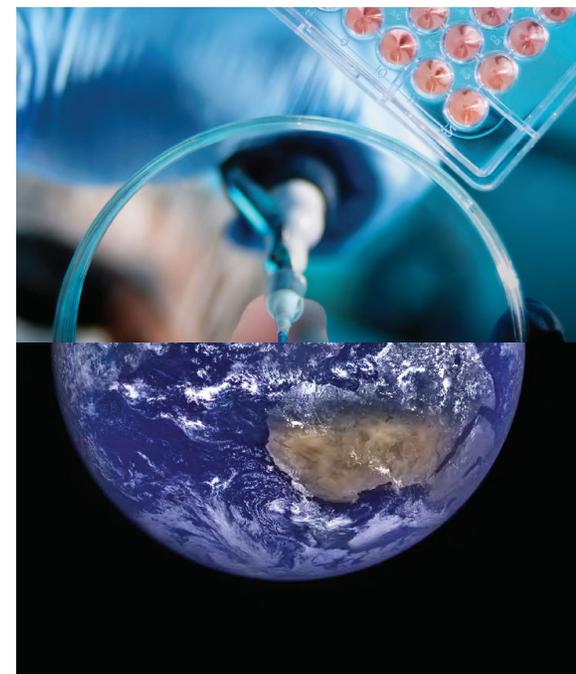
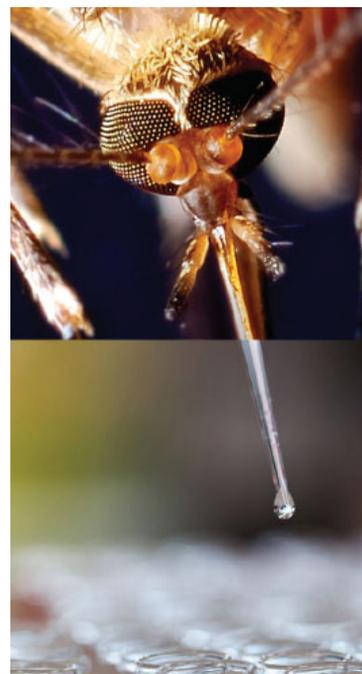
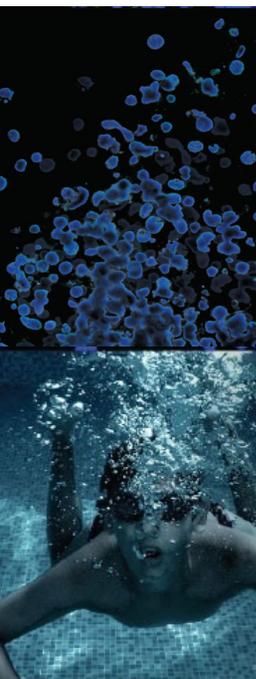




The Development of Standard In Vitro Models for Studying Metabolic Diseases

Aaron M. Cypess, MD, PhD, MMSc
Senior Investigator and Chief
Translational Physiology Section, DEOB,
NIDDK, NIH

Credible Leads to Incredible™



ATCC Webinar Series

**Development of Standard *in vitro* Models of
Human White (ATCC CRL-4063™) and
Brown Adipose Tissue (ATCC CRL-4062™)**

Aaron M. Cypess, MD, PhD, MMSc

**Senior Investigator and Chief, Translational Physiology Section,
Diabetes, Endocrinology, and Obesity Branch, NIDDK, NIH**

Objectives

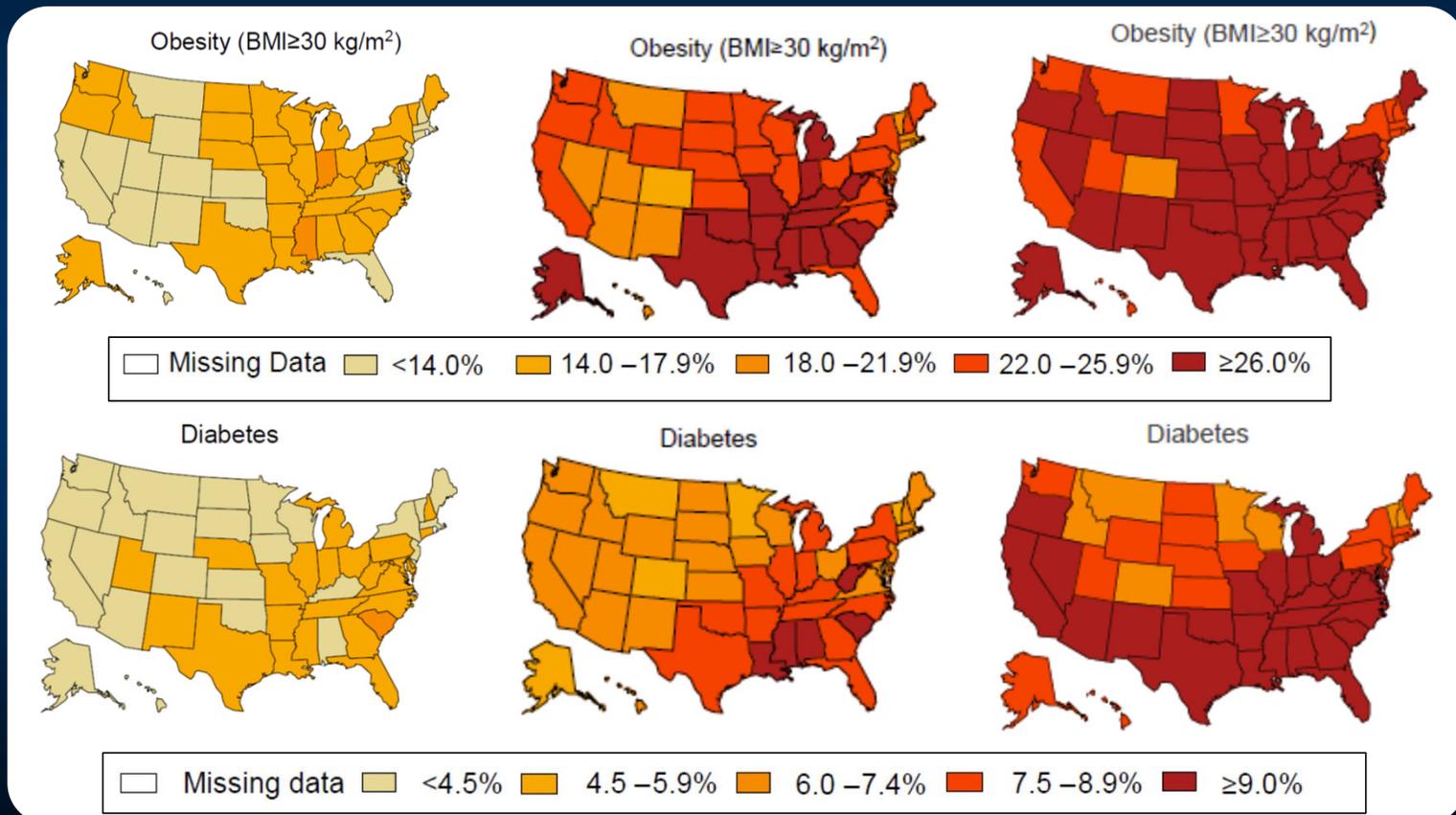
1. Describe the functional and physiological roles of human white and brown adipose tissue (WAT and BAT).
2. Appreciate the physiological responses to chronic treatment with the β 3-adrenergic receptor (AR) agonist mirabegron.
3. Identify the types of *in vitro* model systems that can be used to study human adipocyte physiology.
4. Understand the derivation and then the genetic, molecular, and functional characterization of the new immortalized, clonal human white (ATCC CRL-4063™) and brown (ATCC CRL-4062™) preadipocytes.

Is Adipose Tissue Simply Something that in Excess Causes Diabetes?

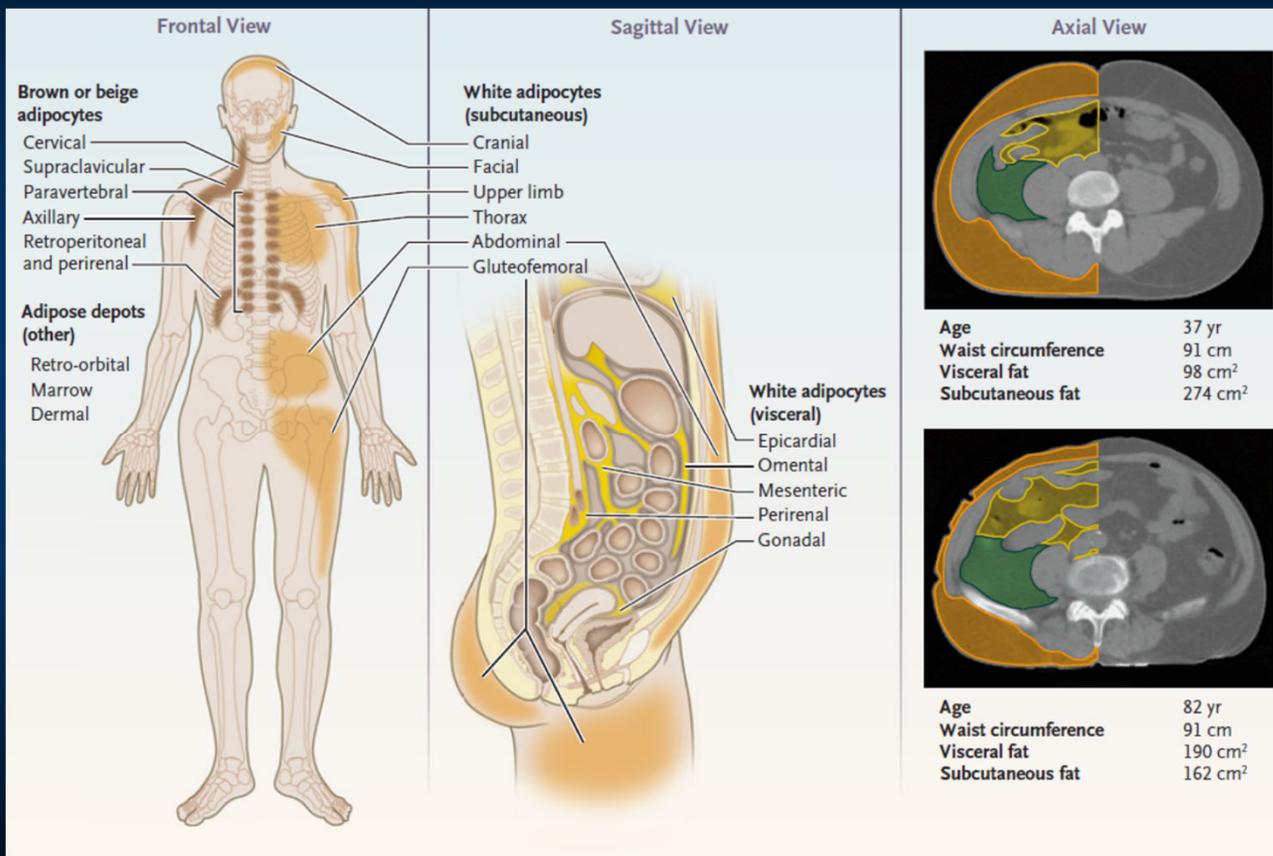
1994

2005

2015

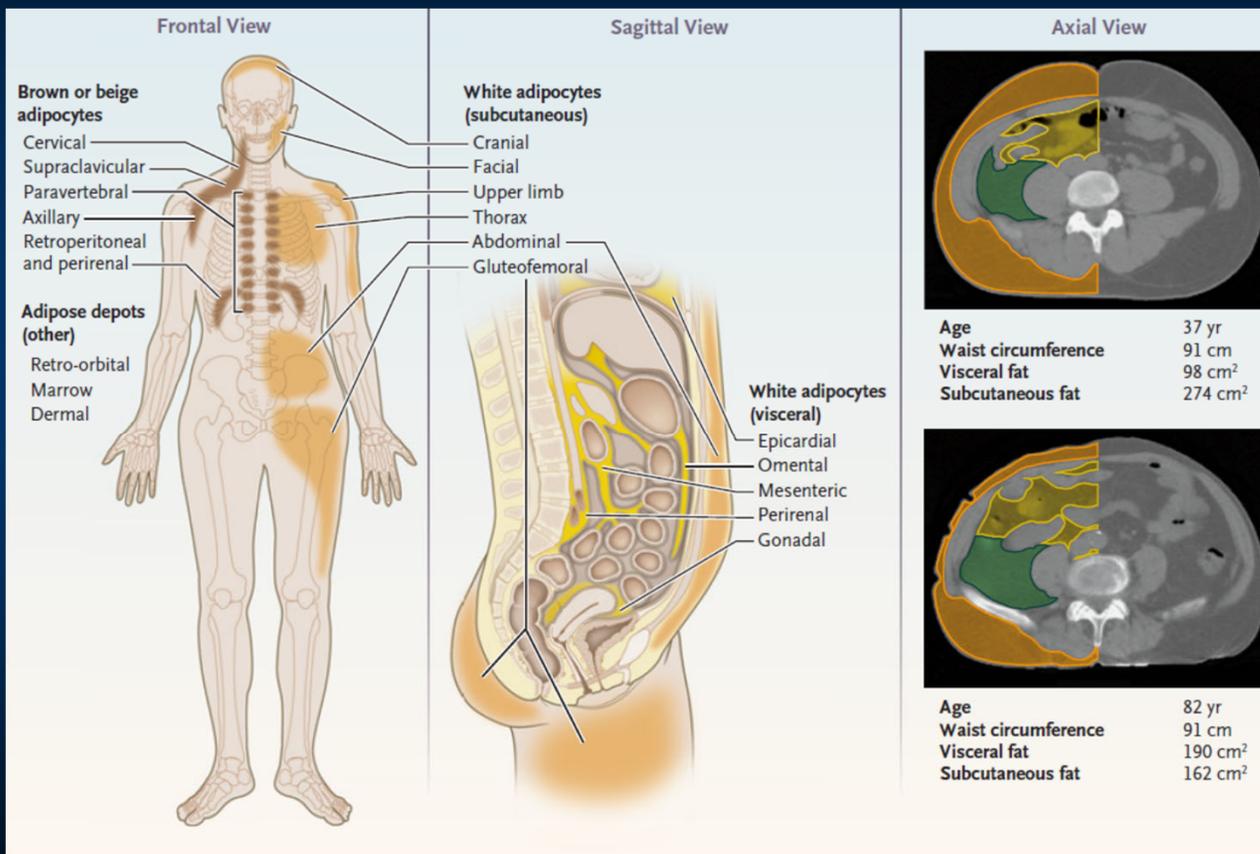


Reassessing: Human Adipose Tissue is Polychromatic and Found Throughout the Body with Functional Diversity

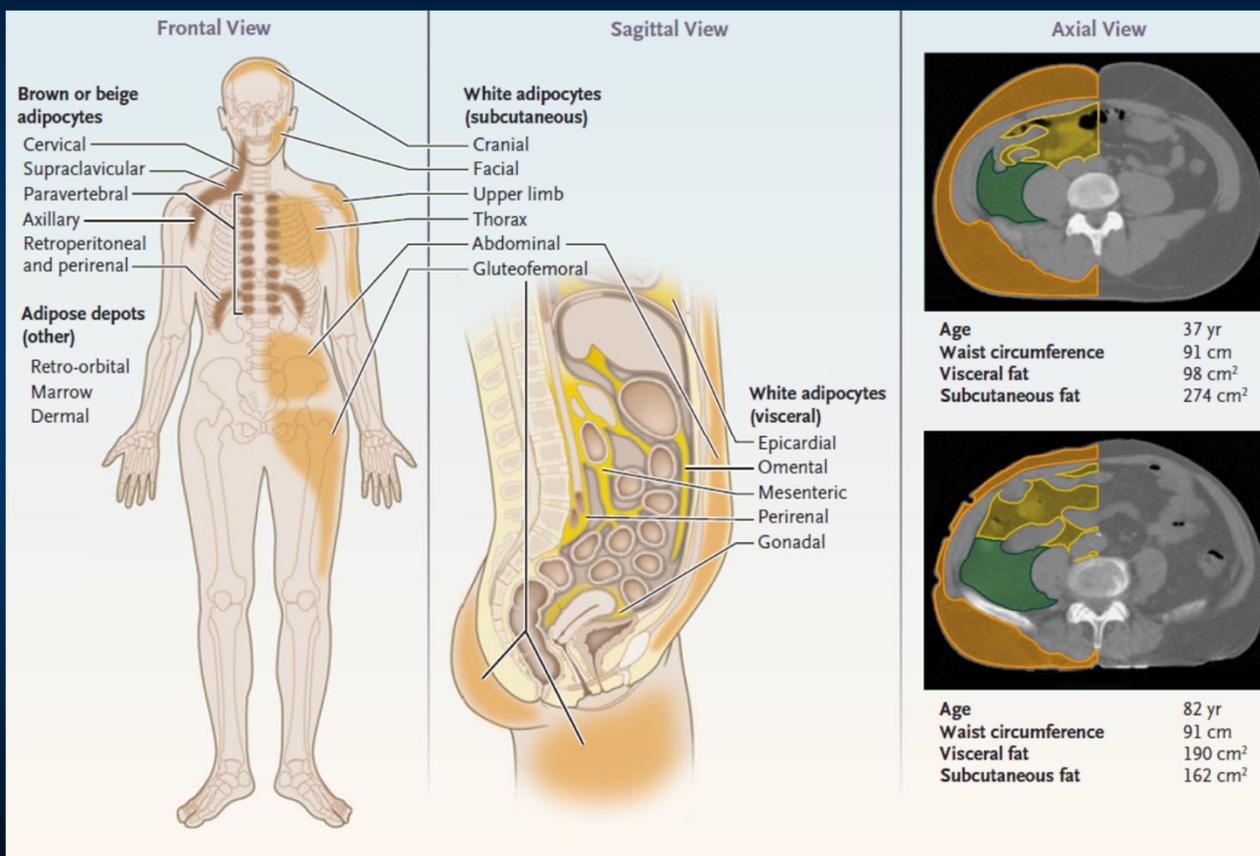


Reassessing: Human Adipose Tissue is Polychromatic and Found Throughout the Body with Functional Diversity

- Human WAT begins to develop in the second trimester of pregnancy, and by birth, both visceral and subcutaneous depots are well established.

