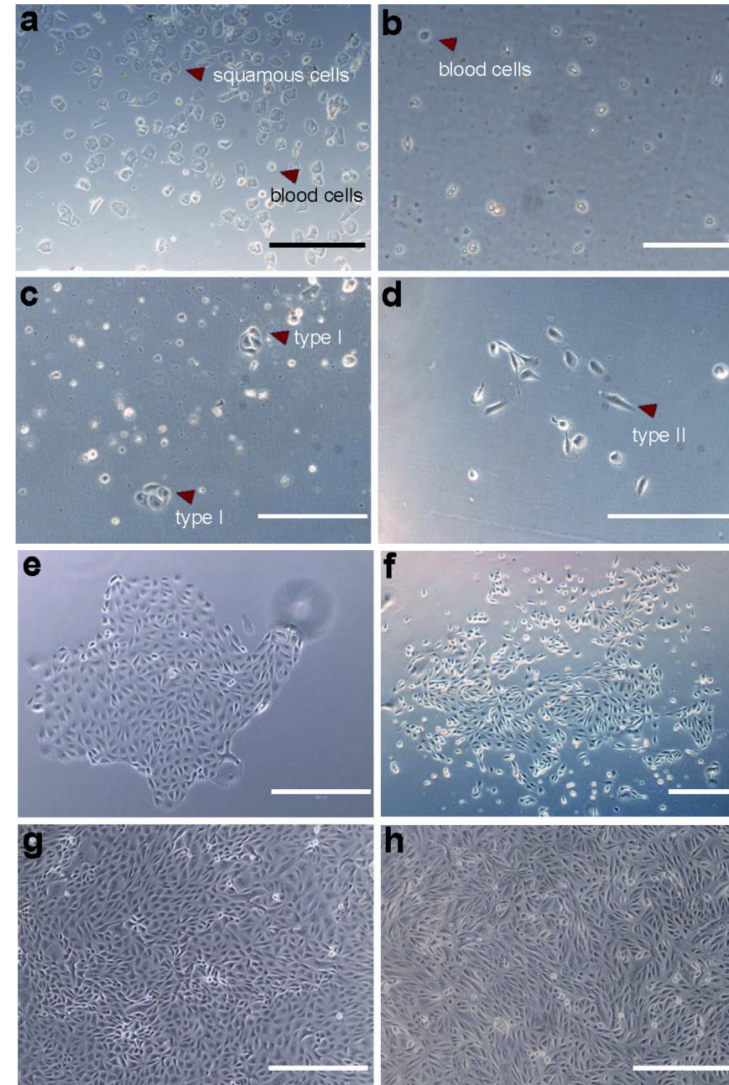
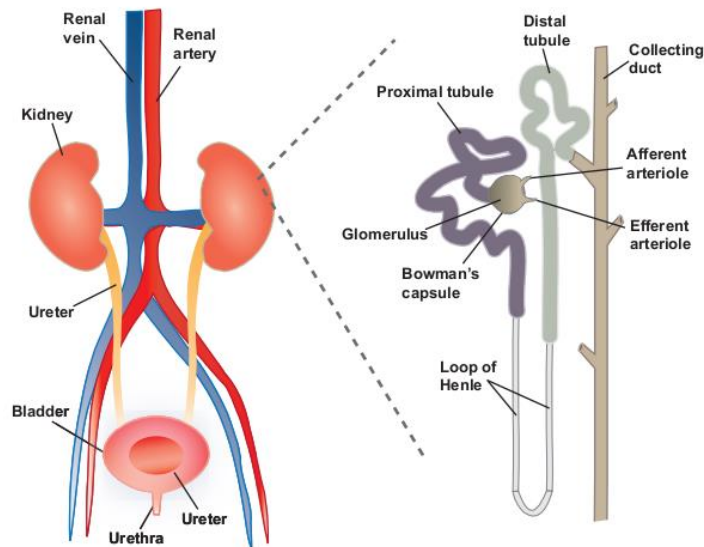


URINE-DERIVED iPSCs

- Establishment of patient specific pluripotent stem cells
- Differentiation of iPSCs towards various cell types
- Study of various diseases

