

1st international symposium of Moonshot Goal 7

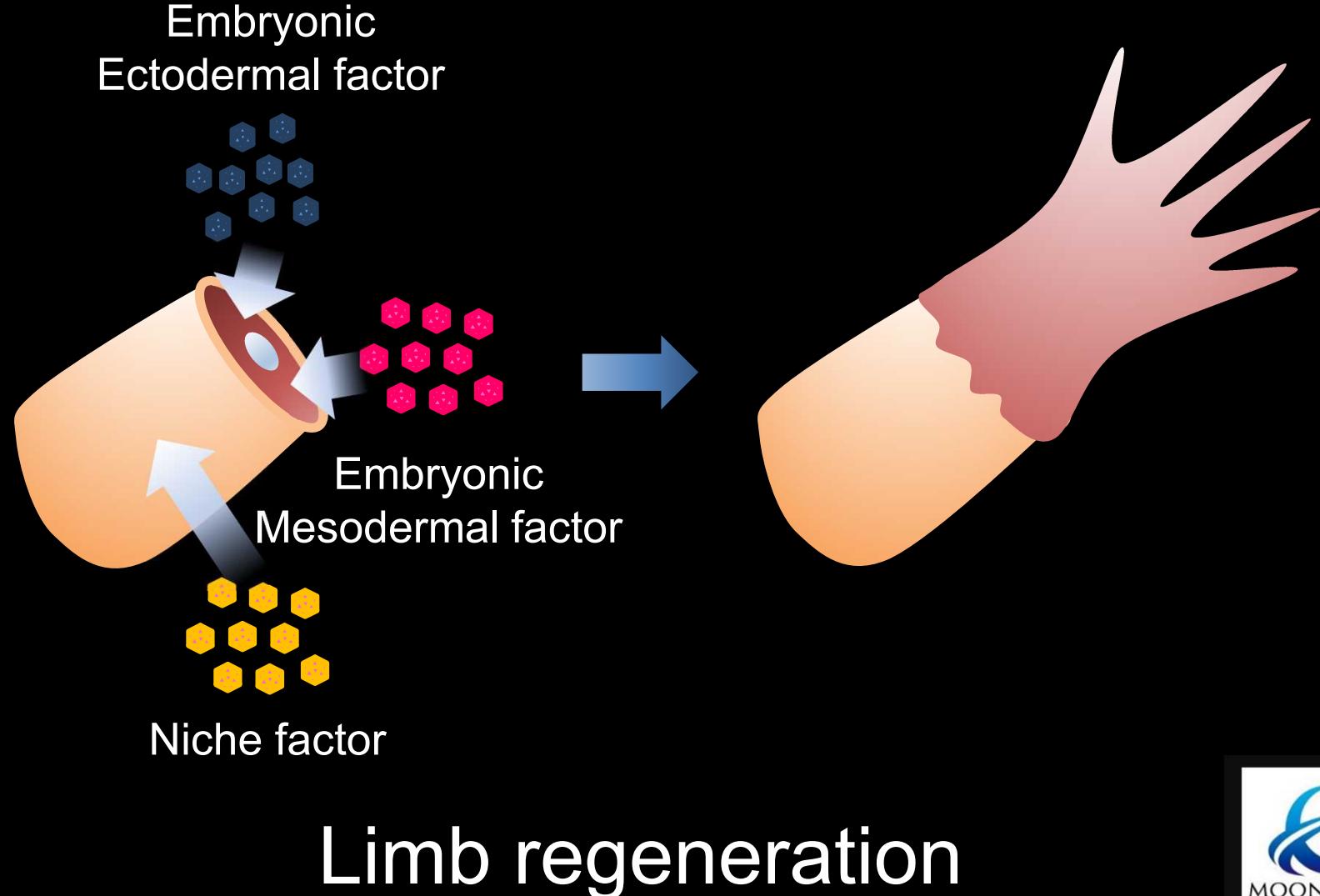
Complex issue regeneration via tissue embryonization



Masakazu KURITA

Department of Plastic Surgery
The University of Tokyo Hospital

Tissue embryonization for Complex tissue regeneration



- Core technologies -

Reprogramming

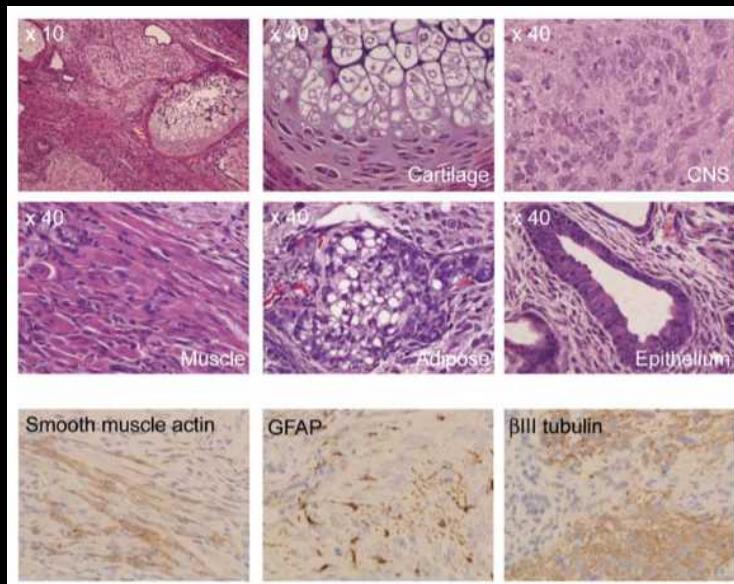
In vivo gene transduction

Reprogramming Fibroblasts ⇒ Pluripotent stem cells

Induction of Pluripotent Stem Cells from Mouse Embryonic and Adult Fibroblast Cultures by Defined Factors

Kazutoshi Takahashi¹ and Shinya Yamanaka^{1,2,*}

¹ Department of Stem Cell Biology, Institute for Frontier Medical Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8507, Japan
² CREST, Japan Science and Technology Agency, Kawaguchi 332-0012, Japan
*Contact: yamanaka@frontier.kyoto-u.ac.jp
DOI 10.1016/j.cell.2006.07.024



Vol 448 | 19 July 2007 | doi:10.1038/nature05934

nature

ARTICLES

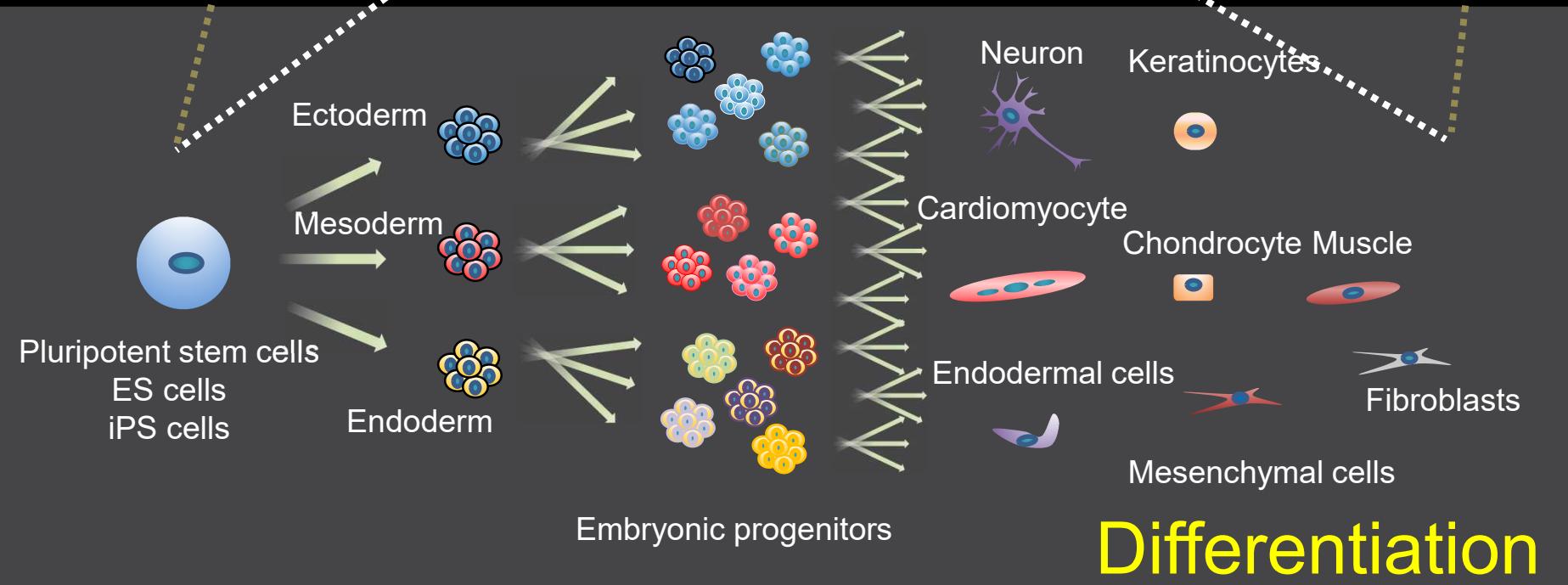
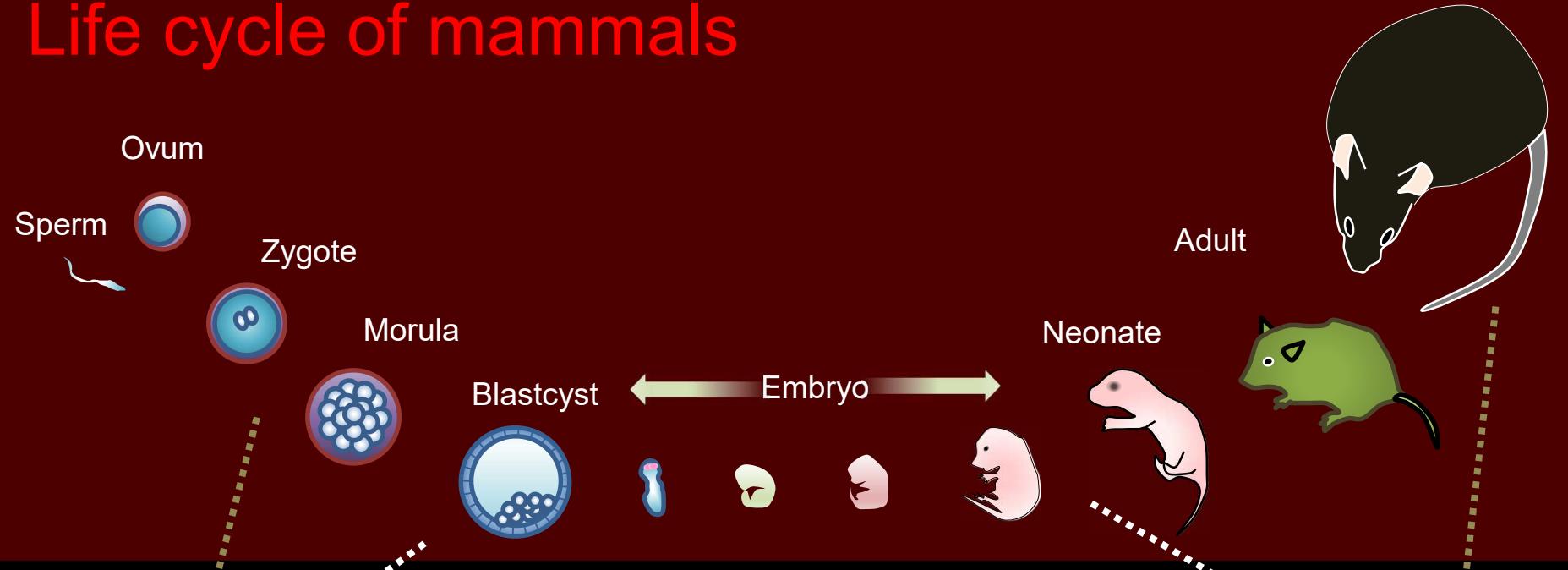
Generation of germline-competent induced pluripotent stem cells

Keisuke Okita¹, Tomoko Ichisaka^{1,2} & Shinya Yamanaka^{1,2}

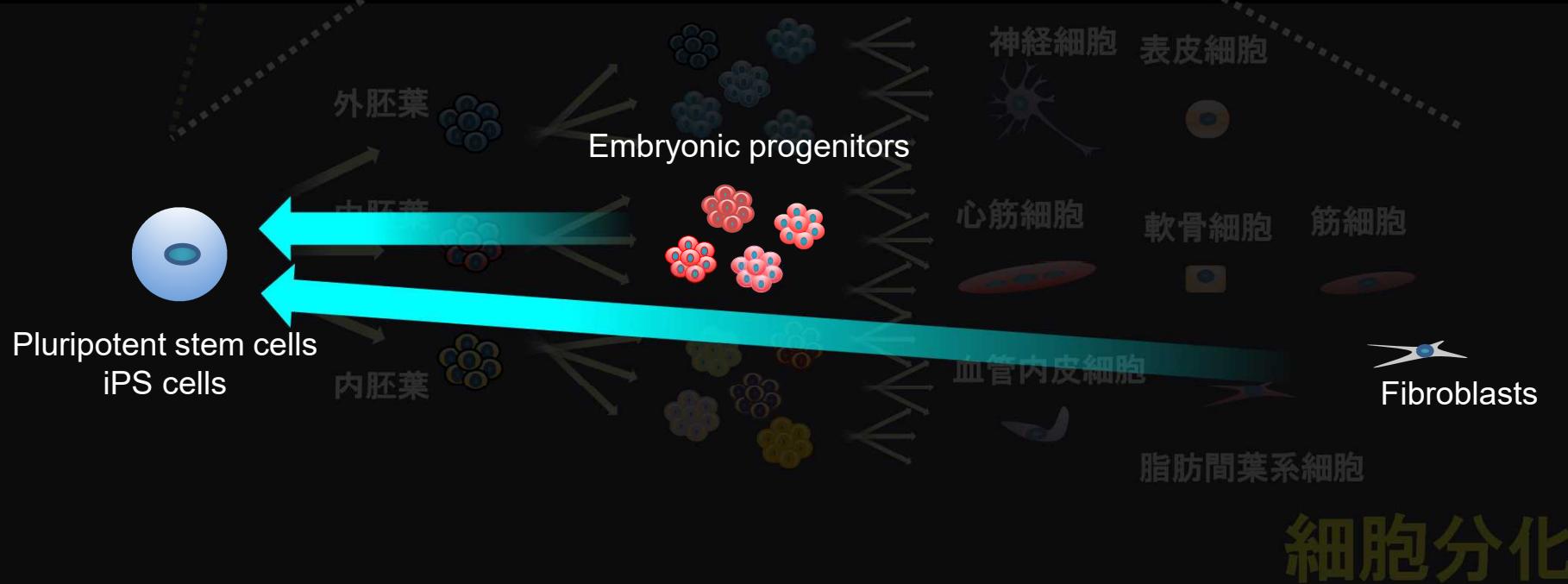


Takahashi & Yamanaka *Cell* 2006
Okita, Ichisaka & Yamanaka *Nature* 2007

Life cycle of mammals



哺乳類の生活環



哺乳類の生活環

卵子

精子

受精卵

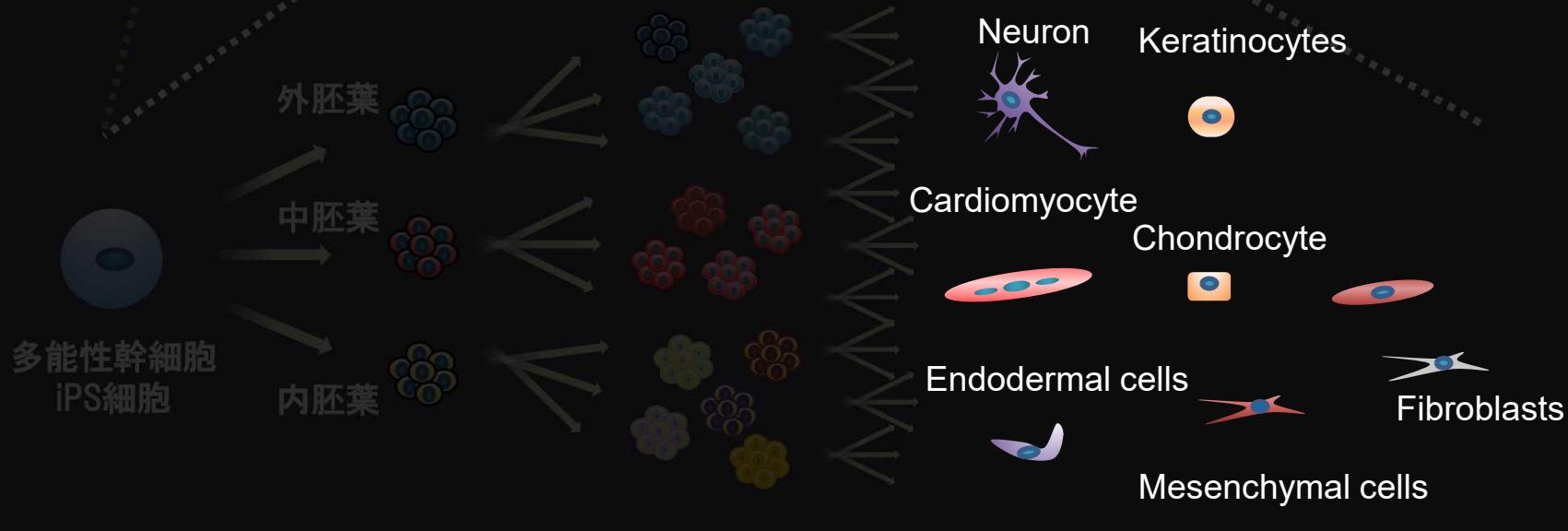
桑実胚

胚盤胞

胎児

新生児

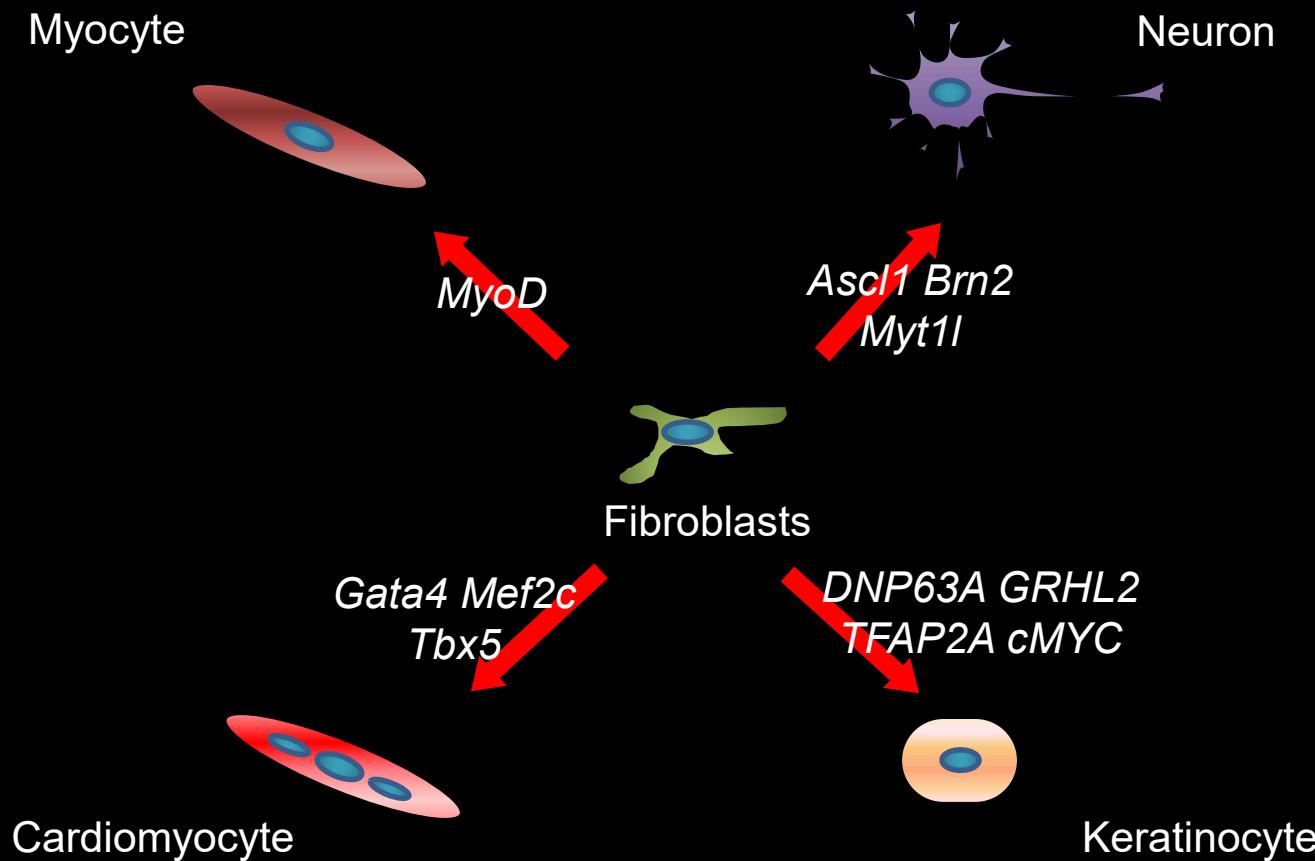
成体



胎児期前駆細胞

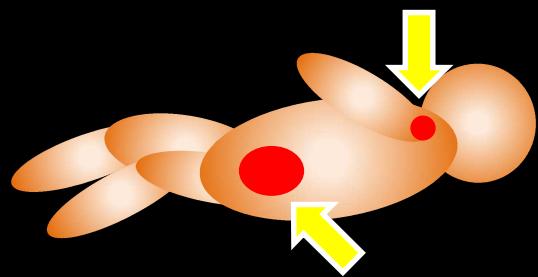
細胞分化

Direct reprogramming (Direct conversion)

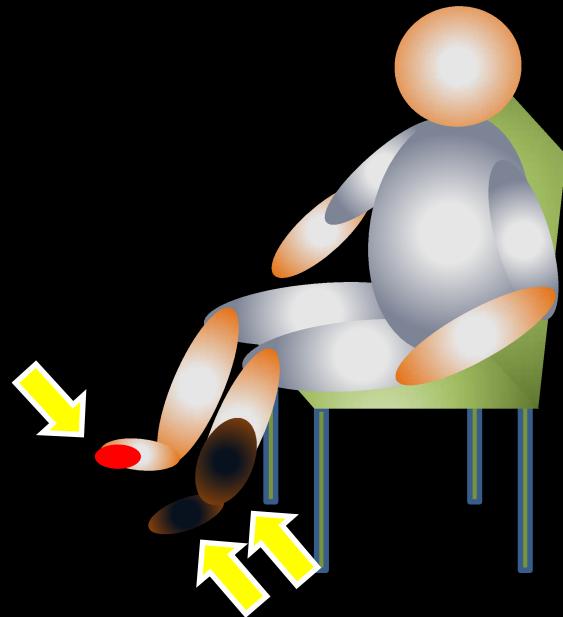


Skin Ulcer

Pressure ulcer



Limb necrosis
(ex. Vascular insufficiency)

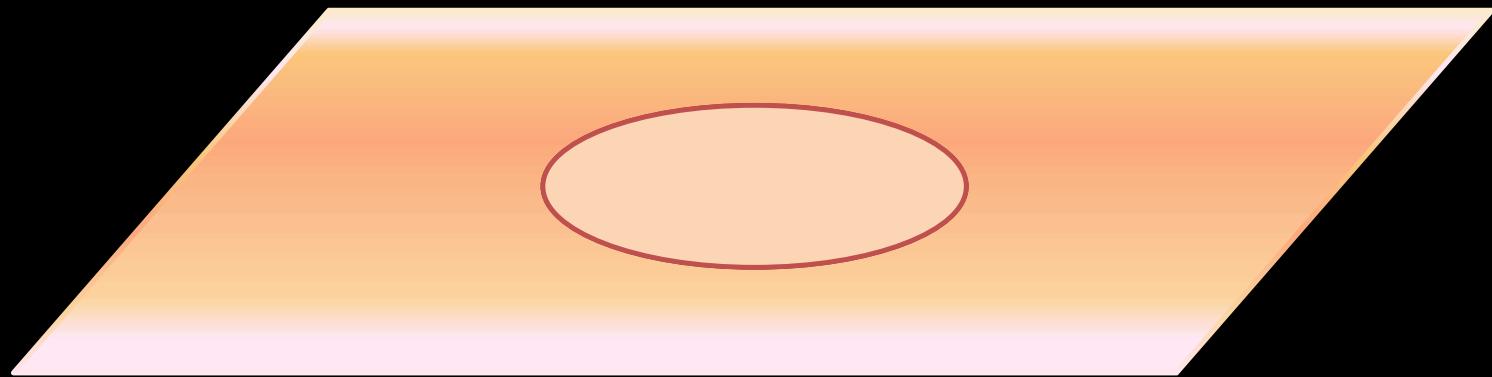


Official character of Japan Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
and Japan Society for Surgical Wound Care
Fairly of Bandage named **NAORUN**



Possible therapy for ulcers with direct reprogramming

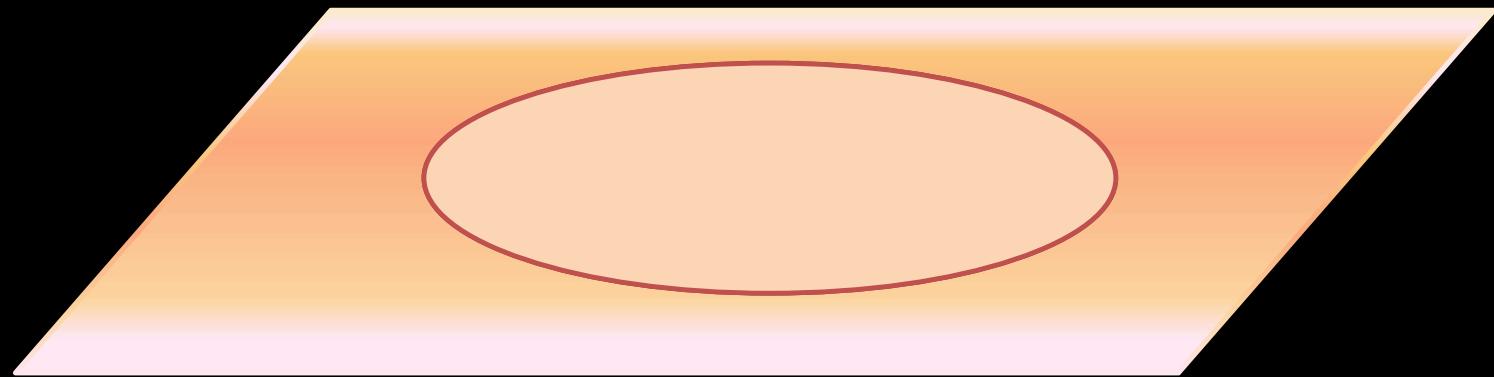
Re-epithelialization can only be attained by
migration of surrounding epidermis



Epidermis is regenerated only from epidermis

Possible therapy for ulcers with direct reprogramming

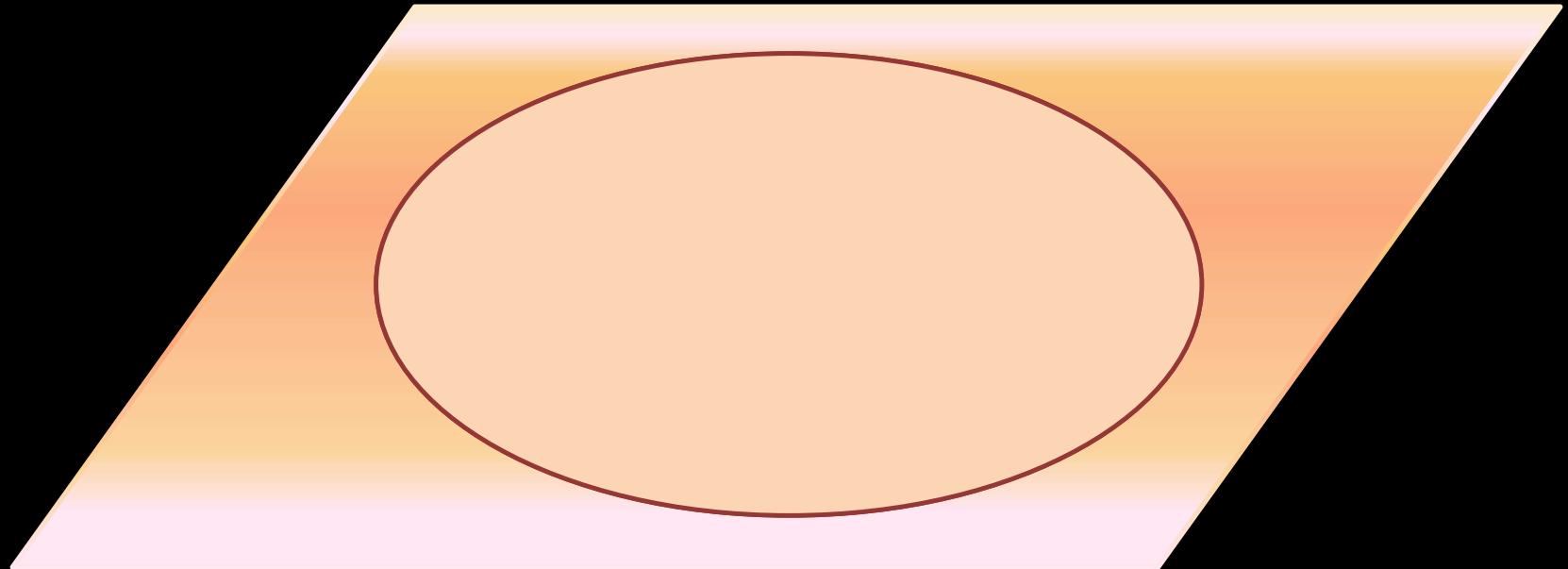
Re-epithelialization can only be attained by
migration of surrounding epidermis



Epidermis is regenerated only from epidermis

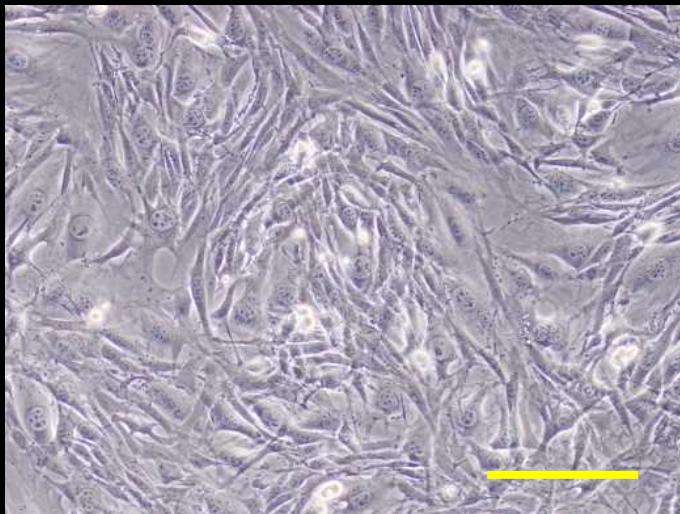
Possible therapy for ulcers with direct reprogramming

Mesenchymal cells to
epidermal cells ?



