

Biology of perivascular progenitor cells

Paolo Madeddu, MD

*Chair Experimental Cardiovascular Medicine, Bristol Heart Institute,
University of Bristol*

CBCS Summer School on Cardiovascular Sciences

“Basic Mechanisms translated to the Clinic”

16-20 June 2013

European Heart House

Structure of presentation

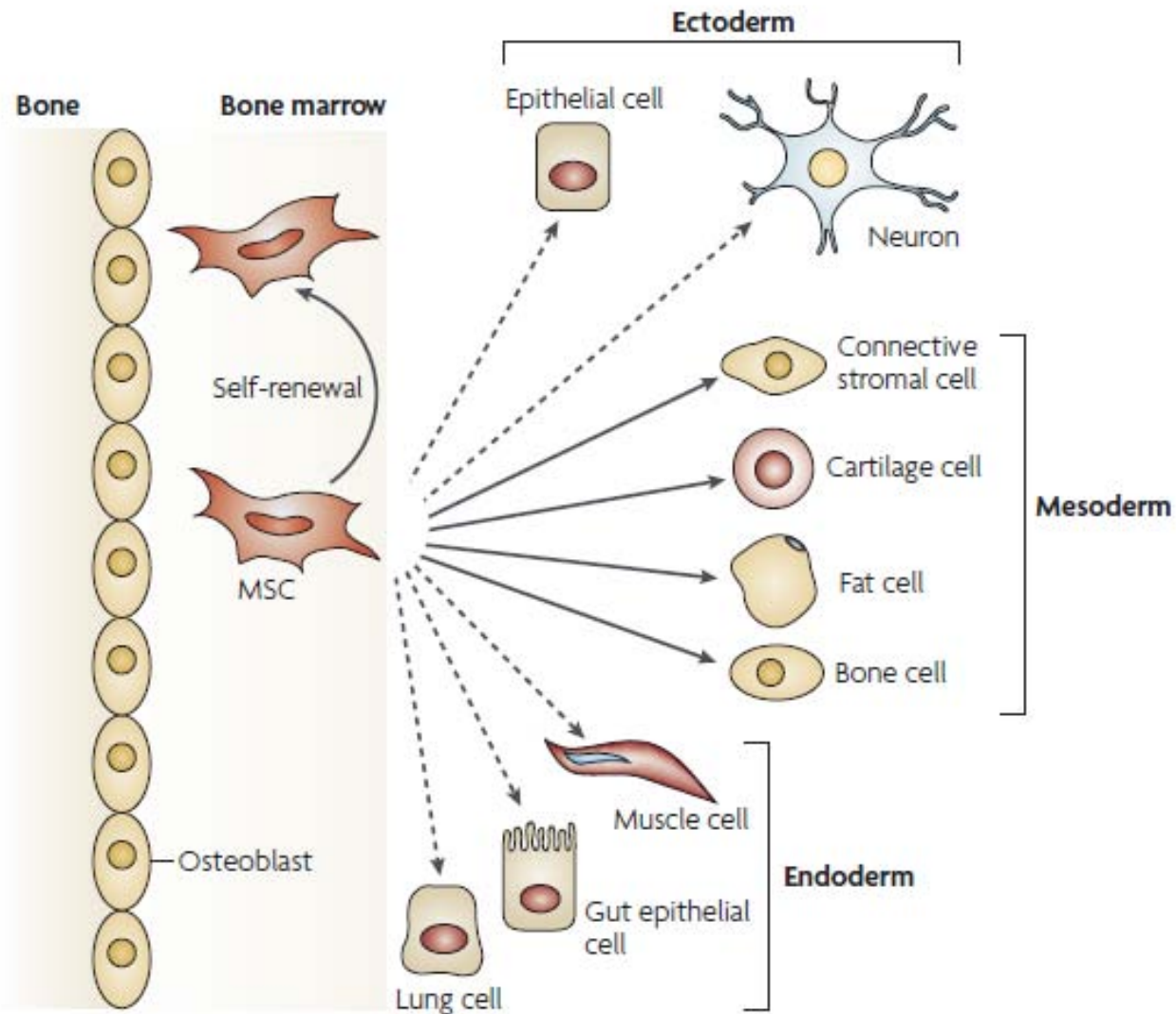
- Introducing mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs).
- Revisiting the identity/equivalence of perivascular MSCs, adventitial progenitor cells and pericytes.
- Illustrating the biology and therapeutic prospect of pericytes and adventitial progenitor cells.

The family of Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSCs)

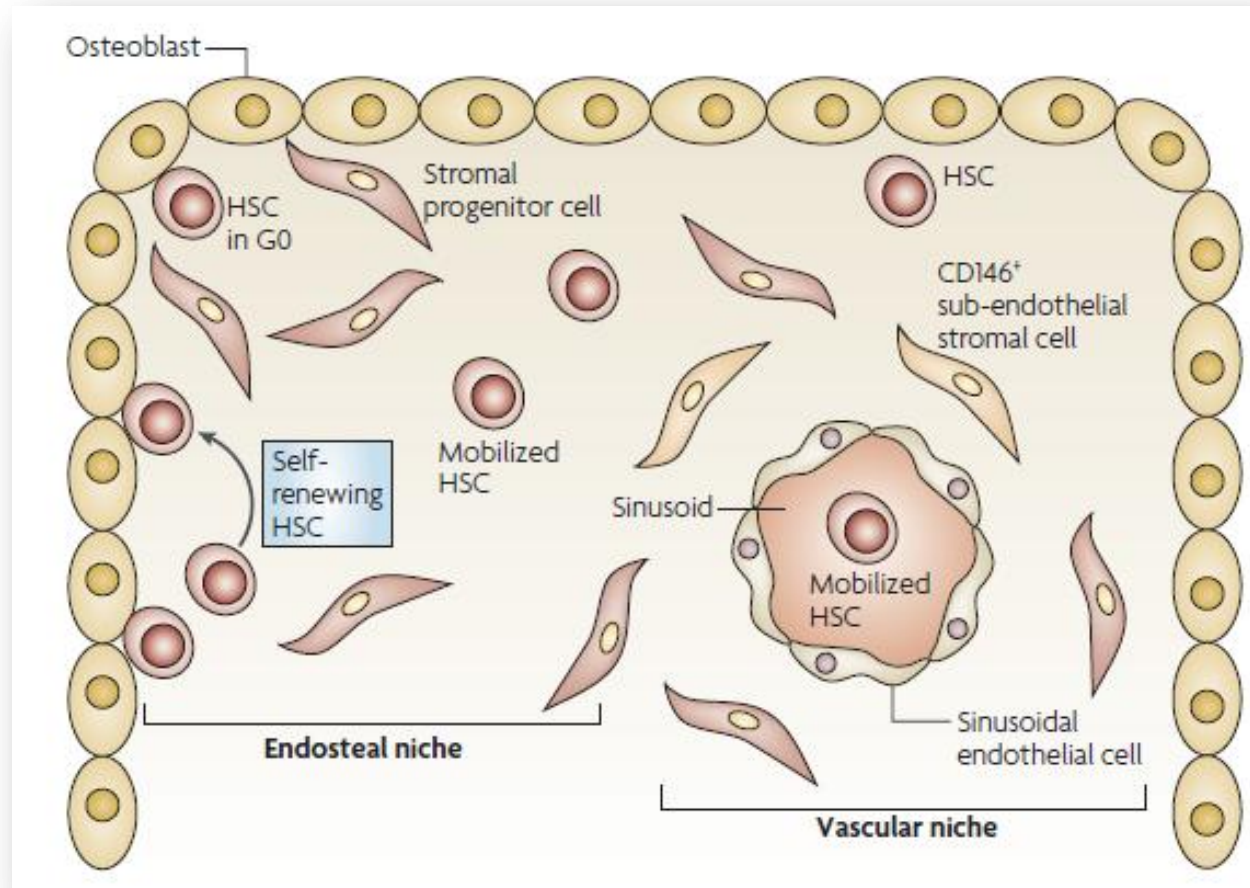
(ii) possessing self-renewal capacity and ability to differentiate *in vitro* into chondrogenic, osteogenic, adipogenic and myogenic lineages,

(iii) expressing CD73, CD90 and CD105 and being negative for CD34, CD11, CD19, CD45, CD79a, CD14, histocompatibility locus antigen HLA-DR.

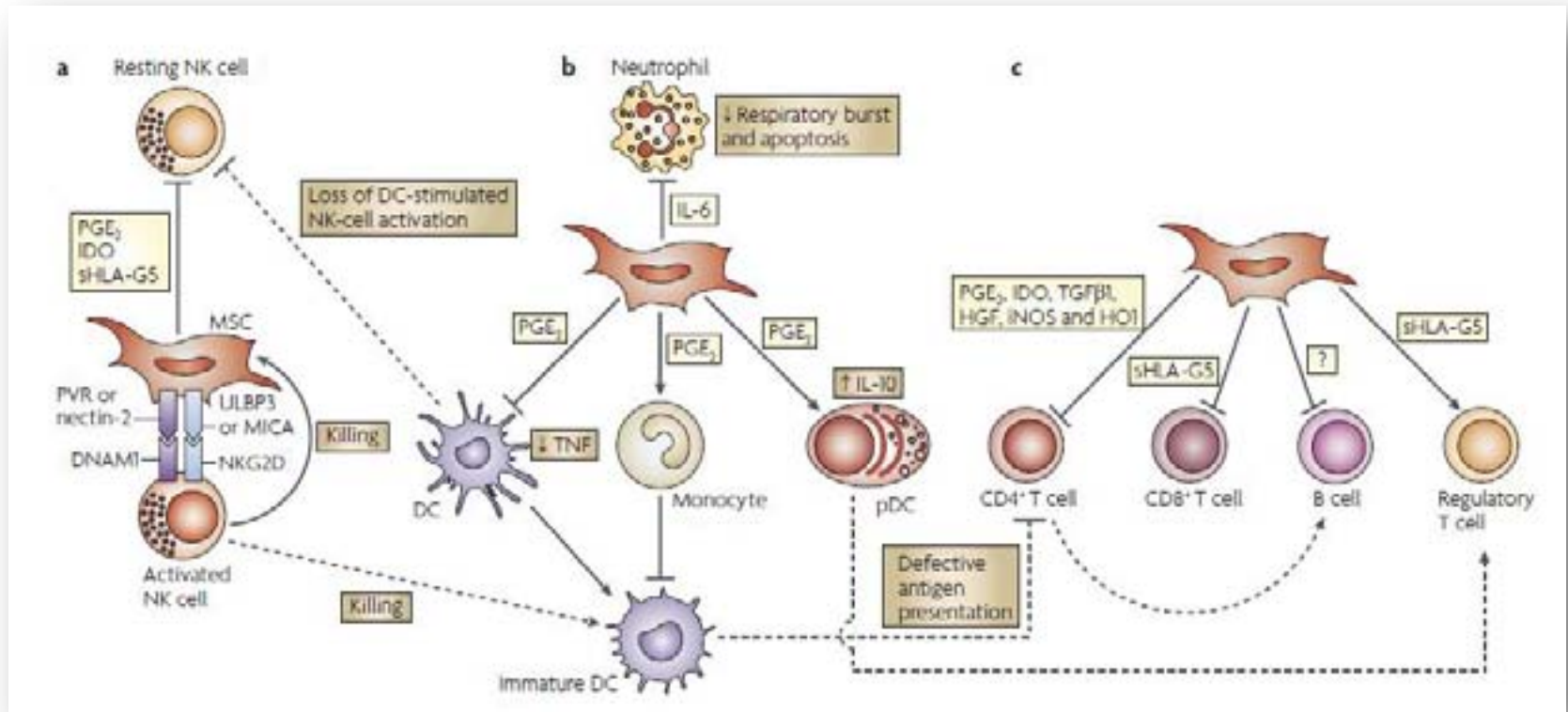
The term MSC was coined by Caplan after Friedenstein's discovery of multipotent stromal cells endowed of self renewal and plasticity



