Antler stem cells and their potential in wound healing and bone regeneration

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Abstract

Compared to other vertebrates, the regenerative capacity of appendages in mammals is very limited. Deer antlers are an exception and can fully regenerate annually in postnatal mammals. This process is initiated by the antler stem cells (AnSCs). AnSCs can be divided into three types: (1) Antlerogenic periosteum cells (for initial pedicle and first antler formation); (2) Pedicle periosteum cells (for annual antler regeneration); and (3) Reserve mesenchyme cells (RMCs) (for rapid antler growth). Previous studies have demonstrated that AnSCs express both classic mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) and embryonic stem cells (ESC), and are able to differentiate into multiple cell types in vitro. Thus, AnSCs were defined as MSCs, but with partial ESC attributes. Near-perfect generative wound healing can naturally occur in deer, and wound healing can be achieved by the direct injection of AnSCs or topical application of conditioned medium of AnSCs in rats. In addition, in rabbits, the use of both implants with AnSCs and cell-free preparations derived from AnSCs can stimulate osteogenesis and repair defects of bone. A more comprehensive understanding of AnSCs will lay the foundation for developing an effective clinical therapy for wound healing and bone repair.
Key Words: Antler; Stem cells; Regeneration; Wound healing; Bone repair

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Core Tip: With the development of regenerative medicine in recent years, stem cell-based strategies for wound healing and bone repair have received increasing attention. Deer are the only mammals that can fully regenerate a complex organ (antler) annually. In this paper, by reviewing current publications, we summarize the molecular characterizations, locations, and functions of antler stem cells (AnSCs) to deepen our understanding of the unique stem cell-based epimorphic process in mammals. We also describe the research progress and future directions of AnSCs-based/cell-free therapies for wound healing and bone repair, focusing on the use of antlerogenic periosteum cells, pedicle periosteum cells, reserve mesenchyme cells, and extracellular molecules derived from AnSCs.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of regenerative medicine is to restore the function of damaged, malfunctioning, or missing tissues. Recently, scientists have focused on the explanation of stem cells in regeneration and applying this knowledge to meet human needs and finding newer and more efficient therapeutic methods. The discovery of stem cells has revolutionized regenerative medicine and brought new hope for the treatment of some currently incurable diseases[1,2]. Stem cells are roughly divided into two categories based on their origin: Embryonic (from the inner cell mass of blastocysts) and adult stem cells (from multiple tissue types, such as bone marrow, fat, and Wharton’s jelly) [3]. Stem cells are extraordinary because they can self-renew and differentiate into multiple cell lineages, particularly embryonic stem cells (ESCs)[4]. Even so, it is still incredible that a single type and limited number of stem cell-attributed cells can initiate de novo generation of appendages/organisms in postnatal mammals. However, deer antlers provide a rare anomaly to this rule.

Antlers can be used as an ideal model to examine the regeneration processes of tissues, because they are the only mammalian appendage organs that can regenerate annually[5]. The basis of antler renewal is dependent on the proliferation and differentiation of antler stem cells (AnSCs); their progeny can maintain the full regeneration of the antler every year, and the cells derived from the progeny can drive an astonishing growth of the antler (up to 2 cm/d)[6]. Real-time PubMed searches using the terms “antler stem cell”, “antler AND stem cell”, and “adipose derived stem cell” led to 11,457 results, respectively. Therefore, as a relative new field, a more comprehensive understanding of AnSCs will lay the foundation for developing an effective clinical therapy for regenerative medicine.

ANNUAL RENEWAL OF DEER ANTLERS: THE ONLY EPIMORPHIC REGENERATION CASE IN MAMMALS

Deer antlers and osseous cranial appendages are secondary sexual appendages in males and can be fully regenerated once lost[7,8]. Antlers are located on the frontal bone (the bone forming the forehead and the upper parts of the orbits) and enable stem cell-based organogenesis, annual casting, and de novo regeneration.

The annual antler renewal cycle is as follows: In spring, old ossified antlers are cast and nascent antlers start to grow from the permanent bony protuberances, known as pedicles; in summer, antlers rapidly grow and elongate; the growth of antlers slows down in late summer/early autumn and the antler is completely calcified in late...
autumn. In winter, fully calcified antlers are firmly attached to their pedicles until the following spring, when they are cast again to trigger a new round of antler regeneration[9,10] (Figure 1). Antlers of deer provide us the unique opportunity to learn how nature has achieved full mammalian organ regeneration.

**ANSCS**

Deer are not born with pedicles; they develop from their frontal crests when they approach puberty[11,12]. Pedicles and first antlers (Figure 2B) are originally formed from the frontal crest periostea, termed as the antlerogenic periostea (AP). The removal of AP eliminates the formation of the pedicle and the first antler, and transplantation of AP on the deer’s body can induce the formation of an ectopic antler [13,14]. Morphological and histological studies have shown that the growth center of regenerating antlers (Figure 2C) is initially formed by the proliferation and differentiation of pedicle periostea cells (PPCs)[15]. Tissue deletion[16] and membrane insertion[17] experiments further confirmed that annual antler regeneration depends entirely on the presence of PP tissue. The growth center of the antler (Figure 2D) is located at its tips[18,19]. An antler’s rapid growth is mainly achieved through the activity of cells residing in the proliferation zone, *i.e.*, the reserve mesenchyme (RM) [20]. Therefore, RM cells (RMCs) must have a substantial potential for proliferation to sustain such a formidable growth rate (Figure 2).

