Objective: The aim of this study was to explore the immunity in rats transplanted with adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells (ADSCs) and acellular nerve (ACN) for repairing sciatic nerve defects. Methods: ADSCs were isolated from the adipose tissues of Wistar rats. Sprague-Dawley rats were used to establish a sciatic nerve defect model and then divided into four groups, according to the following methods: Group A, allogenic nerve graft; Group B, allograft with ACN; Group C, allograft ADSCs+ACN; and Group D, nerve autograft. Results: At the day before transplantation and 3, 7, 14, and 28 days after transplantation, orbital venous blood of the Sprague-Dawley rats in each group was collected to detect the proportion of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, and CD8⁺ subsets using flow cytometry and to determine the serum concentration of interleukin-2 (IL-2), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and interferon-γ (IFN-γ) using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). At each postoperative time point, the proportion of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, and CD8⁺ subsets and the serum concentration of IL-2, TNF-α, and IFN-γ in group C were all near to those in group B and group D, in which no statistically significant difference was observed. As compared with group A, the proportion of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, and CD8⁺ subsets and the serum concentration of IL-2, TNF-α, and IFN-γ were significantly reduced in group C (p<0.05). Conclusion: The artificial nerve established with ADSCs and ACN has no obvious allograft rejection for repairing rat nerve defects.

Key Words: Neural transplantation · Immunity · T cell subsets · Cytokines.
placation with ADSCs and ACN and provide an immunological evidence for its clinical application.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

32 healthy male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats and 12 healthy male Wistar rats, weighing 150 g to 200 g, were offered by the Experimental Animal Center of Wenzhou Medical University, Zhejiang, China. SD rats were used as the recipients of nerve transplantation and Wistar rats were used as the donors of ADSCs and ACN.

Preparation for adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells

After Wistar rats (n=8) were intraperitoneally anesthetized with 10% chloral hydrate (0.3 mL/100 g), the bilateral inguinal fat pads of the rats were isolated and cut into pieces. Then double volumes of 0.1% collagenase I were added into the tissue fragments and incubated at 37°C for 60 min (shaking it in every 10 minutes). The digestion was stopped by the equal volume of DMEM/F12 medium containing 15% fetal bovine serum (FBS). After filtered with a 200 mesh filter, the filtrate was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 1000 r/min. Removing the supernatant, the precipitate was resuspended in DMEM/F12 containing 15% FBS. $1 \times 10^5$ cells were seeded in the 25 cm$^2$ flasks and incubated in a CO2 incubator. The medium was changed in every 48h. As the cells adhered and grew to 80–90% of confluence, they were passaged in a ratio of 1 : 3. The third passage was observed under an inverted microscope and then harvested for detection of the surface markers CD44, CD90, and CD45 by flow cytometry.

Preparation for acellular nerve cells

ACN was also donated by the 8 Wistar rats after they donated the adipose tissues. Under the sterile conditions, about 2.0 cm bilateral sciatic nerves were cut out. Following the methods described by Hudson et al., the nerves were successively treated with distilled water, sulfobetaine-10 (SB-10), sulfobetaine-16 (SB-16) and Triton-200 to extract the acellular nerve. Part of the nerves was used for hematoxylin-eosin staining (HE) staining and electron microscopic scanning.

Establishment of artificial nerves with ADSCs and ACN

ADSCs were prepared into $1.0 \times 10^7$/mL with DMEM/F12 medium containing 15% FBS and 1% penicillin-streptomycin. Then 10 μL ADSCs suspension were injected into the ACN with micro-syringe, every 2 μL and every other 3 mm to each injection point, then incubated in the 5% carbon dioxide incubator at 37°C overnight to construct artificial nerve.

