Review Article

Mesenchymal Stem Cell Administration in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: State of the Science

Shih-Lung Cheng,1,2 Ching-Hsiung Lin,3 and Chao-Ling Yao2

1Department of Internal Medicine, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan
2Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Yuan Ze University, Chung-Li District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan
3Division of Chest Medicine, Changhua Christian Hospital, Changhua, Taiwan

Correspondence should be addressed to Ching-Hsiung Lin; 47822@cch.org.tw and Chao-Ling Yao; d897601@alumni.nthu.edu.tw

Received 3 November 2016; Accepted 22 January 2017; Published 20 February 2017

Academic Editor: Ying Liu

Copyright © 2017 Shih-Lung Cheng et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) have chronic, irreversible airway inflammation; currently, there is no effective or curative treatment and the main goals of COPD management are to mitigate symptoms and improve patients’ quality of life. Stem cell based therapy offers a promising therapeutic approach that has shown potential in diverse degenerative lung diseases. Preclinical studies have demonstrated encouraging outcomes of mesenchymal stem/stromal cells (MSCs) therapy for lung disorders including emphysema, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, fibrosis, and acute respiratory distress syndrome. This review summarizes available data on 15 studies currently registered by the ClinicalTrials.gov repository, which used different stem cell therapy protocols for COPD; these included bone marrow mononuclear cells (BMMCs), bone marrow-derived MSCs, adipose-derived stem/stromal cells (ADSCs), and adipose-derived MSCs. Published results of three trials indicate that administering BMMCs or MSCs in the setting of degenerative lung disease is safe and may improve patients’ condition and quality of life; however, larger-scale studies are needed to evaluate efficacy. Results of another completed trial (NCT01872624) are not yet published, and eleven other studies are ongoing; these include MSC therapy in emphysema, several studies of ADSCs in COPD, another in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, and plerixafor mobilization of CD117 stem cells to peripheral blood.

1. Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the fourth leading cause of death in the world and a major cause of chronic morbidity and mortality. Consequently, COPD imposes substantial and increasing economic and social burdens, which are expected to grow in coming decades due to accumulating exposure to COPD risk factors and population aging [1].

Subcategories of COPD include chronic bronchitis (the obstruction of small airways) and pulmonary emphysema. Chronic bronchitis is characterized by hypersecretion of mucus accompanied by a chronic (more than 3 months in 2 consecutive years) productive cough; infectious agents are a major cause. The main feature of pulmonary emphysema is airflow obstruction due to destruction of the alveolar walls distal to the terminal bronchiole, without significant pulmonary fibrosis. Most COPD patients have chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema, together with mucus plugging; however, the severity varies between individuals [2]. Until now, no effective or curative treatment has been devised; thus, the goal of COPD management is to relieve symptoms and to improve quality of life. Experimental models have aimed to investigate the pathophysiology of pulmonary emphysema and to discover new treatment approaches. Stem cell based therapy is a promising approach with great potential in degenerative lung diseases.

Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) are known to give rise to several cell types, including osteoblasts, chondrocytes, adipocytes, stroma cells, and skeletal myoblasts; they can differentiate into endothelial cell types. In preclinical studies, MSC treatment has shown promising results in diverse lung disorders, including emphysema, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, fibrosis, and acute respiratory distress syndrome.
Intratracheal administration of MSCs has been shown to reduce tissue destruction in elastase-induced emphysema, through secretion of paracrine factors such as epidermal growth factor [3].

MSCs have been proposed to interfere with inflammation responses and exert immunomodulatory effects [4–6]. MSCs have been found to show profound suppressive effects on immune cells and pathways and recent researches have demonstrated that MSCs suppress lung injury and inflammation in several mouse models of inflammatory and immune-mediated lung diseases [7]. Moreover, MSCs have antifibrotic activity and hold great therapeutic potential for treating pulmonary fibrosis. The most widely studied cell types are bone marrow-derived MSCs (BM-MSCs) and adipose-derived MSCs (AD-MSCs).

The first animal model of rodent MSC administration in COPD was published by Shigemura et al. in 2006 [8, 9]. More and more studies on COPD with MSC therapy were published after 2014. MSC sources included humans, rabbits, rats, guinea pigs, or mice [10]. Two principle delivery routes were systemic delivery and local [11]. In regard to cell based therapy in lung diseases, systemic delivery is usually through vascular route, such as intravenous (IV) infusion. Local delivery introduces cells into the lung via intratracheal (IT) or intrabronchial (IB) instillation. The most used route of administration for COPD therapy is IV infusion. No clinical trials of IT delivery of cells for adult COPD patients are listed on ClinicalTrials.gov (https://www.clinicaltrials.gov) until now. IV infusion provides broader biodistribution and is easy to perform; thus, it is the major route of administration in preclinical and clinical studies for the delivery of various cell types (Hicks and Jolkkonen, 2009). Studies on rodent animal models of COPD have proved that IV injection or IT instillation of rodent BM-MSCs or AD-MSCs were safe and effective in attenuating airway injury by ameliorating airway inflammation and apoptosis and IT instillation of BM-MSCs appeared to be superior to IV injection in reducing alveolar hyperinflation and collagen fiber content in the elastase-induced emphysema models (Antunes et al., 2014; Guan et al., 2013; Katsha et al., 2011; Liu et al., 2016). Findings from these animal studies suggested that IT or IB instillation is a preferred and safer way of MSC administration for the treatment of airway diseases. However, the optimal method of delivery will depend on which mechanism of action of the MSC is being utilized.

