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Branching Morphogenesis in Human Lung Development

Megumi Inoue (megumi.inoue@inserm.fr)¹, Ignacio Bordeu², Adrien Hallou^{3,5,6}, Edwin Hernandez-Garzon⁴, Yorick Gitton¹, Gerard Couly¹, Benjamin Simons^{3,5,6}, Alain Chédotal¹

- 1 Institut de la Vision, Sorbonne Université, INSERM, CNRS, Paris, France.
- 2 Departamento de Física, Facultad de Ciencias Físicas y Matemáticas, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile
- 3 The Wellcome Trust/Cancer Research UK Gurdon Institute, University of Cambridge, UK.
- 4 Alcala Bio-imaging Core, CI2A CSIC, Alcalá De Henares, Spain.
- 5 Cavendish Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Cambridge, UK.
- 6 Wellcome Trust-Medical Research Council Stem Cell Institute, University of Cambridge, UK.

INTRODUCTION

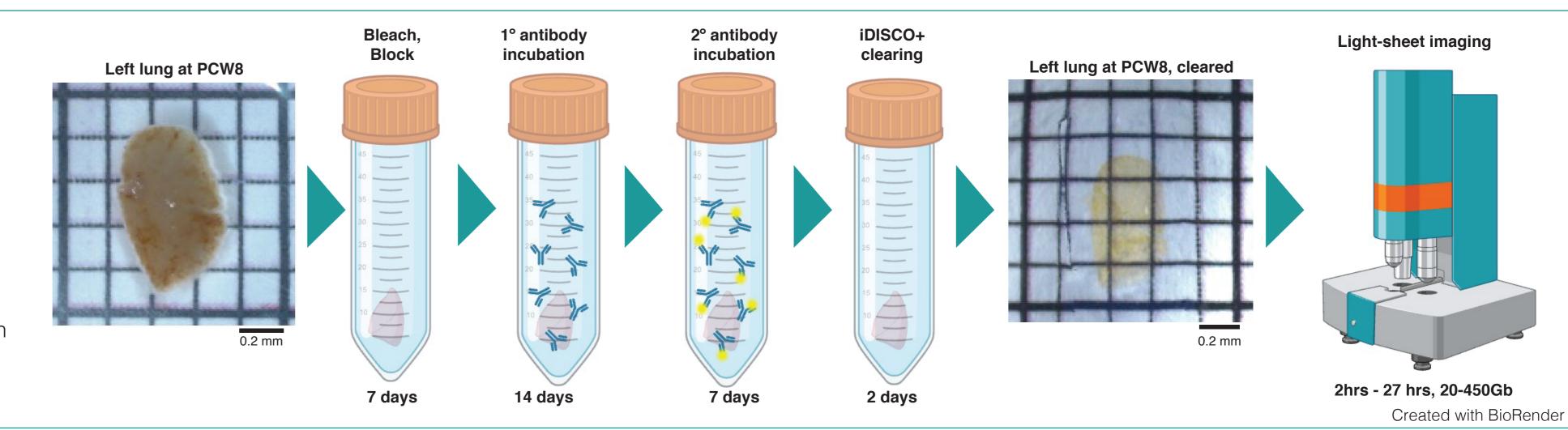
Human lung development begins as an outgrowth of the foregut endoderm at around 4 post-conceptional weeks (PCW) and continues into toddlerhood. Past studies of human airway development have been restricted to the first few weeks due to technical limitations. Here, we study the airway tree in the left and right lungs between 5-12 PCW. What is the statistical, morphological, and cellular organization of the branching epithelium in early human lung development? We use whole-mount immunostaining, tissue clearing, and light-sheet microscopy to acquire 3D image datasets of the airway epithelium. In the adult human lungs. We map bronchopulmonary segments known in adult lungs to the developing lung. We develop an image processing pipeline to extract a "skeleton" of the branching tree which allows us to quantify and analyze the airway. To elucidate the balance between stereotypic and stochastic influences on the large-scale architecture of the human airway, we study the statistical features of the branching network across a critical period of branching morphogenesis.

