### Neural progenitor cells – Toxicological models for the 21<sup>st</sup> century

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### About ATCC

- Founded in 1925, ATCC is a non-profit organization with headquarters in Manassas, VA
- World's premiere biological materials resource and standards development organization
- ATCC collaborates with, and supports, the scientific community with industry-standard biological products and innovative solutions
- Strong team of 400+ employees; over onethird with advanced degrees





#### Neural Progenitor Cells (NPCs) and Media

- Background information
- Differentiation potential of ATCC NPCs
- Toxicological studies
- Summary





### The current status of neurobiology research

- Primary cells from animals (mouse and rat neurons)
  - Not predictive
  - Donor variation
- Continuous cell lines (originally isolated from tumors)
  - Not normal
  - Not predictive
- Induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs; commercial or self-made)
  - Time and labor intensive
  - Often not validated for neural development

![](_page_3_Picture_10.jpeg)

NPC-derived neurons

![](_page_3_Picture_12.jpeg)

### What is needed?

- Biologically relevant models
- Validated neural functioning
- Predictive for screening applications

![](_page_4_Picture_4.jpeg)

NPC-derived neurons

![](_page_4_Picture_6.jpeg)

## Neural progenitor cells (NPCs) - Neuronal differentiation

![](_page_5_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Neural Progenitor Cells (NPCs) from ATCC

![](_page_6_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### NPC-derived astrocytes

Value:

- Human models with no donor variation
- Live imaging is possible
- Cells exhibit full differentiation spectrum
- Complete system of cells and media will be available
  Key benefits:
  - More biologically relevant results/more predictive system
  - Markers allow for easy endpoint readout
  - Can differentiate to neuronal and glial cells
  - Easy to use and saves time

![](_page_6_Picture_12.jpeg)

### ATCC<sup>®</sup> NPC offerings

ATCC <sup>®</sup> No.	Designation
ACS-3003	NPC Growth Kit – <i>add to DMEM/F12</i>
ACS-3004	NPC Dopaminergic Differentiation Kit – add to DMEM/F12
ACS-5003	NPCs derived from ATCC-BXS0117 (ACS-1031)
ACS-5004	NPCs derived from ATCC-BYS0112 (ACS-1026)
ACS-5005	Neural Progenitor Cells derived from XCL-1 DCX-GFP (for late neuron differentiation)
ACS-5006	Neural Progenitor Cells derived from XCL-1 GFAP-Nanoluc <sup>®</sup> -Halotag <sup>®</sup> (for astrocyte differentiation)
ACS-5007	Neural Progenitor Cells derived from XCL-1 MAP2-Nanoluc <sup>®</sup> -Halotag <sup>®</sup> (for early neuron differentiation)
ACS-2103	Screening Fee – For Profit

ATCC<sup>®</sup> ACS-1026 – iPSC derived from bone marrow CD34+ cell from Caucasian male ATCC<sup>®</sup> ACS-1031 – iPSC derived from bone marrow CD34+ cell from Asian female

Reporter lines from iPSC derived from cord blood CD34+ from a Caucasian male (XL-1 iPSCs from NIH)

![](_page_7_Picture_4.jpeg)

### QC testing of ATCC<sup>®</sup> NPCs

- Post-thaw cell viability: >80%
- Post-thaw viable cell number: >1x10<sup>6</sup> cells/vial
- Longevity: >15 PDLs or 5 passages
- NPC marker expression: Nestin<sup>+</sup>, Pax-6<sup>+</sup>, and Tra-I-60<sup>-</sup>
- Differentiation potential:
  - >70% Tuj1<sup>+</sup> early neurons and
  - >10% TH<sup>+</sup> dopaminergic neurons
- Identity: STR profile matching parental iPSC line
- Sterility, mycoplasma, and viral panel testing: None detected

![](_page_8_Picture_10.jpeg)

NPC-derived oligodentrocytes

![](_page_8_Picture_12.jpeg)

#### **NPCs and Media**

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![](_page_9_Picture_7.jpeg)

### ATCC NPCs express NPC markers but **not** iPSC markers

![](_page_10_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Dopaminergic neuron differentiation of NPCs

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

Tuj1

TH/DAPI

![](_page_11_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### Astrocyte and oligodendrocyte differentiation

Astrocyte differentiation

![](_page_12_Picture_2.jpeg)

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![](_page_12_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_6.jpeg)

Parkinson's

![](_page_12_Picture_8.jpeg)

### Dopaminergic neuron differentiation of NPC reporter lines

![](_page_13_Picture_1.jpeg)

MAP2- NanoLuc<sup>®</sup>-HaloTag<sup>®</sup> (ACS-5007) DCX-GFP (ACS-5005) GFAP-NanoLuc<sup>®</sup>-HaloTag<sup>®</sup> (ACS-5006)

