

BASIC RESEARCH

Reversal of hyperglycemia in diabetic rats by portal vein transplantation of islet-like cells generated from bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells

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CONCLUSION: Rat BM-MSCs could be transdifferentiated into islet-like cells *in vitro*. Portal vein transplantation of islet-like cells could alleviate the hyperglycemia of diabetic rats.

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Key words: Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells; Trans-differentiation; Islet; Insulin; Transplantation

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Abstract

AIM: To study the capacity of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BM-MSCs) trans-differentiating into islet-like cells and to observe the effect of portal vein transplantation of islet-like cells in the treatment of streptozotocin-induced diabetic rat.

METHODS: BM-MSCs were isolated from SD rats and induced to differentiate into islet-like cells under defined conditions. Differentiation was evaluated with electron microscopy, RT-PCR, immunofluorescence and flow cytometry. Insulin release after glucose challenge was tested with ELISA. Then allogeneic islet-like cells were transplanted into diabetic rats *via* portal vein. Blood glucose levels were monitored and islet hormones were detected in the liver and pancreas of the recipient by immunohistochemistry.

RESULTS: BM-MSCs were spheroid adherent monolayers with high CD90, CD29 and very low CD45 expression. Typical islet-like cells clusters were formed after induction. Electron microscopy revealed that secretory granules were densely packed within the cytoplasm of the differentiated cells. The spheroid cells expressed islet related genes and hormones. The insulin-positive cells accounted for 19.8% and mean fluorescence intensity increased by 2.6 fold after induction. The cells secreted a small amount of insulin that was increased 1.5 fold after glucose challenge. After transplantation, islet-like cells could locate in the liver expressing islet hormones and lower the glucose levels of diabetic rats during d 6 to d 20.

INTRODUCTION

Islet transplantation has recently been shown to be an efficient therapy for type 1 diabetic patients. However, immune rejection, recurrent autoimmune attack against transplanted islets and the lack of donor islets restrict its application in clinical practice^[1]. Alternatively, much effort has been made to use the renewable source of stem cells^[2-5]. The development of a simple, reliable procedure to obtain autologous stem cells capable of differentiating into functional insulin-producing cells for transplantation would alleviate the major limitations of islet availability and allogeneic rejection. Recent studies have shown that embryonic stem cells, hepatic oval cells and pancreatic stem cells could be differentiated into pancreatic islet-like cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*^[6-8]. However, these sources are still not enough to provide abundant autologous stem cells. In contrast, bone marrow (BM) has been known to be a safe and abundant source for large quantities of adult stem cells. Some data have revealed that stem cells derived from BM are capable of being reprogrammed to become functional insulin-producing cells and normalize hyperglycemia in streptozotocin-induced diabetic mice and rats by renal subcapsular transplantation^[9-11]. The current article reports a potential procedure to generate islet-like cells from BM mesenchymal stem cells (BM-MSCs) by high glucose, nicotinamide and exendin-4. After transplantation

via portal vein, allogeneic islet-like cells could locate in the recipient's liver, expressing islet hormones and alleviate the hyperglycemia of diabetic rats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Isolation and cultivation of BM-MSCs

Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats of closed colony were purchased from Animal Center, Nanjing Medical University. All the procedure was accordant with animal experiment guidelines of the university. BM was obtained from the femurs and tibias of 10 male SD rats (200-250 g) under aseptic condition, separated by Ficoll density gradients centrifugation and dispersed into a single cell suspension. BM cells (1×10^6 cells/mL) were cultured in 75 cm² flask with low glucose (5.6 mmol/L) Dulbecco's modified eagle's medium (LG-DMEM, Gibco, USA) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Hyclone, USA), HEPES (20 mmol/L), L-glutamine (2 mmol/L), penicillin (100 μ /mL) and streptomycin (100 mg/mL) at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 95% air and 5% carbon dioxide. Suspended cells were disposed 24 h later and adherent cells were cultured in 10% FBS LG-DMEM which was changed every 3 d. BM-MSCs gaining 80%-90% confluence were passaged by digestion with 0.25% trypsin and 0.02% EDTA. Following two to three passages, the cells became morphologically homogeneous.

Flow cytometric analysis

After the third passage, BM-MSCs were released by trypsinization. The cells were incubated with anti-rat phycoerythrin (PE)-labeled CD45 antibody (1:20) and fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-labeled CD90 antibody (1:20) (Caltag, USA) or FITC-labeled CD29 antibody (1:20) (Biolegend, USA) for 20 min, then resuspended in 1% paraformaldehyde/PBS and acquired onto FACSCalibur (BD, USA), the positive rates were assessed by Cellquest software. Isotypematched rat immunoglobulins served as controls for autofluorescence.

In vitro differentiation cultures

At the third passage, BM-MSCs with 80% confluence were induced to differentiate into pancreatic islet cells. Cells were induced with 5% FBS HG-DMEM (25 mmol/L glucose) for 14 d, and added 10 mmol/L nicotinamide (Sigma, USA) for 7 d, and then 10 nmol/L exendin-4 (Sigma) for 7 d.

