

# CD34+ Hematopoietic Stem Cell Differentiation Platform



Oncology & Immunology Unit, WuXi Biology



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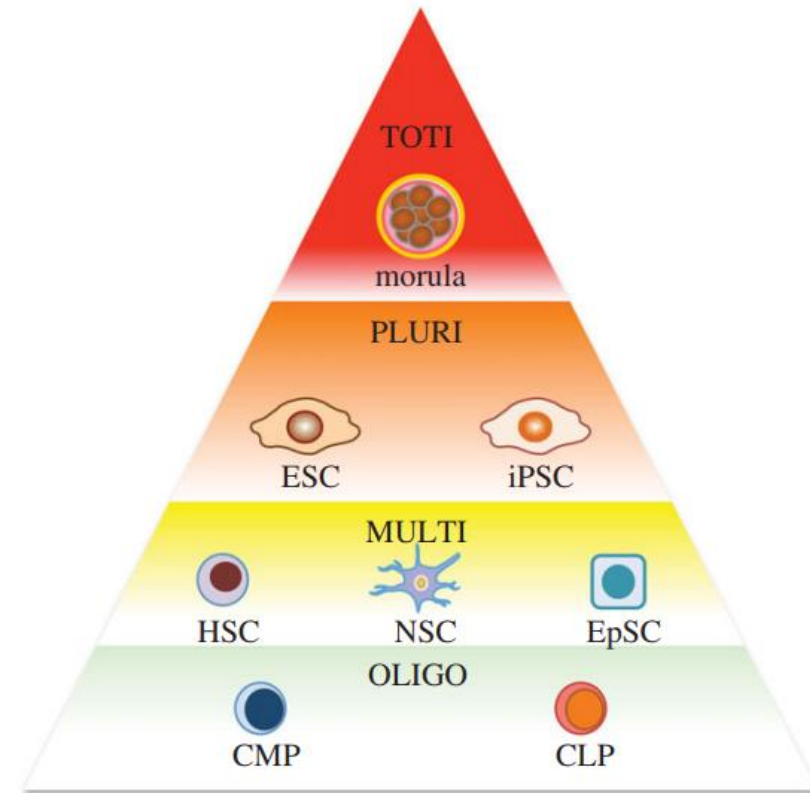
# Outline

- **Stem cell biology**
- **CD34<sup>+</sup> hematopoietic stem cell differentiation platform**
  - Monocyte/Macrophage differentiation and polarization
  - Neutrophil differentiation
  - Eosinophil differentiation
  - Mast cell differentiation and degranulation assay
  - Megakaryocyte and Platelet differentiation
  - Erythroid differentiation

- The stem cells classified into totipotent, pluripotent, multipotent, oligopotent and unipotent based on the range of differentiation potentials.

**Table 1 Classification of stem cells derived from various sources based on their differentiation potential**

Type of stem cells	Developmental potency	Examples
Totipotent	Ability to differentiate into all cell types and a functional organism	Zygote and the first few cells that result from the division of the zygote
Pluripotent	Ability to differentiate into almost all cell types but cannot form a functional organism	ESCs
Multipotent	Ability to differentiate into a closely related family of cells	Hematopoietic (adult) stem cells, MSCs, dental pulp stem cells, etc.
Oligopotent	Ability to differentiate into a few cell types	Lymphoid (adult) or myeloid stem cells
Unipotent	Ability to only produce cells of their own type, but have the property of self-renewal required to be labeled a stem cell	Muscle (adult) stem cells



*Acta Biochim Biophys Sin. 2012, 44: 463–475*  
*Phil Trans R Soc B. 2013, 368:20110334*

## Advantages and disadvantages of different stem cells

**Table 1.** Comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of stem cells.

Type	Advantages	Disadvantages	References
Embryonic stem cells	Pluripotent, unlimited quantity, heritable gene defect correction, off-the-shelf product potential, broad biomedical applications	Allogeneic rejection, limited accessibility, complicated differentiation, teratoma risk	Zhang et al. 2002; Rideout et al. 2002; Swijnenburg et al. 2008a, 2008b; Bel et al. 2010; Lin et al. 2010; Lü et al. 2010; Song et al. 2010; Dai et al. 2011; Deuse et al. 2011; Xiong et al. 2011
Induced pluripotent stem cells	Pluripotent, autologous, pathology-specific cell production, broad biomedical applications	Susceptible to autologous pathology, low induction efficiency, awaiting standardized production, complicated differentiation, teratoma risk, methodological oncogenesis, induced histoincompatibility	Maherali and Hochedlinger 2008; Nelson et al. 2009; Miura et al. 2009; Woltjen et al. 2009; Blin et al. 2010; van Laake et al. 2010; Bar-Nur et al. 2011; Mauritz et al. 2011; Pearl et al. 2011; Narsinh et al. 2011
Hematopoietic stem cells	Multipotent, paracrine effects, autologous, standardized isolation, many biomedical applications	Susceptible to autologous pathology, unable to sustain cells ex vivo, limited number, limited accessibility, limited to hematopoietic lineage	Nygren et al. 2004; Fujita et al. 2007; Templin et al. 2008; Ha et al. 2010; Sun et al. 2010; Li et al. 2010
Mesenchymal stem cells	Multipotent, paracrine effects, autologous, standardized isolation, many biomedical applications	Susceptible to autologous pathology, complicated accessibility, low transdifferentiation potential	Miyahara et al. 2006; Hare et al. 2009; Quevedo et al. 2009; Schuleri et al. 2009; Hatzistergos et al. 2010; Huang et al. 2010; Lee et al. 2010; Chong et al. 2011
Endothelial progenitor cells	Unipotent, paracrine effects, autologous, high accessibility, many biomedical applications	Susceptible to autologous pathology, low quantity, undefined or undefinable immunophenotype, awaiting standardized isolation	Werner et al. 2005; Abou-Saleh et al. 2009; Desai et al. 2009; Frederick et al. 2010; Achneck et al. 2011; Hynes et al. 2011; Richardson and Yoder 2011
Organ-specific precursors (e.g., CSCs, NSCs, SkMBs, PSCs)	Unipotent, autologous, organ-specific applications	Susceptible to autologous pathology, low quantity and (or) accessibility, undefined phenotype(s), awaiting standardized isolation	Andersen et al. 2009; Domian et al. 2009; Hansson et al. 2009; Lee et al. 2011; Le Belle et al. 2011; Leri et al. 2011; Smart et al. 2011; Smukler et al. 2011

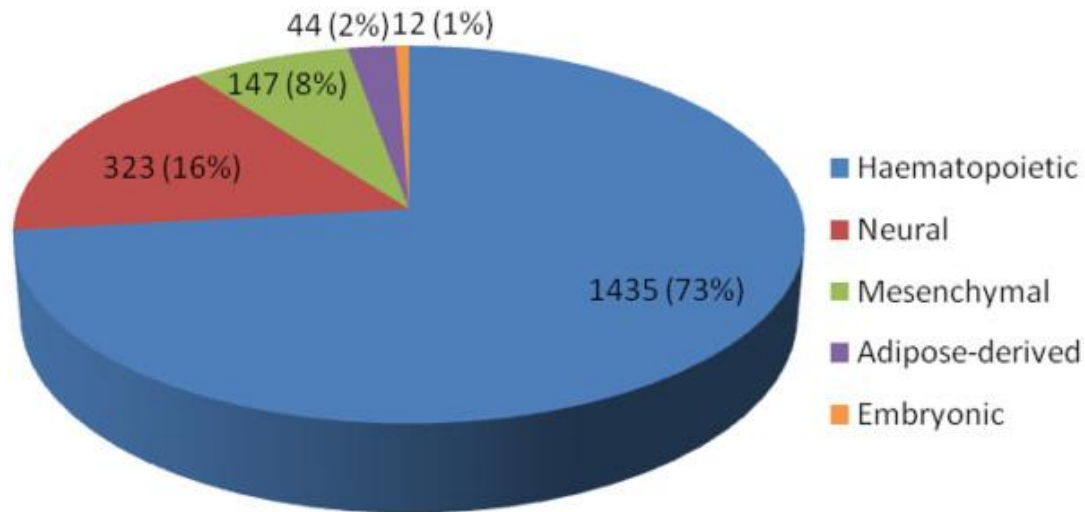
**Note:** CSCs, cardiac stem cells; NSCs, neural stem cells; SkMBs, skeletal myoblasts; PSCs, pancreatic stem cells.

