

**Decizie de indexare a faptei de plagiat la poziția
00345 / 7.11.2016
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care se bazează pe:

A. Nota de constatare și confirmare a indicilor de plagiat prin fișa suspiciunii inclusă în decizie.

Fișa suspiciunii de plagiat / Sheet of plagiarism's suspicion

	Opera suspicionată (OS) Suspicious work	Opera autentică (OA) Authentic work										
OS	DĂNĂILĂ Leon. <i>The cordocyte</i> . Proc.Rom.Acad. Series B. 16 (2). 2014. p.83-102											
OA	PĂIȘ Viorel, DĂNĂILĂ, Leon and PĂIȘ Emil. Ultrastructural characterization of a developing pericytic microtumor in the white matter post laceration. <i>International Journal of Stem Cell Research and Transplantation (IJST)</i> . 01 (01). 2013. p.1-7.											
Incidența minimă a suspiciunii / Minimum incidence of suspicion												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">p.85:23d</td><td style="padding: 2px;">p.2:02d-p.2:05d</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">p.86:14d-18d</td><td style="padding: 2px;">p.2:12d-p.2:13d</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">p.86:22d-p.86:47d</td><td style="padding: 2px;">p.2:15d- p.2:21d; p.3:02s-p.3:03d</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">p.100:Fig.17f</td><td style="padding: 2px;">p.5:Fig.9</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">p.101:50s-51s</td><td style="padding: 2px;">p.6:02d-03d</td></tr> </table>			p.85:23d	p.2:02d-p.2:05d	p.86:14d-18d	p.2:12d-p.2:13d	p.86:22d-p.86:47d	p.2:15d- p.2:21d; p.3:02s-p.3:03d	p.100:Fig.17f	p.5:Fig.9	p.101:50s-51s	p.6:02d-03d
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Notă: Prin „p.72:00” se înțelege paragraful care se termină la finele pag.72. Notația „p.00:00” semnifică până la ultima pagină a capitolului curent, în întregime de la punctul inițial al preluării.

Note: By „p.72:00” one understands the text ending with the end of the page 72. By „p.00:00” one understands the taking over from the initial point till the last page of the current chapter, entirely.

B. Fișa de argumentare a calificării de plagiat alăturată, fișă care la rândul său este parte a deciziei.

THE CORDOCYTE

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Received May 27, 2014

My research work, which led us to discover this cerebral cell (Cordocytic) has started in the 2000 years, when I have highlighted it for the first time, during a study upon clarification of some undiscovered aspects of cerebral atherosclerosis. In 2005, I have initiated the publishing our results in two atlases and at Cape Town congress in 2006. This work is based on data analysis by light and transmission electron microscopy of the surgical cases operated by me in the last 13 years. We examined cortical arteries and veins, perivascular areas with old hematic masses, vasculogenetic foci, broken large vessels, moyamoya disease, thromboses, tumors and cerebrovascular malformations, to identify and characterize different phenotypes belonging to a new interstitial cell recently described ultrastructurally in the brain and here, named cordocytic. Also, we attempted to identify and characterize precursor/stem cells for cordocytic lineage in the perivascular areas, within perivascular nerves, choroid plexus and pia mater (now considered a cordocytic-vascular tissue). This cytohistopathological study illustrates and explains some facets of cordocytes-stem cells cooperation around on the fundamental role of cordocytes in response to vascular injuries.

Key words: human brain, vessels, cordocytes, stem cells ultrastructure.

INTRODUCTION

History

My research is based on the well-known fact according to which, the brain is devoid of lymphatic tissue and lymphatic circulation.

Considering this phenomenon, I asked myself if it is possible that its functions are taken over by other elements of the central nervous system (CNS) which had not been known until today.

As a neurosurgeon, I had studied day by day, with great patience and attention, with the help of the optical microscope and of the electron microscopy, all the expansive processes and the cerebral biopsies harvested from the patients I had operated on.

In this way, beginning with 2000, I had observed the existence within the brain of a thin and elongated interstitial cell with a protective and defensive role against the various internal and external aggressions, of the most noble and most

complex structure in the universe – the brain (Danaila *et al.*, 2000; Danaila *et al.*, 2002 a, b; Danaila *et al.*, 2003 a, b; Danaila *et al.*, 2004 a, b; Danaila and Pais, 2004; Danaila *et al.*, 2005).

