

DIFFERENTIATION OF MACROPHAGES FROM PLURIPOTENT STEM CELLS**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This application claims the benefit of priority of Singapore application number
5 10201500366V, filed January 16, 2015, the contents of it being hereby incorporated by
reference in its entirety for all purposes.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to a differentiation of macrophages from stem cells.
10 Specifically, the invention relates to a serum-free, feeder-free and embryoid body-free
method for differentiation of primitive macrophages from stem cells.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Macrophages are mononuclear phagocytes that play a crucial role in tissue
15 homeostasis and immunity, but also contribute to a broad spectrum of pathologies and thus
represent key therapeutic targets. However, in depth insights into the differentiation of
primitive macrophages from human pluripotent stem cells, their homeostasis, as well as their
defined activities in a tissue-specific context are currently lacking.

[0004] According to the mononuclear phagocyte system (MPS) concept, homeostasis of
20 tissue resident macrophages relies on the constant recruitment of blood monocytes. However,
while monocytes clearly give rise to macrophages in pathological settings and inflammation,
recent evidence has shown that (1) monocytes do not substantially contribute to certain tissue
macrophages under steady state and in certain types of inflammation, and (2) some adult
tissue macrophages such as brain microglia are derived from embryonic primitive precursors
25 called primitive macrophages that seed tissues prior to birth and maintain themselves in
adults by self-renewal.

[0005] Based on this evidence, there is a need to recapitulate the embryonic primitive
origin of macrophages *in vitro* in order to design new clinical strategies targeted to
monocytes and macrophages. In this regard, the vast majority of existing approaches to
30 hematopoietic differentiation of human cells have utilized either co-culture with a stromal
layer, or as embryoid bodies (EBs). Many of these protocols rely on the use of an undefined
bovine serum supplement. These conditions introduce intrinsic levels of variability into

protocols for hematopoietic differentiation of human cells that can affect reproducibility and yields. Accordingly, there is a need to provide a method for hematopoietic differentiation that overcomes, or at least ameliorates, one or more of the disadvantages described above to recapitulate the embryonic origin of macrophages *in vitro*.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] In one aspect, there is provided a method for culturing primitive-like macrophages from stem cells wherein the method comprises:

- (a) contacting and incubating said stem cells with a serum-free culture media
10 comprising a GSK3 inhibitor to induce differentiation of said stem cells into cells of the mesoderm lineage;
- (b) contacting and incubating said cells of the mesoderm lineage with a culture media comprising DKK1 to differentiate the cells of the mesoderm lineage into cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage;
- 15 (c) maturing said cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage;
- (d) contacting and incubating said mature cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage with a culture media comprising M-CSF to drive the differentiation of said hematopoietic cells into primitive-like macrophages.

[0007] In one aspect, there is provided a kit when used in the method as defined herein,
20 comprising a GSK3 inhibitor and DKK1 with instructions for use.

[0008] In one aspect, there is provided a primitive-like macrophage obtained by the method as described herein.

[0009] In one aspect, there is provided a use of the primitive-like macrophage as described herein for developing *in vitro* disease models, wherein the disease is a neurodegenerative
25 disease, a metabolic disease, a respiratory disease, a cardiovascular disease, a connective tissue disease, cancer or an inflammatory disease.

[0010] In one aspect, there is provided a use of the microglial cell as described herein for developing *in vitro* disease models, wherein the disease is a neurodegenerative disease.

[0011] In one aspect, there is provided a use of the primitive-like macrophage as described
30 herein for screening compounds to treat a disease, wherein the disease is a neurodegenerative disease or a metabolic disease.

[0012] In one aspect, there is provided a use of the microglial cell as described herein for screening compounds to treat a disease, wherein the disease is a neurodegenerative disease.

[0013] In one aspect, there is provided a use of the primitive-like macrophage as described herein for in the manufacture of a medicament for wound healing and tissue regeneration.

5 [0014] In one aspect, there is provided a use of the primitive-like macrophage as described herein for delivering a cargo molecule into a tissue, wherein the cargo molecule is an immunomodulatory cytokine or chemokine, or an enzyme that activates pro-drugs.

[0015] In one aspect, there is provided a method for culturing primitive-like macrophages from murine stem cells wherein the method comprises:

- 10 (a) contacting and incubating said stem cells with a serum-free culture media comprising FGF2 and BMP4 to induce differentiation of said stem cells into cells of the mesoderm lineage;
- (b) contacting and incubating said cells of the mesoderm lineage with a culture media comprising FGF2, BMP4, Activin A and VEGF to differentiate the cells of the
- 15 mesoderm lineage into cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage;
- (c) maturing said cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage;
- (d) contacting and incubating said mature cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage with a culture media comprising M-CSF to drive the differentiation of said hematopoietic cells into primitive-like macrophages.

