

Stem cell dynamics, migration and plasticity during wound healing

Date: 20200320

Speaker: Chia-Yi, Wu 吳佳儀

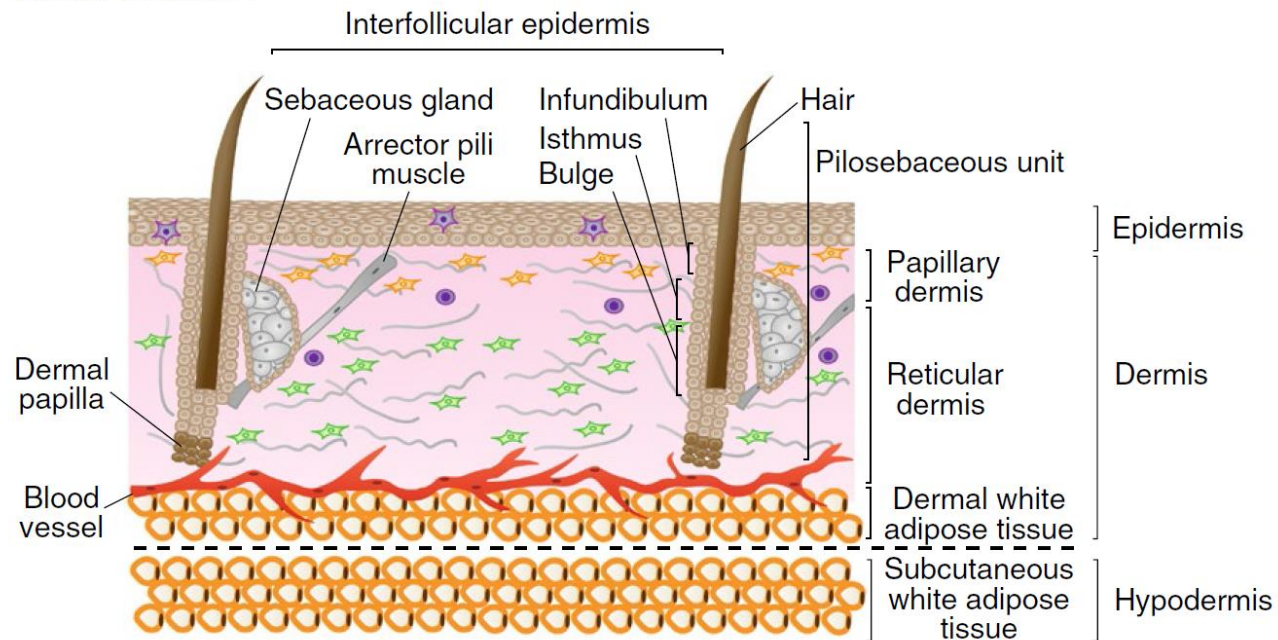
Commentator: Dr. Michael Hughes 修臥龍

Outline

- Introduction of skin epithelial stem cells during **homeostasis**
 - The structure of skin and hair follicle
 - Resident stem cell
- Introduction of stem cell dynamics during **wound healing**
 - Migration and plasticity
 - Epigenetic modulation
- Link to my thesis
Epigenetic modulation of wound induced hair follicle neogenesis.

Introduce the structure of the skin

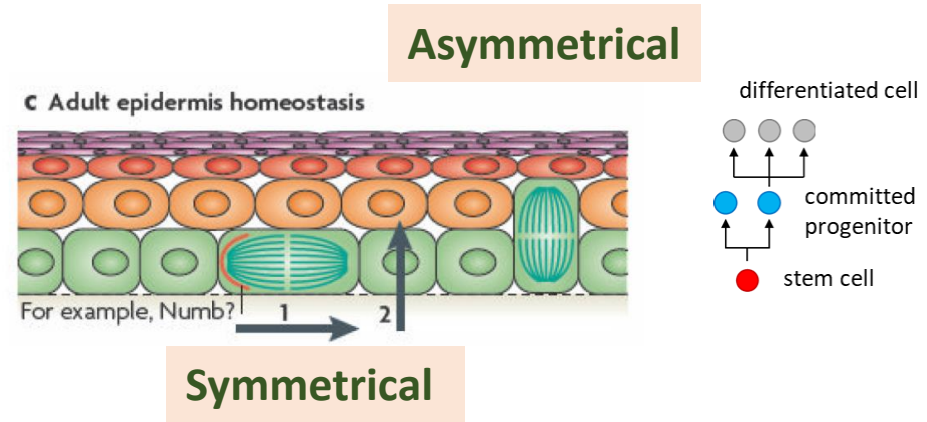
a Homeostasis



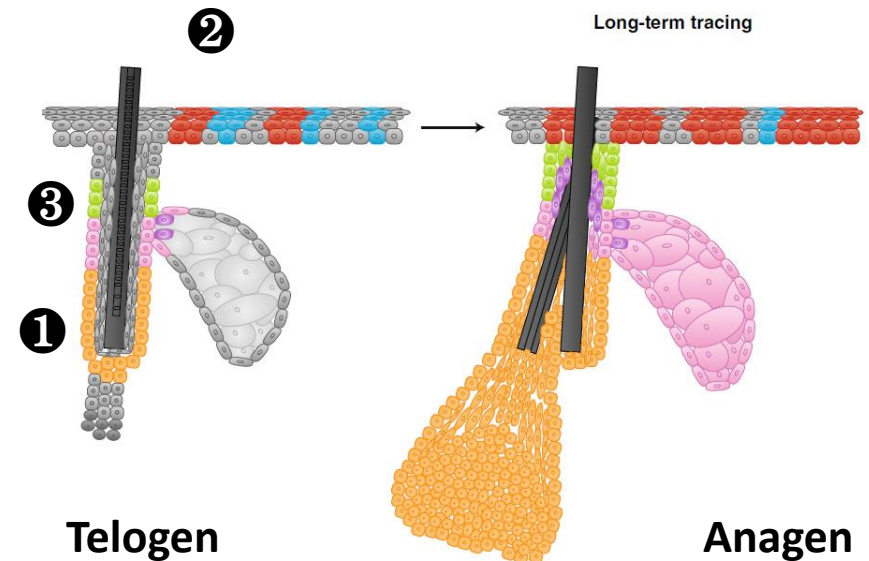
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|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Epithelial cells | Papillary fibroblasts | Epidermal immune cells | ECM (collagen, elastin, ...) |
| Adipocytes | Reticular fibroblasts | Circulating immune cells | Fibrin |

The skin epithelium renews throughout life in a continuous turnover ensured by stem and progenitor cells

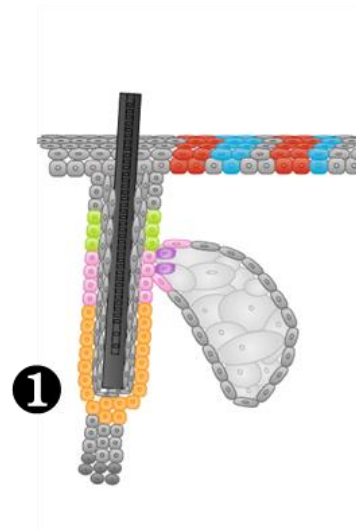
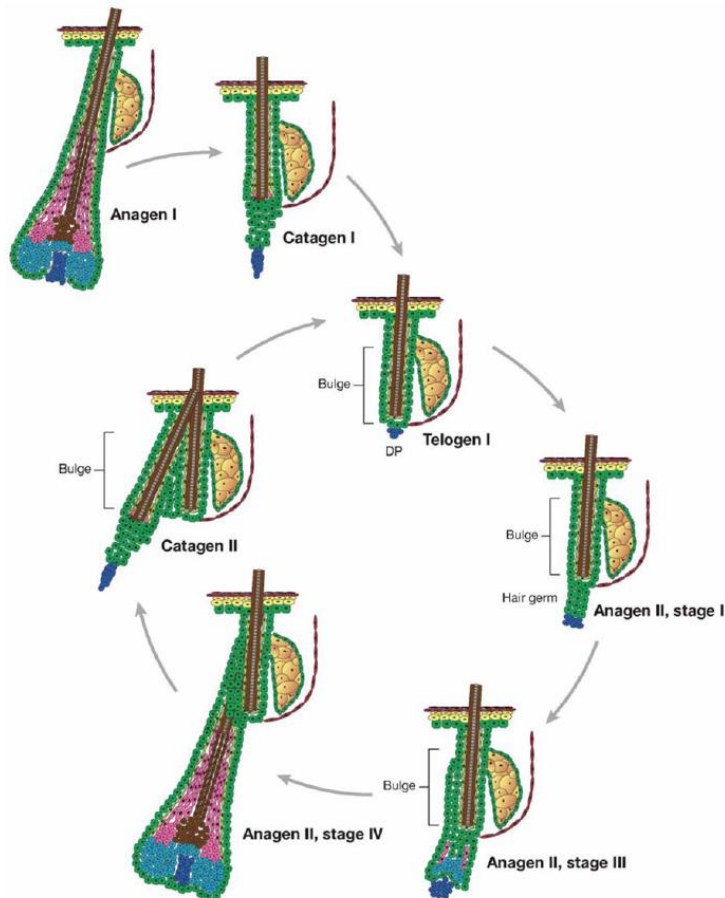
Stem cell populations	Markers	CreER tracing
IFE stem cell	$Itg\alpha 2^{high}$, $Itg\beta 1^{high}$	<i>Krt14-CreER</i>
IFE committed progenitor	<i>Inv</i> , <i>Lgr6</i>	<i>Inv-CreER</i> <i>Lgr6-CreER</i> <i>Ah-CreER</i>
Infundibulum	<i>Lrig1</i>	<i>Lrig1-CreER</i>
Sebaceous gland ducts	<i>Gata6</i>	<i>Gata6-CreER</i>
Isthmus Sebaceous gland	<i>Lrig1</i> , <i>Lgr6</i> , <i>Blimp1</i> , <i>Plet1</i>	<i>Lrig1-CreER</i> <i>Lgr6-CreER</i> <i>Blimp1-Cre</i>
Bulge (HFSC)	<i>K15</i> , <i>K19</i> , <i>Lgr5</i> , <i>CD34</i> , <i>Sox9</i> , <i>Tcf3</i>	<i>Krt1-15-CrePR</i> <i>K19-CreER</i> <i>Lgr5-CreER</i> <i>Sox9-Cre</i> <i>Sox9-CreER</i> <i>Tcf3-CreER</i>



