

Cédric RENTIER, Ph.D.

Tokyo University of Pharmacy and Life Sciences

Department of Medicinal Chemistry

Development of myostatin inhibitory peptides for muscle atrophic disorders

European Research Day 2016

November 25th 2016

Delegation of the European Union to Japan, Tokyo

Focus on research

My research at TUPLS: myostatin inhibition

- Myostatin: protein responsible for **negative regulation** of muscular growth
- Natural deficiencies exists (cattle, whippets, sheep, humans)



"Belgian blue" cattle



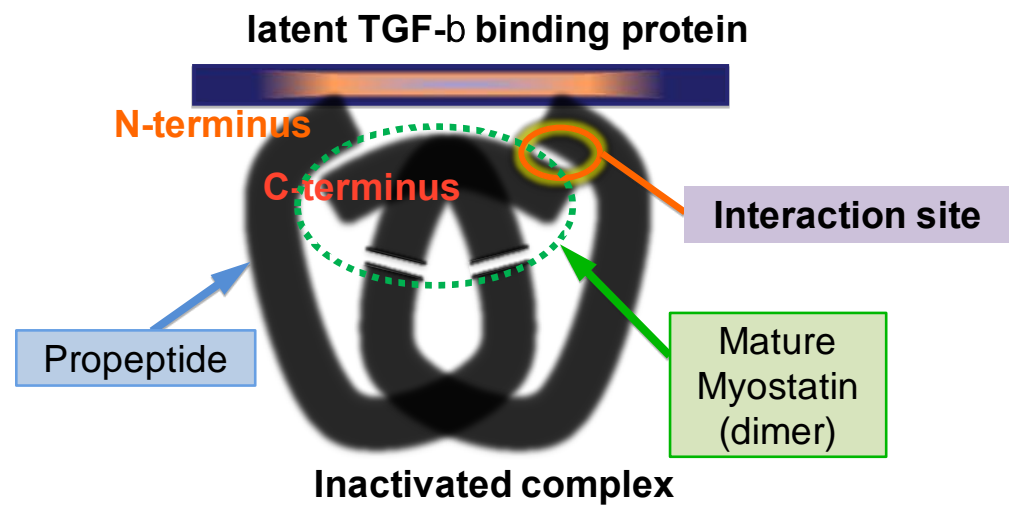
"Bully" whippet

Focus on research



The idea: synthesis of myostatin inhibitory peptides

- Myostatin inhibition in vivo: inactivation of myostatin dimer by N-terminal part
- Synthesis of small peptides to inhibit myostatin ?



Myostatin inhibition
➔
Muscle size increase ?



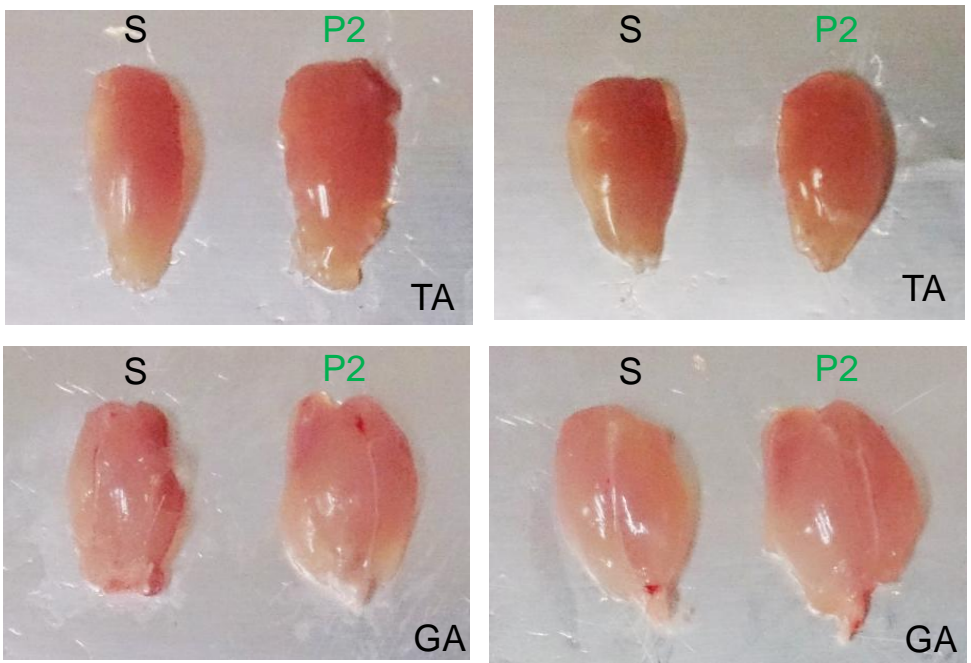
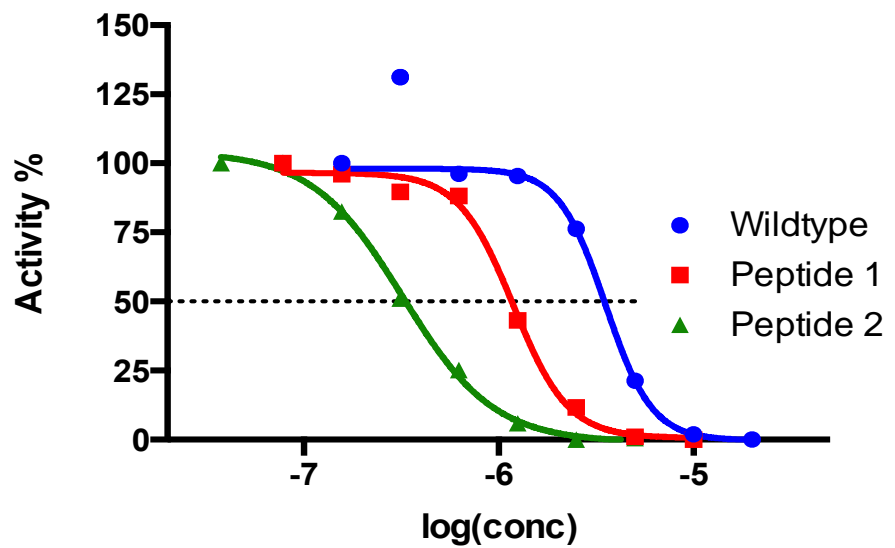
Focus on research

