

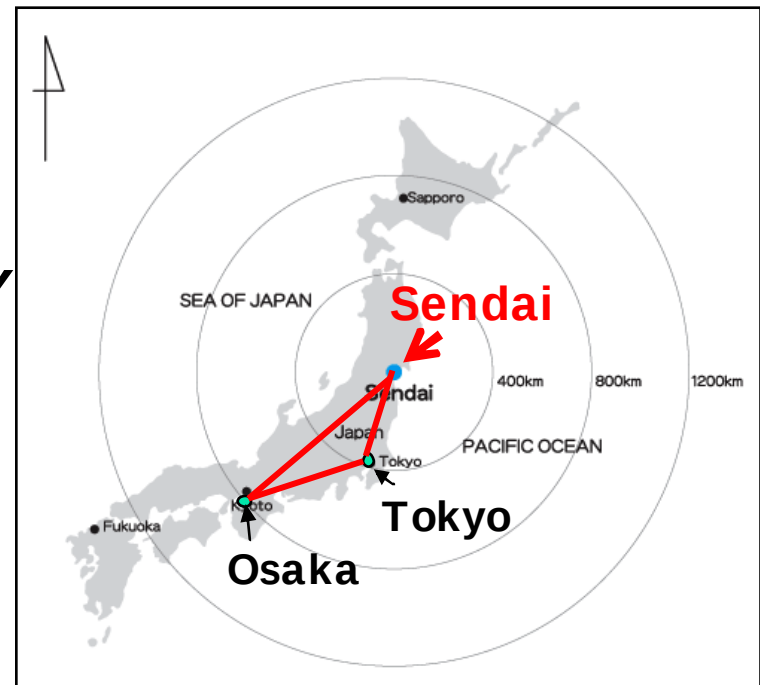
# Corneal Reconstruction Using Tissue-Engineered Epithelial Cell Sheets Fabricated ex vivo From Autologous Oral Mucosal Epithelium

Kohji Nishida, M.D., Ph.D.

*Department of Ophthalmology*

*Tohoku University Graduate*

*School of Medicine*

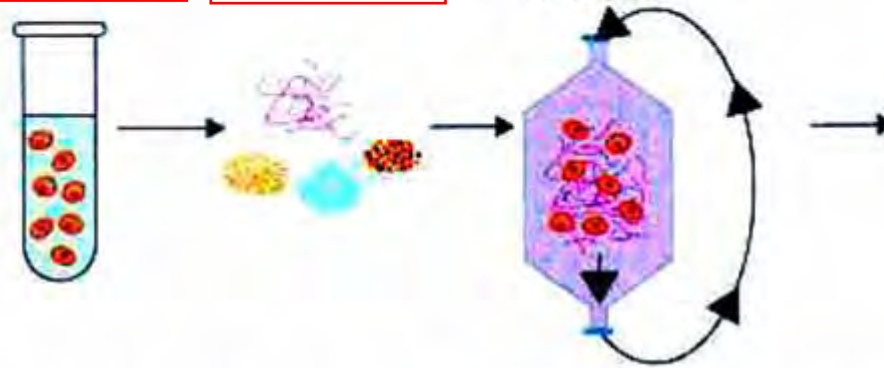


# Concept of Regenerative Medicine (Tissue Engineering)

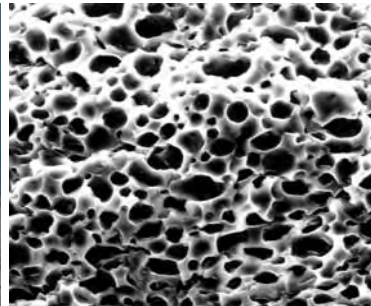
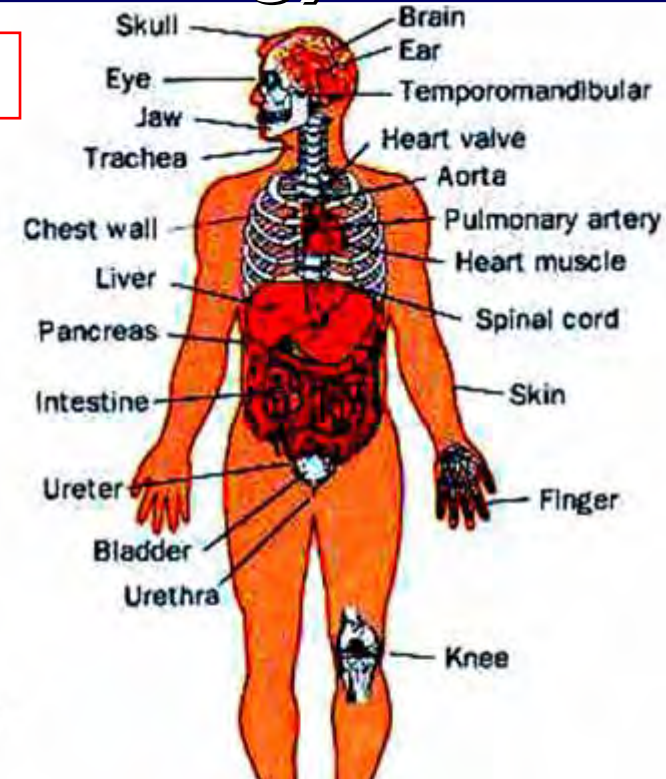
**Stem Cells**

**Scaffold**

**Growth Factor**



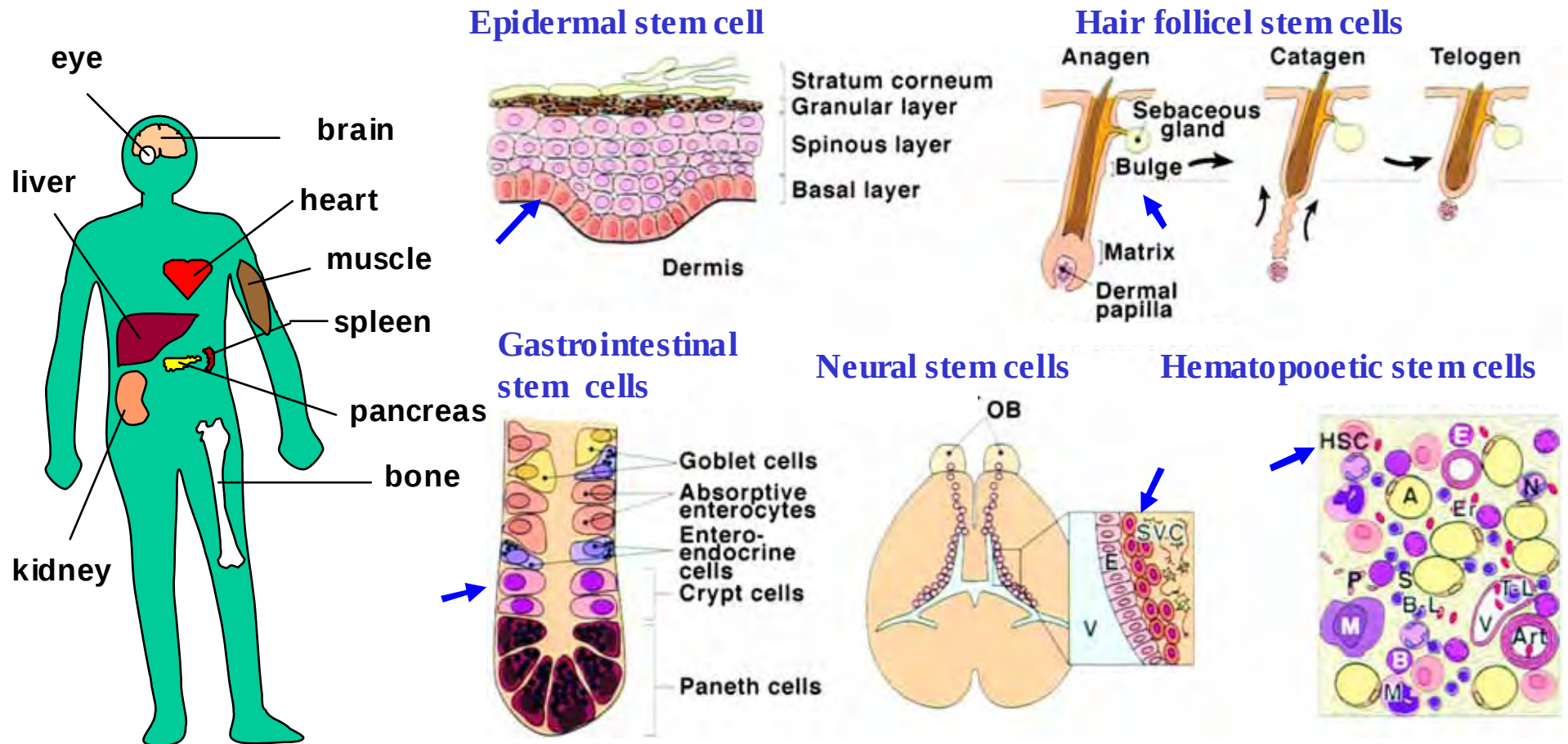
- \* Cells may be tissue specific, stem cells, or embryonic stem cells. They may be autologous or allogenic
- † The matrix may be natural or synthetic. It may be fibrous, a foam, a hydrogel, or capsules
- ‡ In-vitro culture may be in static, stirred, or dynamic flow conditions



