

Trans-differentiation of Human Fibroblasts to Endothelial Cells: Role of Innate Immunity

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- **Shinya Yamanaka's Discovery:**

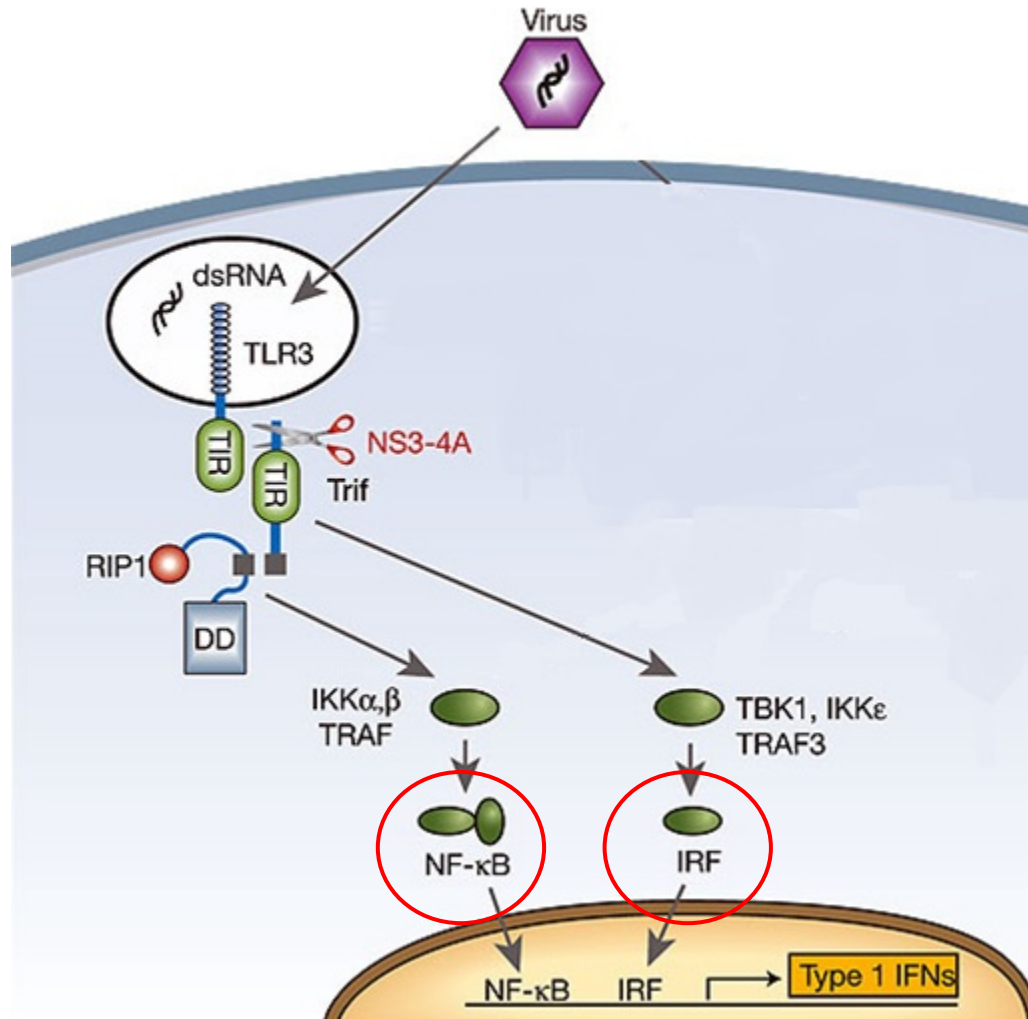
- 2012 - Nobel Prize for Medicine
- Forced reprogramming of somatic cells to induced pluripotent stem cells (**iPSCs**)
- By expression of the TFs: Oct4, Sox2, Klf4 and cMyc ("**OSKM**")



- **Disadvantage:**

- Cells are transfected by viral vectors
- Induce overexpression of TFs → cause global changes in expression and activity of epigenetic modifiers.
- Only small percentage of cells transform (≈2–4 weeks)

Introduction



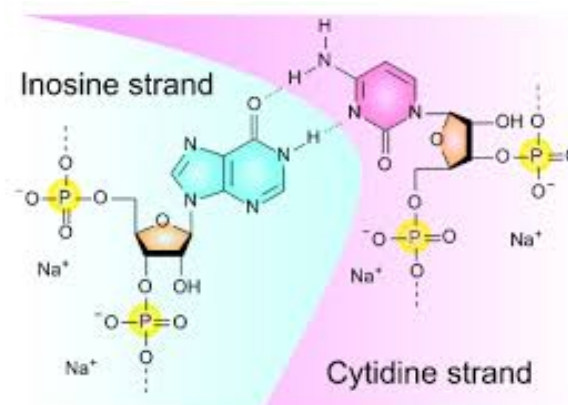
Adapted from
Meylan et al., 2006

Aim

- **Ideal for Clinical Application:** Transdifferentiation of cells, but avoid genetic manipulation
- Generation of safe and functional induced ECs (“iECs”) from fibroblasts.
- Use small molecule to activate TLR3 and inductive growth cues, to induce trans-differentiation.

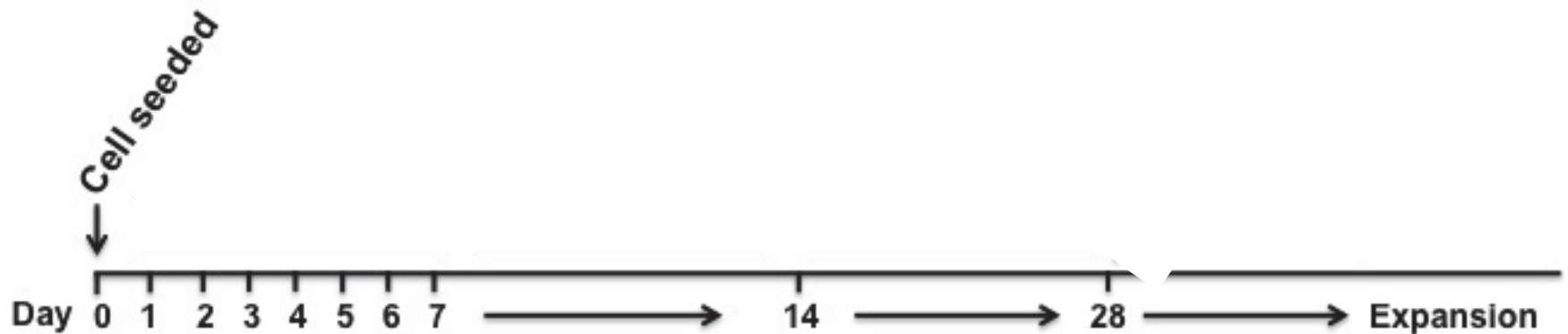
Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid

- Poly(I:C) a synthetic analog of double stranded RNA (dsRNA)
- A molecular pattern associated with viral infection
- Poly(I:C) is recognized by Toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3)
- Activates TFs interferon regulatory factor 3 (IRF3), NF- κ B and AP-14
- Triggers production of inflammatory cytokines and chemokines such as TNF- α , IL-6 and CXCL10



Direct reprogramming of fibroblasts to induced endothelial cells (iECs)

- BJ human new-born foreskin fibroblast cells



Detection of EC-Specific Markers After 28 Days of Differentiation

Human foreskin fibroblasts (BJ)

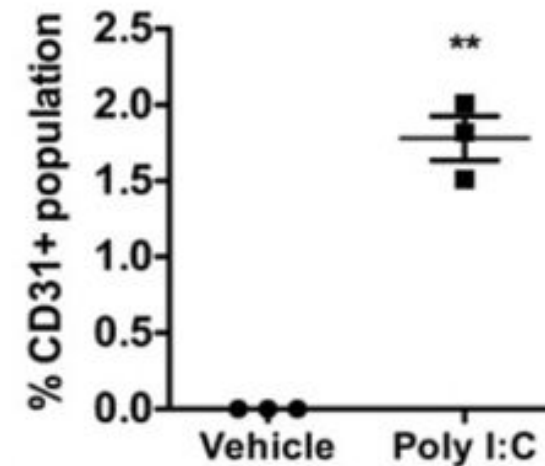
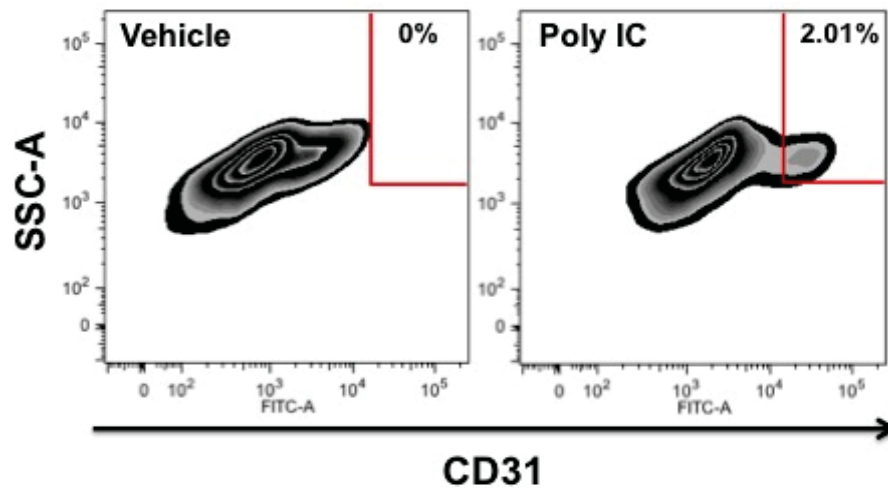


