

Evaluation of amnion-derived mesenchymal stem cells for treatment-resistant moderate Crohn's disease: study protocol for a phase I/II, dual-centre, open-label, uncontrolled, dose-response trial

Shinsuke Otagiri,¹ Shunsuke Ohnishi,¹ Arisa Miura,² Hiroshi Hayashi,² Izumi Kumagai,² Yoichi M Ito,³ Takehiko Katsurada,¹ Shiro Nakamura,⁴ Rika Okamoto,⁵ Kenichi Yamahara,⁶ Kyu Yong Cho,² Toshiyuki Isoe,² Norihiro Sato,² Naoya Sakamoto¹

To cite: Otagiri S, Ohnishi S, Miura A, *et al.* Evaluation of amnion-derived mesenchymal stem cells for treatment-resistant moderate Crohn's disease: study protocol for a phase I/II, dual-centre, open-label, uncontrolled, dose-response trial. *BMJ Open Gastro* 2018;**5**:e000206. doi:10.1136/bmjgast-2018-000206

Received 8 March 2018
Revised 7 May 2018
Accepted 13 May 2018

ABSTRACT

Introduction The medical treatment options for patients with Crohn's disease (CD) are limited and patients resistant to those therapies are left requiring surgical operations that usually only achieve some symptomatic relief. Mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) have been shown to be effective for the treatment of CD, and we have demonstrated in animal experiments that human amnion-derived MSCs (AMSC) are a potential new therapeutic strategy. Therefore, we designed this study to investigate the safety and efficacy of AMSCs in patients with treatment-resistant CD.

Methods and analysis This is the protocol for an ongoing phase I/II, dual-centre, open-label, uncontrolled, dose-response study. The estimated enrolment is 6–12 patients with treatment-resistant, moderate CD. A dose of 1.0×10^6 cells/kg will be administered intravenously in the low-dose group at days 0 and 7. After confirming the safety of low-dose administration, a dose of 4.0×10^6 cells/kg will be administered intravenously in the high-dose group on days 0 and 7. The primary endpoint will measure the occurrence of adverse events related to acute infusion toxicity, and secondary endpoints will include long-term adverse events and efficacy of AMSC administration.

Ethics and dissemination The Institutional Review Board of Hokkaido University Hospital approved this study protocol (approval number H29-6). A report releasing study results will be submitted to an appropriate journal.

Discussion This study is the first to investigate the safety and efficacy of AMSC use for CD treatment. Our results will advance studies on more efficient and convenient methods to overcome the limits of available CD treatments.

Trial registration number UMIN000029841.

INTRODUCTION

Crohn's disease (CD) is a chronic inflammatory gastrointestinal disease occurring mainly

in young people. Inflammation may affect any portion of the digestive system from the mouth to the anus, with characteristic pathological lesions such as intestinal stenosis or fistulas. In addition, complications may develop in other organs such as joints, skin, or eyes. The main symptoms include digestive symptoms such as diarrhoea and abdominal pain, and symptoms derived from complications such as fever, weight loss, and malnutrition. The disease progresses with relapses and remission periods often impairing social life.^{1 2}

Medical treatment for CD includes the administration of 5-amino salicylic acid, steroids, immunomodulators, anti-tumour necrosis factor (TNF) antibodies, anti-interleukin (IL)-12/23p40 antibody, and antibiotics, with the choice of treatment depending on the location and severity of disease.^{3 4} The development of new therapeutic drugs has increased treatment options, but many patients are resistant to the available medication, and approximately 50% of patients requiring surgical operation for symptomatic relief within 10 years of diagnosis.^{5 6} New treatment strategies are required for refractory CD resistant to existing therapies.

Mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) are multipotent, plastic adherent stromal cells present in a variety of tissues, including bone marrow, fat, and umbilical cords. MSCs are considered a potential cell source for regenerative medicine because they can secrete a variety of humoral anti-inflammatory factors that are



For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Shunsuke Ohnishi;
sonishi@pop.med.hokudai.ac.jp

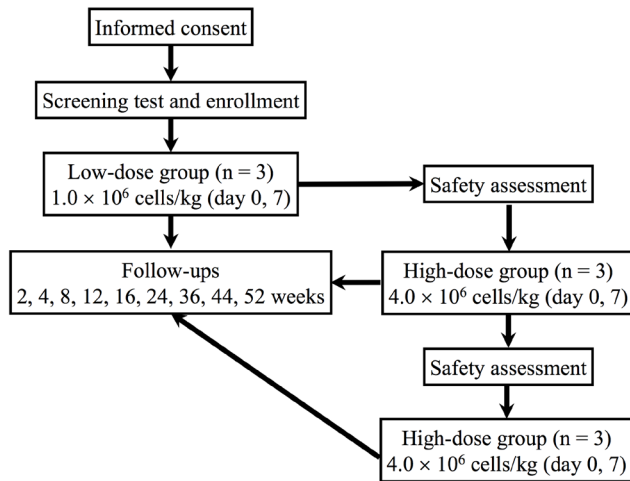


Figure 1 Schematic of the clinical trial.

required for tissue regeneration.⁷ Reports have suggested the efficacy of MSCs for CD treatment.⁸

We have demonstrated that a large number of MSCs can be obtained from the amnion, which is discarded after delivery, and that intravenous administration of human amnion-derived MSCs (AMSC) alleviates inflammatory bowel disease in dextran sulfate sodium-induced colitis and trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid-induced colitis rat models.^{9, 10} We believe that the anti-inflammatory effects of AMSCs are responsible for those effects.

Therefore, the present study has been designed to investigate the safety and efficacy of intravenous administration of AMSCs (AM01) in patients with treatment-resistant CD, in a phase I/II clinical trial.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Study design

This study is a phase I/II, dual-centre, open-label, uncontrolled, dose–response clinical trial (figure 1), currently under way at the Hokkaido University Hospital in Sapporo, Japan, and in the Hyogo College of Medicine College Hospital in Nishinomiya, Japan. This trial is registered at the University Hospital Medical Information Network Clinical Trial Registry (UMIN000029841). The total study period is 2 years, from November 2017 to October 2019.

Study population

Inclusion criteria

- ▶ Men or women aged 20–69 years.
- ▶ Patients with a definitive diagnosis of CD at least 24 weeks before registration in the study, according to the guidelines established by the Research Group of Intractable Inflammatory Bowel Disease, subsidised by the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare of Japan and the Guidelines Committee of the Japanese Society of Gastroenterology.¹

- ▶ Patients with CD resistant to anti-TNF- α and anti-IL12/23p40 antibody treatment, that is, those who cannot mount an initial clinical response or those who fail to respond further after mounting a primary response, or patients intolerant to the treatment due to their adverse or side effects.
- ▶ Patients with a Crohn's Disease Activity Index (CDAI) between 200 and 450.
- ▶ Patients with a main lesion in the ileum end or the colorectum.
- ▶ Patients who voluntarily sign the Institutional Review Board-approved written informed consent form.

Exclusion criteria

- ▶ Patients with fistula and uncontrollable abscess (ie, resistant to antibiotics and requiring drainage or surgery).
- ▶ Patients with a history of total or subtotal colectomy.
- ▶ Patients with a history of small intestinal resection or short bowel syndrome.
- ▶ Patients with stoma, internal fistula, or severe intestinal stricture.
- ▶ Patients who underwent surgery within 4 weeks before signing the informed consent.
- ▶ Patients with a history of cancer during the last 5 years.
- ▶ Patients who received any one of the medicines or treatments not allowed before registration such as cytoapheresis, cyclosporine, tacrolimus, antibiotics, total parenteral nutrition, total enteral nutrition, intravenous administration of steroid, >30 mg/day of oral steroid, laxative, enema, colectomy, live attenuated vaccine, and other clinical trial medicines or treatments; during the trial, patients may receive medicines or treatments such as 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA), ≤ 30 mg/day of oral steroid, antidiarrhetic medication, antiflatulent agents, probiotics, prebiotics, infliximab, adalimumab, ustekinumab, azathioprine, 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP), methotrexate (MTX), elemental diet, and oligomeric formula. However, during the study, participants are not allowed to start, stop, or change the dosages of those treatments. In addition, the doses of 5-ASA, steroids, antidiarrhetics, diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome, antiflatulents, probiotics, and prebiotics must not have been modified during the 2 weeks prior to enrolment. And, the doses of infliximab, adalimumab, azathioprine, 6-MP, MTX, elemental diet, and oligomeric formula must not have been modified during the 8 weeks prior to enrolment (the doses of ustekinumab must not have changed for 16 weeks prior to enrolment).
- ▶ Patients with uncontrollable systemic disease.
- ▶ Patients with the following laboratory test result values:
 1. Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dL.
 2. White cell count < 3.0×10^9 /L.
 3. Lymphocyte count <500 cells/ μ L.