from Vacanti &  
Langer  
Science 1993

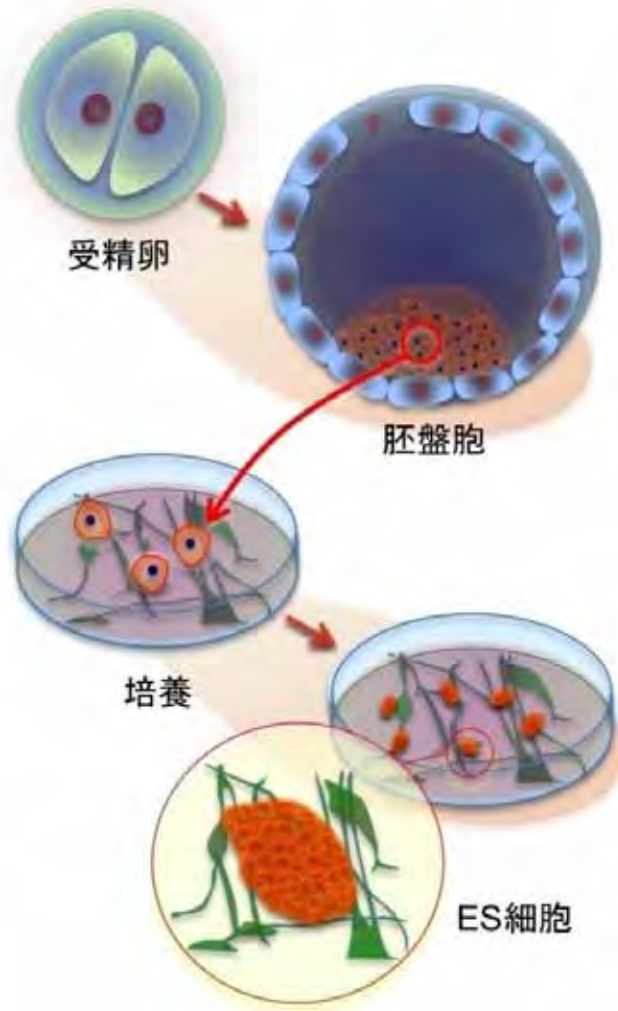


# Tissue Stem Cells

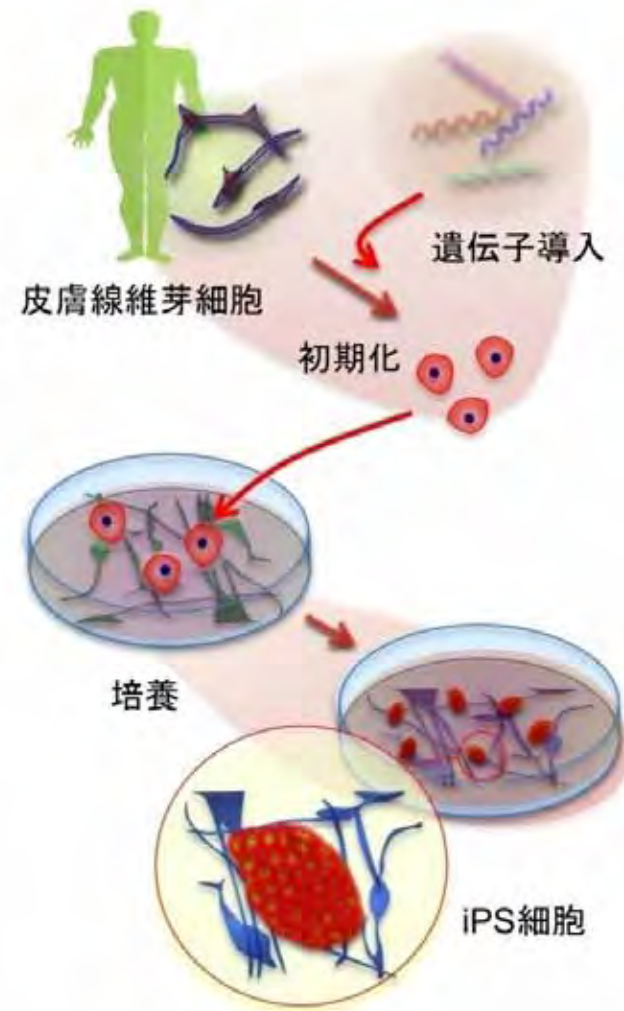


# Pluripotent Stem Cells

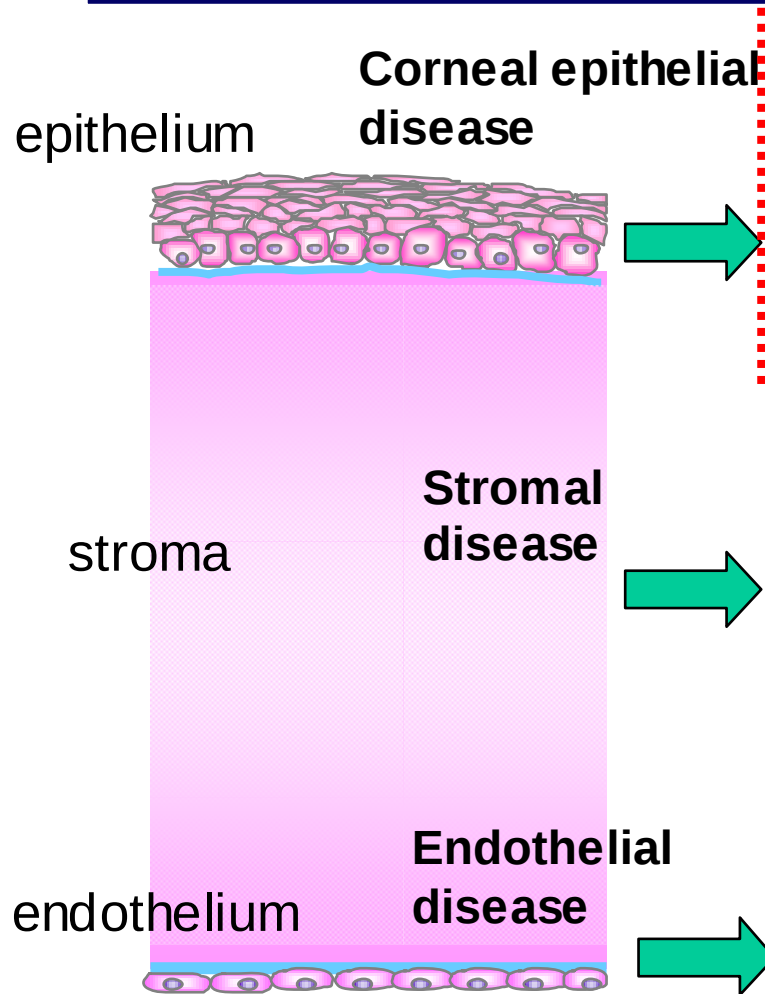
Embryonic stem cells



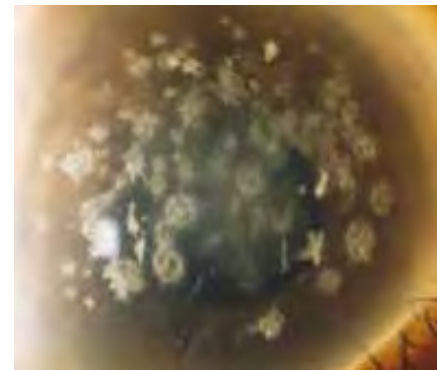
induced pluripotent stem cells



# Corneal Diseases



**Alkali, thermal  
burn  
Stevens-Johnson  
syndrome**



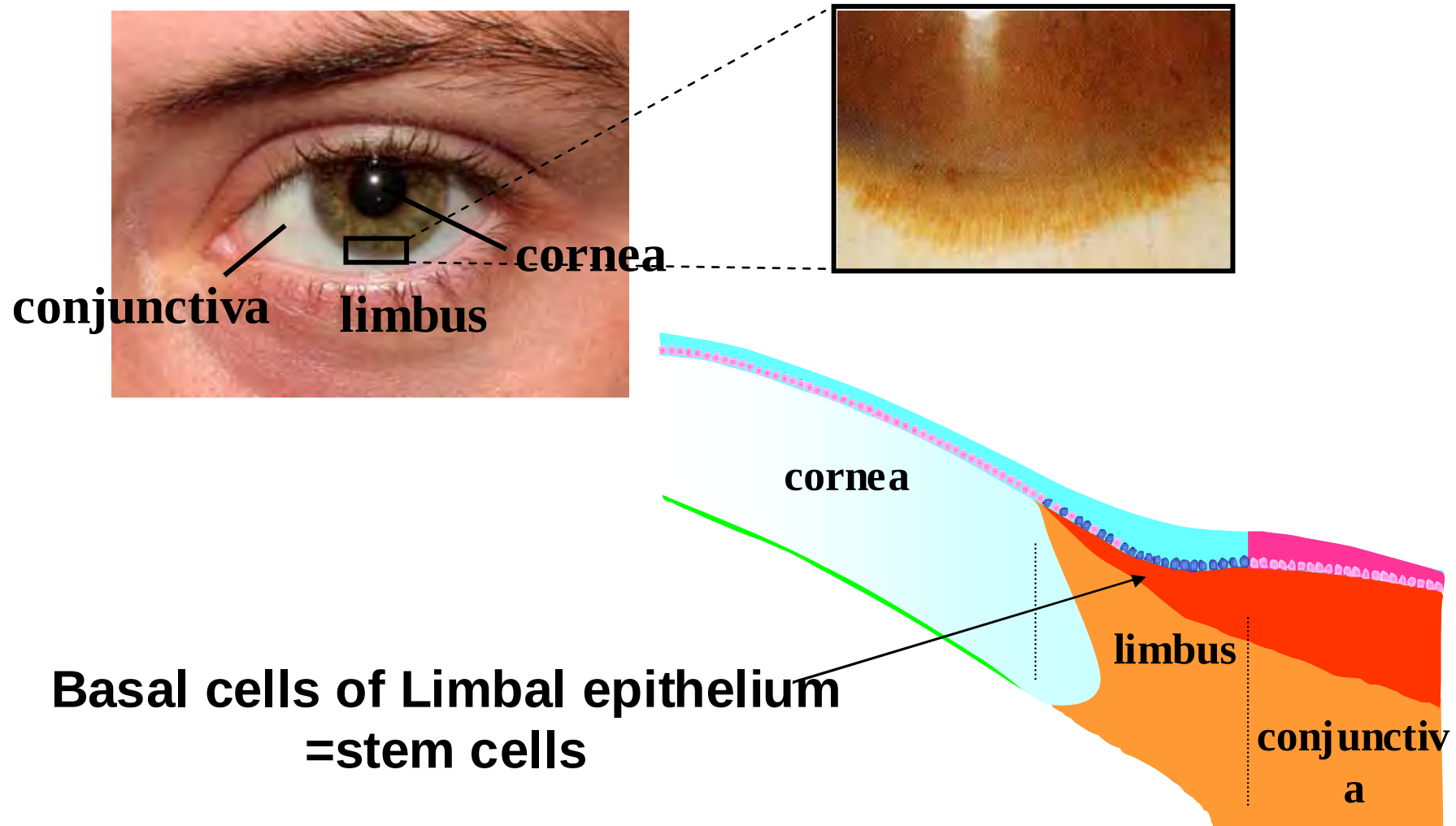
**Corneal  
dystrophy**



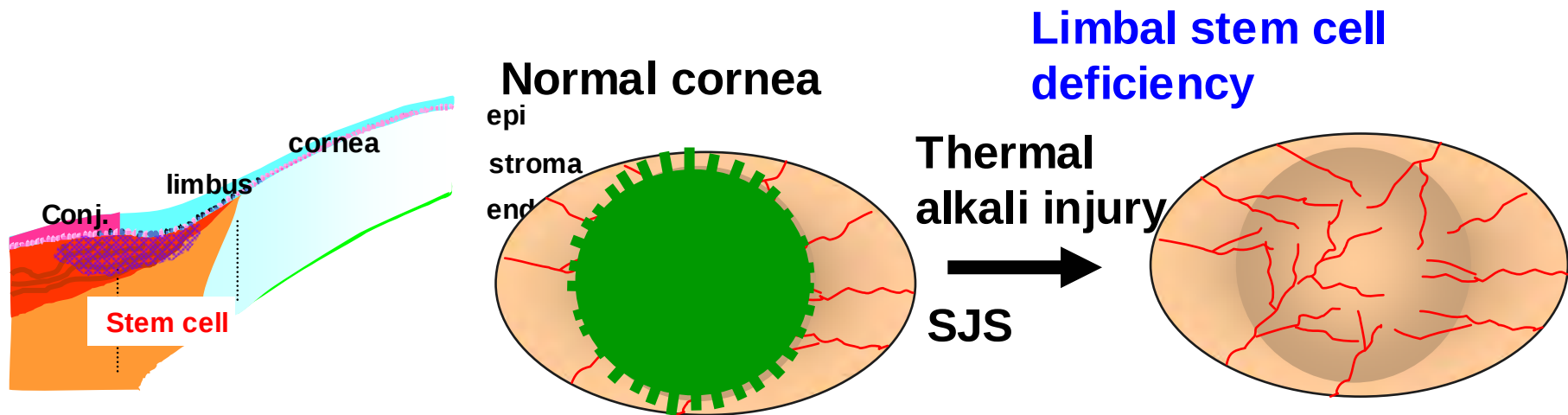
**Bullous  
keratopathy**

**Standard therapy: allogeneic corneal transplanation  
using eye bank cornea**

# Corneal Epithelial Stem Cell



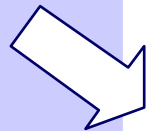
# Corneal epithelial stem cells



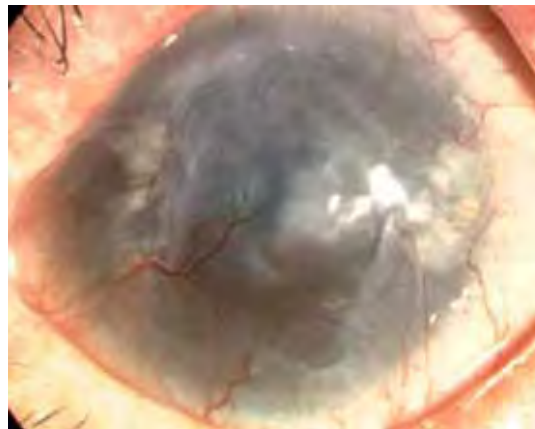
## Limbal stem cell deficiency

**Congenital**

Aniridia

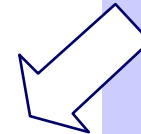


Conjunctivalization

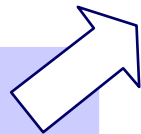


**Secondary**

Chemical burn  
Thermal burn

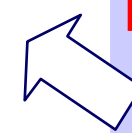


**Idiopathic**



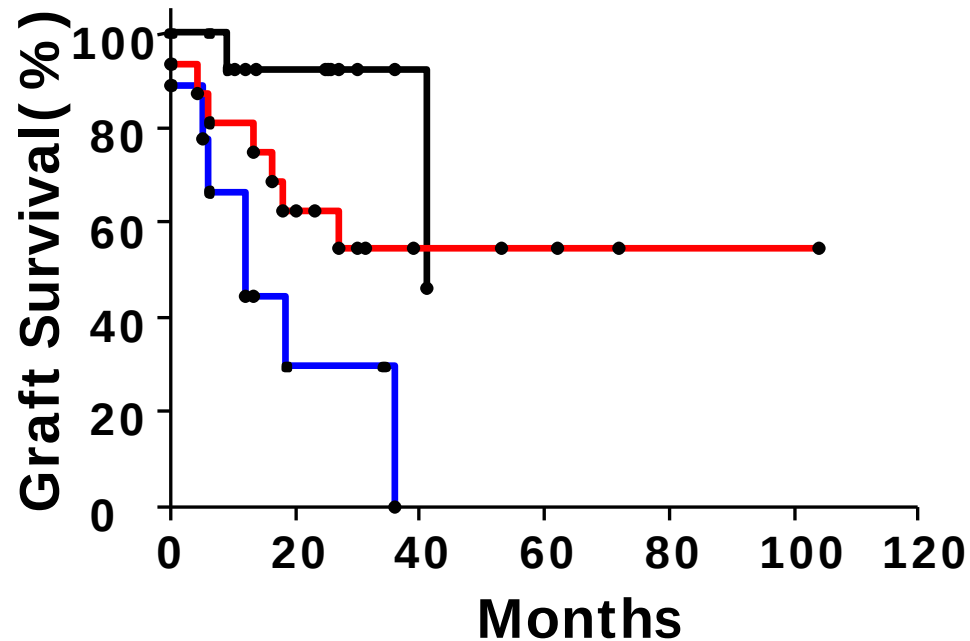
