

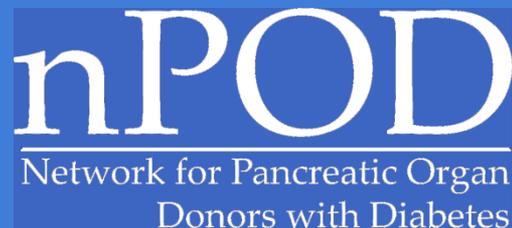
# The Bone Marrow in Type 1 Diabetes

Feasibility of Flow Cytometric Analysis of  
nPOD Bone Marrow specimens

**Paolo Madeddu, MD FAHA**  
University of Bristol UK

Miami

January, 17 2012

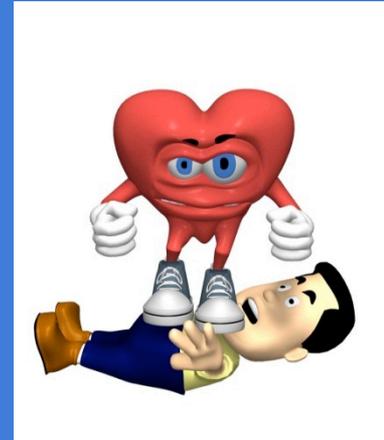


# BACKGROUND

Cardiovascular complications are responsible for about 50% of deaths in diabetic patients.

Clinical outcome is worsened because of impairment of cellular and molecular mechanisms of vascular repair.

Unravelling the causes of defective repair mechanisms may lead to new therapies



**124,000 heart attacks in UK every year**  
**In the DDCT/EDIC study, prevalence of myocardial scar was 4.3% by cardiac MRI and 1.4% by clinical adjudication of MI**

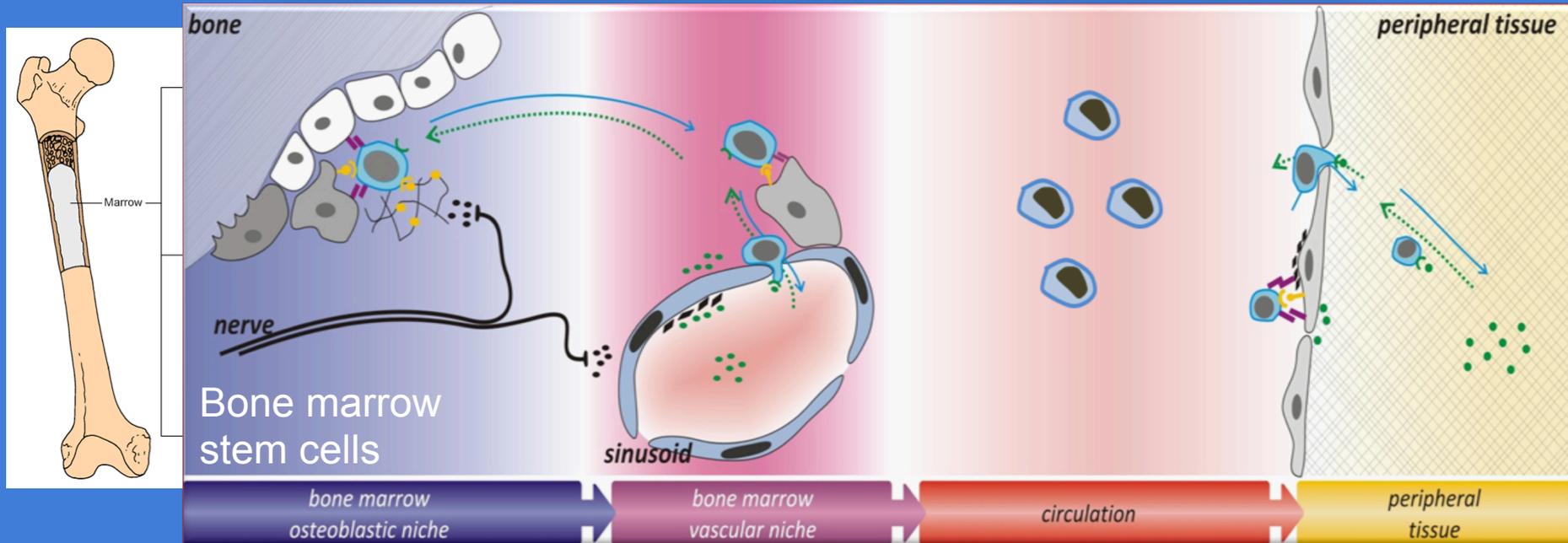
**BHF data and Circulation 2011**



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# The central role of bone marrow in cardiovascular repair



