

Proteomic Profiling of Exosomes Derived from Immortal Human Bone marrow Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Overexpressing Mesenchymal Stromal Cells and Their Protective Effects

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Background

Mesenchymal stem cell (MSC)-derived exosomes mediate therapeutic targets for cellular therapies.

However, basic and clinical research in this field is impaired by the **limited life span of primary MSCs** during culture expansion.

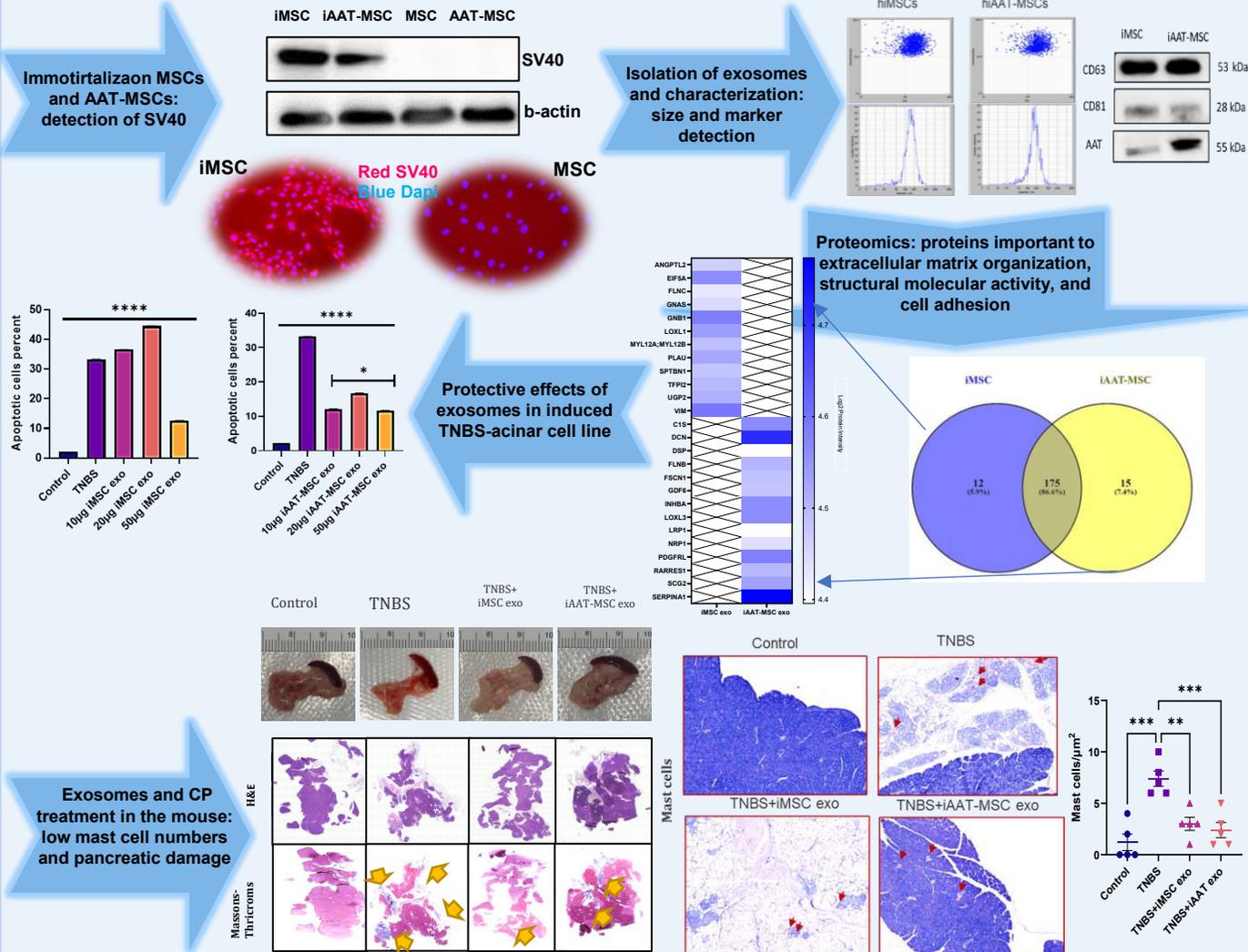


Generating human immortal MSCs (hiMSCs) and human immortal alpha-1 antitrypsin overexpressing (hiAAT)-MSCs may overcome this problem.

Objectives

1. Comparison of proteomic profiles in exosomes of human immortal MSCs (hiMSCs) and human immortal AAT-MSCs (hiAAT-MSCs)
2. The Study of the protective effect of iMSCs and iAAT-MSCs

Results



Methods

- 1) **Immortalization** MSCs and AAT-MSCs by transduction of simian virus 40 T antigen (SV40T).
- 2) **Isolation of exosomes** secreted bone marrow derived-iMSCs and iAAT-MSCs by ultracentrifugation
- 3) **Proteomics** analysis through liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry
- 4) Study the **protective effect** of iMSCs exosomes by culture rat acinar cell line with different concentrations of exosomes with TNBS
- 5) Study the effects of exosomes in chronic pancreatitis (CP) model in mouse

Conclusions

- hiAAT-MSCs exosome contains a different profile of paracrine markers with impacts on MSC differentiation, and protective cell/tissue activity.
- hiMSCs and specially hiAAT-MSCs exosomes could contribute to improving survival in TNBS-induced acinar cells.