

Use Of Animal Models To Assess Islet Graft Function

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Experimental Transplantation

- **Samples of the isolated human islets can be implanted into normoglycemic and/or hyperglycemic animals (nude mice or rats)**
 - freshly isolated
 - after culture

Experimental Transplantation

- **Allows for evaluation, at different times after implantation**
 - short term (<3-4 days)
 - long term

Animals VS Humans

- **Relevance of diabetes models**
- **Absence of autoimmunity**
- **Number of islets needed for cure**
- **Implantation organs**
- **Glucotoxicity**
- **Lipotoxicity**

Implantation Site

- **Renal capsule**
- **Liver (intraportally)**
- **Spleen**
- **Omental pouch**

- **Other**

Experimental Transplantation

SHORT TERM

- Ability to induce normoglycemia
- β -cells
- Other cells
- Hormone release

LONG TERM

- Cellular composition of graft
- Revascularization
- Reinnervation
- Amyloid deposits

Experimental Transplantation

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- **Ability to induce normoglycemia**
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- **Other cells**
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LONG TERM

- **Cellular composition of graft**
- **Revascularization;**
- **Reinnervation**
- **Amyloid deposits**

Ability To Induce Normoglycemia

- **Number of islets needed?**
- **When after implantation does normoglycemia occur?**
- **Dependent on implantation organ?**

Experimental Transplantation

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Cellular Composition

- **Immunostaining of histological sections**
- **Evaluation of number of different cell types and degree of fibrosis**
 - **Fibroblasts/myofibroblasts (stellate cells)**
 - **Macrophages/Dendritic cells**
 - **Nerve cells/Schwanns cells**
 - **Endothelial cells/pericytes**

Cellular Composition

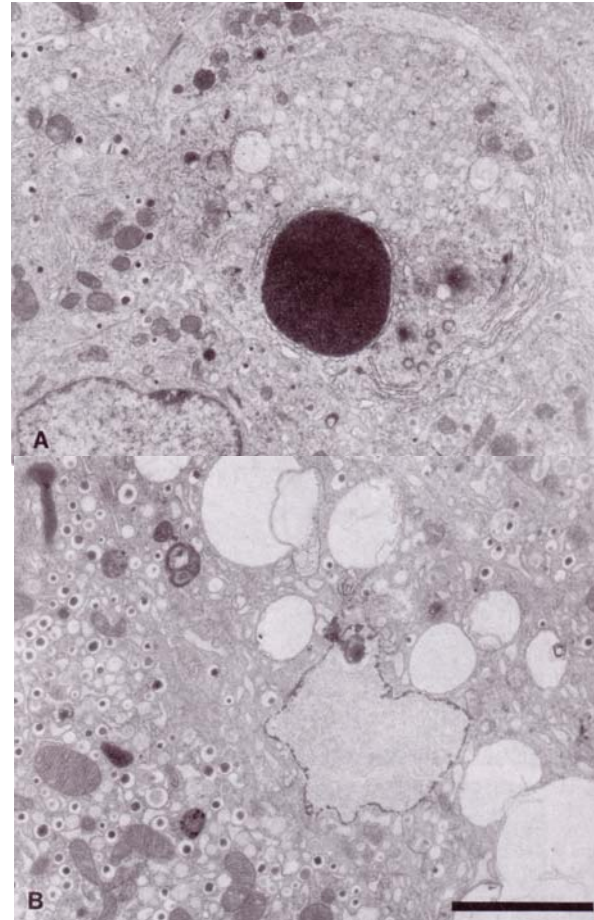
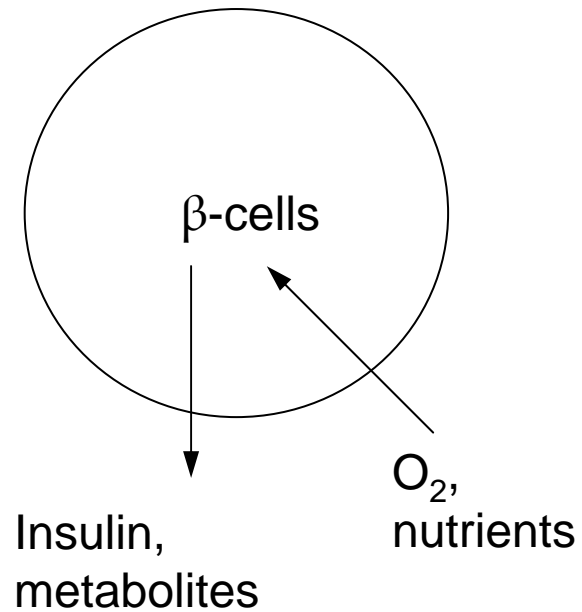
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Endothelial Cells

- **Vascular density, number of endothelial cells**
- **(Blood perfusion)**
- **pO₂**
- **Metabolism**
- **Capillary blood pressure**
- **Lymphatics**

