

# Microfluidic high-throughput screening platform to screen pre-clinical stage compound effects on neurite outgrowth of human Motor Neurons post-injury

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## Background

Pharmaceutical industry needs relevant *in vitro* models of Traumatic Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) (Omelchenko *et al.*, 2020), capable of:

- inducing localized axonal injury with a robust and reproducible protocol
- not affecting cell viability to allow quantification of axonal regeneration post-injury thanks to an appropriate method of quantification.

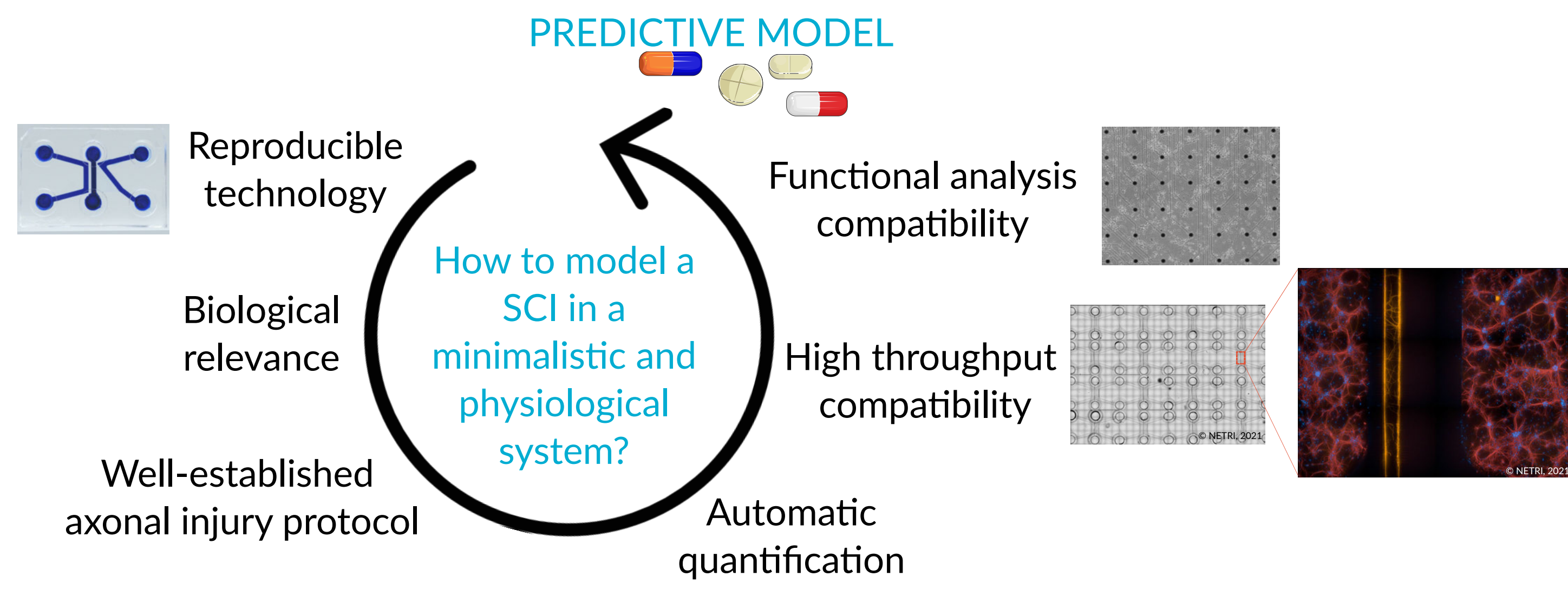


Fig. 1: Resolution fluorescence microscopy compatibility acquired with Operetta, Perkin Elmer (Tau-Orange, MAP2-Red, DAPI-Blue).

