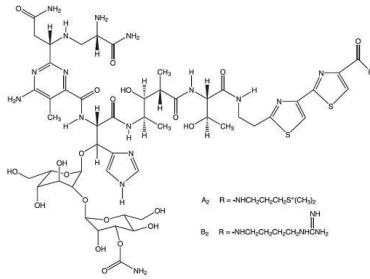


# 폐오가노이드 개발 현황과 임상적용

Seok-Ho Hong, PhD.

School of Medicine, Kangwon National University (KNU)  
Biomedical Research Institute, KNU Hospital  
Environmental Health Center, KNU Hospital

# Experimental *in vivo* model for pulmonary fibrosis



## Bleomycin

Blenoxane®, Anti-tumor antibiotics  
Melanoma, Sarcoma, Ova cancer ...

Side effects: fever, skin redness, hair loss, anaphylaxis, pulmonary fibrosis

### Resembling acute lung injury

Bleomycin causes an inflammatory response with induction of pro-inflammatory cytokines and activation of macrophages and neutrophils

### Reversibility

The development of fibrosis is at least partially reversible, independent from any intervention. The aspect of slow and irreversible progression of IPF in patients is not reproduced in the bleomycin model. One of the most critical hallmarks of human IPF is therefore not present in animals, which has to be considered when this model is used for drug intervention studies.

### Strain specificity

Another disadvantage is that bleomycin induced fibrosis is limited in certain mouse strains, namely Balb/c mice. This difference is due primarily to variability in the production of the inactivating enzyme, bleomycin hydrolase across strains.

## The FDA no longer requires all drugs to be tested on animals before human trials

JANUARY 12, 2023 · 6:03 AM ET

By Joe Hernandez



A staff member for Sen. Rand Paul takes photos of her puppy, Jefferson, before a 2021 press conference on the FDA Modernization Act.

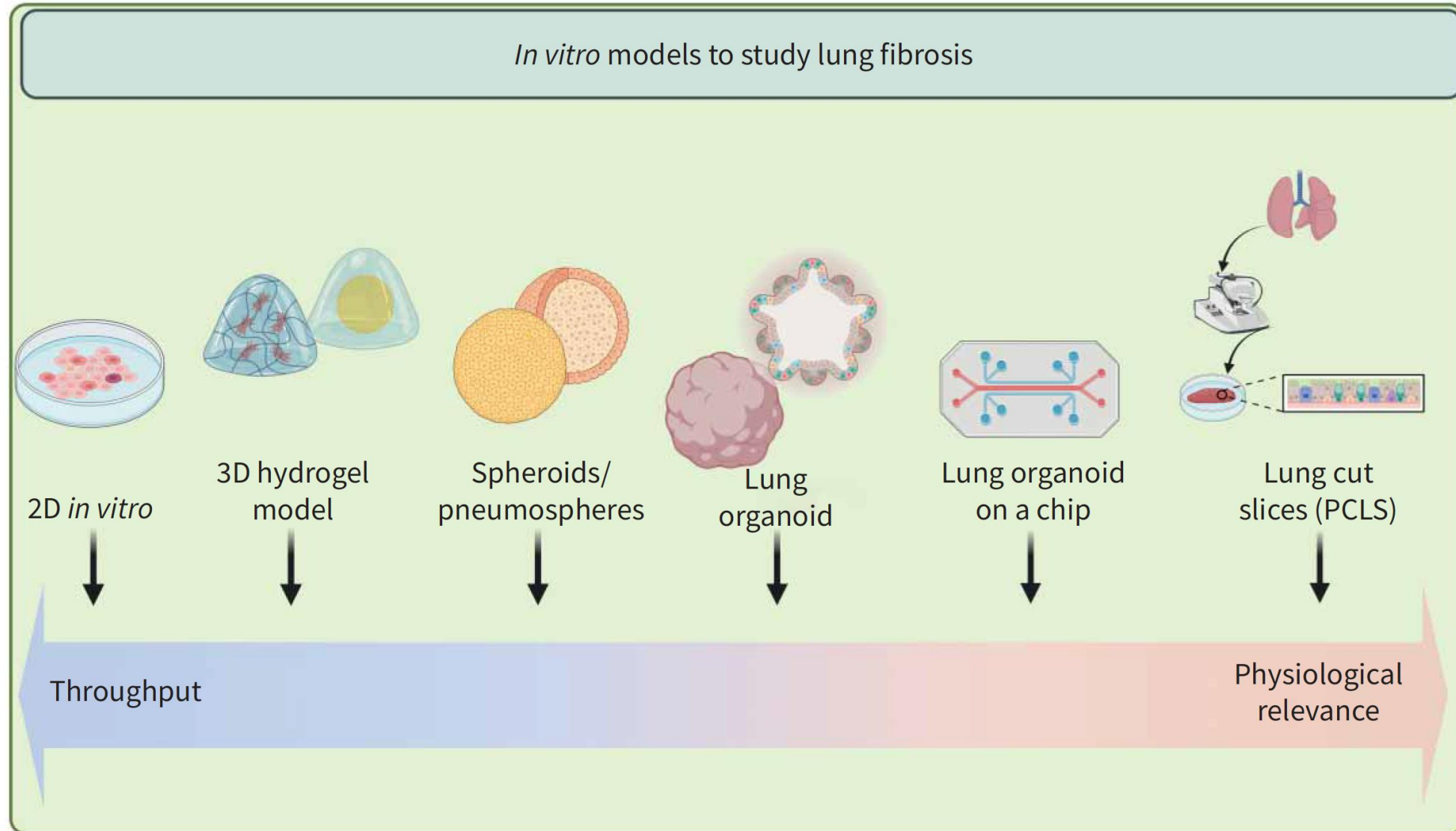
Anna Moneymaker/Getty Images

The new law – officially called the **FDA Modernization Act 2.0** and part of a massive package of spending legislation signed into law by President Biden on Dec. 29, 2022 – has been long awaited by animal welfare organizations, consumers, and members of pharmaceutical companies.

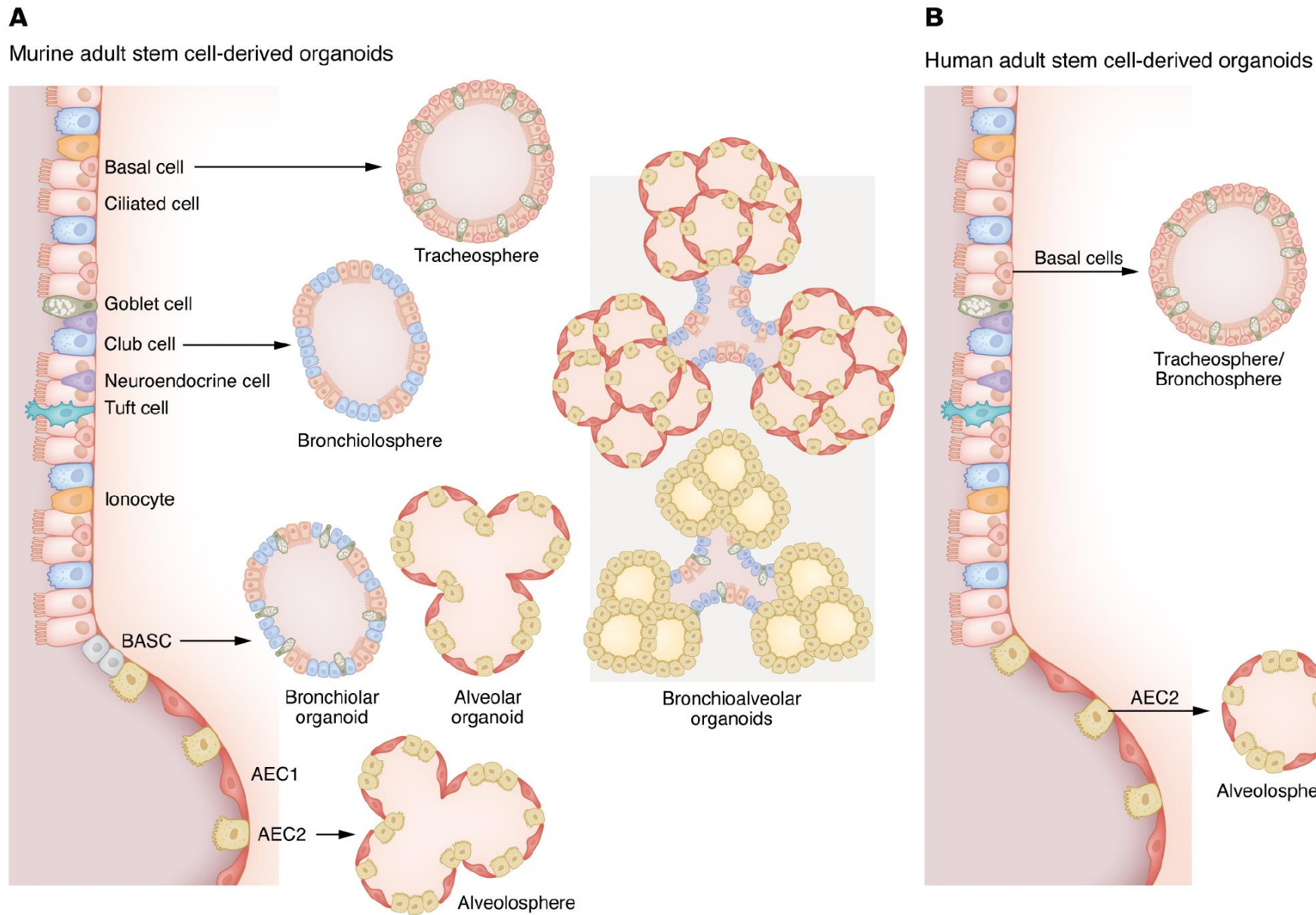
For more than 40 years, these groups have advocated to move away from using animals such as rodents, monkeys, and dogs in scientific research and instead focus on using human cells and technology-powered models.

***“The failure of the current system that relies on the use of animals for the first round of testing is an open secret,”***

# Experimental *in vitro* models for respiratory diseases

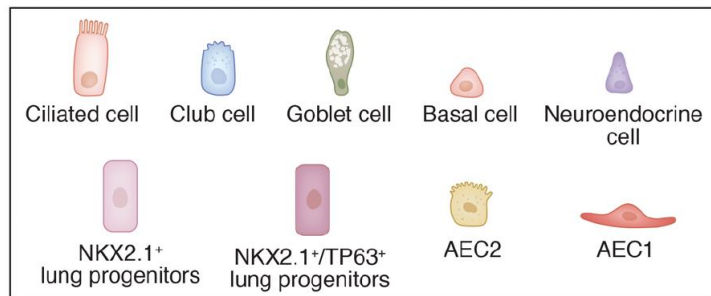
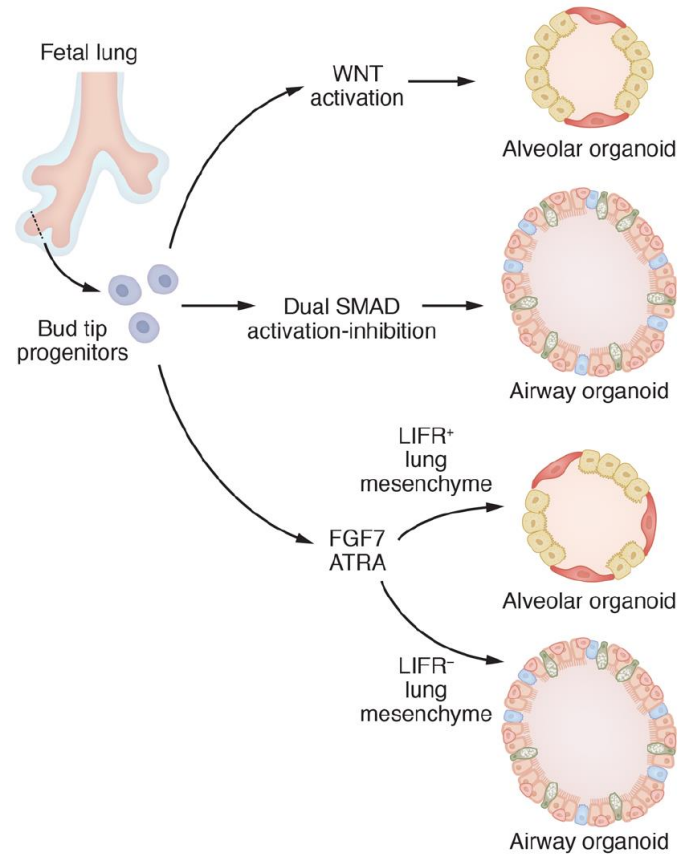