- **Vascular dysfunction**

Day 0-1 Post-Tx



Apoptosis

Necrosis

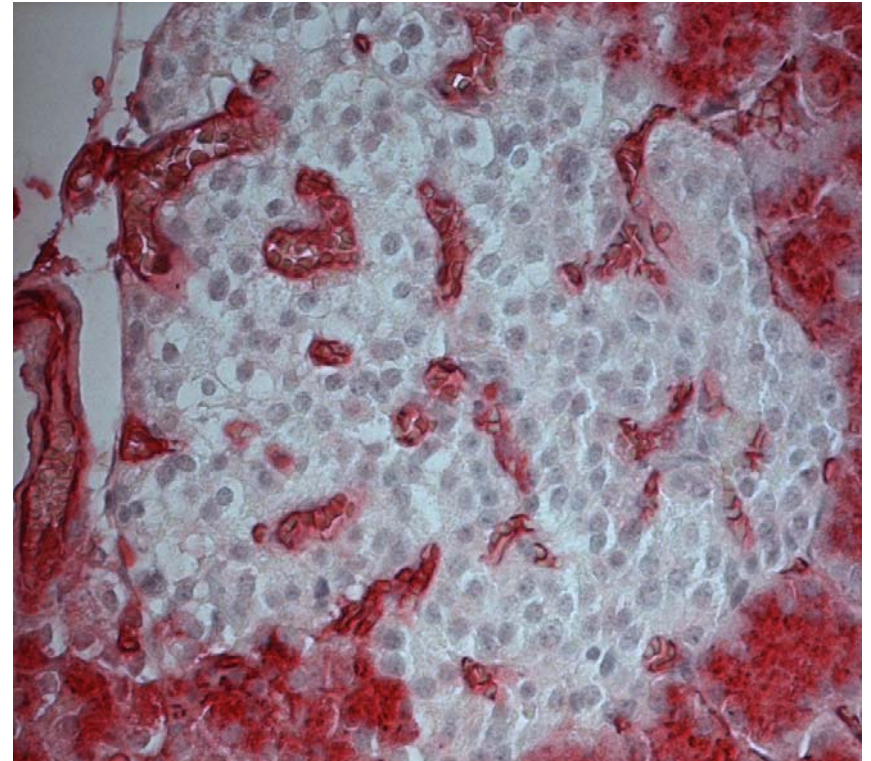
Davalli et al, Diabetes
45:1161, 1996

Revascularization

- Revascularization initiated within 1-3 days and concluded within 7-14 days. *Menger et al Diabetes 38(Suppl 1):199, 1989*
- **VASCULOGENESIS**
Formation from angioblasts
- **ANGIOGENESIS**
 - Sprouting
 - Intussusceptive growth

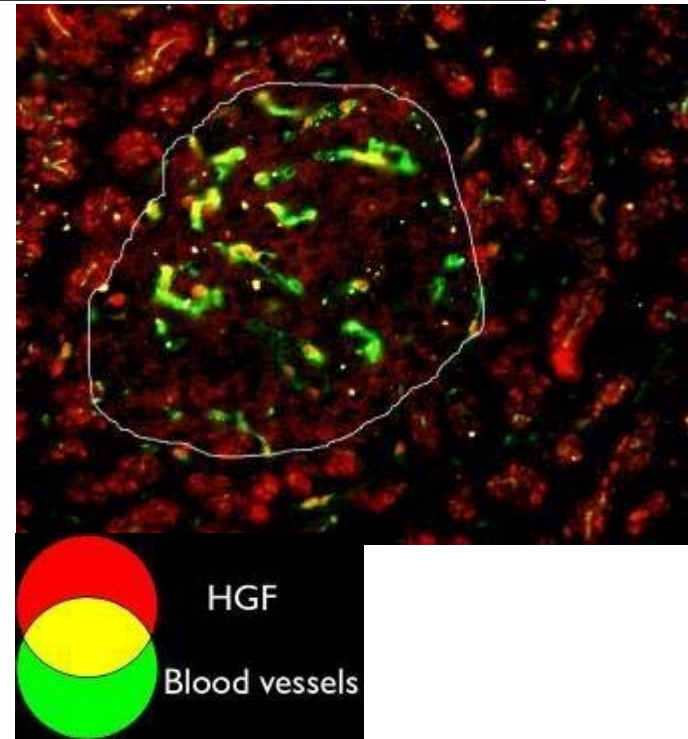
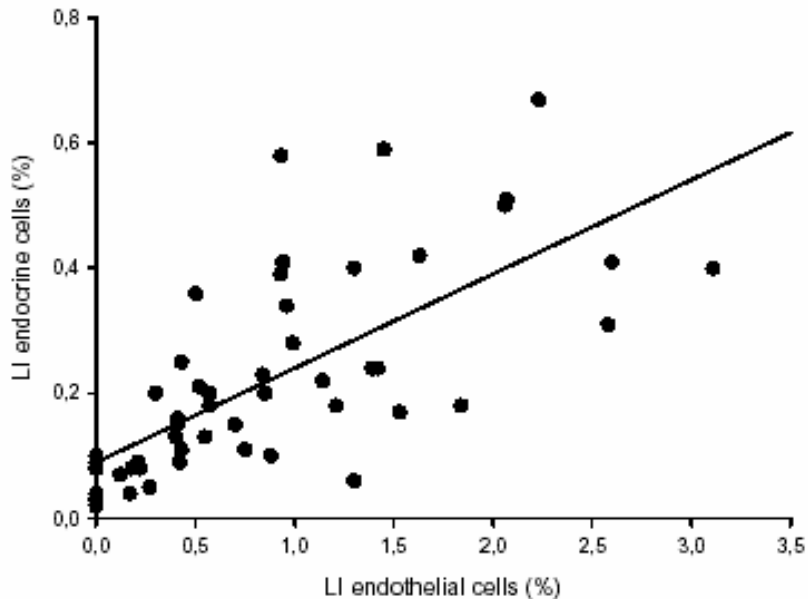
Vascular Density

- **Bandeiraea simplicifolia (BS-1)**
- *Carlsson et al, JCEM 87:5418, 2002*
- **von Willebrand factor**
- **Ulex lectin**
- **CD31**



Decreased Growth Potential?

