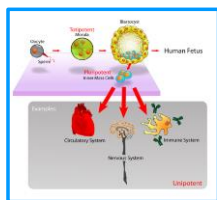


### “Development of Neural and Neural Crest Progenitor Cells from Human Pluripotent Stem Cells”



July 23<sup>th</sup>, 2014

Parinya Noisa, PhD.  
Suranaree University of Technology

### Human Embryonic Stem Cells

**1981**  
Evans MJ and Kaufman MH. Nature; Martin GR. PNAS

**1998**  
Thomson JA, et al. Science

### Characteristics of Human Embryonic Stem Cells

- Distinct morphology
- Specific transcription factors and cell surface epitopes
- Usually maintain normal karyotypes
- Three embryonic germ lineage differentiation

### So what's the problem?

IF EMBRYONIC STEM CELL RESEARCH KILLS ME BEFORE I WAKE, I PRAY THE LORD MY SOUL TO TAKE.

Ethical objections  
Face immune rejection after transplantation

### Discovery of Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

The Shared Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2012 "for the discovery that mature cells can be reprogrammed to become pluripotent"

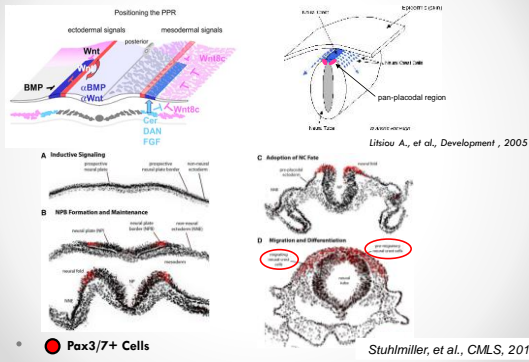
Induction of Pluripotent Stem Cells from Adult Human Fibroblasts by Defined Factors

### Patient Specific Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

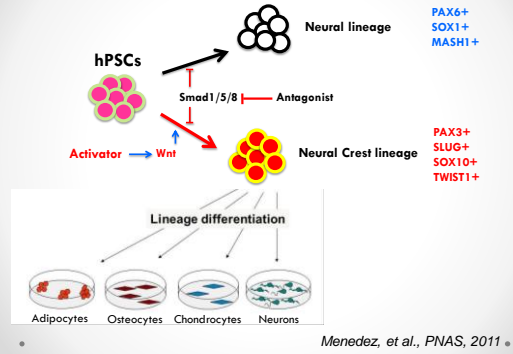
Pluripotency induction



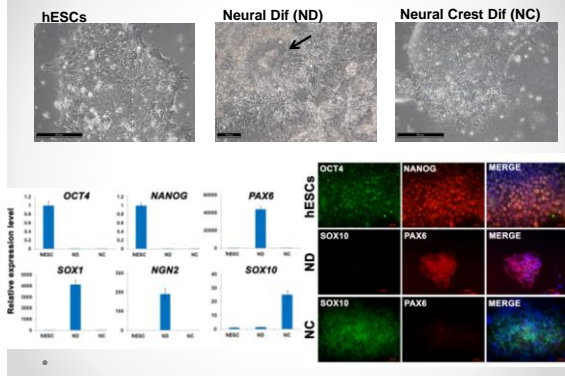
## Neural Crest Development



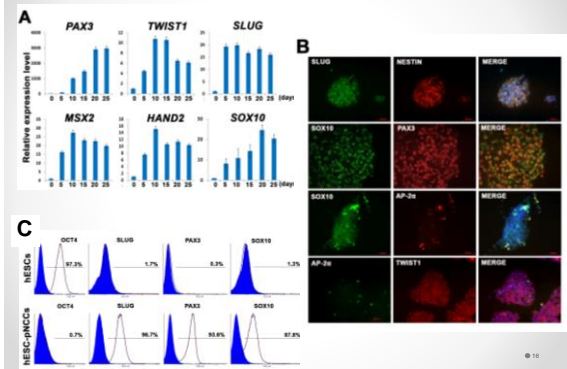
## Neural Crest Differentiation from hPSCs



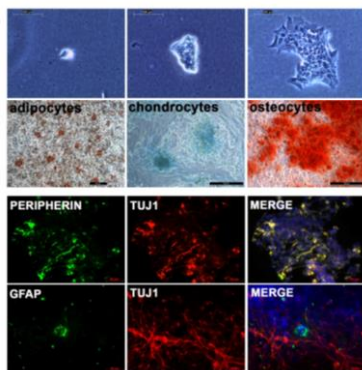
## Specificity of Neural Crest Differentiation Protocol



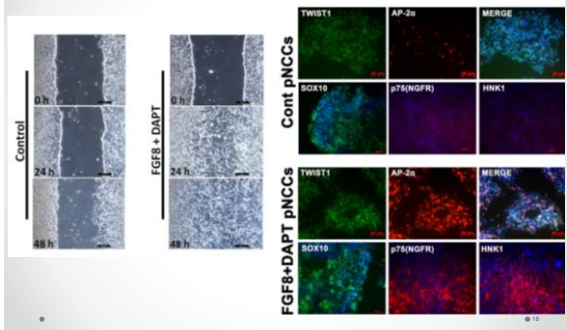
## Efficient Protocol to Derive Neural Crest Progenitors

