

# Stem Cells in Hereditary neuropathies

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# outlines:

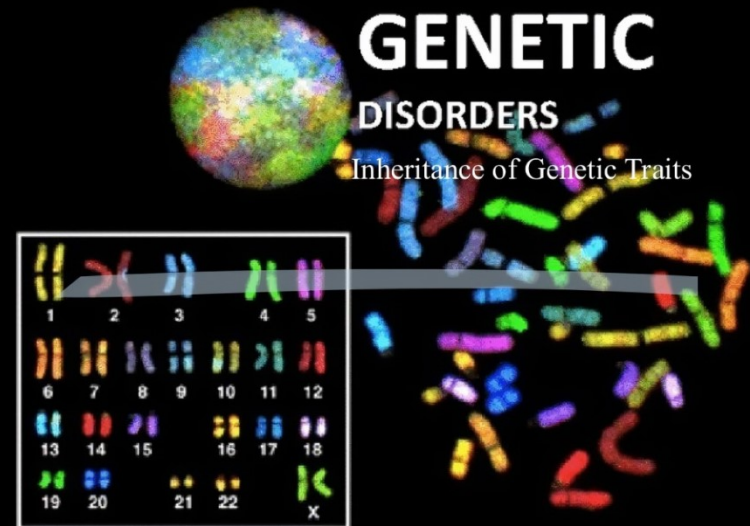
- ▣ Introduction
- ▣ What is Genetic disorders?
- ▣ What is Stem cells?
- ▣ Stem cell therapy
- ▣ Types of stem cells used in treated Genetic Disorders
- ▣ Methodology
- ▣ Results



# Introduction

# Genetic Disorders

- ❑ A disorders resulting from abnormality in the genome that is either inherited or acquired.
- ❑ **Symptoms** : Symptoms depend on the type of disorder and are highly variable.
- ❑ **Causes** : May be caused by inherited genetic abnormalities such as single gene defects, acquired mutations, or chromosomal abnormalities.
- ❑ **Treatment** : Treatment or management may include medication, therapy, surgery, transplantation and use of other aids such as orthotic or technological devices.



# What is stem cell therapy ?

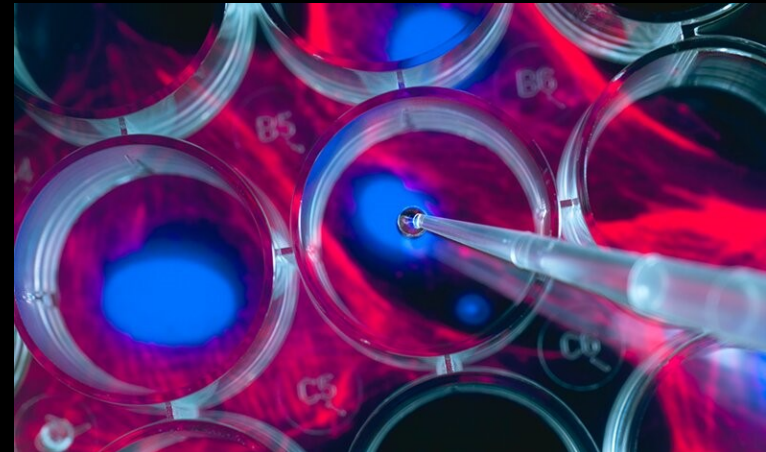
The process of isolating stem cells (hematopoietic and non hematopoietic) from patients with genetic disorders, genetically correcting the stem cells, possibly expanding them ex vivo, and transplanting them back into patients with the goal of producing genetically corrected cells in vivo.



# Types of stem cells in used in treated Genetic Disorders

## Adult stem cells used for treated genetic disorders

Adult stem cells are already being used in treating genetic diseases. **Bone marrow transplants and the hematopoietic stem cells** within are used to treat genetic and acquired disorders of the blood and immune system. New developments include genetic engineering of hematopoietic stem cells to cure some genetic disorders.



# HSCs to treat inherited disorders

The use of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) to treat genetic blood cell diseases has become a clinical standard but is limited by availability of suitable matched donors and potential immunologic complications. Gene therapy using autologous HSCs should avoid these limitations and thus may be safer.

Disease	Approach	Gene
SCID-X1	LV	IL2RG
ADA-SCID	LV	ADA
Wiskott–Aldrich Syndrome	LV	WAS
X-linked chronic granulomatous disease (CGD)	LV	Gp91phox
Leucocyte adhesion deficiency (LAD)	LV	CD18
SCID due ARTEMIS defect	LV	DCLRE1C
Transfusion dependent $\beta$ -thalassemia	LV	HBB
Transfusion-dependent $\beta$ -thalassemia	GE	HBB
Sickle cell disease	LV	HBB
Fanconi anemia	LV	FANCA
Metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD)	LV	ARSA
X-Adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD)	LV	ABCD1
Mucopolysaccharosidosis type I	LV	IDUA

*LV, lentiviral vector; GE, gene editing.*

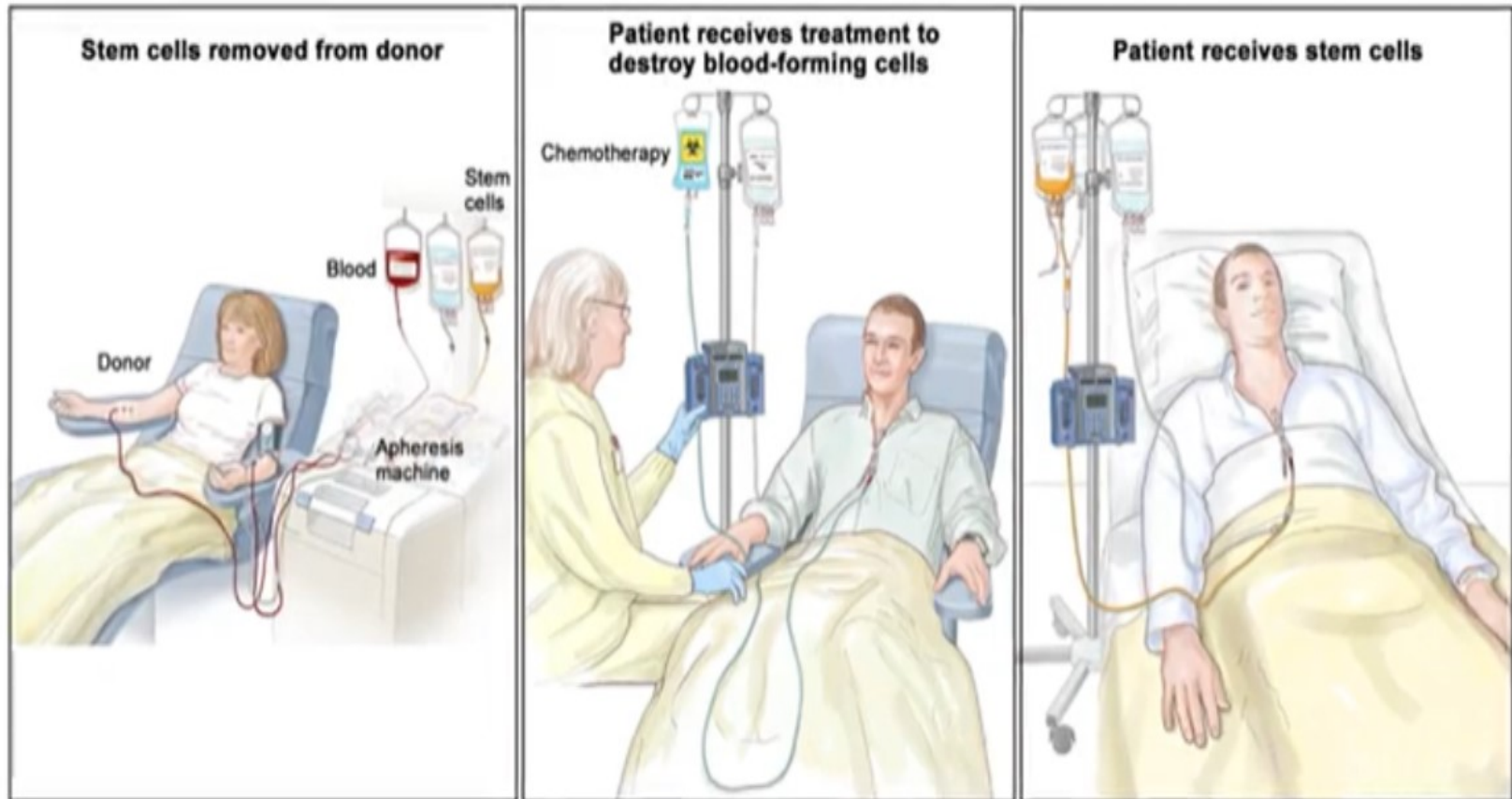
# Cord blood stem cells in genetic disorders

