

**The 13<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Dose-Response Preconditioning:  
Adaptive Responses in Biology and Medicine; UMass Amherst**

# **Hypoxic Preconditioning Strategy for Stem Cell Transplantation Therapy after Ischemic Stroke**

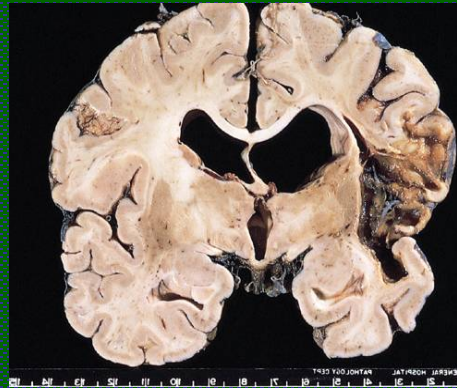
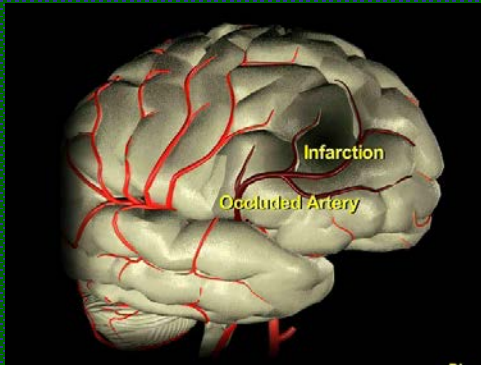
**Shan Ping Yu**

**Professor and O. Wayne Rollins Endowed Chair  
Emory University School of Medicine**



**EMORY  
UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF  
MEDICINE**





- **Stroke is a leading cause of human death;**
- **700,000 new cases each year, 4.5 million stroke survivors in the US;**
- **Failure of clinical trials using neuroprotective drugs**
- **Regenerative medicine provides a promising hope for the treatment of ischemic stroke and other CNS disorders such as traumatic brain injury.**

# Regenerative Cell-based Therapy for Brain Repair

•Cell replacement

•Trophic supports

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graph TD; A[•Cell replacement] --> C[Promoting regenerative mechanisms (Neurogenesis and Angiogenesis)]; B[•Trophic supports] --> C; C --> D[Tissue Repair and Functional Recovery]
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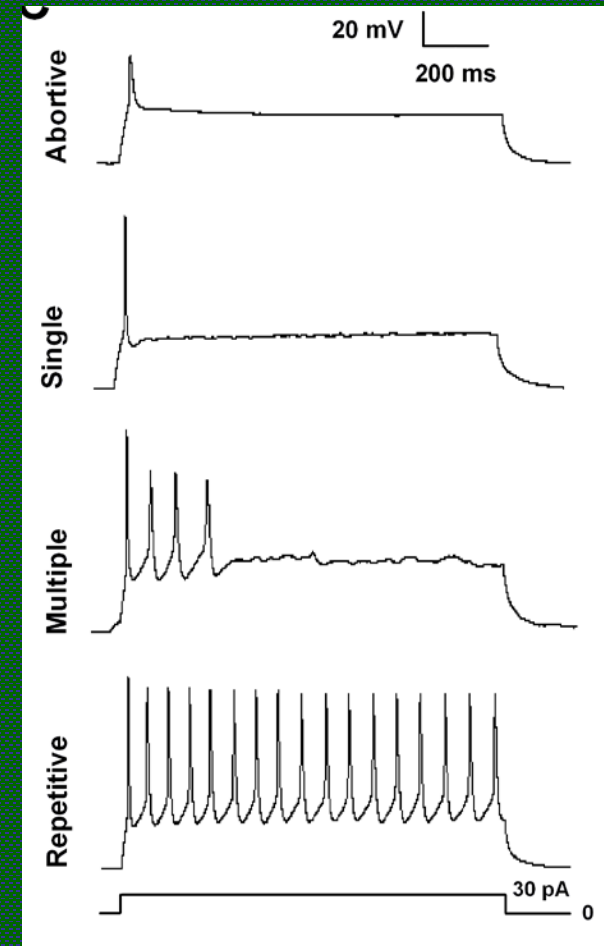
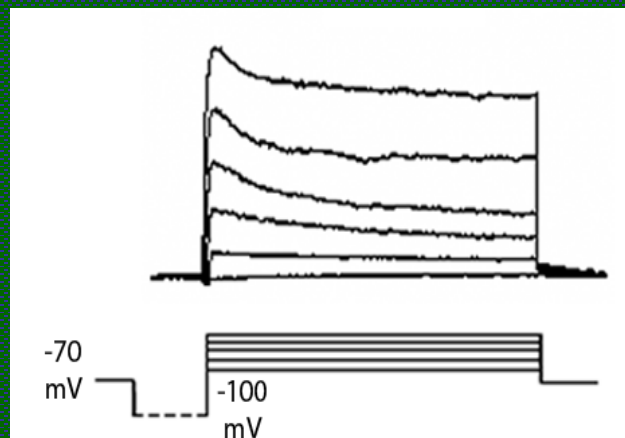
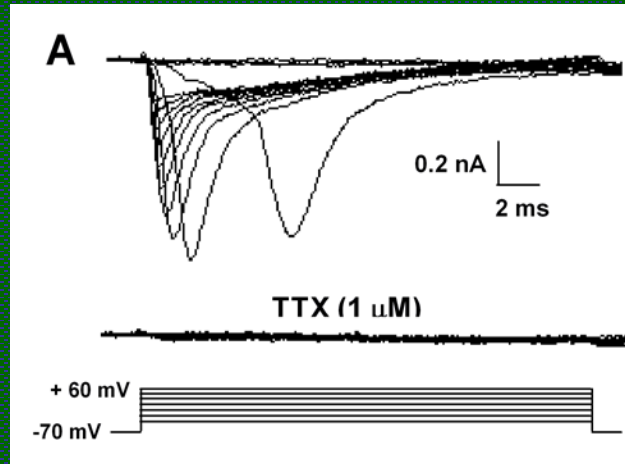
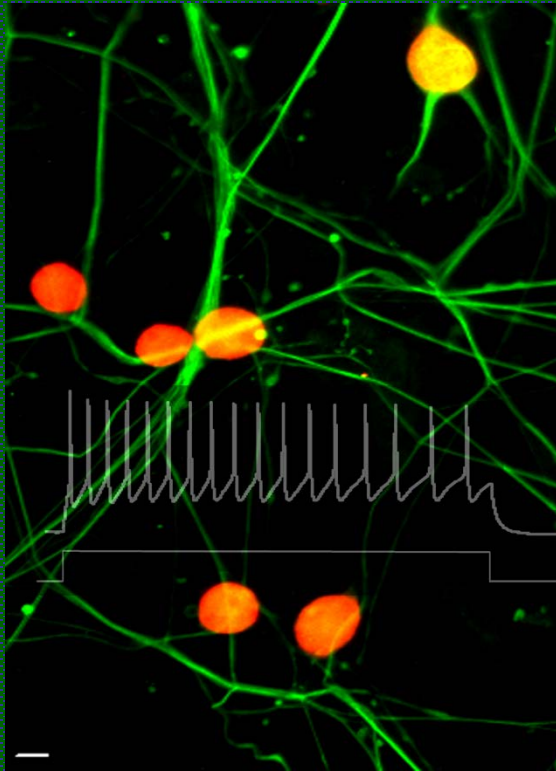
Promoting regenerative mechanisms  
(Neurogenesis and Angiogenesis)

Tissue Repair and Functional Recovery

# Specific major issues in stem cell transplantation therapy

- Cell types and neuronal differentiation: functional neurons and multiple cell types, ethical concerns;
- Survival of transplanted cells in the injurious environment (ischemia, ROS, inflammatory factors, excitotoxicity, apoptotic insults, autophagy and so on);
- Cell delivery and homing to the lesion site;
- Integration/engraftment with host cells/tissues: guided neural network repair;
- Functional recovery;
- .....

