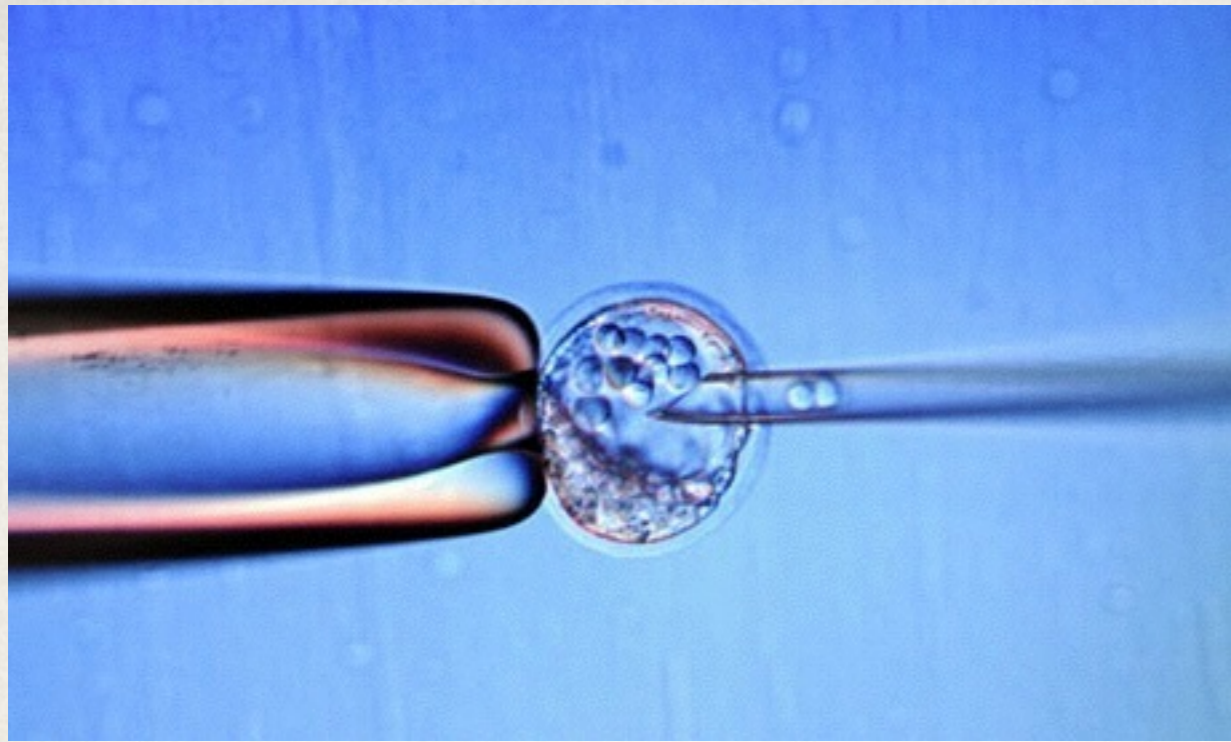


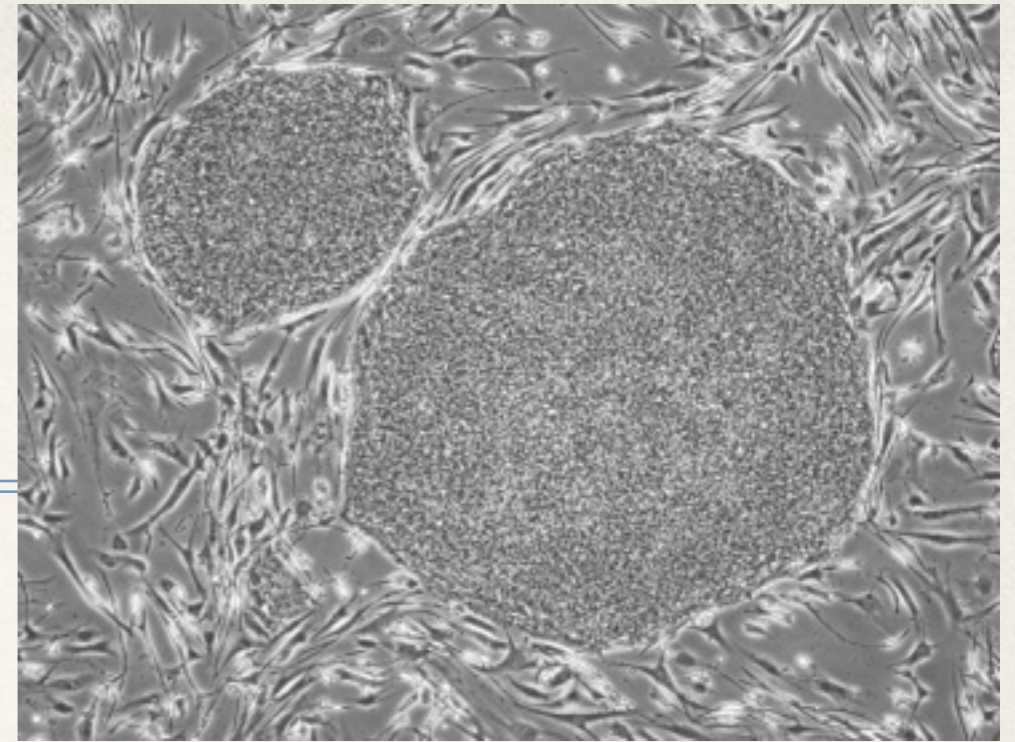
Cilmes šūnas - bioloģija un pielietojums

Dr.biol. Inese Čakstiņa

2014.gada 8.maijs 13.lekcija Bioloģija fiziķiem



<http://www.theguardian.com/science/2013/jul/01/nhs-drugs-watchdog-stem-cell>

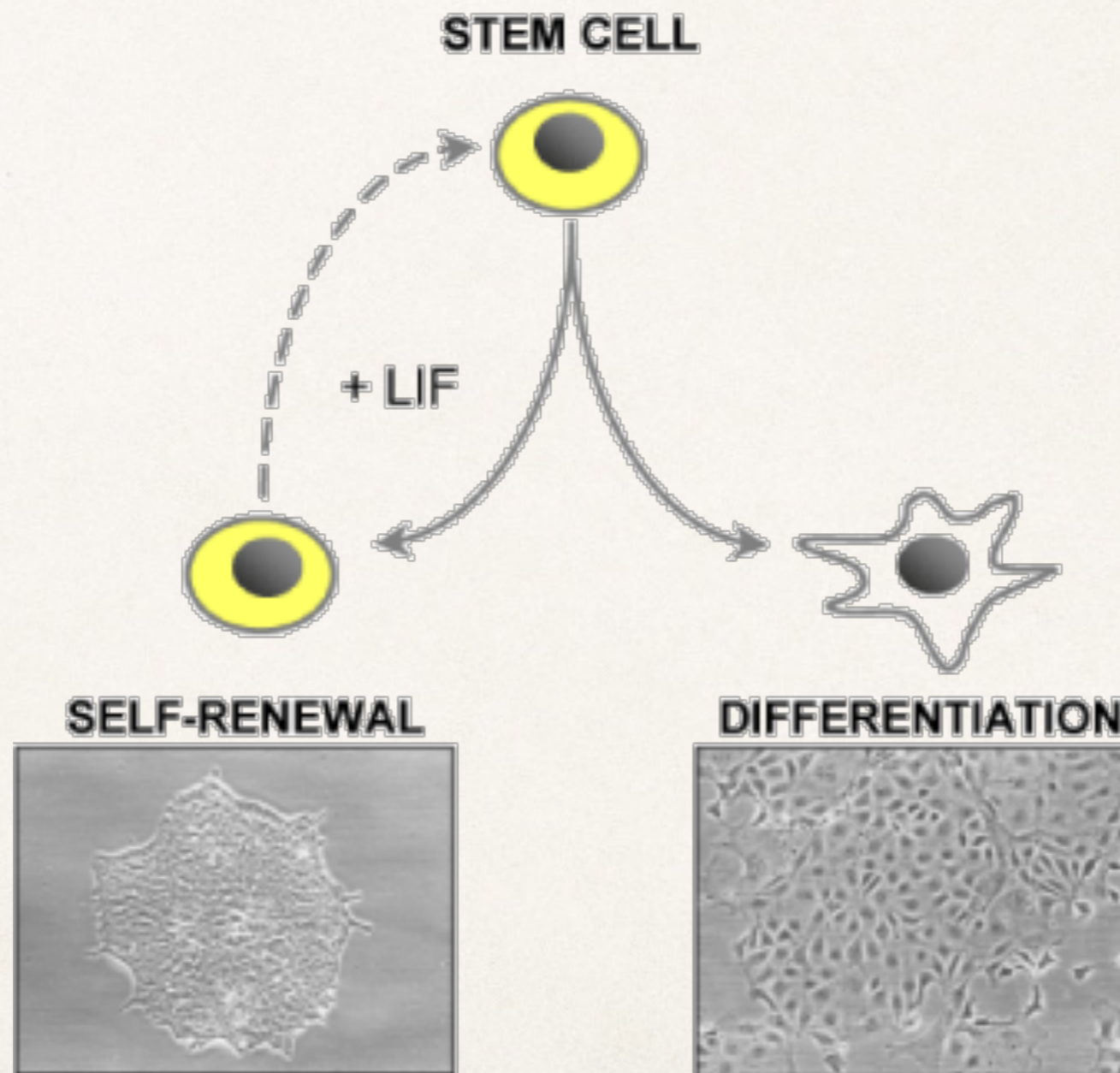


<http://genetics.stanford.edu/research/stemcellcore/>

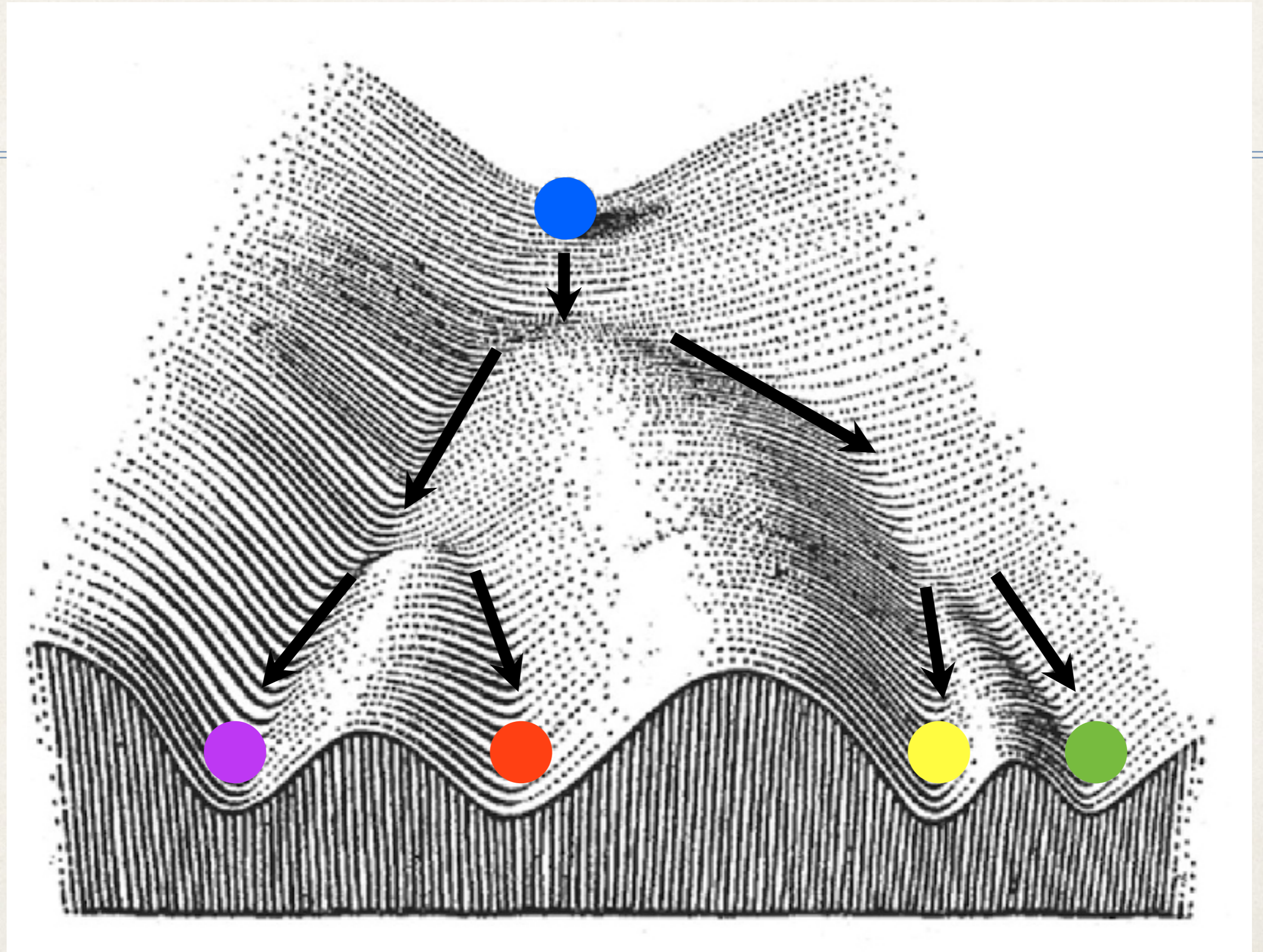
Cilmes šūna - nespecializēta šūna ar spēju: pati sevi **atjaunot** (kopēt - *self-renewal*) un **diferencēties** par (jebkuru) specializētu šūnu