Converted Microscopy and Electron Microscopy

During differentiation, morphological changes of BM-MSCs were investigated under a converted microscope. BM-MSCs and differentiated cells (D-MSCs) were fixed in 5% glutaraldehyde for 2 h at 4°C, washed in PBS, transferred to 1% osmic acid for 2 h at 4°C, washed in PBS, then dehydrated in acetic acid and embedded. Ultra thin sections were counterstained using uranyl acetate and lead citrate, then viewed by electron microscope (JEM-1010, Japan).

Detection of Islet related gene expressions by RT-PCR

Total RNA from pre-induced BM-MSCs, D-MSCs and

normal rat pancreas tissue was isolated using TRIzol reagent (Gibco) and pretreated with DNase to remove genomic DNA contamination. Transcriptional gene expressions related to pancreatic endocrine development and function were determined by RT-PCR kit (Promega, USA). GAPDH was used as an internal control. PCR cycles were as follows: initial denaturation at 95°C for 5 min, followed by 30 cycles of 95°C for 30 s, annealing temperature (Tab 1) for 30 s, 72°C for 30 s, and final extension at 72°C for 10 min. PCR products were separated by electrophoresis in 1.0% agarose gels and photographed by Kodak digital camera. The name and sequences of the primers, the sizes of PCR products, and annealing temperature for each pair are listed in Table 1. The primers were synthesized by Shanghai BIOASIA Biologic Technology CO. LTD.

Observation of Islet hormones expressions by Immunofluorescence

Pre-induced BM-MSCs, D-MSCs and RIN-m5F cells were grown in plastic six-well plates on slide coverslips (22 \times 22 mm²). Cells were fixed in methanol for 15 min, washed with PBS, incubated with 0.01% Triton-100 and first antibody for 20 min, washed with PBS, and cultured with secondary antibody for 20 min, washed with PBS. Insulin, C-peptide, glucagons (Gcg), somatostatin (SS) and islet amyloid polypeptide (IAPP) expressions were observed under laser confocal microscope (LSM510, Carl Zeiss, Germany). First antibody: guinea pig anti-insulin (1:50) (Zymed, USA), rabbit anti-Gcg (1:50) (Zymed), rabbit anti-SS (1:50) (Zymed), rabbit anti-IAPP (1:50) (Zymed), goat anti-rat C-peptide (1:50) (Linco Research Inc., USA); Secondary antibody: anti-Guinea pig IgG (1:20) FITC conjugated (KPL, USA), anti-rabbit IgG (1:20) FITC/Cy5 conjugated (KPL), anti-goat IgG (1:20) FITC conjugated (KPL).

Analysis of Insulin expression by Flow cytometry

Pre-induced BM-MSCs and D-MSCs ($n = 10$) were fixed in methanol for 15 min, washed with PBS, incubated with 0.01% Triton-100 and Guinea pig anti-Insulin (1:50) for 20 min, washed with PBS, and cultured with anti-Guinea pig IgG FITC conjugated (1:20) for 20 min, washed with PBS, then resuspended in 1% paraformaldehyde/PBS solution and acquired onto FACSCalibur. The insulin expression and mean immunofluorescence intensity were assessed by Cellquest software. Isotypematched rat immunoglobulins served as controls for autofluorescence.

Measurement of Insulin secretion by ELISA

Pre-induced BM-MSCs and D-MSCs (10^6 /mL, $n = 5$) were switched to serum-free LG-DMEM containing 0.5% BSA for 12 h, washed twice with PBS, then stimulated by HG-DMEM for 2 h. The culture medium was collected and frozen at -70°C. Serum-free LG-DMEM containing 0.5% BSA was used as a control for secreted insulin measurement. Insulin release was detected by rat insulin enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA kit, Linco) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Table 1 List of rat gene-specific primers in RT-PCR

