

Revive
Regenerative biology & medicine



Gomez Perdiguero Lab, « Macrophages and Endothelial cells »,
CNRS UMR3738

Comprendre l'hétérogénéité des macrophages tissulaires et son impact lors de la réparation tissulaire

Visioconference organisée par l'AAEIP, l'AUF et la DDE

20-06-2018



Comprendre l'hétérogénéité des macrophages tissulaires

1- Concepts généraux sur l'hématopoïèse

2- Développement du système hématopoïétique

3- Macrophages tissulaires résidents

Le système hématopoïétique adulte



Globules Rouges

Plaquettes

Cellules Dendritiques

Monocytes

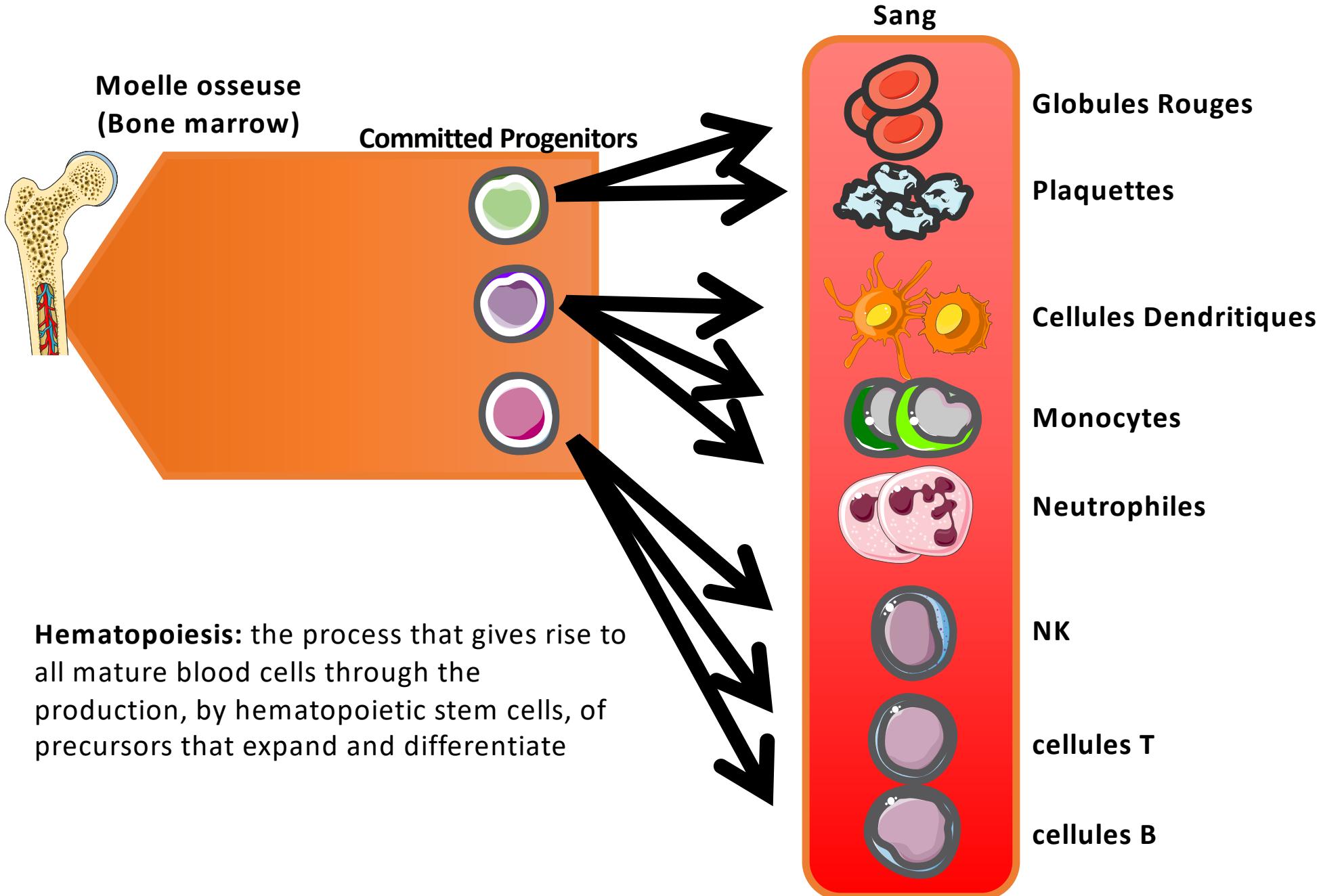
Neutrophiles

NK

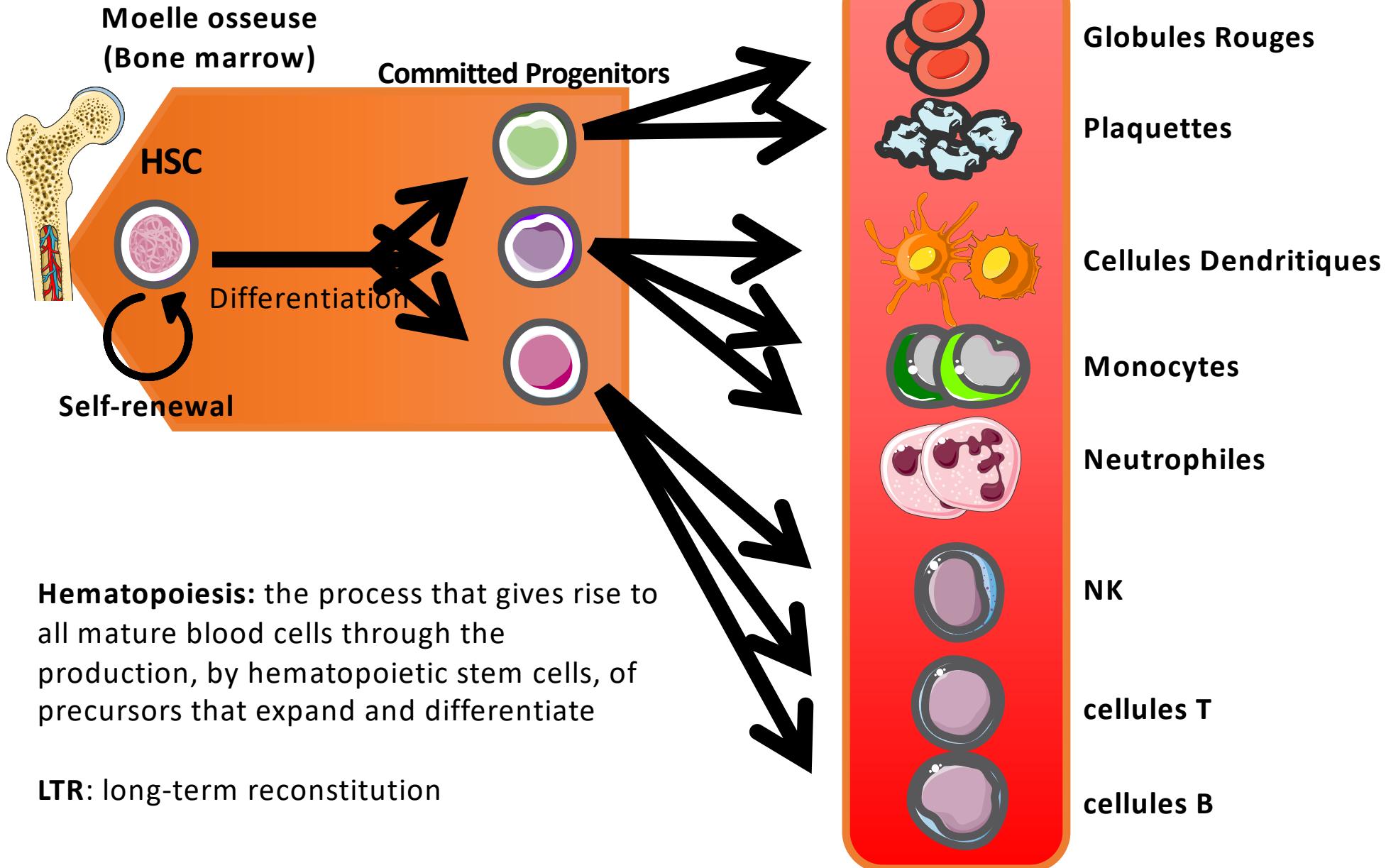
cellules T

cellules B

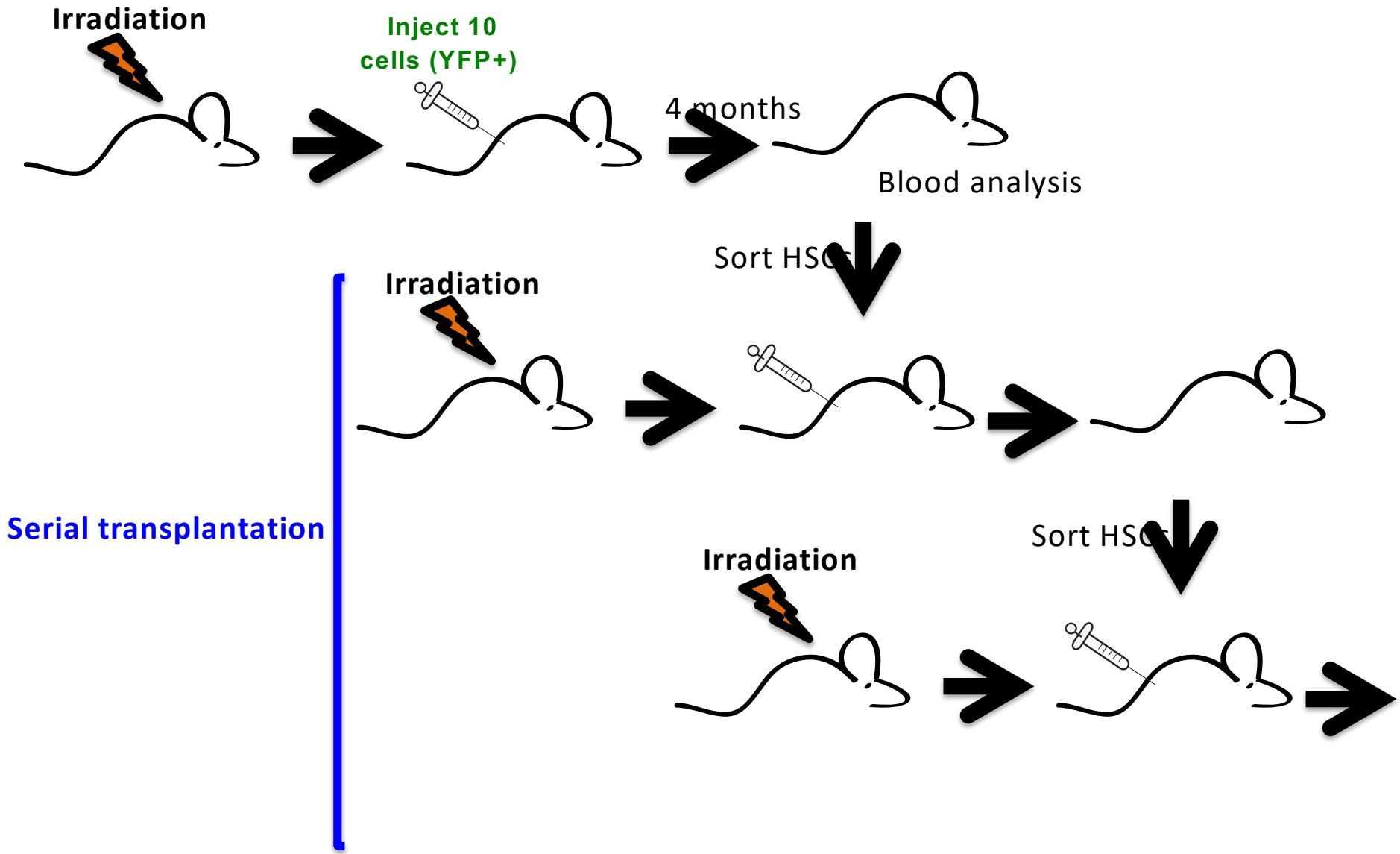
Le système hématopoïétique adulte



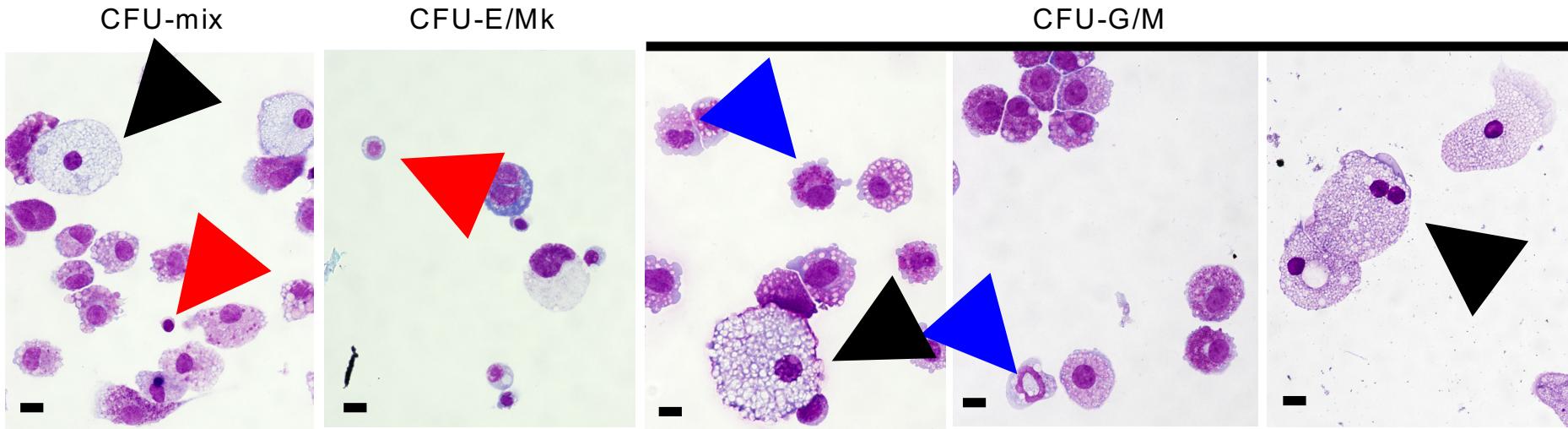
Le système hématopoïétique adulte



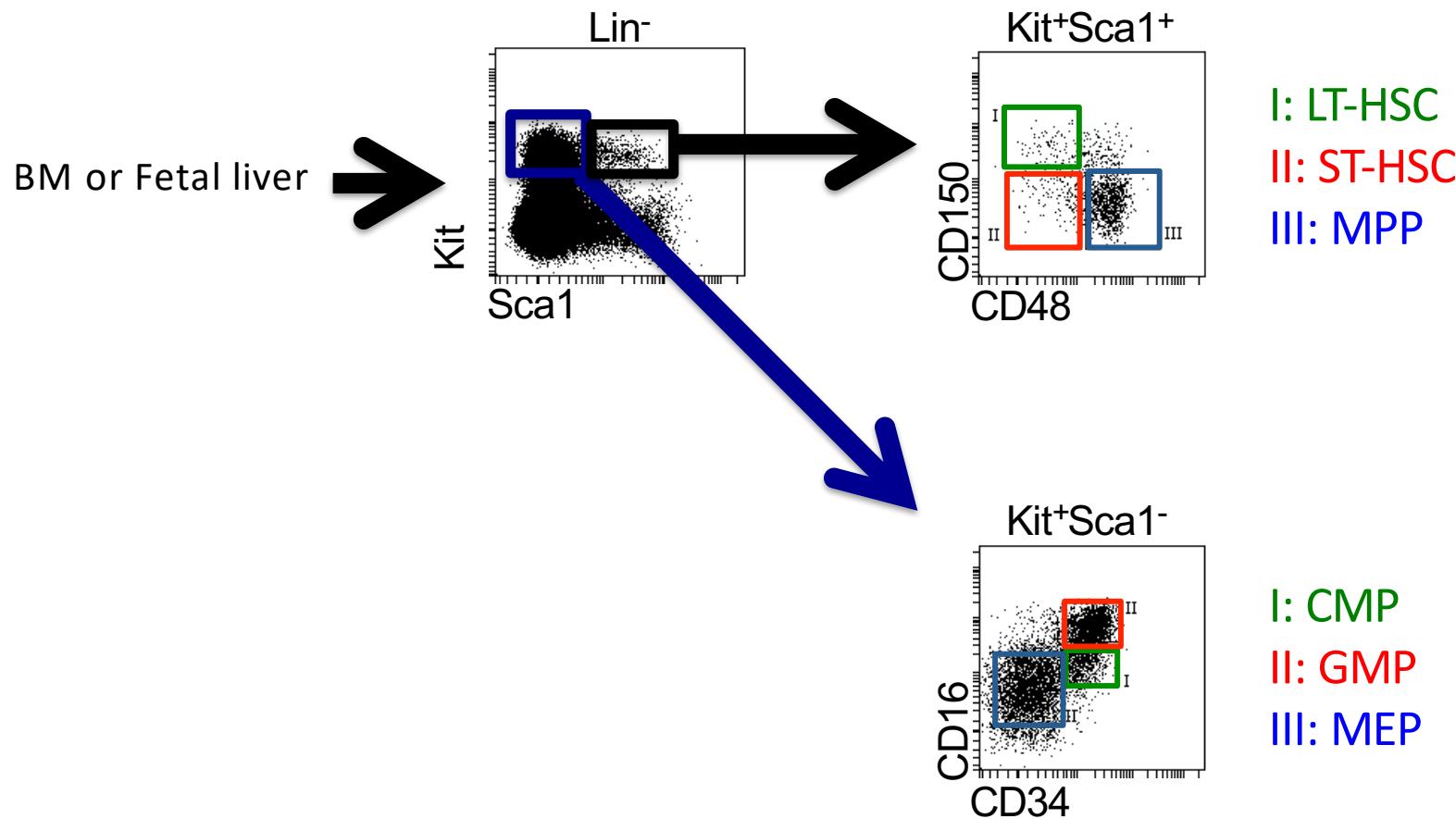
Defining HSCs: LTR in transplantation assays



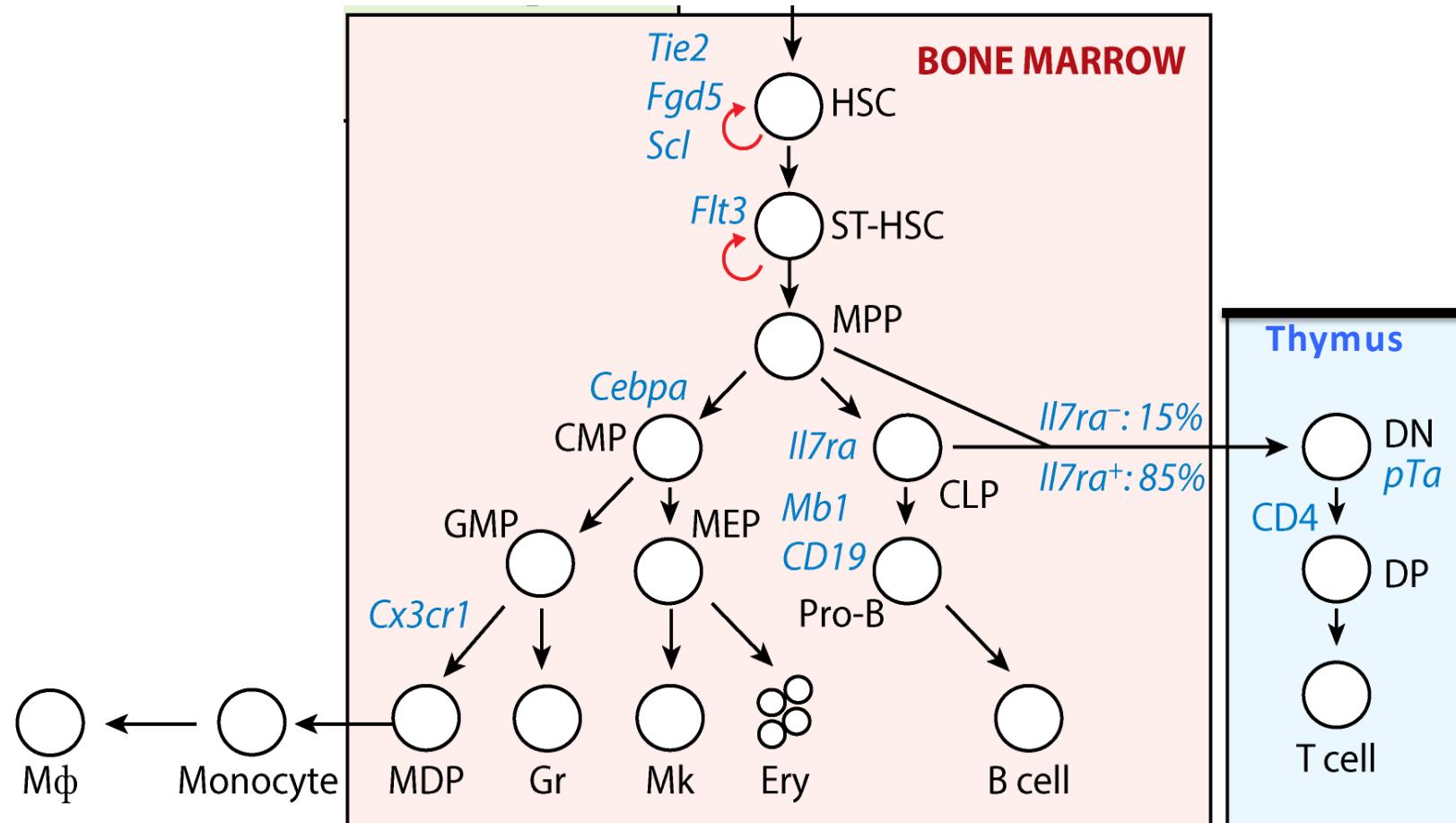
Progenitor potential: Colony-forming assays



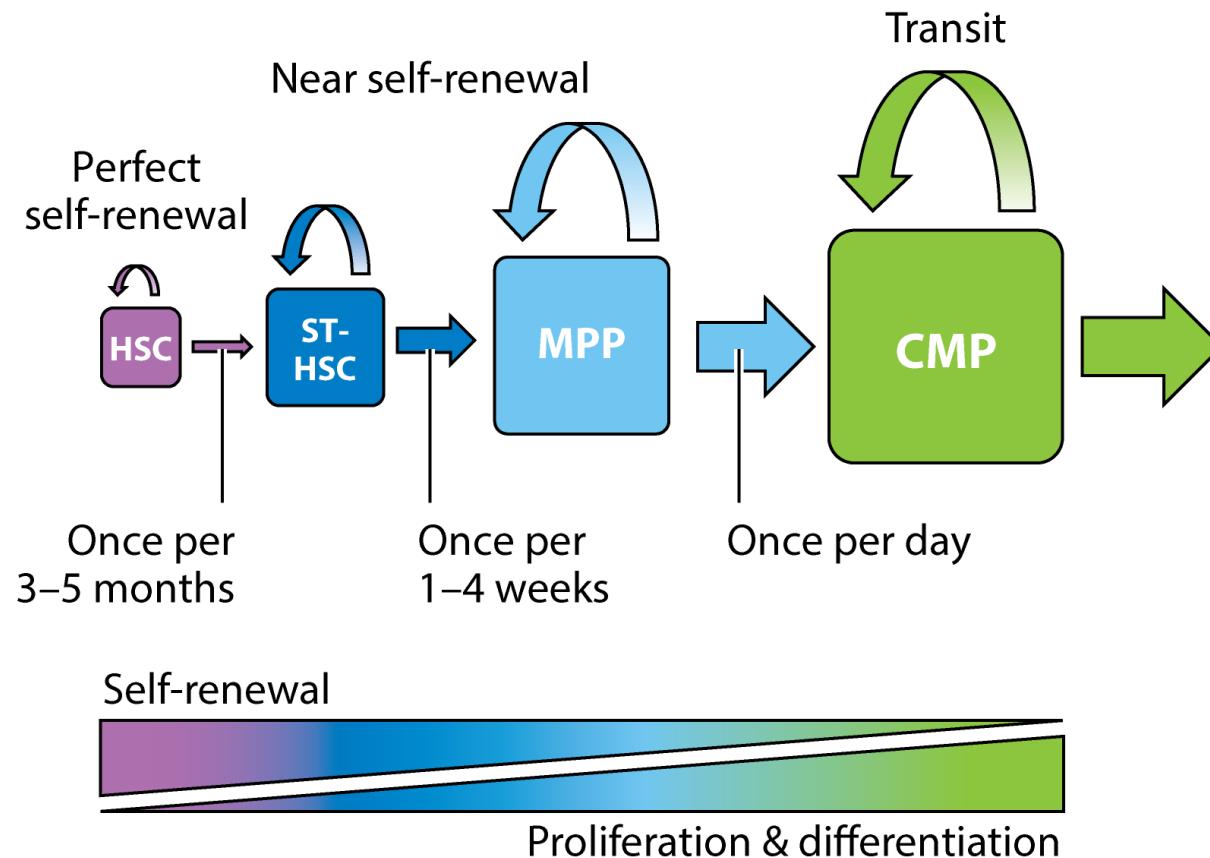
Defining HSCs: Phenotypic characterisation



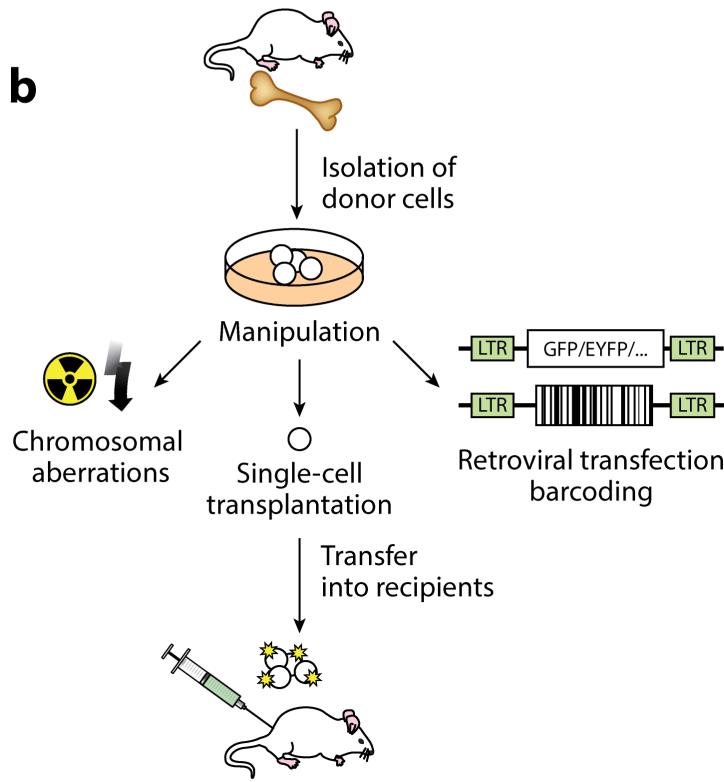
Defining the hematopoietic tree: one example



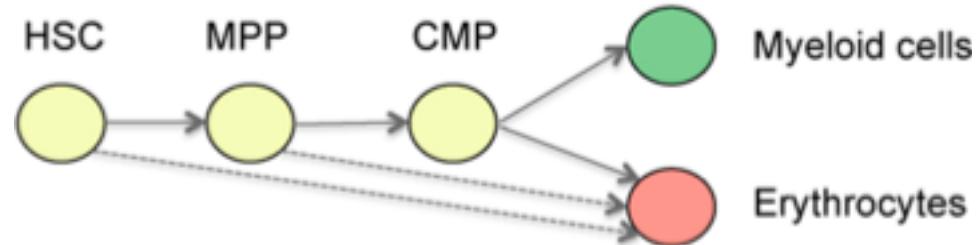
Kinetics of HSC self-renewal vs differentiation *in vivo*



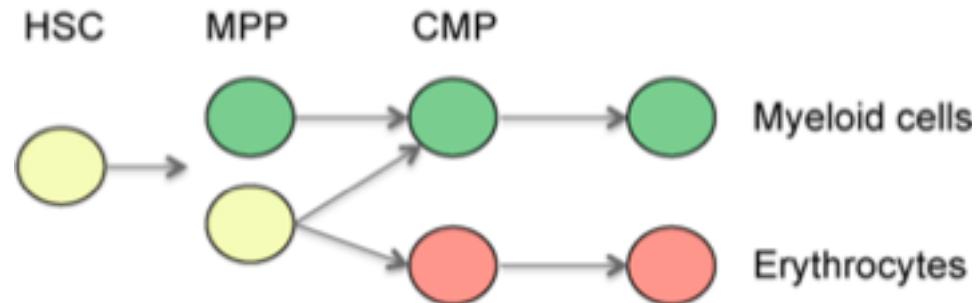
New quantitative approaches to address single-cell HSC fate



Classical model



Observed by in vivo lineage tracing

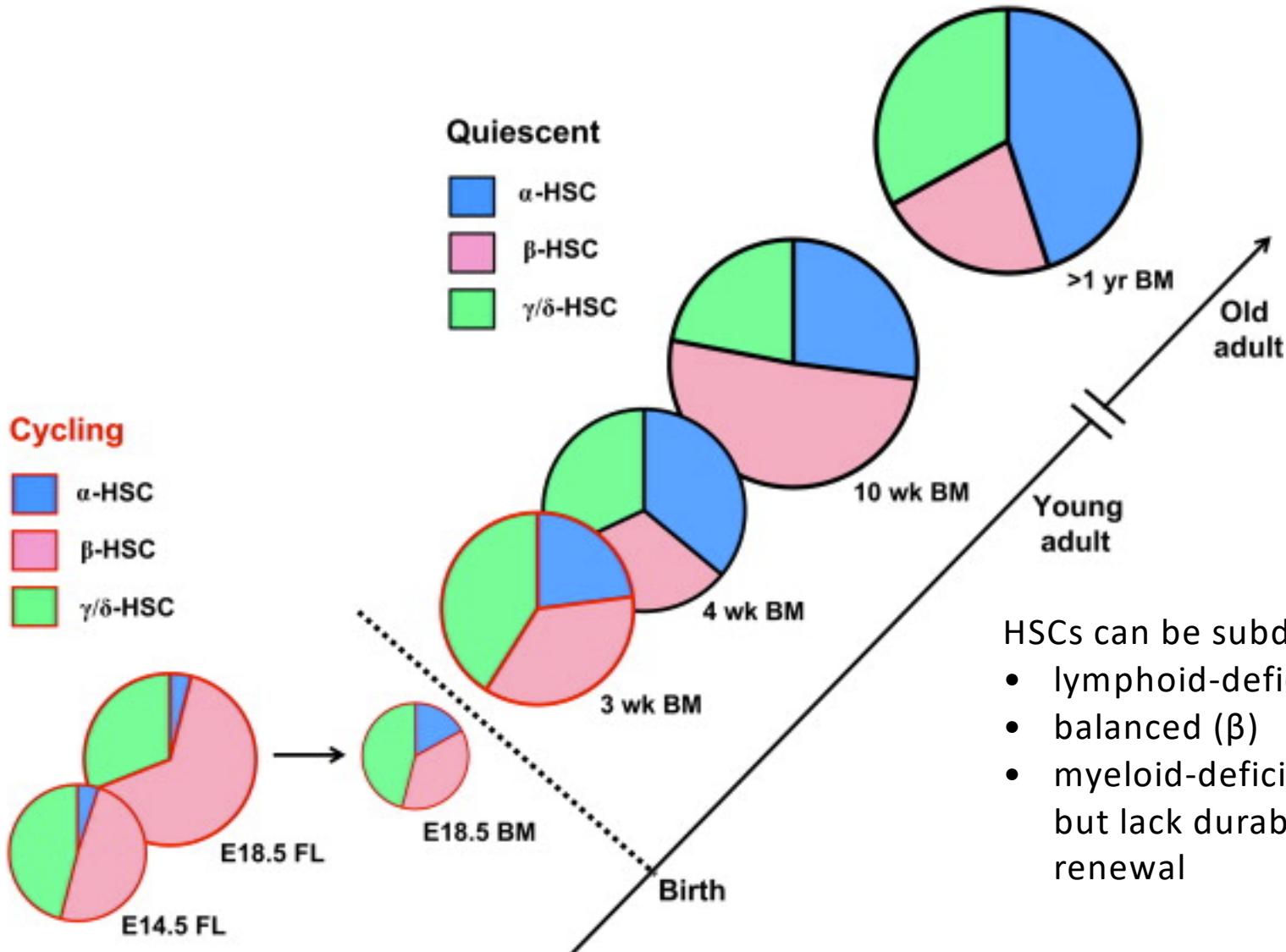


Höfer T, et al. 2016.