Establishment of nerve defects rat model and treatment

32 SD rats were intraperitoneally anesthetized with 10% chloral hydrate (0.4 mL/100 g) and then 1.5 cm of the right sciatic nerve was cut out under the piriformis to make sciatic nerve defect model. Then the rats were randomly divided into four groups (n=8) and underwent immediate nerve transplantation, secured with a 8-0 suture according to the following programs :

![Fig. 1. Repairing sciatic nerve defects with artificial nerve.](image)

![Fig. 2. The expression of CD44 (A), CD45 (B), and CD90 (C) of ADSCs determined using flow cytometry. ADSCs : adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells.](image)
group A was treated with allogenic nerve; group B was treated with ACN extracted chemically; group C was treated with the artificial nerves constructed with ADSCs and ACN (Fig. 1), and group D was treated with nerve autograft.

**Flow cytometry assay**

At the day before the transplantation and 3, 7, 14, and 28 days after the transplantation, orbital venous blood of SD rats in each group was collected to detect the proportion of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, and CD8⁺ subsets using flow cytometry. 7 μL anti-rat CD3, CD4, and CD8 antibodies were added into 50 μL orbital venous blood, respectively. After the cells were mixed thoroughly and incubated in dark for 30 min, 600 μL solution A (0.12% formic acid, prepared before use) was added into each tube and mixed thoroughly. 15 s later, solution B (NaCl 14.5 g, Na₂SO₄ 31.3 g, and Na₂CO₃ 6.0 g in 1000 mL distilled water, prepared before use) was also added. After mixed, cells were centrifuged at 1500 rpm for 5 min. The cells were washed with PBS buffer once again and centrifuged for 5 minutes. Then the labeled cells were resuspended in 500 μL PBS buffer and detected on a FACSArial digital cell sorter (BD Biosciences Pharmingen, San Jose, CA, USA).

**Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay**

The serum concentration of IL-2, TNF-α, and IFN-γ of rats in each group at the day before the transplantation and 3, 7, 14, and 28 days after the transplantation were determined using the Ready-SET-Go ELISA kits (Lianke Bio Co. Ltd., Hangzhou, China), following the manufacturer’s instructions.

**Statistical analysis**

Data were expressed as mean±standard deviation and analyzed using SSPS16.0 statistical software. The pairwise comparisons between groups were carried out using LSD t-test. p<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**RESULTS**

**ADSCs**

ADSCs showed fibroblast-like cells under an inverted microscope. Their phenotypes were CD45 (-), 90 (+), and 44 (+) (Fig. 2).

**ACN**

The ACN extracted chemically showed milky white and intact shape. As stained with hematoxylin-eosin, ACN revealed intact nerve membrane but its components had disappeared. As scanned by a scanning electron microscopy, medulla sheath and Schwann cells could not be observed any more. However, the three-dimensional structure of the acellular nerve cells was kept better, as observed with a transmission electron microscopy (Fig. 3).

**The proportion of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, and CD8⁺ subsets**

The proportion of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, and CD8⁺ subsets of group C
at 3, 7, 14, and 28 days after the transplantation increased slightly, as compared with those before the transplantation, but there was no significant difference \((p>0.05)\). They were also not significantly different from those of group B and group D \((p>0.05)\).

The proportion of CD3, CD4, and CD8 subsets of group A began to increase at 3 days after the transplantation, but showed no significant difference from those before the transplantation. However, they increased continually and reached a peak at 7–14 days after the transplantation and then decreased at 28 days after the transplantation, showing a significant difference from those before the transplantation. The postoperative proportion of CD3, CD4, and CD8 subsets of group A were also significantly different from those of group B, C, and D \((p<0.05, \text{Table 1–5})\) (Fig. 4).

### Serum concentration of IL-2, TNF-α, and IFN-γ

The serum concentration of IL-2, TNF-α, and IFN-γ of group C at 3, 7, 14, and 28 days after the transplantation showed similar increasing trend with the proportion of T lymphocyte subsets as compared with those before the transplantation \((p>0.05)\) or those of group B and group D \((p>0.05, \text{respectively})\). IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α in group A began to increase at 3 days after the transplantation, in which IL-2 level showed significant difference \((p<0.05)\) but IFN-γ and TNF-α showed no significant difference \((p>0.05)\), as compared with those before the transplantation. IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α also increased to a peak at 7 days after transplantation.