Genes	Forward primer	Reverse primer	Annealing temperature (°C)	GenBank accession no.	Size of PCR product (bp)
InsulinI	CCGTCGTGAAGTGGAG	CAGTGGTAGAGGGAGCAG	57	NM_019129	156
InsulinII	ATGGCCCTGTGGATCCGCTT	CTAGTTGCAGTAGTTCTCCA	53	NM_019130	333
Glucagon	ATCATITCCCAGCTTCCCAGA	CGGTTCCTCTTGGTGTTTCAT	54	NM_012707	152
Somatostatin	CAGGAAGTGGCCAAGTAC	AGTTCCTGCAGCCAGCTTTG	54	NM_012659	187
IAPP	AGTCCTCCCACCAACCAATGT	AGCACAGGCACGTGTGTGTA	54	NM_012586	220
GLUT-2	TTACTCTCCATTTTCAGTCTTTGT	TAGAGCAGCTCTTTATTCCAGATTT	53	J03145	165
GK	ACCAGAAAGGGGAGGCCT	ATAAAAACTCCCCACAGTCC	51	NM_012565	179
GLP-1R	TCCTGTTAAAGCTGCAAGGC	TTGTCCGAGAGGAAGGCTG	54	NM_012728	232
PDX-1	GGTGCCAGAGTTCAGTGCTAA	CCAGTCTCGTTCCATTCG	53	NM_022852	249
Ngn3	CTTACAAGAAGTCTGAGAACACCAG	CTGCGCATAGCGGACCACAGCTTC	57	NM_021700	233
NeuroD1	TGTCTTACTGCCTTTGGAA	CGATCTGAATACAGCTACACGAA	53	NM_019218	151
PAX-6	CGACAAGATTGCCATGGAT	CAACCTTTGGAAAAACCAACA	54	NM_013001	179
Nkx2.2	CACGCAGGTCAAGATCTG	TGCCCGCTGGAAGGTGGCG	55	X81408	188
GAPDH	CACCCTGTTGCTGTAGCCATATTC	GACATCAAGAAGGTGGTGAAGCAG	57	NM_017008	196

IAPP: Islet amyloid polypeptide; GK: Glucokinase.

Transplantation of islet-like cells to STZ-induced diabetic rats

Hyperglycemia was induced in 16 male SD rats of closed colony (Body weight 180-200 g) through intraperitoneal injection of 60 mg/kg of streptozotocin (STZ). Blood glucose levels were determined using Roche ACCU-CHEK glucose meter. Stable hyperglycemia (blood glucose levels ranging between 16.7-33.3 mmol/L) developed in 14 rats one week later. Under general anesthesia, the rats received a transplant of 5×10^6 D-MSCs ($n = 7$) or pre-induced BM-MSCs ($n = 3$) or 600 freshly isolated islets ($n = 4$) *via* portal vein. Glucose levels were monitored by tapped tail-vein blood under non-fasting condition every two days after transplantation for 28 d.

Observation of D-MSCs grafts by Immunohistochemical examination

Liver and pancreas of the recipient at d 12 after D-MSCs transplantation were removed and fixed in 4% formaldehyde and embedded in paraffin. To detect D-MSCs grafts in the liver, all liver lobes were sampled. Sections were stained with anti-insulin (1:50) (DAKO, Denmark), anti-Gcg (1:50) (Zymed), anti-SS (1:50) (Zymed) and anti-IAPP (1:50) (Zymed), respectively. Immunohistochemical analysis was performed using an EnVision™ + System-HRP (DAB) (DAKO) following the manufacture's instruction.

Statistics analysis

Data are presented as mean \pm SD. Results were analyzed using one-way ANOVA. Statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Morphological changes during BM-MSCs differentiation

Pre-induced BM-MSCs were typical of spindle and fibrocyte-like adherent monolayers (Figure 1A) with

high CD90 positive rate ($96.3\% \pm 1.3\%$), CD29 positive rate ($93.9\% \pm 0.8\%$) and very low CD45 expression ($0.3\% \pm 0.4\%$) (Figure 1F). When being switched into 5% FBS HG-DMEM, BM-MSCs began to form three dimensional, islet-like clusters (Figure 1B). After induced by nicotinamide and exendin-4, clusters were increased and some half suspended in the culture medium ($d = 80-200 \mu\text{m}$) (Figure 1C). An electron micrograph of D-MSCs revealed structures typical of a secretory cell, including rough endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi complex, a few large vacuoles and secretory vesicles containing dense granules (Figure 1E). However, few could be found within the cytoplasm of pre-induced BM-MSCs (Figure 1D).

Gene expressions of BM-MSCs and D-MSCs

Transcriptional gene expressions related to pancreatic endocrine development and function were not detected in pre-induced BM-MSCs. However, when BM-MSCs were induced with 5% FBS HG-DMEM for 14 d, insulin (I and II), Gcg, SS, IAPP, glucagon-like peptide (GLP)-1 receptor (GLP-1R), pancreatic duodenal homeobox-1 (PDX-1), Ngn3, NeuroD1, PAX-6 and GLUT-2 messages were positively expressed. After adding nicotinamide and exendin-4 for another 14 d, D-MSCs showed the expression of the aforementioned genes and GK, Nkx2.2 mRNAs (Figure 2).