ik vienas mūsu organisma šūnas sākums

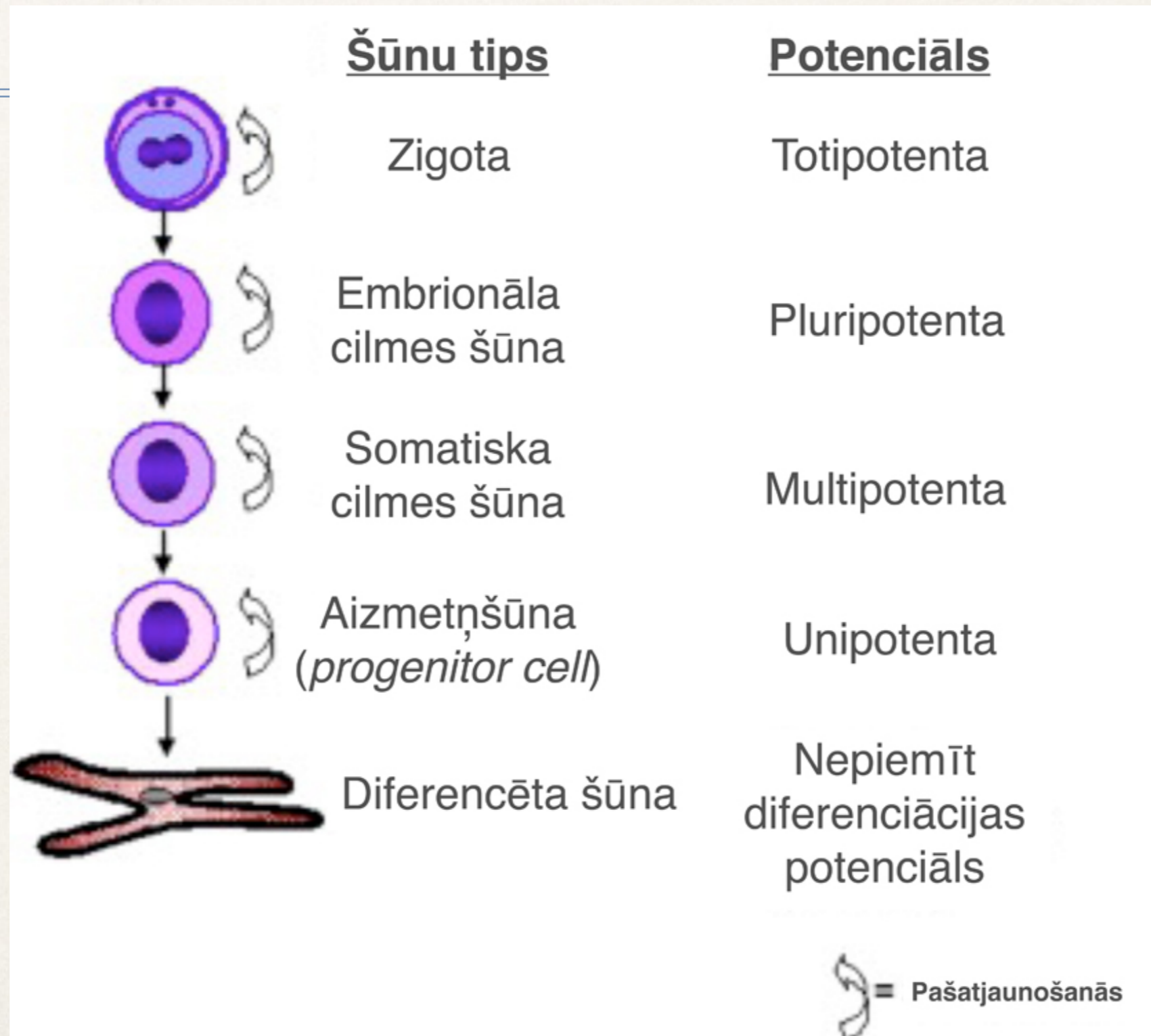
Pašatjaunošanās

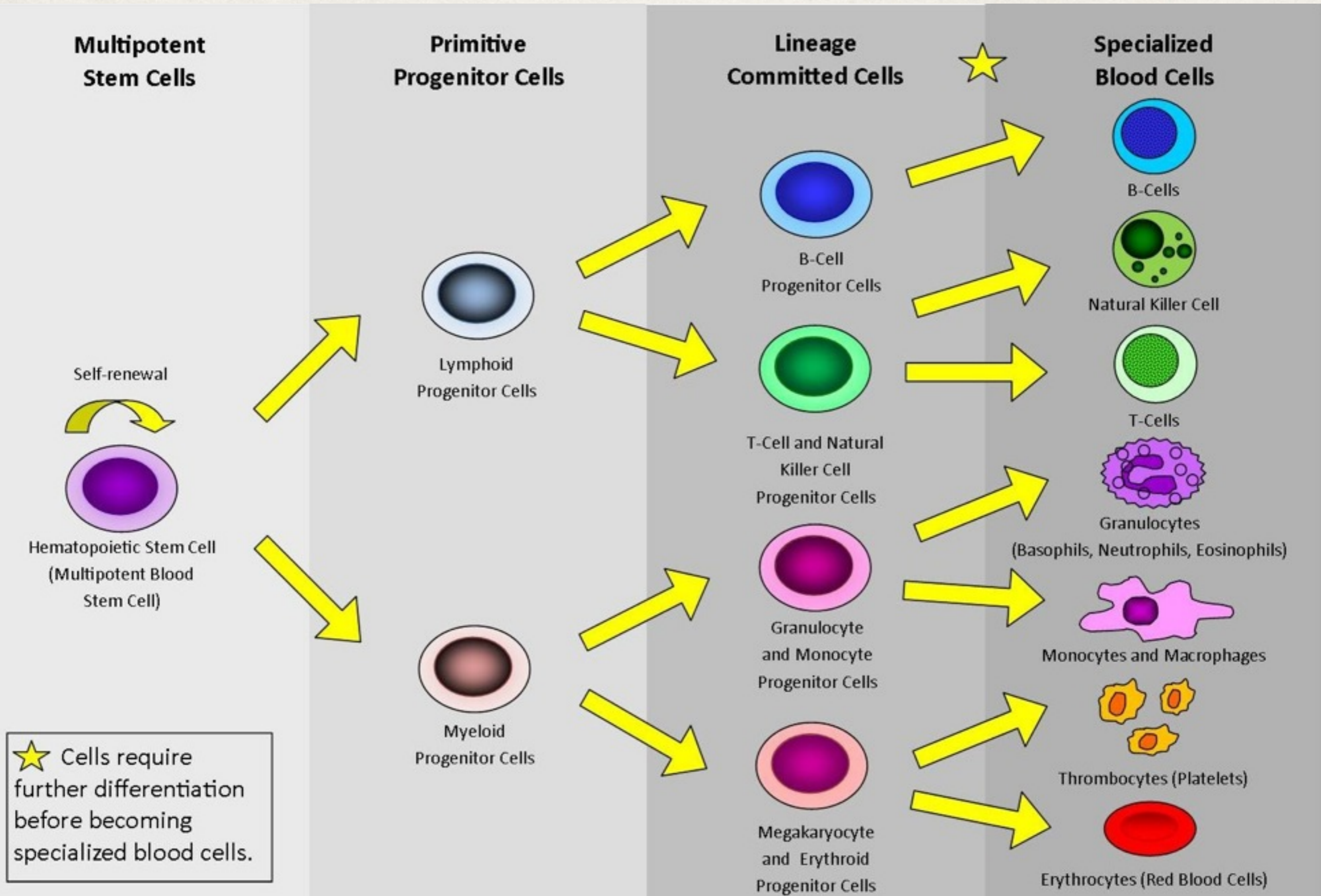


Diferenciācijas potenciāls



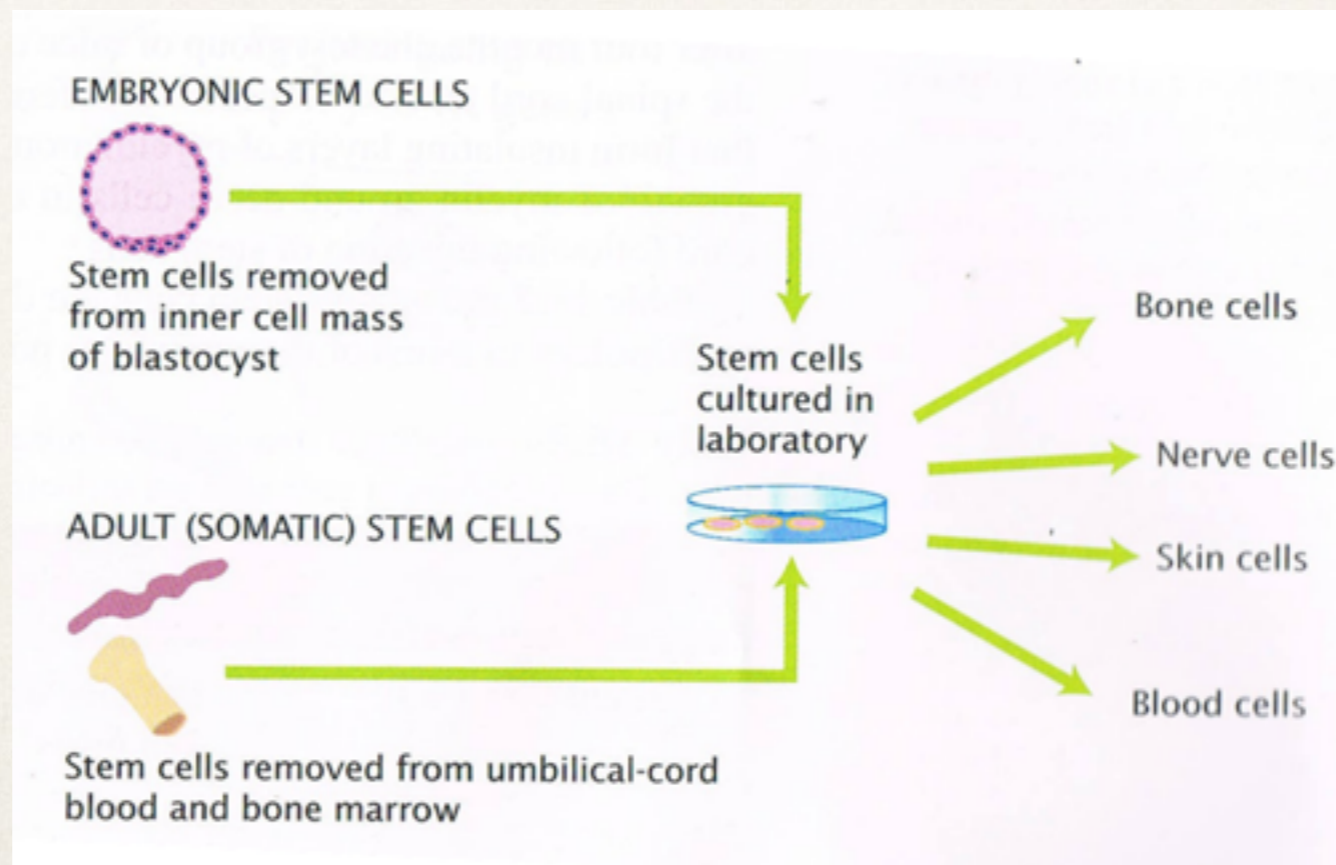
Diferenciācijas potenciāls





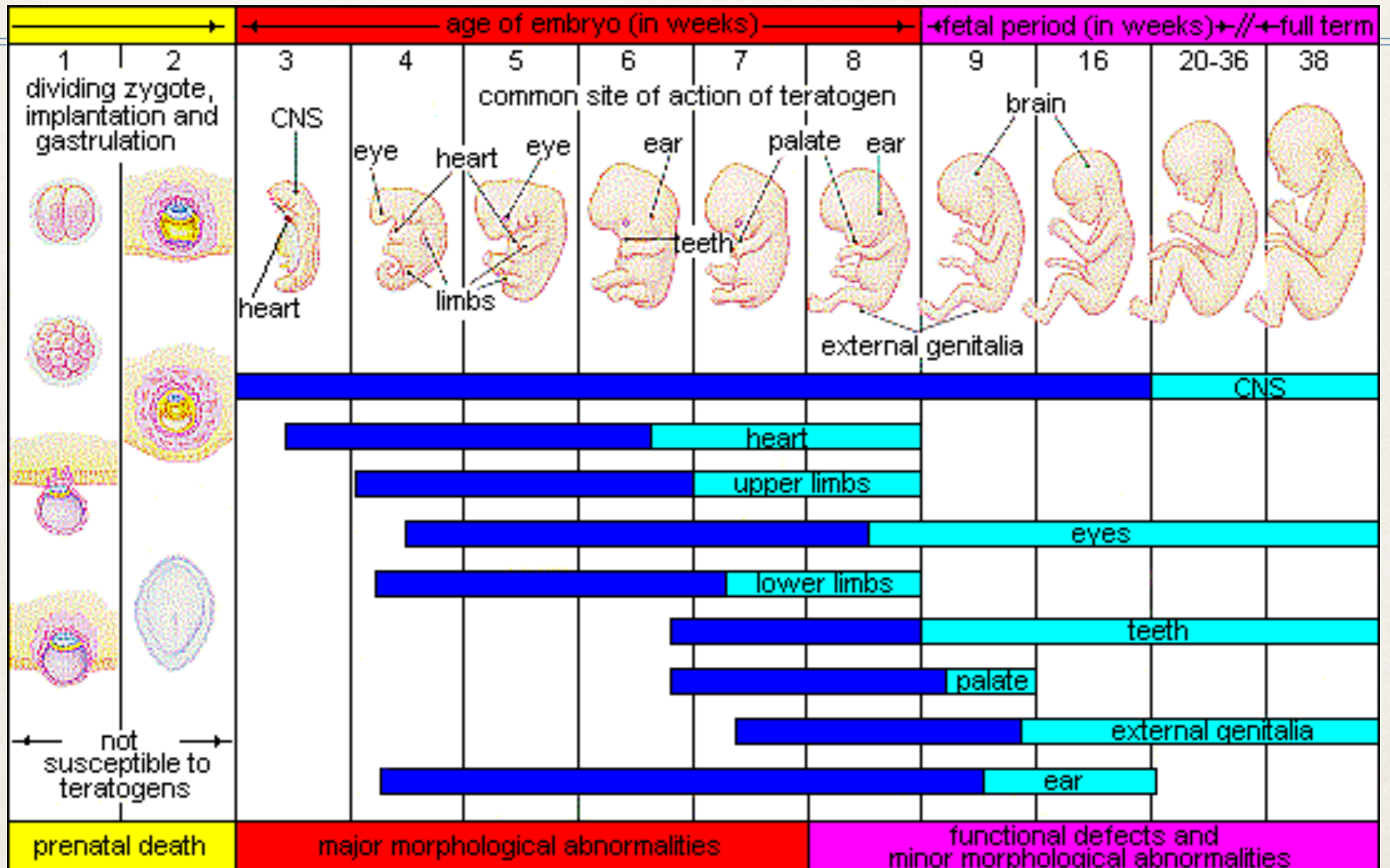
Iedalījums

- ❖ Embrionālas Cilmes Šūnas (ECŠ) un inducētas Pluripotentas Cilmes Šūnas (iPCŠ)
- ❖ Somatiskās Cilmes Šūnas (SCŠ)

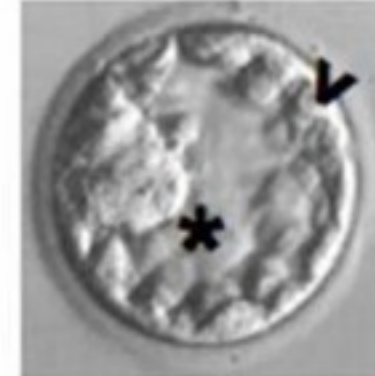
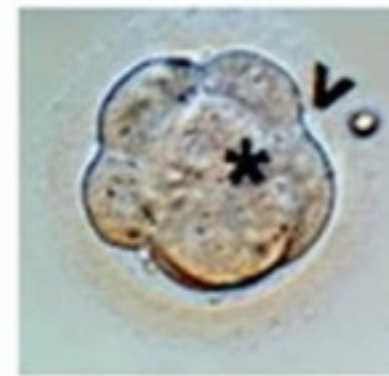
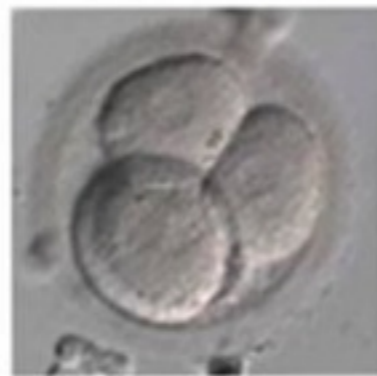
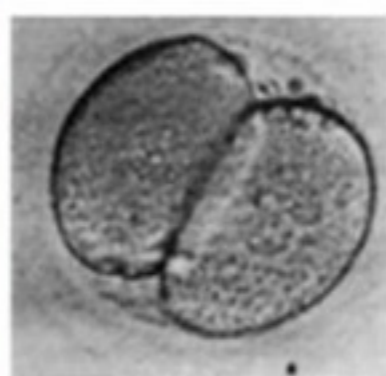


Embrionālās Cilmes Šūnas

ECŠ iegūšana - cilvēka embrionālā attīstība



ECŠ iegūšana



zygote
mouse D0
human D1

2-cell
D1
D1-2

4-cell
D1-2
D2

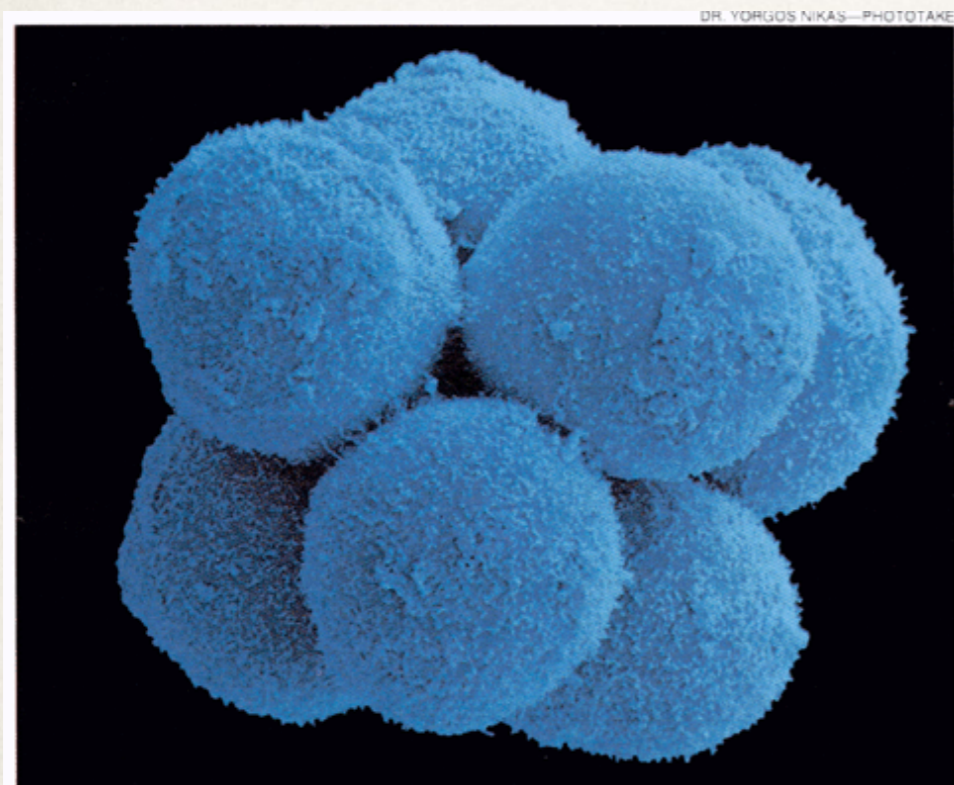
multi-cell
D2
D3

morula
D2-3
D3-4

blastocyst
D3-4
D5

* inner cells of the morula form the inner cell mass; ^ outer cells of the morula form the trophectoderm

Images are courtesy of Dr. B. Behr and the Stanford University IVF clinic.

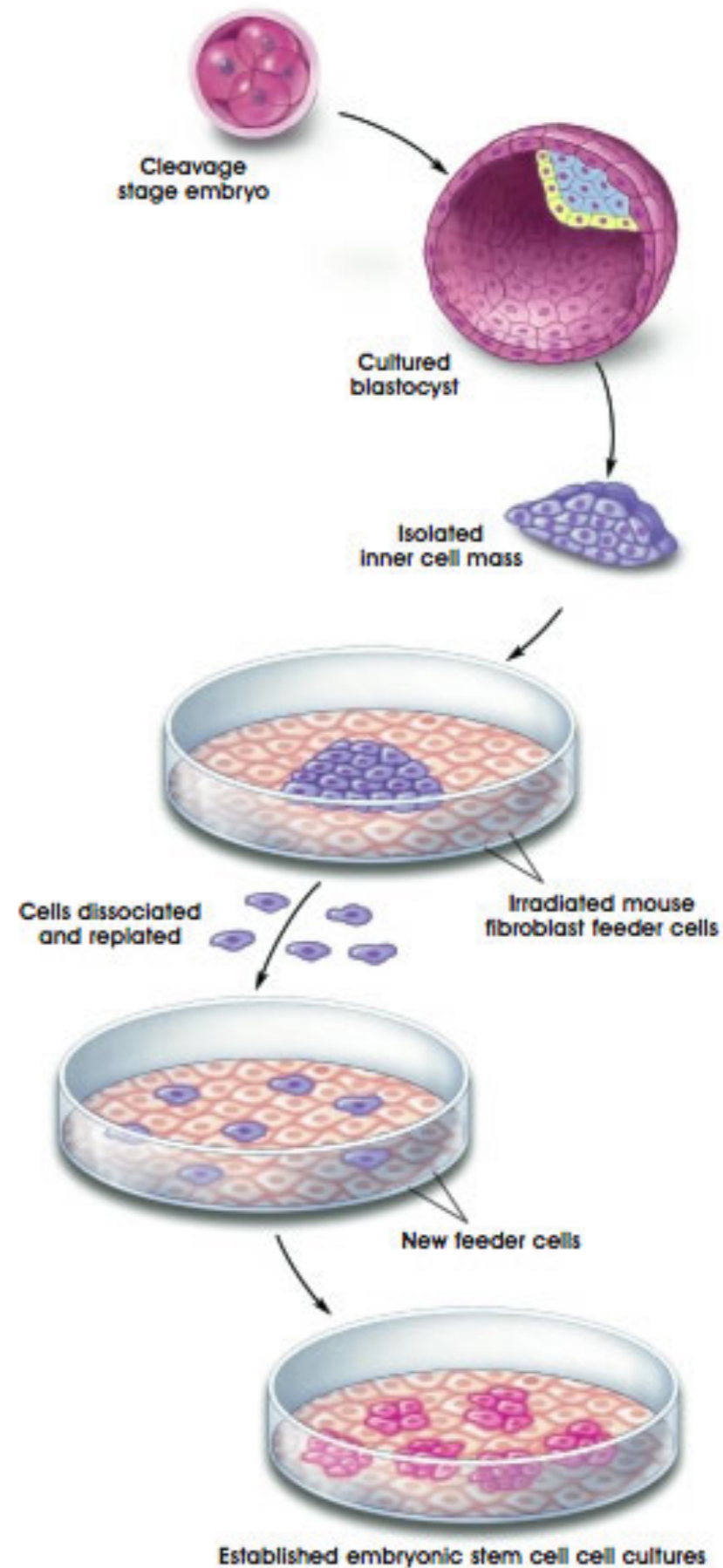


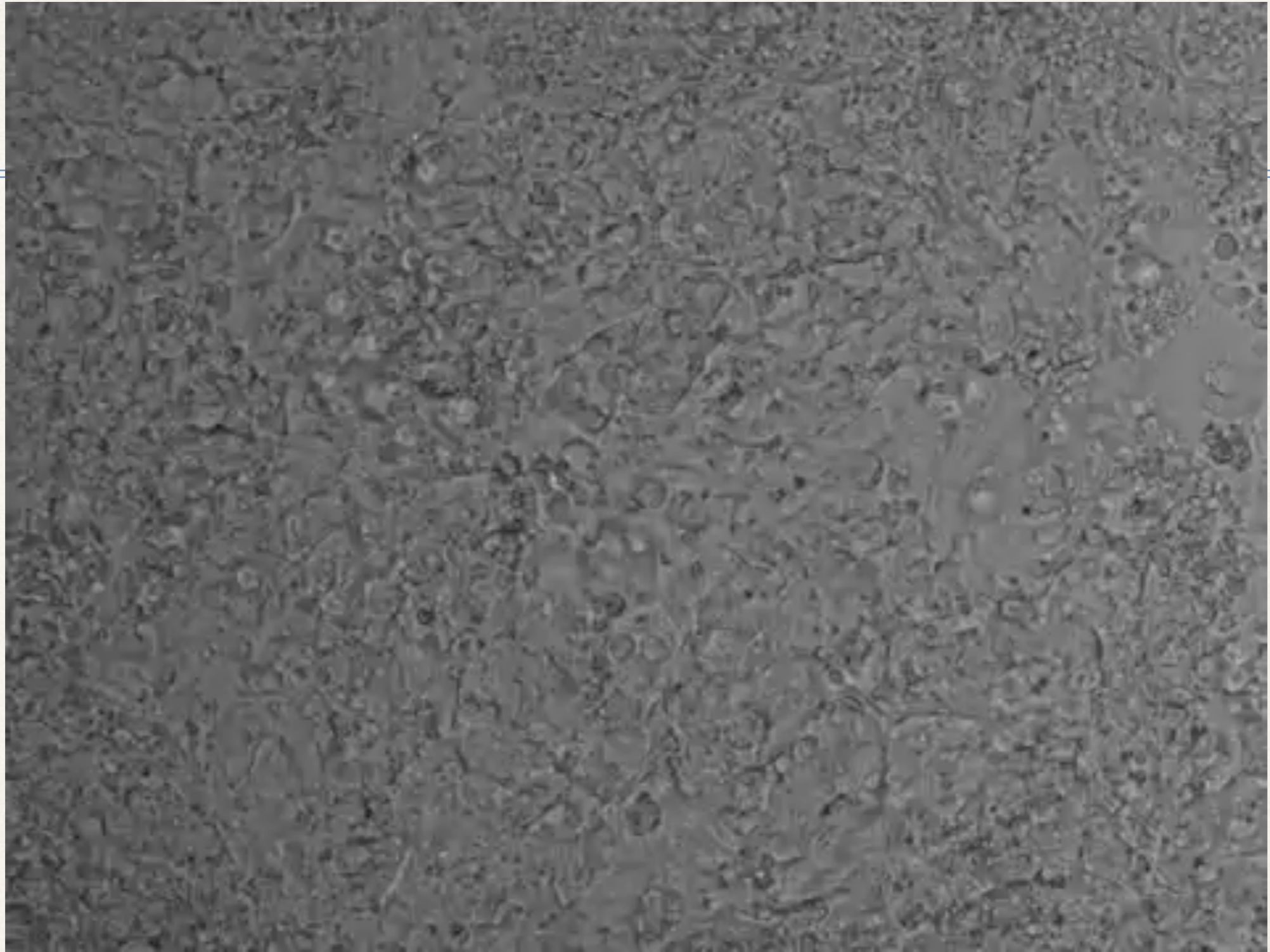
A magnified image of a 3-day-old human embryo



Iekšējā šūnu masa
(inner cell mass)

Sers Martins
Evans un Metjū
Kaufmans
(1981.g.) - izdala
un kultivē peles
ECŠ
1998.g. - Džeims
Tompsons
cilvēka ECŠ





