

## Human Neural Stem Cells Transplantation in Experimental Intracerebral Hemorrhage

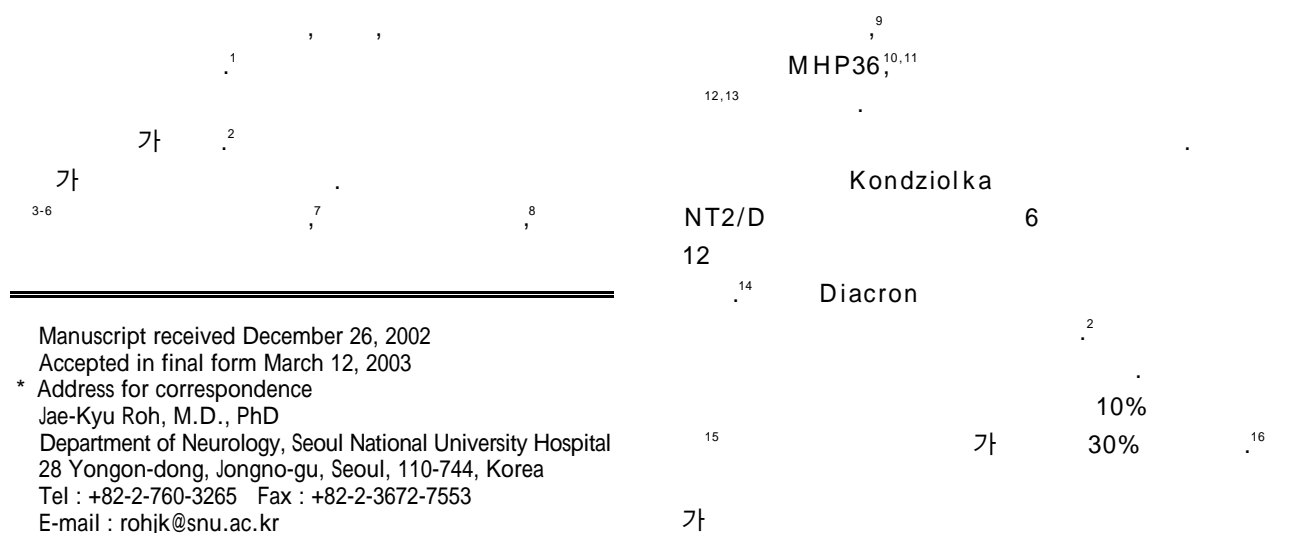
Sang-Wuk Jeong, M.D., Kon Chu, M.D., Keun-Hwa Jung, M.D.,  
Seung U. Kim\*, Ph.D., Man Ho Kim, M.D., Ph.D., Jae-Kyu Roh, M.D., Ph.D.

*Brain Disease Research Center, Ajou University\**  
*Department of Neurology and Neural stem cell laboratory, Clinical Research Institute*  
*Seoul National University Hospital*

**Background** : Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) is associated with a considerable proportion of stroke and head injuries, but except for supportive care, there is no medical therapy available. Transplantation of human neural stem cells (NSCs) can be used to reduce behavioral deficit in experimental ischemic infarct model. However, effect of stem cell transplantation in experimental intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) is unknown. We hypothesized that NSCs could migrate and differentiate into neurons or glial cells, and improve functional outcome in ICH. **Methods** : Experimental ICH was made by intrastriatal administration of bacterial collagenase in adult rats. Animals were randomized to receive intravenously either immortalized Lac-Z positive human NSCs ( $5 \times 10^6$  in 500  $\mu$ L, n=15) or same volume of saline (n=12) on the following day. Animals were evaluated for 8 weeks after surgery with behavioral test battery. After 8 weeks, animals were sacrificed and the brains were sectioned. Transplanted NSCs were detected by X-gal histochemistry or -gal immunohistochemistry, and differentiation of grafted NSCs were evaluated by double labeling of GFAP, NeuN, or neurofilament. **Results** : Transplanted NSCs migrated to the side of peri-hematoma areas, and differentiated into neurons and astrocytes. NSCs injection group showed improved performances on rotarod test after 2 weeks and on limb placing test after 5 weeks compared with control group ( $p < 0.05$ ) and these effect persisted up to 8 weeks. **Conclusions** : Intravenously injected NSCs enter rat brain with ICH, and differentiate into astrocytes or neuronal cell, which lead to functional recovery. These findings show the possibility that NSCs can be used to reduce neurological deficits in the experimental ICH.