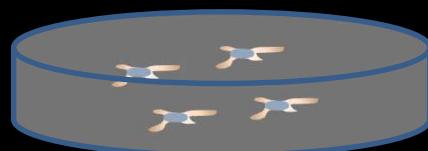
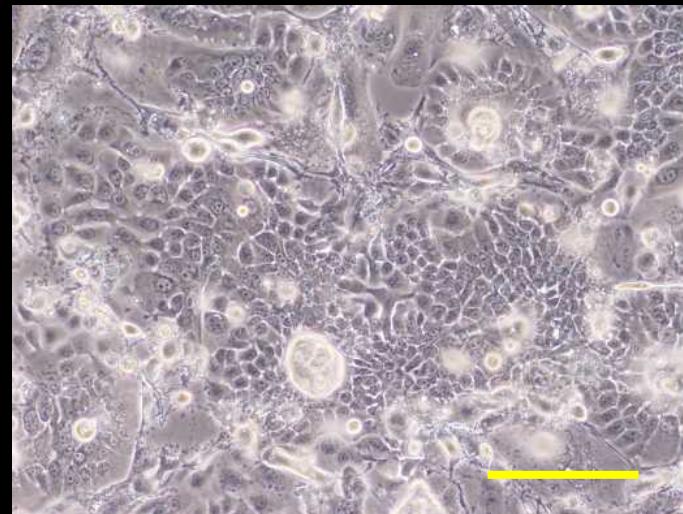
Identification of reprogramming factors

Fibroblasts



200um

Keratinocytes



Gene transduction

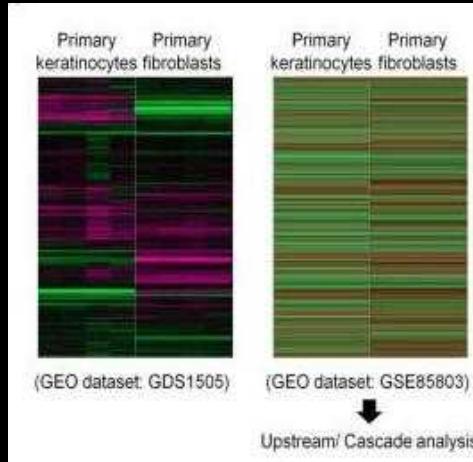


?

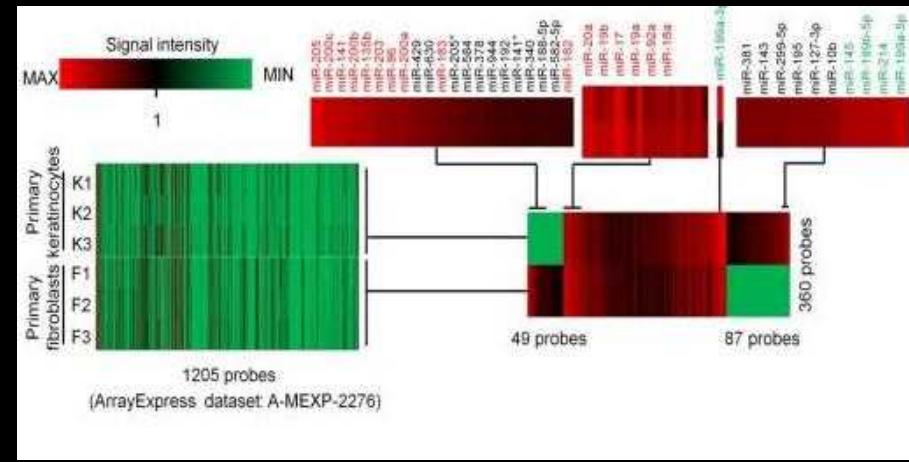
Fibroblasts

Identification of reprogramming factors

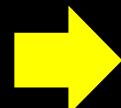
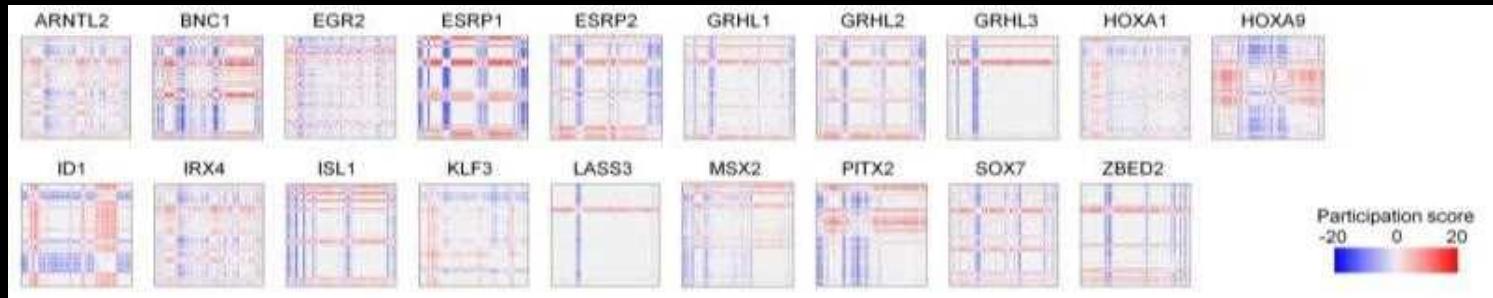
Microarray



Micro RNA microarray



Gene expression reversal analysis



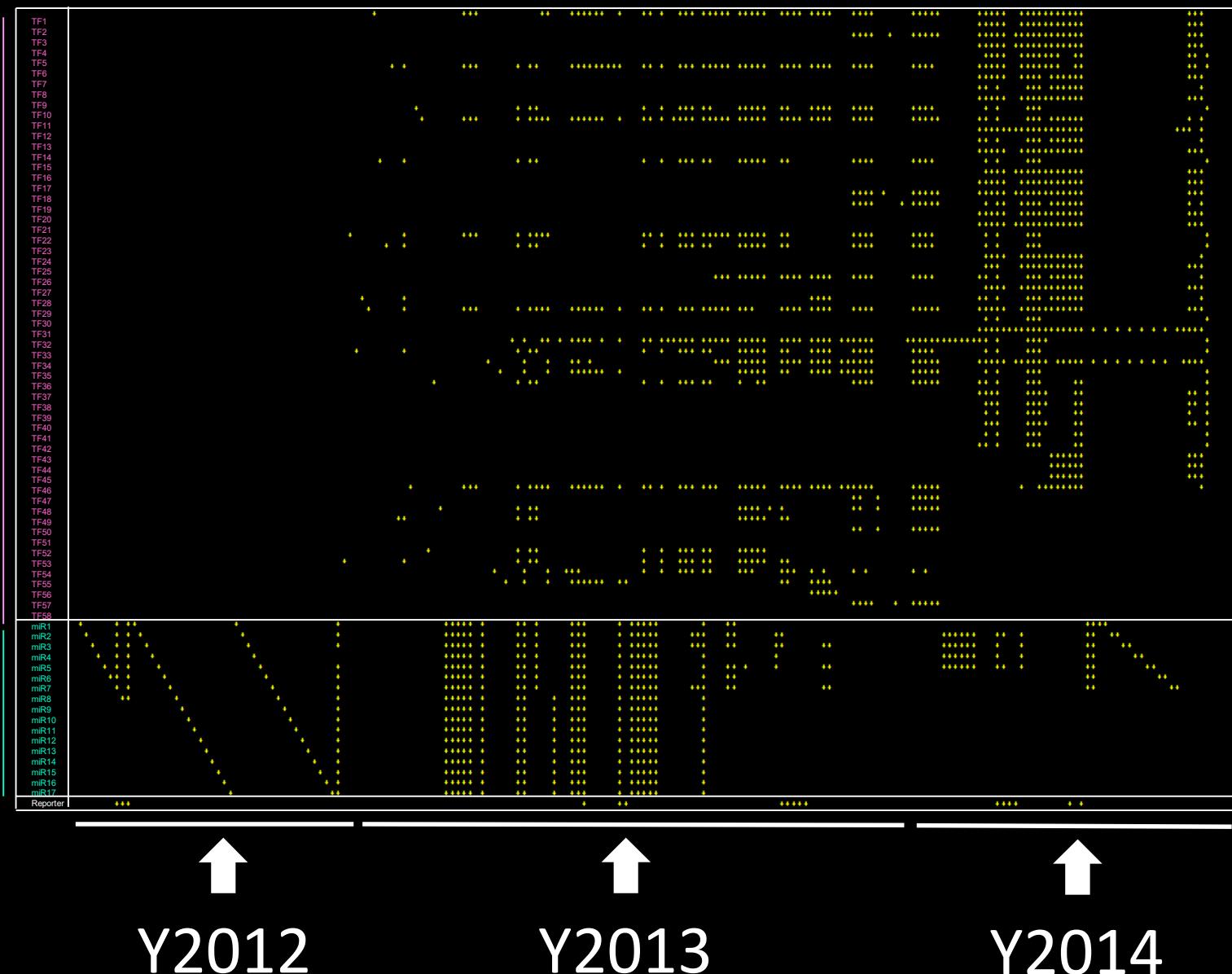
55 transcription factors
31 microRNAs

Gene transduction experiments(~ 200 sets)

58 TFs

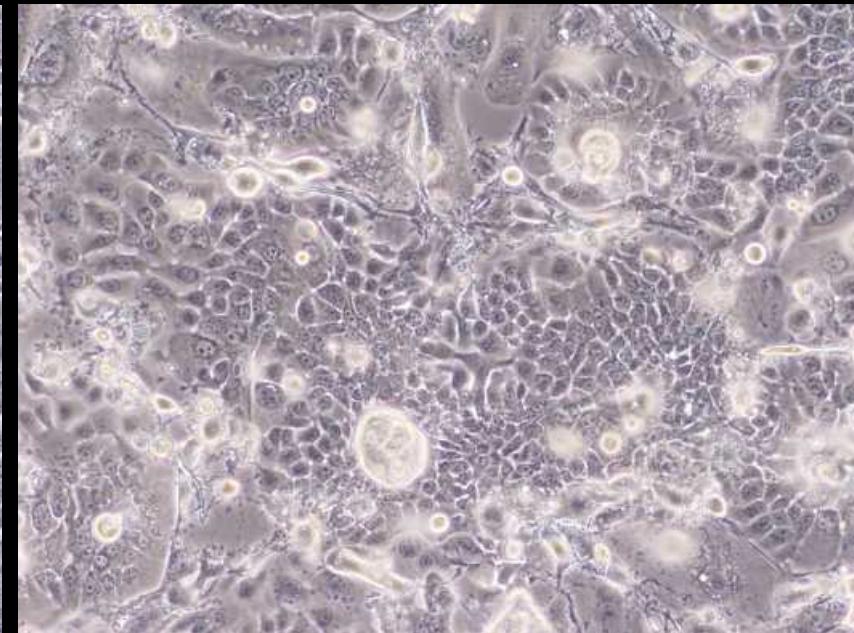
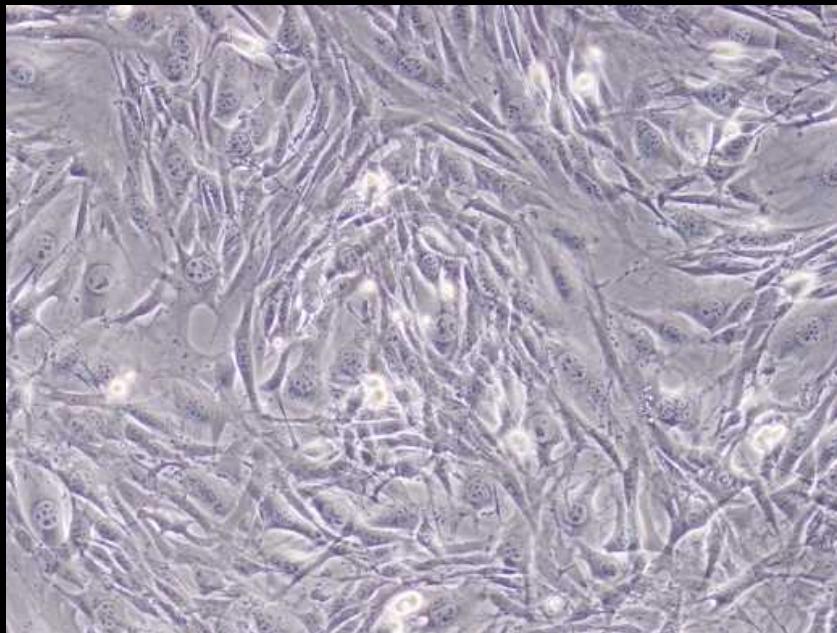
31 miRs

Reporter



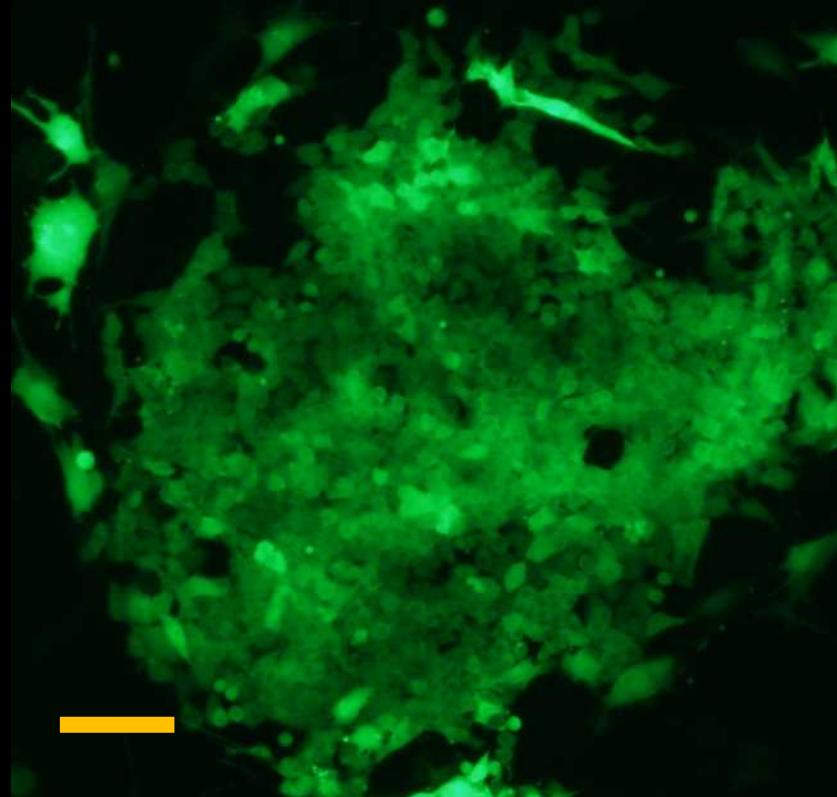
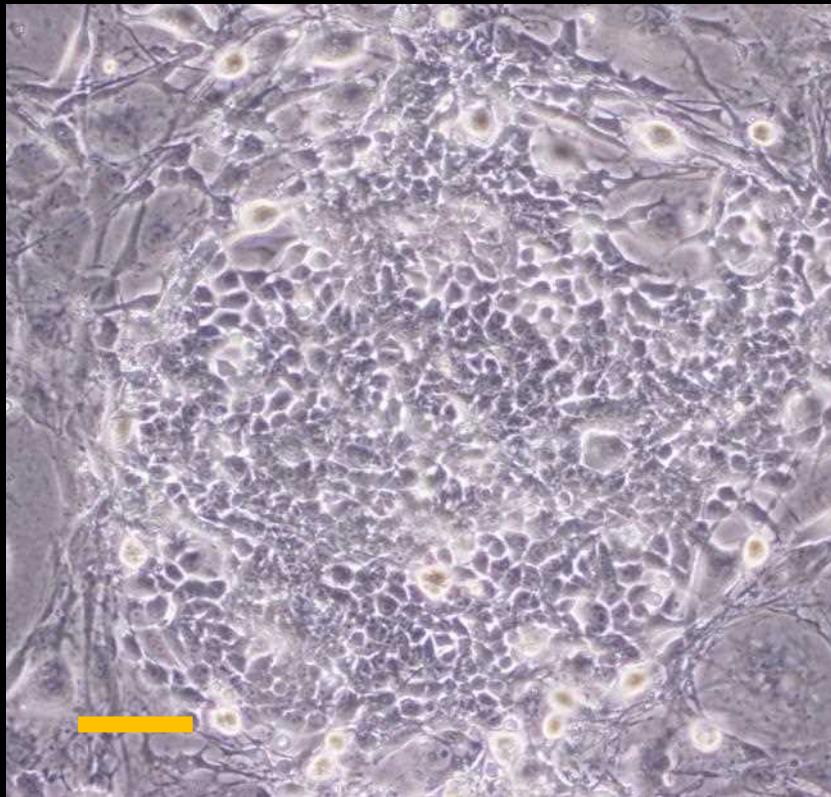
Dermal fibroblasts

Keratinocytes



18 genes

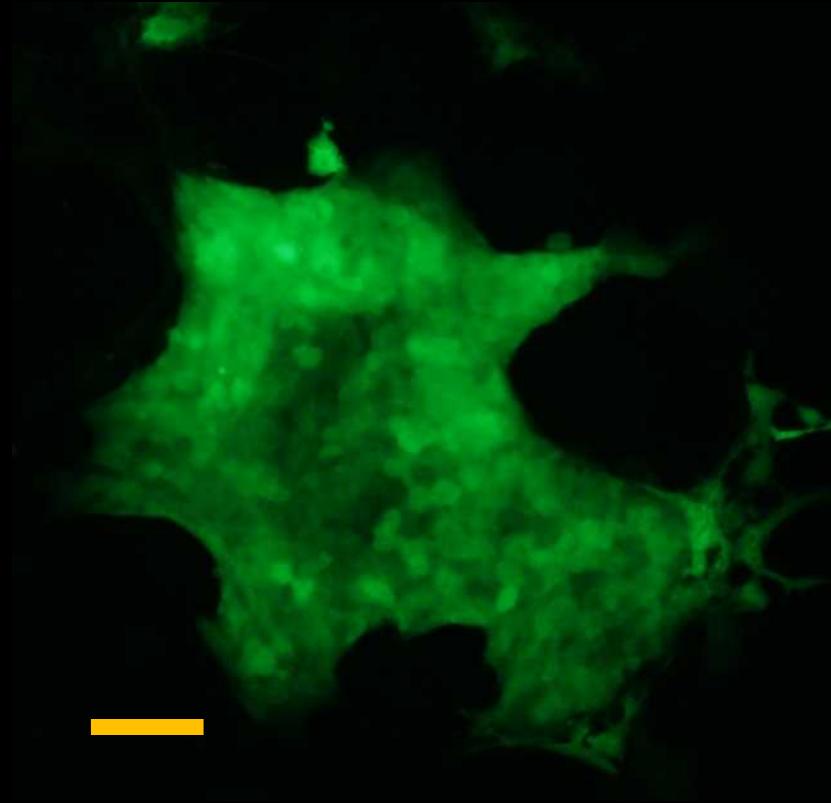
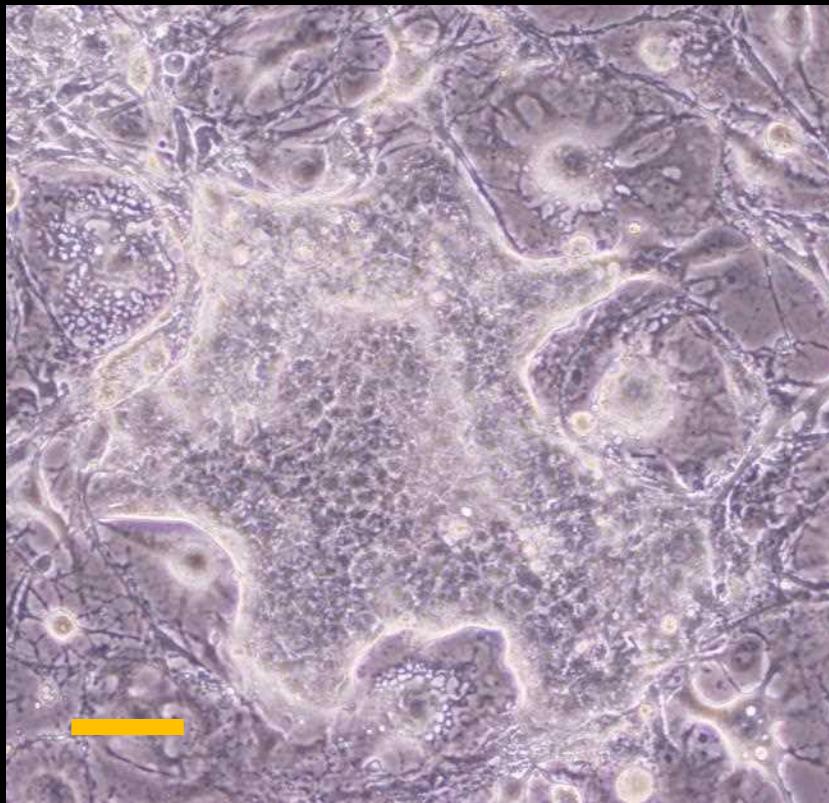
— 200 µm



Jan 14 2014

17 genes

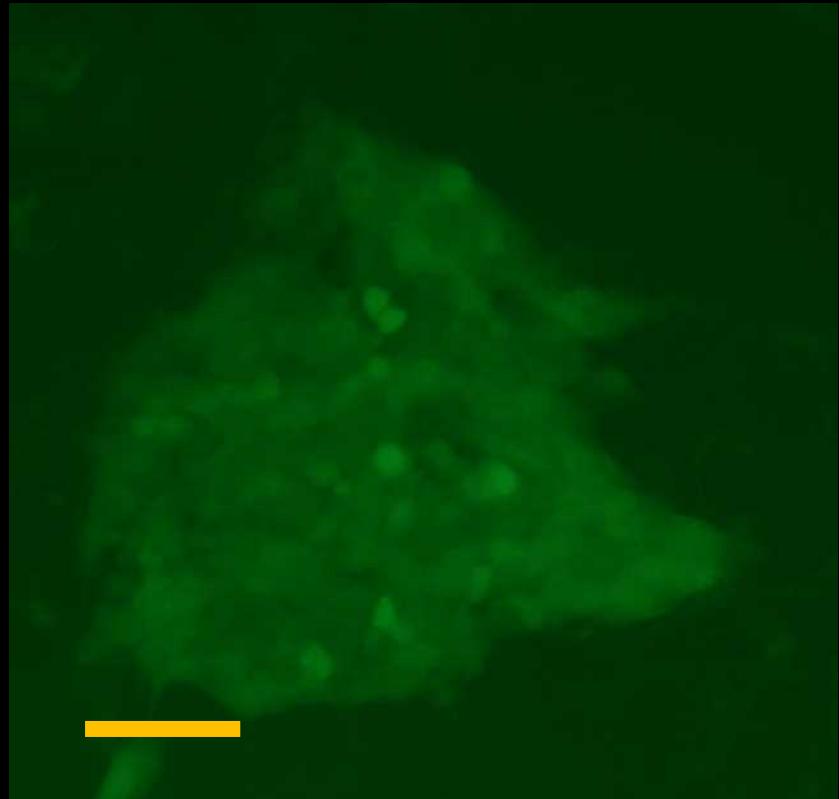
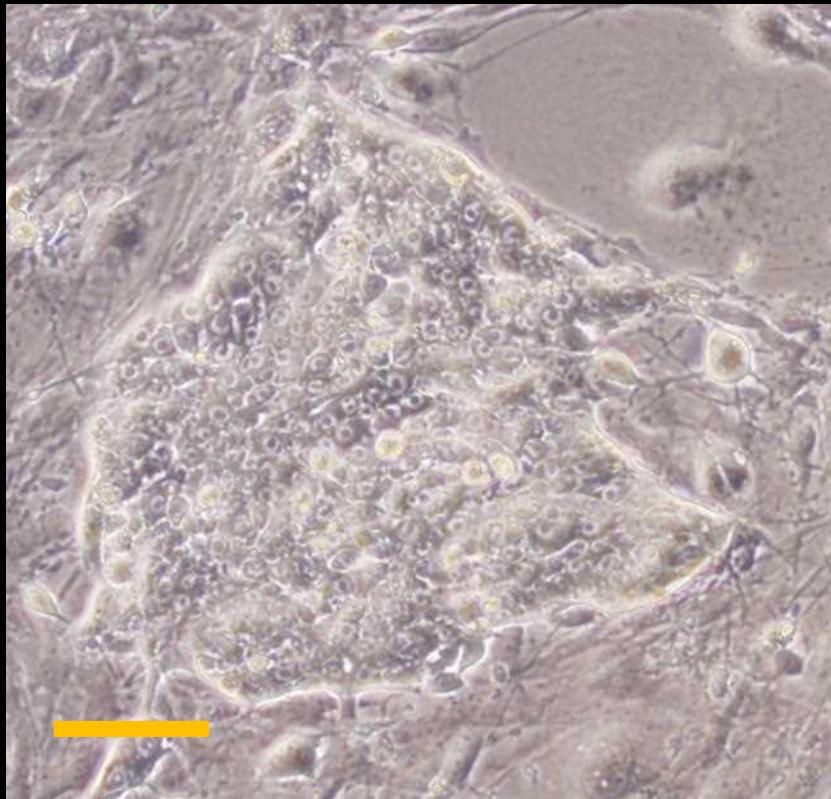
— 200 µm



Feb 27 2014

42 genes

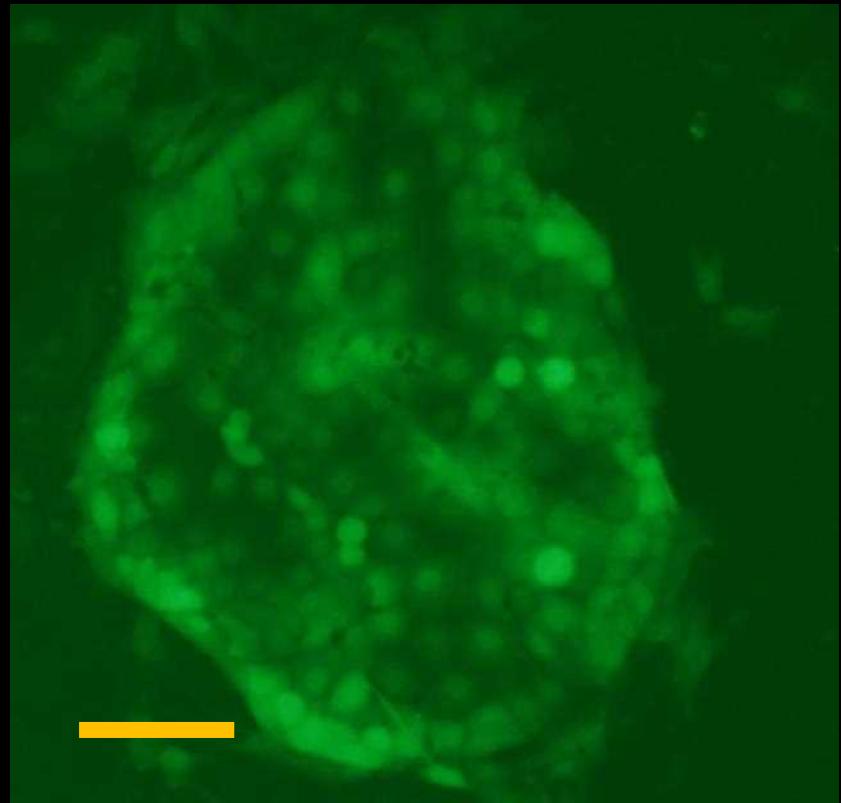
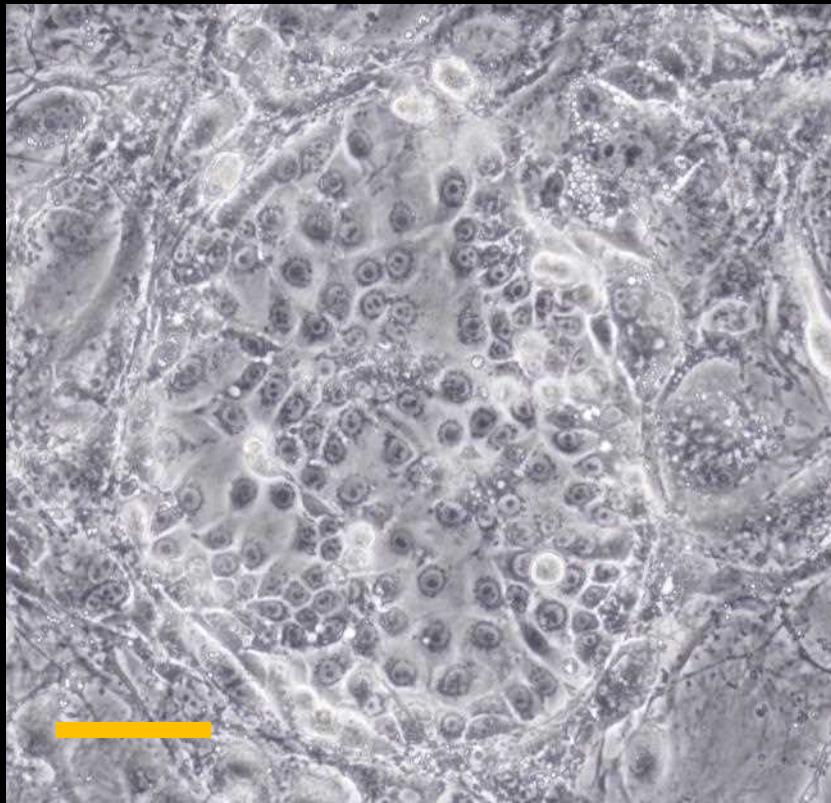
— 200 µm



