

Medicina Regenerativa y Pediatría Pasado, Presente y Futuro

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Seville (Spain)

Cartuja 93- Scientific and Technological Park

www.cabimer.es

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CABIMER

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Inma Pérez Camacho

VALME

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VIRGEN DEL ROCÍO

Rocio García Carbonero

Miguel Marín

VISSUM

Jorge Alió

***Medicina Regenerativa y Pediatría:
¿Sinónimos?***



- *Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine*
- *Cellular Medicaments: a Change in the Paradigm*
- *Cell Therapy in Pediatric Diseases*



- *Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine*
- *Cellular Medicaments: a Change in the Paradigm*
- *Cell Therapy of Liver Diseases*

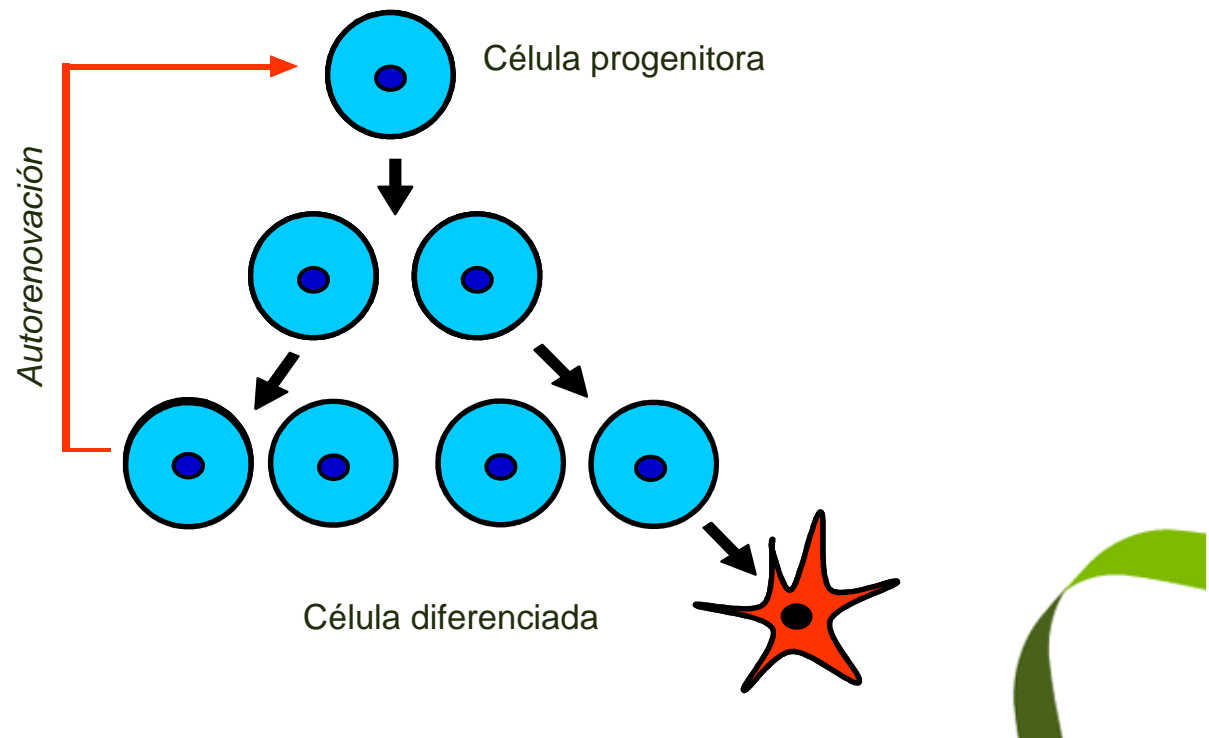


Stem Cell Concept

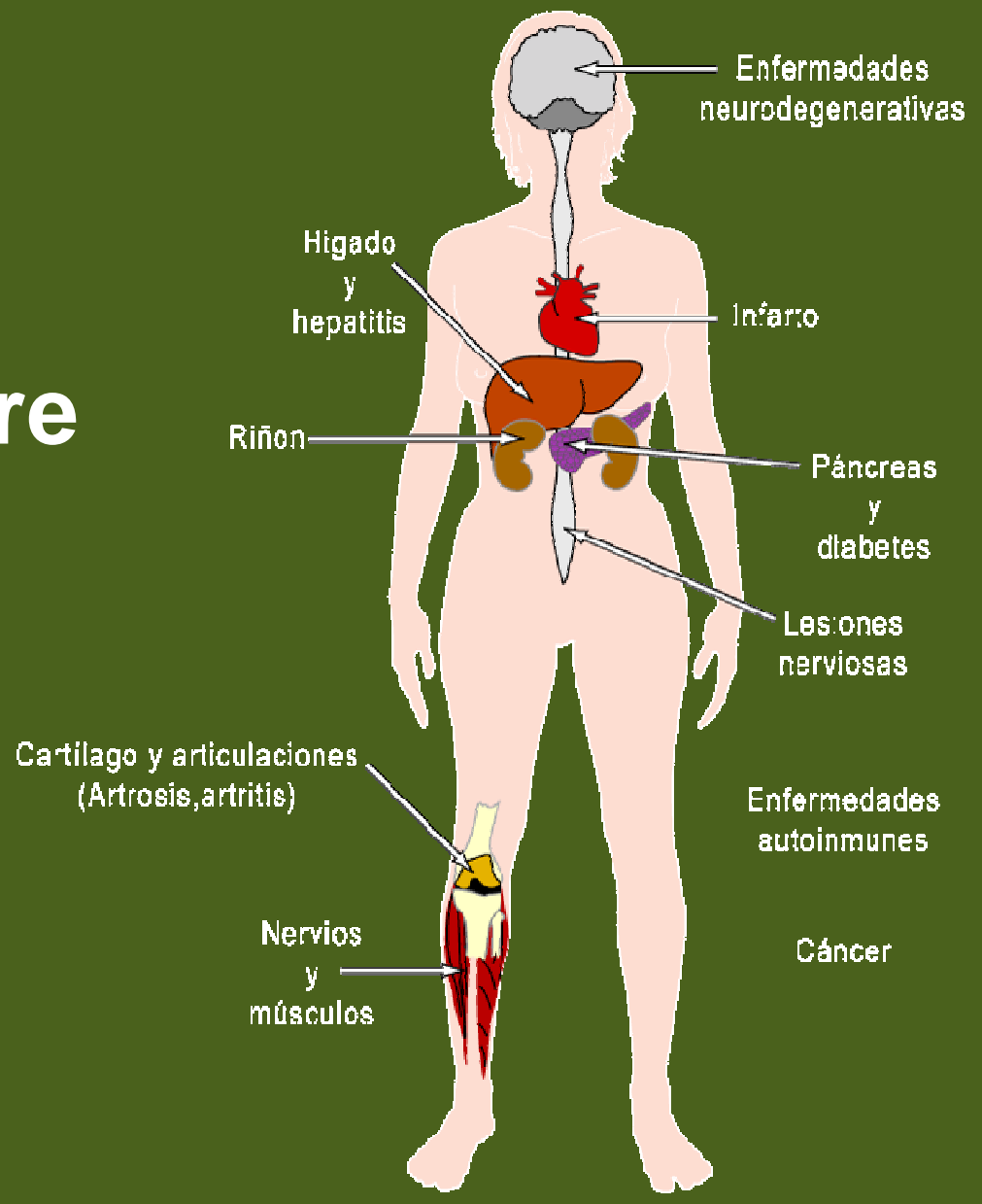


Células Madre (Troncales)

- a. Autorenovación*
- b. Diferenciación hacia otros tipos celulares*
- c. Capacidad para colonizar y regenerar un tejido*



Utilidad de las Células Madre



“Células ESC Humanas”



Día 0



Día 1



Día 2



Día 3



Día 5

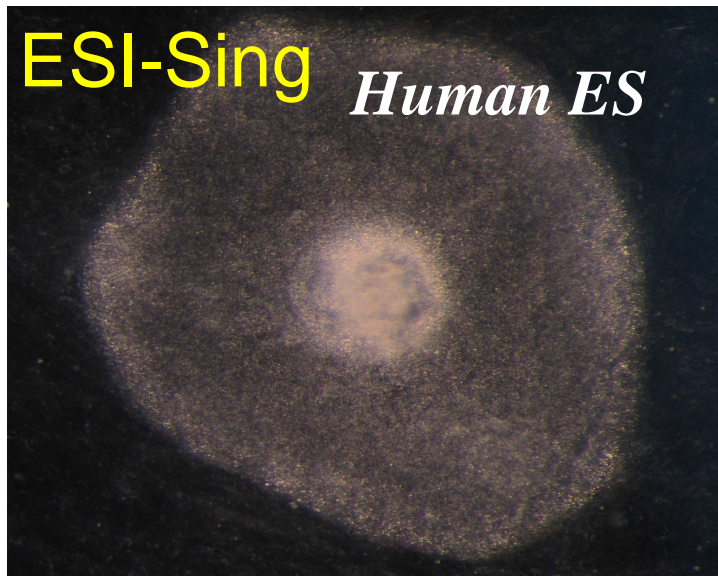


Día 6-7

Methylation Low

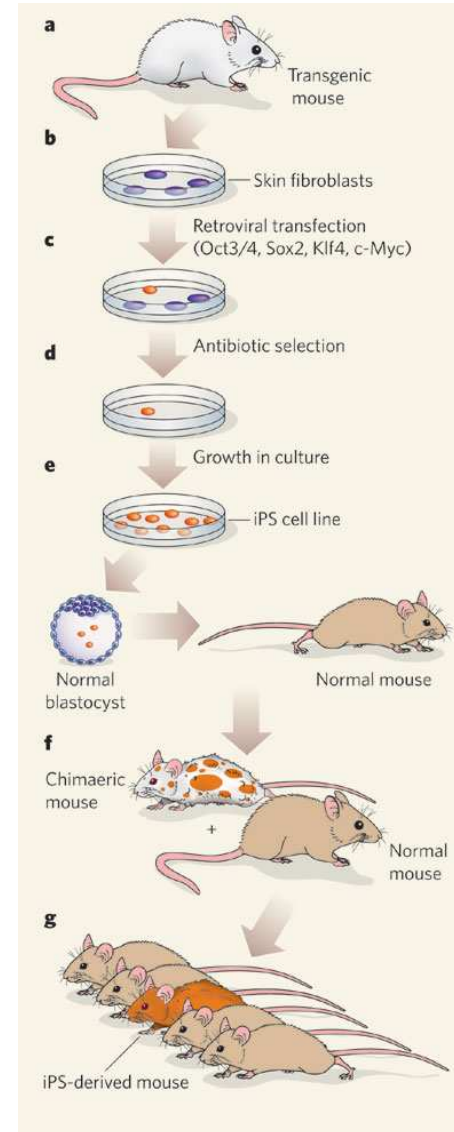
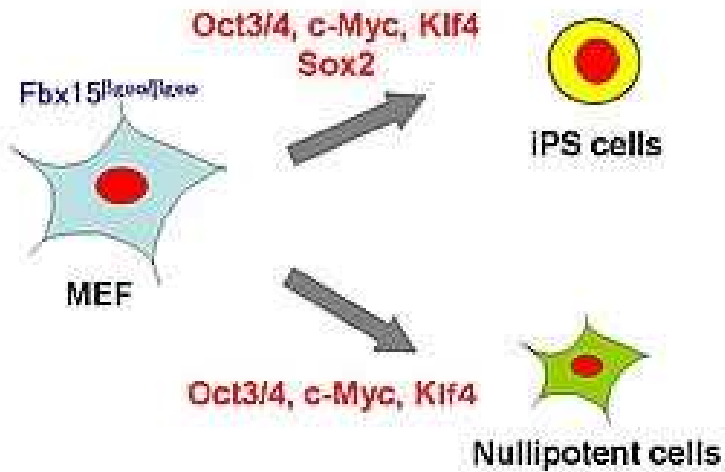
Masa Celular Interna: baja silenciación de genes





Células iPS

Yamanaka (2006)
Kyoto
Cell 126: 663-676

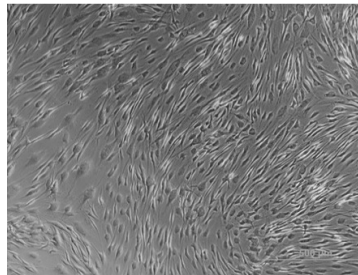


Adult Stem Cells

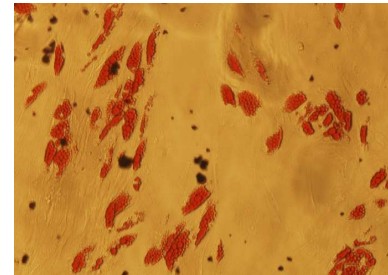
Mesenquimales

- Médula Ósea
- Tejido adiposo
- Placenta
- Endometrio
- Pulpa dental, etc

AdMSC



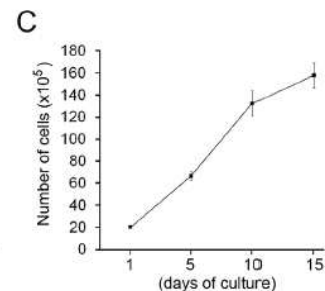
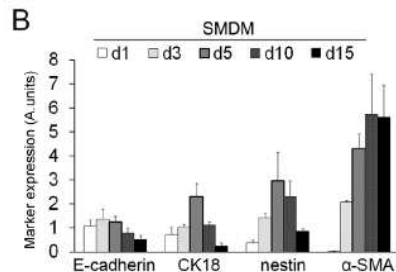
Osteogenesis



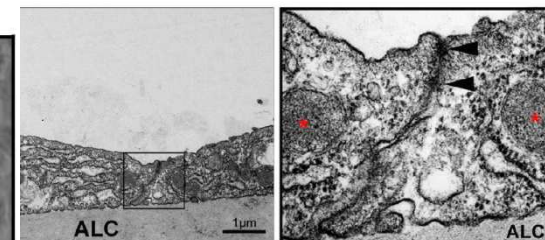
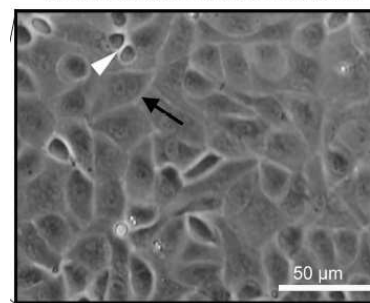
Mesoteliales

Functional Vascular Smooth Muscle-like Cells Derived from Adult Mouse Uterine Mesothelial Cells

Christian Claude Lachaud¹, Daniela Pezzolla¹, Alejandro Dominguez-Rodriguez², Tarik Smani², Bernat Soria^{1,3,*}, Abdelkrim Hmadcha^{1,3,*}



Mesothelialized ALC surface



*Sustitución del
Endotelio corneal*

Modificaciones Epigenéticas

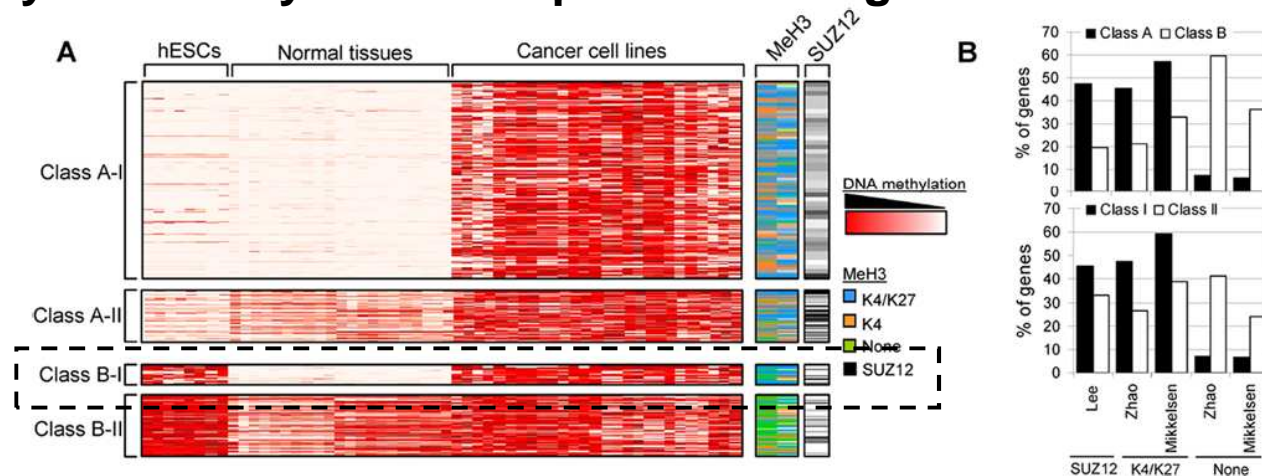
Cancer Genes Hypermethylated in Human Embryonic Stem Cells

Vincenzo Calvanese¹, Angelica Horrillo², Abdelkrim Hmadcha², Beatriz Suarez-Álvarez³, Agustín F. Fernandez^{1,4}, Ester Lara¹, Sara Casado¹, Pablo Menendez⁵, Clara Bueno⁵, Javier Garcia-Castro⁵, Ruth Rubio⁵, Pablo Lapunzina⁶, Miguel Alaminos⁷, Lodovica Borghese⁸, Stefanie Terstegge⁸, Neil J. Harrison⁹, Harry D. Moore⁹, Oliver Brüstle⁸, Carlos Lopez-Larrea³, Peter W. Andrews⁹, Bernat Soria³, Manel Esteller^{1,4*}, Mario F. Fraga^{1,10*}

1 Cancer Epigenetics Group, Spanish National Cancer Research Centre (CNIO), Madrid, Spain, **2** Andalusian Center for Molecular Biology and Regenerative Medicine (CABIMER), Seville, Spain, **3** Unidad de Histocompatibilidad, HUCA, Oviedo, Spain, **4** Cancer Epigenetics and Biology Program (PEBC), Catalan Institute of Oncology (ICO), Barcelona, Spain, **5** Andalusian Stem Cell Bank (BACM)/University of Granada, Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas, Parque Tecnológico de la Salud, Granada, Spain, **6** S. de Genética Médica y Molecular, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid y CIBERER, Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Enfermedades Raras, Madrid, Spain, **7** Department of Histology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain, **8** Institute of Reconstructive Neurobiology, LIFE & BRAIN Center, University of Bonn and Hertie Foundation, Bonn, Germany, **9** Centre for Stem Cell Biology and the Department of Biomedical Science, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom, **10** Department of Immunology and Oncology, Centro Nacional de Biotecnología/CSIC, Darwin 3, Cantoblanco, Madrid, Spain

