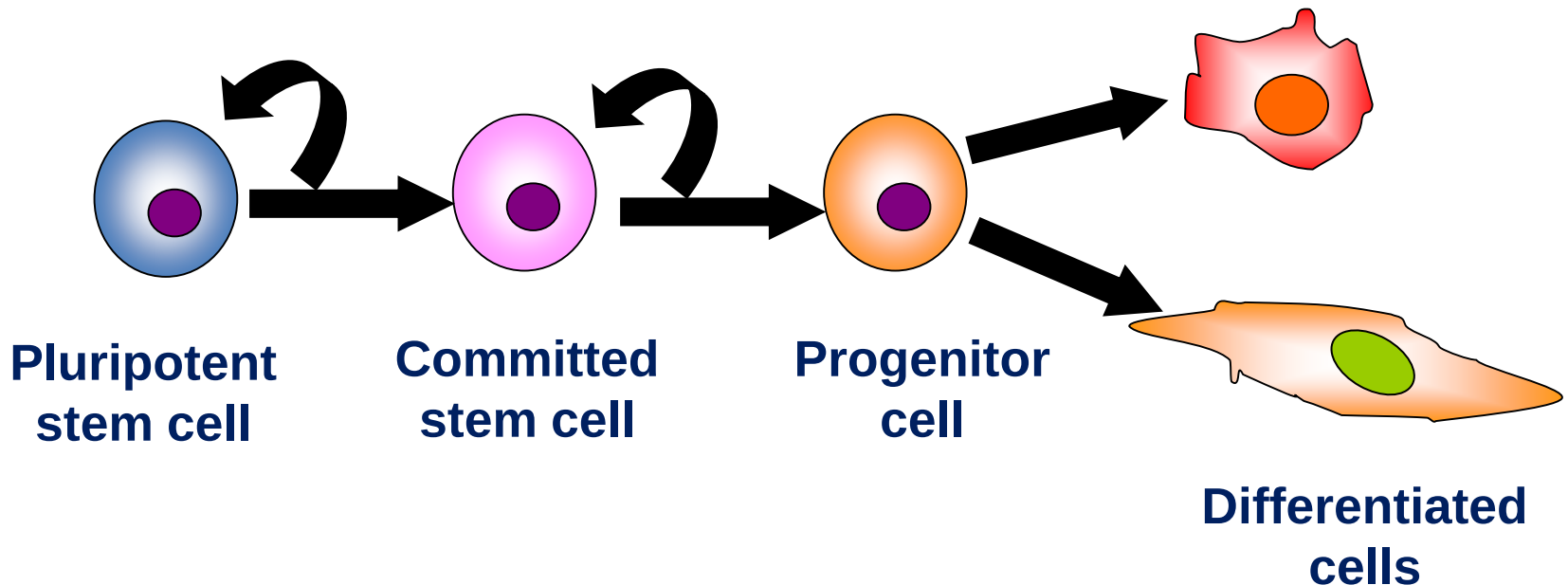


幹細胞與再生醫學

臺灣大學醫學院
解剖學暨細胞生物學研究所
錢宗良

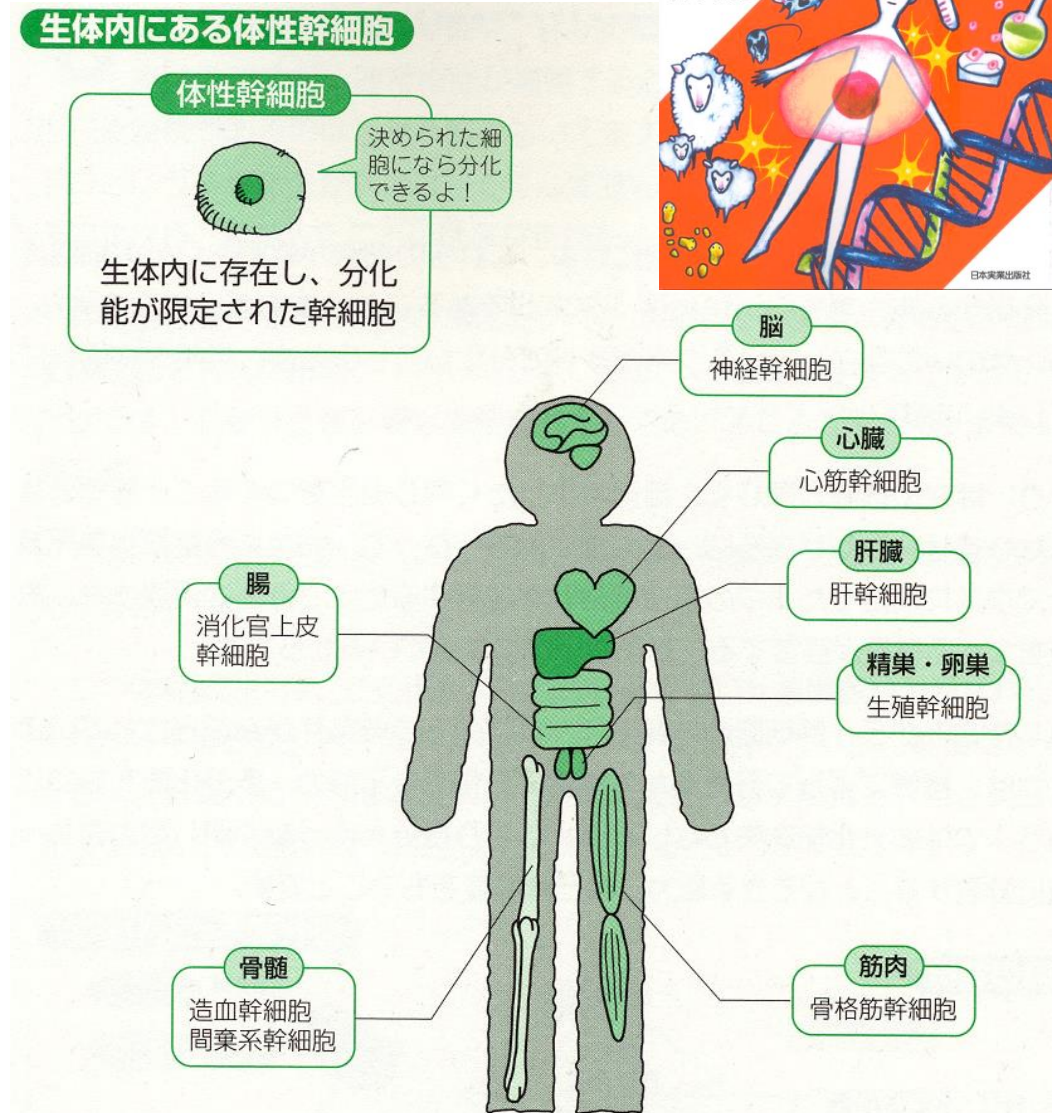
Stem cells

- **Self-renewal** 自我更新成長
- **Potency** 分化能力
 - The capacity to differentiate into specialized cell types
 - Totipotent 全能, Pluripotent 多潛能, Multipotent 多能, and Unipotent 單能



Adult Stem cells (成體幹細胞) Regenerative medicine (再生醫學)

1. Bone marrow (骨髓)
2. Adipose tissue (脂肪組織)
3. Liver (肝臟)
4. Muscle (肌肉)
5. Intestine (小腸)
6. Brain (腦)
7. Gonad (性腺)
8. Skin (皮膚)



Fetal Tissue:

1. Cord blood (臍帶血)
2. Umbilical cord (臍帶)

Adult Stem cells:

1. Bone marrow
2. Adipose tissue
3. Liver

Stem Cell Cultivation

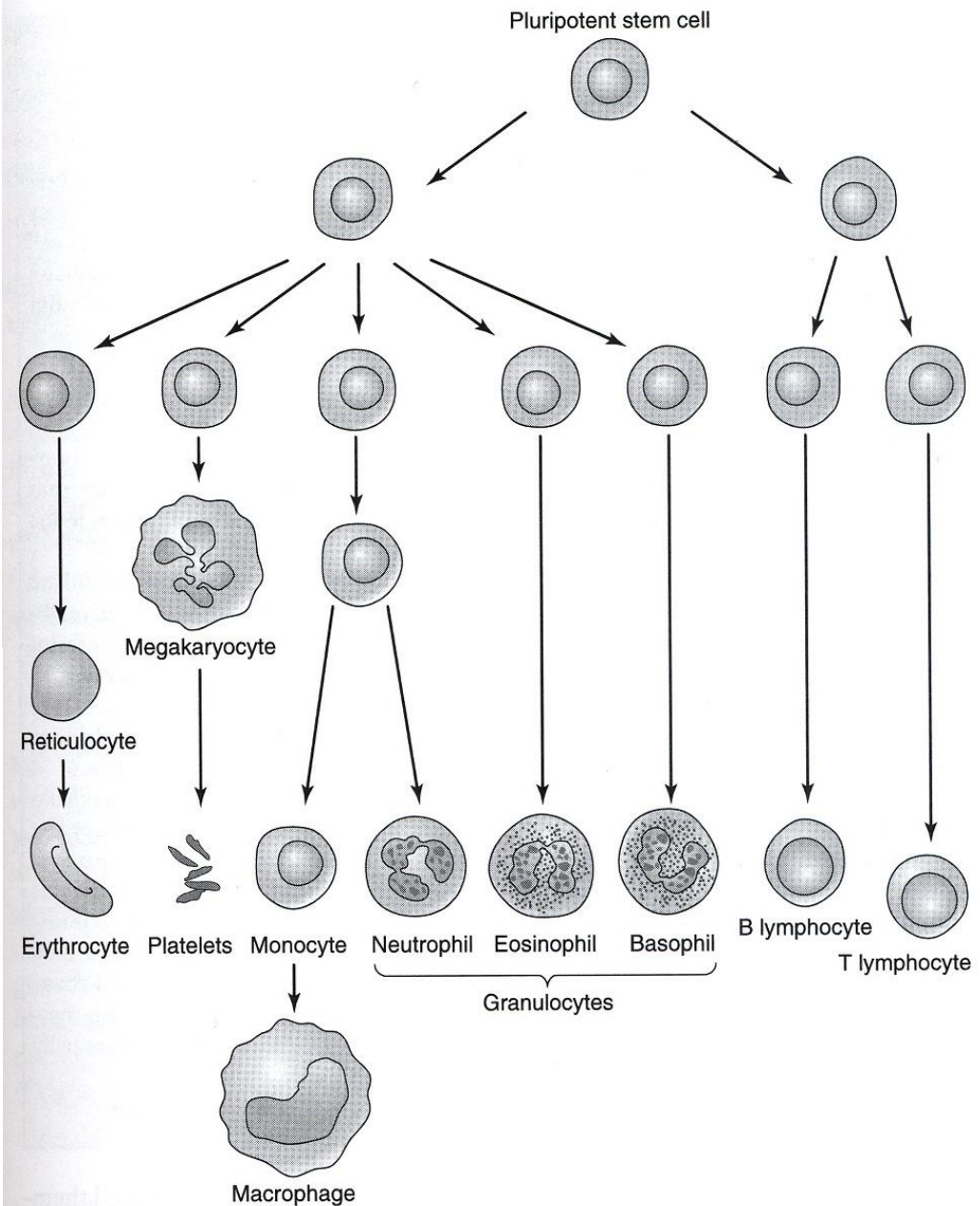
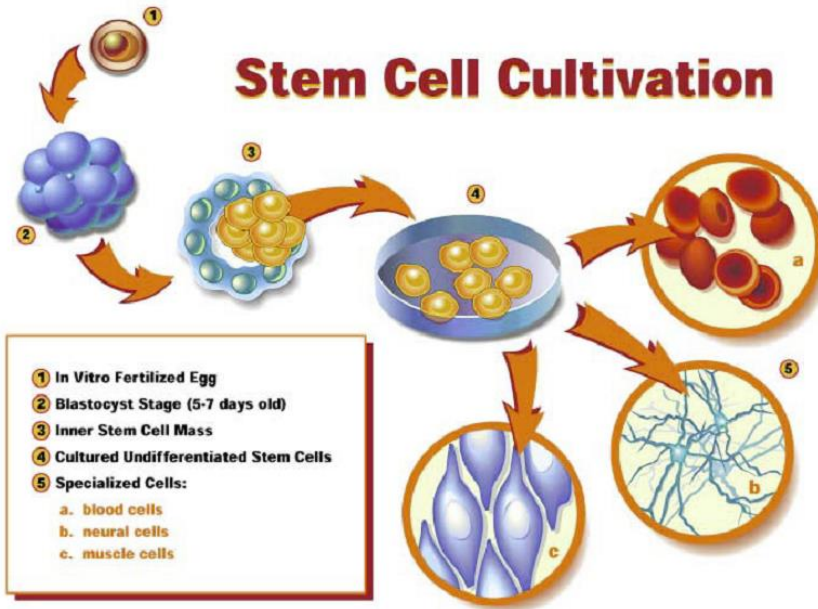
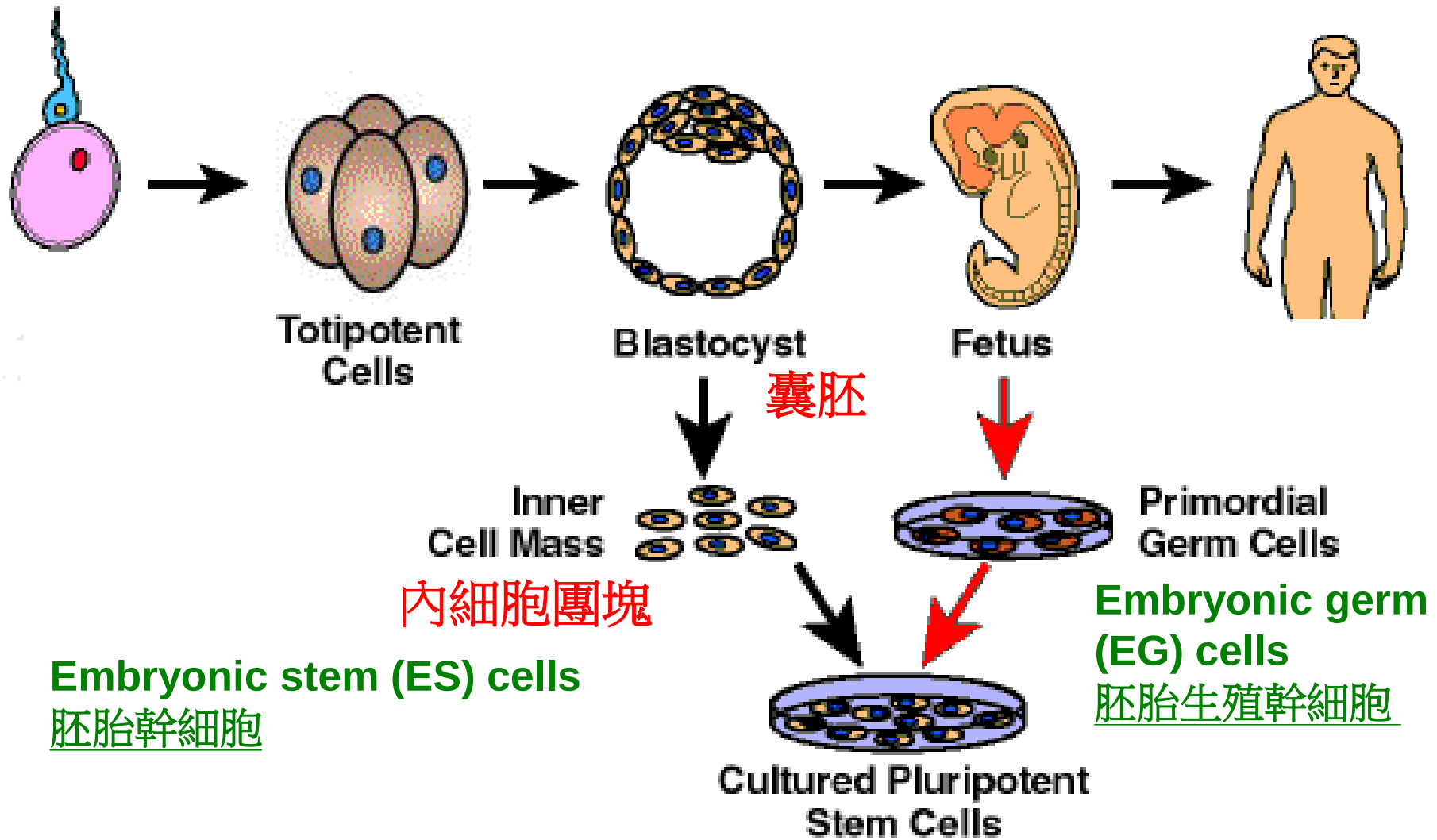
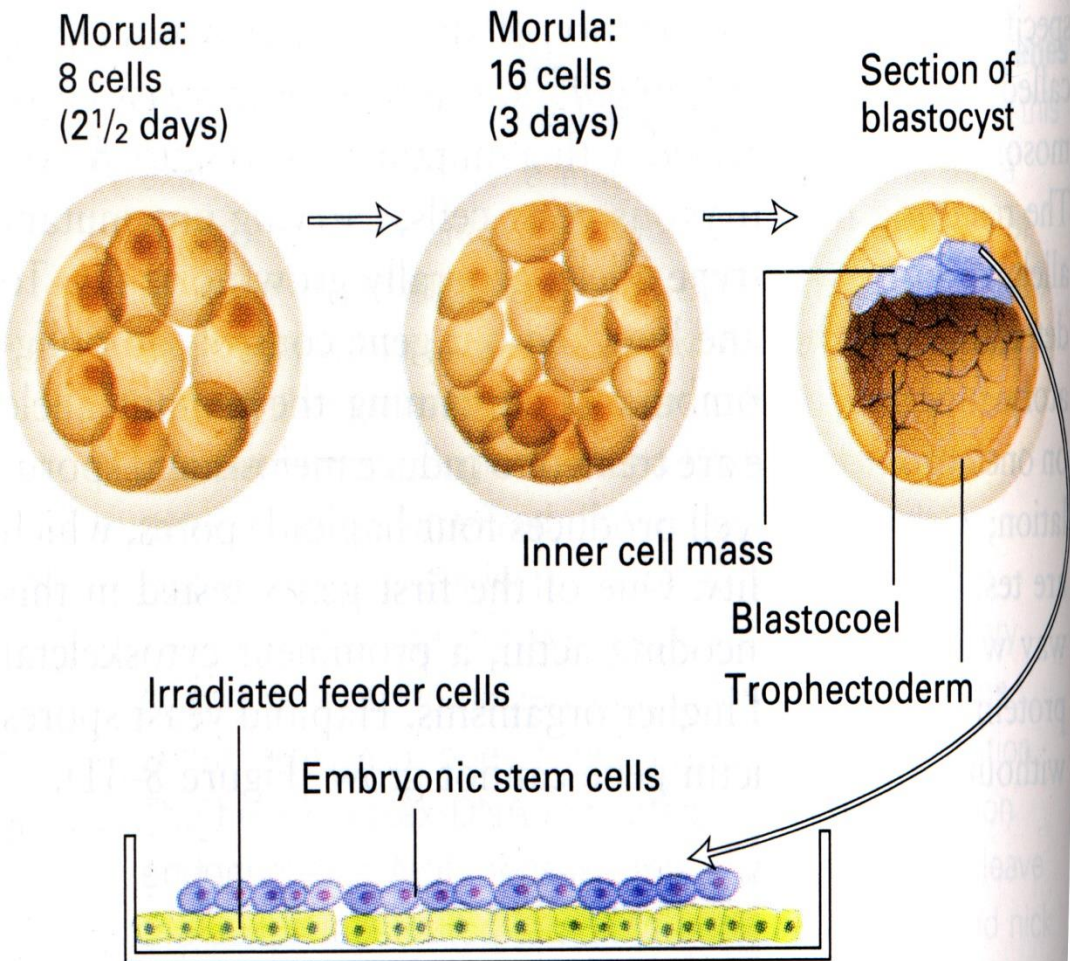


