

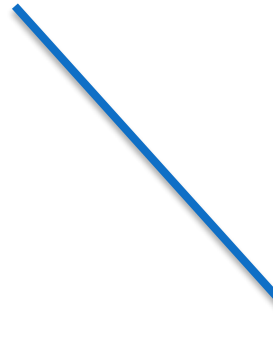
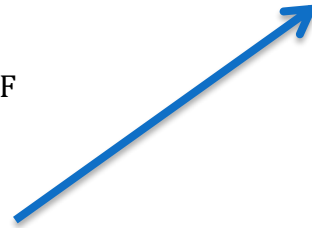
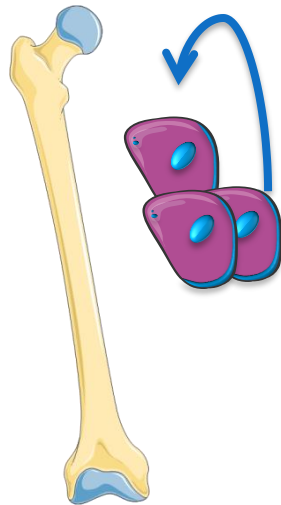
# Mechanisms of action of MSCs and EPCs: How do stem cells work?

Raquel Guillamat-Prats



# Mesenchymal stem/stromal cells

**Self-renewal factors:**  
FGF-4, EGF, PDGF, TGF- $\beta$ , VEGF



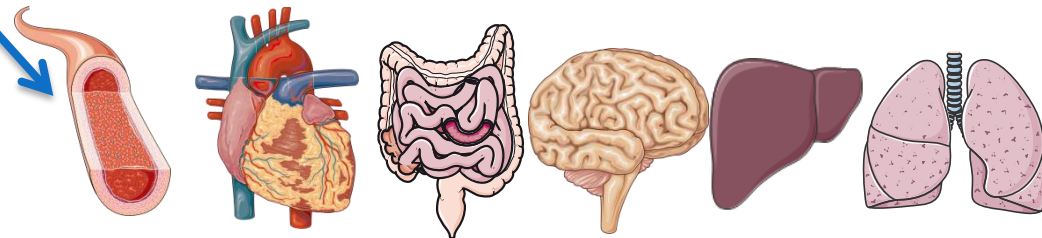
Migrate to different tissues  
in case of necessity



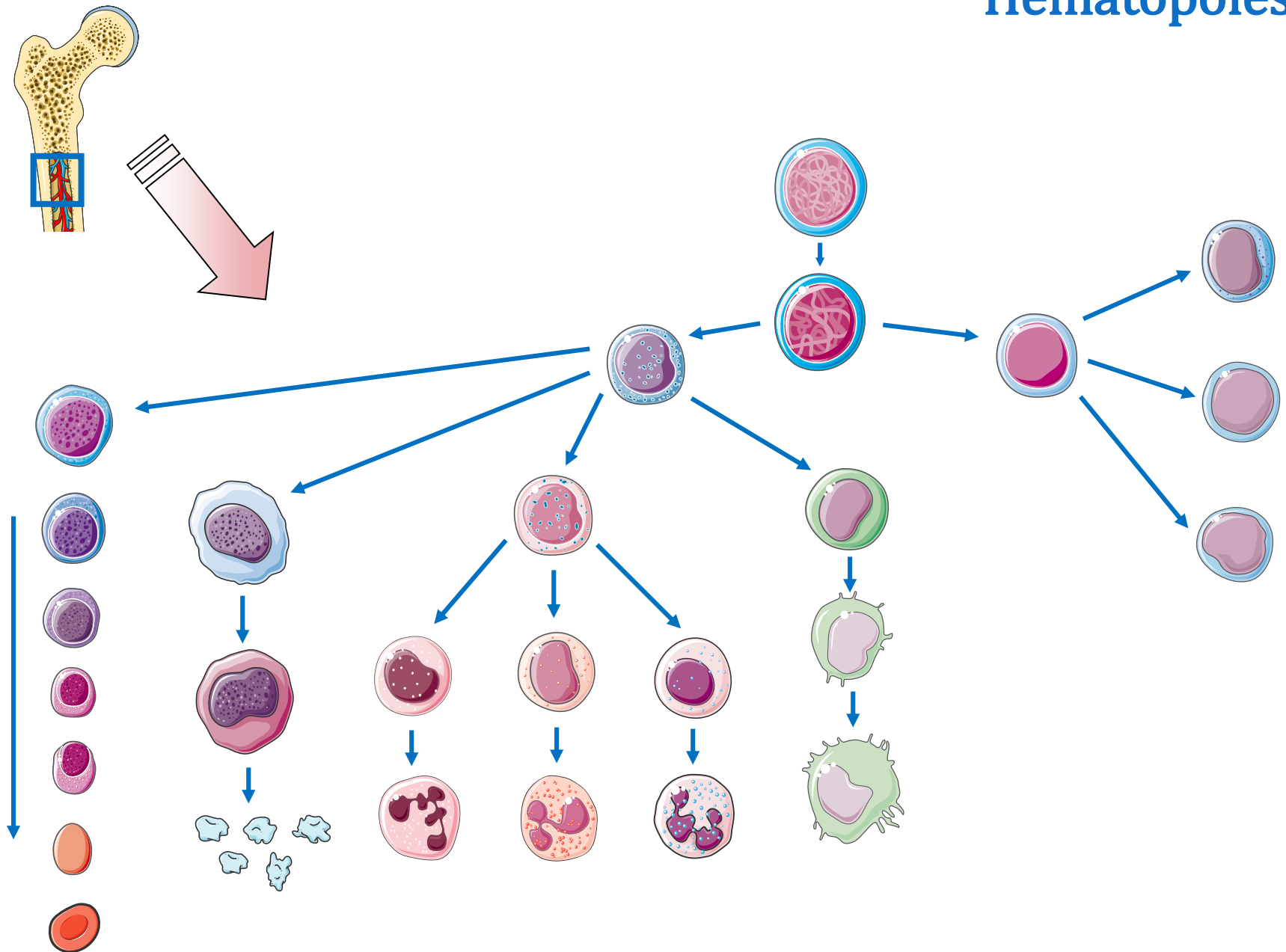
Differentiate to any type of cell



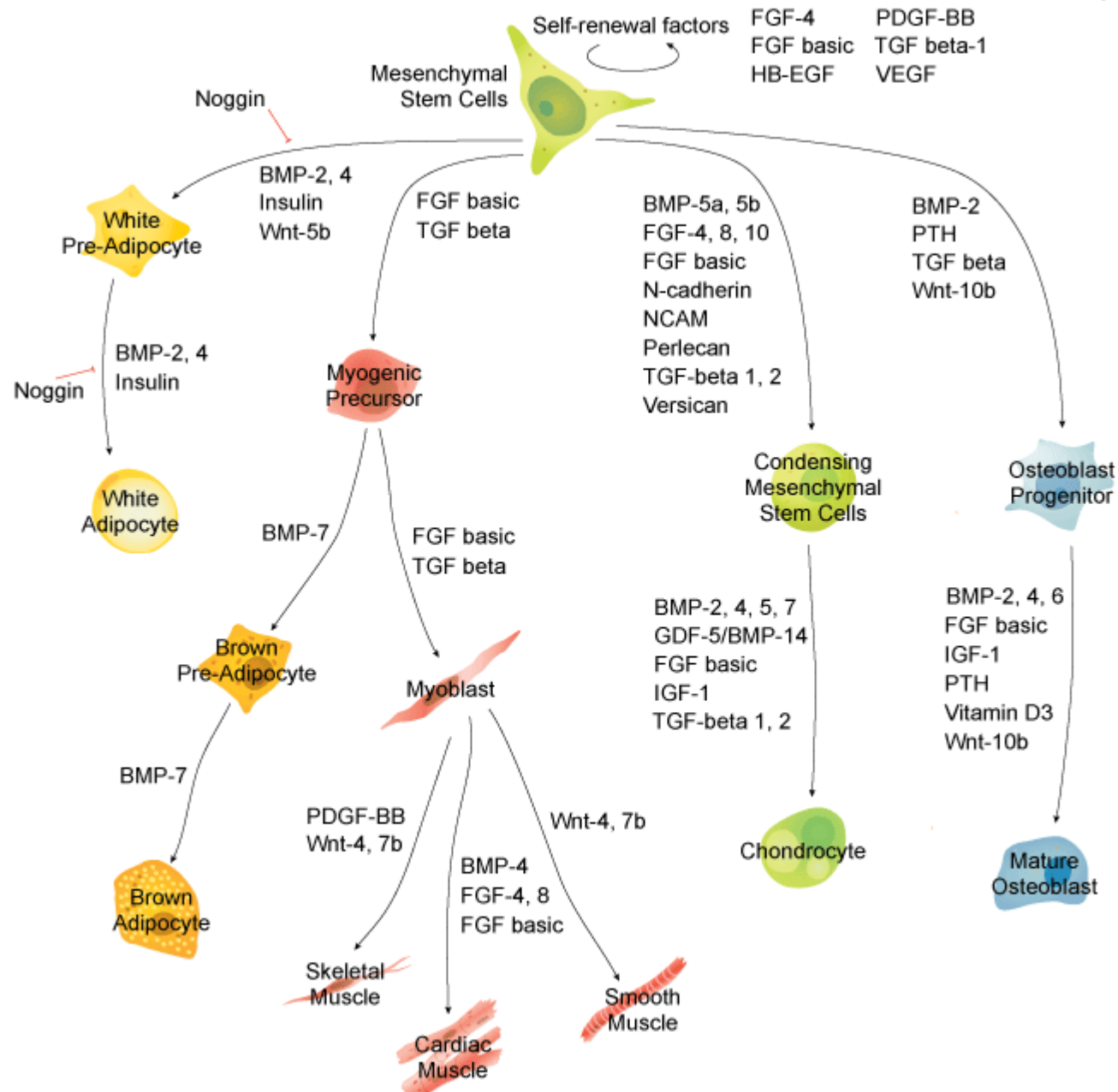
Endothelial progenitor cells  
(EPCs)