Cedric Blanpain and Elaine Fuchs, 2009



Hair follicle stem cells (HFSC) responsible for cyclic regeneration are located in the bulge

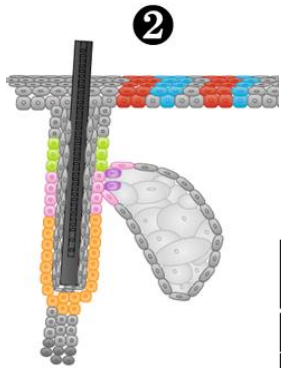


Stem cell populations	CreER tracing
Bulge	<i>Krt1-15-CrePR</i> <i>K19-CreER</i> <i>Lgr5-CreER</i> <i>Sox9-Cre</i> <i>Sox9-CreER</i> <i>Tcf3-CreER</i>

Hair follicle stem cells (HFSCs)

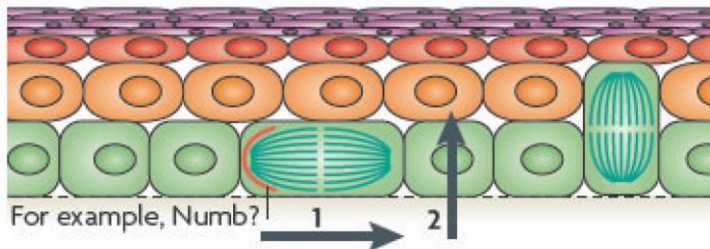
- ✓ hair follicle regeneration during physiological conditions
- X maintain the sebaceous gland, infundibulum or interfollicular epidermis (IFE).

Interfollicular epidermis is maintained by a heterogeneous pool of progenitors with different survival potential



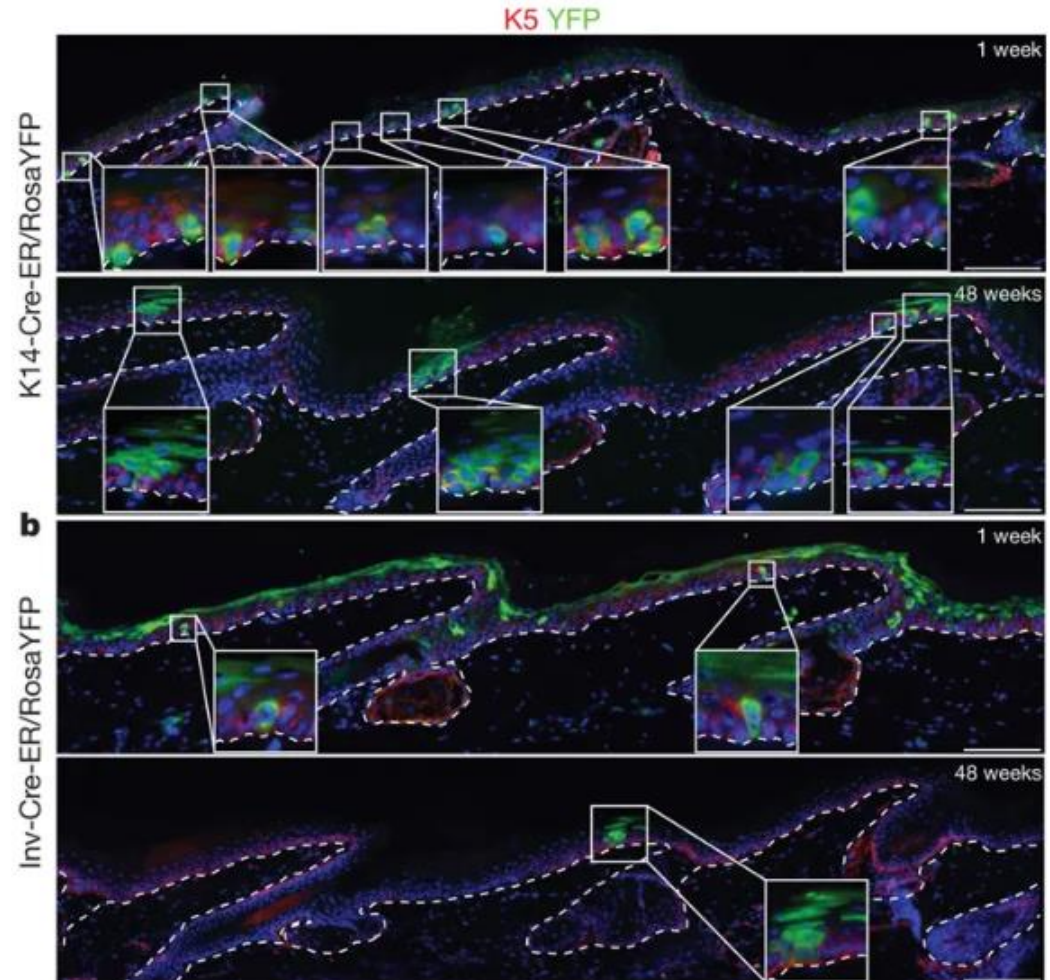
Stem cell populations	CreER tracing
IFE stem cell	<i>K14-CreER</i>
IFE committed progenitor	<i>Inv-CreER</i>

c Adult epidermis homeostasis

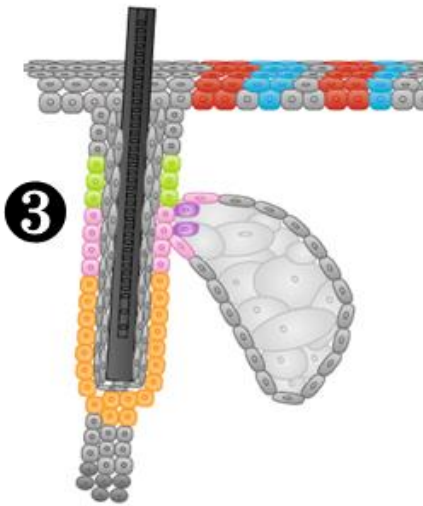


Cedroc Blanpain and Elaine Fuchs, 2009

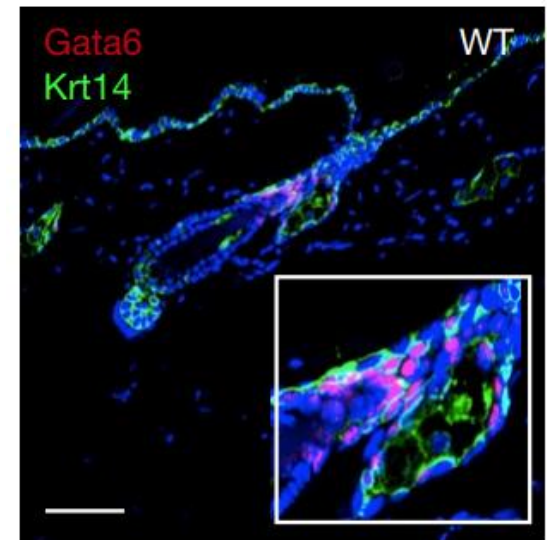
Guilhem Mascré et al. 2012



Isthmus, a region located between the bulge and sebaceous gland, contains its own pool of resident stem cells



Stem cell populations	<i>CreER</i> tracing
Sebaceous gland ducts	<i>Gata6-CreER</i>
Isthmus and sebaceous gland	<i>Lrig1-CreER</i> <i>Lgr6-CreER</i> <i>Blimp1-Cre</i>



Giacomo Donati et al, 2017

During physiological condition, skin stem cells are confined to restricted compartments.

Outline

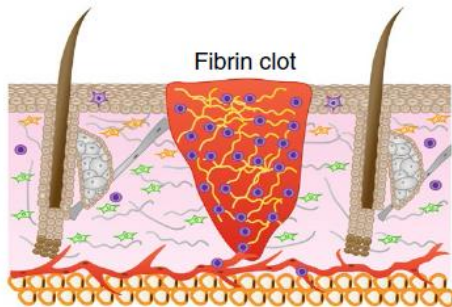
- Introduction of skin epithelial stem cells during homeostasis
 - The structure of skin and hair follicle
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Epigenetic modulation of wound induced hair follicle neogenesis.

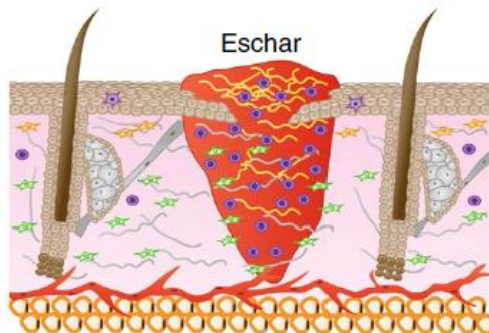
Introduce the wound healing process

Wound healing process: Haemostasis → Inflammation → Proliferation → Remodeling

b Haemostasis and inflammation

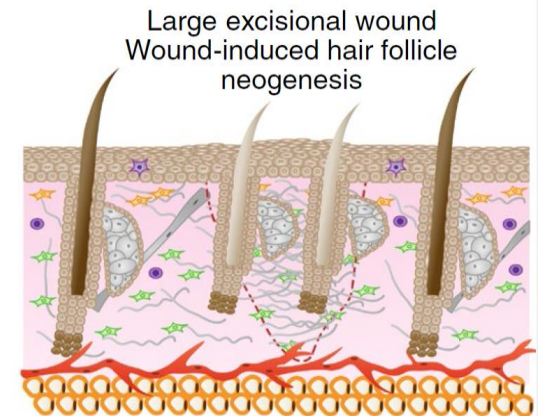
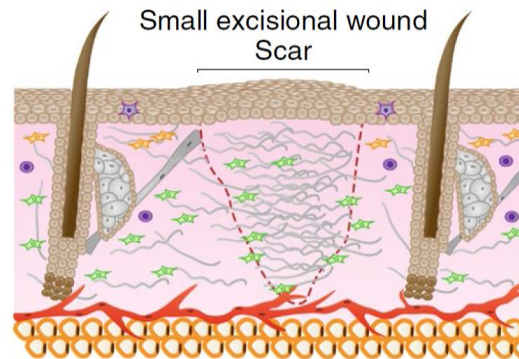


c Proliferation



Re-epithelialization

d Remodelling



WIHN (PWD 13-14 in mice)

Epithelial cells

Papillary fibroblasts

Epidermal immune cells

ECM (collagen, elastin, ...)