Proteins analysis of BM-MSCs and D-MSCs

To investigate the expressions of pancreatic islet hormones, immunofluorescence analyses were performed for insulin (INS), C-peptide, Gcg, SS and IAPP in D-MSCs. RIN-m5F cells were shown to strongly express INS, C-peptide, Gcg, SS, but negative for IAPP (Figure 3A). Pre-induced BM-MSCs were negative for the above islet hormones (Figure 3B); However, D-MSCs did express these cytoplasmic proteins (Figure 3C); Some D-MSCs co-expressed INS/Gcg, INS/SS, INS/IAPP (Figure 3D). Flow cytometry showed that the insulin positive rate of

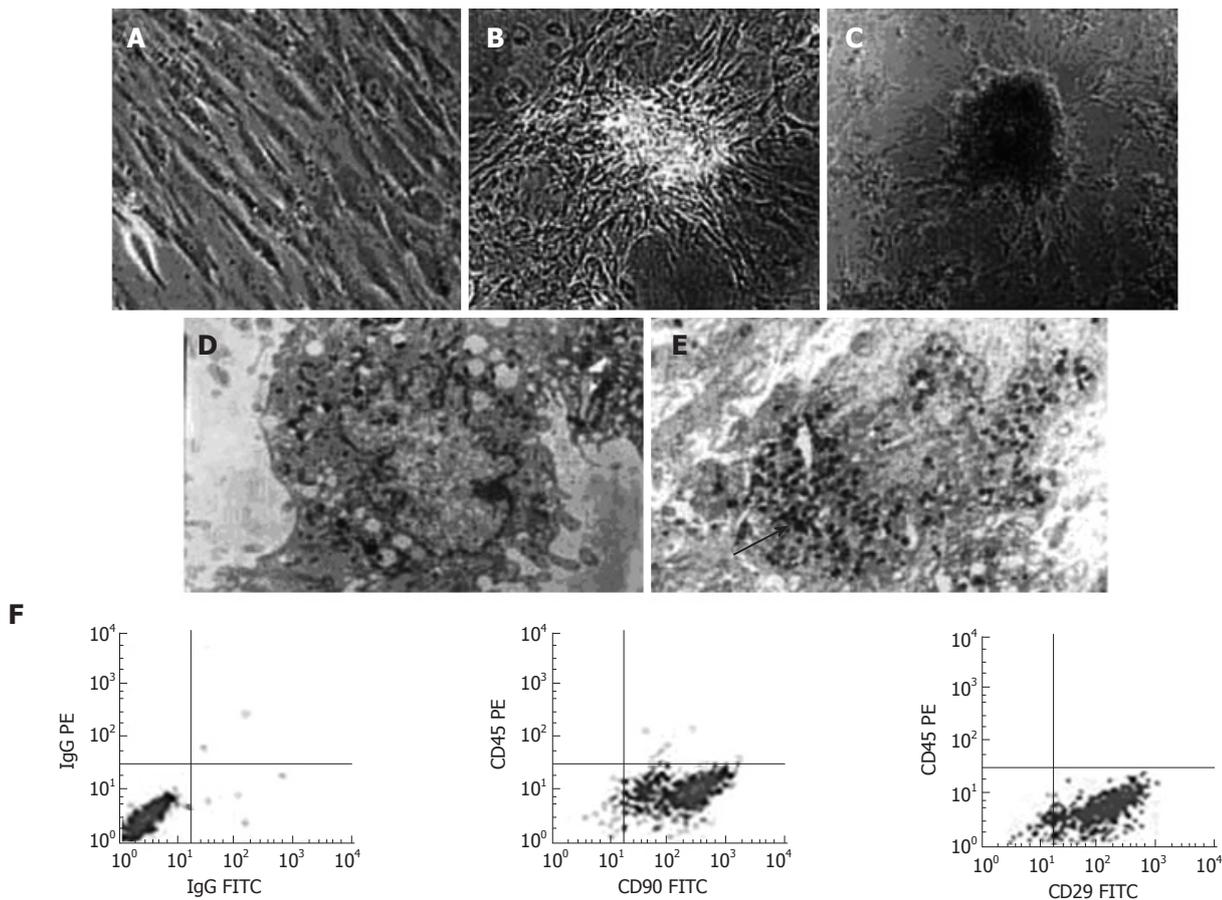


Figure 1 Morphological changes of BM-MSCs during differentiation. **A:** The third passage of pre-induced BM-MSCs ($\times 500$); **B:** BM-MSCs formed islet-like clusters under 5% FBS HG-DMEM culture ($\times 500$); **C:** Some clusters were half suspended in the culture medium after induced by nicotinamide and exendin-4 ($\times 500$); Electron microscopy: Secretory granules (the black arrow shows) are densely packed within the cytoplasm of D-MSCs (**E**, $\times 4000$) whereas few is found in pre-induced BM-MSCs (**D**, $\times 5000$); **F:** Surface markers of BM-MSCs showed that CD90 and CD29 positive rates were more than 93% whereas CD45 expressions were less than 1%.