## Results

1

### Reproducible technology

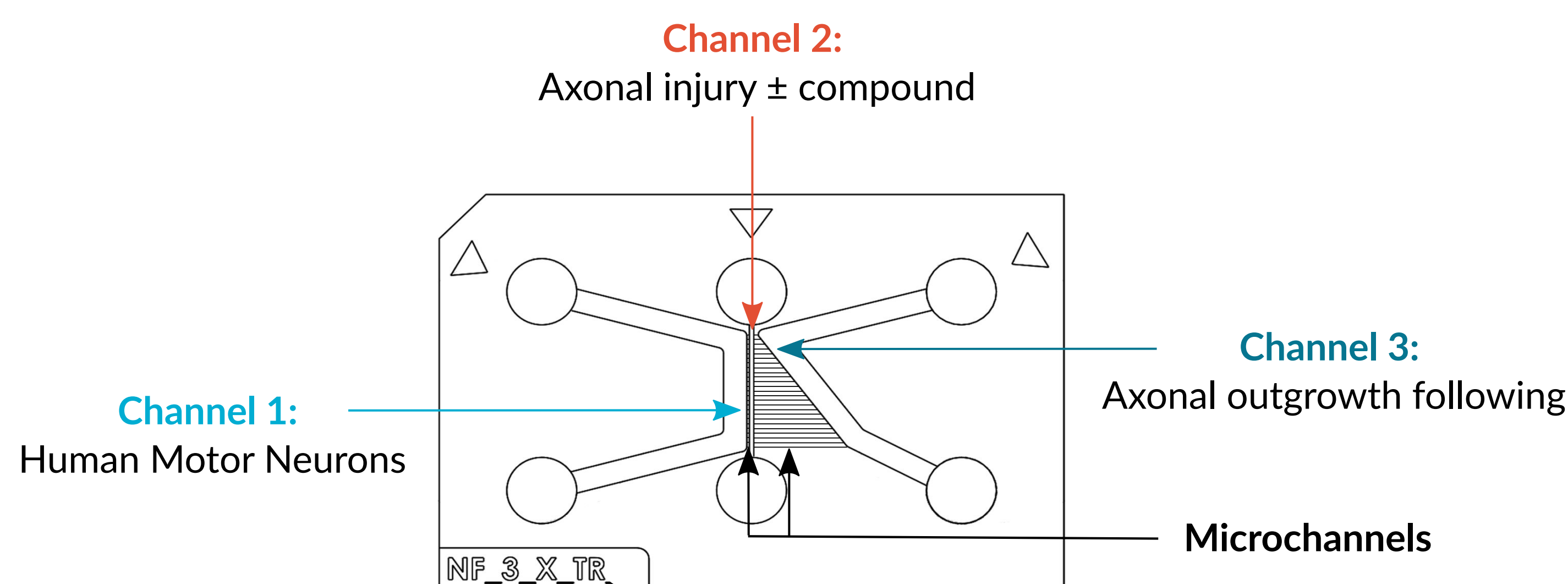


Fig. 2: Three-compartmentalized triangle shaped microfluidic device.

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### Standardization of Human motor neurons characterization

