

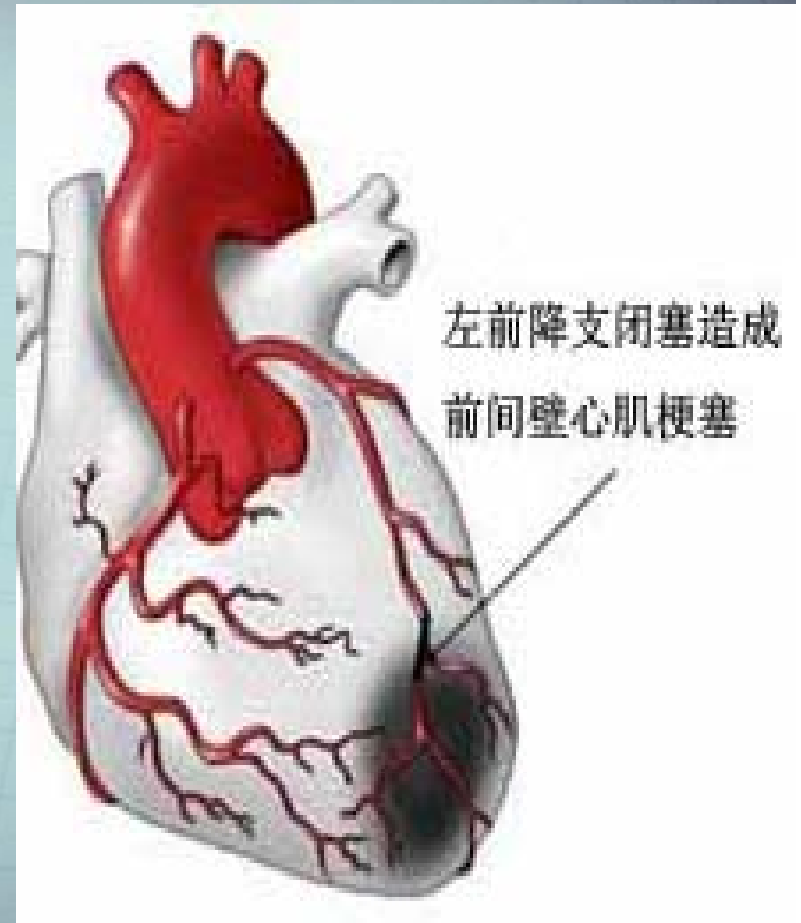


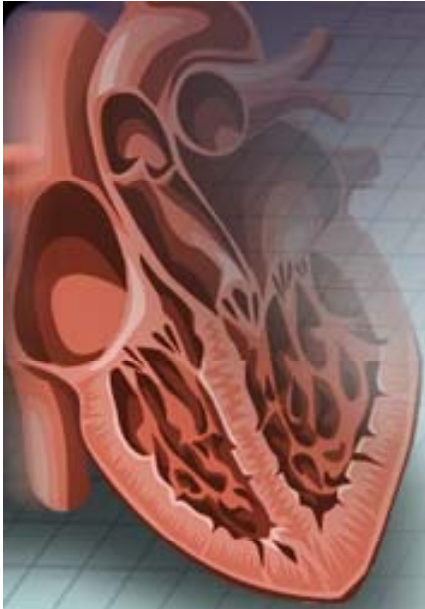
Stem Cell Transplantation in Acute Myocardial Infarction

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Background

- Ischemic disease
- No. 1 killer in 21st
- 17,000,000 every year, 40% die as a result of the attack.
- Younger
- Imbalance between myocardial oxygen supply and oxygen demand reduction





- stem cell research--- a hot spot
- cell therapy and gene therapy play an important role
- development biology and drug models have a major impact






Stem cell

- *Self-renewal*
- *Potency*





Soluble Chemical Factors

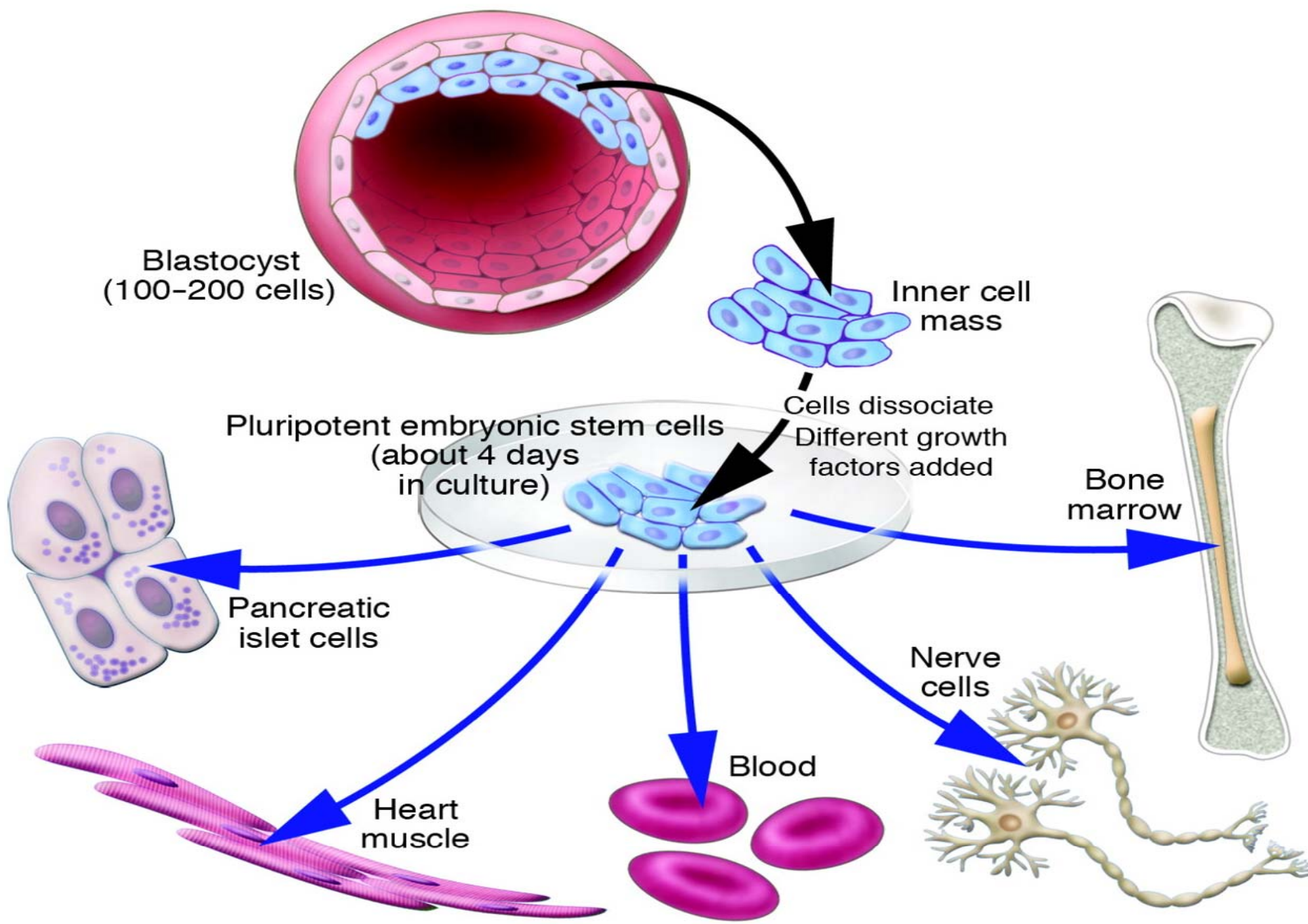
- VEGF (ESC_s, HSC_s, EPC_s)
 - TGF- β (ESC_s, MSC_s, HSC_s, EPC_s)
 - BMP (ESC_s)
 - FGF (ESC_s, HSC_s, EPC_s)
 - IGF (HSC_s, EPC_s)
- 



