

BK21

*

= Abstract =

Osteogenic Potential of Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells During Serial Subculture

Hyun Jin Sun, Yon Rak Choi, Soo Bong Hahn*, Jin Woo Lee

*Brain Korea 21 project for medical science
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea**

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the osteogenic differentiation potential of human mesenchymal stem cells during serial subculture.

Materials and Methods: Human bone marrow-derived MSCs were serially subcultured and then maintained in basal or osteogenic medium for 14 days. Then we performed FAC analysis, RT-PCR, alkaline phosphatase activity and stains.

Results: Human MSCs had different morphologies, immunophenotypes, and growth rates that were correlated with the length of serial subculture. The phenotype changed from small spindle-shaped cells at passage 1 into large cuboidal or flattened cells at passage 7. The osteogenic capacity of human MSCs decreased during serial subculture. Using RT-PCR, the mRNA levels of bone-specific genes, such as cbfa1/runx2 and osteocalcin, decreased with increasing passage number. Strong positive staining was observed for ALP and Alizarin reds in osteogenic medium on day 14, but declined significantly with increasing passage number.

Conclusion: We have shown that osteogenic potential of human MSCs decreased during serial subculture. This result can provide the helpful information to decide the timing of human MSC transplantation during in vitro culture expansion for treatment of bone defects and so on.

Key Words: Mesenchymal stem cell, Subculture, Osteoblast, Differentiation

:

134

TEL: 02) 361-5640 FAX: 02) 363-1139 E-mail: ljwos@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

*

21

(SC13142)

ty) 가

가 , 가

(adult stem cell) . Colter ³⁾

(hematopoietic stem cell; HSC) 가

(mesenchymal stem cell; MSC) , Mets

Verdonk⁹⁾ ,

Digirolamo ⁶⁾

(high density) , (homoge

neous), (multilineage)

2,5) , Conget Mingue⁶⁾

가 ,

Bruder ¹⁾ ,

8,13) .

가 가

가 ,

가 ,

(growth kinetics) ,

1,4,7) .

¹¹⁾ , 1.

. Mets Verdonk⁹⁾ (low densi- (33 ~ 67

, 6)
Percoll gradient methods (Amersham Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ, USA) (10%
1% antibiotic-antimycotic 가
Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium-low glucose (DMEM-LG, Gibco BRL, Grand Island, NY, USA) 가 75 cm² culture flask 10 90% (10% , 1% antibiotic-antimycotic DMEM-LG) (10 mM -glycerophosphate, 100 μM dexamethasone, 50 μg/ml ascorbic acid-2-phosphate (Sigma)가 가 10% DMEM-LG)
14
7
EDTA PBS , 5 mM phatase (ALP) , alkaline phosphatase (ALP)
1,200 rpm 10 RNeasy mini kit (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany)
. 5(10⁵ cells/ml) total RNA 1 μg Omniscript kit (QIAGEN) 20 μl
(endoglin (CD105), integrin 1 (CD29), early hematopoietic progenitor cell marker (CD34), monocyte/macrophage marker (CD14)) (Ansell corporation, Bayport, MN, USA) 20 μl/10⁶ cells 37 90 , 95
가 45 5 cDNA .
anti-mouse monoclonal cDNA 2 μl 10 pM sense primer (Ansell corporation) 10 pM antisense primer 가 Taq polymerase kit (QIAGEN) 50 μl
FACScan (Becton Dickinson Instrument, San Jose, CA, USA) osteocalcin, 1 , cbfa1/runx2 Genebank primer
24 well plate 2(10⁴ cells/ml) 10 μl
0, 2, 4, 6 DNA 1.5% (w/v) agarose gel
. DNA ALP 2X
1X TNE (10 mM Tris base, 0.2 M Trypsin-EDTA , 300 μl
NaCl, 1 mM EDTA) 0.1% triton X-100
4 12,000 rpm 20 4 12,000 rpm 20
Hoechst ALP (Sigma)
33258 (25 μg/ μl; Sigma, St. Louis, 37 30 1 N

