# AMNIOTIC DERIVED PROGENITOR CELLS IN DIFFERENT ANIMAL SPECIES IN VIEW OF CELL THERAPY APPLICATIONS

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# Therapeutic application of adult MSCs in veterinary medicine

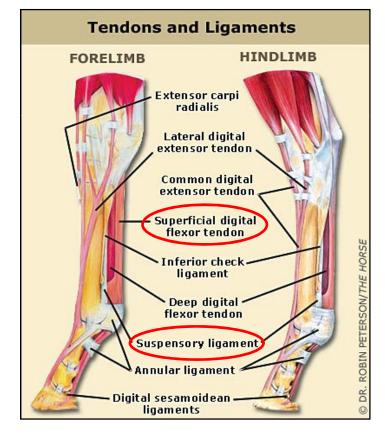
VETERINA	VETERINARY MEDICINE		
Indication	References		
Myocardial infarction	Orlic et al., 2001; Saito et al., 2002		
Muscular dystrophy	Gussoni et al., 1999		
sturdy the sproperti	eszand Botential of		
Spinal fusion	Mushler et al., 2003		
segmental bone defects	Bruther and kurt 1998,		
Craniotomy defect	Krebsbach et al., 1998		
Tendon injury (equine)	Yiung et al., 1998		
Meniscus	Murphy et al., 2003		

# Mesenchymal stem cell in tendon repair

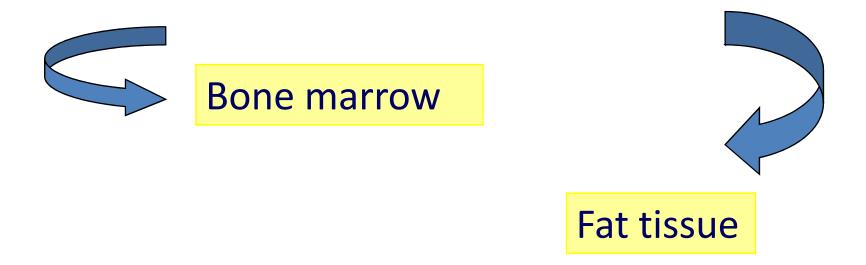
 Emphasis on veterinary experimental and clinical studies and possible translation into human medicine

 SDFT has many similarities to the human Achilles tendon in both its structure and matrix composition

- Energy-Storing Tendons
- Essential for efficiency of high-speed locomotion
- Large size of both species



#### Main sources of adult MSCs



Positive clinical outcome of cellular therapy, with a lower re-injury rate (18-25%) with respect to conventional conservative therapies (23% up to 80%)

#### **Characteristics of adult MSCs**

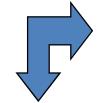
#### **Bone marrow**

Invasive procedure
Low density

#### potential

- proliferation
- differenziation

#### decrease



Donor's age

*In vitro* passage number (6-10)

#### Fat tissue

Low density



Invasive procedure



#### Limit of adult autologous MSCs

The <u>delay of 2-4 weeks</u> because of the expansion of MSCs before reaching the sufficient amount of cells needed for the treatment <u>represents a limiting factor</u> in the context of the use of autologous BM- SCs

#### Different sources of MSCs

Nowadays, it is possible to choose among <u>several sources of cells</u> to use in regenerative medicine,

**BUT** 

it is still not clear which one can be considered therapeutically optimal

# What are the conditions necessary in stem cells therapy?



To collect a large number of cells inexpensively and non invasively



To have cells with high target of **proliferation** and **differentiation** to regenerate organ damages



To have cells with characteristics of homing



To have cells without immunogenic properties and with immunomodulatory properties

