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Repair of Torn Avascular Meniscal Cartilage Using Undifferentiated Autologous Mesenchymal Stem Cells: From In Vitro Optimization to a First-in-Human Study

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Key Words. Mesenchymal stem cells • Meniscal cartilage • Tissue engineering • Cell therapy

ABSTRACT

Meniscal cartilage tears are common and predispose to osteoarthritis (OA). Most occur in the avascular portion of the meniscus where current repair techniques usually fail. We described previously the use of undifferentiated autologous meniscal stem cells (MSCs) seeded onto a collagen scaffold (MSC/collagen-scaffold) to integrate meniscal tissues in vitro. Our objective was to translate this method into a cell therapy for patients with torn meniscus, with the long-term goal of delaying or preventing the onset of OA. After in vitro optimization, we tested an ovine-MSC/collagen-scaffold in a sheep meniscal cartilage tear model with promising results after 13 weeks, although repair was not sustained over 6 months. We then conducted a single center, prospective, open-label first-in-human safety study of patients with an avascular meniscal tear. Autologous MSCs were isolated from an iliac crest bone marrow biopsy, expanded and seeded into the collagen scaffold. The resulting human-MSC/collagen-scaffold implant was placed into the meniscal tear prior to repair with vertical mattress sutures and the patients were followed for 2 years. Five patients were treated and there was significant clinical improvement on repeated measures analysis. Three were asymptomatic at 24 months with no magnetic resonance imaging evidence of recurrent tear and clinical improvement in knee function scores. Two required subsequent meniscectomy due to retear or nonhealing of the meniscal tear at approximately 15 months after implantation. No other adverse events occurred. We conclude that undifferentiated MSCs could provide a safe way to augment avascular meniscal repair in some patients. Registration: EU Clinical Trials Register, 2010-024162-22.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Each knee has two menisci (medial and lateral) that sit between the articular cartilage surfaces found at the ends of the upper-leg and lower-leg bones. Tears to the meniscus are a common injury caused by excessive twisting force to the knee. Current standard of care for avascular meniscal tears requires surgical removal of the damaged tissue (meniscectomy). However, meniscectomy compromises knee function and leads to associated clinical consequences such as knee replacement surgery and a negative impact on quality of life. The authors have developed a therapy combining undifferentiated menenchymal stem cells with a collagen scaffold to drive healing of the meniscal tear, so avoiding meniscectomy. The preliminary clinical data are encouraging and suggest for the first time that repair of avascular meniscal tears is possible.

INTRODUCTION

The menisci are fibrocartilagenous structures in the knee. They have a role in load distribution, stability, lubrication, proprioception, and nutrition of articular cartilage [1–5]. Damage to meniscal cartilage is one of the most common knee injuries [6] and loss of meniscal tissue predisposes to osteoarthritis (OA) [7]. Only the outer portion of the meniscus retains a blood supply in the adult and is therefore capable of healing following a tear. Vascularity of the meniscus extends in between 10% and 25% from the periphery [8, 9]. The majority of meniscal tears occur in the avascular inner zone and thus do not heal [10]. Therefore, the standard treatment of symptomatic
meniscal tears is to remove the damaged portion of the tissue (partial meniscectomy). A method of enhancing the healing potential of tears in the avascular portion of the meniscus would decrease the need for partial meniscectomy and could in the long run lead to a reduction in the incidence of OA.

In our previous in vitro studies, we developed the concept of using cells seeded onto an open matrix to drive the integration of soft tissues such as cartilage [11]. We went on to show that undifferentiated mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) seeded onto a collagen scaffold induced integration of two pieces of meniscal tissue and improved tensile strength of the repair compared to controls [12]. Differentiation of the MSCs to chondrocytes reduced the potential of the cells to integrate with meniscal tissue. Furthermore successful meniscal healing required interaction between the implanted cells and the resident meniscal chondrocytes [12], suggesting that the MSCs were acting through their trophic capacity [13–17], rather than through direct synthesis of new tissue.