NaOH chloride monohydrate solution (Acros Organics, NJ, USA) 30
 405 nm .
 Standard p-nitrophenyl phosphate 540 nm ELISA plate
 solution (Sigma) , reader (Bio-rad, Melville, NY, USA)
 p-nitrophenol product .
 Alkaline phosphatase
 (ALP) Alizarin red 1.
 methanol/acetone (1:1) 가
 , Alkaline phosphatase Alka- 8
 line-Dye mixture (Sigma) 가 flask 90%
 30 2
 , Alizarin
 red 2% Alizarin red (pH 4.2; 가
 Sigma) 가 20 (granule)
 15 PBS .
 Alizarin red 10% cetylpyridinium (Fig. 1).

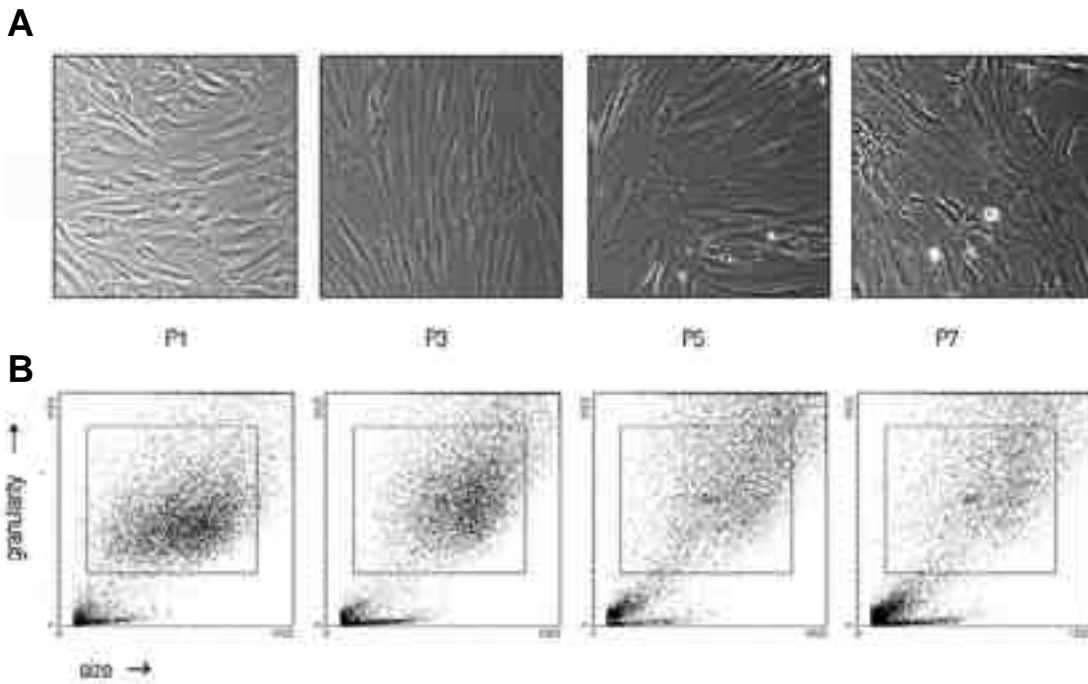


Fig. 1. Phenotypical properties of serially subcultured human mesenchymal stem cells. **(A)** The phenotype changed from small spindle-shaped cells at passage 1 (P1) into large cuboidal or flattened cells at passage 7 (P7). **(B)** In flowcytometry, human MSCs have increased in size and contained a large number of granules in correlation with serial subculture.

2.

CD105 CD29 70%

5

CD34 CD14 1.5%

가

, ALP

(Fig. 2).

