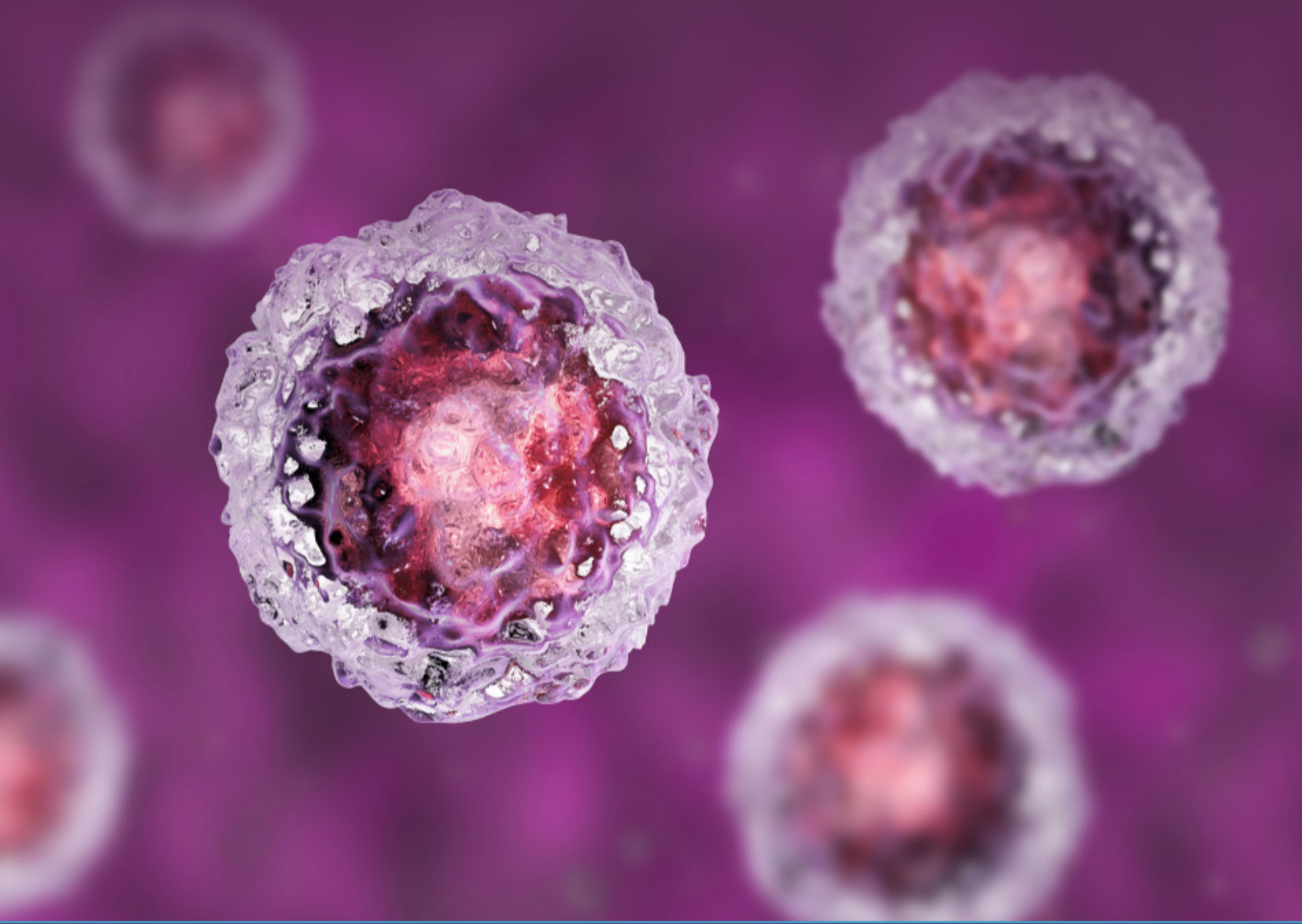
EuroSciCon

Tentative Program

Stem Cell 2022

June 13-14, 2022 | Dublin, Ireland



Day 1, Agenda

General Session

08:00 AM — INTRODUCTION

09:00 AM — PLENARY

10:00 AM — KEYNOTE

Networking & Refreshments Break

	HALL 01	HALL 02	HALL 03
11:00 AM	Talks On: cancer stem cell	Talks On: Stem Cell Therapy	Talks On: stem cells
	Talks On: Tissue Engineering	Talks On: Embryonic Stem Cell	Talks On: Stem Cell Niche
	SESSION DISCUSSION	**SESSION DISCUSSION**	**SESSION DISCUSSION**
02:00 PM	Panel Over: Stem Cell Transplantation	Panel Over: Nanotechnology In Stem Cells	Panel Over: Ethical Issues In Stem Cell Research
	Workshop On: Genetically Modified Stem Cell Therapy	Workshop On: Stem Cell & Regenerative Medicine Industry	Workshop On: Novel Stem Cell Technologies
	Lunch Break @ Restaurant	***Lunch Break @ Restaurant***	***Lunch Break @ Restaurant***
04:00 PM	Talks On: Bioprocessing & Bio Banking	Talks On: 3D Bioprinting & Biofabrication	Talks On: Alternative Medicine In Stem Cell
	Lectures on: Stem Cell Biomarkers	Lectures on: Reprogramming Stem Cells	Lectures on: Computational Biology
06:00 PM	Session On: Stem Cell In Drug Development trials in stem cell 7 cancer	Session On: Stem Cell Biology And Advances	Session On: Stem Cells For Organ Repair
	NETWORKING	**NETWORKING**	**NETWORKING**

https://stemcell.euroscicon.com/registration

About Dublin, Ireland

Dublin is a warm and welcoming city, known for the friendliness of its people and famous for its craic ("crack")—that mixture of repartee, humour, intelligence, and acerbic and deflating insight that has attracted writers, intellectuals, and visitors for centuries. It has faded grandeur and a comfortably worn sense. Some one-fourth of the residents of the Republic of Ireland live in the Greater Dublin urban area, providing a good deal of bustle. The city's heart is divided north-south by the River Liffey, with O'Connell's Bridge connecting the two parts. Pubs (where much of the city's social life is conducted), cafés, and restaurants abound, and Irish musicality rarely allows silence. On the north side, near the General Post Office, stand most of the remaining Georgian houses, built in the 18th century around squares, now side by side with glass and concrete offices and apartment blocks. Some of the finest monumental buildings stand on the north riverbank, as do the city's poorest parts, maintaining a curious juxtaposition between the echoes of the politics and economic life of the past—aristocratic and impoverished—and the manifestations of the prosperous city of the present. Ireland's national theatre, the Abbey, is just east of O'Connell Street, marked since 2002 by the Spire of Dublin, a 394-foot (120-metre) stainless steel landmark that proclaimed the street's transformation with a pedestrian plaza and tree-lined boulevard. Together with a rash of new high-rise buildings, the spire has changed the character of the city and of the north side. Though Dublin has undergone modernization, and some areas—such as the narrow and winding streets of the Temple Bar district west of Trinity College—regularly play host to rowdy and raucous crowds, a strong sense of history and of a centuries-old capital pervades.