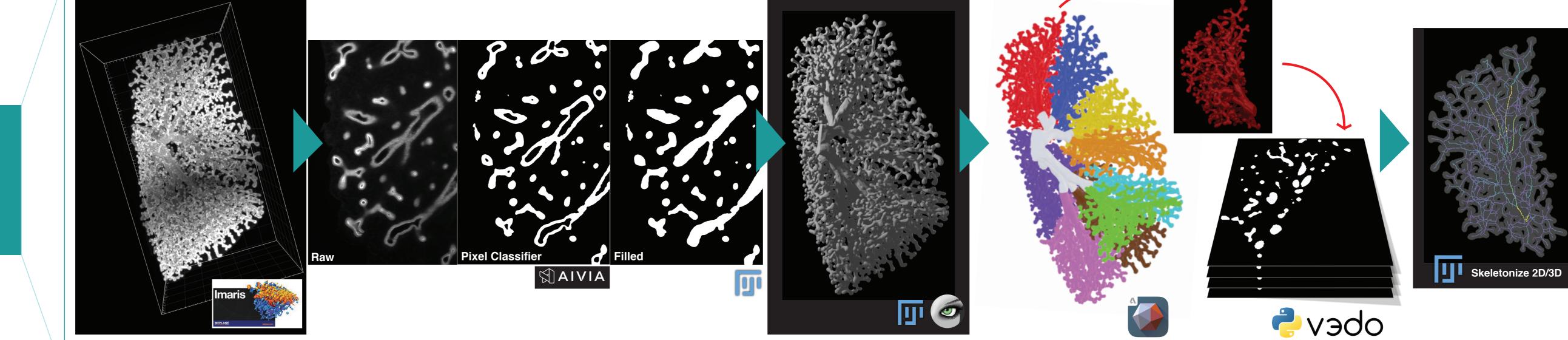
METHODS

Sample Preparation and Imaging

Fetal lungs are obtained from our biobank within the Human Developmental Cell Atlas (HuDeCA) Initiative funded by INSERM (approved by the French Biomedicine Agency and the Ministry for Research). Tissue is fixed and dissected, bleached, epitopes blocked, then incubated with primary and secondary antibodies. Airway is stained with epithelial marker E-cadherin or Epcam. We clear the tissue with iDISCO+ and image with Miltenyi's Blaze light-sheet microscope.

(1) Stitch and 3D Crop





(3) Surface Reconstruction

Image Processing

RESULTS

Network Analysis

EH3685-L P8.9(8.7) 737 ducts EH3547-L PCW8.0 EH3685-L P8.9 EEH4049-LU PCW9.9 200

Level i A. Graph tree reveals range of tree level depth B. Average duct length across tree levels

(2) Pixel Classification > Fill holes

Angle between the two consecutive branch planes

C. Angle between two consecutive branches

(4) Split segments

Level i D. Average duct width across tree level

(6) Skeletonize

(5) Surface > Image stack

A Reference for human lung development Legend Left Lungs **S2-Posterior** S3-Anterior PCW6 — PCW7 — PCW8 PCW9 PCW10 PCW11 S4-Superior/Lateral S5-Inferior/Medial S6-Superior Right Lungs S7-Medial Basal **S8-Anterior Basal** S9-Lateral Basal S10-Posterior Basal

Left Upper Lobe average number of branches and maximal tree levels across developmental age. Max tree level Age (PCW) # of (Trachea=0) branches PCW5 (n=2) 23.5 7.5 PCW6 (n=1) 9 PCW7 (n=0) PCW8 (n=5) 423.6 14.8 19.3 PCW9 (n=9) 1843.3 PCW10 (n=3) 4306.3 21

Variations across branches in the Left Upper Lobe	
Branch	Variations (%)
B1and2, Apico-posterior (n=20)	15
B3, Anterior (n=20)	15
B4, Superior (or Lateral) (n=20)	35
B5, Inferior (or Medial) (n=20)	35
B6, Superior (n=15)	0
B7, Medial Basal (n=15)	30
B8, Anterior Basal (n=15)	30
B9, Lateral Basal (n=15)	20
B10, Posterior Basal (n=15)	46

Work in Progress: DL for Image Segmentation of PCW11+ Lungs