1. Slow, circadian release under homeostasis
2. Rapid, protease-dependent following injury

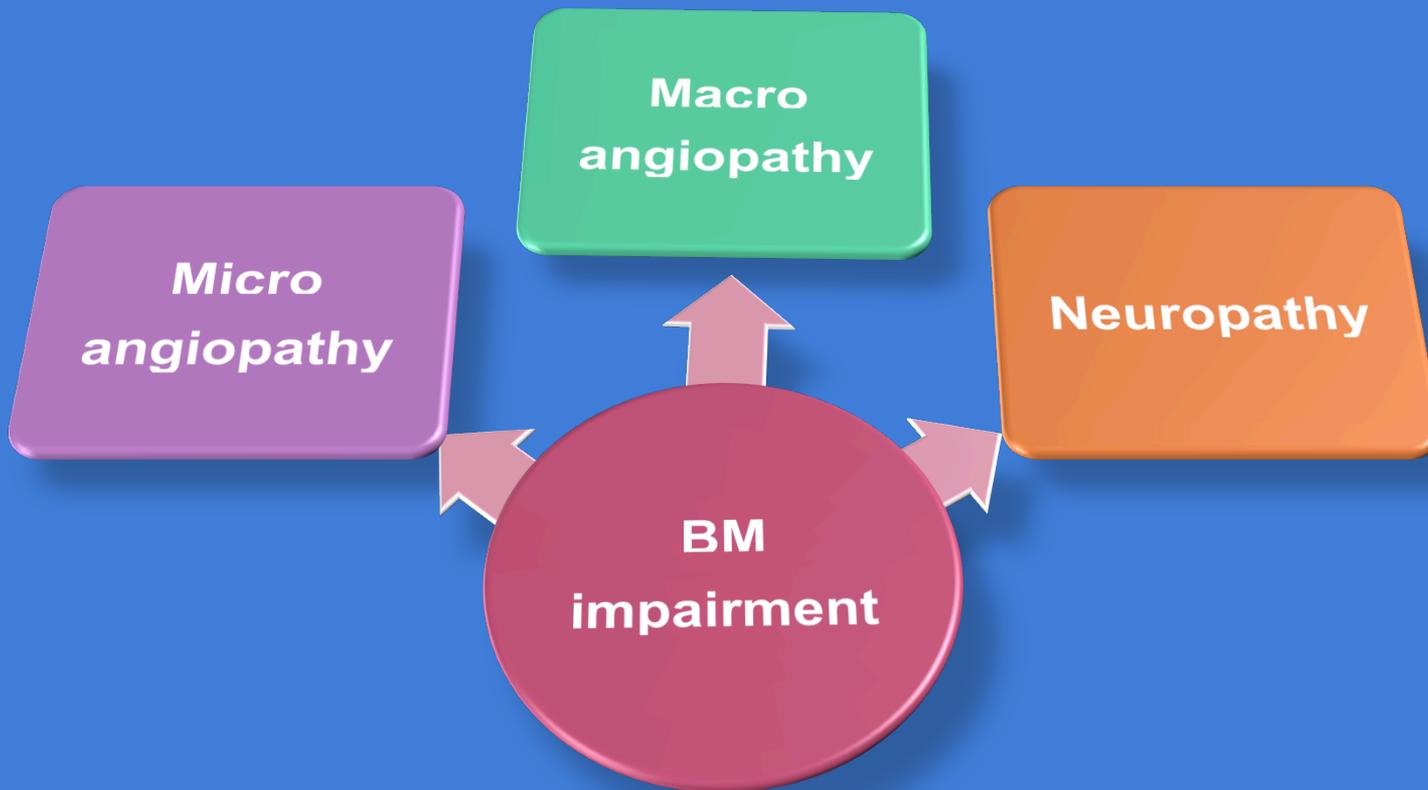
Spnetti et al Cardiovasc Res 2011



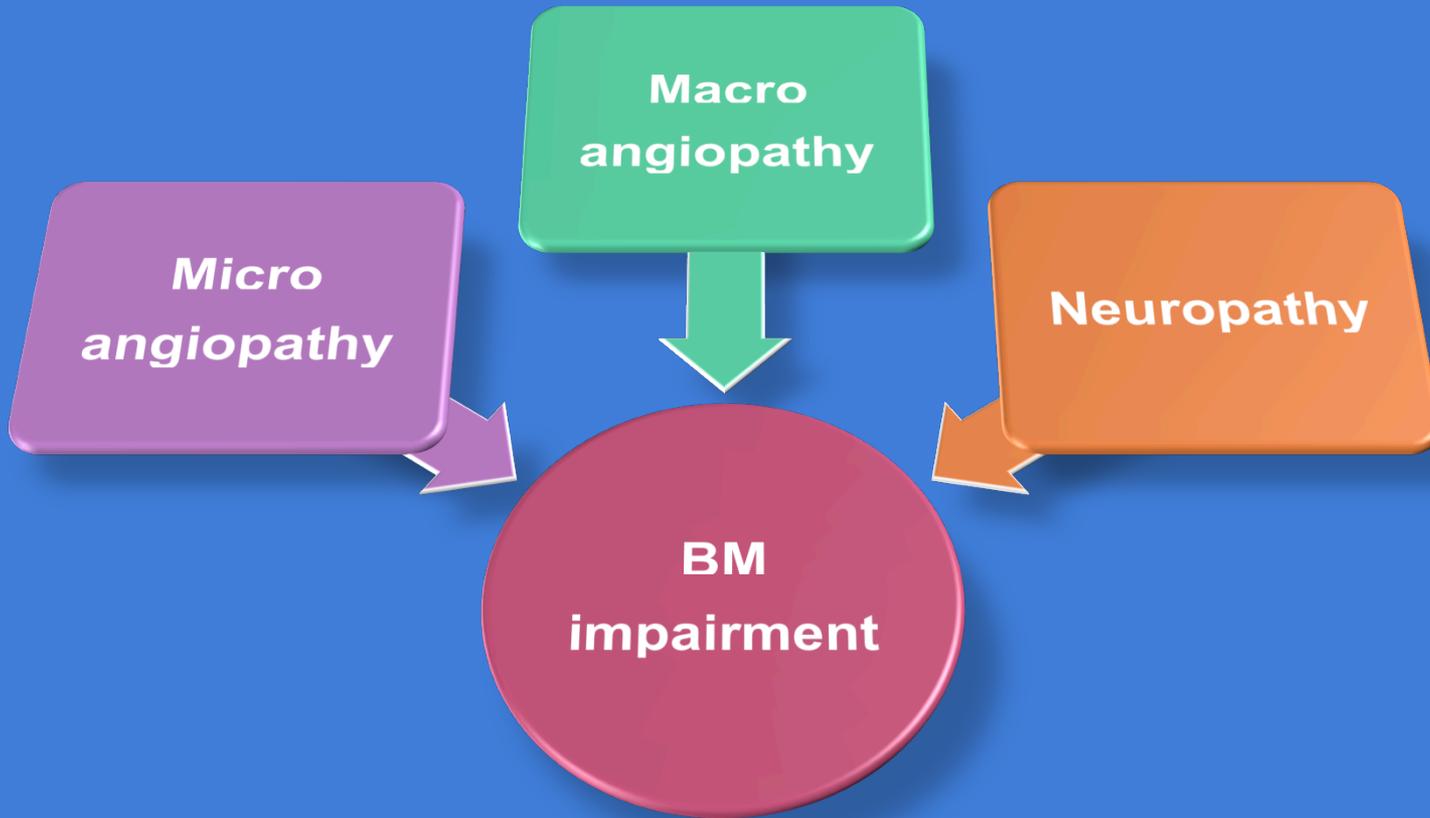
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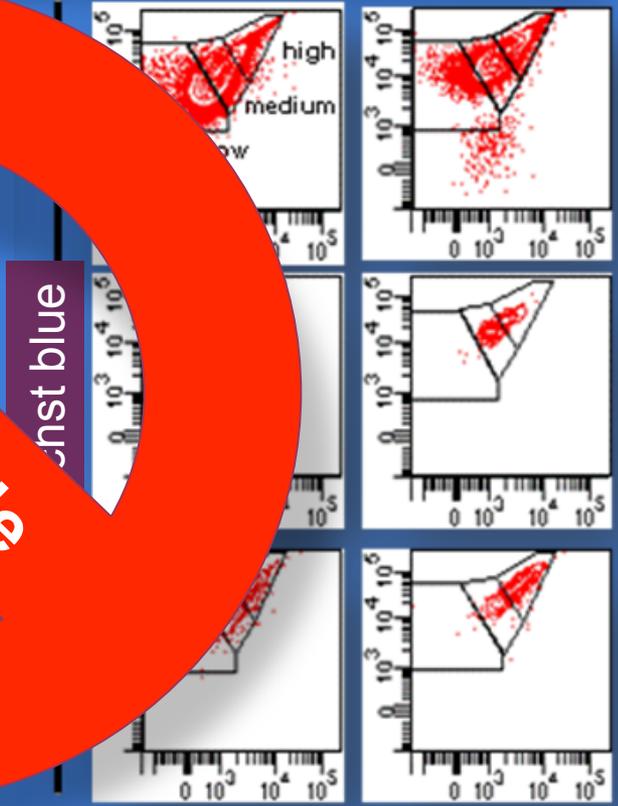
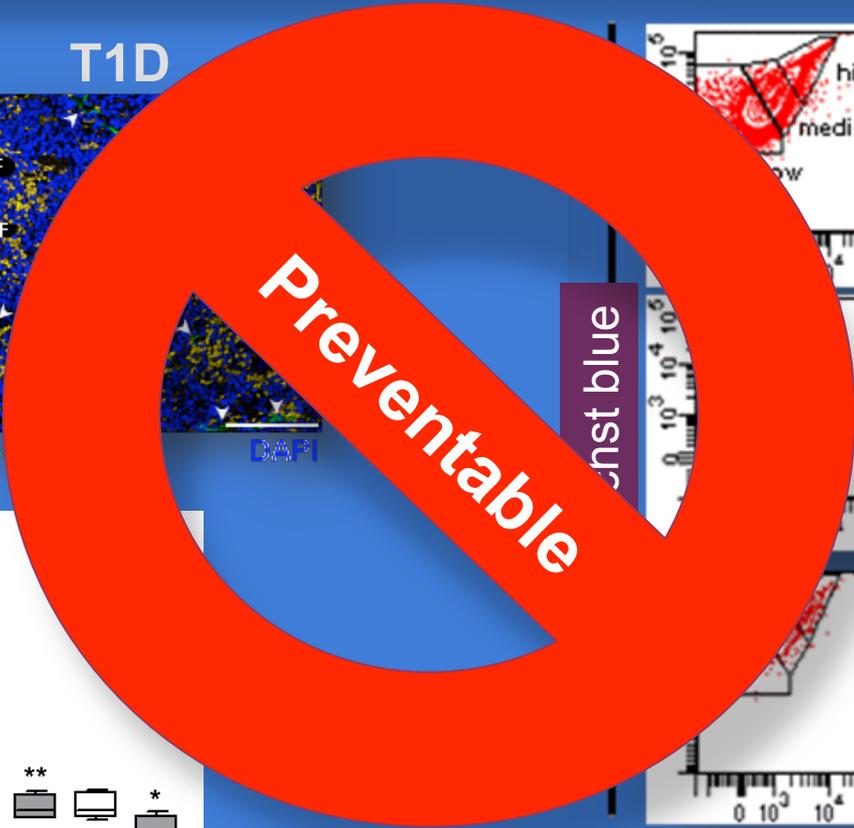
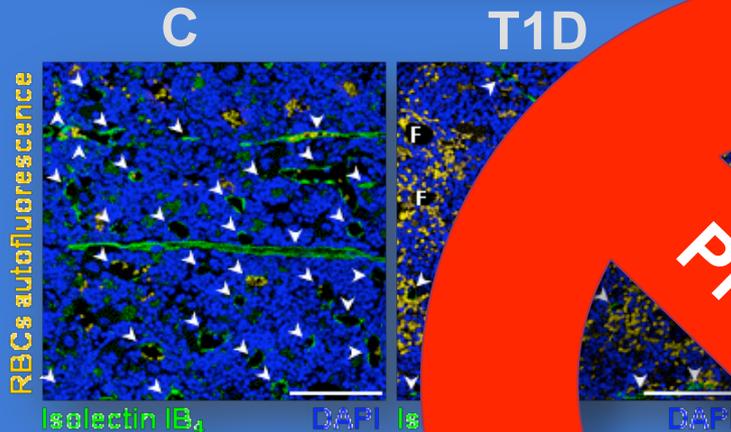
# The cause of all complications?