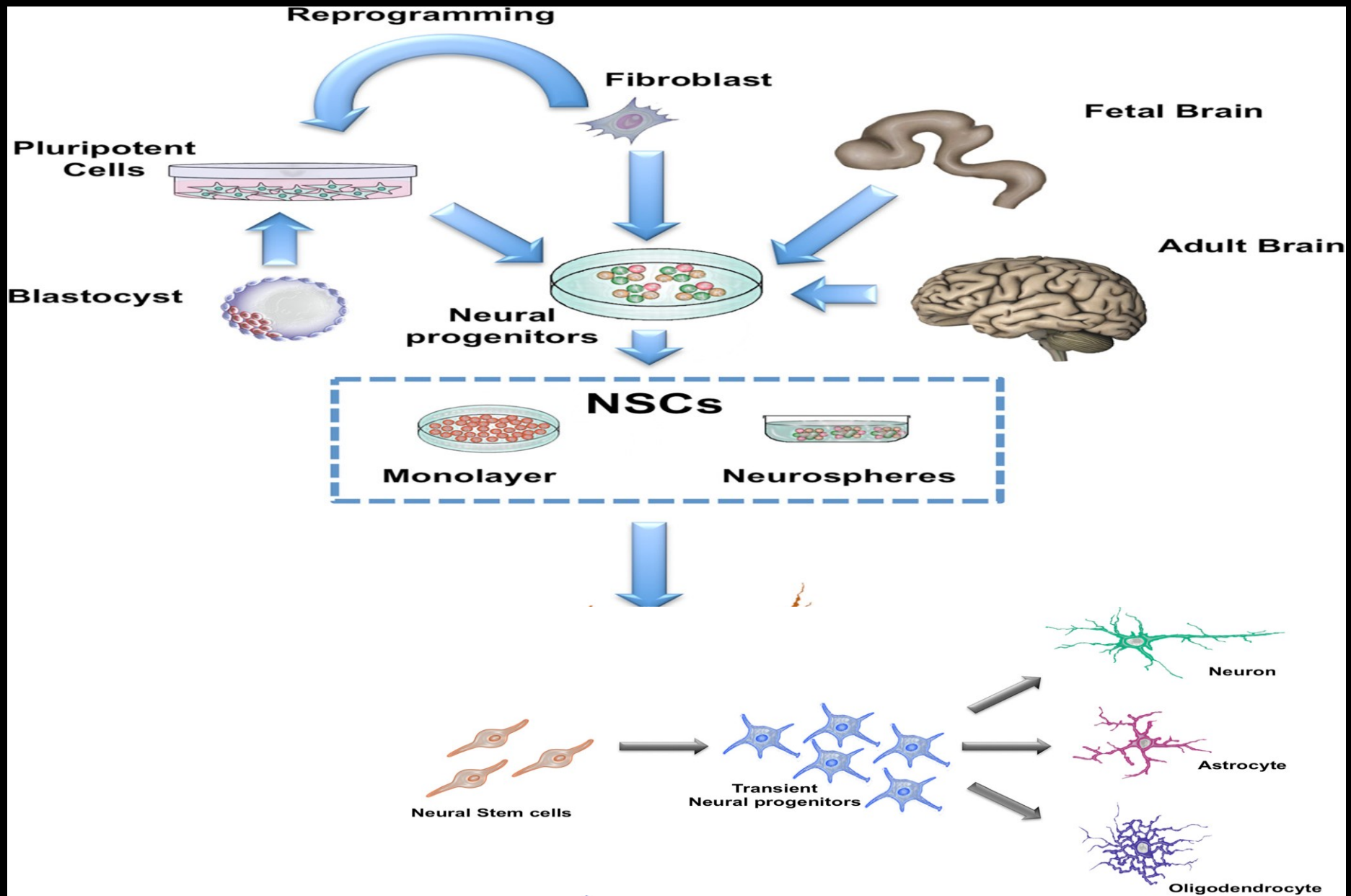
Cord blood stem cells can be harvested from the umbilical cord of a baby after birth. The cells can be frozen ('cryopreserved') in cell banks and are currently used to treat children with cancerous blood disorders such as leukemia, as well as genetic blood diseases like A rare Fanconi anemia.





# Bone Marrow Transplantation





Objective

# The Aims:

The aims of this project are to:

- Produce neural and neural stem cells in culture for use it as a source in cell therapy later.
- Study their morphological, protein profile, and molecular characteristics to do a full characterization of these differentiated cells.

Methodology

# Methodology:

Isolation, culturing and propagation of stem cells



Identification of cultured cells



Differentiation induction



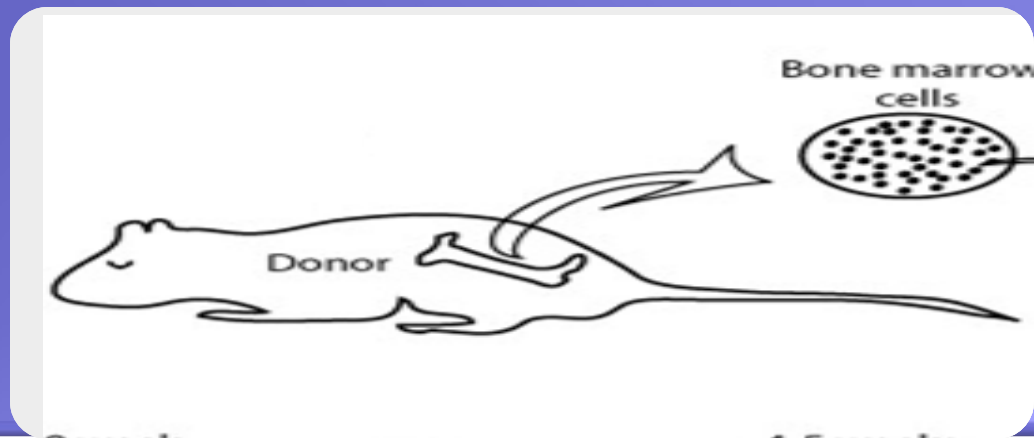
Neurogenesis characterization



Neural stem cells production

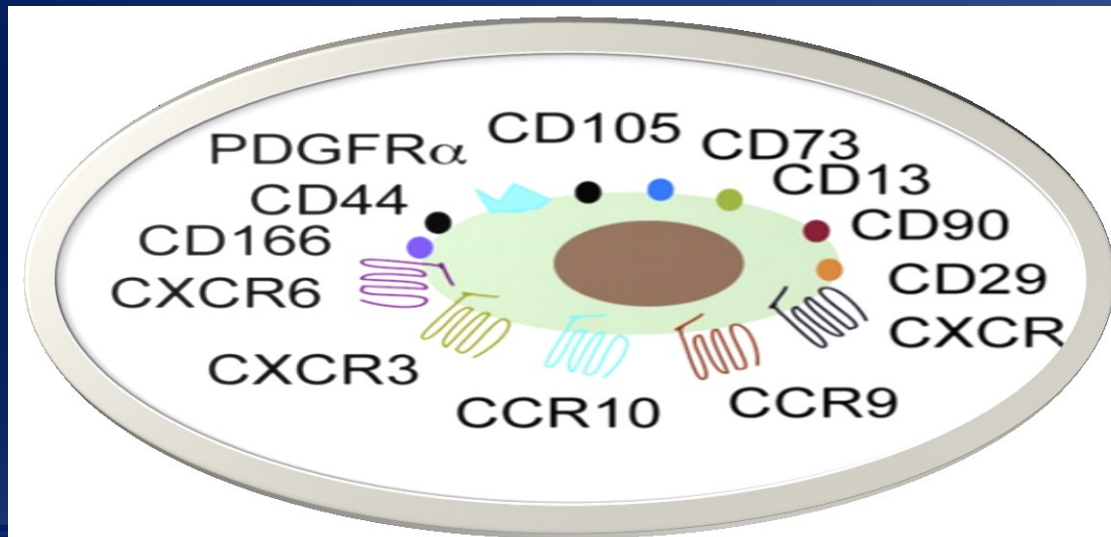
Step 1

# ISOLATION



# Step 2

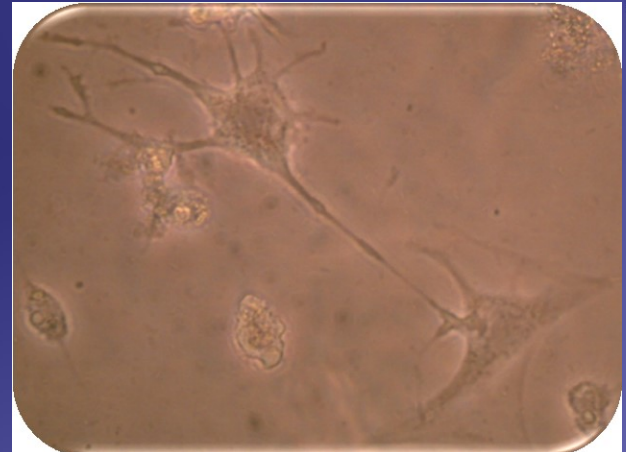
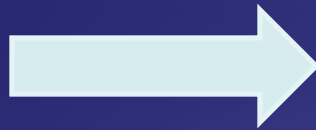
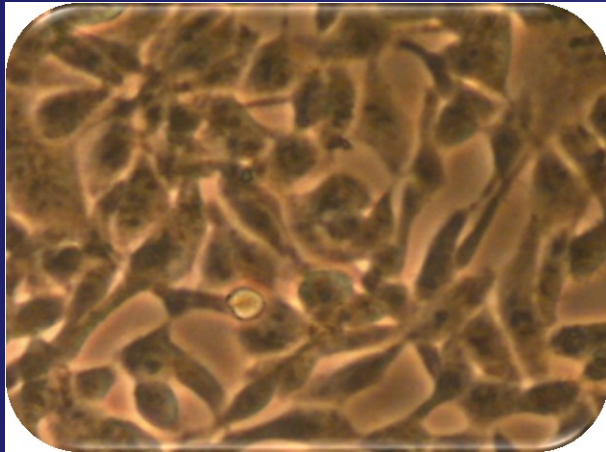
## IDENTIFICATION





Step 3

**DIFFERENTIATION**



## Step 4



*Study the neurogenesis characterization through differentiation process from MSCs towards neural cells differentiation by using:*

