Stem Cell Derived Astrocytes Robustly Express the Canonical Wnt/β-Catenin Pathway

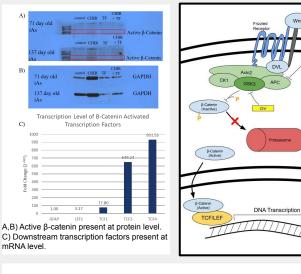
Presented at International Society for Stem Cell Research 2022 Boston International Symposium <u>Amogh Shetty</u>^{1,2}; Srinivas Narasipura², PhD; Tanner Shull²; Janet Zayas², PhD; Lena Al-Harthi², PhD Rush University Medical Center¹, Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy²



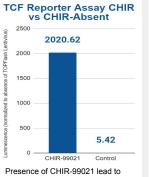
Our Questions

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- Is the Wnt/β-catenin pathway robustly expressed in hiPSC induced astrocytes (iAs)?
- How can we alter β-catenin presence to study the pathway in iAs?

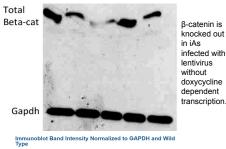


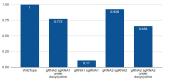




Presence of CHIR-99021 lead to increased luciferase activity in i-astrocytes infected with TOPflash lentiviral particles.

LRP6 Recepto





Background

- Normal Human Astrocytes (NHAs) robustly express the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway, an important pro-survival pathway that regulates several important CNS functions
- Glutamate uptake

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- Neuroimmune response Human Induced Pluripotent
 - HIV transcription



- NHAs and other primary models are costly and difficult to access.
- Recently, a well established protocol was determined to differentiate hIPSCs into astrocytes (TCW, 2017) via neural progenitor cells (NPCs). However, the presence of Wnt/Beta-Catenin has not yet been studied in these induced-astrocytes (iAs).

Conclusions

- Induced-Astrocytes express active Beta-Catenin at the protein level and TCFs/LEFs at the mRNA level. This hints that the pathway is robustly expressed in hIPSC differentiated astrocytes.
- The pathway can be activated by CHIR-99021 in iAs.
- Beta-Catenin may be knocked out with CRISPR-Cas9 via lentiviral approach.

Future Directions

- Characterize iAs with CHIR-99021 presence.
- Repeat and confirm Beta-Catenin knockout from iAs.
- Characterize Beta-Catenin knocked out iAs to better determine the role of the Wnt/β-catenin pathway.
- Study the proliferation rate and metabolism of these cells to determine their usability as a research tool in the future.