# Neuronal Differentiation of Human ES Cells and iPS Cells



Drury-Stewart et al.,  
2011;  
Song & Yu, 2012

# Human neural precursor cells show poor survival following transplantation

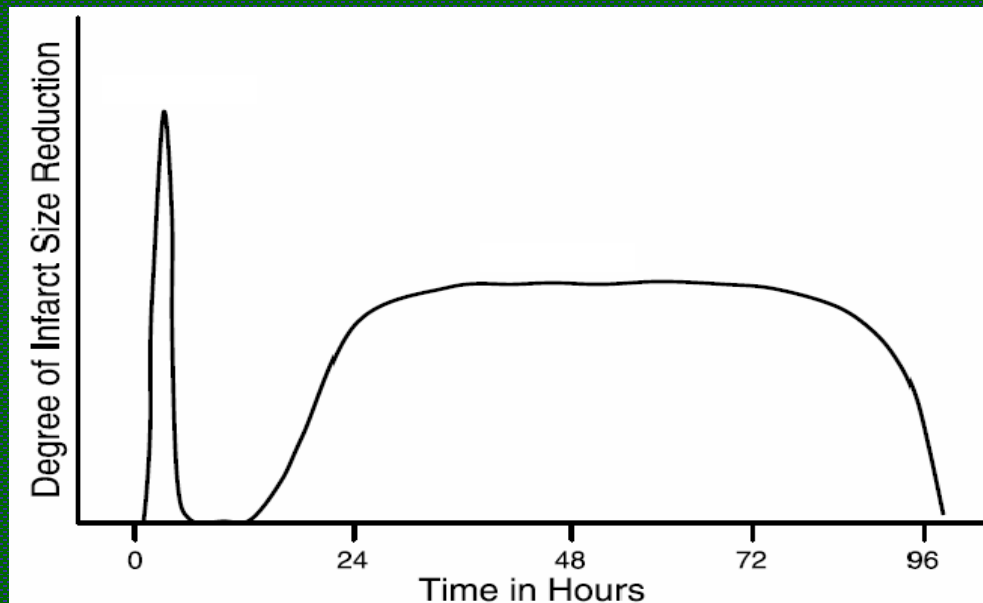
- Daadi et al. 2008. *PLoS ONE*; 3:e1644.  
(21,200 – 52,800 / 400,000      5.3 – 13.2%)
- Kim et al. 2007. *Neurosci Res*; 58:164-175.  
(few to innumerable / 500,000      >10 %)
- Yang et al. 2008. *Stem Cells*; 26:55-63  
(25,919  $\pm$  4,756 / 200,000      10.6 - 15.3%)
- Roy et al. 2006. *Nat Med*; 12:1259-1268.  
(136,726  $\pm$  23,515 / 500,000      22.6 – 32%)
- Capowski et al. 2007. *J Neurosci Methods*;  
163:338-349. (1,500 / 300,000      0.5%)



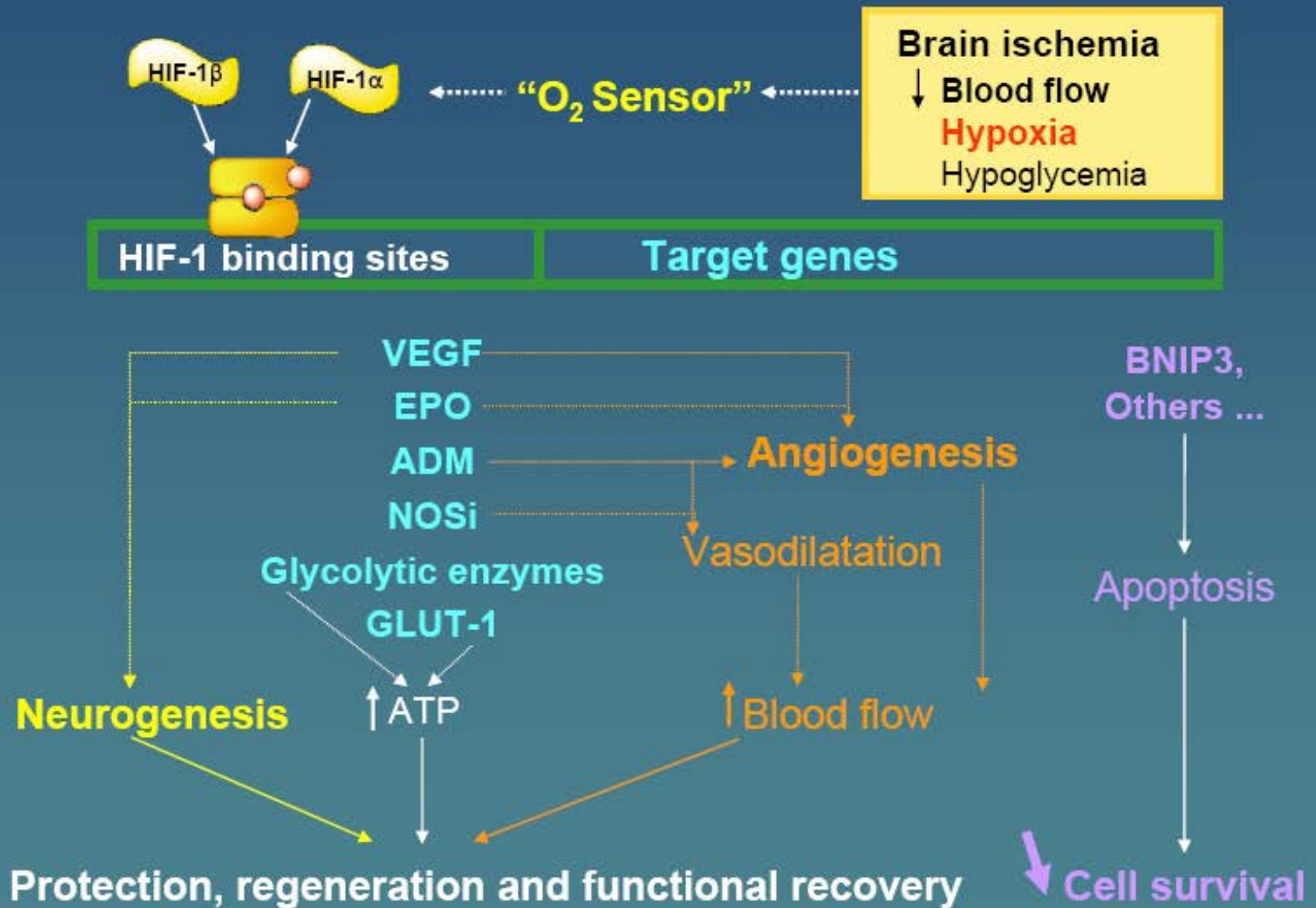
# New Approach for stem cell therapy: Hypoxic Preconditioning

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- Exposure to sublethal hypoxia promotes the activation of an endogenous protective phenotype.
- Protective effects of hypoxic preconditioning have been shown in virtually all cells and multiple systems, including heart, brain, and many other organs.



# Adaptation to hypoxia: HIF-1 activation





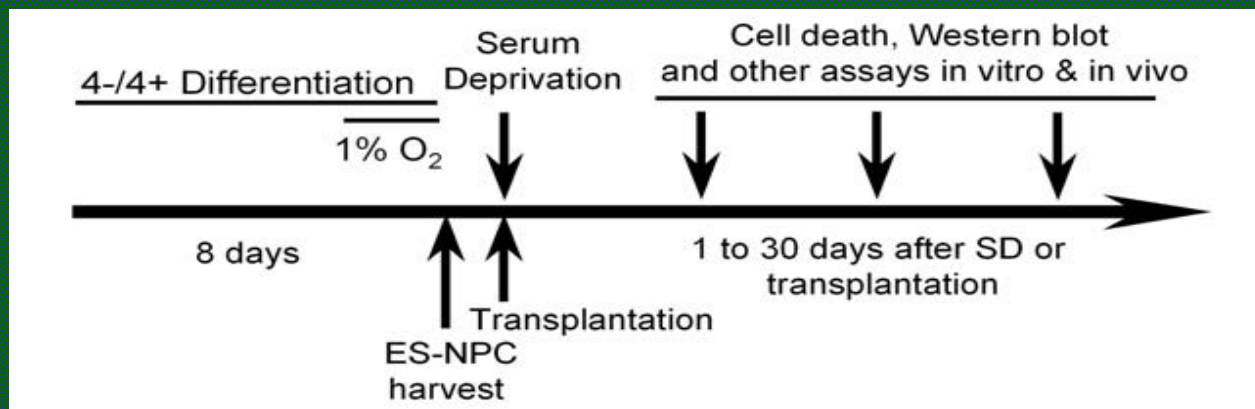
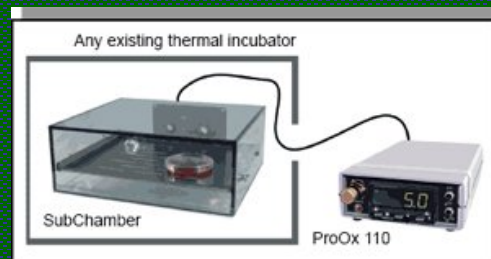
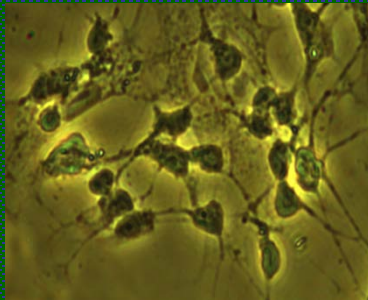
# Hypoxic preconditioning of transplanted cells