In 2006, the International Society for Cellular Therapy (ISCT) published a position paper on defining the minimal criteria for multipotent MSC [12]. In addition, ISCT has published a sequence of MSC review papers in Cytotherapy focusing on the issue of immunotherapy, controversies, and safety as well [13–18]. Recently, stem cell-mediated therapeutic strategies and lung regeneration have been thoroughly reviewed by Akram et al. [19]. Important issues of MSC therapy in pulmonary disease, including pathogenesis, mechanisms of action, paracrine effects, plasticity and heterogeneity of MSCs, reactive oxygen species in MSC aging, respiratory tissue engineering, and clinical application, have been reviewed [20–29]. A systematic review and a meta-analysis on the published preclinical studies of MSC administration in the treatment of COPD in animal models have been conducted by Liu et al. [10] and suggest a promising role for MSC administration in COPD treatment. Here, we review the findings of published trials to date and the protocol used by the registered trials, including study design, treatment method (cell type, dose, and delivery route), and what kind of outcome measurements are used.

2. Review Protocol and Results

2.1. Databases Searches. The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), PubMed, Medline (Ovid), EMBASE, and ClinicalTrials.gov were searched up until September 2015. Searches were limited to articles in English and used the terms listed in Table I. Studies were included if (1) they examined the effects of MSCs on COPD or emphysema in human clinical trials and (2) they were available as full text articles. Relevant studies were also identified from among references of included articles.

2.2. Search Results. After excluding duplicates and irrelevant studies, only four published studies fit the inclusion criteria. ClinicalTrials.gov currently lists 15 studies of different MSC preparations for COPD treatment; these include three with published results (NCT01102025, NCT00683722, and NCT01306513) (Table 2), which matched the database search results, one completed trial without published results (NCT01872624), and eleven ongoing (NCT02041000, NCT01559051, NCT0216744, NCT02216630, NCT02135380, NCT02643505, NCT0234060, NCT01758055, NCT01849159, NCT02412332, and NCT01916577).

3. Discussion

3.1. Published Trials of Stem Cell Therapies in COPD (Table 2)

3.1.1. Bone Marrow Mononuclear Cells in Emphysema (NCT01102025). Bone marrow-derived-mononuclear cells (BMMCs) have displayed beneficial effects for the treatment of various diseases due to their multipotent effects [28] and the easiness of obtaining them for autologous transplantation. BMMCs can be used on the same day of harvesting with low cost and are not at risk of cell rejection (graft-versus-host disease) [30].

Ribeiro-Paes et al. (2011) conducted the first study in COPD to evaluate the safety of the cell therapy with BMMCs in patients with advanced-stage (stage IV dyspnea) pulmonary emphysema [31]. Stem cell stimulation was achieved by subcutaneous injection of $5 \mu g/kg$ of granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) 3 days before autologous BMMCs were infused into a medial brachial peripheral vein. G-CSF, a hematopoietic growth factor which stimulates the proliferation and mobilization of bone marrow hematopoietic cells to the peripheral blood, [32–36] has been used in cell therapy procedures in both animal and human models [37–42]. The rationale for the use of G-CSF was according to previous results showing that this drug results in an increase in myeloid progenitor cells and CD34+ cells in the bone marrow [32, 43].
Primary outcome measures were evaluated by pulmonary function tests, which included forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1), and vital capacity (VC). Secondary outcomes included arterial blood gases test of partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂), capacity (VC). Secondary outcomes included arterial blood gases test of partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂), capacity (VC). Secondary outcomes included arterial blood gases test of partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂), capacity (VC). Secondary outcomes included arterial blood gases test of partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂), capacity (VC). Secondary outcomes included arterial blood gases test of partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂), capacity (VC). Secondary outcomes included arterial blood gases test of partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂), capacity (VC).

Improved lung function in these two advanced pulmonary emphysema patients could be explained by paracrine effects and diminished plasma levels of inflammation-associated proteins after BMMC infusion. However, the sample size of this study was too small to draw firm conclusions; therefore, no conclusions can be drawn from these studies except no obvious adverse effects during infusion and no obvious safety issues during a 3-year follow-up. However, the safety issue is still questionable as one of four patients died and no information is presented on this. Larger-scale multicenter studies would be needed to evaluate both the safety and efficacy of BMMC therapy in COPD.

### 3.1.2. Mesenchymal Stem Cells in COPD (NCT00683722).
Weiss et al. (2013) conducted a Phase II, multicenter, randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled study in the United States, to evaluate the safety and efficacy of intravenous allogeneic MSCs (PROCHYMAL®; Osiris Therapeutics Inc.) for treating moderate to severe COPD [49]. The study randomized 62 patients to either MSC (n = 30) or placebo (n = 32). Patients received four monthly infusions of MSCs (100 × 10⁶ cells/infusion) with a 2-year follow-up. The primary endpoint was safety, assessed by occurrence of adverse events (AEs), electrocardiography (ECG), and COPD exacerbations; efficacy endpoints included pulmonary function, QoL, COPD exacerbation assessments, and markers of systemic inflammation.

No AEs and nor increase in the frequency of exacerbations was observed during the study. Safety analysis indicated that most AEs were mild to moderate in intensity for both MSC and placebo groups [MSC Group, 56.6%; Placebo Group, 65.6%] and a majority were reported as being unlikely related to the MSC treatment [MSC Group, 19 (63.3%); Placebo Group, 22 (68.8%)]. Concerning efficacy, no differences in pulmonary function tests were detected between the groups. The results demonstrate that the administration of MSCs in patients with moderate to severe COPD appears to be safe. However, MSC treatment did not show beneficial effects in terms of either pulmonary function or QoL. A more effective dosage and treatment schedule may be necessary to evaluate efficacy more accurately.

