Cellular Prion Protein Alleviates Acute Kidney Injury by Interacting with TSPAN7 to Induce Formation of Migrasome







Renal I/R injury model



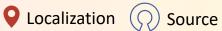
Bilateral renal pedicle clamping for 35 min



Prp^c in the kidney

Gene and protein expression







PrnphiFib and HK-2 cells

Co-culture

H/R injury model



- Migrasome
- Number
- Markers
- Morphology

Results



WT mice



α-SMA, Vimentin 12 hrs after I/R Prp^c expression peak at 48 hrs



Post I/R injury

Prnp^{-/-} mice



kidney damage



Damaged



Serum creatinine



I/R induced TSPAN7 overexpression.

Transwell co-cultured



Apoptosis of HK-2 cells



Formation of migrasome



Prp^c bind to TSPAN7 directly, co-located in the migrasome



S TSPAN7



H/R induced migrasome formation



Damage to renal tubular epithelial cells



The Prion protein



Formation of migrasome



Damage to renal tubular epithelial cells

Conclusion Fibroblasts are the main source of endogenous Prp^c in the kidney. After injury, rapidly activated fibroblasts secrete Pro, which acts on the TSPAN7 protein in renal tubular epithelial cells, mediates the formation of migrasome, promotes the repair of renal tubular epithelial cells, and reduces AKI.

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