

Adipose Tissue is A Better Source of Immature Non-Hematopoietic Cells than Bone Marrow

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Adipose tissue (AT) is an alternative source of the adult stem cells that can also be harvested from bone marrow (BM). Cultured AT-derived stem cells (ASCs) have been well characterized by many groups. However, non-cultured ASCs remain to be characterized. Hoechst 33342 dye efflux is a characteristic that is common to stem cells, as well as chemotherapy-resistant cancer cells. Thus, we compared the Hoechst 33342-stained side population (SP) cells in murine adipose-tissue (AT-SP cells) to the SP cells from murine bone marrow (BM-SP cells). The AT-SP cells were detected much more frequently in the 22 AT samples that were tested (0.42~6.00%, mean 2.57%) than the BM-SP cells were detected in the 6 BM samples (0.02~0.36%, mean 0.12%). After Hoechst staining, SP cells were analyzed by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) and electron micrograms. FACS analysis revealed that the AT-SP cells were CD44-, CD45-, CD45R+, Sca-1± and c-kit-, while the BM-SP cells were CD44-, CD45±, CD45R-, Sca-1+ and c-kit+. This indicates that the AT-SP cells differ phenotypically from the BM-SP cells. Electron microscopic analysis revealed that the AT-SP cells are small cells with a diameter of about 5 µm. Some of the BM-SP cells had granules, similar to eosinophils or basophils, whereas the AT-SP cells had fewer organelles and a higher N/C ratio than the BM-SP cells. This suggests that the AT-SP cells are considerably more immature than the BM-SP cells. Thus, it appears that AT is a better source of immature non-hematopoietic cells than BM.

Keywords: Adipose-derived stem cells, Adipose stem cells, Mesenchymal stem cells, Adipose tissue, Sp cells, Bone marrow

Introduction

Adipose tissue (AT) is an alternative source of the adult stem cells that can also be harvested from bone marrow (BM) (1), skin (2), and skeletal muscle (3). However, in contrast to the latter sources, subcutaneous adipose depots are readily accessible, abundant and replenishable (4). AT-derived stem cells (ASCs) have been well characterized by

many groups (4-6). CD34 is expressed by approximately 60% of non-cultured adipose-tissue stromal cells, but its expression decreases upon cell culture (4). In contrast, it appears that the frequencies of cells expressing CD13, CD29, CD44, CD73, and CD90 increase after cell culture, with over 90% of passage 4 cultured cells expressing these markers (4). ASCs do not express the hematopoietic markers CD14 and CD45 (4-6). Cultured murine ASCs express a similar profile of cell surface markers, namely, they are positive for CD29, CD44, CD105 and Sca-1, and negative for CD34 and CD45 (7). However, non-cultured ASCs from both humans and mice remain to be characterized.

Hoechst 33342 dye efflux is a characteristic that is common to stem cells, as well as chemotherapy-resistant cancer cells. It is believed that the Hoechst 33342-stained side population (SP) cells isolated from BM are more likely to

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be hematopoietic stem cells than the other cell populations in BM (8). Moreover, it has been reported that the SP cell populations from other tissues, such as heart, skeletal muscle, lung, skin and cornea, also contain a high frequency of stem cells (9-13). Here, we compared the SP cells in murine AT (AT-SP cells) to the SP cells from murine BM (BM-SP cells). We observed that AT-SP cells were Sca-1 \pm , CD45 \pm and c-kit \pm , while BM-SP cells were Sca-1 $+$, CD45 \pm and c-kit $+$, which is consistent with the re-

port showing that BM-SP cells are frequently hematopoietic stem cells (14). Thus, it appears that the main population of AT-SP cells differs from hematopoietic stem cells.