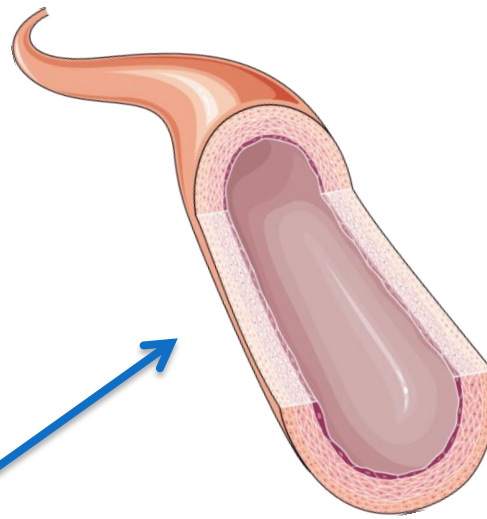
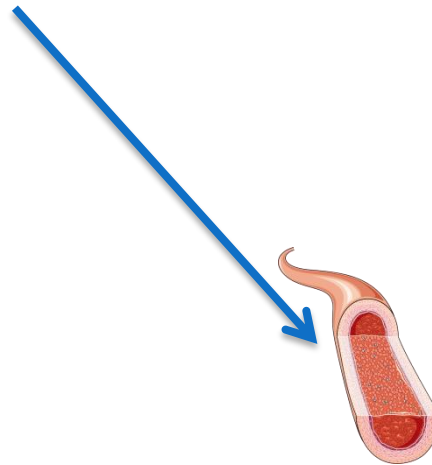
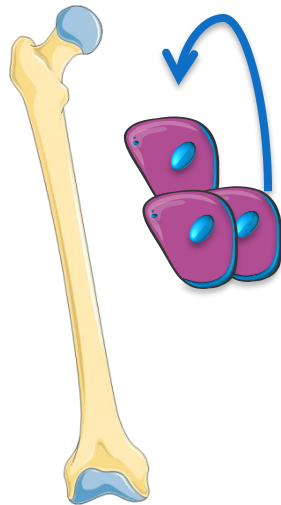
# Hematopoiesis



# Hematopoiesis in detail



**Self-renewal factors:**  
FGF-4, EGF, PDGF, TGF- $\beta$ , VEGF



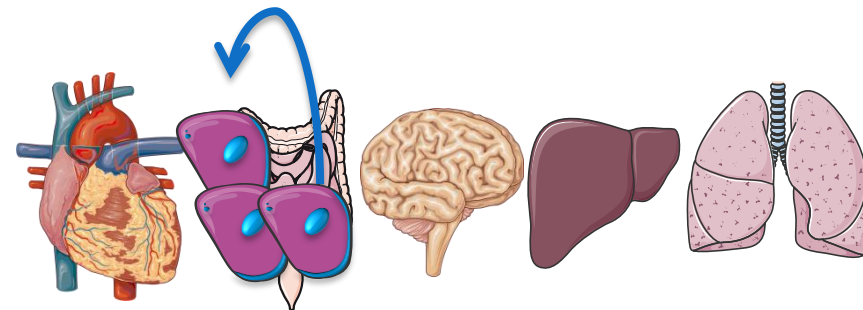
Migrate to different  
tissues in case of  
necessity

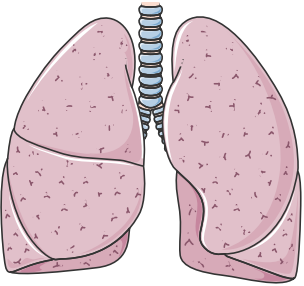


Differentiate to any cell type

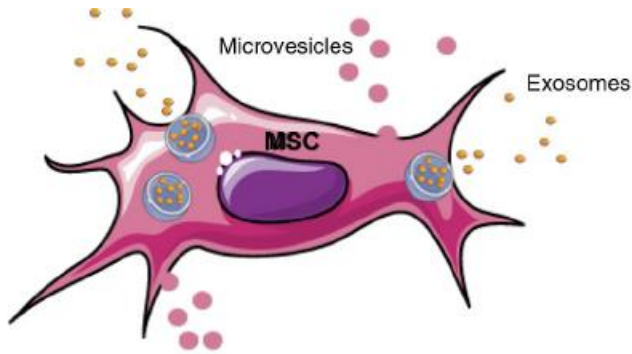


Endothelial progenitor cells  
(EPCs)





- Pulmonary Hypertension (PH)
- Acute Lung Injury (ALI)
- Pulmonary fibrosis (PF)
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Lung cancer



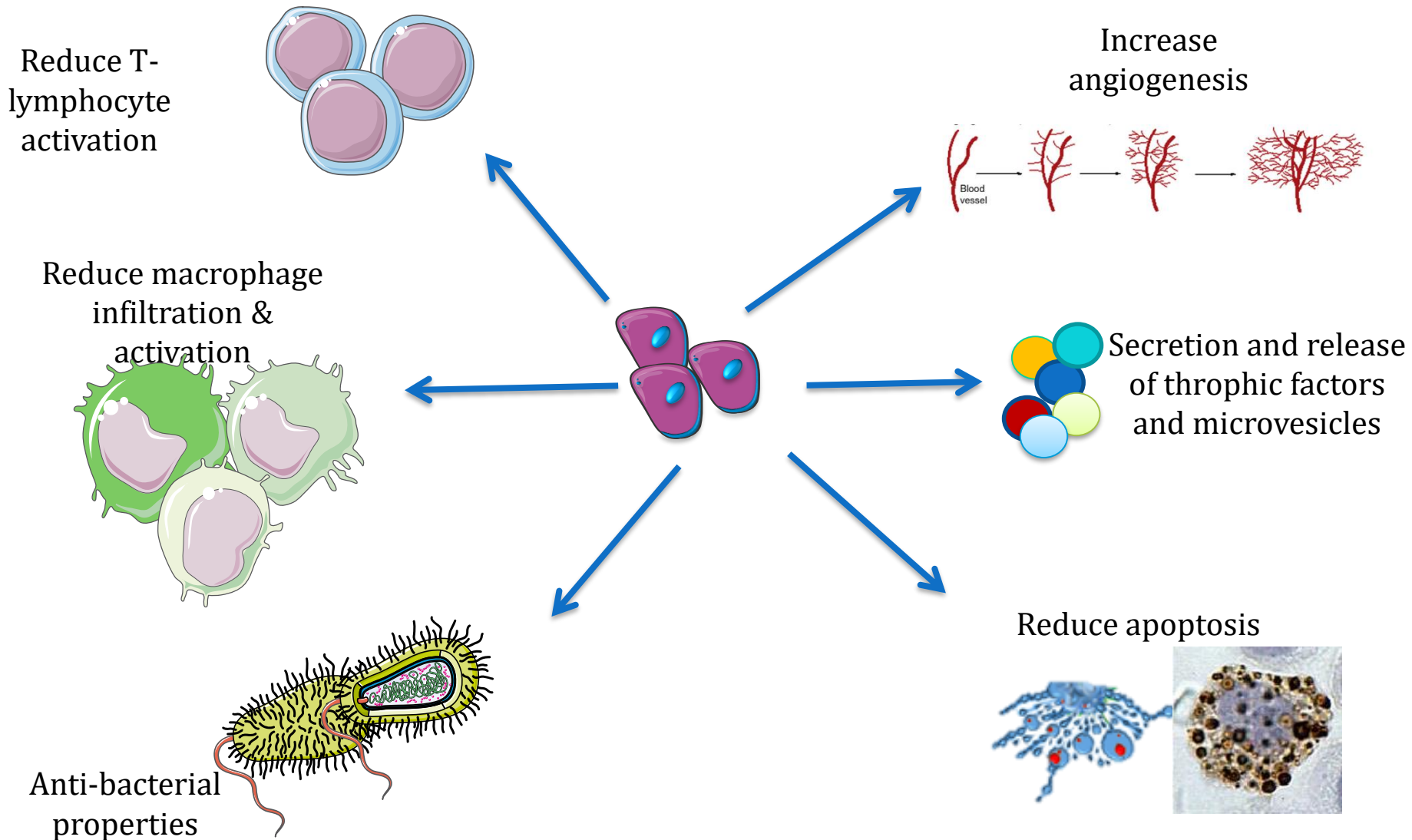
**5737 identifiable unique mRNAs**

- Angiogenesis
- Cell motility
- Communication between cells
- Hematopoiesis
- Neural activity
- Immunity
- Defense



