
Cell-surface marker signatures for the isolation of neural stem cells, glia and neurons derived from human pluripotent stem cells.

Journal: PLoS One

Publication Year: 2011

Authors: Shauna H Yuan, Jody Martin, Jeanne Elia, Jessica Flippin, Rosanto I Paramban, Mike P Hefferan, Jason G Vidal, Yangling Mu, Rhiannon L Killian, Mason A Israel, Nil Emre, Silvia Marsala, Martin Marsala, Fred H Gage, Lawrence S B Goldstein, Christian T Carson

PubMed link: 21407814

Funding Grants: Using Human Embryonic Stem Cells to Understand and to Develop New Therapies for Alzheimer's Disease, Spinal ischemic paraplegia: modulation by human embryonic stem cell implant., Interdisciplinary Stem Cell Training Program at UCSD II , Interdisciplinary Stem Cell Training Program at UCSD

Public Summary:

Human embryonic and induced pluripotent stem cells have the unique potential to generate different types of cells of the human body. Therefore, they may serve as powerful tools to model human diseases, screen drugs or be used for regenerative therapeutics. One bottleneck in using the human pluripotent stem cells is the ability to generate pure populations of terminally differentiated cell types, such as neurons, for subsequent applications. We, therefore, set out to define cell surface signatures, which would allow selection of neural stem cells, neurons and glia by flow cytometry. We uncovered a unique combination of cell surface markers to enrich each cell types to near purity (90-95%). The cell types isolated retain their appropriate properties. In addition, we showed that these cell population could be grafted into rat spinal cord. In conclusion, we have developed a reliable method for enriching neural stem cells, neurons and glia at high purity. This work has significant implication for translational medicine.

Scientific Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Neural induction of human pluripotent stem cells often yields heterogeneous cell populations that can hamper quantitative and comparative analyses. There is a need for improved differentiation and enrichment procedures that generate highly pure populations of neural stem cells (NSC), glia and neurons. One way to address this problem is to identify cell-surface signatures that enable the isolation of these cell types from heterogeneous cell populations by fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). **METHODOLOGY/PRINCIPAL FINDINGS:** We performed an unbiased FACS- and image-based immunophenotyping analysis using 190 antibodies to cell surface markers on naive human embryonic stem cells (hESC) and cell derivatives from neural differentiation cultures. From this analysis we identified prospective cell surface signatures for the isolation of NSC, glia and neurons. We isolated a population of NSC that was CD184(+)/CD271(-)/CD44(-)/CD24(+) from neural induction cultures of hESC and human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSC). Sorted NSC could be propagated for many passages and could differentiate to mixed cultures of neurons and glia in vitro and in vivo. A population of neurons that was CD184(-)/CD44(-)/CD15(Low)/CD24(+) and a population of glia that was CD184(+)/CD44(+) were subsequently purified from cultures of differentiating NSC. Purified neurons were viable, expressed mature and subtype-specific neuronal markers, and could fire action potentials. Purified glia were mitotic and could mature to GFAP-expressing astrocytes in vitro and in vivo. **CONCLUSIONS/SIGNIFICANCE:** These findings illustrate the utility of immunophenotyping screens for the identification of cell surface signatures of neural cells derived from human pluripotent stem cells. These signatures can be used for isolating highly pure populations of viable NSC, glia and neurons by FACS. The methods described here will enable downstream studies that require consistent and defined neural cell populations.