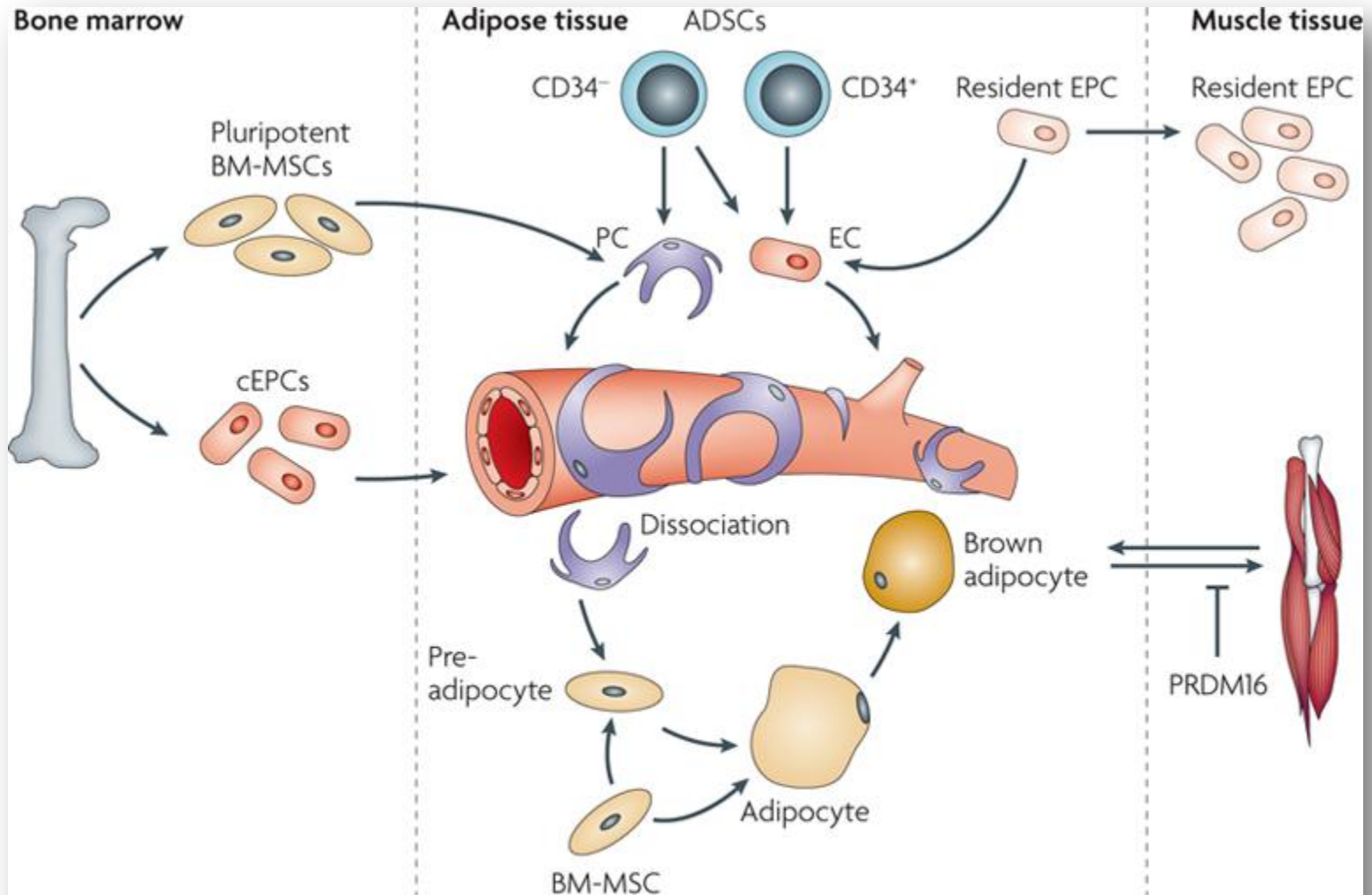
MSCs are part of the stromal cell pool that support the endosteal and vascular niches in bone marrow



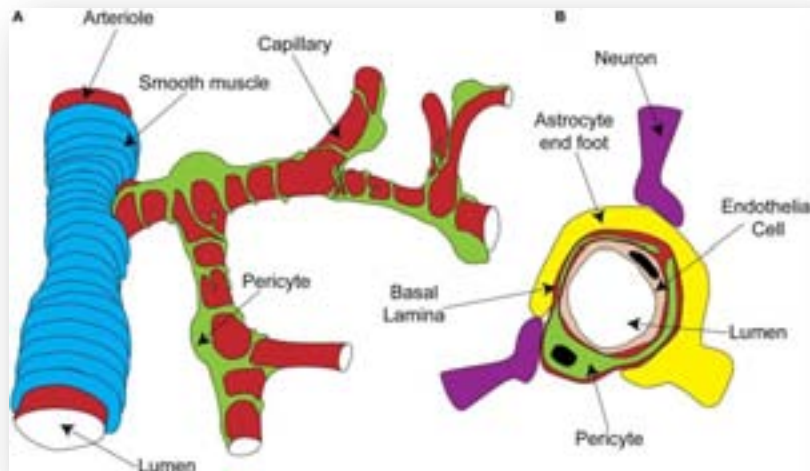
Interaction between MSCs and cells of acquired and innate immunity



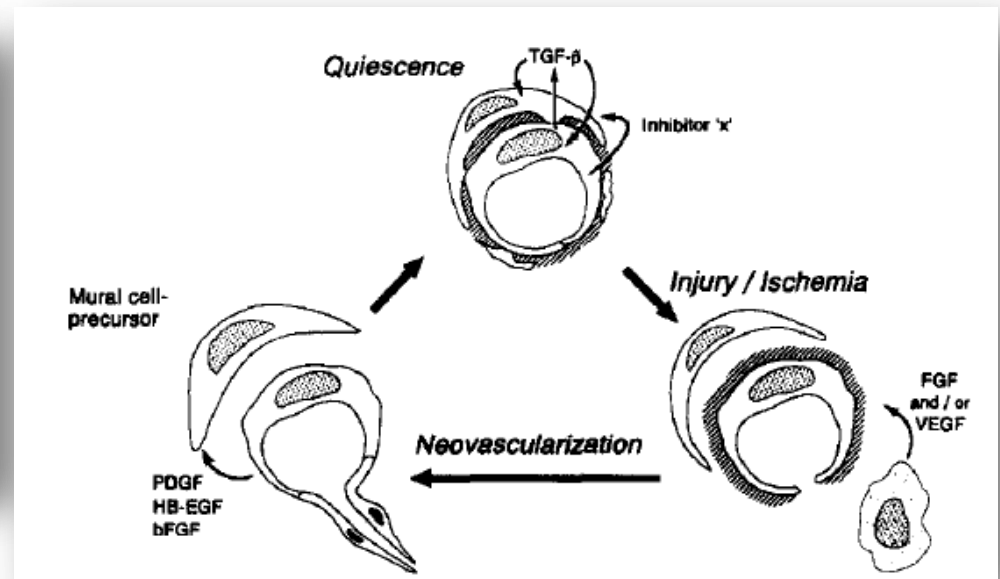
**MSCs are abundantly present in adult tissues:
the adipose tissue paradigm**



Pericytes: stabilizers of the vasculature

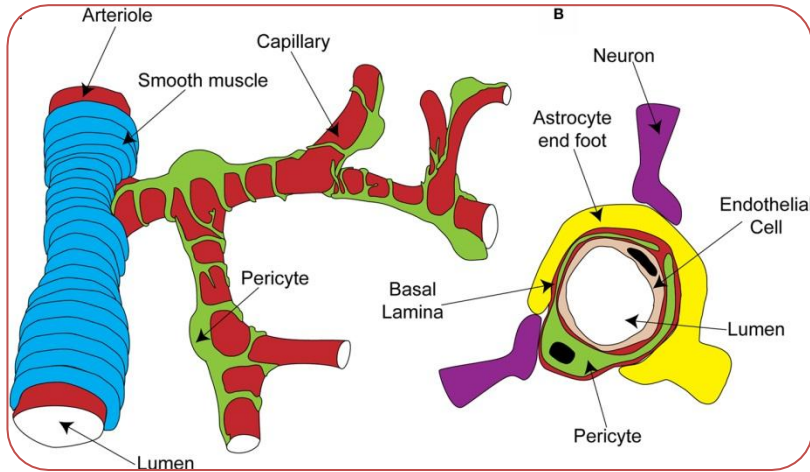


Hamilton et al *Frontiers in Neuroenergetics* 2010



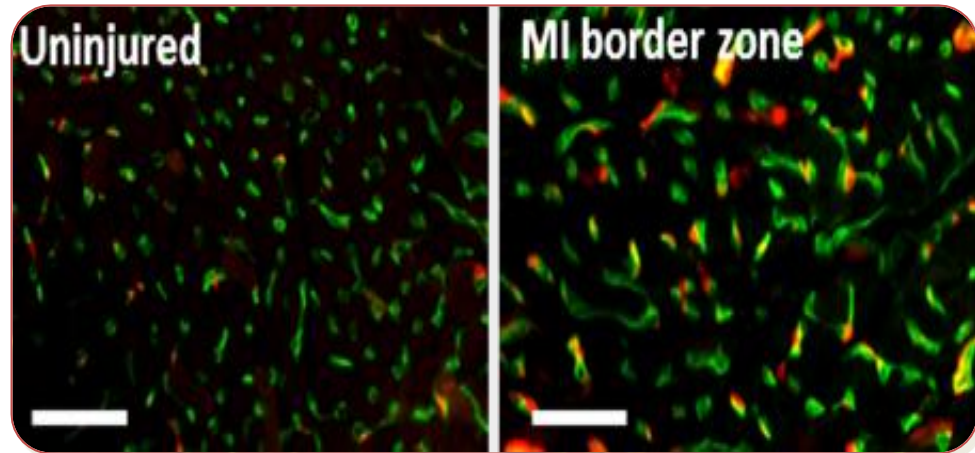
K.K. Hirschi, P.A. D'Amore / *Cardiovascular Research* 32 (1996) 687–698

Pericytes: stabilizers of the vasculature

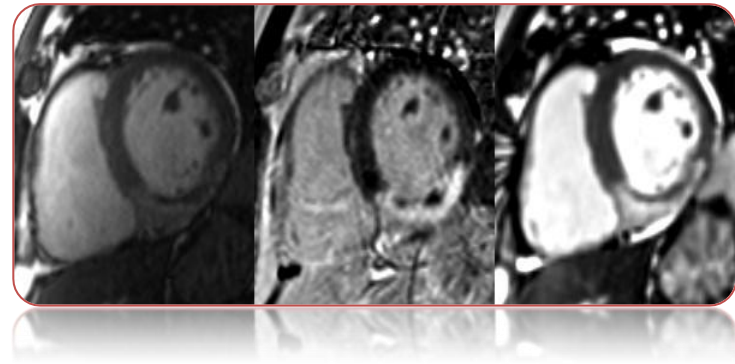
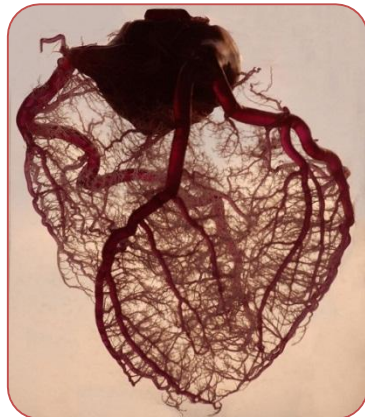


