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# Differentiation of Osteopetrotic iPSCs Towards Osteoclasts: Comparision of Osteopetrotic and Healthy Osteoclasts

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# Disease Model: Malignant Infantile Osteopetrosis



Osteopetrosis form	Genetic transmission	Gene	Mutation type	Protein
ARO	Autosomal recessive	<i>TCIRG1</i>	Loss of function	$\alpha$ 3 subunit V-ATPase
		<i>CLCN7</i>	Loss of function	Chloride channel 7
		<i>OSTM1</i>	Loss of function	Osteopetrosis associated transmembrane protein
		<i>PLEKHM1</i>	Loss of function	Pleckstrin homology domain containing family M, member I
		<i>SNX10</i>	Loss of function	Sorting nexin 10
		<i>TNFSF11</i>	Loss of function	Receptor activator for nuclear factor $\kappa$ B ligand
		<i>TNFRSF11A</i>	Loss of function	Receptor activator for nuclear factor $\kappa$ B
IRO	Autosomal recessive	<i>CAII</i>	Loss of function	Carbonic anhydrase II
ADO II	Autosomal dominant	<i>CLCN7</i>	Dominant negative	Chloride channel 7

International Journal of Endocrinology, Volume 2015, Article ID 372156

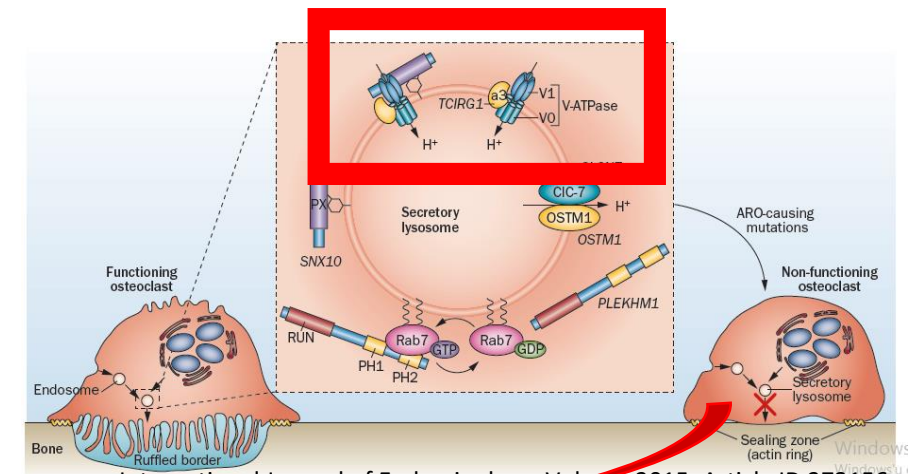
## ARO

- Hydrocephalus,
- Bone marrow failure due to reduction of the bone marrow space,
- In some patients myelofibrosis (leading to anaemia and thrombocytopenia with variable leucocyte counts),
- Compensatory extramedullary haematopoiesis,
- Hepatosplenomegaly and recurrent infections usually in infancy,
- Cranial nerve compression (leading to progressive blindness and, in rare cases, deafness),
- Choanal stenosis, respiratory and eating difficulties.

**Table 1** | Classification, genetics and clinical manifestations of human ARO

Gene*	Age at presentation (years)	Growth retardation	Hypocalcaemia	Impairment		CNS symptom severity and type	Osteoclasts	Life expectancy <sup>‡</sup> (years)	Incidence <sup>§</sup>
				Haematological	Visual				
<b>TCIRG1</b>	<1	Mild to severe	Severe	Severe	Mild to severe	None to moderate (hydrocephalus)	Present, non-functional	0–10	<b>51–53%</b>
<i>CLCN7</i>	<1	Mild to severe	Severe	Mild to severe	Mild to severe	None to severe (hydrocephalus, neurodegeneration)	Present, non-functional	0–3	13–16%
<i>OSTM1</i>	<1	Mild to severe	Moderate	Mild to severe	Mild to severe	Severe (neurodegeneration)	Present, non-functional	0–2	2–6%
<i>SNX10</i>	<1	Mild	Mild	Severe	Severe	None to moderate (hydrocephalus)	Present, non-functional	0–22	4%
<i>PLEKHM1</i>	1–10	None to moderate	None	None	None	None	Present, non-functional	14	2 cases
<i>TNFRSF11A</i>	<1	Moderate	Mild	Mild	Mild to severe	None to moderate (hydrocephalus)	Absent	1–10	<1–4%
<i>TNFSF11</i>	<1	Severe	Mild	Mild	Mild to severe	None	Absent	1–16	<1–3%

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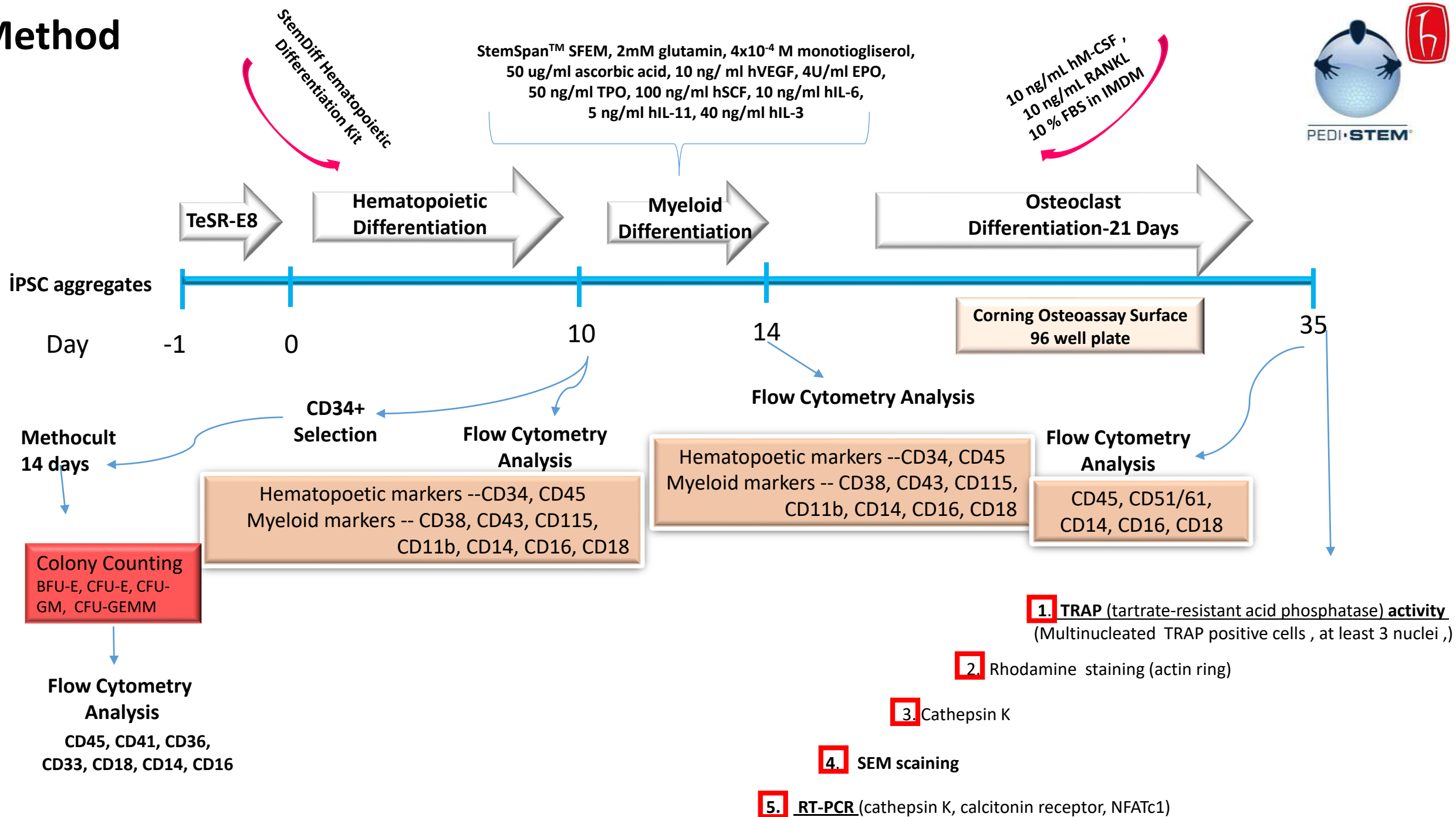
- Haematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) is the only curative treatment for ARO