The referred to observation, which I had initially considered to be insufficient, did not allow me to make public this new morpho-functional cerebral cytological entity.

It wasn't until the year 2005 when, following the positive rendering evident of the most important morphological (Figure 1) and physiological features, about which I did not have any doubts anymore, I had made public and I had described in two atlases the new cerebral cell I had discovered (Danaila *et al.*, 2005; Danaila and Pais, 2005).

I had postponed the official announcement of my discovery because the analyzed cell was very thin and thus below the resolution of the optical microscope.

The enormous amount of the material which required analyzing had made me to take on as collaborator the biologist Viorel Pais who, although

which cross the intercellular junctional complexes which tightly connect the endothelial cells among themselves.

Our microscopic observations had been focused on the periarterial areas.

In this way, we had observed that the extravasated red blood cells are detained by the cordocytes either through adhesion or through catching. Finally, the red blood cells which had been loaded on the cordocytes are hemolyzed.

Whenever the protective cordocytic network is overwhelmed by the large quantity of red blood cells, or when these die, there are generated self-signals which concentrates numerous perivascular stem cells in the injured area (Figure 5).

In such situations, in the respective area there can be found unidentified cells, transitional forms and well defined cells.

Generally, most of our body is constantly renewed. The adult neurogenesis is the production of new functional neurons in the adult brain (Figure 6, adapted from Altman and Dass, 1965).

The cordocyte and its antitumoral role

The defensive means of the human body against cancers are equally numerous as their causes.

Therefore, during his or her lifetime, an individual can suffer and can be cured of cancer several times.

Actually, the human body can sometimes survive even the most terrible diseases.

Among the multiple defensive possibilities of the brain against the abnormally proliferating cells we can also find the cordocyte.

In such circumstances, every single cell which usually surrounds an artery can be activated, and they will position themselves in front of the abnormal cellular mass, with the nuclear long axis perpendicular to the advancing cell mass (Figure 7).

This peculiar inhibitory role of the abnormal cell proliferations is demonstrated by this cell type in the genuine tumoral cases, when large perivascular formations are closely surrounded by cordocytes, which inhibit and delay both the cell growth and their movement (Figure 8). This property to impede / delay both the cell growth and any motion is easily observable in the cases with arteriovenous malformations, where the cordocytes

seem to have an efficient role in controlling the development of the neural tissue, closely surrounding all the neuroepithelial cells, and extending their filopodia towards the target cells. Moreover, overlapping cordocytes form a thick barrier between the neuroepithelial and the lymphocytic population, with the lymphocytes being separated from the neural cells (Figure 9).

In the analysis performed by Pais, Danaila and Pais (2013) there had been observed certain important aspects which we shall present as follows.

Thus, we had ascertained the interesting fact that the tumor formation is often surrounded by a thin basement membrane consisting of fibrils. The referred to thin fibrils surround each one of the tumoral cells, but not the immune cells infiltrated within the tumor mass.

The presence of the long and thin protrusions of the cordocytes around the microtumor suggests their role of antitumoral barrier.

Nevertheless, this barrier is missing here and there, while in other areas, where it is degenerated, there are found numerous peripheral thin connective fibrils.

In the zone surrounding the microtumoral mass, with areas of autophagy, the white matter is degenerated, the axons are caricatured, the oligodendrocytes are in an apoptotic phase, while the microglial cells are loaded with autophagosomes, secondary lysosomes and vascular cytoplasmic areas.

At the analysis of the transmission electron microscopy images of another tumoral node located within the white matter, in a female patient with a traumatic brain injury, we had observed an increased density of cells which appeared to be derived from the perivascular cells and the modified endothelial cells of the staghorn-shaped vessels.

These proliferated polygonal cells which surround the endothelial cells in the so-called staghorn pattern are characteristic for a hemangiopericytoma, which can metamorphose later into a true intraparenchymal tumor.

The traumatic injury could have been an etiological factor for the tumor.

In conclusion, in some tumors, the cause can be represented by the traumatic brain injury.

