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POSTER

Transplantation of umbilical cord bloodderived mesenchymal stem cells to treat liver cirrhosis in mice: a comparison of tail and portal vein injection

Trinh Van Le, Nam Hai Nguyen, Huy Quang Do, Huy Minh Le, Nhung Hai Truong

Laboratory of Stem Cell Research and Application, University of Science, Vietnam National University HCMC, Ho Chi Minh City, VietNam

*For correspondence:

thnhung@hcmus.edu.vn

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Abstract

Background: Up to date, there have been some studies indicating positive effects of stem cells on treating the liver cirrhosis. In this study, we compared the effectiveness of two methods in which mesenchymal stem cells harvested from umbilical cord blood (UCB-MSCs) were transfused either via portal or tail veins to the mouse models of liver cirrhosis.

Methods: Liver cirrhosis was induced by CCl₄ (1 ml/kg) on male Swiss mice within 11 weeks, followed by administration of 106 UCB-MSCs via the portal or tail vein. After 21 days, blood samples were collected for measuring transaminase, bilirubin and albumin activities. The expression of fibrosis-associated genes, specifically procollagen – alpha 1 and integrin – beta1, were assessed using qRT-PCR. The histopathology was also evaluated using hematoxylin/eosin, Masson trichrome staining and immunohistochemistry with collagen type 1 and alpha-SMA antibody.

Results: UCB-MSCs transplantation significantly improved post-21 days of treatment in the liver fibrosis mice as compared with placebo group. Notably, UCB-MSCs transferred through portal veins revealed a more positive effect than via tail veins as indicated by the improvement in the biochemical indexes, fibrosis-related genes expression, and liver histopathology.

Conclusion: The UCB-MSCs therapy proved to be a promising method for treating the liver cirrhosis. The method of delivering stem cells through portal vein was more effective than through tail vein.

Keywords

Mesenchymal stem cell, umbilical cord blood stem cell, liver fibrosis, transplantation, stem cell, liver disease







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