### Table 1: Search strategies used in each database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Search strategy</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PubMed</td>
<td>exp &quot;Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive/AND exp &quot;Mesenchymal Stem Cell Transplantation/AND &quot;Clinical Trial&quot; [Publication Type]</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Medline (Ovid) | exp "obstructive airway disease/AND "stem cell transplantation" OR "stem cell transplantation/AND "clinical trial" OR "randomized controlled trial"
|                | AND [English] OR [English]/lim) | 9       |
| Embase         | Advanced search with "Lung Diseases, Obstructive" for Conditions and "stem cell" for Interventions | 34      |
| ClinicalTrial.gov | From references of included articles | 1       |

* Krampera et al., 2006 [6].
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registry code</th>
<th>NCT0110252</th>
<th>NCT00663722</th>
<th>NCT01306513</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patients (n)</strong></td>
<td>Stage III/IV COPD, advanced emphysema (n = 4)</td>
<td>Stage II/III COPD (n = 62: 30 MSC; 32 placebo)</td>
<td>Stage III COPD, severe emphysema, eligible for LVRS (n = 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Design</strong></td>
<td>Single center, single arm, open-label, safety study</td>
<td>Multicenter, placebo-controlled, randomized, double-blind, Phase II safety &amp; efficacy study</td>
<td>Single arm, open-label, safety study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment (cells, dose &amp; delivery route)</strong></td>
<td>Autologous BMCC 1 × 10⁸/ml, one IV dose (brachial)</td>
<td>Allogenic MSC 1 × 10⁸/ml, four IV infusions monthly</td>
<td>Autologous BM-MSC 1-2 × 10⁷ cells/kg, two IV infusions 1 week apart, 4 &amp; 3 weeks before 2nd LVRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study year (follow-up)</strong></td>
<td>May 2009 (1 and 3 years)</td>
<td>April 2008 (2 years)</td>
<td>October 2010 (1 year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary outcomes</strong></td>
<td>Lung function: FVC; FEV₁; VC</td>
<td>AEs during infusion or by physician/lab assessment</td>
<td>Safety: AEs ≤ 3 weeks after infusion (WHO criteria) Feasibility: quantities of expanded MSCs versus BM collected; passages needed &amp; time to reach target dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary outcomes</strong></td>
<td>Arterial blood gases: PaO₂; PaCO₂</td>
<td>Lung function: FEV₁, FVC, FEV₁/FVC, total capacity, DLCO, 6MWT, dyspnea (Borg scale) QoL: SGRQ &amp; global assessment Exacerbations: time to 1st exacerbation; exacerbation rate ratio between study arms Inflammation markers: TNF-α, IFN-γ, IL-2, TGF-β, IL-4, IL-5, IL-10, and CRP</td>
<td>Safety: AEs ≤ 3 weeks after infusion (WHO criteria) Feasibility: quantities of expanded MSCs versus BM collected; passages needed &amp; time to reach target dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other markers</strong></td>
<td>Cell concentration &amp; markers: NC, BMMC, CD34+, and CD133+</td>
<td>SaO₂ (before &amp; after 6MW步行), CRP, and TGF-β</td>
<td>Clinical: spirometry, gas transfer, lung volumes, and CT-derived lung densitometry at baseline &amp; 1 year Immunohistochemistry: CD3, CD4, CD8, CD31, CD68, Ki-67, or SP-C Gene expression: growth factors, immune mediators, proliferation markers, and lung cell markers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safety results</strong></td>
<td>Safe, no significant AEs</td>
<td>AEs mostly mild to moderate (MSC 56.6%; placebo 65.6%) and unlikely to be procedure-related (MSC 63.3% placebo 68.8%)</td>
<td>Safety: stable vital functions and no change in WHO-toxicity; no infusion-related symptoms Feasibility: 71/10 patients completed the study; BM could be aspirated from nine (mean 158 ± 64 ml); target MSC number was obtained with 3 expansion cycles in eight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2: Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registry code</th>
<th>Efficacy results</th>
<th>Source(s) [reference(s)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCT01110252</td>
<td>Slightly improved lung function ≤30 days after infusion, declined thereafter, but not to baseline.  Three-year expiratory tests in two patients predicted FVC increase from 21% to 36.5% and 34% to 58%; all patients reported significantly improved emotional and physical status</td>
<td>Gupta et al., 2007 [4]  Krampera et al., 2006 [6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT00683722</td>
<td>COPD exacerbations: MSC 66.7% versus placebo 46.9%  Median time to 1st exacerbation: MSC 6.7 months versus placebo not estimated (too few events)  Exacerbation-free at 1 and 2 years: MSC 46.0% &amp; 31.9% versus placebo 56.3% &amp; 52.7%</td>
<td>Weiss et al., 2008 [7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT01306513</td>
<td>Clinical: FEV1 rose by 390 ± 240 ml from baseline at 1-year follow-up (P = 0.03)  Patients’ weight significantly increased: mean 4.6 kg (range 1–10 kg; P = 0.016)  Immunohistochemistry: alveolar septa showed tripled expression of CD31 (P = 0.016)  Significantly higher CD3+ T cell count in alveolar septa after LVRS + BM-MSC versus before (P = 0.016); CD4+ T cell count in alveolar septa increased in all but one patient after LVRS + BM-MSC (P = 0.30; fold change P = 0.047)  Gene expression: higher mRNA expression of IL10 and TSG6 in biopsy tissue after versus before LVRS + BM-MSC (P = 0.06)</td>
<td>Shigemura et al., 2006 [8]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; BMMC, bone marrow mononuclear cell; IV, intravenous; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; VC, vital capacity; PaO2, partial pressure of oxygen; PaCO2, partial pressure of carbon dioxide; NC, nuclear cells; CD, cluster of differentiation; MSC, mesenchymal stem/stromal cell; AE, adverse event; ECG, electrocardiography; DLCO, diffusing lung capacity for carbon monoxide; 6MWT, six-minute walk test; QoL, quality of life; SGRQ, St. George Respiratory Questionnaire; TNF, tumor necrosis factor; IFN-γ, interferon γ; IL, interleukin; TGF-β, transforming growth factor β; CRP, C-reactive protein; SaO2, peripheral oxygen saturation; LVRS, Lung Volume Reduction Surgery; BM-MSC, bone marrow-derived MSCs; CT, computed tomography; SP-C, surfactant protein-C; WHO, World Health Organization; TSG-6, TNF-α stimulated gene/protein 6.
Interestingly, post hoc analyses of systemic inflammation markers showed a decrease in circulating C-reactive protein (CRP) levels in MSC-treated patients at 1 month after the first infusion in patients with elevated CRP levels at baseline (>4.0 mg/L in 29 of 62 patients; 14 in the MSC group, 15 in the placebo group). This trend persisted throughout the study, suggesting that MSCs might inhibit systemic inflammation in COPD.