# Reversing the paradigm



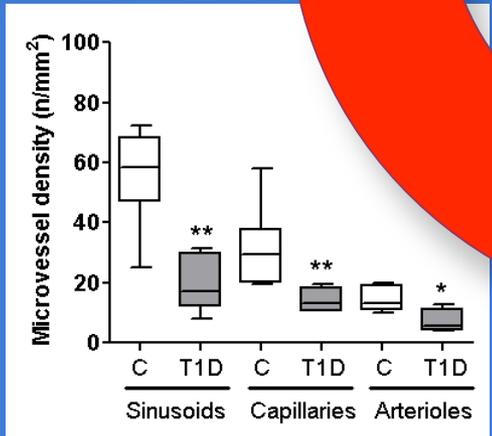
# BM as a target of microangiopathy



Total BM cells

Lin-SK cells

Endothelial cells



Oikawa et al, ATVB 2010

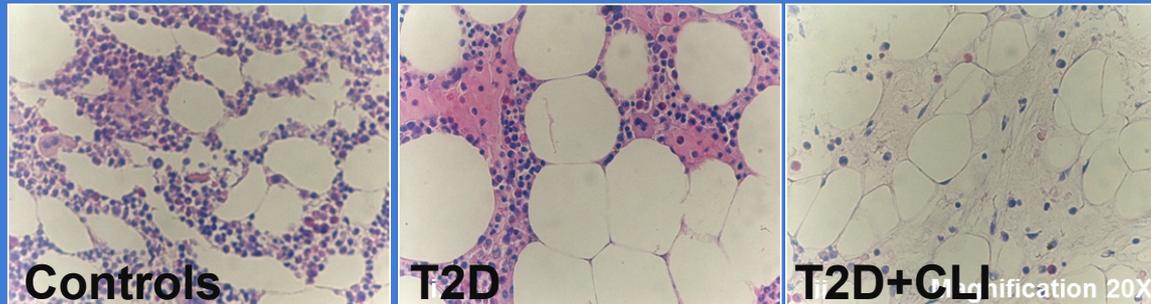


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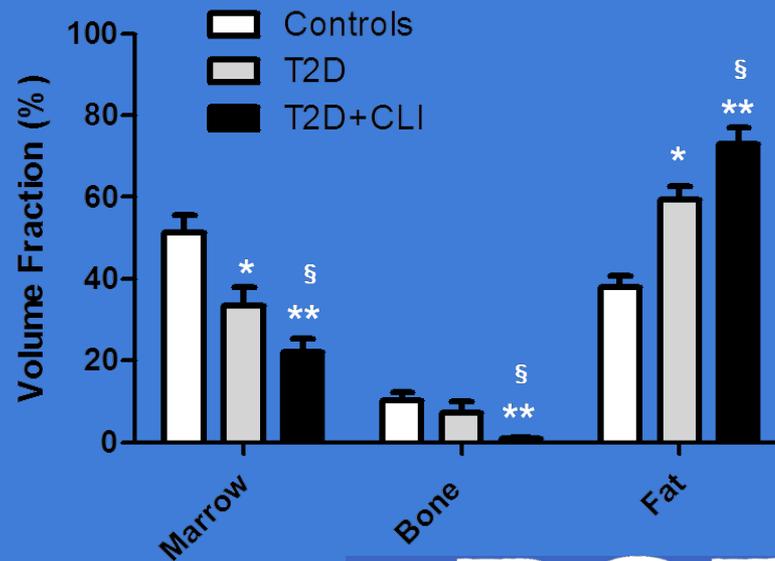


# Human BM as a target of micro-macro-angiopathy (a prospective study on tissue leftovers)

A



B



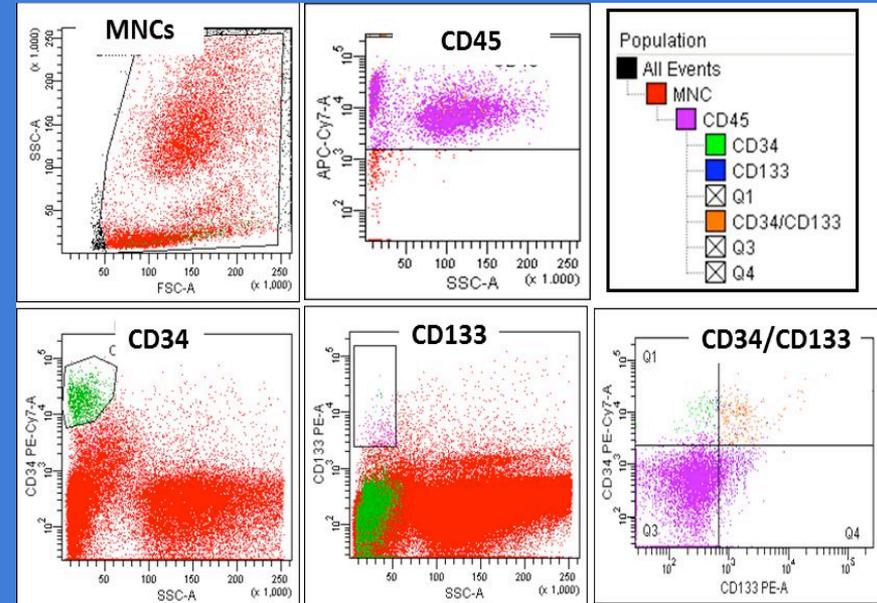
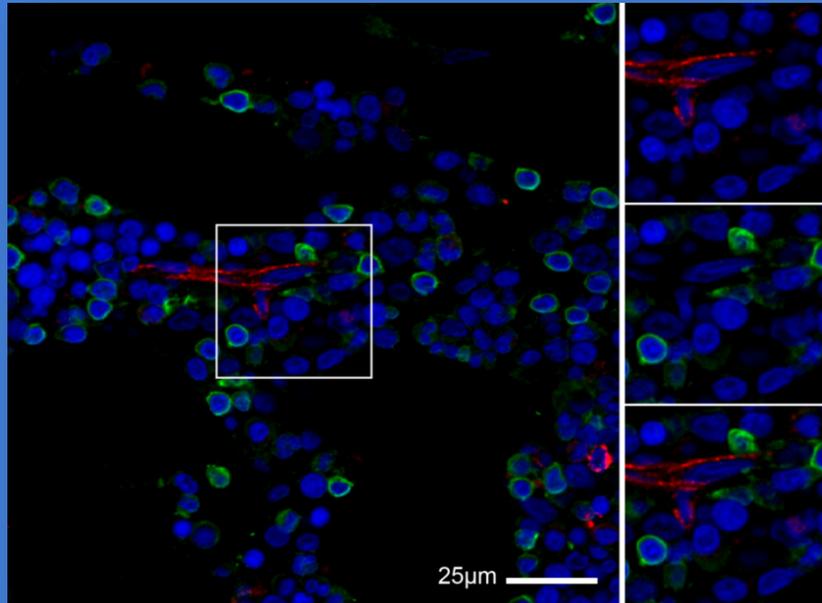
Spinetti et al, unpublished



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# Enumeration of stem cells in T2D BM