4. Aspartate aminotransferase >3 times the upper limit.
 5. Alanine aminotransferase >3 times the upper limit.
 6. Total bilirubin >2.0 mg/dL.
 7. Serum creatinine >2 times the upper limit.
- ▶ Patients who cannot keep a room air SpO₂ ≥94%.
 - ▶ Patients positive for HBs-Ag, HCV-Ab, HIV-Ab, or HTLV-1-Ab.
 - ▶ Patients with any severe uncontrollable infectious disease.
 - ▶ Patients with severe hypersensitivity to bovine-derived constituents, human serum albumin, or gentamicin.
 - ▶ Patients with cancer, dysplasia, or adenomatous polyps in the colorectum that require treatment.
 - ▶ Patients with a history of hypersensitivity to iodine or iodine-containing contrast agents.
 - ▶ Patients who have undergone any other treatment with cell therapy products.
 - ▶ Patients with a history of any severe neurological disorders.
 - ▶ Pregnant or breastfeeding women, those who want to become pregnant, or those who cannot use contraceptives.
 - ▶ Patients deemed by the investigators as unsuitable for participation in the study.

Screening and implementation

Before enrolment, the investigator assesses the eligibility of potential participants according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Screening tests are performed after signing informed consent forms. The detailed screening items to assess in the participants are described below:

1. Patient's biographical characteristics
 - Medical and concomitant drug use histories.
 - Physical examination and vital signs.

- Blood sampling for serological tests, including complete blood count, biochemical tests, HBs-Ag, HCV-Ab, HIV-Ab, HTLV-1-Ab.
 - Urinalysis including urine hCG-β.
 - SpO₂.
 - Chest X-ray.
 - ECG.
 - CT scan.
2. Objective outcome measures
 - CDAI.
 - Inflammatory Bowel Disease Questionnaire (IBDQ) scores.
 - Simple Endoscopic Score for CD (SESCD).

AM01 administration should be performed within 1 week of performing the screening tests. All detailed procedures are described in [table 1](#).

Sample size

Because this trial is a phase I/II pilot study, each group will comprise three patients to examine the safety of the AM01 injection according to a dose escalation protocol. The sample size of the safety test is based on the traditional 3+3 dose escalation design.¹¹ Safety in the high-dose group will be evaluated after confirmation of safety in the three cases of the low-dose group. After confirmation of safety in the three cases of the high-dose group, additional three cases will be enrolled for the high-dose group to explore the efficacy.

Statistical analysis

A full statistical analysis plan will be written prior to data collection. Objective outcome measures will be scored according to standard methodology, with prior knowledge of the limitations of the small sample size. We will measure CDAI, SESC, and IBDQ to analyse the effectiveness of AMSCs and prepare figures showing changes in those scores for each patient.

Table 1 The schedule of the time of administration

Timepoint	The day of administration								The next day of administration
	Before administration	Immediately after administration	15 min	30 min	1 hour	2 hours	4 hours	6 hours	
Physical examination	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vital signs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Body weight	X								X
Serological and biochemical tests	X								X
Urinalysis	X								X
Inflammatory markers	X								X
12-lead ECG	X					X			
CDAI	X								
Adverse events		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

CDAI, Crohn's disease activity index.



The characteristics of AMSCs

This study uses AMSCs (AM01) supplied by Dr Kenichi Yamahara,¹² and approved for clinical studies by the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA, Tokyo, Japan). The phenotypes of AM01 are characterised by their positivity for CD73, CD90, and CD105, and by their negativity for haematopoietic-associated marker CD45 and epithelial cell-associated marker CD326.