*Canadian journal of physiology and pharmacology, 2012, 90(3): 327-335.*

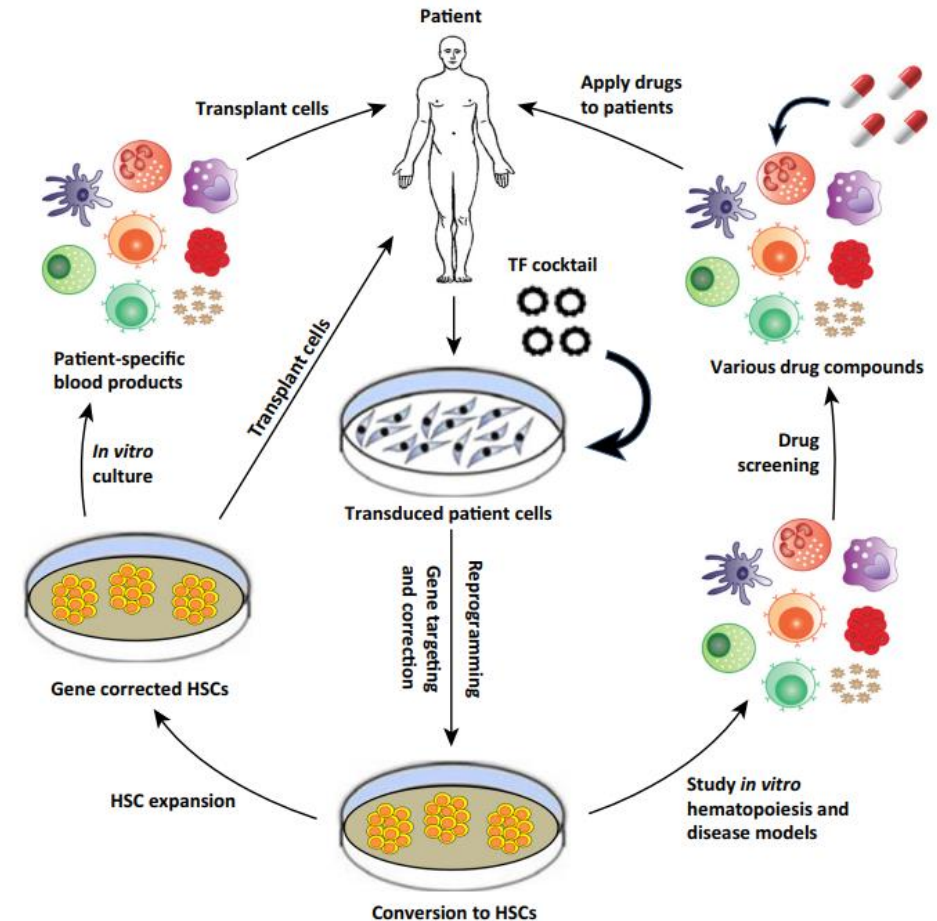
# Stem cell biology

## Hematopoietic stem cells

- HSCs (Hematopoietic stem cells) are the most application of stem cells in open clinical trials.
- HSCs could be used in a variety of different studies, including gene editing, transplantation, drug screening to identify novel therapeutics for a variety of diseases.



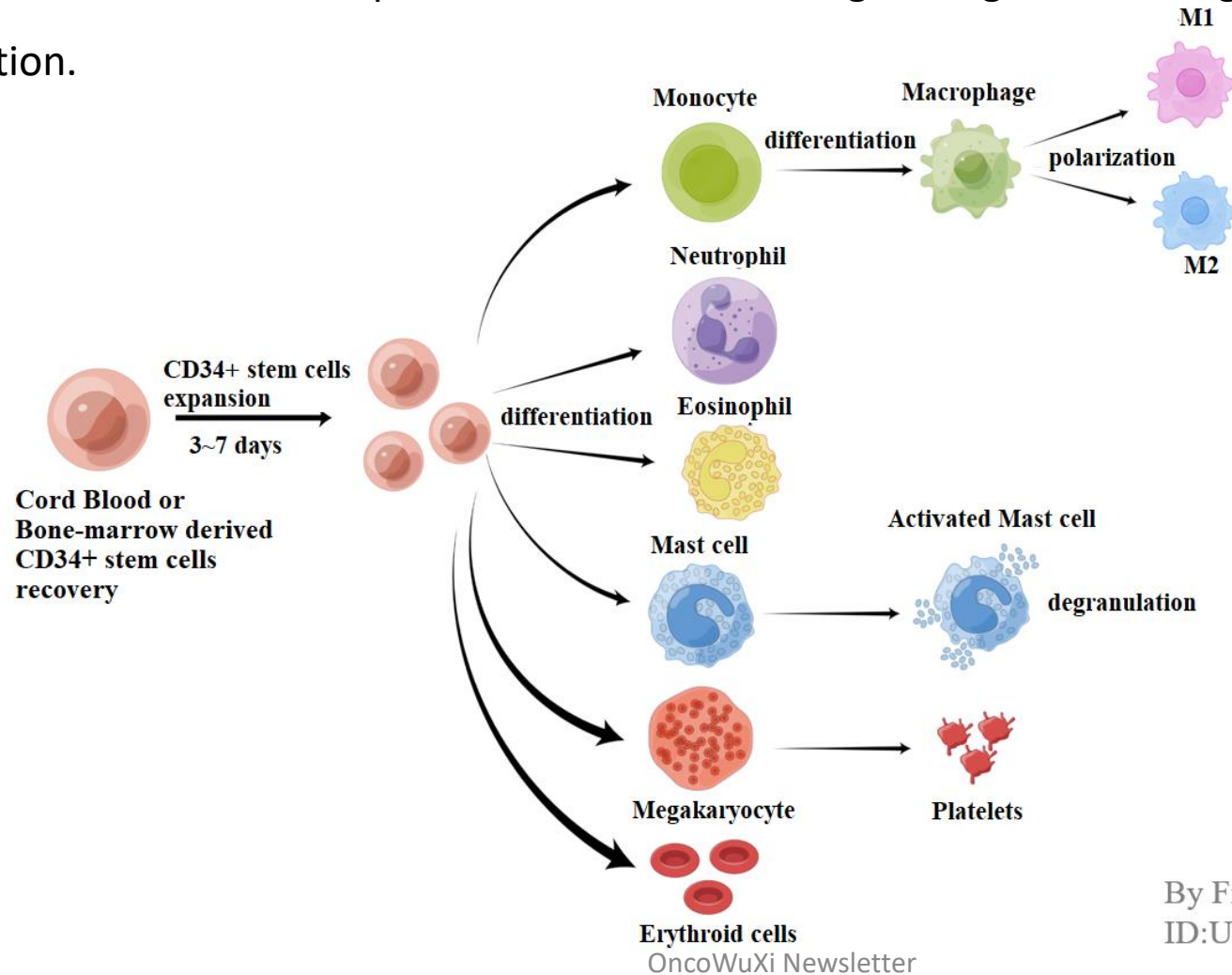
*Stem Cell Research & Therapy, 2013, 4(5):54*  
*Trends in cell biology, 2015, 26(3): 202-214.*