In the current study, we have optimized the MSC/collagen scaffold and developed it into a cell therapy suitable for clinical evaluation. We describe progress through initial testing in an ovine model to a first-in-human study to assess the feasibility, safety and clinical outcome of treatment of patients with avascular meniscal tear.

**Materials and Methods**

**Isolation and Expansion of Human Marrow-Derived MSCs for In Vitro Studies**

Bone marrow plugs were collected from the femoral heads of patients undergoing total hip replacement. All patients gave their informed consent and the study was carried out according to local ethical guidelines. Cells were suspended in stem cell expansion medium consisting of low glucose Dulbecco’s Modified Eagles Medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) Foetal Bovine Serum (FBS, Thermo Scientific Hyclone, Loughborough, UK, www.fishersci.co.uk), 1% (v/v) Glutamax (Sigma), and 1% (v/v) P/S (Sigma, Poole, UK, www.sigmaaldrich.com). The cell suspension was separated from any bone in the sample by repeated washing with media.

The cells were centrifuged at 37°C for a total of 35 days on a rotating plate. Viability of the fibrocartilage disks was maintained by culture in basic medium containing Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM, Sigma) with 10 mM Hepes buffer (Sigma), P/S, 1% (v/v) nonessential amino acids (NEAA; Sigma), 1% (v/v) Glutamax (Sigma), and 10% amphotericin B (Sigma) at 37°C in a 5% CO2 environment. The explants were used in the integration experiments within 3 days of culture.

**Cell Seeding**

Collagen Scaffolds (Ultrafoam Collagen Sponge; Bard, UK, www.barduk.com) were cut into 6-mm diameter discs and seeded with human MSCs at a concentration of 1 × 106 cells per cm². The suspension was loaded drop wise onto the scaffold placed in ultralow attachment wells of a 24-well plate (Corning, Acton, USA). After 4 hours, 1.5 ml of expansion medium containing 10 ng/ml FGF-2 (Peprotech) was added and changed daily. Seeded scaffolds were incubated for 48 hours at 37°C in an orbital shaker at 50 rpm.

**Differentiation Potential of Sheep MSCs**

Sheep MSCs were grown in monolayer until 50%–70% confluent prior to osteogenic differentiation or 100% confluent prior to adipogenic differentiation. In both cases, control cells were then cultured in α-MEM (Invitrogen) basal medium containing 10% FBS, 100 units per ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin (all from Sigma), and 2 mM Glutamax-I (Invitrogen). Cells stimulated to undergo differentiation were cultured in basal medium containing either Osteogenic Supplement or Adipogenic Supplement (R&D Systems, Abingdon, UK, www.rndsystems.com) for 21 days. Following osteogenic differentiation cells were fixed in 70% ethanol and stained with 40 μM alizarin red S (Sigma), pH4.1, for 5 minutes. Following adipogenic differentiation cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and stained with 0.3% oil red O (Sigma) for 30 minutes.

The chondrogenic capacity of sheep MSCs were assessed by performing three-dimensional cartilage tissue engineering, as previously described [18, 22, 23]. Briefly, 300,000 cells were loaded drop-wise onto 5 mm diameter × 2 mm thick polyglycolic acid scaffold discs (Biomedical Structures) which had been precoated with 100 μg/ml fibronectin (Sigma). Constructs were then cultured in chondrogenic differentiation medium consisting of DMEM, containing 4,500 mg/l glucose (Sigma), supplemented with 10 ng/ml transforming growth factor-β3 (TGF-β3; R&D Systems), 100 nM dexamethasone, 80 μM ascorbic acid 2-phosphate, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, 100 units per ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin (all from Sigma), 1% insulin-transferrin-selenium-G (ITS), and 2 mM Glutamax-I (both from Invitrogen). After 7 days, the medium was further supplemented with 10 μg/ml bovine pancreatic insulin (Sigma) until the end of culture. The constructs were incubated at 37°C for a total of 35 days on a rotating platform and medium was changed every 3 days.