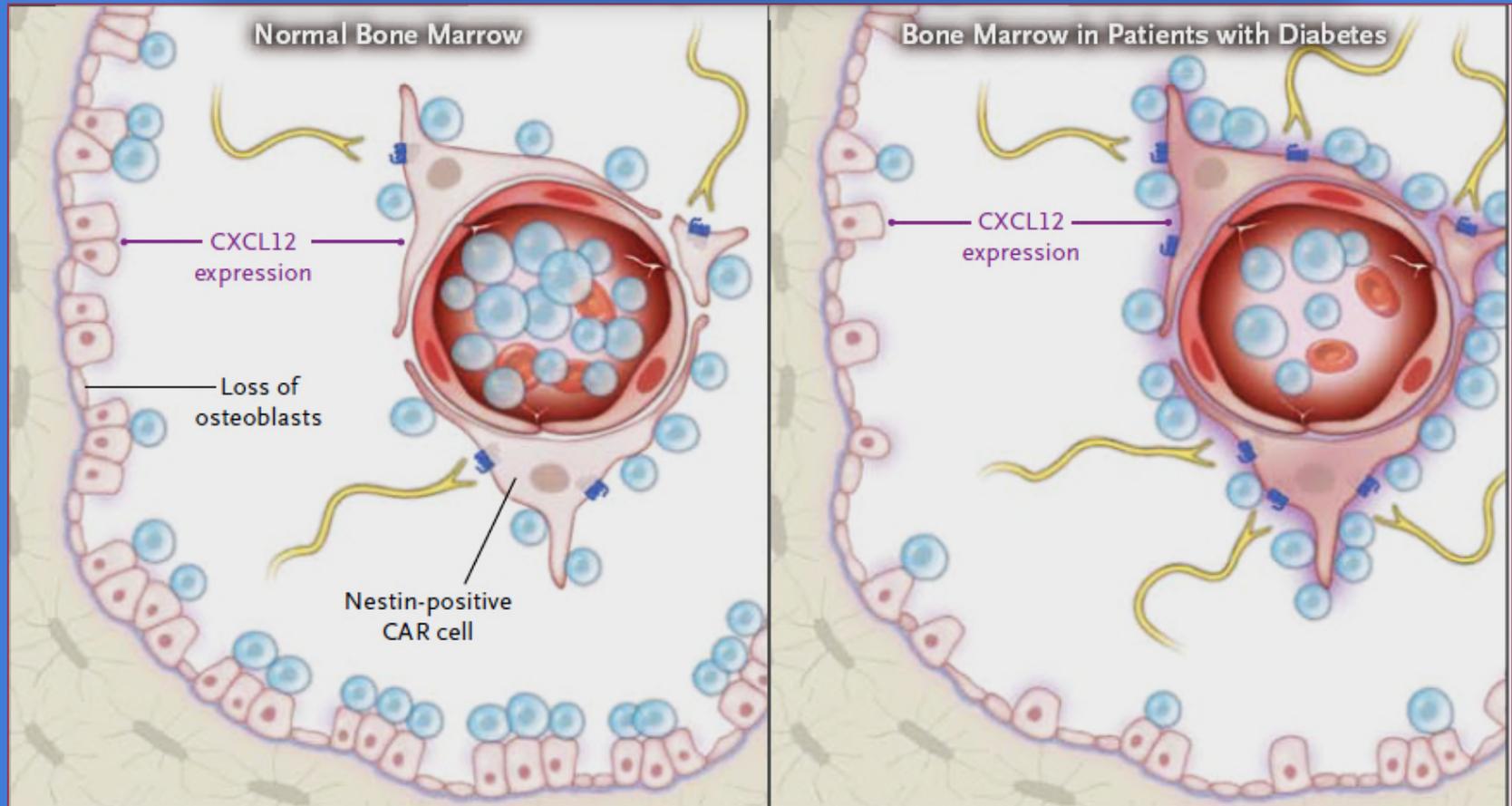
Spinetti et al, unpublished



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# Diabetic BM neuropathy



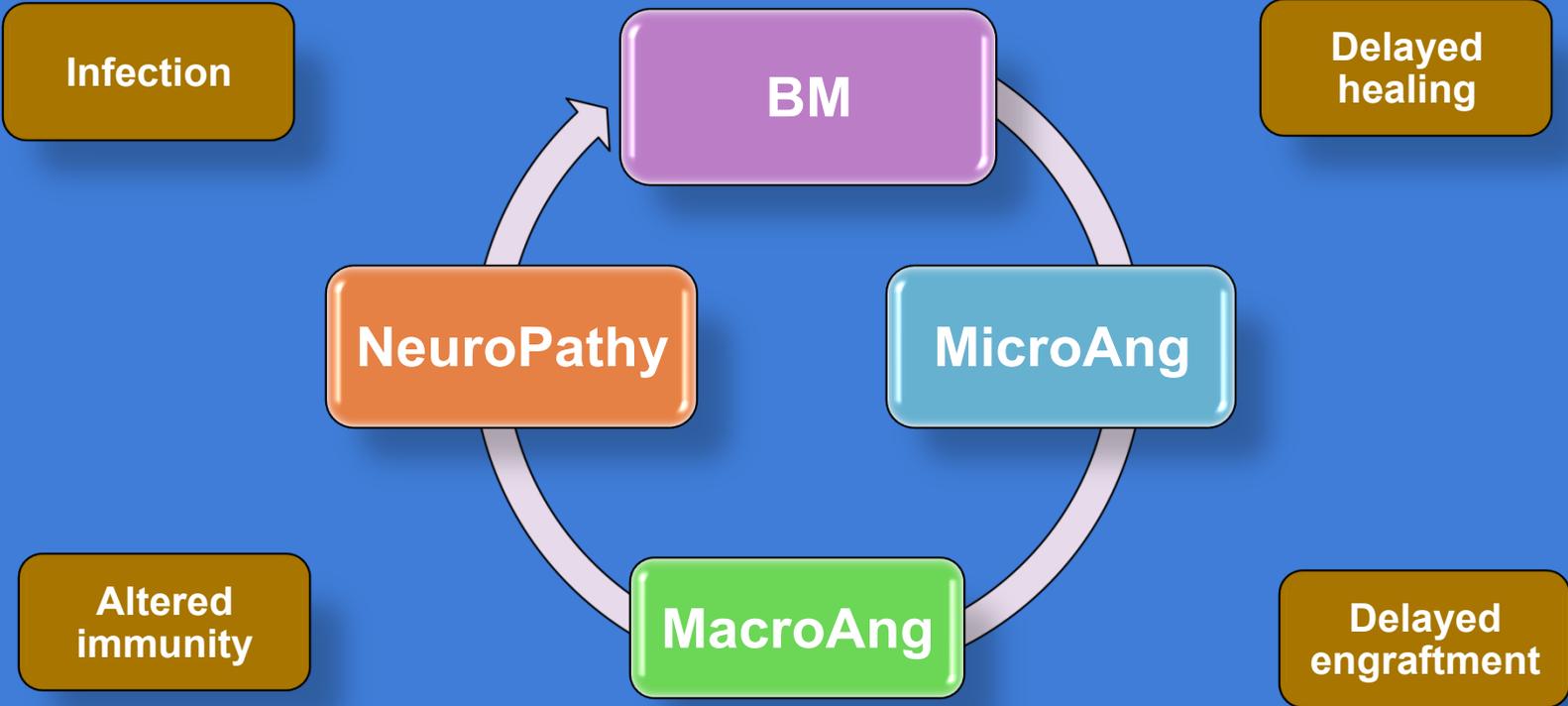
Ferraro et al Sci Transl Med 2012  
Di Persio NEJM 2012



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# Consequences of BM remodelling

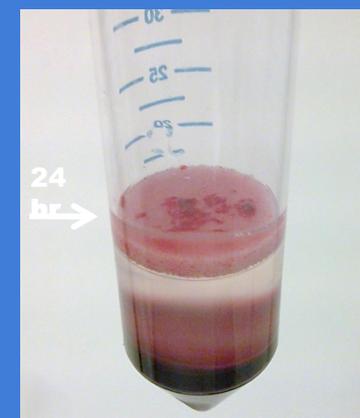
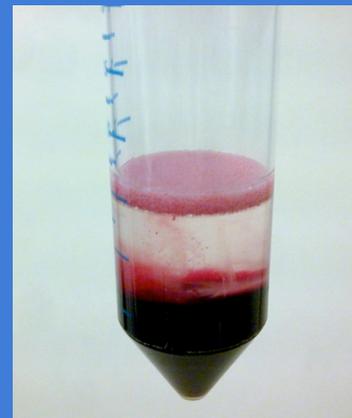
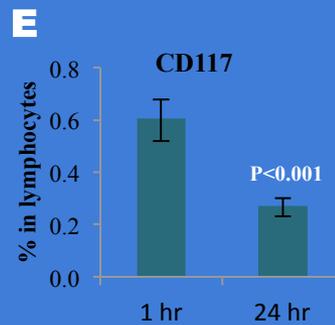
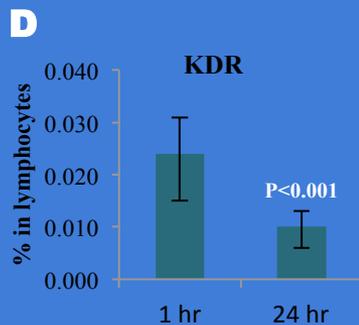
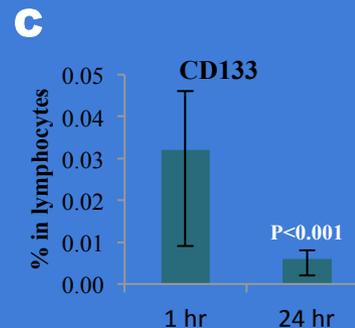
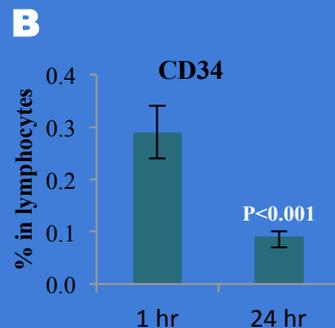
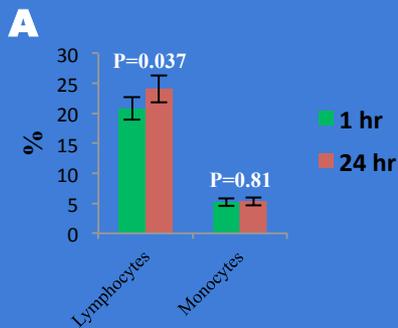


