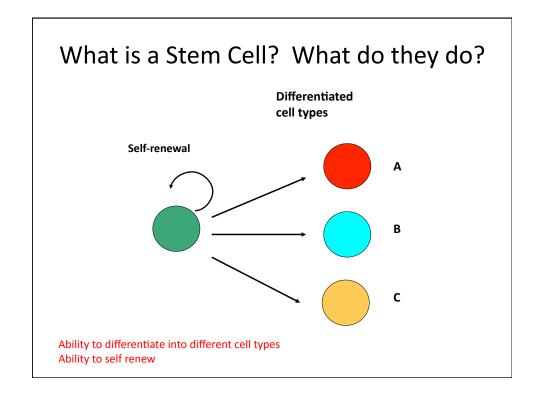


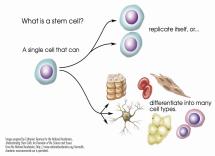
Stem Cell Biology and Ethics Dr. Pei Yun Lee

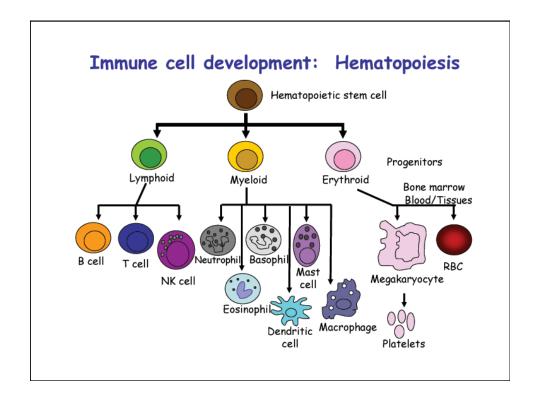


## What are Stem Cells?

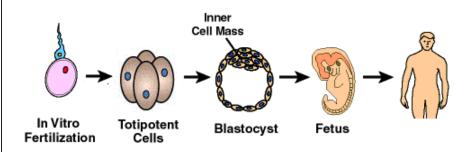
- · Unique cells that can
  - 1. self-renew for the lifetime of an organism
  - 2. give rise to specialized cell types (= differentiate)
- Self-renewal requires cell division
  - but not all cell division means self-renewal!
- · Stem cell uses:
  - development
  - tissue homeostasis
  - tissue repair after injury

