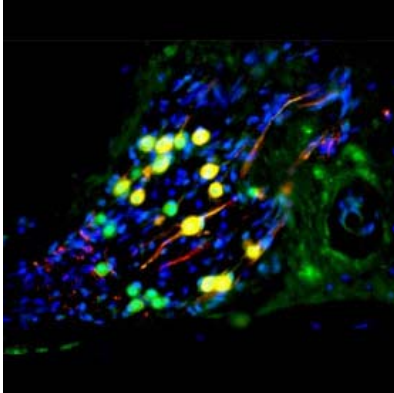


## Human Embryonic Stem Cells Restore Gerbil Hearing

A new study offers proof that stem cells can reconnect the inner ear to the brain

By Virginia Gewin of *Nature* magazine



**Neurons** (in yellow) derived from human embryonic stem cells have restored hearing to deaf gerbils. Image: Marcelo Rivolta, University of Sheffield

**More than 275 million people have moderate-to-profound hearing loss**, and many of those cases are caused by a **breach in the connection between the inner ear and the brain**.

Researchers have now shown how to **repair a key component of that connection — the auditory nerve — by using human embryonic stem cells** to restore hearing in gerbils. "We have the proof of concept that we can use human embryonic stem cells to repair the damaged ear," says lead author Marcelo Rivolta, a stem-cell biologist at the University of Sheffield, UK, whose research appears in *Nature* today. "More work needs to be done, **but now we know it's possible.**"

Stem cells have been differentiated into auditory nerve cells before, but this is the **first time that transplanted cells have successfully restored hearing in animals**. Some in the field say that it is a pivotal step that will undoubtedly spur more research. "Research has been stymied by reviewers wanting evidence that stem cells can connect the inner ear to the central nervous system," says Richard Altschuler, a developmental biologist at the Kresge Hearing Research Institute at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

Rivolta has **spent the past decade developing ways to differentiate human embryonic stem cells into the two cell types that are essential for hearing: auditory neurons, and the inner-ear hair cells that translate sound into electrical signals.**

He treated human embryonic stem cells with two types of fibroblast growth factor (FGF) — FGF3 and FGF10 — to produce two, visually distinct, groups of primordial sensory

cell. Those that had characteristics similar to hair cells were dubbed otic epithelial progenitors (OEPs), and those that looked more like neurons were dubbed otic neural progenitors (ONPs).

His team then transplanted ONPs into the ears of gerbils that had been treated with ouabain, a chemical that damages auditory nerves, but not hair cells. Ten weeks after the procedure, some of the transplanted cells had grown projections that formed connections to the brain stem. Subsequent testing showed that many of the animals could hear much fainter sounds after transplantation, with an overall improvement in hearing of 46%.

### **Hear this**

Rivolta's findings — along with a [study published in July showing that gene therapy can restore hearing in deaf-born mice](#) — reinforce a spate of studies demonstrating that stem cells and gene therapy can restore sensory functions, including smell (see '[Gene therapy restores sense of smell to mice](#)') and vision (see '[Regenerative medicine repairs mice from top to toe](#)').

The advances are exciting, says John Brigande, a developmental biologist at Oregon Health & Science University in Portland who has a progressive form of hearing loss and is exploring stem-cell-based approaches to restore auditory function. He notes, however, that because the “exquisite architecture” of the inner ear can be damaged in many different ways, “there won't be one cure for hearing loss, there will be a variety of interventions tailored to unique conditions”.

The number of people who might benefit from a stem-cell-driven increase in auditory neurons remains unclear, but stem cells could broaden the reach of existing therapies. “Because functioning auditory neurons are necessary for cochlear implants to work, stem cells open a candidate pool that cannot yet be helped,” says Altschuler.

The [first treatments for hearing could take at least 15 years to develop](#), says Stefan Heller, a stem-cell researcher at Stanford University in California who is working on other ways to differentiate stem cells into hair cells and support cells. “The next goals of any protocol are to gain higher levels of efficiency and reproducibility, determine protocol safety and confirm that transplantation leads to prolonged recovery,” says Heller. “Then we can think about patients.”

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