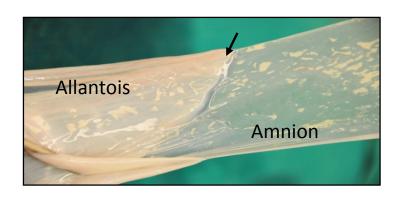
#### Alternative source of MSCs

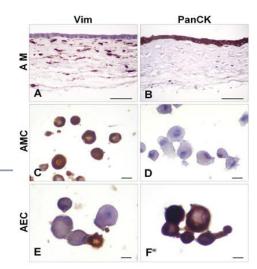
Extra-fetal tissues

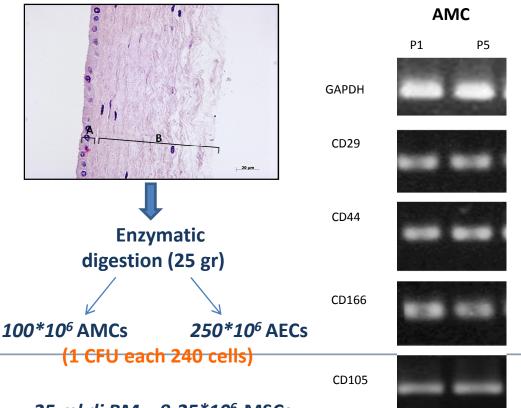


- Tissues discarded at birth (no ethics)
- No impact on the health of mother and child

## ...To collect a large number of cells inexpensively and non invasively





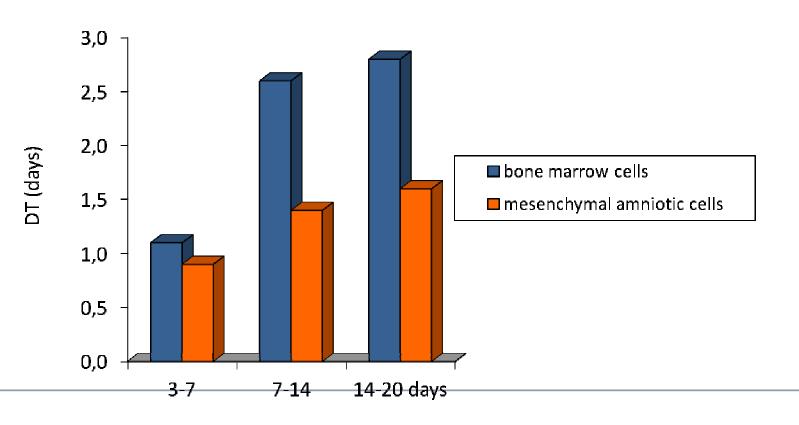


25 ml di BM = 8-25\*10<sup>6</sup> MSCs (1 CFU each 600 cells)



Lange-Consiglio et al., J Tissue Eng and Reg Med, 2012 Lange-Consiglio et al., Equine Veterinary Journal, 2013 Rutigliano & Lange Consiglio, Stem Cell Research, 2013 Corradetti & Lange Consiglio Reproduction, 2013

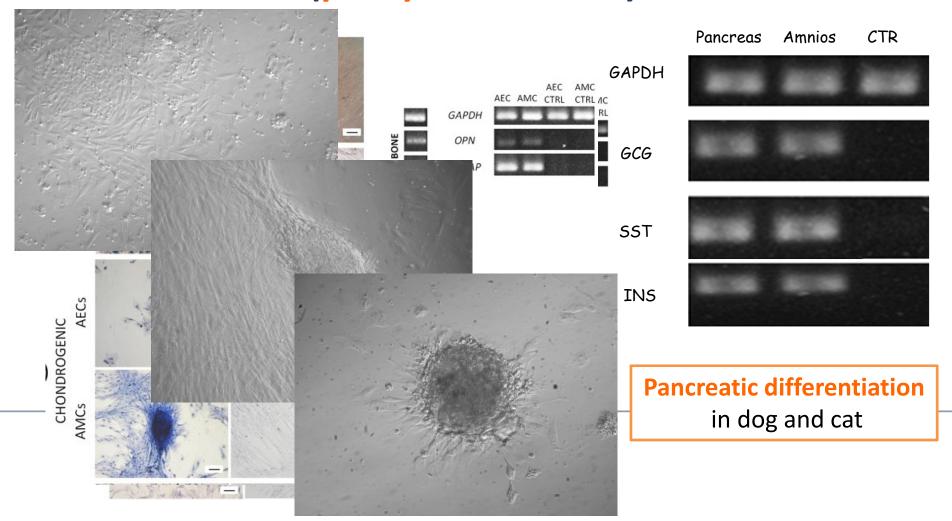
#### ...To have cells with high target of proliferation