May 31 2014

42 genes

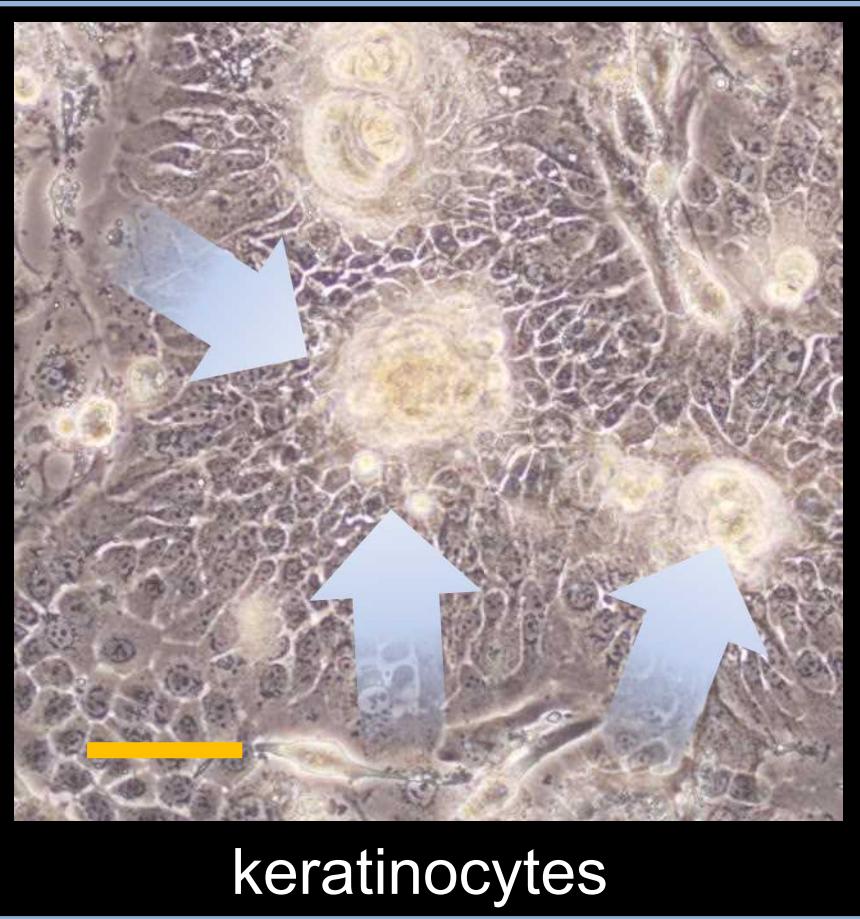
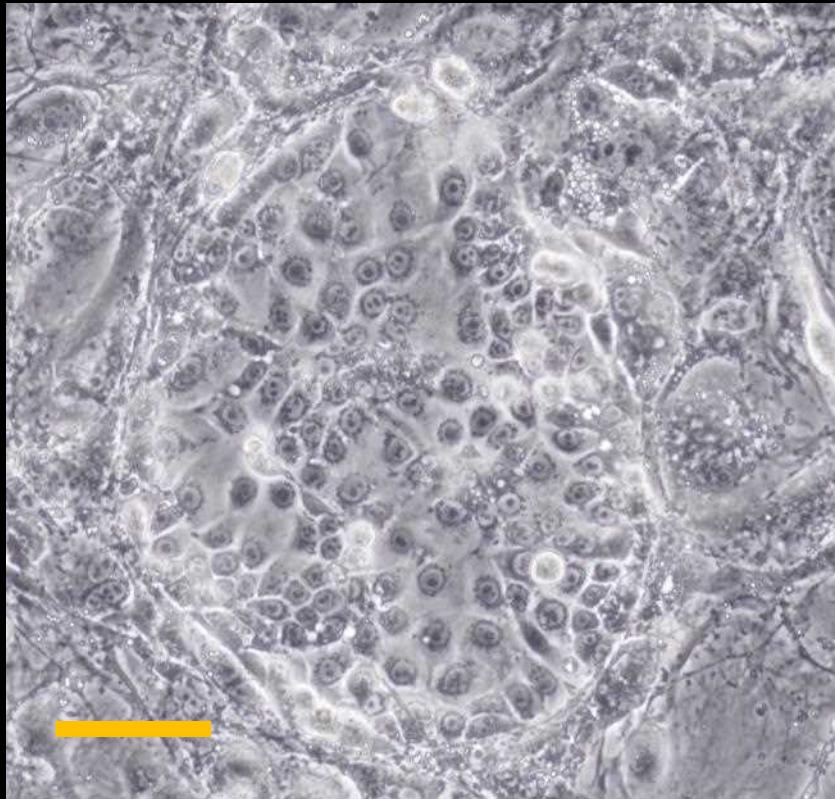
— 200 µm



July 9 2014

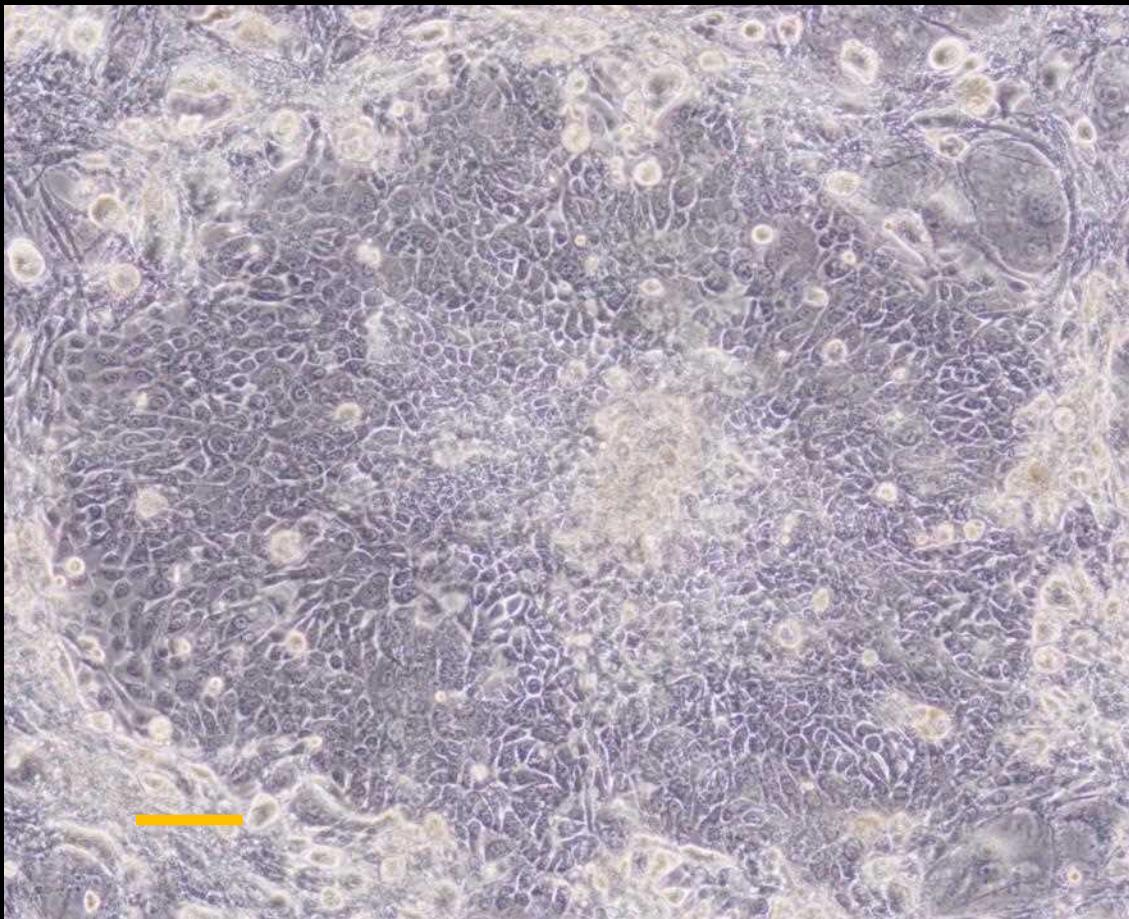
42 genes

— 200 µm



keratinocytes

28 genes

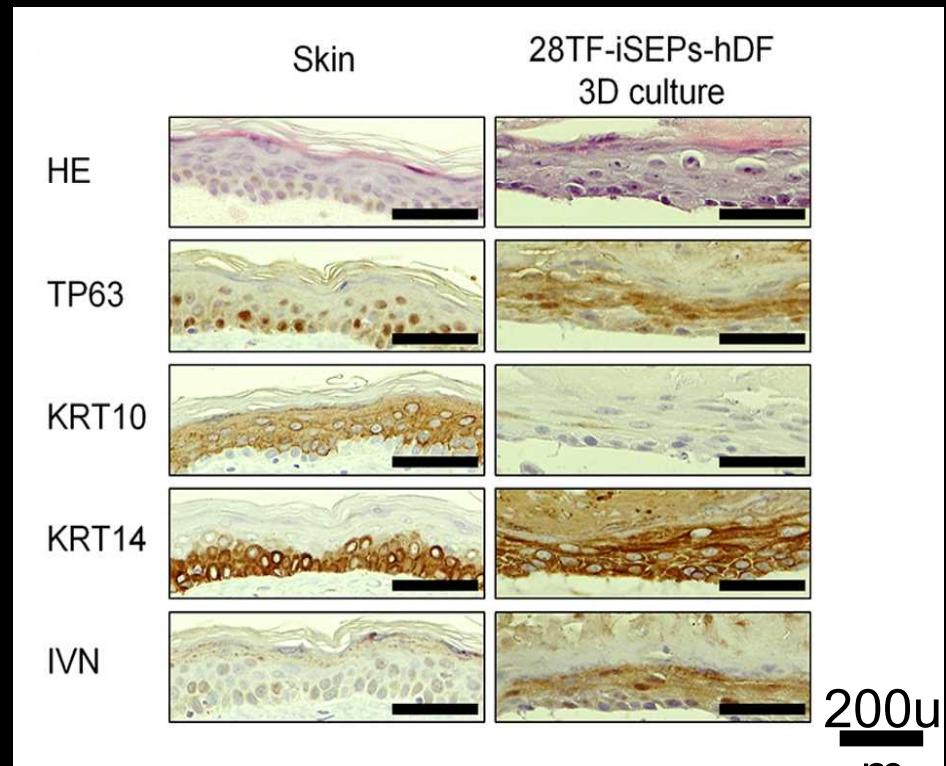


200 μm

Sep 12 2014

28 genes

3D culture

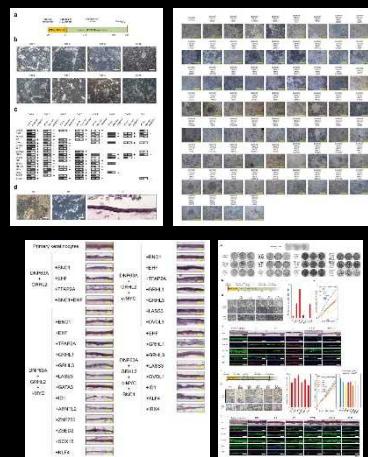


iSEPs
induced Stratified Epithelium Progenitors

Identification of optimized factors

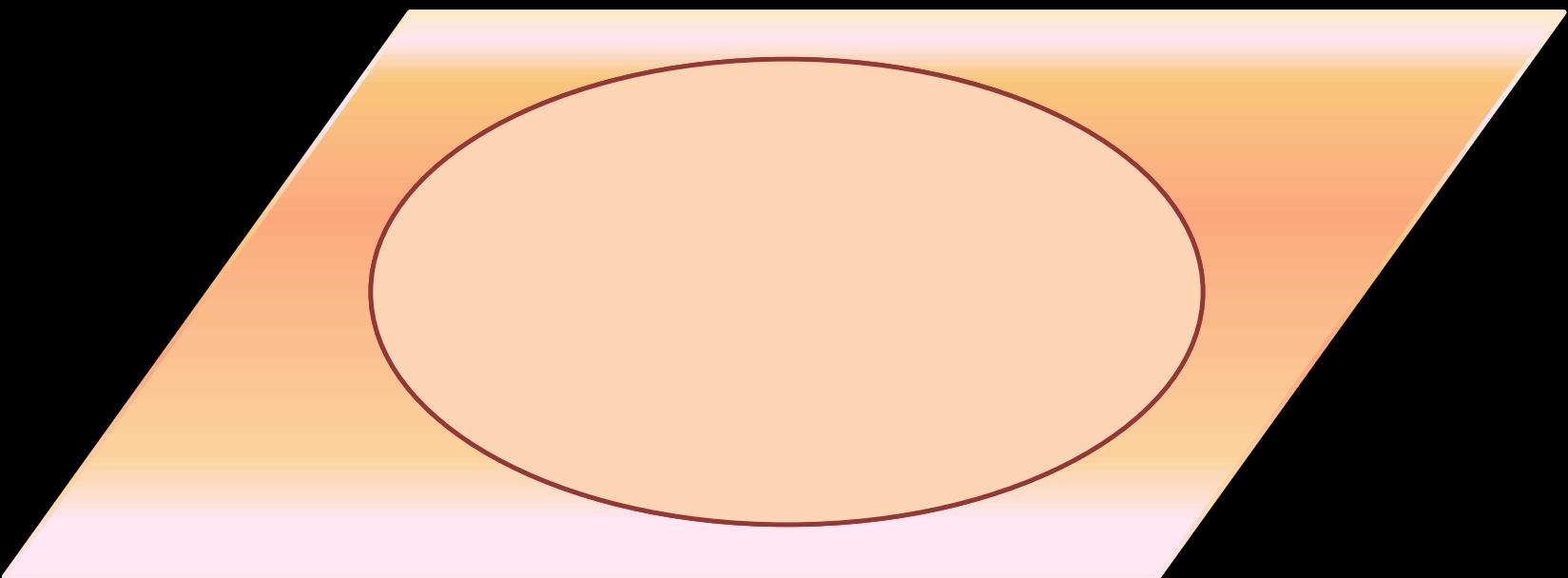
28 genes

Cell/ colony shape
Efficiency
Proliferation
3D structure

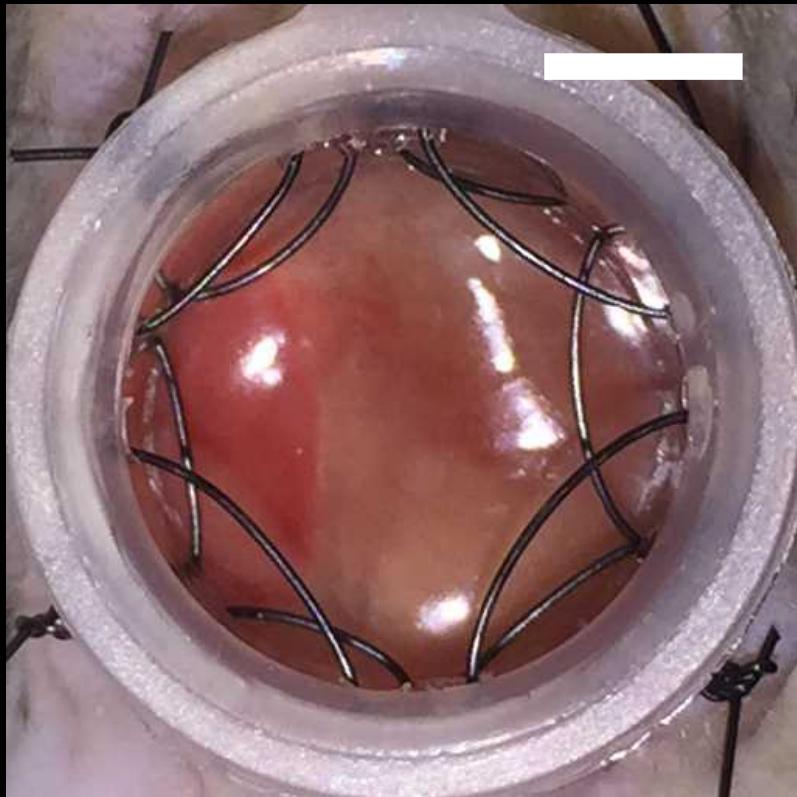


DNP63A
GRHL2
TFAP2A
c-MYC

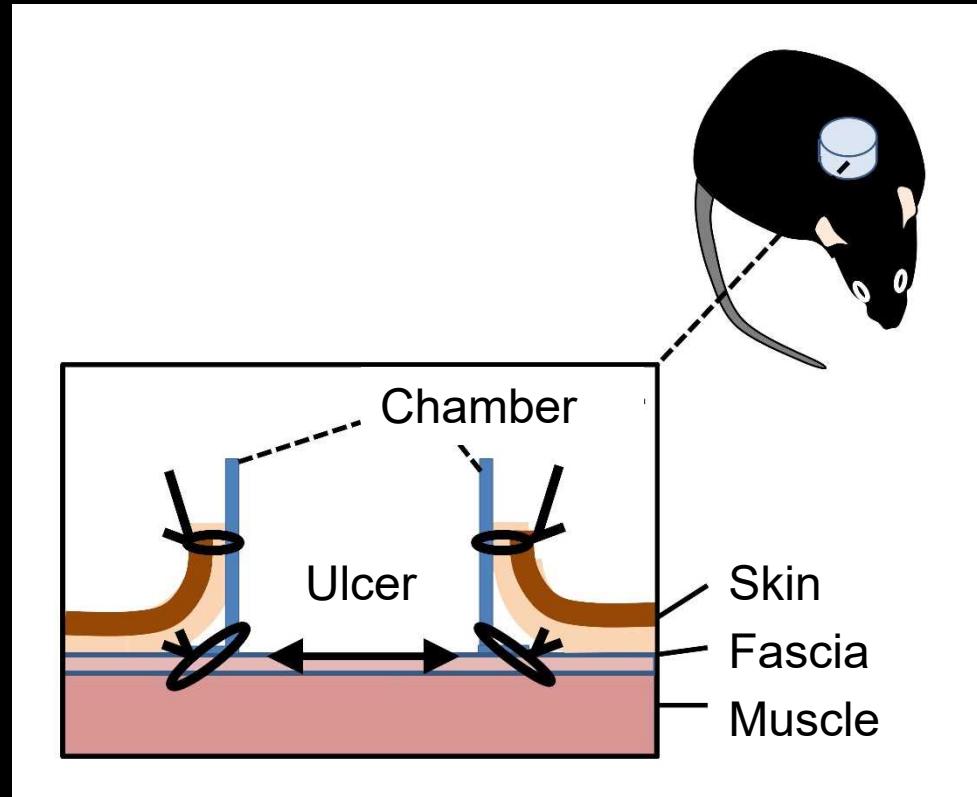
DGTM factors



Isolated skin ulcer model

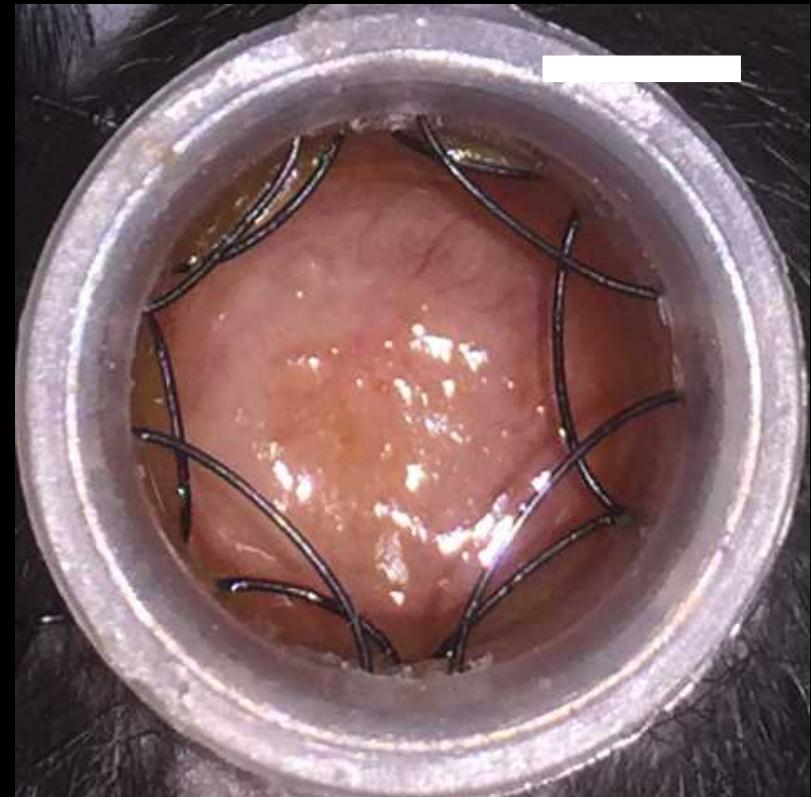
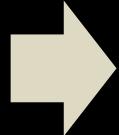
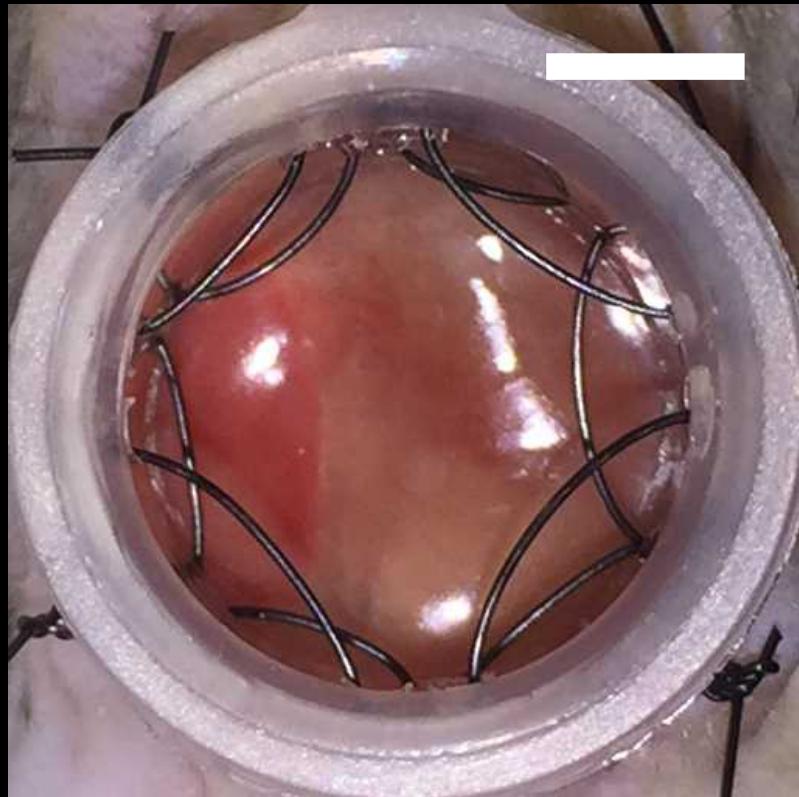


3mm



Isolated skin ulcer model

DAY28

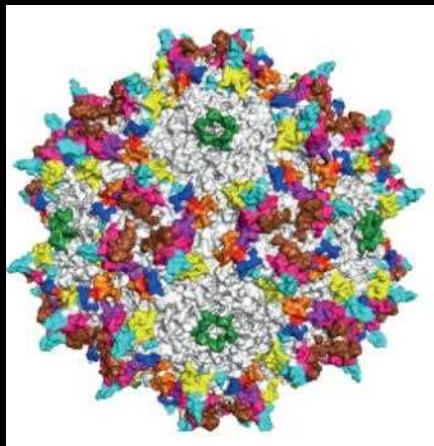


3mm

(n=20, no exception)

DGTM transduction

AAV: Adeno-associated virus vector

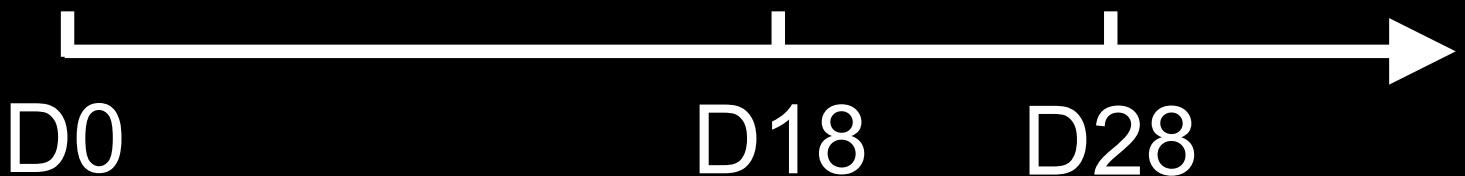
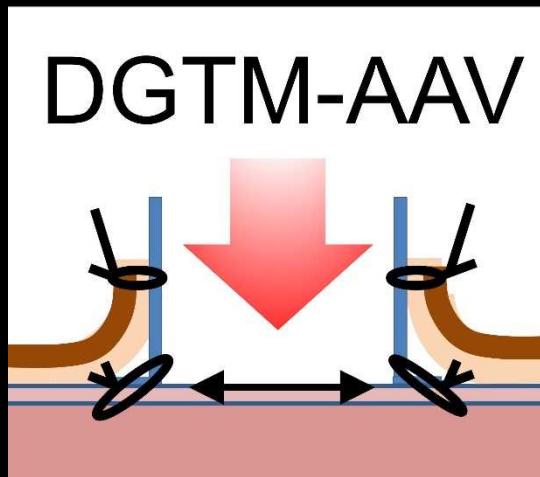


Kotterman et al.
Nat Rev Genet.
2014 ;15(7):445-51.

