小鼠胎肝基质细胞体外扩增骨髓来源的 LTC-IC

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摘 要 基质细胞是胎肝造血微环境的主要成分,参与造血干/祖细胞的自我更新、增殖分化的调控。为了研究小鼠胎肝基质细胞在造血微环境中的功能,采用转染 SV40 大 T 抗原基因的方法建立了小鼠胚胎期第 12.5 天(Embryonic day 12.5 , E12.5d) 胎肝基质细胞系 A4、B3,并进一步鉴定基质细胞系的一般细胞生物学特性和造血支持功能。结果 : A4、B3 为细胞形态、生长行为以及表面分子表达不同细胞系,二者均可维持骨髓源长期培养启动细胞(Longtern culture-initiating cell LTC-IC)至少 4 周并且有不同程度的扩增 LTC-IC 能力,其中 B3 扩增 LTC-IC 的能力是 A4 的 8.3 倍。外源性细胞因子组合 SCF+IL-3+IL-6+Epo 在本实验体系中不影响 LTC-IC 数量的维持和扩增。暗示 E12.5d 胎肝造血微环境中基质细胞的功能是不同的,其机制有待进一步研究。

关键词 胎肝基质细胞系,LTC-IC,CFCs中图分类号 R331.1 文献标识码 A

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胎肝是小鼠胚胎期的主要造血器官。自 E9d 胚胎循环建立到 E12d 卵黄囊和/或 AGM 区的造血干细胞(Hematopoietic stem cells , HSCs)移居胎肝之前 小鼠胎肝中就能检测到造血祖细胞 ,但没有HSCs¹¹ ,此时胎肝的功能主要是产生成熟的造血细胞以满足胚胎快速生长的需要。自 E12d 起 ,胎肝中的 HSCs 开始扩增 ,E16d 时扩增下降直至出生时终止^[2]。因此 ,E12-E16d 的胎肝造血微环境具有强大的支持造血的功能。

造血微环境与造血干/祖细胞的相互作用是通过细胞间的直接接触和基质细胞分泌的造血相关因子的影响实现的。因此研究胎肝造血早期微环境中不同基质细胞和某些造血相关因子对骨髓源 LTC-IC 维持和扩增的影响有助于了解基质细胞在E12.5d 胎肝造血微环境中的功能。

1 材料与方法

1.1 抗体、细胞因子与质粒

本实验所使用的 FITC-UEA-1、FITC-anti-CD29、FITC-anti-CD31、 FITC-anti-CD34 、 PE-anti-CD44 、 FITC-anti-CD45、 FITC-anti-CD105 和 FITC-anti-CD144 抗体购自 B&D 公司。重组鼠干细胞因子(Recombi-

nant mouse-Stem Cell Factor, rm-SCF)重组鼠白细胞介素(rm-Interleukin, rm-IL-3)重组人白细胞介素(Recombinant human-IL-6, rh-IL-6)重组人粒细胞/巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(rh-Granulocyte/Macrophage-Colony Stimulated Factor, rh-GM-CSF)和重组人红细胞生成素(rh-Erythropoietin, rh-Epo)等细胞因子购自 PeproTech 公司。pSV₃ neo 质粒由军事医学科学院基础医学研究所郭子宽提供。

1.2 动物与胚胎

C57BL/6 小鼠购自军事医学科学院实验动物中心。雌雄小鼠 2:1 合笼,次晨发现阴栓者记为 E0.5d E12.5d 时剥离胚胎。

1.3 胎肝基质细胞系的建立与鉴定

充分剪碎 E12.5d 胎肝 ,用 0.05% 胶原酶(Sigma)37% 解育 20min ,吹打成单个细胞。细胞悬浮在含 10% FBS(Hyclone)的 IMDM(Hyclone)中 ,按 2×10^6 /mL 接种在 6 孔板(Costar)中 ,37% ,5% CO₂ 培养 隔天换液 ,充分去除非贴壁细胞。培养至 50%以上培养面积时以脂质体(Gibco)介导转染 pSV₃ neo质粒。细胞进一步培养 1 周 ,用含有 400μ g/mL G418 (Sigma)的培养基筛选抗性克隆。 $3\sim4$ 周后分离单

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个克隆并扩增。流式细胞术检测 UEA-1 结合情况 以及 CD29、CD31、CD34、CD44、CD45、CD105、CD144 的表达。