After 14 days mesenchymal amniotic-derived cells show higher proliferative capacity (3 replicates)



### ...To have cells with high target of differentiation (pluripotent cells?)



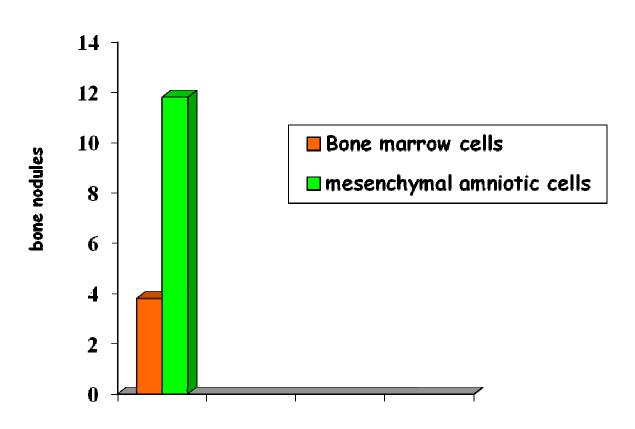


Lange-Consiglio et al., J Tissue Eng and Reg Med, 2012 Lange-Consiglio et al., Equine Veterinary Journal, 2013 Rutigliano & Lange Consiglio, Stem Cell Research, 2013 Corradetti & Lange Consiglio Reproduction, 2013

#### Speed of differentiation

#### **Nodules observed**

- 3<sup>a</sup> week in mesenchymal amniotic cells
- 5<sup>a</sup> week in bone marrow cells



### ...To have cells with characteristics of homing to the site of injury or disease



10 μl of Candida albicans antigen



After 48h, 1\*108 AMCs labeled by PKH26 were administrated



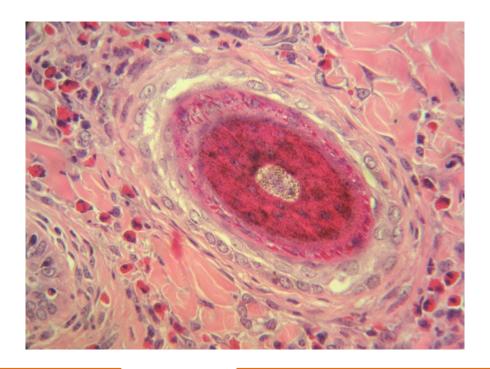
by the intravenus or by endobronchial route



Punch biopsies were taken on 48 h, 1 week and 2 weeks after the administration of AMCs cells



### ...To have cells with characteristics of homing to the site of injury or disease



by intravenous route, cells were present after 48h

by endobronchial route amniotic cells arrived in site after 7-14 days

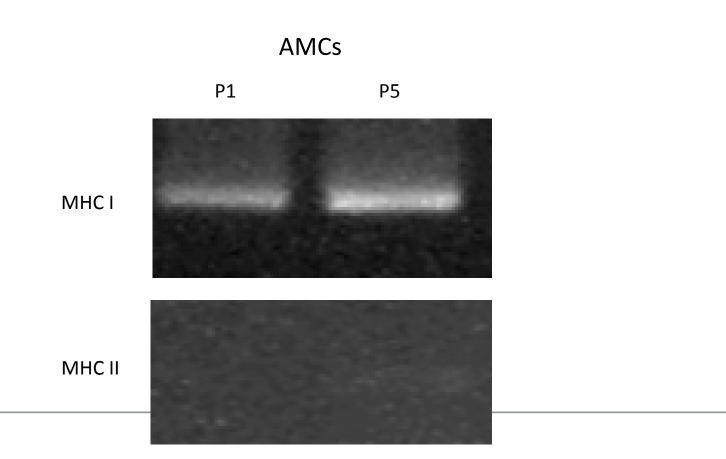


#### ...To have cells with immunogenic properties

Pregnancy is a unique event in which a genetically and immunologically foreign fetus survives to full term whitout rejection by the mother's immune system