Hamilton et al Frontiers in Neuroenergetics 2010

NG2+ pericytes in mouse heart

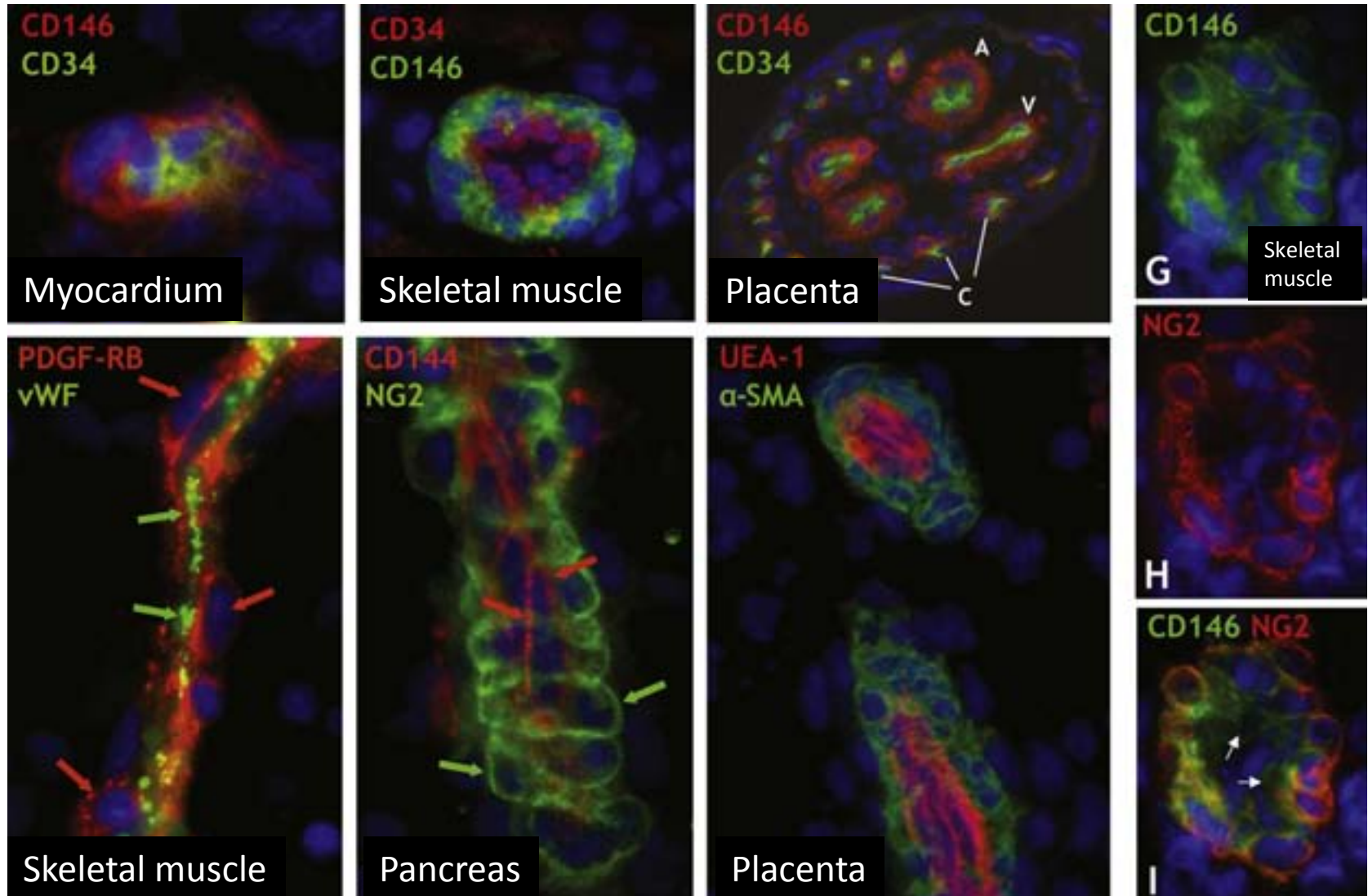


Mitchel and Madeddu, unpublished

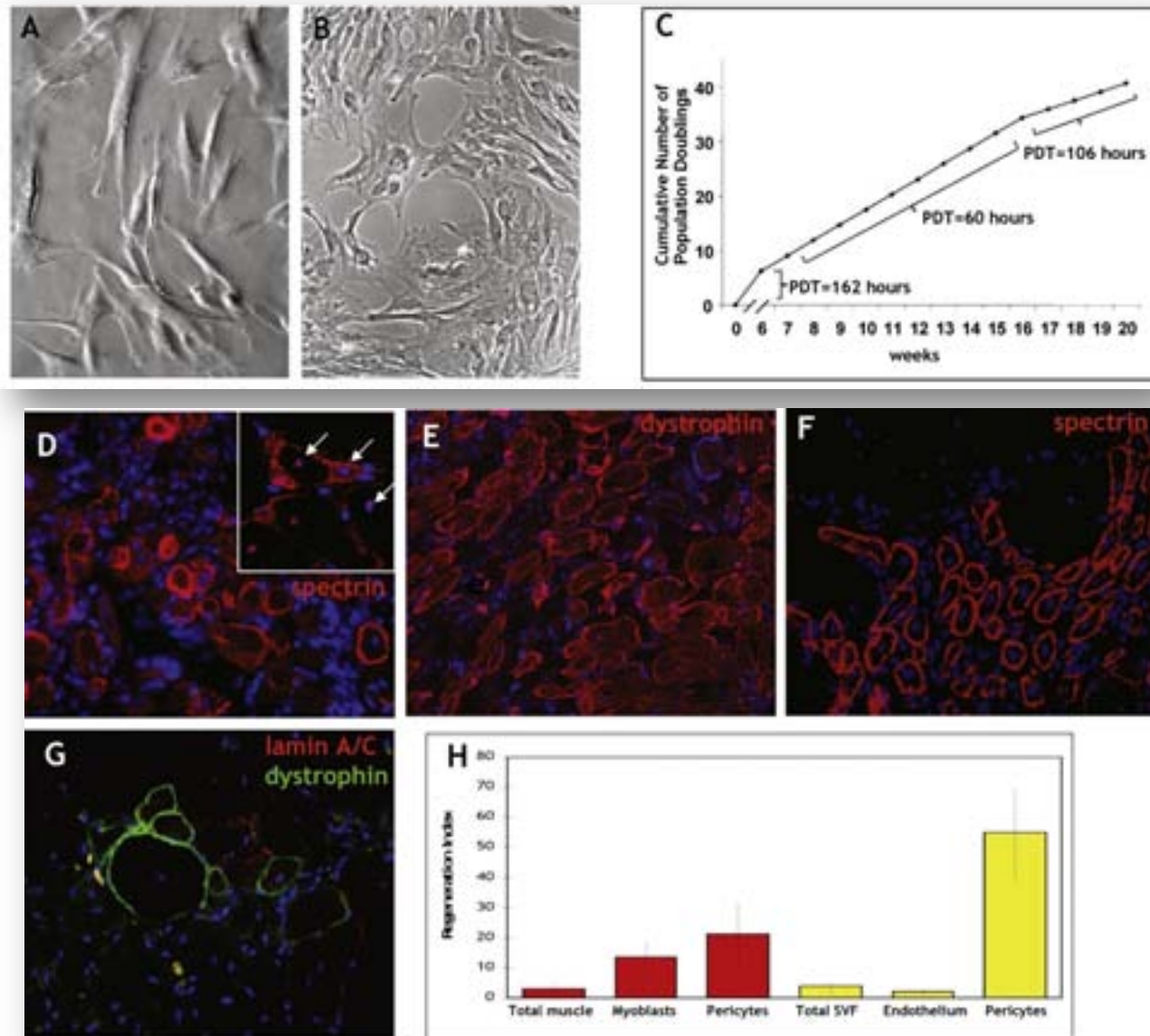


Berry et al Circ Cardiovasc Imaging 2010

Perivascular CD146+ pericytes are present in different organs



CD146+ Pericytes expanded in culture regenerate skeletal muscle in dystrophin-deficient mice



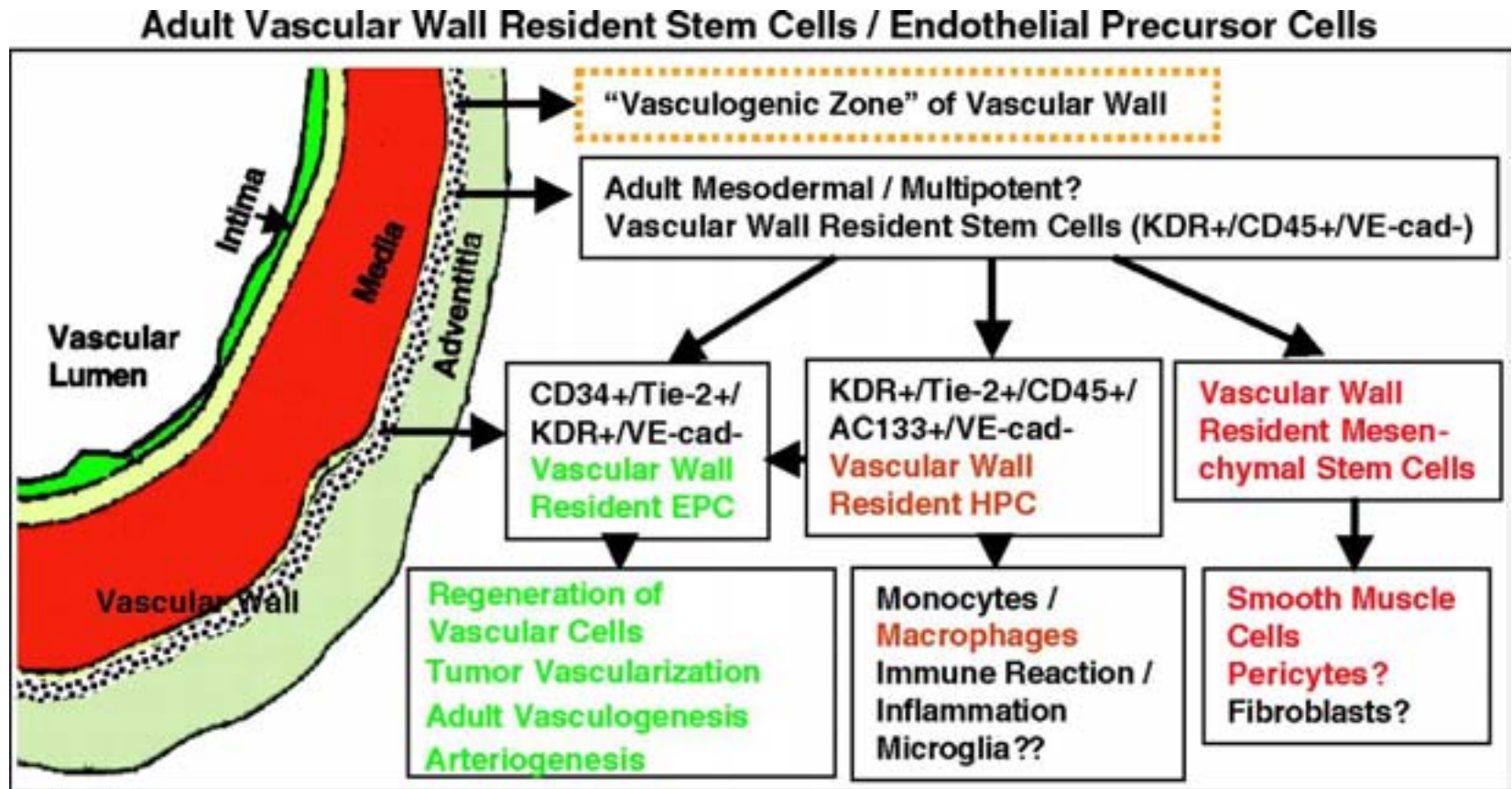
THE WALL

- The presence of early progenitor cells, named mesoangioblasts because of their ability to differentiate into endothelial cells and other mesodermal lineages, has been already demonstrated in the embryonic dorsal aorta.
- Moreover, hematopoietic stem cells are generated from *hemogenic endothelium* in the embryonic aortic wall.

Minasi MG, Riminucci M, De Angelis L, *et al.* The meso-angioblast: a multipotent, self-renewing cell that originates from the dorsal aorta and differentiates into most mesodermal tissues.

Development. 2002; 129: 2773–83.

Hypothetical scheme of the 'vasculogenic zone'



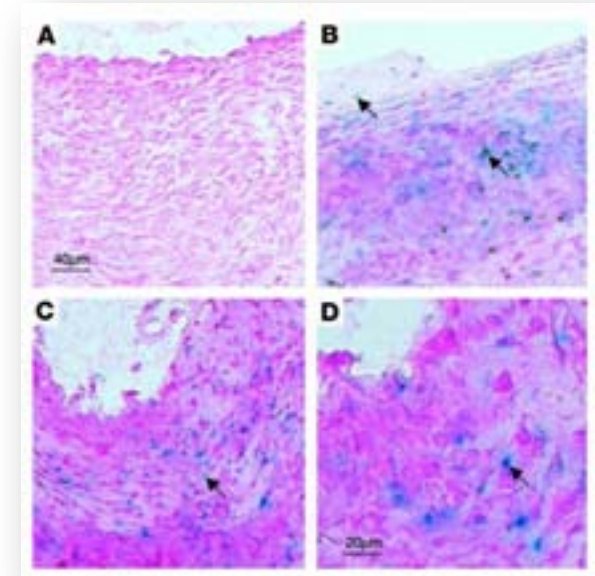
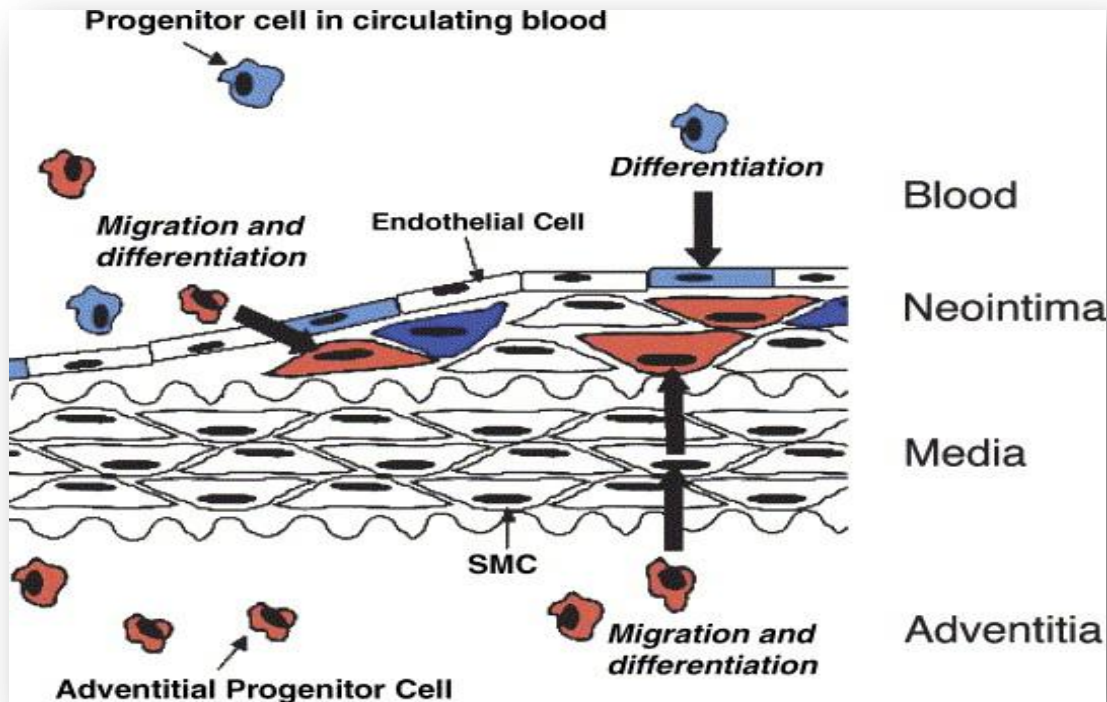
Zengin E et al. Development 2006;133:1543-1551

