

Developing neural transplant cell sprays for traumatic neurological injuries

Neural
Tissue
Engineering
Keele

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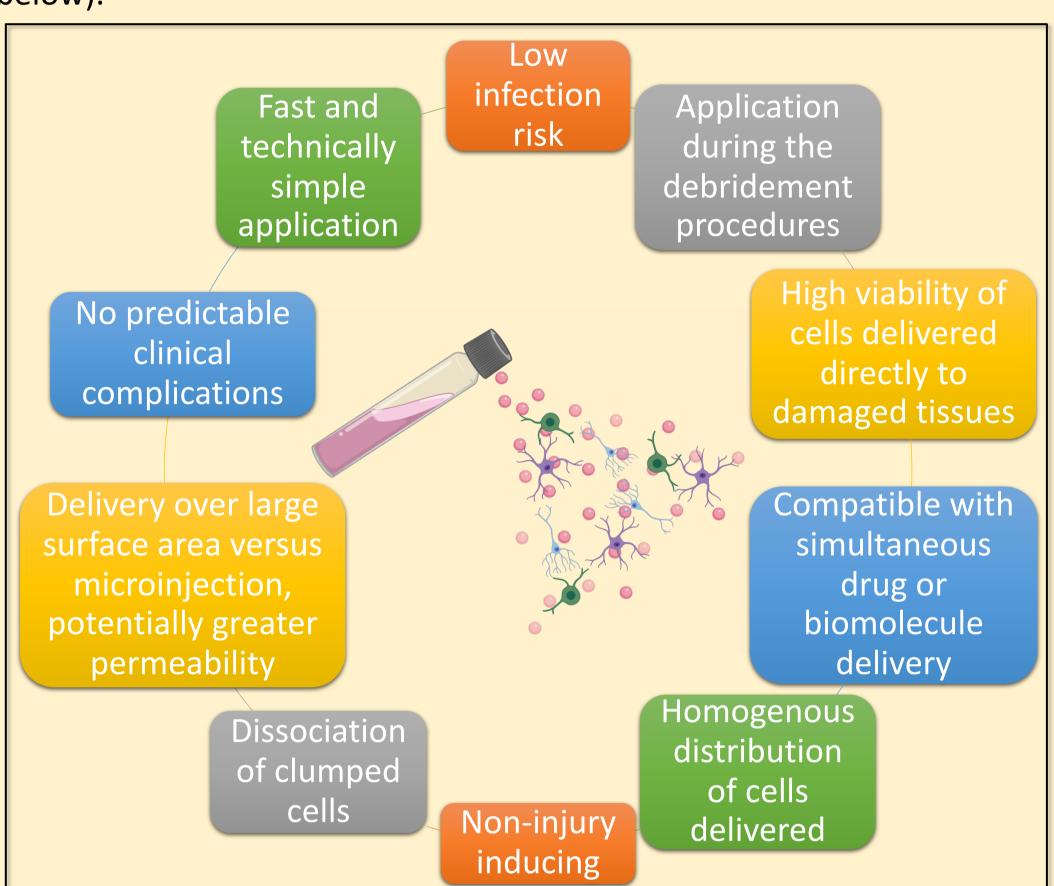
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Background

Clinical need: Traumatic neurological injuries drastically impact patients and their support networks, with high healthcare costs. Enhancing neuro-regeneration is a major clinical challenge. Neural cell transplantation therapies have significant translational potential to promote regeneration.