Classification

- embryonic stem cell, ESC:
- adult stem cell, ASC:





Blastocyst
(100-200 cells)

Inner cell
mass

Pluripotent embryonic stem cells
(about 4 days
in culture)

Cells dissociate
Different growth
factors added

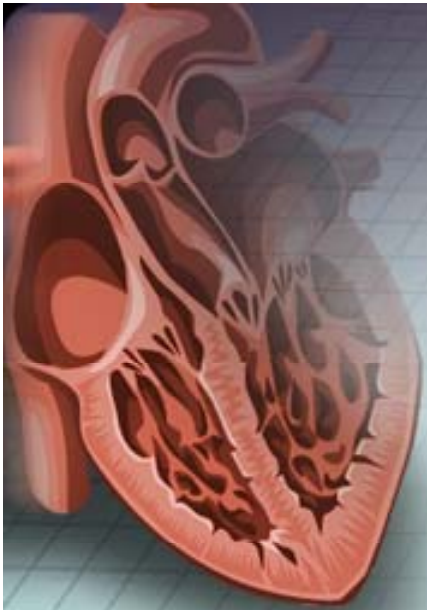
Bone
marrow

Pancreatic
islet cells

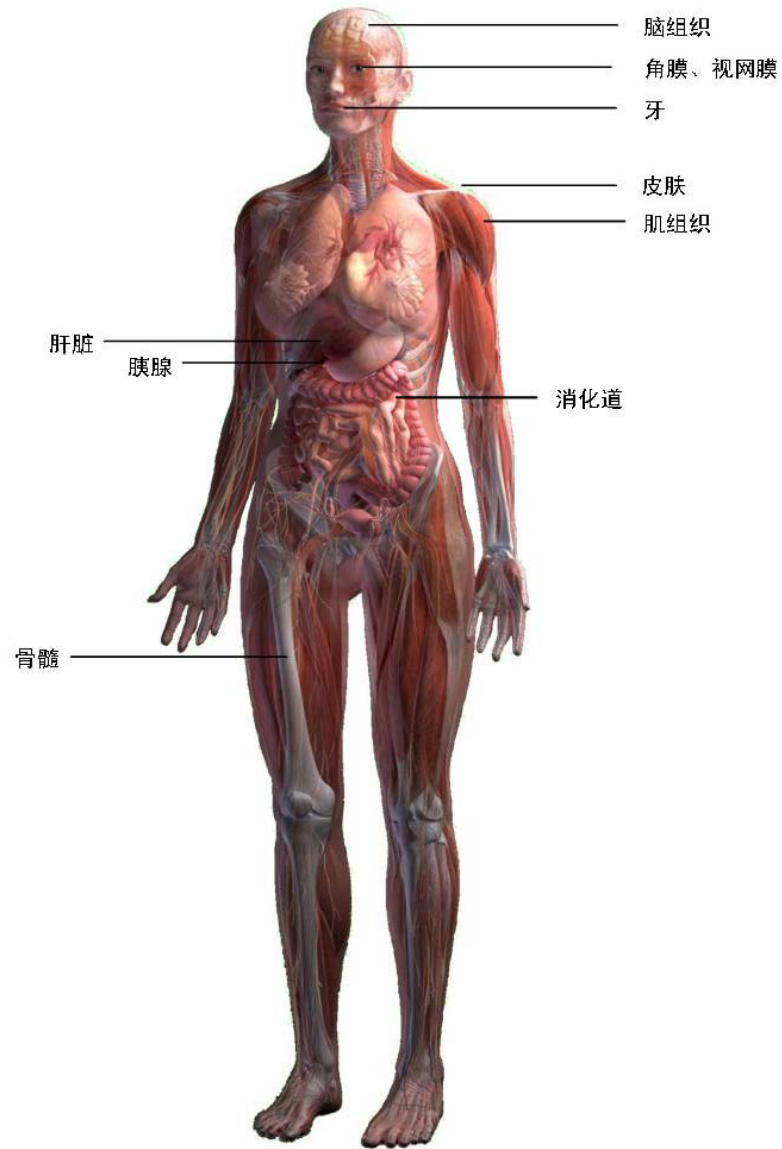
Nerve
cells

Heart
muscle

Blood

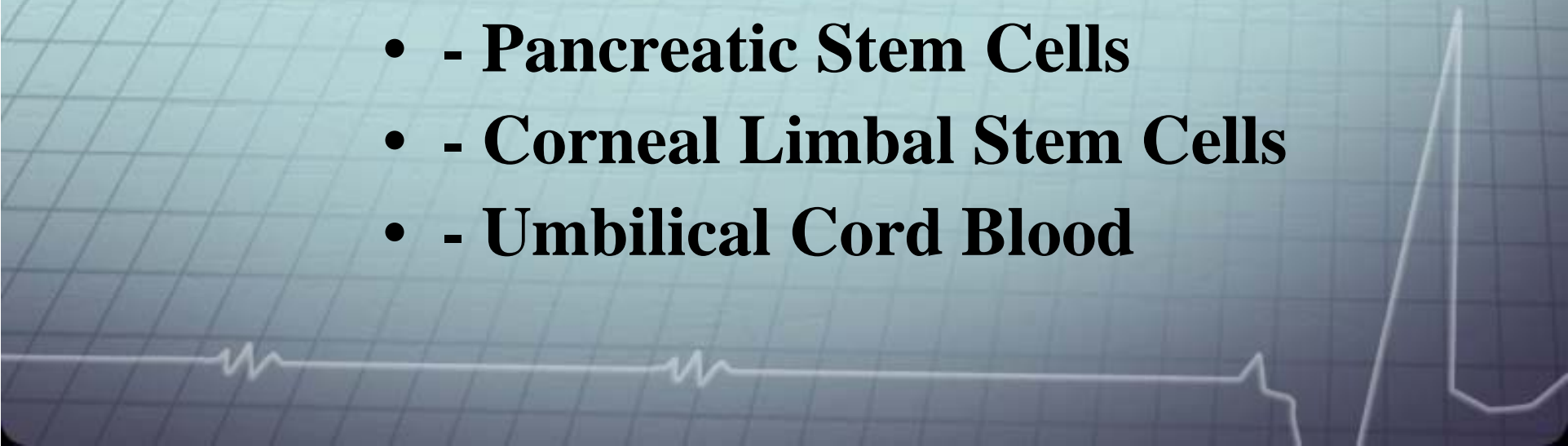


成体干细胞在人体内可能的分布



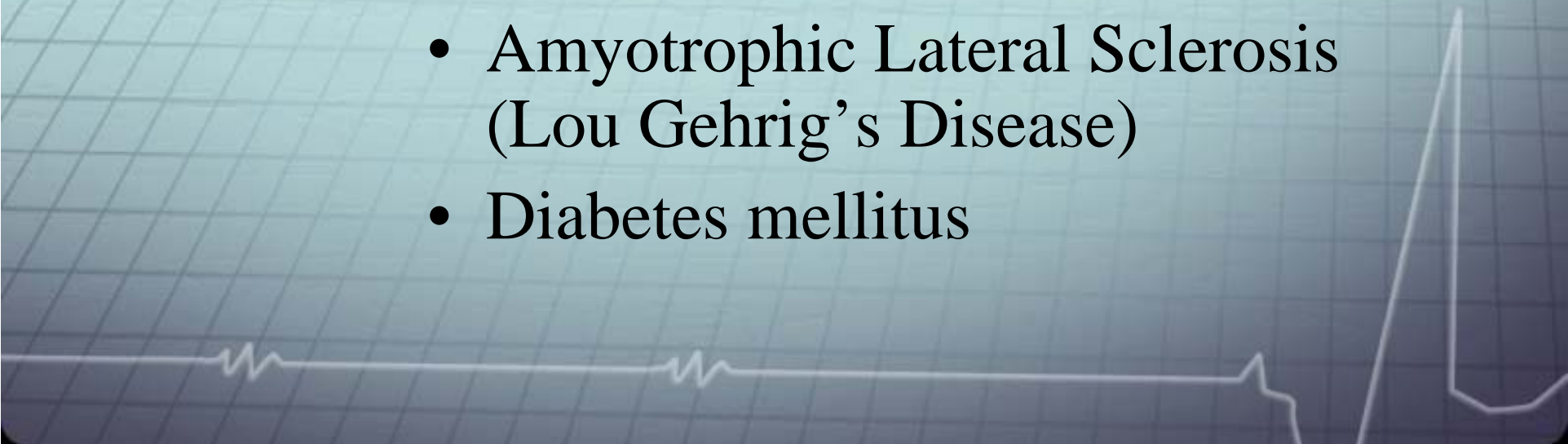


Adult Stem Cells

- - **Bone Marrow Stem Cells**
 - - **Neuronal Stem Cells**