Poole and Claman, Clin Rev Allergy Immunol, 2004

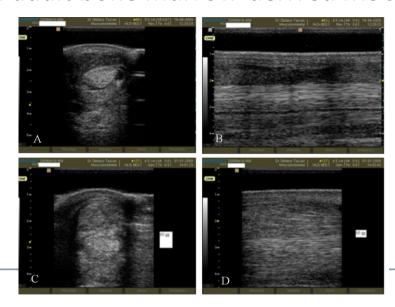
#### Immunogenic properties



Lange Consiglio et al. Tissue Eng Reg Med, 2012

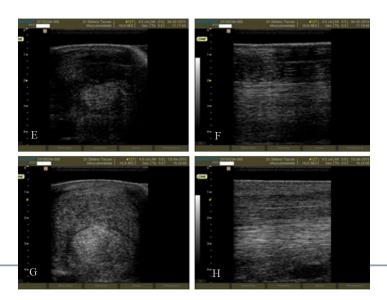
# Amniotic mesenchymal stem cells (AMCs)

When allogeneically transplanted in vivo AMCs are well tolerated and exert beneficial effects on tendon regeneration after spontaneous lesions better than adult bone marrow-derived MSCs



BM-MSCs (autologous and fresh cells)

23.5% re-injuries



AMCs (eterologous and cryopreserved cells)

4% re-injuries



#### Stem cell biology

The facility of isolation and expansion and the *in vivo* results have made AMCs of great interest in

tendon regenerative application

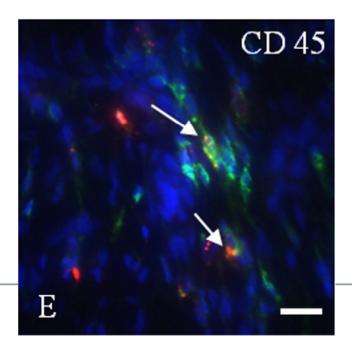
Whether MSCs differentiate into tenocytes, supply immunomodulatory and trophic factors or if a combination of the two mechanisms occurs, is still debated

#### Regeneration mechanism?

- Differentiation
- Cell fusion with already-differentiated cell
- Stimulate differentiation of MSCs in tissue niches
- Anti-apoptosis (stop cell death)
- Anti-fibrotic (inhibit scarring)
- Angiogenis (new blood supply)
- Anti-inflammatory (inhibit degeneration)
- Supply growth factors (paracrine action)

#### Supply growth-factors

...Because of the inhospitable microenvironment of the injured or degenerating tissues, a large proportion of the implanted MSCs may die or undergo apoptosis in a short period post-transplantation (Leung et al., Eur Spine J, 2006)