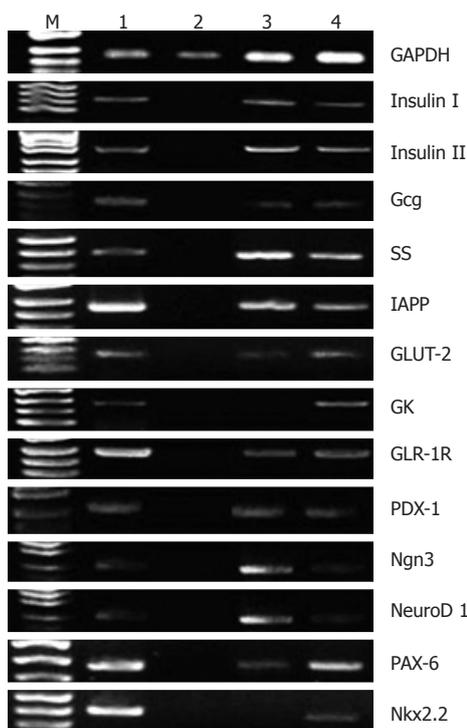


Figure 2 Gene expressions during BM-MSCs differentiation. M DNA marker; 1 Rat pancreas; 2 Pre-induced BM-MSCs; 3 BM-MSCs in 5% FBS HG-DMEM culture; 4 BM-MSCs in 5% FBS HG-DMEM culture with nicotinamide and exendin-4.

cells induced by 5% FBS HG-DMEM for 14 d was about 11.2%. When added with nicotinamide and exendin-4, the insulin positive rate was up to around 19.8% and mean fluorescence intensity was increased by 2.6 folds, which was significantly higher than that of pre-induced BM-MSCs (Figure 4, $P < 0.05$). To determine whether D-MSCs could secrete insulin and response to a glucose challenge, insulin release from pre-induced BM-MSCs and D-MSCs was measured by ELISA. Pre-induced BM-MSCs and cells induced with 5% FBS HG-DMEM for 14 d showed little insulin secretion and glucose response. However, D-MSCs could secrete a small amount of insulin (roughly $2.0 \text{ ng}/10^6$ cells) into medium and increase by 1.5 fold in the presence of glucose challenge (Figure 4).

Reversal of hyperglycemia in STZ-induced diabetic rats

To determine whether D-MSCs possessed the capacity to correct hyperglycemia in diabetic rats, D-MSCs ($5 \times 10^6/\text{rat}$) were transplanted *via* portal vein into STZ-induced diabetic rats. Pre-induced BM-MSCs ($5 \times 10^6/\text{rat}$) and freshly isolated islets ($600/\text{rat}$) were transplanted as controls. As demonstrated in Figure 5, glucose levels in D-MSCs implanted rats began to decrease at d 6 after transplantation, kept below 15 mmol/L during d 12 to d 16, and then elevated again after d 20. In contrast, glucose levels in islets implanted rats decreased at d 2,

