

Regeneration of the upper urinary tract using mESC-derived ureteric buds

May Sallam^{1,2}, Jamie A. Davies¹

¹Deanery of Biomedical Science, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, EH8 9XB, UK. ² Human Anatomy & Embryology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University, El-Mansoura, Egypt.

Background:

- Kidney disease and its related complications are an important public health problem worldwide.
- Pluripotent stem cell (PSC)-derived kidney organoids are a recent advance in the field of regenerative medicine, and may facilitate drug testing, disease modelling and generating tissue for renal regeneration or replacement.
- There is intense interest in turning organoids into complete kidneys for transplant.
- Less explored is the idea of transplanting organoids into diseased kidneys, to replace damaged tissue.
- This approach would depend on an ability of organoid collecting ducts to join those of the existing kidney.

Methods:

To test whether PSC-derived ureteric bud/ collecting ducts can connect with existing collecting duct trees of a host kidney, we have done:

- Differentiation of mESCs into ureteric bud (iUB) using methods described by Taguchi et al., 2017, and to visualize these iUBs we employed a HoxB7-GFP mESC line.
- Induction of an injury into either the CD or the ureter of a cultured E11.5 mouse kidney.
- Grafting the iUBs adjacent to the ureter or the collecting duct at the site of the induced injury.

Results:

- The iUBs grafted in the metanephric mesenchyme showed branching and induced nephron formation, as natural immature collecting duct trees do, and they connected to the host mouse collecting duct system.
- Those grafted by the ureter connected to it and expressed uroplakin, a marker specific for urothelium, and acquired a smooth muscle coat.

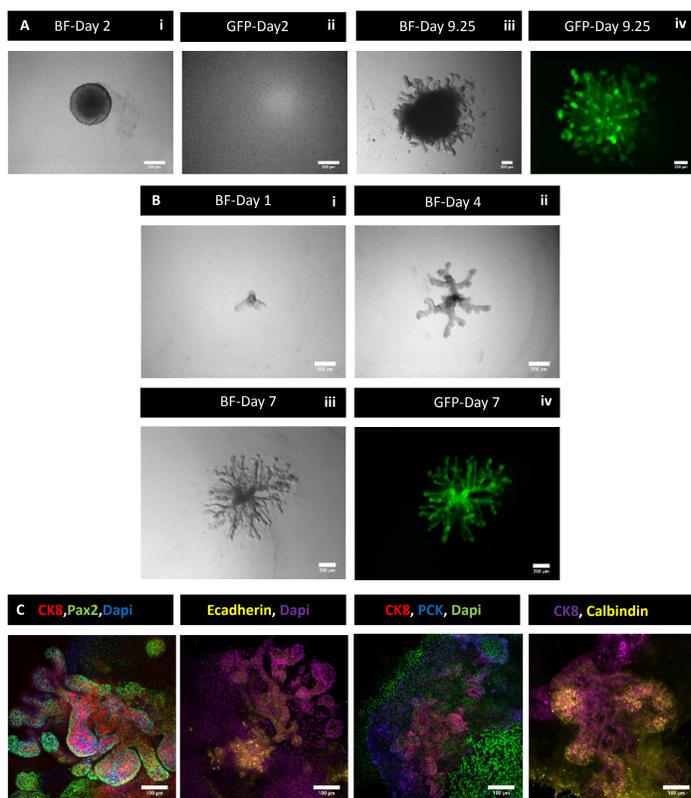


Figure 1. Induction of the iUB differentiation using HoxB7-GFP mESC line. (A) i. Bright field image showing embryoid body formation on day 2 after induction of the differentiation. **ii.** GFP image of A.i showing no hoxB7-GFP reporting. **iii.** Bright field images of the iUB spheroids on day 9.25 of induction showing numerous UB like structures. **iv.** GFP image of A.iii expressing the HoxB7-GFP+ ub like structures. **(B) i.** Bright field image showing a single iUB bud isolated from day 9.25 spheroids and cultured in 3D gel with ramogens day 0. **ii.** Day 4 iUB in 3D gel, showing branching. **iii.** Bright field image showing day 7 iUB in 3D gel showing extensive branching. **iv.** GFP image showing day 7 iUBs in 3D gel expressing HoxB7-GFP, scale bar 200 µm. **(C)** Immunofluorescent images of day 9.25 spheroids showing positive UB markers CK8, Pax2, Ecadherin, PCK and Calbindin scale bar 100 µm.

Acknowledgements: This work is funded by the Egyptian government and the British council in Egypt through the Newton-Mosharafa fund program. We also acknowledge the support of the anatomical society to present this work.