Trends in Cell Biology

# CD34<sup>+</sup> hematopoietic stem cell differentiation platform

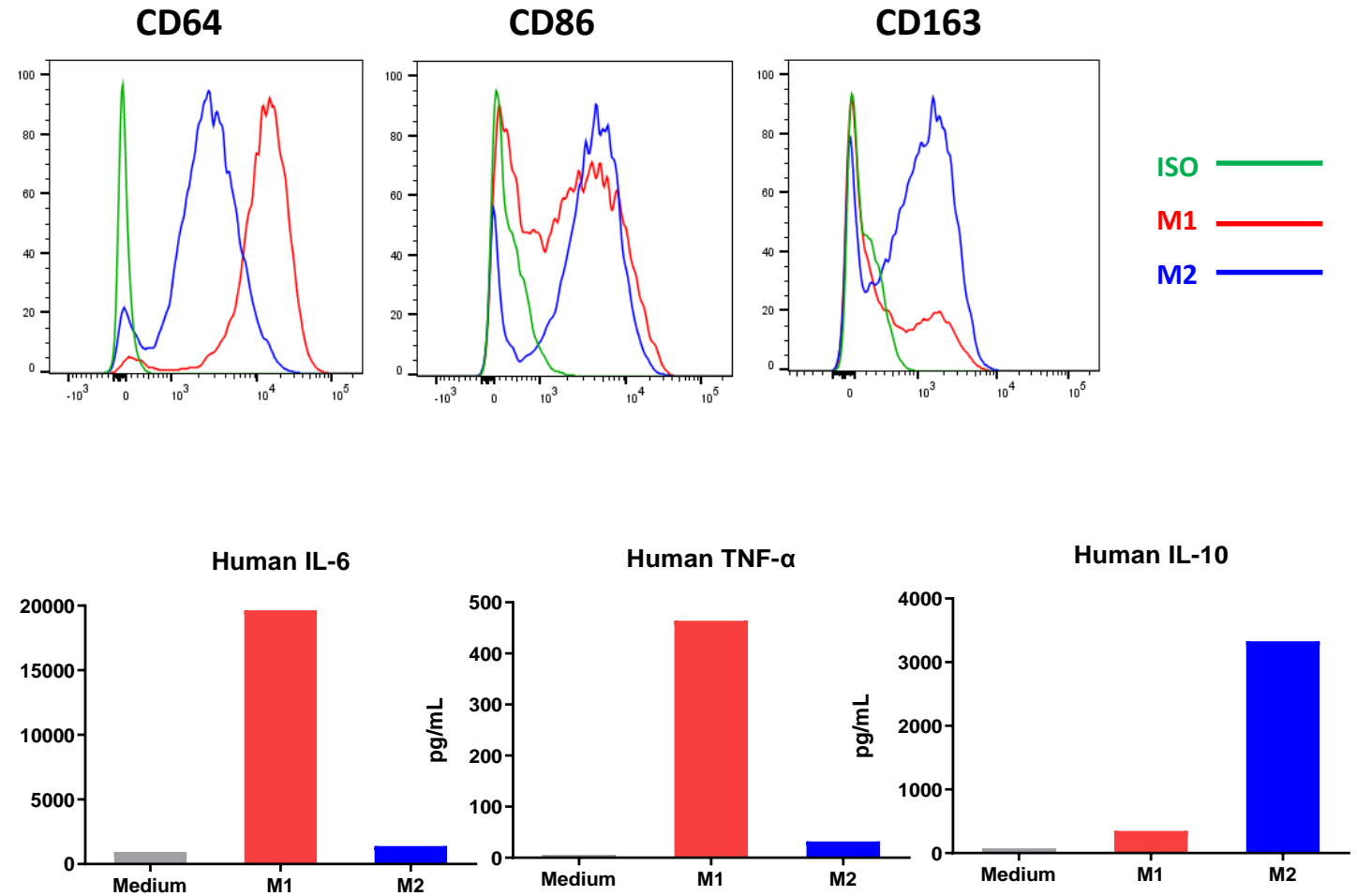
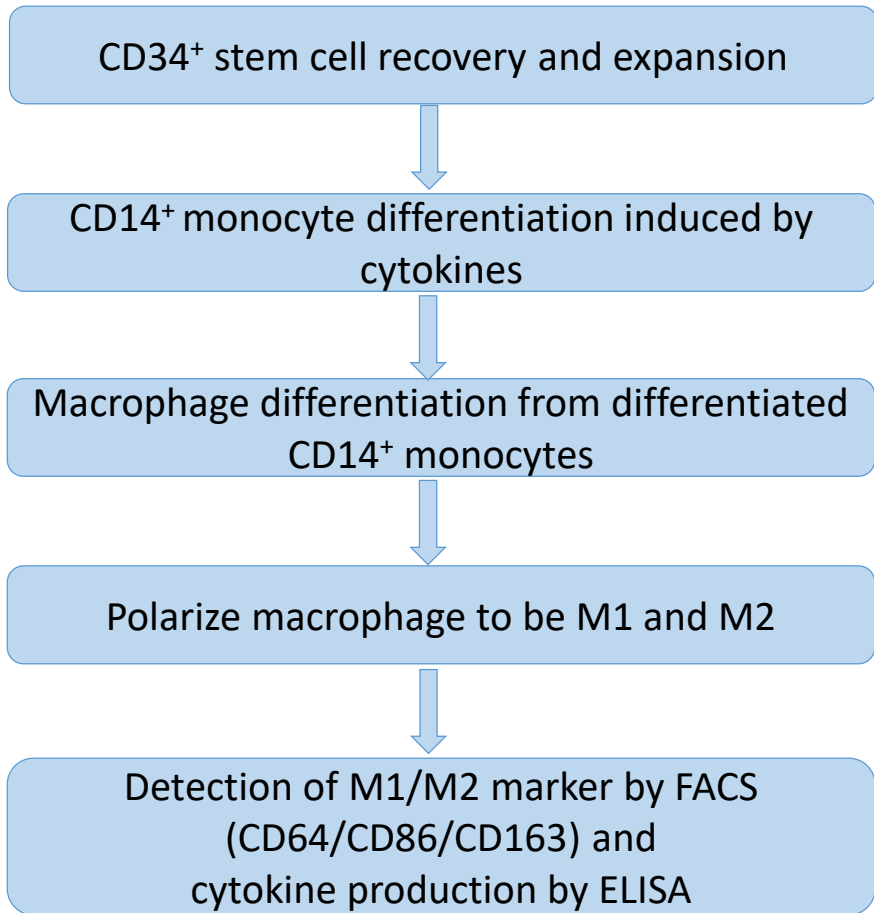
- CD34<sup>+</sup> stem cells can be obtained from **commercial umbilical cord blood** and **bone marrow**.
- CD34<sup>+</sup> stem cell differentiation platform can facilitate drug testing or screening involved with immune cell differentiation.



