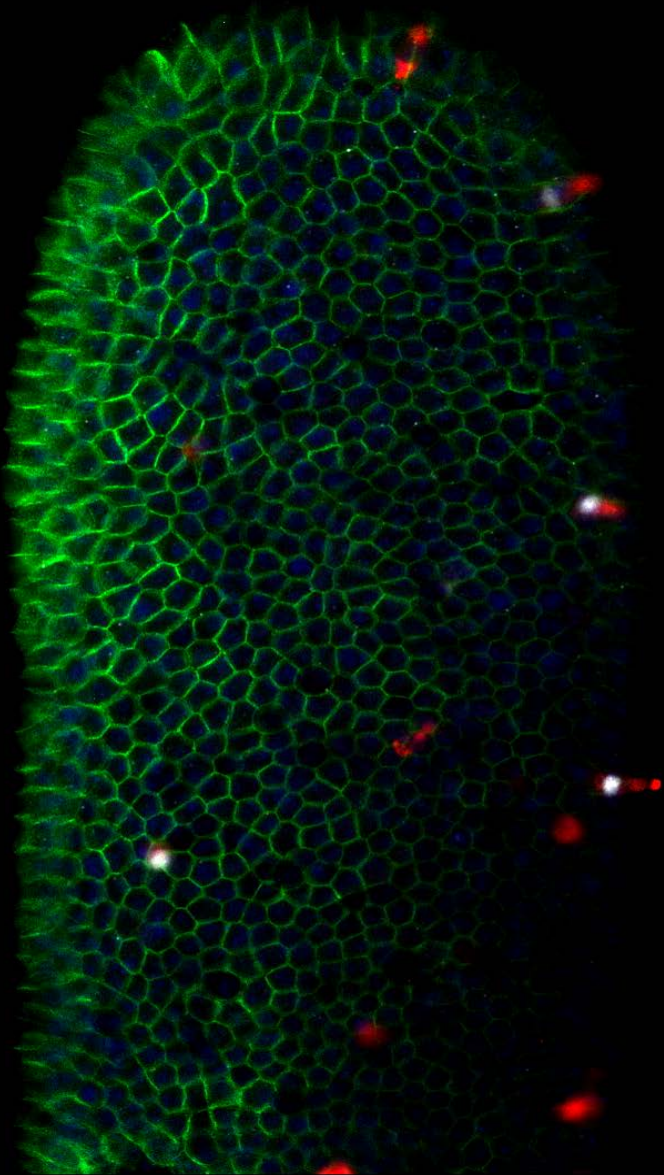




Stem cell maintenance, differentiation and plasticity in a rapidly renewing epithelium

*Philippe Jay
Institute of Functional Genomics
Department of Cancer Biology
Self-renewal and differentiation of epithelia*

Summary

- The intestinal epithelium
- Key signalling pathways for compartmenting proliferation and differentiation
- Nature and markers of stem cells
- Plasticity in the context of stem cell injury; role of the niche
- Intestinal organoids
- Stem cell plasticity in the context of epithelial adaptation and tumorigenesis

From a theoretical definition of an adult tissue stem cell

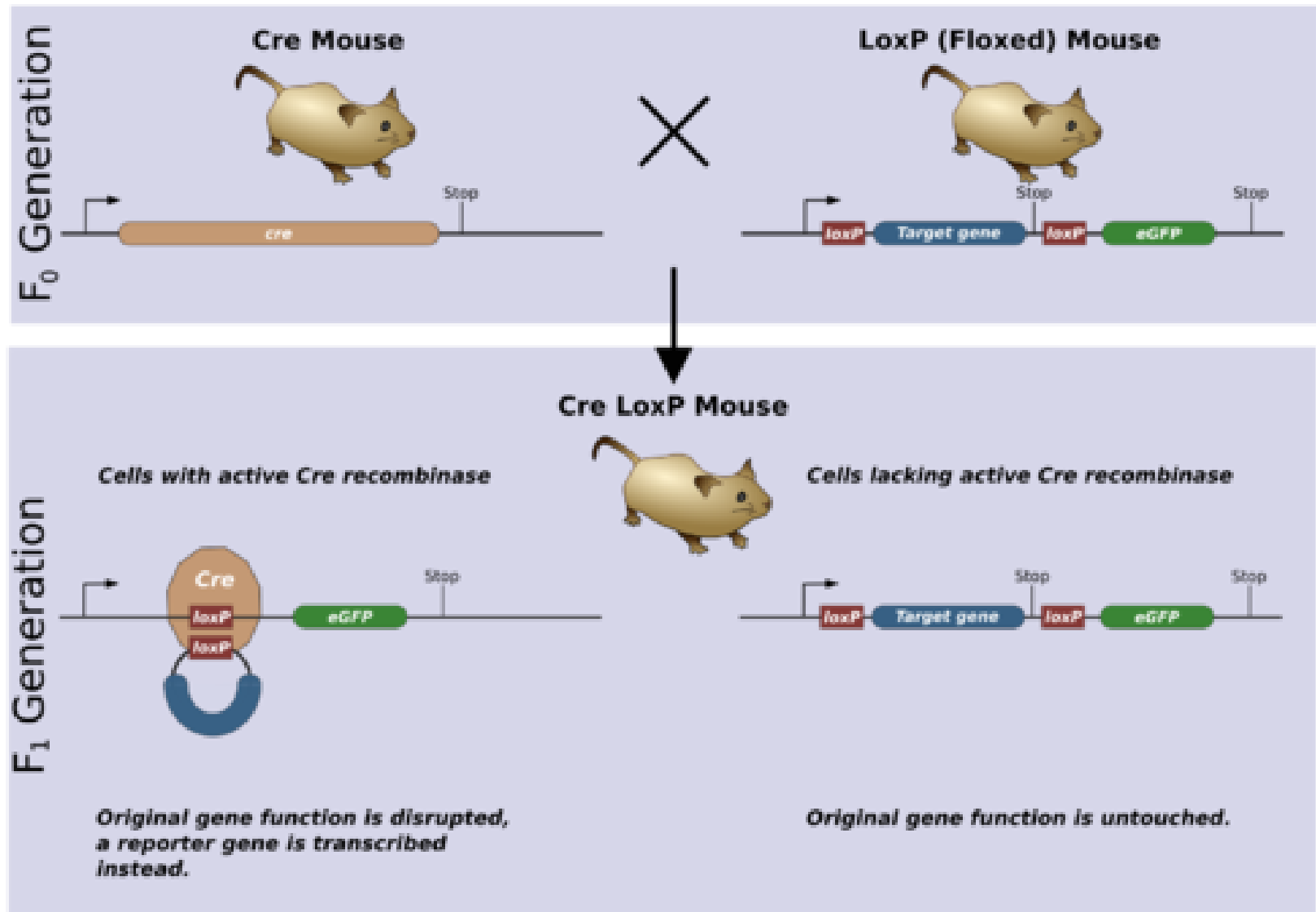
To the identification of these stem cells

And to the elucidation of their key properties and interactions with their progeny

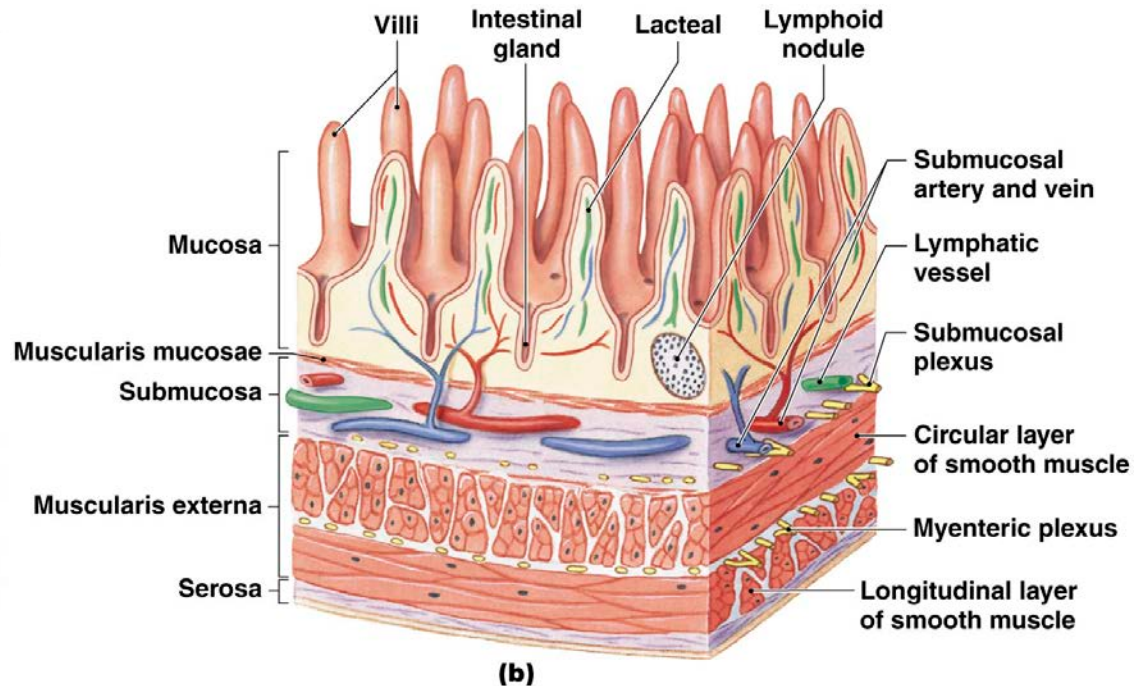
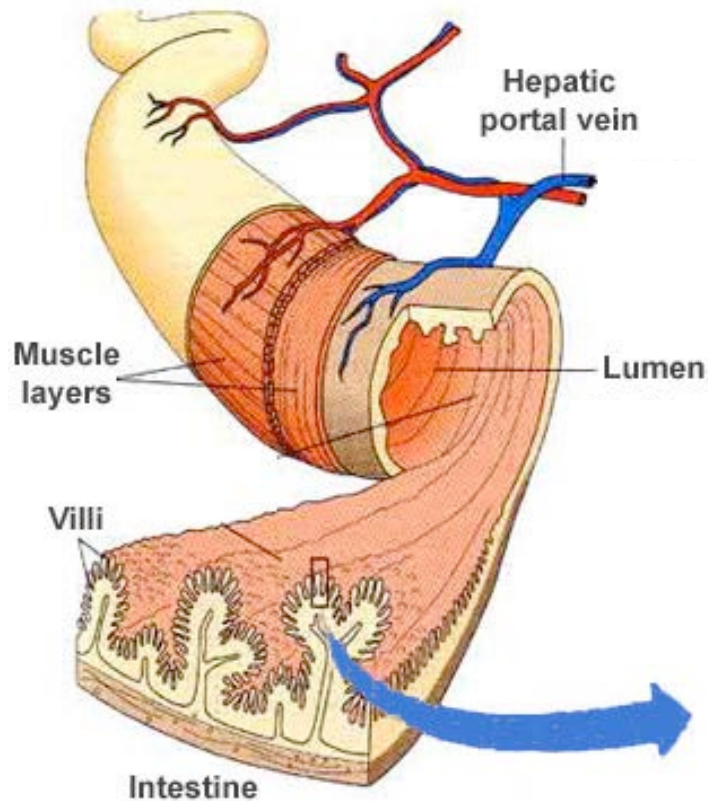
A practical example of how science proceeds



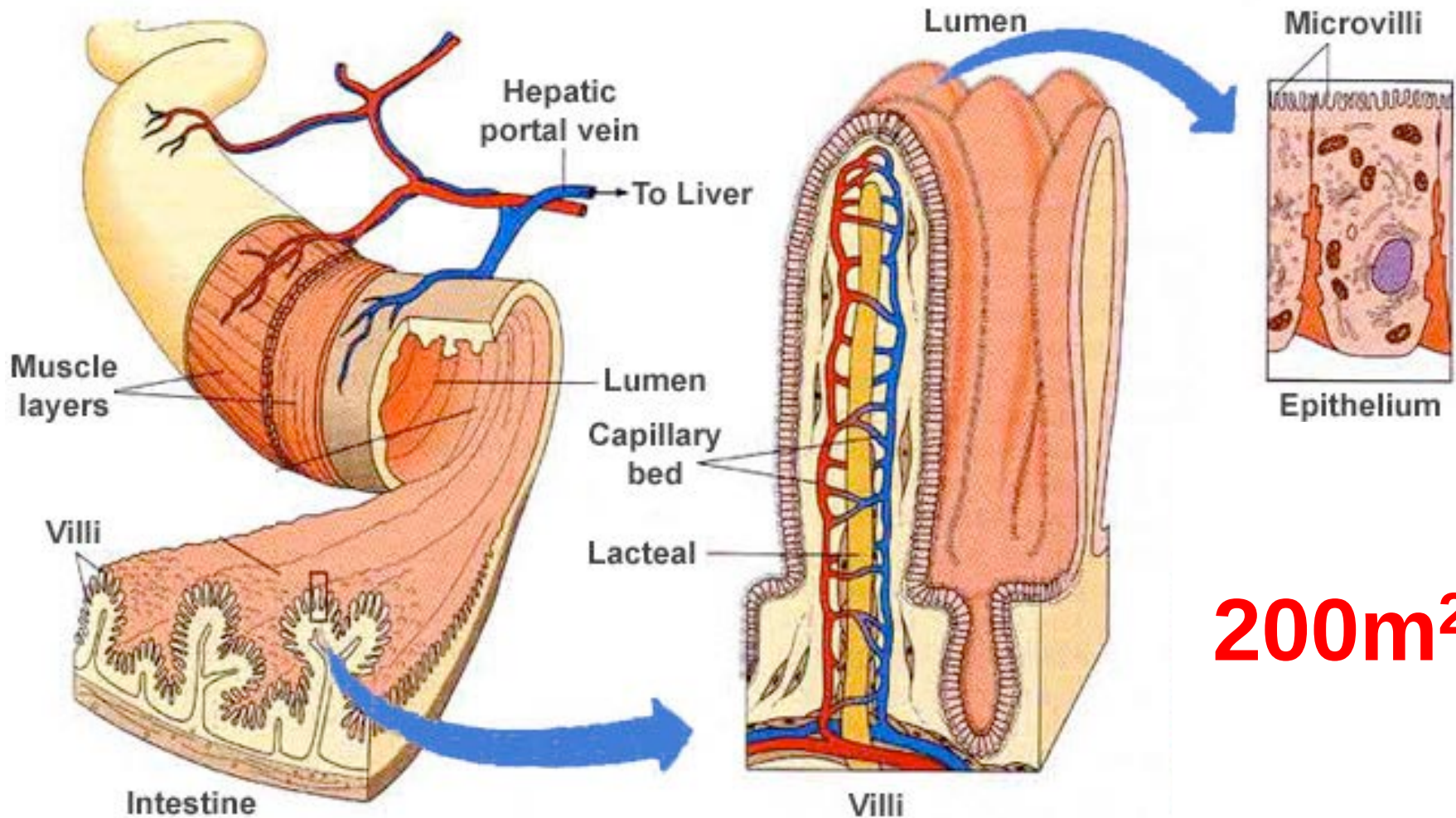
THE CRE-LoxP SYSTEM



THE INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM: OUR PRINCIPAL INTERFACE WITH THE EXTERNAL WORLD



THE INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM: OUR PRINCIPAL INTERFACE WITH THE EXTERNAL WORLD

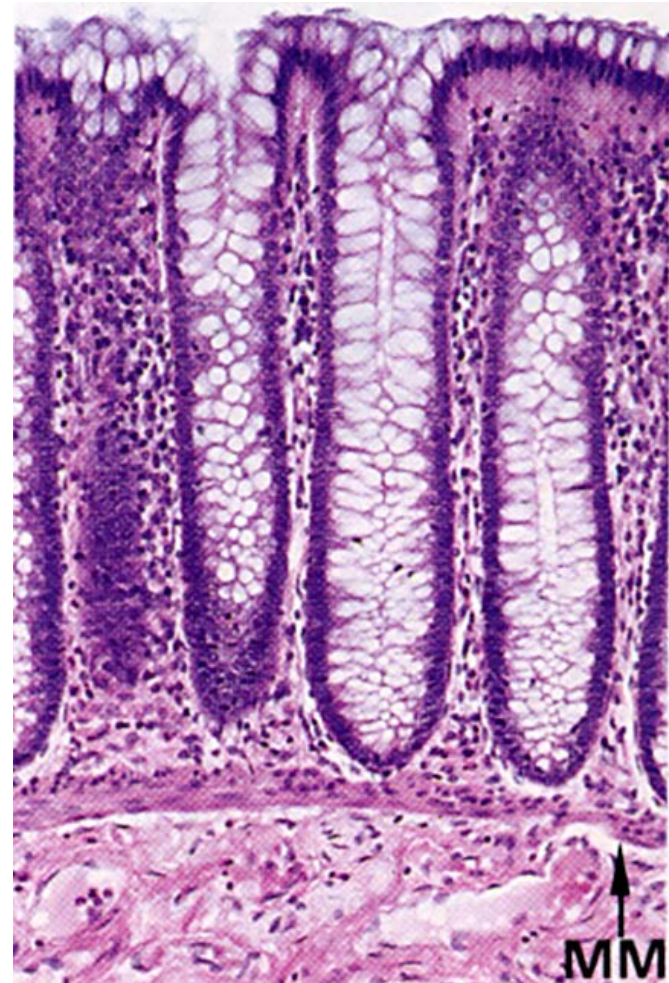


200m² !