3.1.3. Bone Marrow-Derived MSC in Emphysema before and after LVRS (NCT01306513). Currently, the only treatment available for severe emphysema is lung volume reduction surgery (LVRS) to remove the most destroyed parts of the lungs. LVRS is generally performed in two separate sessions, one for each lung, 10–12 weeks apart. LVRS allows improved ventilation in the less affected areas of the lungs that remain, as demonstrated by postsurgical clinical improvement of lung function and increased survival rates. Delayed wound healing after LVRS is an important clinical issue; patients are at high risk for prolonged air leakage, which may be related to the inflammatory sequelae of emphysema.

Stolk et al. (2016) conducted a Phase I, nonrandomized, nonblinded, prospective study in the Netherlands, to test the safety and feasibility of administering bone marrow MSCs (BM-MSCs) before and after LVRS for severe emphysema [50]. The intervention consisted of two BM-MSCs infusions in 10 patients 1 week apart, 4 and 3 weeks prior to the second LVRS, respectively. The primary endpoints were safety and feasibility: safety was assessed by the occurrence of AEs during the first 3 weeks after infusion, according to World Health Organization (WHO) toxicity criteria; feasibility was determined by the number of expanded MSCs in relation to the amount of autologous bone marrow collected, number of passages required, and time to reach study target dose. Secondary endpoints included the difference in days between postsurgical transpleural air leak in each patient after the first and second surgical intervention, and histological responses in resected lung tissue, which were assessed by immunohistochemistry of inflammatory markers, fibrosis, and repair.

All patients showed stable vital functions in the first 48 hours after both BM-MSC infusions, and no toxicity or symptoms related to the infusions were observed in the first 48 hours and at 3 weeks after the second infusion, the day before the second LVRS. Regarding feasibility, seven patients completed the study protocol. Bone marrow could be aspirated from nine, with a mean volume of 158 ml ± 64 ml, and in eight patients the targeted total MSC number was obtained after three expansion cycles. One patient's bone marrow could not be aspirated; one had very poor expansion of MSCs and withdrew from the protocol; one could not be evaluated histologically and the second surgical procedure could not be conducted due to a persistent air leak after the first LVRS.

Clinically, FEV1 had increased by 390 ml ± 240 ml (P = 0.03) from baseline at 12-month follow-up. The body weight of all patients increased significantly, by a mean of 4.6 kg (range 1–10 kg; P = 0.016). According to immunohistochemistry, alveolar septa showed a threefold increased expression of the endothelial marker CD31 (P = 0.016). Besides, significantly increased CD3 and CD4 T cell counts were observed in randomly selected parenchymal tissue sections. Gene expression analysis showed a trend towards higher mRNA expression of interleukin-10 (IL-10) and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) stimulated gene/protein 6 (TSG-6) in biopsy tissue after LVRS and MSC treatment.

These results demonstrate that autologous MSC treatment in severe emphysema is feasible and safe. Increased CD31 expression suggests that the BM-MSC treatment might stimulate microvascular endothelial cells in the most severely affected parts of the lung. Therefore, MSC therapy could be a promising treatment approach for emphysema.

3.2. Ongoing Trials of Stem Cell Therapies in COPD

3.2.1. Adipose-Derived Stem Cells Therapy (Table 3). Among the different types of MSCs, adipose-derived MSCs (ADSCs) are a particularly attractive autologous cell source for various therapeutic purposes. First, ADSCs are easy to isolate and relatively abundant. Besides, ADSCs retain a high proliferation capacity in vitro and have the ability to undergo extensive differentiation into multiple cell lineages. Moreover, ADSCs secrete a wide range of growth factors that can stimulate tissue regeneration. Therefore, the clinical use of ASCs is feasible [51].

Current treatment options for COPD are not able to reverse airflow obstruction and accelerated loss of lung function [Celli, 2004]. ADSCs have high immunomodulating capacity and can ameliorate lung injury by secreting several factors with paracrine effects [52]. It has been proven that ADSCs have beneficial effects in animal models of pulmonary diseases [3, 4, 8, 52].

The stromal vascular fraction (SVF) comprises stromal cells isolated from total fat via ex vivo enzymatic digestion of adipose tissue harvested from the patient's abdomen or another applicable area by tumescent syringe liposuction under local anesthesia. SVF cells are not cultured but are isolated from adipose tissue using a sterile process, including a saline rinse to remove red blood cells, draining, and collagenase digestion, which isolates endothelial cells from adipose tissue. Adipose-derived SVF (AD-SVF) harvested from autologous adipose tissue will be delivered via intravenous infusion and inhalation. The number of cells available for infusion varies depending on the amount of tissue processed and the number of cells obtained. SVF contains multiple cellular components, including stem cells, with both regenerative and anti-inflammatory properties. SVF therapy has shown promise for ameliorating the symptoms of COPD. Preclinical studies have found AD-SVF and ADSCs to be safe and effective treatments for COPD. To our knowledge, there has been no published results of ADSC therapy in COPD patients until now.

