

Curriculum Vitae

Pasquale Pagliaro, MD, PhD is Associate Professor of Physiology at the University of Torino, School of Medicine S. Luigi Gonzaga. Currently is the Vice-Director of the Doctoral School of Experimental Medicine and Therapy and Coordinator of the PhD program in Cardiovascular Physiology.

Dr. Pagliaro earned his Medical degree and completed the PhD training in Cardiovascular Physiology at the University of Torino. He served as PostDoc Research Fellow and Visiting Scientist at the Cardiology Division of the Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, MD, USA). He is the head of the laboratory in Cardiovascular Physiology (CVP) of the Department of Clinical and Biological Sciences.

Dr. Pagliaro is an ordinary member of several scientific societies, including the Italian Society of Physiology, The Physiological Society (London), the Italian Society of Cardiology and the Italian Society of Cardiovascular Research. From 2005 he is an Executive Board Member of the Italian Society of Cardiovascular Research. Dr. Pagliaro is a manuscript reviewer for several scientific journals (Am. J. Physiol. Heart Circ Physiol; Cardiovasc Res; Future Cardiology; Intern J. Cardiology, dal 2004; Ital. Heart J; G Ital Cardiol; Life Sciences; Current Medicinal Chemistry; Acta Physiol; Basic Res Cardiol; BBA-Bioenergetics; Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis).

He is the author or co-author of about 100 publications in peer-reviewed journals.

Research Interests

The general research programs of the CVP group concern the protection and regeneration of the myocardium. In particular, with regard to the study of myocardial protection, we study the role of protective endothelial factors and other endogenous substances in triggering protective signaling cascades. With regard to the myocardial regeneration we study in *in vitro* and *ex vivo* models the homing features of stem cells. We also study the effectiveness of adult stem cells in improving the myocardial function in *in vivo* models. Particular attention, is devoted to the possibility to repair the infarcted area, to induce angiogenesis and to improve the recovery of contractile function.