Annu. Rev. Immunol. 34:449–78

Peiré et al., Cell 2015

HSCs change throughout life



HSCs can be subdivided into:

- lymphoid-deficient (α)
- balanced (β)
- myeloid-deficient ($\gamma+\delta$)
but lack durable self-renewal

Comprendre l'hétérogénéité des macrophages tissulaires

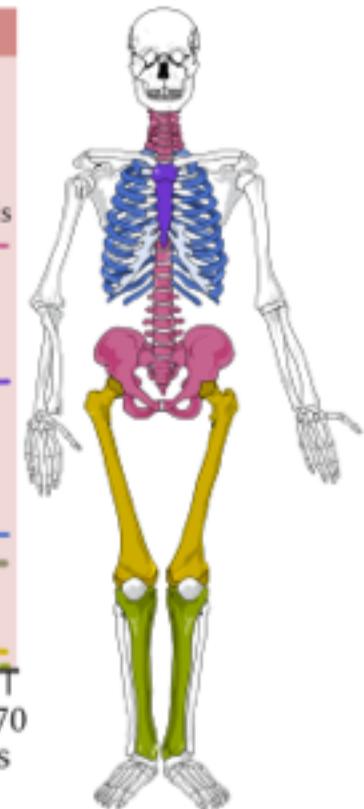
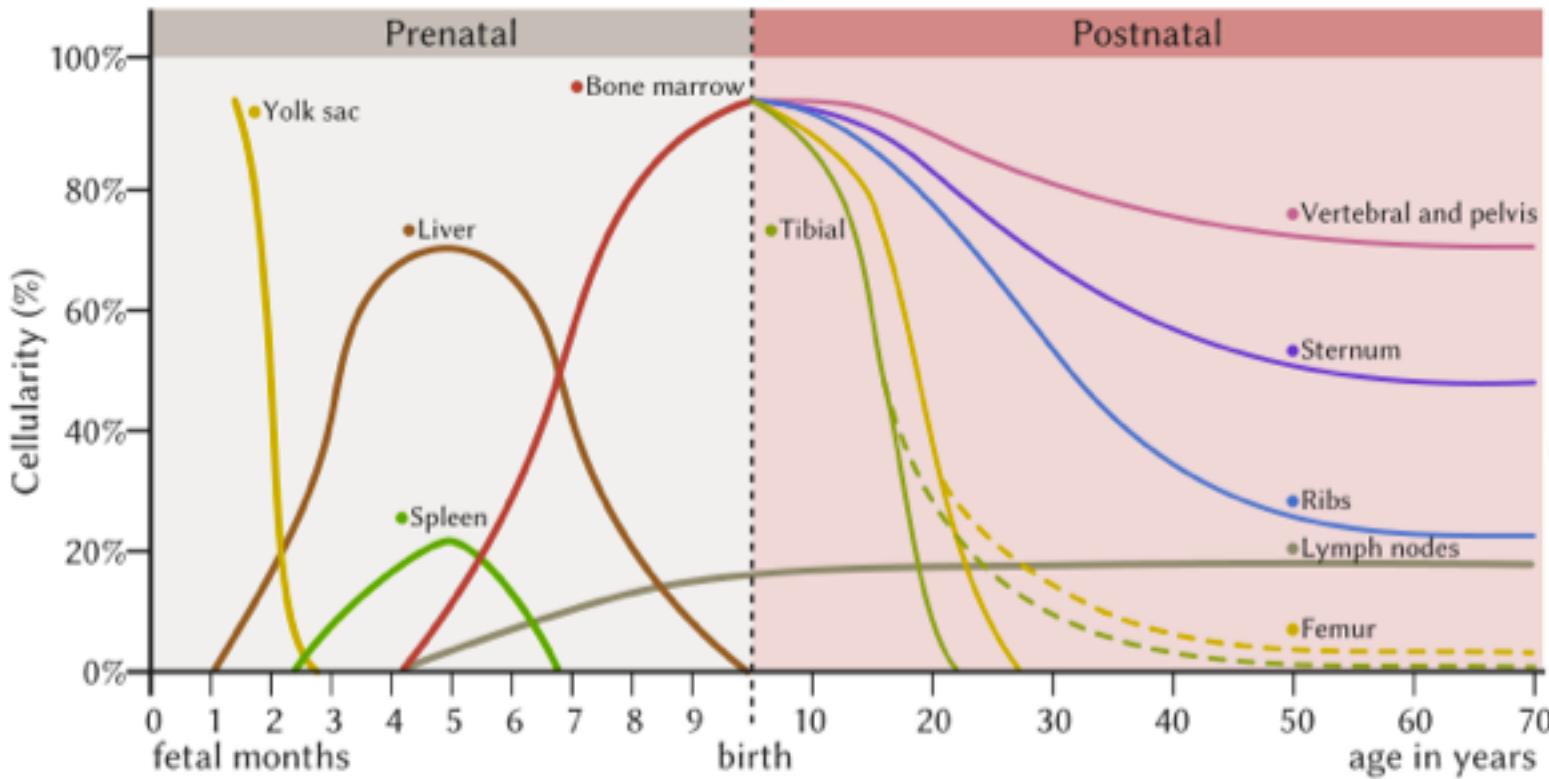
1- Concepts généraux sur l'hématopoïèse

2- Développement du système hématopoïétique

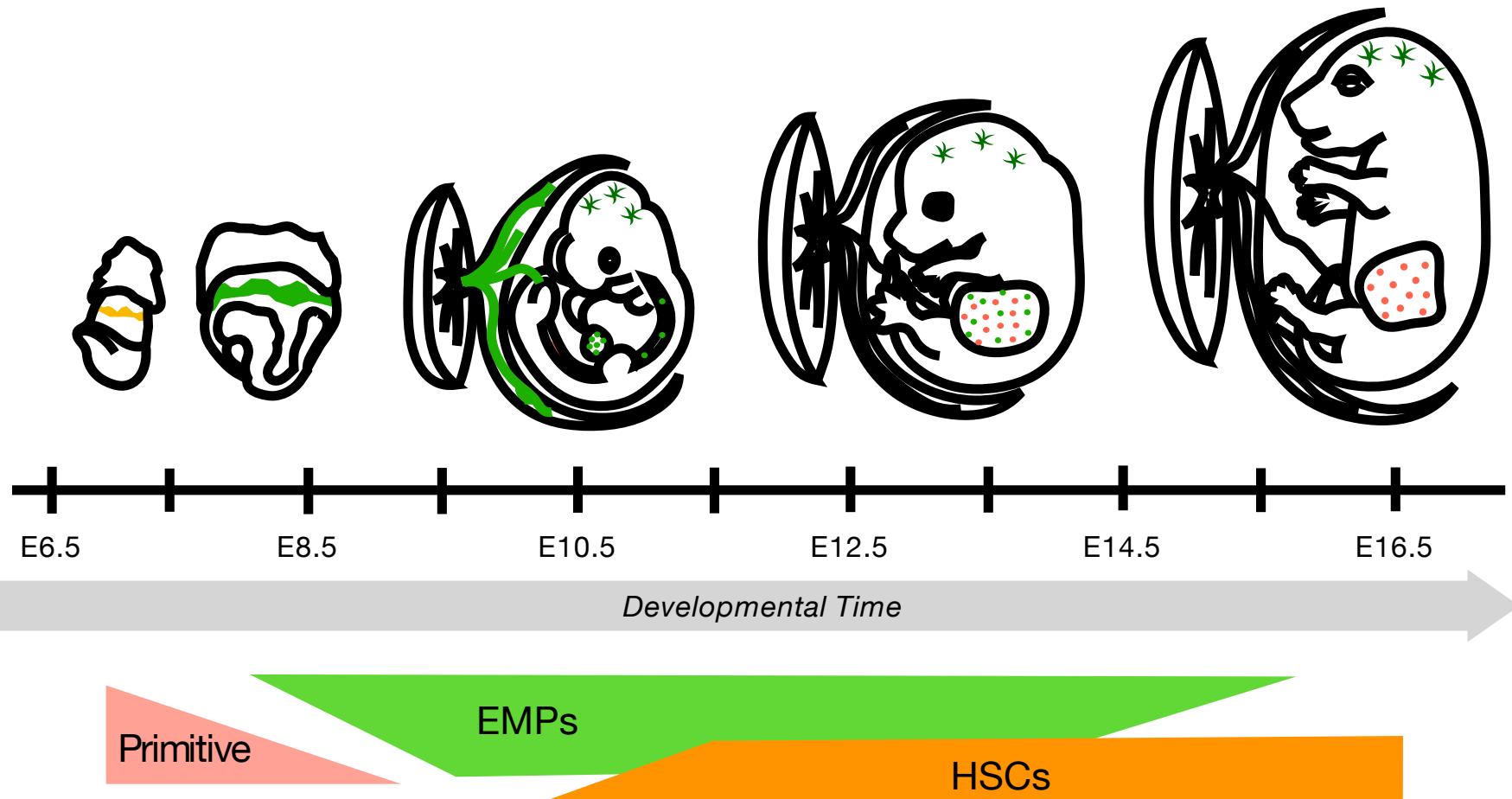
3- Macrophages tissulaires résidents

Développement du système hématopoïétique

HEMATOPOIESIS •



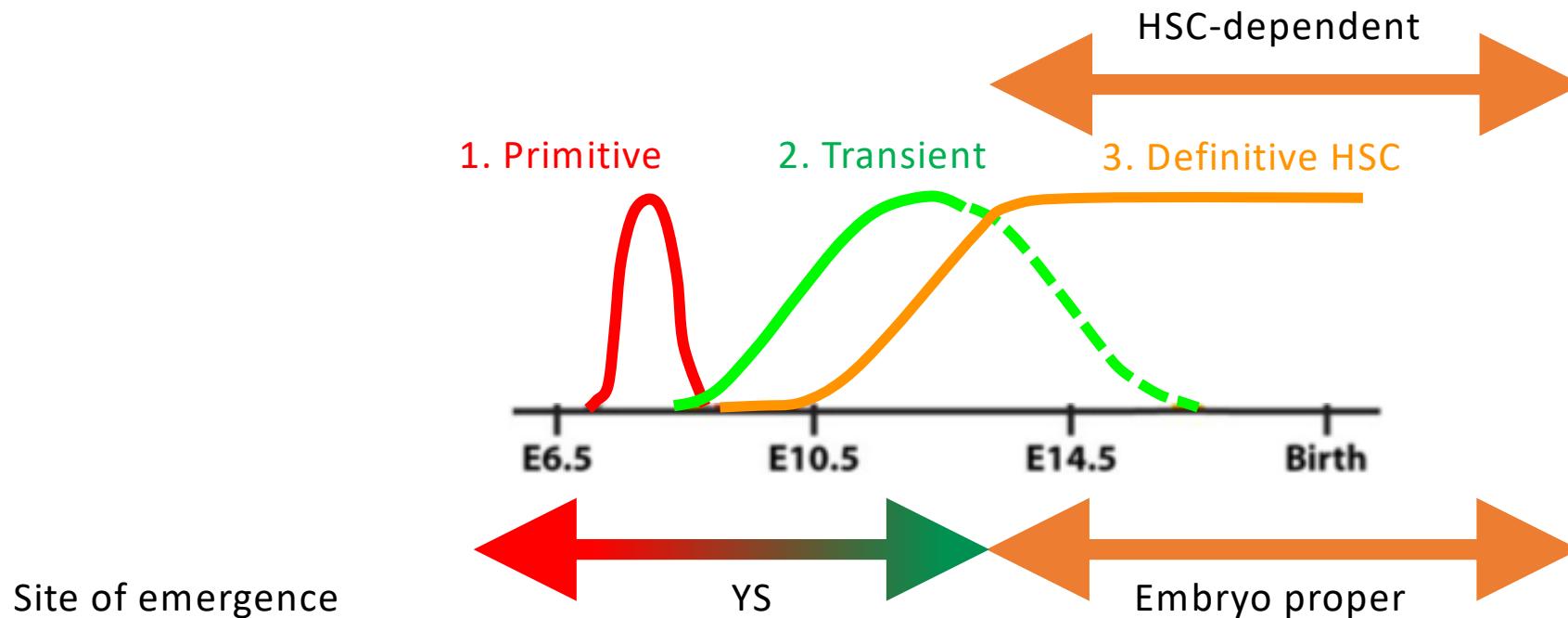
Les progéniteurs hématopoïétiques sont produits lors de trois vagues successives pendant le développement embryonnaire



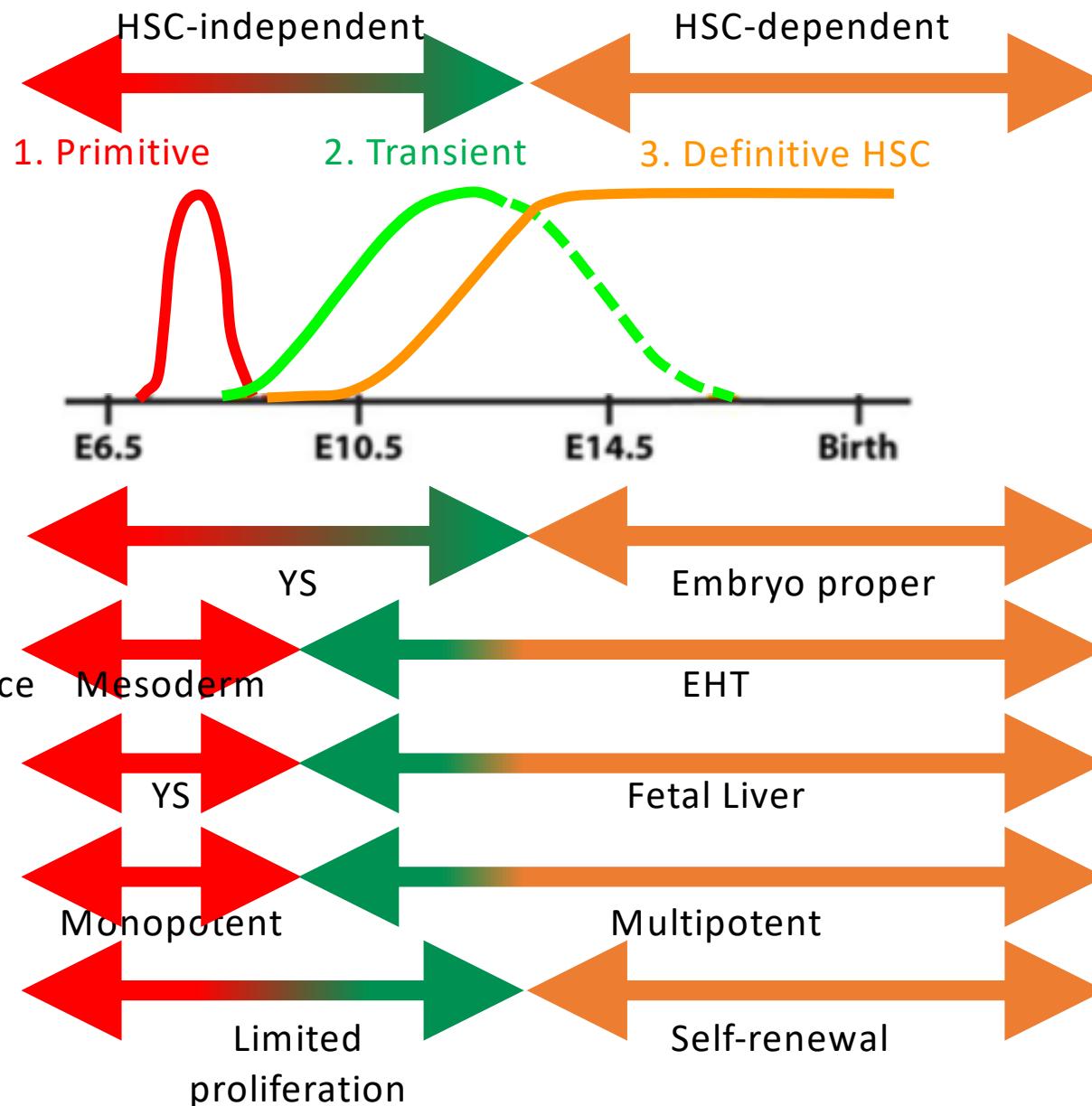
EMP: Progéniteur Erythro-Myeloïde

HSC: Cellule Souche Hématopoïétique

Les progéniteurs hématopoïétiques sont produits lors de trois vagues successives pendant le développement embryonnaire



Les progéniteurs hématopoïétiques sont produits lors de trois vagues successives pendant le développement embryonnaire



Différences entre HSCs and EMPs

EMPs have no lymphoid potential and cannot engraft irradiated recipient

EMPs do not self-renew

EMPs arise from endothelial cells in the yolk sac

Zovein et al., Cell Stem Cell 2008

Chen et al., Cell Stem Cell 2011

Frame et al., Stem Cells 2016

Kasaii et al., Sci Rep 2017

EMPs emerge both in the YS blood islands and the immature vascular plexus
(venous and arterial)

EMPs do not require Notch signalling or blood flow

Bertrand et al., Blood 2010

Kasaii et al., Sci Rep 2017

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Kasaii et al., Sci Rep 2017

EMPs are sufficient to support fetal life until birth (erythrocyte production)

Cell Stem Cell

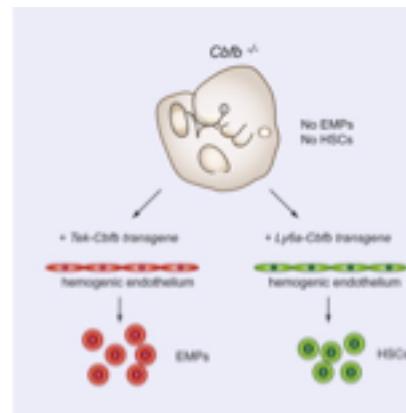
Volume 9, Issue 6, 2 December 2011, Pages 541-552



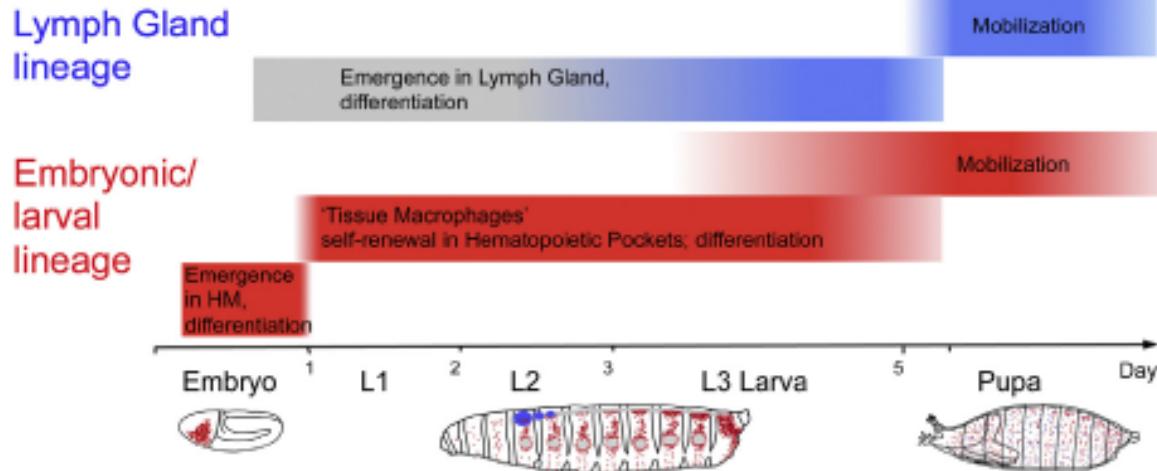
Article

Erythroid/Myeloid Progenitors and Hematopoietic Stem Cells Originate from Distinct Populations of Endothelial Cells

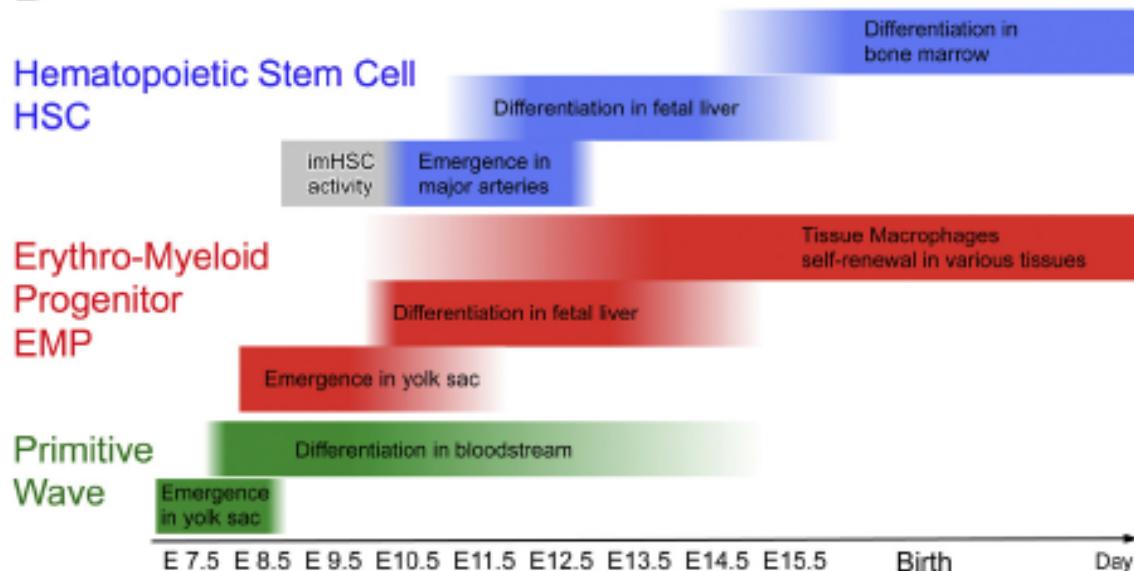
Michael J. Chen ¹, Yan Li ¹, Maria Elena De Obaldia ², Qi Yang ², Amanda D. Yzaguirre ¹, Tomoko Yamada-Inagawa ³, Chris S. Vink ³, Avinash Bhandoola ², Elaine Dzierzak ³, Nancy A. Speck ^{1,2,3}



A Hematopoietic waves in *Drosophila* development



B Hematopoietic waves in mouse development

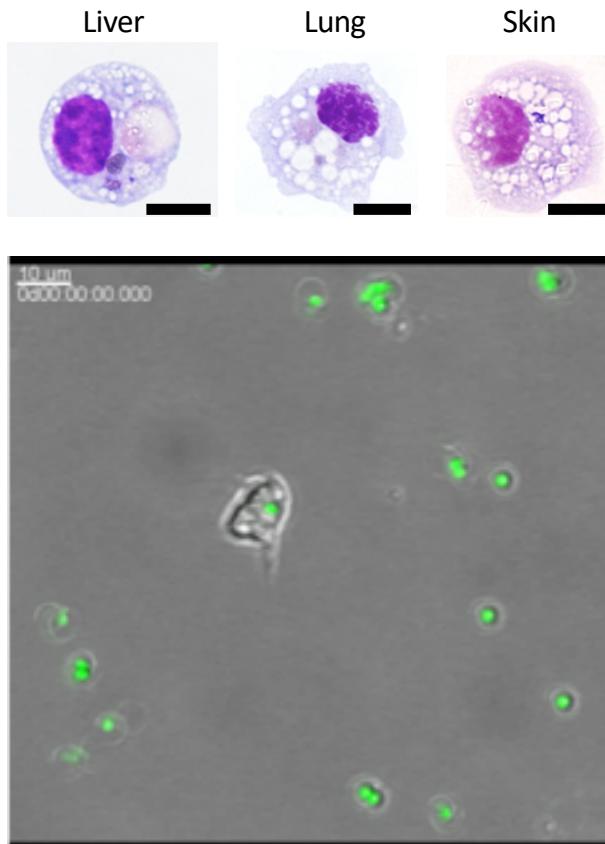


Comprendre l'hétérogénéité des macrophages tissulaires

- 1- Concepts généraux sur l'hématopoïèse
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Définition d'un macrophage tissulaire résident

Phagocytes described by Ellie Metchnikoff at the end of 19th century

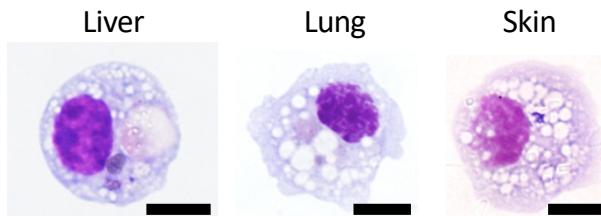


- Highly Phagocytic cells
- Sessile innate immune cells

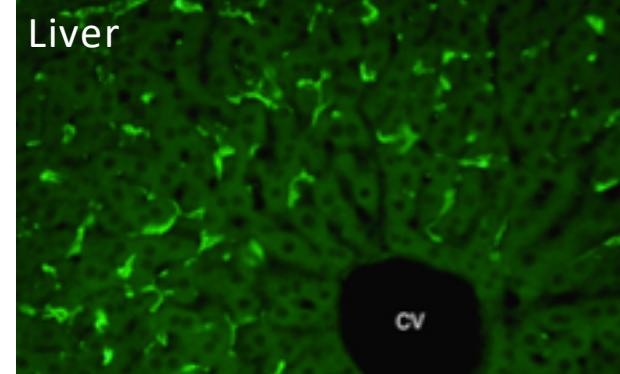
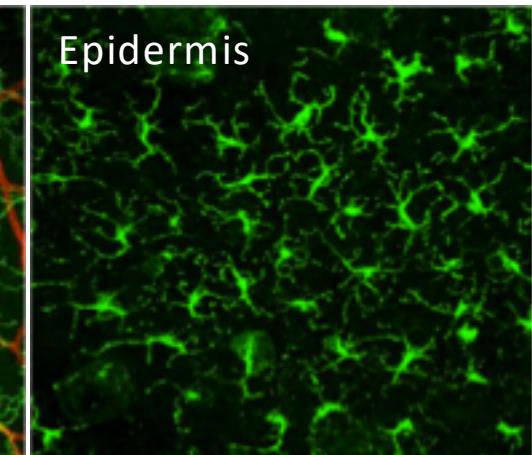
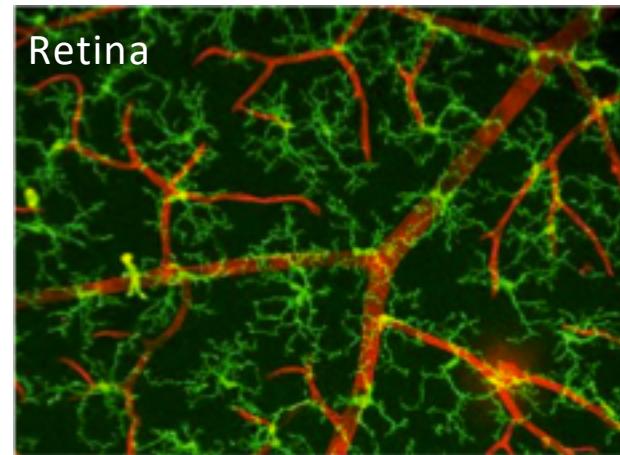
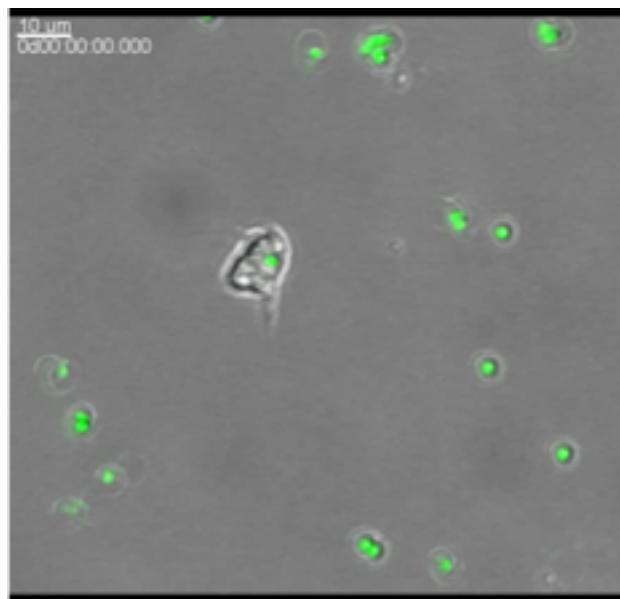
Organ	Cell type
Brain	Microglia
Epidermis	Langerhans cells
Liver	Kupffer cells
Spleen	Red pulp macrophages
Lung	Alveolar macrophages
...	