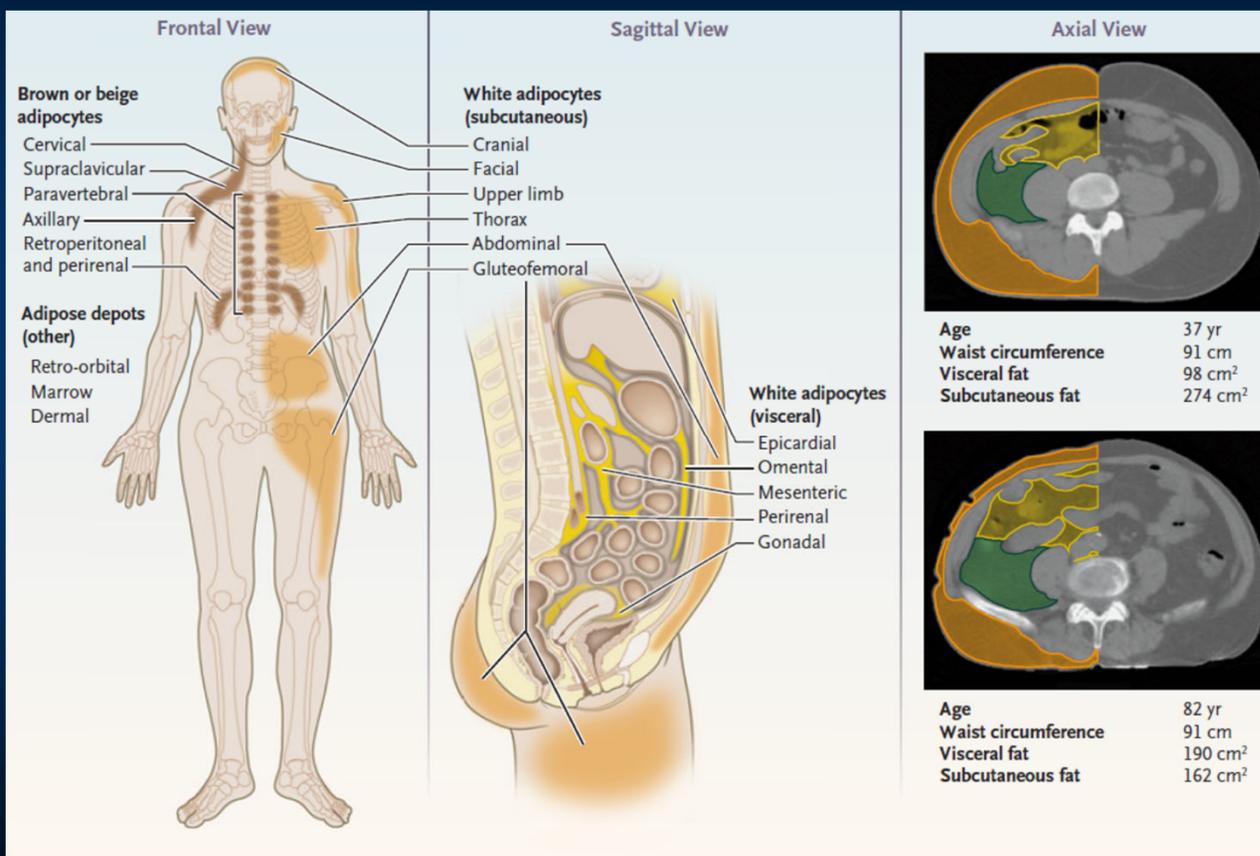


Reassessing: Human Adipose Tissue is Polychromatic and Found Throughout the Body with Functional Diversity



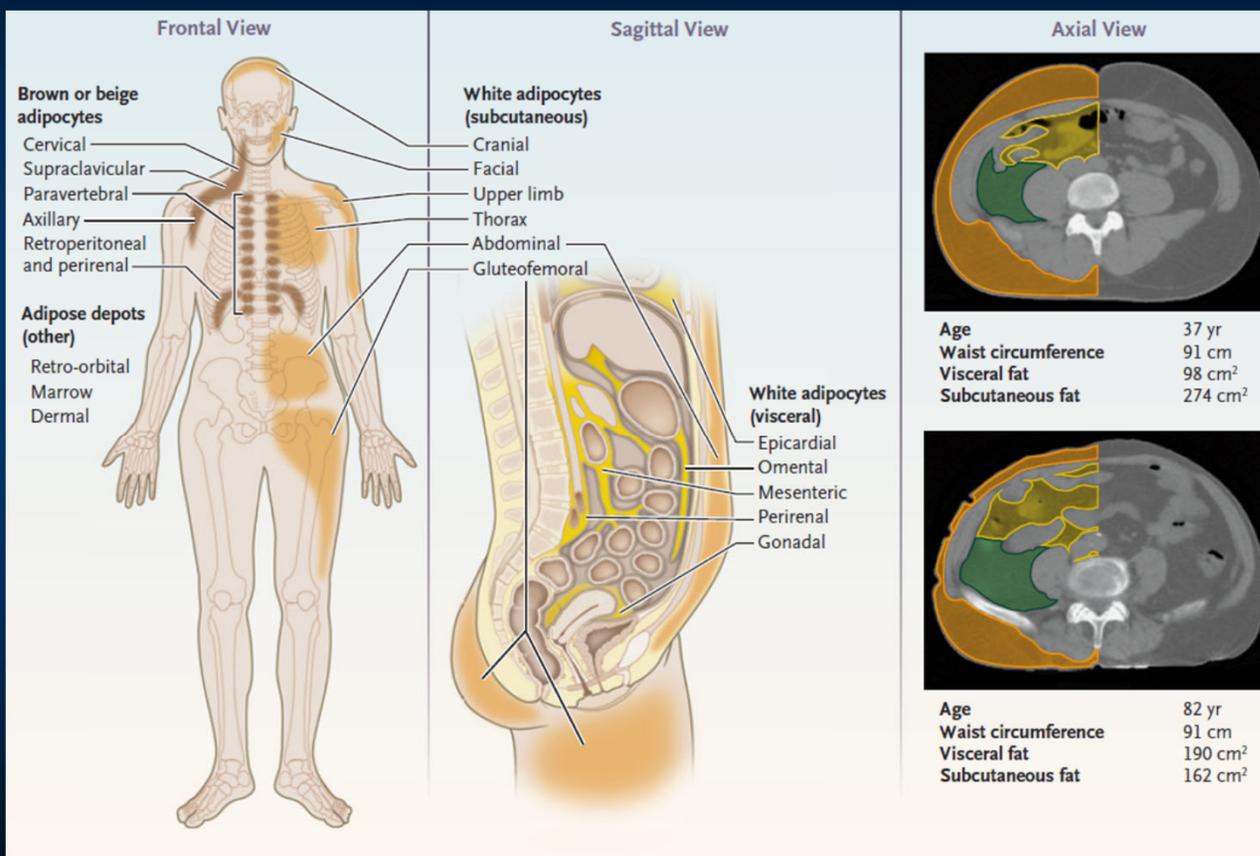
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- BAT first arises during the late 2nd trimester and protects newborns from cold while they develop the ability to shiver.

Reassessing: Human Adipose Tissue is Polychromatic and Found Throughout the Body with Functional Diversity



- Human WAT begins to develop in the second trimester of pregnancy, and by birth, both visceral and subcutaneous depots are well established.
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- In lean women, the entire WAT depot ranges from 20 to 30 kg (30 to 40% of total body mass) and in lean men it is 10 to 20 kg in men (15 to 25% of total body mass).

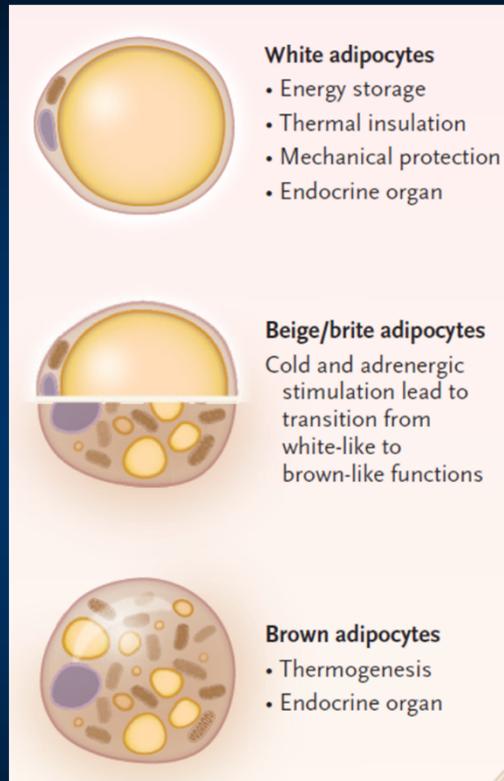
Reassessing: Human Adipose Tissue is Polychromatic and Found Throughout the Body with Functional Diversity



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- In lean women, the entire WAT depot ranges from 20 to 30 kg (30 to 40% of total body mass) and in lean men it is 10 to 20 kg in men (15 to 25% of total body mass).

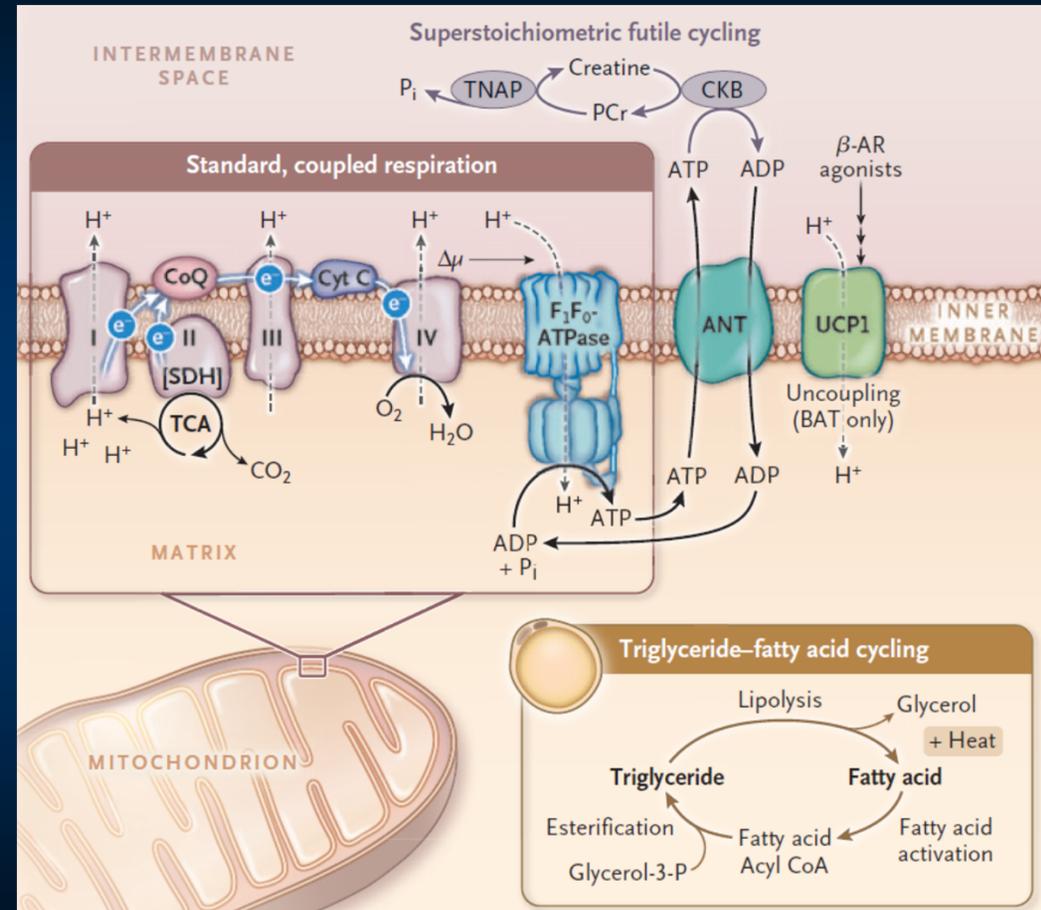
For Adipocytes, Form Reflects Function

- White adipocytes store energy = droplets
- Brown adipocytes expend energy = mitochondria
- Beige adipocyte = in between
- Both have the ability to generate heat



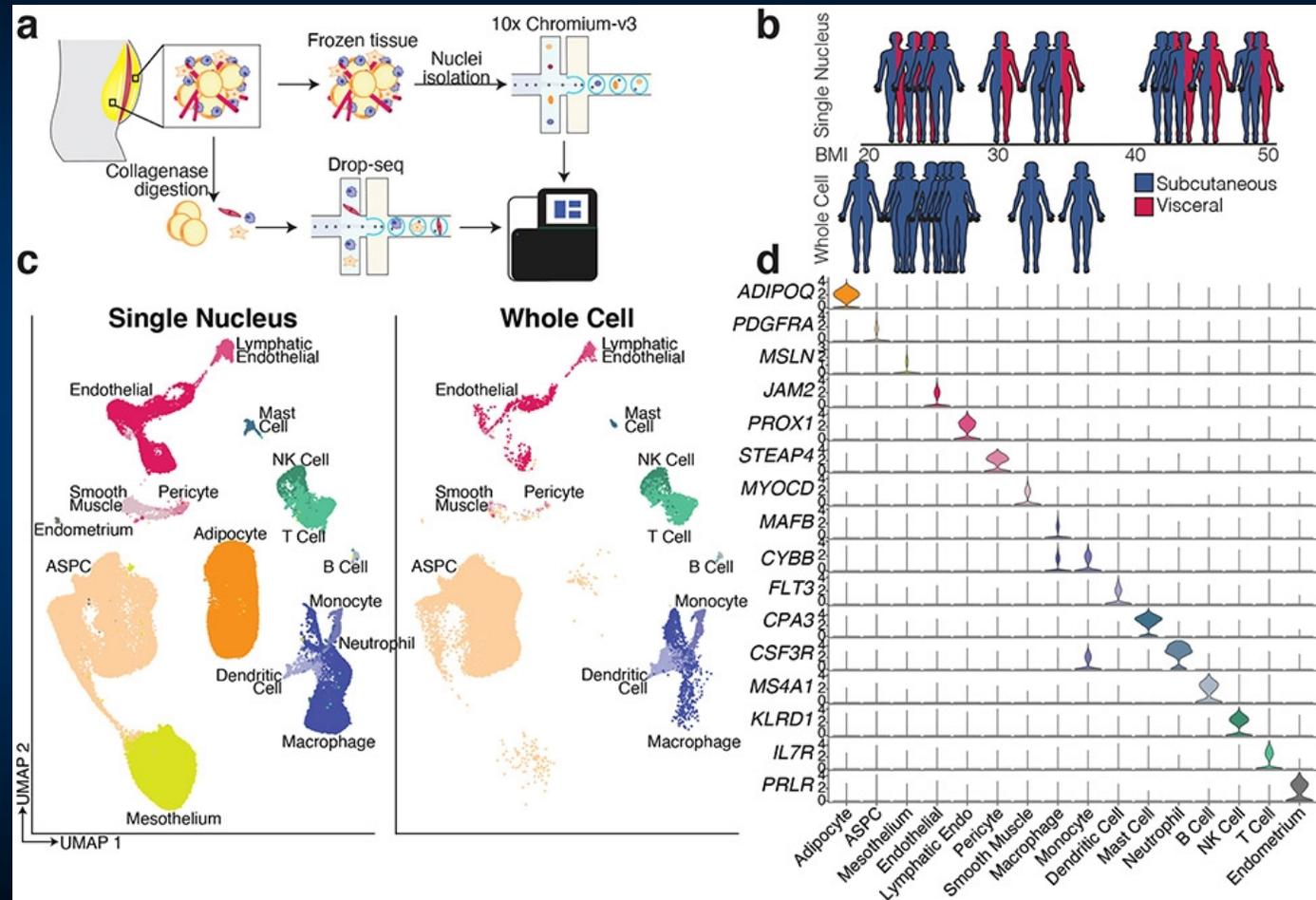
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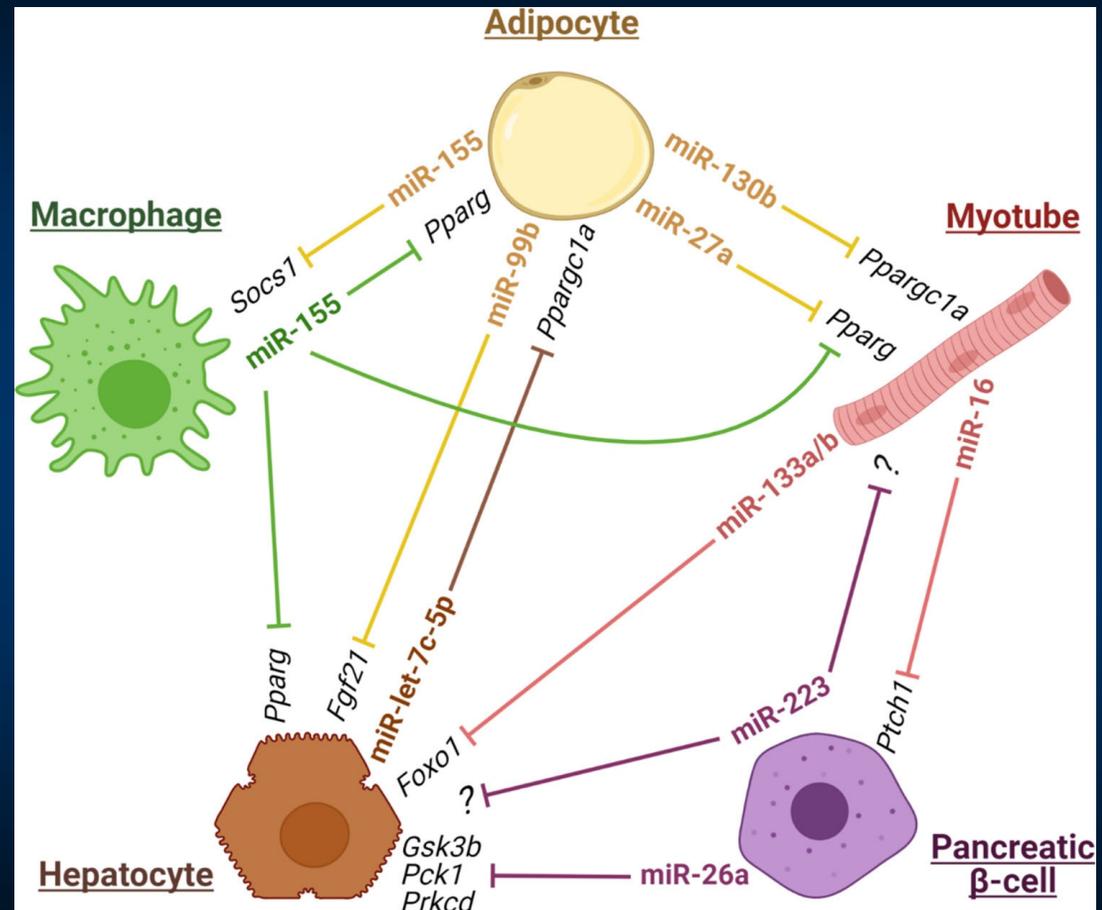
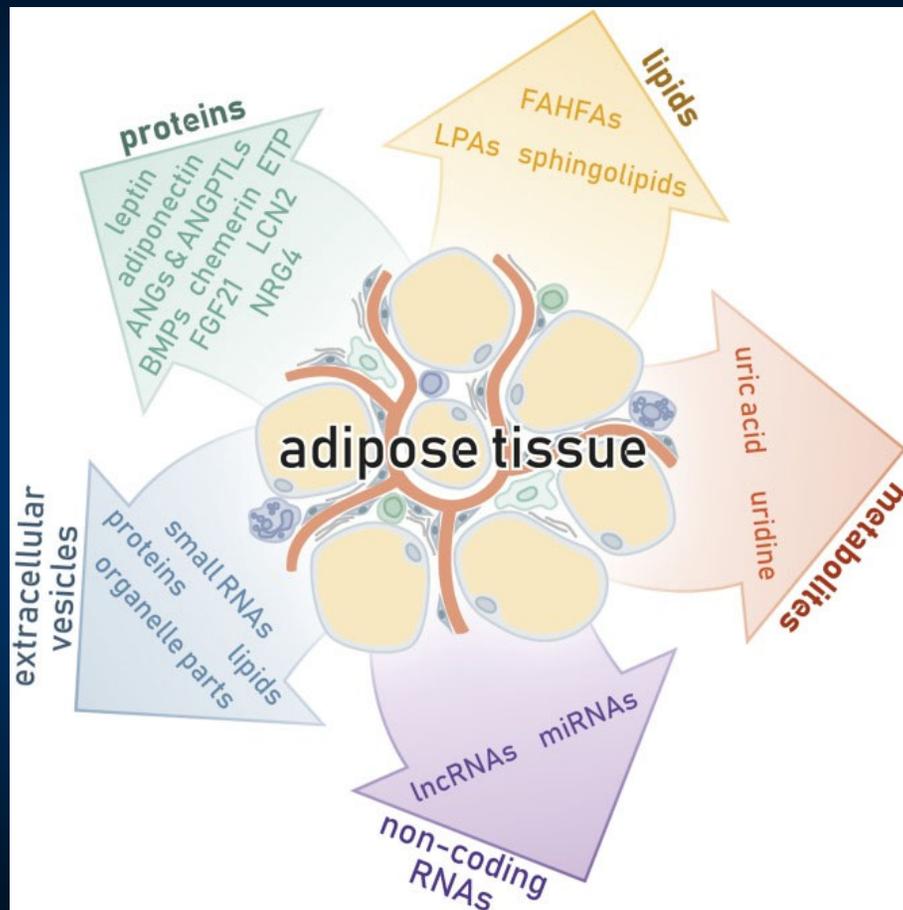


