

Index

Note: The letters ‘f’ and ‘t’ following locators refer to figures and tables respectively.

A

- Abedi, M, 107
- Abe, S., 51
- Acid and detergent injury models, 11–12, 15
- Activation of stem/progenitor cells by physical activity
- bone-marrow-derived stem and progenitor cells (mesenchymal), 105–107
 - orthogenesis and chondrogenesis, role of MSCs, 106–107
 - proposed relationship between organ-resident stem cells and, 103f
 - signals released from damaged or exercising (muscle) tissue, 106
- endothelial progenitor cells, 108–109
- capillarization, 108
 - individual anaerobic threshold (IAT), 109
 - postnatal vasculogenesis, 108
 - shear stress, 109
- hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells, 107
- inflammatory/immune cells, 107
 - supramaximal exercise, 107
- neuronal stem cells, 109–111
- adult neurogenesis, 109
 - glucocorticoid, 110
 - rehabilitation therapy of childhood cancer survivors, 111
 - spinal cord regeneration, 110
- satellite cells/myogenic stem cells, 103–105
- autocrine/paracrine factors, 104
 - exercise-induced activation, 105
 - knee extensor resistance training, 104
 - MGF, 104
 - MyoD and Myf6, 105
 - myofiber hypertrophy in young and adults, 105
 - myogenin protein expression, 104
 - satellite cell pool, 105
 - skeletal muscle satellite cells, 104
 - transcriptional regulators (Pax 3, Pax 7), 105
 - stem cells from other sources, 111–112
 - cardiac hypertrophy, 111
 - cell-based transplantation therapy, 111
- Acute alveolitis, 68
- Acute lung injury (ALI), 31, 43, 52–56, 54f, 70, 121–133, 123t, 141, 151f
- See also* MSCs for ALI
- Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), 43, 52–56, 121, 123t, 128–130, 142, 150, 151f, 153–154
- Acute spinal cord injury, treatment of, 112
- bone marrow stem cell therapy and exercise training, 112
- Adams, V., 108
- Adipogenic differentiation, 153
- Adipose tissue derived MSC conditioned medium (ADCM), 152
- Adult human brain, progenitor pools of, 101
- Adult neurogenesis, 109–110
- Adult skeletal muscle, 100, 106
- Adult stem cells, 83, 104, 113f, 122–123, 133, 141
- categories, 83
- Ahmad, S., 1–19
- Airway remodeling, 46–47, 64, 72, 146–147
- Alcoholic lung and MSCs
- alcohol abuse and lung, 153–154
 - immune and bone marrow suppression, 153
 - pathological processes, 153
 - pneumonia and tuberculosis, 153
- ALI, *see* Acute lung injury (ALI)
- ALI, animal models of, 141–144
- administration of MSCs, 141
 - angiopoietin 1 (ANGPT1), 143

- ALI, animal models of (*cont.*)
 ANGPT1 (MSC-pANGPT1), 143
 bacterial sepsis, 143
E. coli pneumonia, 143
 intrapulmonary delivery of MSCs, 143
 LPS, intraperitoneal administration of, 142
 paracrine soluble factors, 143
- ALI/ARDS
 alveolar epithelial/pulmonary vascular endothelial damage, 52
 bleomycin lung injury model, study, 53
 intrapulmonary administration of MSCs, benefits, 53
 bone-marrow-derived cells, lung injury prevention, 52–53
 EPCs, role in prognosis
 increased rate of EPC CFUs in ALI patients, 54, 54f
 long-term pulmonary dysfunction, 54
 in patients with bacterial pneumonia, risk factor, 54
 LPS model of lung injury, 52
 sepsis
 clinical features, 55
 endothelial dysfunction, 55
 severity and percentage of circulating EPCs, 55–56
 severity and vWFP^{POS} circulating cells, correlation, 55
 and vascular injury, 55
- Allogeneic MSCs, 30, 122–123, 147
- Alveolar-biased injuries, 11
- Alveolar fluid clearance mechanism
 in alveolar environment, 130
 bone-marrow-derived MSCs, 130–131
 cAMP-dependent mechanisms, 130
ex vivo perfused human lung, 131
 proinflammatory cytokines, role of, 130
 pulmonary edema, resolution of, 130
 recombinant KGF pretreatment, 131
- “Alveoli,” 78
- Angiogenic tube formation, 44, 45f