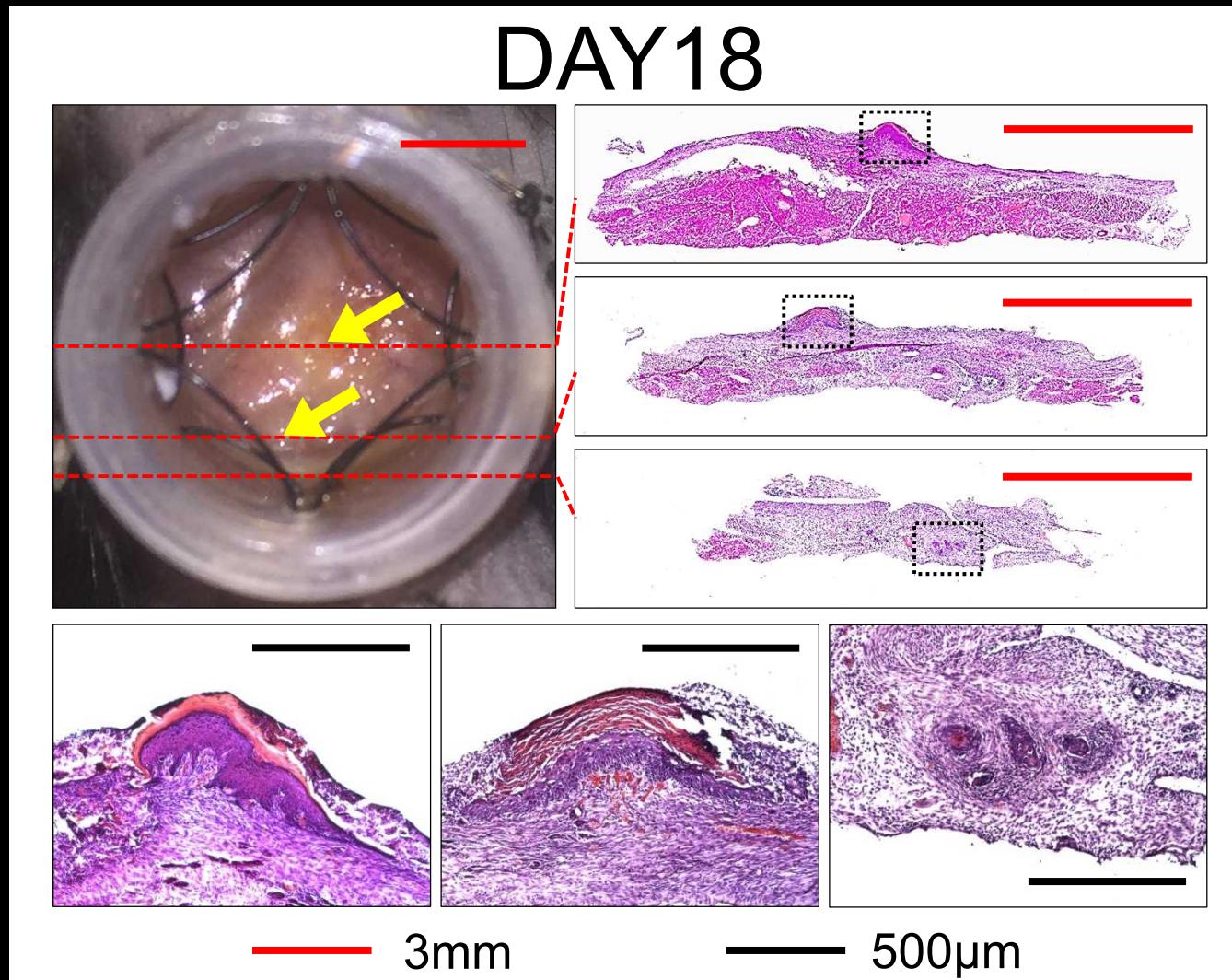
- 1) The strongest vector for
in vivo gene transduction
- 2) Relatively safe and
clinically utilized

DGTM transduction

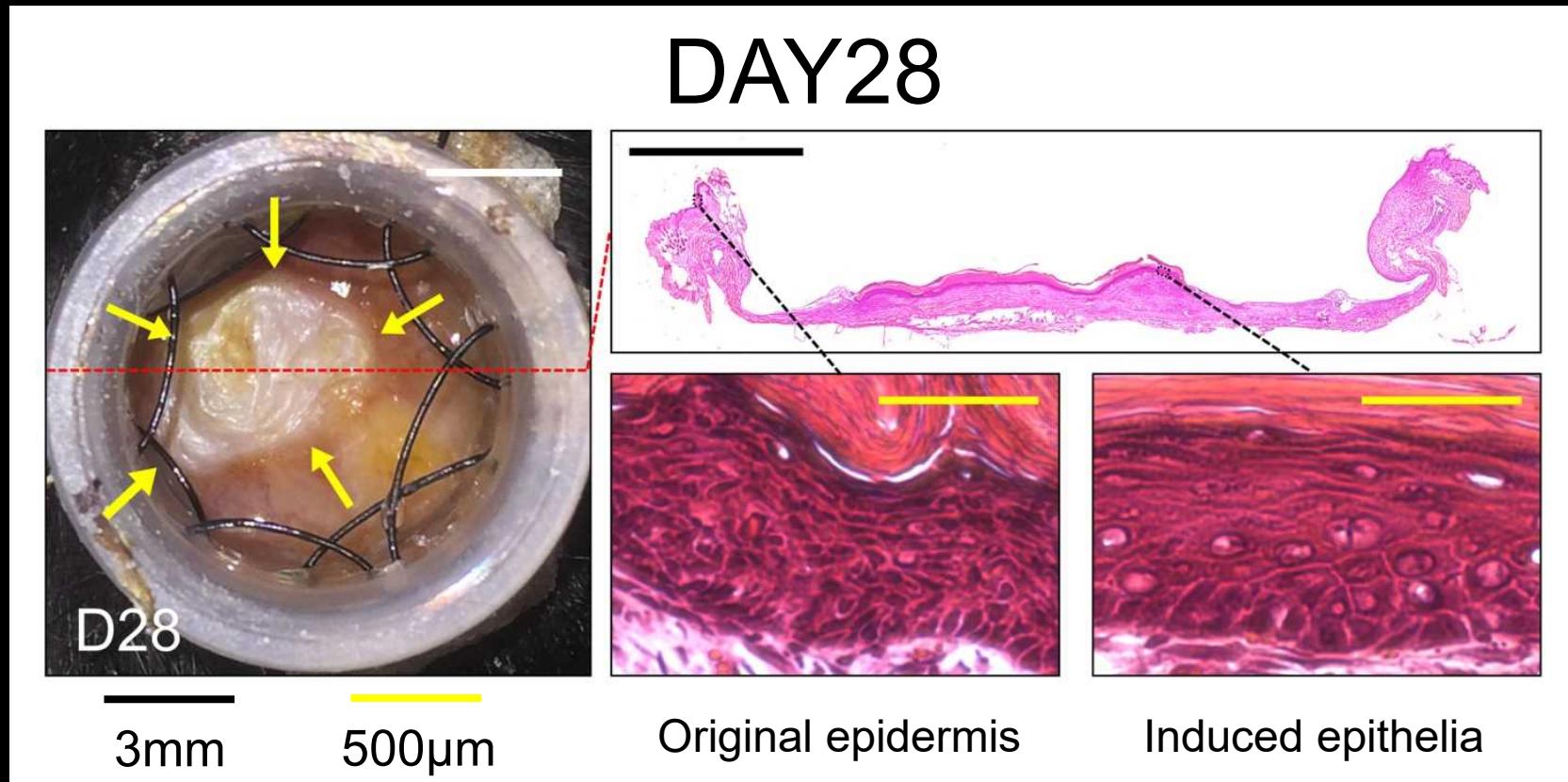
AAV: Adeno-associated virus vector



Induction of stratified epithelia with DGTM transduction

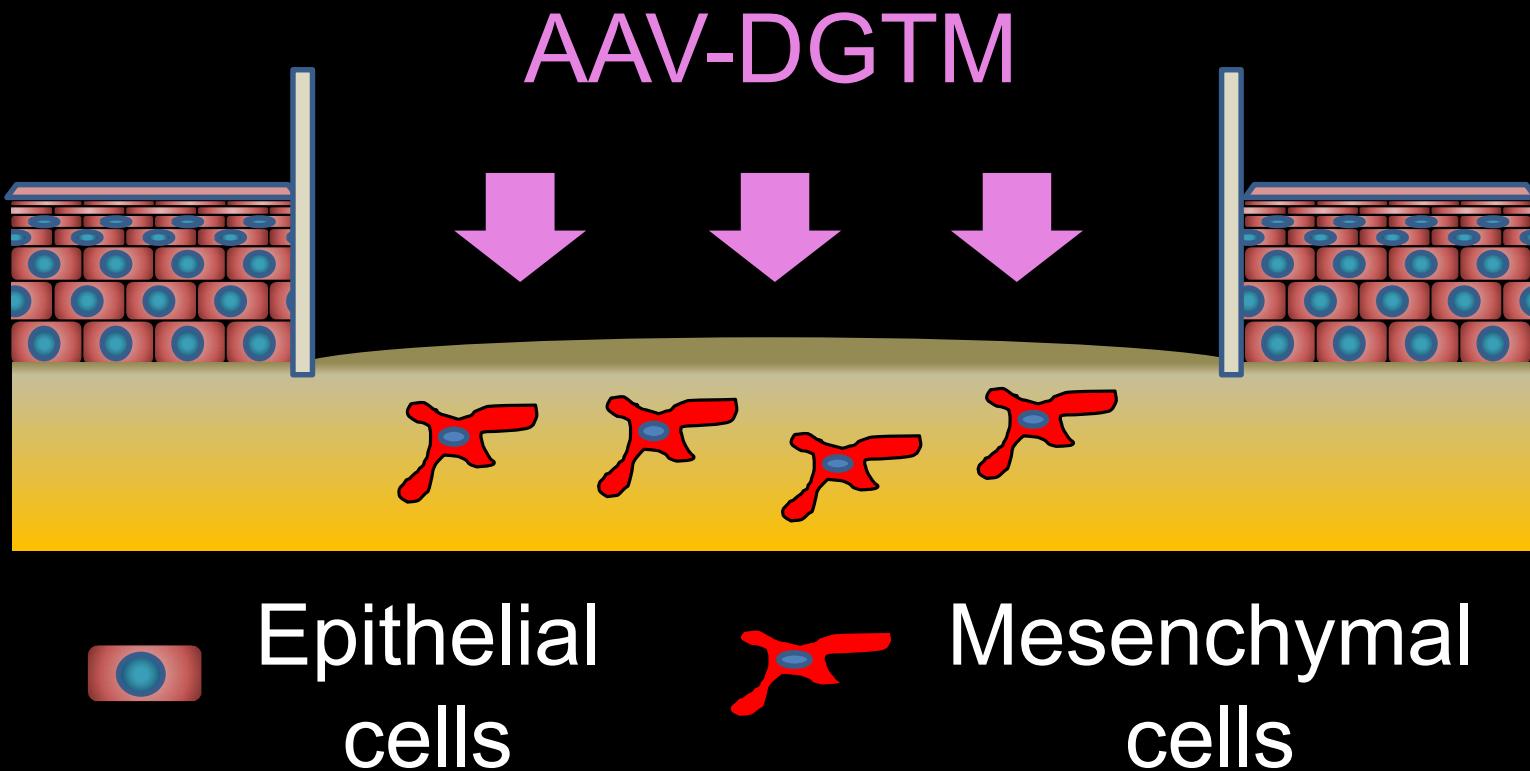


Induction of stratified epithelia with DGTM transduction

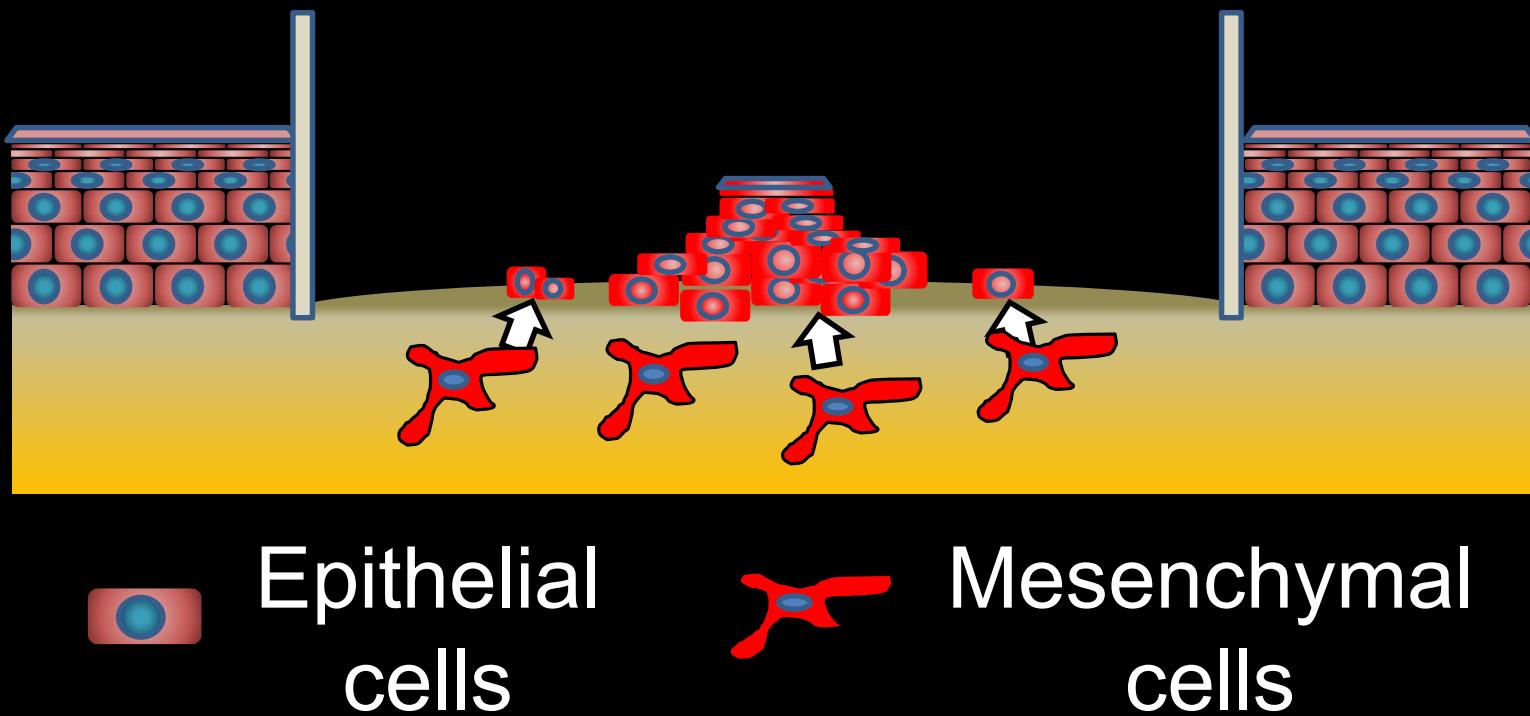


(n=21, no exception)

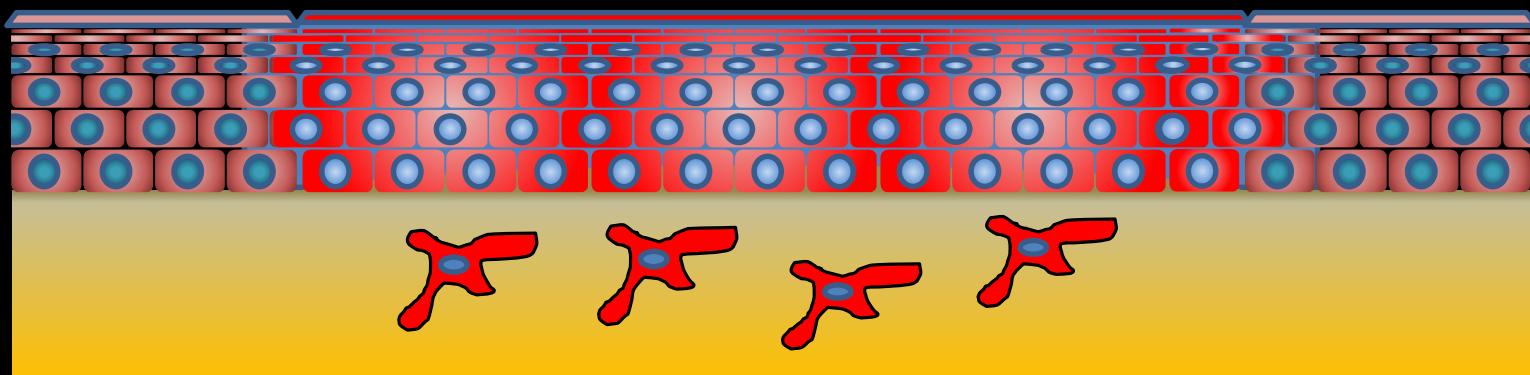
Induction of epithelial tissue via direct reprogramming



Induction of epithelial tissue via direct reprogramming



Induction of epithelial tissue via direct reprogramming



Epithelial
cells



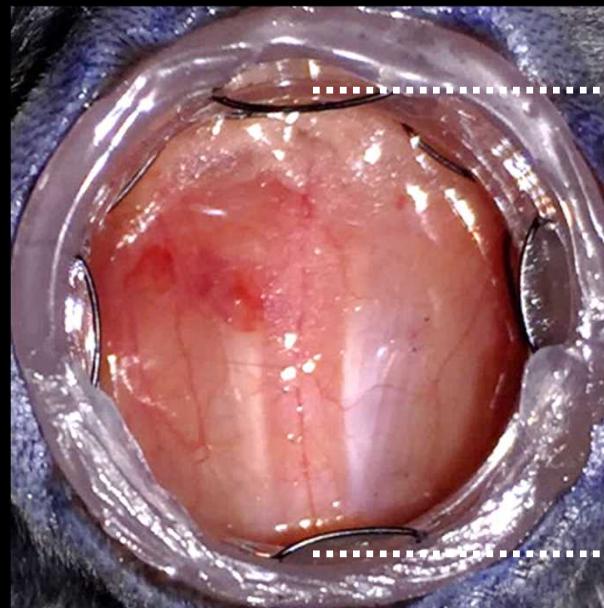
Mesenchymal
cells

With promotion of epithelialization

D0 : AAV-DGTM + collagen

D4- : FGF2 + Rock inhibitor

D0



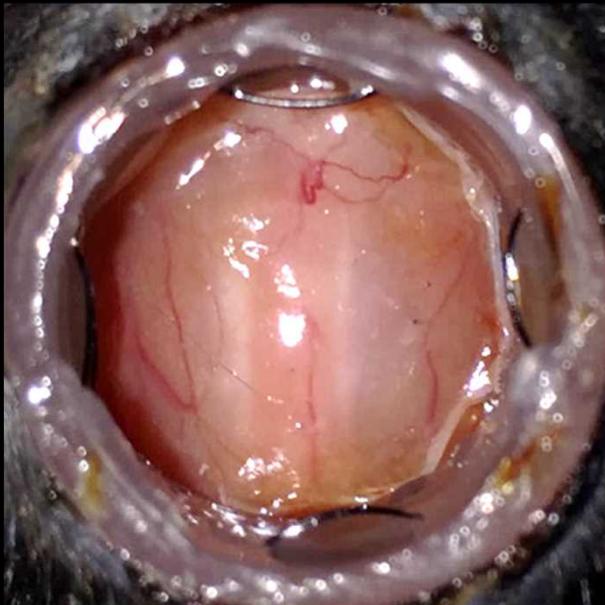
14mm

With promotion of epithelialization

D0 : AAV-DGTM + collagen

D4- : FGF2 + Rock inhibitor

D4



D5



D6

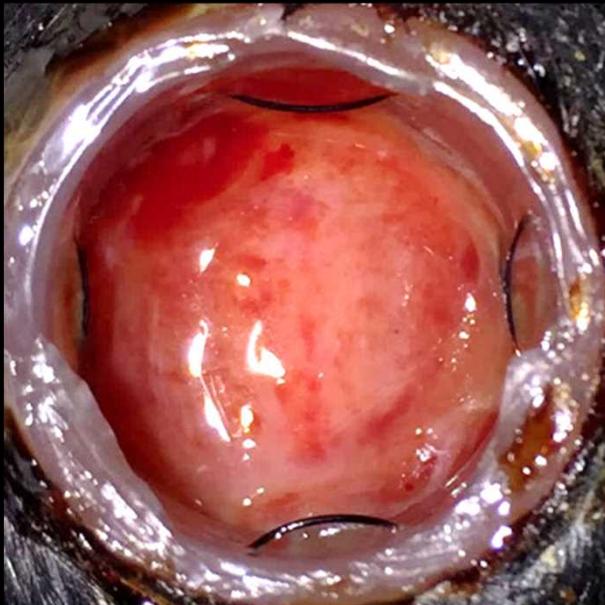


With promotion of epithelialization

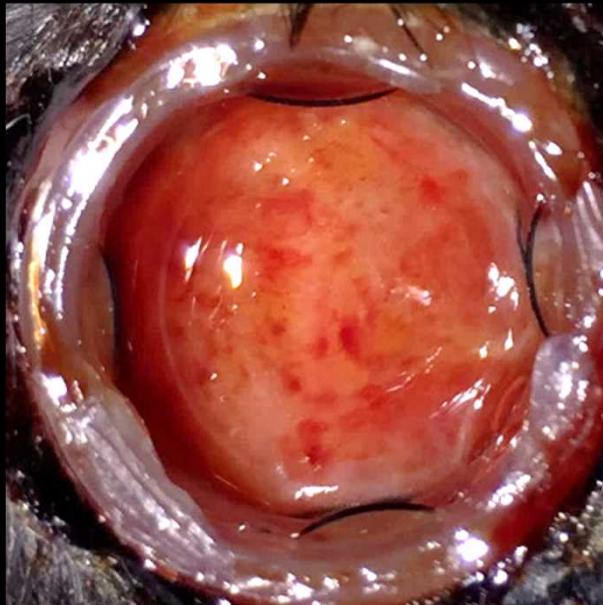
D0 : AAV-DGTM + collagen

D4- : FGF2 + Rock inhibitor

D7



D8



D9

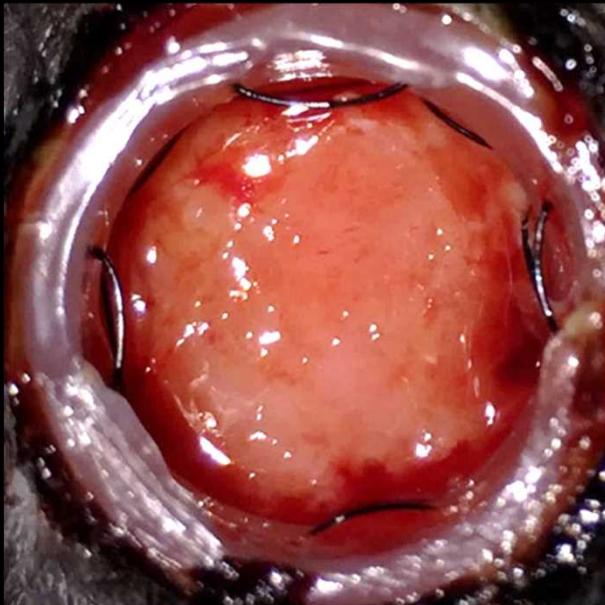


With promotion of epithelialization

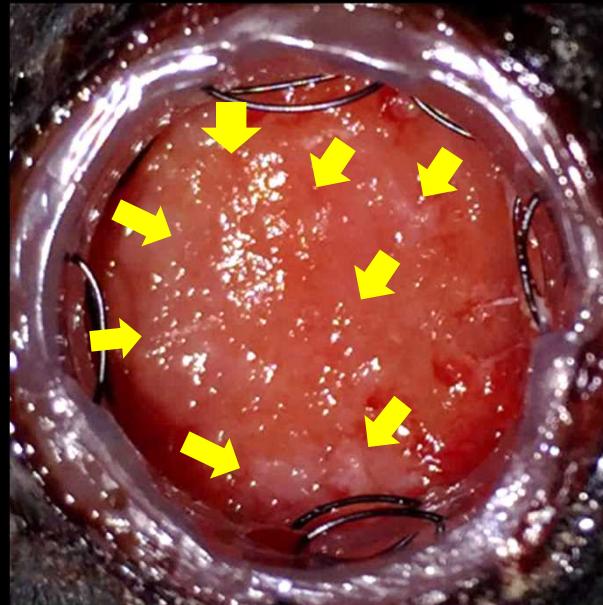
D0 : AAV-DGTM + collagen

D4- : FGF2 + Rock inhibitor

D10



D11



D12



With promotion of epithelialization

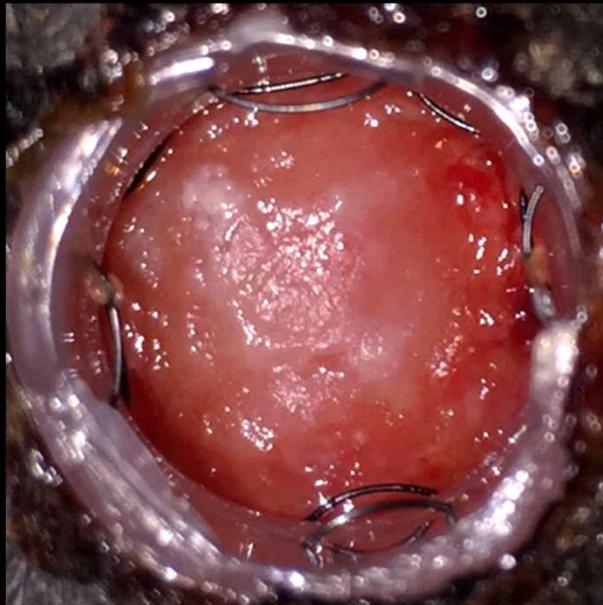
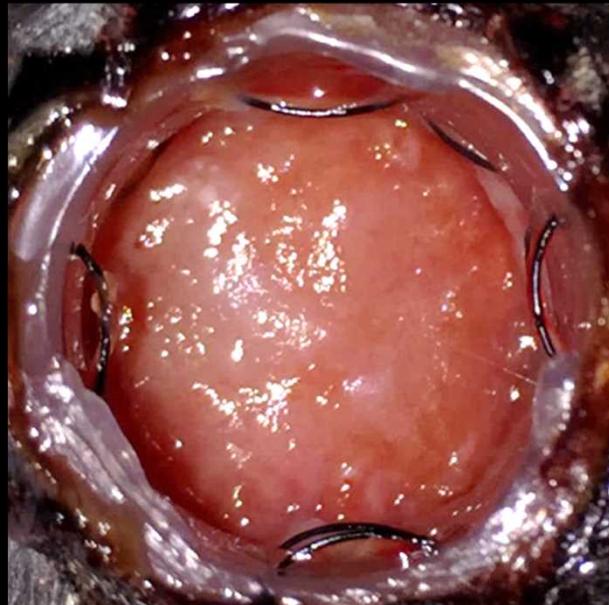
D0 : AAV-DGTM + collagen