Figure 1.1 Blood cell pathways.

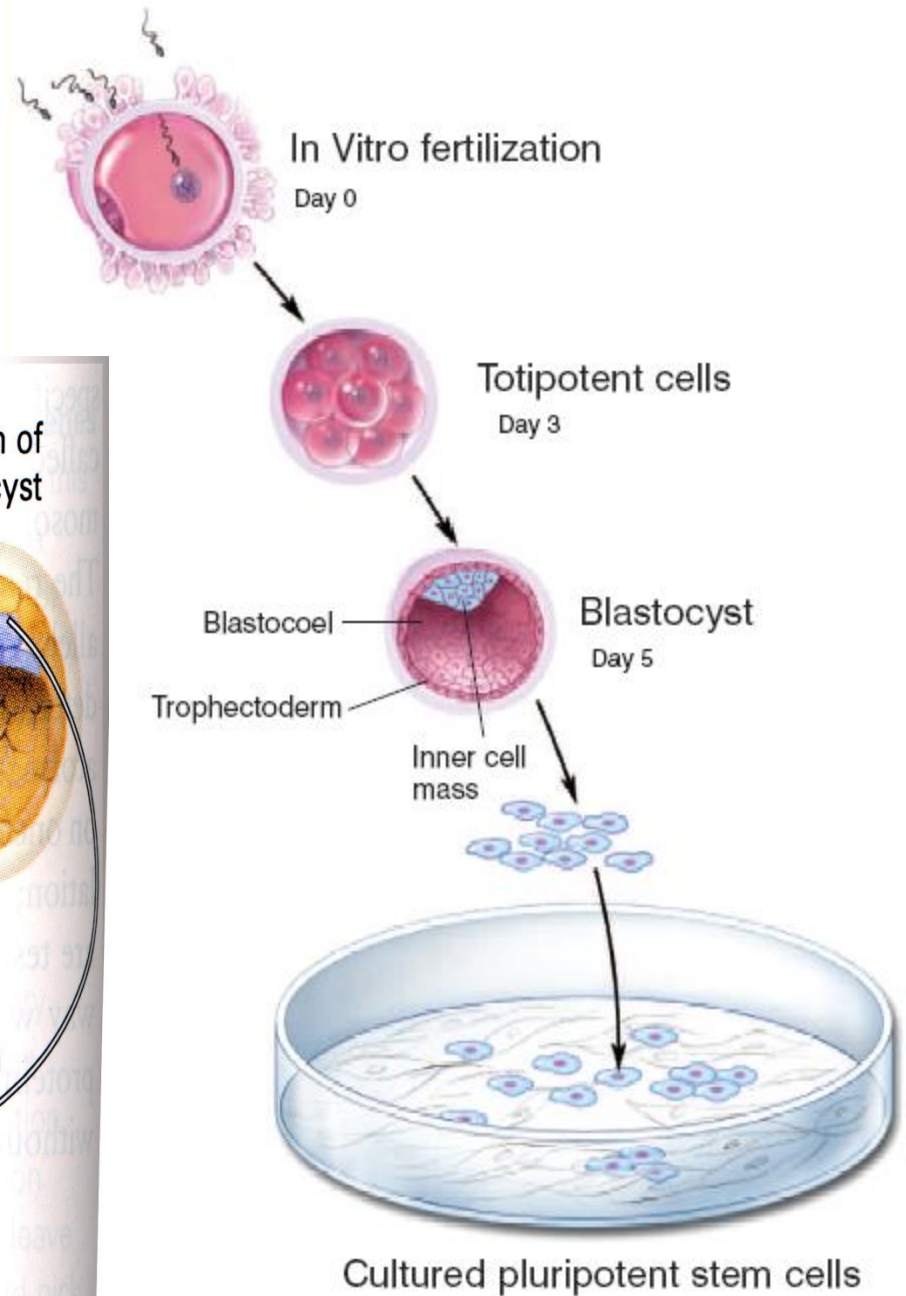
Pluripotent stem cells (多潛能性幹細胞)



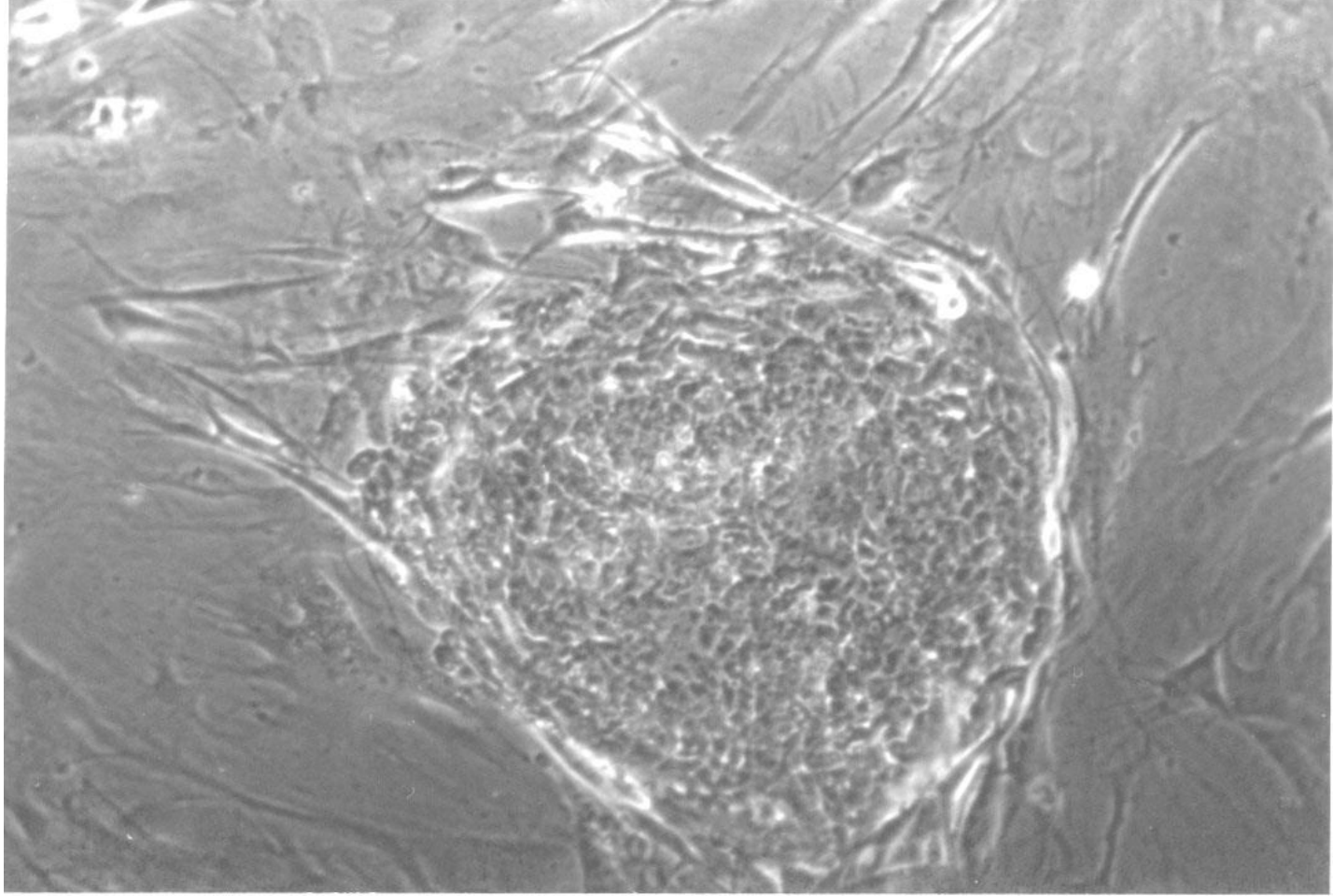
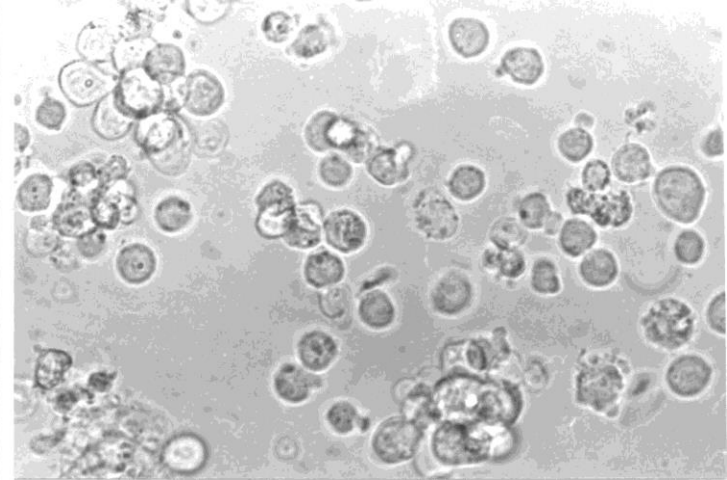
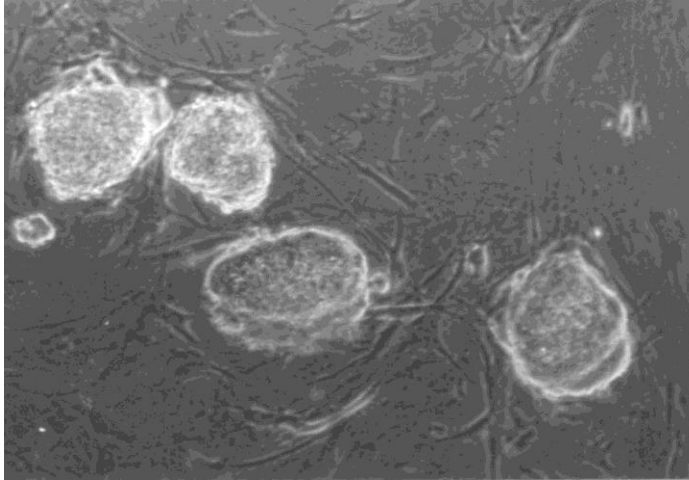
How Embryonic Stem (ES) cells are derived



