45 years in cryogenics

1970's

OUR VERY FIRST FREEZER

In the 1960's and 70's new forms of cryobiology were tried out around the world. One of our first cryogenic units is shown here in 1974 with Professor David Pegg, a founding father of the science of cryobiology.

These early controlled rate freezers were used to achieve many of the breakthroughs of the time including the first birth from a frozen bovine embryo.

1980's

FIRST BIRTH FROM HUMAN FROZEN EMBRYO

In Melbourne, Australia the first baby from a frozen embryo was born in 1984, helped on her way by Drs Alan Trounson and Carl Wood and a Planer freezer. Sperm for human IVF started to be routinely banked at that time too. In one case a sample frozen using a Planer Kryo 10, was thawed 22 years later giving a healthy baby – born in Langley, Canada. The first successful freezing of a human oocyte was reported by Dr Christopher Chen in the Lancet in 1986, again using a Planer controlled rate freezer.

1990's

CRYOGENIC INDUSTRY EXPANDS

Research into controlled rate freezing continued and in 1991 arterial graft material was frozen successfully for the first time using our machines. The Planer Kryo 750 was launched in 1996, followed shortly afterwards by the Kryo 360 and the Kryo 560 in 1999 and 2000 respectively.

As the biobanking industry expanded controlled rate freezing became a more mainstream technology and was routinely employed around the world.

2000's

NEW TECHNOLOGIES STILL BEING DEVELOPED

After forty five years of research and development many different types of cells, including cord blood, bone marrow, semen, skin, ovarian tissue, heart valves and blood vessels are routinely controlled rate frozen in labs in many countries.

And with research continuing into new treatments Planer equipment continues to be involved in many of the key developments, new treatments and in scientific breakthroughs around the world.

45 PLANER Years of Expertise

PLANER
PRESERVE / PROTECT / NURTURE