

Analysis of the plasticity of duct cells in the embryonic and adult pancreas

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Major periods of formation of new β -cells:

1- Embryogenesis (*secondary transition*)

2- Postnatal life

 Neonatal period

 Long-term growth

 Regeneration in response to injury

Hnf1 β is a specific marker for primitive and adult pancreatic duct epithelium

***Hnf6* and *Tcf2* (MODY5) are linked in a gene network operating in a precursor cell domain of the embryonic pancreas**

Miguel A. Maestro¹, Sylvia F. Boj¹, Reini F. Luco¹, Christophe E. Pierreux³,
Judit Cabedo¹, Joan M. Servitja¹, Michael S. German², Guy G. Rousseau³,
Frédéric P. Lemaigre³ and Jorge Ferrer^{1,*}

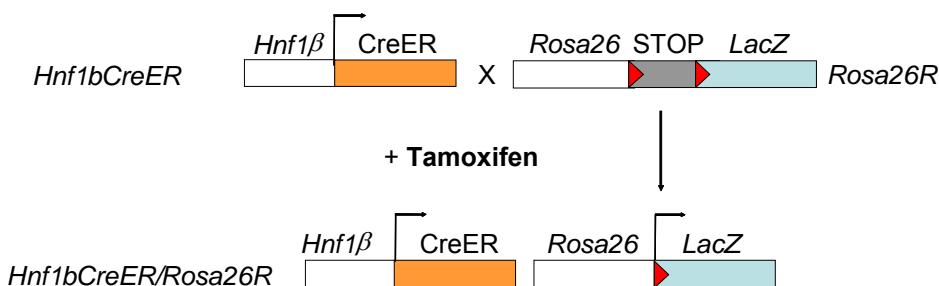
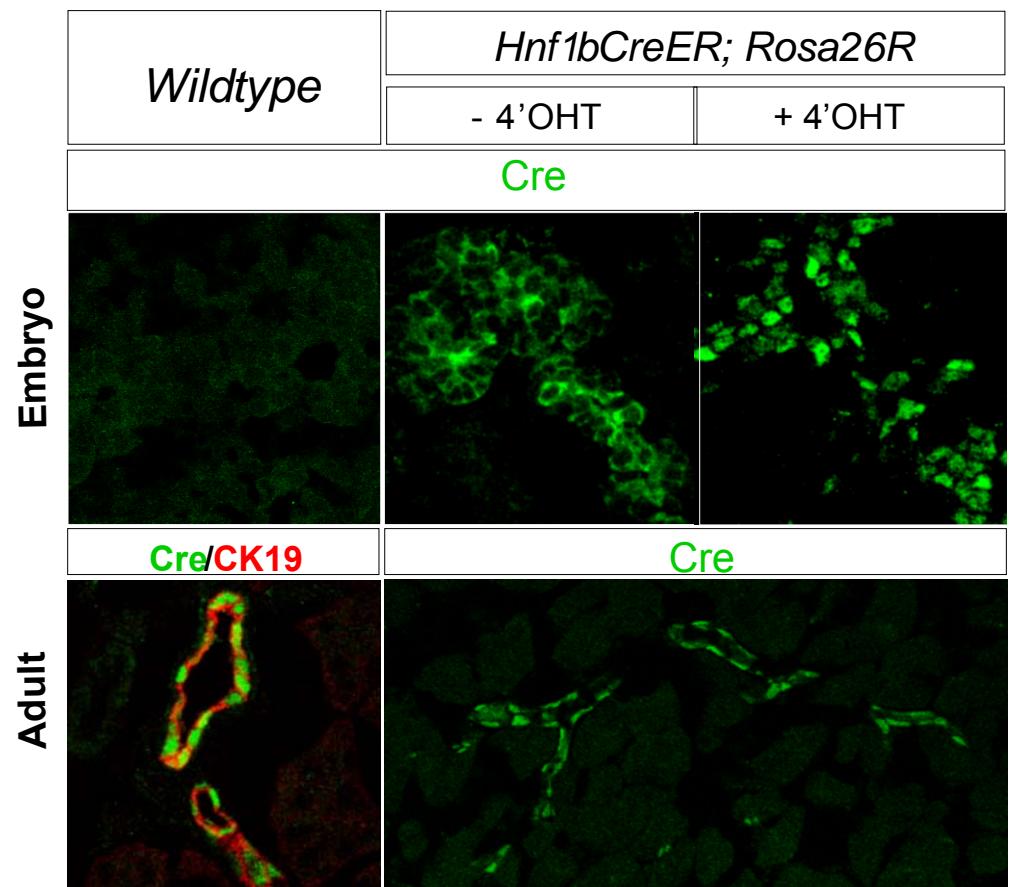
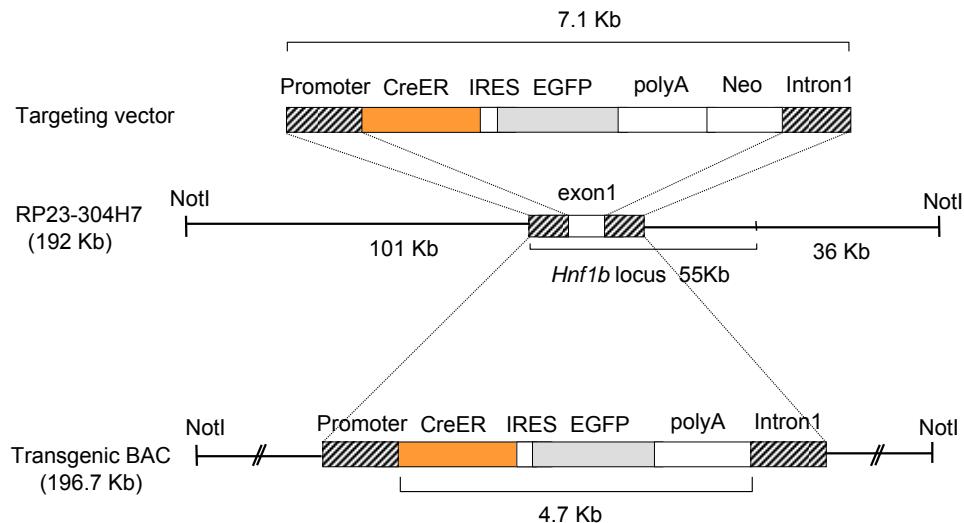
Expression of HNF-4 α (MODY1), HNF-1 β (MODY5),
and HNF-1 α (MODY3) proteins in the developing mouse pancreas

Takao Nammo ^a, Kazuya Yamagata ^{a,*}, Toshiya Tanaka ^b, Tatsuhiko Kodama ^b,
Frances M. Sladek ^c, Kenji Fukui ^a, Fumie Katsume ^a, Yoshifumi Sato ^a,
Jun-ichiro Miyagawa ^a, Ichiro Shimomura ^a

Snail2, a mediator of epithelial-mesenchymal transitions, expressed
in progenitor cells of the developing endocrine pancreas

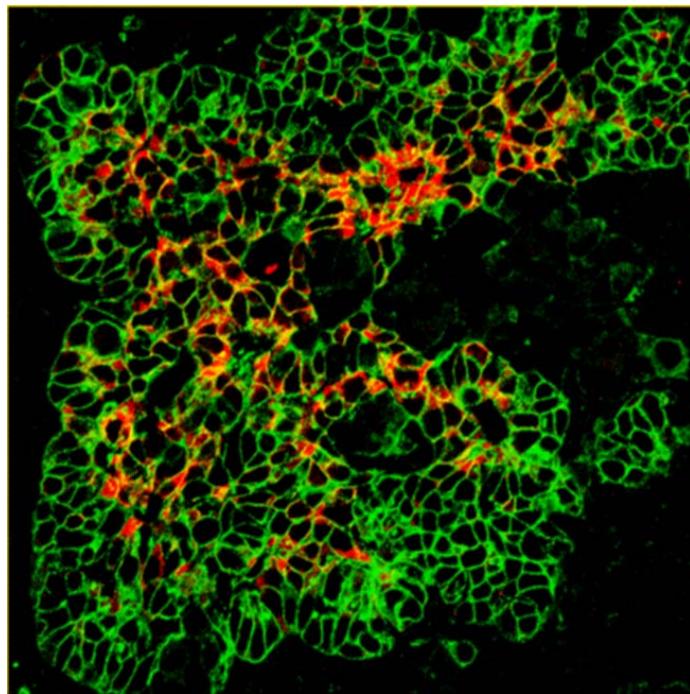
J. Michael Rukstalis, Joel F. Habener *

Generation of a BAC transgenic to trace the lineage of pancreatic ducts

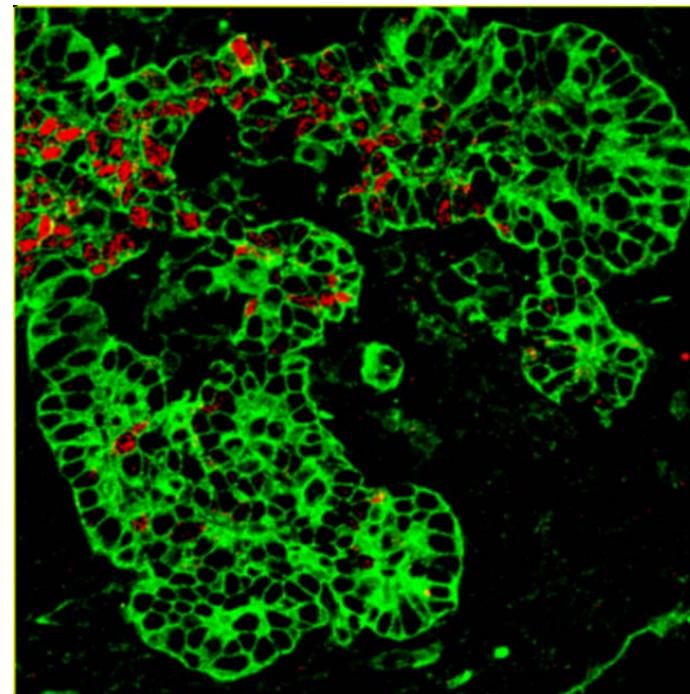


At E12.5-E13.5 CreER is expressed (like Hnf1b) in duct-like trunk cells of the developing pancreas

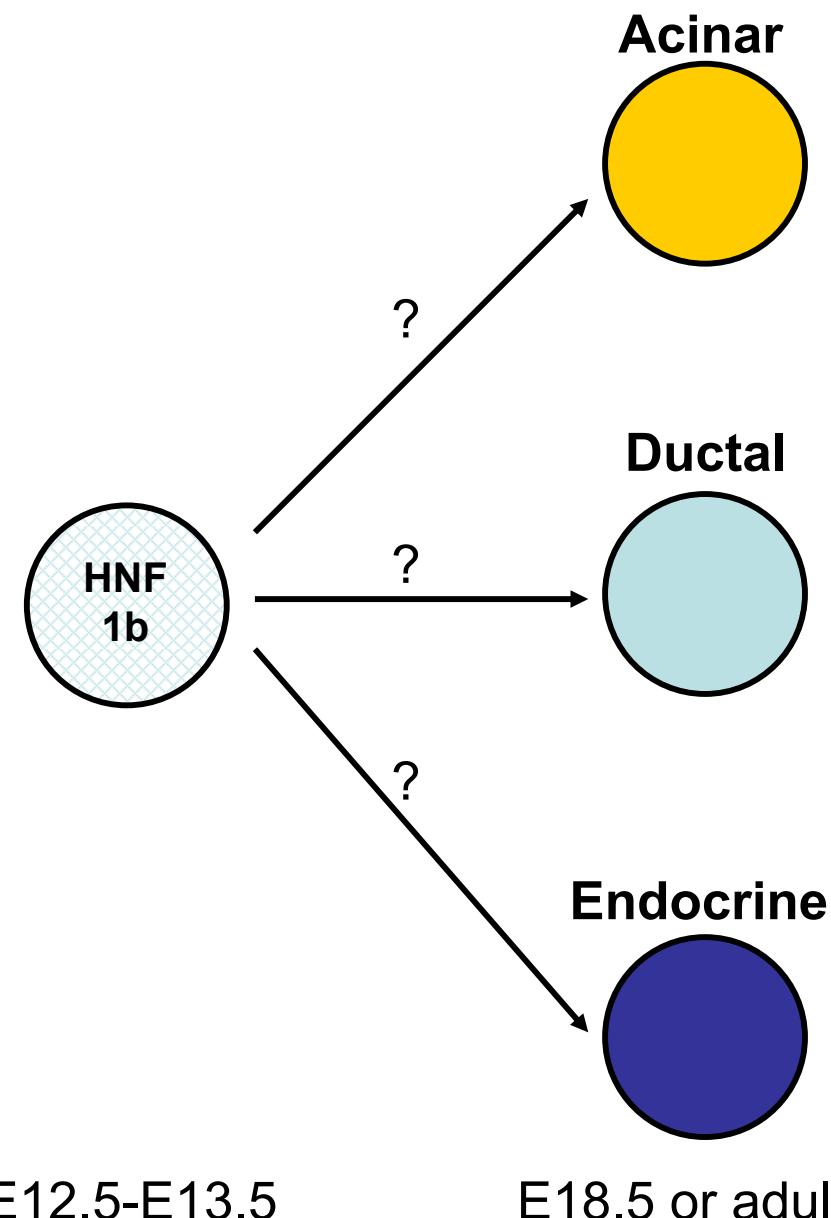
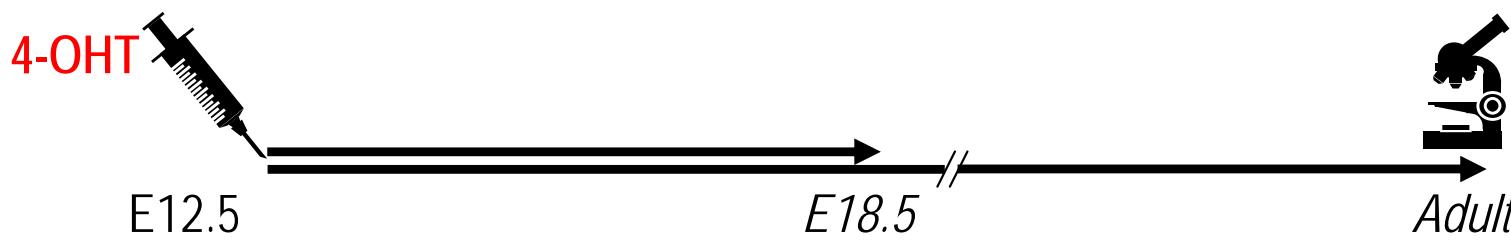
Cre/E-Cad