20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] The invention will be better understood with reference to the detailed description when considered in conjunction with the non-limiting examples and the accompanying drawings, in which:

25 [0017] **Fig. 1** shows a flow diagram of the method of the invention.

[0018] **Fig 2** shows the timeline for the addition of growth factors used in the method of the invention.

[0019] **Fig. 3** shows the flow cytometry analysis of macrophages differentiated from a) H1 ES cells, b) patient-derived WT iPSCs and c) patient-derived mutant iPSCs: Cells are

30 sequentially gated on their FSC/SSC profile, then live cells (DAPI-), then hematopoietic cell (CD45+) and then singlets (SSC-A and SSC-W gate). Profile of expression of common macrophage markers are shown: CD14, HLA-DR, CD11b and CD163. Macrophages

differentiated from H1 ES cells, patient derived WT iPSCs and patient-derived mutant iPSCs are CD14+, HLA-DR+ and most of them CD163+ and CD11b+.(SSC = side scatter: Side scatter measures scattered light at 90 degrees to the laser path and measures the granularity of the cell; FSC = Forward Scatter: Forward scatter measures scattered light in the direction of the laser path and measures the size of the cell; DAPI (4',6-Diamidino-2-phenylindole dihydrochloride); CD45: Pan hematopoietic cell marker; HLA-DR: Macrophage and dendritic cell marker, MHC class II cell surface receptor encoded by the human leukocyte antigen complex; CD14: cluster of differentiation 14, Macrophage marker; CD11b: Integrin alpha M (ITGAM), Macrophage marker; CD163: cluster of differentiation 163, high affinity scavenger receptor for the hemoglobin-haptoglobin complex, Macrophage marker).

[0020] **Fig. 4** shows the results of phagocytosis assays on day 12-sorted iPSCs-derived primitive macrophages when exposed to fluorescently labeled latex beads or amyloid A β peptides. IBA-1 = ionized calcium-binding adapter molecule 1 (Microglia and macrophage marker); CX3CR1 = fractalkine receptor; DIC = Differential interference contrast.

[0021] **Fig. 5** shows microscope images of the results from the co-culture of iPSC-derived primitive macrophages on neurons after 7 days of culture. Tuj1= neuron-specific class III beta-tubulin marker; Iba1= ionized calcium-binding adapter molecule 1 (Microglia and macrophage marker); Hoechst= Fluorescent dye that labels DNA and then the nucleus of cells. The number in the top right of the images (*60 and *100) indicate microscope magnification.

[0022] **Fig. 6** shows microscope images of the results from the co-culture of iPSC-derived primitive macrophages on iPSC-derived neurons (Same source of iPSC) at different days (7, 16 and 21) of co-culture.

[0023] **Fig. 7** shows an illustration of the strategy of transferring murine iPSC-derived primitive macrophages intranasally on the CSF2aR-KO Mouse (CD45.2) model in order to test their function.

[0024] **Fig. 8** shows the flow cytometry analysis of a) a wild type (WT) Mouse's lung (8-month-old); b) CSF2aR-KO Mouse lung (9-month-old), where no alveolar macrophages are shown (differentiation defect); and c) CSF2aR-KO Mouse's lung (1.5-month-old) + Positive Control (Frozen iPSC Macrophage).

[0025] **Fig. 9** shows the flow cytometry analysis of a CSF2aR-KO Mouse's lung (9-month-old) grafted with iPSC M ϕ (1000K) for 42 Days. M ϕ refers to Macrophage.

[0026] **Fig. 10** shows that murine iPSC-derived primitive macrophages are able to engraft into the lung for more than 8 weeks and acquire markers of alveolar macrophages (SiglecF).

[0027] **Fig. 11** shows that murine iPSC-derived primitive macrophages (CX3CR1-GFP+) may engraft into the lung for more than 8 weeks and phagocyte the Surfactant Associated Protein B (SPB).

[0028] **Fig. 12** shows the turbidity of the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid collected from CSF2aR-KO Mice (KO) and CSF2aR-KO Mice-grafted with iPSC-derived primitive macrophages (KO-graft). The optical density of the lavage fluid was measured at 600nm.

[0029] **Fig. 13** shows the turbidity of the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid collected from wild type mouse (WT), CSF2aR-KO Mice (KO) and CSF2aR-KO Mice-grafted with iPSC-derived primitive macrophages (KO-graft). The optical density of the lavage fluid was measured at 600nm.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

[0030] In a first aspect the present invention refers to a method for culturing primitive-like macrophages from stem cells. The method comprises: (a) contacting and incubating said stem cells with a serum-free culture media comprising a GSK3 inhibitor to induce differentiation of said stem cells into cells of the mesoderm lineage; (b) contacting and incubating said cells of the mesoderm lineage with a culture media comprising DKK1 to differentiate the cells of the mesoderm lineage into cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage; (c) maturing said cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage; and (d) contacting and incubating said mature cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage with a culture media comprising M-CSF to drive the differentiation of said hematopoietic cells into primitive-like macrophages.

