Un esperimento è una domanda che la scienza pone alla natura, ed una misurazione è la registrazione della risposta della Natura. (Max Planck)

Hepatic stem cells

•Liver is an organ capable of extensive regeneration

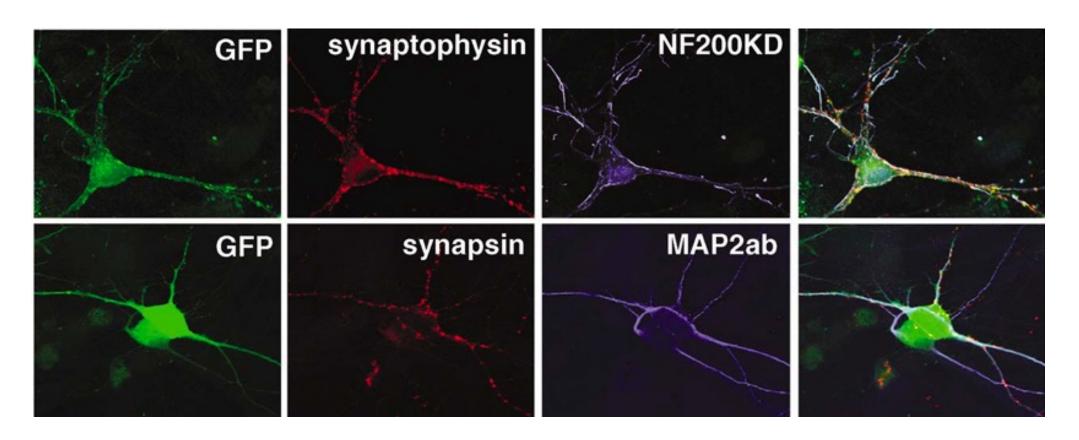
But

•The precise source of stem cells remains unclear (terminal bile ductules ?)

Neural stem cells

- •Old studies in rats and songbirds (1969)
- •More recent studies in mammals: neuronal progenitors exist, are capable of extensive cell division and self renewal
- •Can be obtained by differential sedimentation on a gradient
- •Available markers allow only 45 fold enrichment
- •Neural progenitors can migrate and home to specific sites of damage or regeneration

Post natal neural cells



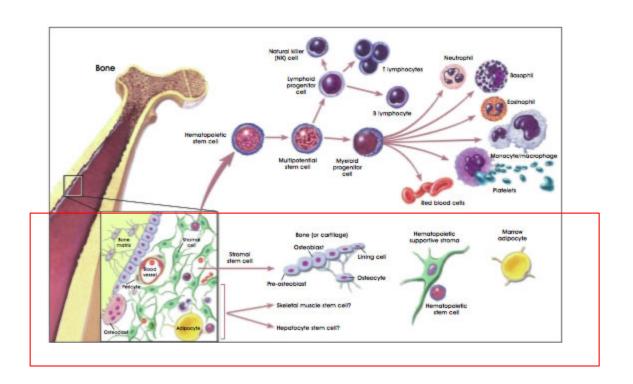
Song et al, 2002

Skeletal muscle stem cells

- •Satellite cell: mononucleated cell ensheathed under the basal lamina that surrounds multinucleated muscle fibers (1961)
- •Can be activated, induced to proliferate, and contribute to intact skeletal muscle fibers even after extensive tissue doublings
- •Heterogeneous, no specific markers
- •Are rapidly depleted in muscle of Duchenne patients

