



Carla Distasi graduated in Physics at University of Turin (Italy) in 1984 and received a PhD in Physiology at the University of Milan (Italy) in 1992. From 1984 to 1985 she was researcher at the Laboratoire de Biologie Cellulaire et Moléculaire-CNRS, Gif-sur-Yvette, France. From 1986 to 1988 she was assistant professor at Département de Physiologie Centre Médical Universitaire, Geneva, Switzerland, from 1993 to 1998 at the Faculty of Science of the University of Turin, Department of Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo and from 1999 at the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Piemonte Orientale. Since 2002 is Associate Professor of Physiology at the Department of Pharmacological

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Since 1984 she has worked in electrophysiology of excitable and inexcitable cells; she has applied the patch clamp technique and later calcium imaging mainly to the study of potassium channels and calcium permeable channels in developing neurons. She focused on the study of the biophysical properties and molecular identity of the calcium permeable channels activated by growth factors (bFGF), neurotransmitters and hormones in neurons and glial cells and the role of these proteins in neuronal development, with emphasis on neuron-glia interaction in neuronal migration.

She is currently involved in projects aimed at the study of the interface between neurons and nanoparticles, the potential toxic effects of nanoparticles on the nervous system and the mechanisms underlying chemotherapy-induced neurotoxicity.

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Nanoparticle-neuron interactions: molecular basis of neuronal activity modulation

Engineered nanoparticles have attracted increasing interest in several applications, and particularly in the field of nanomedicine and drug delivery. For their optimal and controlled use, the understanding of the mechanisms elicited by their interaction with the biological target is a prerequisite, especially when dealing with cells particularly vulnerable to environmental stimuli like neurons. The seminar will illustrate novel findings, mainly obtained by electrophysiological and calcium imaging techniques, regarding silica nanoparticle-neuron interactions and their effects on neuronal activity modulation.