Table 1 Comparison between human pericytes and adventitial perivascular cells [21, 22]

	Pericytes	Adventitial cells
Perivascular location	Capillaries and microvessels	Large vessels
Human tissue origin	Adult, foetal and embryonic skeletal muscle and pancreas, adult WAT, foetal skin, small intestine, brain, foetal and embryonic BM, term and mid-term placenta	Adult WAT, foetal skeletal muscle, lung and BM
FACS selection	CD146+CD34-CD56-CD45-	CD34+CD31-CD146-CD45-
Markers <i>in vitro</i>	CD146, NG2, PDGFR β , α SMA, CD90, CD73, CD105, CD44, ALP, nestin, vimentin	CD34, CD90, CD73, CD105, CD44, vimentin
Markers <i>in vivo</i>	CD146, NG2, PDGFR β , α SMA, CD90, CD73, CD105, CD44, ALP	CD34, CD90, CD73, CD105, CD44
Documented differentiation potential	Osteogenic, adipogenic, chondrogenic, myogenic	Osteogenic, adipogenic, chondrogenic, pericytic

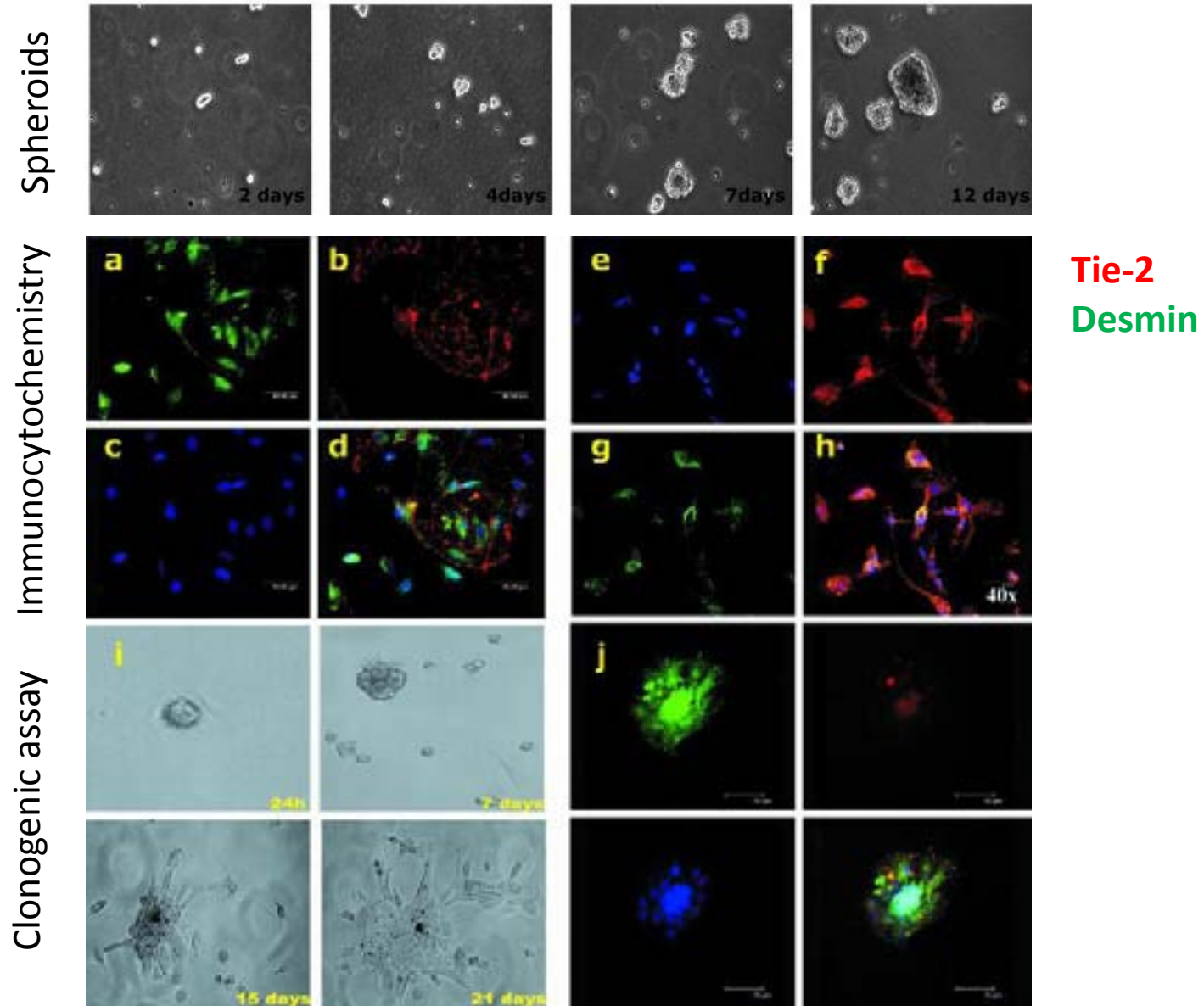
	Cell line identificative markers	References
Mesangioblasts	<u>Mesenchymal</u> : CD13 ⁺ , CD73 ⁺ , CD44 ⁺ , CD49b ⁺ <u>Pericyte</u> : NG2 ⁺ , CD105 ⁺ <u>Endothelial</u> : Tie2 ⁺ , KDR ⁺ , CD31 ⁺ , CD34 ⁺ , <u>HMT</u> : CD133 ⁺ , CD45 ⁺	Morosetti, 2011, Acta Myol.
Cordblood MSC	<u>Mesenchymal</u> : CD71 ⁺ , CD73 ⁺ , CD80 ⁺ , CD105 ⁺ <u>Pericyte</u> : NG2 ⁺ , ALP ⁺ <u>Endothelial</u> : CD146 ⁺ , CD34 ⁺ , <u>HMT</u> : CD45 ⁺	Bosch, 2012, Stem Cell Dev
Humbeical cord perivascular cells	<u>Mesenchymal</u> : CD56 ⁺ , CD71 ⁺ , CD73 ⁺ , CD90 ⁺ , CD105 ⁺ , CD44 ⁺ , desmin ⁺ , <u>Pericyte</u> : RGS5 ⁺ <u>Endothelial</u> : CD34 ⁺	Bosch, 2012, Stem Cell Dev
Human foetal aorta VPCs	<u>Mesenchymal</u> : desmin ⁺ <u>Pericyte</u> : NG2 ⁺ <u>Endothelial</u> : Tie2 ⁺ , KDR ⁺ , CD31 ⁺ , CD34 ⁺ , <u>HMT</u> : CD133 ⁺ , CD45 ⁺	Invernici, 2007, Am . J. Pathol. Invernici, 2008, Cytotechnology
Muscular and tissue pericytes	<u>Mesenchymal</u> : CD13 ⁺ , CD73 ⁺ , CD44 ⁺ , CD90 ⁺ , aSMA ⁺ ALP <u>Pericyte</u> : NG2 ⁺ , CD105 ⁺ , ALP ⁺ , RGS5 ⁺ , PDGFR ⁺ <u>Endothelial</u> : CD146 ⁺ , CD31 ⁺ , CD34 ⁺ , <u>HMT</u> : CD45 ⁺	Dellavalle, 2007, Nat. Cell Biol. Corcelli, 2012, Stem Cells Dev Crisan, 2008, Cell Stem Cell Psaltis, 2011, J. Cardiovasc. Transl. Res.
Vascular wall resident multipotent SCs	<u>Mesenchymal</u> : CD73 ⁺ , CD44 ⁺ , CD90 ⁺ , desmin ⁺ , aSMA ⁺ , CD29 ⁺ <u>Pericyte</u> : NG2 ^{+/+} , CD105 ⁺ , PDGFR ⁺ <u>Endothelial</u> : Tie2 ⁺ , KDR ⁺ , CD31 ⁺ , CD34 ⁺ , CD146 ⁺ <u>HMT</u> : CD133 ⁺ , CD45 ⁺ , CD68 ⁺ , CD19 ⁺ , CD29 ⁺	Ergun, 2010, Antioxid Redox Signal Klein, 2011, Plos one
SVPs	<u>Mesenchymal</u> : CD90 ⁺ , CD44 ⁺ , desmin ⁺ , CD13 ⁺ , CD73 ⁺ , CD29 ⁺ , CD49 ⁺ , aSMA ⁺ , CD59 ⁺ <u>Pericyte</u> : NG2 ⁺ , CD105 ⁺ , PDGFR ⁺ , <u>Endothelial</u> : Tie2 ⁺ , CD146 ⁺ , CD31 ⁺ , CD34 ^{+/+} , <u>HMT</u> : CD133 ⁺ , CD45 ⁺	Campagnolo, 2010, Circulation

