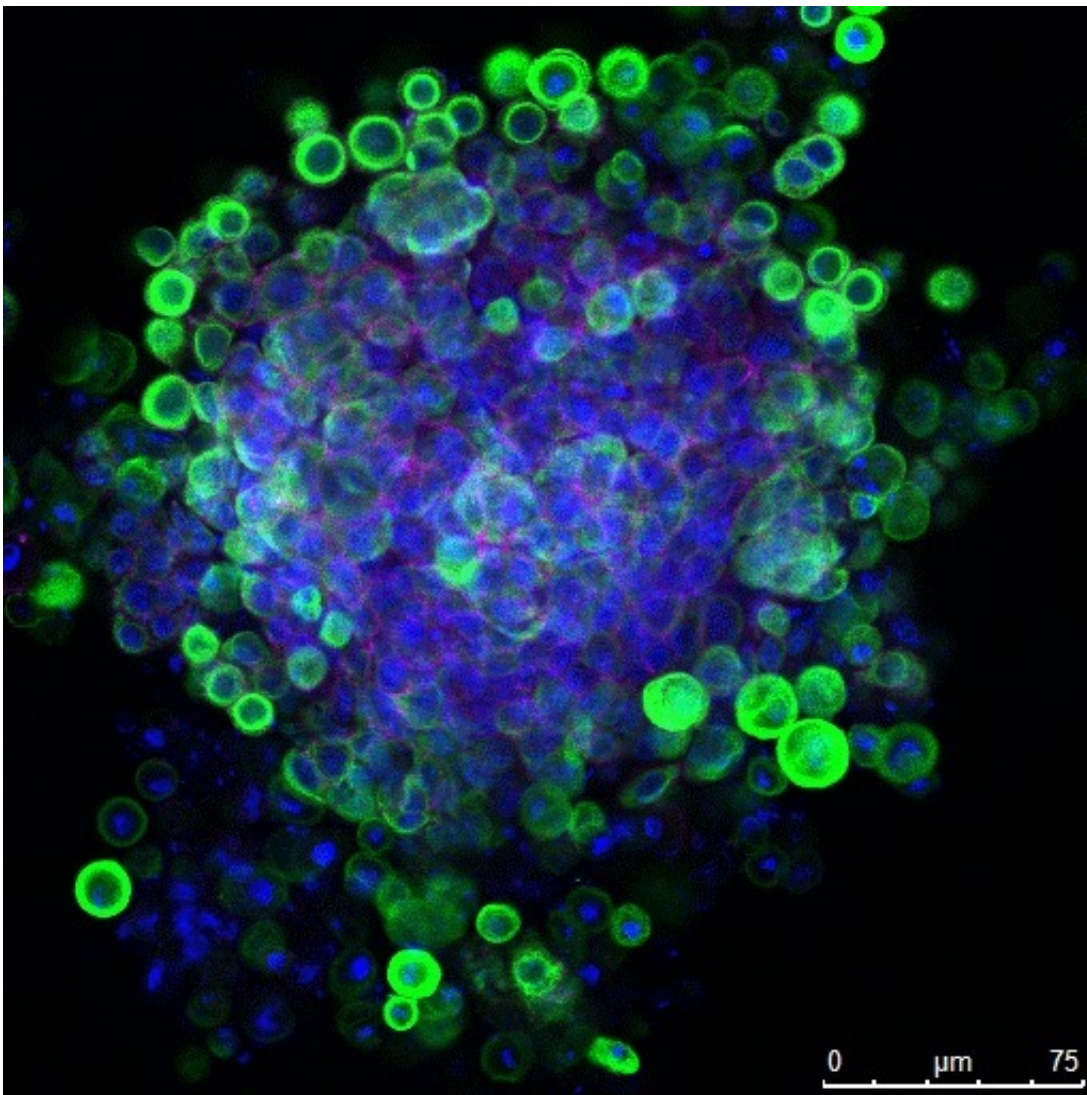


Reprogrammable skin stem cells in a test tube could reduce number of animal experiments

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Immunofluorescent image of hair follicle stem cells grown in a petri dish. The architecture of a stem cell culture is visualised by fluorescent antibodies against

the structural proteins Keratin-6 (in green) and actin (red); cell nuclei are labelled in blue. Credit: Biology of Ageing

To develop new treatments for skin cancer, drugs need to be tested on animals. Now scientists from the Max Planck Institute for Biology of Ageing in Cologne have been able to grow mouse skin stem cells in a dish. These stem cells in a test-tube could reduce the number of animal experiments.

Wounds need to heal and dead hairs need to be replaced. Responsible for this are the so-called hair follicle [stem cells](#) in our skin. These stem cells can mature into all the different cell types in the skin epidermis. If they are out of control skin cancer can develop.

"We wanted to develop a system to study hair follicle stem cells in the skin and their role in cancer development", explains Carlos Andrés Chacón-Martínez, a scientist in the group of Sara Wickström at the Max Planck Institute for Biology of Ageing in Cologne. "Usually we need to use model organisms, such as mice. But it requires a large number of animals and years to study. With our new method we can readily investigate these stem cells in a [petri dish](#) in short periods. As a result we don't need that many animals anymore."

Reprogramming of cells back into stem cells

To grow hair follicle stem cells in a petri dish the researchers initially need to extract [skin cells](#) from mice and place them in a three-dimensional gel made of proteins normally found in the skin. To stimulate cell growth the scientists added different factors, which regulate cell growth and survival. The hair follicle stem cells were able to survive for long time in the dish.

Studies of the Cologne scientists revealed that the 3-D environment and the specific growth-promoting factors could even reprogram already [differentiated cells](#) back into stem cells, revealing that these cells are much more flexible and dynamic than was previously thought. "Now we are able to mimic the properties of the skin in the petri dish. We can study how the cells behave, when we, for example, irradiate them with UV light, instead of irradiating living mice. This culture system is a powerful tool to design and test interventions that might delay ageing and prevent cancer", explains Chacón-Martínez.

Human skin

Now the researchers are adapting the system to [human cells](#). "Growing human [hair follicle](#) stem cells with our method is likely to have important implications in regenerative medicine. Modern medicine is already able to grow and transplant human skin, but this is hairless. Maybe we could help bald men to regrow hair", says Chacón-Martínez.

More information: Carlos Andrés Chacón-Martínez et al. Hair follicle stem cell cultures reveal self-organizing plasticity of stem cells and their progeny, *The EMBO Journal* (2016). [DOI: 10.15252/emboj.201694902](https://doi.org/10.15252/emboj.201694902)

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