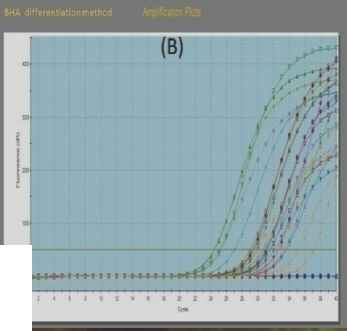
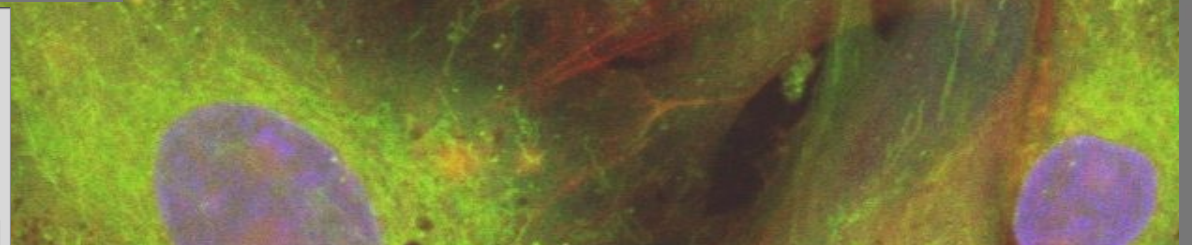
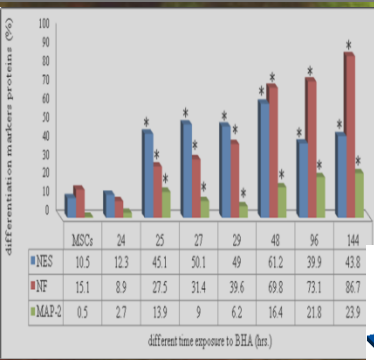
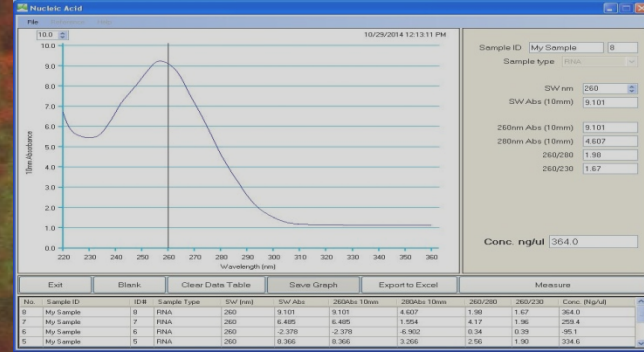
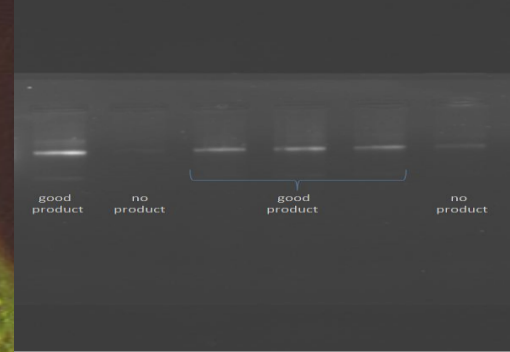
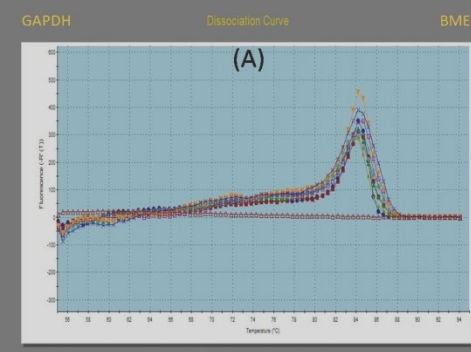
- *Cytological study by H.& E. stains (morphological study).*
- *ICC assays to determined of differentiated cells by using NES, NF-L, MAP-2.*
- *Study Gene expression analysis for differentiated markers(NES, NF-L ,MAP-2).*

# Step 5

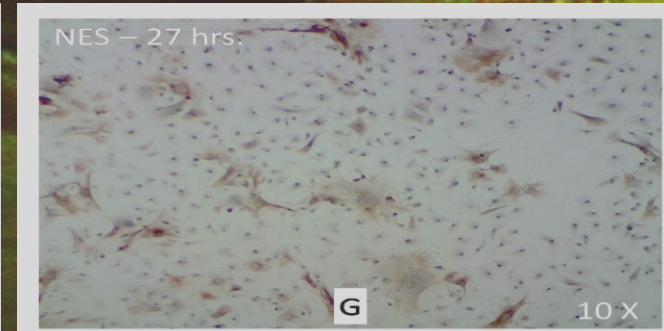
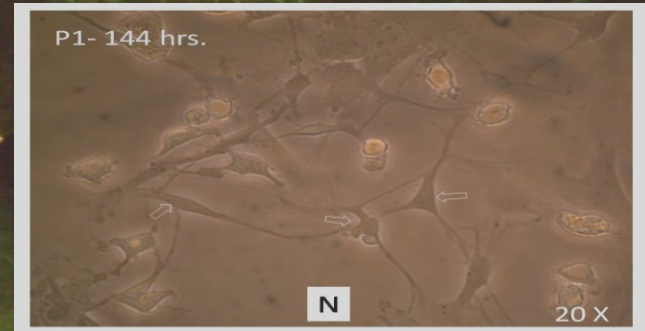
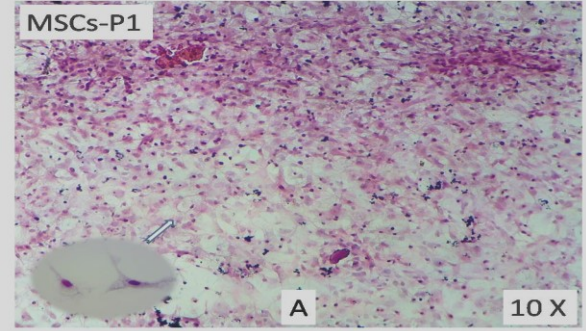
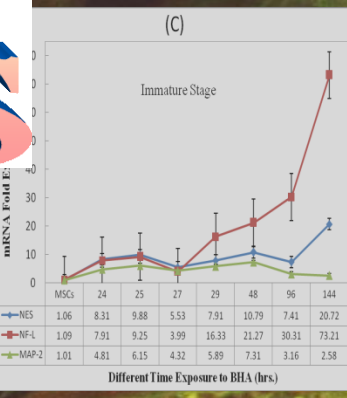
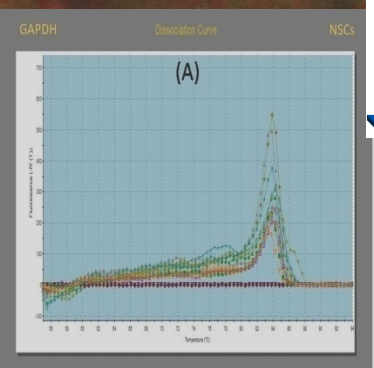


## **NSCs Production**

- **NSCs Induction**
- **Proof of Stemness state**

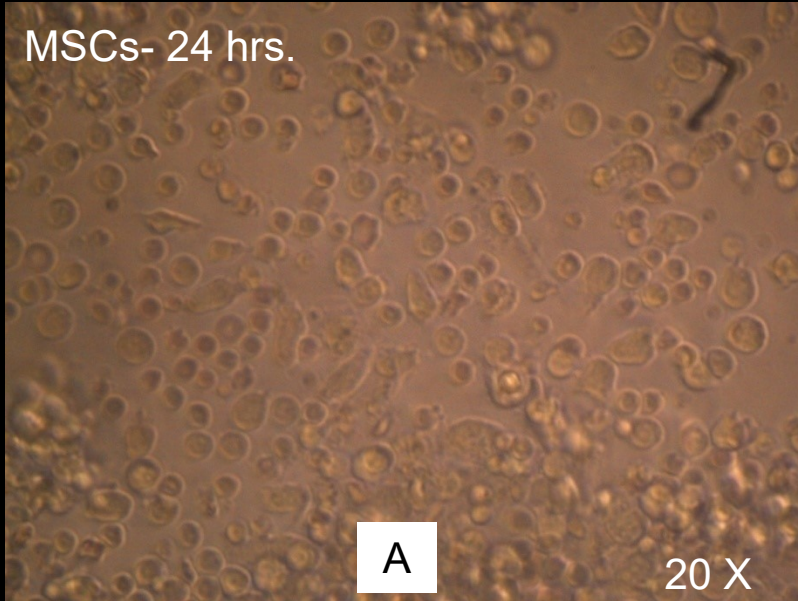


# RESULTS

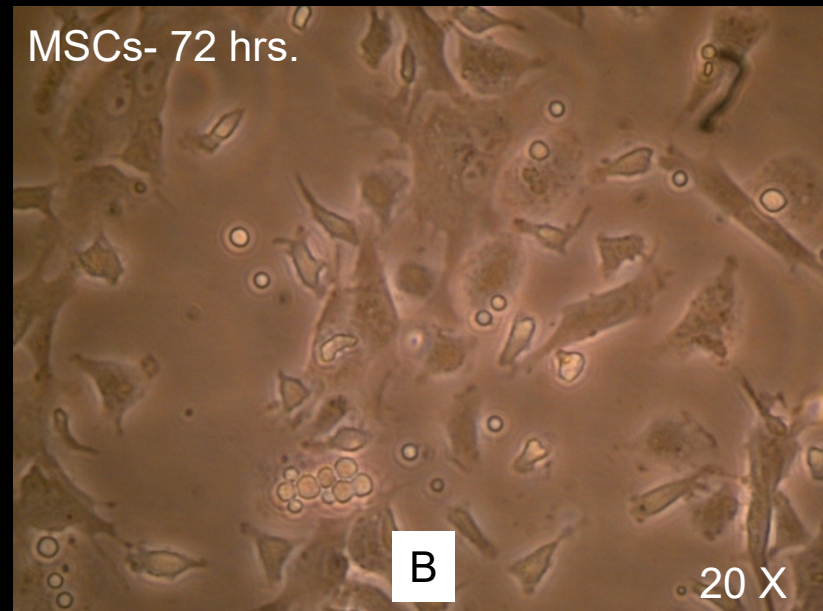


# Isolation

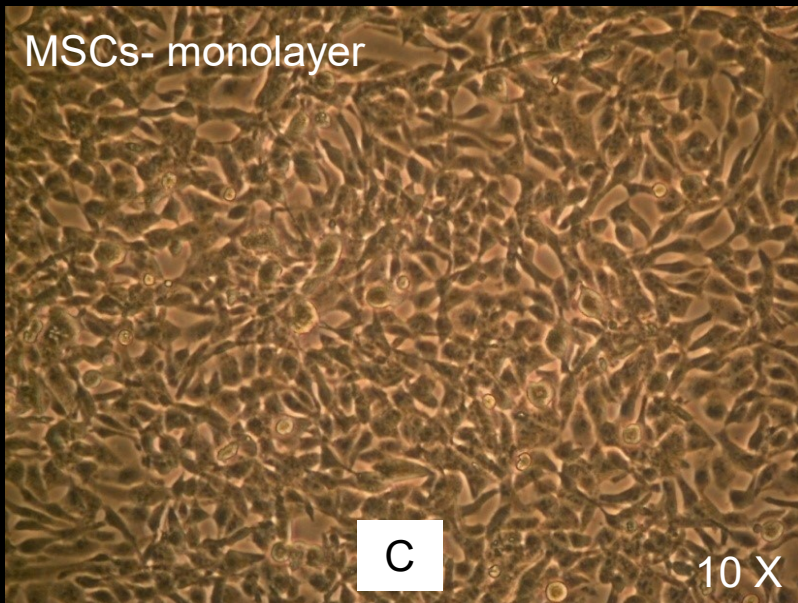
MSCs- 24 hrs.



