Definition Of Regenerative Medicine And Their Progrsssess

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Abstract

In order to restore function, regenerative medicine focuses on developing novel treatments to replace or repair old, damaged, or lost human cells. Collaborative work in the fields of stem cell biology, genetics, bioengineering, materials science, nonmammalian and human development, and tissue engineering are helping to achieve this aim. Currently, the field's focus is on comprehending human reparative processes that are already in place as well as investigating the potential for tissue regeneration. In order to lay the groundwork for the development of novel clinical treatments that will enhance and promote human regeneration, this review discusses current research in the fields of tissue engineering, limb regeneration, neonatal wound healing, stem cell biology, and somatic nuclear transfer.

Keywords*: Regenerative Medicine*

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1. Introduction:

Multicellular organisms regain homeostasis by one of two mechanisms after damage or degeneration. The first involves replacing the damaged organ's cellular matrix with a patch to quickly restore its physiologic and physical continuity. This is the manner in which scars originate. A recapitulation of the developmental processes that gave rise to the damaged organ is the second procedure. The architecture of the original organ is reproduced by the reactivation of developmental pathways. This is the regeneration process. Certain lesser animals, as well as the human fetus to some extent, possess the capacity to repair complex structures. Adult humans, on the other hand, have only a limited ability to regenerate; this is demonstrated by the ability to regenerate tissues like the digestive tract and the epidermis that are predominantly made of a single cell type Mucosa.

The ultimate goal of regenerative medicine is to restore tissue regeneration as a reparative pathway in people by comprehending how complicated regeneration happens in nature. The aim of this developing discipline is to translate basic science for a variety of degenerative diseases into the clinic by using methods from studies in non-mammalian and human development, stem cell biology, genetics, materials science, bioengineering, and tissue engineering. Understanding the mechanisms behind natural regeneration in lower species has been the primary focus of traditional regenerative research, which has been going on for years.

The field of stem cell biology and new biomaterials has garnered attention recently, stoking expectations that patient-compatible tissues and cells can be delivered and manipulated to mimic the regenerative process and provide more functional responses to injury. Regenerative medicine places a strong emphasis on comprehending both the latent capacity for tissue regeneration and the reparative mechanisms that are now occurring in adult humans. In order to lay the groundwork for the development of novel clinical treatments that will enhance and promote human regeneration, this review discusses current research in the fields of tissue engineering, limb regeneration, neonatal wound healing, stem cell biology, and somatic nuclear transfer.(1)

2. Regenerative medicine defined:

One could argue that the development of organ replacement therapy led to the development of regenerative medicine. While it is primarily motivated by the same medical demands as replacement and transplantation therapies, it goes much beyond conventional methods.(2) Its goals go beyond simply replacing broken parts; it also intends to supply the materials needed for in vivo repair, design replacements that blend in perfectly with the live body, and encourage and support the body's natural ability to regenerate and mend itself. The goal of the multidisciplinary area of regenerative medicine is to replace, repair, or regenerate damaged tissues, organs, or

cells in order to improve compromised function that may arise from a variety of conditions, including aging, disease, trauma, and congenital anomalies. It goes beyond conventional transplant and replacement therapy by combining a number of convergent technical approaches, both recently developed and established. The methods frequently encourage and assist the body's natural ability to heal itself. These methods could involve the use of soluble chemicals, gene therapy, stem and progenitor cell therapy, tissue engineering, and cell and tissue type reprogramming, among other things.(3)

2.1. Restoring impaired function:

The primary characteristic of regenerative medicine is not the application of a particular technology, but rather the objective that unites various technologies: the restoration of compromised anatomy, physiological function, and biomechanical function.(4) Treatment and care for several ailments may be significantly impacted by regenerative medicine.
According to the US National Academies of Science, 58 million Americans suffer from cardiovascular illness, 30 million from autoimmune disorders, 16 million from diabetes, and 10 million from osteoporosis could potentially benefit from stem cell-based therapy.(5)