Goldengate methylation arrays: 1505 sequences / 807 genes

DNA Methylation

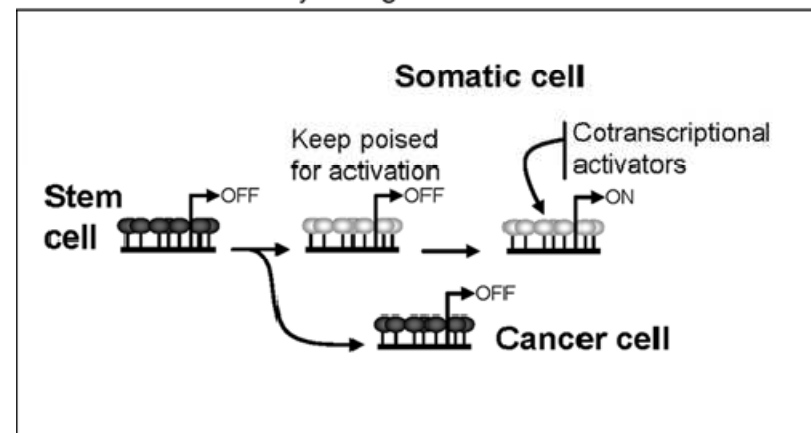


Cancer Hypermethylated Genes

	<i>hESC</i>	<i>Somatic</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Genes</i>
A-I	-	-	+	Early Differentiation
A-II	+/-	+/-	+	Tissue Specification
B-I	+	-	+	Early Differentiation (*)
B-II	+	+/-	+	Tissue Specification

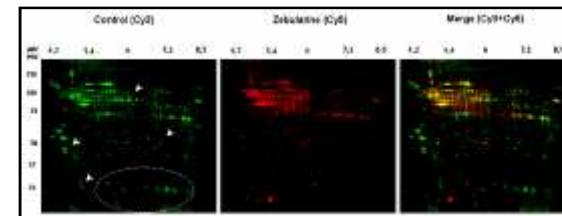
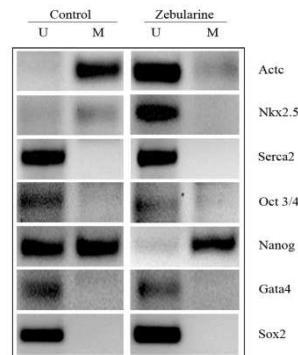
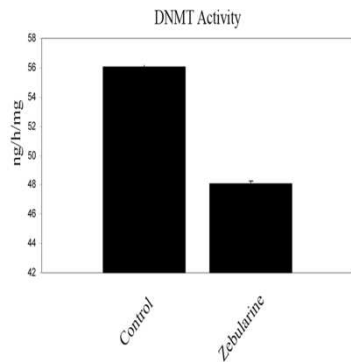
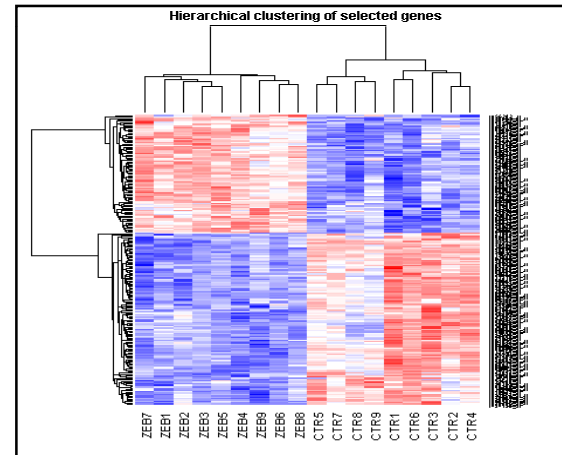
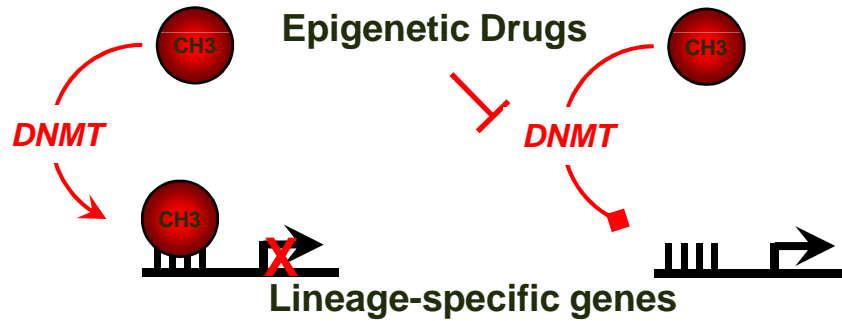
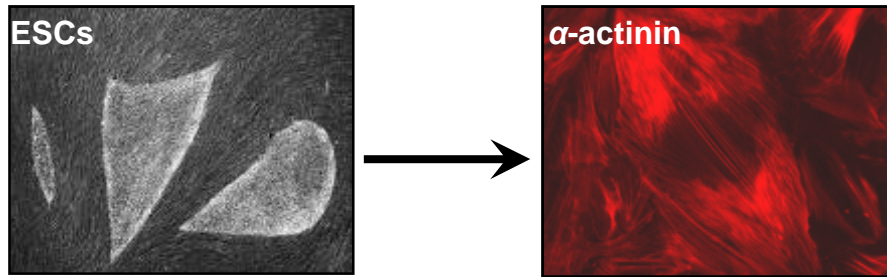
(*) *Proposed model for “aberrant methylation of cancer genes”*

Class B cancer methylated genes



Zebularine regulates early stages of mESC differentiation: effect on cardiac commitment

A Horrillo¹, D Pezzolla^{1,2}, MF Fraga³, Y Aguilera¹, C Salguero-Aranda^{2,4}, JR Tejedo^{2,4}, F Martin^{2,4}, FJ Bedoya^{2,4}, B Soria^{1,2,5} and A Hmadcha^{1,2,5}



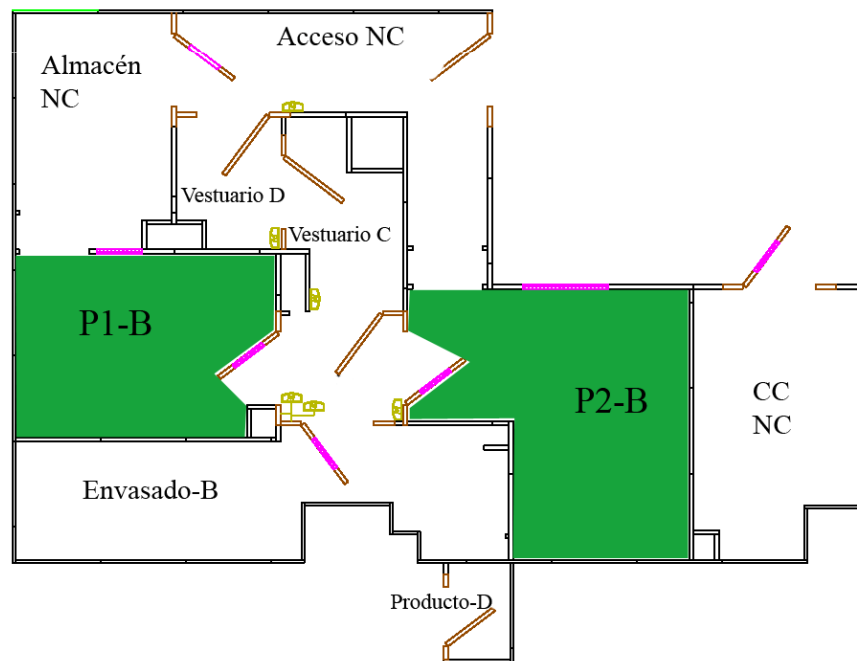
- *Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine*
- *Cellular Medicaments: a Change in the Paradigm*
- *Cell Therapy in Pediatric Diseases*



Cell Therapy of Diabetic Complications

GMP Cell Production Unit: GMP-CABIMER:

- First GMP Unit Certified by AEMPS in Andalucia (6th Nov 2009)
- Two Production Units
- Four Clinical Trials On-going (Diabetic foot and Múltiple Sclerosis)





Cell Therapy for Diabetes Mellitus: An Opportunity for Stem Cells?

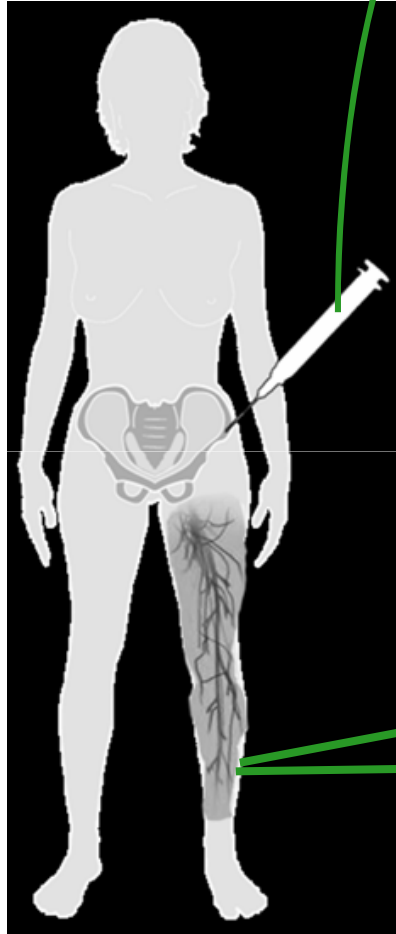
B. Soria^{a,d} F.J. Bedoya^a J.R. Tejado^a A. Hmadcha^a R. Ruiz-Salmerón^b
S. Lim^{c,d} F. Martín^a

Table 3. Current clinical trials using autologous stem cells for critical limb ischemia

Trial	Enrollment	Treatment	Injection	Popula- tion	Primary endpoint
UMC Utrecht, Utrecht, Holland	2006–2009	BMMNC	intraarterial	55–55	amputation
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., USA	2004–2007	BMMNC	intramuscular	20	MAE
Institute of Biomedical Research and Innovation, Kobe, Japan	2003–2008	PBMNC, CD34+	intramuscular	15	amputation
University of Naples, Naples, Italy	2005–2006	BMMNC		20	ABI, ulcer
Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., USA	since 2004	hematopoietic stem cells		12	survival
Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany	2005–2007	BMMNC	intraarterial	20–20	ABI

BMMNC = Bone marrow mononuclear cells; PBMNC = peripheral blood mononuclear cells; MAE = major adverse events at 12 weeks; ABI = ankle-brachial index.

Bone marrow



Mononuclear Fraction (Ficoll) +
Cytometry CD34+ (CABIMER)

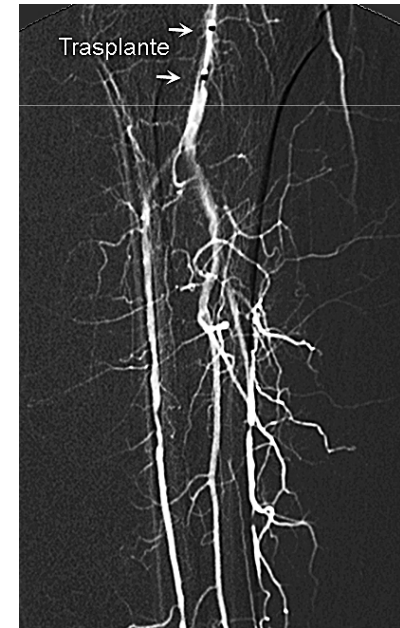
Intraarterial Infusion
113,7-434,5 10⁶ cells



Clinics

Angiography

MetaMorph
(CABIMER)

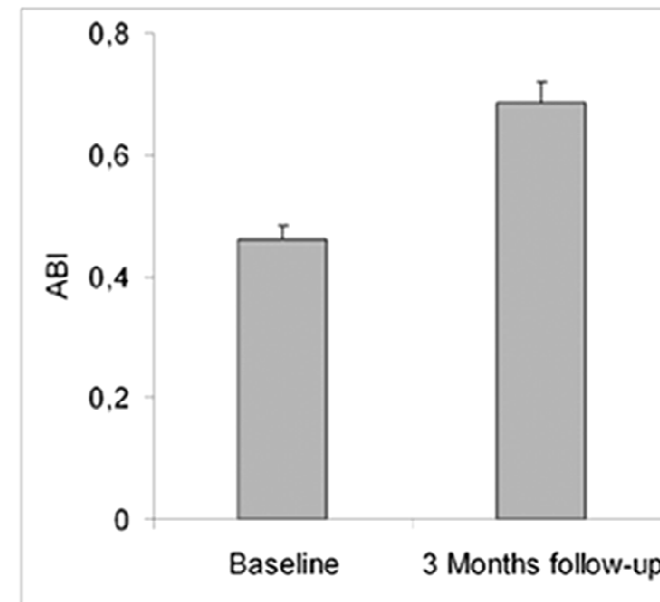


Cell Transplantation 20(10) 1629-1639 (2011)

1.- CLINICS (reported by patients): 0-24 months

- 1.1 Temperature sensation increase
- 1.2 Pain decreases
- 1.3 Increase walking distance
- 1.4 Gastrocnemius perimeter increases

2.- ABI Increases



3.- ULCERS U.TEXAS Classification

(Lavery LA et al. J. Foot. Ankle. Surg. 35: 528-31. 1996)



			Baseline Cases (%)	3 Months Cases (%)	12 Months Cases (%)
University of Texas	Stage A	No Ulcer	1 (5%)	-	-
		A0	3 (15%)	15 (79%)	14 (87,5%)
		A1		2 (10,5%)	1(6,25%)
		A2	1 (5%)	1 (5,3%)	
		A3			
	Stage C	C0	3 (15%)		
		C1	3 (15%)		
		C2	3 (15%)		
		C3	6 (30%)		

4.- CIL EVOLUTION

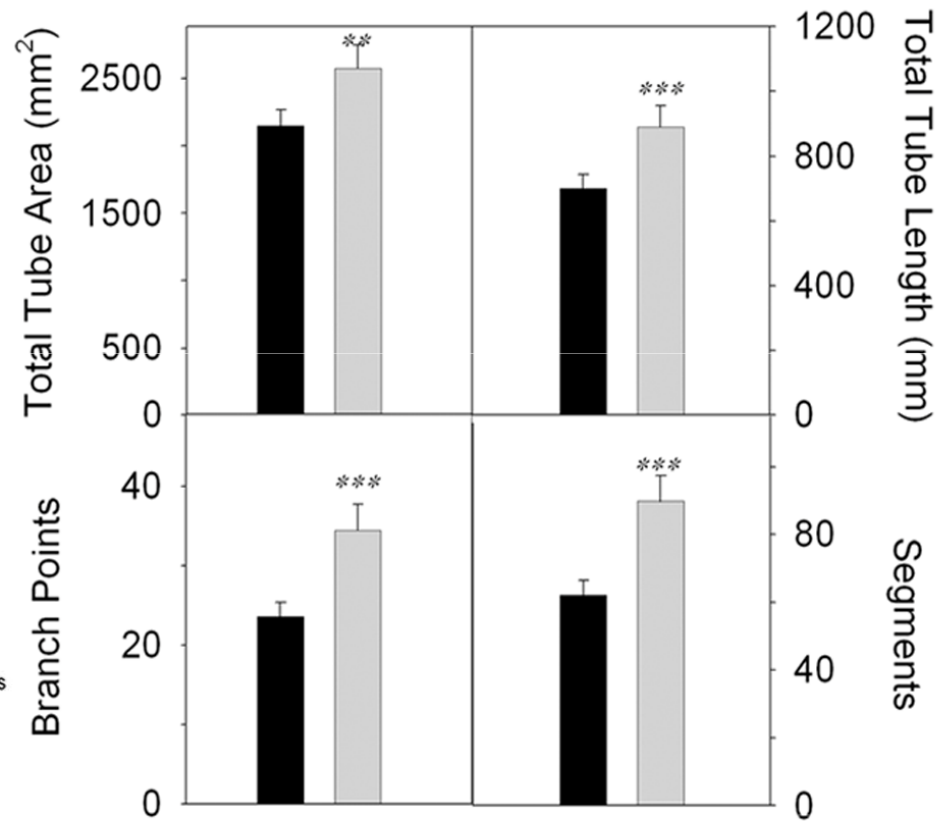
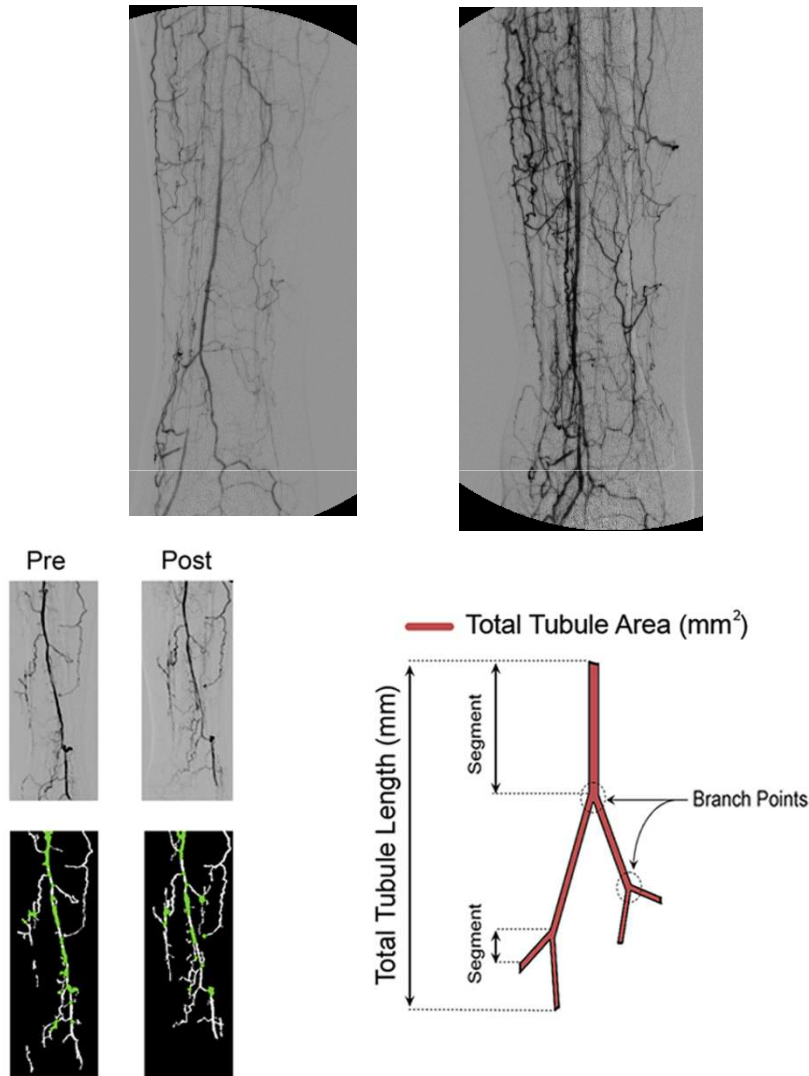
Rutherford-Becker Scale

(Rutherford RB et al. J. Vasc. Surg. 26:517-38. 1997)

		Baseline Cases (%)	3 Months Cases (%)	12 Months Cases (%)
Rutherford-Becker	Cat 0		0	4 (25%)
	Cat 1		5 (26,4%)	9 (56,25%)
	Cat 2		12 (63,1%)	3 (18,75%)
	Cat 3			
	Cat 4	3 (15%)		
	Cat 5	11 (55%)	2 (10,5%)	
	Cat 6	6 (30%)		

Cell Transplantation 20(10) 1629-1639 (2011)

5.- ANGIOGRAPHY (Metamorph)





UNDERSTANDING “CELLULAR MEDICAMENTS”

Small Molecules

(1600 ...- XXth century)



Biologicals (mAb, proteins)

(1922: insulin; mAb 80's)



Cells

(2000 -...)