Methods

Cell preparation

The experimental procedures employed were approved

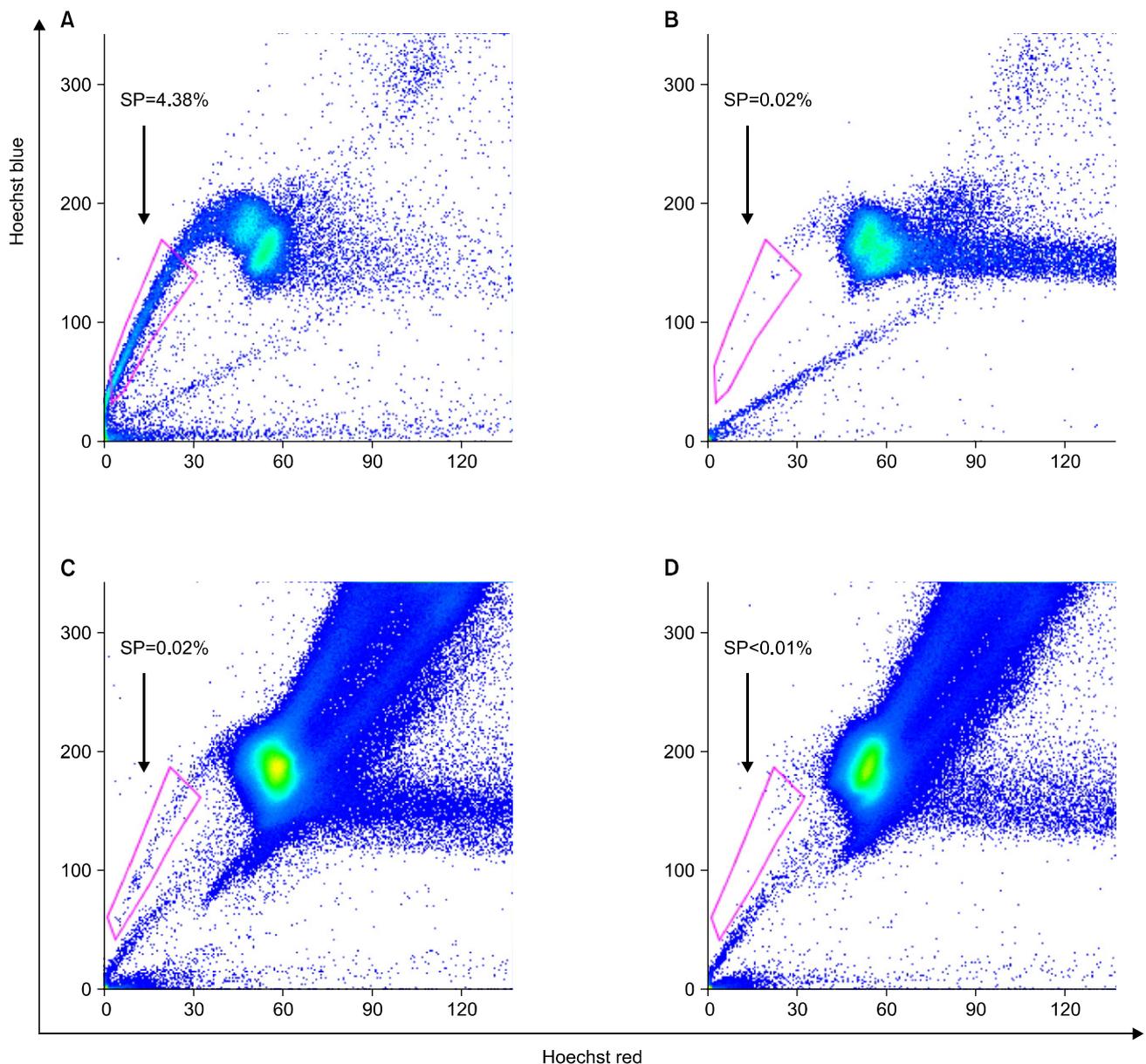


Fig. 1. Hoechst 33342 staining - A: AT cells, B: verapamil-treated AT cells, C: BM cells, D: verapamil-treated BM cells. The figure shows Hoechst 33342-stained cells that were harvested from one donor. In the 1×10^4 AT (A) and 1×10^5 BM (C) cell populations, approximately 4% and 0.02% were SP cells, respectively. The SP cells disappeared upon verapamil treatment (B, D). The AT-SP cells were much more frequent in the 22 AT samples (0.42~6.00%, mean 2.57%) than the BM-AT cells in the 6 BM samples (0.02~0.36%, mean 0.12%).