**Assembling and Culture of Constructs**

Sandwich constructs of two ovine fibrocartilage discs interposed with a seeded scaffold were assembled using skin clips (Fig. 1A, 1C) and cultured in vitro in ultralow attachment 6-well plates (Corning, Acton, USA) in expansion medium with 10 ng/ml FGF-2
Peprotech for 7 days followed by culture in an integration medium consisting of high glucose DMEM containing 10% (v/v) FBS (Thermo Scientific Hyclone), 1% (v/v) Glutamax, 1% (v/v) P/S, insulin (10 µg/ml; Sigma), and ascorbate-6-phosphate (50 µg/ml; Sigma) for 33 days. The medium was replenished twice every week. The constructs were incubated at 37°C on a rotating

Figure 1. Potency testing of the mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs)/collagen-scaffold in vitro. (A): Diagram of method for the in vitro potency assay. Human MSCs are seeded onto collagen scaffold to create the MSC/collagen-scaffold which is then implanted between two discs of sheep meniscal tissue. The three layers are clipped together using staples and then cultured for 40 days. (B): The presumed mode of action of the MSC/collagen-scaffold, based on previous studies. Undifferentiated MSCs migrate out of the collagen membrane into the surrounding meniscal tissue where their trophic interaction with endogenous meniscal cells leads to a remodeling across the interface between the meniscal surfaces. (C): Macroscopic image of the MSC/collagen-scaffold potency assay system at the start (upper photograph) and end (lower photograph, post-fixation for histology) of 40 days of culture. M = meniscus. Arrow shows position of MSC/collagen-scaffold. (D): Example of successful integration of meniscal tissue in vitro with no histological evidence of a demarcating border. (E): Example of apposition of the meniscal tissue in vitro with evidence for alignment of the implant with meniscal tissue but no loss of the demarcating border. (F): Example of disintegration of the meniscal tissue in vitro with a complete lack of interaction between the two pieces of meniscus. For (D-F) the tissue is stained with haematoxylin and eosin. Scale bar indicates 500 μM. Abbreviation: MSC, mesenchymal stem cell.
platform throughout the culture period. At the end of culture, the constructs were prepared for histological analysis by fixation in 10% (v/v) neutral buffered formalin.

**Histological Analysis and Histomorphometry**

Constructs fixed in 10% (v/v) neutral buffered formalin were dehydrated and paraffin embedded. Samples were cut into 4-μm sections and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) for the study of morphological details. All histological sections were photographed using a digital spot camera (Diagnosics Instruments, Sterling Heights, MI, USA, www.spotimaging.com) and histomorphometric analysis was performed using ImagePro Discovery software (Media Cybernetics, Wokingham, UK). Two perpendicular sections, one at the edge and another one at the center of each construct were used for histomorphometric analysis. The entire length of the implant/meniscus interface was measured with a cursor using a computer mouse to assess the integration. The % integration repair index was determined as we have previously described [11, 12].

**Preclinical Studies in Sheep**

Thirty skeletally mature (≥2 years old) female sheep were purchased from an approved supplier and were assigned randomly to one of three treatment groups: ovine-MSC/collagen-scaffold, scaffold only (no cells) or suture only (no implant). There were five animals in each group to provide appropriate statistical power and the experiment included two replicates of each group, one set with a 13-week end point and the other set with a 6-month end point. Details of operative procedures for implantation of the ovine-MSC/collagen-scaffold are described in the Supporting Information.

