THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS
OF MSC EXOSOMES

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TOPICAL EXOSOMES

Day 0
Day 7
Day 60
Arnold Caplan:

- 2006 – “The trophic effects of MSCs may have profound clinical use.”

- 2017 – “I now urge that we change the name of MSCs to Medicinal Signaling Cells …”

- “It is, indeed, the patient’s own site-specific and tissue specific resident stem cells that construct the new tissue as stimulated by the bioactive factors secreted by the exogenously supplied MSCs”

Revisionist Viewpoint!
• 1917 – Julius Wagner-Jauregg
  • Patients with dementia paralytica after febrile illness frequently become lucid, sane. He began treating dementia paralytica patients with malaria for 8-12 febrile paroxysms then rescued with Quinine Sulfate and they became lucid.

• 1927 – Nobel Prize in Medicine awarded to Julius Wagner-Jauregg for the healing properties of malarial fever

• 1928 – Alexander Fleming discovers Penicillin

• 1938 – Dr. Howard Florey reads Fleming’s paper. He is joined by Dr. Ernst Chain and Dr. Normal Heatley

• 1942 – Mass production of Penicillin
  • WW I death rate from pneumonia: 18%
  • WW II death rate from pneumonia: <1%
## TOMORROW’S REGENERATIVE MEDICINE TEXTBOOKS

- Bone Marrow Harvest MSCs
- Adipose Harvest MSCs
- Exosomes

\[ \text{Malaria} = \text{Penicillin} \]
WHAT ARE MSC EXOSOMES?

- Vesicles from 40-100 nm

- Formed by a two-step budding process
  - Inward budding of membranous vesicles in a multivesicular-body
  - MVBs fuse with the plasma membrane to release their cargo
  - Transmembrane proteins are conserved!

- Composed of lipids, proteins, mRNA, and miRNAs
MSCs are recruited at the site of injury by receptor-mediated interaction.

MSC-derived vesicles bear the same membrane receptors of MSCs and it is likely for this reason that they accumulate at the site of injury by the same mechanism.\textsuperscript{4,5}

MSC exosomes via IV infusion were taken up by M2 Macrophages in spinal cord of injured rats.\textsuperscript{8}
WHAT TYPES OF MEDICAL CONDITIONS MIGHT BE AIDED BY MSC EXOSOMES?

- Musculoskeletal – Joints, Discs, Muscles, Bones, Ligaments, Tendons
- Autoimmune – SLE (Lupus), RA, Dermatomyositis
- Neurodegenerative – Multiple Sclerosis, Alzheimers, Parkinsons, Spinal Cord Injuries
- Burns, Scars, Ulcers
- Heart Disease – MI, CHF
- Lung Disease – COPD, Pulmonary Fibrosis, Interstitial Lung Disease
- Liver Disease
- Kidney Disease
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease – Ulcerative Colitis, Crohn’s Disease
WHAT TYPES OF MEDICAL CONDITIONS MIGHT BE AIDED BY MSC EXOSOMES?(CONTINUED)

- Cerebral Palsy, Autism
- Neuropathy, CIDP
- Erectile Dysfunction
- Anorgasmia
- Urinary Incontinence
- Complex Regional Pain Syndrome
- Chronic Pelvic Pain
- Lyme Disease (Upregulate Macrophages)
- Numerous Aesthetic Applications
WHAT CAN SCIENCE TEACH US REGARDING AGING?

By splicing the blood circulation of 2 animals together we have shown that young blood rejuvenates old tissues, bones, muscles, brain, and nerve tissue.
WHAT CAN SCIENCE TEACH US REGARDING AGING?

A Hong Kong billionaire backed a scientist from Standford (Wyss-Coray) to start Alkahest, Inc, in Menlo Park, California on 2014.

To Treat Alzheimers they are sharing plasma from adults < 30 and transfusing it into Alzheimers patients.
A second company, Ambrosia has started a similar trial in California, giving adults age 35+ transfusions from younger adults <25.

This one-time infusion of a 2L bag of plasma (no blood cells) is offered for $8,000.
WHY DOES PLASMA TRANSFER WORK?

Are we transfusing stem cells?

No. Simply, there are not enough stem cells in blood/plasma. In fact, factors present in the plasma seem to upregulate the older stem cells themselves.
WHAT MIGHT THESE FACTORS BE?

EXOSOMES

**Pericytes:** cells on capillaries and micro vessels.

**ALL MSCs are PERICYTES!**

Mesenchymal Stem Cells

These studies demonstrate that MSC-derived exosomes recapitulate the broad therapeutic effects previously attributed to MSCs via horizontal transfer of mRNAs, miRNAs, and proteins.
KEY ADVANTAGES OF EXOSOMES:

1. Can travel via systemic therapy without risk of clumping
2. Can travel via local therapy
3. Cross the “Blood-Brain Barrier”
4. Deliver miRNA and mRNA
5. Can home
6. Not perceived as foreign
7. No first-pass lung removal as in MSCs
8. Can not transdifferentiate into other cells or into malignant cells
9. Easy to administer, store, freeze (Out of the box stem cell therapy!)
10. Easily controlled dosage
11. Potency related to age of parent MSC
KEY THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF MSC EXOSOMES

1. Influence Growth of Target Cells
2. Influence Phenotype
3. Contribute to Cell Fate Decision
4. Promote Regeneration
5. Immunomodulation
6. Anti-Inflammatory
7. Anti-Fibrotic
SOME KEY IMMUNE AND GROWTH FACTORS PRESENT IN MSC EXOSOMES

- BMP-5: Stimulates bone growth
- GDF-15: Growth Differentiation Factor-15
- OPG: Stimulates bone growth/blocks osteoclast precursor formation
- G-CSF: Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor
- SCF: Stem Cell Factor shown to be responsible for stem cell and melanocyte growth
- TGF-β3: The most important anti-inflammatory protein. Converts inflammatory T-Cells to anti-inflammatory regulatory T cells.
- VEGF: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor
- ICAM-1: Binds inflammatory ligands on white cells
SOME KEY IMMUNE AND GROWTH FACTORS PRESENT IN MSC EXOSOMES

