

## CURRICULUM VITAE



### PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name	Carlo Ventura
	Italian Fiscal Code: VNTCRL58E29L328U
Addresses	National Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Stem Cell Engineering of the National Institute of Biostructures and Biosystems - Eldor Lab, at the "Innovation Accelerators", CNR Research Area, Via Piero Gobetti 101, 40129 Bologna, Italy.
Current Position	<b>Full Professor of Molecular Biology, School of Medicine, University of Bologna, Italy.</b>  <b>Scientific Director of the National Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Stem Cell Engineering of the National Institute of Biostructures and Biosystems (Istituto Nazionale di Biostrutture e Biosistemi – INBB – <a href="http://www.inbb.it">www.inbb.it</a>) - Eldor Lab, at the "Innovation Accelerator", CNR Bologna, Italy.</b>  <b>Editor-in-Chief: World Journal of Stem Cells (2020 IF: 5.326, 2021 Journal Citation Reports)</b> <b>Editorial Board: International Journal of Molecular Sciences</b>
Telephone	mobile: +39-347-9206992
E-mail	<a href="mailto:carlo.ventura@unibo.it">carlo.ventura@unibo.it</a> or <a href="mailto:ventura.vid@gmail.com">ventura.vid@gmail.com</a>
Nationality	Italy
Date and place of birth	May 29, 1958. Trani (BT), Italy

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE / POSITIONS

- July 24, 1982 M.D. University of Bologna, Italy
- July 18, 1986 Specialization in Cardiology, School of Medicine, University of Bologna, Italy.
- 1987-1988 Medical Officer.
- 1990 Ph.D. in Biochemistry.
- 1988-1994 Guest Researcher, Laboratory of Cardiovascular Sciences (LCS), National Institute on Aging (NIA) – National Institutes of Health (NIH), Baltimore, MD, USA.

- 1990-2000 Researcher at the Department of Biomedical Sciences, Division of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, University of Sassari, Italy.
- March 1, 2000-September 30, 2000, **Associate Professor in Biochemistry** at the Department of Biomedical Sciences, Division of Biochemistry, School of Medicine University of Sassari, Italy.
- October 1, 2000 - October 31, 2000 **Full Professor in Biochemistry, Chief of the Laboratory of Cardiovascular Research** at the Department of Biomedical Sciences, Division of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, **University of Sassari, Italy.**
- 2000-2003 **Chief of the following institutions: Laboratory of Cardiovascular Research**, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Sassari, Italy; **“Division of Cell Biology” of the National Laboratory of the National Institute of Biostructures and Biosystems (NIBB)”, Osilo (Sassari), Italy.**
- November 1, 2003 - **Full Professor of Molecular Biology, School of Medicine, University of Bologna, Italy.**
  - 2003-2019
    - **Chief of the Unit of Experimental Cardiology, Institute of Cardiology, School of Medicine, University of Bologna, Italy.**
    - **Chief of the NIBB Division of Bologna, including the NIBB Research Units of Firenze, Pisa, and Siena, Italy.**
  - 2003 - **Founder and Director of VID Art|Science, (Laboratory of Arts and Sciences).**  
[www.vidartscience.org](http://www.vidartscience.org)
  - 2011 - **Medical Director of the *Lipogems Company International*, Italy**
  - 2012-June 1st 2014 **Scientific Council Director of *Genico* (Swiss Stem Cell Bank), Ascona, Switzerland**
  - 2012-2018 **Scientific Director of the Laboratory of Molecular and Cellular Biology of the National Institute of Biostructures and Biosystems (NIBB), at the Institute of Cardiology of S. Orsola – Malpighi Hospital, University of Bologna, Italy**
  - 2012-2019 **Scientific Director of GUNA ATTRE (Advanced Therapy and Tissue REgeneration), at the “Innovation Accelerator”, of CNR, Bologna, Italy.**
  - 2017-2019 **Scientific Director of the National Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Stem Cell Engineering of the National Institute of Biostructures and Biosystems (Istituto Nazionale di Biostrutture e Biosistemi – INBB – [www.inbb.it](http://www.inbb.it)) - Eldor Lab, at the “Innovation Accelerator” of CNR, Bologna, Italy.**
  - 2017 - **Editor-in-Chief: World Journal of Stem Cells**
  - 2018 - **Editorial Board: International Journal of Molecular Sciences**

## MEMBERSHIP

- 2003 - American Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (ASBMB)
- 2013 - Cell Transplant Society (CTS)

