

Endogenous lung epithelial stem/progenitor cell compartments differ in cystic fibrosis and normal mice

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Introduction:

We have recently described a population of lung epithelial stem/progenitor cells (EpiSPC) in the adult lung of normal mice (Fig. 1). These cells self-renew and give rise to colonies of mixed, and lineage-restricted, epithelial progeny when co-cultured in matrigel with mesenchymal cells and in a 3-dimensional organotypic lung epithelial assay providing evidence for the existence of an EpiSPC hierarchy in the lung (Figs 2–4). In this study we have utilised these assays to analyse the comparative incidence and proliferative potential of EpiSPC in the trachea and lungs of CF mice and their wildtype littermates.

Methods:

We excised and disaggregated the lungs and conducting airways from CF (UNC) colony mice that were heterozygous for the CFTR gene (*CFTR*^{+/−}) or homozygous CF (−/−) and from CF(FABP) colony mice. The sorted CD45^{low} CD31^{low} EpCAM^{pos} Sca-1^{low} α6-integrin^{pos} β4-integrin^{pos} CD24^{low} cells isolated from these three groups of mice were then cultured in a matrigel-based clonogenic assay to quantif

Background and Results:

The lung epithelial colony-forming cell assay:

CD45^{low} CD31^{low} EpCAM^{pos} Sca-1^{low} α6-integrin^{pos} β4-integrin^{pos} CD24^{low} colonies (CFU) comprising cells of both airway and alveolar epithelial lineages when co-cultured in matrigel with Sca-1^{pos} CD31^{pos} mesenchymal cells and mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs).

Epithelial progenitor cells form colonies in matrigel-coated wells containing mesenchymal stromal cells and provide structural support for cancer formation.



Figure 1: Schematic description of the lung EpiSPC assay system.



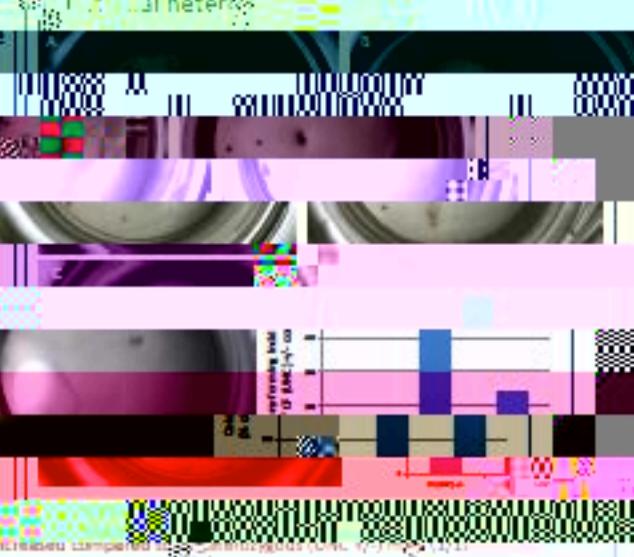
Figure 2: The clonogenic assay reveals an obligatory relationship between epithelial and mesenchymal support. There is a linear relationship between the number of colonies formed per 10,000 cells assayed and the number of cells assayed. Gene expression analysis shows that colonies formed in the absence of mesenchymal support do not express epithelial markers.

Multi-lineage potential of EpiSPCs

expression profiling of epithelial progenitors and recloning experiments reveal the existence of distinct colonies with differing developmental potential. This stem/progenitor cell hierarchy in the lung in which multilineage stem cells give rise to lineage-restricted airway and alveolar progenitor cells that differentiate into all the cell types found in the adult lung.



Using our assay we have observed an increase in the incidence of EpiSPCs in the trachea of cystic fibrosis mice. In fact we detected a fold and a half increase in epithelial progenitor cells in the incidence of EpiSPCs in CF(UNC) and CF(FABP) mice respectively.



Summary:

These preliminary findings are consistent with the notion that an expanded and dysregulated EpiSPC compartment of CF mice could contribute to airway remodeling and disease progression. These models help understand CF lung pathogenesis and may be used to develop models more similar to humans and that are able to recapitulate CF airway disease development more closely than in mice. Similarly, these techniques may also be applied to other diseases.

References:

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