by the Nippon Medical School Animal Care and Use Committee (approval number 17-25). BM-SP and AT-SP cells were prepared as described previously with some modifications (15,16). Briefly, the inguinal fat pads harvested from 6~7 week-old C57Bl/6 mice (n=22) were mechanically minced and digested with 0.01% collagenase (Wako, Osaka, Japan) for 30 min at 37°C. After inactivation of the collagenase, the cell mixture was centrifuged at 260×g for 5 min and the cell pellet was used for analysis. The BM cells were flushed out of the femurs of 6 mice by using a 23-gauge needle. After centrifugation at 260×g for 5 min, the cell pellet was used for analysis.

Hoechst 33342 staining and analysis of SP cells by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS)

The AT and BM suspensions were stained with Hoechst 33342 as described previously (17). Briefly, both suspensions were diluted in Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS) medium to 4×10^5 or 1×10^6 cells/ml, respectively, and stained by 5 ug/ml Hoechst 33342 (Sigma-Aldrich, MO) for 90 minutes at 37°C in the presence or absence of 100 uM verapamil (Wako). Verapamil was added 10 minutes before the Hoechst dye was added.

After Hoechst staining, the cells were stained on ice for

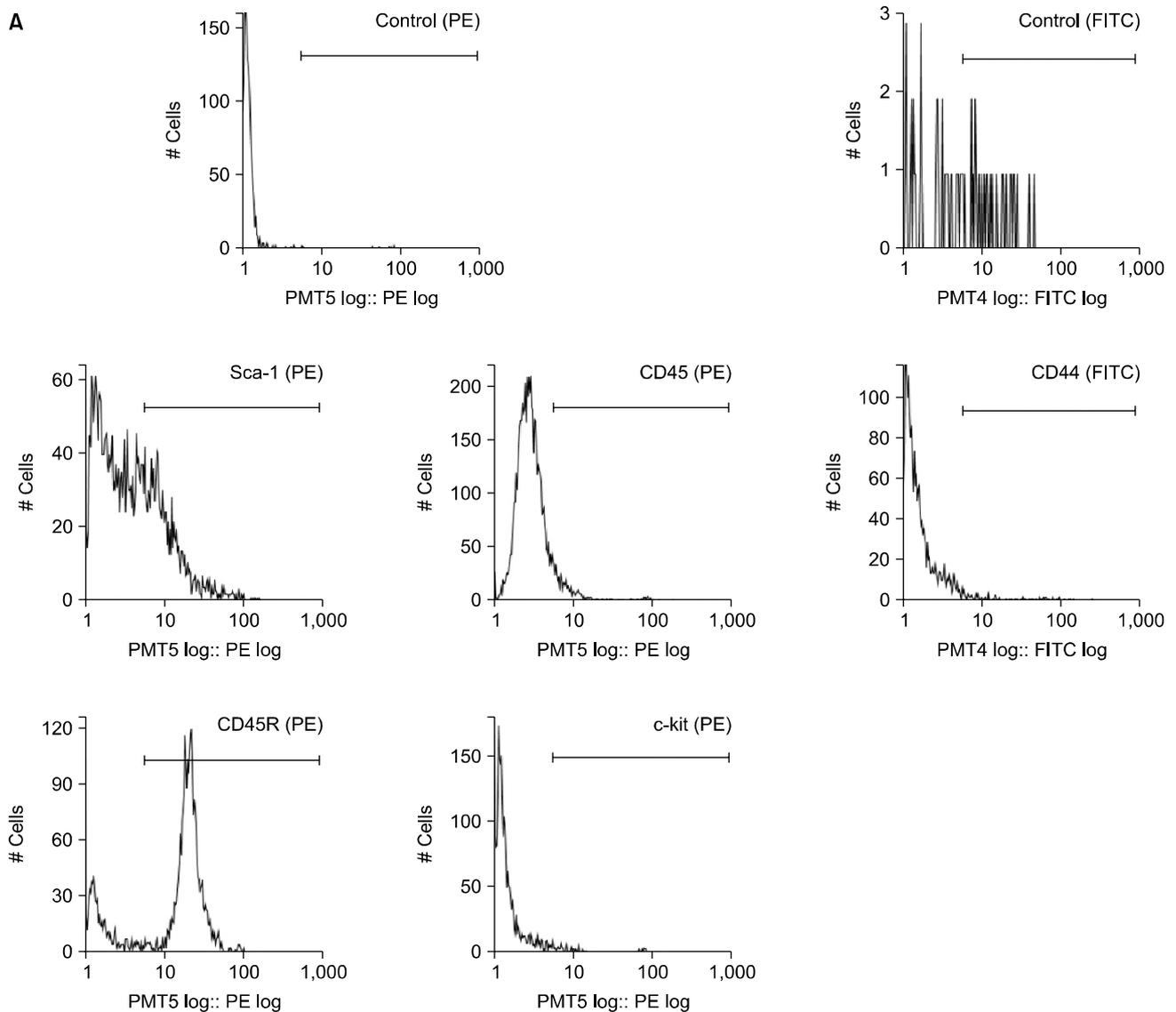


Fig. 2. FACS analysis of SP cells - A: AT-SP cells, B: BM-SP cells. The AT-SP cells in the 22 AT samples were generally CD44-, CD45-, CD45R+, Sca-1± and c-kit- (A), while the BM-SP cells in the 6 BM samples were generally CD44-, CD45±, CD45R-, Sca-1+ and c-kit+ (B).