E12.5-noTAM

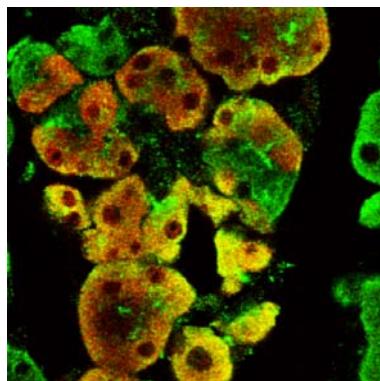
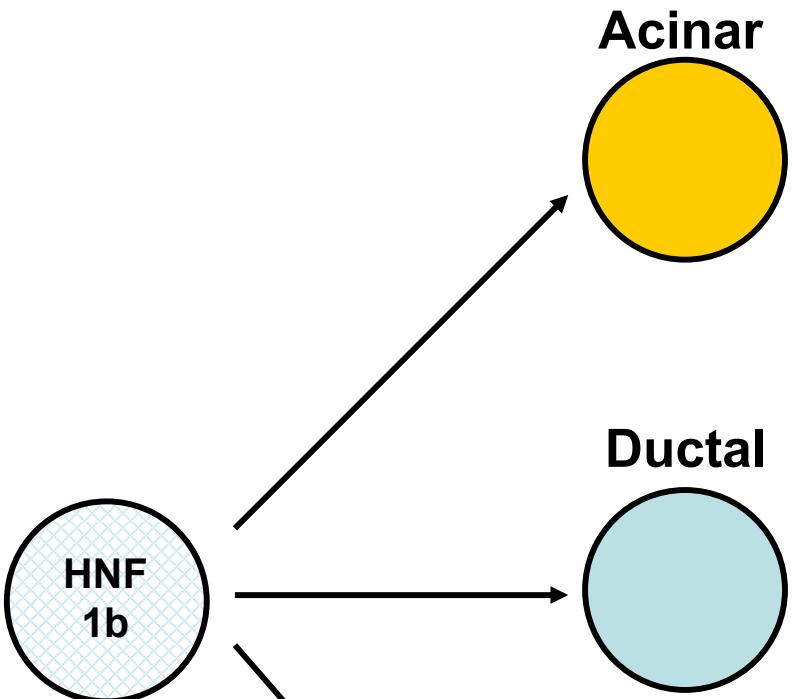


E13.5-24hTAM

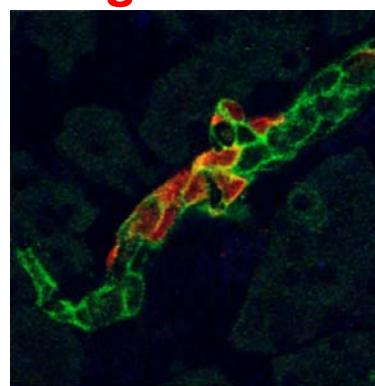


Hnf1 β + cells from E12.5-E13.5 give rise to differentiated duct, acinar, and endocrine cells

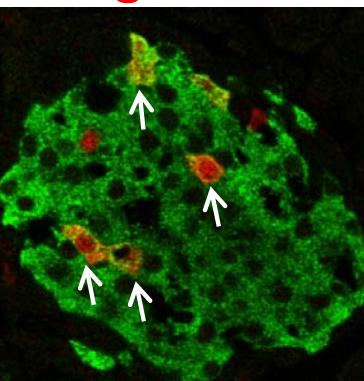
Bgal/Amyl



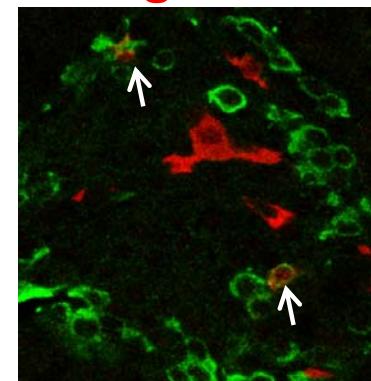
Bgal/CK19



Endocrine
E18.5 or adult



Bgal/Ins

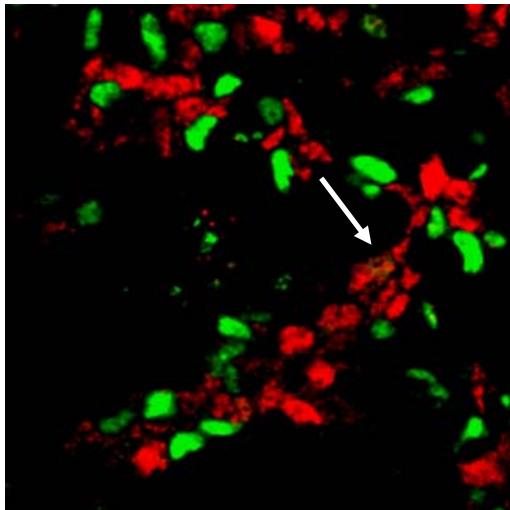


Bgal/Glu

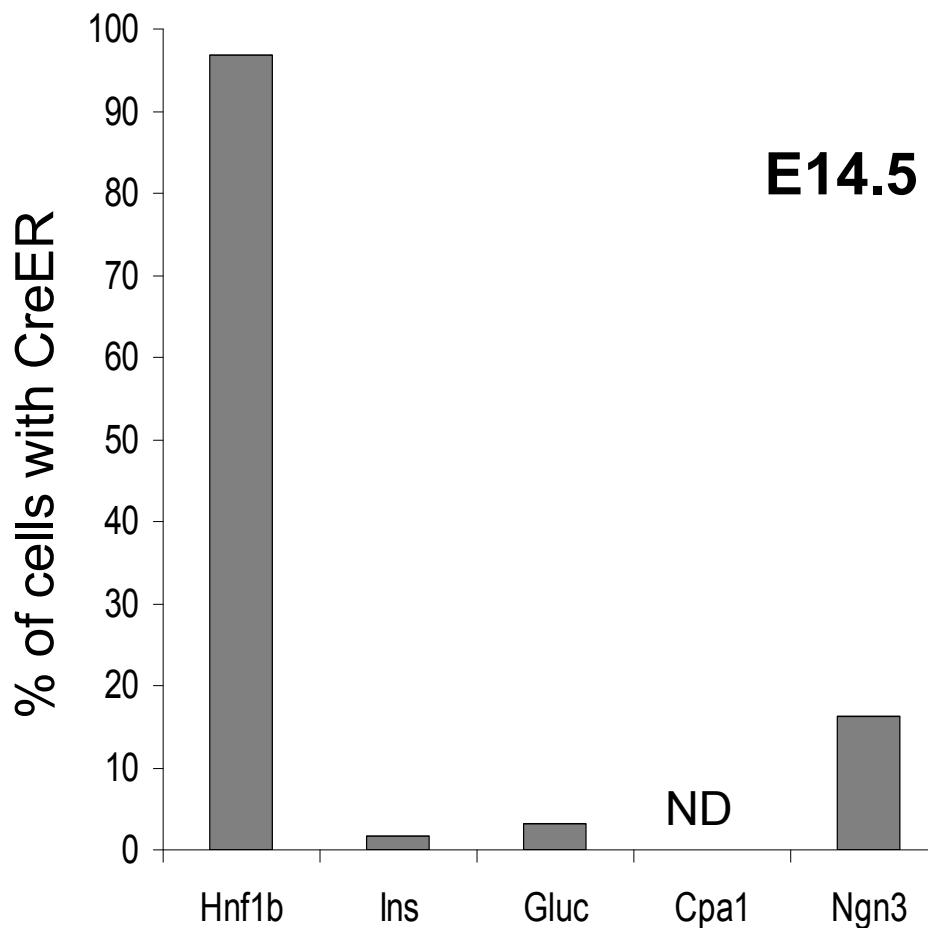
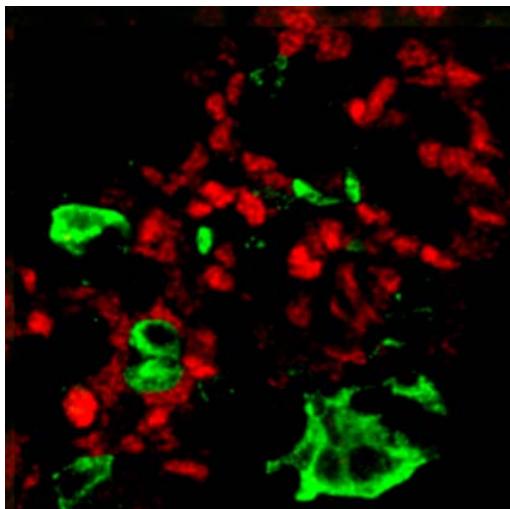
E12.5-E13.5