The GI tract - general histology

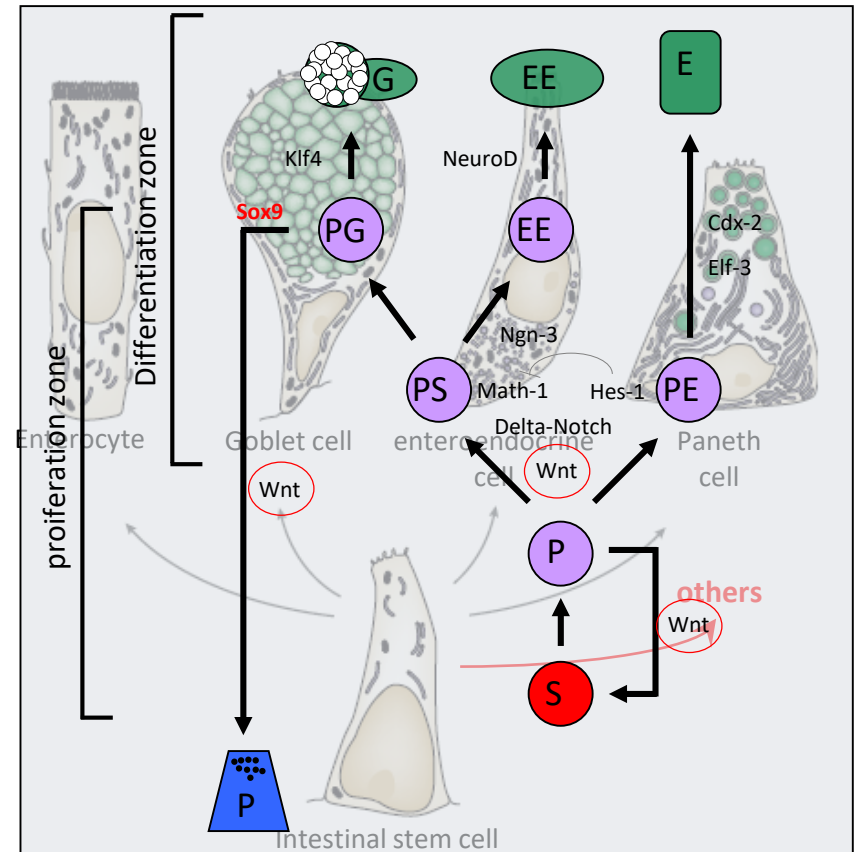
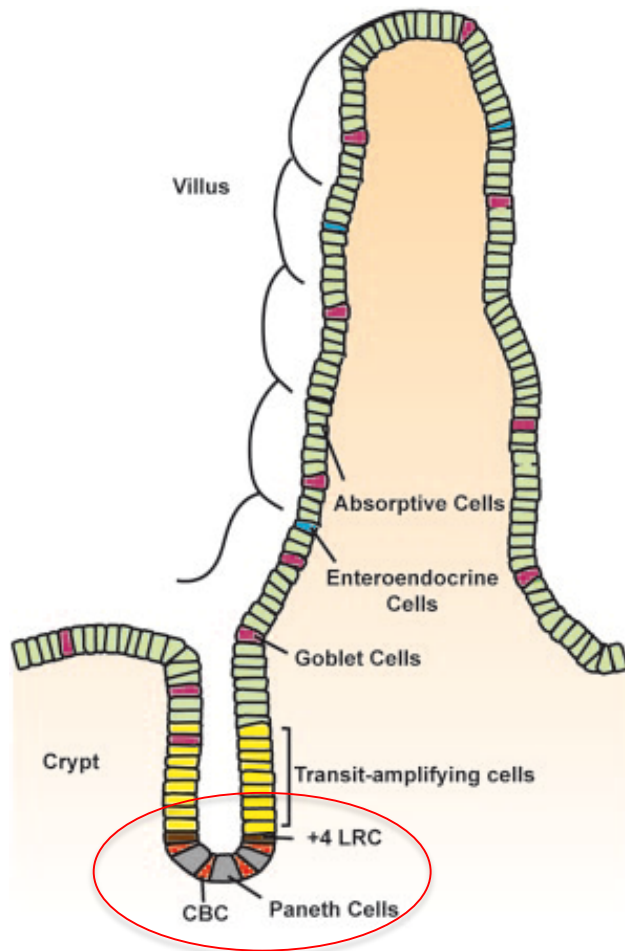


Small intestine



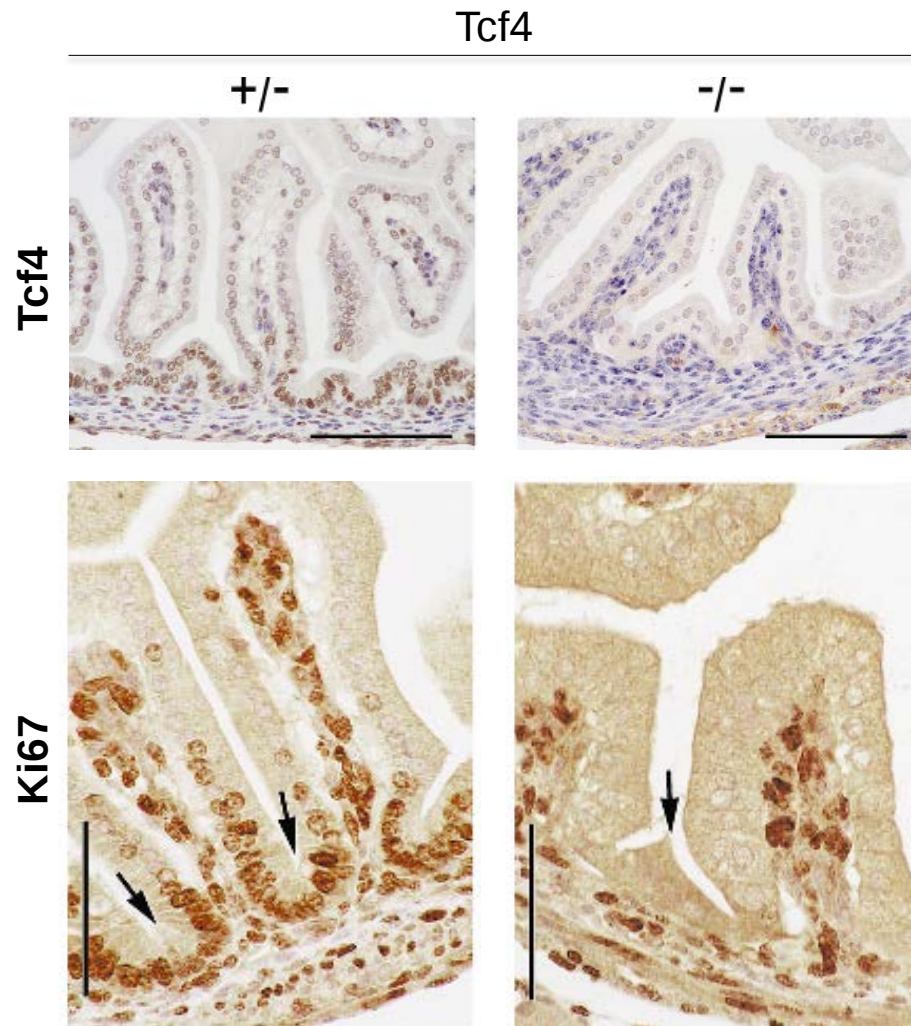
colon

THE INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM : FUNCTIONAL COMPARTMENTS AND CELL TYPES

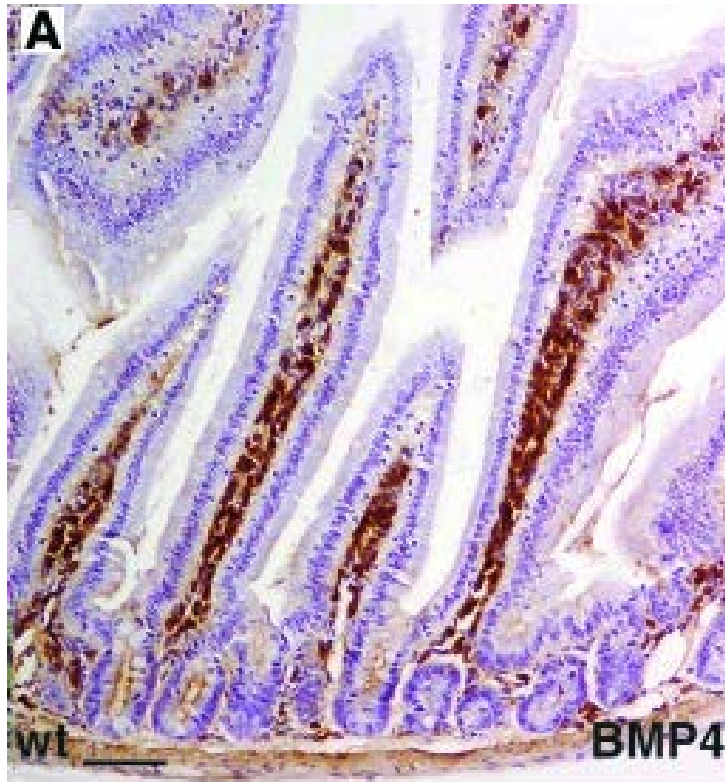


*SEVERAL SIGNALLING PATHWAYS REQUIRED FOR
THE FUNCTIONAL COMPARTMENTATION OF THE
INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM*

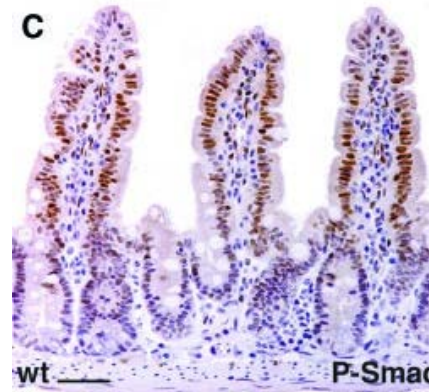
WNT SIGNALLING IS REQUIRED FOR CELL PROLIFERATION IN INTESTINAL CRYPTS



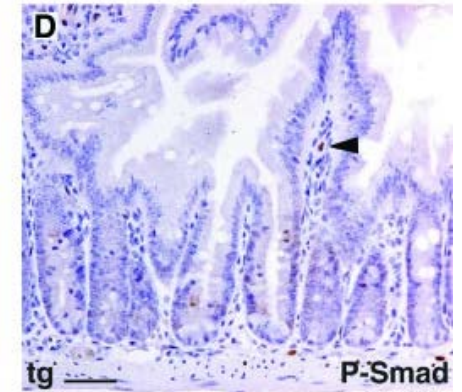
BMP SIGNALLING LIMITS CELL PROLIFERATION IN THE INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM



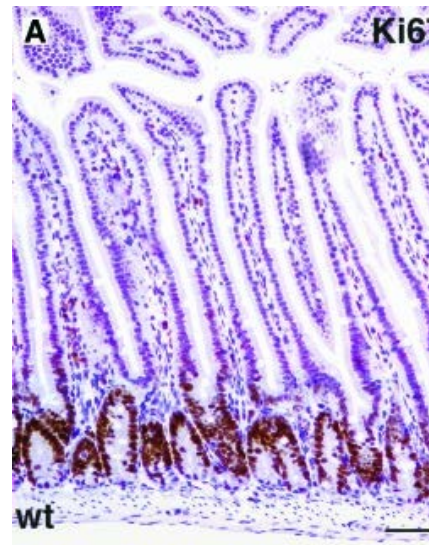
Wild type



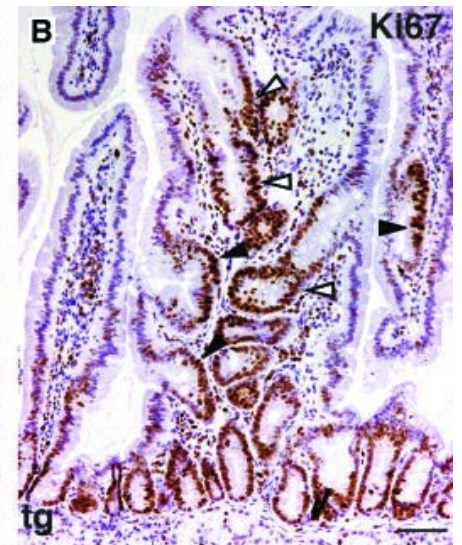
Wild type



Villin-Noggin



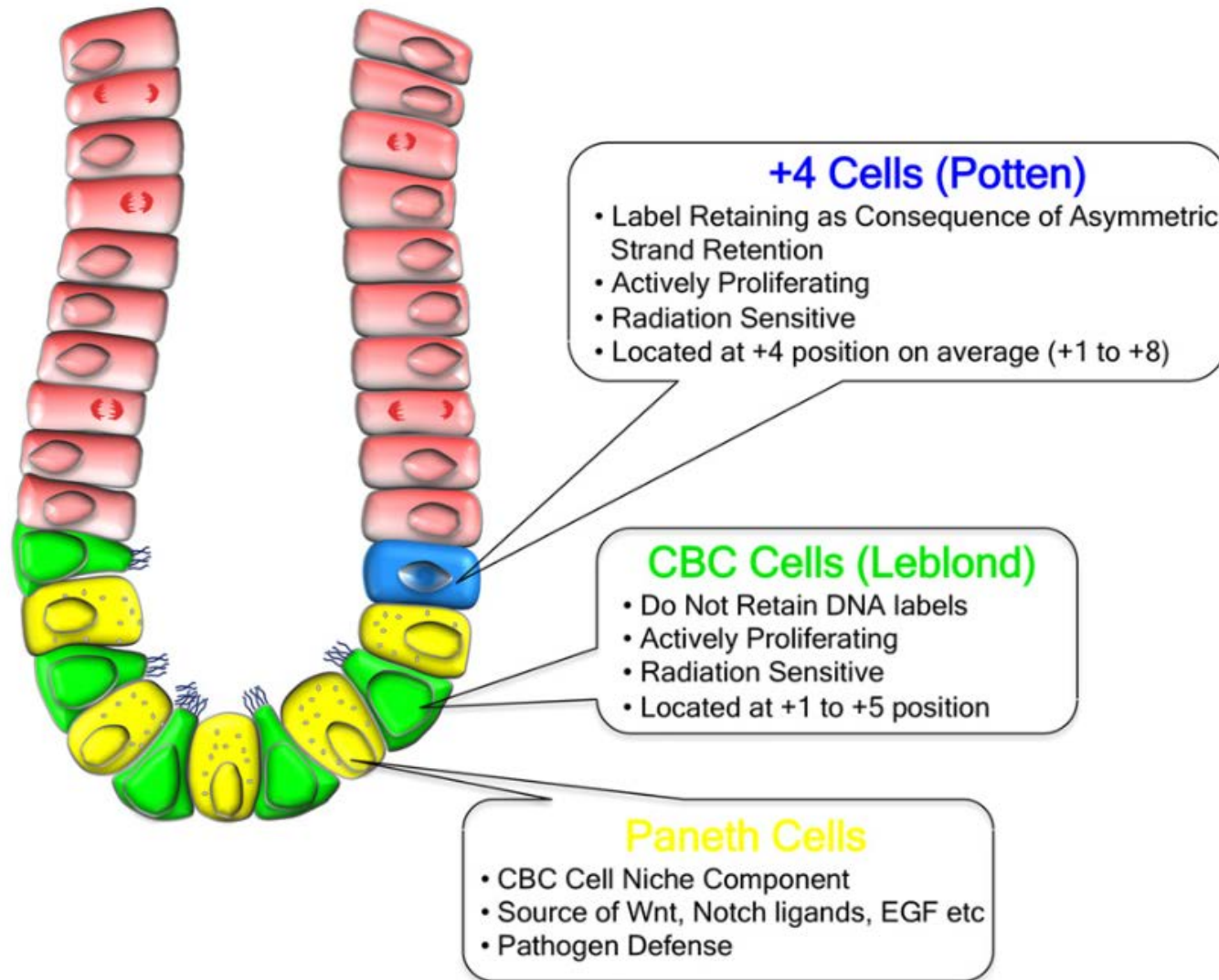
Wild type



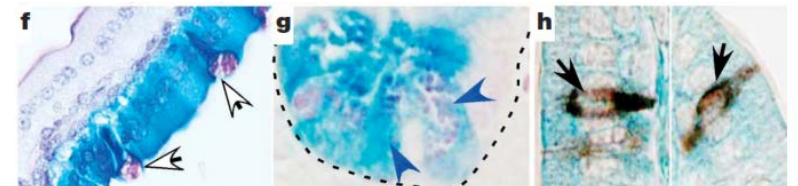
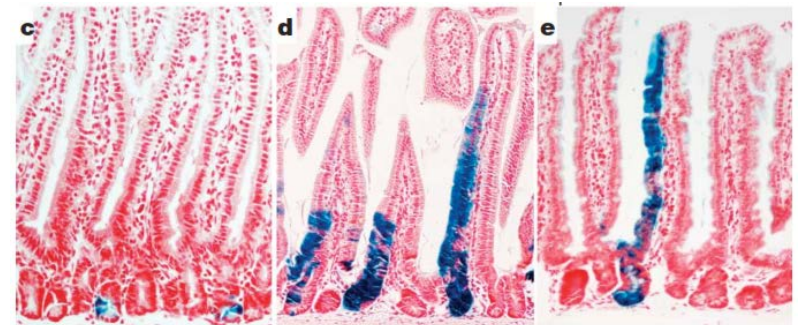
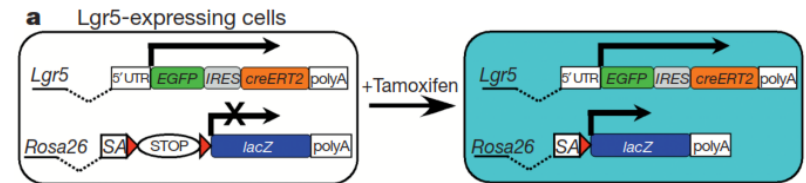
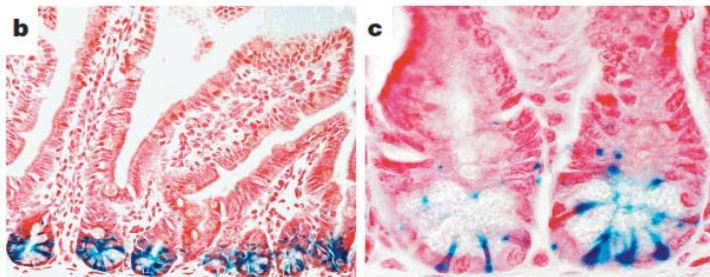
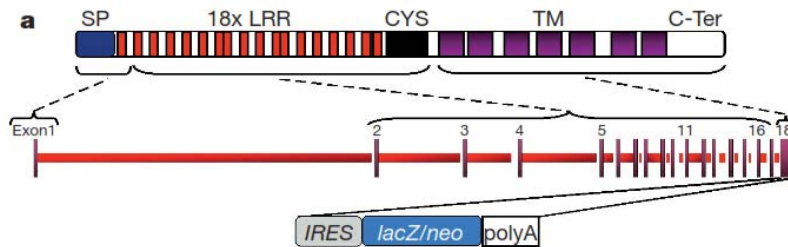
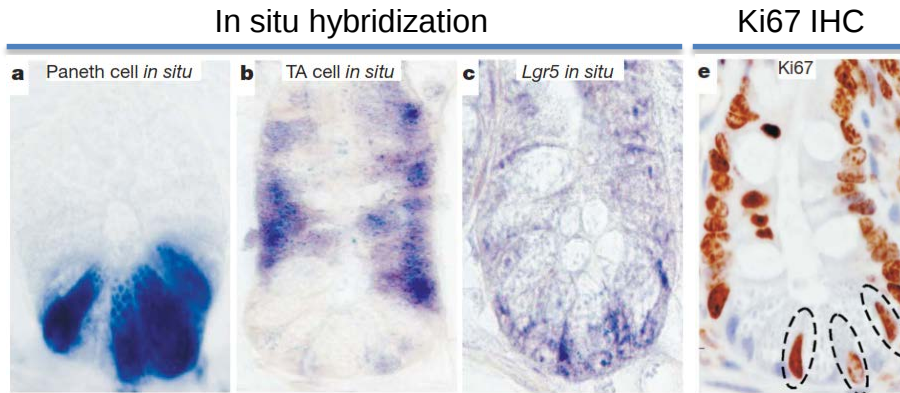
Villin-Noggin

*IDENTIFICATION OF THE INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL
STEM CELLS*

THE DISCOVERY OF THE INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL STEM CELLS – AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