Leukocytes labeled with GF

AECs labeled with PKH-26



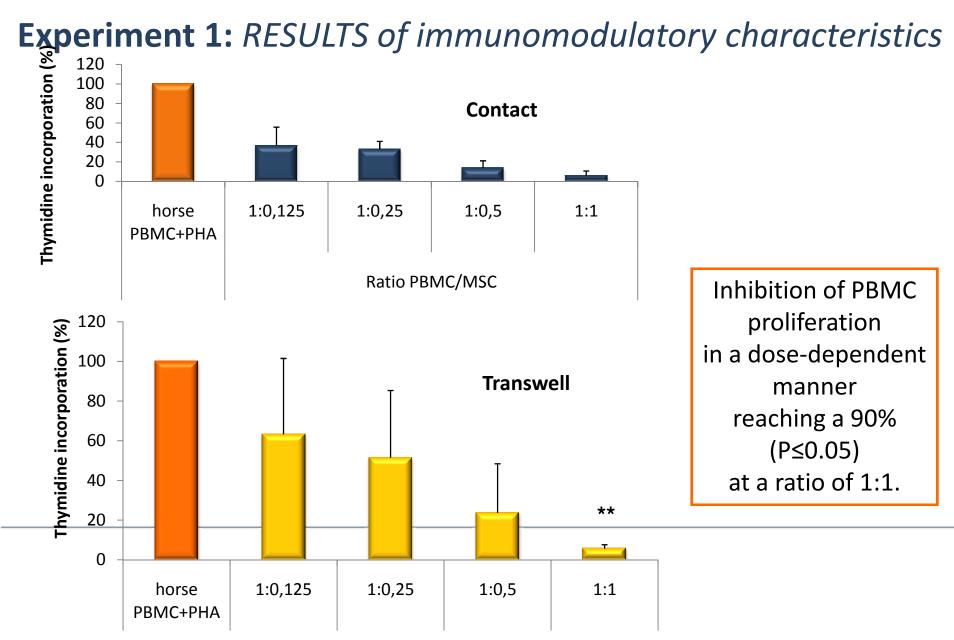
Muttini et al., 2013 Research Vet Sci

# CAN CELLS BE CONSIDERED AS A BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES?

#### To test this hypothesis, we examined:

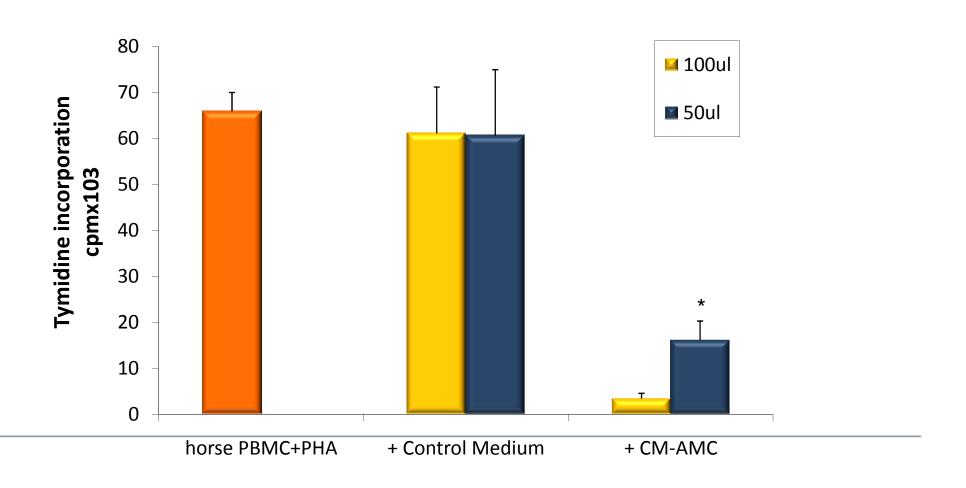
- 1. The immunomodulatory characteristics of AMCs and of their conditioned medium (AMCs-CM) *in vitro*
- 2. The therapeutic effect of AMCs-CM in horse spontaneous tendon and ligaments injuries in

vivo



Inhibition of PBMC proliferation in a dose-dependent manner reaching a 90% (P≤0.05) at a ratio of 1:1.

#### **Experiment 1:** RESULTS with AMCs-CM



#### **Experiment** 2: Results of therapeutic effects



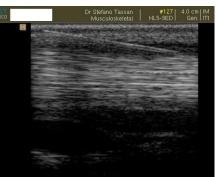
Preliminary phase
Subcutaneous injections
of CM were well
tolerated

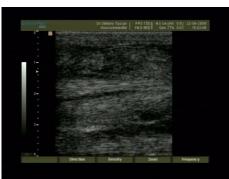


*In vivo* treatment by AMCs-CM

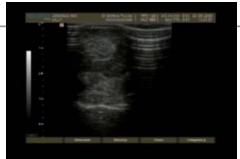












Injection of 2 ml of AMCs-CM by ultrasonographic guidance in spontaneous acutely damaged tendons and ligaments of 13 private sport horses.