**Tumorogenicity**

The tumorogenicity of human MSCs was assessed using the anchorage-independent growth assay [24, 25]. When passage 0 and passage 2 MSCs had reached 80% confluence cells they were trypsinised, counted and diluted to make a cell suspension containing 1.5 × 10^5 cells per ml of growth media appropriate to the cell. 2.5 ml of cell suspension was added to 5-ml seeding layer and 1.5-ml was pipetted onto each petri dish containing the soft agar sponge. This gave a final seeding density of 5 × 10^4 cells per ml. Five dishes were set up per cell line. The seeded petri dishes were then seeded onto a collagen matrix (Avitene Ultrafoam collagen sponge) and incubated undisturbed for 4 days at 37°C in 5% CO2 and 95% air. After which time, the cells were maintained by media exchange on days 4, 7, and 10. After 12 days, the unseeded control was harvested using 0.25% trypsin-EDTA (Invitrogen) and their identity and purity confirmed by immunohistochemical analyses of positive and negative markers. Positive identity as MSCs required >80% expression of both CD105 and CD90. Confirmation of purity required <10% expression of CD34 and CD45, indicating minimal contamination with haematopoietic stem cells. The cells were then seeded onto a collagen matrix (Avitene Ultrafoam collagen sponge, an absorbable hemostat derived from bovine corium and consisting mainly of Type I collagen) at a dose of 10^6 cells per cm^2 of scaffold material, and incubated at 37°C in 5% CO2/air for approximately 6 hours (range, 5–7.5 hours) after which the sponge was immersed in hypothermosol (BioLife Solutions, Bothell, WA, USA). The dose had been identified as optimal by Pabbruwe et al. [11, 12].

**Results**

**Standardization and Optimization of MSC/Collagen-Scaffold Technology In Vitro**

Building on our previous work [11, 12], we established a standardised in vitro potency assay for integration of meniscal cartilage that we used for all optimization and validation studies (Fig. 1). Using the potency assay we seeded human MSCs into the collagen scaffold at a range of cell doses and identified the optimal dose in the assay as 300 × 10^6 MSCs per scaffold, equivalent to a density of 1 × 10^6 MSCs per cm^2 (Supporting Information Fig. S1A). Although there was a significant dose-response relationship (one-way ANOVA) there was a lower efficacy at higher seeding densities with no significant integration at the highest two doses compared with the unseeded control. The reason for this not known but could be related to reduced cell motility when MSCs are in contact with each other at high density, so limiting their capacity to

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migrate into the surrounding tissue. This cell migration is an important aspect of the mode of action of the construct as we have previously described [11, 12]. Therefore the seeding density of $1 \times 10^6$ MSCs per cm² was adopted for all subsequent in vitro experiments as well as for the preclinical and clinical studies. In order to establish the minimum incubation time required for MSCs to attach to the collagen scaffold, we made MSC/collagen-scaffold constructs and measured the number of attached and unattached cells at various time points after initial seeding and in this way we estimated that a minimum of 5 hours of incubation at 37°C is needed to achieve complete attachment of the MSCs to the scaffold (Supporting Information Fig. S1B).

Validation of Sheep MSCs for use in Preclinical Testing

To avoid species-species effects that could confound the outcomes if we were to use human MSCs in ovine preclinical testing and to model the autologous nature of the therapeutic more accurately, a homologous ovine construct was produced for use in the sheep studies. Bone marrow stromal cells from ovine hip aspirates were successfully isolated using adherence to tissue culture plastic and once after harvesting they were found to have the capacity for adipogenic and osteogenic differentiation (Supporting Information Fig. S2A–S2D) as well as to create three-dimensional cartilage in a standard chondrogenic tissue engineering protocol (Supporting Information Fig. S2E). Using the standard potency assay for meniscal cartilage integration we tested ovine bone marrow derived MSCs at the optimal cell density of $1 \times 10^6$ cells per cm² and found the results (Supporting Information Fig. S3) to be comparable with our previous studies using human MSCs [12].

Preclinical Efficacy Studies

Groups of $n = 5$ sheep were treated with ovine-MSC/collagen-scaffold, collagen scaffold only or suture only (Fig. 2). Three out of five sheep (60%) were successfully healed at 13 weeks compared with no healing in any sheep in either of the control groups (Table 1 and Supporting Information Table S1). The difference in outcome between the groups was significant ($p < 0.0235$; chi-squared test). However by 24 weeks, none of these animals in any of the groups were free of lesions (Table 1 and Supporting Information Table S1), suggesting that any early repair was unable to survive long-term in vivo loading of the stifle joint by the sheep.