2.2 Interdisciplinary:
Part of what sets regenerative medicine apart from conventional transplant and replacement therapy is the use of cutting-edge technology methods. Consequently, synthetic replacement therapy. Regenerative medicine is multidisciplinary, and this also applies to the kinds of institutions that pursue it.Regenerative medicine is gaining traction not only in academic institutions but also in government agencies, hospitals, and the corporate sector.(6)

2.3 Repair:

Repairing injured tissues is one way that regenerative medicine aims to restore compromised function. In this instance, "repair" refers to giving the body the supplies it needs to help itself mend.(7) The world's largest placebo-controlled trial on bone marrow-derived progenitor cell therapy for acute myocardial infarction has recently shown that patients who got the therapy had a significant improvement in their heart's pumping capacity as compared to the placebo group.(8) Future articular cartilage abnormalities, which now have few therapeutic choices and a limited natural healing capacity, may benefit from the adoption of such tissue-engineered cartilage.Adult stem cells, more especially limbal epithelial stem cells, expanded ex vivo and implanted onto the cornea, are an example of a treatment currently offered in the clinic that has been utilized to improve patients' vision in cases of ocular surface diseases.(9)

2.4 Replacement:

Regenerative medicine goes beyond straightforward organ replacement, even if the idea of replacement may initially appear to be quite similar to conventional transplantation and replacement therapy. Regenerative medicine works to address some of the main issues facing transplantation and replacement therapies today, such as enhancing graft survival, preventing immunological rejection, and resolving donor material scarcity, by applying its multidisciplinary understanding. For example, recent research from the University of Alberta aims to overcome the difficulty of keeping patients receiving islet transplants for type 1 diabetes insulin independent over the long run(10) One could argue that islet transplants are a kind of conventional transplantation. Beyond that, though, studies have demonstrated that overexpressing β cells with a naturally occurring apoptosis protein inhibitor enhances these cells' engraftment and longevity and cures mice's diabetes in three days. Existing shortages of islets for transplantation could be addressed by cultivating pancreatic β cell lines that produce insulin, according to other attempts. For instance, human embryonic stem cells have been used by Geron to create islet-like cell clusters that react to sugar levels by releasing glucagon and insulin.(11)

2.5. Regeneration:

Regeneration is more than just replacing something from the outside or fixing what is broken.
The body is encouraged to create new, youthful cells, tissues, and organs during regeneration.(12) Determining the developmental paths of stem cells is a major area of research in regenerative medicine, with the goal of learning how to boost their differentiation. Human embryonic stem cells have undergone differentiation to yield a variety of cell types, including endothelial, glial, neuronal, cardiomyocyte, and insulin-producing cells. However, adult stem cells, progenitor cells, and stem cells from a range of sources are all possible instruments for promoting regeneration, therefore research is not limited to embryonic stem cells. For example, scientists at Wake Forest University and Harvard University have recently recovered stem cells from amniotic fluid that

display markers for both adult and embryonic stem cells and that can develop into a variety of lineages, such as neuronal, osteogenic, and hepatic(13).

3. Definition of regenerative medicine [14]:

Rather of treating symptoms primarily as is the case with current clinical approach, regenerative medicine aims to restore tissue or organs that have been damaged due to age, disease, trauma, or congenital abnormalities. Medical gadgets, artificial organs, tissue engineering, and cellular therapy are the instruments employed to achieve these results.

3.1 The concentrations in the field of regenerative medicine are:
3.1.1. Biomaterials and Tissue Eng.

Biologically suitable scaffolds are inserted into the body at the location where new tissue is to grow as part of a technique known as tissue engineering. When the scaffold is shaped geometrically to resemble the tissue that has to be produced and cells are drawn to it, new tissue with the required shape is produced. Exercise during the formation phase of the newly formed tissue may result in a new functionally engineered problem.