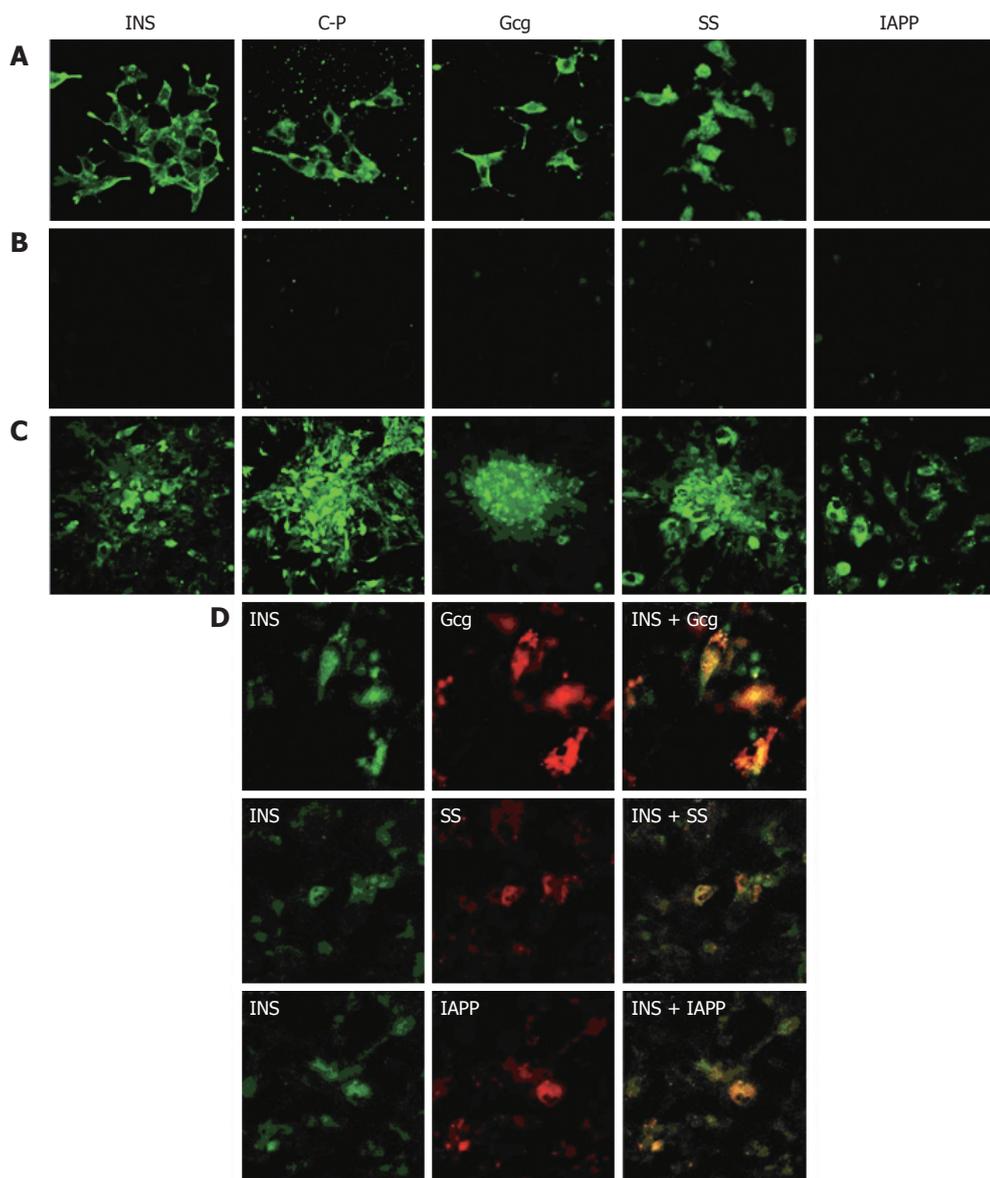


Figure 3 Immunofluorescence reveals BM-MSCs differentiated into islet-like cells *in vitro*. Rat RIN-m5F cells displayed insulin (INS), C-peptide (C-P), glucagons (Gcg), somatostatin (SS), but without islet amyloid polypeptide (IAPP) (A, × 400); Pre-induced BM-MSCs were negative for the above islet hormones staining (B, × 400); D-MSCs showed the staining of INS, C-P, Gcg, SS, IAPP (C, × 400); Some D-MSCs co-expressed INS/Gcg, INS/SS, INS/IAPP (D, × 400).

kept below 15 mmol/L during d 4 to d 8, and then elevated again after d 10. Glucose levels in the pre-induced BM-MSCs implanted rats remained elevated ($P < 0.05$). Immunohistochemical analysis revealed that D-MSCs grafts were located in the recipient's liver in close proximity to the portal vein and expressed insulin, Gcg, SS and IAPP (Figure 6B). Very few native islets could be found in the pancreas of STZ-induced diabetic recipient rats. In the remaining pancreatic islets, only few insulin-expressing cells located in the center, rich Gcg-expressing cells setting at the periphery, a few SS-expressing cells and IAPP-expressing cells scattering in the islets (Figure 6A).

DISCUSSION

In the present study, we generated pancreatic islet-like cells from BM-MSCs under an *in vitro* differentiation procedure promoted by nicotinamide and exendin-4, and confirmed the presence of insulin production by RT-PCR, immunofluorescence, electron microscopy, glucose stimulating insulin secretion test. After transplantation *via* portal vein, allogeneic islet-like cells could locate in the

recipient's liver expressing islet hormones and alleviate the hyperglycemia of diabetic rats.

The mammalian pancreas arises initially as dorsal and ventral buds that emanate from the embryonic foregut endodermal layer and differentiates into the endocrine cells forming the pancreatic islets of Langerhans under a cascade of gene activation events controlled by transcription factors including PDX-1, Ngn3, NeuroD1, PAX-6, PAX-4, Nkx2.2, Nkx6.1 and so on^[12,13]. Inducing stem cells to differentiate into islet-like cells resembles this reprogrammed process. This strategy has been successfully applied in inducing embryonic stem cells, hepatic oval cells and pancreatic stem cells into pancreatic islet-like cells *in vitro* under defined condition^[6-8]. However, these sources are still not suitable for clinical application. BM harbors large quantities of adult stem cells that could be easily obtained. Among them, BM-MSCs are multipotent and can differentiate into lineages of mesenchymal tissues, endodermal and epidermal cells, such as tendon, muscle, adipocytes, chondrocytes, osteocytes, vascular endothelial cells, neurocytes, lung cells and hepatocytes^[14-19]. Moreover, BM-MSCs are of great multiplication potency. Cell-