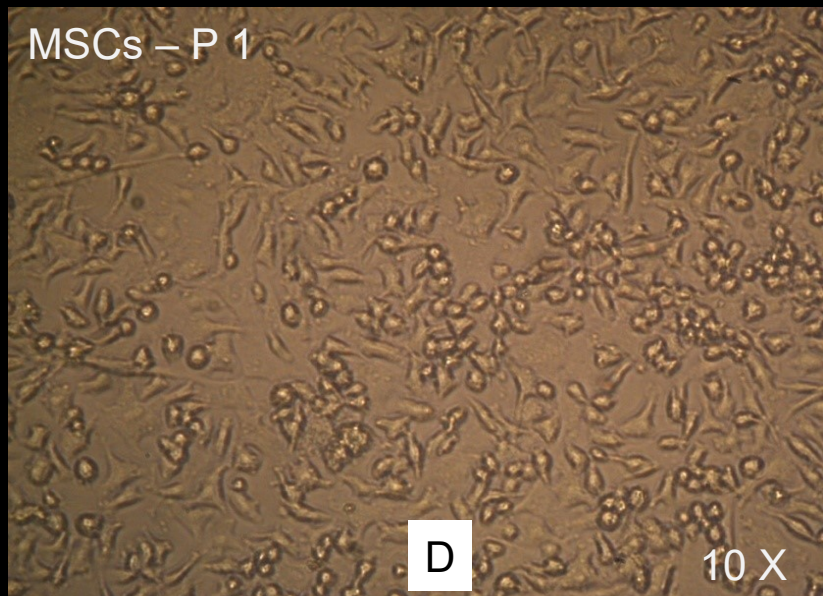
MSCs- 72 hrs.



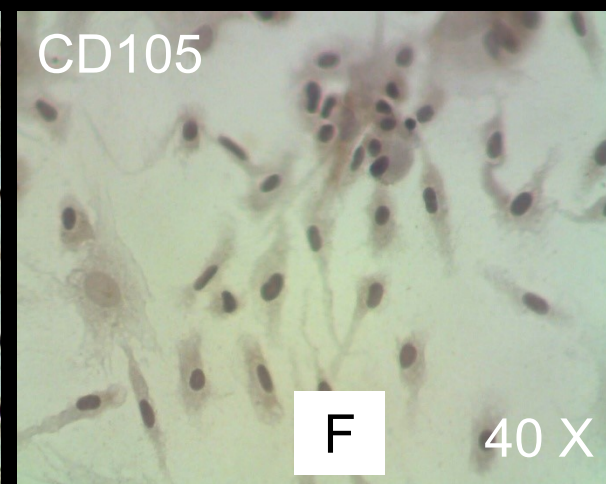
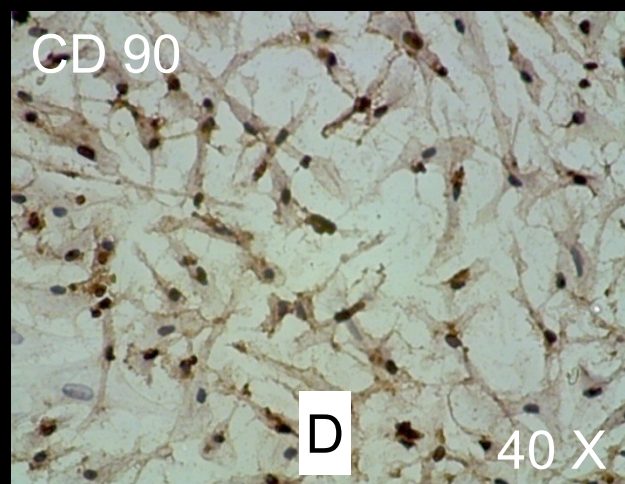
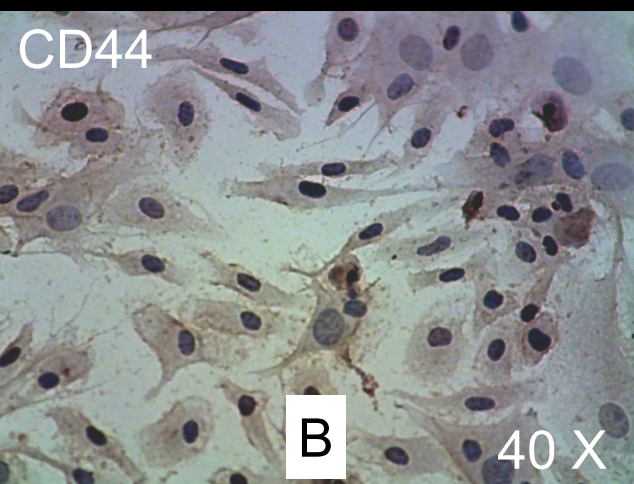
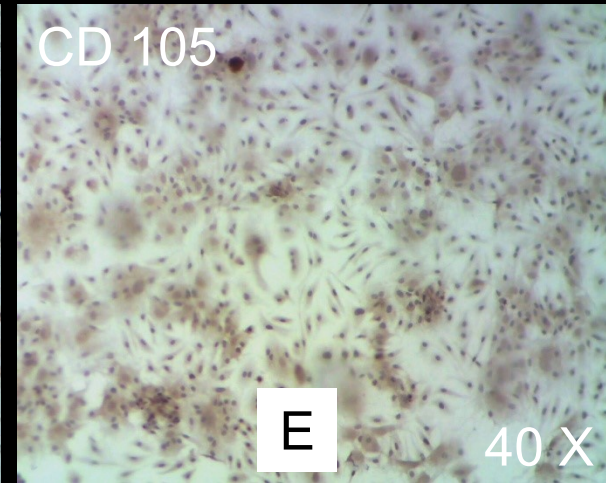
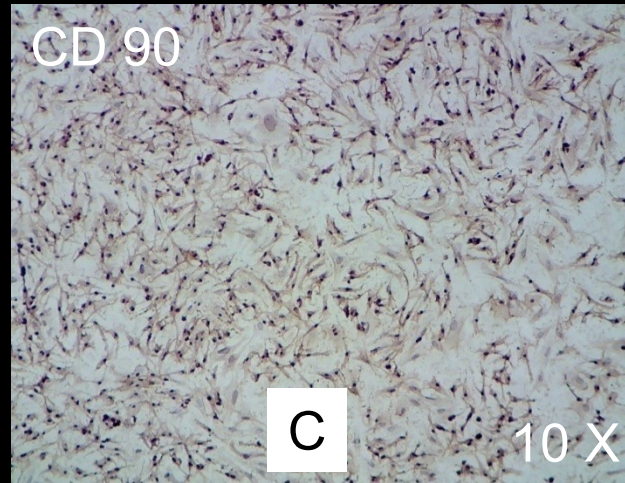
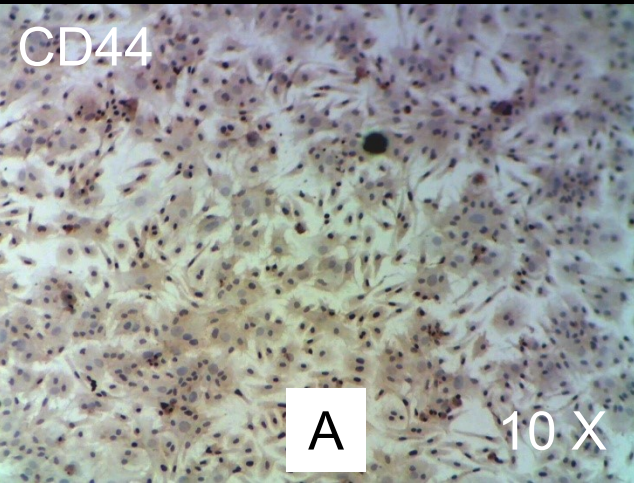
MSCs- monolayer