- ARDS, *see* Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
- Asthma
 circulating CD34^{POS} HSCs, cause of inflammation, 46
 circulating EPCs, role in airway angiogenesis, 47
 clinical features, 46
 fibrocytes, role in
 airway biopsies from patients with asthma, study, 72–73
 airway remodeling/inflammation, 72
 CCL19–CCR7 axis, importance in fibrocyte recruitment, 73
 lung SP cells, role in, 47–48
 murine model study for ovalbumin/allergic inflammation, 46
 subepithelial fibrosis, 47
 TH-2 cytokine responses, 46
- Asthma, allergy and MSCs, 146–147
 adipose tissue-derived stem cells (ASCs), 147
 chronic airway remodeling, 147
ex vivo human lung preparation, 147
 ovalbumin-induced asthma mouse model, 147
 syngeneic and allogeneic MSC administration, 147
- B**
- Becchi, C., 55
- Bleomycin-induced lung injury, 53, 81, 123, 125, 128, 148
- Bleomycin lung injury model, 53
- Bloch, W., 97–113
- Bone-marrow-derived MSCs, 28, 31, 53, 122, 128, 130, 133, 145, 146
- Bone-marrow-derived stem/progenitor cells, 83
 and organ-resident stem cells, relationship, 103f
 orthogenesis and chondrogenesis, role of MSCs, 106–107
 signals released from damaged or exercising (muscle) tissue, 106
- Branching morphogenesis, 4, 78, 86–87
- Brechbuhl, H. M., 1–19
- Brigham, K. L., 141–154
- Bronchiolar epithelium, 3–6, 8, 18
 Clara cells
 CCSP/SCGB3A2 expression, 8
 stem cell hypothesis, 8
- PNECs
 chimera and lineage tracing study, 8
 and Clara cells, dual immunofluorescence analysis, 8
 as NEBs, 8
 proliferation, effects, 8
- “Bronchoalveolar stem cells,” 18, 90
- Burnham, E. L., 43–58
- Busulfan, 53
- C**
- Canalicular stage, 86–87
- Cardiac hypertrophy, 111

- Cardiac stem cells, 101, 111–112
- Carvalho, K. A., 110
- CCR2 ligands, 70
- CCSP, *see* Clara cell secretory protein (CCSP)
- Cell-based therapy, 90, 121, 128, 133
- Cell-based transplantation therapy, 111
- Cellular specialization of airway, 7
- CFTR, *see* Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)
- Chang, Y. T., 110
- Cho, K. S., 147
- Chronic alcoholism, 154
- Chronic inflammation, 32, 63, 130
 - definition, 63
 - repair phases, 63
- Chronic muscle injury, *see* McArdle disease
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), 141
 - bone-marrow-derived cells, role in epithelial/endothelial repair, 52
 - EPCs and lung disease severity, study, 52
 - and MSCs, 144–145
 - ⁶⁰Co radiation and intratracheal papain treatment, 145
 - emphysema, 144
 - risk factors, 144
 - parabiosis study (Abe), 51
 - prolonged hypoxia, effects, 51
 - rodent models of elastase-induced emphysema, prognostic utility, 51
- c-Kit positive cells, 101
- Clara cells, 2, 6, 8, 9–10, 17
 - shape/structure, 6
 - ultrastructural and morphometric analysis, 6
- Clara cell secretory protein (CCSP), 7–8, 17–18, 85, 127
- Clara-like cells, 2, 6, 8, 14
- Clinical use of MSCs in lung disease, 32
- Co, C., 141–154
- Collagen IV, 65, 87
- Collagens, 79–81, 91
- Conducting airway progenitor cell types
 - basal cells
 - plural membrane, 6
 - submucosal glands, 5
 - surface epithelium, 5
 - bronchiolar epithelium
 - Clara cells, 8
 - PNECs, 8
 - secretory cells
 - cellular specialization, 7
 - Clara-like and Clara cells, 6
 - secretory cell molecular markers, 7
 - submucosal gland, 7
 - tracheobronchial epithelium, 5
- Conducting airway, structure and function
 - birth date of airway epithelial cells
 - lineage tracing analysis, 4
 - bronchiolar and terminal bronchiolar domain
 - cellular constituents, 3
 - functional domains, 3
 - origin of airway domains
 - airway segmentation, role of NEB, 4
 - branching morphogenesis, 4
 - foregut endoderm, 4
 - tracheobronchial domain
 - submucosal glands, 3