- **IL-1ra** Binds and sequesters the inflammatory cytokine IL-1
- **IL-6** Responsible for macrophage activation
- **IL-10** An anti-inflammatory cytokine responsible for immunomodulation and regulatory T cell conversion
- **MCP-1** Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 is a chemokine that recruits mononuclear cells to the treatment area
- **MIP-1** Also known as CCL-4, this chemokine recruits mononuclear cells to the treatment area
- **PDGF-ββ** Platelet Derived Growth Factor Beta
SOME KEY IMMUNE AND GROWTH FACTORS PRESENT IN MSC EXOSOMES

- TIMP-1
  - Tissue Inhibitor of Matrix Metalloproteinases, blocks collagen and extracellular matrix degradation. Important for cartilage repair
- TIMP-2
- HGF
  - Hepatocyte Growth Factor
- GDNF
  - Glial-Derived Neurotrophic Factor
- BDNF
  - Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor
- FGF
  - Fibroblast Growth Factor
- TNF-RI
  - Binds and inactivates the inflammatory TNF-α
CONTRAINDICATIONS TO STEM CELLS/EXOSOMES

- Cancer
- Myeloproliferative Disease
  - Bone Marrow Dysplasia
  - Sickle Cell
- Primary Pulmonary Hypertension
- Acute Bacterial Infection
- Recent Dental Work
- Macular Degeneration with neovascularization
- Any abnormal neovascularization
- Immuno-compromised
PREOPERATIVE LABS

- CBC
- CMP
- UA
- CA-125 for females
- PSA for males over 40
- CEA for males and females over 40
- PT/INR
- EKG
IMPORTANT IMMUNOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MSC EXOSOMES

- Downregulate TH1 and TH17 cells while upregulating T_{Reg} cells

- Upregulate M2 macrophages at expense of M1 Macrophages
AESTHETIC PROTOCOLS

• Hair
  PRP + Exosomes

• Ulcers/Wounds/Scars/Venous Insufficiency Ulcers
  Debride, Exosomes along periphery of wound and into wound base +/- Tisseel covering

• Erectile Dysfunction
  Exosomes +/- PRP

• Urinary Incontinence
  PRP + Exosomes

• Arterial Insufficiency
  Exosomes
100 Million people annually suffer pain and discomfort caused by scarring.

Scar is a complex process involving inflammatory, proliferative, and remodeling phases.

Fetuses retain the ability to heal regeneratively without scars.

Scarless wound tissue is marked by fine reticular collagen, less cross-linking, less inflammation, and fewer fibroblasts.

The remodeling of extracellular matrix is one of the most important factors for scar formation.
ADIPOSE MSC EXOSOMES

- Increase ratio of Collagen III to Collagen I
- Prevent fibroblast differentiation into myofibroblasts
- Inhibit granulation tissue formation
- Increase ratio of TGF-β3 to TGF-β1
- After IV administration accumulate in wound area
- Increase ratio of MMP3 to TIMP1
MSK PROTOCOLS

- Joints
  PRP + Exosomes  Day 0
  PRP + Exosomes  Day 14

- Muscles
  Direction Injection Exosomes

- Tendons/Ligaments
  PRP + Exosomes (+ Tenotomy for tendons)

- Bones
  BMAC + Exosomes +/- DBM vs. other scaffold

- Nerves
  Exosomes +/- PRP

- Discs
  Exosomes + PRP  Day 0
  Exosomes + PRP  Day 14
MECHANISMS OF MSC TROPHIC ACTIVITY WITHIN THE JOINT SPACE

- Trophic factors influence anabolic tendencies of:
  - chondrocytes
  - chondrocyte progenitor cells (CPCs)
  - cartilage-derived stem/progenitor cells (CSPCs)
  - synovium-resident multipotent progenitor cells
  - osteoblasts/osteoclasts/resident MSCs within the subchondral bone
  - chondrogenic cells within the infrapatellar fat pad
MSC TROPHIC ACTIVITIES RELEVANT TO MSK THERAPY

- Angiogenesis
- Neurogenesis
- Osteogenesis
- Musculogenesis
Microparticles and exosomes exerted similar chondroprotective and anti-inflammatory function in vitro and protected mice from developing osteoarthritis in vivo.
AUTO-IMMUNE DISEASE

Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriasis, Thyroid, Ulcerative Colitis/Crohn's, Autoimmune Encephalitis, MS, etc.
Vitiligo most frequent human pigmentary disorder characterized by progressive autoimmune destruction of mature epidermal melanocytes.

- Affects 0.3-0.5% of the population.

- Melanocytes are generally completely affected in the epidermis but melanocyte precursors persist in the hair follicle bulb.
  - Therefore these precursors are essentially immune privileged!
  - Depigmented areas where hair follicles are absent (palms, soles, mucous membranes) are more refractory to treatment.
CLINICAL PATTERNS OF REPIGMENTATION

- **Peritolicular**
  - Most Prevalent
  - Indicates hair follicle is main source

- **Marginal**
  - Suggests functional epidural melanocytes at lesional borders

- **Diffuse**
  - Generalized darkening across the patches from dermal/epidermal melanocyte precursors that persist

- **Combined**
  - Includes more than one pattern
4 Weeks after IV MSC Exosomes
ROSACEA

Day 0

Intradermal Injection MSC Exosomes

Day 2
LUMBAR DISC DISEASE

WHEN TO CHOOSE SURGERY AND WHEN TO CHOOSE REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

Low back pain annual cost is US $500 Billion
Will affect 75-80% of population
Prevalence 15-45%
DISC ANATOMY – INTERVERTEBRAL DISC