3.1.2 Cellular Therapies

Every human has millions and millions of adult stem cells. One way that our body heals itself is through the usage of stem cells. Research has demonstrated that tissue repair is possible in certain situations when adult stem cells are extracted and put into the affected area. Blood, fat, bone marrow, tooth pulp, skeletal muscle, and other tissues can all be used to extract these cells. Another source of adult stem cells is cord blood. Researchers and medical professionals are advancing and perfecting the process of preparing obtained stem cells for patient injection to replace damaged or diseased tissue.

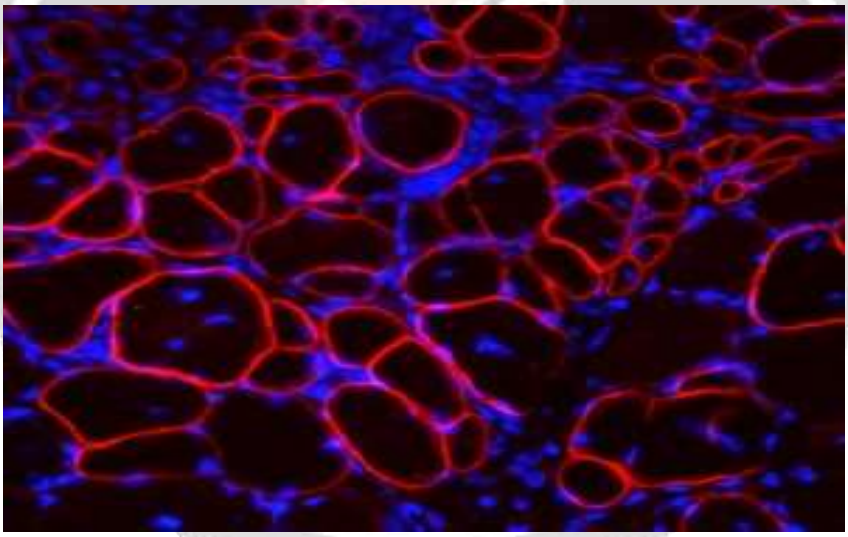

Fig: cellular therapies

3.1.3 Medical Devices and Artificial Organs

Transplanting a replacement organ from a donor is the most common clinical approach when an organ fails. The two main obstacles are the scarcity of donor organs and the immunosuppressive medication requirement, both of which have negative side effects. Moreover, there are numerous situations in which waiting for a suitable donor organ necessitates the use of a temporary plan to support or enhance the failing organ's function until a transplantable organ is discovered. When it comes to circulatory support, for instance, different technologies are at different levels of development. Originally, ventricular assist devices (VADs) were used as a bridge to a heart transplant, but today, VADs are also utilized for long-term circulatory support, or destination therapy.

4. REGENERATION IN HUMAN FETUS AND ADULT VERTEBRATES OF LOWER SPECIES:

The early discovery that some lower species, especially urodele frogs, have an extraordinary ability to regenerate a variety of bodily parts, including limbs, tails, jaws, and retinas, is where modern regenerative medicine got its start (15). Even more efficient are invertebrates; for example, transection of a planarian worm produces a new head from the tail piece and regenerates tail components from the head fragment. Leg regeneration in salamanders, where the missing appendage, including all distinct tissue types, regrowth from the site of transection, is arguably the most researched example of this process. Although they are rare, sophisticated tissue regeneration in higher animals can be observed in the seasonal regrowth of deer antlers (16).

The development of a growth zone, or blastema, at the site of injury is the mechanism that most species that are capable of limb regeneration share. Within 12 hours after the amputation, central epithelial migration from the cut margins seals the wound surface. The growth of limbs and the creation of blastemas depend on this transitory epithelium (17). Subsequently, differentiated cells at the growth site are driven to rejoin the cell cycle and lose their mature phenotype by less well understood processes. Research conducted on uterine myotube cultures has demonstrated that sequestration of the retinoblastoma (Rb) protein in the presence of elevated serum concentrations is at least largely responsible for cell cycle reentry (18).