Adipocytes

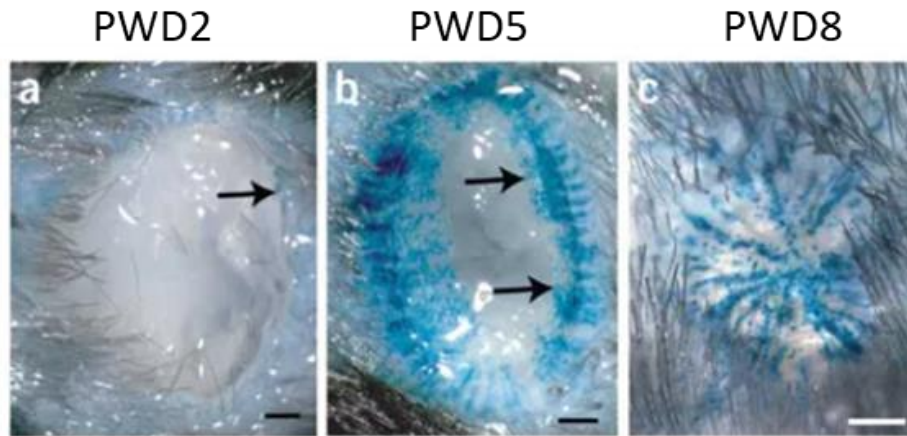
Reticular fibroblasts

Circulating immune cells

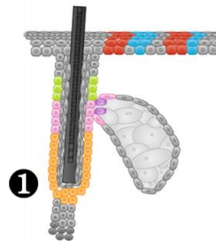
Fibrin

HFSCs and isthmus stem cell rapidly migrate to the wound and contribute to re-epithelialization

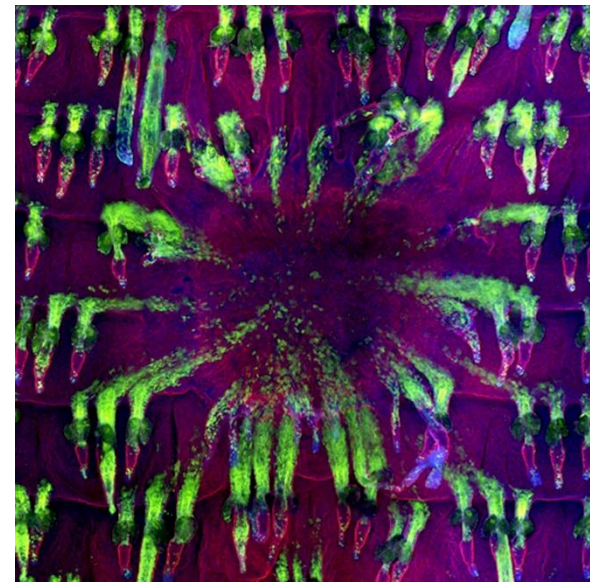
Tg(Krt1-15-cre/PGR)22Cot R26R mice
(4mm full-thickness wound, dorsal)



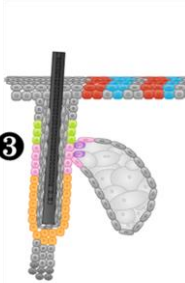
Mayumi Ito et al, 2005



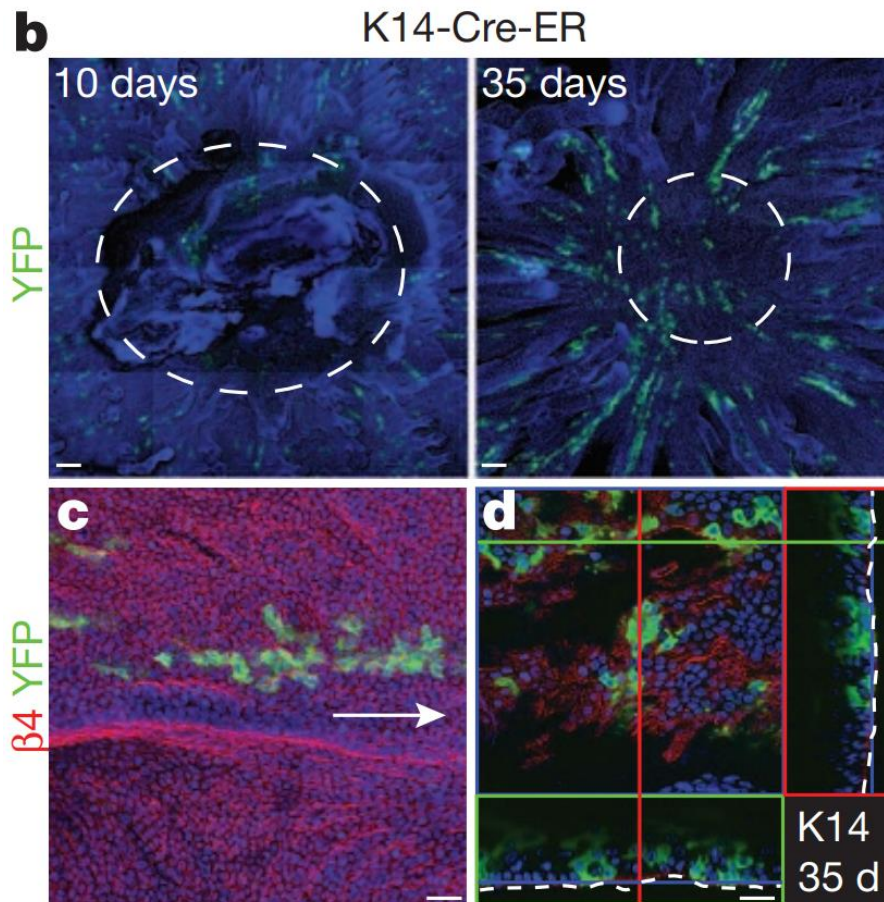
Lrig1-EGFP-ires-CreERT2 mice
(2mm full-thickness wound, tail)



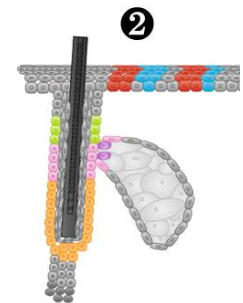
Mahalia E. Page et al, 2013



IFESCs are recruited to the wound, contribute to epidermal repair and persist up to 35 days



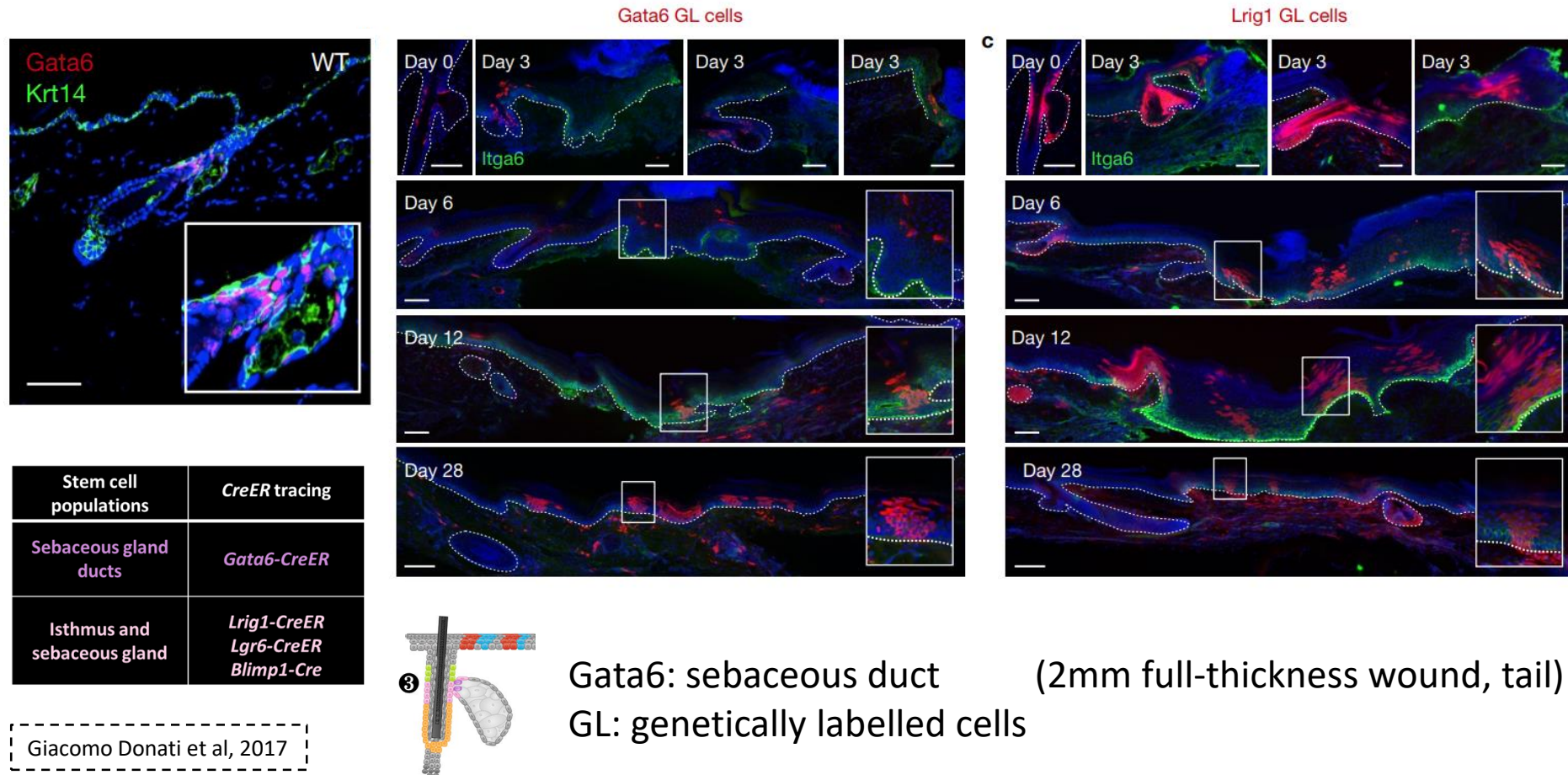
Stem cell populations	<i>CreER</i> tracing
IFE stem cell	<i>K14-CreER</i>



(3mm full-thickness wound, tail)

Guilhem Mascré et al, 2012

Gata6-expressing cells migrate to the injured IFE and revert from a differentiated to a basal stem cell fate