How Human Embryonic Stem Cells Are Derived

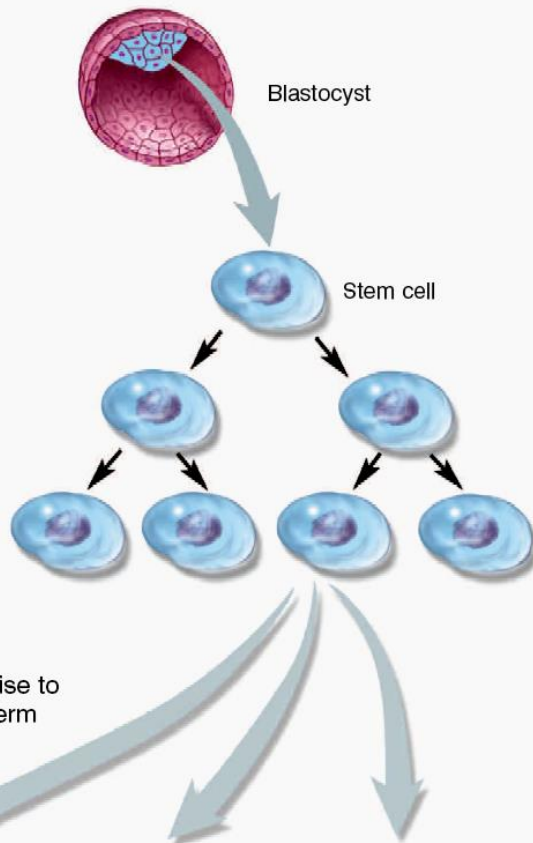


Embryonic Stem Cells

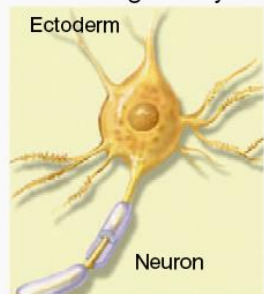


Characteristics of Embryonic Stem Cells

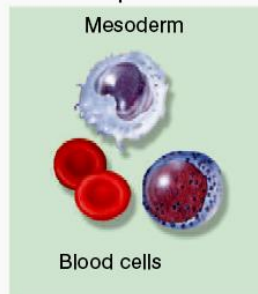
- Origin:**
Derived from pre-implantation or peri-implantation embryo
- Self-Renewal:**
The cells can divide to make copies of themselves for a prolonged period of time without differentiating.
- Pluripotency:**
Embryonic stem cells can give rise to cells from all three embryonic germ layers even after being grown in culture for a long time.



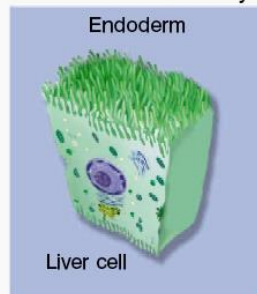
The three germ layers and one example of a cell type derived from each layer:



Ectoderm gives rise to: brain, spinal cord, nerve cells, hair, skin, teeth, sensory cells of eyes, ears nose, and mouth, and pigment cells.



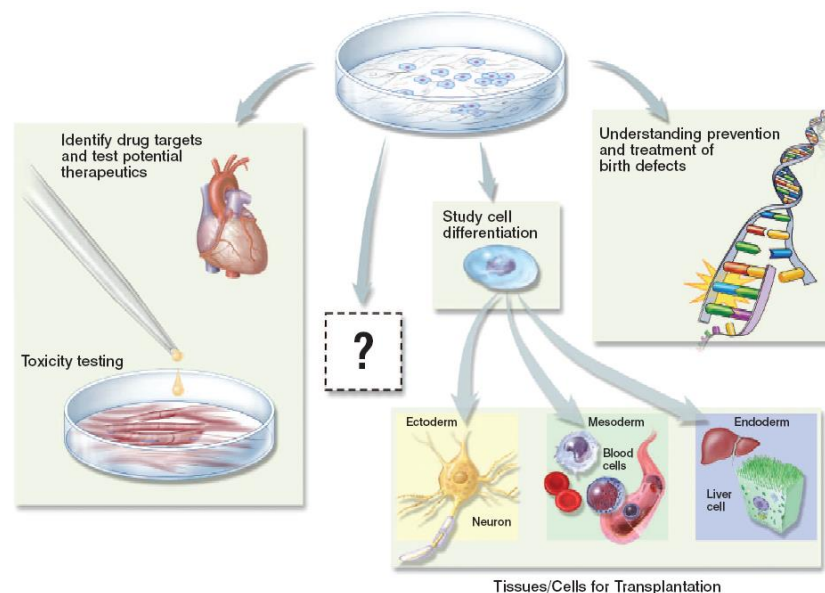
Mesoderm gives rise to: muscles, blood, blood vessels, connective tissues, and the heart.



Endoderm gives rise to: the gut (pancreas, stomach, liver, etc.), lungs, bladder, and germ cells (eggs or sperm)

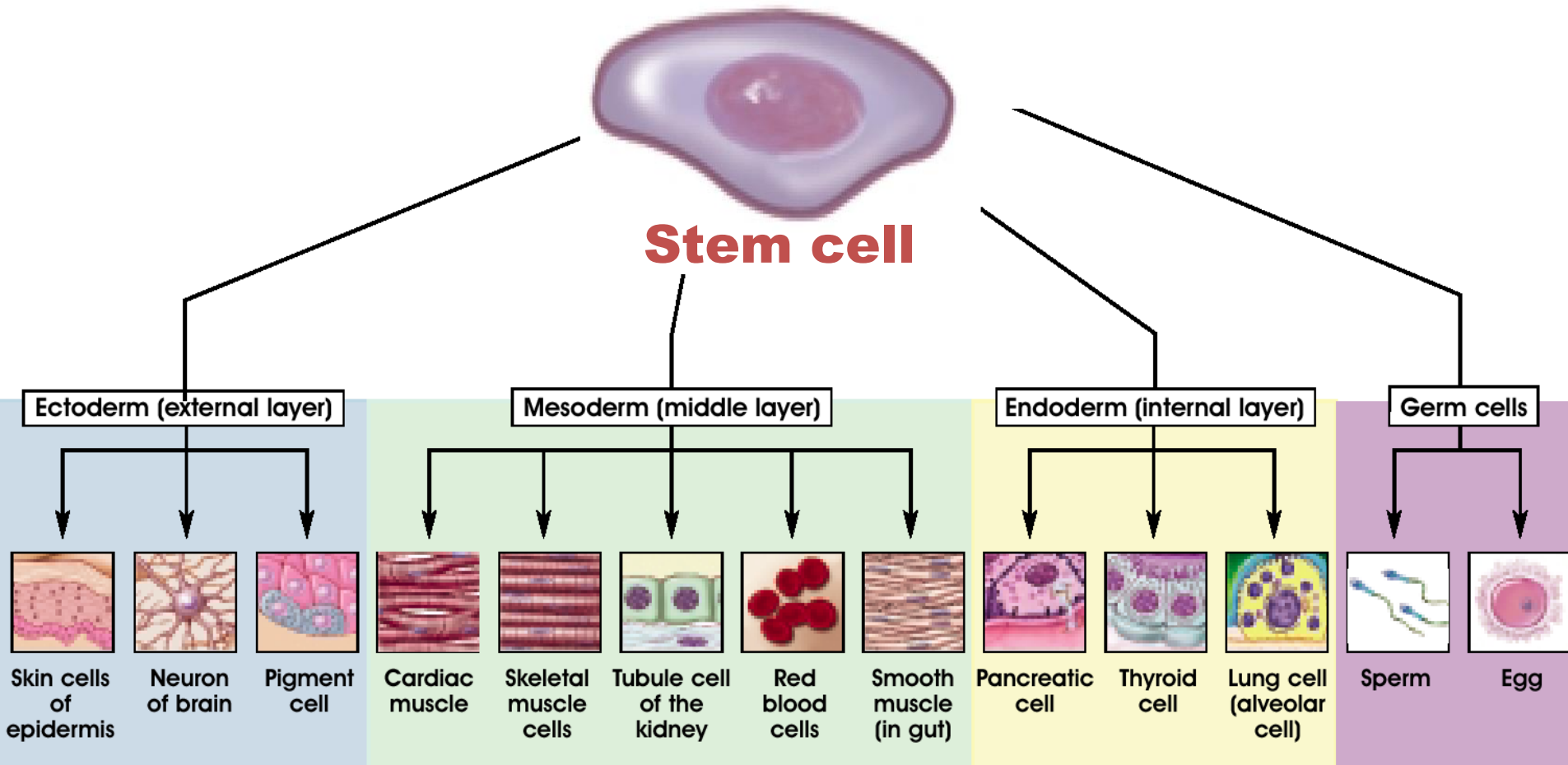
Application of Stem cells

The Promise of Stem Cell Research



Cell differentiation

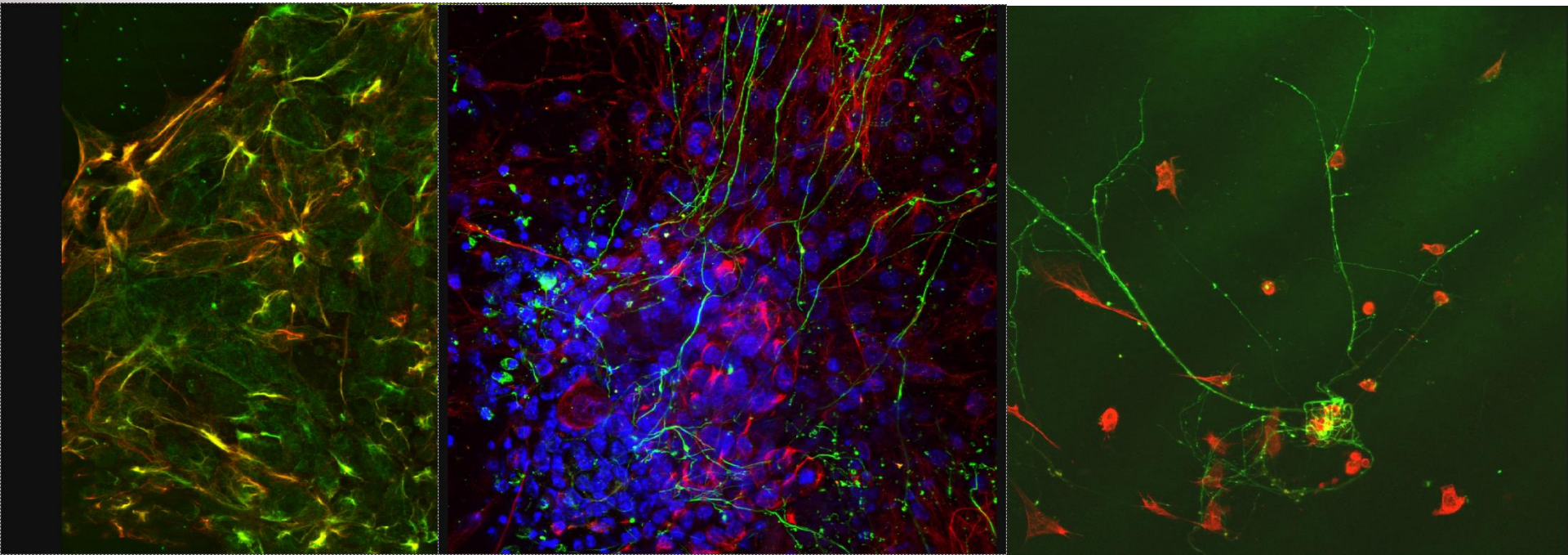
With combination of growth differentiation factors



Embryonic Stem Cells



Figure 1.2 Stem cells derived from the blastocyst of an activated monkey egg can differentiate into functioning neurons. (Modified from Cibelli, J. B., et al. [2002]. Parthenogenetic stem cells in nonhuman primates. *Science* 295: 819.)



