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Review Article | Published: 30 January 2019

Exosomes — beyond stem cells for restorative therapy in stroke and neurological injury

Zheng Gang Zhang, Benjamin Buller & Michael Chopp

Nature Reviews Neurology **15**, 193–203 (2019)

Abstract

Stroke is a leading cause of disability worldwide, and brain injuries devastate patients and their families, but currently no drugs on the market promote neurological recovery. Limited spontaneous recovery of function as a result of brain remodelling after stroke or injury does occur, and cell-based therapies have been used to promote these endogenous processes. Increasing evidence is demonstrating that the positive effects of such cell-based therapy are mediated by exosomes released from the administered cells and that the microRNA cargo in these exosomes is largely responsible for the therapeutic effects. This evidence raises the possibility that isolated exosomes could be used alone as a neurorestorative therapy and that these exosomes could be tailored to maximize clinical benefit. The potential of exosomes as a therapy for brain disorders is therefore being actively investigated. In this Review, we discuss the current knowledge of exosomes and advances in our knowledge of their effects on endogenous neurovascular remodelling events. We also consider the opportunities for exosome-based approaches to therapeutic amplification of brain repair and improvement of recovery after stroke, traumatic brain injury and other diseases in which neurorestoration could be a viable treatment strategy.

Key points

- Exosomes are involved in many aspects of normal brain physiology and facilitate communication between brain cells and between the brain and the periphery.
- Increasing evidence suggests that exosomes from mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs) mediate the beneficial effects of cell therapy for stroke and traumatic brain injury (TBI).
- The effects of MSC-derived exosomes alone have the potential to improve neurological outcomes in animal models of stroke, TBI and other neurological diseases.
- Of the cargo in exosomes, microRNA (miRNA) is of prime importance in mediating the therapeutic effects.
- Compared with naive MSC-derived exosomes, engineered MSC-derived exosomes that contain selected miRNA have more potent therapeutic effects in stroke and TBIs.

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Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge support from US NIH grants R01 NS 088656 (M.C.) and RO1 NS075156 (Z.G.Z.). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH.

Author information

Affiliations

Department of Neurology, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI, USA

Zheng Gang Zhang, Benjamin Buller & Michael Chopp

Department of Physics, Oakland University, Rochester, MI, USA

Michael Chopp

Contributions

Z.G.Z. and B.B. researched data for the article. All authors made substantial contributions to discussion of content, contributed to writing of the article and reviewed and edited the manuscript before submission.

Corresponding author

Correspondence to Zheng Gang Zhang.

Ethics declarations

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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Published **Issue Date** **DOI**

30 January 2019 April 2019 <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41582-018-0126-4>

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