Patients were clinically and ultrasonographically monitored monthly.

Success criteria were: ecographic evolution, return to former athletic function, and absence of relapses.



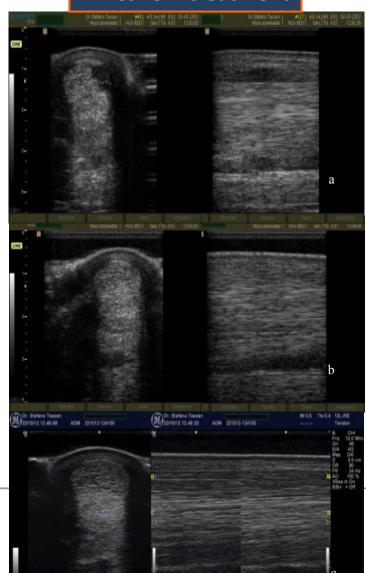
Anna Lange Consiglio, PhD

Reproduction Unit Large Animal Hospital - LODI

#### **AMCs- CM treatment**

#### **RESULTS**

#### **No-CM treatment**

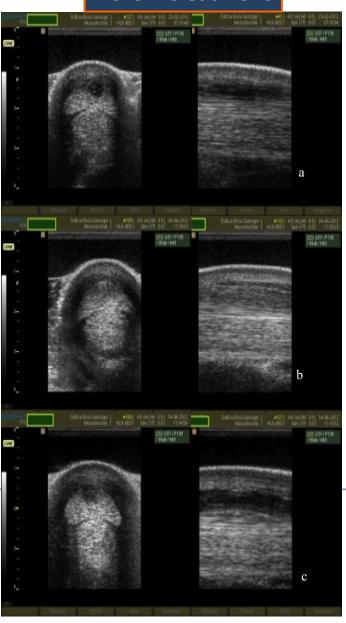


diagnosis

60 days

120 days

9% re-injury





#### **RESULTS**





hypoecogenic area involves ¾ of the ligament section (A)

loss of fibre architecture can be seen (B)







Intraligament
neovascularisation
can be
detected, suggesting
increased turnover
(E)

increase in ecogenicity (C) and fibre alignment (D) can be observed 1 month later



60 days post-injection, the ligament has reached a normal ecogenicity (F) and blood flow is back to normal (G), confirming an adequate healing process



Lange-Consiglio et al., Stem Cell Development, 2013

#### In vitro

 AMCs are capable of inhibiting PBMC proliferation in a dosedependent manner, either in cell-cell contact or in transwell system

This finding suggests that soluble factors are implicated

 This hypothesis is supported by PBMC proliferation inhibition also with the AMCs-CM

#### In vivo

- Neovascularization, as a functional stage of tendon healing, was constantly detected after our treatment both in tendons and ligaments
- While improvement in echogenicity and fiber architecture was observed, vessel size and quantity decreased at approximately the fourth month.
- This is clearly correlated with a positive tissue healing process, and must be considered as an important timing predictor in the rehabilitation

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

#### **AMCs-CM**



Can be produced easily and in large quantities



Can be stored efficiently after liophilization

AMCs-CM can be considered a safe, novel biologic cell-free therapeutic agent in regenerative medicine



Can be administered safely via intravenous injection, avoiding clot formation and lung capillary entrapment

