

Hypoxic Exposure of Cultured Human Renal Cells

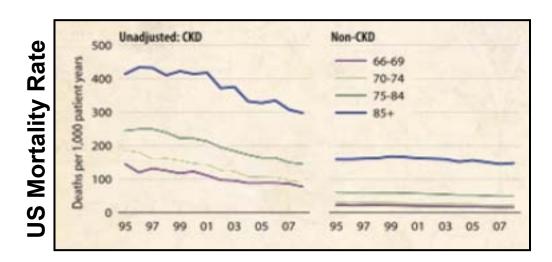
Induces mediators of cell migration and attachment and facilitates the repair of tubular cell monolayers in vitro

Andrew Bruce Tengion, Inc.

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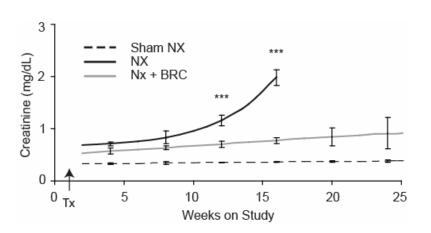
Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality

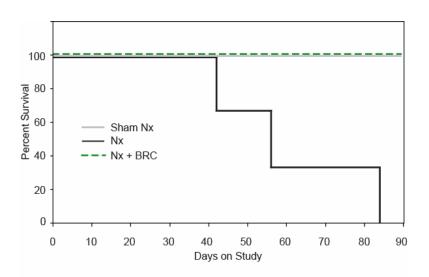


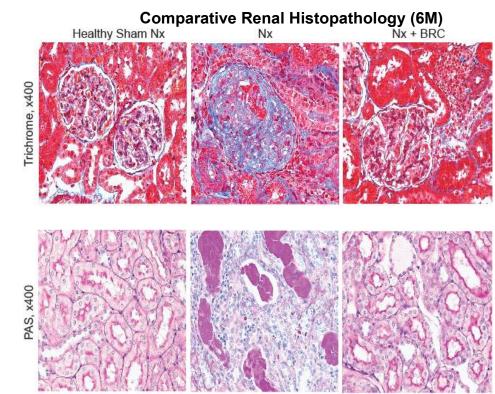
- 11.5% of adults >20 years old (23M) have physiologic evidence of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)
- In 2007
 - 368,544 US residents were on dialysis
 - 17,513 kidney transplants were performed (with >80,000 people on waiting list)
 - 87,812 deaths occurred from End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)
- New treatment options are needed



Intra-renal Transplantation of Selected Bioactive Renal Cells Enhanced survival and stabilized renal functions in CKD





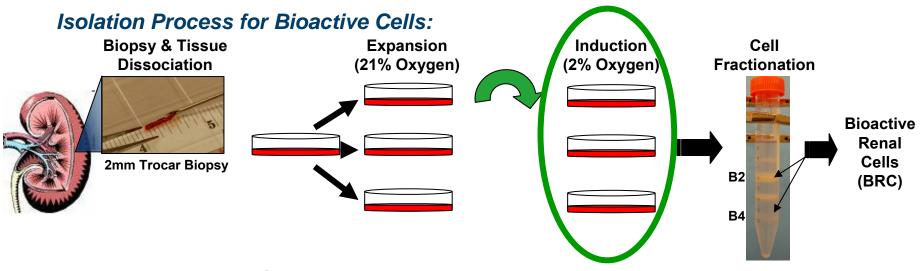


Selected renal cells are biologically active:

- Stabilized glomerular filtration (GFR)
- Improved tubular function
- Prolonged survival
- Modulated fibrotic pathways



Exposure to Low Oxygen During Processing Alters composition and function of selected cells



% of Post-

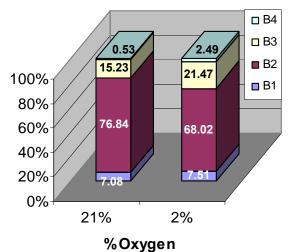
Gradient

Composition

Exposure to 2% Oxygen:

- Alters distribution of cells across density gradient
- Improves overall post-gradient yield
- Modulates oxygen-regulated gene expression*
 - Erythropoietin ↑
 - VEGF ↑
 - HIF1-alpha ↑
 - KDR(VEGFR2) ↑

