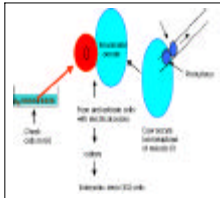


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Concept of Stem Cells: Embryonic and Adult Stem Cells



- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1. | | 3. | (Embryonic stem cells) |
| 2. | | | (Adult stem cells) |
| 1) | (Totipotent stem cell) | 4. | |
| 2) | (Pluripotent stem cell) | 5. | |
| 3) | (Multipotent stem cell) | | |

1.

60

100

35,000

210

(stem cell)

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1981

(embryonic stem cell)

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. 1988

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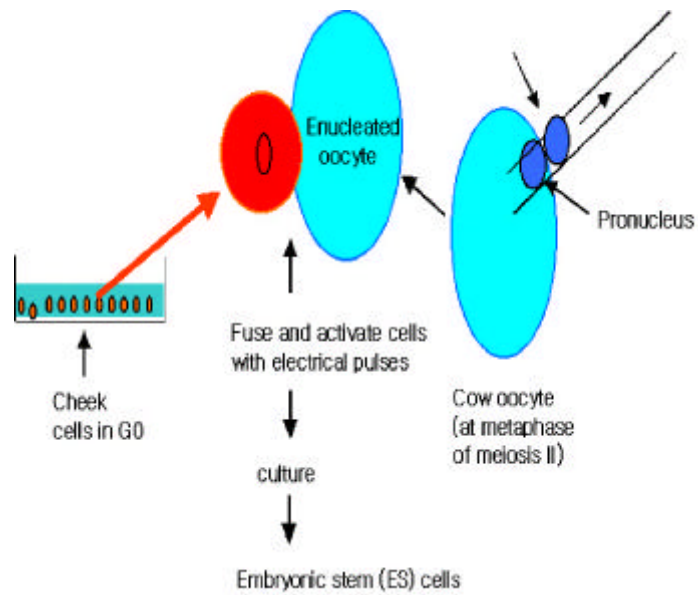


Fig. 1. Development of embryonic stem cells from the differentiated cells of an adult

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(Fig. 1).

(; totipotent)

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2.

가 (self-renewal)

(Table 1).

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(Fig. 2).

Table 1. Capability of stem cell

- i) Proliferation
- ii) Self-renewal
- iii) Production of a large number of differentiated progeny
- iv) Regeneration and maintenance of tissues

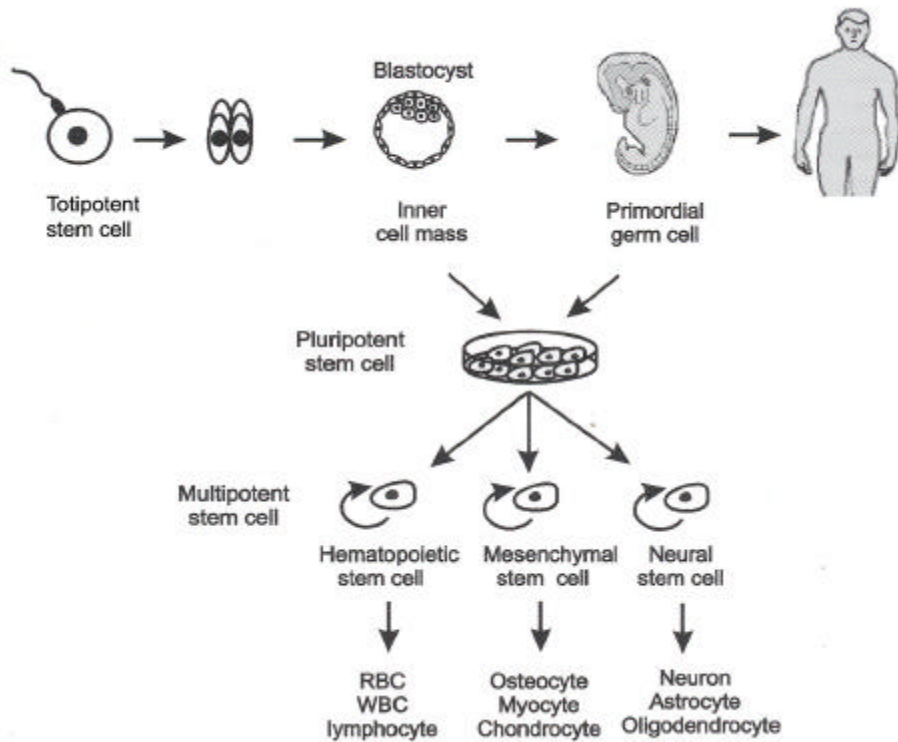


Fig. 2. Human stem cells

stem cell) (blastocyst) (totipotent)

(pluripotent stem cells)

(Table 2).