### Table 1. The proportion of CD3, CD4, and CD8 subsets and the serum concentration of IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α at the day before transplantation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>CD3 (%)</th>
<th>CD4 (%)</th>
<th>CD8 (%)</th>
<th>IL-2 (pg/mL)</th>
<th>IFN-γ (pg/mL)</th>
<th>TNF-α (pg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nerve allograft</td>
<td>57.90±1.36</td>
<td>32.89±1.23</td>
<td>17.69±1.17</td>
<td>34.82±1.81</td>
<td>110.51±4.35</td>
<td>55.69±1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acellular nerve graft</td>
<td>57.92±1.62</td>
<td>33.31±1.60</td>
<td>17.70±1.84</td>
<td>34.43±1.32</td>
<td>107.37±4.97</td>
<td>56.43±1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial nerve graft</td>
<td>56.01±1.49</td>
<td>32.90±1.41</td>
<td>18.05±1.55</td>
<td>34.53±1.35</td>
<td>108.55±5.99</td>
<td>54.85±2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve autograft</td>
<td>57.36±1.36</td>
<td>32.75±1.32</td>
<td>17.39±1.76</td>
<td>35.08±2.24</td>
<td>108.65±6.27</td>
<td>55.89±1.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L-2 : interleukin-2, TNF-α : tumor necrosis factor-α, IFN-γ : interferon-γ

### Table 2. The proportion of CD3, CD4, and CD8 subsets and the serum concentration of IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α at 3 days after transplantation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>CD3 (%)</th>
<th>CD4 (%)</th>
<th>CD8 (%)</th>
<th>IL-2 (pg/mL)</th>
<th>IFN-γ (pg/mL)</th>
<th>TNF-α (pg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nerve allograft</td>
<td>60.05±3.08</td>
<td>35.48±1.65</td>
<td>18.60±1.77</td>
<td>44.80±2.80</td>
<td>114.00±4.16</td>
<td>57.65±2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acellular nerve graft</td>
<td>57.92±1.76</td>
<td>33.90±1.50</td>
<td>18.39±1.95</td>
<td>35.12±1.54</td>
<td>108.86±5.27</td>
<td>57.37±1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial nerve graft</td>
<td>57.22±1.66</td>
<td>33.02±1.34</td>
<td>18.91±1.34</td>
<td>35.39±1.56</td>
<td>109.73±5.50</td>
<td>55.91±2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve autograft</td>
<td>57.36±1.35</td>
<td>33.88±1.68</td>
<td>17.41±1.29</td>
<td>36.03±2.14</td>
<td>109.65±6.14</td>
<td>57.00±1.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L-2 : interleukin-2, TNF-α : tumor necrosis factor-α, IFN-γ : interferon-γ

### Table 3. The proportion of CD3, CD4, and CD8 subsets and the serum concentration of IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α at 7 days after transplantation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>CD3 (%)</th>
<th>CD4 (%)</th>
<th>CD8 (%)</th>
<th>IL-2 (pg/mL)</th>
<th>IFN-γ (pg/mL)</th>
<th>TNF-α (pg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nerve allograft</td>
<td>66.03±3.27</td>
<td>39.19±2.71</td>
<td>18.56±1.94</td>
<td>75.99±2.40</td>
<td>152.14±9.01</td>
<td>90.20±3.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acellular nerve graft</td>
<td>58.58±2.19</td>
<td>35.78±2.06</td>
<td>18.57±1.73</td>
<td>35.78±2.31</td>
<td>109.01±5.18</td>
<td>58.43±1.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial nerve graft</td>
<td>57.56±1.79</td>
<td>32.89±1.41</td>
<td>18.91±1.83</td>
<td>36.18±0.67</td>
<td>109.72±5.33</td>
<td>56.60±2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve autograft</td>
<td>57.49±1.83</td>
<td>33.83±1.63</td>
<td>17.47±0.93</td>
<td>36.74±1.87</td>
<td>109.55±6.09</td>
<td>57.44±1.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L-2 : interleukin-2, TNF-α : tumor necrosis factor-α, IFN-γ : interferon-γ