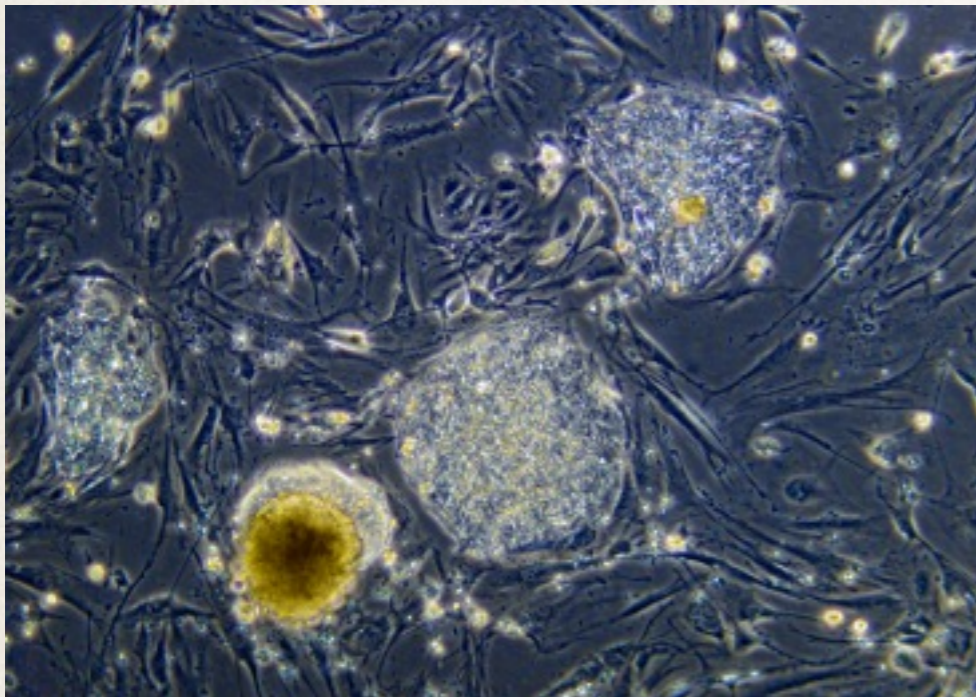
ECŠ

+

-

**Augsts
diferencēšanās
potenciāls**

**Augsts
diferencēšanās
potenciāls**



<http://stemcellmed.yolasite.com/the-basics-of-stem-cells.php>



A



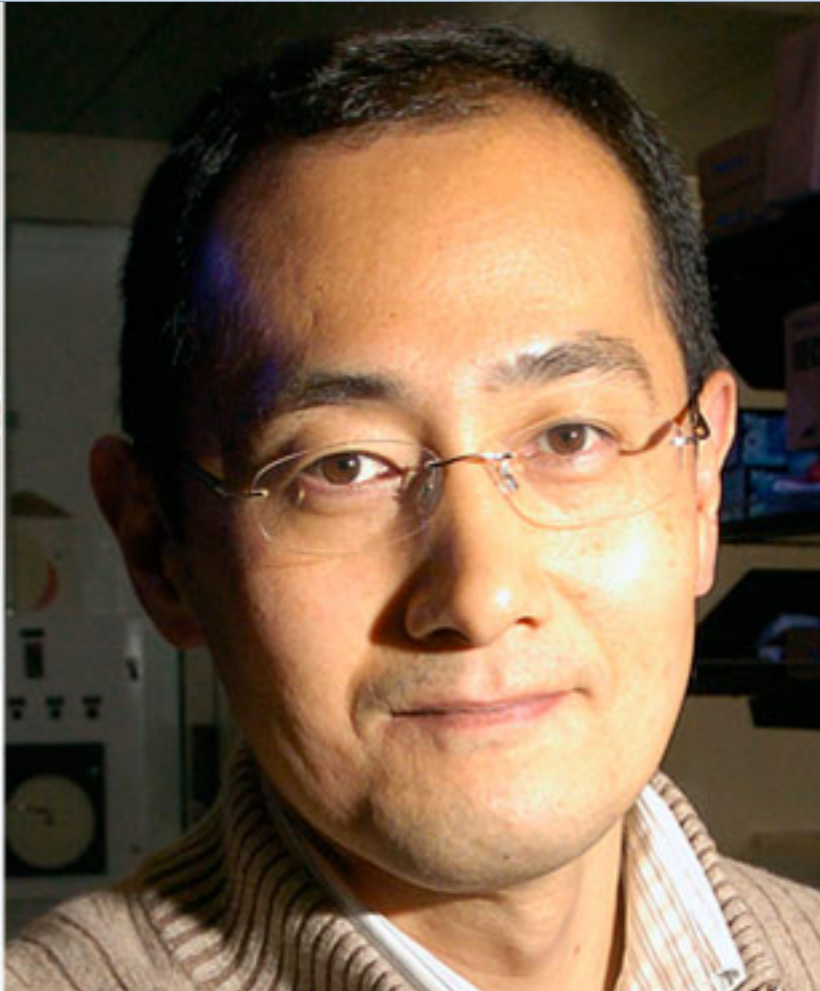
B

**iPCŠ - inducētas Pluripotentas
Cilmes Šūnas**

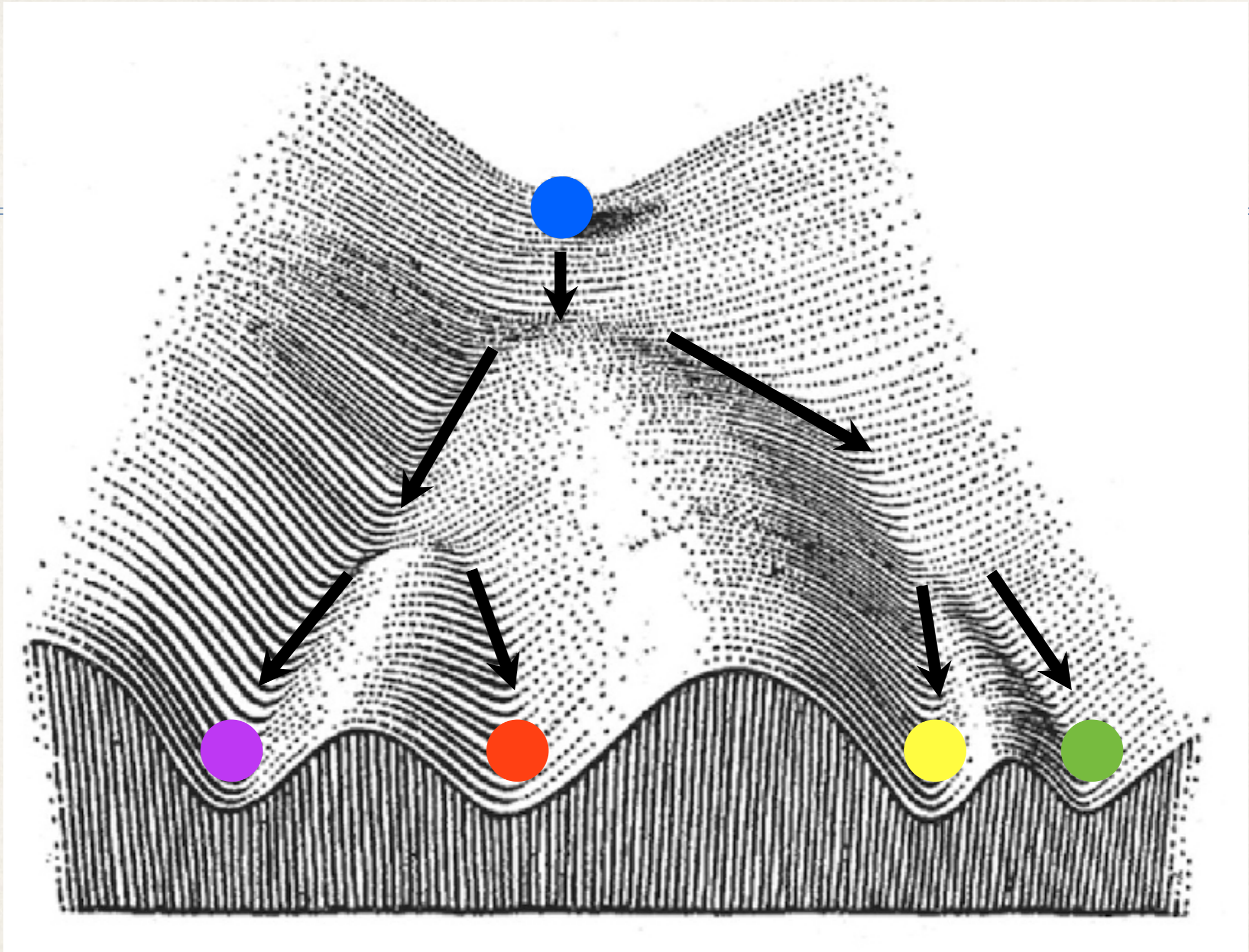
2012.g. Nobela prēmija Medicīna un fizioloģija



Sers Džons Gurdons
(Sir John Gurdon)

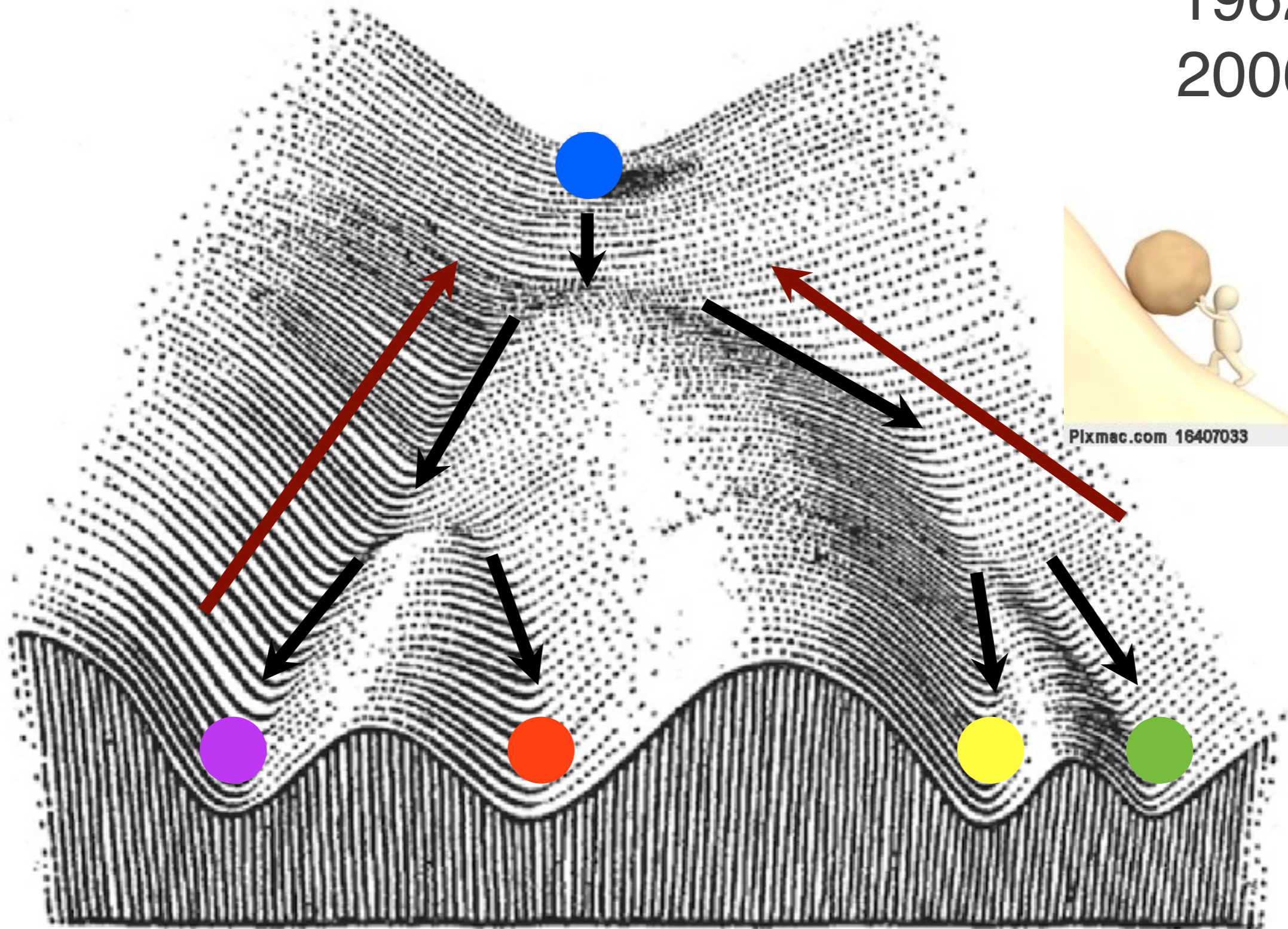


Šinaja Jamanaka
(Shinya Yamanaka)

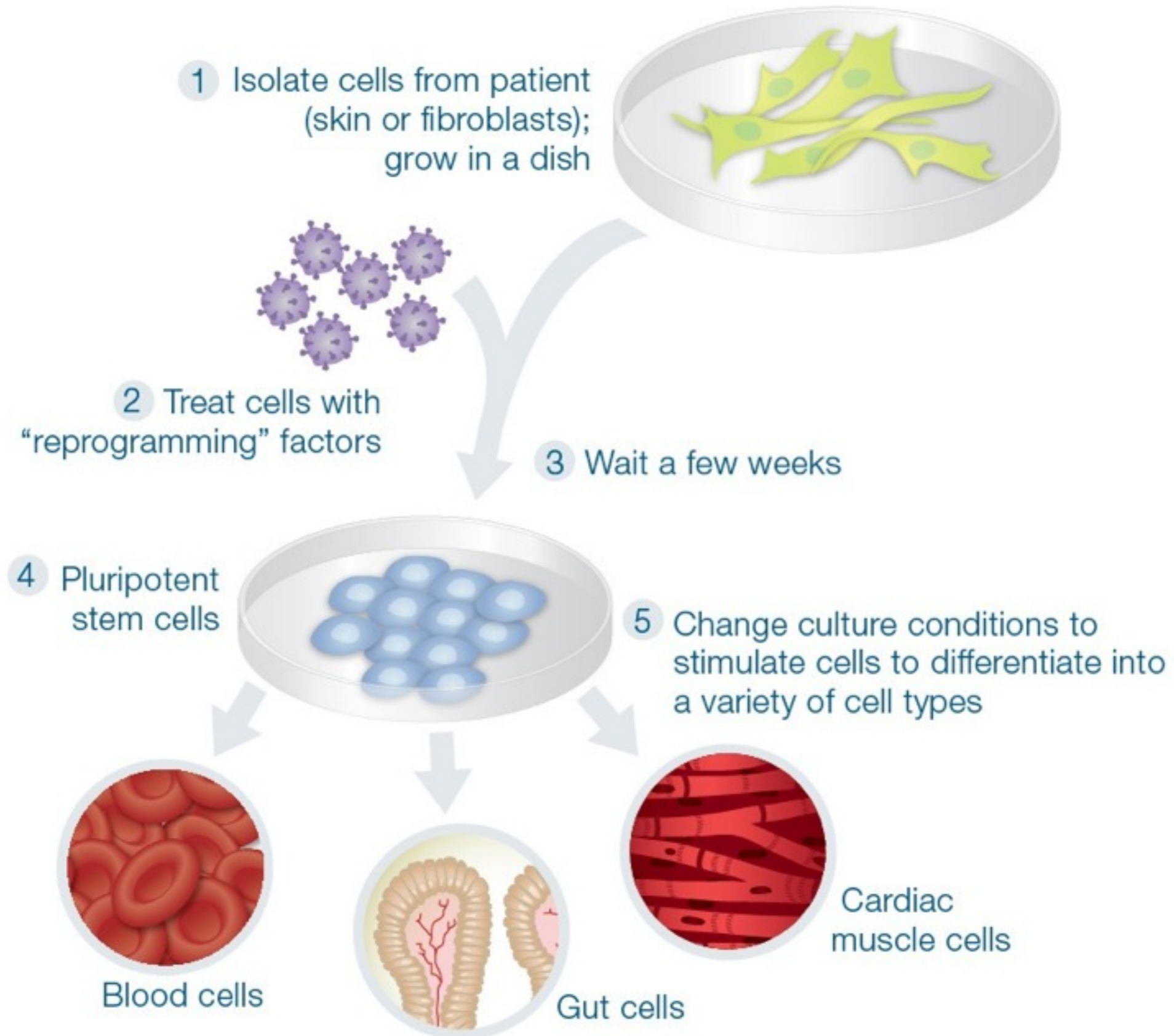


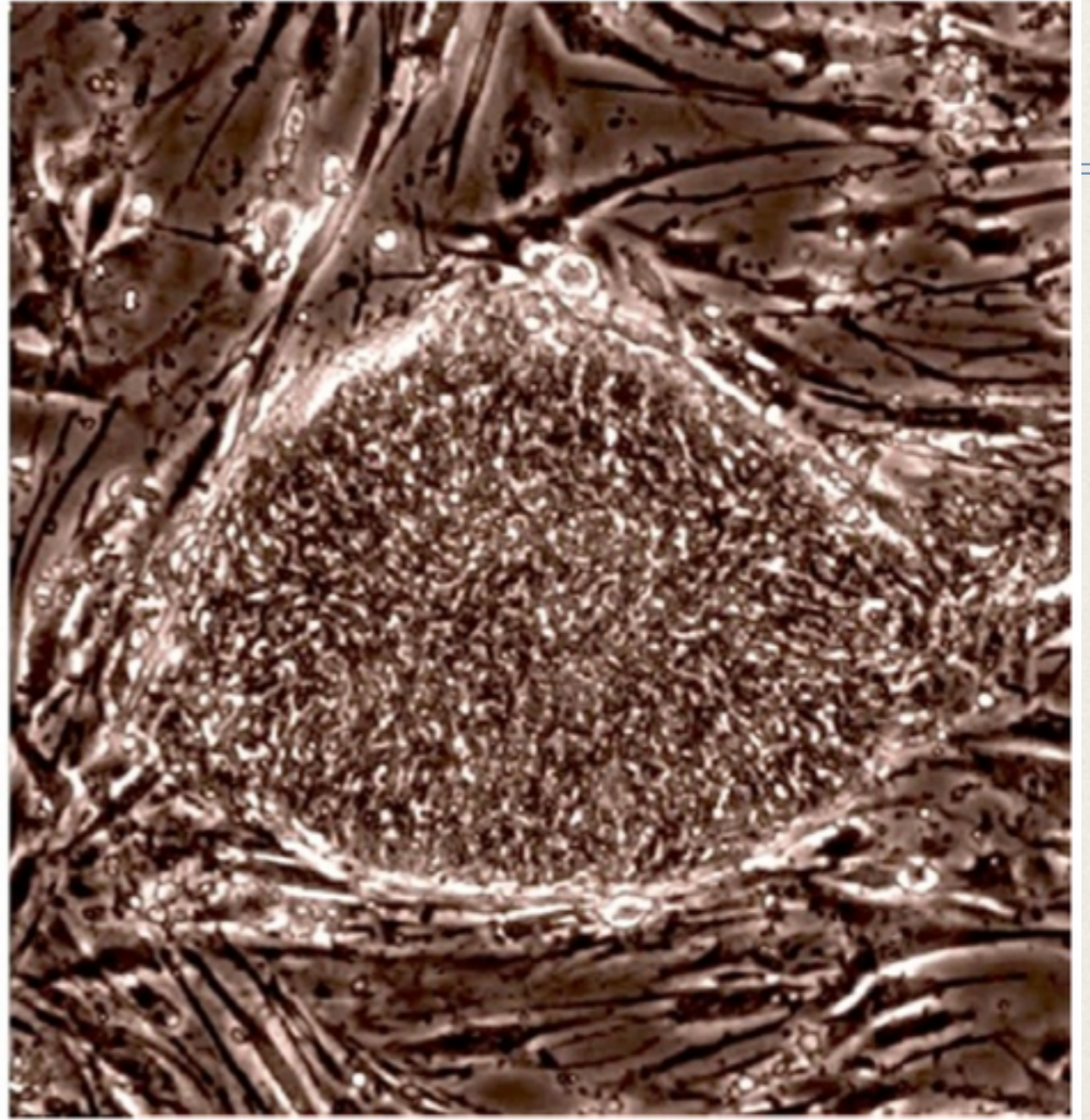
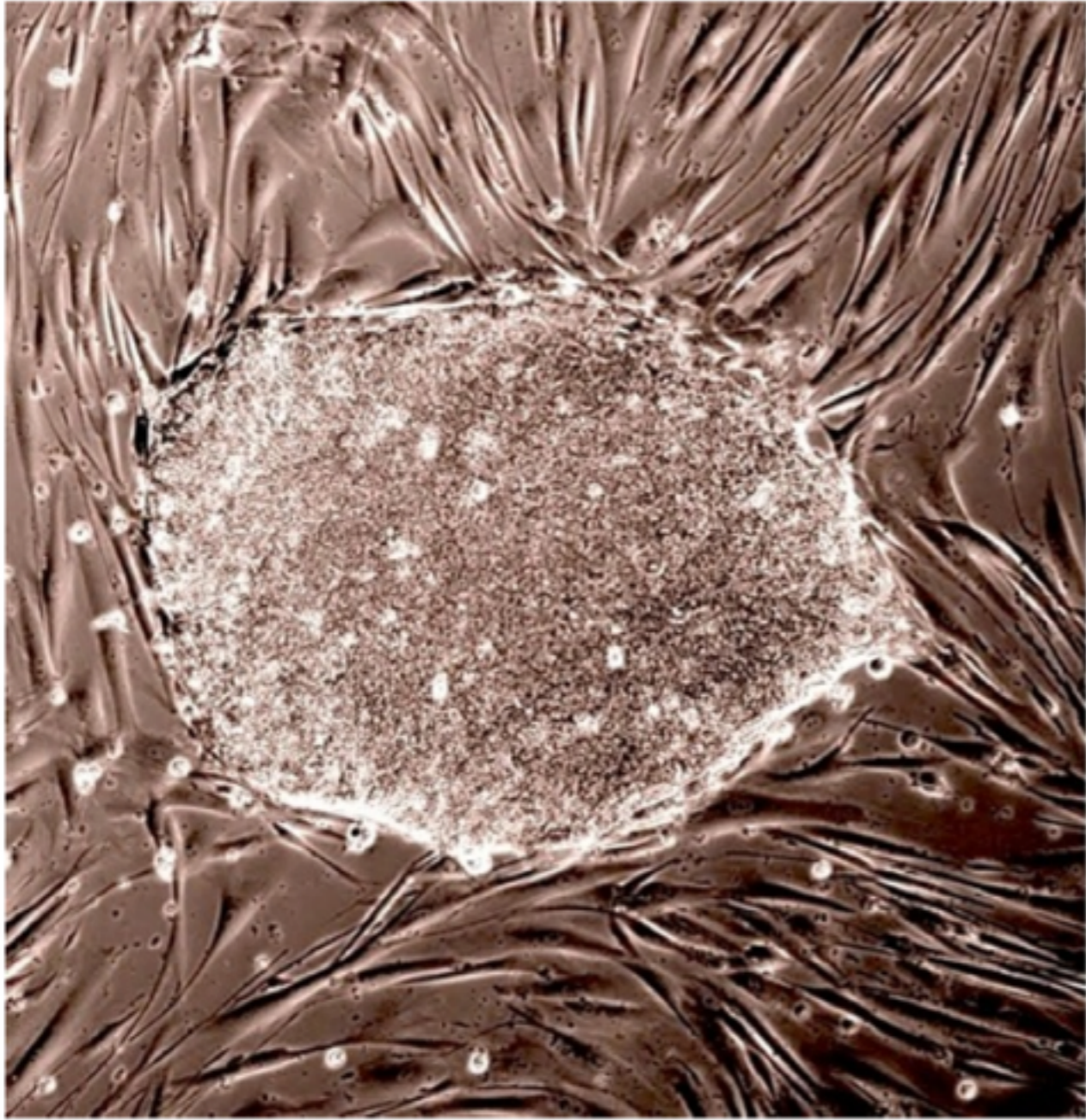
Sers Džons B.Gurdons un Šinaja Jamanaka