IDENTIFICATION OF THE INTESTINAL STEM CELLS BY EXPRESSION OF THE MARKER GENE *LGR5*

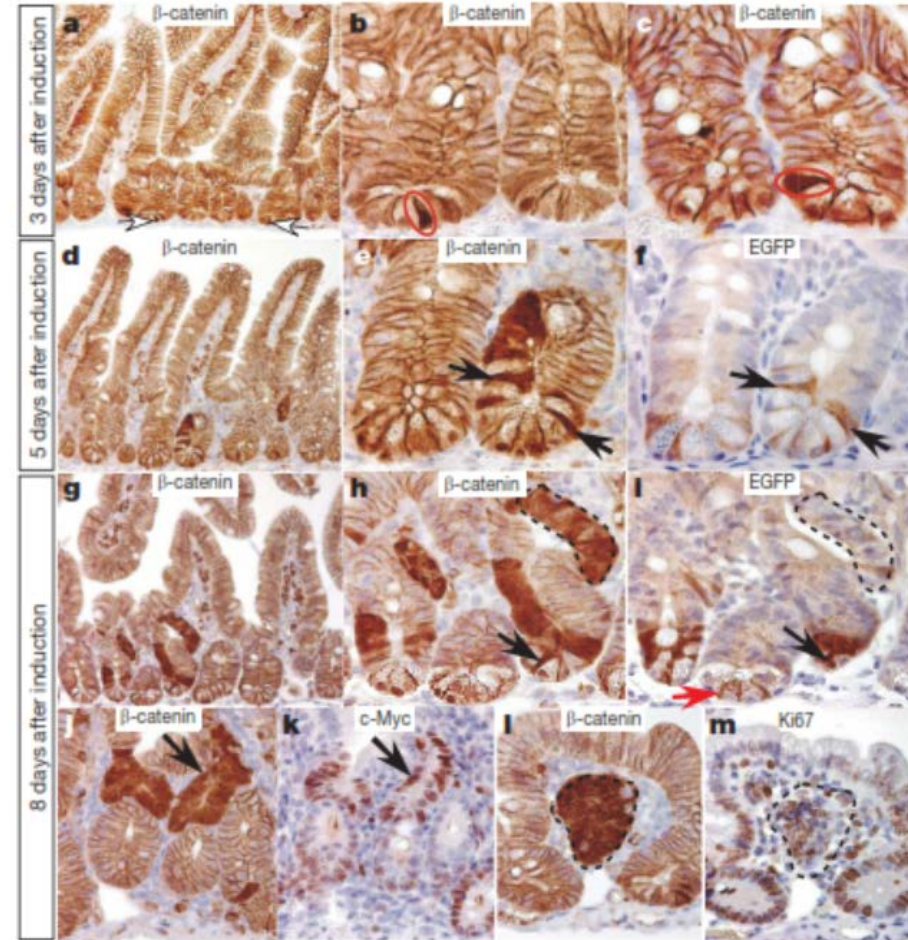
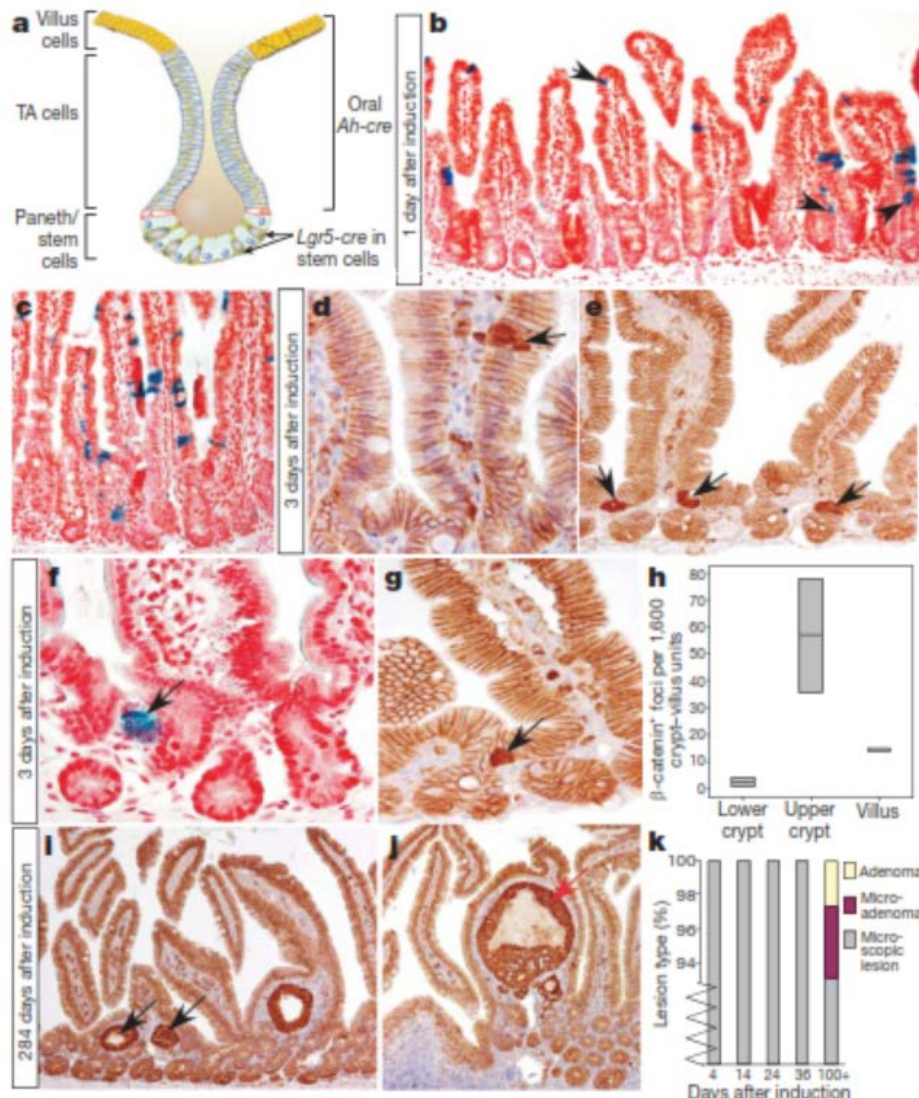


Barker et al; Nature 2007

But: see also Bjerknes et al; Gastroenterology 1999



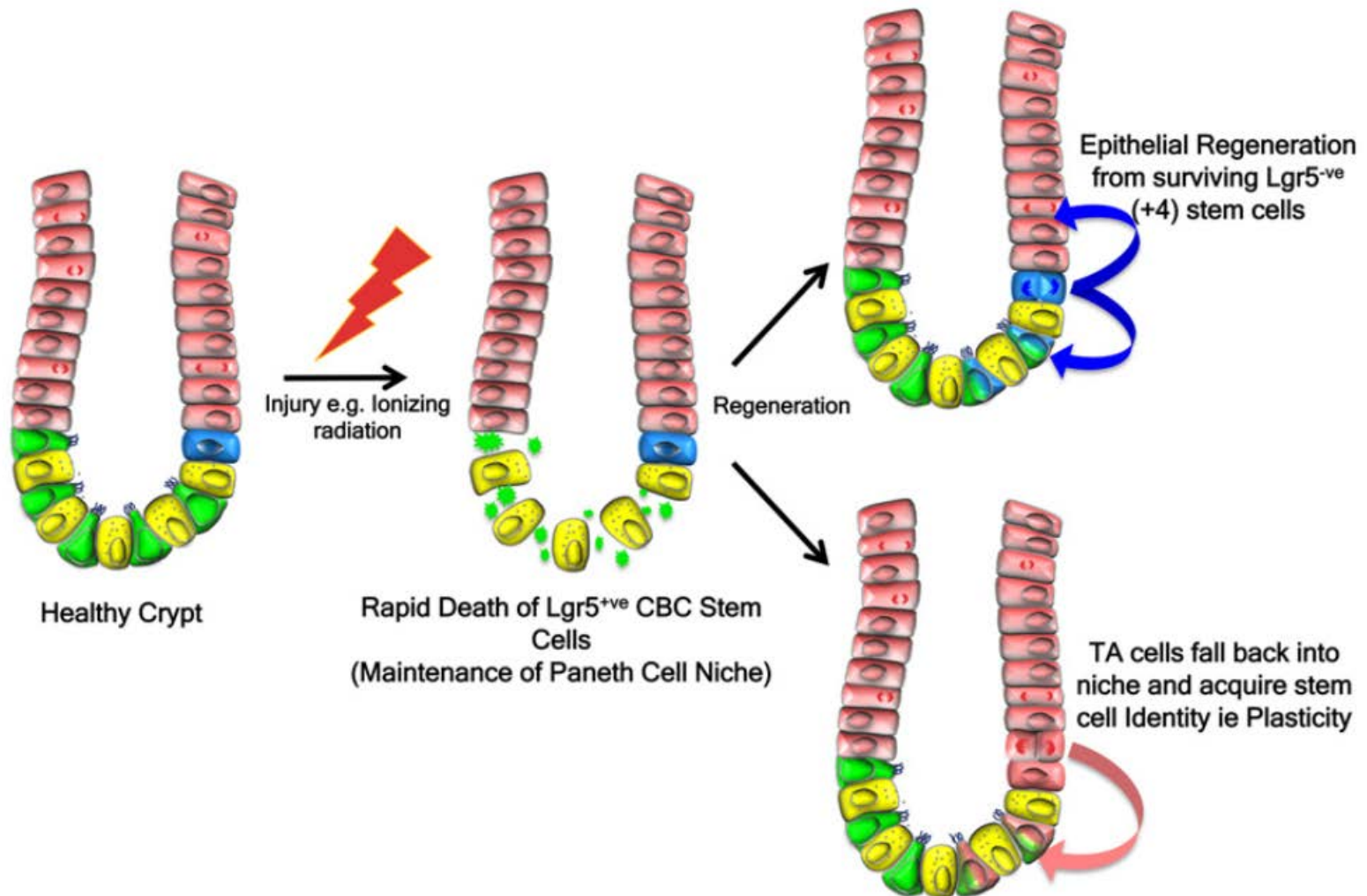
TUMORIGENESIS PREFERENTIALLY INITIATES AT THE CRYPT BASE



Lgr5-Cre^{ERT2};Rosa26-LacZ;Apc^{LoxP/LoxP}

AhCre;Rosa26-LacZ;Apc^{LoxP/LoxP}

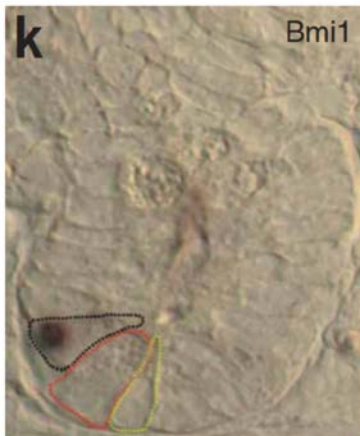
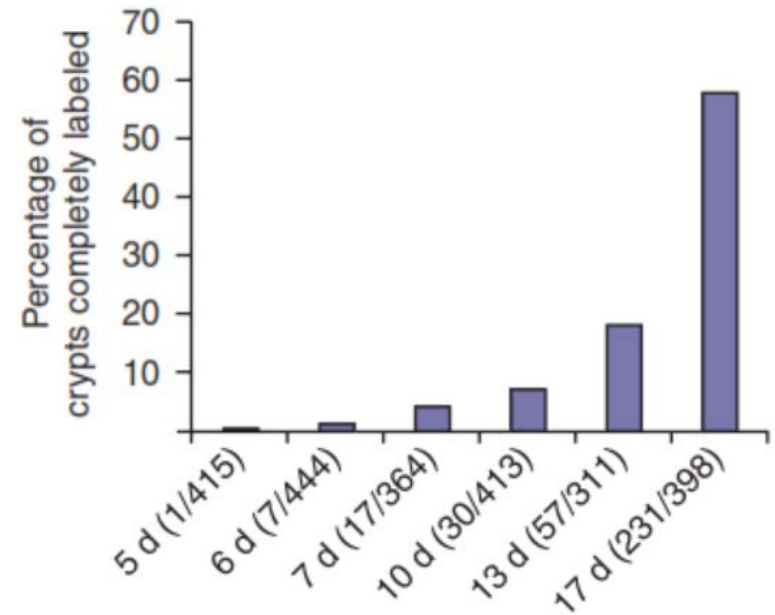
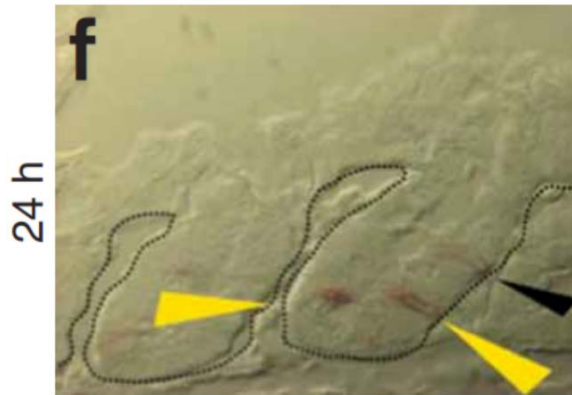
TWO MODELS FOR CRYPT REGENERATION FOLLOWING INJURY: RESERVE STEM CELLS VS. PLASTICITY



Bmi1 is expressed *in vivo* in intestinal stem cells

Eugenio Sangiorgi & Mario R Capecchi

Mouse model : *Bmi1-ORF-IRES-Cre^{ERT2};Rosa26-LacZ*



Endogenous *Bmi1*
mRNA (*in situ* hyb.)

Days of tamoxifen treatment
LacZ expression

Bmi1 is expressed *in vivo* in intestinal stem cells

The Pan-ErbB Negative Regulator Lrig1 Is an Intestinal Stem Cell Marker that Functions as a Tumor Suppressor in mTert-Induced Intestinal Stem Cells

Anne E. Powell,¹ Yang Wang,¹ Yina Li,¹ Emily J. Poulin,¹ Anna L. Means,² Alwin Juchheim,⁶ Nripesh Prasad,⁷ Shawn E. Levy,⁷ Yan Guo,⁴ Yu Shu,³ Jeffrey L. Franklin,¹ and Robert J. Coffey^{1,5,9,*}

Cell 2012

Identification of a Novel Putative Gastrointestinal Stem Cell and Adenoma Stem Cell Marker, Doublecortin and CaM Kinase-Like-1, Following Radiation Injury and in Adenomatous Polyposis Coli/Multiple Intestinal Neoplasia Mice

RANDAL MAY,^a TERRENCE E. RIEHL,^b CLAYTON HUNT,^c SRIPATHI M. SUREBAN,^a SHRIKANT ANANT,^{a,d} COURTNEY W. HOUCHEN^a

DCAMKL-1 and LGR5 Mark Quiescent and Cycling Intestinal Stem Cells Respectively

Randal May^{1,5}, Sripathi M. Sureban^{1,5}, Nguyet Hoang¹, Terrence E. Riehl⁸, Stan A. Lightfoot^{3,5}, Rama Ramanujam^{6,7}, James H. Wyche⁶, Shrikant Anant^{1,2,4,6} and Courtney W. Houchen^{1,4,5,6}.

Stem cells 2009 pNA²

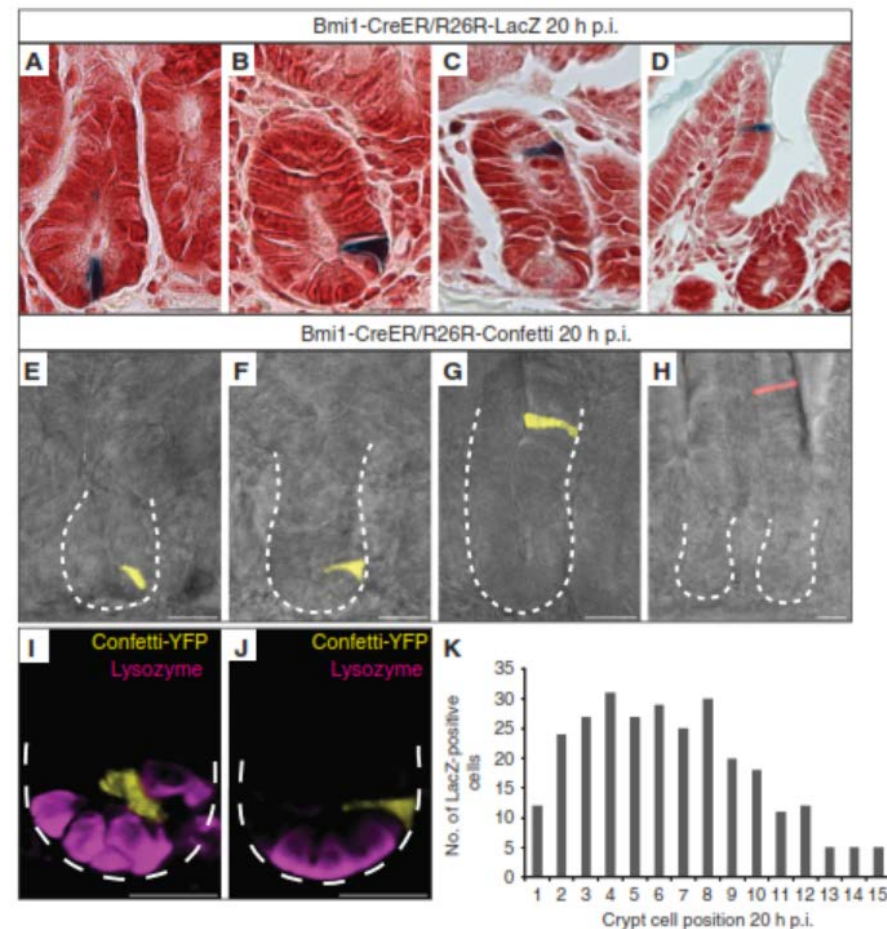
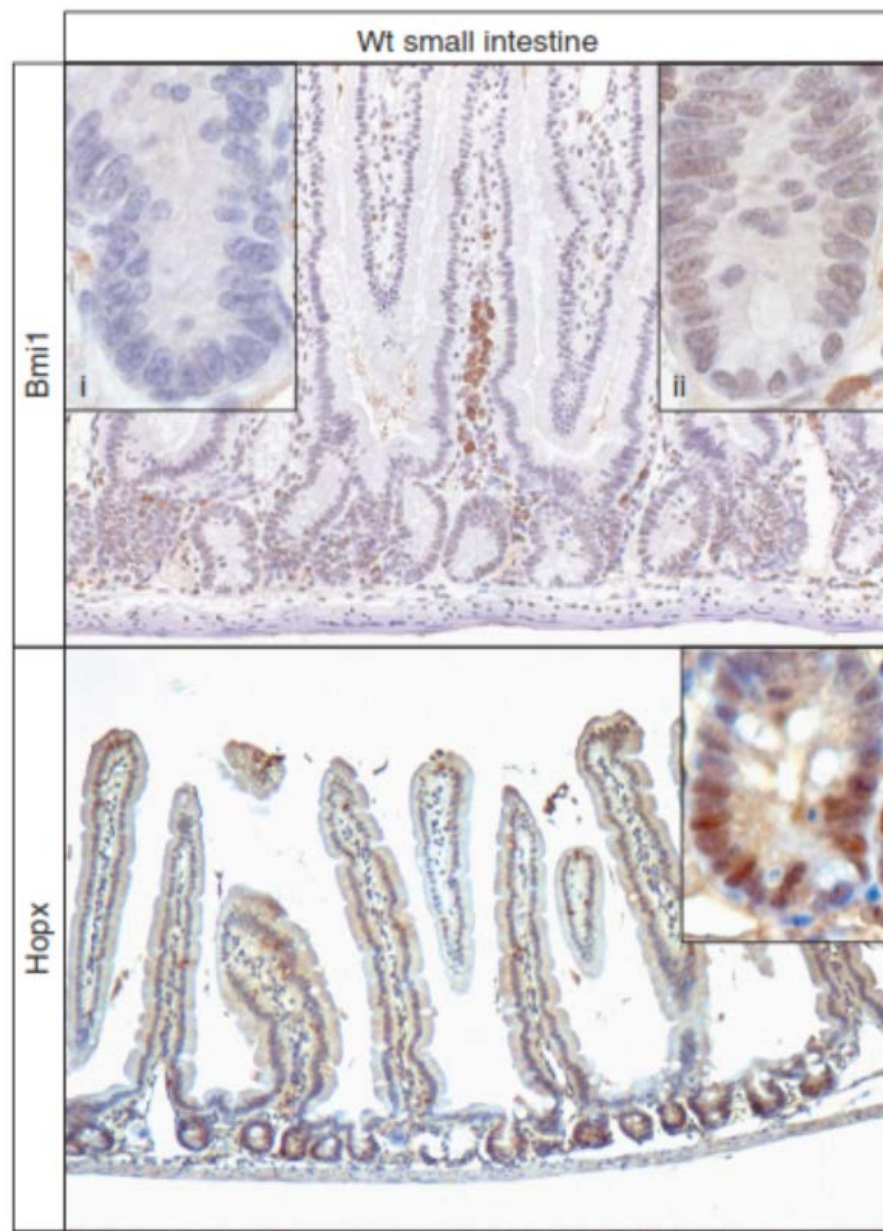
Single-molecule transcript counting of stem-cell markers in the mouse intestine

Shalev Itzkovitz^{1,2}, Anna Lyubimova^{1,2,3}, Irene C. Blat^{2,4}, Mindy Maynard⁴, Johan van Es³, Jacqueline Lees^{2,4}, Tyler Jacks^{2,4,5}, Hans Clevers³ and Alexander van Oudenaarden^{1,2,3,4,6}