# Objective

To characterize BM remodelling at histological cellular and molecular level in nPOD diabetic patients



*The freshness and quality of the samples are relevant for cell enumeration and function*



Cui et al PlosOne 2012

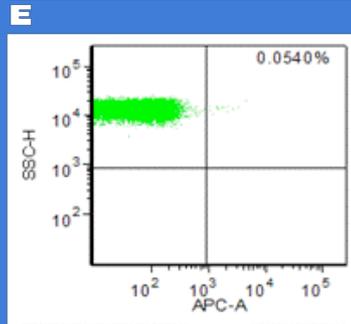
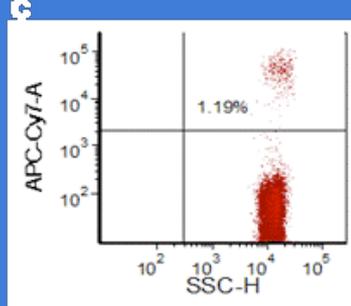
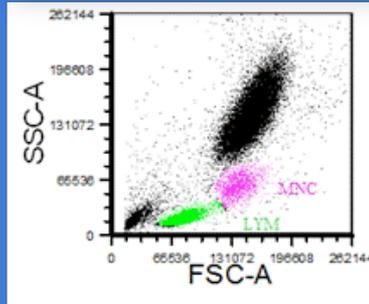


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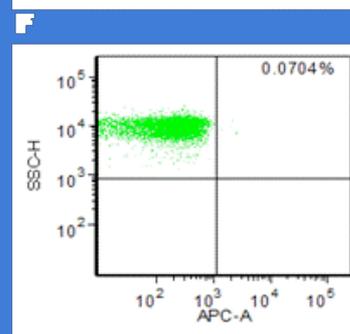
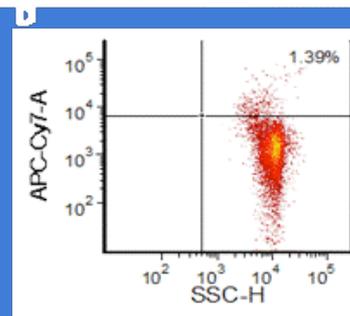
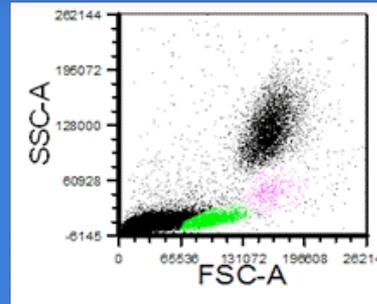


# Use of lysis buffer wash/fixative

Lyse/wash



Lyse/no wash



Fixable Viability Dye  
eFluor® 780  
CD133<sup>+</sup> cells

frequently blocked  
the fluid system



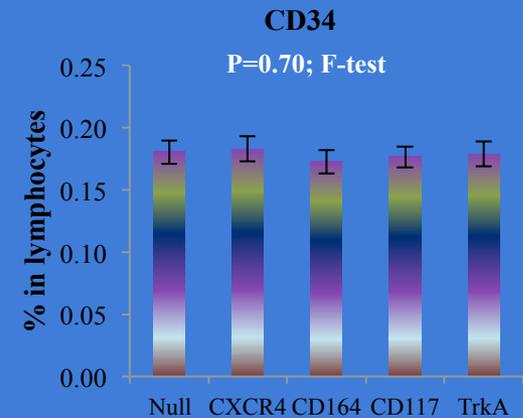
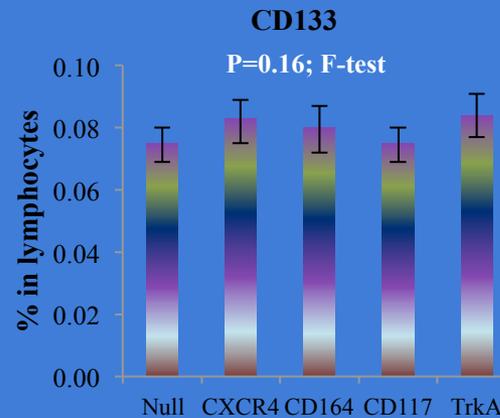
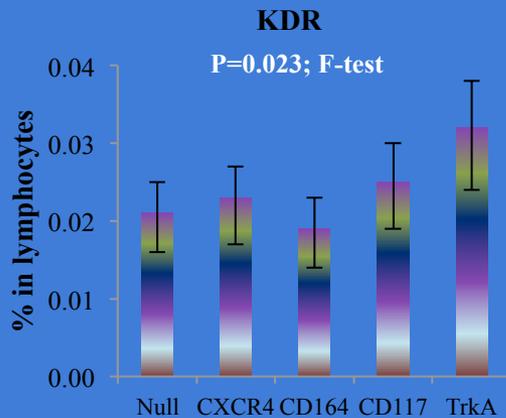
Cui et al PlosOne 2012



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## Interface of the multiple antibodies conjugated with different fluorophores



Tested if different PE-conjugated antibodies (CXCR4, CD164, CD117 and TrkA) have an effect on the enumeration of three commonly-used progenitor cells markers, KDR-FITC, CD133-APC and CD34-PECY7

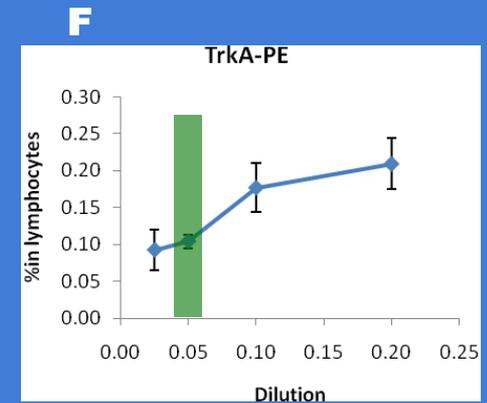
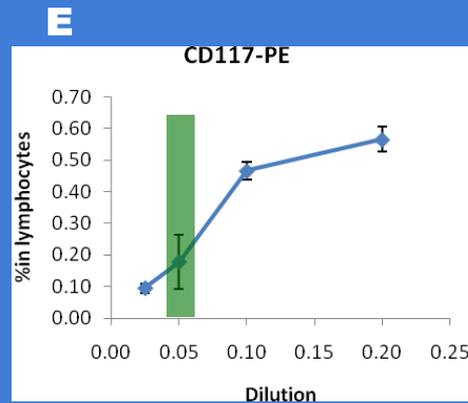
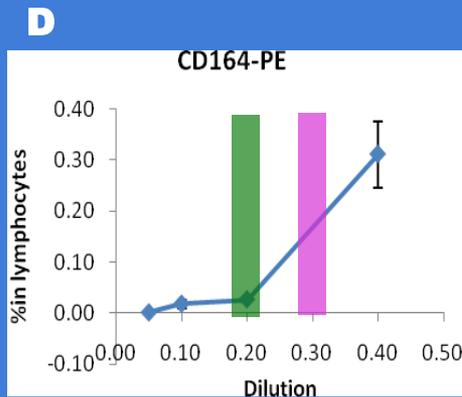
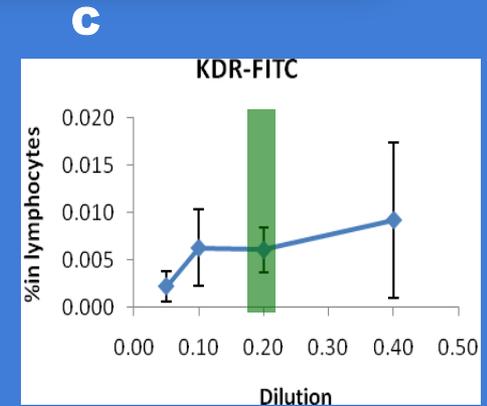
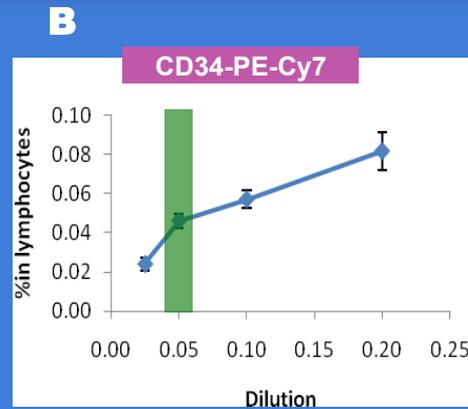
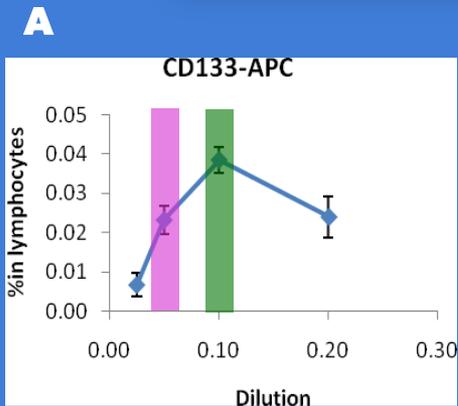
Cui et al PlosOne 2012