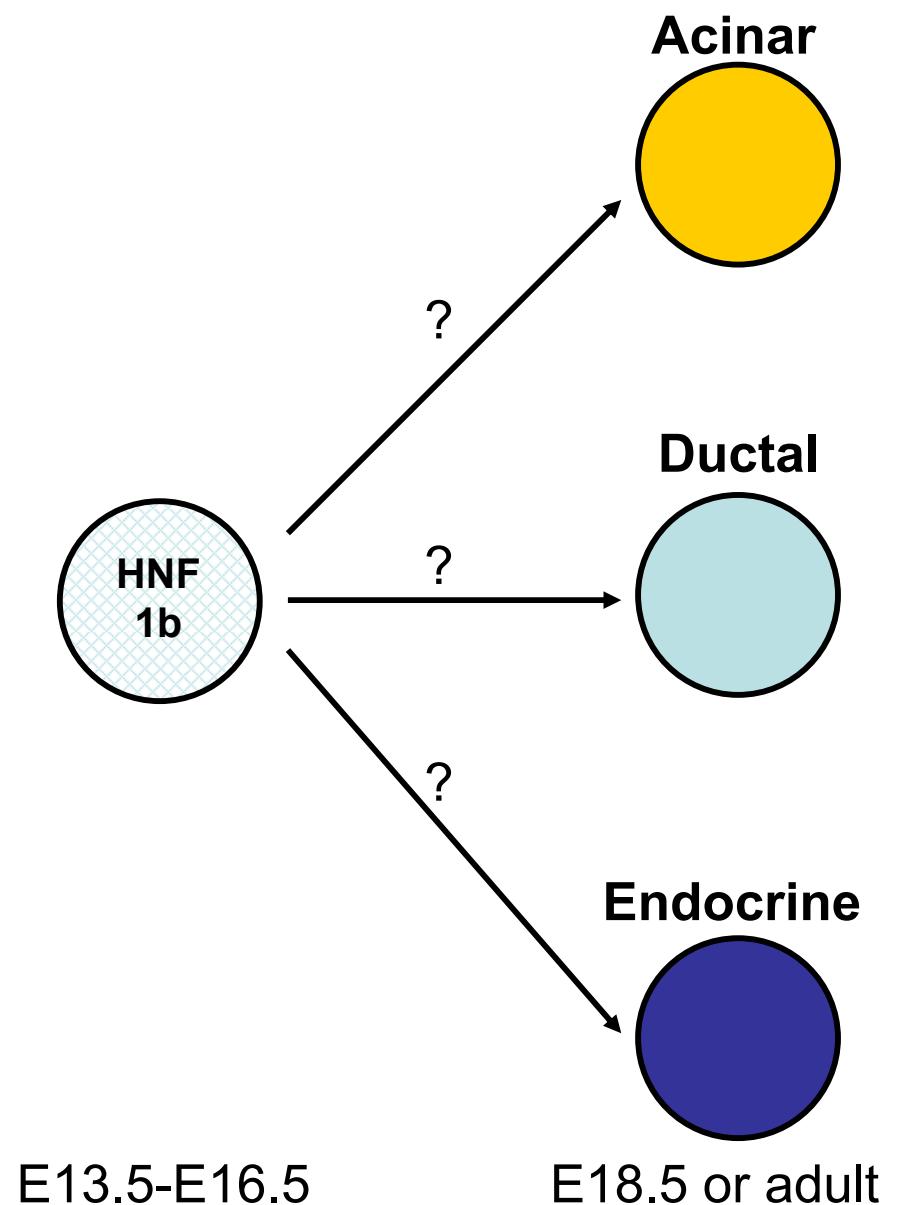
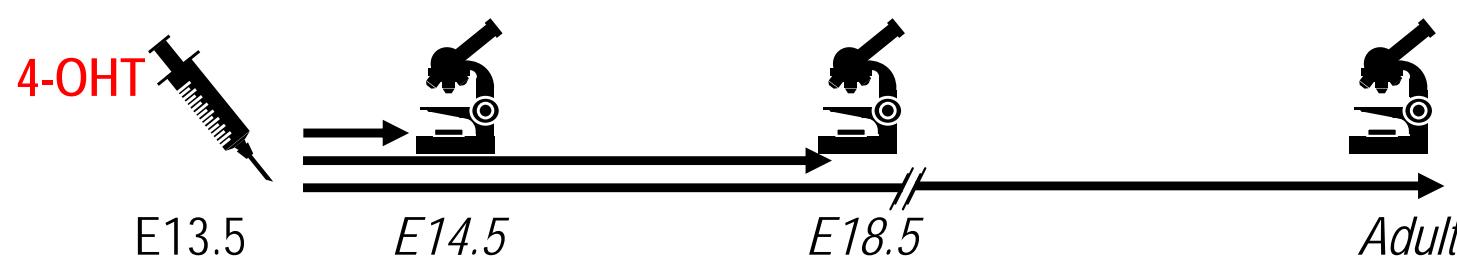
During the secondary transition (E13.5-E16.5) CreER is expressed in the ductal epithelium

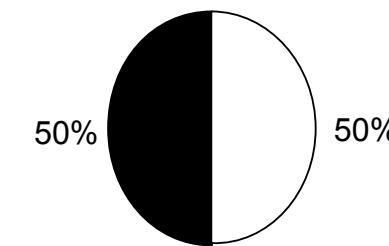
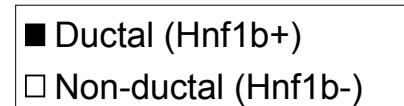
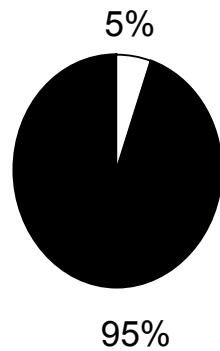
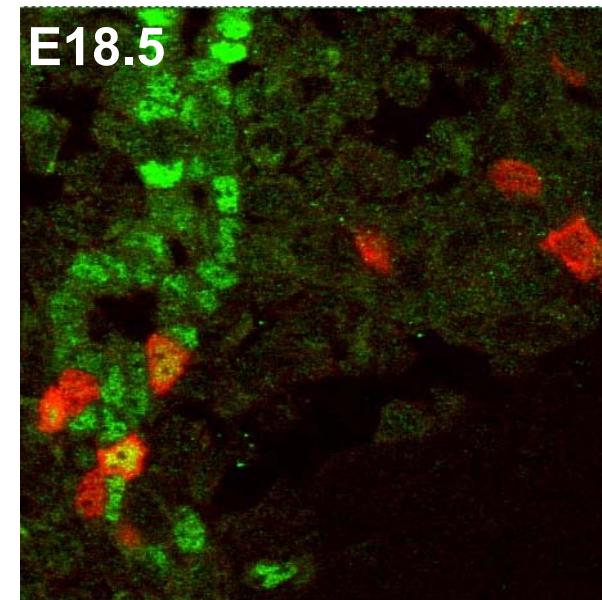
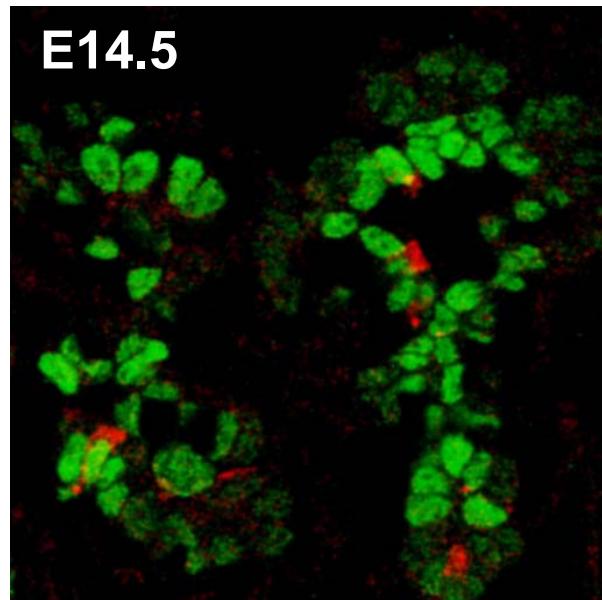
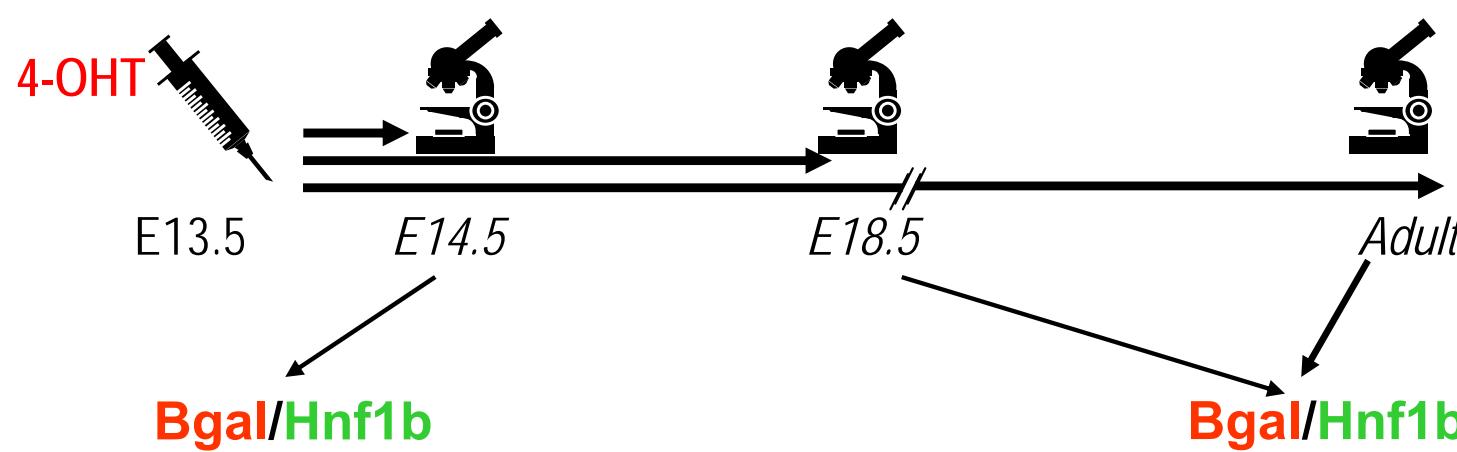
Cre/Ngn3



Cre/InsGlu

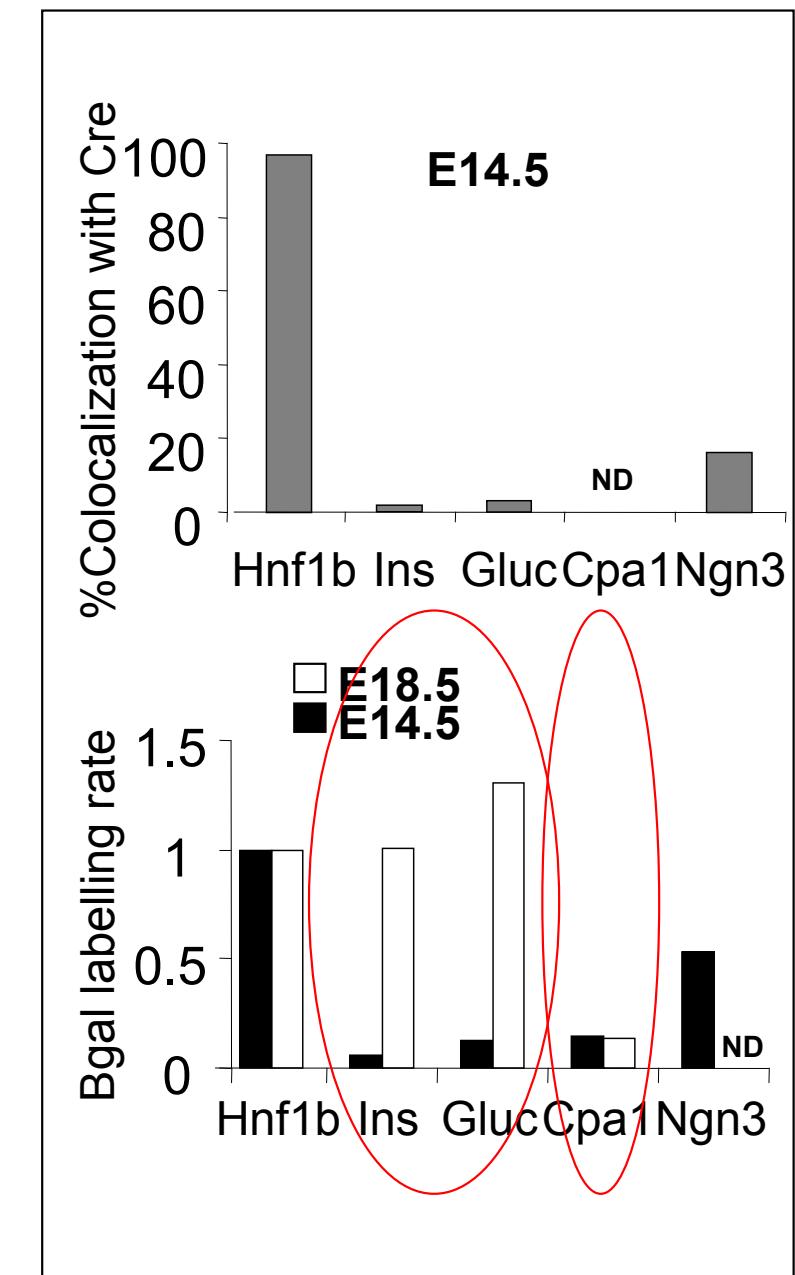
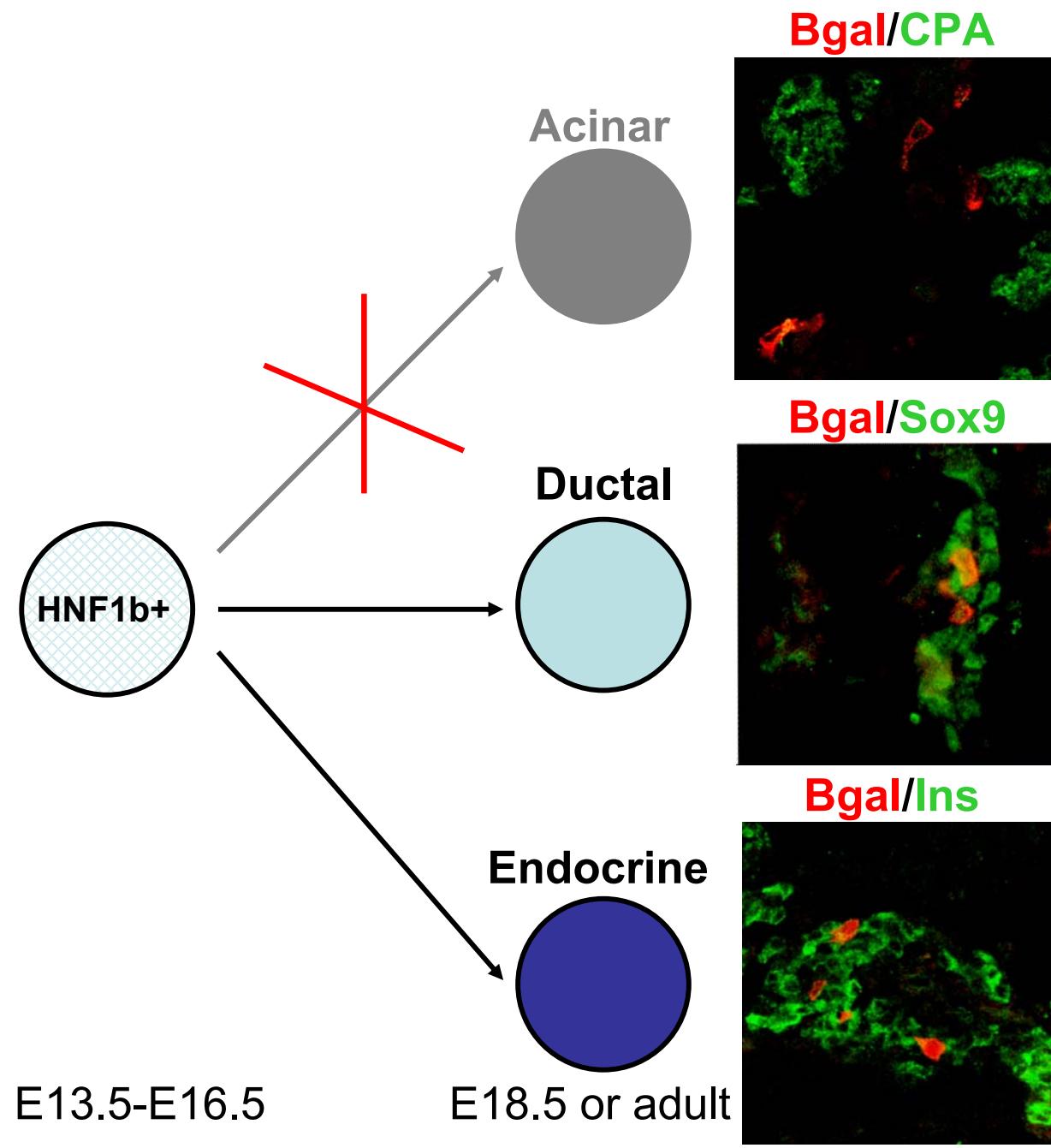






