



## Letter

## Direct infection of SARS-CoV-2 in human iPSC-derived 3D cardiac organoids recapitulates COVID-19 myocarditis



Weijie Wang<sup>a,c,1</sup>, Jinxuan Yang<sup>b,1</sup>, Pinfang Kang<sup>a,\*,1</sup>, Jinsong Bai<sup>d,1</sup>, Xiaoli Feng<sup>e,1</sup>,  
Liuqi Huang<sup>c</sup>, Yiming Zhang<sup>c</sup>, Yuechun Wu<sup>b</sup>, Bi Tang<sup>a</sup>, Hongju Wang<sup>a</sup>, JianJie Jiang<sup>d</sup>,  
Minghua Li<sup>e</sup>, Bing Zhao<sup>c,f,\*</sup>, Xinglou Yang<sup>b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Cardiovascular Disease, The First Affiliated Hospital of Bengbu Medical College, Bengbu, 233004, China

<sup>b</sup> Yunnan Key Laboratory of Biodiversity Information, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, 650201, China

<sup>c</sup> State Key Laboratory of Genetic Engineering, School of Life Sciences, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200438, China

<sup>d</sup> Kunming Third People's Hospital, Kunming, 650041, China

<sup>e</sup> Kunming National High-level Biosafety Research Center for Non-human Primates, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academic of Sciences, Kunming, 650107, China

<sup>f</sup> Institute of Organoid Technology, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, 650500, China

Dear editor,

The pandemic of coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) has lasted for more than three years, causing lots of extra death and posing a serious threat to public health. This pandemic swept the last global safety island in a matter of months, coinciding with the switch of zero-COVID policy of China. The causative agent, SARS-CoV-2, spreads globally and then lurks in the population with sporadic outbreaks in local areas. Meanwhile, the sequelae of convalescent COVID-19 patients receded slowly. The pan-tissue tropism of SARS-CoV-2 results in a wide range of symptoms in patients, including cardiovascular disorders. Cardiac complications occur in 20%–44% of hospitalized patients, which is an independent risk factor for COVID-19 mortality (Ma et al., 2022; Patone et al., 2022). Survivors of acute COVID-19 also have a substantial risk of cardiovascular disease burden lasting up to one year (Xie et al., 2022). Understanding the mechanisms of the viral effects on the cardiovascular system could contribute to therapeutic strategy development aimed at reducing the mortality and morbidity associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection. Previously studies utilizing two-dimensional (2D) differentiation model based on human-induced pluripotent stem cell (hiPSC) showed that SARS-CoV-2 can directly infect cardiomyocytes, but not endothelial or fibroblast cells (Bojkova et al., 2020; Bailey et al., 2021). In contrast, endothelium infection by SARS-CoV-2 was reported in autopsy and vascular organoids (Varga et al., 2020). It might be possible that 2D cell culture fails to mimic the complexity of the host organisms thus exhibits a different phenotype from natural tissues. An advanced model with higher similarity to *in vivo* human tissues/organs in physiological and pathological characteristics is expected to study SARS-CoV-2 infection and

consequent pathophysiology of injured organs. The combination of 3D cardiac organoids and viral infection would provide a new tool for advancing research on cardiac pathogenesis and drug discovery (Clevers, 2020; Yang et al., 2023).

To establish human cardiac organoids (hCOs), the hiPSC were cultured and induced to assemble spontaneously by sequential addition of indicated growth factors and small molecules regulating heart development at different differentiation stages (Fig. 1A) (Lewis-Israeli et al., 2021). All experiment details were shown in Supplementary materials. Beating hCOs were observed at day 12 post differentiation, then all the organoids acquired robust and regular beating by day 20 post differentiation (Supplementary Video S1). After hCOs fixation, the myocardial and endocardial lineage were identified by immunofluorescence assay (IFA) using cell-specific markers Troponin T2 (TNNT2) and CD31 (also known as platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule-1, PECAM-1), respectively (Fig. 1B). Further, we tested whether the hCOs express angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) and transmembrane serine protease 2 (TMPRSS2) which play a role in SARS-CoV-2 entry. The IFA and qRT-PCR results showed the expression of ACE2 and TMPRSS2 in hCOs, suggesting them potentially susceptible to SARS-CoV-2 infection (Fig. 1C and Supplementary Fig. S1).

