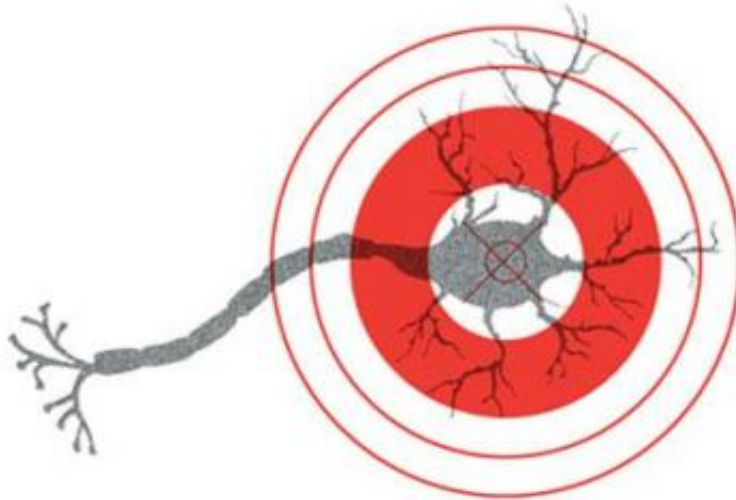


# Dopamine cell therapy for Parkinson's shows promise

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Credit: The District

Just one shot of dopamine cells derived from stem cells could be enough to reverse many of the features of Parkinson's disease for decades – and the barriers to developing such a treatment are finally being overcome.

Professor Roger Barker has a dream: by the time he retires in 15 years, he would like to see [stem cell transplants](#) for Parkinson's disease available on the NHS.

Fifteen years may seem like plenty of time to realise this dream, but there are so many contingencies that even he admits this may be

optimistic. "It assumes that all our clinical trials go smoothly, that industry takes up the technology – and that 'stem cell tourism' doesn't set us back," he said.

It's not difficult to understand why people resort to stem cell tourism – going abroad, usually to countries such as India and China, to receive private, unregulated stem cell therapies (however experimental) to treat incurable conditions such as Parkinson's or multiple sclerosis. There has been much hype surrounding stem [cells](#) and, with nothing to lose, isn't it worth at least trying one of these treatments? The trouble is that they are based on very limited – if any – evidence and have the potential "to go pear-shaped", said Barker. This could damage public – and, more importantly, regulators' – confidence in the field and lead to inappropriate restrictions on legitimate research.

The idea of cell transplants to treat Parkinson's is not new. One of the key characteristics of the disease, which affects around one in 800 people by the time they are elderly, is the death of dopamine-producing cells in the brain. Finding a way to replace these cells could, in theory, lead to dramatic improvements in the patient's health.

An adult typically has around half a million dopamine cells in the substantia nigra on each side of the brain. When half of these cells have died, the patient will begin showing symptoms, which include a resting tremor, slowness of movement and rigidity. "One of the reasons Parkinson's disease is so attractive for cell therapies," explained Barker, "is that it is a tractable problem. If we can get just 100,000 proper nigral dopamine cells in there, it should make a difference."

Ever since the 1980s, scientists have been trialling ways of replacing dopamine cells with cells taken from aborted fetuses – a practice which, aside from ethical concerns, is not practical on a scale needed to treat the hundreds of thousands of patients in the UK alone.

The trials had mixed success. In some, patients continued to see improvements over 15 years; however, in others, the treatment not only failed, but patients suffered side effects. In part, this was due to an inconsistency in protocols, for example the age of participants, the clinical techniques used for cell delivery and the number of cells transplanted.

Now, with funding from the European Union, Barker and collaborators in Europe have developed a protocol that is more likely to provide safe, consistent and clinically effective benefits for patients. He is leading a trial in Europe to use [fetal cells](#) to treat patients, with the aim of "putting cell therapies for Parkinson's disease back on the map."

If the trial is successful, by 2018 the researchers hope to begin trialling the use of dopamine cells derived from [embryonic stem cells](#) through a new collaboration with teams across Europe, the USA and Japan. (The collaborators in Japan hope to conduct a similar trial using induced [pluripotent stem cells](#) – the patients' own skin cells, reprogrammed to become stem cells.)

The beauty of using stem cells is that they can be programmed to become almost any type of cell within the body. The risk, of course, is that they become the wrong kind of cell or 'run away with themselves' to become cancerous. Earlier this year in Lisbon, an experimental stem cell treatment – part of an approved trial to cure paralysis – reportedly led to a paraplegic woman growing a nasal tumour on her back. However, Barker is confident that new protocols have all but eliminated safety concerns – though this risk may be very real in cases of stem cell tourism.

It has still been a challenge to programme the stem cells to become nigral dopamine cells. "You take stem cells and programme them to become 'neural [precursor cells](#)'. These cells make brain; some will turn into

dopamine cells and others will want to become forebrain – but if you already have a forebrain, growing another one is not going to help you! Fortunately, we've found a way round this to allow us to commit the precursor cells to become the right dopamine cells without the other cells appearing after grafting."

Pre-clinical studies in mice have shown success in treating Parkinson's disease with dopamine cells derived from [stem cells](#), but the mice are observed only over a matter of months: Parkinson's, by contrast, is a disease that progresses over decades. Indeed, postmortems of some of the people who had previously received fetal cell transplants found evidence of the disease in some of the cells in the graft as though the protein involved in Parkinson's had caused disease in the transplant. "If that's the case, then even with stem cell therapies we could start to see pathology. But even if that is true, we know it will be decades before we start to see an effect and so this should not prevent them being adopted for treating patients."

"Of course, just because we can do something doesn't necessarily mean we should," added Barker. Treatments already exist for Parkinson's disease. The drug L-dopa can replace lost dopamine and reverse symptoms – but medication needs to be taken regularly, can cause side effects and eventually becomes relatively ineffective. Deep brain stimulation – electrodes implanted into the brain – can likewise prevent tremors and reduce some of the motor features experienced by Parkinson's sufferers, but patients need to carry around battery packs under their skin. Cell therapies, on the other hand, are relatively straightforward to administer, injected through a small hole in the skull, and just one shot should last decades.

Even so, Barker is realistic about what [stem cell therapies](#) can achieve. "They are likely to be no more effective than existing treatments. We certainly won't be curing anyone." He is also aware that to produce cells

on a scale large enough for widespread use, the technology will need to be picked up by industry. "And once this becomes a commercial treatment, price may become the biggest issue."

Provided by University of Cambridge

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