

Skeletal progenitors and Fibrous Dysplasia of bone

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Fibrous dysplasia and related disorders



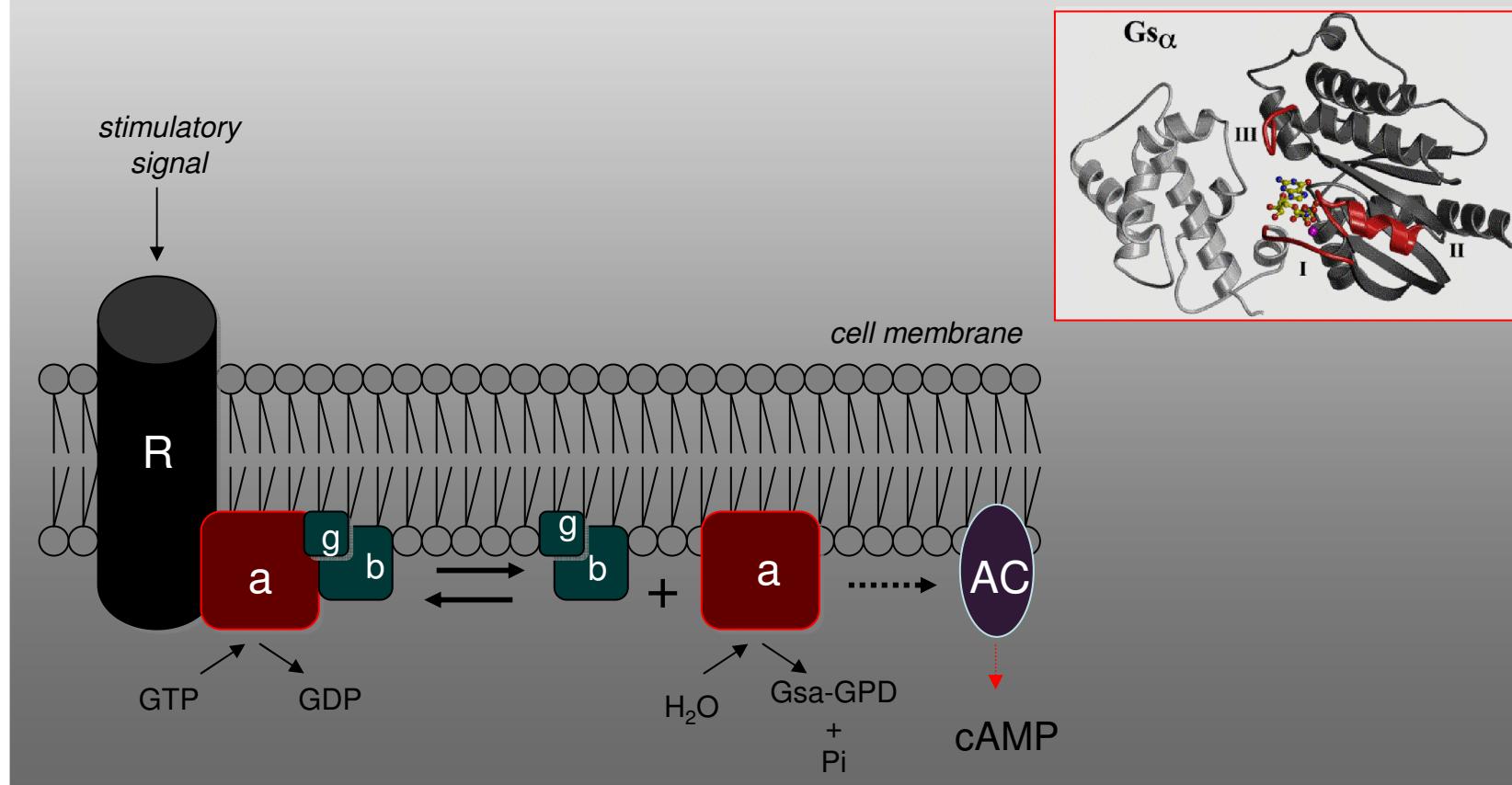
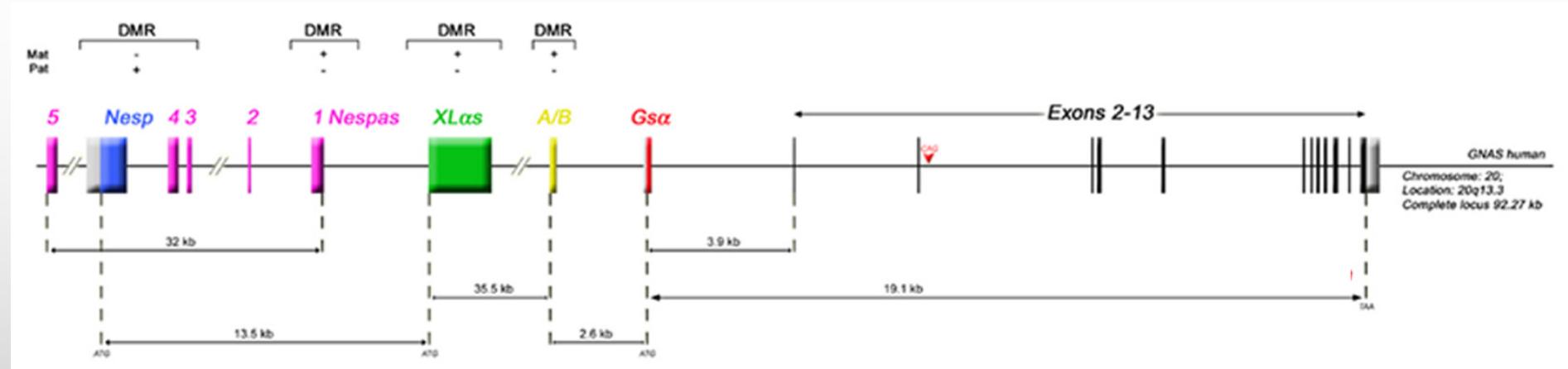
McCune Albright syndrome

Isolated FD
(monostotic, polyostotic)

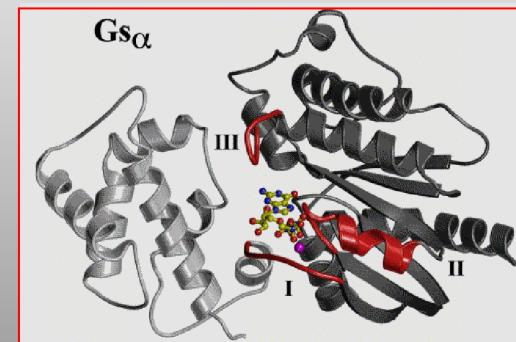
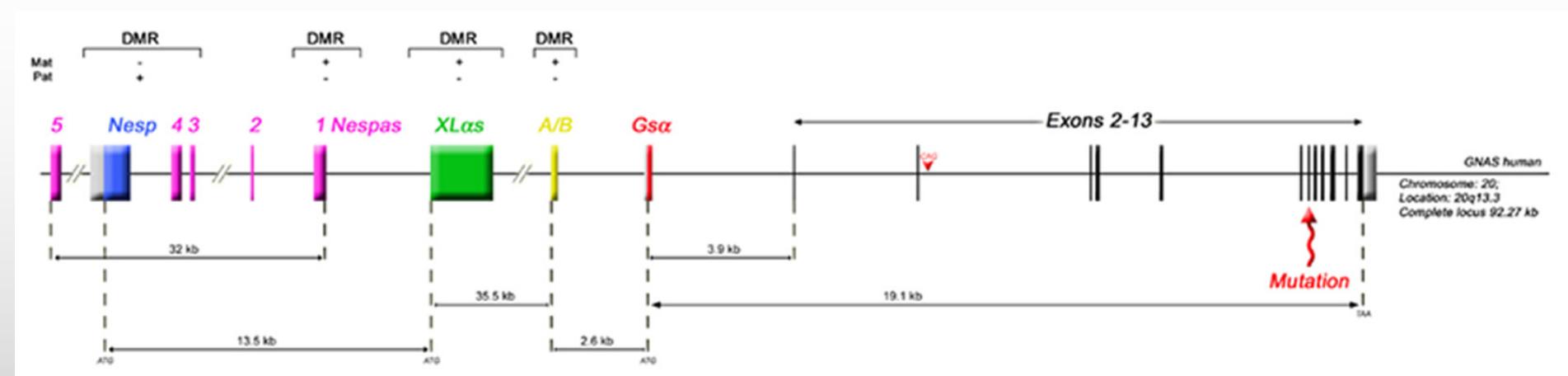
Mc-Cune Albright syndrome
(FD, endocrine lesions, skin hyperpigmentation)

Mazabraud's syndrome
(FD, intramuscular myxomas)

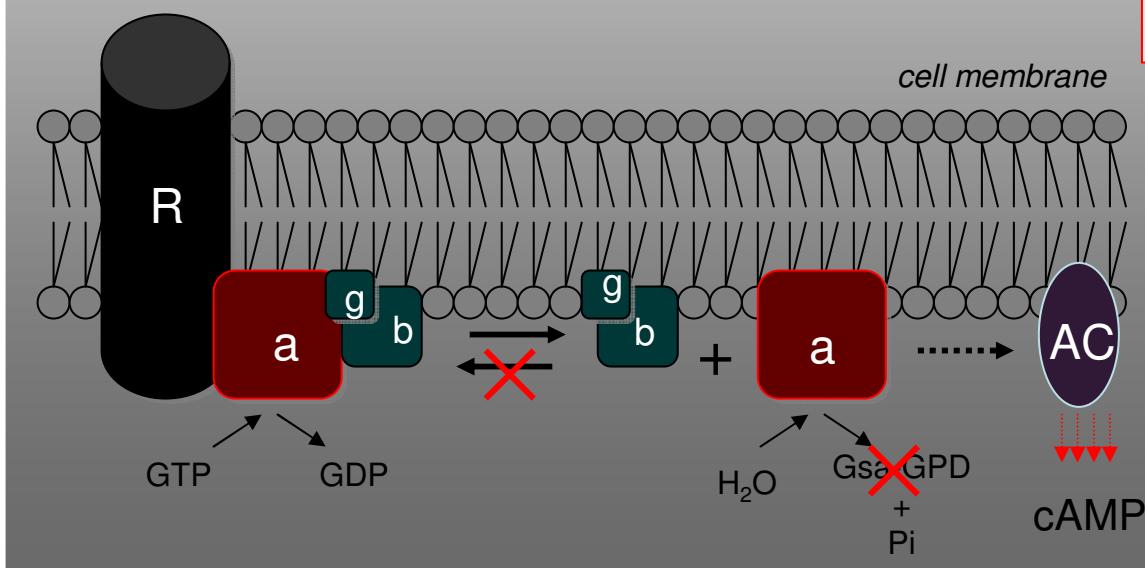
GNAS



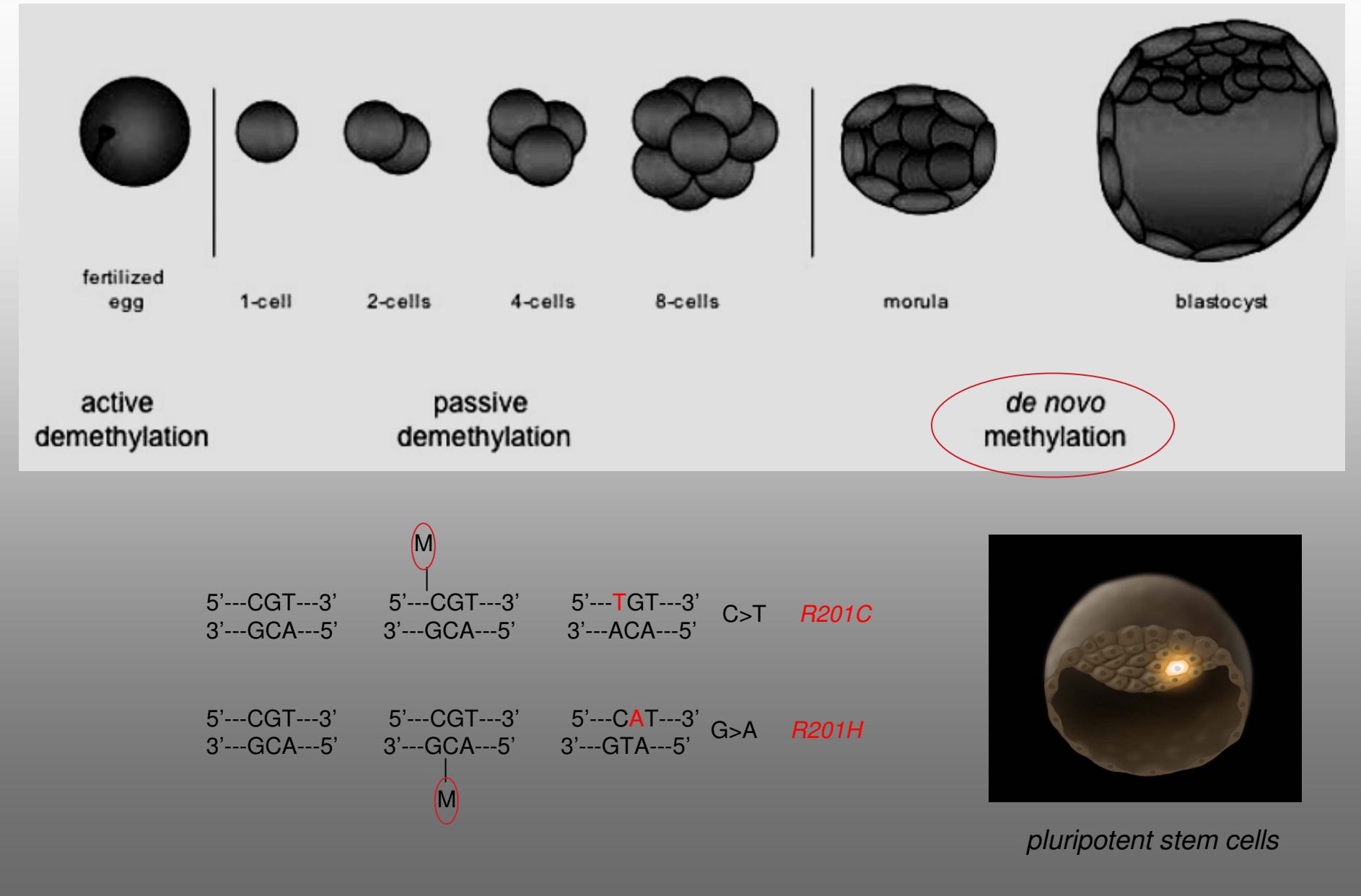
FD is caused by gain-of-function mutations of GNAS