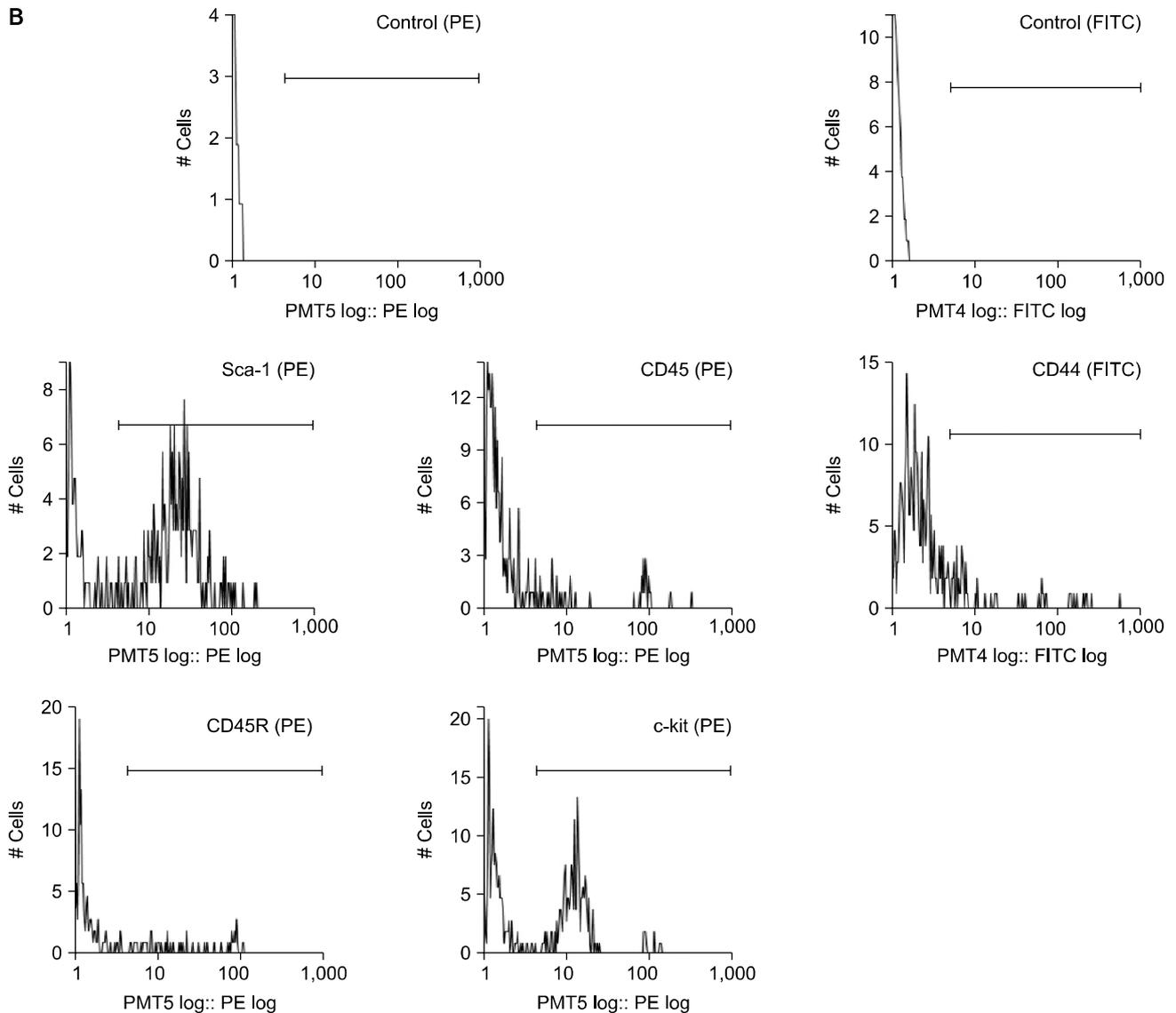


Fig. 2. Continued.

30 minutes with fluorochrome-conjugated monoclonal rat anti-mouse antibodies (1 : 100) specific for Sca-1, c-kit and CD44 (BD Biosciences Pharmingen, CA), and CD45 and CD45R (Beckman Coulter, CA). 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of propidium iodide (Sigma) was added before FACS to exclude dead cells. The cells were analyzed and sorted by using Epics Altra (Beckman Coulter). After confirming that the addition of verapamil to the cell suspensions led to the absence of cells in the SP gating region, 1×10^5 and 1×10^4 cells of each BM and AT sample were analyzed as described previously (18) to identify the SP region.

Electron micrographs

After FACS analysis, 1×10^4 BM-SP and 5×10^4 AT-SP

cells were collected, rinsed with PBS (Gibco), fixed with 2.5% glutaraldehyde, and postfixed with 1% osmium tetroxide. The Cytospin method (1,200 rpm, 10 min) was used to collect the cells in the center of the slide glass, after which the cells were dehydrated in ethanol and embedded in resin. Ultrathin sections were stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate.

Results

Hoechst 33342 staining

Populations of cells showing distinct low Hoechst 33342 blue/red fluorescence were detected (Fig. 1A, C). When the cell suspensions were treated with the calcium channel