Table 2. Stem cells and organogenesis during embryonic development

Germ layer	Differentiated organ/tissue
Endoderm	Thymus Thyroid, parathyroid glands Epithelial lining of larynx, trachea, lung, respiratory tract Epithelial lining of urinary bladder, vagina, urethra Liver, pancreas, lining of gastrointestinal tract
Mesoderm	Cardiac, skeletal and smooth muscle Heart and blood vessels Bone marrow (blood) Lymphatic tissue Connective tissues, e.g. bone, cartilage, fibroblast, lipocyte Adrenal cortex
Ectoderm	Urogenital system Skin Neural tissue Adrenal medulla Pituitary gland Eyes, ears, connective tissue of head/face

(hematopoietic stem cells) , ,
, (multipotent stem cells) .
2,000 ,
100 , 4,000 .
가
(totipotent stem cells)
(pluripotent stem cells),
(multipotent stem cells)가 (Fig. 2).

1) (Totipotent stem cell)

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() . 가

(Fig. 2).

2 가

2) (Pluripotent stem cell)

(blastocyst) inner cell mass (ICM)가

. ICM

(trophoblast)

. ICM

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, ICM

(pluripotency)

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ICM

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, 1998

Thomson

3) (Multipotent stem cell)

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(hematopoietic stem cell),

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(Table 3).

poietic stem cell),

(neural stem cell),

(hemato-
(mesenchymal stem

Table 3. Companies for stem cell research and development

Company	Location	Specialization
Aastrom Biosciences	Ann Arbor, MI	Hematopoietic stem cells
Geron Corp.	Menlo Park, CA	Embryonic, fetal stem cells
Layton BioScience	Atherton, CA	Fetal neural stem cells
Neural Stem Biopharmaceuticals	Bethesda, MD	Fetal neural stem cells
Neuronix Inc	Malvern, PA	Neural stem cells
Nexell Therapeutics Inc.	Irvine, CA	Hematopoietic stem cells
Osiris Therapeutics	Baltimore, MD	Mesenchymal stem cells
ReNeuron	London	Neural stem cells
Stem Cell Sciences	Melbourne, Australia	Embryonic stem cells
6Stem Cells Inc.	Sunnyvale, CA	Adult neural stem cells

cell) . , ,
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Table 4. Markers for tissue-specific stem cells

Organ	Stem cell type	Markers
Bone marrow	HSC	Mouse: Sca-1, c-Kit, CD34: Human: KDR, CD34
	MSC	Human: SH2 ⁺ , SH3 ⁺ , CD34 ⁺ , CD45
Brain	NSC/ependymal cells	Nestin, Notch-1
Cornea	Corneal epithelial stem cells	No known specific markers
Gut	Intestinal stem cells	No known specific markers
Heart	No known stem cell	
Liver	Oval cells	Rat: OV6, OC2, OC3, Thy-1, c-Kit, CD34
Lung	Likely to exist	Unknown
Breast	Mammary epithelial stem cells	Human: CALLA, MUC1
Pancreas	Pancreatic stem cells	Mouse: Nestin, Neurogenin-3
Retina	Retinal stem cells	Mouse and chicken: Nestin, CHX-10
Skin	Epidermal stem cells	Mouse: 6 ^{tri} , CD71 ^{dim}
Testes	Spermatogonial stem cells	6- and 1-integrin

(marker)

(Table 4).

3.

(embryonic stem cells)

(adult stem cells)가 (embryo)

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(Fig. 3).