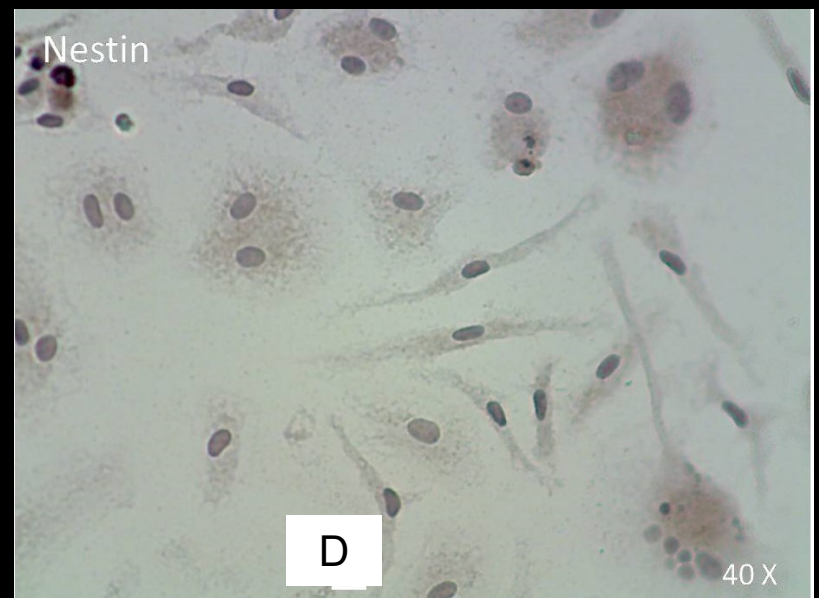
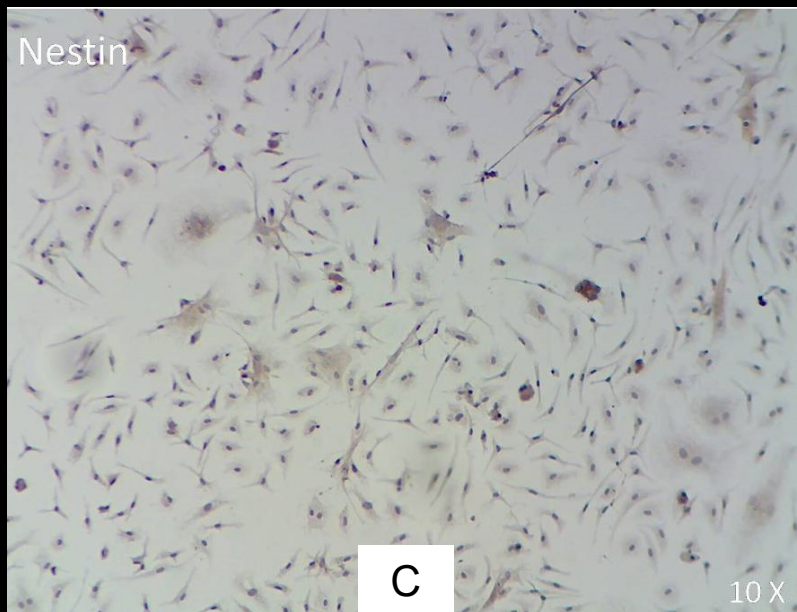
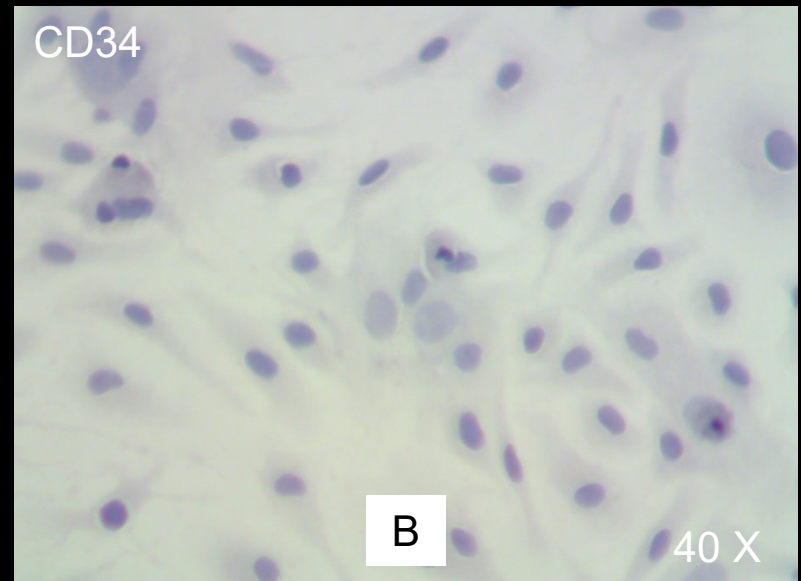
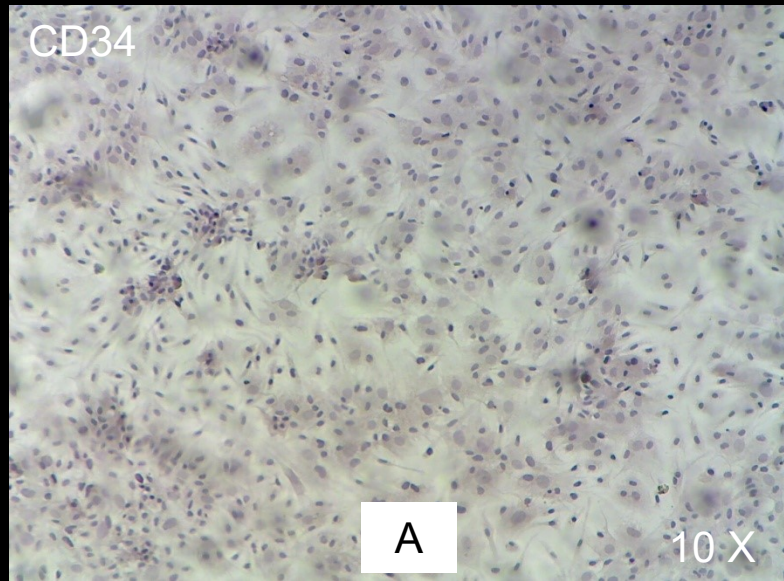
MSCs – P 1



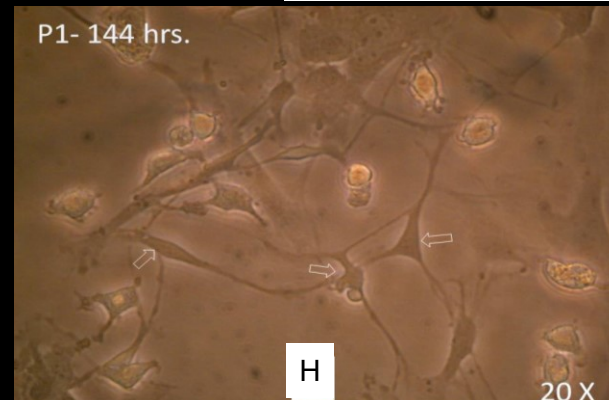
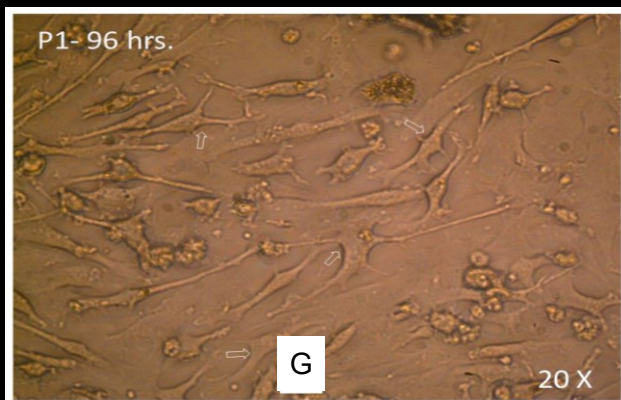
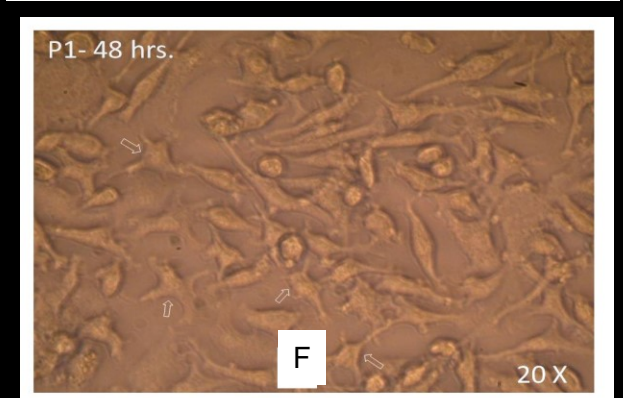
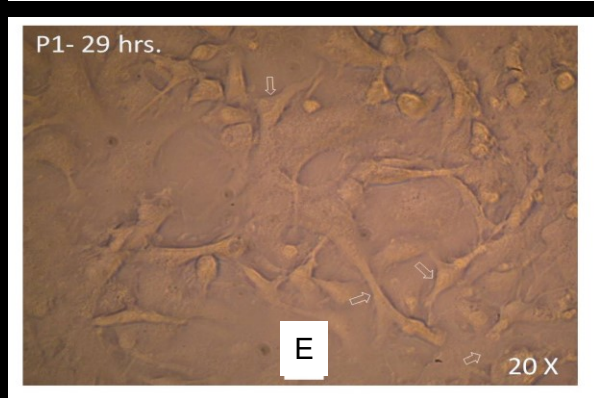
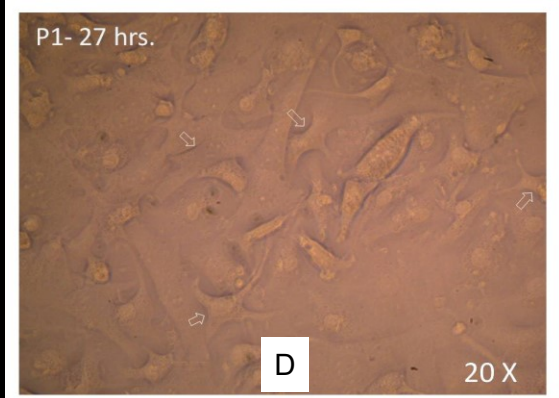
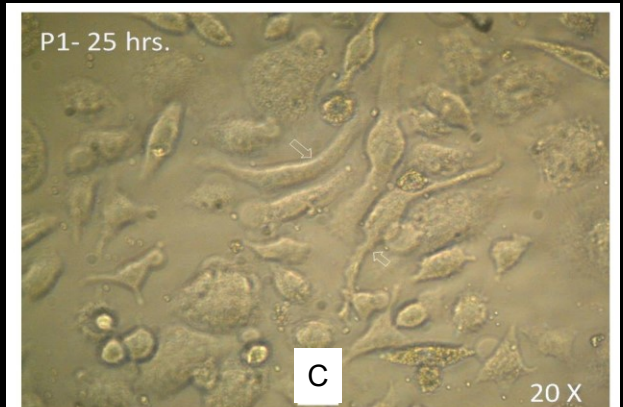
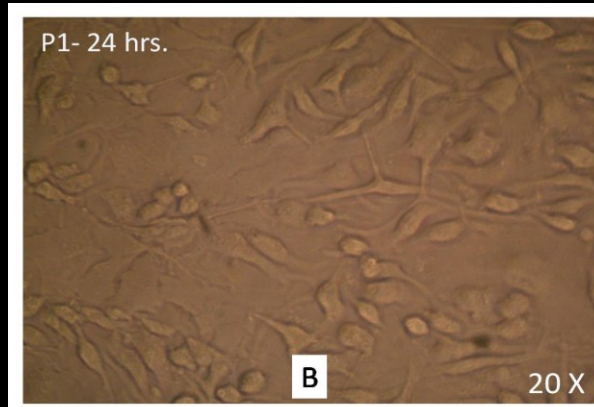
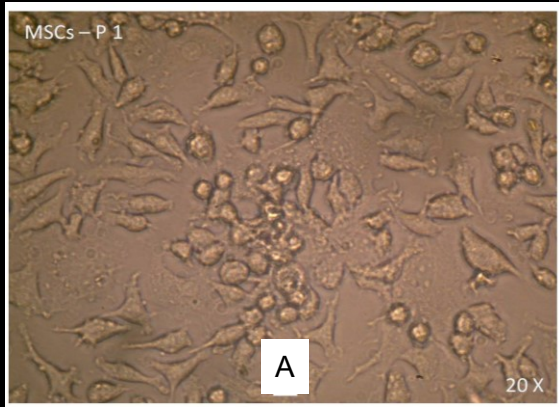
# Identification