Preparation of AMSCs

After obtaining informed consent, human fetal membranes were obtained during caesarean deliveries, and the amnion was separated from the chorion by peeling. AMSCs were isolated and expanded by digestion using several Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)-grade enzymes. The cells were then seeded in plastic cell culture chambers with basal medium supplemented with adult bovine-derived platelet-rich plasma (NeoSERA, Japan Biomedical, Otofuke, Japan, <https://www.japan-biomedical.jp>). The cultures were maintained at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 95% air and 5% CO₂. Next, the cells were harvested via trypsinisation, and AMSCs were packaged into frozen bags and stored under -130°C. Cells were further cultured after thawing the frozen bags, passaged, harvested, and packaged into frozen bags and stored below -130°C as product doses. Quality testing for AM01 included assessments for cell appearance, purity, viable cell number, viability, and presence of bacteria, virus, mycoplasma or endotoxin contamination. We followed the GMP guidelines for regenerative medicine of the PMDA during the whole manufacturing process.

Intervention

A dose of 1.0×10⁶ cells/kg will be administered intravenously to patients in the low-dose group on days 0 and 7, and a dose of 4.0×10⁶ cells/kg will be administered intravenously to those in the high-dose group on days 0 and 7.

Endpoints of the study

Primary endpoint

- ▶ Identification of adverse events related to acute infusion toxicity (within 24 hours after infusion).

Secondary endpoints

- ▶ Identification of adverse events during the 52 weeks following the first administration of AM01.
- ▶ Identification of defects of investigational products.
- ▶ Assessment of CDAI, SESCO, and IBDQ results 4 weeks after the first administration of MSCs, and of time-course changes during 52 weeks after the first administration.
- ▶ Identification of infiltrating macrophages and neutrophils in inflamed tissue.
- ▶ Measurement of serum levels of proinflammatory markers (TNF-α, MCP-1, IL-1β, MIF) and the anti-inflammatory marker IL-10.

Safety assessment and reporting of adverse events

Patients will be hospitalised from day -1 through day 8. Adverse events and safety assessments will be conducted during AM01 administration, immediately after AM01 administration, 15 min, 30 min, 1 hour, 2 hours, 4 hours, 6 hours, and 24 hours after AM01 administration (table 1), and at every visit after AM01 administration. The investigator will report adverse events and protect patients who participate in this trial. Adverse events and their associations with injected materials will be reported according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v4.0 of the Japan Clinical Oncology Group grading. Severe adverse events that result in life-threatening and prolonged disability conditions will be reported to the institutional review board by the investigator.

Dropping out policy

Participants have the right to discontinue participating in the trial at any time without stating any reason. Moreover, participants may be excluded because of medical or other reasons as follows:

- ▶ Inability to continue participation because of relocation.
- ▶ Violation of inclusion criteria.
- ▶ A situation in which injecting AM01 is deemed impossible due to adverse events.
- ▶ A situation in which injection of AM01 is deemed impossible due to product quality problems.
- ▶ Participants who fulfil the exclusion criteria for the second injection.
- ▶ An investigator may decide to exclude a patient because of health and well-being concerns.

Follow-up of study

The patients will be hospitalised from day -1 through day 8 and will visit the hospital thereafter during the 2nd, 4th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 20th, 24th, 28th, 36th, 44th, and 52nd weeks (table 2). Details of the examinations are summarised as follows:

- ▶ Physical examination, vital signs, recording, and identification of adverse events: during every visit.
- ▶ Serological and biochemical test, urinalysis: during every visit.
- ▶ Pregnancy tests for women: at weeks 4, 12, 24, 36, and 52.
- ▶ ECG: at every visit.
- ▶ CT scan: at weeks 24 and 52.
- ▶ Chest X-ray: at weeks 2, 12, and 36.
- ▶ CDAI: at every visit.
- ▶ IBDQ: at weeks 4, 24, and 52.
- ▶ SESCO: at weeks 4, 24, and 52.