Remember that Tissues are Made up of a Diversity of Cell Types

- Single cell atlas of human WAT shows many cell types.
- Besides adipocytes, there are stem cells, several types of immune cells, endothelial cells, and others, with distinct marker genes.
- Each type can act locally but also impact organs throughout the body.



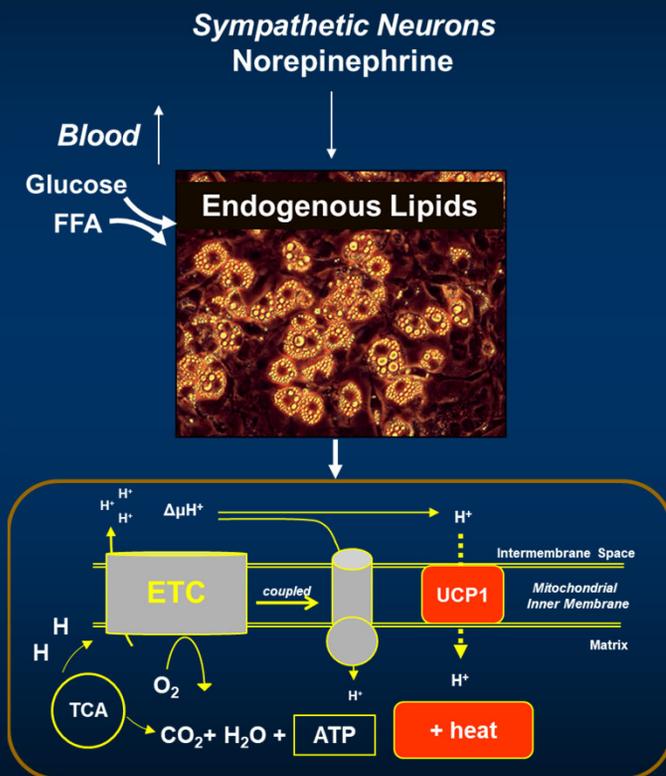
The Roles of Adipose Tissues are only Beginning to be Discovered



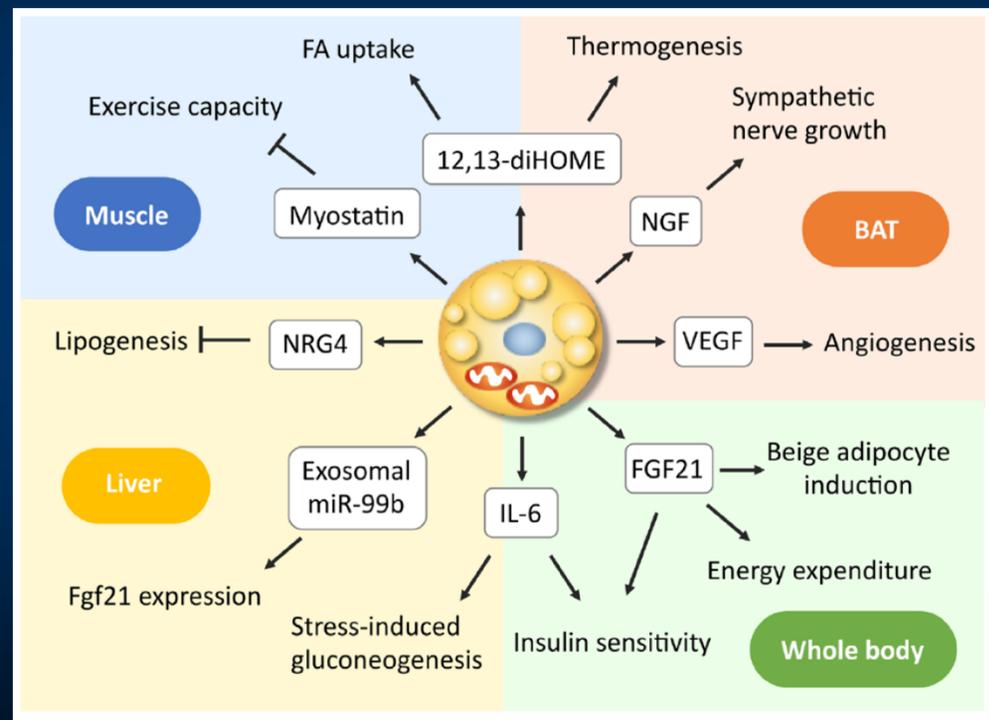
Funcke J-B Scherer PE J Lipid Res 2019;60:1648; Brandao BB Lino M Kahn CR J Physiol 2022;600:1155;

What Could Human BAT Do? Consider Both Functional and Endocrine

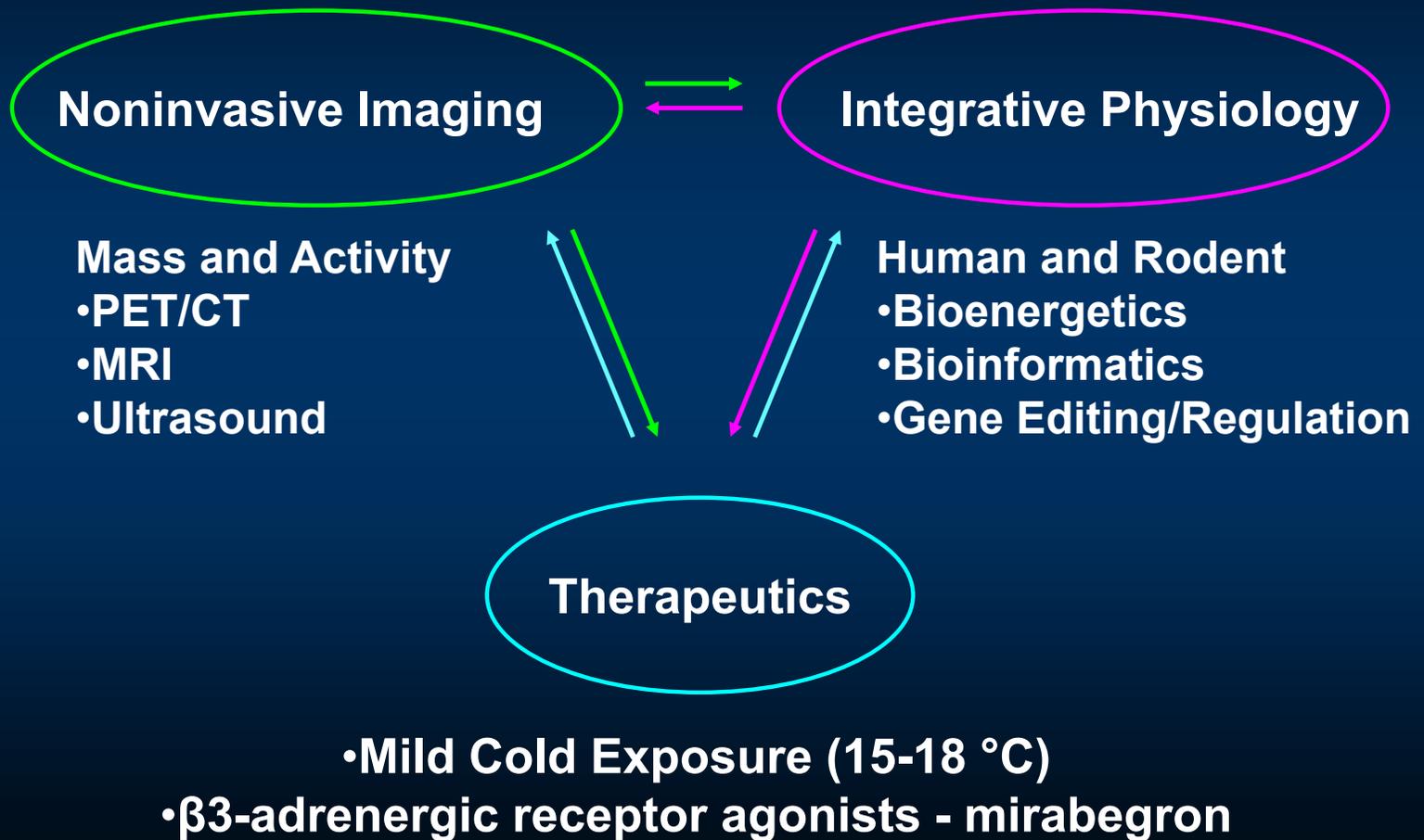
Thermogenic Organ



Endocrine Organ



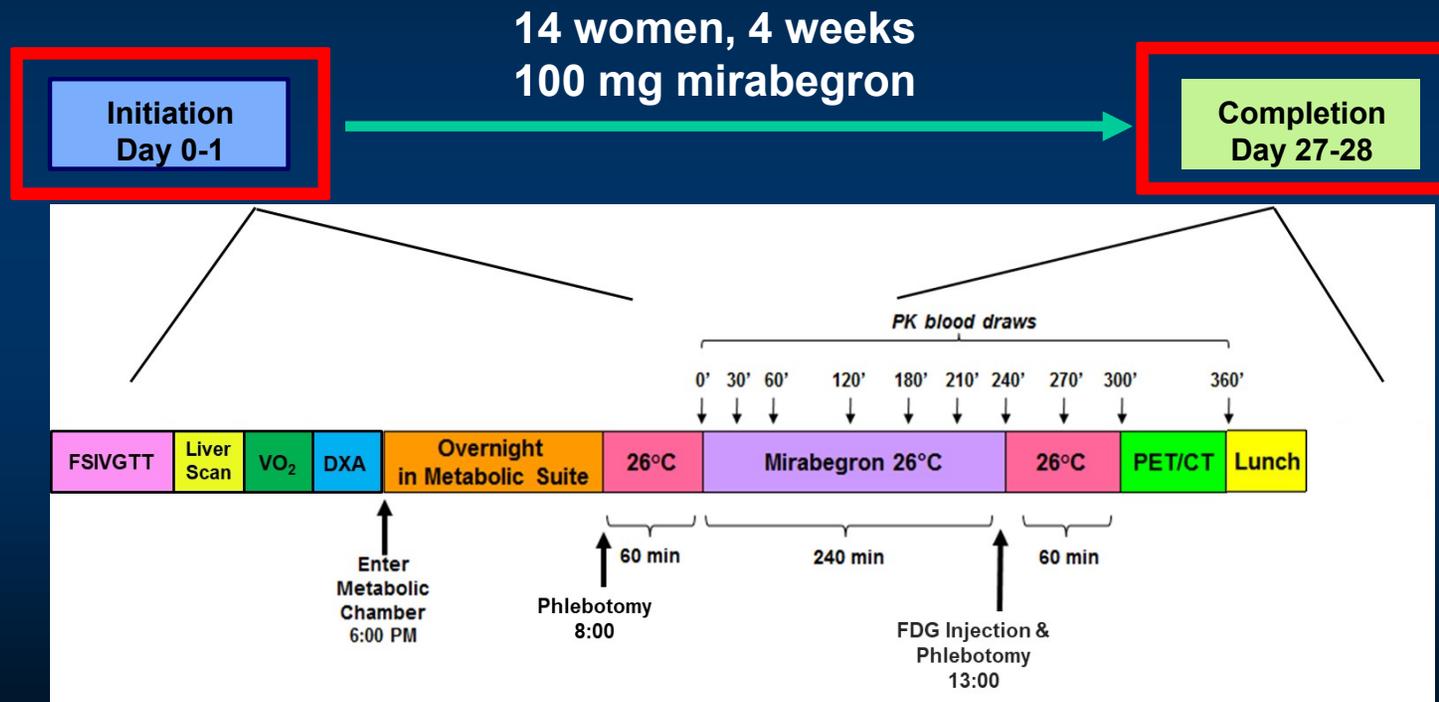
How We Approach the Study of the Cellular Physiology and Endocrine Roles of Human BAT and WAT



β 3-Adrenergic Receptor Agonists

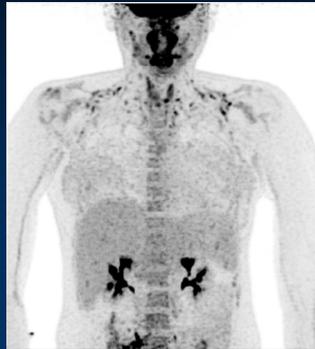
Chronic Mirabegron Treatment “CMT” - 17-DK-0054

Cohort 1 - The primary endpoint is the **change in detectable BAT metabolic activity** associated with daily dosing of mirabegron over a 4-week period.