We then infected the hCOs with the SARS-CoV-2 prototype (Wuhan-Hu-1) and Omicron BA.5. All work involving infectious SARS-CoV-2 was performed in a Biosafety level 3 laboratory. The SARS-CoV-2 strains were cultured and titrated on Vero E6 cell line (ATCC CRL-1586). Then the hCOs were co-incubated with SARS-CoV-2 with multiplicity of infection (MOI) = 5. After washing twice with culture medium, the hCOs were maintained under 37 °C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> in U bottom ultra-low attachment 96-well plates.

\* Corresponding authors.

E-mail addresses: [kangpinfang.1016@163.com](mailto:kangpinfang.1016@163.com) (P. Kang), [bingzhao@fudan.edu.cn](mailto:bingzhao@fudan.edu.cn) (B. Zhao), [yangxinglou@mail.kiz.ac.cn](mailto:yangxinglou@mail.kiz.ac.cn) (X. Yang).

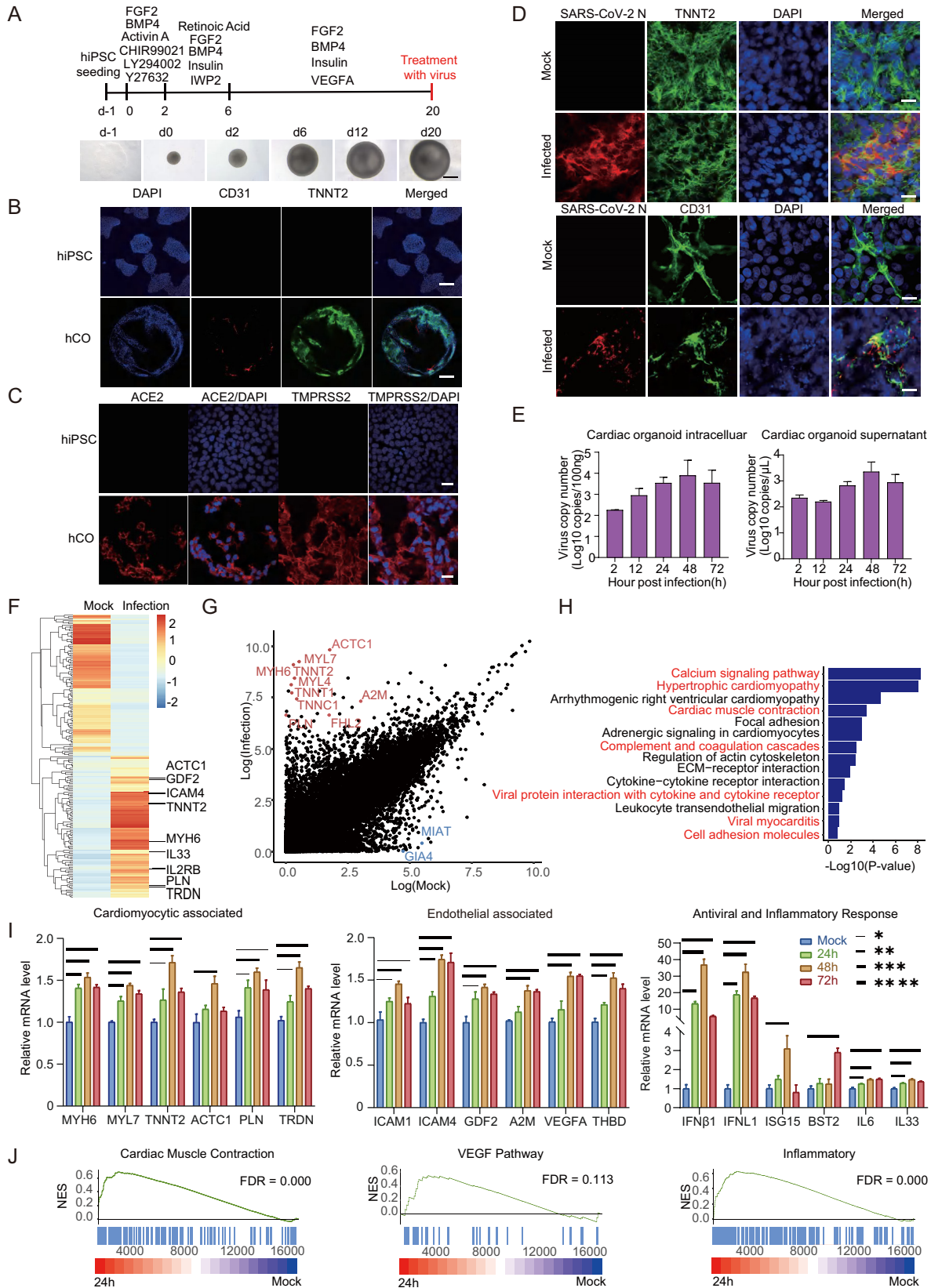
<sup>1</sup> Weijie Wang, Jinxuan Yang, Pinfang Kang, Jinsong Bai, Xiaoli Feng contributed equally to this work.