D4- : FGF2 + Rock inhibitor

D13

D14

D15

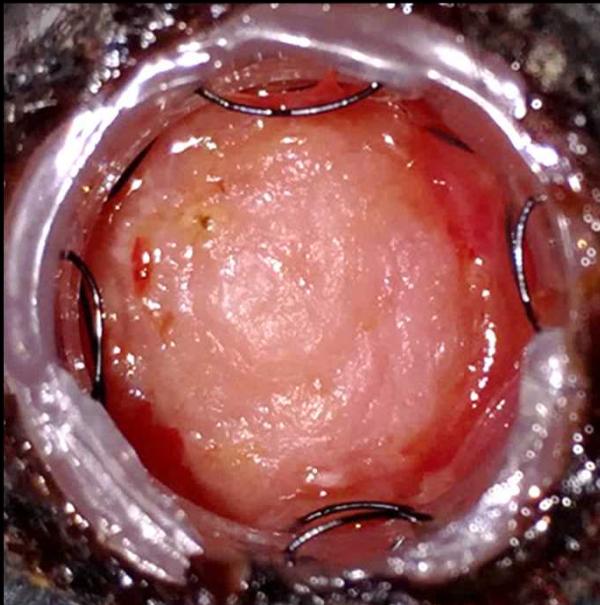


With promotion of epithelialization

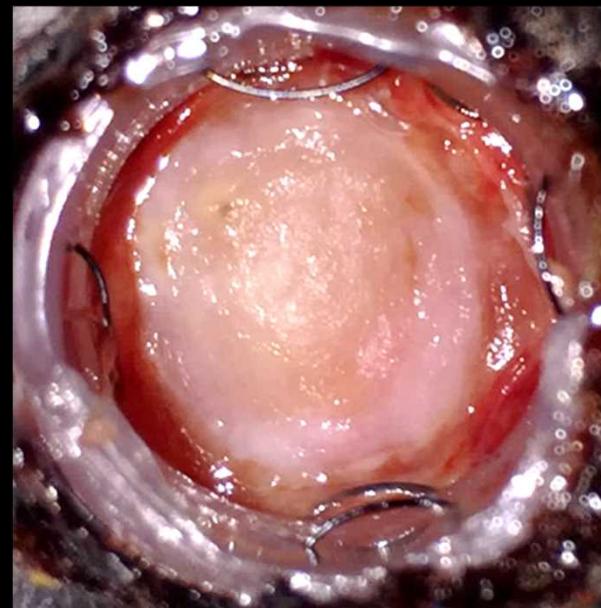
D0 : AAV-DGTM + collagen

D4- : FGF2 + Rock inhibitor

D16

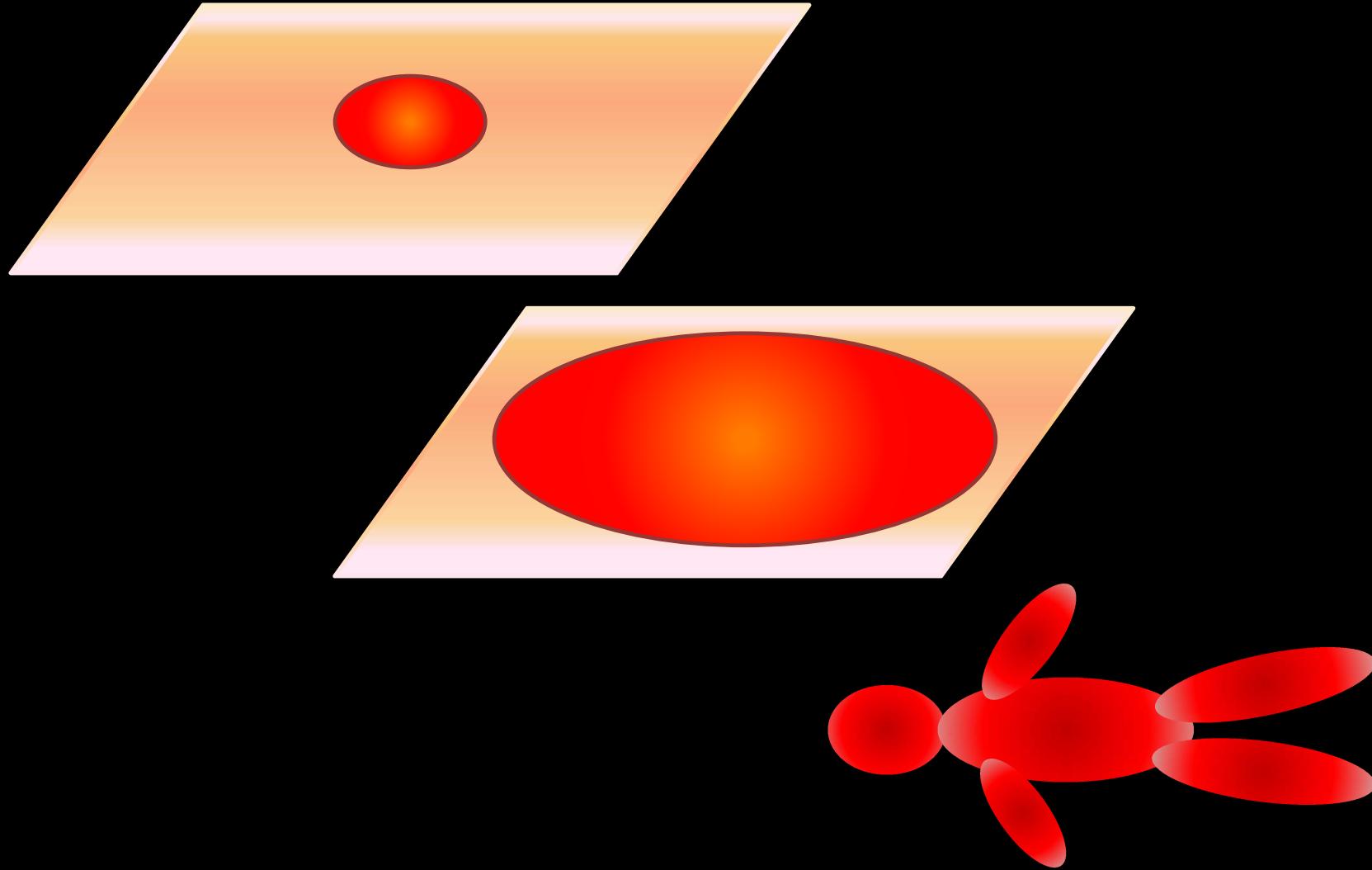


D17

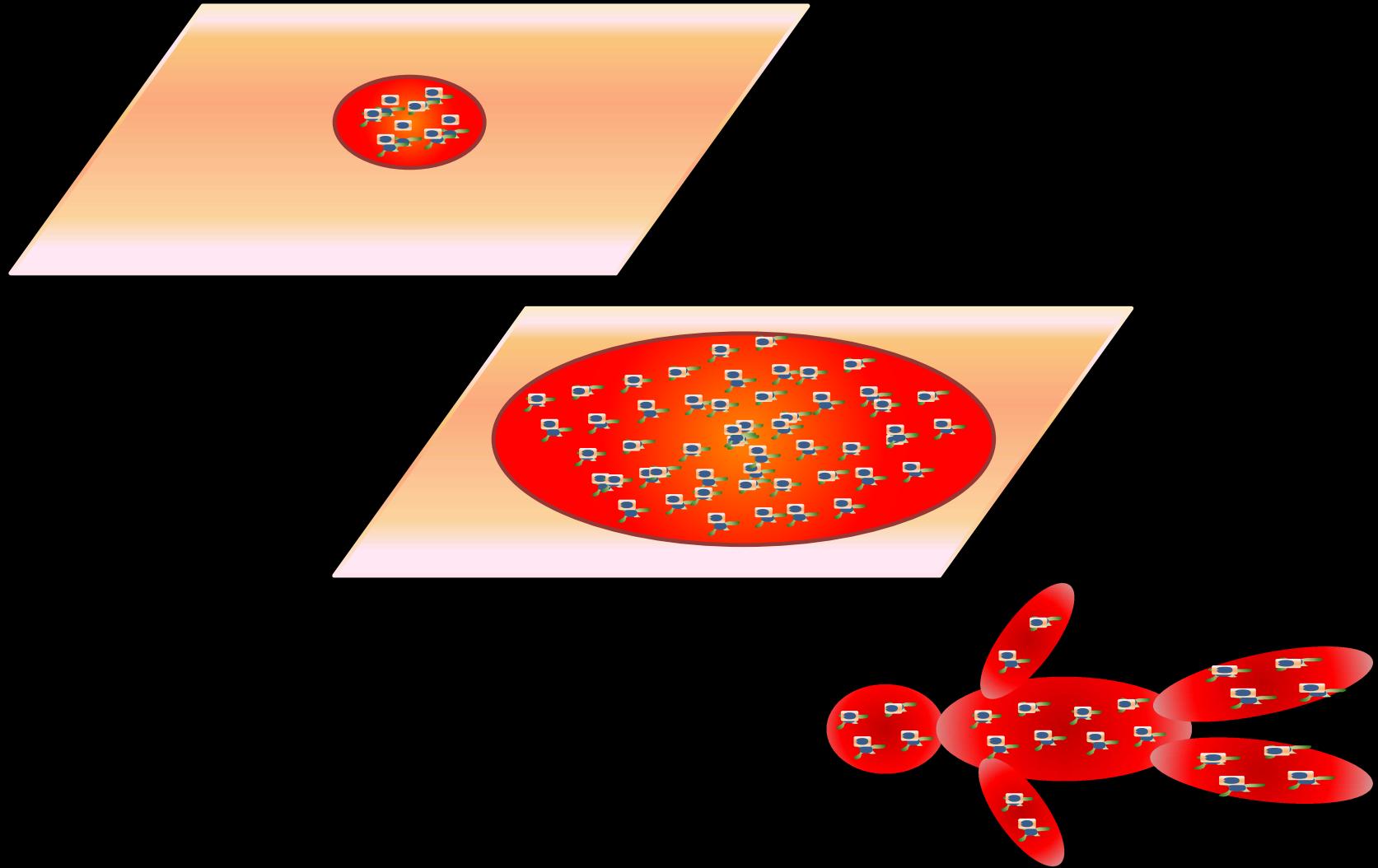


(n=5, no exception)

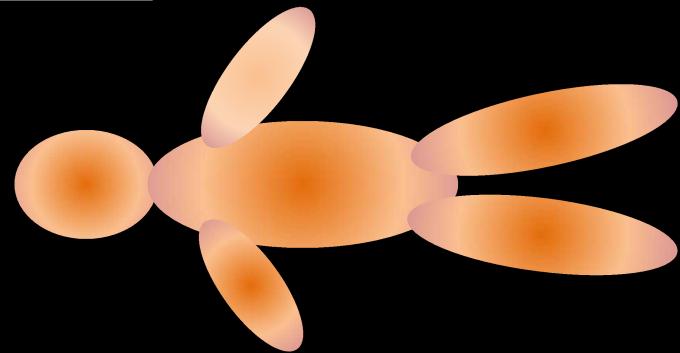
Wound closure via *de novo* epithelialization



Wound closure via *de novo* epithelialization

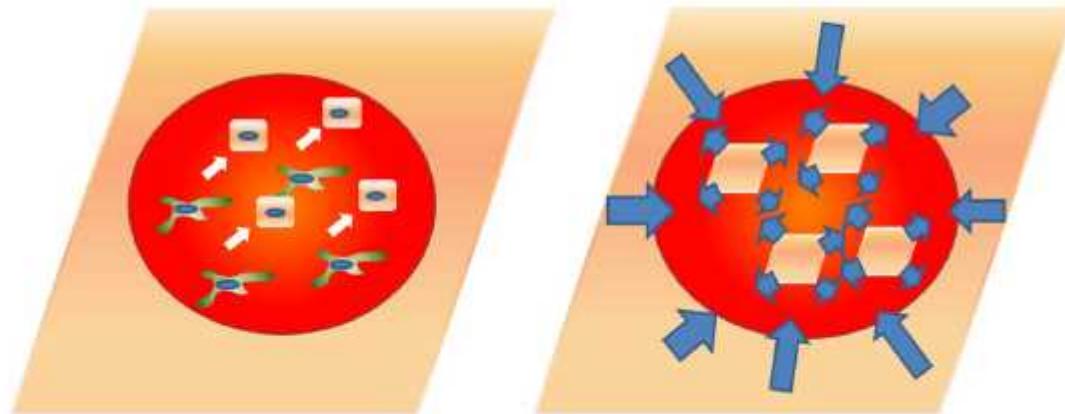


Wound closure via *de novo* epithelialization



Limitation

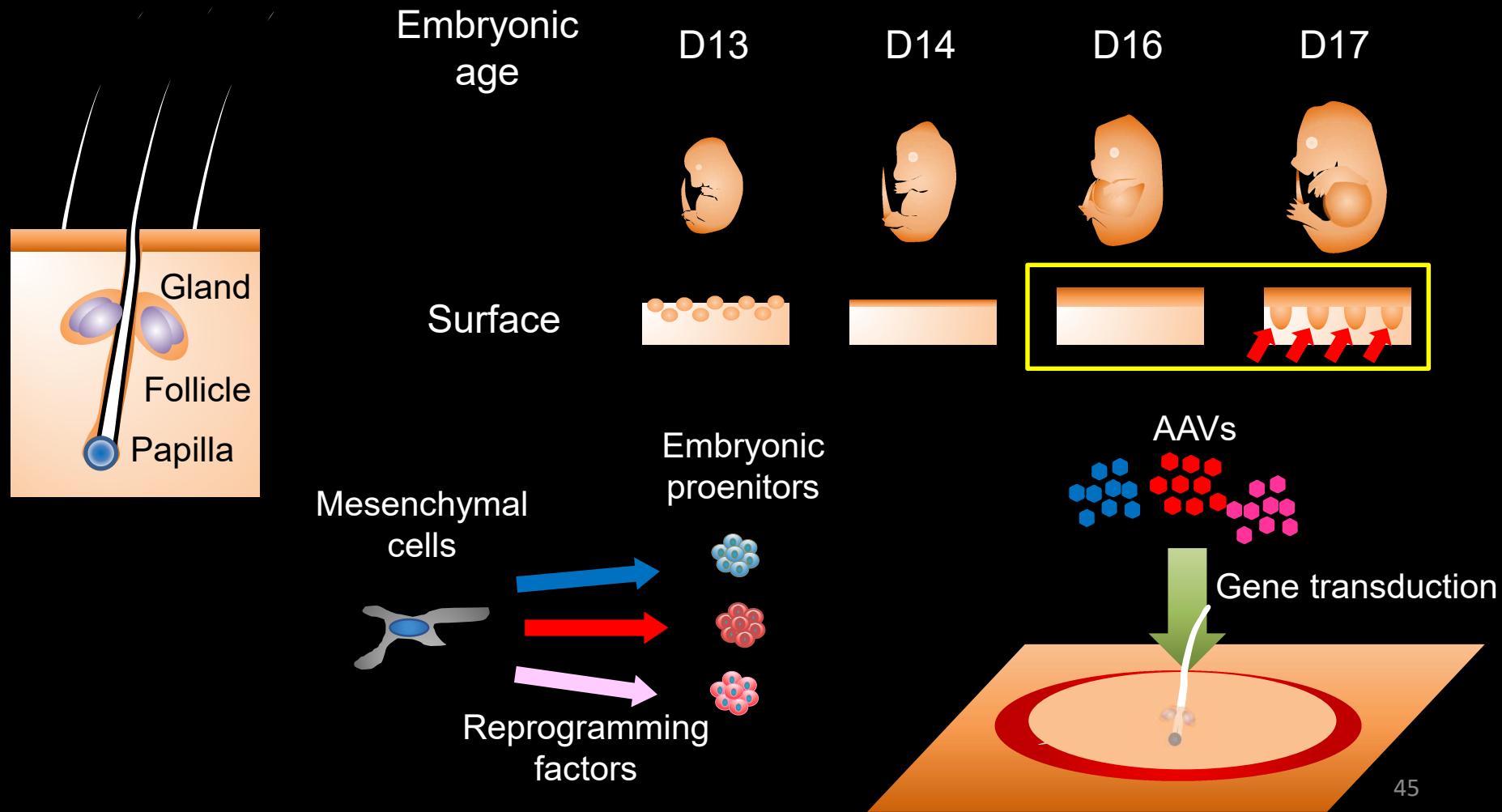
Wound healing with *in vivo* reprogramming



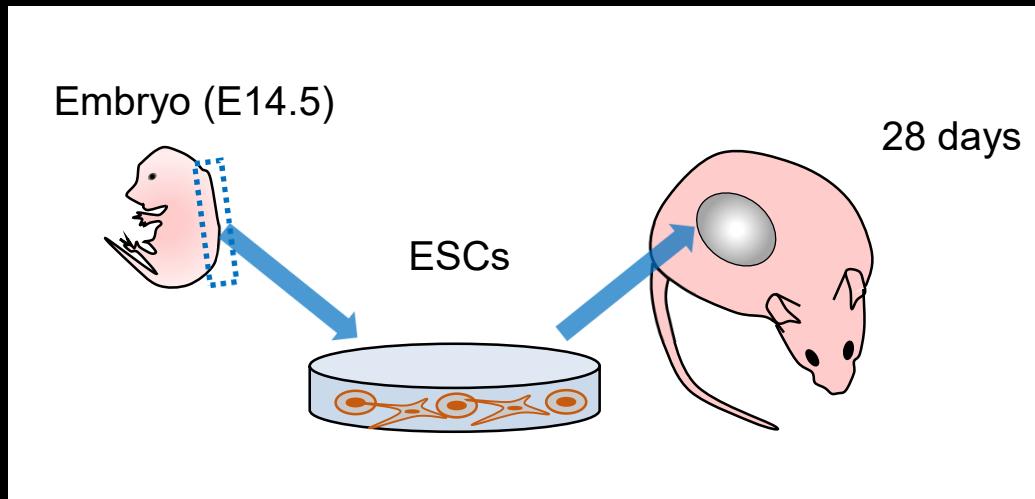
De novo epithelialization by *in vivo* reprogramming

Epithelial tissue only

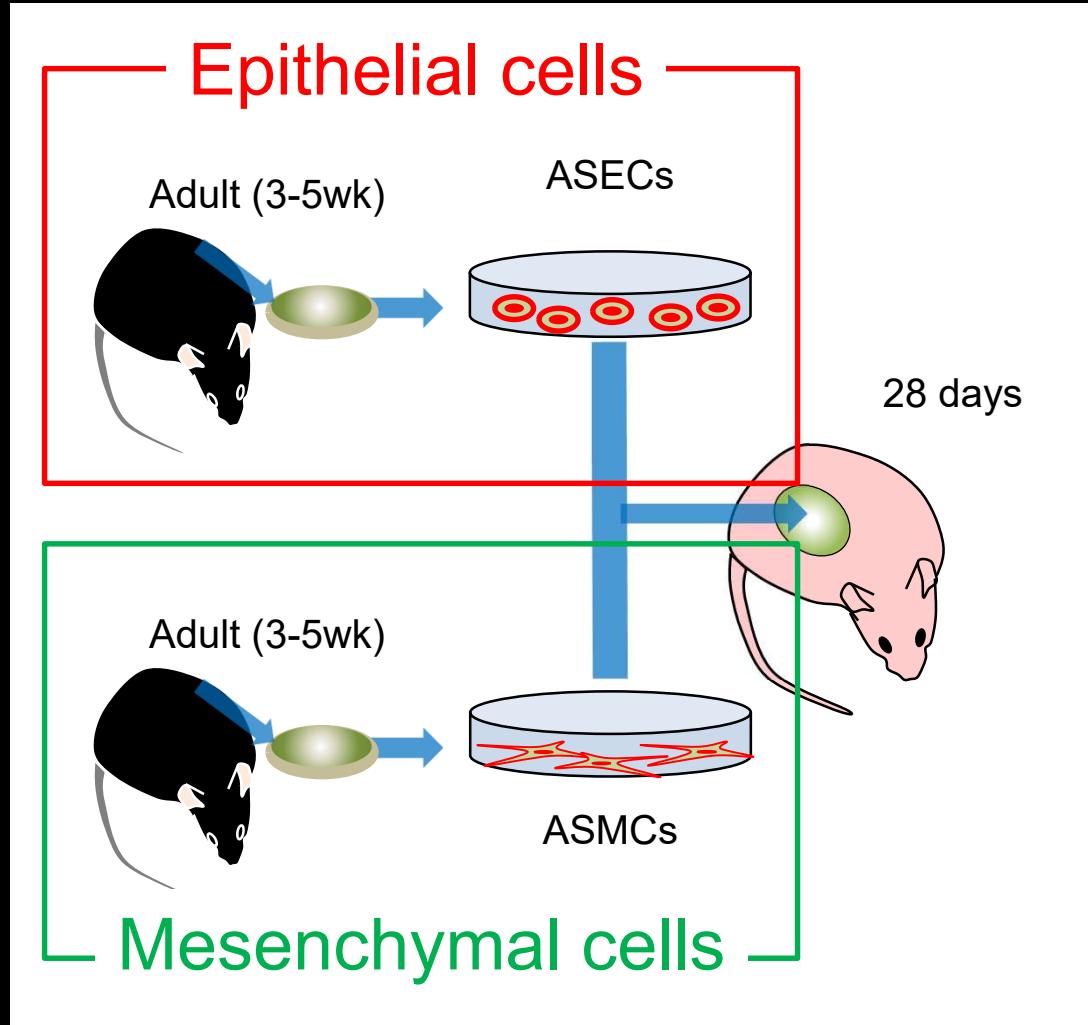
Generation of skin with appendage via tissue embryonization (2018-)



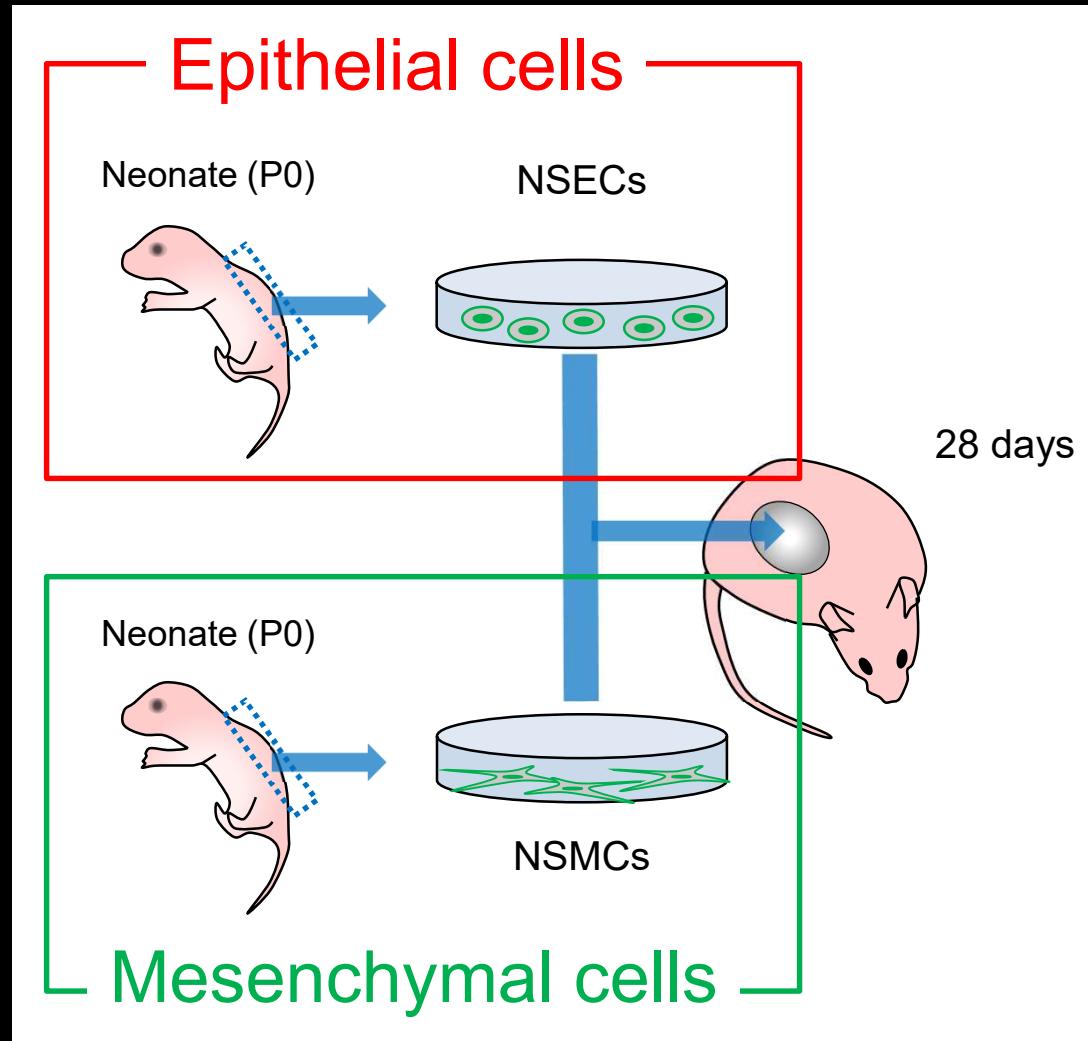
Skin reconstitution with embryonic skin cells



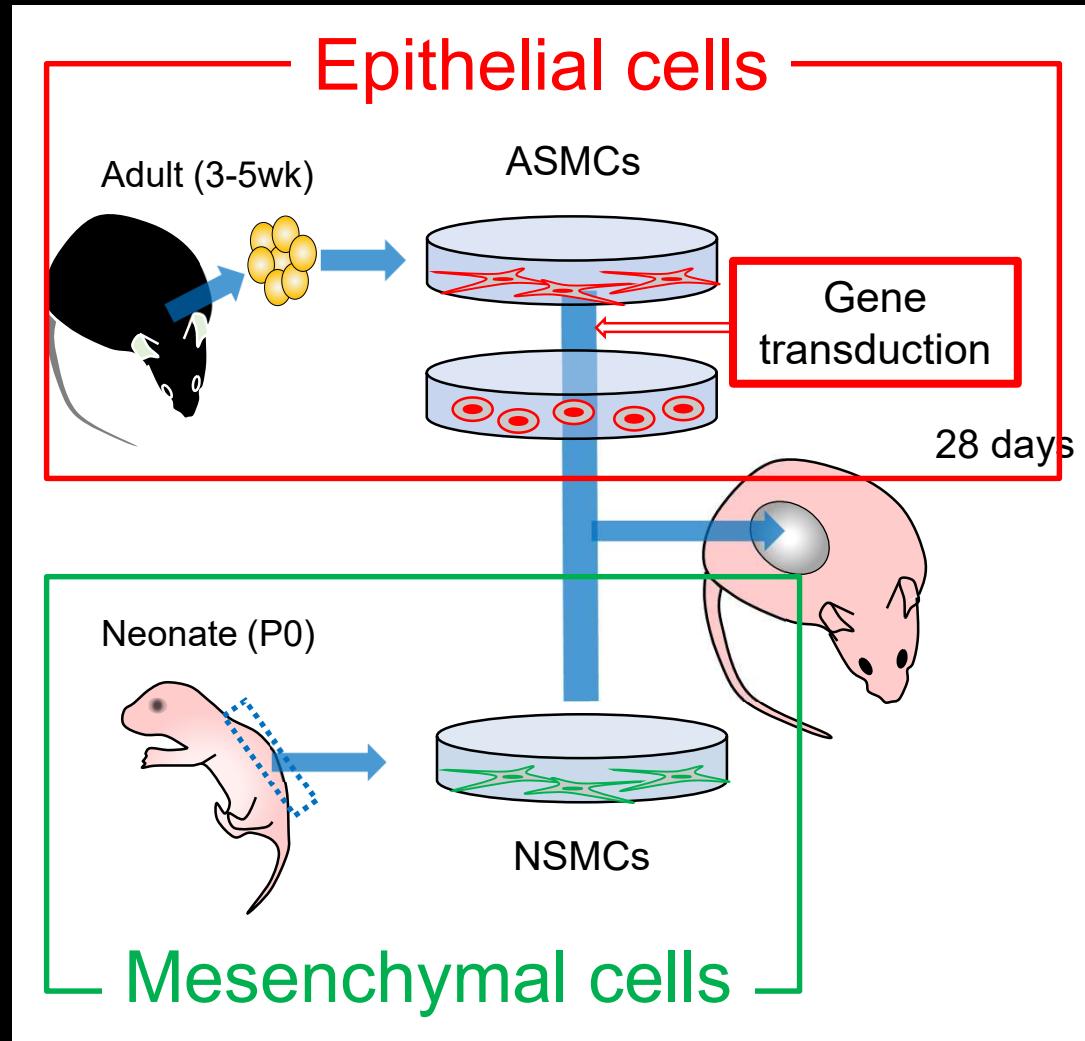
Skin reconstitution with adult mouse skin cells



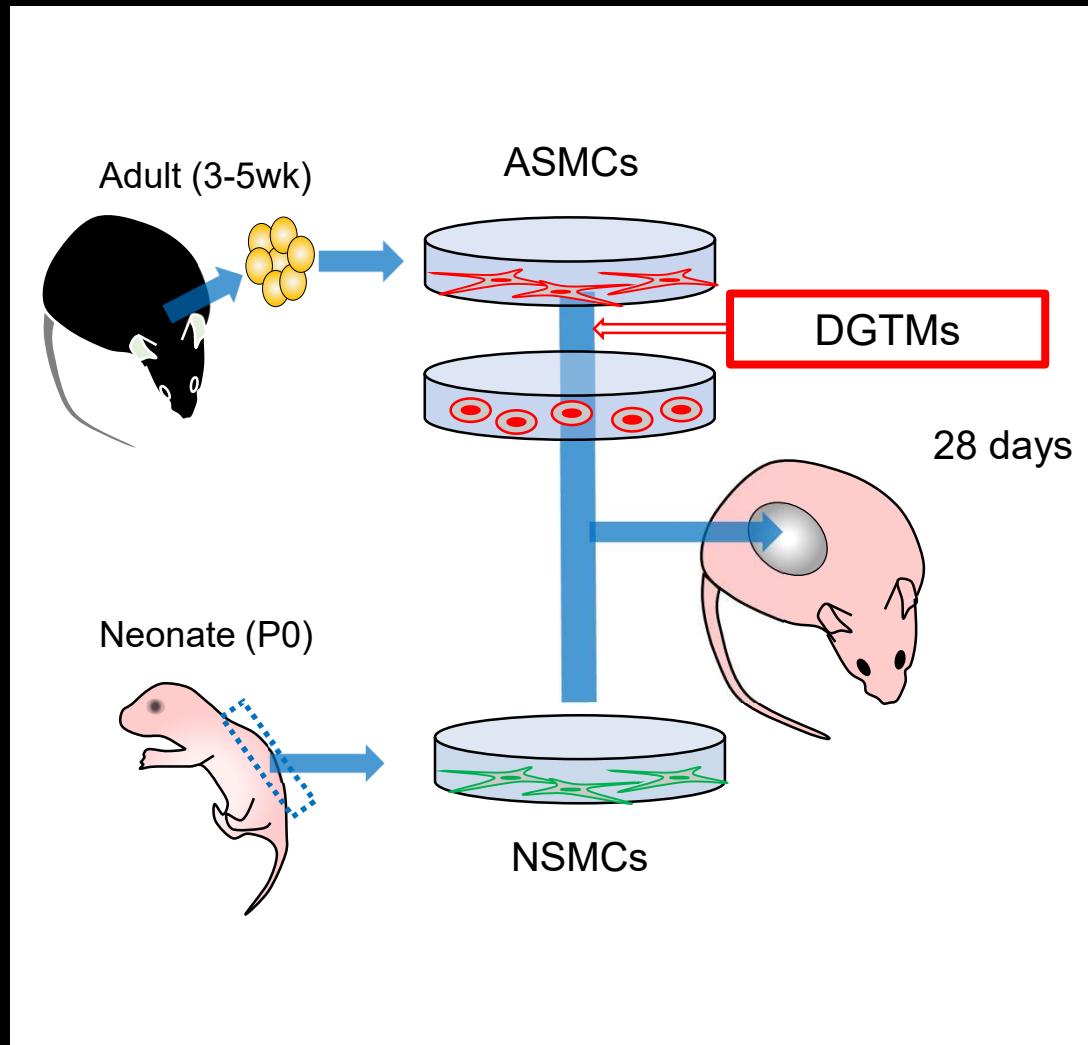
Skin reconstitution with new born mouse skin cells