Though ADSCs hold great potential for use in stem cell therapy, after transplantation, a complex and hostile environment with local hypoxia, oxidative stress, and inflammation may result in a large amount of cell loss or death of ADSCs. In addition, the stemness properties of ADSCs are influenced...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registry code</th>
<th>NCT02041000</th>
<th>NCT01559051</th>
<th>NCT02166644</th>
<th>NCT02216630</th>
<th>NCT02135380</th>
<th>NCT02645305</th>
<th>NCT02348060</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start year (follow-up)</td>
<td>January 2014 (6 months)</td>
<td>March 2014 (6 months)</td>
<td>May 2014 (1 year)</td>
<td>August 2014 (1 year)</td>
<td>August 2014 (9 months)</td>
<td>June 2015 (1 year)</td>
<td>November 2015 (1 year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>recruiting</td>
<td>recruiting</td>
<td>recruiting</td>
<td>recruiting</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>recruiting</td>
<td>recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients (n)</td>
<td>Stage III/IV COPD; age 18–85 years (n = 100)</td>
<td>Stage III/IV COPD; age ≥ 18 years (n = 200)</td>
<td>Stage Ia/III/IV COPD; age 18–85 years (n = 60)</td>
<td>Stage IIa/III/IV COPD; age ≥ 18 years (n = 75)</td>
<td>Stage IIa/III/IV COPD; age 40–80 years (n = 20)</td>
<td>COPD; age ≥ 18 years (n = 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Multicenter, open-label, nonrandomized safety/efficacy study</td>
<td>Multicenter, open-label, nonrandomized, Phase I/II safety/efficacy study</td>
<td>Open-label, nonrandomized, Phase I/II, safety/efficacy study</td>
<td>Multicenter, open-label, randomized, Phase I/II safety/efficacy study</td>
<td>Open-label, safety/efficacy study</td>
<td>Prospective observational cohort study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment (cells, dose &amp; delivery route)</td>
<td>ADSC</td>
<td>Autologous AD-SVF; IV infusion &amp; inhaled</td>
<td>Autologous AD-SVF; single IV injection</td>
<td>Autologous AD-SVF; IV injection</td>
<td>Autologous AD-SVF/AD-MSC; IV injection</td>
<td>Autologous AD-SVF &amp; PRP; IV injection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study arm(s) (procedure)</td>
<td>Single arm: ADSC therapy</td>
<td>Single arm: ADSC therapy (lipoaspiration with local anesthesia)</td>
<td>Single arm: ADSC therapy (lipoaspiration)</td>
<td>Randomized: SVF; AD-MSCs; standard therapy (control)</td>
<td>Single arm: ADSC &amp; PRP</td>
<td>Single arm: ADSC therapy (lipoaspiration)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary outcomes</td>
<td>Safety: AEs occurrence/frequency at follow-up</td>
<td>Efficacy: 6MWT at 3 &amp; 6 months</td>
<td>Safety: frequency of AEs and SAEs at follow-up</td>
<td>Safety: treatment emergent AE rates at follow-up</td>
<td>Safety: SGOT, SGPT at 1 month</td>
<td>Efficacy: CRQ-SAI at 1 year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary outcomes</td>
<td>Efficacy: GOLD-classified airflow obstruction &amp; 6MWT at follow-up</td>
<td>Efficacy: SGRQ at 3 &amp; 6 months</td>
<td>Efficacy: less decrease of FEV1 (mL), FEV1/FVC (%), DLCO (%) &amp; 6MWT (mm) at 6 weeks to 1 year</td>
<td>Efficacy: decrease in 6MWD of &lt;5% over 1 year</td>
<td>Efficacy: change in predicted FVC (%) &amp; DLCO (%), changes in 6MWT &amp; disease extent and severity (HRCT) at follow-up</td>
<td>Efficacy: CRQ-SAI dyspnea, fatigue, emotional function, and mastery subscales at 12 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ADSC, adipose-derived stem/stromal cell; AE, adverse event; SGRQ, St. George Respiratory Questionnaire; QoL, quality of life; 6MWT, six-minute walk test; IV, intravenous; AD-SVF, adipose-derived stromal vascular fraction; SVE, stromal vascular fraction; SAE, severe adverse event; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; DLCO, diffusing lung capacity for carbon monoxide; IPF, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; AD-MSC, adipose-derived mesenchymal stem/stromal cell; FVC, forced vital capacity; HRCT, high-resolution computed tomography; PRP, platelet-rich plasma; SGOT, serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase; SGPT, serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase; CRP, C-reactive protein; CRQ-SAI, Chronic Respiratory Disease Questionnaire-Self-Administered Individualized.
by the disease state of the donor [53]. The therapeutic effects of ADSCs may massively decrease as a result of insufficient retention and survival of transplanted cells [54]. Thus, tissue engineering approaches need to be dramatically improved by the addition of adjuncts that increase the proliferation and differentiation of ADSCs. Platelet-rich plasma (PRP), which contains high levels of diverse growth factors that can stimulate stem cell proliferation and cell differentiation in the context of tissue regeneration, has recently been identified as a biological material that could be applied to tissue regeneration [53]. The novel approach of adding PRP to ASCs was shown to have promising benefits in regenerative medicine from preclinical and clinical studies.

Ongoing clinical trials evaluating the safety and efficacy of therapy with autologous AD-SVF, ADSCs, cotransplantation of ADSCs, and PRP in COPD registered on ClinicalTrials.gov website include NCT02041000, NCT01559051, NCT02161744, NCT02166630, NCT02135380, NCT02645305, and NCT02348060. Table 3 summarizes the details of ongoing trials with the ADSC therapy.

1. NCT02041000 (Recruiting). USA investigators are conducting this study to ascertain whether ADSC treatment is safe and effective in improving the disease pathology of COPD. Safety will be assessed as the occurrence and frequency of AEAs during the study procedures and at 6-month follow-up. The St. George Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) is an index developed to rate patients’ QoL by measuring and quantifying health-related variables of patients with airflow obstruction. The Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) staging system classifies COPD severity based on patients’ degree of airflow limitation according to pulmonary function tests. Exercise capacity is measured as the distance a patient can walk in 6 minutes, six-minute walk test (6MWT).

2. NCT01559051 (Recruiting). NCT01559051 is a Phase I/II, open-label, nonrandomized, multicenter study to evaluate the safety and efficacy of autologous ADSC transplantation in Mexican GOLD III/IV patients. Efficacy is being accessed by whether the therapy improves functional capacity and QoL at 3-month and 6-month follow-up. Safety will be determined by AEs at 6-month follow-up.