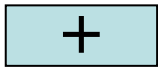
Pregnant rats, gestational day 15



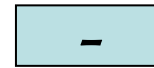
Johansson M et al, FASEB J, 19: A1713, 2005

Improve Islet Revascularization

- Stimulation of Islet Angiogenesis



Pro-angiogenic factors, e.g VEGF, FGF, HGF, MMP-9



Angiostatic factors e.g. α 1-antitrypsin, endostatin, thrombospondins, TIMPs



Vasir et al, Diabetologia 43:763, 2000

Vasir et al, Transplantation 71:924, 2001

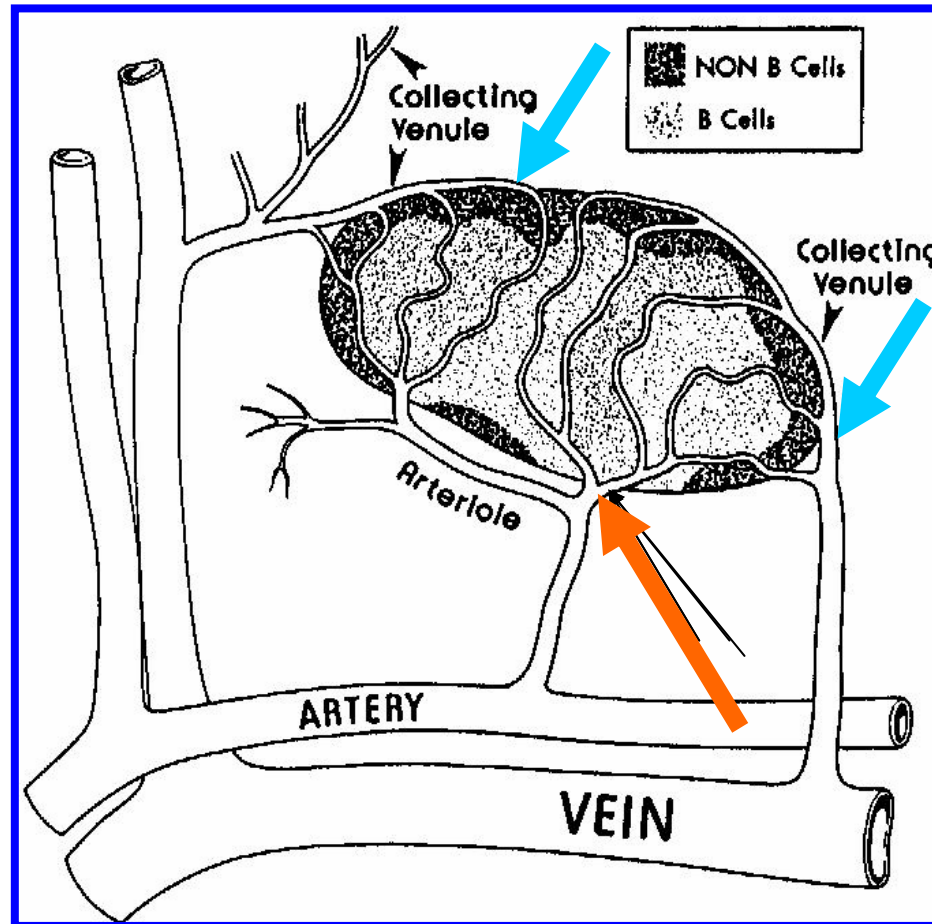
Bergers et al, Nat Cell Biol 2:737, 2000