After cell cycle reentry, blastemal cells multiply and form a conical mound that gives rise to all necessary cell types. Blastoma formation and subsequent limb growth have been linked to surface markers, cytokine gradients, and positional effect. A crucial component of limb regeneration is proximal-distal (PD) placement (19). Higher amounts of the gene prod1 and its product, the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored surface protein CD59, have been linked to a more proximal identity . These proteins have been detected on dedifferentiated blastemal cells in urodeles (20).

In coculture, the proximal subset of blastema cells engulfs the distal when they are cultured together. Although additional mediators might exist, retinoic acid and its different precursors form a PD gradient that is necessary for the induction of prod1 and the expression of CD59 (21). A wrist blastema can regrow a full arm when exposed to a higher quantity of retinoic acid (22).

The way the human fetus responds to harm in the first two trimesters is one area where there may be overlap. The current state of human skin wound healing is characterized by total skin regeneration and the lack of scarring (23). But this skill disappears as intrauterine development advances. Human fetal skin takes on a "adult" character by the start of the third trimester because it is no longer able to repair the original tissue architecture following injury (24).

Scar formation is the outcome of late-term fetal trauma (Figure 1). Nearly two decades of research have focused on the question of why skin regeneration is viable for only a portion of intrauterine development.

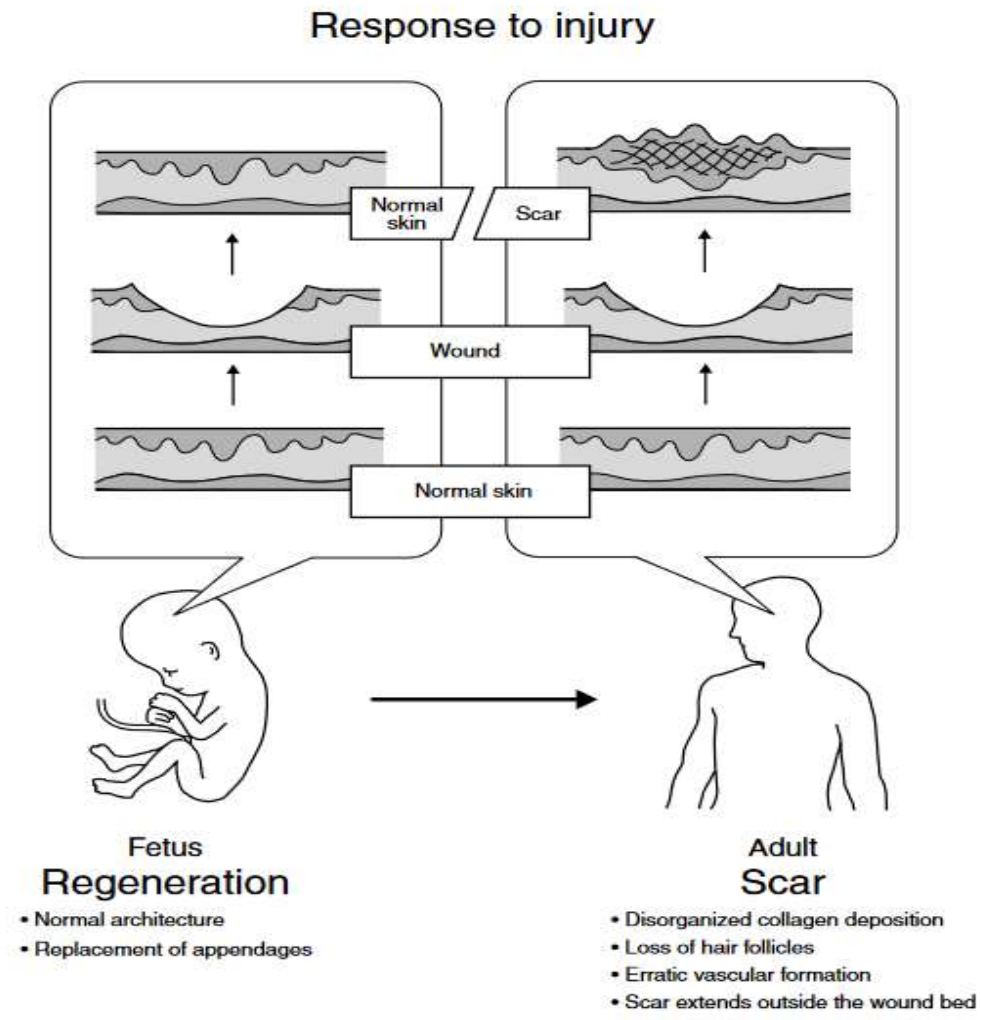

Figure 2.Comparison of the response to injury in fetal and adult skin. Early fetal healing is characterized by complete regeneration of all cell types and correct architecture. With age, this regenerative capacity is lost, and adult skin heals through scar formation.