UNDERSTANDING “CELLULAR MEDICAMENTS”

USE OF MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS IN THE TREATMENT OF THE CRITICAL ISCHAEMIA OF THE LIMB BACKGROUND

- 1. MSC promote fibrinolysis** (*Craig K et al, 2007 Antithrombogenic properties of BM-MSC ... PNAS 29: 11915-20*)
- 2. T2 Diabetes Mellitus patients present prothrombotic state** (*Knudsen EC et al. 2011 J Thromb Haemost and Ay L et al. 2011 Eur J Clin Invest*)

[Acosta et al \(2013\) Adipose mesenchymal stromal cells isolated from type 2 diabetic patients display reduced fibrinolytic activity. Diabetes. 2013 Sep 16. \[Epub ahead of print\]](#)

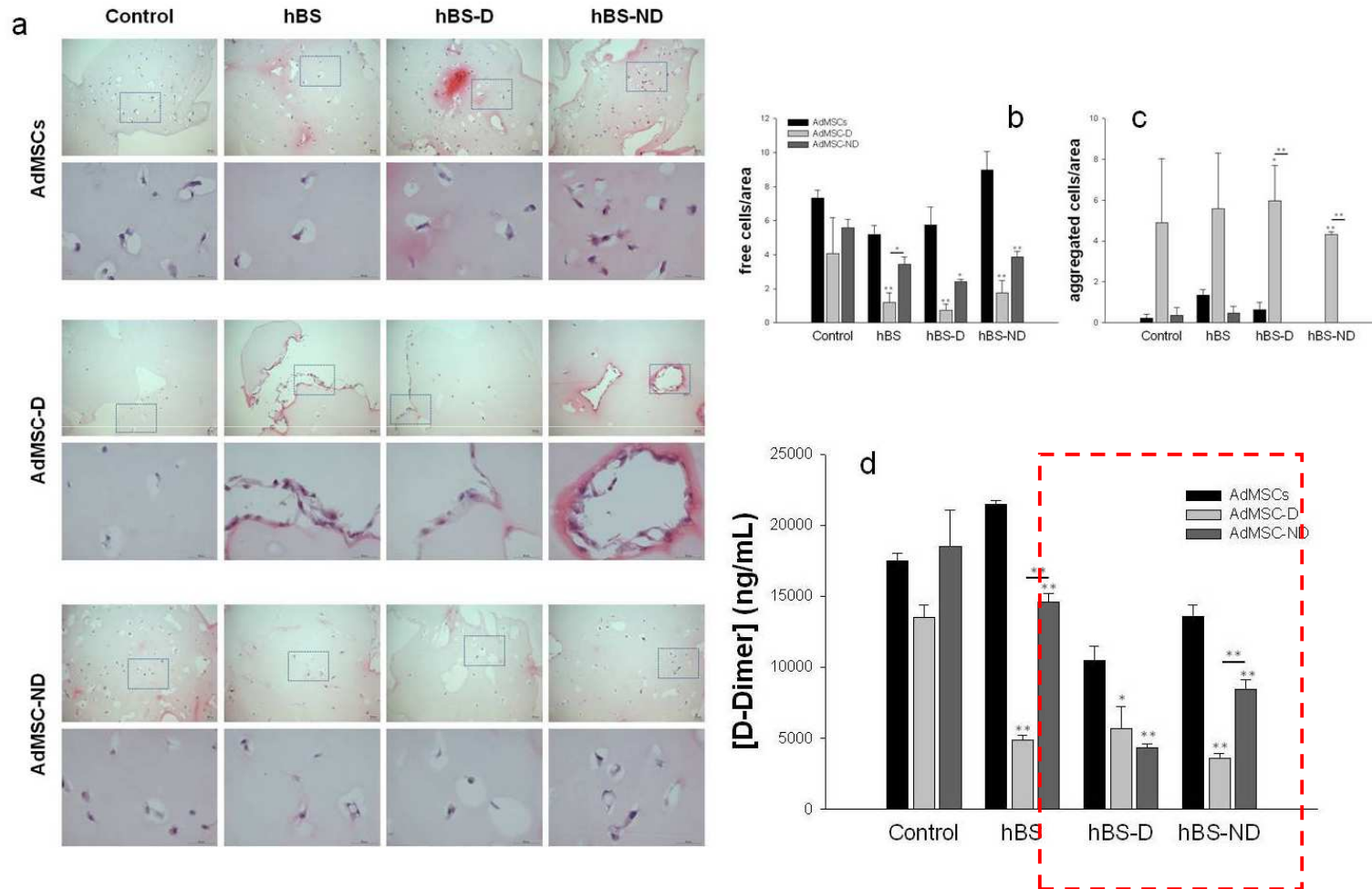
UNDERSTANDING “CELLULAR MEDICAMENTS”

USE OF MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS IN THE TREATMENT OF THE CRITICAL ISCHAEMIA OF THE LIMB

**But, in 2010 we observed one adverse effects in
two patients: MICROTHROMBOSIS that could
be reversed by aggressive thrombolytic
therapy**

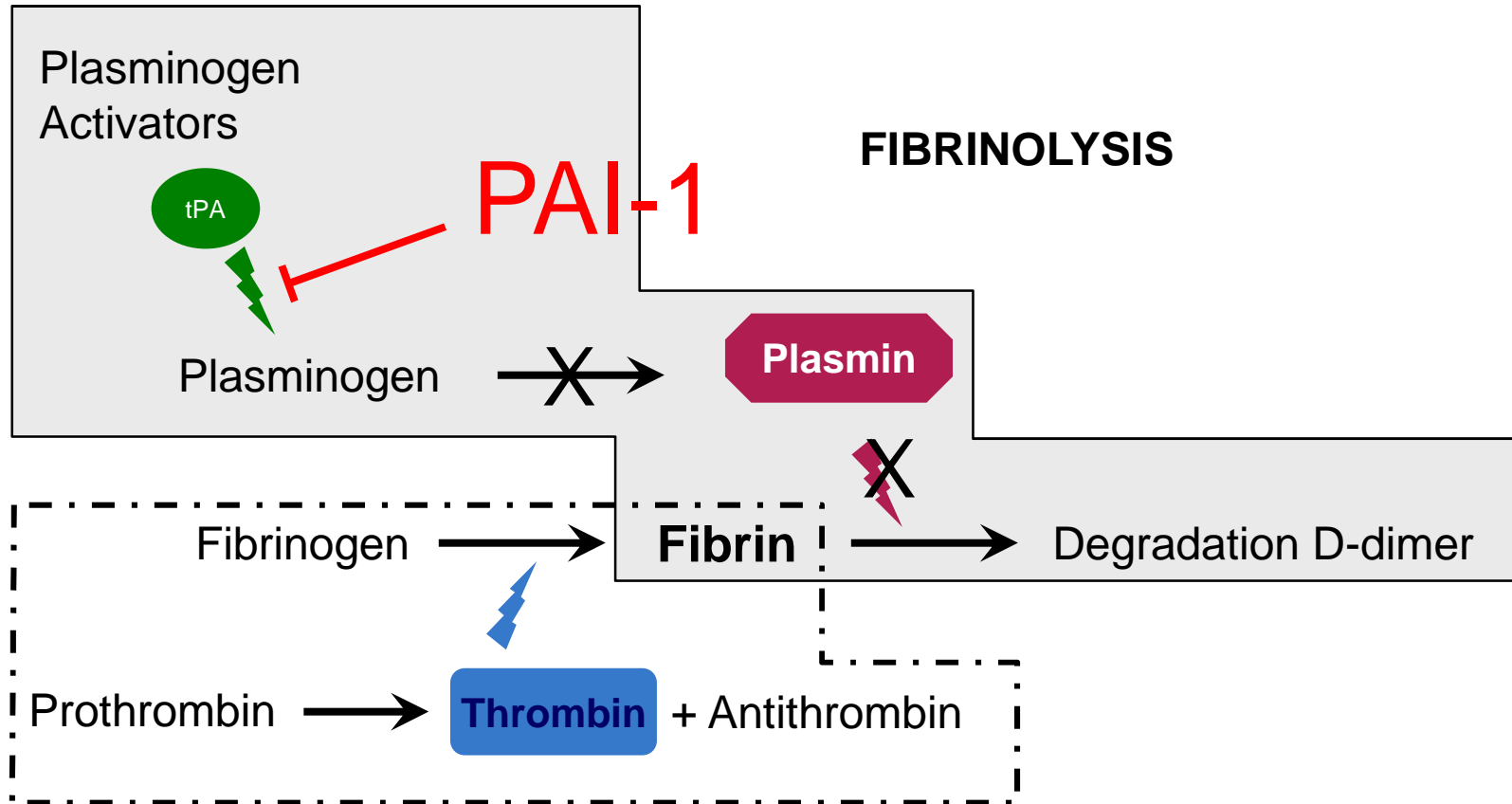
[Acosta et al \(2013\) Adipose mesenchymal stromal cells isolated from type 2 diabetic patients display reduced fibrinolytic activity. Diabetes. 2013 Sep 16. \[Epub ahead of print\]](#)

UNDERSTANDING “CELLULAR MEDICAMENTS”



Acosta et al (2013) Adipose mesenchymal stromal cells isolated from type 2 diabetic patients display reduced fibrinolytic activity. *Diabetes*. 2013 Sep 16. [Epub ahead of print]

Fibrinolysis and Coagulation



COAGULATION +++

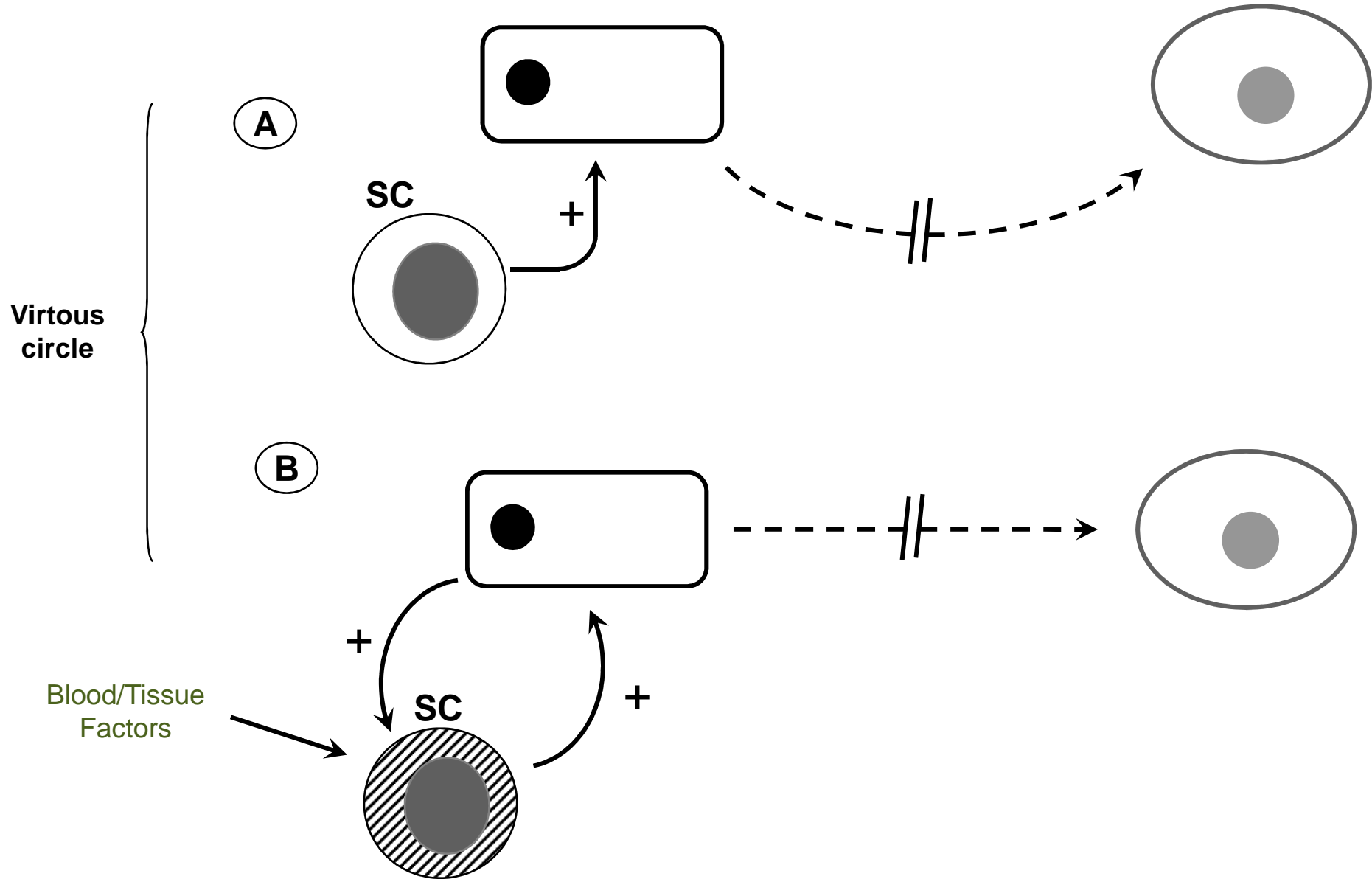
tPA: tissue Plasminogen Activator
PAI-1: Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor

↑ **PAI-1**, ↓ **tPA**, ↓ **D-dimer**

	Control Serum	CIL-ND Serum	CIL-D Serum
AdMSC-C	+	+	++
Ad-MSC-ND	+	+	++
AdMSC-D	++	++	+++



SC Break the vicious circle and reset the situation



- *Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine*
- *Cellular Medicaments: a Change in the Paradigm*
- *Cell Therapy in Pediatric Diseases*



Cell Therapy in Pediatric Diseases

NOT INCLUDED- Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation: bone marrow, cord blood

- 1. Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus*
- 2. Child Autoimmune Diseases*
- 3. Liver Diseases*
- 4. Osteogenesis Imperfecta*
- 5. Muscular Dystrophies*
- 6. Neurological and Neurodegenerative Disorders*
- 7. Future*

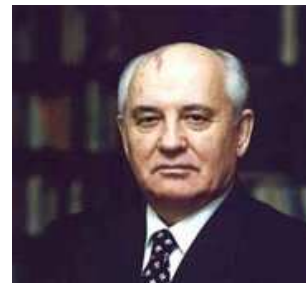


Type 1 DM



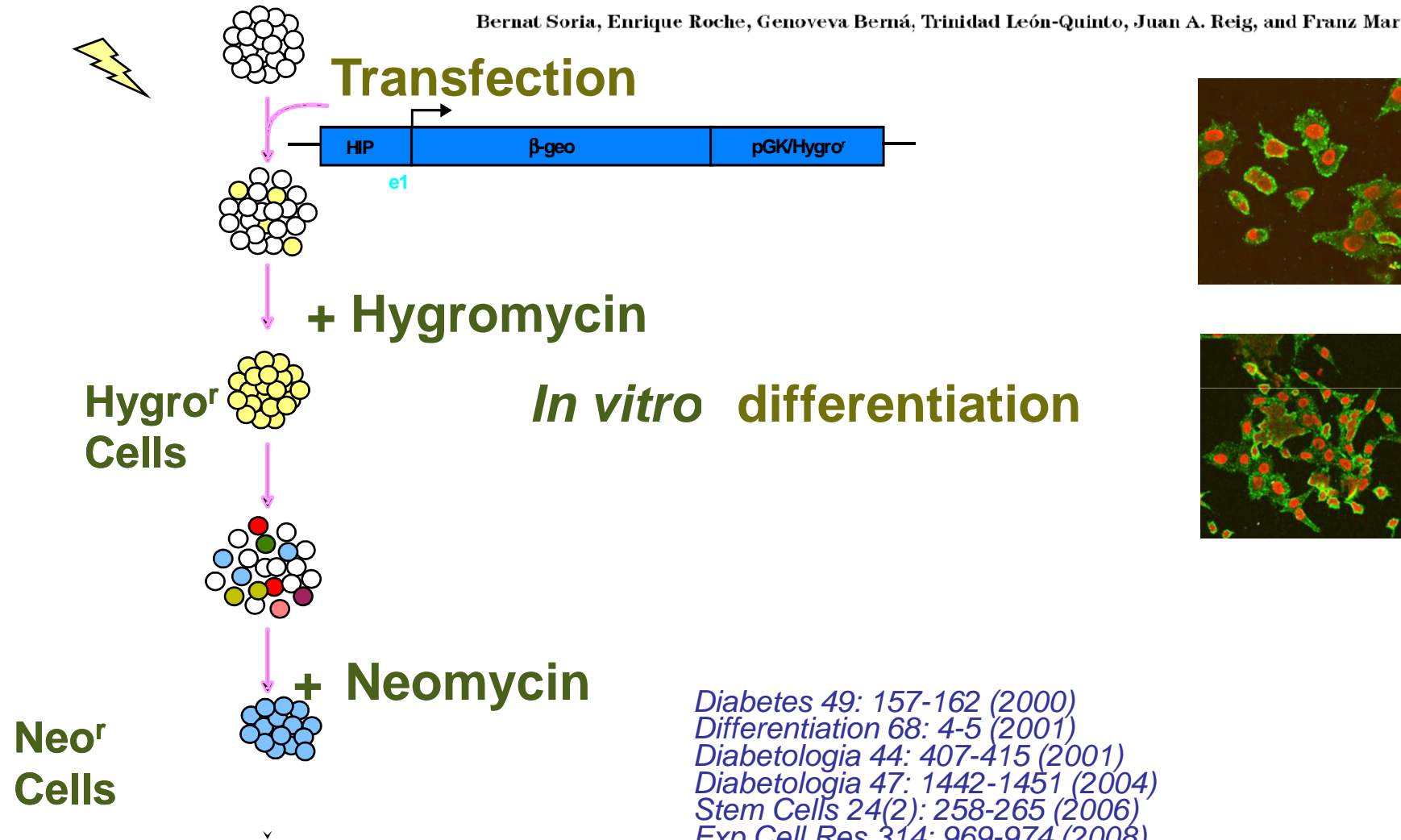
Qué tienen estas personas en común ...

