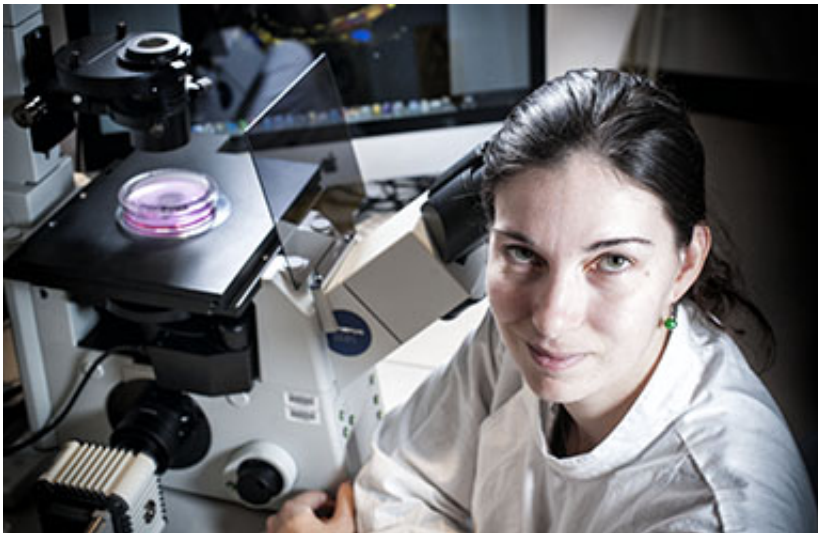


Unlocking the potential of stem cells to repair brain damage

June 4 2014, by Sandra Hutchinson



QUT researcher Rachel Okolicsanyi is looking at using stem cells to repair brain damage.

(Medical Xpress)—A QUT scientist is hoping to unlock the potential of stem cells as a way of repairing neural damage to the brain.

Rachel Okolicsanyi, from the Genomics Research Centre at QUT's Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation, said unlike other cells in the body which were able to divide and replicate, once most types of [brain cells](#) died, the damage was deemed irreversible.

Ms Okolicsanyi is manipulating [adult stem cells](#) from [bone marrow](#) to

produce a population of cells that can be used to treat [brain damage](#).

"My research is a step in proving that stem cells taken from the bone marrow can be manipulated into [neural cells](#), or [precursor cells](#) that have the potential to replace, repair or treat brain damage," she said.

Ms Okolicsanyi's research has been published in *Developmental Biology* journal, and outlines the potential stem cells have for brain damage repair.

"What I am looking at is whether or not stem cells from the bone marrow have the potential to differentiate or mature into neural cells," she said.

"Neural cells are those cells from the brain that make everything from the structure of the brain itself, to all the connections that make movement, voice, hearing and sight possible."

Ms Okolicsanyi's research is looking at heparin sulfate proteoglycans - a family of proteins found on the surface of all cells.

"What we are hoping is that by manipulating this particular family of proteins we can encourage the stem cells to show a higher percentage of neural markers indicating that they could mature into neural cells rather than what they would normally do, which is form into bone, cartilage and fat," she said.

"We will manipulate these cells by modifying the surrounding environment. For example we will add chemicals such as complex salts and other commonly found biological chemicals to feed these cells and this will either inhibit or encourage cellular processes."

Ms Okolicsanyi said by doing this, it would be possible to see the

different reactions stem cells had to particular chemicals and find out whether these chemicals could increase or decrease the neural markers in the cells.

"The proteins that we are interested in are almost like a tree," she said.

"They have a core protein that is attached to the cell surface and they have these heparin sulfate chains that branch off.

"So when the chemicals we add influence the stem cell in different ways, it will help us understand the interactions between proteins and the resulting changes in the cell.

"In the short-term it is proof that simple manipulations can influence the stem cell and in the long-term it is about the possibility of increasing the neural potential of these stem cells."

Ms Okolicsanyi said the big picture plan was to be able to introduce stem cells into the brain that would be able to be manipulated to repair damaged brain cells.

"The idea, for example, is that in stroke patients where the patient loses movement, speech or control of one side of their face because the [brain's](#) electrical current is impaired, that these stem cells will be able to be introduced and help the electrical current reconnect by bypassing the damaged cells."

Ms Okolicsanyi's paper is titled "Mesenchymal [stem cells](#), neural lineage potential, heparin sulfate proteoglycans and the matrix."

More information: "Rachel K. Okolicsanyi, Lyn R. Griffiths, Larisa M. Haupt, Mesenchymal stem cells, neural lineage potential, heparan sulfate proteoglycans and the matrix," *Developmental Biology*, Volume

388, Issue 1, 1 April 2014, Pages 1-10, ISSN 0012-1606,
[dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ydbio.2014.01.024](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ydbio.2014.01.024).

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