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**Key Words** : Intracerebral hemorrhage, Neural stem cell, Neural transplantation, Immunohistochemistry



58%

17

xenotropic retroviral vector

Lac Z

Lac-Z

v-myc

High-glucose

DMEM containing insulin (10 µg/ml), transferrin (10 µg/ml), sodium selenite (30 nM), hydrocortisone (50 nM), and triiodothyronine (0.3 nM) serum-free medium (DM4)

HB1.F3

8~10 µm

25

46, XX

vimentin

coverslips 3

methanol 15

anti-gal antibody (1:200, Sigma) anti-vimentin antibody (1:200, Sigma) 4 °C overnight incubation 2 FITC-conjugated anti-mouse IgM (Jackson Immunoresearch) Cy3-conjugated anti-mouse IgG antibodies (Fig. 1).

1.

240~280 g (Sprague-Dawley) 38  
Ketara; Yuhan Yanghang, Seoul, Korea)  
(4 mg/kg, Rompun; Bayer Korea, Seoul, Korea) (David Kopf Instruments, Tujunga, CA)

bregma 3.0 mm, 0.2 mm, 6 mm . 30

PBS(phosphate-buffered saline) 1 µl 1  
IV, Sigma) 0.23unit 4

Bone wax

25 °C 12  
10 24

1 mm

2

2.

15

lac-Z

v-myc

18,19

Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM) with high glucose supplemented with 5% horse serum, 20 µg/ml gentamicin (GIBCO-BRL, USA), 2.5 µg/ml amphotericin B (Gibco-BRL, USA) 7~14  
v-myc amphotropic retroviral vector

Limb-placing test

22,23

( )

1

1 ,

2 , 2

1

0

(later

al placement test) 가 7  
 0  
 Turning in an alley test  
 가 10 cm 가 30 cm  
 가 가  
 24 1  
 60

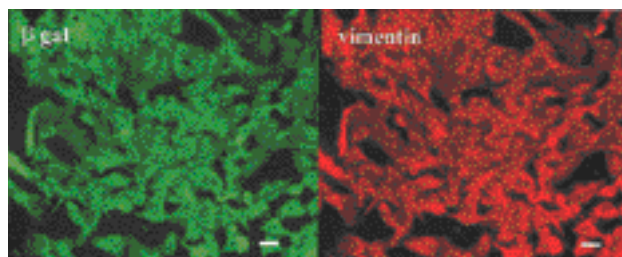
5. (Fluorescent Immunohistochemical examination)

8  
 가  
 100 ml 100 ml 4% formalde  
 hyde 4% formalde-  
 hyde가 24 40% sucrose 24  
 Hamilton  
 1 mm, 1 mm 30 μm  
 Nissl

X-gal  
 1 anti-neurofilament (1:200;  
 Sigma), NeuN (1:200, Chemicon), GFAP (1:1000,  
 Sigma) antibodies anti- gal antibody (1:200,  
 Sigma) 2 FITC-conjugated  
 anti-mouse IgM (Jackson Immunoresearch) Cy3-  
 conjugated anti-mouse IgG antibodies  
 1 4 °C overnight incubation 2  
 1

(laser scanning confocal microscopy,  
 Bio-Rad MRC 1024) (FITC for  
 gal) (Cy3 for NeuN, NF, GFAP)

3  
 gal, gal GFAP, gal NeuN  
 5 region of inter-  
 est (ROI, 0.3 mm x 0.3 mm) 400



**Figure 1.** Shape of HB1.F3 cell line shows beta-gal and vimentin positivity on immunofluorescent microscopy (×200). White bar means 10 μm.