**Primary**

Stevens-Johnson  
Ocular cicatricial  
pemphigoid



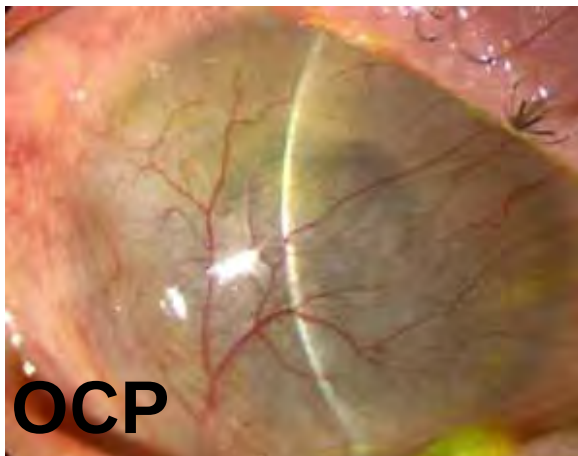
*(Nishida K. Cornea 2003)*

# Long-Term Results of Corneal Transplantation for Corneal Epithelial Diseases

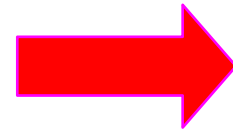


—•— Chem Burn  
—•— SJS  
—•— Other  
(Solomon et al,  
*Ophthalmology*, 2002)

**High Risk of Rejection**

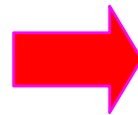


**Organ / tissue  
Transplant**



**Regenerative  
Medicine**

**Corneal transplant**



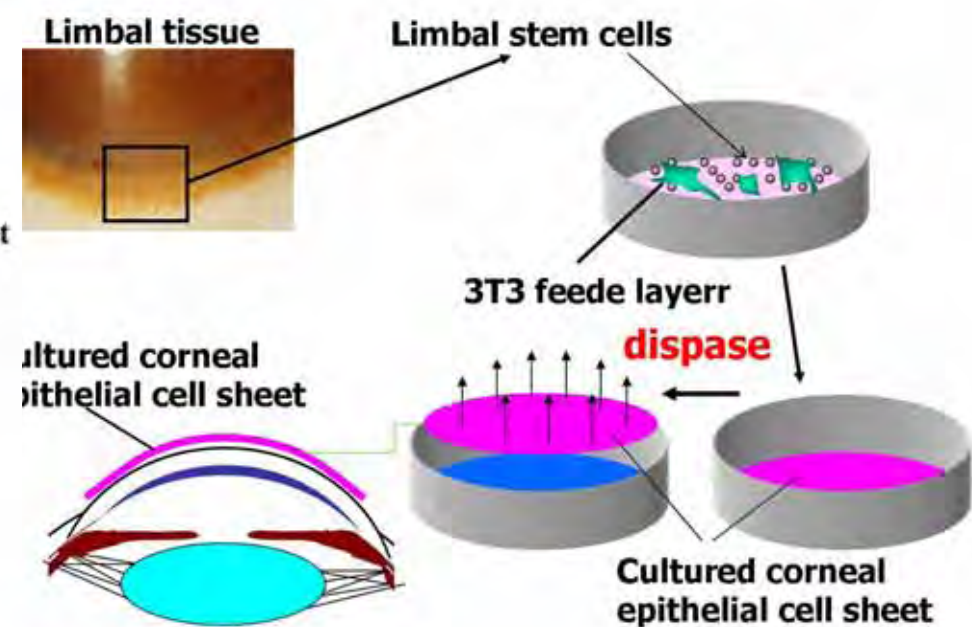
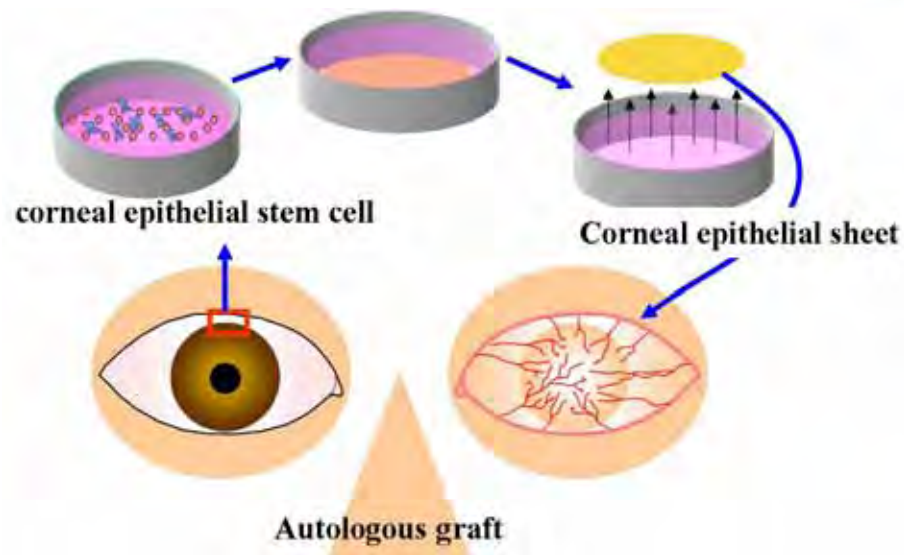
**Autologous  
epithelial cell sheet  
transplantation**

**Rejection  
Limited number  
of Donor cornea**

# Initial Report

Cell source: Corneal epithelial stem cell

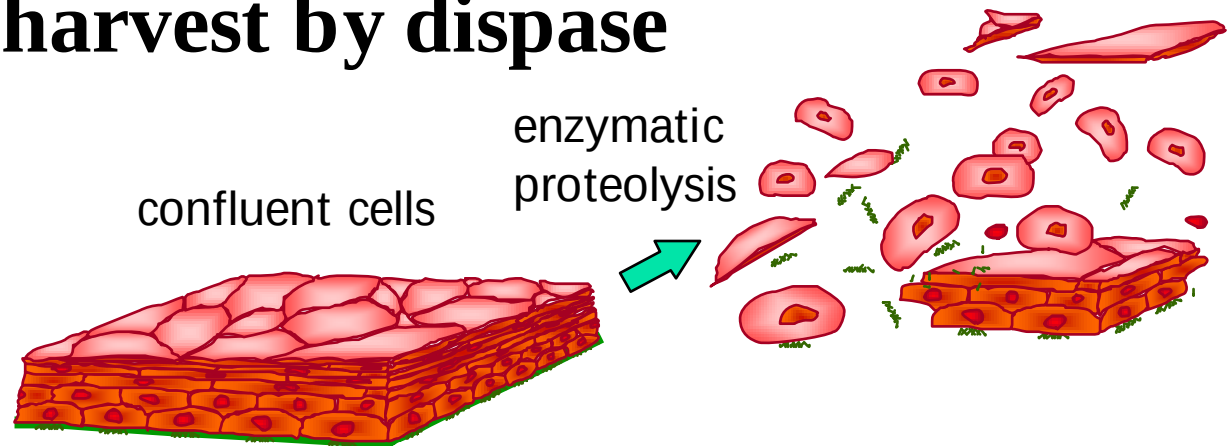
Cultured corneal epithelial sheet harvested by **dispace** treatment



Pellegrini et al. Lancet 1997

# The problems of Previous Methods

## ➤ Cell sheet harvest by dispase



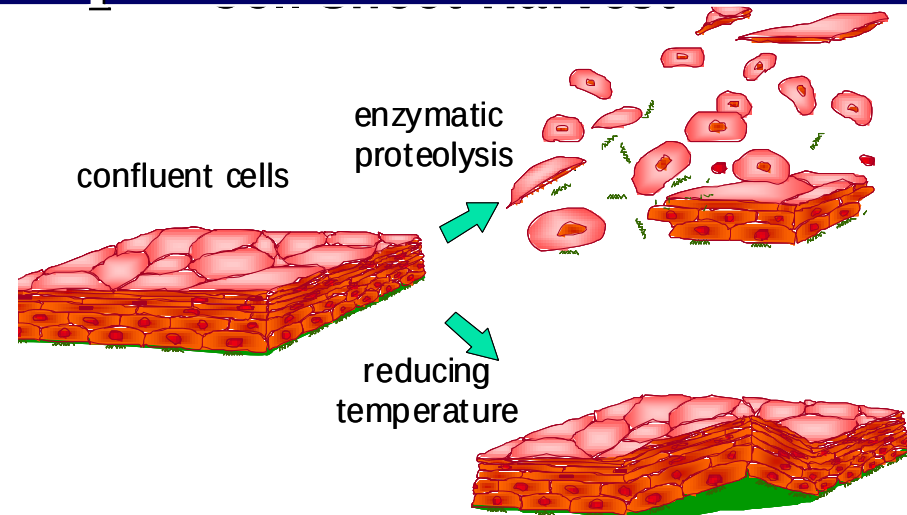
marked degradation of cell-to-cell junction and  
ECM *fragile cell sheet*