 - - **Muscle Stem Cells**
 - - **Liver Stem Cells**
 - - **Peripheral Blood Stem Cells**
 - - **Pancreatic Stem Cells**
 - - **Corneal Limbal Stem Cells**
 - - **Umbilical Cord Blood**
- 




Target Diseases

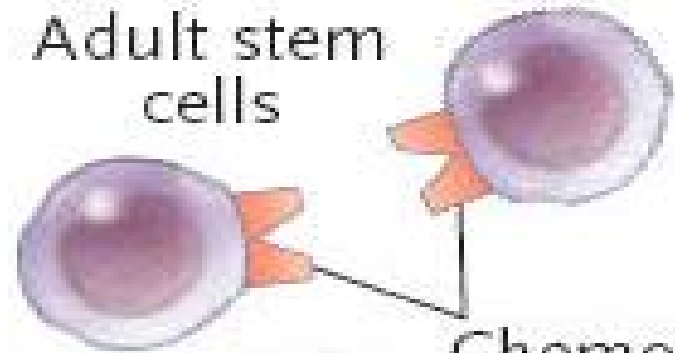
- Stroke
 - Myocardial infarction
 - Heart Failure
 - Spinal cord injury
 - Parkinson's disease
 - Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease)
 - Diabetes mellitus
- 



Cell Therapy: How it works

- Replace damaged cells
 - Stimulate recovery by secreting growth factors - “Trophic factory”
- 