Lou et al, Diabetes 48:1773, 1999

Tillmar and Welsh JOP 5:81, 2004

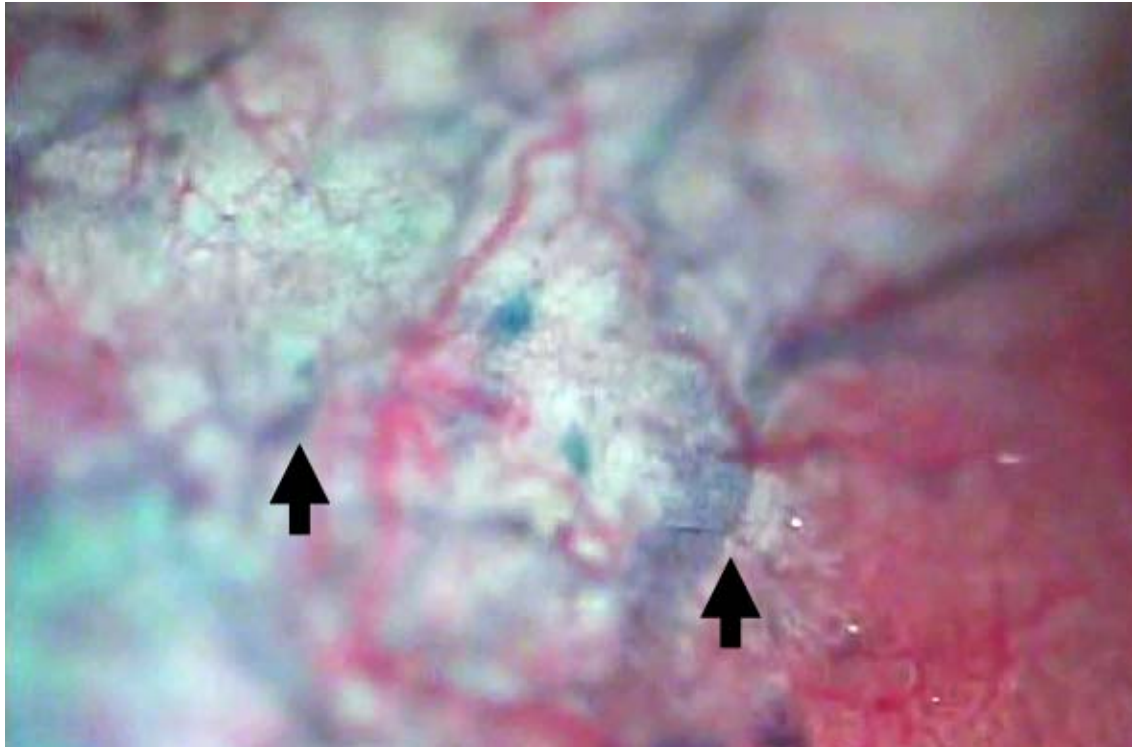
Mattsson et al, Pancreatology, in press

Vascular Organization



Bonner-Weir and Orci, Diabetes 31:883, 1982

In Vivo Microscopy



In vivo microscopy with Evans Blue

Endothelial Cells

- **Vascular density, number of endothelial cells**
- **(Blood perfusion)**
- **pO₂**
- **Metabolism**
- **Capillary blood pressure**
- **Lymphatics**

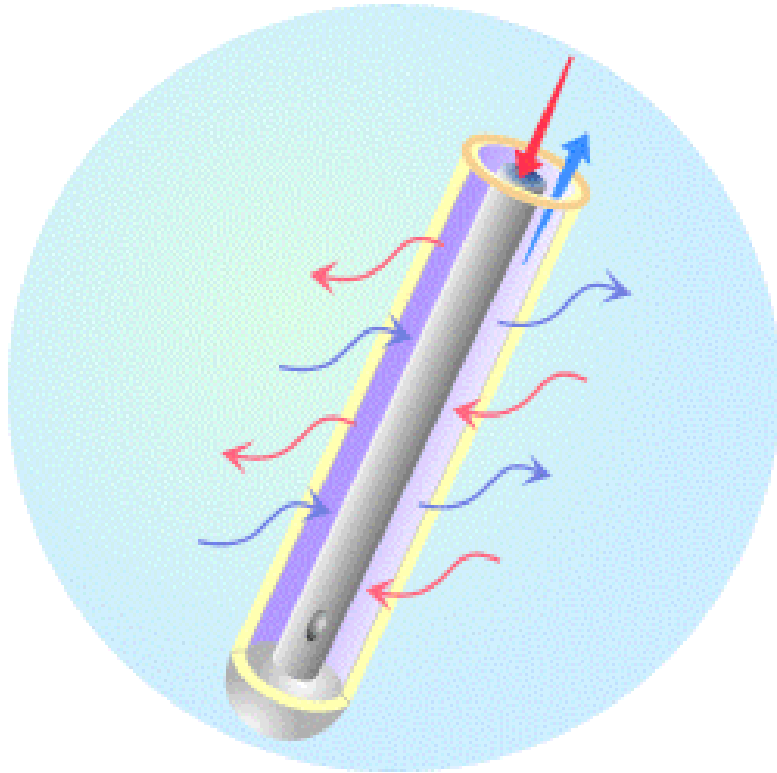
Blood Perfusion

- **In vivo microscopy with cross correlation**
 - **Laser-Doppler flowmetry**
 - **Hydrogen gas clearance**
-
- **All these techniques can be used on the same graft**

Endothelial Cells

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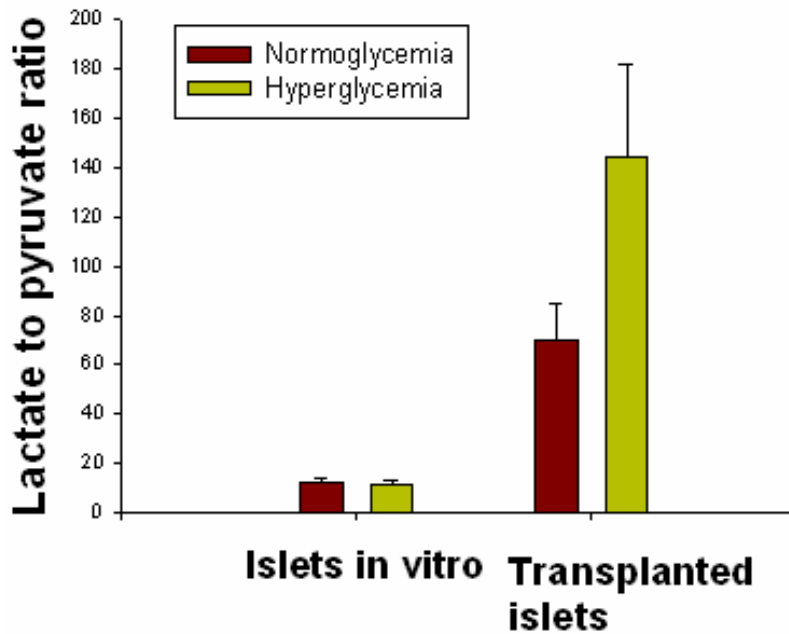
Microdialysis