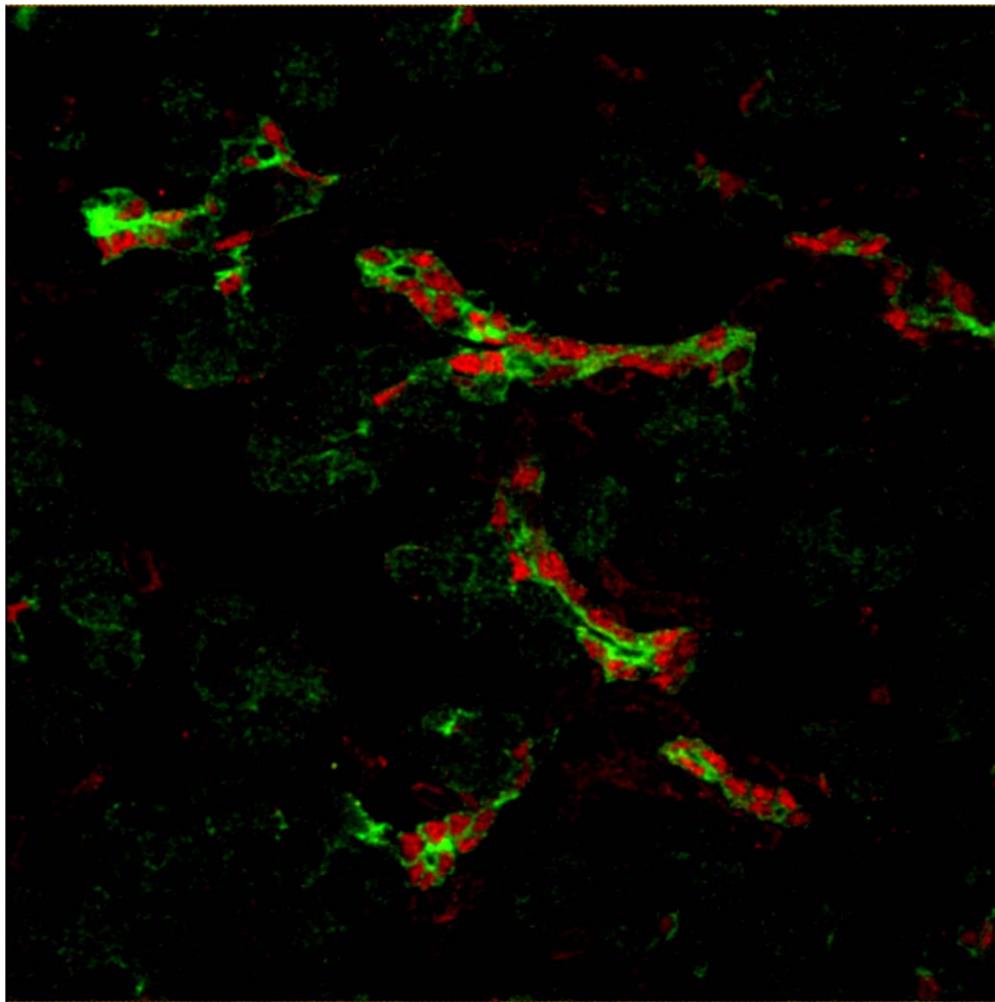
Hnf1b⁺ duct cells of the secondary transition give rise to non-duct cells

Duct cells from the secondary transition give rise to differentiated duct and endocrine cells

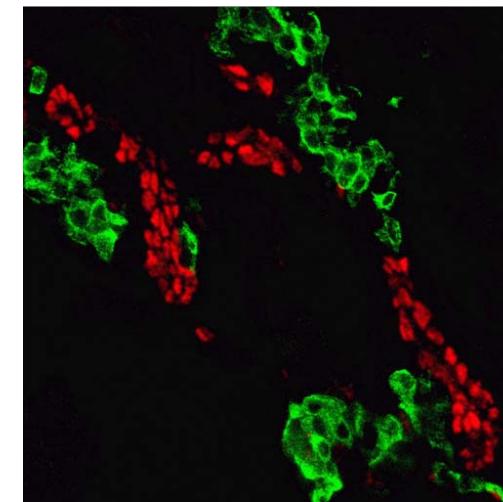


At birth CreER remains expressed broadly throughout the ductal epithelium

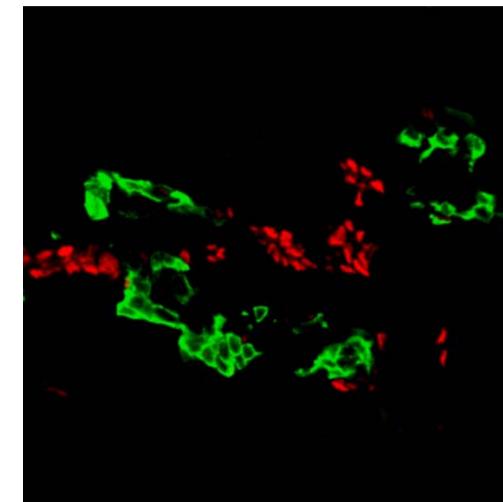
Cre/CK19

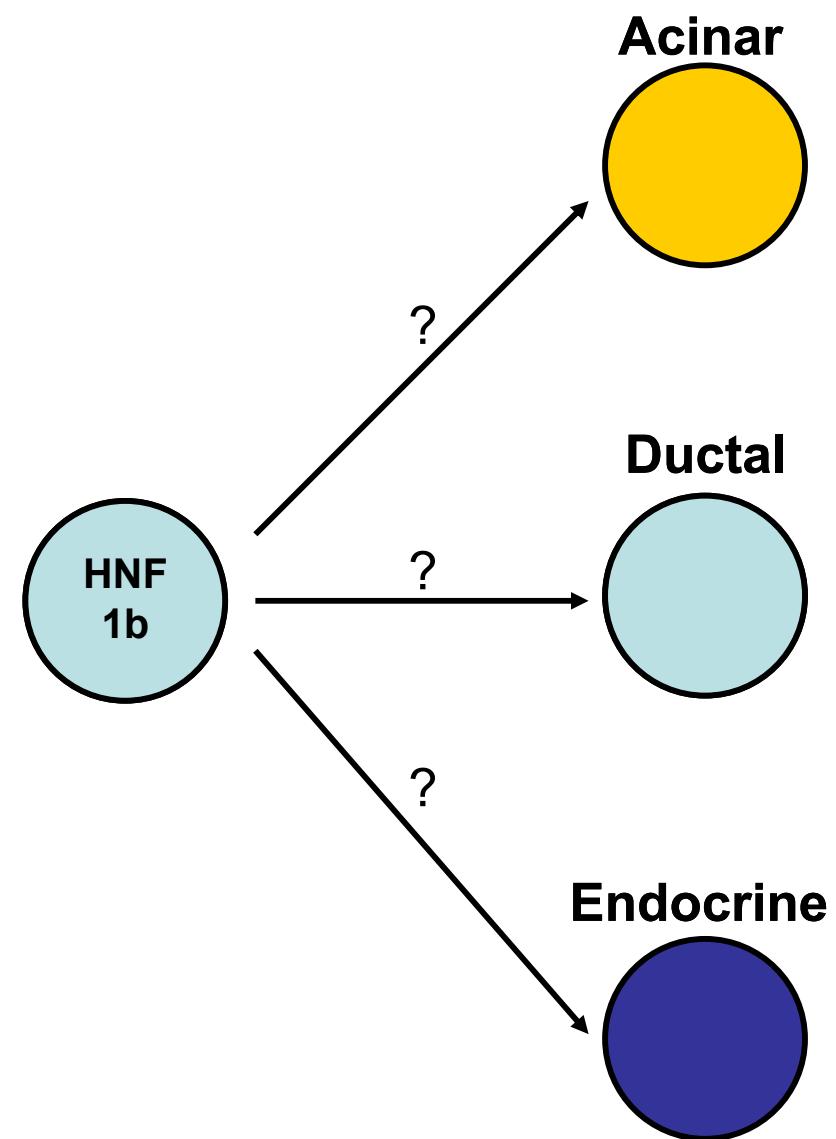
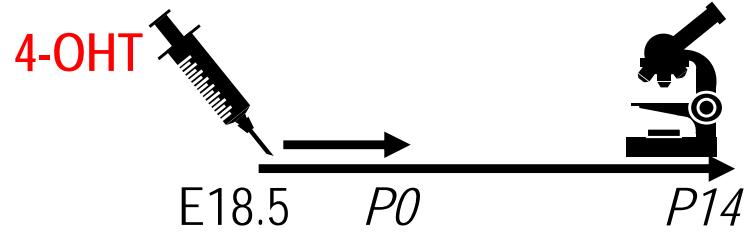