3. NCT02161744 (Recruiting). Another Phase I, open-label, nonrandomized, multicenter study, NCT02161744, conducted in USA, aims to assess the safety, tolerability, and efficacy of ADSC therapy. Efficacy is to be evaluated by whether ADSC results in less decrease from baseline in lung function parameters (FEV1, FEV1/FVC, diffusing lung capacity for carbon monoxide, and 6MWT). Patients will be followed for 12 months after receiving a single intravenous SVF infusion.

Standard COPD therapy will not be interrupted during the study. In the liposuction procedure, 100–240 mL of liposapirate will be extracted, and SVF was isolated with minimal manipulation and reconstituted in saline solution for intravenous administration.

4. NCT02216630 (Recruiting). Similar to NCT01559051 and NCT02161744, NCT02216630 is an open-label, nonrandomized, multicenter study of safety and effects of intravenous liposuction-derived autologous ADSCs in COPD; proposed specific aim is to investigate the immunosuppressive potential of nonmanipulated noncultured SVFs obtained via liposuction. Following liposuction extraction of 100 mL of fat, ADSCs will be isolated and injected intravenously. Safety assessment is by number of AEs and efficacy endpoints comprise an FEV1 decline of ≤30 mL at 12-month follow-up (primary endpoint) and decrease in 6MWD of less than 5% over 1 year (secondary endpoint).

5. NCT02135380 (Unknown Status). This Phase I/II, open-label, randomized, multicenter study in India is evaluating the safety and efficacy of ADSC for treating idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and COPD. Despite intense research efforts and numerous clinical trials, there is still no effective alternative to lung transplantation to prolong survival of patients with IPF; however, not all IPF patients are eligible for lung transplantation and a large proportion of patients died while awaiting one. Conventional therapies include combinations of corticosteroids, antioxidants, immunosuppressants, and immunomodulatory antifibrotic agents, which will be discontinued for 20 days before screening. Therefore, a safe, effective, and affordable treatment option is needed urgently and the potential application of ADSC as a safe and novel therapeutic agent in lung diseases including COPD and IPF is of great interest. MSCs with antifibrotic actions offer an excellent resource to treat pulmonary fibrosis. Given the limited clinical information regarding the use of SVF and MSC in IPF, this placebo-controlled comparative study will explore the tolerability and effectiveness of SVF for IPF patients in one treatment arm and ADSC in another. Subjects in the SVF arm will receive a single intravenous dose of autologous AD-SVF and those in the MSC arm three intravenous doses of two million ADSCs per kg body weight, given at weekly intervals. Control subjects will receive standard therapy comprising prednisolone ≤10 mg/day or ≤20 mg on alternate days, immunosuppressants such as cyclophosphamide or azathioprine at a dose of 2 mg/kg/day not exceeding 150 mg/day, antioxidants such as N-acetylcysteine at a dose up to 1800 mg/day, and pirfenidone at dose up to 1200 to 1800 mg/day.

6. NCT02645305 (Recruiting). Preclinical data show that COPD is closely related to chronic inflammation. In Vietnam, NCT02645305 aims to use ADSC in the form of nonexpanded culture, which is SVF combined with activated platelet-rich plasma (PRP) used to treat COPD. Both SVF and PRP are autologous sources, obtained from adipose tissue and peripheral blood, respectively. This mixture will be intravenously transfused into 20 COPD patients. The primary endpoint includes the blood serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase level and glutamic pyruvic transaminase level, which are elevated with liver damage. The secondary endpoints comprise respiration rate, 6MWT, panic attack rates, and the CRP concentration, which will be evaluated before and 6 and 12 months after treatment.
In Iran, NCT01758055 will evaluate the safety of endobronchial transplantation of autologous bone marrow-derived MSC (BM-MSC) in patients with emphysema. The primary endpoint is accessed by pulmonary function, including FVC, FEV1, and FEV1/FVC at baseline and 1-year follow-up. The secondary endpoint is 6MWT. Other outcome measures include oxygen saturation by oximeter, QoL according to the Medical Outcomes Study Questionnaire Short Form 36 Health Survey (SF-36), diffusing lung capacity for the Medical Outcomes Study Questionnaire Short Form include oxygen saturation by oximeter, QoL according to the Medical Outcomes Study Questionnaire Short Form 36 Health Survey (SF-36), diffusing lung capacity for carbon monoxide by body-box device, changes of computed tomography scan, dyspnea score with modified Medical Research Council scale, PaO2 tomography scan, dyspnea score with modified Medical Outcome Survey Questionnaire Short Form 36 Health Survey (SF-36), diffusing lung capacity for carbon monoxide by body-box device, changes of computed tomography scan, dyspnea score with modified Medical Research Council scale, PaO2, and PaCO2 from the atrial blood gases test, and infection evaluated by a complete blood count. Patients are given spinal anesthesia. About 120 ml of bone marrow is aspirated from each puncture, and after preparation a single dose of ~60 million autologous MSCs are transplanted by bronchoscopy into the endobronchial lumen of these patients.

3.3.2. NCT01872624 (Completed). This Phase I, nonrandomized, open-label study recruited patients in Brazil with severe heterogeneous emphysema to evaluate the safety of one-way endobronchial valves combined with BM-MSCs and to investigate the potential of MSC administration to decrease local inflammation related to the one-way valve placements. This study determined the effect on QoL and the systemic inflammatory potential of cell therapy, measured by CRP levels, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, and complete peripheral blood count. Moreover, the study investigated whether this treatment modality modulates other markers of inflammatory response and remodeling.

In the treatment group (n = 5), BM-MSC was delivered immediately preceding insertion of one-way endobronchial valves by bronchoscopy. In the placebo group (n = 5), patients received treatment with one-way endobronchial valves only, with saline injected prior to valve insertion. This study had a 4-month follow-up period to assess safety, QoL, pulmonary function, and inflammatory status (blood samples for CRP and ESR, CBC in peripheral blood).

