

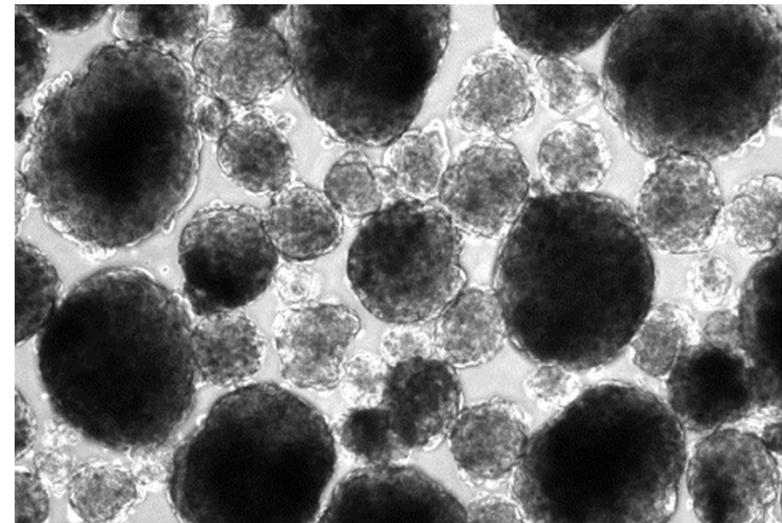


Pluripotent Stem Cells, Spheroids, Organoids and Tissue
CERO – innovating 3D culture

Overview

- ▶ CERO fundamentals
 - ▶ Spheroids vs. Organoids
 - ▶ No Matrigel required

- ▶ CERO applications
 - ▶ Expansion of iPSCs
 - ▶ Mouse ESC and Cardiospheres
 - ▶ Hepatic-Spheroids
 - ▶ Organoids in CERO



Here is CERO



- ▶ CERO - stand alone incubator
 - ▶ 4 CEROTubes
 - ▶ Individual control of bi-directional rotation
 - ▶ Controlled CO₂ & temperature
 - ▶ Online pH monitoring
 - ▶ Touch screen operation
 - ▶ Ready-to-use protocols

- ▶ CEROTubes
 - ▶ Homogenization fins
 - ▶ Vented cap
 - ▶ Flexible volume up to 50 ml
 - ▶ Disposable
 - ▶ Flat bottom



CERO - can do

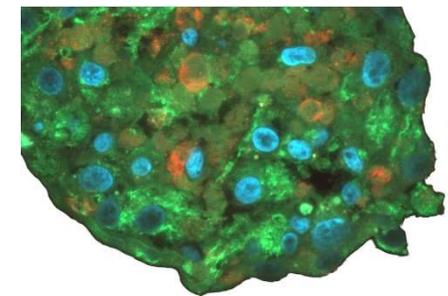


- ▶ Differentiation and cultivation of Organoids & Spheroids
 - ▶ Cortical, Cardio, Hepatic, ...

- ▶ Stem cell expansion and differentiation
 - ▶ iPSC & ESC, Neuro stem cells, ...

- ▶ Tissue cultivation

- ▶ CERO
 - ▶ Long term cultures (up to >1year)
 - ▶ Improved viability & maturation
 - ▶ Extremely homogeneous cell aggregates
 - ▶ Improved polarity

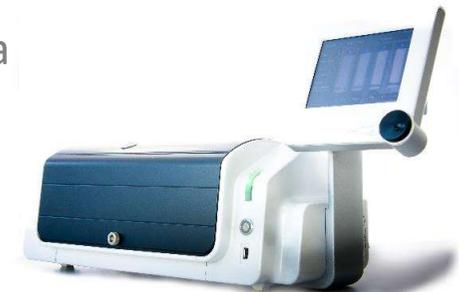


Why CERO is better!



- ▶ **No Matrigel**
- ▶ **Homogeneous conditions for:**
 - ▶ Temperature – No gradients like in normal incubators
 - ▶ CO₂ – No gradients from opening doors
- ▶ **Homogeneous distribution of oxygen and nutrition**
 - ▶ Improved viability and maturation
 - ▶ Significantly reduced apoptosis & necrosis
 - ▶ Allows experiments not possible in static cultures
- ▶ **No shear forces**
 - ▶ No impellers or “rolling” organoids in orbital shakers
- ▶ **Online Monitoring**
 - ▶ pH Monitoring - never miss the right time to change media
 - ▶ Control and track time, temperature and CO₂

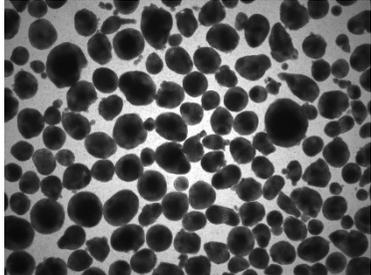
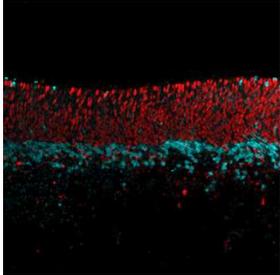
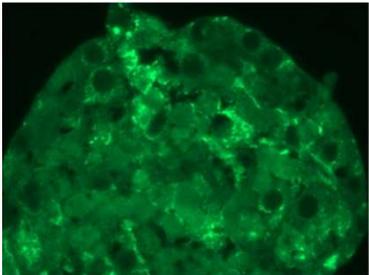
CERO provides it all



Spheroids vs. Organoids in CERO



	Spheroids	Organoids
	Defined aggregates	
Structure	Unicellular	Multicellular
Cell types	Cell lines	Stem cells
Culture duration	>80 days	Several months
Complexity	Basic	High



Why Matrigel at all?



