

# Stem cells offer clues to reversing receding hairlines

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Regenerative medicine may offer ways to banish baldness that don't involve toupees. The lab of USC scientist Krzysztof Kobiela, MD, PhD has published a trio of papers in the journals *Stem Cells* and the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)* that describe some of the factors that determine when hair grows, when it stops growing and when it falls out.

Authored by Kobiela, postdoctoral fellow Eve Kandyba, PhD, and their colleagues, the three publications focus on [stem cells](#) located in hair follicles (hfSCs), which can regenerate hair follicles as well as skin. These hfSCs are governed by the signaling pathways BMP and Wnt—which are groups of molecules that work together to control cell functions, including the cycles of hair growth.

The most recent paper, published in the journal *Stem Cells* in November 2013, focuses on how the gene Wnt7b activates hair growth. Without Wnt7b, hair is much shorter.

The Kobiela lab first proposed Wnt7b's role in a January 2013 *PNAS* publication. The paper identified a complex network of genes—including the Wnt and BMP signaling pathways—controlling the cycles of hair growth. Reduced BMP signaling and increased Wnt signaling activate [hair growth](#). The inverse—increased BMP signaling and decreased Wnt signaling—keeps the hfSCs in a resting state.

Both papers earned the recommendation of the Faculty of 1000, which

rates top articles by leading experts in biology and medicine.

A third paper published in *Stem Cells* in September 2013 further clarified the workings of the BMP signaling pathway by examining the function of two key proteins, called Smad1 and Smad5. These proteins transmit the signals necessary for regulating [hair](#) stem cells during new growth.

"Collectively, these new discoveries advance basic science and, more importantly, might translate into novel therapeutics for various human diseases," said Kobiela. "Since BMP [signaling](#) has a key regulatory role in maintaining the stability of different types of adult stem cell populations, the implication for future therapies might be potentially much broader than baldness—and could include skin regeneration for burn patients and skin cancer."

Provided by University of Southern California

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