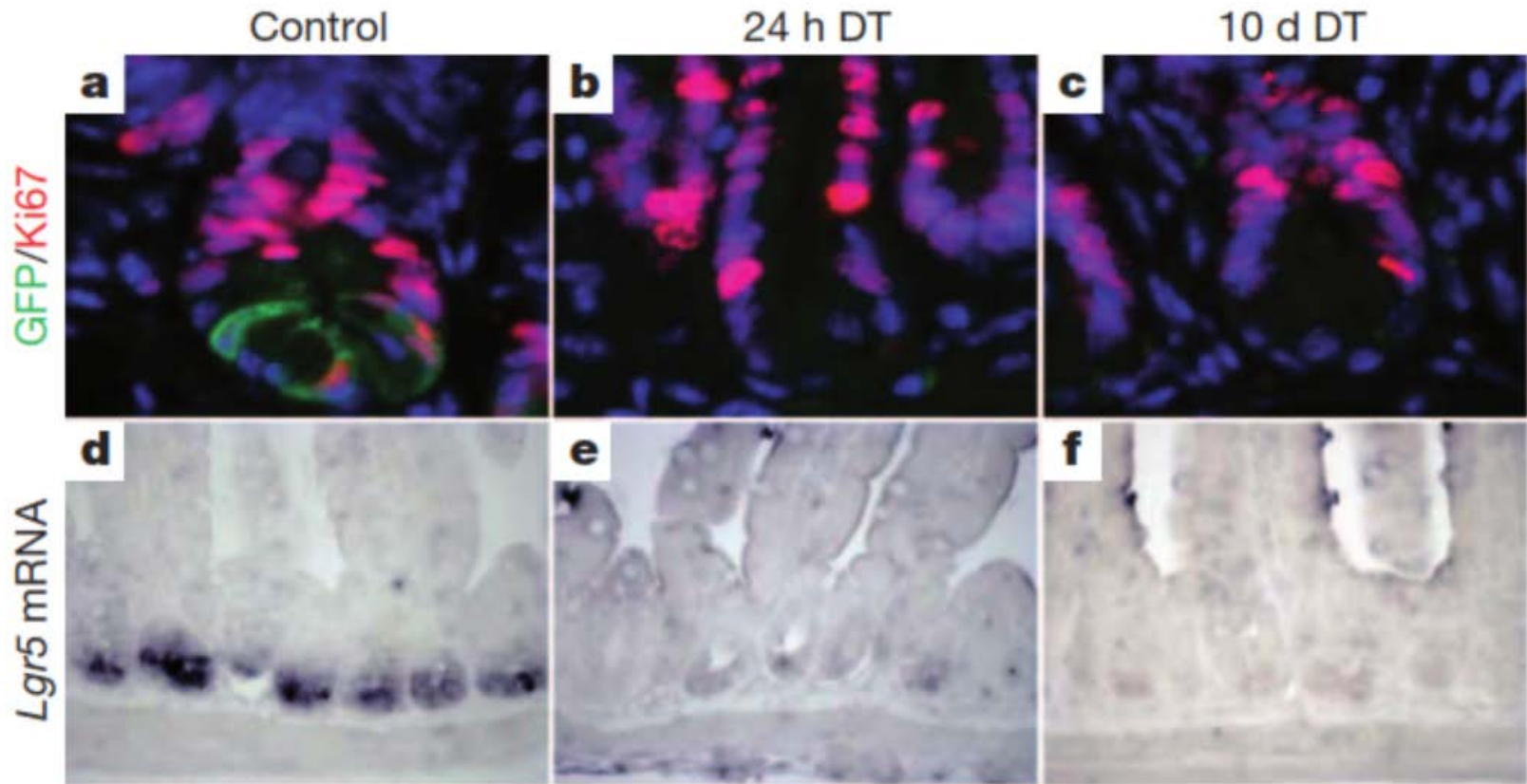


What can you conclude here?

PROTEIN EXPRESSION PATTERN OF *Bmi1* AND *Hopx*

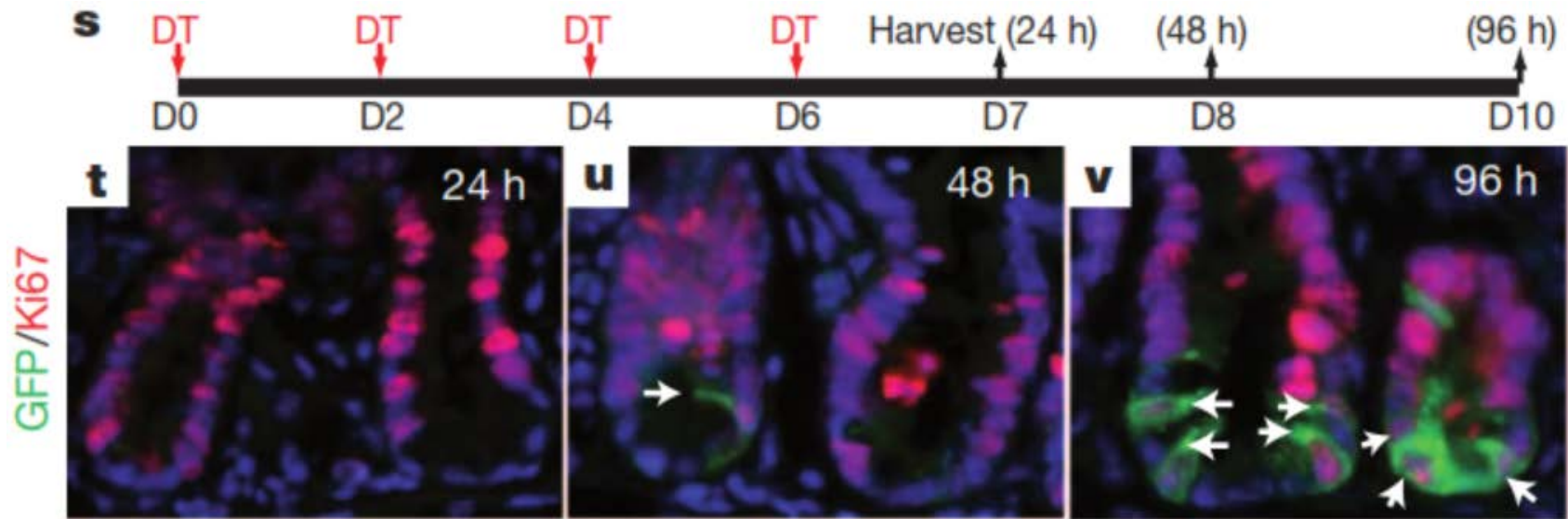


INTACT EPITHELIAL TURNOVER AFTER ELIMINATION OF THE $LGR5^+$ STEM CELLS

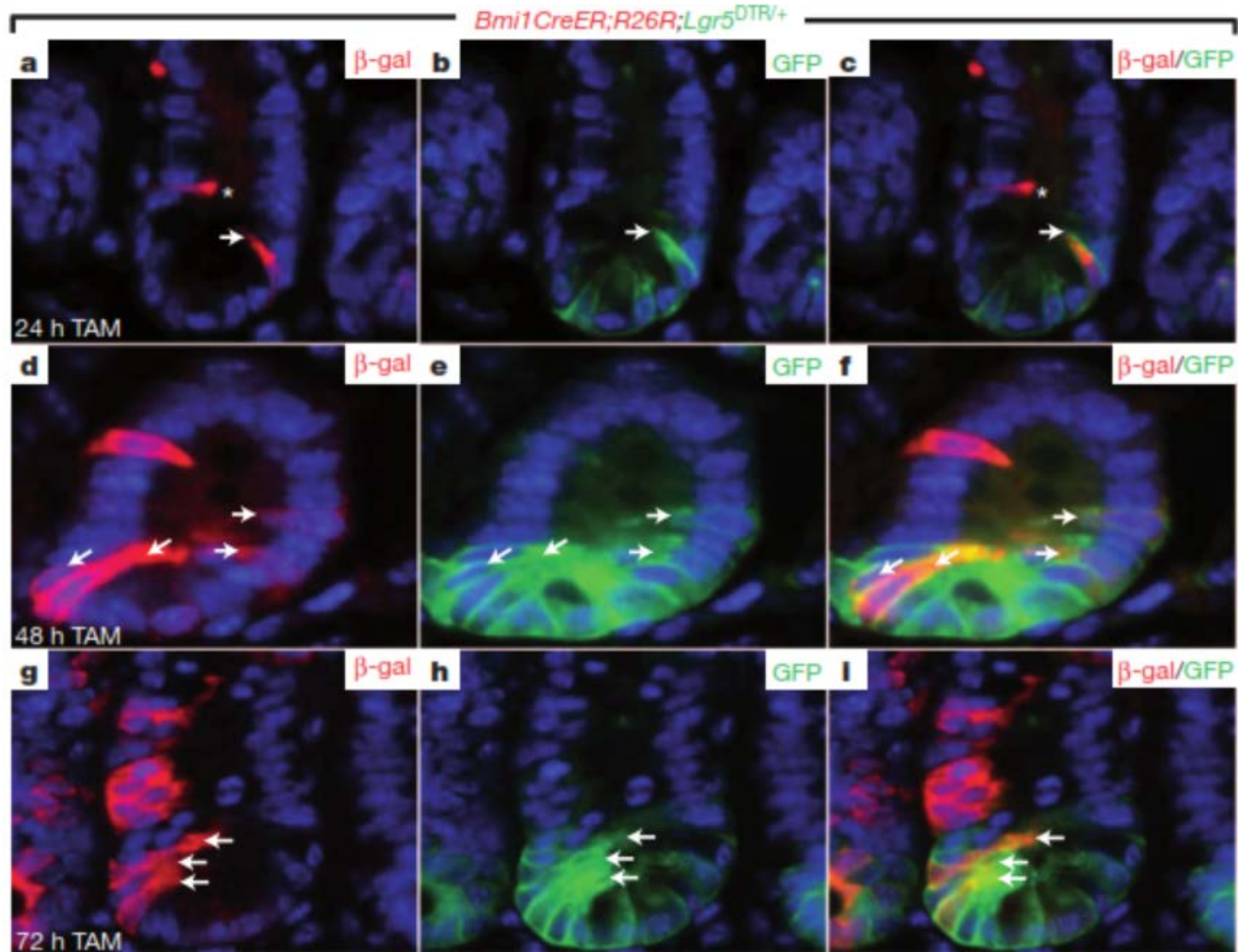


Mouse model : Lgr5-eGFP-DTR → gavage with diphtheria toxin

RAPID RECONSTITUTION OF THE $LGR5^+$ STEM CELL POOL AFTER DTA-MEDIATED INJURY



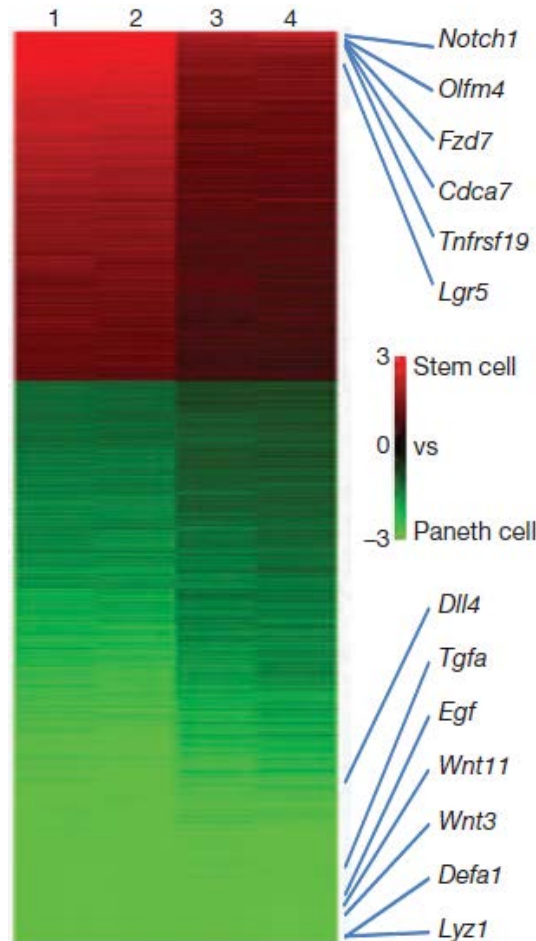
REGENERATION OF A $LGR5^+$ CELL COMPARTMENT FROM $BMI-1^+$ CELLS LOCATED AT THE +4 POSITION



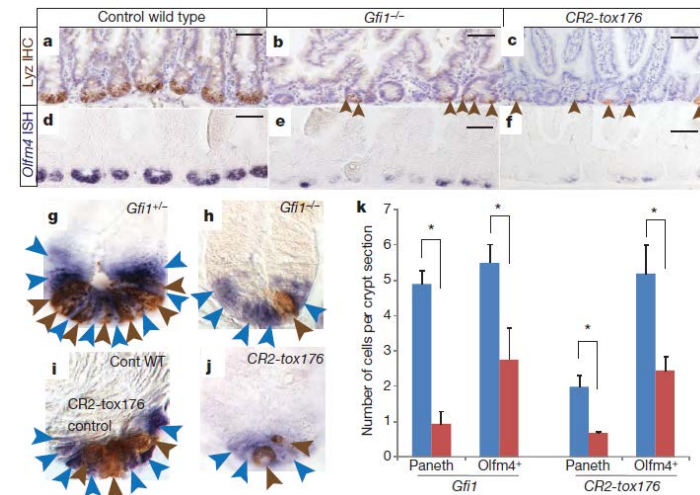
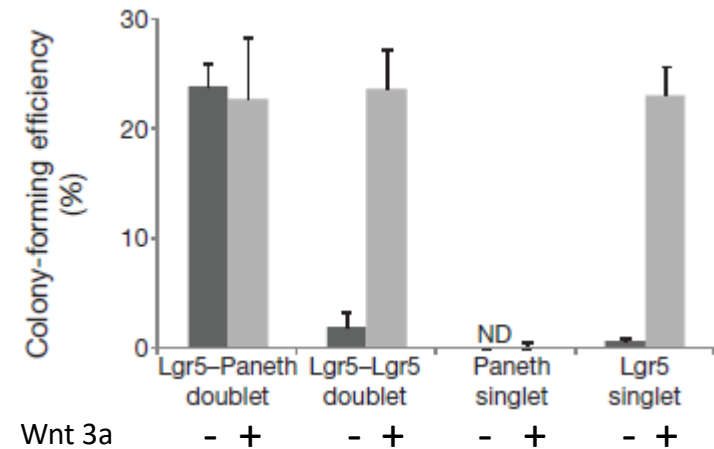
GENETIC MODELS DETERMINE EXPERIMENTAL OUTCOME: MORE EFFICIENT DELETION OF *LGR5*⁺ STEM CELLS REVEALS THEIR ESSENTIAL FUNCTION



PANETH CELLS CONSTITUTE THE NICHE FOR *LGR5*⁺ STEM CELLS IN INTESTINAL CRYPTS

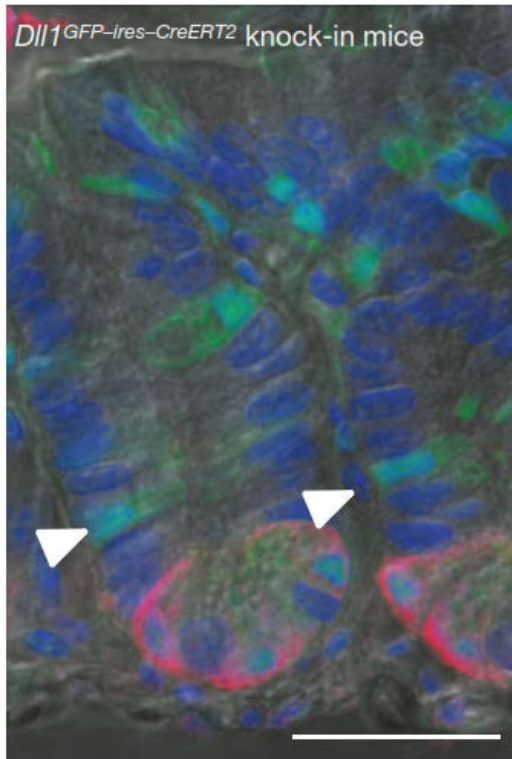


FACS-sorted stem
and Paneth cells



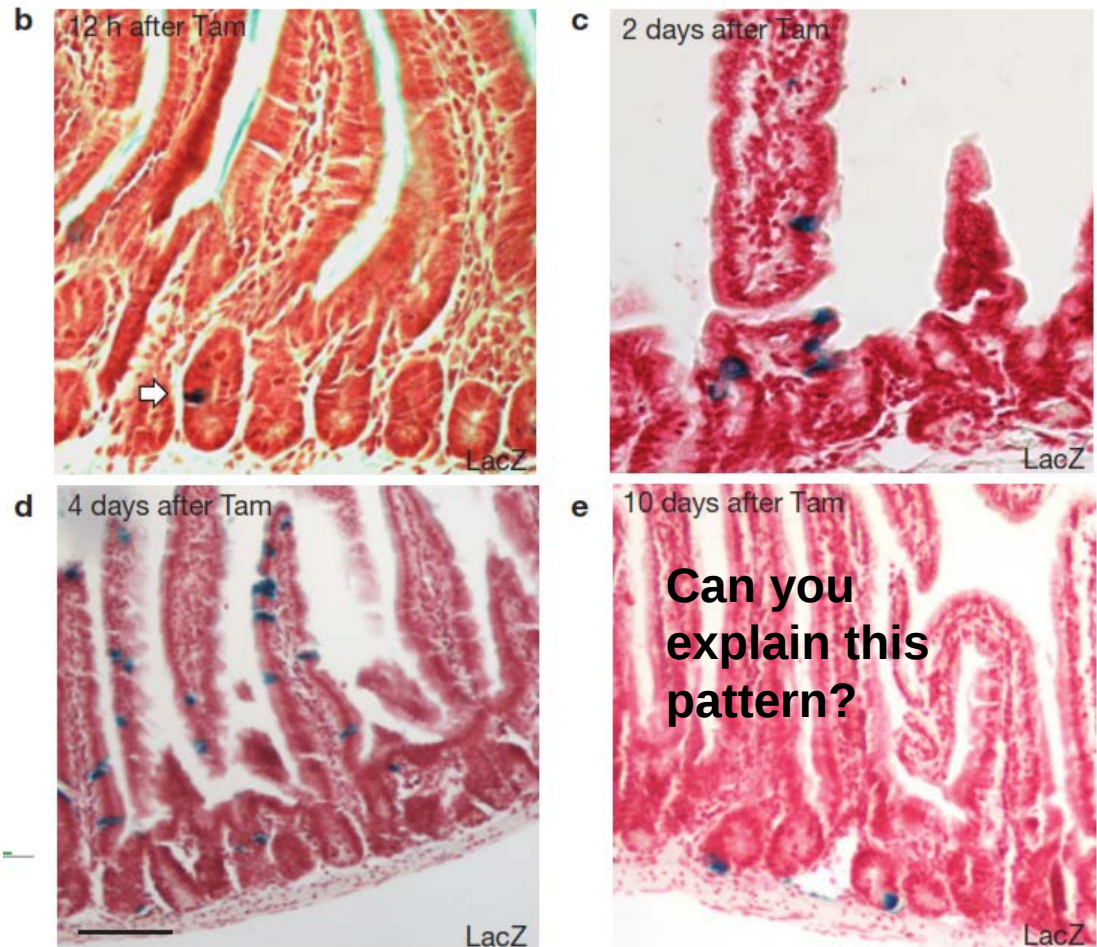
Models of Paneth cell depletion are imperfect