Preclinical Toxicology Studies

In order to ascertain the safety of the MSC/collagen-scaffold we measured the irritancy of the implant in different parts of the stifle joint according to British Standard EN ISO 10993-6:2007. The ovine-MSC/collagen-scaffold implant and the cell-free collagen scaffold both caused moderate irritation to the meniscus at 13 weeks while suturing alone caused slight irritation (Supporting Information Table S2). There were no signs of irritancy of the meniscus by 24 weeks and there was no irritation of the articular cartilage, synovium or popliteal lymph nodes at any time point (Supporting Information Table S2). As a further assessment of safety, human MSCs were tested in vitro for tumorigenicity using the anchorage-independent colony formation method. This method determines the capacity of cells to proliferate and form colonies when suspended in agar and prevented from attaching to the plastic surface of the culture vessel. Tumor-forming cells will grow well under these conditions whereas nontransformed cells require attachment to the plastic surface for colony formation and growth. Cells were tested at the end of passage 0 (equivalent to the intended clinical therapeutic) and at the end of passage 2 (i.e., after further expansion in vitro well beyond the intended therapeutic product). There was no evidence of tumor-forming potential for human MSCs at either passage 0 or 2 whereas Hela cells (positive control) were consistently tumor-forming and Wi-38 cells (negative controls) were not (Supporting Information Table S3).

Production of Autologous Human-MSC/Collagen-Scaffolds for Clinical Use

For the clinical study, Human MSCs were isolated from bone marrow that was seeded into tissue culture flasks and cultured in the presence of FGF-2 for exactly 13 days, without passage. Under these conditions it was possible to routinely generate an MSC population that was free of contamination by red blood cells (Supporting Information Fig. S4). In preliminary experiments, the harvested passage 0 MSCs were found to be positive for a range of typical MSC cell-surface markers, including CD105, VCAM-1a, and CD49a and free from contamination by haematopoetic stem cells as judged by the low expression of CD34 (Supporting Information Fig. S5). As the aim was to implant MSCs that were still undifferentiated, we also monitored the expression of nucleostemin, which we have previously shown to be uniquely expressed by undifferentiated MSCs and downregulated upon differentiation [22]. MSCs produced using our protocol showed the typical nucleolar location of nucleostemin (Supporting Information Fig. S5G). When deriving MSCs for implantation in patients we used release criteria that were agreed with the regulatory authorities. This included the immunohistochemical detection of $>80$% cells positive for two MSC markers, both CD105 and CD90 (Supporting Information Fig. S6A, S6B). We also required immunohistochemical detection of $<10$% cells positive for two haematopoetic stem cell markers, CD45 and CD34. Immunohistochemical detection could be verified by Flow cytometry for all four of these markers (Supporting Information Fig. S6C, S6D). Table 2 shows the characteristics of MSCs produced from bone marrow from each of the five patients taking part in the clinical trial, confirming that there was a good cell yield, high viability and that the release criteria were achieved in all five cases.

First-in-Human Trial Patient Outcomes

Arthroscopy was performed as described Under Materials and Methods and as illustrated in Figure 3. A movie showing the arthroscopic procedure in one of the patients can be seen in Supporting Information (Online Video 1) and additional images of meniscal tears before and after implantation of cell bandage are shown in Supporting Information Figure S7. Of the five patients treated, the implant survived without any further treatment needed in three cases whereas two subsequently developed recurrent symptoms (pain, swelling, and locking in the knee) at around 15 months postimplantation in both cases, leading to treatment with meniscectomy (Fig. 4A). In the first failed case, the appearance at arthroscopy was consistent with a repeat tear at the site of the meniscal repair. In the second failed case, the appearance was consistent with partial healing of the tear in the posterior portion of the tear but with no healing in the anterior portion. In both these cases, the loose meniscal tissue was removed and debrided to a stable rim. No patients reported any serious adverse events or complications other than recurrence of symptoms. In the two patients where the implant eventually failed, the baseline (preimplantation) Tegner-Lysholm score and range of motion (ROM) of the knee were slightly lower than for
the three patients where the implant survived for the entire study period (Fig. 4B). There was no difference in the IKDC score between these groups.

