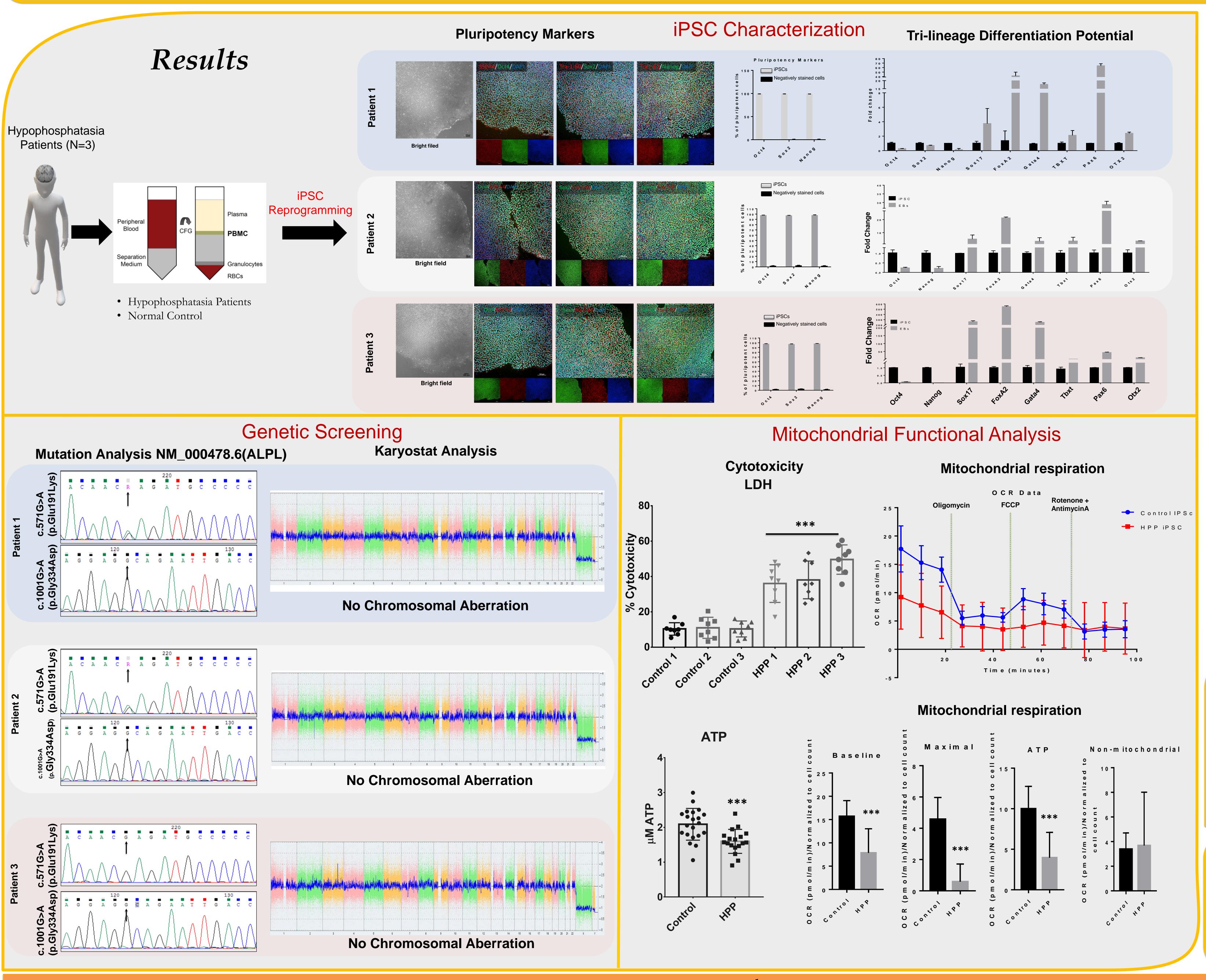


Background: Hypophosphatasia (HPP) is an inherited disorder of skeletal mineralization primarily affecting bones and teeth. HPP is characterized by low circulating levels of tissue non-specific alkaline phosphatase (TNSALP). Mutations in the ALPL gene encoding TNSALP cause HPP. Patients with HPP also have numerous debilitating extra-skeletal manifestations including fatigue, muscle weakness, bone and joint pain, CNS deficits and seizures. Evidence is accumulating that TNSALP is important for regulating mitochondrial energy metabolism. **Objective:** To investigate if mitochondrial energy deficits may be the root cause of the extra-skeletal features in HPP. Methods: We tested this hypothesis in iPSC-lines from 3 patients with childhood-onset HPP due to compound heterozygous ALPL gene mutations (c.571G>A [p.Glu334Asp]). Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were reprogrammed into induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs). These iPSCs were evaluated for pluripotency, trilineage differentiation and chromosomal abnormalities. Mitochondrial respiration using Seahorse between the patient and control iPSC lines.