# Types of lung organoids within different respiratory compartments

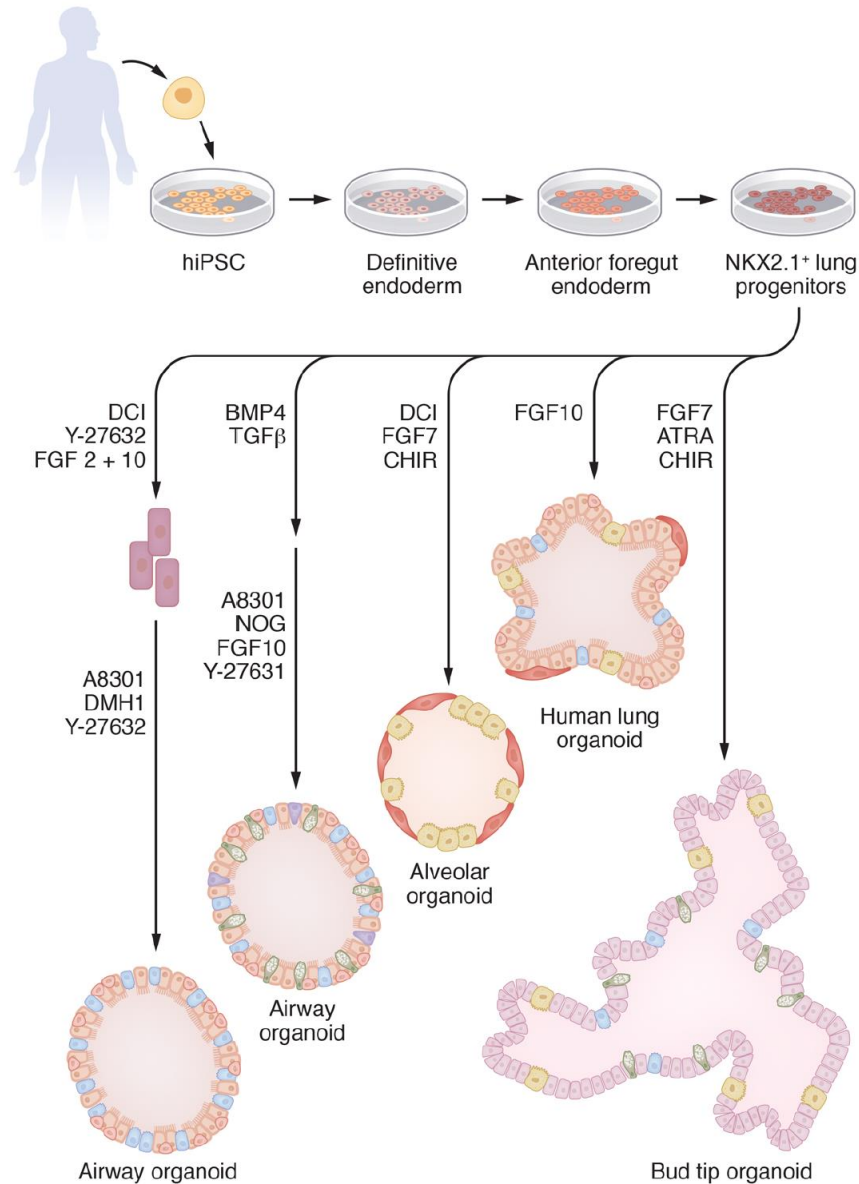


# Sources of human lung organoid: **Fetal stem cell** vs **human pluripotent stem cell**

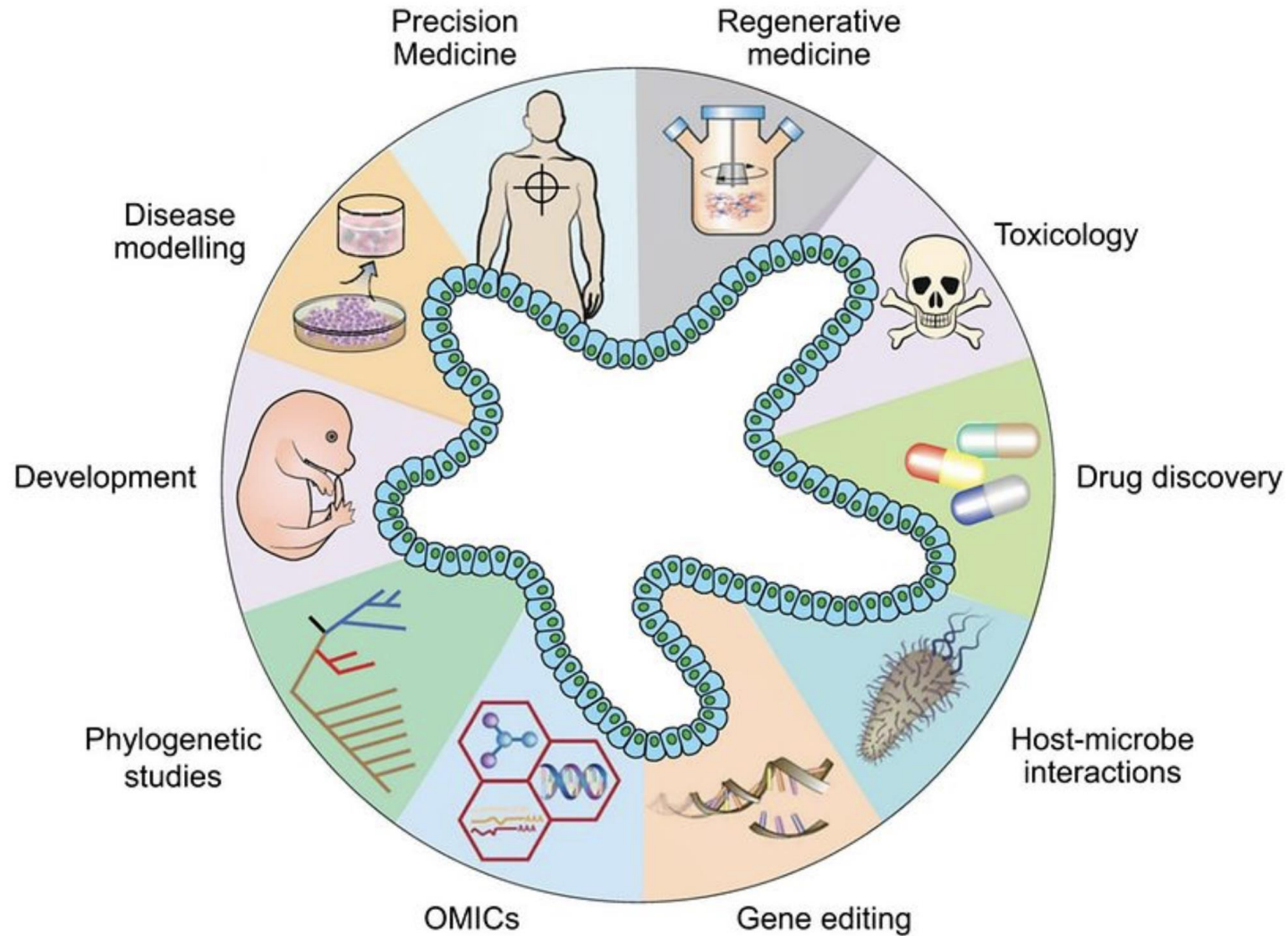
Fetal stem cell derived organoids



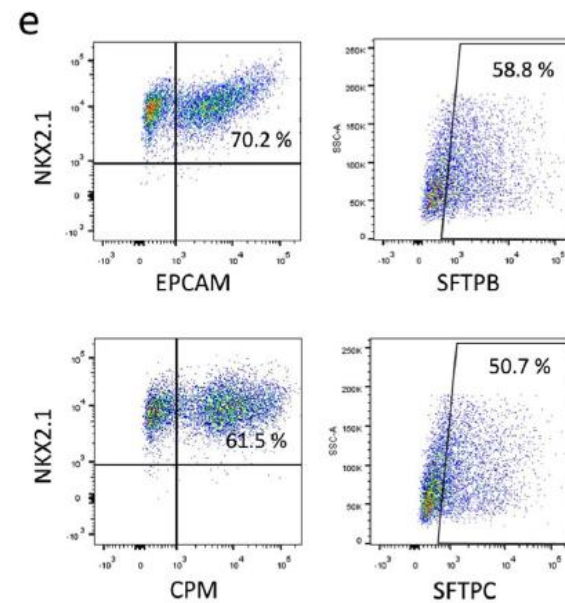
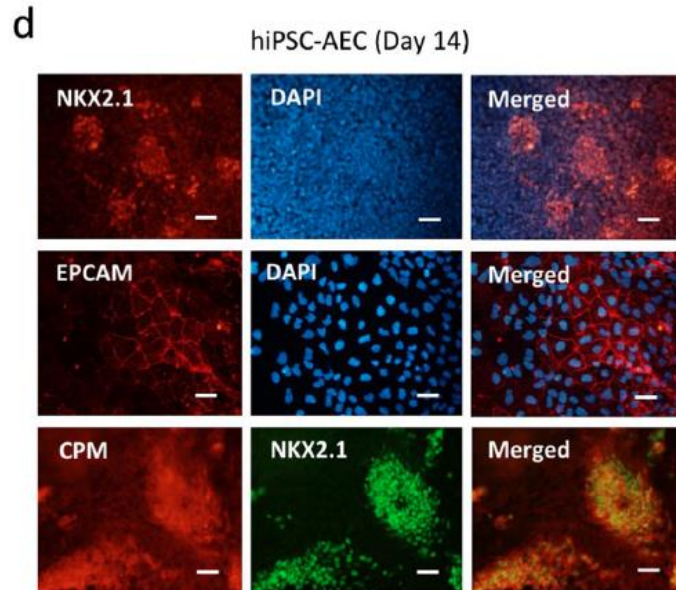
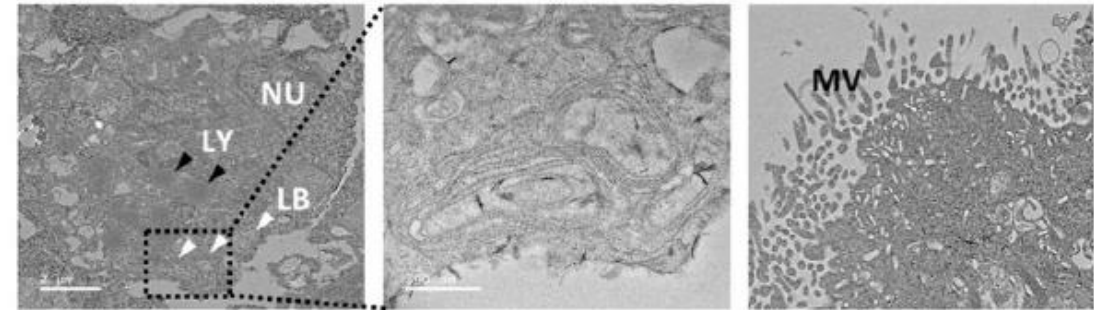
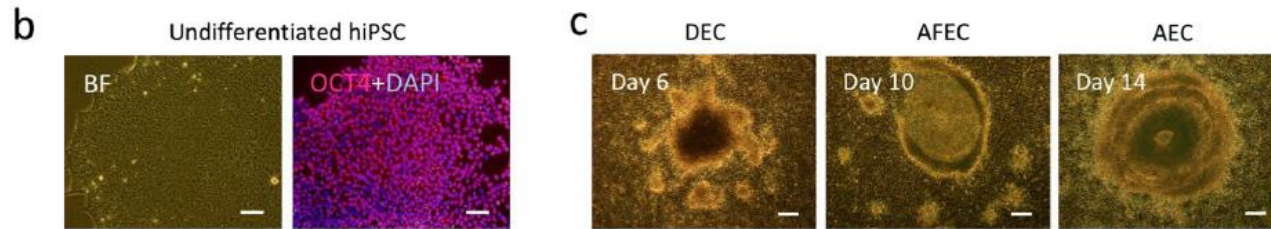
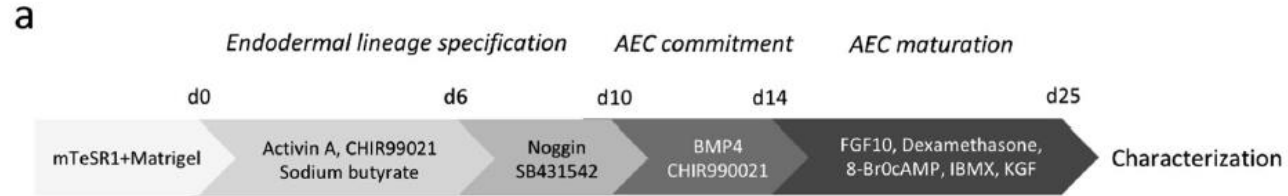
Induced pluripotent stem cell derived organoids



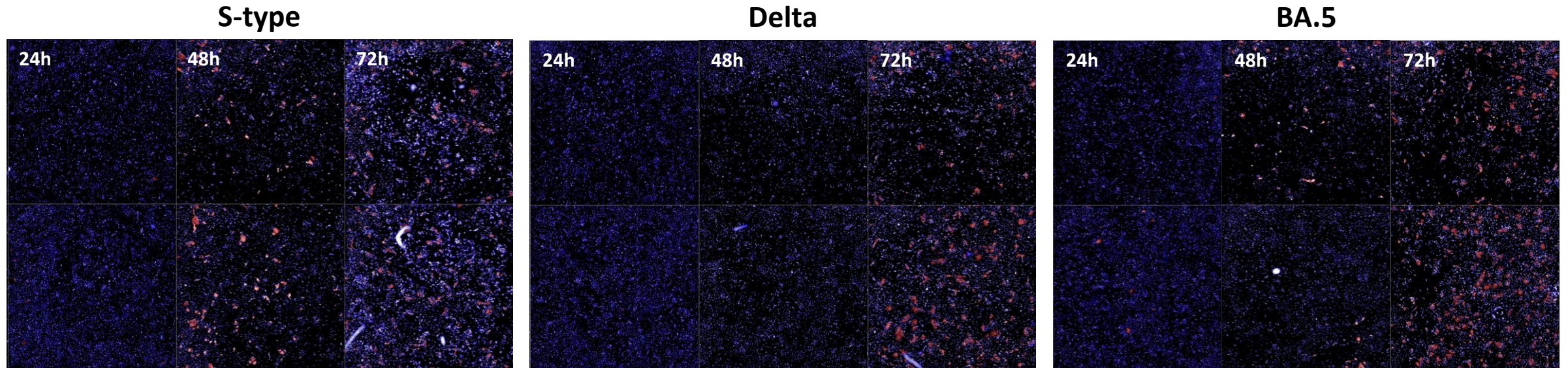
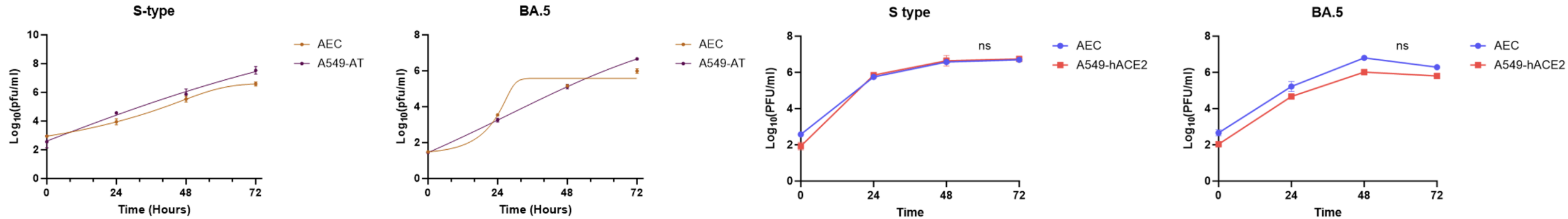
# Applications of human lung organoids



# Generation of alveolar epithelial cells (AECs) from hPSCs

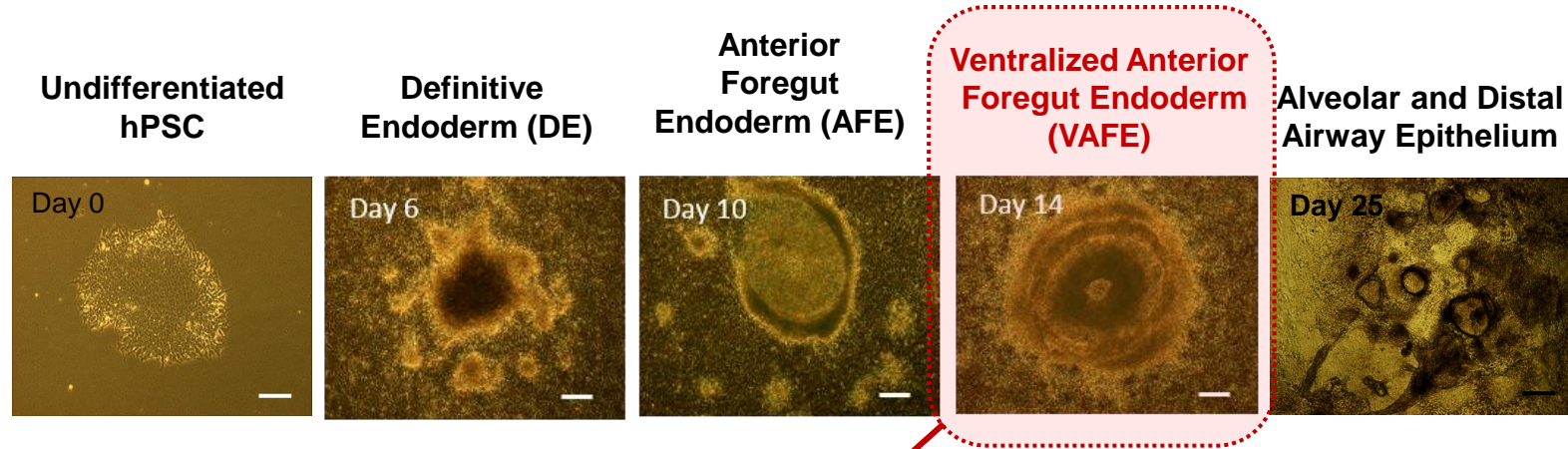


# SARS-CoV-2 infectivity of hPSC-derived AECs



hPSC-AECs are SARS-CoV-2 susceptible and display similar growth kinetics patterns to A549-hACE2 cells

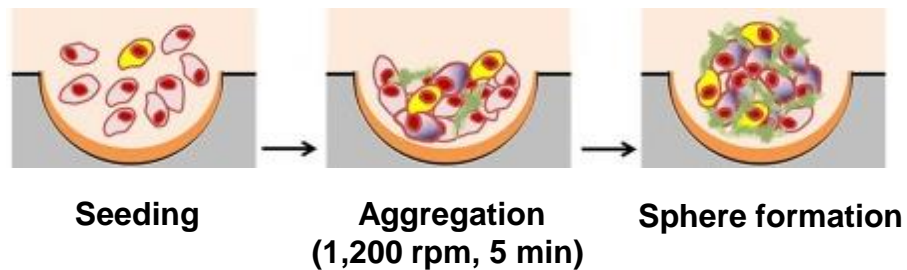
# Generation of alveolar organoid (AO) from hPSC



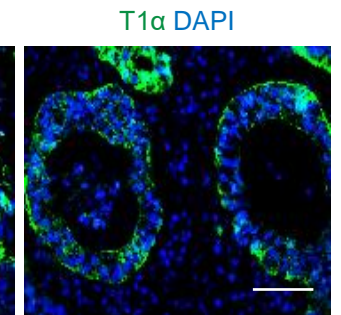
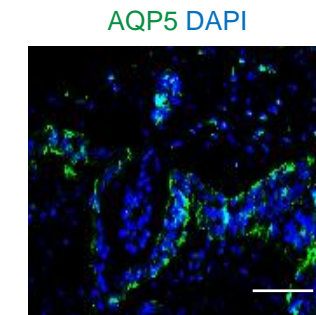
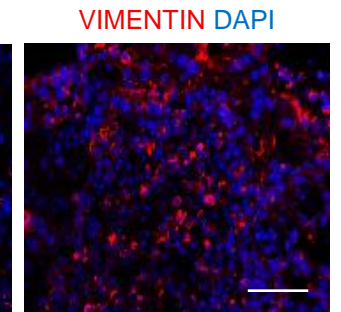
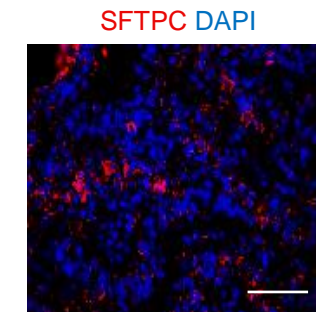
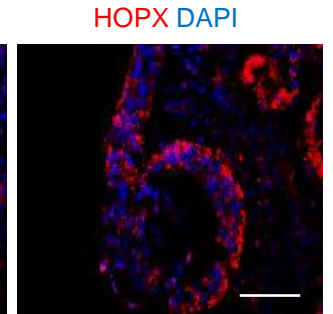
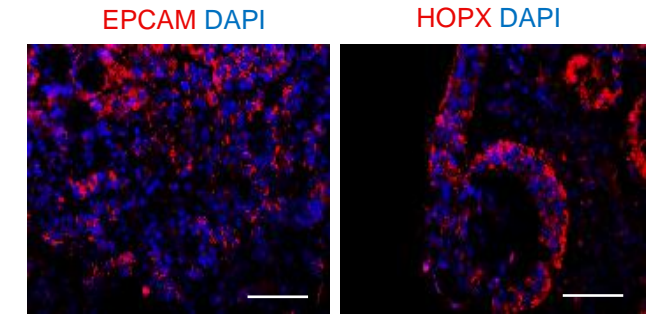
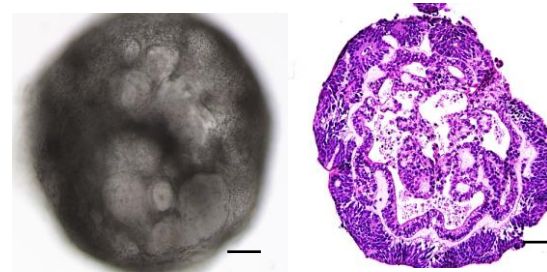
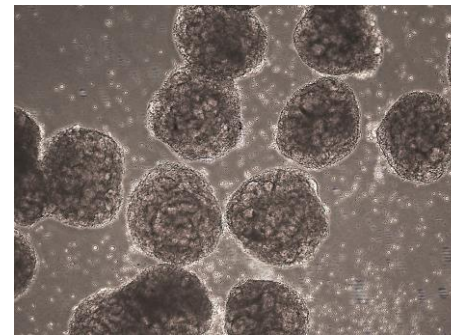
Alveolar epithelial progenitor cells