Figure 1B,C

Expansion of Endothelial Cell Markers

Human foreskin fibroblasts

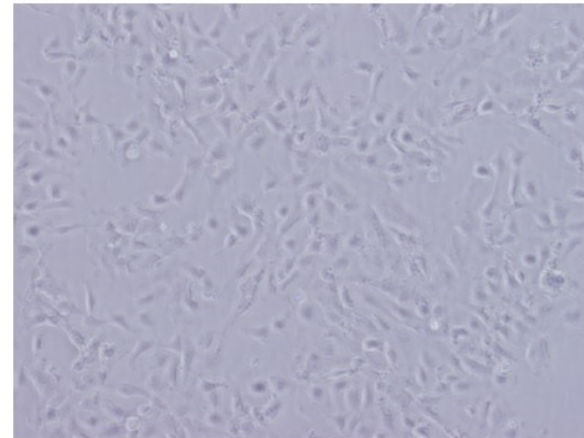
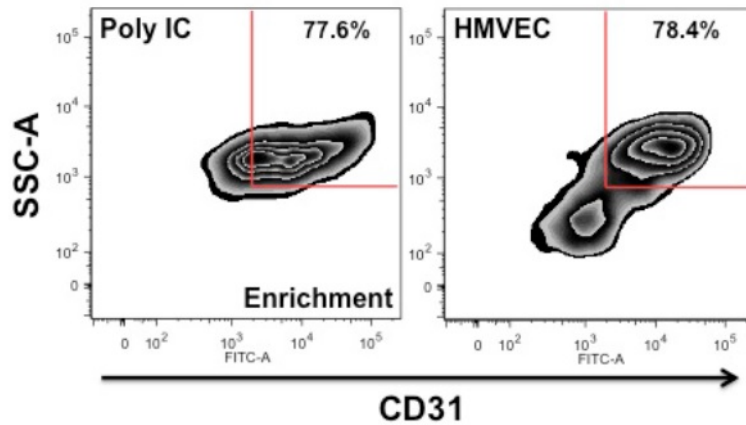
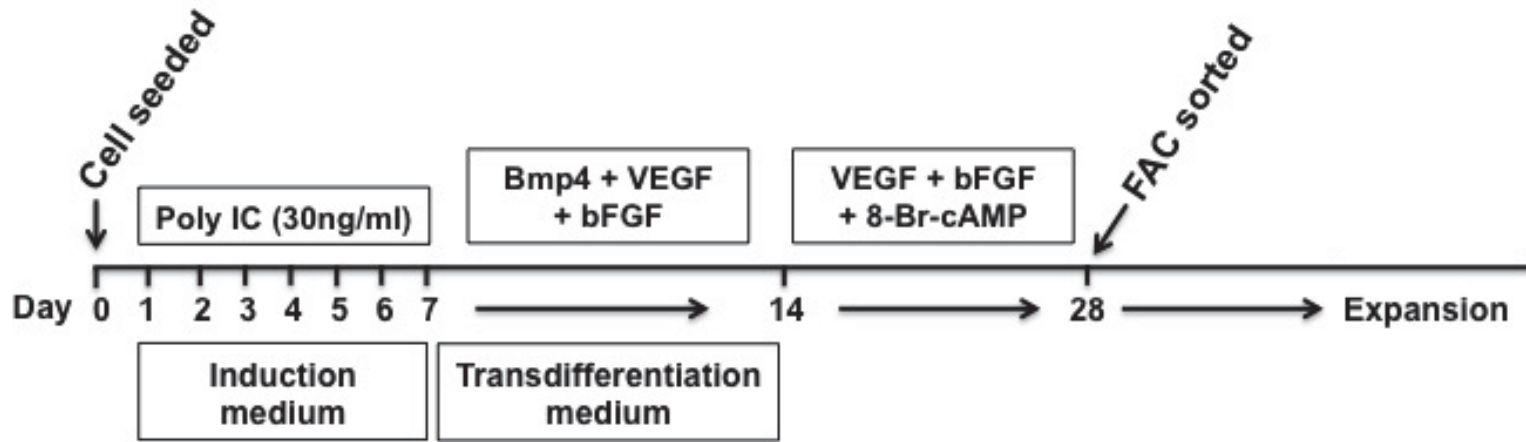


Figure S1A,B

Expression of Endothelial Cell Markers

Human foreskin fibroblasts

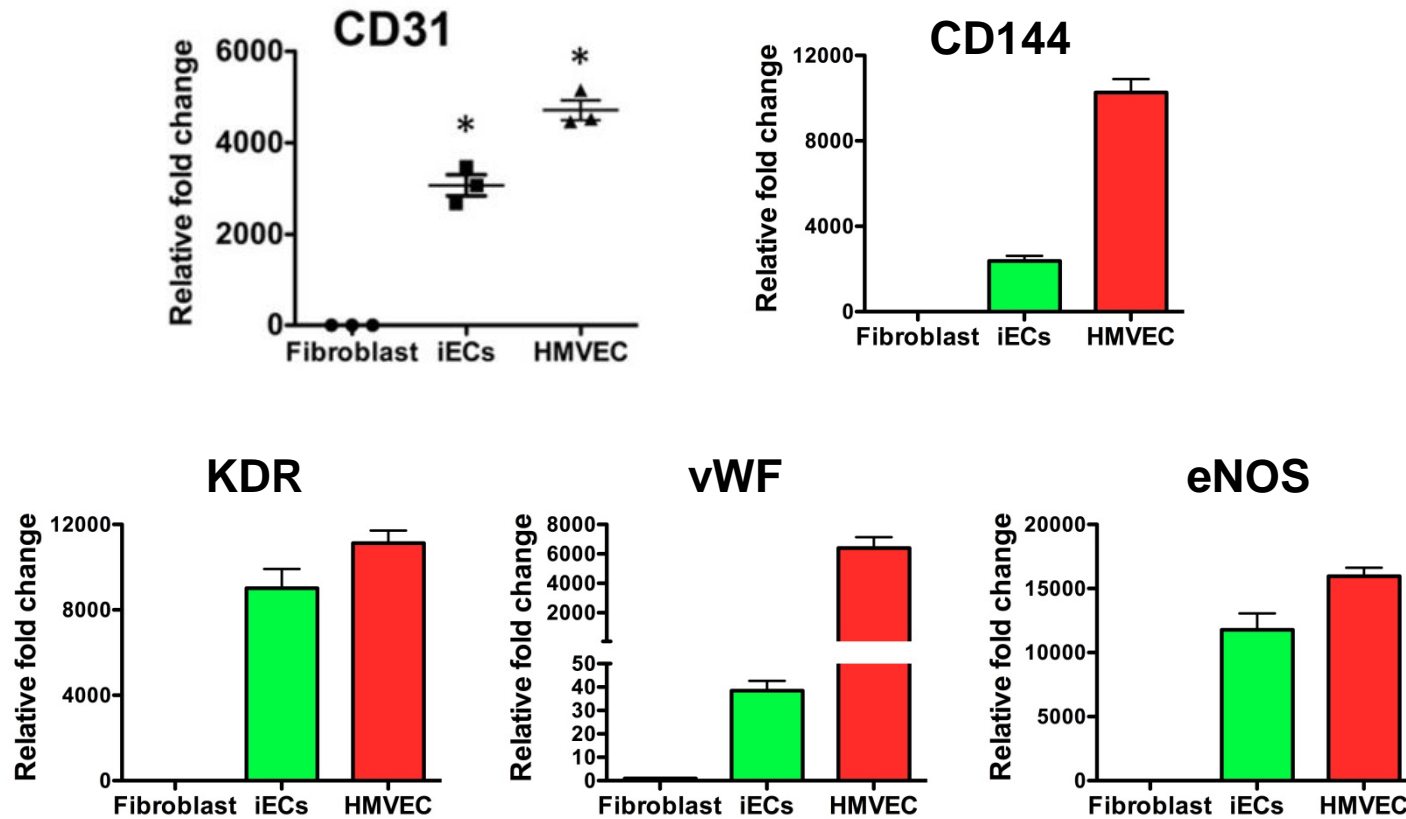
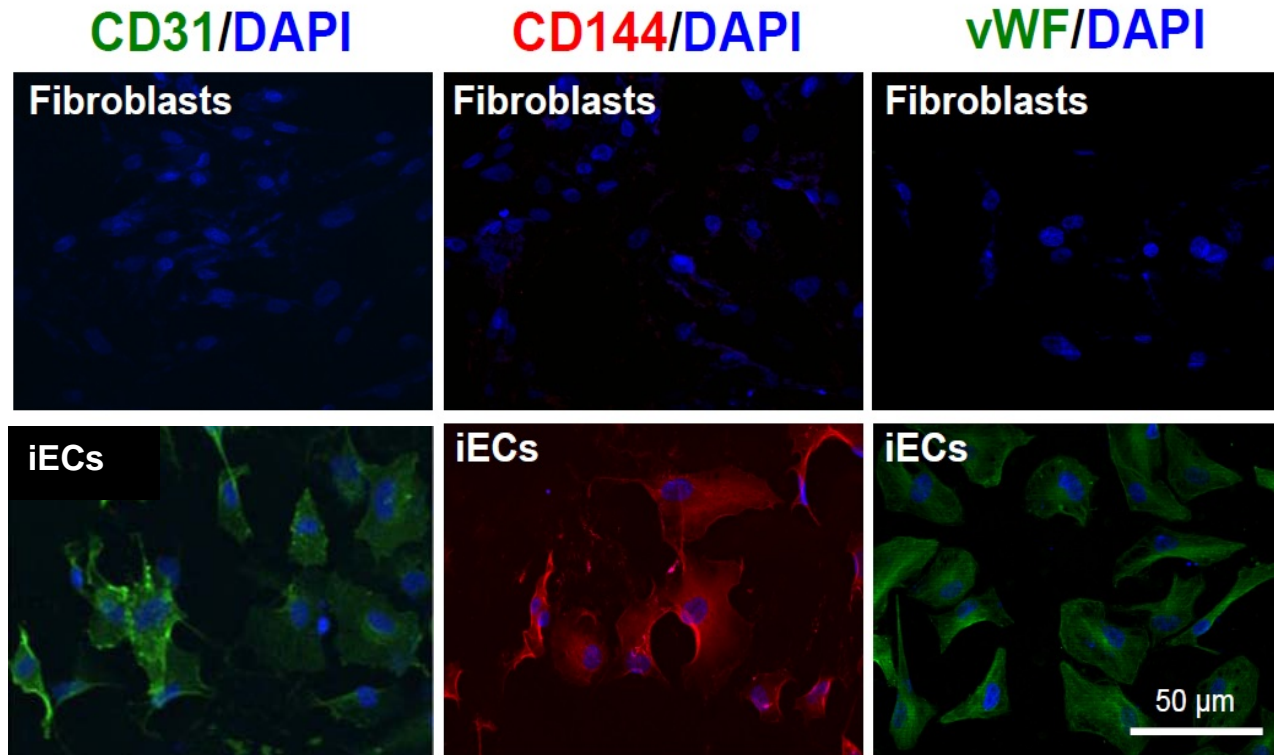


