

CINELIN REPORT

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Title: The Effect of Injection of Secretome of Umbilical Cord Mesenchymal Stem Cells in Articular Cartilage Repair in Sheep Model

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Introduction

Articular cartilage

- Avascular
- Aneural
- Alymphatic

Limited capacity to regenerate

Cartilage defects

Numerous techniques have been employed to repair or regenerate



success rate varies

most result in the formation of **fibrocartilage**



Methods

Secretome of UC-MSCs

Devoid of cells

lower immunogenicity and lacks tumorigenicity

Easy production, handling and storage

MILLI.



Research gap

No published studies have been conducted regarding the use of human umbilical cord-derived mesenchymal stem cells (hUC-MSCs) in cartilage defect



This study aims to investigate the effect of hUC-MSCs secretome in sheep models of cartilage defect



Methods



Fig 1. Standardized rectangular full-thickness chondral defects were created in the lateral femoral condyle of 15 adult sheeps.



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Fig 2. A) The microfracture procedure was performed using a specialized tool; the cartilage defect after the micro facture procedure, (B) the cartilage detect after undergoing microfracture technique, (C) cc of secretome was injected after the wound closed

Three treatment groups were tested:

- Group 1: 4 microfracture perforations using 1.0mm diameter awls
- Group 2: intra-articular injection of hUC-MSC secretome
- Group 3: combination of microfracture and intra-articular injection of hUC-MSC secretome

Osteochondral repair was assessed at 6 months using established macroscopic and histological analyses.



Results

- Macroscopically, application of combined therapy shows significant improvement of cartilage repair compared to microfracture alone (p=0.004).
- Microscopically, the application of combined therapy shows significant improvement of cartilage repair compared to secretome injection alone (p=0.031)



Fig 3. Macroscopic evaluation after 6 months of microfracture-only groups show a fibrillated cartilage with defect (A), injection-only groups show a visible defect (B), and combined therapy groups (C) show a better cartilage regeneration with a small defect and homogen cartilage.





Fig 4. Microscopic analysis of each groups using Safranin-O staining with 40x and 100x magnification. In group 1 (Microfracture-only) there is a detached cartilage with good osteochondral junction; in group 2 (Secretome-only) there is still a defect on the cartilage; and in group 3 (combined treatment) the defect is closed and the staining show cartilage regeneration.

100x

Discussion

-Various treatment methods are available to treat articular cartilage injury; however, most of them often results fibrocartilage instead of hyaline cartilage.

-Macroscopic analysis of cartilage repair showed that combination therapy of microfracture and injection hUC-MSCs secretome significantly **improved** macroscopic Goebel score compared to microfracture treatment but not significantly different with hUC-MSCs injection alone.



Discussion

- -Secretome from MSCs may produce variety c extracellular matrix (collagen, fibronectin, proteogly can GAG) which aid in chondrogenesis
- -Moreover, secretome also modulates immune system inducing antiinflammatory effect in macrophage, wh further leads to **cartilage repair**





Conclusion

Microfracture combined with injection of hUC-MSCs secretome could be an effective alternative for repairing articular cartilage defects *in vivo*.







THANK YOU