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# Titration of each individual antibody is essential before combination for cell enumeration



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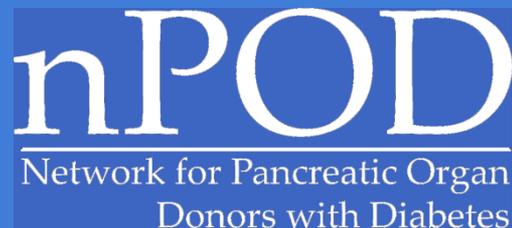


# Methods

The effect of diabetes on BM-PCs was assessed in three nPOD iliac crest BM cases:

- 1) case 6126, not diabetic (ND) male (M), age 25 years
- 2) case 6161, Type 1 diabetic (T1D), M, age 19 years
- 3) case 6132, T2D, female, age 52 years.

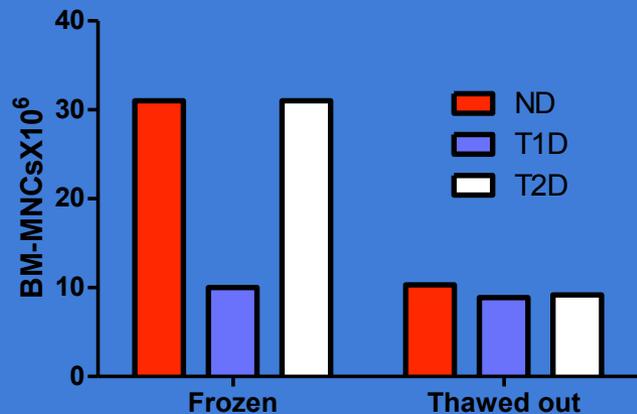
Frozen specimens were thawed following nPOD instructions in DMEM+10% FBS. In addition, cells were left 2 hours at 37C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> to recover from thawing before FACS analysis.



# Recovery after thawing out of shipped frozen nPOD BM-MNC

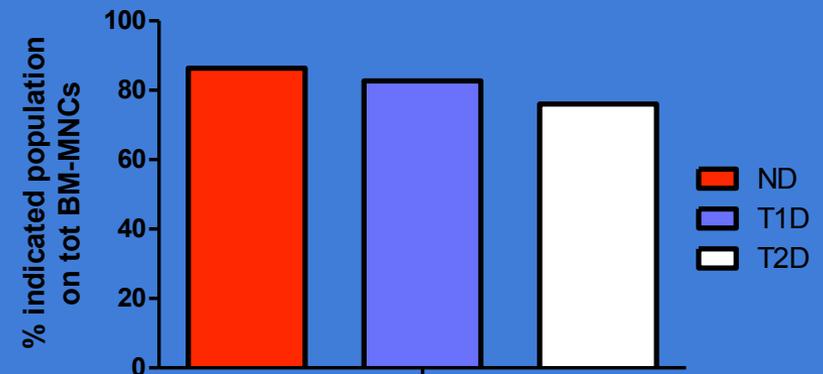
## A

Freezing/Thawing effect  
on BM-MNCs number

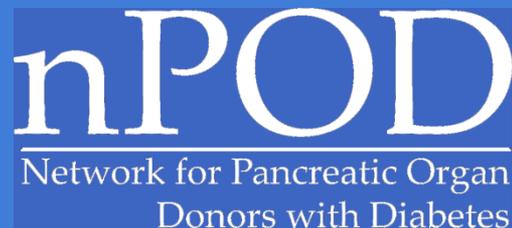


## B

7AAD negative cells



A) number of tripan blue positive BM-MNCs. B) Percentage of 7ADDneg-alive BM-MNCs after thawing.



## Definition

## Antigenic profile

Hematopoietic PCs

CD34<sup>pos</sup>, CD133<sup>pos</sup>, and c-kit<sup>pos</sup>

T-lymphocytes

CD45<sup>pos</sup>/CD3<sup>pos</sup>

B-lymphocytes

CD45<sup>pos</sup>/CD19<sup>pos</sup>

Natural Killer (NKs)

CD3<sup>neg</sup>/CD56<sup>pos</sup>/CD16<sup>pos</sup>

Mesenchymal Cells (MSCs)

CD73<sup>pos</sup>/CD105<sup>pos</sup>/CD90<sup>pos</sup>/CD34<sup>neg</sup>/CD45<sup>neg</sup>

Endothelial cells (ECs)

CD45<sup>neg</sup>/CD31<sup>pos</sup>/CD144<sup>pos</sup>

Early endothelial PCs

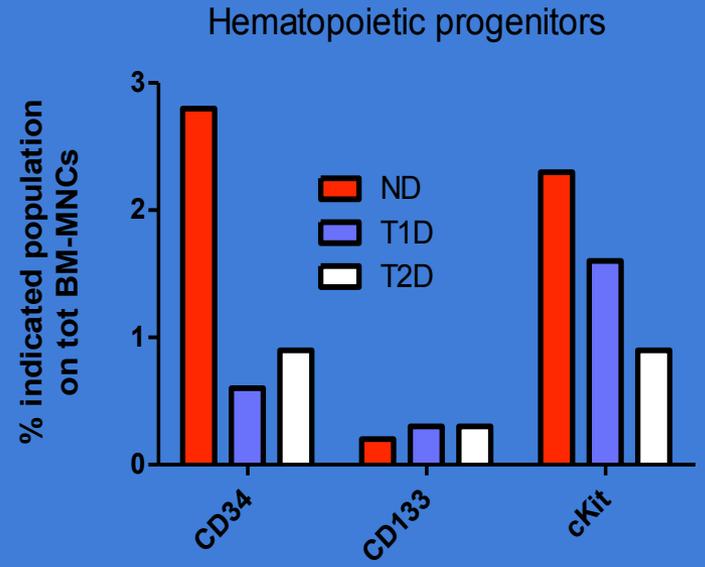
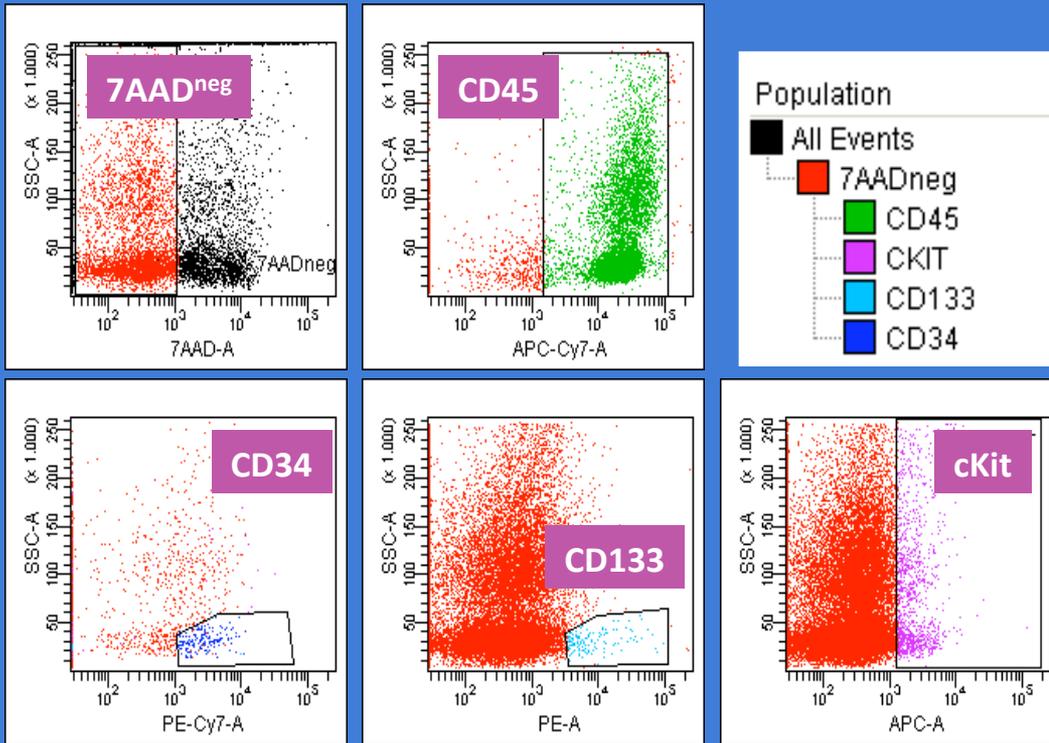
CD34<sup>pos</sup>/CD14<sup>pos</sup>/CD45<sup>dim</sup>/KDR<sup>pos</sup>/CXCR4<sup>pos</sup>