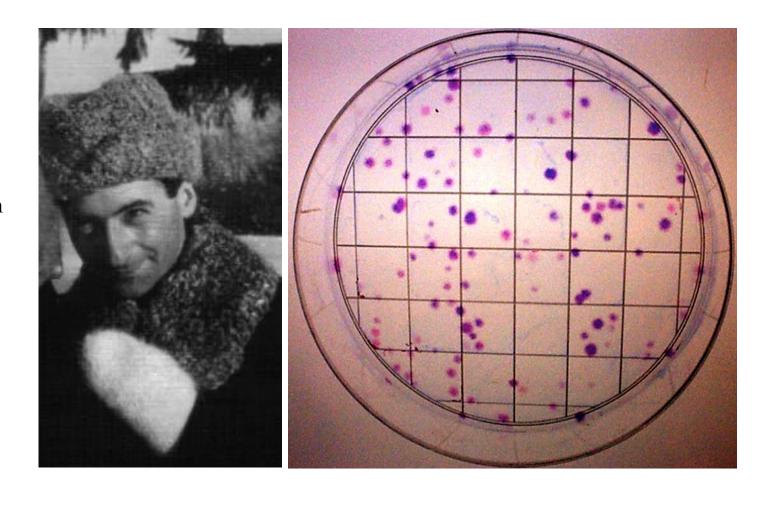
Mesenchymal stem cells

- •Bone marrow-derived (non circulating fraction)
- •Isolated on the basis of their adhesive properties
- •Remarkable plasticity (condrocytes, osteoblasts, adipocytes, cardiac and skeletal muscle cells, neurons, astrocytes)



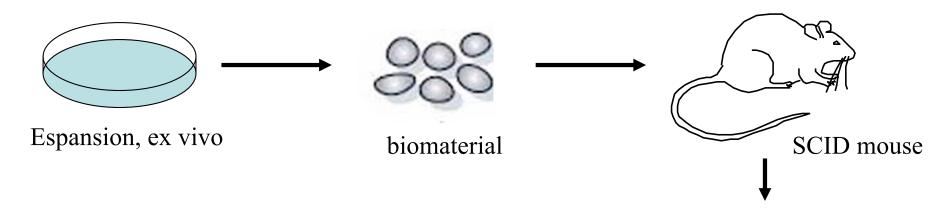
MSC properties

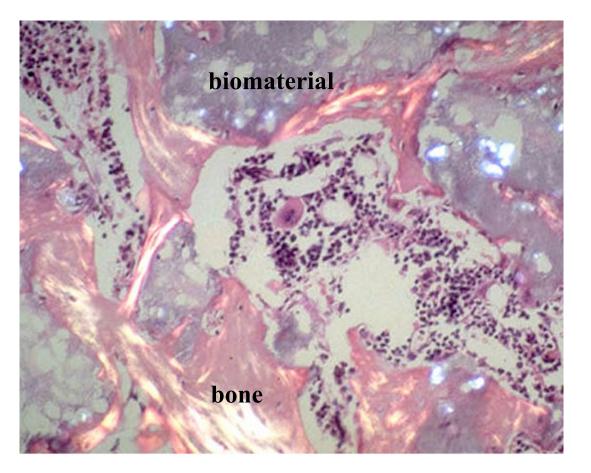
Alexander Friedenstein

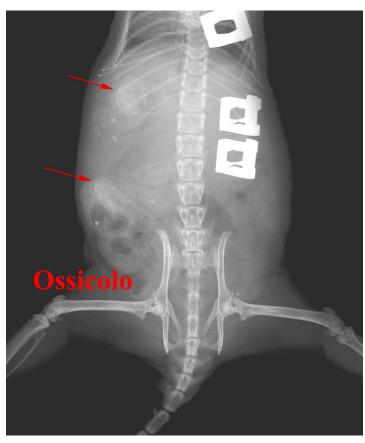


In bone marrow ("fibroblasts")
Can be isolated and amplified ex vivo transplantable
multipotent