1.4 集落形成细胞(Colony-Forming Cells, CFCs) 和 LTC-IC 检测

取 6~8 周龄的 C57BL/6 雌性小鼠双侧股骨,收获骨髓细胞后,用密度 1.083g/cm³的 Ficoll 分离液(Sigma)分离单个核细胞。骨髓单个核细胞用体外长期培养(Long-Term Culture, LTC)培养基[3]悬浮。

胎肝基质细胞按常规方法传代至预先包被 1% 明胶 Sigma)的 96 孔板和 24 孔板(Costar) ,换用 LTC 培养基培养至 90% 培养面积时照射(20Gy ,⁶⁰ Co)用于下述检测 LTC-IC 频率和 CFCs 实验。基本实验流程见图 1。

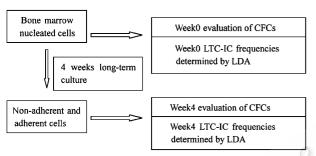


图 1 检测 CFCs 和 LTC-IC 的实验设计

Fig. 1 Experimental design for CFCs and LTC-IC determination

1.5 CFCs 和 LTC-IC 检测

将 1×10^5 个骨髓单个核细胞接种到上述预先铺有滋养层的 24 孔板中,分为无因子组和有因子组,后者 LTC 培养基中含有 m-SCF(10 ng/mL),m-IL-3(2 ng/mL),r-IL-6(2 ng/mL),r-Epo(1 u/mL)。 $37\% 5\% CO_2$,饱和湿度培养,每周半量换液;至 4 周时收集所有贴壁和非贴壁细胞,一部分用于检测 CFCs,一部分用于 LDA 实验。

CFCs 检测:第 0 周和第 4 周时将待检测细胞接种到标准甲基纤维素集落培养基 31 中,细胞因子组合:rmSCF(50ng/mL),rmIL-3(10ng/mL),rh-IL-6(10ng/mL),rh-GM-CSF(10 ng/mL)rh-Epo(6u/mL)。37 $^{\circ}$ CO2,饱和湿度培养,12d 时计数 CFCs。集落包含30 个细胞以上为一个 CFC。

LDA 检测 LTC-IC 频率:检测第 0 周 LTC-IC 频率:第 0 周时将待检测细胞按 100,500,1000,1500,2000 的细胞密度接种到上述的 96 孔板 24 孔/剂量;同样分为无因子组和有因子组。37 % 5% CO₂,饱和湿度培养,每周半量换液;至第 4 周时,吸弃培养液,用标准甲基纤维素集落培养基覆盖,继续培养 12d,

计数无集落形成的负孔数。检测第 4 周 LTC-IC 频率:方法同上。使用 Poisson 统计和 Weighted-mean 法⁴¹估计 LTC-IC 频率。

LTC-IC 的绝对数用第 0 周或第 4 周测算的全部单个核细胞分别与第 0 周和第 4 周 LTC-IC 频率相乘计算。

1.6 资料分析

实验数据用平均值 \pm 标准误差表述 ,用双侧 Students 't-test 检测显著性水平。

2 结 果

2.1 建立与鉴定胎肝基质细胞系

以携带 SV40 大 T 抗原的 pSV₃neo 质粒转染原代培养的 E12.5d 胎肝基质细胞, 经 C418 筛选获得9个克隆,从中挑选两个细胞形态不同的克隆,即A4和B3进行扩增培养及鉴定。其中 A4 为成纤维样细胞,传代超过 20 代,群体倍增时间为 25h;B3 为上皮样细胞,传代超过 25 代,群体倍增时间为 37h。二者在培养过程中均未出现增殖危机现象。流式细胞术检测结果表明:A4、B3 均高表达 CD44、CD29 均低或不表达 CD31、CD34、CD45、CD144;A4 与 UEA-1结合率高,不表达 CD105;而 B3 高表达 CD105,与UEA-1 结合率很低(Fig.2)。上述结果说明,A4、B3为形态特征、生长行为、表面分子表达不同的细胞系。

2.2 检测 CFCs 和 LTC-IC

采用密度为 1.083g/cm³ 的 Ficoll 分离液分离骨髓单个核细胞,分离比例为 25.39%。将分离获得的骨髓单个核细胞接种在经照射的基质细胞层上 3~7d 后出现明显的造血集落,随着培养时间的延长,可观察到造血细胞的扩增(Fig.3)。CFCs 检测结果表明,骨髓单个核细胞在 B3 滋养层上培养 4 周,CFCS 的绝对数比第 0 周分别扩增了 11.75(±0.34倍)(无因子组)和 15.46(±0.33倍)(因子组);而在 A4 滋养层上,CFCs 仅扩增了(1.29±0.03倍)(无因子组)和 2.52(±0.03)倍(因子组)(Fig.4)。同时第 0 周时 10⁴ 个有核细胞中 CFCs 含量分别为 23.4(±1.26)(A4+因子),21.76(±1.20)(A4),15.10(±0.68)(B3+因子),21.76(±0.78)(B3)。