- Fibrocartilaginous articulation between adjacent vertebrae composed of:
  - Nucleus Pulposus (NP)
  - Annulus Fibrosis (AF)
  - Hyaline Cartilage Endplates
NUCLEUS PULPOSUS

- Proteoglycans – Glycosaminoglycans (GAG), Aggrecan
- Type II Collagen
- No Nerve Fibers
- Immune Privileged

Cells:
- Chondrocyte like
- Notochordal Cells
  - Early “Organizers”
- Stem Cell Progenitor Cells
  - 1-3% in youth, declines with age
ANNULUS FIBROSIS

- Type I Collagen predominates
- Elastin Fibers
- Concentrically arranged lamellae
- Cells mostly fibroblastic-like
- Nerve Fibers (Free unmyelinated nerve endings) in external 1/3
HYALINE CARTILAGE ENDPLATES

- Thin – Thinnest at midpoint
- Porous
- Allows for “Imbibition”
WHY DO DISCS HURT?
AUTOIMMUNE

- Nuclear Tissue – Immune Privileged
  - Similar to lens of the eye
  - Prior to immune system being fully functional, the complex proteins of the nucleus are sequestered away from immunosurveillance
  - Annular tears, disc herniations, and endplate fractures subject these proteins to the circulating immune system
  - Inflammation ensues – Metalloproteinases (enzymes) begin to digest disc. Vicious Cycle
WHY DO DISCS HURT?
CHEMICAL NOCICEPTION

- Phospholipase A2 (PLA2) – Enzyme.
  - Exponentially higher after disc herniations
  - Converts arachidonic acid into proinflammatory mediators such as leukotrienes

- Local Nociceptors
  - Outer 1/3 of annulus
  - Anterior dura
  - VB Periosteum
  - Nerve Root sheath
  - Dorsal Root Ganglion
WHY DO DISCS HURT?
MECHANICAL COMPRESSION

- Disc herniations can directly compress both traversing and exiting nerves
- Some believe this requires a “Double Crush“
MORPHOLOGICAL HALLMARKS OF PAINFUL DISCS

- Reduced Disc Height
- Lack of distinction of annulus and nucleus
- Decrease T2 signal of nucleus
- Disc Herniations/Extrusions/Sequestrations
- Annular Tear
- Modic Changes
- Schmorl’s Nodes (Acute)
  - Scheuermann’s Disease

STRONGLY ASSOCIATED
DISC
HERNIATION/EXTRUSION/SEQUESTRATION
MODIC CHANGES

TYPE I

- T₁ Low
- T₂ High
- T₁ + Contrast shows enhancement

- Represents BM Edema, inflammation, infection
Modic Changes
Type II

- T1 High
- T2 Iso to High
  - Represents fatty degeneration
MODIC CHANGES
TYPE III

- T1 Low
- T2 Low
- Represents bony scleroses
SCHMORL’S NODES/ENDPLATE FRACTURES

ACUTE VS. CHRONIC
WHAT CAN GO WRONG IN THE DISC?

- Decrease in large proteoglycans (Aggrecan, Versican) to smaller proteoglycans (Biglycan, Decorin) which means less water retention
- More Type I collagen in NP yielding more fibrosis
- Imbalance of homeostatic levels of anabolism and catabolism
  - Production of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and similar enzymes decrease matrix production
- Dehydration leads to loss of structural integrity
- Inflammatory mediators, like proinflammatory cytokines and interleukins further increase MMPs (Catabolic Factors) suppressing proteoglycan synthesis
WHAT CAN GO WRONG IN THE DISC?

- These proinflammatory cytokines may sensitize nerves in outer 1/3 of annulus ("Peripheral Sensitization")
- Damage to endplates – Smoking, Aging, Trauma – Negatively affects internal vertebral disc microenvironment
  - Decreased O$_2$
  - Decreased Nutrition affects
  - Increased Acidity

} Decreased viability of NP cells (Apoptosis) and adversely matrix production
WHAT CAN GO WRONG IN THE DISC?

- Inappropriate Disc Stressors
  - Static unloading of disc > Degenerative/Catabolic
  - Dynamic loading of disc > Anabolic
  - Overloading of disc > Catabolic

- Genetic predisposition for developing symptomatic discs

Unloading | Dynamic | Overloading
--- | --- | ---
CATABOLISM | ANABOLISM | CATABOLISM
Focal radial and circumferential fissures

Nuclear degeneration minimal early

Most common cause of detectable lower back pain

Prevalence of 39% as per Bogduk
ARTIFICIAL DESIGNATIONS OF DISC PATHOLOGY
DEGENERATIVE DISC DISEASE

- Diffuse progressive age-related phenomenon defined by nuclear dehydration and fibrosis
- Mechanical, biochemical, nutritional and genetic factors contribute to a catabolic metabolism
  - MMP Activation, decreased cell viability, decreased proteoglycan synthesis
- Resultant disc space narrowing causes a redistribution of forces, compromises disc integrity and predisposes disc to additional injury
- Superimposed endplate spurring, facet overgrowth, tissue irritation and degeneration
Displacement of nuclear disc material beyond normal contours

Most common etiology of radicular leg pain via chemical radiculitis or mechanical compression

May cause axial lower back pain as well

Decreased disc integrity yields accelerated degenerative disc disorder
ARTIFICIAL DESIGNATIONS OF DISC PATHOLOGY
SCHMORL’S NODES

- Intravertebral herniations with associated endplate fractures
WHEN TO CHOOSE SURGERY

- Large Protrusions
- Extrusions/Sequestrations
- Instability Complicating Disc Pathology
WHEN TO CHOOSE REGENERATIVE THERAPY

- Internal Disc Disruption
- Degenerative Disc Disease
- Small Protrusions – Non-compressive
- Schmorl’s Nodes
DEGENERATIVE DISC DISEASE
SMALL PROTRUSIONS
NON-COMPRESSIVE
SCHMORL’S NODES
Scaffold

