Functional relevant effects of superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles on mesenchymal stromal cells NanoDiaRA



Schulze F1,2,3, Ode A1,2, and Duda G1,2,3

- 1 Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin-Brandenburg Center for Regenerative
- Therapies (BCRT), Berlin, Germany 2 Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Julius Wolff Institut (JWI), Berlin, Germany 3 Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin-Brandenburg School for Regenerative

Therapies (BSRT), Berlin, Germany



Aims and Objectives

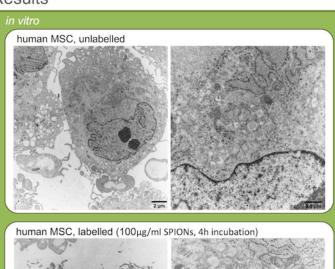
Polyvinyl alcohol-coated superparamagnetic iron oxide particles (PVA-SPIONs) were designed for biomedical applications in the context of rheumatoid diseases (RA/OA). Experiments on rats have shown that intravenous injected SPIONs accumulate in bone marrow. Since mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs) are key players of tissue regeneration residing in bone marrow, where they also form the hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) niche, their health and functional status is of crucial importance. Therefore our aim is to perform a comprehensive analysis of the influence of PVA-SPIONs on MSCs: in vitro with human MSCs; ex vivo with rat MSC that were exposed to PVA-SPIONs in vivo.

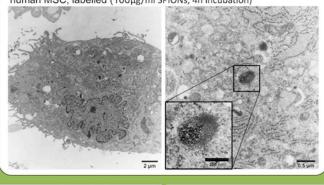
Materials & Methods

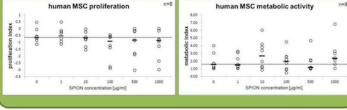
Cell culture assays for: metabolic activity (alamar blue), proliferation (cyquant), membrane integrity (CytotoxOne, LDH), migration (modified Boyden chamber), proof of endocytosis (transmission electron microscopy)

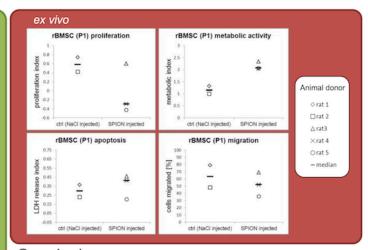
Influence of SPIONs on MSCs? ex vivo: rat MSC Endocytosis? Toxicity? Functional impairment?

Results









Conclusion

- in vitro: PVA-SPIONs are endocytosed by MSCs and stored in vesicles; no influence on human MSC proliferation and metabolic activity
- ex vivo: rat MSCs show signs of cellular stress in presence of PVA- SPIONs
- in vitro models need support by ex vivo models for investigating nanoparticle toxicity

Outlook

- in vitro: labeling protocol, functional tests (migration, differentiation)
- · ex vivo: confirming preliminary results, functional tests
- in vivo: human MSC tracking

Acknowledgements

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