The three patients who were successfully treated showed improvements in all clinical scores over the first 12 months and these changes were maintained between 12 and 24 months (Fig. 4C–4E). In contrast, the two patients in whom the implant failed at 15 months showed no improvement in clinical scores between the 6- and 12-month time points (Fig. 4C–4E). Interestingly, the changes in Tegner-Lyshom score and ROM between baseline pre-implantation measurement and 3 months postimplantation were greater for the two patients where the implant failed than the three patients who were successfully treated (Fig. 4F).

Supporting Information Table S4 shows the clinical scores of the individual patients over time that were used for repeated measures analysis. One patient in whom a meniscectomy was required due to recurrent symptoms at 15 months postoperation declined to provide clinical outcome scores at the 24-month follow-up despite multiple invitations to do so and therefore was excluded from the repeated measures analysis. When the repeated measures for the remaining four patients were considered, there was significant clinical improvement as measured by the IKDC score ($p = .002$) and the Tegner Lysholm score ($p = .005$).

Figure 2. Sheep model for preclinical testing of the efficacy and safety of an ovine-mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs)/collagen-scaffold. (A): A full-depth lesion is created in the avascular zone of the anterior horn of the meniscus in a sheep stifle joint. (B): An ovine-MSC/collagen-scaffold made using autologous MSCs is implanted into the fresh lesion and then sutured into position. (C): Macroscopic appearance of a sheep meniscus 13 weeks after implantation of ovine-MSC/collagen-scaffold showing apparent failure of repair of the lesion. (D): Macroscopic appearance of a sheep meniscus 13 weeks after implantation of ovine-MSC/collagen-scaffold showing apparently successful repair of the lesion. (E): Example of failure of repair by ovine-MSC/collagen-scaffold 13 weeks after implantation. (F): Example of successful repair by ovine-MSC/collagen-scaffold 13 weeks after implantation. For (E) and (F) the images are compilations of photographs of histological sections of meniscus stained with toluidine blue (Final magnification $\times 100$).
Table 1. Comparison of ovine-MSC/collagen scaffold with controls for the treatment of torn avascular meniscus in a sheep model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment group</th>
<th>*Number/proportion healed at 3 months</th>
<th>*Number/proportion healed at 6 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ovine-MSC/Collagen scaffold</td>
<td>3/5 (60%)</td>
<td>0/5 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collagen scaffold</td>
<td>0/5 (0%)</td>
<td>0/5 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suture Only</td>
<td>0/5 (0%)</td>
<td>0/5 (0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sheep were treated with ovine-MSC/collagen scaffold, collagen scaffold (cell-free membrane), or suture only and allowed to recover for either 13 weeks or 6 months. There were five sheep for each treatment group at each time point.

*Results shown as the number and proportion of sheep with no meniscal lesion in each group of five animals. Examples of macroscopic and histological outcome can be seen in Figure 2 and raw data for all sheep can be seen in Supporting Information Table ST1. *p < .0235 compared with other treatment groups at the 13-week time point (chi-squared test).

Table 2. Preimplantation cell production quality data for each patient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>*Confluency at harvest (%)</th>
<th>Total cell yield (× 10⁶)</th>
<th>Cell viability at harvest (%)</th>
<th>Immunohistochemistry scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% CD105⁺ cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>90; 90</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>55; 70</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>50; 55</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>98.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>70; 70</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>80; 85</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MSCs were isolated from bone marrow by culture on tissue culture plastic until the end of passage 0.

*Results shown as two separate readings by different observers.

*Minimum of 80% + cells required for product release.

No more than 10% + cells allowed for product release.

months the menisci have not displaced and the abnormally high signal, while persisting, appears to be diminishing with time. An example of the MRI findings over time in one patient is shown in Figure 5 and equivalent results for the other four patients can be seen in Supporting Information (Figs. S8–S11).