DIABETES



Insulin-Secreting Cells Derived From Embryonic Stem Cells Normalize Glycemia in Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetic Mice

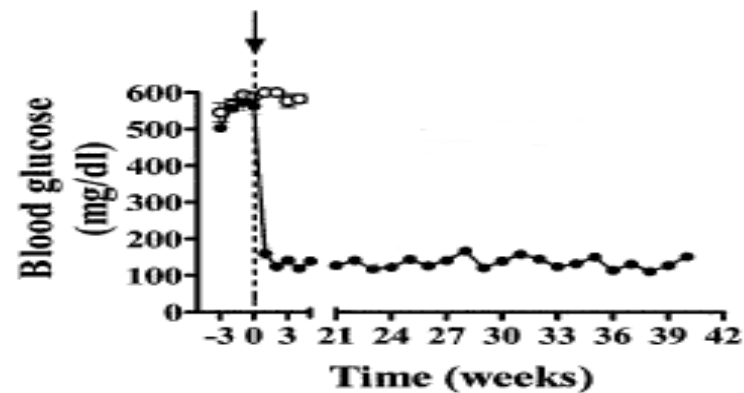
Bernat Soria, Enrique Roche, Genoveva Berná, Trinidad León-Quinto, Juan A. Reig, and Franz Martín



Diabetes 49: 157-162 (2000)
Differentiation 68: 4-5 (2001)
Diabetologia 44: 407-415 (2001)
Diabetologia 47: 1442-1451 (2004)
Stem Cells 24(2): 258-265 (2006)
Exp Cell Res 314: 969-974 (2008)

Nº citas: 1.052 (Oct 2013)

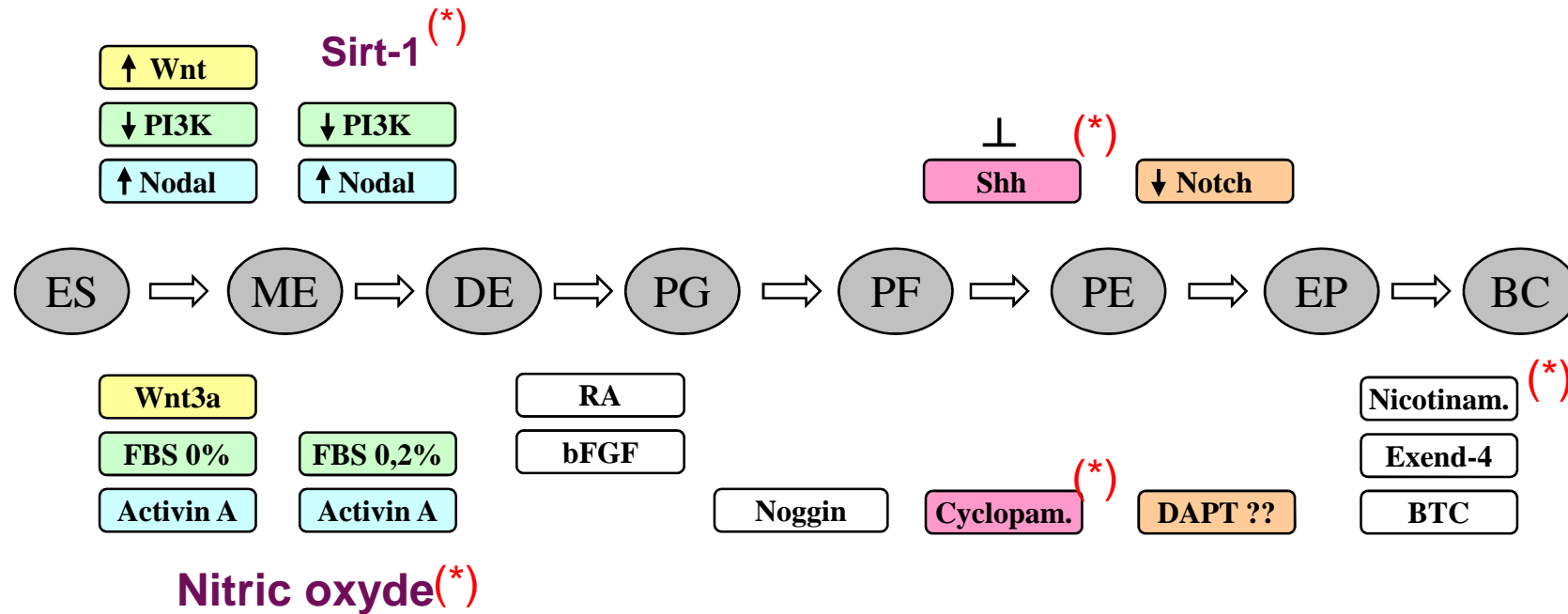
Insulin-producing cells normalize glycaemia in STZ-diabetic mice



Diabetes 49: 157-162 (2000)
Diabetologia 47: 1442-1451 (2004)
Stem Cells 24(2): 258-265 (2006)
Exp Cell Res 314: 969-974 (2008)

Insulin secreting cells from human ESC and iPSC

Design of new differentiation protocols (hESC/iPSC)

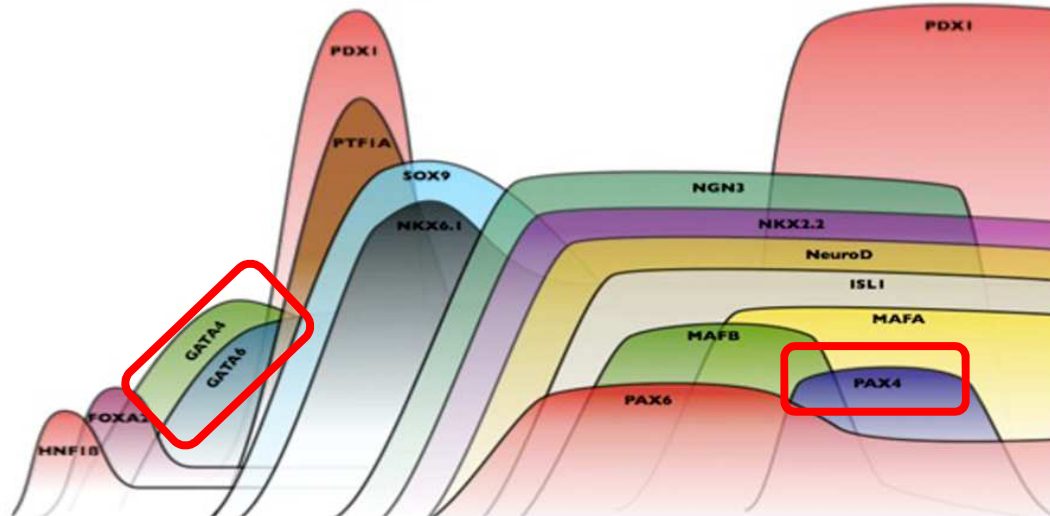
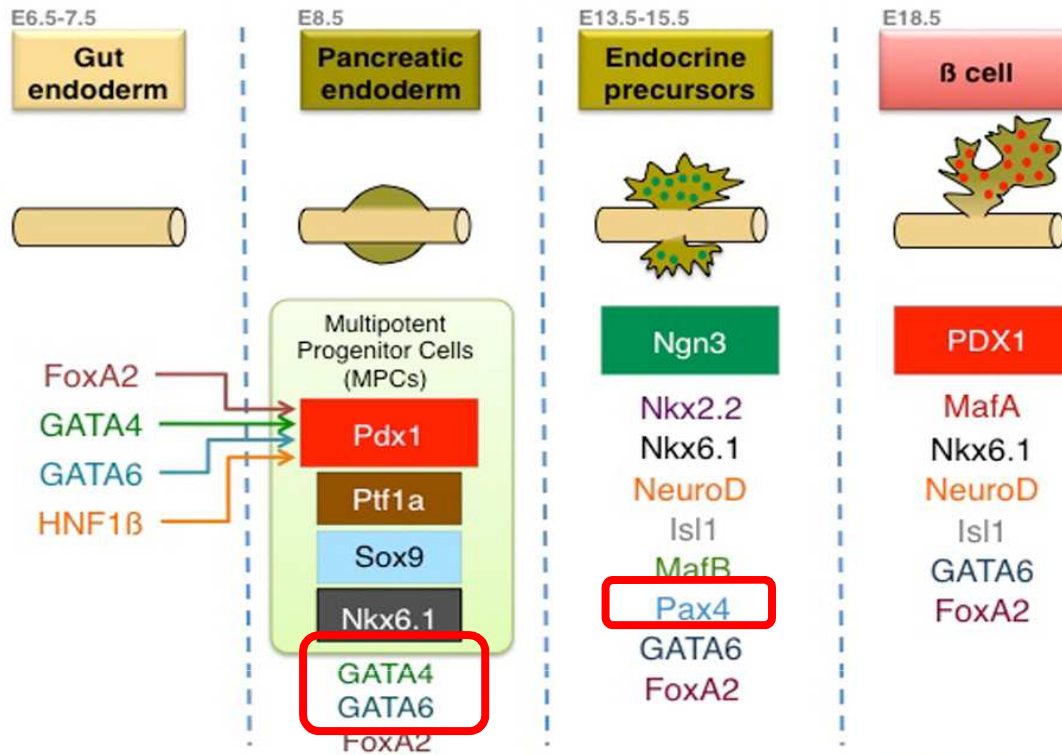


ES: embryonic stem cells; **ME:** mesendoderm; **DE:** definitive endoderm; **PG:** primitive gut; **PF:** posterior foregut;

PE: pancreatic endoderm; **EP:** endocrine precursors; **BC:** beta cells;

DAPT: N-[N-(3,5-difluorophenacetyl)-L-alanyl-S-phenylglycine t-butyl ester; **BTC:** betacelulin.

1. Developmental Approach



Research article [Related Commentary, page 3409](#)

GATA4 and GATA6 control mouse pancreas organogenesis

Manuel Carrasco, Irene Delgado, Bernat Soria, Francisco Martín, and Anabel Rojas

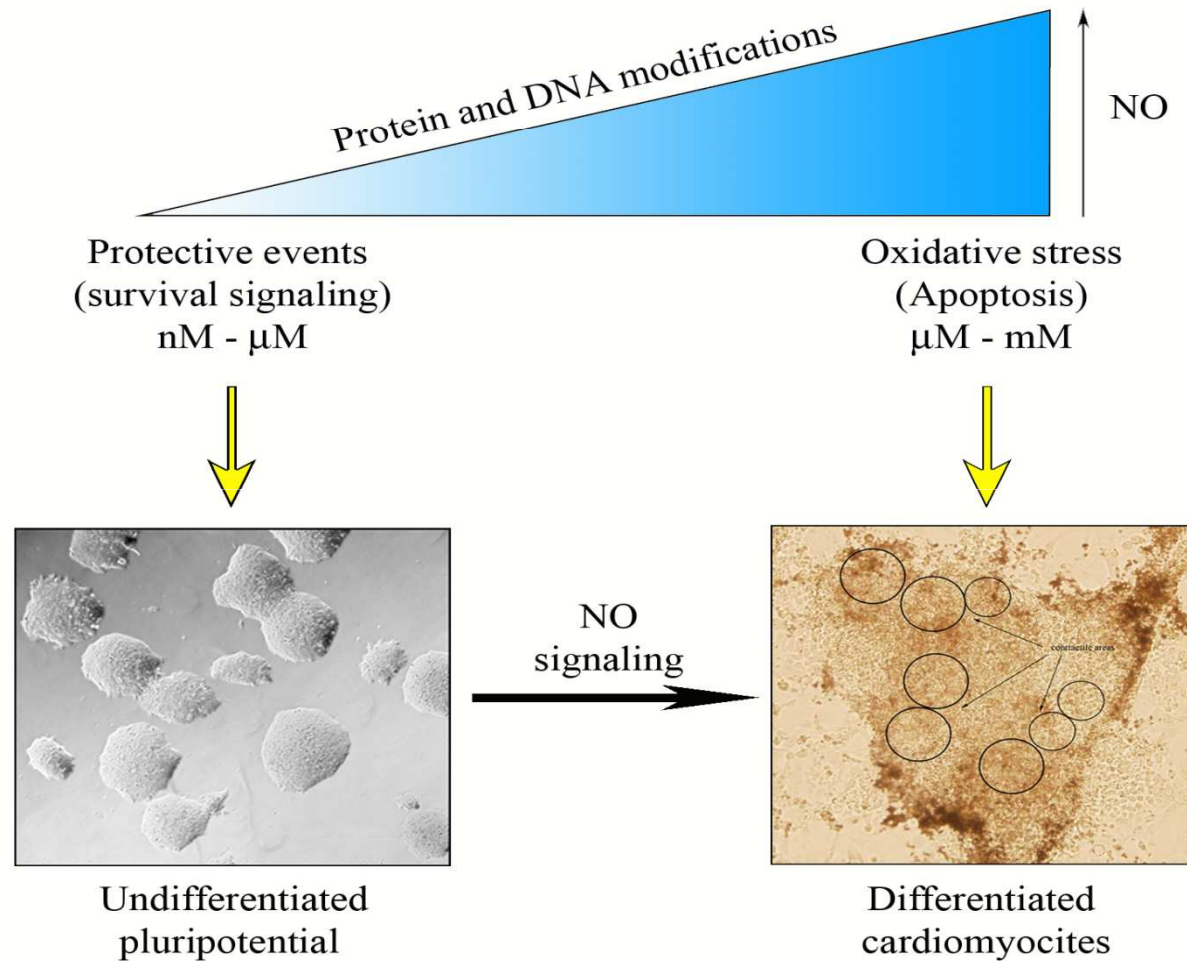
Centro Andaluz de Biología Molecular y Medicina Regenerativa (CABIMER), Sevilla, Spain.
Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Diabetes y Enfermedades Metabólicas Asociadas (CIBERDEM), Barcelona, Spain.



2. “Small Molecule” Approach

- a. Nitric oxide*
- b. Sirt-1*
- c. Resveratrol*

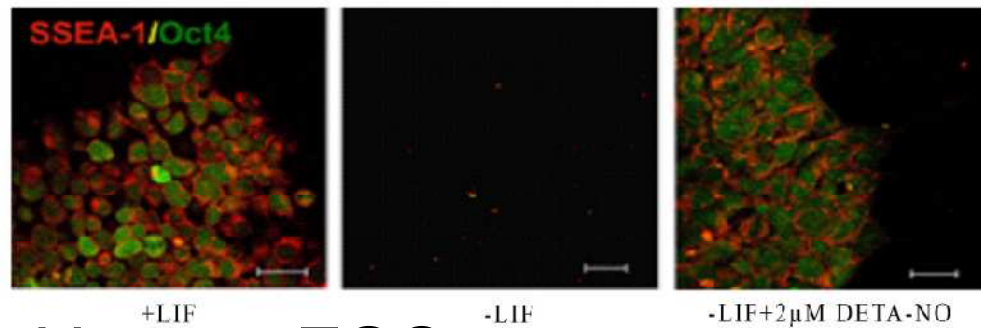
DUAL ROLE OF NITRIC OXIDE



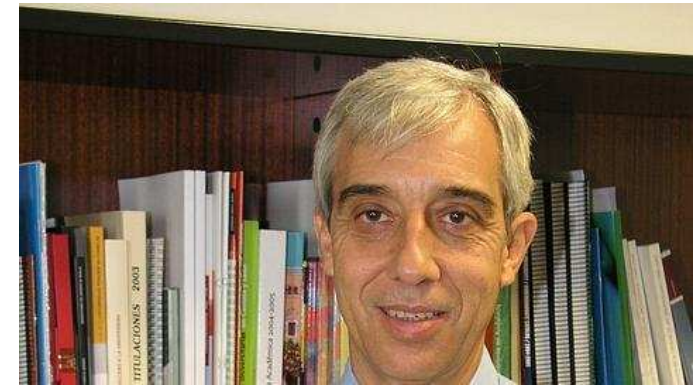
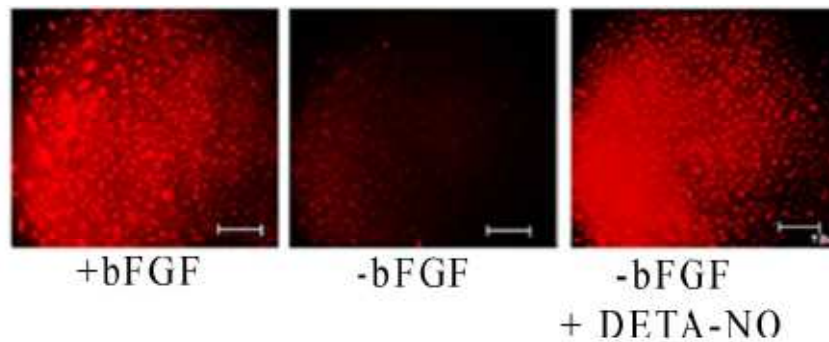
Low concentrations of nitric oxide delay the differentiation of embryonic stem cells and promote their survival

JR Tejedo^{*1}, R Tapia-Limonchi², S Mora-Castilla¹, GM Cahuana¹, A Hmadcha², F Martin¹, FJ Bedoya¹ and B Soria²