Hoechst 33258

mRNA

14

DNA

cbfa1/runx2, osteocalcin

6

mRNA

DNA

(Fig. 4). 14

1, 3, 5, 7 DNA 1.39 ± 0.02 ,

ALP

1.35 ± 0.04 , 1.32 ± 0.04 , 1.22 ± 0.09 $\mu\text{g}/\mu$

, 1, 3, 5, 7 ALP 가 $0.44 \pm$

(Fig. 3).

0.03 , 0.40 ± 0.05 , 0.39 ± 0.04 , 0.06 ± 0.01 μ

DNA

mol pNP/min/ μg DNA

($p=0.054$)

(Fig. 5).

ALP 가

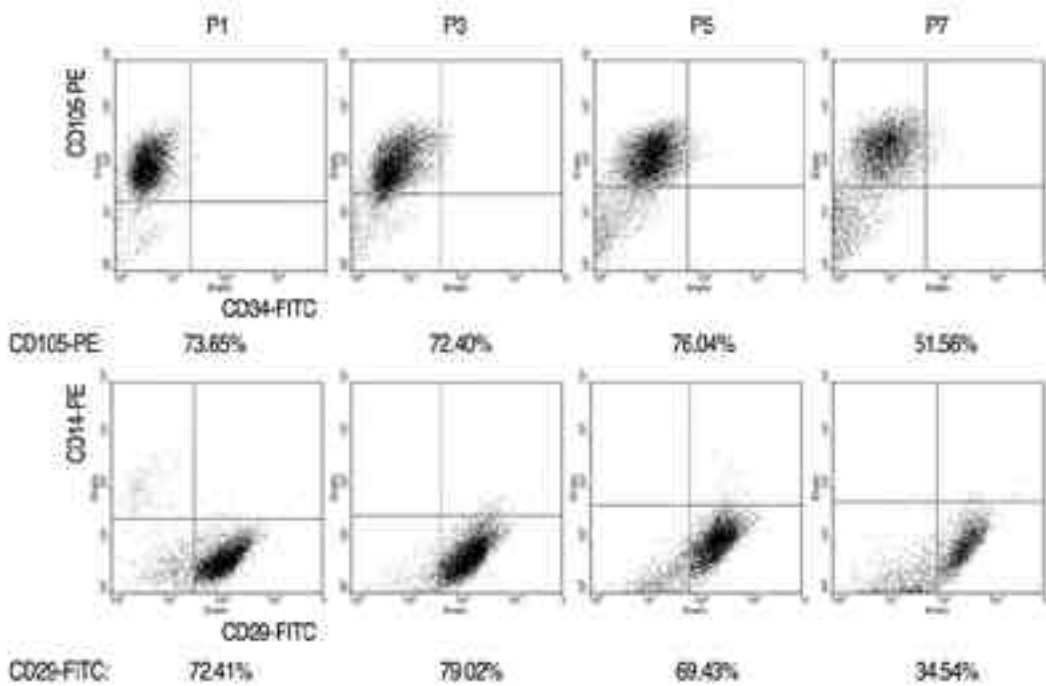


Fig. 2. FACS analysis of serially subcultured human MSCs. In flowcytometry, MSCs were positively stained with CD105 and CD29 (above 70%) and negatively with CD14 and CD34 (below 1.5%). With increasing passage numbers, expression of positive markers, CD105 and CD29, significantly decreased after passage 5.

7

($p < 0.05$).