- Aid in cell delivery, orientation, differentiation, growth, replication, cellular metabolism, sustained viability, and cell retention.
  - Hyaluronan-based hydrogels
  - Fibrin
  - Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP)
    - TGF-B
    - PDGF
    - EGF
    - VEGF
    - IGF-1
**Mesenchymal Stem Cells**

- Easy to isolate – Bone marrow, adipose
- Suitable for regeneration of NP and differentiate into NP-like phenotype (*Chun, 2009*)
- Viable for 1-6 months after injection
- Have a profound effect on immune function and inflammation
  - Secrete IL-10, IL-17, LIF, IL1 receptor antagonist
- Shift T<sub>H</sub> cell to T<sub>REG</sub> Cells
- Shift M1 macrophages to M2
- Inhibit production of TNF-α
No specific factors have proven sufficient to mediate the therapeutic effects of MSCs.

Factors with an asterisk have been found in MSCs and MSC-derived Exosomes.
Exosomes

- Extracellular vesicles released via exocytosis
- Nano-sized membrane vesicles with a diameter between 40-120 nm
- Released by all kinds of cells into extracellular environment
- Contain cytokines, proteins, lipids, mRNAs, miRNAs, non-coding RNAs, and ribosomal RNAs
- Bilayer membranous shell prevents dehydration
- Appealing candidates as vectors of MSC efficacy
- Contain no live cells
NP Cells and Bone Marrow MSCs (BM-MSCs) secrete exosomes which undergo uptake by the corresponding cells.

BM-MSC derived exosomes promote NP cell proliferation and healthier matrix production in degenerated NP cells.

Reciprocal uptake of exosomes by BM-MSCs and NP cells.

BM-MSC exosomes upregulate anabolic/matrix protective genes (TIMP-1, aggregcan, collagen II, sox-9) and decrease matrix degrading genes MMP-1 and MMP-3 in NP cells leading to a more balanced level of homeostasis.
Recruitment of cells from the surrounding environment around intervertebral discs are an important aspect of the regenerative process.

- Micro-particles can activate MSC migration and cytokine secretion

- Exosomes may be a more appropriate candidate than MSCs in stem-cell based therapy of intervertebral discs as the disc itself is a hostile environment (decreased glucose, increased osmolarity, decreased pH, decreased $O_2$, increased mechanical variations) and exosomes are more stable and will yield better survivability.
Mesenchymal stem cells deliver exogenous miR-21 via exosomes to inhibit nucleus pulposus cell apoptosis and reduce intervertebral disc degeneration

- Mesenchymal stem cells deliver exogenous miR-21 via exosomes to inhibit nucleus pulposus cell apoptosis and reduce intervertebral disc degeneration
EXAMPLE
JH, 23 YEARS OLD

5 Years of Low Back Pain L4-5 and L5-S1

BMAC + Exosomes
2ccs/disc

10 Days

Fibrin + Exosomes
2ccs/disc

WBC 5.3
CRP <0.1 (Normal <0.5)
ESR 3 (Normal <21)
EXAMPLE
JH, 23 YEARS OLD
EXAMPLE
JH, 23 YEARS OLD

Pre-Op

4 Months Post-Op
UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS

- BMAC vs. Adipose?
  - Younger patients may choose either

- Stem Cells + Exosomes vs. Exosomes alone?
  - Best quality scaffold?
    - Must allow for cell retention and cellular migration

- Long term follow up?
- Need for reinjection?
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM INJURIES
PATHOLOGY OF SPINAL CORD INJURY
29.5 cases per million per year
Greater than 1 million patients suffer paralysis secondary to spinal cord injury
Causes: MVAs, Falls, Violence, Sports Injuries, and Industry-related Injuries
Increased incidence in men in their 20’s

• No Sovereign Treatment Options *
180,000 Spinal Cord Injuries per year

- Two phases:
  - Primary Phase
    - Immediate loss of sensory, motor, and autonomic functions after a sheer, lacerating, impact or compression injury
    - Primarily disrupts gray matter and microvasculature
    - Minimal damage of white matter
  - Secondary Phase (Primary target for clinical therapeutics)
    - Begins seconds after injury and lasts for months
    - Within seconds to minutes, vascular and metabolic disturbances leading to biochemical changes, altered lipid peroxidation, and neurotransmitter accumulation
    - Within hours to weeks, cascades of inflammatory cells arrive and apoptosis occurs
    - Within weeks to months, fiber tract disturbances occur along with demyelination and glial scar
PRIMARY DAMAGE

- Compressive-contusive type injury:
  - Axon severing, membrane rupture, death of neurons, glia, and endothelial cells.
  - Surviving neurons fire action potentials causing a spike in ion levels and accumulation of neurotransmitters yielding additional neuron and glial cell death
  - Mechanical trauma causes intra-parenchymal hemorrhage damaging gray matter, disrupting blood-spinal cord barrier with resultant edema and swelling
  - Vasospasm and thrombosis of superficial vessels yield additional hypoxia, ischemia and increasing neural cell death
  - Systemically, transient hypertension gives way to hypotension causing additional hypoxia and subsequent shut off of spinal cord function below the injury – “Spinal Shock”
SECONDARY DAMAGE

- In the minutes to months that follow the initial damage, the secondary phase of SCI takes place leading to an inflammatory response and cell death that significantly expands the area of damage.
SECONDARY DAMAGE

- Vascular alterations from hemorrhage and ischemia lead to vasospasm and hypoperfusion of the spinal cord.

Followed by a period of reperfusion yielding oxygen and nitrogen free radicals contributing to oxidative stress and exacerbated damage and cell death.

- Alterations of the blood-spinal cord barrier extend beyond the injury site for days to weeks after injury

- Inflammatory cytokines like IL-1, TNFα, matrix metalloproteinases, reactive oxygen species further contribute to enhanced vascular permeability.