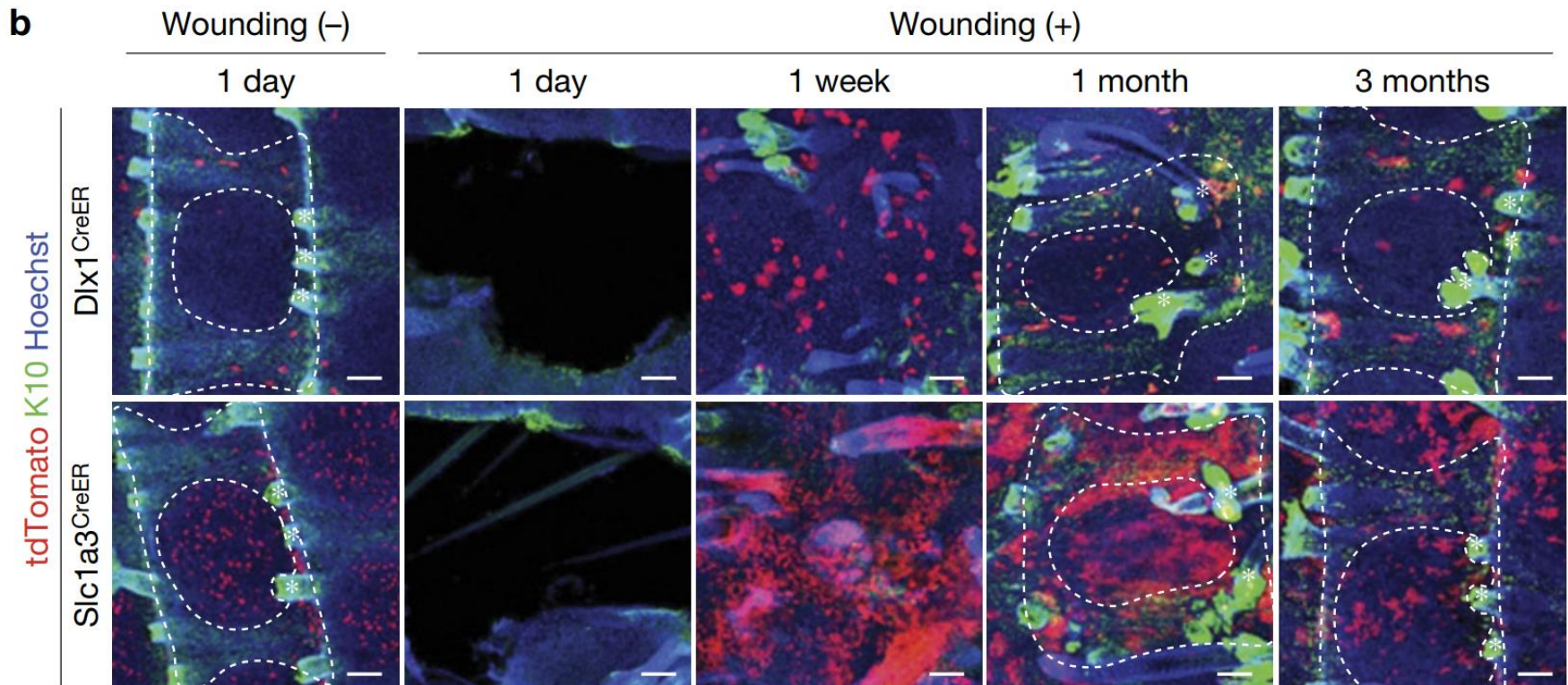


Slow-cycling and rapidly-cycling stem cell only persist in their region of origin

Dlx1: infrequently dividing basal cells

Slc1a3: short-lived progenitors

Aiko Sada et al
2016



During repair, all basal cells present some degree of plasticity, a change in behavior and functional contribution, but the wound does not reset the clock completely and cells keep a memory of their original location and hierarchy.

The degree of damage can also influence cellular plasticity

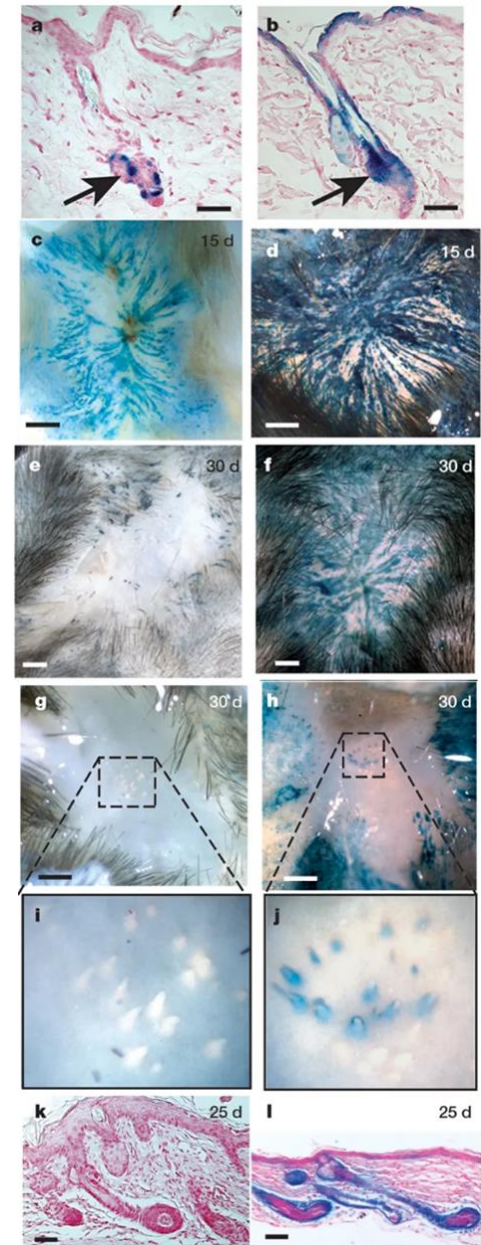
De novo hair follicle formation is apparent in large wounds

Experiment	Mice	Mean No. Regenerated Follicles	SD	n	range	p-value
Age	3 week old wild type (1.0 x 1.0 cm wound)	40	23	40	10-102	0.07 0.5 0.6
	7-8 week old wild type (1.5 x 1.5 cm wound)	30	28	32	0-91	
	10 month old wild type (1.5 x 1.5 cm wound)	36	26	10	0-70	

WIHN assay
Create 1*1 cm²
wound on
dorsal skin

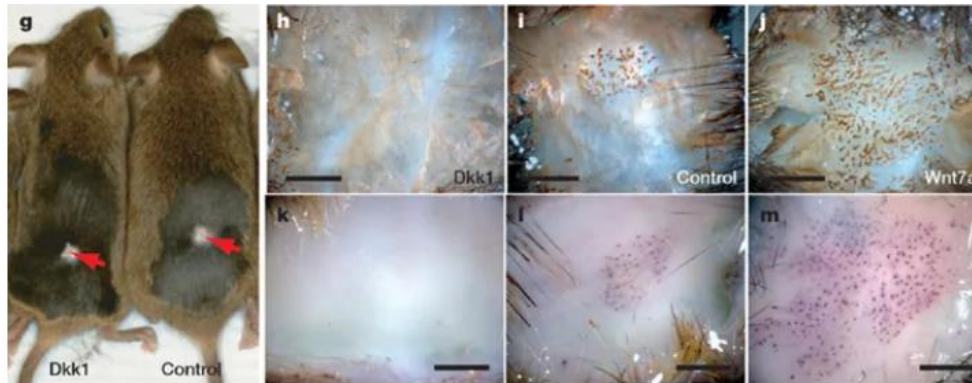


C57BL/6J
(3-4 weeks old)



Wnt signal and Sonic hedgehog participate in hair follicle neogenesis

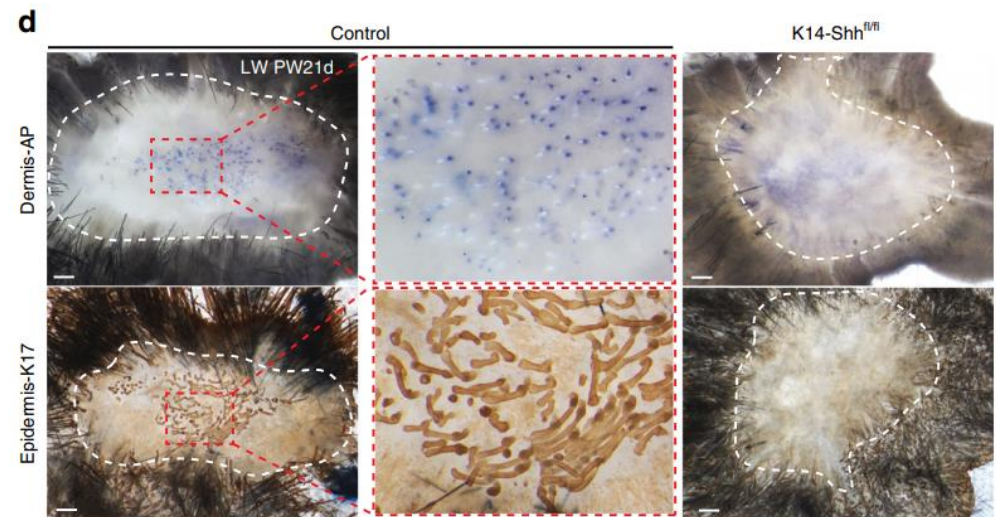
KRT17 protein



DKK --| Wnt signal → WIHN decrease

Mayumi Ito et al, 2007

Alkaline phosphatase activity

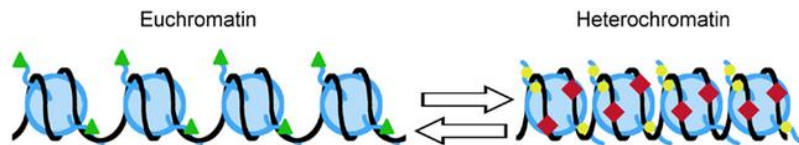
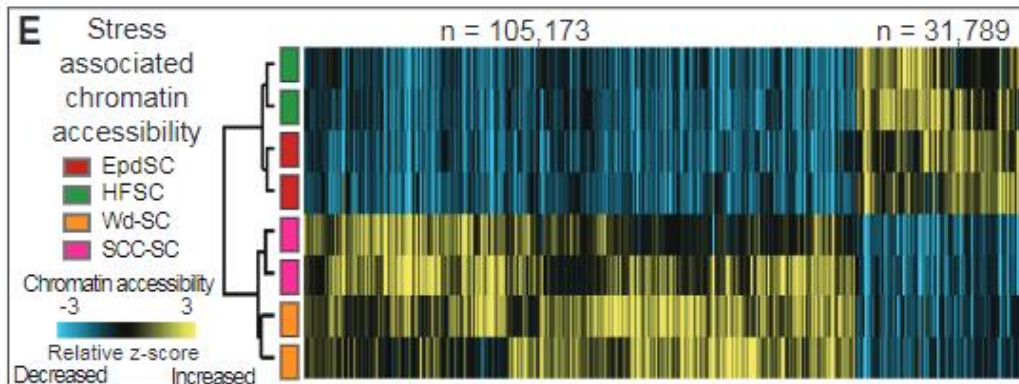


