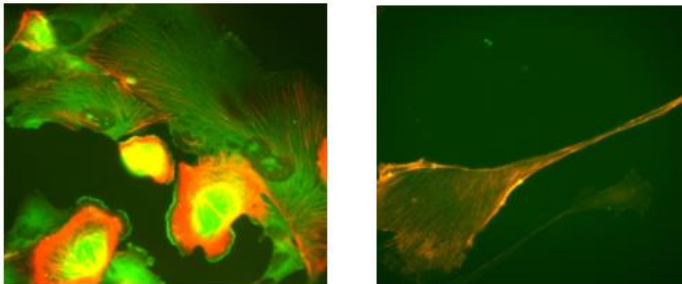


Human Podocyte Cell Line

A Conditionally Immortalised Human Podocyte Cell Line with a Physiologically Relevant Phenotype



Originally developed by Prof Saleem and colleagues at the University of Bristol, the colloquially named 'Saleemocyte' is known and used worldwide. It is a unique and representative tool for the study of human glomerular disease in-vitro.

Podocytes are highly specialised, terminally differentiated cells with a complex cellular architecture. They are a critical component of glomerular filtration. Cell-cycle control, growth arrest and differentiation are key to the in-vivo biology of podocytes. The conditionally immortalised podocyte cell line allows an in-vitro process of maturation analogous to the development and maturation of podocytes in-vivo. The result is a homogenous, stable cell source that shows expression of key antigenic markers of differentiated in vivo podocytes. These include the novel podocyte proteins nephrin, podocin, CD2AP and synapodin.

See *Nephrology*. 2012 Aug;17(6):525-31 for further information.



Key Benefits

- Human derived
- Physiologically relevant phenotype analogous to differentiated podocytes in-vivo
- Homogenous and stable compared to primary, and non-conditionally immortalized cell lines
- The 'Saleemocyte' is used by major academic and industry groups worldwide. It is validated and extensively characterized with more than 100 peer reviewed publications to date
- Straightforward, robust protocols for the growth, differentiation and maintenance of cells in culture

Applications

- General research and development
- Screening campaigns

License terms

The University operates a long-term, single payment licensing model. Further details upon request.

For more information, please contact

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