3.3.3. NCT01849159 (Recruiting). A problem with MSC transplants in patients with respiratory failure is accelerated apoptosis of transplanted cells under the influence of proinflammatory cytokines and oxidative stress. Since it is known that preconditioning MSCs under hypoxia increases their survival in hypoxic conditions and the expression of growth factors and anti-inflammatory cytokines, this study will investigate whether growing MSCs in hypoxic medium may be beneficial. A Phase I/II, randomized, placebo-controlled study has been designed in Russia to evaluate the safety and efficacy of intravenous infusions of allogeneic BM-MSCs. The BM-MSC treatment group will receive an intravenous MSC suspension of 200 × 10⁶ cells per 400 ml of physiological saline solution, preconditioned under 1% oxygen. Control patients will receive only 400 ml 0.9% physiological saline solution. Infusions will be performed every 2 months for 1 year. The primary endpoint is safety versus placebo, including mortality, AEs and treatment reactions, and vital signs (pulse rate, arterial blood pressure) at baseline and 2-year follow-up. Efficacy endpoints include lung tissue density measured by computed tomography-densitometry, pulmonary function, and diffusion capacity at 6, 12, and 24 months.

3.4. BMMC versus ADSC (Table 5)

3.4.1. NCT02412332 (Enrolling Participants by Invitation). The main goal is to evaluate the safety of infusing BMMC and/or ADSC, separately or concomitantly in COPD patients. The study cohort comprises 20 patients with GOLD grade 3 COPD, divided into four groups: (1) control; (2) BMMC; (3) ADSC; and (4) BMMC + ADSC, with 5 patients per group. Therapeutic stem cells will be obtained from each patient’s own bone marrow or adipose tissue, for infusion via a peripheral vein after preparation, separation, expansion, and quality control. Patients will be followed for 12 months. It is expected that this study will extend knowledge about cell therapy in pulmonary diseases and may represent a significant step towards establishing new therapeutic approaches in COPD treatment.

Control subjects will receive no interventions besides conventional (in-course) treatment. BMMC group patients will undergo bone marrow harvesting surgery to obtain approximately 200 ml of bone marrow from the iliac crest under spinal anesthesia. BMMC will be obtained by Ficoll separation and returned by systemic infusion (1 × 10⁸ BMMC in 30 ml saline). In the ADSC group, liposuction will harvest approximately 50 ml of adipose tissue from the abdominal region under spinal anesthesia. Fat tissue will be cultivated for 3 weeks and ADSC returned by systemic infusion (1 × 10⁸ ADSC in 30 ml saline). In the BMMC + ADSC group, BMMC and ADSC will be returned to patients by systemic infusion (5 × 10⁷ ADSC + 5 × 10⁷ BMMC in 30 ml saline). Three patients in each treatment group will have lung perfusion scintigraphy with technetium to evaluate cell engraftment. The primary outcome is total pulmonary capacity, assessed...
### Table 4: Ongoing clinical trials with BM-MSC administration in COPD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registry code</th>
<th>NCT01758055</th>
<th>NCT01872624</th>
<th>NCT01849159</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start year (follow-up)</td>
<td>December 2012 (1 year)</td>
<td>May 2013 (4 months)</td>
<td>March 2014 (2 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Completed (March 2015)</td>
<td>Recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients (n)</td>
<td>Moderate to severe emphysema; age 16–70 years (n = 12)</td>
<td>Pulmonary emphysema (severe heterogeneous emphysema); age ≥ 18 years (n = 10)</td>
<td>Stage III/IV pulmonary emphysema (n = 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Single arm, open-label, Phase I safety study</td>
<td>Nonrandomized, open-label, Phase I safety study</td>
<td>Randomized, open-label, Phase I/II safety/efficacy study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Autologous BM-MSC; single IB injection of 6 × 10⁶ cells by bronchoscopy</td>
<td>Autologous BM-MSC; IB injection by bronchoscopy</td>
<td>Allogeneic BM-MSC; 2 × 10⁸ cells (hypoxic-preconditioned in 1% oxygen); IV infusion every 2 months for 1-year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study arm(s)</td>
<td>BM-MSC therapy</td>
<td>Valves + BM-MSC treatment (n = 5) versus valves + saline controls (n = 5)</td>
<td>BM-MSC suspension versus placebo (400 ml 0.9% saline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary outcomes</td>
<td>Safety: FVC, FEV1, and FEV1/FVC at 1 year</td>
<td>Safety: absence of lung deficits during the procedure and/or follow-up</td>
<td>Safety: mortality, AEs &amp; treatment reactions, and vital signs (pulse, arterial blood pressure) at 1 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5: Ongoing clinical trials comparing BMMC and ADSC therapy in COPD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registry code</th>
<th>NCT02412332</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start year (follow-up)</td>
<td>April 2015 (1 year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Enrolling by invitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients (n)</td>
<td>Stage II/III COPD; age 40–70 years (n = 20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Randomized, open-label, Phase I/II safety/efficacy study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Autologous BMMC/ADSC 1 × 10⁷ in 30 ml saline by IV injection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Study arms & procedures | (1) Control (n = 5)  
(2) BMMC (n = 5): ~200 ml bone marrow will be surgically extracted from the pelvis under spinal anesthesia  
(3) ADSC (n = 5): 50 ml of adipose tissue will be extracted by abdominal liposuction under spinal anesthesia  
(4) BMMC + ADSC (n = 5): 5 × 10⁷ ADSC + 5 × 10⁷ BMMC in 30 ml saline  
Three patients in each active treatment group will receive lung perfusion scintigraphy with technetium to evaluate cell engraftment |
| Primary outcomes | Efficacy: total pulmonary capacity by whole body plethysmography at 1 year |
| Secondary outcomes | Efficacy: pulmonary morphology (by chest X-ray) and pulmonary function (composite TLC, FVC, FEV1, FEV1/FVC, FEF 25–75, RV, TLC/RV, and airway resistance) at 9 months |

BM-MSC, bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem/stromal cell; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; IB, intrabronchial; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; 6MWT, six-minute walk test; SF-36, Medical Outcomes Study Questionnaire Short Form 36 Health Survey; QoL, quality of life; DLCO, diffusing lung capacity for carbon monoxide; CT, computerized tomography; MMRC, modified Medical Research Council; PaO₂, partial pressure of oxygen; PaCO₂, partial pressure of carbon dioxide; CBC, complete blood count; SGRQ, St. George Respiratory Questionnaire; CRP, C-reactive protein; IV, intravenous; AE, adverse event; TLC, total lung capacity; RV, residual volume.
by whole body plethysmography; the secondary outcome is pulmonary morphology, evaluated by the chest X-ray.