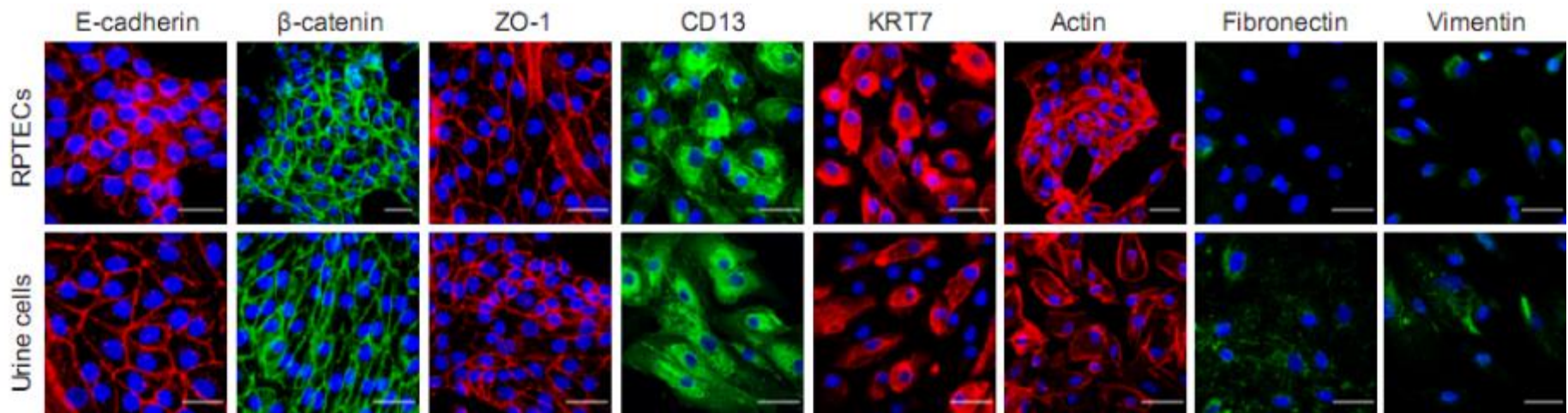


Primary urine cell cultures



Primary urine cell cultures

Proximal tubular epithelial cells



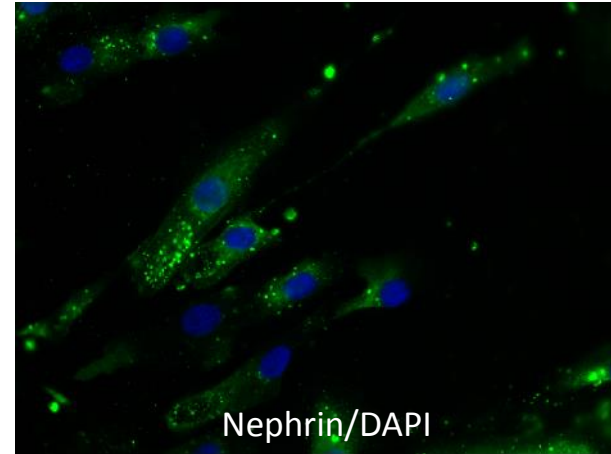
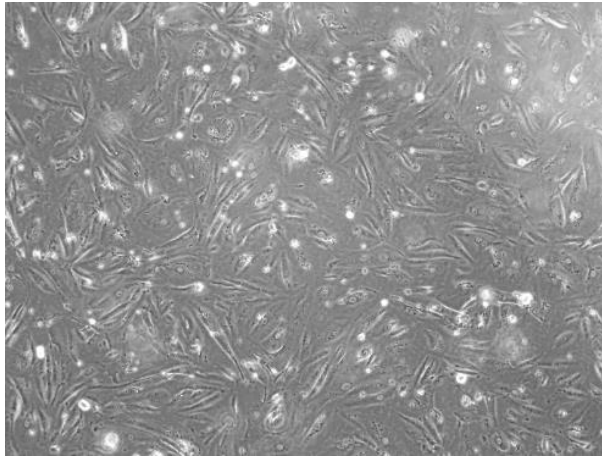
Urine-derived renal proximal tubular epithelial cells can only be grown for a few population doublings in vitro before entering replicative senescence and show expression of the typical epithelial and cell-type specific markers comparable to cells isolated from kidney tissue biopsies.

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Primary urine cell cultures

Podocytes

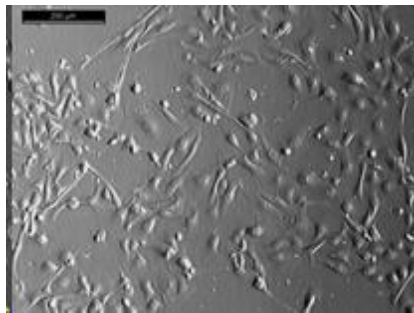


Urine-derived podocytes can be grown for about 13 population doublings in vitro before entering replicative senescence and show expression of the typical podocyte marker nephrin.

