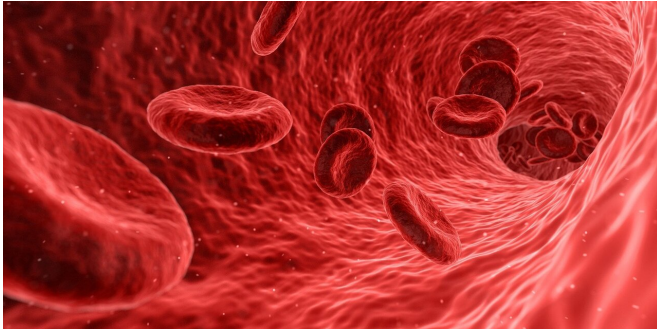


New method to boost supply of life-saving stem cells

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Researchers at the Center for Genomic Regulation (CRG) in Barcelona and Columbia University in New York City have identified a protein that is critical for the expansion of typically scarce, life-saving blood stem cells.

The discovery may lead to new methods for growing a large quantity of these stem [cells](#), both inside and outside the [human body](#), currently one of the greatest limitations for their use in a variety of medical procedures, from treatment of [blood cancers](#) to inherited blood disorders that require a [bone marrow transplantation](#). The findings are published today in the journal *Cell Reports*.

Hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) are responsible for the constant renewal of blood, producing billions of new cells every day. HSCs have unlimited potential to renew themselves for the entire lifespan of an organism, giving rise to every type of blood cell, including the cells that make up our immune systems.

HSCs have great potential in treating incurable cancers, autoimmune diseases and inherited blood disorders. However, just one in 2500 cells in the blood marrow are HSCs, a scarcity that limits their use in medical procedures.

One way of obtaining more HSCs is by expanding the existing number found in the bone marrow, circulating blood or cord blood. A second way is by reprogramming other blood stem cells so that they acquire some of the self-renewing characteristics typical of HSCs.

The authors of the study used an algorithm called VIPER to identify proteins capable of reprogramming other blood stem cells. Out of eight [potential candidates](#) identified by the algorithm, just one—a gene known as BAZ2B—was able to significantly expand the number of HSCs in blood from the umbilical cord.

BAZ2B was able to reprogram [blood stem cells](#) to an HSC-like state by rearranging their chromatin, opening up unique regions in the genome that were previously inaccessible. The resulting cells successfully transplanted into the bone marrow of immunocompromised mice, renewing the growth of the tissue.

"The scarcity of [hematopoietic stem cells](#) is one of the biggest barriers to the development of new and improved treatments. Our findings are exciting because we have found a way of boosting their numbers after activating just one factor" says ICREA Research Professor Pia Cosma, Group Leader at the CRG and one of the authors of the study. "Yielding more of these life-saving stem cells will benefit a variety of different patients in the long-term."

According to Andea Califano, Clyde and Helen Wu Professor of Chemical and Systems Biology at Columbia University Medical Center, "It is really exciting to see that the methodologies we have developed to discover the proteins that implement and maintain the malignant state of cancer cells can also be used to identify key players in normal human physiology, including proteins that can help fight other diseases. Remarkably, the proteins that are best suited to the VIPER methodology are

exactly those that control human developmental processes, such as blood differentiation and regeneration, thus opening up new exciting avenues in regenerative medicine."

More information: *Cell Reports* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.celrep.2020.108474](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2020.108474)

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