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Education

Year	Degree	Institute and Location
1997–2003	M.D.	Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
2007–2011	Ph.D.	Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan

Positions

2003	Resident, Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto University Hospital, Kyoto, Japan
2004–2005	Resident, Department of Neurosurgery, Tenri Yorozu Sodanjo Hospital, Nara, Japan
2005–2006	Resident, Department of Neurosurgery, Kyoto City Hospital, Kyoto, Japan
2006–2007	Clinical staff, Department of Neurosurgery, Kokura Memorial Hospital, Kitakyusyu, Japan
2011–2012	Researcher, Department of Biological Repair, Institute for Frontier Medical Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto
2012–2019	Researcher, Center for iPS Cell Research and Application, Kyoto University, Kyoto
2019–present	Assistant Professor, Center for iPS Cell Research and Application, Kyoto University, Kyoto

License and Certifications

2003	Japanese Medical License
2011	Japanese Board of Neurosurgery
2012	PhD, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine
2015	Japanese Society for Regenerative Medicine Certified Physician

Selected Publications

Kikuchi T, Morizane A, Doi D, Magotani H, Onoe H, Hayashi T, et al. Human iPS cell-derived dopaminergic neurons function in a primate Parkinson's disease model. ***Nature*** 548:592–596 (2017)

Morizane A, Kikuchi T, Hayashi T, Mizuma H, Takara S, Doi H, et al. MHC matching improves engraftment of iPSC-derived neurons in non-human primates. ***Nat Commun*** 8:385 (2017)

Kikuchi T, Morizane A, Doi D, Okita K, Nakagawa M, Yamakado H, et al. Idiopathic Parkinson's disease patient-derived induced pluripotent stem cells function as midbrain dopaminergic neurons in rodent brains. ***J Neurosci Res*** 95:1829–1837 (2017)

Samata B, Doi D, Nishimura K, Kikuchi T, Watanabe A, Sakamoto Y, et al. Purification of functional human ES and iPSC-derived midbrain dopaminergic progenitors using LRTM1. ***Nat Commun*** 7:13097 (2016)

Morizane A, Doi D, Kikuchi T, Okita K, Hotta A, Kawasaki T, et al. Direct comparison of autologous and allogeneic transplantation of iPSC-derived neural cells in the brain of a nonhuman primate. ***Stem Cell Reports*** 1(4): 283–292 (2013)

Doi D, Morizane A, Kikuchi T, Onoe H, Hayashi T, Kawasaki T, Motono M, et al. Prolonged maturation culture favors a reduction in the tumorigenicity and the dopaminergic function of human ESC-derived neural cells in a primate model of Parkinson's disease. ***Stem Cells*** 30(5): 935–945 (2012)

Kikuchi T, Morizane A, Doi D, Onoe H, Hayashi T, Kawasaki T, et al. Survival of human induced pluripotent stem cell–derived midbrain dopaminergic neurons in the brain of a primate model of Parkinson's disease. ***J Parkinson's Disease*** 1(4): 395–412 (2011)

Selected Presentations

ISSCR 14th Annual Meeting (International Society for Stem Cell Research), San Francisco, USA, 2016 Jun 22, Induced pluripotent stem cells derived from idiopathic Parkinson's disease patients improved motor function of Parkinson's disease model monkeys.

ISSCR 13th Annual Meeting (International Society for Stem Cell Research), Stockholm, Sweden, 2015 Jun 26, Induced pluripotent stem cells derived from idiopathic Parkinson's disease patients differentiate into midbrain dopaminergic neurons and improve Motor function of Parkinson's disease model rats.

ISSCR 11th Annual meeting (International Society for Stem Cell Research), Boston, USA, 2013 Jun 13, Induced pluripotent stem cells derived from idiopathic Parkinson's disease patients differentiate into midbrain dopaminergic neurons.

ISSCR 10th Annual meeting (International Society for Stem Cell Research), Yokohama, Japan, 2012 Jun 14, Induced pluripotent stem cells derived from idiopathic Parkinson's disease patients differentiate into midbrain dopaminergic neurons.

ISSCR 9th Annual meeting (International Society for Stem Cell Research), Toronto, Canada, 2011 Jun 16, Induced pluripotent stem cells derived from Parkinson's disease patient differentiated into midbrain dopaminergic neurons.

Neuroscience 2010 (Society for Neuroscience), San Diego, California, 2010 Nov 15, Transplantation of human iPS derived dopaminergic neurons to a primate model for Parkinson disease. (poster presentation)