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# 日本医療研究開発機構 再生医療実現拠点ネットワークプログラム事業 事後評価報告書

### I 基本情報

研究開発課題名: (日本語) iPS オルガノイドと臓器骨格の融合による再生部分肝臓の開発

(英 語) Development of Regenerative Partial Liver based on iPS derived Organoid and Organ Scaffold

研究開発実施期間:令和 2年9月1日~令和 5年3月31日

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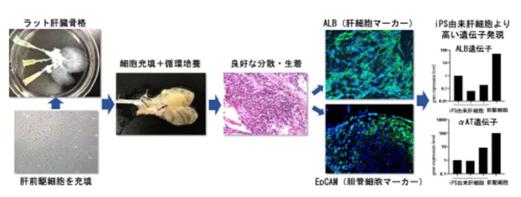
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### II 研究開発の概要

本研究の中で我々は、ラット肝臓脱細胞化骨格を用いて、ヒト iPS 細胞由来成熟肝細胞と肝前駆細胞とを充填した際の、再細胞化肝組織の成熟性を比較評価してきた。その中で、より未分化な肝前駆細胞を充填し灌流培養した方が、成熟肝細胞を充填した時よりも、高機能かつ高い成熟度を示すことを明らかにしてきた。このことから、高機能な肝組織を構築するには、分散状態の成熟肝細胞ではなく、未分化性を保持した肝臓オルガノイド、ある

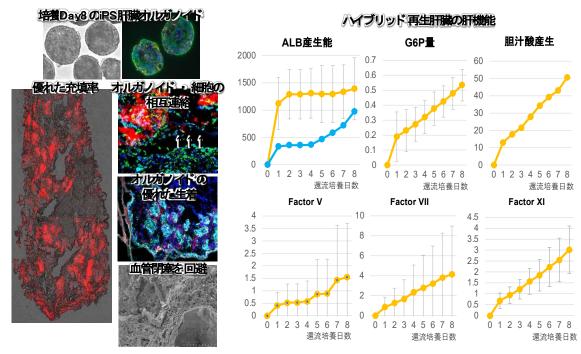
いはオルガノイド細胞を充 填する方が適していること を見出してきた(右図)。さ らに細胞生物学的な詳細な 評価から、細胞充填後の早 期から骨格内部で細胞接着 因子の発現が得られること が寄与している可能性を明



らかにした。この肝臓オルガノイドを用いた再細胞化手法を、ヒト臓器スケールに類似したブタ臓器骨格に適用し、臨床応用を目指した移植用小型肝組織の構築技術とその灌流培養システムの構築に成功した。その過程において、ブタ骨格はラット骨格よりも ECM 骨格強度や密度が高いことから、単純な経脈管的なオルガノイド注入では肝臓間質部にオルガノイドを充填することができないことが問題となった。そこで、効率的に間質部に肝臓オ

ルガノイドおよびその構成細胞を充填する手法として、「肝臓オルガノイド直接穿刺法」と「前駆細胞を含む Single Cell 経脈管注入」の共充填法(ハイブリッド法)を新たに確立した。分担機関である東京大学および横 浜市立大学で規格化され安定的に大量作製されたヒト iPS 細胞由来肝臓オルガノイドと、JSR 株式会社および産業技術総合研究所において含有タンパク質組成データを取得し品質管理された脱細胞化ブタ肝臓骨格を用いて、ハイブリッド法により高密度な肝臓様組織構造を有し、高い肝機能を発現する小型ブタ再生部分肝臓組織の構築

に成功済作機には、 はのは、 はのは、



CK19(+)SOX9(+)胆管様構造や CD31(+)VECAD(+)血管様構造も認められ、scRNA-seq 解析からも複雑性を有する肝臓組織であることが実証された。

ブタ肝臓脱細胞化骨格の含有タンパク質を網羅的に検出評価可能な LC-MS 測定法を確立し、糖鎖を中心に幾つかの肝組織構築に有用な成分を同定することに成功している(下図)。これらの網羅的解析結果は、研究グループ内で共有され、肝臓オルガノイド成熟化とも相関があることを見出すことに成功している。このように含有成分が