self-renew: reproduce without changing developmental potential

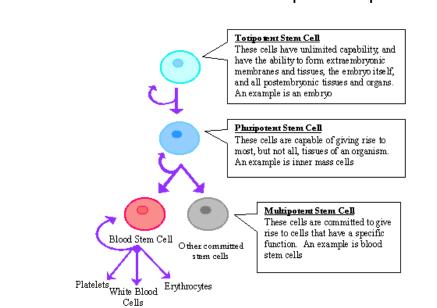


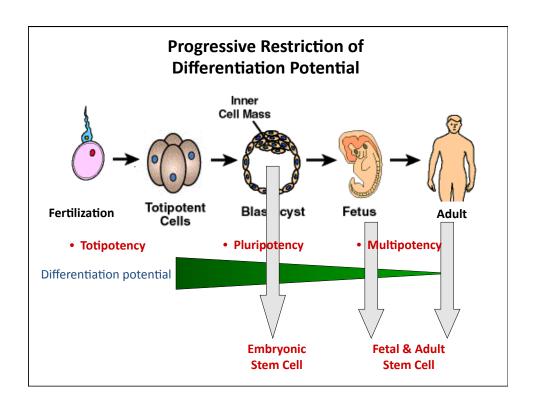


### Where can stem cells be found?



### Stem cells have different developmental potentials

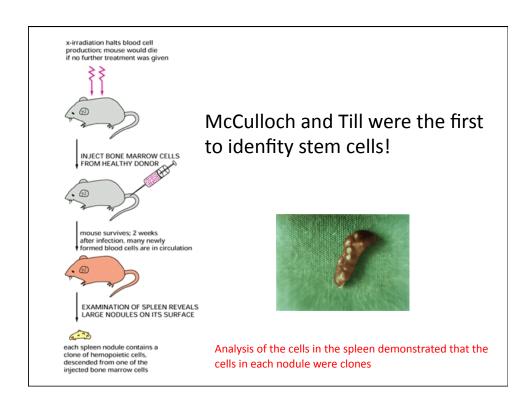


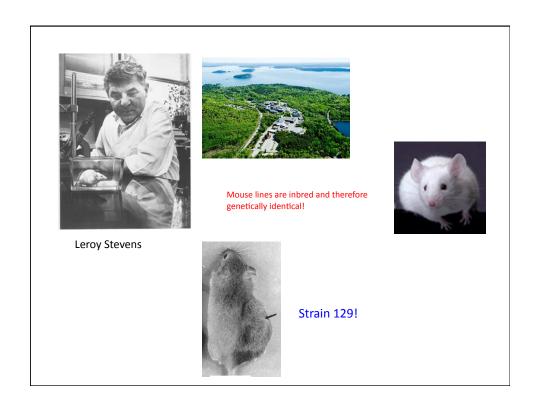


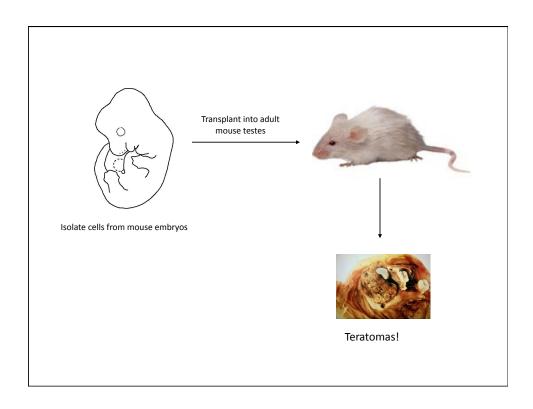


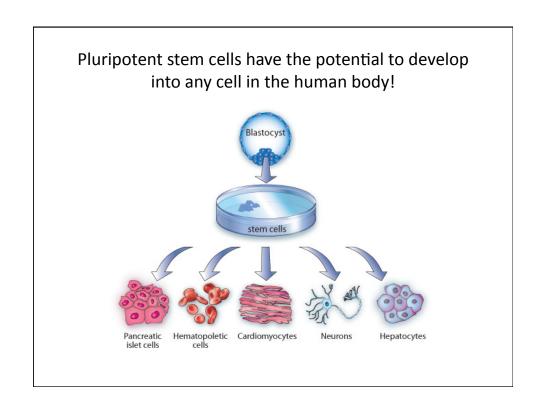
Alexander Maximow 1909

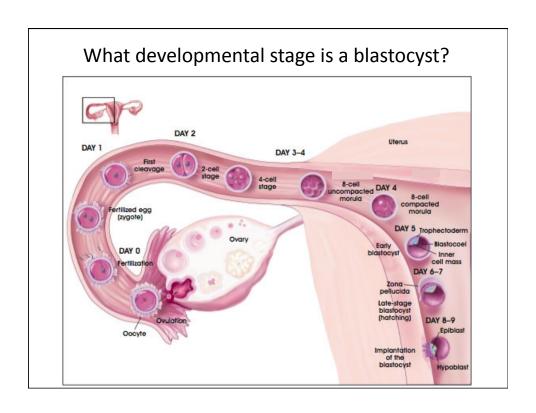
Unitarian theory of hematopoiesis (blood formation)
-all blood cells descended from a common
precursor "stem" cell