![](_page_13_Picture_5.jpeg)

# Expression of the luciferase reporter during dopaminergic neuron or astrocyte differentiation

Luciferase secretion during dopaminergic neuron differentiation of NanoLuc<sup>®</sup>-HaloTag<sup>®</sup> NPCs

![](_page_14_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_3.jpeg)

Luciferase secretion during astrocyte differentiation of GFAP-NanoLuc<sup>®</sup>- HaloTag<sup>®</sup> NPCs

![](_page_14_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_6.jpeg)

## Expression of the GFP or HaloTag<sup>®</sup> reporter during dopaminergic neuron or astrocyte differentiation

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

ATCC

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## Development of ATCC's NPC expansion and dopaminergic differentiation media

NPCs cultured in company A NPC expansion media (top row) or ATCC NPC Growth Kit (bottom row) for 3 passages prior to differentiation using ATCC's NPC Dopaminergic Differentiation Kit

ATCC <sup>®</sup> No.	Designation
ACS-3003	NPC Growth Kit
ACS-3004	NPC Dopaminergic Differentiation Kit

![](_page_16_Figure_3.jpeg)

TH+DAPI

![](_page_16_Picture_6.jpeg)

## Expression of genes associated with the differentiation of NPCs

- TaqMan<sup>®</sup> primers were used to identify the presence of other types of neurons during dopaminergic neuron differentiation using ATCC<sup>®</sup> ACS-3004<sup>™</sup> media
- Dopaminergic neurons: TH, Nurr1, VMAT2, AADC
- Glutamatergic neurons: GLS2, vGLUT1,vGLUT2
- Gabaergic neurons: GABA (GABRB3)
- Motor neurons: EN1, LIM3, and Hb9
- Cholinergic neurons: ChAT

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![](_page_17_Picture_8.jpeg)

#### Early and dopaminergic neuron gene expression

#### Upregulation of early and dopaminergic neuron genes in ACS-5003 and ACS-5007 NPCs during dopaminergic neuron differentiation

![](_page_18_Picture_2.jpeg)

NPC-derived dopaminergic neurons

![](_page_18_Picture_4.jpeg)

### Expression of early neuron genes (MAP2 and Tuj1) in ACS-5003 and ACS-5007 NPCs

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_2.jpeg)

## Expression of dopaminergic neuron genes, TH and Nurr1

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Expression of VMAT2 and DAT

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Expression of AADC

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Glutamatergic and GABAergic gene expression

Upregulation of glutamatergic and GABAergic neuron genes in ACS-5003 and ACS-5007 NPCs during dopaminergic neuron differentiation

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NPC-derived neurons

![](_page_23_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### Expression of GLS2, vGLUT2 and vGLUT1

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![](_page_24_Picture_2.jpeg)

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#### Expression of GABA receptor B3 (GABRB3)

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![](_page_25_Picture_2.jpeg)

### Motor and cholinergic gene expression

Upregulation of neuron genes in ACS-5003 and ACS-5007 NPCs during dopaminergic neuron differentiation:

- Motor
  - LIM3
  - Hb9
  - EN1
- Cholinergic
  - ChAT

![](_page_26_Picture_8.jpeg)

NPC-derived dopaminergic neurons

![](_page_26_Picture_10.jpeg)

#### Expression of LIM3 and Hb9

![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Expression of EN1 and ChAT

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![](_page_28_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Protein expression

Confirmation of protein expression in ACS-5003 and ACS-5007 NPCs during dopaminergic differentiation by ICC

![](_page_29_Picture_2.jpeg)

NPC-derived neurons

![](_page_29_Picture_4.jpeg)

## Confirmation of dopaminergic neuronal-specific protein expression during differentiation by ICC

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_3.jpeg)

## Confirmation of glutamatergic neuron-specific protein expression during differentiation by ICC

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

ACS-5007

![](_page_31_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_5.jpeg)

## Confirmation of glutamatergic neuron-specific protein expression during differentiation by ICC

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![](_page_32_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_4.jpeg)

## Confirmation of cholinergic neuron-specific protein expression during differentiation by ICC

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![](_page_33_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_3.jpeg)

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![](_page_34_Picture_6.jpeg)

NPC-derived astrocytes

![](_page_34_Picture_8.jpeg)

#### Neurotoxicity studies

#### Neurotoxicity studies with ACS-5003 and ACS-5007 NPCs and NPCs-derived Neurons

- Resazurin viability
- High-content imaging assays

![](_page_35_Picture_4.jpeg)

NPC-derived oligodendrocytes

![](_page_35_Picture_6.jpeg)