Adventitial Progenitor Cells Contribute to Arteriosclerosis

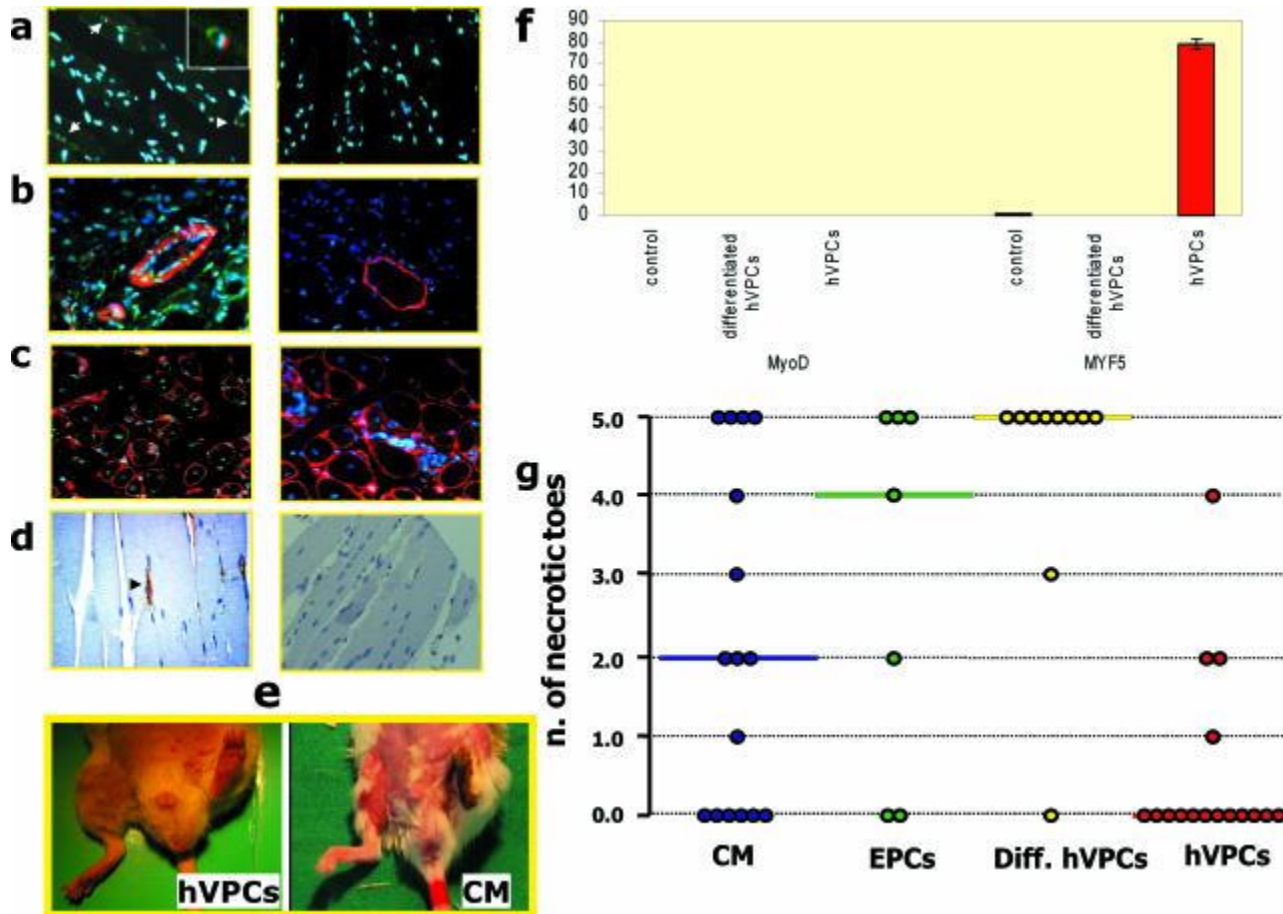


Hu et al. J Clin Invest. 2004

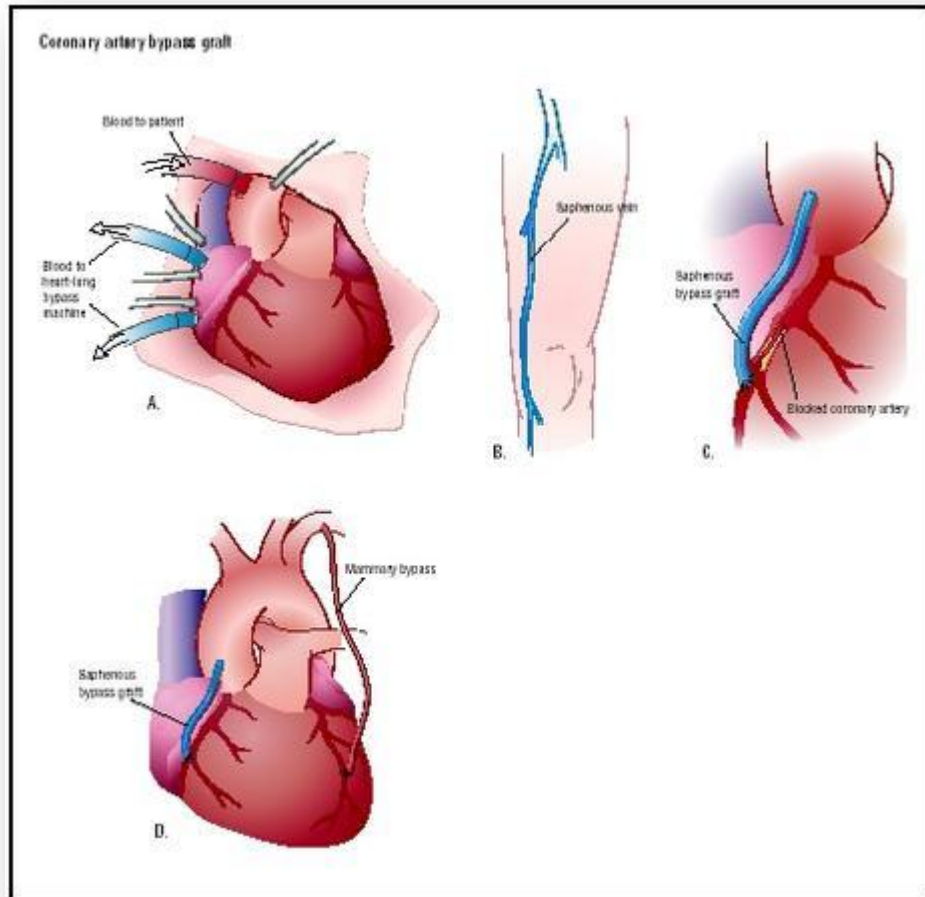
Human fetal aorta contains vascular progenitor cells capable of inducing vasculogenesis, angiogenesis, and myogenesis



Human fetal aorta vascular progenitor cells transplantation in a murine model of peripheral ischemia



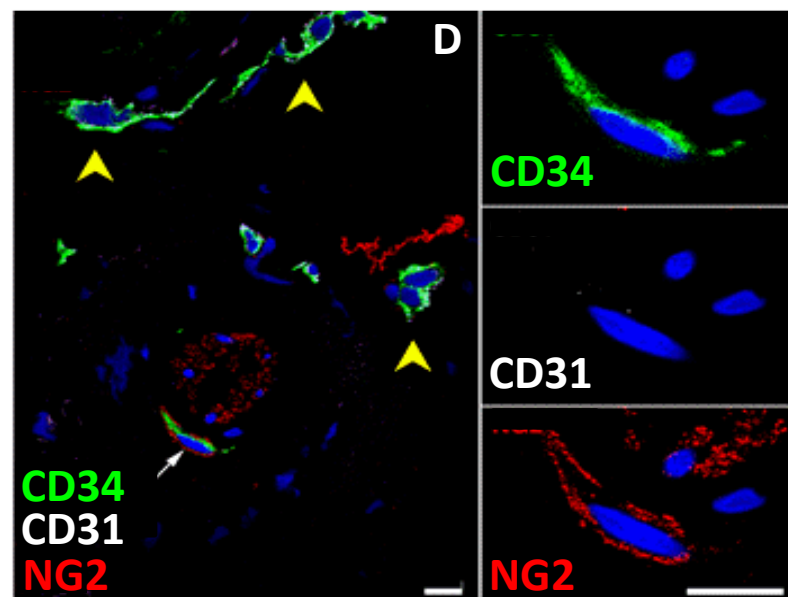
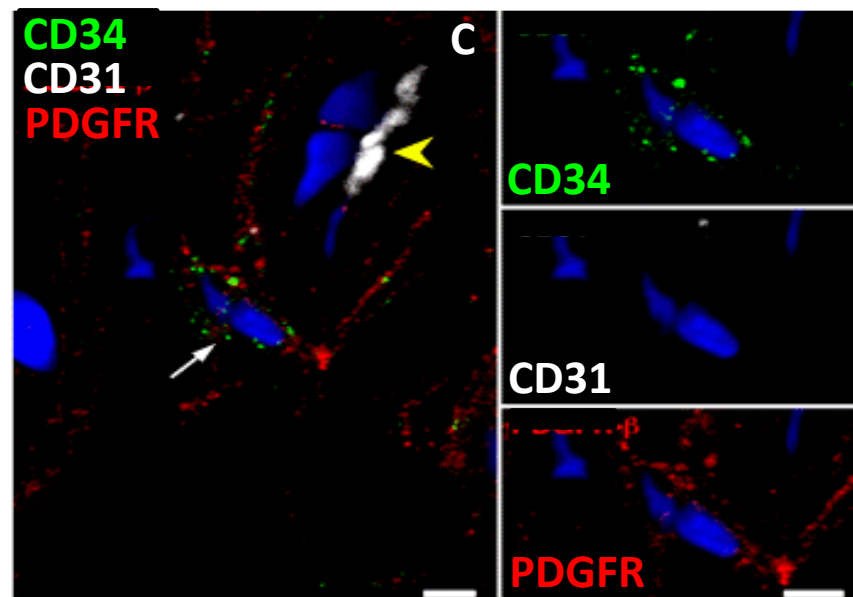
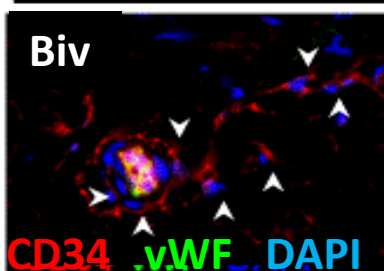
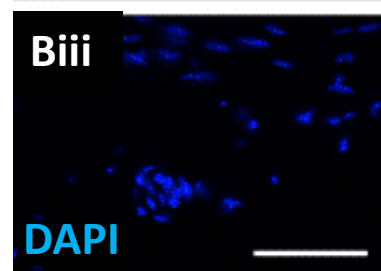
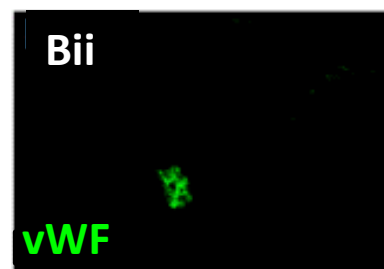
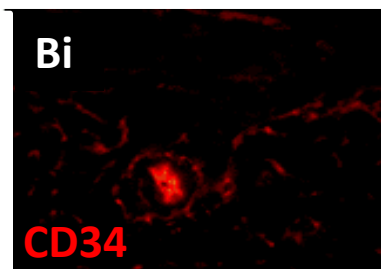
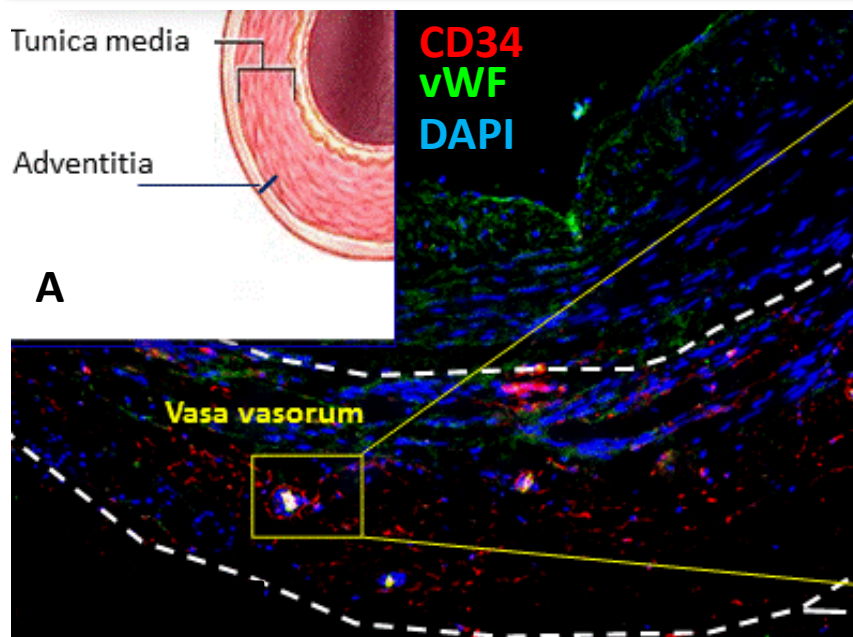
A convenient source of autologous progenitor cells



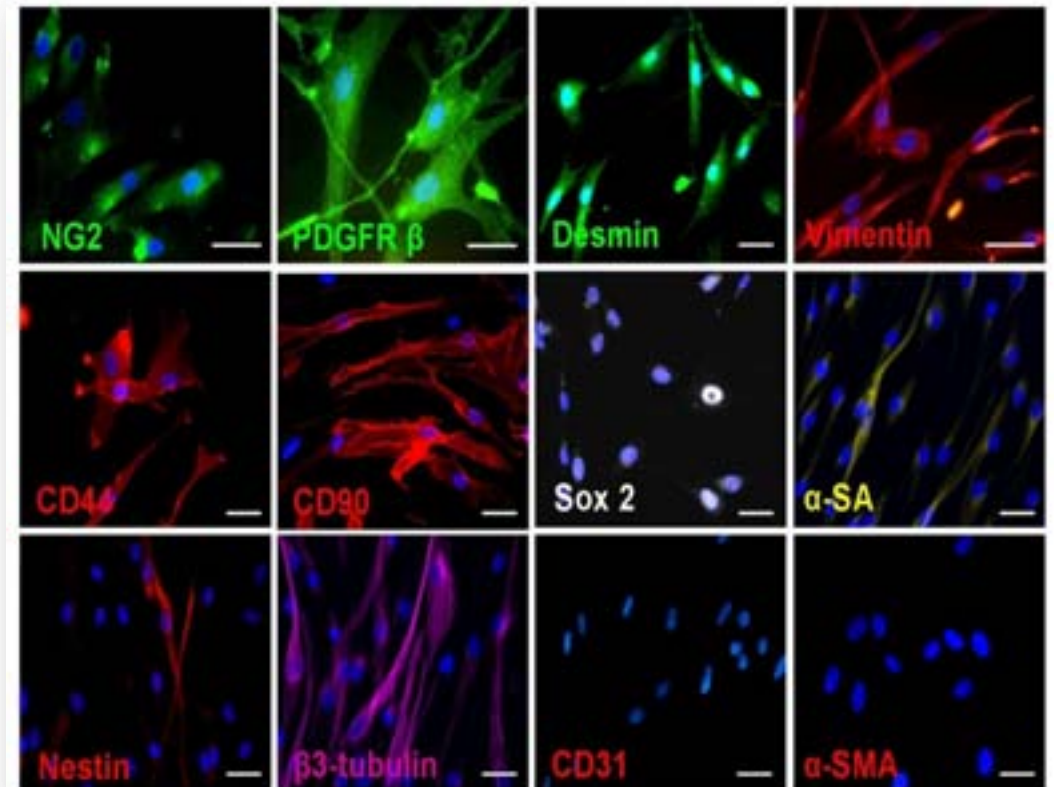
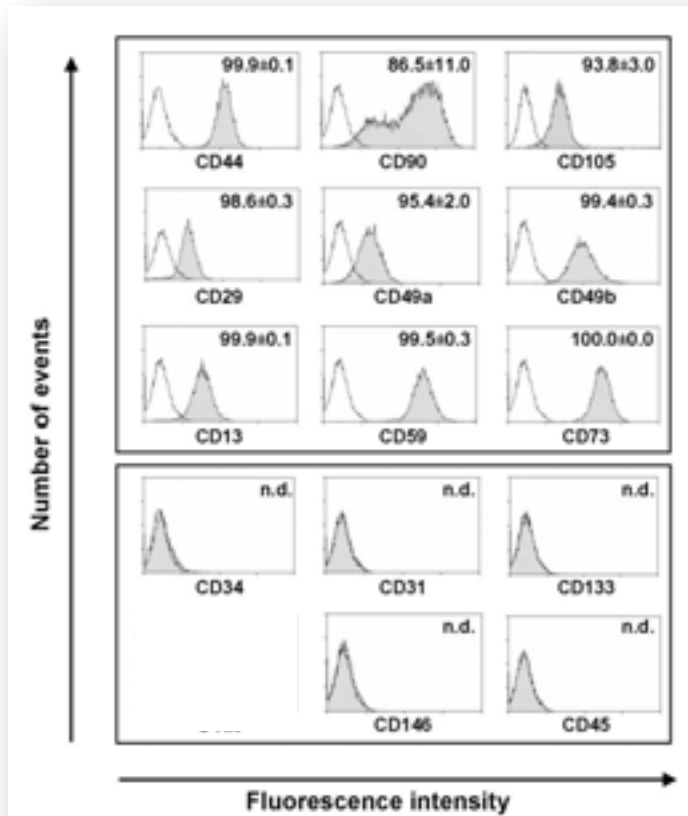
Vein leftover