Neuronal differentiation of  
ES cells or iPS cells

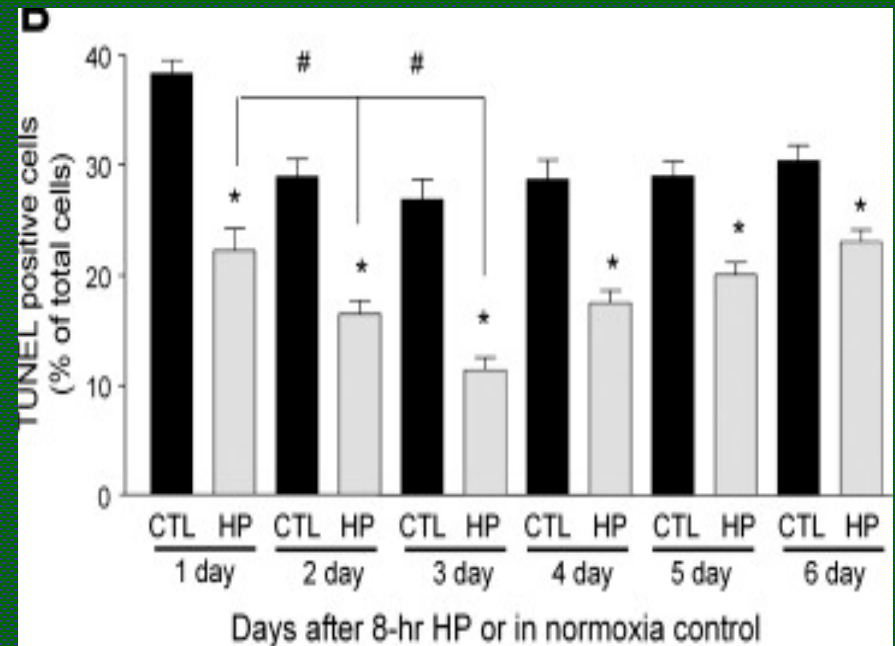
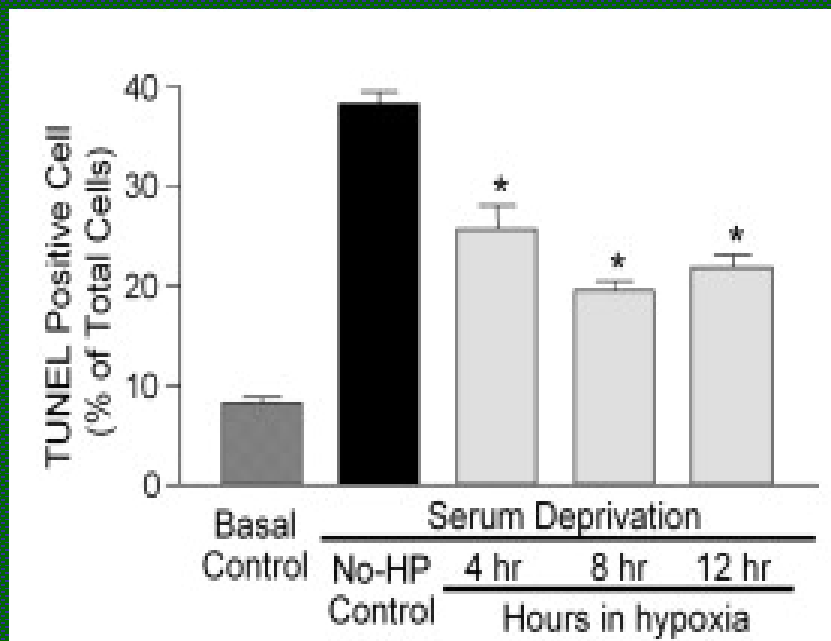
Bone marrow mesenchymal  
stem cells

Hypoxic preconditioning  
with Sublethal low  $O_2$   
(0.5-1%  $O_2$  X 8-12 hrs)

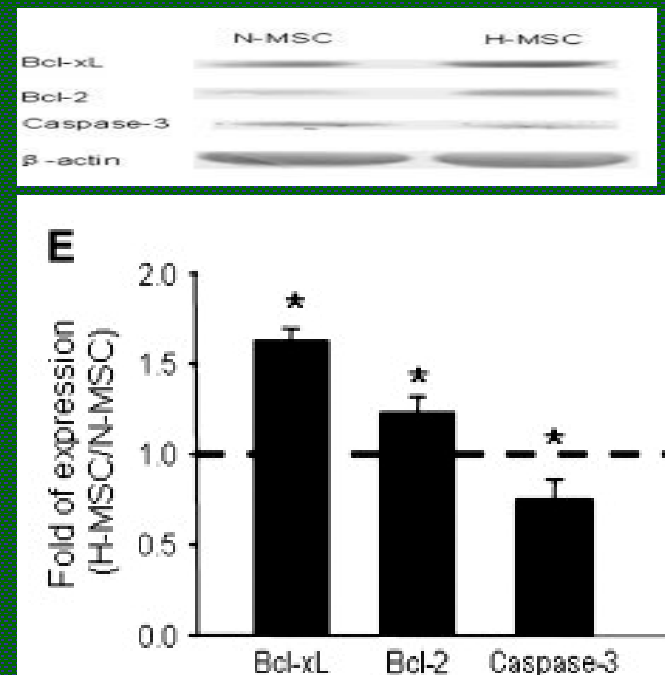
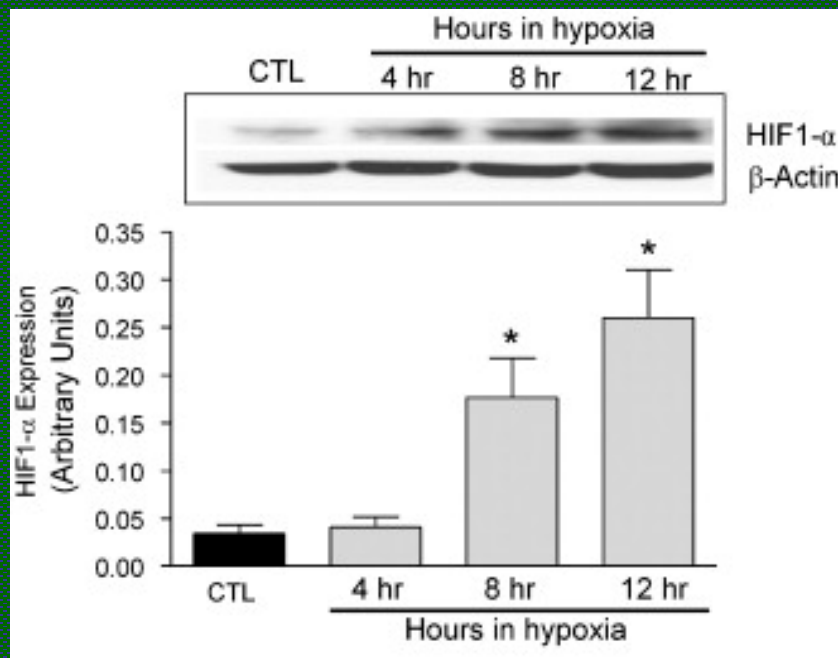
Stem cell transplantation  
(Systemic and local delivery)