## The main purpose

- Directed differentiation of osteopetrotic ipsc cells towards osteoclasts and evaluation of their functionality

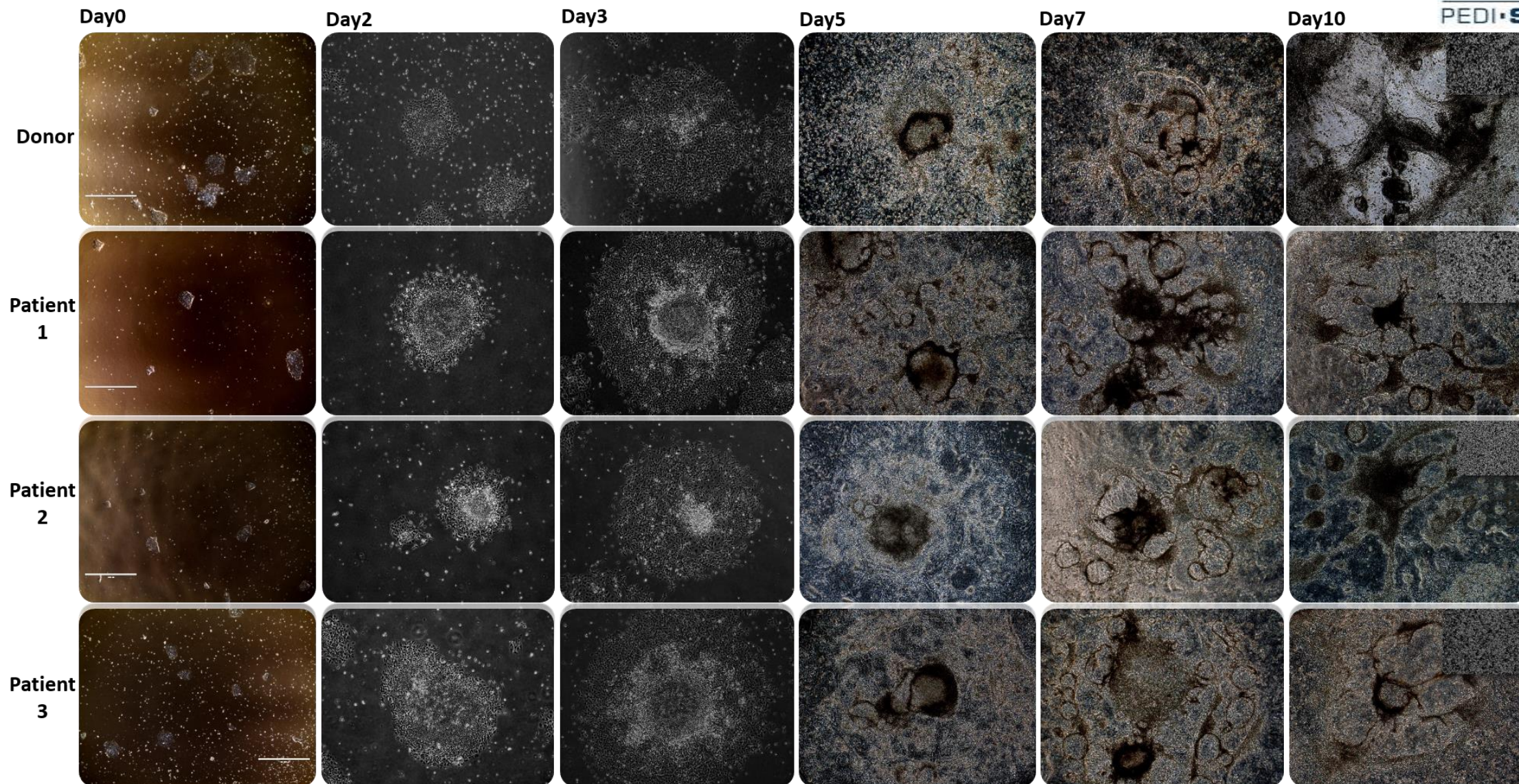


# Method



# Results

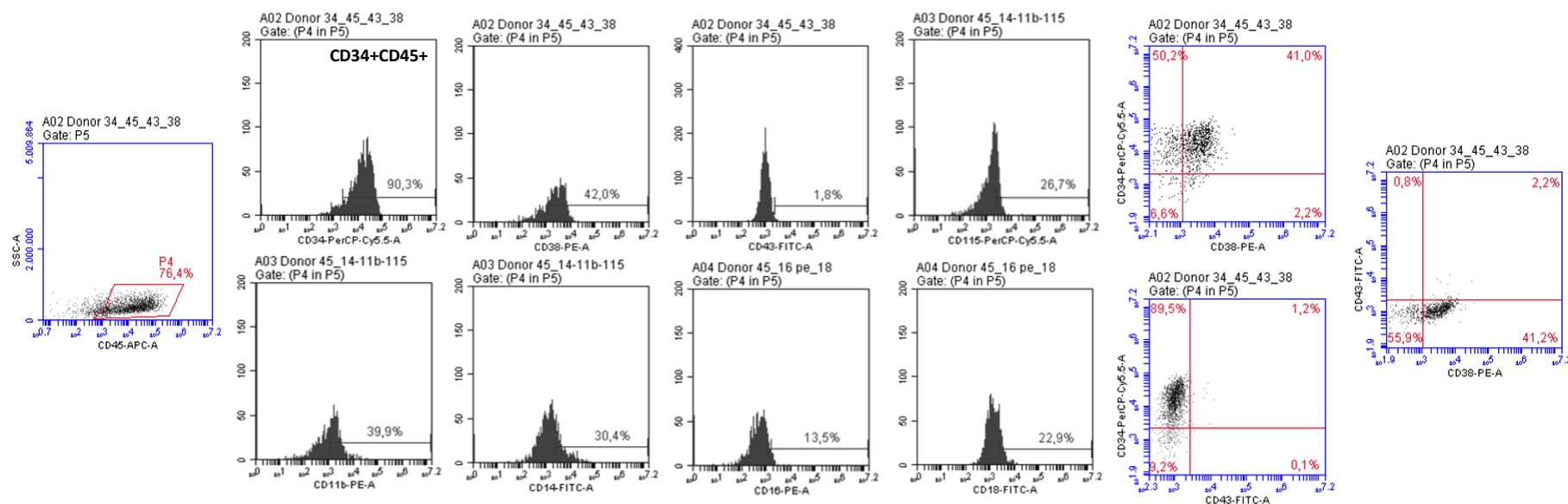
## Hematopoietic Differentiation of Osteopetrotic and Healthy Donor derived iPSCs



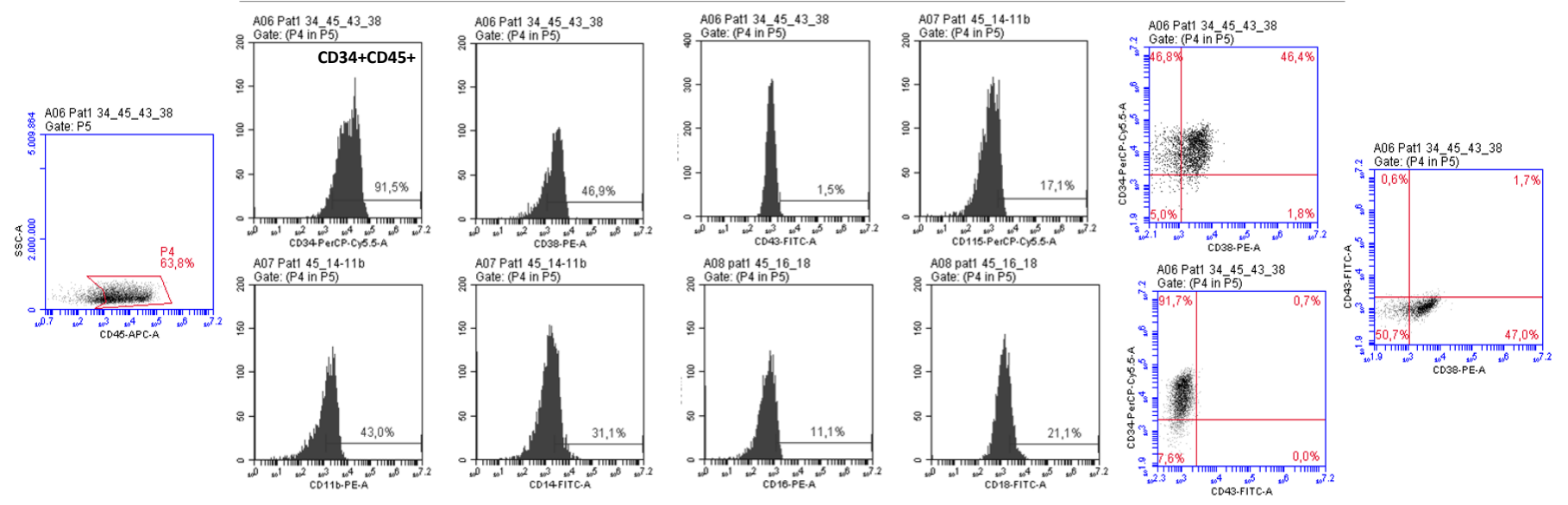
# Flow Cytometry Analysis of iPSCs derived Hematopoietic Stem Cells