Adult stem cells

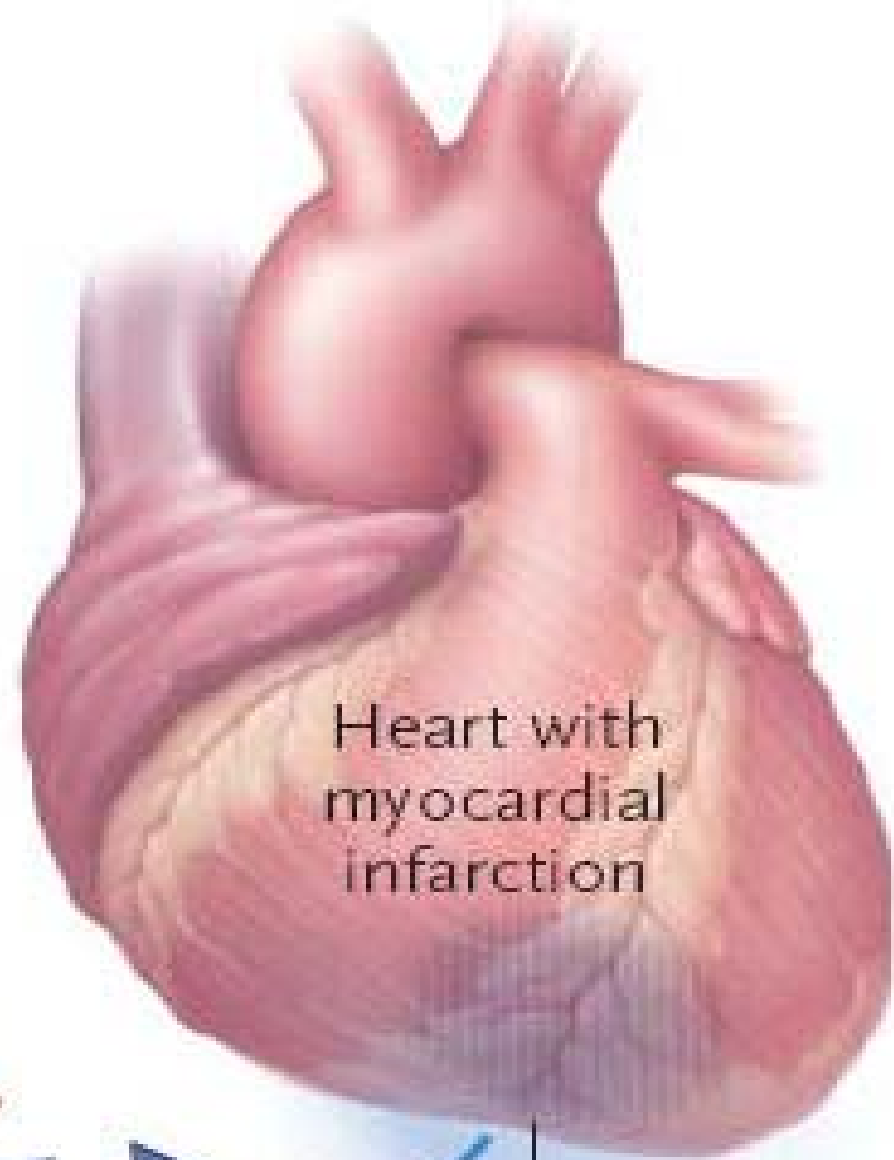


Chemokine receptors

Circulating stem cells attracted to injury



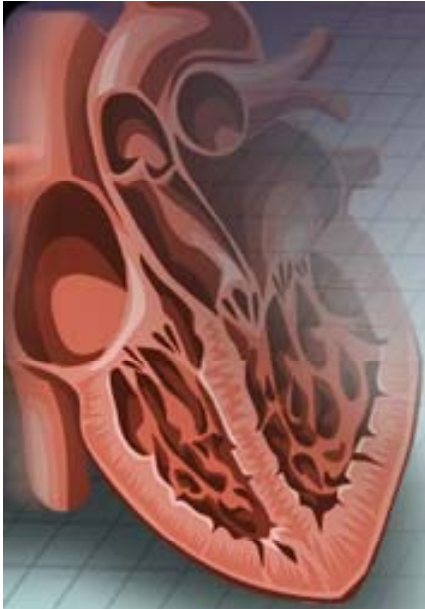
Adult stem cells home to area of injury



Heart with myocardial infarction

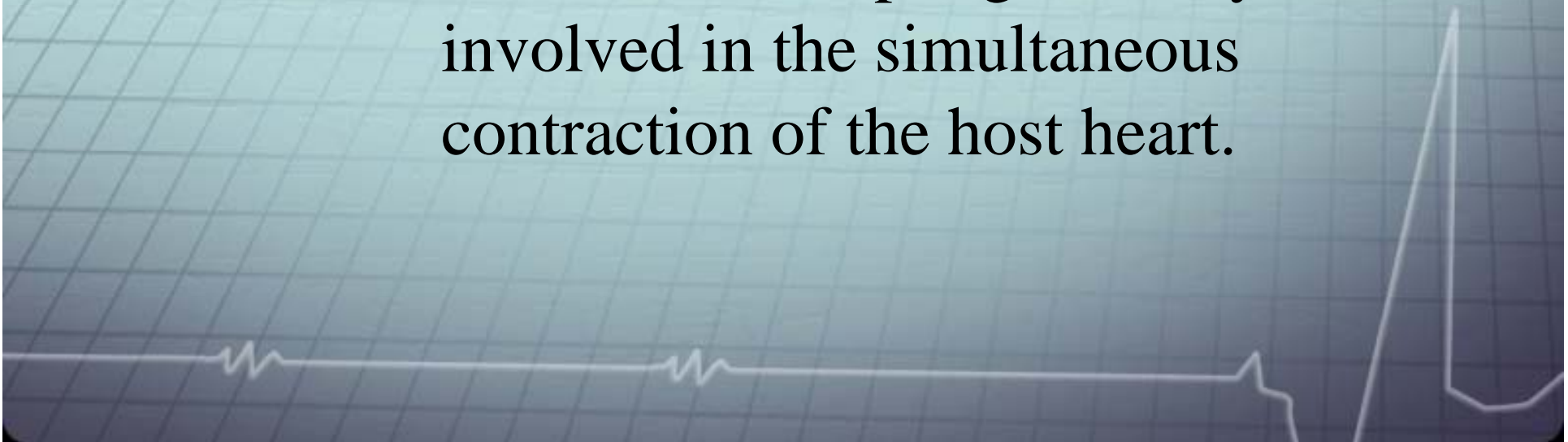
Area of injury secretes chemokines

NEJM 2003;349:273



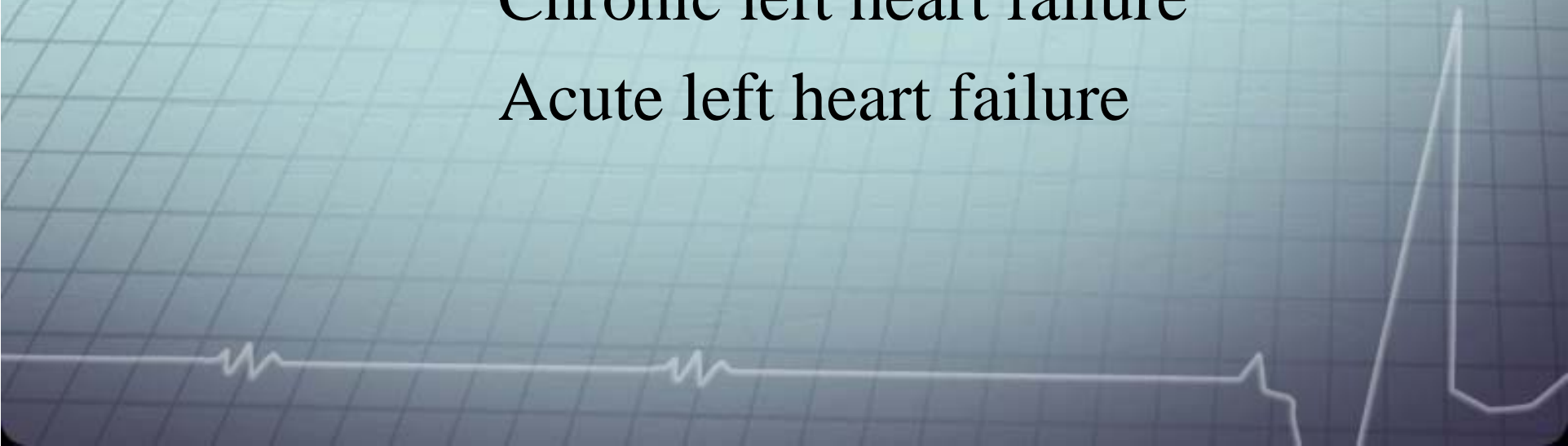
Mechanism

- Differentiation
- Secretion
- Some of the transplanted cells and host cells to establish a power of a mechanical coupling, directly involved in the simultaneous contraction of the host heart.