[0031] The stem cells may be selected from embryonic stem cells (ESC) and induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC). In one embodiment the stem cells may be human H1 embryonic stem cells (ESC). In another embodiment the stem cells may be human induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC).

[0032] The GSK3 inhibitor may be selected from 6-bromoindirubin-3'-oxime (BIO), CHIR-99021, SB216763, CHIR-98014, TWS119, IM-12, 1-Azakenpaullone, AR-A014418, SB415286, AZD1080, AZD2858, indirubin, A 1070722, TCS 2002, Tideglusib, or any derivatives thereof.

[0033] In some embodiments the stem cells may be plated at a density of less than 1 small colony/cm² on Matrigel-coated 6-well plates at least 24 hours prior to step (a).

[0034] The stem cells may be incubated with a media comprising 80% DMEM/F12, 20% knockout serum replacement, L-glutamine, non-essential amino acids, beta-mercaptoethanol and FGF-2, step (a). In some embodiments, the stem cells may be incubated for about 1 day in said media.

[0035] In another embodiment, the stem cells may be contacted at step (a) with a differentiation media, comprising 1-20 ng/ml of BMP4, 5-100 ng/ml of VEGF, 0-50 ng/ml of FGF-2, and 0-10 μ M of CHIR99021. The differentiation media may be StemPro® 34 from Invitrogen. The cells may be incubated with the media for about 2 days in an oxygen concentration of about 5%.

[0036] In another embodiment, the cells are further contacted at step (a) with 1-20 ng/ml of BMP4 and 5-100 ng/ml of VEGF.

[0037] In another embodiment, the cells are incubated for about 2 days with said media in an oxygen concentration of about 5%.

[0038] The cells may be contacted at step (b) with a differentiation media comprising 5-100 ng/ml of VEGF; 0-50 ng/ml of FGF-2; 0-250 ng/ml of SCF; 0-500 ng/ml DKK1; 0-50 ng/ml of IL-6; and 0-50 ng/ml of IL-3. The cells may be incubated for about 3 days with said media in an oxygen concentration of about 5%.

[0039] In some embodiments, the cells at step (c) may be matured by contact with a differentiation media comprising 0-50 ng/ml of FGF-2; 0-250 ng/ml of SCF; 0-50 ng/ml of IL-3 and 0-50 ng/ml of IL-6. The cells may be incubated with the media for about 7 days in normoxic conditions. The term "normoxic conditions" as used herein refers to conditions where the oxygen concentration levels may be about 20% in the media.

[0040] The cells may be contacted and incubated at step (d) with a differentiation media comprising 0-100 ng/ml M-CSF. The cells may be incubated with the media for at least 6 days in normoxic conditions.

[0041] In one embodiment the method as described herein may produce a yield of primitive-like macrophages of greater than 1×10^6 /well in a 6-well culture plate between 21 to 25 days of culture. As will be appreciated in the art, the yield of the macrophages may be dependent upon the origin of the cells that are applied in the methods described herein.

[0042] In another embodiment the method may further comprise isolating said primitive-like macrophages using FACS sorting or magnetic separation.

[0043] Also provided herein is a kit when used in accordance with the method as described herein, comprising a GSK3 inhibitor and DKK1 with instructions for use.

5 [0044] Also provided herein is a primitive-like macrophage obtained by the method as described herein. The primitive-like macrophage may be subsequently differentiated into a microglial cell, an alveolar macrophage, Kupffer cell, Langerhans cell, or other tissue macrophages. The term “macrophages of other tissues” refers to macrophages that may be found in any tissue type including but not limited to kidney tissue, pancreas tissue, adipose
10 tissue, liver tissue or connective tissue.

[0045] Also provided herein is the use of the primitive-like macrophage as described herein for developing in vitro disease models, wherein the disease is a neurodegenerative disease, a metabolic disease, a respiratory disease, a cardiovascular disease, a connective tissue disease, cancer or an inflammatory disease. In one embodiment the disease is a
15 neurodegenerative disease.

[0046] In some embodiments, there is provided use of the primitive-like macrophage as described herein for screening compounds to treat a disease, wherein the disease is a neurodegenerative disease or a metabolic disease.

