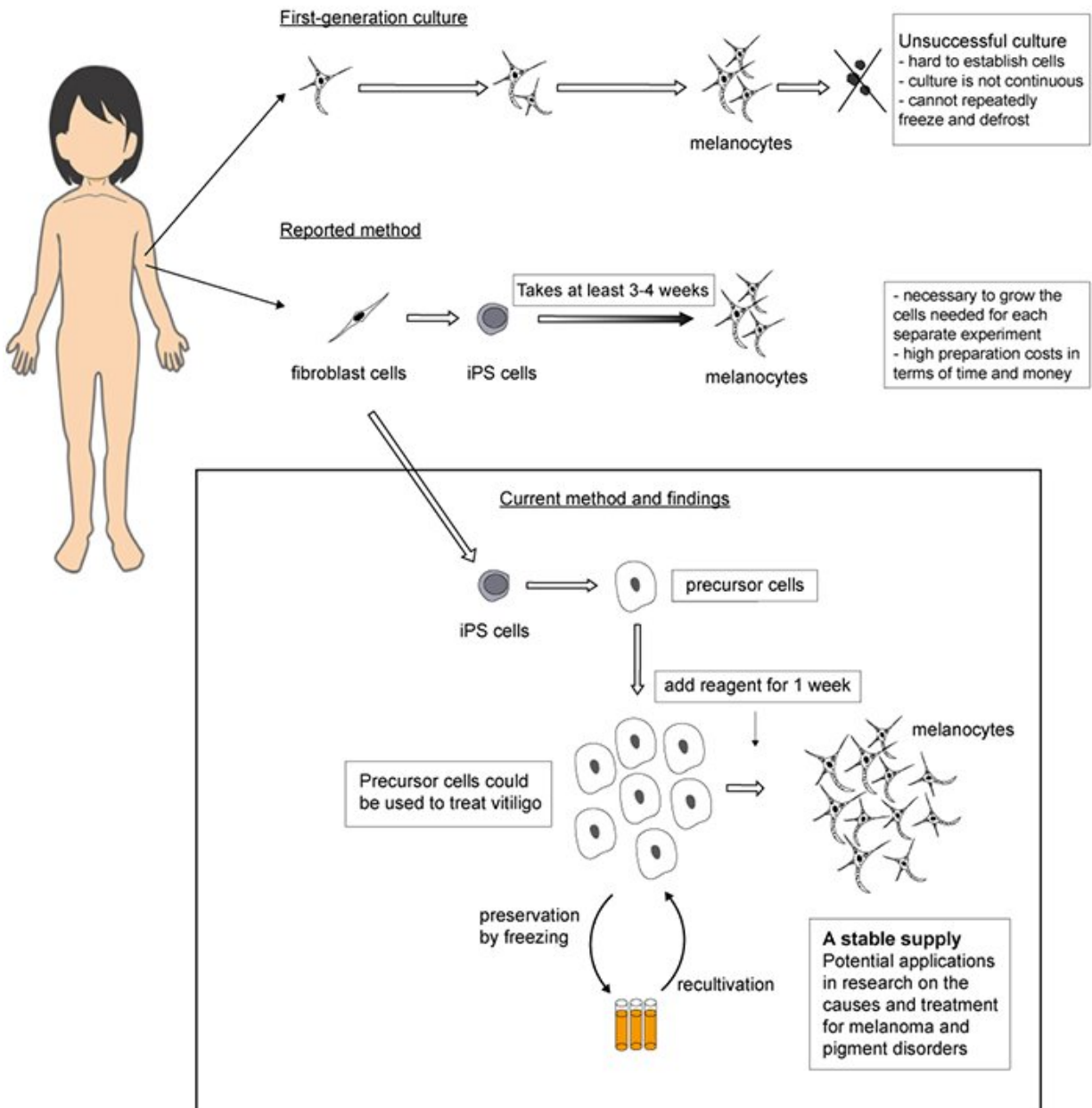


Scientists grow precursors for human pigment cells

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Precursor cells that can create stable human melanocytes



Scientists grow precursors for human pigment cells (Figure 1). Credit: Kobe University

Our hair, skin and eyes are colored by a pigment called melanin, which

is produced by pigment cells called melanocytes. Scientists have used stem cell technology to successfully create melanocyte precursor cells. These cells can be used in research on melanoma and other pigment cell-related illnesses. The findings were published on March 6 in the online edition of *Pigment Cell & Melanoma Research*.

Abnormalities in [pigment cells](#) can affect us in many ways, from genetic disorders such as albinism to freckles caused by aging. When melanocytes become malignant melanoma they cause a type of skin cancer called melanoma. To research and develop cures for these conditions, we need a stable supply of melanocytes. However, isolating melanocytes from [human skin](#) requires advanced techniques, and it is difficult to maintain stable primary cultures of adult melanocytes.

Induced [pluripotent stem cells](#) (iPS cells) are created from adult skin and blood cells, and they can be differentiated to become many types of human cells. Also known as "[regenerative medicine](#)," stem cell technology enables us to grow cells that can be used in [medical treatment](#) and research.

There are already several known methods of creating melanocytes from stem cells. In these protocols, various signal activators (reagents) are added to the cell culture in sequential order during the differentiation process from iPS cells to melanocytes. However, it is very difficult and costly to create melanocytes within the short timespan demanded by [medical research](#).

In this new study, by temporarily pausing the signal activators, the team succeeded in creating precursor cells for melanocytes (Figure 1). These precursor cells are self-renewing in primary cultures and they can also be temporarily frozen. After defrosting them and administering differentiation activators, in just one week they develop into melanocytes. Using these precursor cells, researchers can now create the

necessary amount of melanocytes on demand. During this study the team also revealed how these precursor cells can self-replicate without differentiation, and how they differentiate to become mature melanocytes.

This discovery was made by a research group led by members of the Division of Dermatology, Graduate School of Medicine, Kobe University (Professor Chikako Nishigori, Associate Professor Makoto Kunisada, and Researcher Chieko Hosaka), in collaboration with members of the Kobe University Graduate School of Science, Technology and Innovation and Fujita Health University.

With this new method, researchers can flexibly obtain melanocyte samples from both patients suffering pigment disorders and healthy donors. These precursor [cells](#) also have potential applications in research on melanoma, melanocyte disorders and aging-related skin hue changes.

More information: Chieko Hosaka et al. Induced pluripotent stem cell-derived melanocyte precursor cells undergoing differentiation into melanocytes, *Pigment Cell & Melanoma Research* (2019). [DOI: 10.1111/pcmr.12779](#)

Provided by Kobe University

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