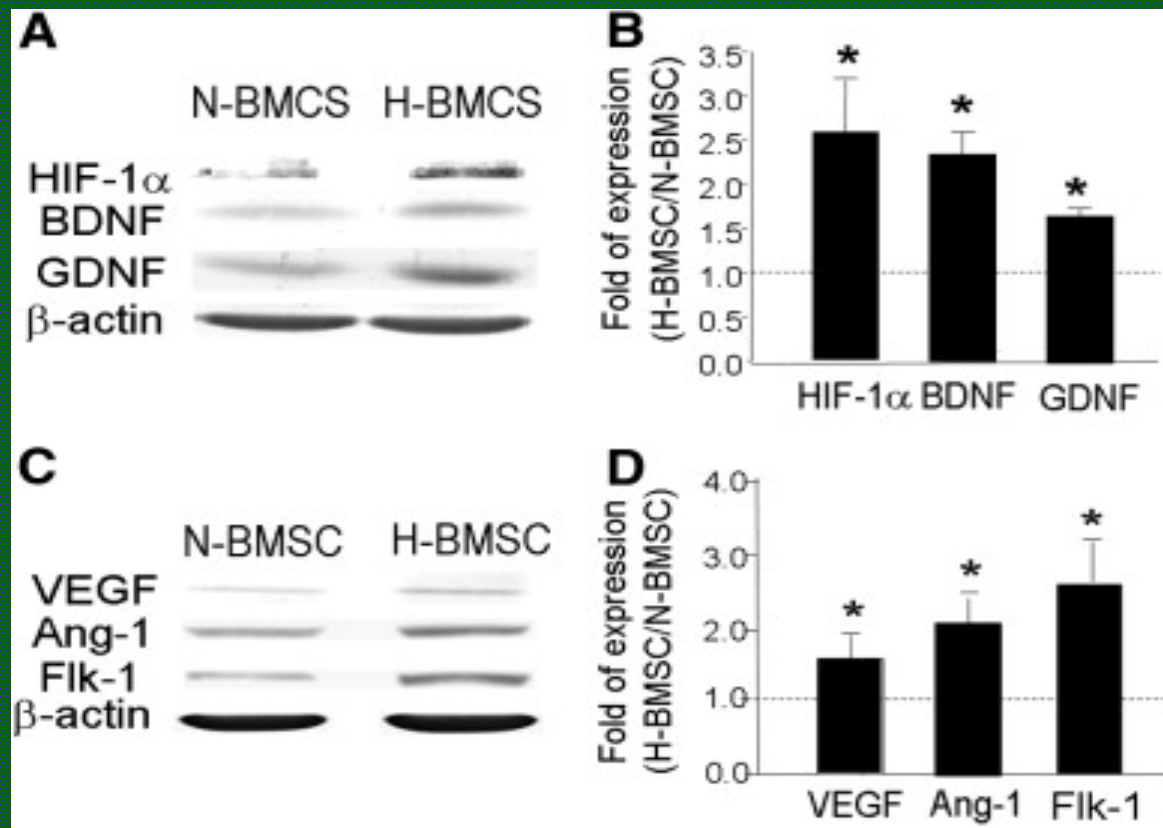
# Dose-response Relationship of Hypoxia Exposure and Cytoprotection in vitro



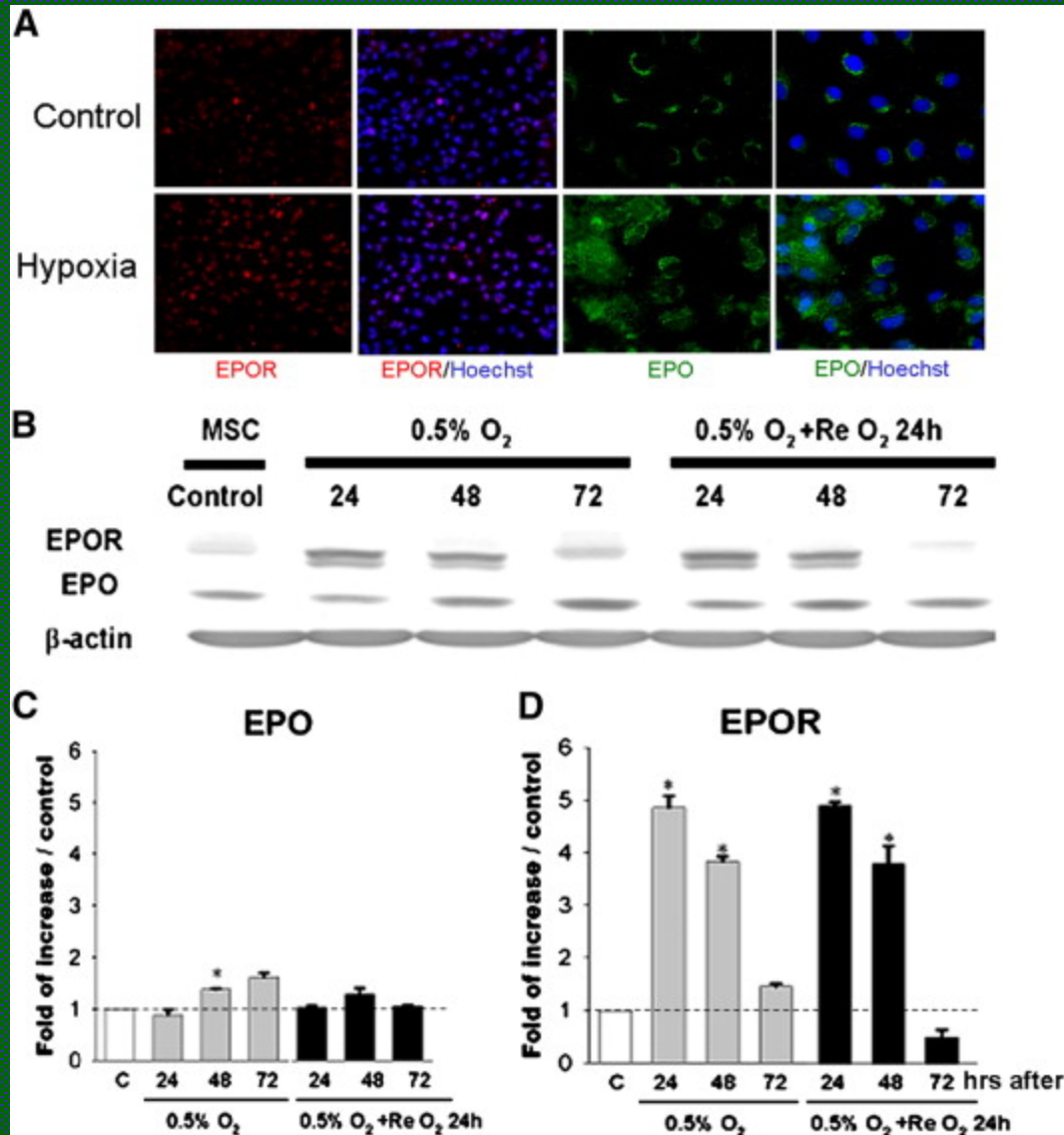
# Hypoxic Preconditioning Enhances HIF-1 $\alpha$ and Surviving Factors in Conditioned Cells



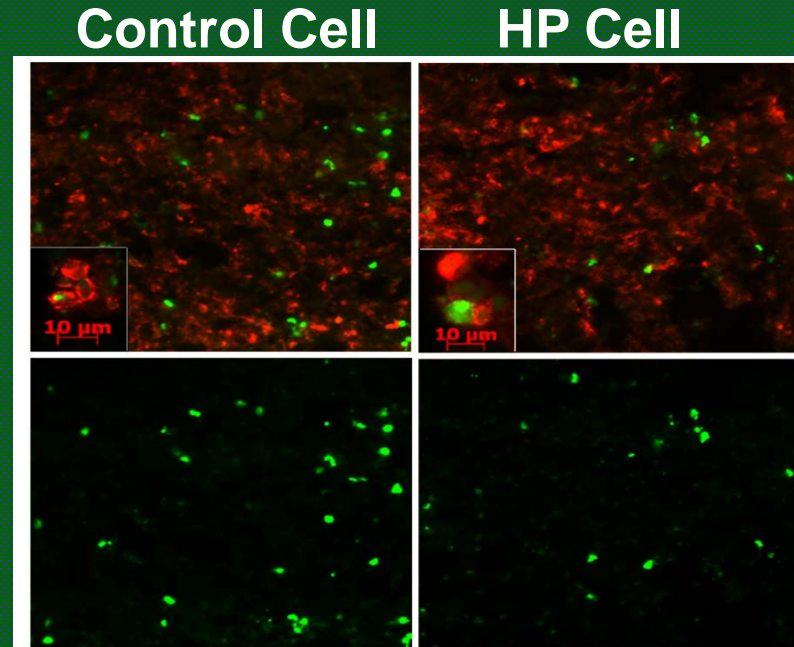
# Hypoxic Preconditioning Enhances HIF-1 $\alpha$ and Trophic/Angiogenic Factors in Conditioned Cells