[0047] In some embodiments, the disease is a neurodegenerative disease. In some
20 embodiments, the neurodegenerative disease may be Alzheimer’s disease, Huntington’s disease or Rett syndrome. In some embodiments, the metabolic disease may be obesity or diabetes. In some embodiments, the respiratory disease may be pulmonary alveolar proteinosis. In some embodiments, the cardiovascular disease may be atherosclerosis. In some embodiments, the connective tissue disease may be fibrosis. In some embodiments the
25 inflammatory disease may be arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis, multiple sclerosis or inflammatory bowel disease as well as skin inflammatory disease such as Atopic Dermatitis, Psoriasis.

[0048] There is also provided the use of the primitive-like macrophage as described herein for wound healing and tissue regeneration.

30 [0049] There is also provided the use of the primitive-like macrophage as described herein for delivering a cargo molecule into a tissue, wherein the cargo molecule is an immunomodulatory cytokine or chemokine, or an enzyme that activates pro-drugs.

[0050] There is also provided a method for culturing primitive-like macrophages from murine stem cells wherein the method comprises: (a) contacting and incubating said stem cells with a serum-free culture media comprising FGF2 and BMP4 to induce differentiation of said stem cells into cells of the mesoderm lineage; (b) contacting and incubating said cells of the mesoderm lineage with a culture media comprising FGF2, BMP4, Activin A and VEGF to differentiate the cells of the mesoderm lineage into cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage; (c) maturing said cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage; (d) contacting and incubating said mature cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage with a culture media comprising M-CSF to drive the differentiation of said hematopoietic cells into primitive-like macrophages.

[0051] The murine stem cells may be selected from mouse embryonic stem cells (ESC) and mouse induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC).

[0052] The invention illustratively described herein may suitably be practiced in the absence of any element or elements, limitation or limitations, not specifically disclosed herein. Thus, for example, the terms "comprising", "including", "containing", etc. shall be read expansively and without limitation. Additionally, the terms and expressions employed herein have been used as terms of description and not of limitation, and there is no intention in the use of such terms and expressions of excluding any equivalents of the features shown and described or portions thereof, but it is recognized that various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention claimed. Thus, it should be understood that although the present invention has been specifically disclosed by preferred embodiments and optional features, modification and variation of the inventions embodied therein herein disclosed may be resorted to by those skilled in the art, and that such modifications and variations are considered to be within the scope of this invention.

[0053] The invention has been described broadly and generically herein. Each of the narrower species and subgeneric groupings falling within the generic disclosure also form part of the invention. This includes the generic description of the invention with a proviso or negative limitation removing any subject matter from the genus, regardless of whether or not the excised material is specifically recited herein.

[0054] Other embodiments are within the following claims and non-limiting examples. In addition, where features or aspects of the invention are described in terms of Markush groups,

those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention is also thereby described in terms of any individual member or subgroup of members of the Markush group.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

- 5 [0055] Non-limiting examples of the invention, including the best mode, and a comparative example will be further described in greater detail by reference to specific Examples, which should not be construed as in any way limiting the scope of the invention.

[0056] **EXAMPLE 1**

- 10 [0057] *Differentiation of mouse pluripotent stem cells into primitive macrophages*
- [0058] If mESC/miPSC are expanded on MEF, deplete MEF by 1-2x passage on gelatin-coated 6-well plates before commencing with differentiation.
- [0059] On day 0, colonies are dissociated and resuspended at 175,000-200,000 cells/ml in serum-free differentiation medium (recipe below) supplemented with 5 ng/ml hFGF2 and 5
- 15 ng/ml hBMP4. These are dispensed into non-adherent plates to allow for embryoid body (EB) formation.
- [0060] After 48h, EBs are pooled and dissociated with TrypLE (preferred) or Trypsin.
- [0061] EBs are then reaggregated at 175,000 cells/ml in serum-free differentiation medium supplemented with 5 ng/ml hFGF2, 2 ng/ml hBMP4, 2 ng/ml human Activin A, 5
- 20 ng/ml hVEGF.
- [0062] After a further 48h, EBs are dissociated and sorted for Flk-1+ cells.
- [0063] Sorted cells are then reaggregated at 500,000 cells/ml in serum-free differentiation medium supplemented with 5 ng/ml VEGF, 300 ng/ml DKK1, 100 ng/ml M-CSF. The cell suspension is then dispensed into non-adherent culture wells to allow EB formation.
- 25 [0064] After a further 48h (d6 of differentiation total), EBs are dissociated and resuspended in StemPro SFM complete medium (recipe below) supplemented with 100 ng/ml SCF, 10 ng/ml IL-3, 100 ng/ml M-CSF. The cells are then plated onto gelatin-coated tissue culture plates.
- [0065] Primitive-like macrophages should emerge starting from d8 of differentiation and
- 30 peak around d13-14 of differentiation. Typically cells are sorted or harvested around d10-11. It is not necessary to passage the cells, but note that there will be many cells in suspension by d8. Collect both suspension and adherent fractions for sorting.