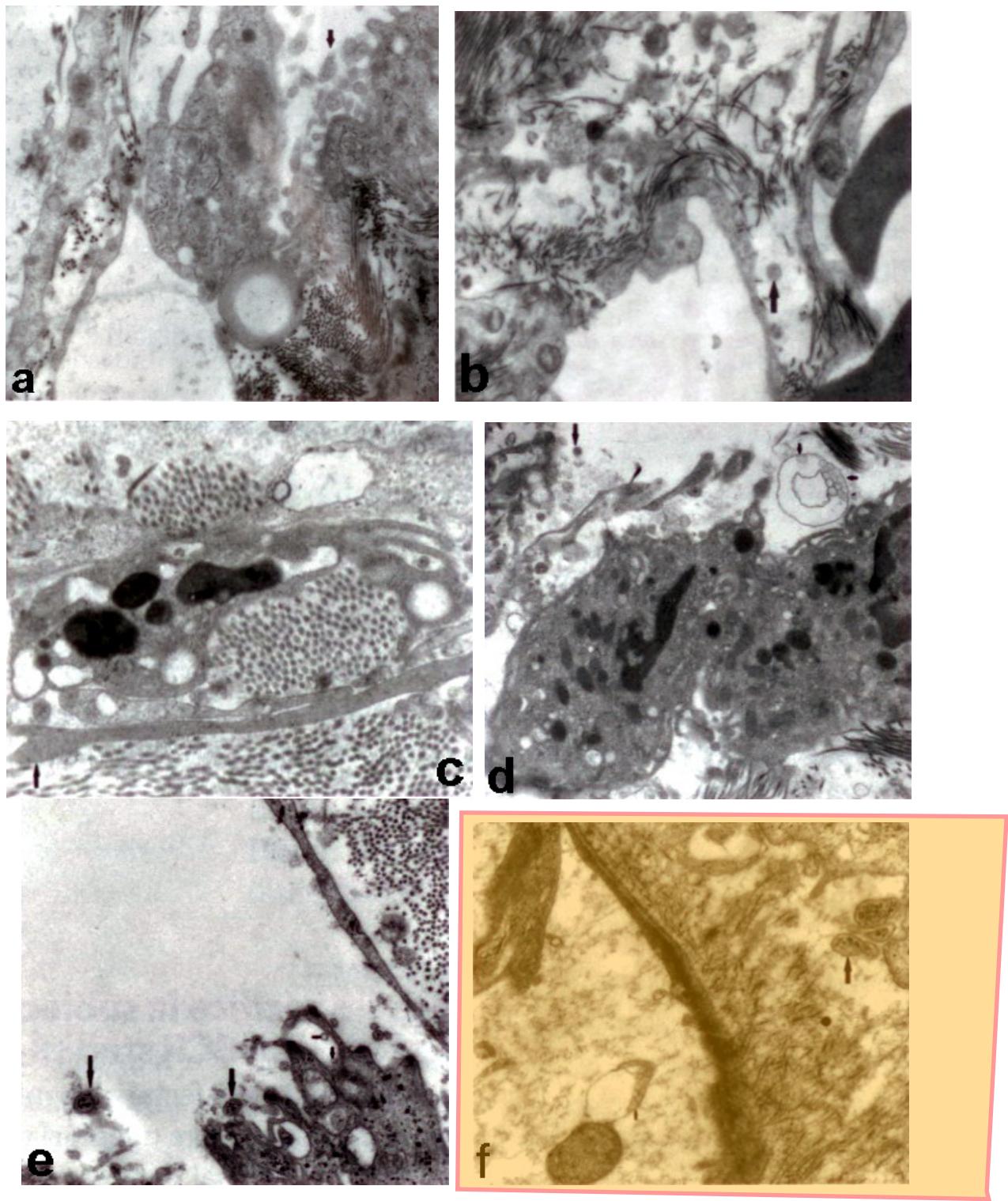


Figure 17. (a) Cordocytic prolongations with microvesicles in the space between them; (b) Non-endocytated vesicles within the collagen mass which are in course of disintegration; (c) Cytoplasmic prolongations which capture the vesicles loaded with exosomes located in the proximity of the cells. The important role of the cell membrane in the vesicular traffic; (d) Two arachnoid cells surrounded by a large number of microvesicles and a microvesicular body containing exosomes. The arachnoid cells send cytoplasmic prolongations which release microvesicles. Other vesicles are taken over from the extracellular space through endocytosis, fact which suggests the presence of the bidirectional flow; (e) The presence at the periphery of a tumoral nodule (hemangiopericytoma) of both microvesicles and exosomes; (f) We can see numerous microvesicles and exosomes surrounding the tumoral cells of an meningioma.

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