	Stem cells	Organoids
Historical use	Substrate & Nutrition	
Today use	ONLY as substrate	Embedding substrate (& differentiation factor)
Disadvantages of Matrigel	Animal origin (no clinical use)	
	Handling: Variation in aliquots, coatings & embeddings	
	Batch to Batch variation: ~2000 factors that impact cell fate	
	Tremendous cost (~400€/10ml Matrigel) & Limited shelf life	

Why add so many disadvantages, if not needed?

CERO - no Matrigel required



	3D in CERO	2D / static
Matrigel	NO	Required
Adhesion	Autoadhesion (self aggregation)	Colonies in 2D
Gravity	Minimal – dynamic suspension	Yes – physical support required

Conclusion:
Less gravity
No shear forces
No need for physical support (Matrigel)
No need for carrier (Autoadhesion)

Autoadhesion instead of Carrier or Matrigel

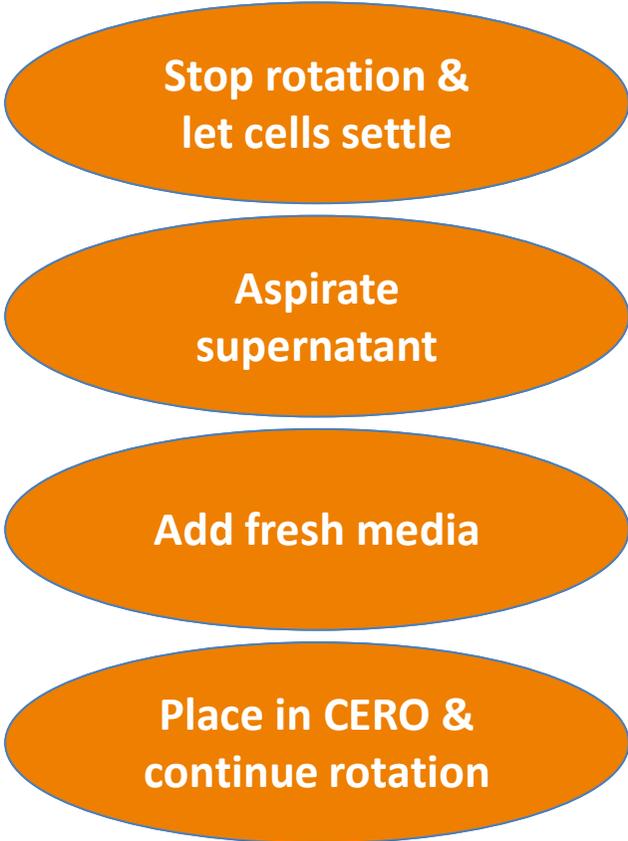
CERO - further advantages vs. 2D / static



	3D in CERO	2D plate / static
Attached to:	Cells only	Plastics & Substrate
Stiffness/Micro-environment	Natural Niche	Artificial (varies by brand)
Handling	Simple, reproducible, quick	High Time demand & variations in handling (day to day & operator to operator)
Media demand	Low / high yield	High / huge cost factor
Gas exchange & Nutrition supply	Dynamic, 360°	Static

