



IMAGE

Insights Image for “Human ucMSCs seeded in a decellularized kidney scaffold attenuate renal fibrosis by reducing epithelial-mesenchymal transition via the TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway”

Dong Hu^{1,2,3}, Deying Zhang^{1,2}, Bo Liu^{1,2}, Yang Liu⁴, Yu Zhou^{1,2}, Yihang Yu^{1,2}, Lianju Shen², Chunlan Long², Dan Zhang², Xing Liu^{1,2}, Tao Lin^{1,2}, Dawei He^{1,2}, Tao Xu⁵, Peter Timashev⁶, Denis Butnaru⁷, Yuanyuan Zhang⁸ and Guanghui Wei^{1,2}

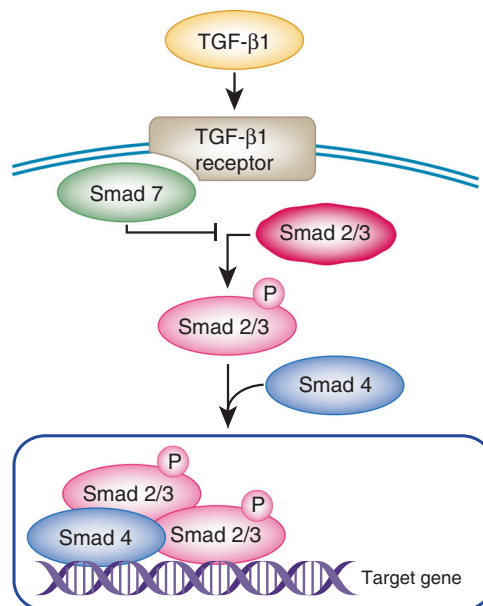
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Transforming growth factor- β 1 (TGF- β 1)/Smad signaling pathway. TGF- β 1 can activate Smad 2/3 by binding to the membrane-bound TGF- β 1 receptor (T β R). Thereafter, Smad 2/3 bound to Smad 4 enters the nucleus and regulates target gene transcription. Smad 7 can bind to the T β R and inhibit the activation of Smad signaling [1].

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REFERENCE

- Hu, D. et al. Human ucMSCs seeded in a decellularized kidney scaffold attenuate renal fibrosis by reducing epithelial-mesenchymal transition via the TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway. *Pediatr. Res.* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41390-019-0736-6> (2020).



¹Department of Urology, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400014, China; ²Chongqing Key Laboratory of Children Urogenital Development and Tissue Engineering, Chongqing Key Laboratory of Pediatrics, Ministry of Education Key Laboratory of Child Development and Disorders, National Clinical Research Center for Child Health and Disorders, China International Science and Technology Cooperation base of Child development and Critical Disorders, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400014, China; ³Department of Pediatric Surgery, Chengdu Women's and Children's Central Hospital, School of Medicine, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 611731, China; ⁴Department of Radiology, the Sixth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510655, China; ⁵Bio-manufacturing Center, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; ⁶Institute for Regenerative Medicine, Sechenov University, 8-2 Trubetskaya St., Moscow 119991, Russia; ⁷Research Institute for Urology, Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, Moscow 119991, Russia and ⁸Wake Forest Institute for Regenerative Medicine, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC 27101, USA

Correspondence: Guanghui Wei (u806806@cqmu.edu.cn)

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