Mirabegron Increased BAT Metabolic Activity & Volume

Day 1

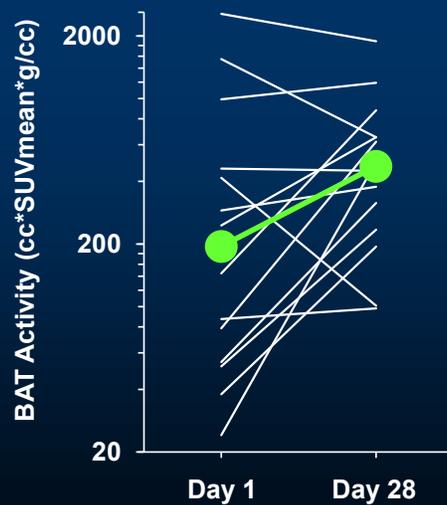


Day 28

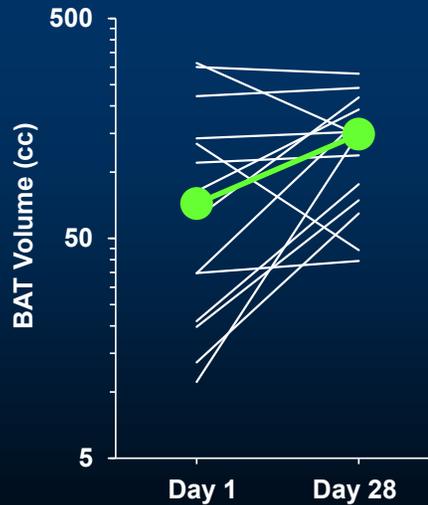


O'Mara AE...Cypess AM
JCI 2020;130:2209-2219

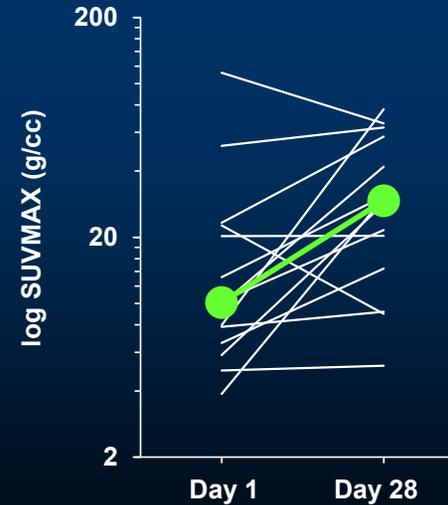
BAT Metabolic Activity = +278
P = 0.039



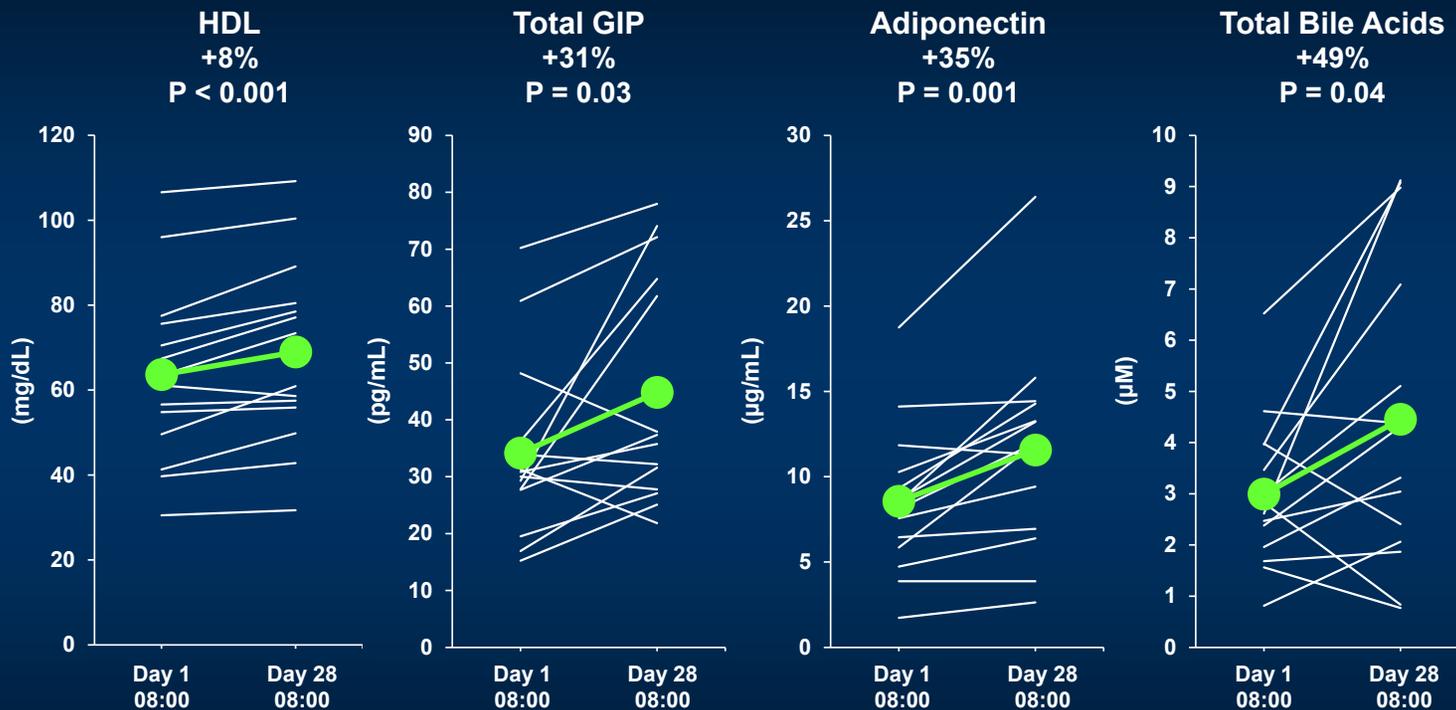
BAT Volume = +77 mL
P = 0.036



Max BAT Activity = +19 mg/mL
P = 0.017



Chronic Mirabegron Raised HDL, tGIP, Adiponectin, and Bile Acids

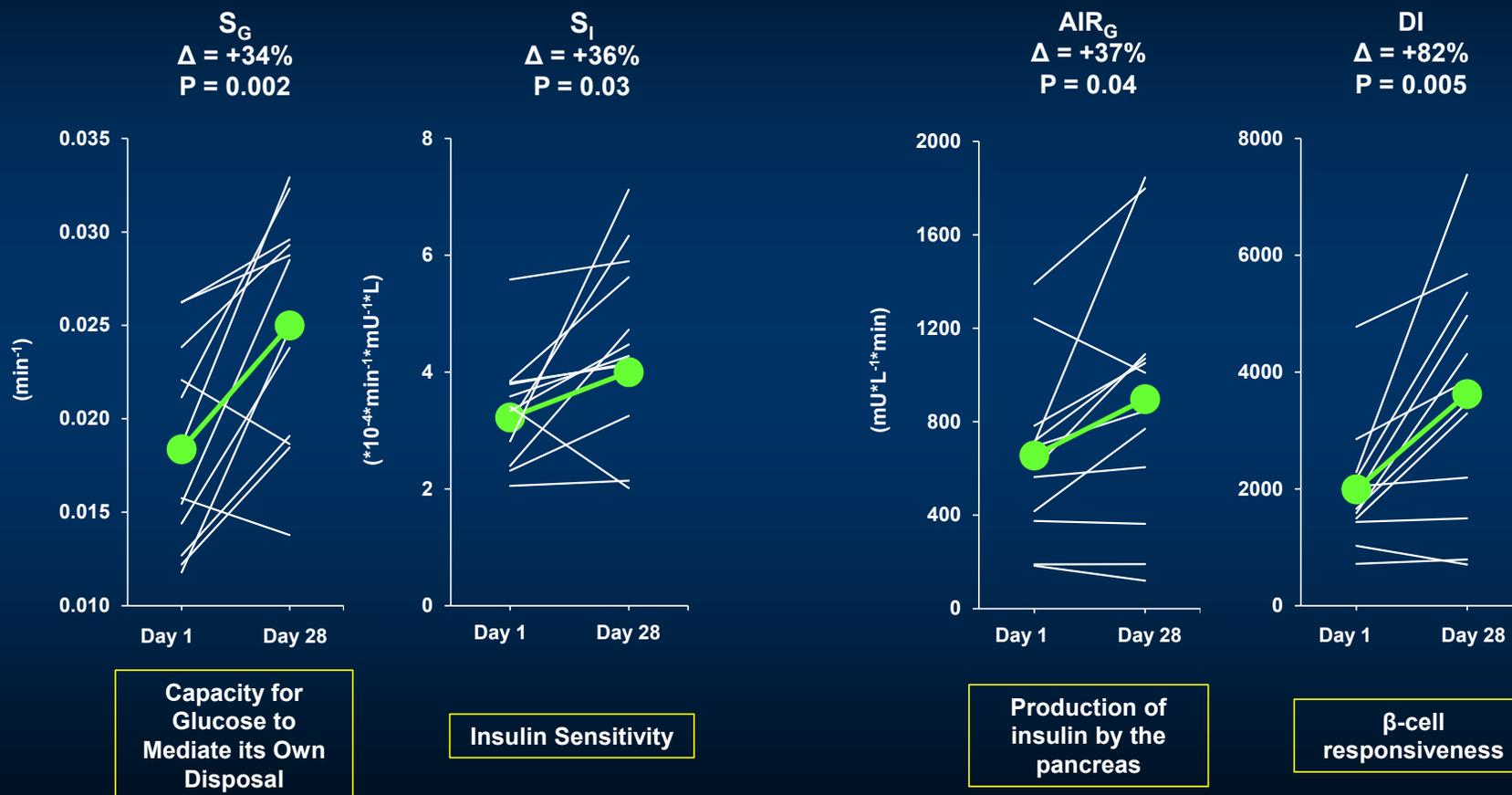


Bile Acids

- Surfactants that help absorb dietary lipids, cholesterol, and Rx
- Bind to FXR, LXR, PXR, TGR5
- Liver – homeostasis of glucose, lipid, lipoprotein, & BA metabolism
- CV – cardioprotective
- GI – modify microbiome
- Brain – neuroprotective; appetite suppression
- SkM – insulin sensitivity
- BAT – thermogenesis
- Immune – modulating

Shapiro H...Elinav E J Exp Med
2018;215:383-396

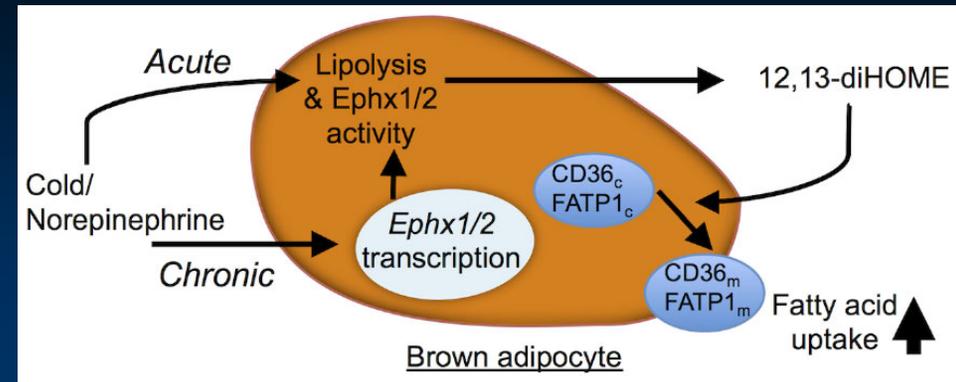
Mirabegron Caused Improvements in Both Glucose Uptake and Pancreatic β -Cell Function



Leveraging Banked Plasma and Tissue for Discovery

The cold-induced lipokine **12,13-diHOME** promotes fatty acid transport into brown adipose tissue and skeletal muscle

- Lynes et al., Nat Med 2017;23:631-637
- Cypess AM...Kahn CR PNAS USA 2012;109:10001-10005

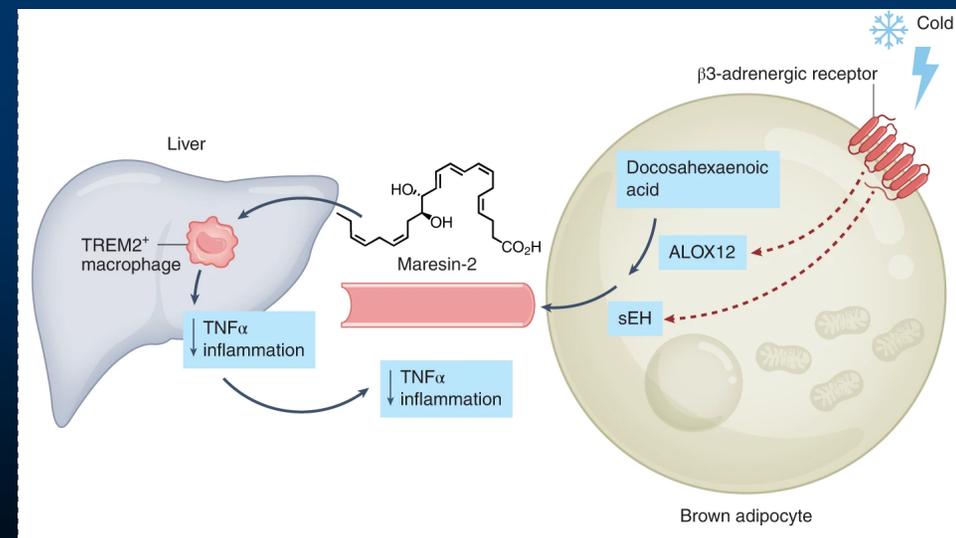


12-Lipoxygenase Regulates Cold Adaptation and Glucose Metabolism by Producing the Omega-3 Lipid **12-HEPE** from Brown Fat

- Leiria et al., Cell Metab 2019;30:768-783
- Cypess AM...Kahn CR PNAS USA 2012;109:10001-10005

Brown adipose tissue-derived **MaR2** contributes to cold-induced resolution of inflammation

- Sugimoto et al. Nat Metab 2022;4:775-790
- Villarroya et al., Nat Metab 2022;4:649-650

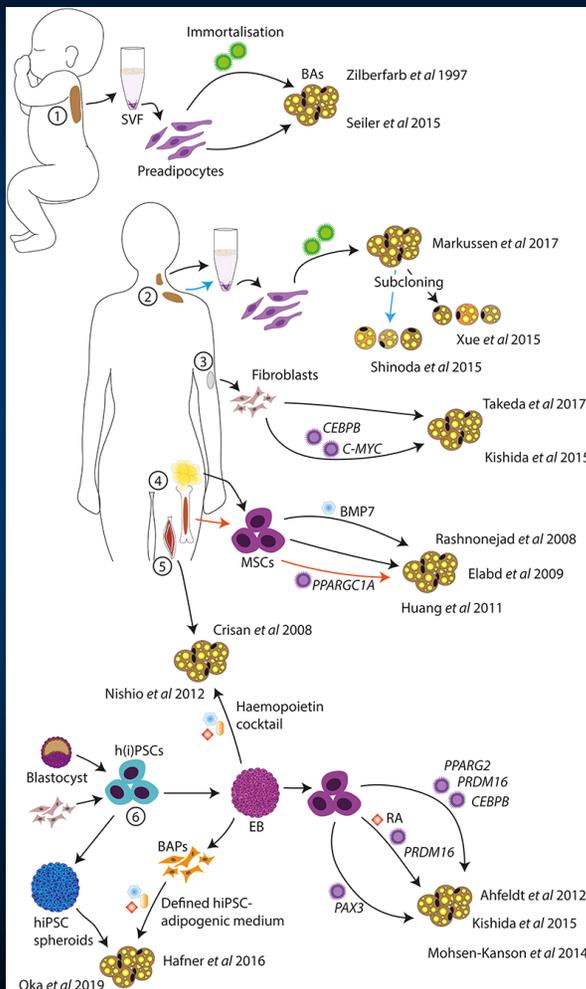


Summary of Chronic Mirabegron Treatment Studies

- Chronic treatment with mirabegron for 4 weeks leads to the following:
 - Increases in BAT metabolic activity
 - Increases in REE, 6% above baseline
 - Increases in HDL, total bile acids, and adiponectin
 - Improvements in both glucose uptake and β -cell function
- Targeting the β 3-AR may be a new approach to treating obesity-related complications such as T2DM as well as components of the metabolic syndrome.

How can the underlying mechanisms remain be determined given that BAT and WAT likely have important roles?

Determining Physiological Mechanisms using *in vitro* Models



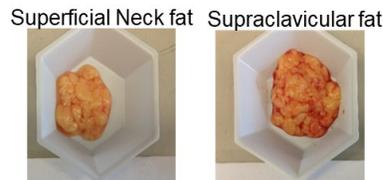
- The difficulty in accessing and obtaining human BAT and the lack of suitable human brown adipocyte models have hampered understanding the physiological role of human brown adipocytes.
- A few models to study human BAT have been developed including:
 - Human multipotent adipose-derived stem cells (hMADS)
 - Multipotent mesenchymal precursor cells (MPCs)
 - Pluripotent stem cells (hPSC)
 - Primary culture derived from adult BAT
 - Immortalized human BAT cell lines

Samuelson and Vidal-Puig et al., 2020. Studying Brown Adipocytes Tissue in a Human *in vitro* context.

New Models, Part 1
Primary Human Preadipocytes

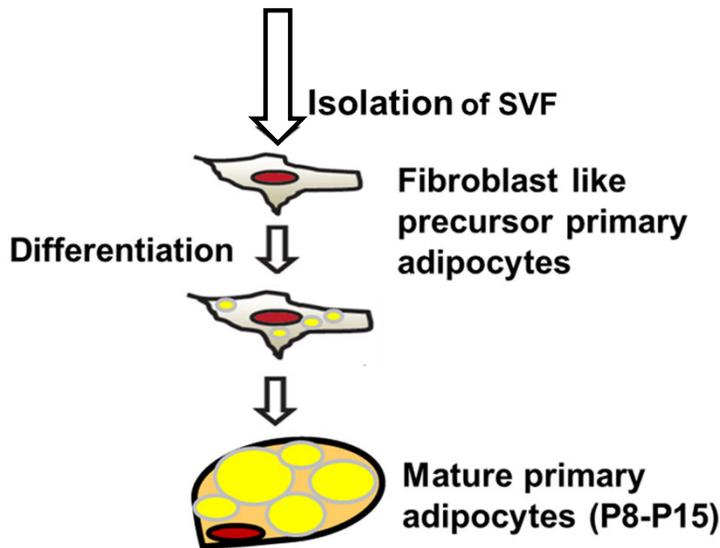
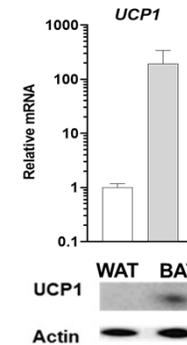
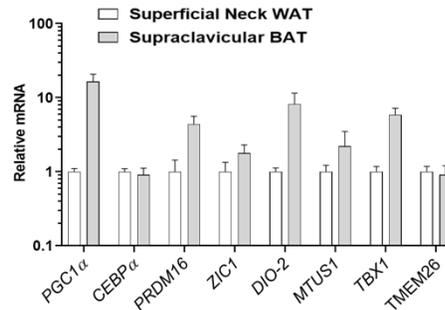
Isolation of Primary Human White and Brown Preadipocytes from SVF

16 year-old female human
(advanced malignancy)



In collaboration with NIH, Pathology core (NCI)