The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2012

Sir John B. Gurdon, Shinya Yamanaka



Photo: Creative Commons
Attr. 2.0 Generic license

**Sir John B.
Gurdon**



Photo: Gladstone
Institutes/Chris Goodfellow

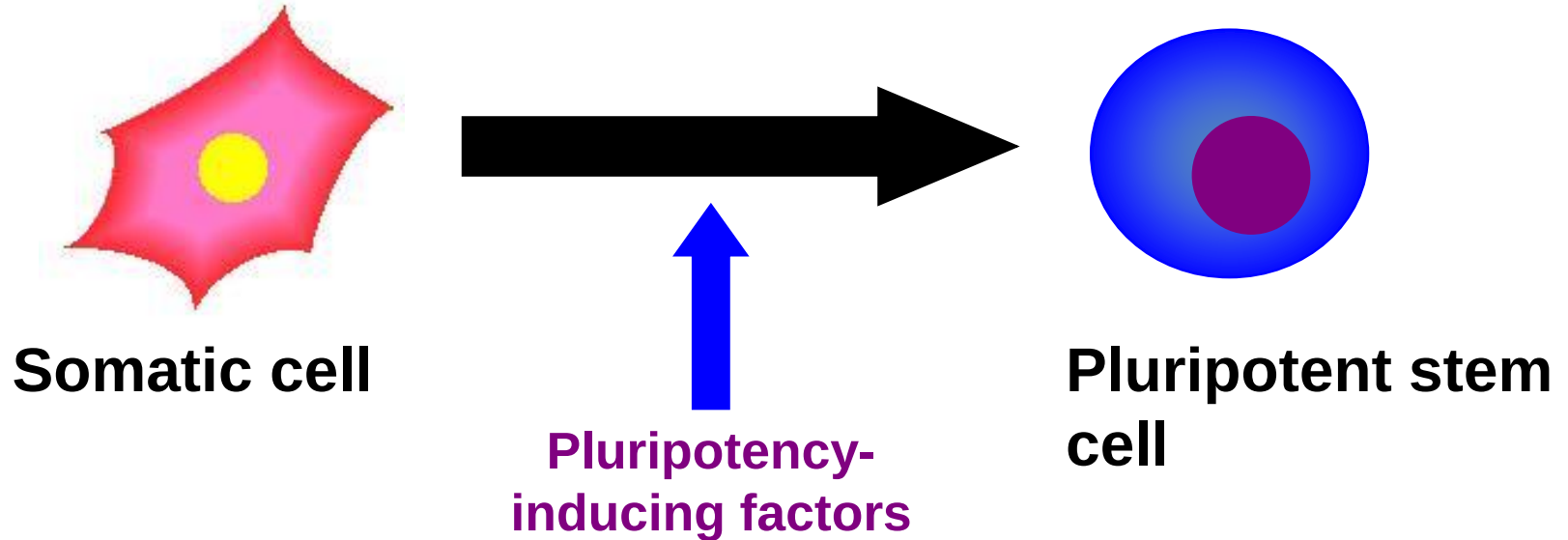
**Shinya
Yamanaka**

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2012 was awarded jointly to Sir John B. Gurdon and Shinya Yamanaka *"for the discovery that mature cells can be reprogrammed to become pluripotent"*

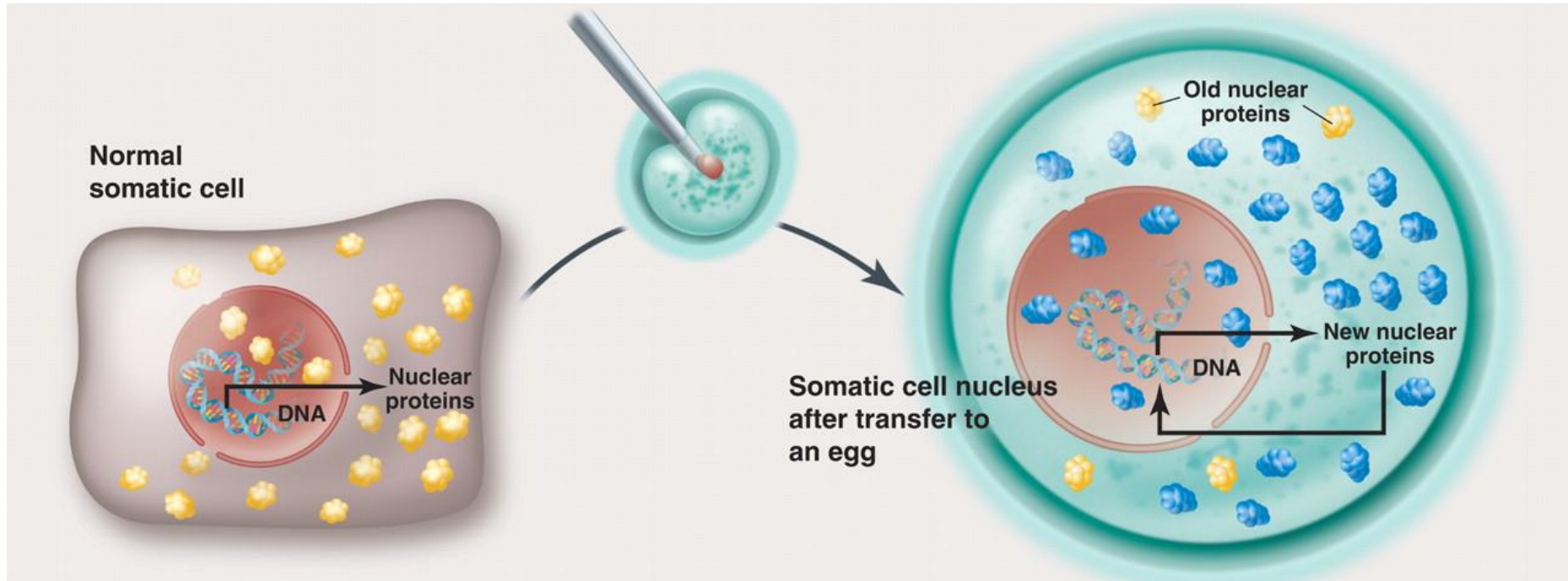
誘導性多潛能幹細胞 (日譯：萬能幹細胞)

Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPS cells)

- A type of pluripotent stem cell artificially derived from a non-pluripotent cell by inserting certain genes.



Chromosomal protein exchange in a normal cell (left) or after nuclear transfer to an egg or oocyte (right).



J B Gurdon, D A Melton
Science 2008;322:1811-1815

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2012
Sir John B. Gurdon, Shinya Yamanaka



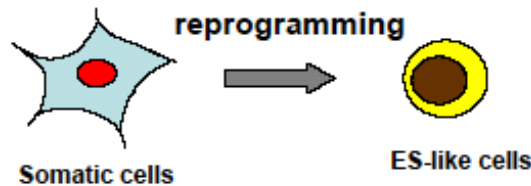


Institute for Frontier Medical Sciences, Kyoto University **Yamanaka's Lab.**

京都大学再生医科学研究所 再生統御学研究部門
再生誘導研究分野 (山中研究室)

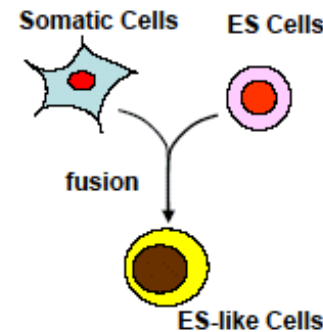
Department of Stem Cell Biology Since 2004

ES-like Cells by Reprogramming

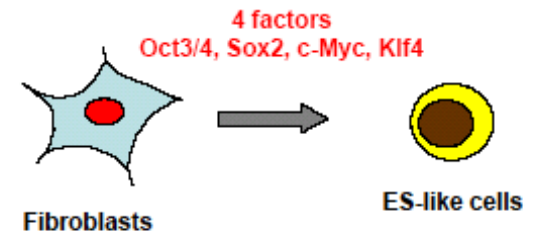


Reprogramming factors

Reprogramming Factors Do Exist

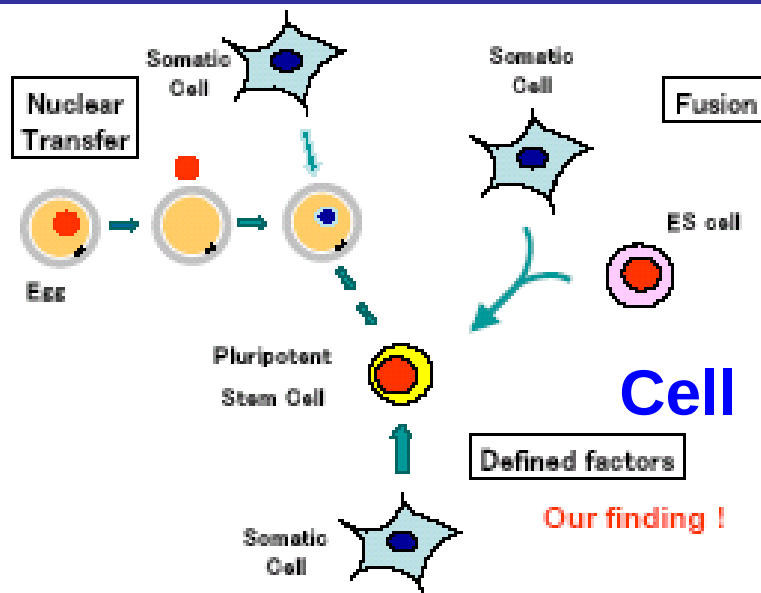


Evaluation of Candidates



iPS cells
(Induced pluripotent stem cell)

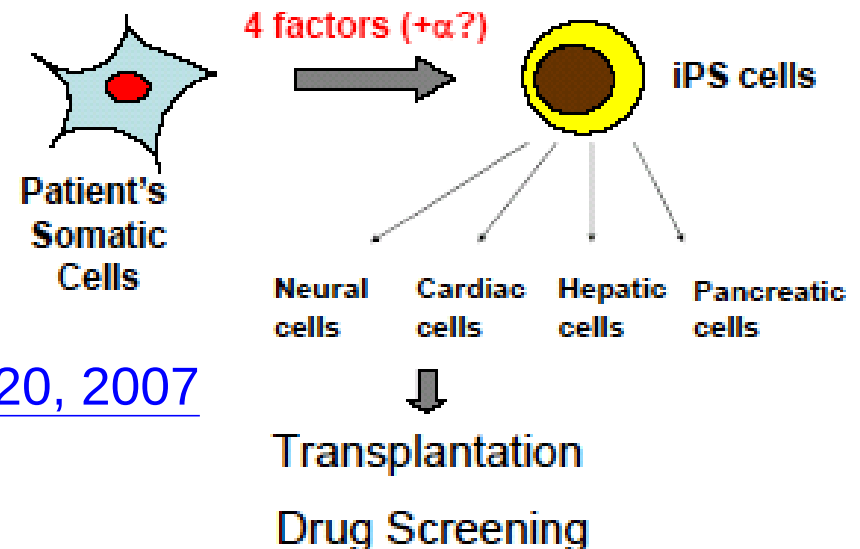
Comparison to Other Methods



Cell Nov. 20, 2007

Our finding !

Future Plans



JST 科學技術振興機構 2007年iPS特別報導

(Japan Science and Technology Agency)

JST News

Dec.25.2007
Special
issue

News from Japan Changes the World!

The Era of New Pluripotent Cell

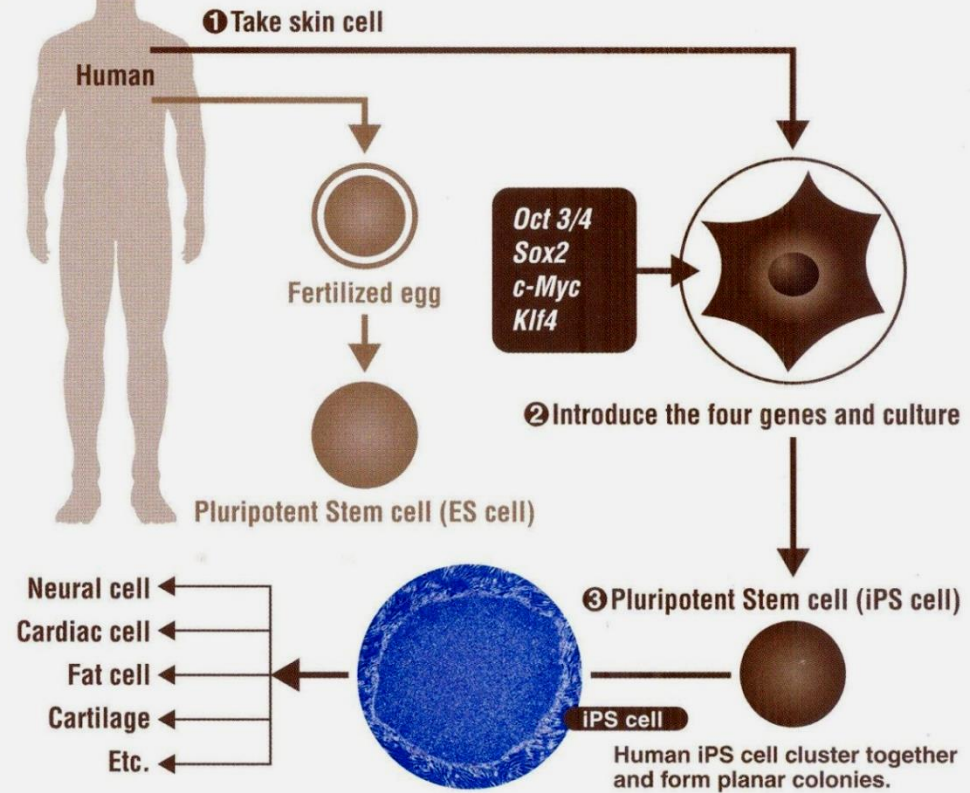
Shinya Yamanaka, M.D., Ph.D.

Director, Center for iPS cell Research and Application (CiRA)
Professor, Institute for Frontier Medical Sciences, Kyoto University

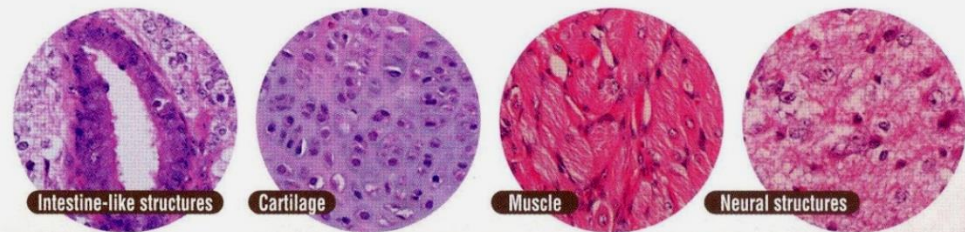
独立行政法人
科学技術振興機構
Japan Science and Technology Agency

Science Plaza, 5-3 Yonbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
E-mail: jstnews@jst.go.jp
Homepage: <http://www.jst.go.jp/EN/>