Donor



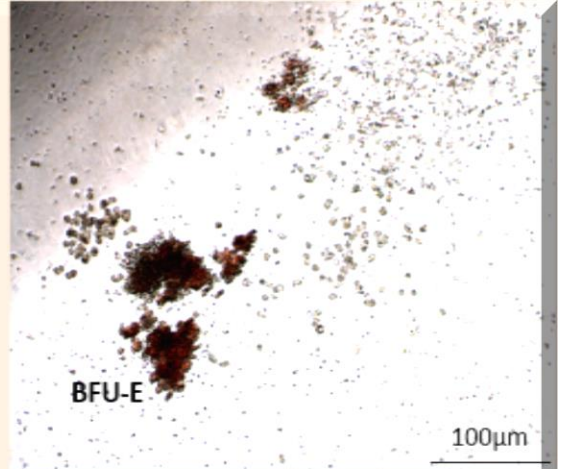
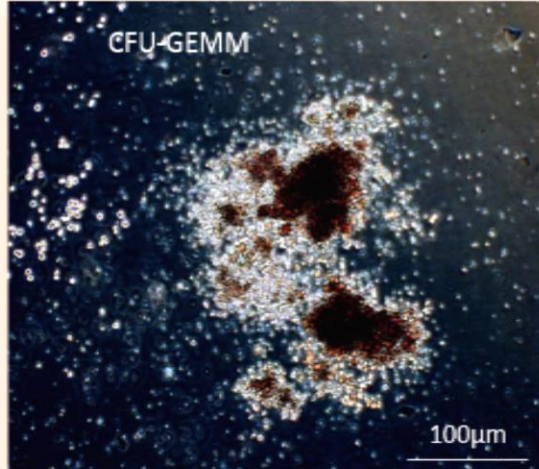
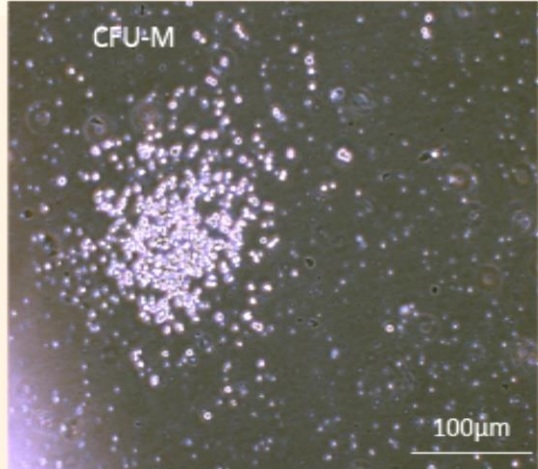
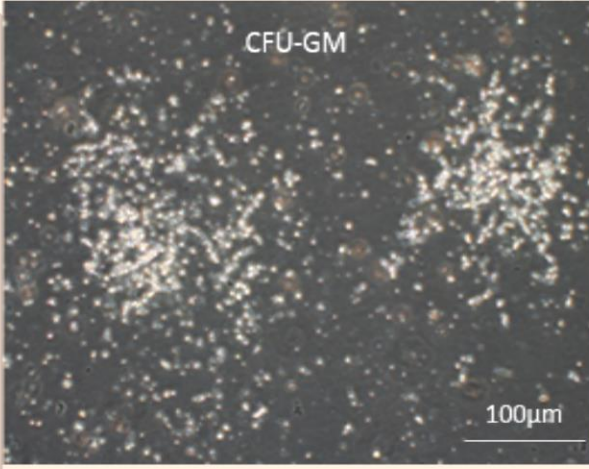
Patient



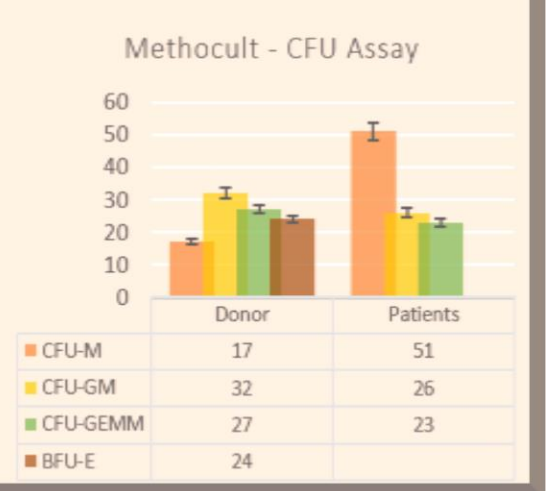
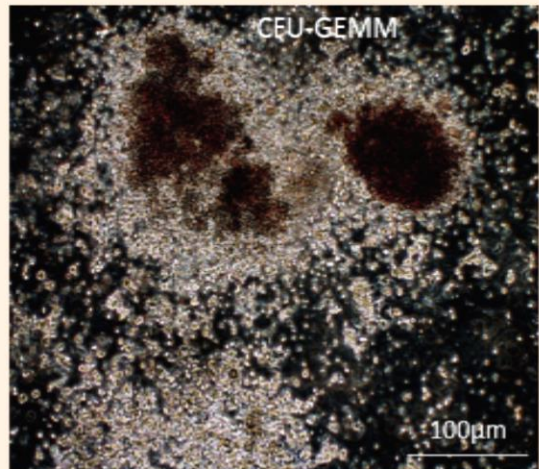
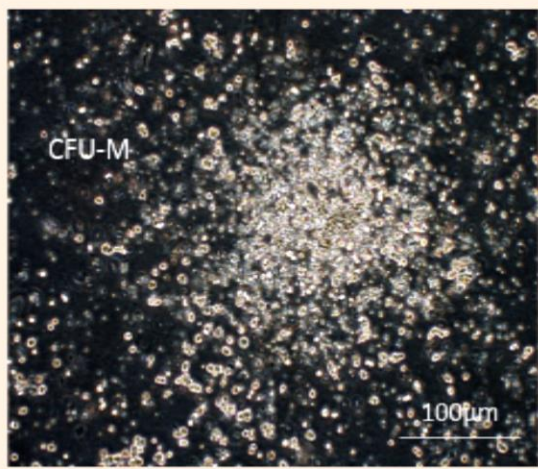
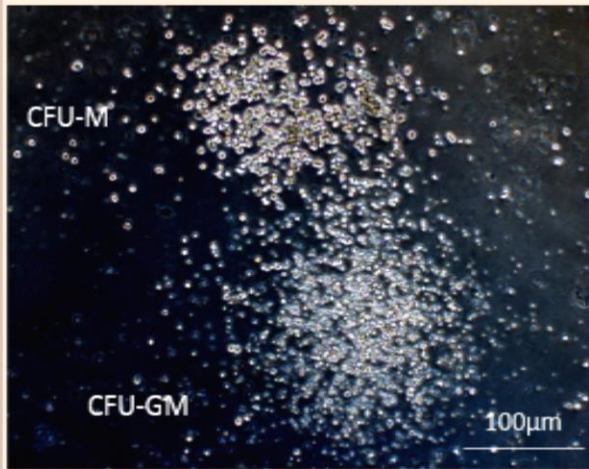
# Colony Forming Capacity of Osteopetrotic and Healthy Donor iPSCs derived Hematopoietic Stem Cells