CERO – reduces cost, time spend and variations

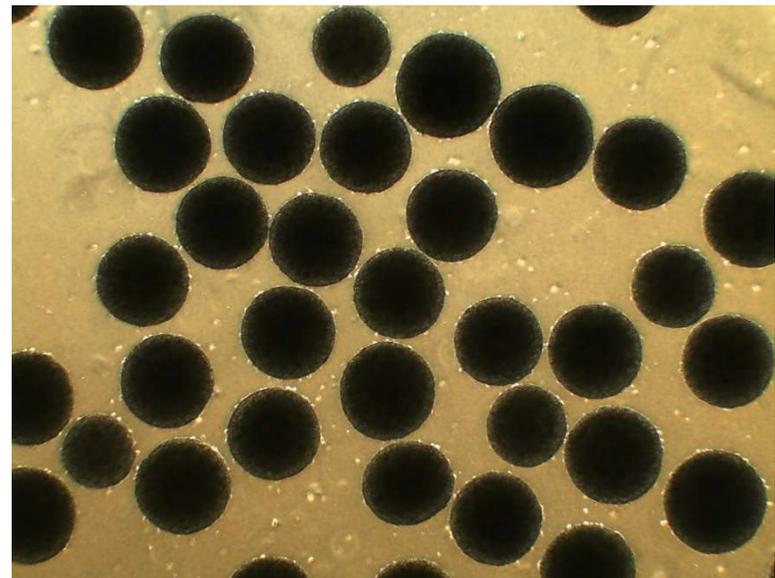
CERO – how to change media



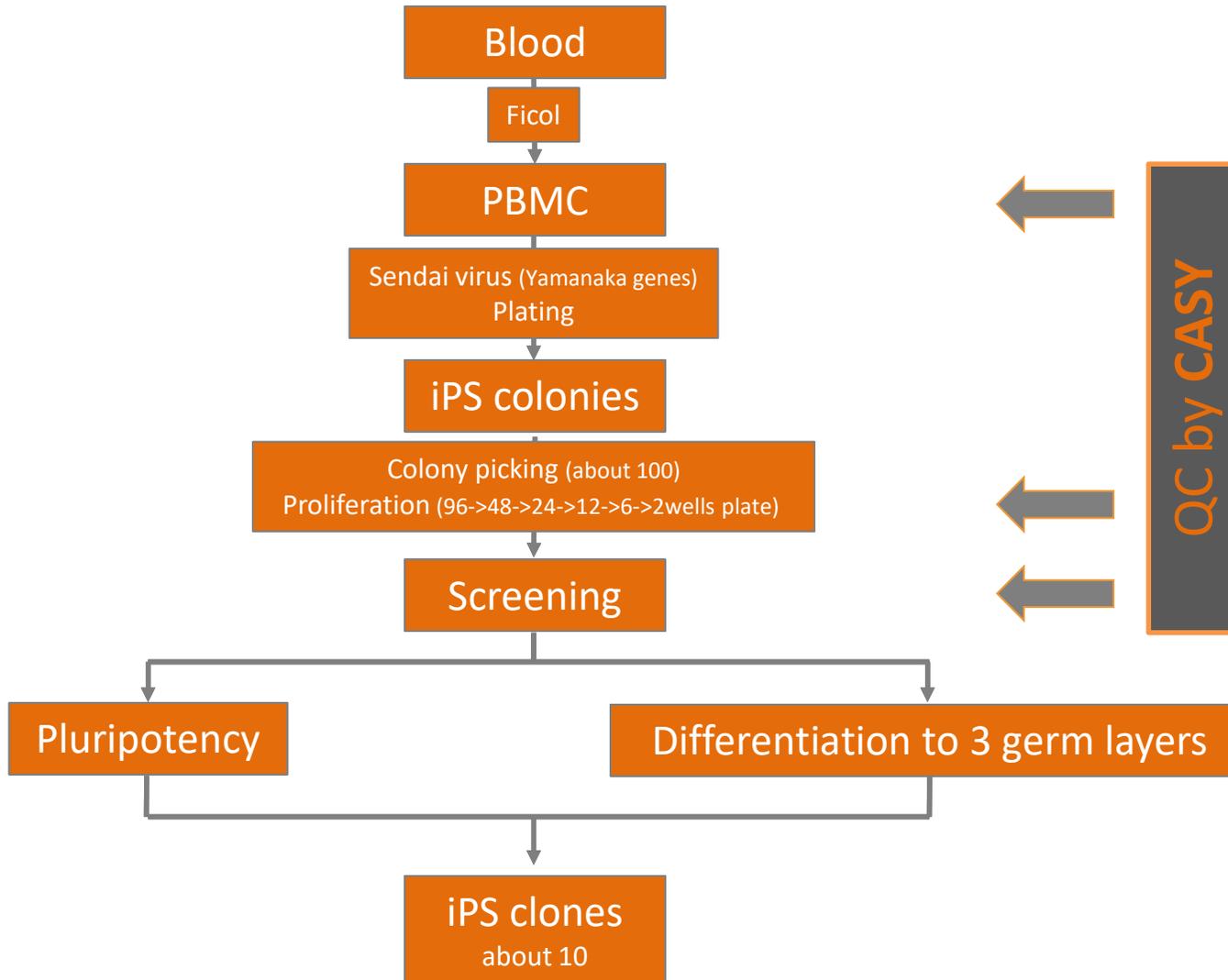
4 steps / 2 minutes only / every 3-7 days