Generating human iPS cell

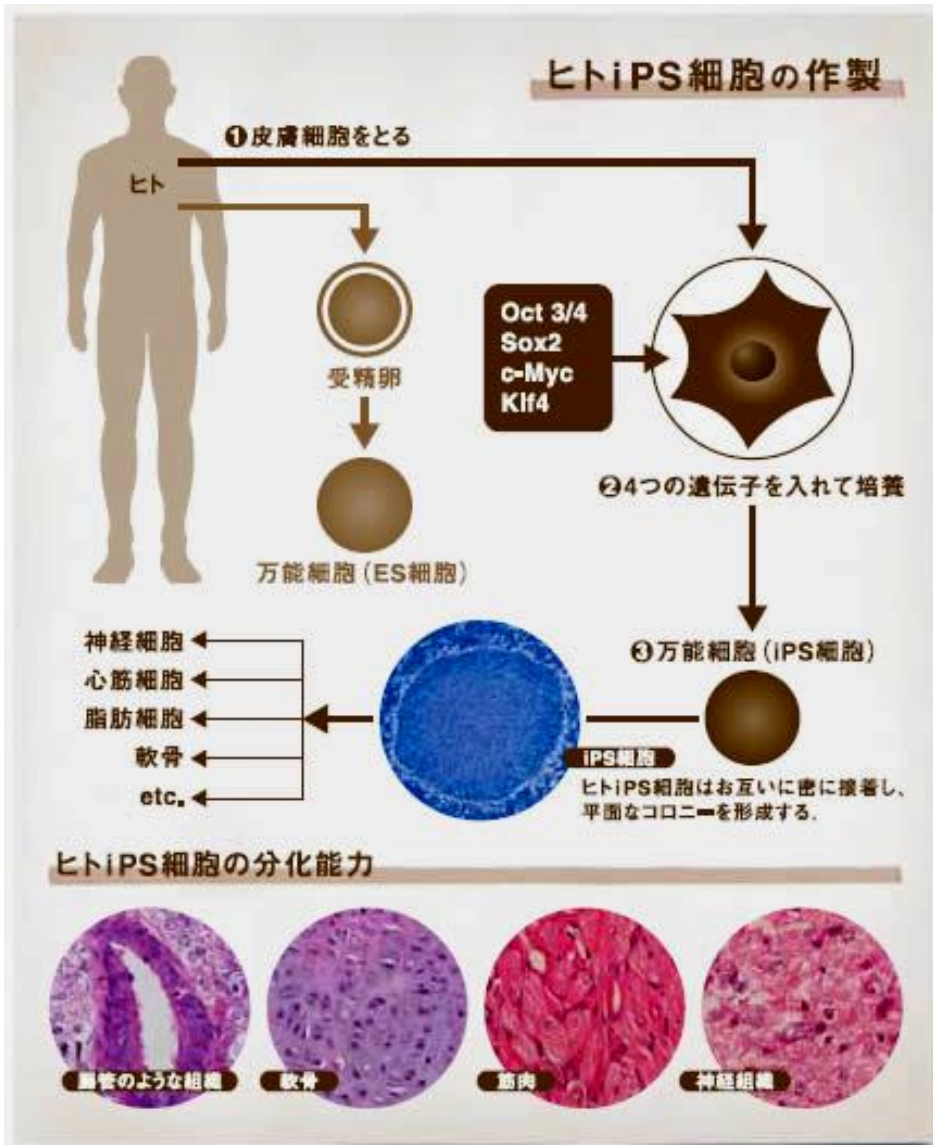


Potential for the differentiation of human iPS cell



International Symposium on induced Pluripotent Stem (iPS) Cell Research: Frontier and Future (Kyoto, 2008)

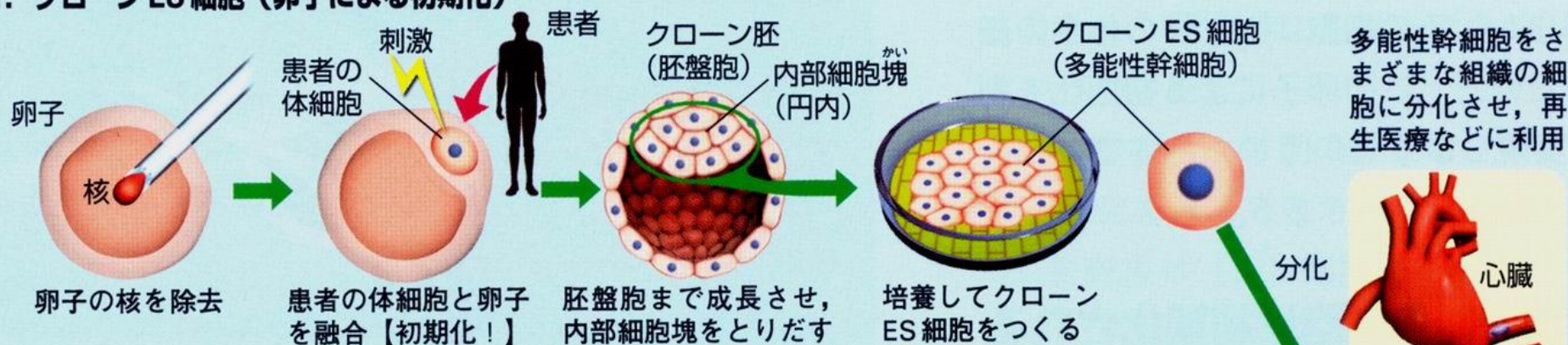
Dr. Shinya Yamanaka



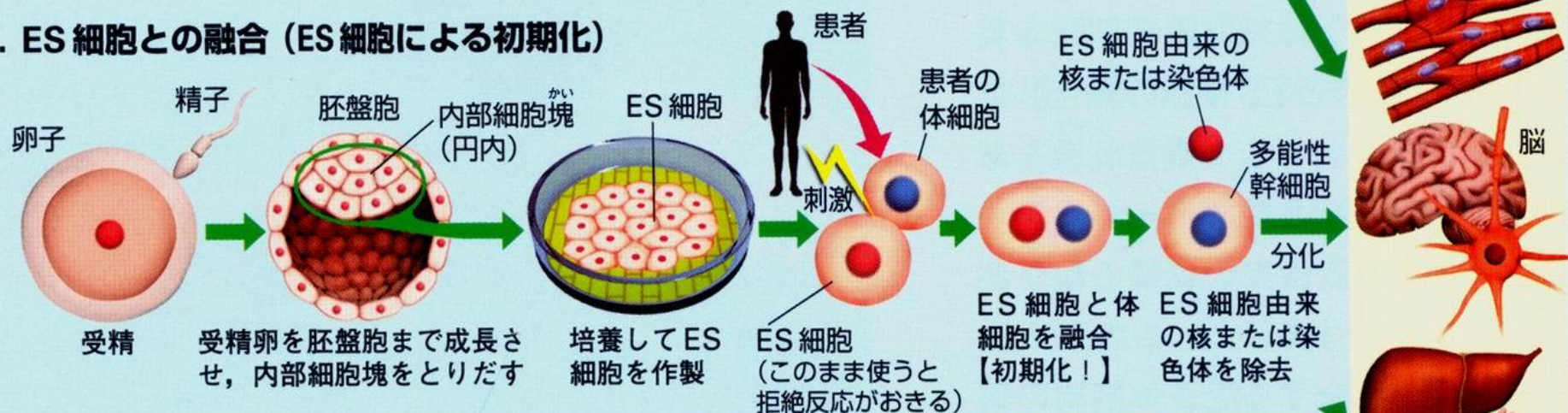
Sir Martin Evans (2007 Nobel Laureate)



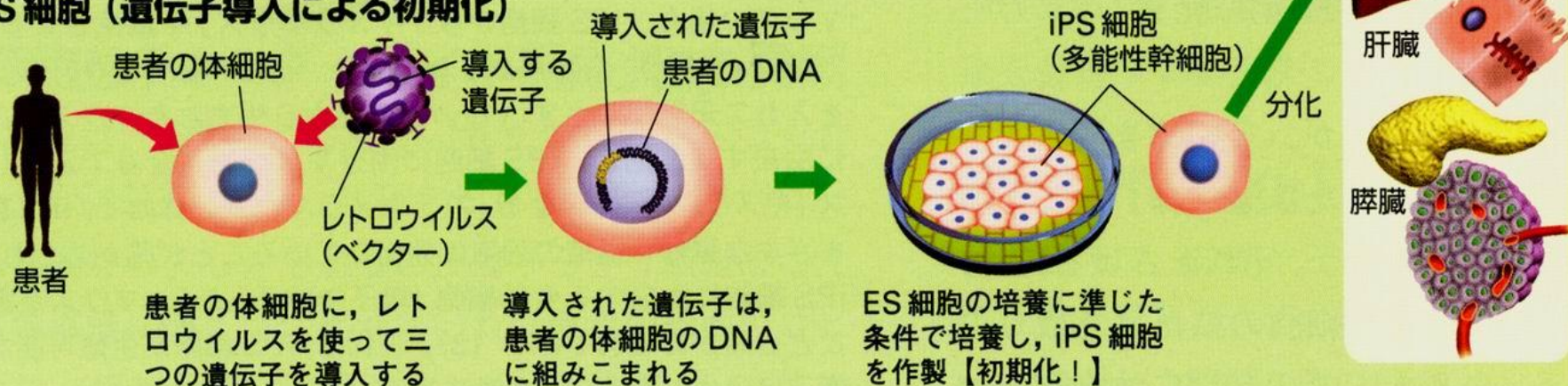
1. クローンES細胞 (卵子による初期化)



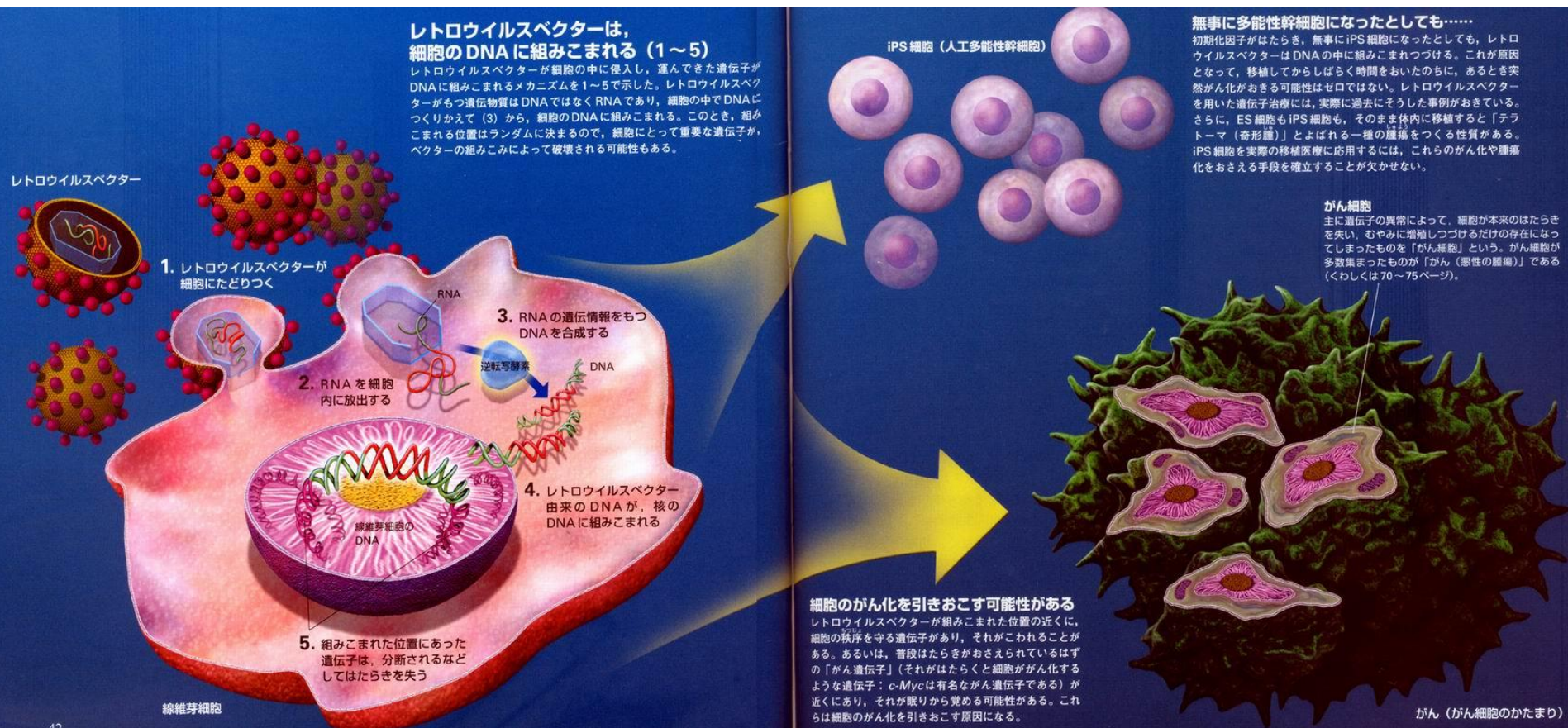
2. ES細胞との融合 (ES細胞による初期化)



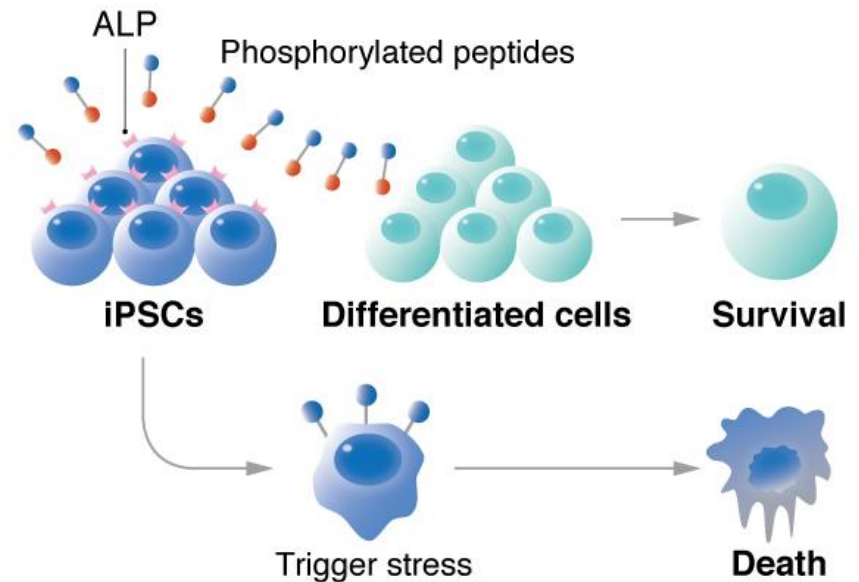
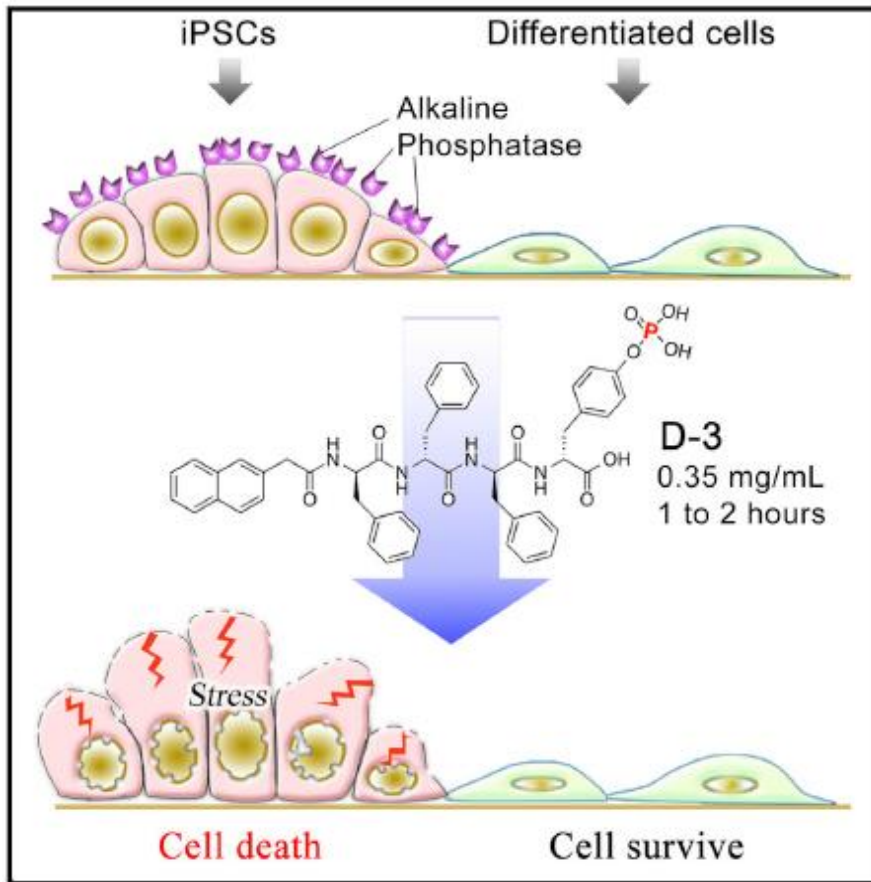
3. iPS細胞 (遺伝子導入による初期化)