Shh signal → WIHN increase

Chae Ho Lim et al, 2018

Histone modification regulate the gene expression and suppression

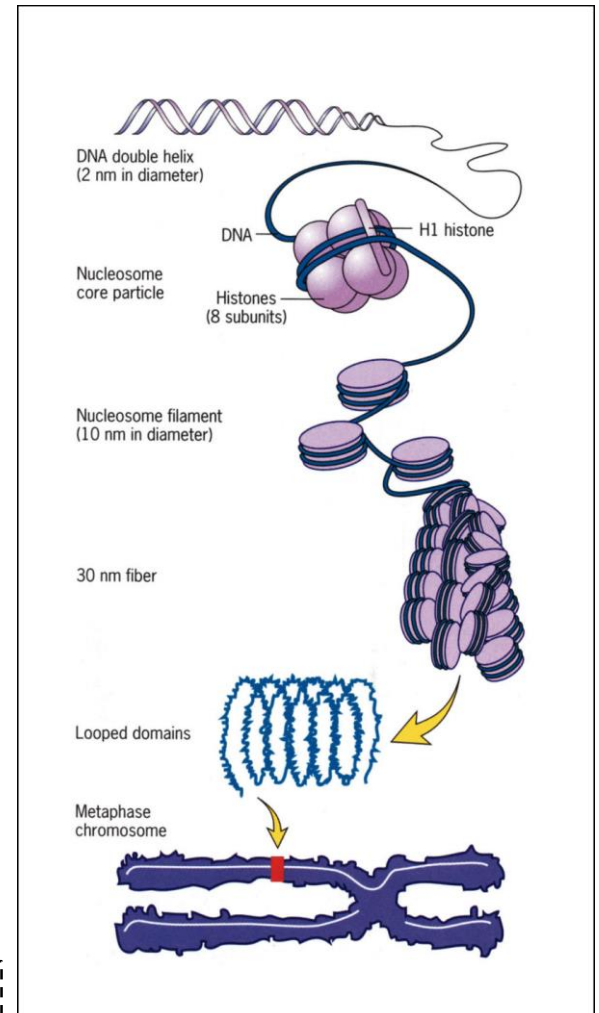
Yejing Ge et al, 2017



- ◆ Methyl group
- Histone methylation
- ▲ Histone acetylation / phosphorylation

Florian Raabe and Dietmar Spengler, 2013

Nithya Parameswaran, 2016



Post-translation modification of histone tail

Histone methyltransferase (HMT)

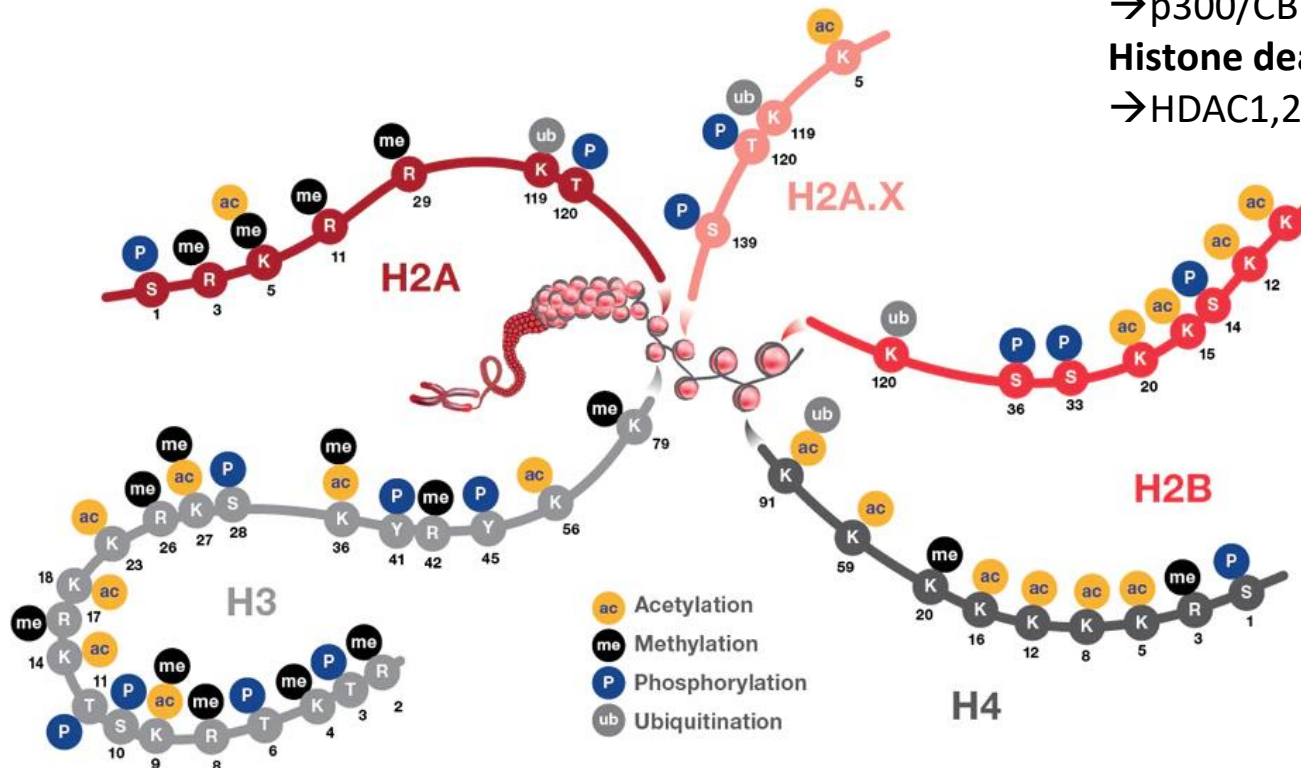
→ Ezh2,1, SUV39H1...

Histone acetyltransferase (HAT)

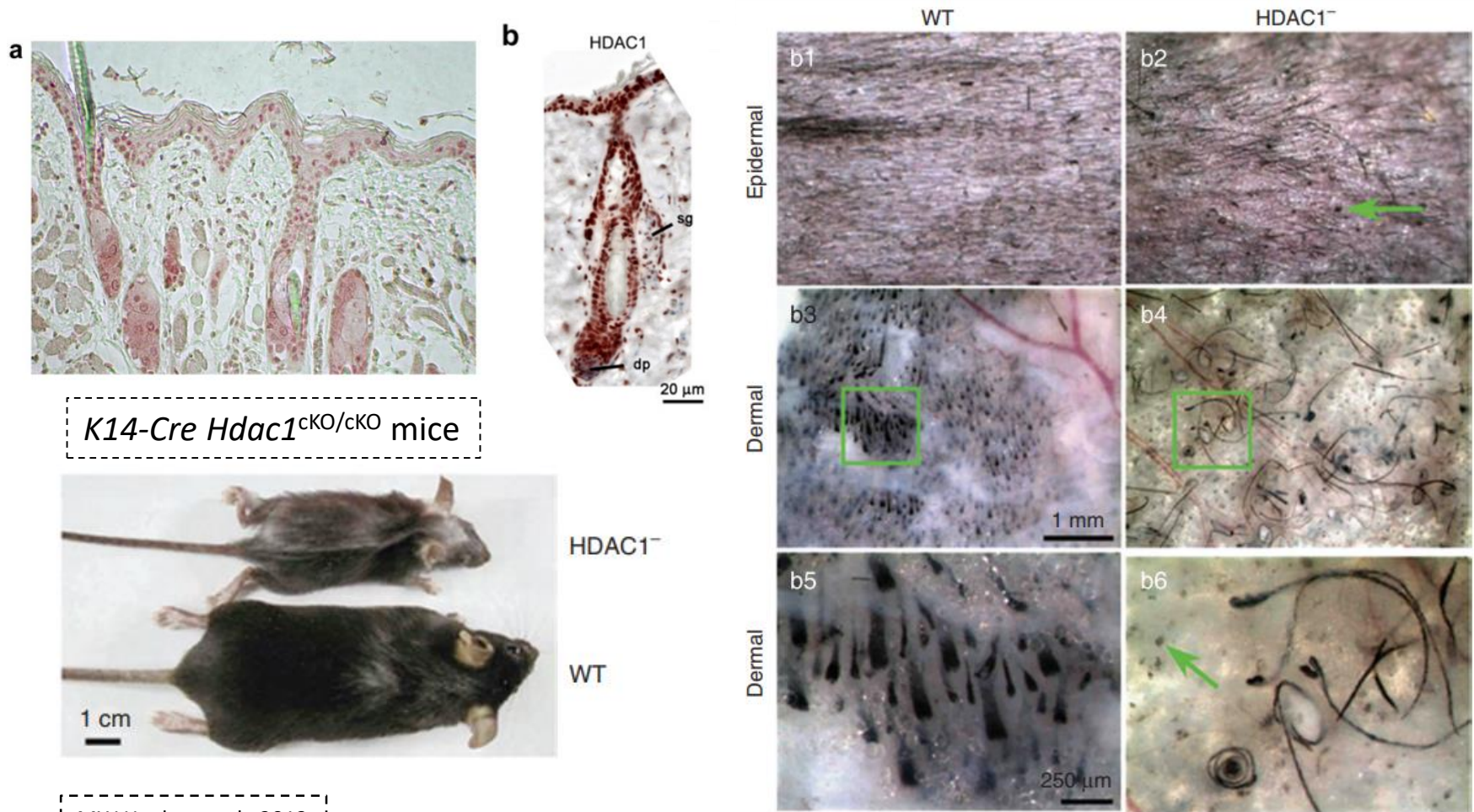
→ p300/CBP...