Donor

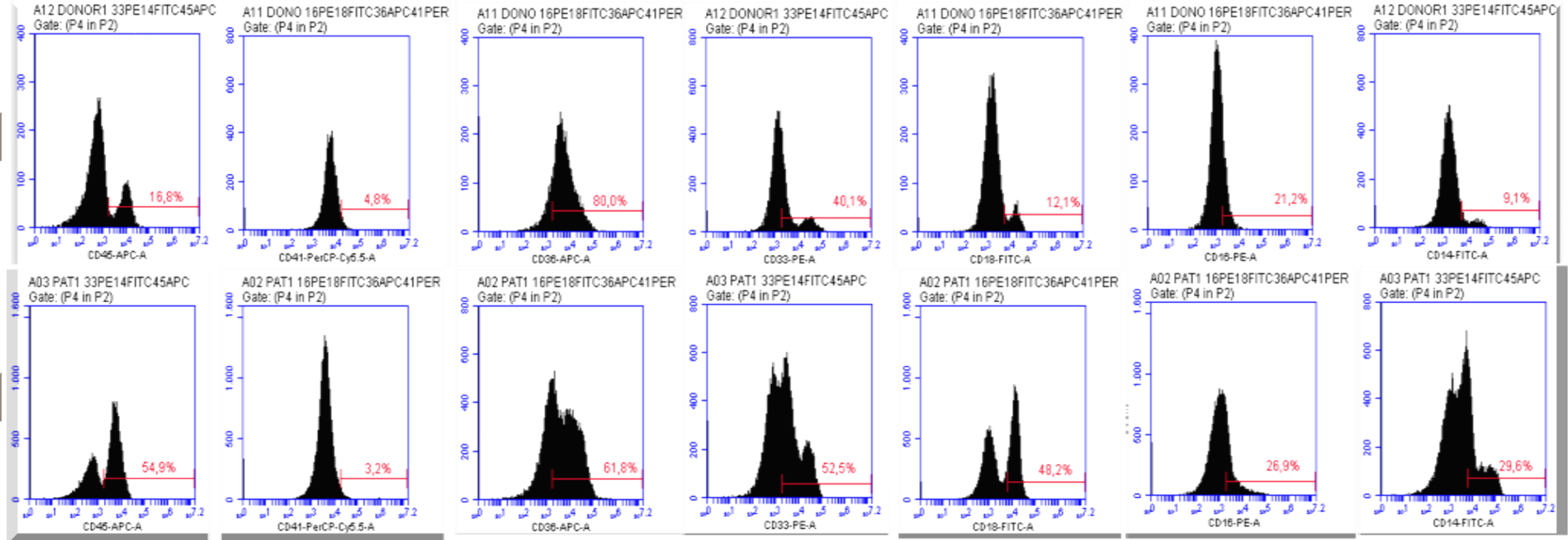


Patient



# Flow Cytometry Analysis of CFU Colonies

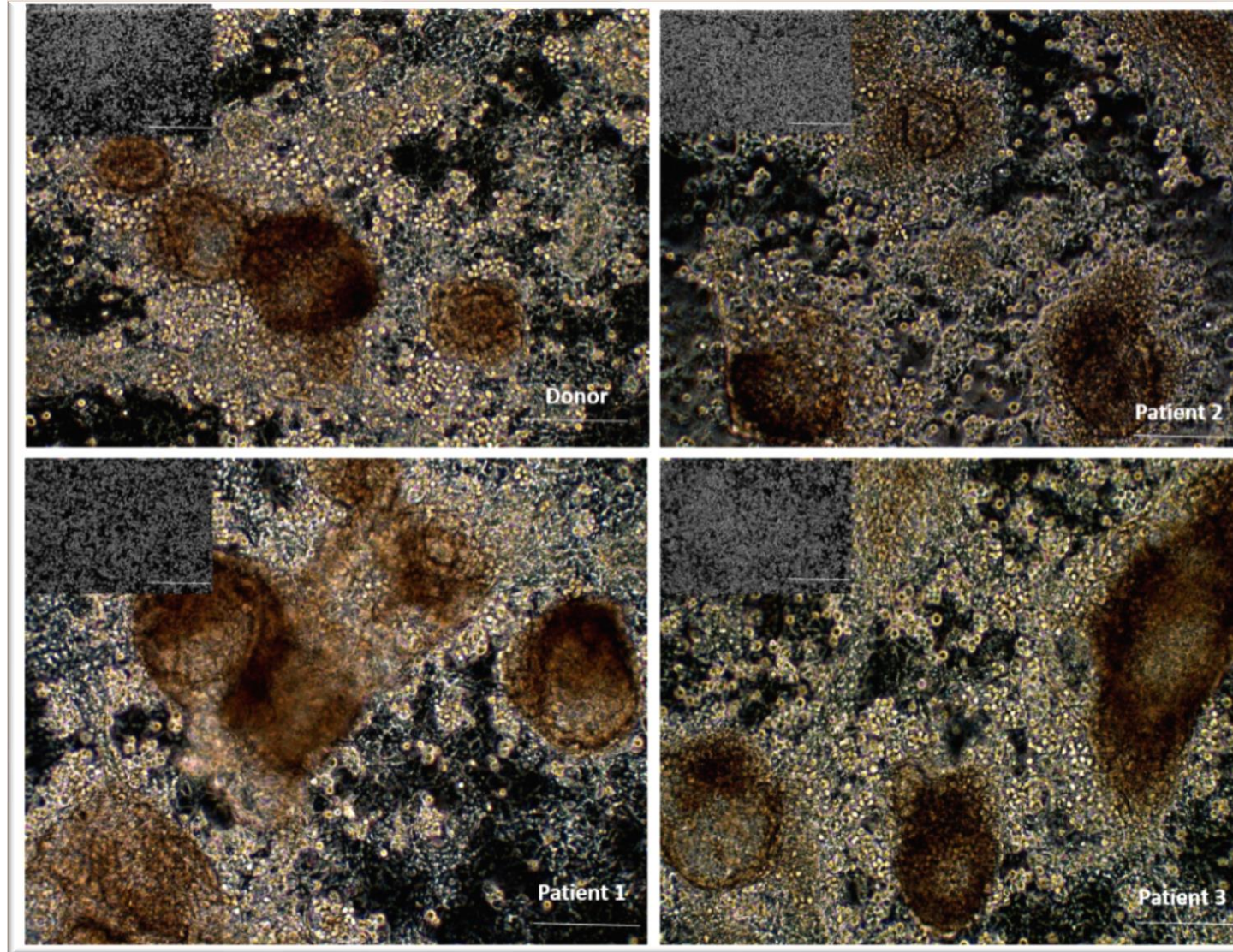
Donor



Patient



# Myeloid Differentiation of Osteopetrotic and Healthy Donor derived Hematopoietic Stem Cells

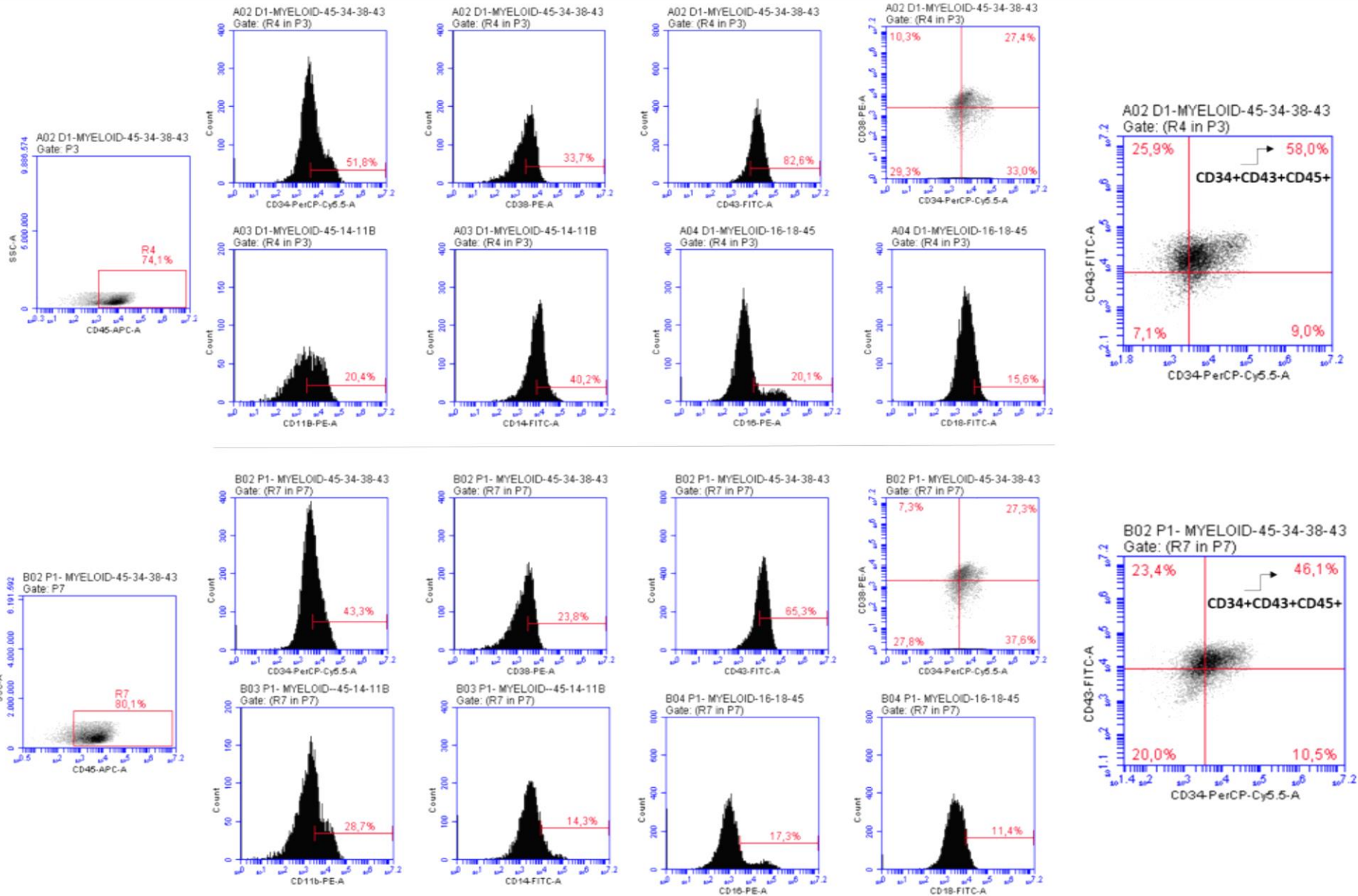