 - surface epithelium, 3
- COPD, *see* Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- CXCL12, 67–72, 72f
- CXCR4, chemokine receptor, 27, 50, 65t, 67–72, 72f, 106
- Cysteine (Cys), 150
- Cystic fibrosis and MSCs, 141, 144
- Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), 28, 127, 130, 144
- D**
- Davie, N. J., 107
- Disulfide cystine (CySS), 150
- E**
- Ebert, R., 151
- ECM, *see* Extracellular matrix (ECM)
- ECM and lung tissue bioengineering, 87–88
- ECM and stem cells in lung injury
 - bronchoalveolar stem cells, 90
 - role of integrins, 90
 - stem cells in wound healing, 89
 - type 2 alveolar epithelial cell, 90
- ECM in cancer stem cells, 89
- ECM in lung
 - ECM in health and disease
 - collagens, 79
 - ECMs, role in differentiation of alveoli, 78
 - ECMs, role in lung branching morphogenesis, 78
 - elastin, 79
 - fibronectins, 80–81
 - laminins, 80
 - lung “skeleton” (fiber ECM networks), 78

- ECM in lung (*cont.*)
- lung/tissue injury, effects on ECM composition, 78
 - proteoglycans, 79–80
 - wound healing by ECM composition control, 79
- ECM recognition through integrins
- activation of integrins during vascular injury, 82
 - inside-out* signal transduction, 83
 - integrin receptors, 82, 82f
 - integrins, receptors for ECMs, 81
 - integrins, role in cell–matrix interactions, 81
 - ligand binding to integrin, 83
 - outside-in* signal transduction, 82–83
 - role in modulation of cellular functions, 77
- Elastin, 79, 86
- loss of elastin in emphysema, effects, 79
 - vs. collagen, 79
- Embryonic lung, 78, 87
- Embryonic stem cells (ESCs), 83, 85, 88, 90, 99, 122, 141
- Emphysema, 31, 43, 51–52, 79, 144–145
- Endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs), 44, 54, 97, 103f, 108–109, 113f, 132–133
- angiogenic tube formation, 44, 45f
 - capillarization, 108
 - circulating/resident lung EPCs, 44
 - derived from different cell populations, 100
 - functional properties, 44
 - individual anaerobic threshold (IAT), 109
 - postnatal vasculogenesis, 108
 - shear stress, 109
- Endotoxin-induced lung injury, 31, 123–124, 131, 143, 152
- Engraftment mechanism, 125–127
- alveolar type I and II markers, 127
 - β -catenin signaling, 127
 - bone-marrow-derived cells in lung, 125
 - effect of MSCs, 125
 - ex vivo* perfused human lung, 126f
 - green fluorescent protein (GFP), bone marrow of, 127
 - human umbilical cord MSCs, 127
 - MSCs improved lung injury, 124f
 - process of airway epithelial restoration, 127
 - role of, 125–127
 - stem cell engraftment, 125–127
- EPCs, *see* Endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs)
- Epithelial–mesenchymal transition, 50, 64
- Eramo, A., 56
- Erickson, S. E., 121
- ESCs, *see* Embryonic stem cells (ESCs)
- Exogenous stem cells, 83
- Extracellular matrix (ECM), 29, 63–64, 66, 68, 77–91, 102, 112, 145
- Extraembryonic/adult stem cells, examples, 83
- F**
- Facultative progenitor cells
- basal cells
 - steady-state and reparative basal cells, 9
 - Clara-like and Clara cells, 9–10
 - bronchiolar stem cell hierarchy, 10f
 - phenotypic plasticity, 10
- FAK, *see* Focal adhesion kinase (FAK)
- Fetal growth and development, tissues in, 27
- Fibrillar collagens, 79
- Fibroblastic colony-forming units, *see* Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs)
- “Fibrocyte”, 64
- Fibrocytes, role in lung repair and fibrosis
- bone marrow origin
 - fibrocytes derived from CD14+ progenitor cells, 65–66
 - gene expression of human fibrocytes by microarray analysis, 65t
 - in vitro* collagen production by fibrocytes, 65t
 - chronic inflammation, repair phases
 - fibrotic phase, 63
 - regenerative phase, 63
 - effect of hypoxia on circulating fibrocyte CXCR4 expression, regulation of, 71