## Adaptative immunity

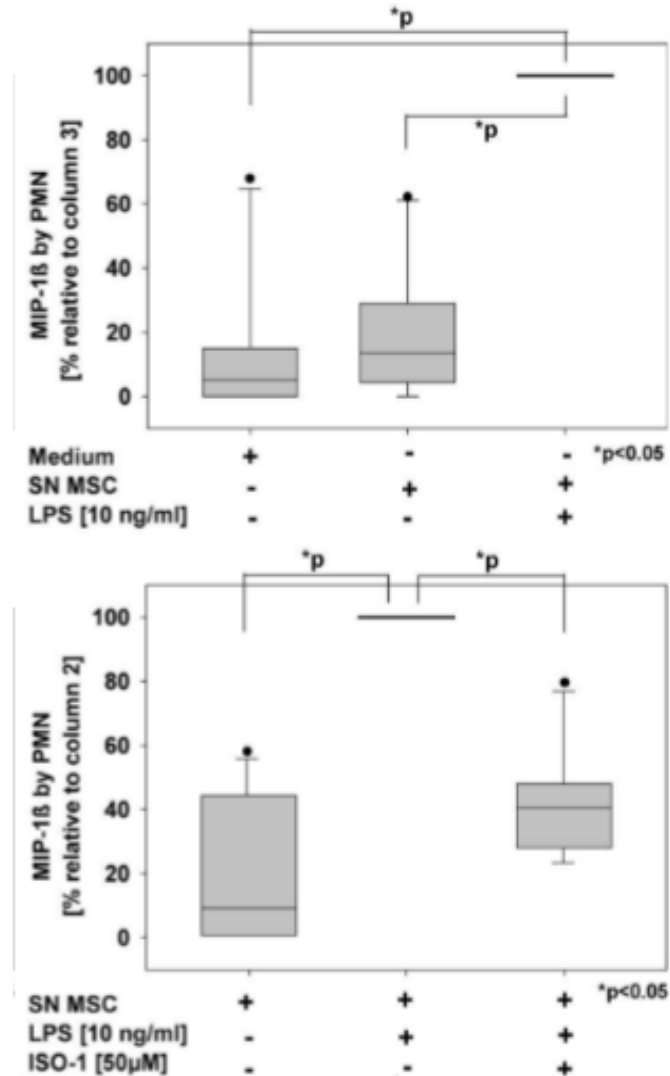
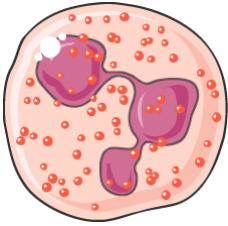
## Function of MSCs/EPCs



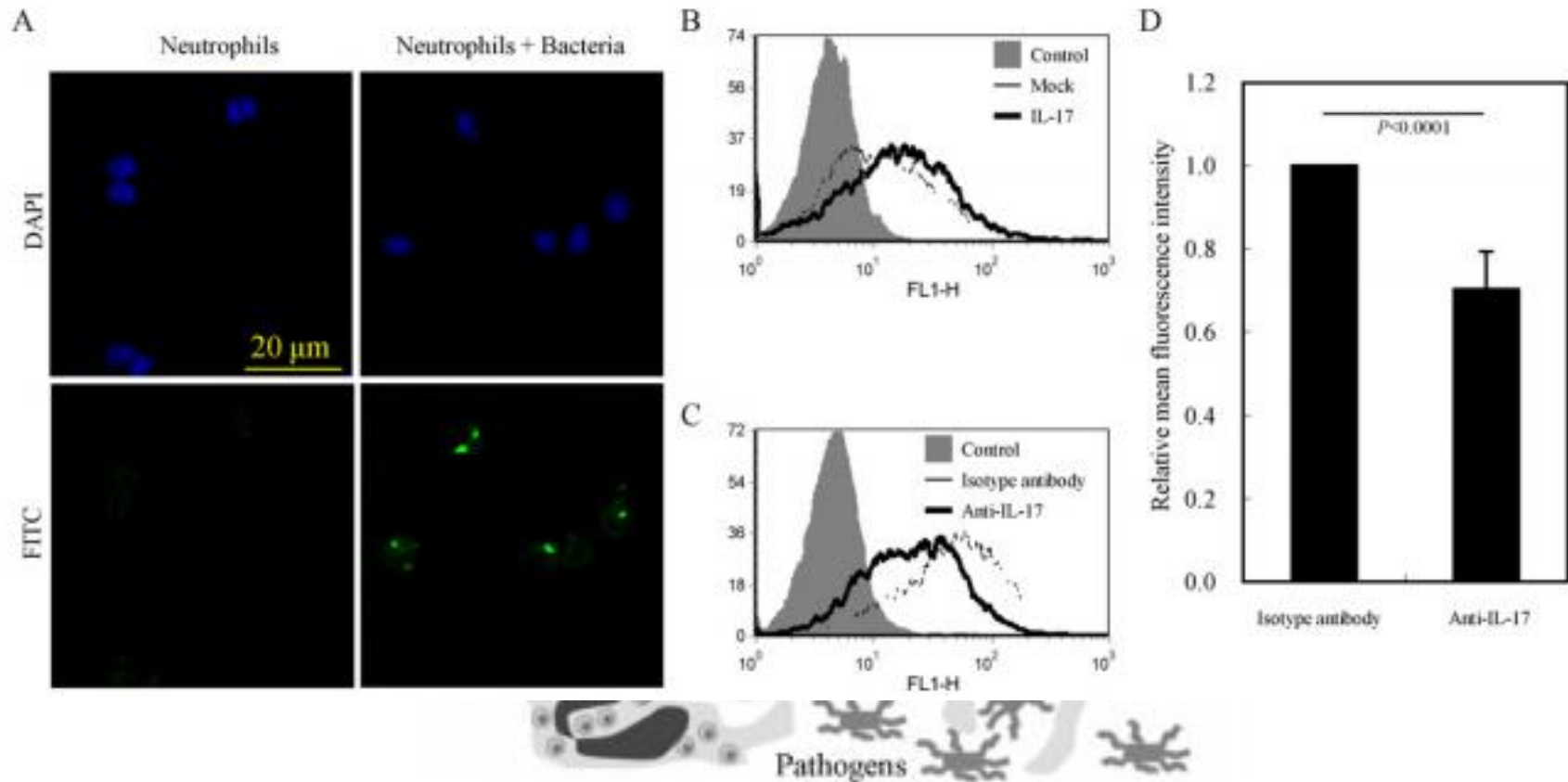
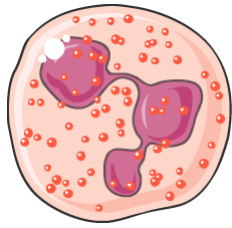
## Innate immunity



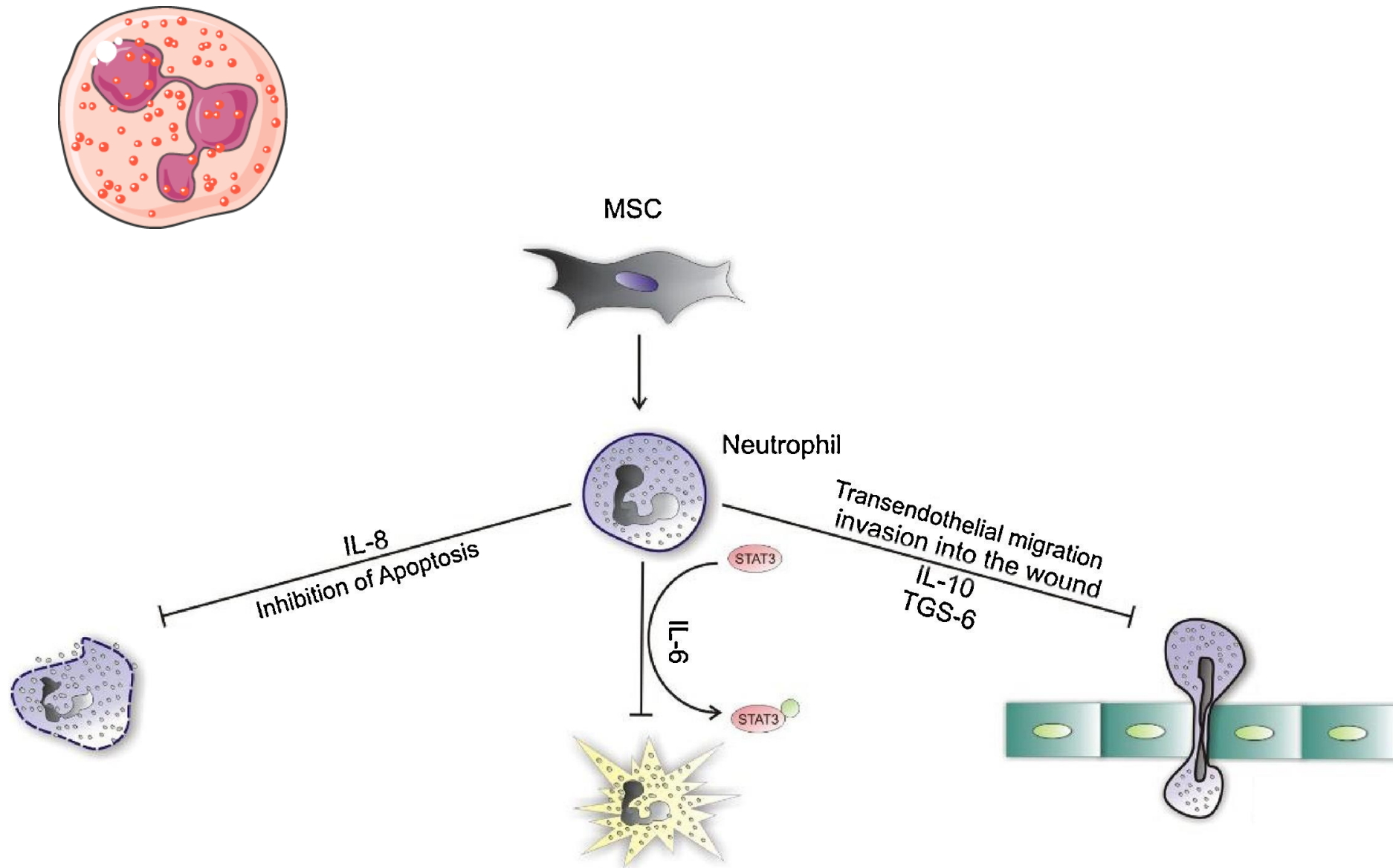
# Innate immunity: Modulation of neutrophil function by MSCs