*Single cell dissociation*

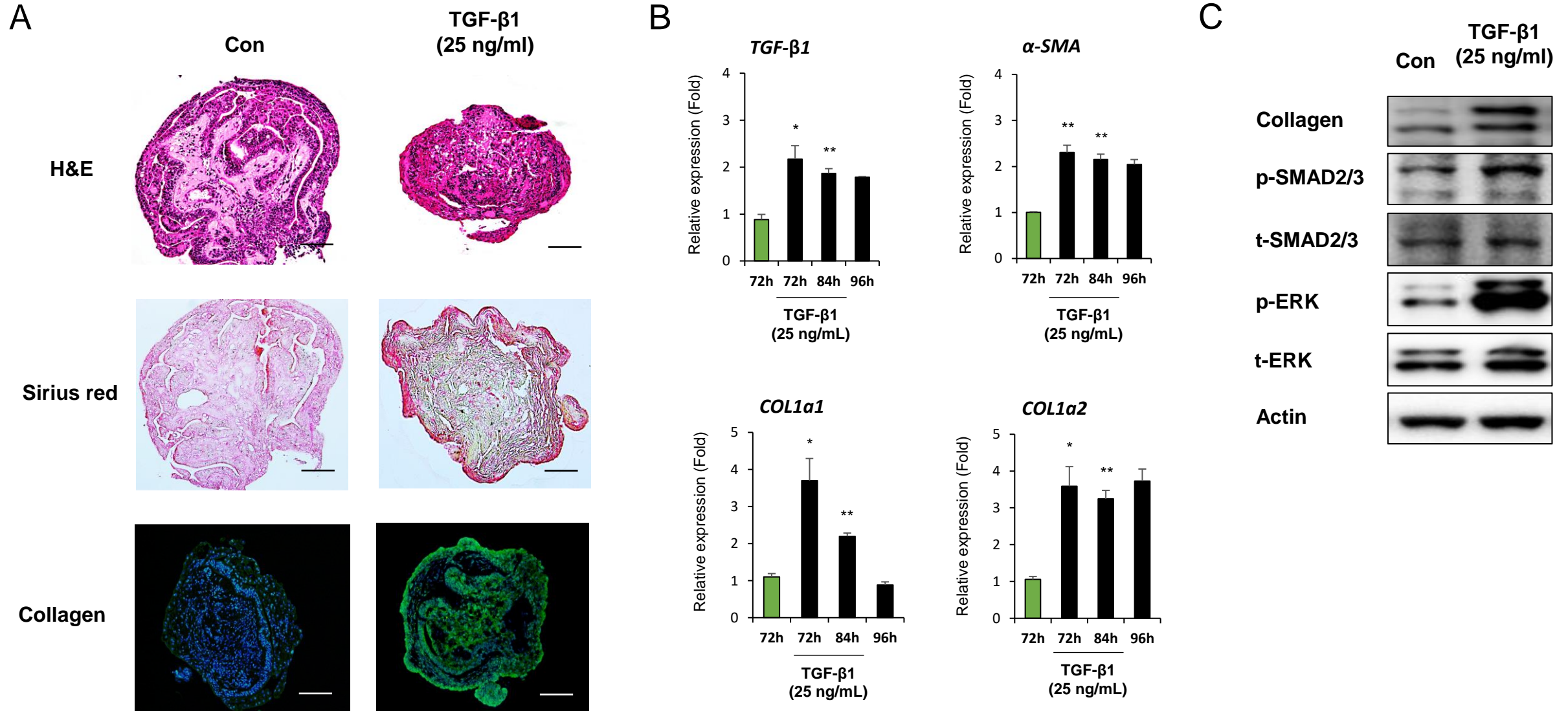
**Forced aggregation (FA)**



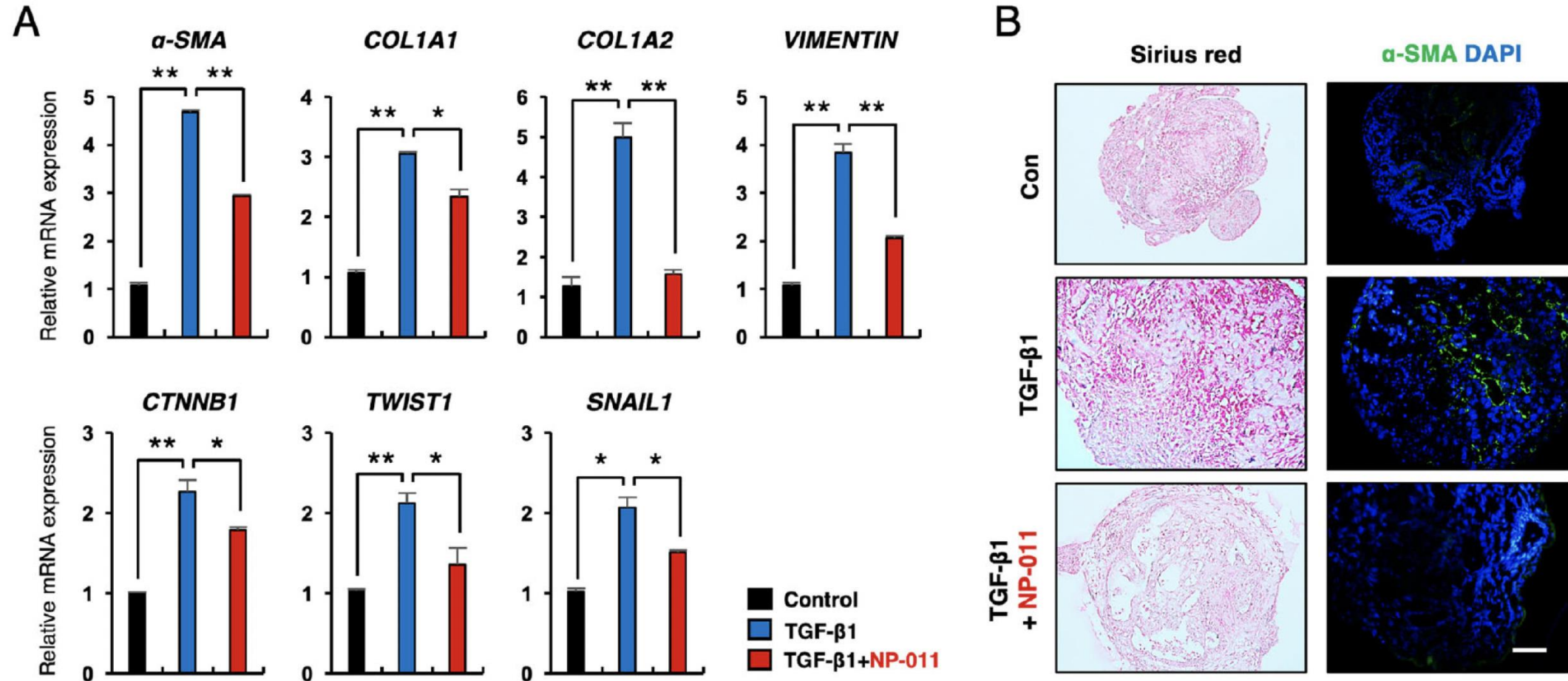
**AO**



# Disease modeling: TGF- $\beta$ 1 or BLM-induced pulmonary fibrosis modeling of hPSC-AO



# Drug efficacy testing: NP-011 ameliorates TGF- $\beta$ 1-induced fibrotic changes in AO



▶ NEXEL NP-011, A truncated (deletion of C2 domain) form of MFG-E8

# Harmful effects of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) on human health

- Terms for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets
- **PM** is classified as Group 1 carcinogen (WHO, 2013)

## AIR POLLUTION HUMAN HEALTH IMPACTS



– 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  annual mean  
– 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  24-hours mean



– 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  annual mean  
– 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  24-hours mean

### EYES

Because there is a high flow of blood in the eyes, they are especially sensitive to small pollution particles like those found in PM2.5. Conditions such as dry eye syndrome, retinopathy, glaucoma, and cataracts have been connected to high air pollution exposure.



### BRAIN

Air pollution exposure has been linked to a variety of neurological and cognitive impacts, including memory impairment, learning disabilities, anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, ADHD, and neurological conditions including dementia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and stroke. Studies have even linked precise air pollution decreases to lowered dementia risk.



### LUNGS

A slew of respiratory impacts are attributed to dirty air, from respiratory inflammation to asthma development to chronic loss of pulmonary function. Because most air pollutants are breathed in, the respiratory system is often the place where air pollution-related disease is most readily observed.



### HEART

Cardiovascular disease and death are closely linked to air pollution, with outcomes of heart disease, heart failure, cardiac arrest, and arrhythmias. Some studies have even shown a stronger correlation between cardiovascular damage and death after air pollution exposure than observed with respiratory diseases.



### STOMACH

Studies have demonstrated a link between poor air quality and gastrointestinal diseases, including inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), and appendicitis, as the inhalation of air pollution is associated with changes to the gut microbiota. Long-term exposure to high concentrations of NO2 and PM has been linked to the early onset of Crohn's Disease.



### LIVER

Animal studies find that long-term exposure to ambient air pollution is associated with metabolic-associated fatty liver disease, a disease that affects a quarter of the global population. The disease can progress to liver cancer and liver-related death.



### BONES

A 2020 study found that ambient air pollution exposure is linked to lower bone mass. Other studies have found that air pollution may act as a risk factor for osteoporosis and be linked to higher rates of hospitalization for bone fractures, though research is limited.



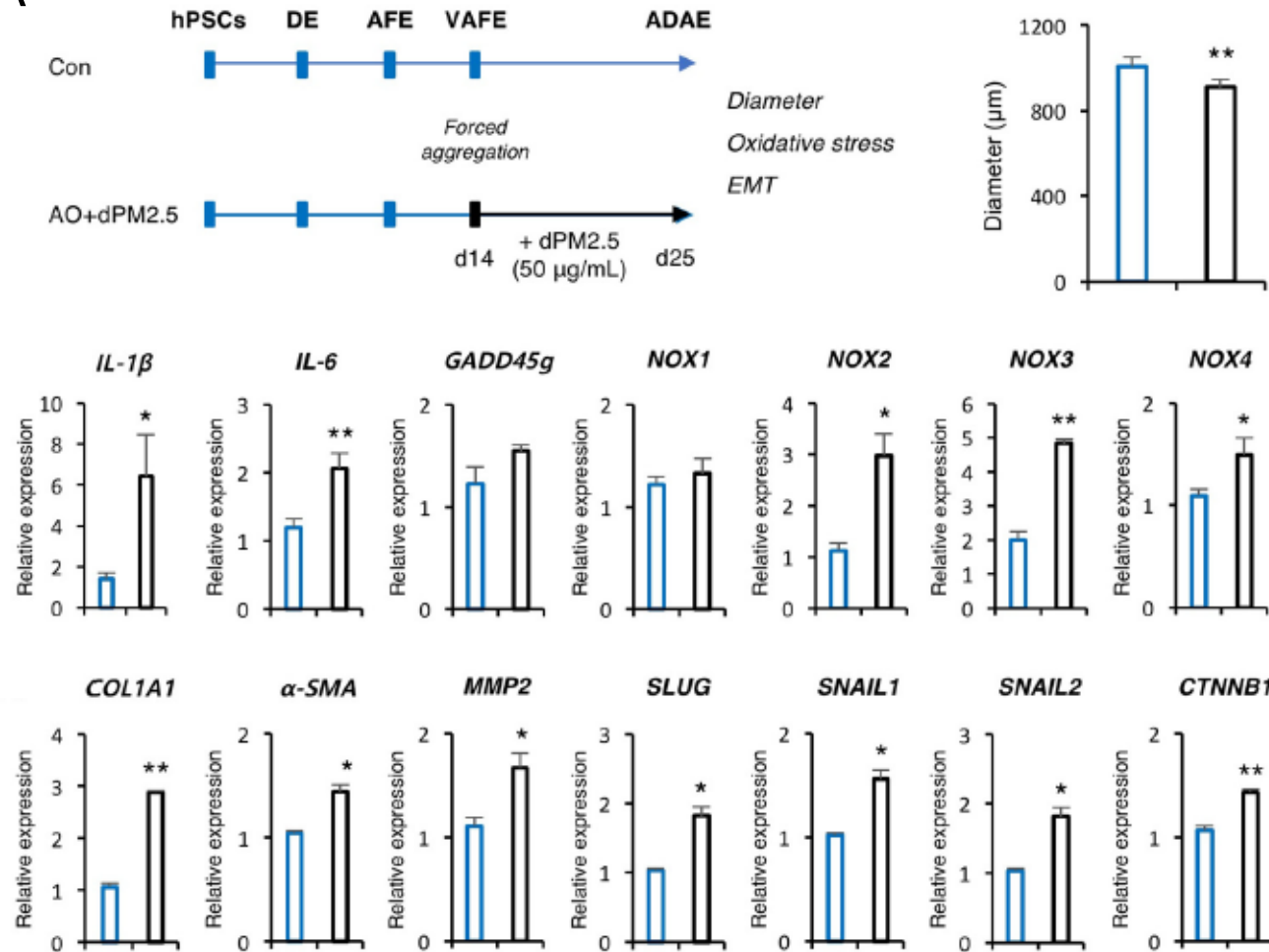
### REPRODUCTION

Though the mechanisms behind it are not yet understood, exposure to higher levels of air pollution has been associated with lower levels of fertility and more difficulty in conceiving, including in those undergoing in vitro fertilization, as well as in a variety of sperm quality parameters. Further research is needed to investigate how exactly air pollution acts on the reproductive system.