## ➤ Cell source: corneal epithelial stem cells Applied only to unilateral disease

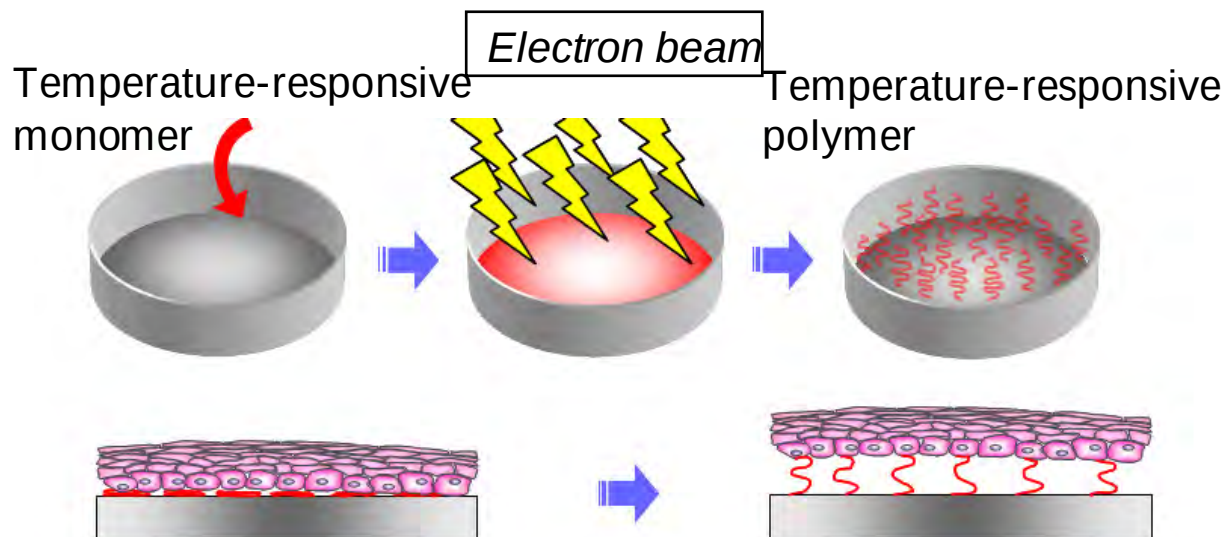
# Cell sheet harvest Issue

## Use of Temperature responsive culture dish

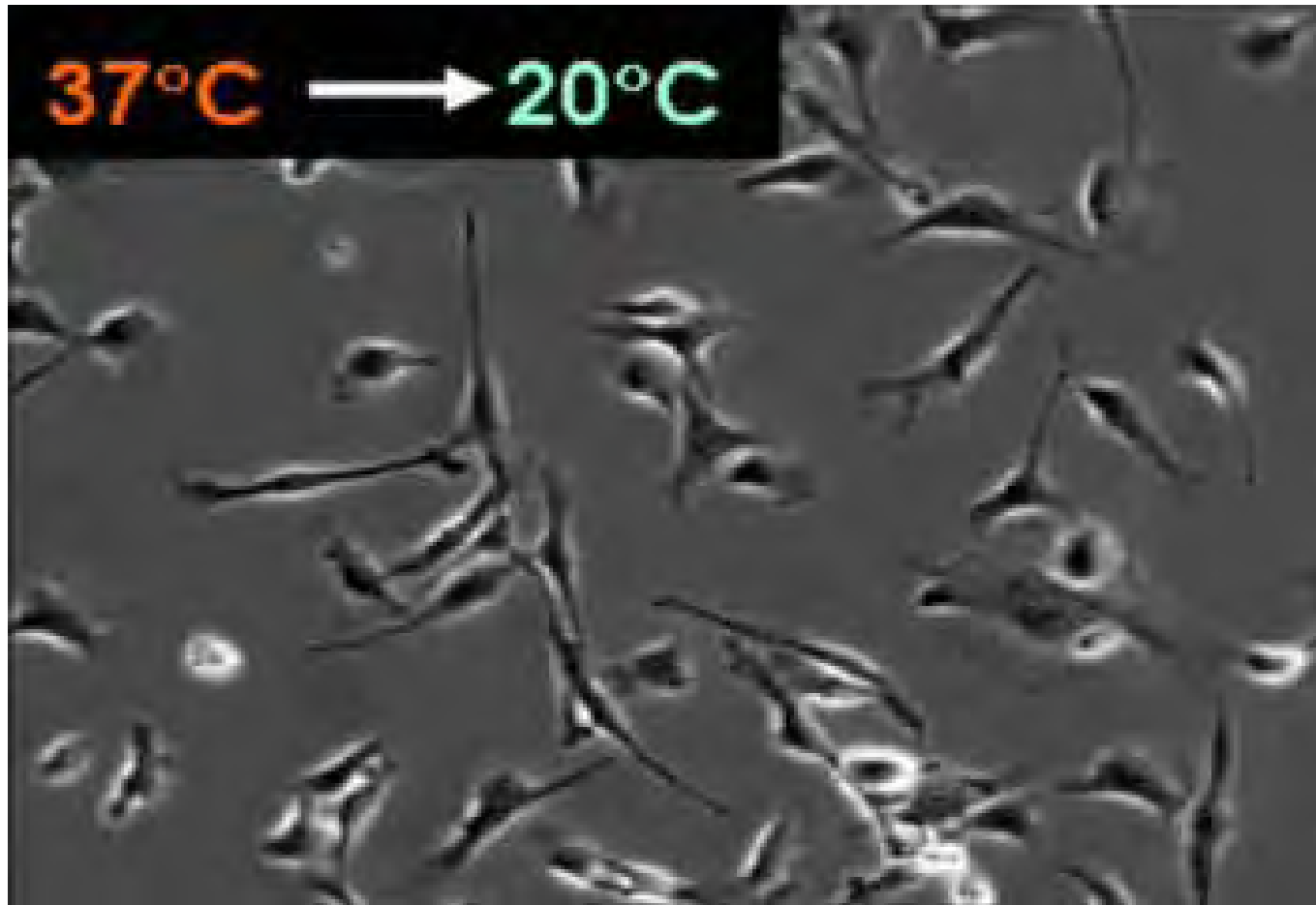
- 37 hydrophobic  
cell attachment
- below 32 hydrophilic  
cell detachment



✓ Retain cell-cell junctions as well as deposited extracellular matrix below the lower cell membranes

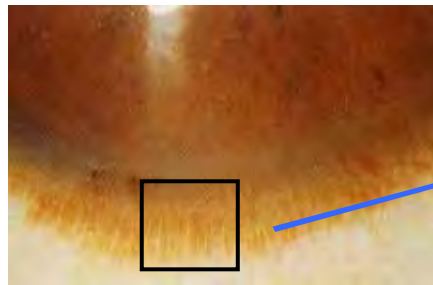


# Cell attachment and detachment by temperature change

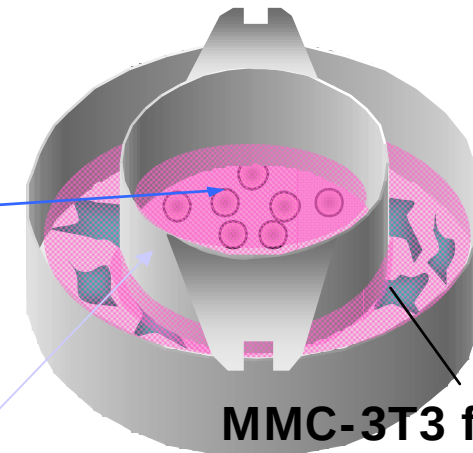
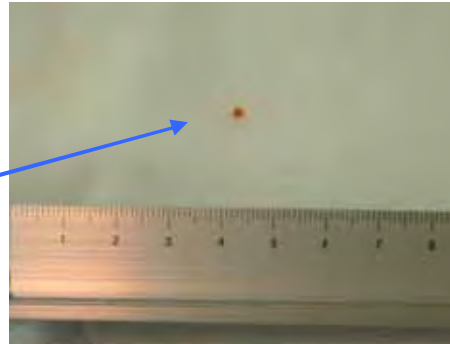


# NEW TECHNOLOGY: tissue-engineered epithelial cell sheet transplantation

Limbal epithelium



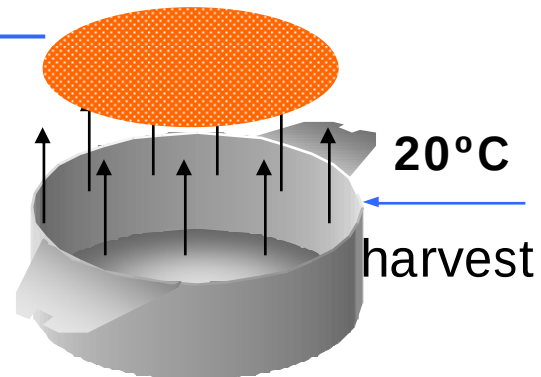
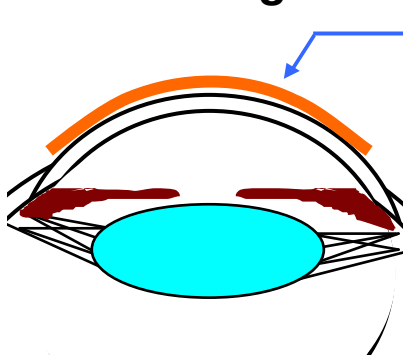
2mmX2mm