The results (so far): does it work?

Mouse myostatin prodomain sequence



Myostatin inhibitory peptide **A** (23AA)



IC₅₀ = 3.53 ± 0.25 μM
IC₅₀ = 1.19 ± 0.11 μM
IC₅₀ = 0.32 ± 0.05 μM
 ➤ **11 times lower !**

Preliminary *in vivo* studies on mice:
Peptide 2 can increase the muscular mass to up to 20%.

Focus on career

(Relatively) successful in Europe

- Jul. 2011 – Sep. 2015: Ph.D. in Chemical Biology (University of Cergy-Pontoise, France & University of Florence, Italy)
- Oct. 2014 – Aug. 2015: Temporary Assistant Professor (UCP)
- Feb. 2016: Qualified as Assistant Professor in France (organic chemistry, chemical biology and biochemistry)
- Dec. 2016: Ph.D. award “Louis Forest” (from Paris Universities Chancellery)

Focus on career



Japan? Why, and how?



Age 8



Age 18



Age 28





Age 38

- Obtained position through **networking**
- Oct. 2015 – Sep. 2016: MEXT Postdoctoral Researcher (Tokyo Univ. of Pharmacy and Life Sciences, Hachioji, Japan)
- Oct. 2016 – present: JSPS Overseas Researcher (TUPLS)

Researcher in Japan

Despite some drawbacks...

- Language:  vs 
 - Both sides must **improve their language skills**
- Communication: non-conflictual Japanese culture
 - Importance of **non-verbal** or **indirect** communications
- Efficiency: the work schedule & rhythm is different
 - Find a **work/life balance** satisfying everyone
- Being a “gaijin”...
 - People automatically assume you **know nothing...**

Researcher in Japan

... there are still positive points !

- Salary:



- Great for starting a life as a young researcher

- Quality of life: a society full of (convenient) services

- Allows to **stay focused** on the work

- Self-esteem: bringing something different to the group

- The work is **valorized** because **unique**

- ... being a “gaijin” !

- ... so **tolerance** is higher than usual (don't abuse it!)

The future

Academia vs Industry

- Academia:

- ✓ Teaching to students
- ✓ Less pressure (vs industry)
- ✓ Choice of the topic
- ❖ Language is an issue
- ❖ Academic system “flawed”

- Industry:

- ✓ More money (salaries, lab...)
- ✓ Start-ups !
- ✓ Vitality of the field (in pharma)
- ❖ Tight schedules and turnover
- ❖ Corporate system

➤ **Things are not set in stone...**

The future

From Japan back to Europe

➤ A valuable experience: **Transferable skills** for future career



✓ Group thinking: Interests of **the group** before your own

✓ Commitment: Learn to be **dedicated** to an objective

✓ Flexibility: Adapt to a **different culture**

The future



The realistic options

- ✓ Assistant professor: **France** (language barrier)
- ✓ Full-time researcher in academia: **Japan** (higher \$\$)
- ✓ Full-time researcher in industry: **Japan** or **France** (based on \$\$)
- ✓ Start-up in pharma or biotech: **Japan** or **France** (business laws?)
- Note: **Other EU countries** might also be an option

Conclusion

Life of an EU researcher in JP

- ✓ Working in Japan: an incredible opportunity
- ✓ Cultural differences: a lot to learn
- ✓ Building a successful international profile
- The most important: Enjoy your time in Japan

Thank you for your kind attention !