LDA 实验分别在两个时间点,即第0周和第4周 检测 LTC-IC 的频率并计算 LTC-IC 含量。LDA和 LTC 实验结果表明第0周4个实验组中10°新分。选的最髓单介核细胞中含有的LTC-IC 数目之间没。

有显著性差异(P > 0.05)。而经过 4 周培养后第 0 周时接种的 91(± 8)LTC-IC/10⁵ 骨髓单个核细胞分别扩增至 1230.36(± 284.43) B3 + 因子),1410.16(± 260.23) B3),165.4(± 34.59) A4 + 因子)和 145.5(± 27.56) A4)个(Fig.5 A);但是在第 4 周时

10⁴ 有核细胞中 LTC-IC 的含量分别为 22.45(± 5.18 X B3 + 因子),47.08(± 8.69 X B3),28.66(± 5.99 X A4 + 因子)和 45.75(± 8.67 X A4)个(Fig.5 B)。

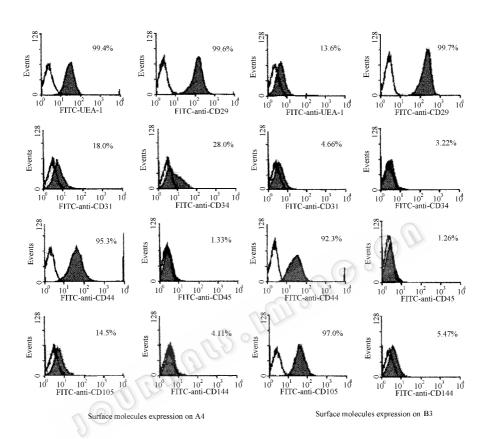


图 2 基质细胞表面分子的表达

Fig. 2 Surface molecules expression on stromal cells

Stomal cell lines A4, B3 from E12.5d fetal liver were analyzed. The profiles of fluorescence intensity for the various surface molecules on each stromal cell line include the percentage of positive cells. The white histograms represent isotype matched negative control MoAb

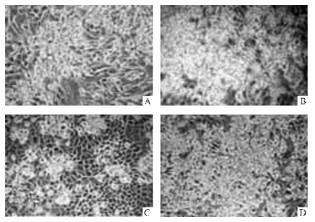


图 3 基质细胞层上造血细胞的扩增

Fig. 3 Proliferation of hematopoietic cells on stromal cell layers Phase-contrast micrographs of proliferating hematopoietic cells with A4 feeder on day χ A), day14 B), and with B3 feeder on day χ C), day14 D)

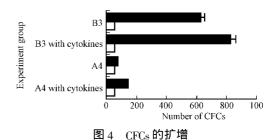
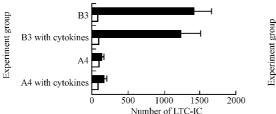


Fig. 4 Expansion of CFCs

In LTC-CFCs experiments , the number of CFCs among 10^4 freshly isolated bone marrow nucleated cells at week0 multiplied after 4 week co-culture with A4 or B3 stromal cells. Differences between week0 and week4 : P < 0.05. Differences between A4 and B3 (with or without cytokines) among week4 : P < 0.05. Differences between ' with ' and ' without cytokines ' groups among week4 group : P < 0.05. The colony containing over 30 cells represents one CFC. \blacksquare Week $A : \square$ Week $A : \square$ Week $A : \square$ Week \square

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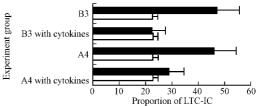


图 5 经过与 A4 或 B3 4 周共培养后 LTC-IC 总数的扩增以及在有核细胞中含量的变化

Fig. 5 Expansion of LTC-IC absolute number after 4 weeks co-culture on A4 or B3 with or without extra cytokines and the proportion of LTC-IC within nucleated cells on week0 and week4

A. The absolute number of LTC-ICs maintained and expanded from 10^5 isolated bone marrow nucleated cells after 4 week co-culturing on stromal feeder with or without cytokines was compared with that presenting in freshly isolated 10^5 bone marrow nucleated cells. Difference between week 0 and week 4: P < 0.05. Difference between A4 and B3(with or without cytokines): P < 0.05.