Définition d'un macrophage tissulaire résident

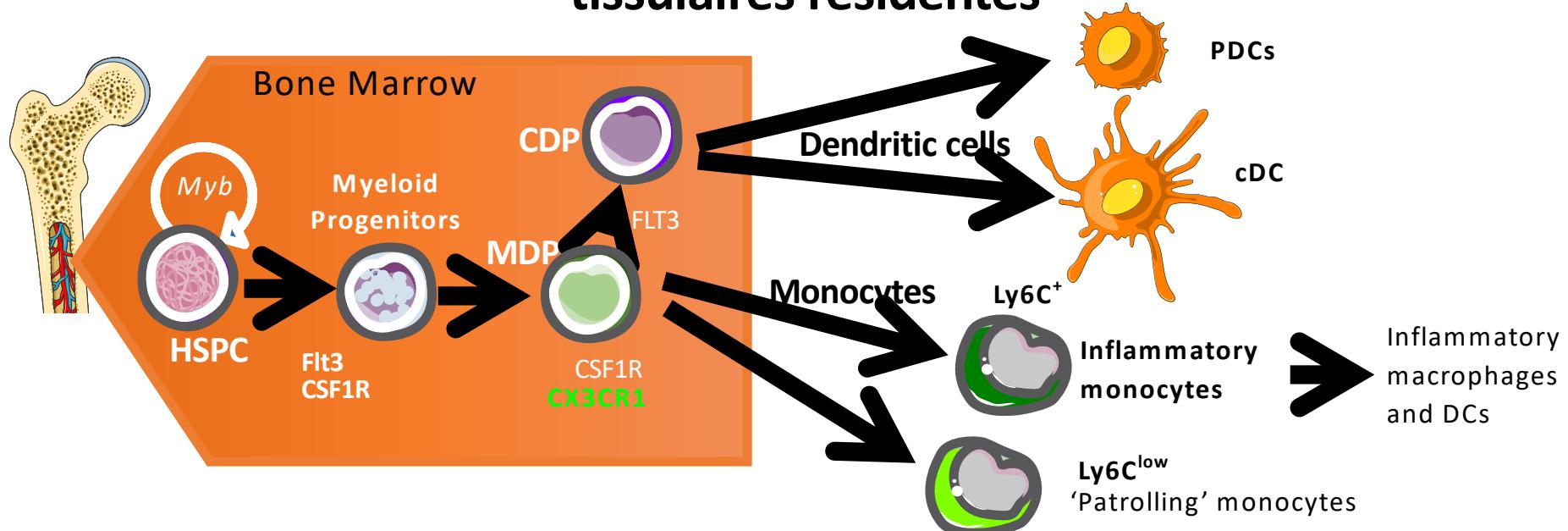
Phagocytes described by Ellie Metchnikoff at the end of 19th century



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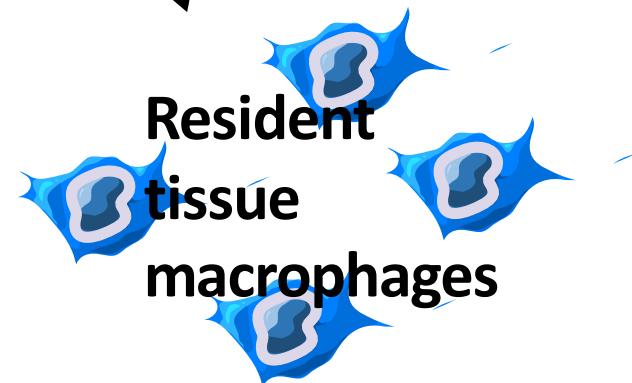
Ontogenèse du système des phagocytes mononucléaires: cellules tissulaires résidentes



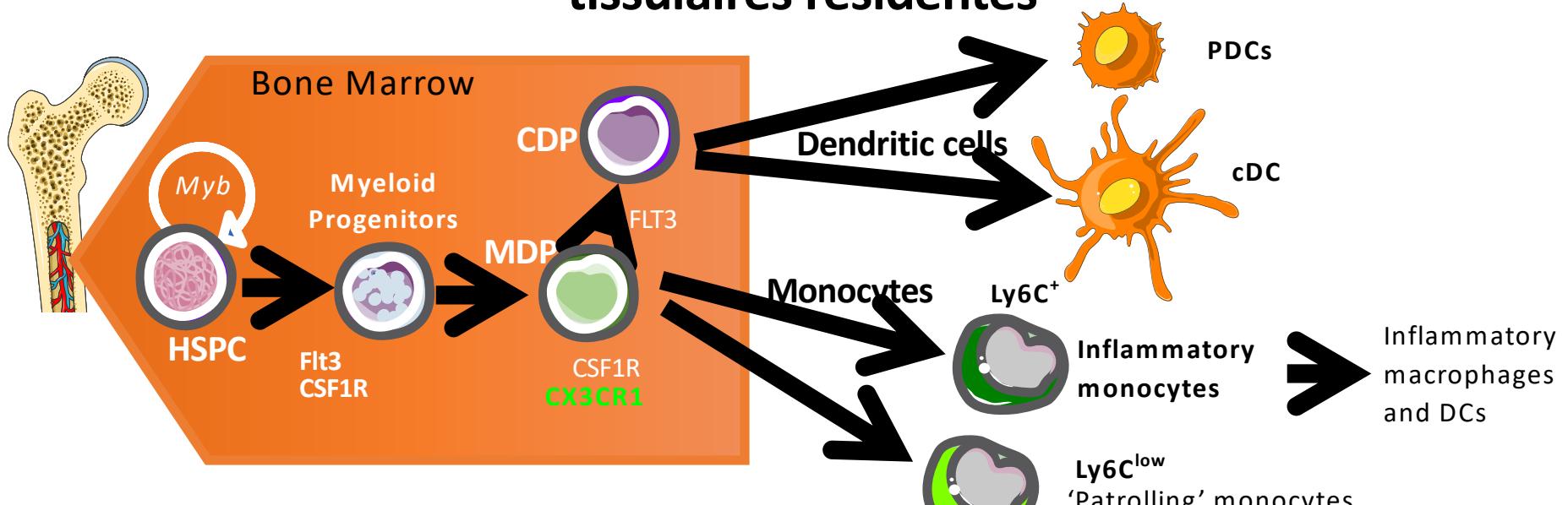
The MPS system as postulated by Van Furth and Cohn (1968)

The mononuclear phagocyte system: a new classification of macrophages, monocytes, and their precursor cells*

R. VAN FURTH,¹ Z. A. COHN,² J. G. HIRSCH,³ J. H. HUMPHREY,⁴ W. G. SPECTOR,⁴ & H. L. LANGEVOORT⁵



Ontogenèse du système des phagocytes mononucléaires: cellules tissulaires résidentes



The MPS system as postulated by Van Furth and Cohn (1968)

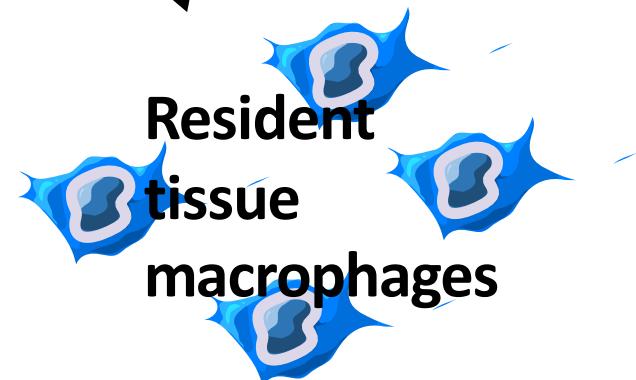
But experimental results from:

BM transplantation

Parabiosis

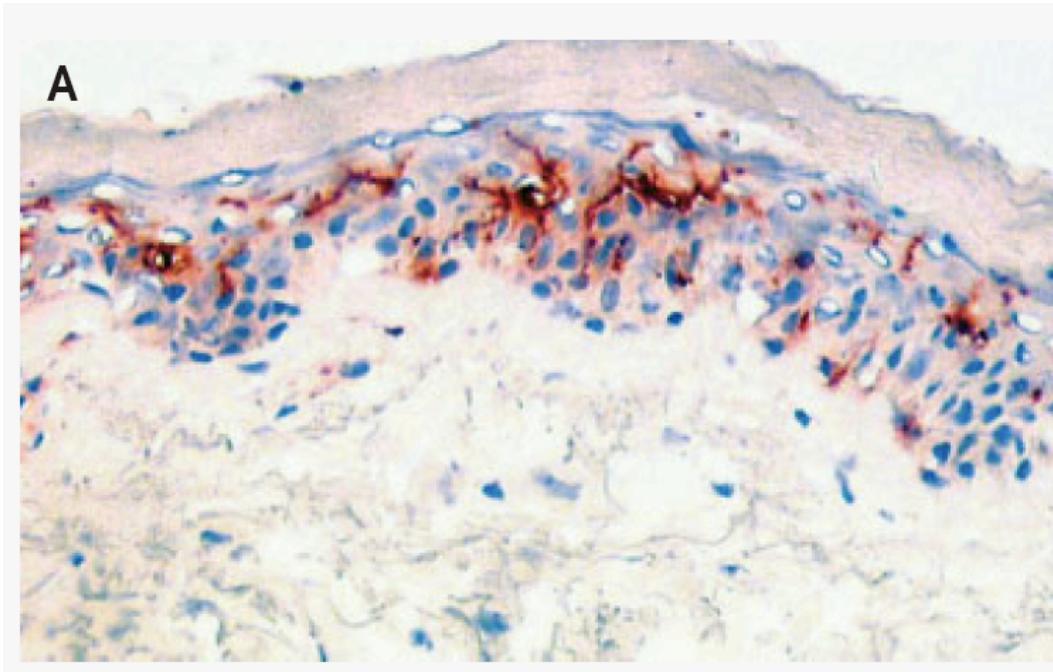
Monopenic mice

did not fit the MPS paradigm



Les progéniteurs de la moelle osseuse ne remplacent pas les macrophages de la peau

Langerhans' cells detected in the epidermis of the allograft 4.5 years and 10 years after transplantation are of donor origin



Kanitakis et al., NEJM 2004

Kanitakiis et al., Experimental Dermatology 2011

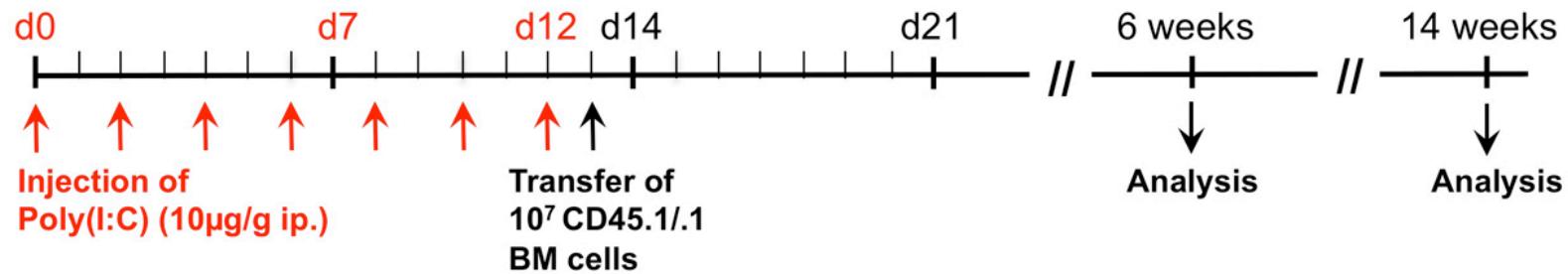
Can we test the validity of the MPS Paradigm?

- Do Resident Macrophages continuously renew from circulating precursors that arise in the adult BM from HSCs?

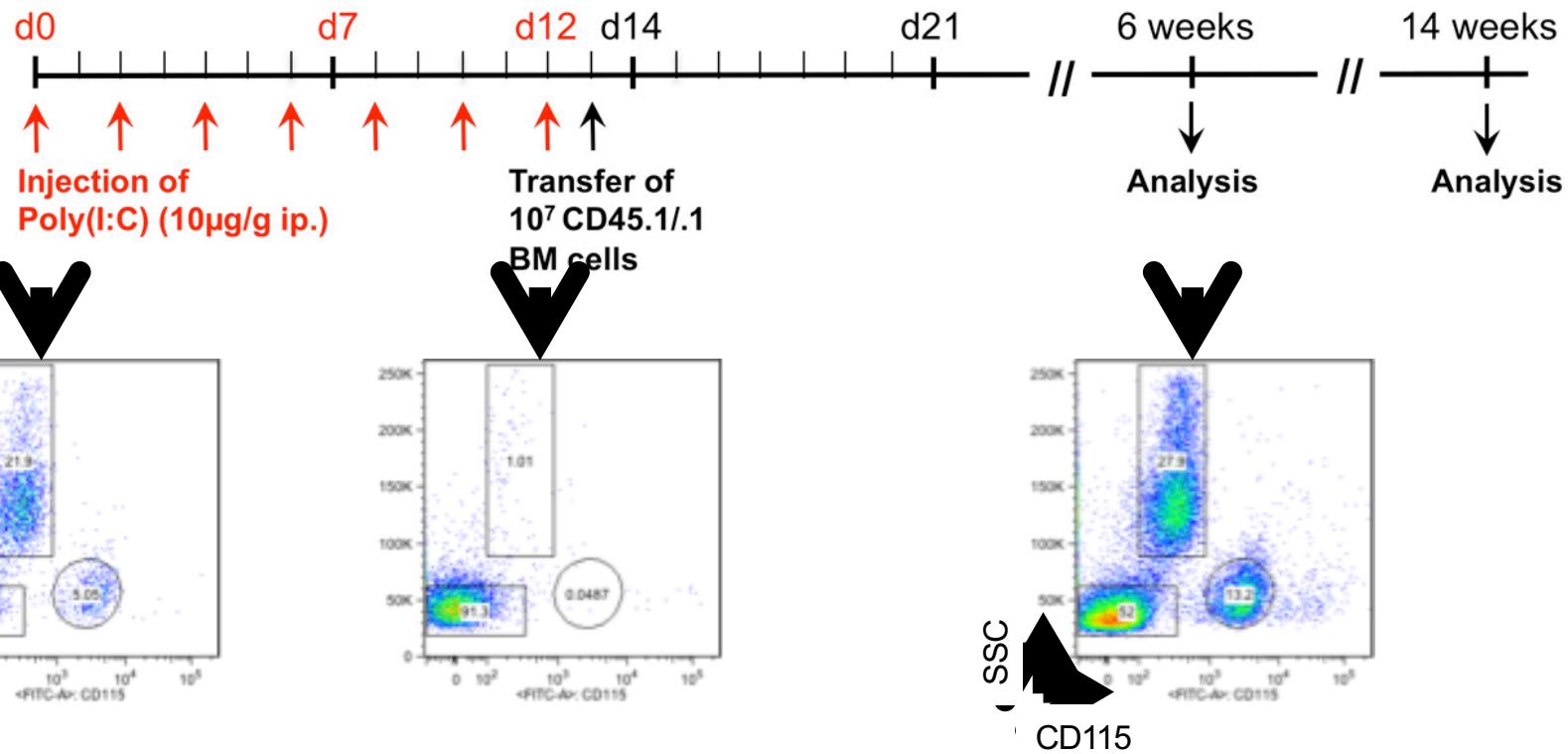
Methods

- Transplantation
- Fate mapping / Pulse labelling
- (Long term) single- cell tracking
- Potential assays at the population or single-cell based

Délétion conditionnelle de *Myb* dans les souris adultes *MxCre; Myb*^{flox/flox}

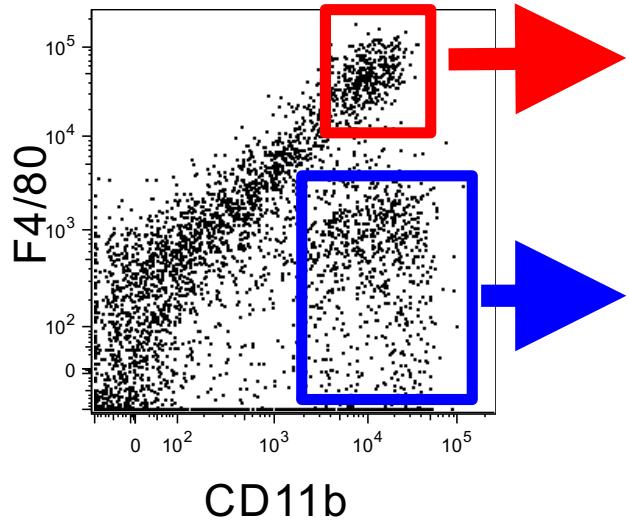


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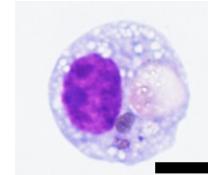


Cellules myeloïdes dans les tissus adultes

Liver, CD45⁺ cells



F4/80^{bright} cells



CD11b^{high} F4/80^{low} cells

Monocytes



Neutrophils

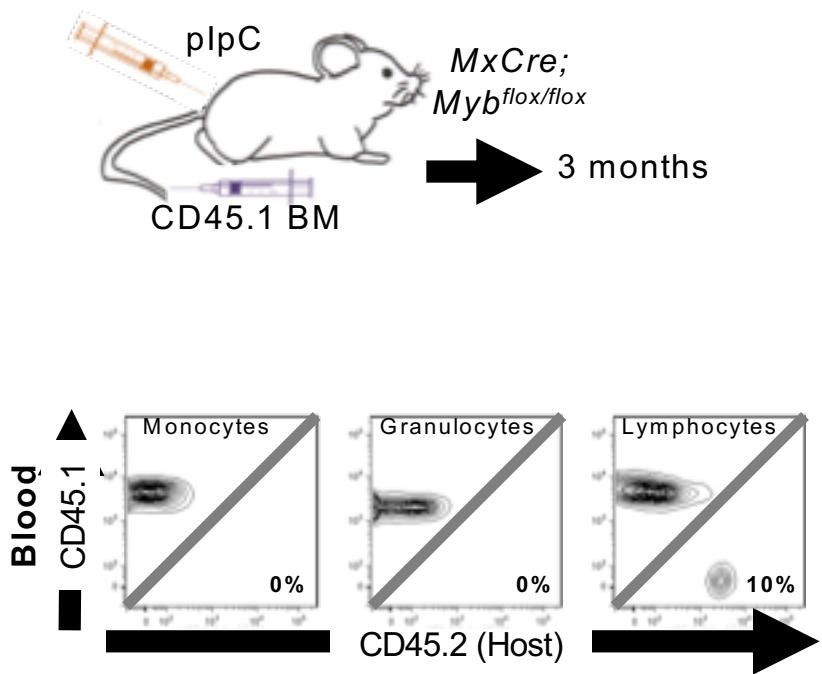


Eosinophils

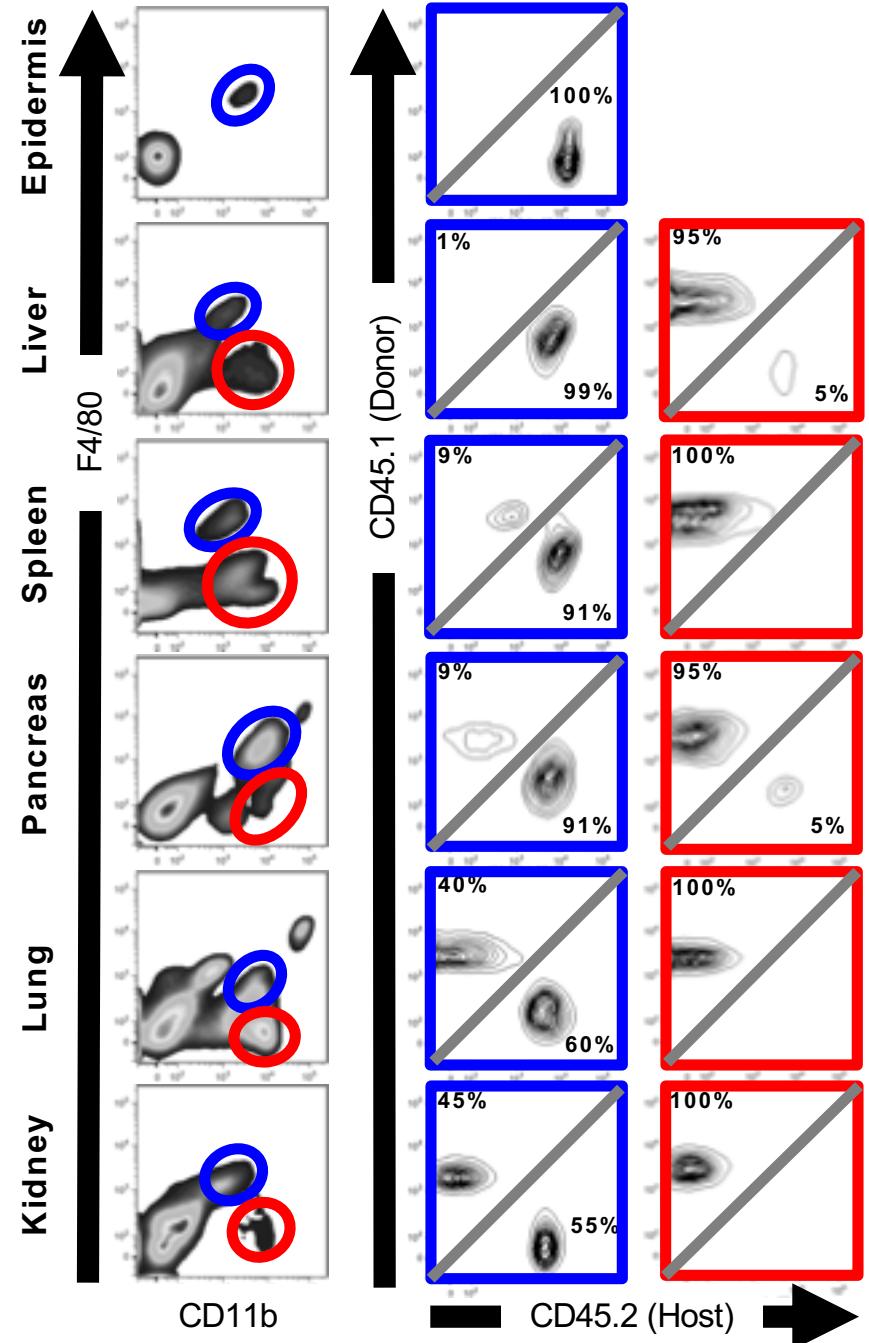
Dendritic cells

Délétion conditionnelle de *Myb* dans les souris adultes *MxCre; Myb*^{flox/flox}

Host F4/80^{bright} macrophages persist in adult tissues in the absence of MYB and independently of HSCs, even in the presence of wt donor HSCs