Although no single factor has been identified as being responsible for scarless healing, differences in inflammatory response, cytokine levels, tissue architecture, and gene expression have all been reported during embryonic wound healing (25.26).

5. Stem cell:

Stem cells are undifferentiated cells that are present in the embryonic, fetal, and adult stages of life and give rise to differentiated cells that are building blocks of tissue and organs. In the post-natal and adult stages of life, tissue-specific stem cells are found in differentiated organs and are instrumental in repair following injury to the organ. The major characteristics of stem cells are: (a) self-renewal (the ability to extensively proliferate), (b) clonality (usually arising from a single cell), and (c) potency (the ability to differentiate into different cell types). These properties may differ between various stem cells. For example, embryonic stem cells (ESCs) derived from the blastocyst have a greater ability for self-renewal and potency while stem cells found in adult tissue have limited self-renewal since they would not proliferate extensively and can only differentiate into tissue-specific cells.

5.1.Stem Cell Classification Based on Differentiation Potential

One of the two primary features of stem cells, the capacity to differentiate, differs amongst them based on where they come from and how they were developed (fig. 1). Table 1 lists the five types into which all stem cells can

be divided based on their capacity for differentiation: totipotent or omnipotent, pluripotent, multipotent, oligopotent, and unipotent.

Differentiation potential	Origin
Totipotent or omnipotent	
Pluripotent	ESC_S, $iPSC_S$
Multipotent	Fetal stem cells
Oligopotent	Adult or somatic stem cells
Unipotent	

Table No 1 : Stem cell classification according to their differentiation potential and origin

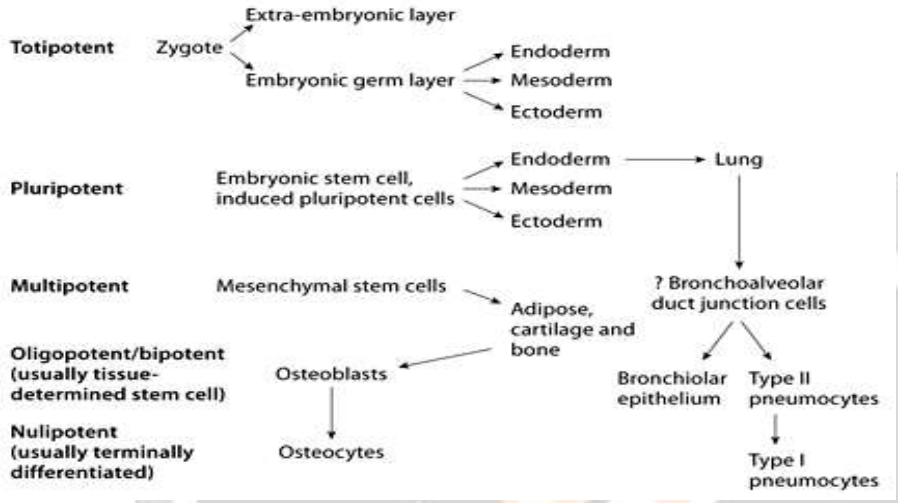

Figure 3: The ability to differentiate, one of the two main characteristics of stem cells, varies between stem cells depending on their origin and their derivation