MMC-3T3 feeder

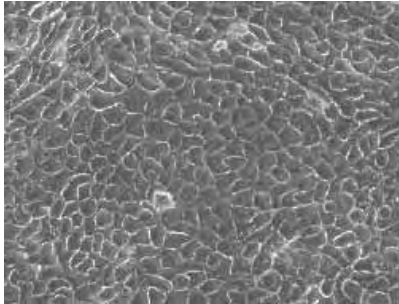
37°C culture  
2 weeks

Tissue-engineered epithelial cell sheet

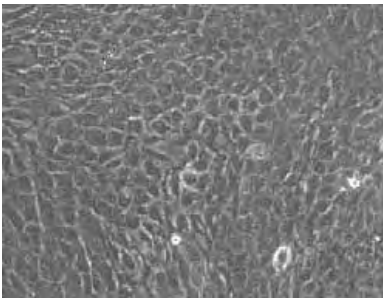


*(Nishida K, Transplantation 2004)*

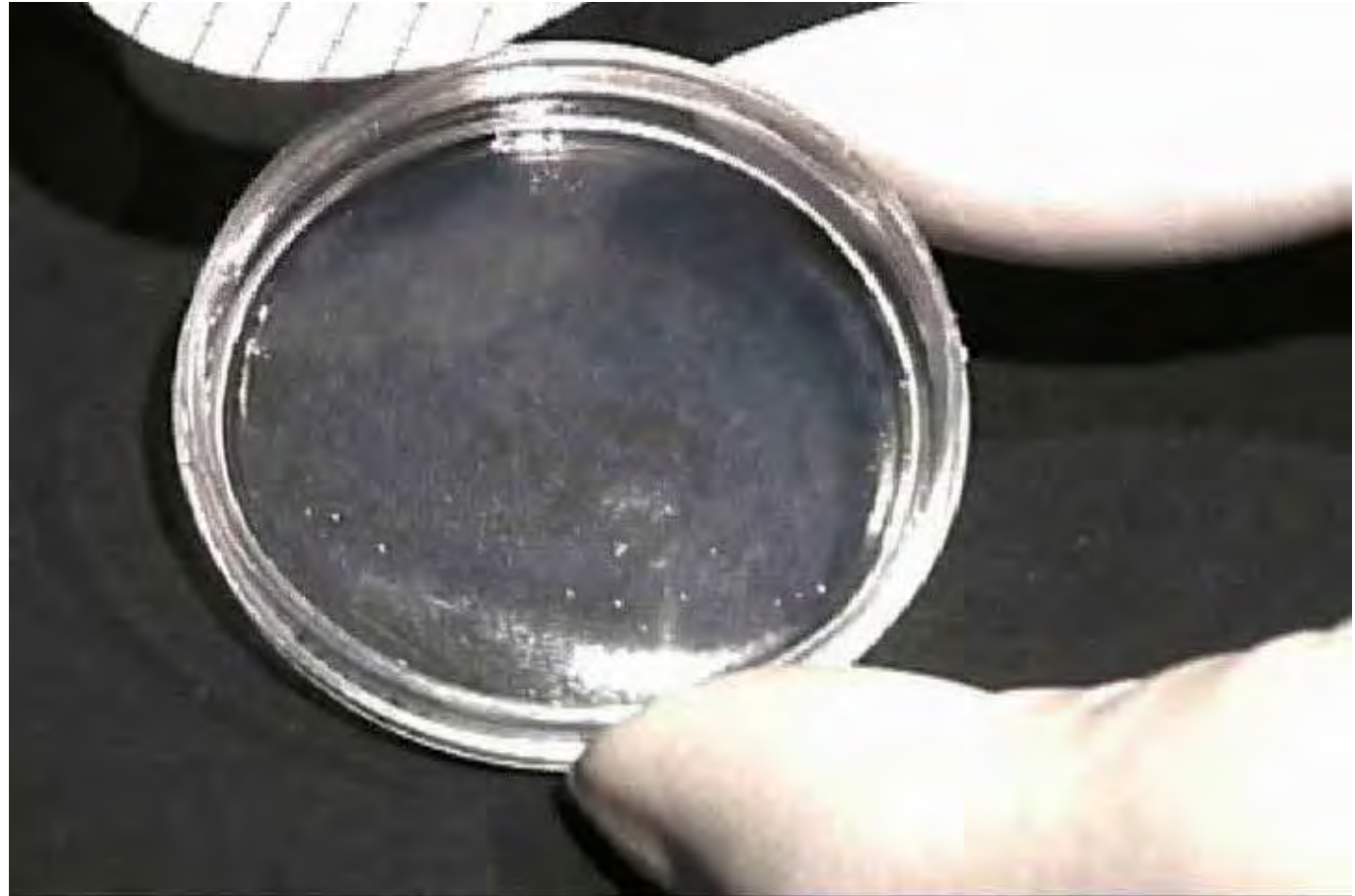
# Cell sheet harvest



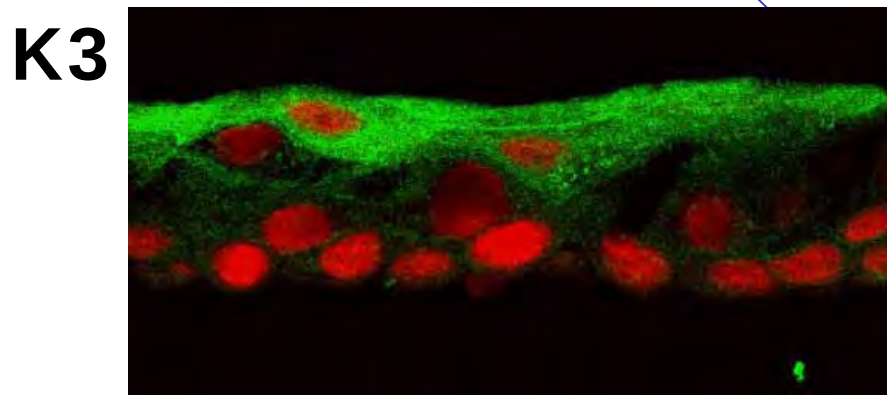
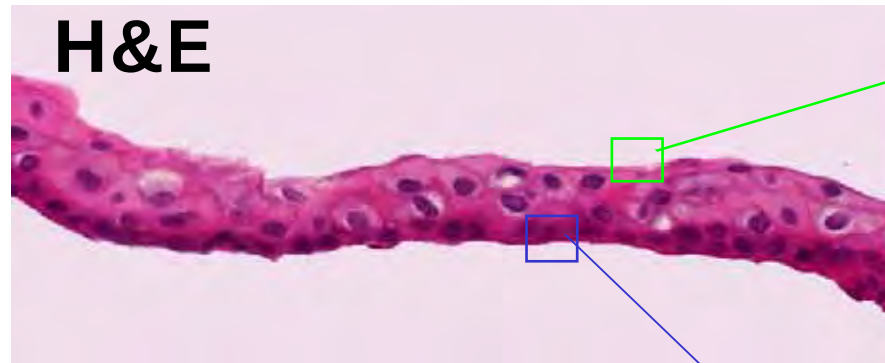
**Cultivated  
corneal sheet**



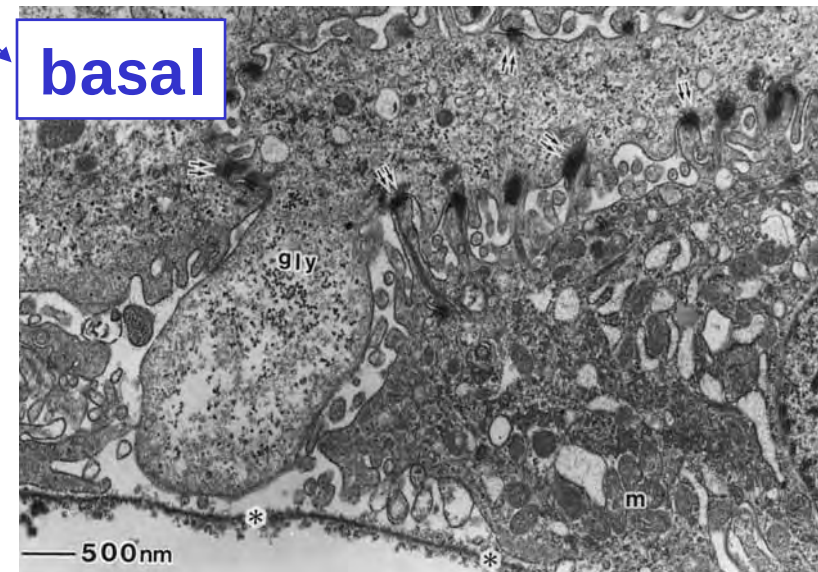
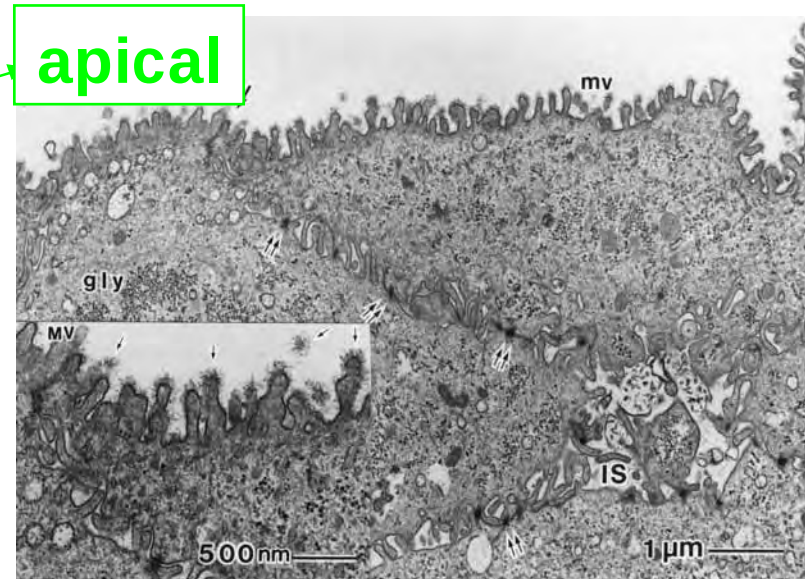
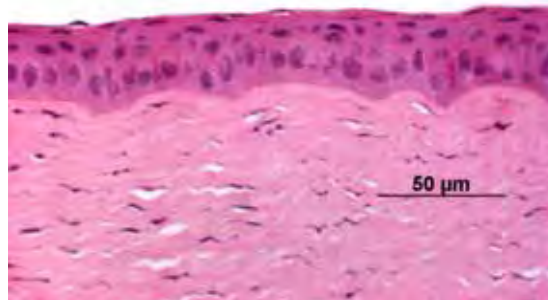
**Cultivated oral  
mucosal sheet**