Cre/Ins



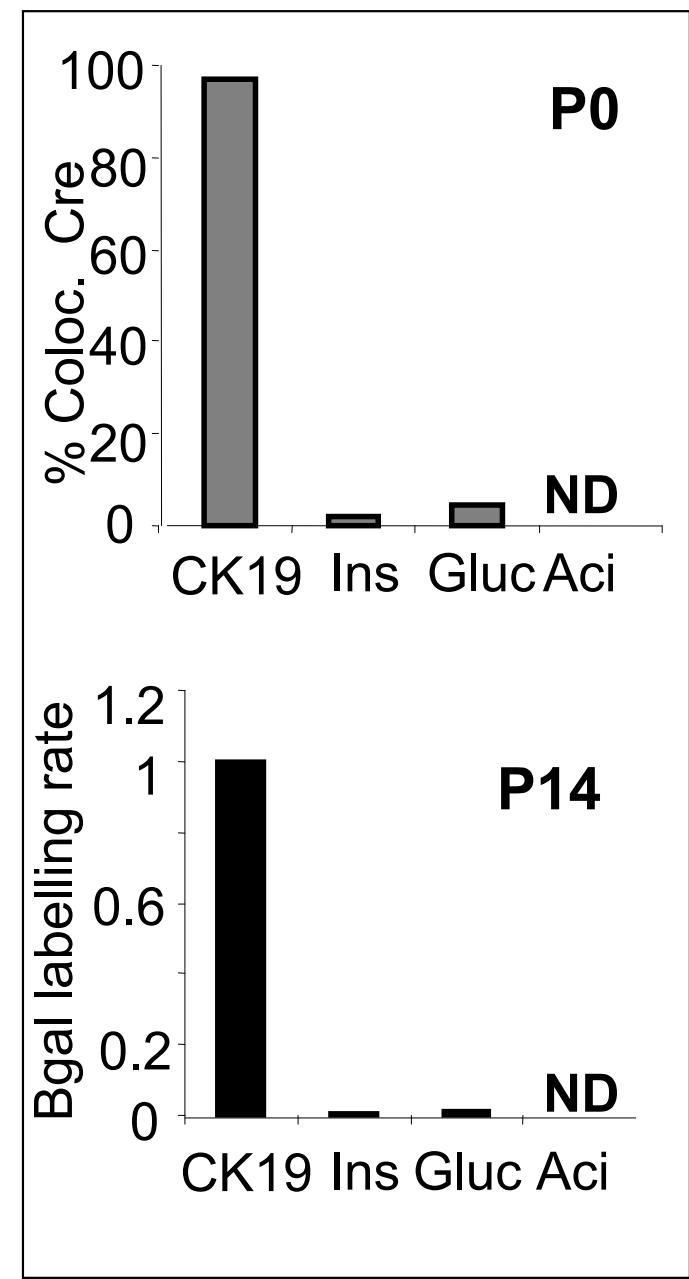
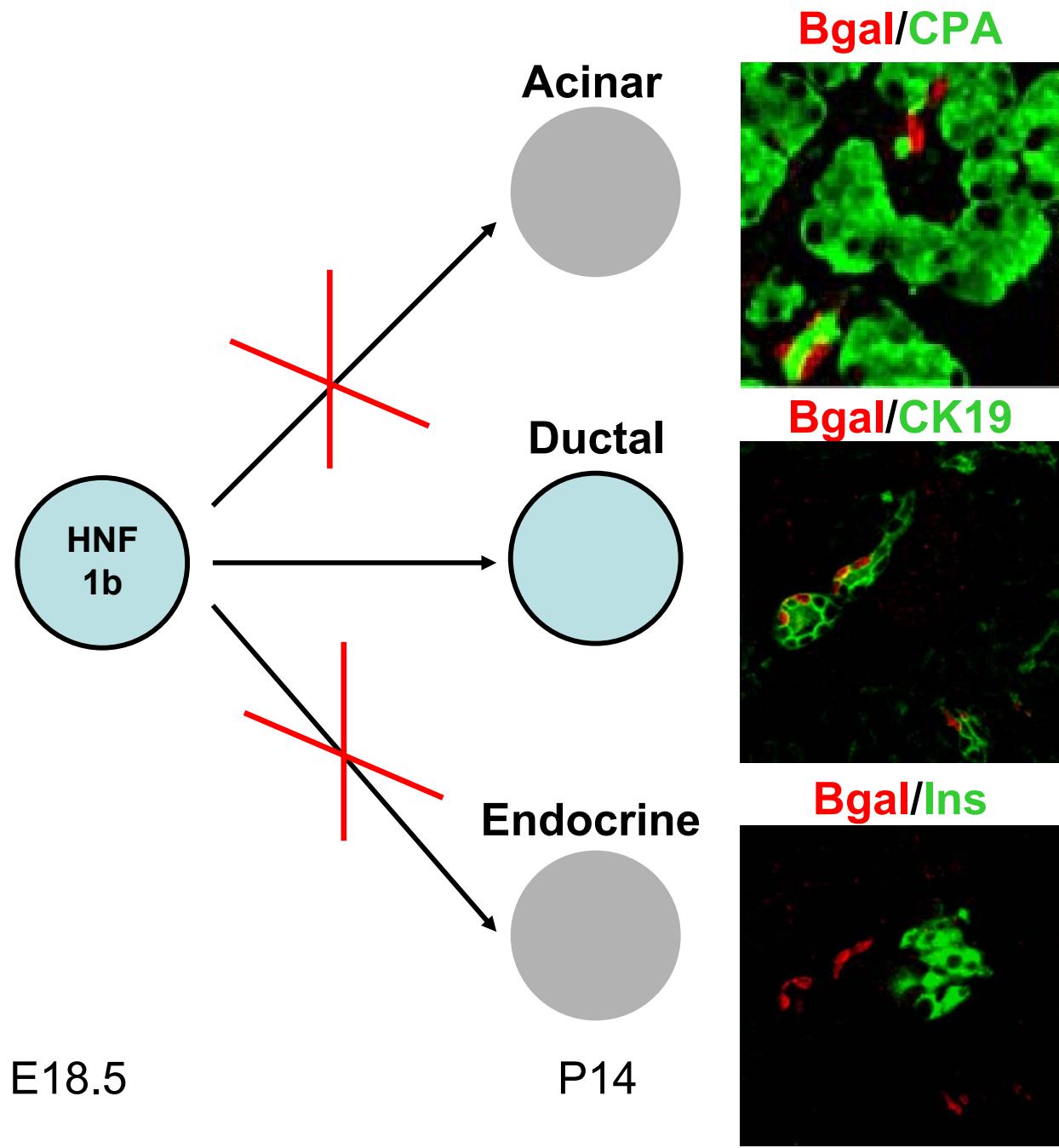
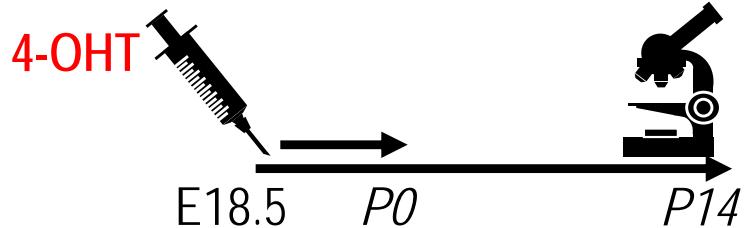
Cre/Glu



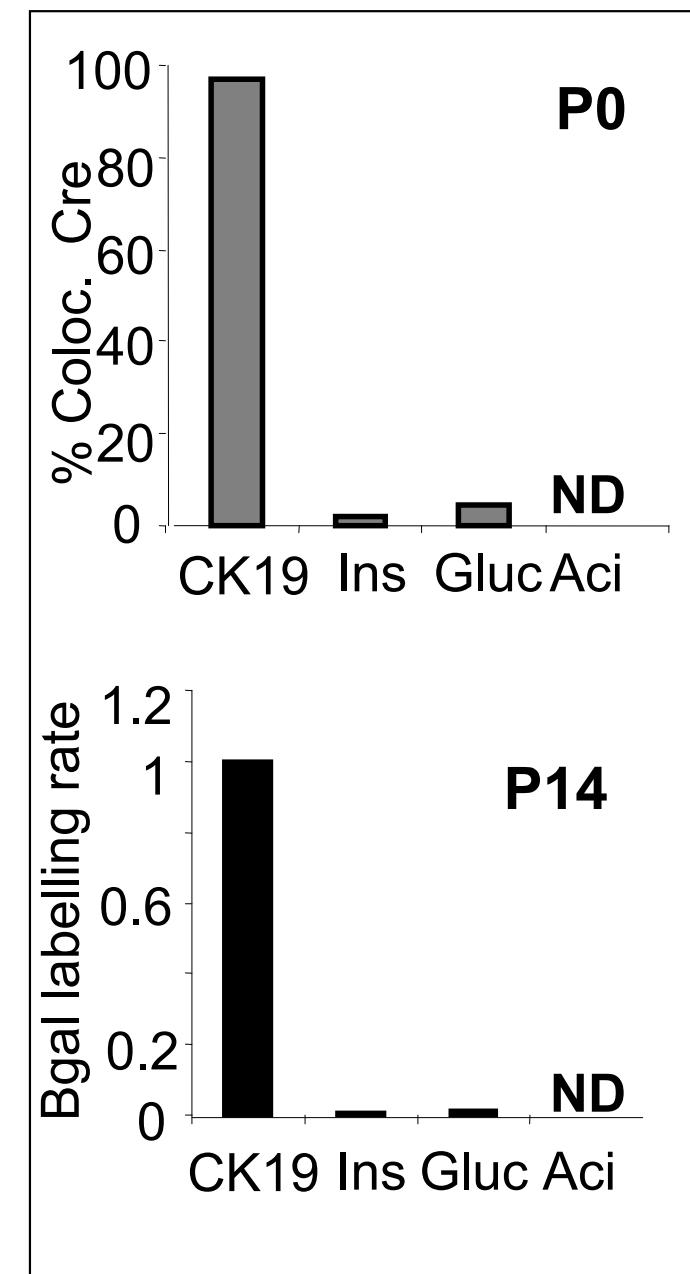
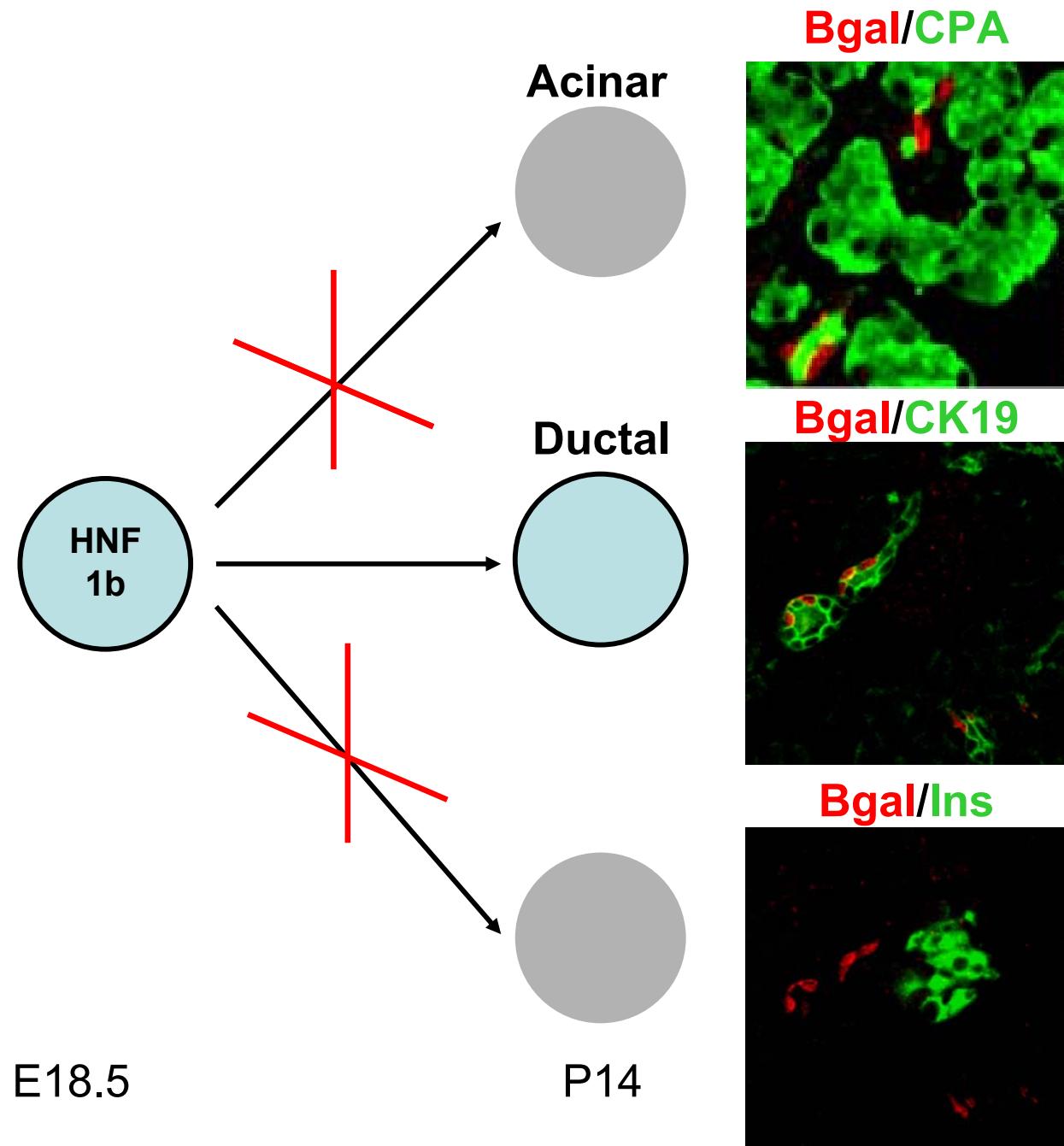