Data collection and monitoring

The committee supervises data collection and management for all the procedures during the trial. An appointed researcher approved by the committee collects all the relevant data. Data collections are detailed by Standard Operating Procedures of the Good Clinical Practice

Table 2 The schedule of the study

Timepoint	Study period																Close-out
	Enrolment (days)		Follow-up (days)					Follow-up (weeks)									
	-28 to -1	-7 to -1	0	1	4	7	8	2	4	8	12	16	24	28	36	44	
Enrolment																	
Informed consent	X																
Registration		X															
Medical or drug history	X																
Height	X																
Body weight		X															
Interventions																	
AMSCs			X			X											
Assessments																	
Physical examination	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vital signs	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serological and biochemical tests		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Infectious disease inspection	X																
Urinalysis		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Urine hCG- β (if needed)		X							X		X		X		X		
Inflammatory markers		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12-lead ECG		X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chest X-ray examination	X							X			X				X		
CT	X												X				
Total colonoscopy		X							X				X				
CDAI		X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
IBDQ		X							X				X				
Adverse events			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Diary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

AMSC, amnion-derived mesenchymal stem cell; CDAI, Crohn's disease activity index; hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin; IBDQ, Inflammatory Bowel Disease Questionnaire.

and International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use guidelines.

DISCUSSION

Patients with CD with active disease lesions often experience decreased quality of life. Anti-TNF antibodies, especially infliximab, have had a great impact on CD treatment because of their ability to induce and maintain remission. However, about one-third of the prescribed patients do not respond to induction therapy (primary non-response), and 25%–40% of those who initially respond lose the response during treatment (secondary loss of response).¹³ Switching to another anti-TNF- α

antibody (adalimumab) or to the anti-IL12/23p40 antibody (ustekinumab) is an alternative treatment for these patients, but there are no additional possibilities for patients that are refractory to these treatments.

The main mechanisms of MSCs for tissue regeneration and repair are believed to involve differentiation into target cells, paracrine effects by secretion of humoral factors, and immune regulation.¹⁴ Among those mechanisms, when MSCs are administered systemically, the latter two are considered to be particularly active.¹⁵

Clinical trials using MSCs to treat patients with CD have been conducted; and administration of autologous bone marrow-derived MSC treatment for refractory luminal CD has been reported to be safe and feasible resulting in

ameliorated clinical symptoms and endoscopic findings without any critical side effects.¹⁶ In addition, administration of allogeneic bone marrow-derived MSCs to patients with biologic therapy-refractory CD improved the CDAI and the Crohn's Disease Endoscopic Index of Severity.¹⁷ Moreover, allogeneic transplantation of MSCs obtained from the bone marrow of healthy donors and from umbilical cords obtained during normal deliveries was safe and may have contributed to the clinical improvement seen in patients with refractory CD and ulcerative colitis¹⁸

In this study, we are using AMSCs, obtained from human amnion specimens. AMSCs are promising cells because large amounts can be obtained from an amnion, and amnions can be obtained after delivery without any invasive procedures inflicted upon the donors.

This study has the limitation of its small sample size. Although the study population has been determined by traditional 3+3 dose escalation with modification, we will not be able to draw general conclusions for the effects of AMSCs. However, this study is the first in-human clinical trial to use AMSCs. The results of this pilot study will help to determine a safe dose of AMSCs for clinical use. In addition, our results and experience will help plan for future clinical trials using AMSCs for CD treatment.

In conclusion, our study is the first to investigate the safety and efficacy of AMSCs used for treating CD. We expect that our results will expand knowledge for more efficient and convenient methods to overcome the limits of the available CD treatments.

Dissemination plan

At the end of the study, a report describing the study results will be submitted for publication in an appropriate journal after completion of data analysis.

Author affiliations

¹Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan

²Clinical Research and Medical Innovation Center, Hokkaido University Hospital, Sapporo, Japan

³Department of Biostatistics, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan

⁴Department of Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya, Japan

⁵Center for Clinical Research and Education, Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya, Japan

⁶Department of Transfusion Medicine and Cell Therapy, Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya, Japan

Acknowledgements The authors thank Dr Takahiro Yamada and Dr Takafumi Kojima for performing caesarean deliveries.