Late EPCs (IEPCs)

CD34<sup>pos</sup>/CD14<sup>neg</sup>/CD45<sup>neg</sup>/KDR<sup>pos</sup>/CXCR4<sup>pos</sup>



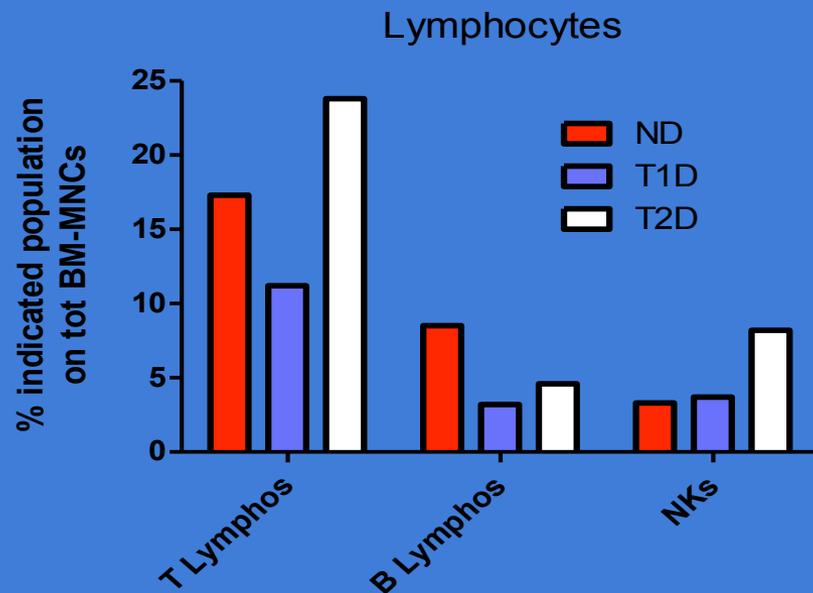
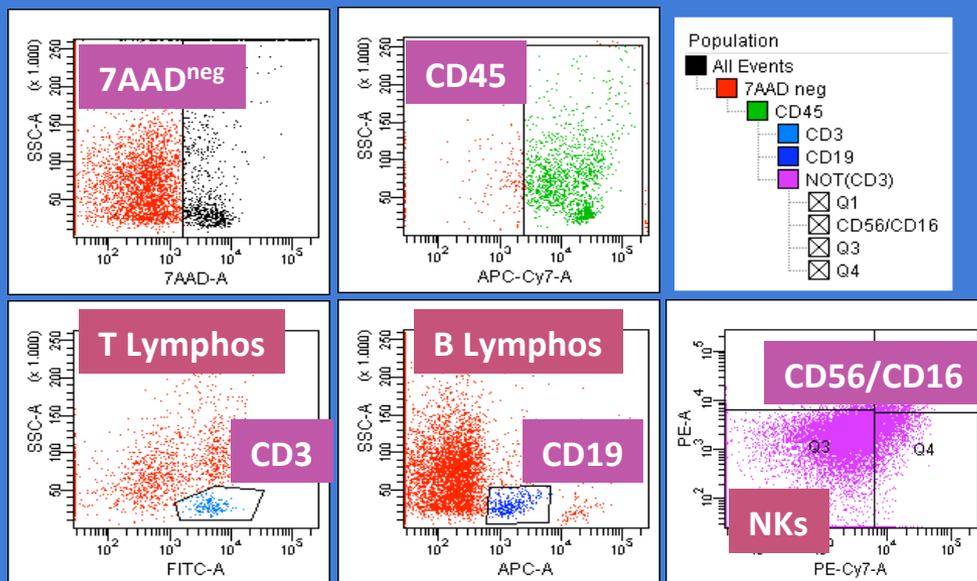
# Hematopoietic stem cells



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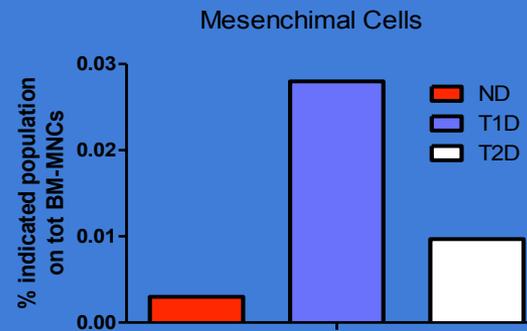
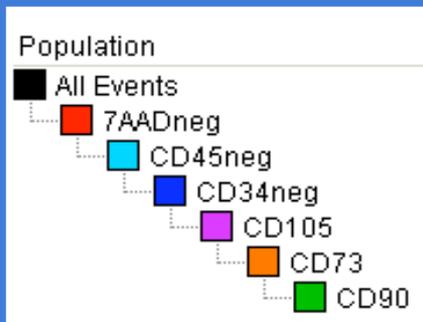
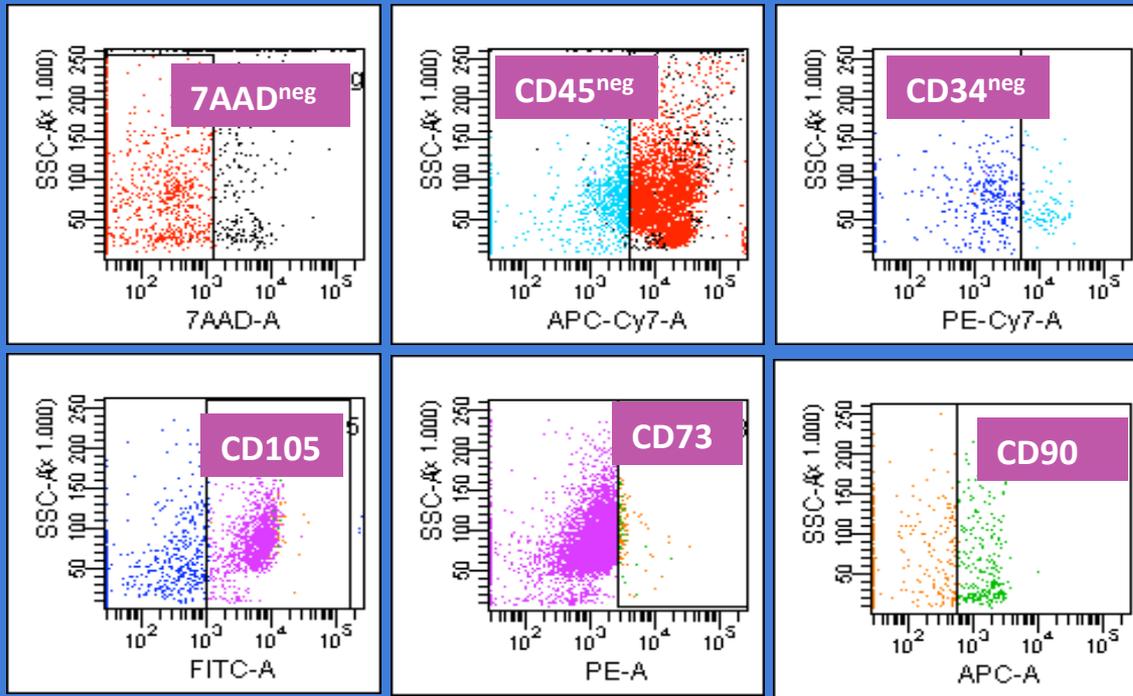
# Lymphocytes