[0066] Serum-free differentiation medium:

75% IMDM/25% F12

5 0.5x N2 supplement

0.5x B27 supplement (without retinoic acid)

1x pen/strep

0.05% BSA

2 mM L-glutamine

10 0.5 mM ascorbic acid

4.5×10^{-4} M 1-thioglycerol

[0067] StemPro SFM complete medium:

StemPro-34 SFM (Invitrogen)

15 1x pen/strep

2 mM L-glutamine

200 ug/ml transferrin

0.5 mM ascorbic acid

4.5×10^{-4} M 1-thioglycerol

20

[0068] **EXAMPLE 2**

[0069] *Differentiation of human pluripotent stem cells into primitive macrophages*

[0070] The differentiation strategy can be divided into four stages: primitive streak/mesoderm induction, hematopoietic specification, hematopoietic cell maturation, and
25 finally terminal myeloid expansion. The experimental details of each stage are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, and described below:

[0071] Stage 0: ES or iPS cells are maintained on Matrigel-coated dishes in CF1 MEF-conditioned media. The media recipe consists of 80% DMEM/F12, 20% knockout serum replacement, L-glutamine, non-essential amino acids, beta-mercaptoethanol, and 6 ng/ml
30 FGF-2 and media is replaced daily. Cells are passaged every 5-6 days using collagenase IV treatment and gentle detachment with a cell scraper. 24 hours prior to initiation of

differentiation, cells are plated at a very low density (<1 small colony/cm² on Matrigel-coated 6-well plates and allowed to attach overnight.

[0072] Stage 1 (primitive streak/mesoderm induction): In this initial stage, cells are treated with BMP4 and GSK3 inhibitor to promote specification to the posterior primitive streak, which gives rise to the mesoderm during embryogenesis. VEGF is also added to promote the development of hematopoietic mesoderm. The cells are also maintained under hypoxic conditions (5% O₂).

[0073] Stage 2 (hematopoietic specification): After approximately 4-5 days, a subset of cells with high expression of KDR and CD31 can be observed. This population contains the hemangioblast, the bipotential precursor to hematopoietic and endothelial cells. The induction cocktail at this point is tailored to expand hemangioblast cells and further specify them towards the hematopoietic lineage. Here, SCF and FGF-2 are added to promote cell viability and proliferation. IL-3, IL-6 and VEGF are added to promote hematopoietic differentiation, and DKK1 is added to suppress erythroid differentiation (and perhaps drive macrophage differentiation). Cells are maintained in hypoxic conditions until day 8, after which they are cultured in normoxia.

[0074] Stage 3 (Hematopoietic cell maturation): In this stage, hematopoietic cells are driven more fully towards the macrophage lineage. DKK and VEGF are no longer necessary by this point and are thus removed from the cocktail.

[0075] Stage 4 (terminal myeloid expansion): All cytokines are removed with the exception of M-CSF, which was found to promote the proliferation of primitive macrophages via signaling through the CSF1-receptor.

[0076] Macrophages expressing classical surface markers can be observed in the populations as early as day 18 of differentiation, and we have found that flow sorting of cells between day 21-25 of differentiation results in good yield and viability. Specifically, the expression profile of common macrophage markers (CD14, HLA-DR, CD11b and CD163) are shown in Figure 3 with respect to macrophages differentiated from H1 ES cells, patient derived WT iPSCs and patient-derived mutant iPSCs.

[0077] Differentiation medium 1 (DM1)
StemPro 34 (Invitrogen) with the supplement and 1x pen/strep
2 mM glutamine

1x apo-transferrin
4 x 10⁻⁴ M monothioglycerol (MTG)
50 ug/ml ascorbic acid (AA)

- 5 [0078] Differentiation medium 2 (DM2)
IMDM 75% / Ham's F-12 25% with 1x pen/strep
0.5x B27 supplement (without retinoic acid)
0.5x N2 supplement
2 mM glutamine
10 4 x 10⁻⁴ M monothioglycerol
50 ug/ml ascorbic acid

- [0079] Procedure
Day 0: Exchange expansion media with DM1 containing BMP4 (5 ng/ml), VEGF (50 ng/ml),
15 CHIR99021 (2 µM). Culture in 5% O₂.
Day 2: Exchange media with DM1 containing BMP4 (5 ng/ml), VEGF (50 ng/ml), FGF-2
(20 ng/ml). Culture in 5% O₂.
Day 4: Exchange media with DM1 containing VEGF (15 ng/ml), FGF-2 (5 ng/ml). Culture in
5% O₂.
20 Day 6: Exchange media with DM1 containing VEGF (10 ng/ml), FGF-2 (10 ng/ml), SCF (50
ng/ml), DKK1 (30 ng/ml), IL-6 (10 ng/ml), IL-3 (20 ng/ml). Culture in 5% O₂.
Day 8, 10: Exchange media with DM1 containing VEGF (10 ng/ml), FGF-2 (10 ng/ml), SCF
(50 ng/ml), DKK1 (30 ng/ml), IL-6 (10 ng/ml), IL-3 (20 ng/ml). Return cells to normoxic
conditions (20% O₂).
25 Day 12, 14: Exchange media with DM1 containing FGF-2 (10 ng/ml), SCF (50 ng/ml), IL-6
(10 ng/ml), IL-3 (20 ng/ml).
Day 16, 18, 20: Exchange media with **DM2** containing MCSF (50 ng/ml).