Histone deacetyltransferase (HDAC)

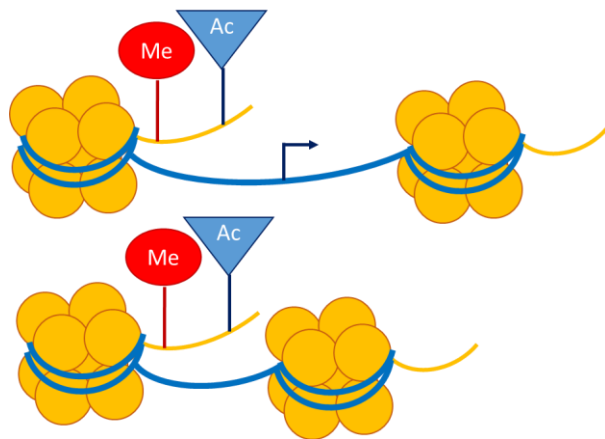
→ HDAC1,2,3...



HDAC1 knockout mice developed abnormal hair patterning, ingrown hairs, and follicular dystrophy



Does histone modification regulate hair follicle neogenesis?

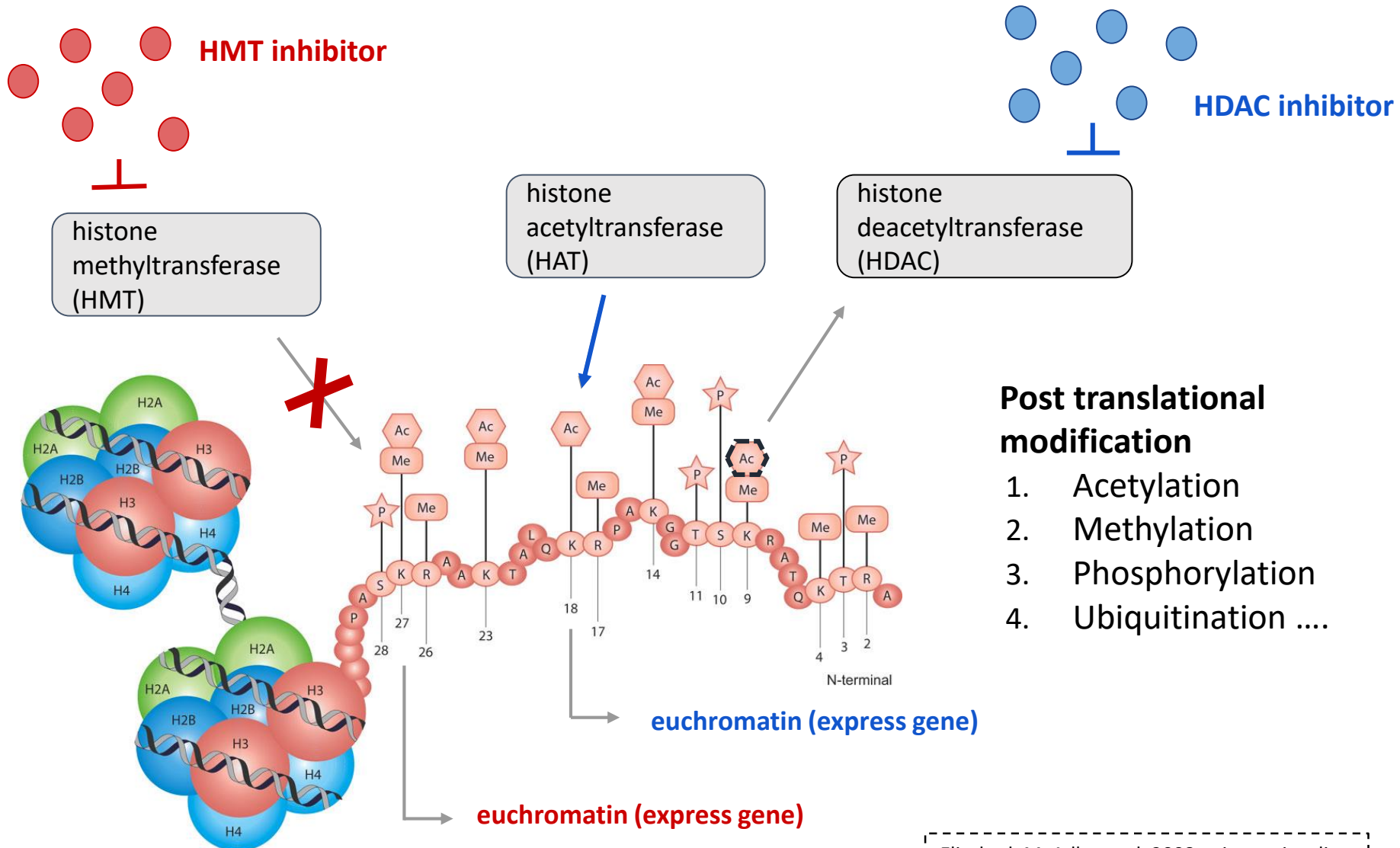


“?”



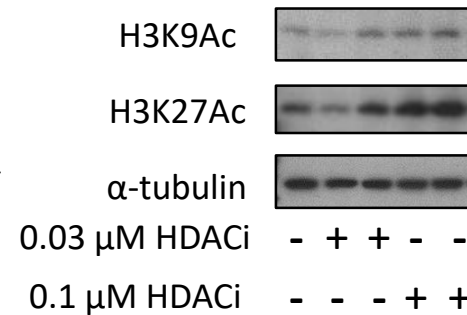
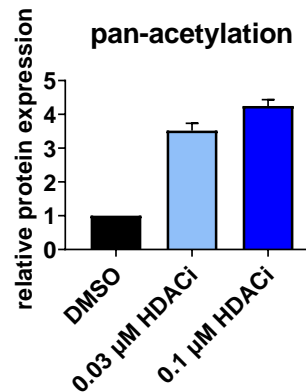
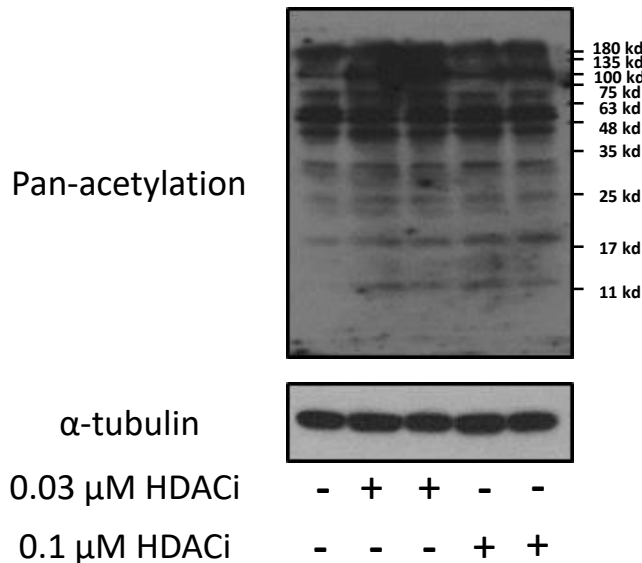
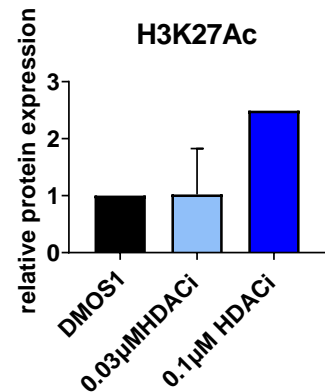
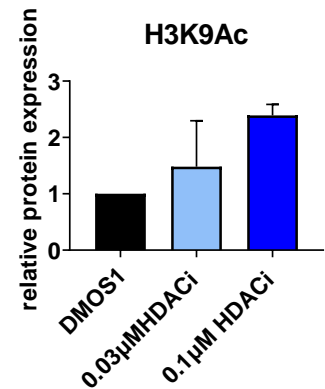
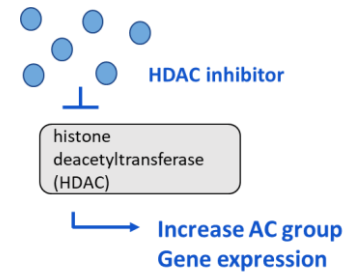
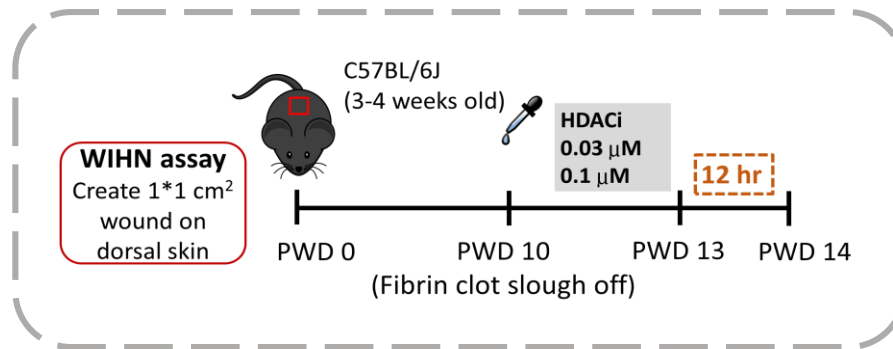
Hair follicle neogenesis