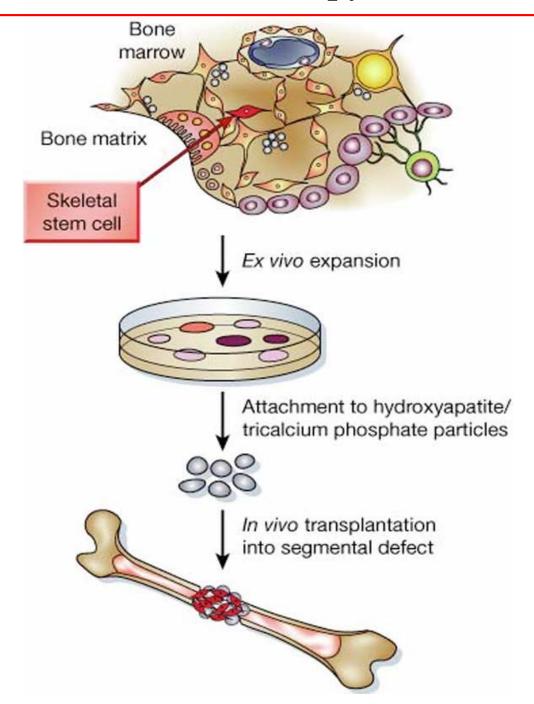
MSC/skeletal stem cells, transplant



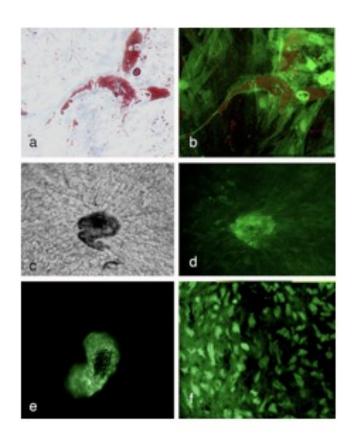




MSC in therapy

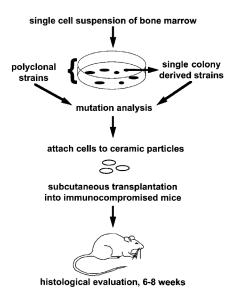


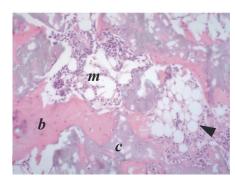
Mesenchymal stem cells pluripotency





www.bianco-lab.it





Spaces separating newly formed bony structures are occupied by hematopoietic marrow (m), in which all hematopoietic lines are detected (meg, megakaryocyte). Adipocytes are readily recognizable in the ectopic marrow (arrowheads).

Animal models

Preclinical models

Mice

Dogs

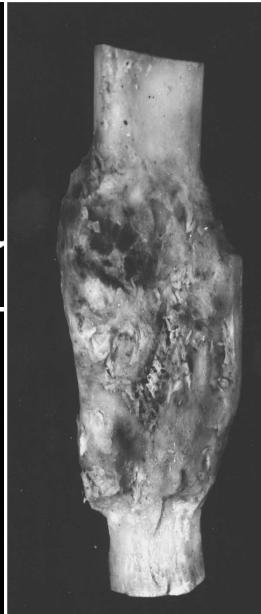
Sheep

. . . .

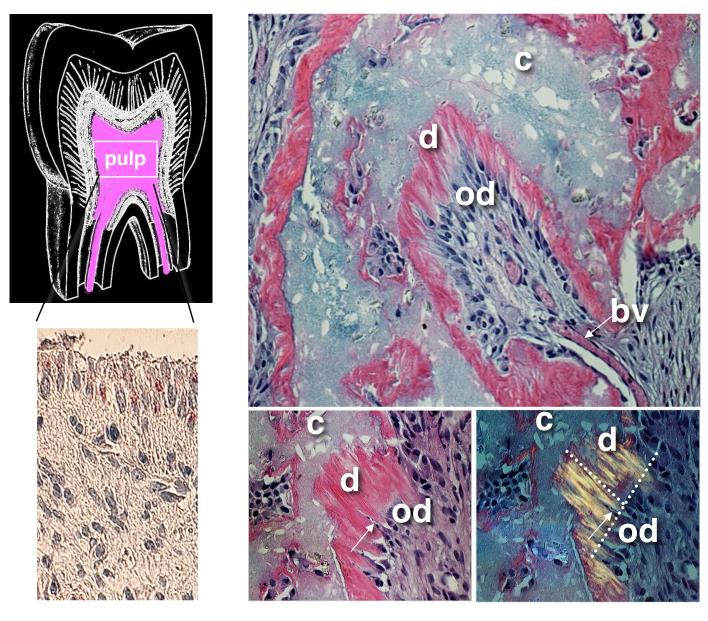








Post natal dental stem cells



Gronthos et al., 2000

MSC in therapy: problems

purification CD146

espansion ex vivo gmp/glp

culture medium quality

biomaterial

Way of injection ---

Adult cell plasticity: an old concept - truth or not??

