Insights in Stem Cells

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Short Note on Human Embryonic Stem Cells

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DESCRIPTION

Embryonic stem cells (ESCs) are stem cells obtained from such an embryo's indistinct inner mass cells. Embryonic stem cells were also pluripotent, which means those who can develop (i.e. differentiate) into any of the three germ layers: ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm. In other words, as long as they can be programmed to do so, they can create into any of the individual brain's more than 200 cell types; embryonic stem cells have been distinguished by two features: pluripotency as well as the ability to replicate indefinitely. ES cells are pluripotent, which means they can differentiate into most three primary germ layers: ectoderm, endoderm, as well as mesoderm. Each of the more than 220 types of cells in the adult body is included. Pluripotency distinguishes embryonic stem cells from adult stem cells; embryonic stem cell to generate all cell types in the body, whereas adult stem cells are multipotent and could only produce a limited number of cell types. Furthermore, embryonic stem cells are capable of self-replicating indefinitely under certain circumstances, Because embryonic stem cells can generate an infinite number of themselves for further studies or clinical use, they could be used as useful tools for both studies and tissue regeneration. ES cell therapies have indeed been proposed for regenerative medicine and tissue replacement within a week of injury or disease due to their plasticity and potentially limitless capacity for self-renewal. Pluripotent stem cells have the potential to cure a variety of blood and immune-system related hereditary defects, cancers, and illnesses, as well as juvenile diabetes, Parkinson's disease, blindness, as well as spinal cord injuries. Aside from the ethical concerns raised by stem cell therapy, then there is the technical issue of graft-versus-host disease associated with allogeneic stem cell transplantation. However, these histocompatibility issues can be addressed utilizing autologous donor adult stem cells, therapeutic cloning, stem cell banks, or, more recently, reprogramming of somatic cells with defined factors (e.g. induced pluripotent stem cells). Other potential applications for embryonic stem cells include research into early human development, genetic disorder research, and in vitro toxicology testing. Because of a shortened G1 phase in their cell cycle, ESCs divide very frequently. Rapid cell division enables cells to multiply rapidly but not in size, which is important for early embryo development. Cyclin A and cyclin E proteins, which are implicated in the G1/S transition, are always expressed at high levels in ESCs. Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) that promote cell cycle progression, including such CDK2, are overactive, partly due to a down regulation of their inhibitors. In ESCs, retinoblastoma proteins that inhibit the transcription factor E2F until the cell enters S phase are hyper phosphorylated and neutralized, resulting in the continued expression of proliferation genes. These modifications result in faster cell division cycles. Although elevated concentrations of pro-proliferative protein expression and a shorter G1 phase have indeed been connected to pluripotency maintenance, Serum-free 2i ESCs communicate hypo-phosphorylated active Retinoblastoma proteins and also have an extended G1 phase. Despite this difference inside the cell cycle, these cells have comparable pluripotent characteristics to ESCs started growing in serum-containing media. Factors of pluripotency Oct4 as well as Nanog are transcriptionally active regulators of the ESC cell cycle.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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