### Table 4. The proportion of CD3, CD4, and CD8 subsets and the serum concentration of IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α at 14 days after transplantation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>CD3 (%)</th>
<th>CD4 (%)</th>
<th>CD8 (%)</th>
<th>IL-2 (pg/mL)</th>
<th>IFN-γ (pg/mL)</th>
<th>TNF-α (pg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nerve allograft</td>
<td>72.23±3.89</td>
<td>45.16±3.99</td>
<td>19.29±1.64</td>
<td>100.63±2.44</td>
<td>192.31±5.72</td>
<td>110.77±5.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acellular nerve graft</td>
<td>58.48±2.21</td>
<td>36.50±1.60</td>
<td>18.55±1.71</td>
<td>36.24±2.44</td>
<td>110.80±5.18</td>
<td>59.17±1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial nerve graft</td>
<td>57.56±1.77</td>
<td>33.69±1.79</td>
<td>19.71±1.10</td>
<td>36.76±2.79</td>
<td>111.18±4.66</td>
<td>57.41±2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve autograft</td>
<td>57.09±2.19</td>
<td>34.24±1.63</td>
<td>17.85±1.11</td>
<td>36.55±1.24</td>
<td>109.57±6.12</td>
<td>56.72±1.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L-2 : interleukin-2, TNF-α : tumor necrosis factor-α, IFN-γ : interferon-γ

### Table 5. The proportion of CD3, CD4, and CD8 subsets and the serum concentration of IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α at 28 days after transplantation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>CD3 (%)</th>
<th>CD4 (%)</th>
<th>CD8 (%)</th>
<th>IL-2 (pg/mL)</th>
<th>IFN-γ (pg/mL)</th>
<th>TNF-α (pg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nerve allograft</td>
<td>62.20±3.76</td>
<td>35.42±1.72</td>
<td>18.01±1.43</td>
<td>65.61±2.42</td>
<td>132.99±2.68</td>
<td>66.29±2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acellular nerve graft</td>
<td>57.91±1.61</td>
<td>34.03±1.25</td>
<td>18.39±1.96</td>
<td>35.54±1.68</td>
<td>110.79±5.19</td>
<td>56.45±0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial nerve graft</td>
<td>56.45±1.46</td>
<td>32.92±1.83</td>
<td>18.17±2.36</td>
<td>36.07±2.03</td>
<td>111.12±4.64</td>
<td>55.63±2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve autograft</td>
<td>56.60±2.57</td>
<td>34.01±2.00</td>
<td>17.79±1.19</td>
<td>36.68±1.81</td>
<td>109.68±6.13</td>
<td>55.69±2.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L-2 : interleukin-2, TNF-α : tumor necrosis factor-α, IFN-γ : interferon-γ

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on the surface of all of the mature T cells, which is also an indicator to reflect the transplantation immunity. CD3 antigen is expressed on the surface of helper/killer T cells, whose balance is an important indicator for the body's transplantation immunity.

The effector cells of cell-mediated immunological response are cytotoxic T cells (CTL) and T helper cells (THL). CTL cells and CD8+ T cells mediate the cellular immunity by producing IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α. Th1 cells are helper/inducer T lymphocytes and CD4+ cells are helper/inducer T lymphocytes. Th1 cells and natural killer cells have immunomodulatory effects on T lymphocytes2,19,20 and be able to induce a host immune tolerance, which may have immunomodulatory effects on T lymphocytes2,19,20 and natural killer cells2,19,20 but rarely cause immunological rejection. Since neither acellular nerve nor ADSCs have significant immunogenicity, co-graft of acellular nerve and ADSCs does not cause immunological rejection. Kuo et al.11 found that ADSCs can inhibit the proliferation of T cells. The infusion of donor ADSCs in combination with other immunosuppressive therapy can significantly prolong the survival time of allogenic limb transplantation and reduce the tissue rejection. However, if the topical application of allogeneic ADSCs would affect the immunological response of the host is rarely reported yet. In this study, the acellular nerve graft and the co-graft with acellular nerve and ADSCs were not significantly different in immunological response.