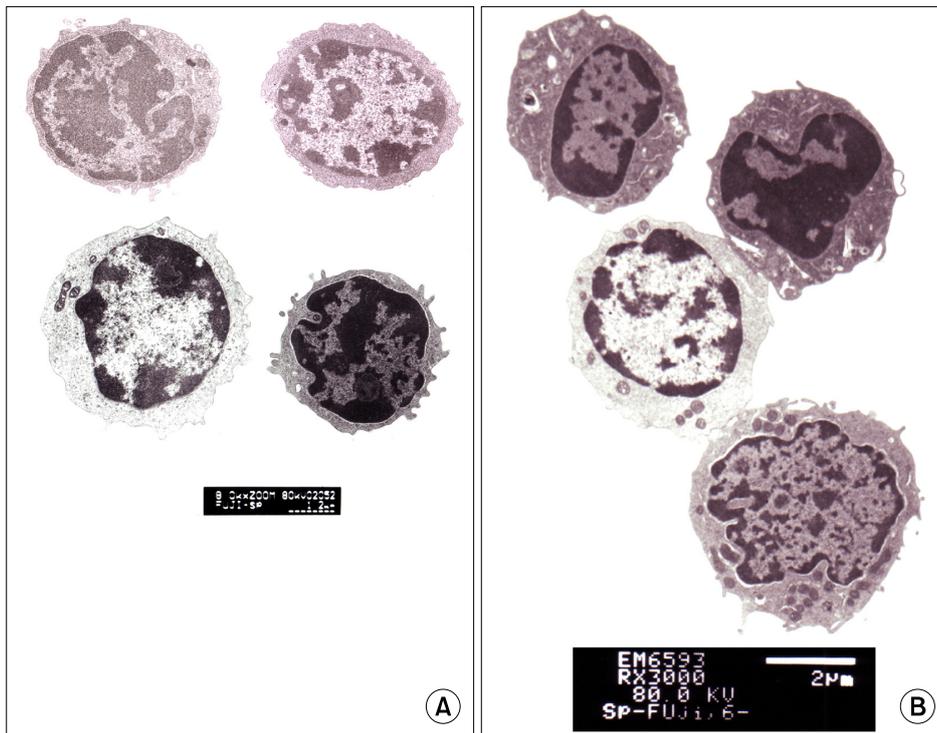


Fig. 3. Electron micrographs. (A) AT-SP cells, (B) BM-SP cells. Electron microscopic analysis indicated that the AT-SP cells are small cells with a diameter of about 5 μm (A). Some of the BM-SP cells have granules, similar to eosinophils or basophils (B), while the AT-SP cells have fewer organelles and a higher N/C ratio than the BM-SP cells, and their morphology is relatively uniform (A). This suggests that the AT-SP cells are considerably more immature than the BM-SP cells.

blocker verapamil (which prevents dye efflux), the SP cells were no longer seen (Fig. 1B, D). The AT-SP cells were detected much more frequently in the 22 AT samples that were tested (0.42~6.00%, mean 2.57%) than the BM-SP cells were detected in the 6 BM samples (0.02~0.36%, mean 0.12%).

FACS analysis of SP cells

FACS analysis revealed that the AT-SP cells were CD44-, CD45-, CD45R+, Sca-1 \pm and c-kit- (Fig. 2A), while the BM-SP cells were CD44-, CD45 \pm , CD45R-, Sca-1+ and c-kit+ (Fig.2B). This indicates that the AT-SP cells differ phenotypically from the BM-SP cells.

Morphological characteristics of SP cells

Electron microscopic analysis revealed that the AT-SP cells are small cells with a diameter of about 5 μm (Fig. 3A). Some of the BM-SP cells had granules, similar to eosinophils or basophils (Fig. 3B), whereas the AT-SP cells had fewer organelles and a higher N/C ratio than the BM-SP cells, and their morphology was relatively uniform (Fig. 3A). This suggests that the AT-SP cells are considerably more immature than the BM-SP cells.

Discussion

This study shows for the first time that murine AT con-