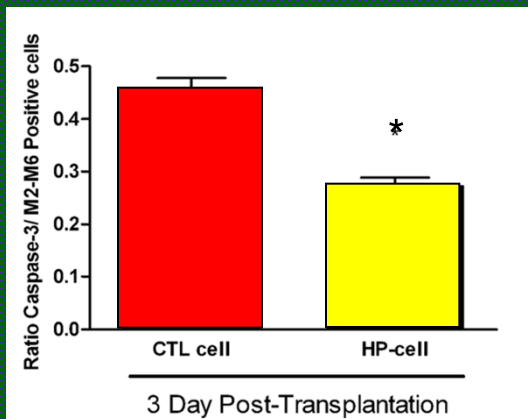
# Hypoxic Preconditioning Enhances Erythropoietin and its Receptor in Conditioned Cells



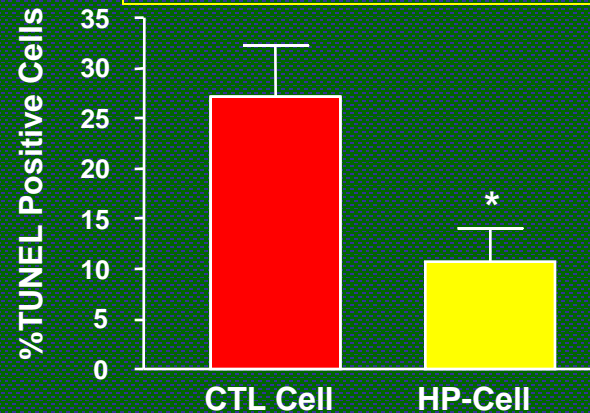
# Hypoxic Preconditioning Enhanced Survival of Transplanted Cells in vivo