- [0080] Technical Notes
30 [0081] A volume of 3 ml media/well in the 6 well plate is recommended.

[0082] From day 6 onwards, cells in suspension are observed. To avoid loss of hematopoietic cells, the supernatant is centrifuged and the resultant cell pellet is re-suspended in a small quantity of fresh media before being added back to their original wells.

5 [0083] DM1 should be freshly prepared every 5-7 days and stored at 4°C to minimize loss of bioactivity.

[0084] DM2 can be prepared (without AA and MTG) in advance and frozen in aliquots before use. AA and MTG can be added to thawed aliquots and stored for up to one week at 4°C.

10 [0085] There are a number of unique and advantageous features of this method including that it mimics primitive hematopoiesis in the embryonic yolk sac. This method is completely serum- and feeder-free, as compared to competing technologies that require serum supplementation later on and that require co-culture with stromal cells such as OP9. In addition, no dissociation steps are required and there is no embryoid body formation stage. Rather, differentiation takes place on 2D adherent culture over the entire process. The method
15 has also been validated on H1 cells and other iPSC cell lines and is scalable, resulting in high yield of primitive macrophages ($>1 \times 10^6$ /well in a 6 well plate). The addition of the GSK inhibitor pushes initial specification towards the primitive streak while the addition of DKK suppresses erythroid differentiation.

20 [0086] **EXAMPLE 3**

[0087] *Differentiation of human iPSC-derived primitive macrophages*

[0088] Phagocytosis assays were performed with day 12-sorted iPSCs-derived primitive macrophages (*CD163+CD11b+HLA-DR+IBA-1+CX3CR1+CD14+*), wherein the macrophages have been differentiated from patient derived WT iPSCs and the expression
25 profile is CD45+ CD11b+, and CD163+. Specifically, the day 12-sorted iPSCs-derived primitive macrophages were exposed to fluorescently labeled latex beads or amyloid A β peptides in order to assess their capacity to phagocytose as macrophages and microglia.

[0089] As shown in Figure 4, the capacity of said iPSC-derived primitive macrophages to phagocytose as macrophages and microglia is supported. This is of importance since amyloid
30 beta (A β or Abeta) peptides are crucially involved in Alzheimer's disease as the main component of the amyloid plaques found in the brains of Alzheimer patients.

[0090] Procedure

[0091] The method for the analysis of macrophage phagocytic ability used a control line of Huntington's disease human iPSCs (HD33i) derived primitive macrophages that were reconstituted with IMDM containing 10% FCS, seeded (5.0×10^4 cells / well) on the 24-well-dish, and settled overnight at 37°C in a fully humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ in air.

[0092] Cells were then incubated with latex beads (1:100,000) for 24 hours, washed with PBS three times, fixed with 4% PFA, and analyzed by laser confocal microscopy.

[0093] Phagocytosed latex beads were analyzed by the reference of cell morphology (differential interference contrast) and nuclei (DAPI, 1:10,000).

10

[0094] **EXAMPLE 4**

[0095] *Human iPSC derived Neuron and Macrophage Co-culture.*

[0096] iPSC-derived primitive macrophages obtained from the methods described herein were co-cultured with neurons.

15 [0097] As shown in Figures 5 and 6, the co-culture led to the differentiation of the iPSC-derived primitive macrophages into IBA1+ microglia with a ramified morphology reminiscent of *in vivo* adult microglia.

[0098] These results show that iPSC-derived primitive macrophages have the capacity to differentiate into microglial cells.

20

[0099] Procedure

[00100] Differentiation methods described herein were adopted to induce the neurons from human iPSCs (HD33i). Eighty percent (80%) confluency of iPSCs were washed with DMEM/F12 two times and dissociated to single cells with accutase. Cells were re-suspended with neuron precursor cell (NPC)+ medium and plated on the matrigel coated 6-well-dish. NPC+ medium was changed every day for 7 days for the induction of NPCs. NPCs were then split at 1:3 dilution in NPC- medium with 10 μ M ROCK inhibitor on the matrigel coated 6-well-dish and followed by several passages for the conditioning with NPC- media supplemented with EGF (20 ng/ml) and bFGF (20 ng/ml). For the terminal differentiation to neurons, confluent NPCs were dissociated to single cells with accutase, re-suspended with neuron differentiation medium, and seeded (5.0×10^4 cells/ well) on the coverslip coated with poly-L-ornithine and laminin in 24-well-dish.