Figure 1D; S1C-F

Expression of Endothelial Cell Markers

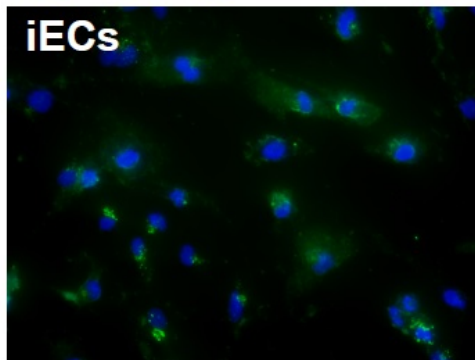
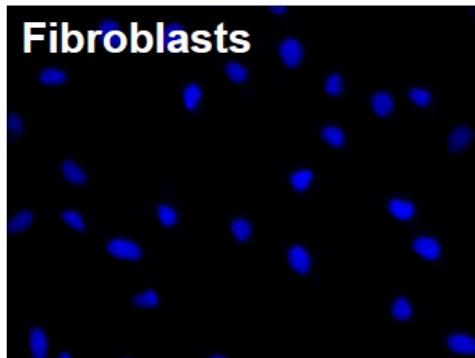
Human foreskin fibroblasts



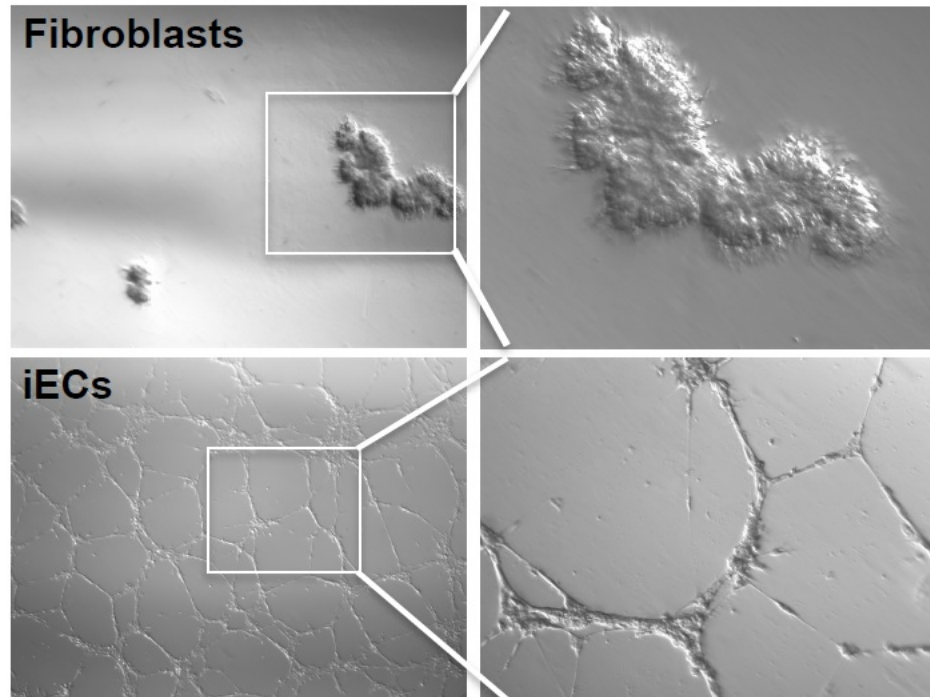
Uptake of Acetylated LDL & Tubular Network Formation

Human foreskin fibroblasts

Ac-LDL/DAPI

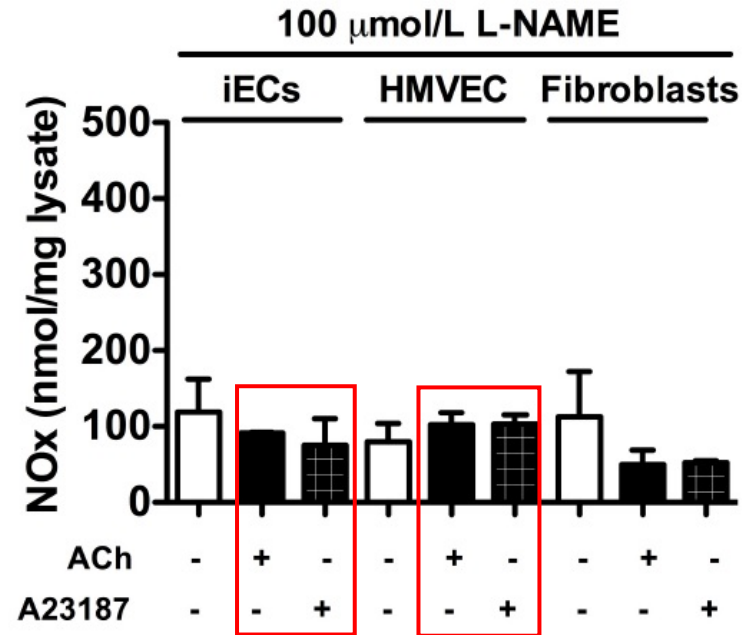
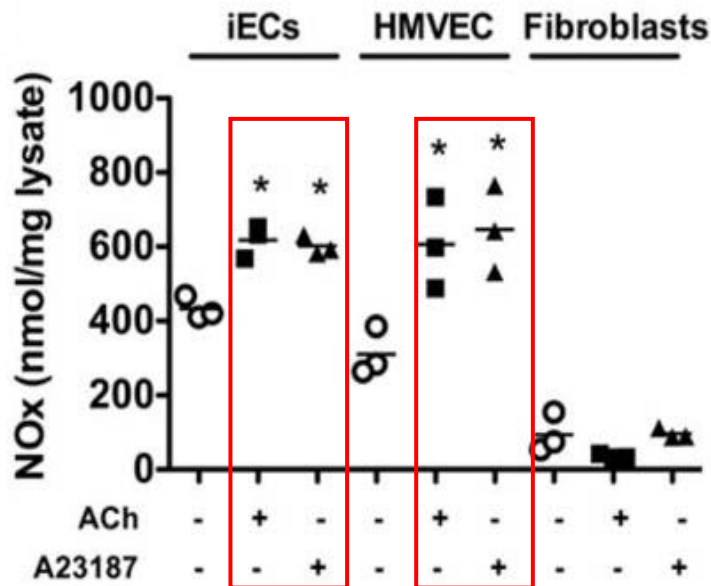


Network formation



Nitric Oxide Production by iECs

Human foreskin fibroblasts



Expression of Angiogenic Cytokines

Human foreskin fibroblasts

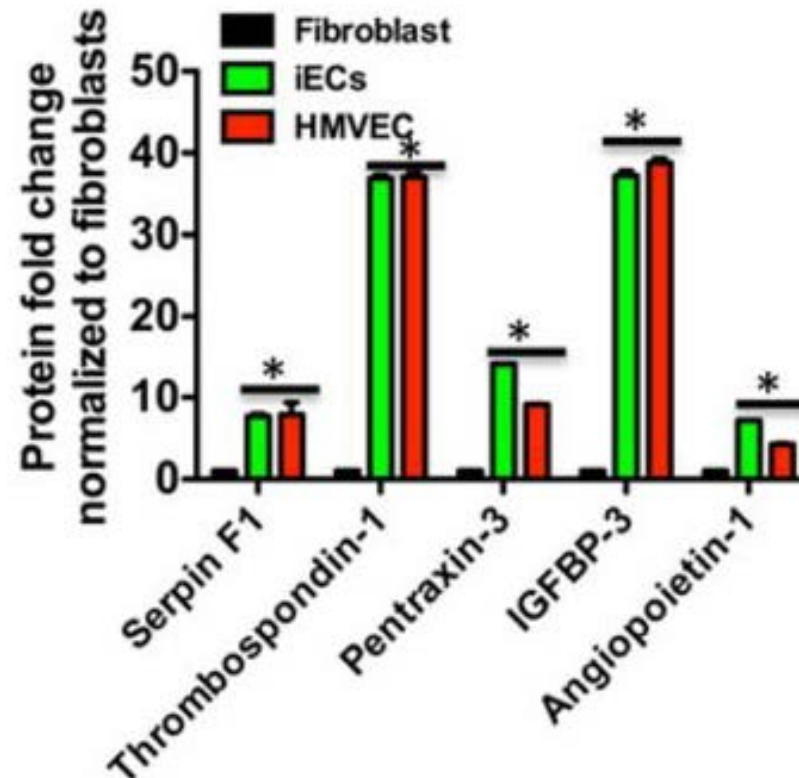


Figure 11

Capacity to Form Capillaries *In Vivo*

Human foreskin fibroblasts

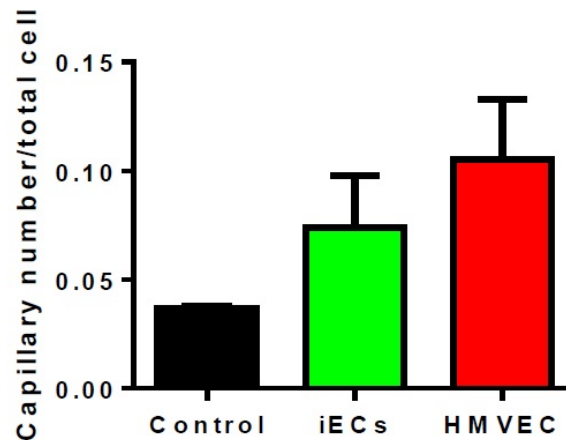
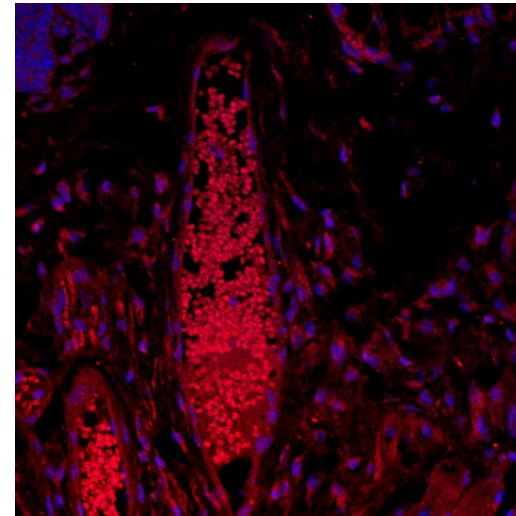
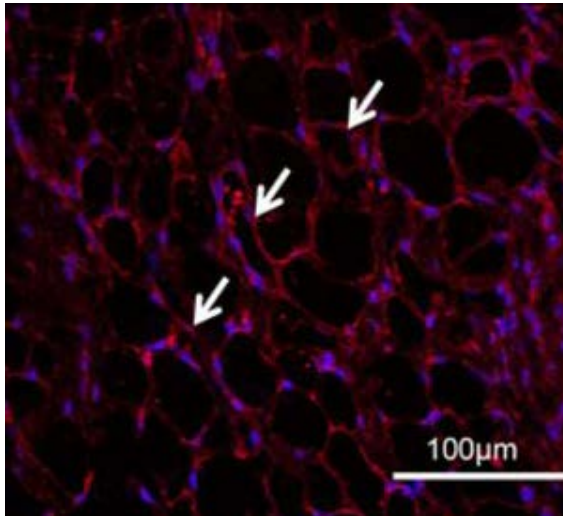