R201H
R201C

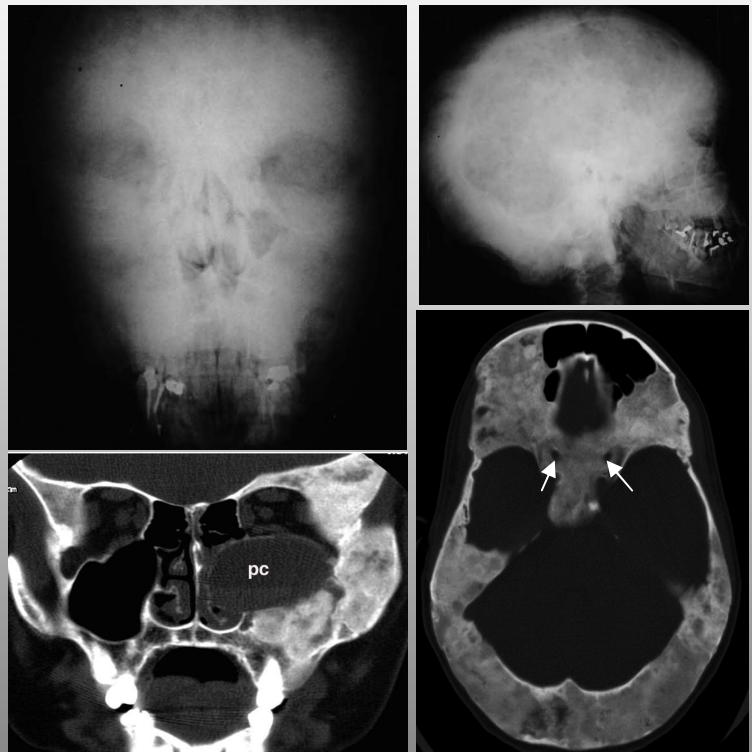


FD is established in pluripotent stem cells



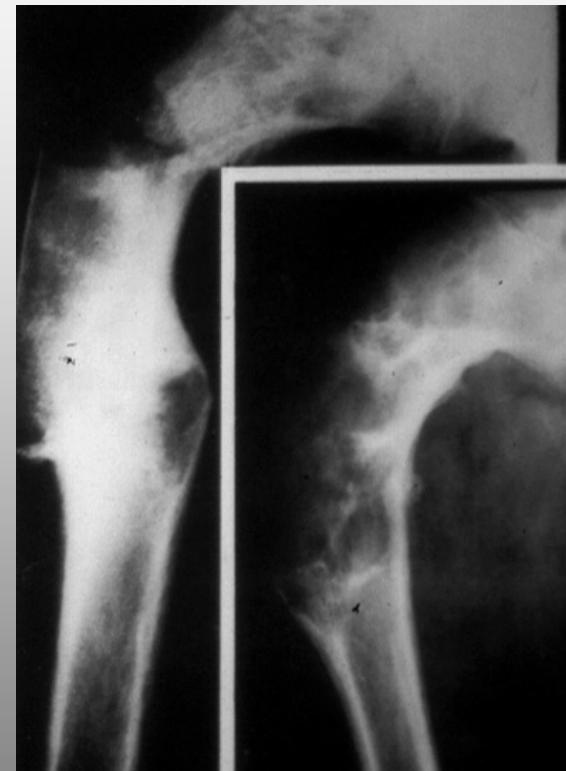
FD develops in the post-natal life

craniofacial FD



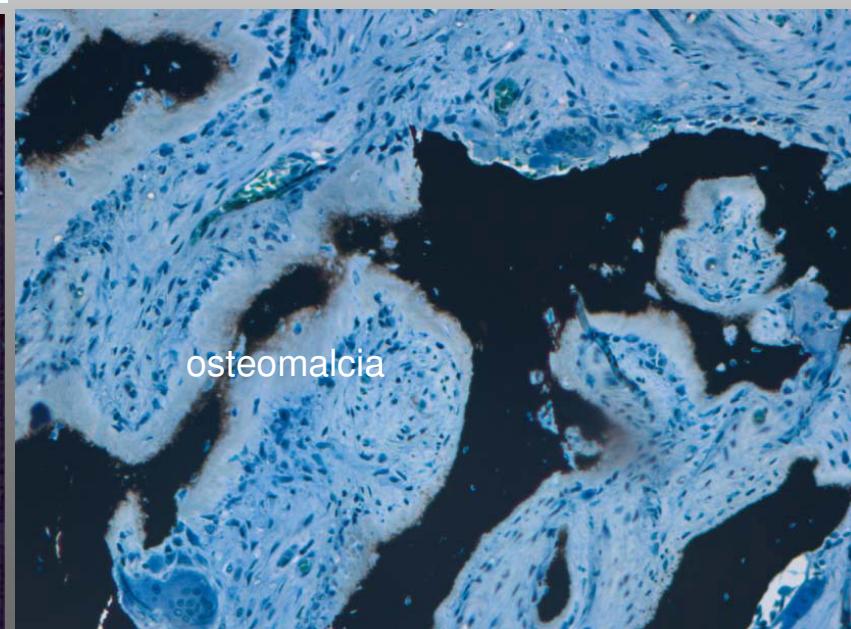
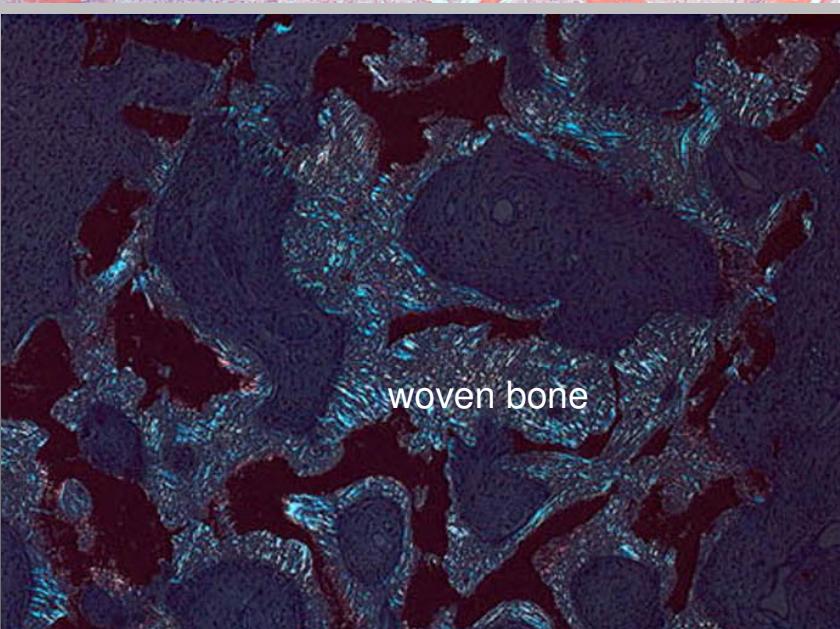
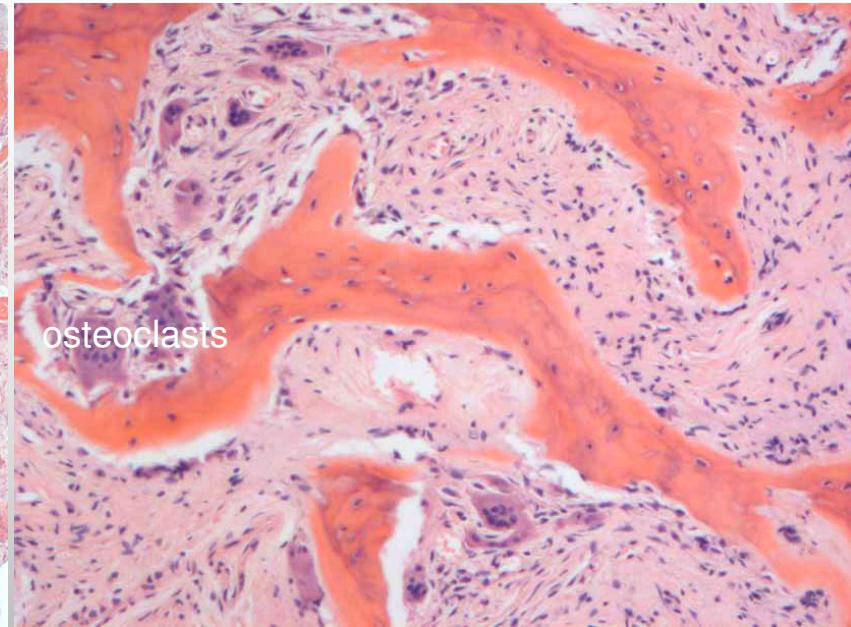
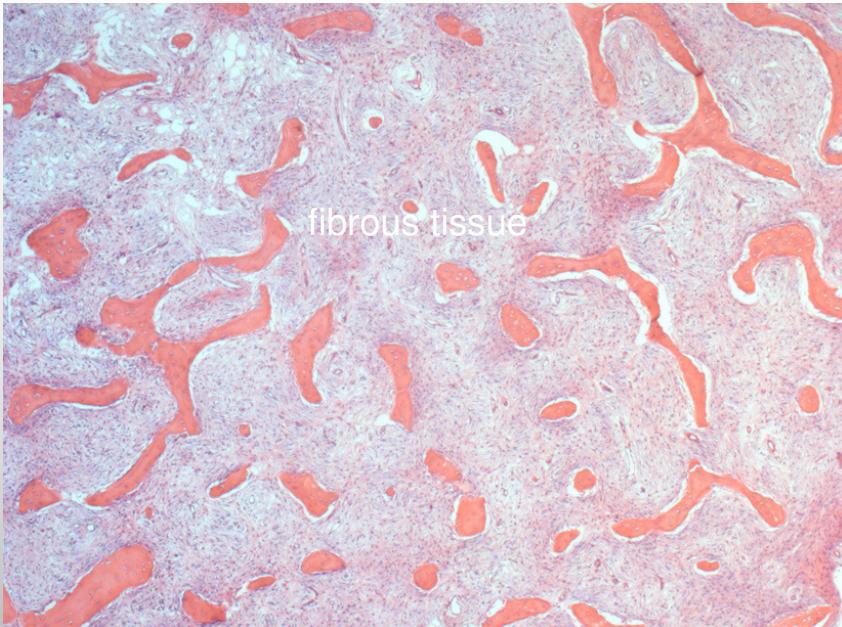
bleeding and compression

appendicular FD

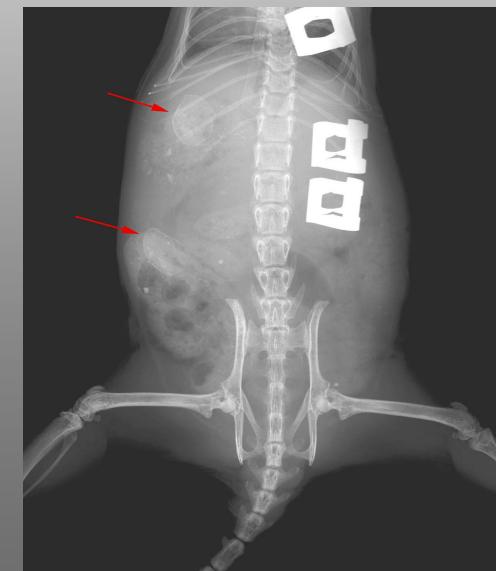
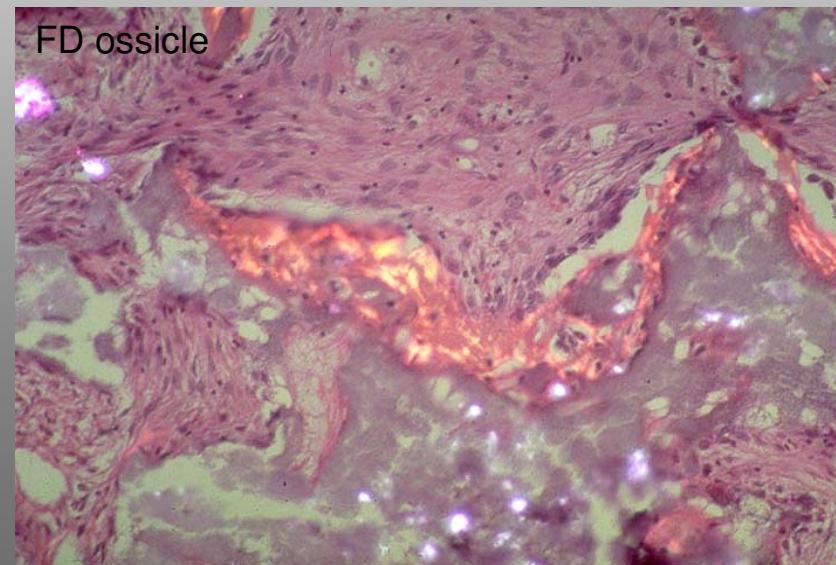
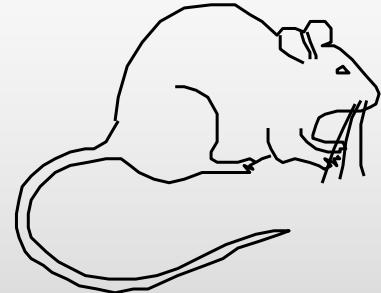
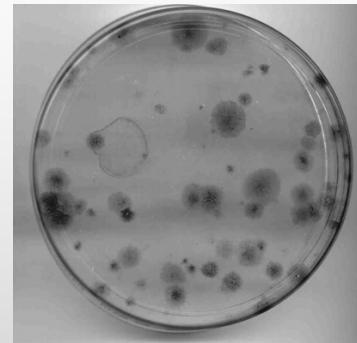
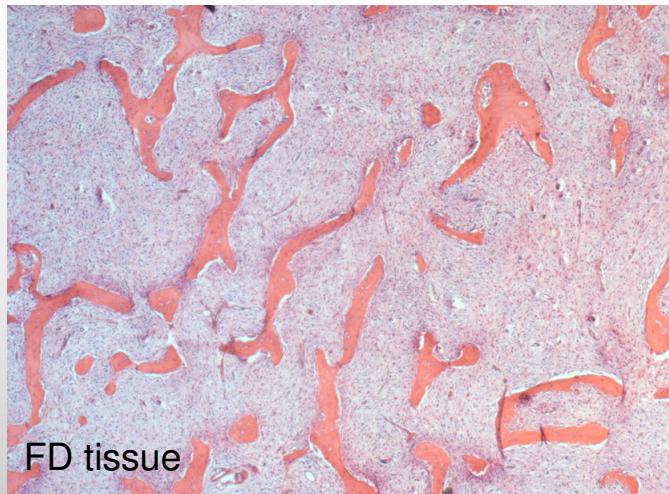


fractures and deformities

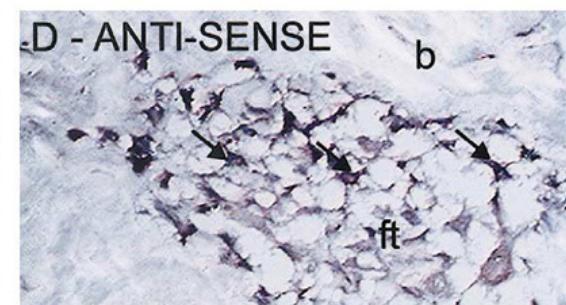
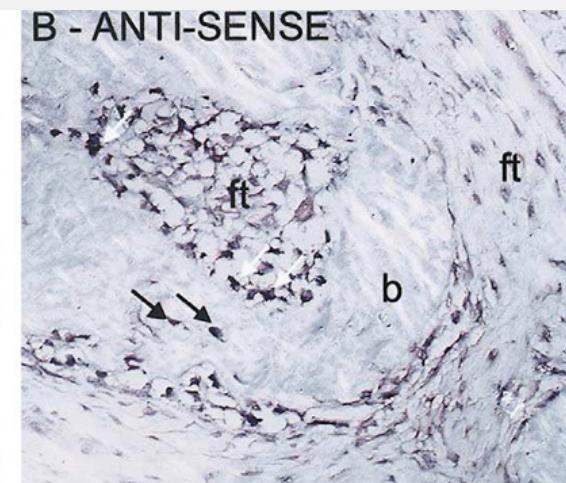
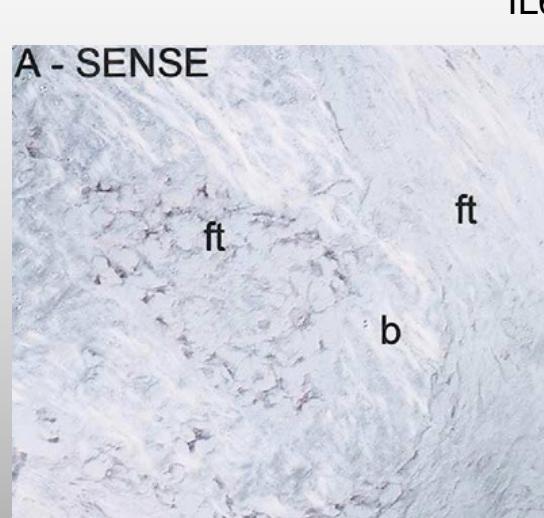
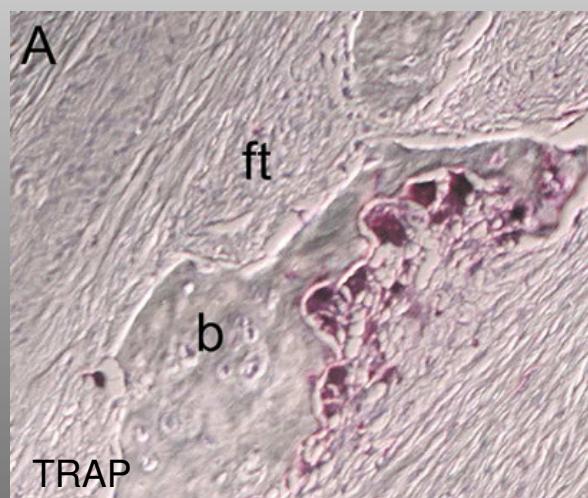
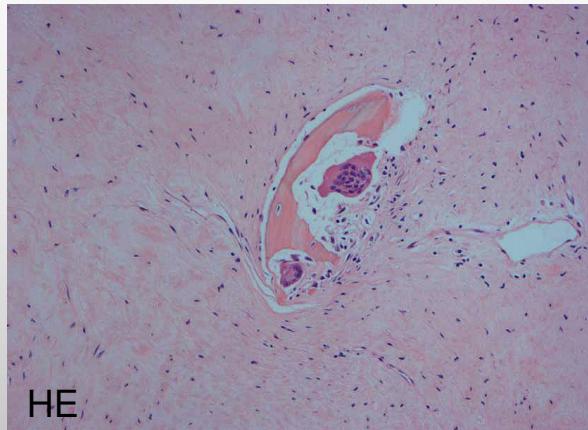
Abnormal bone/bone marrow organ in FD



