

Location-specific differentiation potential of clonal articular cartilage progenitor cells

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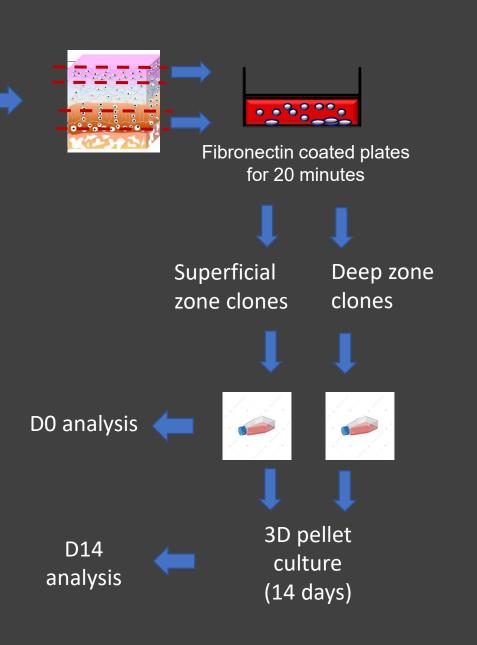
Department of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation

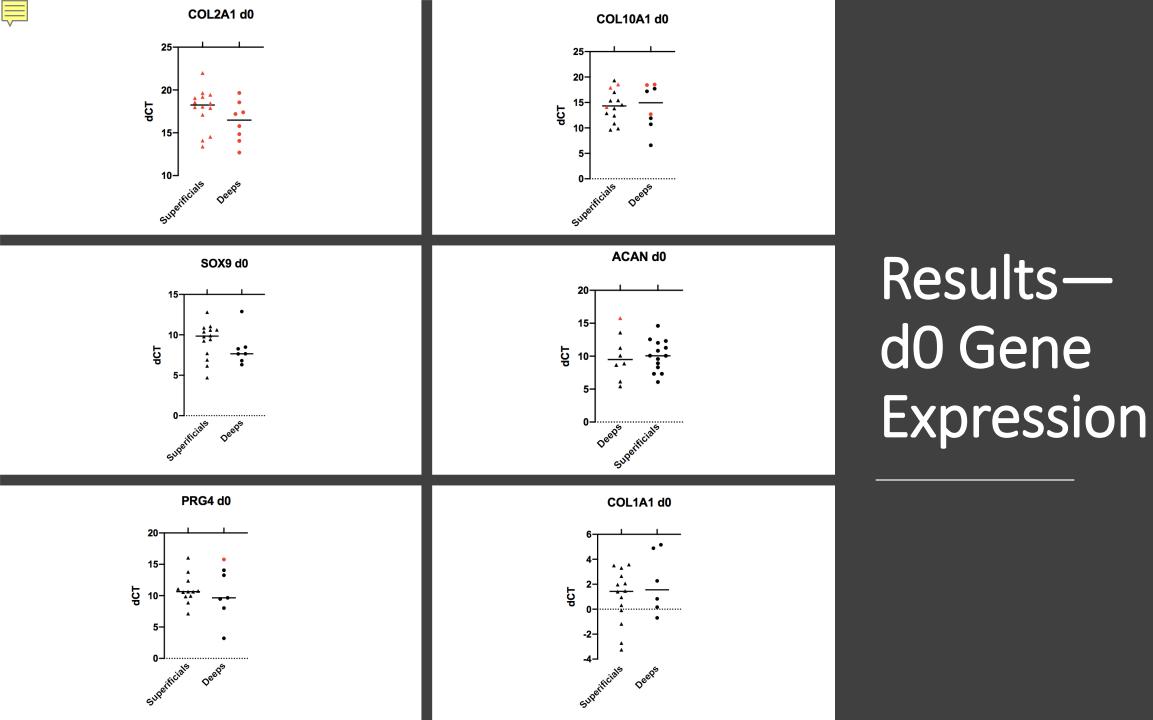
## Introduction

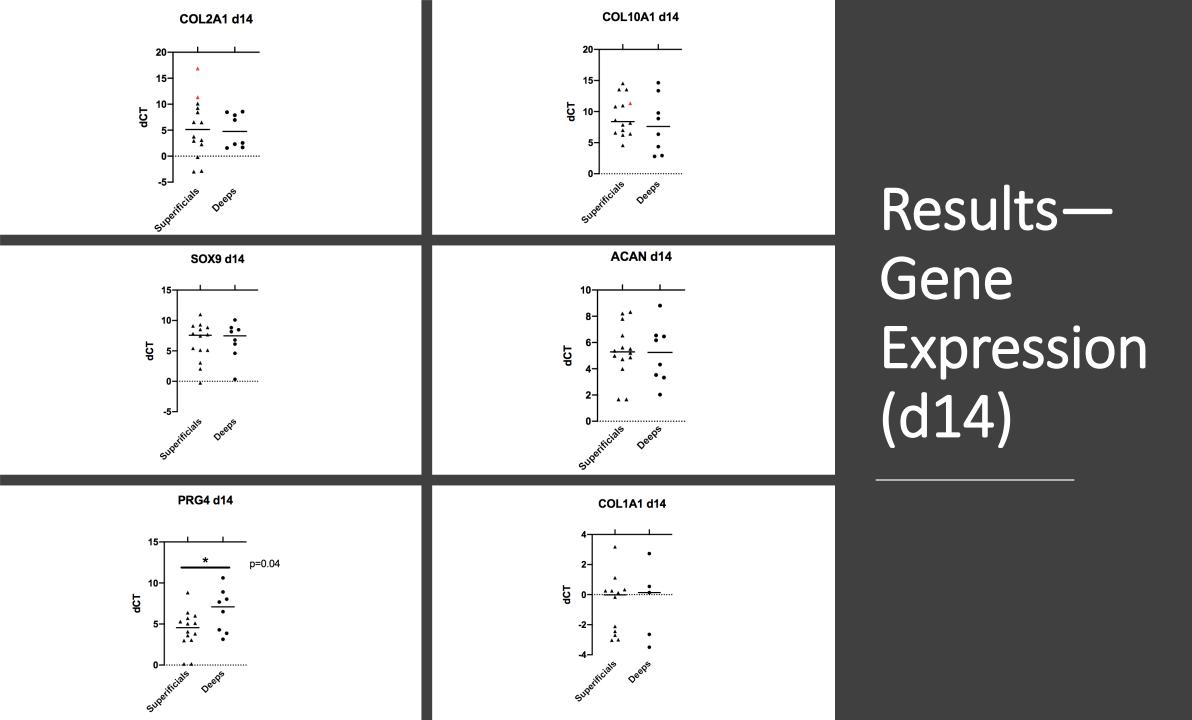
- Damage to articular cartilage poses significant morbidity and leads to osteoarthritis<sup>2-4, 7</sup>
  - Articular cartilage has poor regenerative potential
  - Significant limitations of all existing treatment options<sup>1,5-6,8</sup>
  - Formerly believed that articular cartilage lacks progenitor populations
- Articular cartilage progenitors (ACPs) that form stable cartilage have been isolated and cloned<sup>9</sup>
- Recently found a subset that undergoes hypertrophy (endochondral phenotype)
- Aim: to determine the location of ACPs that form the two distinct phenotypes
- Relevance: tissue engineering to address relative lack of effective treatment for articular cartilage damage