Totipotent Cells:

The most undifferentiated cells are totipotent or omnipotent cells, which are present in the early stages of development. The cells of the first two divisions of a fertilized oocyte are totipotent because they can develop into extraembryonic and embryonic tissues, which is how the embryo and placenta are formed.(27)

Pluripotent Cells

All tissues and organs develop from the three germ layers, ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm, from which pluripotent stem cells can differentiate into those cells.(28) The inner cell mass of the blastocyst is where pluripotent stem cells, or ESCs, were initially derived (29). Takahashi and Yamanaka recently reprogrammed somatic cells to produce pluripotent cells. These cells are referred to as induced pluripotent stem cells, or iPSCs, and they resemble ESCs in many ways. Notably, no lung-derived pluripotent cell population has been identified (30).

Multipotent Cells

Most tissues contain multipotent stem cells, which can develop into numerous types of cells from a single germ layer (31). Multipotent stem cells, or MSCs, are the most well-known type of cell. Bone marrow, adipose tissue, bone, Wharton's jelly, umbilical cord blood, and peripheral blood are among the tissues from which they can be obtained (32). MSCs have certain surface cell markers that identify them and they attach to cell culture dishes. Adipose tissue, bone, cartilage, and muscle are examples of mesoderm-derived tissues that these cells can develop into (33,34,35,36) Lately, MSCs were able to develop into ectoderm-derived neural tissue. This is an illustration of transdifferentiation, which occurs when a mesoderm cell differentiates into an ectoderm, which is a type of neural tissue (37). Although lung tissue-resident MSCs have been identified, no other multipotent cell has been isolated up to this point (38).

Oligopotent Cells

It has been revealed that oligopotent stem cells found on the pig's ocular surface, including the cornea, can self-renew and divide into two or more lineages within a given tissue. These stem cells can produce separate colonies of corneal and conjunctival cells (39). Since hematopoietic stem cells can develop into both lymphoid and myeloid lineages, they are a common example of oligopotent stem cells (40). Research indicates that alveolar and bronchiolar epithelium in the lung may be derived from bronchoalveolar duct junction cells (41).

Unipotent Cells

In the case of muscle stem cells, for example, unipotent stem cells have the ability to self-renew, specialize into a single particular cell type, and create a single lineage that gives rise to adult muscle cells exclusively (,42,43,44,45). Type I pneumocytes in the lung are produced by type II pneumocytes found in the alveoli.

6. Opportunities Offered By Regenerative Medicine:

6.1 Cells:

The field of regenerative medicine is probably going to change how we practice medicine. Regenerative medicine is completely different from modern medicine in that it allows for the "once and for all" repair of diseased tissue or restoration of physiological functioning. This is achieved without the need for medication or surgery. When using traditional pharmaceutical methods, the patient is probably going to need treatment for a long time, if not forever. The goal of cell therapy is to permanently restore the lost function of the organ or tissue, even though it may seem costly to make and/or administer. In the end, this is thought to be more advantageous and cost-effective than standard medical procedure.

6.2 Biomaterials:

Many substances do not require the addition of cells since they can cause a biological response in the host tissue. These have been applied to the process of regeneration. Materials can be employed as angiogenic factors or medicinal agent delivery vehicles, or as cell carriers.The substance should ideally be insoluble for pharmaceutical use and resorbable for implantation.(46) Since meetly nano- modified shells can induce a better cellular response than undressed shells and a more sustained, robust, and specific cell isolation after cells have been placed in contact with these accoutrements , the arrival of nanotechnology has allowed farther developments in the field of biomaterials.(47)