 - human fibrocytes culture in hypoxic/normal conditions, comparison, 71
 - rapamycin treatment, 72, 72f
 - “fibrotic lung disease,” 64
 - homing of fibrocytes and CXCR4–CXCL12 axis
 - bleomycin-treated mice, study, 68
 - bone-marrow-derived GFP fibrocytes, role, 68, 69t
 - CCR2 ligands, role in accumulation of fibrocytes, 70
 - chemotaxis of fibrocytes, 67
 - fibrocyte migration into wound sites, prevention, 67
 - FITC murine model of pulmonary fibrosis, study, 70
 - hypoxia, role in CXCR4 expression, 67
 - murine models of pulmonary fibrosis, 68

- transplantation of bone marrow cells, effects, 69
 - identified in wound repair model, 64
 - role in human asthma
 - airway biopsies from patients with asthma, study, 72–73
 - airway remodeling/inflammation, 72
 - CCL19–CCR7 axis, importance in fibrocyte recruitment, 73
 - role in human idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, 70–71
 - tissue injury by fibroblasts, hypotheses proposed, 63–64
 - epithelial–mesenchymal transition, 64
 - tissue repair and fibrosis promotion
 - angiogenesis promotion, 67
 - antigen-specific immunity promotion, 67
 - autocrine/paracrine signaling, 66
 - extracellular matrix proteins production, 66
 - fibrocyte differentiation, 66–67
 - Fibronectins, 80–81, 87
 - “Fibrotic lung disease,” 63–64, 67
 - Fibrotic lung disorders and MSCs, 147–149
 - endotracheal administration of bleomycin, 147–148
 - fibrotic lung remodeling, 148
 - FITC, *see* Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)
 - Flk-1, *see* Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2)
 - Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), 68–70
 - Focal adhesion kinase (FAK), 82
 - Frank, J. A., 126f
 - Friedenstein, A. J., 122
- G**
- Ganciclovir, 11
 - Ghosh, M., 1–19
 - Glucocorticoid, 110
 - Glutathione disulfide (GSSG), 150
 - Glutathione (GSH), 150
 - Gupta, N., 121–133, 124f, 125f, 143
- H**
- Haynesworth, S. E., 145
 - Hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs), 18, 26–27, 43–44, 43–47, 73, 83–85, 90, 97, 100–101, 103f, 107–109, 113f, 122
 - Heparan sulfate proteoglycans, 80
 - HIF-1 α , *see* Hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)-1 α
 - HSCs, *see* Hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs)
 - Hyperplasia, 8, 46, 48, 72, 131
 - Hypertrophy, 8, 48, 104–105, 111, 146
 - Hypoxemia, 58
 - Hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)-1 α , 71
- I**
- Identification, characterization, and culture of MSCs
 - comparative experimental assessments, complications, 26
 - designation of “MSC,” 26
 - long-term culture of MSCs, problems in, 26–27
 - Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), 50, 64, 68, 70–71, 150, 151f
 - Immunomodulation mechanism, 127–130
 - bacterial pneumonia and sepsis, 128
 - bleomycin-induced lung injury, 128
 - cecal ligation, 128
 - interaction between MSCs and alveolar macrophages, 129f
 - co-culture experiments, 128
 - E. coli* pneumonia, 129
 - immunosuppression, 127–128
 - immunosuppressive effects of MSCs, 128
 - MSC administration, 128–130
 - Immunomodulation of lung injuries by MSCs
 - allogeneic MSC administration, trials, 30
 - inhibition of lymphocyte and dendritic cell proliferation, 30
 - release of inflammatory mediators from MSCs, 30–31
 - systemic/intratracheal MSC administration, effects, 31–32
 - Injury models in facultative progenitor cell depletion, 11
 - Inside-out signal transduction, 83
 - Insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-I, 104, 106
 - Integrin receptors, 81, 82f, 83–84, 84f, 85–86, 91
 - Integrins, 77, 81–84, 86–87, 89–91, 105–106
 - International Society of Cellular Therapy, 122, 132
 - Intratracheal treatment with MSCs, 125f