#### Paracrine action of AMCs!

#### Modalities of cell-cell interaction???

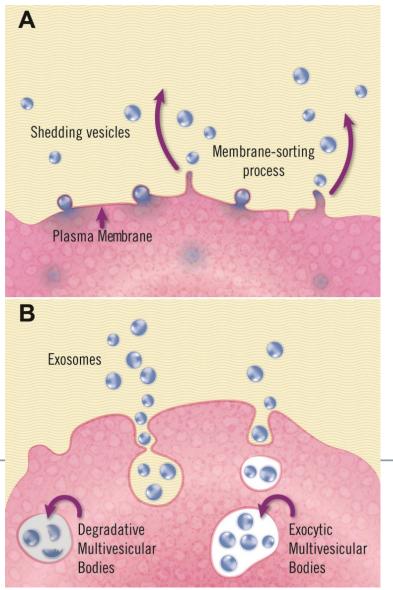
Most of these secreted cannot span the membranes freely and...

a vehicle should be involved to facilitate the crossing

**MSC** derived micro-vesicles

have been supposed as shuttles for the functional components for MSC paracrine action

#### Production and release of microvesicles

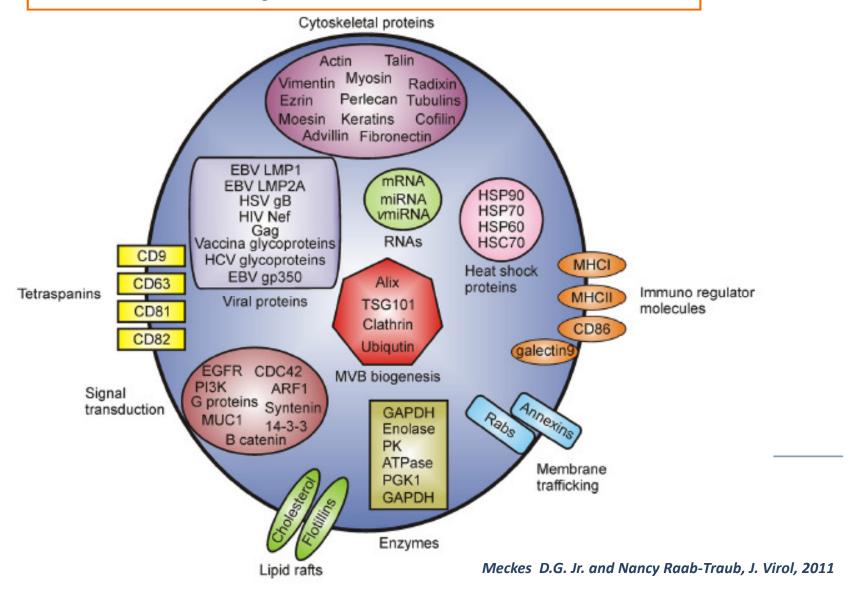


A. **Shedding vescicles**, are produced by budding of cell membrane

B. **Exosome**, released by fusion of the exocytic multivesicular bodies with the cell membrane

Camussi G. et al, Am J Cancer Res, 2011

#### Molecules found in microvesicles



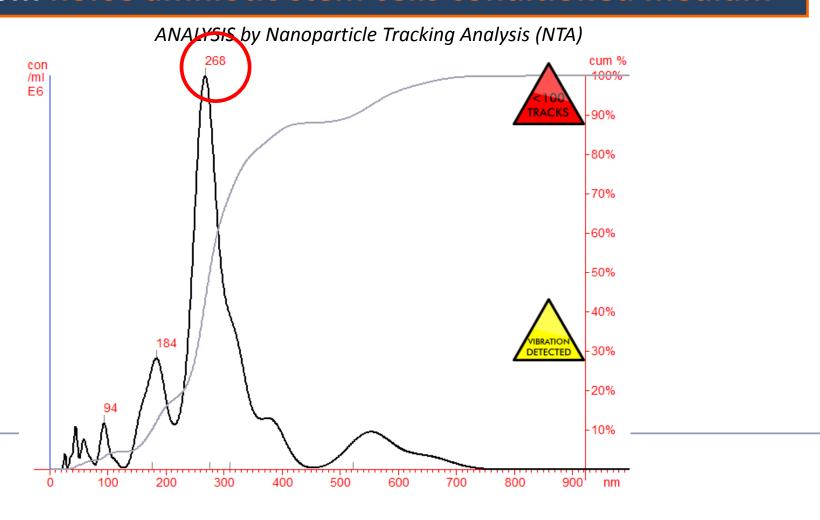
## Characteristics of exosomes, shedding vesicles and apoptotic bodies