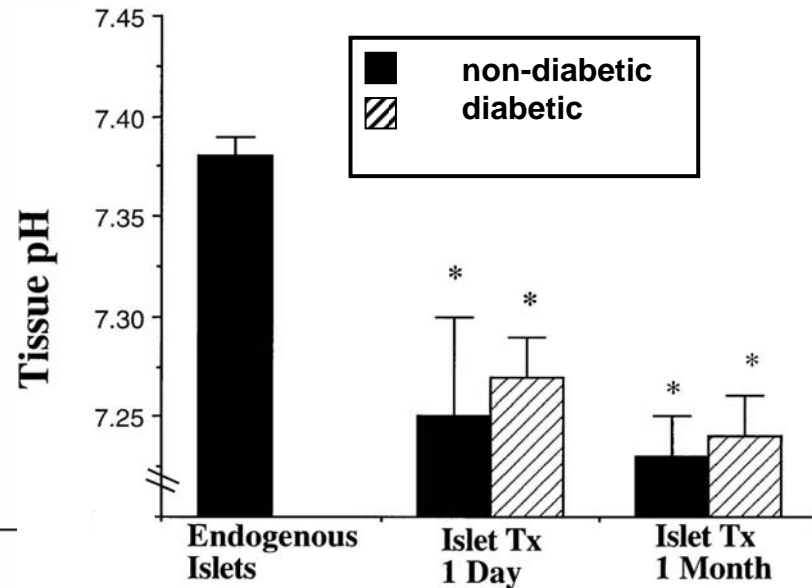
Diameter 200 μm

Anaerobic Metabolism

One-month-old islet graft



Carlsson et al, Surgery 132:487, 2002



Carlsson et al, Am J Physiol 284:E499, 2003

Endothelial Cells

- Vascular density, number of endothelial cells
 - (Blood perfusion)
 - pO_2
 - Metabolism
-
- All these parameters can be studied in the same graft

Experimental Transplantation

SHORT TERM

- Ability to induce normoglycemia
- Surviving β -cells
- Other cells
- **Hormone release**