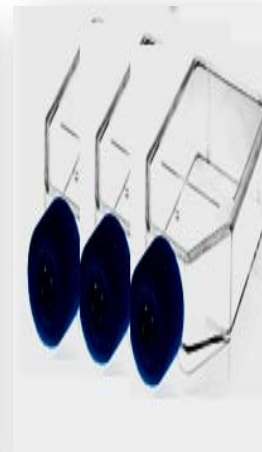
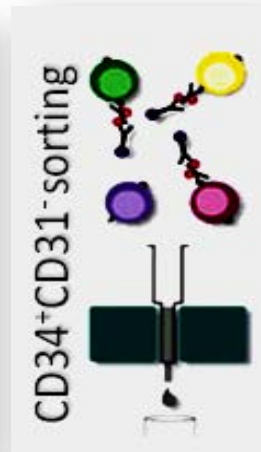
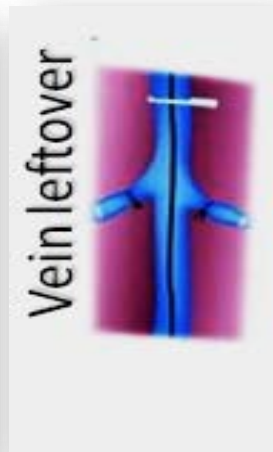
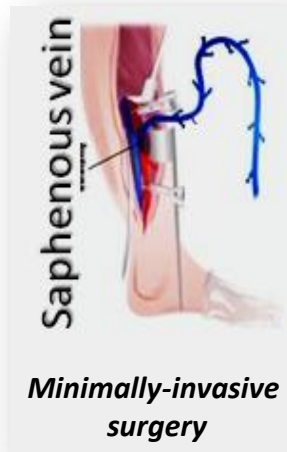
Localisation of SVPs in human saphenous vein adventitia



Expansion and characterization of SVPs from polyclonal preparations

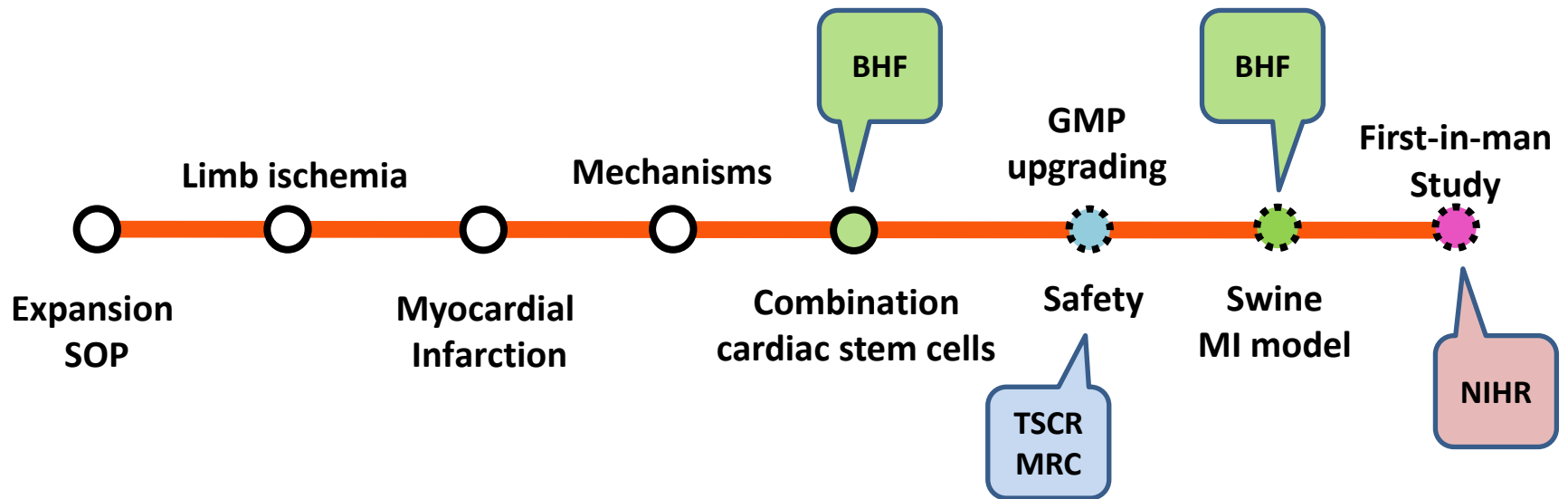


Current standard operating protocol

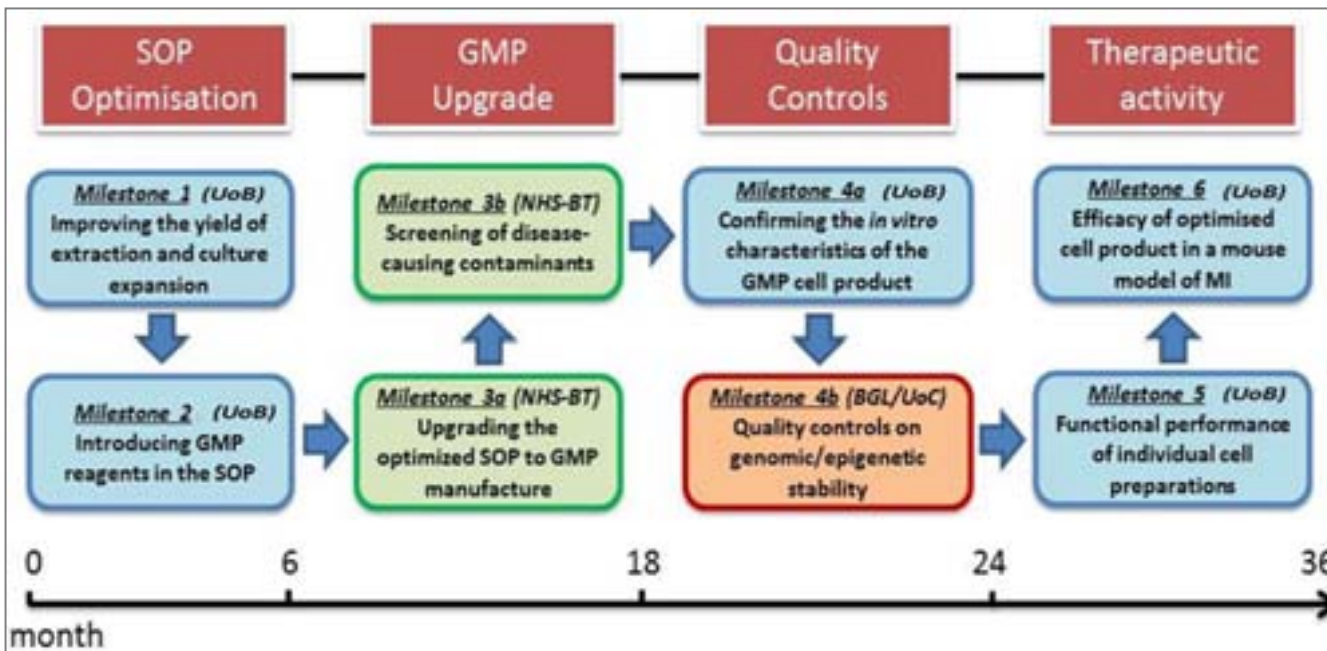


- Current SOP allowed successful expansion in 63% of 35 tested lines, which reached the therapeutic target of 30-50 million viable SVPs at passage 8 (P8) in ~10 weeks.
- Functional tests in 15 SV pericyte (SVP) lines, of which 10 derived from leftovers of coronary artery bypass grafts (CABG-SVP) and 5 from wastes of varicose SV from subjects with no evidence of coronary disease (NC-SVP)

The roadmap to first-in-man clinical trial

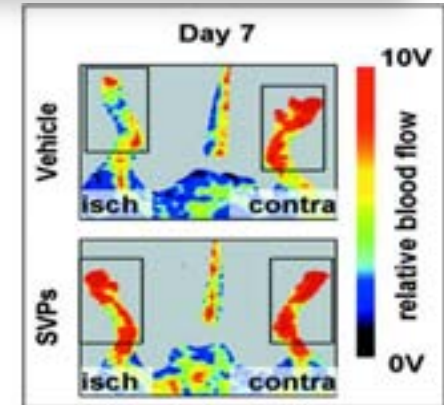
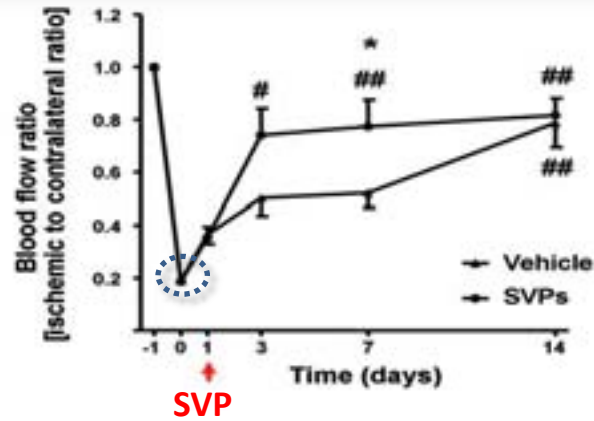
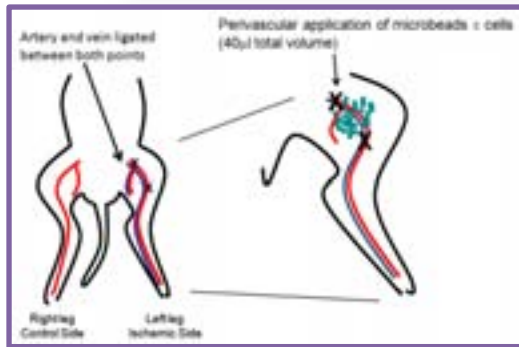