# Flow Cytometry Analysis of Myeloid Differentiated Cells

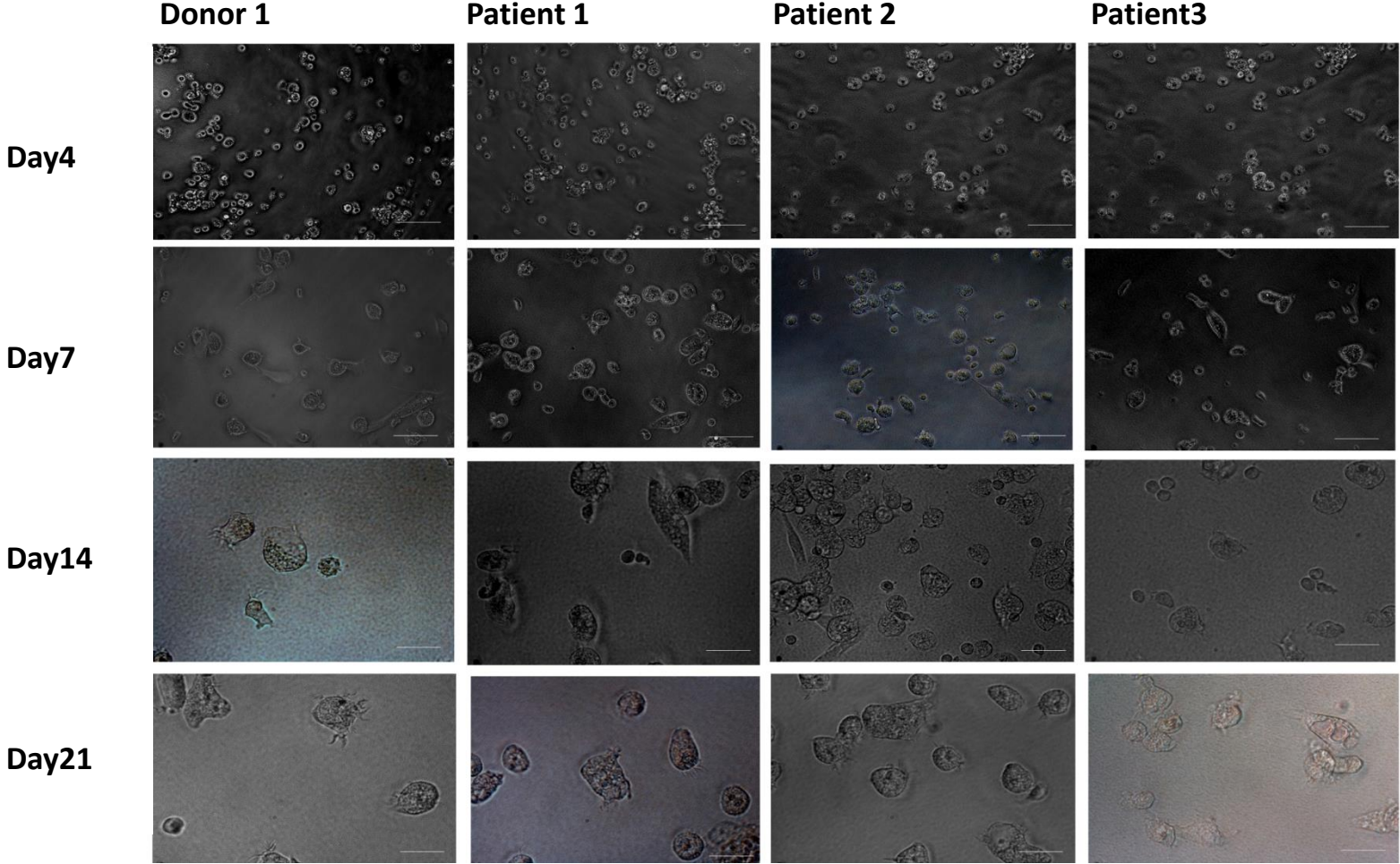


Donor

Patient



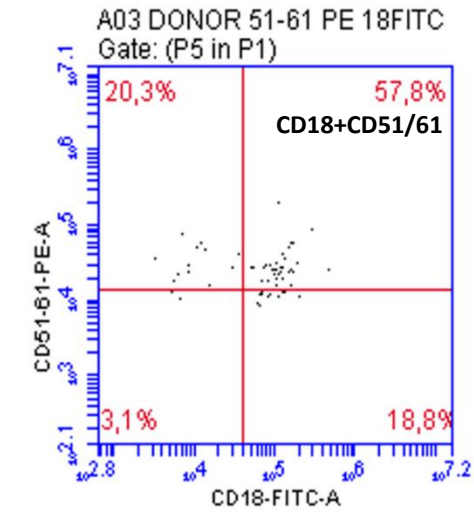
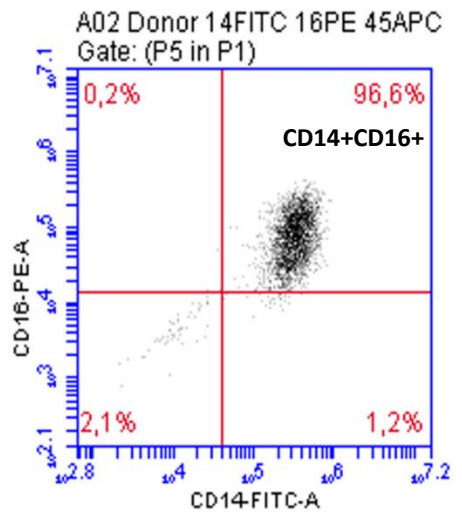
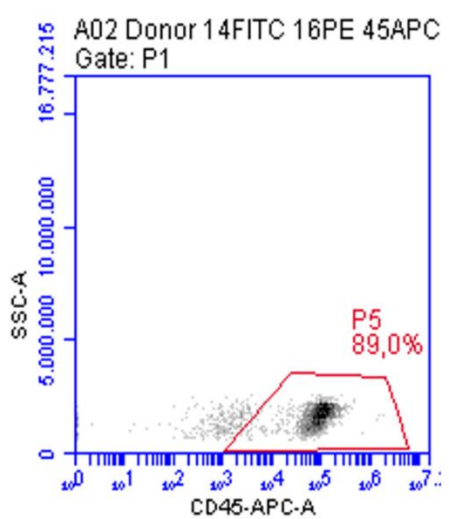
# Morphological Evaluation of Osteopetrotic and healthy donor iPSCs derived Osteoclast Cells