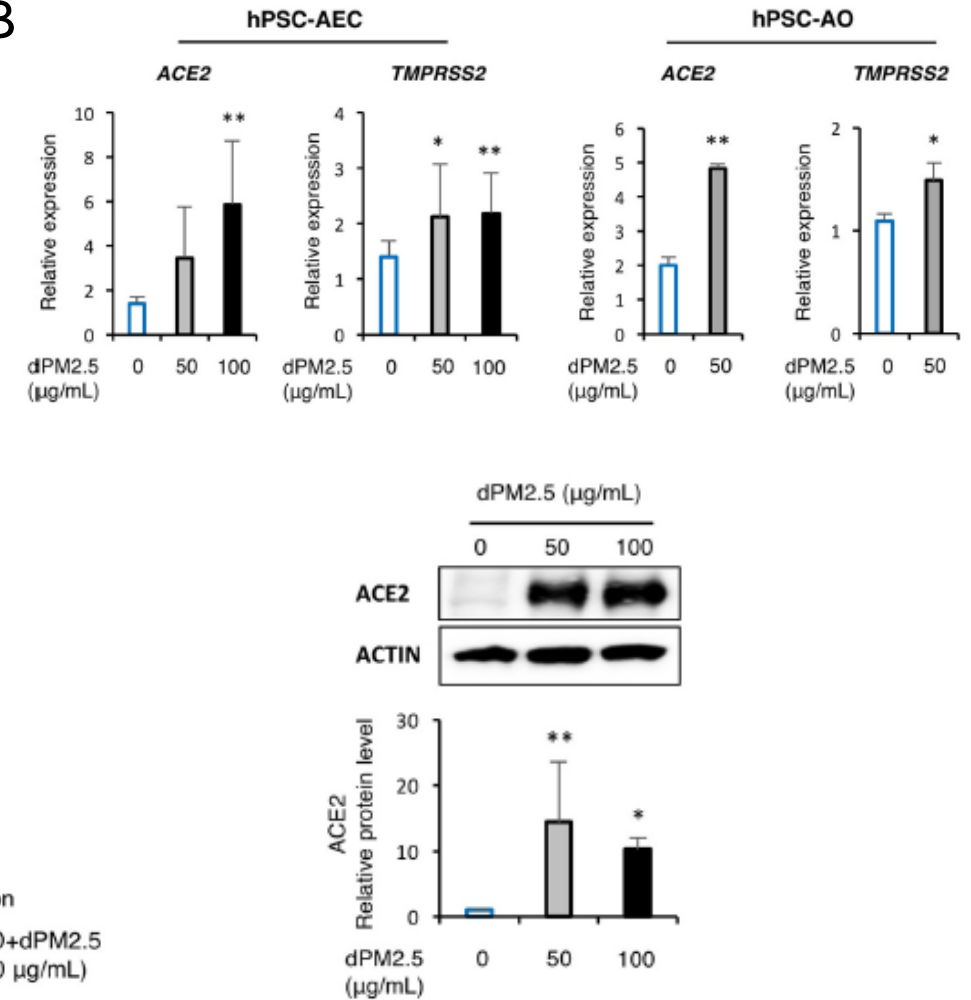


# Environmental toxicology: Effects of PM2.5 on alveolar organoid

A

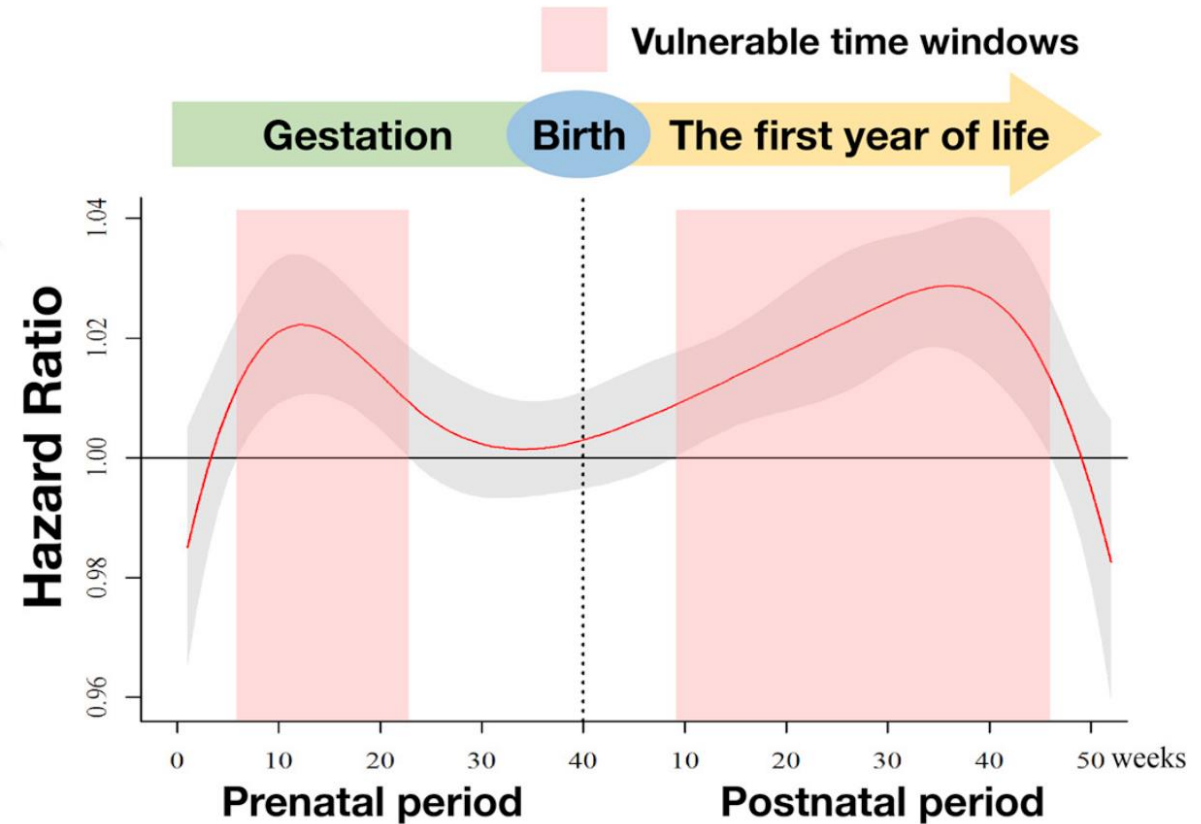
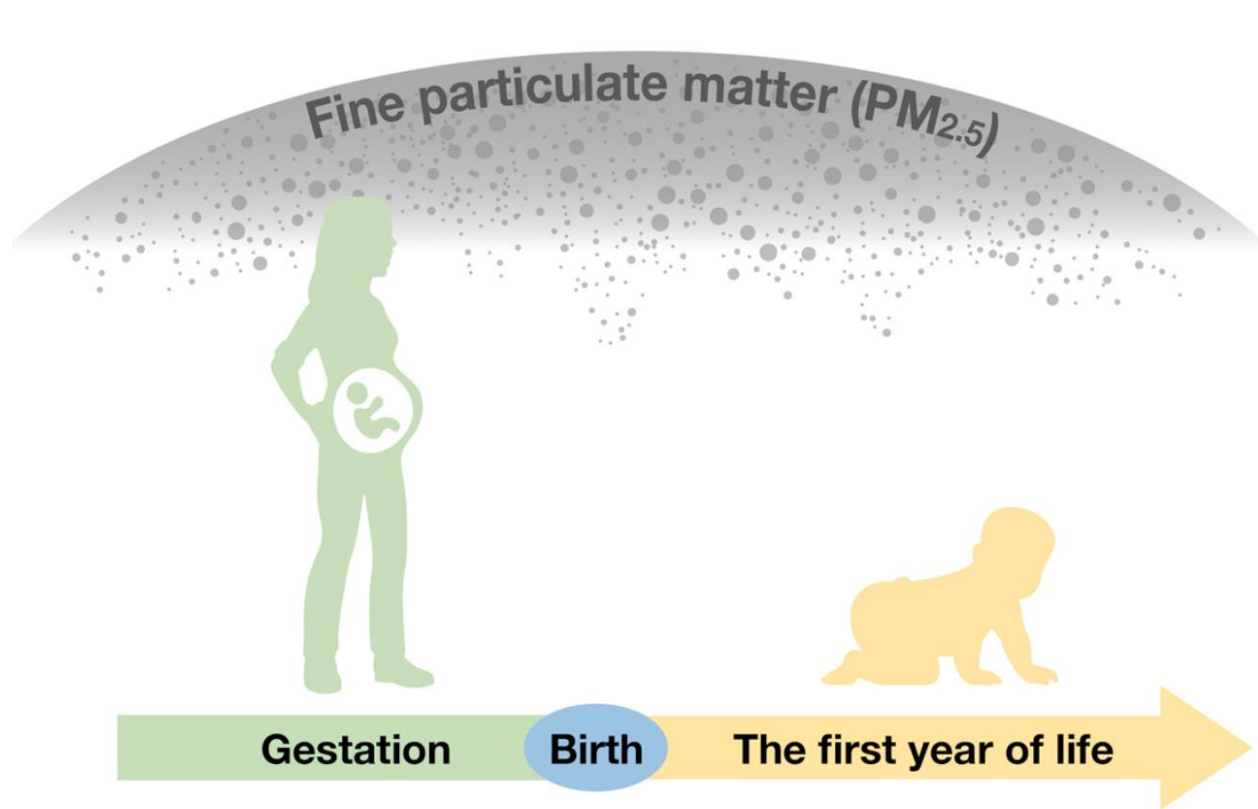


B

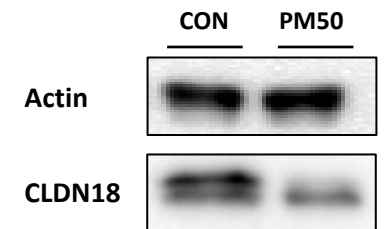
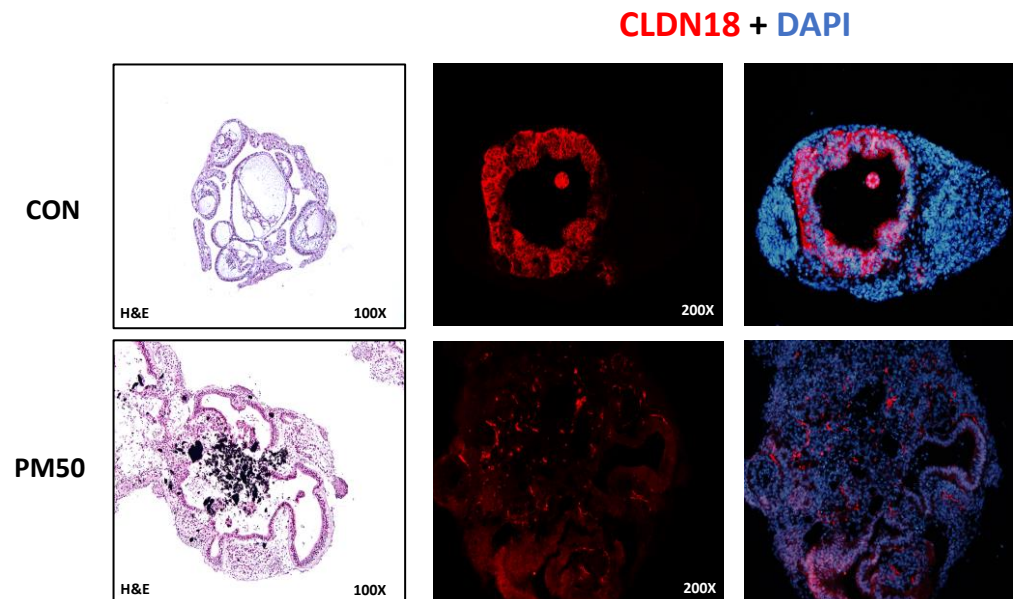
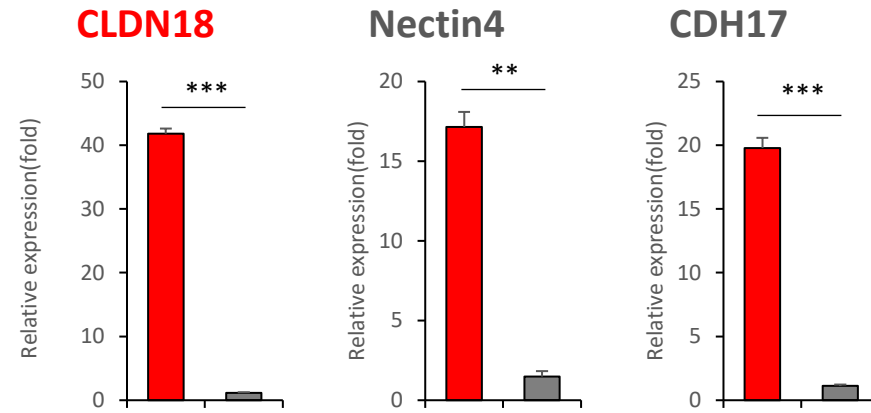
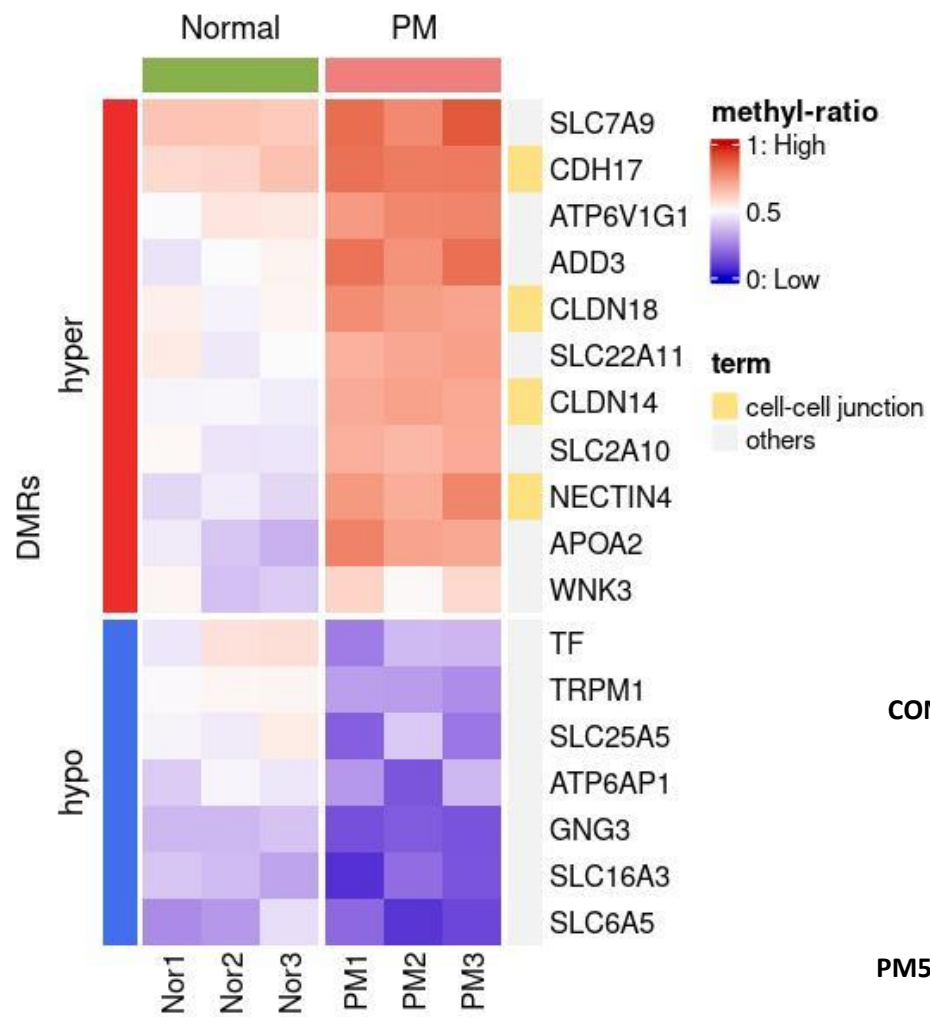


# PM exposure during pregnancy affects lung functions after the birth

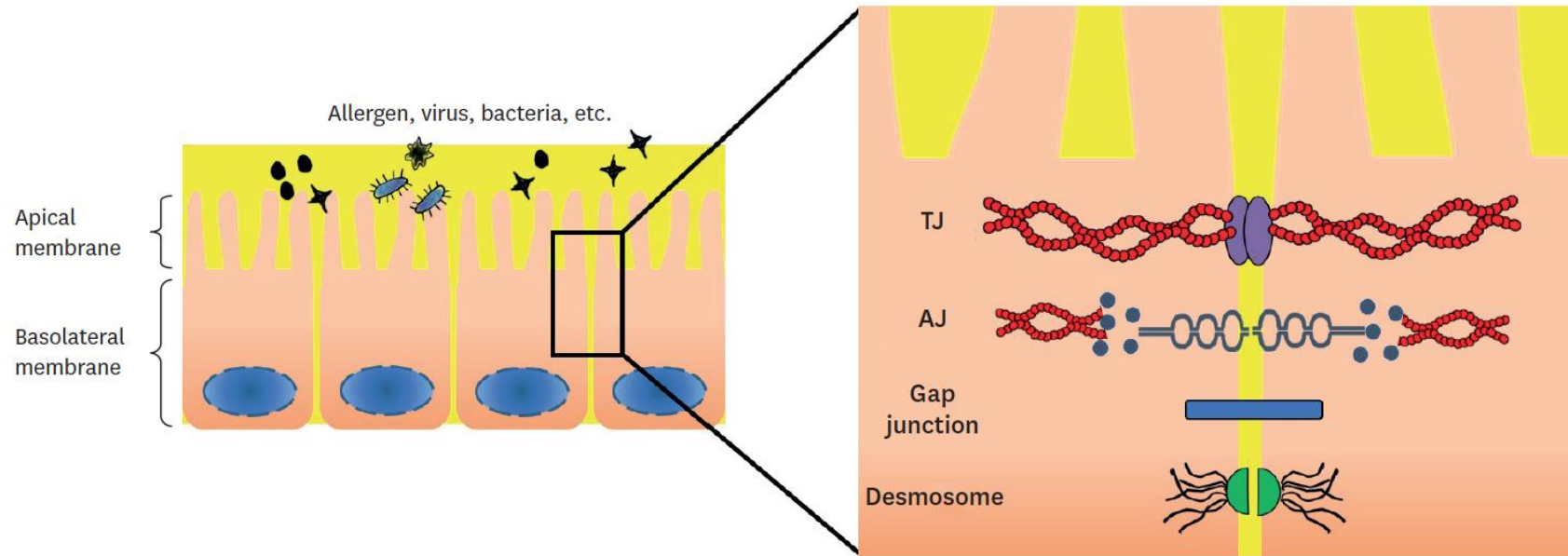
Fine particulate matter exposure during pregnancy and infancy periods and incident asthma



# Developmental toxicology: dPM2.5 exposure triggers alterations in cell to cell junction in AO



# PM exposure during pregnancy is associated with a higher risk of respiratory tract infection



Lee et al. AAIR (2021)

Goshen et al. *Environmental Health* (2020) 19:90  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-020-00645-3>

Environmental Health

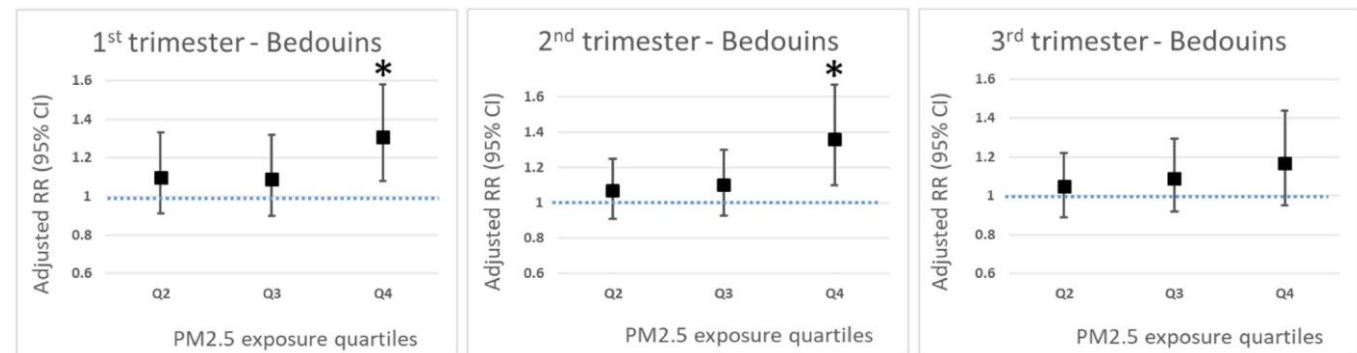
RESEARCH

Open Access

The effect of exposure to particulate matter during pregnancy on lower respiratory tract infection hospitalizations during first year of life