# Identification



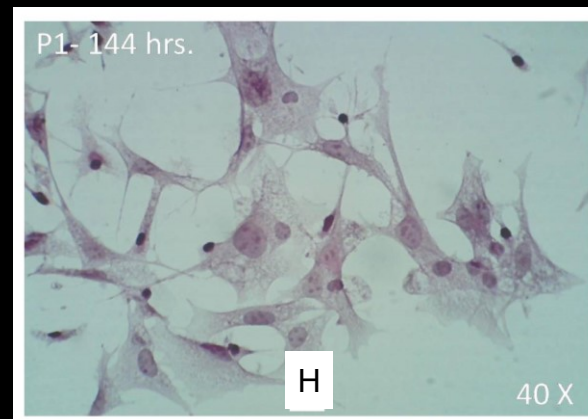
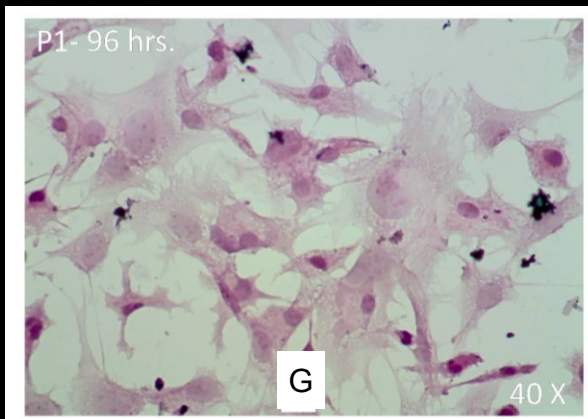
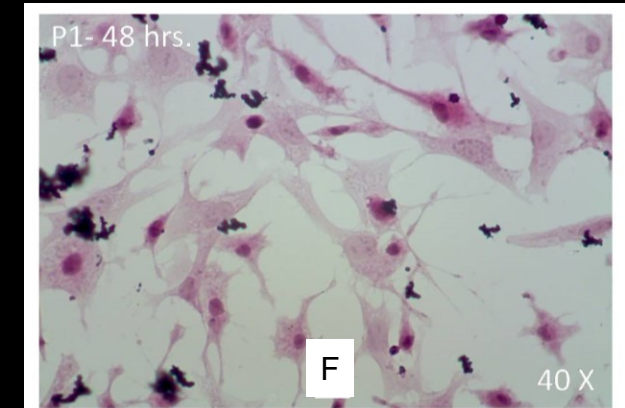
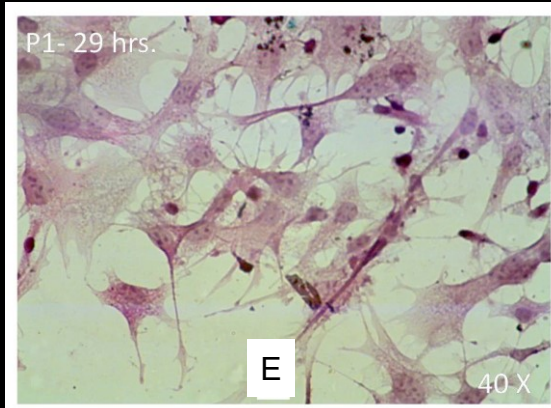
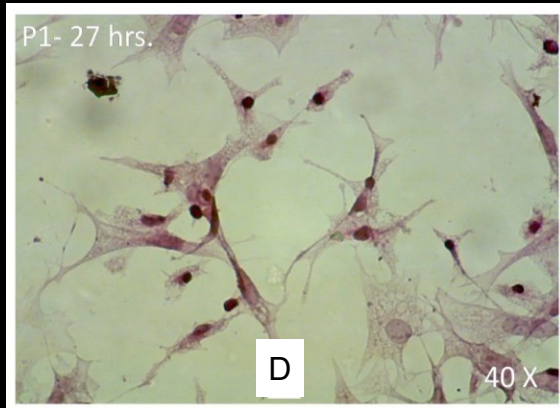
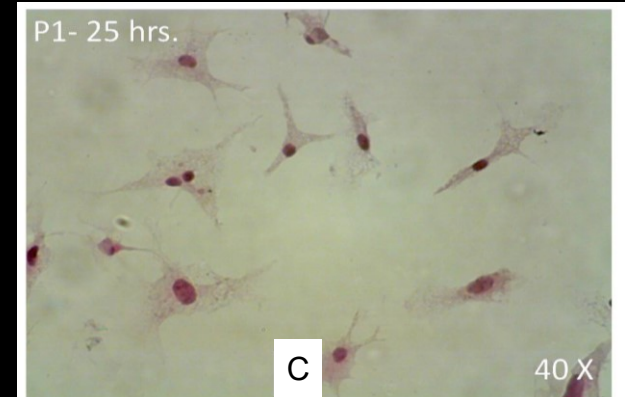
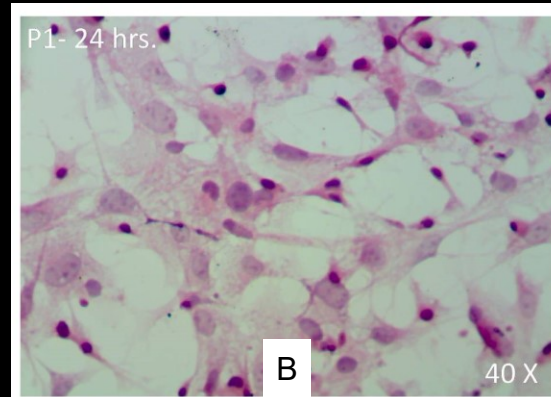
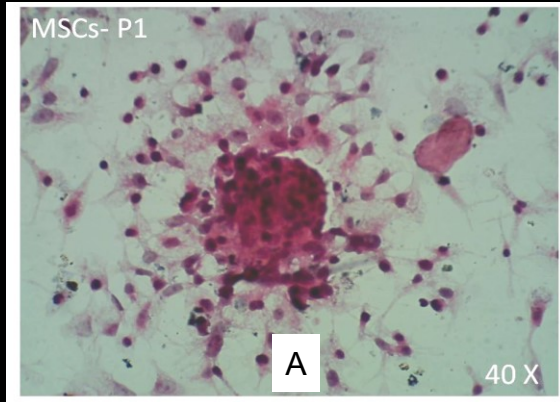
# Differentiation