Overview

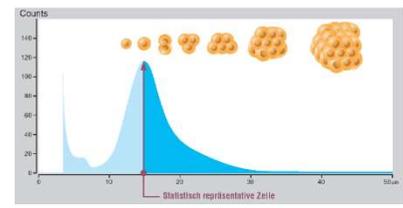
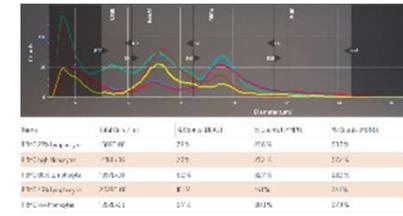
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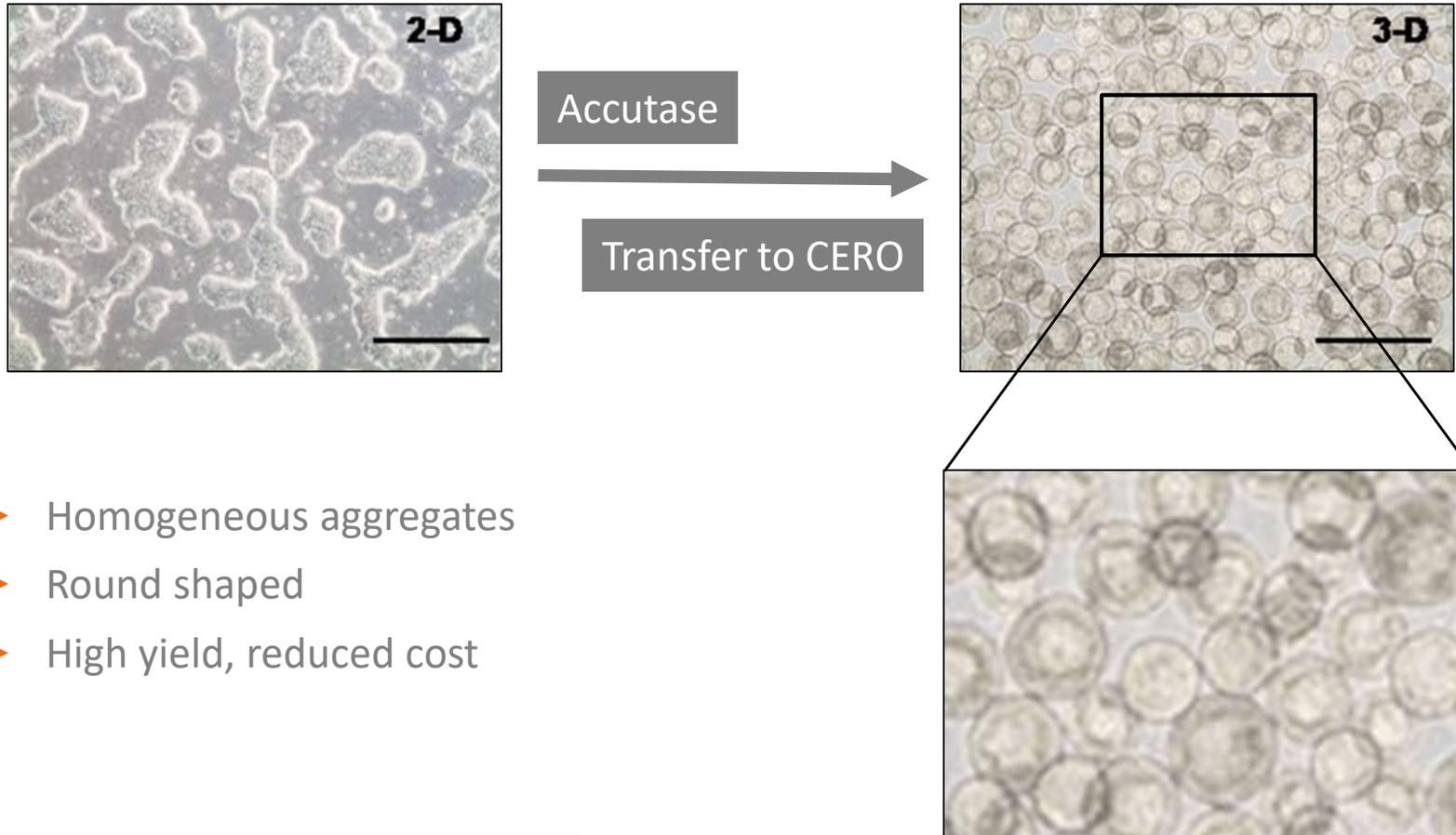
Preparation of human iPS cells



QC by CASY



human iPS cells in CERO – Expansion

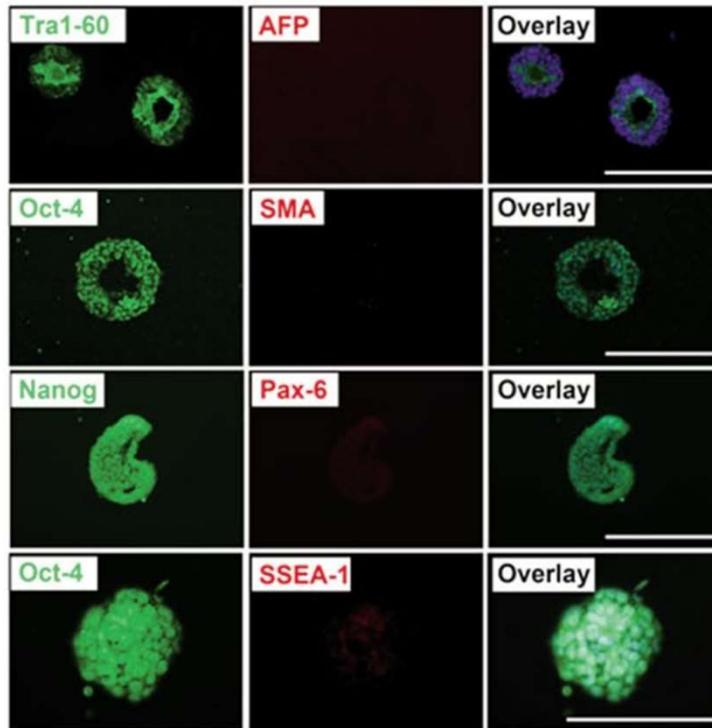


- ▶ Homogeneous aggregates
- ▶ Round shaped
- ▶ High yield, reduced cost

Elanzew, et. al.; A reproducible and versatile system for the dynamic expansion of human pluripotent stem cells in suspension; *Biotechnol. J.* 2015, 10, 1589–1599

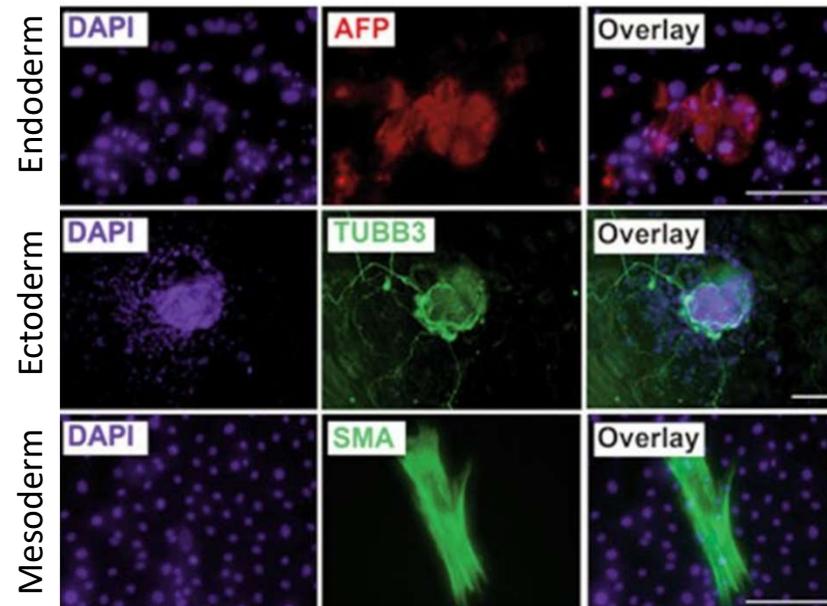
hiPSCs from CERO - Cell QC

Pluripotency vs. Differentiation



- ▶ Maintain pluripotency over many passages
- ▶ No microcarriers
- ▶ Improved viability