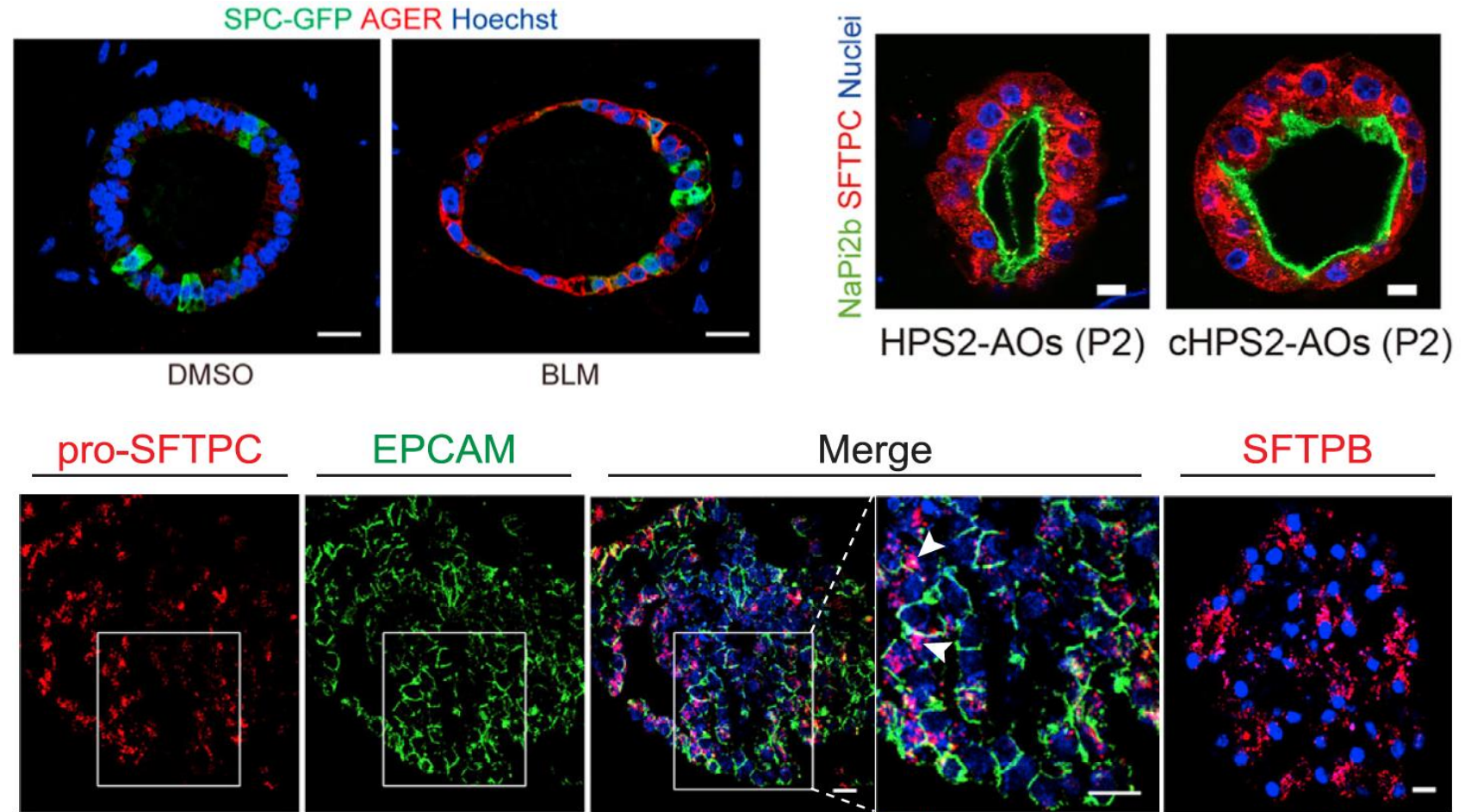
Sharon Goshen<sup>1\*</sup>, Lena Novack<sup>1,2</sup>, Offer Erez<sup>3</sup>, Maayan Yitshak-Sade<sup>4</sup>, Itai Kloog<sup>5</sup>, Alexandra Shtein<sup>5</sup> and Eilon Shany<sup>6</sup>



# Limitations yet to be overcome (1)

- **Heterogeneity**


Most of AOs are comprised of fibroblast, type 1 and 2 AECs **lack of key components such as immune cells and blood vessel.**



# Limitations yet to be overcome (2)

- **Maturity: similar to fetal lung**

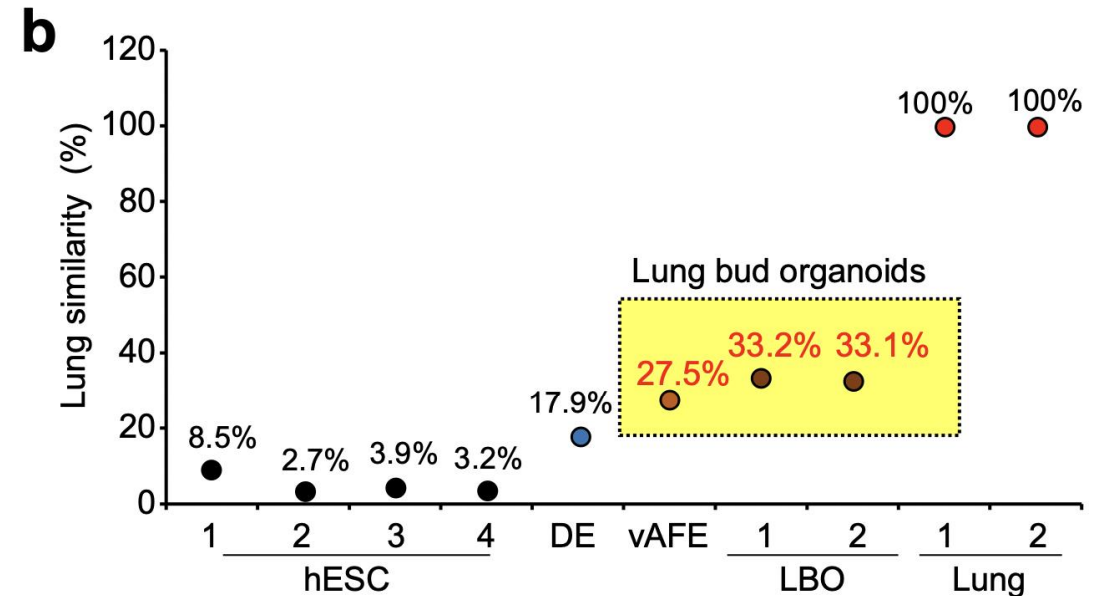
ARTICLE

 Check for updates

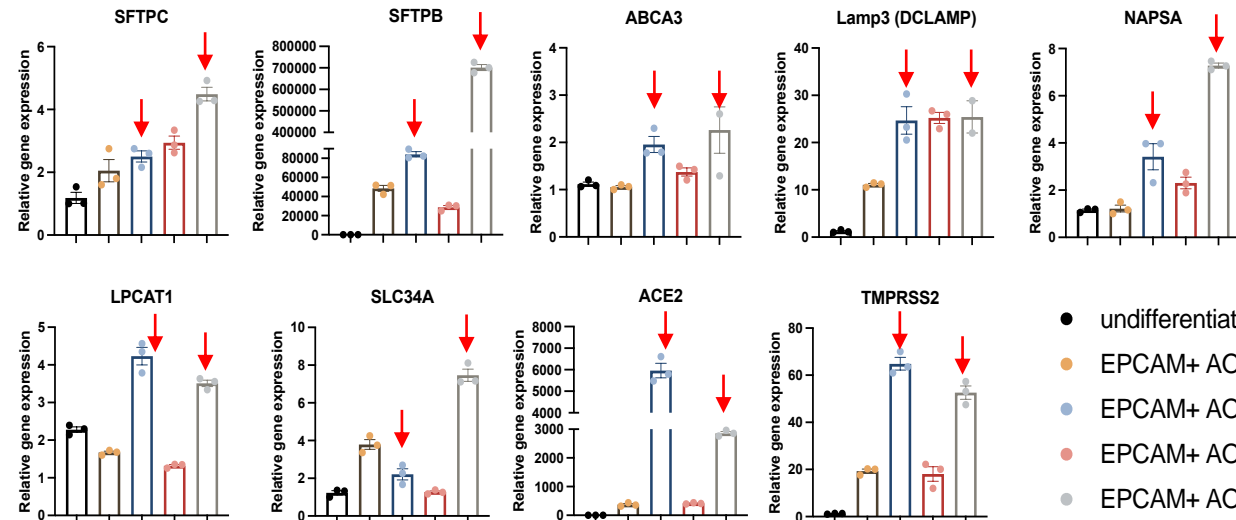
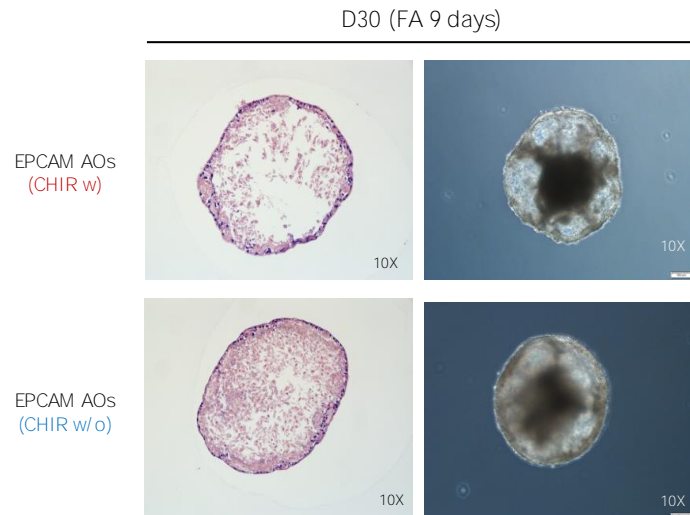
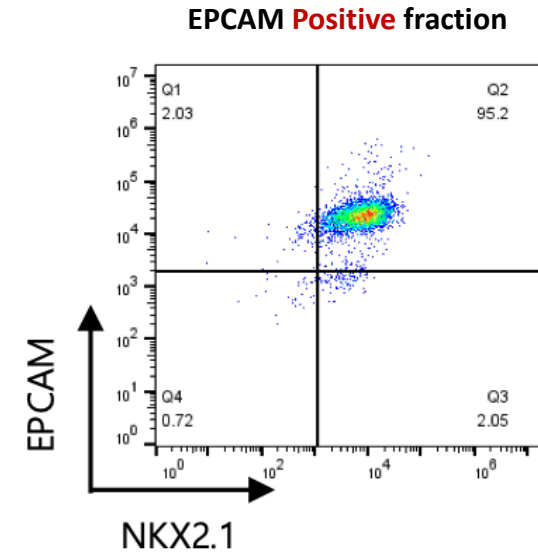
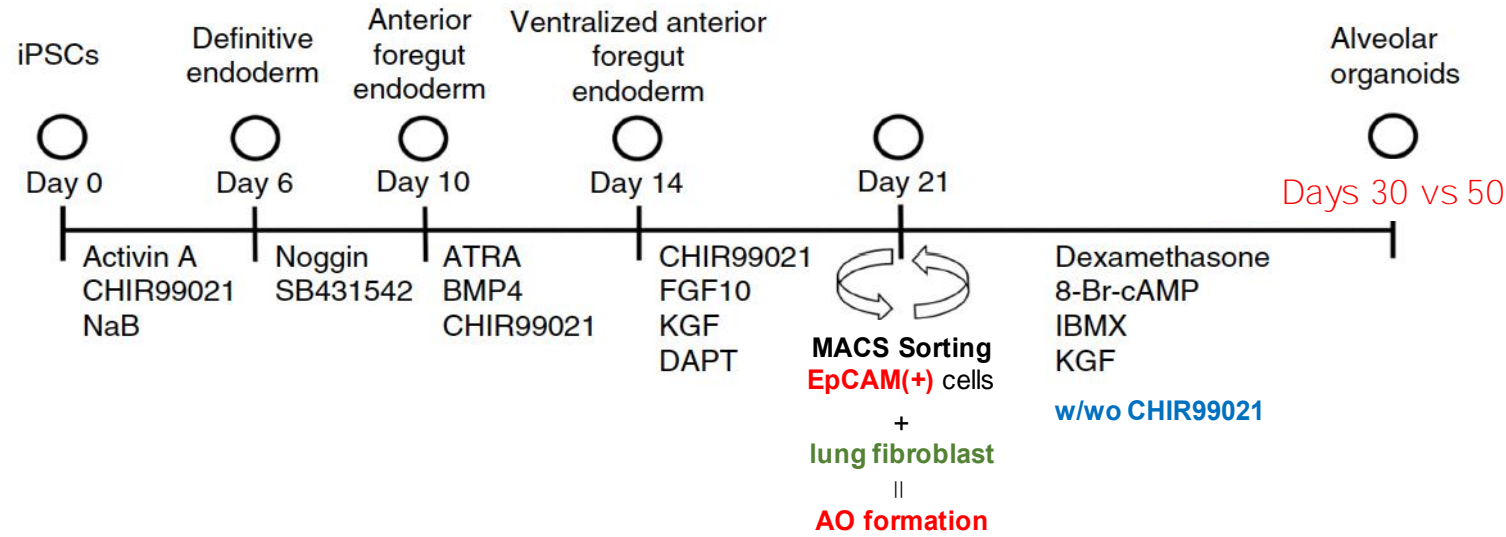
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-24746-w> OPEN

## Development of a quantitative prediction algorithm for target organ-specific similarity of human pluripotent stem cell-derived organoids and cells

Mi-Ok Lee<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Su-gi Lee<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Cho-Rok Jung<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Ye Seul Son<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Jae-Woon Ryu<sup>1</sup>, Kwang Bo Jung<sup>1,2</sup>, Jun-Ho Ahn<sup>3</sup>, Jung-Hwa Oh<sup>3</sup>, Hyang-Ae Lee<sup>3</sup>, Jung Hwa Lim<sup>1</sup>, Janghwan Kim<sup>1,2</sup>, Insu Jang<sup>1</sup>, Jinhyuk Choi<sup>1</sup>, Jaeun Jung<sup>1</sup>, Kunhyang Park<sup>1</sup>, Byungwook Lee<sup>1</sup>, Dae-Soo Kim<sup>1,2,5</sup>, Mi-Young Son<sup>1,2,5</sup> & Hyun-Soo Cho<sup>1,2,5</sup>



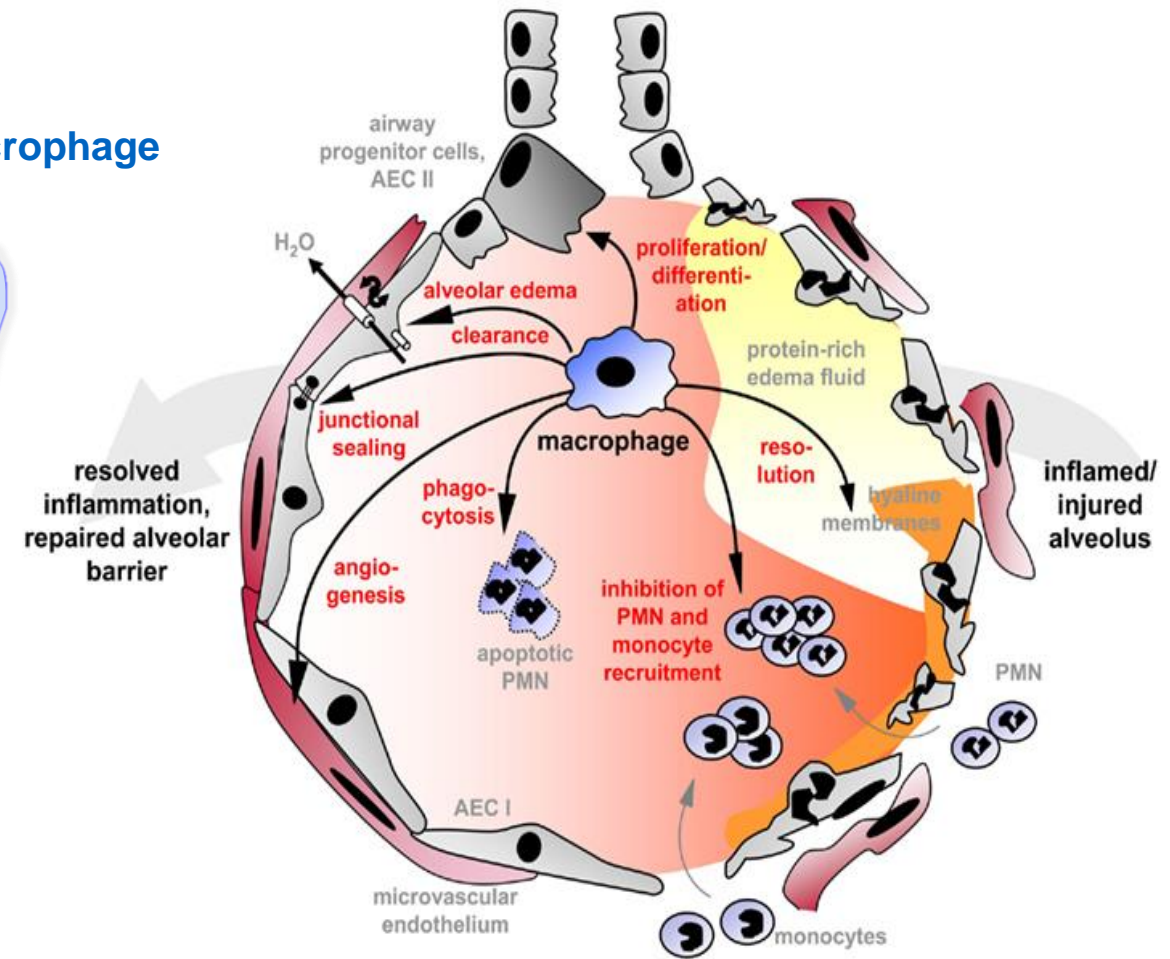
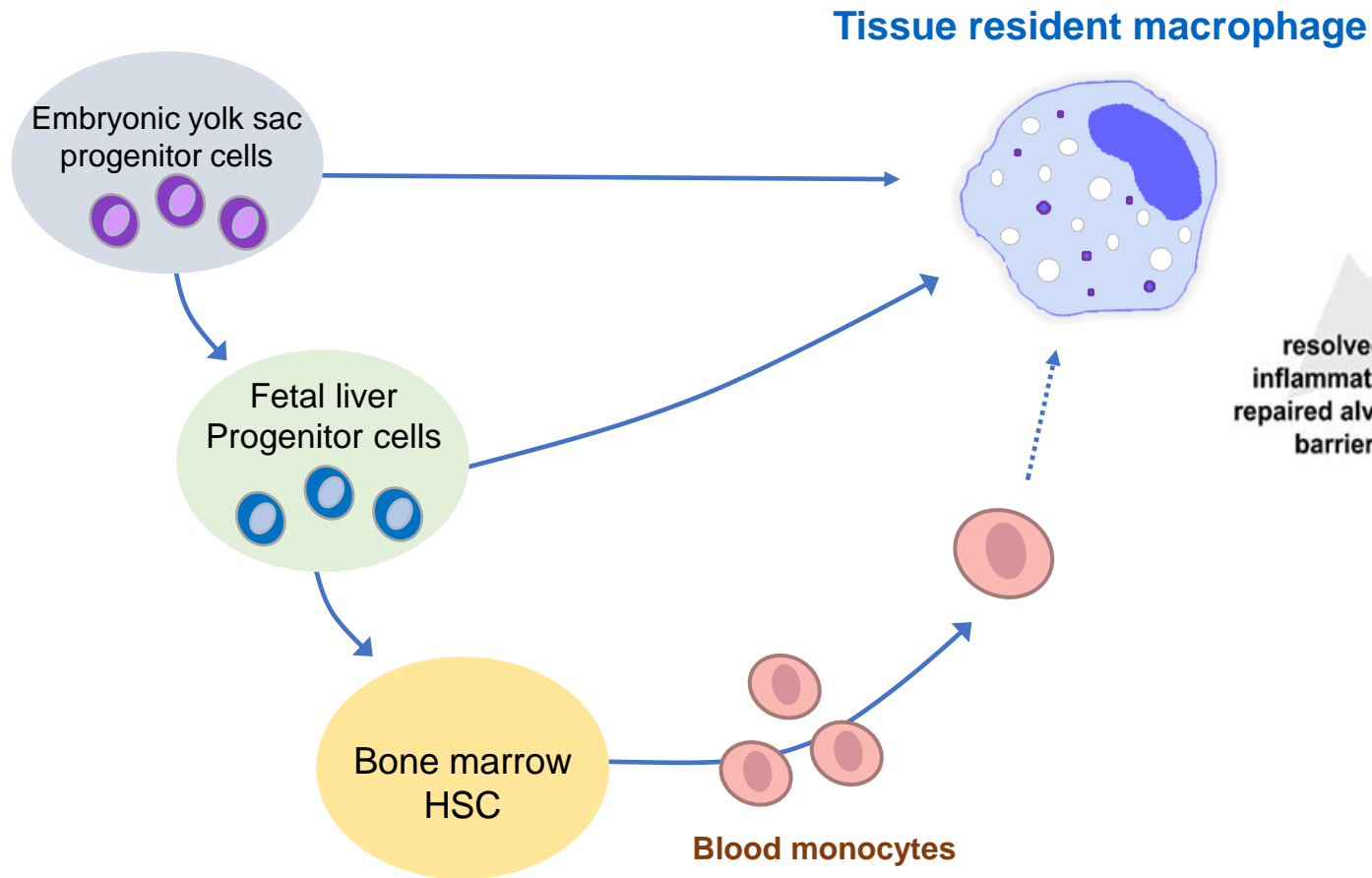
# Improvement of maturity and heterogeneity of AO