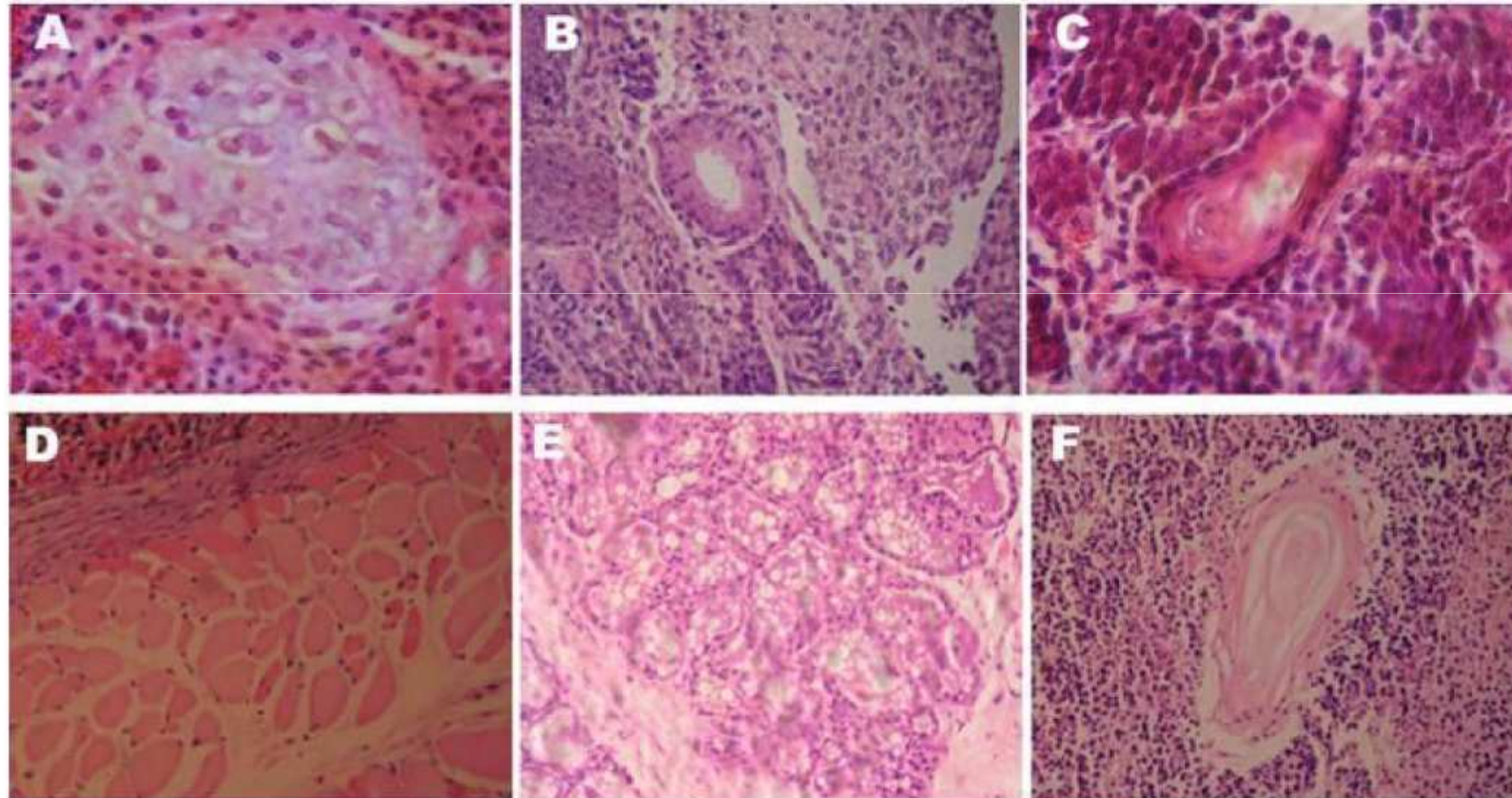
Mouse ESC



Human ESC

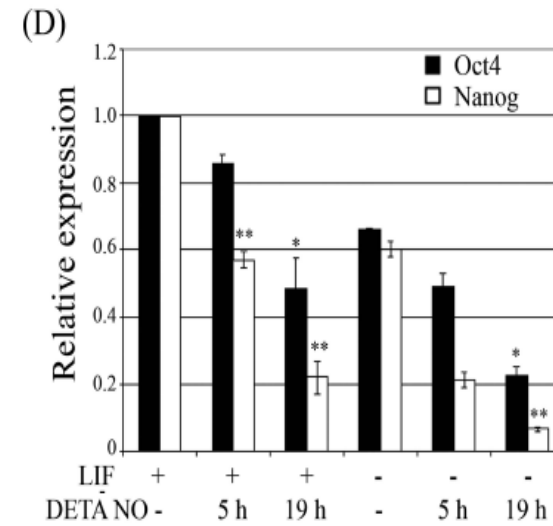
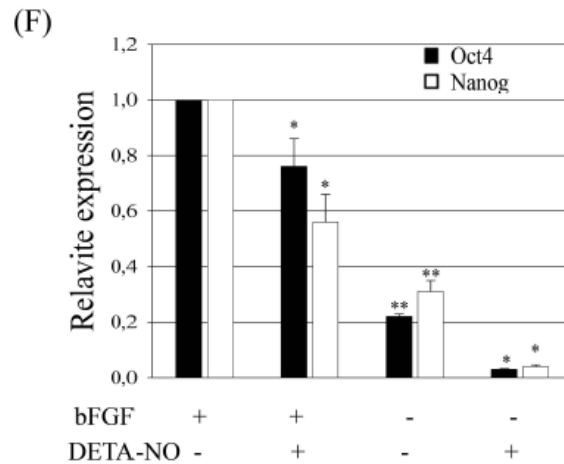
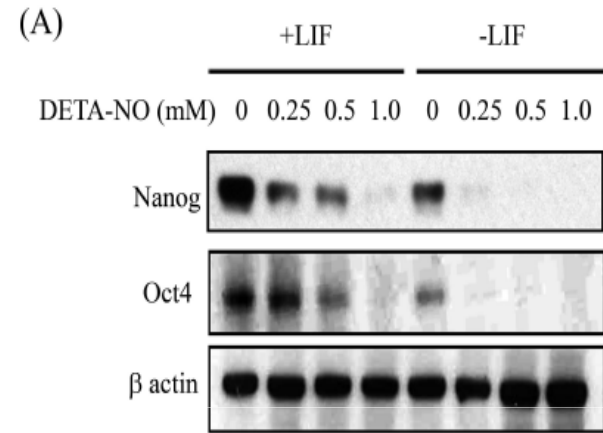


Teratome formation by mouse and human ESC cultured in low NO



Nitric oxide repression of Nanog promotes mouse embryonic stem cell differentiation

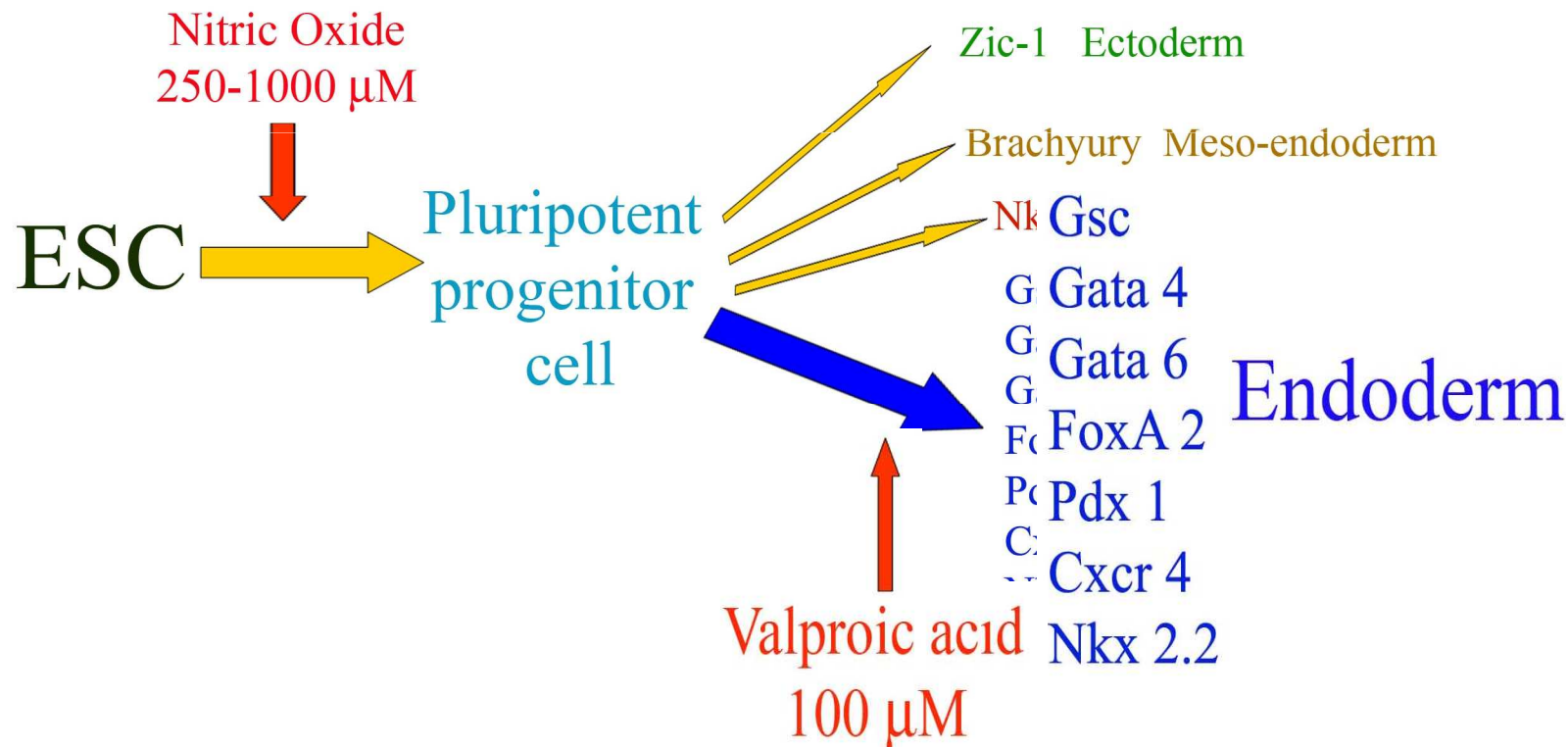
S Mora-Castilla¹, JR Tejedo¹, A Hmadcha², GM Cahuana¹, F Martín¹, B Soria² and FJ Bedoya^{*1}

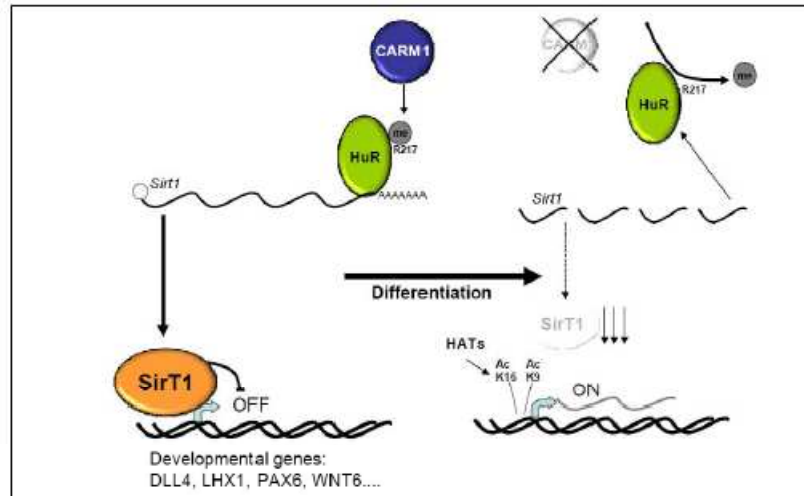


Mechanism of NO inhibition of Nanog:

- *Inhibits MDM2-dependent p53 degradation*
- *Activation of p53 repressor protein by covalent modifications*
- *Binding of p53^{Ser315} to Nanog promoter region*

NO induces:
Resistance to apoptosis and endoderm phenotype

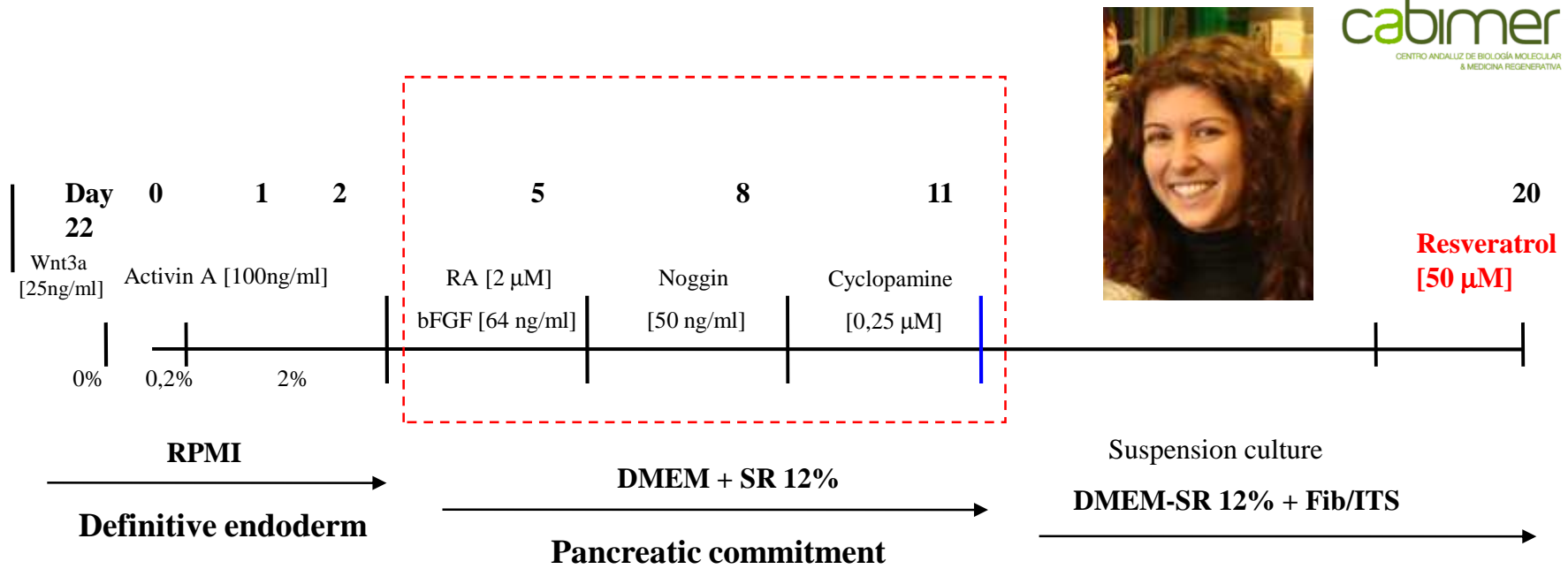




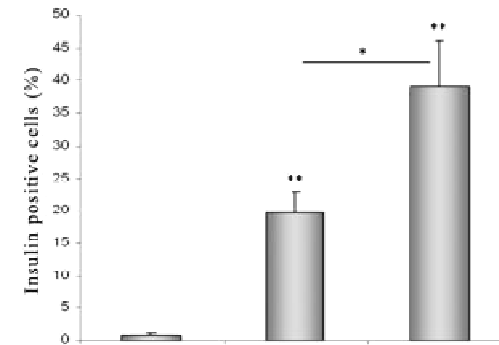
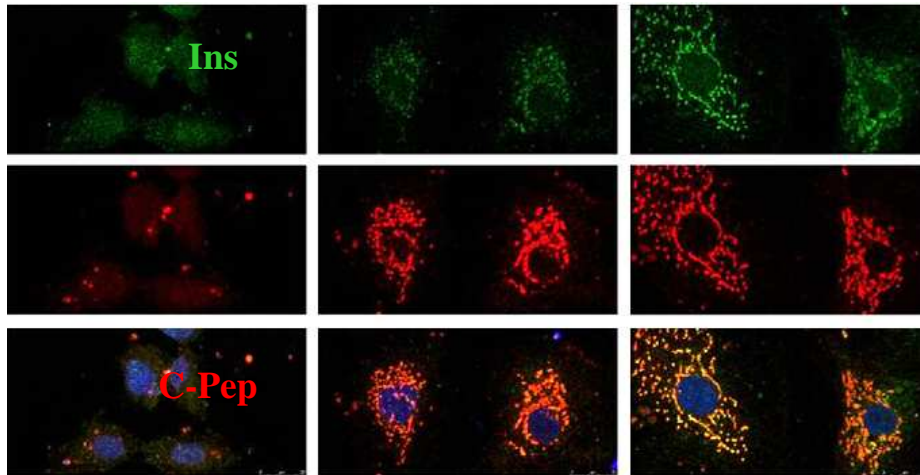
Model for SirT action on developmental genes promoter during hESC differentiation. In pluripotent hESCs, CARM1 methylation of HUR increases HuR/SirT1 binding and, consequently, the SirT1 mRNA stability and SirT1 protein level. Under these conditions, SirT1 binds to the promoter and epigenetically represses specific developmental genes such as DLL4, LHX1, PAX6 and WNT6. In EBs, the decrease of CARM1 is associated with a decrease of HuR methylation and, consequently, of HuR/SirT1 binding, which results in less SirT1 mRNA and protein and the epigenetic reactivation of its target developmental genes.

Sirtuin 1 regulation of developmental genes during differentiation of stem cells

Calvanese et al (2010) PNAS USA 107:13736-13741



Factors	-	+	+
Resveratrol	-	-	+



Factors	-	+	+
Resveratrol	-	-	+

Toward cell-based therapy of type I diabetes

Dieter Kabelitz¹, Edward K. Geissler², Bernat Soria³, Insa S. Schroeder⁴,
Fred Fändrich⁵ and Lucienne Chatenoud⁶

Trends in Immunology (2008) 29: 68-74

Stem Cell Review Series

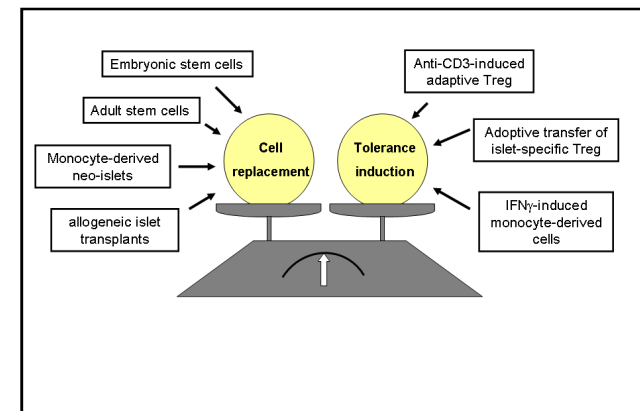
J. Cell. Mol. Med. Vol 13, No 8A, 2009 pp. 1464–1475

The immune boundaries for stem cell based therapies: problems and prospective solutions

Hmadcha Abdelkrim^{a, *}, Domínguez-Bendala Juan^b, Wakeman Jane^c,
Arredouani Mohamed^d, Soria Bernat^a

^a Department of Cell Therapy and Regenerative Medicine, Andalusian Center for Molecular Biology and Regenerative Medicine (CABIMER), Sevilla, Spain
^b Pancreatic Development & Stem Cell Laboratory, Diabetes Research Institute, University of Miami Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, USA
^c North West Cancer Research Fund Institute, School of Biological Sciences, University of Wales Bangor, Memorial Building, Gwynedd, UK
^d Department of Surgery, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA

Received: February 27, 2009; Accepted: June 25, 2009



Immunomodulation

“Immunomodulatory Therapy”: Clinical Trials

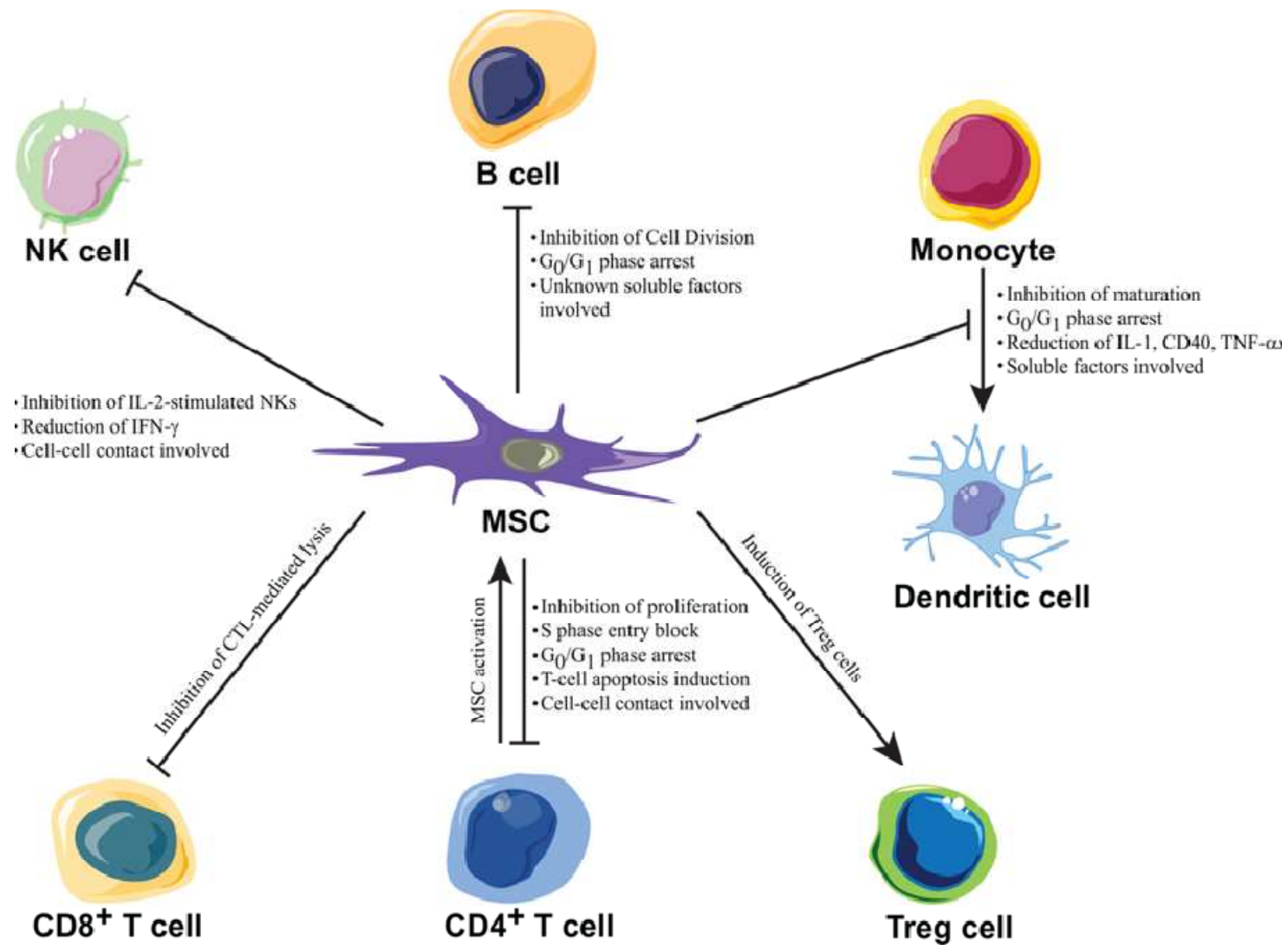
Target	Drug	Year(s)
CD3	Teplizuma, Otexizumab	2011
CD20	Rituximab	2009
CD80, CD86	Abatacept	2011
mTOR, IL-R2	IL-2, Rapamicin	2011
GAD65	GAD65-alum	2011
Insulin	Insulin	2011
HSP60	DiaPep277	2011
Cow's Milk Proteins	Cow's milk (prevention)	2010

***“Human vs NOD-mice Results”:
NOD treatment before insulinitis...***

Immunomodulation with MSC

Mesenchymal stem cells are immunomodulators

1. Block T-cell proliferation,
2. Decrease $\text{TNF}\alpha$ and $\text{INF-}\gamma$
3. Increase IL-10 and IL-4
4. Up-regulate Treg
5. Inhibit NK cells
6. Inhibit Monocyte differentiation into DC cells.
Immature DC cells more susceptible to degradation by NK cells, etc



Child Autoimmune Diseases

- *Systemic Lupus Erythematosus*
- *Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis*
- *Graft vs Host Disease*
- *Collagen-induced Arthritis*
- *Rheumatoid Arthritis*

Cell Therapy of Liver Diseases

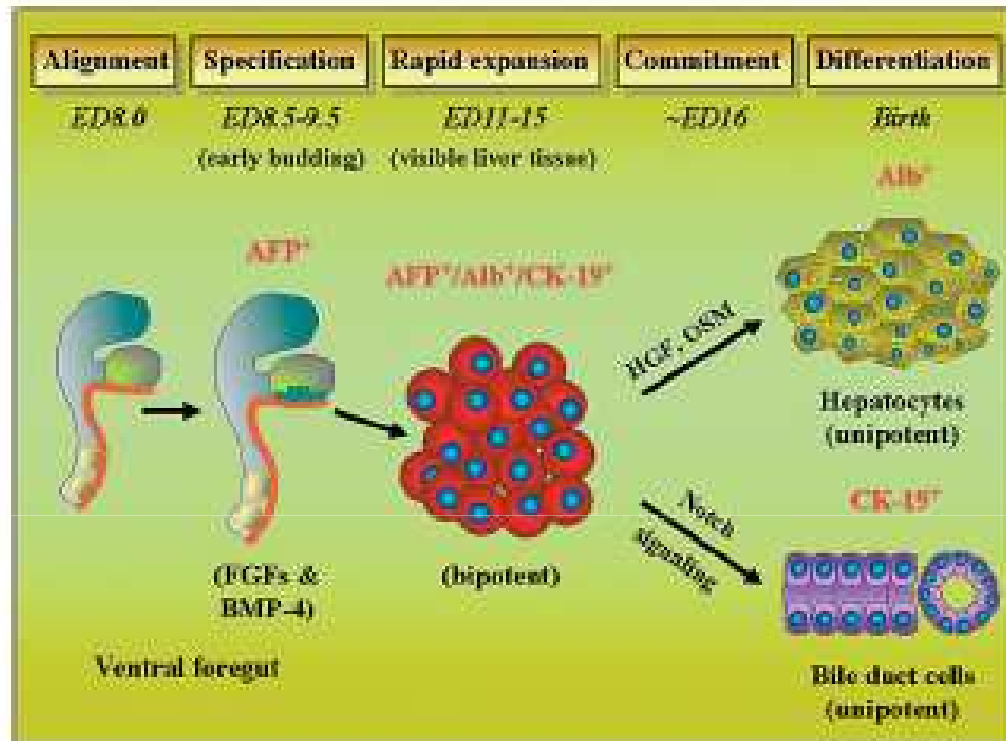


Fig. 2. Schematic representation of rodent fetal liver development.

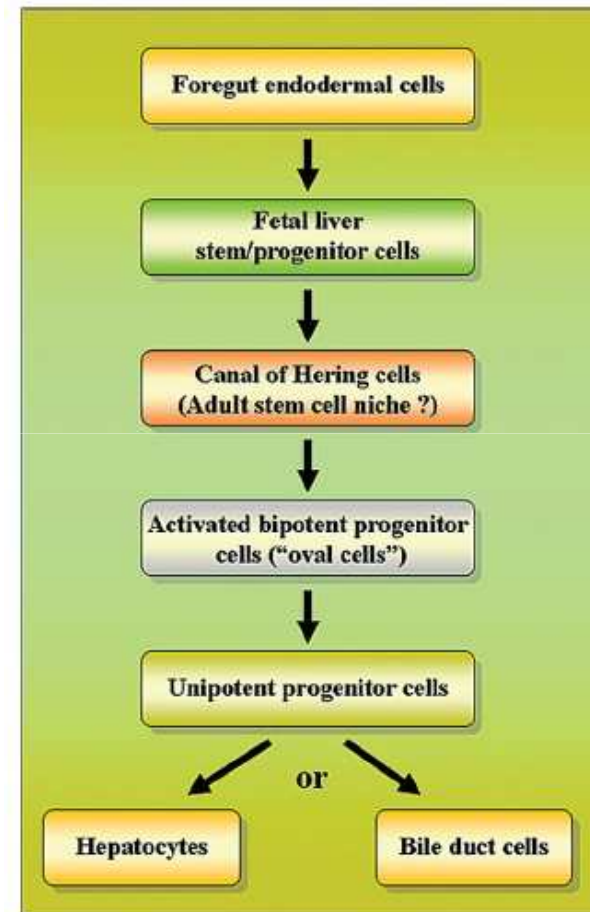


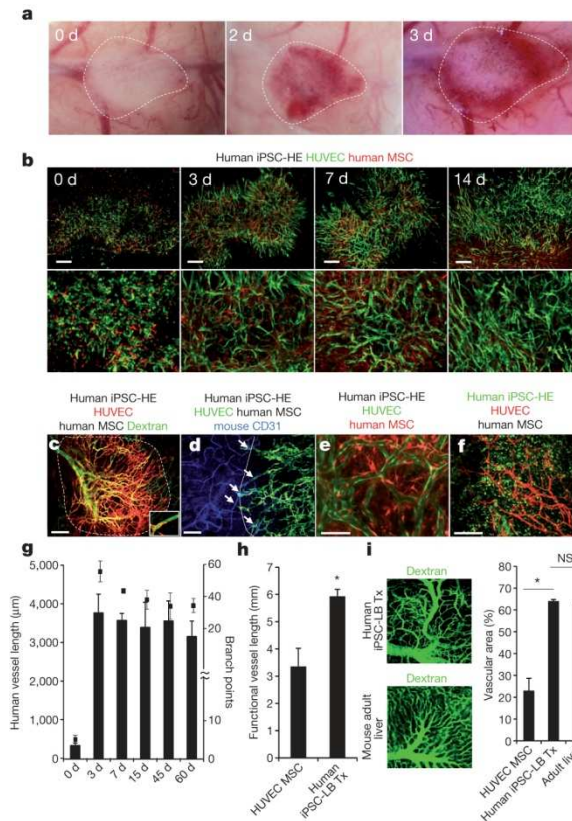
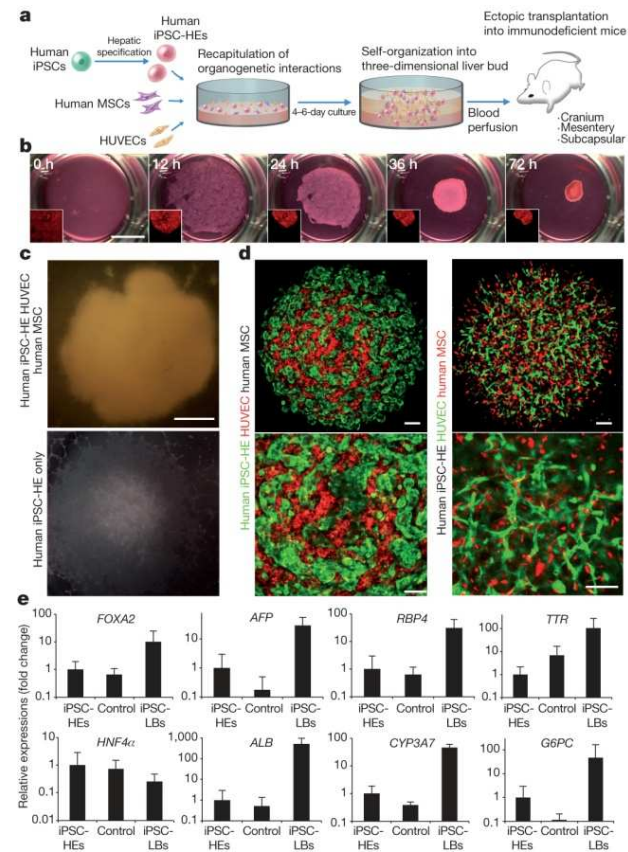
Fig. 3. Schematic diagram depicting liver epithelial cell lineage progression.



Vascularized and functional human liver from an iPSC-derived organ bud transplant

Takanori Takebe^{1,2}, Keisuke Sekine¹, Masahiro Enomura¹, Hiroyuki Koike¹, Masaki Kimura¹, Takunori Ogaeri¹, Ran-Ran Zhang¹, Yasuharu Ueno¹, Yun-Wen Zheng¹, Naoto Koike^{1,3}, Shinsuke Aoyama⁴, Yasuhisa Adachi⁴ & Hideki Taniguchi^{1,2}

Nature **000**, 1-4 (2013)



Cell Therapy of Liver Diseases (1)

	Ref	Disease	Dose/Via	Results
BM-MNc (Autologous)				
	<i>Terai, 2006</i>	<i>Liver cirrosis</i>	<i>5 x 10⁹</i>	<i>Safe</i> <i>↑Albumin</i>
	<i>Lyra, 2007</i>	<i>End Stage Chronic Liver Disease</i>	<i>100 x 10⁶</i> <i>Hepatic artery</i>	<i>Safe, Feasible</i> <i>↑Albumin</i> <i>↓Bilirrubin</i>
	<i>Lyra 2010</i>	<i>Hepatic Cirrosis</i>	<i>Hepatic artery</i>	<i>↑Albumin</i> <i>↓Bilirrubin</i>
CD 133+ (Autologous)				
	<i>Fürst, 2007</i>	<i>PVE+Hepatectomy</i>		<i>↑ Regeneration</i>
	<i>Salama 2010</i>	<i>End-stage liver disease</i>	<i>CD34+/CD133+</i> <i>(G-CSF mobil)</i>	<i>Improve liver function</i> <i>↑Liver enzymes</i>
	<i>Nikeghbalian, 2011</i>	<i>Cirrosis</i>	<i>CD133+ vs BM-MNc</i>	<i>No adverse effects</i>
	<i>Esch, 2012</i>	<i>Hepatectomy</i>		<i>↑ Proliferation</i>
	<i>Lehwald, 2013</i>		<i>CD133</i> <i>(HGF/SDF1 mobil)</i>	



Cell Therapy of Liver Diseases (2)

	Ref	Disease	Dose/Via	Results
CD34+ (Autologous)				
	<i>Gordon, 2006</i>	<i>Chronic Liver Disease</i>	$10^6 - 2 \times 10^8$ <i>Portal vein/ Hepatic artery</i>	<i>Safe</i> \uparrow Albumin \downarrow Bilirubin
	<i>Levicar, 2008</i>	<i>Chronic Liver Disease</i>	$10^6 - 2 \times 10^8$ <i>Portal vein/ Hepatic artery</i>	<i>Safe</i>
	<i>Pai, 2008</i>	<i>Alcoholic cirrhosis</i> <i>(Chronic Liver disease)</i>	<i>Expanded CD34+</i>	<i>Improvement Bilirubin & Liver enzymes</i>
	<i>Garg, 2012</i>	<i>Acute on Chronic Liver Failure</i>	<i>G-CSF</i>	\uparrow <i>Survival</i>
Preclinical				
	<i>Mintz, 2013</i>	<i>Animal Model</i> <i>NOD-SCID fibrosis</i>	<i>CD34+ conditioned medium</i>	<i>Improvement</i>



Cell Therapy of Liver Diseases (3)

	Ref	Disease	Dose/Via	Results
BM-MSC (autologous)				
	<i>Mohamadnejad, 2007</i>	<i>Liver cirrosis</i>	3×10^7	<i>Improved MELD</i>
	<i>Kazahira, 2009</i>	<i>Liver cirrosis</i>	$3,5 \times 10^7$	<i>Improved MELD, serum creatinine, prothrombin complex</i>
	<i>Amer,</i>	<i>End stage liver failure</i>	2×10^7 cells (pretreated HGF: liver committed)	<i>Improved MELD</i>
Preclinical				
	<i>Tanimoto, 2012</i>	<i>Murine Liver cirrosis</i>	5×10^5	↓ Liver Fibrosis ↑ MMP-9; ↓ αSMA, ↓ TNFα, ↓ TGFβ
LIVER CELLS (Heterologous)				
Progenitors (MSC-like)	PROMETHERA (Belgium) Sokal,	Crigler-Najjar Urea Cycle deficiencies	HepaStem (adult liver progenitor cells)	
Hepatocytes (isolated/cultured)	Castell, 2103	Inherited Liver dis (Crigler-Najjar,) Liver failure etc	Hepatocyte (from donor livers)	



Conclusiones:

EFFECTOS BENEFICIOSOS, pero

- *Muchos Ensayos Fase I-II*
- *No ensayos Fase II y Fase III*
- *La mayoría no se publican*
- *Mecanismo desconocido*
- *No hay una hipótesis directriz*



➤ *Muchos Ensayos Fase I-II*



Familia de factores de transcripción GATA

- *Están muy conservados en distintas especies*
- *Se unen a la secuencia **GATA** de los promotores de los genes a los que activa*

GATA 1, 2, 3 → Hematopoiesis

GATA 4, 5, 6 → Se expresan en:

- EMBRIÓN: mesodermo y endodermo
- ADULTO: corazón, pulmones, hígado y páncreas



Mutaciones en genes GATA asociados a defectos cardíacos en humanos



American Journal of Medical Genetics 83:201–206 (1999)

GATA4 Haploinsufficiency in Patients With Interstitial Deletion of Chromosome Region 8p23.1 and Congenital Heart Disease

Tugce Pehlivan,¹ Barbara R. Pober,^{2,3} Martina Brueckner,² Stacey Garrett,⁴ Rachel Slaugh,⁴ Richard Van Rheeden,⁴ David B. Wilson,^{4,5*} Michael S. Watson,^{4,6} and Anne V. Hing⁴



letters to nature

GATA4 mutations cause human congenital heart defects and reveal an interaction with TBX5

Vidu Garg^{†‡}, Irfan S. Kothiriy^{†‡}, Robert Barnes[§], Marie K. Schluterman[†], Isabelle N. King[†], Cheryl A. Butler[†], Caryn R. Rothrock[†], Reenu S. Eapen[†], Kayoko Hirayama-Yamada^{||}, Kunitaka Joo[¶], Rumiko Matsuoka^{||#}, Jonathan C. Cohen[§] & Deepak Srivastava^{†‡}

MUTATION IN BRIEF

A Novel Mutation in the GATA4 Gene in Patients With Tetralogy of Fallot

Georges Nemer^{1*}, Fatimah Fadlalah¹, Julnar Usta¹, Mona Nemer², Ghassan Dbaibo³, Mounir Obeid⁴, and Fadi Bitar⁵

HUMAN MUTATION Mutation in Brief #881 (2006) Online

Journal of Human Genetics 55, 662–667 (October 2010) | doi:10.1038/jhg.2010.