Differentiation in germ layers

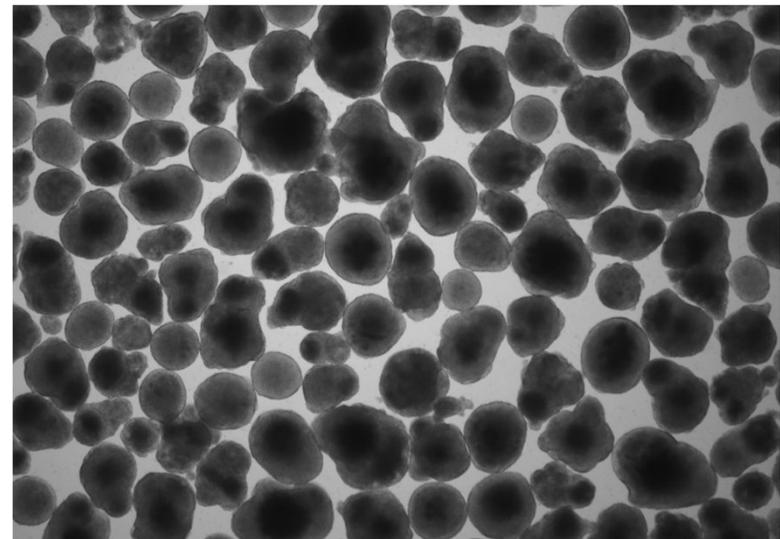


- ▶ Able to differentiate in 3 germ layers

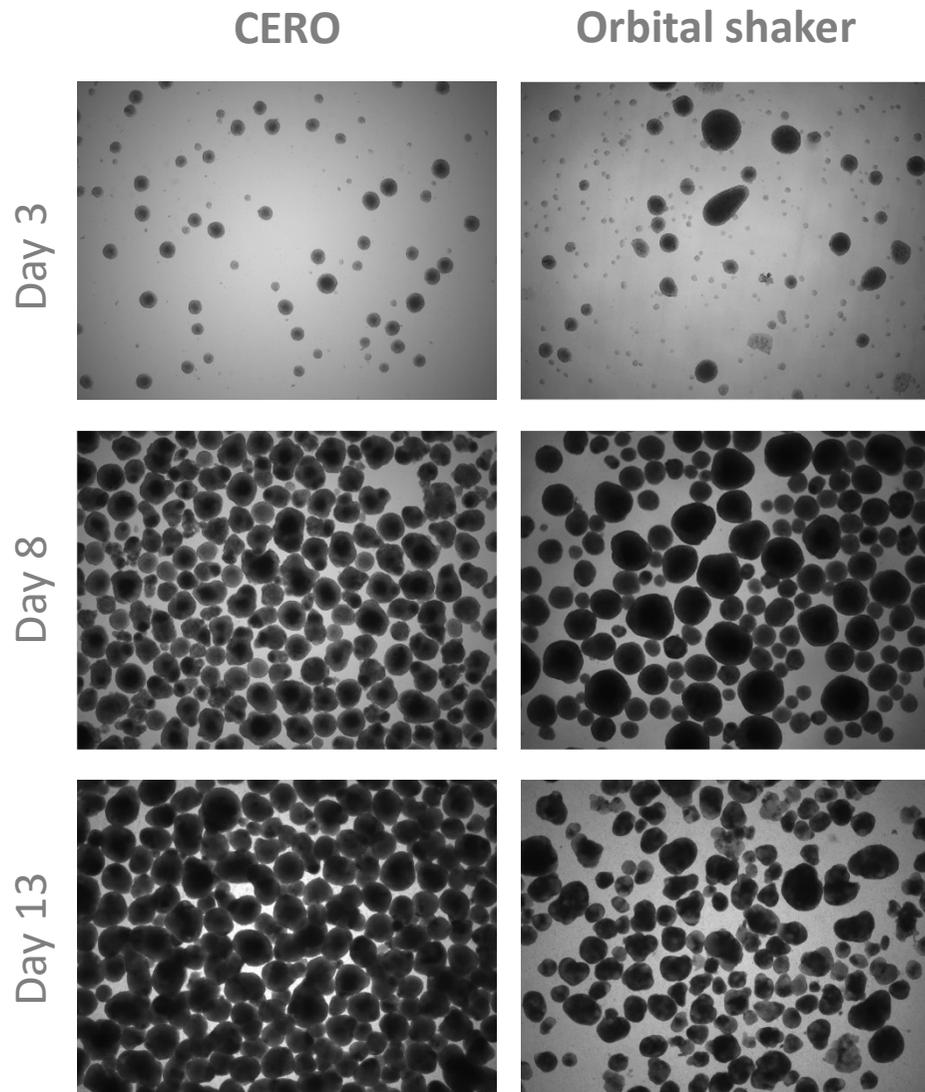
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Cardiospheres - Mouse ESC expansion & differentiation



