immunosusion of pancreatic islets ISBN 1-57059-135-0 1996 One world : Health and Survival of Human Species in 21st Century ISBN 0-929173-33-3 1996 Yearbook Of Cell and Tissue Transplantation ISBN 0-7923-3844-8 1997 Principles of Tissue Engineering ISBN 1-57059-342-6 1999 Cell Encapsulation Technology and Therapy ISBN 0-8176-4010-X 2000 Xeno: Promise of Animal Organ Transplantation in Human ISBN 0-19-512833-8 2000 Principles of Tissue Engineering, Edition edition 2002 Methods of Tissue Engineering ISBN 0-12-436636-8 2002 Principles of Cloning ISBN 0-12-174597-X 2004 Handbook of Stem Cells: Volume 1 Embryonic Stem Cells ISBN 0-12-436642-2 2004 Handbook of Stem Cells: Volume 2 Adult and Fetal Stem Cells ISBN 0-12-436644-9 2006 Essentials of Stem Cell Biology ISBN 0-12-088442-9 2006 Methods in Enzymology: Volume 418 Embryonic Stem Cells ISBN 0-12-373648-X 2006 Methods in Enzymology: Volume 419 Adult Stem Cells ISBN 0-12-373650-1 2006 Methods in Enzymology: Volume 420 Stem Cell Tools and Other Experimental Protocols ISBN 0-12-373651-X 2007 Principles of Tissue Engineering, Third Edition ISBN 0-12-370615-7 2008 Principles of Regenerative Medicine ISBN 978-0-12-369410-2 2009 Biocentrism: How Life and Consciousness are the Keys to Understanding the Universe ISBN 978-1-933771-69-4 2009 Essential Stem Cell Methods ISBN 978-0-12-374741-9 2009 Essentials of Stem Cell Biology , Second Edition ISBN 978-0-12-374729-7 2009 Foundations of Regenerative Medicine ISBN 978-0-12-375085-3 2010 Principles of Regenerative Medicine, Second Edition ISBN 978-0-12-381422-7 2012 Handbook of Stem Cells: Volume 1 Embryonic Stem Cells, Second Edition ISBN 0-12-385942-5 2012 Handbook of Stem Cells: Volume 2 Adult and Fetal Stem Cells, Second Edition ISBN 978-0-12-385942-6 2013 Principles of Cloning, Second Edition ISBN 978-0-12-386541-0 2013 Principles of Tissue Engineering, Fourth Edition ISBN 978-0-12-398358-9 2013 Essentials of Stem Cell Biology, Third Edition ISBN 978-0-12-409503-8 2016 Beyond Biocentrism: Rethinking Time, Space, Consciousness, and the Illusion of Death ISBN 978-1942952213 2017 Cellular Therapies for Retinal Disease ISBN 978-3319494777 2018 Principles of Regenerative Medicine, Third Edition ISBN 978-0128098806 2020 Principles of Tissue Engineering, Fifth Edition ISBN 978-0128184226 References ^ Osata's chief scientific officer to join new parent after acquisition. 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