DLL1-EXPRESSING CELLS ARE CRYPT-LOCATED PROGENITORS OF SECRETORY CELLS



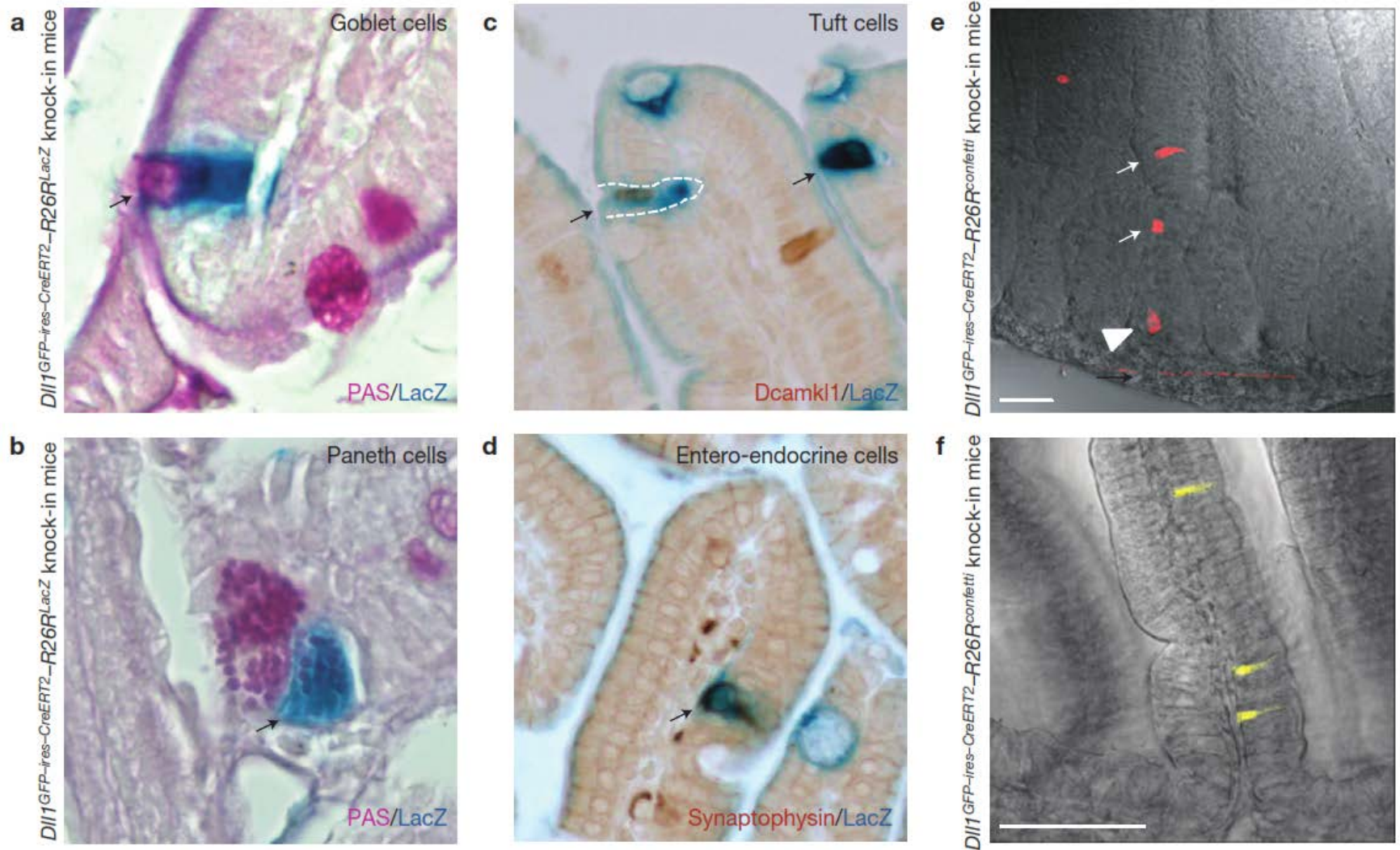
Dll1 expression in rare cells just above the stem cell compartment

Dll1^{GFP-Ires-CreERT2-R26R^{LacZ}} knock-in mice



Can you explain this pattern?

DLL1-EXPRESSING CELLS ARE CRYPT-LOCATED PROGENITORS OF SECRETORY CELLS

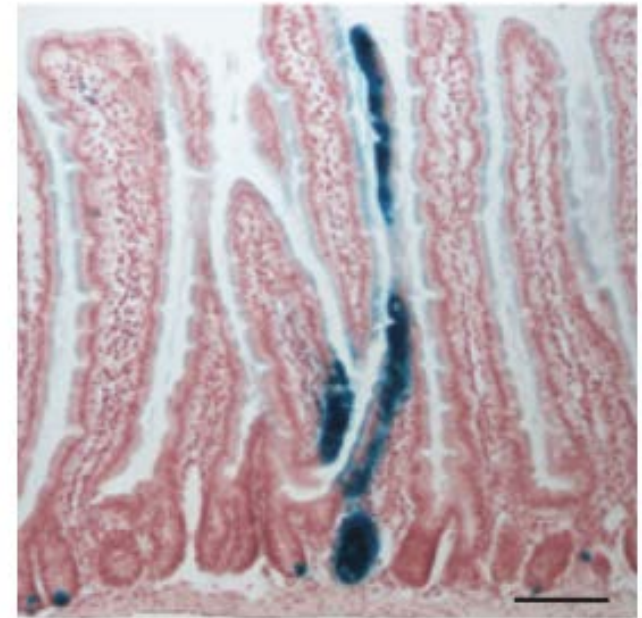
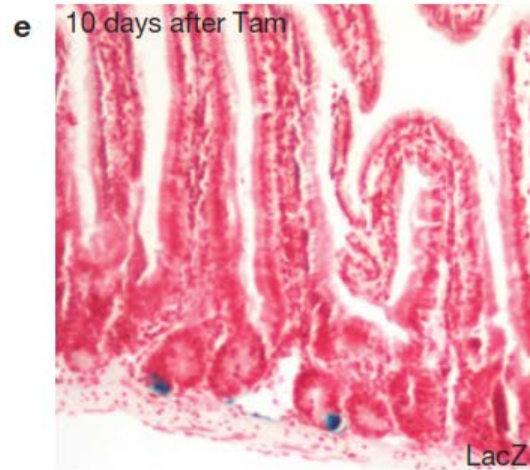
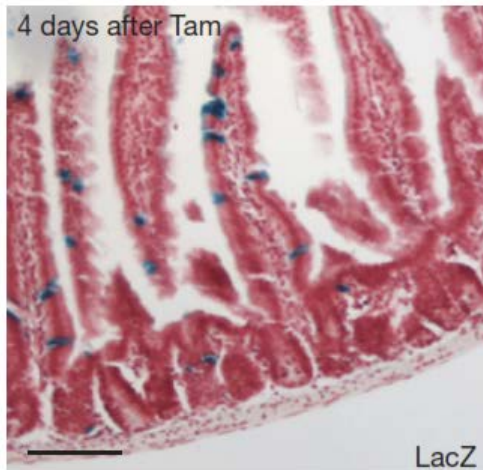


WHAT HAPPENED HERE ?

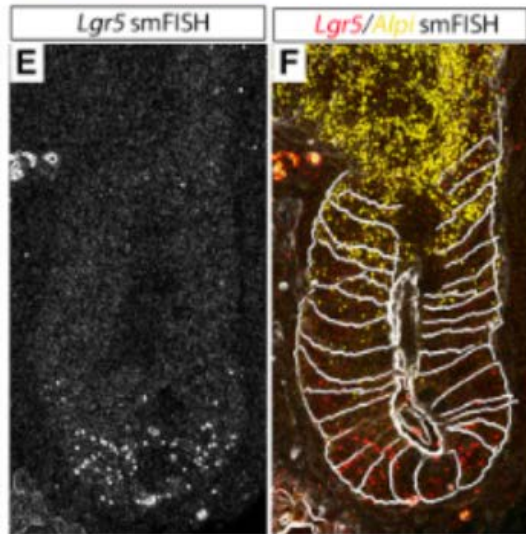
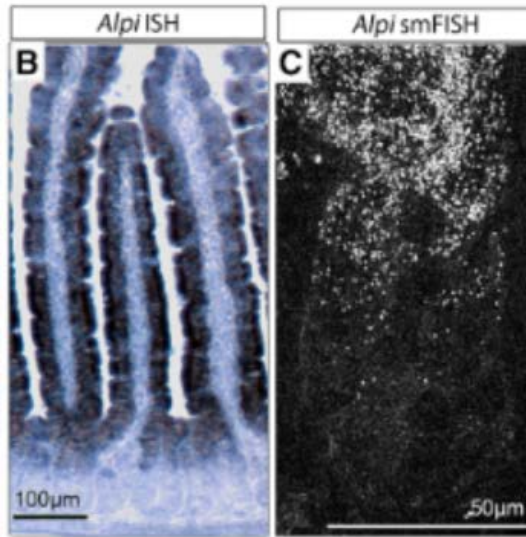
Day -1: Cre-induction in a fraction of Dll1+ cells
by sub-optimal tamoxifen treatment

Day 0 : Irradiation (injury of the proliferative
compartment)

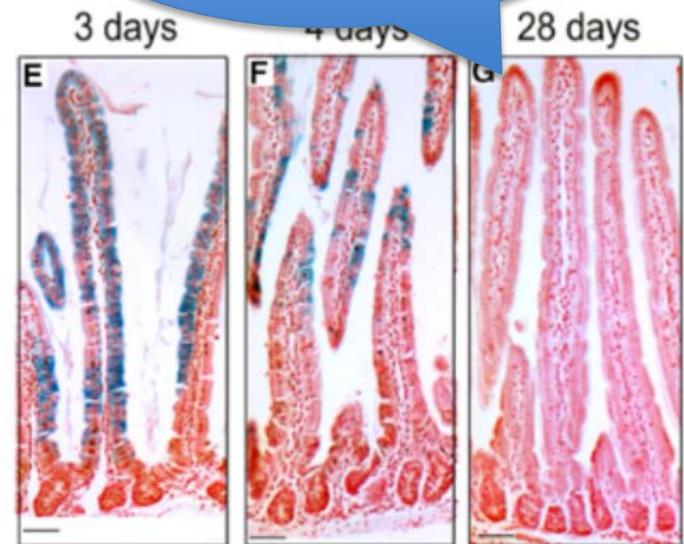
Day 28 : staining and analysis



ONE STEP FURTHER TOWARDS CELL PLASTICITY : ALPI

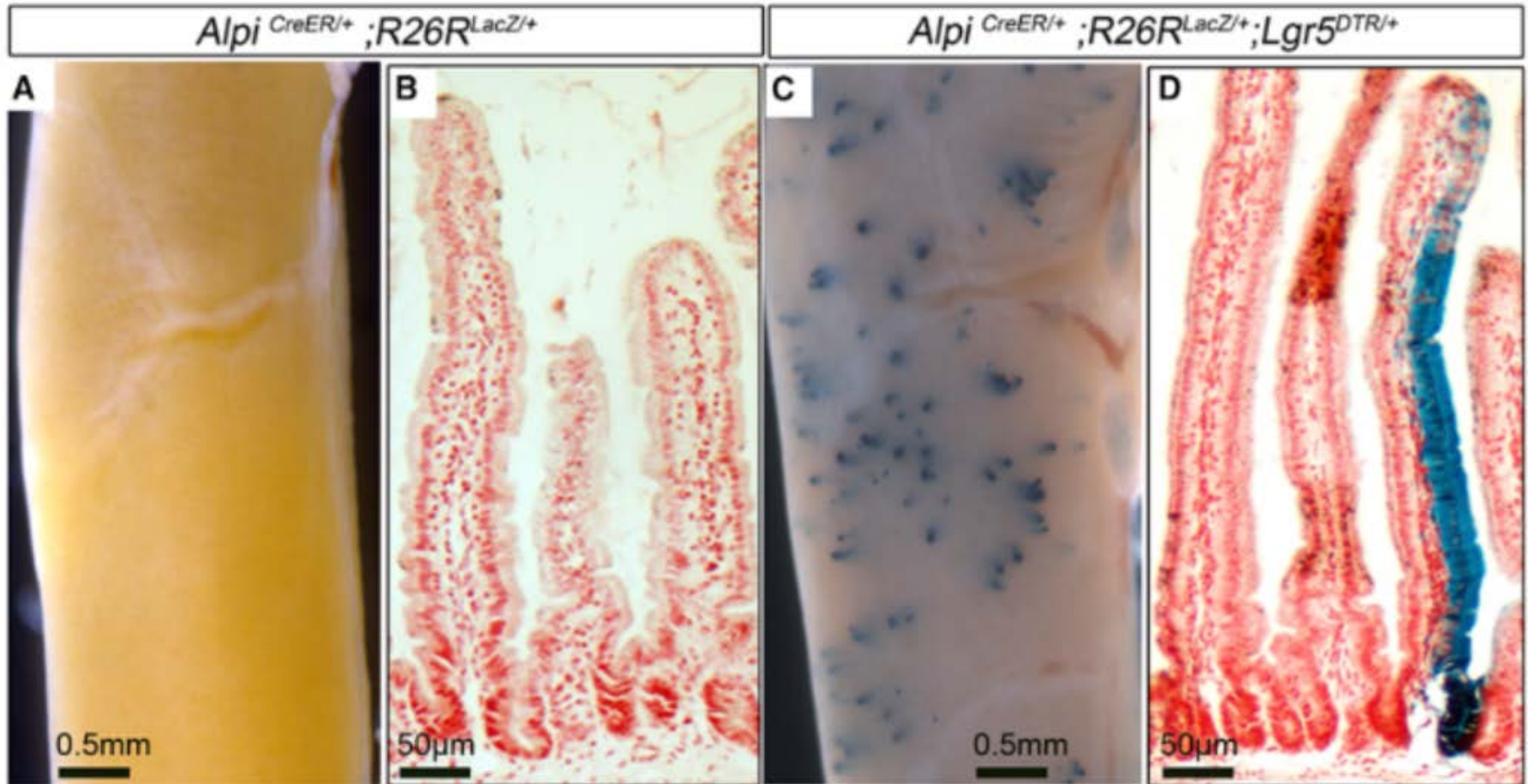


Endogenous expression (mRNA)



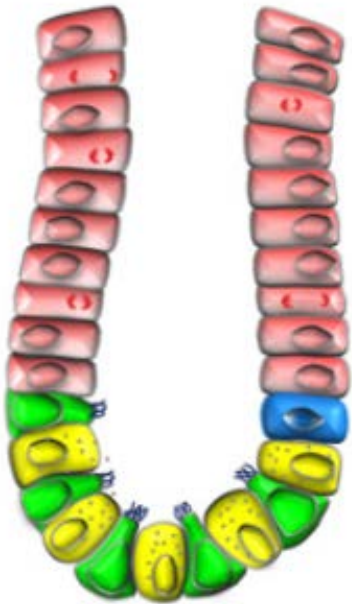
Lignée murine: *Alpi-Cre^{ERT2}*; *Rosa26-LacZ*

WHAT TITLE FOR THIS SLIDE ?



Staining 2 weeks after a single tamoxifen injection

THE LONG AND EXEMPLARY HISTORY OF THE INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL STEM CELLS



1965, Cairnie et al. : Intense proliferation and cell turnover

1974, Cheng & Leblond : discovery of the CBC cells in crypts

1974-1998, +4 stem cells model (Potten)

1999 Genetic tracing and the CBC stem cell model (Bjerknes)

2007 Lgr5 and the re-discovery of the crypt base columnar stem cells (Clevers)

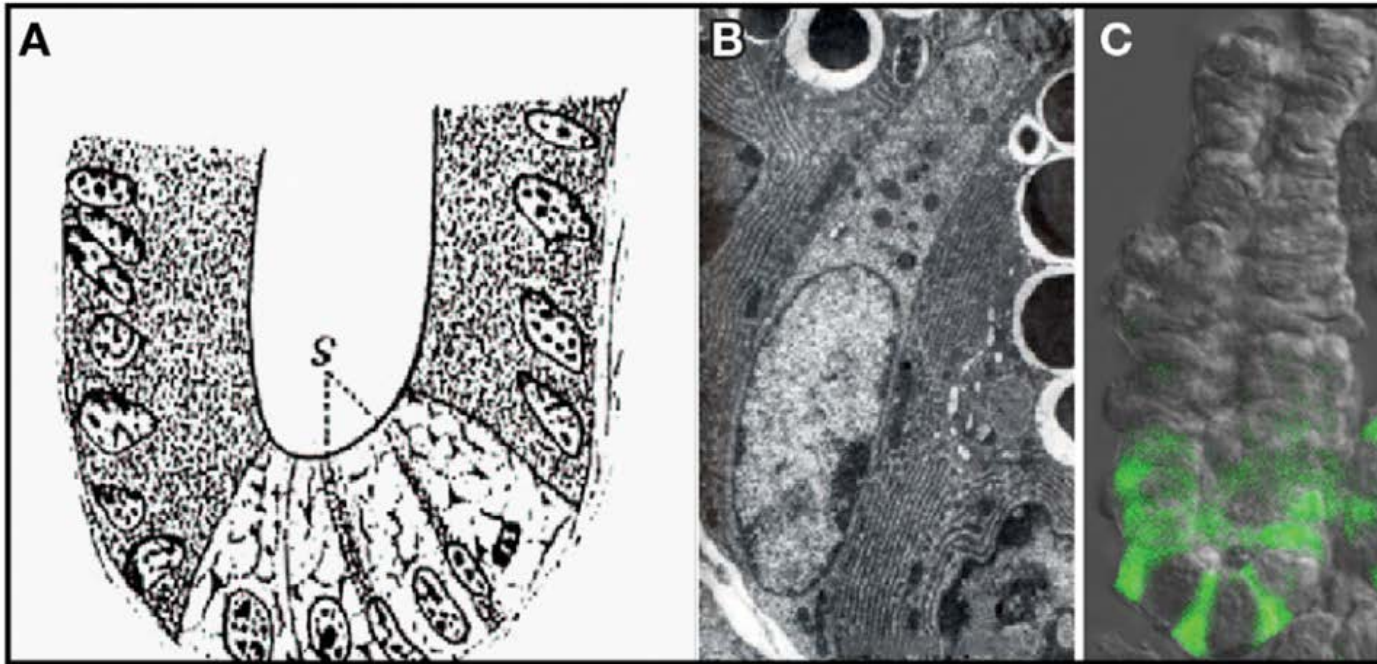
2009 Paneth cells: the niche of stem cells (Sato)

Many tracing markers and potential alternative stem cell types, notion of quiescent/active stem cells)