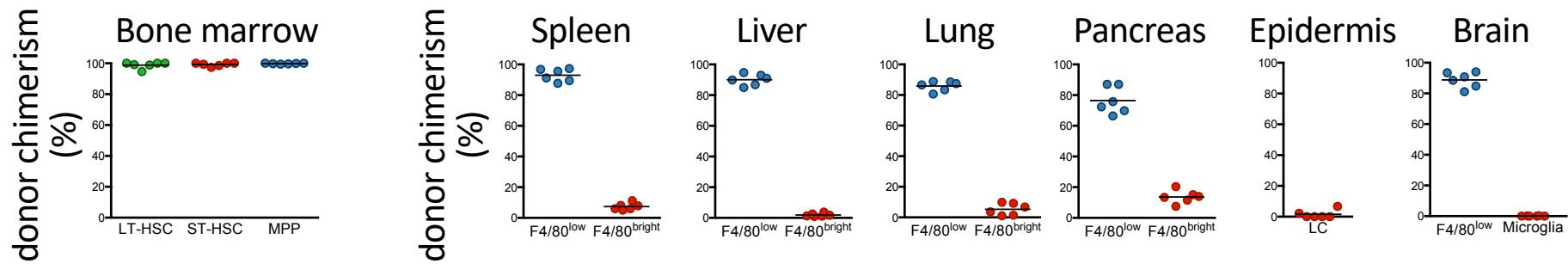


Schulz*, Gomez Perdiguero*, et al., *Science*, 2012



Les macrophages résidents ne dérivent pas de HSCs adultes

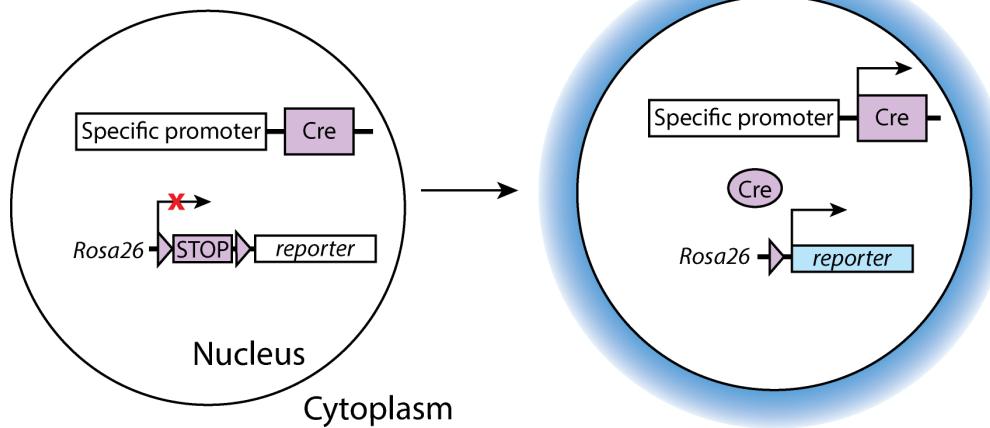
Non irradiation Chimera



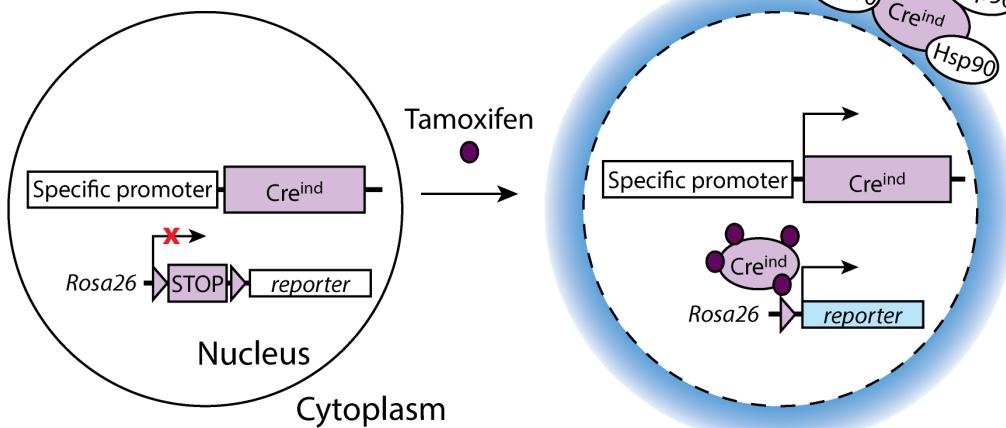
Fate mapping reposant sur les systèmes Cre/Lox

C

Constitutive

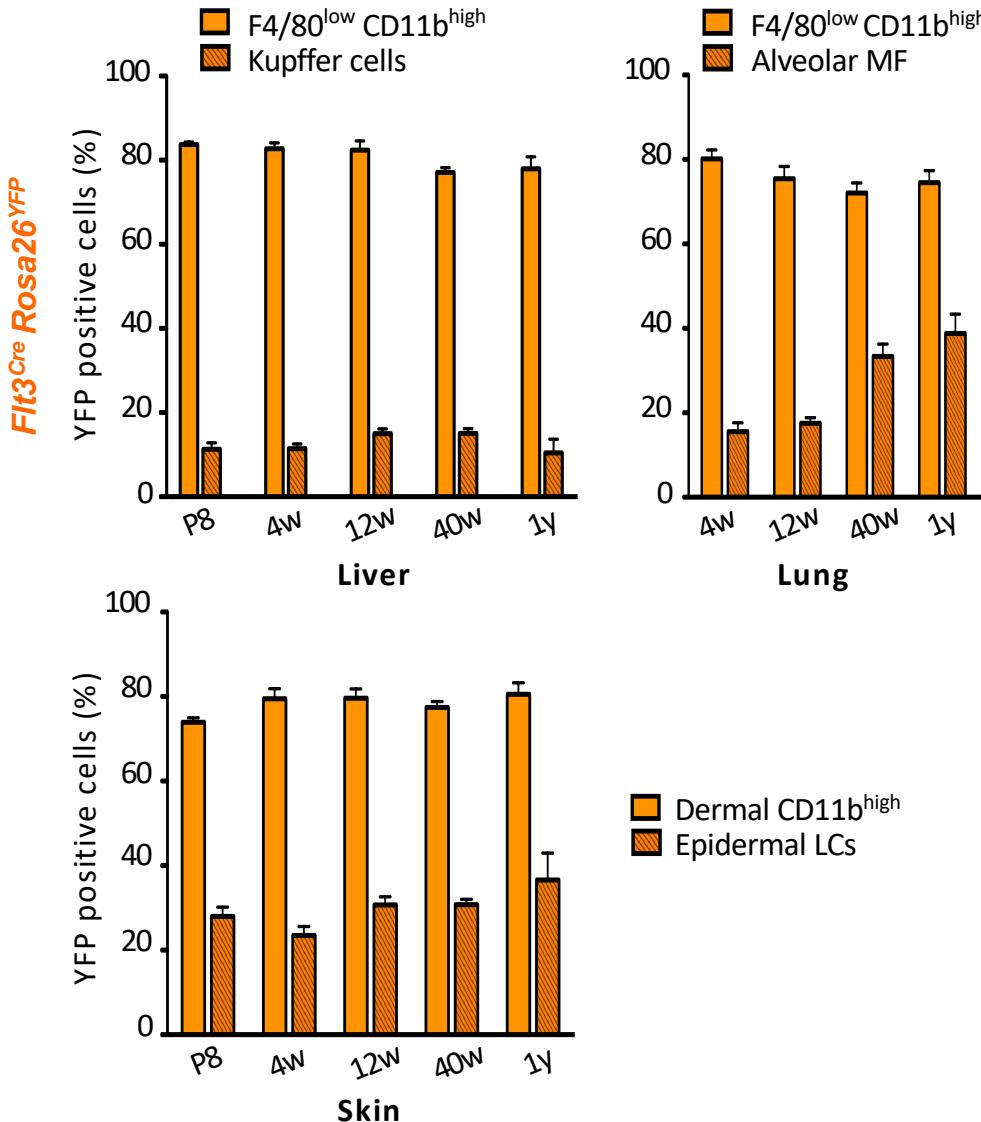
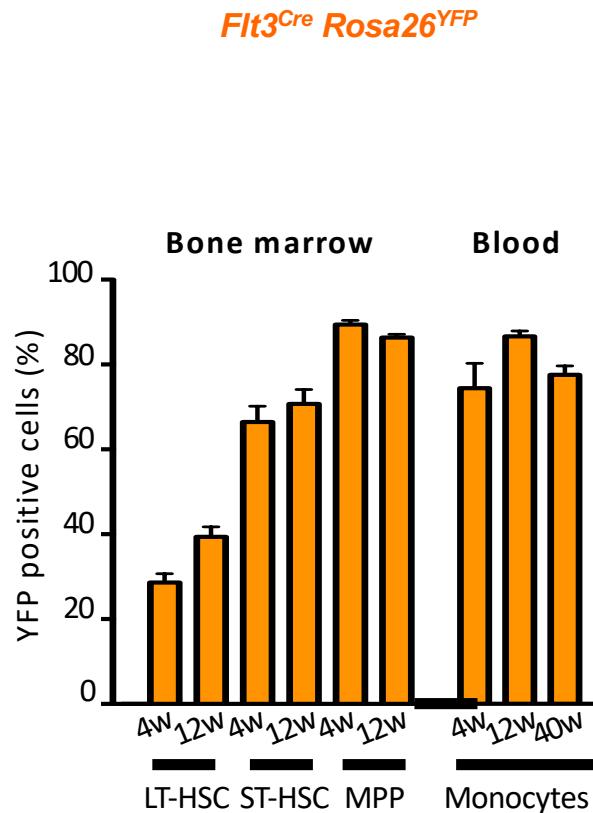


Inducible



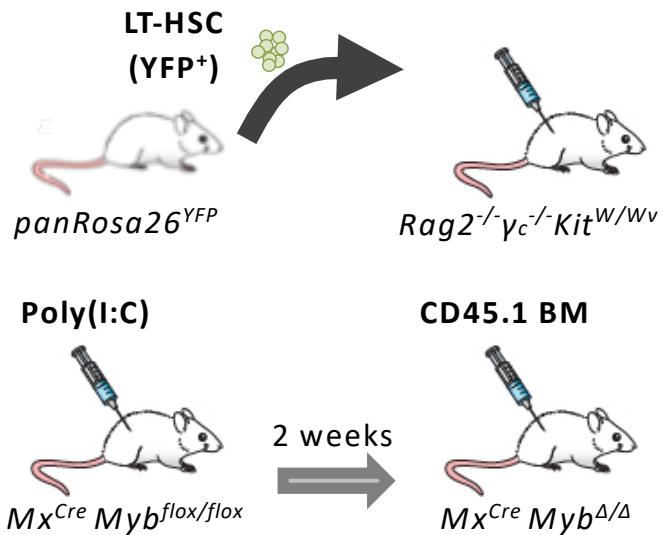
Les macrophages résidents ne dérivent pas de HSCs adultes

Fate mapping of HSC-derived cells



Les macrophages résidents ne dérivent pas de HSCs adultes

Non irradiation Chimera



Fate mapping of HSC-derived cells

Flt3^{Cre} *Rosa26*^{YFP}

Schulz*, Gomez Perdiguero*, et al., *Science*, 2012

S100a4^{Cre} *Rosa26*^{YFP}

Hashimoto et al., *Immunity*, 2013

CX3Cr1^{Cre and CreERT2}
Rosa26^{YFP}

Yona et al., *Immunity*, 2013

Kit^{Mer-iCre-Mer} *Rosa26*^{YFP}

Sheng et al., *Immunity*, 2015

Parabiosis

Hashimoto et al., *Immunity*, 2013

Schulz*, Gomez Perdiguero*, et al., *Science*, 2012

Gomez Perdiguero*, Klapporth* et al., *Nature*, 2015

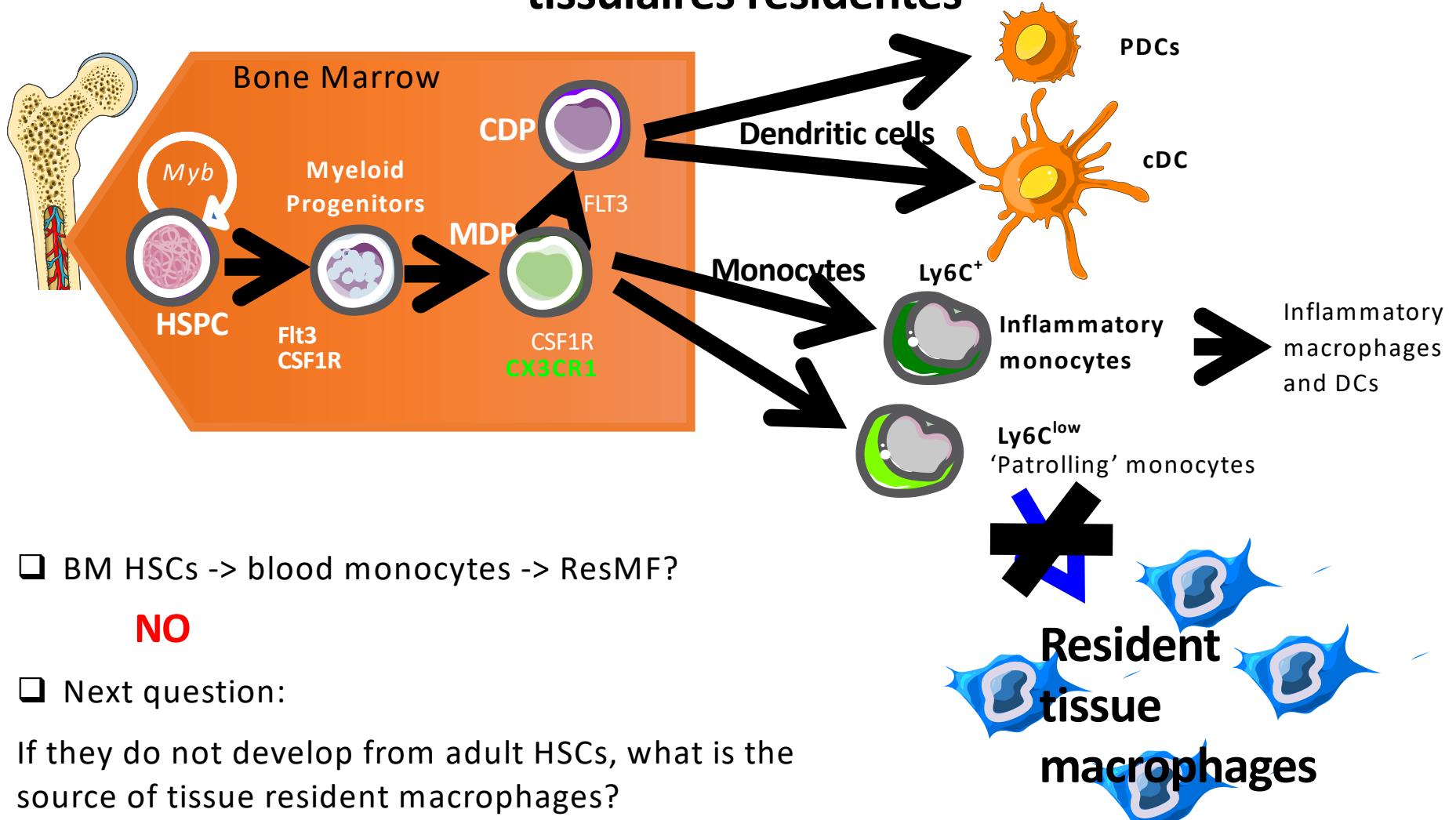
Tissue resident macrophages do not equilibrate with blood monocytes or BM progenitors in all tissues but ... the intestinal lamina propria

what about other mucosal macrophages?

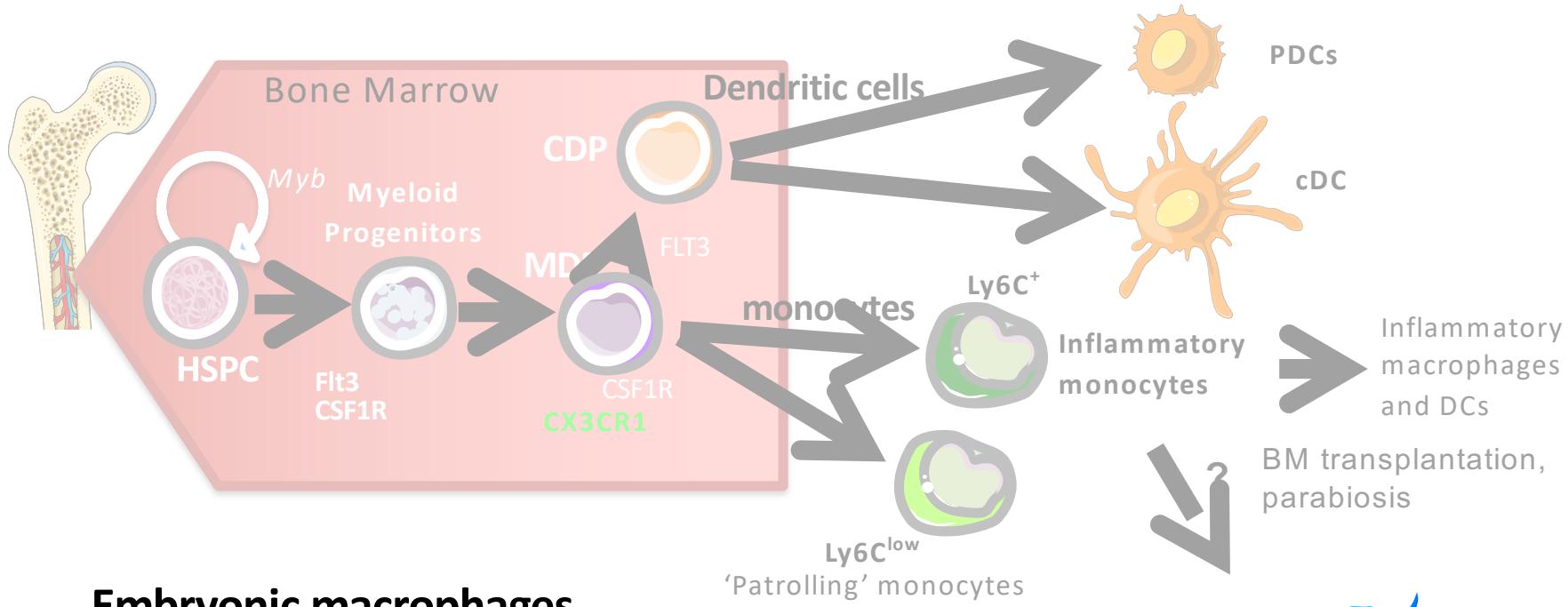
Varol et al., *JEM*, 2007

Bain et al. *Nat Immunol* 2014

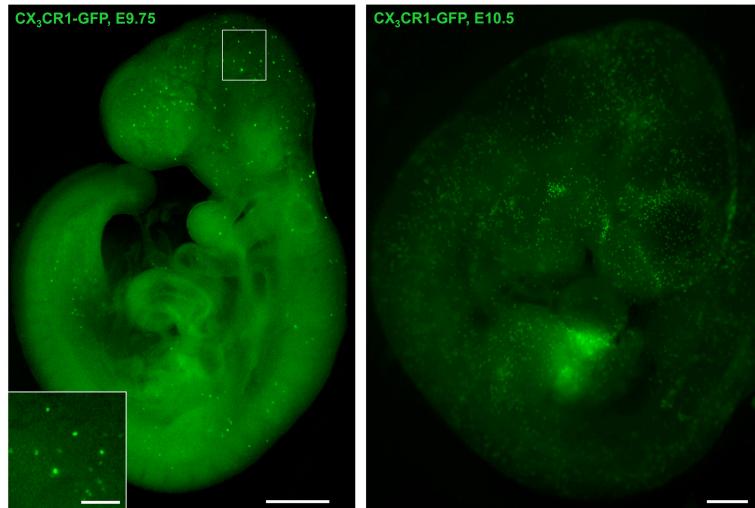
Ontogenèse du système des phagocytes mononucléaires: cellules tissulaires résidentes



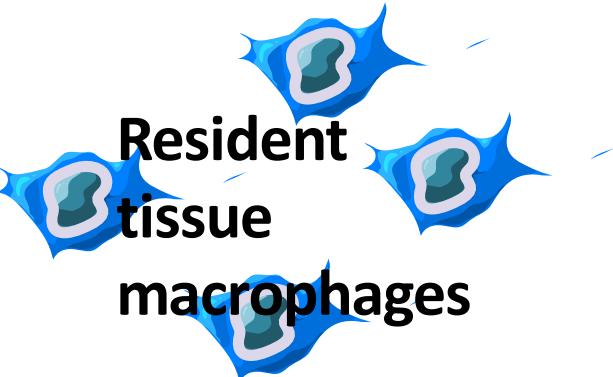
Ontogenèse du système des phagocytes mononucléaires



Embryonic macrophages



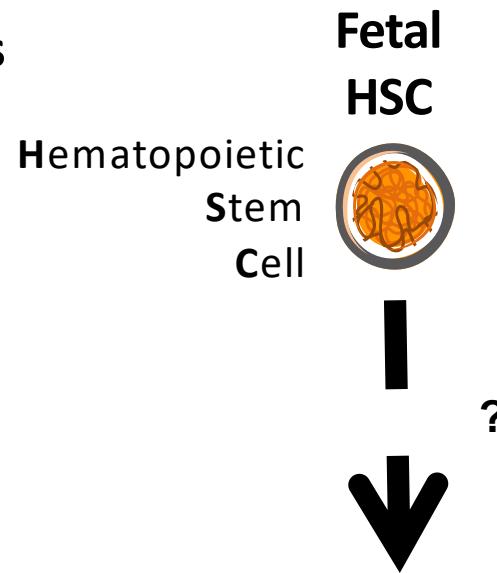
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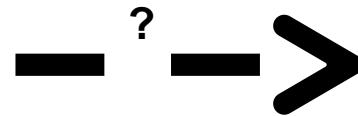
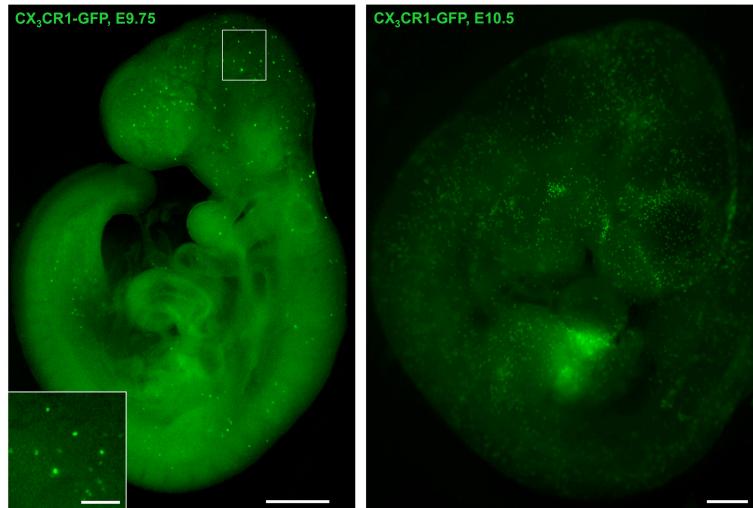
Ontogenèse du système des phagocytes mononucléaires

Macrophages emerge in the embryo before HSCs

Moore & Metcalf, Br J Haematol 1970
Takahashi *et al.*, JLB 1989
Naito *et al.*, JLB 1990
Ashwell *et al.*, Brain Res. Dev Brain Res 1991
Sorokin *et al.*, Anat. Rec. 1992
Cuadros *et al.*, Development 1992
Alliot *et al.*, Brain Res. Dev Brain Res 1999
Herbomel *et al.*, Development 1999
Bertrand *et al.*, Blood 2005



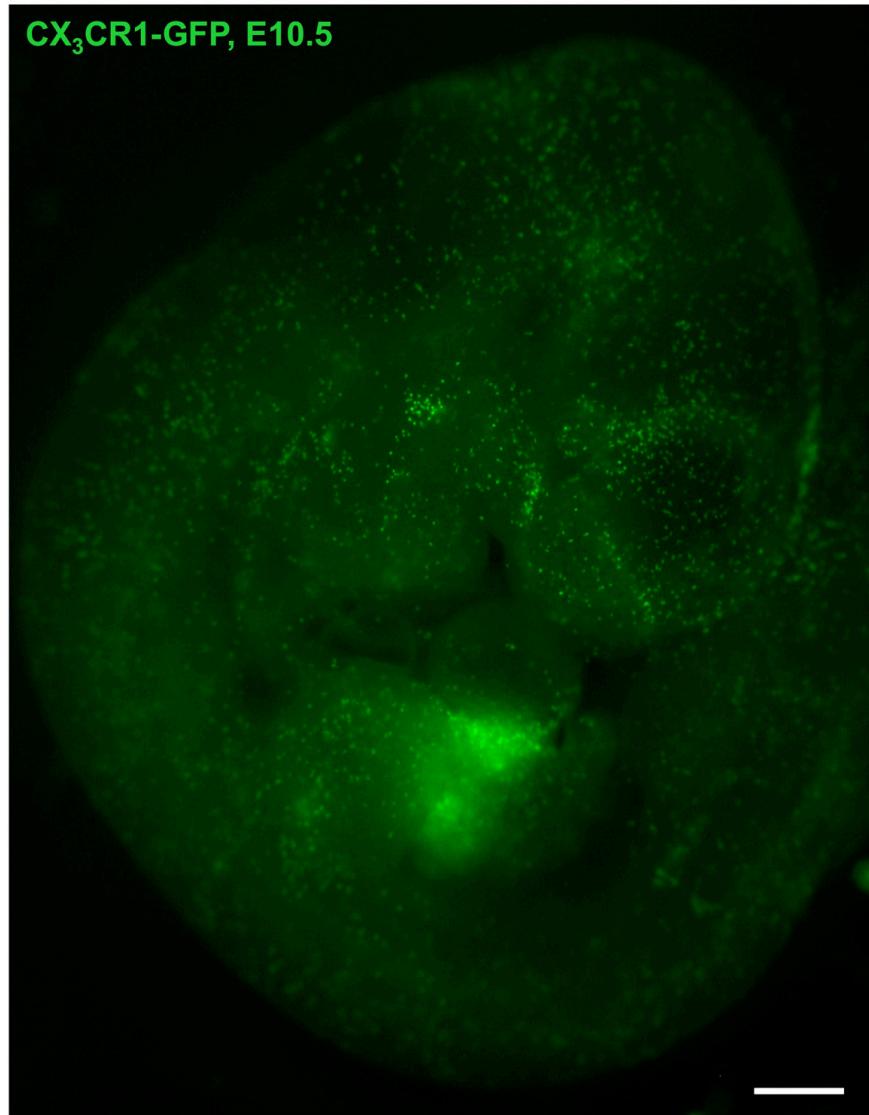
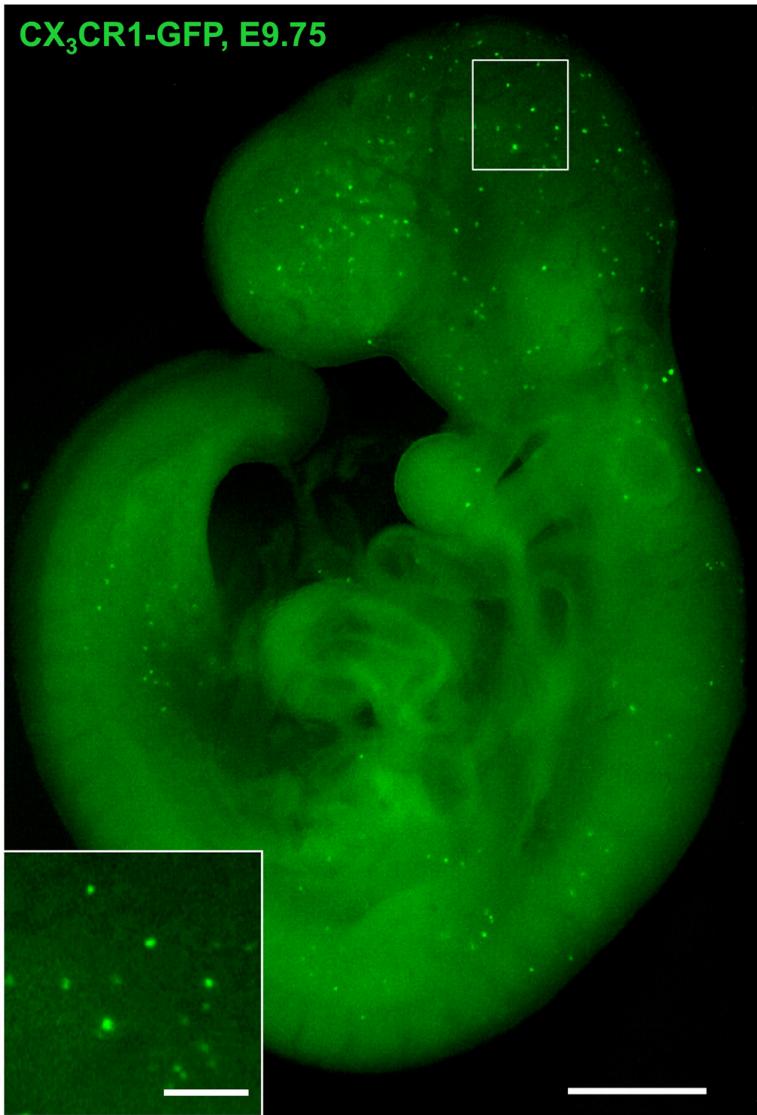
Embryonic macrophages



Resident
tissue
macrophages

Brain Microglia
Ginhoux *et al.*, Science 2010

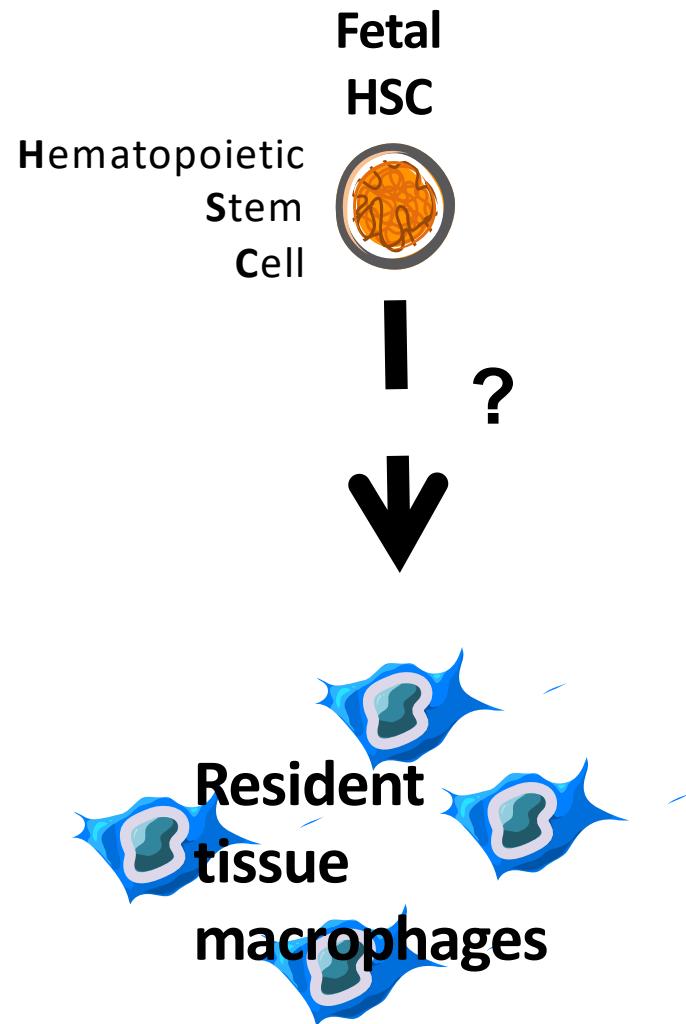
Les macrophages CX₃CR1^{gfp} colonisent l'embryon E10.5



Ontogenèse du système des phagocytes mononucléaires

Do adult resident Macrophages derive from fetal HSCs?