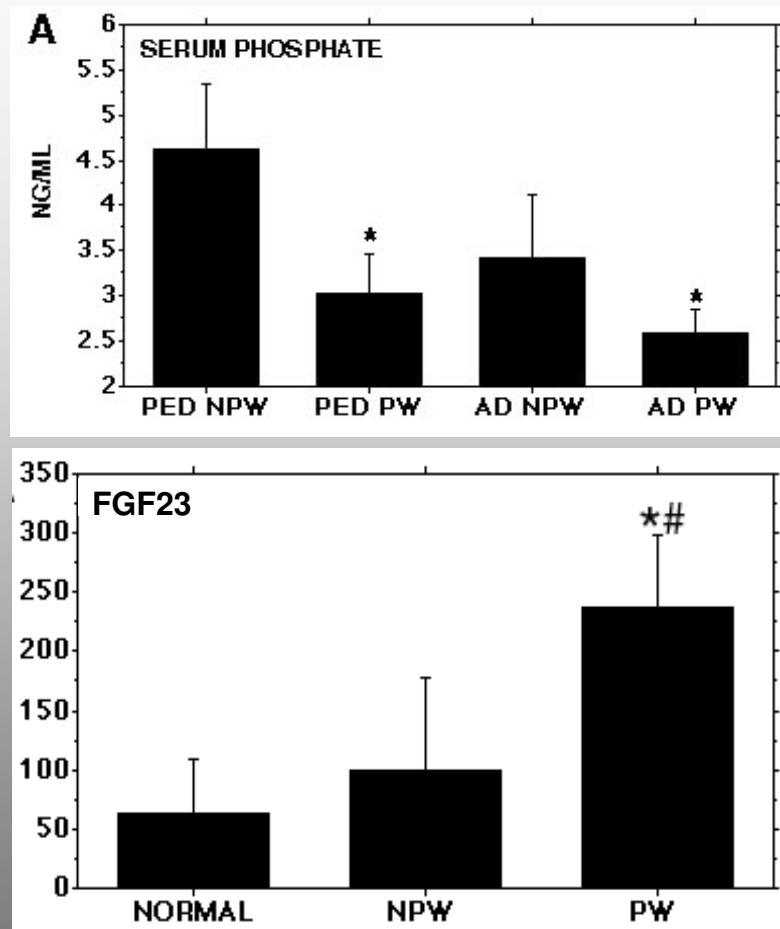
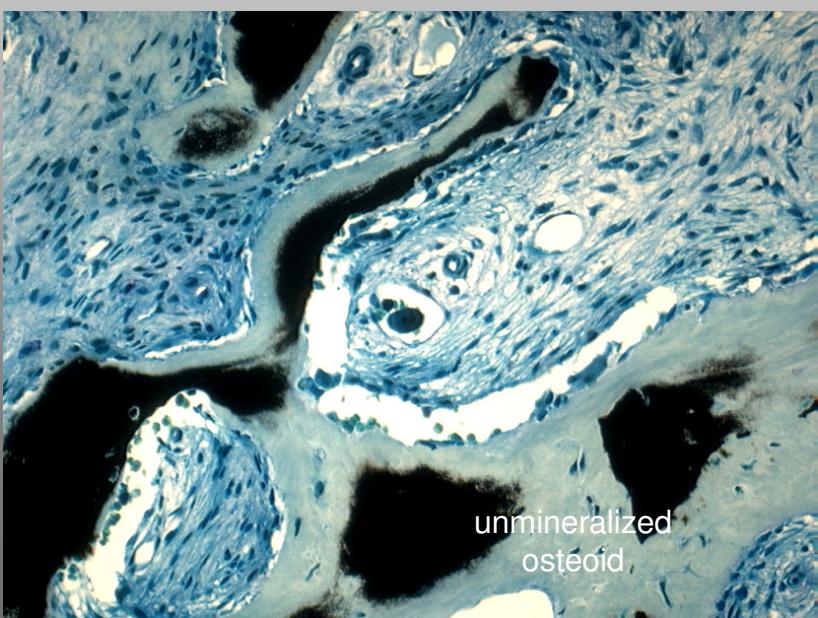
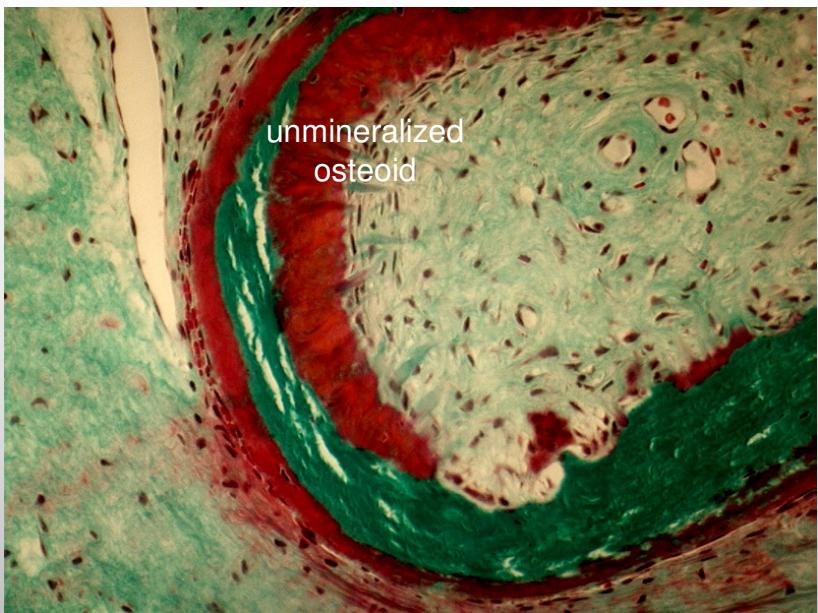
FD is a disease of post-natal skeletal stem cells



Bone resorption in FD



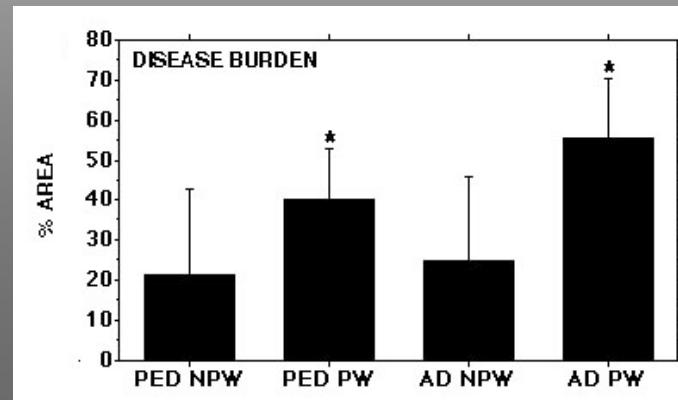
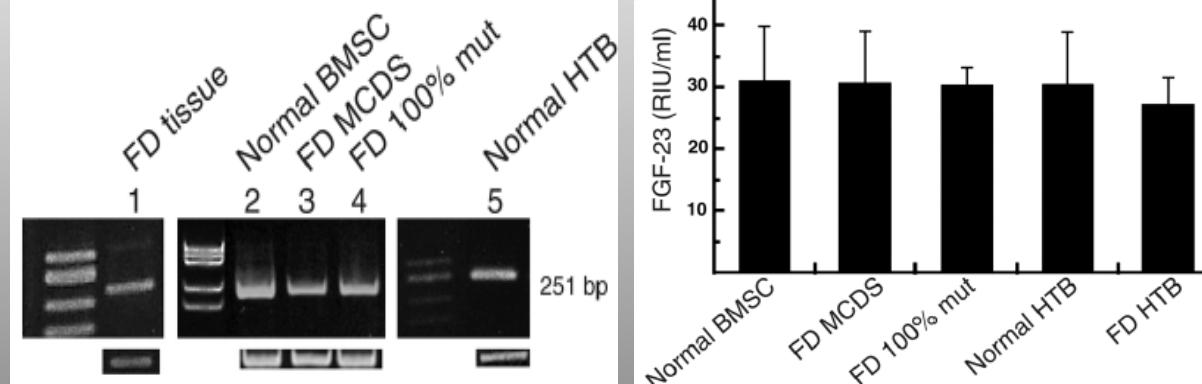
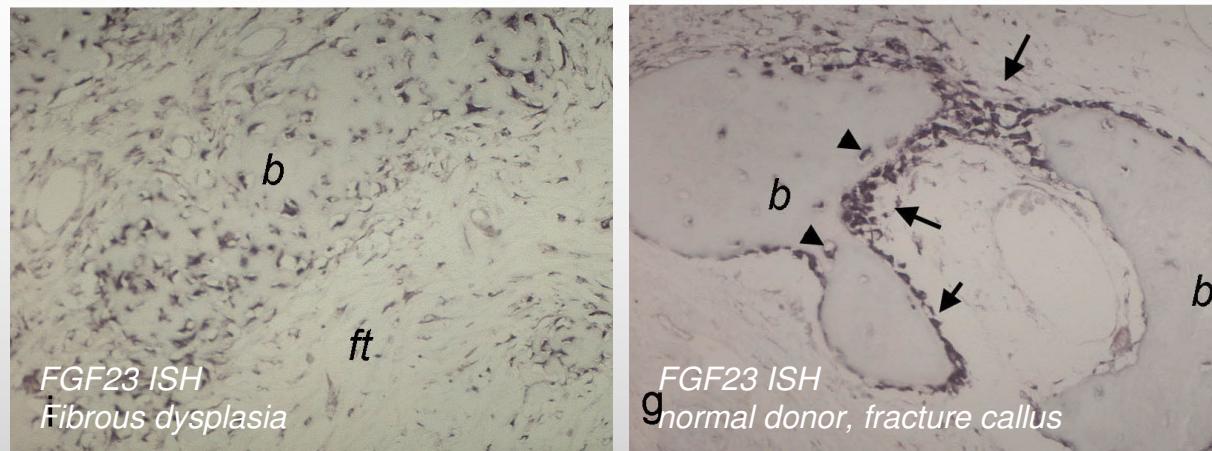
Osteomalacia and FGF23 in FD



PED pediatric patients; AD adult patients; PW phosphate wasters
NPW non-phosphate wasters

Riminucci et al, 2007

Osteomalacia and FGF23 in FD



FD and the endocrine function of bone

J. Clin. Invest. 112:683–692 (2003). doi:10.1172/JCI200318399.

FGF-23 in fibrous dysplasia of bone and its relationship to renal phosphate wasting

See the related Commentary beginning on page 642.

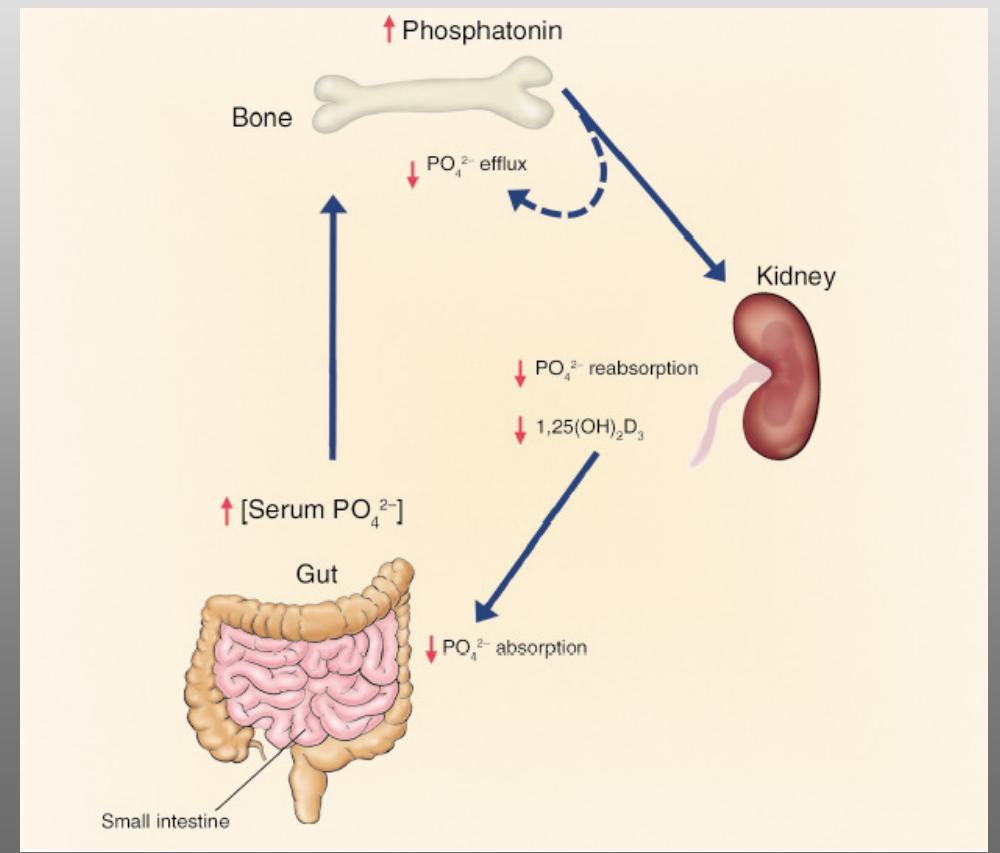
Mara Riminucci,^{1,2} Michael T. Collins,³ Neal S. Fedarko,⁴ Natasha Cherman,³ Alessandro Corsi,^{1,5} Kenneth E. White,⁶ Steven Waguespack,⁷ Anurag Gupta,³ Tamara Hannon,⁸ Michael J. Econs,^{6,9} Paolo Bianco,^{2,3,5} and Pamela Gehron Robey³

COMMENTARIES

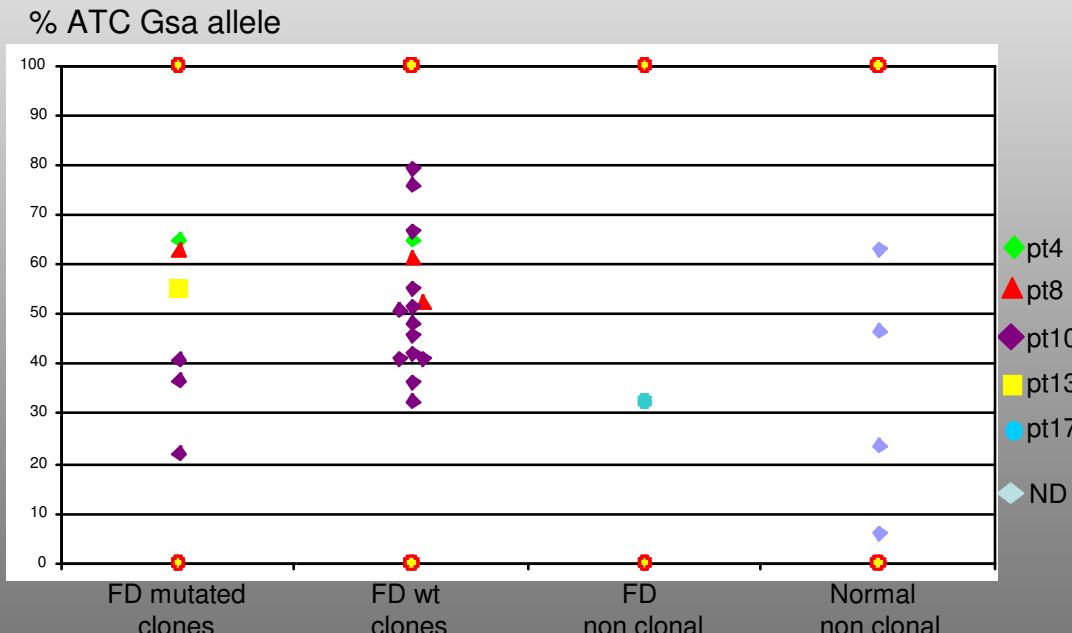
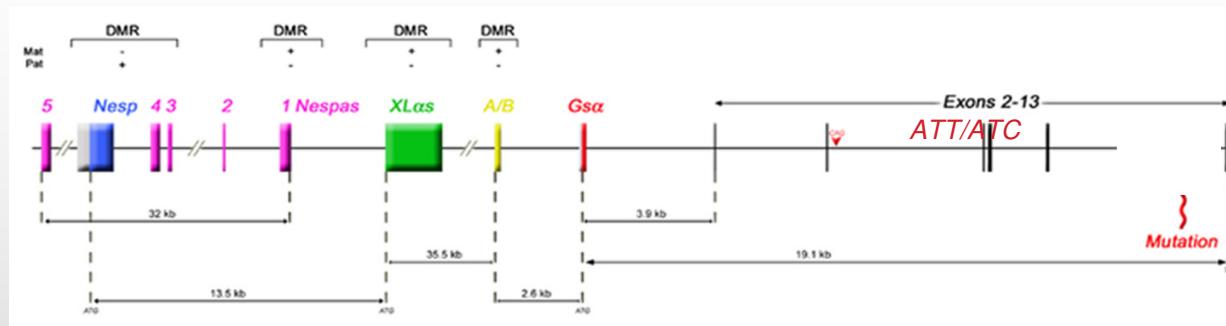
Evidence for a bone-kidney axis regulating phosphate homeostasis