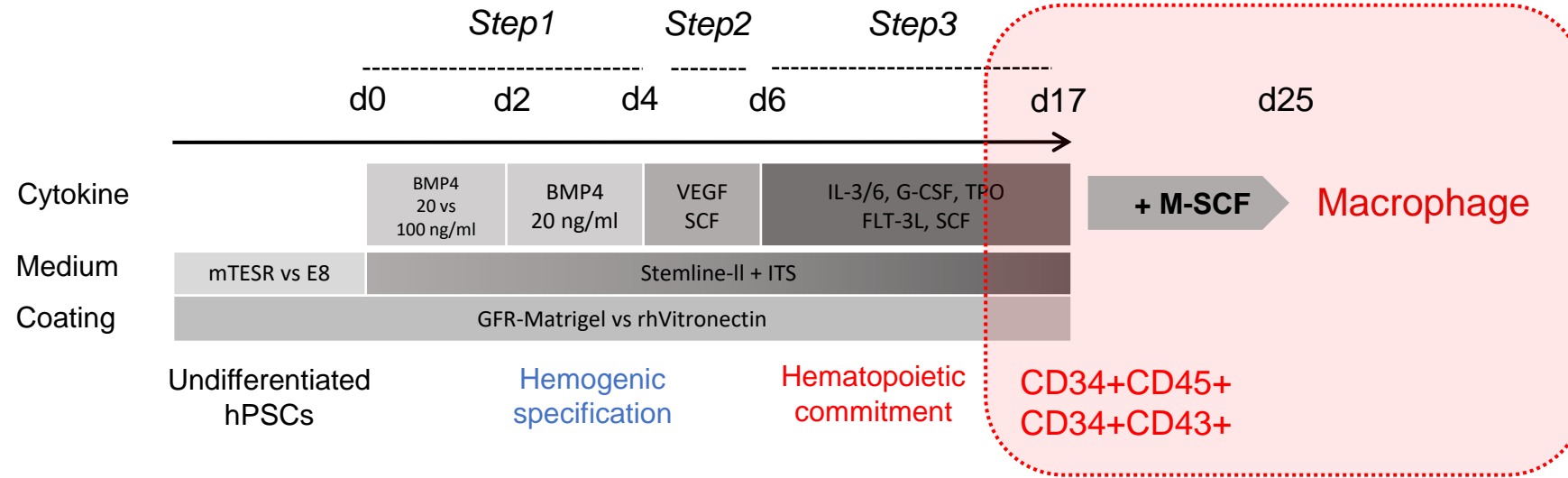
- undifferentiation
- EPCAM+ AO D30 CHIR w
- EPCAM+ AO D30 CHIR w/o
- EPCAM+ AO D50 CHIR w
- EPCAM+ AO D50 CHIR w/o

# Regulatory functions of macrophages in injured lung

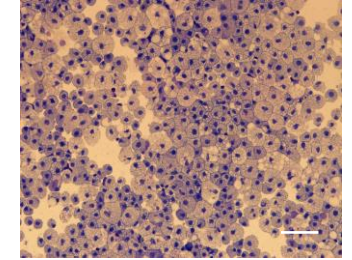
## Origin of tissue resident macrophage



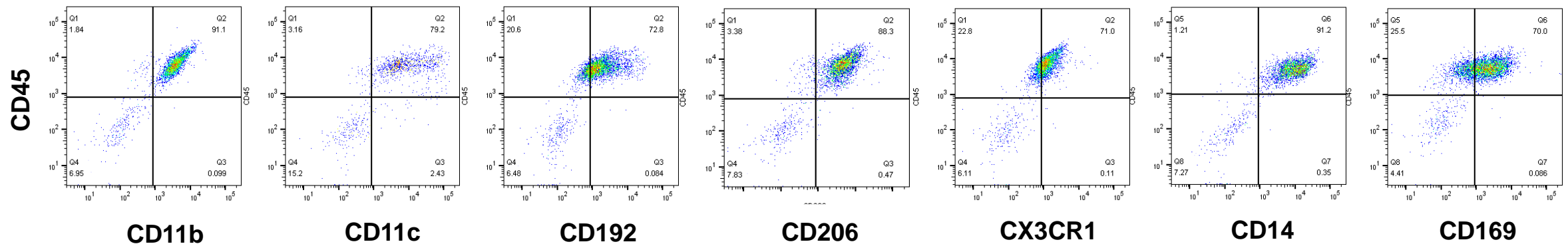
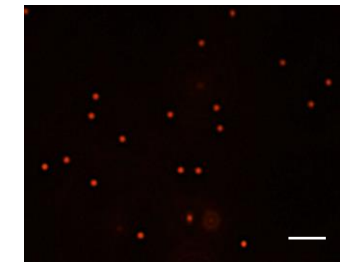
# Scalable production of functional macrophages from hPSCs



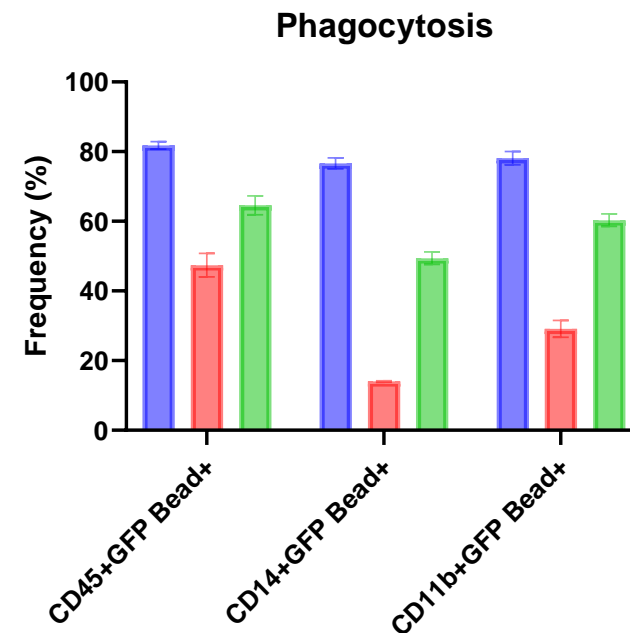
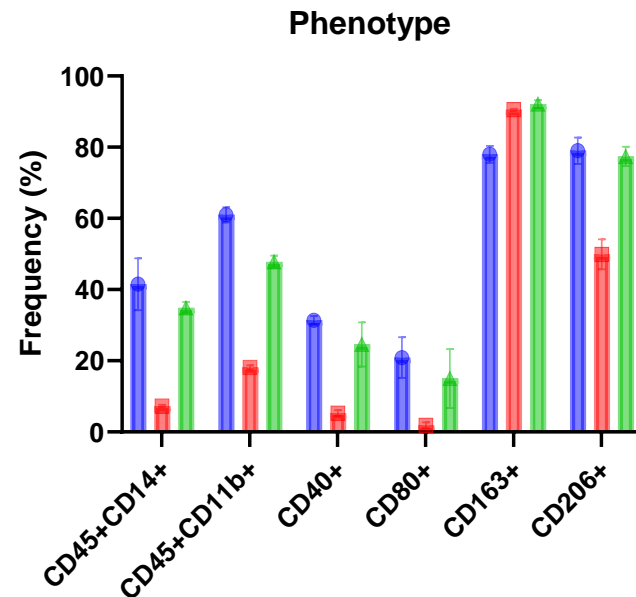
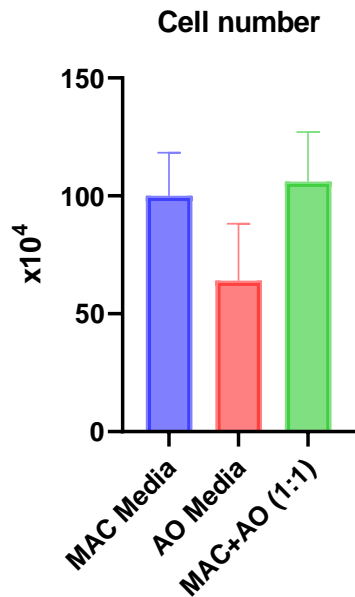
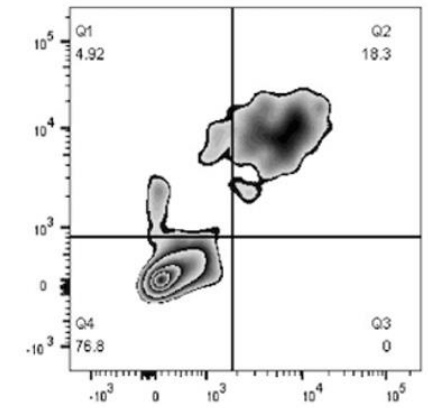
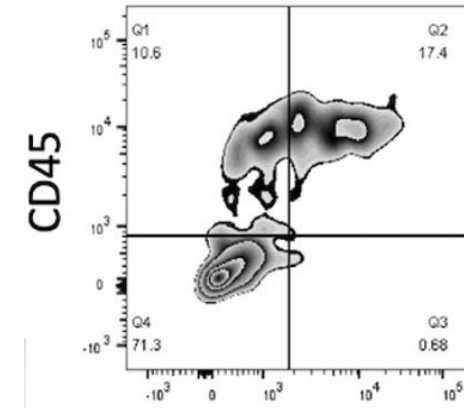
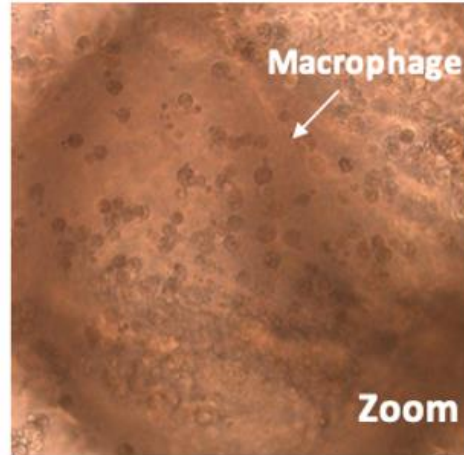
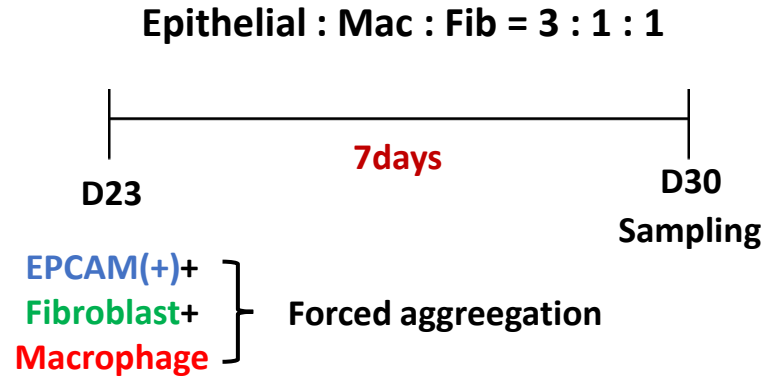
Diff-Quick