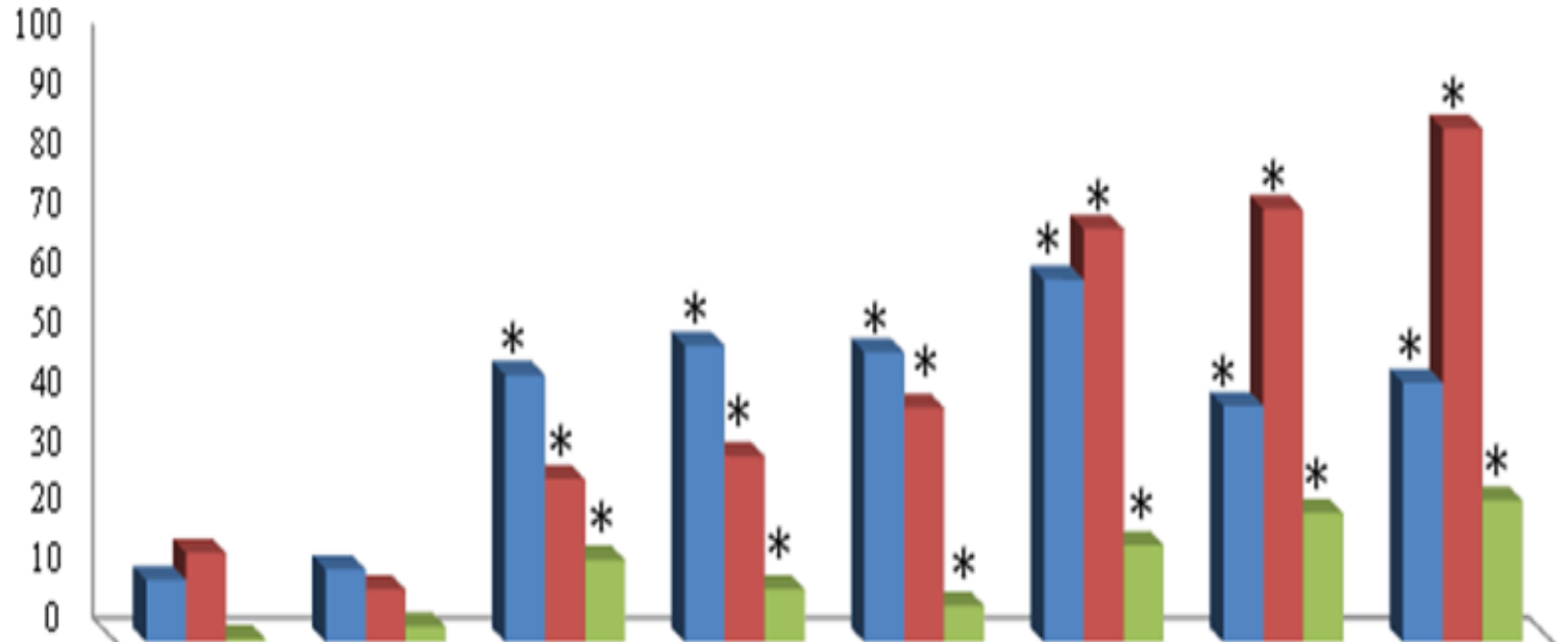
# Neurogenesis Characterization Results

# Morphological Study



# ICC Study

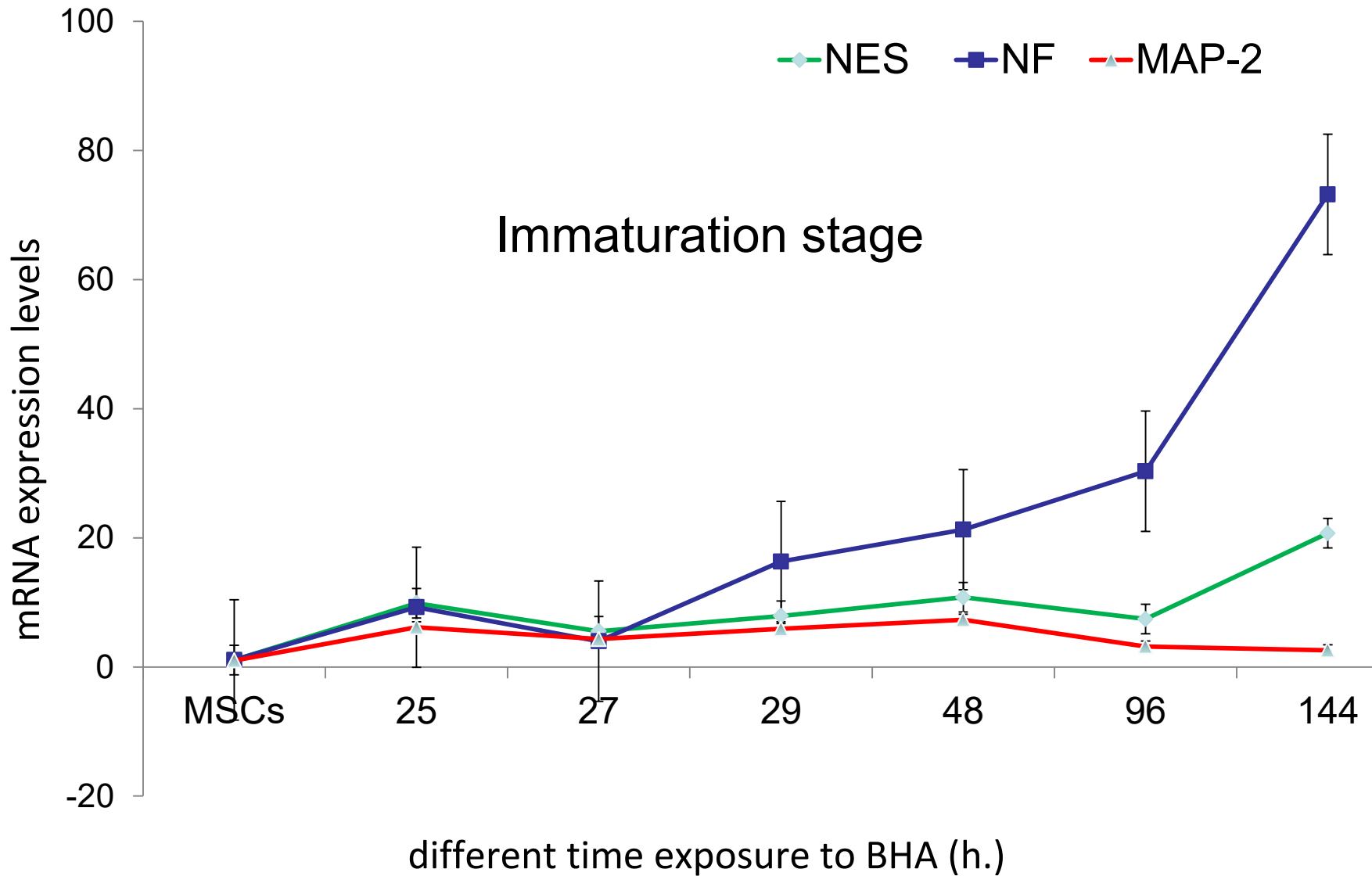
differentiation markers proteins (%)



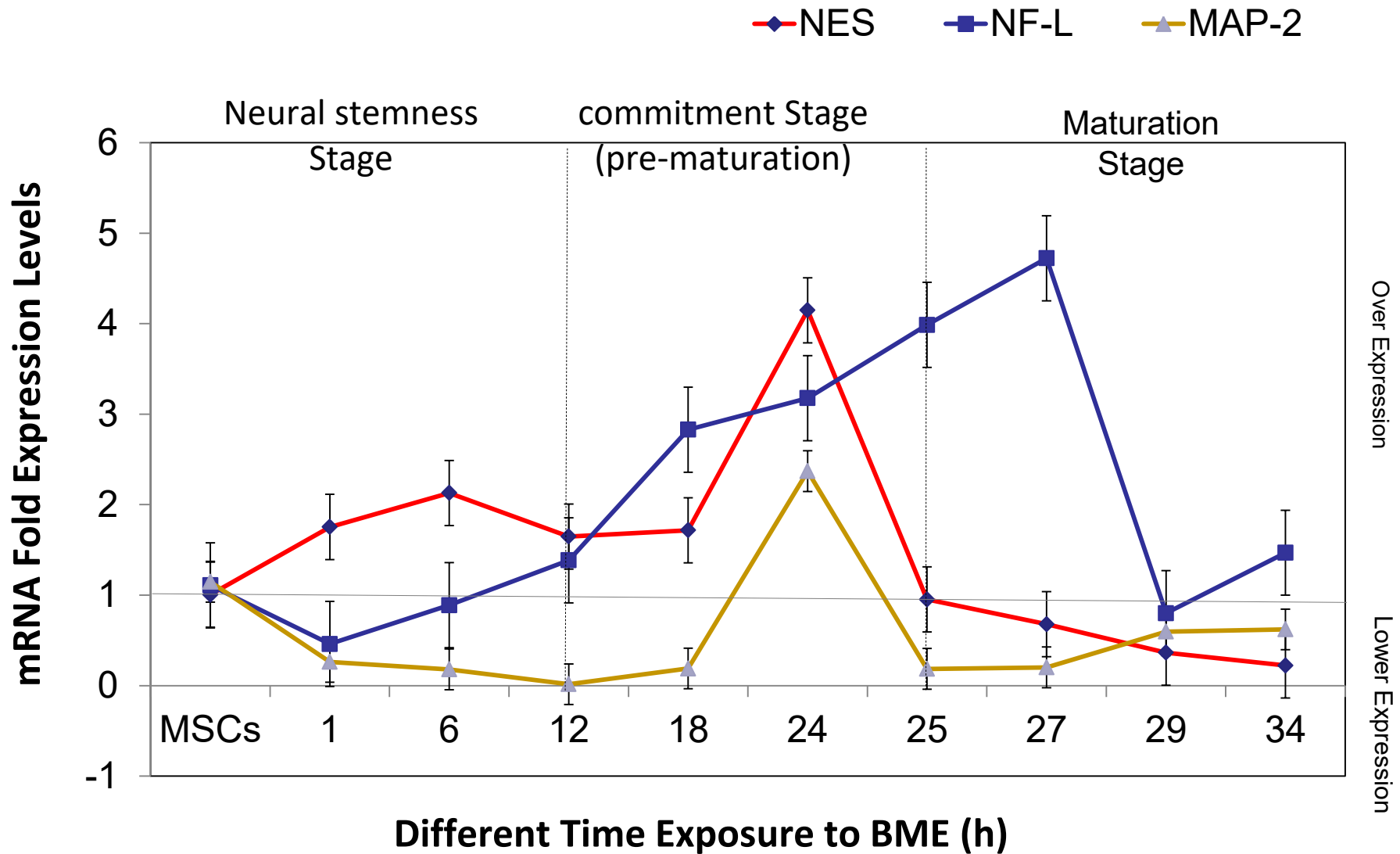
	MSCs	24	25	27	29	48	96	144
■ NES	10.5	12.3	<b>45.1</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>43.8</b>
■ NF	15.1	8.9	<b>27.5</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>86.7</b>
■ MAP-2	0.5	2.7	<b>13.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>

different time exposure to BHA (hrs.)

# Gene Expression

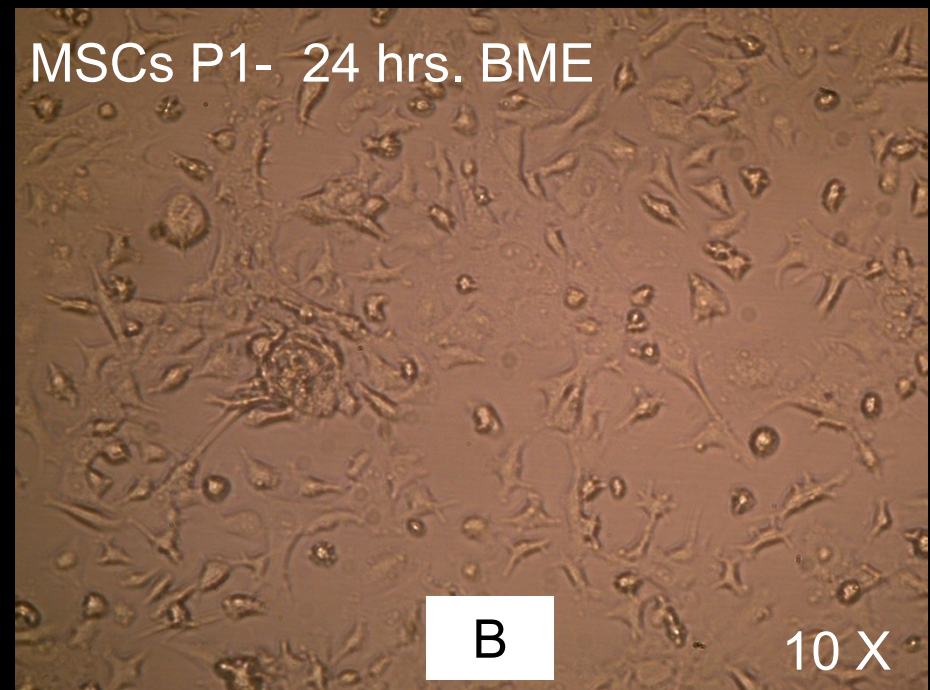
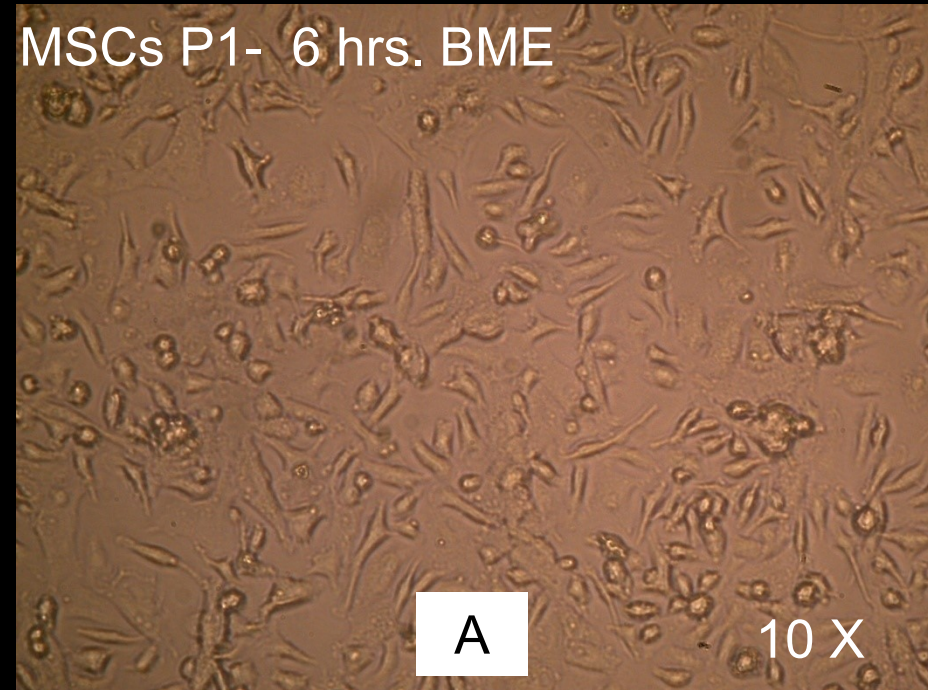