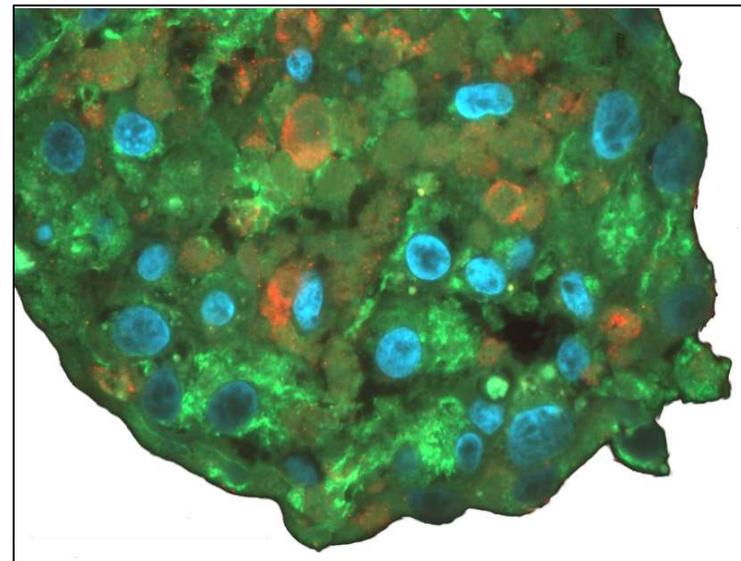
▶ Induction of Differentiation

▶ High density of homogeneous Cardiac bodies in CERO

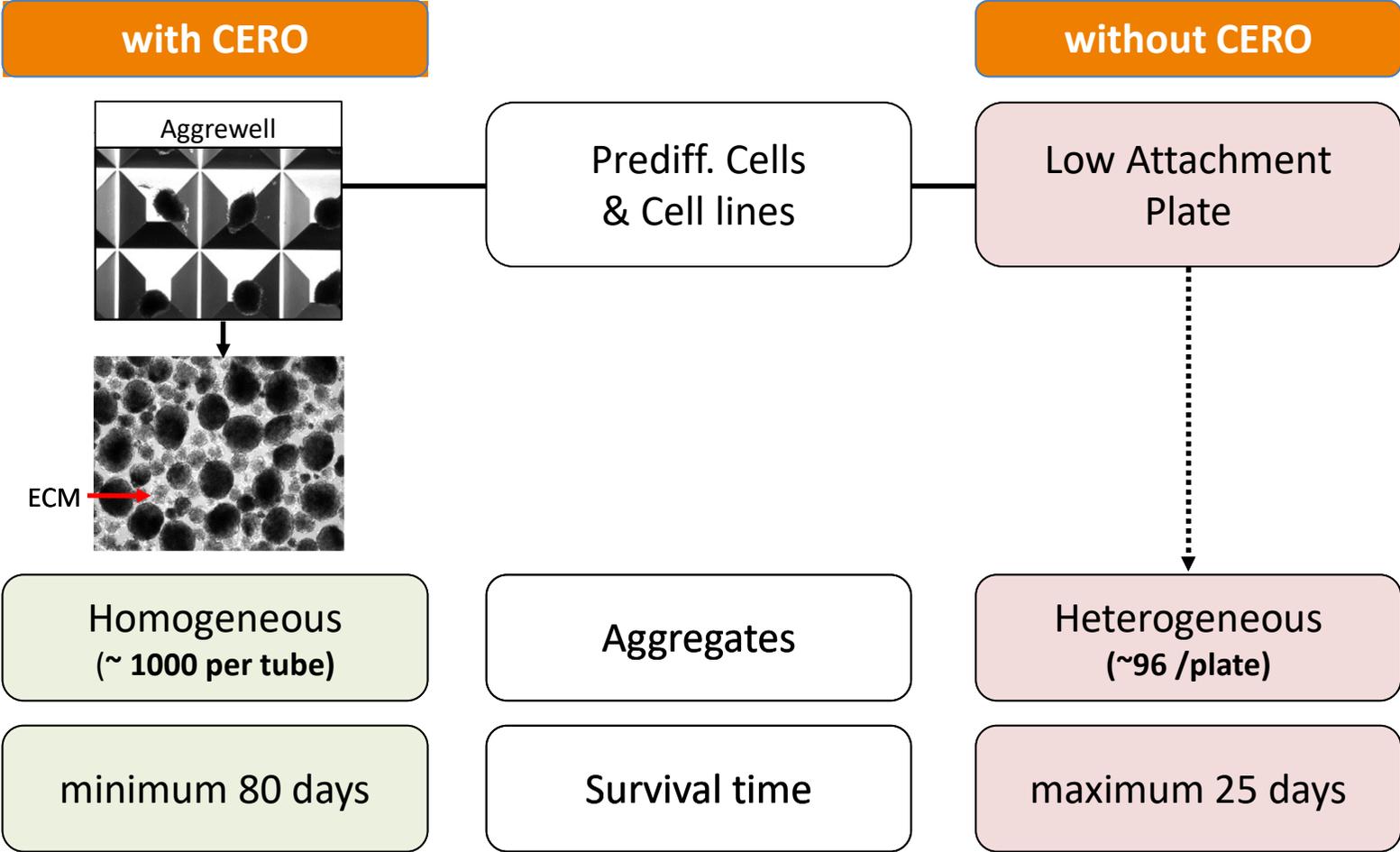
CERO - high yield and maximum homogeneity of Cardiac bodies