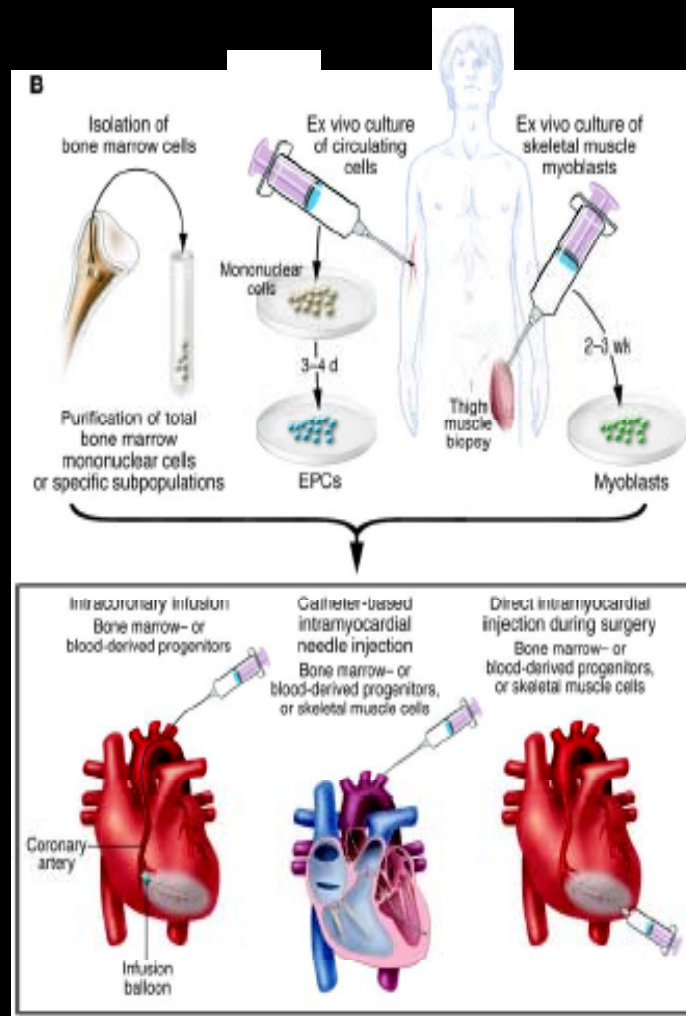




Clinical randomized study

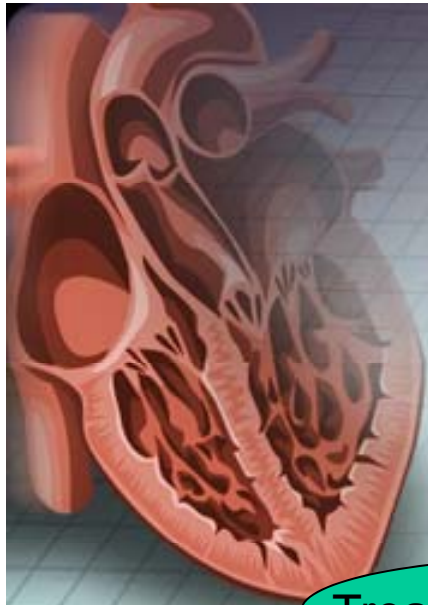
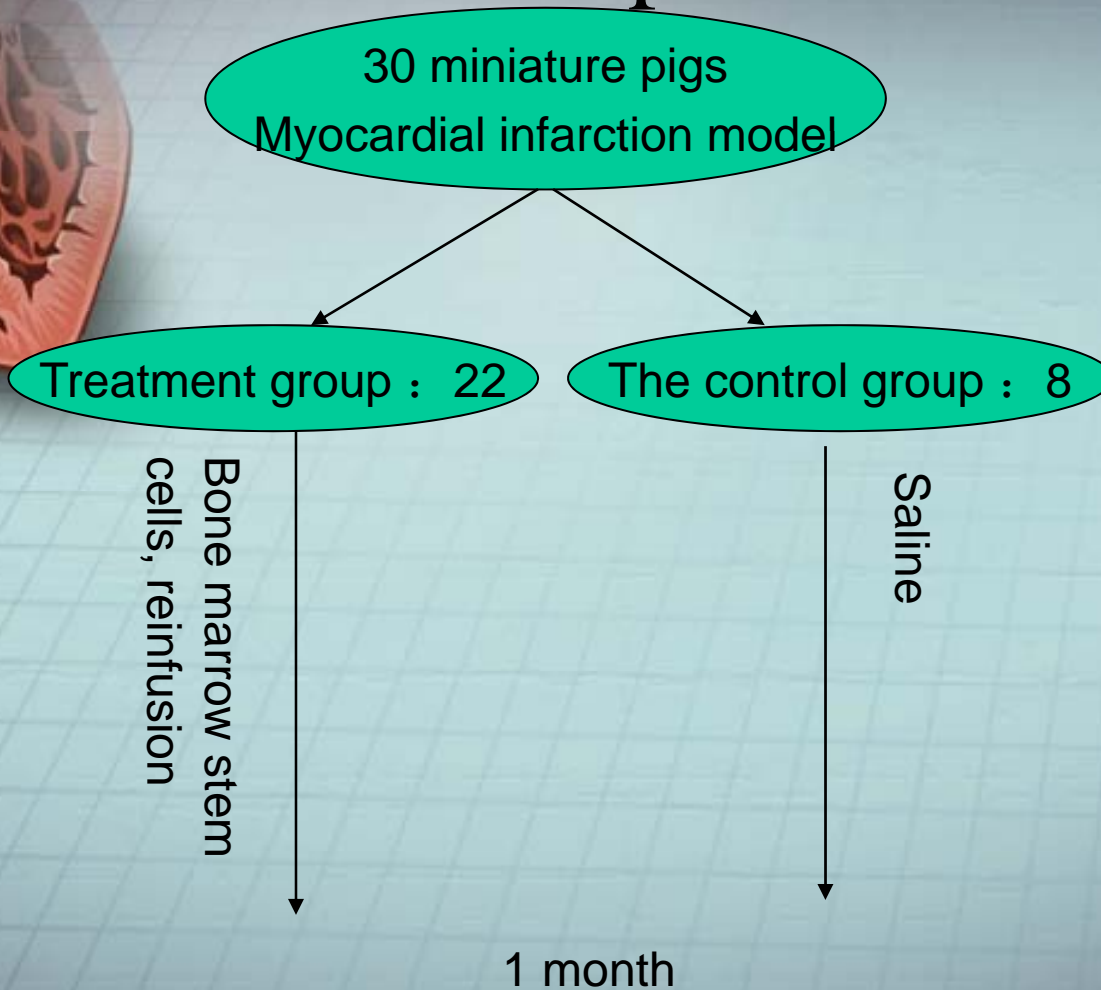
- Angiogenesis
 - Chronic myocardial ischemia
 - Acute myocardial infarction
 - Myogenesis
 - Chronic left heart failure
 - Acute left heart failure
- 

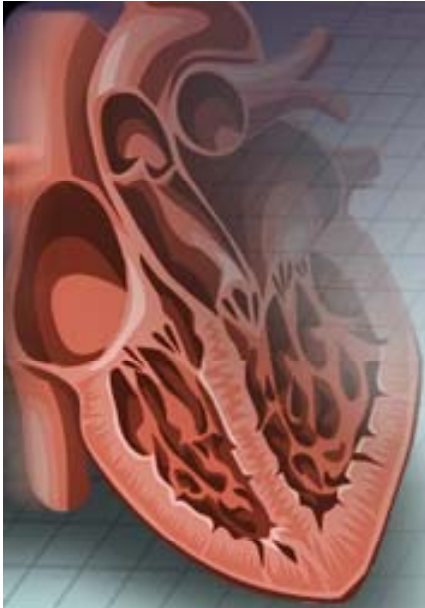
Route of Application



1. Intracoronary Infusion
2. Catheter-based Intramyocardial Needle Injection
3. Direct Intramyocardial Injection During Surgery

