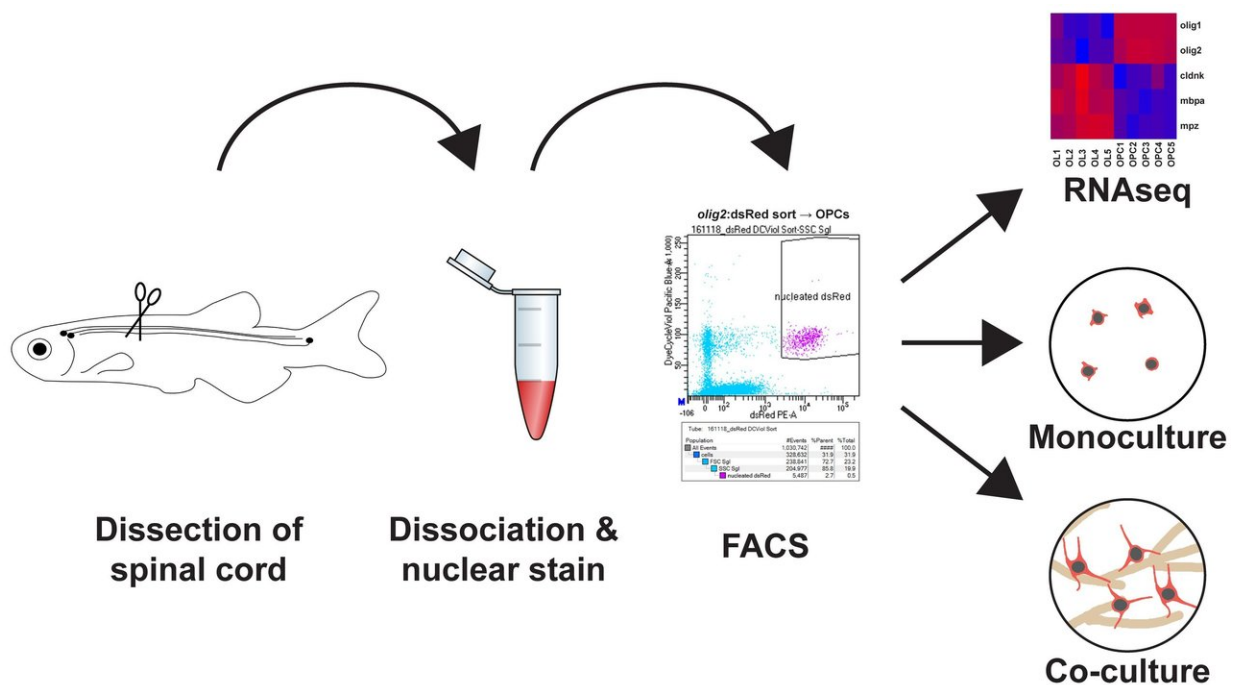


Introduction of a novel system for in vitro analyses of zebrafish oligodendrocyte progenitor cells

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The main steps to obtain a highly pure adult zebrafish spinal oligodendrocyte progenitor cell (OPC) population. Credit: Kroehne, Tsata, Marrone, Froeb, Reinhardt, Gompf, Dahl, Sternecker and Reimer

Spinal cord injuries result from a blunt or penetrating trauma. This is generally caused by accidents that occur during sport activities or when

driving. Injuries of the spinal cord can lead to extreme pain (e.g. pressure in the head, neck or back), the loss of sensation (e.g. in fingers or feet), the loss of control over different parts of the body, an abnormal sense of balance and many other symptoms. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as many as 500,000 people suffer from spinal cord injuries each year. Humans do not regain spinal cord function after injury. However, zebrafish have the remarkable ability to functionally recover from spinal cord injury. They repair injured connections, replace damaged motor neurons and oligodendrocytes, enabling them to regain full movement within six weeks after injury.

The study introduced here focused on a population of support cells in the [spinal cord](#) that helps to protect surviving nerve cells (neurons) after injury: oligodendrocytes and their precursor cells. Oligodendrocytes, the cells that are known to produce the myelin sheaths which enable saltatory conduction of action potentials along the myelinated axons, are modulators of signal transmission along neuronal connections (axons) and also promote neuronal survival by providing metabolic support. Oligodendrocyte death, occurring after a spinal cord injury, activates a process called de-myelination that results first in damage to surviving neuronal connections and finally in death of the affected neurons. Although lost mature oligodendrocytes can principally be replaced by resident [oligodendrocyte progenitor cells](#) (OPCs) this does not happen sufficiently enough in the human spinal cord after injury. Improving recruitment, activation and differentiation of OPCs is therefore hypothesised to improve functional outcome after a spinal cord injury in humans.

Here Dr. Reimer and his team asked the question, 'what happens to mature oligodendrocytes after a spinal cord injury in adult [zebrafish](#)?'. They found that, like in humans, oligodendrocytes near a spinal cord injury site are massively lost within a week. However, two weeks after injury they found that the [oligodendrocyte](#) population was largely re-

established, showing the remarkable regenerative capacity of the adult zebrafish spinal cord. These results placed the resident OPC population in the focus of interest: what are the signals that control and enable the activation of these [precursor cells](#) in the adult zebrafish spinal cord? Dr. Reimer and his team decided to establish a novel in vitro platform to analyse zebrafish OPCs independently of the body, as this enables better control over the cells and opens up the possibility for novel methods of analysis. They developed a streamlined and fast, though inexpensive, method that allows direct access to a pure and vital population of zebrafish OPCs in less than 2 hours. This simple protocol is based on automated fluorescent activated cell sorting (FACS) of OPCs. Using novel culture conditions Dr. Reimer's team has shown it is now possible to maintain the cells for 16 days in vitro. Finally, they demonstrated that zebrafish OPCs differentiate into mature oligodendrocytes when cultured together with human [motor neurons](#), differentiated from induced pluripotent stem [cells](#). This shows that the basic mechanisms of oligodendrocyte differentiation are conserved across species and that understanding the regulation of zebrafish OPCs can contribute to the development of new treatment for human diseases.

As a next step, Dr. Reimer's research team intend to analyse the effect of different drugs on zebrafish OPCs in order to potentially identify a method to improve functional spinal cord repair in humans.

More information: Volker Kroehne et al, Primary Spinal OPC Culture System from Adult Zebrafish to Study Oligodendrocyte Differentiation In Vitro, *Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience* (2017). [DOI: 10.3389/fncel.2017.00284](https://doi.org/10.3389/fncel.2017.00284)

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