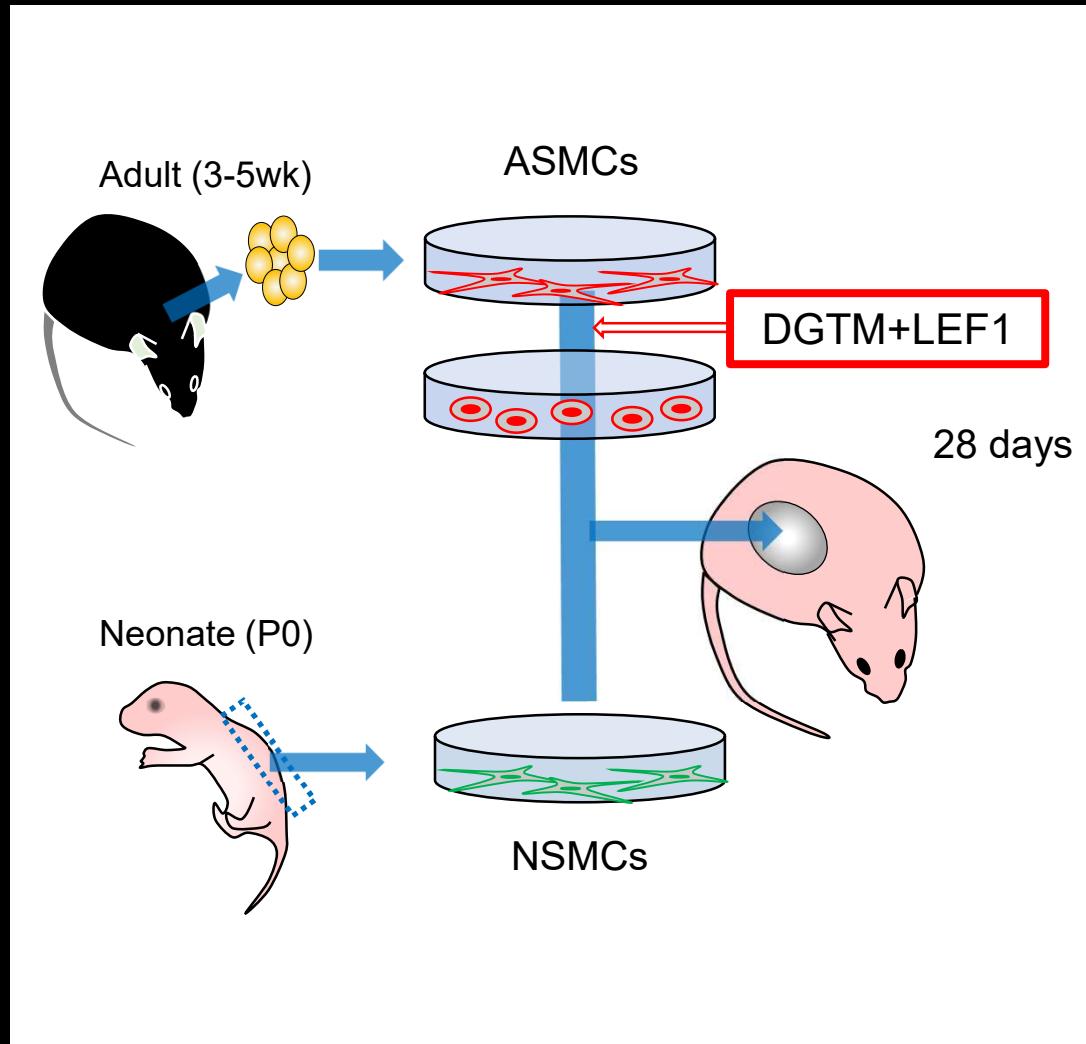
Identification of hair generatable epithelial cell factor



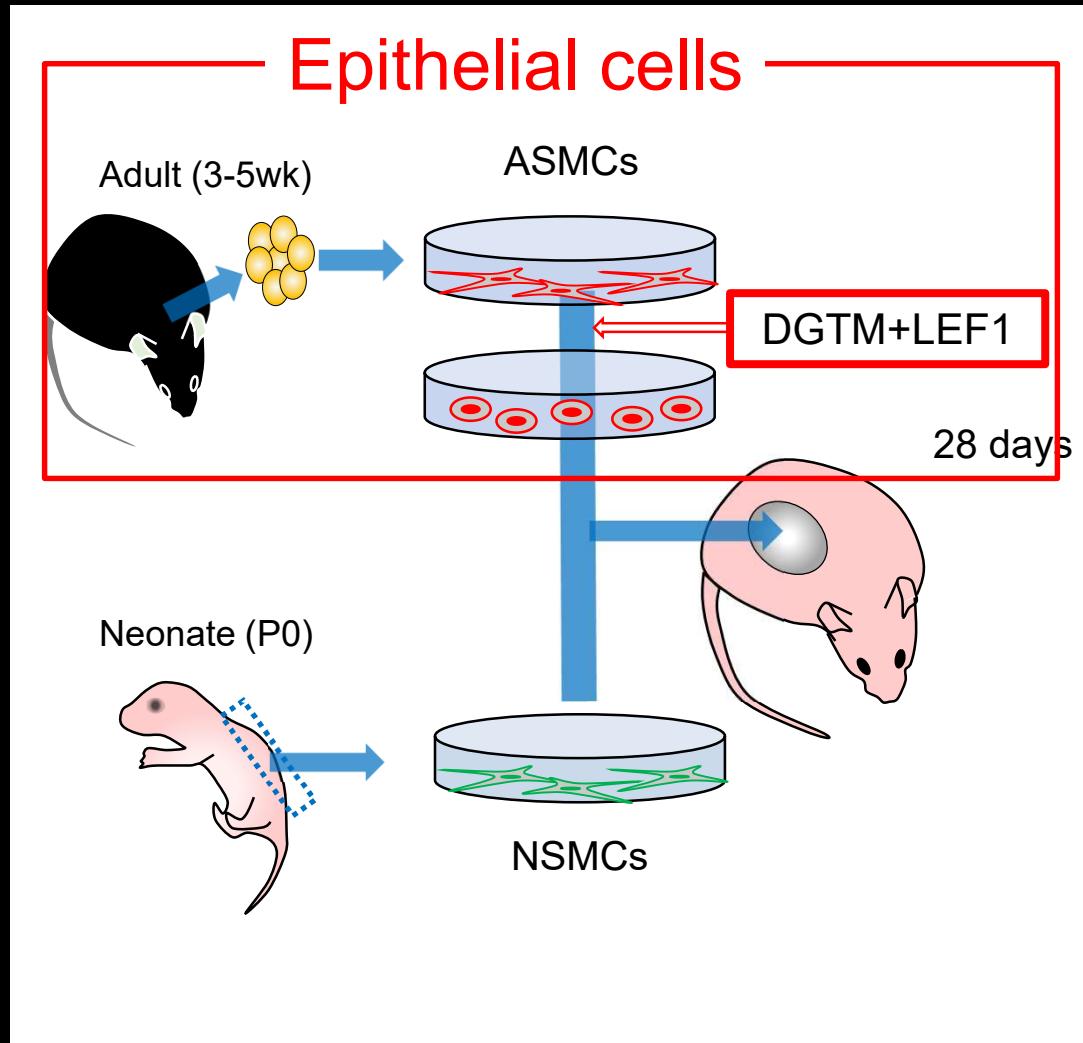
Identification of hair generatable epithelial cell factor



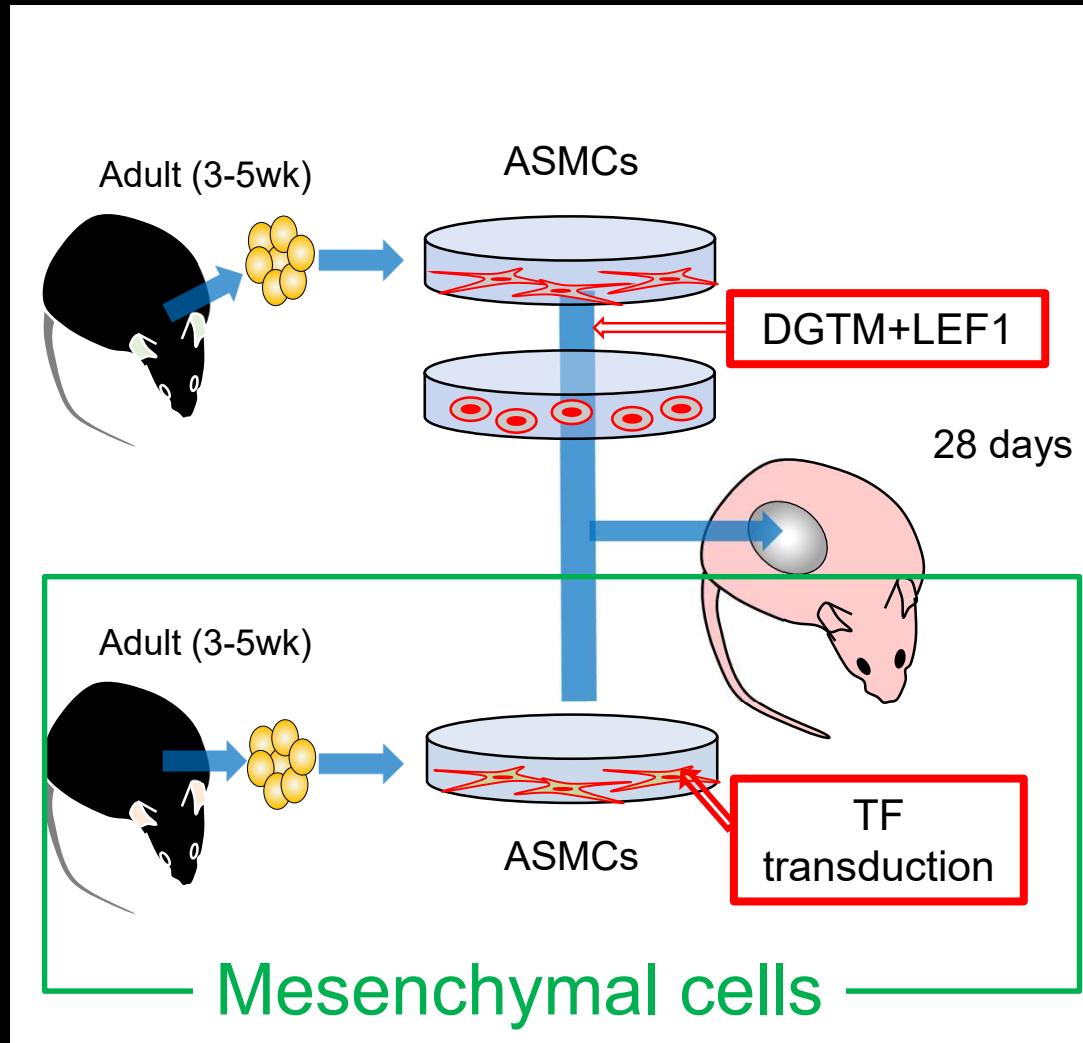
Identification of hair generatable epithelial cell factor



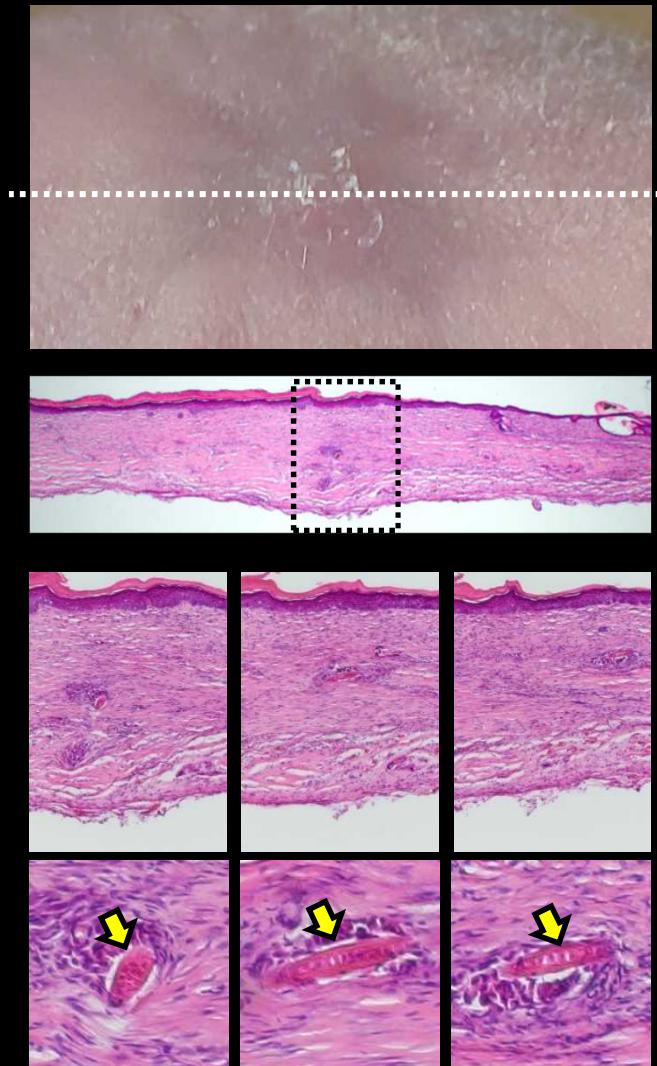
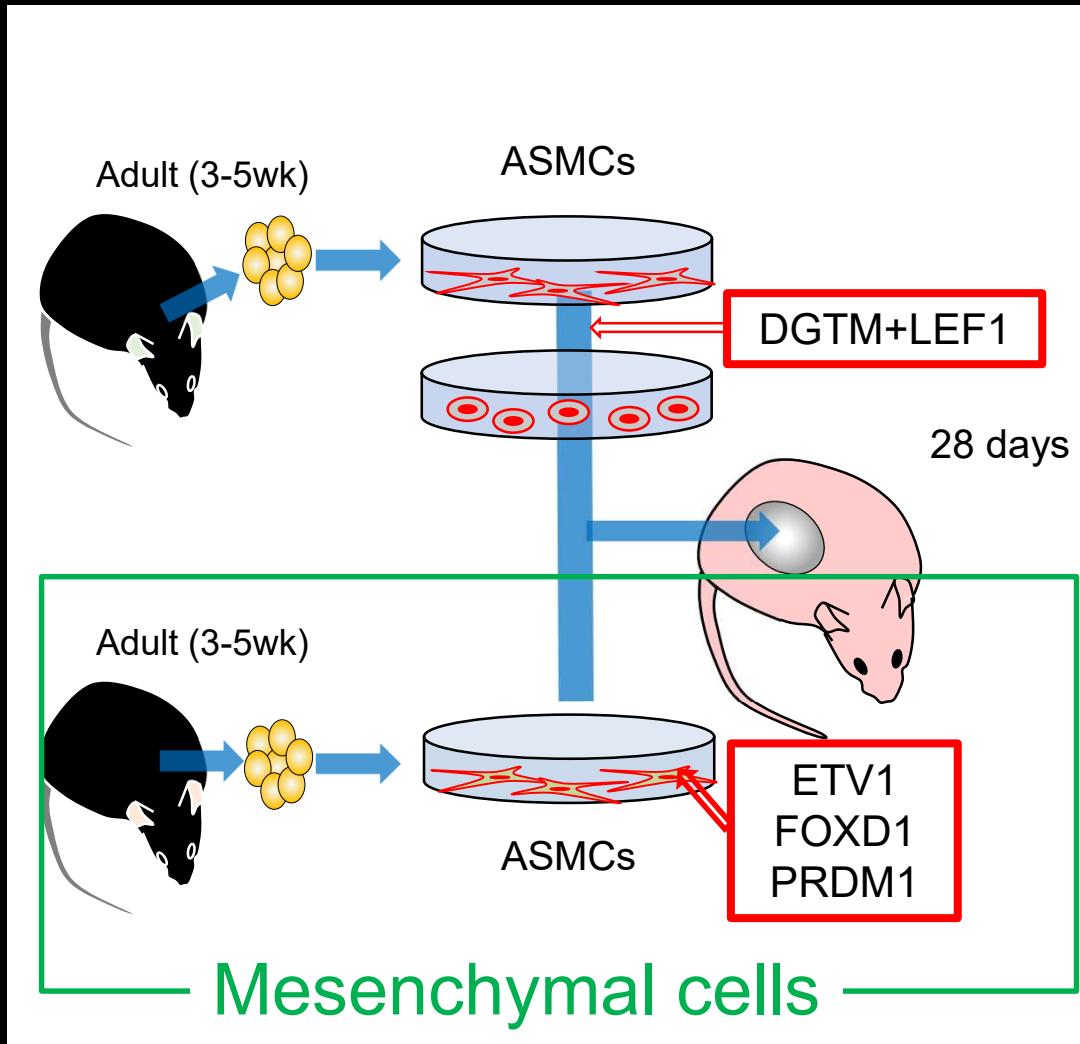
Identification of hair generatable mesenchymal cell factor



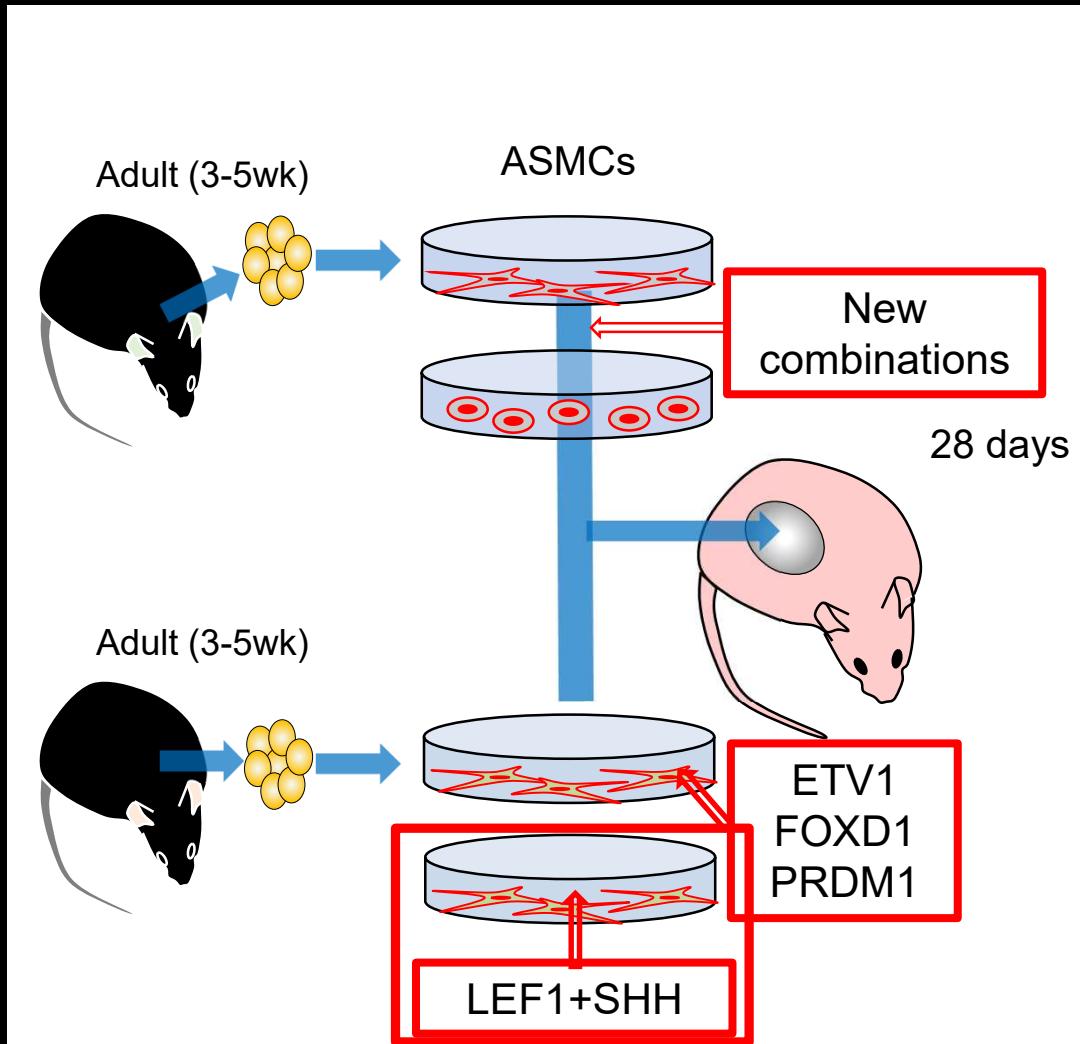
Identification of hair generatable mesenchymal cell factor



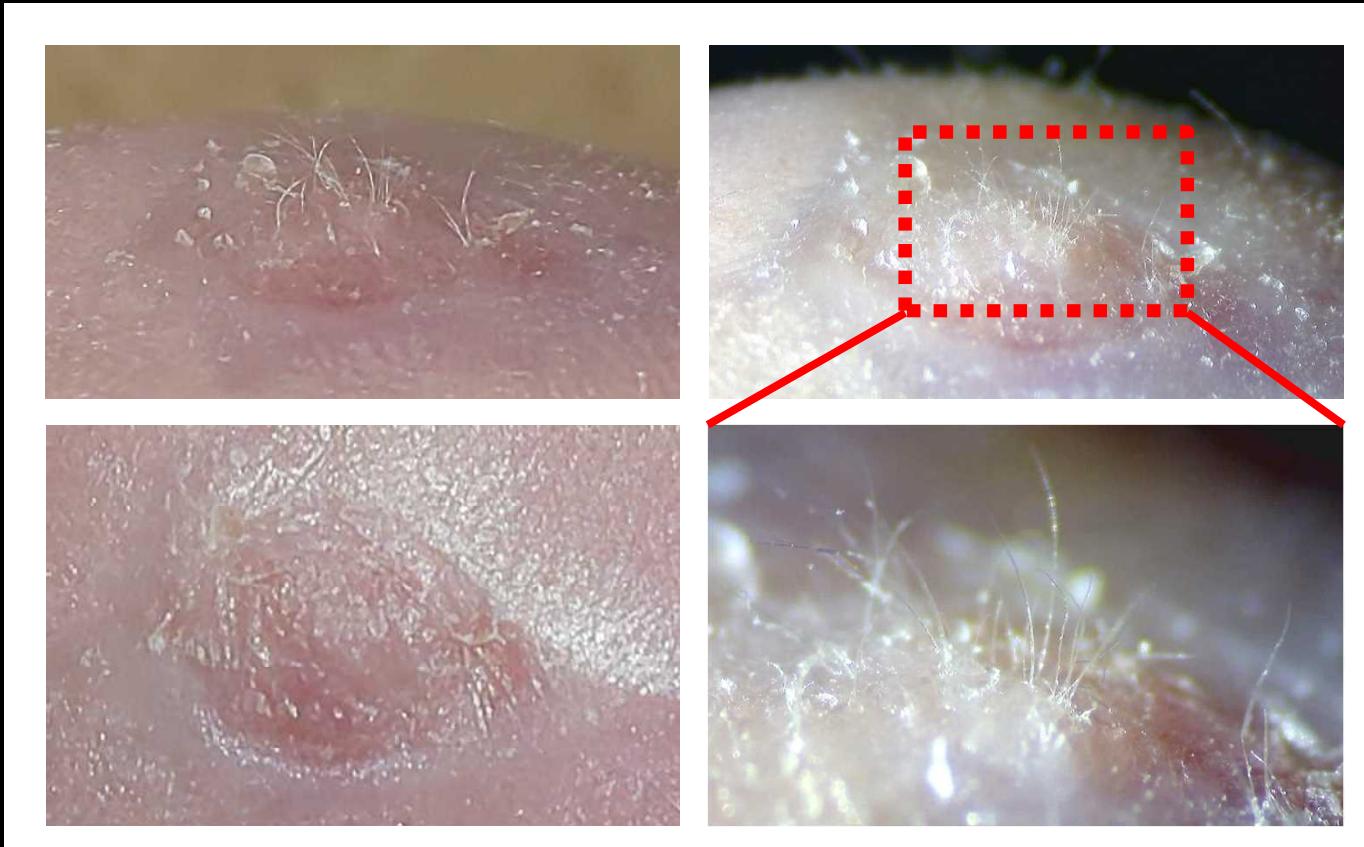
Identification of hair generatable mesenchymal cell factor



Identification of hair generatable mesenchymal cell factor



Identification of hair generatable mesenchymal cell factor

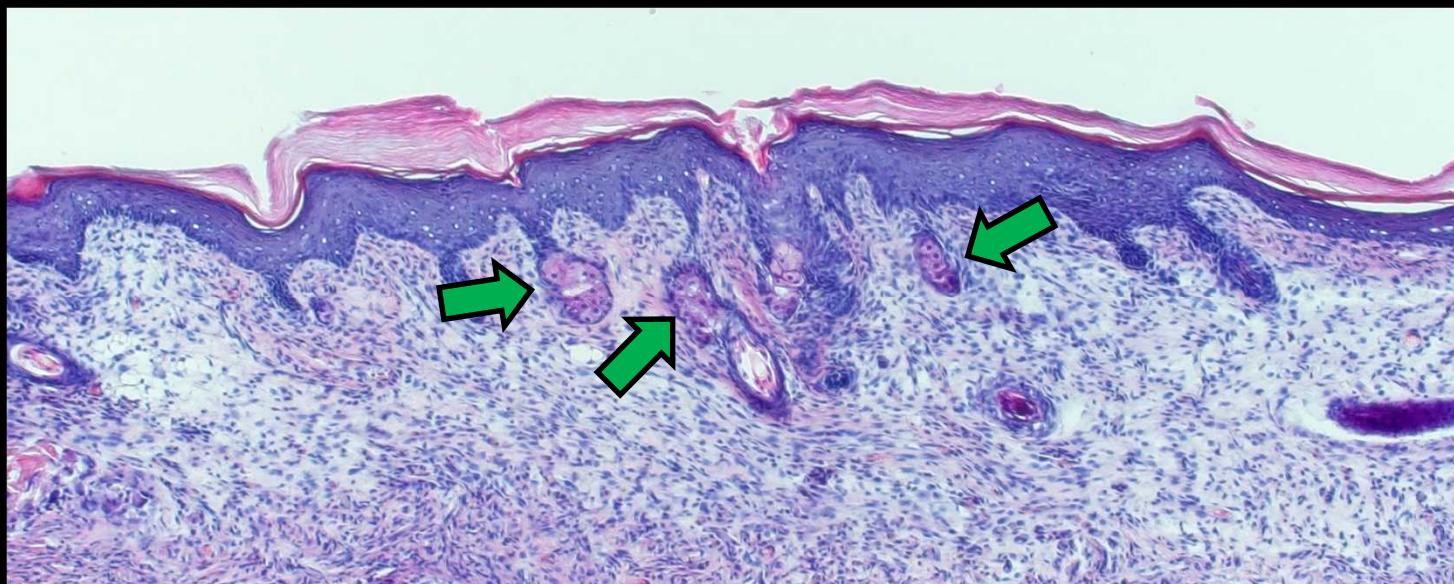
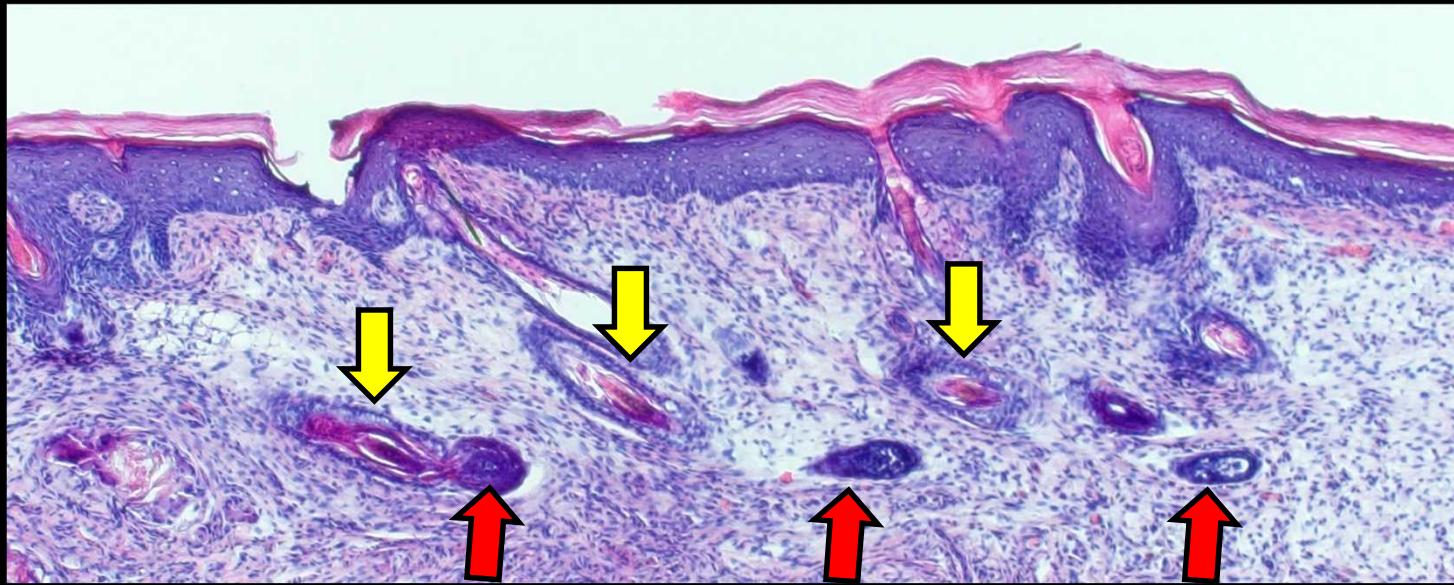


