Skin Repair and Immunoregulatory Effects of Myeloid Suppressor Cells from human cord blood on Atopic Dermatitis

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Abstract

Background: In our previous study, we achieved large-scale expansion of bone marrow-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) derived from CD34+ cells cultured in human umbilical cord blood (hUCB) and demonstrated the immunomodulatory properties of these cells. This study aimed to assess the therapeutic efficacy of hUCB-MDSCs in the treatment of atopic dermatitis (AD). Methods: Dermatophagoides farinae (Df)-induced NC/Nga mice (clinical score of 7) were treated with hUCB-MDSCs or control drug. The mechanisms underlying the therapeutic effects of hUCB-MDSCs were evaluated using dermatitis scores, immunological parameters, skin histology, and skin barrier function analysis. Results: hUCB-MDSCs demonstrated immunosuppressive effects on both human and mouse CD4+ T cells. hUCB-MDSC administration significantly reduced the clinical severity scores and was associated with histopathological changes, such as reduced inflammatory cellular infiltration, epidermal hyperplasia, and fibrosis. hUCB-MDSC administration decreased the serum levels of IgE, IL-4, IL-5, IL-13, IL-17, thymus- and activation-regulated chemokine (TARC), and thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP). Additionally, hUCB-MDSCs altered the expression of skin barrier function-related proteins such as filaggrin, involucrin, loricrin, and cytokeratin 10 and suppressed Df restimulated T-cell activation through cell-cell interactions. Furthermore, hUCB-MDSCs promote skin recovery and maintain their therapeutic effect even after recurrence. Conclusions: hUCB-MDSC administration improved Df-induced AD-like skin lesions and led to the restoration of skin barrier function. Furthermore, hUCB-MDSC treatment inhibited inflammatory responses and suppressed T-cell immune function. Therefore, the results of this study support the potential for hUCB-MDSCs as a novel treatment for AD.

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Figure 4. Effects of human umbilical cord blood-myeloid-derived suppressor cell therapy on the level of IgE and inflammatory mediators in the serum of Dermatophagoides farina-induced NC/Nga mice



Supplementary Figure 1. Biological process analysis of human umbilical cord blood (hUCB)-myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs).





Supplementary Figure 3. Maintenance of the therapeutic effect of human umbilical cord blood (hUCB)-myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) and rapid reduction in the efficacy of dexamethasone (Dexa) upon restimulation of an atopic dermatitis (AD) model with Dermatophagoides farinae (Df).



Figure 1. Immunobiological characterization of human umbilical cord blood (hUCB) myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) in vitro using human and mouse T cells.



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Ε



Figure 2. Effects of human umbilical cord blood (hUCB)-myeloid-derived suppressor cell (MDSC) therapy against Dermatophagoides farinae (Df)-induced atopic dermatitis-like skin lesions in NC/Nga mice.











Normal



Df + hUCB-MDSC (1x10⁴)



Df + hUCB-MDSC (1x105)



Df + hUCB-MDSC (1x106)









Figure 3. Effects of human umbilical cord blood (hUCB)-myeloid-derived suppressor cell (MDSC) therapy on skin barrier repair and skin fibrosis in Dermatophagoides farinae (Df)-induced atopic dermatitis-like skin lesions in NC/Nga mice.

А



skin fibrosis





FLG

IVL

LOR



3-*** Staining intensity ** 2-1 DHADES AND CANDER DEC 0 Normal



CK 10





CK 14

Figure 5. Effects of human umbilical cord blood (hUCB)-myeloid-derived suppressor cell (MDSC) therapy on the regulation of differentiation to CD4+ T cell subsets.

А





В



B (continued)







Figure 6. Mechanism of atopic dermatitis-immune cell regulation between human umbilical cord blood (hUCB)-myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) and T cells in the atopic dermatitis (AD) mouse model.





Supplementary Figure 4. Effects of human umbilical cord blood (hUCB)-myeloid-derived suppressor cell (MDSC) therapy on axillary lymph nodes (LNs).

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