2012 A transcriptome/proteome/IHC clarification (Clevers)

Cell plasticity and a possible reconciliation

THE CRYPT MORPHOLOGY : 120 YEARS OF HISTORY

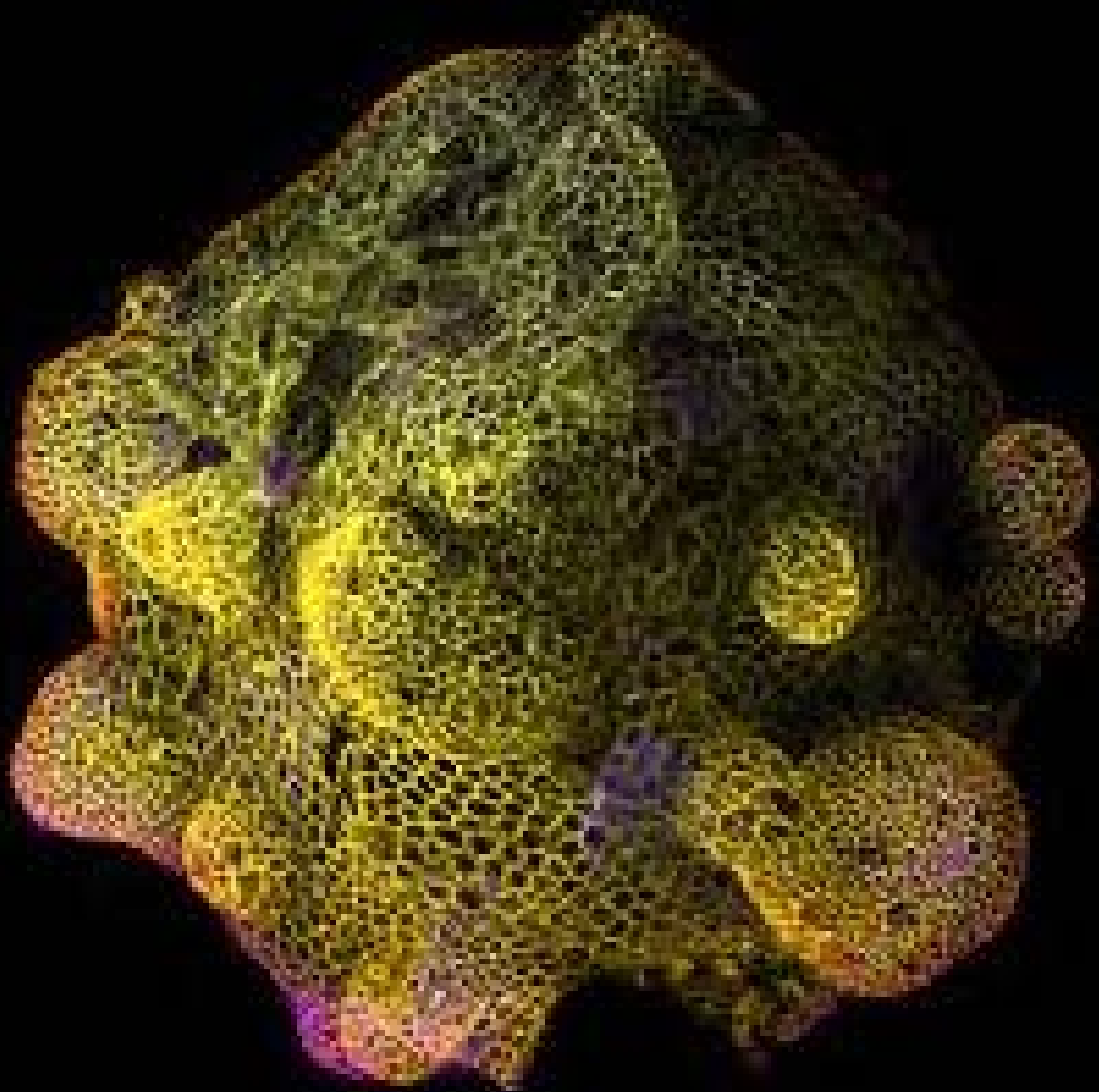


Hand-drawn crypts
"S": small cells
(Paneth 1887)

First electron-
microscopy image of
a CBC cell (Cheng
and Leblond 1974)

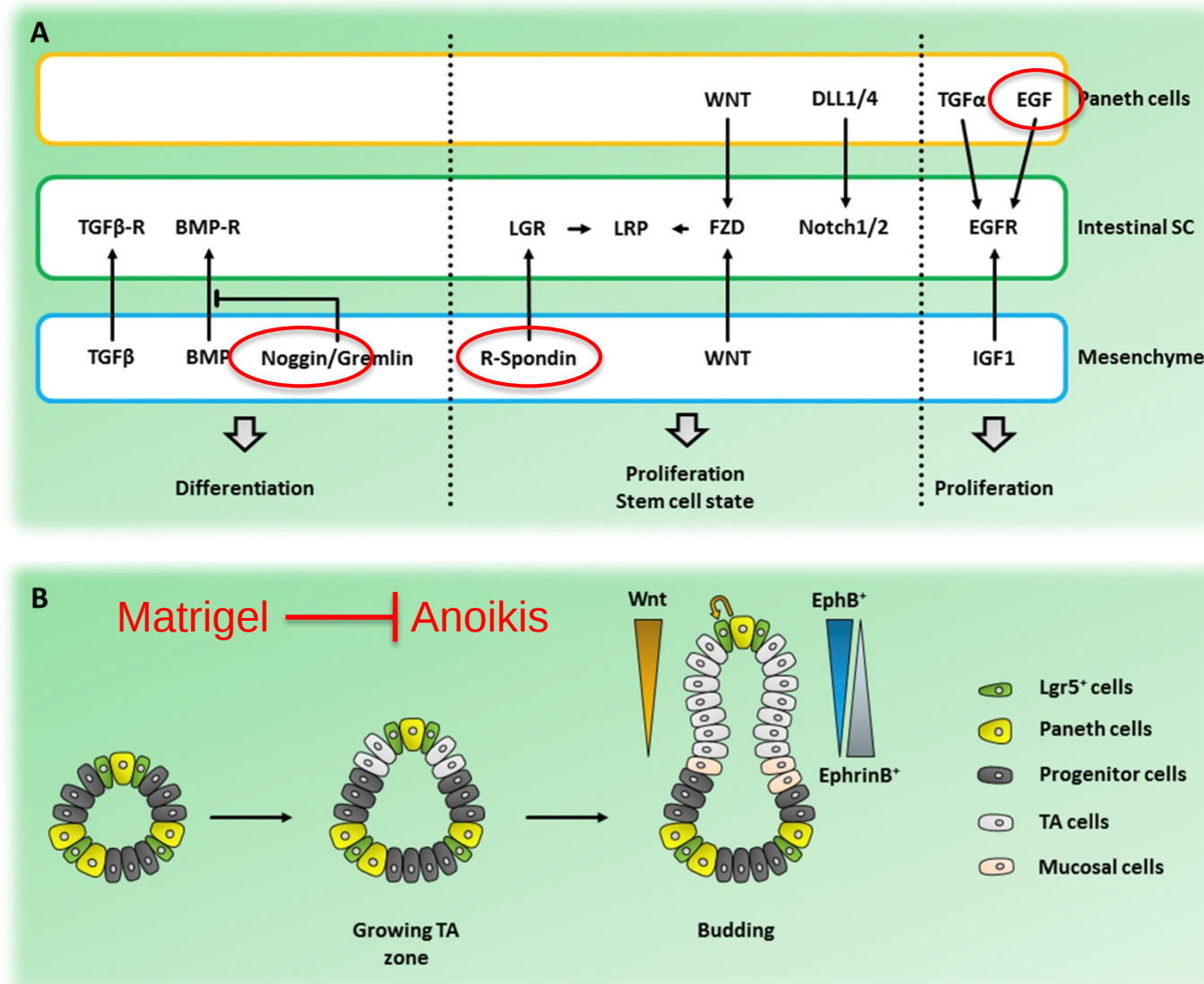
Confocal image
of Lgr5-GFP
Cells

THE INTESTINAL ORGANOID CULTURE SYSTEM

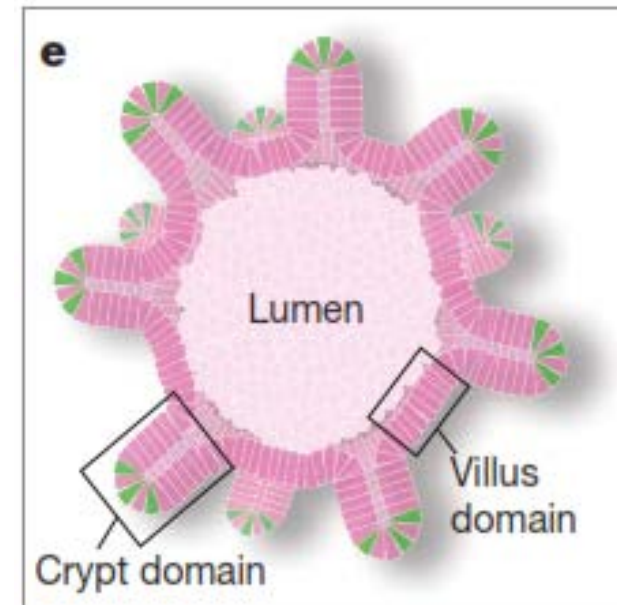
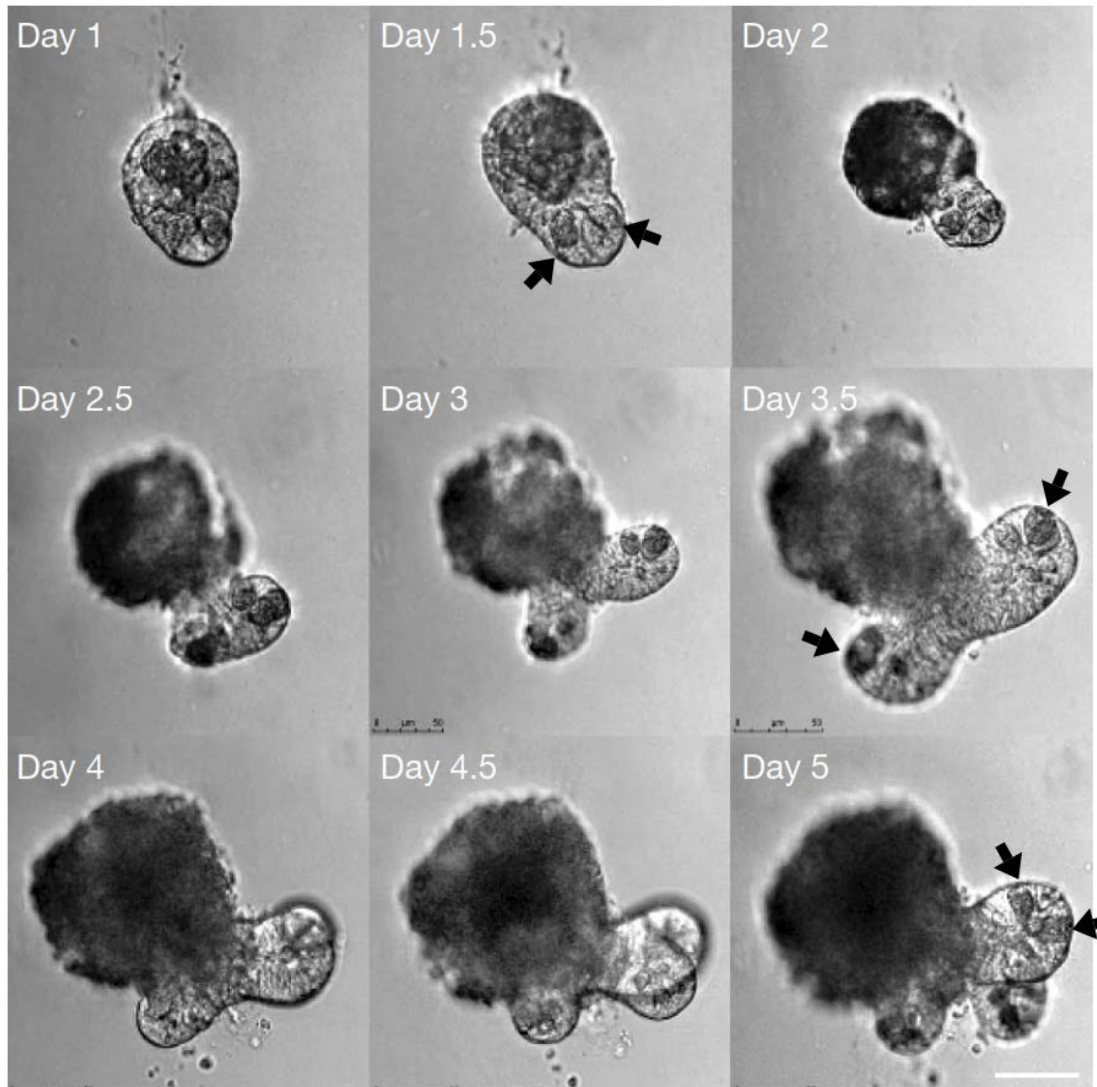


HOW CAN ORGANOIDS BE MAINTAINED IN THE ABSENCE OF A STROMA

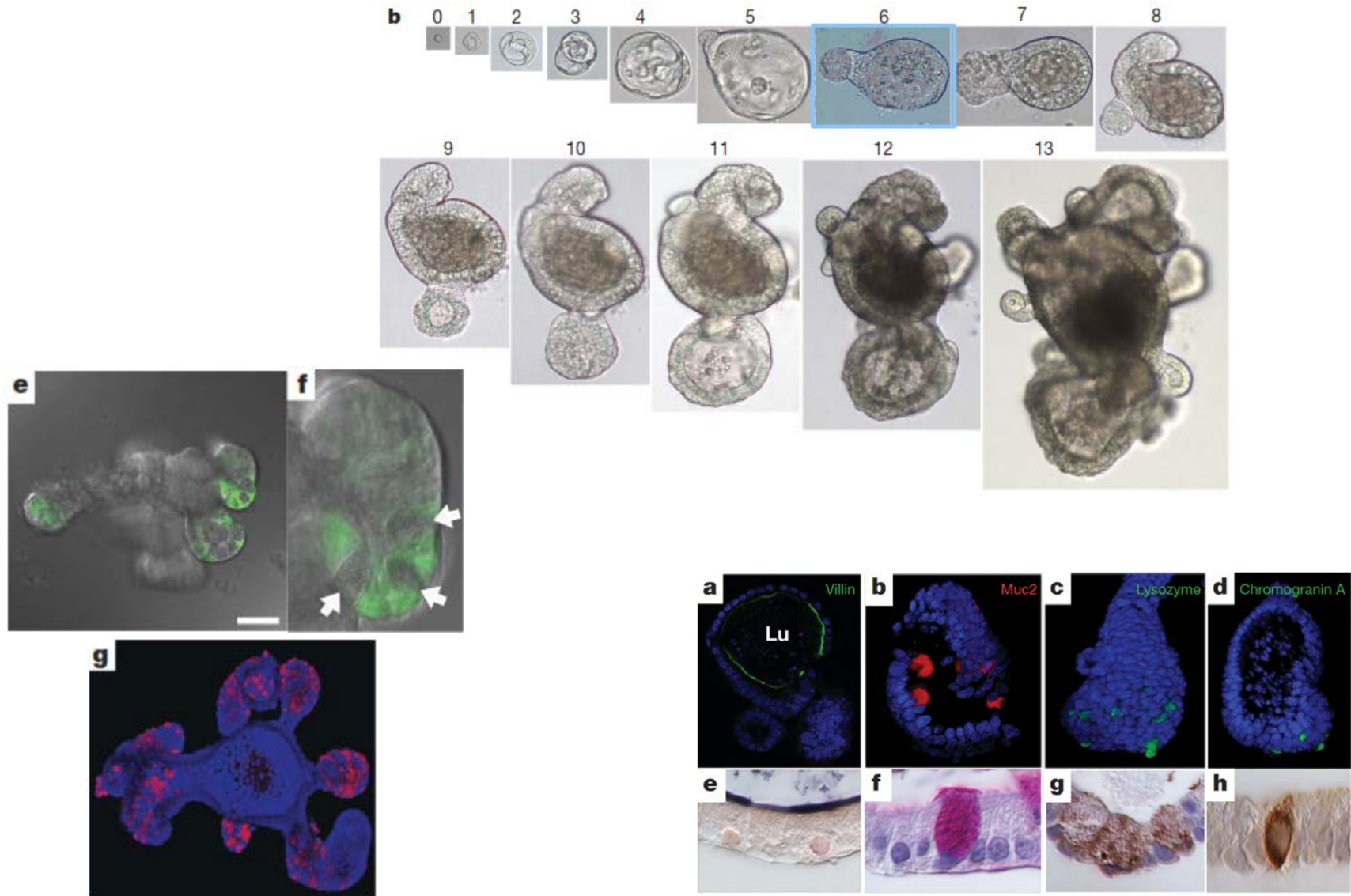
This is the result of several decades of stem cell biology research



ORGANOIDS: AN INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM MODEL GROWN IN THE ABSENCE OF MESENCHYMAL NICHE



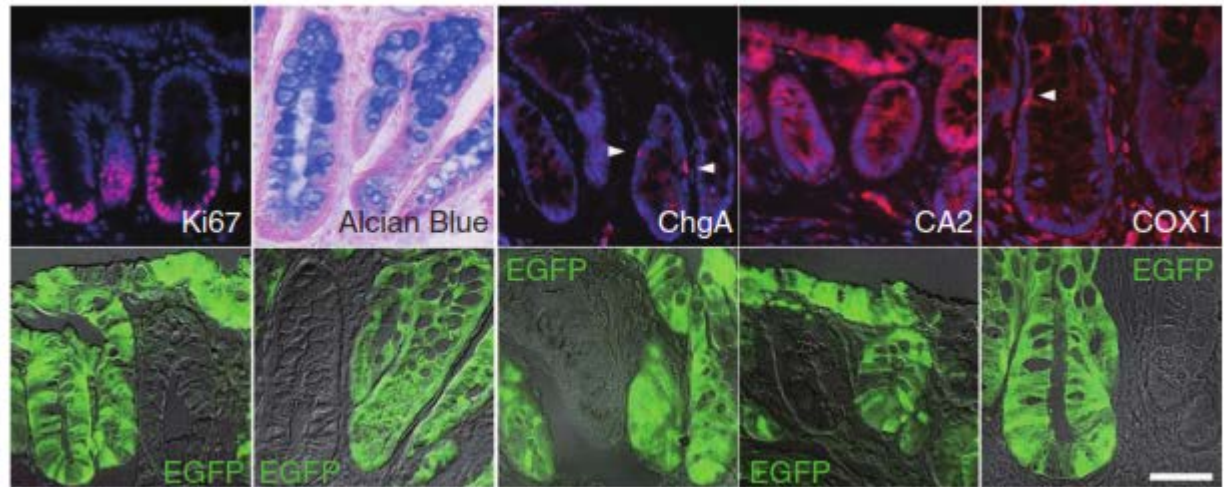
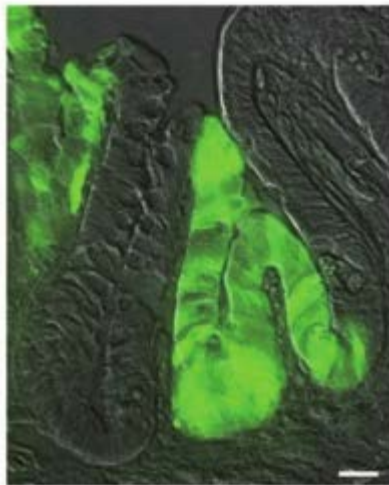
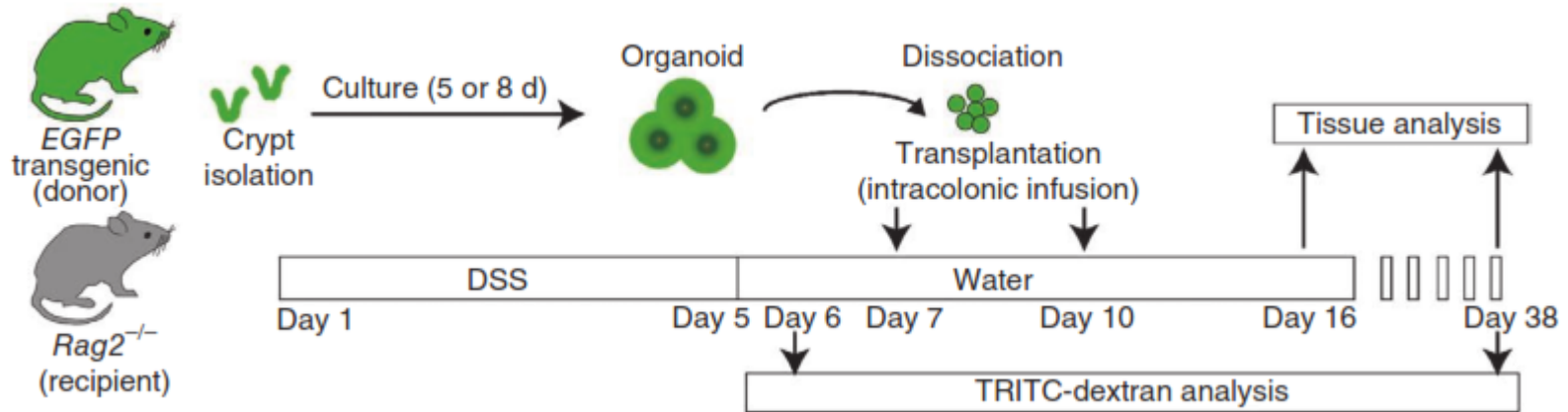
SINGLE *LGR5*⁺ STEM CELLS GENERATE MULTI-LINEAGE ORGANOIDS



