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Original Citation:

Availability:

This version is available at: 11577/3316628 since: 2020-05-12T17:58:31Z

Publisher:

Published version:

DOI:

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(Article begins on next page)

Human Parietal Epithelial Cells (PECs) express CIC-5, megalin and cubilin *in vivo*

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Albumin uptake process at proximal tubular level is mainly driven by megalin, cubilin, and CIC-5. It was demonstrated the presence of these 3 proteins not only at tubular but also at glomerular level, in particular in podocytes. In addition, the ability of PECs to internalize albumin in mouse and rats *in vivo* and *in vitro* was observed. PECs can be identified by the expression of ANXA3. PECs expressing CD24, glycCD133 but negative for podocalyxin were classified as dysregulated parietal epithelial multipotent progenitors (APEMP) which have been supposed to be tubular progenitor cells. Nephrotic syndrome is the hallmark of both MCD and FSGS. The close clinical relationship between MCD and FSGS has suggested a shared pathogenesis but there are increasing evidences that makes this less likely.

Aims of this study were: 1) to verify the presence of CIC-5, megalin and cubilin in human PECs in control and proteinuric kidneys; 2) to define the phenotype of PECs expressing these tubular uptake machinery components; 3) to evaluate the expression of megalin, cubilin and CIC-5 at glomerular level in MCD and FSGS biopsies.

Serial section of 14 proteinuric kidneys and 8 control kidneys (pieces from site remote from tumor-bearing tissue histologically evaluated to disclose a normal morphology) were collected. All samples were immunostained for CIC-5 (Sigma-Aldrich), megalin (LS-Bio), and cubilin (R&D System). Representative patients were characterized for ANXA3 (Sigma-Aldrich), CD24 (Santa-Cruz Biotechnologies), and podocalyxin (Santa-Cruz Biotechnologies). Statistical analysis was performed using Mann-Whitney U-test and Spearman's rank correlation test. $p < 0.05$ was considered as significant.

PECs (ANXA3 positives) of control and proteinuric patients displayed the presence of megalin, cubilin and CIC-5. In particular, the positivity for the protein uptake system components was mainly located close to the tubular pole of the glomerulus. In serial sections of representative kidneys, PECs positive for CIC-5, megalin and cubilin were also positive for CD24 and negative for podocalyxin.

In both MCD and FSGS there was a decrease in CIC-5, megalin and cubilin positive glomeruli respect to controls (CIC-5 CTRL: 88.1%, MCD 11.1%, FSGS 30.8%) (Megalín CTRL: 59.3%, MCD: 24.3%, FSGS 43.1%) (Cubilin CTRL: 80.2%, MCD: 53%, FSGS: 31.1%), but only CIC-5 resulted to be significantly downregulated ($p < 0.01$). Qualitative analysis revealed no differences in the expression of megalin and cubilin in podocytes of MCD and FSGS compared to controls, while CIC-5 was downregulated in these cells (CTRL: 94.6%, MCD: 33%, FSGS: 75%). PECs disclosed a huge decrease in positivity for megalin in MCD vs controls (CTRL: 46.3%, MCD: 10.6%), an increase in cubilin positivity in FSGS vs controls (CTRL: 19.4%, FSGS 30%), and no differences were observed in CIC-5 expression among control, MCD and FSGS PECs.

These preliminary data support the hypothesis that PECs expressing CIC-5, megalin and cubilin are APEMP, highlighting for the first time the existence of tubule committed progenitor cells among human PECs.

In addition, our results demonstrated a different expression pattern of CIC-5, megalin and cubilin between MCD and FSGS at glomerular level with a different involvement of podocytes and PECs, further underlining the pathophysiological differences of these two diseases.