As a first timer at an international kidney conference, it has been a very honourable and unbelievable experience to present orally about my PhD project on transplantation of stem cell derived podocytes into newborn mice and kidney organoids.

My main highlight was the first plenary session (Thursday) presented by Molly Shoichet on the topic of personalised medicine. She presented her views on bioengineering in kidney as well as an intriguing story about the use of a significant optimised hydrogel to treat retinopathy.

The second highlight was also closely related to my personal interest: single cell sequencing analysis on kidney organoids. The morning session presented by award winner Professor Melissa Little, from Melbourne, has been always inspiring for her pioneer work in kidney organoids.

The third highlight would be the presentation from Professor Benjamin Humphrey – the finding of subsets of differentiated cells that can represent neurons and muscles within current protocol in making kidney organiods. Overall, the increased amount of interest on regenerative medicine in nephrology is reassuring.

Other area that captured my attention is ISN's ongoing work with the United Nation about addressing the problem of CKDu. Other work on data registry and clinical trials has opened my horizon. This work reinforced me about the importance of collaboration between basic researchers and all stakeholders.

On Sunday, I had the chance in presenting my poster in less than two minutes. The experience has further honed my scientific skills, and my poster was recognised and endorsed by the ISN Young Nephrology Investigator tour.

I received an interesting question about how to ensure that disease phenotypes in kidney organoids are accurate in kidney organoid model. I believe that we now have a better understanding for kidney organoid maturity. I still believe that due to lack of maturity, the field is still working towards a goal the full optimisation of organoids so we can model kidney disease

accurately. However, it is generally agree that cilia or cysts in proximal tubules can be observed in kidney organoids. It is important for researchers to carefully prioritise the diseases they want to study at this stage.