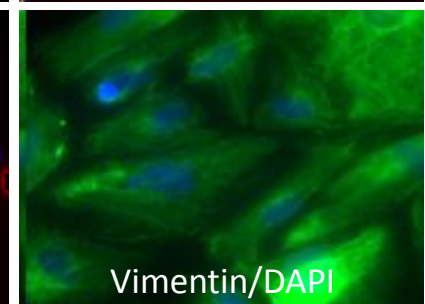
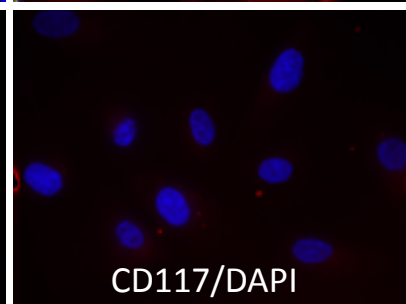
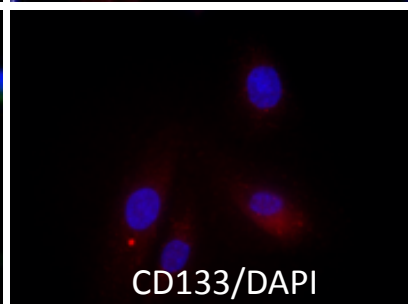
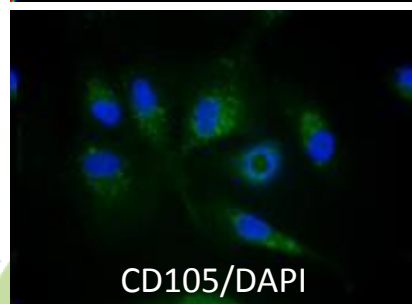
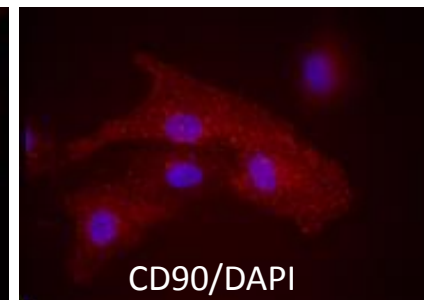
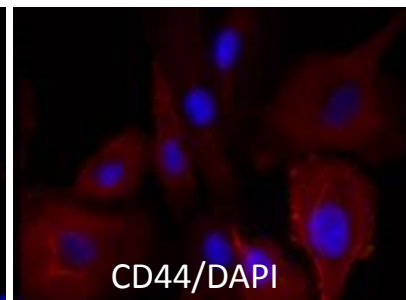
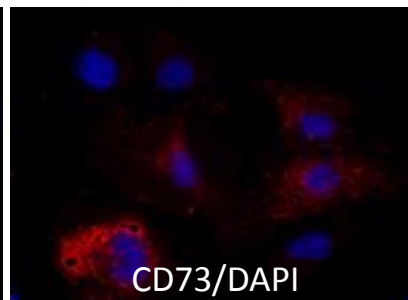
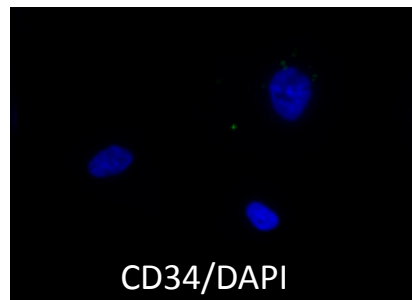