Epigenetic modification of gene expression

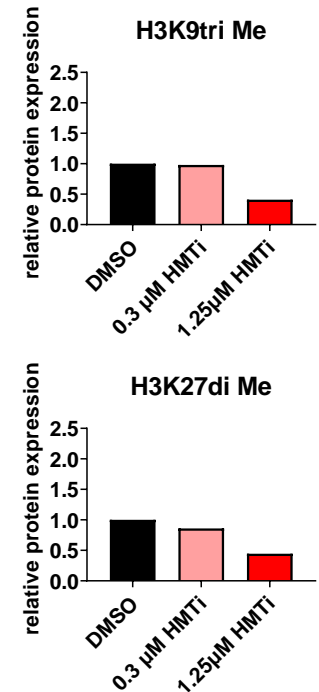
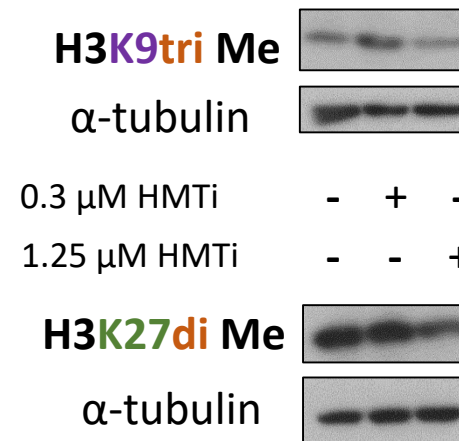
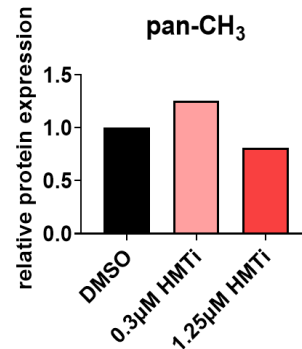
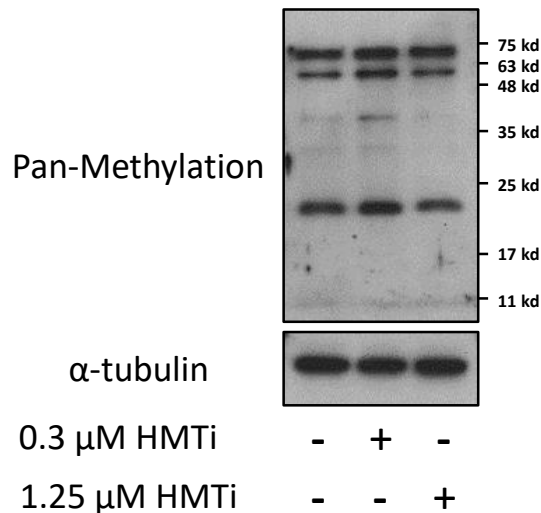
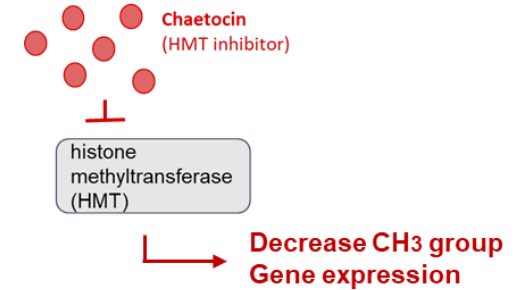
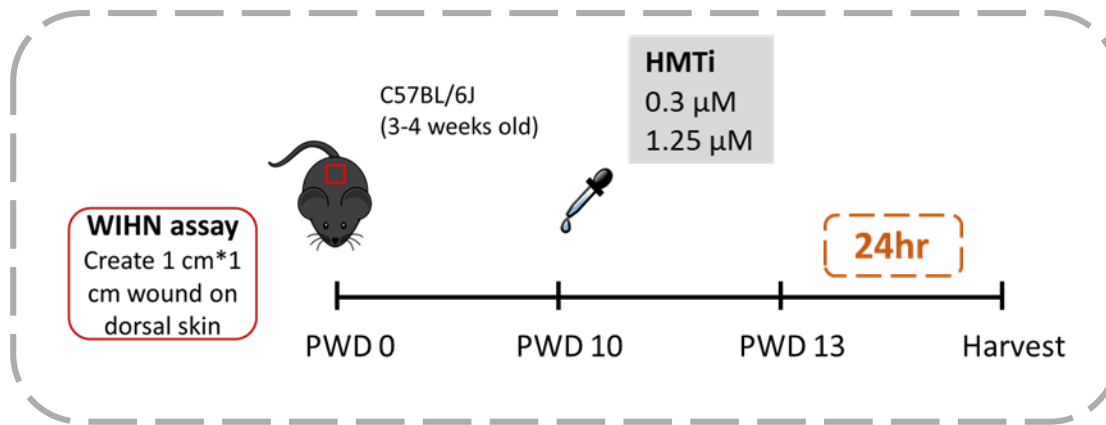


The expression level of acetylation increased after 12 hours treat with HDAC inhibitor

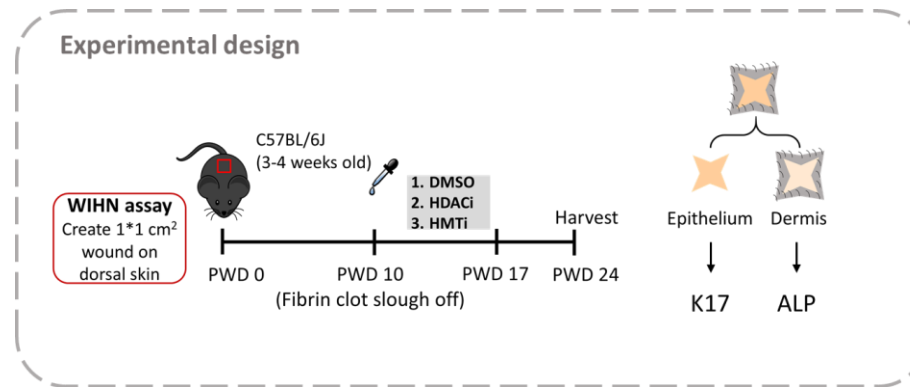
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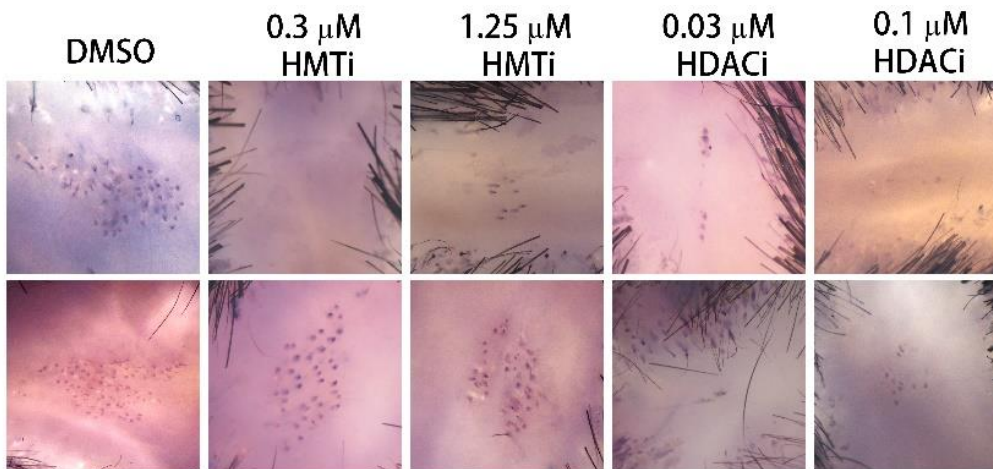
The high dose of HMT inhibitor decrease the expression level of pan-methylation



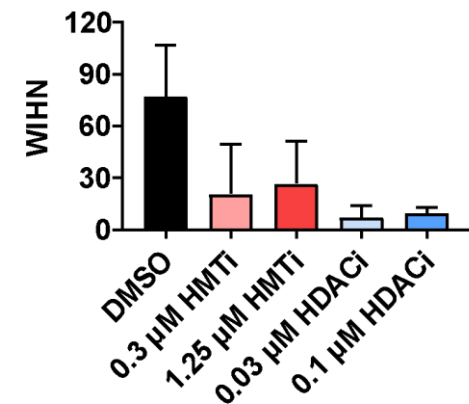
HMT, HDAC inhibitor decrease the numbers of hair follicle during WIHN



ALP stain

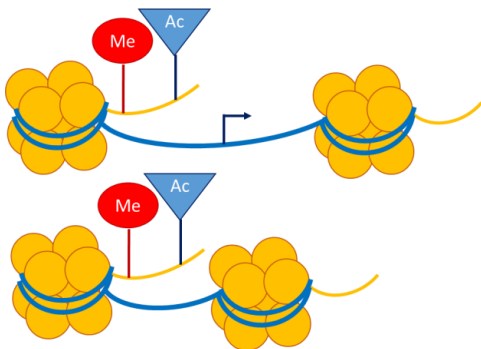


ALP stain assay quantification of wound induce hair follicle neogenesis



Hypothesis

Regeneration ability is controlled by epigenetic mechanisms and these mechanisms modulate WIHN.

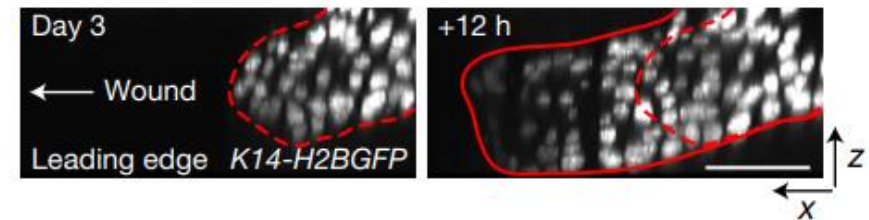
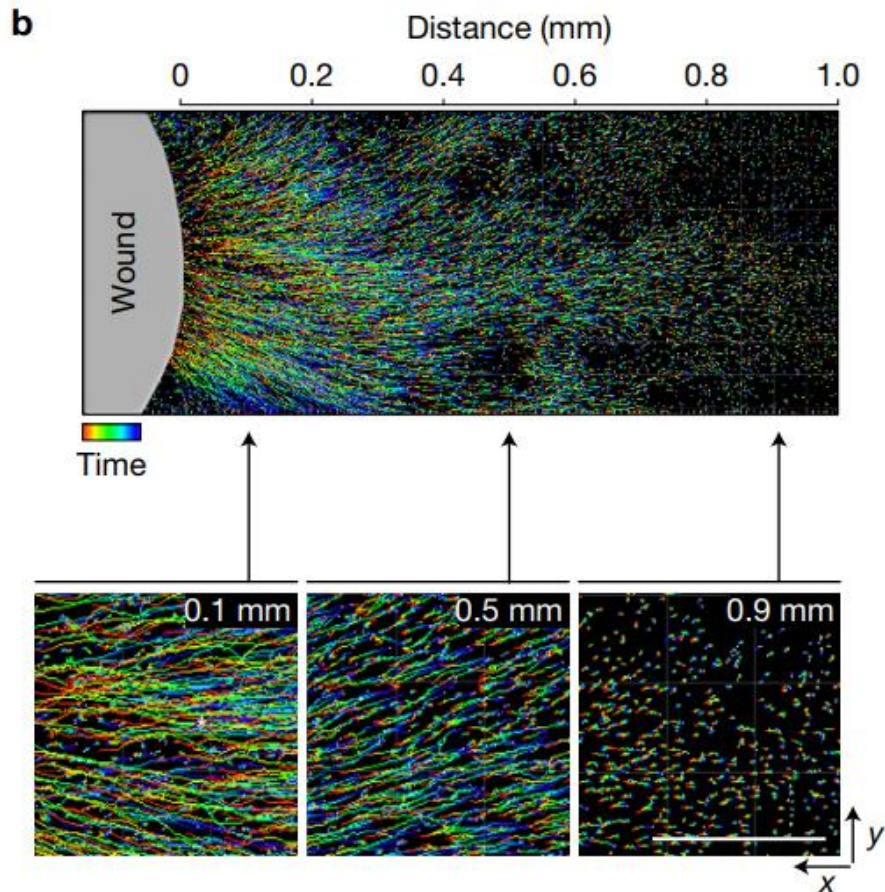