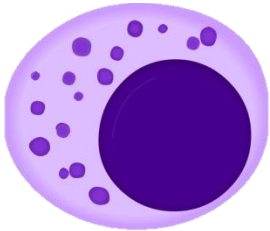
# Innate immunity: MSCs activate phagocytic capacity of neutrophils



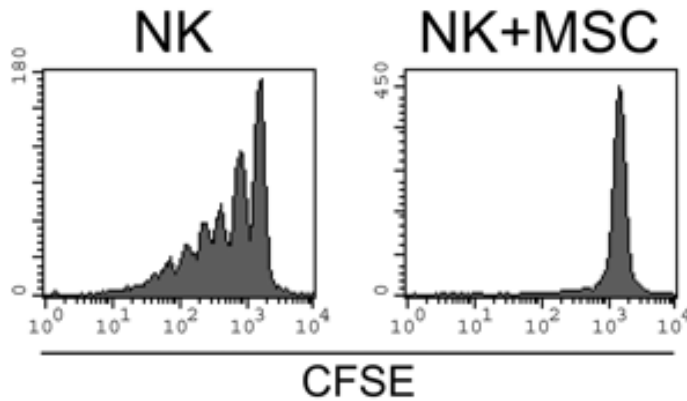
## Innate immunity: MSC and neutrophils



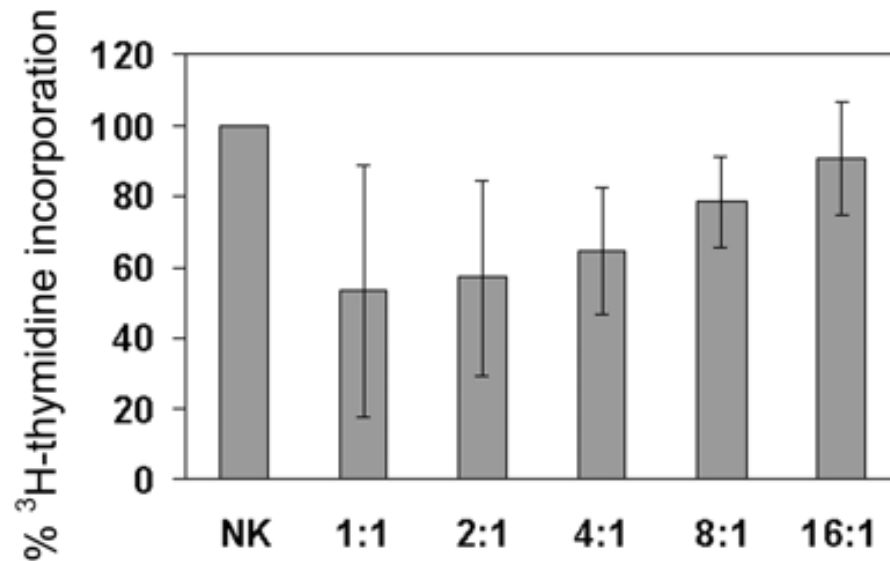
# Innate immunity: MSC-induced inhibition of NK-cell proliferation



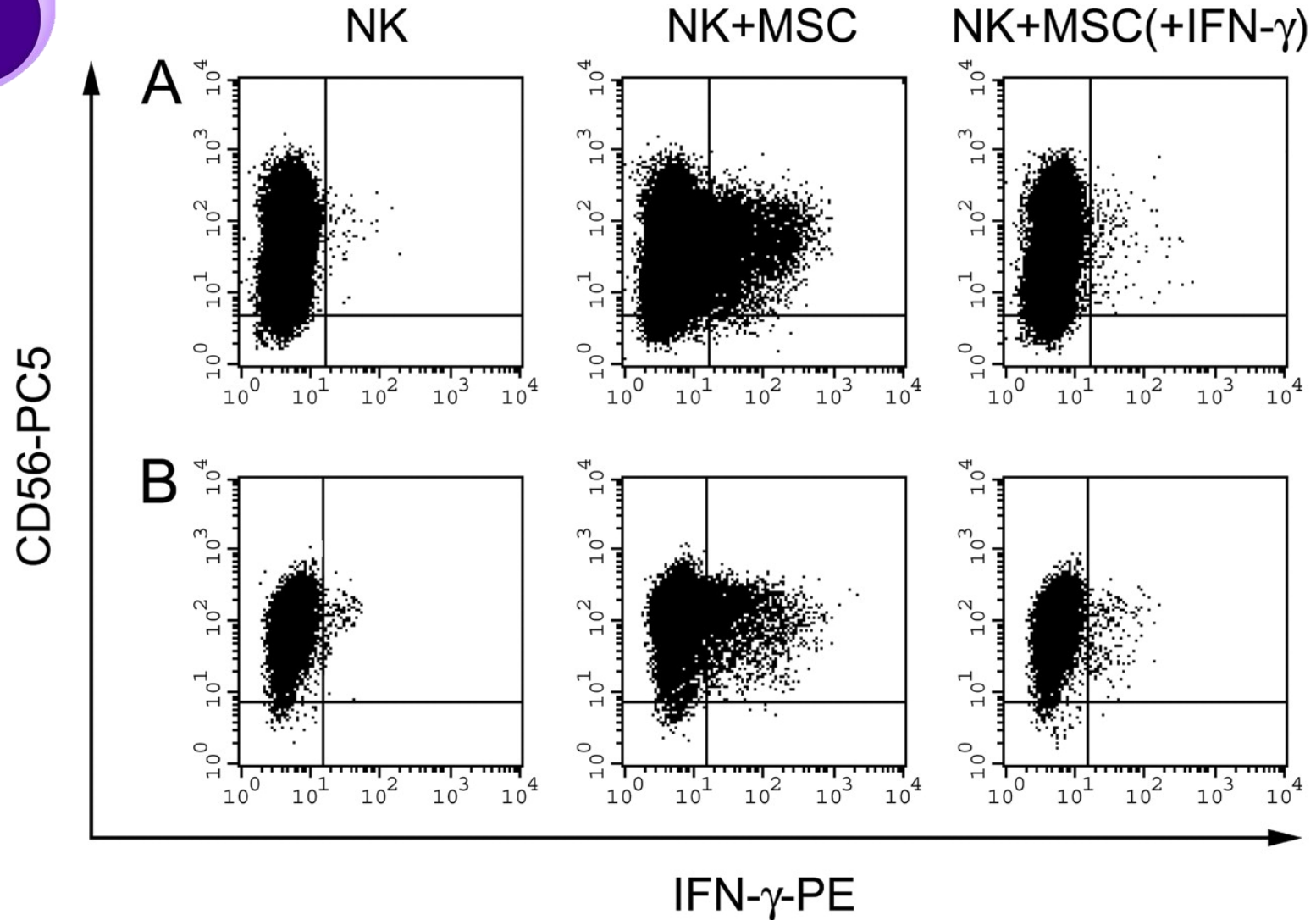
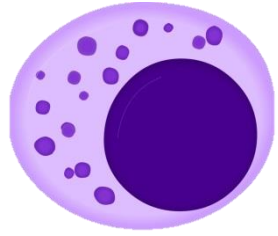
**A**



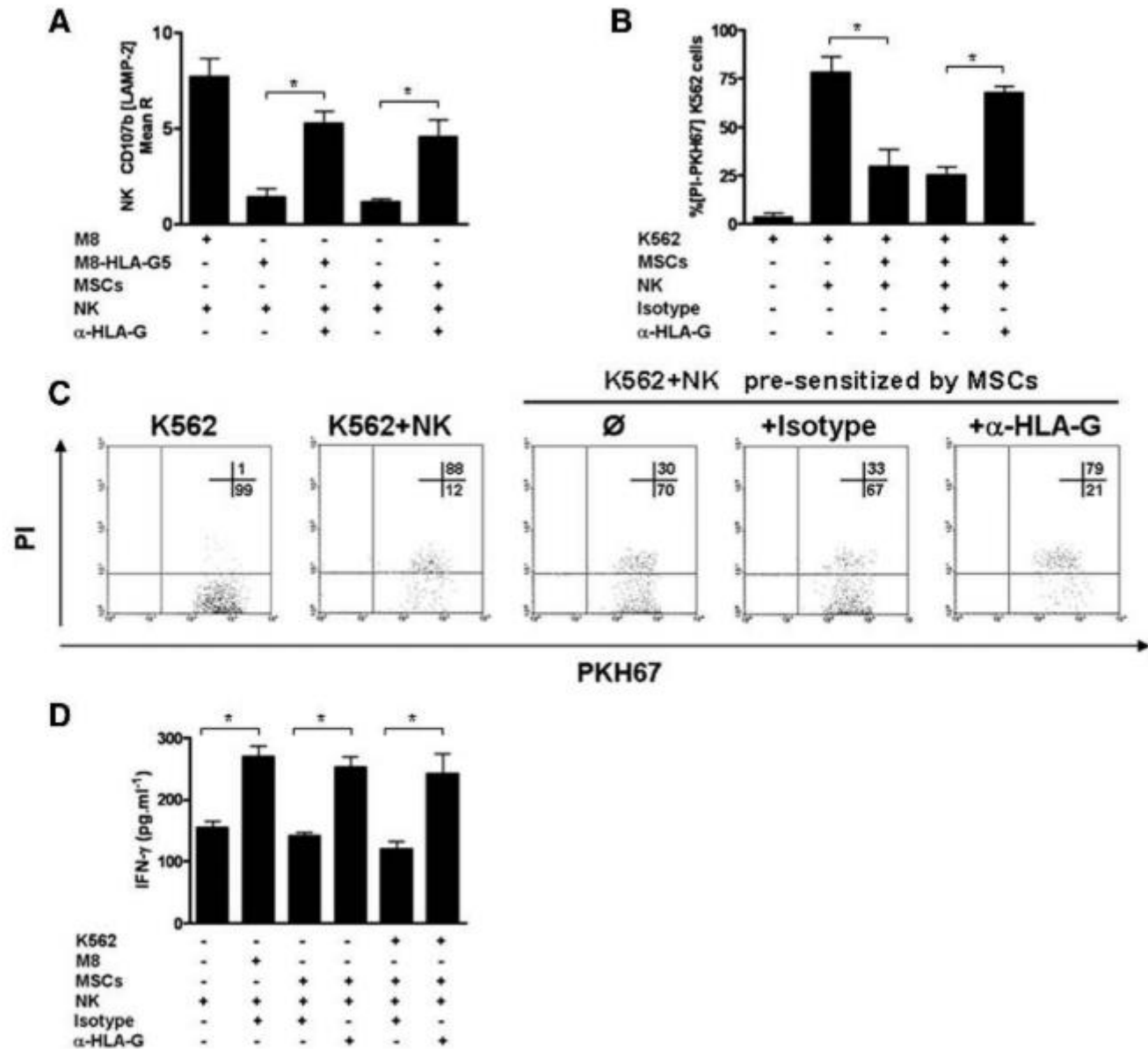
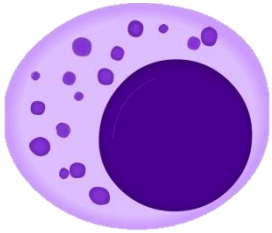
**B**