Regarding the adipose cultivation, MSCs with preadipocyte characteristics can be isolated from adipose tissue, propagated in vitro, and induced to differentiate in vitro into multiple lineages when treated with established lineage-specific factors. Sharifi et al. (2012) isolated stem cells from human adipose tissue and cultured, expanded, and examined their stemness by determining their surface CD markers and their ability to differentiate into adipocyte lineage. In Sharifi et al.’s study, adhered cells were cultured for 2-3 weeks and the ADSCs were isolated, cultured, and expanded [55]. Thus, the fat being cultivated for 3 weeks seems to be reasonable in this study.

3.5. Plerixafor Mobilization of Autologous CD117

Stem Cells (Table 6)

3.5.1. NCT01916577 (Recruiting). Plerixafor, an CXCR4-SDF1 antagonist, has been found to be a strong inducer of mobilization of hematopoietic stem cells from the bone marrow to the bloodstream as peripheral blood stem cells [56]. Plerixafor in combination with G-CSF is usually being used for mobilization of hematopoietic progenitor cells. Mobilization is the process by which progenitors are made to migrate from the bone marrow into the bloodstream, thus increasing their numbers in the blood. Mobilization is used clinically as a source of hematopoietic stem cells for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Combination of G-CSF with plerixafor increases the percentage of persons that respond to the therapy and produce enough stem cells for transplantation but is ineffective in around 15 to 20% of patients.

CD117, a stem cell growth factor receptor, also known as protooncogene c-Kit or tyrosine-protein kinase Kit, is a cytokine receptor expressed on the surface of hematopoietic stem cells as well as other cell types. Altered forms of this receptor may be associated with some types of cancer [57]. CD117 is a receptor tyrosine kinase type III, which binds to stem cell factor (SCF), a substance that causes certain types of cells to grow. Signalling through CD117 plays a role in cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation. Hematopoietic progenitor cells are normally present in the blood at low levels. Signalling through CD117 has been implicated in mobilization. G-CSF indirectly activates CD117. Direct CD117 agonists are currently being developed as mobilization agents.

NCT01916577, a Phase I, open-label, placebo-controlled, randomized study will investigate whether the drug plerixafor (Mozobil®, Sanofi-Aventis U.S. LLC) will lead to significant mobilization of CD117+ stem cells to the peripheral blood.

The study cohorts comprise five healthy controls and 15 patients awaiting lung transplantation, five each with COPD, cystic fibrosis, and pulmonary fibrosis. Plerixafor will be given once, at 240 µg/kg subcutaneously, to all the patients, with blood for flow cytometric analysis for CD117+ peripheral blood cells collected just before the dose and 8 hours afterwards. The efficacy endpoint is the number of circulating CD117+ cells per ml of peripheral blood at baseline and change in peripheral blood CD117+ cells per ml following plerixafor treatment. The safety endpoint comprises the number and the incidence of plerixafor-related AEs and severe AEs for 30 minutes after administration, at 1 week and at 1 year posttreatment.

4. Conclusion

The first safety study to evaluate cell therapy with BMMCs in COPD was from Ribeiro-Paes et al. (2011) [31]. Their finding that CD34+ and CD133+, which might relate to the regeneration of damaged tissues, did not show proliferation induced by G-CSF suggests that the application of G-CSF can be omitted with the treatment of BMMCs. Weiss et al. (2013) [49] demonstrated that the MSC treatment did not show beneficial effect in either pulmonary function or QoL, indicating that a more effective dosage and treatment schedule may be needed. A decrease in circulating CRP levels in MSC-treated...
patients 1 month after the first infusion only in patients with elevated CRP levels at baseline suggests that MSCs might inhibit systemic inflammation in COPD. Stolk et al. (2016) [50] demonstrated that autologous administration of BM-MSCs before and after LVRS for severe emphysema patients is feasible and safe; increased CD31 expression indicates that the BM-MSC treatment may stimulate microvascular endothelial cells in the most severely affected parts of the lung and may therefore be a promising treatment for emphysema.

Ongoing clinical trials of stem cell based therapies in COPD include the ASDC, BM-MSC, and plerixafor mobilization of CD117 stem cells to peripheral blood; ASDC transplantation in COPD seems to be a favored treatment modality (7 of 11 ongoing trials) with considerable therapeutic potential. Although no results of ADSC therapy in COPD are yet published, these ongoing trials will expand our limited knowledge of ADSC for COPD patients. In addition to ADSC, BM-MSC, the most studied therapy in preclinical studies, is being examined in two ongoing clinical trials. These efforts will help to elucidate applications of cell based therapies for COPD and degenerative lung diseases.

Taken together, MSCs are currently being used in clinical trials for the treatment of COPD with varying inclusion criteria (different stages of COPD), route of administration (locally or systemically injected), types of cells (autologous or allogeneic), cell dosage, schedule of transplantation, and outcome measurements (pulmonary function, physical capacity, frequency of exacerbations, and mortality). IV delivery is the most common mode of introduction. The current cell dosage has not elicited a long-term therapeutic effect. Further evaluation of efficacy and safety of systemic and local administration of autologous or allogeneic MSCs in the treatment of COPD will be needed to optimize the timing, dosage, and the route of delivery.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no potential conflict of interests.

Acknowledgments

Kai-Ling Cathy Kao, of Content Ed Net (Taiwan), provided medical writing services.

References


[19] K. M. Akram, N. Patel, M. A. Suteri, and N. R. Forsyth, "Lung regeneration: endogenous and exogenous stem cell mediated...


Submit your manuscripts at https://www.hindawi.com