E18.5

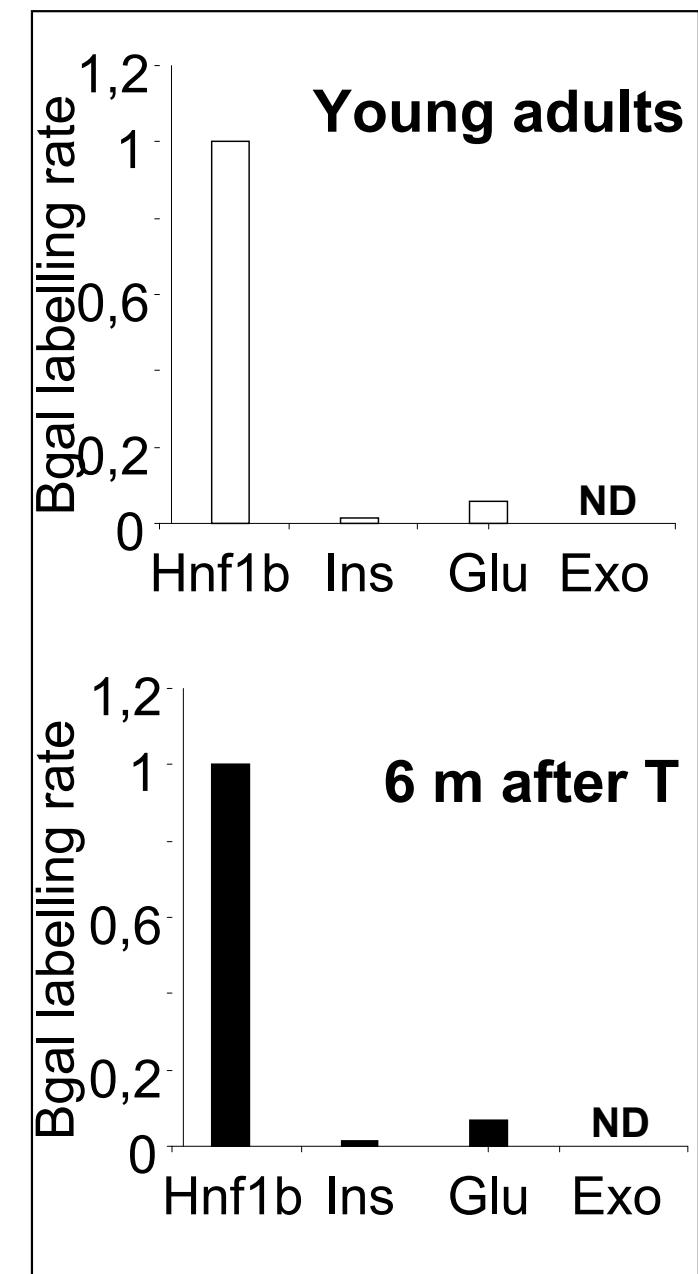
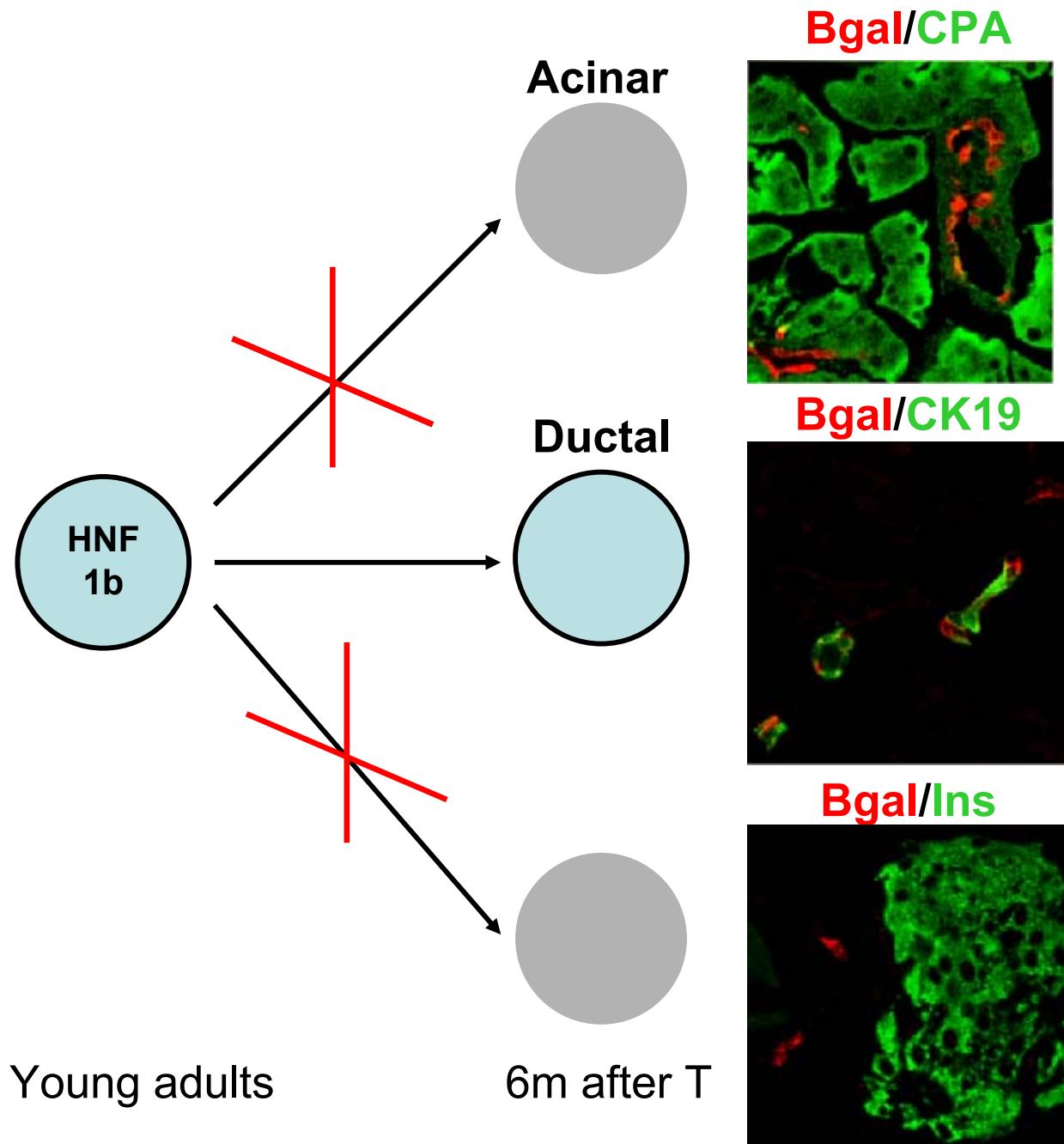
P14



Pancreatic duct cells primarily give rise to duct cells during the neonatal period.



Pancreatic duct cells primarily give rise to duct cells during adult life



Do new beta-cells that arise during regeneration originate from the pancreatic duct epithelium?

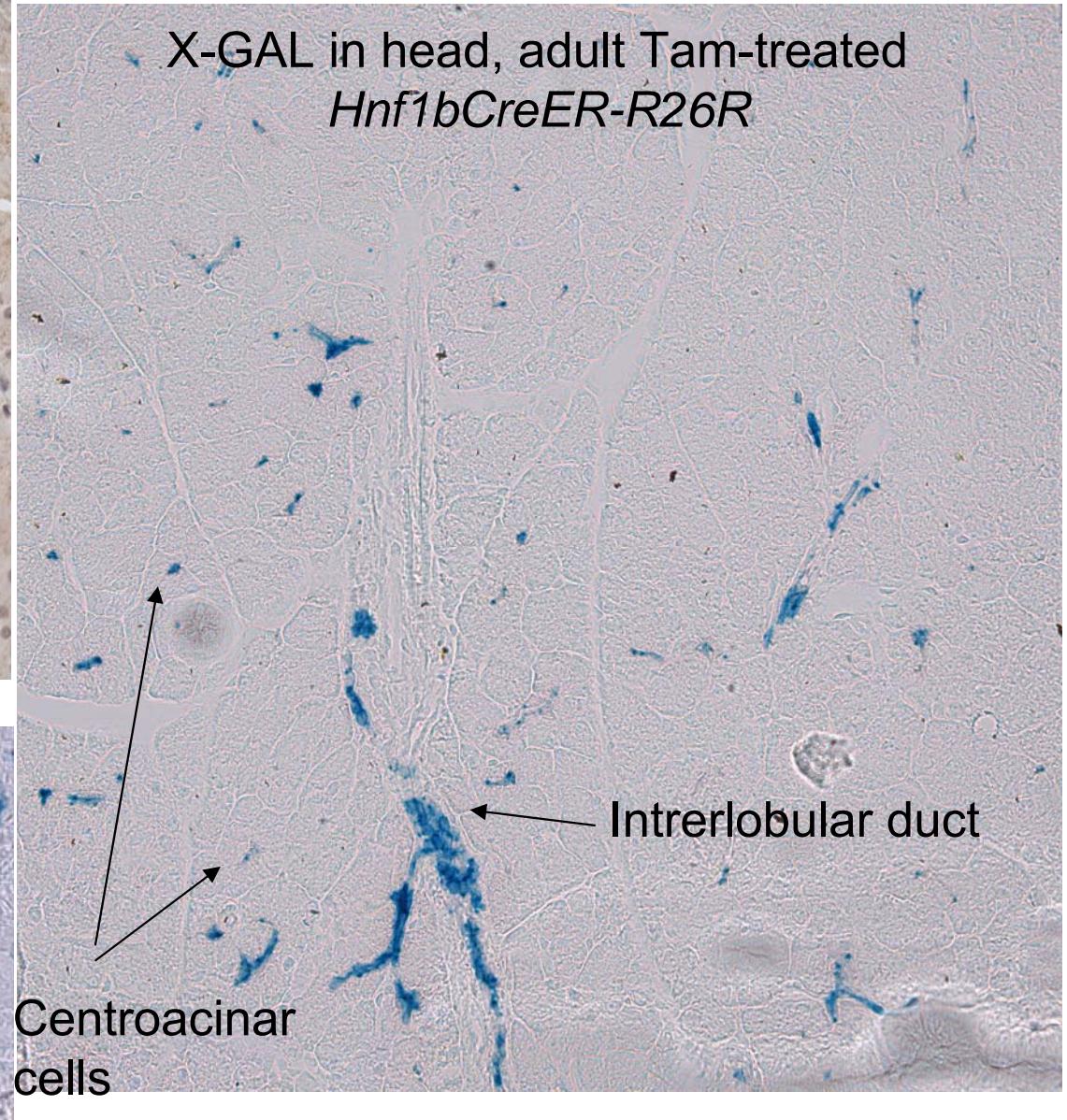
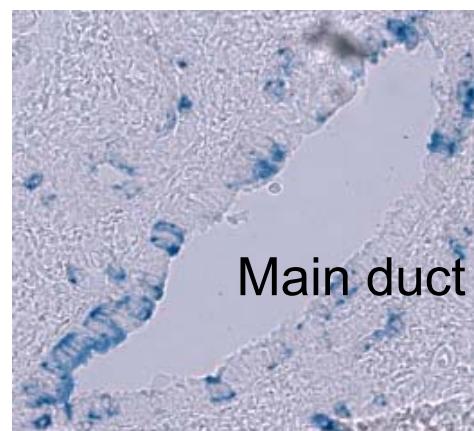
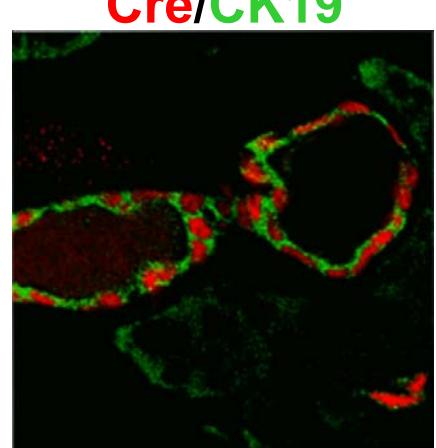
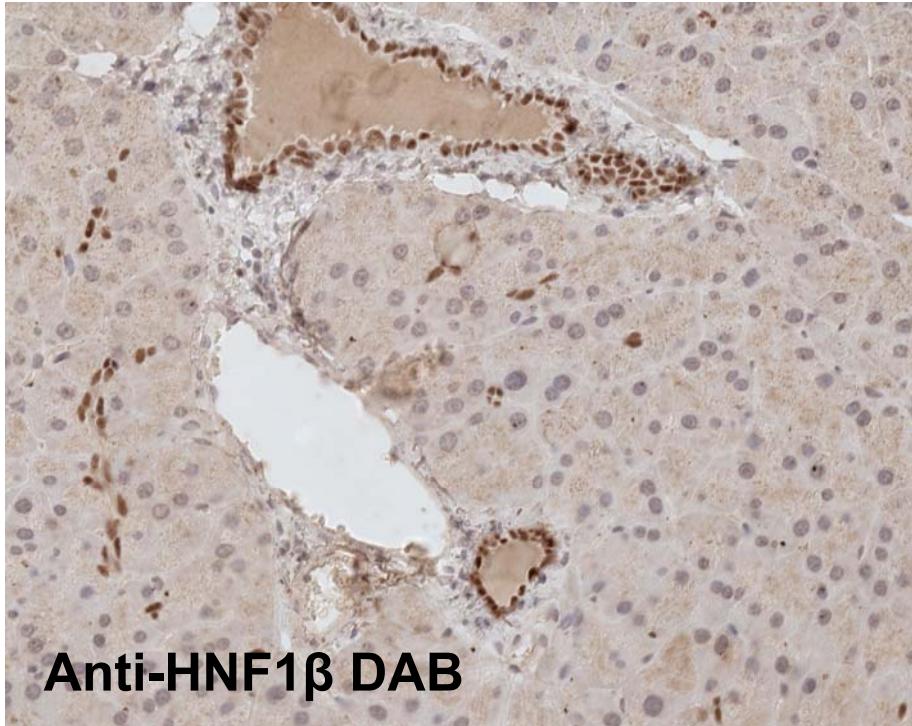
Carbonic anhydrase II-positive pancreatic cells are progenitors for both endocrine and exocrine pancreas after birth