DISCUSSION

Removal of a greater amount of meniscal tissue at meniscectomy is associated with poorer long-term function [26] and thus attempts to repair meniscal tears in the vascular zone are becoming more common [27, 28]. Healing rates of 50% may be achieved when repairing vascularized tears in the presence of concomitant anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) repairs (which favors healing of meniscal repairs) [27, 29]. A lower rate of healing is observed when ACL repair is not performed at the same time, when medial rather than lateral meniscal repair is performed and when repairs in the avascular zone of the meniscus are performed [10, 30]. Here, we report the first series of isolated medial meniscal tears in the avascular zone treated with MSC therapy. The treatment appears to be safe and has some efficacy with three out of five patients having resolution of symptoms 2 years after surgery. In the three successfully treated patients, sequential postoperative MRI scans show decreased signal intensity over time, which may indicate healing. In all three survivors the MRI confirms that the torn area has not displaced, again suggesting healing.

Therefore the proportion of patients in whom the avascular tear was healed in this small-scale first-in-human study was similar to the proportion of patients successfully treated for tears in the vascularized meniscus using conventional repair methodology [27, 29]. The two patients in whom the implant failed had slightly worse baseline clinical data and a more rapid increase in joint function over the first 3 months of the study. In the preclinical sheep model, there was a 60% success rate at 3 months but 100% failure at 6 months. The sheep were free to load their stifles joints from the moment after surgery, unlike the patients, who were trained to gradually increase loading over a period of weeks. Taken together, these observations highlight the potential importance of mechanical factors in the final outcome of treatment and the need to ensure an optimal postoperative rehabilitation regime in any future studies.

Stem cell therapy is in its infancy and we are only gradually understanding how best to use these cells in the clinical setting. While much research effort has concentrated on understanding how we can effectively differentiate MSCs to specific committed lineages [23, 31–41], there has been growing interest in the trophic effects of the undifferentiated cells mediated through secretion of growth factors [13–17]. Based on our original in vitro observations [12] we hypothesized that combining undifferentiated MSCs with a collagen scaffold, we could deliver the cells directly into the site of injury and maximize the chance of secreted trophic factors driving a tissue repair response. The undifferentiated status of MSCs prepared using our methodology was confirmed by the presence of nucelostemin in a nucleolar location. Nucleostemin was discovered as a nucleolar protein present in both embryonic and adult rat central nervous system stem cells, and several human cancer cell lines. It is abundantly expressed while the cells are proliferating in an early, multipotent state, but it abruptly and almost entirely disappears at the start of differentiation [42]. We subsequently showed that it is similarly expressed in undifferentiated MSCs [22]. The clinical data reported here provide some support for our original hypothesis and suggest that the predifferentiation of MSCs may not be necessary for tissue repair. The effectiveness of undifferentiated stem cells in healing the avascular meniscus suggests that a similar approach could be used to heal injuries to other soft tissues.

While the work reported here is the first attempt to investigate the short to medium-term effects of MSC/collagen-scaffolds in an avascular meniscal cartilage repair setting, our longer-term goal is to use this technology as a method for preventing the development of OA. It has been understood for many years that meniscectomy substantially increases the risk of developing OA in the operated knee in both animal models [43–50] and in the human clinical situation [51–58]. Furthermore, the degree of risk of OA increases with increasing amount of meniscus that is...
removed [56, 58]. The menisci play a critical role in mechanical stabilization of the knee and removal of substantial amounts of meniscal tissue is thought to result in abnormal loading of the articular cartilage that would otherwise be protected [58]. One study [55] investigated 155 patients for 16 years postmeniscectomy and estimated the risk of developing OA compared with the general population. The relative risk was found to be 7.0 per year for patients with degenerative tears and 2.7 for those with traumatic tears and in this study there was no apparent link to the amount of tissue removed.

Given the above analysis, it seems reasonable to propose that repair of meniscus may allow us to avoid removal of tissue that is removed [56, 58].