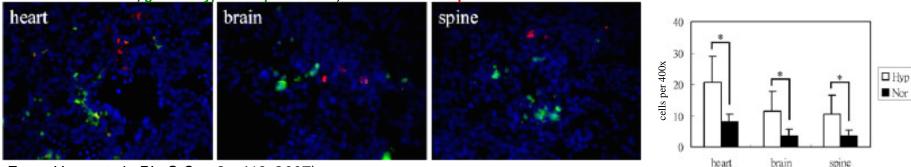
B1-B4 Distribution





Low-oxygen Induction of MSCs Prior to Implant Enhanced engraftment and function*





From: Hung et al., PLoS One 2:e416, 2007)

- Increased expression of chemokine receptors and engraftment of MSCs in-vivo (*Hung et al. 2007 PLoS One 2:e416)
- Enhanced vascular regenerative response of MSCs in a hindlimb ischemia model (*Leroux et al. 2010 Mol Ther 18:1545)
- Induced cytokines and increased angiogenesis and heart function in MSC-seeded myocardial patch (*Huang et al. 2010 J Mol Cell Cardiol 48:702)
- Improved engraftment of MSCs after low-oxygen preconditioning in a damaged heart (*Noort et al. 2010 Panminerva Med 52:27)

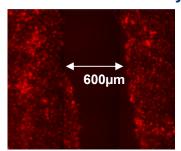
<u>Hypothesis</u>: In-process exposure to low oxygen enhances the ability of selected Bioactive Renal Cells to repair / regenerate damaged renal tubules.



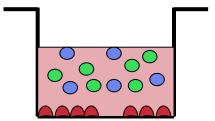
In vitro Evaluation of Renal Regenerative Response Development of assays for attachment & migration

Assay 1: Attachment

- 1. Label cells with fluorescent dyes
 - **2%O**₂
 - **21%O**₂
 - HK2 Tubular Monolayer (wounded)
- 2. Wound tubular cell monolayer



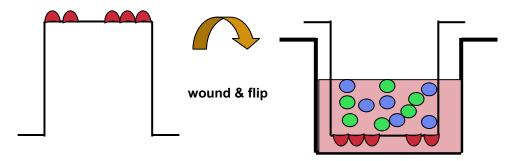
3. Add oxygen-exposed labeled cells



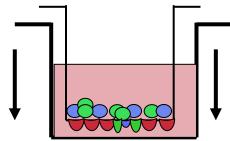
- 2%- and 21%- exposed BRC
- seeded equally @20K/cm²
- Serum-Free media / 5%O₂ / 24hrs
- 4. Quantify cells that repair wound

Assay 2: Migration and Repair of Tubular Cell Monolayer

- 1. Label cells with fluorescent dyes
- 2. Establish tubular cell monolayer on bottom of 8µm pore size transwell insert and wound
- 3. Add 2% and 21% oxygen exposed labeled cells

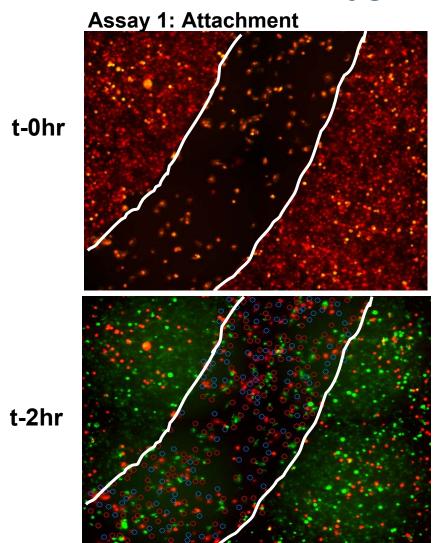


- Seeded equally @50K/cm²
- Serum-free media / 5% O2 / 24 hrs
- 4. Quantify cells that migrate and repair wound

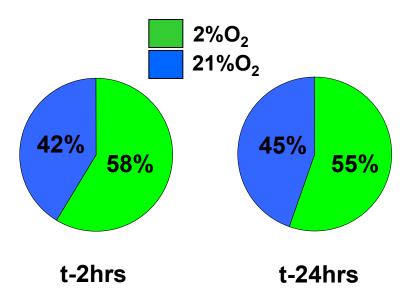




Repair of Damaged Tubular Epithelial Monolayers Is enhanced in 2% oxygen-induced selected renal cells