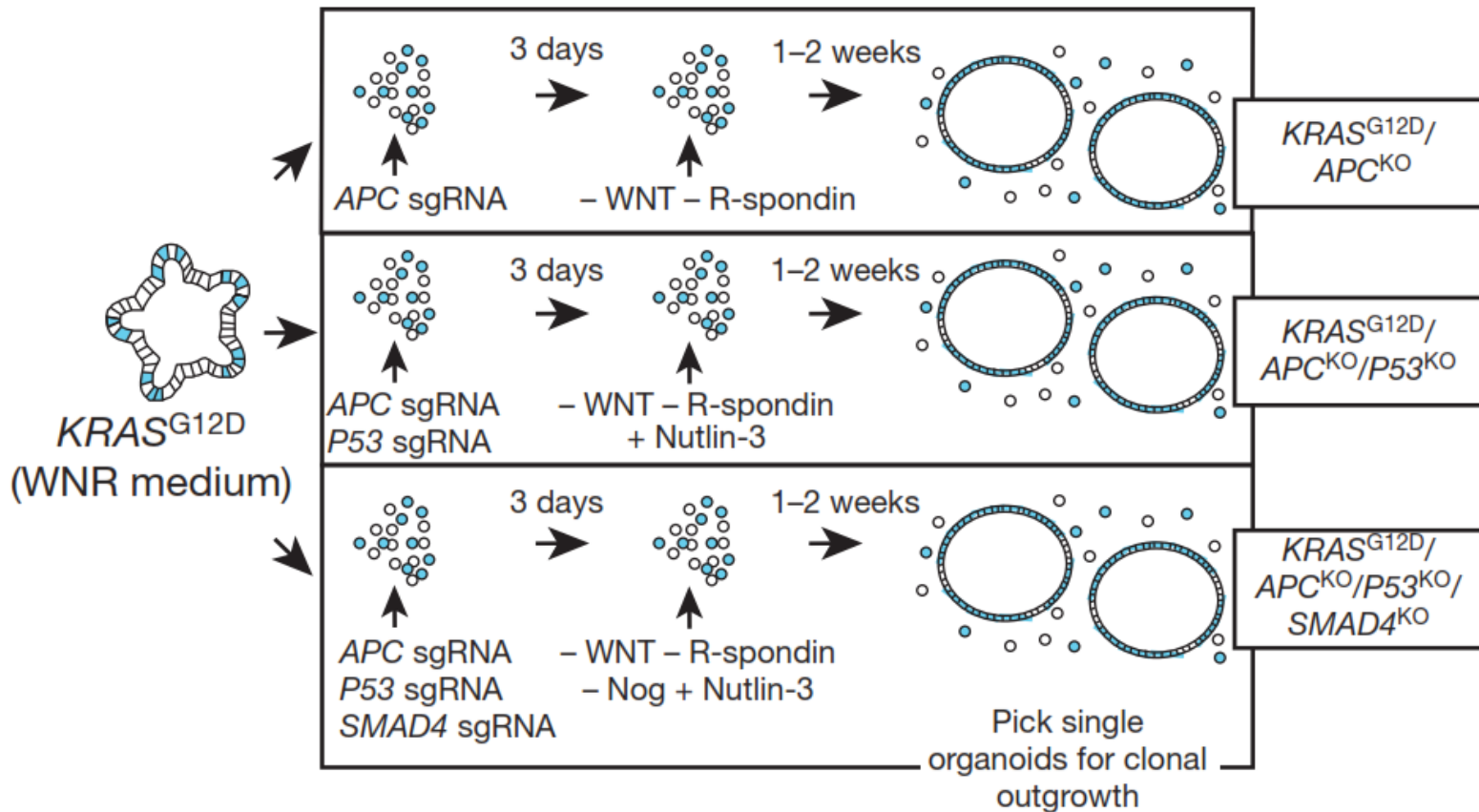
KEY PROPERTIES OF INTESTINAL ORGANOIDS

- Representative of the healthy intestinal epithelium (cell type abundance, etc)
- Can be derived rapidly from any mouse model
- Conditional deletions can be activated in vitro using hydroxytamoxifen
- Long term maintenance with genetic stability
- Can be frozen
- Can be genetically manipulated (stable shRNA expression, CRISPR/Cas9)
- Can be engrafted back in a recipient mouse intestine
- Useful for mechanistic studies (epithelial contribution)
- Studies of interactions between epithelial and stromal cells (microbiota)

FUNCTIONAL ENGRAFTMENT OF ORGANOID EPITHELIUM

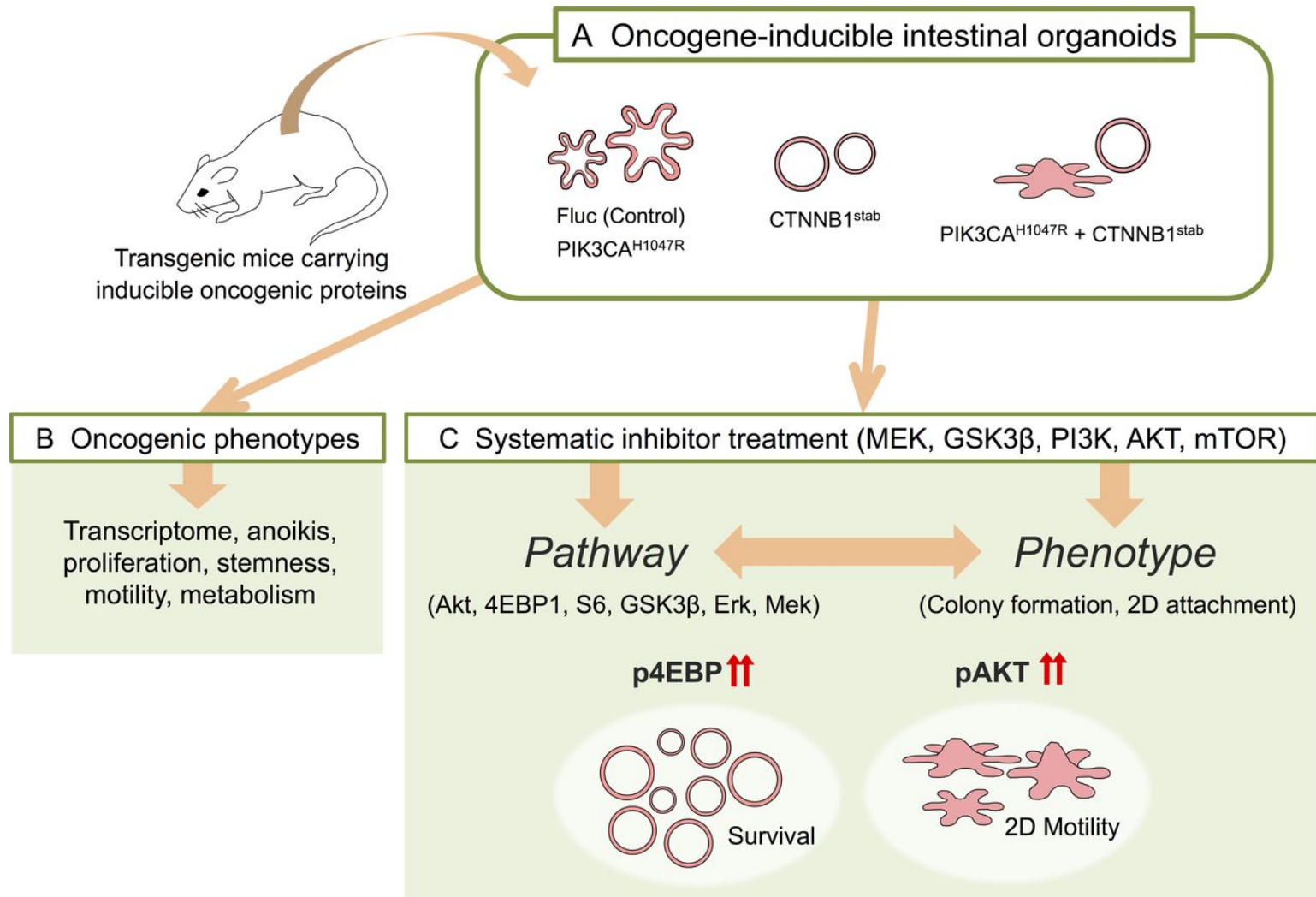


SEQUENTIAL CANCER MUTATIONS IN CULTURED HUMAN INTESTINAL STEM CELLS



Quadruple mutant **KRAS^{G12D} / APC^{KO} / P53^{KO} / SMAD4^{KO}** organoids grow as invasive carcinomas *in vivo*

ORGANOIDS: A PLATFORM TO ASSESS CANCER CHARACTERISTICS



EVOLUTION OF PRECLINICAL MODELS

1970-	Cell lines
2000-	Patient derived xenografts (PDX)
2010-	Organoid-based technologies and programs

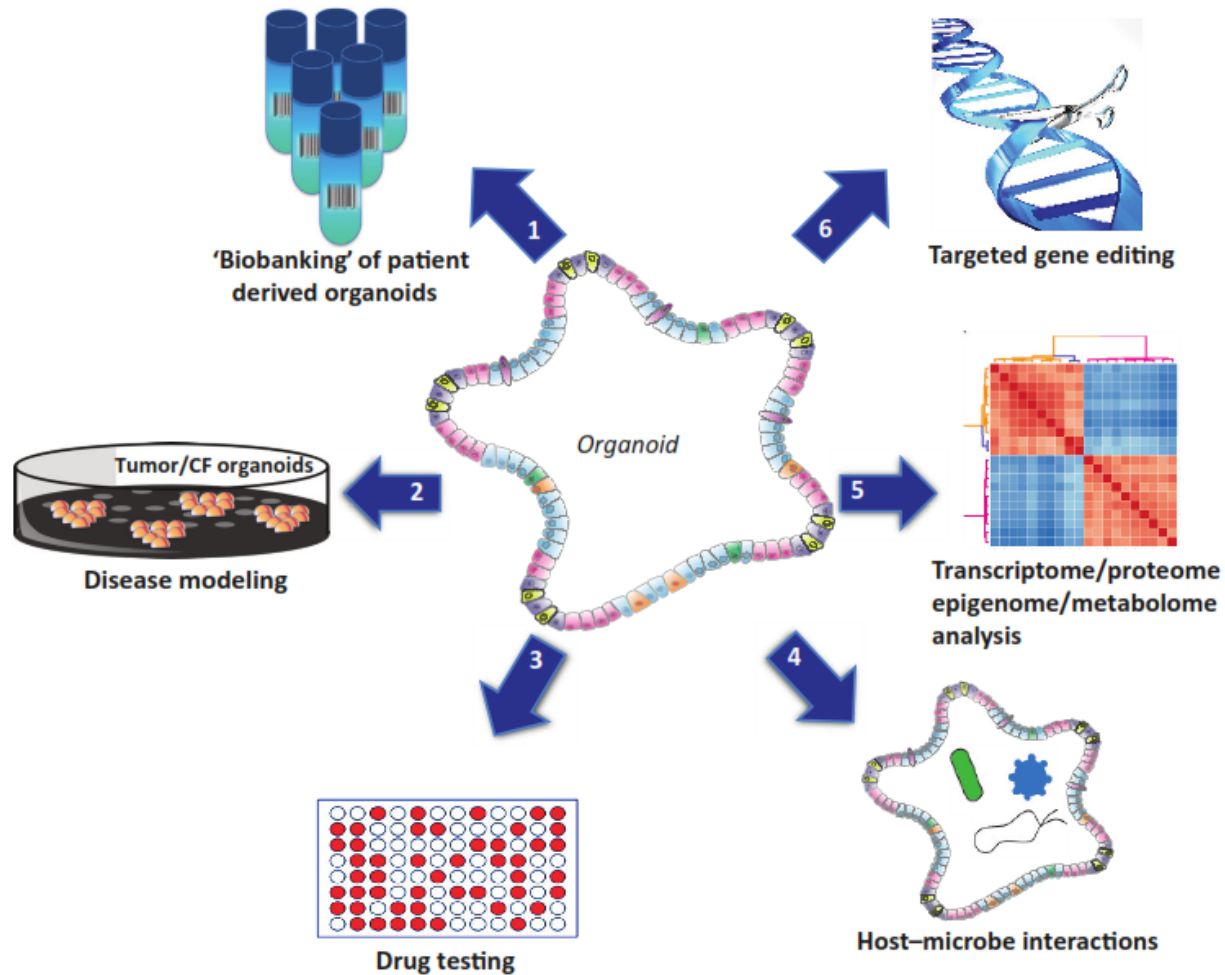
Resource

Cell

A Living Biobank of Breast Cancer Organoids Captures Disease Heterogeneity

Norman Sachs,^{1,2,11,14,15} Joep de Ligt,^{3,11,14} Oded Kopper,^{1,11,14} Ewa Gogola,⁴ Gergana Bounova,^{5,11} Fleur Weeber,⁶ Anjali Vanita Balgobind,^{1,2} Karin Wind,¹ Ana Gracanin,¹ Harry Begthel,¹ Jeroen Korving,¹ Ruben van Boxtel,^{3,11} Alexandra Alves Duarte,⁴ Daphne Lelieveld,⁷ Arne van Hoeck,^{3,11} Robert Frans Ernst,^{3,11} Francis Blokzijl,^{3,11} Isaac Johannes Nijman,^{3,11} Marlous Hoogstraat,⁵ Marieke van de Ven,⁸ David Anthony Egan,⁷ Vittoria Zinzalla,¹² Jurgen Moll,¹² Sylvia Fernandez Boj,^{2,11} Emile Eugene Voest,⁶ Lodewyk Wessels,^{4,11,13} Paul Joannes van Diest,⁹ Sven Rottenberg,^{4,10} Robert Gerhardus Jacob Vries,^{2,11} Edwin Cuppen,^{3,11} and Hans Clevers^{1,11,16,*}

MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS OF ORGANOID TECHNOLOGY



ANALYSIS OF EPITHELIA-STROMAL INTERACTIONS

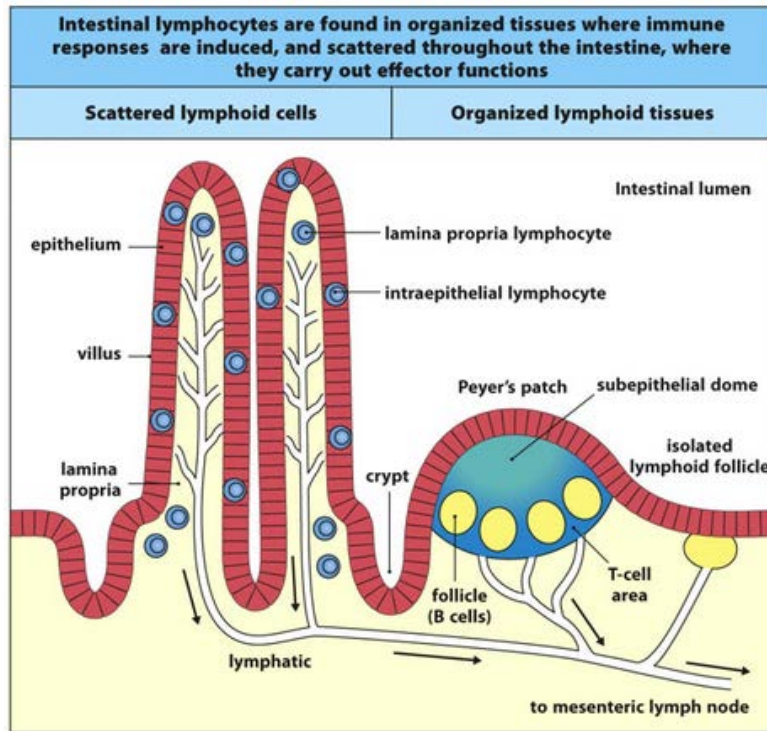


Figure 12.5 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

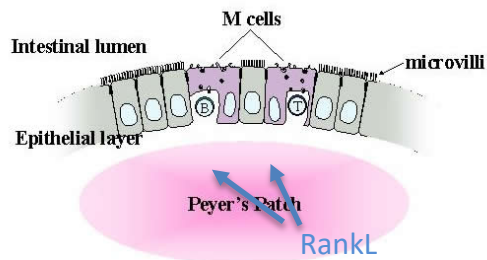
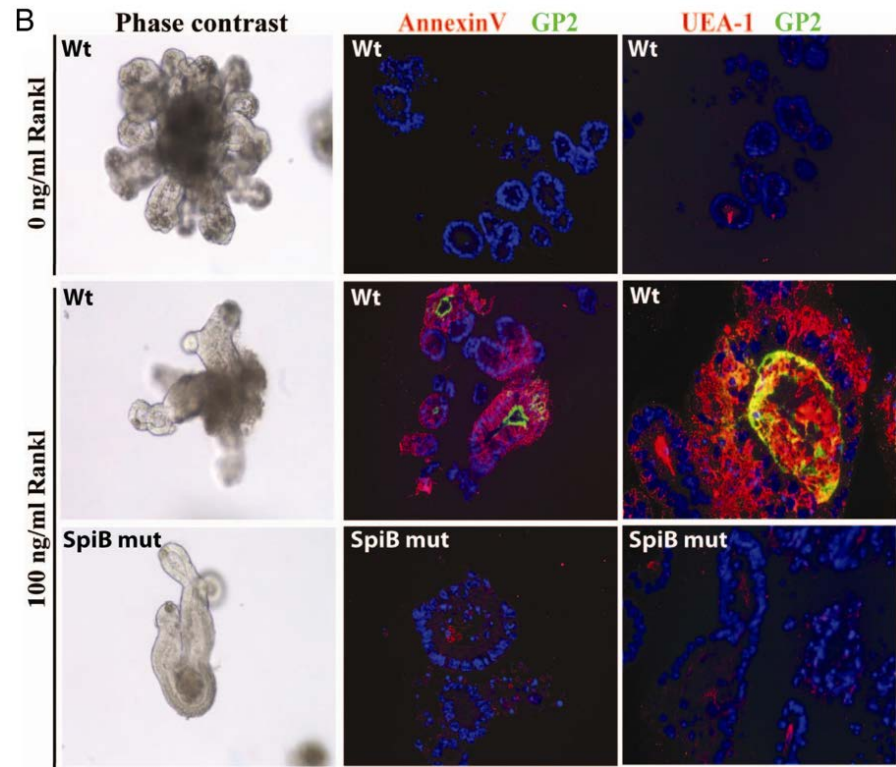
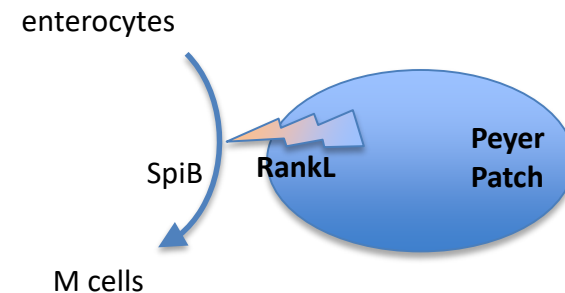
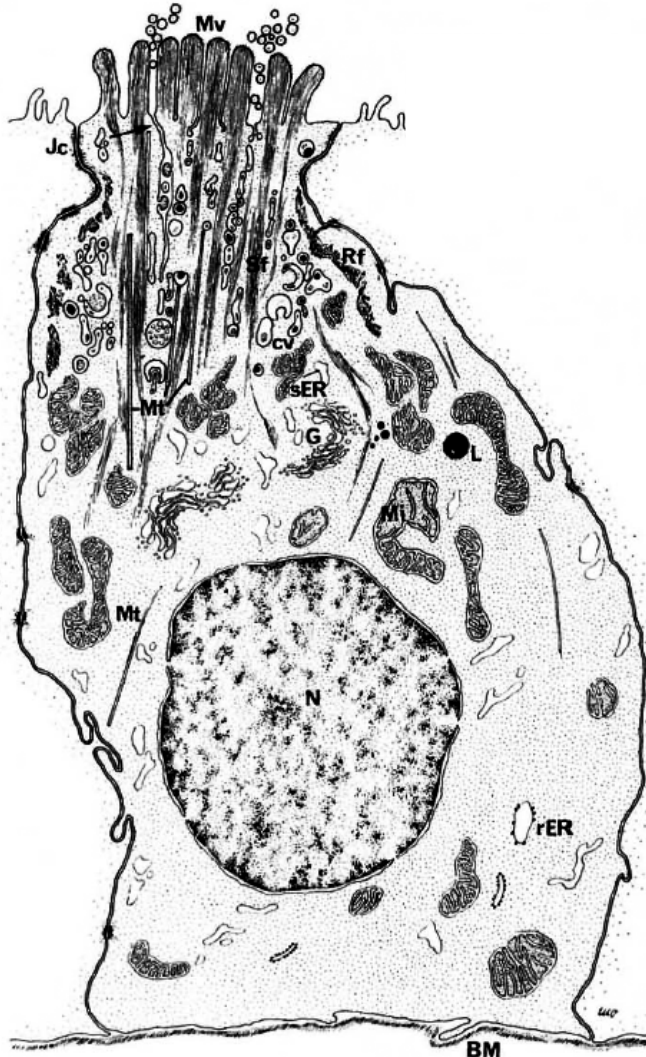