明らかな品質管理されたグラフ

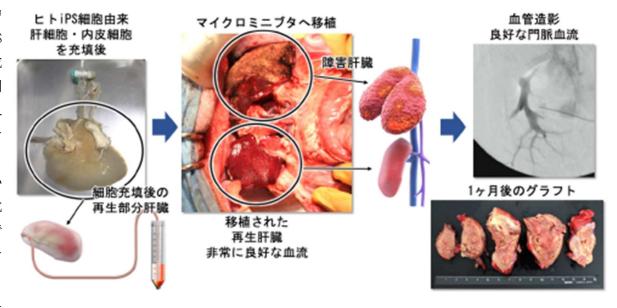
トブ確安めら全る度可フに口がを多立全てに性こな能ト基ト盤植移評た規価で質な格くルなに手槌価今模をよ管りの移のれて技後を後な進り理グ品植改。たをの進さ安め高がラ質プ良

# 肝臓骨格に残存する糖タンパク質(末端糖鎖解析)

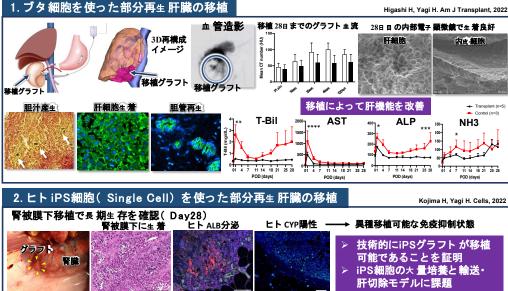


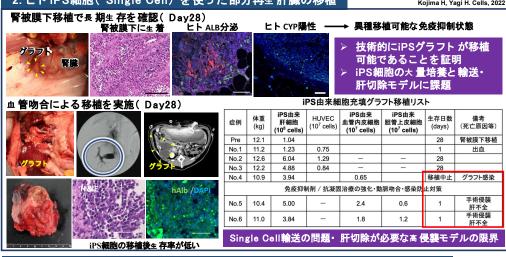
肝細胞の接着・増殖に関わる糖タンパク質が検出され、品質管理の指標に適用可能 脱細胞化での溶出抑制やこの糖鎖を持つ糖タンパク質添加は肝機能向上が期待できる

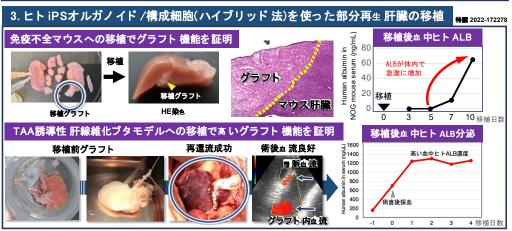
本で細熟葉管充フて肝一発を研、胞肝系内填ト、臓定現示に由細細皮しを再がのすしの。の、、胞グ用胞内能こき中PS成間血をラい化でをとた



(次ページ図、移植後1ヶ月の生存を確認)。特に血かなり。特に血かなを確認が成を起ことで、を担いななをを確認が移植が移植がある必要がある必要がある。その中でもなった。その中でもなった。その中でもないなどで、対を肝臓骨格の血管とで、効率的に脱っるとで、対した。をもいるなどをもいるがあるとをもいるがある。特に、移植後の血栓形成をを見出した。







ッド法を用いて、肝臓オルガノイドと血管内皮細胞 HUVEC により再細胞化された血管構造を有したヒト肝臓オルガノイド由来の大型肝組織を構築した。それをグラフトとして、TAA 皮下投与により肝障害を誘導されたマイクロミニブタ1頭に移植し、その後の移植細胞の生存およびグラフト内血流の維持性を評価することで、肝臓グラフトとして応用可能性を検証した。適切な免疫抑制プロトコルの下では、移植後1週間でも血管吻合部を介したグラフト内部への血流は維持されていることが確認され、また移植細胞の一部が生存し、ブタ血中へのヒトアルブミン産生も認められた。このことから、当初予定の実施例には至らなかったものの、移植 POC は取得できたものを考えている。