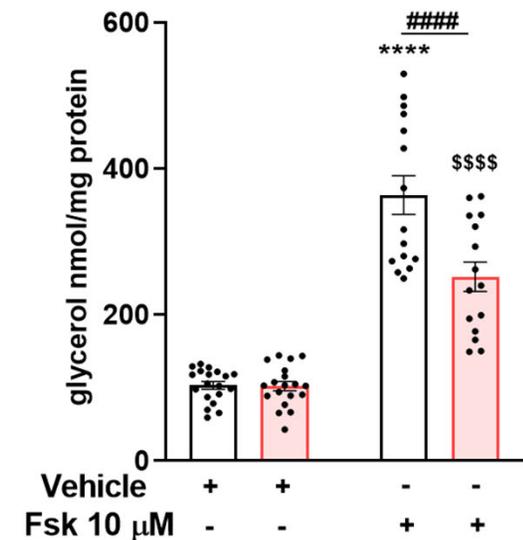
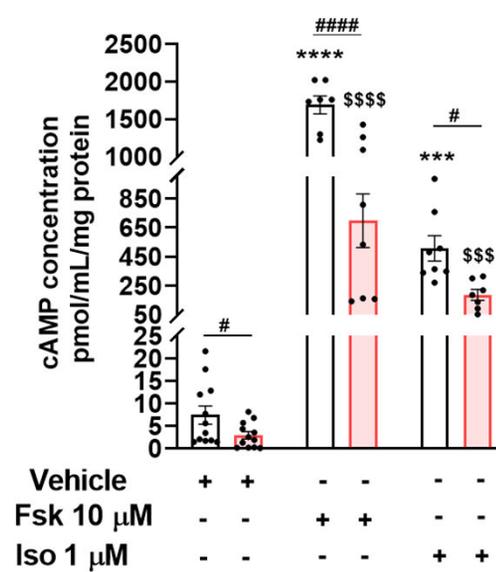
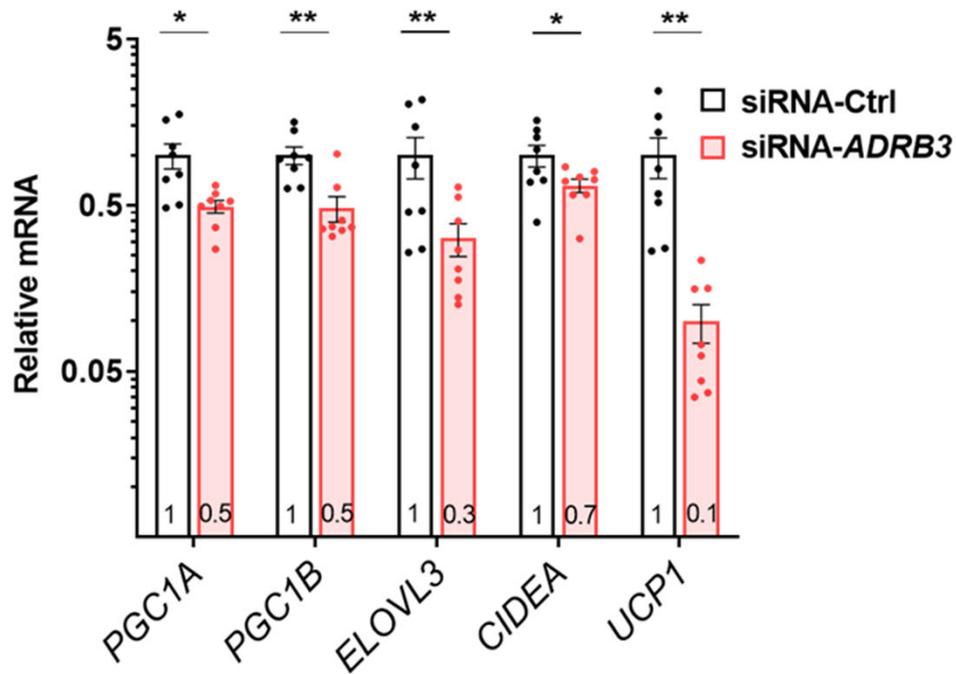
Brown and Beige adipocyte markers



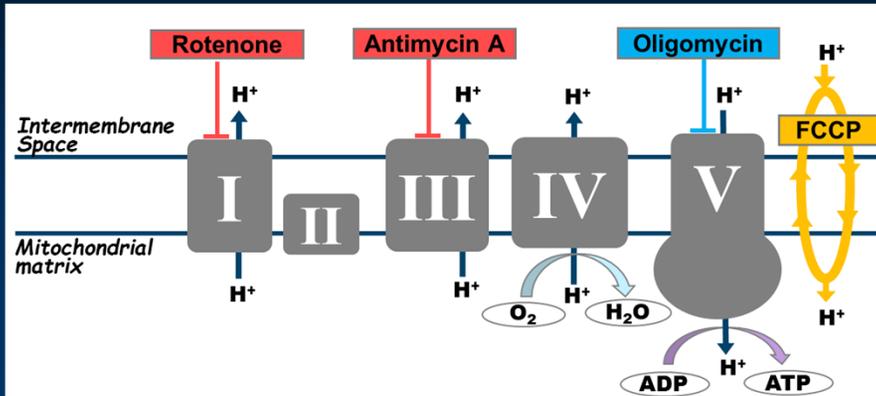
Primary non-transformed cells
(vs immortalized):

- resemble more their original tissue characteristics and physiology
- entopic gene expression and protein function

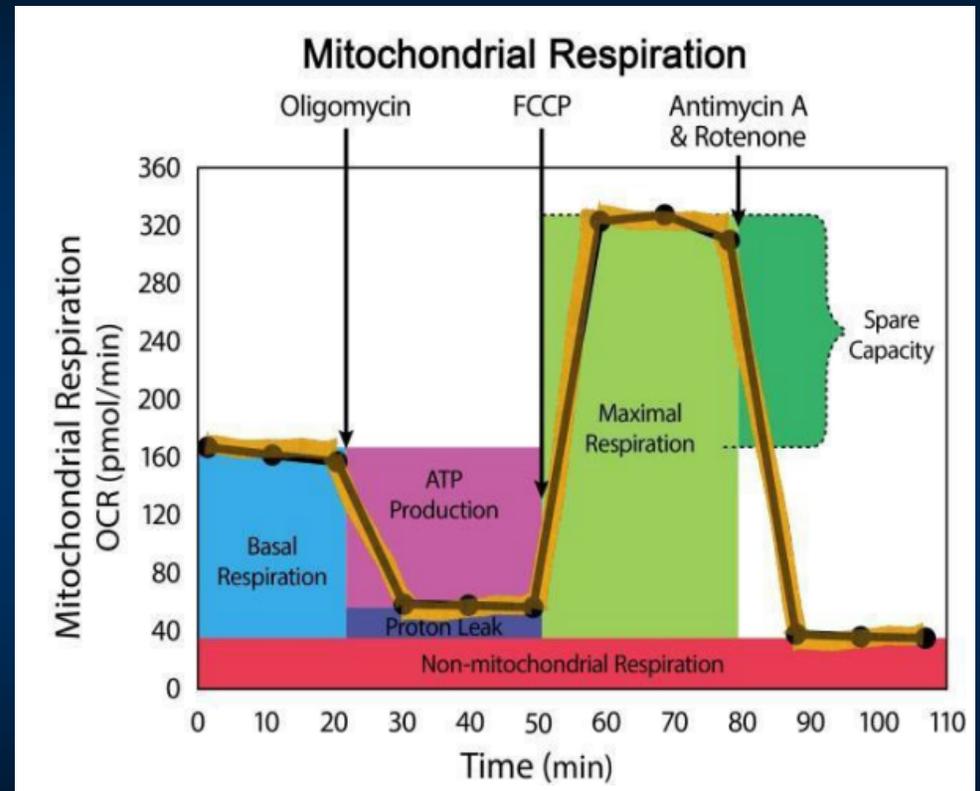
Knockdown of *ADRB3* in Human Thermogenic Adipocytes Lowers Expression of Thermogenic Genes and Reduces Lipolysis



Measuring Mitochondrial Bioenergetics Using the Agilent Seahorse XFe96 Analyzer

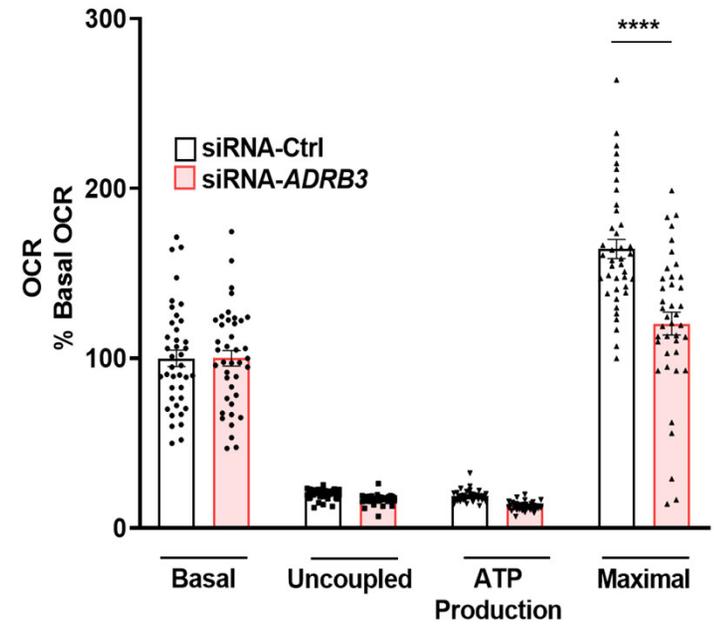
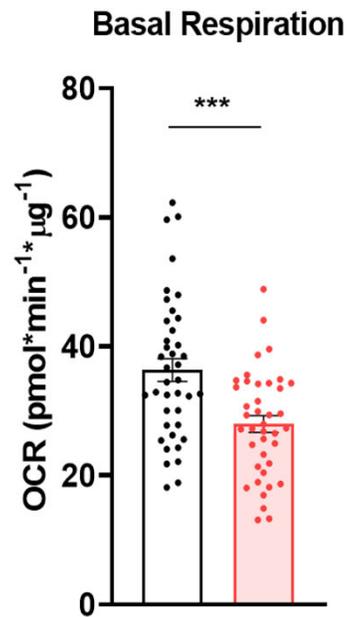
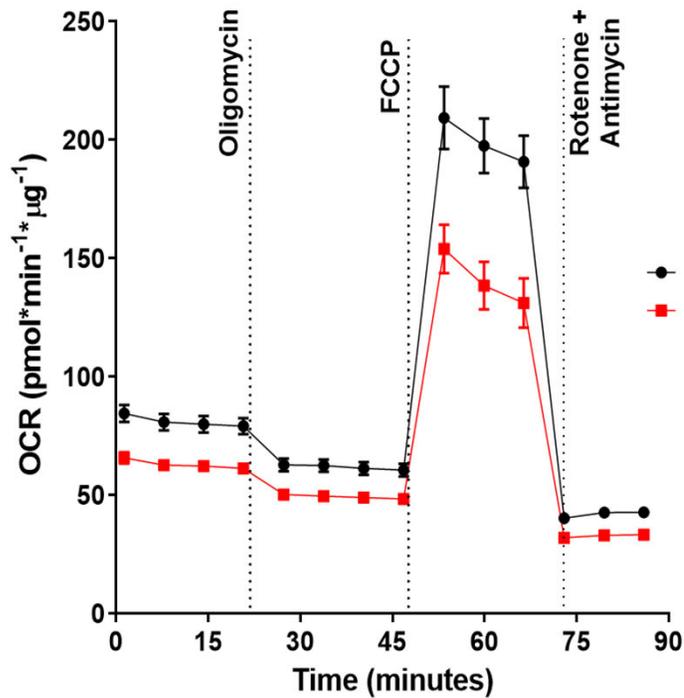


- Basal respiration = (last rate measurement before first injection) – (non-mitochondrial respiration rate);
- ATP Production – shows ATP produced by the mitochondria that contributes to meeting the energetic needs of the cell
- H⁺ leak = (minimum rate after oligo injection) – (non-mitochondrial respiration rate)
- Maximal respiration = (maximum rate after FCCP injection) – (non-mitochondrial respiration rate);
- Non-mitochondrial respiration = minimum rate measurement after Rotenone/Antimycin A injection

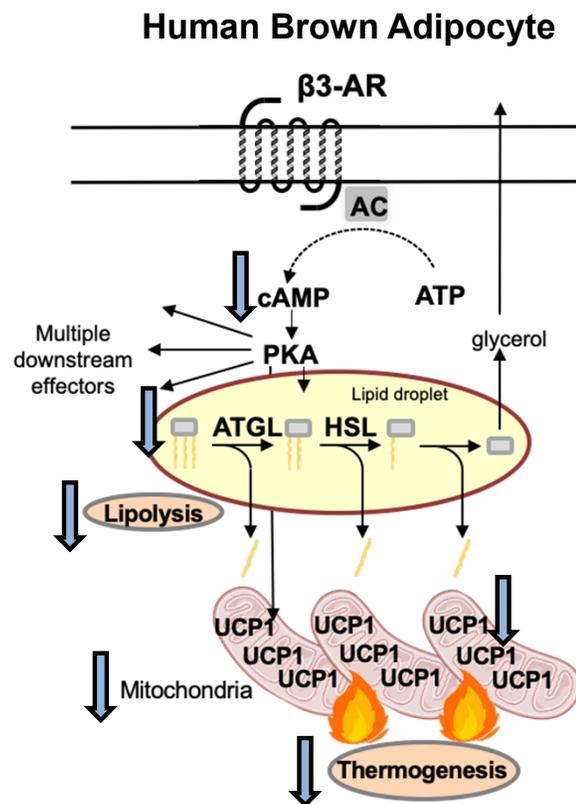


https://www.agilent.com/cs/library/usermanuals/public/XF_Cell_Mito_Stress_Test_Kit_User_Guide.pdf

The β 3-AR in Human Thermogenic Adipocytes Contributes to both Basal and Maximal Oxygen Consumption Rates



The β 3-AR Has Functional Roles in the Cellular Physiology of Human Brown Adipocytes



- ❖ Upon differentiation, primary human brown adipocytes from the supraclavicular fat depot increase expression of adipogenic, β -AR, and thermogenic genes
- ❖ Human brown adipocytes express functional β 3-ARs
- ❖ Knocking down the β 3-ARs in human brown adipocytes lowers:
 - basal cAMP and reduces cAMP-mediated downstream signaling and lipolysis
 - mitochondrial content & cellular respiration
 - UCP1 expression and UCP1-mediated thermogenesis

New Models, Part 2
Immortalized Clonal Human Preadipocytes
white (ATCC CRL-4063TM)
brown (ATCC CRL-4062TM)

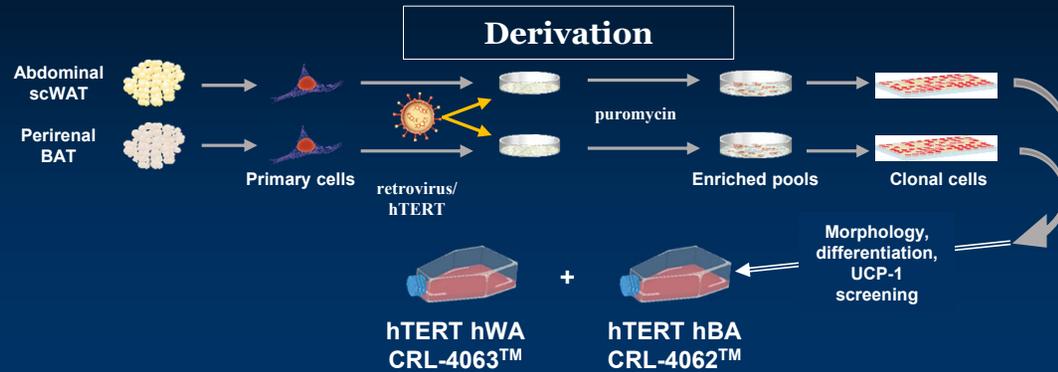
Endocrinology, 2023, 164, 1–22
<https://doi.org/10.1210/endo/bqad161>
Advance access publication 7 November 2023
Research Article



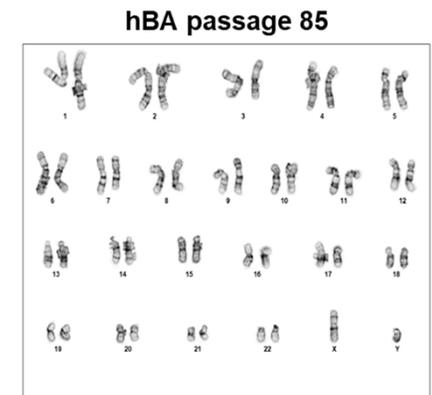
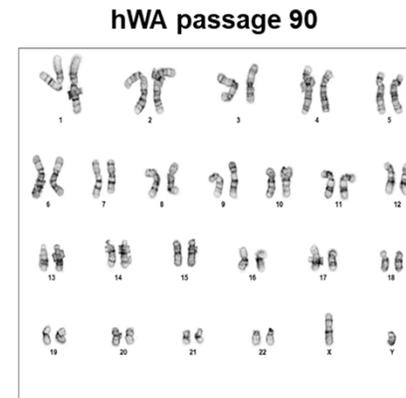
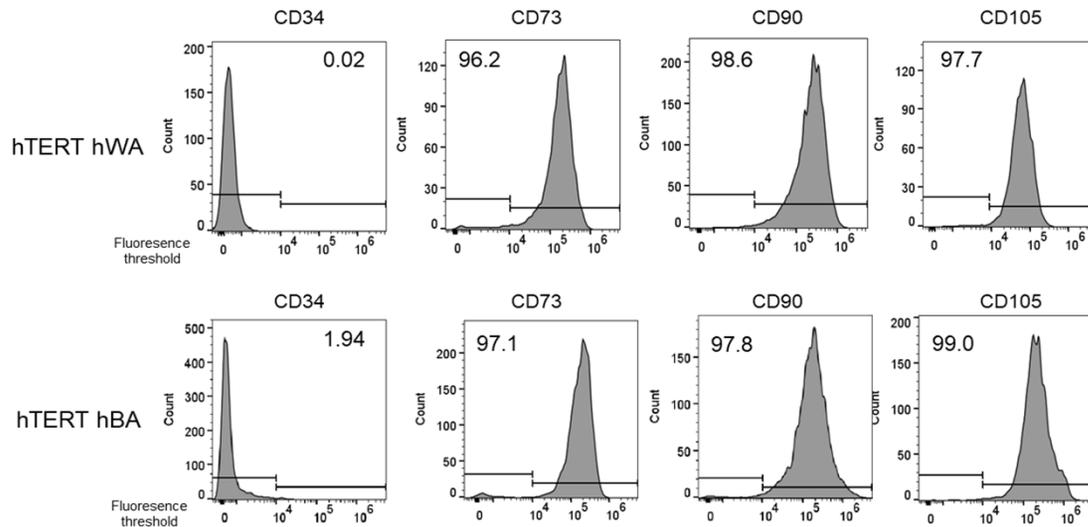
**Standardized In Vitro Models of Human Adipose
Tissue Reveal Metabolic Flexibility in Brown Adipocyte
Thermogenesis**

Cheryl Cero,¹ Weiguo Shu,² Amy L. Reese,³ Diana Douglas,² Michael Maddox,^{2,4} Ajeet P. Singh,³
Sahara L. Ali,¹ Alexander R. Zhu,¹ Jacqueline M. Katz,¹ Anne E. Pierce,¹ Kelly T. Long,¹
Naris Nilubol,⁵ Raymond H. Cypess,⁶ Jonathan L. Jacobs,³ Fang Tian,² and Aaron M. Cypess¹ 