tains 20-fold more SP cells (0.42~6.00%, mean 2.57%) than murine BM (0.02~0.36%, mean 0.12%). The cell surface markers of the BM-SP cells were consistent with their previously reported profiles, which indicated these cells are frequently hematopoietic stem cells (18-19). However, the AT-SP cells were negative for CD45 and c-kit, therefore differing from the BM-SP cell population. Moreover, electron microscopy revealed that the AT-SP cells were more immature than the BM-SP cells. Thus, it appears that AT is a better source of immature non-hematopoietic cells than BM.

Andersen et al. (20), found that when CD45- AT-SP cells are cocultured with myoblasts *in vitro*, the cells exhibit myogenic differentiation. Furthermore, when non-cultured CD45- AT-SP cells are intramuscularly engrafted immediately after isolation, they generate myofibres and cells lining blood vessels (20). Moreover, it has been reported that the CD45- AT-SP cell population is enriched for cells expressing Angiopoietin 2, Ve-cadherin, endoglin, Flk1, Cd31, Cd106, and Cd133; all of these transcripts are associated with cells of the vasculature (21). This suggests that AT-SP cells may mainly be vascular progenitors and do not include as many hematopoietic stem cells as BM-SP cells.

That AT-SP cells may be vascular progenitors is of significance when seeking to determine the relationship between AT-SP cells and the so-called ASCs. It is notable

that Zannettino et al. (22), described a multipotential stem cell population within adult human AT that appears to be intimately associated with perivascular cells surrounding blood vessels. Thus, it may be that AT-SP cells are mainly perivascular cells and may be the so-called ASCs. Moreover, the reason why so many SP cells exist in AT, compared to in BM, may relate to the rich vascularization of AT. Further research into this issue and the plasticity and proliferative ability of the AT-SP cells is needed.

Potential Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicting financial interest.

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