- Analysis of mutant embryos lacking HSCs
- Pulse labelling of fetal HSCs



Les Macrophages se développent dans l'absence de HSCs fœtales

Myb^{-/-}



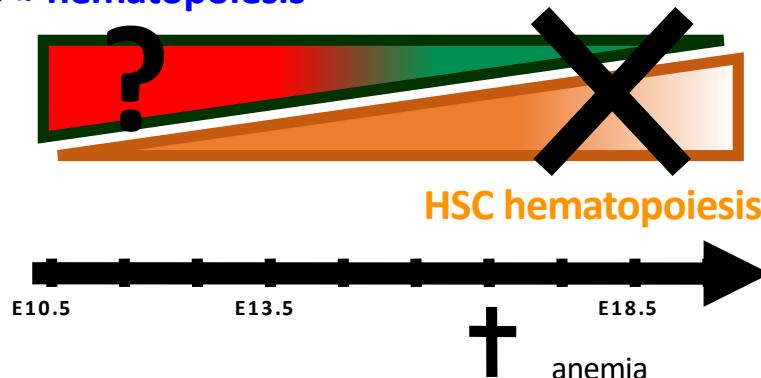
Y. Mukouyama et al., Curr Biol 9, 833 (1999).

M. L. Mucenski et al., Cell 65, 677 (1991).

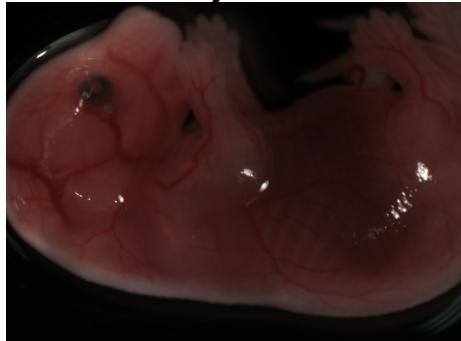
R. Sumner, et al, Oncogene 19, 3335 (2000).

Myb^{-/-} lack HSC and definitive erythropoiesis

« YS » hematopoiesis



Myb^{+/+}



Myb^{-/-}



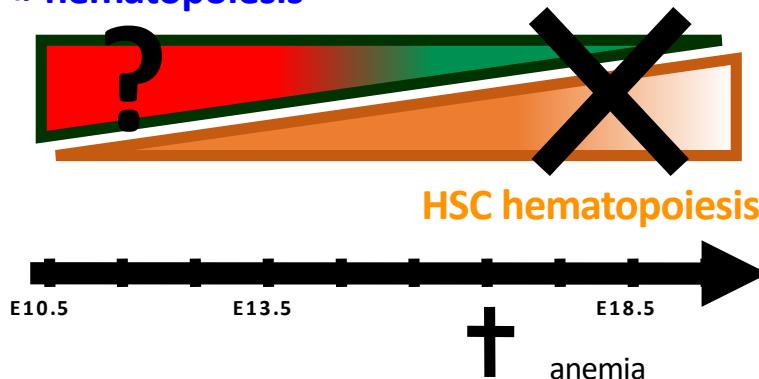
Les Macrophages se développent dans l'absence de HSCs fœtales

Myb^{-/-}

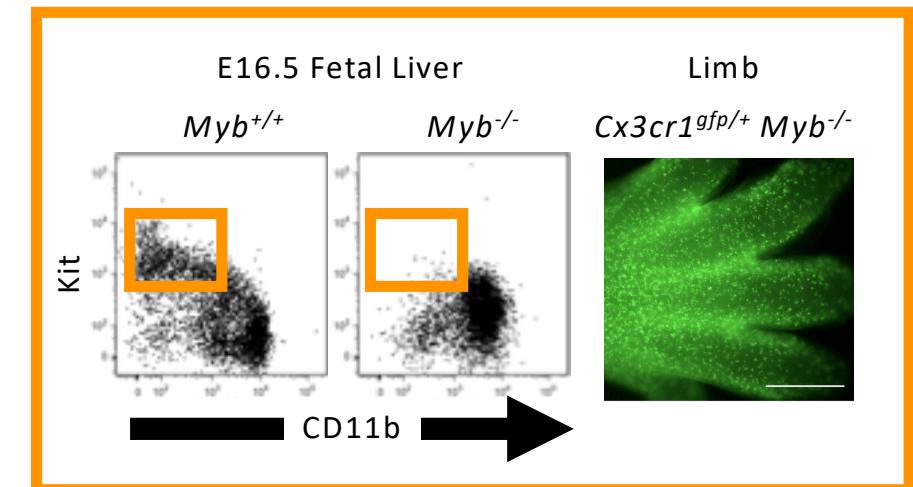
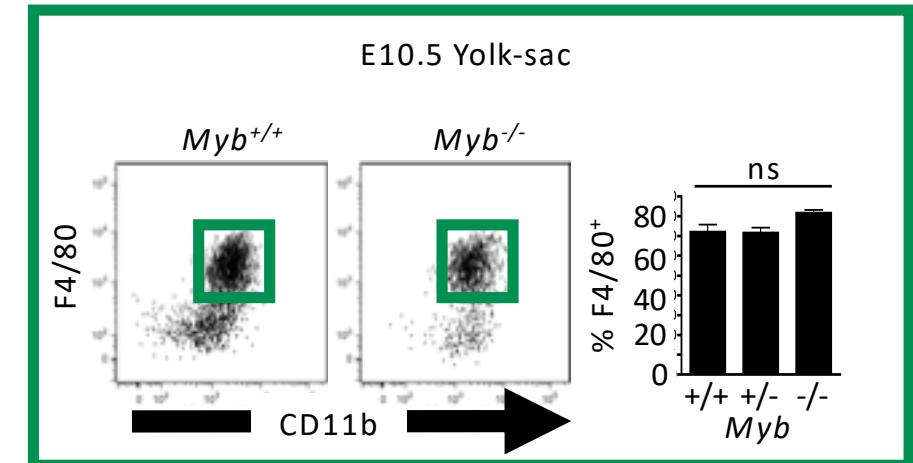


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« YS » hematopoiesis



Myb^{-/-} lack HSC and definitive erythropoiesis



F4/80^{bright} macrophages are *Myb*-independent

Les Macrophages se développent dans l'absence de HSCs fœtales

Myb^{-/-}

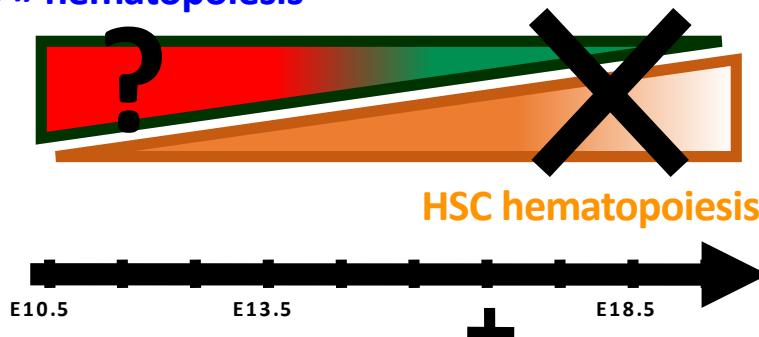


Y. Mukouyama et al., Curr Biol 9, 833 (1999).

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R. Sumner, et al, Oncogene 19, 3335 (2000).

« YS » hematopoiesis



Myb^{+/+}

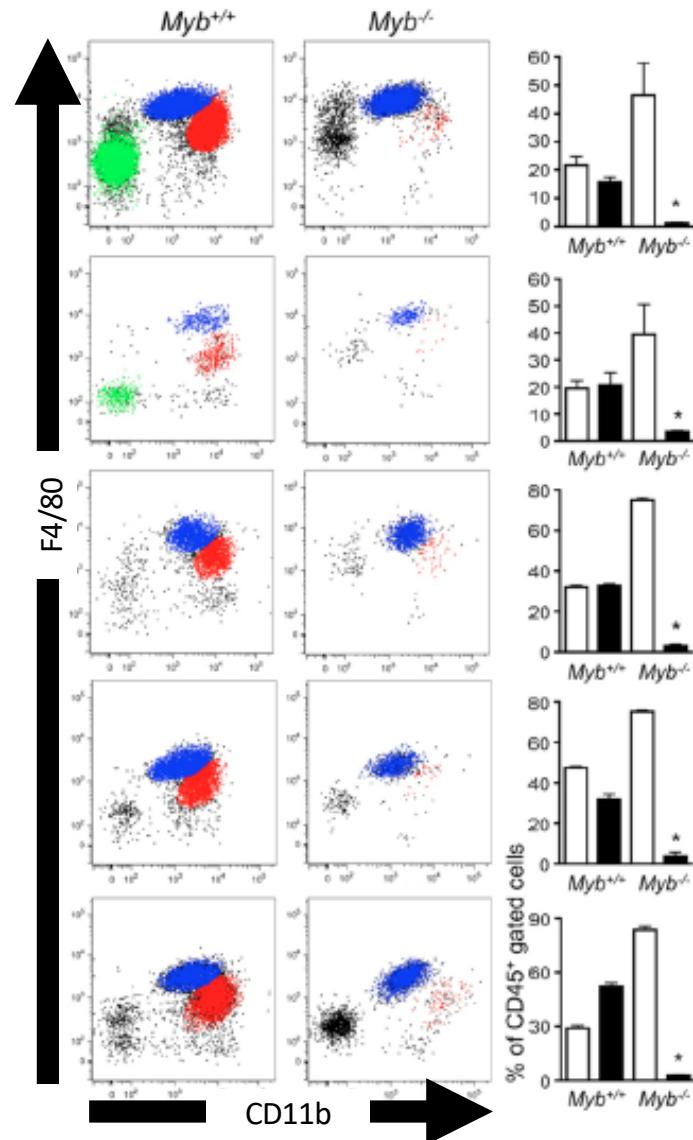


Myb^{-/-}



F4/80^{bright} macrophages are *Myb*-independent

E16.5



Evaluation de la contribution des HSCs fœtales aux macrophages résidents

Tie-2 is an TK receptor for Angiopoietin-1 and -2 expressed by

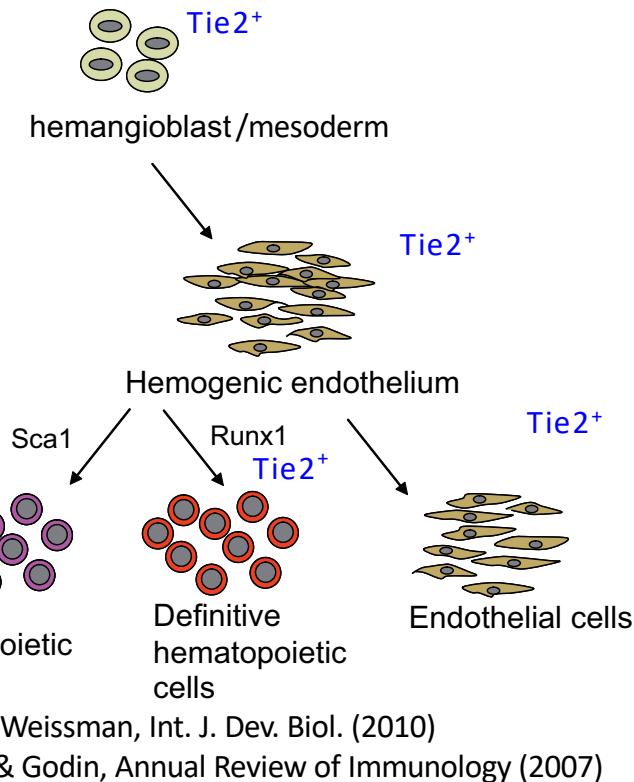
- endothelial cells
- Bone marrow HSCs
- Short lived myeloid progenitors

Tie-2 is expressed during embryonic development by

- YS mesoderm (as early as E6.5)
- endothelial cells & HSCs (AGM and FL)
- “hemangioblast” and/or hemogenic endothelium

Tie-2 is **not** expressed during embryonic development by

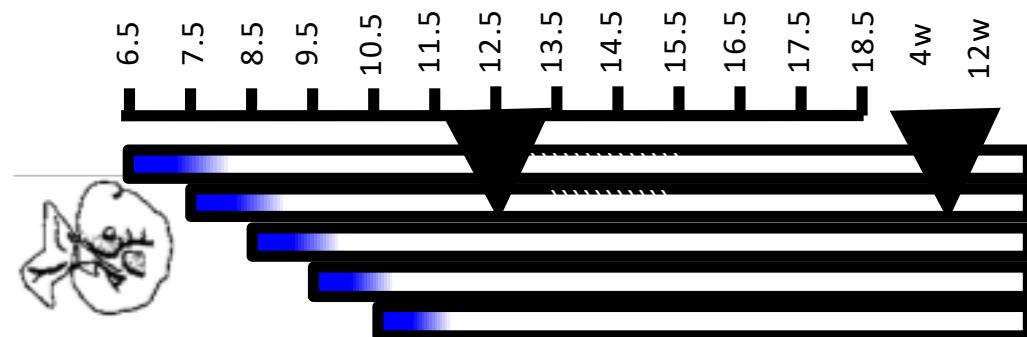
- E10.5 YS macrophages
- E16.5 lung, skin and kidney macrophages



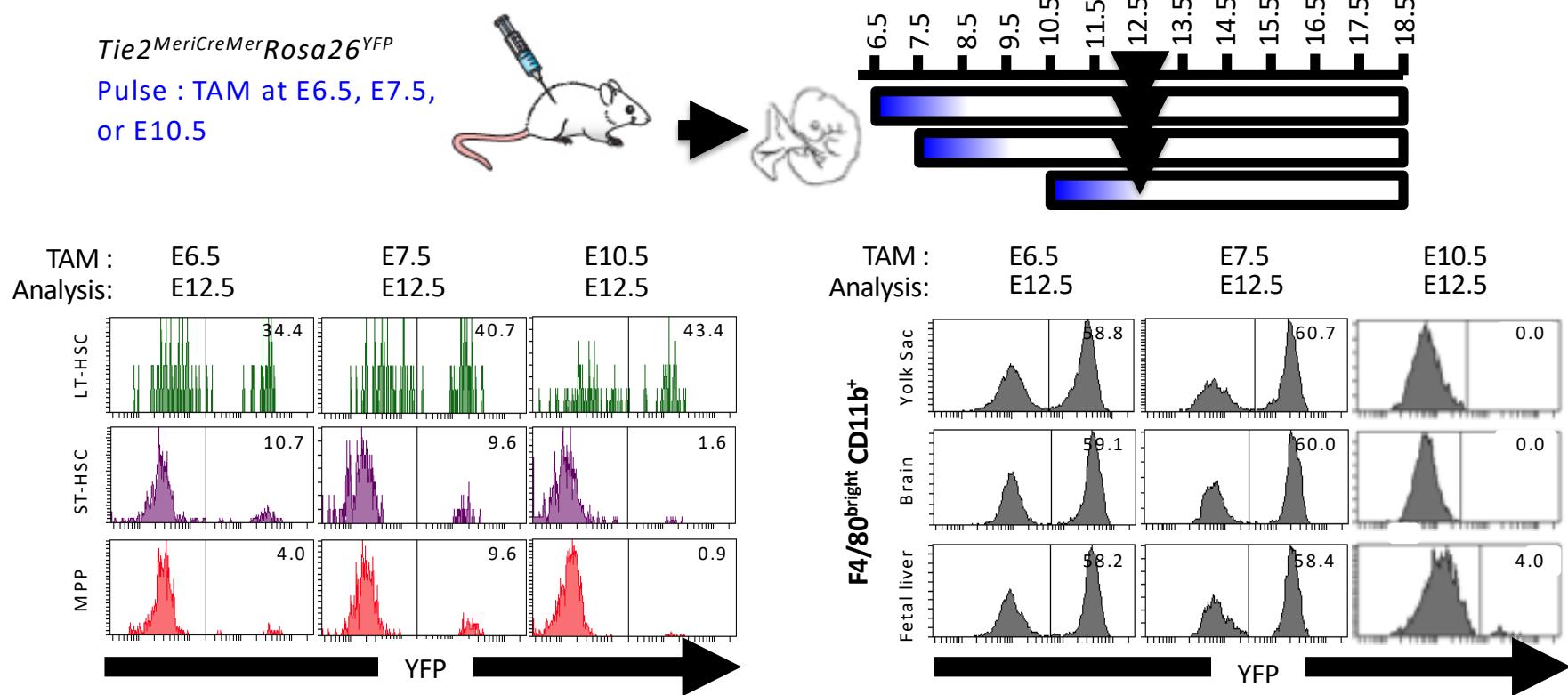
Pulse-Labeling
of Tie2⁺
progenitors

Tie2^{MeriCreMer} Rosa26^{YFP}

Pulse at E6.5, 7.5, 8.5,
9.5 or 10.5



Les progéniteurs des macrophages résidents sont indépendants des HSCs.



Tissue resident macrophages progenitors:

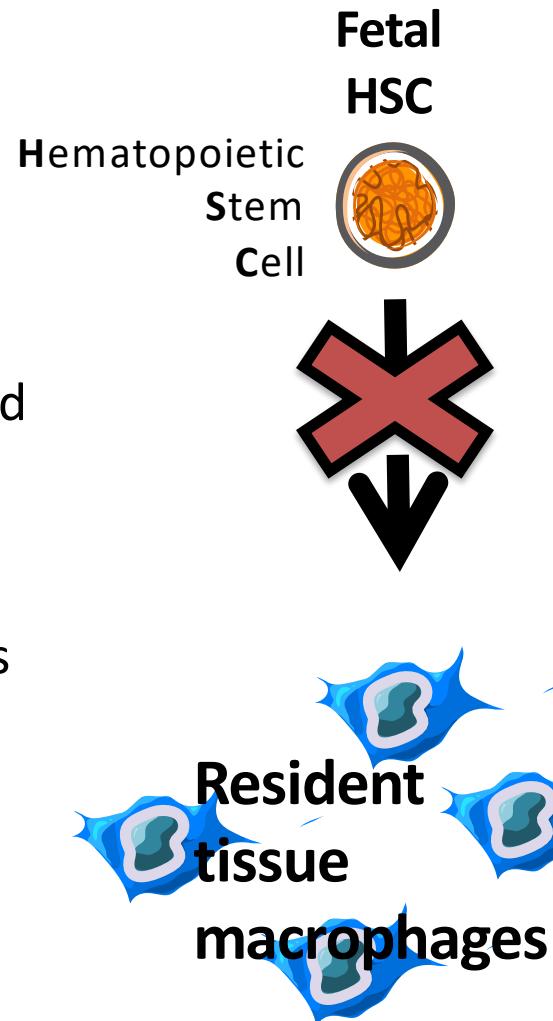
- arise from *Tie2*⁺ cells before E10.5
- are distinct from dHSCs

Ontogenèse du système des phagocytes mononucléaires

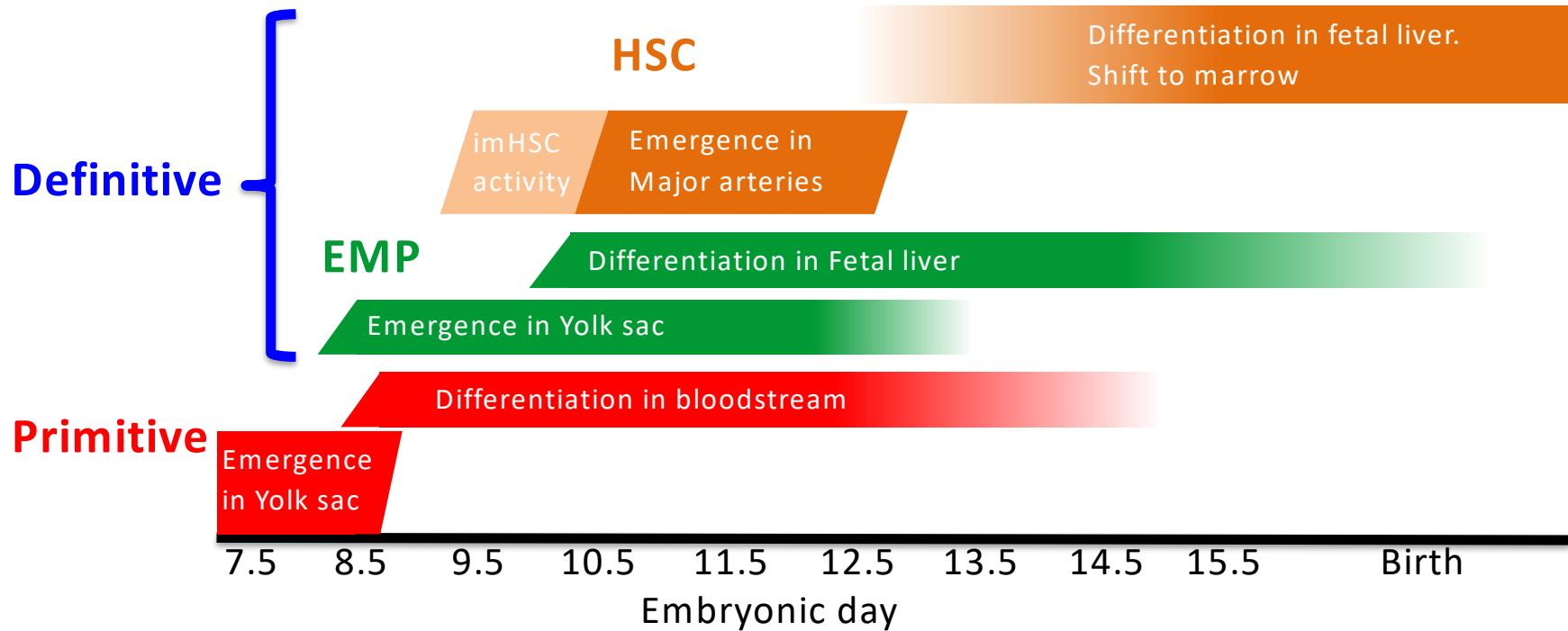
Do adult resident Macrophages derive from fetal HSCs?

Resident Macrophages develop AND are maintained in the absence of *Myb* and functional HSCs

Adult resident macrophages progenitors arise from *Tie2⁺* cells before E10.5 and are distinct from dHSCs

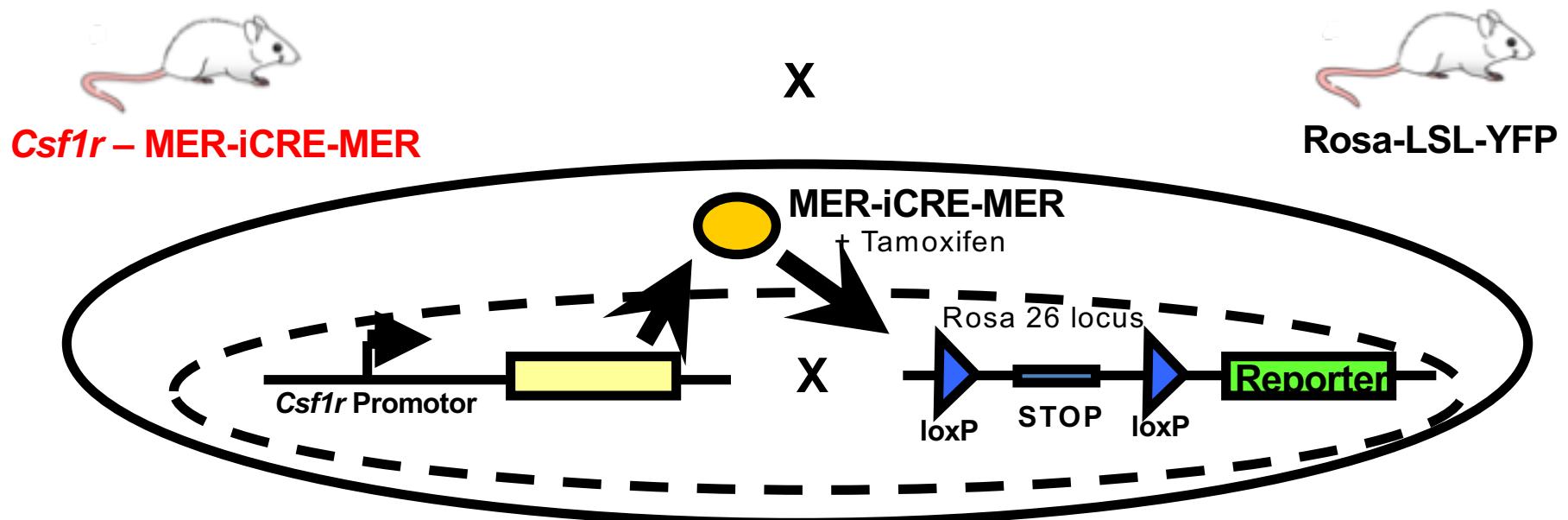


Les macrophages résidents dérivent de progéniteurs du sac vitellin

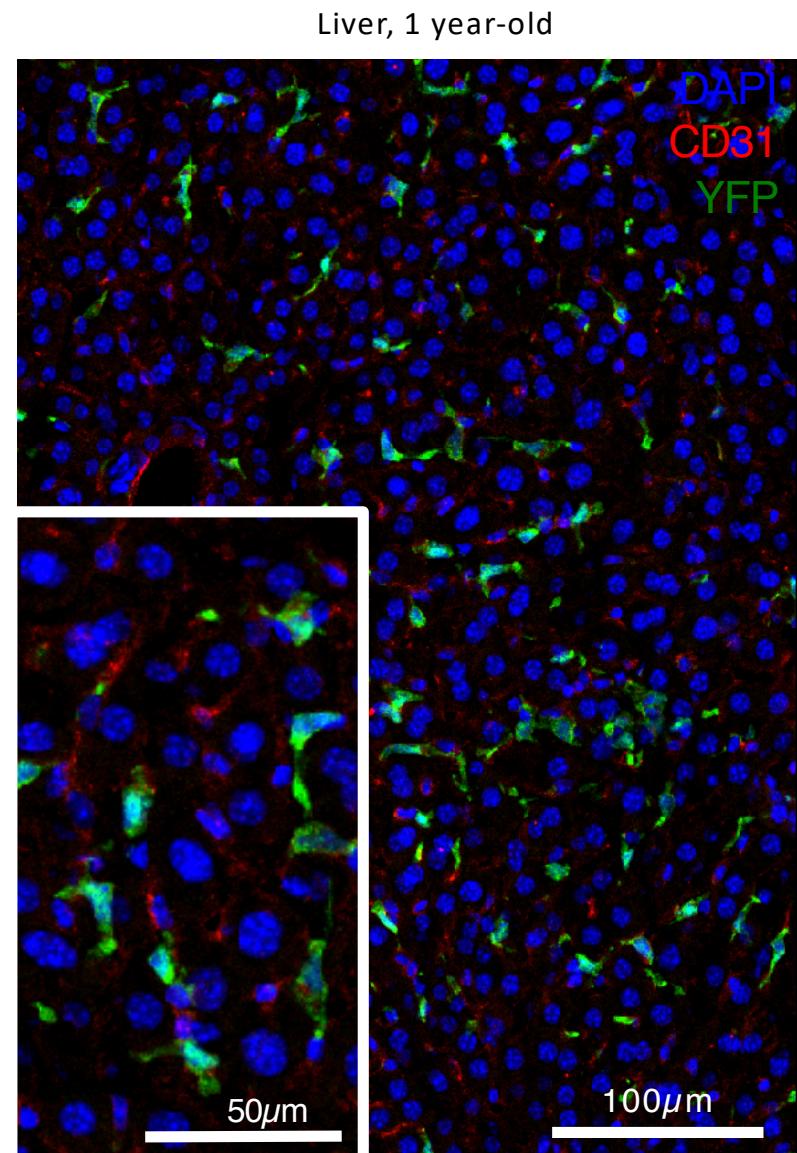
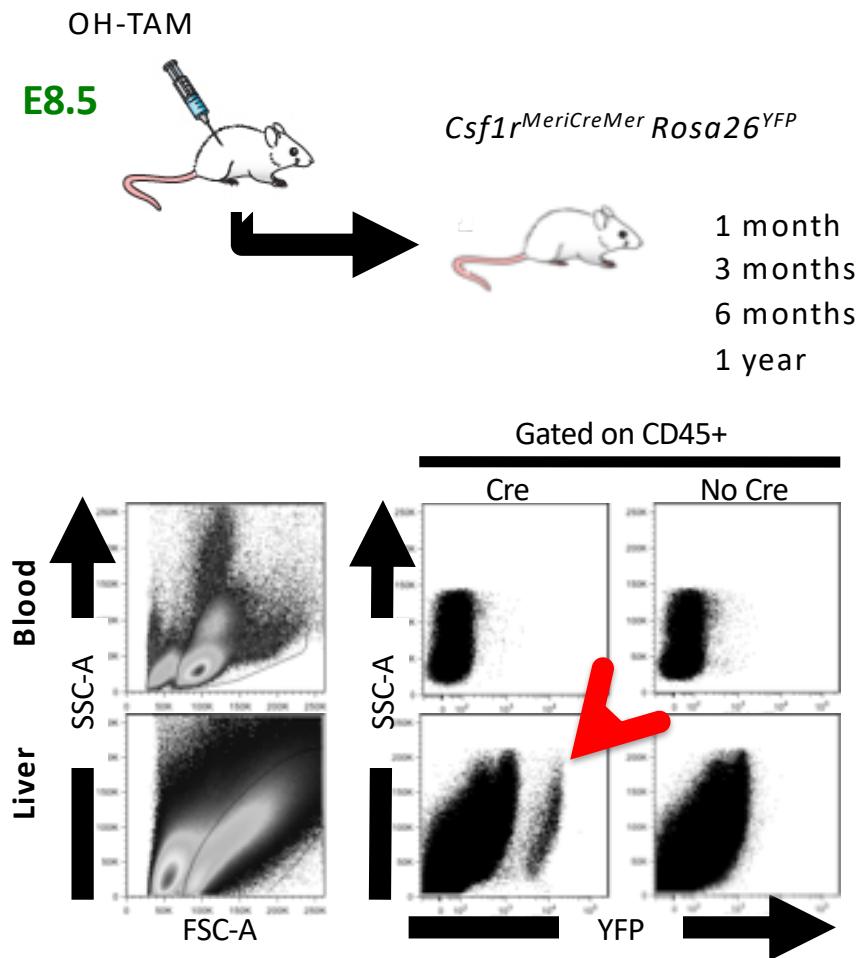


Can we label resident macrophages WITHOUT labelling HSC?
And if so, what YS progenitors are we labelling?