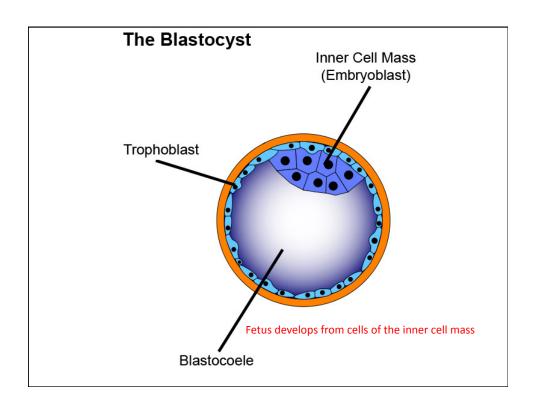




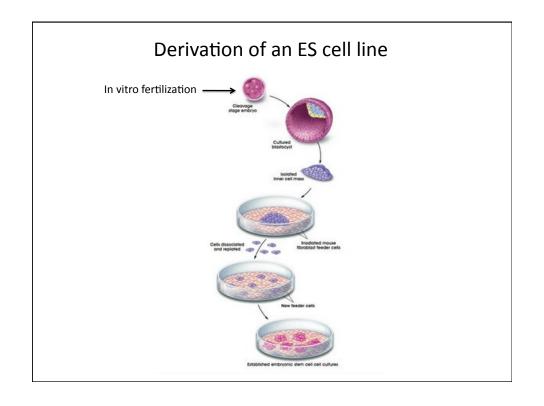


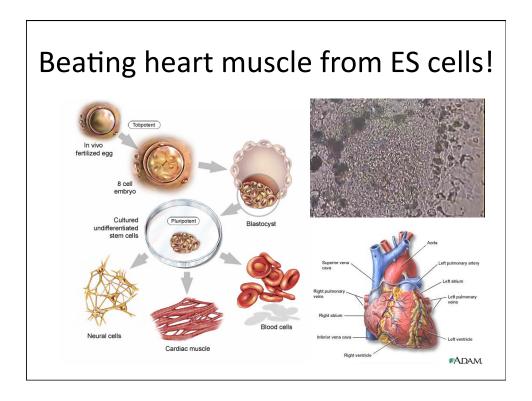


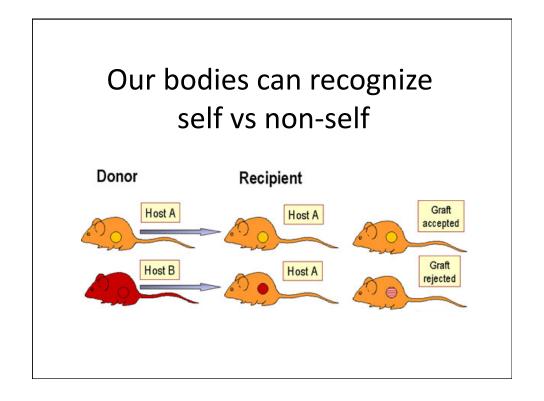




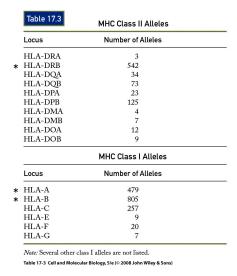
# Embryos for ES cell research are obtained through in vitro fertilization egg production stimulated by hormone therapy gegs retrieved from ovary eggs and sperm combined to allow fertilization Accounts for 99% of ART procedures Estimated 3 million worldwide (1% of all US births)

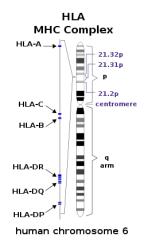






### Human MHC genes are highly polymorphic





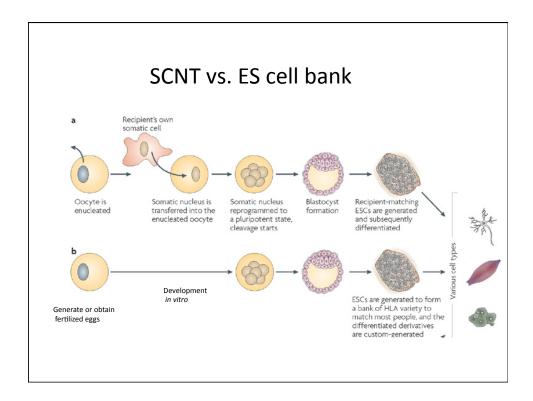
What is the probability that a full sibling will be a genetic match?

## Probability of finding bone marrow match in the general population

	Caucasian	African- American	Asian	Hispanic
Caucasian	1/8,000			
African-American	1/133,000	1/127,000		
Asian	1/270,000	1/2,000,000	1/37,000	
Hispanic	1/45,000	1/370,000	1/370,000	1/39,000

