PhD Open Days

GMP-compliant manufacturing of mesenchymal stromal cells-derived extracellular vesicles with immunomodulatory potential

BIOENGINEERING – CELL THERAPIES AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

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MOTIVATION



- Mesenchymal stromal cells (MSC) hold great therapeutic potential for autoimmune diseases due to their unique secretome
- These and other beneficial effects have been associated to **extracellular** vesicles (EV) secreted by MSC, and their use in cell-free therapies, instead of MSC, poses less regulatory challenges
- A robust, reliable, cost-effective, and good manufacturing practices (GMP) compliant manufacturing process for MSC and their EV is needed
- **Quality control** of these cell-derived products requires optimization and functional assays already established for MSC in an immunomodulatory context, such as evaluation of the **hematopoietic supportive capacity** of the MSC-EV, can be leveraged
- *Task 1:* Identification of MSC-EVs critical quality attributes (CQAs) and establishment of a Task 4: characterization platform for their measurement Process simulation of a *Task 2:* Establishment of a GMP-compliant fullymanufacturing controlled reactor system for human MSC expansion process for towards the maximization of EVs production GMPcompliant Task 3: Development and integration of a novel GMP-MSC-EVs and compliant scalable process for the isolation and its validation purification of the MSC-EVs

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METHODS



PRELIMINARY RESULTS



- The ratio between the number of MSC in the feeder layer and the number of HSPC was approximately 3:1
- HSPC expansion in co-culture with freshly thawed (FT) MSC and MSC revitalized in culture for 48h demonstrated comparable results to the control condition
- \rightarrow Contrary to literature findings, the potency of MSC and their ability to support the expansion of HSPC remained unaffected by cryopreservation, with FT and Control results showing similarity
- \rightarrow Likewise, the 48h recovery period in culture, described as sufficient for MSC to regain their characteristics, yielded no significant differences in the results

Cryopreservation and thawing of MSC **does not significantly affect** their ability to form feeder layers and support the expansion of HSPC

A better understanding of MSC-HSPC interactions during expansion will enable the optimization of the hematopoietic support assay, streamlining its integration into a time- and cost-effective celltherapy manufacturing process and serving as a **potency assay for MSC**

NB: N=2 in FT and 48h conditions; N=1 in Control condition except in chart b) where N=2; error bars show SEM CD34+ CD34+/CD45-CD34+/CD45-/CD90+

FUTURE WORK

- Deepening understanding of MSC-HSPC interactions, specifically exploring the influence of MSC feeder layer fitness on the success of HSPC expansion and determining the most beneficial time frame for these interactions
- Optimization the hematopoietic support assay for MSC-EV

These preliminary results are of great importance as they pave the way to the establishment of sensitive and significant potency assays for MSC

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