By Figdraw  
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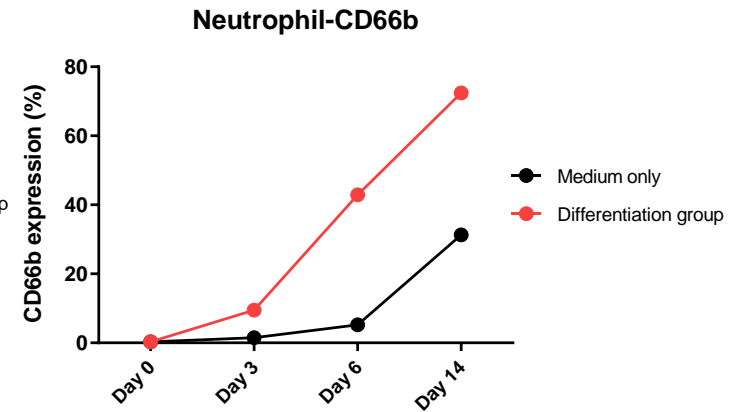
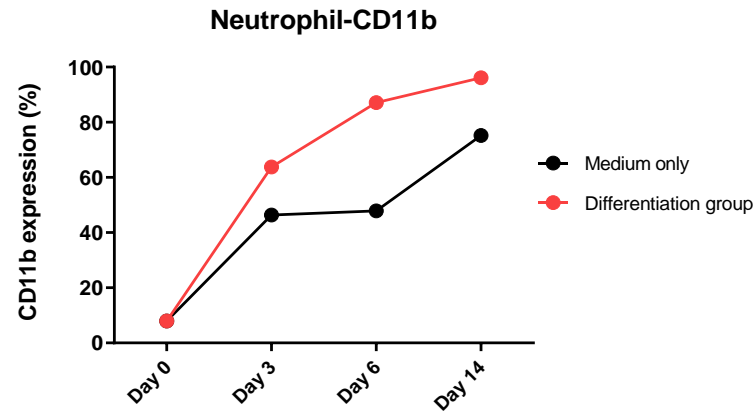
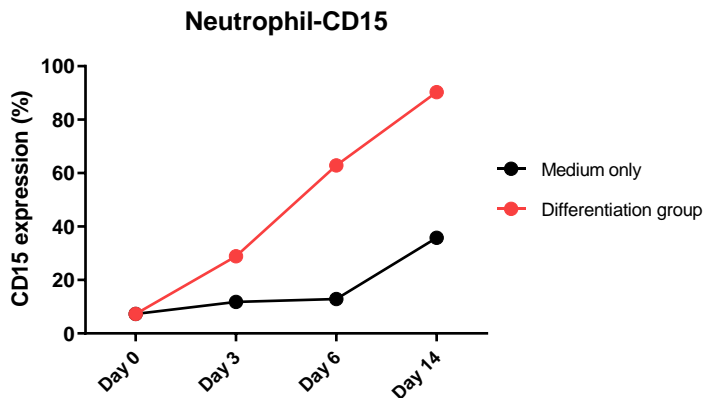
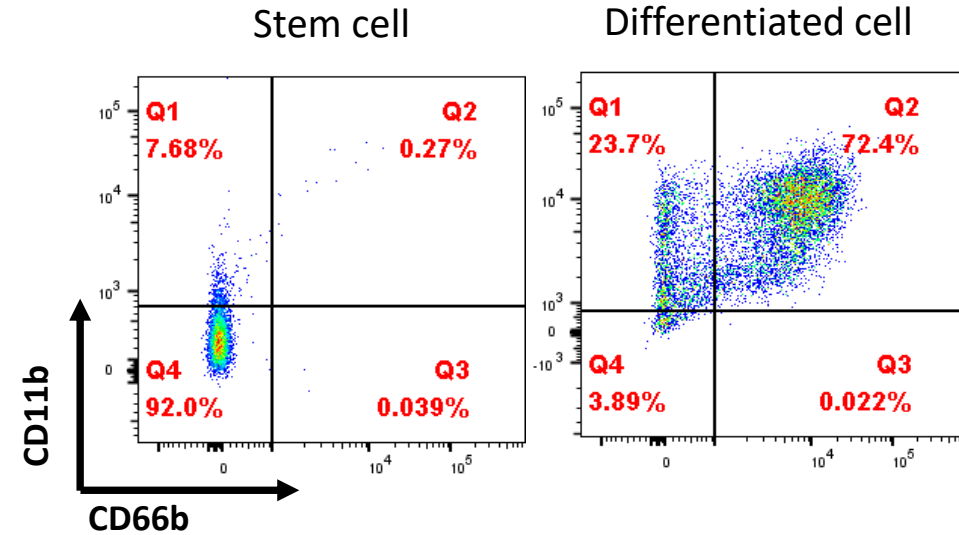
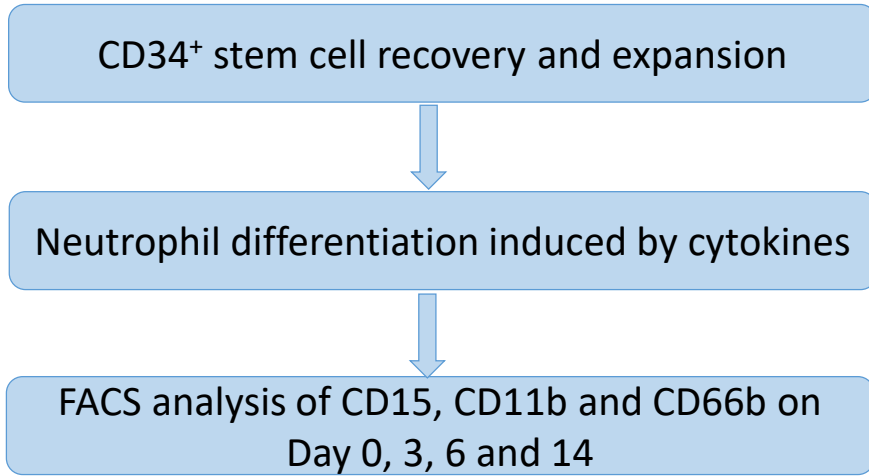
# Monocyte/Macrophage differentiation and polarization