Figure 1J; S1K,L

Sorting of GFP positive from GFP negative cells

Tie2GFP mice tail-tip fibroblasts

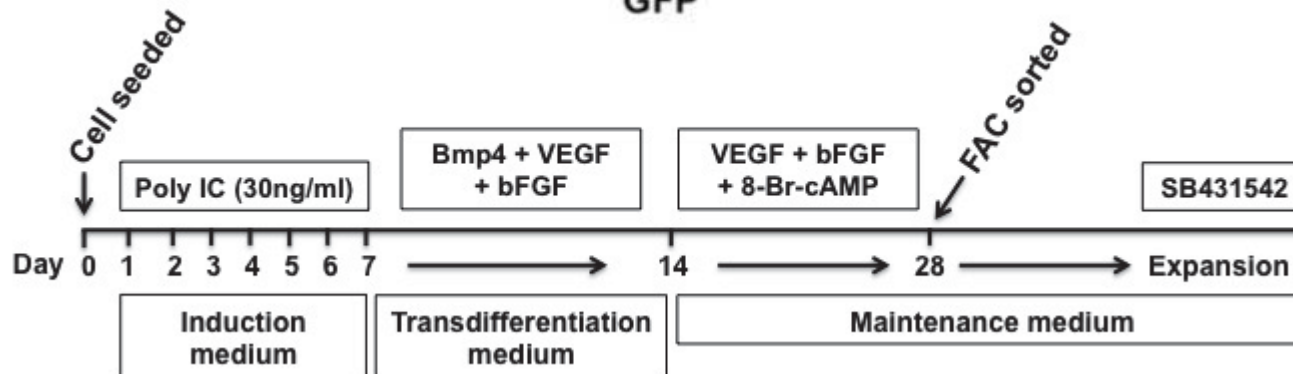
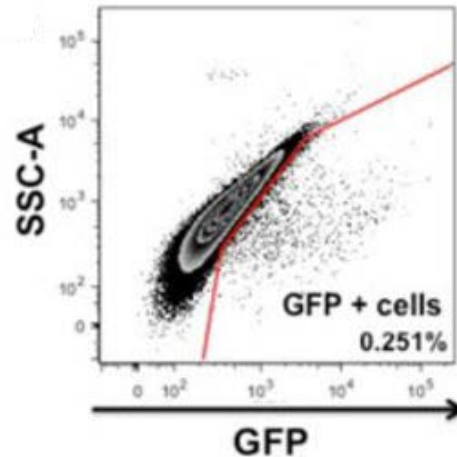


Figure 2A

Detection of EC-Specific Markers After 28 Days of Differentiation

Tie2GFP mice tail-tip fibroblasts

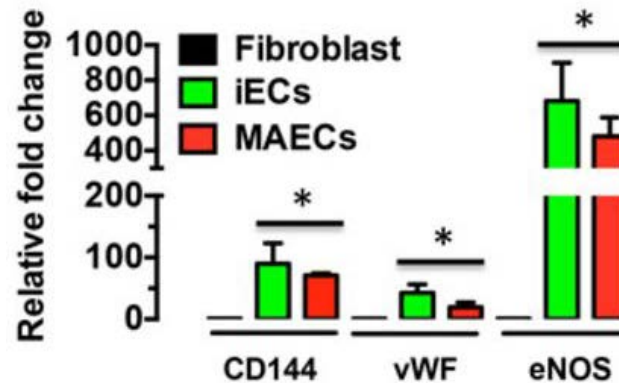
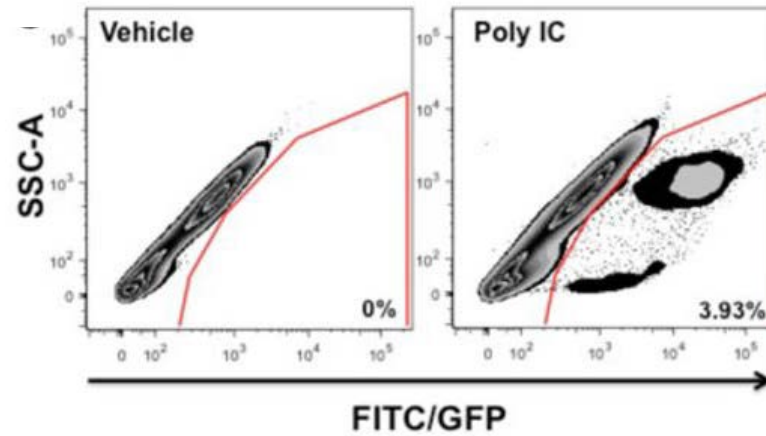
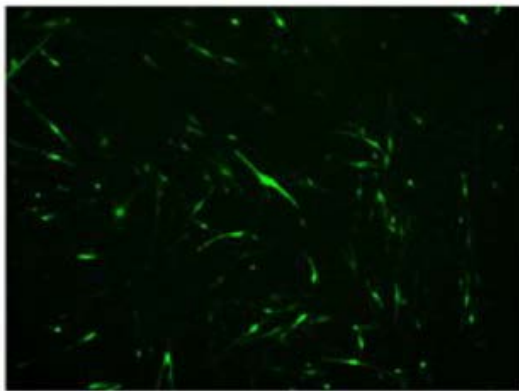
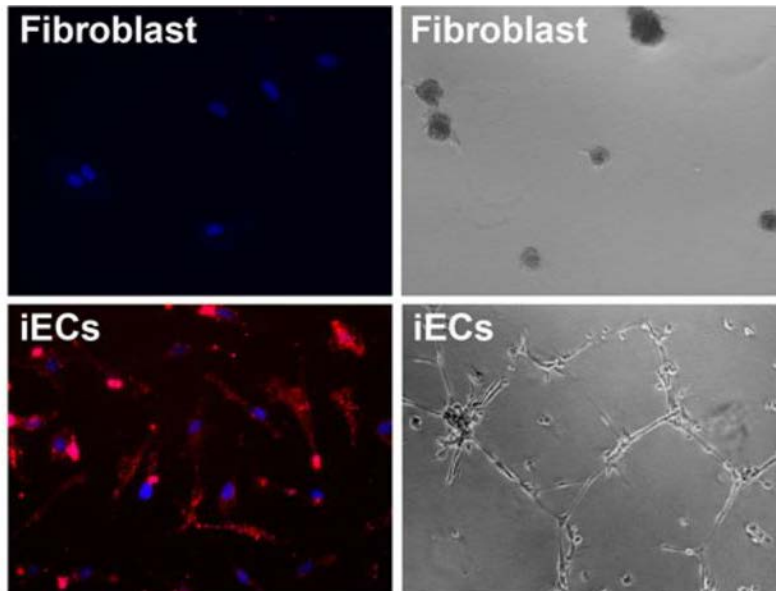