Primary urine cell cultures

Mesenchymal stem cells

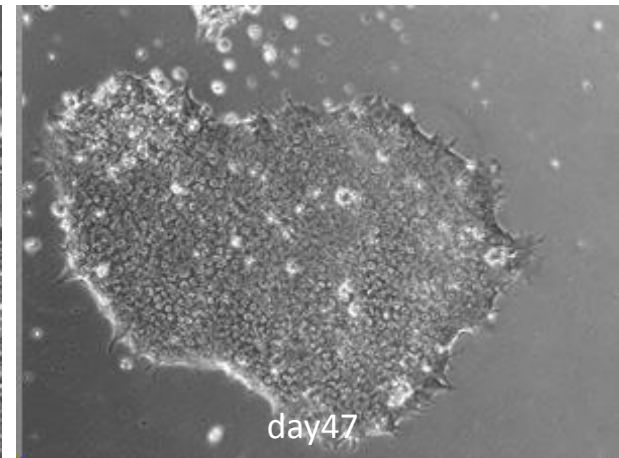
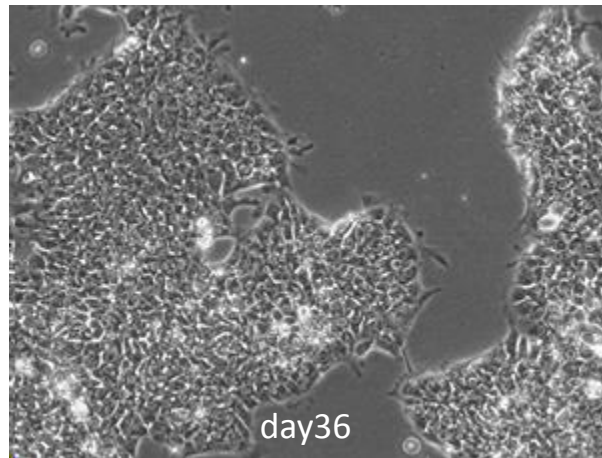
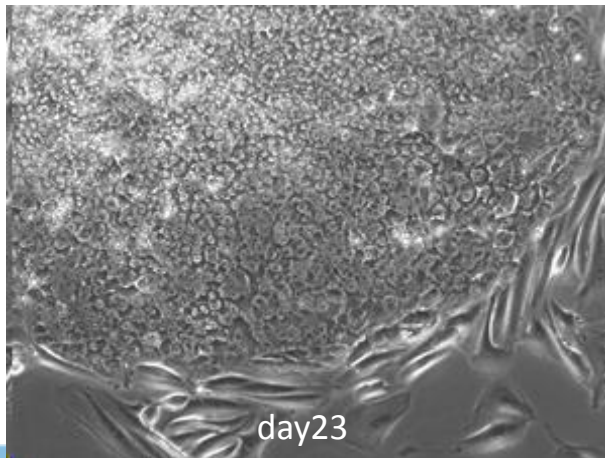
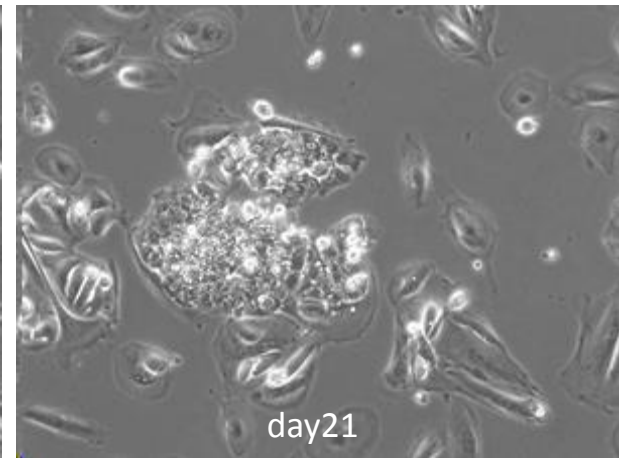
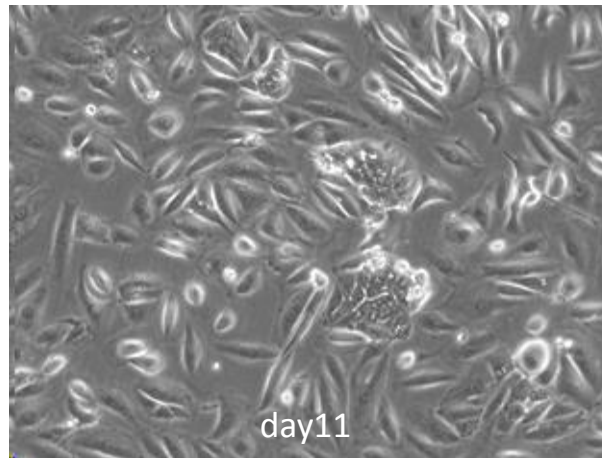
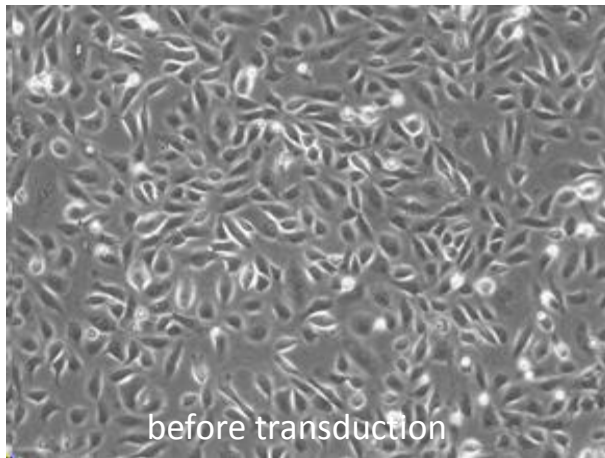


Urine-derived mesenchymal stem cells are characterized by the typical morphology of mesenchymal stem cells and expression of typical marker proteins such as CD44, CD73, CD90, CD105, CD117 and CD133 as well as the mesenchymal marker vimentin. Additionally, the cells can be differentiated towards the adipogenic, chondrogenic and osteogenic lineage and show immunomodulatory properties.