1962
2006



Creating **iPS** cells





Then

hES cells



Embryo



Pluripotent stem cells

Now

iPS cells



Adult



muscle



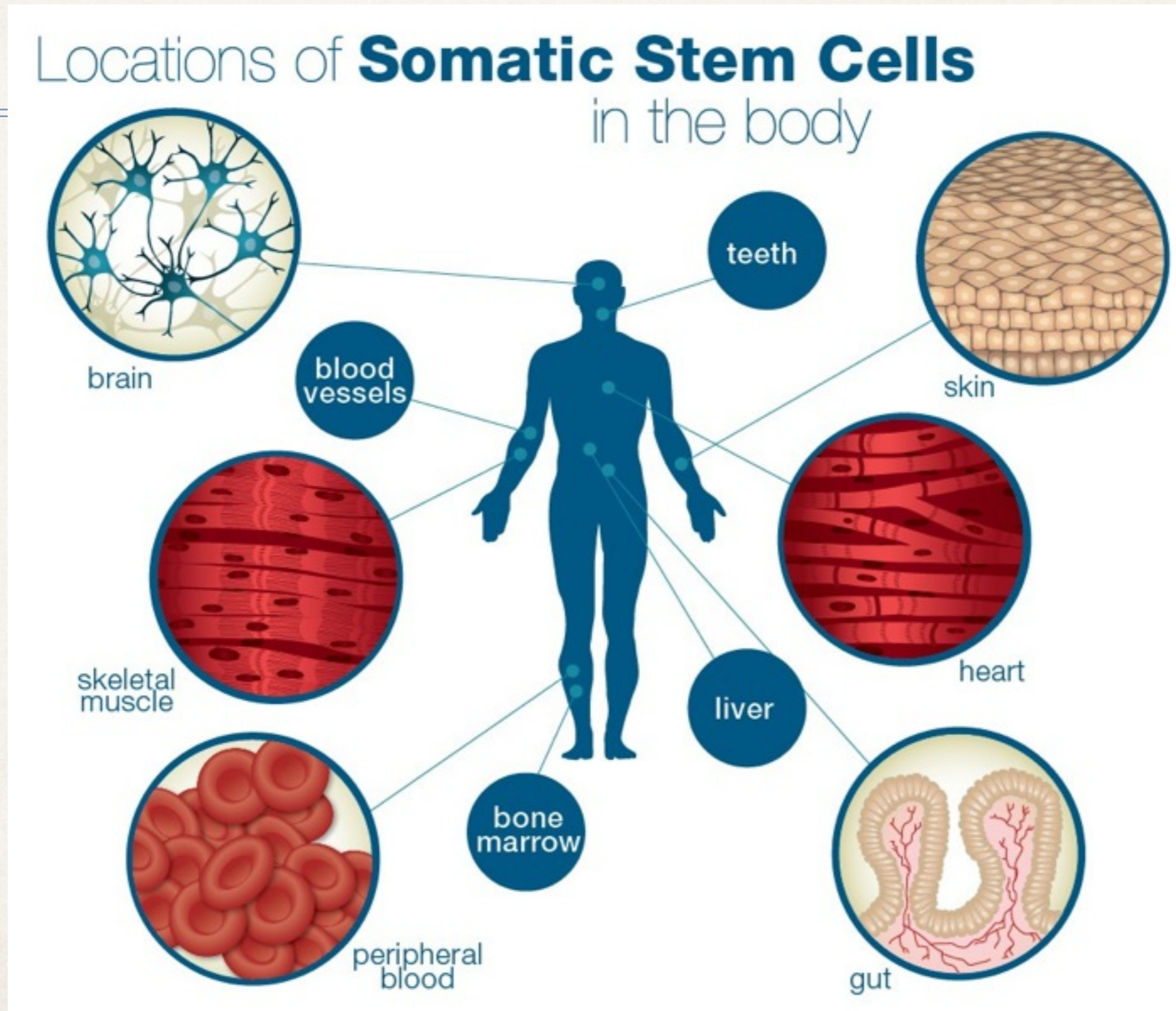
neuron

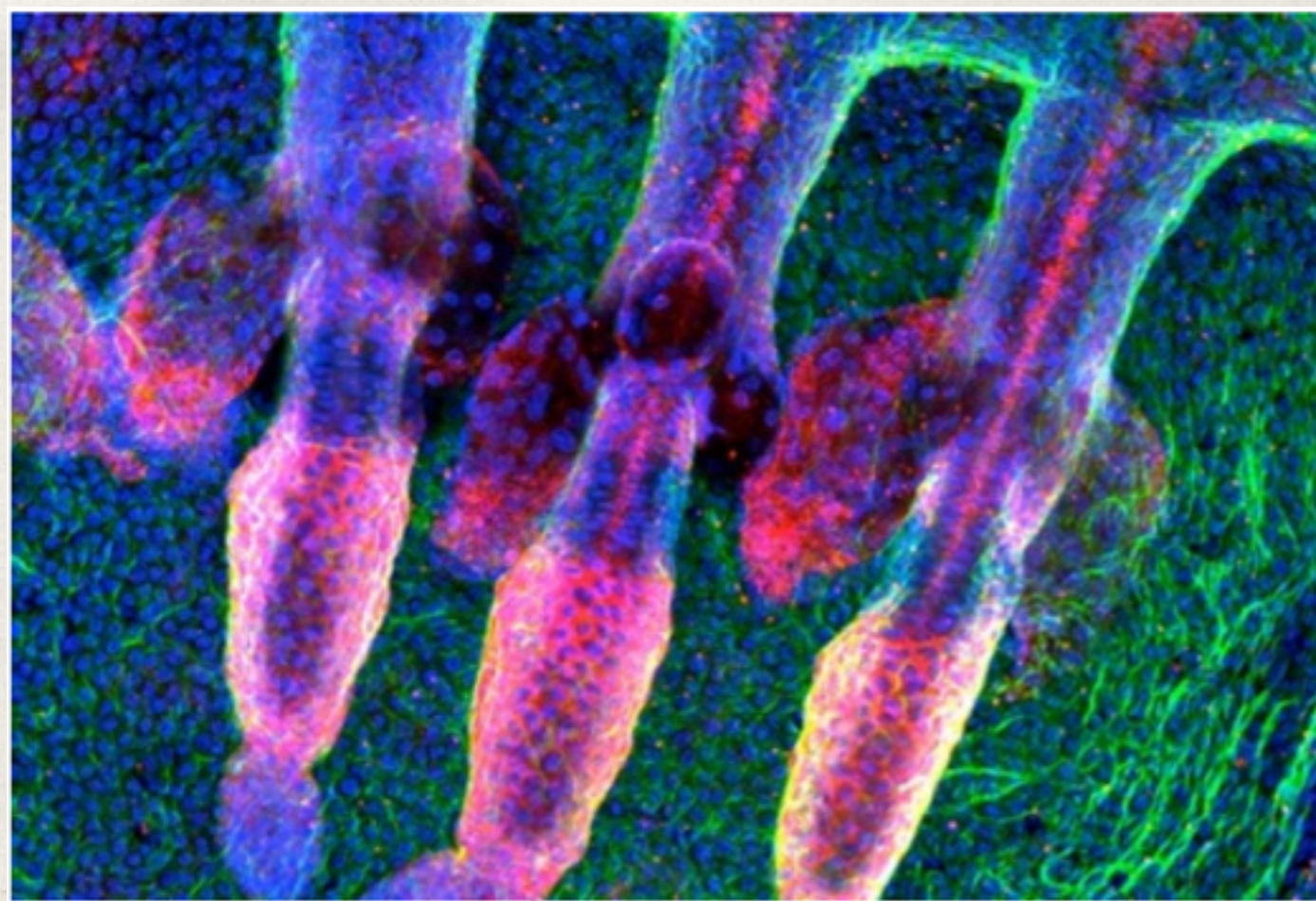


skin

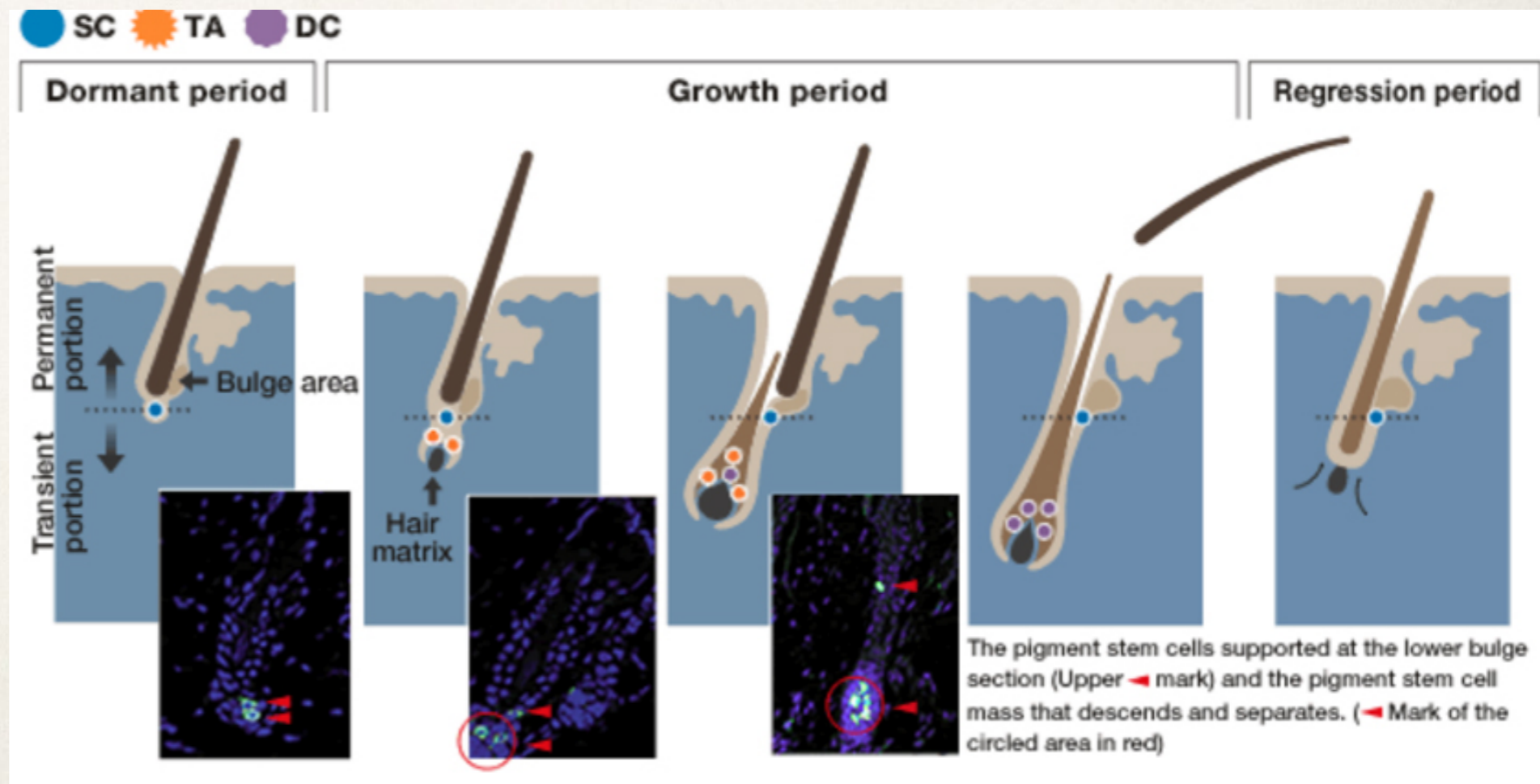
SCŠ - Somatiskās Cilmes Šūnas

Somatiskās cilmes šūnas: (i) atrodamas dažādos orgānos; (ii) atjauno novecojušos vai aizstāj bojā gājušos audus

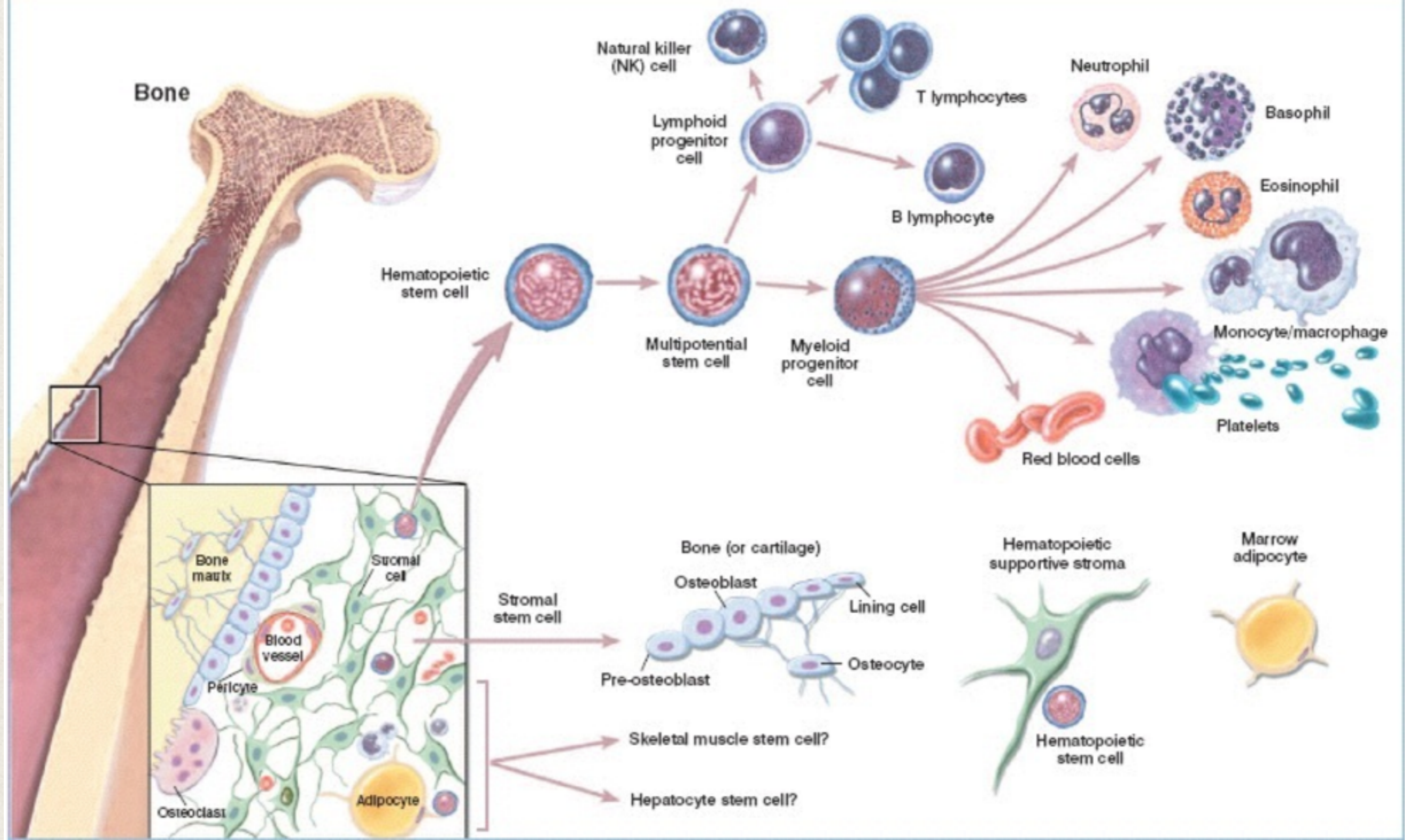




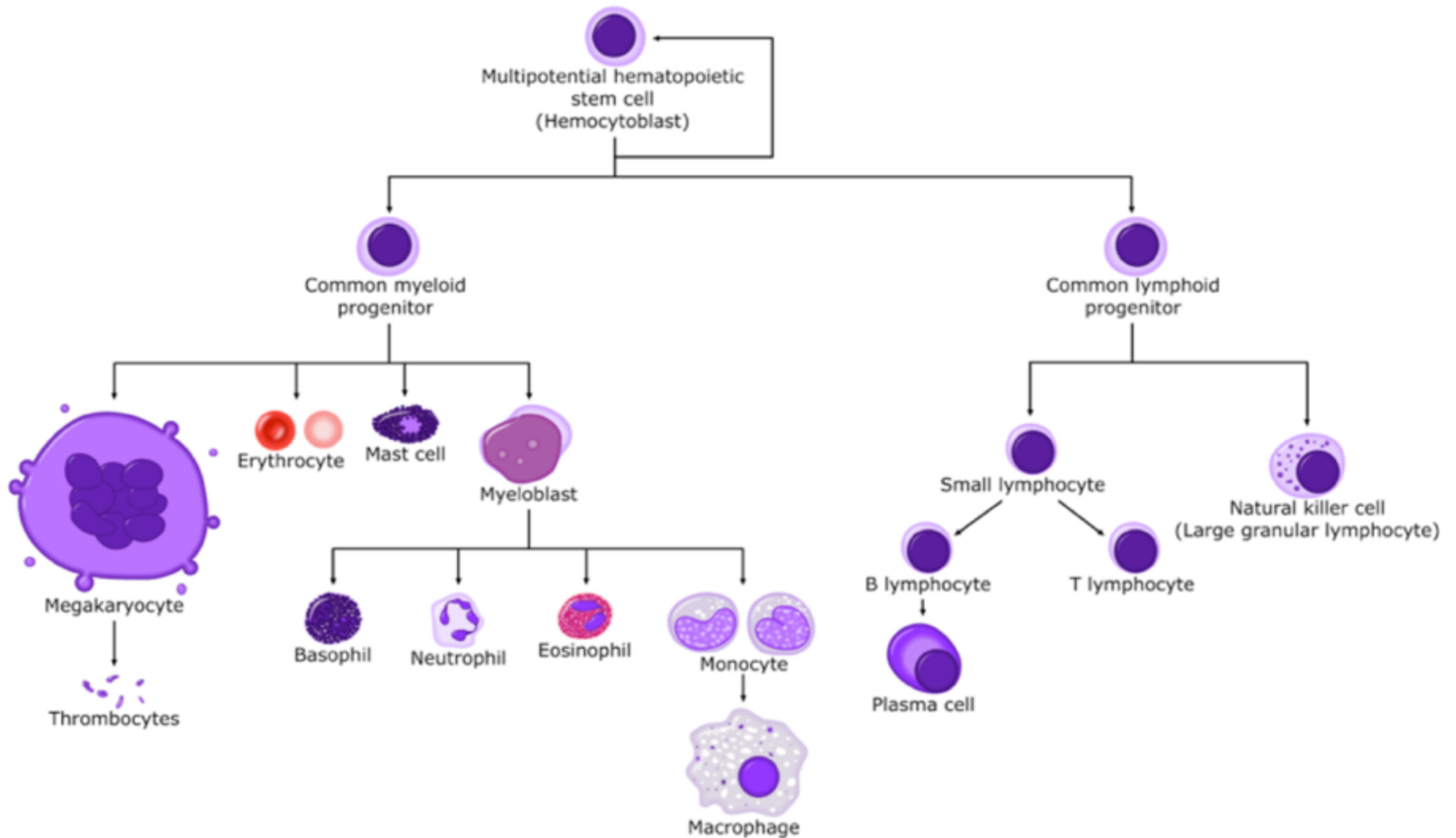
Cox and Frye, http://www.cell.com/cell_picture_show-skin



Bone



Hematopoētiskās cilmes šūnas



Kā mēs varam iegūt SCŠ?

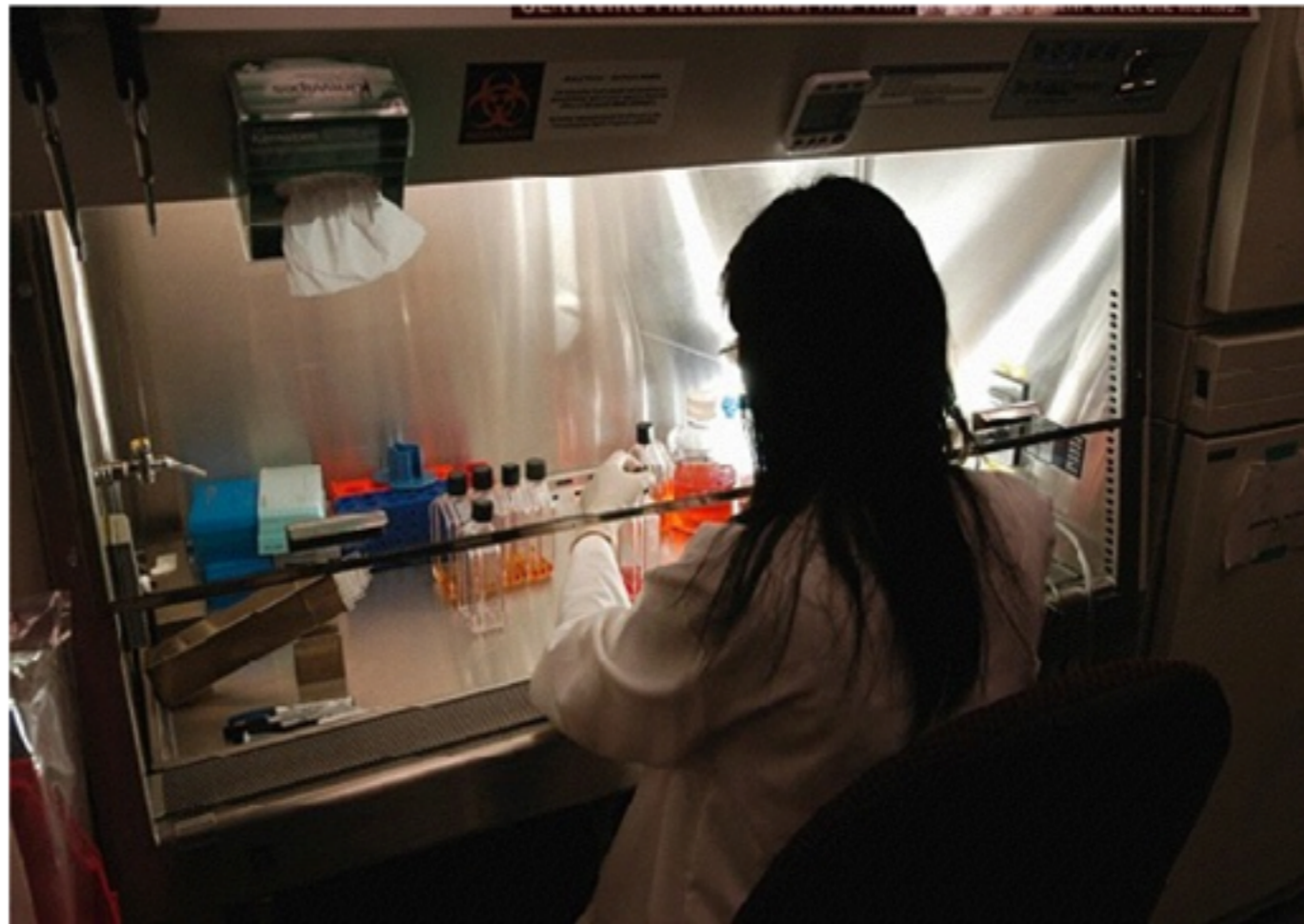
- ❖ centrifugēšana blīvuma gradientā
- ❖ atdalīšana izmantojot marķierus
- ❖ kultivējot specifiskās vidēs
- ❖ enzimatiski sadalīt audus
- ❖ kultivēšana uz cietas virsmas