M1/M2 phenotyping and function analysis



# Neutrophil differentiation

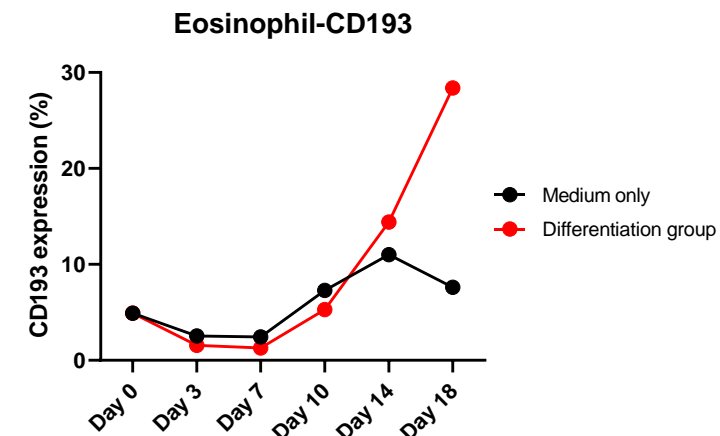
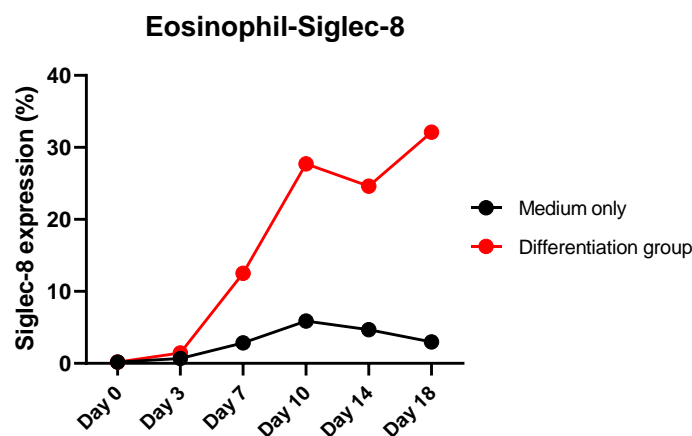
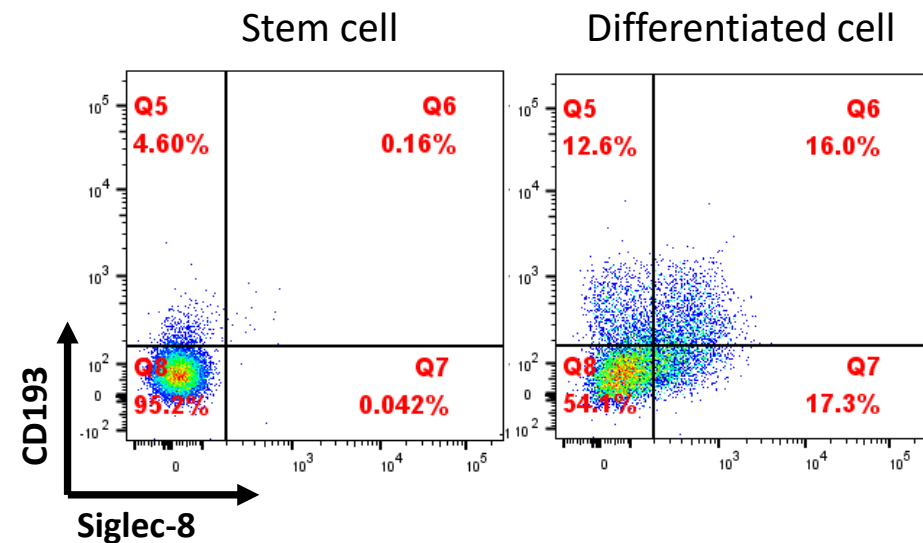
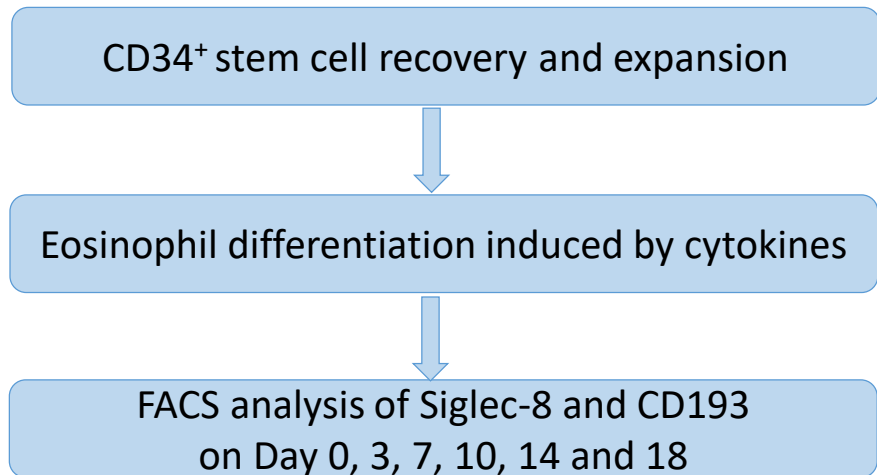
FACS validation and summary of Neutrophil\_CD15, CD11b and CD66b





# Eosinophil differentiation

FACS validation and summary of Eosinophil\_Siglec-8 and CD193



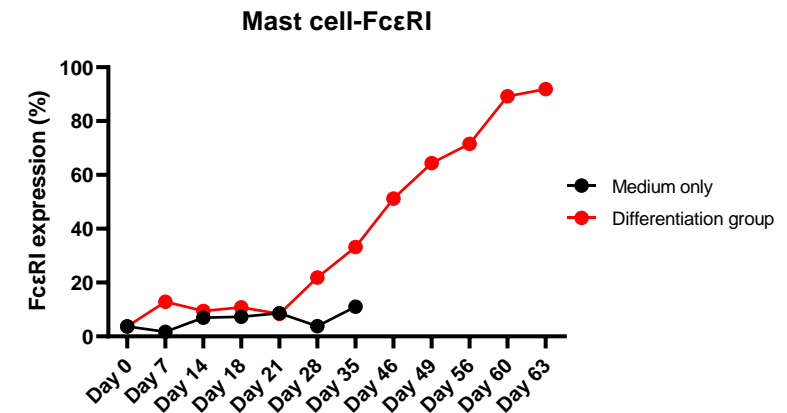
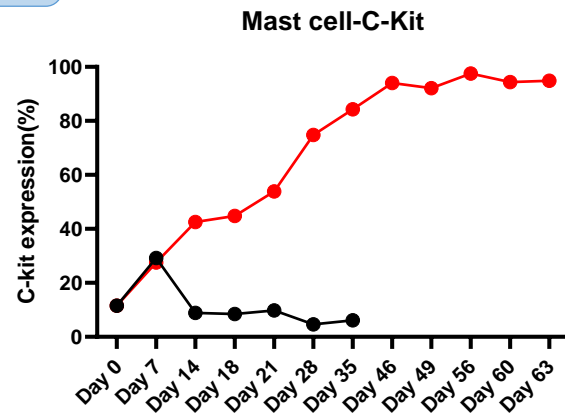
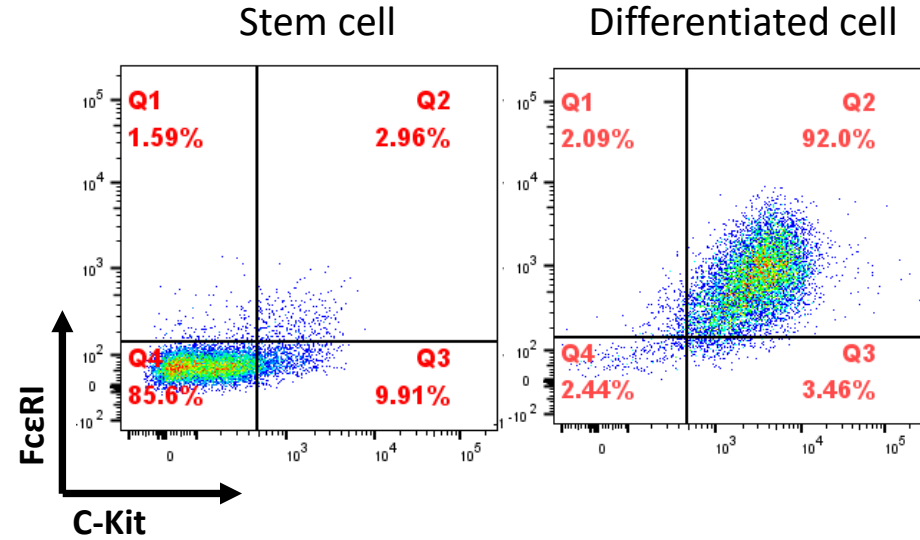
# Mast cell differentiation