# Characteristics of cultivated **human** corneal epithelial sheet



**Normal  
cornea**

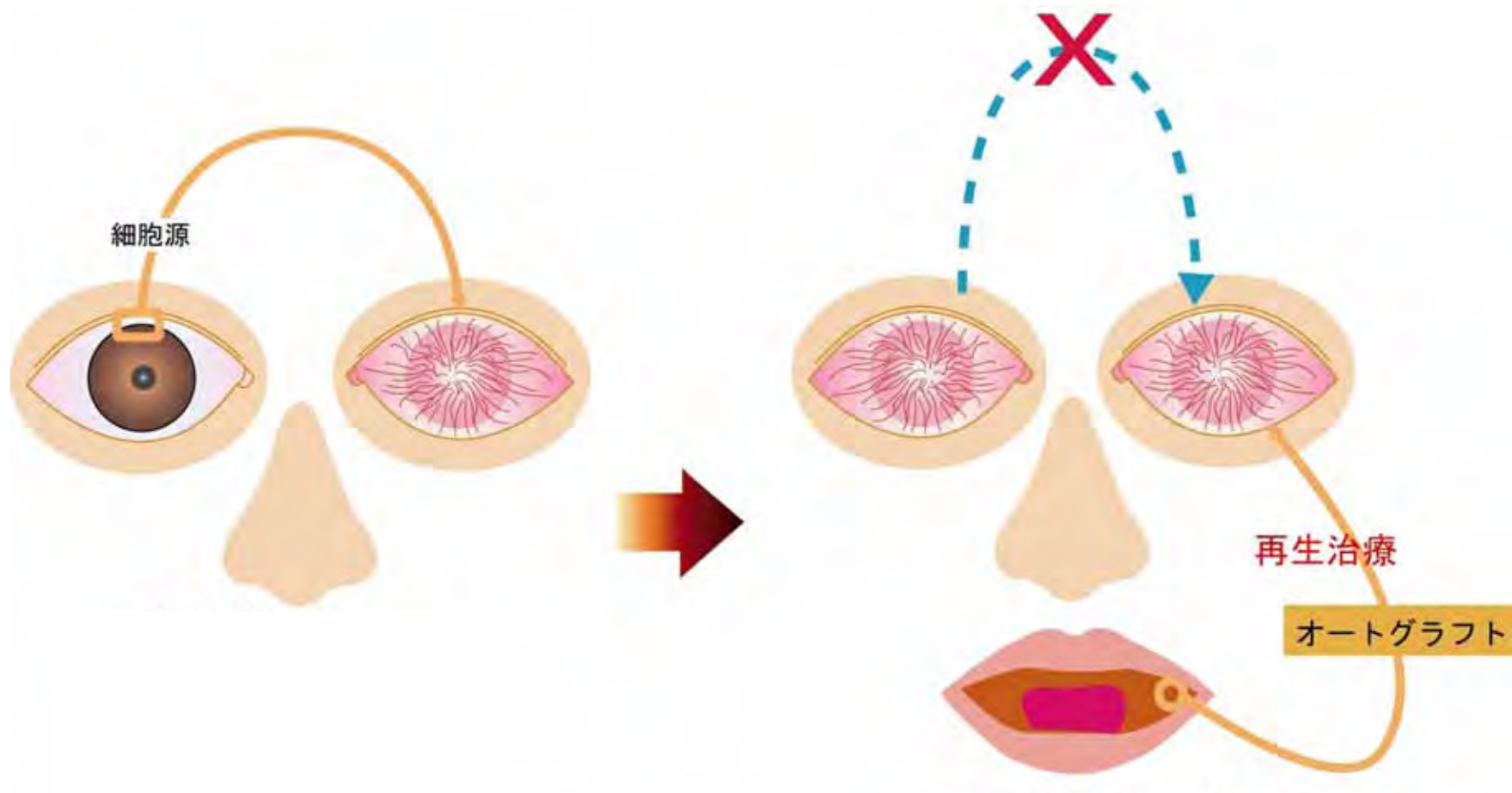


*(Nishida K, Transplantation 2004)*

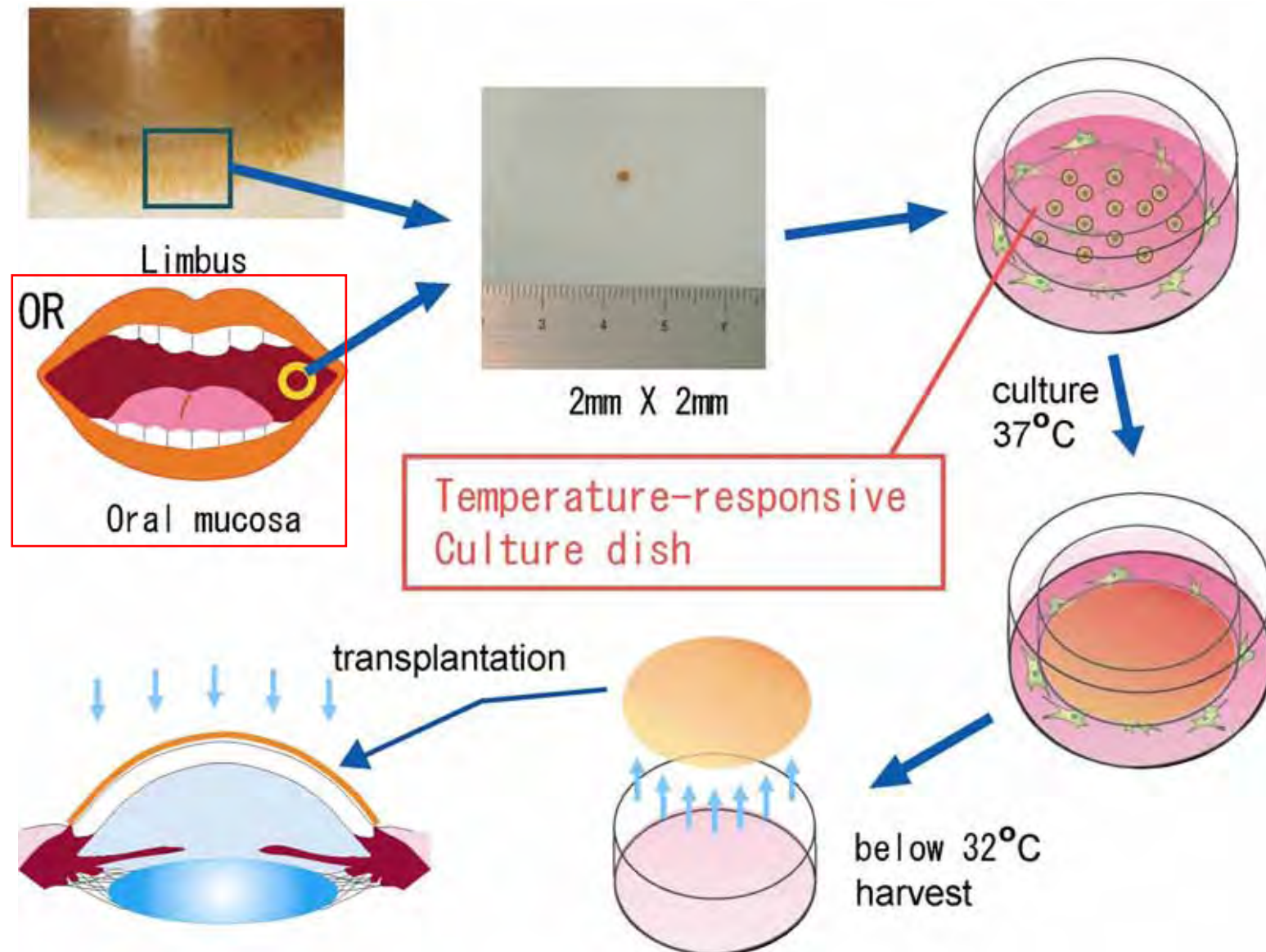
# Autologous cell source

Unilateral diseases

Bilateral diseases



# Transplantation of tissue-engineered epithelial cell sheet for corneal diseases



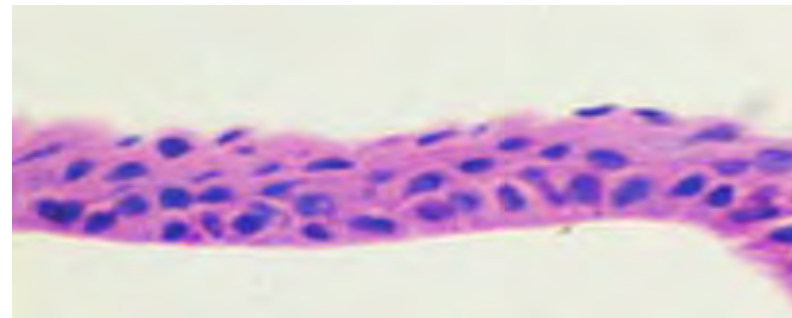
(Nishida K et al. Transplantation, 2004)

(Nishida K, et al. N Engl J Med 2004)

# Histology

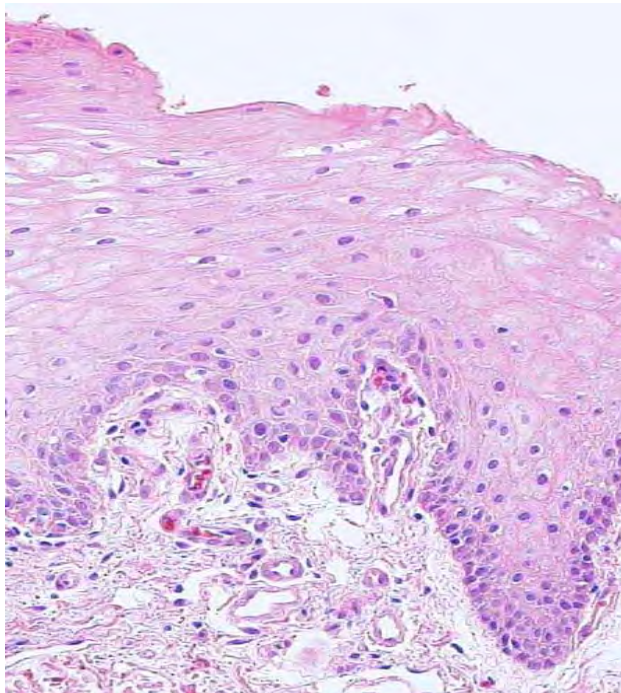


**Normal cornea**



***Corneal epithelial cell sheet***

*(Nishida K et al. Transplantation, 2004)*



**Normal oral mucosa**

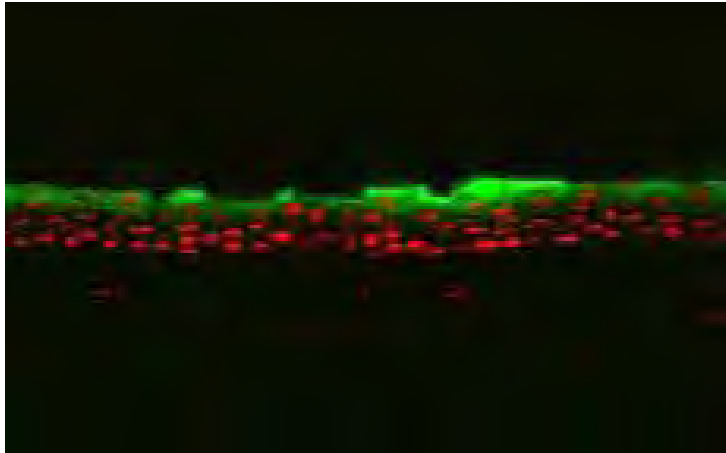


***Oral mucosal epithelial cell sheet***

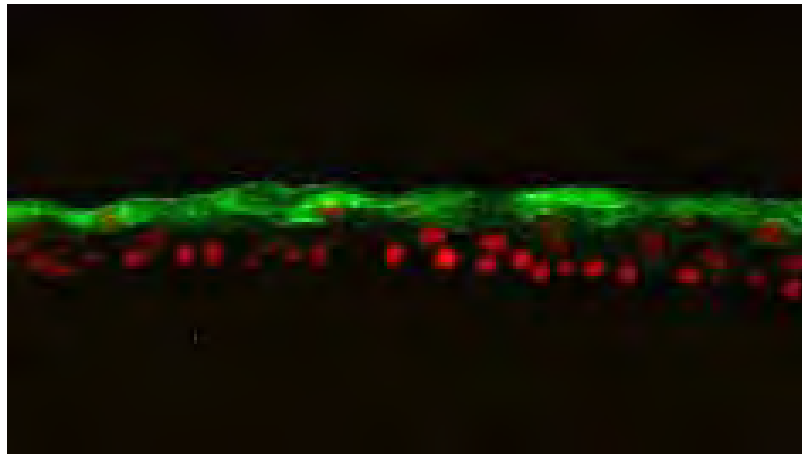
*(Nishida K, et al. N Engl J Med 2004)*

# Immunostaining for MUC 16

Corneal epithelium (in vivo)



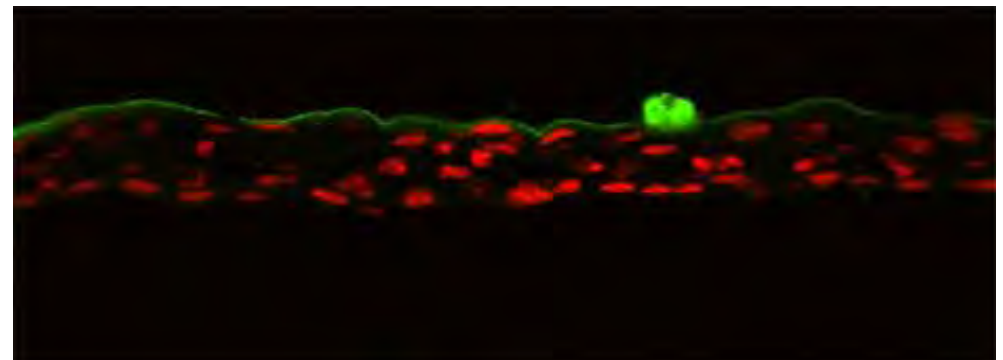
Corneal epithelial cell sheet



Oral mucosal epithelium (in vivo)



Oral mucosal cell sheet



*(Hori Y, et al Exp Eye Res 2008)*

# Clinical Application

## ➤ **Subjects**

Severe total limbal stem cell deficiency:

Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Ocular cicatricial pemphigoid, Chemical burn, Thermal burn, Aniridia, etc