 - IPF, *see* Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)
 - Ishizawa, K., 51
 - Iyer, S., 141–154
- K**
- Kanki-Horimoto, S., 146
 - Keeley, E. C., 63–73
 - Keratinocyte growth factor (KGF), 31, 123t, 124, 130–133, 142f, 143
 - Kit ligand, 102
 - Koch’s postulates, 17–18
 - Koga, H. M. T., 132

- Kotton, D. N., 125
 Krause, D. S., 125
- L**
- Lam, C. F., 132
- Laminins, 80
 laminin α chains, embryonic defects
 by, 80
 roles in morphogenesis, 80
 shape/structure, 80
- Laufs, U., 108–109
- Lee, J., 143
- Lee, J. W., 121–133
- Lipopolysaccharide (LPS), 11, 31, 52, 55, 123,
 128, 129f, 131, 142–144, 147
- Lou, S., J, 110
- Low molecular weight collagens, 79
- LPS model of lung injury, 52
- Lung cancer
 evaluation of EPCs in pulmonary vein
 blood, 57
 flow cytometric evaluation of EPCs in
 peripheral blood, 56–57
 TICs and CD133 expression, 56
- Lung development, role of ECM and stem
 cells in
 fibronectins/collagen type IV/nidogen
 lung branching morphogenesis, role
 in, 87
 laminin $\alpha 5$ -deficient mice, study, 87
 laminin isoforms of embryonic lung, role
 in, 87
 mesenchyme, role in, 86–87
 stages of development
 canalicular stage, 86
 pseudoglandular stage, 86
 terminal saccular stage, 86
 treatment of murine lung explants with
 synthetic peptides, 87
- Lung endothelial permeability mechanism,
 131–132
 acute permeability edema, 131
 endothelial progenitor cells, 132
 interfering RNA technology, 131
 oleic acid lung injury, 132
 paracrine soluble factors, 131
 role of KGF, 132
 vehicle for gene delivery, MSC, 131
- Lung-epithelial-tissue-specific stem cells, 1–2
- Lung facultative progenitor cells
 basal cells/secretory cells, 2
 vs. tissue-specific stem cells, 2
- Lung injury, animal models of, 141–154
 See also MSCs in lung injury
 Lung side population (SP) cells, 45
 Lung stem cells identification, evidence
 bronchiolar stem cells
 caveats to the “stemness” claim, 17
 compartmental boundaries, 17
 lines of evidence, 17
 phenotypic plasticity, 17–18
 classic stem cell methods
 label retention, 10–11
 injury and lung stem cell analysis
 alveolar-biased injuries, 11
 injury models in depletion of facultative
 progenitor cells, 11
 “selective injury models,” 11
 injury as a confounding variable
 naphthalene model, reparative process
 in, 12
 tracheobronchial stem cells
 classic hierarchical organization, 14
 classic stem cell model, predictions
 of, 14
 evidence in support of, 12
 human and mouse data sets,
 distinctions, 12–14
 temporally regulated tissue-specific
 stem cell hierarchy, 15–16
- Lung tissue bioengineering, 29, 87–88
- Lung transplant and MSCs, 149
- M**
- Majka, S., 43–58
- Major histocompatibility complex (MHC)
 I and II proteins, 31, 64, 66,
 122, 128
- Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR)
 pathway, 71
- Marrow stromal cells, *see* Mesenchymal stem
 cells (MSCs)
- Matrigel[®], 85, 88, 152
- Matrigel angiogenesis assay, 152
- Matthay, M. A., 121–133
- McArdle disease, 106
- Mehrad, B., 63–73
- Mei, S. H., 123, 131, 143
- Mesenchymal and Tissue Stem Cell Committee
 of International Society for Cellular
 Therapy, 25
- Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), 25–33,
 83, 97, 103f, 105, 113f, 121–133,
 141–154
- Moss, M., 43–58, 153
- MSCs, *see* Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs)

- MSCs and alcoholic lung
 alcohol abuse and lung, 153–154
 immune and bone marrow suppression, 153
 pathological processes, 153
 pneumonia and tuberculosis, 153
- MSCs and oxidative stress
 in ALI, 150
 antioxidant defense systems in MSCs, 150–152
 thiol/disulfide redox state, 152
- MSCs and pulmonary hypertension, 145–146
 administration of MSCs, 145
 characteristics, 145