Animal experiments

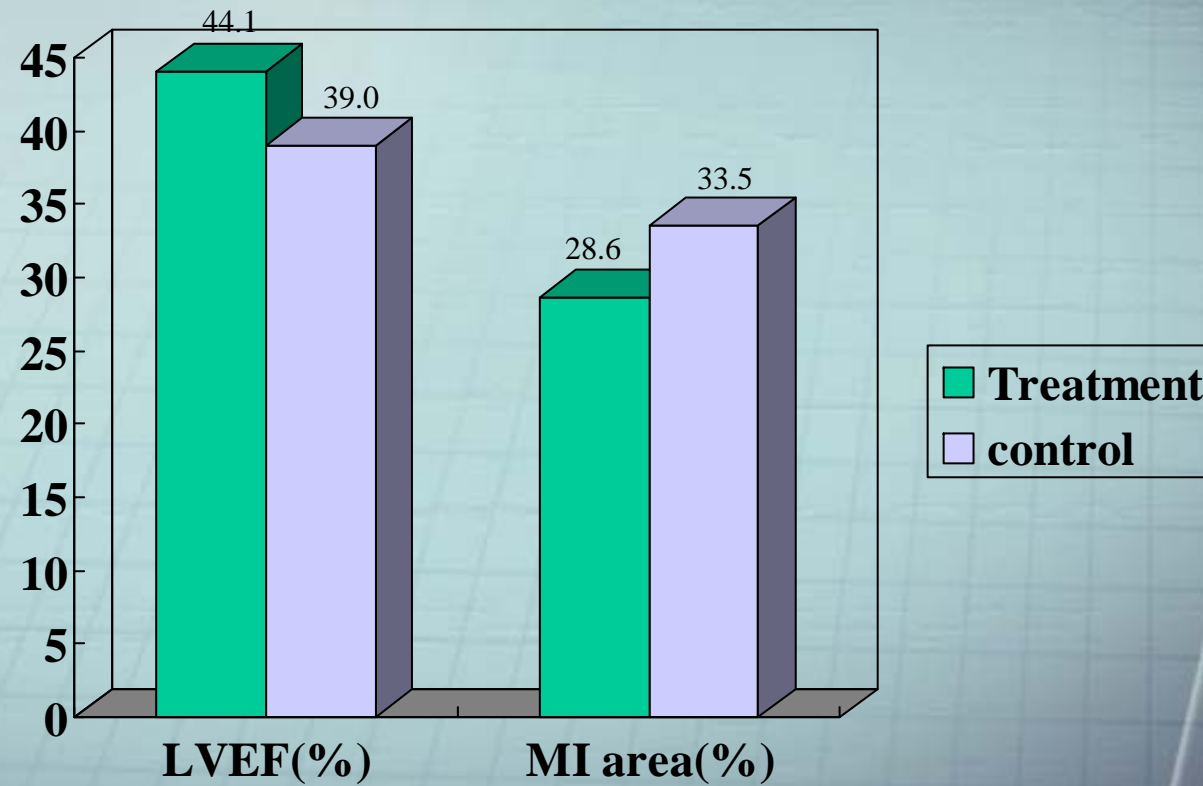
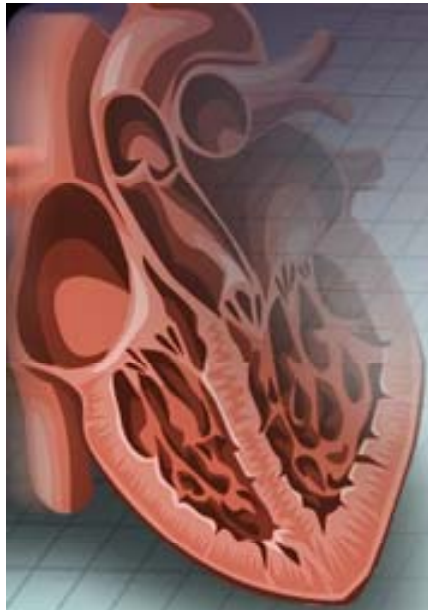




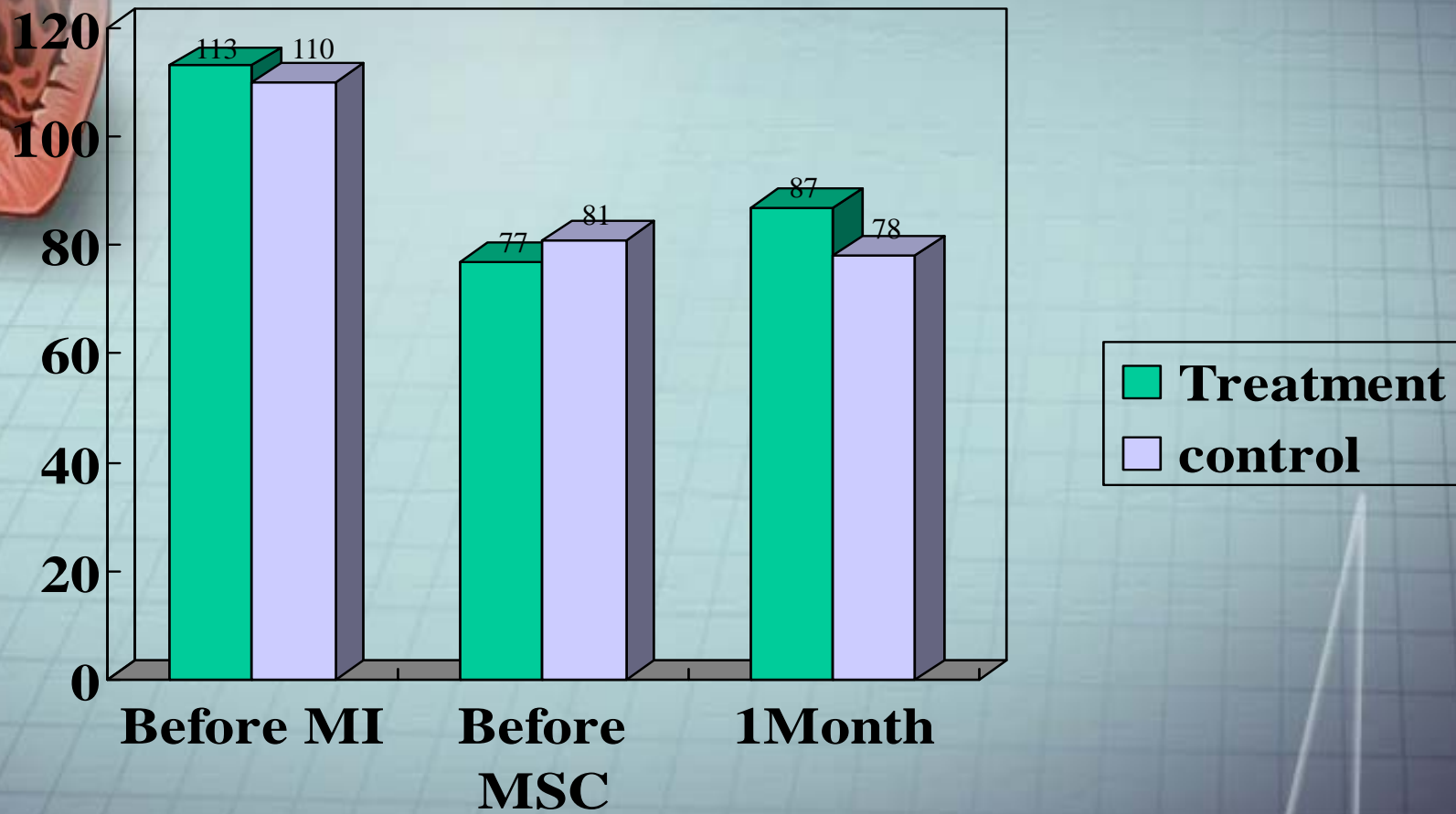
Stem cell culture

- Bone marrow 60ml, Subpackage, add an equal volume of lymphocyte separation medium, 2400r/min, 20min
- Take the middle cell layer, PBS washed twice
- 10ml, 10% Serum, DMEM
- 3-5 days for changing fluid, passage about a week