## Energy deficits and reduced mitochondrial capacity: cause of the extra-skeletal features of hypophosphatasia? <u>Abhay Srivastava<sup>1</sup></u>, Aziz Mhanni<sup>2</sup>, Sanjiv Dhingra<sup>1</sup>, Cheryl Rockman-Greenberg<sup>2\*</sup>

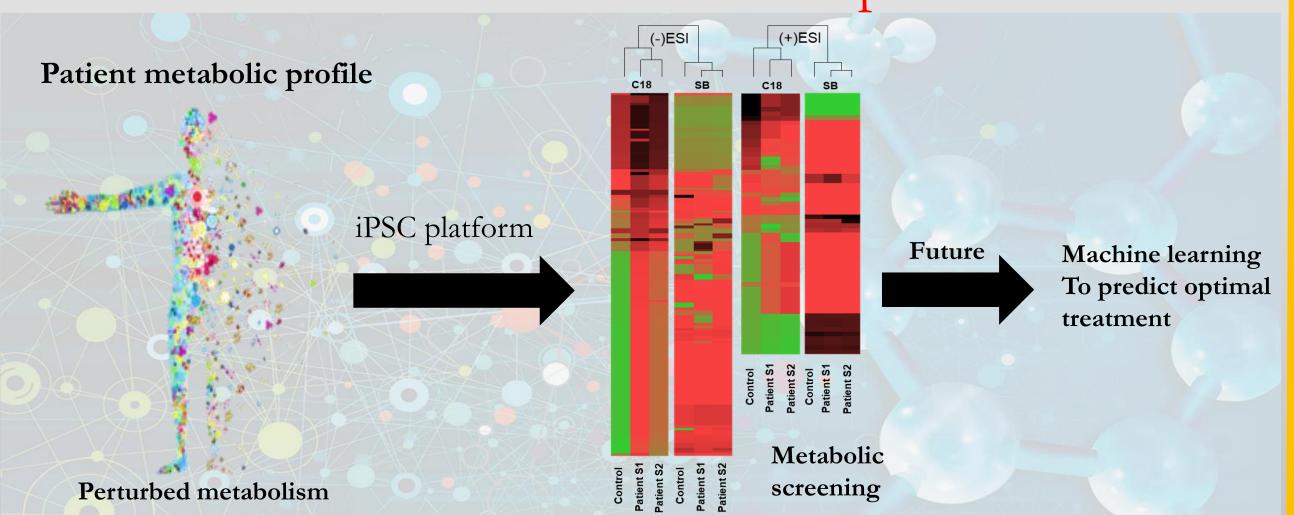
<sup>1</sup>Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences, St. Boniface Hospital Albrechtsen Research Centre, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada <sup>2</sup>Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Max Rady College of Medicine, Rady Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

### Introduction

Presented at CHRD 25-27<sup>th</sup> October, 2022, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

We successfully established HPP patient-specific iPSC cell line models and report the first demonstration of energy deficits and reduced mitochondrial capacity in iPSCs derived from patients with HPP. Mitochondrial dysfunction could be the basis for the extra-skeletal phenotypes of HPP and is a promising target for potential new adjuvant interventions in addition to recently approved enzyme replacement therapy.

The current study demonstrates an iPSC based platform that can help overcome the genetic variability conundrum and help in generating patient and mutation specific cells to not only study disease the molecular and metabolic mechanisms involved in disease pathophysiology but also help in screening patient targeted drugs to understand their efficacy in respective patients. In the long run this platform could provide improved clinical therapies for patients with Hypophosphatasia.



TNALP influences patient metabolism. If we can map perturbed metabolic pathways, a digital library can be created to predict optimal treatments for future.

We thank E. Bloomfield of Children's Hospital Research Institute of Manitoba, Winnipeg in assisting with human blood sample collection. We thank B. Cohen of Children's Hospital of Akron, Ohio for helpful discussions. This work was supported by a grant from the Canadian Institutes of Canadian Institutes Institutes Institutes Institutes de rechercher of Health Research en santé du Canada Health Research (MOP142265 to S.D.) and CIHR post doctoral fellowship (202110MFE-472725-73825) to A.S.

• Abhay Srivastava, Ina Siwach, Cheryl Rockman-Greenberg, Sanjiv Dhingra, Reprogramming of Hypophosphatasia patient cells to generate a new human iPSC cell line (UOMi009-A), Stem Cell Research, 64 2022, 102921

Stem Cell Research, 64, 2022, 102891 102839.





## Conclusion

# Significance

## **Future Prospects**

Functional assessment of TNALP in patient metabolism will lead to new therapeutic avenues

# Acknowledgements



### References

• Abhay Srivastava, Elika Verma, Cheryl Rockman-Greenberg, Sanjiv Dhingra, Generation of new human iPSC cell line (UOMi008-A) from a Hypophosphatasia patient,

• Abhay Srivastava, Rishma Jaryal, Cheryl Rockman-Greenberg, Sanjiv Dhingra, Establishment of a new human iPSC cell line (UOMi007-A) from a patient with Hypophosphatasia, Stem Cell Research, 63, 2022,