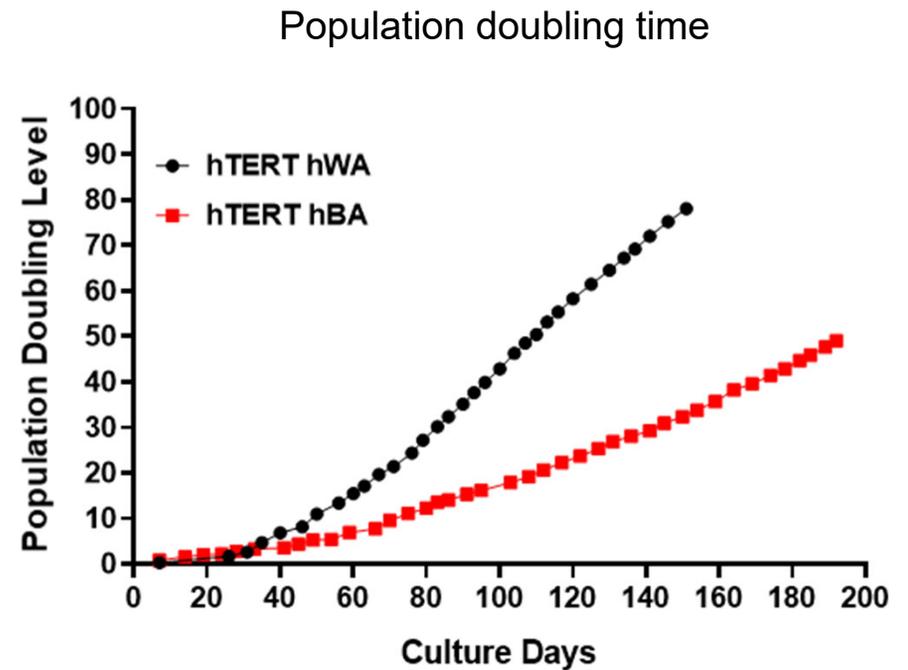
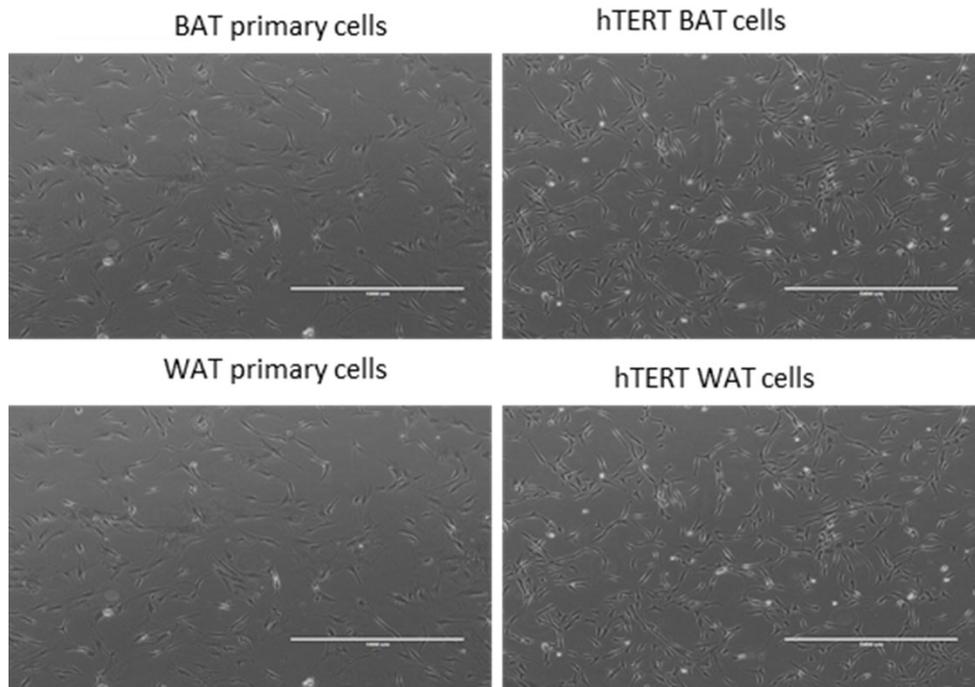
Development of Standard *in vitro* Models of Human White and Brown Adipose Tissue



Cero C...Cypess AM
Endocrinology 2023
Nov 2;164(12):bqad161



The Immortalized Preadipocytes were Successfully Isolated and Grow with Distinct Doubling Times



Adipogenic Differentiation Protocols – Depend on Cell Types

Growing cells in DMEM + 10% FBS + 1% Pen/Strep (and hFGF 4.0 ng/ml)

hWA

Induction Media 1 x 7 days

- Advanced DMEM/F12
- 2% ATCC FBS
- 1% Pen/Strep
- 0.5 μ M Human Insulin
- 0.1 μ M Dexamethasone
- 0.5 mM IBMX
- 33 μ M Biotin
- 2 nM T3
- 30 μ M Indomethacin
- 17 μ M Pantothenate
- 2 μ M Rosiglitazone

Induction Media 2 x 18-23 days

- Advanced DMEM/F12
- 2% ATCC FBS
- 1% Pen/Strep
- 0.5 μ M Human Insulin
- 0.1 μ M Dexamethasone
- 0.5 mM IBMX
- 33 μ M Biotin
- 2 nM T3
- 30 μ M Indomethacin
- 17 μ M Pantothenate

hBA

Pre-Induction Media x 6 days

- Advanced DMEM/F12
- 2% ATCC FBS
- 1% Pen/Strep
- 0.5 μ M Human Insulin
- 2 nM T3
- 3.3 nM BMP7

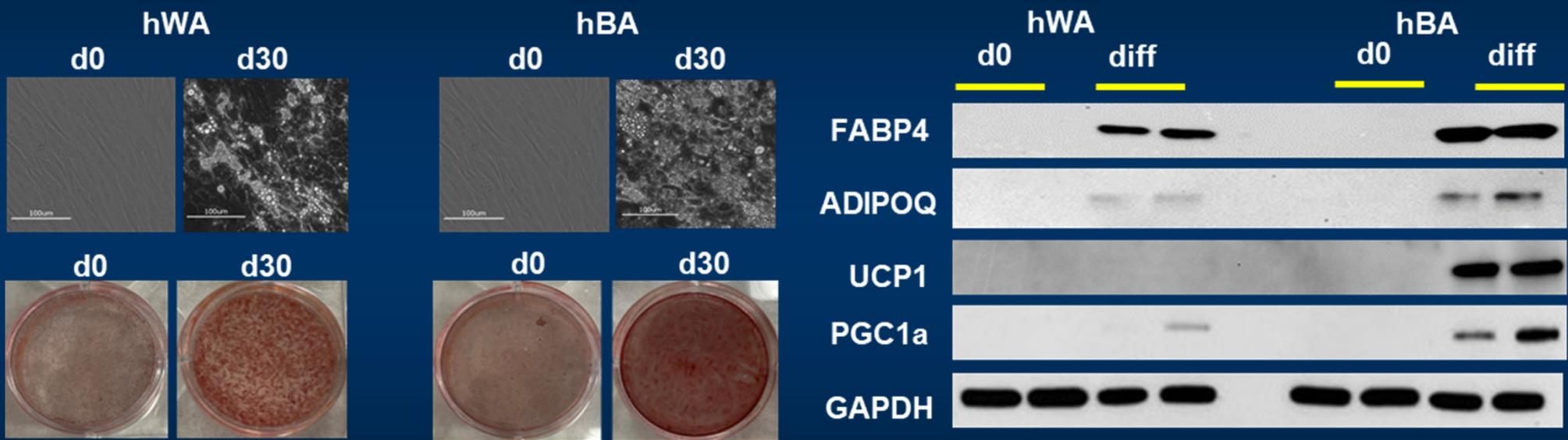
Induction Media #1 x 7 days

- Advanced DMEM/F12
- 2% ATCC FBS
- 1% Pen/Strep
- 0.5 μ M Human Insulin
- 0.1 μ M Dexamethasone
- 0.5 mM IBMX
- 33 μ M Biotin
- 2 nM T3
- 30 μ M Indomethacin
- 17 μ M Pantothenate
- 2 μ M Rosiglitazone

Induction Media #2 x 12-17 days

- Advanced DMEM/F12
- 2% ATCC FBS
- 1% Pen/Strep
- 0.5 μ M Human Insulin
- 0.1 μ M Dexamethasone
- 0.5 mM IBMX
- 33 μ M Biotin
- 2 nM T3
- 30 μ M Indomethacin
- 17 μ M Pantothenate

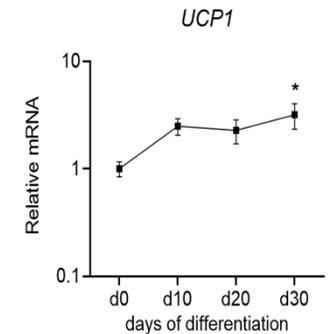
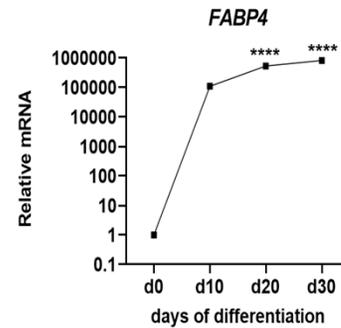
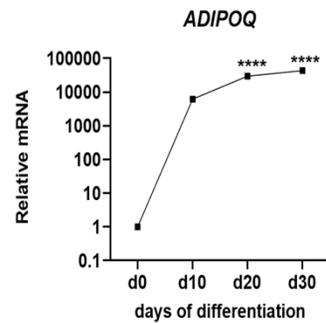
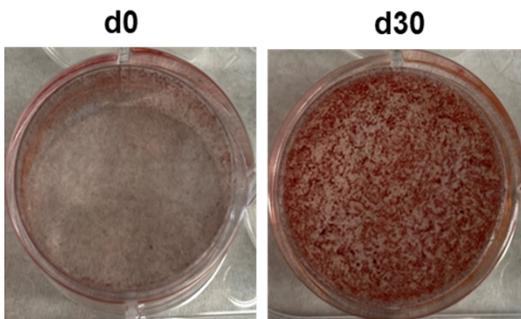
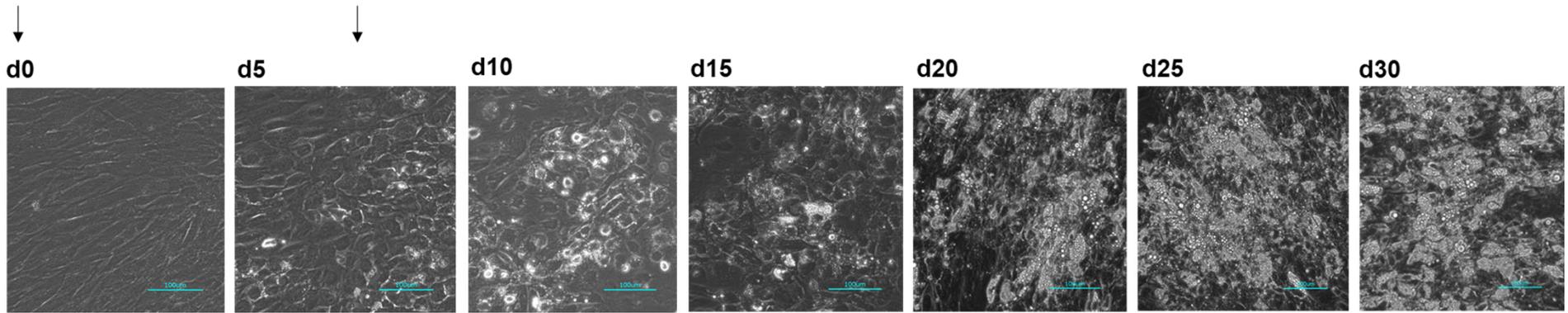
Immortalized Clonal hWA and hBA Showed Expected Lipid Accumulation and Protein Expression



Differentiation and molecular characteristics of CRL-4063-MCB (hWA) at passage 7

Induction Media-1 (at d0)

Induction Media-2 (at d7)

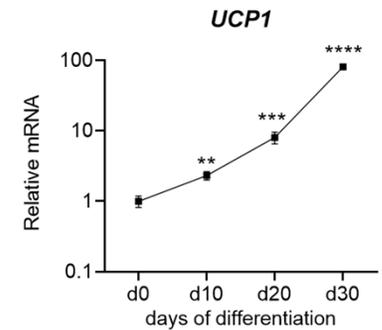
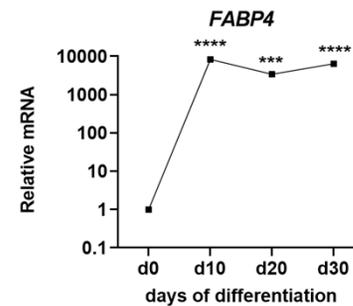
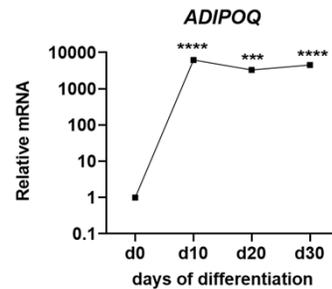
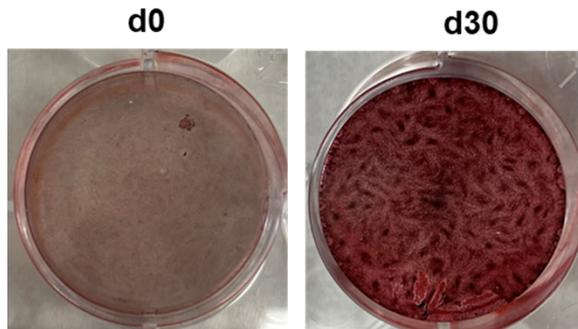
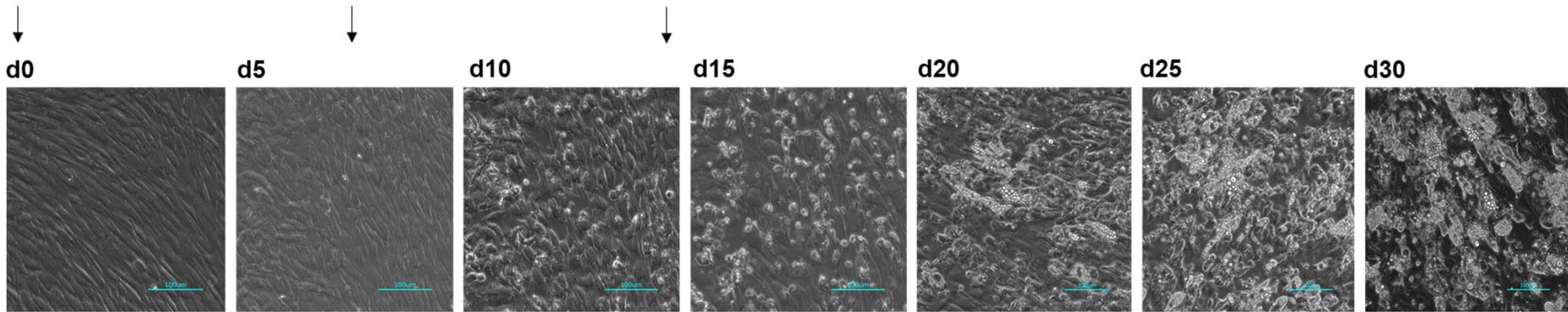


Differentiation and molecular characteristics of CRL-4062-MCB (hBA) at passage 7

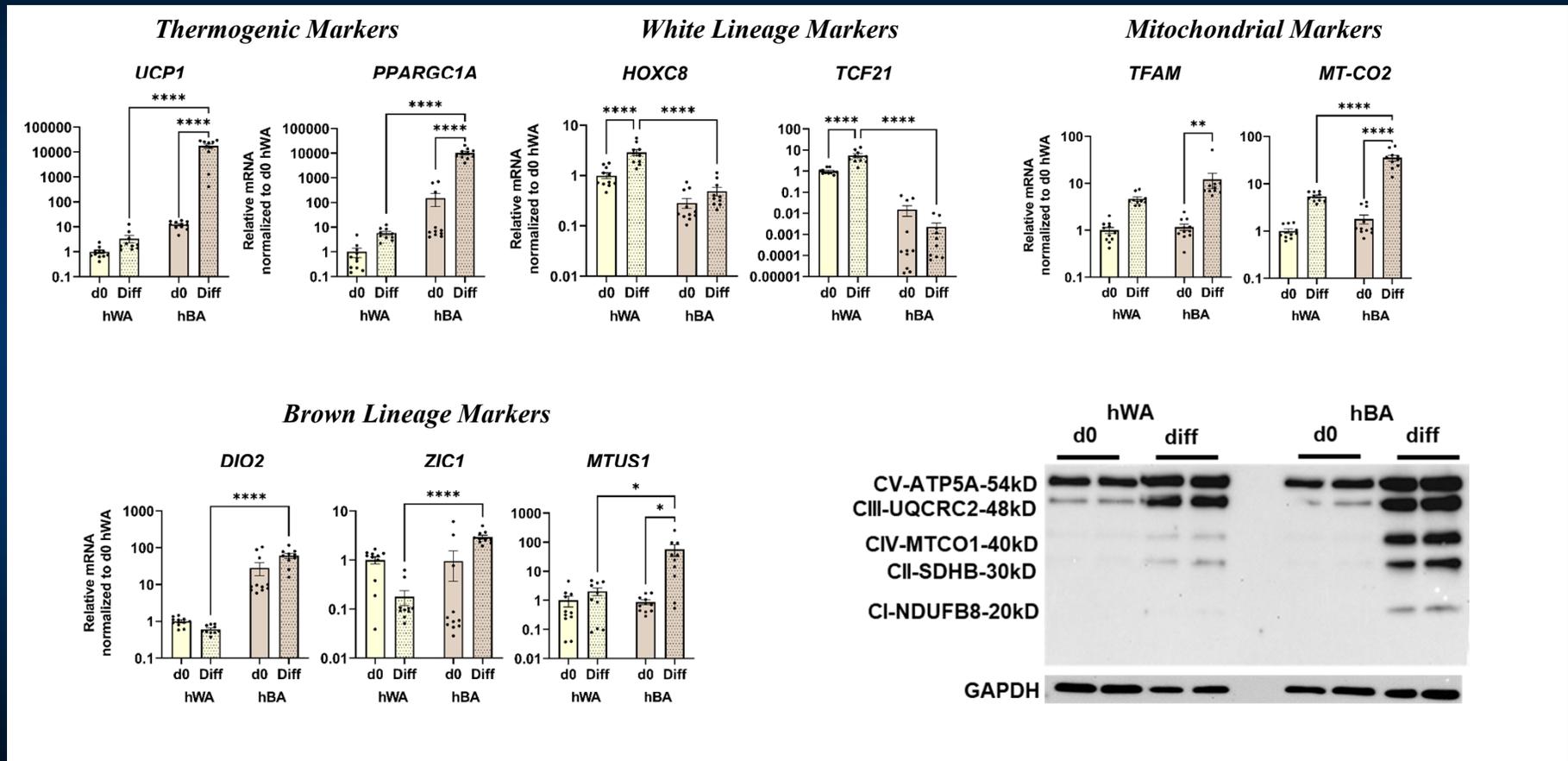
BMP7 Media (6d)