Contributors SOt contributed by writing the manuscript and in carrying out the trial. SOh is the principal investigator, responsible for conception, design, and processing of the trial. AM, HH, IK, and TI reviewed all protocol versions and contributed to the start-up of the trial. YMI contributed to the design of the trial and the statistical analysis plan. TK and SN contributed by reviewing all protocol versions and carrying out the trial. KY reviewed all protocol versions and was involved in manufacturing and quality control of AM01. NSat and NSak supervised and edited the protocol.

Funding This work was supported by the Research Project for Applications of Regenerative Medicine from the Japan Agency of Medical Research and Development (AMED, 17b0104058h0002).

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Not required.

Ethics approval Institutional Review Board of Hokkaido University Hospital (approval number H29-6).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement We will share the data after the trial is finished. Additional details of the study protocol can be requested from the corresponding author.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

© Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2018. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

REFERENCES

1. Ueno F, Matsui T, Matsumoto T, *et al.* Evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for Crohn's disease, integrated with formal consensus of experts in Japan. *J Gastroenterol* 2013;48:31–72.
2. Kalla R, Ventham NT, Satsangi J, *et al.* Crohn's disease. *BMJ* 2014;349:g6670.
3. Dignass A, Van Assche G, Lindsay JO, *et al.* The second European evidence-based Consensus on the diagnosis and management of Crohn's disease: current management. *J Crohns Colitis* 2010;4:28–62.
4. Feagan BG, Sandborn WJ, Gasink C, *et al.* Ustekinumab as induction and maintenance therapy for Crohn's disease. *N Engl J Med* 2016;375:1946–60.
5. Peyrin-Biroulet L, Loftus EV, Colombel JF, *et al.* The natural history of adult Crohn's disease in population-based cohorts. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2010;105:289–97.
6. Freeman HJ. Natural history and long-term clinical course of Crohn's disease. *World J Gastroenterol* 2014;20:31–6.
7. Samsonraj RM, Raghunath M, Nurcombe V, *et al.* Concise review: multifaceted characterization of human mesenchymal stem cells for use in regenerative medicine. *Stem Cells Transl Med* 2017;6:2173–85.
8. Forbes GM. Mesenchymal stromal cell therapy in Crohn's disease. *Dig Dis* 2017;35(1-2):115–22.
9. Miyamoto S, Ohnishi S, Onishi R, *et al.* Therapeutic effects of human amnion-derived mesenchymal stem cell transplantation and conditioned medium enema in rats with trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid-induced colitis. *Am J Transl Res* 2017;9:940–52.
10. Onishi R, Ohnishi S, Higashi R, *et al.* Human amnion-derived mesenchymal stem cell transplantation ameliorates dextran sulfate sodium-induced severe colitis in rats. *Cell Transplant* 2015;24:2601–14.
11. Le Tourneau C, Lee JJ, Siu LL. Dose escalation methods in phase I cancer clinical trials. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2009;101:708–20.
12. Mizushima T, Ohnishi S, Hosono H, *et al.* Oral administration of conditioned medium obtained from mesenchymal stem cell culture prevents subsequent stricture formation after esophageal submucosal dissection in pigs. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2017;86:542–52.
13. Guerra I, Bermejo F. Management of inflammatory bowel disease in poor responders to infliximab. *Clin Exp Gastroenterol* 2014;7:359.
14. Xi J, Yan X, Zhou J, *et al.* Mesenchymal stem cells in tissue repairing and regeneration: Progress and future. *Burns Trauma* 2013;1:13.
15. Tögel F, Westenfelder C. The role of multipotent marrow stromal cells (MSCs) in tissue regeneration. *Organogenesis* 2011;7:96–100.
16. Duijvestein M, Vos AC, Roelofs H, *et al.* Autologous bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stromal cell treatment for refractory luminal Crohn's disease: results of a phase I study. *Gut* 2010;59:1662–9.
17. Forbes GM, Sturm MJ, Leong RW, *et al.* A phase 2 study of allogeneic mesenchymal stromal cells for luminal Crohn's disease refractory to biologic therapy. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2014;12:64–71.
18. Liang J, Zhang H, Wang D, *et al.* Allogeneic mesenchymal stem cell transplantation in seven patients with refractory inflammatory bowel disease. *Gut* 2012;61:468–9.