Epithelial cell : *DNP63A+GRHL2+TFAP2A+cMYC+LEF1*

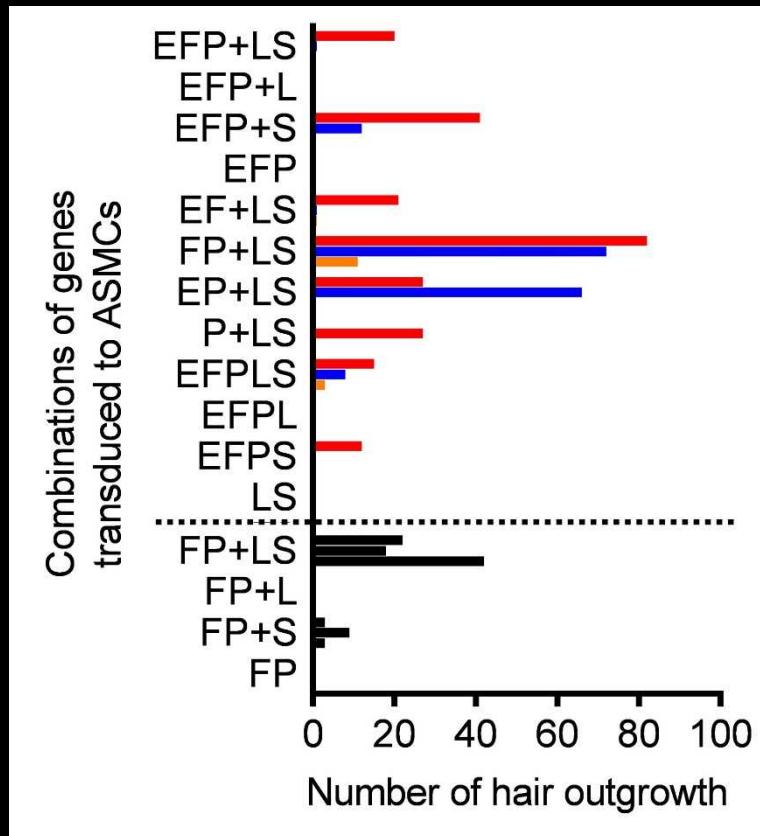
Mesenchymal cell1: *ETV1+FOXD1+PRDM1*

Mesenchymal cell2: *LEF1+SHH*

Identification of hair generatable mesenchymal cell factor



Minimization of reprogramming factors

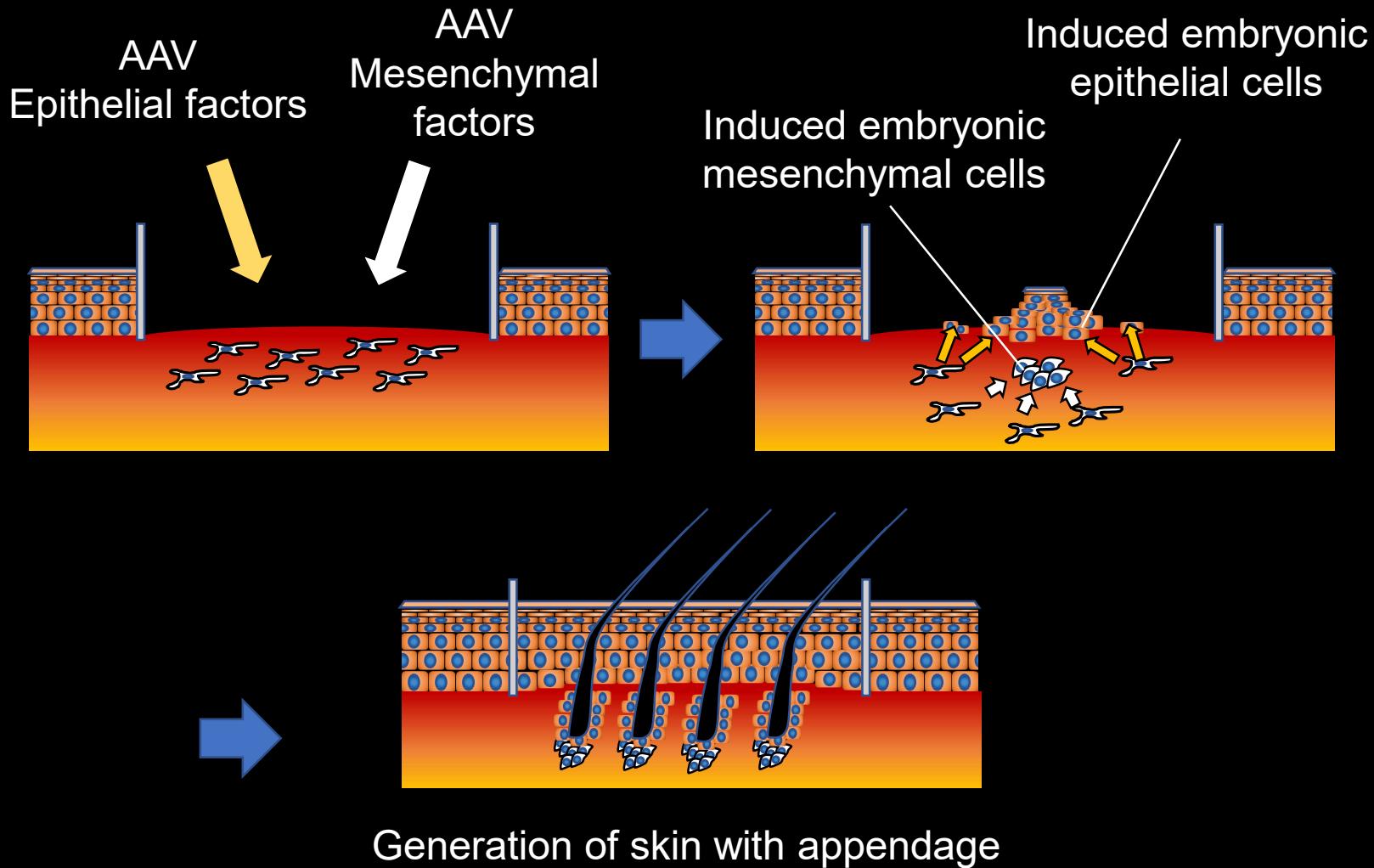


DGTM+*LEF1*
ETV1+FOXD1+PRDM1
LEF1+SHH

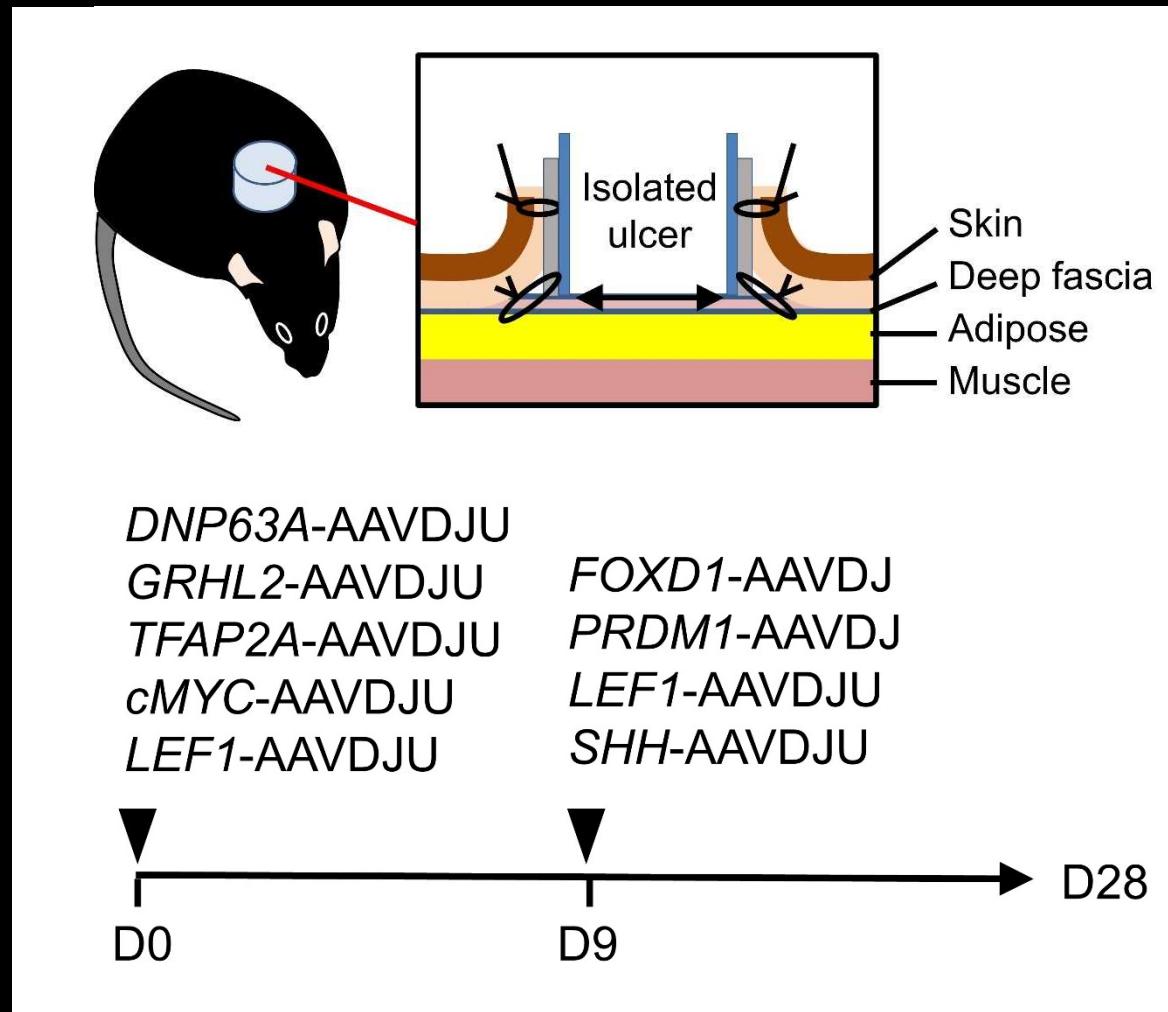


DGTM+*LEF1* **DGTML**
FOXD1+PRDM1 **FP**
LEF1+SHH **LS**

Skin appendage regeneration via tissue embryonization

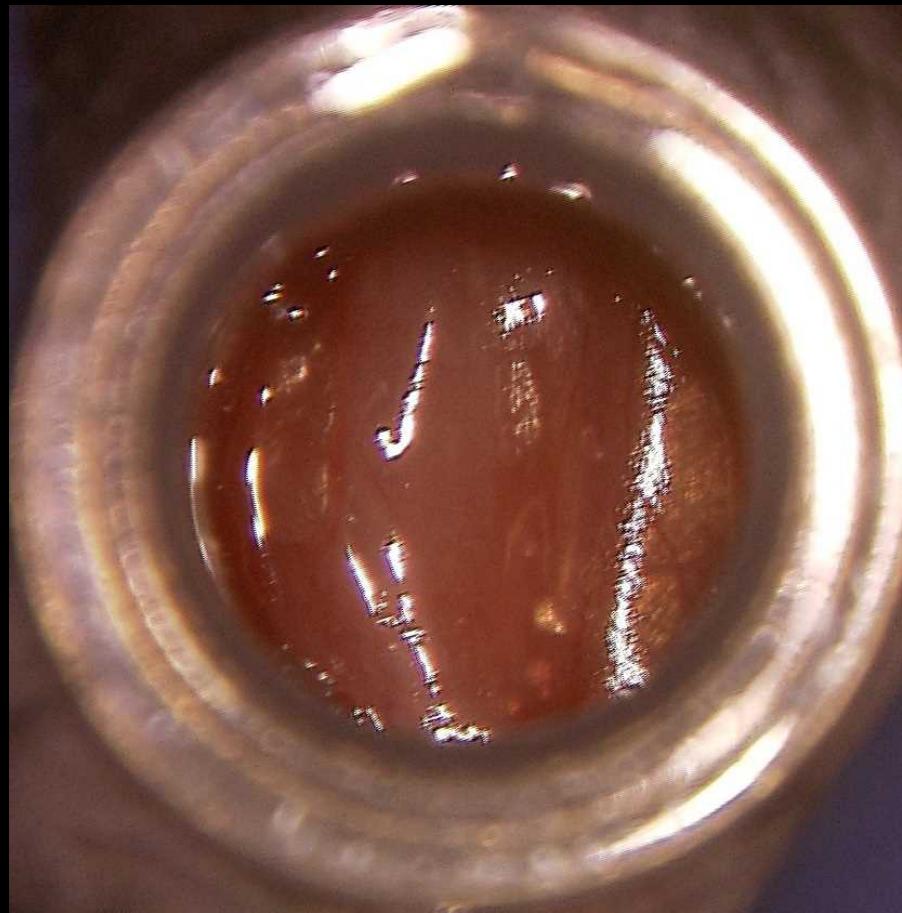


Induction in isolated skin ulcer model



Induction in isolated skin ulcer model

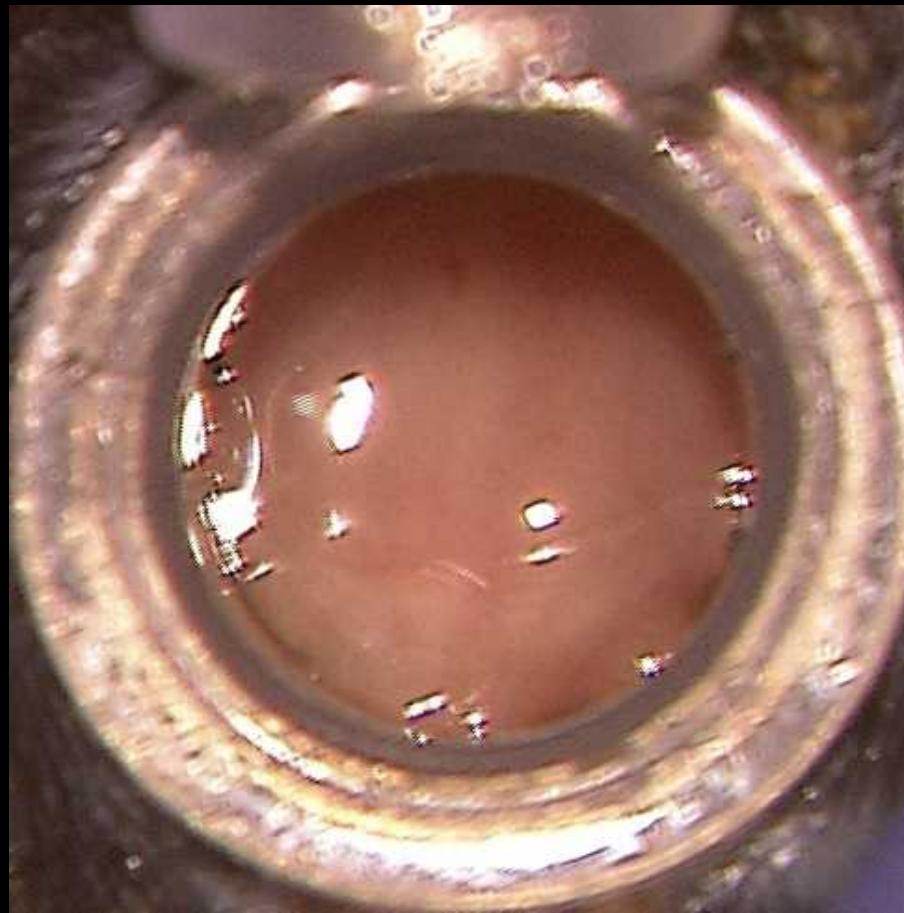
D0



+ Epithelial factor AAVs

Induction in isolated skin ulcer model

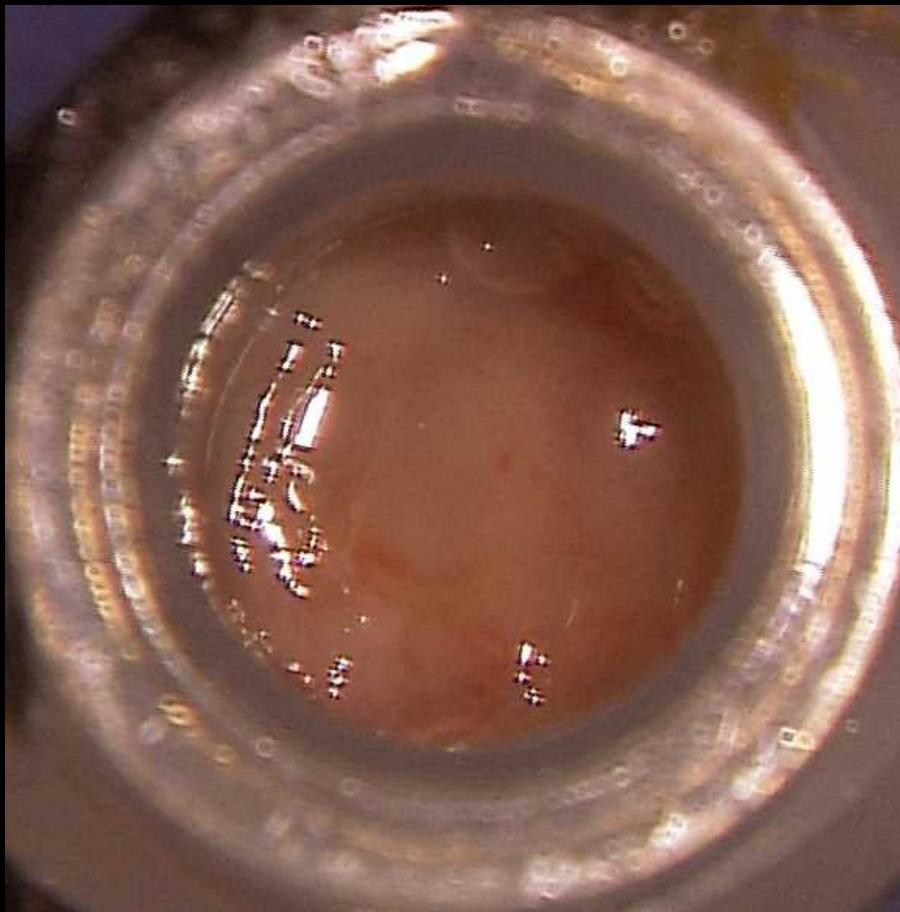
D9



+ Mesenchymal factor AAVs

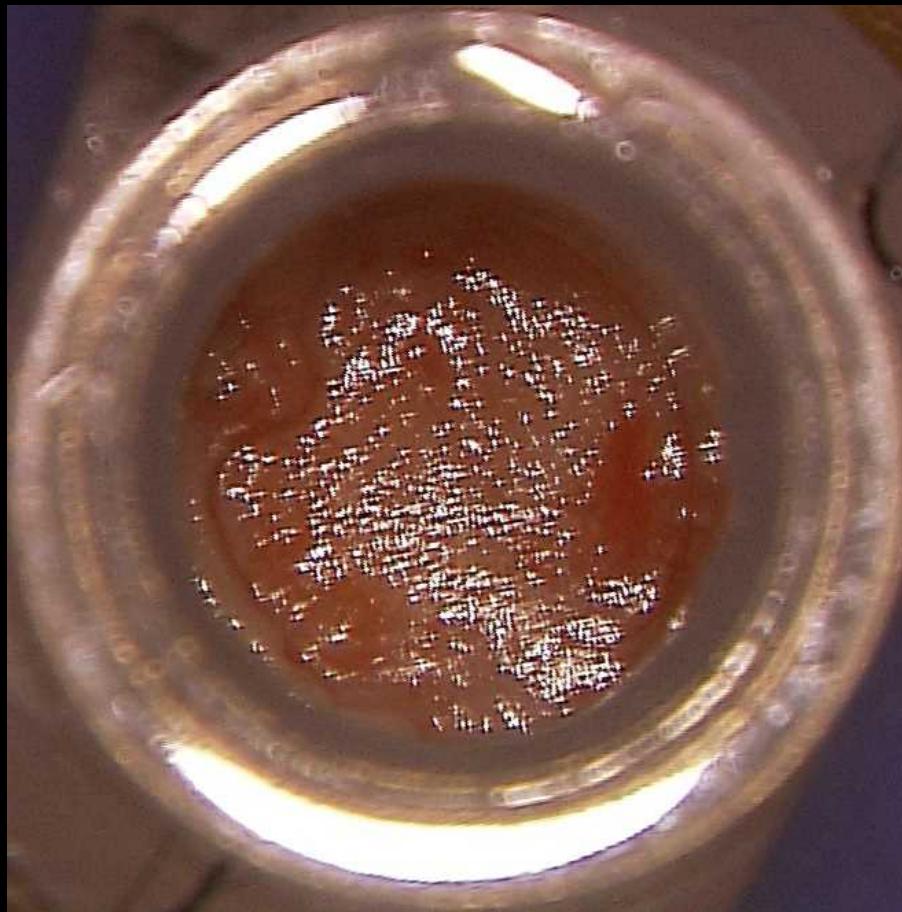
Induction in isolated skin ulcer model

D14



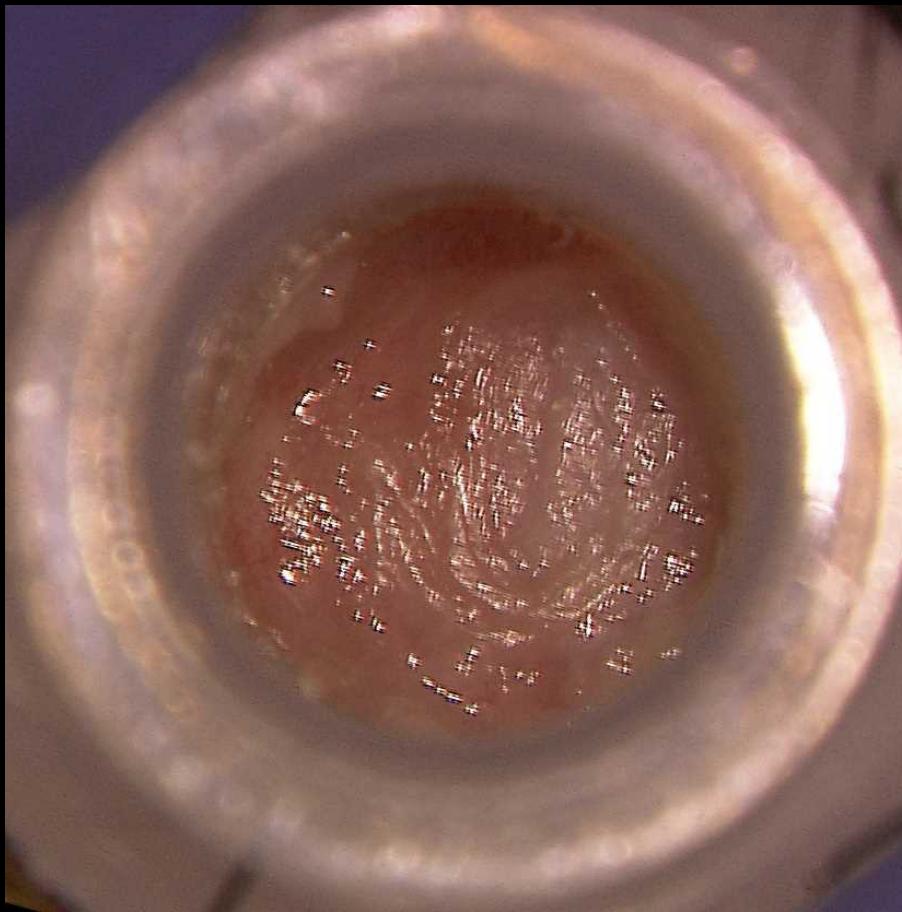
Induction in isolated skin ulcer model

D21

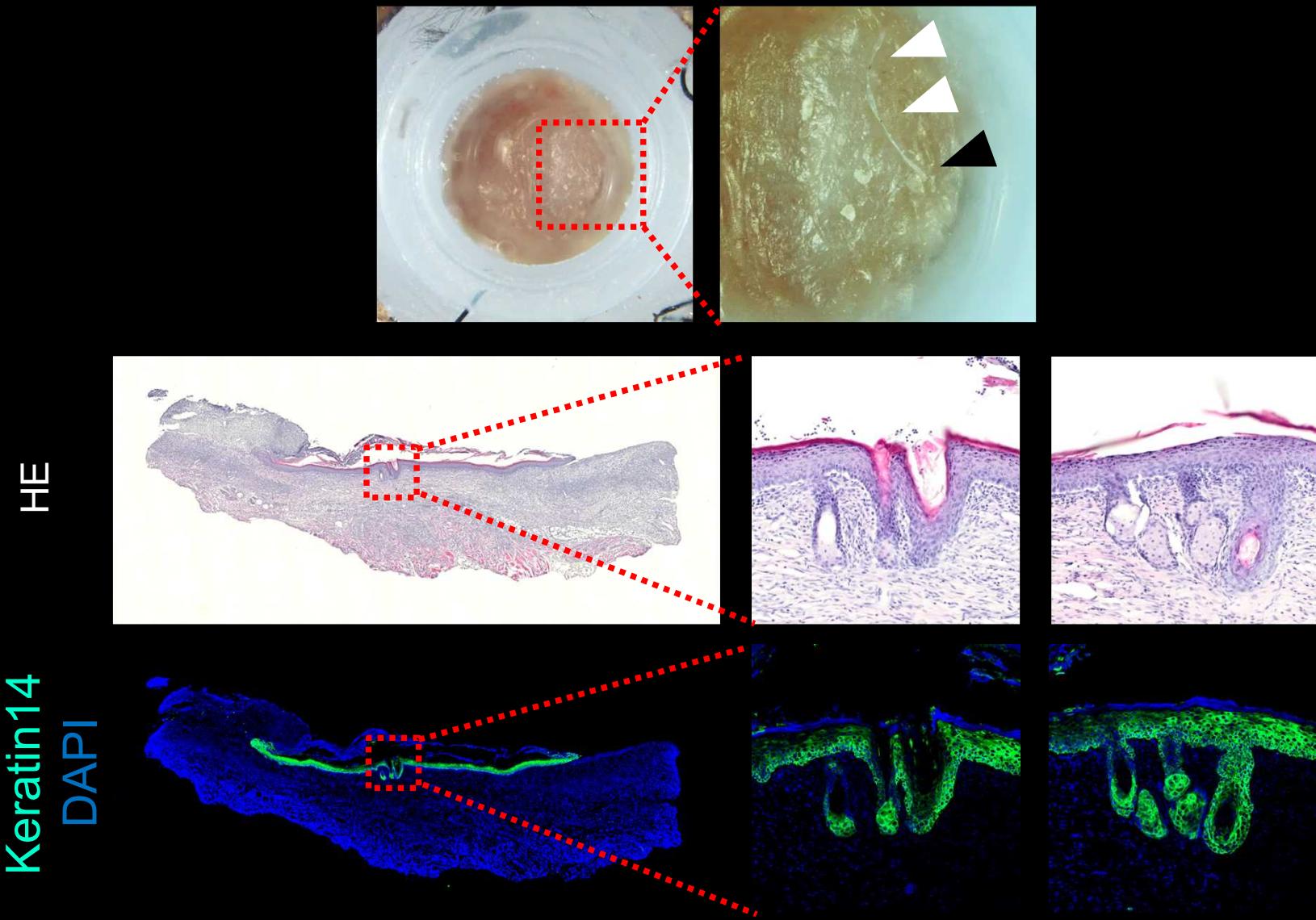


Induction in isolated skin ulcer model

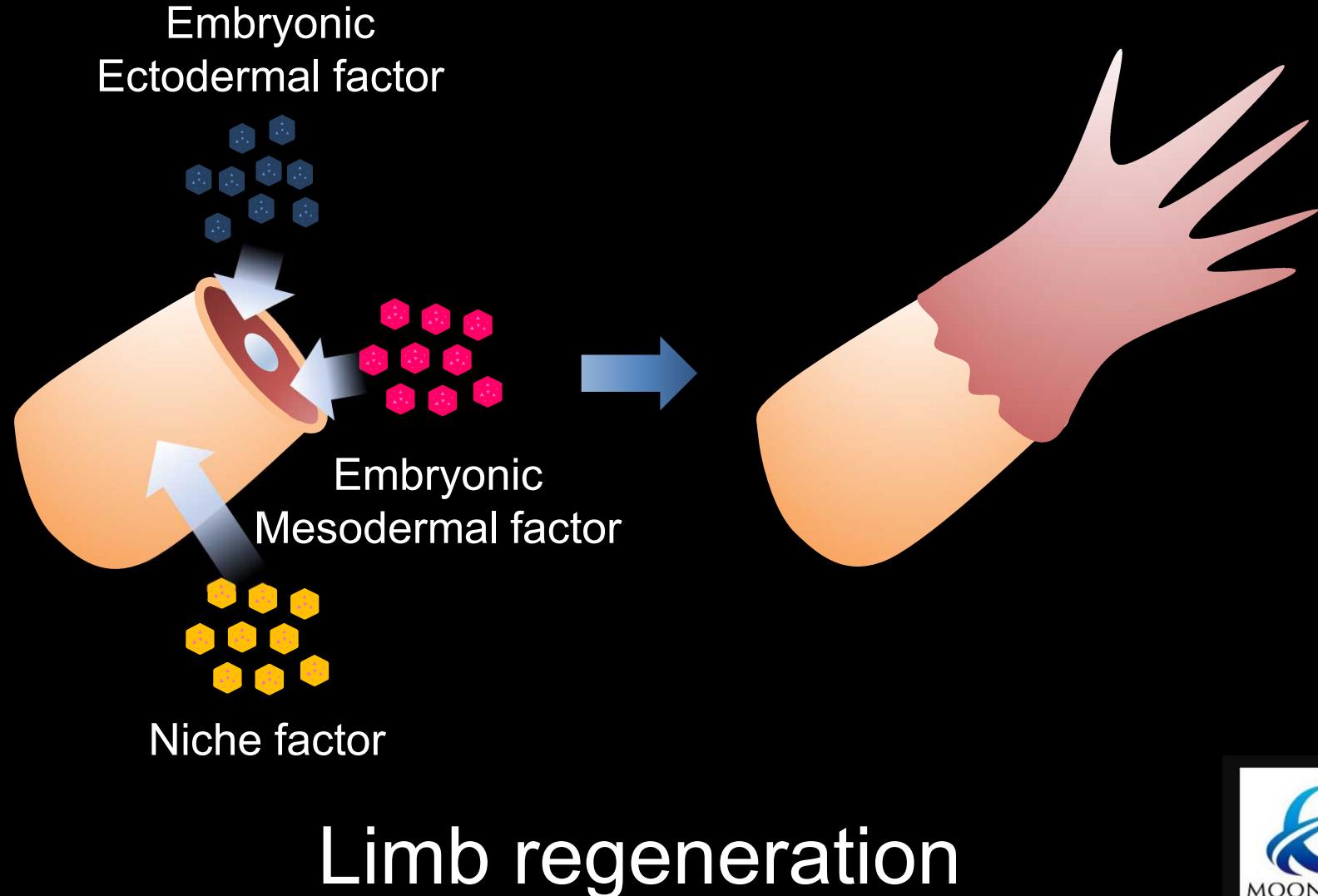
D28



Induction in isolated skin ulcer model



Tissue embryonization for Complex tissue regeneration



Limb regeneration via tissue embryonization

Embryonic day

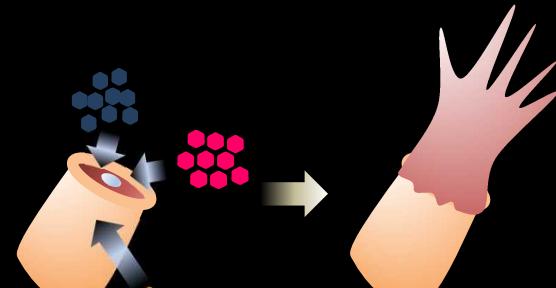
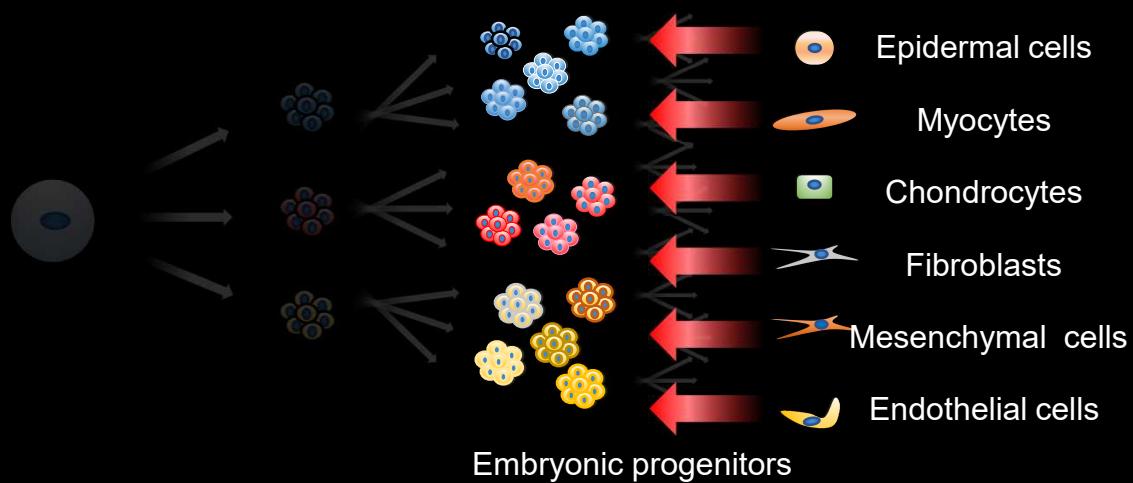
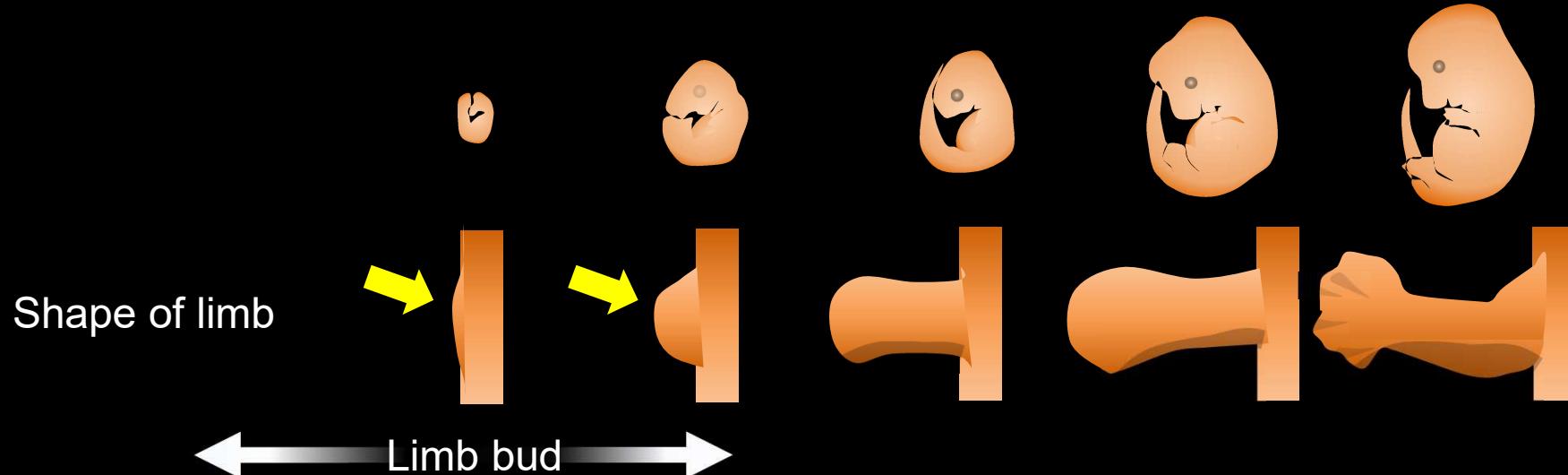
E9

E10

E11

E12

E13



Induction of regeneration in amputated forelimb

D0 D7 D14 D21 D28 D35 D42 D49 D56 D63 D70



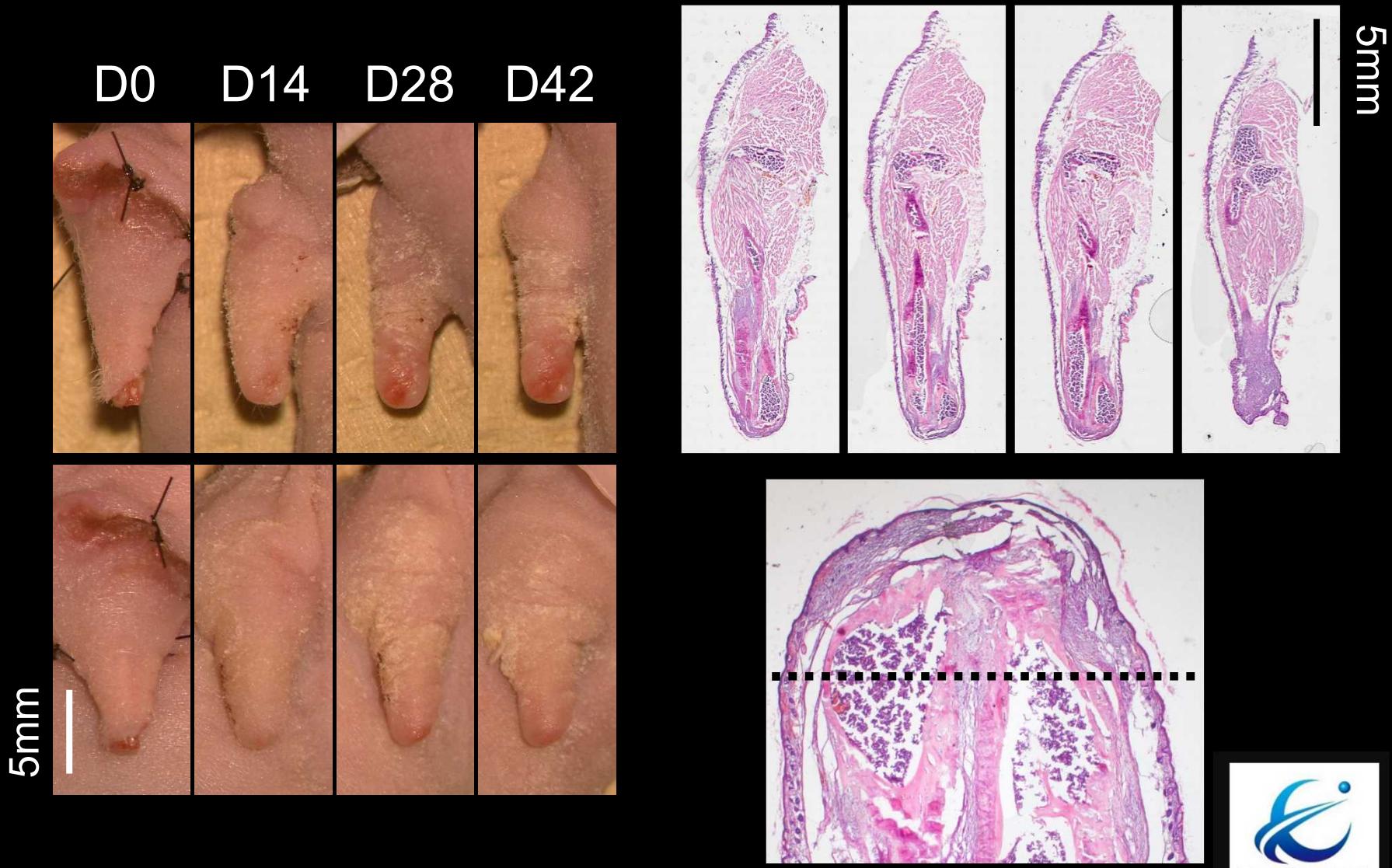
5mm

1mm



Amputation only

Induction of regeneration in amputated forelimb



Induction of regeneration in amputated forelimb

Salamander



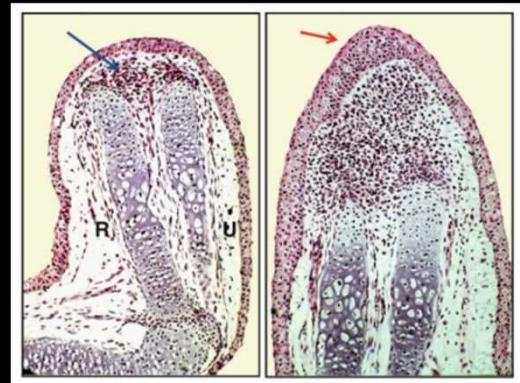
McCusker et al. *Regeneration* 2015;2:54-71. modified

Frog



Suzuki et al. *ScientificWorldJournal*. 2006;6 Suppl 1:26-37.

Blastema