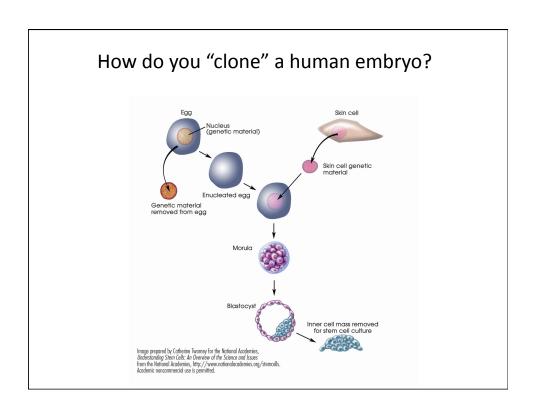
Probability of finding a match is greatest within own ethnic group

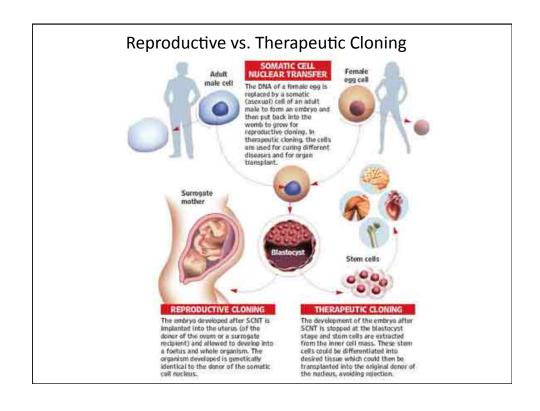
Mixed-race individuals face greater challenges

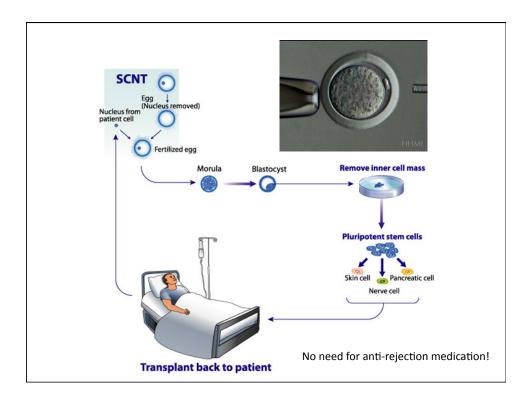


# Solutions to the Tissue Rejection Problem

- Have a bank of ES cells of different HLA haplotypes representative of different populations
  - similar to bone marrow registry where chances of a match is related to what is available in the bank
- Obtain ES cell lines for each individual through somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) or cloning
  - Personalized medicine!





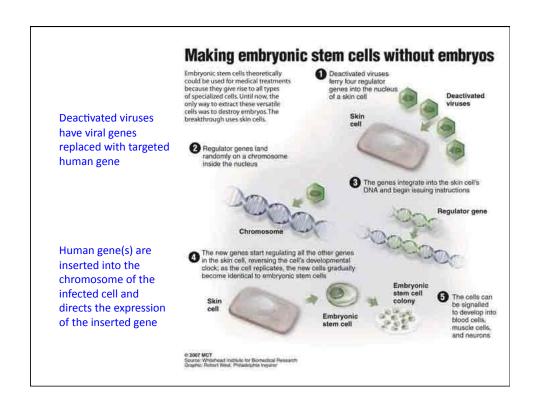


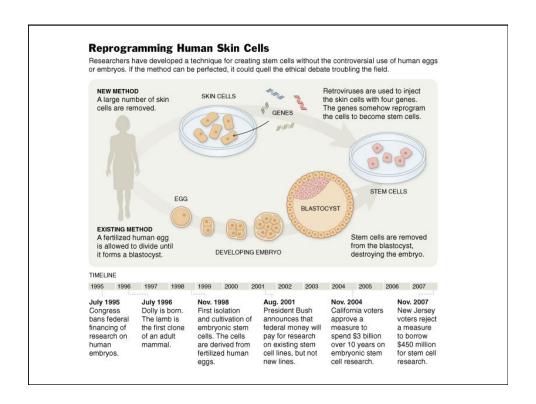
### **Human Reproductive Cloning Laws**

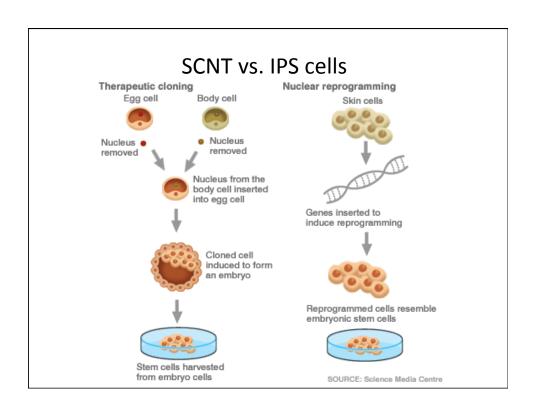
- 15 states have laws relating to reproductive cloning
- They are:
- AR, CA, CT, IN, IA, MD, MA, MI, NJ, ND, RI, SD, VA have banned reproductive cloning
- AZ and MO prohibits use of public monies for reproductive cloning
- There is currently no Federal ban