## LANGUAGES

### ENGLISH

- Ability of reading Full knowledge
- Ability of writing Full knowledge
- Ability of oral expression Full knowledge

## RESEARCH ACTIVITY.

PROF. CARLO VENTURA devoted his studies to the molecular dissection of mechanisms underlying the cell growth and differentiation of the cardiac myocytes, discovering nuclear endorphin receptors and small peptide signaling responsible for cardiogenesis in mouse embryonic stem cells. In these cells, he also investigated the potential for differentiating patterning by physical stimuli, discovering that cardiogenesis could be turned on by cell exposure to “extremely low frequency magnetic fields”. He synthesized and developed new molecules harboring differentiating and paracrine logics for human mesenchymal stem cells, affording new strategies in cardiovascular regenerative medicine. He investigated the ability of radio electric fields to modulate the expression of pluripotentiality and counteract senescence in human adult mesenchymal stem cells, and shown the possibility to use this physical energy to achieve efficient reprogramming in human fibroblasts without the need of viral vector-mediated gene transfer. These activities paved the way to the use of physical energy in stem cell science. He published more than 100 full papers in the top level Journals of cellular and molecular biology.

## MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

- Discovery of opioid receptors in myocardial cells.
- Identification of cellular mechanisms regulating cytosolic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ /pH homeostasis, and contractility in isolated myocardial cells following opioid receptor activation.
- Identification of an opioid gene in cardiac myocytes.
- Characterization of the molecular mechanisms underlying opioid peptide gene expression in myocytes from an experimental model of primary hereditary cardiomyopathy.
- Discovery of opioid receptors in the nucleus of myocardial cells and identification of nuclear receptor-regulated pathways controlling transcriptional homeostasis.
- Identification of an opioid gene orchestrating cardiogenic transcription and the establishment of a myocardial phenotype in embryonal carcinoma cells.
- Discovery of nuclear endorphin receptors and signaling driving cardiogenesis in mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells. Since this finding, the term "intracrine" has been introduced to identify growth regulatory peptides acting within their cell of synthesis on the nuclear envelope, or subnuclear components to drive targeted lineage commitment.
- Synthesis and development of novel molecules harboring differentiating "logics" for cardiovascular repair with human adult stem cells. One of these molecules, a hyaluronan mixed ester of butyric and retinoic acids (HBR) remarkably enhanced the process of cardiogenesis in mouse embryonic stem cells, demonstrating the potential for chemically modifying the gene program of stem cell differentiation without the aid of gene transfer technologies. Transplantation of HBR-preconditioned human mesenchymal stem cells led to successful repair of rat and pig hearts, subjected to experimental myocardial infarction. Recently, HBR afforded significant cardiovascular repair in infarcted rat heart, without the needs of stem cell transplantation. Such a response was mediated by direct angiogenic, antiapoptotic and antifibrotic responses, and also encompassed the local recruitment of endogenous stro-1 positive cells that acquired a number of morphological and immunocytochemical features characteristic of pericyte identity. Thus HBR provided a rapid and persistent rescue of the infarcted heart, maximizing the change for further cell therapy by cardiac transplantation of stem cells pretreated with the same molecule.
- Discovery of physical forces controlling stem cell growth and differentiation. These studies led to the finding that extremely low frequency magnetic fields (ELF-MF) were able to turn on cardiogenesis in mouse ES cells. More recently, a remarkable increase in the gene expression of cardiogenic, neurogenic and skeletal-myogenic genes was achieved following ES cell exposure to radiofrequency energy (RF). These responses were elicited by a Radio Electric Asymmetric Conveyor (REAC), an innovative device generating RF loops within the Wi-Fi 2.4 GHz band through an array of emitting antennas and a receiving conveyor probe immersed in the bathing medium. REAC exposure ultimately ensued into a high-yield of terminally differentiated myocardial, neuronal and skeletal muscle cells. For decades stem cell commitment has been triggered *in vitro* by chemistry: the current findings provided evidence for the first time that a "physical milieu" can be generated to orchestrate and optimize stem cell expression of pluripotentiality.
- Optimization of multipotency expression in human adipose derived stem cells (hASCs) by the REAC asymmetrically conveyed radioelectric fields.
- Discovery of human skin fibroblast reprogramming by the aid of REAC asymmetrically conveyed radioelectric fields. This procedure afforded a biphasic, initially up- and then down-regulation, of stemness related genes, driving a direct commitment to cardiac, neuronal and skeletal muscle lineages. Due to the late downregulation of pluripotency genes, cells were not frozen into an embryonic-like intermediate, achieving a high-throughput of terminal specification without the potential tumorigenic risk associated to large proportions of undifferentiated embryonal cells.
- The use of radioelectric fields to antagonize stem cell senescence at the molecular level. So far stem cell expansion *in vitro*, a procedure needed to achieve large number of cells amenable for transplantation in damaged tissues, has been severely hampered by the occurrence of cell senescence after prolonged periods in culture. REAC-asymmetrically conveyed radio electric fields acted on a gene and protein expression program of both telomerase-independent and telomerase-dependent patterning to optimize stem cell ability to cope with senescence progression. This finding will consistently enhance the availability of healthy, competent stem cells after prolonged expansion *ex vivo* prior to transplantation.
- The discovery that cells can sense and even produce acoustic vibrations, putatively associated with cell commitment along targeted lineages. To this end, "Sonocytology" is the term that has been introduced to identify a novel area of inquiry based on the fact that, after