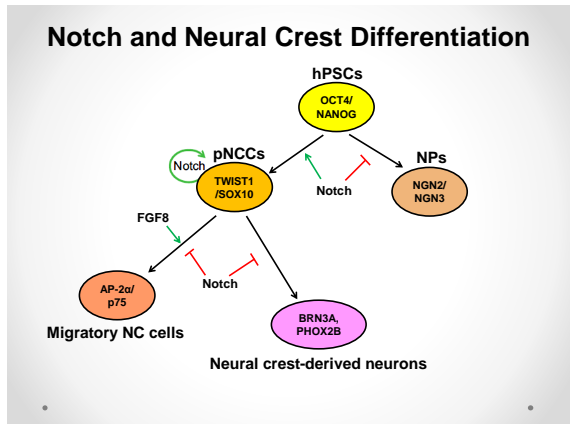
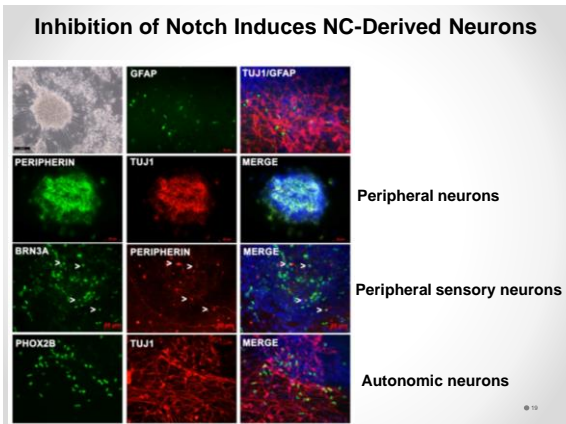


## Neural Crest Progenitors are Multipotent

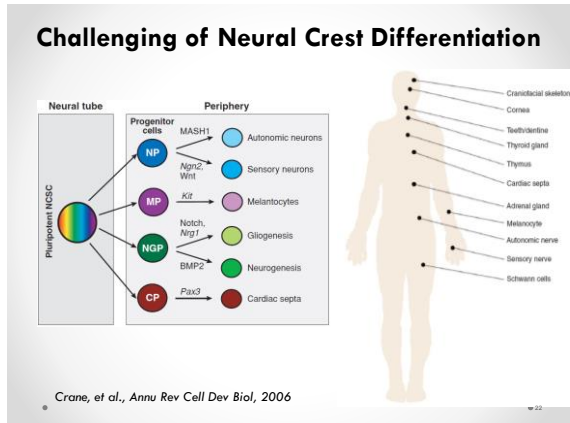


## Activation of FGF8 and Inhibition of Notch Induce Migratory NC Phenotypes





- ### To sum up...
- Neuraland neural crest stem cells could be efficiently derived from hESCs.
  - Both neural and neural crest stem cells could be precursors for various types of neurons
  - Robust and efficient protocol for the derivation of premigratory neural crest-like cells (pNCCs)
  - pNCCs are multipotent and able to generate neural crest derivative cells, including peripheral sensory neurons.
  - Modulation specific signaling pathways could induce migratory neural crest cells and possible other neural crest derivatives.



### Acknowledgments

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	Eila Korhonen

# END



## Modeling neurological disorders by using iPSCs

Disease	Target cell	Potential to be disease model		Drug test
		Successful differentiated into target cell type	Neuronal pathology	
Early-onset neurological disorders				
Fragile X syndrome	ND	ND	Loss of FMR1 expression	ND
Prader-Willi syndrome	Neurons	Yes	Imprint disorder	ND
Rett's syndrome	Neurons	Yes	Loss of synapses, reduced spine density, smaller soma size	Yes
Familial dysautonomia	Neural crest cells	Yes	Loss of neural crest cells	Yes
Friedreich's ataxia	Motor neuron	Yes	FXN gene repression	ND
Angelman's syndrome	Neurons	Yes	Imprint disorder	ND
Down's syndrome	Neuron	ND	ND	ND
Spinal muscular atrophy	Motor neurons	Yes	Loss of neuron formation, loss of SMN gene expression	Yes
Late-onset neurological disorders				
Amotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)	Motor neurons	ND	Not shown	ND
Huntington's disease (HD)	Striatal neurons	Yes	Not shown	ND
Parkinson's disease (PD)	Dopaminergic neurons	Yes	Not shown	ND
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	Cholinergic neurons	Yes	Increase ratio of A $\beta$ 42 to A $\beta$ 40	Yes

<sup>†</sup>ND: not determined.

Kunjanjanwan T, et al., *JBB*, 2011