

UNIVERSITÀ  
DI TORINO

# SEMINAR CYCLE

*of the PhD in Neuroscience of Turin*

5<sup>th</sup> Appointment

**Dott. Annarita Patrizi**

German Cancer Research Center (Heidelberg)

**“Choroid plexus: a new entry point to study the  
brain development”**

30<sup>th</sup> May, 2023 h 3:00 PM

The lecture will last 1 hour and it will be followed by discussion.

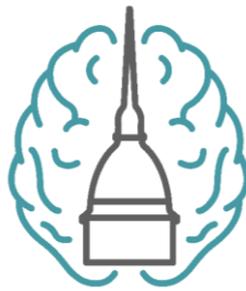
**Host: Prof. Marco Sassoè**

Aula A - Corso Massimo D'Azeglio 52

Link: <https://bit.ly/3nZBjbY>



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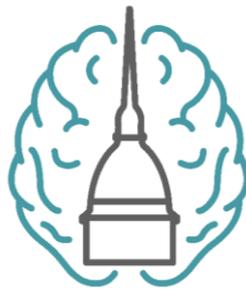
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## DOTT. ANNARITA PATRIZI

Dr. Annarita Patrizi studied Neurobiology at the University of Torino, Italy. During her Graduate thesis at the same University, she addressed the role of GABAergic neurotransmission in the assembly of GABAergic synapses in the group of Prof. Marco Sassoe'-Pognetto. As postdoctoral fellow in the groups of Prof. M. Fagiolini at Harvard Medical School and the group of T. K. Hensch at the Harvard University in Boston, USA, she examined how and when selective GABAergic cortical circuits are disrupted in Rett Syndrome, a devastating neurodevelopmental disorder. During her postdoctoral fellowship, she won long term fellowships such as "International Rett Syndrome Foundation" and "Nancy Lurie Marks Postdoctoral Fellowship in Autism Research". In October 2017 she moved to Germany to head an independent Chica and Heinz Schaller-Foundation Junior Group at the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), in Heidelberg.

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## ABSTRACT

*Building the central nervous system (CNS) requires the orchestration of molecular signals spatially synchronized across neural progenitor cells and exquisite hierarchical signals to coordinate the specificity of neural circuits. From very early stages of embryonic development, the entire CNS forms around cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)-filled ventricles. Interestingly, CSF is mainly produced by the choroid plexus (ChP), a highly vascularized specialized epithelial membrane. The Patrizi's group aims at understanding how the choroid plexus-CSF axis participates to the brain development during normal and pathological states.*

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