- Immune cells are recruited and begin to infiltrate the injury
SECONDARY DAMAGE IMMUNE CELLS

- Neutrophils (Hours-Days)
  - Remove debris
  - Release proteolytic enzymes which extend tissue damage

- Macrophages (Days)
  - From activated microglia or blood monocytes
  - Remove debris
  - Present antigens
  - Release pro-inflammatory cytokines

- T-Lymphocytes (1 Week)
  - Cell-mediated adaptive immunity
Two types of macrophages participate in the inflammatory response after SCI
- Monocyte derived
- Microglia derived

- Macrophages are the major inflammatory effector cells
- Microenvironment after SCI induced M1 macrophages
- Myelin debris may switch M2 to M1 macrophages
- M2 macrophages promote myelination, neurogenesis, and axonal regeneration
- MSC exosomes have regulatory abilities and induce anti-inflammatory M2
SECONDARY DAMAGE

- **Apoptosis** of white matter cells (oligodendrocytes and microglia)

- **Astrocytosis** – Hypertrophy leads to hyperplasia

- Months to years later, cell death, scarring, **gliosis**, and other local alterations of the tissue lead to the formation of cavities filled with fluid and surrounded by glial scar which can extend several segments above or below the injury.
Astrocytes regulate CNS homeostasis by maintaining blood-brain barrier, directing neuronal migration, differentiation and development, and providing materials for axonal growth and regeneration.

- After Spinal Cord Injury → Astrogliosis

- Acute astrogliosis (about 3rd day after injury) = Hypertrophic astrocytes
- Later stages astrogliosis (about 4-6 weeks after injury) hyperplastic astrocytes form glial scar.

Acute stages are protective and beneficial while later stages are detrimental.

**miRNA 21** shifts hypertrophic astrocytes to hyperplastic astrocytes but prevents apoptosis

**Apoptosis**: Programmed Cell Death
Another secondary effect of spinal cord injury, traumatic brain injury, or ischemia is reactive oxygen and nitrogen species which destroy cell and DNA structure, interfere with important cellular precursors and cause cell death.
During the transition from acute to chronic stages of SCI, there is an evolving state of immunologic dysfunction which exacerbates problems associated with the original neurologic deficit.

- The immune system is hardwired into the nervous system
- What starts as intraspinal inflammation affects the entire immune system.

Intraspinal inflammation caused by trauma persists indefinitely

- It may be that within a privileged site like the spinal cord the extent of tissue damage exceeds the resolving ability of the intrinsic resolution pathways.
- In fact, activated microglia are frequently found remote from site of injury. This chronic remote activation of microglia has been implicated in the onset and progression of neuropathic pain.
Another cause of persistent inflammation is poor clearance of apoptotic cells which eventually lose membrane integrity and release immunogenic self antigens.

- In humans and in mouse models this failed clearance has been the major proposed cause of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)
- Yields autoimmunity against CNS
CROSSTALK/INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE NERVOUS AND IMMUNE SYSTEMS, AND NEUROGENIC REGULATION OF IMMUNE SYSTEM

- Cytokines released by leukocytes can cross the BBB and can affect the survival and functions of neurons and glia.

- Primary and secondary lymphoid tissues are innervated by the autonomic nervous system and cells of the immune system show surface receptors for neurotransmitters, hormones, and neuropeptides associated with the sympathetic nerve system and the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis.
Spinal Cord Injury induced Immune Depression Syndrome (SCI-IDS)

CNS Injury induced Immune Deficiency Syndrome (CIDS)
• After TBI or CVA

Develops quickly after injury within 24 hours, and affects both the innate and adaptive immune system

• SCI-IDS and CIDS both increase susceptibility to infection which is leading cause of morbidity/mortality in SCI.

• Both SCI-IDS and CIDs are associated with Autonomic Dysreflexia

• Therefore, after SCI both autoimmunity and immune deficiency may be present together or one may supercede the other.
NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASE AND STROKE
Two fragments of α-synuclein, a protein that accumulates in PD, can activate T-Cells involved in autoimmune attacks.

The immune response to α-synuclein may be the initial cause of PD, or may contribute to neuronal death after the onset.
Analysis of 1.8 million cases in England between 1999 and 2012

In general, having an autoimmune disease increases your risk by 20% of having dementia

- MS = 2X Risk
- Psoriasis = 29% Increased Risk
- Lupus Erythematosus = 46% Increased Risk
- Rheumatoid Arthritis = 10% decreased risk (Likely secondary to treatment with NSAIDs and Aspirin)

Autoimmune Disease = 53% increased risk of hospital admission for cardiovascular disease
Autoimmune Disease = 46% increased risk of stroke
Augmented T-Cell activation yields a system decrease in amino acids

- Decreased tryptophan and tyrosine led to decreased serotonin and dopamine (monoamine neurotransmitters) in the brain, which led to behavioral changes such as increased anxiety and fear.

- This systemic drop in amino acid availability downstream of strong activation of the immune system affected biochemical pathways which depend on free amino acids as precursor metabolites.

- Other published in vitro studies show that T-Cell activation causes increased metabolism of glutamine and glucose required for proliferation, survival, and cytokine production.

- T-Cells are essential providers of adaptive immunity, but as they monopolize the systemic pool of amino acids to support their own needs, they do this at the cost of diminished brain function.
• In patients with ischemic stroke and moderate to severe motor deficit, early prescription of Fluoxetine enhanced motor recovery after 3 months.