Phagocytosis

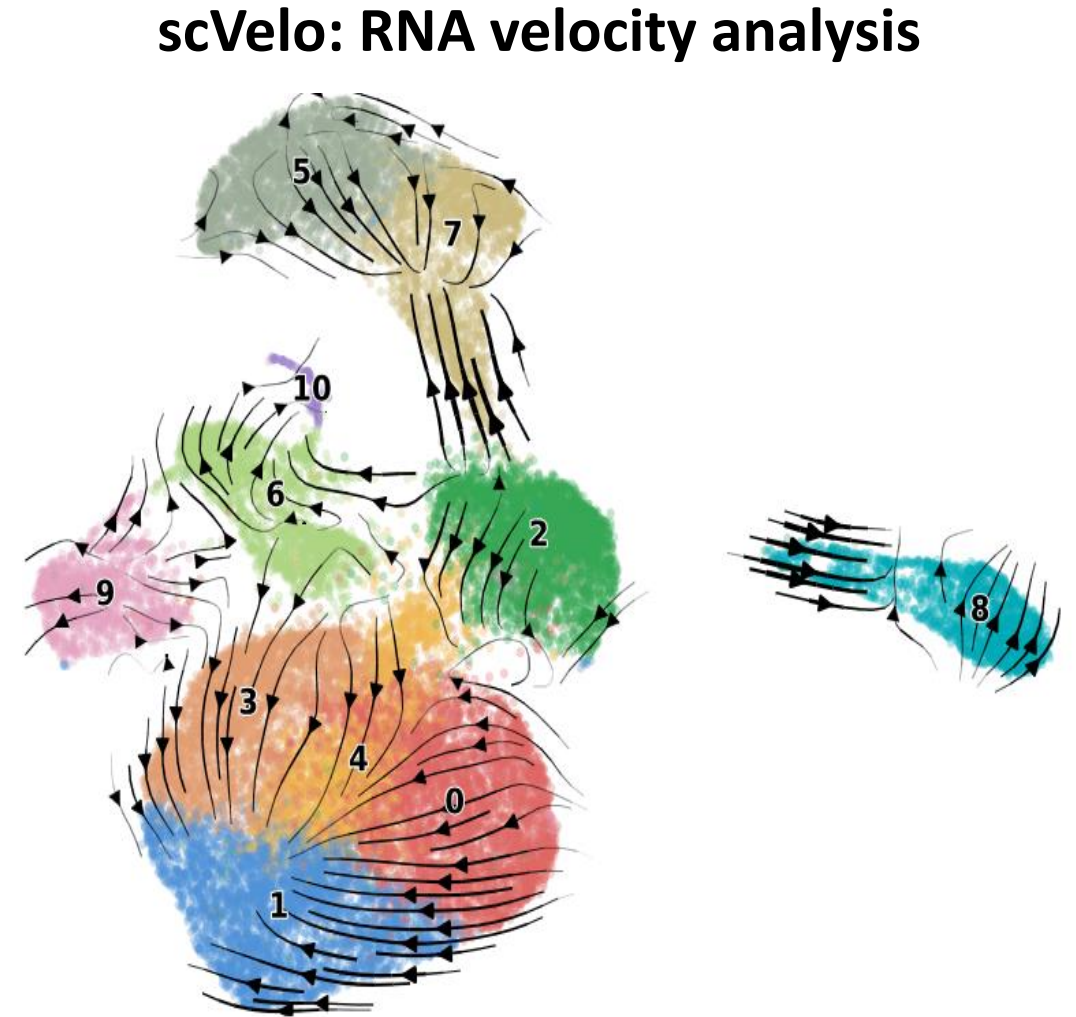
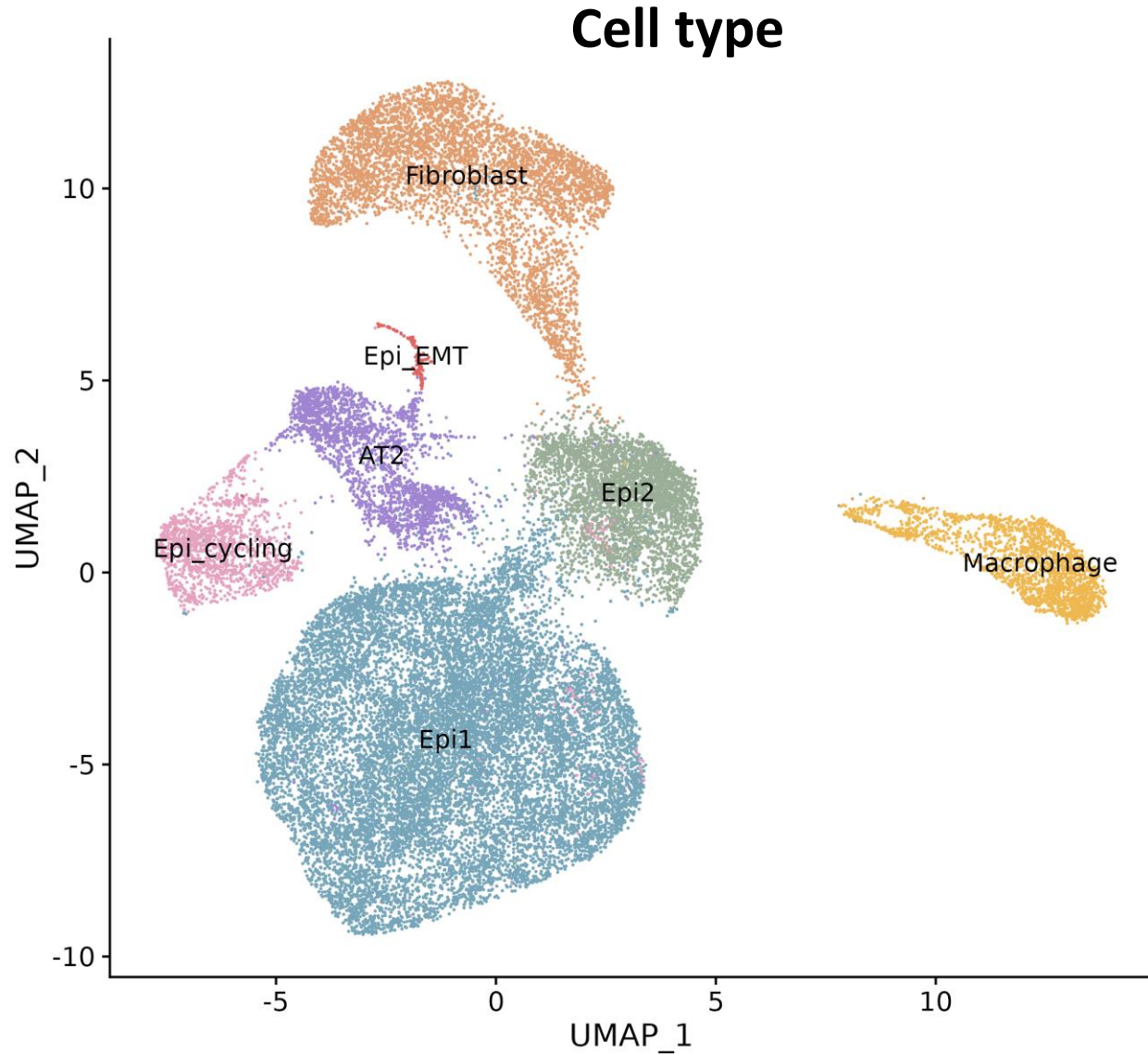


# Generation of macrophage & fibroblast containing AO (Mac-FAO) from hPSCs

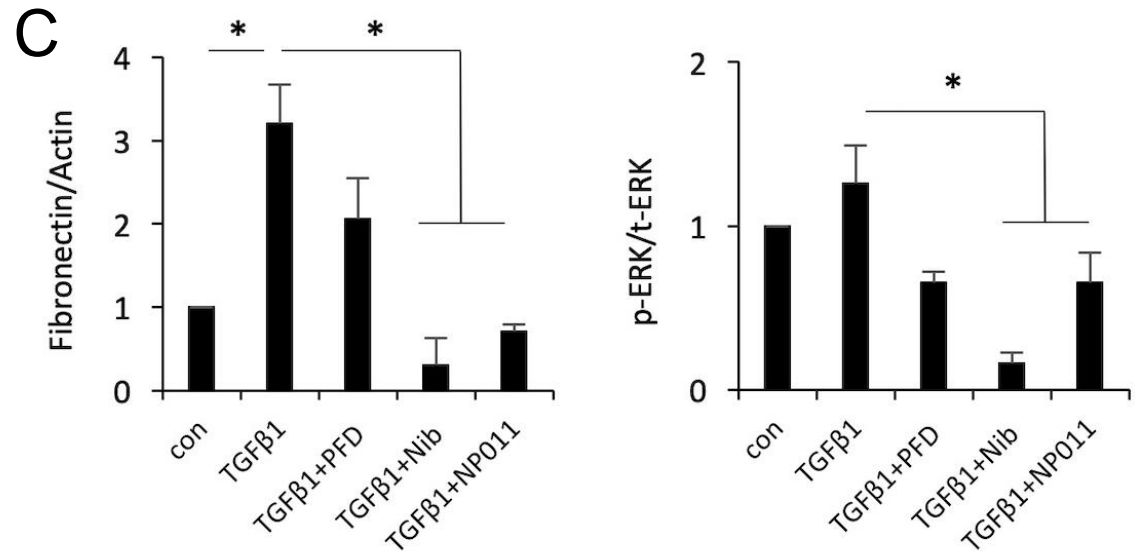
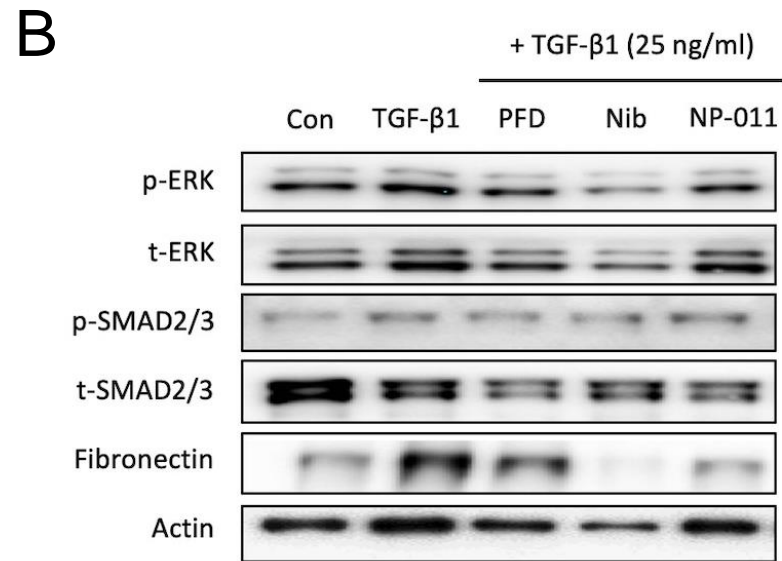
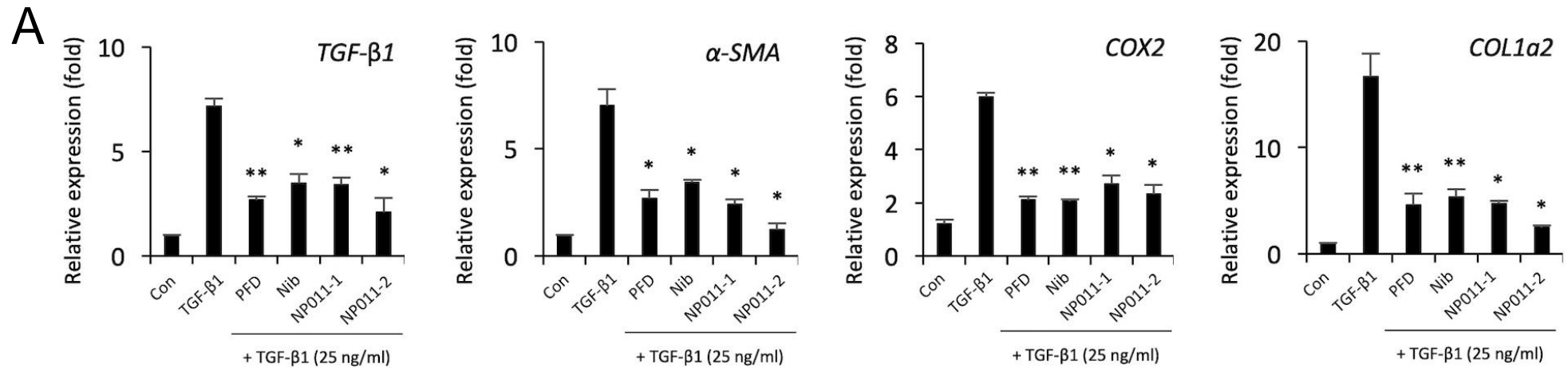


- MAC Media
- AO Media
- ▲ MAC+AO (1:1)

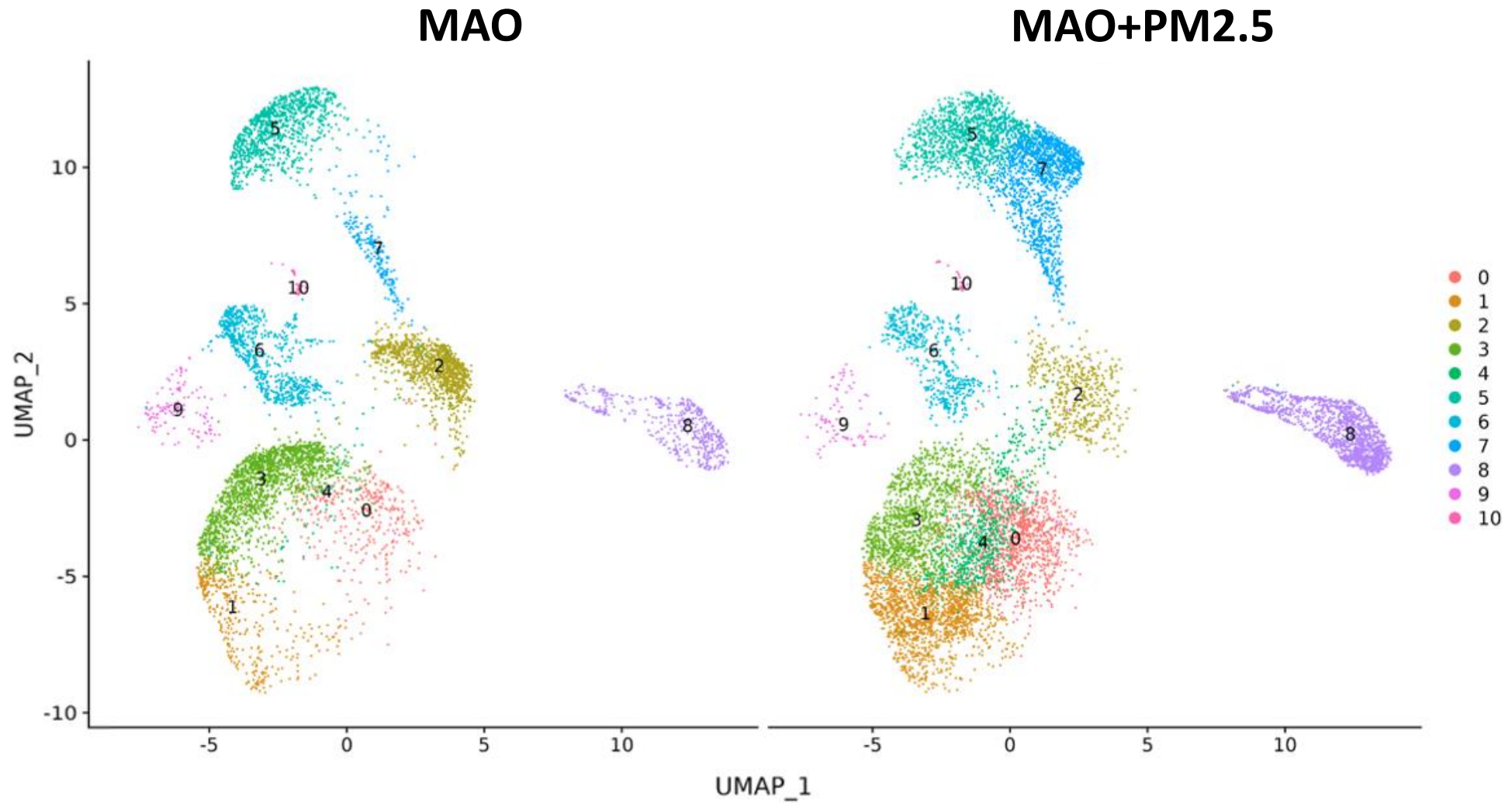
# Single cell RNA seq analysis of Mac-FAO



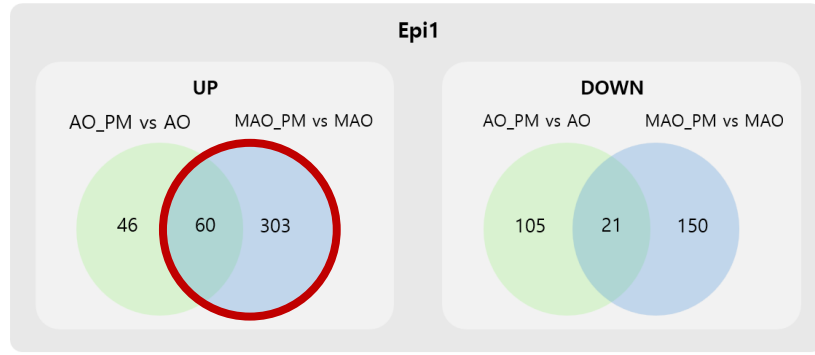
# Mac-FAO-based drug efficacy testing for pulmonary fibrosis



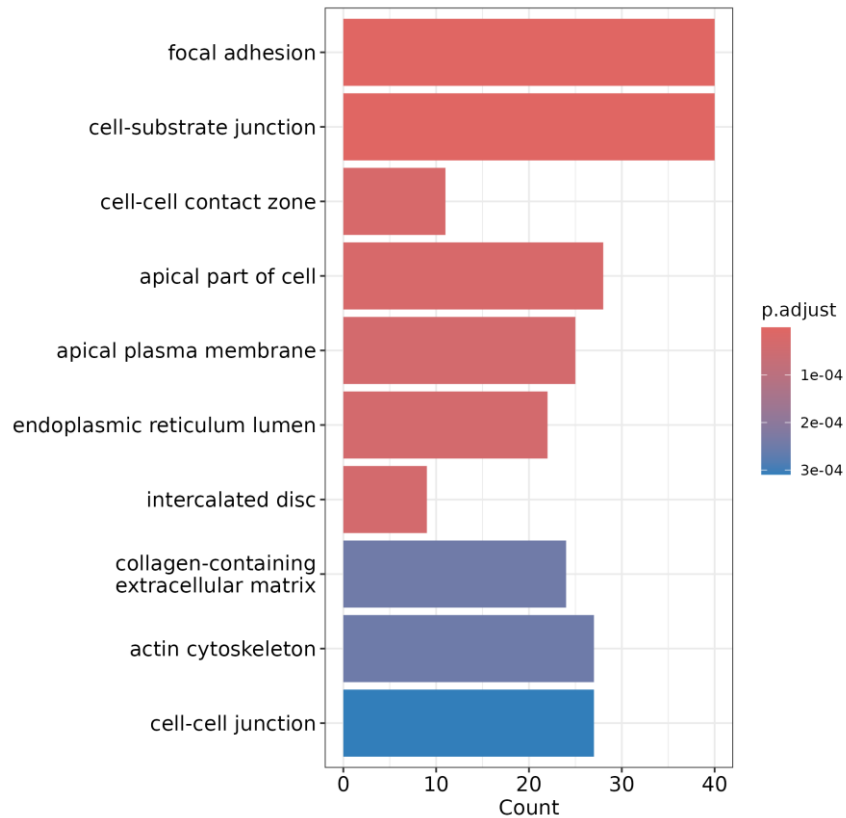
# Effects of PM2.5 exposure to Mac-FAO



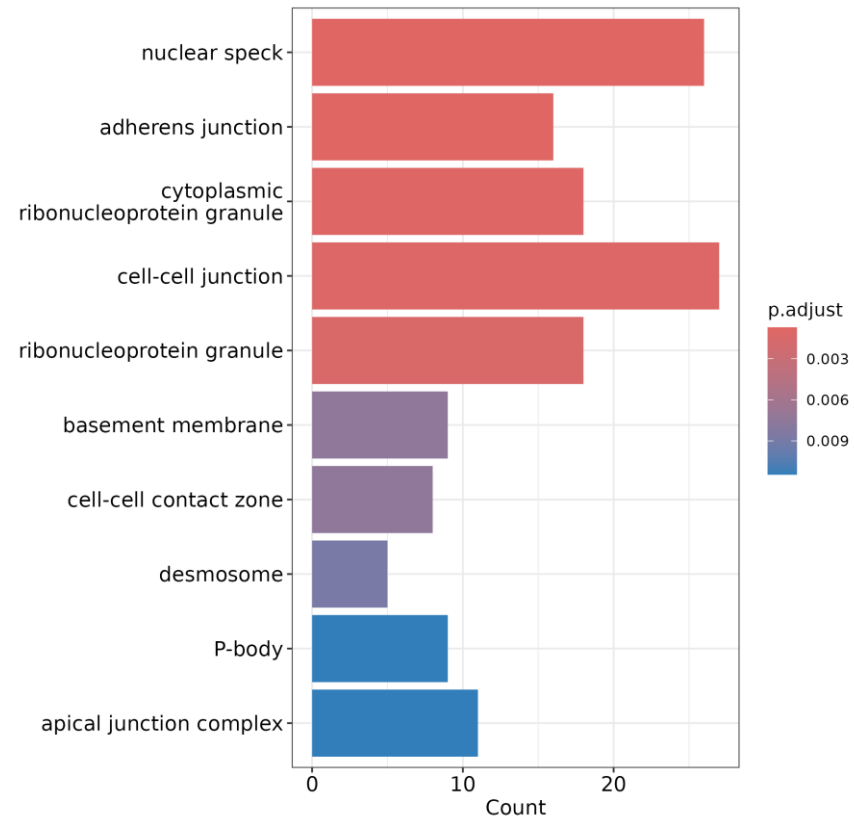
# Effects of PM2.5 exposure to epithelial cells of Mac-FAO