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**Fig. 1.** Overview of experimental protocol and results of 3D cardiac organoids culture. **A** Cardiac organoids were generated by step-wise differentiation of human-induced pluripotent stem cells. Scale bar: 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . **B** Cell composition and distribution of cardiac organoids were assessed using immunofluorescence whole-mount microscopy. Scale bar: 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . **C** Immunofluorescence staining for ACE2 and TMPRSS2 expression in hCOs and hiPSCs. Scale bar: 20  $\mu\text{m}$ . **D** Immunofluorescence staining for SARS-CoV-2 N protein and cardiomyocyte marker TNNT2, as well as SARS-CoV-2 N protein and endothelial cell marker CD31. The hCOs were fixed by paraformaldehyde at 2 days post infection. Scale bar: 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . **E** Viral RNA copies were quantified in SARS-CoV-2 infected cardiac organoids and the supernatant. **F** Heatmap showing differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in SARS-CoV-2-infected organoids (24 h) versus mock. **G** Differential normalized log2 expression in SARS-CoV-2-infected organoids (24 h) versus the mock infected organoids. **H** KEGG analysis of DEGs in SARS-CoV-2-infected organoids (24 h) versus mock infected organoids. **I** the cardiac organoids after SARS-CoV-2 infection were harvested to examine the expression of indicated genes using qRT-PCR. GAPDH was used as an internal control. Data were presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. \* indicates  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* indicates  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* indicates  $P < 0.001$ . \*\*\*\* indicates  $P < 0.0001$ . **J** GSEA enrichment analysis of SARS-CoV-2-infected organoids (24 h) versus mock-infected organoids. Please see the [Supplementary data](#) Section for full experimental details.

Viral infections were verified by co-localization of viral nucleocapsid protein (NP) with myocardial and endocardial lineage markers by immunofluorescence staining (Fig. 1D and Supplementary Fig. S2A). The hCOs and culture medium were collected for viral RNA quantification by qRT-PCR at planned time points. We observed a substantially increase in the BA.5 viral RNA load in the cells (more than 3 log units) and the culture medium (1 log unit) (Fig. 1E), and the prototype viral RNA load in the cells (more than 4 log units) and the culture medium (4 log units) at 48 h post infection (h.p.i.) (Supplementary Fig. S2B). The IFA and qPCR results together demonstrated that SARS-CoV-2 could infect and replicate in both cardiomyocytes and endothelial cells.