iPS cells vs. Tumor cells

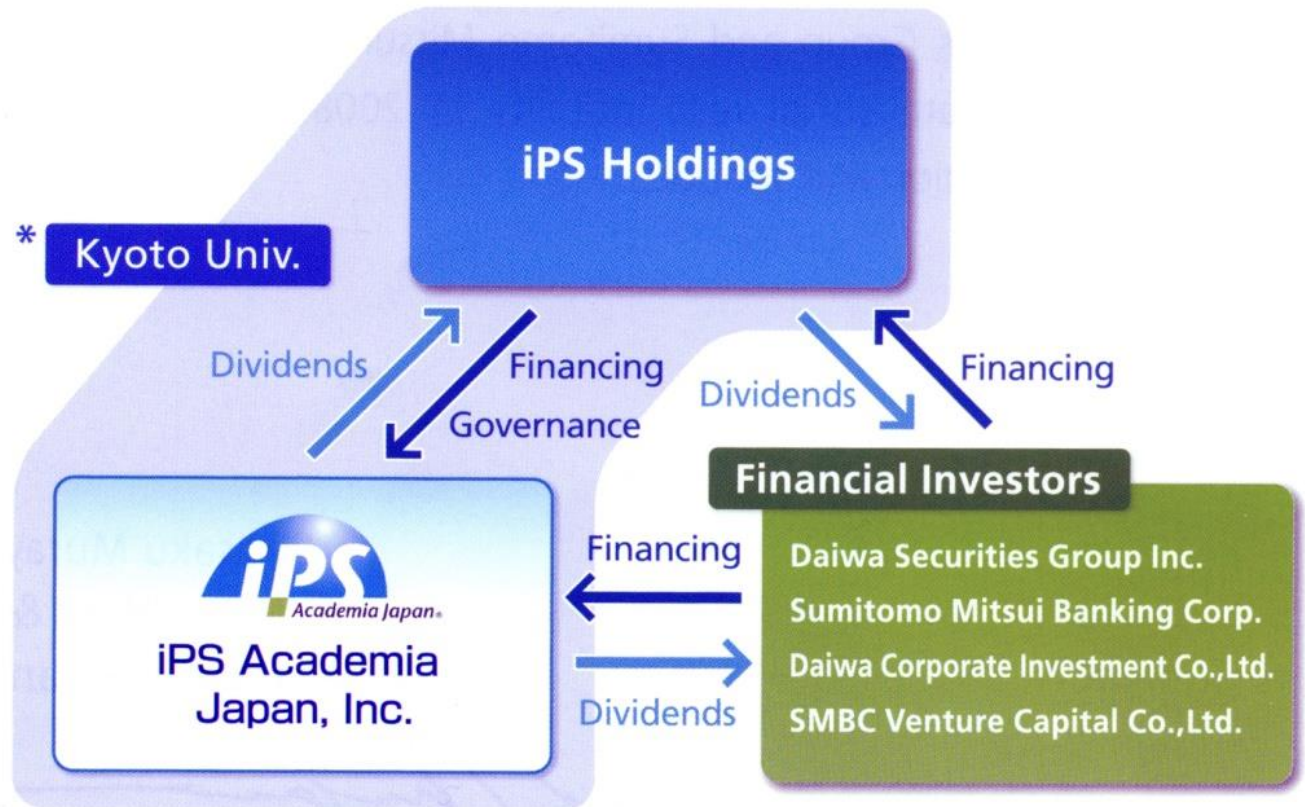


Safer stem cell therapies



Efficient, Selective Removal of Human Pluripotent Stem Cells via Ecto-Alkaline Phosphatase-Mediated Aggregation of Synthetic Peptides. (Kuang *et al.*, *Cell Chemical Biology* 2017)

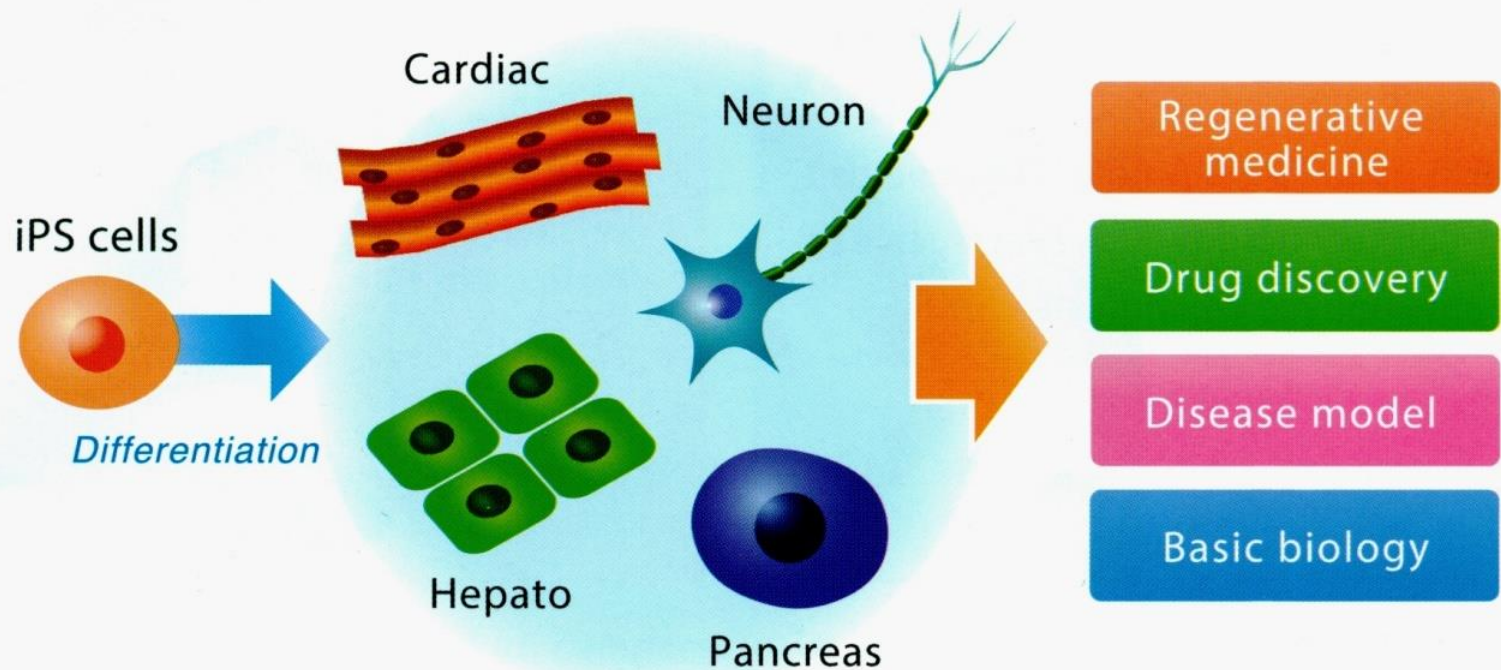
Investment Framework



*iPS Academia Japan, Inc. was established in Kyoto on June 25, 2008 to contribute to healthcare through the transfer of research results and technology relating to induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells, which had been developed by Prof. Shinya Yamanaka of Kyoto University and his colleagues.

Expansion of iPS cell-related industry

Aiming at practical use of iPS cell-related technology, many companies are newly entering the iPS cell-related industry from apparently non-bio-related industry such as precision instrument manufacture in addition to the existing bio-industry engaged in the research and development of bio-related products including pharmaceuticals.



Entities in Japan

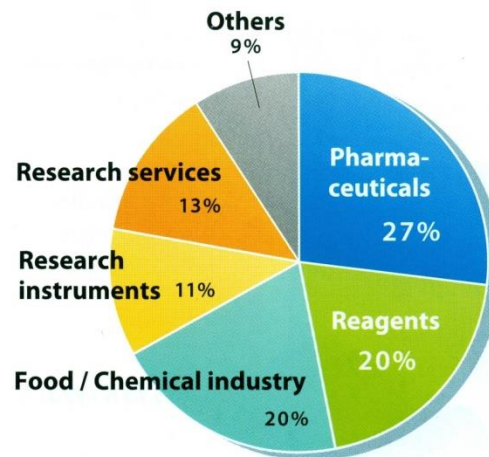


Entities in other countries



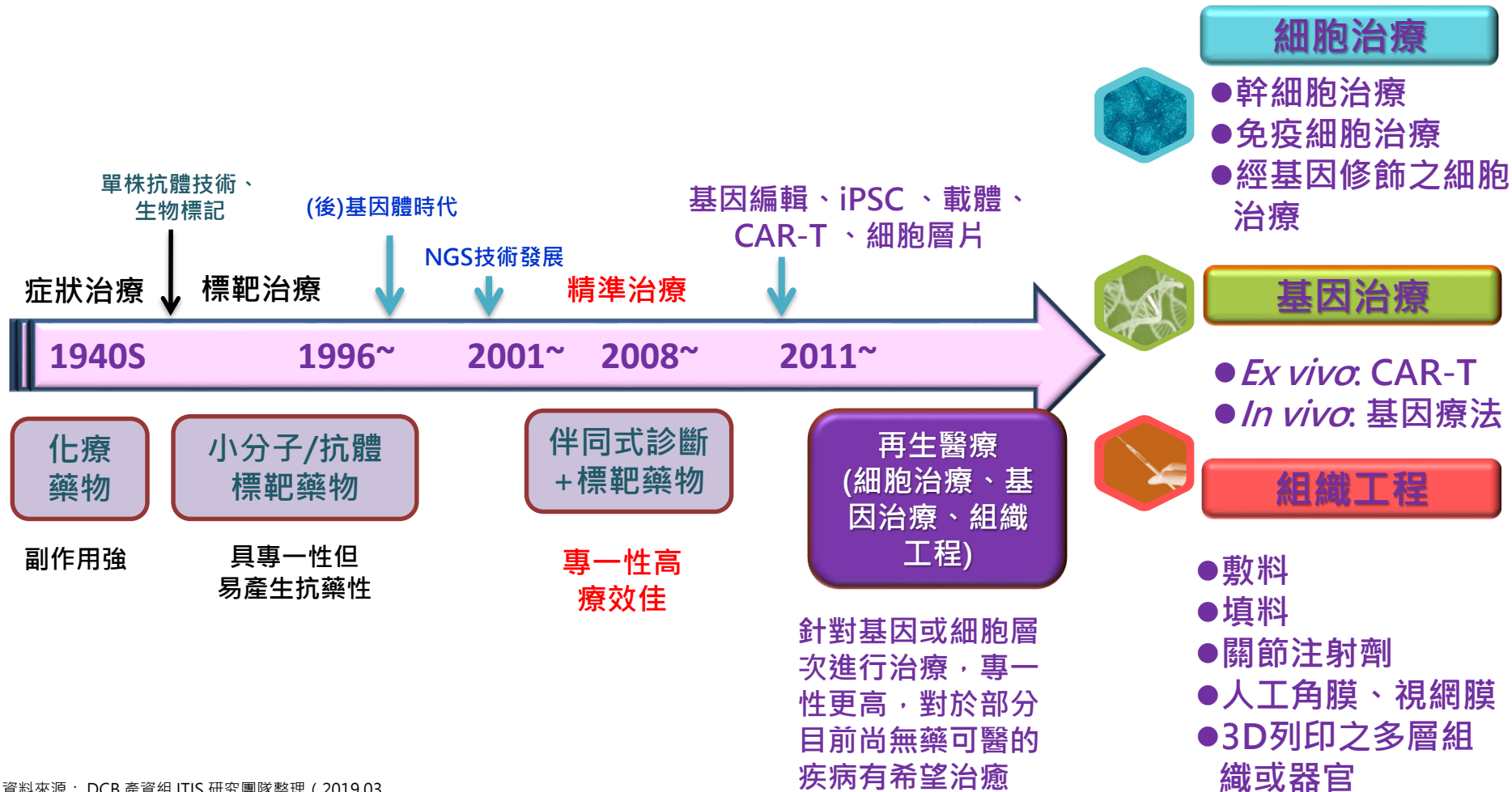
Licensees by industry

Pharmaceutical companies and reagent companies amount to nearly 50%. Thus, the expansion of iPS cell technology in bio-industry is currently prominent, and the iPS cell technology will further expand since new participants from research instrument manufacture are increasing.



