Maryam Bagheri, PhD

Neurobiology (Neuroscience)
Ilam University of Medical Sciences
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Personal information

Gender: Female

Nationality: Iranian

Marital state: Married

Education

1. 08/2007- 04/2012: Ph.D, Neurobiology, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden
2. 09/2004 – 02/2007: MSc, Medical Physiology, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
3. 09/1999 – 04/2003: BSc, Nursing, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Experiences

1. Teaching, endocrine physiology to nursing student
2. Teaching, endocrine physiology to medical student
3. Teaching, general physiology to medical student
4. Teaching, neurophysiology to medical student
5. Setting up behavioral science lab, Department of Anatomy, Iran University of Medical Sciences, 2010
6. Executive manager of Basic and Clinical Neuroscience Journal, 2007- 2010

Skills

1. Stereotaxic surgery
2. Learning & memory behavioral tests
3. Histochemistry techniques
4. Immunohistochemistry techniques
5. Biochemistry techniques
6. Western blotting
7. Confocal microscopy

Grants

1. Landstinget in Linköping, Östergötland, 2009
2. Lions forskninsfond, Linköping University, 2012

Training

1. Electrophoresis and PCR techniques, workshop, 2012
2. Behavioral techniques in neuroscience, 2010
3. Cell culture techniques, 2008
4. Neuronal counting methods, 2008

PhD. Thesis

Neuroprotective Effect of Genistein: Studies in Rat Models of Parkinson's and Alzheimer's Disease, 2012, Linköping University, Sweden

Publications

1- Baluchnejadmojarad T, Roghani M, Nadoushan MR, Bagheri M.
Neuroprotective effect of genistein in 6-hydroxydopamine hemi-parkinsonian rat model. *PhytotherapyResearch***,** *2009; 23(1):132-5*.

2- Bagheri M, Joghataei MT, Mohseni S, Roghani M.
Genistein ameliorates learning and memory deficits in amyloid beta (1-40) rat model of Alzheimer's disease.
Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2011; 95(3):270-6.

3- Bagheri M, Roghani M, Joghataei MT, Mohseni S.
Genistein inhibits aggregation of exogenous amyloid-beta1-40 and alleviates astrogliosis in the hippocampus of rats.
Brain Research, 2012; 1429:145-54.