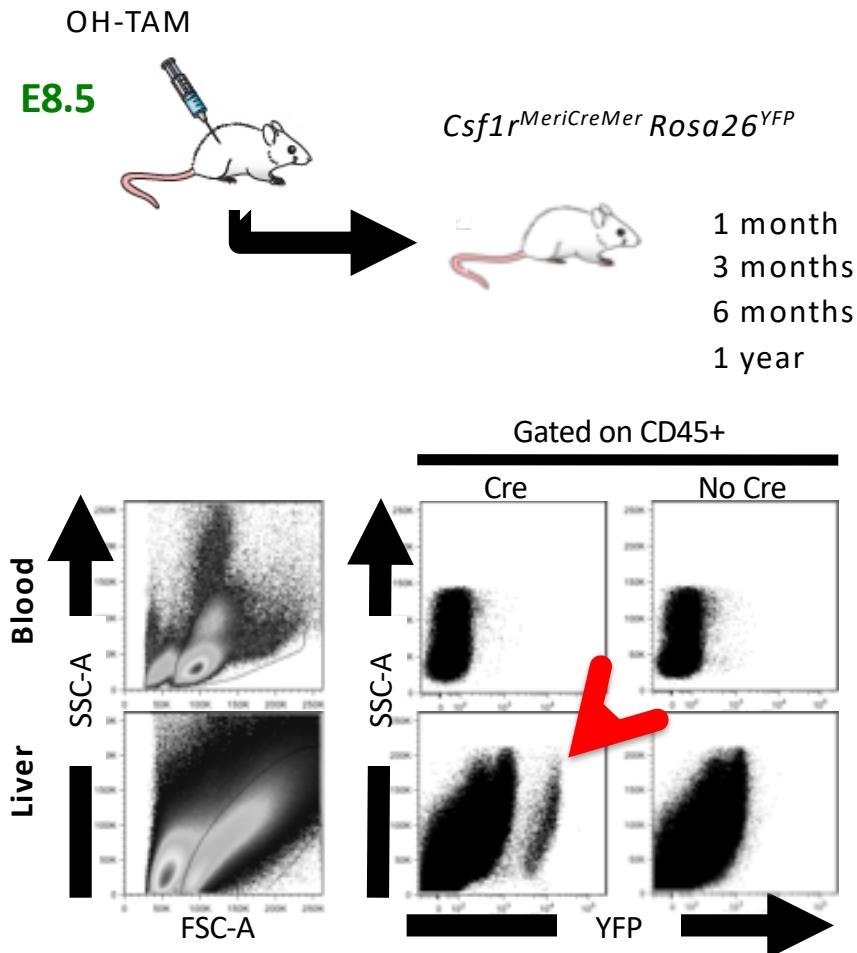
Marquage génétique des macrophages et leurs progéniteurs *in vivo*



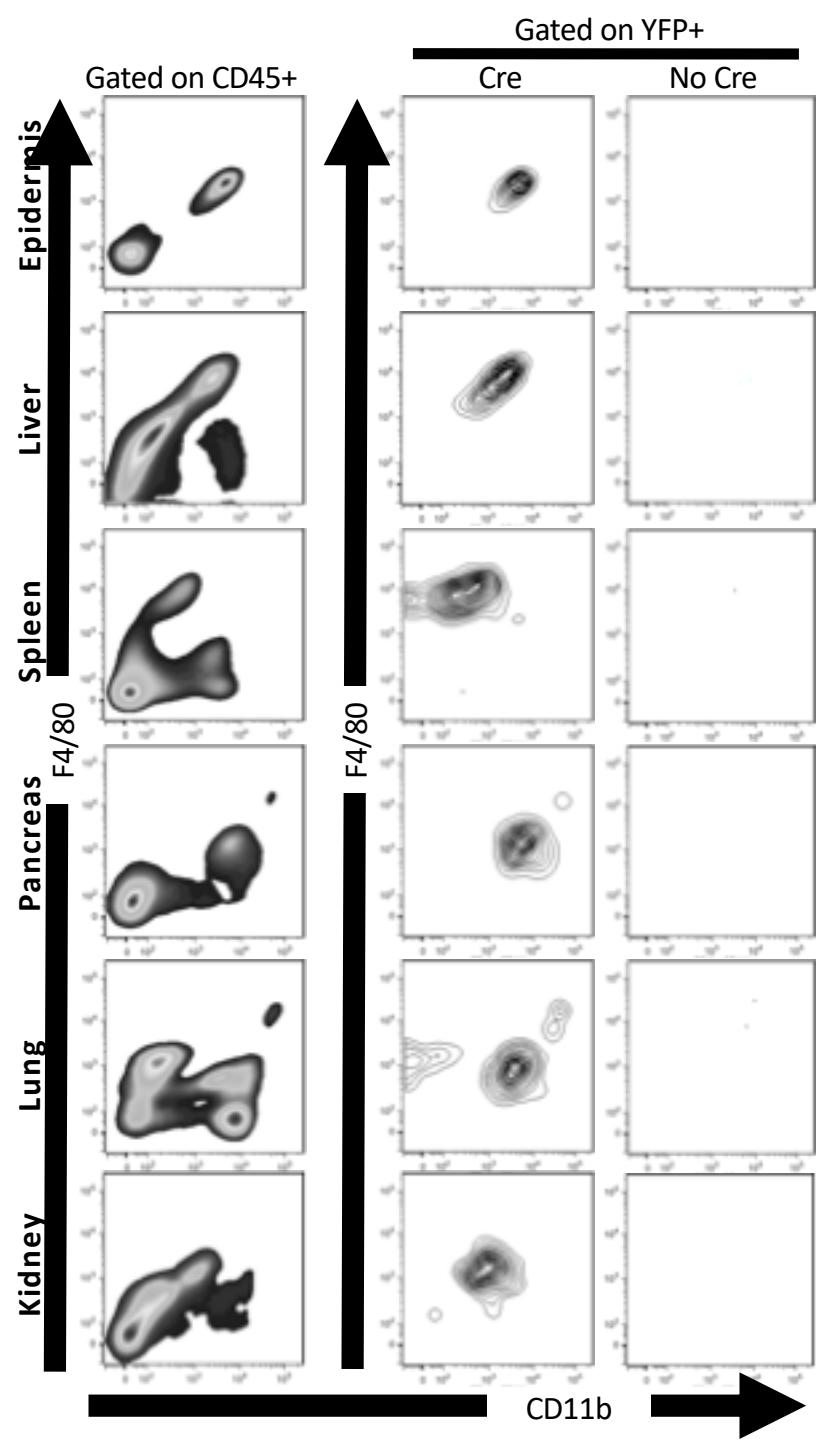
Les progéniteurs *Csf1r*⁺ présents à E8.5 donnent naissance aux macrophages F4/80^{bright}



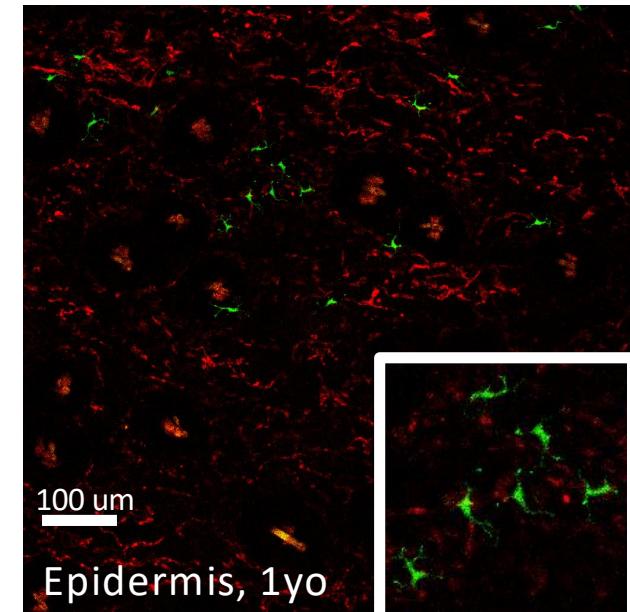
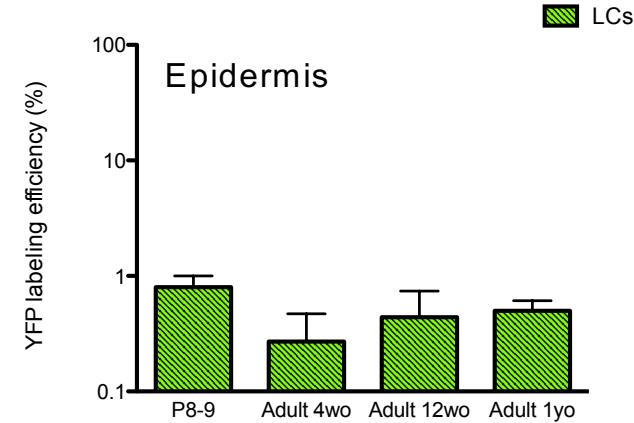
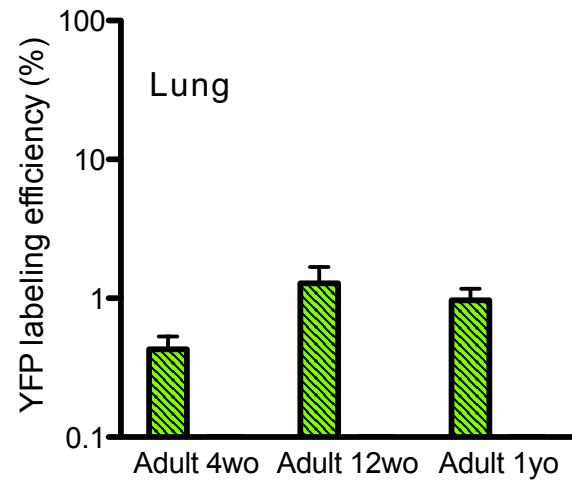
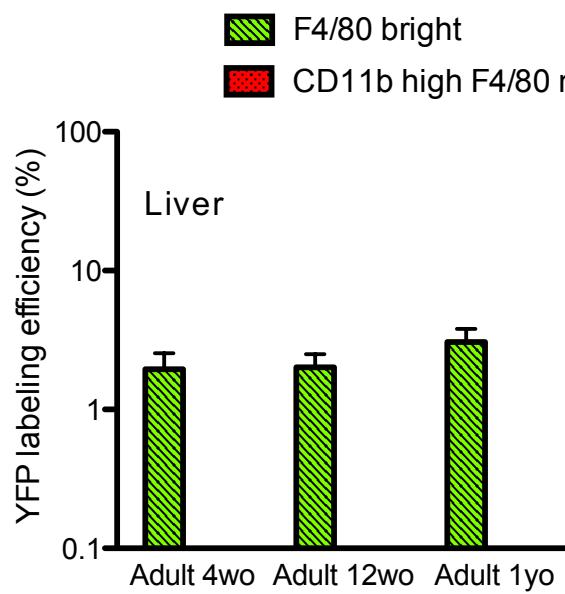
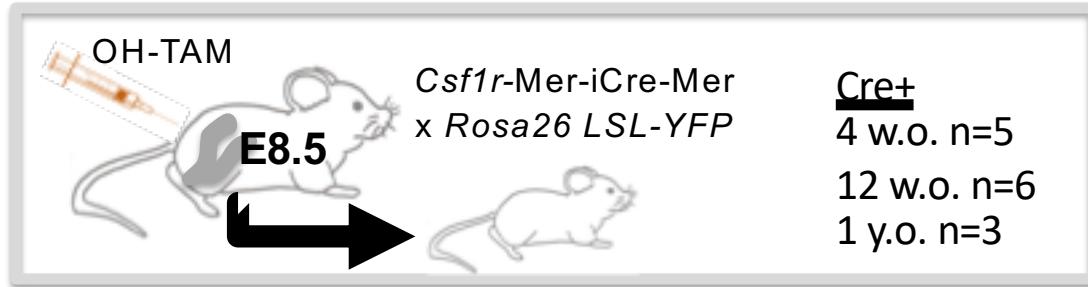
Les progéniteurs *Csf1r*⁺ présents à E8.5 donnent naissance aux macrophages F4/80^{bright}



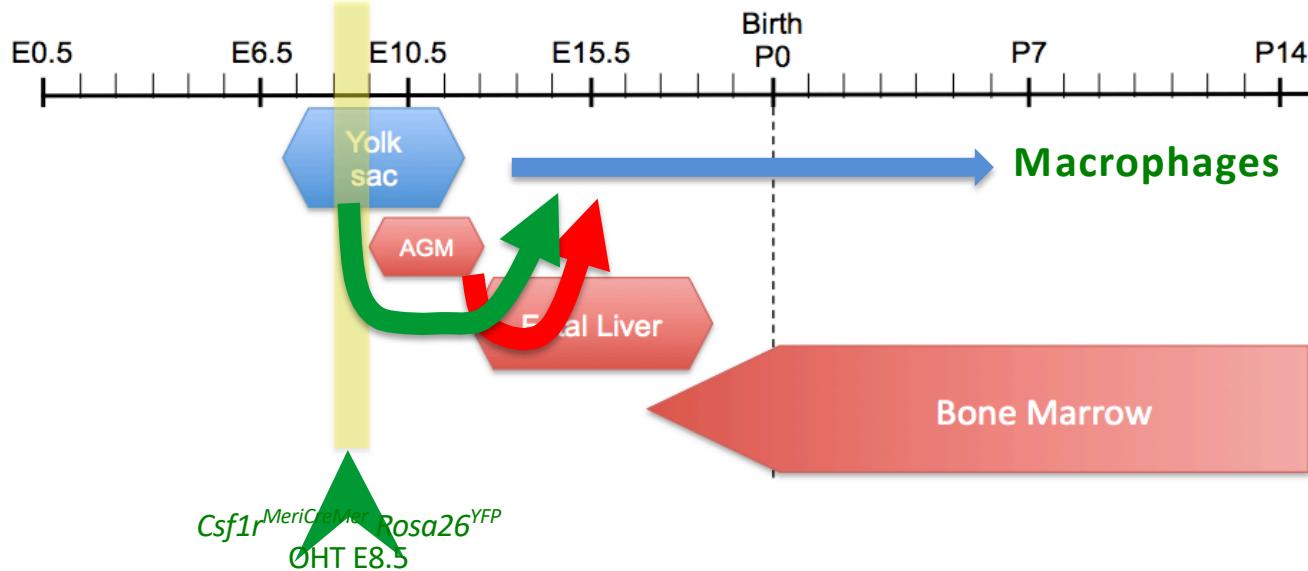
Myb-independent F4/80^{bright} macrophages in adults tissues originate from progenitors that express *Csf1r* at E8.5-9.5



Maintien des macrophages dérivés de progéniteurs *Csf1r*⁺ présents à E8.5

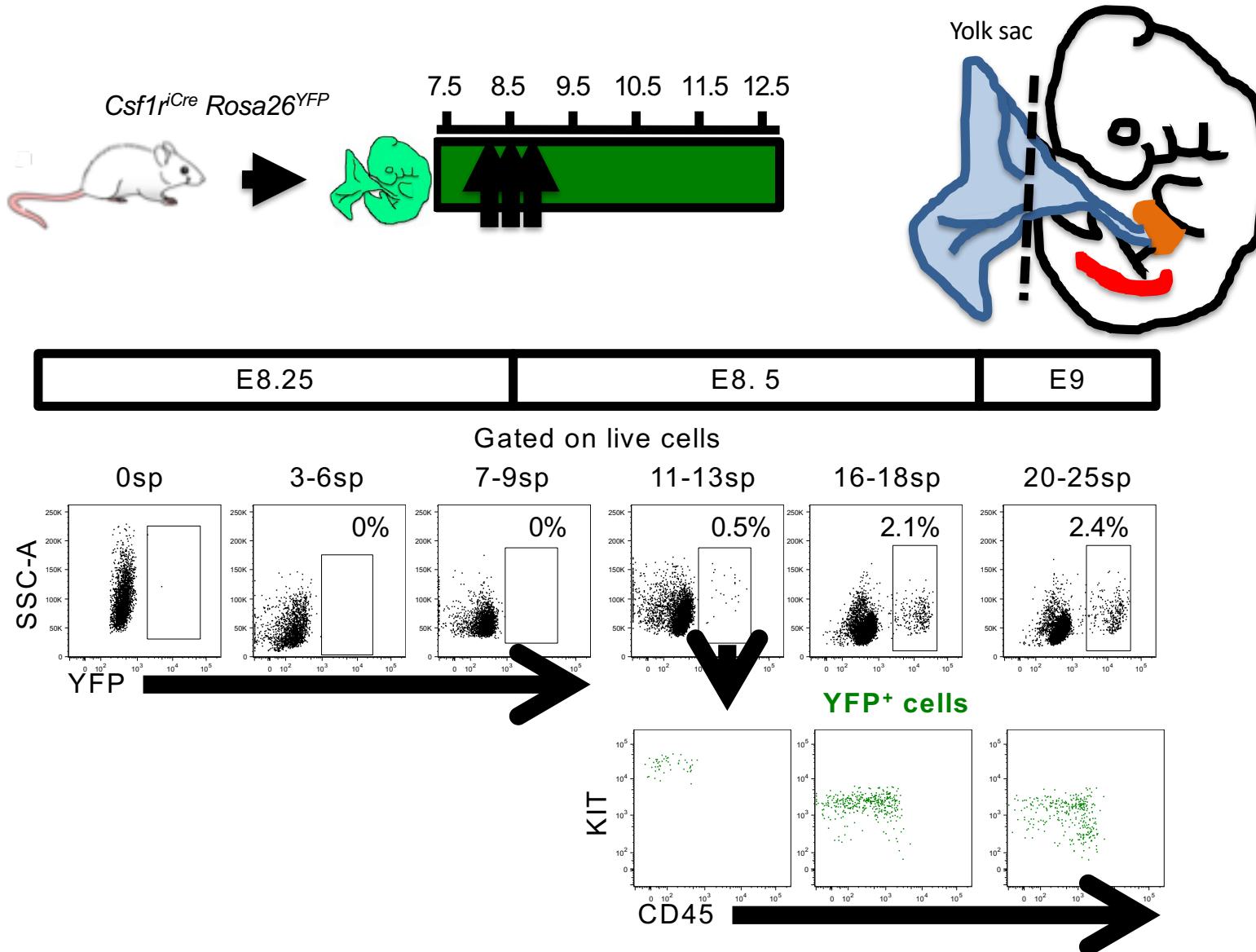


Identification des précurseurs *Csf1r*⁺

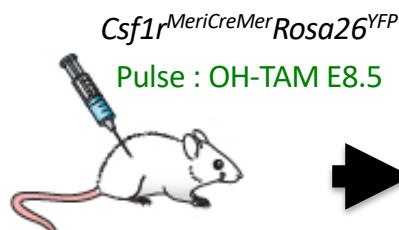


i.e. What are we labelling when we inject tamoxifen at E8.5?

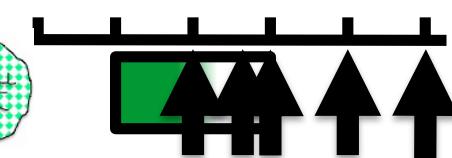
Les progéniteurs *Csf1r*⁺ sont originaires du sac vitellin à E8.5



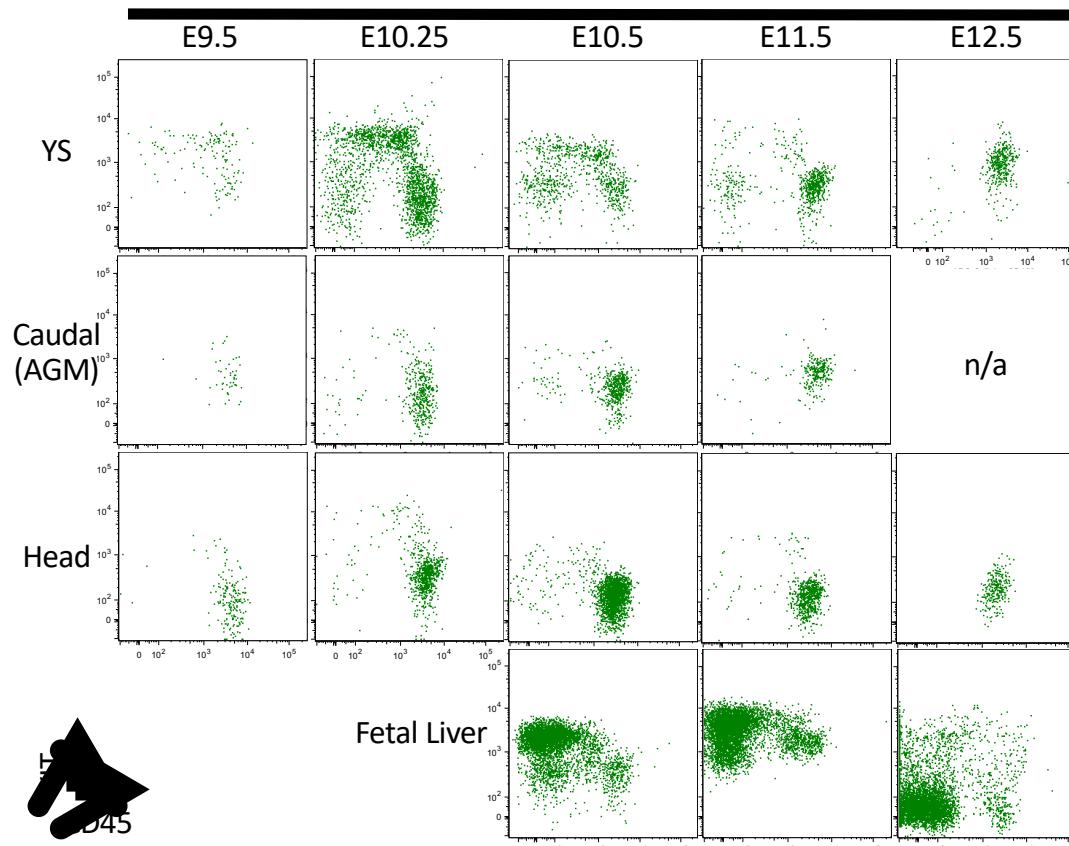
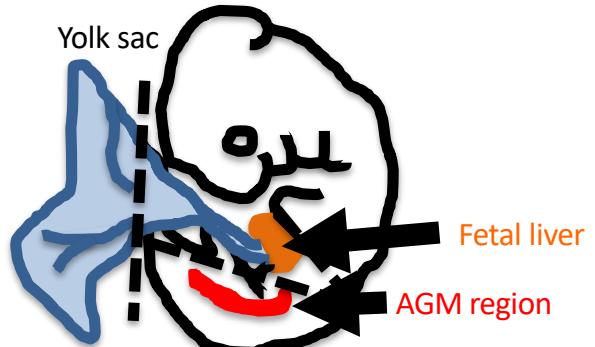
Les progéniteurs *Csf1r*⁺ sont originaires du sac vitellin et colonisent le foie fœtal



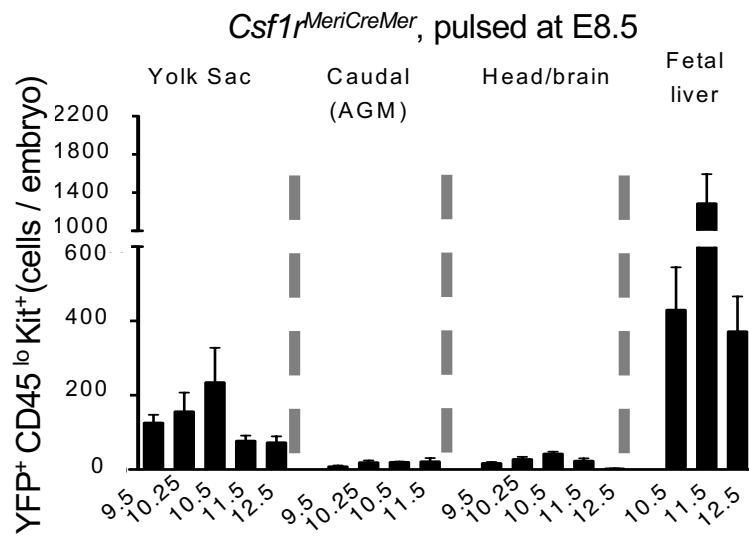
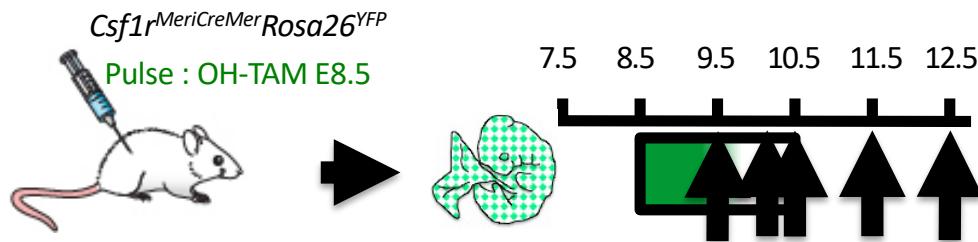
7.5 8.5 9.5 10.5 11.5 12.5



