



BLOOD STEM CELLS:

The pioneers of stem cell research

By Christèle Gonneau for EuroStemCell

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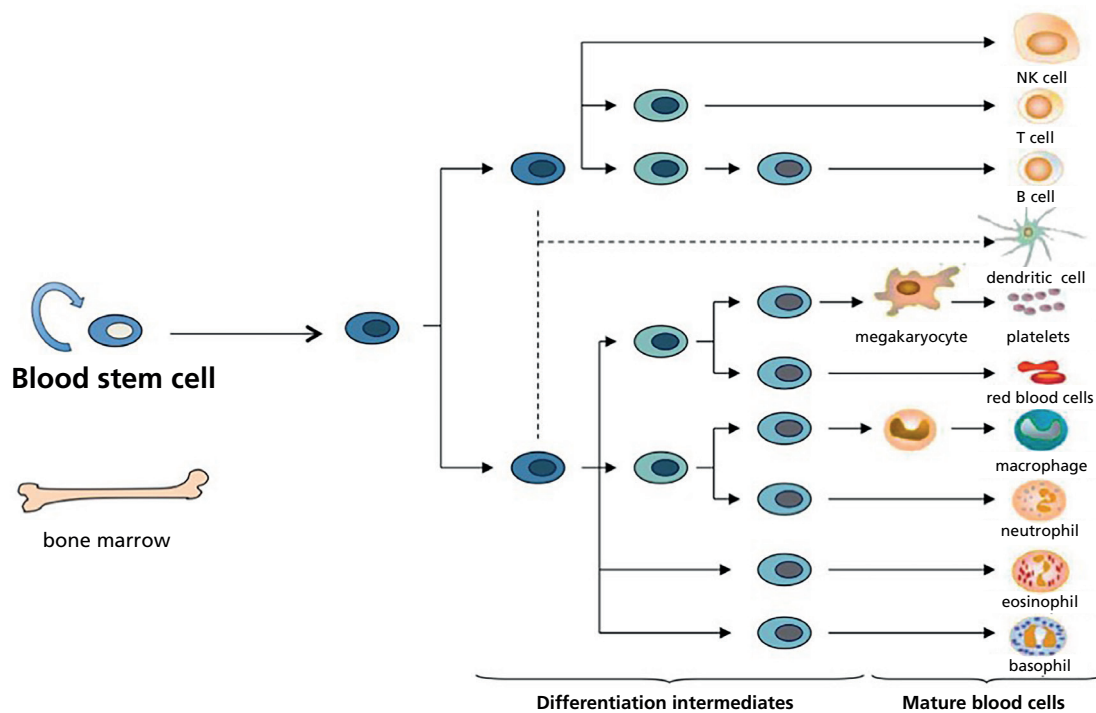


Image 1: The tree of blood: Blood stem cells are at the origin of all blood cell types. Once a blood stem cell divides, its daughter cells take various differentiation routes to produce different types of specialized blood cells.

Blood stem cells

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blood cells and the many kinds of white blood cells needed by the body's immune system.

Specialized blood cells do not live very long, so the body needs to replace them continuously. Blood





stem cells do this job. They are found in the bone marrow of long bones such as the femurs (thigh bones), and in the hips or pelvis, the vertebrae (back-bones) and the rib cage. They can also be obtained from the umbilical cord blood and the placenta at birth.

Blood stem cells and disease

Blood stem cells need to make just the right number of each type of blood cell to keep the body healthy. This is a carefully controlled process. When it goes wrong, the result may be a blood disease such as leukaemia or anaemia.

Blood stem cells are already widely used to treat such diseases. A survey in 2008 showed that more than 26,000 patients are treated with blood stem cells in Europe each year - their own (autologous) or from others (allogeneic). These blood stem cells come from three different sources – bone marrow, the bloodstream of an adult or umbilical cord blood.

1. Bone marrow transplants are in fact blood stem cell transplants. Such transplants can be used to treat patients with blood diseases like leukaemias, lymphoma or multiple myeloma. After high doses of chemotherapy or radiation therapy, the patient's own blood stem cells are destroyed. Bone marrow containing healthy blood stem cells is taken from a donor and transplanted into the patient. The donor blood stem cells can then take over the job of making blood cells in the patient's body.

2. Blood stem cells can also be obtained from the **bloodstream**. Certain proteins are used to stimulate stem cells from the bone marrow to move into the bloodstream so that enough cells can be isolated for a transplant. These

stem cells are most commonly used for treating cancers like leukaemias and lymphomas.

3. Blood stem cells can be isolated from **umbilical cord blood** after birth. The cells can then be used to treat children with some kinds of blood diseases, such as leukaemia, congenital immunodeficiencies, anaemias or sickle cell disease. Researchers are looking for ways to increase the number of stem cells that can be obtained from cord blood, so that they can be used routinely to treat adults too.

Current Research

Scientists are still learning about how blood stem cells develop in the embryo, how they are controlled in the adult body and what goes wrong in certain blood diseases. But they are also using today's understanding of blood stem cells to investigate new ways to treat patients. A bone marrow transplant is only possible if a compatible donor is available. The patient and donor must be very carefully matched to avoid immune rejection of the transplant. Even when a suitable donor can be found, there is still a small risk of rejection. Umbilical cord blood does not need to be matched quite so precisely to the patient, but there are not enough stem cells in an umbilical cord to treat an adult. So we need to find alternatives. Researchers are investigating ways to produce large numbers of blood stem cells in the laboratory. They are also developing methods for growing specialized blood cells from blood stem cells, for example to produce red blood cells for blood transfusions.

The future

Red blood cells from pluripotent stem cells

Red blood cells carry oxygen around the body. Patients who lose a lot of blood need to have it replaced





straight away by a blood transfusion. There are not enough blood donors to meet patient needs, so researchers are looking for an alternative solution. Since pluripotent stem cells have the potential to make any cell type of the body, they could potentially provide an unlimited supply of red blood cells. It is already possible to make small numbers of red blood cells from pluripotent stem cells in the lab. Now the real challenge is to develop techniques for producing the large numbers of red blood cells that are needed for transfusion.

Growing blood stem cells in the lab

Red blood cells, like other mature blood cells, are short-lived and specialized for a particular job. To cure disease in the long-term, doctors need to transplant something that can keep producing new blood cells throughout the patient's life: blood stem cells.

Scientists are searching for ways to grow a limitless supply of blood stem cells. One possibility might be to collect stem cells from the bone marrow then grow and multiply them in the lab. Researchers are also trying to make blood stem cells from embryonic stem cells or induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells. iPS cells could be made from a patient's own skin and then used to produce blood stem cells. This would overcome the problem of immune rejection.

Source

<https://www.eurostemcell.org/blood-stem-cells-pioneers-stem-cell-research>
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