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Mitochondrial function controls intestinal epithelial stemness and proliferation







Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD)





Etiology



The colonic epithelium in ulcerative colitis: an energy-deficiency disease? Roediger, WE 1980, *Lancet*

Enhanced translocation of bacteria across metabolically stressed epithelia is reduced by butyrate. Lewis al. 2010, *Inflamm Bowel Dis*

A mitochondrial specific stress response in mammalian cells Zhao et al. 2002, *EMBO J.*

Induction of dsRNA-activated protein kinase links mitochondrial unfolded protein response to the pathogenesis of intestinal inflammation. Rath et al. 2012, *Gut*



The mitochondrial chaperone HSP60 -

increased expression in the epithelium of UC and CD patients



Functional role of HSP60 in the intestinal epithelium?

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Rath, Berger,..., Haller, 2012, Gut

A new mouse model – tissue specific deletion of *Hsp60*





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Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – *in vivo* vs. "*ex vivo*" induction in intestinal organoids





Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – induction of mitochondrial unfolded protein response





intestinal epithelial cells





intestinal organoid culture





Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – induction of mitochondrial dysfunction



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Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – effect on tissue morphology



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Berger, Rath ..., Haller, Nature Communications (accepted)

Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – nodular structures are hyperproliferative





Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – hyperproliferative nodules originate from Olfm4⁺ stem cells





Hsp60 knockout in intestinal stem cells (ISC) – impact on Lgr5+ stem cells



Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – generation of a pro-proliferative environment





Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – generation of a pro-proliferative environment



enhanced WNT-signaling







Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – induction of WNT-related signals



VINT10A originates from HSP60-negative Paneth cells CTRL Hsp60^{Δ/ΔIEC} (d2) VINT10A, Lysozyme, E-Cadherin Vinture Image: Comparison of the paneth cells

R-Spondin 1 originates from HSP60-negative IEC





Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – role of RSPO1 and WNT10A in organoids





Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – hyperproliferative nodules result in tissue reconstitution







Hsp60 knockout in intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) – summary

Loss of epithelial HSP60 triggers MT-UPR and mitochondrial dysfunction

Mitochondrial dysfunction antagonizes proliferation and stemness (ER Stress Causes Rapid Loss of Intestinal Epithelial Stemness through Activation of the Unfolded Protein Response. Heijmans et al., 2013, Cell Rep)

Mitochondrial dysfunction induces expression of WNT-related factors

Compensatory hyperproliferation results in tissue reconstitution





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Biofunctionality

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