25

30

[00101] **EXAMPLE 5**

[00102] *CSF2aR-KO Mice Lung-Transplantation*

[00103] A CSF2aR-KO Mice (CD45.2) mouse model of Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis
5 was used in testing the effect of iPSC-derived primitive macrophages.

[00104] As shown in Figure 7, the transfer of murine iPSC-derived primitive macrophages rescued and alleviated the Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis disease in the mouse model.

[00105] Cell suspensions from the lung of non-treated wild type mouse (8a, positive control), the non-treated mouse model CSF2aR-KO (8b, negative control) and the mouse
10 model CSF2aR-KO with added iPSC macrophages in the cell suspension as a technical control (8c) were analysed through flow cytometry and the presence or absence of alveolar macrophages detected through the visualisation of known macrophage markers.

[00106] In this regard, the circled areas in Figures 8a, b and c show the presence or absence of alveolar macrophages, wherein alveolar macrophages are present in Figure 8a and absent
15 in Figures 8b and 8c. Figures 8a, b and c demonstrate that prior to intranasal transfer of ex vivo-derived macrophages, CSF2aR-KO mice are deficient in alveolar macrophages.

[00107] Moreover, in a further experiment the CSF2aR-KO mouse received intranasal transfer of 1000K iPSC CX3CR1-GFP macrophages, and cell suspensions of the lung were analysed by flow cytometry. As shown in Figures 9 and 10, murine iPSC-derived primitive
20 macrophages (iPSC derived macrophages are F4/80 and CX3CR1-GFP and acquire Siglec-F expression) engraft into the lung for more than 42 days and acquire markers of alveolar macrophages (SiglecF) while concurrently maintaining the expression of specific markers such as CD11b. Specifically, the dotted circle in Figure 9 represents the expected population of endogenous alveolar macrophages present in WT mouse.

[00108] Murine iPSC-derived primitive macrophages are also shown to engraft into the lung for more than 8 weeks and acquire markers of alveolar macrophages (SiglecF) and distribute into the whole lung (Figure 10).

[00109] Murine iPSC-derived primitive macrophages (CX3CR1-GFP+) were also shown to engraft into the lung for more than 8 weeks and phagocyte the Surfactant Associated Protein
30 B (SPB) accumulated due to the absence of endogenous functional alveolar macrophages (See Figure 10 and 11). Consequently, there is less accumulation of SPB in the grafted lung and the turbidity of the bronchoalveolar measured by ELISA lavage is reduced (Figure 12

and 13). As will be appreciated, the effects and results shown on the CSF2aR-KO Mice (CD45.2) mouse model are a sign that the disease is cleared as a consequence of the treatment with iPSC-derived primitive macrophages.

Claims

1. A method for culturing primitive-like macrophages from stem cells wherein the method comprises:
 - (a) contacting and incubating said stem cells with a serum-free culture media comprising a GSK3 inhibitor to induce differentiation of said stem cells into cells of the mesoderm lineage;
 - (b) contacting and incubating said cells of the mesoderm lineage with a culture media comprising DKK1 to differentiate the cells of the mesoderm lineage into cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage;
 - (c) maturing said cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage;
 - (d) contacting and incubating said mature cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage with a culture media comprising M-CSF to drive the differentiation of said hematopoietic cells into primitive-like macrophages.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the stem cells are selected from embryonic stem cells (ESC) and induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC).
3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the stem cells are human H1 embryonic stem cells (ESC).
4. The method according to claim 2, wherein the stem cells are human induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC).
5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the GSK3 inhibitor is 6-bromoindirubin-3'-oxime (BIO), CHIR-99021, SB216763, CHIR-98014, TWS119, IM-12, 1-Azakenpaullone, AR-A014418, SB415286, AZD1080, AZD2858, indirubin, A 1070722, TCS 2002, Tideglusib, or any derivatives thereof.

6. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the stem cells are plated at a density of less than 1 small colony/cm² on Matrigel-coated 6-well plates at least 24 hours prior to step (a) of claim 1.
- 5 7. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the stem cells are incubated with a media comprising 80% DMEM/F12, 20% knockout serum replacement, L-glutamine, non-essential amino acids, beta-mercaptoethanol and FGF-2, prior to step (a) of claim 1.
- 10 8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the stem cells are incubated for about 1 day in said media.
9. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the stem cells are contacted at step (a) of claim 1 with a differentiation media, comprising 1-20 ng/ml of
15 BMP4, 5-100 ng/ml of VEGF, 0-50 ng/ml of FGF-2, and 0-10 μ M of CHIR99021.
10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the differentiation media is StemPro® 34 from Invitrogen.
- 20 11. The method according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the cells are incubated with the media for about 2 days in an oxygen concentration of about 5%.
12. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the cells are further contacted at step (a) with 1-20 ng/ml of BMP4 and 5-100 ng/ml of VEGF.
- 25 13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the cells are incubated for about 2 days with said media in an oxygen concentration of about 5%.
14. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein said cells are contacted at
30 step (b) of claim 1 with a differentiation media comprising 5-100 ng/ml of VEGF; 0-50 ng/ml of FGF-2; 0-250 ng/ml of SCF; 0-500 ng/ml DKK1; 0-50 ng/ml of IL-6; and 0-50 ng/ml of IL-3.

15. The method according to claim 13, wherein said cells are incubated for about 3 days with said media in an oxygen concentration of about 5%.
- 5 16. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein at step (c) of claim 1, the cells are matured by contact with a differentiation media comprising 0-50 ng/ml of FGF-2; 0-250 ng/ml of SCF; 0-50 ng/ml of IL-3 and 0-50 ng/ml of IL-6.
- 10 17. The method according to claim 16, wherein the cells are incubated with the media for about 7 days in normoxic conditions.
18. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the cells are contacted and incubated at step (d) of claim 1 with a differentiation media comprising 0-100 ng/ml M-CSF.
- 15 19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the cells are incubated with the media for at least 6 days in normoxic conditions.
- 20 20. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 19, wherein the said method produces a yield of primitive-like macrophages of greater than 1×10^6 /well in a 6-well culture plate between 21 to 25 days of culture.
- 25 21. The method of any one of claims 1 to 20, wherein said method further comprises isolating said primitive-like macrophages using FACS sorting or magnetic separation.
22. A kit when used in the method of any one of claims 1 to 21, comprising a GSK3 inhibitor and DKK1 with instructions for use.
- 30 23. A primitive-like macrophage obtained by the method of any one of claims 1-21.

24. The primitive-like macrophage of claim 23, wherein said primitive-like macrophage is subsequently differentiated into a microglial cell, an alveolar macrophage, a Kupffer cell, a Langerhans cell, or other tissue-specific macrophages.
- 5 25. Use of the primitive-like macrophage according to claim 23 for developing *in vitro* disease models, wherein the disease is a neurodegenerative disease, a metabolic disease, a respiratory disease, a cardiovascular disease, a connective tissue disease, cancer or an inflammatory disease.
- 10 26. Use of the microglial cell according to claim 24 for developing *in vitro* disease models, wherein the disease is a neurodegenerative disease.
- 15 27. Use of the primitive-like macrophage according to claim 23 for screening compounds to treat a disease, wherein the disease is a neurodegenerative disease or a metabolic disease.
- 20 28. Use of the microglial cell according to claim 24 for screening compounds to treat a disease, wherein the disease is a neurodegenerative disease.
- 25 29. The use according to any one of claims 25 to 28, wherein the neurodegenerative disease is Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease or Rett syndrome.
- 30 30. The use according to claim 25 or 27, wherein the metabolic disease is obesity or diabetes.
- 35 31. The use according to claim 25, wherein the respiratory disease is pulmonary alveolar proteinosis.
- 40 32. The use according to claim 25, wherein the cardiovascular disease is atherosclerosis.
- 45 33. The use according to claim 25, wherein the connective tissue disease is fibrosis.

34. The use according to claim 25, wherein the inflammatory disease is arthritis, experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis, multiple sclerosis or inflammatory bowel disease.
- 5 35. Use of the primitive-like macrophage according to claim 23 in the manufacture of a medicament for wound healing and tissue regeneration.
36. Use of the primitive-like macrophage according to claim 23 for delivering a cargo molecule into a tissue, wherein the cargo molecule is an immunomodulatory cytokine or chemokine, or an enzyme that activates pro-drugs.
- 10
37. A method for culturing primitive-like macrophages from murine stem cells wherein the method comprises:
- 15 (a) contacting and incubating said stem cells with a serum-free culture media comprising FGF2 and BMP4 to induce differentiation of said stem cells into cells of the mesoderm lineage;
- (b) contacting and incubating said cells of the mesoderm lineage with a culture media comprising FGF2, BMP4, Activin A and VEGF to differentiate the cells of the mesoderm lineage into cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage;
- 20 (c) maturing said cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage;
- (d) contacting and incubating said mature cells of the hematopoietic cell lineage with a culture media comprising M-CSF to drive the differentiation of said hematopoietic cells into primitive-like macrophages.