L. Darryl Quarles

Department of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina, USA



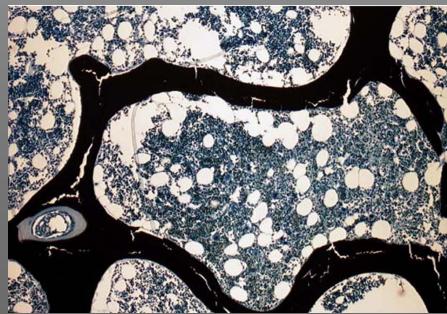
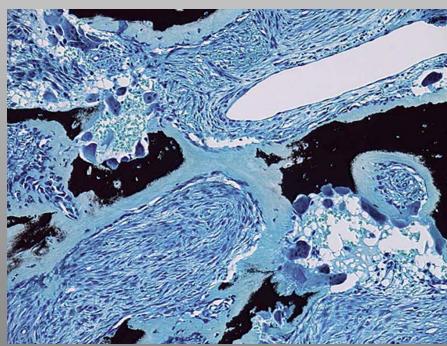
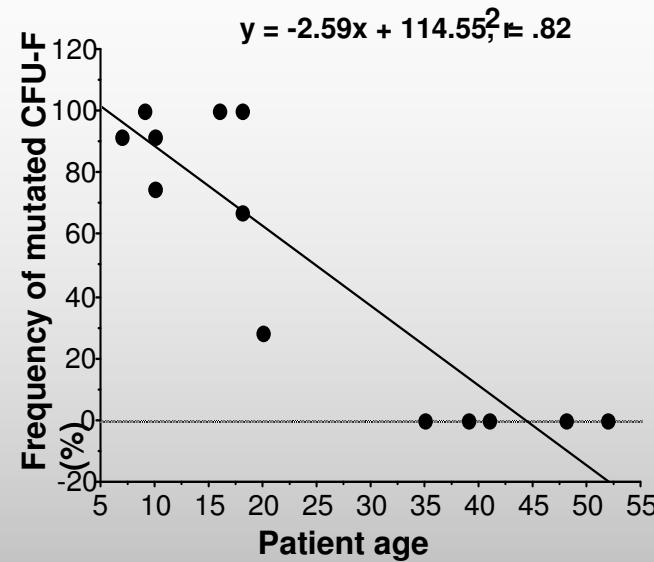
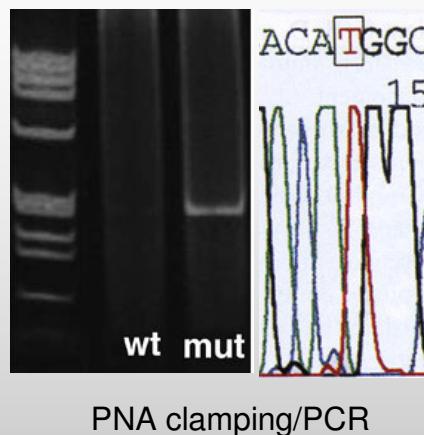
Asymmetric expression of *Gsα* in human skeletal progenitors



Michienzi et al, 2007



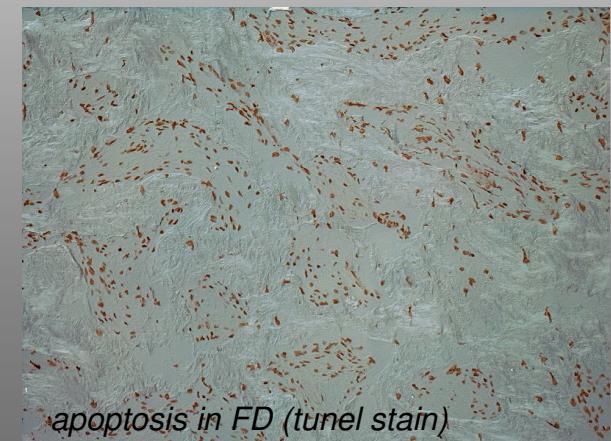
Intralesional mosaicism and the “normalization” of FD lesions



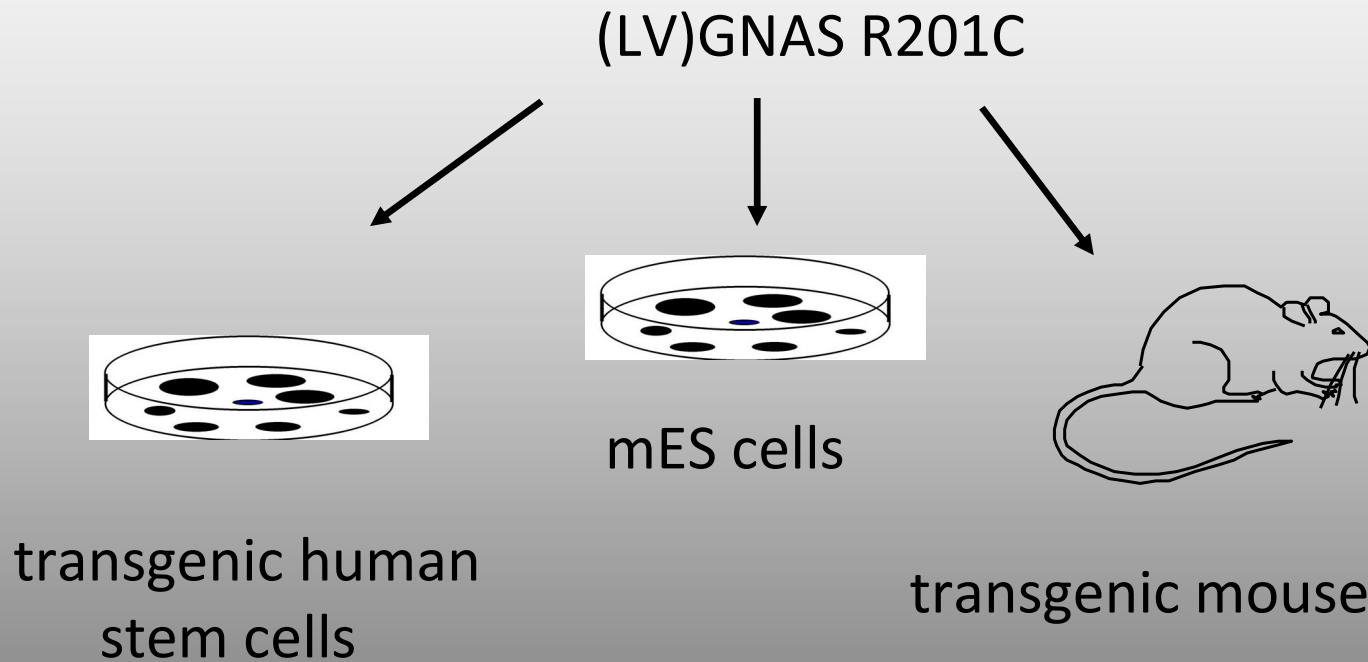
Pt A, 16 yr
84% mutated CFU-F

Pt B, 48 yr
0 mutated CFU-F

Kuznetsov et al, 2008



Modeling Fibrous dysplasia



Cellular models of FD: what can we learn, what can we do

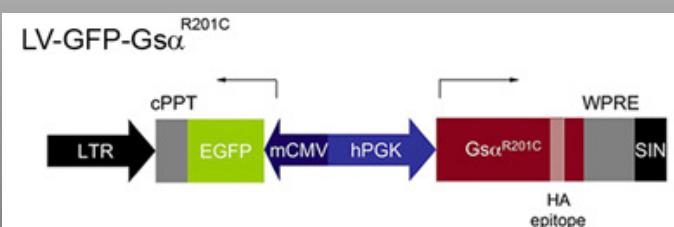
1. Molecular pathology of FD

Adaptive mechanism countering the mutation

Pathogenetic mechanism downstream the mutation

2. Proof-of-principle for gene therapy

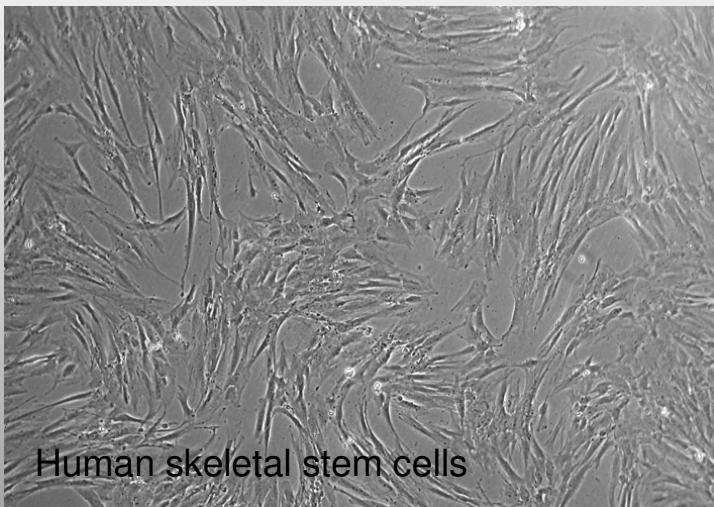
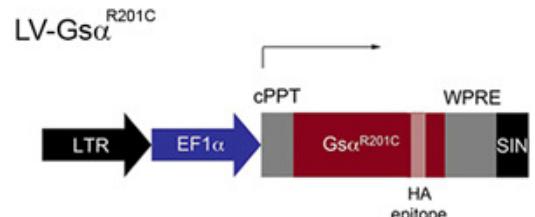
Lentiviral vector+ $Gs\alpha^{R201C}$



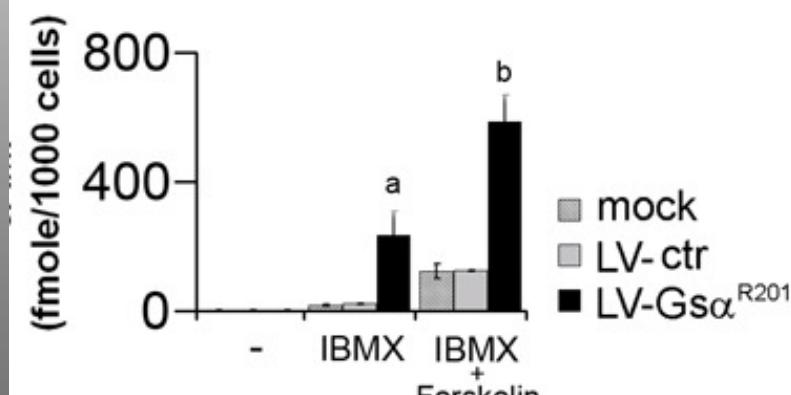
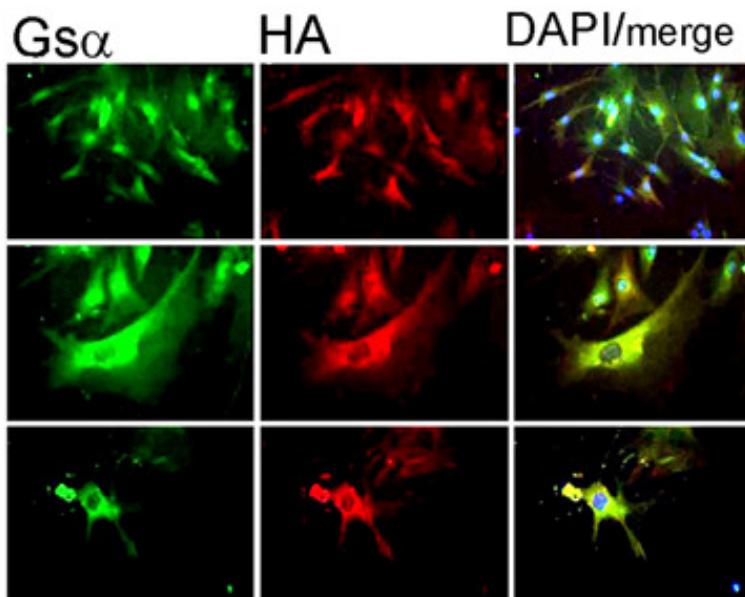
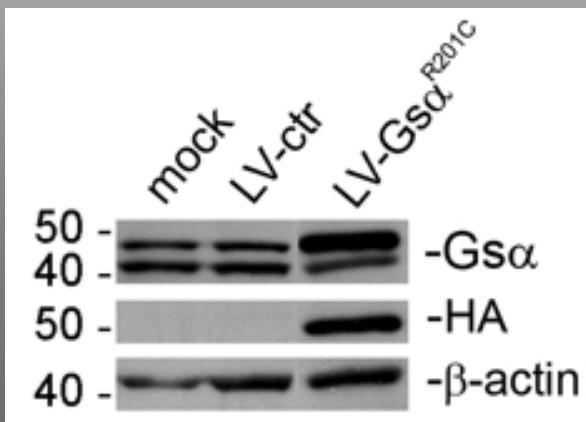
human skeletal stem cells (normal donors)