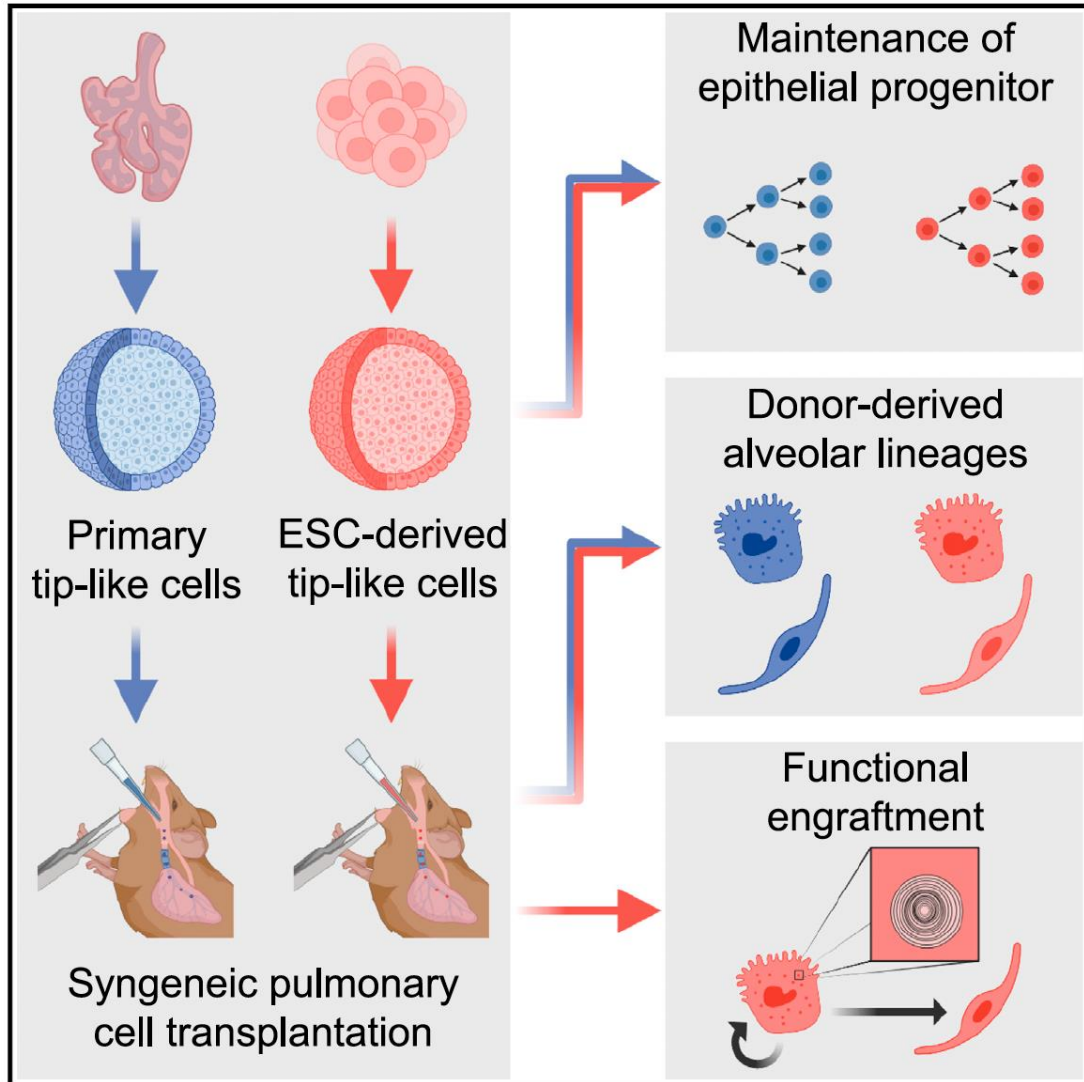
**Epi1 MAO\_PM UP (vs MAO) enrichGO(CC)**



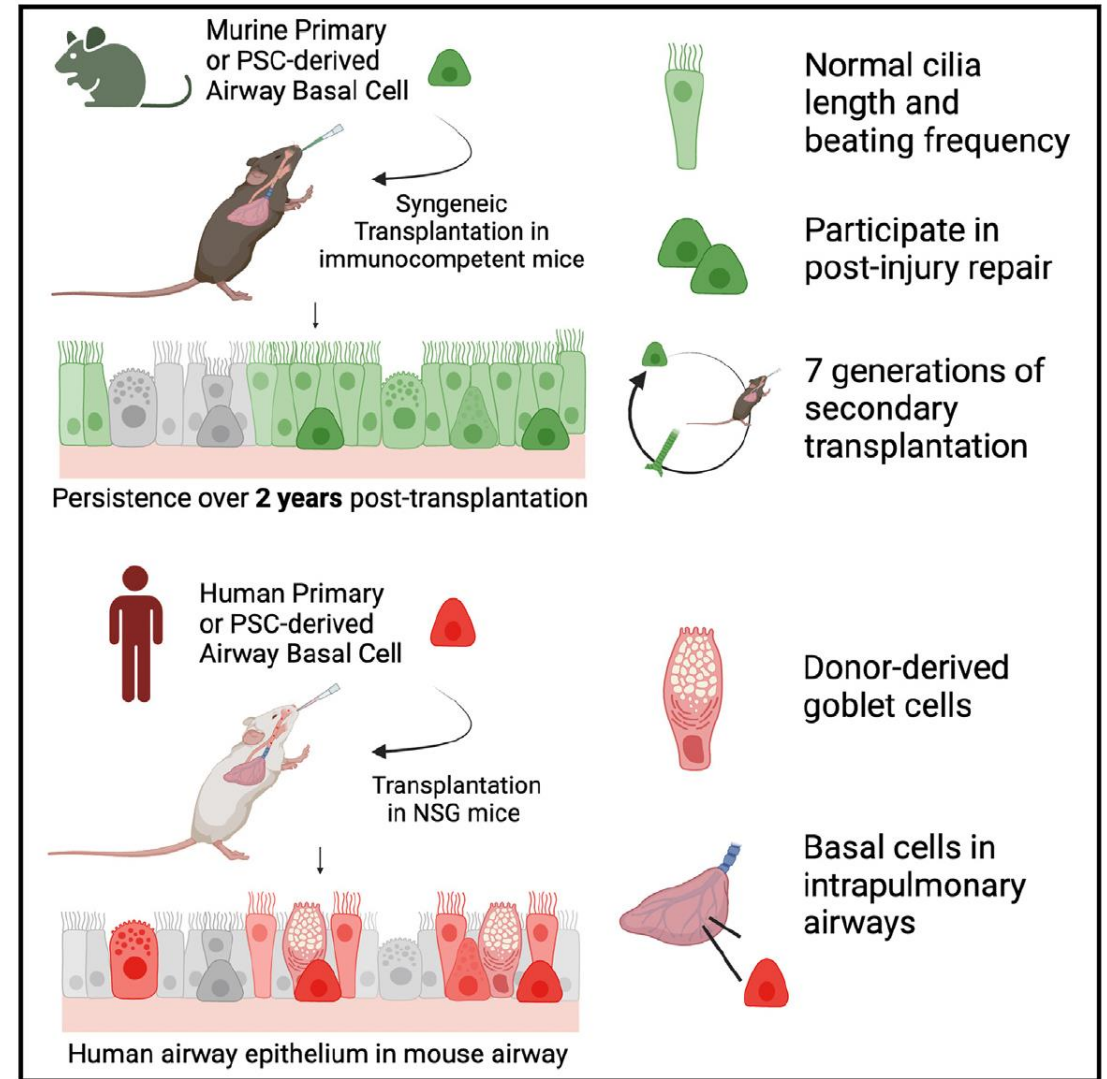
**Epi2 MAO\_PM UP (vs MAO) enrichGO(CC)**



# Regenerative medicine: Engraftment of PSC-derived lung epithelial and basal cells

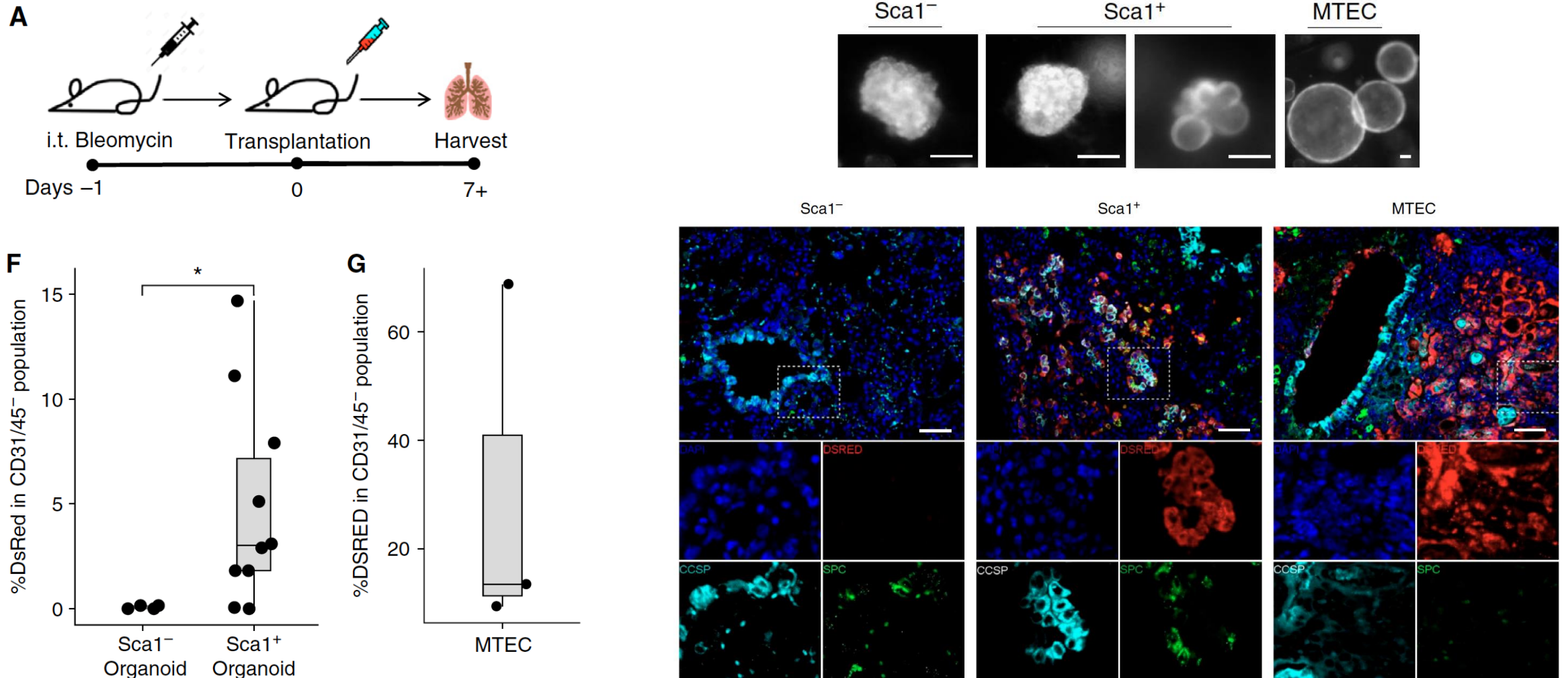


Herriges *et al.* Cell Stem Cell (2023)



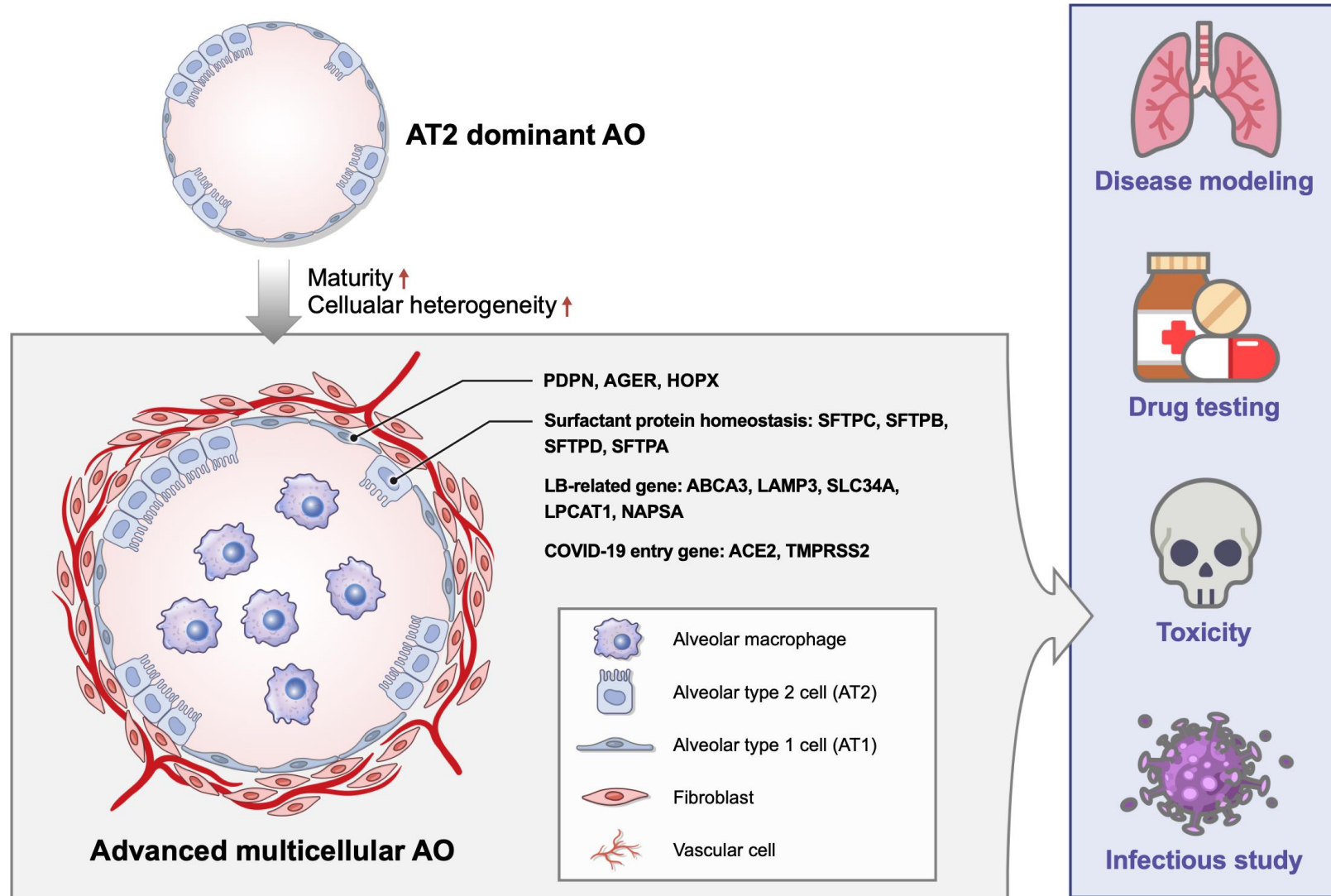
Ma *et al.* Cell Stem Cell (2023)

# Comparison of transplantation of lung organoid cell types: *One Size Does Not Fit All*

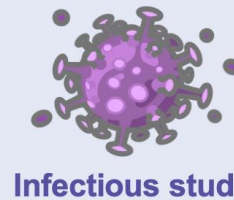
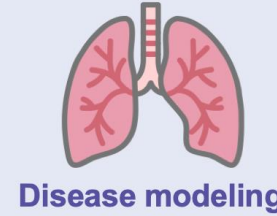


**Cells grown in organoid cultures had more robust transplantation capacity than freshly sorted cells**

# Further optimization for better shape and function of human alveolar organoid



## Limitations



**Lack of tissue microenvironment**

**Limited long-term expansion**

**Suboptimal culture condition**

**Lack of complete maturation  
(vs adult tissues)**

# Acknowledgements

**Kangwon National Univ (KNU)**  
**Lab. of Stem Cells & Application**

Suji Jeong, PhD candidate

Ji-Young Kim, PhD candidate

Minje Kang, PhD candidate

Ji-Hye Jeong, PhD candidate

Jung-Yoon Choi, MS candidate

**KNU Hospital Environmental Health Center**

Woo Jin Kim, MD/PhD

Jeeyoung Kim, PhD

## Collaborators

Dong-Hoon Woo, NEXEL Co.

Kye-Seong Kim, Hanyang Univ.

Ki Soon Kim, Korea Univ.

Jin Woo Song, Asan Medical Center

Haengseok Song, CHA Univ.

Mira Park, CHA Univ.

# Funding