## ➤ **Surgery**

Cell sheet transplantation using autologous cell source

## ➤ **Post-operative management**

- Topical administration of 0.3 % levofloxacin and 0.1 % betamethasone four times daily
- Systemic administration of betamethasone (1-2 mg/day) for the first two weeks after surgery



# **CASE Autologous Oral Epithelial Cell Sheet** **Transplantation to Treat Ocular Pemphigoid**

**Pre-op**

**14 months post-op**

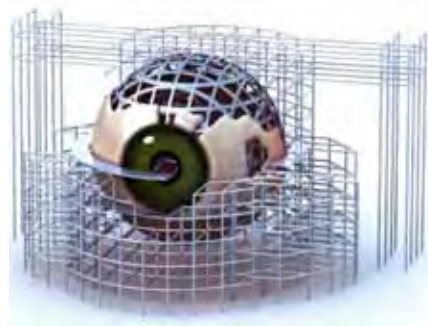


**VA=20/2000**



**VA=20/25**

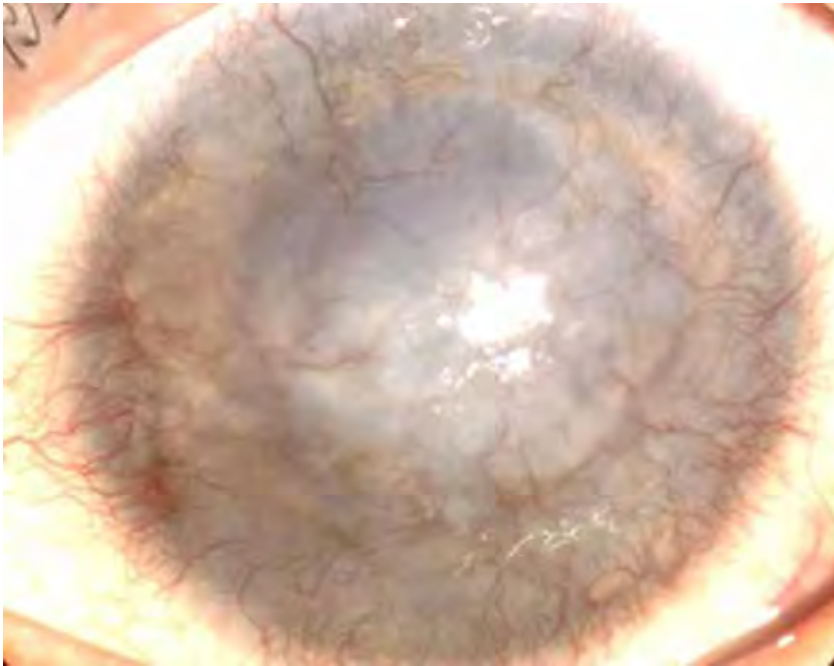
# Results of Initial 4 Cases



( Nishida K, et al. N Engl J Med 2004 )

**CASE Autologous Oral Epithelial Cell  
Sheet Transplantation with PKP  
(epithelium scraped off) to Treat  
Stevens-Johnson syndrome (post PKP)**

**Pre-op**



**VA=HM**

**3 year post-op**



**VA=20 / 20**

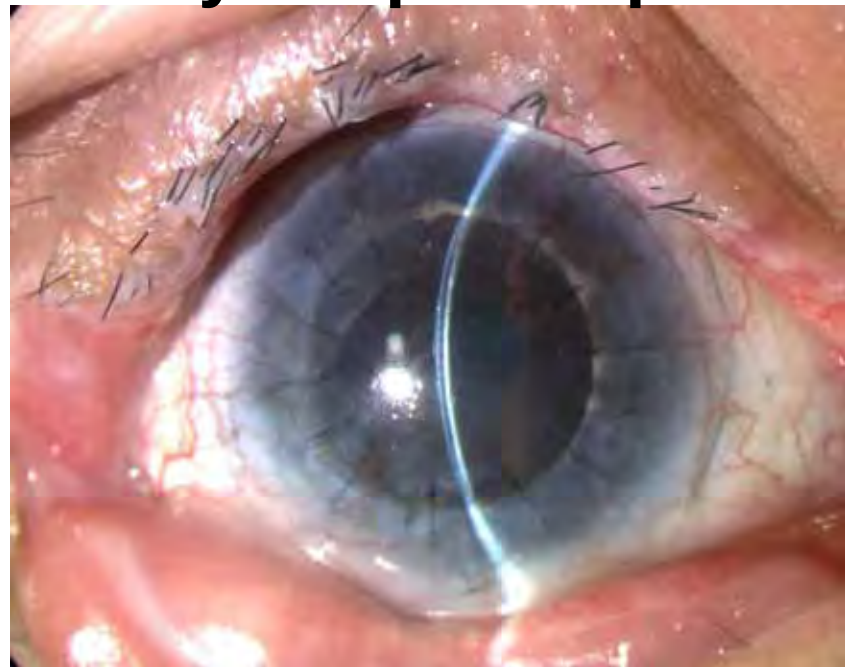
# **CASE Autologous Epithelial Cell Sheet Transplantation with LKP (epithelium scraped off) and AMT to Treat Severe Thermal burn**

**Pre-op**



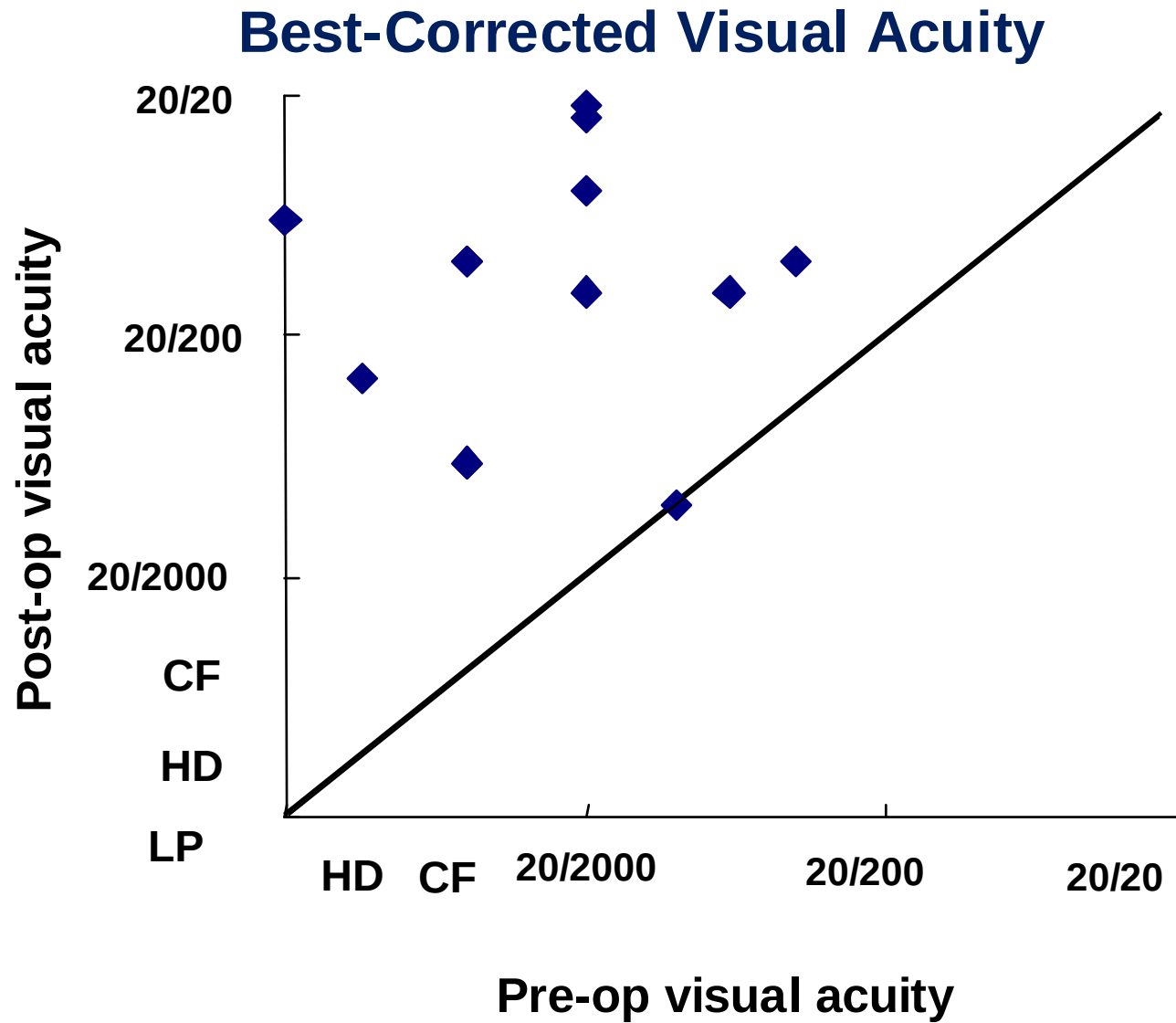
**VA=HM**

**2 year post-op**



**VA=20 / 200**

# Surgical Results

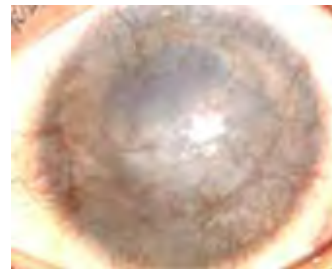


# Issues to be solved

## Corneal Neovascularization

Oral mucosal epithelial cell sheet induce peripheral neovascularization in some cases