 chronic hypoxia, 145
 “fibrocytes,” 146
 hypoxia-induced vasoconstriction, 146
 right ventricular hypertrophy, 146
- MSCs for ALI, 121–133
 abnormalities of ALI, 121
 administration of *E. coli* endotoxin, 123
 animal and human models, 123–125
 clinical use in lung disease, 32
 mechanisms
 alveolar fluid clearance, 130–131
 engraftment, 125–127
 immunomodulation, 127–130
 lung endothelial permeability, 131–132
 paracrine factors, 121, 123t
- MSCs in lung injury, 141–154
 and alcoholic lung
 alcohol abuse and lung, 153–154
 and animal models of ALI, 141–144
 and asthma and allergy, 146–147
 and COPD, 144–145
 and cystic fibrosis, 144
 effector molecules produced by MSCs, 142f
 and fibrotic lung disorders, 147–149
 and lung transplant, 149
 MSCs in inflammatory lung diseases, 151f
 oxidative stress
 in ALI, 150
 and oxidative stress
 antioxidant defense systems in MSCs, 150–152
 thiol/disulfide redox state, 152
 and pulmonary hypertension, 145–146
- MSCs, role in lung repair/regeneration
 airway/alveolar epithelial phenotype, acquisition of
 adipose-derived MSCs, culture of, 29
 three-dimensional culture systems, role in lung development/ repair, 29
 tissue regeneration, approaches, 28–29
 clinical use in lung disease
 placebo-controlled phase II trial of PROCHYMAL™, effects, 32
 of different tissue origins
 isolation/culture techniques of MSCs, differences, 27
 origin, mobilization and functional roles, 27–28
 fibroblastic colony-forming units, 25–26
 identification, characterization, and culture of
 comparative experimental assessments, complications, 26
 designation of “MSC,” 26
 long-term culture of MSCs, problems in, 26–27
 immunomodulation of lung injuries
 allogeneic MSC administration, trials, 30
 inhibition of lymphocyte and dendritic cell proliferation, 30
 release of inflammatory mediators from MSCs, 30–31
 systemic/intratracheal MSC administration, effects, 31–32
 isolation from tissues, 25
 and malignancies
 systemic/intratracheal administration of MSCs, cautions, 33
 marrow stromal cells, 25–26
- Muc5Ac, 7
 Murakami, M., 132
 Murine models of pulmonary fibrosis, 68
 Mutunga, M., 55
 Myoepithelial cells, 5
 Myofiber hypertrophy, 104–105
- N**
 Naylor, A. S., 110
 NEBs, *see* Neuroepithelial bodies (NEBs)
 Nemeth, K., 128, 129f
 Neuroepithelial bodies (NEBs), 4, 8
 Neuronal stem cells, 109–111, 113f
 Nidogen, 85–87
 Nonfibrillar collagens, 79
- O**
 Ocarino, N. M., 107
 Ortiz, L. A., 123, 128, 148
 Osler, W., 153
 Osteogenesis, 153

- Outside-in signal transduction, 82
- Oxidative stress and MSCs
 in ALI, 150
 antioxidant defense systems in MSCs, 150–152
 thiol/disulfide redox state, 152
- P**
- PAH, *see* Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)
- Palermo, A. T., 106
- Paracrine mechanism, 123, 127
- Plasma fibronectins, 80
- PNECs, *see* Pulmonary neuroendocrine cells (PNECs)
- Pneumonectomy, 57
- PROCHYMAL™, 32
- Progenitor cells, role in lung disease prognosis
 ALI/ARDS, 52–54
 alveolar epithelial/pulmonary vascular endothelial damage, 52
 LPS-lung injury prevention by bone-marrow-derived cells, 52–53
 LPS model of lung injury, 52
 lung repair in bleomycin lung injury model, study, 53
 sepsis, 55–56
 asthma, *see* Asthma
 common comorbidities, 58
 COPD and emphysema, 51–52
 HSCs, response to inflammation, 43–44
 EPC, functional properties, 44
 fibrocytes, role in prognosis, 45
 hypoxemia, 58
 lung cancer, 56–57
 lung injury, association with bone-marrow, 43, 44f
 MSCs, role in cell-based therapies, 44–45
 lung SP cells, prognostic roles in pulmonary disease, 45–46
 PAH, 48–50
 pulmonary fibrosis, 50–51
- Prominin-1, 56
- Proteoglycans, 79–80
- Pseudoglandular stage, 4, 86–87
- Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)