<http://www.nature.com/nprot/journal/v3/n6/full/nprot.2008.69.html>

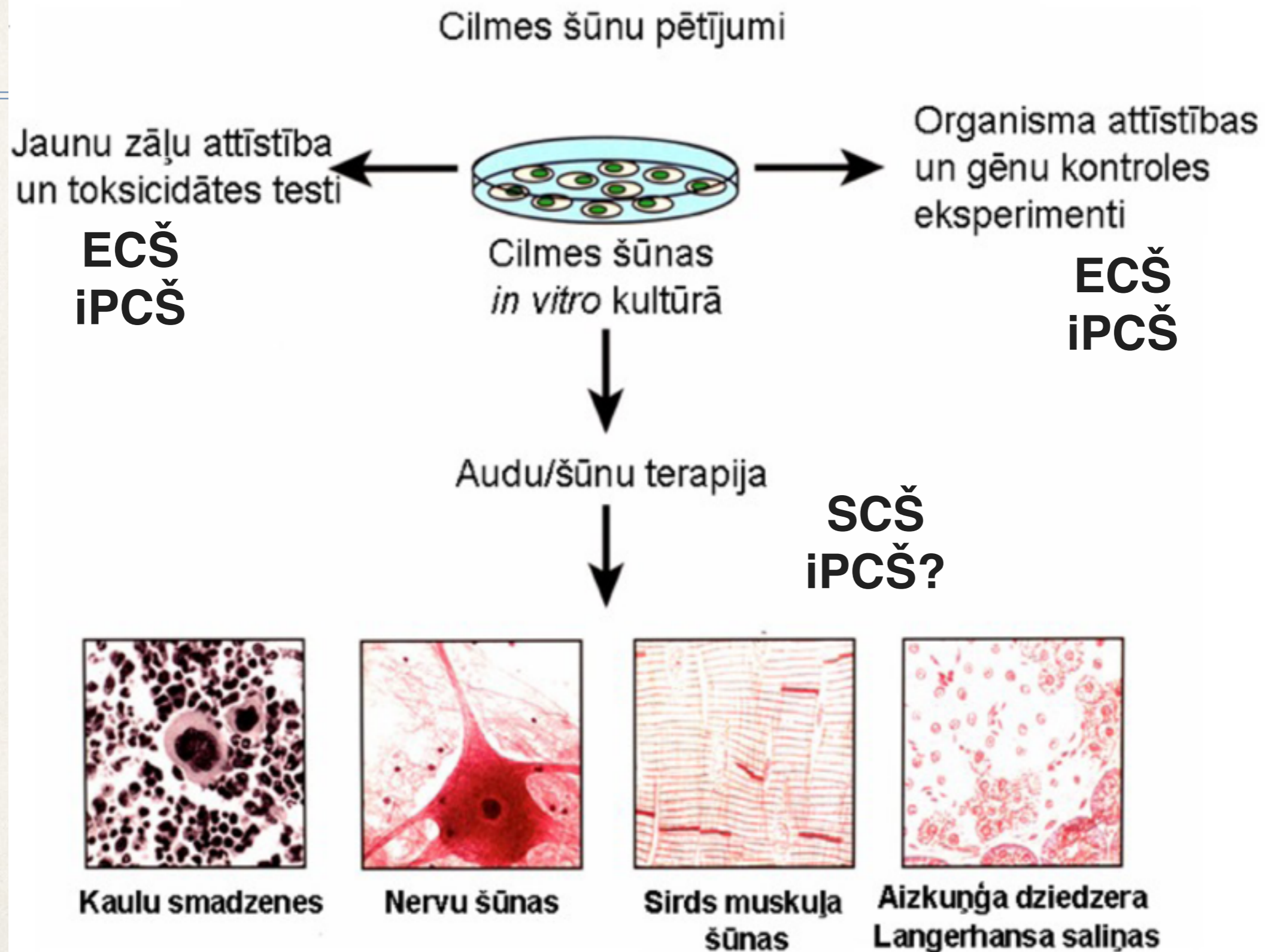


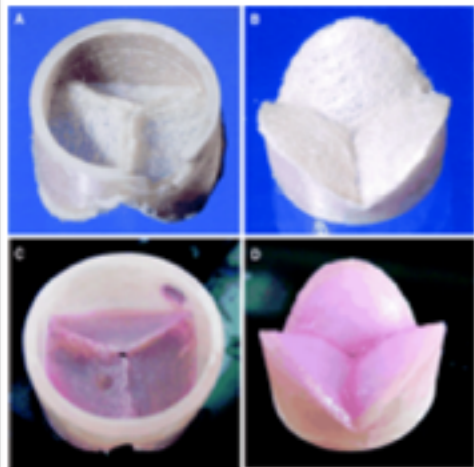
<http://newsroom.stemcells.wisc.edu/gallery>