mouse pluripotent stem cells

Transfer of the FD cellular phenotype in hSSC



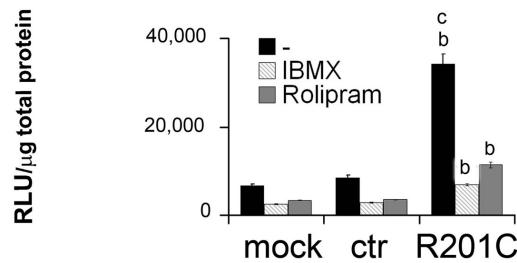
Human skeletal stem cells



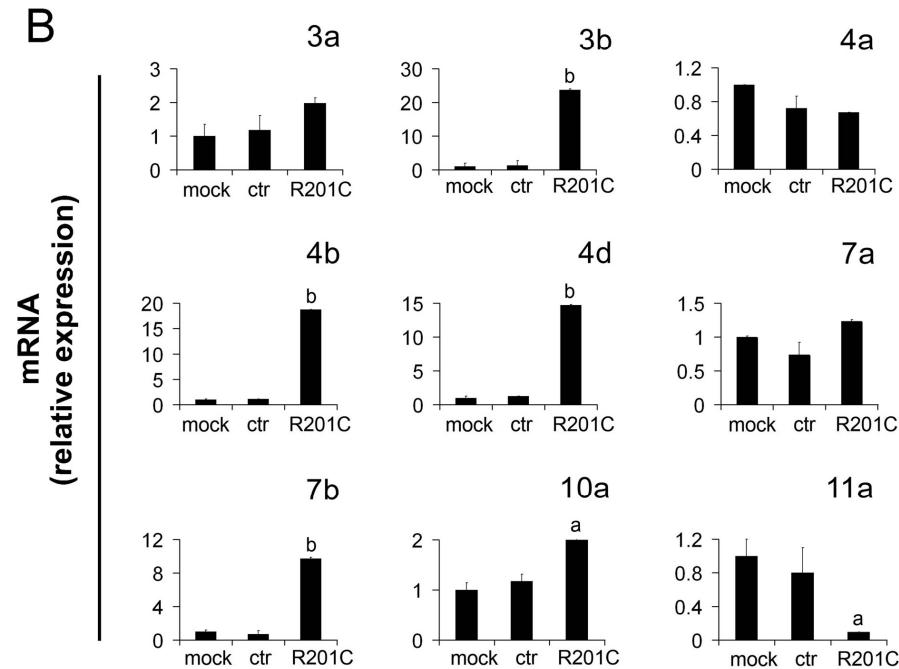
Piersanti et al, 2010

PDE-based adaptive response in LV- Gs α^{R201C} hSSC

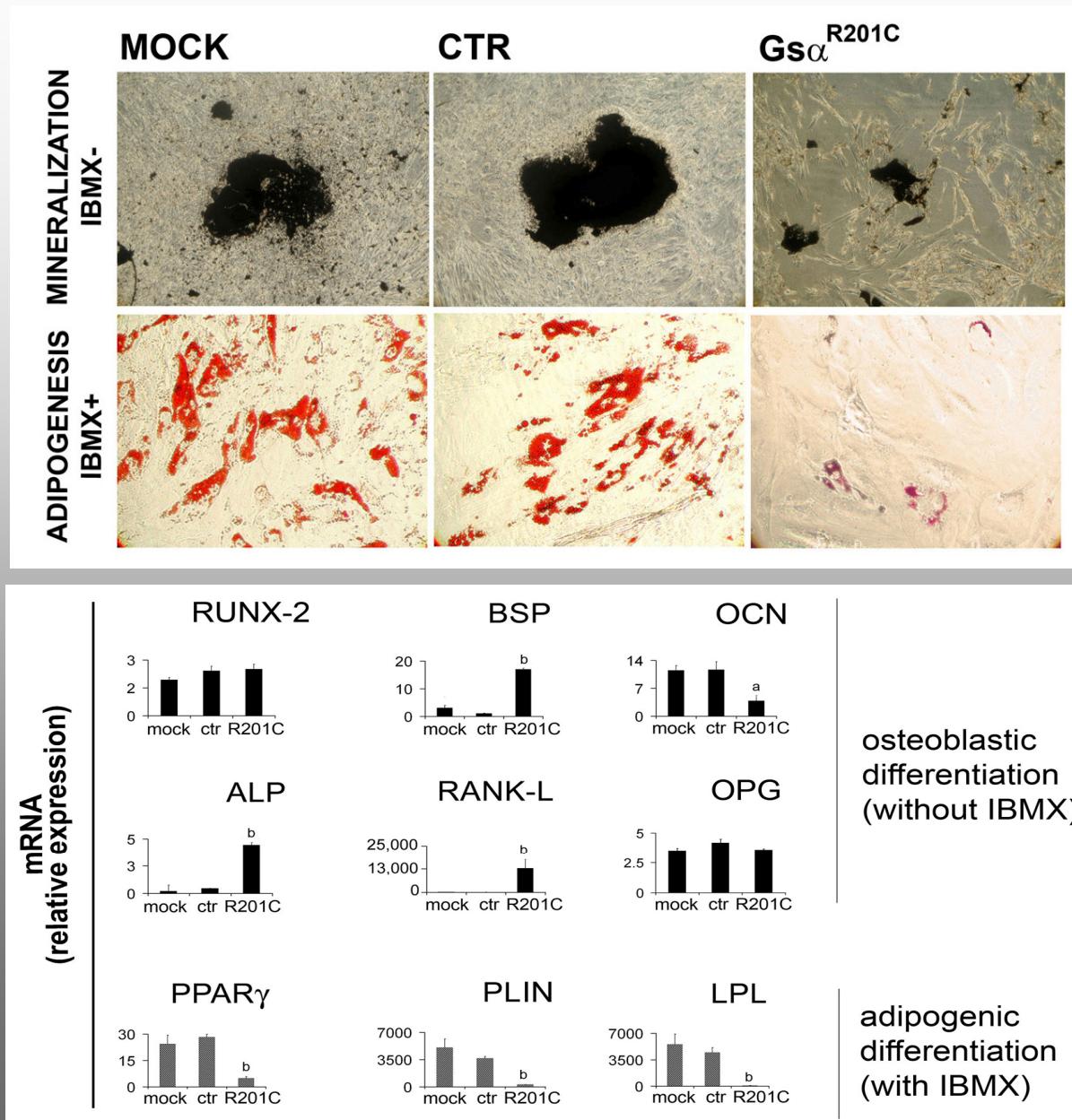
A



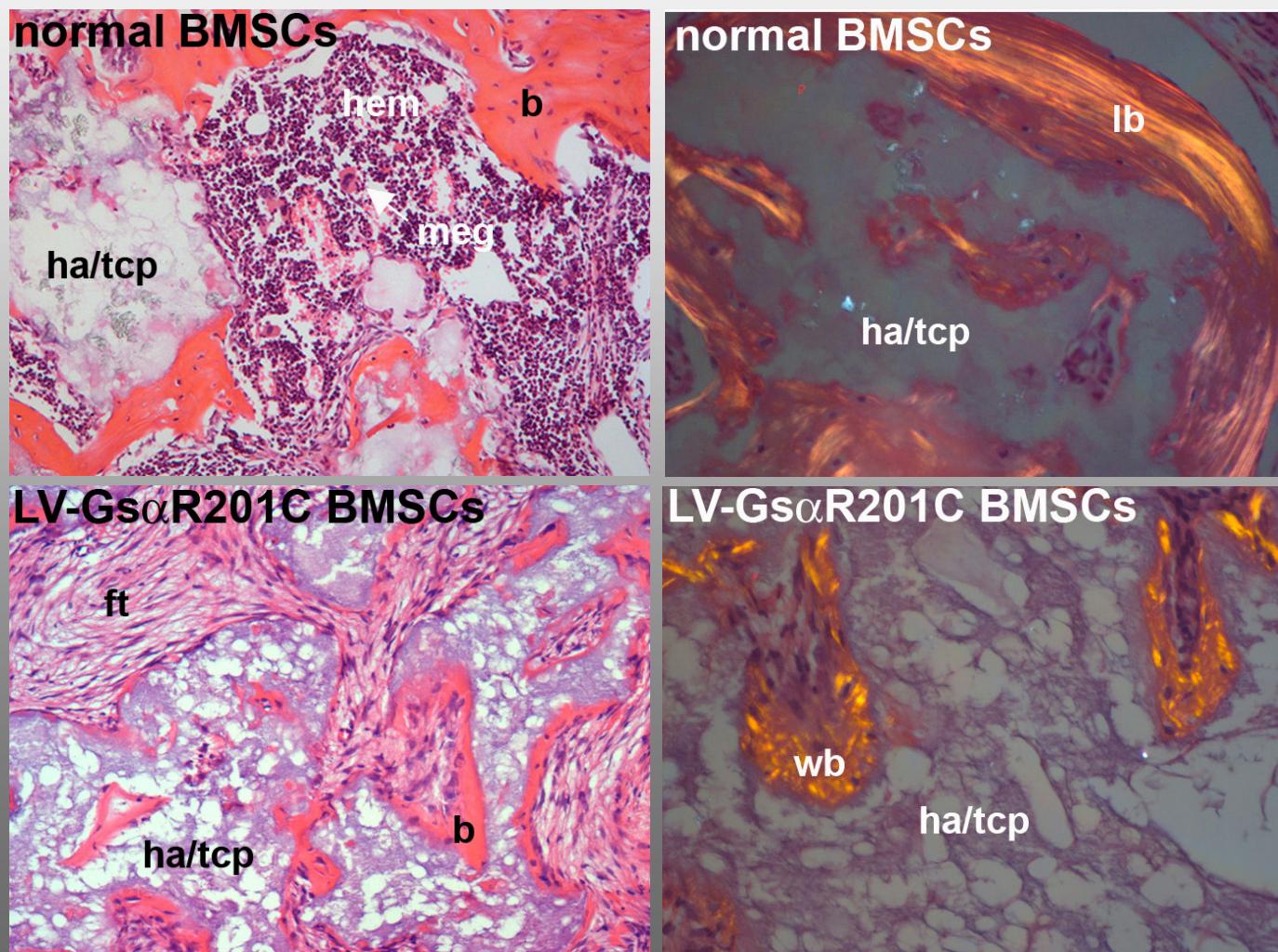
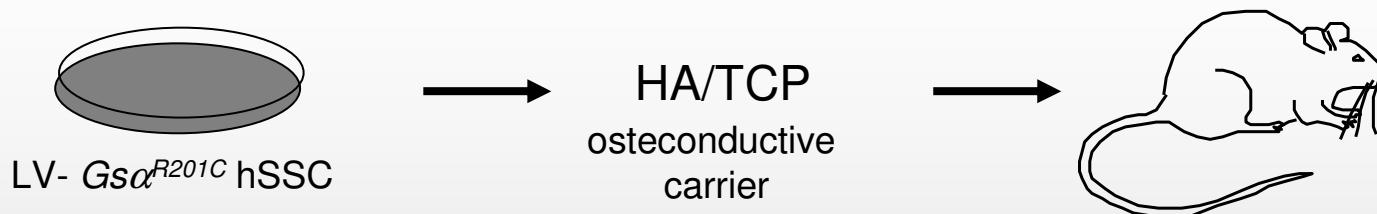
B



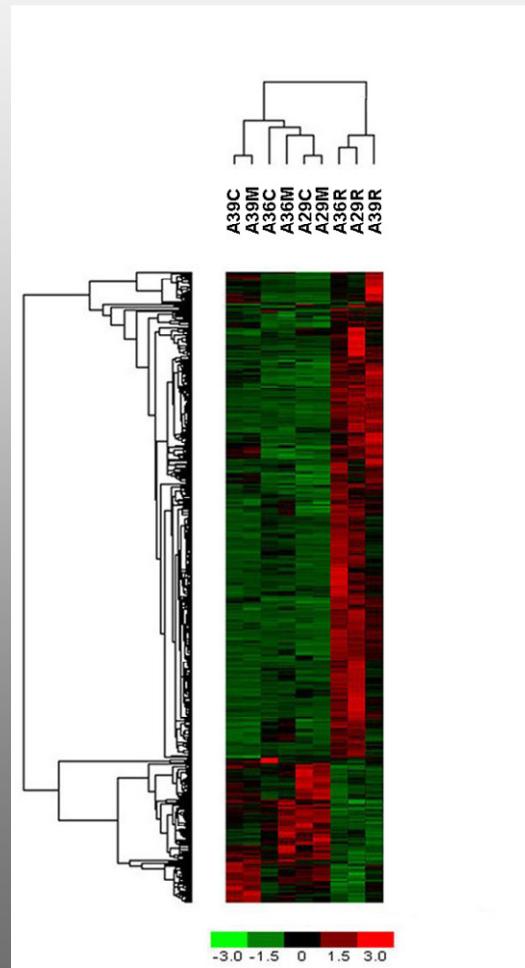
Abnormal skeletal differentiation of LV- $Gs\alpha^{R201C}$ hSSC



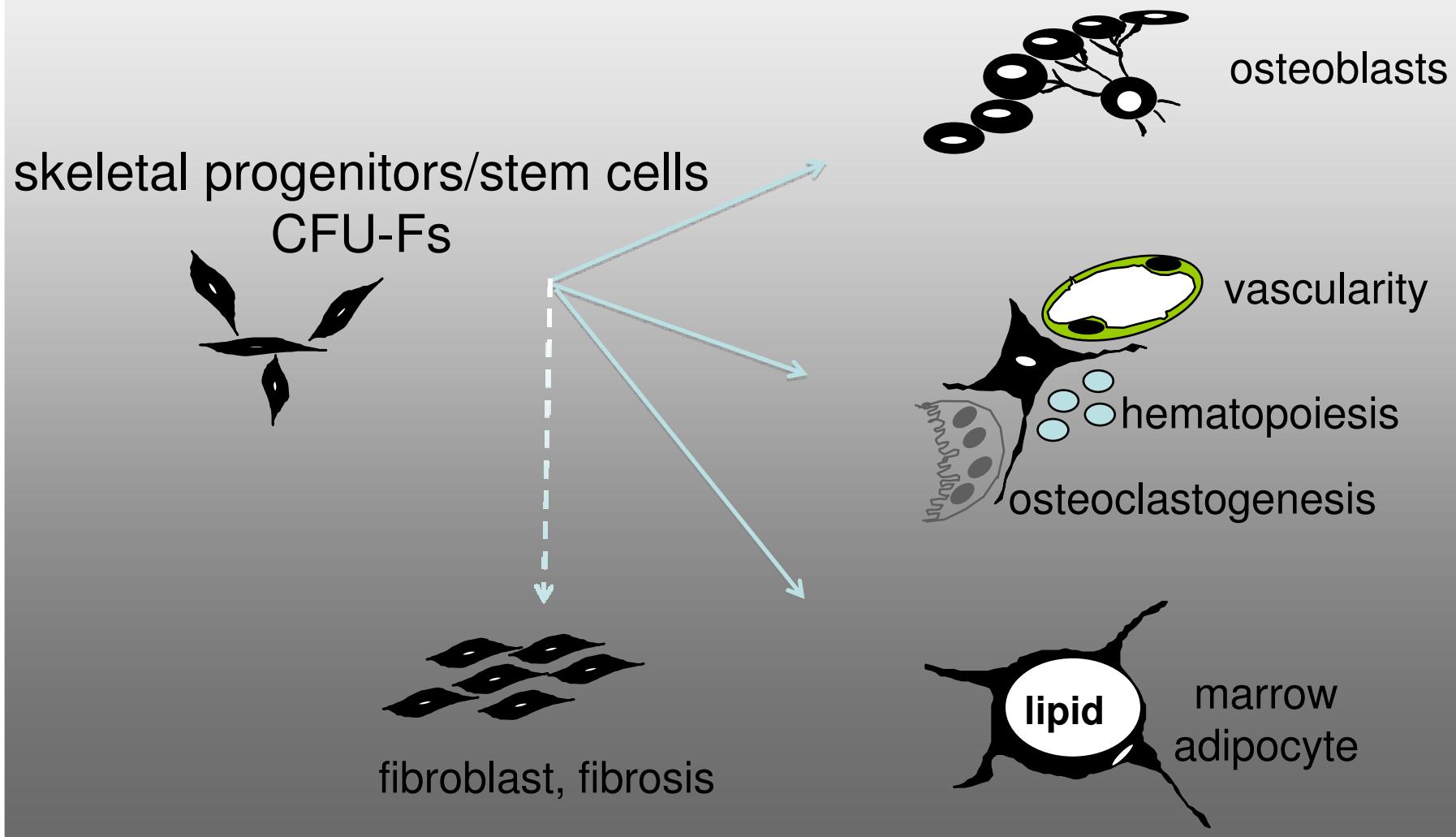
LV- Gs α ^{R201C} hSSC reproduce FD ossicles



High throughput analysis of gene modulated in LV- $Gs\alpha^{R201C}$ hSSC



Skeletal cells and the abnormal bone/bone marrow organ in FD



Skeletal cells and the abnormal bone/bone marrow organ in FD



osteoclastogenesis

Chemotaxis of osteoclast precursors

CXCL1 CXCL2

Proliferation of osteoclast precursors

CXCL2

Differentiation of osteoclast precursors

RANK-L OPG

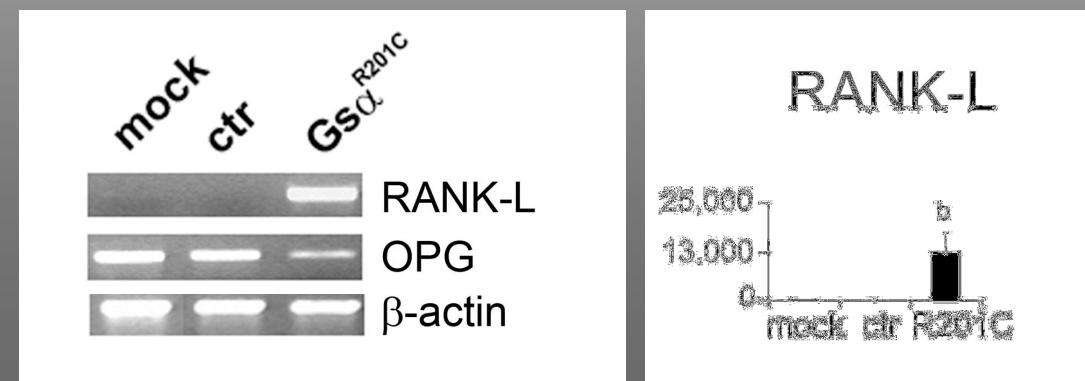
Regulation of RANK-L

CXCL13

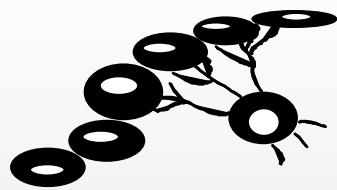
TNFAIP6

Stimulation of bone resorption

PLA2G4A



Skeletal cells and the abnormal bone/bone marrow organ in FD



osteogenesi
s

Osteoblast differentiation (BMP/TGFb)

BMP6

Osteoblast differentiation (Wnt)

FZD1

Transcriptional regulation

Bone growth

Bone formation

Matrix assembly/remodeling

Matrix mineralization

Mineral metabolism

BMP2 **TGFB3** **TNFAIP6** **ID2** **BAMBI**

WNT4 **WNT5a** **DKK1** **SFRP1** **SFRP2** **SFRP4**

CLU

BHLHE40 **SOX4** **TBX3** **HDAC4**

IGF-1 **IGFBP5**

PLA2G4A **PTGS1**

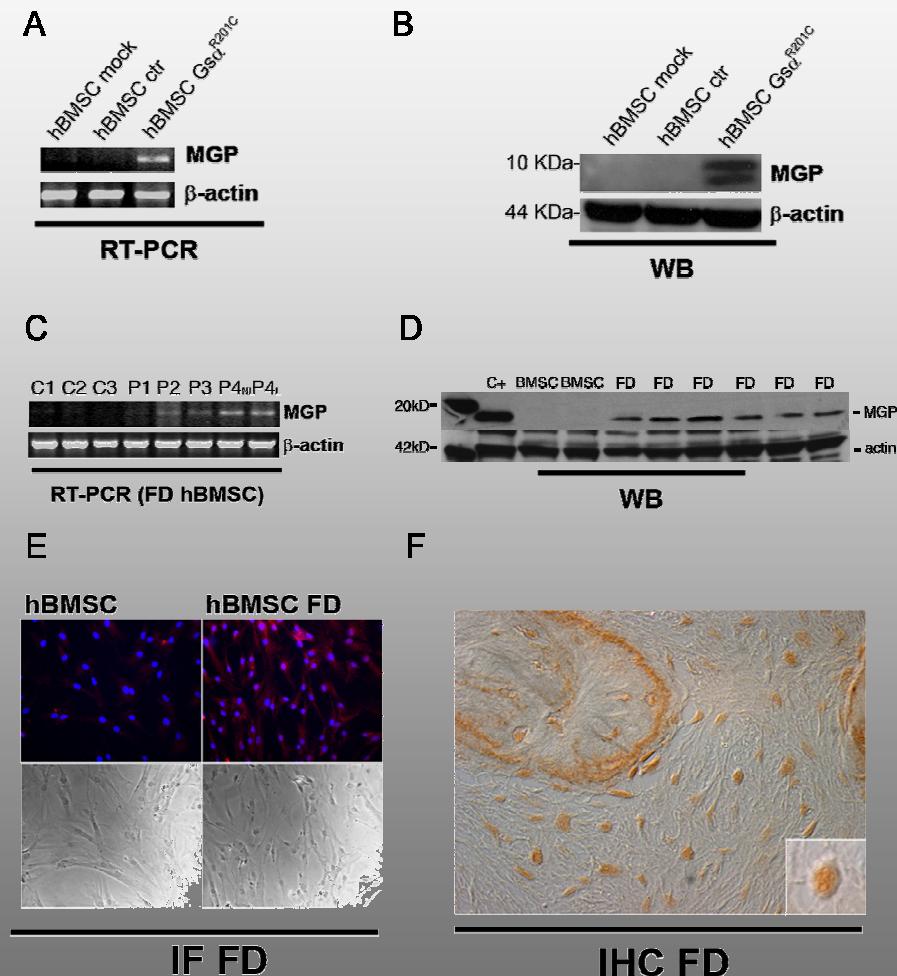
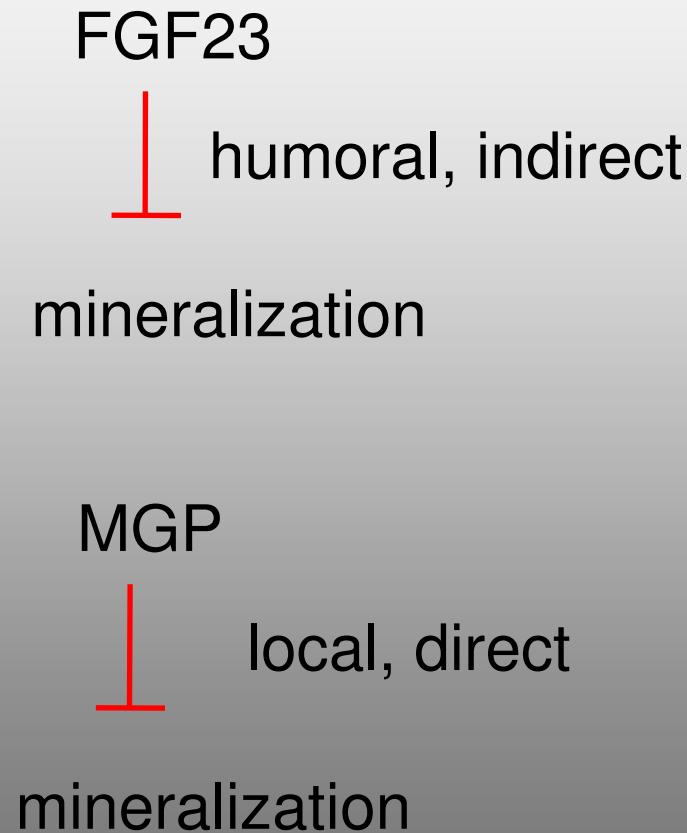
PHC2 **TGFBI** **SLC1A3**