B. The proportion of LTC-IC per 10^4 nucleated cells from freshly isolated bone marrow on week 0 and freshly acquired non-adherent and adherent cells on week4. Difference between A4 or B3 on week4 and A4 or B3 on week0: P < 0.05. Difference between A4 or B3 on week4 and A4 with cytokines or B3 with cytokines on week4: P < 0.05. Week4 \sim Week4 \sim Week 0

3 讨论

3.1 建立并鉴定小鼠胎肝永生化基质细胞系 A4、B3

造血微环境是极其复杂的,很难在体内直接研究微环境与原始造血细胞之间的相互作用。基质细胞是造血微环境的主要成分,通过体外转染 SV40 大T抗原基因使细胞获得永生性建立基质细胞系并进一步研究这些细胞系的体外造血支持功能是分析造血微环境的重要途径^[156]。转染 SV40 大T抗原基因一方面促进正常细胞的体外转化、提高建系效率,另一方面能有效地维持转染前后细胞的大部分特性^[7]。本实验用携带大T抗原基因的 pSV₃ neo 质粒转染 E12.5d 胎肝基质细胞,建立并鉴定了 A4、B3 两个单克隆基质细胞系。二者的细胞形态、生长行为和免疫表型有一定差异,但均在体外表现出一定程度的造血支持活性,表明通过转染 SV40 建系至少能够部分保留胎肝基质细胞的造血调控功能。

3.2 A4、B3 体外均能维持骨髓源 LTC-IC ,但是 B3 具有明显的扩增功能

基质细胞系对 HSCs 的调控作用可以通过检测体外长期培养体系中 LTC-IC 的维持和扩增来评估^[8]。LTC-IC 的维持是指起始接种的 LTC-IC 经培养 4 周后至少能形成一个集落 ,LTC-IC 的扩增是指经 4 周培养后 LTC-IC 的总数增加。第 0 周 LDA 实验表明:以 A4 或 B3 为滋养层 ,等量的骨髓单个核细胞中 LTC-IC 的含量无显著差别 ,表明这两个基质细胞系维持 LTC-IC 的能力是相近的。经过 4 周培养后 ,A4 和 B3 均表现出一定程度的扩增 LTC-IC 总数的能力 ,而 B3 对 LTC-IC 的扩增能力是 A4 的 8.3

倍,说明 B3 具有比 A4 更强的扩增 LTC-IC 的作用。进一步的研究发现 A4 和 B3 促进 LTC-IC 扩增的同时其它造血祖细胞以相近的比例发生扩增,造成两个培养体系中 LTC-IC 频率和 CFCs 在增殖细胞群体中的含量接近。而且每个 LTC-IC 在没有外源因子存在的条件下保持生成 6(±1.2)个 CFCs 的能力,表明 LTC-IC 的增殖潜能也得到维持。

造血微环境中的基质细胞存在显著的异质性: 大多数基质细胞可能仅仅是造血微环境的结构成分 而非功能成分,而即使是作为功能成分,在调控 HSCs 自我更新、存活或分化等生物学行为中亦表现 出异质性6]。与骨髓的稳态造血不同,在胎肝造血 早期,HSCs 发生很大程度的扩增,与胎肝造血微环 境的发育有关 因此分离胎肝造血微环境中的核心 功能组分用以研究造血干/祖细胞与造血微环境的 相互作用机制具有重要的理论价值和广阔的临床意 义。以往的研究表明 E12.5d 胎肝中存在体外扩增 脾集落形成单位(Colony Forming Unit-Spleen, CFU-S) 10 周的基质细胞,远长于骨髓^{5]}。而 LTC-IC 是比 CFU-S 更原始的造血祖细胞,本研究表明胎肝中存 在体外扩增 LTC-IC 至少 4 周的基质细胞 A4 和 B3, 而且 B3 具有更强的扩增能力,推测其可能是作为 E12.5d 胎肝造血微环境中的关键功能成分起作用 的。因此,深入研究 B3 与 LTC-IC 的作用机制有望 加强对胎肝造血早期 HSCs 的增殖、分化甚至迁移 的认识。