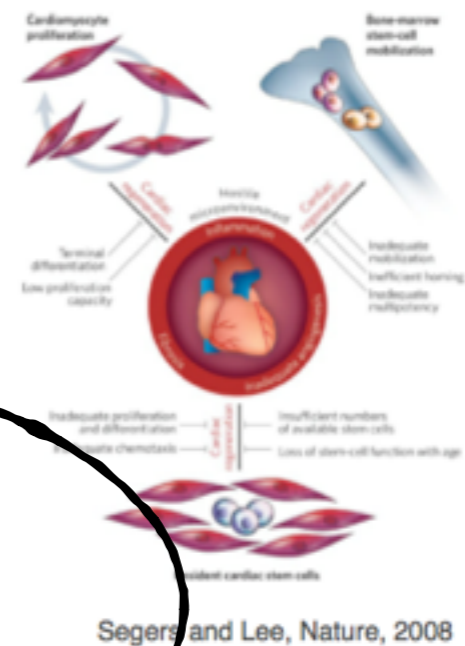
Šūnu pielietojums

Šūnu praktiskais pielietojums





Mol et al., Circulation 2006



Segers and Lee, Nature, 2008

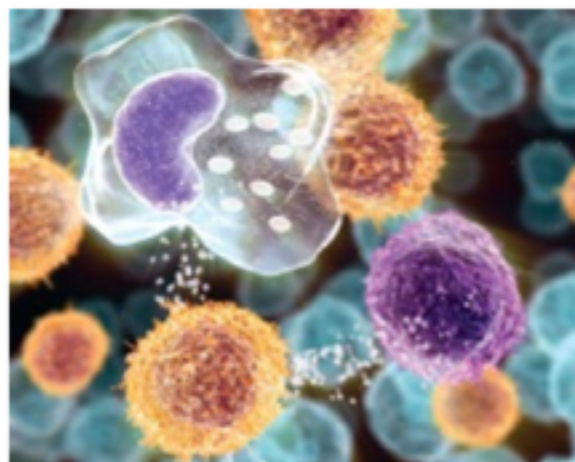
Audu inženierija un biomateriāli

Šūnu terapija

Gēnu terapija

Reģeneratīvā medicīna

Iekšējie reģenerācijas stimulatori



multiple-sclerosis-research.blogspot.com

Ksenotransplantācija



riaus.org.au/

Medicīnas iekārtas un mākslīgie orgāni



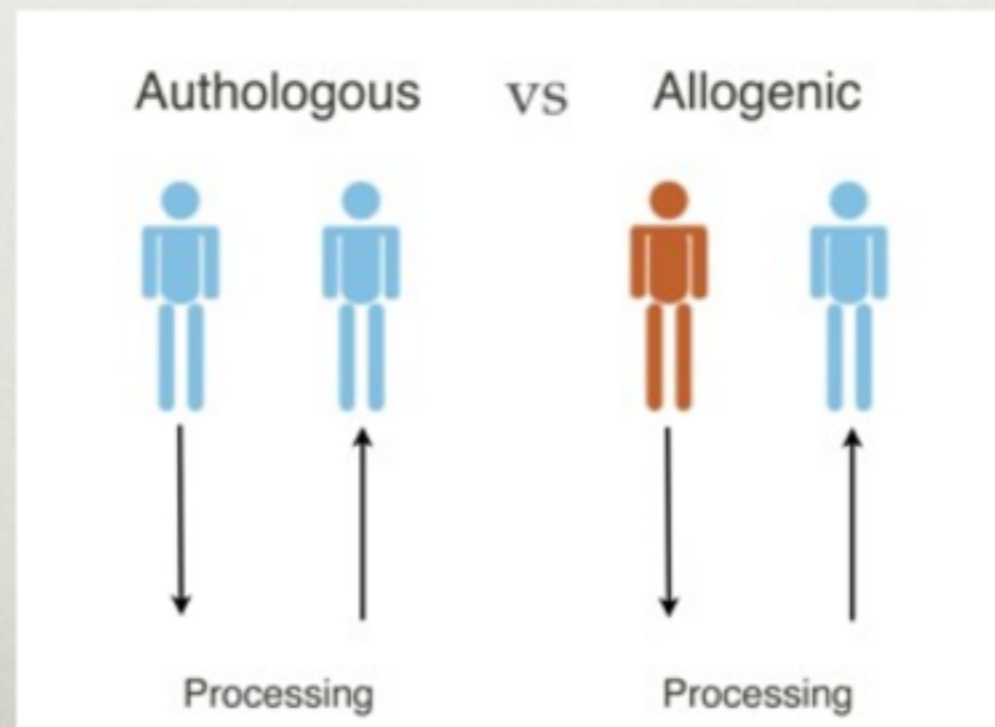
nature.com

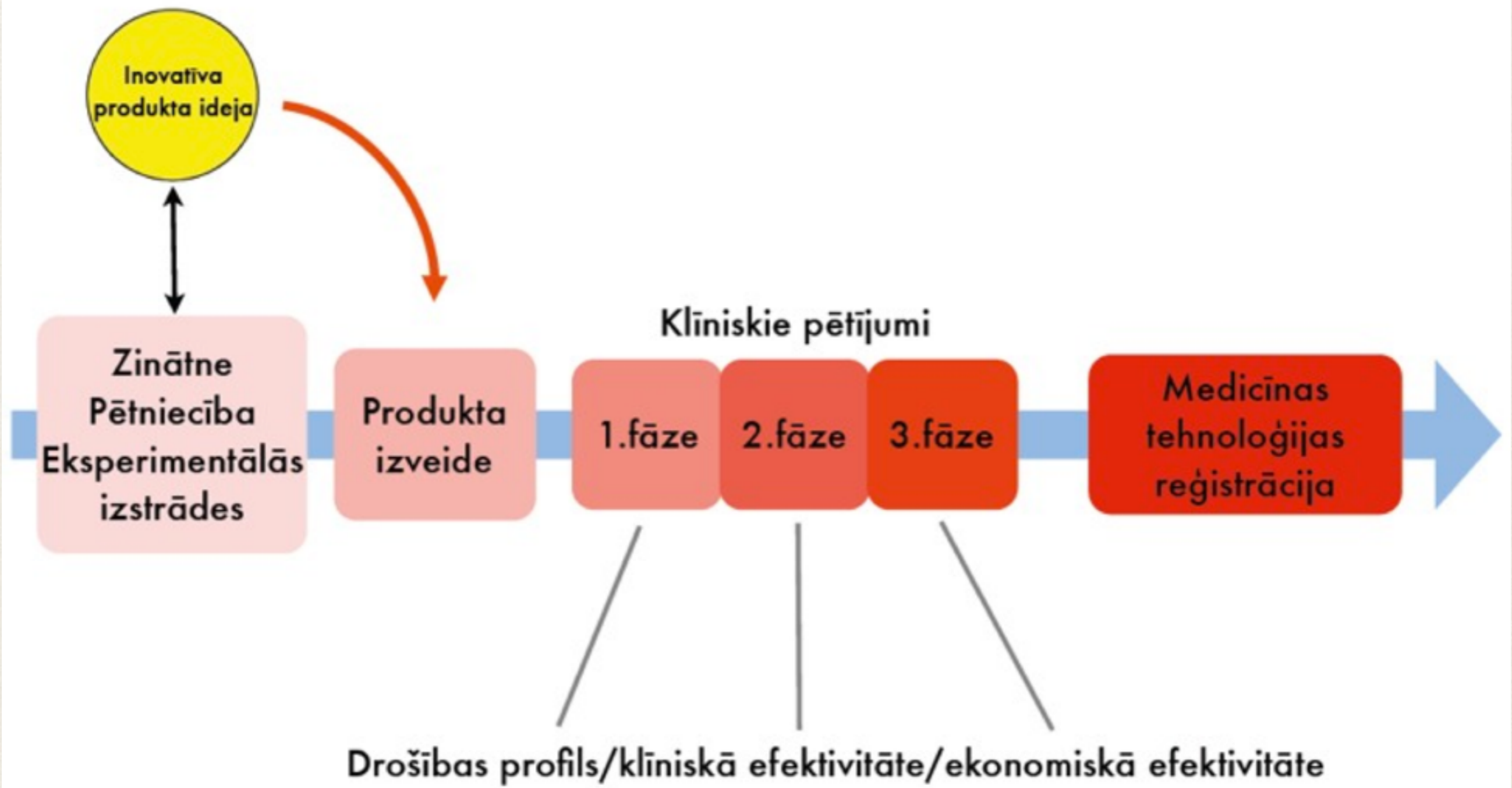


scientificamerican.com

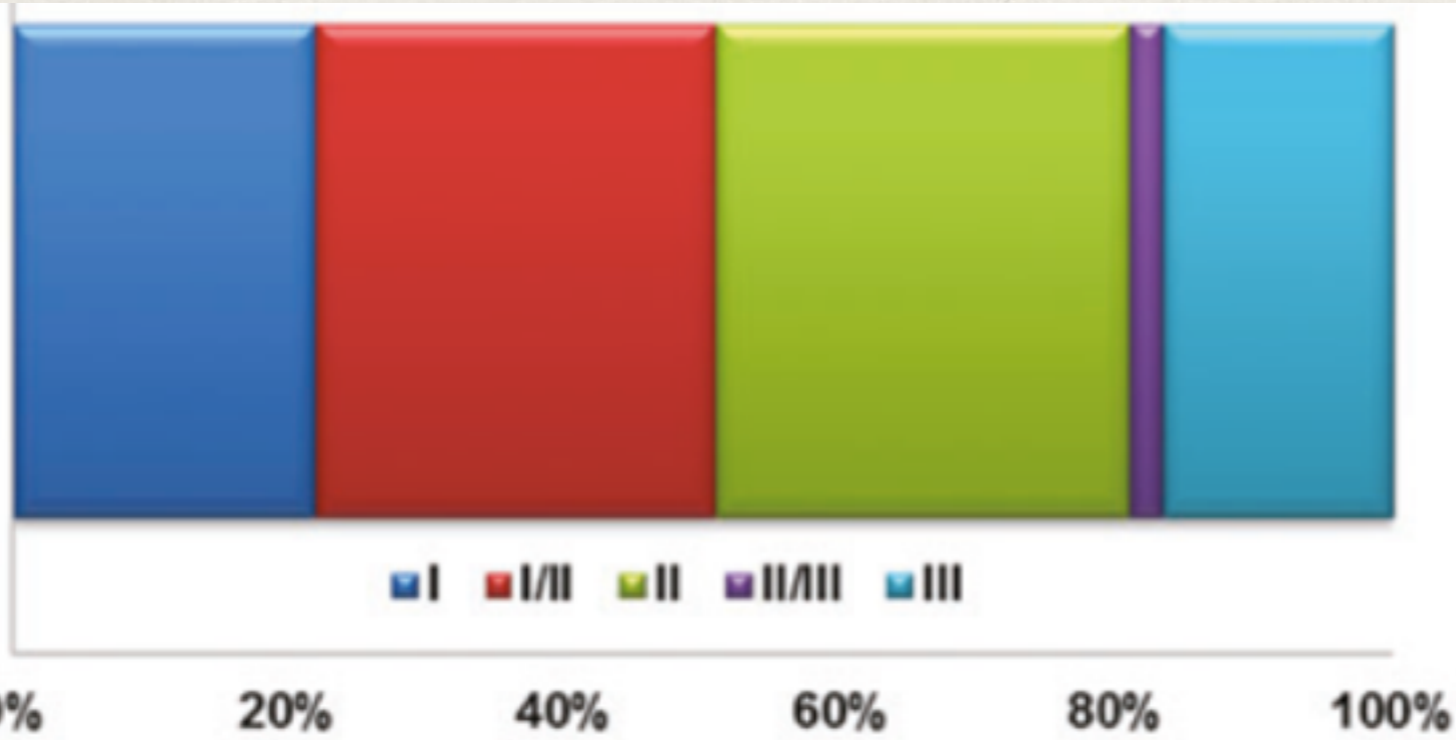
Šūnu pielietojums klīnikā

- Nekultivētas šūnas
- Kultivētas šūnas
- Autologas vai allogēnas šūnas

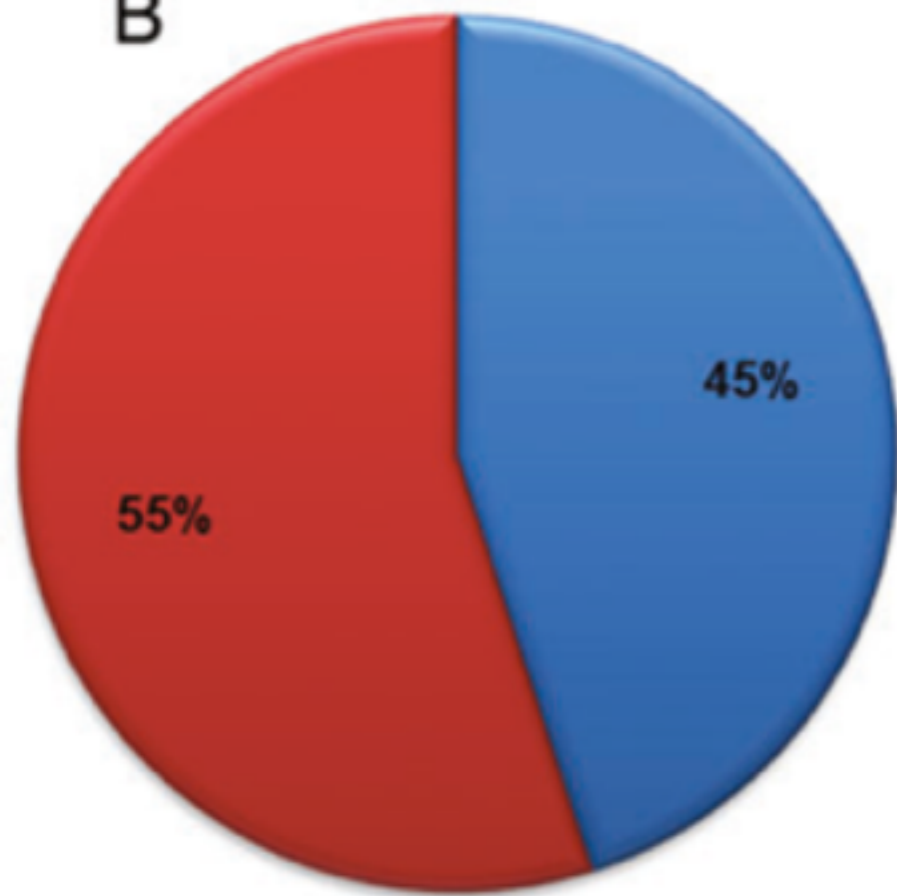




Trials

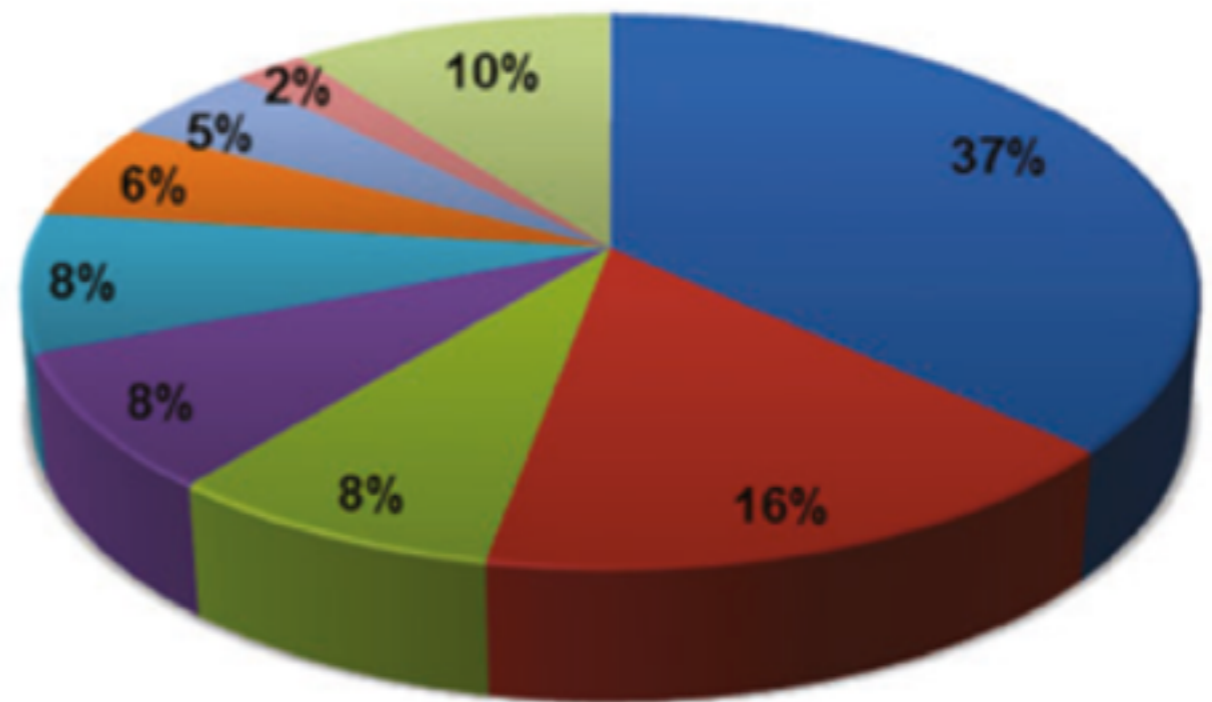


B



Autologous Allogeneic

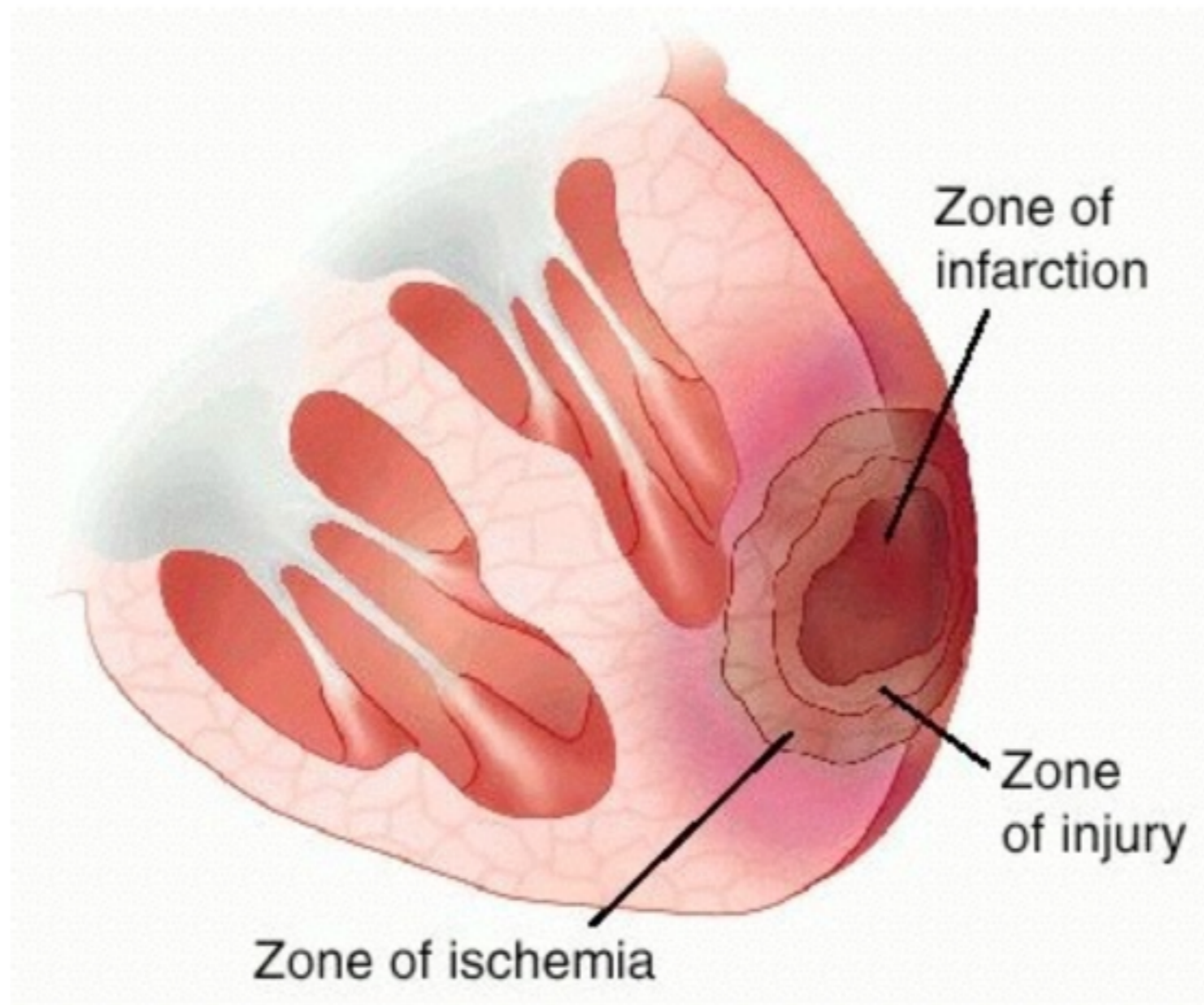
C

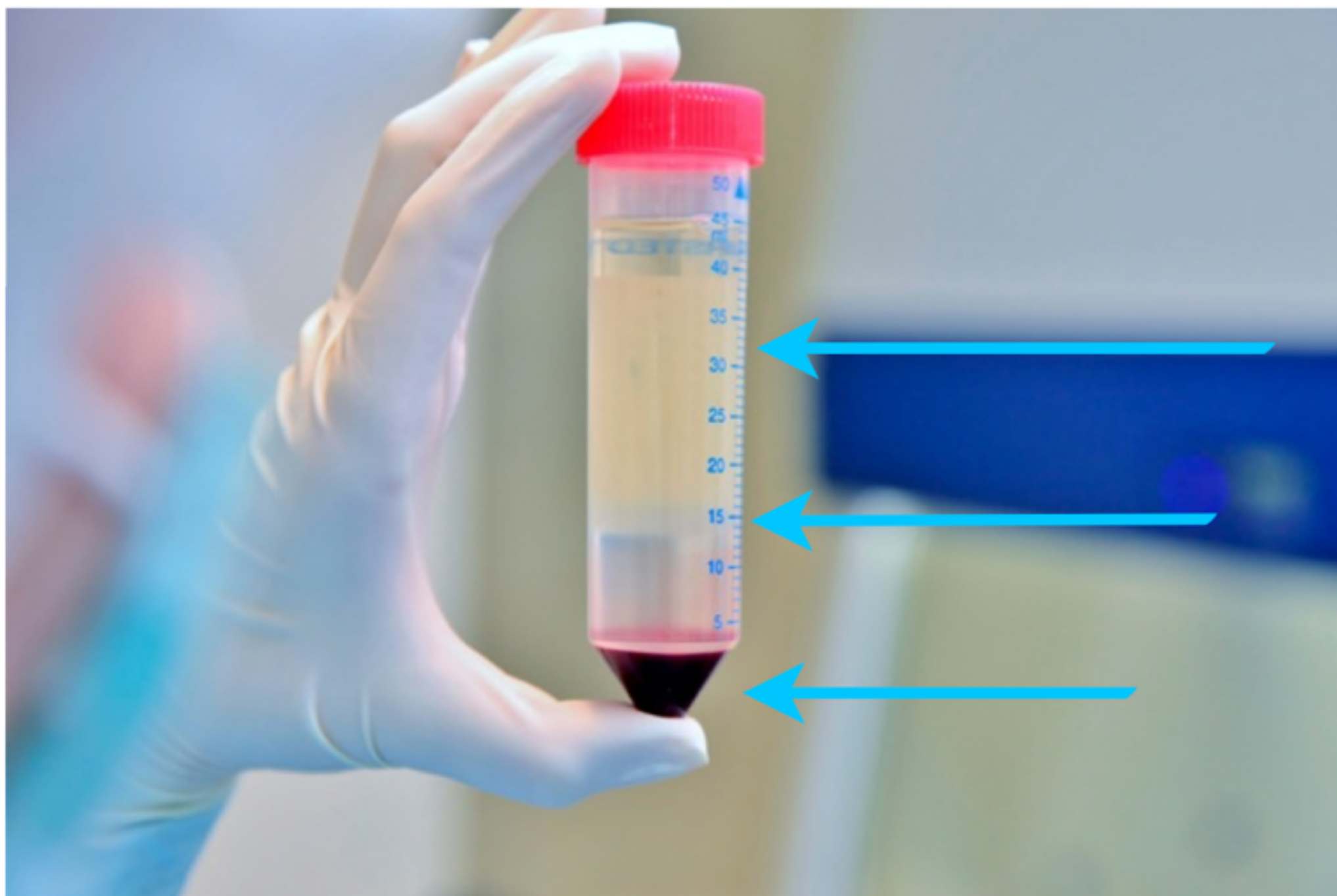


Cardiovascular Neurology Oncology
Immunology Bone and Cartilage Gastroenterology
Ophthalmology Diabetes Other

Autologo šūnu terapijas piemērs: kardioloģija

Miokarda infarkts sirds kambaru šķērsgriezumā





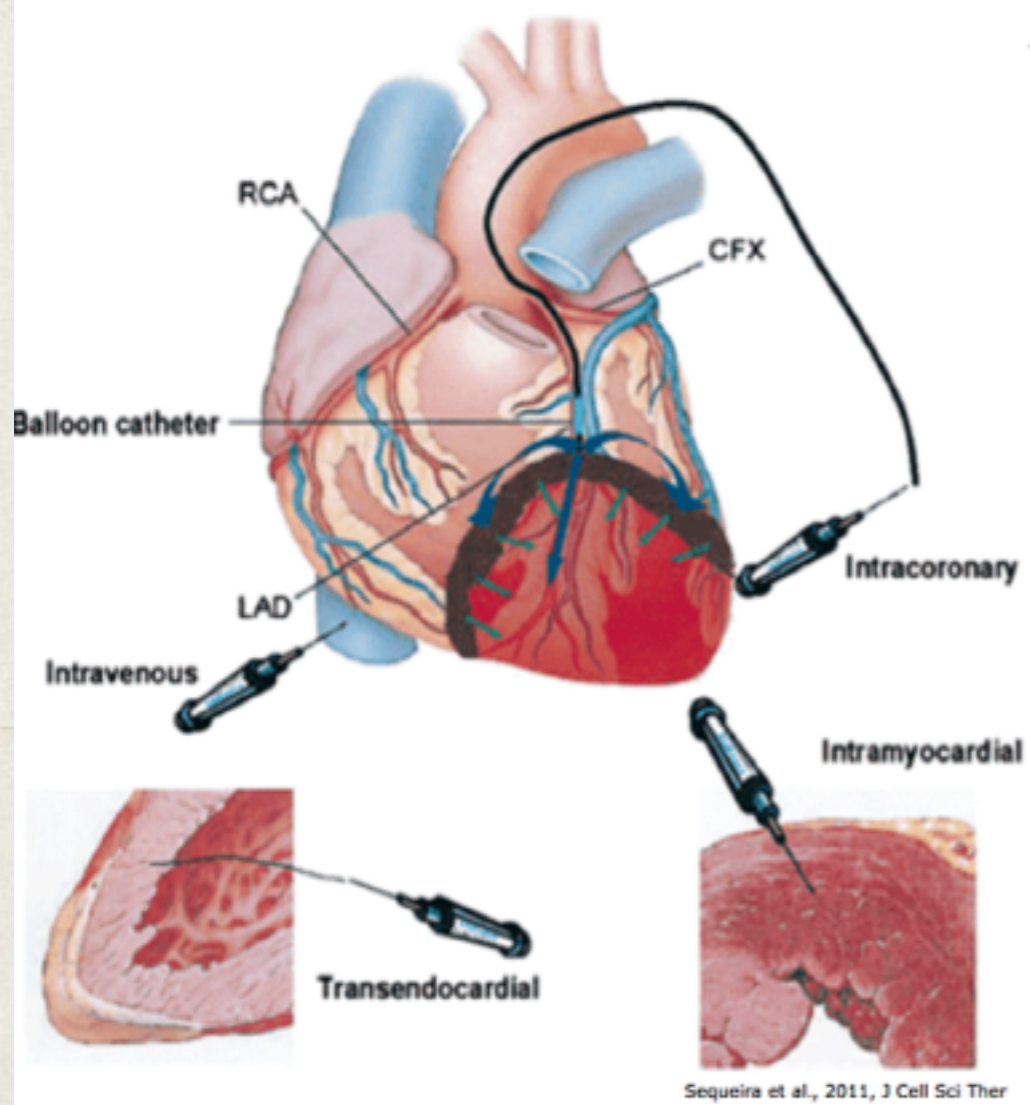
plazma

**Mono Nukleārās
Šūnas**

sarkanās asins
šūnas

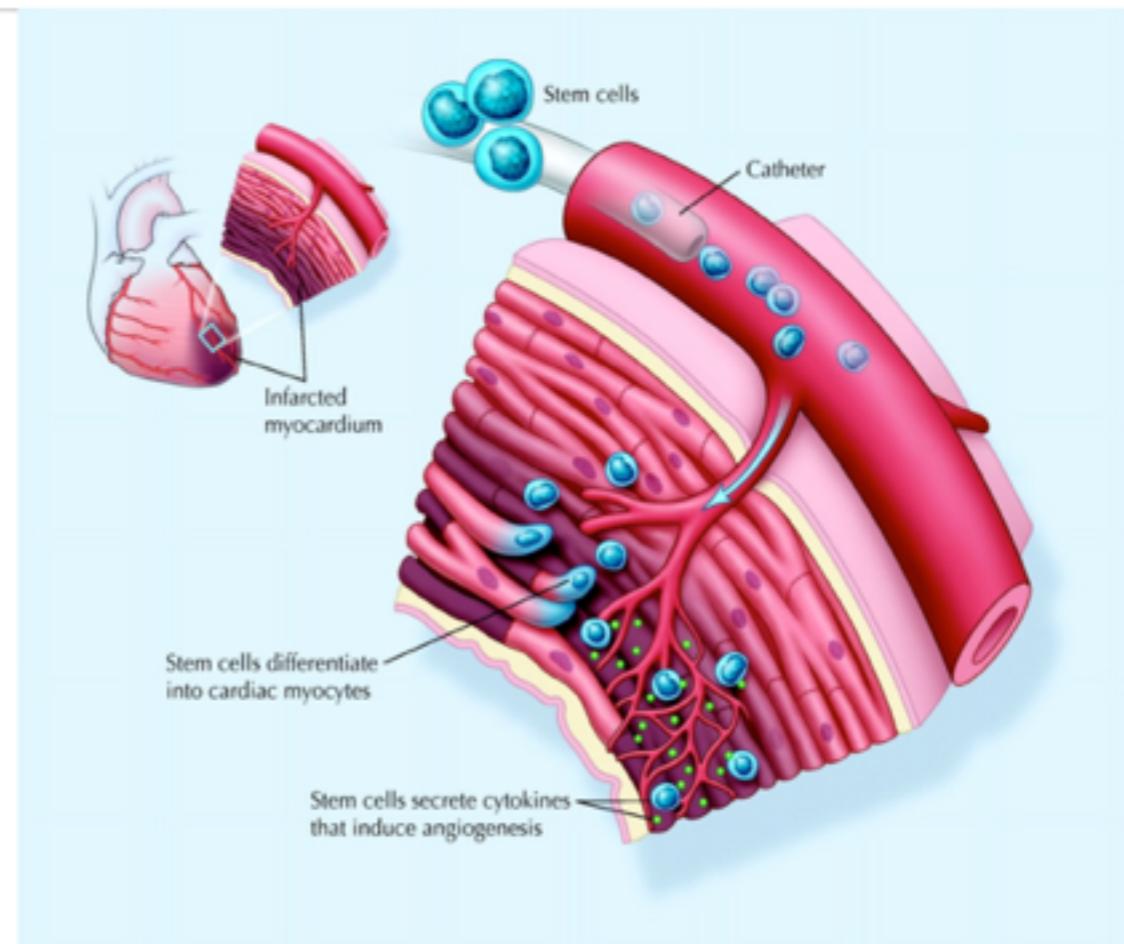
Foto: I.Prēdelis

Šūnu ievadīšanas veidi



Šūnas ievada intrakoronāri caur katetru

Potenciālie darbības mehānismi: diferenciācija un/vai parakrīnais efekts





Prochymal

Preclinical

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

GvHD

FDA FAST TRACK

Crohn's Disease

FDA FAST TRACK

Acute Radiation Syndrome

FDA ANIMAL RULE

Type 1 Diabetes

Acute Myocardial Infarction

Pulmonary Disease

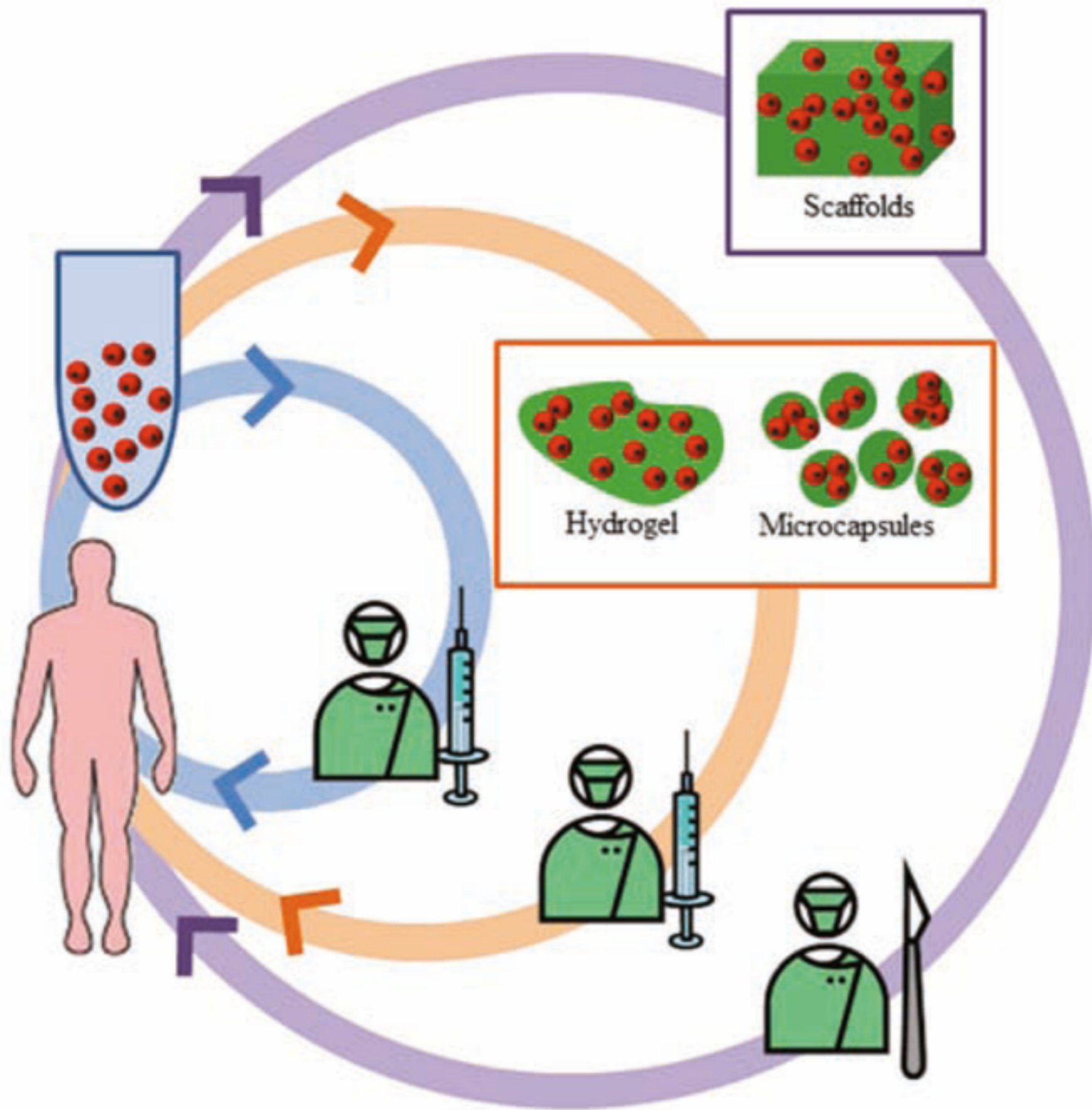
Chondrogen

Arthritis

Osteocel-XC

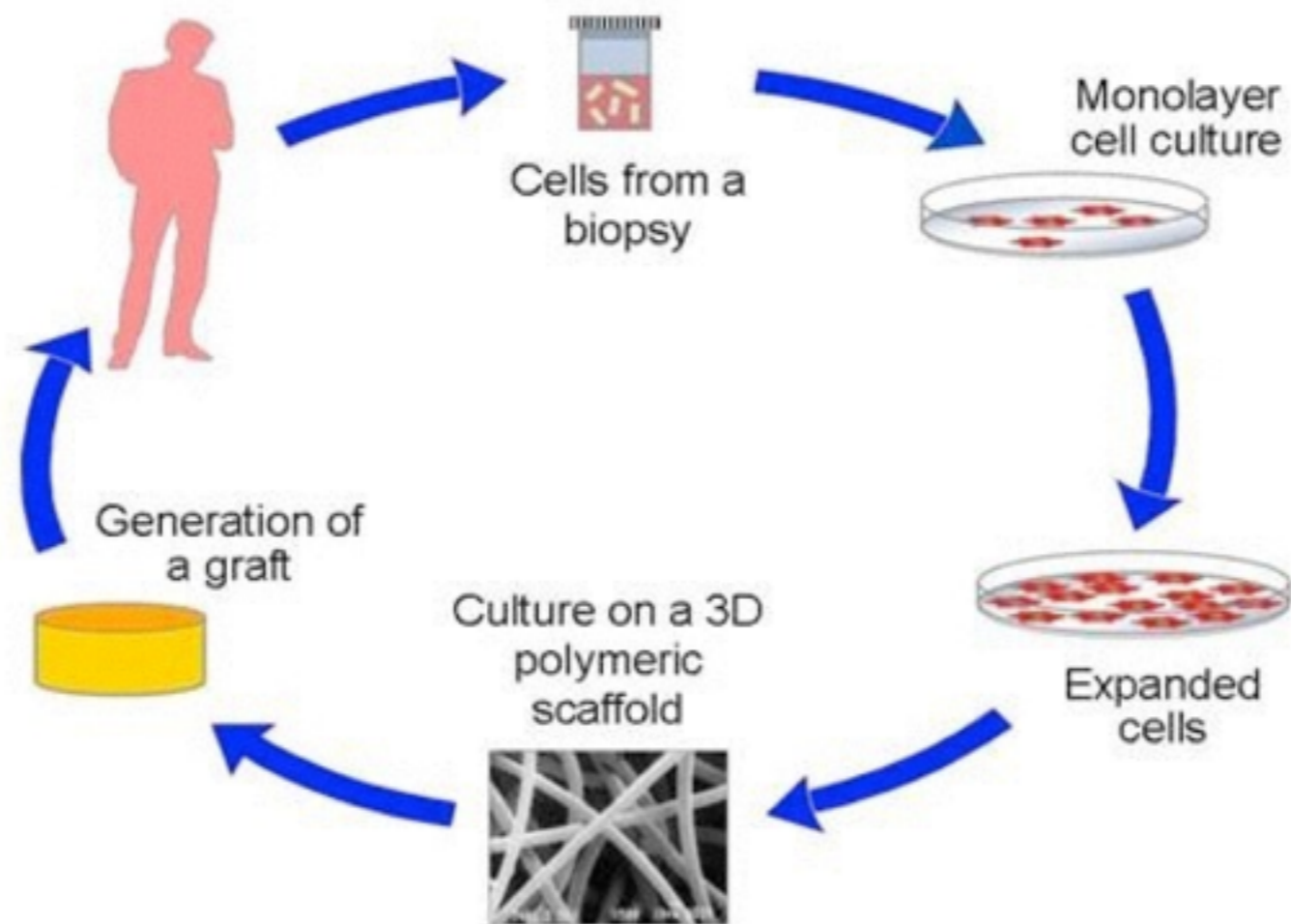
Focal Bone Regeneration

Vai pietiek tikai ar šūnām?