MMP2 **MMP13** **ADAM12** **POSTN**

MGP

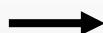
STC1

Matrix gla protein (MGP) and mineralization in FD

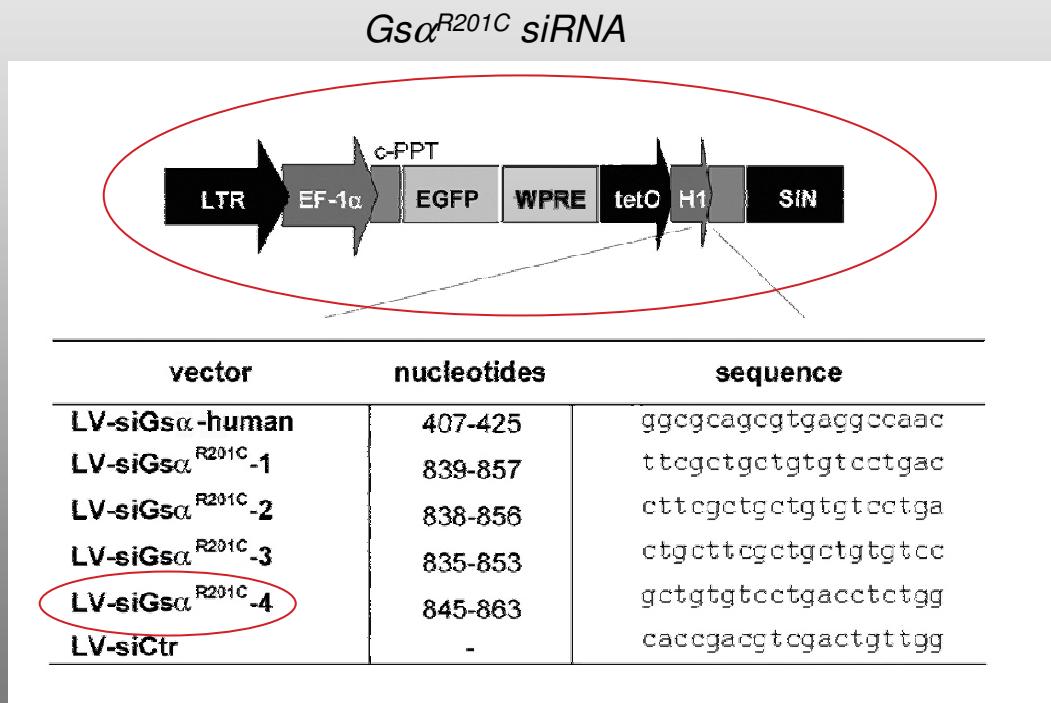


Gene therapy in FD

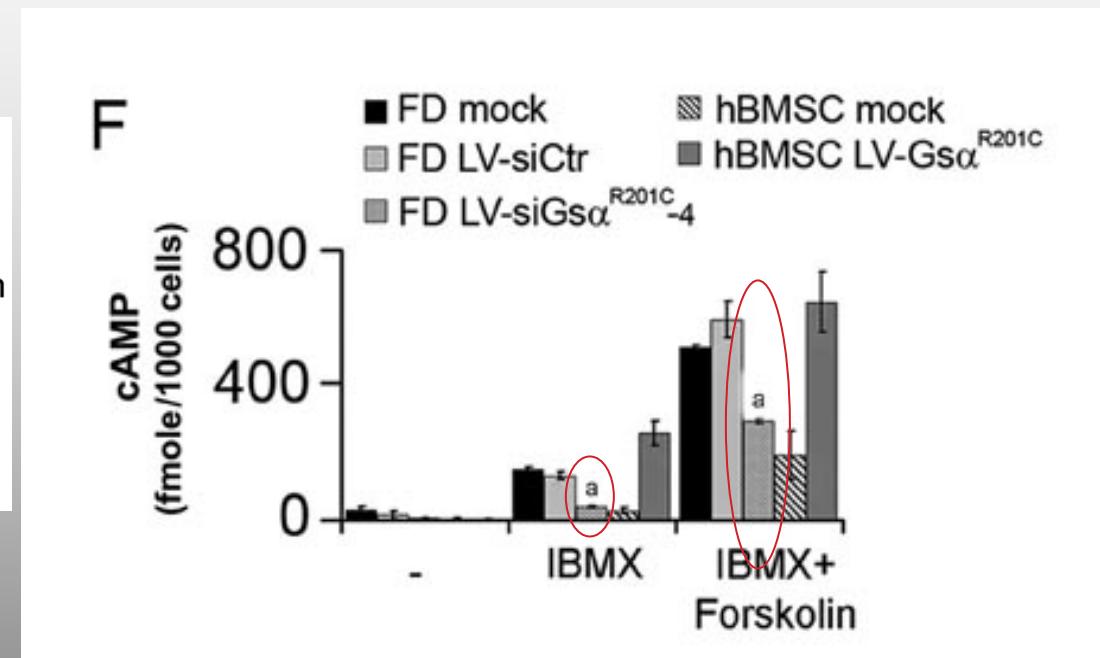
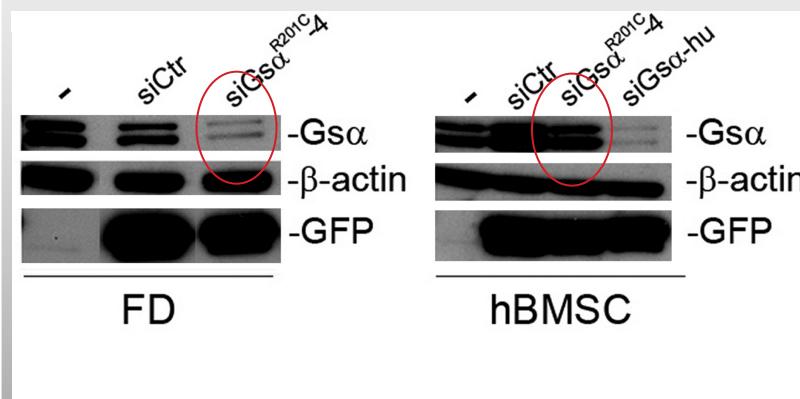
dominant, gain of function mutations
ubiquitously expressed gene



selective down-regulation of the
mutated GNAS allele

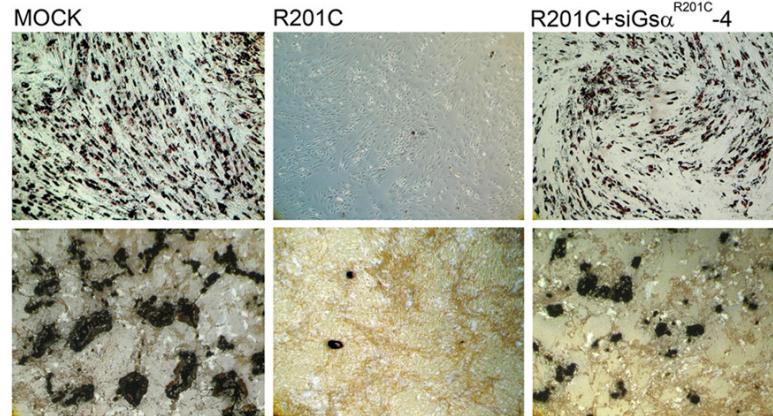


Gs α ^{R201C} siRNA reverts the cellular phenotype of FD

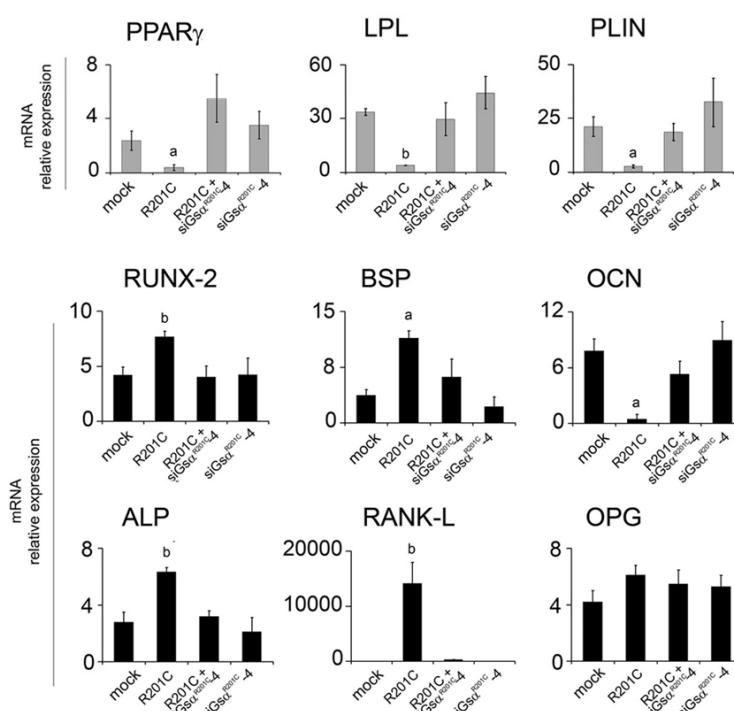


Gs α ^{R201C} siRNA restores skeletal differentiation of LV- Gs α ^{R201C} hSSC

A



B



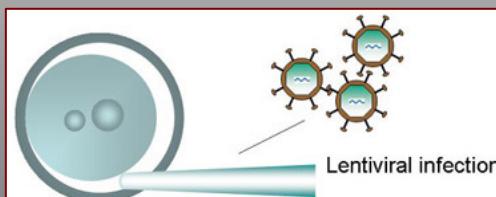
Transgenic models of FD: what can we do, what can we learn

1. Development of therapies

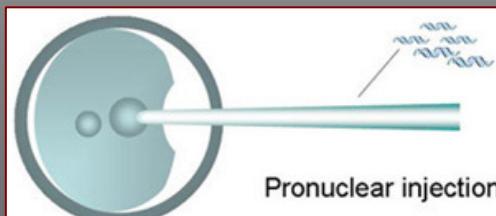
drug testing, cell therapy, gene therapy

2. Natural history and pathogenesis of FD

*role of mosaicism
inheritance
post-natal development of lesions
evolution and heterogeneity of lesions*



1. *Mice with constitutive and ubiquitous expression of the transgene LV-EF1 α -Gsa R^{201C} mice, LV-CMVeGFP-hPGK-Gsa R^{201C} mice*

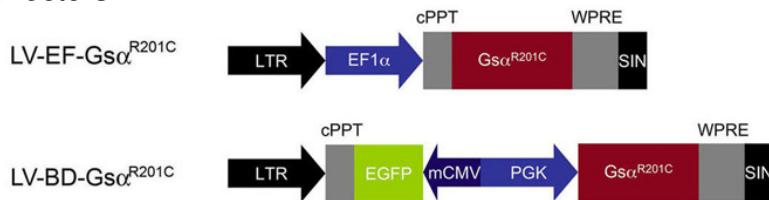


2. *Expression of the transgene restricted to osteogenic cells
2.3 Col1A1Gsa R^{201C} mice*

Transgenic mice with ubiquitous expression of Gs α^{R201C}

(expression of Gso^{R201C} in all cell types, including skeletal stem cells and progenitors)

lentiviral vectors



transgene expression

TG

DNA

RNA

tail

muscle

liver

G α ^{R201C}
actin

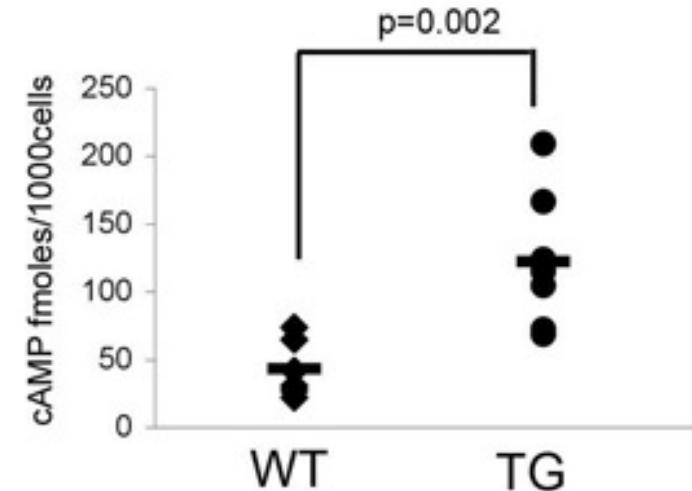
LV-EF-G α ^{R201C}

LV-BD-Gso^{R201C}

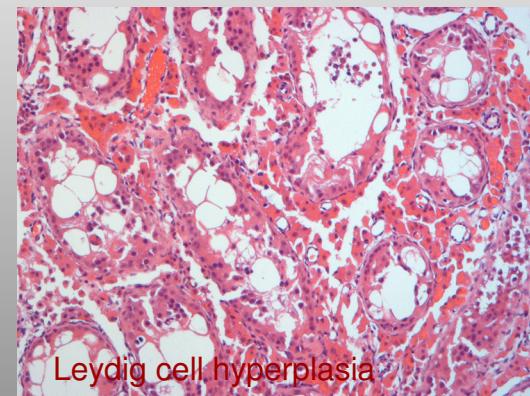
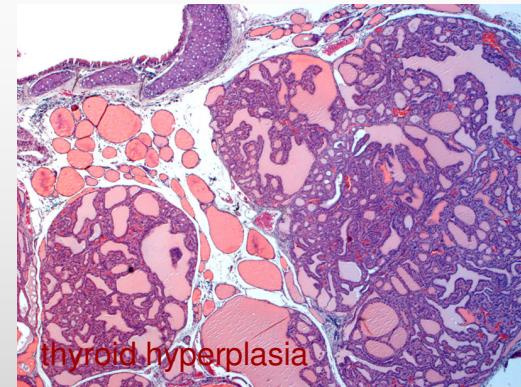
Gso^{R201C}
actin