**Figure 3.** Intraoperative arthroscopic images from one patient showing the method of implantation of human-mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs)/collagen-scaffold. (A): Photograph of a bucket handle tear in the white zone (avascular) meniscus with radial extension following reduction of tear. (B): The first stage of treatment is positioning of a vertical mattress suture, loosely across the tear. (C): The human-MSC/collagen-scaffold inserted through the arthroscope and then (D) inserted into the lesion (arrow). (E): The suture is pulled tight to close the meniscal tissue around the human-MSC/collagen-scaffold. (F): Lesion site at the end of the implantation procedure with the human-MSC/collagen-scaffold fixed in position in the middle of the sutured tear.
likely to prevent, or at least delay, the development of OA. However, until now there has been no technology that could be used to repair the majority of avascular meniscal tears and therefore limited possibility to test the hypothesis. Since repair of red zone (vascular) meniscal tears is now widely used, it may be possible to predict the impact of meniscal repair on the incidence of OA in this patient group. A few studies have indicated the potential for a reduction in OA when the vascular meniscus is repaired rather than removed [59–61], however, much larger studies will be required to test this hypothesis properly. Therefore, future clinical trials will need to assess both the short-term repair capability of MSC/collagen-scaffold and the longer-term ability of the technique to reduce the risk of developing OA.

Because of the detrimental effects of meniscectomy, a number of experimental approaches have been taken to the treatment of avascular meniscal tears. One paper has provided a meta-analysis of the outcome of meniscal allograft in 44 clinical trials [62], concluding that “meniscal allograft transplantation is a
reliable solution for postmeniscectomy symptoms in selected patients. Similarly, Warth and Rodkey [63, 64] have recently systematically reviewed 13 studies in which partial meniscectomy was augmented with implantation of cell-free collagen scaffolds, concluding that the scaffolds provided some improvement compared with meniscectomy alone. However, the common aspect to both these above approaches is that they are used to manage the effects of meniscectomy by replacing the meniscus altogether (allograft) or replacing the removed tissue after partial meniscectomy (collagen scaffolds). The method described here is the first report in humans of an attempt to heal avascular tears as a way of avoiding meniscectomy altogether. It remains to be established if restoring the natural meniscus can prevent or delay the development of OA more effectively than meniscal allograft or postmeniscectomy collagen scaffold implantation.

CONCLUSION

Undifferentiated autologous MSCs seeded onto collagen-scaffolds can be safely implanted into patients with torn avascular meniscus and show some potential for enhancing the regeneration of the damaged meniscus in some patients, so avoiding the need for meniscectomy.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

M.W.: Conception and design, Provision of study material or patients, Collection and/or assembly of data, Data analysis and interpretation, Manuscript writing, Final approval of manuscript, Other - recruited the patients and undertook the bone marrow harvest; N.H.: Conception and design, Provision of study material or patients, Collection and/or assembly of data, Manuscript writing, Final approval of manuscript, Other - recruited the patients and undertook the bone marrow harvest; M.P.: Provision of study material or patients, Collection and/or assembly of data, Manuscript writing, Final approval of manuscript, Other - recruited the patients and undertook the bone marrow harvest; E.A.: Provision of study material or patients, Collection and/or assembly of data, Manuscript writing, Final approval of manuscript, Other – designed and optimized the MSC/collagen-scaffold technology; K.B.: Collection and/or assembly of data, Manuscript writing, Final approval of manuscript; A.G.: Provision of study material or patients, Manuscript writing, Final approval of manuscript; J.E.: Provision of study material or patients, Manuscript writing, Final approval of manuscript; A.B.: Conception and design, Data analysis and interpretation, Manuscript writing, Final approval of manuscript, Other – performed all implantation surgery; A.H.: Conception and design, Financial support, Manuscript writing, Final approval of manuscript, Other - designed, developed and optimised the MSC/collagen-scaffold technology used in this study, developed the Good Manufacturing Practice methodology for production of the MSC/collagen-scaffold.

DISCLOSURE OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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