Urine-derived iPS cells

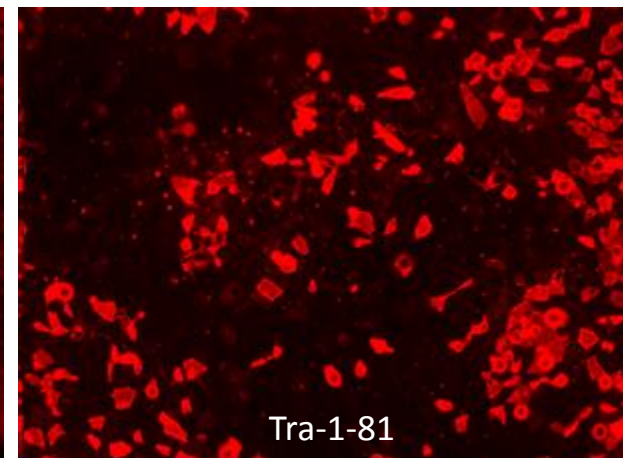
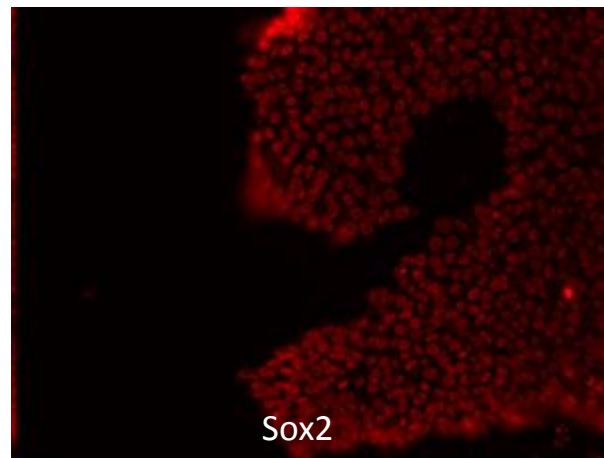
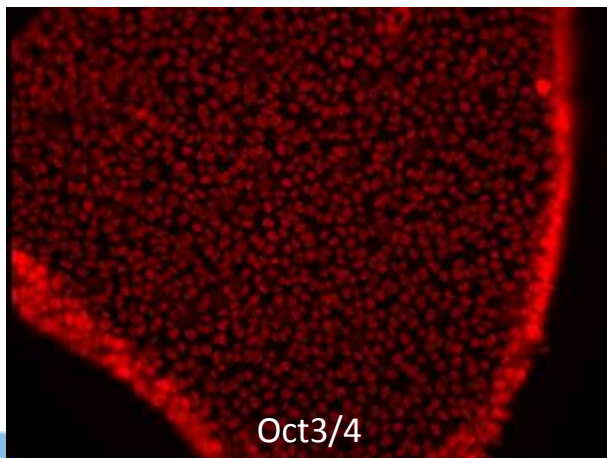
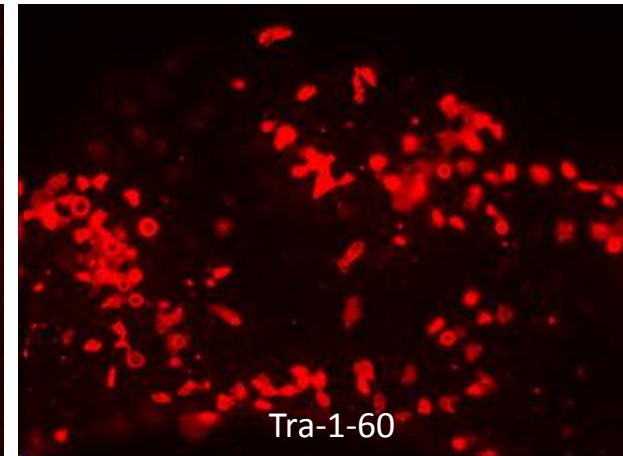
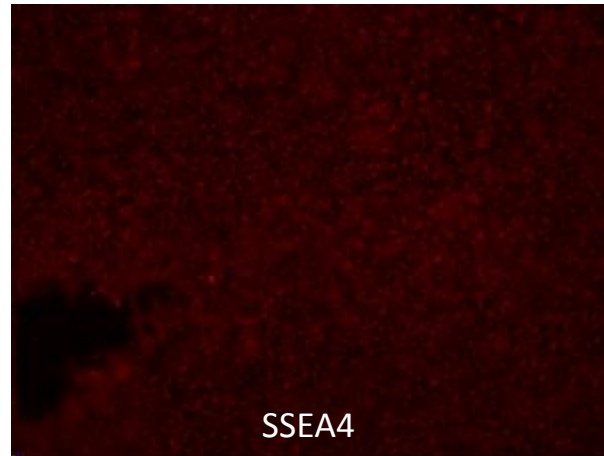
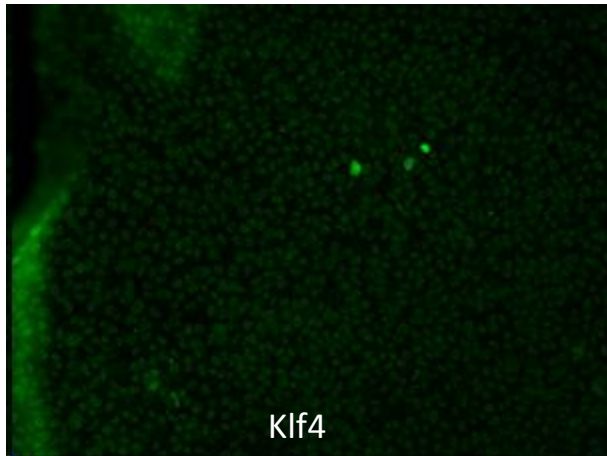
Morphology during reprogramming