• Demonstrates modulation of spontaneous brain plasticity

• Serotonin reuptake inhibitors exert neuroprotection, promote hippocampal neurogenesis, and activate motor cortices.
• Study provides the first in vivo evidence that upregulation of neurotransmitter receptors may contribute to synapse formation (via AMPA receptor upregulation)
Highly prevalent CNS disorders associated with degeneration
- Parkinson’s (PD)
- Alzheimer’s (AD)
- Huntington Disease (HD)
- Stroke
- Epilepsy

Based on clinical manifestations or site of brain affected
- Basal Ganglia of Forebrain
  - Movement
    - Hypokinetic (PD)
    - Hyperkinetic (HD)
- Cerebral Cortex (AD)
- Spinal Cord (ALS)
NEED FOR NEW THERAPIES

- Animal models of chronic stress decrease neurogenesis
- Some antidepressants seem to involve modulation of the neurogenic niche
- In Parkinson’s Disease:
  - There is a reduction of proliferating cells in SGZ and SVZ
  - α-synuclein accumulation disrupts adult neurogenesis

- In stroke – Recovery is dependent on neurogenesis

- MSCs exert their effects via upregulation of the neurogenic niche and this is accomplished via release of extracellular vesicles not engraftment
  - Also promote angiogenesis and reduce neuroinflammation
NEED FOR NEW THERAPIES

- For example, Parkinson's Disease:
  - L-dopa, a precursor of L-dopamine (neurotransmitter)
    - Improves symptoms but does not replace or improve survival of degenerating neurons.
    - Side effects -> dyskinesias
    - Unable to alleviate non-dopaminergic symptoms (i.e. dementia and psychiatric disorders)
    - These associated neurotransmitter systems involve noradrenaline, acetylcholine and serotonin which affect cognition and neuropsychiatric presentation

Multipotent stem cells are found in neurogenic niche of adult CNS in mammalian brains:
  - Subventricular Zone of Lateral Ventricles
  - Subgranular Zone of Dentate Gyrus of the hippocampus

Present treatment for ischemic stroke:
- TPA (Tissue Plasminogen Activator) can help treat ischemic strokes if utilized within 4.5 hours.
- Endovascular thrombectomy extends therapeutic window to 12 hours.

Occlusion of a major vessel triggers secondary downstream thrombosis yielding dysfunction of endothelial cells, pericytes, and astrocytes as well as disruption of the blood-brain barrier and ischemic cell damage.

- MSC-Derived Exosomes and Therapies
  - MSC-derived vesicles improve neurological outcomes in ischemic mice
POTENTIAL OF STEM CELL BASED THERAPIES

• Ischemic Stroke = 80% CVAs

• More than 53 clinical trials on the use of stem cell based therapy for stroke
Most neurodegenerative diseases demonstrate progressive neuronal loss.

- PD – Loss of dopaminergic neurons in Substantia Nigra
- ALS – Degeneration of motor nerves in brainstem/spinal cord
- AD – Global loss of neurons in cerebral cortex and hippocampus
- HD – Degeneration of projection neurons in dorsal striatum

Do introduced MSCs differentiate into neuronal tissues? Unlikely!

Most likely mechanism is to encourage endogenous neural stem cells to generate appropriate neurons.
INDUCTION OF NEURONAL REGENERATION

- Neurotrophic Factors (NTFs) implicated in induction of Neurogenesis
  - VEGF – Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor
  - BDNF – Brain-Derived NTF
  - GDNF – Glial Cell-Derived NTF
  - FGF2 – Fibroblast Growth Factor
  - NT-3 – Neurotrophin-3
NEUROMODULATION AND INFLAMMATION

- Inflammation plays a role in various neurodegenerative diseases.
  - AD – Activated microglia and astrocytes
  - PD – Enhanced microglia activation, astrogliosis, and lymphocyte infiltration, pro-inflammatory cytokines in blood and CSF
  - ALS – Accumulation of activated microglia and macrophages, multiple pro-inflammatory compounds. Up regulation of COX-1 and COX-2

- What is inflammation in Central Nervous System?
  - Mediated by activation of microglia cells (Specialized macrophages)
  - Normally, deactivated microglia supports homeostasis via neurotrophic and anti-inflammatory mediators
  - When activated they recruit circulating immune cells from periphery through Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB), perform phagocytosis, secrete pro-inflammatory cytokines, chemokines, and reactive oxygen species
    - This leads to chronic inflammation and accelerated neuronal death
IMMUNOMODULATION AND MS

- MS is chronic autoimmune and neurodegenerative disease of CNS in which $T_H$ cells infiltrate the CNS and promote inflammation resulting in myelin injury and axonal loss.

- Treatment strategies aim at modulating immune response

  $T_{H1}$ \quad $\rightarrow$ \quad $T_{H2}$

  Pro-inflammatory Cytokines \quad Anti-inflammatory Cytokines
Neurodegenerative Diseases

- Common trait is accumulation of insoluble proteins extra- or intra-cellular
  - AD – ß-Amyloid, Tau
  - PD – α-Synuclein
  - ALS – TDP43, superoxide dismutase 1
  - HD – Huntingtin protein
Abnormal aggregation of proteins and formation of inclusion bodies is a major hallmark of neurodegenerative diseases.

- Parkinson’s Disease: Intraneuronal inclusions in Substantia Nigra (Lewy Bodies) composed of α-synuclein
- Huntington’s Disease: Protein polyglutamimation leading to fibers with β-Sheet structure
- Alzheimer’s Disease: Extracellular amyloid plaques containing αβ peptide, intracellular neurofibrillary tangles containing phosphorylated tau proteins
- ALS: Intraneural inclusions of TDP-43, FUS, and SOD1 proteins
- Prion Diseases: Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease and Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker Disease. Intra- and extracellular deposition of abnormally folded proteins
Microglia and proteolytic enzyme secretion

- MSCs have a soluble intracellular adhesion molecule which causes secretion of neprilysin from microglia
- Increased Neprilysin reduces αβ burden of plaques in hippocampus of AD mouse models
- Therefore MSCs may enhance the endogenous proteolytic pathway

Autophagy

- A cellular pathway involved in protein and organelle degradation through formation of autophagic vacuoles that fuse with lysosomes.
  - A key role in aggregate clearance in neurodegenerative disease models.
- MSCs given to mice with increased αβ in hippocampus increased survival of these neurons and decreased α-synuclein in a mouse model of PD
- Therefore MSCs appear to increase protein aggregate clearance through an increase in autophagy