The pedicle and antlers are structurally comprised of internal (cartilage and bone) and external components (skin, blood vessels, and nerves)[21,22]. The development and histogenesis of pedicles originate from the AP and occur during puberty[23]. As for the antler itself, it has been confirmed to be regenerated from PPCs[16]. It is important to note that the formation of the antler (the first set) occurs after birth, and it is derived from AP rather than PP.

The term “antler stem cells (ANSCs)” has been proposed to define the cells from the AP and PP. Cells from the AP[24], PP[25,26], and RM[27,28] have been isolated, cultured, and partially identified by several laboratories. Li et al[7] reported that Oct4, Sox2, and Nanog, known as core genes for pluripotency, exist in both AP cells (APCs) and PPCs, and these cells can be induced to differentiate into adipocytes, chondrocytes, osteocytes, and neuron-like cells *in vitro*. Wang et al[29] revealed that ANSCs expressed classic MSC markers, including CD73, CD90, CD105, and Stro-1. Some of the ESC and other stem cell markers, including Tert, Nestin, S100A4, nucleostemin, and c-Myc, can also be detected in ANSCs. Rolf et al[25] isolated Stro-1+ cells from the PP and RM and defined these cells as a type of MSCs. Seo et al[27] and Dąbrowska et al [30] cultured antler-derived multipotent cells from antler tips (roughly equivalent to RMCs), and found that the majority of them expressed CD105 and Oct4, as well as Oct4, Sox2, Klf4, Nanog, C-myc, Stat3, and CD9. These studies convincingly show that APCs, PPCs, and RMCs have stem cell attributes. Therefore, antler regeneration is a stem cell-based epimorphic process. The characterization of stem cell markers of ANSCs is summarized in Table 1[7,25,27,29-33]. These will be beneficial in advancing our understanding of ANSCs and their potential in regenerative medical science.

**ROLE OF ANSCS IN WOUND HEALING**

Would healing be a stopgap measure that normally results in scar formation, even under favorable conditions[34,35]. However, giant wounds on top of the pedicles can rapidly heal and leave almost no visible scar[15,36]. Goss[8] concluded that antler regeneration is a very special process because, in contrast to other wound healing processes in adult mammals, scar formation is completely avoided. Therefore, antlers offer us a rare opportunity to learn about how nature has solved the problem of scarring in wound healing in mammals.

*Wound healing in deer is a natural process*

Each year, antler casting creates a large wound (up to 10 cm in diameter) on top of the pedicle (Figure 3A1). Interestingly, this wound can heal at an unprecedented speed of within a week (Figure 3A2 and A3) and achieve near-perfect regenerative healing (Figure 3A4). A combination of tissue deletion and transplantation demonstrated that PP bestows the power of scar-less wound healing on the distal pedicle skin[16,17]. If PP is totally or partially deleted prior to antler regeneration, wound healing over the
Table 1 Stem biomarkers shown to be present in antler stem cells

| Marker    | APC Protein | APC mRNA | PPC Protein | PPC mRNA | RMC Protein | RMC mRNA | Ref.          |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| Oct4      | Y           | Y        | Y           | Y        | Y           | Y        | [7,27,30]     |
| Nanog     | Y           |          | Y           |          | Y           |          | [30]          |
| Sox2      | Y           | Y        | Y           |          | Y           |          | [30,31]       |
| CD73      | Y           | Y        | Y           | Y        | Y           | Y        | [29]          |
| CD90      | Y           | Y        | Y           | Y        | Y           | Y        | [29]          |
| CD105     | Y           | Y        | Y           | Y        | Y           | Y        | [29]          |
| Stro-1    | Y           |          | Y           |          | Y           |          | [25,29]       |
| Nestin    | Y           |          | Y           |          | Y           |          | [29]          |
| CD9       | Y           |          | Y           |          | Y           |          | [7,29,30,32]  |
| CD29      | Y           |          | Y           |          | Y           |          | [29]          |
| CD44      | Y           | Y        | Y           |          | Y           |          | [29]          |
| CD146     | Y           |          | Y           |          | Y           |          | [29]          |
| Nucleostemin | Y      |          |              |          |              |          | [7]           |
| Telomerase | Y           |          |              |          |              |          | [7]           |
| Klf4      |              |          |              |          |              |          | [30]          |
| C-myc     | Y           | Y        | Y           |          | Y           |          | [29,30]       |
| Statt3    |              |          |              |          |          | Y        | [30]          |
| Tert      | Y           |          | Y           |          | Y           |          | [29]          |
| S100A4    | Y           |          | Y           |          | Y           |          | [29,31]       |
| CD63      |              |          |              |          | Y           |          | [32]          |
| Calnexin  |              |          |              |          | Y           |          | [32]          |
| Nanog     | Y           |          |              |          |              |          | [31]          |

APC: Antlerogenic periosteum cells; PPC: Pedicle periosteum cells; RMC: Reserve mesenchyme cells.