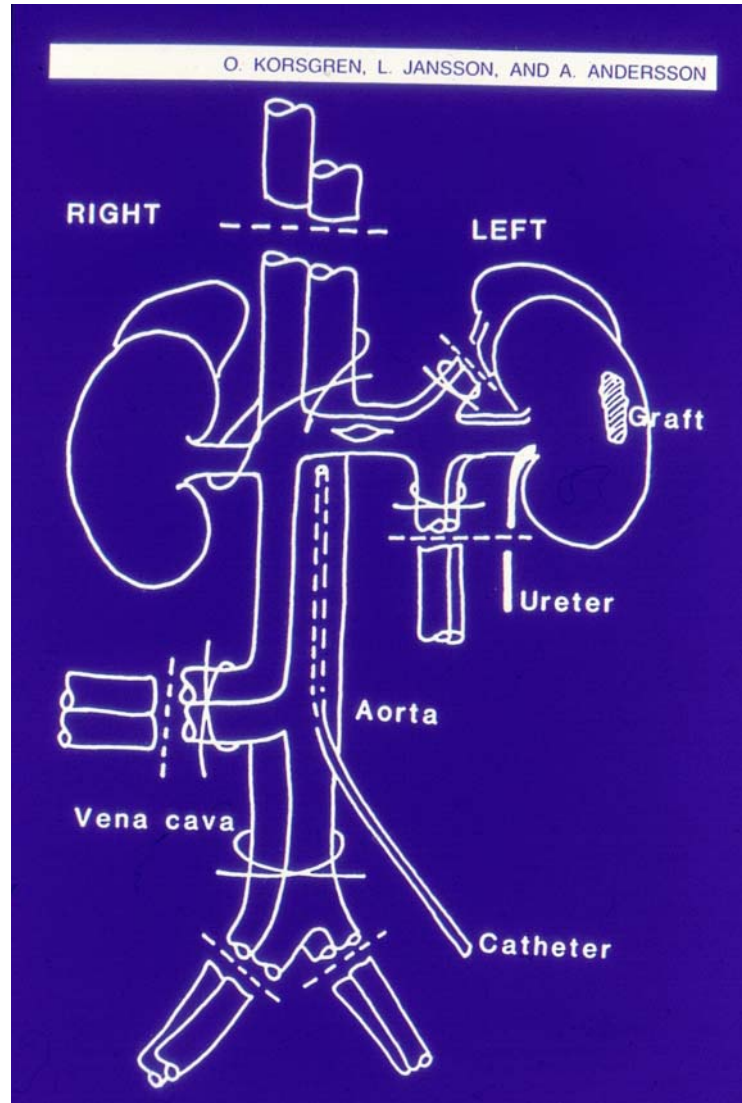
LONG TERM

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Studies Of Hormone Release

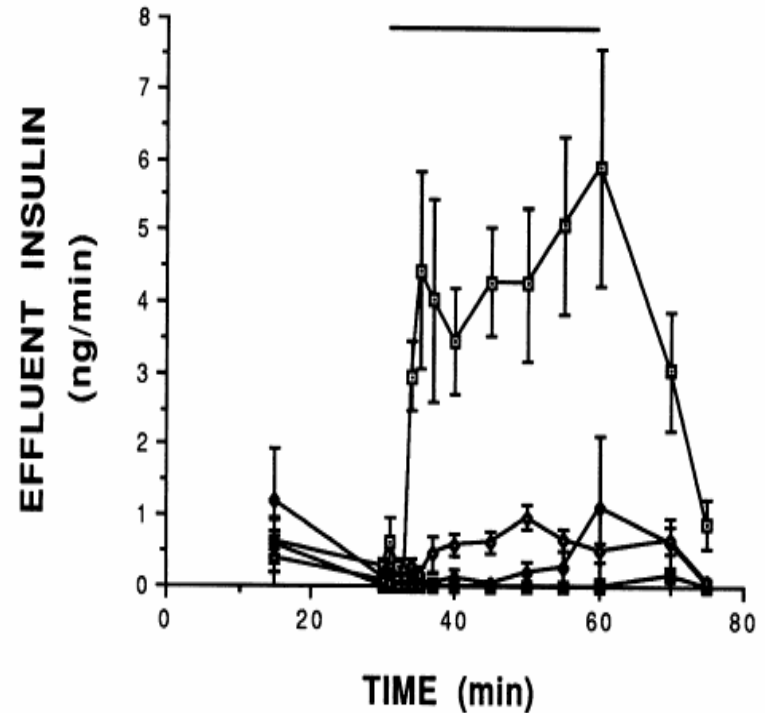
- Ability to induce normoglycemia
- Removal of graft and in vitro perfusion (excludes livers)
- Perfusion of graft-bearing organ (graft vasculature)
- The latter two allows for studies also of glucagon and somatostatin

Kidney Perfusion



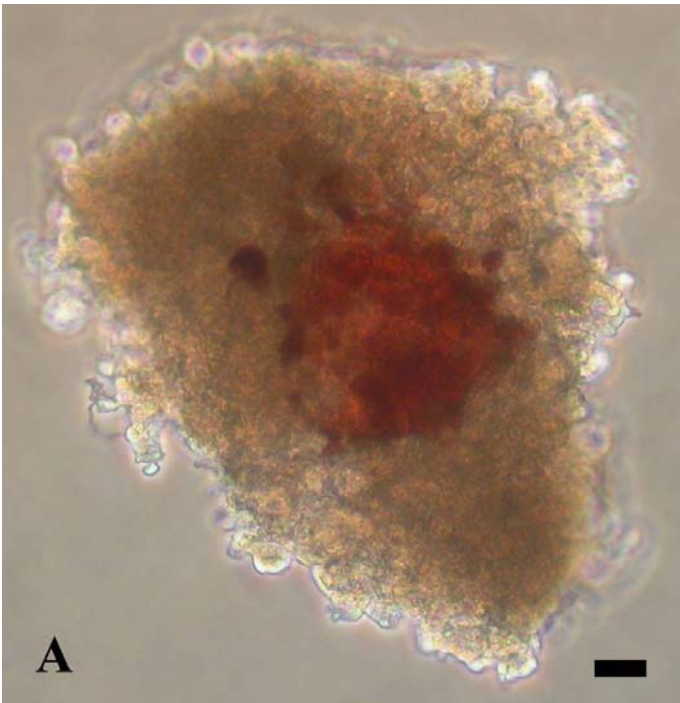
Insulin Release Human Islets

- Biphasic release from islets in normoglycemic recipients
- Impaired release in hyperglycemic recipients
- *Jansson et al; J Clin Invest 96:721, 1995*