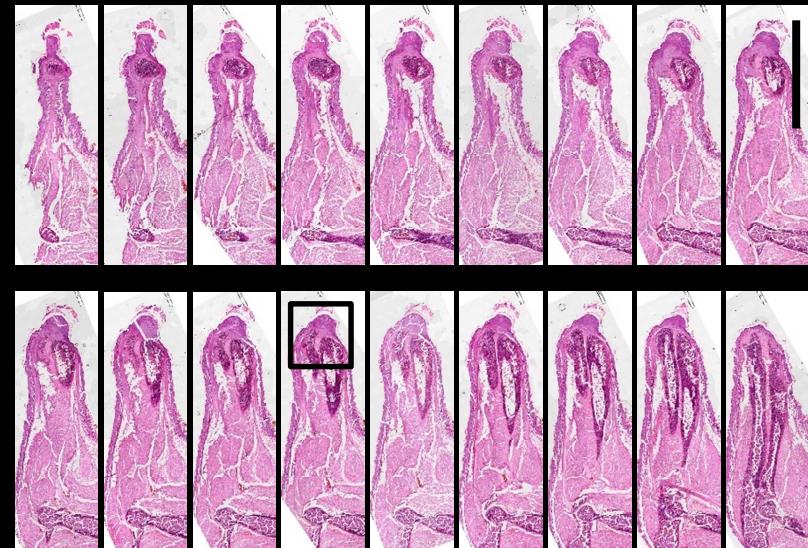


Heber-Katz et al. *Curr Top Microbiol Immunol.* 2013;367:253-76.

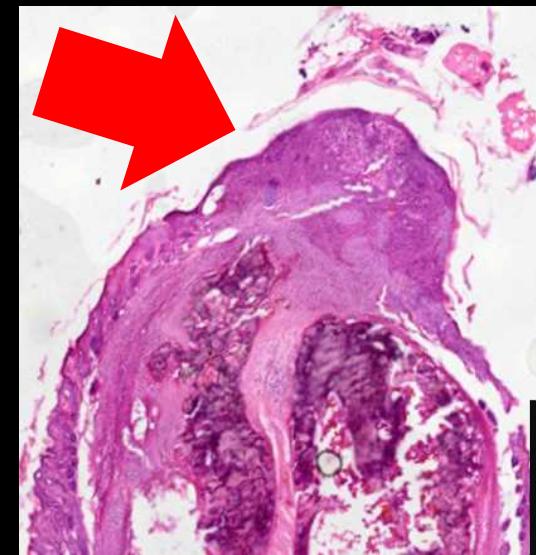
Induction of regeneration in amputated forelimb

5mm

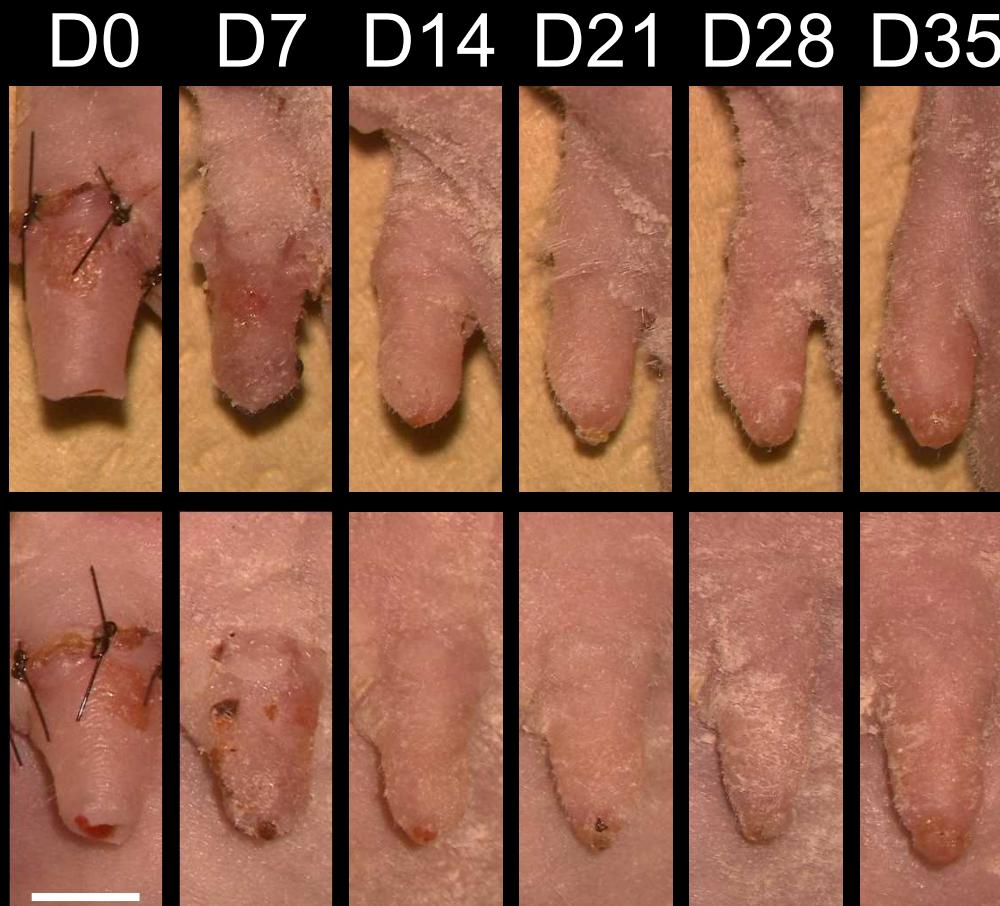
D0 D7 D14 D21 D28 D35



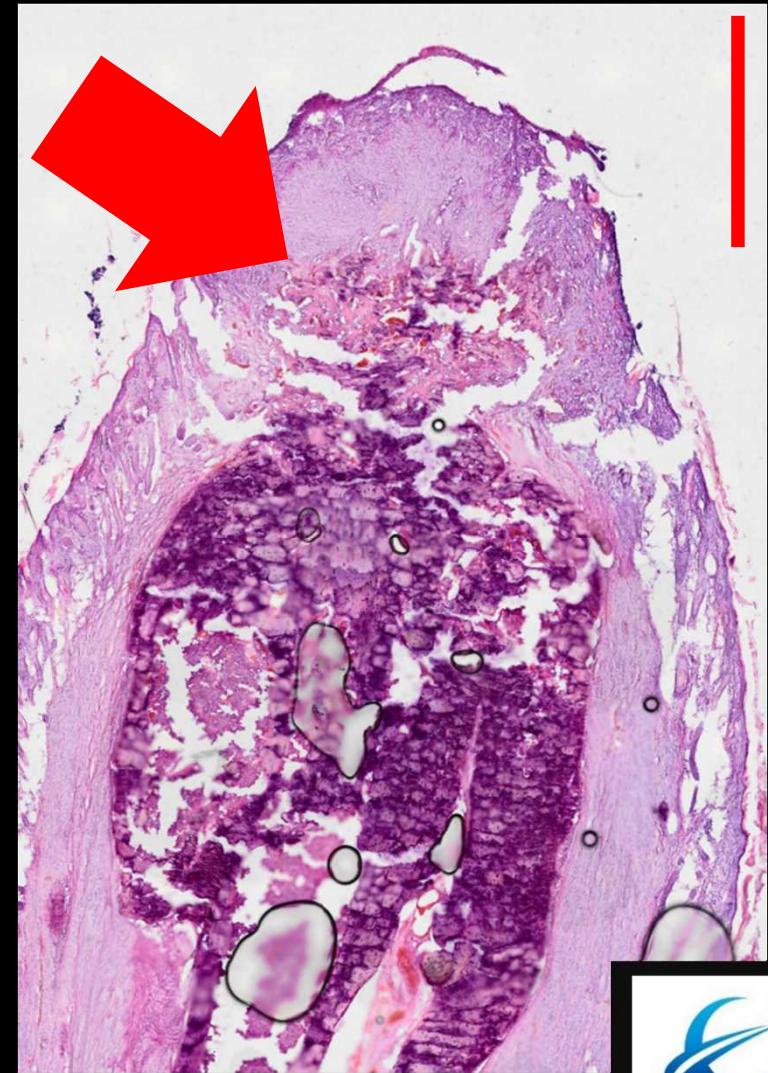
5 mm



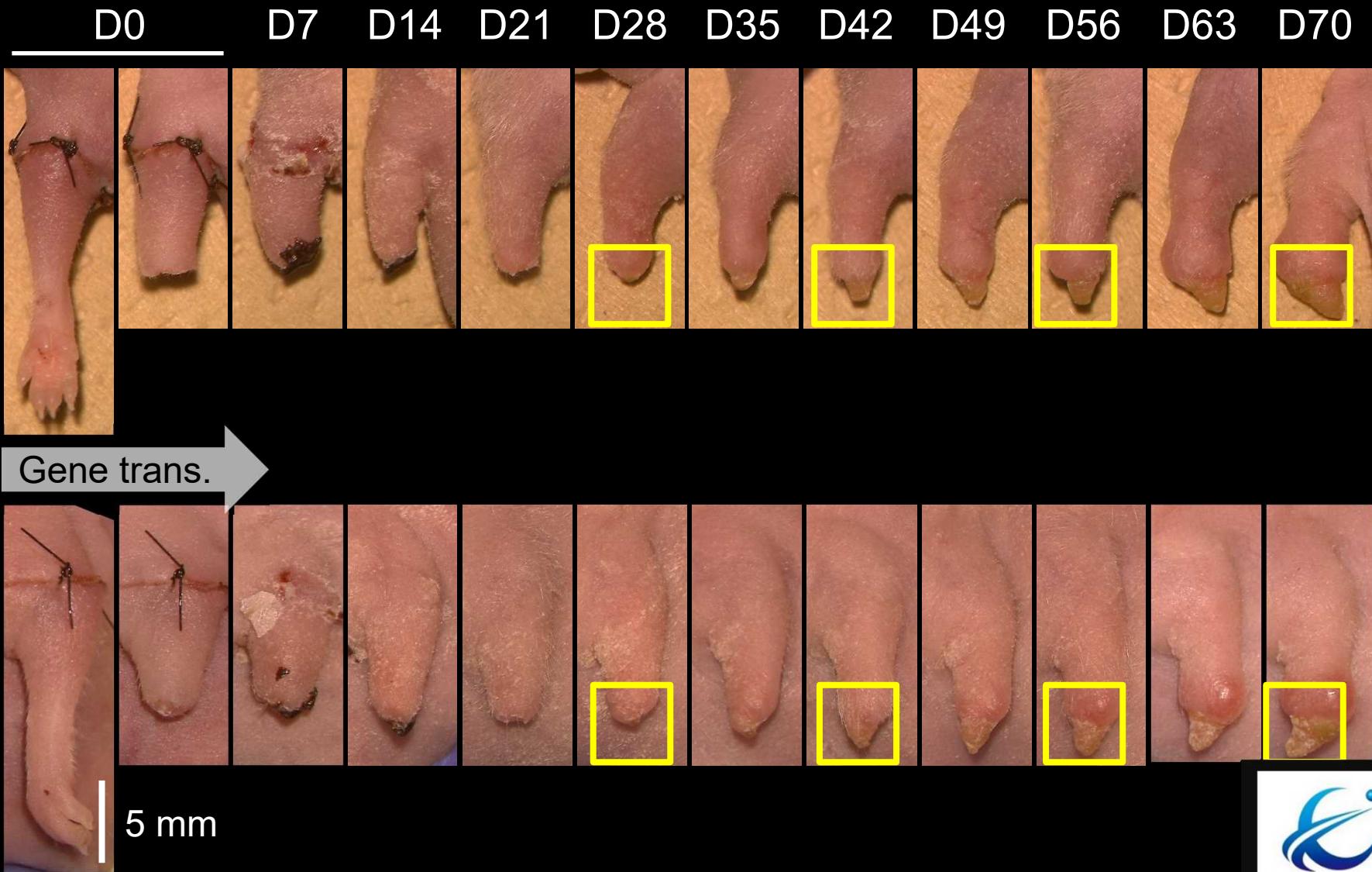
Induction of regeneration in amputated forelimb



5 mm



Induction of regeneration in amputated forelimb



Induction of regeneration in amputated forelimb

D28



D42



D56



D70



Lizard
Tail



Newt
Limb



Induction of regeneration in amputated forelimb

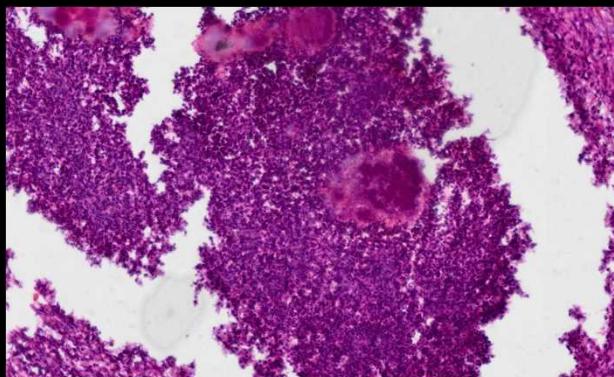
D0

D7

D14

D21

D28



Induction of regeneration in amputated forelimb

D0

D14

D28

D42

D56

D70

D84

Gene transduction

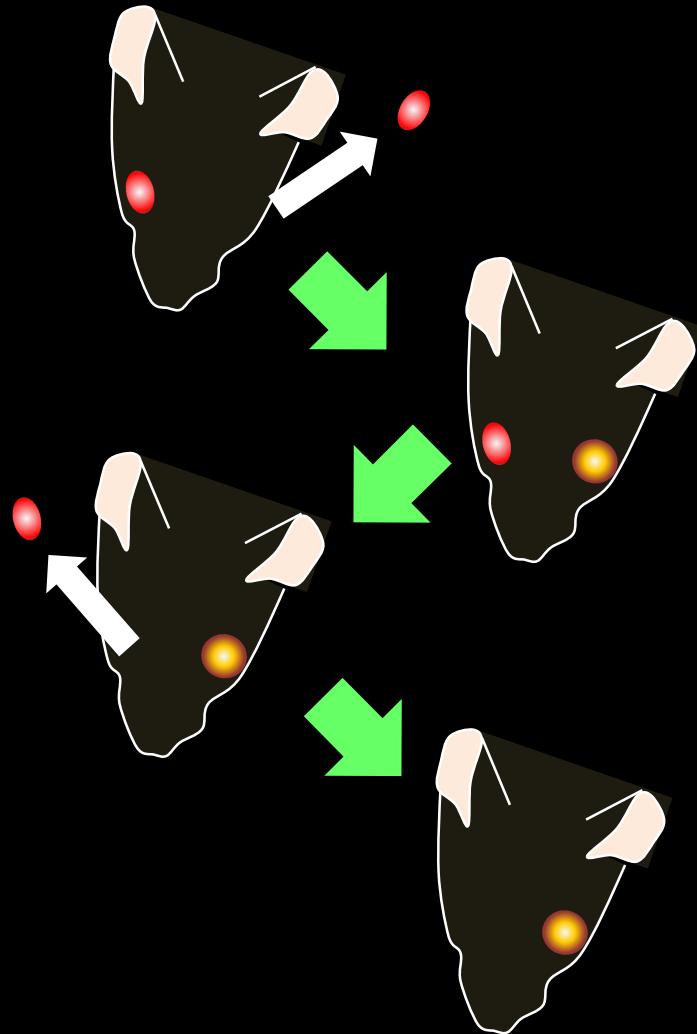


2mm

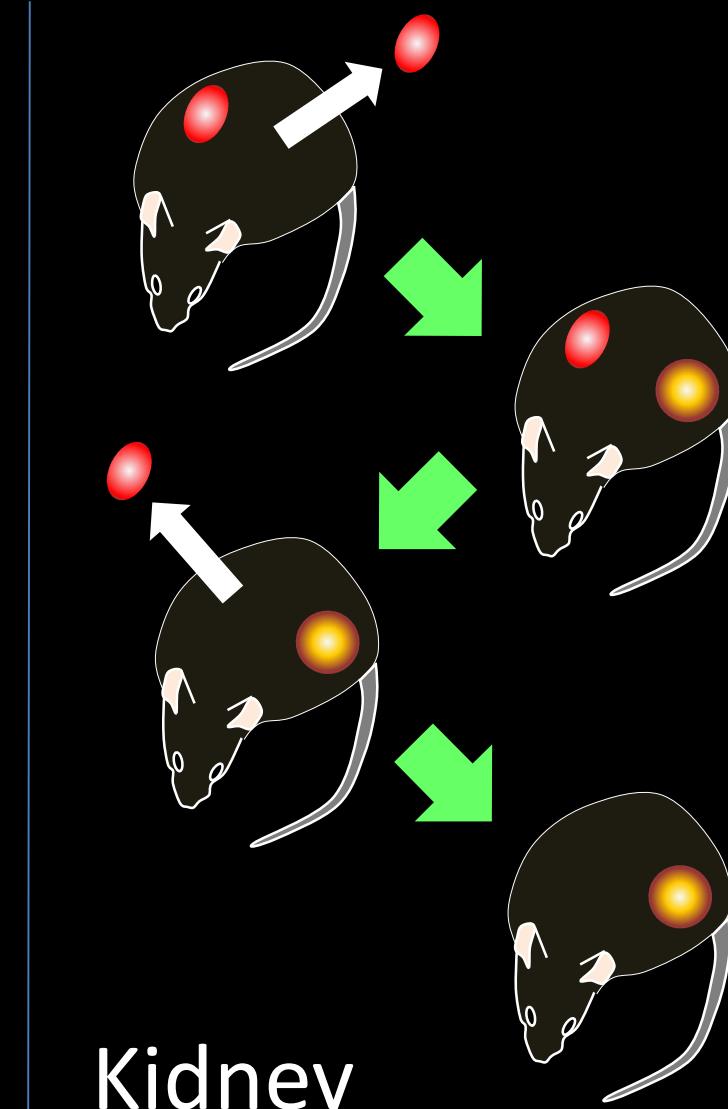
Unpublished data



Complex tissue generation via tissue embryonization



Orbital content



Kidney

Moonshot program collaborators

The University of Tokyo
Faculty of medicine



Hironori Hojo

Bone regeneration
Bio infomatics

Hiroyuki Okada

The University of Tokyo
Faculty of engineering



Takamasa Sakai

Bio material

The University of Tokyo
Faculty of medicine



Gojiro Nakagami

Geriatric nursing
Nursing science
and engineering

Qin Qi
Daijiro Haba
Mao Kunimitsu

Osaka University
Institute for Advanced
Co-Creation Studies



Keiichiro Suzuki

Genome editing
Molecular Biology

Takuya Katashima
Shohei Ishikawa



Moonshot program collaborators

DDS/ Carrier development



Ishikawa et al. *ACS Macro Lett.* 2023;12(4):510-517.

Kato et al. *Commun Biol.* 2023;6(1):508.

Ishikawa et al. *Nature materials.* In press



Searching
factors

Hojo et al. *Cell Rep.*
2022;40:111315.

Tani et al. *Cell Rep.*
Cell Rep. 2023:112276.



Vector
development

Skin & soft tissue
rejuvenation



Thank you for listening

