

TRANSNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE DIMENSIONS OF STEM CELL SCIENCE POLICY**Ellie Okada***Boston Cancer Policy Institute, USA***Abstract**

Research questions : This study examines (i) factors that shape transnational or state-centered zones of stem cell research policies and (ii) how these factors affect translation pathways of academic institutions. The zones are jurisdictional fields of technologies and knowledge that regulators attempt to define (Barry, 2006; Faulkner, 2009). As debates have shifted from morality issues to applications in the stem cell science, it is a legitimate timing to reflect these questions.

Methodology : The study conducts an inductive-deductive analysis by combining the factor analysis and in-depth case analysis. Factors investigated are institutional legacies (Banchoff, 2005, 2011; Gottweis, Salter, & Waldby, 2009; Holge, 2014), intellectual property regulations (Magnus, Caplan, & Macgee, 2002) and the competition style of moral-based stakeholders (Attas, 2004). Data sources are Lijphart's indexes of patterns of democracy, laws and research policies of 22 OECD countries, and publicly available documents.

Results and Discussion : Among factors of reduced variables, "the political legacy" and its constituent, "the interest group competitiveness" yield a consistent meaning (Table 1). Among countries investigated, the USA and Germany have similar legal legacies and different stem cell research policies. The in-depth analysis shows that the turning points are scientific evidence on the potential therapeutic development and rights-based arguments on the reproductive justice (see, Gottweis et al., 2009). As the distinction between the cells and organisms that have a self-directing capacity (George & Tollefsen, 2008) was not necessarily clear, the debates invited the political polarization. The prominent academic institutions complement missing elements in the translation through global research alliances. [Conclusion] (a) Given similar legal legacies, the ambiguity in defining thresholds of cells and organisms that relate to human identity invites politics. Competition styles of moral-based stakeholders affect zones of science. (b) Societal justification affects the translational pathways of academic sciences. (c) Global research alliances complement missing factors for each other.

**Biography**

Ellie Okada is an academic, whose research and teaching interests are in governance for responsible innovation, frameworks of governance and management of knowledge-intensive organizations (such as academic institutions and multilateral organizations), and intellectual property. Former visiting scholar at Harvard University's Weatherhead Center for International Affairs (August 2009-August 2010) and Columbia Business School (April 2008-August 2010), tenured full Professor at a research university in Japan (Yokohama National University) from April 1988 to March 2012 (April 1990-March 2003: Associate Professor with tenure; April 2003-March 2012: full Professor with tenure). Currently working for a nonpartisan, independent research institute of new social sciences, Boston Cancer Policy Institute, as a Senior Fellow (April, 2012-present). At the institute, Okada conducts scholarly research on governance, management, and social science aspects of translational science. Okada has 144 publications including 4 single-authored books.