Heterogeneity of Endothelial Progenitor Cells (EPCs) & Synergism between Two Types of EPCs

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Isolation of Putative Progenitor Endothelial Cells for Angiogenesis

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Putative endothelial cell (EC) progenitors or angioblasts were isolated from human peripheral blood by magnetic bead selection on the basis of cell surface antigen expression. In vitro, these cells differentiated into ECs. In animal models of ischemia, heterologous, homologous, and autologous EC progenitors incorporated into sites of active angiogenesis. These findings suggest that EC progenitors may be useful for augmenting collateral vessel growth to ischemic tissues (therapeutic angiogenesis) and for delivering anti- or pro-angiogenic agents, respectively, to sites of pathologic or utilitarian angiogenesis.





Another Type of Circulating Endothelial Progenitor Cells in Blood



Yi Lin. et. al. J Clin Invest. 2000

endothelial outgrowth after ~1 month from total mononuclear cells

1000-fold expansion, cobblestone appearance



Identification of two distinct types of EPC

initial growing cells (early EPC)



spindle-like cells



cluster formation



Hur J, Yoon CH, Kim HS, et al. ATVB 2004:24;288-293.

linear arrangement

late outgrowing cell (late EPC)





outgrowing cobble-stone like cells and disappearing early spindle-like cells

Do Late EPC derive from Early EPC?

Hur J, Yoon CH, Kim HS, et al. ATVB 2004:24;288-293.



Di I-labeled early EPC were subcultured in a very low cell density.

Late EPC appeared later as a cluster of cells probably from a clone of early EPC. This fact suggests that early EPC might be a population of heterogeneous cells which contain clones that can differentiate to late EPCs. Both have EC phenotype





Growth curve of the two types of cells

Hur J, Yoon CH, Kim HS, et al. ATVB 2004:24;288-293.

Growth curves



* GEA EC : gastroepiploic artery endothelial cell from totally resected stomach

Difference of proliferation/survival potency between two types of EPCs



Hur J, Yoon CH, Kim HS, et al. ATVB 2004:24;288-293.

Difference of gene expression pattern btw early-EPC & late-EPC



Hur J, Yoon CH, Kim HS, et al. ATVB 2004:24;288-293.

Difference of protein expression pattern btw early-EPC & late-EPC



Fluorescence intensity

Difference in capacity of NO production in response to VEGF btw early-EPC & late-EPC



Using NO-specific fluorescence indicator, DAF2-DA (DiAminoFluorescein2 DiAcetate) Hur J, Yoon CH, Kim HS, et al. ATVB 2004:24;288-293.

Difference in capacity of adhesion to HUVEC btw early-EPC & late-EPC



E- or L-EPC were transduced with Adv-GFP.

Difference in capacity to form a capillary tube btw early-EPC & late-EPC



L-EPC were transduced with Adv-GFP.

Hindlimb Ischemia Model of Nude Mouse



hindlimb ischemia

limb salvage

tip necrosis

limb necrosis

Analysis of salvage of ischemic limb



Laser Doppler perfusion imager : non-invasive evaluation of blood flow





perfusion of ischemic limb

perfusion of non-ischemic limb

0 % : no flow

100 % : normal

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decreased blood flow in ischemic limb (4 %)

improved blood flow (59 %)

in vivo vasculogenic potency & differentiation to endothelial cell of early-EPC & late-EPC in hind limb ischemic model





Increased perfusion by transplantation of EPC



Hur J, Yoon CH, Kim HS, et al. ATVB 2004:24;288-293.

EPC transplantation saves the ischemic limbs



Hur J, Yoon CH, Kim HS, et al. ATVB 2004:24;288-293.

Two different roles of Early & Late EPC in vasculogenesis

Early EPC

In vitro function

incomplete gene expression

poor proliferation/survival

poor incorporation to EC

poor differentiation to EC

In vivo function

good angiogenic potency

Late EPC

In vitro function complete gene expression good proliferation/survival good incorporation to EC good differentiation to EC In vivo function

good angiogenic potency