GMP upgrade and quality controls NHS-BT , NHS-BLG and Cambridge Cancer UK

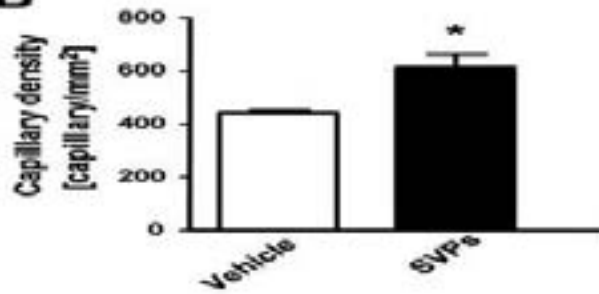


SVPs transplantation in a limb ischaemia model

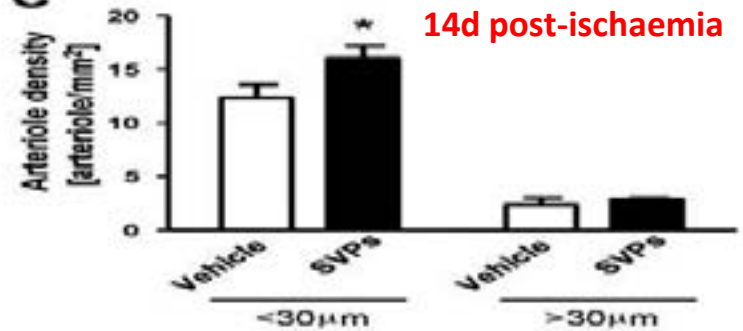
A



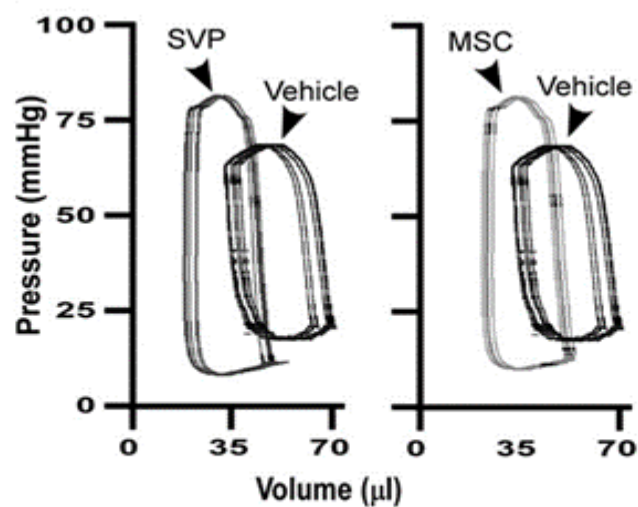
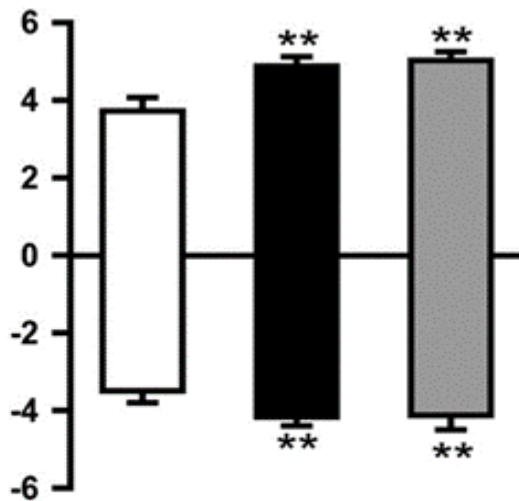
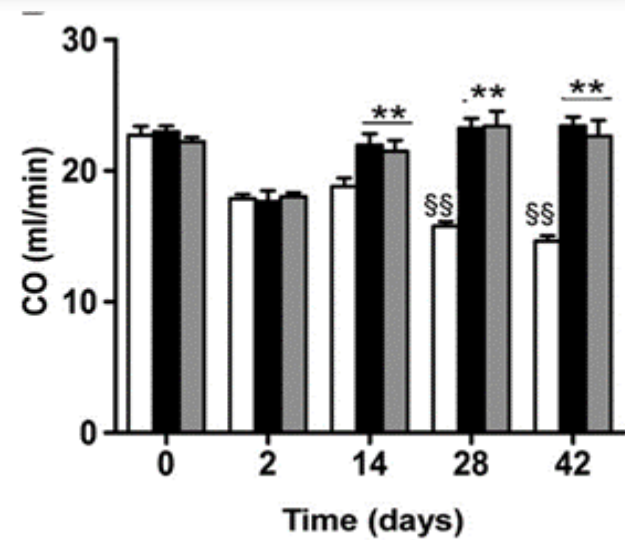
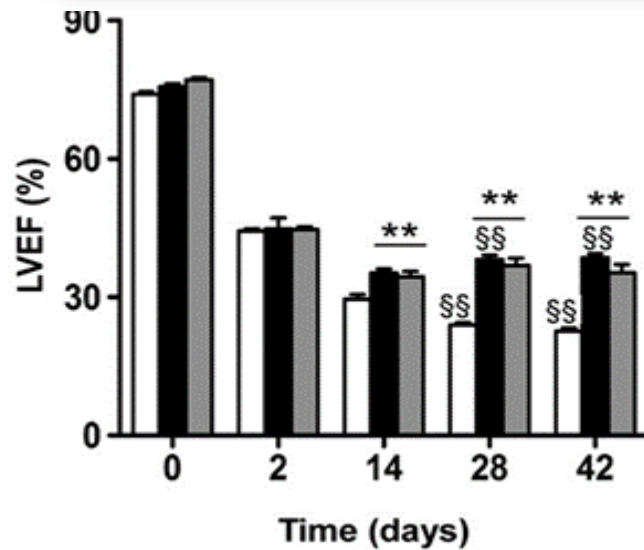
B



C

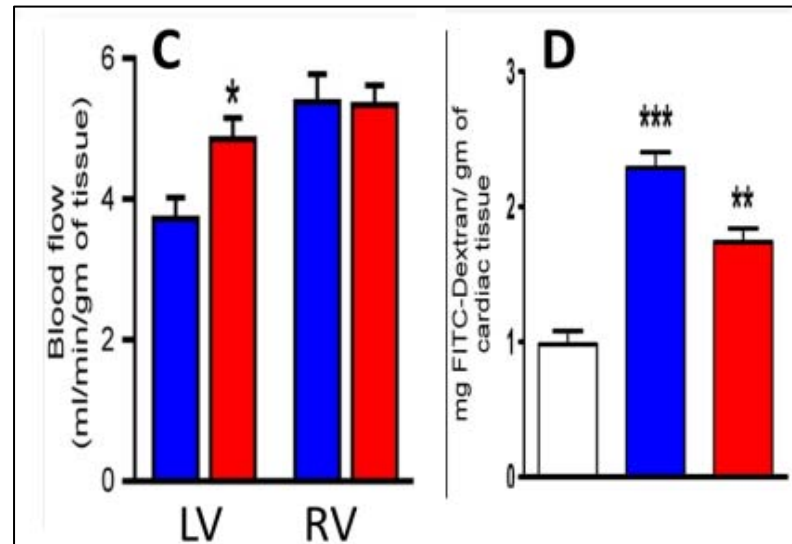
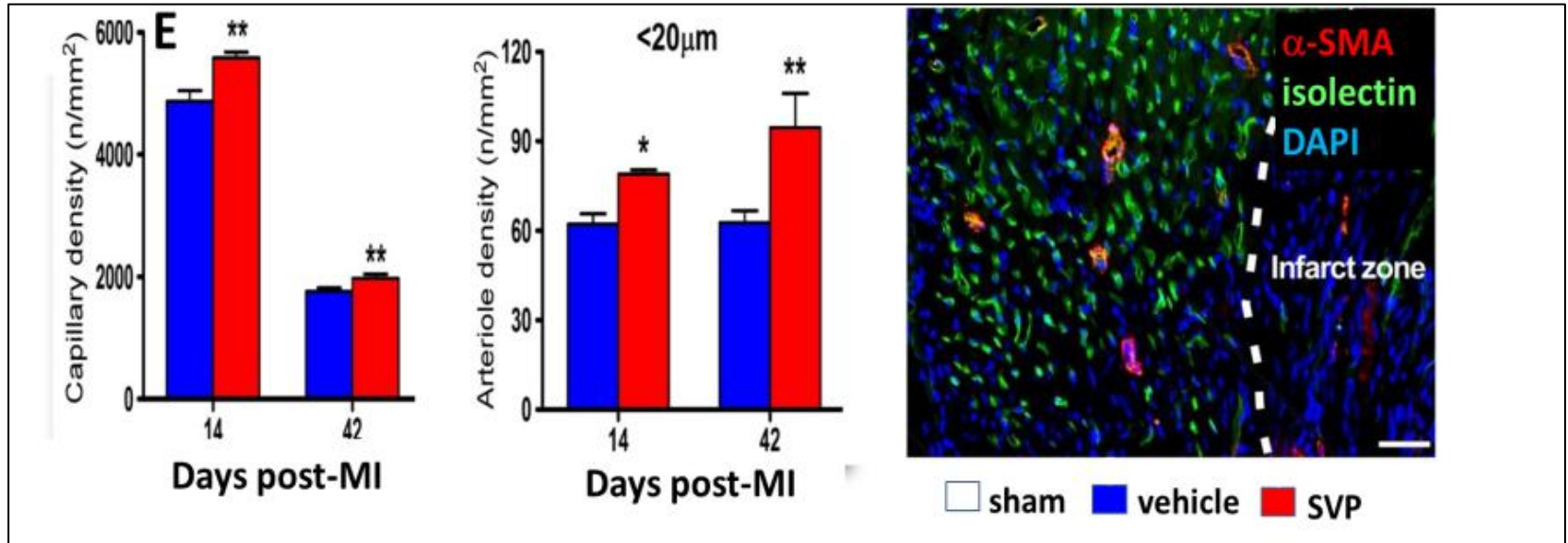


SVPs transplantation in a acute MI model

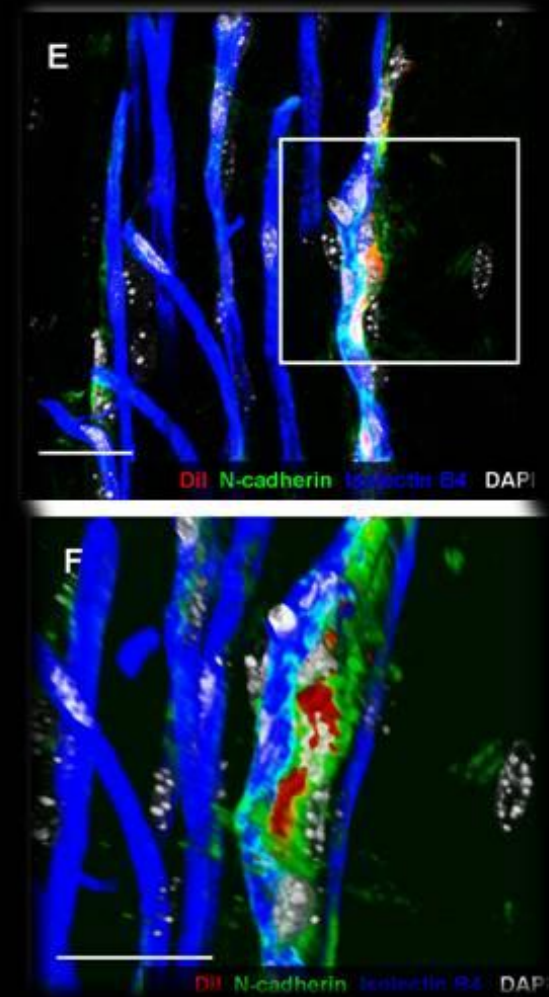
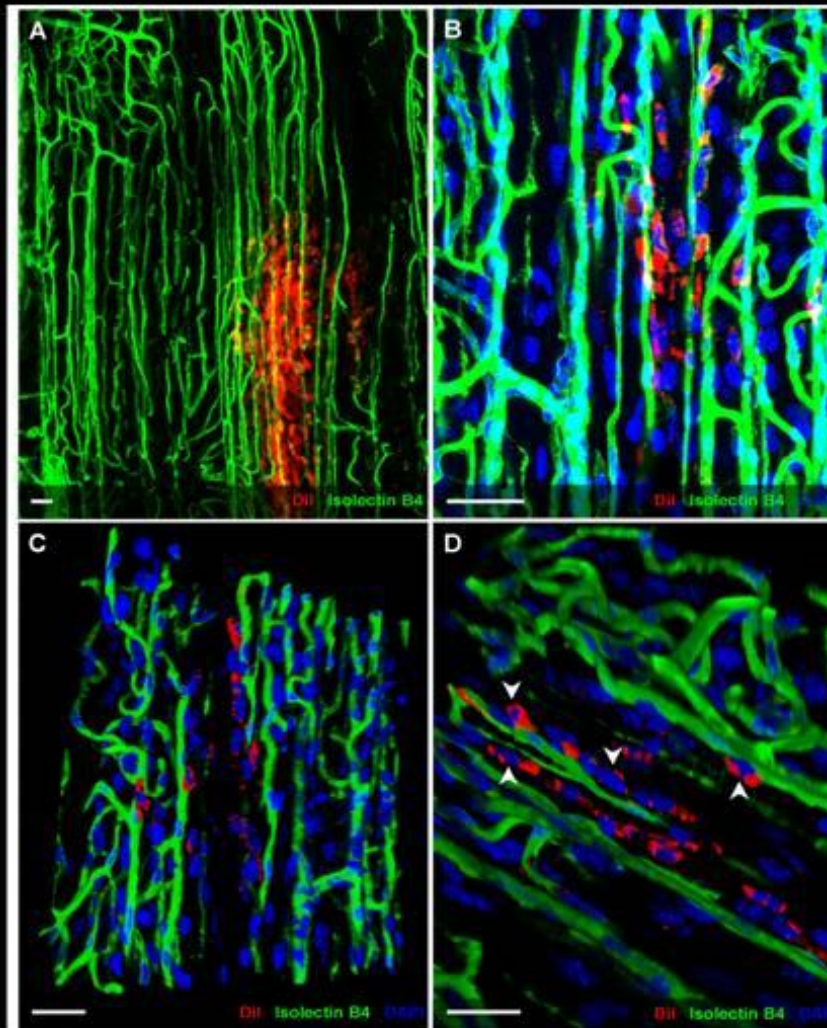