Figure. Follicle-associated epithelia (FAE) and M cells



TUFT CELLS: A NOVEL CELL TYPE IN THE INTESTINAL THAT STILL LACKS A FUNCTION



- Brush, caveolated, multivesicular cells
- Described almost 60 years ago
- Related to taste receptor cells
- No known function
- Overlooked in most studies

Figure 1
Nabeyama et al., Am. J. Anat., 1974

TUFT CELLS : A FIFTH CELL TYPE IN THE INTESTINAL EPITHELIUM

➡ *one fifth of intestinal epithelial functions to unravel?*



- derive from Lgr5⁺ CBC stem cells
- Are permanently renewed
- A distinct cell lineage
- Early differentiation in crypts
- Likely produce prostanoids and opioids
- Differentiation occurs in mouse and human tumours

NOT QUIESCENT STEM CELLS

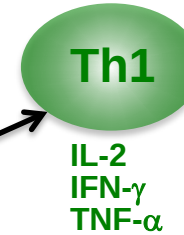
Th17

- Extracellular bacteria (skin, lining of intestine)
- Fungi
- Autoimmunity



Th1

- Cell-mediated immunity and inflammation
- Intracellular pathogens -Viruses, bacteria
- Autoimmunity
- Inflammation



Antigen Presenting Cells

Naive T cells

Th0

TGF- β , IL-12

IL-2, TGF- γ

IL-4, IL-12

TGF- β
IL-35
IL-10

Treg

Treg

- Immune tolerance
- Lymphocyte homeostasis
- Regulation of immune responses

Th2

- Antibody-mediated immunity
- Extracellular parasites
- Asthma, allergy

IL-4
IL-5
IL-6
IL-10
IL-13

Th2

- Infections
 - Bacterial, viral
 - fungal, parasitic
- Toxins
 - Exogenous
 - Endogenous
- Food peptides
- Allergens
- Medications
- Auto antigens

Th0: Naive T cells

Th: Helper T cells

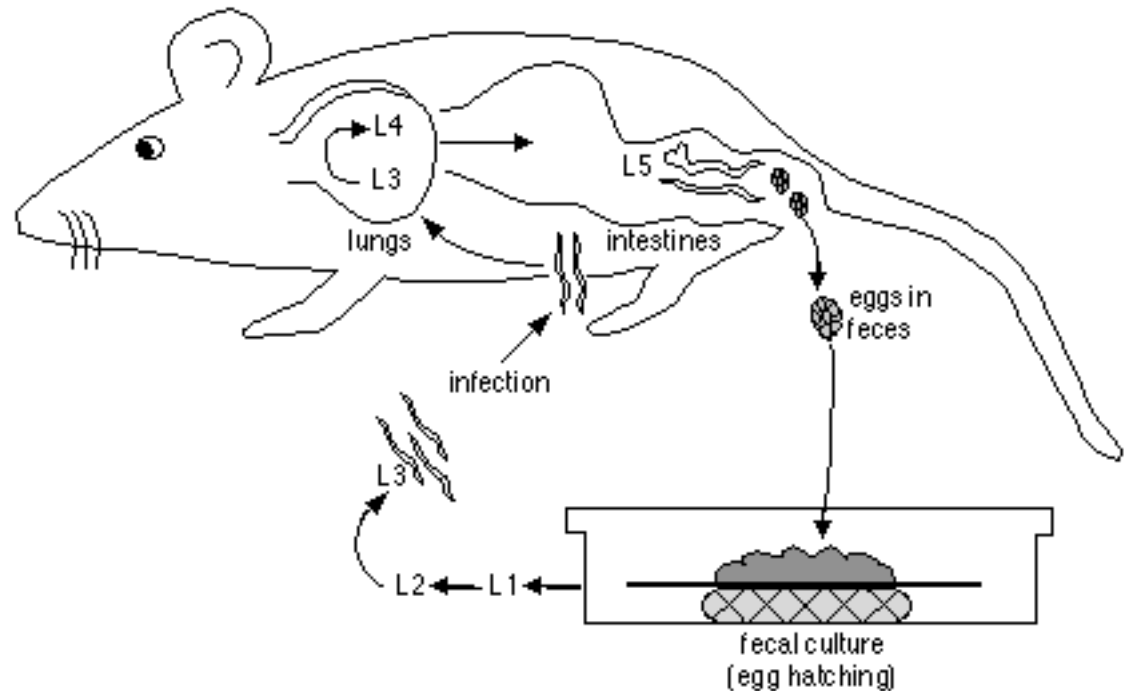
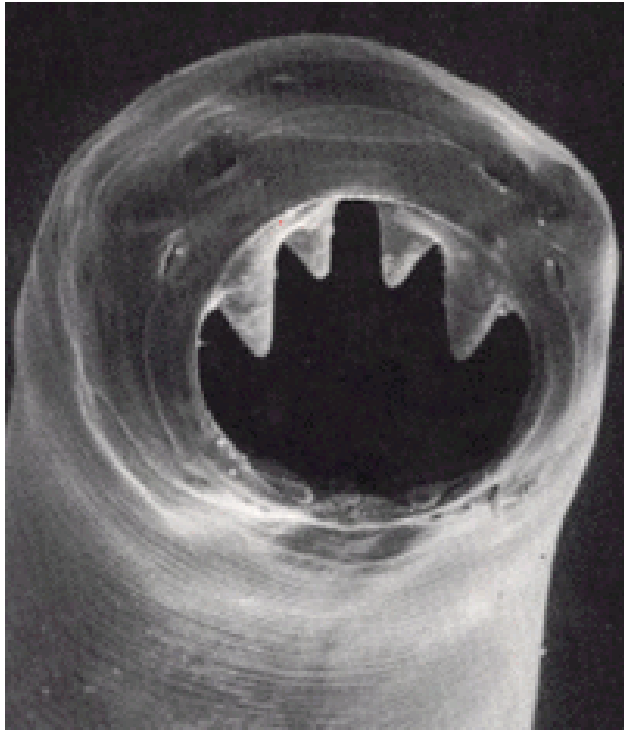
Treg: Regulatory T cells

IL: Interleukin

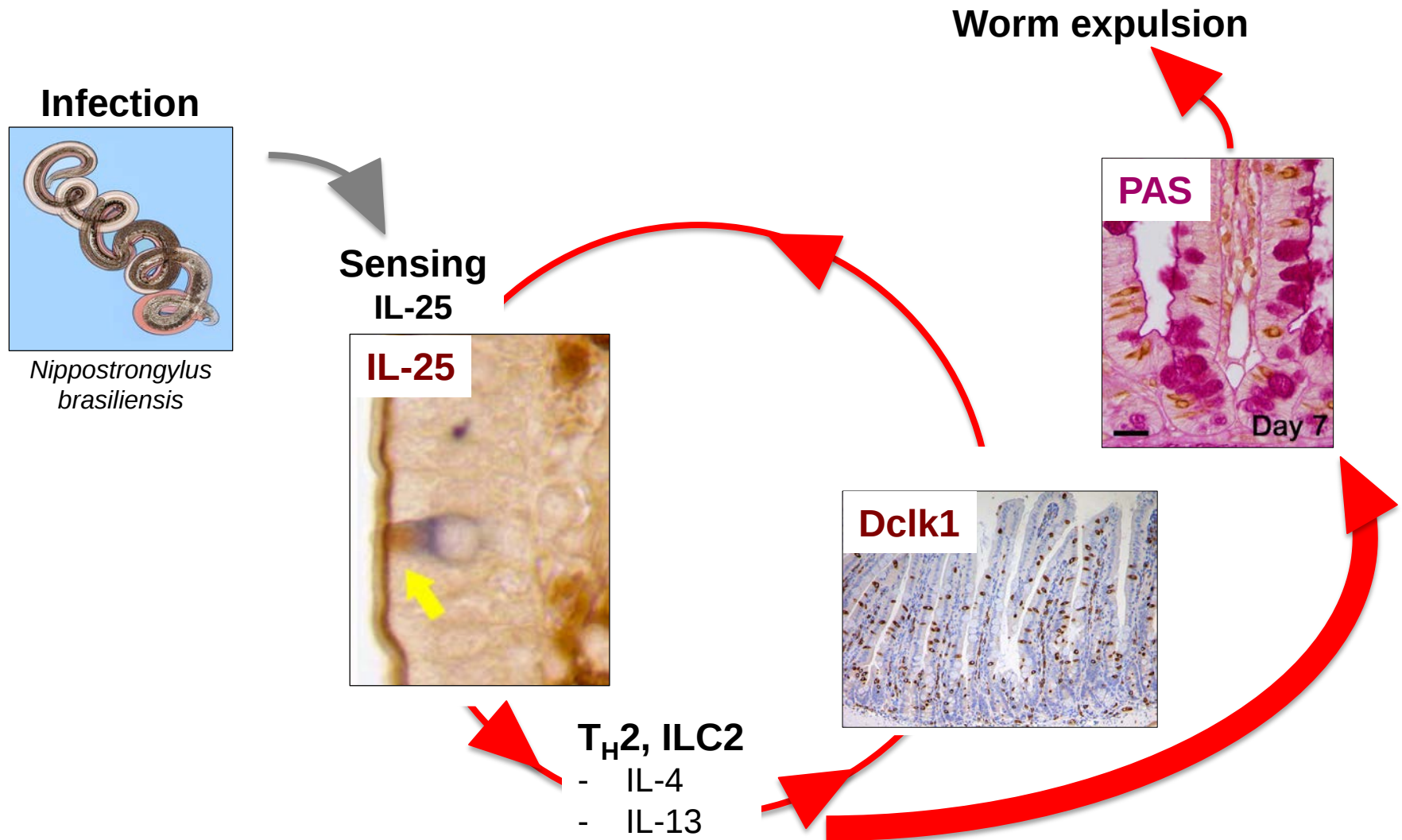
TNF- α : Tumor necrosis factor-alpha

TGF- β : Transforming growth factor-beta

NIPPOSTRONGYLUS BRASILIENSIS : A MODEL OF HELMINTH INFECTION IN THE MOUSE



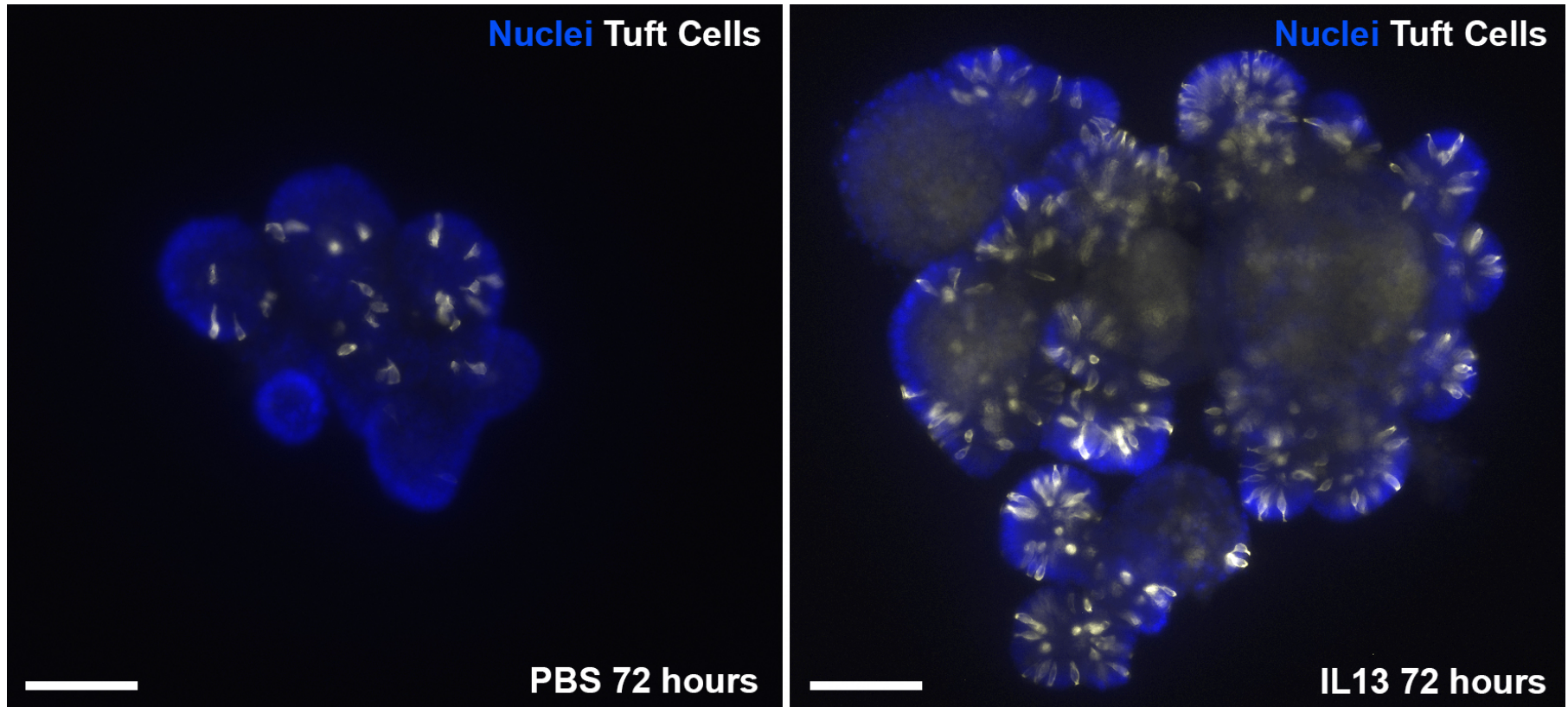
TUFT CELLS PLAY CRITICAL ROLES IN SENSING THE PRESENCE OF PARASITES AND INITIATING TYPE 2 RESPONSES AGAINST HELMINTH INFECTIONS



CONCLUSIONS

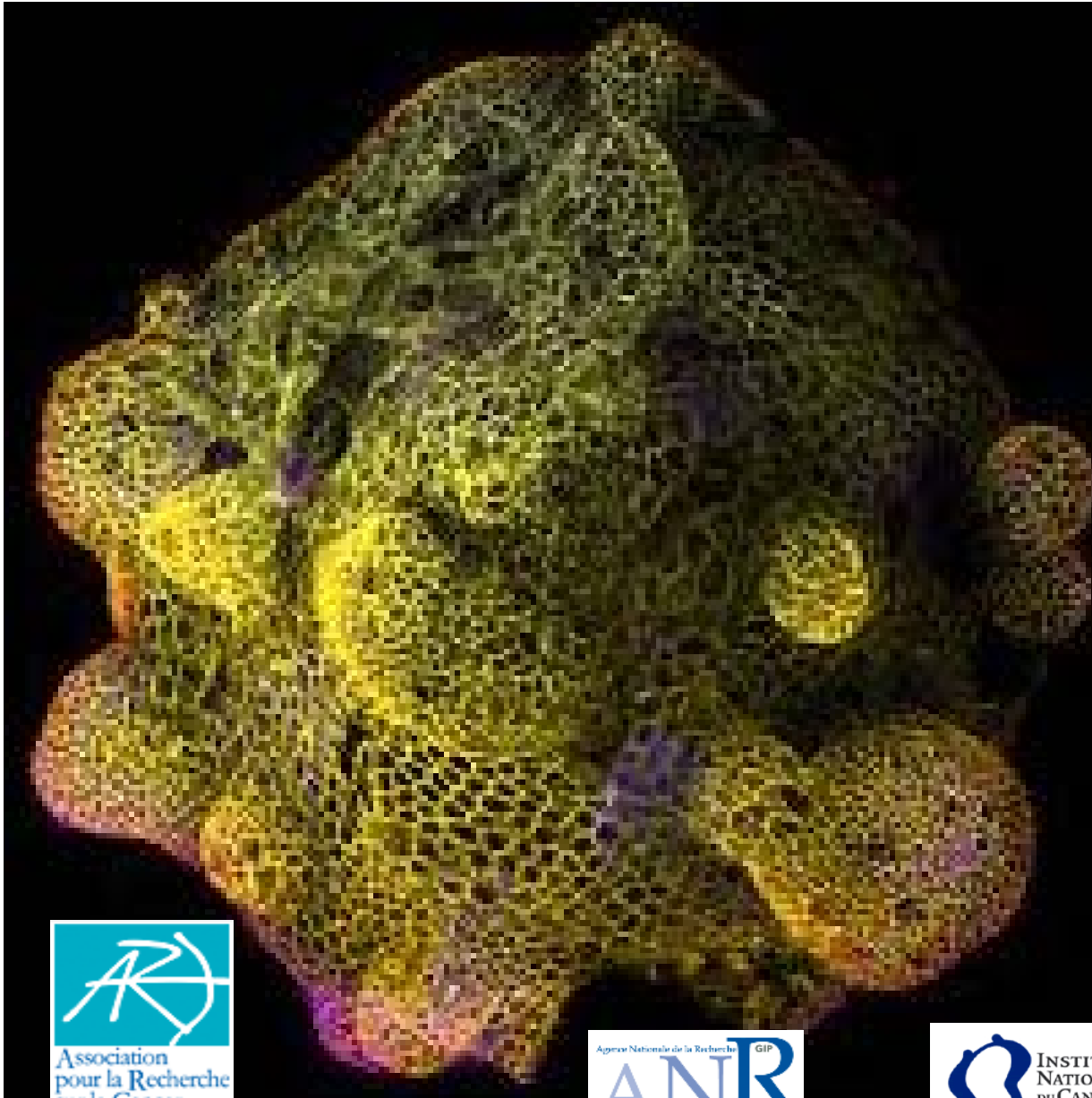
- Neglected population of the gut epithelium
- Sensing machinery, related to taste buds
- Regulate type 2 immune responses through IL25
- Link luminal clues with behaviour of stromal haematopoietic cells
- New example of the functional integration of epithelial and haematopoietic compartments
- May be involved in sensing other types of pathogens

HOST-PATHOGEN INTERACTIONS



- Regulatory functions of parasites/microbes-derived molecules
- Role of stromal signalling molecules to modulate stem cell differentiation programs

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