A novel GATA6 mutation in patients with tetralogy of Fallot or atrial septal defect

Xiaoping Lin, Zhaoxia Huo, Xingyuan Liu, Yangyang Zhang, Li Li, Hong Zhao, Biao Yan, Ying Liu, Yiqing Yang and Yi-Han Chen

GATA6 mutations cause human cardiac outflow tract defects by disrupting semaphorin-plexin signaling

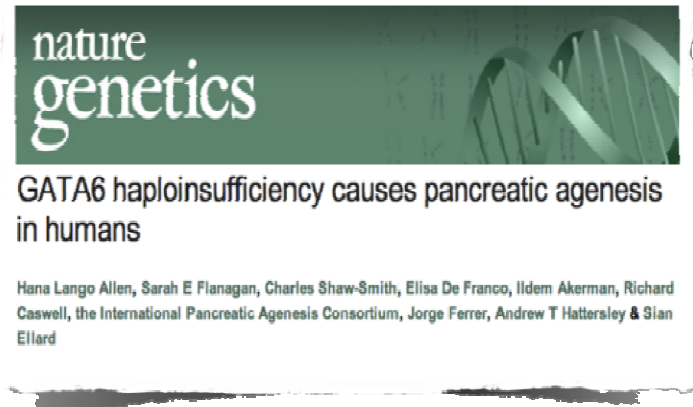
Kazuki Kodo^{†‡}, Tsutomu Nishizawa[†], Michiko Furutani^{†‡}, Shoichi Arai[†], Eiji Yamamura[†], Kunitaka Joo[¶], Takao Takahashi[†], Rumiko Matsuoka^{||#}, and Hiroyuki Yamagishi^{†‡}

[†]Department of Pediatrics, Division of Pediatric Cardiology, Keio University School of Medicine, 35 Shinanomachi, Shinjyuku-ku, Tokyo 160-8582, Japan; [‡]International Research and Educational Institute for Integrated Medical Sciences; [§]Institute of Advanced Biomedical Engineering and Science, Graduate School of Medicine, and [¶]Division of Pediatric Cardiology, Tokyo Women's Medical University, 8-1, Kawadacho, Shinjyuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8666, Japan; and ^{||}Department of Pediatrics, Kyushu Koselinenkin Hospital, 1-8-1 Kishinoue Yahatanishi-ku, Kitakyushu 806-8501, Japan

Edited by Erik N. Olson, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, and approved July 1, 2009 (received for review April 30, 2009)



Función de los factores GATA en la formación del páncreas



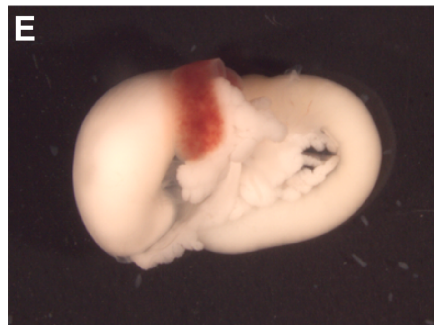
Research article Related Commentary, page 3469

GATA4 and GATA6 control mouse pancreas organogenesis

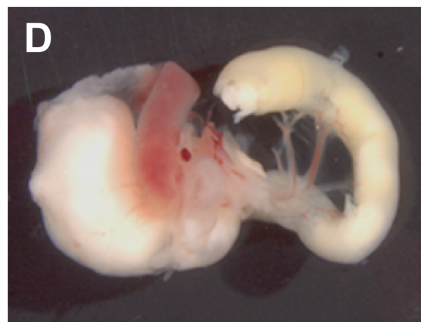
Manuel Carrasco, Irene Delgado, Bernat Soria, Francisco Martín, and Anabel Rojas

Centro Andaluz de Biología Molecular y Medicina Regenerativa (CABIMER), Sevilla, Spain.
Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Diabetes y Enfermedades Metabólicas Asociadas (CIBERDEM), Barcelona, Spain.

Control



GATA4/GATA6 KO



Factores GATA



Progenitores pancreáticos



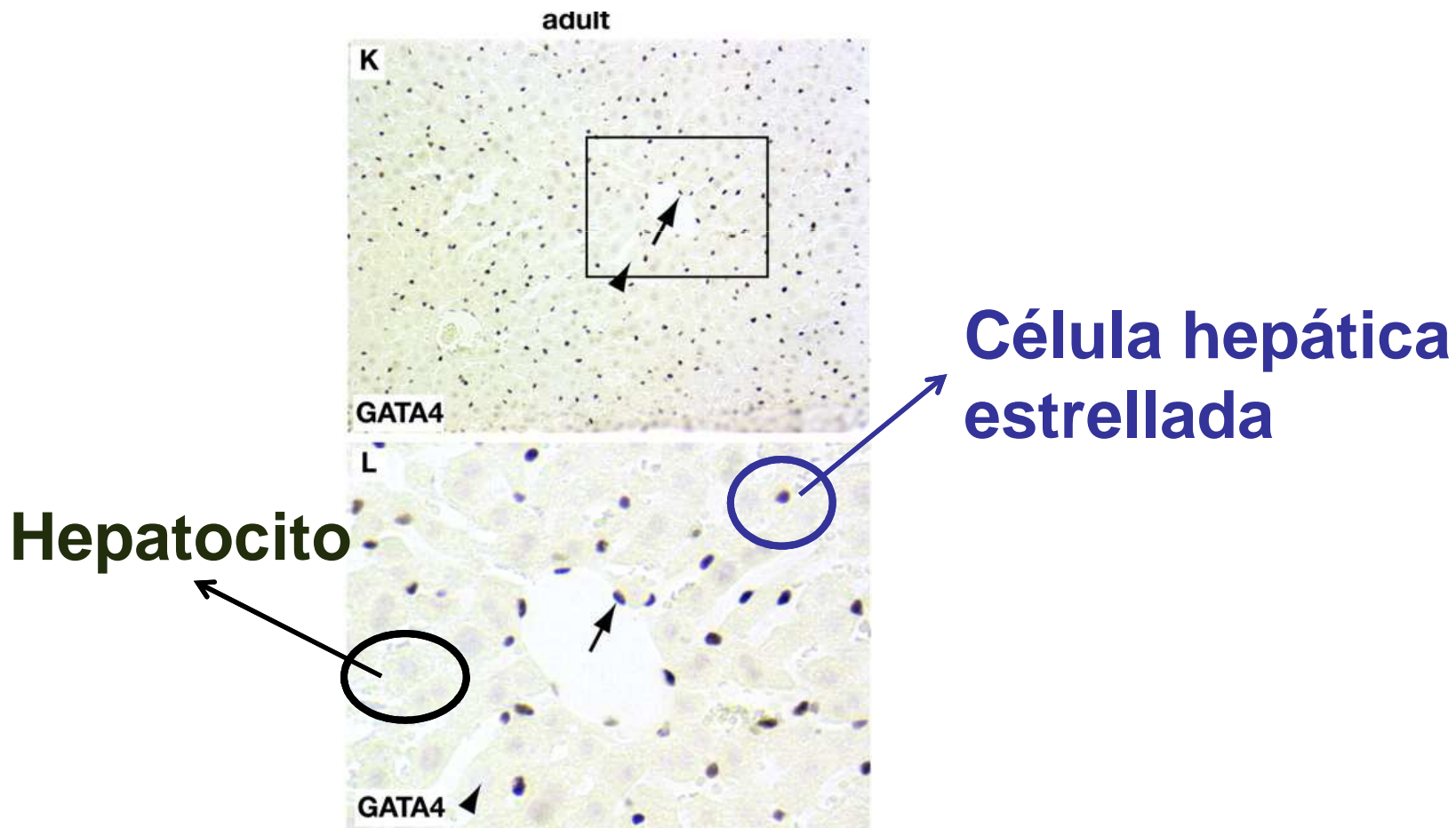
Proliferación

Diferenciación

Identidad

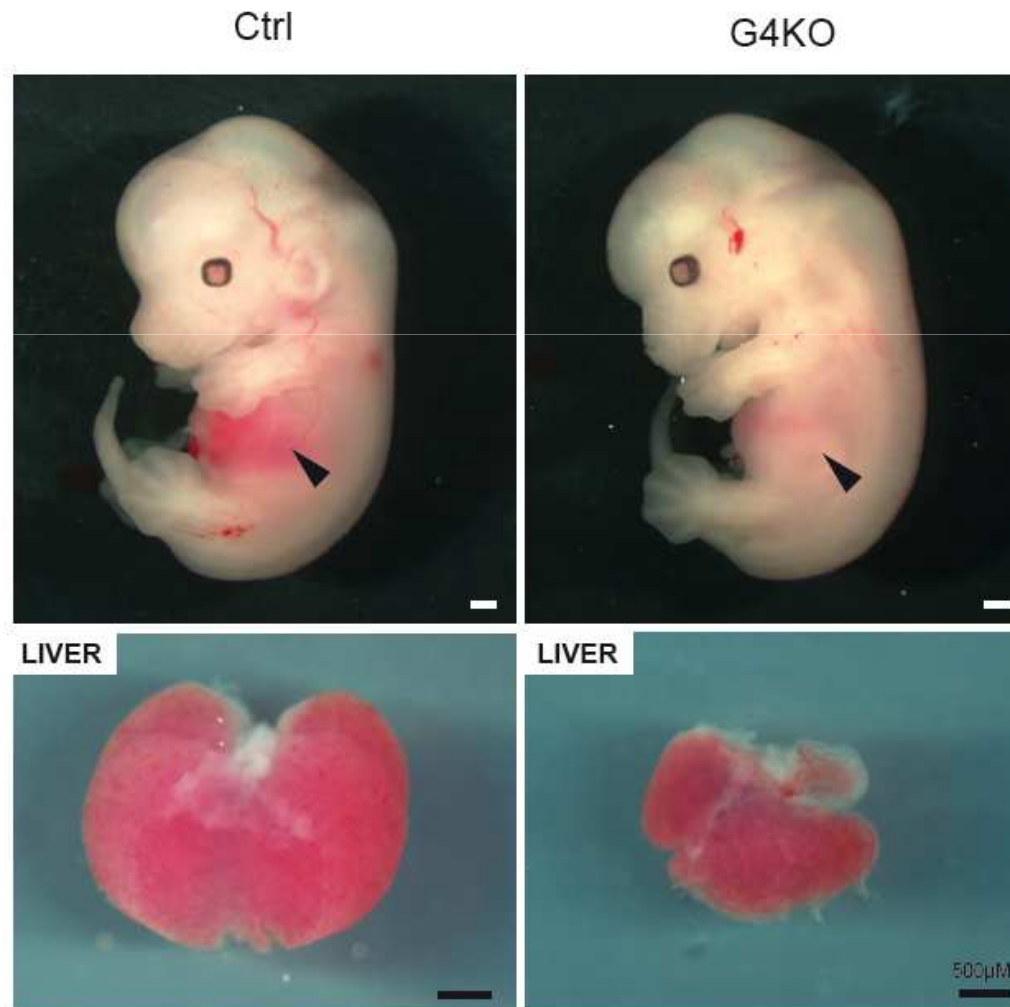


GATA4 se expresa en las células estrelladas hepáticas (mesodermo), pero no en los hepatocitos (endodermo)

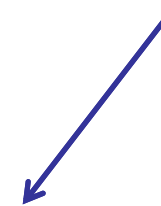


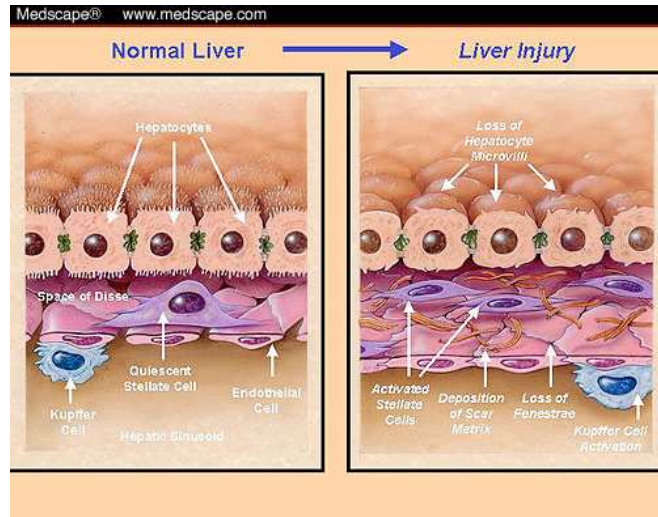
Inactivación de GATA4

(específicamente) en las células estrelladas del hígado produce hígado hipoplásico y cirrótico



*GATA4 -/-
Hígado
hipoplásico y cirrótico*

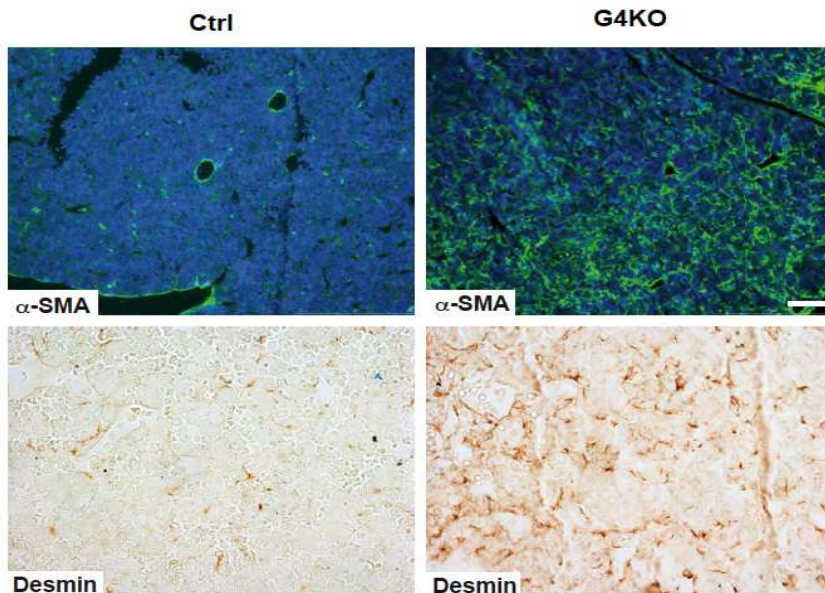




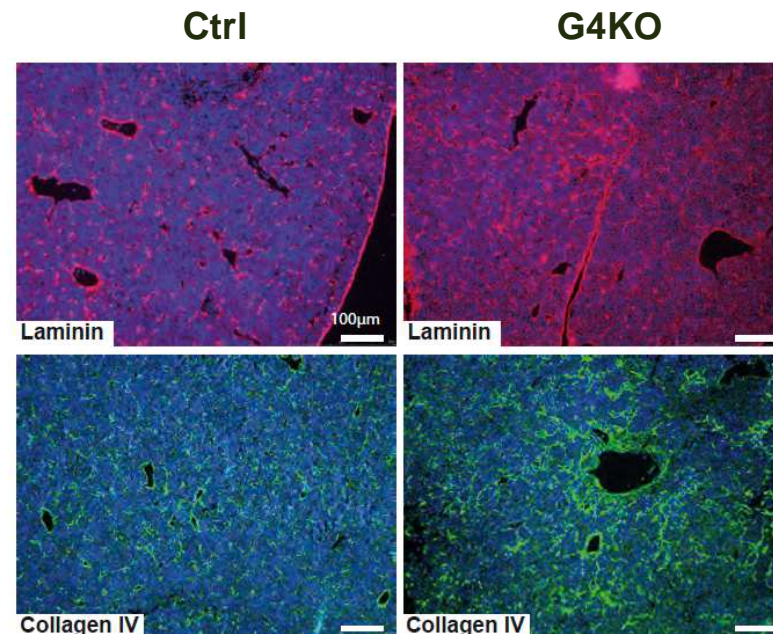
Ausencia de GATA4:

1. *Activación de células estrelladas hepáticas*
2. *Deposición de proteínas de matriz extracelular (colágeno IV, laminina)*

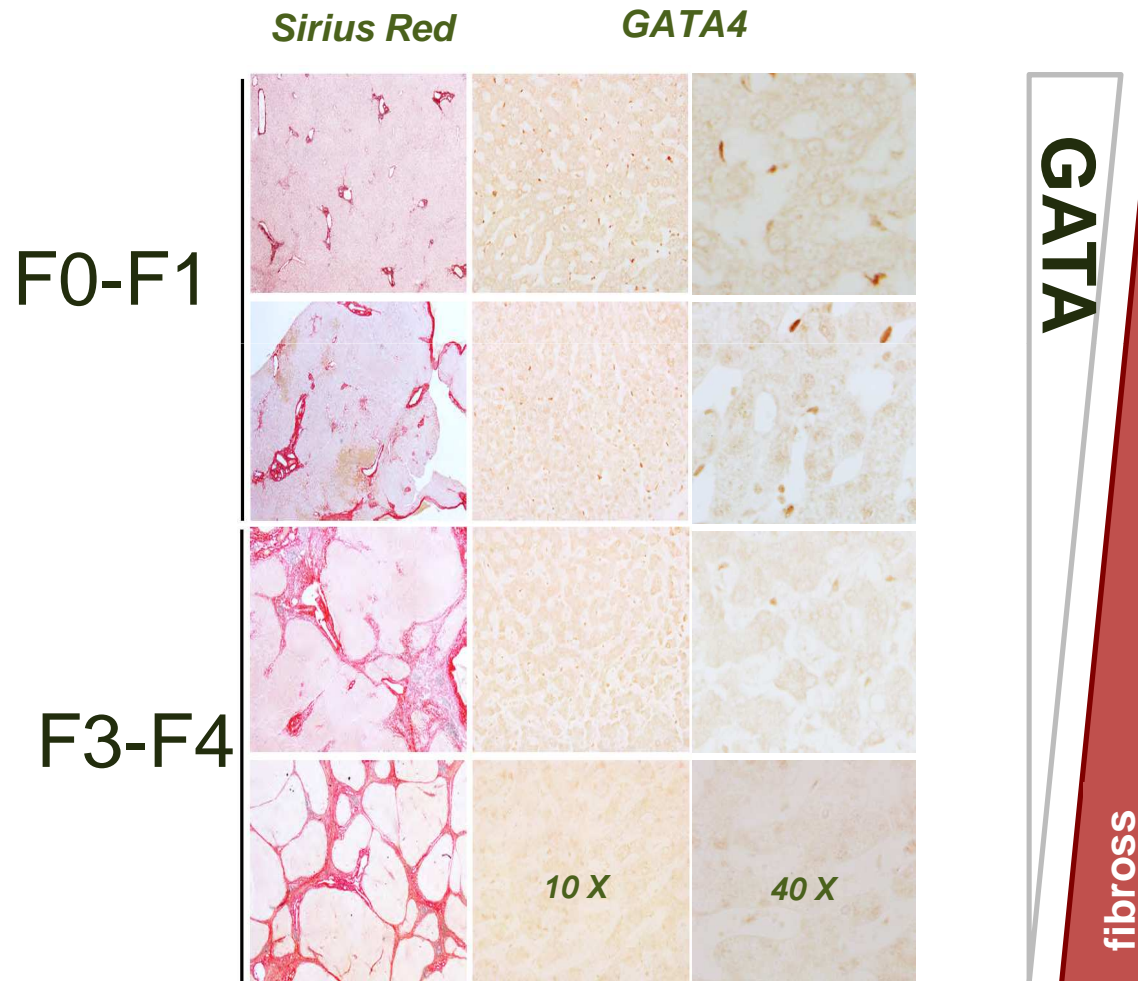
Activación de
Células Estrelladas HSCs



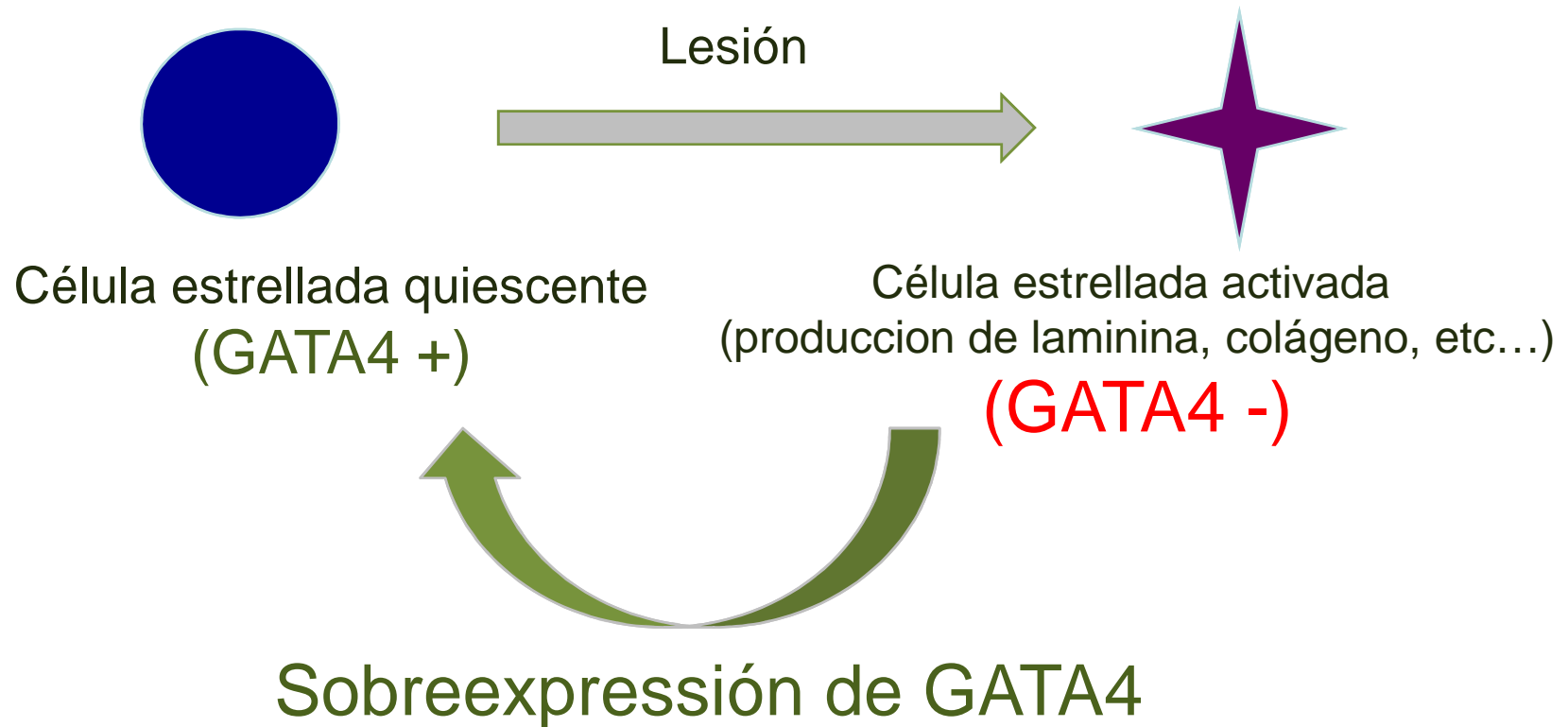
Deposición de proteínas de matriz extracelular



