# Formation of a Baseline Pancreatic ß-Cell Mass in Humans is Completed Early in Life

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# The Study:

- 44 normal pancreatic specimens (BMI ≤30), age 24 weeks premature 72 years.
- Immunofluorescence analysis, confocal microscopy, morphometric counting.
- Examine the growth and formation of the pancreatic ß-cell population relative to other associated cell types
- Insulin/Glucagon/Somatostatin/Nuclei (DAPI)







### Average islet diameter







#### Human $\beta$ -Cell to $\alpha$ -Cell Ratio





#### Human $\beta$ -Cell to $\delta$ -Cell Ratio







## Neuronal Association to Pancreatic Islets -

- Insulin/Tuj-1(Neuronal Specific MAP2)/Nuclei (DAPI)
- Insulin/Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)/Nuclei (DAPI)



Glial Cells







Human Pancreatic Neurons and ß-Cells Stay Proximal to Each Other Throughout Life







# Pancreatic ß-Cell and Ductal Cell Growth -

- Insulin/Cytokeratin-19 (CK-19)/Ki67/Nuclei (DAPI)
- S-Cell/Ductal Cell/Proliferation/Nuclei



'ß-Cell Neogenesis'

ß-Cell Proliferation

Ductal-Cell Proliferation







### Human ß-Cell Neogenesis







### Human ß-Cell Replication



% Insulin+/Ki67+ cells of total insulin+ cells





### Human Pancreatic Ductal Cell Replication





## Cross-sectional islet area of pancreas





### **Summary:**

- Pancreatic islet size ~doubles in the first 2 years of life
- *ß-cell to a-cell ratio ~triples in the first 2 years of life*
- $\beta$ -cell to  $\delta$ -cell ratio increases ~20-fold in the first 20 years of life
- Pancreatic neurons and islets closely associate throughout life
- 'ß-cell neogenesis' mostly observed developmentally
- Neonatal burst of ß-cell proliferation drives early increase in ß-cell numbers
- Neonatal burst of ductal-cell proliferation associated with exocrine expansion
- Baseline complement of β-cells is set ≤ 5 years human life





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