Commentary
Volume 5:9, 2021

Journal of Genetics and Genomes

ISSN: 2684-4567 Open Access

The Stem Cell Advances in the use of Graphene Scaffolds in the Scientific Research

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Abstract

Genomics technologies such as next-generation sequencing (NGS) and microarrays accelerate neurogenomics research by revealing the mechanisms behind complex neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), and psychiatric disorders. The interaction between genetic and non-genetic mutations, epigenetics, and other factors requires an analysis of the NGS level to broaden our understanding. Arrays aids in major studies of a variety of genes related to neurological disorders. Illumina provides NGS and the same tools needed to make neurogenomics research possible.

Keywords: SGLT2 inhibitors • Metformin • Insulin

Commentary

Stem cell research is an important part of biomedical science research, which helps to develop life-saving therapies, improve our understanding of human development and countless diseases, and establish a new therapeutic platform for mutation. To ensure that these developments translate into positive patient outcomes, it is important that strong support from government and private stem cell research firms continues, and that researchers doing this important work have access to cell types, cell lines, and other resources. We need to stop the diseases that plague the American people and the population around the world health, hope, and time.

Totipotent stem cells are able to differentiate and divide into cells of all living things. Totipotency has high differentiation potential and allows cells to form both embryonic and extra-embryonic structures. One example of the totipotent cell is the zygote, which was formed after a sperm fertilized an egg. These cells can later grow into any of the three viral layers or form a placenta. After about 4 days, the inner cell of the blastocyst becomes larger.

The blastocyst is formed after fertilization by ovum fertilization. Its inner wall is made up of short-lived stem cells, that is, embryonic stem cells. Blastocyst is made up of two distinct cell types: the inner cell mass (ICM), which grows into epiblasts and causes fetal formation, as well as trophectoderm (TE). Blastocysts are responsible for regulating the ICM microenvironment. TE continues to grow and forms the extraembryonic support structures needed for a successful embryonic origin, such as the placenta. As TE begins to build a special support structure, ICM cells remain isolated, fully charged and proliferated. The pluripotency of stem cells allows them to form any body cell. Embryonic stem cells (hESCs) are obtained from ICM. During the process of embryogenesis, cells form a fusion called layers of cells: the endoderm, the mesoderm, and the ectoderm, each of which eventually produces separate cells and embryonic tissue and, later, the living organism. After the HESCs differentiate into one of the viral layers, they become numerous stem cells, the capacity of which is limited to only the viral layer cells. This process is short for human development. Thereafter, pluripotent stem cells occur throughout the body as inseparable cells, and their vital capacity grows with the formation of the next generation of stem cells and the separation of specialized cells under certain body conditions.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Acknowledgement

The authors are grateful to the journal editor and the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions

How to cite this article: Guicheux J. "The Stem Cell Advances in the use of Graphene Scaffolds in the Scientific Research" *J Genet Genom* 5 (2021) 128.

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Received: 7 November, 2021**; Accepted:** 21 November, 2021**, Published:** 28 November, 2021