Induction Media-1 (at d7)

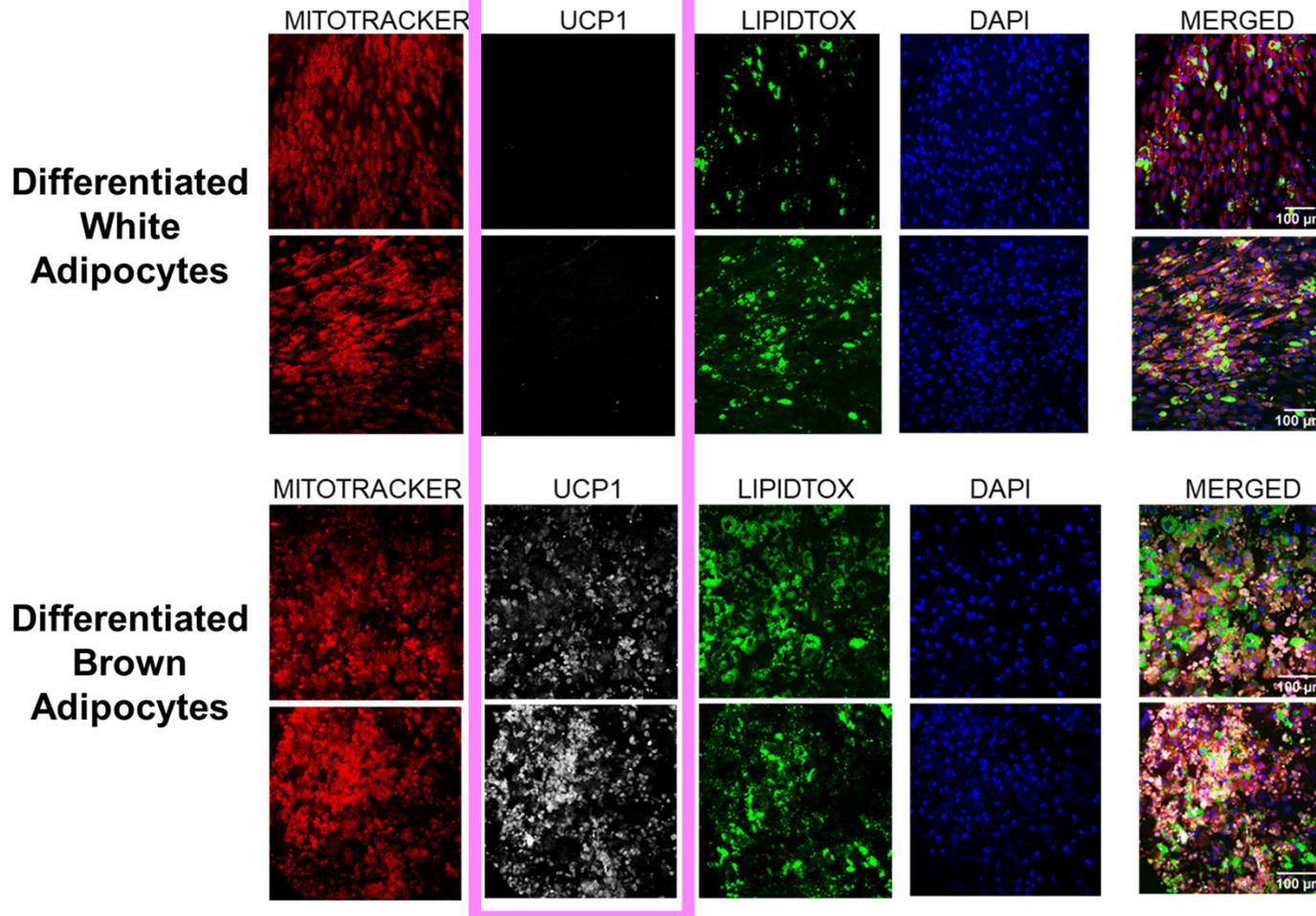
Induction Media-2 (at d14)



hWA/hBA Expressed Expected White and Brown Adipocyte Functional and Lineage Markers



Mitochondria of hBA-CRL-4062™ express UCP1



Interim Summary 1

- **We have generated immortalized, clonal white and brown human preadipocytes from abdominal subcutaneous and perirenal depots, respectively.**
- **The differentiated cells expressed the genes and proteins standardly associated with each cell type.**
- **In doing so, we have established renewable and scalable model systems that have the molecular and structural machinery to investigate their cellular physiology.**
- **In the next set of experiments, we will demonstrate the functionality of these cell types.**

How do the new cells compare to other offerings from ATCC?

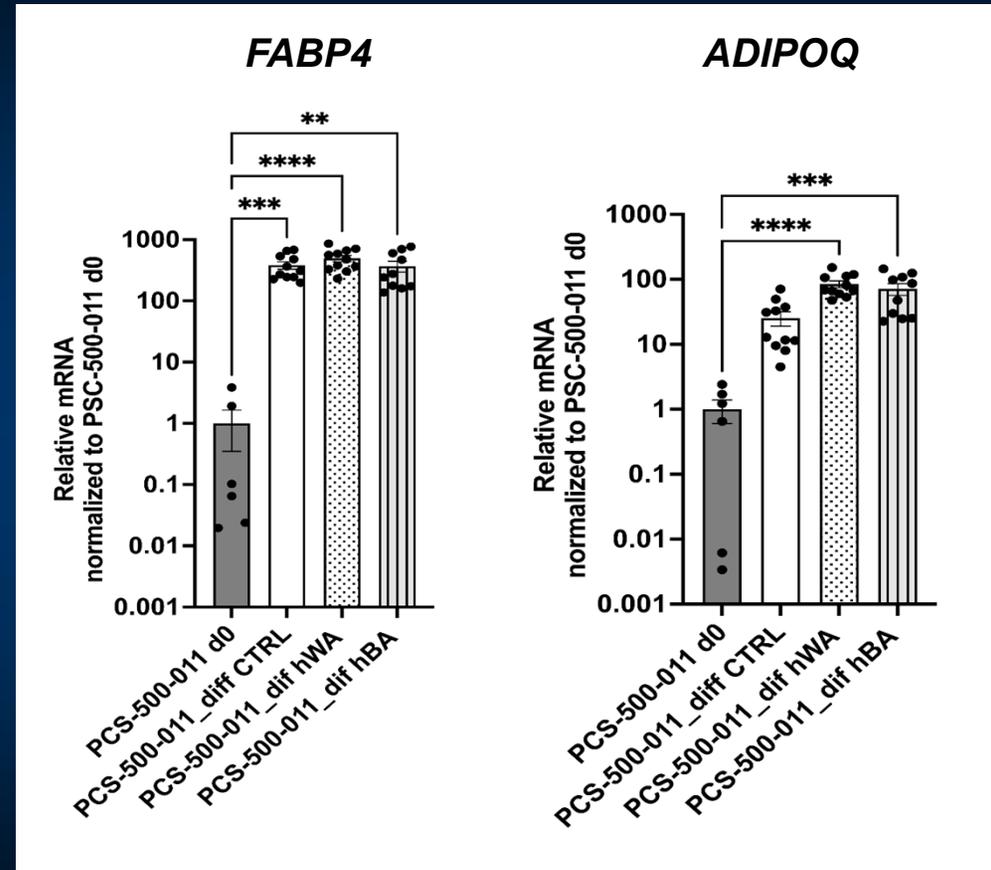
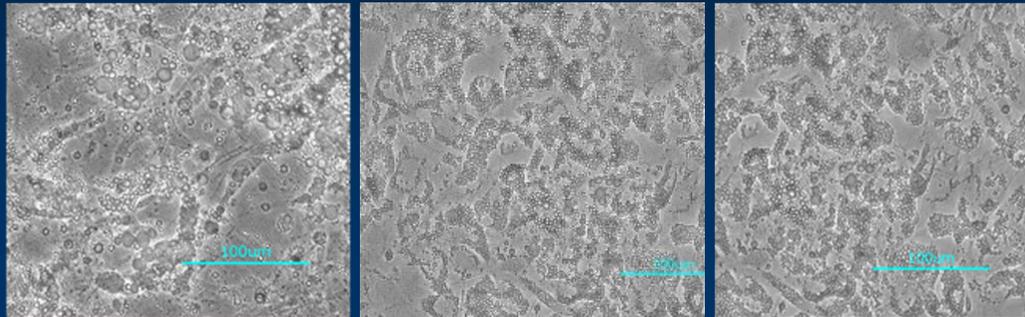
- Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells; Normal, Human **PCS-500-011™**.
- These are fibroblast-like cells that are best grown in Mesenchymal Stem Cell Basal Media supplemented with Mesenchymal Stem Cell Growth Kit Low serum components with 2% FBS.
- Multipotent, capable of differentiating down the adipogenic, osteogenic, and chondrogenic lineages.
- The cells are cryopreserved at the **second passage** to ensure the highest viability and plating efficiency.

Three Different Differentiation Media Cause White Adipogenesis

PCS-500-011
Standard

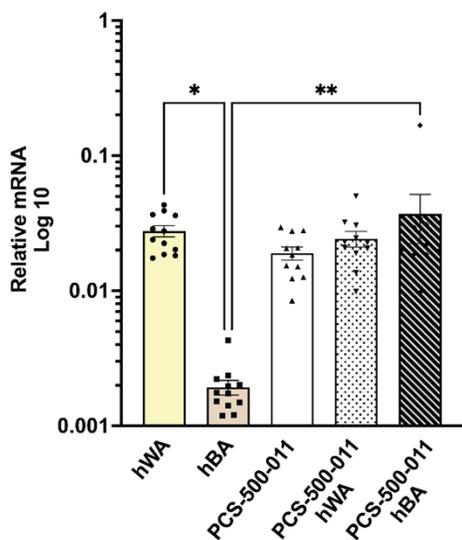
PCS-500-011
hWA

PCS-500-011
hBA

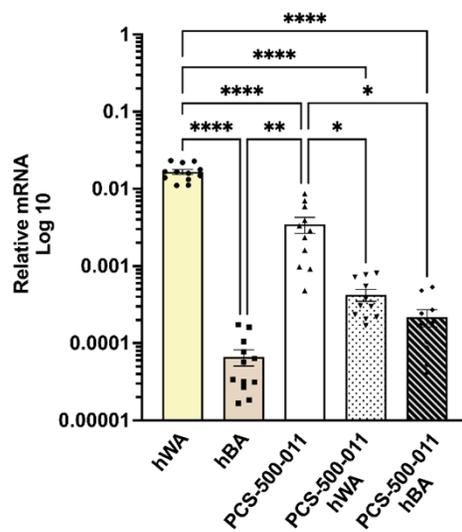


The Mesenchymal Stem Cells *Cannot* be Induced to Become Brown

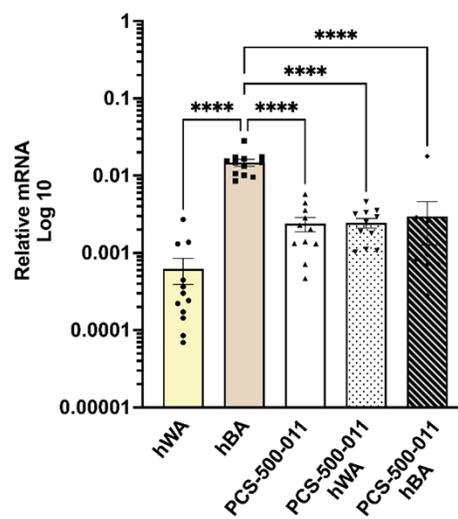
HOXC8



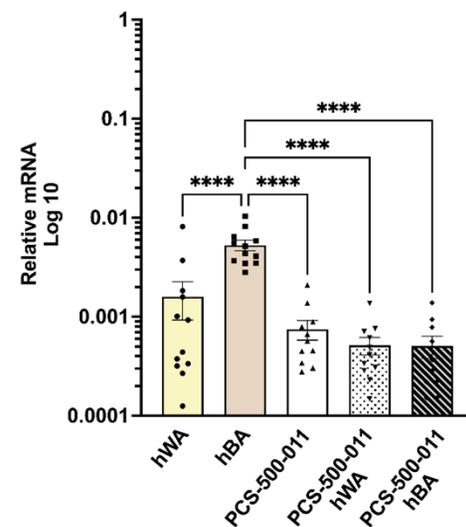
TCF21



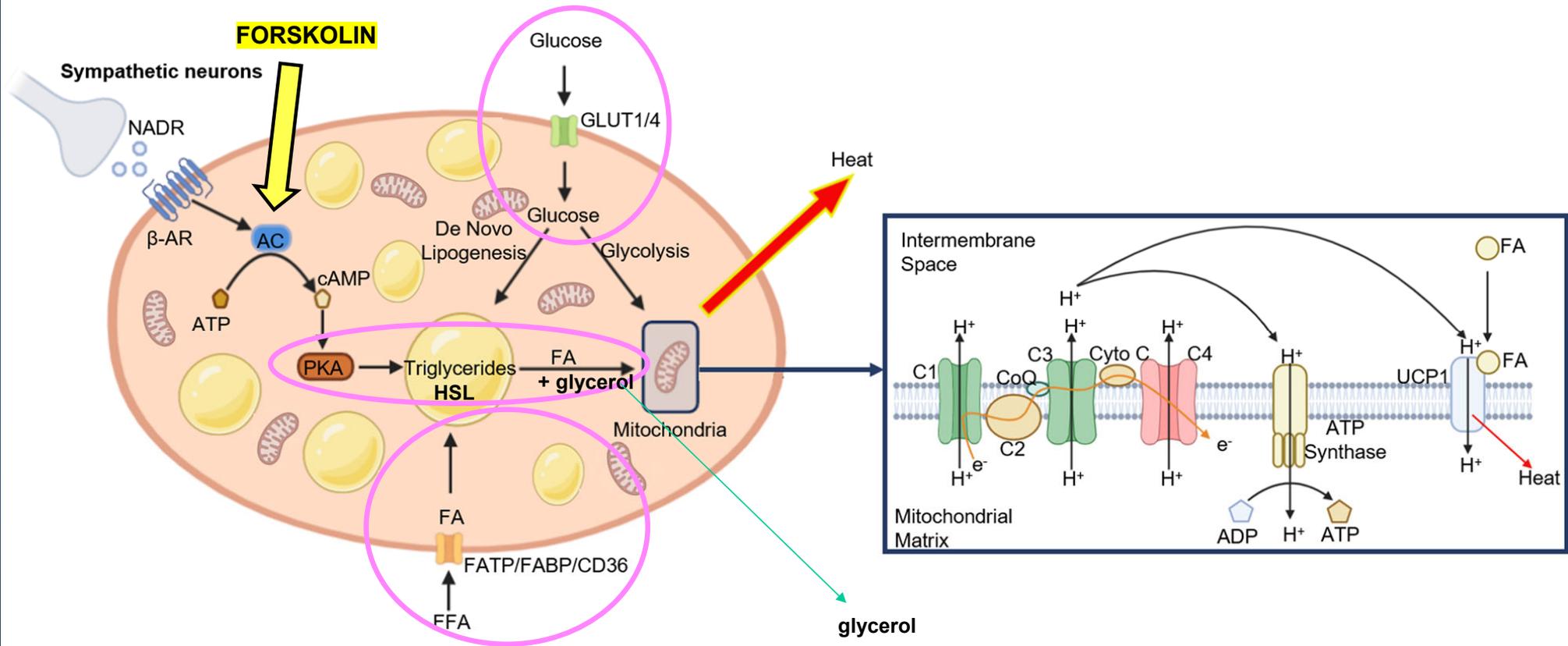
UCP1



DIO2



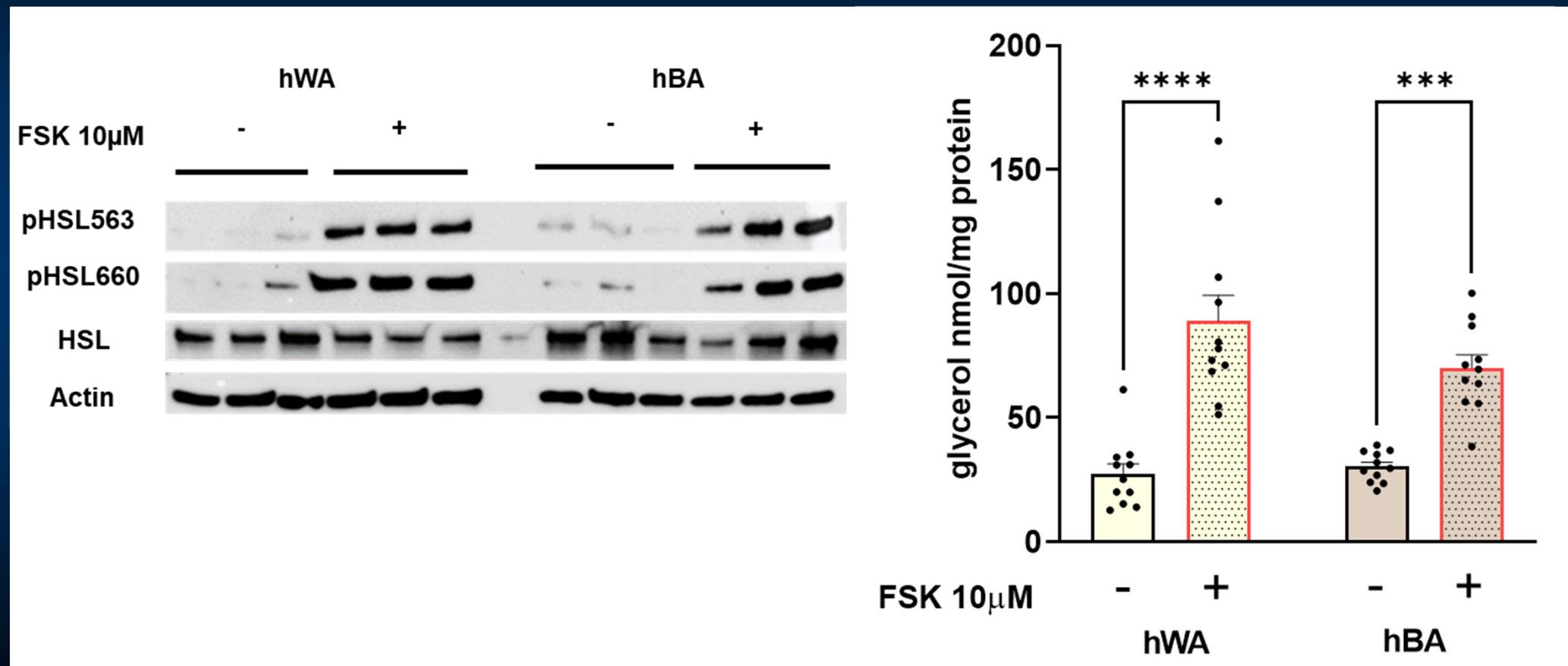
Activation of Brown Adipocytes Starts with Adrenergic Activation, Causing Lipolysis and then Thermogenesis