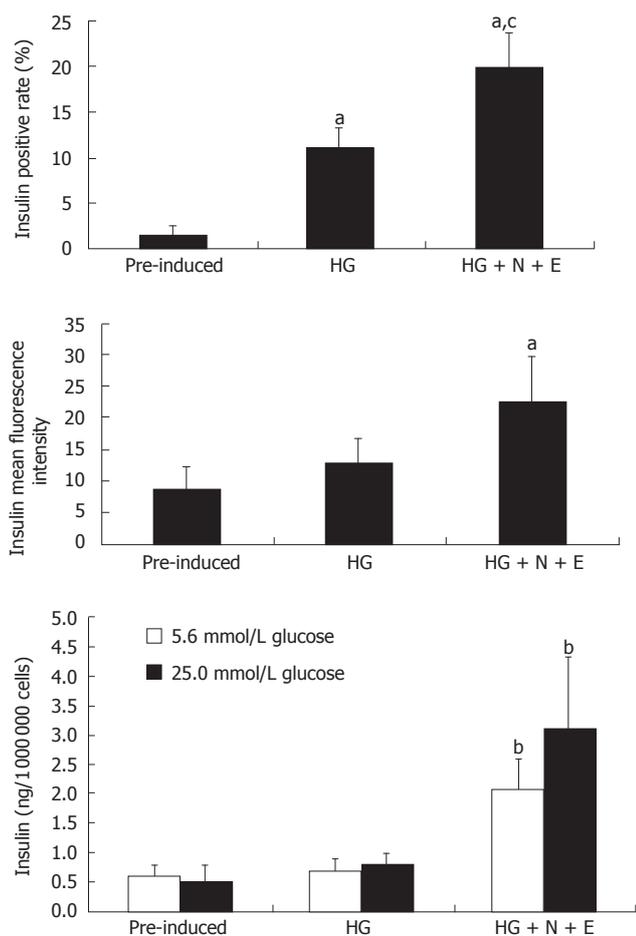


Figure 4 Insulin content and release in response to glucose stimulation of BM-MSCs in different groups. Insulin positive rate of D-MSCs was up to around 19.8% and mean fluorescence intensity was increased by 2.6 folds, which was significantly higher than that of pre-induced BM-MSCs. D-MSCs secreted a small amount of insulin into medium and the insulin was increased by 1.5 folds under the glucose challenge. ^a $P < 0.05$ vs pre-induced BM-MSCs; ^c $P < 0.05$ vs HG; ^b $P < 0.01$ vs other group. N: nicotinamide; E: exendin-4.

doubling time is 48-72 h, and cells could be expanded in culture for more than 60 doublings^[20]. Autologous transplantation of functional cells differentiated from BM-MSCs would not cause any rejection. Several *in vitro* studies have shown that bone marrow-derived stem cells are capable of being reprogrammed to become functional insulin-producing cells^[9-11,21-23]. Their inducing processes are to initiate PDX-1 gene expression directly in BM-MSCs or *via* nestin-positive cells, using factors such as nicotinamide, glucose, β -mercaptoethanol, dimethyl sulphoxide, trichostatin A and so on.

We attempted to induce BM-MSCs into islet-like cells by high glucose, nicotinamide and exendin-4 (GLP-1 agonist) which were considered as potent inducers for pancreatic islet differentiation. Glucose is a growth factor for β -cells. It promotes β -cell replication *in vitro* and *in vivo* at a 20-30 mmol/L concentration, induces adult hepatic stem cells into pancreatic endocrine hormone-producing cells at a 23 mmol/L concentration and increases insulin content in cell lines derived from embryonic stem cells at a 5-mmol/L concentration^[7,24,25]. Nicotinamide is a

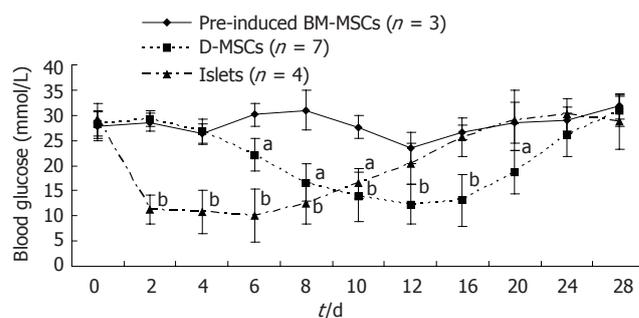


Figure 5 Glucose change of STZ-induced diabetic rats after D-MSCs transplantation via portal vein. Glucose levels in the D-MSCs implanted rats began to decrease at d 6 following transplantation, kept below 15 mmol/L during d 12 to d 16, and then elevated again after d 20. In contrast, glucose levels in islets implanted rats decreased at d 2, kept below 15mmol/L during d 4 to d 8, and then elevated again after d 10. Glucose levels in the pre-induced BM-MSCs implanted rats remained elevated. ^a $P < 0.05$, ^b $P < 0.01$ vs pre-induced BM-MSCs implanted rats.