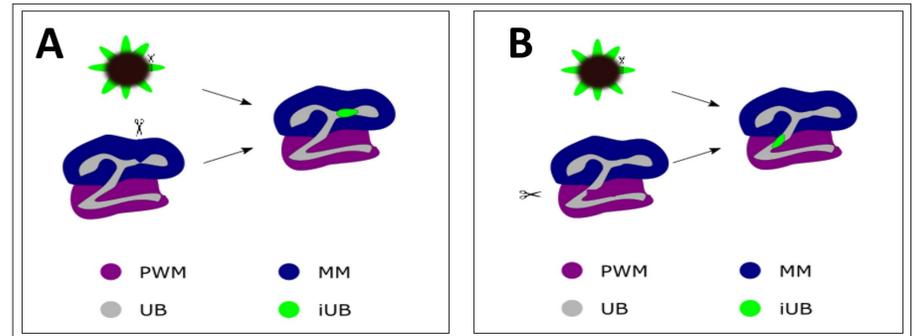


Figure 2. The iUBs can be induced to connect with either the CDs or the ureters of a host kidney. (A,B) illustration showing the steps of the connection experiment in both metanephric mesenchyme and peri-wolffian mesenchyme respectively.

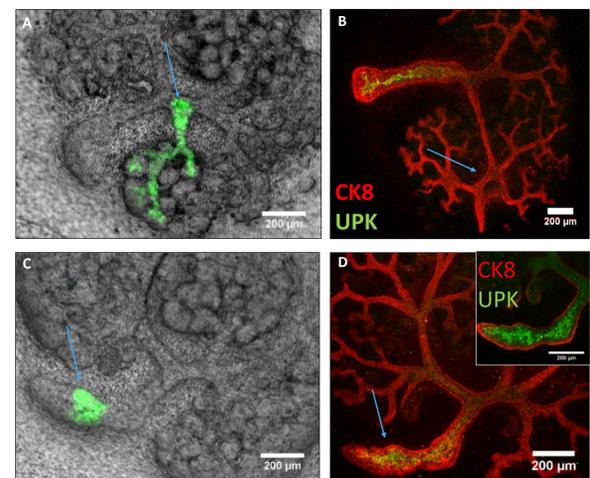


Figure 3. The fate of the iUB differentiation into either CD or ureter is controlled by the surrounding mesenchyme. (A) Combined bright field and GFP image showing the iUB connected to the collecting duct tree of a host kidney, the iub reports HoxB7-GFP and behaves like a CD, showing branching and nephron formation. **(B)** Immunofluorescent image of the iUB connected to the collecting duct tree (CK8 expression), No UPK is seen in the graft. **(C)** Combined bright field and GFP image of the iUB connected to the ureter, the iUB reports HoxB7-GFP. **(D)** immunofluorescent image of the iUB connected to the ureter showing urothelial continuity and UPK expression.

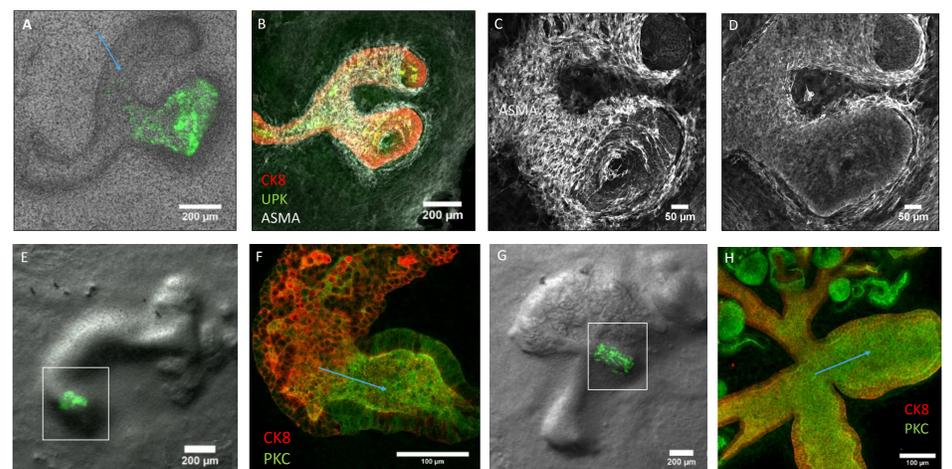


Figure 4. The connected grafts share an opened lumen with the kidney CD and/or the ureter. (A). Combined bright field and GFP image of iUB connected to the shaft of a ureter, the iUB reports hoxB7-GFP. **(B)** Immunofluorescent stain of the connected iUB showing CK8, UPK and ASMA expression in the graft as in the ureter. **(C,D)** Magnified image of the ASMA stain showing multilayer smooth muscle coat around the connected graft. **(E)** Combined bright field and GFP image of iUB connected to the lower end of ureter of a donner kidney, the graft is reporting HoxB7-GFP. **(F)** Staining of the apical domain PKC showing connected lumen between the iUB graft and the ureter. **(G)** Combined bright field and GFP image of iub grafted at the pelvi-ureteric junction of donner kidney, the graft is reporting HoxB7-GFP. **(H)** The apical marker PKC immunofluorescent stain showing connected lumen between the graft and the PUJ of the donner kidney.

Conclusion:

We consider this work as a first step towards integrating organoids with host kidney tissue for regenerative purposes.

Abbreviations: iUB (induced Ureteric bud), MM (metanephric mesenchyme), PWM (peri-wolffian mesenchyme), CD (collecting duct), PKC (phospho kinase c), PUJ (pelvi-ureteric junction),