FACS validation and summary of Mast cell\_C-kit and FcεRI

CD34<sup>+</sup> stem cell recovery and expansion

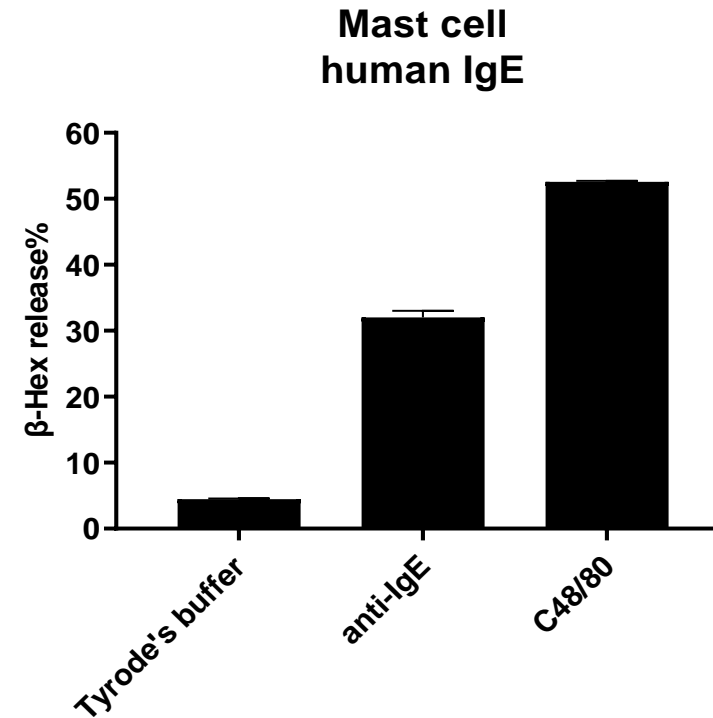
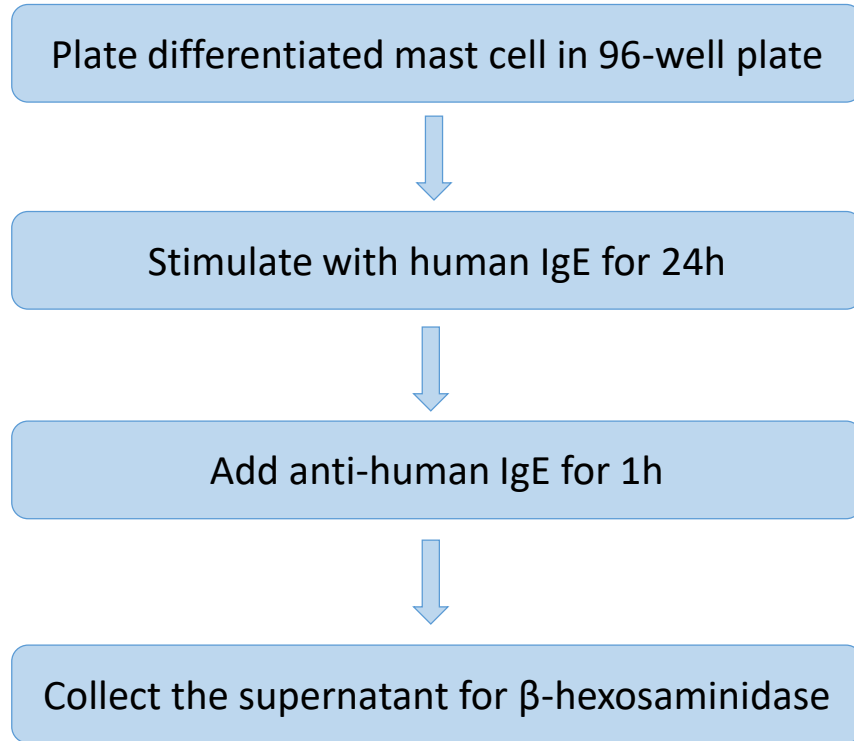
Mast cell differentiation induced by cytokines

FACS analysis of C-kit and FcεRI on Day 0, 7, 14, 18, 21, 28, 35, 46, 49, 56, 60 and 63



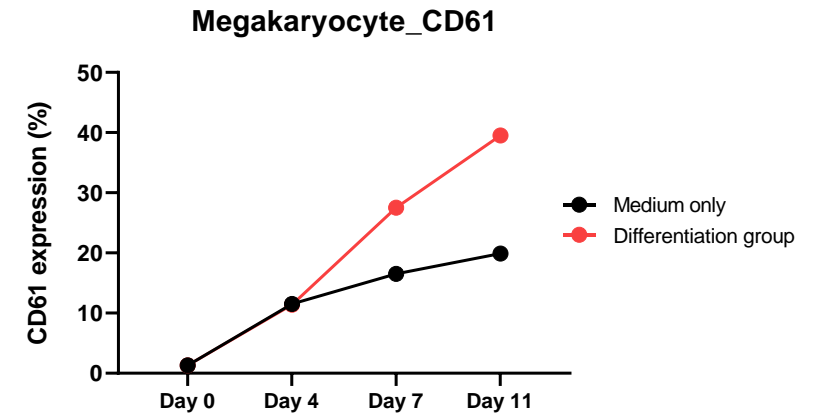
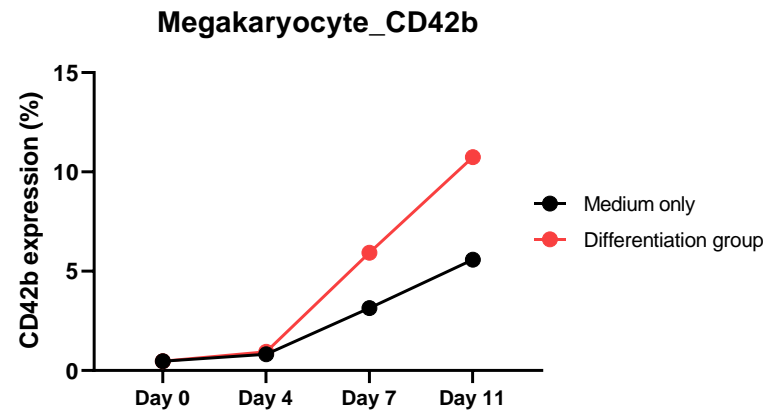
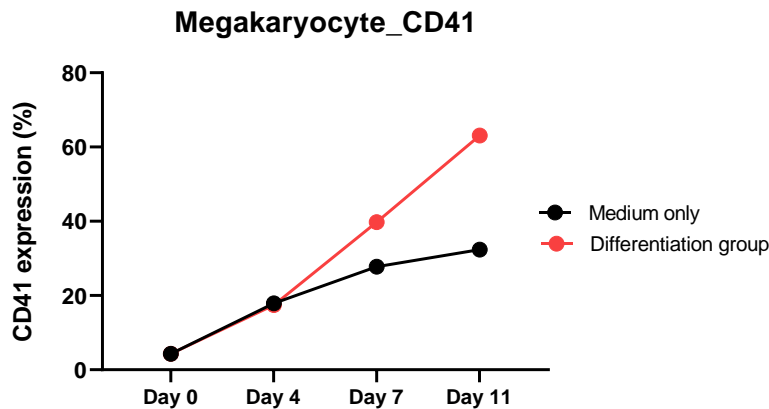
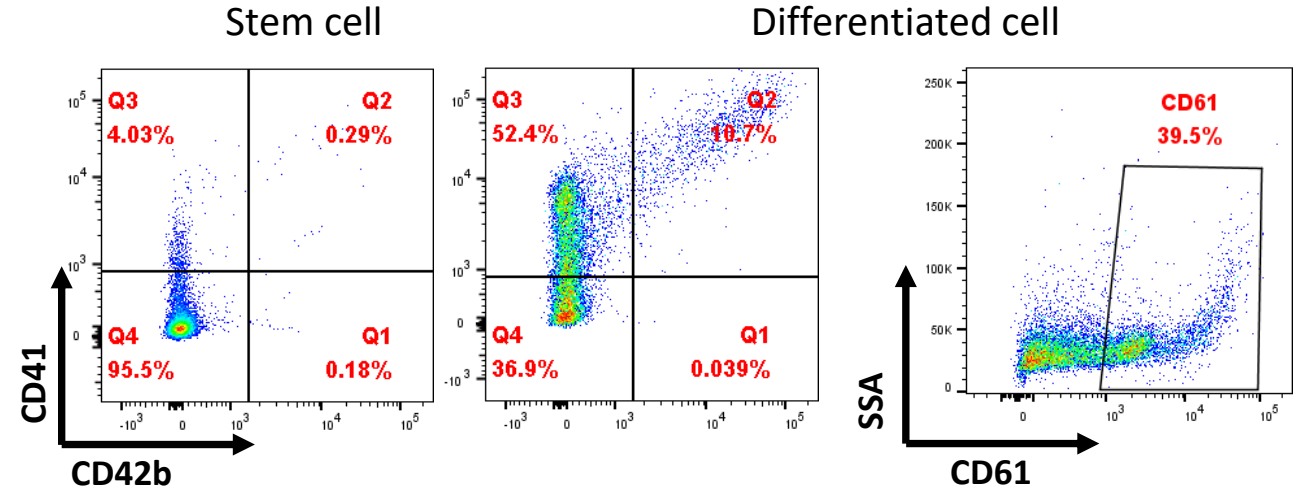
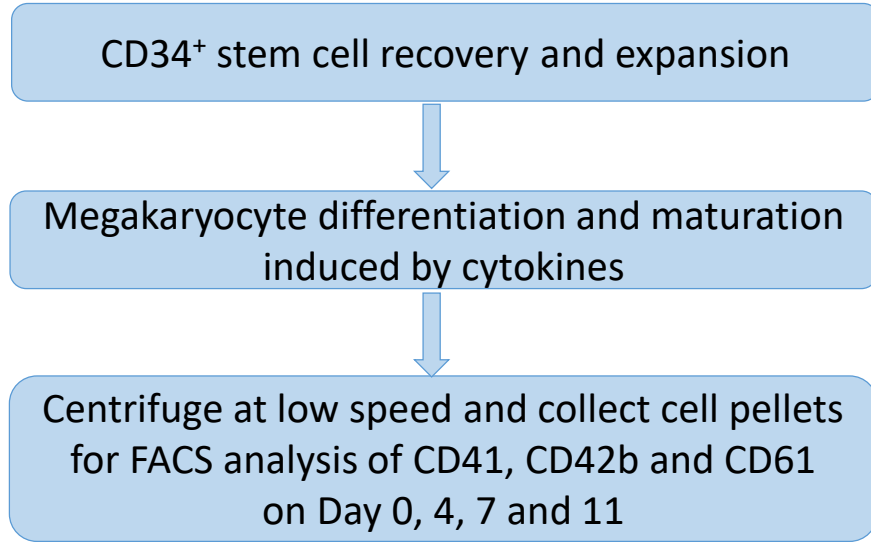
# Mast cell differentiation

