

Background

- Many mutations in CFTR result in defective chloride ion transport.
- Human amnion epithelial cells (hAEC) are immune-privileged epithelial cells that can be readily harvested from placenta after birth.
- Our *in vitro* studies (Kicic et al, unpublished) suggest that when CF airway epithelium is co-cultured with hAEC, hAEC can improve CFTR-associated defects such as increasing a low airway surface liquid (ASL) depth and renewing defective epithelial chloride-ion transport.
- This study tested if delivery of hAEC to the (CFTR-defective) nasal airways of CF mice could improve the standard functional indicator of CFTR protein expression in CF airways - the nasal airway potential difference (PD) under low chloride perfusion.

Methods

- We employed a repeated-measures study design to measure the change in the biological defect in nasal airways in CF mice using airway PD (total n=24 CF mice, 12 mice per group).

• Mice were perfused with or without chloride, perfused into the nasal airway at a rate of 1µl/min (Figure 1).

- Nasal PD was measured at baseline.
- Mice received either: a) 30 µl of conditioned-media alone (media derived from hAEC cultures), or b) 0.5 - 1.1 x10⁶ cells/ml in 30µl of hAEC in conditioned-media.
- Treatment was installed into this airway at 10 x 10⁶ aliquots, delivered at 10 minute intervals.
- PD was again measured at 1 and 7 days after delivery.

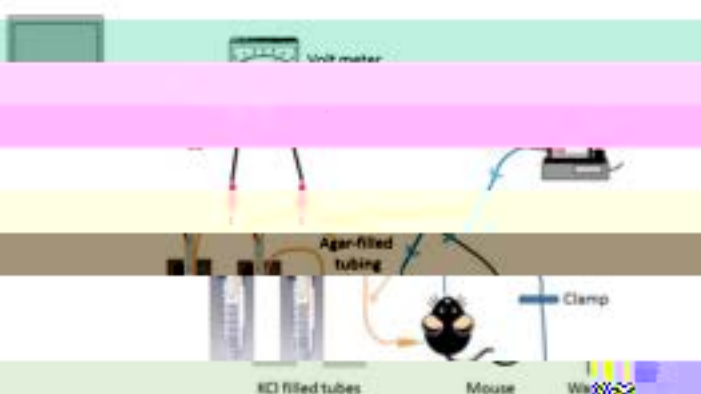


Figure 1: Diagrammatic representation of nasal PD setup

Results

- For the mice that received conditioned-media, the airway PD at 1 day (2.83 ± 1.79) was not significantly different to baseline (Figure 2a).
- Nasal PD tested in the same animals following hAEC delivery (Figure 2b) retained a significantly-improved level of airway PD at both 1 day (ΔPD 0.68 ± 2.05, **p<0.01) and 7 days (ΔPD -0.45± 2.38, ***p<0.001) compared to baseline.

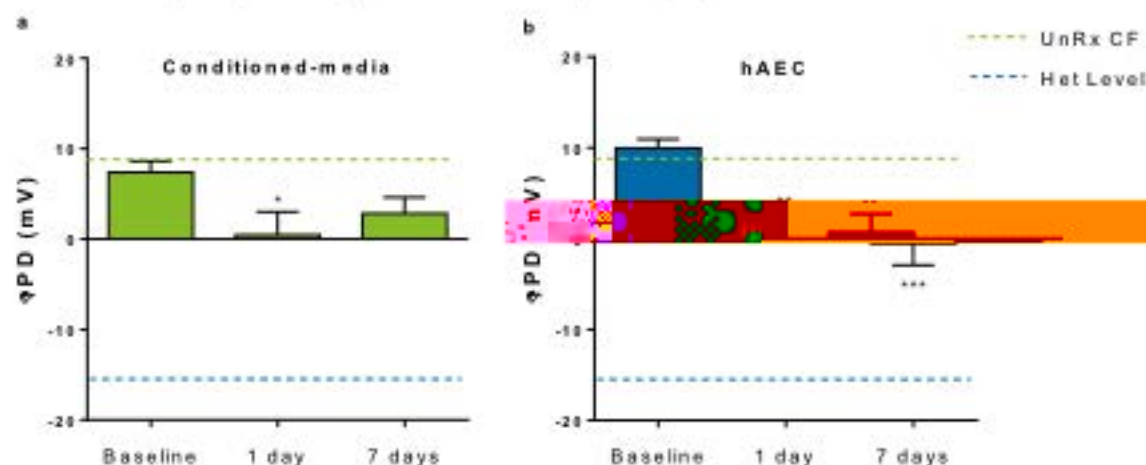


Figure 2: The change in nasal PD in mice that received either a) conditioned-media or b) hAEC compared to pre-treatment (baseline). *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, RM ANOVA vs baseline, n=12.

Conclusion

- Improvement in CFTR functional expression in airway as measured by airway PD, together with *in vitro* data (Kicic et al, unpublished) suggests that hAEC cells improve airway CFTR function.
- Interestingly, conditioned-media derived from hAEC cultures may improve airway PD in CF mice. These approaches for CF airway disease treatment should be further evaluated *in vivo* to help determine the mechanisms of action.

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