Audu inženierija

Basic principles of Tissue engineering



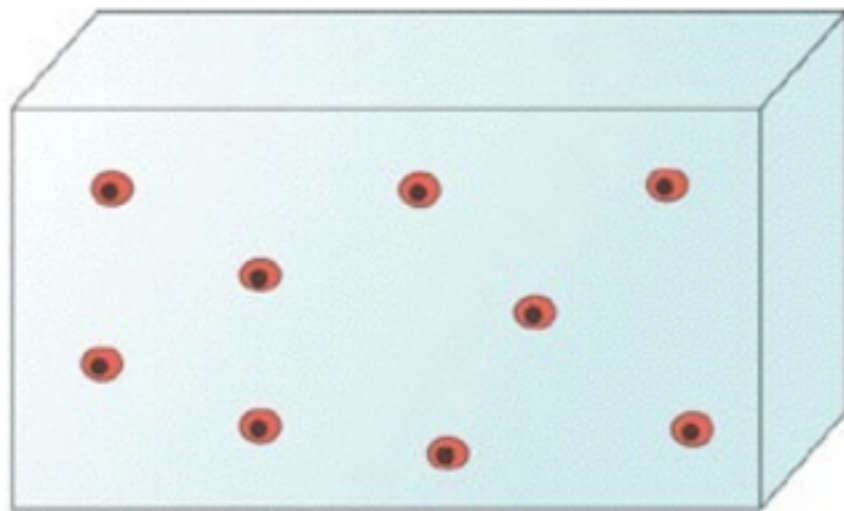
Starpdisciplināra nozare, kas izmanto dzīvības zinātņu un inženierijas principus, lai attīstītu bioloģiskus aizvietotājus, kas atjaunotu, uzturētu vai uzlabotu AUDU vai ORGĀNU funkcijas

Šūnu vide pēc iespējas tuvāka *in vivo* apstākļiem

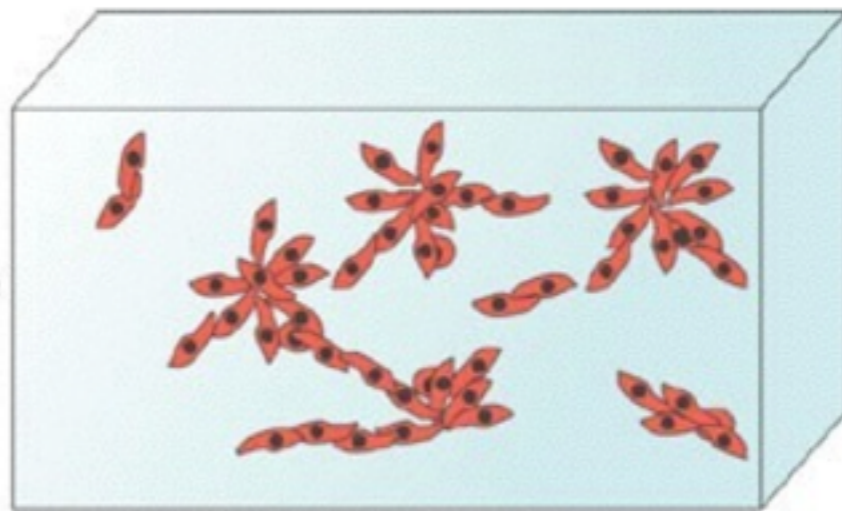
Biomateriāli

- bioloģiskā savietojamība (imūnā atbilde)
- poraina vide adekvātam barības vielu, šūnu izdalīto produktu un metabolītu transportam
- mehāniskā izturība vai elastīgums
- virsmas īpašības (stimulēt šūnu pieķeršanos, augšanu, proliferāciju un migrāciju)
- uzglabāt un padarīt pieejamu bioķīmiskos faktorus
- bionoārdīšanās (kontrolēts degradēšanās laiks)

a

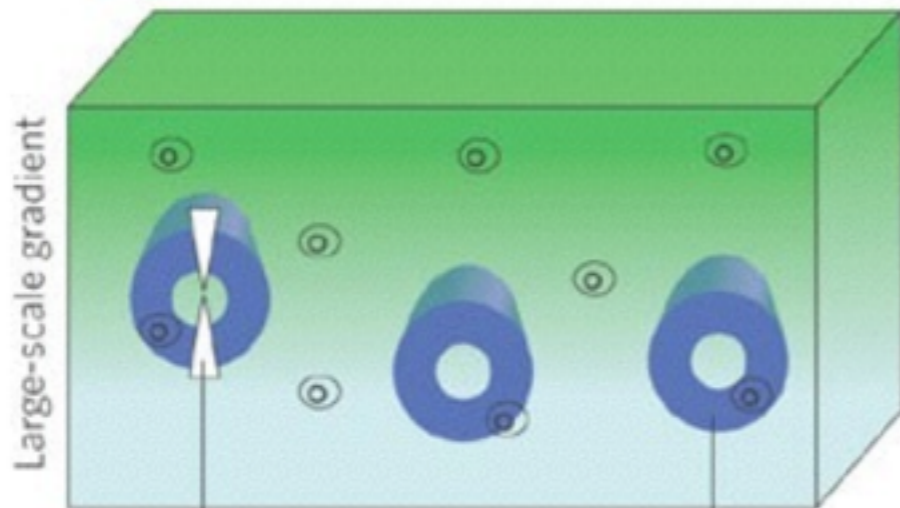


Cell culture
→

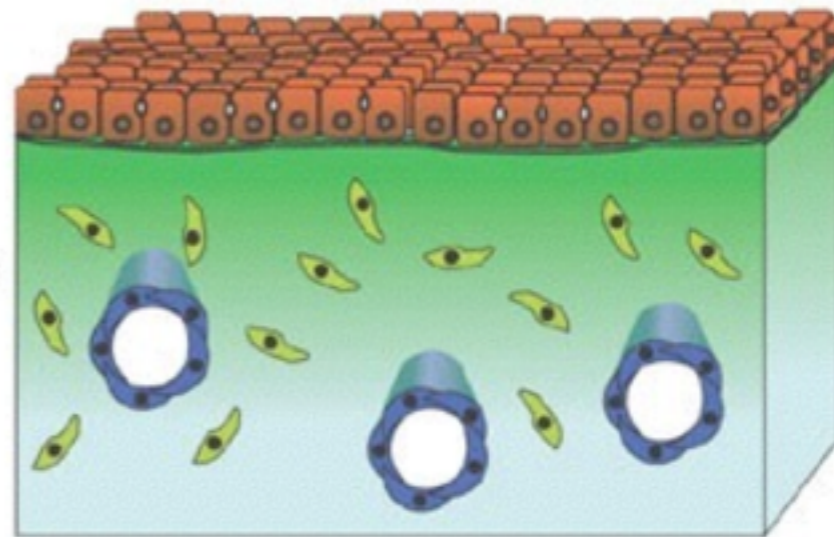


↓
Light-controlled
3D gel patterning

b



Cell culture
→

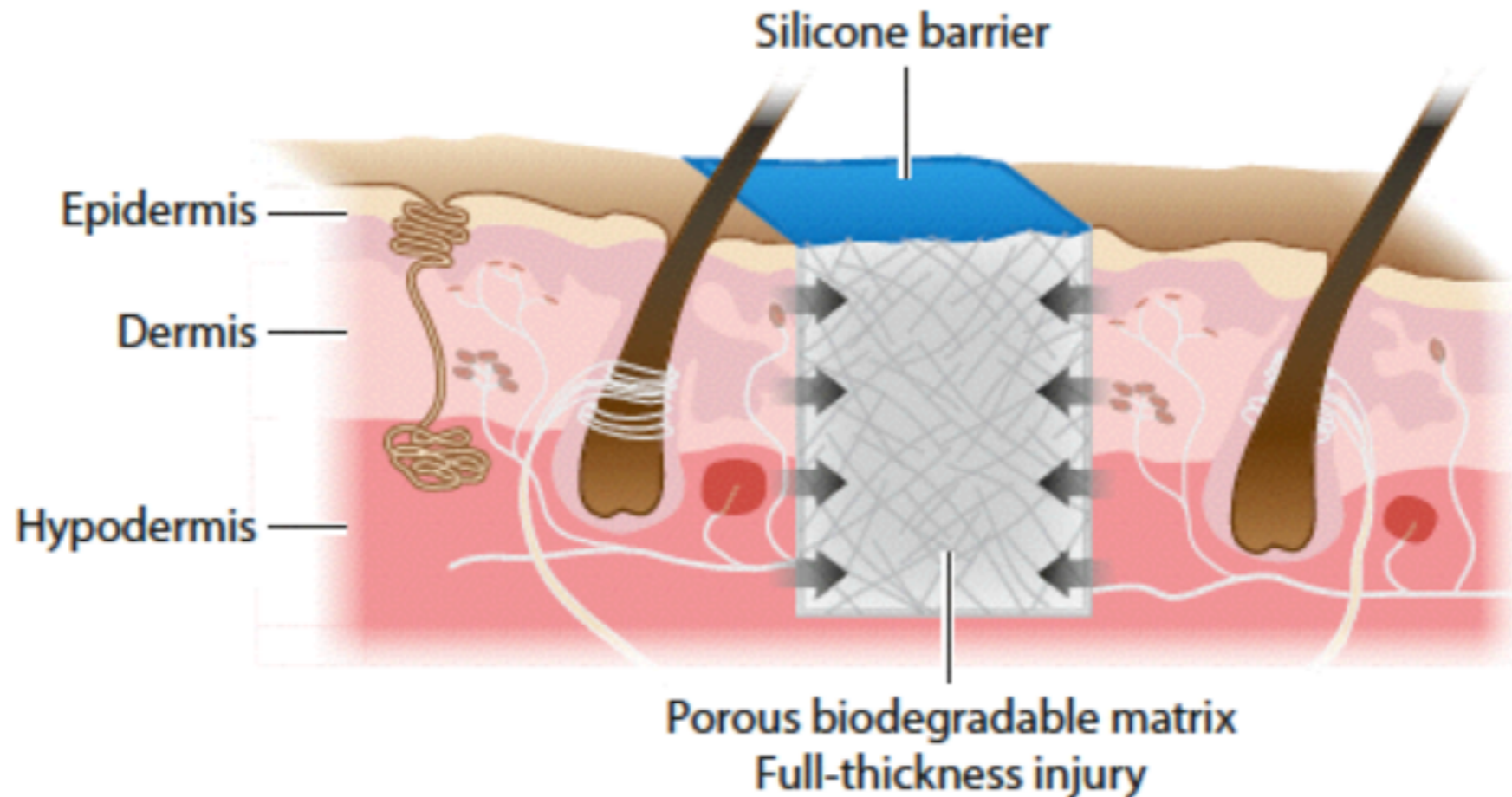


'Write'
local pattern

Tubular
patterns

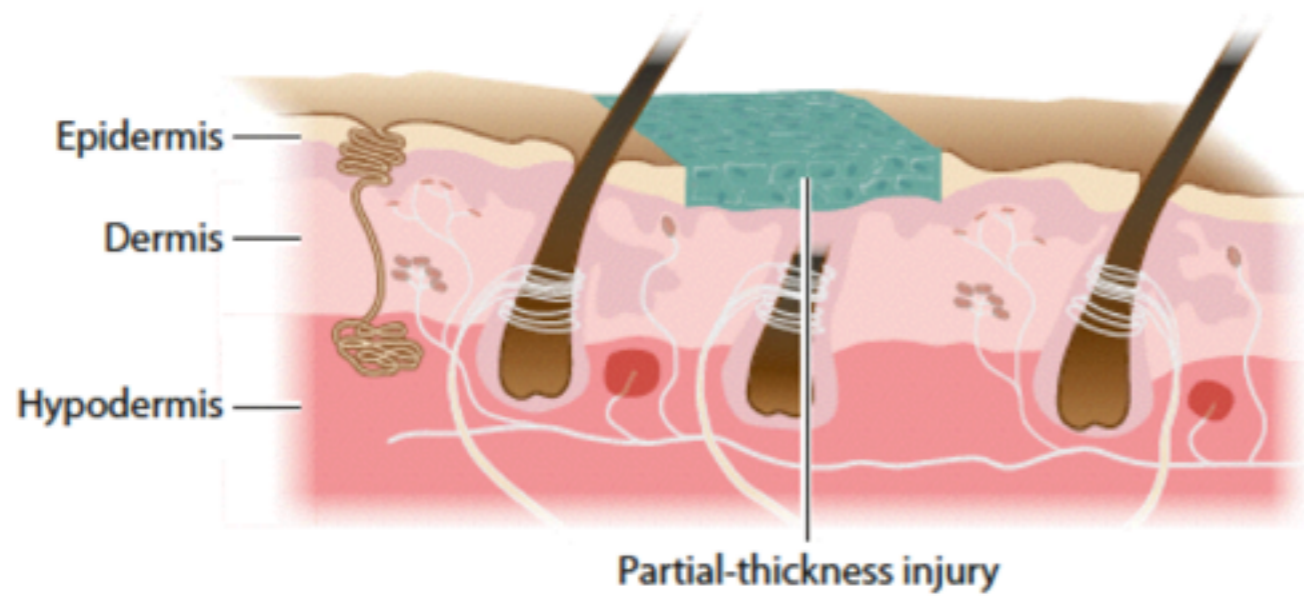
Audu inženierijas piemērs - āda

a Dermal regeneration matrix

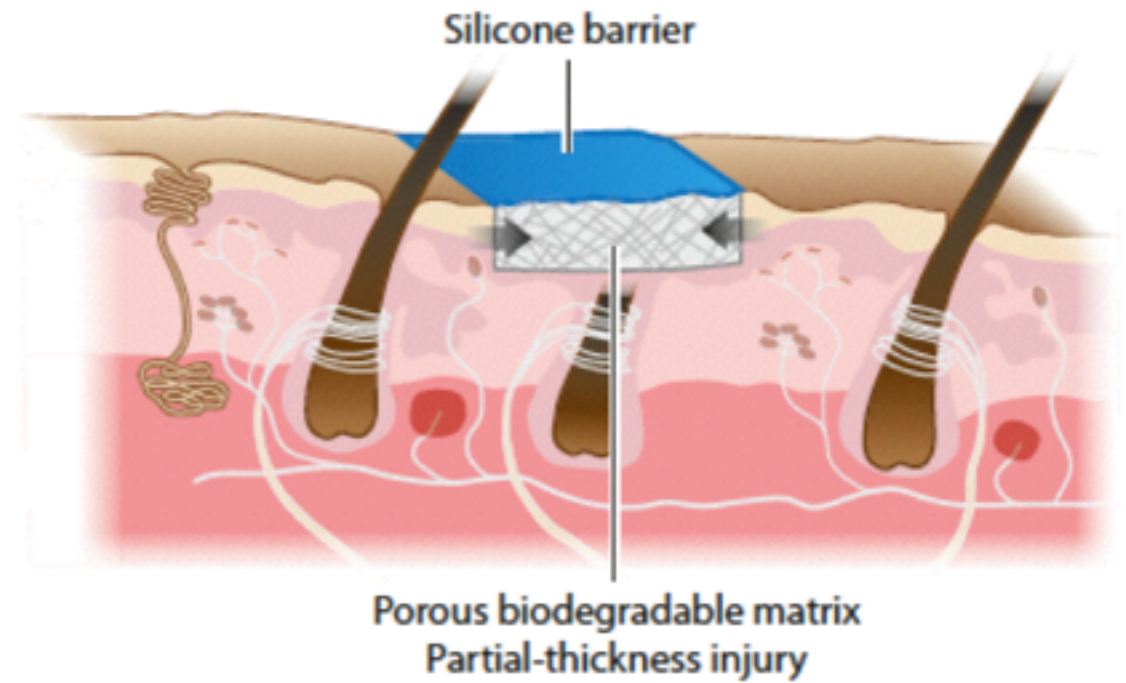


- Porous biodegradable matrix with no cells
- Host fibroblasts and endothelial cells migrate into matrix
- Promotes regeneration of dermis
- Improves scar appearance

b Epithelial regeneration

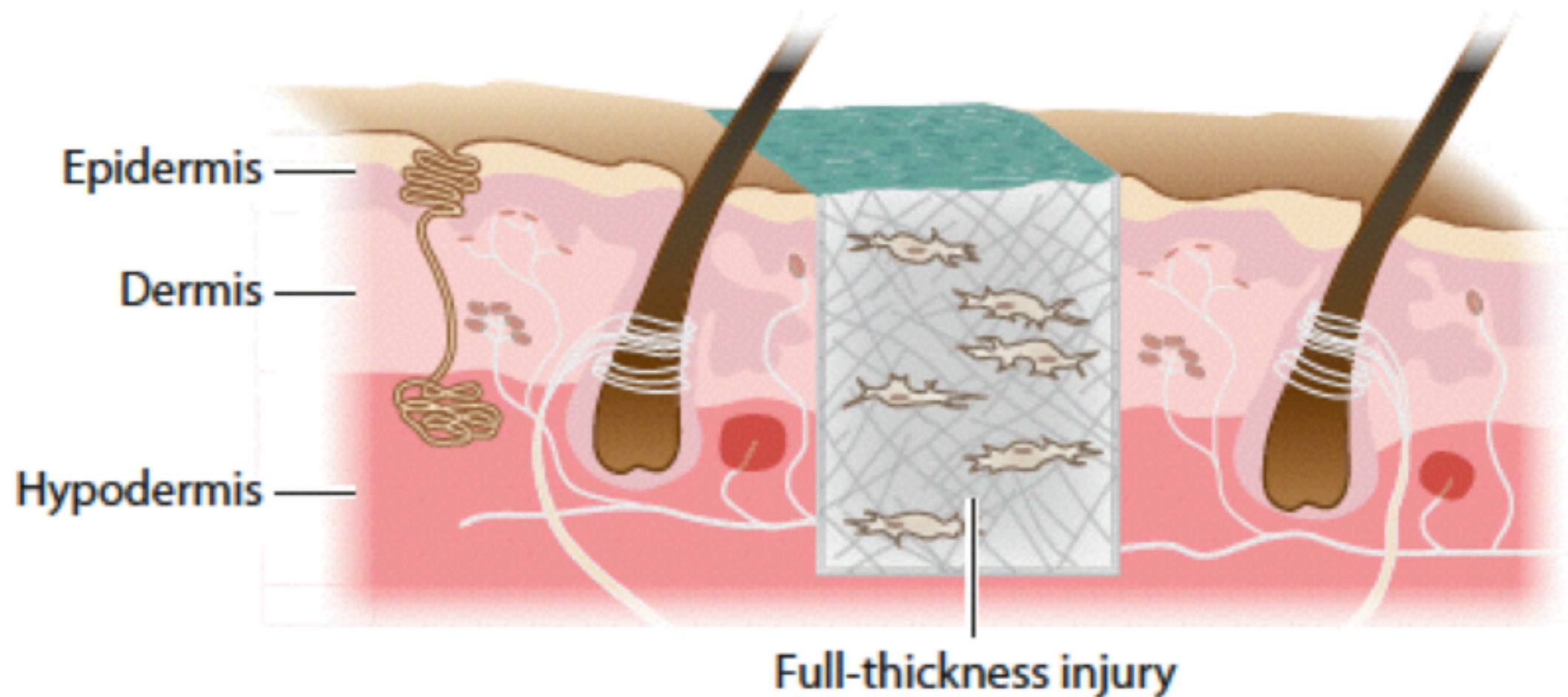


- Cultured autologous epithelial cells
- Permanent wound coverage



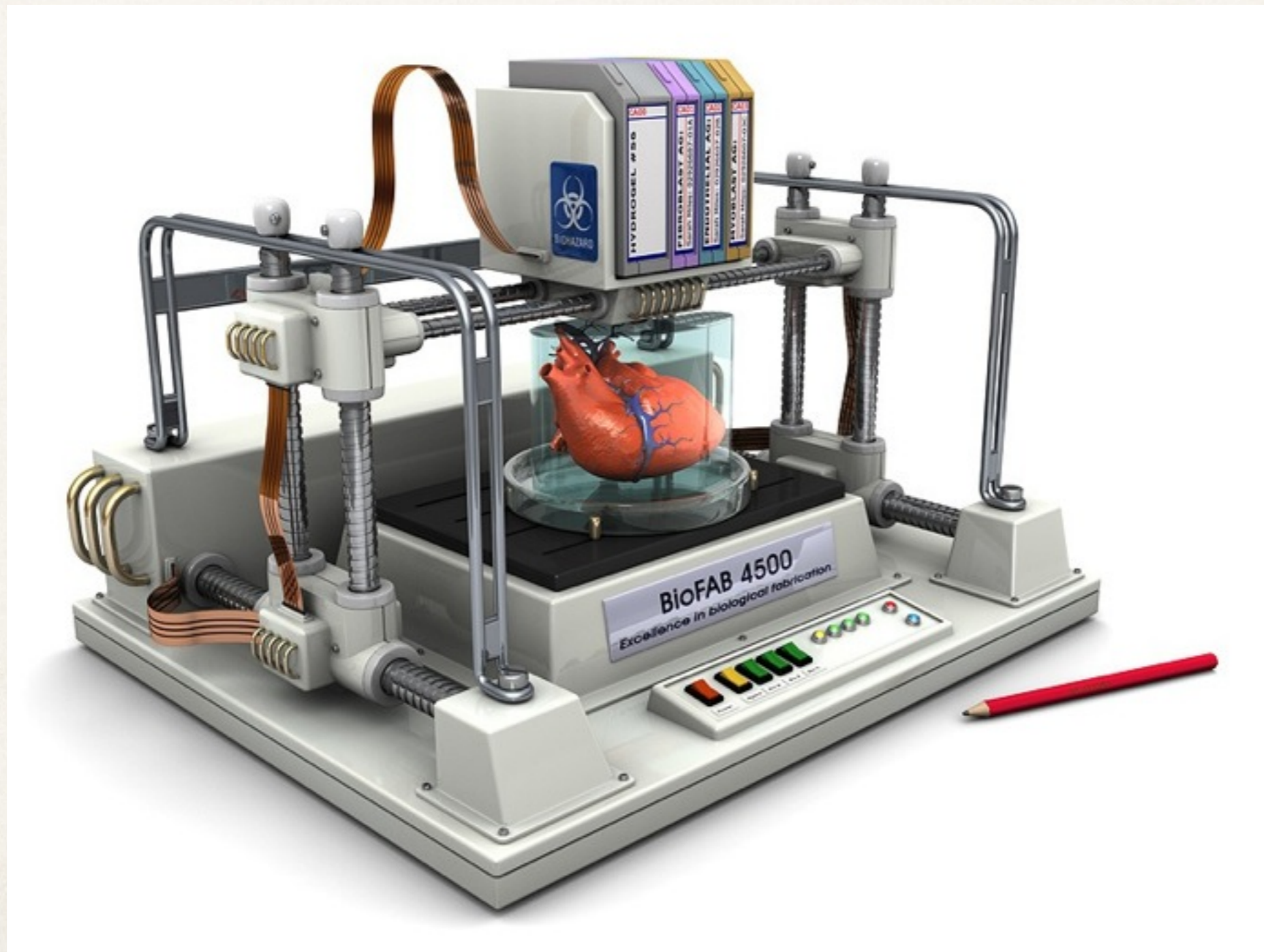
- Temporary matrix/growth factor cover
- Promotes host epithelial migration and proliferation