3.3 造血相关因子 SCF、IL-3、IL-6 和 Epo 不影响 LTC-IC 数量的维持和扩增

造血相关因子对造血干/祖细胞的影响是造血 微环境与造血细胞相互作用的重要内容。以往的研

究表明 SCF、IL-3、IL-6 等对早期祖细胞如 LTC-IC 和 晚期祖细胞如 CFCs 的作用不同 而且因子的诱导作 用会造成干细胞潜能的损失[9] 然而某些基质细胞 的参与会弥补 LTC-IC 的损失[10]。本研究表明 LTC-IC 总数的维持和扩增与加入外源因子 SCF、IL-3、IL-6、EPO 没有关联,仅与所采用的基质细胞系 A4 或 B3 有关 A4 或 B3 与 LTC-IC 的相互作用是维持和扩 增 LTC-IC 总数的关键因素。在无外源因子存在的 情况下 骨髓单个核细胞与 A4、B3 共培养能显著提 高增殖细胞群体中 LTC-IC 的含量 ,是一个富集过 程,而因子组合的参与显著扩增了 CFCs 和增殖细胞 总数使 LTC-IC 的含量维持与第 0 周相近的水平 ,说 明基质细胞 + 因子组合的培养体系更接近于体内的 造血微环境,而且 B3 + 因子组合共同调控造血干/ 祖细胞增殖和分化的功能对于发育的胎肝早期造血 具有重要的意义——既扩增原始造血干/祖细胞又 协调分化以满足造血发育和胚胎发育的共同需要。

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Expansion of Bone Marrow LTC-ICs *in vitro* by Mouse Fetal Liver-derived Stromal Cell Lines

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Abstract As main component of fetal liver hematopoietic microenvironment, different stromal cells may play distinct roles in the regulation of hematopoietic stem cell self-renewal, proliferation and differentiation. It is a unique approach to establish stromal cell lines for analyzing the interaction of hematopoietic cells with the stroma on the clonal level to dissect the function of hematopoietic microenvironment. In this study two immortal stromal cell lines-A4, B3 were established from mouse embryonic day 12.5 fetal liver by transfection of pSV₃ neo plasmid. A4 exhibited a fibroblast-like morphology, 25 hours population doubling time as well as high levels of CD29, CD44, UEA-1 and low levels of CD105 expression. In contrast B3 displayed an epithelium-like morphology, 37 hours population doubling time along with high levels of CD105 and low levels of UEA-1 expression. In addition no or low levels of CD31, CD34, CD45 and CD144 expression were found in the two cell lines. These results indicate that A4, B3 are two discriminating cell lines in terms of morphological characters, growth behaviors and surface molecular expression types. Next functional assays using Limited-Diluted Assay(LDA) and Bulk-LTC-IC were done: both stromal cell lines had similar

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ability to maintain the survival proportion of inoculated mouse bone marrow-derived Long-Term Culture-Initiating Cells (LTC-ICs), and they could also support LTC-ICs expansion up to 4 weeks by co-culture in vitro. More strikingly, B3 could expand the absolute number of LTC-ICs over 13-fold at week 4 than that of week 0, and the ability of B3 to expand absolute number of LTC-ICs was over 8-fold of that of A4. Proportions of LTC-ICs in proliferating cell populations in two long-term culture systems was similar at week 4, no matter with or without extra cytokines. Further study indicated that the ability of LTC-ICs to yield CFCs was held as the number 6(± 1.2) after 4 weeks co-culture. Extra cytokines-SCF + IL-3 + IL-6 + Epo had no influence in the maintenance and expansion of LTC-ICs, but expanded the absolute number of CFCs and proliferating cell populations, and maintained similar proportions of LTC-ICs and CFCs in the end in two culture systems at week 4. Take together, these results implicate that B3 may act as an important functional component in embryonic day 12.5 fetal liver microenvironment to effectively expand primitive hematopoietic cells, yield more committed hematopoietic progenitor cells and mature hematopoietic cells to meet the need of quick development especially in the early phase of embryonic development. Alternatively A4 can probably function as being a structural element. Moreover the function of hematopoiesis-associated cytokines employed in this investigation was not to expand LTC-ICs, but to modulate the limited-proliferation and differentiation of CFCs. The maintenance and proliferation of LTC-ICs may depend on the type of the stromal cell as well as the interaction between stromal cells and LTC-ICs. It is suggested that B3 with cytokines including SCF, IL-3, IL-6, EPO in vitro can mimic embryonic day 12.5 hematopoietic microenvironment to investigate the mechanism of interaction between hematopoietic microenvironment and hematopoietic cells in clonal level.

Key words stromal cell line, LTC-IC, CFCs