全球再生醫學發展趨勢

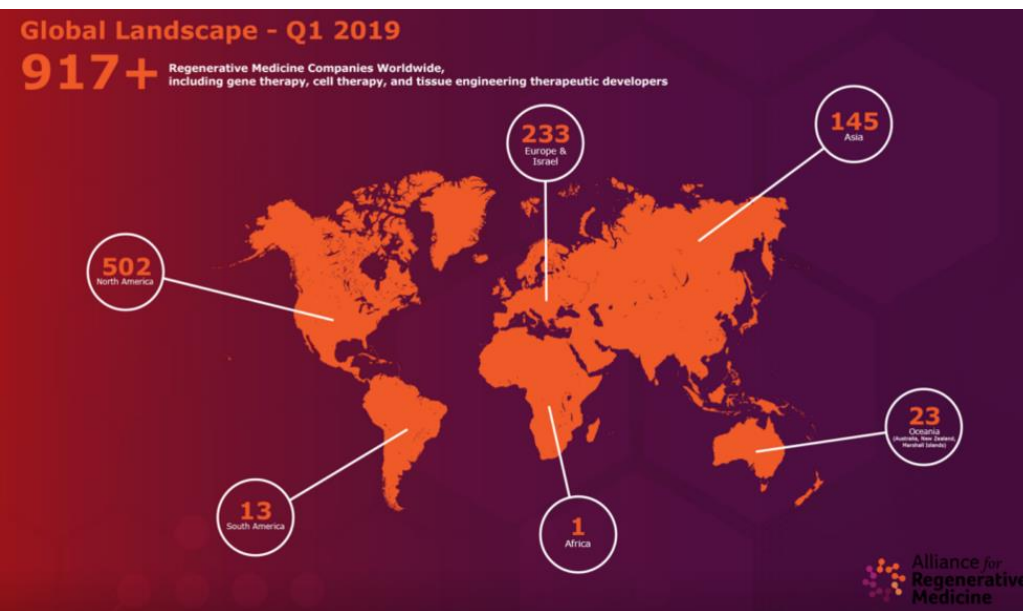
新興技術驅動治療策略之演進



資料來源：DCB 產資組 ITIS 研究團隊整理 (2019.03)

全球再生醫學發展趨勢

全球再生醫療市場規模



2019年第一季全球細胞治療/再生醫療產業之廠商 917家

全球再生醫學發展趨勢

細胞治療 - 遺傳性/退化性疾病/癌症治療希望



Clinical Trials - Q1 2019

1,060

Clinical trials underway worldwide by end of Q1 2019

Ph. I: 349
Ph. II: 618
Ph. III: 93

Number of Clinical Trials Utilizing Specific RM/AT Technology: Q1 2019



Gene Therapy

Total: 372

Ph. I: 123
Ph. II: 217
Ph. III: 32



Gene-Modified Cell Therapy

Total: 374

Ph. I: 160
Ph. II: 197
Ph. III: 17



Cell Therapy

Total: 268

Ph. I: 55
Ph. II: 182
Ph. III: 31

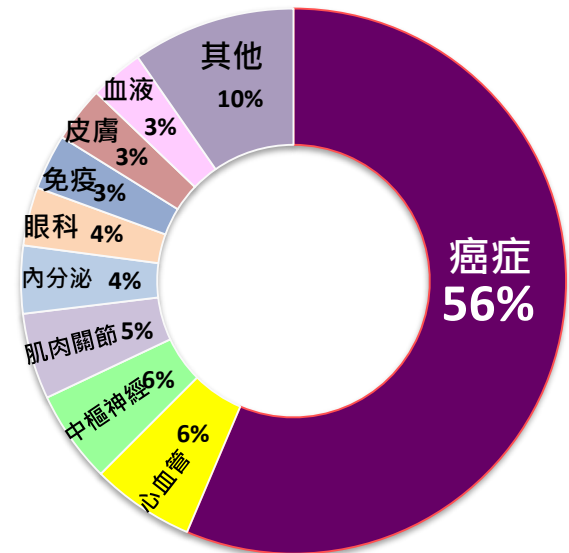


Tissue Engineering

Total: 46

Ph. I: 11
Ph. II: 22
Ph. III: 13

細胞治療臨床試驗適應症分布



臨床試驗適應症分布，以**癌症**研究為最大宗，占**56.4%**，心血管相關疾病次之占**6.1%**，中樞神經疾病占**5.5%**

全球再生醫學及細胞治療發展趨勢

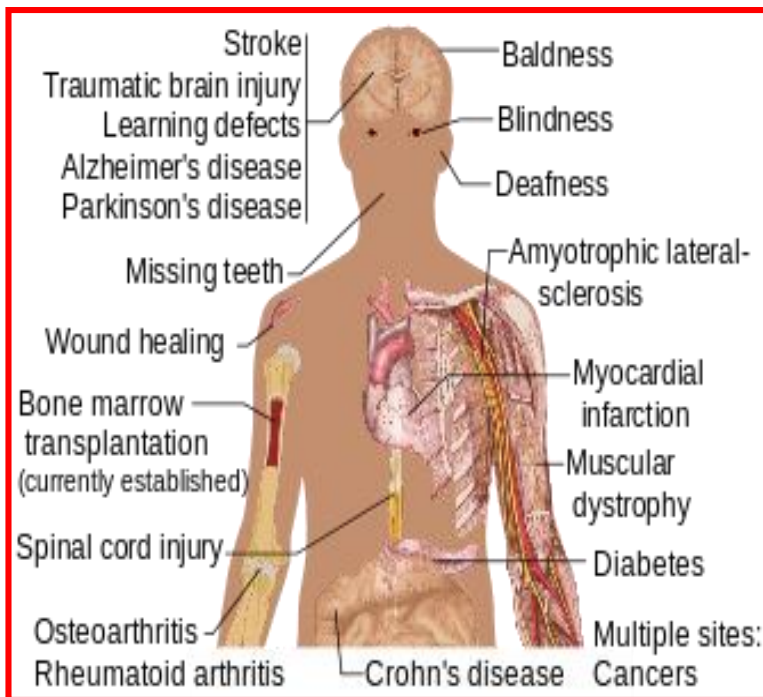
未被滿足的醫療需求 (Unmet medical needs)

遺傳性/退化性疾病治療希望 - 細胞治療

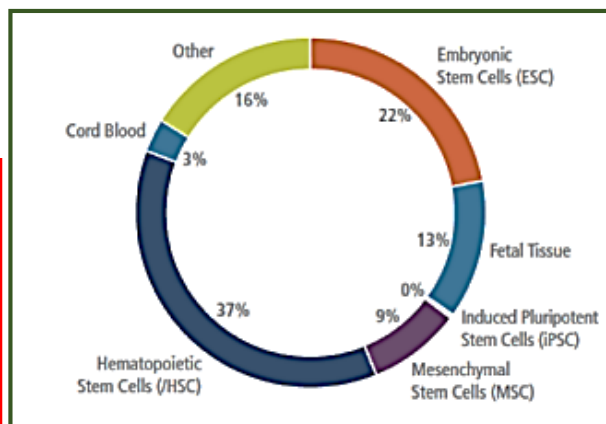
全球細胞治療臨床試驗現況 (Cell therapy clinical trials – 2017 Report)

目前缺乏有效治療方法的疾病

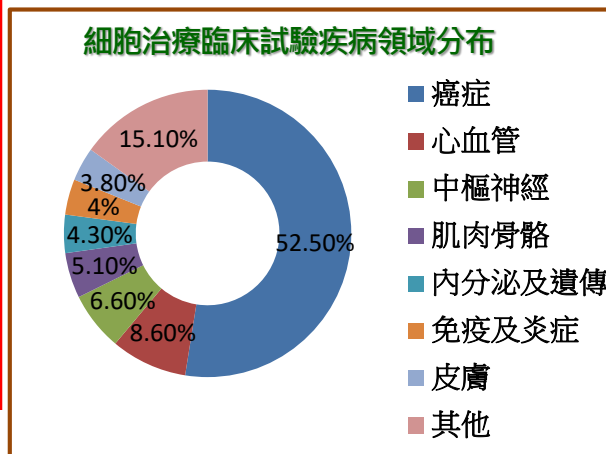
細胞治療可能可以帶來新的希望



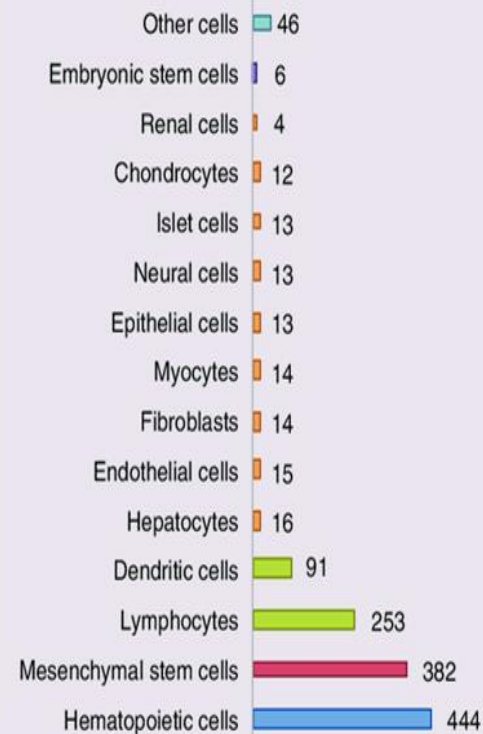
應用細胞種類與通過案件數



細胞治療臨床試驗疾病領域分布



Cell type breakdown



國際再生醫療進展

美國

2019年2月，美國Fate Therapeutics 以iPS分化的NK細胞治療晚期實體癌病患的第一期臨床試驗開始，2019年4月進行第一次安全性評估，患者無明顯副作用。

2019年4月，美國賓州大學以CRISPR基因編輯技術搭配CAR-T細胞療法治療兩位癌症患者。

日本

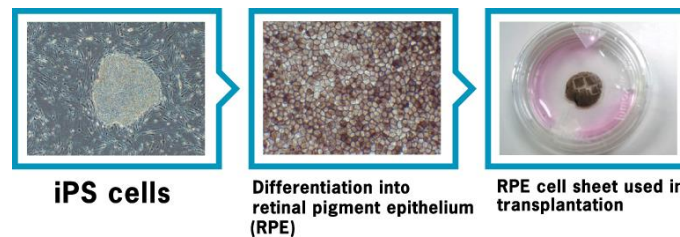
2018年5月，大阪大學澤芳樹 (Sawa Yoshiki)教授利用患者自體細胞分化培養之心肌層片治療心臟衰竭。

2019年4月，日本理研發佈完成5例以異體iPSC所分化之視網膜移植至老年黃斑部病變患者，預後良好。

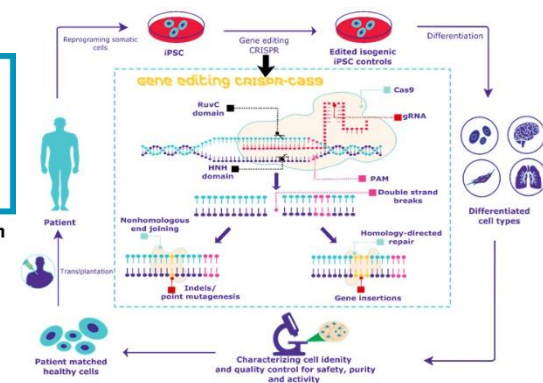
2019年9月，大阪大學西田幸二(Koji Nishida)教授利用異體iPSC分化之角膜上皮細胞層片治療角膜疾病。



資料來源：<http://www.med.osaka-u.ac.jp/archives/7911>



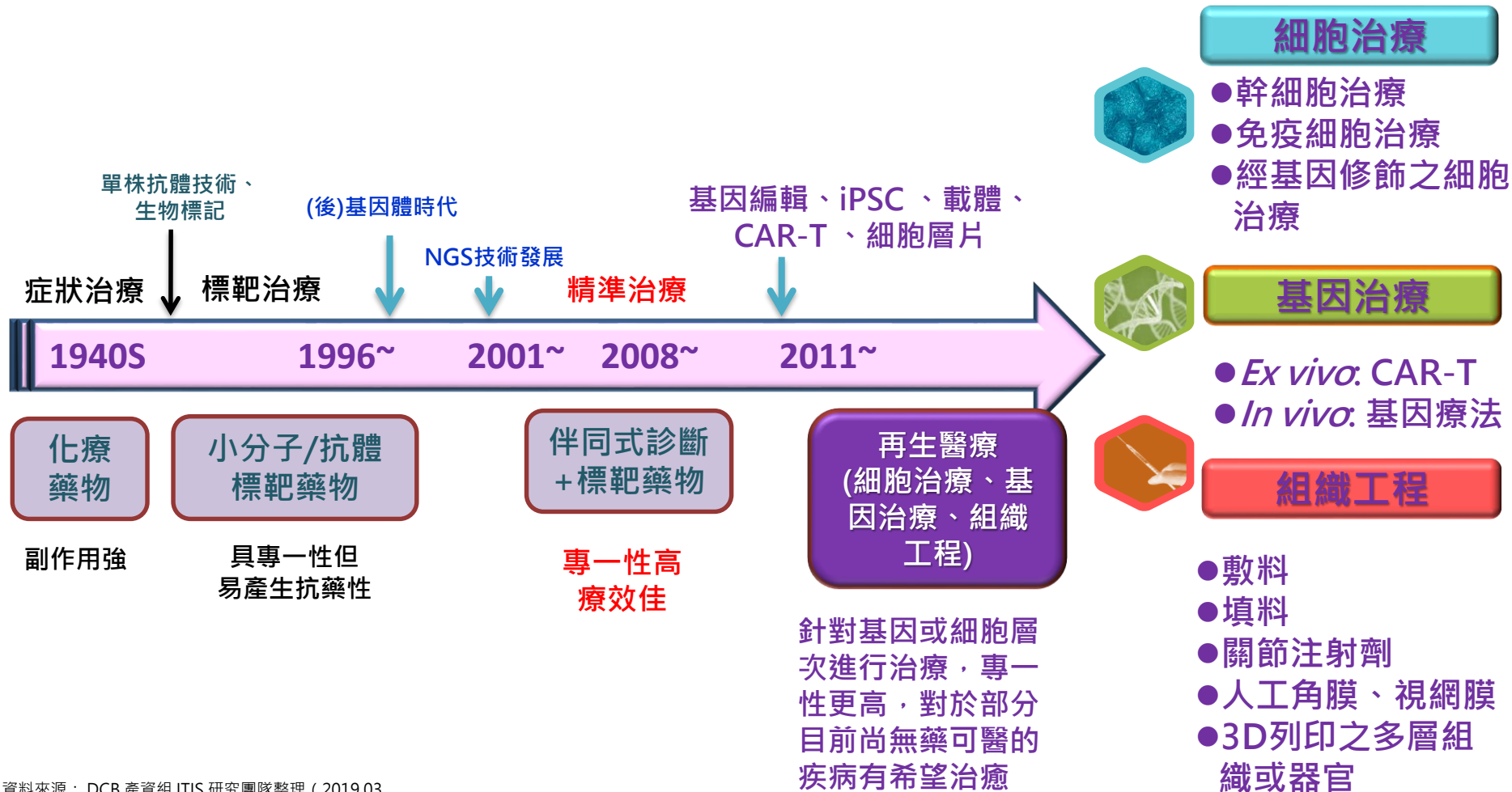
資料來源：<http://www.riken-ibri.jp/>



資料來源：<https://www.sigmaldrich.com/>

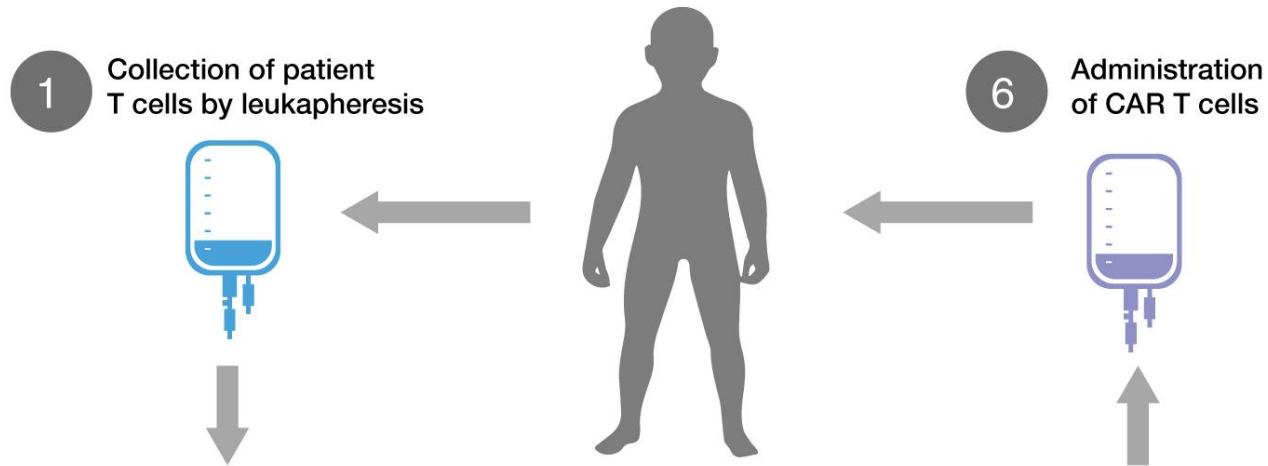
全球再生醫學發展趨勢

新興技術驅動治療策略之演進



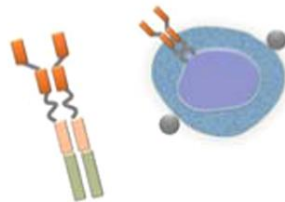
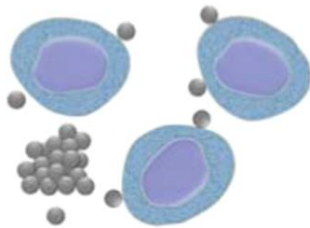
資料來源：DCB 產資組 ITIS 研究團隊整理 (2019.03)