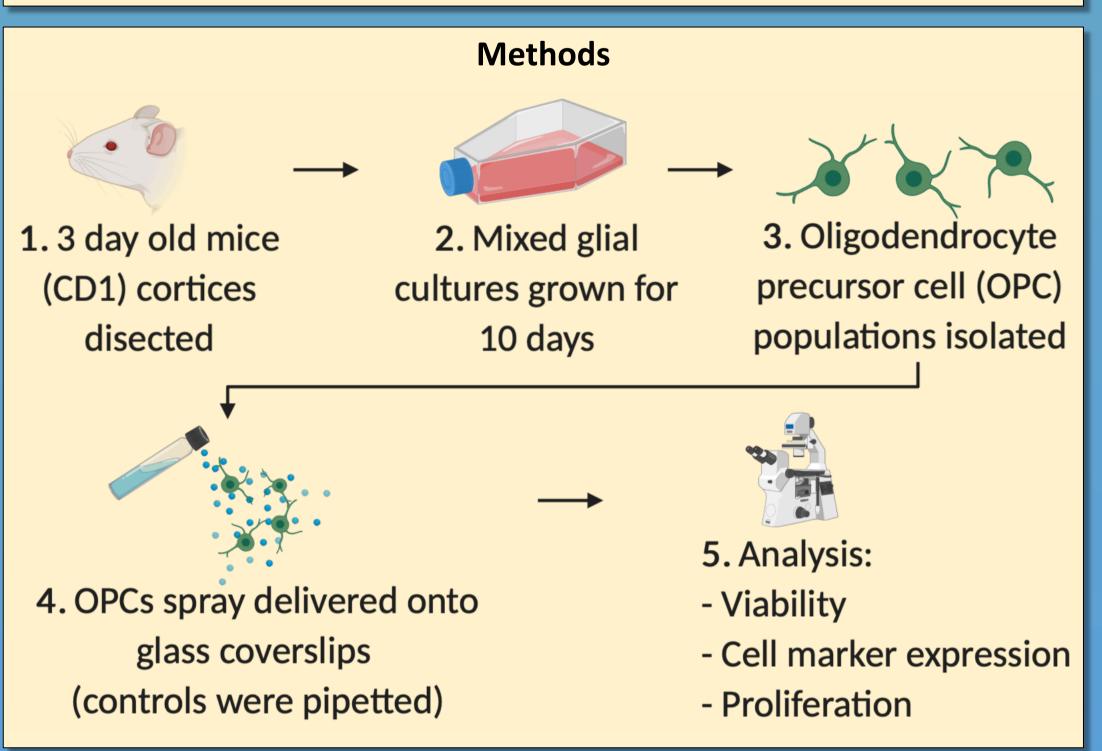
However, there are major drawbacks with current cell delivery methods (surgical microinjection & vascular delivery): (1) haemorrhage, needle induced tissue destruction or embolism, (2) high cell loss on injection through fine needles into dense neural tissue, (3) systemic clearance and loss of cells delivered intravascularly, (4) inhomogeneous cell distribution.

Hypothesis: Stem cell spray delivery can offer significant translational benefits for cell therapy over current delivery methods (summarised below).



Aims

To assess if spray delivery of neural transplant cells is safe, using a major neural transplant population with therapeutic potential in neurological injury.



OPCs survive spray delivery: A. Control OPC viability at 48 hours B. OPC viability 48 hour post spray C. Control OPC viability at 10 day D. OPC viability 10 days post spray F. OPC viability at 7-10 days E. OPC viability at 48 hours % Cell Viability % Cell Viability Spray Control Spray **Control** ** indicates 0.01>p>0.001, Mann-Whitney test OPCs retain proliferative capabilities and cellular marker expression: A. Control OPCs after 48 hours B. Sprayed OPCs after 48 hours D. OPC NG2 expression at 48 hours C. OPC proliferation at 48 hours 80-% NG2+ Cells 60-40-20-20-Control Control **Spray** Sprayed OPCs can differentiate into oligodendrocyte lineage cells (OLCs): I. MBP (oligodendrocyte marker) expression at day 10 <u>10μ</u>m Sprayed OPCs differentiated into a full range of OLC morphologies; OPC (A+B), pre-oligodendrocyte (C+D), immature oligodendrocyte (E+F),

Results

Conclusions

mature oligodendrocyte (G+H).

Spray technology could offer a novel clinical solution for neural cell delivery in transplantation therapies for traumatic neurological injuries.