($p = 0.01$). 14

(ALP, Alizarin red)

가

가

(Fig. 6). Alizarin

red, 5, 7
Alizarin red 가

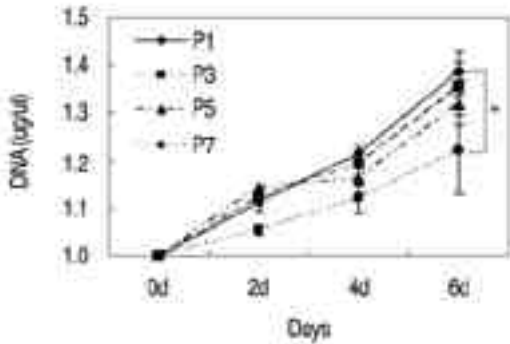


Fig. 3. Growth pattern of serially subcultured human MSC in culture. Cultures were started with 20,000 cells per well. The increase in the number of viable adherent cells was measured by DNA content. Data represent mean DNA content \pm SD of three experiments performed in duplicate. DNA contents increased during the culture, but decreased in correlation with serial subculture ($*p < 0.054$, vs. passage 1).

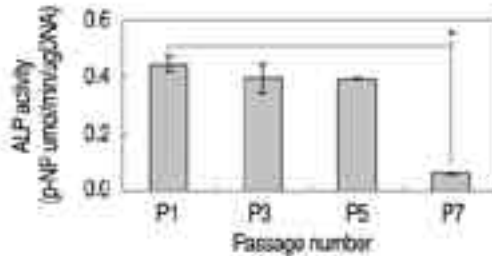
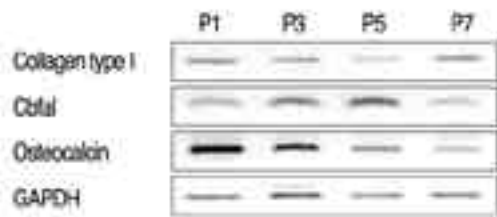
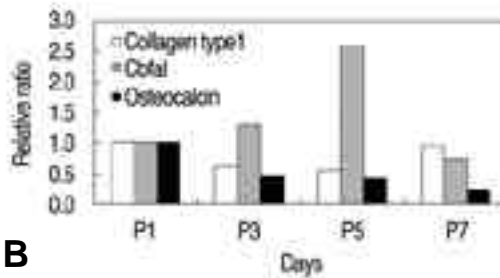


Fig. 5. Analysis of osteogenic MSCs by alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity. During osteogenic differentiation, ALP activity increased with time, but significantly decreased in correlation with serial subculture ($*p = 0.01$, vs. passage 1).



A



B

Fig. 4. Semi-quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis of osteogenic MSCs. The serially subcultured human MSCs were cultured in osteogenic medium for 14 days. **(A)** Equal aliquots of total RNA were reverse transcribed and amplified with oligonucleotide primers specific for collagen type 1, cbfa1/runx2, and osteocalcin, respectively. **(B)** Based on quantification relative to GAPDH, mRNA levels of the osteoblast gene markers gradually decreased in correlation with serial subculture.

가

가

cbfa1/runx2, osteocalcin mRNA, ALP

(ALP Alizarin red) ALP Alizarin red가 가

가

Minguell⁵⁾

Conget &

A



B

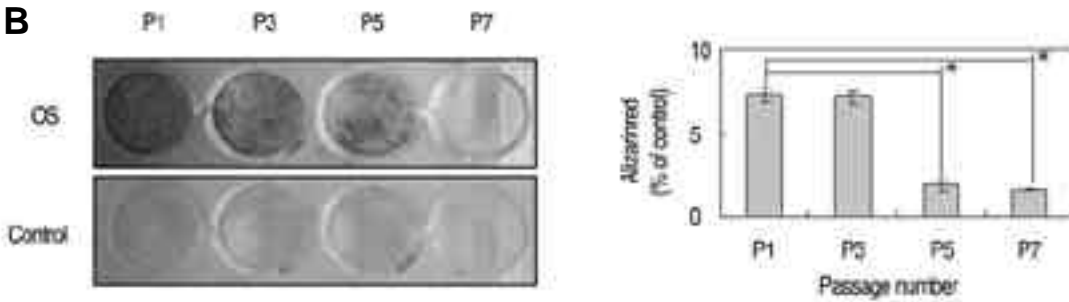


Fig. 6. Analysis of osteogenic MSCs by histochemical staining. The serially subcultured human MSCs were cultured for 14 days in basal medium or osteogenic medium. Fixed cells were stained with ALP or Alizarin red reagents and photographed. During osteogenic differentiation, ALP (A) and Alizarin red (B) staining were significantly decreased in correlation with serial subculture (* $p < 0.05$, vs. passage 1). The intensity of Alizarin red staining was determined by optical density measurement. The fold induction is expressed relative to control cultures (mean \pm SD).