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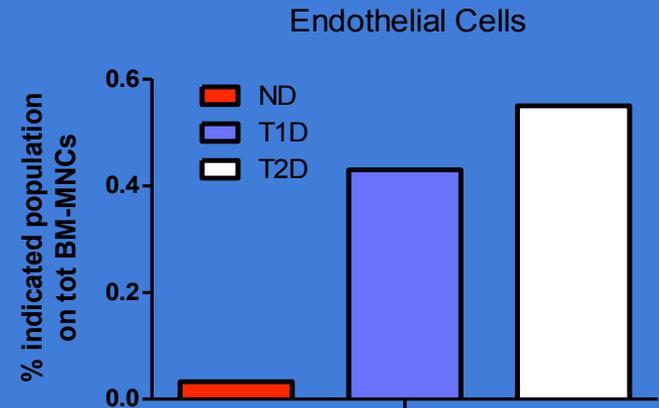
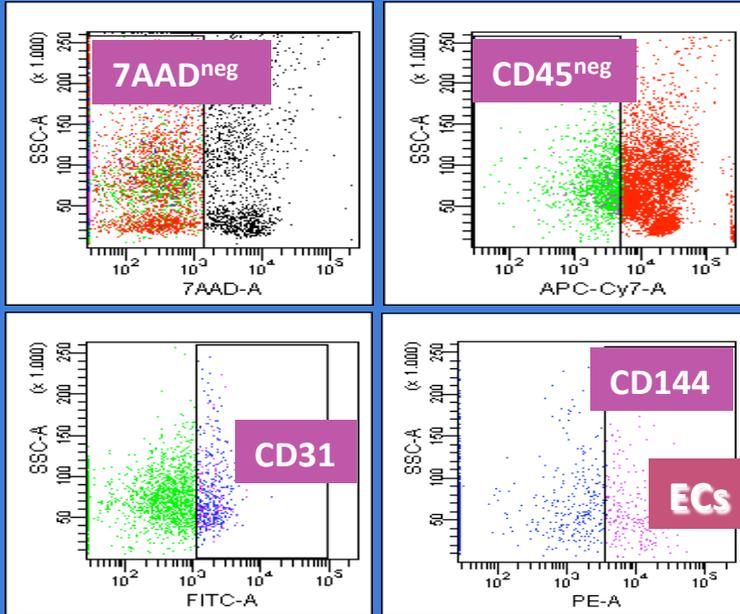
# Mesenchymal stem cells



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Network for Pancreatic Organ  
Donors with Diabetes



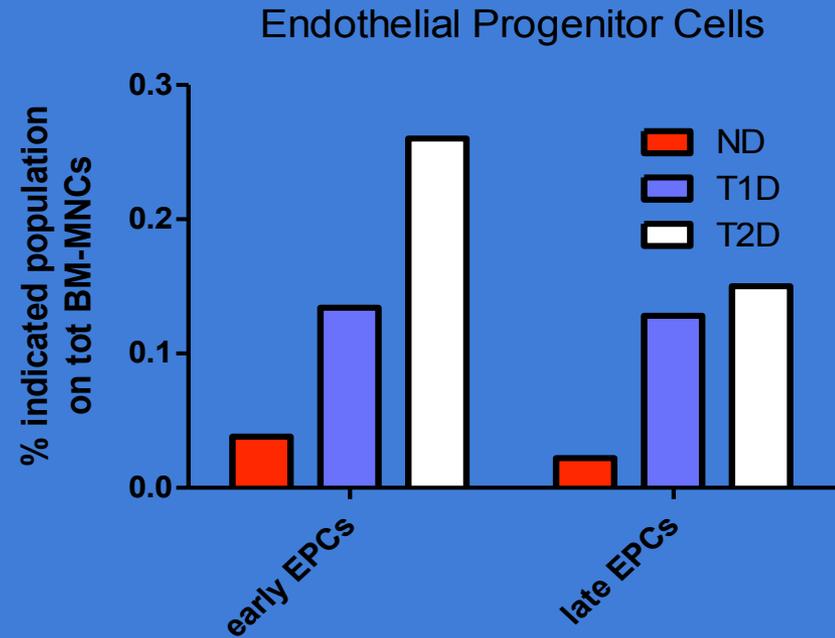
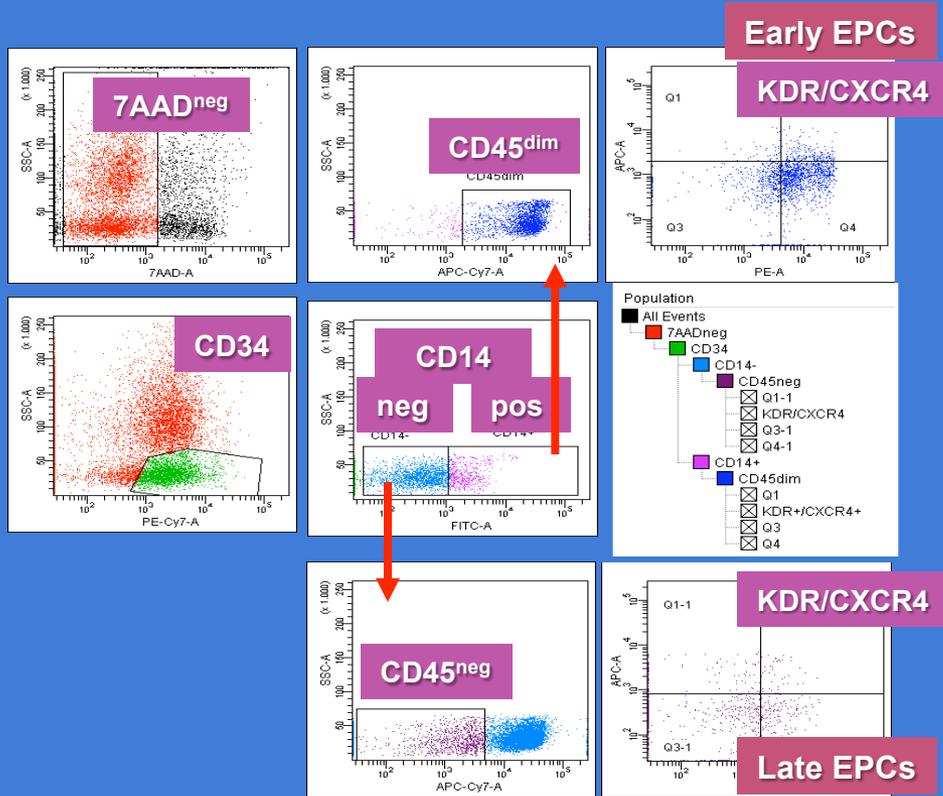
# Endothelial cells



nPOD  
Network for Pancreatic Organ  
Donors with Diabetes



# Early EPCs

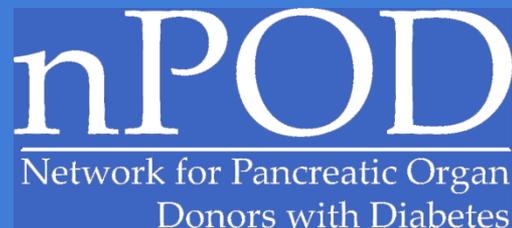


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# Conclusions

- ✓ We successfully verified a SOP to thaw nPOD BM specimens for cytometric analysis.
- ✓ Samples were adequate to measure the percentages of different populations of BM cells.
- ✓ However, the proportion of cells can be skewed because of distinctive cell loss during freezing/thawing.



# Perspectives

## BM

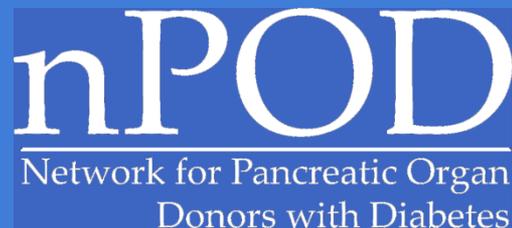
- Collect info on clinical correlates
- Compare with fresh samples
- Focus on certain populations (CD34+, CD34+KDR, lineage) to study cell specification

## CVD

- Extend nPOD to cardiovascular complications (heart, large vessels, limb muscle)
- Focus on similar molecular mechanisms

## Links

- Connection with other thematic areas



# Acknowledgments

## Uni Bristol

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Andrea Caporali  
Marco Meloni

**welcome**trust

Diabetes UK