- Quantitative Image Analysis (BD Pathway 855 BioImager)
- 2% oxygen-induced BRCs
 - attached more rapidly (2 hrs)
 - sustained a mild advantage for 24 hrs

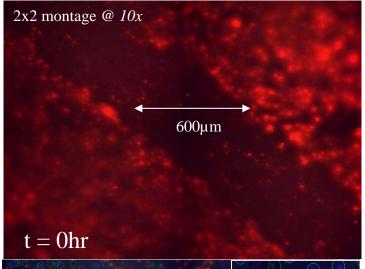


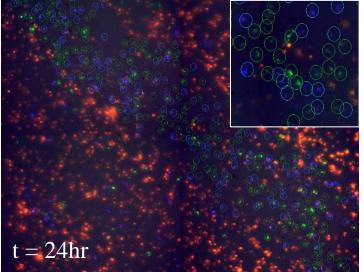
red circles = cells cultured 2%O2, blue circles= 21%O2

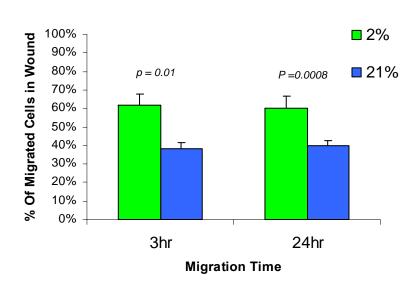


Induction of Selected Renal Cells with 2% Oxygen Enhanced migration response to damaged epithelium

Assay 2: Migration and Repair of Monolayer





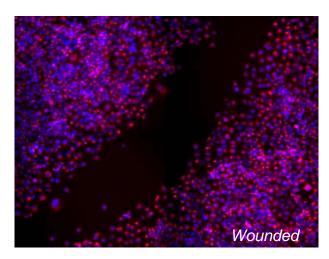


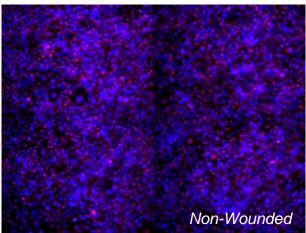
N=3	3hr		24hr	
	Average # cells	Average %	Average # cells	Average %
2%O ₂	26.33	61.51%	117.67	60.35%
21%O ₂	16.67	38.49%	76.33	39.65%

Quantitative image analysis using Simple PCI



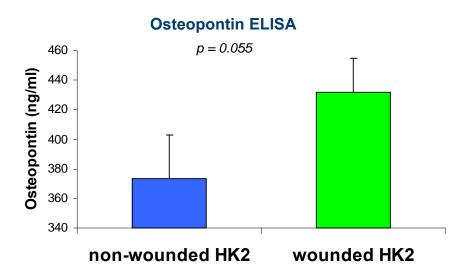
Osteopontin is Secreted by Tubular Cells and upregulated in response to injury





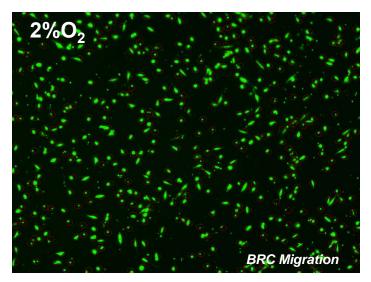
Osteopontin Immunocytochemistry: Hoechst nuclear stain (blue), Osteopontin (Red), 10x

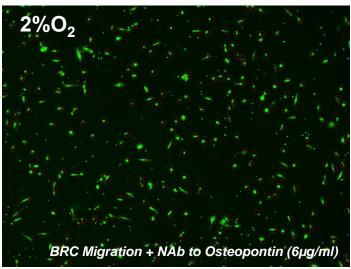
- Osteopontin is a secreted phosphorylated glycoprotein*
 - Expressed in kidney tubules
 - Involved in adhesion and migration
- Osteopontin is upregulated by injury in established tubular cell monolayers
 - Immunoflluorescence
 - ELISA





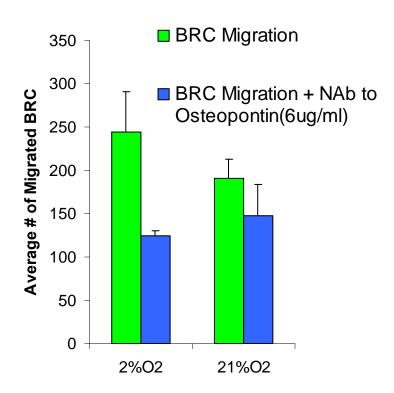
The Migratory Response of Selected Renal Cells Is mediated in part by Osteopontin