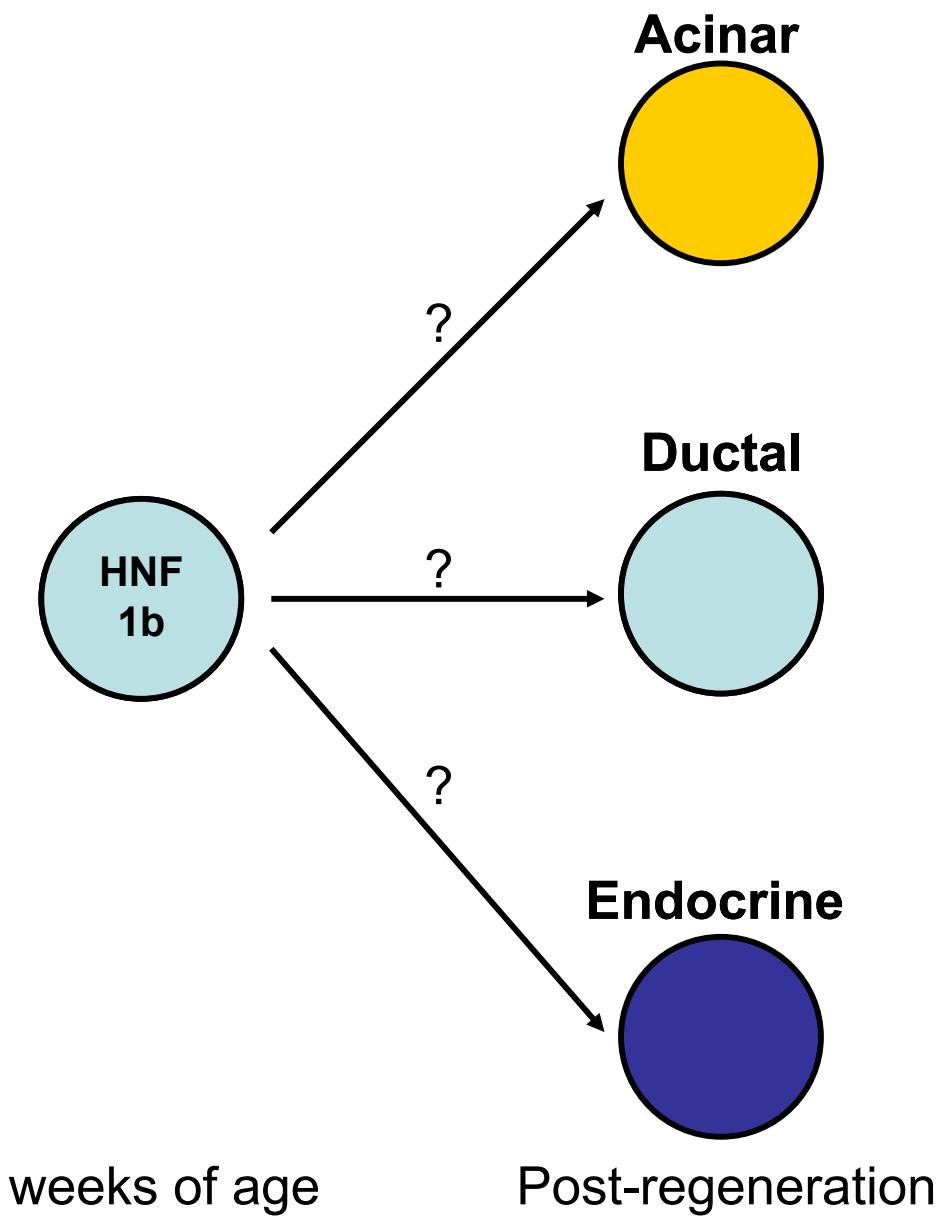
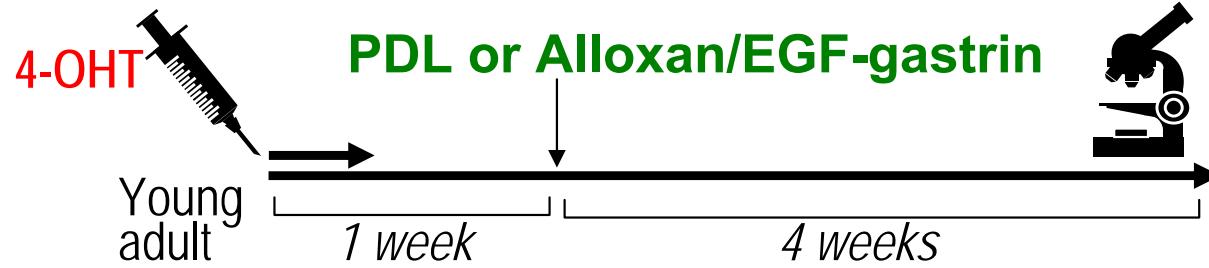
Akari Inada^{1,2}, Cameron Nienaber², Hitoshi Katsuta³, Yoshio Fujitani^{1,2}, Jared Levine², Rina Morita³, Arun Sharma³, and Susan Bonner-Weir^{2,4}

β Cells Can Be Generated from Endogenous Progenitors in Injured Adult Mouse Pancreas

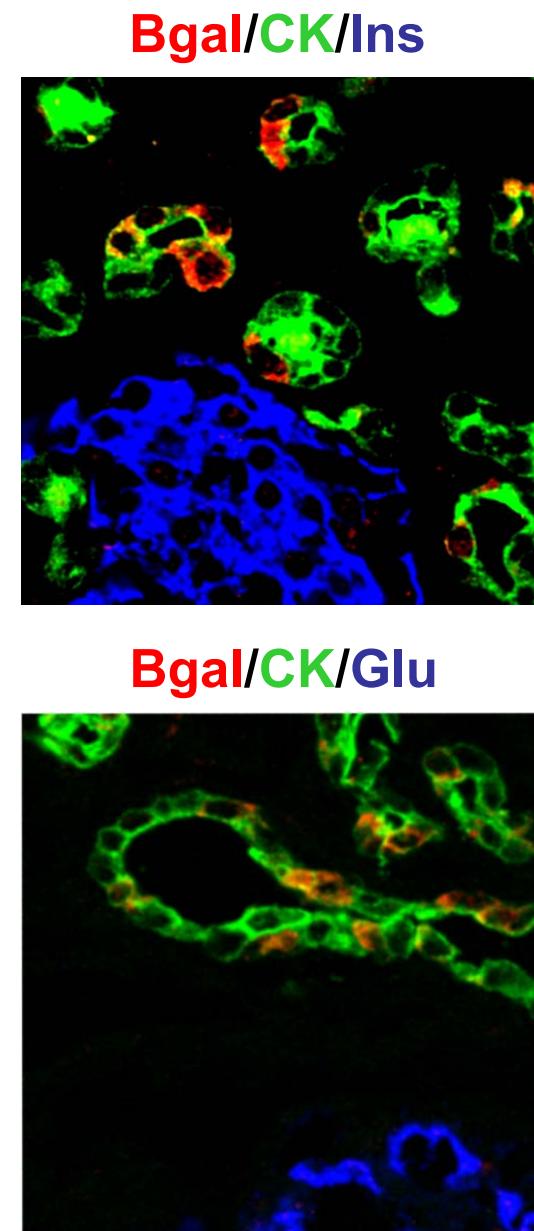
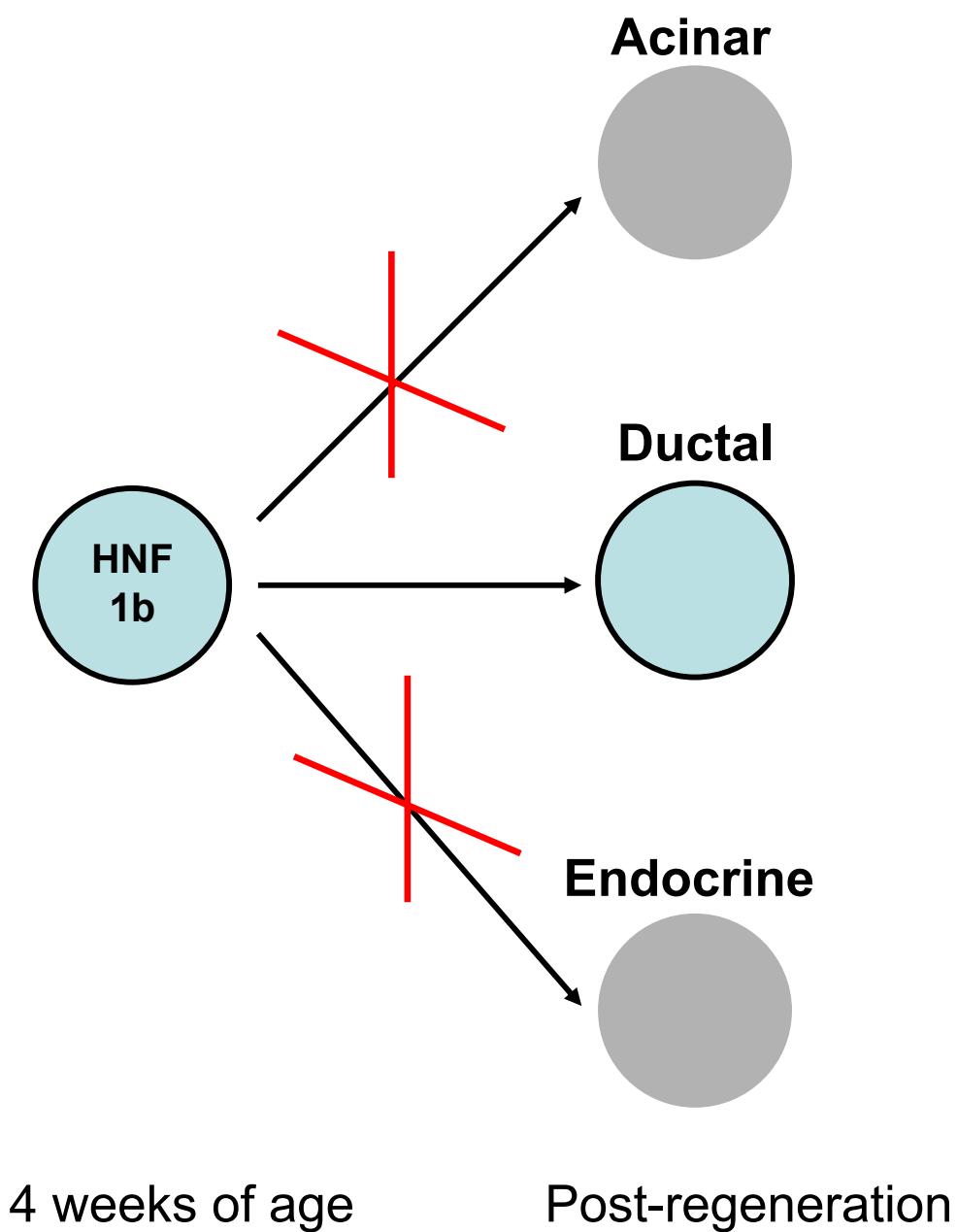
Xiaobo Xu,^{1,5} Joke D'Hoker,^{1,5} Geert Stangé,^{1,5} Stefan Bonné,^{1,5} Nico De Leu,^{1,5} Xiangwei Xiao,^{1,5} Mark Van De Castele,^{1,5} Georg Mellitzer,^{2,5} Zhidong Ling,^{1,5} Danny Pipeleers,^{1,5} Luc Bouwens,^{1,5} Raphael Scharfmann,^{3,4,5} Gerard Gradwohl,^{2,4,5} and Harry Heimberg^{1,4,5,*}