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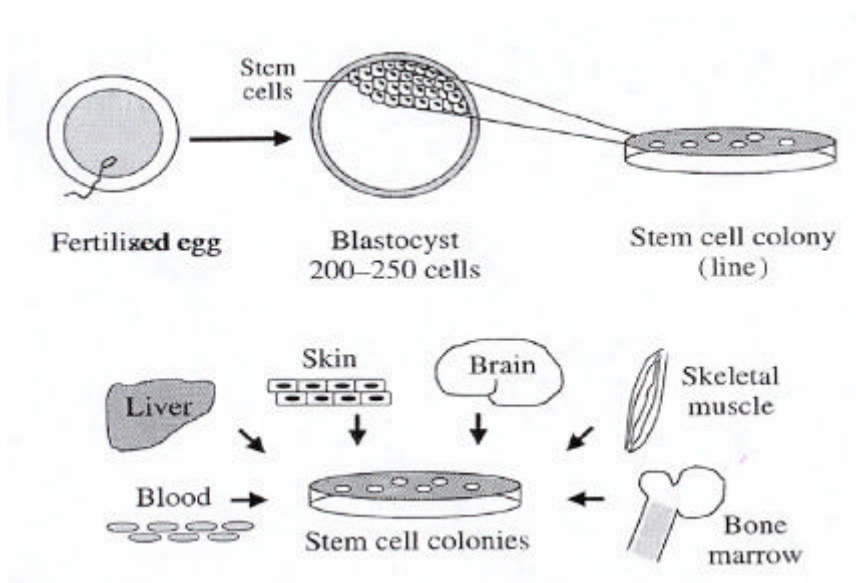


Fig. 3. Development of embryonic and adult stem cells

Table 5

가 , 가 (Fig. 3).

가 (Table 5). , 가 (cord blood),

가 .
(Table 6).

Table 6. Differences between embryonic and adult stem cells

Feature	Embryonic stem cells	Adult stem cells
Source	Develop in tissue culture (<i>in vitro</i>) from inner cell mass of early embryo	Exist in many tissue sin adult human body (<i>in vivo</i>)
Abundance in tissues	High	Very low-difficult to identify, isolate and purify
Ability to spontaneously differentiate	Yes, in favourable tissue culture conditions	Not observed, some circumstantial evidence, e.g. in the olfactory bulb
Pluripotency	High, i.e. can form all cells of the body	Low, e.g. haematopoietic and gut
Capacity to specialize into various cell and tissue types	High-can develop into specialized cells from all three embryonic layers	Limited-increasing evidence, e.g. bone marrow cells developing into liver cells, neurons

4.

in vitro model .

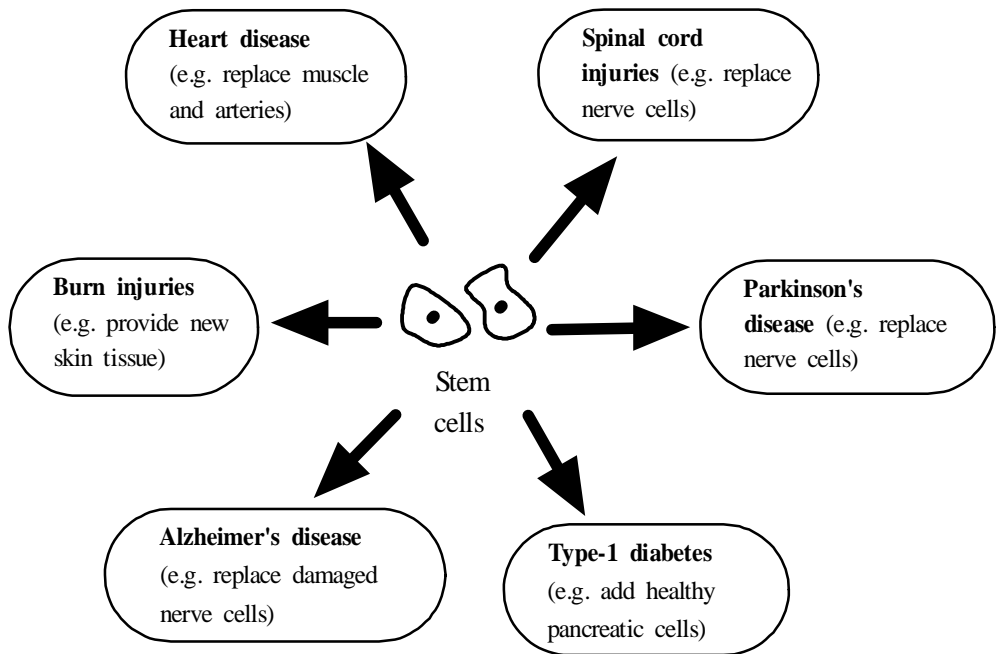


Fig. 4. Therapeutic use of stem cells in human disease

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가 . *in vivo* 가
NIH McKay 1997
bFGF EGF가 가 . 1999
PDGF . embryoid body *in vitro* embryoid body
1999 Washington
Choi McDonald . (retinoic
acid) embryoid body .
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Rhesus monkey
1995 Rhesus monkey 가
(cell therapy)
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