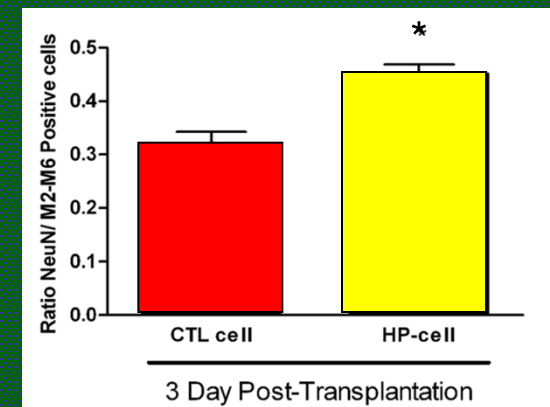
Caspase-3 positive ES cells



TUNEL Positive ES Cells

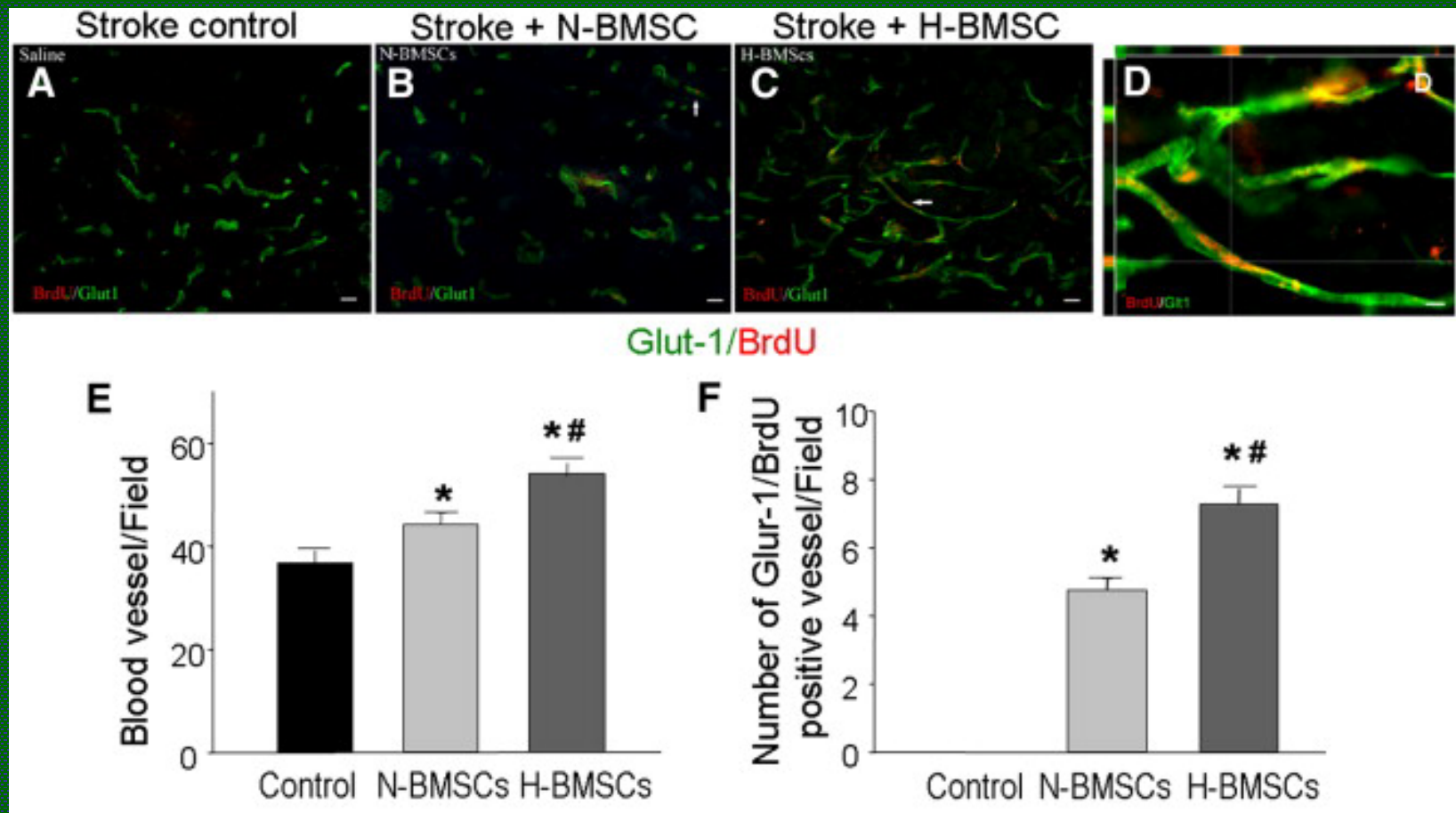


ES cells-derived neurons

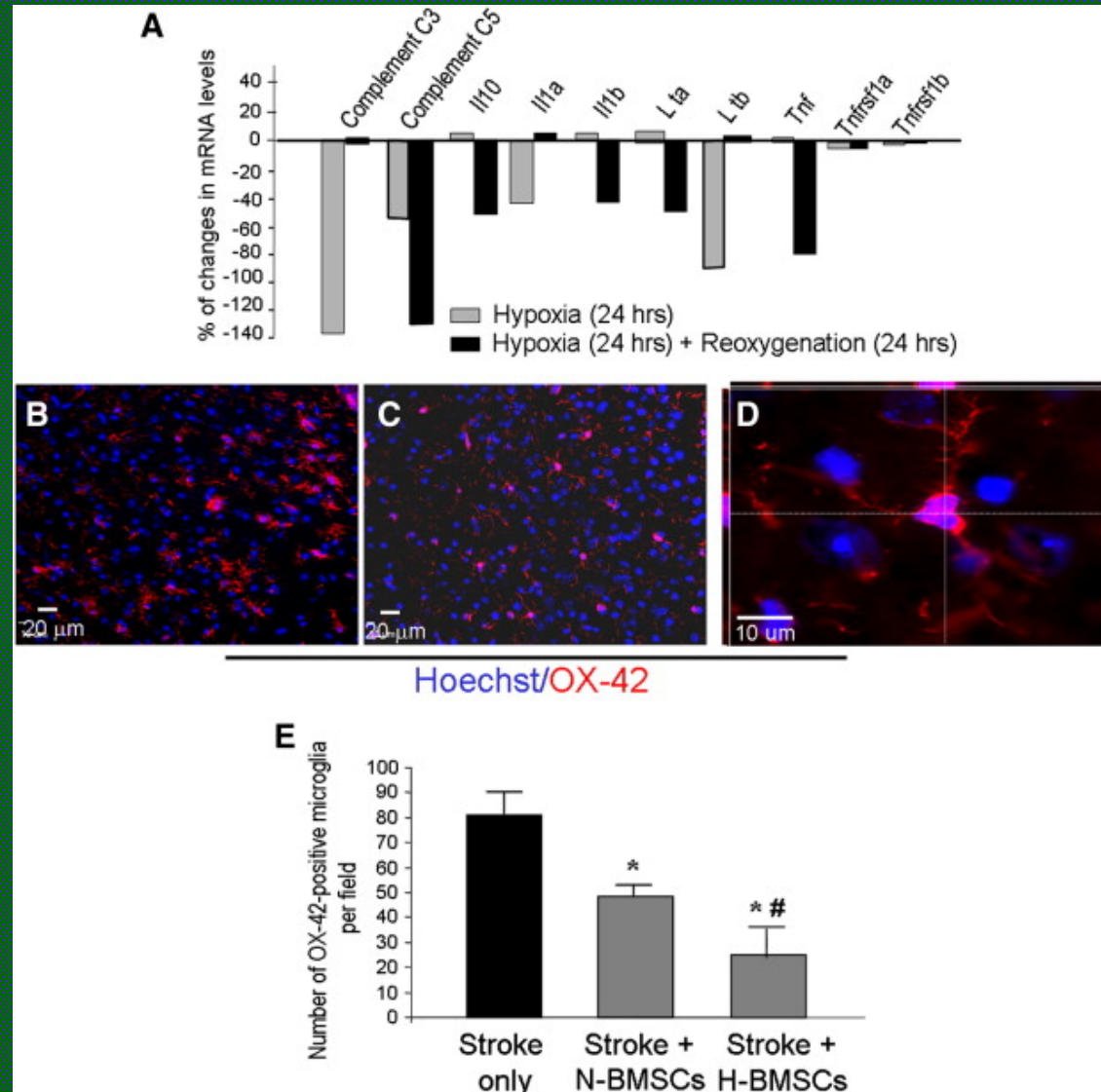




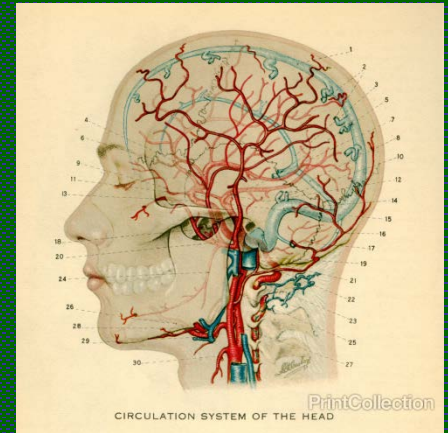
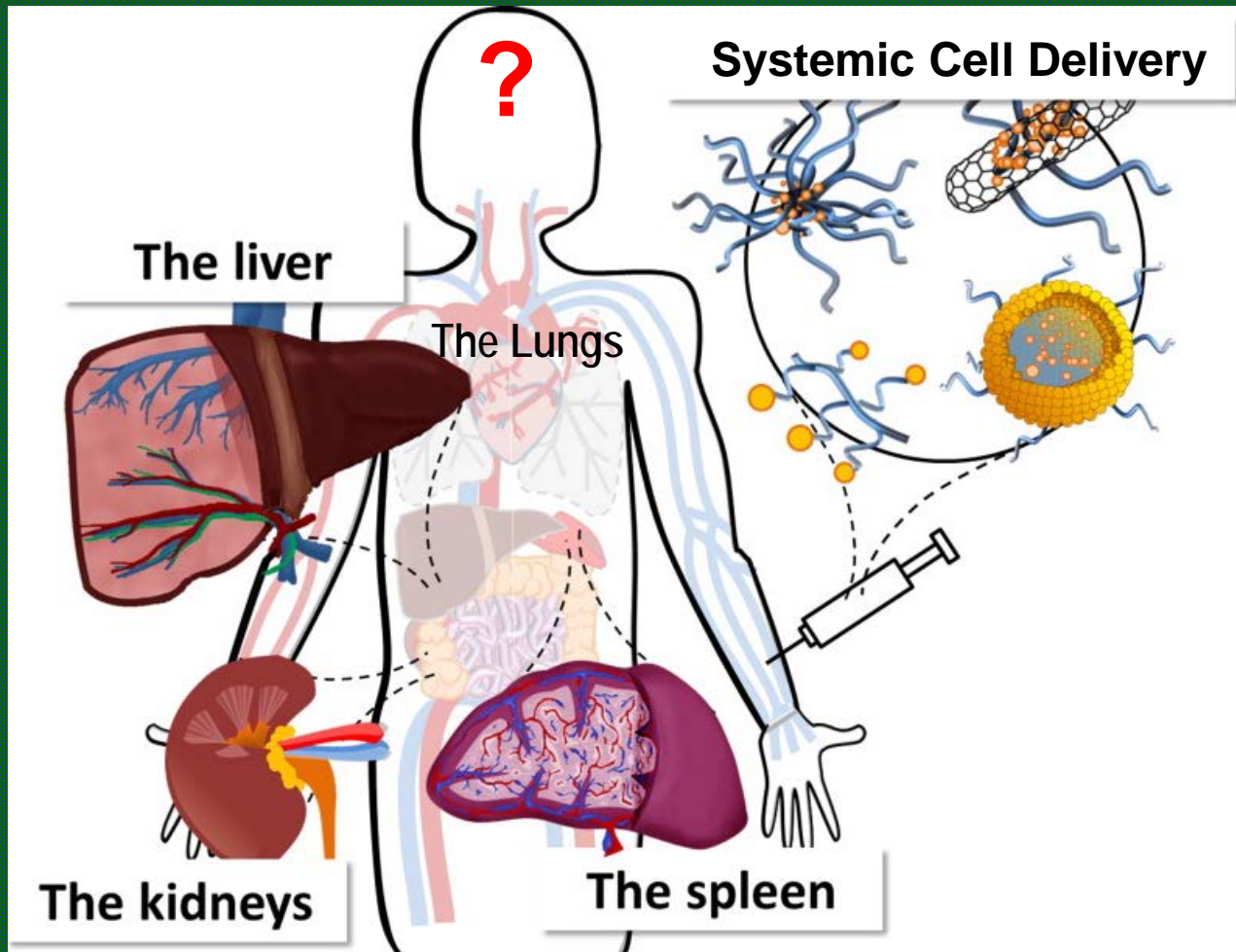
# Transplantation of Hypoxic Preconditioned Cells Promotes Angiogenesis in the Ischemic Brain



# Transplantation of Hypoxic Preconditioned Cells Suppresses Inflammatory Activities in the Ischemic Brain



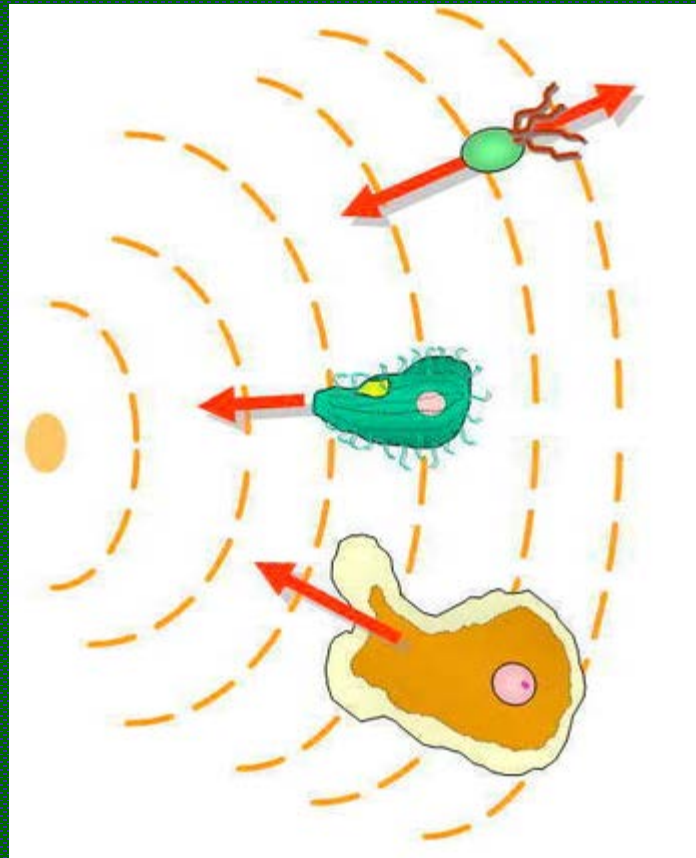
# Low Homing Rate of Transplanted Cell to the Brain after Systemic Cell Delivery