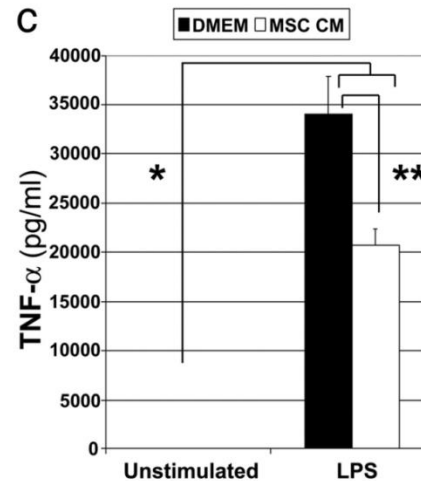
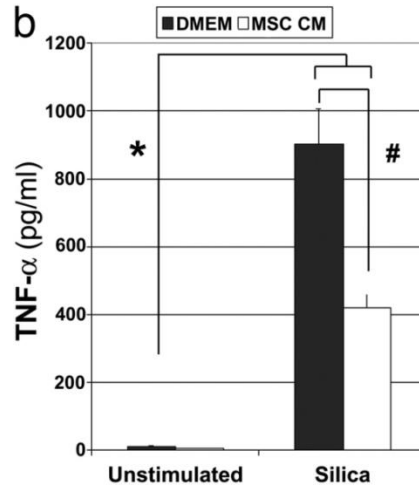
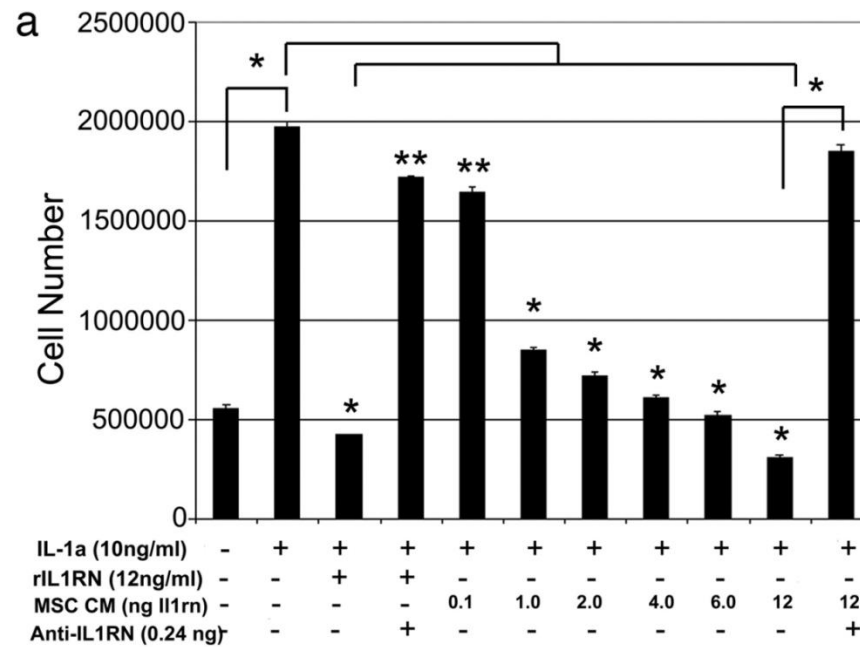
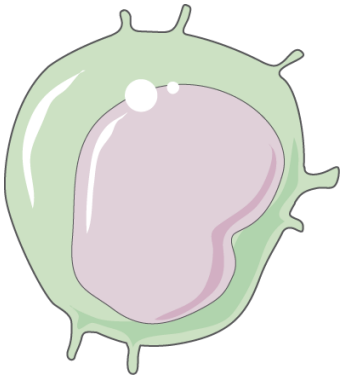
# Innate immunity: MSC regulate NK production of IFN- $\gamma$



# Innate immunity: Inhibition of NK functions by MSCs through HLA-G5 (NK cell lytic activity).

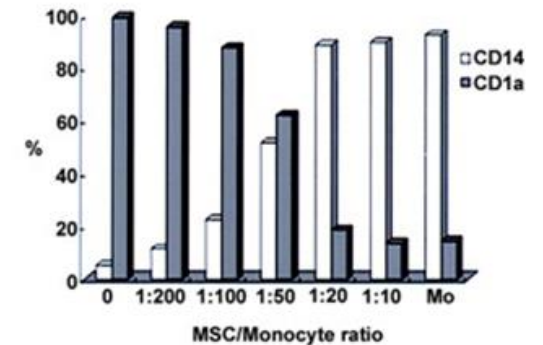
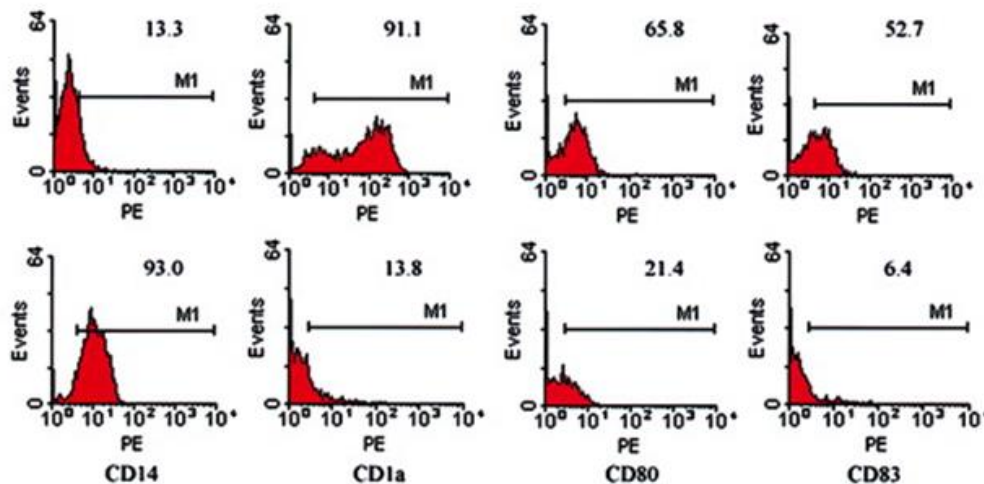
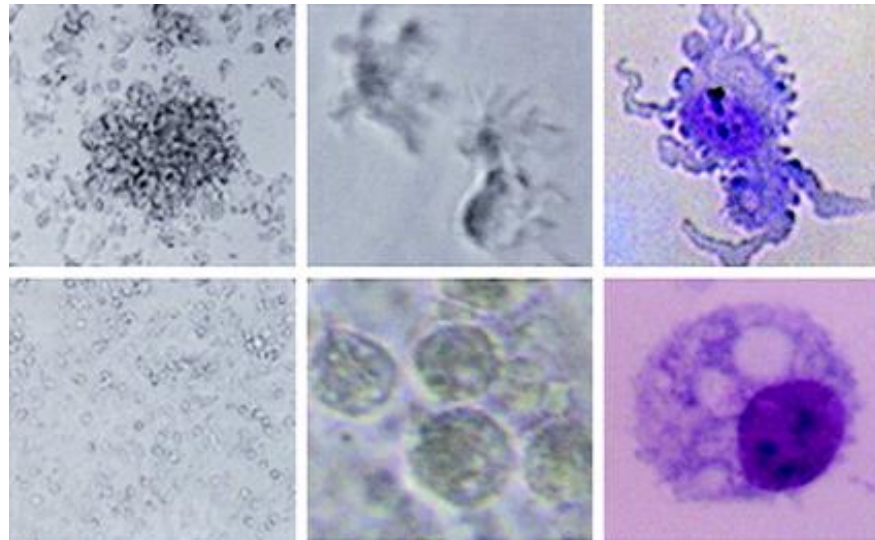
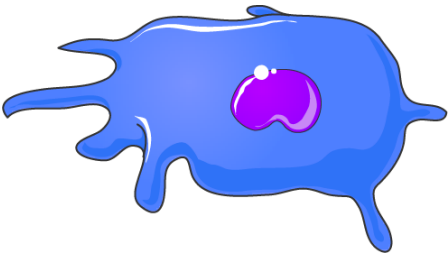