# Flow Cytometry Analysis of Osteopetrotic and healthy donor iPSCs derived Osteoclast Cells

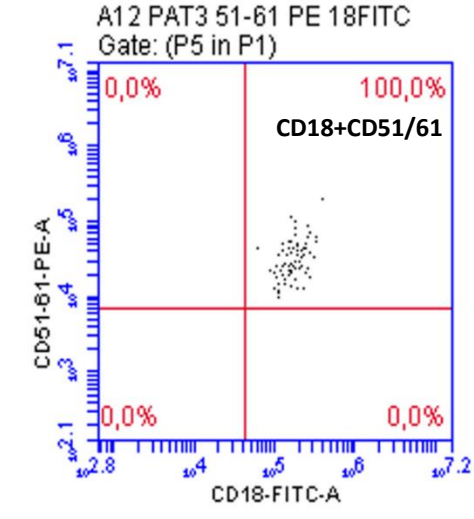
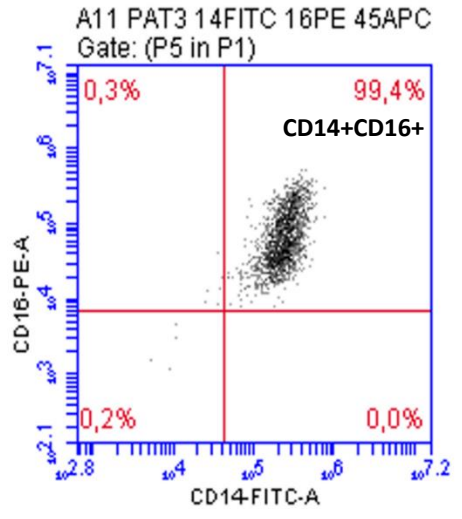
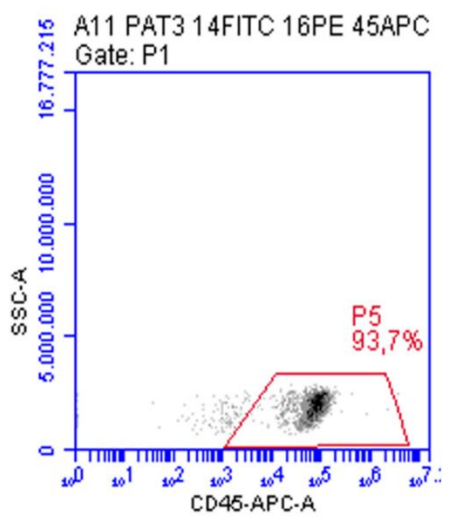


**Donor**



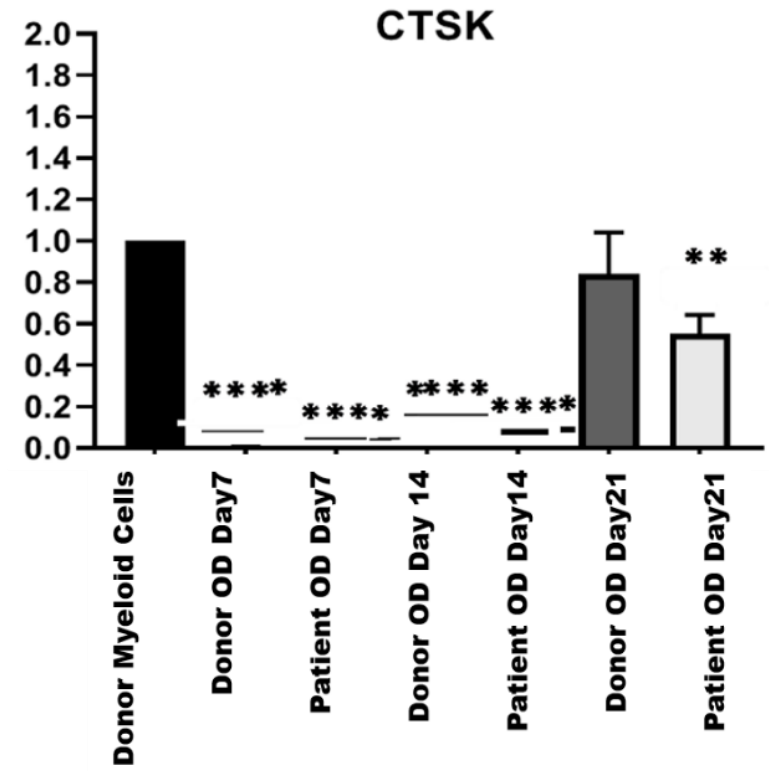
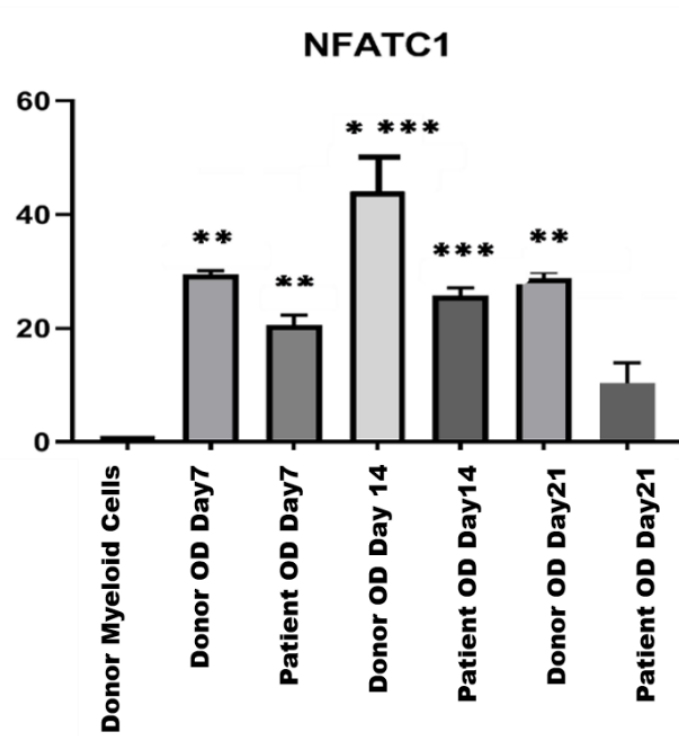
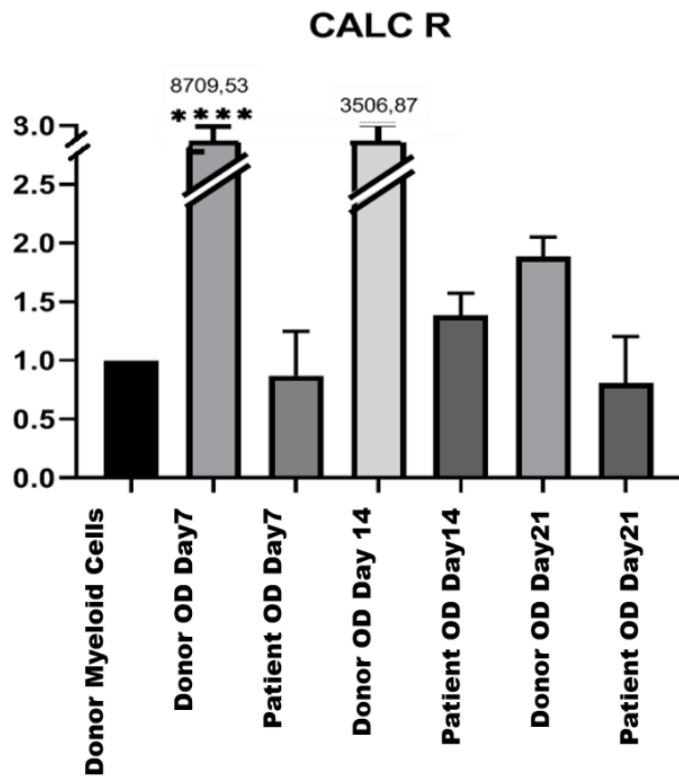
**Myeloid marker**  
CD14, CD16, CD18