GFP

cAMP in bone cells

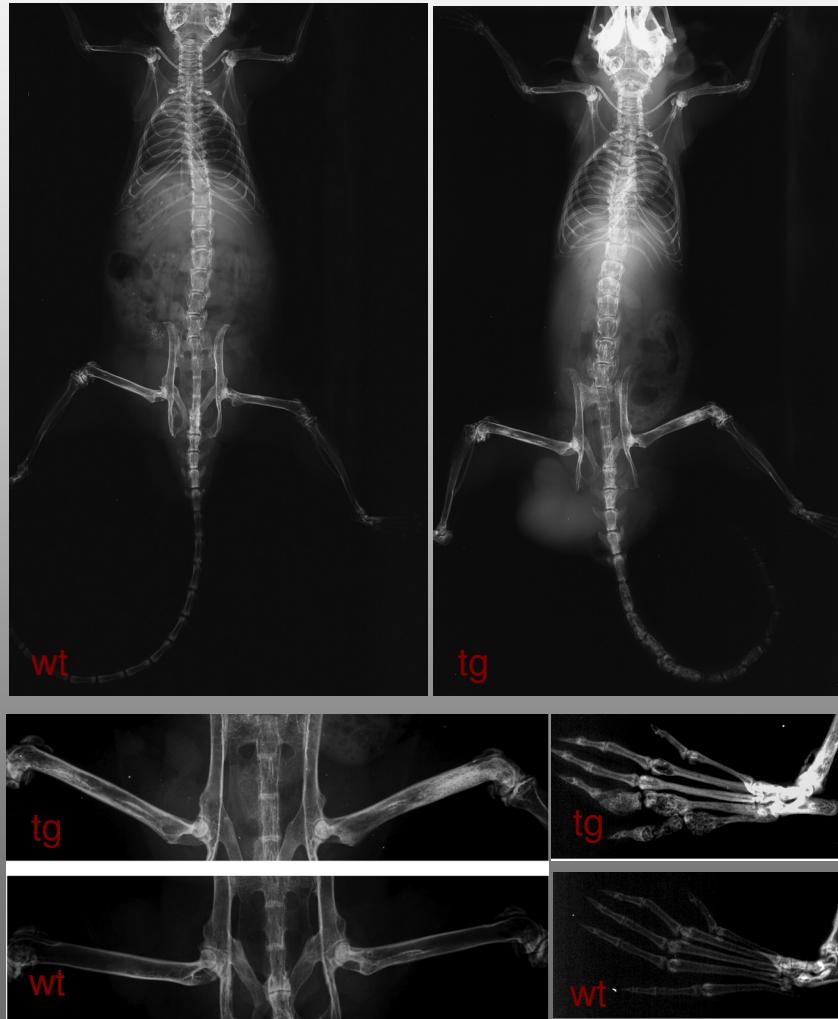


FD and related disorders in LV-FD mice

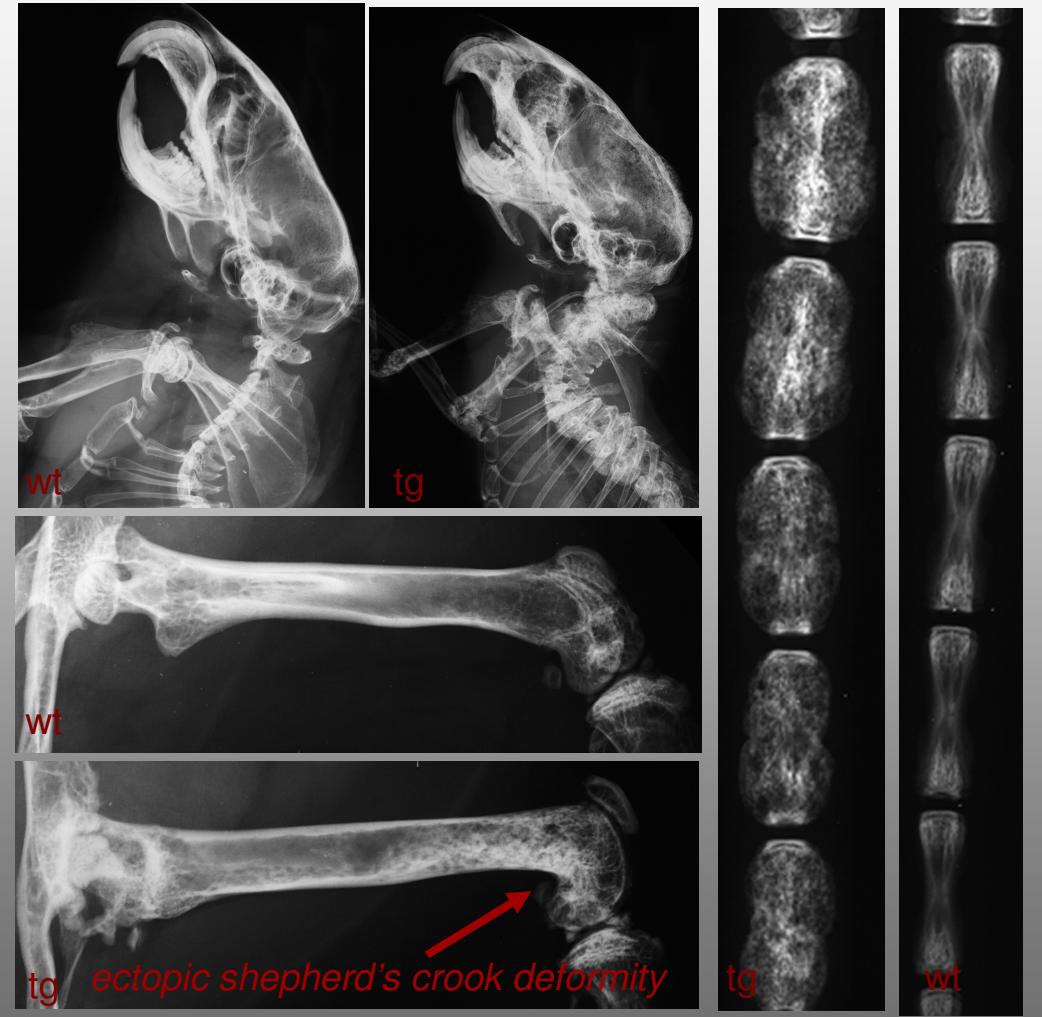


LV- FD mice reproduce the human disease

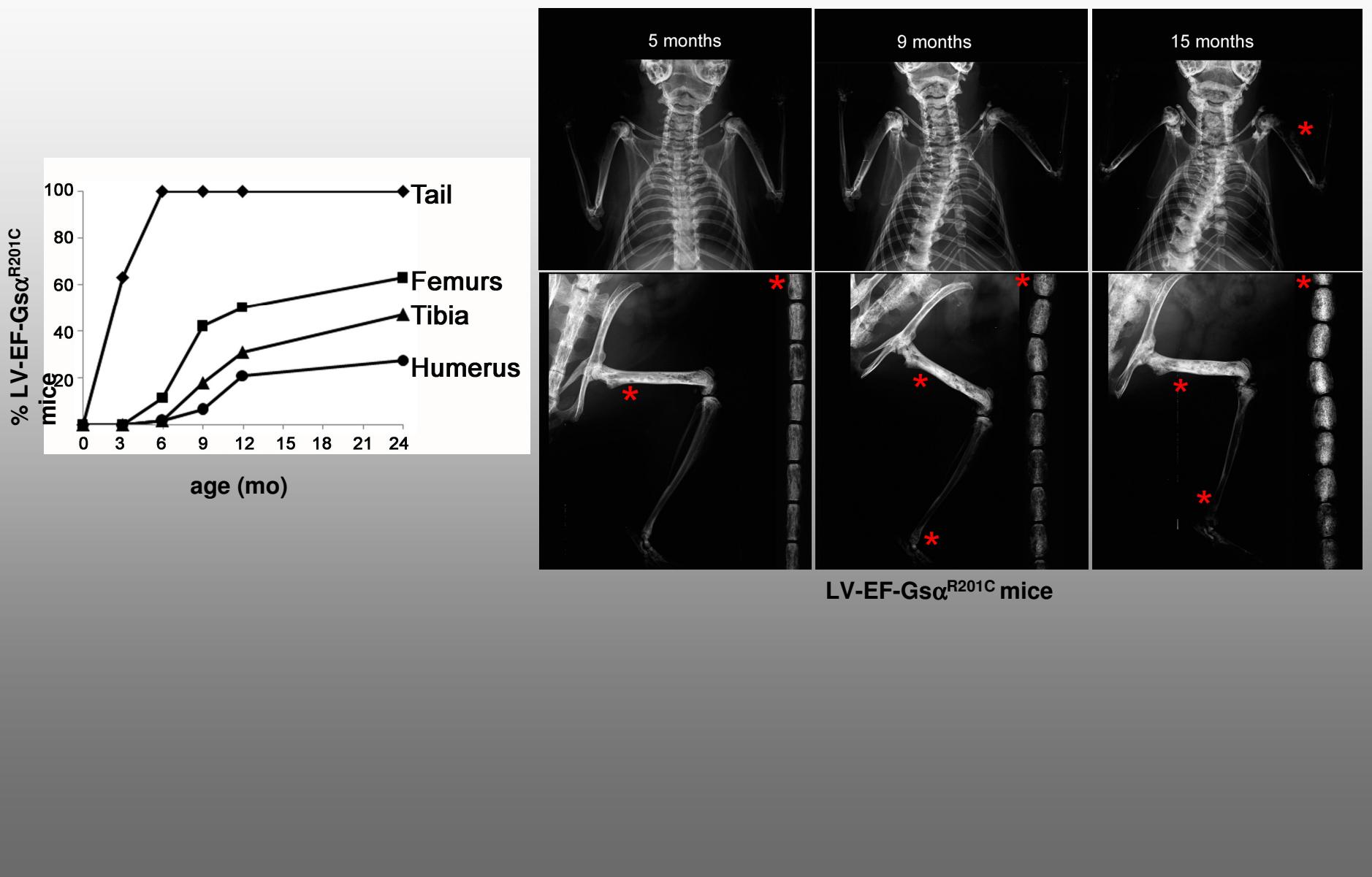
LV-CMVeGFP-hPGK-Gs α^{R201C} mice



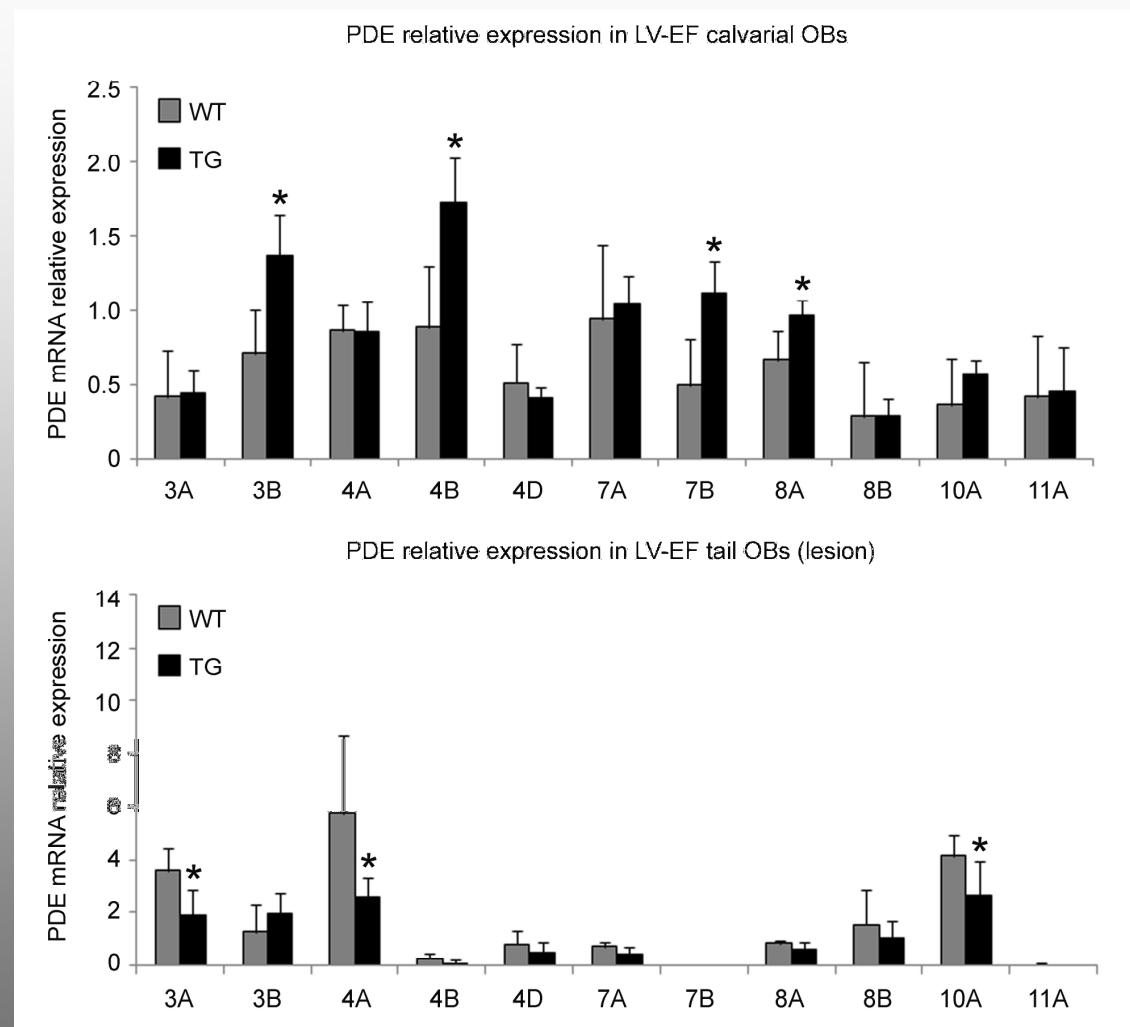
LV-EF1 α -Gs α^{R201C} mice



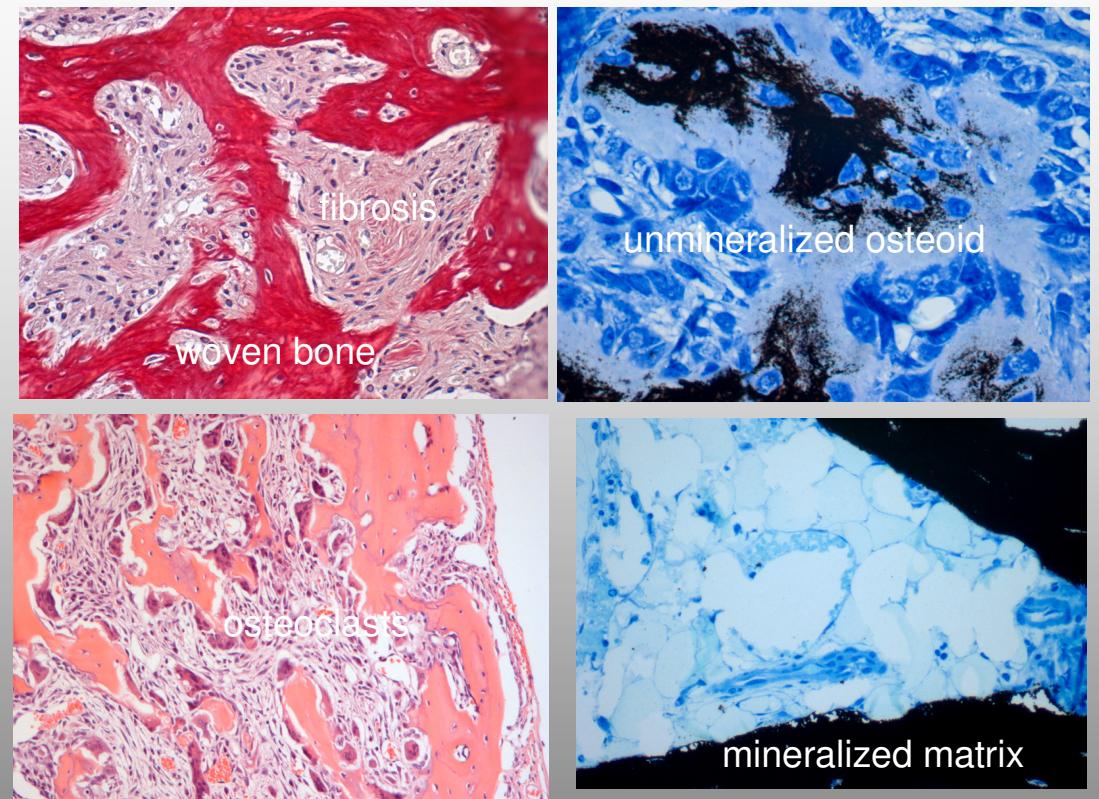
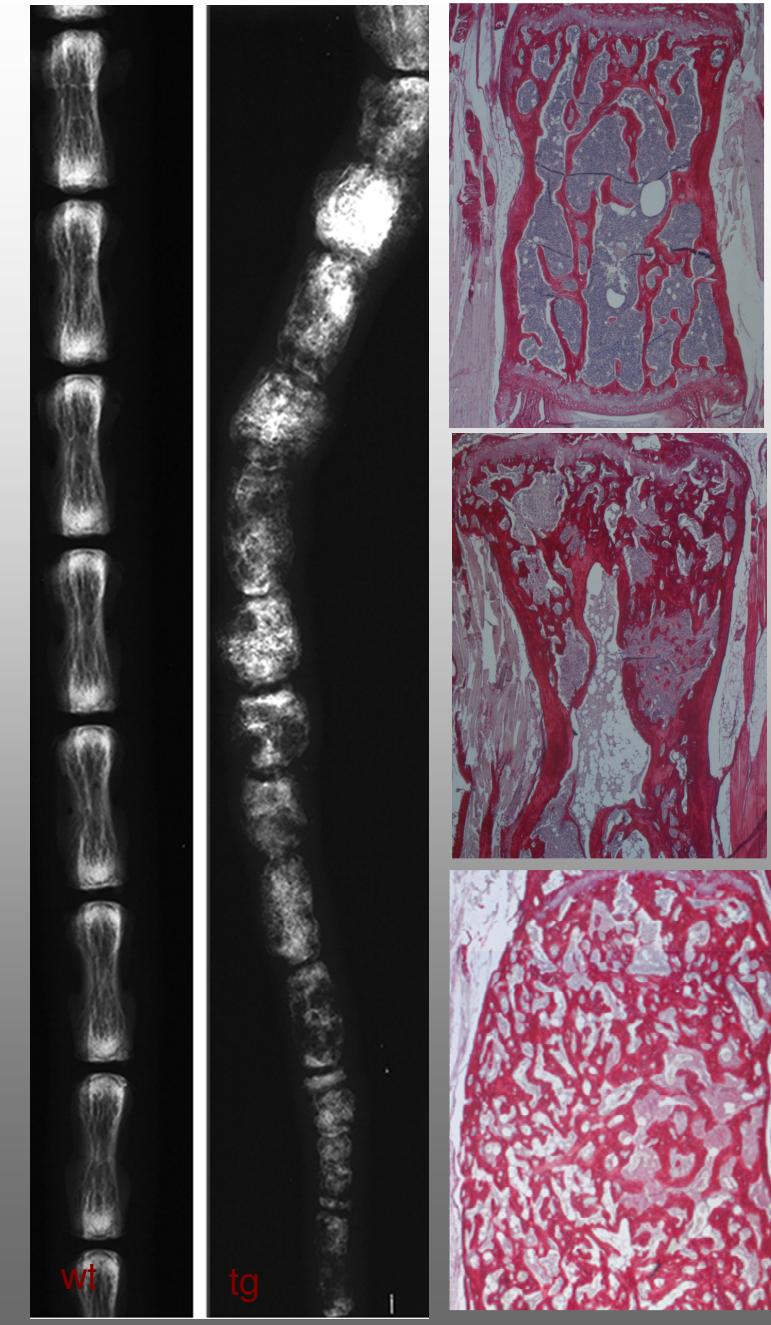
Spatial and temporal pattern of FD lesions in LV-FD mice