# Innate immunity: IL1RN secreted by MSCs antagonizes IL-1 $\alpha$ activity and blocks release of TNF- $\alpha$ from activated macrophages

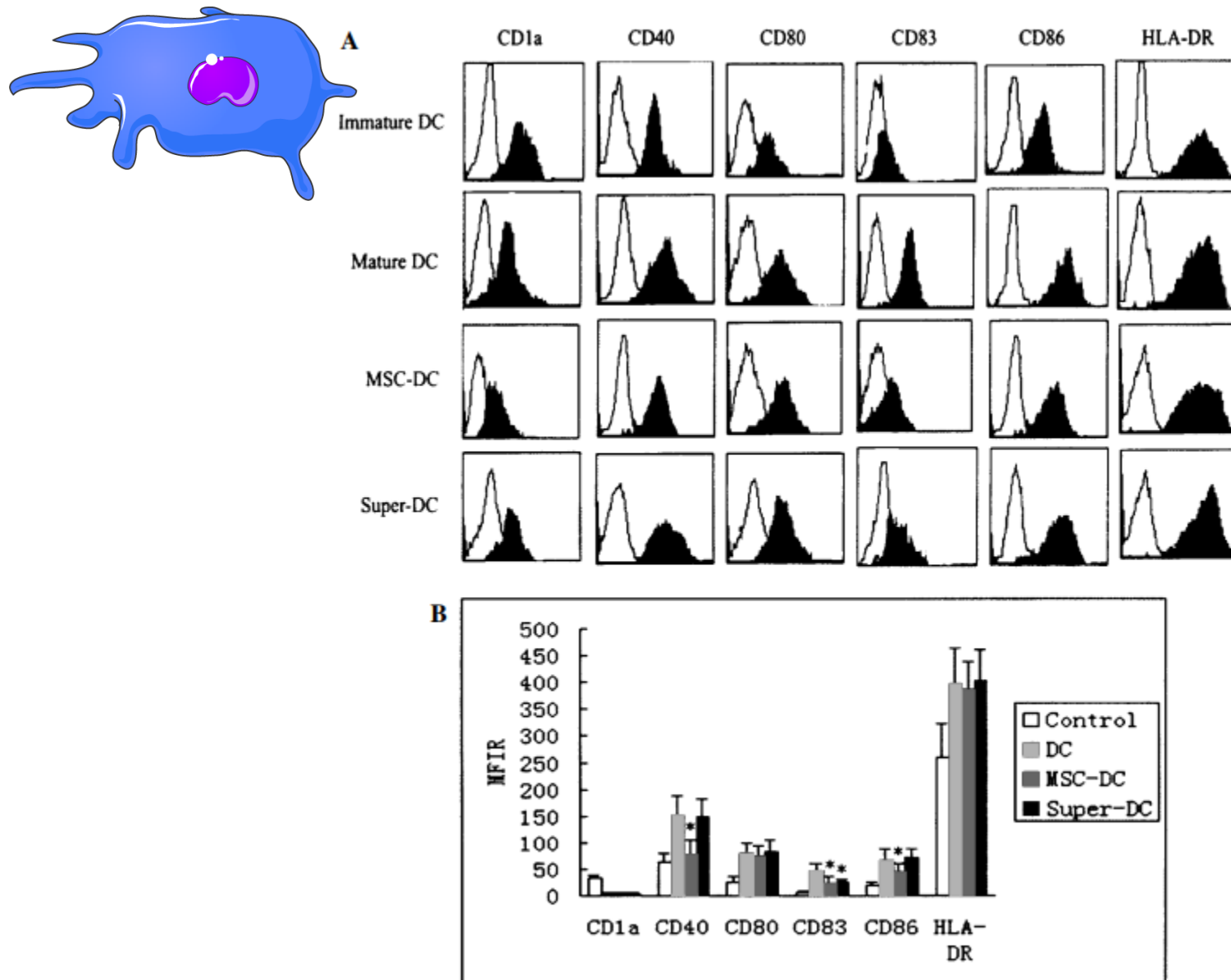




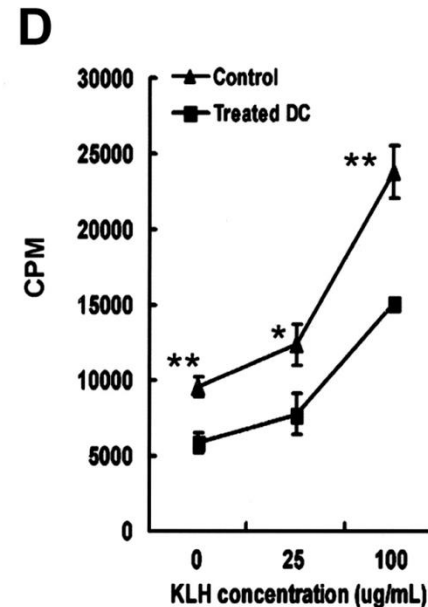
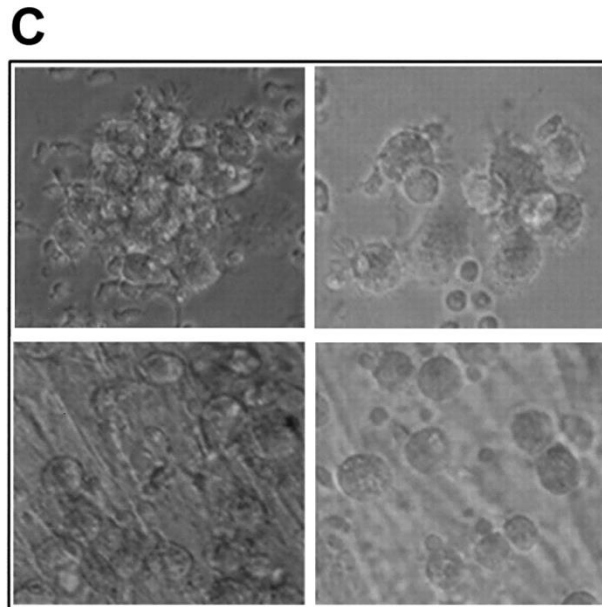
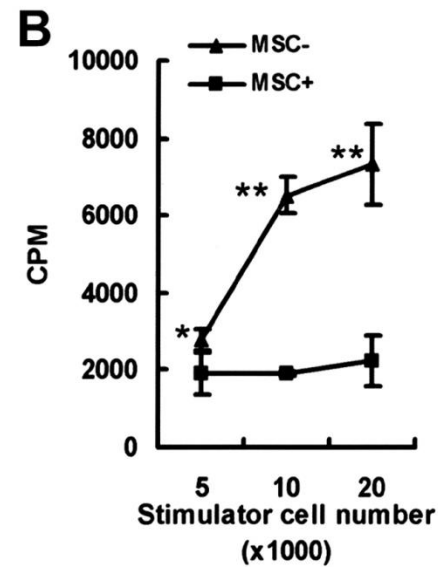
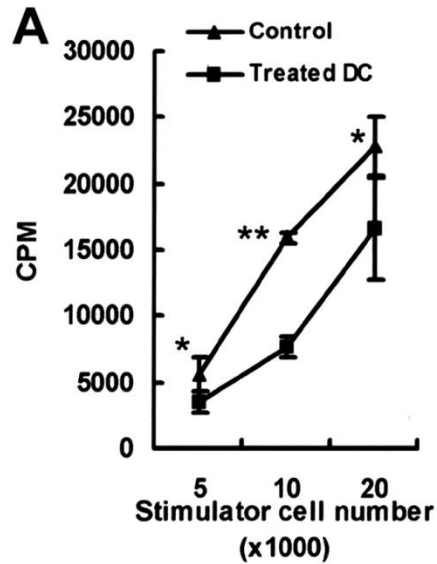
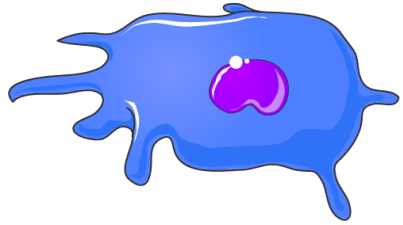
# Innate immunity: MSCs could suppress monocyte differentiation into DCs