No  
neovascularization

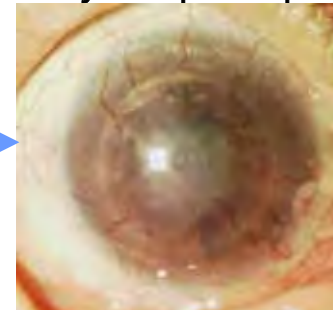


preope



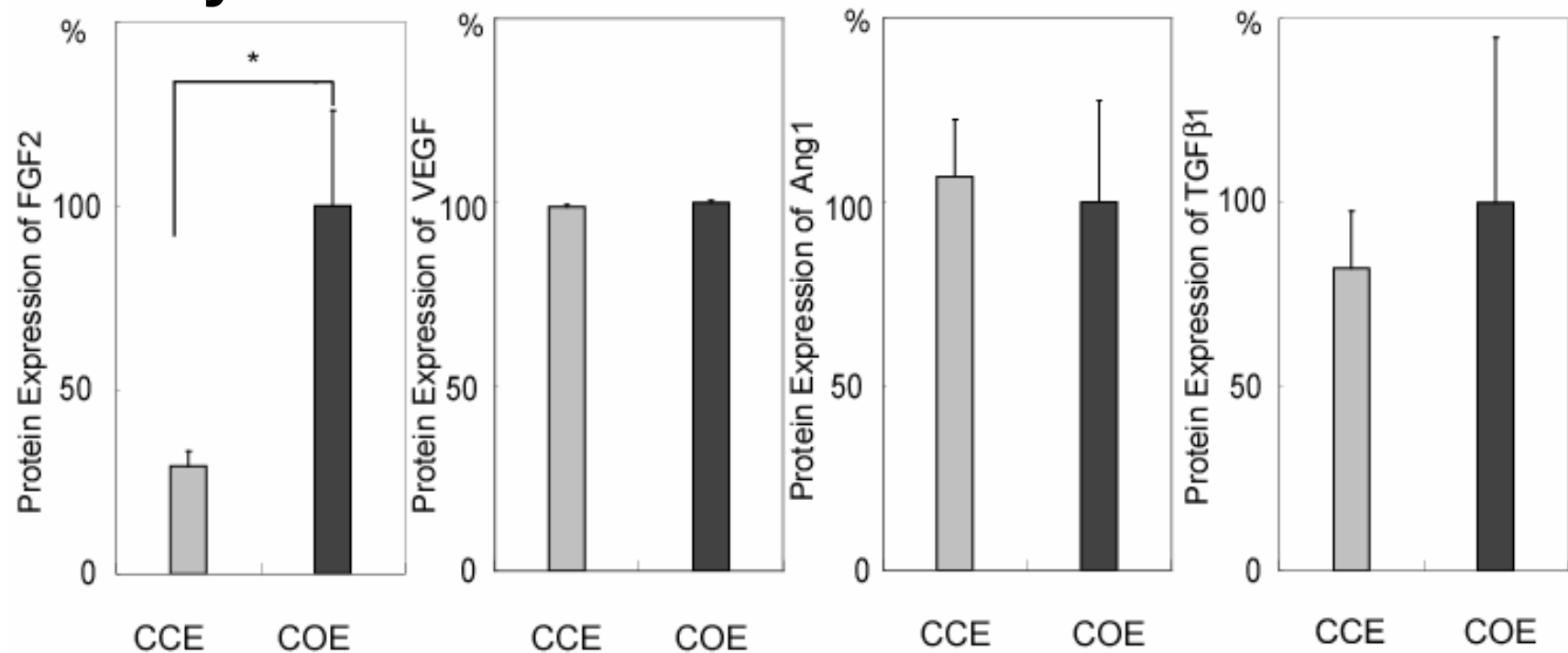
3 years post-ope

Neovascularization



2 years post-ope

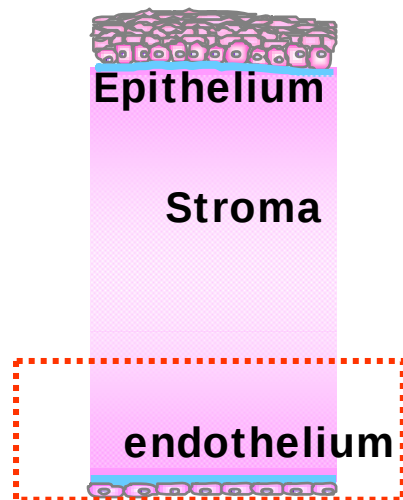
# Quantification of Angiogenesis-Related Factors in Conditioned Medium from corneal sheet and oral sheet by ELISA



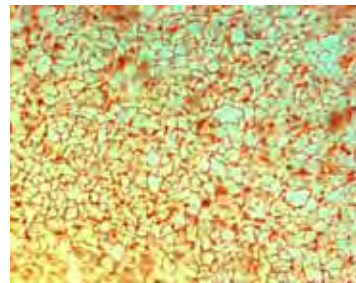
(N=4 \*; P<0.05 , Mann-Whitney test)

- FGF2 was significantly higher in oral sheet than in corneal sheet., indicating that FGF2 is a candidate involved in the induction of corneal neovascularization after oral sheet transplantation.
- Anti-FGF2 therapy may control the neovascularization after oral sheet transplantation.

# Development of cultured corneal endothelial cell sheet transplantation

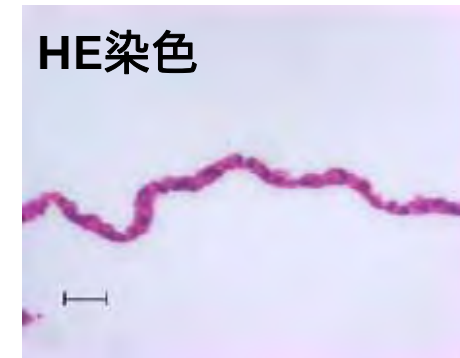


## 1. culture

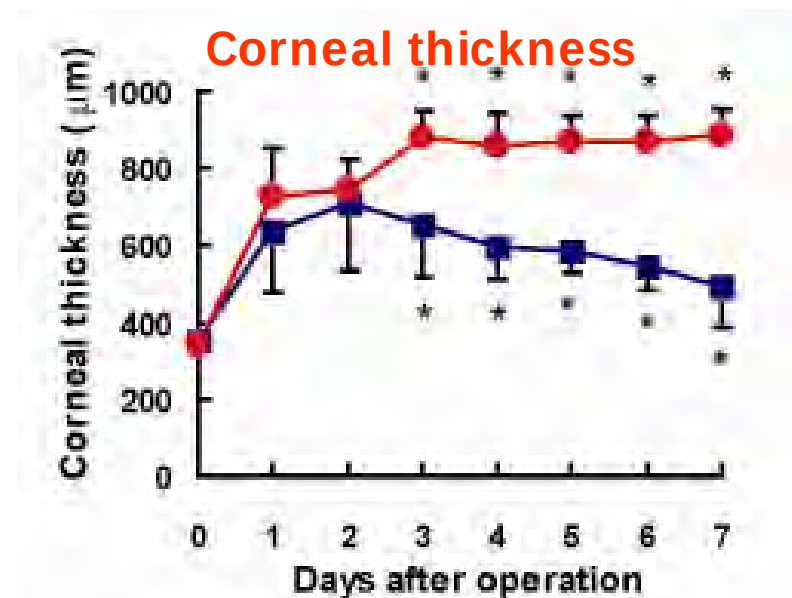
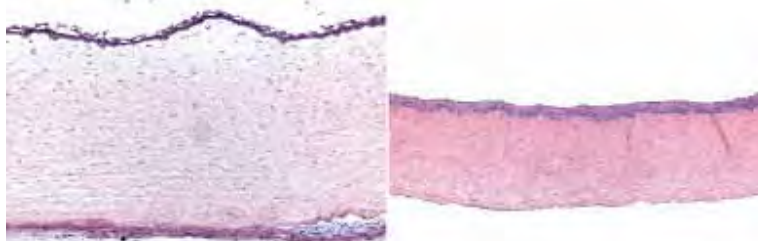
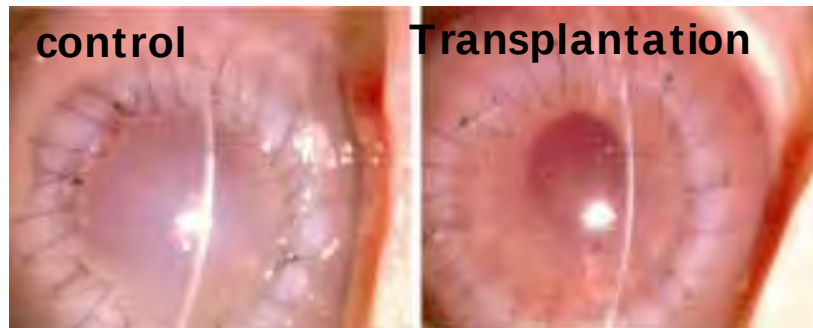


Cell density  
 $>3000 / \text{mm}^2$

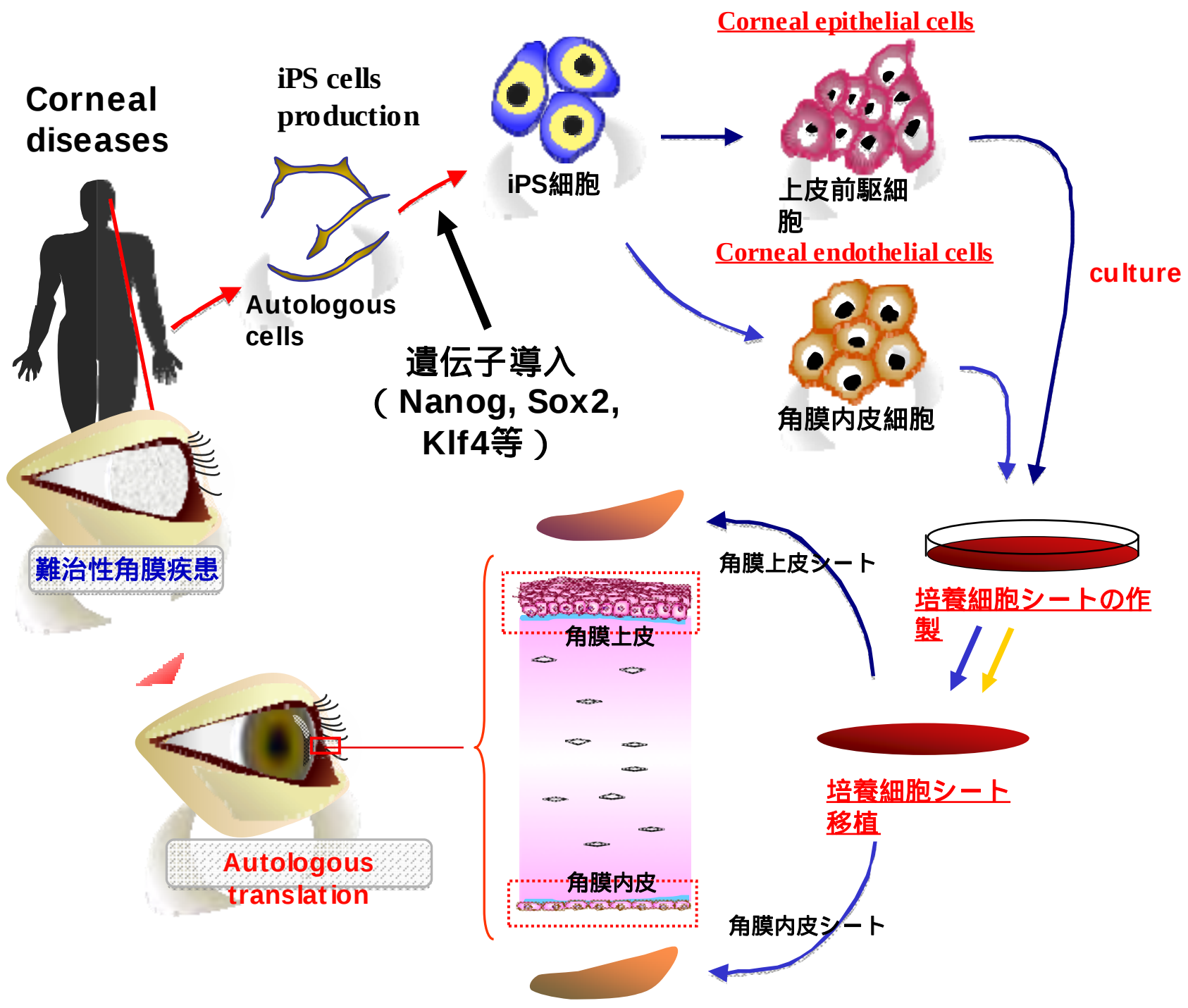
## 2. Fabrication and harvest of cultured corneal endothelial cell sheet



## 3. Transplantation surgery



(Sumide T, Nishida K, et al FASEB J 2006) (Ide T, Nishida K, et al Biomaterials 2005)



# Conclusions

1. Clinical application of cell sheet transplantation using autologous limbal or oral mucosal epithelial stem cells are effective for reconstructing the corneal surface.
2. Corneal neovasucularization induced in peripheral cornea after oral mucosal cell sheet grafting should be controlled.

# Acknowledgement

*Department of Ophthalmology,  
Tohoku University*

*Kubota A, Hayashi R, Takayanagi  
T, Yokokura R, Kanakubo A,  
Kikuchi M  
Ryu T*

*Department of Ophthalmology,  
Osaka University Medical School*

*Soma T, Hayashida Y, Watanabe  
K, Ide T, Sumide T, Saito T,  
Kaneyama S, Maeda N,  
Watanabe H, Hori Y, Tano Y*

*Institute of Advanced  
Biomedical Engineering and  
Science, Tokyo Women's  
Medical University*

*Yamato M, Kikuchi A, Yang J,  
Okano T*

