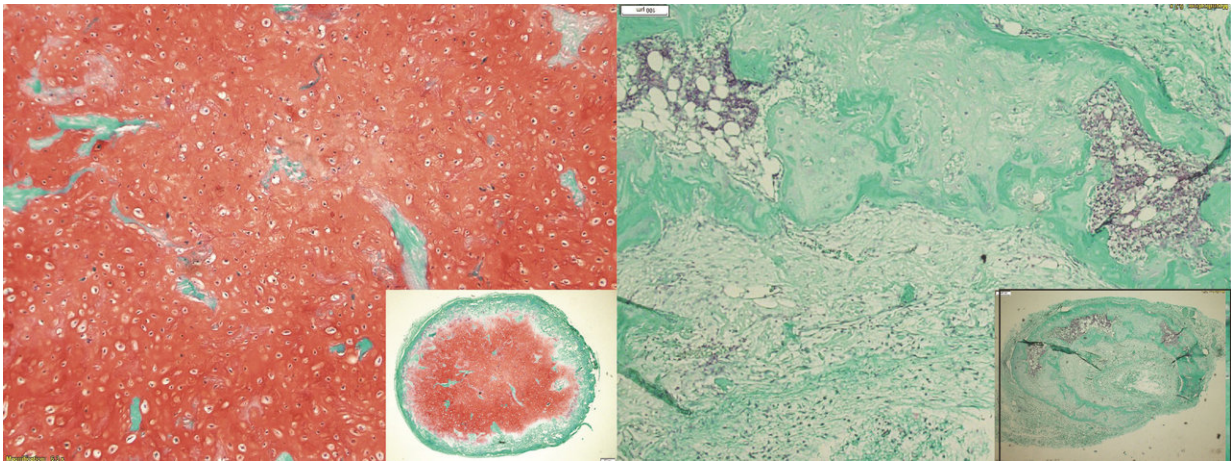


Researchers succeed in cultivating cartilage from stem cells

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Development of cartilage tissue from mesenchymal stem/stromal cells after eight weeks in vivo: Inhibition of the signaling pathway of the protein BMP leads to the maintenance of stable cartilage tissue, indicated by red staining (left). In contrast, the control group shows a development towards bone tissue (right). Credit: University of Basel, Department of Biomedicine

Researchers have produced stable joint cartilage from adult stem cells originating from bone marrow. This was made possible by inducing specific molecular processes occurring during embryonic cartilage formation, as researchers from the University and University Hospital of Basel report in the scientific journal *PNAS*.

Certain mesenchymal stem/stromal cells from the bone marrow of adults are considered extremely promising for skeletal tissue regeneration. These adult [stem cells](#) usually develop into cartilage tissue, which later naturally remodels into [bone tissue](#). Even if the stem cells are induced to differentiate into [cartilage cells](#), they spontaneously mature into a so-called "hypertrophic" state, ultimately leading to the formation of bone tissue; this is similar to the cartilaginous tissue temporarily formed after a fracture.

Prof. Dr. Ivan Martin's research group at the Department of Biomedicine has now demonstrated that by forcing certain molecular events during the embryonic development of [articular cartilage](#), it is possible to generate stable cartilage tissue from adult human [mesenchymal stem cells](#). This can be achieved by inhibiting the signaling pathway of a specific protein, bone morphogenetic protein (BMP). The Basel team generated these results after many years of cooperation with the Novartis Institutes for Biomedical Research, which produced and supplied the inhibitors.

Specifically, the scientists investigated two highly specific BMP receptor inhibitors in a microfluid platform developed in cooperation with Politecnico di Milano. With the use of this new technology, they were able to show that the temporary blocking of specific BMP receptors, even for a limited time, is sufficient to maintain stable cartilage tissue, both in the laboratory and in a mouse model.

These results open new prospects in the regeneration of articular cartilage as well as in the establishment of stem cell-based models of cartilage development, physiology and possibly pathology. "Importantly, we have achieved our insights by mimicking molecular processes occurring during embryonic cartilage formation," says Ivan Martin. This confirms the vital role of "developmental engineering," in which natural processes are mimicked to control the development and specification of

adult stem and progenitor cells.

More information: Paola Occhetta et al., "Developmentally inspired programming of adult human mesenchymal stromal cells toward stable chondrogenesis," *PNAS* (2018).

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Provided by University of Basel

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