Mast cell degranulation assay by  $\beta$ -hexosaminidase release



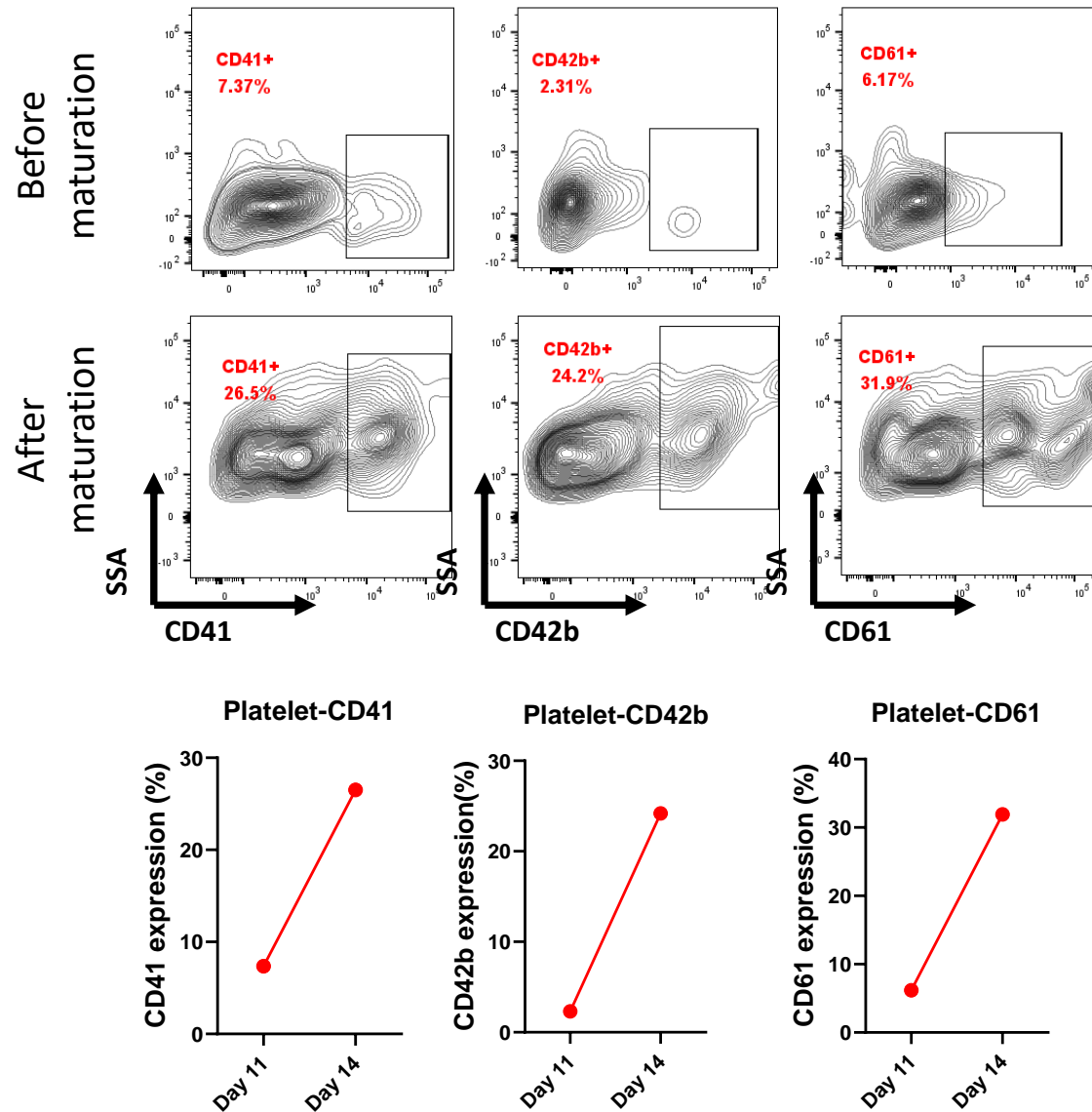
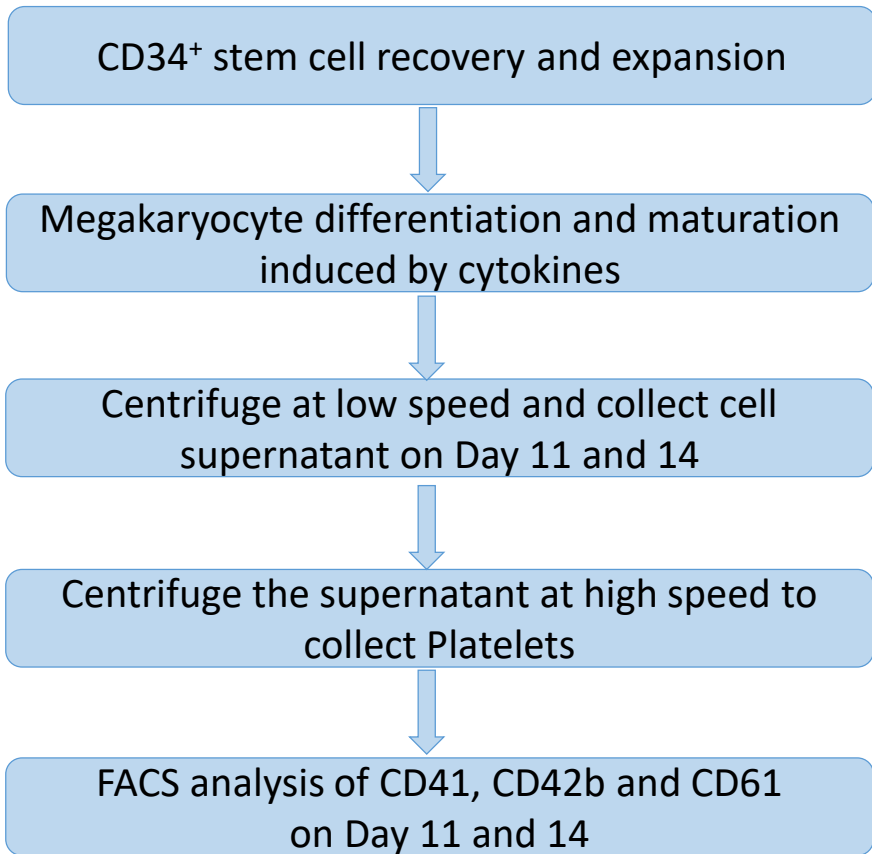
# Megakaryocyte and Platelet differentiation