6. (Statistical Analysis)  
 rotarod, limb placing  
 , turning in an alley, 8  
 student t-test  
 SPSS10.0

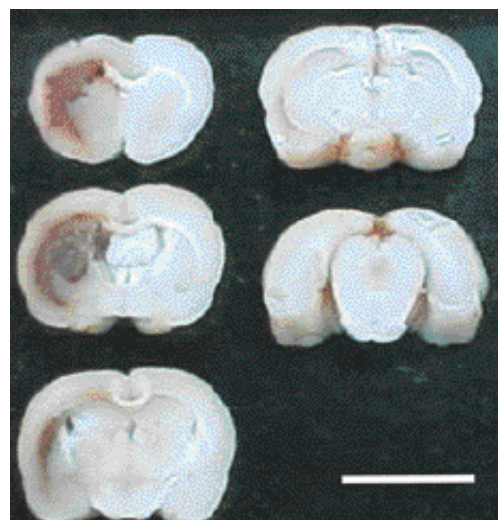
1. (immunocytochemistry)  
 HB1.F3 -galactosidase vimentin  
 bipolar, tripolar or  
 multipolar 8~10 μm (Fig. 1).

2.  
 24 10 19.8±  
 6.4 mm<sup>3</sup> (15.7~30.1) (n=8)  
 (Fig. 2).

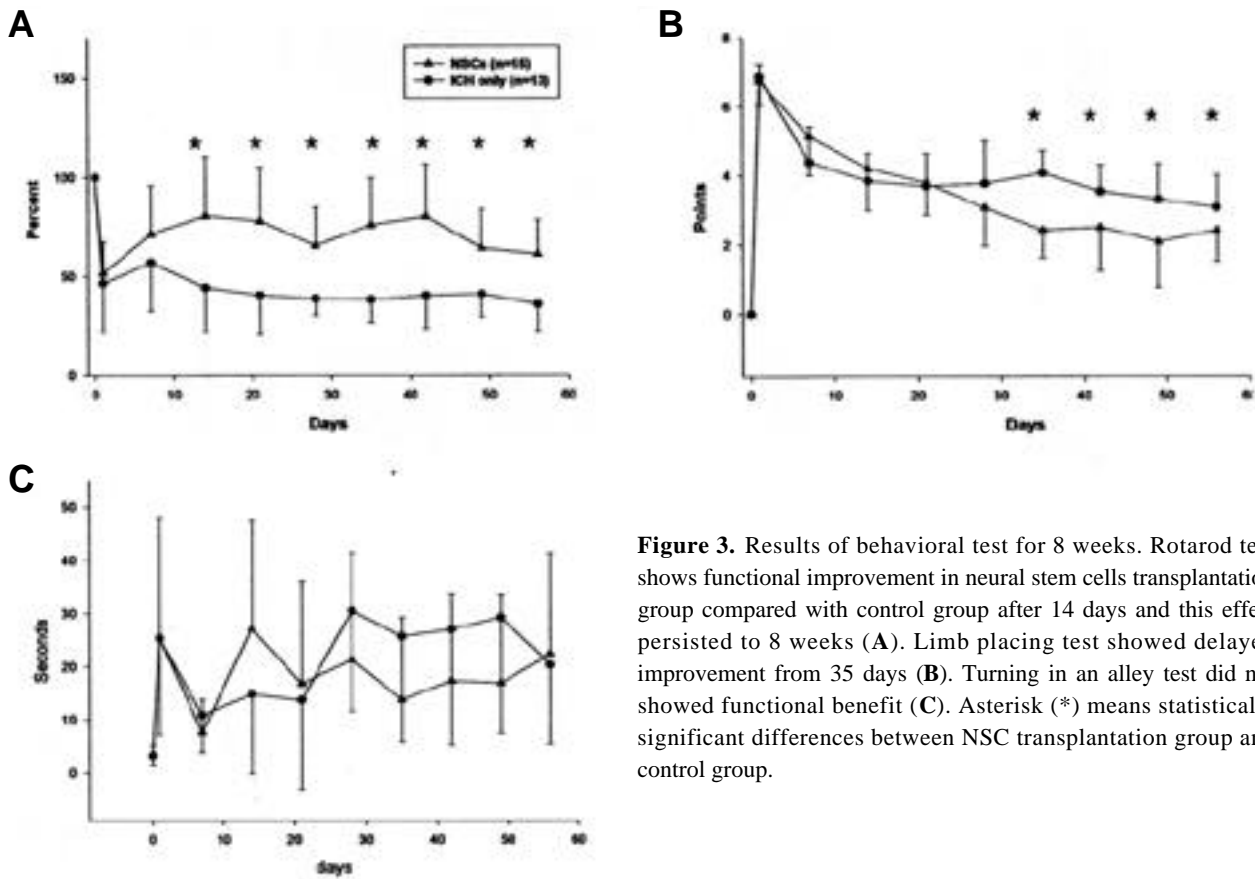
3. (Behavioral testing)  
 Rotarod 2  
 8 (Fig. 3-A). Limb placing test  
 5  
 8 (Fig.  
 3-B). Turning in an alley test 8  
 (Fig. 3-C).