Effect of amiodarone, chlorhexidine, and digoxin on cytotoxicity of ACS-5003 NPCs

![](_page_36_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Picture_3.jpeg)

Effect of paclitaxel, cisplatin, piperine, vincristine, and hydroxyurea on cytotoxicity of ACS-5003 NPCs, P8

![](_page_37_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_3.jpeg)

Effect of paclitaxel, cisplatin, piperine, vincristine, and hydroxyurea on cytotoxicity of ACS-5003 NPCs, P7

![](_page_38_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_3.jpeg)

Effect of paclitaxel, cisplatin, piperine, vincristine, and hydroxyurea on cytotoxicity of ACS-5007 NPCs, P10

![](_page_39_Figure_2.jpeg)

ATCC

Effect of paclitaxel on cytotoxicity of ACS-5003 (P9) and ACS-5007 (P8) NPCs (n=12)

![](_page_40_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Picture_3.jpeg)

Effect of amiodarone, chlorhexidine, and digoxin on cytotoxicity of ACS-5003 and ACS-5007 NPC-derived neurons

![](_page_41_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_3.jpeg)

Effect of paclitaxel, cisplatin, piperine, vincristine, and hydroxyurea on cytotoxicity of ACS-5007-derived neurons

![](_page_42_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_3.jpeg)

Effect of amiodarone (10  $\mu$ M), chlorhexidine (10  $\mu$ M), paclitaxel (100  $\mu$ M), cisplatin (100  $\mu$ M), piperine (100  $\mu$ M), vincristine (100  $\mu$ M), and hydroxyurea (100  $\mu$ M) on ACS-5007 NPC-derived neurons

![](_page_43_Figure_2.jpeg)

High content imaging analysis of in NPC-derived neurons stained with Calcein Green AM, and Hoechst 33342

![](_page_44_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_44_Picture_3.jpeg)

High content imaging analysis of 10  $\mu$ M paclitaxel, cisplatin, and chlorhexidine in ACS-5003 and ACS-5007 NPC-derived neurons by using a CX7 imager

![](_page_45_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_45_Picture_3.jpeg)

#### Neurotoxicity studies – ACS-5003

Toxin	ACS-5003	Neuron derived from ACS-5003
Amiodarone	Toxic	Toxic
Chlorhexidine	Toxic	Toxic
Digoxin	Toxic	Toxic
Cisplatin	Toxic	Resistant
Piperine	Resistant	Not tested
Vincristine	Toxic	Not tested
Hydroxyurea	Toxic	Not tested
Paclitaxel	Тохіс	Resistant

![](_page_46_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Neurotoxicity studies – ACS-5007

Toxin	ACS-5007	Neuron derived from ACS-5007
Amiodarone	Not tested	Toxic
Chlorhexidine	Not tested	Toxic
Digoxin	Not tested	Toxic
Cisplatin	Toxic	Resistant
Piperine	Resistant	Resistant
Vincristine	Toxic	Toxic
Hydroxyurea	Toxic	Toxic
Paclitaxel	Тохіс	Resistant

![](_page_47_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### **Neural Progenitor Cells and Media**

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![](_page_48_Picture_6.jpeg)

NPC-derived astrocytes

![](_page_48_Picture_8.jpeg)

### NPCs – Summary

- Cells and media with easy to use protocols
  - Expansion and Differentiation Medium
- Human model with no donor variation
  - Ability to expand and bank
- Differentiation across a wide spectrum of neural and glial lineages
  - Neurons
  - Astrocytes
  - Oligodendrocytes
- Live imaging of differentiation
  - GFP expression upon neural differentiation

![](_page_49_Picture_11.jpeg)

NPC-derived neurons

![](_page_49_Picture_13.jpeg)

#### NPCs – Summary

- Our studies demonstrated that ATCC NPCs have the potential to be differentiated into:
  - Dopaminergic neurons
  - GABAergic neurons
  - Glutamatergic neurons
  - Motor neurons
  - Cholinergic neurons

after treatment of NPCs with ATCC dopaminergic differentiation media

 ATCC NPCs and NPCs-derived neurons are suitable for drug screening applications

![](_page_50_Picture_9.jpeg)

NPC-derived astrocytes

![](_page_50_Picture_11.jpeg)

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![](_page_51_Picture_2.jpeg)

NPC-derived astrocytes

![](_page_51_Picture_4.jpeg)

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August 18, 2016
 12:00 PM EST
 Cara Wilder, Ph.D., *Technical Writer*, ATCC
 Improving the Detection of Shiga Toxin-producing
 *Escherichia coli*

![](_page_52_Picture_4.jpeg)

questions to: tech@atcc.org

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