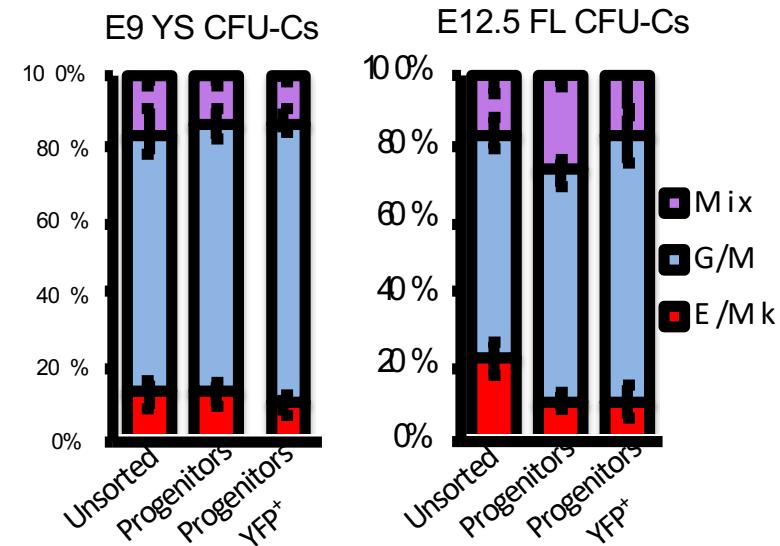
Csf1r^{MeriCreMer}, pulsed at E8.5



Les progéniteurs *Csf1r*⁺ sont originaires du sac vitellin et colonisent le foie fœtal

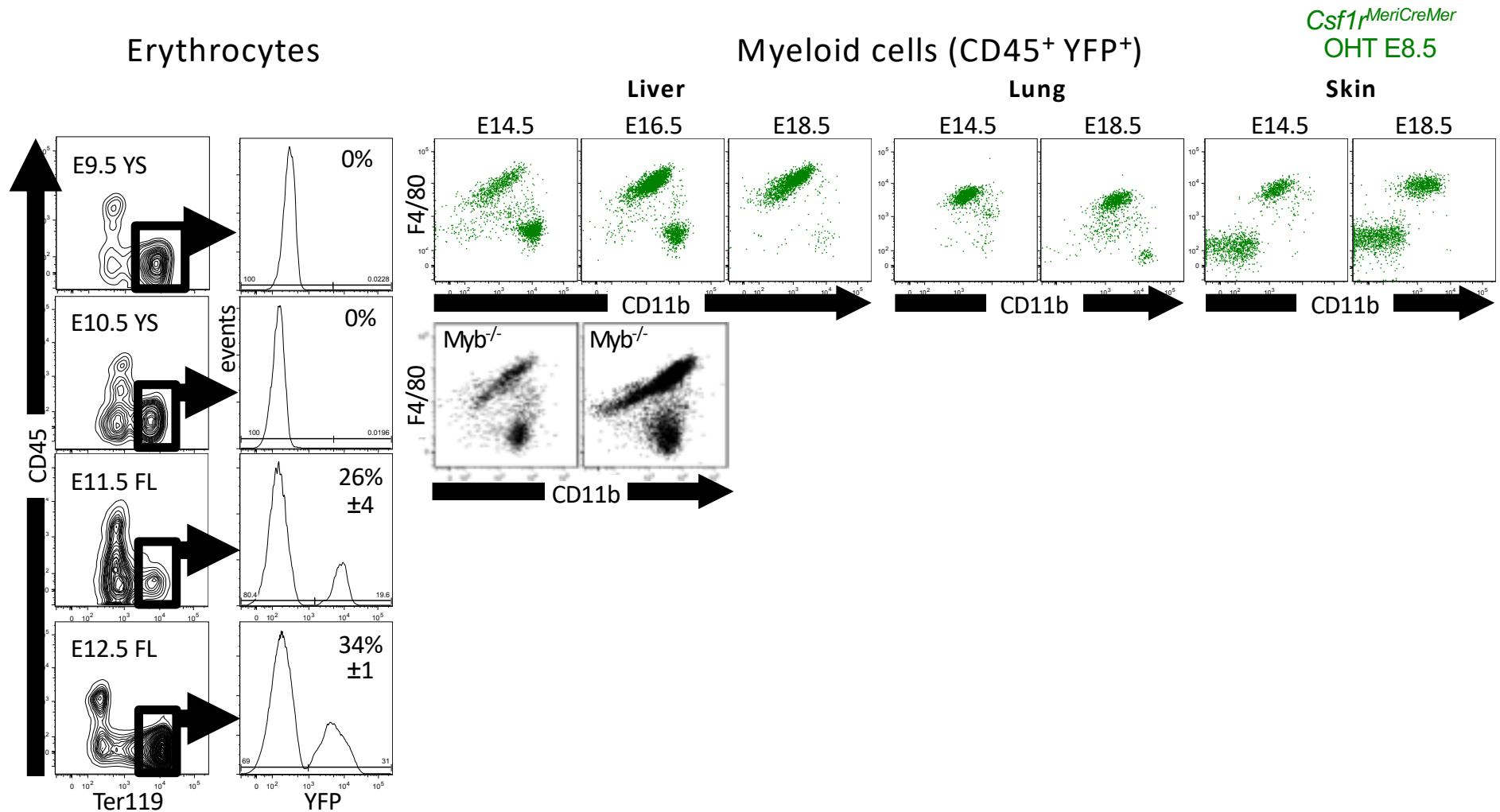


Expansion in the fetal liver

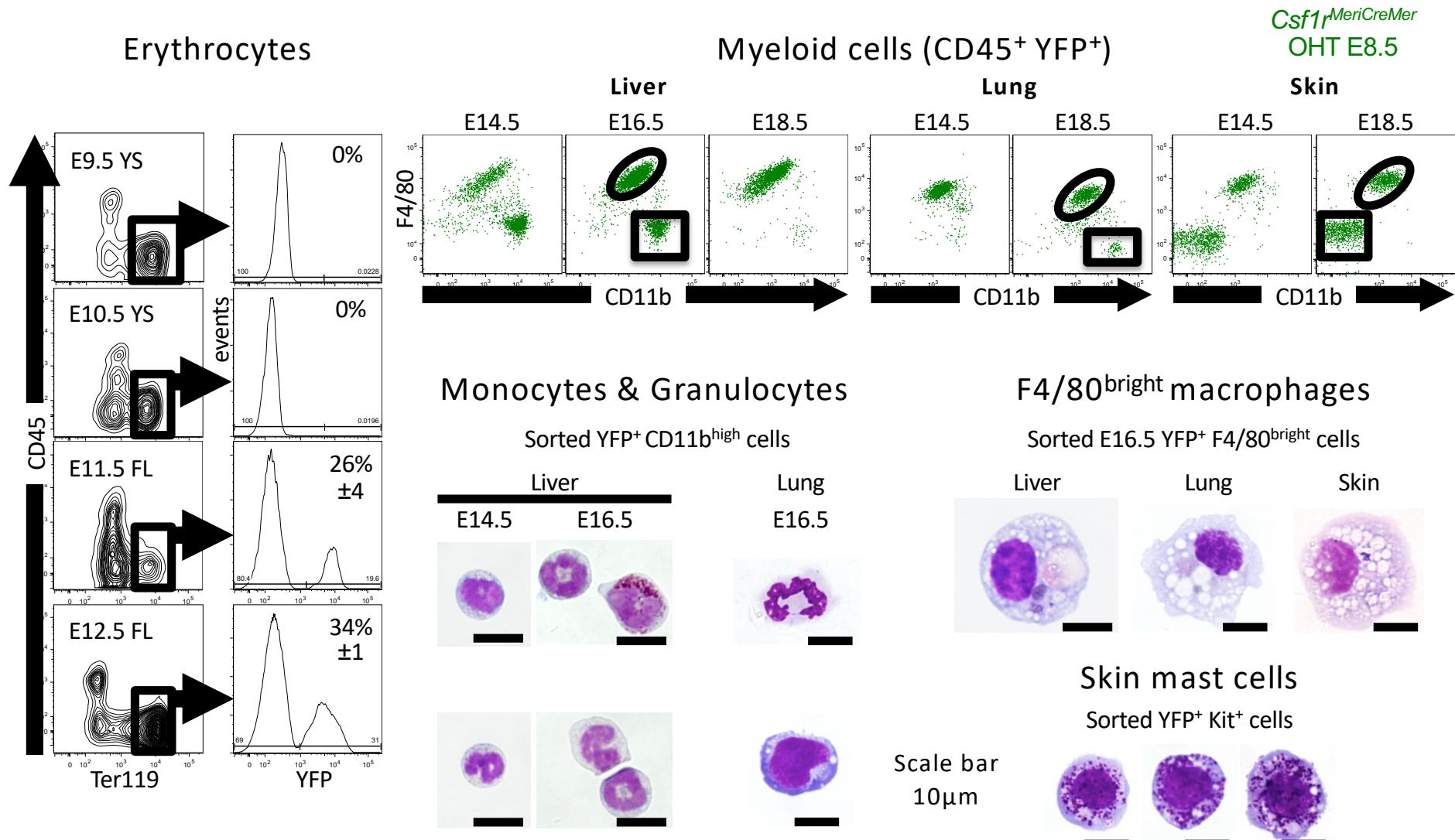


Erythro and myeloid potential

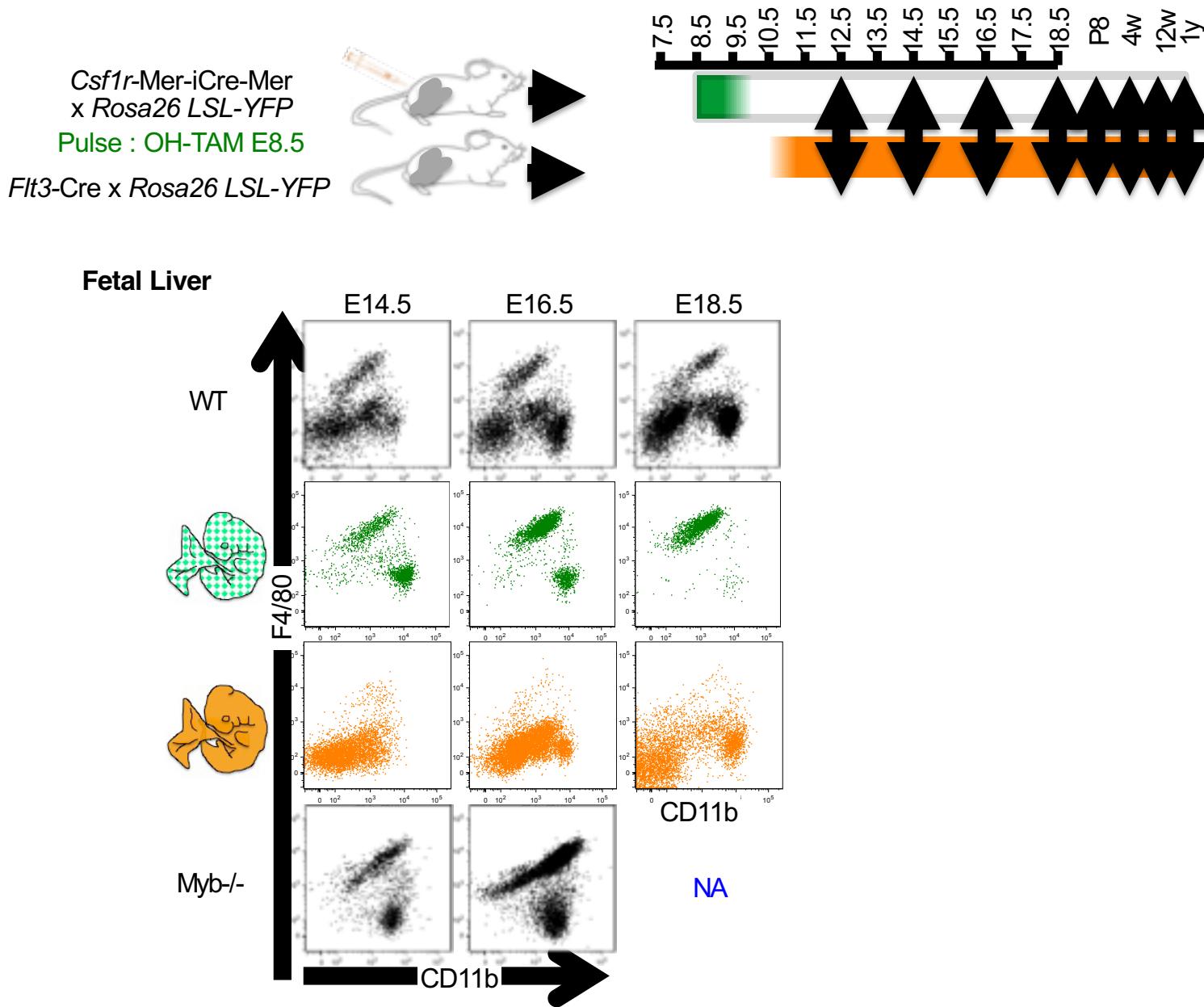
Les progéniteurs *Csf1r*⁺ se différencient en érythrocytes, monocytes, granulocytes, mastocytes et macrophages F4/80^{bright}



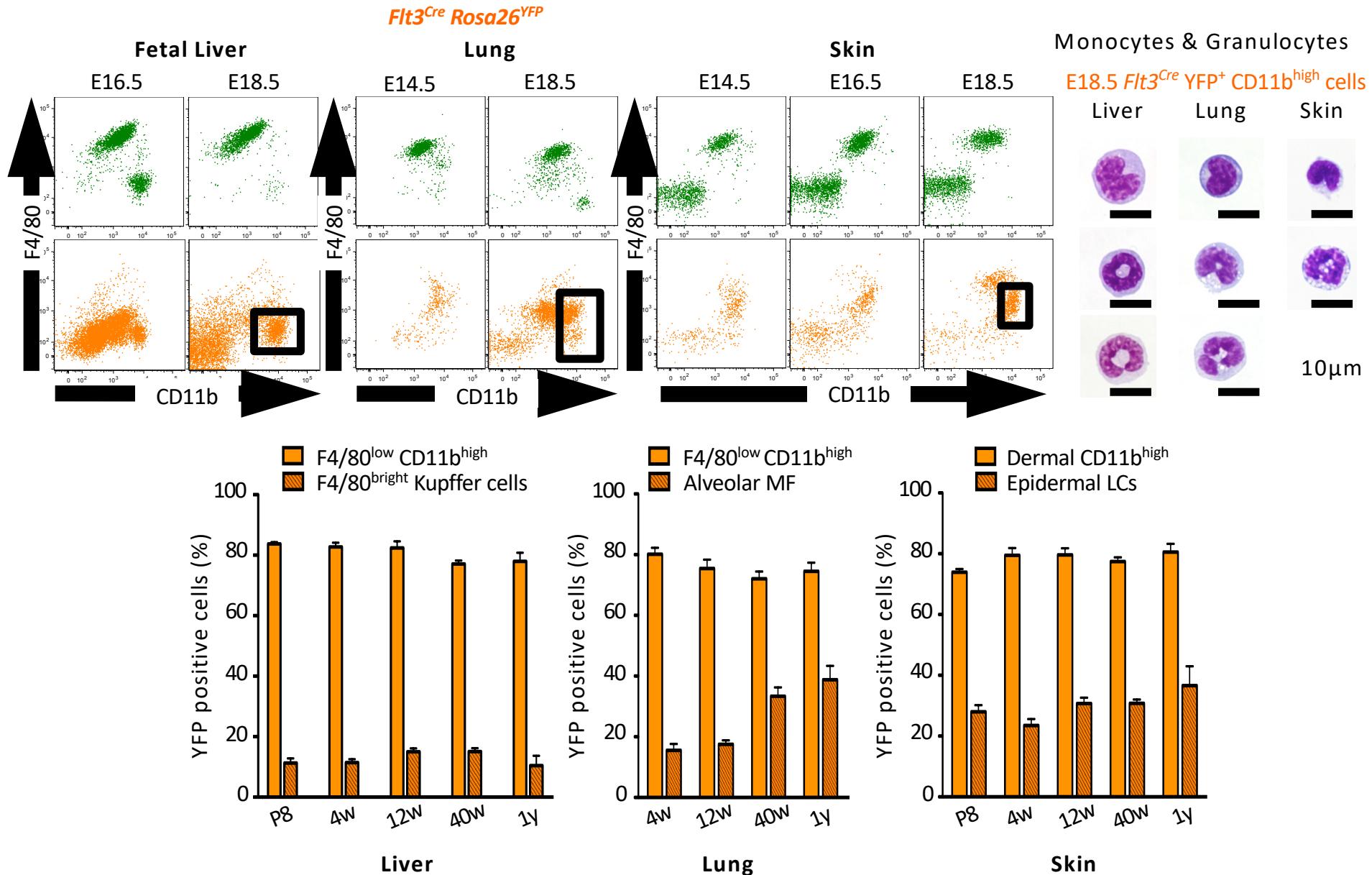
Les progéniteurs *Csf1r*⁺ se différencient en érythrocytes, monocytes, granulocytes, mastocytes et macrophages F4/80^{bright}



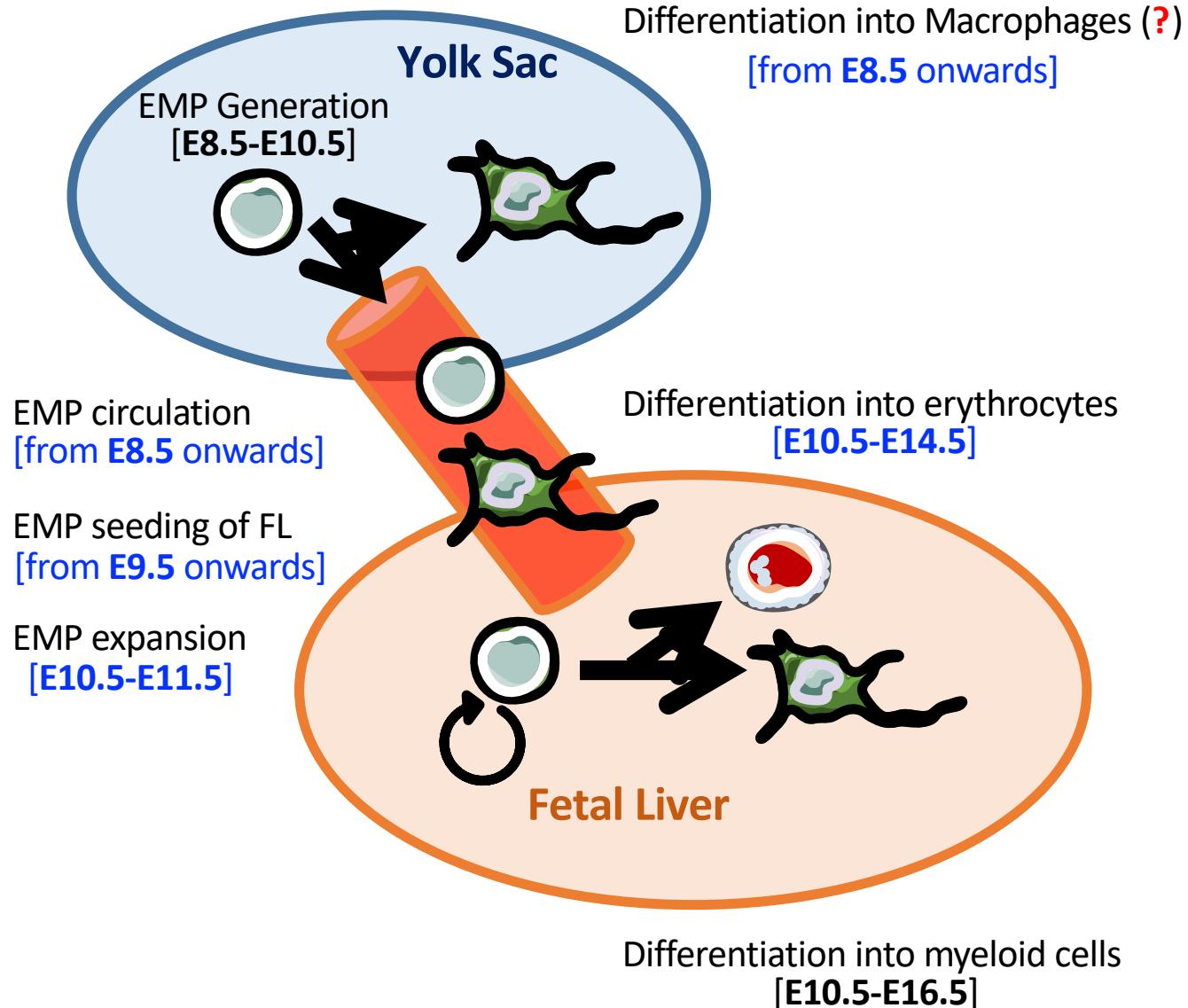
Les progéniteurs *Csf1r*⁺ sont les principaux producteurs des cellules myéloïdes dans le foie fœtal jusqu'à E16.5



Fetal liver HSCs derived (*Flt3*⁺) precursors do not replace (YS-derived) F4/80^{bright} macrophages



Les progéniteurs *Csfr1*⁺ sont des progéniteurs erythro-myéloïdes (EMPs)



Les progéniteurs *Csfr1*⁺ sont des progéniteurs erythro-myéloïdes (EMPs)