Artificial nerves constructed with Schwann cells that orientedly induced from ADSCs and acellular nerve to repair the sciatic nerve defects of rats. At 2–3 days after transplantation, there may be an increased inflammation, and then it would be relieved at 5–10 days after transplantation, followed by a two-week immunosuppressive phases. At 3–4 weeks after transplantation, the recipient was in the recovery period. Thus, the indicators were tested at the day before the transplantation (baseline), 7, 14, and 28 days after the transplantation in this study.

At the various time points after transplantation with artificial nerves constructed with ADSCs and chemically extracted acellular nerve, the proportion of CD3+, CD4+, and CD8+ subsets and the serum concentration of IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α were not significantly different from those of the rats with nerve autograft, indicating there was no apparent allograft rejection no matter at the early phase or the recovering stage of the immune response in acute transplantataion. At 7–14 days after nerve allograft, the proportion of CD3+, CD4+, CD8+ subsets and the serum concentration of IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α were significantly increased to a peak, which was consistent with the previous report of Tung et al.23 that nerve allograft can induce obvious Th1 effect. Chemical extraction can remove the antigen and other substances of Schwann cells to become acellular nerves. It can significantly reduce the immunogenicity of the implantation12,27,28. In addition to the less amount of the implantation, systemic immunological response will not be induced. ADSCs do not express the surface MHC-II molecules and T lymphocyte costimulatory molecules. Thus, they can escape the killing effect of cytotoxic T lymphocytes and NK cells15,21 and be able to survive in vivo to induce a host immune tolerance, which may have immunomodulatory effects on T lymphocytes2,19,20, B cells2,19,20 and natural killer cells2,19,20 but rarely cause immunological rejection. Santiago et al.18 reported that human uASCs enhanced peripheral nerve regeneration and decreased muscular atrophy when transplanted into poly-caprolactone nerve guides to repair a 6-mm nerve gap in athymic rats; cells survived up to 12 weeks after transplantation but did not differentiate into Schwann cells.

**DISCUSSION**

The counts and types of lymphocyte subsets in vivo are sensitive indicators to reflect the graft rejection and immune status in vivo. Normally, the number of T lymphocyte and its subsets are relatively stable in the peripheral blood. However, if there were immune dysfunction or graft rejection happening, the number of T lymphocyte would increase accordingly. CD4+ T cells are helper/inducer T lymphocytes and CD8+ T cells are inhibitor/killer T cells, whose balance is an important indicator to reflect the transplantation immunity. CD3 antigen is expressed on the surface of all of the mature T cells, which is also an important indicator for the body's transplantation immunity20.

Artificial nerves constructed with Schwann cells that orientedly induced from acellular nerve and ADSCs by tissue engineering are non-vascularized before they are transplanted. Its transplantation differs from the allograft rejection of vascularized solid organ transplantation, which is a typical cell-mediated rejection. The effector cells of cell-mediated immunological response include cytotoxic T cells (CTL) and T helper cells (THL). CTL cells can bind to the surface MHC-I antigen directly to kill the antigen. T helper cells can be divided into Th1 and Th2. Th1 cells mediate the cellular immunity by producing IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α. These cytokines can be good indicators for cellular immunity2,21,22. Th2 cells are mainly involved in the proliferation of B cells. Therefore, in this study, the proportion of CD3+, CD4+, and CD8+ cells and the serum concentration of IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α were regarded as the indicators for exploring the transplantation immunity of co-graft of Schwann cells induced from ADSCs and acellular nerve to repair the sciatic nerve defect of rats. At 2–3 days after transplantation, there may be an increased inflammation, and then it would be relieved at 5–10 days after transplantation, followed by a two-week immunosuppressive phases.

![Fig. 4. The proportion of CD3+, CD4+, and CD8+ subsets and the serum concentration of IL-2, IFN-γ, and TNF-α.](image-url)
CONCLUSION

In summary, artificial nerve graft established with ADSCs and acellular nerves for repairing the rat sciatic nerve defects would not induce a significant allograft rejection. It will be safe to be used as a new artificial nerve for clinical application.

• Acknowledgements

This work was supported by grants from the Natural Science Foundation of Zhejiang Province, China (Y2100253) and the Science and Technology References

J Korean Neurosurg Soc 58 | August 2015


