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Cecsi Cells Can Be Cryopreserved and Transplanted as a Cell Suspension

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Abstract

We derived corneal endothelial cell substitute (CECSi) cells from induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) to

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sample [9], and the RNeasy kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) was used to extract total RNA from the cells because the amount of total RNA from a single donor cornea is limited. For the purpose of analysis, three distinct samples of corneal endothelial RNA were prepared. ere were a total of nine donor eyes, with 5 male and 4 female donors, a mean donor age of 62.8 4.8, and a mean donor corneal endothelial cell density of 2734.0 382.0 cells/mm2. Cells on culture dishes, 6-well culture plates, or monkey corneal buttons in 24-well plates were xed at room temperature for 10 min in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in phosphate-cushioned saline (PBS) [10]. To prevent nonspeci c binding, samples were incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature in 10% normal donkey serum following two washes with PBS [11].

en, examples were hatched for an hour at room temperature with the showed essential antibodies and washed twice with PBS. A er that, the cells were washed twice in the dark and incubated for one hour with the designated secondary antibodies. Using B4G12 cells as a positive control, the immunostaining conditions for tight junction protein-1, Na, K-ATPase alpha-1 subunit (ATP1A1), N-cadherin, transcription factor PITX2, and DAPI were determined [12].

Discussion

e true value of regenerative cell therapy lies in its capacity to supply numerous patients worldwide with safe and e ective cells.

e latest thing is to treat illnesses that are generally uncurable.

e application of the technology to patients with limited access to surgical care would be the next logical step. To this end, we created a cell product that can be transplanted at a low cost to treat patients with bullous keratopathy who do not have access to donor tissue.