**<1% of cells can reach to the ischemic brain**

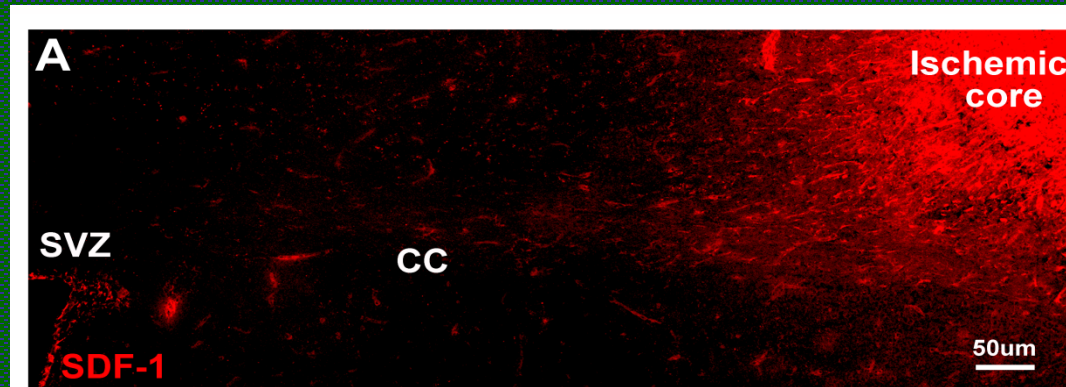
# Directional Migration Guided by Chemoattractants

**SDF-1**

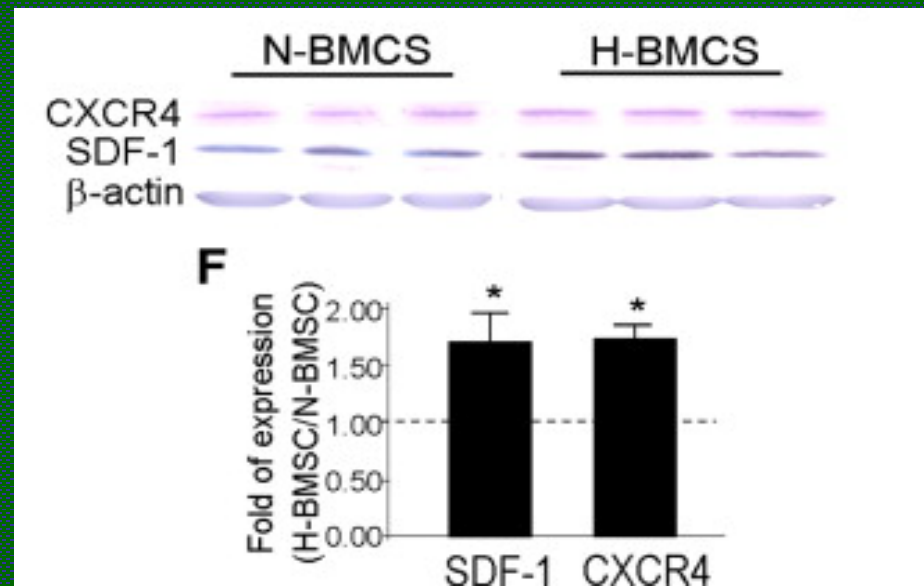


**CXCR4: SDF-1 receptor**

# Hypoxic Preconditioning Enhanced Migration Factors



SDF-1

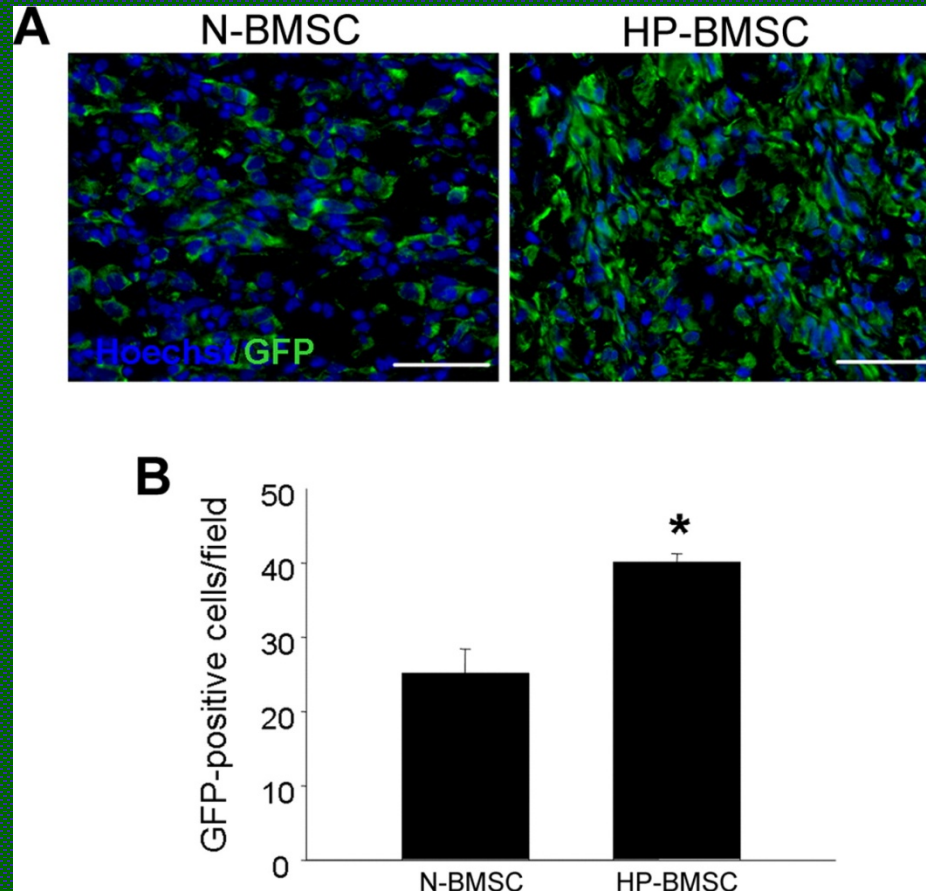


Hu et al. Am J Physiol., 2011

Wei et al., Cell Transp., 2013

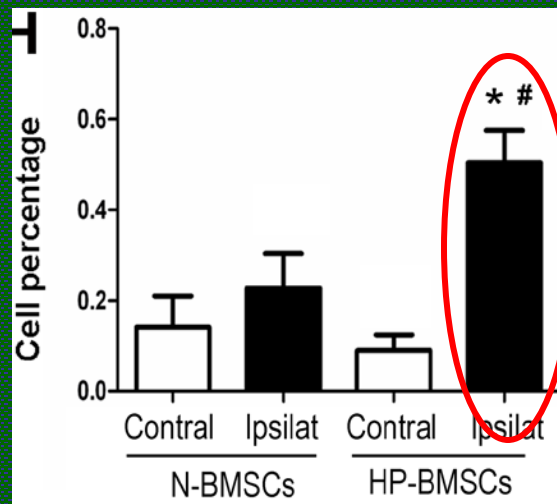
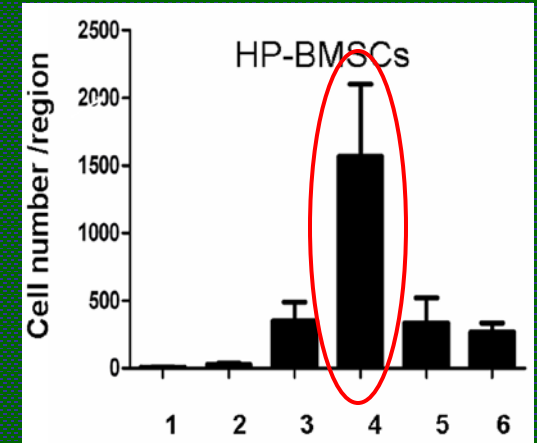
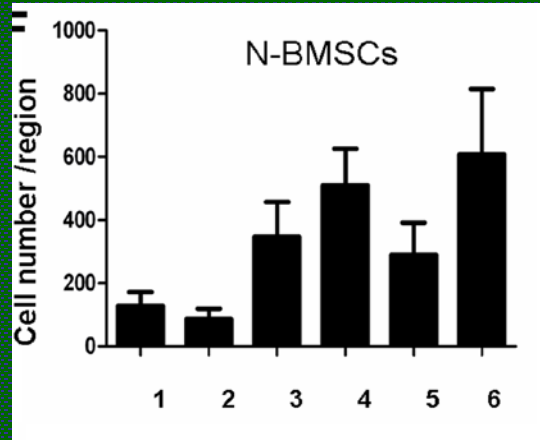
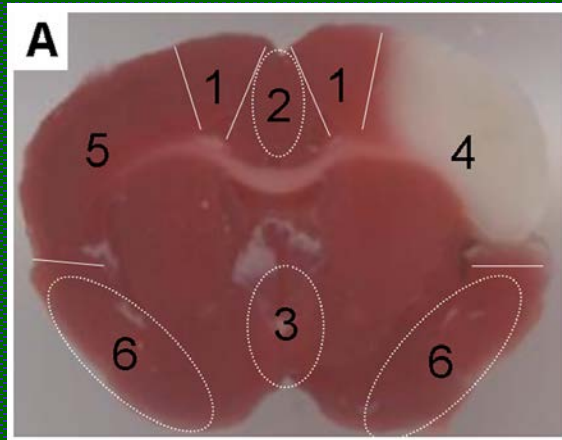