PDEs as potential molecular determinants of FD

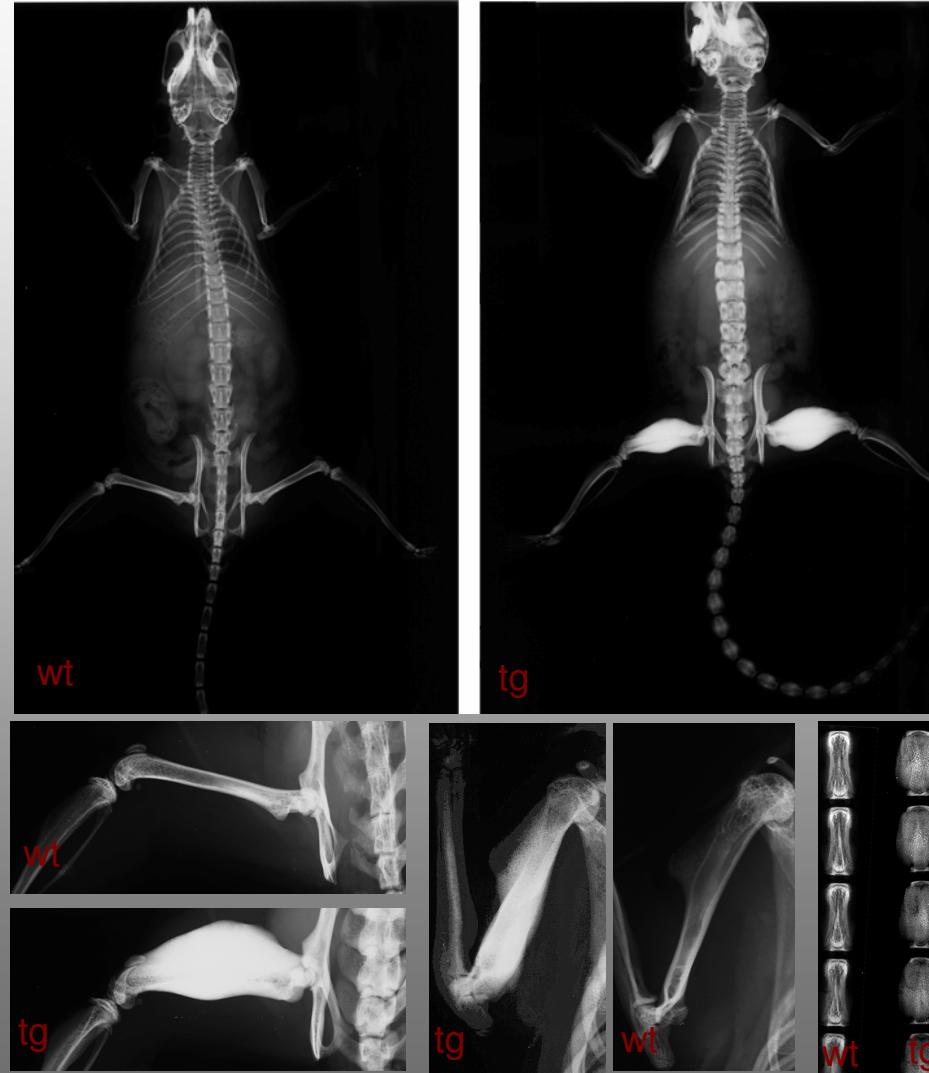


LV- FD mice reproduce the histopathology of FD



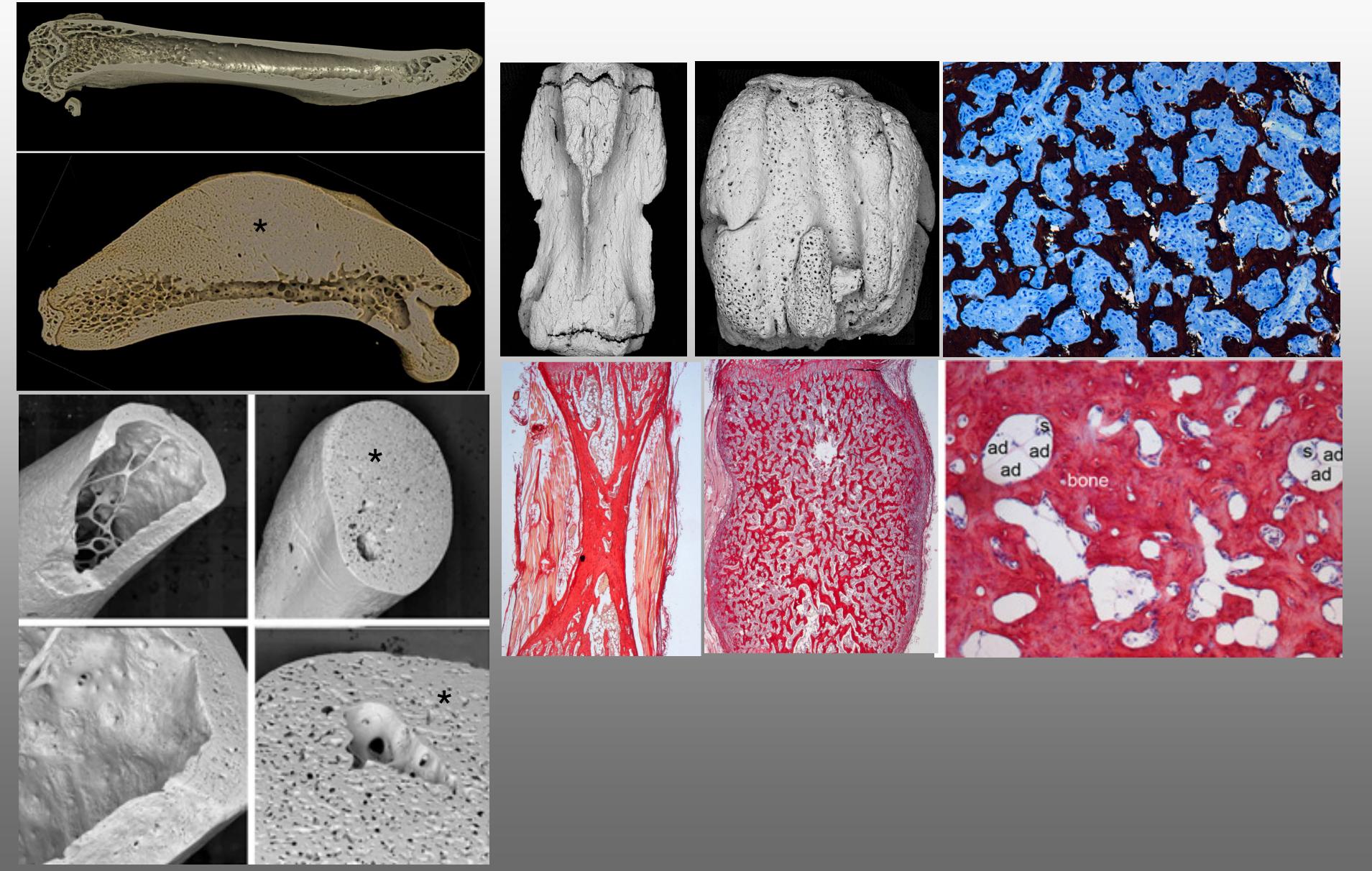
High bone mass phenotype in 2.3 Col1A1Gsa^{R201C} mice

(expression of Gsa^{R201C} restricted to mature osteoblasts)



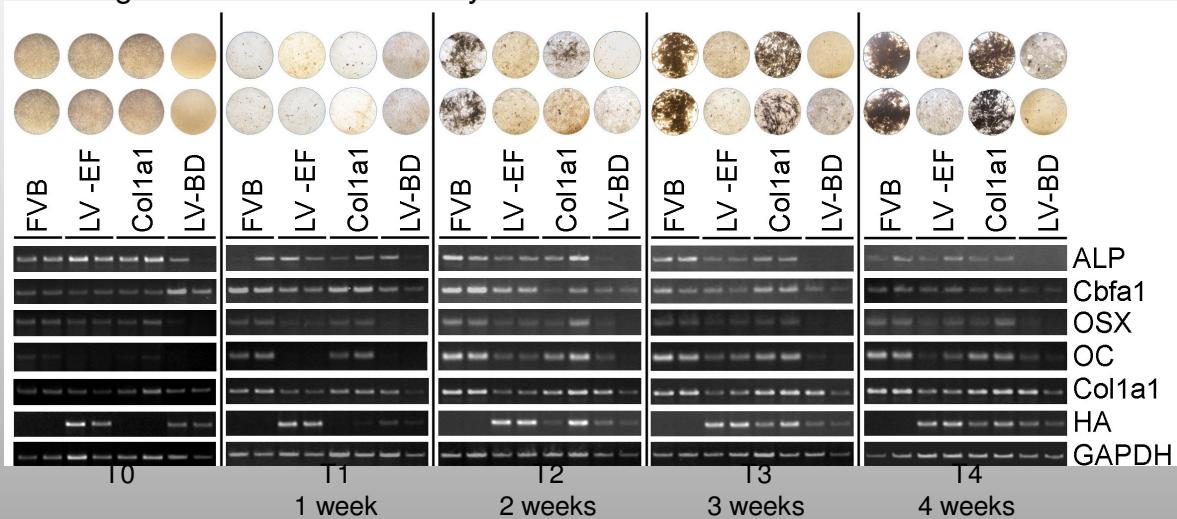
High bone mass phenotype in 2.3 Col1A1Gsa^{R201C} mice

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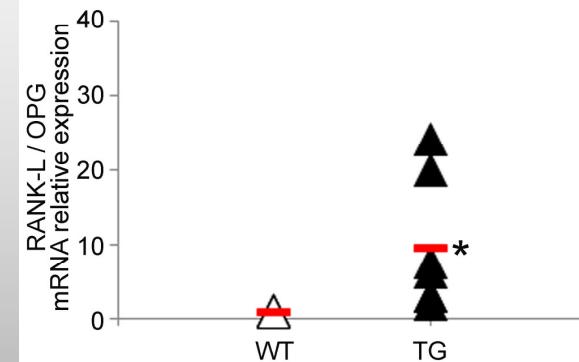


Skeletal progenitors, osteoclastogenesis and FD lesions

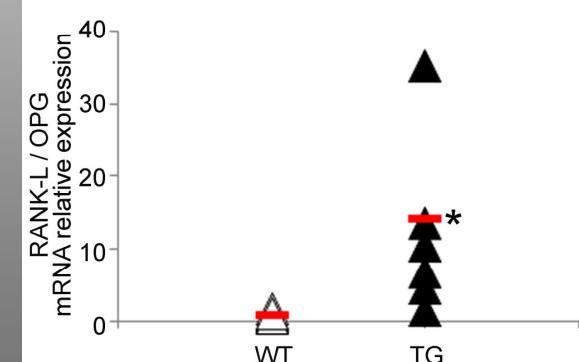
Osteogenic differentiation assay



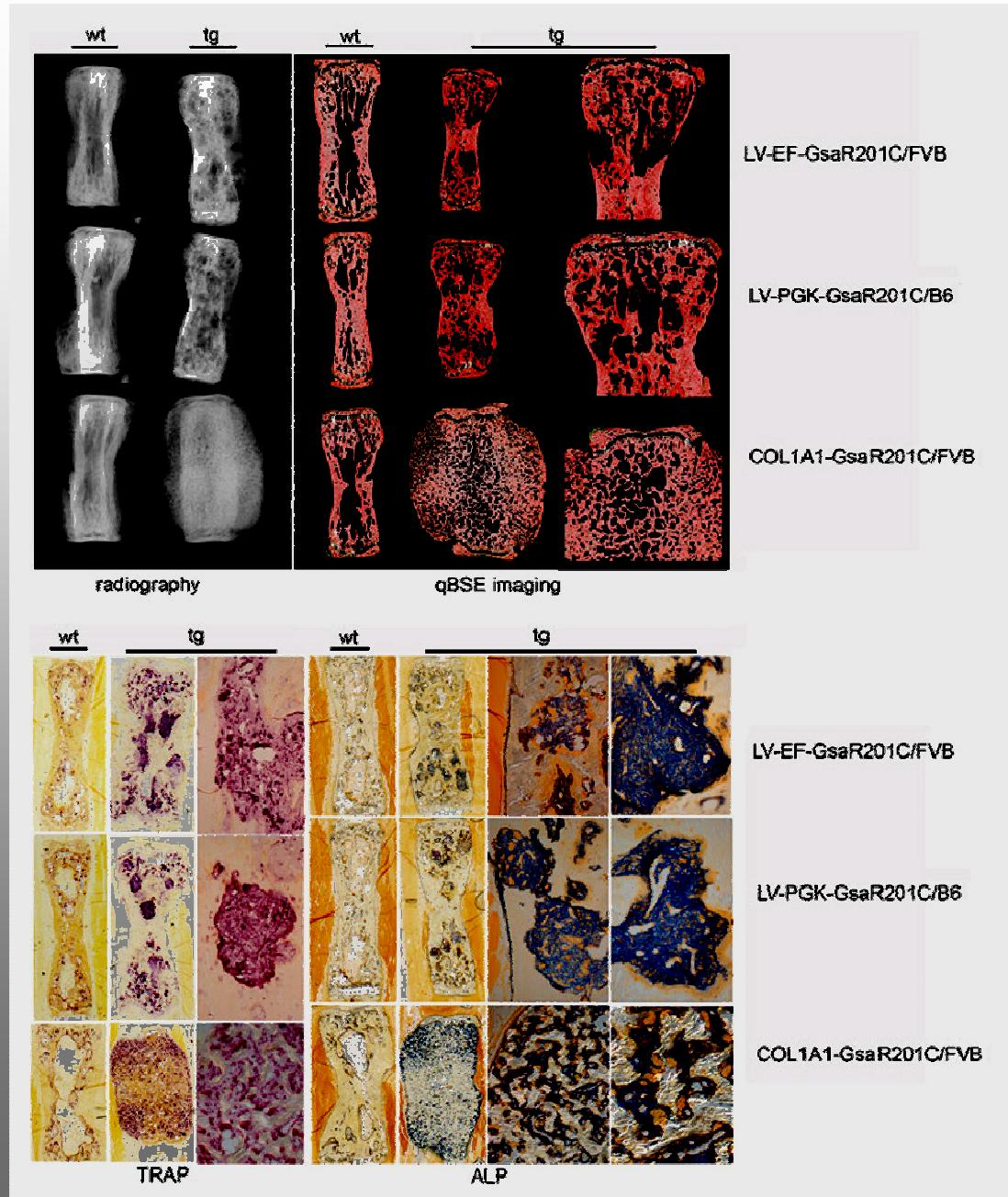
RANK-L / OPG in LV-EF tail OBs (lesion)



RANK-L / OPG in Col1A1 tail OBs (lesion)



Skeletal progenitors, osteoclastogenesis and FD lesions



Acknowledgments

La Sapienza University/San Raffaele Science Park Rome

Cristina Remoli

Stefania Cersosimo

Alberto di Consiglio

Stefano Michienzi

Stefania Piersanti

Benedetto Sacchetti

Alessia Funari

Emanuela Spica

Isabella Saggio

Paolo Bianco

NIDCR, NIH, Bethesda

Pamela Robey

Kenn Holmbeck