 cells implicated in pathogenesis, 48
 EPC mutations in iPAH patients, effects
 CD133^{pos}/CD45^{pos} cells association with iPAH, 48–49, 49f
 EPC, therapeutic role in PAH, 49
 progenitor cells, hypoxia-induced models of PAH, 49–50
 vasoconstriction/pulmonary vascular remodeling, 48
- Pulmonary fibrosis
 circulating EPCs, role in prognosis, 51
 fibrocytes and IPF prognosis, correlation, 50–51
 fibrocytes identified in, 50
 histologic features, 50
 idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, 50
- Pulmonary hypertension and MSCs, 145–146
 administration of MSCs, 145
 characteristics, 145
 chronic hypoxia, 145
 “fibrocytes,” 146
 hypoxia-induced vasoconstriction, 146
 right ventricular hypertrophy, 146
- Pulmonary neuroendocrine cells (PNECs), 3–4, 8
- R**
- Rafat, N., 55
- Rapamycin, 71–72, 72f, 89
- Reactive oxygen species (ROS), 98f, 150
- Rehabilitation therapy of childhood cancer survivors, 111–112
- Rehman, J., 108–109
- Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction, 127
- Reynolds, S. D., 1–19
- Rojas, M., 141–154
- Roman, J., 77–91
- S**
- “Satellite cells,” 83, 100, 103–105
- Satellite cells/myogenic stem cells, 103–105
 autocrine/paracrine factors, 104
 exercise-induced activation, 105
 knee extensor resistance training, 104
 mechano-growth factor (MGF), 104
 MyoD and Myf6, 105
 myofiber hypertrophy in young and adults, 105
 myogenin protein expression, 104
 satellite cell pool, 105
 satellite cell pool, training to increase, 105
 skeletal muscle satellite cells, 104
 transcriptional regulators
 (Pax 3, Pax 7), 105
- Schmidt, A., 111
- Secretory cells
 cellular specialization, 7
 Clara-like and Clara cells, 6
 molecular markers, 7

- CCSP expression in adult
 - human/mouse, 7
- secretory cell molecular markers, 7
- submucosal gland
 - Wnt- β -catenin signaling pathway, 7
- “Selective injury models,” 11
- SP cells, *see* Lung side population (SP) cells
- Spinal cord regeneration, 110
- Steady-state and reparative basal cells, 9
- Steiner, S., 108
- Stem cell–extracellular matrix interactions,
 - 83–85
 - adult stem cells, categories, 83
 - ECM and lung tissue bioengineering,
 - 87–88
 - ECM and stem cells in lung development,
 - 86–87
 - ECM and stem cells in lung injury, 89–90
 - ECM in cancer stem cells, 89
 - progenitor cells in bone marrow, 83
 - regulation of cell functions by ECM
 - signals, 84, 84f
 - stem cells, categories, 83
 - stem cells recognition of ECM, 85–86
 - in vitro studies of murine and human
 - ESCs, 85
- Stem cell niches, 89, 102, 111
- Stem cells and cell–matrix interactions in lung
 - ECM in lung
 - ECM in health and disease, 78–81
 - ECM recognition through integrins,
 - 81–83
 - role in modulation of cellular
 - functions, 77
 - research needs, 90–91
 - stem cell–extracellular matrix interactions,
 - 83–85
 - ECM and lung tissue bioengineering,
 - 87–88
 - ECM and stem cells in lung
 - development, 86–87
 - ECM and stem cells in lung injury,
 - 89–90
 - ECM in cancer stem cells, 89
 - stem cells recognize and influence
 - ECM, 85–86
- Stem cells, categories, 83
- Stem cells from other sources, 111–112
- Stem/progenitor cells activation by physical
 - activity
 - bone-marrow-derived stem and progenitor
 - cells (mesenchymal), 105–107
 - orthogenesis and chondrogenesis, role
 - of MSCs, 106–107
 - proposed relationship between
 - organ-resident stem cells and, 103f
 - signals released from damaged or
 - exercising (muscle) tissue, 106
- endothelial progenitor cells, 108–109
 - capillarization, 108
 - individual anaerobic threshold
 - (IAT), 109
 - postnatal vasculogenesis, 108
 - shear stress, 109
- hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells, 107