- •Cloning experiments in amphibia (1962)
- •Cloning experiments in sheep (1997)

provide evidence that the differentiated state in adult is not irreversible.

Adult genes in enucleated cell; fusions..

But more in detail? And without fusions or egg inductions?

"I have learned that the forest, humans and animals are interdependent, and if the forest is sick, then the animals will be sick, and animals will surely impact humans' health too."

Original idea on adult stem cells: self renewal and differentiation potential

hematopoietc stem cell

blood

Satellite cell

muscle

Skin stem cell

epithelium

Liver stem cell

liver

Plasticity of adult stem cells: self renewal, differentiation and transdifferentiation

Bone marrow derived cells:

Blood

Muscle

Brain

Liver

Heart

Vascular endothelium

Muscle cell

blood

CNS cell

Blood muscle

BM stromal cells (tissue injury...)

Adipocytes Muscle bone General strategy for identifying cell fate transitions using BM-derived cells - same tissue

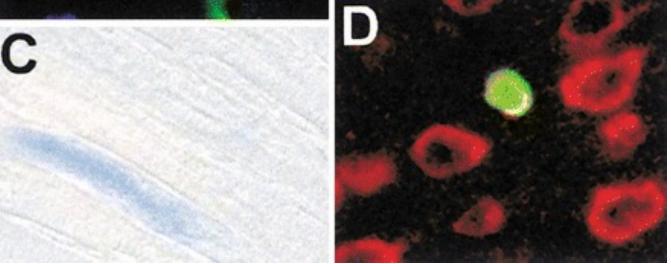
(transgenic mouse) Genetically marked mouse Blood assay Harvest GFP LacZ marrow Y chrom Bone Isogeneic wildtype mouse marrow transplant Lethal GFP irradiation Wait ≥4 weeks Confirm engraftment "Labeled" mouse

Derivation of diverse tissue-specific cell types from BM-derived stem cells - different tissue

Dystrophin (green) and Y chromosome (blue) in BMtransplanted female mdx mice

FAH staining hepatocytes in FAH-/- BMtransplanted mice 30-50% of liver mass 7 months posttransplant

Beta gal positive myocardium in a murine model of infarctum BMtransplanted (SP fraction intravascular delivery)



Neurons (red) GFP positive (green) in the cortex of a mouse intravascularl y delivered with GFP +BM.

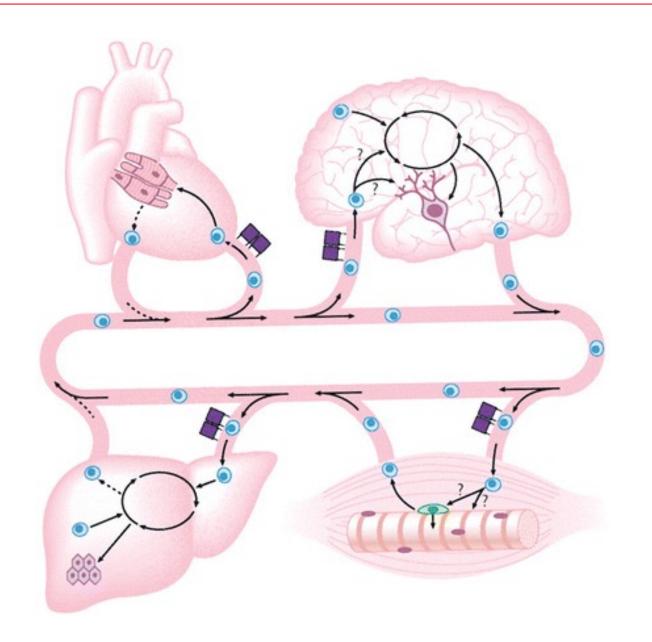
Criteria for trans-differentiation

- •New specific gene expression, in vitro and in vivo
- •Marker of the stem cell (Y, GFP, lacZ..)
- Colocalization (confocal)
- •Integration in the tissue
- Functional assay

Stem cells

Entity or function?