C Full-thickness composite skin



- Fibroblast-populated matrix covered with keratinocytes
- Allogeneic cells used, so coverage is temporary
- Attempts to develop technology using autologous cells are underway

Nākotnes tehnoloģijas - bioprintēšana

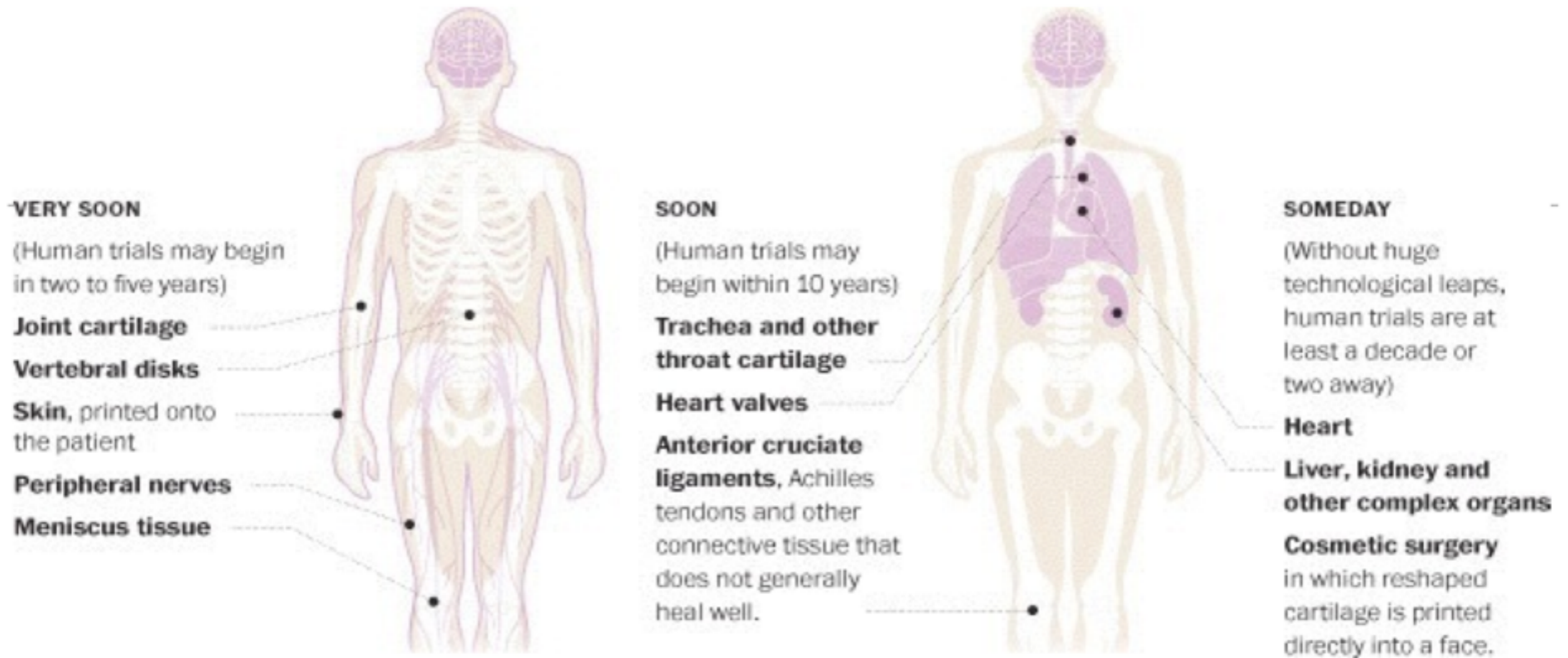




www.designboom.com/technology/3d-printed-organs-from-regenerative-living-cells/




www.ted.com/talks/anthony_atala_printing_a_human_kidney.html

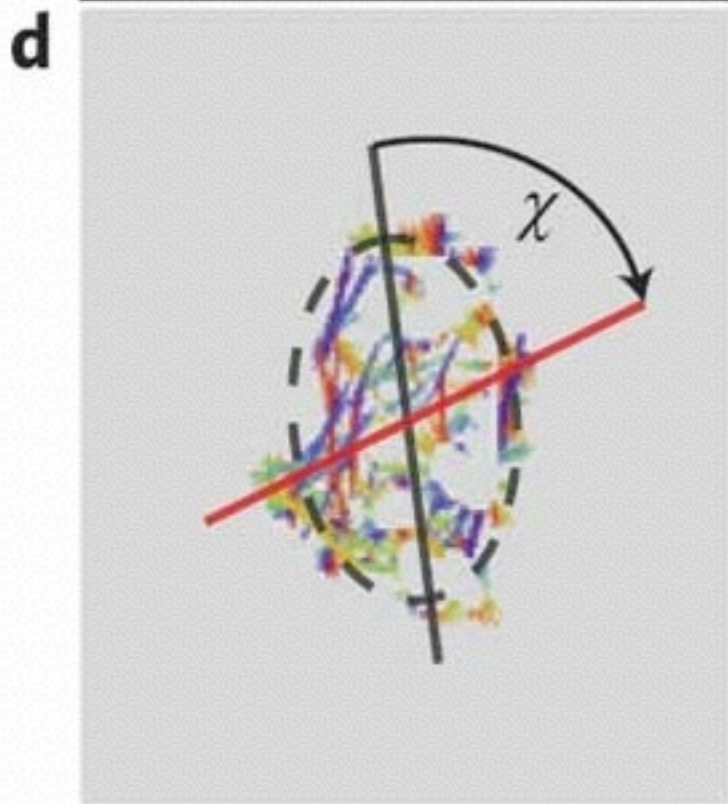
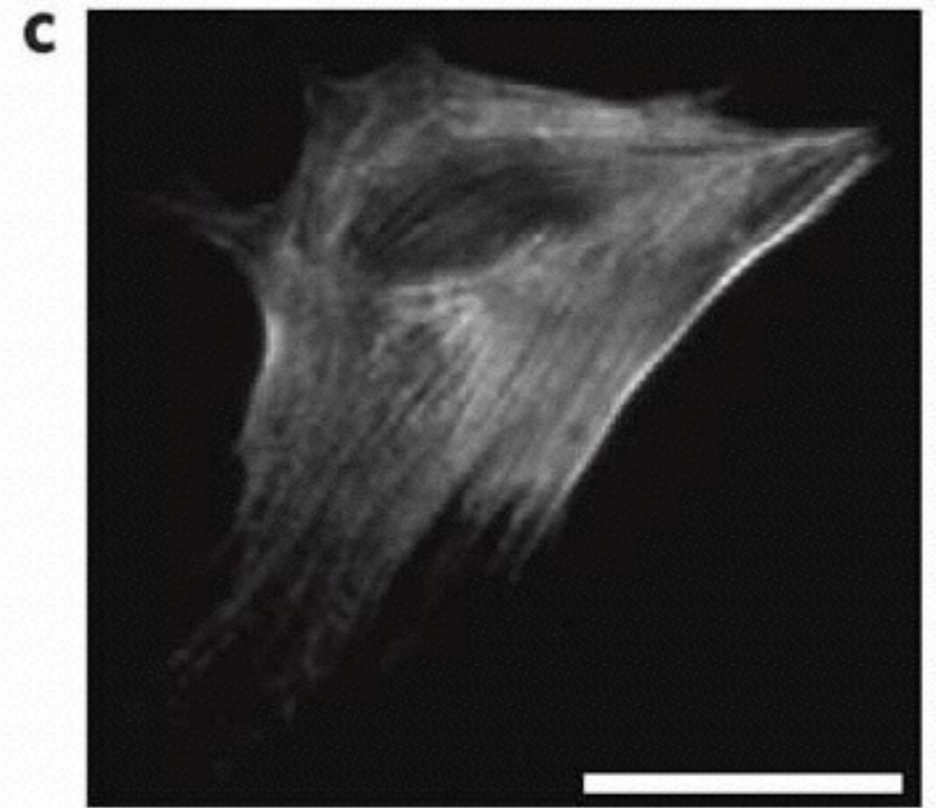
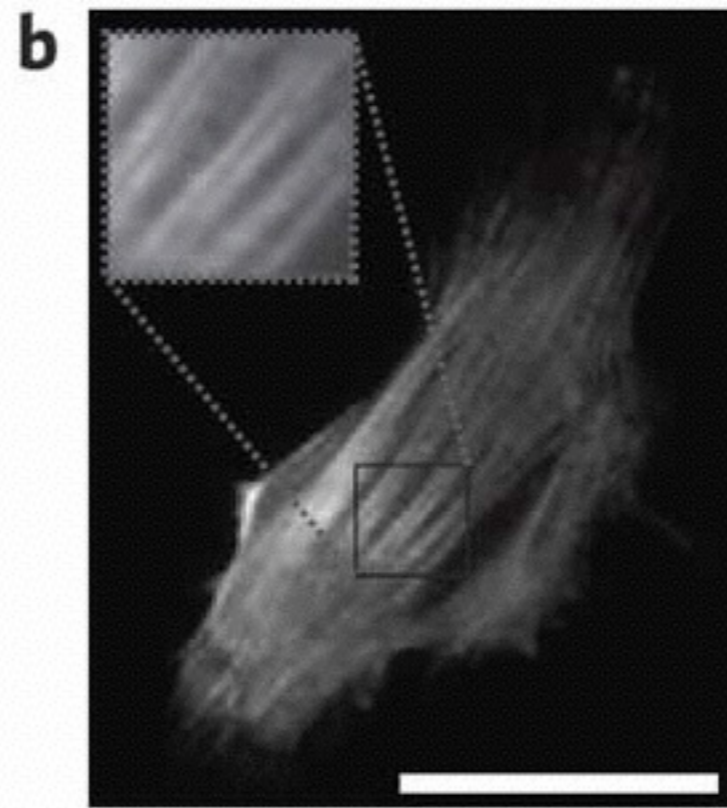
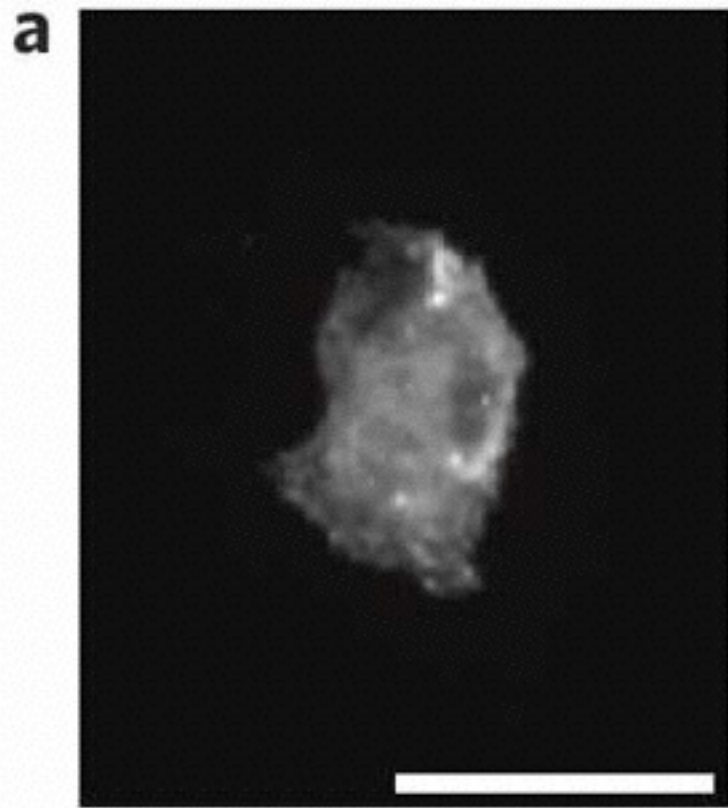


<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=80DhBLEhdzk>

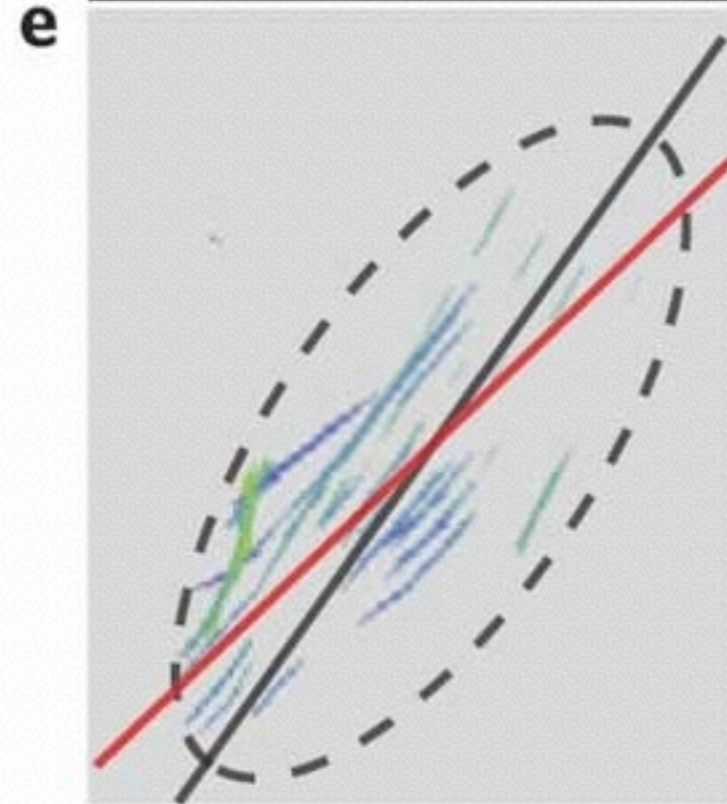
Jonathan Butcher's lab at Cornell University focuses on aortic valves, hoping to someday print replacement valves for children with heart disease



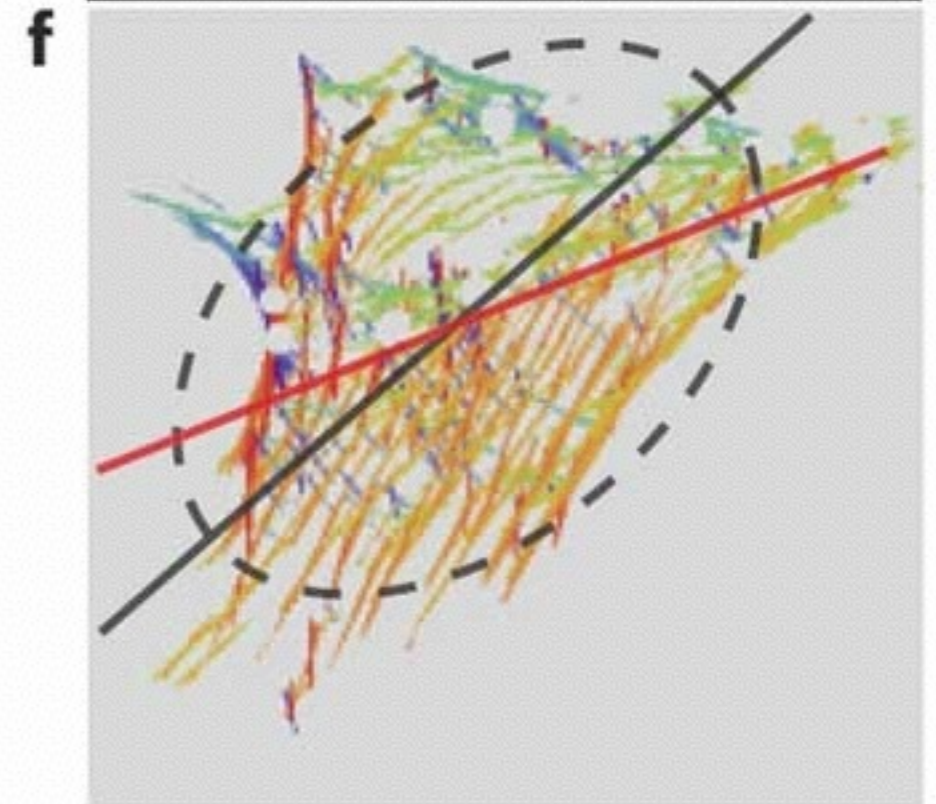
organ printing



$$\bar{r} = 1.67$$
$$\bar{S} = 0.08$$



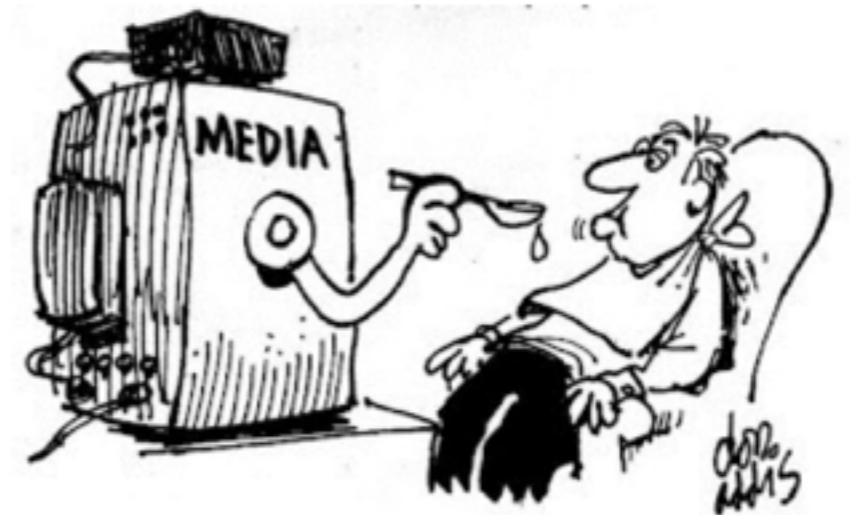
$$3.30$$
$$0.63$$



$$2.30$$
$$0.58$$

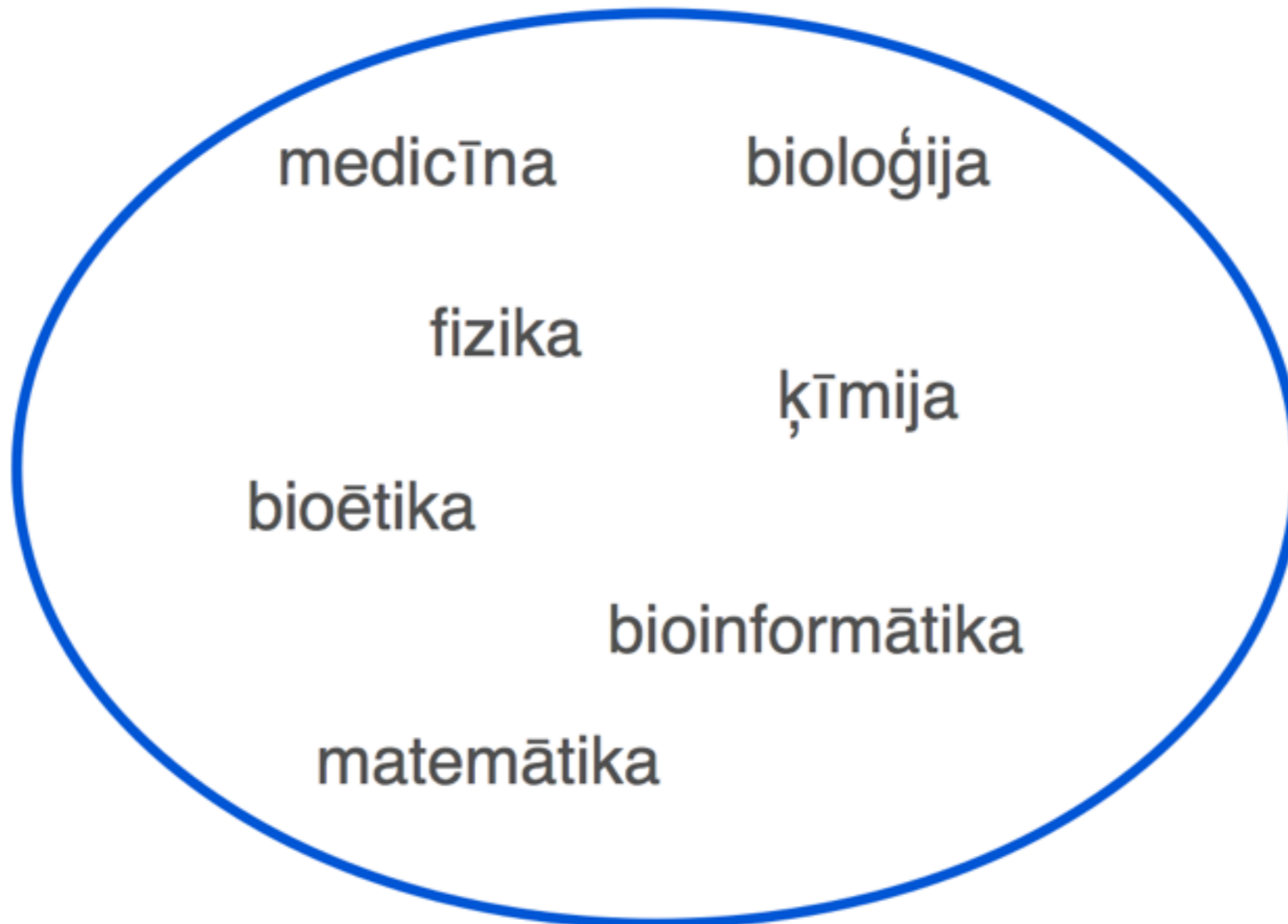
Noslēgumā...

- Vairāki klīniskie pētījumi ir parādījuši šūnu terapijas drošumu, tomēr jebkura informācija jāizvērtē kritiski



Noslēgumā...

šūnu terapija + gēnu terapija + audu inženierija



Noslēgumā...

- Joprojām nepieciešami fundamentāli pētījumi, kas sniegtu plašāku informāciju par šūnu darbības mehānismiem