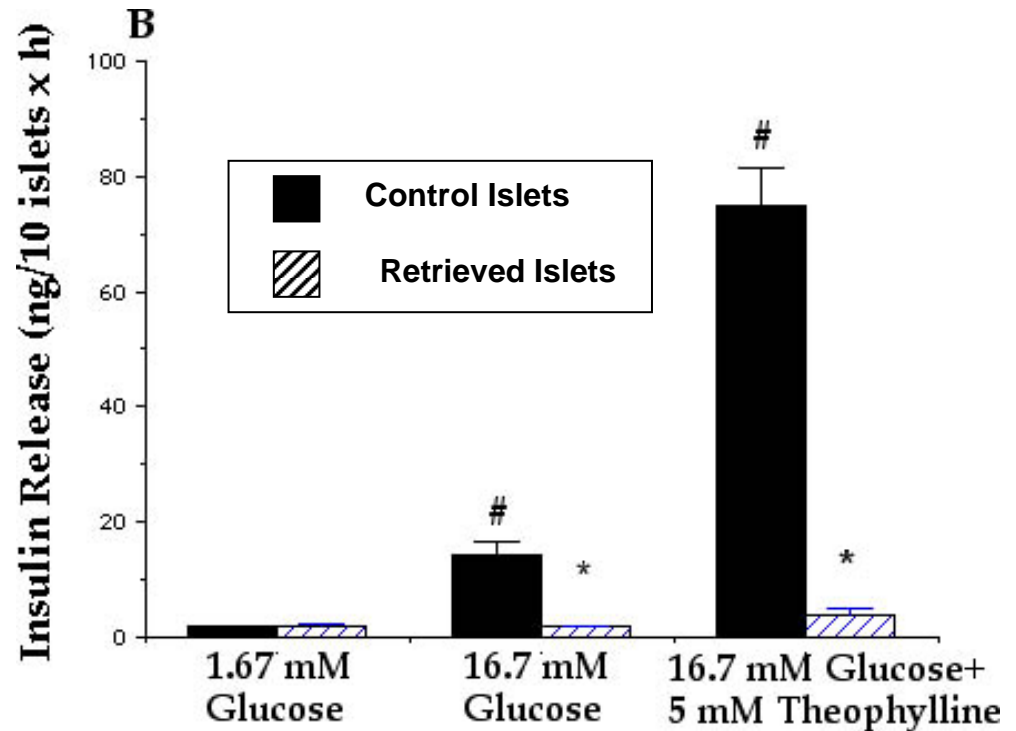


Retrieved Islets from Liver

One-month-old islet grafts



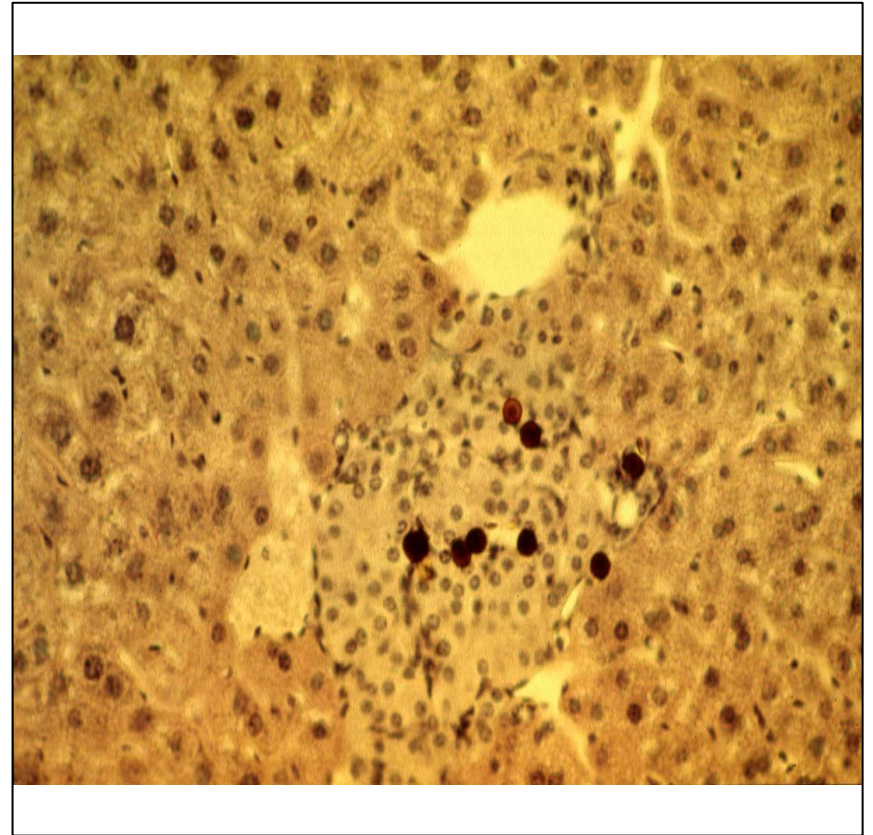
Retrieved islet visualized by
Neutral Red



*Mattsson et al, Diabetes 53: 948,
2004*

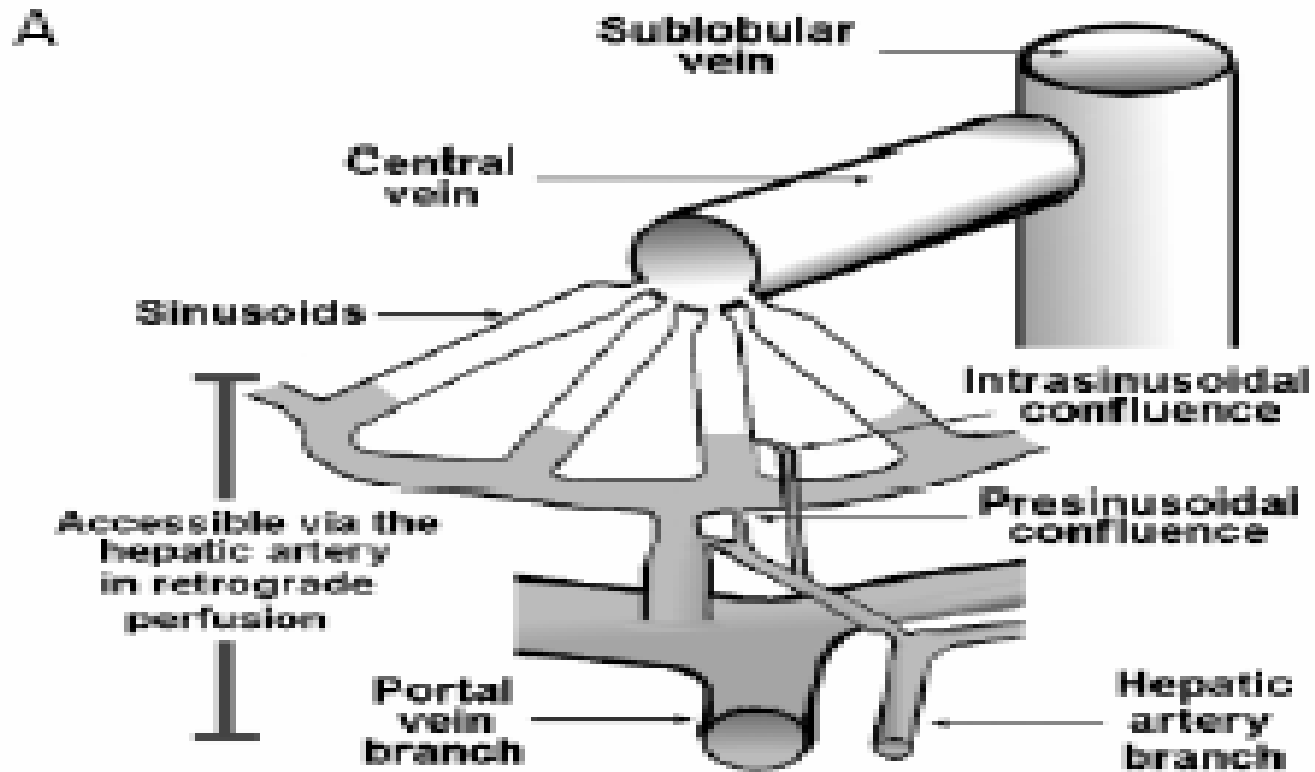
Intrahepatic Graft

- **Revascularization** occurs from hepatic artery, and only to a minor extent from portal vein