FACS validation and summary of Megakaryocyte\_CD41, CD42b and CD61



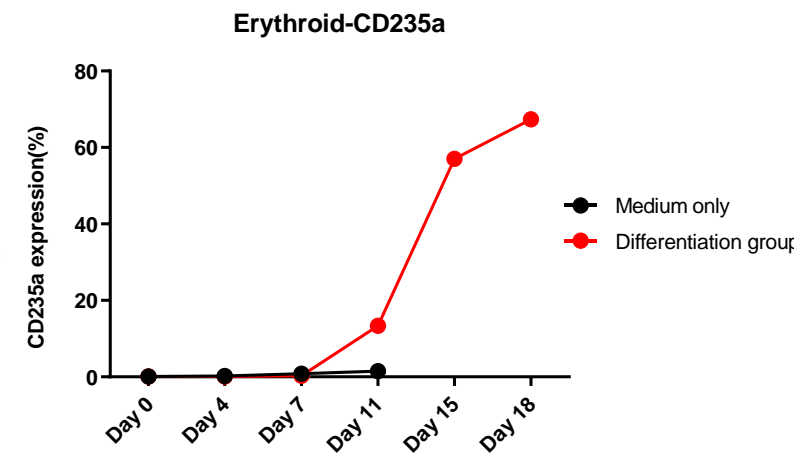
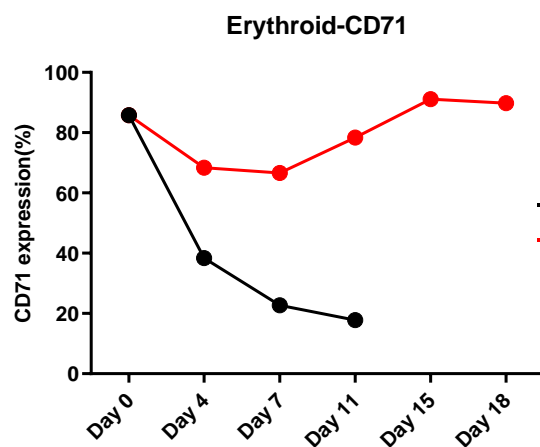
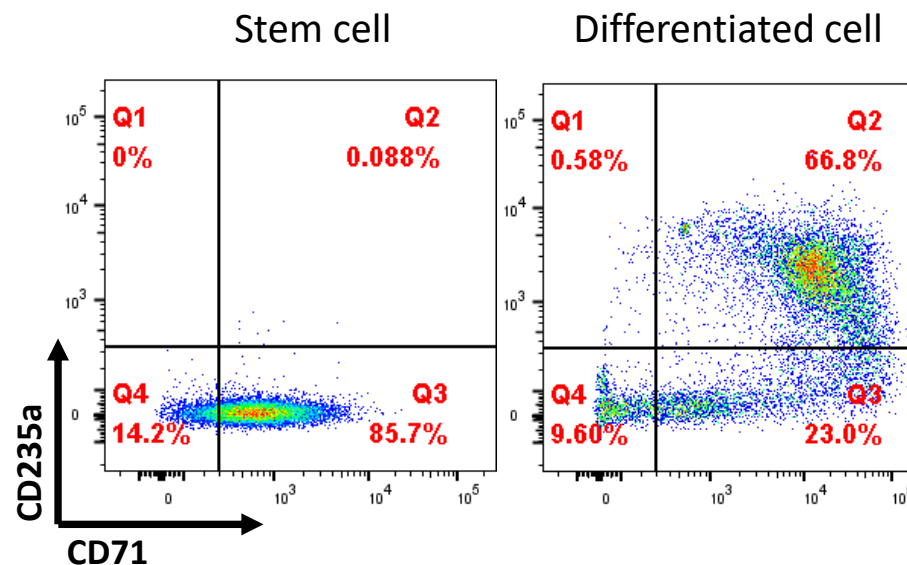
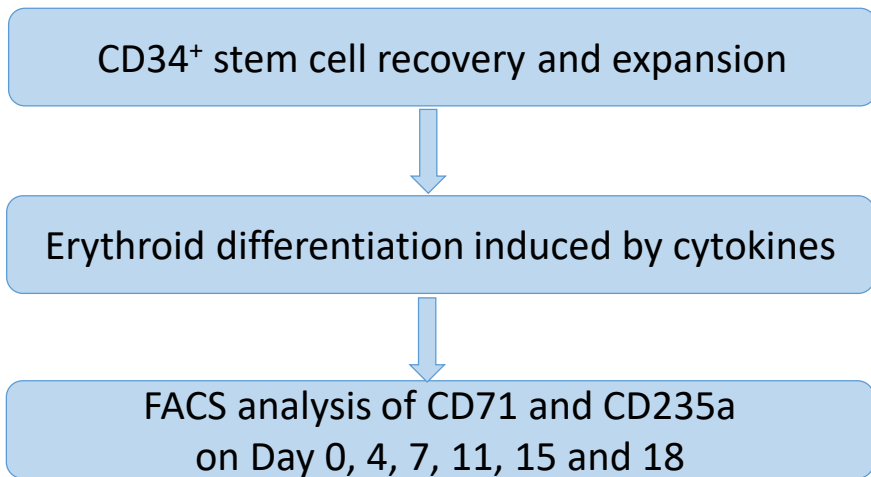
# Megakaryocyte and Platelet differentiation

FACS validation and summary of Platelet\_CD41, CD42b and CD61



# Erythroid differentiation

FACS validation and summary of Erythroid\_CD71 and CD235a





# OUR COMMITMENT

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