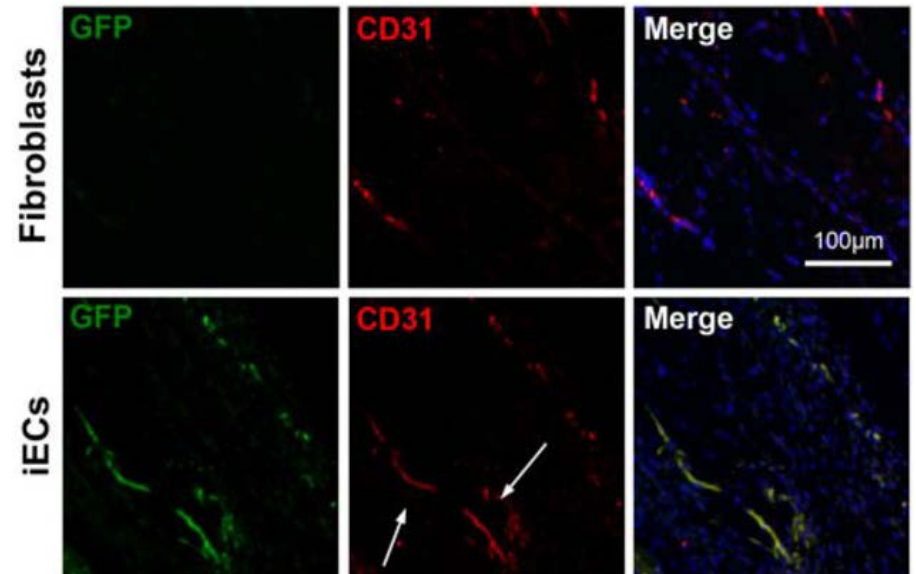
Figure 2B,C,D

Uptake of Acetylated LDL & Tubular Network Formation

Tie2GFP mice tail-tip fibroblasts



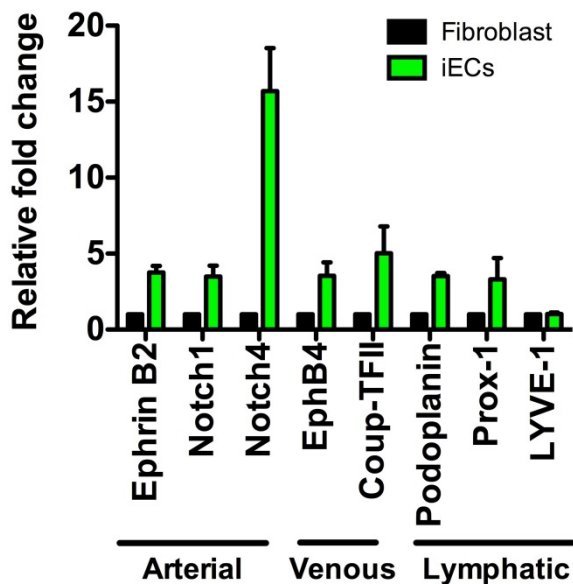
In vitro



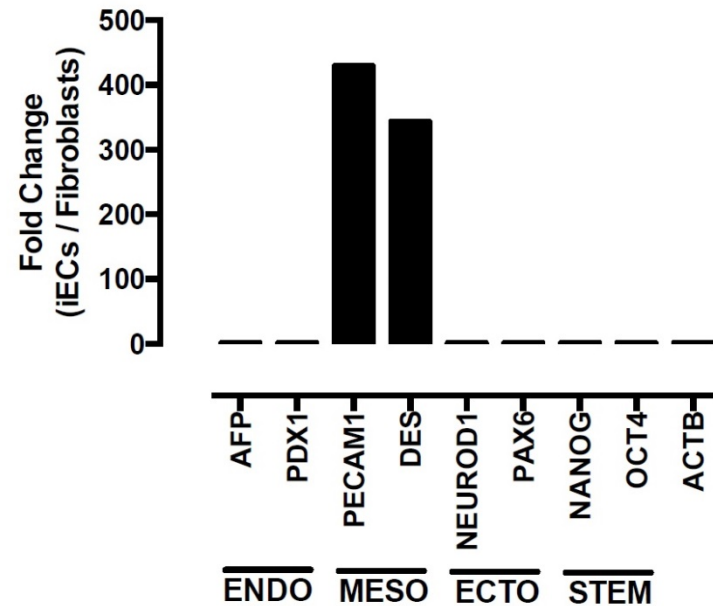
In vivo

Arterial EC and Mesodermal Marker Expression Increased

Tie2GFP mice tail-tip fibroblasts



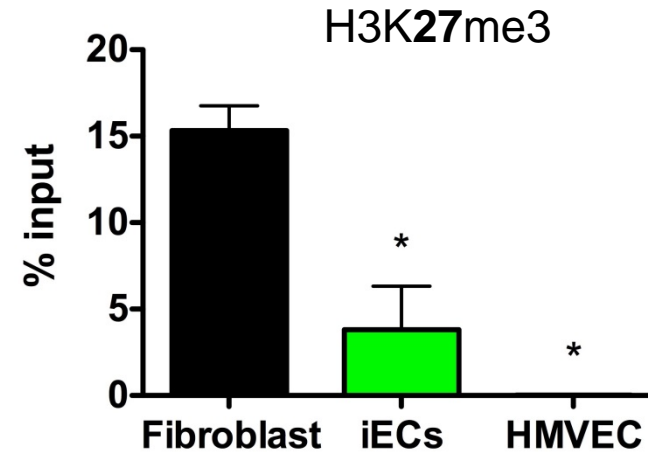
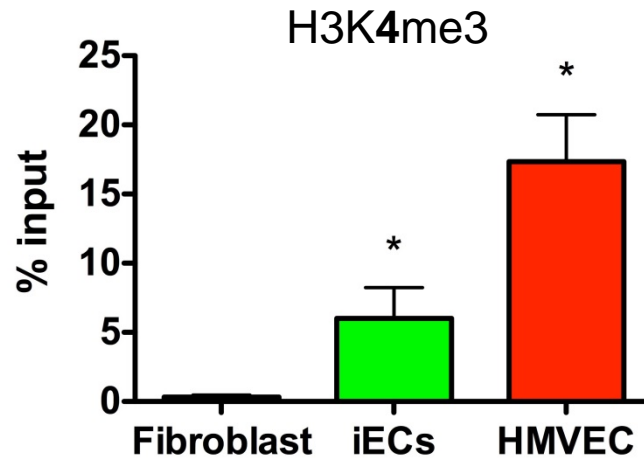
Arterial specific markers



Mesoderm specific markers

Histone modifications during direct reprogramming to iECs

Tie2GFP mice tail-tip fibroblasts



Transcriptional profiling of induced-ECs

Tie2GFP mice tail-tip fibroblasts

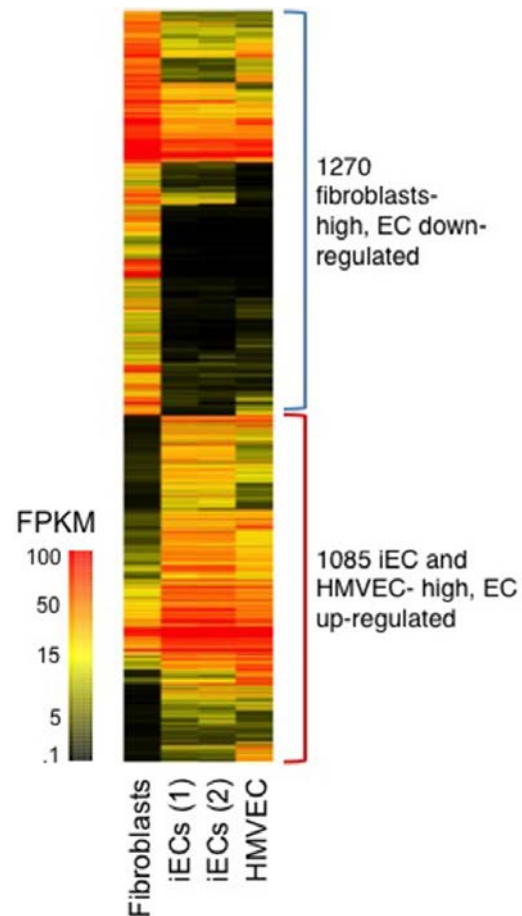
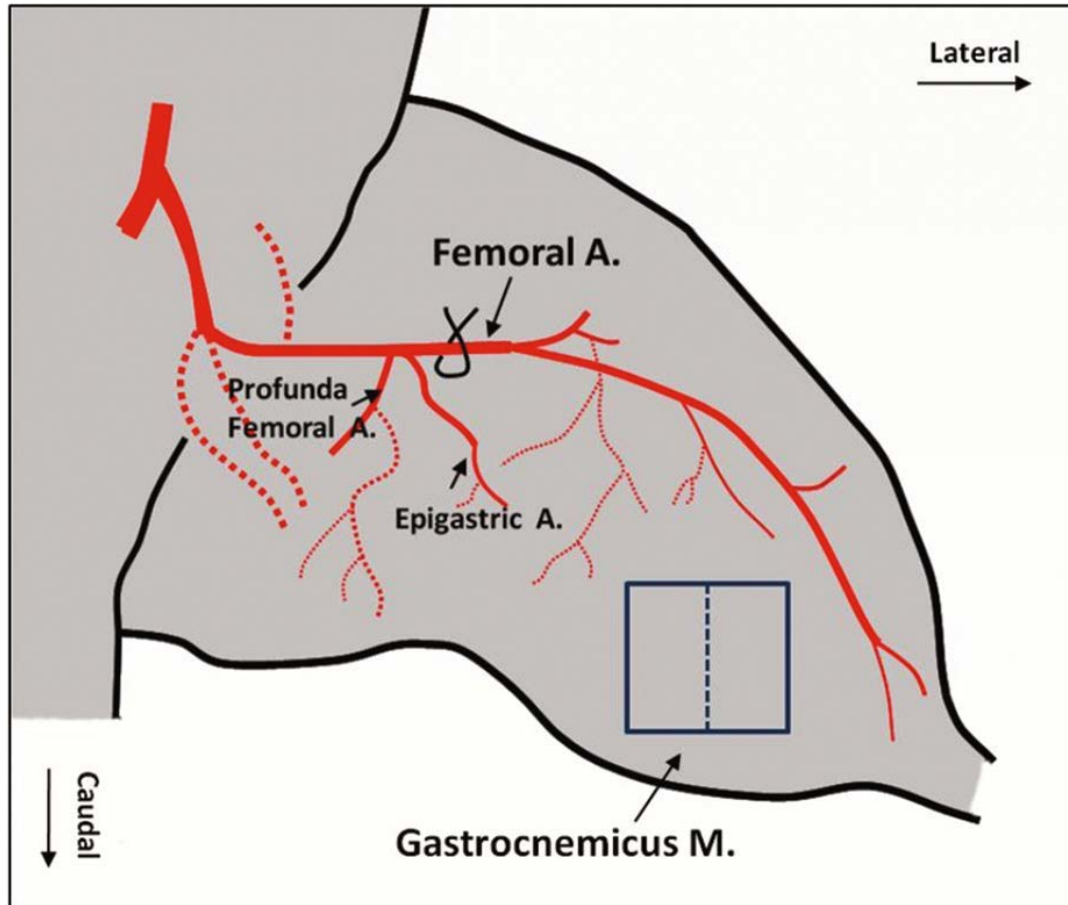


Figure 3A,B

Therapeutic potential of iECs in a model of peripheral arterial disease



Therapeutic potential of iECs in a model of peripheral arterial disease

Tie2GFP mice tail-tip fibroblasts

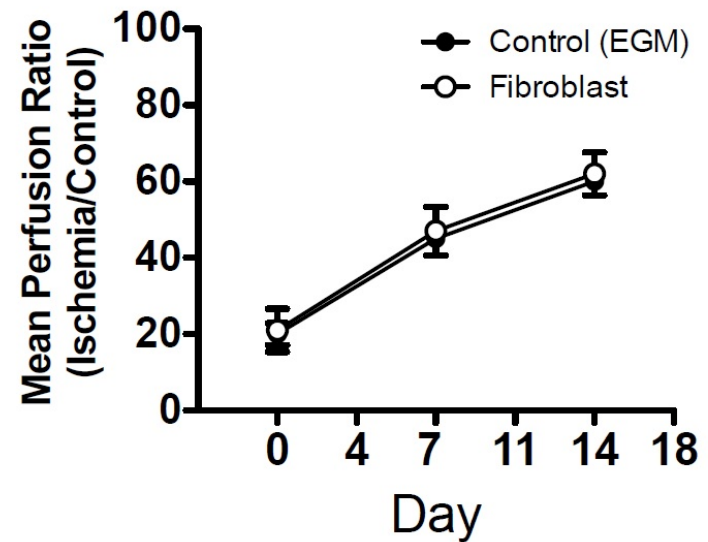
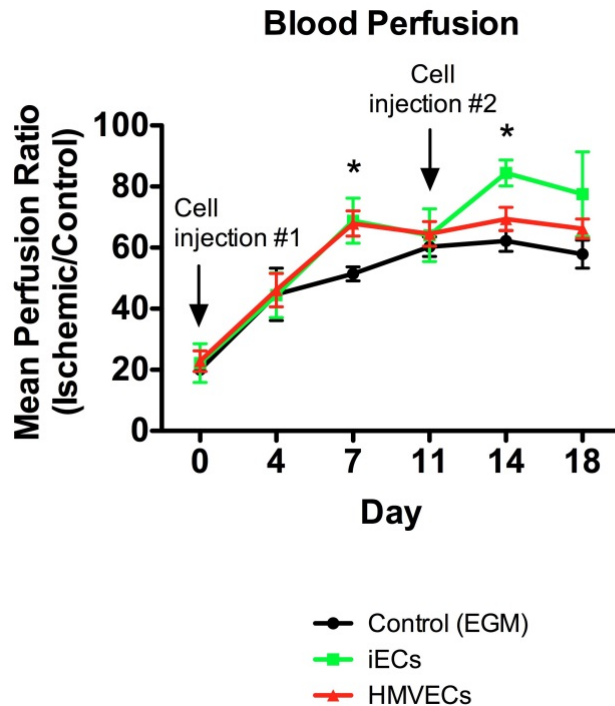


