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Neurodevelopment, brain vasculature and schizophrenia

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Neurodevelopment, brain vasculature and schizophrenia

- 1) The majority of neural stem cells in the adult human subependymal zone are in a quiescent state and adult human neurogenesis may be a rare event (this thesis).
- 2) The relative abundance of oligo progenitor cells in the adult human subependymal zone decreases with age (this thesis).
- 3) Neural cultures derived from human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs) are useful *in-vitro* models to study the etiology of neurodevelopmental diseases.
- 4) At resting-state, hiPSCS-derived neuronal networks from patients with schizophrenia undergo less diverse connectivity configurations than control networks (this thesis).
- 5) Reduced dynamism and flexibility of neuronal functional connectivity during development might contribute to alterations in brain functional connectivity associated with schizophrenia.
- 6) The relative abundance and transcriptome of the cells of the blood-brain barrier are not greatly affected in schizophrenia *post-mortem* tissue (this thesis).
- 7) The pro-inflammatory profile observed in some patients with schizophrenia could negatively affect the performance of the blood-brain barrier.
- 8) Schizophrenia can be a devastating disorder, with severe dysfunctions. Yet most cells in the midbrain are very similar in distribution and gene expression to healthy humans.
- 9) The future of children is today. Tomorrow will be late. Gabriela Mistral.