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Spheroids – Example with HepG2

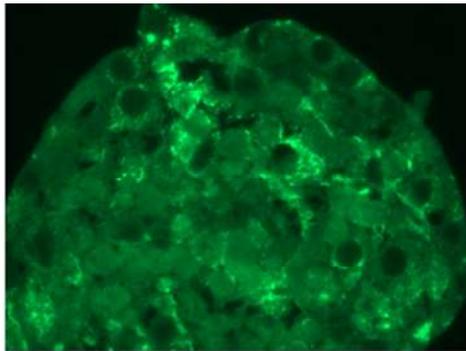


AG Heikenwälder, DKFZ Heidelberg, Germany: Establishment and validation of the 3D cultivation system “CERO” for hepatic spheroids to study viral hepatitis

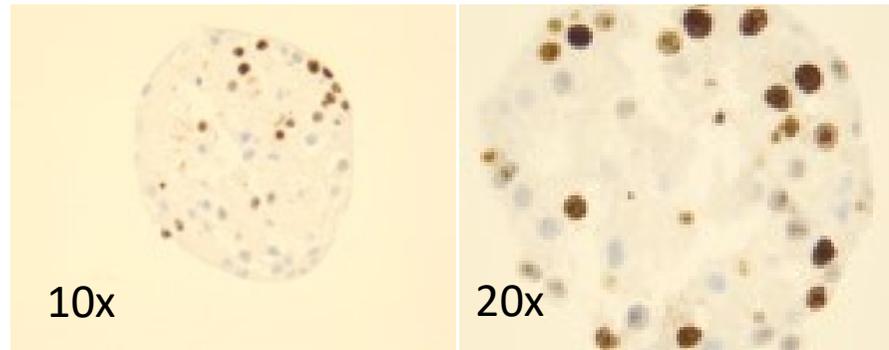
Spheroids from HepaRG cells after > 80 days in CERO



Albumin: 100% Differentiation

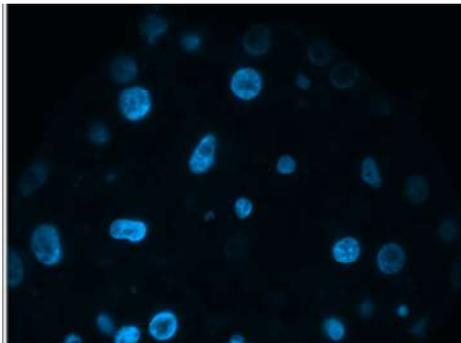


Cell proliferation marker (Ki67): Proliferation ongoing

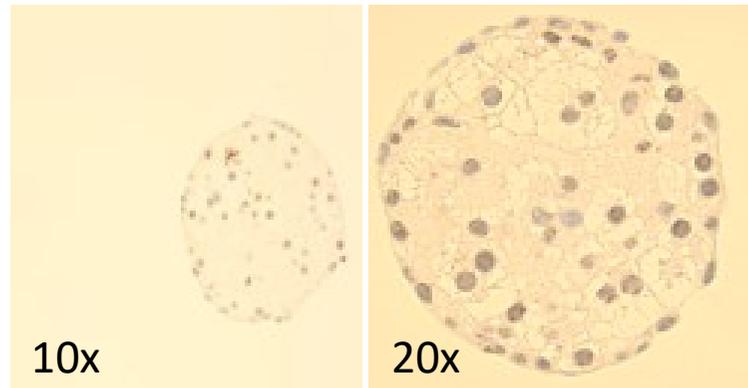


Light blue staining of DAPI plus brown of Ki67

DAPI



Apoptosis marker (Casp.c1.3) : No Apoptosis

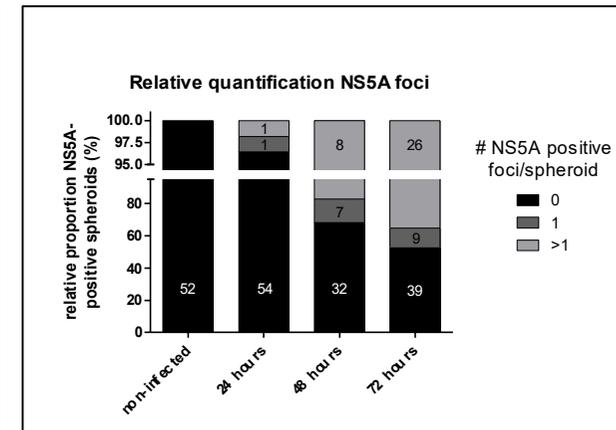
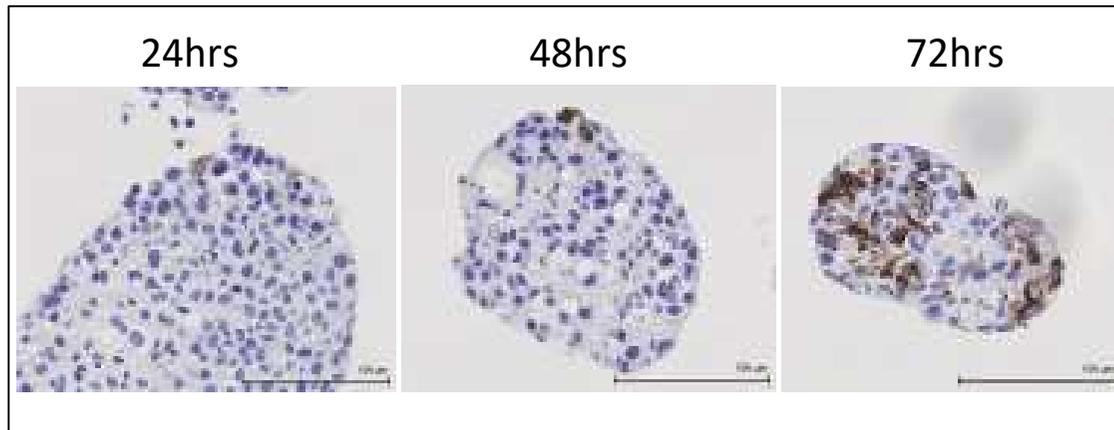