Figure S4A,B

Therapeutic potential of iECs in a model of peripheral arterial disease

Tie2GFP mice tail-tip fibroblasts

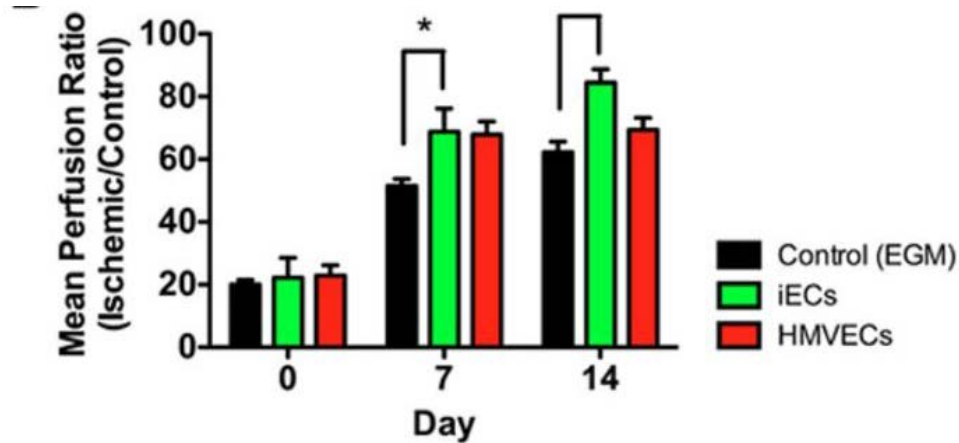
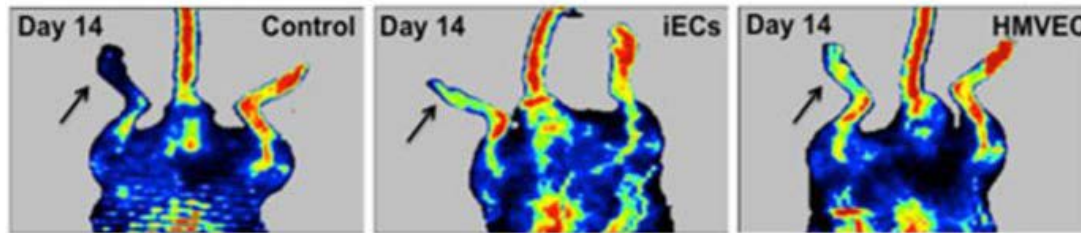


Figure 4A,B

Therapeutic potential of iECs in a model of peripheral arterial disease

Tie2GFP mice tail-tip fibroblasts

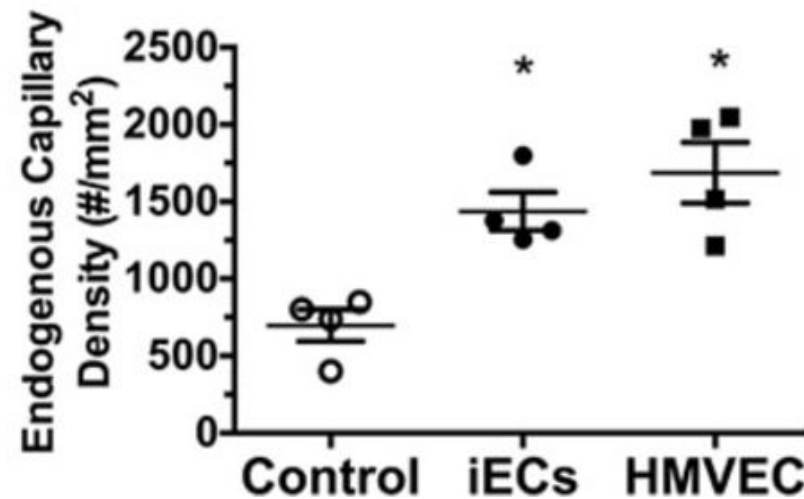
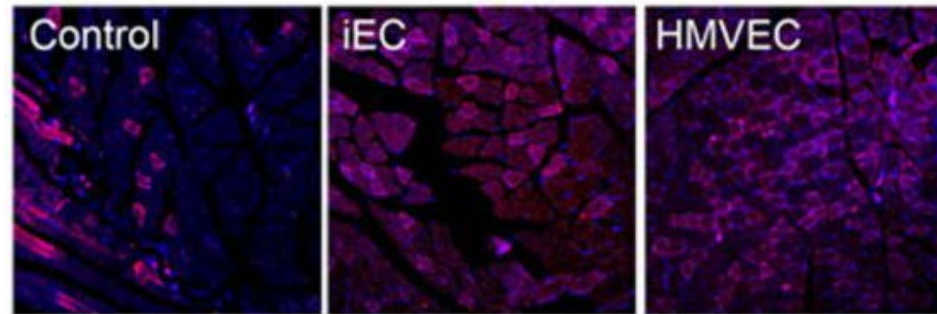


Figure 4C,D

Therapeutic potential of iECs in a model of peripheral arterial disease

Tie2GFP mice tail-tip fibroblasts

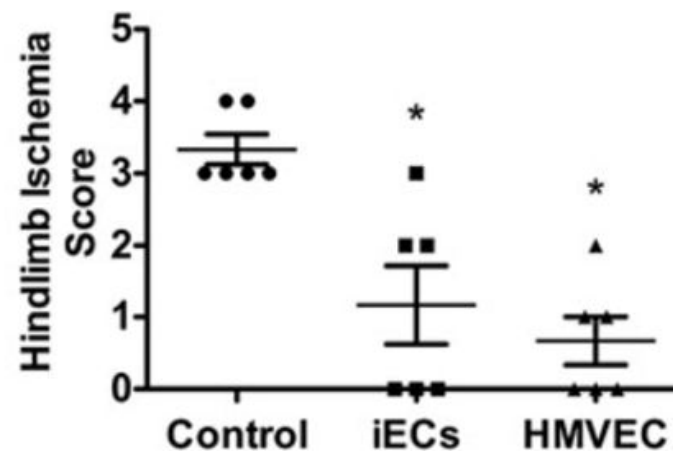
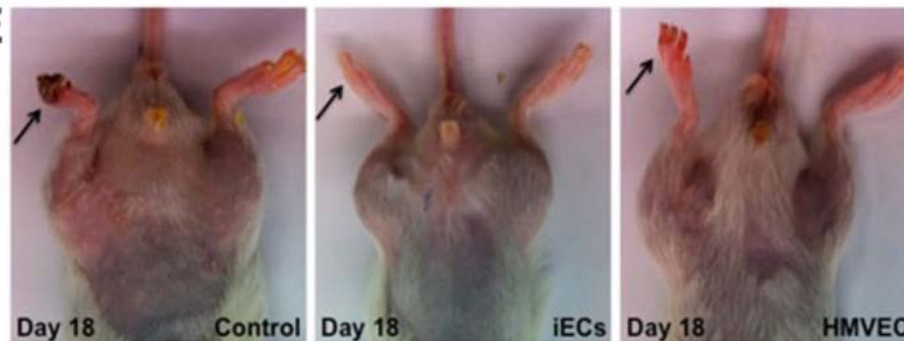