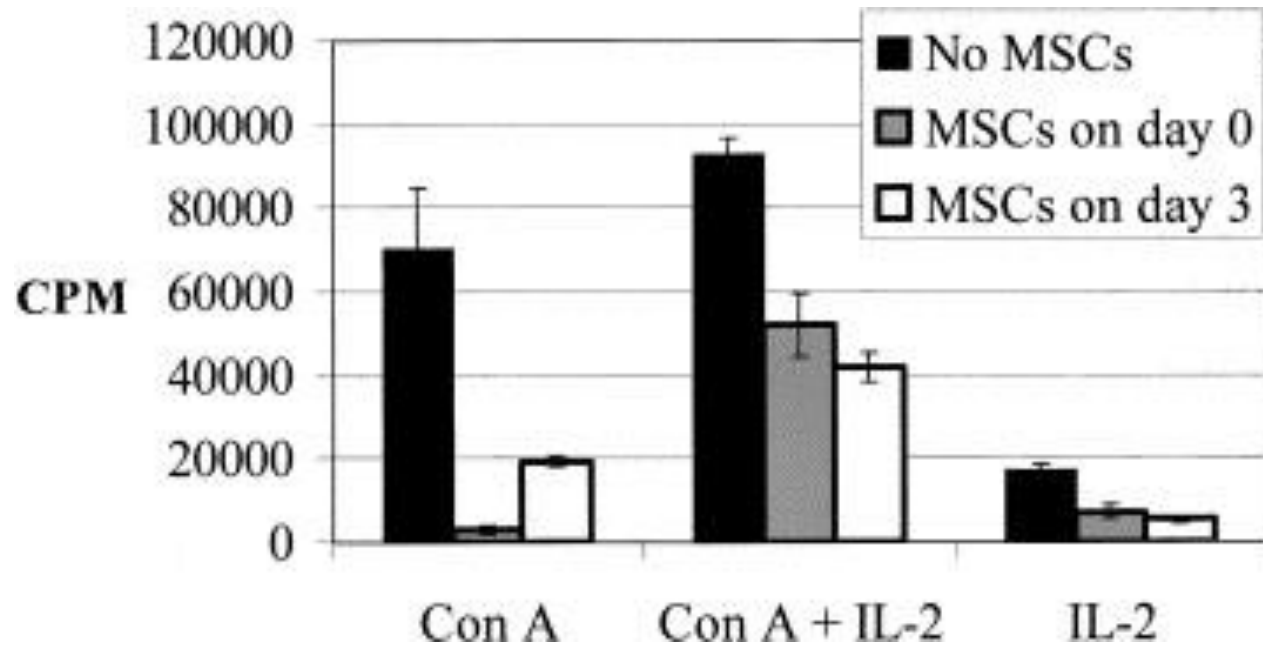
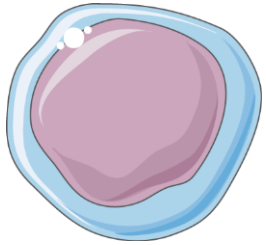
# Innate immunity: MSCs and MSCs supernatants suppress maturation of monocyte-derived DCs



# Innate/Adaptative immunity: Immunostimulation of allogeneic T-cell proliferation by mature DCs (mDCs) was impaired by MSC treatment

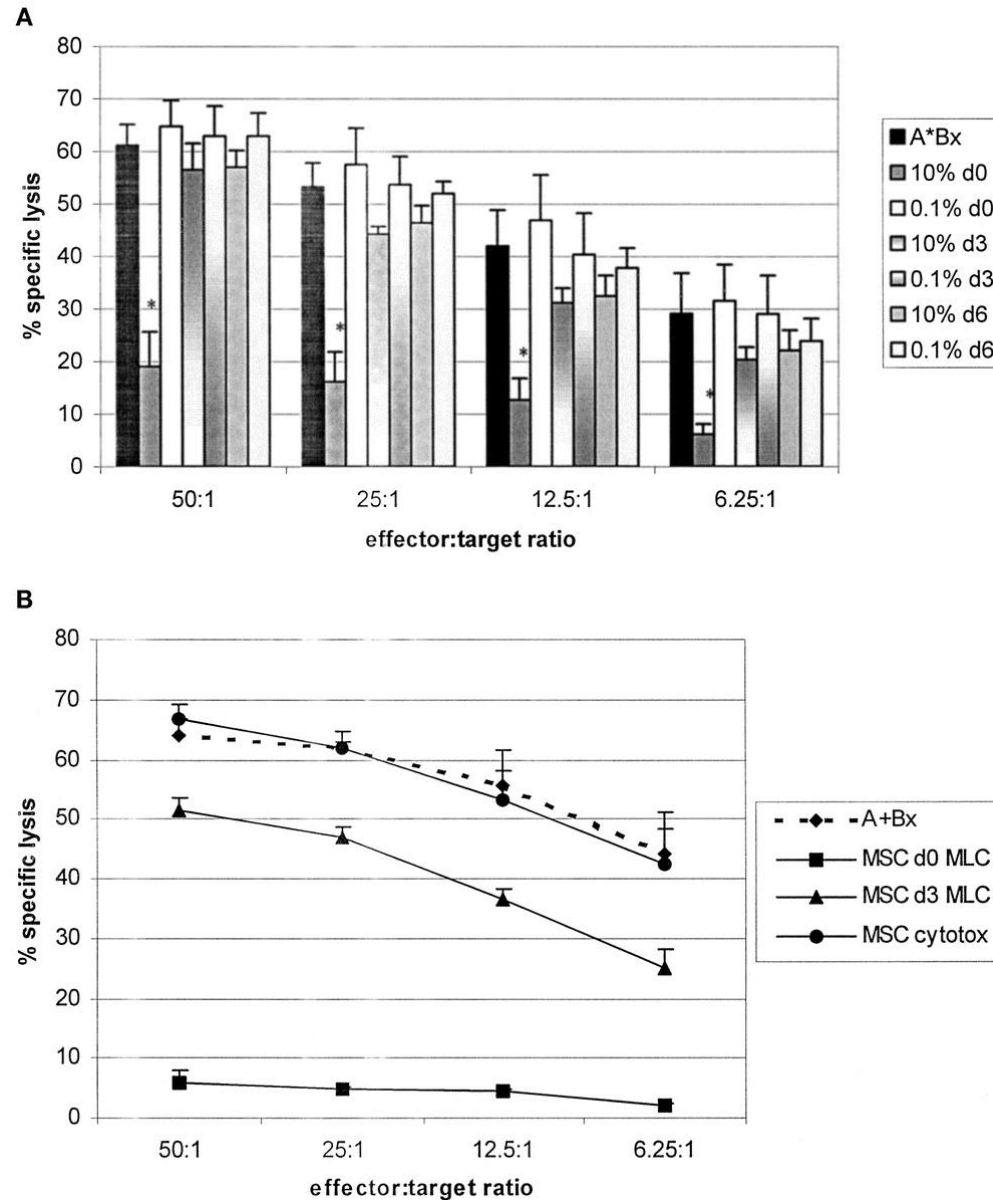
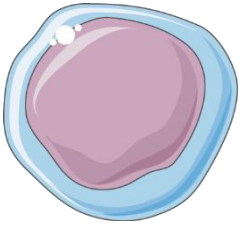


## Adaptative immunity: Mesenchymal stem cells suppress lymphocyte proliferation

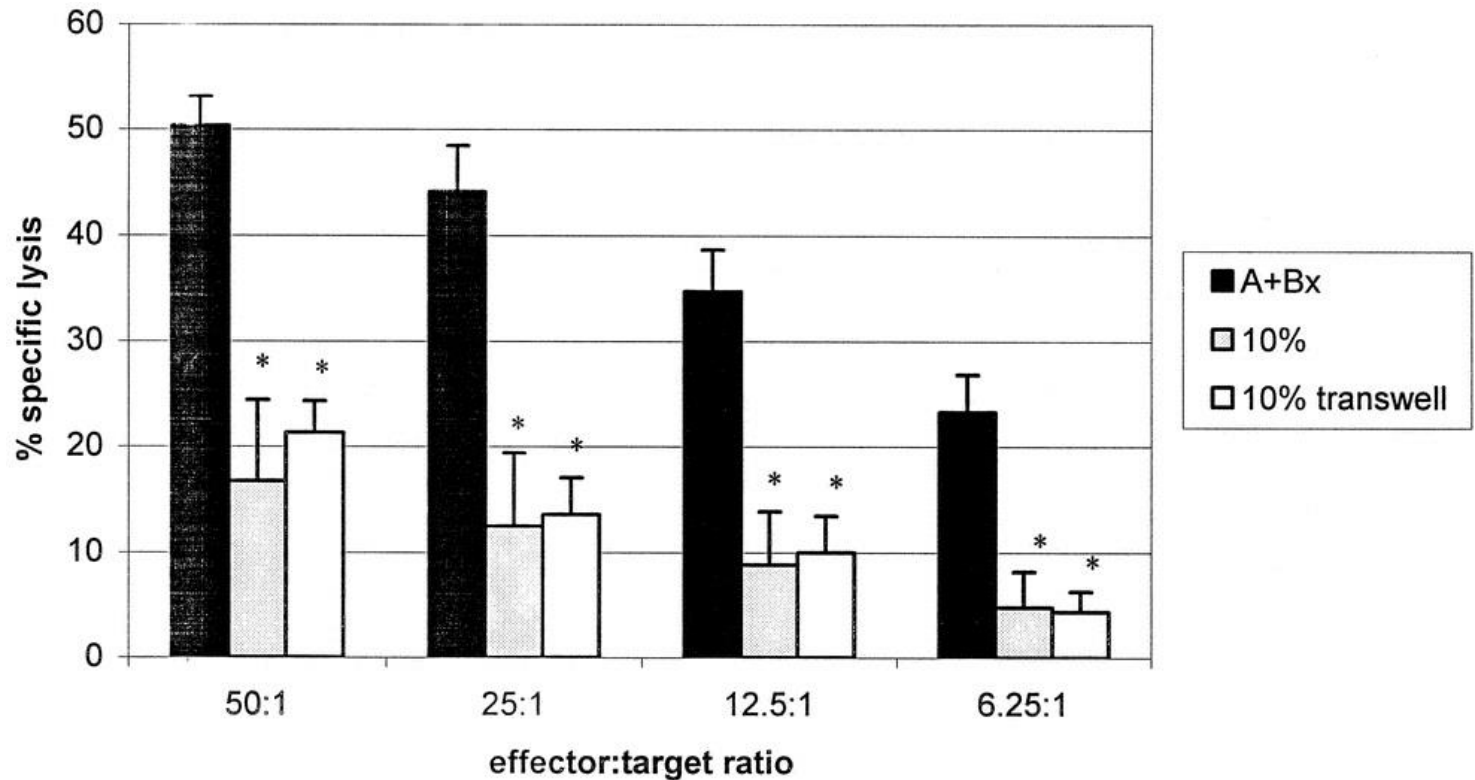
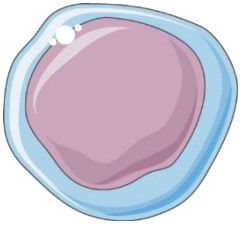


- MSC suppress the proliferative activity of allogeneic peripheral blood lymphocytes in vitro.
- Induced a alloproliferative response, but also suppressed activity against the mitogen ConA.