Reprogramming of urine-derived podocytes by overexpression of the four Yamanaka-factors Oct3/4, Sox2, Klf4 and c-myc using Sendai-virus and selection of individual clones.

Urine-derived iPS cells

Expression of pluripotency markers

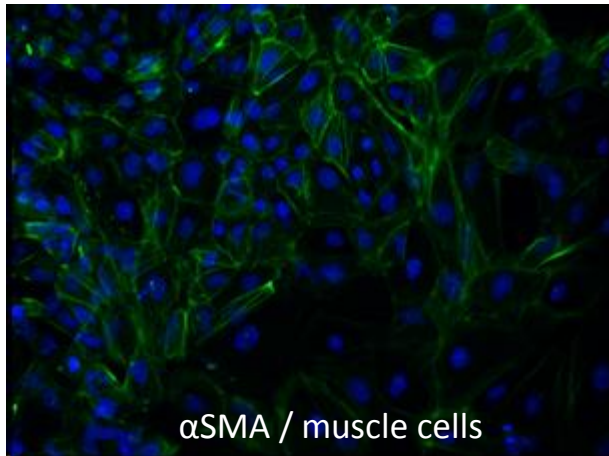


Urine-derived iPS cells show expression of typical pluripotency markers such as Klf4, SSEA4, Oct3/4, Sox2, Tra-1-60 as well as Tra-1-81 as indicated by immunofluorescence stainings.