an accurate process of amplification, given the frequency range of nanomechanical motions recorded at cellular level, the vibrations could be transformed into audible sounds, providing a thorough assessment of mechanistic cellular dynamics (Gimzewski JK, Pelling A, and Ventura C., **International Publication Number WO 2008/105919 A2, International Publication Date 4 September 2008. Title: Nanomechanical Characterization of Cellular Activity**).

## OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- Gimzewski JK, Pelling A, and **Ventura C.** International Publication Number WO2008/105919 A2, International Publication Date 4 September 2008. Title: Nanomechanical Characterization of Cellular Activity
- Carlo Tremolada, Carlo Ventura, Milford Graves. International Publication Number WO2014016750 A1, International Publication Date 30 January 2014. Title: Method and device for preparing non-embryonic stem cells.
- Carlo Ventura, Federico Giudiceandrea, Giandomenico Testi. International Publication Number WO2003035907 A3, International Publication Date 12 February 2014. Title: Method and means for early identification of cardiac decompensation risks.
- Alberto Perbellini, Carlo Ventura, Margherita Maioli. International Publication Number WO2004063364 A1, International Publication Date 29 July 2004. Title: Use of retinoic esters of hyaluronic acid for the differentiation of totipotent stem cells.
- Carlo Tremolada, Carlo Ventura. International Publication Number WO2014064642 A1, International Publication Date 1 May 2014. Title: Chemical preconditioning process for cell material to obtain chemical epigenetic reprogramming and pluripotency expression.

## INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS

- The Cell Transplant Center and Diabetes Research Institute (DRI), University of Miami, FL, USA. Director Prof. Camillo Ricordi.
- The DRI Federation. This is involved in the worldwide development of stem cell therapies for diabetes and its associated complications. DRI Federation has centers in Edmonton (Canada), Bogotá (Colombia), San Paolo (Brazil), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Oxford (UK), Geneva (Switzerland), Barcellona (Spain), Umea and Stockholm (Sweden), Milan and Palermo (Italy), Kyoto (Japan), and Shanghai-Fouzu (China).
- The National Institutes of Health (NIH) – National Institutes on Aging (NIA) and their Laboratory of Cardiovascular Sciences (LCS) in Baltimore, MD, USA. Director Prof Edward G. Lakatta.
- Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Experimental and Clinical Traumatology Austrian Cluster for Tissue Regeneration, Vienna (Austria). Director Prof. Heinz Redl.
- Skeletal Research Center, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA. Director Prof. Arnold I Caplan.
- The Lerner Research Institute, Department of Biomedical Engineering, Cleveland Clinic, Ohio, USA. Director Prof. Vincent C. Hascall.
- The University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry. The California Nanoscience Institute (CNSI) and the Nanoart and Nanoscience Institute. These are all directed by Prof. James K. Gimzewski.
- Prof. Luc Montagnier, Pasteur Institute, Paris, France, and Luc Montagnier Foundation, Genève, Switzerland.

*("ai sensi e per gli effetti del D. Lgs 30 giugno 2003, n. 196 "Codice in materia di protezione dei dati personali", autorizzo al trattamento delle informazioni e dei dati contenuti nel presente curriculum vitae, incluso la loro trasmissione e pubblicazione per le finalità ECM)*

Bologna, August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Signature (First, Last Name)

Carlo Ventura

