Cover: 3D representation of an organoid grown from a single mouse mammary basal cell upon stimulation with prolactin. This organoid model, which recapitulates features of mammary tissue architecture (highlighted by F-actin and DAPI staining, blue) and function (milk protein, red), offers a versatile system for exploring tissue dynamics, cell fate and mechanisms of disease. See Research report by Jamieson et al. on p. 1065.
Intestinal epithelial organoids fuse to form self-organizing tubes in floating collagen gels
Sachs, N., Tsukamoto, Y., Kujala, P., Peters, P. J. and Clevers, H.

Novel fixed z-direction (FiZD) kidney primordia and an organoid culture system for time-lapse confocal imaging

Development of a human cardiac organoid injury model reveals innate regenerative potential

A process engineering approach to increase organoid yield