**Patient**



**Osteoclast marker**  
CD14+CD16+  
CD18+CD51/61+

# Gene Expression Profile of iPSCs derived Osteopetrotic and Healthy Donor Osteoclasts



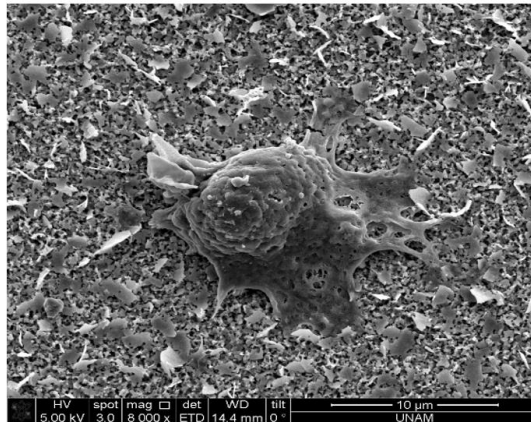
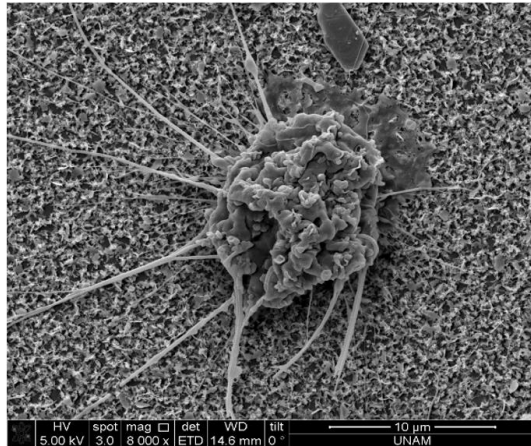
# Evaluation of Osteoclast Specific Proteins of Osteopetrotic and healthy donor iPSCs derived Osteoclasts



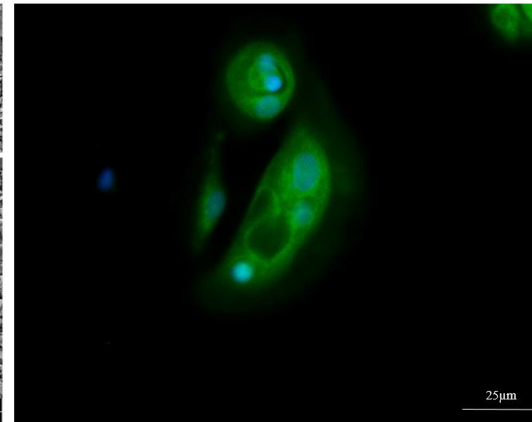
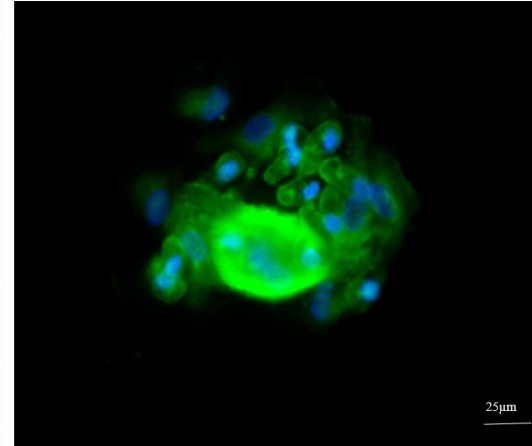
Donor

Patient

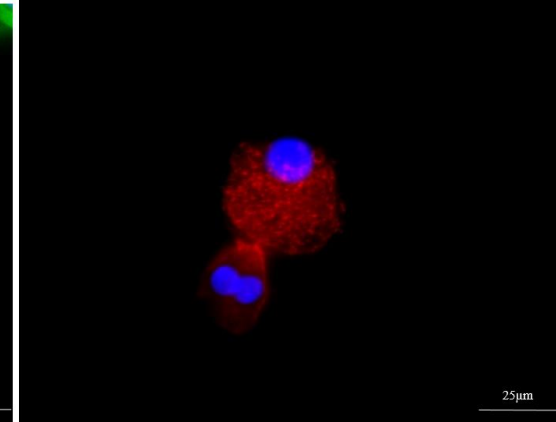
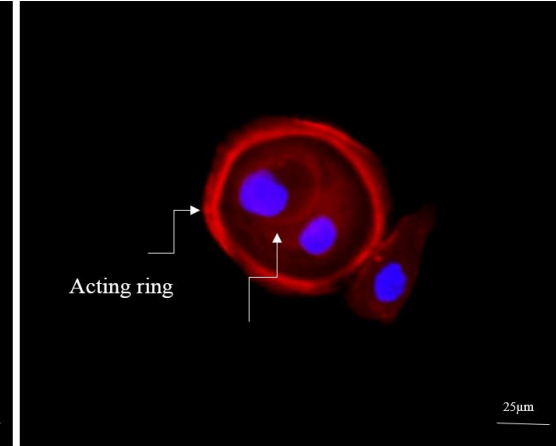
SEM



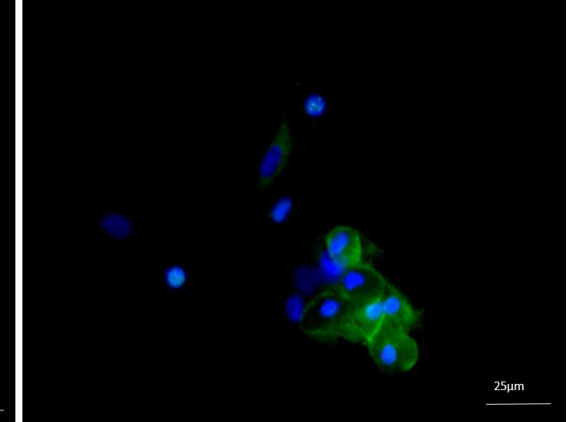
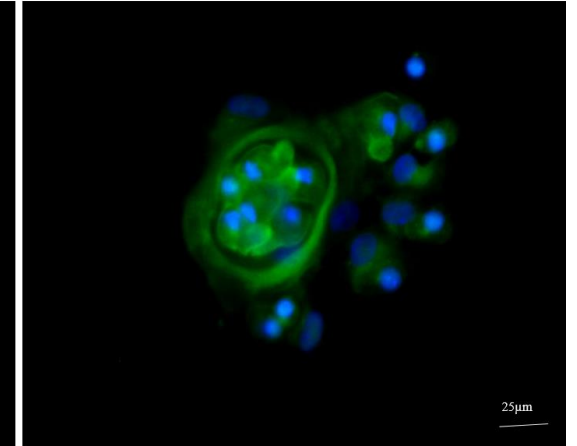
Cathepsin K



Rhodamine



TRAP



# In the future perspective...

- promising tool for investigating mechanisms of osteopetrosis or other osteoclast related disorders.
- increase our knowledge about normal-and osteopetrotic-osteoclastogenesis, but needs to be supported with more detailed functionality-analyses.
- Osteopetrotic niche modelling
- Gene editing...





**THANK YOU**

for your attention!