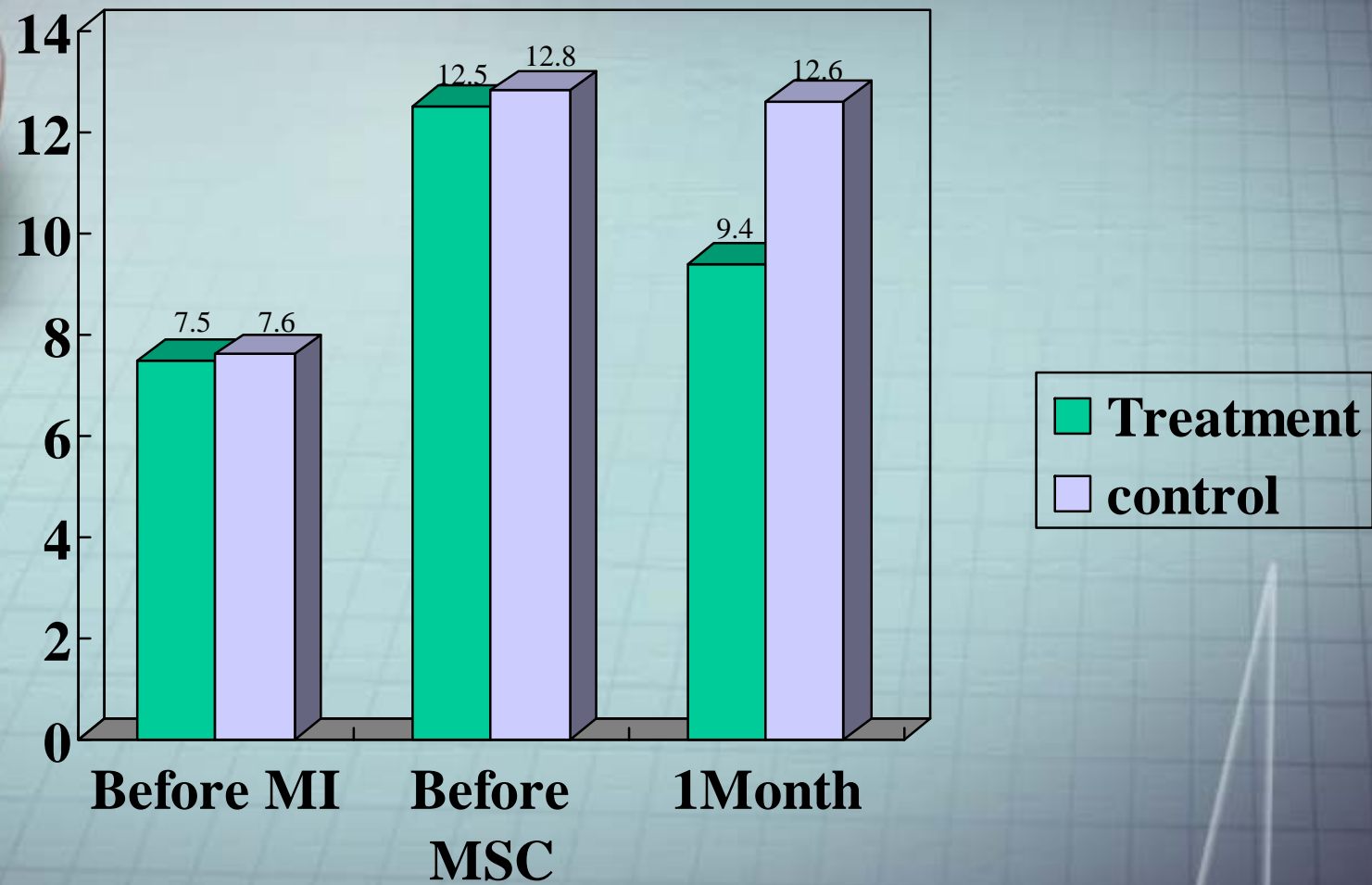
Result



Result LVSP(mmHg)



Result LVEDP(mmHg)