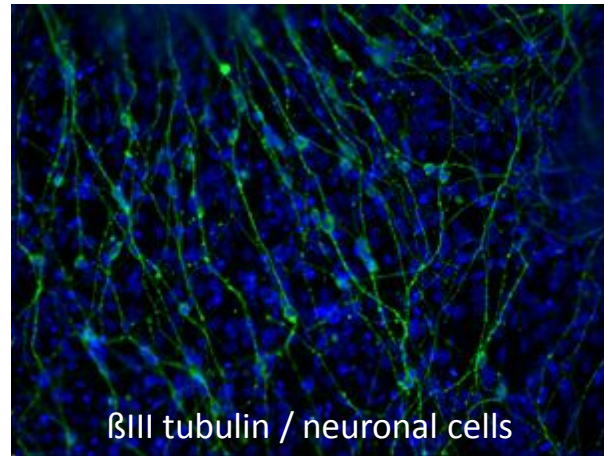
Urine-derived iPSC cells

Differentiation capacity

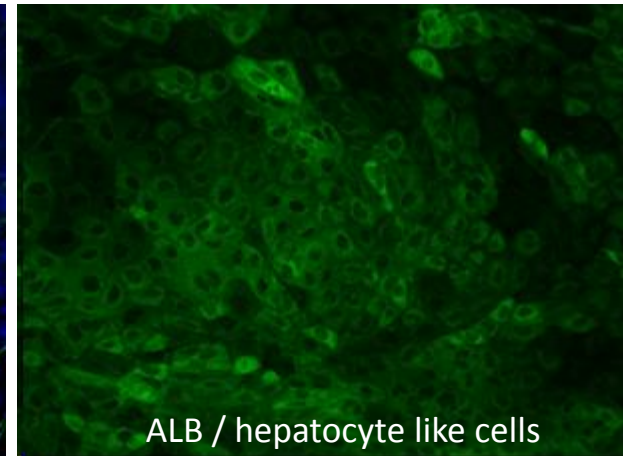
mesoderm



ectoderm



endoderm

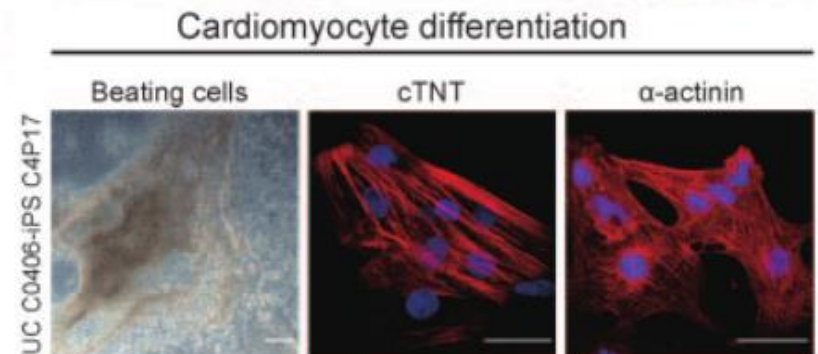
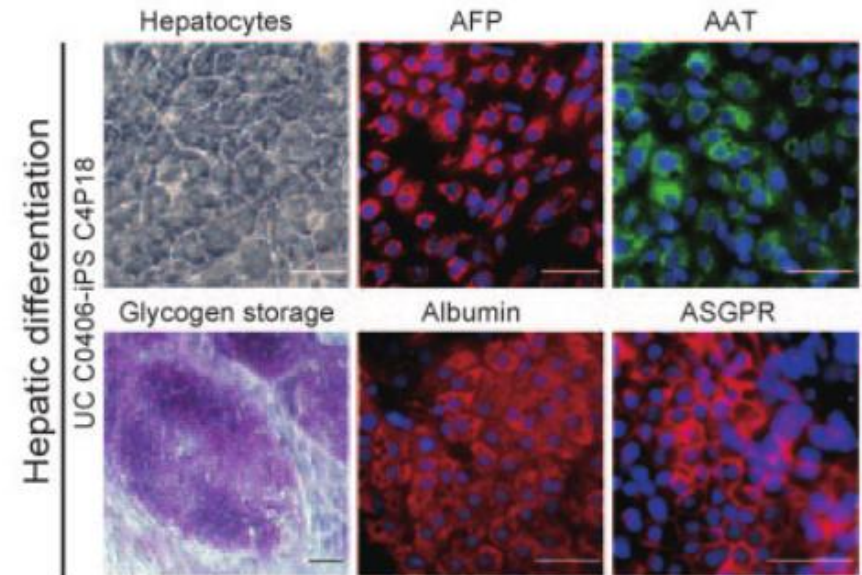
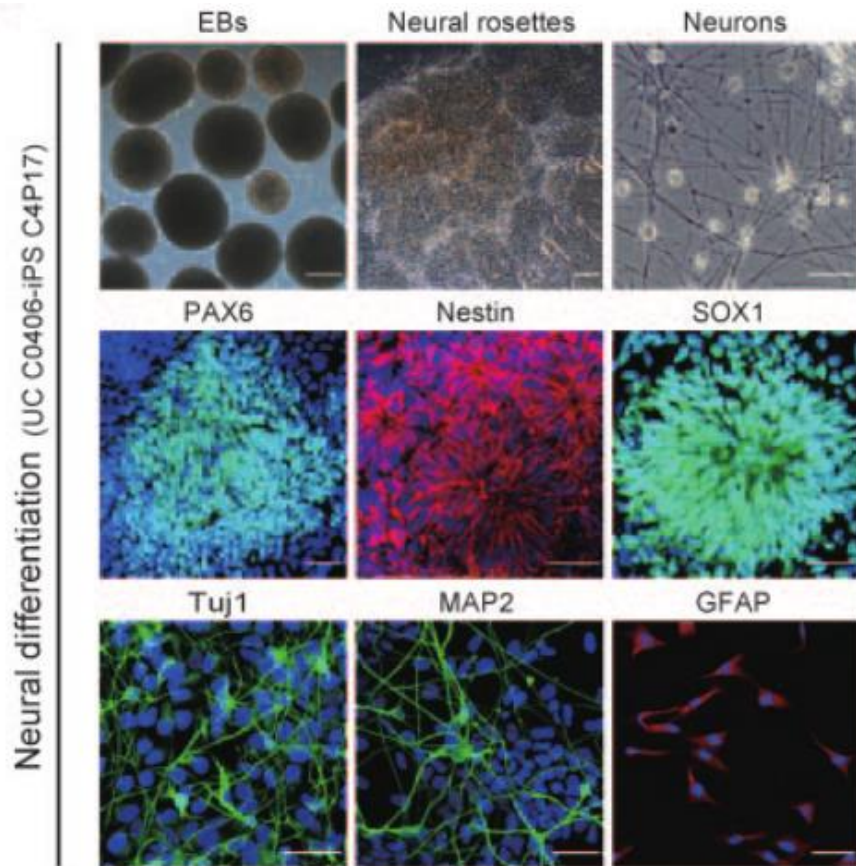


