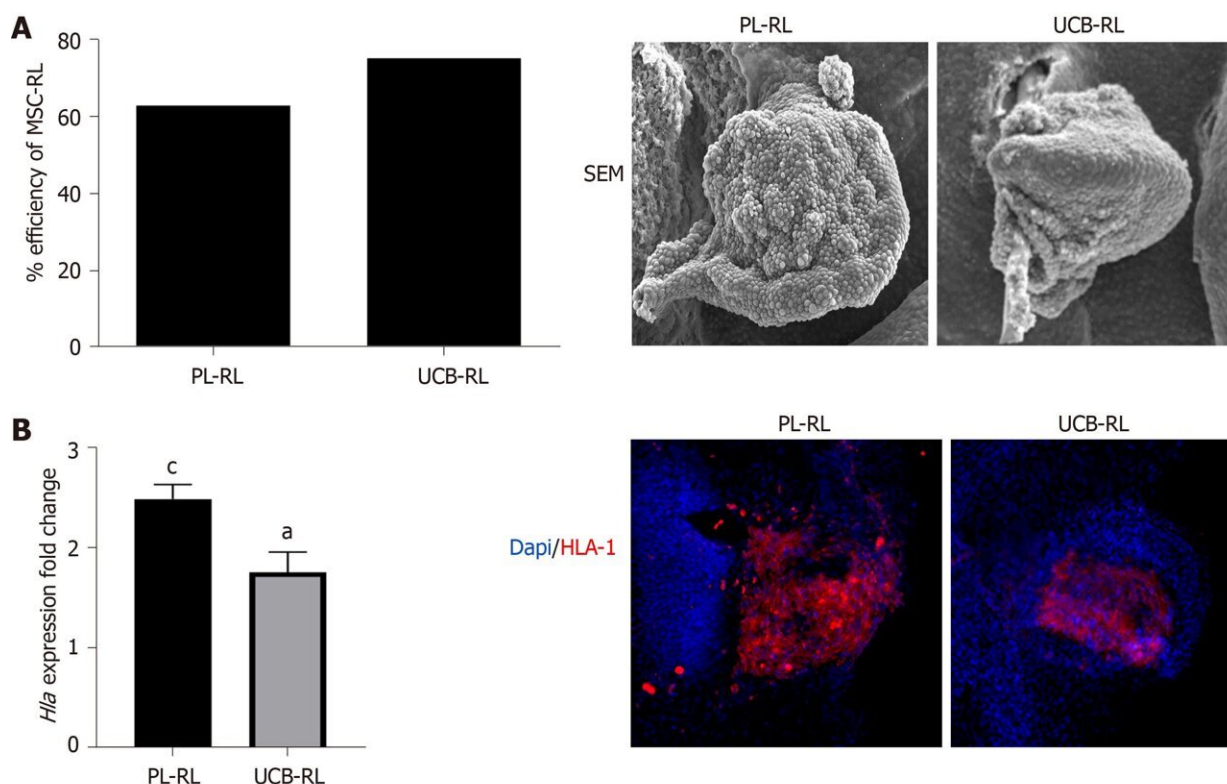


# Commitment of human mesenchymal stromal cells to skeletal lineages is independent of their morphogenetic capacity: Study

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Validation of the recombinant limb system using human mesenchymal stromal cells. A: Implantation efficiency of umbilical cord blood (UCB)-recombinant limb (RLs) and placenta (PL)-RLs in chicken embryos after 24 h. Scanning electron microscopy of PL-RLs (n = 3) and UCB-RLs (n = 2) at 24 h postimplantation (hpi). The embryonic ectoderm and apical ectodermal ridge

were conserved in RLs from both sources; B: Levels of human leukocyte antigen (Hla) detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction at 24 hpi RLs from PL and UCB relative to its own pellet. Data represent three independent experiments. The major histocompatibility complex (HLA) expression pattern is shown in RLs from PL (n = 3) and UCB (n = 2). HLA expression was observed in the center of the RLs, indicating that mesenchymal stromal cells constituted the RLs. Statistical significance was set as follows: aP World Journal of Stem Cells (2023). DOI: 10.4252/wjsc.v15.i7.701

Mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs) are multipotent cell populations obtained from fetal and adult tissues. They share some characteristics with limb bud mesodermal cells such as differentiation potential into osteogenic, chondrogenic, and tenogenic lineages; and an embryonic mesodermal origin.

Although MSCs differentiate into skeletal-related lineages in vitro, they have not been shown to self-organize into complex skeletal structures or connective tissues, as in the limb. In a new study work, researchers demonstrate that the expression of molecular markers to commit MSCs to skeletal lineages is not sufficient to generate skeletal elements in vivo.

Their paper is published in the *World Journal of Stem Cells*.

The team set out to evaluate the potential of MSCs to differentiate into skeletal lineages and generate complex skeletal structures using the recombinant limb (RL) system.

They used the experimental system of RLs from dissociated-reaggregated human placenta (PL) and umbilical cord blood (UCB) MSCs. After being harvested and reaggregated in a pellet, cultured cells were introduced into an ectodermal cover obtained from an early chicken limb bud. Next, this filled ectoderm was grafted into the back of

a donor chick embryo.

Under these conditions, the cells received and responded to the ectoderm's embryonic signals in a spatiotemporal manner to differentiate and pattern into skeletal elements. Their response to differentiation and morphogenetic signals was evaluated by quantitative polymerase chain reaction, histology, immunofluorescence, scanning [electron microscopy](#), and in situ hybridization.

The research team found that human PL-MSCs and UCB-MSCs constituting the RLs expressed chondrogenic, osteogenic, and tenogenic molecular markers while differentially committing into limb lineages but could not generate complex structures in vivo. MSCs-RL from PL or UCB were committed early to chondrogenic [lineage](#). Nevertheless, the UCB-RL osteogenic commitment was favored, although preferentially to a tenogenic cell fate.

These findings suggest that the commitment of MSCs to differentiate into skeletal lineages differs according to the source and is independent of their capacity to generate skeletal elements or connective tissue in vivo. The results suggest that the failure to form skeletal structures may be due to the intrinsic characteristics of MSCs. Thus, it is necessary to thoroughly evaluate the biological aspects of MSCs and how they respond to morphogenetic signals in an in vivo context.

In summary, PL-MSCs and UCB-MSCs express molecular markers of differentiation into skeletal lineages, but they are not sufficient to generate complex [skeletal structures](#) in vivo.

**More information:** Jessica Cristina Marín-Llera et al, Commitment of human mesenchymal stromal cells to skeletal lineages is independent of their morphogenetic capacity, *World Journal of Stem Cells* (2023). [DOI: 10.4252/wjsc.v15.i7.701](https://doi.org/10.4252/wjsc.v15.i7.701)

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