# Hypoxic Preconditioning Increased Homing of Transplanted BMSCs

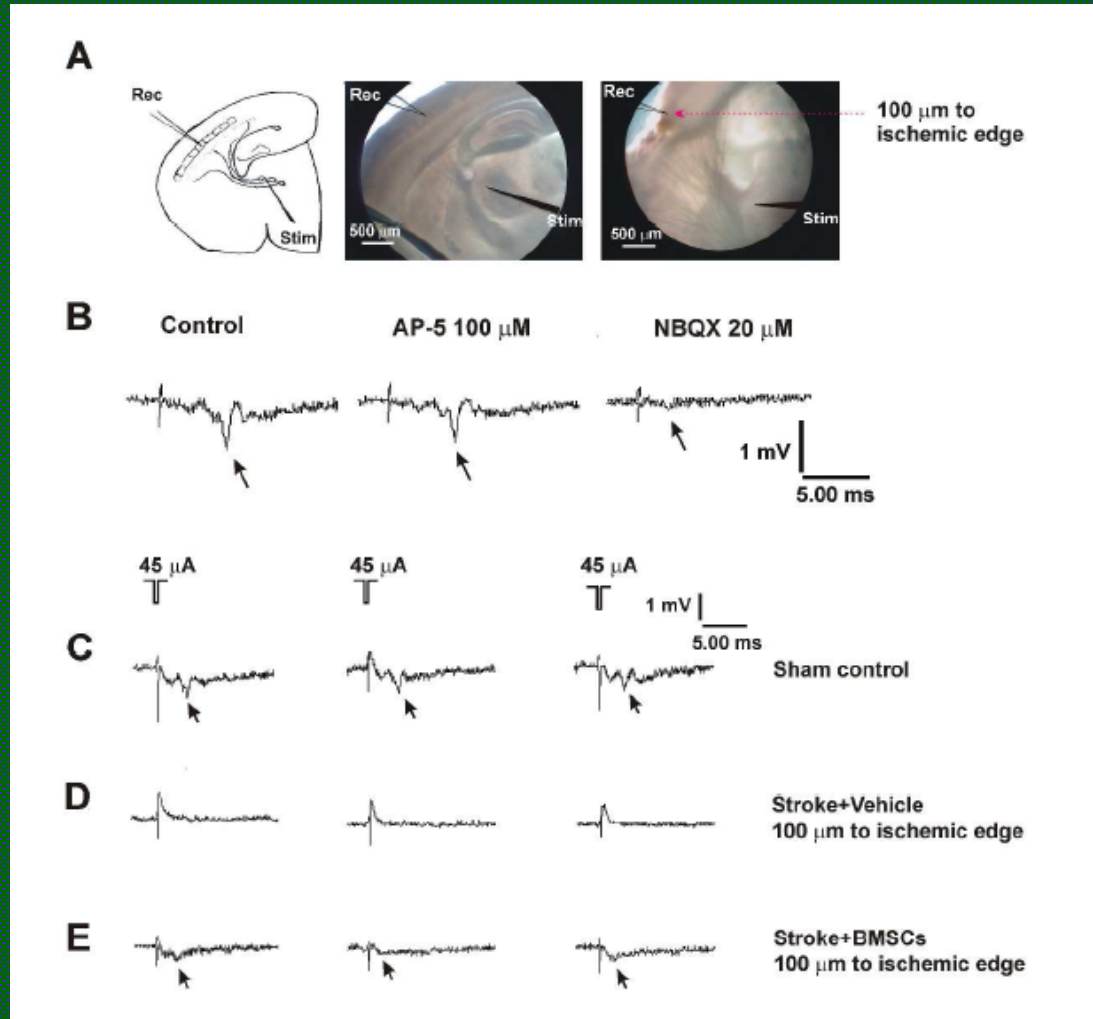




# Hypoxic Pre-conditioning Promotes Cell Migration to Ischemic Region

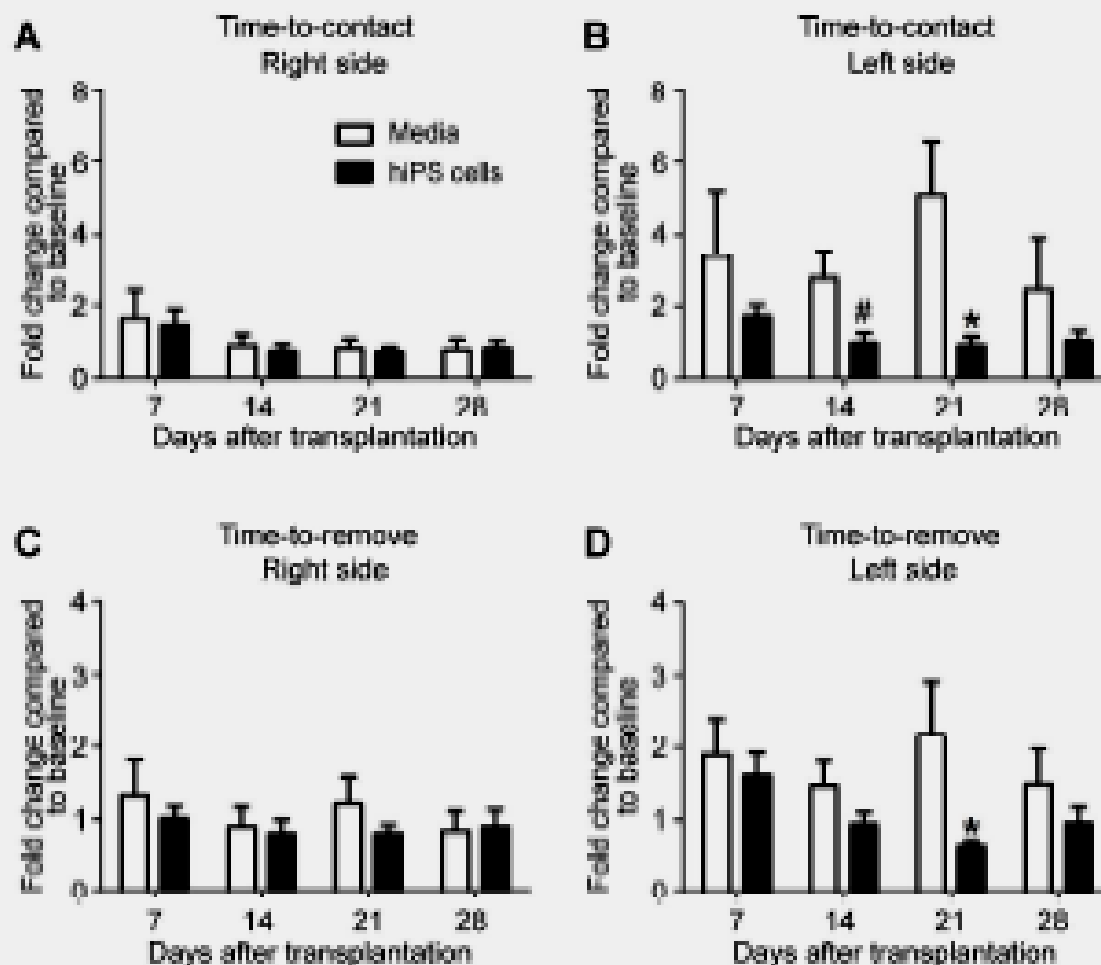


# Repair of Thalamo-cortical Connections



# Functional Recovery after Stroke and Transplantation of iPS-derived Neural Progenitors

## Sticky Dot Test



# **SUMMARY**

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- Hypoxic preconditioning is an effective pre-treatment for increased tolerance of stem cells and neural progenitor cells both in vitro and after transplantation into the ischemic brain.
- The increased expression of angiogenic factors in preconditioned cells can promote angiogenesis in the ischemic brain.
- Hypoxic preconditioning increases the expression of migration factors such as SDF-1 and its receptor CXCR4, thus enhancing cell homing to the ischemic region.
- Improved cell survival, differentiation and homing to the ischemic region will benefit clinical applications of cell transplantation therapy.

# Acknowledgment

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