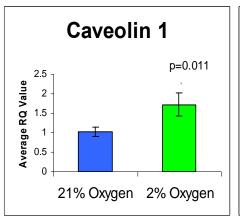
Green (Calcein AM) = migrated BRCs (5x)

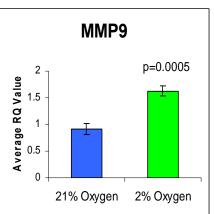
Neutralizing Antibodies (NAb) to Osteopontin reduce renal cell migration response by 50%

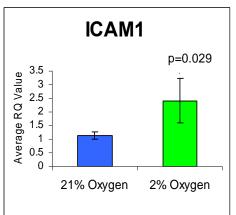


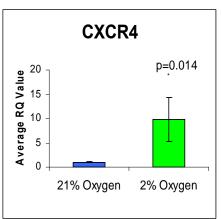


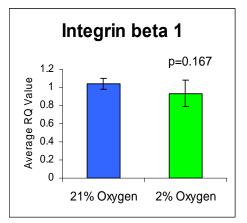
Low-oxygen Induction of Selected Bioactive Renal Cells Modulates expression of tissue remodeling genes

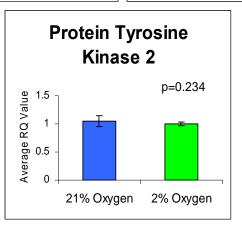


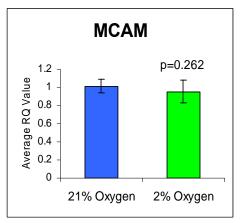








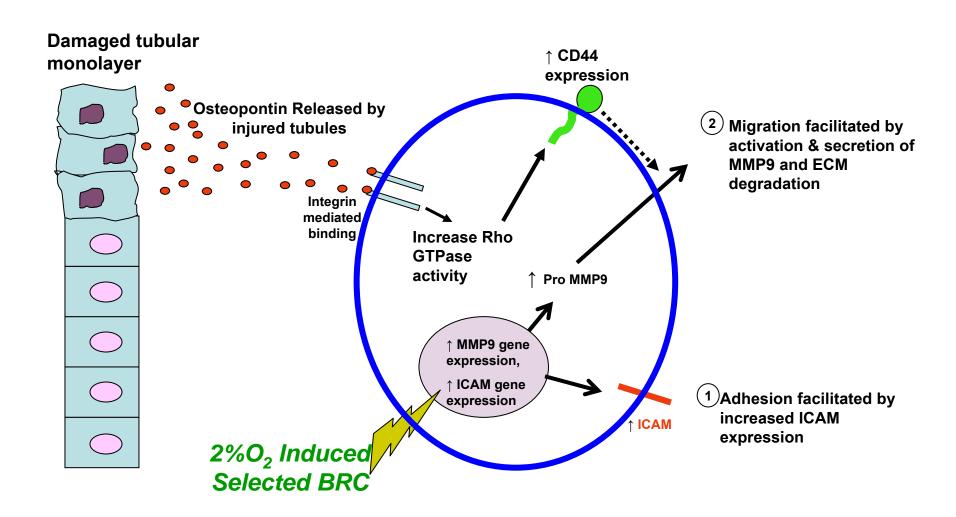




- Caveolin 1: scaffolding protein involved in modulation of integrin signaling
- MMP9: metalloproteinase that facilitates migration through extracellular matrix degradation
- ICAM1: Intercellular adhesion molecule associated with epithelial cell motility
- CXCR4: chemokine surface receptor that mediates cell migration



Low Oxygen Augments Bioactivity of Selected Renal Cells Putative mechanism(s) in renal regeneration



Conclusions

- Selected Bioactive Renal Cells stabilized renal function and enhanced survival in a rodent model of progressive CKD
- Low oxygen levels (2% O₂)
 - Enhanced post-culture recovery of selected regenerative cells
 - Enhanced cellular attachment and monolayer repair in response to tubular injury
 - Stimulated cellular migration in response to tubular injury
- Cellular migration and attachment were mediated in part by osteopontin in vitro
- Low-oxygen upregulated integrins, secreted proteins, and cell adhesion molecules which mediate tissue remodeling, migration, and cell-cell communication

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