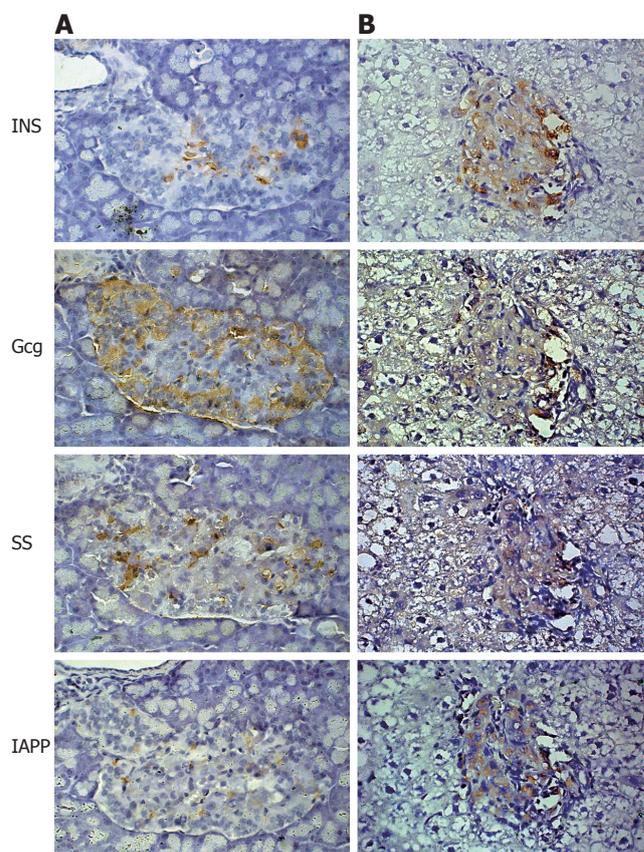


Figure 6 Islet hormones expression in the pancreas and liver of STZ-induced diabetic rat after D-MSCs transplantation via portal vein. D-MSCs grafts were located in the liver (B, $\times 400$), expressing insulin (INS), glucagons (Gcg), somatostatin (SS) and islet amyloid polypeptide(IAPP); In the remaining pancreatic islets, a few insulin-expressing cells located in the center, rich Gcg-expressing cells setting at the periphery, a few SS-expressing cells and IAPP-expressing cells scattering in the islets (A, $\times 400$).

poly (ADP-ribose) synthetase inhibitor and could induce liver stem cells or pancreatic progenitor cells into insulin producing cells^[7,8]. Whereas exendin-4 could also stimulate both β -cell replication and neogenesis from ductal progenitor cells, and inhibit apoptosis of β -cell^[26,27].

Our data showed that CD45-negative and CD90/CD29 positive BM-MSCs could be manipulated toward a pathway of pancreatic endocrine cell lineages differentiation under low serum HG-DMEM *via* a still unclear mechanism. These premature cells could express insulin (I and II), Gcg, SS, IAPP, GLP-1R, PDX-1, Ngn3, NeuroD1, PAX-6, GLUT-2 genes, and a relatively low level of insulin, Gcg, SS and IAPP proteins. However, they showed low insulin secretion and weak glucose response. At this stage, GLP-1 receptor gene was also expressed. Nicotinamide and exendin-4, D-MSCs displayed Nkx2.2, GK and aforementioned genes and proteins, the insulin protein levels were markedly increased. Moreover, D-MSCs could secrete a small amount of insulin and show glucose response to some extent. Although a combination of nicotinamide and exendin-4 effectively promotes further differentiation of BM-MSCs in our experimental system, insulin positive rate of D-MSCs was only around 19.8%, the insulin production and glucose response were still quite lower when compared with pancreatic islets.

In order to test the function of D-MSCs *in vivo*, we transplanted the differentiated cells in STZ-induced diabetic rats *via* portal vein. At first, we established the allogeneic islets transplantation system *via* portal vein. We found that islet grafts could reduce the hyperglycemia of diabetic rats for 6-8 d after transplantation and then lost their function gradually due to allograft rejection. However, blood glucose levels of D-MSCs implanted rats began to decrease at d 6 after transplantation and kept below 15 mmol/L during d 12 to d 16, suggesting that immature D-MSCs needed further differentiation *in vivo* to display their functions. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed that D-MSCs grafts could survive in the liver of the recipient and express insulin, Gcg, SS and IAPP. Some data have suggested that transplanted stem cells derived from bone marrow could initiate endogenous pancreatic β cell regeneration and then reduce hyperglycemia in mice with STZ-induced pancreatic damage^[28]. We also detected the islet hormones expression of pancreas in the recipient. Very few native islets could be found in the pancreas with only few insulin-expressing cells located in the center, just like the STZ-induced pancreatic damage, indicating that D-MSCs did not promote endogenous β cells regeneration in our experiment. After d 20, glucose levels elevated again. D-MSCs grafts lost their functions and displayed lymphocyte infiltration and apoptosis (Data not shown), which might be due to allograft rejection.

Taken together, present studies demonstrate that rat BM-MSCs may be trans-differentiated into islet-like cells *in vitro*. Portal vein transplantation of islet-like cells may alleviate the hyperglycemia of diabetic rats. These insulin-producing cells may be a potential source for antillogous transplantation without immune rejection. However, because of the transdifferentiation and dedifferentiation potency of BM-MSCs, there are many questions that remain unresolved, such as how to manipulate the differentiation process (e.g. exogenous factors, and timing of factor addition), how to push these cells to become mature β cells, will the autoantibodies responding to β -cell antigens recognize and destroy the newly generated

insulin-producing cells obtained from BM-MSCs. Further research is required to address these important questions.

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