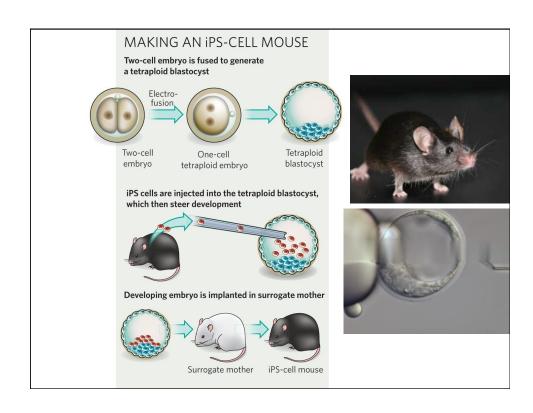
Can we generate pluripotent stem cells without destroying an embryo?

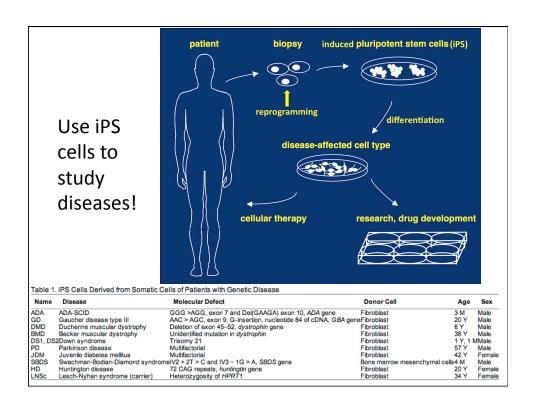
# ES cells can be derived from a single blastomere DAY-3 8-CELL EMBRYO Grow biopsied blastomere in culture Can develop into ES cells and trophoectoderm Uses same technique as that for PGD No babies have been born from biopsied embryos









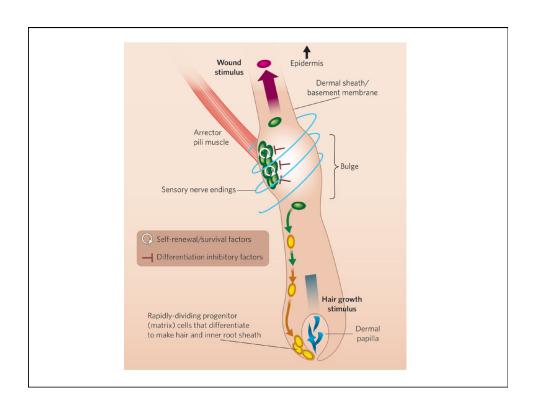


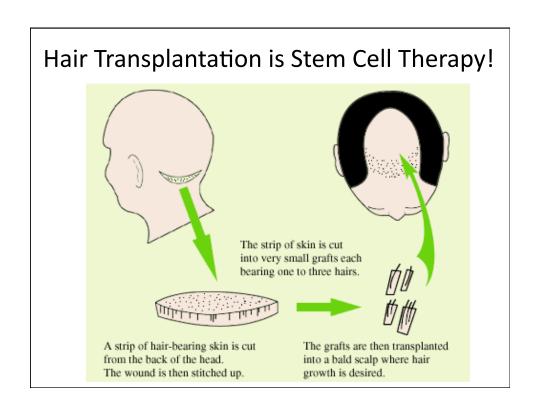
What about "adult" stem cells?

