

# Stem cell study identifies molecular 'switch' that turns precursors into kidney cells

1 April 2021, by Cristy Lytal



From left, Andy McMahon, Lisa Rutledge, Helena Bugacov and Alex Guo hold an impromptu lab meeting. Credit: Christina Gandolfo

Kidney development is a balancing act between the self-renewal of stem and progenitor cells to maintain and expand their numbers, and the differentiation of these cells into more specialized cell types. In a new study in the journal *eLife* from Andy McMahon's laboratory in the Department of Stem Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine at the Keck School of Medicine of USC, former graduate student Alex Quiyu Guo and a team of scientists demonstrate the importance of a molecule called  $\beta$ -catenin in striking this balance.

$\beta$ -catenin is a key driver at the end of a complex signaling cascade known as the Wnt pathway. Wnt signaling plays critical roles in the embryonic development of multiple organs including the kidneys. By partnering with other Wnt pathway molecules,  $\beta$ -catenin controls the activity of hundreds to thousands of genes within the cell.

The new study builds on the McMahon Lab's previous discovery that Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin can initiate progenitor cells to execute a lengthy and highly

orchestrated program of forming structures in the [kidney](#) called nephrons. A healthy human kidney contains a million nephrons that balance body fluids and remove soluble waste products. Too few nephrons results in kidney disease.

Previous studies from the UT Southwestern Medical Center laboratory of Thomas Carroll, a former postdoctoral trainee in the McMahon Lab, suggested that Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signaling plays opposing roles in ensuring the proper number of nephrons: promoting progenitor maintenance and self-renewal, and stimulating progenitor cell differentiation.

"It sounded like Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin is doing two things—both maintenance and differentiation—that seem to be opposite operations," said Guo. "Therefore, the hypothesis was that different levels of Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin can dictate different fates of the nephron progenitors: when it's low, it works on maintenance; when it's high, it directs differentiation."

In 2015, it became more possible to test this hypothesis when Leif Oxburgh, a scientist at the Rogosin Institute in New York and a co-author of the *eLife* study, developed a system for growing large numbers of nephron [progenitor cells](#), or NPCs, in a Petri dish.

Relying on this game-changing new system, Guo and his collaborators grew NPCs, added different levels of a chemical that activates  $\beta$ -catenin, and saw their hypothesis play out in the Petri dishes.

They observed that high levels of  $\beta$ -catenin triggered a "switch" in part of the Wnt pathway that relies on another family of transcription factors known as TCF/LEF. There are two types of TCF/LEF transcription factors: one type inhibits genes related to differentiation, and the other activates these genes. In response to high levels of  $\beta$ -catenin, the "activating" members of TCF/LEF

switched places with the "inhibiting" members, effectively taking charge. This "switch" triggered NPCs to differentiate into more specialized types of kidney cells.

When they looked at low levels of  $\beta$ -catenin, they saw NPCs self-renewing and maintaining their populations, as expected. However, they were surprised to learn that  $\beta$ -catenin was not engaged with any of the known genes related to self-renewal and maintenance.

" $\beta$ -catenin does something," said Guo. "That is for sure. But how it does it is kind of mysterious right now."

After publishing these results in *eLife*, Guo earned his Ph.D. from USC, and began his postdoctoral training at UCLA. Helena Bugacov, a current Ph.D. student in the McMahon Lab and a co-author of the *eLife* study, is now taking the lead in continuing the project—which has implications far beyond the kidney field, due to the broad role of Wnt throughout the body.

"Understanding how Wnt regulates these two very distinct cell outcomes of self-renewal and differentiation, which is very important for [kidney development](#), is also important for understanding the development of other organs and adult stem [cells](#), as Wnt signaling plays important roles in almost all developmental systems," said Bugacov. "There is also a lot of attention from cancer researchers, as this process can go awry in cancer. Many therapeutics are trying to target this process."

She added, "The more we know about things, the better we can inform work on developing human kidney organoid cultures, which can be more readily used to understand problems in human health, regeneration and development."

**More information:** Qiuyu Guo et al. A  $\beta$ -catenin-driven switch in TCF/LEF transcription factor binding to DNA target sites promotes commitment of mammalian nephron progenitor cells, *eLife* (2021). [DOI: 10.7554/eLife.64444](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.64444)

APA citation: Stem cell study identifies molecular 'switch' that turns precursors into kidney cells (2021, April 1) retrieved 25 April 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-04-stem-cell-molecular-precursors-kidney.html>

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