EMP emergence

Bertrand, J *Blood* 2005
Gomez Perdiguero, E. *Nature* 2015

Frame , J.M. *Stem Cells* 2016
Kasaii, B. *Scientific reports* 2017

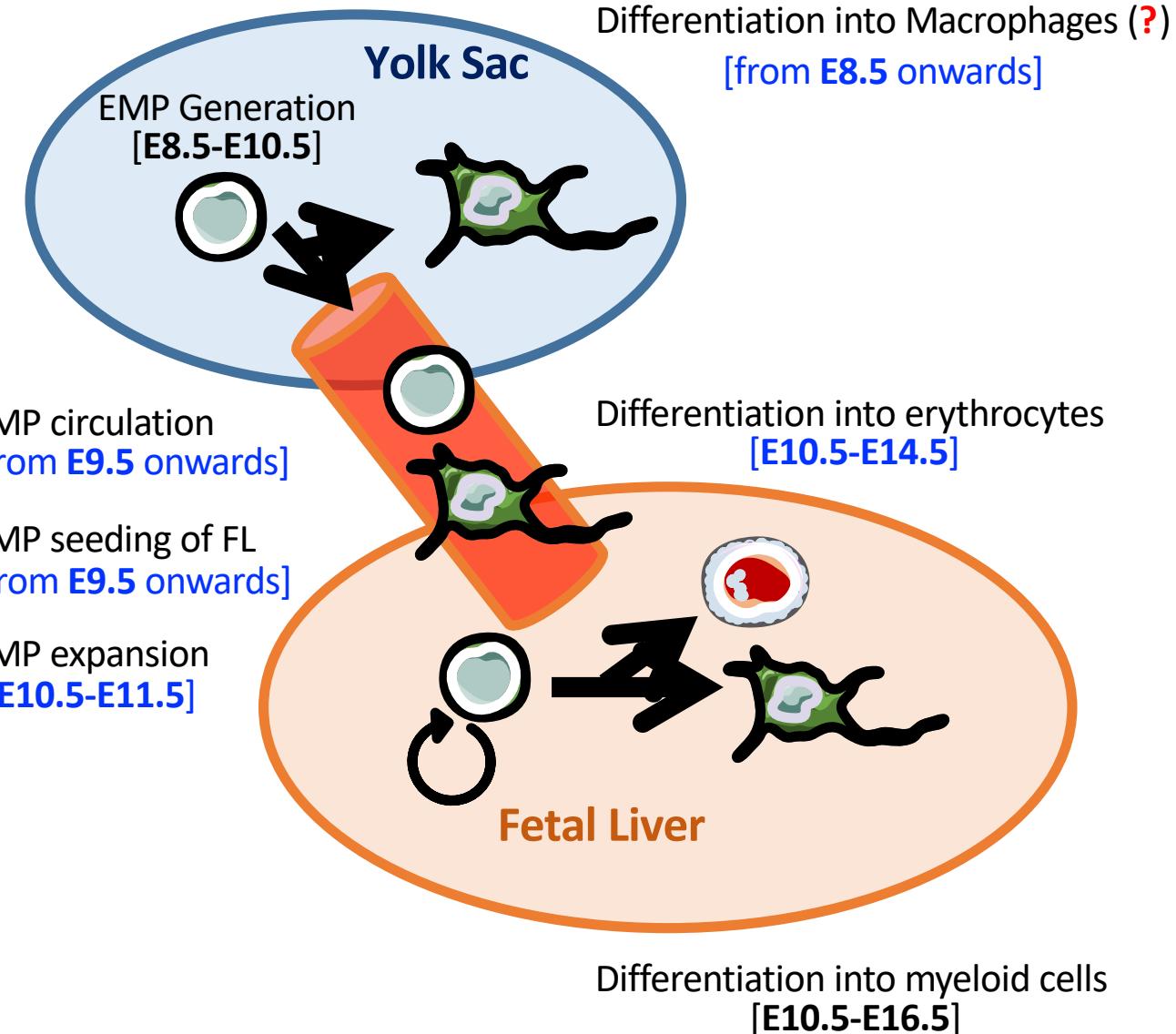
EMP phenotype

Bertrand, J *PNAS* 2005
Gomez Perdiguero, E. *Nature* 2015

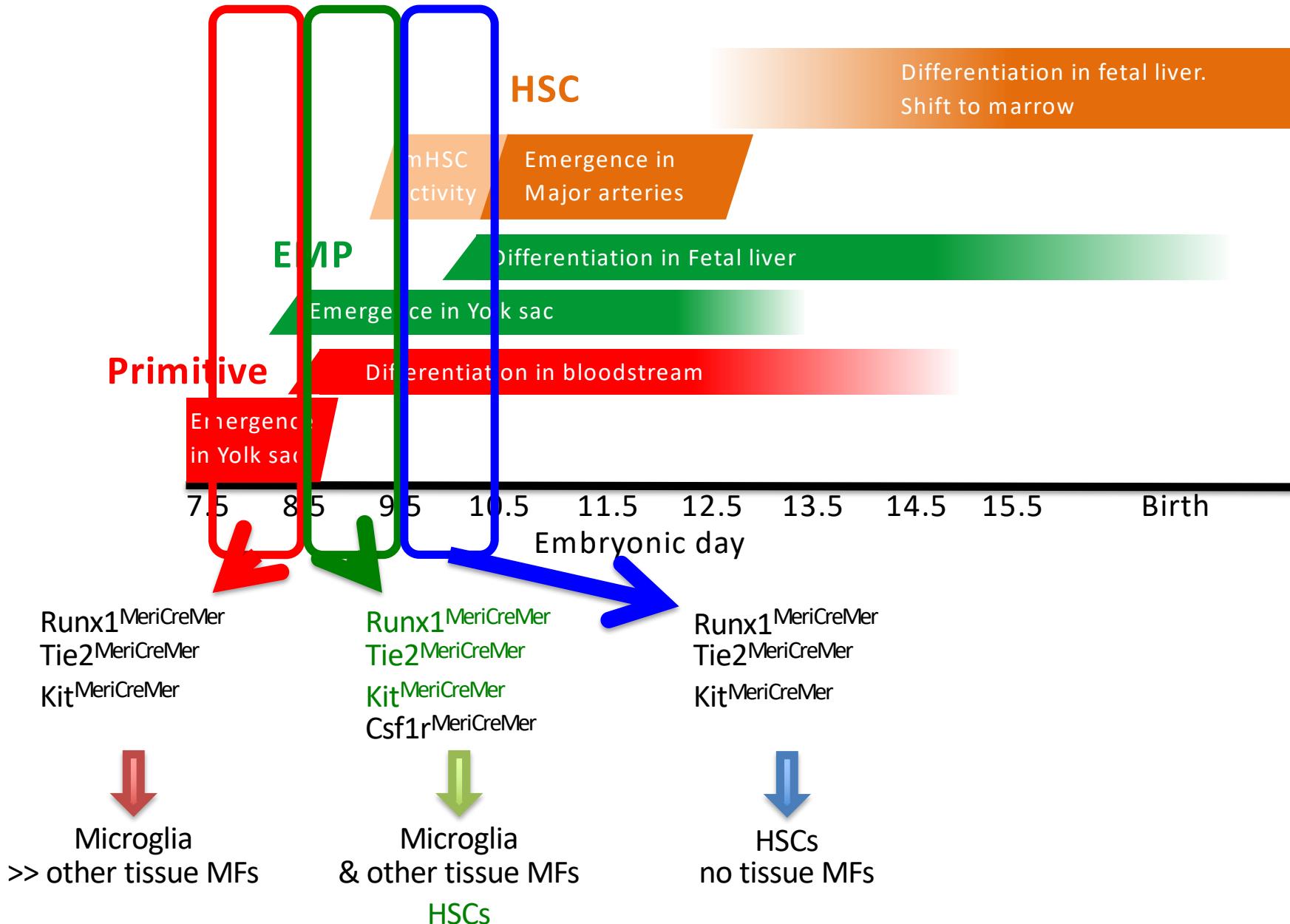
McGrath, K.E. *Cell reports* 2015

EMP function

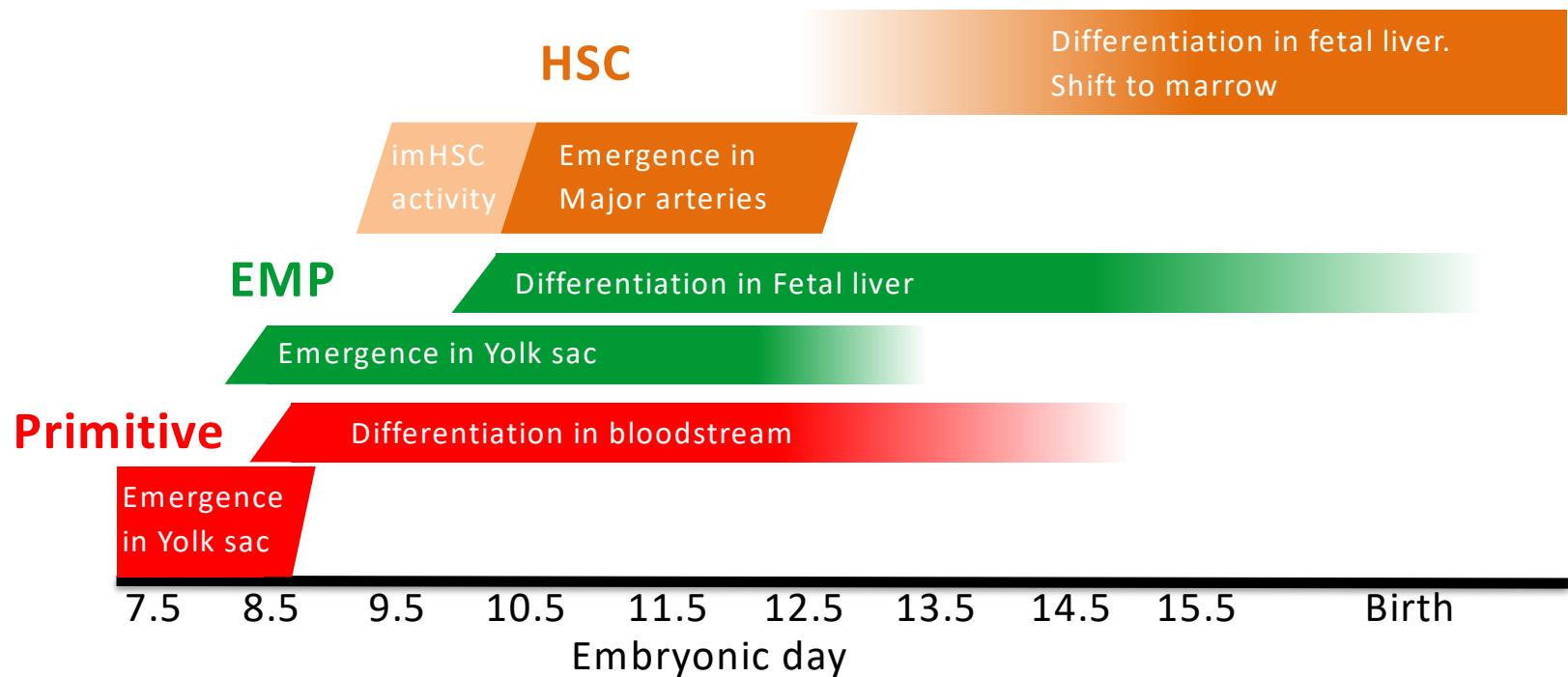
Chen, M.J. *Cell Stem Cell* 2011



Les macrophages résidents dérivent des YS-EMPs



Les macrophages résidents dérivent des YS-EMPs



Gomez Perdiguero*, Klapporth* *et al.*, **Nature**, 2015

Hoeffel *et al.*, **Immunity** 2015

McGrath *et al.*, **Cell Report** 2015

Sheng *et al.*, **Immunity** 2016

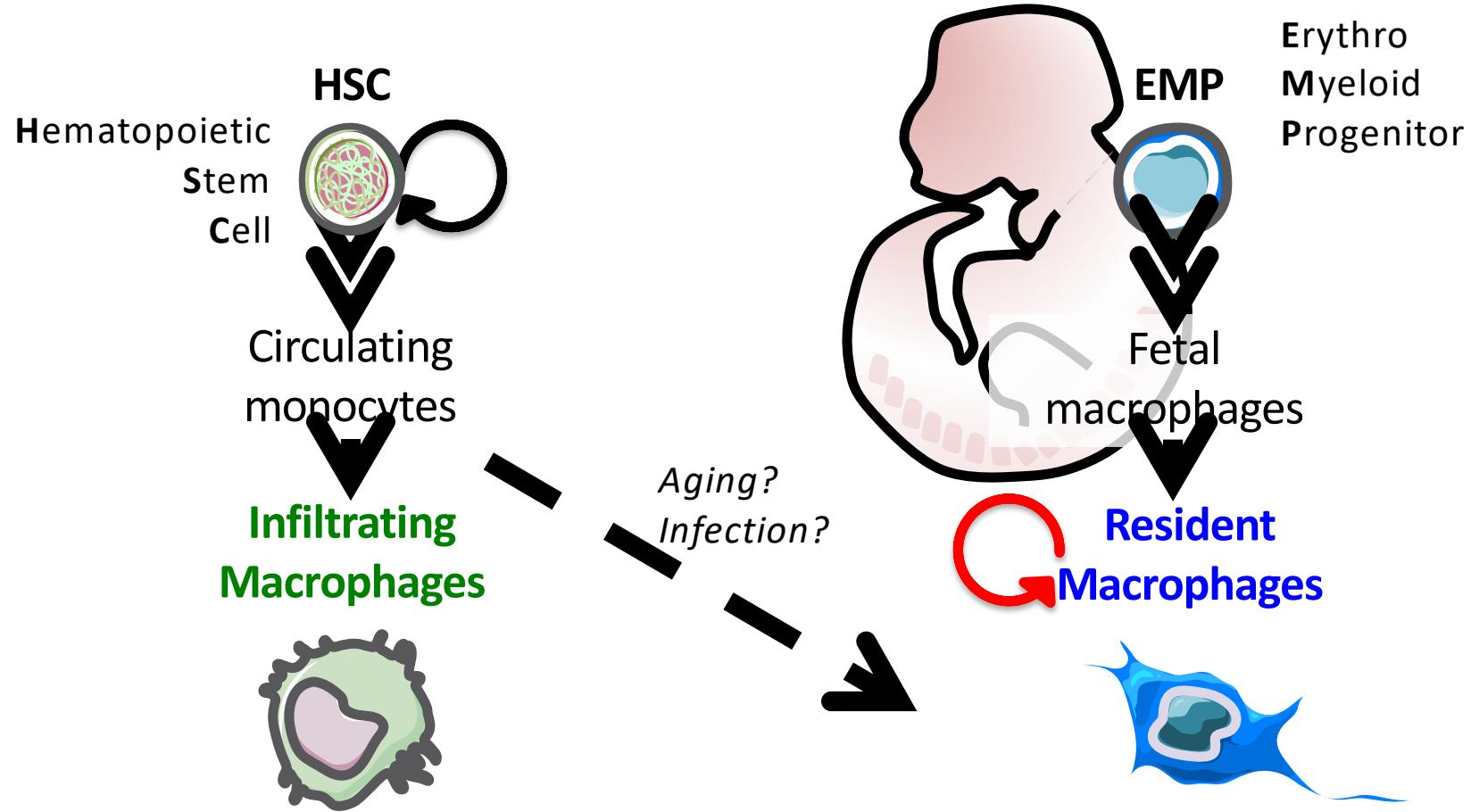
Microglia is “special” in all fate mapping models available so far

Due to a “kinetic” bias?

Due to a contribution of other YS-derived progenitors?

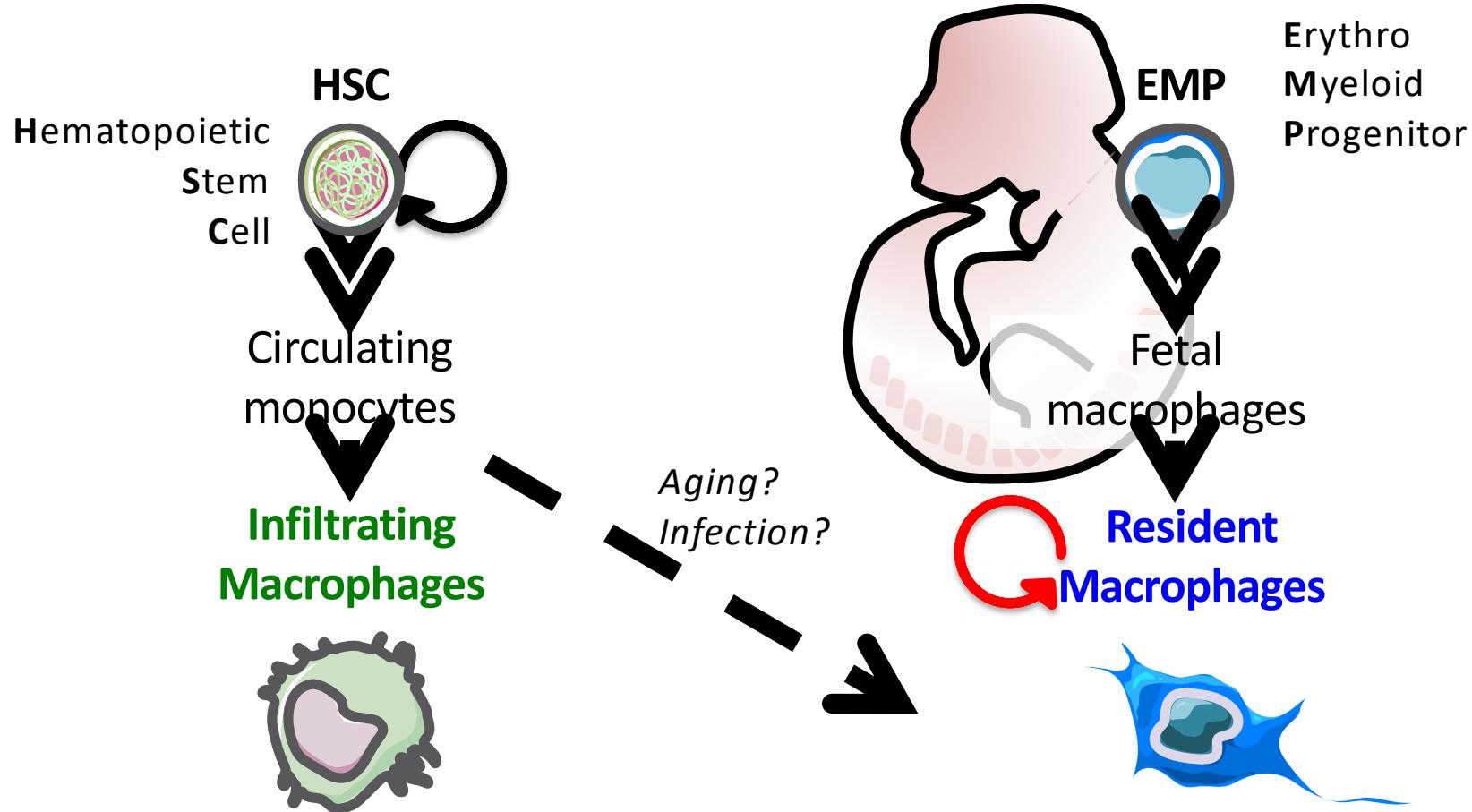
Is there a contribution of Primitive progenitors?

Deux lignages de macrophages coexistent dans les tissus adultes



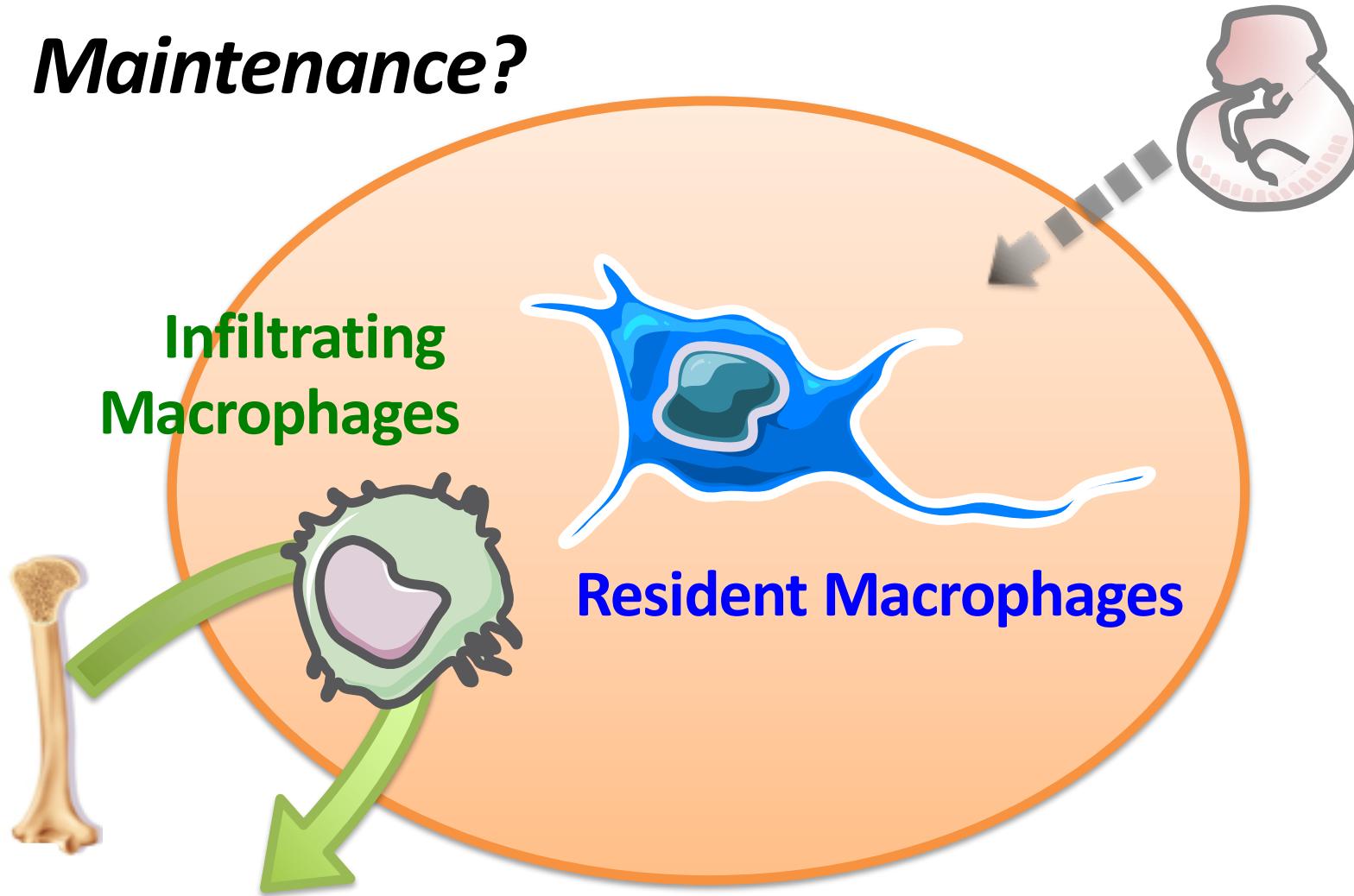
- Two independent lineages of macrophages coexist in most adult tissue
(Resident versus infiltrating) [ontogeny]

Deux lignages de macrophages coexistent dans les tissus adultes



- Two independent lineages of macrophages coexist in most adult tissue
(Resident versus infiltrating) [ontogeny]
- Macrophages have tissue-specific gene expression and epigenetic profiles [environment]
From fetal to adult resident macrophages: Tissue specialization

Maintenance?



Comment les macrophages résidents se maintiennent dans les tissus adultes?

Long-lived?

Proliferation?

Chorro *et al.*, *JEM* 2009

Ghigo *et al.*, *JEM*, 2013

Lawson, *et al.*, *Neuroscience*, 1992

Bruttger *et al.*, *Immunity*, 2015

Jenkins, *et al.*, *Science*, 2011

Davies *et al.*, *Eur J Immunol*, 2015

Pforte *et al.*, *Eur Resp J* 1993

Hashimoto *et al.*, *Immunity*, 2013

Bouwens, *et al.*, *Hepatology*, 1986

Yamada *et al.*, *JLB*, 1990

Self-renewal?

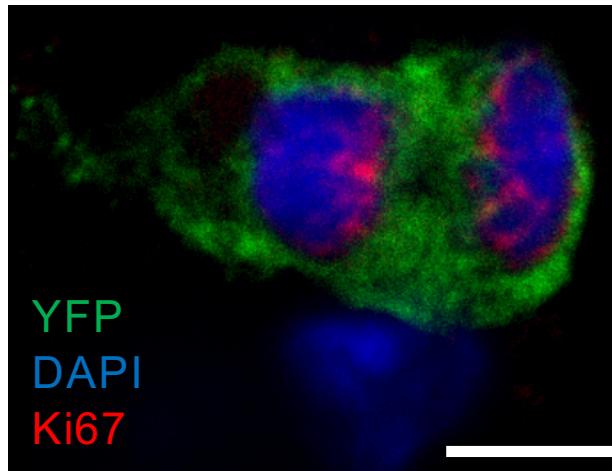
Aziz *et al.*, *Science*, 2009

Soucie *et al.*, *Science*, 2016

Local Progenitor/Precursor?

Ghigo *et al.*, *JEM*, 2013

Garceau *et al.*, *BMC Biol*, 2015



Proliferating resident macrophage in the liver

Liver, 52 week-old mice

Csf1r-Mer-iCre-Mer

x Rosa26 LSL-YFP

Pulsed w OH-TAM at E8.5

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Self-renewal?

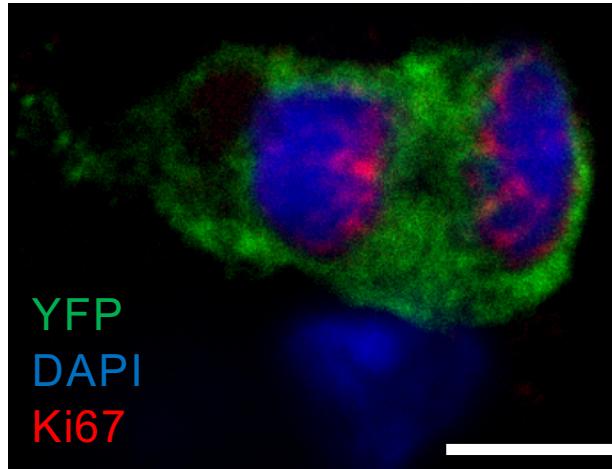
Aziz *et al.*, *Science*, 2009

Soucie *et al.*, *Science*, 2016

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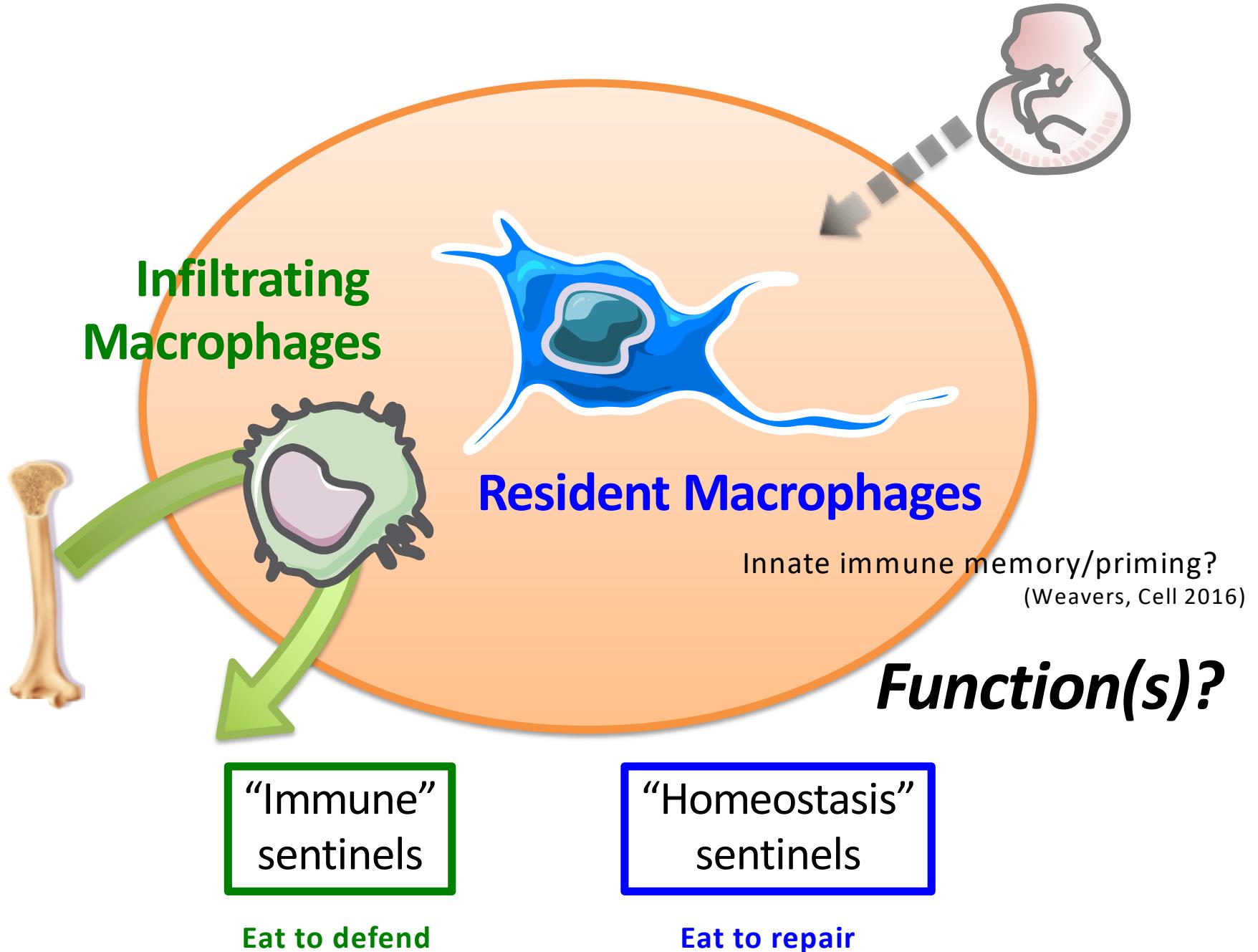
Proliferating resident macrophage in the liver

Liver, 52 week-old mice
Csf1r-Mer-iCre-Mer
x *Rosa26 LSL-YFP*
Pulsed w OH-TAM at E8.5

Replacement by HSC-derived cells?

Heart: Molawi *et al.*, *JEM*, 2014

Lung: Gomez Perdiguero *Nature*
2015



Fonctions spécifiques du lignage chez les macrophages?

- Salamander and Zebrafish amputation models:

Impaired regeneration in when macrophages are depleted (permanent scar tissue, reduced mesenchymal proliferation and impaired neovascularisation)

(JW Godwin PNAS 2013)

(TA Petrie Development 2014)

- Mouse tissue repair/regeneration models:

Embryonic skin wound healing and Neonate heart regeneration are impaired when monocyte/macrophages are depleted

(permanent scar tissue, loss of tissue functionality and impaired neovascularisation)

(AB Aurora et al., JCI 2014)

Macrophages in **adult Skin wound healing** have opposing functions during the early inflammatory phase and the later stages. Monocyte/macrophages depletion in late stages leads to severe hemorrhage, endothelial cell apoptosis, vessel destabilization, and a failure in wound closure.

(T Lucas et al. J Immunol 2010)

In adult muscle injury, Macrophages promote muscle membrane repair and muscle fibre growth and regeneration.

(JG Tidball, J Physiol 2007)

Macrophages are necessary for epimorphic regeneration in African spiny mice

(J Simkin, eLIFE 2017)

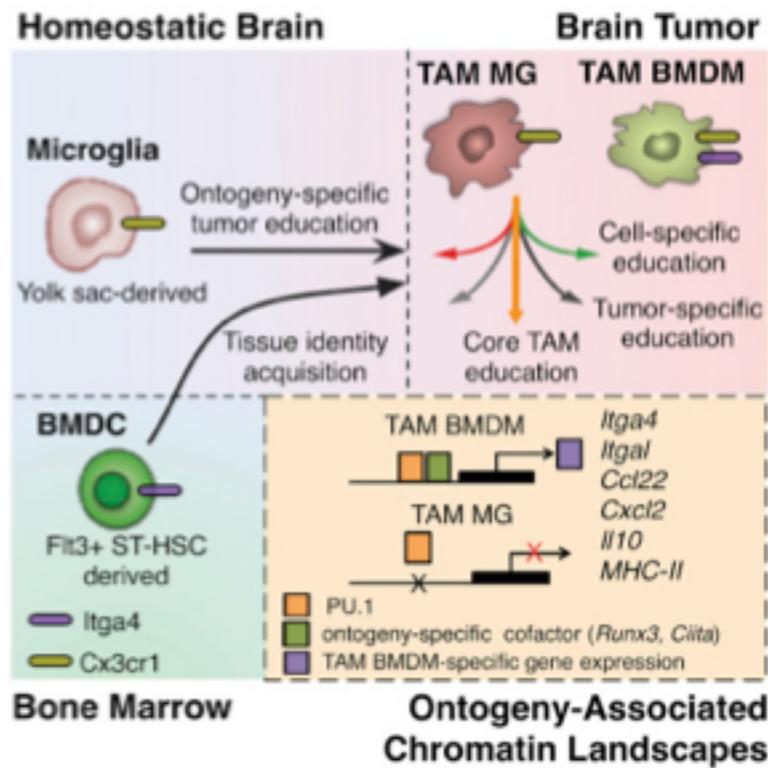
Fonctions spécifiques du lignage chez les macrophages?

Cell Reports

Macrophage Ontogeny Underlies Differences in Tumor-Specific Education in Brain Malignancies

Resource

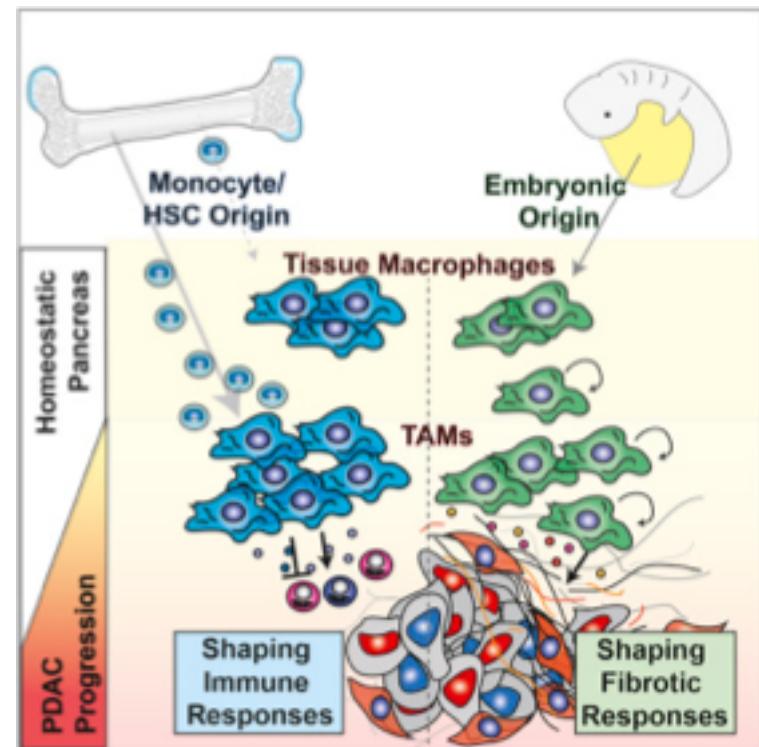
Article



Bowman et al., Nov 2016 Cell Reports

Immunity

Tissue-Resident Macrophages in Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma Originate from Embryonic Hematopoiesis and Promote Tumor Progression



Zhu et al., August 2017 Immunity



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POST-DOC



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UNDERGRADUATE
STUDENT



Kérmy Ade
UNDERGRADUATE
STUDENT

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