Urine-derived iPSCs can be differentiated towards cells of the three germ layers (mesoderm, ectoderm, endoderm) such muscle cells, neuronal cells and hepatocyte like cells.



Urine-derived iPSC cells

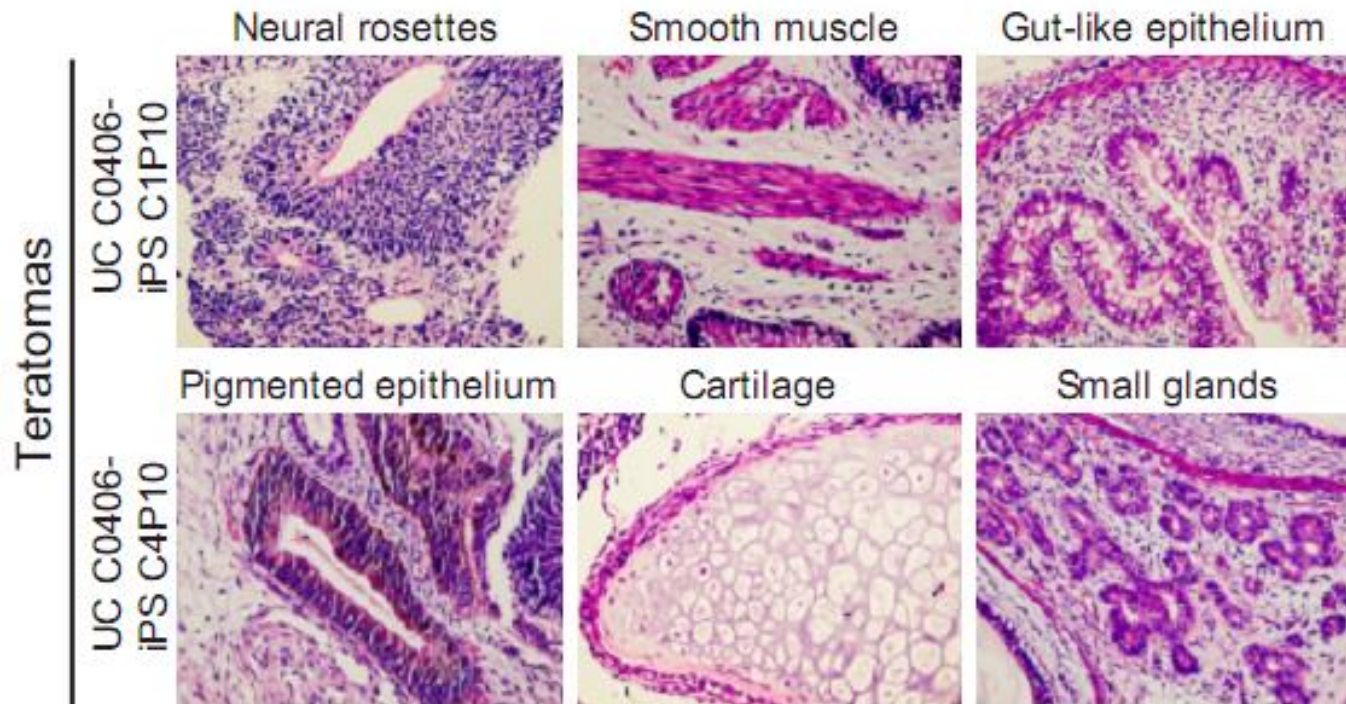
Directed differentiation



Urine-derived iPSCs can be induced to differentiate towards neuronal cells, cardiomyocytes and hepatocyte like cells.

Key characteristics

Teratoma formation



Injection of urine-derived iPSCs into nude mice induces the formation of teratocarcinomas with tissues from the three germ layers.

Zhou T, JASN 2011



Summary / conclusion

- Urine is a non invasive, universal cell source for the generation of induced pluripotent stem cells that
 - allows the establishment of differentiated cells from any consenting individual
 - expands the availability of human cells, virtually to all differentiated cells





Expertise and enthusiasm for your aims!

Contact

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