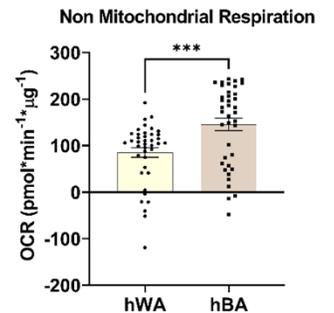
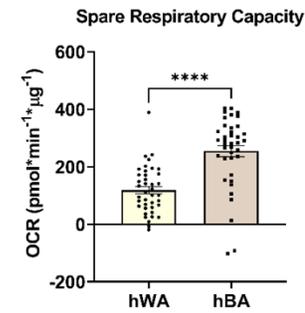
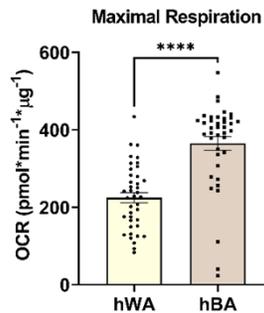
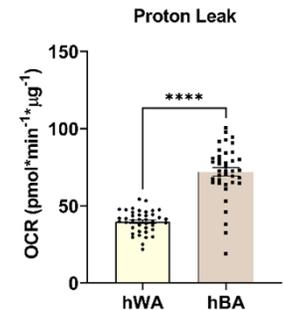
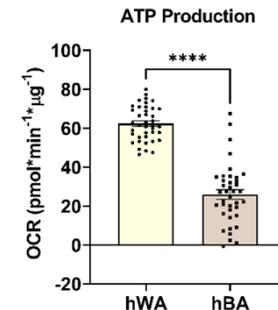
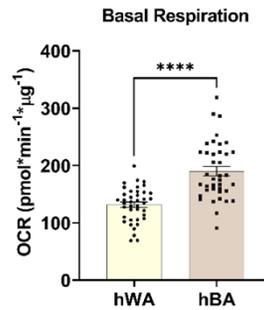
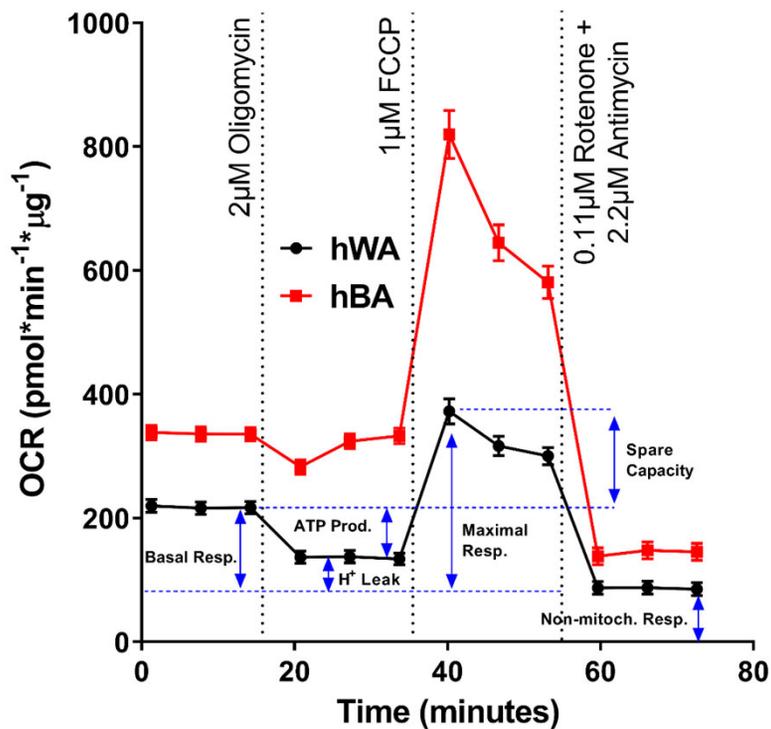
Modified from McNeill et al., 2021. MECHANISMS IN ENDOCRINOLOGY: Human brown adipose tissue as a therapeutic target: warming up or cooling down?

Upon Differentiation, Both hWA and hBA Synthesize the Proteins Necessary for Lipolysis and Are Functional

Modified from The Medical Biochemistry Page

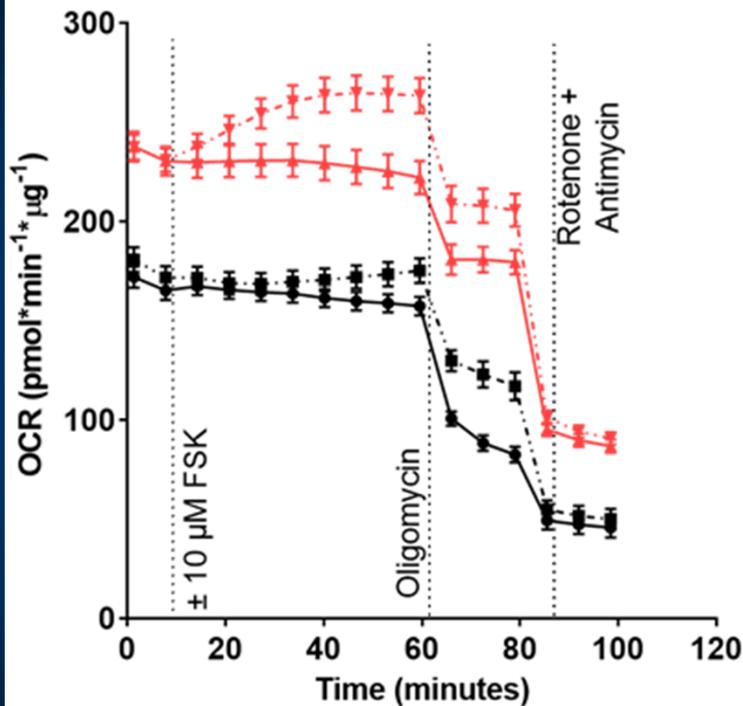


hBA Have a Higher Content of Thermogenic Mitochondria and Higher Basal and Maximal Metabolic Rate



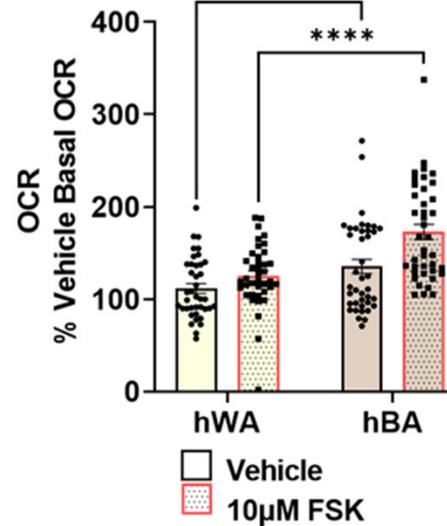
Forskolin Increases Cellular Respiration in Both hBA and hWA

FSK-induced OCR

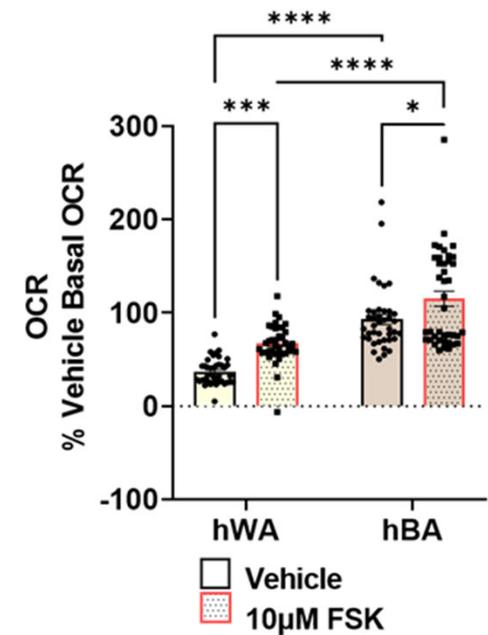


- ◆ hWA-hTERT (ATCC CRL-4063TM): Vehicle
- hWA-hTERT (ATCC CRL-4063TM): 10µM FSK
- ★ hBA-hTERT (ATCC CRL-4062TM): Vehicle
- ▼ hBA-hTERT (ATCC CRL-4062TM): 10µM FSK

Maximal Respiration

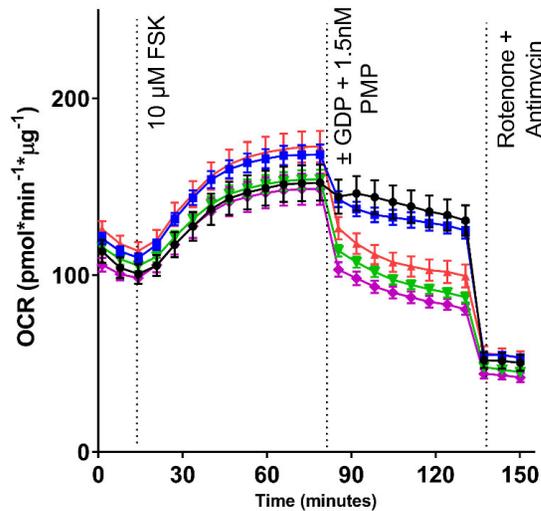


Uncoupled Respiration



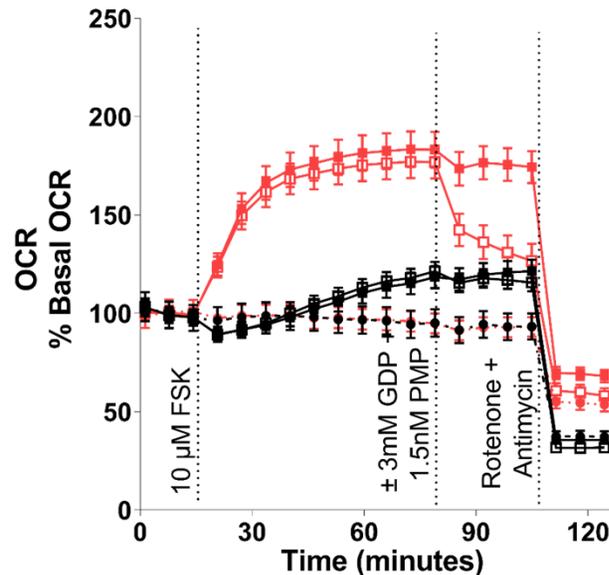
For Thermogenesis, hBA Used Both UCP1 and non-UCP1-Mediated Processes

FSK-induced OCR \pm GDP



- hBA: 10 μ M FSK
- hBA: 10 μ M FSK + 1.5nM PMP + 1mM GDP
- hBA: 10 μ M FSK + 1.5nM PMP + 3mM GDP
- hBA: 10 μ M FSK + 1.5nM PMP + 5mM GDP
- hBA: 10 μ M FSK + 1.5nM PMP + 7mM GDP

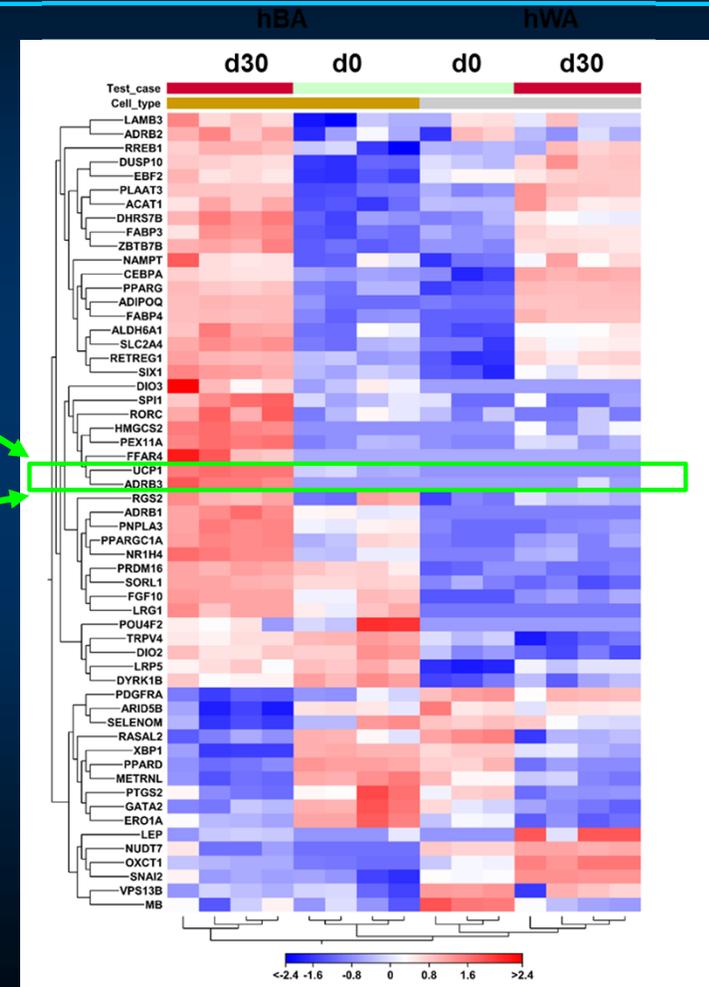
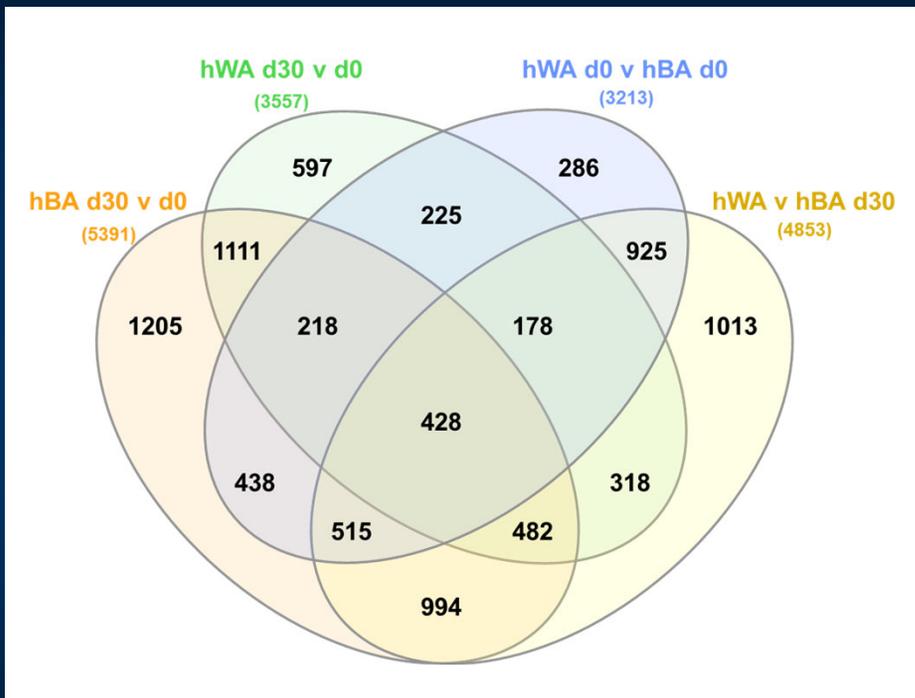
FSK-induced OCR \pm 3mM GDP



- hWA: Vehicle
- hWA: 10 μ M FSK
- hWA: 10 μ M FSK + 1.5nM PMP + 3mM GDP
- hBA: Vehicle
- hBA: 10 μ M FSK
- hBA: 10 μ M FSK + 1.5nM PMP + 3mM GDP

- Forskolin increased hBA OCR
- GDP blocks UCP1-mediated futile cycling thermogenesis.
- There was a dose-response effect of GDP on reducing OCR, maximum at 35-45%
- GDP [3 mM] lowered OCR in hBA by 35% but had no effect on hWA
- ❖ The majority of adrenergic thermogenesis in hBA is NOT from UCP1

RNA-seq Transcriptomics Gives Genetic Signatures of the Different Adipocyte States



UCP1
 β 3-AR

Interim Summary 2

- **hBA have an overall increased cellular respiration (higher UCP1 expression and mitochondrial content).**
- **Both cell types have a functional lipolytic machinery to undergo cAMP/PKA activated lipolysis (similar phosphorylation of HSL and glycerol release).**
- **RNA sequencing data are consistent with the PCR data and can be utilized to corroborate and likely identify new physiological relationships.**
- **The data highlight new genes and pathways that are different in these two cell lines, opening many possibilities of new research.**

Final Summary

- Adipose tissue is polychromatic. It can be white and brown (and more), and each tissue depot contains multiple cell types. Many of the endocrine roles and their mediators remain to be determined.
- To help study the mechanism underlying the different functions, we generated and characterized a pair of immortalized, clonal human brown (hBA) and white (hWA) preadipocytes.
- The differentiated hWA and hBA phenocopied primary adipocytes in terms of adrenergic signaling, lipolysis, and thermogenesis.
- Transcriptomics via RNA-seq were consistent with the functional studies and established a molecular signature for each cell type.
- **These standardized cells are anticipated to become a common resource for future physiological, pharmacological, and genetic studies of human adipocytes.**

Thank You

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For more information: www.atcc.org/hTERT



Cero C, Shu W, Reese AL, Douglas D, Maddox M, Singh AP, Ali SL, Zhu AR, Katz JM, Pierce AE, Long KT, Nilubol N, Cypess RH, Jacobs JL, Tian F, Cypess AM

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