Mesenchymal stem/stromal cells (MSCs) are isolated from various tissues—adult bone marrow, dental pulp & adipose tissues and fetal tissues – umbilical cord and placenta. These cells are the topmost potential candidates for regenerative and immunomodulatory therapies due to their remarkable capacity for self-renewal, differentiation into tissue-specific cells, anti-inflammatory, angiogenic and antibacterial properties. MSCs also safeguard and regulate tissue homeostasis by their presence in various adult tissues. They orchestrate their functions both through engraftment and secretion of trophic factors (1).

The fundamental of MSC based therapy lies on the ability of these cells to migrate to the injury sites and mediate their effects in the microniche. Furthermore, the diverse treatments with MSCs are proven to be safe and well tolerated due to their immuneprivileged status. There has been extensive literature where MSCs have been and are being used as therapeutic intervention in preclinical models as well as in clinical trials (2).

One of the promising aspects of licensing these MSCs is through prenatal exercises. Reports are coming about how exercises can empower these cells in their endogenous niche and transfer of the empowered cells can happen through mother to foetus. One such study by Gao et al. depicts the programmed phenotype in the offspring of mothers who practices aerobic exercises during pregnancy (4). Another recent study in a preclinical rat model of infraction has suggested the beneficial effects of synergistic action of MSCs and aerobic exercises on extracellular matrix and fetal gene expression (5). Likewise, treadmill exercises in synergy with MSCs have a protective effect on synaptic formation and axonal regeneration in an ischemic cerebrovascular preclinical model (6). Interestingly, vigorous exercise regime before pregnancy leads to an increase in endothelial progenitor cells in the umbilical cord that could potentially enhance the cardiovascular fitness of the child (7). Our group has shown the positive effect of prenatal yoga protocols on better functional capacity of MSCs (unpublished data). These preliminary studies point towards empowerment of MSCs through various form of aerobic exercises and yoga exercises. The development of standard procedures for preconditioning of MSCs followed by their functional characterisation forms the basis of clinical utility of MSC transplantation.
From a national healthcare perspective, a blend of traditional yog kriyas and regenerative medicine could lead to the development of potential therapeutics to improve the quality of life of a huge number of people suffering from debilitating diseases and conditions.

References


doi: 10.38205/imcr.040237