□ Vehicle ■ SVP ■ MSC

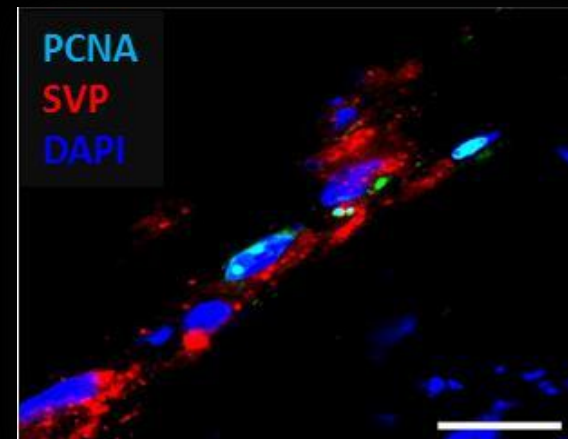
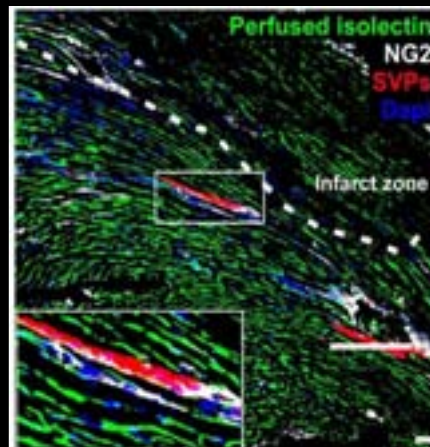
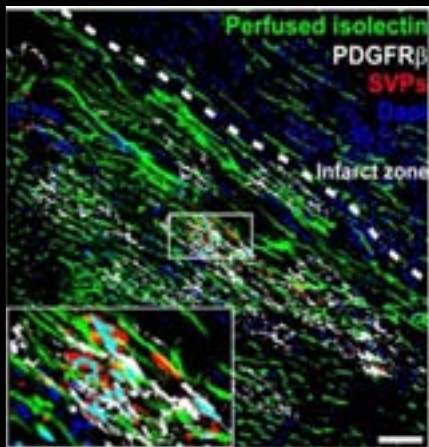
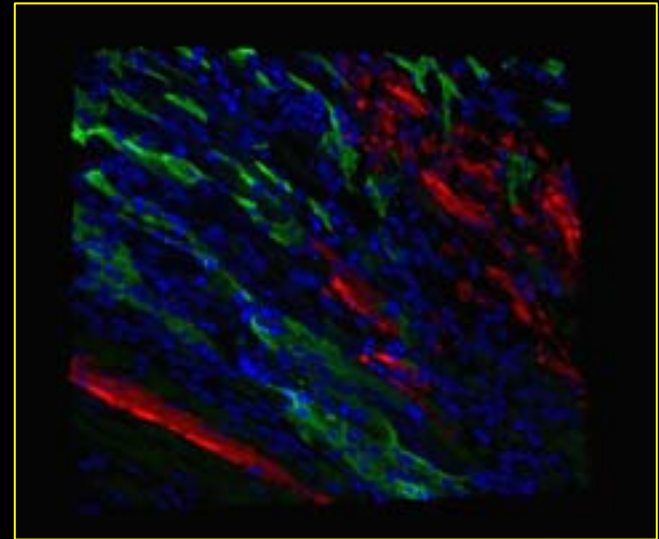
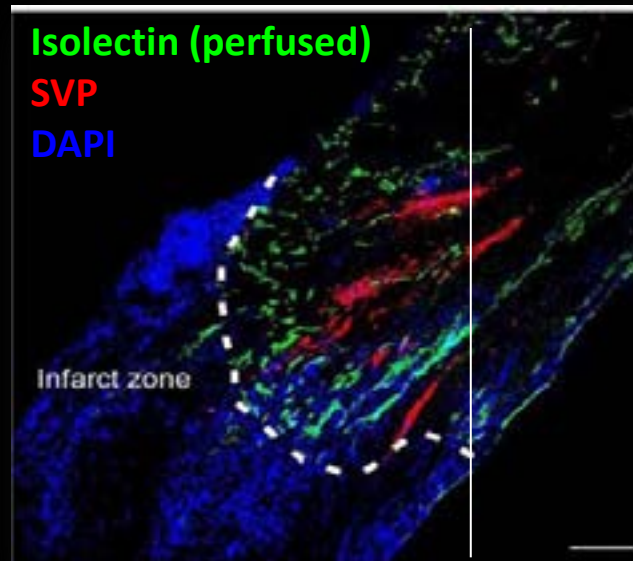
SVPs transplantation Improves neovascularization



Tracking cell engraftment in the ischaemic limb



Tracking cell engraftment in the infarcted heart

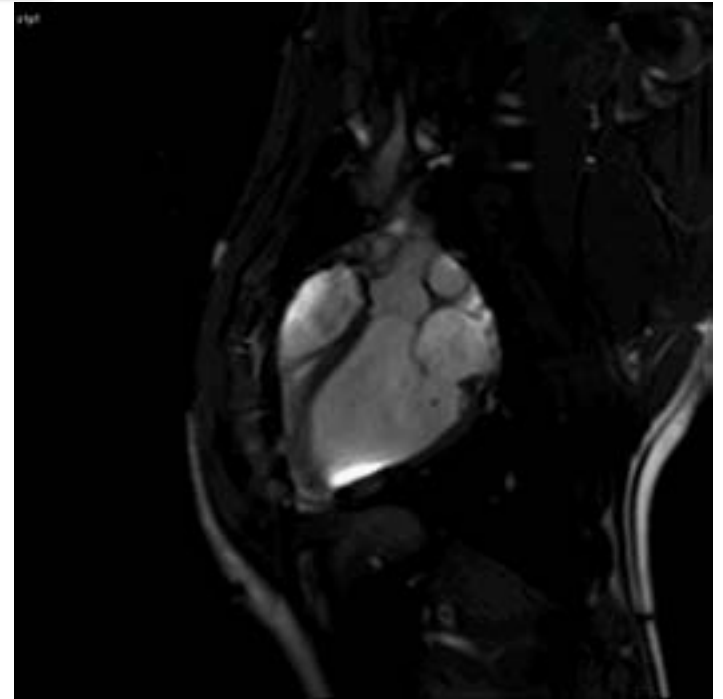


Pig Model

Balloon-induced MI



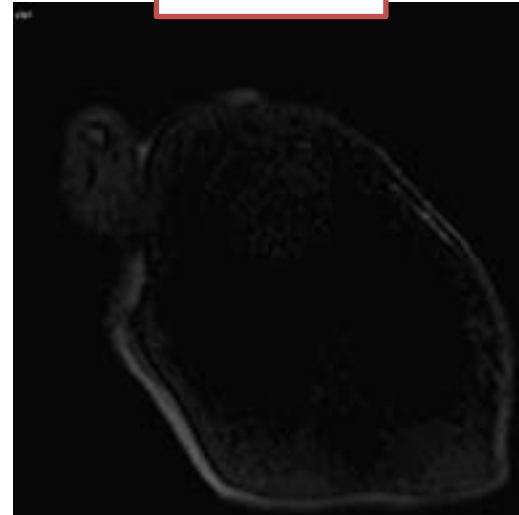
Cardiac MRI



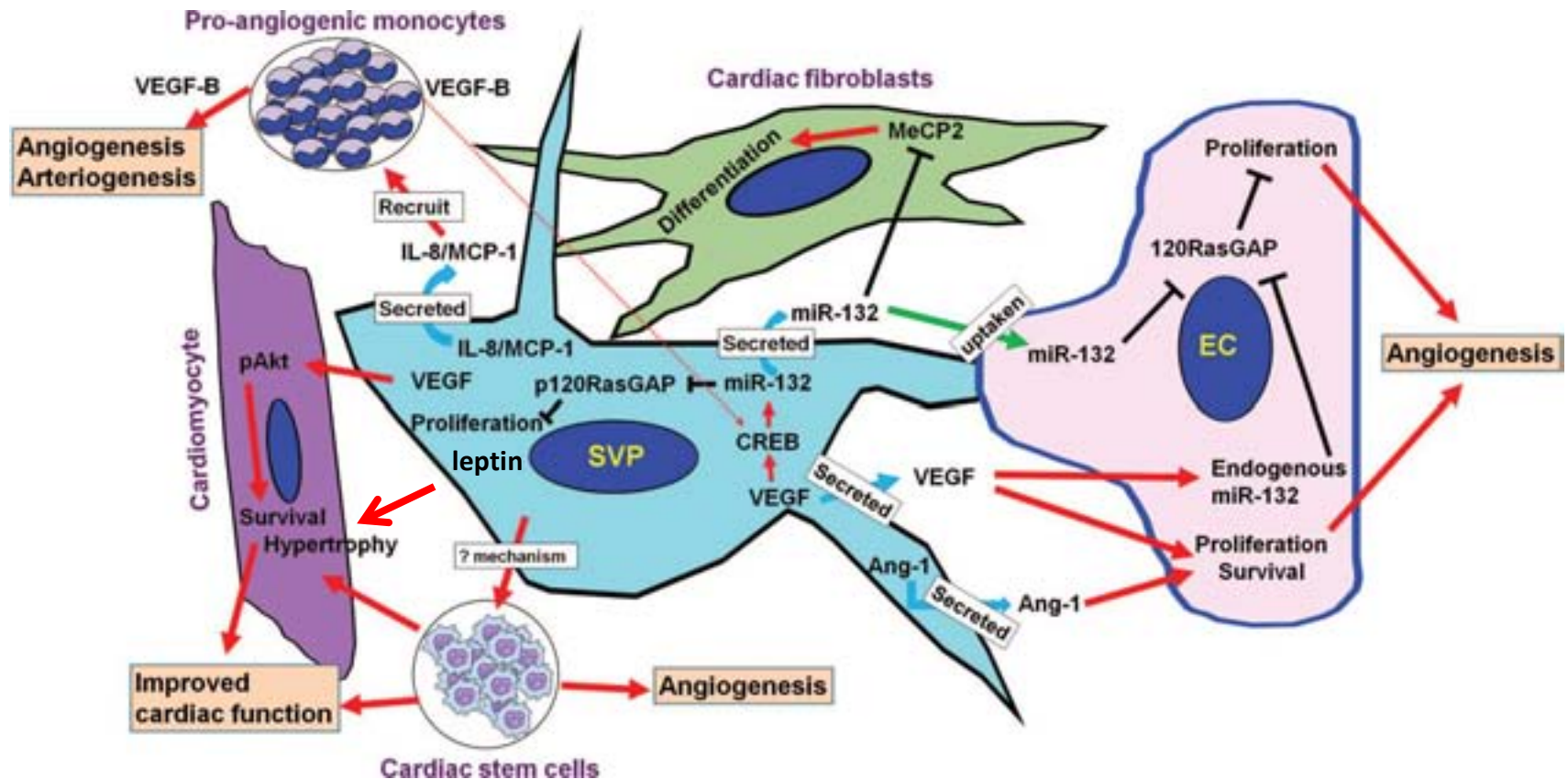
Cell Injection

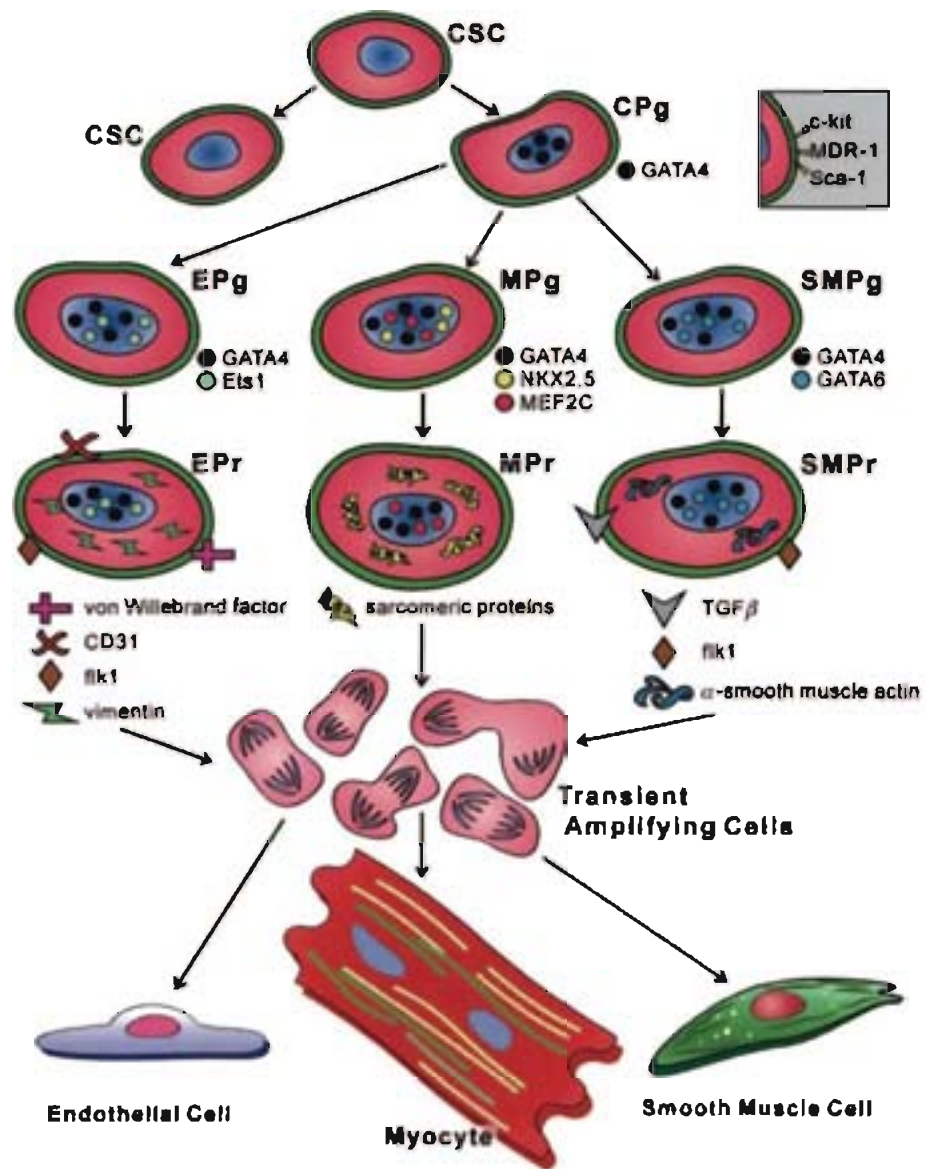


Perfusion



Mechanisms of therapeutic action





Acknowledgments

Paola Campagnolo
Rajesh Katare
Federica Riu

Costanza Emanuelli
Andrea Caporali
Marco Meloni

University of Udine
Antonio Beltrami
Daniela Cesselli
Elisa Avolio

Kathryn Mitchel
Miriam Gubernator
Atsuiko Oikawa
Giuseppe Mangialardi
Gaia Spinetti
Orazio Fortunato
Yuxin Cui

CNIC Madrid
Borja Ibanez
Valentin Fuster

Gianni Angelini