가

REFERENCES

Bruder

1)

13)

가

5

5

가 in vitro

가

가 telomerase

가

- 1) **Bruder SP, Jaiswal N and Haynesworth SE:** Growth kinetics, self-renewal, and osteogenic potential of purified human mesenchymal stem cells during extensive subcultivation and following cryopreservation. *J cell Biochem*, 64:278-294, 1997.
- 2) **Bruder SP, Kraus KH, Goldberg VM and Kadiyala S:** The effect of implants loaded with autologous mesenchymal stem cells on the healing of canine segmental bone defects. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 80(7):985-996, 1998.
- 3) **Colter DC, Sekiya I and Prockop DJ:** Identification of a subpopulation of rapidly self-renewing and multipotential adult stem cells in colonies of human marrow stromal cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci*, 98:7841-7845, 2001.
- 4) **Conget PA and Minguell JJ:** Phenotypical and functional properties of human bone marrow mesenchymal progenitor cells. *J Cell Physiol*, 181: 67-73, 1999.
- 5) **Deans RJ, Moseley AB:** Mesenchymal stem cells: biology and potential clinical uses. *Exp Hematol*, 28:875-884, 2000.
- 6) **Digirolamo CM, Stokes D, Colter D, Phinney DG, Class R, and Prockop DJ:** Propagation and senescence of human marrow stromal cells in culture: a simple colony-forming assay identifies samples with the greatest potential to propagate and differentiate. *Br J Haematol*, 107:275-281, 1999.
- 7) **Huibregtse BA, Johnstone B, Goldberg VM and Caplan AI:** Effect of age and sampling site on the chondro-osteogenic potential of rabbit marrow-derived mesenchymal progenitor cells. *J Ortho Res*, 18:18-24, 2000.
- 8) **Matsubara T, Tsutsumi S, Pan H et al:** A new technique to expand human mesenchymal stem cells using basement membrane extracellular matrix. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 313:503-508, 2004.

-
- 9) **Mets T, Verdonk G:** In vitro aging of human bone marrow derived stromal cells. *Mech Ageing Dev*, 16:81-89, 1981.
- 10) **Muschler GF, Nitto H, Boehm CA and Easley KA:** Age- and gender-related changes in the cellularity of human bone marrow and the prevalence of osteoblastic progenitors. *J Ortho Res*, 19:117-125, 2001.
- 11) **Phinney DG, Kopen G, Righter W, Webster S, Tremain N and Prockop DJ:** Donor variation in the growth properties and osteogenic potential of human marrow stromal cells. *J Cell Biochem*, 75:424-436, 1999.
- 12) **Pittenger MF, Mackay AM, Beck SC et al:** Multilineage potential of adult human mesenchymal stem cells. *Science*, 284:143-146, 1999.
- 13) **Shi S, Gronthos S, Chen S et al:** Bone formation by human postnatal bone marrow stromal stem cells is enhanced by telomerase expression. *Nat Biotechnol*, 20:587-591, 2002.
- 14) **Tsutsumi S, Shimazu A, Miyazaki K, Pan H, Koike C, Yoshida E. et al:** Retention of multilineage differentiation potential of mesenchymal cells during proliferation in response to FGF. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 288:413-419, 2001.
- 15) **Wakitani S, Goto T, Pineda SJ et al:** Mesenchymal cell-based repair of large, full-thickness defects of articular cartilage. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 76:579-592, 1994.