Only light blue DAPI staining

AG Heikenwalder, DKFZ Heidelberg, Germany: Establishment and validation of the 3D cultivation system "CERO" for hepatic spheroids to study viral hepatitis

CERO – enables virus infection experiments

Tracking Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection



- ▶ Infection requires maturation of spheroids for min 20 days
(in 2D, spheroids start degrading after 15 to 20 days)
- ▶ After maturation spheroids were infected with 1000 infectious particles
- ▶ Degree of infection was tracked after 24, 48 and 72 hrs. (brown areas)

AG Heikenwälder, DKFZ Heidelberg, Germany:
Establishment and validation of the 3D cultivation system “CERO” for hepatic spheroids to study viral hepatitis

CERO – enabling human pathogenic infection studies

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Better, cheaper, faster and more homogeneous Organoids



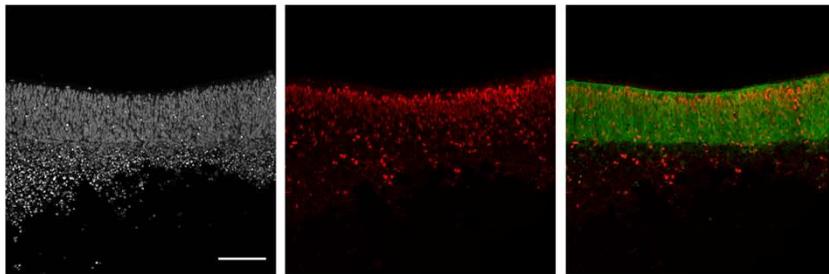
	with CERO	without CERO
Aggregates formation	Autoadhesion	Low Attachment Plates
BioMass	~ 1000 organoids per tube	~10-20 organoids per well
Media consumption (per 1000 organoids)	~30ml every 3-7 days * 2 min	~300ml every 2 days * x hours
Conditions	Homogeneous - for all organoids	Heterogeneous - between wells & organoids
Matrigel	NO	YES
Size & Cultivation up to	700µm and more One year or more	700µm max Several months

CERO – Retina Organoids

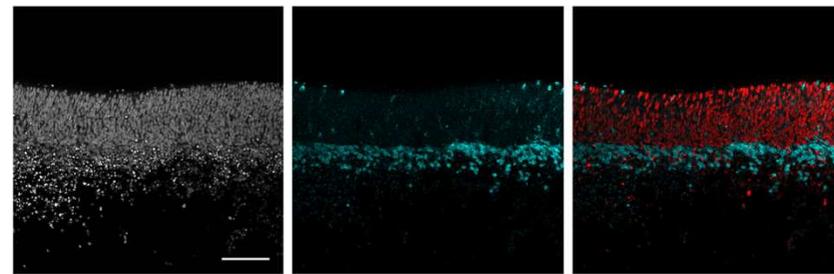


Organoids from mouse ESC (EB5 cell line)

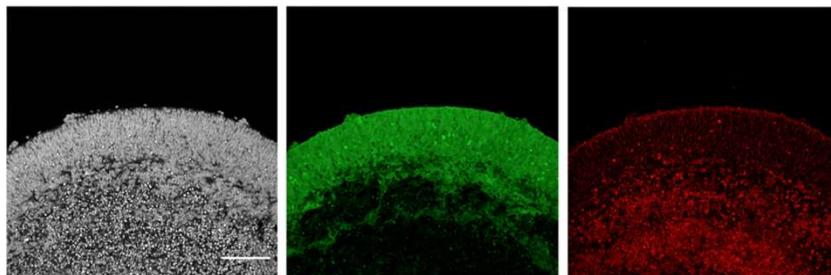
Photoreceptor and bipolar cells (day 18; **Otx2** / **GFP**)



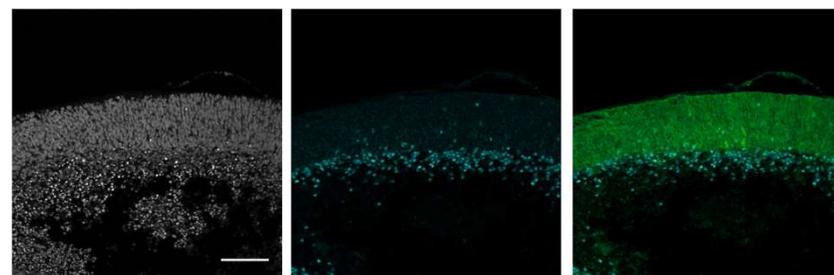
Amacrine and retinal ganglion cells (day 18; **HuC/D** / **Sox2**)



Retinal ganglion cells (day 18; **GFP** / **Brn3b**)



Amacrine and retinal ganglion cells (day 18; **Isl1/2** / **GFP**)



CERO – easy handling / fast differentiation / improved polarity



Thank you for your attention