**THANK YOU**



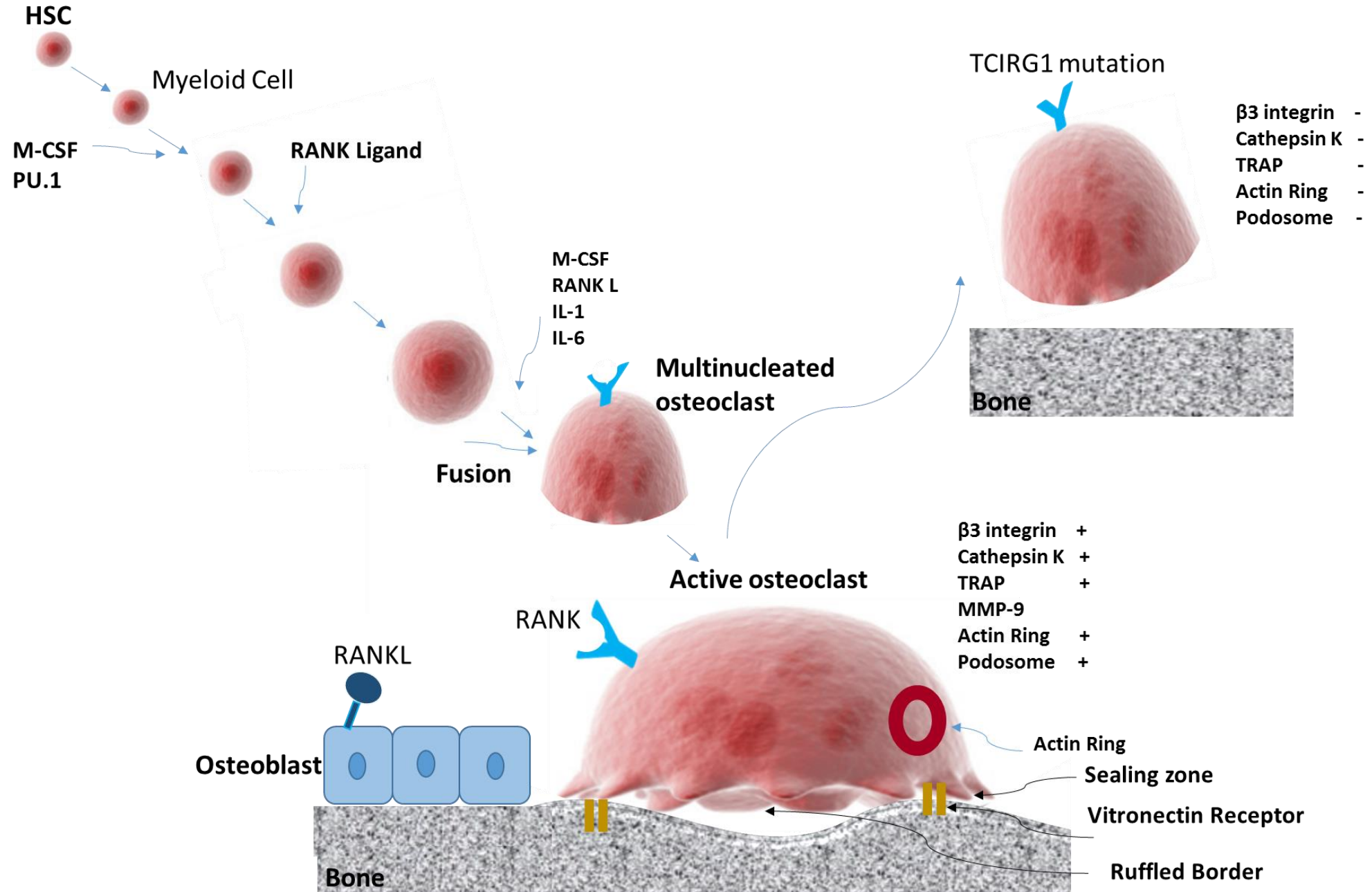
**I am on the market for a postdoc position!**

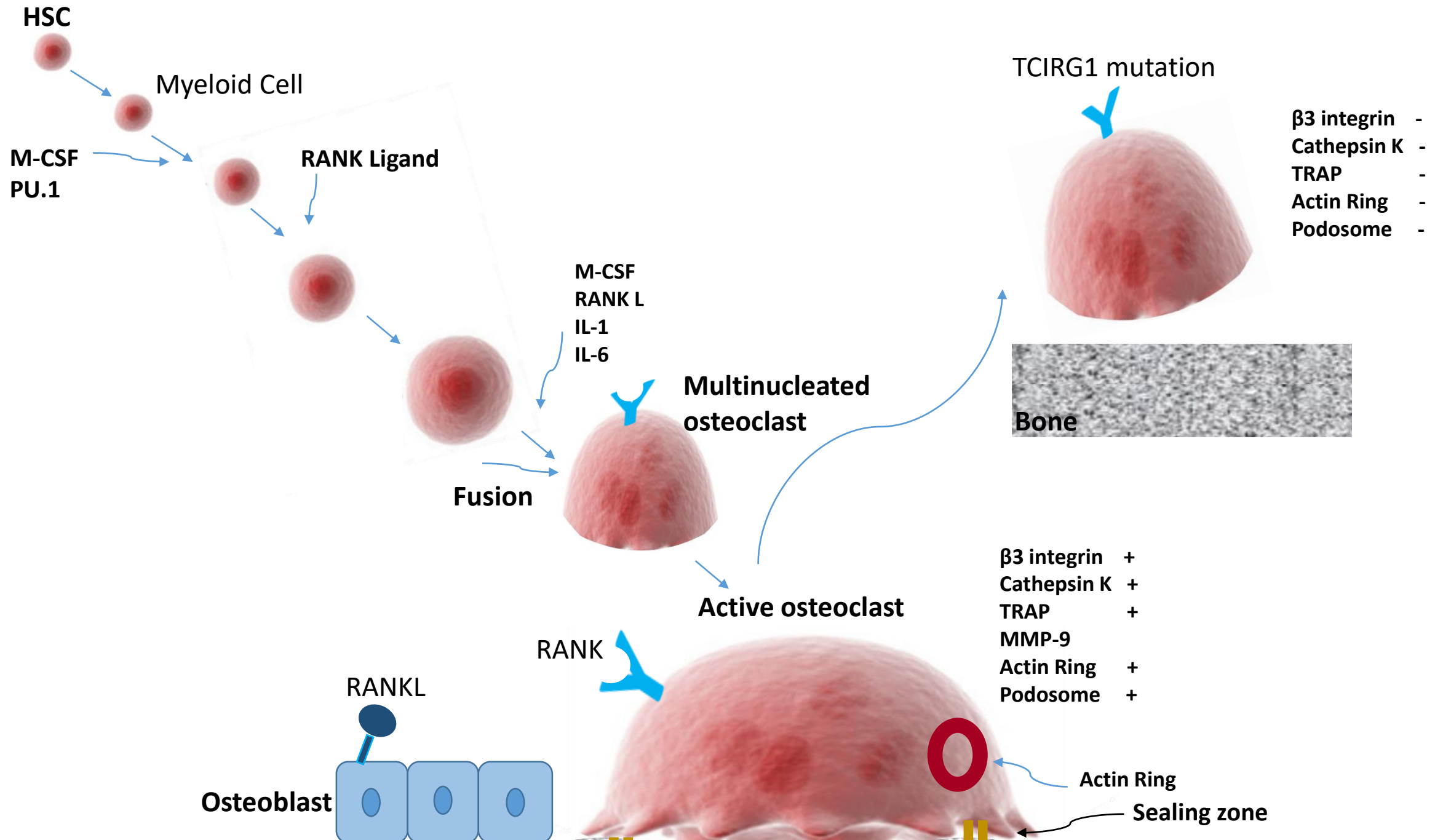
**Please let me know if you have available positions...**

**[incicevher@gmail.com](mailto:incicevher@gmail.com)**



# Generation of Functional Osteoclast





# Mutation Verification of Osteopetrotic iPSCs



Patient	Patient mutations before reprogramming			Patient Derived-iPSC (Passage 20)		
	Gene	Exon	Mutation	Clone name	Mutation	Mutation rate
Patient 1	TCIRG1	5	g.4062G>A	Patient 1-IPS#Sev	IVS5+5G>A (alternative name)	100%
Patient 2	TCIRG1	6	g.4389G>A	Patient 2-IPS#Sev	IVS5-8G>A (alternative name)	100%
Patient 3	TCIRG1	9	g.5212delCinsAA, Leu288Asnfs202X	Patient 3-IPS#Sev	g.5212delCinsAA, Leu288Asnfs202X	100%