



STEM CELLS FROM UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD AND TISSUE



- STEM CELLS FROM UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD AND TISSUE
- CLINICAL TRIALS WITH BLOOD STEM CELL GENERATION
- GENE THERAPY FOR HEREDITARY DISEASES WITH BLOOD STM CELL FORMATION
- CLINICAL TRIALS WITH UMBILICAL CORD TISSUE STEM CELLS

Anemias

- Aplastic anemia
- Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia
- Fanconi anemia
- Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)

Leukemia / Acute Leukemia

- Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL)
- Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
- Acute biphenotypic leukemia
- Acute undifferentiated leukemia

Chronic leukemia

- Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
- Juvenile chronic myeloid leukemia (JCML)
- Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML)



Myelodysplastic Syndromes (Pre-Leukemia)

- Refractory Anemia (RA)
- Refractory Ring Sideroblast Anemia (RARS)
- Refractory anemia with excess blast cells (RAEB)
- Refractory anemia with excess blast cells in transformation
- Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML)

Lymphoma

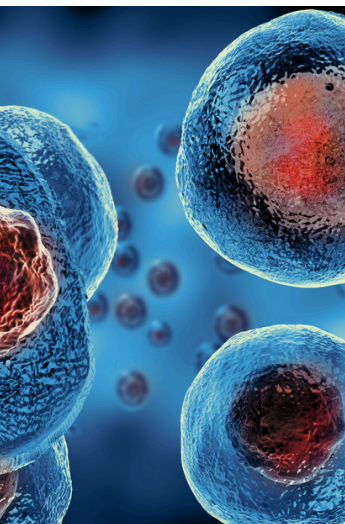
- Hodgkin lymphoma
- Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (Burkitt's lymphoma)

Bone marrow cancer (plasma cell diseases)

- Multiple myeloma
- Plasma cell leukemia
- Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia

Solid tumors (having origins outside of the blood and immune system)

- Neuroblastoma
- Medulloblastoma
- Retinoblastoma



Myeloproliferative diseases

- Acute myelofibrosis
- Agnogenic myeloid metaplasia (myelofibrosis)
- Polycythemia vera
- Essential thrombocythemia

Phagocyte diseases

- Chediak-Higashi Syndrome
- Septic granulomatosis
- Neutrophil actin deficiency
- Reticular dysgenesis

Hereditary red blood cell abnormalities

- Beta thalassemia major
- Diamond Blackfan Anemia
- Acquired isolated aplastic anemia
- Sickle cell anemia

Hereditary platelet abnormalities

- Amegakaryocytosis (Congenital)
- Glanzmann's thrombasthenia

Hereditary metabolic disorders

- Mucopolysaccharidoses (MPS)
- storage diseases
- Mucopolysaccharidoses (MPS)
- Hurler Syndrome (MPS-IH)
- Scheie Syndrome (MPS-IS)
- Hunter syndrome (MPS-II)
- Sanfilippo Syndrome (MPS-III)
- Morquio Syndrome (MPS-IV)
- Maroteaux-Lamy Syndrome (MPS-VI)
- Sly syndrome, beta-glucuronidase (MPS-VII)
- Mucopolipidosis II (I cell disease)

Leukodystrophy Diseases

- Adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD) / Adrenomyeloneuropathy (AMN)
- Krabbe disease (globoid cell leukodystrophy)
- Metachromatic Leukodystrophy
- Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Syndrome

Lysosomal Storage Diseases

- Niemann-Pick disease
- Sandhoff disease
- Wolman disease

Other

- Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome
- Osteopetrosis

Hereditary immune system diseases

- Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID)
- SCID with Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency (ADA-SCID)
- X-SCID
- SCID with deficient T and B cells
- SCID with T-cell deficiency, Normal B-cells
- Omenn-Syndrome

Neutropenia

- Kostmann syndrome
- Myelochexis

Other

- Ataxia-Telangiectasia
- Rare lymphocyte syndrome
- Variable Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- DiGeorge Syndrome
- Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis
- Leukocyte adhesion deficiency
- Lymphoproliferative Syndrome (LPD)
- X-linked lymphoproliferative syndrome
- Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome

Hereditary diseases that affect the immune system and affect other organs

- Cartilage-hair hypoplasia
- Günther's disease (erythropoietic prophyria)
- Hermansky-Pudlak Syndrome
- Pearson Syndrome
- Shwachman Diamond Syndrome
- Systemic mastocytosis





Autoimmune diseases

- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)
- Chron's disease
- Type 1 diabetes
- Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD)
- Kidney and stem cell transplant
- Lupus
- Multiple sclerosis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Scleroderma

Cardiovascular - birth defects

- Support for other open heart surgery
- Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome (HLHS)
- Growing vascular replacement

Ischemia

- Critical Leg Ischemia (CLI)
- Compartment Syndrome (Battlefield Trauma)
- Ischemic stroke
- Ischemic Heart Disease

Cardiac fix

- Heart attack
- Cardiomyopathy



FACTS

- Since the year 2000, cord blood has been the fastest growing source of stem cells in pediatric transplants, accounting for more than half of all pediatric transplants. (1)
- More than 50,000 cord blood transplants have been performed worldwide. (2)
- Thanks to the accreditations and certifications of our laboratory, we comply with all quality requirements, which are also required by the public system

1) National Marrow Donor Program®. Number of Unrelated Transplants, Pediatric Recipients, by Cell Source. [directory title] Transplants by Cell Source - Pediatric Recipients (younger than 18 years) [chart title] <https://bethematchclinical.org/Resources-and-Education/HCT-Presentation-Slides/#/> Accessed August 20, 2014.
2) Ballen, K. (2017, August 24). Update on umbilical cord blood transplantation. Retrieved August 14, 2020, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5580430/>.

Adrenoleukodystrophy

- X-linked recessive inherited septic granulomatosis
- Fanconi anemia
- HIV
- Metachromatic Leukodystrophy
- Severe Combined Immunodeficiency
- Thalassemia
- Sickle cell
- Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome

Orthopedic

- Alveolar cleft palate repair
- Knee cartilage regeneration

Other

- Epidermolysis bullosa
- AIDS
- Lysosomal Storage Diseases
- Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD)

CLINICAL STUDIES USING MESENCHIMAL (TISSUE) STEM CELLS

- Alzheimer
- Aplastic anemia
- Cerebral palsy
- Type 2 diabetes
- Liver failure
- Multiple sclerosis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Spinal cord injury
- Cartilage regeneration
- Connective tissue disease
- Erectile dysfunction
- Lung damage
- Lupus
- Muscular dystrophy
- Heart attack
- Osteoarthritis
- Ovarian failure
- Parkinson's
- Psoriasis
- Retinopathy pigmentosa
- Sepsis
- Stroke
- Traumatic optic neuropathy
- Ulcerative colitis





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