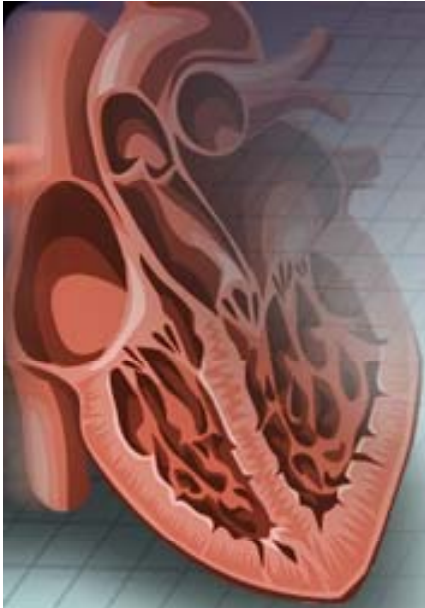




Conclusion

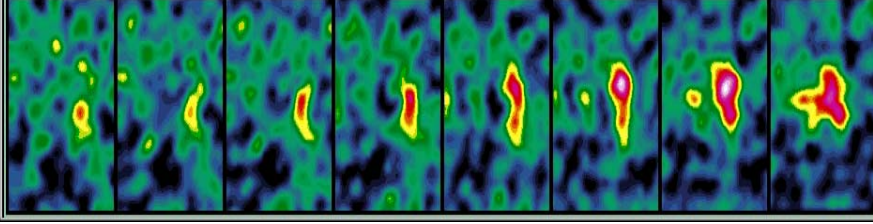
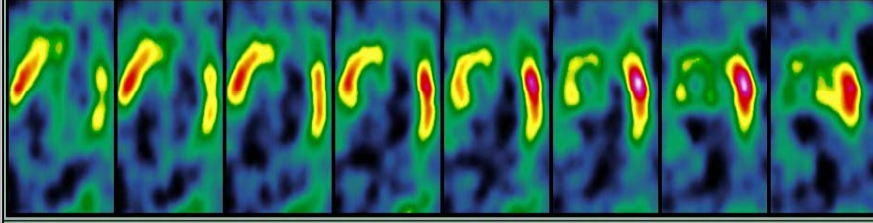
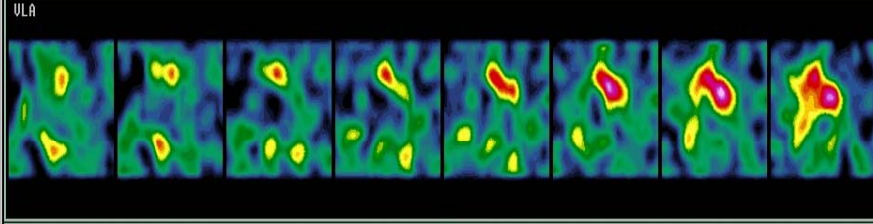
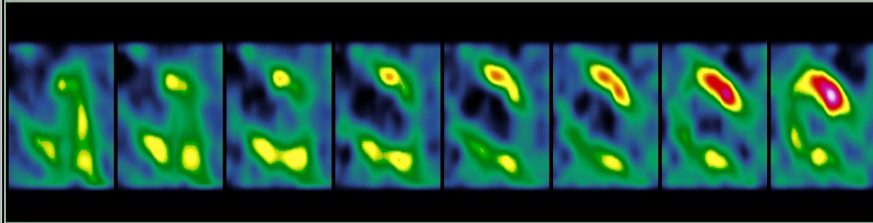
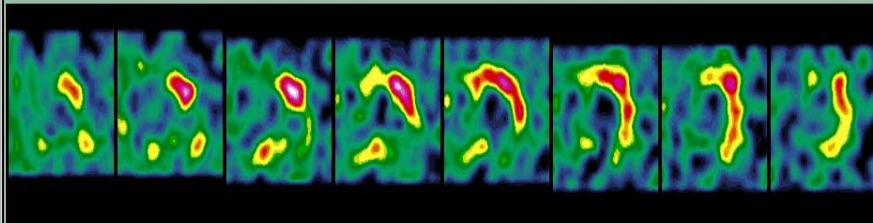
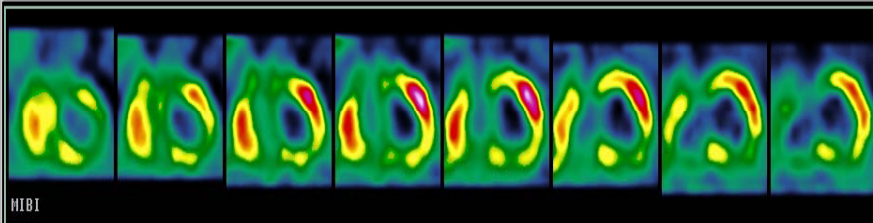
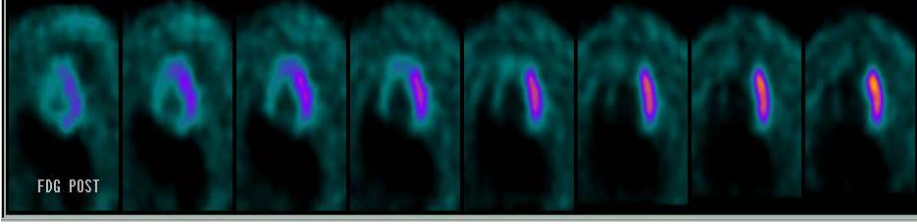
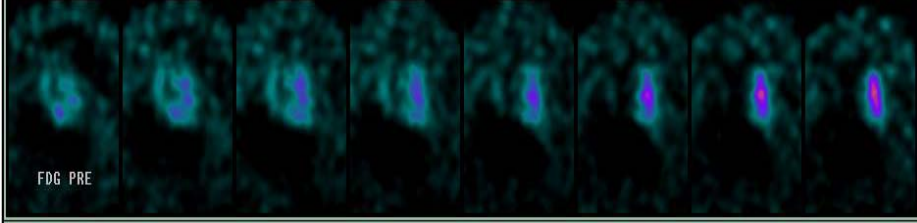
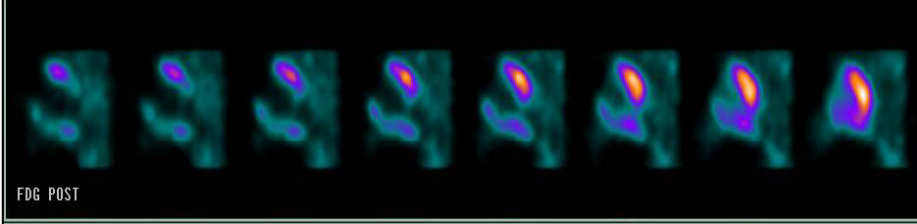
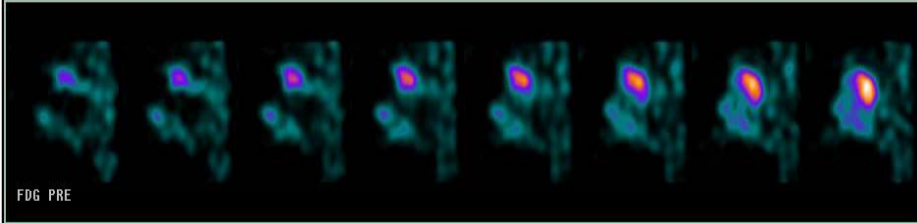
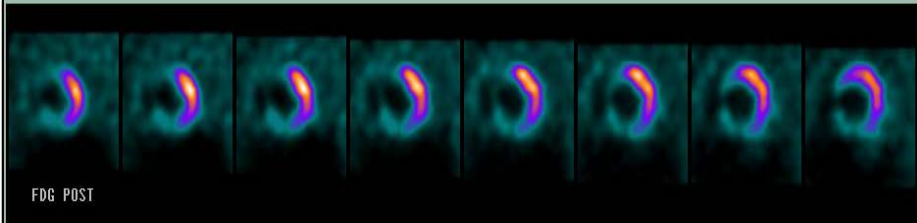
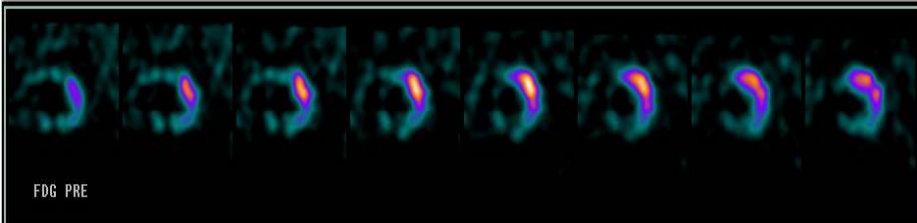
- new cardiomyocytes
- normal function





Clinical Research

- 150 Patients
- Bone marrow stem cell transplantation
- The number of Cells : $2.3\sim 8 \times 10^6$ cells/ml
- Route of Application : Catheter-based Intramyocardial Needle Injection
- Cell culture time : 14 days
- Follow-up: 5years (54,20,21,13)





Summary

- What is stem cell
 - The Classification of stem cell
 - Animal experiment
 - Clinical research
- 