嵌合抗原受體 T 細胞 (Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cells, CAR-T)



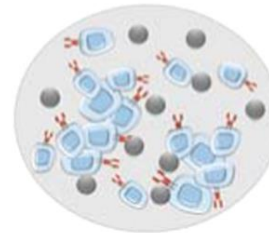
Manufacture of CAR T cells

2 Enrichment & activation of T cells

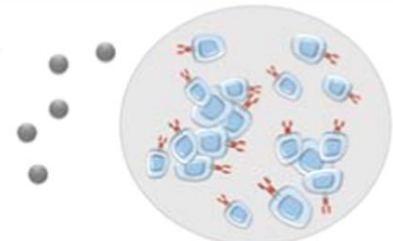


3 Transduction with lentiviral CAR construct

4 Expansion of CAR-expressing T cells

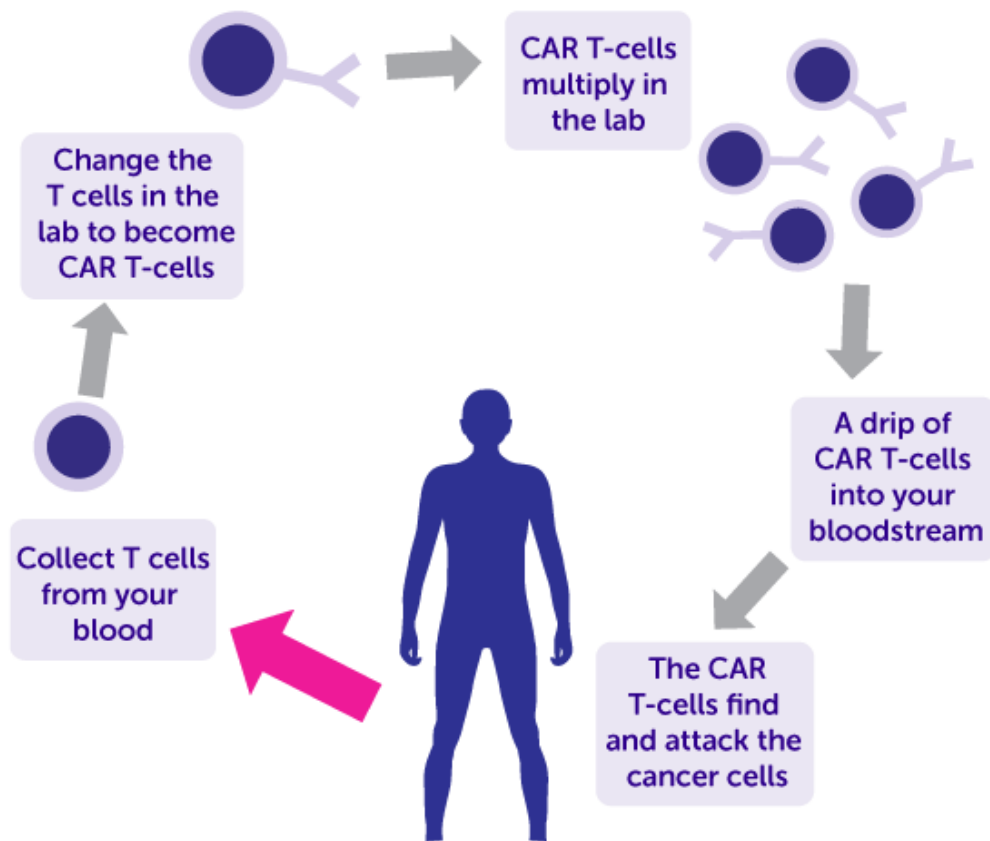


5 Isolation of final cell product

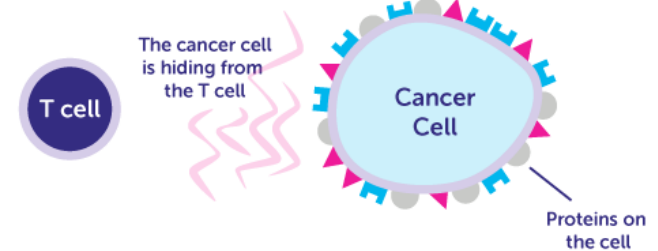


嵌合抗原受體 T 細胞

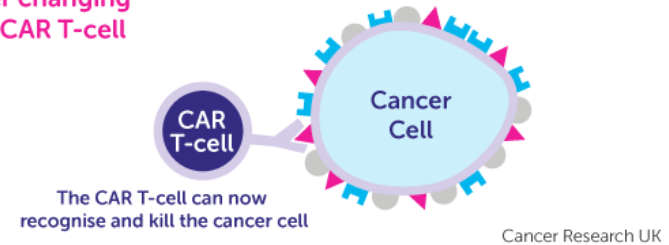
(Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cells, CAR-T)



1. Normal T cell



2. After changing into a CAR T-cell



Japan moves to fast-track innovative stem cell therapy with first trials on human hearts

Nature News, 29 May 2018



Professor Yoshiki Sawa, center, has pioneered a new induced pluripotent stem cell therapy for treating damaged hearts (Credit: Osaka University)

日本京都大學附設醫院細胞治療研究中心

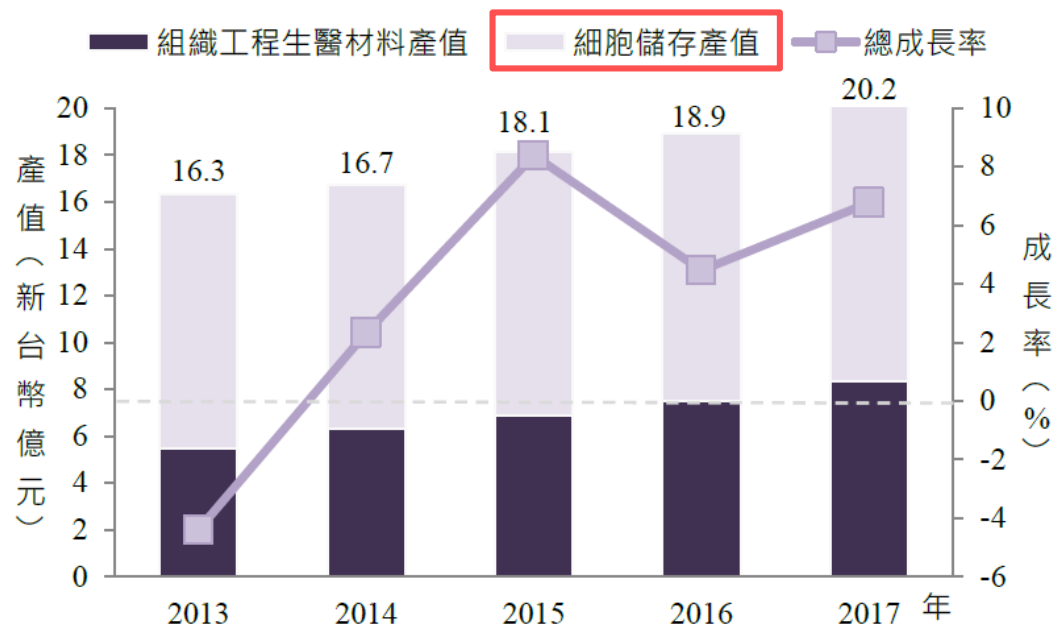
前川平 (Professor Taira Maekawa) 主任

- 幹細胞治療糖尿病
- 每次療程至少300萬日幣
- 未必每次都有成效



臺灣再生醫療產業現況與研發能量

2013~2017年我國再生醫療產業產值變化



我國2017年

細胞治療相關產業產值
NT 11.9億元

組織工程生醫材料產值
NT 8.3億元

資料來源：2018年「我國生技醫藥產業廠商問卷調查」，上市櫃公司財報／年報；DCB產資組ITIS

研究團隊調查推估（2018.06）

臺灣再生醫療產業現況與研發能量

台灣再生醫學主要公司以細胞製程和組織工程為主

細胞製程 重點關鍵技術					組織工程 重點關鍵技術		
標的細胞 分離技術	標的細胞 增強或改變技術	智能化 培養技術	控制細胞 增殖與分化技術	細胞組織 保存與運輸技術	去細胞化 技術	支架架構技術	多層細胞 組織建構技術
工研院 國衛院 食工所 中研院 台大	中研院 生技中心 陽明	工研院	工研院 中研院	工研院	國衛院 台大 成大	工研院 台大	工研院 北醫
以儲存服務 為主的細胞 分離：國璽(顧問林欣榮教授)、訊聯、台灣尖端、永生、大展...	源一 (與生技中心合作)、宇越、康聯、醣聯與台灣尖端、震泰與育世博...	仲恩* (技轉-北榮李光申教授)...	增值技術：國璽、宣捷、鑫品、台灣粒線體...	以儲存服務為主的保存與運輸：國璽、宣捷、訊聯、台灣尖端、永生、大展...	亞果...	宣捷、亞果、施吉、三鼎...	三顧* (北醫體系, 細胞層片, 日本Cell Seed技術合作) 將進駐竹科

研究機構

廠商

臺灣再生醫療產業現況與研發能量

再生醫學管理架構與法規調適



臺灣再生醫療產業現況與研發能量

特管辦法開放後再生醫學與細胞治療現況與能量

醫療機構

1. 三軍總醫院：108年5月3日獲衛福部核准設立自體免疫細胞治療中心。
2. 義大附設醫院：與三顧合作進行自體軟骨細胞層片治療膝關節軟骨缺損試驗。
3. 臺大醫院台成幹細胞中心：與諾華合作CAR-T療法，預計2020年進入第一期臨床試驗。

產業界

已有50家細胞生技廠商之產品進入臨床試驗階段，以幹細胞相關臨床試驗為最多，免疫細胞次之，治療領域則以膝關節、癌症、中樞神經疾病為主。

發展項目	廠商	合作機構
免疫細胞治療	訊聯、尖端醫、麗寶生醫、宣捷、生寶、永生、再生緣、基亞、長聖、沛爾、鑫品、仲恩、諾華、長春藤、媚登峰	台大附醫、馬偕、長庚、中醫大附醫、慈濟、台北榮總
間質幹細胞治療	國璽	慈濟、越南7家綜合醫院
載體製造	啟弘生技、生技開發中心、宇越生醫	長庚
細胞層片	三顧 (口腔黏膜上皮細胞層片)	義大附醫
基因治療* (恩慈療法)	百健	高醫大、台大、榮總、長庚、馬偕

幹細胞跨領域及再生醫學應用

- 奈米生醫材料：細胞分化及細胞毒性測試
- 生物反應器與組織工程
 1. 生物反應器(Bioreactor): 幹細胞之標準化量產
 2. 組織工程: 人工器官(Artificial Organs)
- 幹細胞治療與再生醫學應用
 1. 神經退化疾病與神經損傷 (Neural stem cells)*
 2. 軟骨修復與再生 (Chondroblasts and 3D reconstruction)*
 3. 血液腫瘤之細胞療法 (Hemopoietic stem cells)*
 4. 心肌梗塞之細胞療法 (Cardiomyoblasts)
 5. 糖尿病之細胞療法 (Pancreatic islet cells)

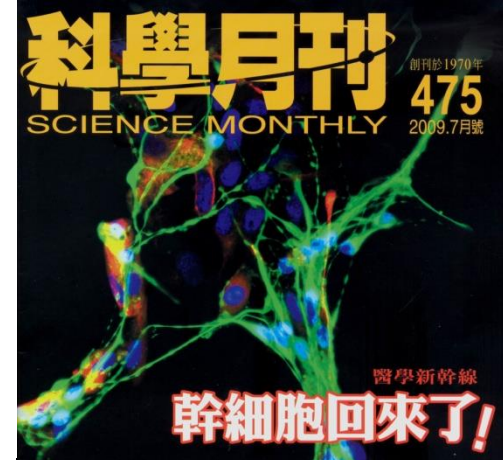


*臺灣臨床試驗與運用

認識幹細胞與大眾教育

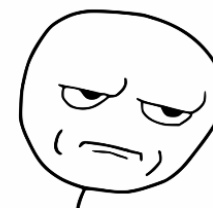
在這個日新月異的時代，對於富有潛力，但卻普遍缺乏推廣教育的幹細胞，社會大眾應該有更進一步的認知與理解。

錢宗良



- 臍帶血是否值得儲存? **YES!** 值得鼓勵。(公共財)
- 我兒子有先天性心臟病，臺灣是否有醫師可以利用「幹細胞」來治療? **No!** 目前技術尚未成熟。
- 目前熱門的嵌合抗原受體T細胞 (CAR-T) 可以治療所有的腫瘤或癌症? **No!** 目前只有血癌比較有效。
- 目前「幹細胞」真能治療神經退化或老年癡呆嗎? **No!** 目前技術尚未成熟。
- 特殊配方「幹細胞」，吃了就有效? **No!**

ARE YOU KIDDING ME?



*Thank you for your
attention*