### Methods

- Human articular cartilage from OCAs
- Punch biopsy, separation of superficial vs deep zones
- Selection for progenitor cells on fibronectin<sup>9</sup>
- Isolate and expand clones
- Collect for day 0 analysis
- Pellet and grow in 3D culture for 14 days
- Analysis: gene expression, collagen content and activity, extracellular matrix production, population doubling time

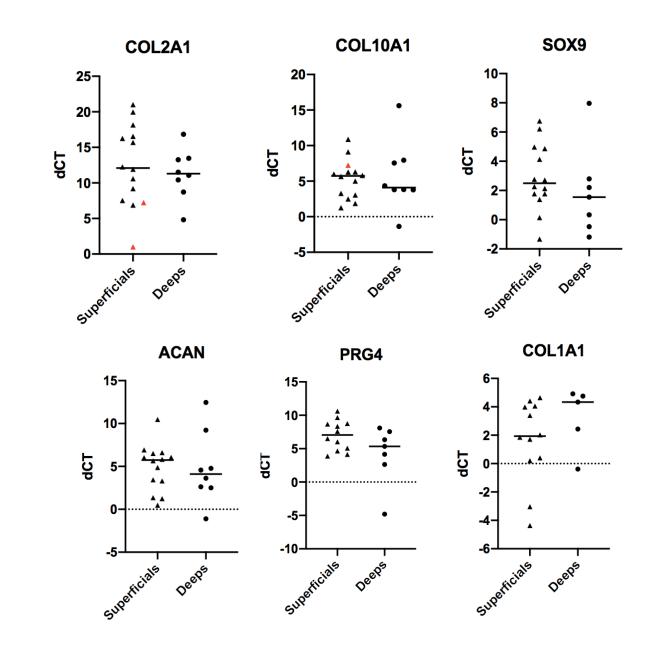


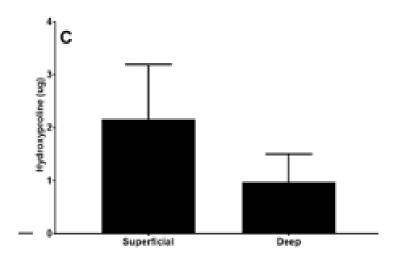




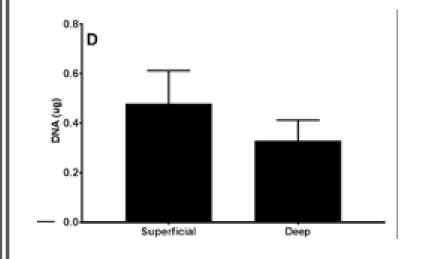
## Results-Gene Expression (d14:d0)

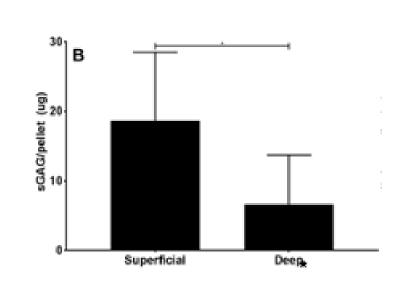
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# Results—Extracellular Matrix

### Discussion

#### **Conclusions:**

- Genetic and extracellular differences between sACPs and eACPs
  - Increased PRG4 expression and sGAG production in sACPs

#### **Future Directions:**

- Finish gathering data
  - GAG
  - HyPro
  - ColX
  - Population doubling times
- Epigenetics of ACPs
- Characterization of 40 & 60 population doublings

#### References

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