Figure 4E,F

Innate immunity enables efficient transdifferentiation of fibroblasts to iECs

TLR3 knock-down mice tail-tip fibroblasts

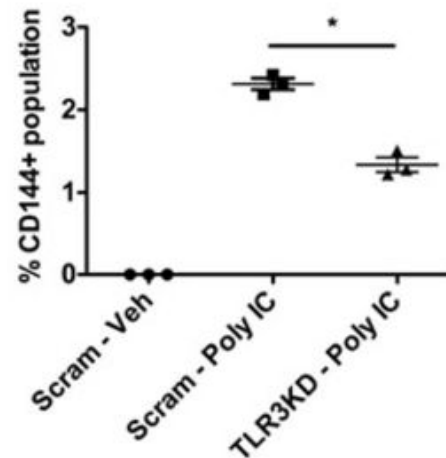
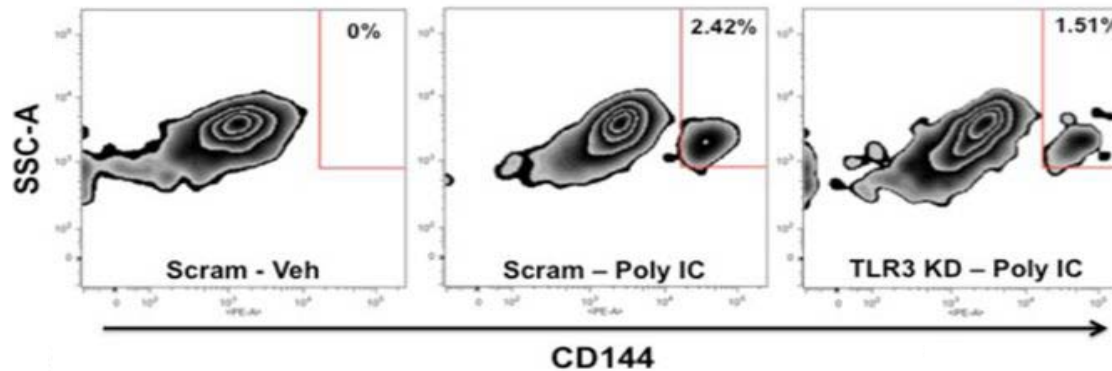
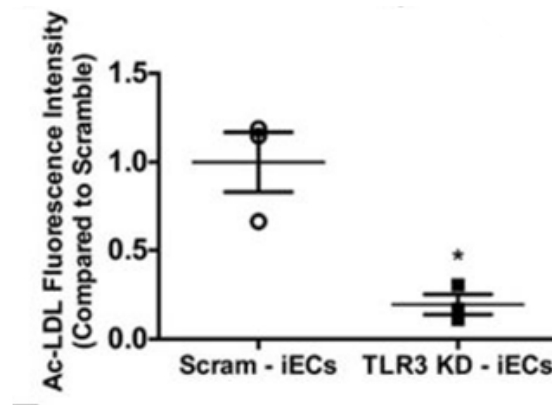
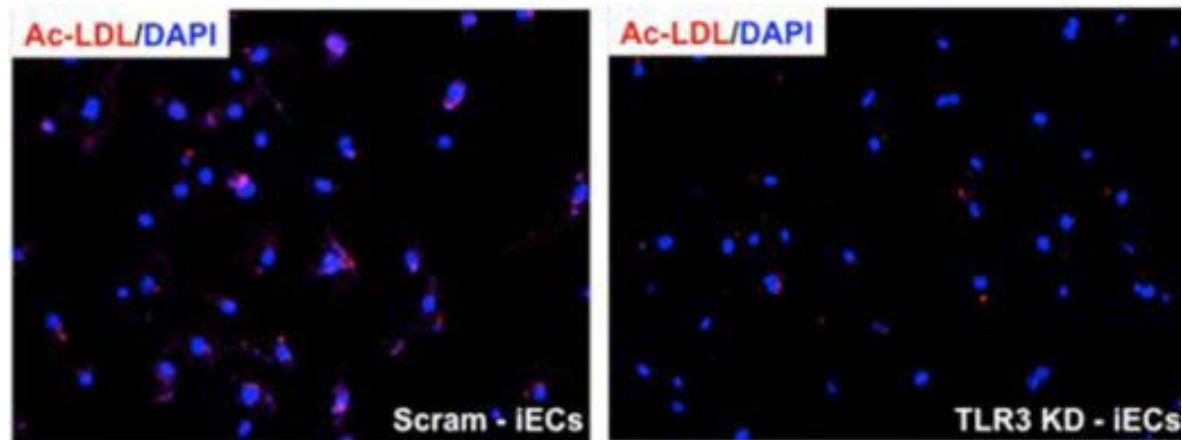


Figure 5A,B

Reduced Capacity to Incorporate Ac-LDL

TLR3 knock-down mice tail-tip fibroblasts

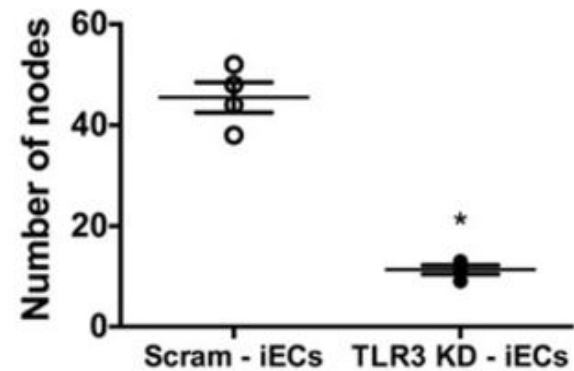
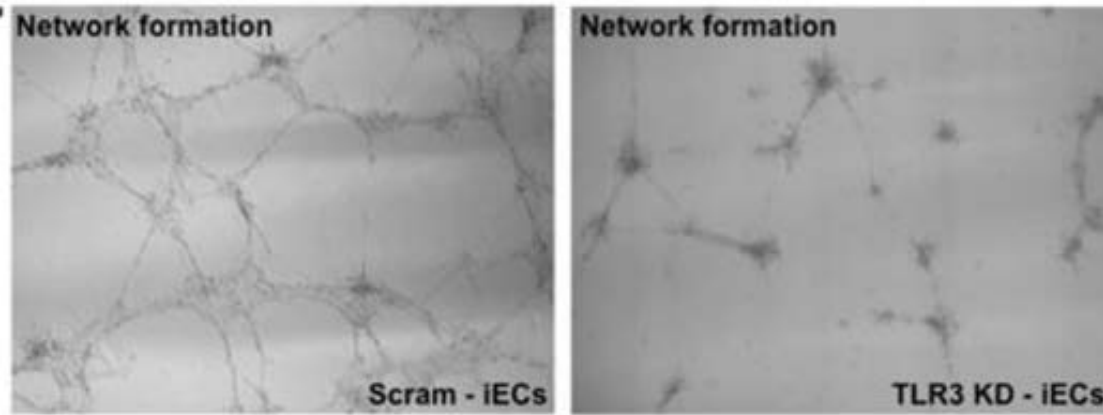