Hnf1 β and *Hnf1bCreER* are widely expressed in the ductal epithelium, including main, interlobular, intralobular, intercalated, and centroacinar cells

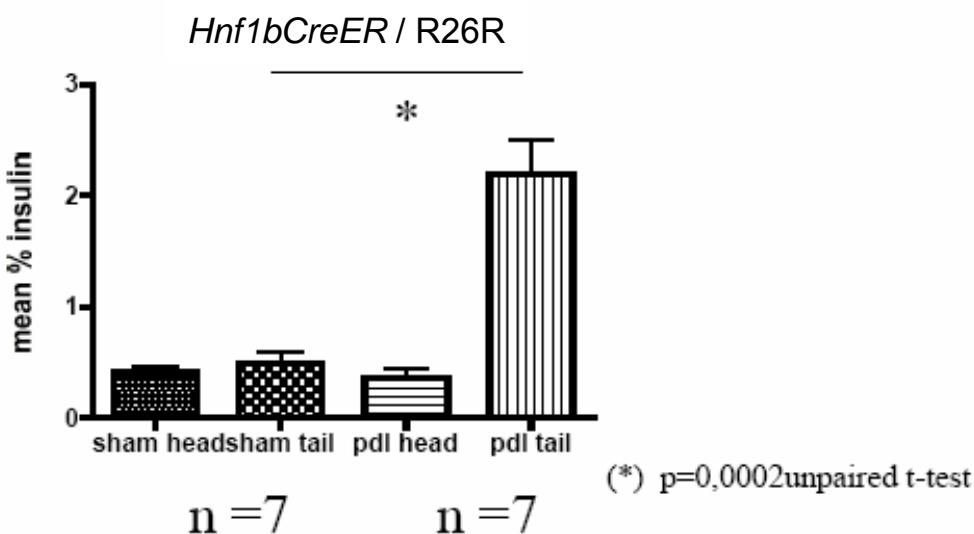
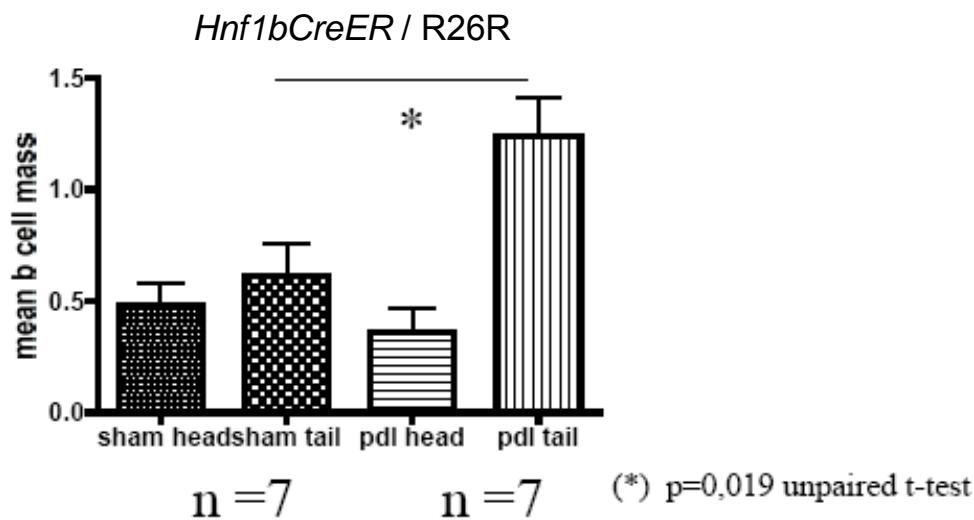




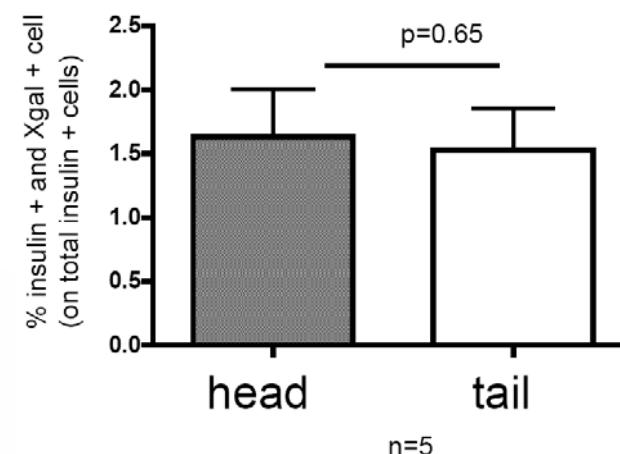
β -gal expression remains in the pancreatic duct epithelium of the ligated pancreas



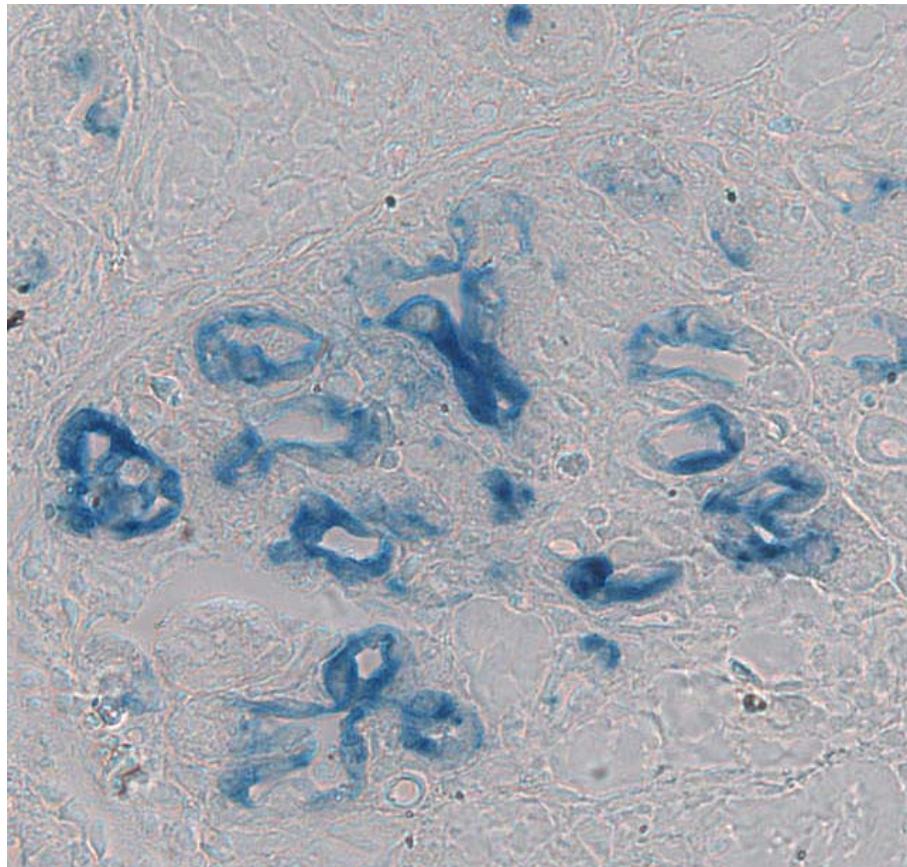
PDL causes a doubling of beta-cell mass



X-gal in beta-cells does not increase after PDL



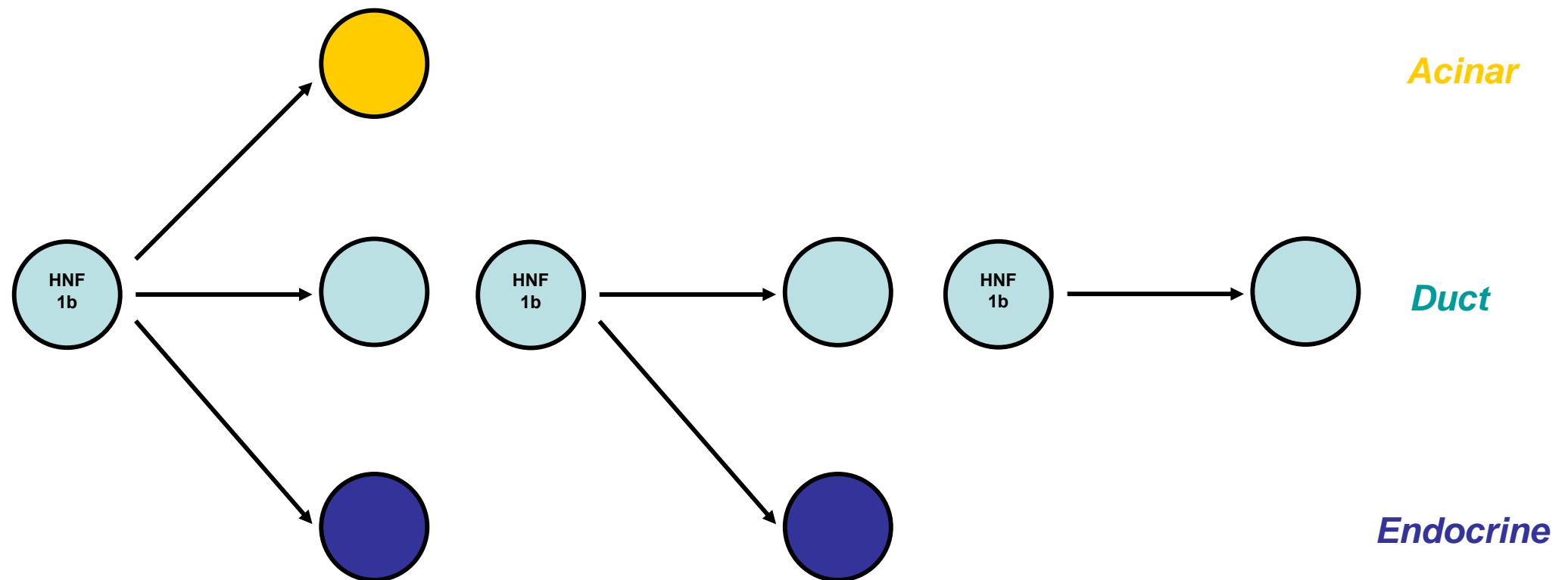
Tubular complexes formed after pancreatic duct ligation are derived from pre-existing duct cells



Before E13.5
Early morphogenesis

~E13.5 – E16.5
Secondary transition

After E18.5
Physiological & regenerative growth



Acknowledgements

- Hospital Clinic/IDIBAPS
 - Mercè Martín
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 - Miguel Ángel Maestro
 - Vanessa Grau
 - Jorge Ferrer
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 - Isabelle Houbracken
 - Xiaobo Xu
 - Harry Heimberg
 - Luc Bouwens
- UAB transgenic core facility
 - Anna Pujol
- Reagents
 - Mike German
 - Pedro Herrera