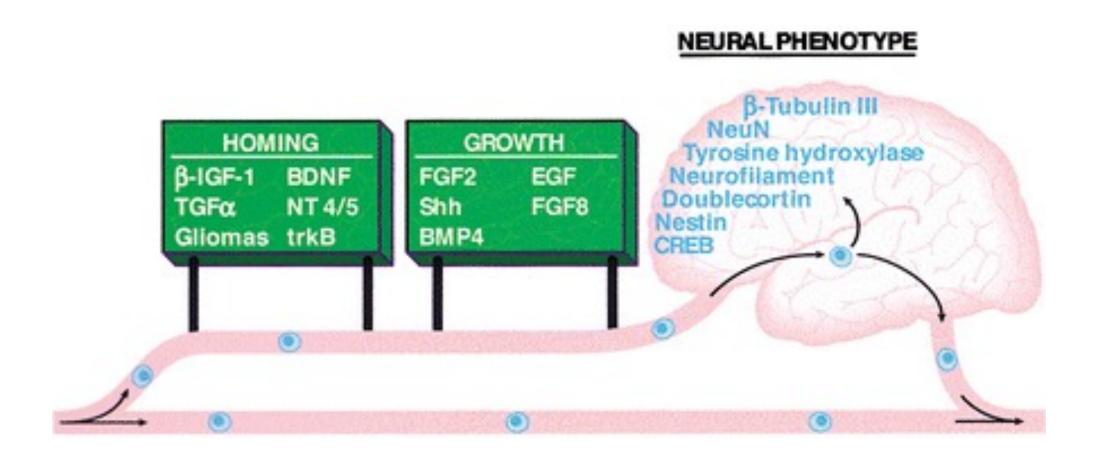
Circulation: the highway of stem cells



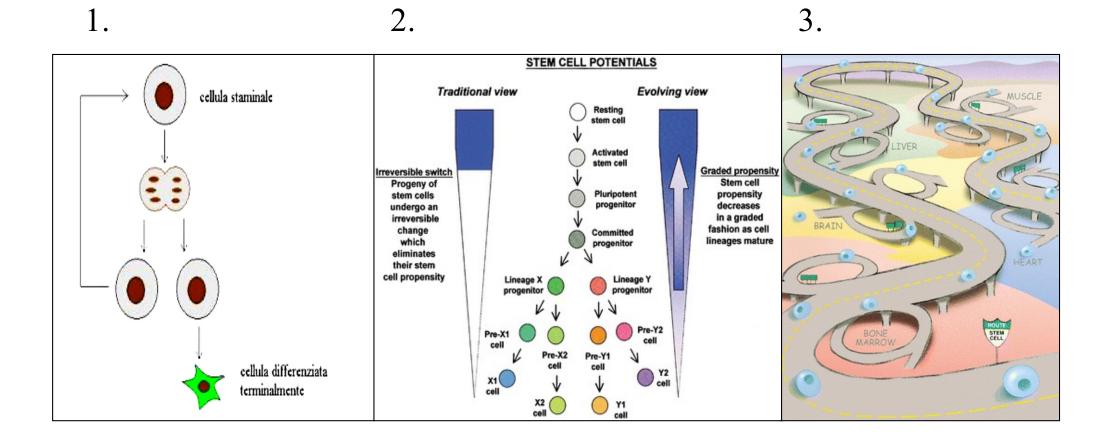
- •contact with surrounding cells,
- •Extra-cellular matrix,
- •local milieu,
- •growth and differentiation factors

play a key role in determining stem cell function

Factors that control trans-differentiation



General concepts



HM Blau Cell - 2001

QUESTIONS REFERENCES