### Adult stem cells are...

- Also present in children
- Have limited differentiation potential, usually restricted to a few cell types

# Anagen Arive Growth Phose 2-6 Years Catagen Stage (Active Growth Phase) Permaner Hair Renoral Can Only Occur During The Active Growth Stage. Toward Stain Poer And Durnal Only Occur During The Active Growth Stage. Toward Stain Poer And Durnal From Folicie. This Phase Education Lasts 1-2 Weeks Telogen Resting Phose Durnal Papilla English Permaner Hair Remonal Can Only Occur During The Active Growth Stage. The Phase Education Lasts 1-2 Weeks. Telogen Stage Permaner Hair Remonal Can Only Occur During The Active Growth Stage. The Phase Education Toward Stan Poer And Durnal Papilla English To Separate From Folicie. This Phase Education Lasts 1-2 Weeks. Sorry Rapunzel!





# If we have adult stem cells, why do we need ES cells?

- Limited developmental potential
- Difficult to find and isolate
- Difficult to grow in culture

Why is there controversy surrounding human ES cell research?

### **Moral Status**

- Have protection afforded by moral norms
  - Owe obligation to such individuals
- Who should have moral status?
- What criteria should be used to determine whether a person (or animal) has moral status?

What criteria should we use to define personhood?

### Policy under Barack Obama



### March 9, 2009 Executive order 13505

- The Secretary of Health and Human Services (Secretary), through the Director of NIH, may support and conduct responsible, scientifically worthy human stem cell research, including human embryonic stem cell research, to the extent permitted by law.
- The Presidential statement of August 9, 2001, limiting Federal funding for research involving human embryonic stem cells, shall have no further effect as a statement of governmental policy.
- Executive Order 13435 of June 20, 2007, which supplements the August 9, 2001, statement on human embryonic stem cell research, is revoked.

### NIH Guidelines (July 2009)

ES cell research eligible for NIH funding if:

- that were created using in vitro fertilization for reproductive purposes and were no longer needed for this purpose
- 2. that were donated by individuals who sought reproductive treatment (hereafter referred to as "donor(s)") and who gave voluntary written consent for the human embryos to be used for research purposes
- 3. No payments, cash or in kind, were offered for the donated embryos.
- 4. Decisions related to the creation of human embryos for reproductive purposes should have been made free from the influence of researchers proposing to derive or utilize hESCs in research.

### Research NOT eligible for NIH funding:

- NIH funding of the derivation of stem cells from human embryos is prohibited by the annual appropriations ban on funding of human embryo research (Section 509, Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Pub. L. 111-8, 3/11/09), otherwise known as the Dickey Amendment.
- Research using hESCs derived from other sources, including somatic cell nuclear transfer, parthenogenesis, and/or IVF embryos created for research purposes, is not eligible for NIH funding.

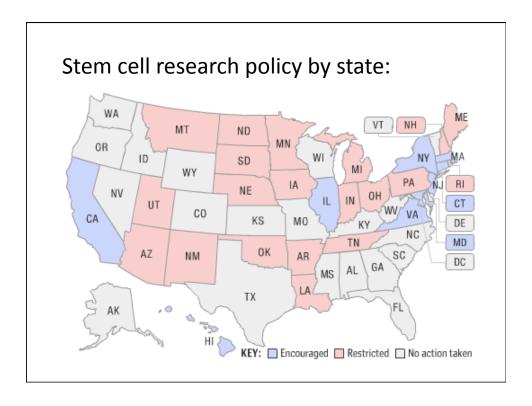
### Dickey-Wicker Amendment (1995)

Prohibits Dept HHS appropriations for:

- (1) the creation of a human embryo or embryos for research purposes; or
- (2) research in which a human embryo or embryos are destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death greater than that allowed for research on fetuses in utero