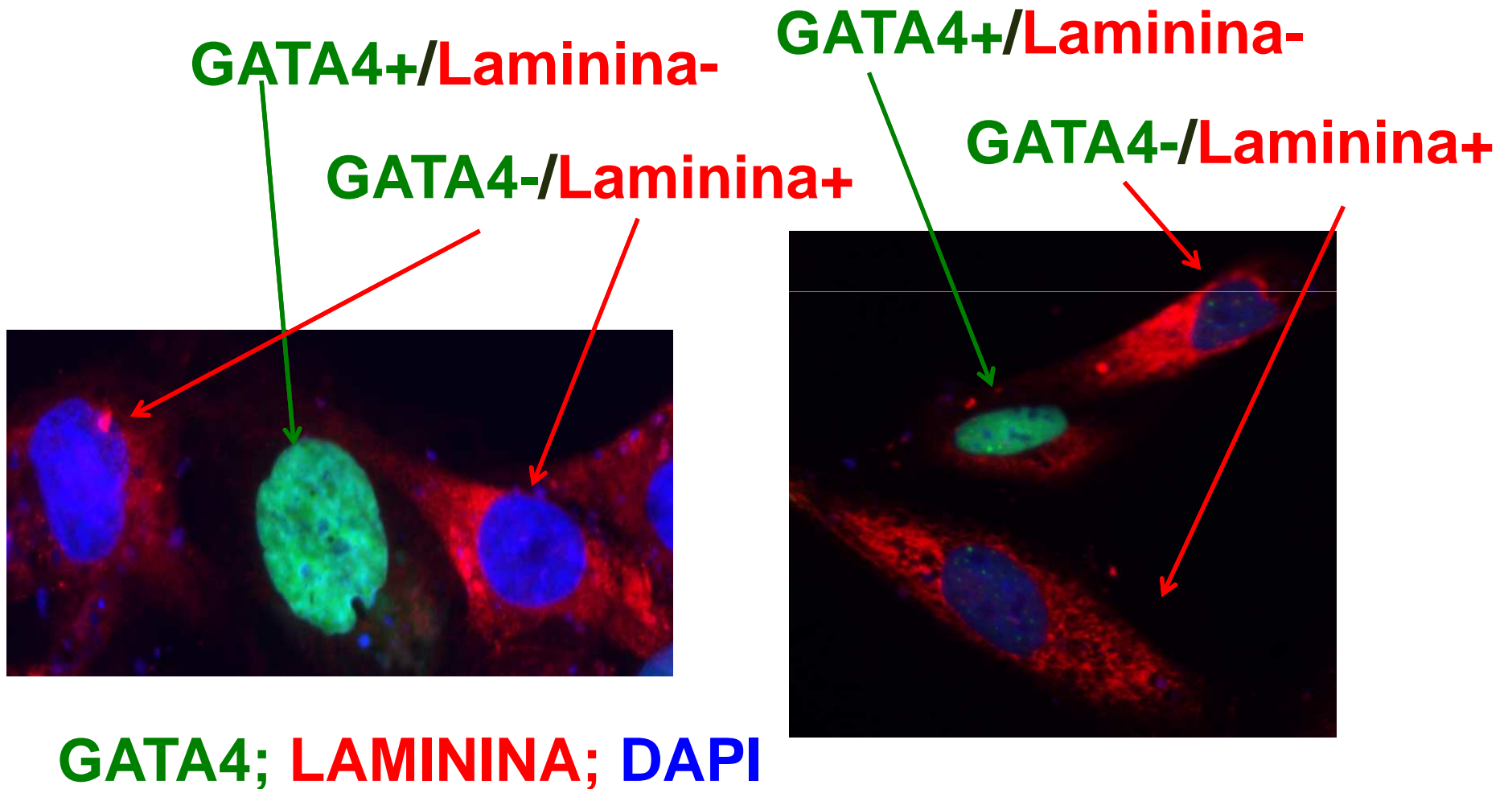
Los niveles de expresión de GATA4 en células estrelladas humanas disminuye durante la fibrosis y cirrosis



La inducción de la expresión de GATA4
en células estrelladas activadas
revierte o
atenúa la progresión de la fibrosis?



Sobreexpresión de GATA4 en línea celular estrellada humana (activada) disminuye/revierte el fenotipo activado



**¿ Como podemos sobreexpresar GATA4
en la
Célula Estrellada Humana**

para revertir el fenotipo activado (fibrosis-cirrosis?)



BUSQUEDA DE COLABORACIÓN:

¿ Tienen algun caso de

➤ *Fibrosis Neonatal asociada a un cuadro.*

➤ *pancreático?*

➤ *cardíaco?*

- 1. Biopsia hepática y GATA 4*
- 2. Posible aproximación terapéutica para la disminución de la Fibrosis*



Osteogenesis Imperfecta

The meaning, the sense and the significance: translating the science of mesenchymal stem cells into medicine

Paolo Bianco¹, Xu Cao², Paul S Frenette³, Jeremy J Mao⁴, Pamela G Robey⁵, Paul J Simmons⁶ & Cun-Yu Wang⁷

NATURE MEDICINE | VOLUME 19 | NUMBER 1 | JANUARY 2013

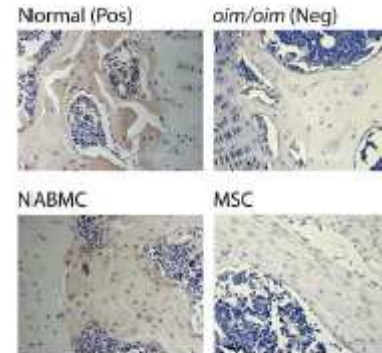
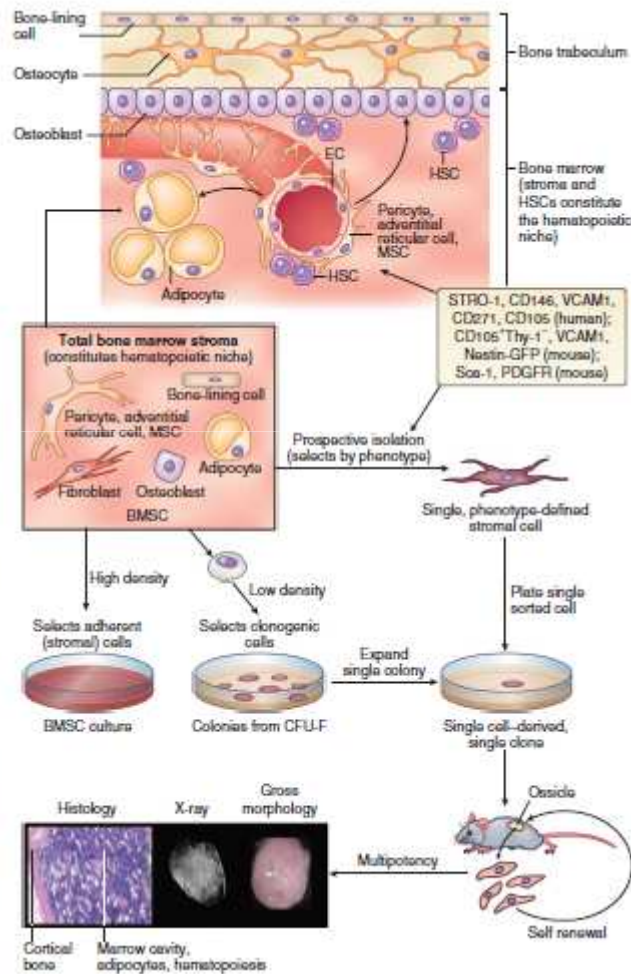


Figure 3. Photomicrographs of bone from *alveolar* mice after cell infusion. Mice were infused with either NABMC or MSCs from wild-type mice and then the bones were immunostained with a polyclonal antibody which recognizes only the pro $\alpha 2$ polypeptide (rat pro $\alpha 1$) and visualized with NCVARid. The positive control (top left panel) is normal mouse bone which demonstrates staining of the trabecular bone but not the growth plate cartilage on the right side of the section. The negative control (top right panel) is *alveolar* mouse bone, which does not express pro $\alpha 2$ peptide. *Alveolar* mice infused with NABMC (bottom left panel) show red stain (pro $\alpha 2$ expression) in the trabecular bone but not the articular cartilage on the left side of the section. *Alveolar* mice infused with MSCs (bottom right panel) lack any red staining indicating the lack of detectable pro $\alpha 2$. Original magnification, $\times 200$.

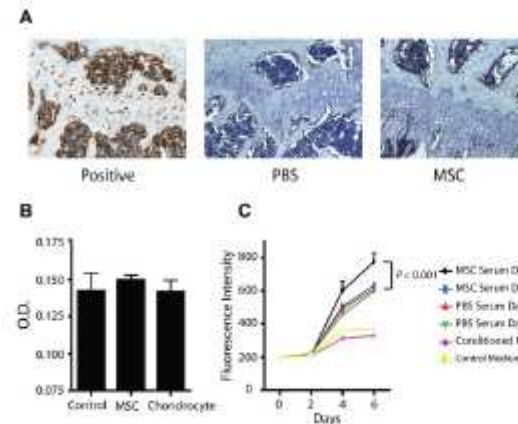


Figure 4. The effect of MSCs on chondrocyte proliferation. (A) GFP staining of the growth plate after GFP-positive MSC infusion. Immunostaining for GFP expression of the growth plate from a GFP-transgenic mouse (positive), a mouse after saline infusion (PBS, negative), or a mouse after GFP-transgenic MSC infusion. Original magnification, $\times 200$. (B) Chondrocyte proliferation was analyzed by MTT Cell Proliferation assay after 3-day coculture with MSCs or chondrocytes or control medium on the transwell plates ($n = 3$). (C) Sera were collected from MSC-injected and PBS-injected mice 2 days and 7 days after the injection. Chondrocyte proliferation assay was performed at day 0, day 2, day 4, and day 6 after culture with the sera, MSC-conditioned medium, and control medium ($P < .001$, $n = 3$). (D) Sera were collected from MSC-injected and PBS-injected mice 2 days and 7 days after the injection. Chondrocyte proliferation assay was performed at day 0, day 2, day 4, and day 6 after culture with the sera, MSC-conditioned medium, or MSCs were applied into chondrocyte cultures. Chondrocytes were cultured for 6 days in serum supplemented medium followed by the proliferation assay measured as fluorescence intensity ($P < .05$, $n = 3$). All data are mean \pm SEM.

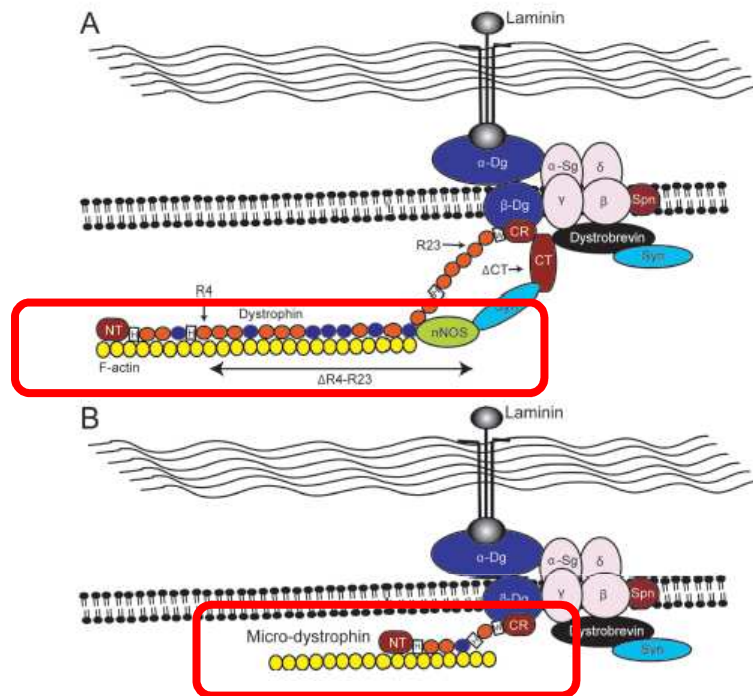
Transplanted bone marrow mononuclear cells and MSCs impart clinical benefit to children with osteogenesis imperfecta through different mechanisms

Satoru Otsuru,¹ Patricia L. Gordon,² Kengo Shimono,³ Reena Jethva,¹ Roberta Marino,^{1,2} Charlotte L. Phillips,⁴ Ted J. Hofmann,^{1,2} Elena Veronesi,⁵ Massimo Dominici,⁶ Masahiro Iwamoto,³ and Edwin M. Horwitz^{1,2}

BLOOD, 30 AUGUST 2012 • VOLUME 120, NUMBER 9



Muscular Dystrophies



CELL THERAPY APPROACHES

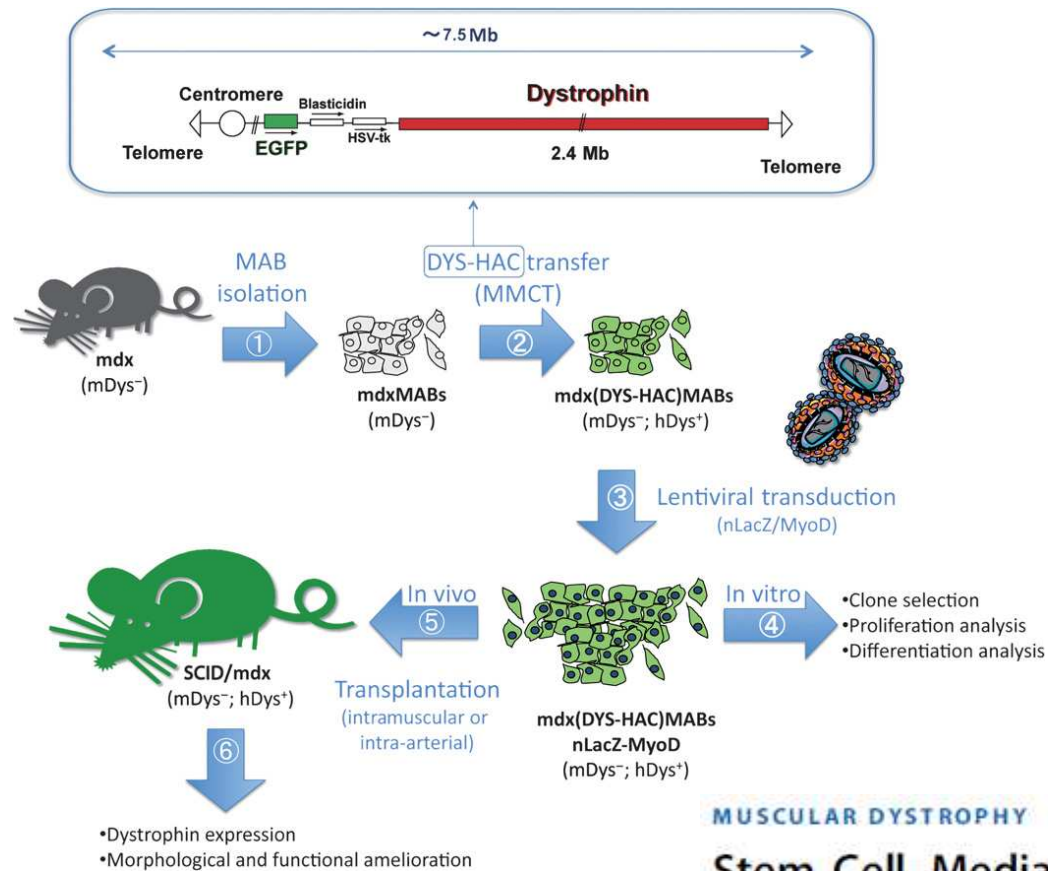
- *BM-MNc (CTrial)*
- *Fetal Skeletal Muscle Progenitors*
- *Mesoangioblasts (CTrial)*
- *Fibrosis: MSC (matrix metalloproteinase)*



Neurological and Neurodegenerative Disorders

1. *Lisosomal Storage Diseases: Phase I-IIa (Safe/Feasible)*
 - *Neuronal Lipofuscinosis (HuNSC + Immunosuppression*
J Neurosurg Pediat 11(6) 643-652)
2. *Cerebral Paralsy*
 - *Cord Blood (less immunogenic)*
3. *Etc*

Futuro



MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

Stem Cell-Mediated Transfer of a Human Artificial Chromosome Ameliorates Muscular Dystrophy

Laboratorio
Terapia Celular
DM
UPO Marzo 2004



cabimer 
CENTRO ANDALUZ DE BIOLOGIA MOLECULAR
& MEDICINA REGENERATIVA