# Defining of Neurogenesis stages



# Neural Stem Cells Production Results

# Neural Stem Cells Induction



# Proof of Neural Stemness



# Microscopic Examination

NSCs- 24 hrs. (mix 1)

A

20 X

NSCs- 24 hrs.(mix 2)

A

20 X

NSCs- 24 hrs.(mix 3)

A

20 X

NSCs- 24 hrs.(mix 4)

A

20 X

NSCs- P1 (mix 1)

B

20 X

NSCs- P1 (mix 2)

B

20 X

NSCs- P1 (mix 3)

B

20 X

NSCs- P1(mix 4)

B

20 X

NSCs- P2(mix 1)

C

20 X

NSCs- P 2(mix 2)

C

20 X

NSCs- P 2(mix 3)

C

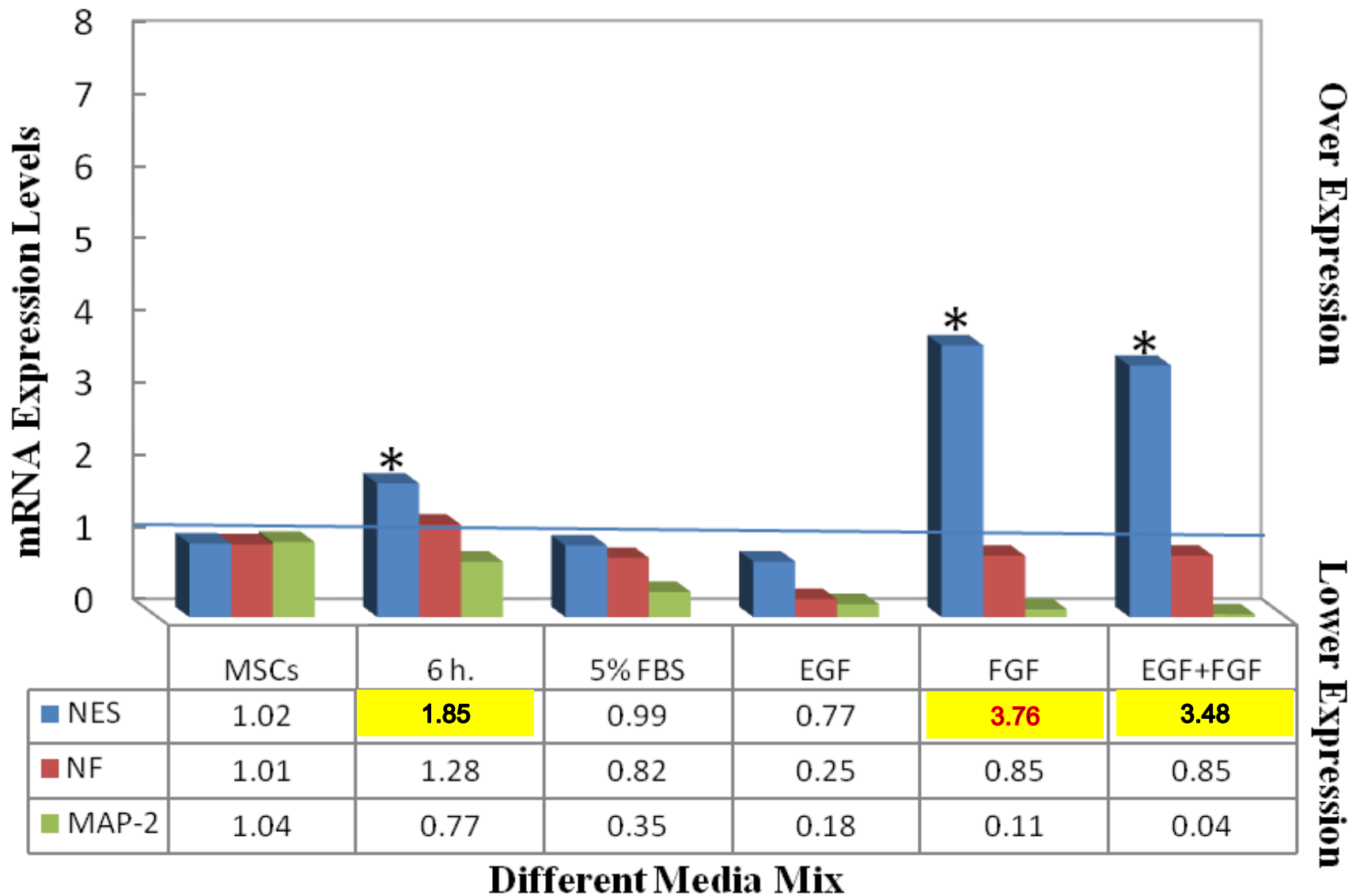
20 X

NSCs- P2 (mix 4)

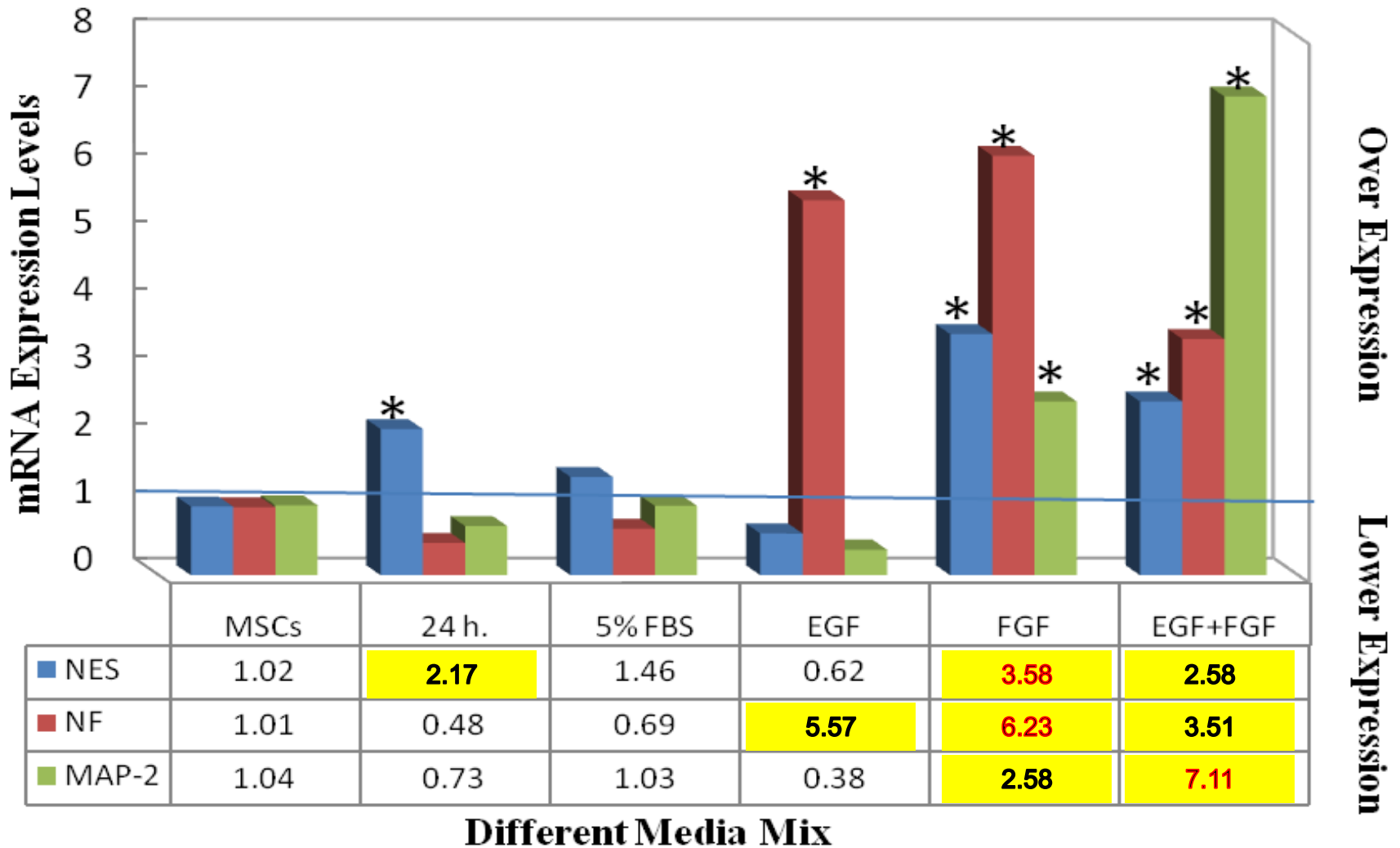
C

20 X

# Gene Expression Study



# Gene Expression



A collage of scientific and medical illustrations. In the background, a golden anatomical figure of a human torso is visible. In the foreground, there are several circular diagrams: a large virus-like structure with a blue core and orange spikes, a DNA double helix, and various other cellular or molecular structures in different colors (green, purple, blue). The background is a dark red gradient.

*Thank you for  
your kind  
listening*