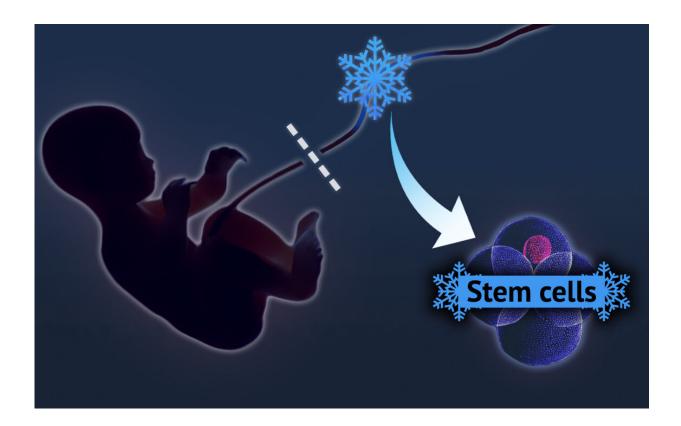


Researchers demonstrate the efficiency of producing stem cells from the tissues of the umbilical cord

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Credit: Allen Dressen

RUDN researchers have proposed freezing parts of human umbilical cord, among other things, to obtain stem cells. Unlike conserved umbilical blood, the perivascular tissue of the umbilical cord (Wharton's



jelly) is an effective and safe source of mesenchymal stem cells. An article describing the results of the work was published in *Stem Cell Research & Therapy*.

After a baby is born, the umbilical blood is preserved in the afterbirth and the <u>umbilical cord</u>. It contains hematopoietic <u>stem cells</u> that can be used to treat leucosis, lymphoma and complicated cases of anaemia. Within the previous decade, scientists also discovered useful properties of other umbilical cord tissues, especially the vessels of the cord and the Wharton's jelly—mucilaginous material that fills the umbilical cord, makes it flexible, and prevents the vessels inside it from clotting. For further medical use, these tissues undergo cryoconservation, i.e. are stored in liquid nitrogen at -196°C. Cryoconservation stops all chemical processes in cells, and after they are defrosted, their biological functions restore.

"Storing umbilical blood is a popular procedure all over the world. However, besides it one may also store cells from Wharton's jelly and the tissues of the umbilical cord itself. It is virtually a source of fetal cells, but their use is not associated with any ethical or legal issues. We suggest freezing parts of the umbilical cord tissue and then defrosting them and using to generate <u>cell cultures</u>," says Timur Fatkhudinov, a coauthor of the work, and a professor of the Department of Histology, Cytology, and Embryology of the Institute of Medicine, RUDN.

The cryoconservation of the umbilical cord is 2.5 times cheaper than of the umbilical blood. However, RUDN researchers believe umbilical blood as a source of <u>hematopoietic stem cells</u> (blood cell precursors) and other umbilical cord tissues (sources of mesenchymal stem cells, an effective tool of regenerative medicine) should be frozen separately.

Researchers analyzed the results of scientific studies carried out in the past 30 years and found out that the gelatin of Wharton's jelly can be



used in two different aspects. First of all, some parts of it are a source of stem cells that can further turn into bone, cartilage, or fat cells. Such stem cells are called mesenchymal stromal cells (MSC), and the properties of MSC originating from the umbilical cord exceed even those extracted from bone marrow.

Secondly, Wharton's jelly is used to treat cornea burns and other wounds. All extra cells are removed from it, and only the <u>extracellular</u> <u>matrix</u> is left. The matrix surrounds all <u>cells</u> of a tissue, keeps them in one place, and unites them into one system. It consists mainly of collagen and fibrin and also contains hyaluronic acid. Extra liquid is removed as well, and the jelly is applied to the damaged area to accelerate tissue restoration. RUDN researchers also described other umbilical cord applications that have been recorded in several recent decades. For example, fragments of umbilical cord vessels are used as prosthesis of <u>blood</u> vessels, to restore neural tissue, dental sack <u>tissue</u>, and muscles.

"Umbilical cord tissues have been considered absolutely useless for many years. They were viewed as medical waste. We've gathered together all existing evidence to confirm that cryoconservation of the umbilical cord tissues may be of use for further clinical application. Our research shows that the demand for this procedure may grow in the near future," added Timur Fatkhudinov.

More information: Irina Arutyunyan et al. Umbilical cord tissue cryopreservation: a short review, *Stem Cell Research & Therapy* (2018). DOI: 10.1186/s13287-018-0992-0

Provided by RUDN University

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