Andersson et al, Diabetes
38(Suppl 1): 192, 1989

Liver Vascular Anatomy



Botini et al, Liver Int 25:861, 2005

Intrahepatic Grafts

- Morphological studies to assess the degree of fragmentation
- New in vivo imaging techniques;
 - MRI
 - Optiplex

Experimental Transplantation

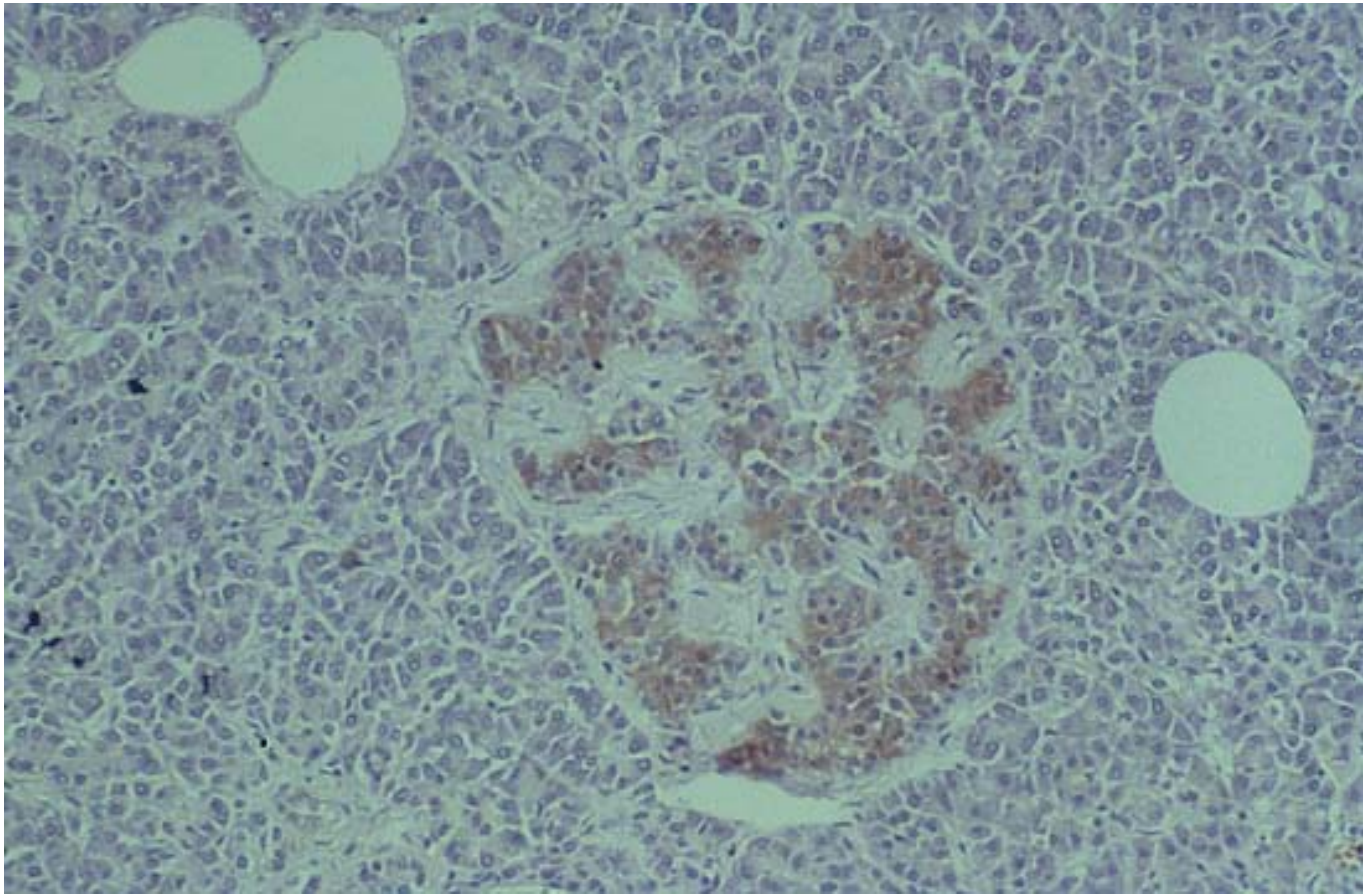
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Islet Amyloid



Westermarck et al; Metabolism 48:448, 1999

Amyloid Deposits

- **Amyloid occurs in 73% of human islet grafts within 2 weeks after implantation into nude mice** (*Westermarck et al; Metabolism 48:448, 1999*)
- **Initially amyloid is formed intracellularly** (*Westermarck et al; Upsala J med Sci 108:193, 2003*)

Conclusion

- **Experimental islet transplantation of human islets offers unique possibilities to assess graft function in both the short and long term perspective**

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