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"Calitate și competență profesională europeană în educația medicală și în managementul activităților educaționale"



NEW FACETS OF FUNCTION AND DYSFUNCTION Current Progress in Biomedical Sciences and Medical Education

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NEW FACETS OF FUNCTION AND DYSFUNCTION







ADULT MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS, FROM BENCH TO BEDSIDE. OUR EXPERIENCE IN REBORNE FP7 PROJECT

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Introduction. The FP7 project REBORNE involves 24 European partners and aim to perform clinical trials using advanced biomaterials and cells triggering bone healing. The ORTHO-2 clinical trial concerns the treatment of bone defects using biomaterials combined with adult mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) from allogeneic sources. In order to be enrolled in this trial, our team developed protocols for human bone-marrow derived MSCs culture and transportation as well as an animal model for demonstrating the "proof of concept".

Methods. MSCs harvested by femoral drilling from 5 patients suffering hip replacement were expanded in standard culture conditions, various methods of transportation were used and the cells were evaluated for: viability, proliferation rate, adhesion to plastic flasks, osteogenic differentiation (assessed by von Kossa staining, alkaline phosphatase activity, and osteocalcin expression). For in vivo experiments, rats MSCs and MSCs-derived osteo-blasts were used combined with demineralized bone for restoring a large bone defect.

Results. The viability of MSCs transported in clinical grade buffers for 48 h was > 80% and osteogenic potential was maintained. In rats experiment, X-ray showed complete recovery of bone after 6 weeks for differentiated MSCs, while in rats implanted with undifferentiated MSCs the defects presented a good recovery, but not a complete one.

Conclusion. Animal model used demonstrate the role of MSCs for inducing a more rapid and stable reconstruction of bone defects. The human MSCs could be handled in our lab in standard REBORNE conditions allowing our participation in the clinical trial.

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