Interestingly, topical application of conditioned medium (CM) of AnSCs on cutaneous wounds can also effectively induce regenerative wound healing (Figure 3C).
Figure 1 Antler regeneration cycle[11]. In spring, bony antlers drop off from their pedicle (permanent bony protuberance). Velvet antler regenerates immediately. In late spring and early summer, rapid antler growth occurs and antlers are covered with velvet skin in their growing phase. In autumn, antlers become completely calcified and the skin covering them starts to shed. In winter, dead bony antlers are attached to their living pedicles and eventually cast in spring next year, triggering a new round of antler regeneration. Citation: Li C, Chu W. The regenerating antler blastema: the derivative of stem cells resident in a pedicle stump. Front Biosci (Landmark Ed) 2016; 21: 455-467. Copyright © Frontiers in Bioscience. Published by Frontiers in Bioscience.

Content analysis of AnSCs-CM by protein chromatography revealed that relative peak area of the AnSCs-CM was significantly larger than those of the two controls, DMEM and MSCs-CM. Besides, the AnSCs-CM had two extra peaks. ELISA tests showed that EGF concentration in AnSCs-CM was significantly higher than that in MSCs-CM. Thus, AnSCs-CM, which contains more soluble components and growth factors, has great potential to be developed as a novel cell-free therapeutic approach for cutaneous wound healing.

ROLE OF ANSCS IN BONE REGENERATION

Healthy bones possess the ability to auto-regenerate. However, large deficiencies in the bone structure as a result of trauma, congenital deformities, or extensive oncological surgery often require surgical reconstruction[41]. The antler, an osseous cranial appendage of male deer, is located on the frontal bone, enabling stem cell-based regenerating organogenesis[42]. An antler can generate up to 30 kg of bone tissue at rapid growth rates within a few months (up to 2.0 cm/d)[6,22]. Nowadays, the regeneration of antlers, a stem-cell-based process, has been noticed as a unique research model in bone regeneration and repair.

Cegielski et al[5] used an implant composed of AnSCs (MIC-1 cells, equal to RMCs) suspended in the reconstruction of ear cartilage lesions in rabbits. The results showed that implanted AnSCs were not rejected and were possibly involved in the reconstruction of missing parts of the rabbit ear cartilage. A two-year follow-up assay of xenogeneic implants of AnSCs into mandibular bone lesions in rabbits showed that
the healing process at implantation sites was normal, with no local inflammatory response\(^{[43]}\) (Figure 4). The defects in the bones were replaced by newly formed, thick fibrous bone tissue that underwent mineralization and was later remodeled into lamellar bone. These results suggest that bone regeneration in deer is a stem cell-based process and is not species-specific.

In addition, the same research group also demonstrated that implanted AnSCs have the potential to regenerate rabbit mandibular defects\(^{[30]}\). In additional, their homogenates (collected directly from AnSCs by homogenizer) and culture supernatants (same as CM, prepared by post-culturing the AnSCs) also can effectively repair the mandibular defects in rabbit\(^{[30]}\). Both AnSCs and AnSCs-derived cell-free preparations play important roles in biological stimulation of the recipient organism. These results provide a wide range of possibilities for their use in bone repair.

**FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

The regeneration of antlers is not only a natural wonder, but also potentially translatable into clinical use. The fact that AnSCs can induce regenerative wound healing and bone repair in mammals other than deer has opened a new avenue for the development of therapies for clinical use. Collection of AnSCs do not have to kill deer. Preparation of APCs and PPCs just need limited invasive surgeries, while RMCs were originated from tips of fresh commercial antlers. Laboratory data showed that AnSC can be cultured and passed without differentiation, thus, we can efficiently recover AnSCs in GMP conditions after simple optimization. Currently, MSCs from different sources have been widely used for the treatment of wound healing and bone repair, and many countries have approved human MSC products for the treatment of osteoarthritis. Nonetheless, AnSCs are heterologous to humans and cannot be directly injected. Notably, functional contents from cell homogenates and cell post-culture supernatants of AnSCs also have the potential for wound healing and bone regenerative repair. Although the exact ingredients have not been thoroughly studied, these findings undoubtedly offer a potential opportunity to develop a cell-free therapy in the clinic. Further research should unequivocally discover the AnSCs-derived functional molecules, and combine them with ideal materials to treat wounds and bone defects, as well as other defect diseases.
CONCLUSION

Antler renewal is a stem cell-based epimorphic process, and AnSCs can initiate de novo generation of antlers in postnatal mammals. Previous studies have demonstrated that AnSCs express both classic MSC and ESC markers and can be induced to differentiate into multiple cell lineages in vitro. Previous studies have also indicated that both AnSCs and preparations derived from AnSCs have biological stimulatory functions in wound healing and osteogenesis. Functional analysis of AnSCs and separation and purification of AnSCs-derived molecules may become popular in the healing of wounds and in the repair of bone in the future.


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