acetylated-LDL fluorescent intensity

Figure 5C,D

Failure to Form Capillary-like Networks

TLR3 knock-down mice tail-tip fibroblasts



Changed Gene & Protein Expression

TLR3 knock-down mice tail-tip fibroblasts

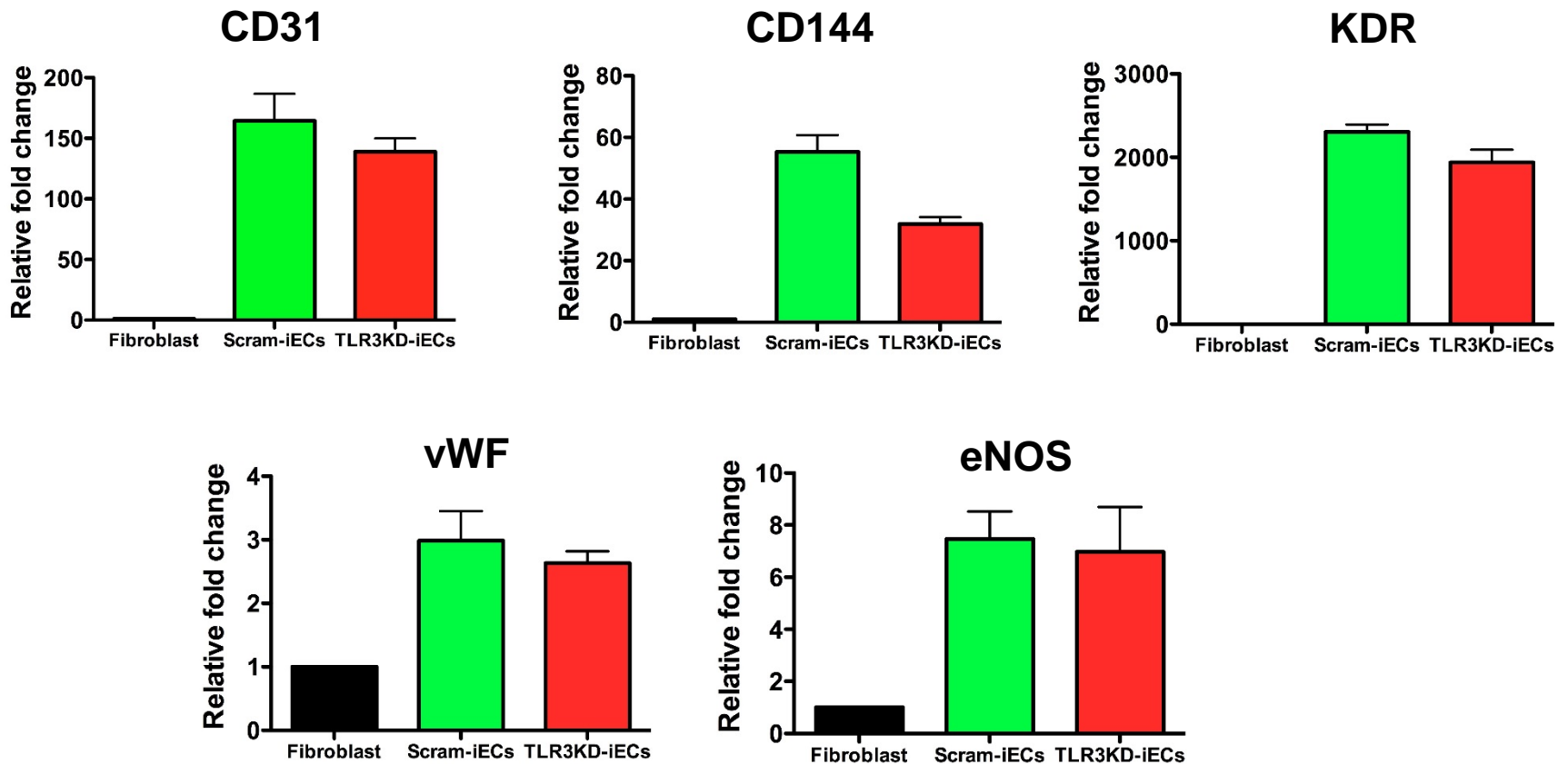


Figure S5A-E

Changed Gene & Protein Expression

TLR3 knock-down mice tail-tip fibroblasts

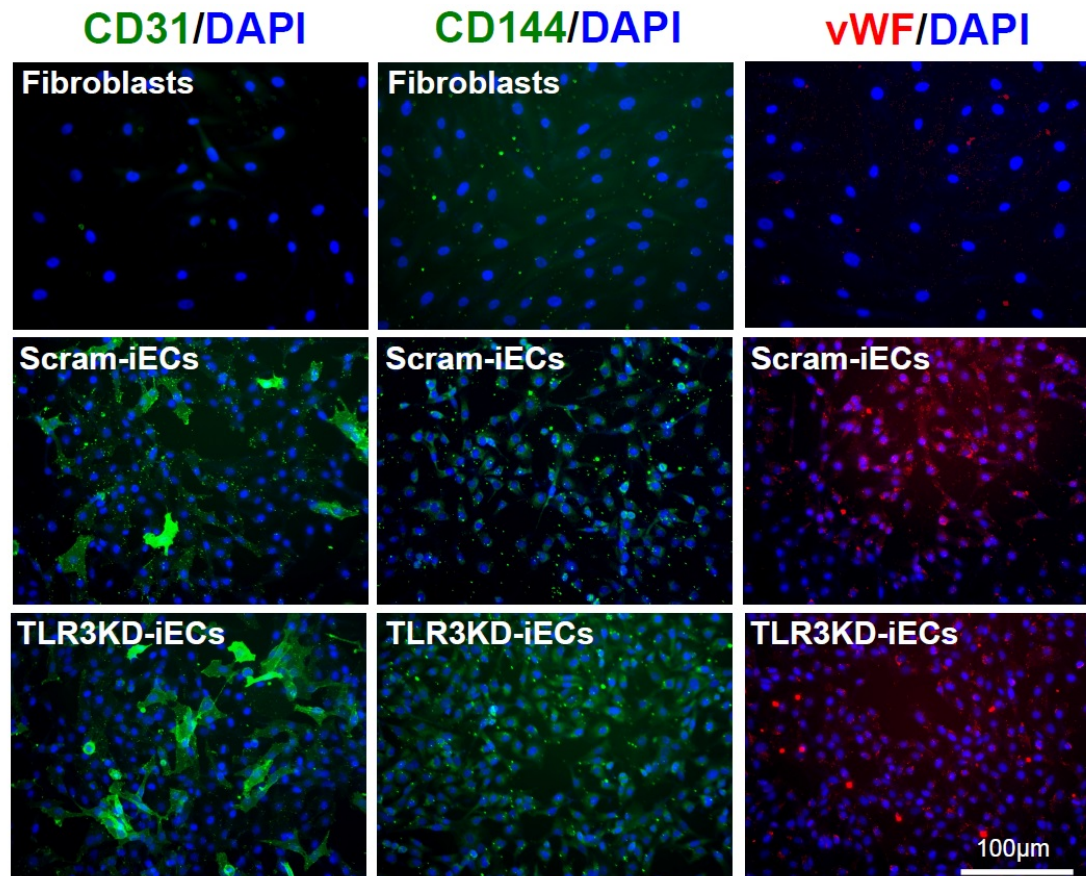


Figure S5F

Heat Map of Genes Differential Expression in iECs

TLR3 knock-down mice tail-tip fibroblasts

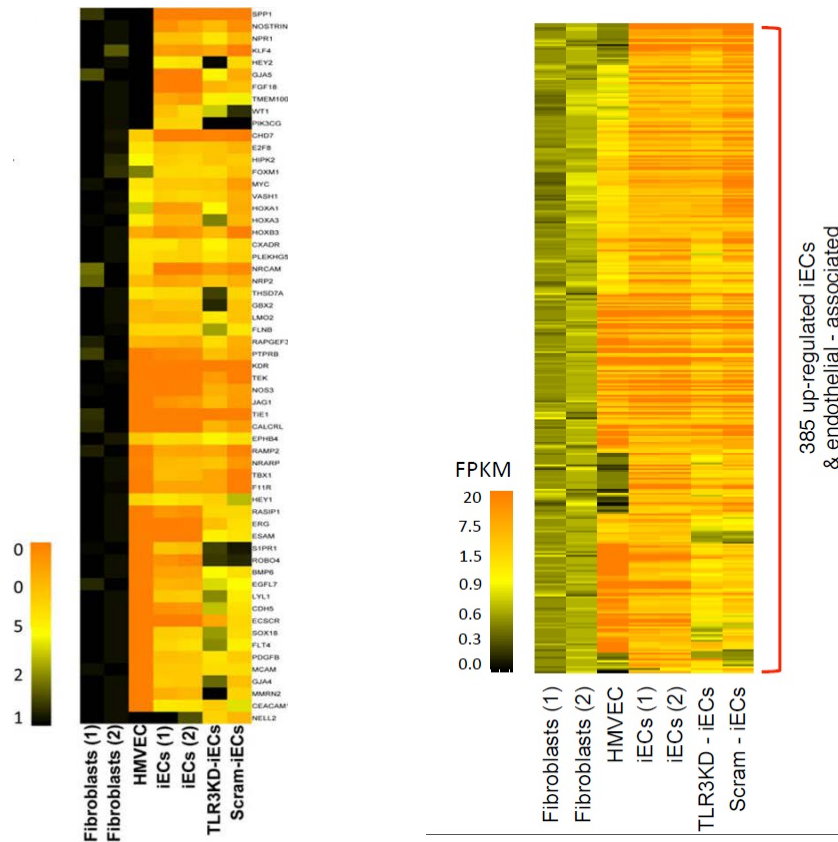
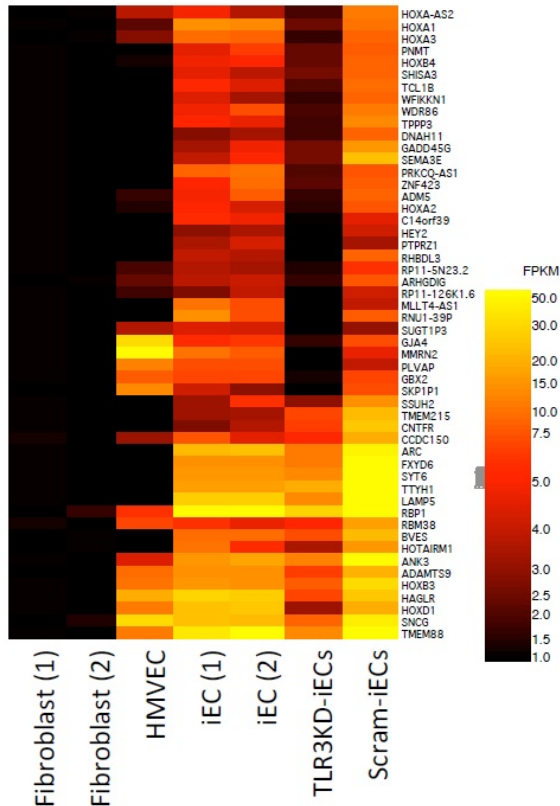


Figure 5G, S5G

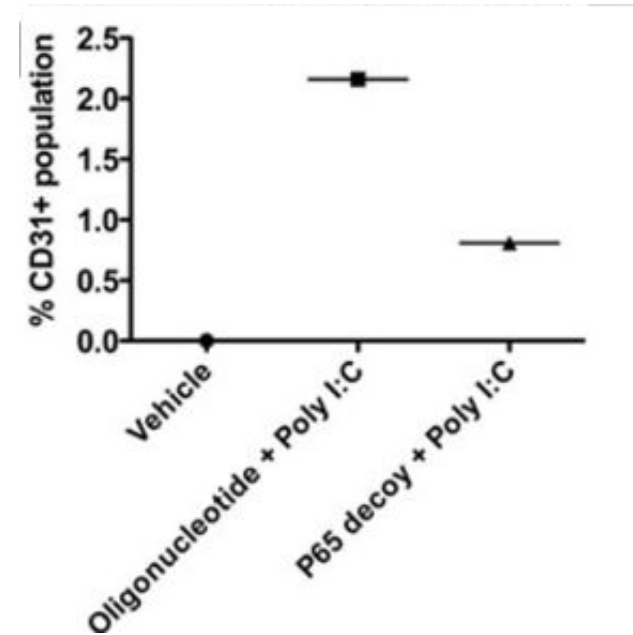
Heat Map of Genes Differential Expression in iECs

TLR3 knock-down mice tail-tip fibroblasts



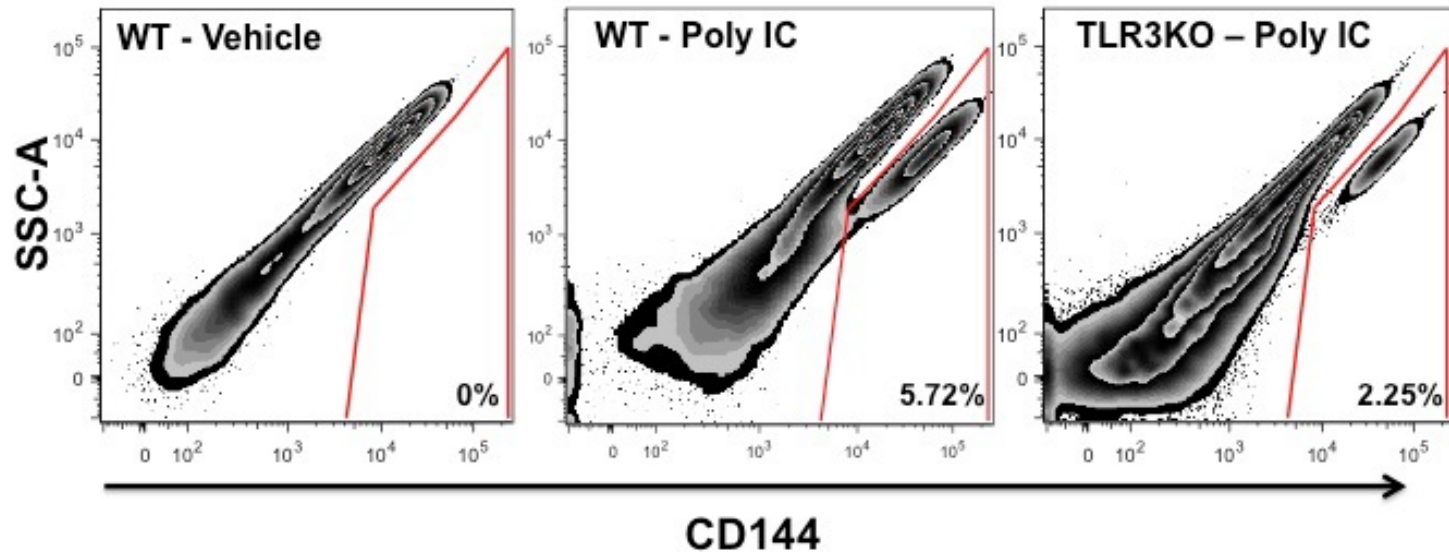
Angiogenesis essential genes activated in iECs:

- GJA4
- HOXA1
- HOXA3
- HOXB3
- HEY2
- GBX2



Reduced CD144+ Expression

TLR3 knock-out mice tail-tip fibroblasts



Summary

- TLR3 agonist and endothelial growth factors is sufficient to transdifferentiate human fibroblasts to iECs
- Similarity to human microvascular endothelial cells:
 - Morphologically, immunohistochemically and transcriptional profile
- Administration of iECs improved perfusion and reduced tissue injury in ischemic hindlimb
- Absence of Poly I:C and ECF did not differentiate the fibroblasts into iECs
- TLR3 or NFκB knockdown each reduced the generation of iECs using this protocol

Thank you for your attention!

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