7. Scaffolds and factors that control endogenous tissue formation:

It is evident that regenerative medicine techniques have become more and more popular over the last ten years for a number of reasons. The effectiveness of several cell types has been assessed in vivo, and cellular therapies continue to be a major area of interest. Furthermore, a great deal of work in the field of regenerative biology has gone into understanding the embryonic origins of stem and progenitor cells as well as why and how they persist in adult animals. The creation of biomaterials that either release bioactive substances to support the healing response or function as a scaffold to encourage the growth of the right kind of tissue has garnered significant attention as well. Instead than focusing on cell supply, this largely acellular strategy aims to promote healing by maximizing the response of endogenous progenitor cell pools.(48) used a synthetic altar using a tubular mesh made of electrospun poly(ε- caprolactone) nanofibers that wrapped around a bone disfigurement and helped localize a peptide- modified alginate hydrogel that was fitted to fill the disfigurement and deliver recombinant bone morphogenetic protein . Bone ground conformation passed constantly(assessed by microcomputed tomography) upon RhBMP- 2 delivery, but wasn't exclusive to pulpits, indicating the significance of growth factor delivery. In addition, the macroscopic perforations of the nanofiber mesh appeared to accelerate mending, leading to a twofold increase in the torsional stiffness of the mending bone. Revascularization of the blights wasn't increased, and the authors suggest that the perforations allowed endogenous ancestor cells to insinuate and appreciatively influence form. therefore, when designing pulpits for regenerative drug operations, there are numerous factors to consider which may eventually impact their success, indeed for fairly simple apkins similar as ligaments and tendons.(49)

8. Challenges And Opportunities:

The Lancet Commission on stem cells and regenerative medicine1 revealed in 2018 that there hasn't been much clinical uptake of experimental therapies despite an exponential expansion in their number. Regenerative medicine is a broad field that includes many cutting-edge techniques including gene and cell therapy, which have led to life-saving treatments for a few rare hereditary illnesses that affect the skin or blood.Exuberance over the extensive possibilities of regenerative medicine resulted in a discrepancy between the anticipations and the actualities of integrating technologies into clinical settings. The Lancet Commission demanded reconsideration in order to address the confluence of issues stemming from substandard research, ambiguous

funding schemes, irrational expectations, and dishonest private clinics.(50) The EASAC-FEAM report suggests ongoing investment in basic and clinical science to support innovation, given the rapid rate of scientific advancement. Even though there are many potential in domains like neurological or metabolic problems, there are also increasing challenges. One issue is still present: commercial clinics offer unregulated goods and services with broad claims of benefits, but they also employ poorly defined treatments with scant evidence of efficacy, raise questions about safety, have hazy scientific justifications, and prioritize making money.(51) The EASAC-FEAM report outlines a number of guidelines (such as easily comprehensible proof of clinical efficacy) to educate patients who are thinking about making such an offering. In Europe, the fact that patients shouldn't be required to cover the costs of clinical research is a critical factor in their decision to take part in a unique clinical study.(52) There is much more to be done in addition to making sure regulatory processes are strong, open, and evidence-based while yet being quick and precise. The academies' consensus has identified the following priorities: reviving the EU's research infrastructure, especially for translational and clinical research; supporting new models of academic-industry partnerships while guaranteeing ethical development; incorporating regenerative medicine into medical education and professional training curricula; warning against non-peer-reviewed "predatory" journals; building health services' institutional preparedness with regard to regenerative medicine research; and interacting with the public and patients through the Riccardo Cassiani-Ingoni/Science Photo Library to dispel false information.(53,54,55,56)

CONCLUSION

Consideration of fully integrated approaches to tissue regeneration is now feasible due to significant advancements in stem cell biology, materials science, nuclear transfer, genetic mapping, and tissue engineering. The new branch of regenerative medicine will be built on the confluence of these disciplines. It is now known that after birth, humans retain their capacity for regeneration, just like other amphibians. Adults possess the required genetic and biological components, but they do not fully activate after tissue damage. It is believed that we will be able to restore the regenerative activity of resident stem and progenitor cells and enable tissue regeneration in adult humans by manipulating the local environment with sophisticated cell and biomaterial delivery methods.

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