### Two Major Methods of Protein Aggregate Clearance

- Microglia and proteolytic enzyme secretion
- Autophagy
KEY OBJECTIVES TOWARDS IMPROVING OUTCOMES

- Decrease Cell Death
- Reduce scarring and cavitation
- Regain healthy neural cells
- Stimulate functional axonal regeneration
- Remodeling of the injury niche

Although MSCs can home, minimal will engraft, and present data supports that the efficacy secondary to paracrine and neuroprotective functions.
• Advantages for degenerative disease:
  • Neurotrophic factor-mediated protection (homeostasis and reduced oxidative stress)
  • Enhanced neurogenesis and neuronal survival
  • Modulation of inflammation
  • Abnormal protein aggregate clearance

• Translational studies:
  • Human MSCs in murine models of neurodegeneration
    • Alzheimer’s
    • Parkinson’s
    • Stroke
    • MS
    • Inflammation
    • ALS
    • ASD
    • Huntington
    • Nerve Injury

According to translational studies, **intrathecal** administration is most effective route for local engraftment (compared with intravenous). Intramedullary administration poses some significant risks.
Over 1 billion people worldwide suffer from neurological disorders:

- Brain Tumors
- Epilepsy
- Cerebrovascular Diseases
- Neurodegenerative Diseases
- Depression
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Autoimmune Encephalopathy
- Chronic Neuropathic Pain

Exosomes cross the blood brain barrier.

- Can be administered IV
- Can be administered Intrathecal
CSF FLOW DYNAMICS

- Major direction of CSF Flow is between sites of production (Choroid Plexuses) and the site of reabsorption (arachnoid villi and primitive lymphatic system of the cribriform plate)
  - Total Volume 150 mL
  - Brain daily production 500 mg
  - Humans turnover rate 4.4 hours

- Brain-wide fluid transport is dependent upon astroglial water flux which is lymphatic-like in clearing solutes from the interstitial space = “Glymphatic Pathway”
  - This glymphatic pathway explains why intrathecal substances distribute more deeply into the brain parenchyma than could be predicted by diffusion alone.
  - Distribution into the deep brain after intrathecal delivery can also be aided by receptor mediated cellular uptake and intercellular transfer.

- Numerous studies in animal models of stroke and lysosomal storage diseases show that intrathecal delivery of protein therapeutics result in widespread penetration into the brain parenchyma, improved signs of neuropathology, and improved clinical outcomes.
PROCESSES OF SPINAL CORD INJURY REGULATED BY MIRNA
With incomplete spinal cord injury, recovery takes place due to neuroplasticity of the cortical and subcortical neurons and glial cells.

- miRNA 133b is associated with increased neuronal plasticity and neurite remodeling in the ischemic zone.
Why are PNS injuries more likely to repair than CNS injuries?

- PNS axons have one Schwann Cell per myelin sheath (equaling many per axon)
- CNS axons have one oligodendrocyte per several sheaths

Therefore oligodendrocytes are far more indispensable. CNS is capable of regeneration but SCI, trauma, inflammation, and other factors destroy neurons and glial cells.
Multiple miRNA are responsible for neuron growth, regeneration, and re-myelination.
miRNA 21 - Improved survival of intact neurons, neuroprotective against ischemia-reperfusion injury

miRNA 133b - Promotes neurite outgrowth, improves functional recovery

miRNA 124 - Promote productivity of neurogenic cells

miRNA 12 - Promote productivity of neurogenic cells
Increasing evidence suggests that miRNAs play a significant role in regulating both inflammatory and neuropathic pain following SCI.

*The major problem after spinal cord injury is that harmful miRNAs are expressed and beneficial miRNA are inhibited.*
The number of NPCs (Neural Progenitor Cells) is relatively high in the newborn brain.

Parenchymal astrocytes in neonatal brains maintain a higher level of “stemness”

Microglia are the resident macrophages of the CNS

- Two Type of Microglia
  - M1 = Classically activated
    - Pro-inflammatory cytokines, oxidative metabolites, neurotoxins
  - M2 = Alternatively activated
    - Neuroprotective, promote repair by release of IL-10, IGF-1, TGF-β and modulate the immune response.
    - Increase differentiation of neural precursor cells
Adding MSCs after ischemic brain injury –

- M1 → M2 thereby promoting regenerative growth.
- Large increase in oligodendrocyte progenitor cells, mature oligodendrocytes and myelin formation

- Oligodendrocytes progenitor cells are especially vulnerable to hypoxic-ischemic brain injury which helps explain the characteristic WM Lesions
- A niche is created which is permissive to axonal sprouting, white matter remodeling, and synaptogenesis
Eden Carlson from Arkansas (2 year old with severe anoxic brain injury)

- Prognosis: unable to walk, talk, eat, or react to surroundings

- 55 days later: hyperbaric oxygen therapy

- Able to walk, talk & brain reversed
HYPERBARIC OXYGEN INDUCES ENDOGENOUS NEURAL STEM CELLS TO PROLIFERATE AND DIFFERENTIATE IN HYPOXIC-ISCHEMIC BRAIN DAMAGE IN NEONATAL RATS

· Y-J YANG, X-L WANG, X-H YU, X. WANG, M. XIE, C-T LIU
**MSC THERAPY IN HUMAN CLINICAL TRIALS**

- **MS**
- **MSA**
- **Parkinson’s**
- **Stroke**
- **ALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>IT, IV, IA, Stereotactic, IM</th>
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<td>Type:</td>
<td>UC, BM</td>
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- **Improved:**
  - Functional Performance
  - Clinical Stability
• No adverse effects

• Mild Efficacy
MSC-DERIVED EXOSOMES AS A PROMISING THERAPEUTIC VESICLE AFTER SPINAL CORD INJURY

- About 857 unique gene products
- Greater than 150 kinds of miRNA
  - Comparable therapeutic potential as cells themselves
  - Protective effects on myocardial/reperfusion injury
  - Reverse degeneration of neurons and astrocytes and synaptic loss in hippocampus of diabetic mice
  - Promote axonal growth of cortical neurons
  - Improve neurological function
Beneficial effects on locomotor improvements, tissue repair, and axonal regeneration
MSC-derived extracellular vesicles exhibit stem cell-like regenerating ability with decreased malignant potential, are less immunogenic, and evade pulmonary first pass effect.