	Exosomes	Shedding varctes	Apoptotic bodies
Size (nm)	30–120	100, 1000	≥1000
Biogenesis	By exocytosis of multivesicular bodies	By bedding of plasma membranes. Process	By blebbing of plasma
Monkeyer	Process dependent on cytoskeleton active ion and Ca <sup>2+</sup> independent	cependent on Ca <sup>2+</sup> , calpain and cytoskeleton reorganization	membranes of dying cells
Markers	CD63, CD81, CD9, Tsg101, A ix, P.c70 Low exposure of PS Markers specific to the transforigm, e.g. PECAM	Lipid raft-associated molecules (TE, flotillin) High exposure of PS	Exposure of PS
	in platelet vesicles and ECFRvIII in vesicles from gliomas		
Content	Proteins upids, mRNA and microRNA, rarely DNA	Proteins, lipids, mRNA and microRNA, rarely DNA	Fragmented DNA

Biancone et al., Nephrol Dial Transplant, 2012



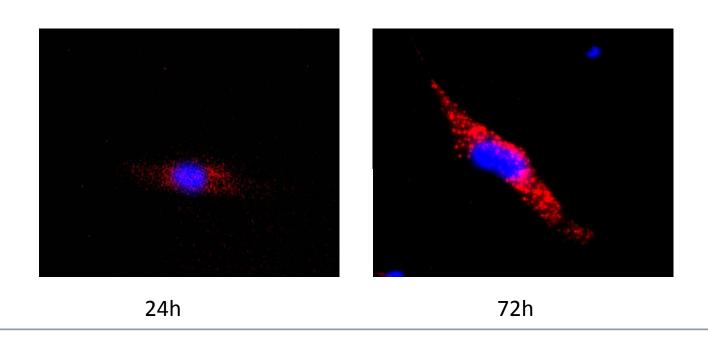
### First demonstration of micro-vesicles derived from horse amniotic stem cells conditioned medium



Concentration: 200x109 MV/ml

MV production: 242 MV/cell

### Incorporation of microvesicles in tendon cells in vitro



#### Work in progress......

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

The results of study *in vitro* lay the foundation for *in vivo* studies in equine tendinopathies

IN STEM CELL BIOLOGY
CELLS CAN BE CONSIDERED AS A
BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR
THE PRODUCTION OF
THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES

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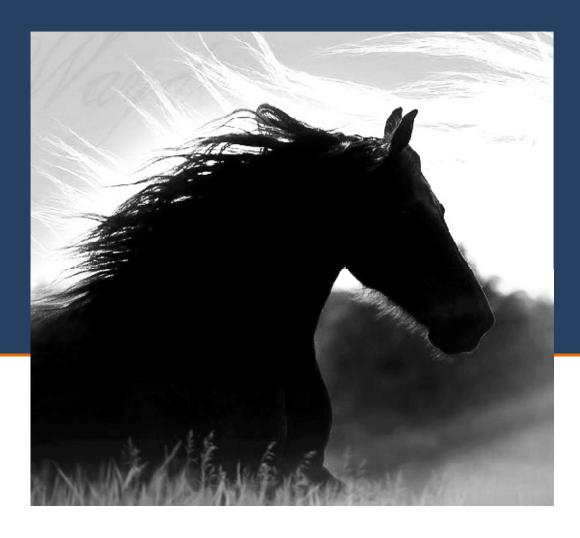
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**Dr Stefano Tassan**, private practitioner, for in vivo study

Many graduate and undergraduate **students** 



#### Thank you for your attention



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