Neural stem cell

see Neural stem cell theraphy Neural stem cells (NSCs) are self-renewing, multipotent cells that generate the main phenotype of the nervous system.

see neural stem cell division.

Compared with other types of stem cells, adult neural stem cells (aNSCs) have clinical advantages, such as limited proliferation, inborn differentiation potential into functional neural cells, and no ethical issues. In spite of the merits of aNSCs, difficulties in the isolation from the normal brain, and in the in vitro expansion, have blocked preclinical and clinical study using aNSCs.

see Neural stem cell therapy.

In neurooncology, the biology of neural stem cells (NSCs) has been pursued in two ways: as tumor-initiating cells (TICs) and as a potential cell-based vehicle for gene therapy.

NSCs as well as mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have been reported to possess tumor tropism capacities.

see Induced neural stem cells.