After Administration in a rodent model of Spinal Cord Injury:

- Decrease in M1 Microglia
- Increase in locomotor Recovery
- Decrease in hypersensitivity
- Decrease in neuroinflammation
- Overall improved outcome
EXOSOMES AND CNS DISEASE
WHAT MAKES SENSE?

Most Direct: Intrathecal
C₁/₂ (Brain, Cervical, High Thoracic) + IV
Lumbar (Low Thoracic and Lumbar Arachnoiditis) + IV
Indications: Chronic neurodegeneration, Stroke, Spinal Cord Injury, TBI

Less Invasive: Intranasal + IV
Indications: Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Chronic Migraine, Epilepsy, Acute CVA/TBI/SCI, Drug Addiction
C1/2 APPROACH

C1/2 APPROACH: CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Chiari Malformation
- Mass at C1/2
- Acquired or Congenital Stenosis at C1/2
- Ectatic Vertebral Arteries extending into posterior 1/3 of canal (Up to 2%)
- PICA caudal loop extending to C1/2 or origin below C1 (Up to 1%)
- Increased Intracranial Pressure
- Coagulopathy

C1/2 APPROACH: COMPLICATIONS

- Pain
- Anxiety
- Bleeding
- Infection
- Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- Epidural or Subdural Hemorrhage
- Spinal Cord Puncture with or without Hemorrhage
- Vascular Injury (Vertebral or PICA)
SURGICAL PLANNING

- Cervical Spine MRI or Cervical Spine Myelogram
- Brain MRI or CT Scan
- Neck CTA or MRA
- Bloodwork/UA
Brain MRI or CT Scan
Cervical Spine MRI or Cervical Spine Myelogram
Surgical Planning

Neck CTA or MRA
SURGICAL PLANNING

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Neck CTA or MRA
CASE #1


T11/12 fracture, left tibia/fibula fracture, open left femur fracture, pelvic fracture. Dense motor/sensory deficits to T10/11.

- First injection 12/6/17 with 3 vials 5x concentrate MSC exosomes.
  - 3 Weeks post injection severe burning pain in lower extremities. Responded well to Gabapentin 600 mg TID
  - 4 Weeks post injection sensory returning in thighs along with pressure and proprioception down through lower lumbar segments

- Second dose of exosomes 1/25/18, 3 vials 5x concentrate.
  - Within 7 days his burning pain improved and motor function dramatically began improving. Particularly hip flexors/adductors and quadriceps
CASE #2


Multiple prior stem cell injections with bone marrow. Status post cervical fusion C4-C6. All previous injections in the lumbar cistern.

Patient had some improvement including new bladder continence with limited ability to ambulate within an exceptional assistance for few steps.
CASE #3

28 year old male. Spinal cord injury C4 to C6 on 3-25-16 secondary to motor vehicle accident.

C4 Asia C

3/21/18 C1/2 Intrathecal and IV Exosomes

- Status post scalp injection with PRP and exosomes
- Major complaints:
  - Allodynia
  - Extreme spasticity/Tremors
  - Dysautonomia with bladder catheterization
  - Poor Mobility – Motorized Wheelchair
CASE #4

59 year old male
Parkinson’s Disease for 11 years

2/22/18 – C1/2 Intrathecal and IV Exosomes

Previously: 11-12 pills Carbidopa/Levodopa a day

Now: 5-6 pills Carbidopa/Levodopa a day

Decreased usage of cannabis (augments dopamine)
Using the intranasal delivery system, researchers have reversed neurodegeneration and rescued memory in a mouse model of Alzheimer’s Disease.

Intranasally administered therapeutics reach the CNS via the olfactory and Trigeminal neural pathways.

Cerebral neurogenesis was induced in the subventricular zone of adult mice after intranasal administration of FGF-2
Following intranasal application studies in rodents show:

- NGF
- Insulin-like Growth Factor – I (IGF-I)
- Insulin
- Cytokine Interferon – β-1b

Are rapidly transported to the olfactory bulb, brainstem, brain, and spinal cord.
Intranasal Fibroblast Growth Factor 2 increases neurogenesis in the olfactory bulb and subventricular zone of normal mice and in the subventricular zone and hippocampus of rats subjected to transient focal ischemia.

In adult cynomolgus monkeys interferon ß-1b is transported to many different brain areas within an hour.

Intranasal insulin and melanocortin are detectable in human CSF less than 30 minutes following administration.

The olfactory neural pathway provides both an intraneuronal and extraneuronal pathway into the brain.
  • Intraneuronal – Axon Transport, hours to days = Slow
  • Extraneuronal – Perineural Channels, minutes = Fast

Important formulation considerations:
  - Therapeutic Dose <25 mg/dose
  - Dose volume 0.05-0.15 mL/dose
• Dopamine Transmission is deeply affected by drugs of abuse.

• In humans dependent on cocaine, heroin, and alcohol:

  Decreased Dopamine Receptors

  Decreased Release of Endogenous Dopamine in Ventral Striatum

= Visual proof of the “dopamine-impoverished” addicted human brain.

Therefore the mesolimbic dopamine system is hypofunctional in addicted brains.

• Yielding decreased interest in non-drug related stimuli

• Increased sensitivity to drug of choice

• Restoring dopaminergic function may be therapeutically advantageous.
WORKS CITED


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