Hair follicle neogenesis



Thank you

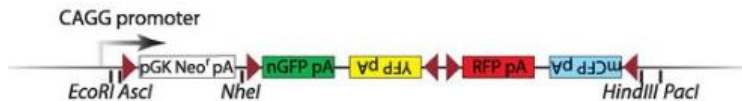
Migration of differentiated cells contributes to re-epithelialization



time-lapse microscopy the repair of 1-mm-wide wounds by tracking fluorescently marked epithelial cell nuclei

Intestinal Crypt Homeostasis

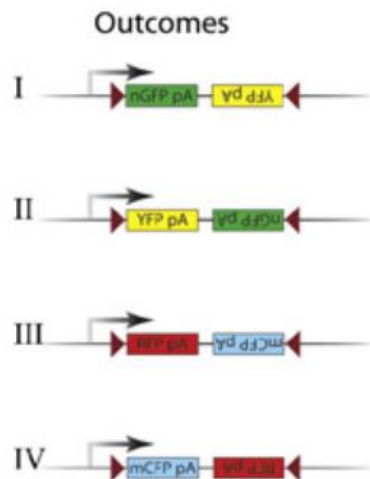
Rosa26-Confetti locus



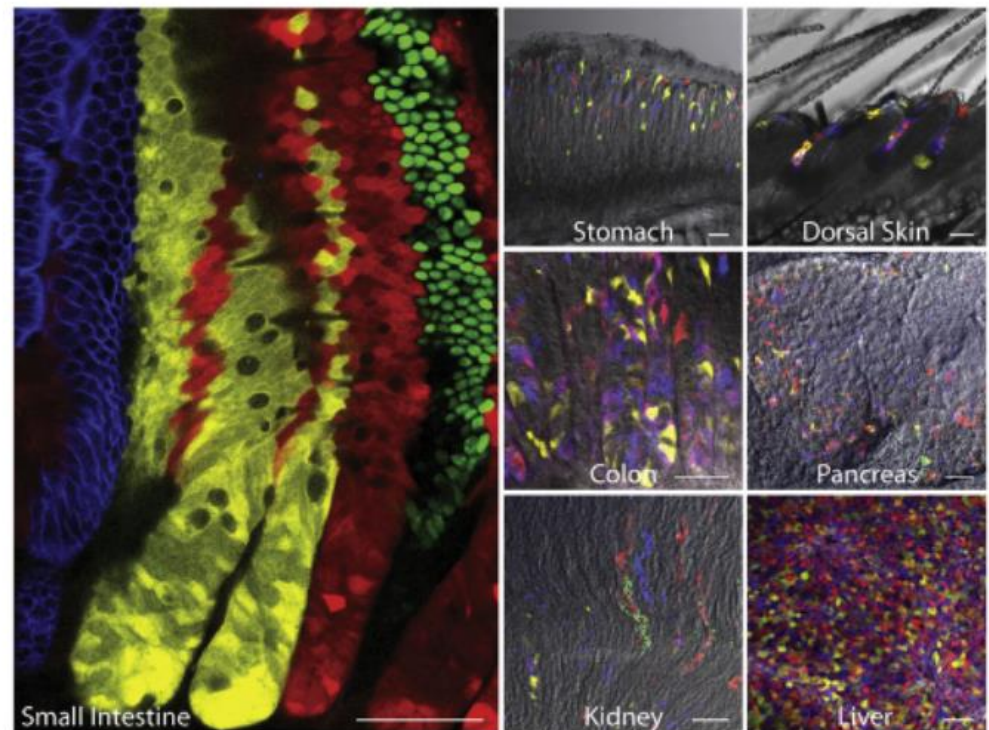
Hugo J. Snippert et al., 2010

Arnout G. Schepers et al., 2012

Cre recombination



C

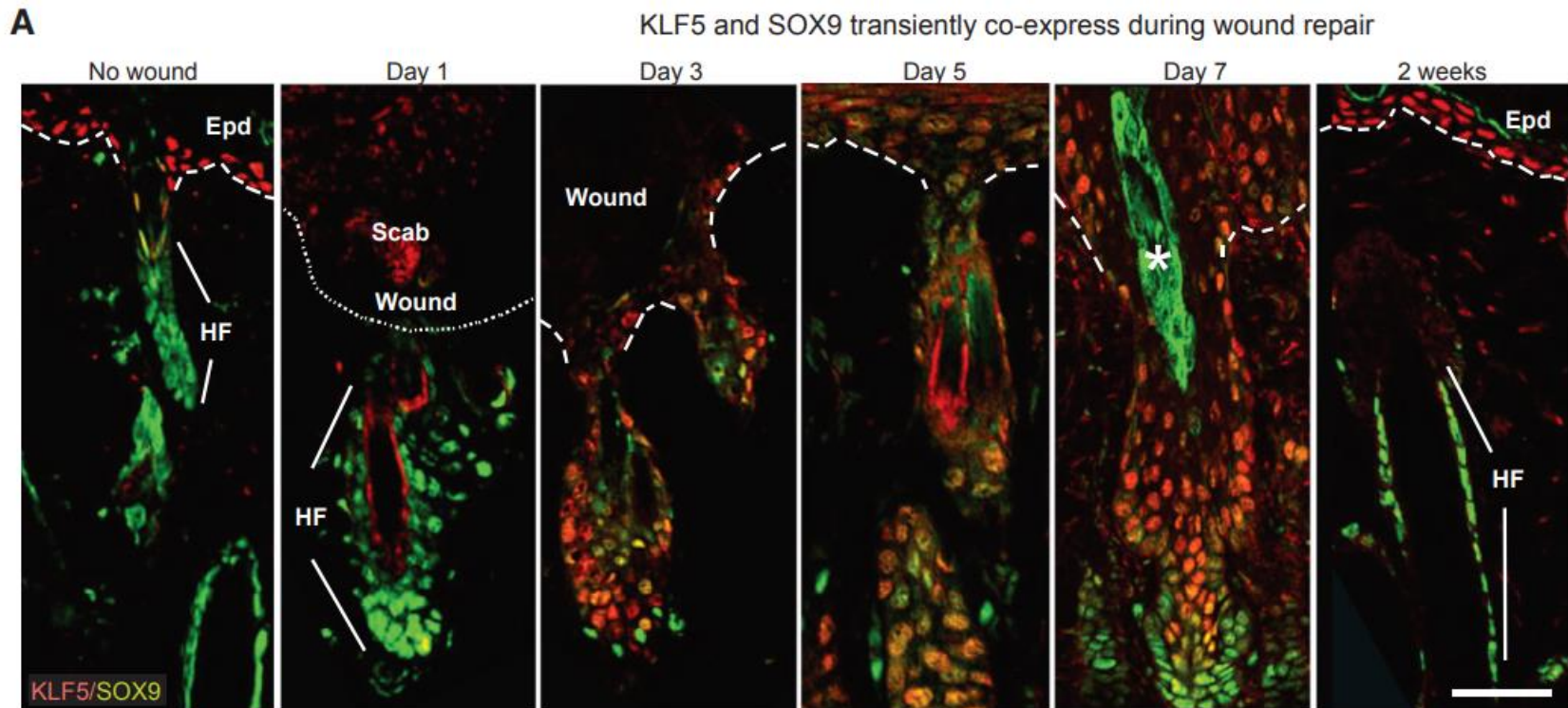


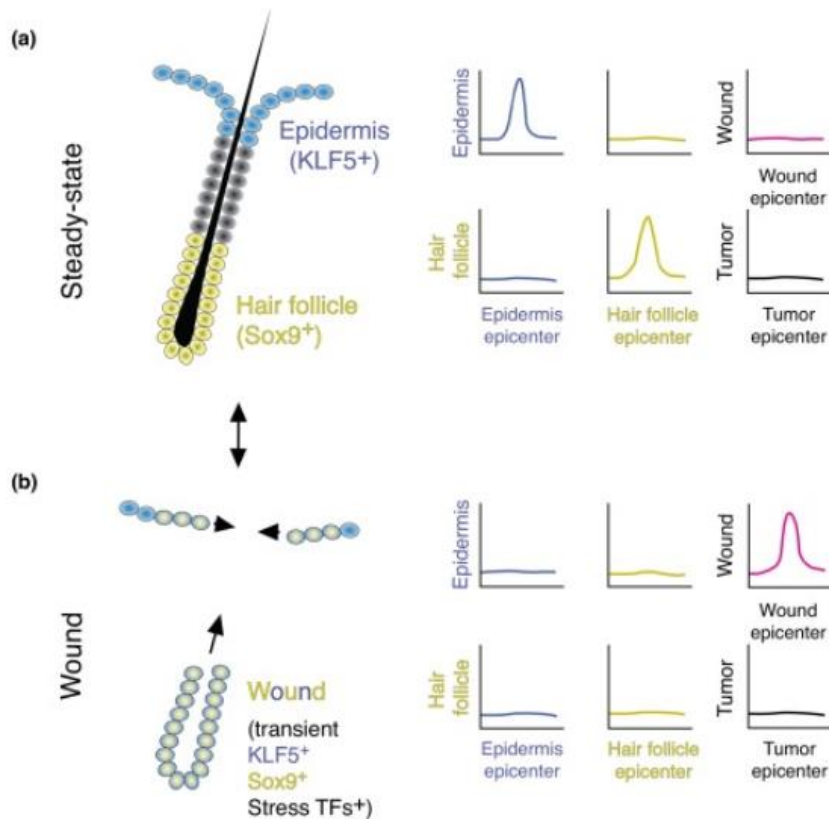
Wounded IFE exhibited a hybrid signature between HFSCs and IFESCs

IFESC
 KLF5

HFSC
 Sox9

→ cell proliferation and differentiation





- (1) A new wound epicenter
- (2) The loss of epidermal and hair follicle epicenters
- (3) The expression of activating stress-associated transcription factors

Azadeh Paksa and Jayaraj Rajagopal, 2017