We performed transcriptome analysis to examine the host response to SARS-CoV-2 infection. hCOs infected with Omicron BA.5 were harvested at 0 h and 24 h post infection. RNA sequencing revealed a pronounced transcriptional response to cardiac injury. A total of 3,339 host genes were differentially expressed during SARS-CoV-2 infection, represented by the enrichment of *ACTC1*, *MYL7*, *MYH6*, *MIAT*, *GIA4* etc. (Fig. 1F and G). Gene ontology (GO) function analysis of the enriched genes showed the correlation with various pathways, including the “calcium signaling pathway”, “hypertrophic cardiomyopathy”, “cardiac muscle contraction”, “viral myocarditis”, and “cell adhesion molecules” (Fig. 1H). We further determined whether SARS-CoV-2 infection and consequent myocardial/endothelial injuries and inflammatory responses would affect biological processes. We observed up-regulated expression of genes related to myocardial structure and function (*TNNT2*, *PLN*, *ACTC1*, *TRDN*, *MYH6*, *MYL7*), endothelial damage (*ICAM1*, *ICAM4*, *VEGFA*, *THBD*, *GDF2*, *A2M*), and antiviral and inflammatory response (*IFN- $\beta$ 1*, *IFNL1*, *ISG15*, *BST2*, *IL6*, *IL33*, etc.) (Fig. 1I and Supplementary Fig. S3). In addition, Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) showed an enrichment of genes associated with myocardial contraction, endothelial regeneration, and inflammatory response within the organ class (Fig. 1J and Supplementary Fig. S4). These data indicated that SARS-CoV-2 infection impaired the contractile function of myocardial cells and the barrier function of endothelial cells by regulating the expression of genes involved in myocardial contraction, endothelial damage, and pro-inflammatory cytokines. Therefore, our study supports the view that cardiac injury in COVID-19 patients might be caused by direct damage to myocardial and endocardial lineages, and subsequent defects in myocardial contractile function.

Heart damage is a common feature in COVID-19 patients. Heart is a complex organ which composed of various cell types, including cardiomyocytes, fibroblasts, mural cells, endothelium cells, and immune cells (Litviňuková et al., 2020). More cell lineages and more abundant physiological functions in 3D hCOs play an important role in the study of heart diseases *in vitro*. In our study, we constructed hCOs that spontaneously assemble to 3D architecture with myocardial and endocardial co-development. Furthermore, both of the two cell types expressed ACE2 and TMPRSS2, which is consistent with previous reports (Nicin et al., 2020). Our results showed that the virus nucleocapsid protein was detected in both cardiomyocytes and endothelial cells in SARS-CoV-2-infected cardiac organoids. And there was a significant increase in viral RNA with prolonged infection periods. Combining the IFA and qPCR results, we demonstrated that SARS-CoV-2 directly infected both myocardial and endocardial lineages in hCOs.

Previous studies investigated the susceptibility of hiPSC-derived cardiomyocytes, endothelial cells, and cardiac fibroblasts to SARS-CoV-2,

and found that SARS-CoV-2 only infected human cardiomyocytes but not endothelium and fibroblasts (Bailey et al., 2021; Perez-Bermejo et al., 2021). In our study, we showed that both SARS-CoV-2 prototype and Omicron BA.5 infected cardiac endothelial cells directly. The cardiac endothelial cells might exhibit a distinct gene expression pattern thus be susceptible in 3D hCOs with the presence of other lineages, compared to 2D culture. Meanwhile, the autopsy reports showed that SARS-CoV-2 was detected in both the endothelial cells and the cardiomyocytes (Bearse et al., 2021; Bräuninger et al., 2022; Schurink et al., 2020). This further illustrated that the 3D cardiac organoid model with multilineage co-development recapitulates *in vivo* features than the 2D cell culture. Our results provides a infection model for future studies aimed at elucidating the mechanisms of SARS-CoV-2 infection in endothelial cells, especially the sequence of infection in cardiomyocytes and endothelial cells and their potential interactions.

Studies have explored the influence of SARS-CoV-2 infection to hiPSC-derived cardiomyocytes. Our findings was consistent with the results that the enrichment of genes involved in myocardial function and the decrease of contraction frequency (Bojkova et al., 2020; Mills et al., 2021; Perez-Bermejo et al., 2021). Furthermore, our transcriptome sequencing results showed that the gene expression related with cardiomyocytes damage, endothelial cells damage, antiviral response and proinflammatory were upregulated after SARS-CoV-2 infection in hCOs. These results were consistent with the transcriptome sequencing results from clinical samples (Brauninger et al., 2022). These further validate the reliability of the cardiac organoid results, showing cardiac organoid was a valid infection model *in vitro* that could recapitulate the main features of the cardiac heart *in vivo* more naturally.

In summary, we investigated the heart damage caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection using hCOs as an *in vitro* model. Our results showed that 3D COs more naturally recapitulated the pathogenesis compared to 2D cell cultures or animal models, making them a valid *in vitro* model for advancing the development of preventative and therapeutic strategies.

## Footnotes

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