# Adaptative immunity: Mesenchymal Stem Cells Inhibit the Formation of Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes in a Time- and Dose-Dependent Manner

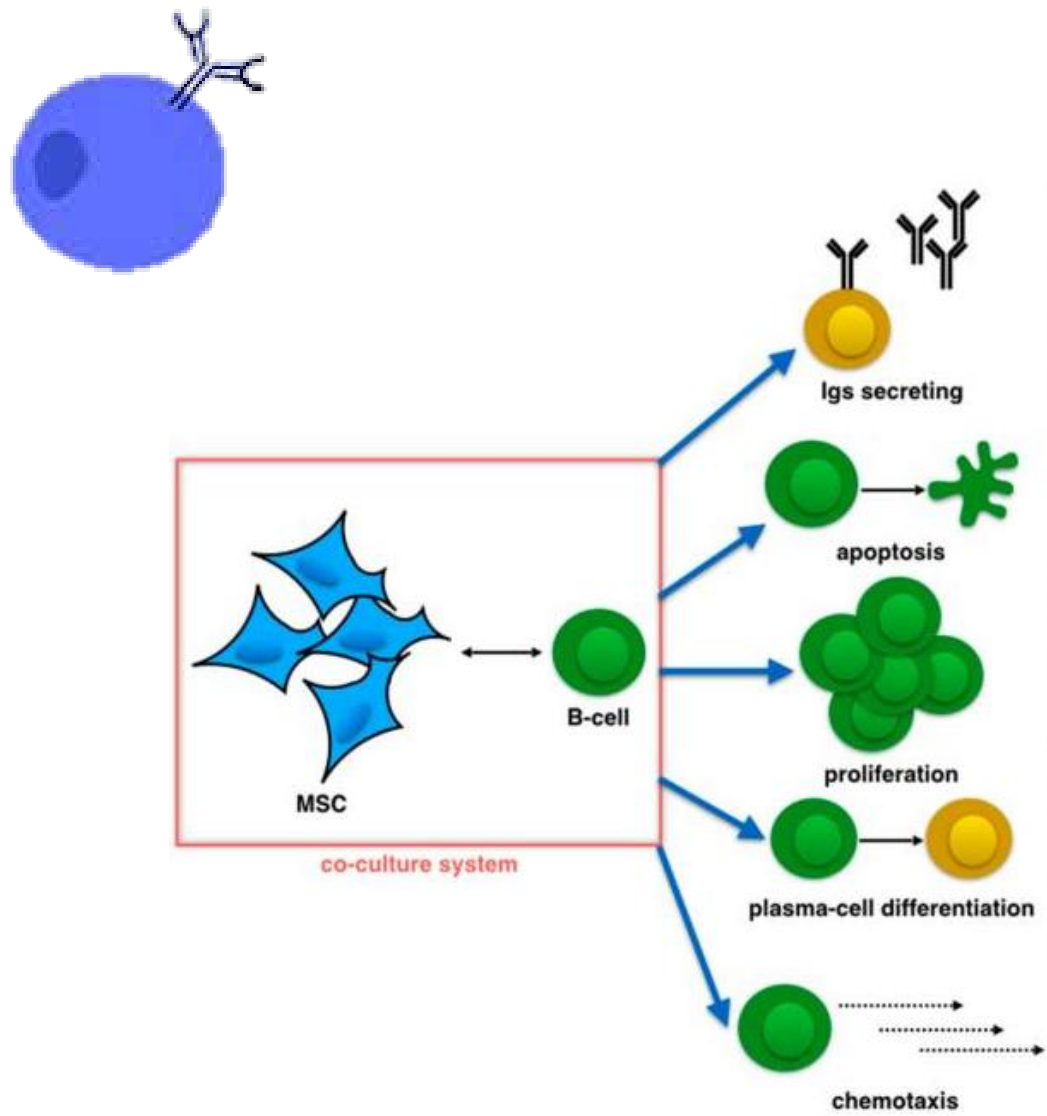


# Adaptative immunity: Mesenchymal Stem Cells Inhibit Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte-Mediated Lysis Trough Soluble Factor(s)



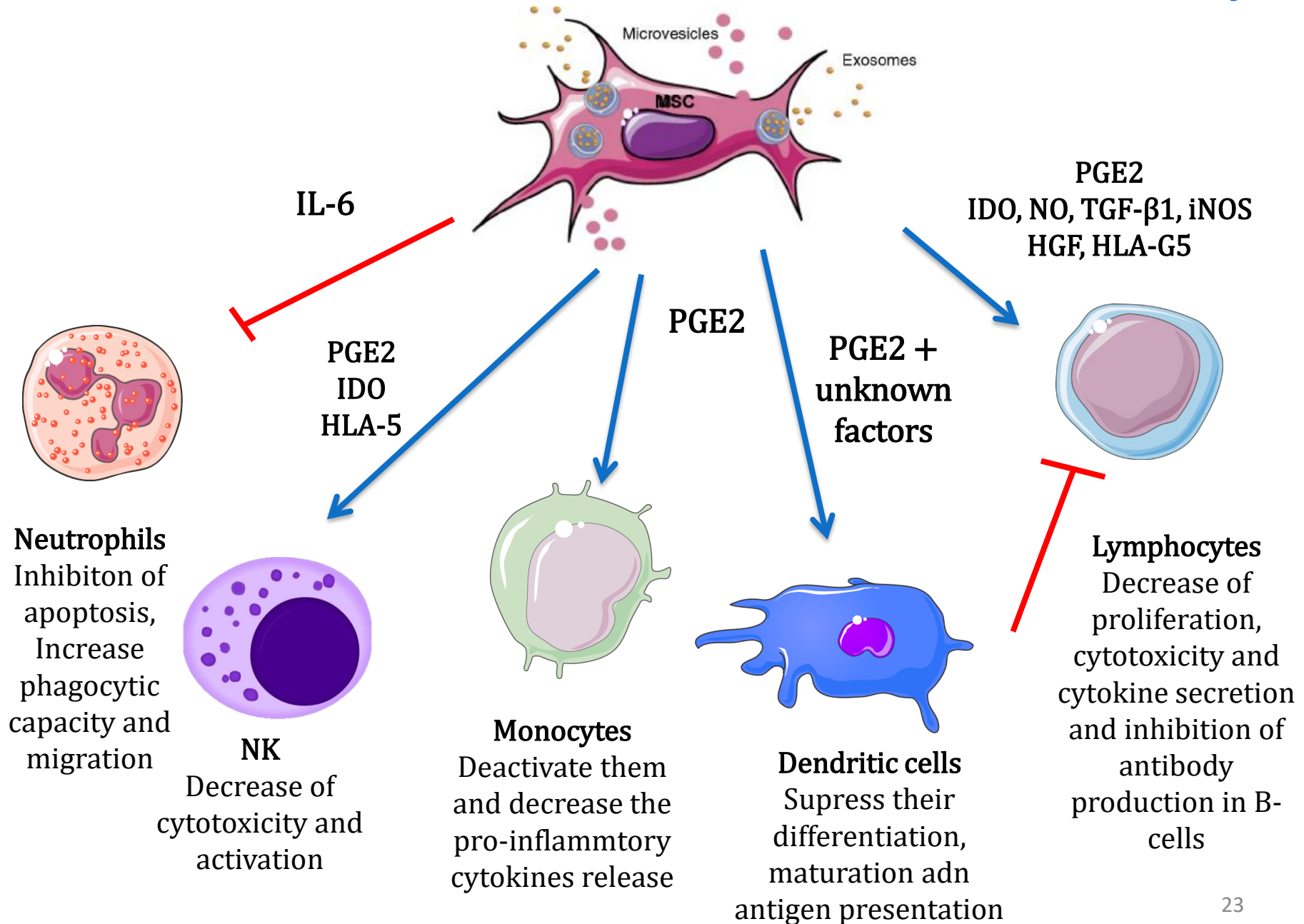


# Adaptative immunity: Mesenchymal Stem Cells Inhibit antibody production in B cells



result	potential mechanism
increasing the IgG3 secreting plasma cells, decreasing the IgM secreting plasma cells.[17]  down-regulation of immune globulins,including IgM,IgG and IgA[45]	mediated by an unknown soluble factors with paracrine signals of B-cells.[45]
inhibition of Caspase-3 mediated apoptosis of periphery CD19+B-cells.[43]	upregulating the expression of VEGF,phosphorylated AKT,depends on cell-cell contact[43]
inhibition of proliferation of B-cells.[17][45][30][26][34][25][60]  promotion of proliferation of B-cells[16][47][72]	blocking in G0/G1 phases of cell cycle of B-cells[45]  mediated by MSCs derived PGE2 and other unknown soluble cytokines[72]
inhibition of differentiation to plasma cell of B-cells[17][45][30][26][34][25][49]  promotion of differentiation of plasma cell of B-cells[47][72]	down-regulation of expression of Blimp-1 mRNA in B-cells,mediated by an unknown humoral factor.[17]
promoting the chemotaxis and mobility of B-cells.[44]	mediated by an unknown soluble factor.[44]





We know a lot about MSCs...



...but we need to further investigate all their functions



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