 - inflammatory/immune cells, 107
 - supramaximal exercise, 107
- neuronal stem cells, 109–111
 - adult neurogenesis, 109
 - glucocorticoid, 110
 - rehabilitation therapy of childhood
 - cancer survivors, 111
 - spinal cord regeneration, 110
- satellite cells/myogenic stem cells,
 - 103–105
 - autocrine/paracrine factors, 104
 - exercise-induced activation, 105
 - knee extensor resistance training, 104
 - mechano-growth factor (MGF), 104
 - MyoD and Myf6, 105
 - myofiber hypertrophy in young and
 - adults, 105
 - myogenin protein expression, 104
 - satellite cell pool, 105
 - skeletal muscle satellite cells, 104
 - transcriptional regulators
 - (Pax 3, Pax 7), 105
- stem cells from other sources, 111–112
 - cardiac hypertrophy, 111
 - cell-based transplantation therapy, 111
- Stem/progenitor cells, characterization of,
 - 98–99
 - adult organism, 99
 - categories, 99
 - influence of local environment/cellular and
 - extracellular, 99
 - tissue regeneration, sources, 98
- Stem/progenitor cells of airway epithelium
 - conducting airway progenitor cell types
 - basal cells, 5–6
 - bronchiolar epithelium, 8
 - secretory cells, 6–7
 - tracheobronchial epithelium, 5
 - conducting airway structure and function
 - birth date of airway epithelial cells, 4

- Stem/progenitor cells (*cont.*)
- bronchiolar and terminal bronchiolar domain, 3–4
 - functional domains, 3
 - origin of airway domains, 4
 - tracheobronchial domain, 3
 - evidence in support of lung stem cells
 - bronchiolar stem cells, 17–18
 - classic stem cell methods, 10–11
 - injury and lung stem cell analysis, 11
 - injury as a confounding variable, 12
 - tracheobronchial stem cells, 12–16
 - facultative progenitor cell, 2
 - proliferation/differentiation, effects, 2
 - facultative progenitor cell pools
 - basal cells, 9
 - Clara-like and Clara cells, 9–10
 - lung-epithelial-tissue-specific stem cells, 1–2
 - lung facultative progenitor cells, 2
 - lung stem cells, questions related to, 2–3
 - tissue-specific stem cells, 1
 - proliferation and differentiation, 1
 - Strieter, R. M., 63–73
 - Subepithelial fibrosis, 47, 72
 - Submucosal glands, 3–5, 7, 12
 - Sueblinvong, V., 77–91, 125–127
 - Surfactant protein C (SPC), 4, 127, 145
 - Systemic vs. intratracheal MSC administration, 31–32
- T**
- Takahata, Y., 151
 - T cell costimulatory molecules (CD80/CD86), 30, 45, 66, 122
 - Tepper, N. M., 108
 - Terminal saccular stage, 86
 - TH-2, *see* Type 2 T-helper cells (TH-2)
 - Thijssen, D. H., 107–108
 - TICs, *see* Tumor-initiating cells (TICs)
 - Tissue endogenous stem cells, 83
 - Tissue-specific stem cells, 1
 - Tracheobronchial epithelium, 3, 5
 - Tracheobronchial stem cells
 - classic hierarchical organization, 14
 - classic stem cell model, predictions of, 14
 - human and mouse data sets, distinctions, 12–14
 - clonal analysis methods, 13–14
 - lines of evidence
 - classic hierarchy of tracheobronchial stem/progenitor cells, 13f
 - temporally regulated tissue-specific stem cell hierarchy
 - model for basal cell activation after injury, 16f
 - revised lineage relationships, 15f
 - steady-state/reparative keratin 14 expressing cells, study, 15–16
 - Tumor-initiating cells (TICs), 56
 - Type II cell hyperplasia, 131
 - Type 2 T-helper cells (TH-2), 46
- V**
- Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2), 44
 - VEGFR2, *see* Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2)
 - Verney, J., 104
- W**
- Wahl, P., 97–113
 - Weiss, D. J., 25–33, 146
 - White, C. W., 1–19
 - Wilm's tumor 1 gene (Wt1), 6
 - Wong, A. P., 127
 - Wound repair model, 64, 66
 - Wt1, *see* Wilm's tumor 1 gene (Wt1)
 - Wu, Y., 110
- X**
- Xu, J., 123
- Y**
- Yamada, M., 52
 - Yamamoto, K., 109
 - Yan, X., 148