#### 英語要約

In this study, we have comparatively evaluated the maturity of recellularized liver tissue when loaded with human iPS cell-derived mature hepatocytes and hepatic progenitor cells using rat liver decellularized scaffolds. rice field. Among them, it has been clarified that perfusion culture of undifferentiated hepatic progenitor cells shows higher function and maturity than mature hepatocytes. Based on this, we have found that it is more suitable to fill liver organoids or organoid cells that retain their undifferentiated state, rather than dispersed mature hepatocytes, in order to construct highly functional liver tissue. Furthermore, detailed cell biological evaluation revealed the possibility that the expression of cell adhesion factors within the scaffold from an early stage after cell filling contributes to this. We applied this recellularization method using liver organoids to porcine organ scaffolds, which are similar to human organ scales, and succeeded in constructing technology for constructing small liver tissue for transplantation and its perfusion culture system with the aim of clinical application. In the process, it was difficult to fill the liver interstitium with organoids by simple intravascular organoid injection because the porcine scaffold has higher ECM scaffold strength and density than the rat scaffold. Therefore, as a method to efficiently fill the interstitium with liver organoids and their constituent cells, a co-filling method (hybrid method) of "direct puncture of liver organoids" and "intravenous injection of single cells containing progenitor cells" has been proposed. newly established. Human iPS cell-derived liver organoids standardized and stably mass-produced by the sharing institutions, the University of Tokyo and Yokohama City University, and the protein content data obtained and quality controlled by JSR Corporation and the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology Using the decellularized porcine liver scaffold, we succeeded in constructing a regenerated partial liver tissue of a small pig that has a high-density liver-like tissue structure and expresses high liver function by the hybrid method (patent pending). The liver tissue prepared in such a manner showed high ALBUMIN production ability and blood coagulation factor production ability, and expressed liver functions such as bile acid synthesis ability. In addition, a differentiation hierarchical structure composed of AFP(+) undifferentiated hepatic progenitor cells and ALB(+) mature hepatocytes, CK19(+)SOX9(+) bile duct-like structures, and CD31(+)VECAD(+) vessel-like structures were also observed. scRNA-seq analysis also demonstrated that it is a complex liver tissue. We have established an LC-MS measurement method that can comprehensively detect and evaluate proteins contained in decellularized porcine liver scaffolds, and have succeeded in identifying several useful components for liver tissue construction, mainly sugar chains. These comprehensive analysis results were shared within the research group, and we succeeded in finding a correlation with liver organoid maturation. In this way, we have established a porcine transplantation procedure based on quality-controlled grafts with

clear content, and have been promoting post-transplantation safety evaluations. Further large-scale safety evaluations in the future will enable more advanced quality control, and are expected to improve the transplantation protocol based on the quality of the graft scaffold. In this study, using grafts filled with human iPS cell-derived mature hepatocytes, mesenchymal cells, and vascular endothelial cells, we have shown that the recellularized liver expresses certain functions in vivo. In particular, there is a need to establish a pretreatment method for the liver scaffold that does not cause platelet aggregation or thrombus formation, and various coating agents have been investigated. Among them, we found that heparin-gelatin coating on the inner wall of the liver scaffold efficiently induces vascularization of the decellularized scaffold and suppresses thrombus formation after transplantation with high efficiency. In the first half of the research implementation period, we used porcine hepatocytes and human iPS cell-derived hepatocytes to construct large grafts that can be transplanted into pigs using vascular anastomosis and to demonstrate the principle of transplantation procedures. It has demonstrated recellularization and transplantability. From the latter half of the research implementation period, human iPS cell-derived liver organoids and cells equivalent to 1 x 108-9 cells were prepared in collaboration with the University of Tokyo and Yokohama City University, and using the hybrid method established in research item 2, liver A large liver tissue derived from human liver organoids with vascular structures recellularized by organoids and vascular endothelial cells HUVEC was constructed. As a graft, it was transplanted into one microminipig in which liver injury was induced by subcutaneous administration of TAA, and the survival of the transplanted cells and the maintenance of blood flow in the graft were evaluated to determine its applicability as a liver graft. verified. Under an appropriate immunosuppressive protocol, it was confirmed that blood flow into the graft through the vascular anastomosis was maintained even one week after transplantation, and that some of the transplanted cells survived and entered the pig blood. human albumin production was also observed. For this reason, although we did not reach the initially planned example, we believe that we were able to acquire a transplanted POC.