

## Problems Associated with Establishment of Human Embryonic Stem Cell

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### Abstract

Stem cells are the body's master cells and have the ability to produce all manner of tissues. Embryonic stem(ES) cells, derived from the inner cell mass(ICM) of the mammalian blastocyst, can continuously proliferate in an undifferentiated state and differentiate into a desired cell lineage under certain conditions. These abilities make ES cells an appealing source for cell replacement therapies, the study of developmental biology, and drug/toxin screening studies. Compared to mouse ES cells, human ES cells have only recently been derived and studied. Although there are many differences in properties between mouse and human ES cells, the study of mouse ES cells has provided important insight into human ES cell research. In this review, I describe the advantages and disadvantages of methods used for human ES cell derivation, the expansion of human ES cells.

**Keywords :** Embryonic stem cell;

Mouse embryonic fibroblast (MEF);

Chromosomal abnormalities

(embryonic stem cell)

, 가

1981

가 (1, 2).

1998 Thomson (3)

fibroblasts(MEFs)

mouse embryonic

(3~20).

## 1. The advantages and disadvantages of each derivation method

Derivation Methods	Advantages	Disadvantages	References
Immunosurgical method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy isolation of the ICM from blastocysts possessing large and distinct ICM</li> <li>• Selective removal of the trophectoderm from expanded blastocysts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possibility of contamination with animal pathogens</li> <li>• Difficult to isolate ICM from blastocysts having small or indistinct ICM</li> </ul>	3~15, 17~20
Whole embryo culture method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be used regardless of blastocyst quality</li> <li>• No loss of ICMs during the process</li> <li>• Alleviate contamination due to animal pathogens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of trophectodermal overgrowth which impedes the growth of ICM</li> </ul>	9~12
Partial embryo culture method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient method to derivate human ES cells from blastocysts possessing large or small ICM</li> <li>• Minimize the risk of trophectodermal overgrowth</li> <li>• Alleviate contamination due to animal pathogens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to isolate the portion of the blastocyst containing the ICM</li> </ul>	12, 16, 17

MEF feeder layer  
가 (human  
1975 Solter embryonic stem cell line)가 .  
Knowles(27) (immunosurgical method) (9).  
antibody complement 가  
trophectoderm .  
pronase , 가 , .  
antihuman whole serum antibody  
, guinea pig complement 가  
trophectoderm 가

가 .

가

가

whole embryo MEF feeder layer

culture method feeder layer MEF feeder layer

(9). cytokine leukemia inhibitory factor(LIF) MEF feeder layer

가 .

trophecto (4).

derm 가 par-

(22). MEF feeder layer

tial embryo culture layer , Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM), supplemented with 20% FBS, 1mM glutamine, 0.1mM - mercaptoethanol

가 . 가

feeder layer trophectoderm 1% nonessential amino acids (3).

가

(12) 가 (3, 4).

partial embryo culture whole embryo

culture 가 (growth factor)

가 (clinical grade human embryonic stem cell)

LIF가

LIF가

(3, 4).

## 2. Methods for expansion of human ES cells

Expansion Methods	Advantages	Disadvantages	References
Mechanical transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ideal for maintenance of human ES cell lines</li> <li>• Selective transfer of undifferentiated human ES cells from differentiated cells</li> <li>• Produce similar sized clumps and obtain similar sized human ES cell colonies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laborious and time - consuming</li> <li>• Difficult to process many cells simultaneously</li> </ul>	5, 8~10, 14
Whole embryo culture method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be used regardless of blastocyst quality</li> <li>• No loss of ICMs during the process</li> <li>• Alleviate contamination due to animal pathogens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of trophectodermal overgrowth which impedes the growth of ICM</li> </ul>	9~12
Partial embryo culture method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Useful for experiments requiring large quantities of cells</li> <li>• Faster and simpler than mechanical transfer</li> <li>• Easy to process many cells simultaneously</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both differentiated and undifferentiated cells may be transferred</li> <li>• Cell clumps vary in size</li> <li>• Occurrence of chromosomal abnormalities</li> </ul>	3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 15~18, 20, 26, 28~31

, feeder layer,

MEF feeder layer

MEF feeder layer

MEF feeder layer

silaic acid Neu5Gc가

feeder layer

(27).

, 가

가

(clinical grade embryonic stem cell)

MEF feeder layer

. Xu (28) feeder layer가

MEF feeder layer

MEF feeder

layer ( 2).

, MEF feeder conditioned medium  
bFGF

Klimans-  
kaya (20) feeder layer

Hovatta (13) foreskin fibroblast

MEF layer . In-  
zuna (14) postnatal human fibroblasts feeder  
layer serum  
replacement 가

(19) uterine  
endometrial cell feeder layer 3 가 ,  
가 가  
feeder layer

(12).

가

Brimble (34)

micropipettes

12

(5, 8~10, 14), colla 17 가 ,  
genase(3, 6, 15, 28~31), trypsin(7, 20), dispase(4,  
13, 16, 18, 26)

collagenase IV

(33).

가 가

(37). Mitalipova (38)

buffer

collagenase trypsin

가 가

가

가

가

가



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### Peer Reviewer Commentary

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