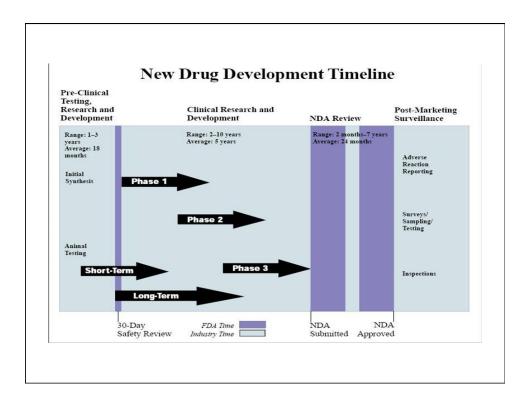
### Sherley v. Sebelius

- 8/19/2009—complaint filed challenging the legality of NIH guidelines
- 8/23/2010—preliminary injunction from DC District court blocking implementation of NIH's 2009 guidelines, saying that it violates the Dickey-Wicker amendment
- 9/9/2010—preliminary injunction lifted pending decision from US court of appeals
- 4/29/2011—injunction vacated by US court of appeals. Using the Chevron doctrine, the court concluded that the Dickey-Wicker amendment is ambiguous and that NIH has acted reasonably in concluding that public funds could be used for human embryonic stem cell research. Also, the panel that the government would be harmed by the injunction more than the plaintiffs by not having one.
- 1/7/13—US Supreme court refuses to hear appeal



## California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM)

- Created in 2004 through the passage of prop 71 (59% of vote)
  - Allocates grant money for research purposes
  - Sets appropriate regulatory standards
- Prop 71:
  - Makes conducting stem cell research a constitutional right
  - Uses general obligation bonds to fund scientific research (normally for brick and mortar projects)
  - Takes on typical federal government role of funding scientific research
  - Represents a unique example where the public decided to fund scientific research
- Issues 3 billion in grants funded by bonds over 10 years
  - Money can be used for all stem cell research, with priority for human embryonic stem cell research
- · First research grants were awarded in 2007

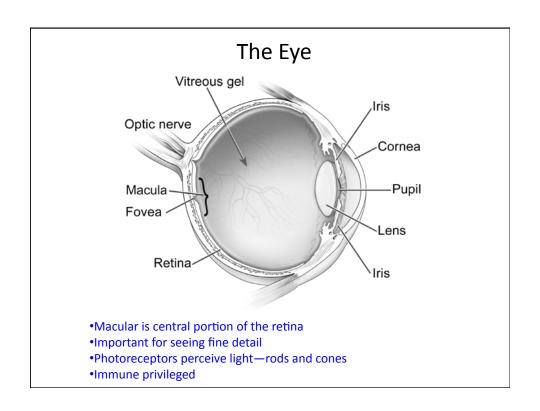


### **Clinical Trials**

- Phase I: Safety
  - Usually includes healthy (paid) volunteers
- Phase II: Efficacy
  - · Patients are involved
  - · Usually where drug fails
- Phase III---Randomized controlled trial
  - Involves larger numbers of patients
  - Compares efficacy of drug against current "gold standard" treatment
  - Expensive

# Hurdles to using stem cells for disease treatment

- Reproducibly proliferate and generate sufficient tissue
- · Reproducibly differentiate into the desired cell type
- Delivery to desired organ
- Survive in the recipient after transplant
- · Integrate into the surrounding tissue
- Function properly
- No harm (esp. ESC)



### Macular Degeneration affects central vision

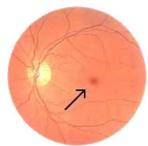


**Normal Vision** 



**Macular Degeneration** 

### Macular Degeneration

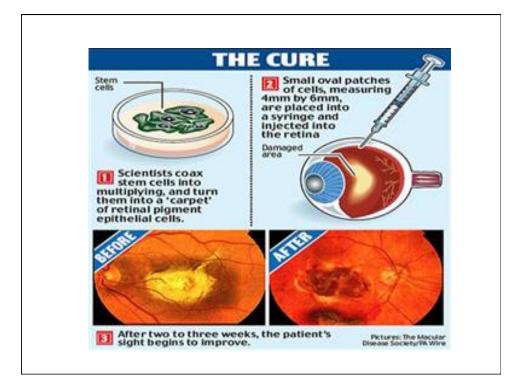






Macular Degeneration

- Major cause of blindness affecting adults
- •Affect 10% of adults 66 to 74 have macular degeneration; incidence rises to 30% from 75-85
- •Buildup of drusen (cell debris), which affect vision. Eventually leads to death of light perception cells
- Vision loss is permanent
- •Stargardts—inherited juvenile form of macular degeneration, usual onset between 6-12



### Macular degeneration ES cell trial

- 2 patients—one with AMD and one with Stargardts
- ES cells induced to become RPE (retinal pigment epithelium)
- Injected cells to region of macula not completely destroyed by disease
- Lose dose immunosuppression
- No signs of animal pathogen or teratoma formation