4. (Fluorescent Immunohistochemical examination)

(75%) GFAP



**Figure 2.** Gross morphology of collagenase-induced intracerebral hemorrhage with intraventricular hemorrhage after 1 day. White bar means 1 cm.



**Figure 3.** Results of behavioral test for 8 weeks. Rotarod test shows functional improvement in neural stem cells transplantation group compared with control group after 14 days and this effect persisted to 8 weeks (A). Limb placing test showed delayed improvement from 35 days (B). Turning in an alley test did not showed functional benefit (C). Asterisk (\*) means statistically significant differences between NSC transplantation group and control group.

**Table 1.** Differentiation of transplanted neural stem cells in rat brain with experimental intracerebral hemorrhage.

	Lesional side	Contralateral side
-gal(+)	1019.6 ± 227.5	86.0 ± 33.0
-gal(+), GFAP(+)	766.9 ± 177.8	60.2 ± 29.5
-gal(+), NeuN(+)	102.7 ± 45.4	3.8 ± 6.9

Values are mean number of cells ± SD (/mm<sup>2</sup>).

**Table 2.** Mean brain atrophy in control and neural stem cell (NSC) transplantation groups

Group	Brain hemisphere		Atrophy as % of contralateral hemisphere
	Contralateral	Ipsilateral	
Control group	43.2 ± 2.8	35.2 ± 4.3	18.5 ± 5.7
NSCs transplantation group	42.8 ± 3.4	36.0 ± 2.5	15.8 ± 1.2

Values are mean area ± SD (mm<sup>2</sup>), NSCs; neural stem cells

(astrocytes) 10% NeuN 가  
 (Table 1, Fig. 4 a, b, c). - 가  
 gal (18.5 ± 5.7% vs 15.8 ± 1.2%,  
 -gal 가 (Table 1). p=0.66)(Table 2).  
 Nissl 가 (43.2 ± 2.8 mm<sup>2</sup> versus  
 35.2 ± 4.3 mm<sup>2</sup>, p<0.001),  
 가 (42.8 ± 3.4 mm<sup>2</sup> versus 36.0  
 ± 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>, p<0.001)(Table 2). collagenase

Figure 5



가 . 가 6  
<sup>35,36</sup>가 2 가  
rotarod (neurogenesis)  
0.2% 가 <sup>26</sup> .  
가 가  
(subventricular zone),  
. Veizovic conditionally-immortalized  
<sup>27</sup> (EGF) (FGF) mouse NSC line MHP36 2  
3 (Bilateral  
asymmetry test)  
<sup>28</sup> in vitro <sup>29,30</sup> in vivo <sup>31</sup> 54  
16%, 26% .  
35% 가  
가  
Li 1 (nerve growth factor)  
1 (brain derived neurotrophic factor)  
가 2  
가 가  
<sup>37</sup> Zhao 1  
2  
6 가 .  
<sup>32, 33</sup> (apoptosis) 가 가 (plasticity) 가 가  
가 가 가 가  
가 가 가  
rotarod <sup>35,36</sup> 가  
6  
retrothrophic factor) in vitro in vivo  
가 가 Toda limb placing test 5  
가 in vitro glutamate GABA (action  
potential) 12 , 28 35  
<sup>29</sup> Auerbach 14  
18 가  
30 가  
<sup>31</sup> 가 in vivo

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