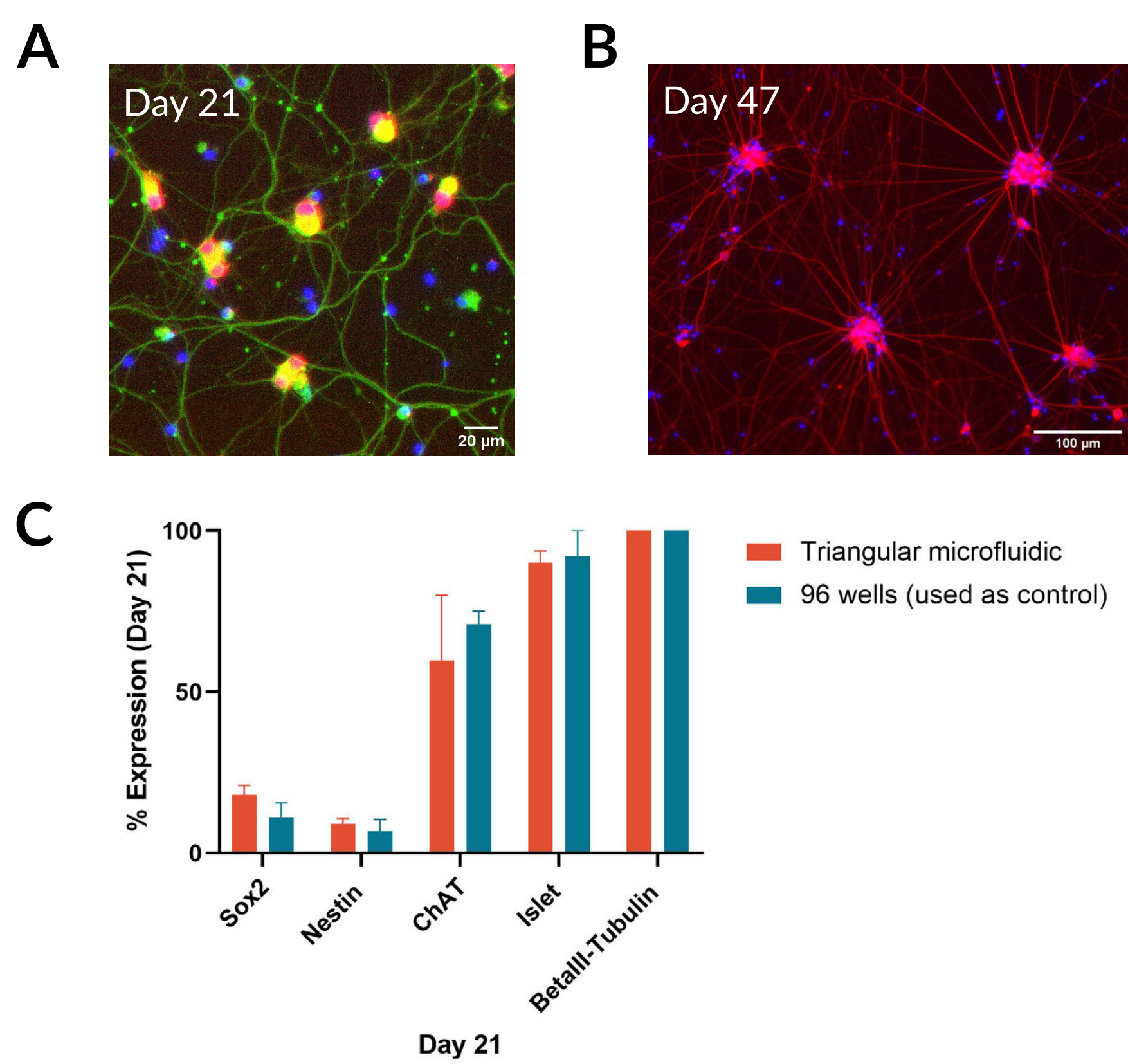


Fig. 3: Characterization of Human iCell Motor Neurons from Fujifilm Cellular Dynamics (#01279) in NETRI's microfluidic devices. (A) Immunofluorescence pictures of  $\beta$ III-Tubulin (Green) and Islet-1 (Red) at Day 21 and (B) MAP-2 (Red) at Day 47 counterstained with DAPI (Blue). (C) Quantifications performed with semi-automatic proprietary software in Fiji in the entire active zone of the device after Day 21.

- Standard Operating Procedure in microfluidic devices (available upon request)
- Classical morphology with clustering
- Long-term viability up to Day 50
- Fully-differentiation process
- Expression of markers characteristic: Islet-1, ChAT,  $\beta$ III-Tubulin, MAP2

## Conclusions and Perspectives

- Organ-on-Chip technology combined with human cells, opens new route to the quantification of neurite outgrowth dynamics post-axonal injury, avoiding animal experiments and open new field of therapeutic application.
- This model can be used to record functional activity using Multi-Electrode Arrays (MEA) and access the recovery process thus providing relevant insights on the mode of action of pharmacological compounds.
- Our data suggest that this model can be used for high-throughput drug-induced axonal regeneration screening for preclinical stages pharmaceutical compounds.

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### Performance of the axonal injury method

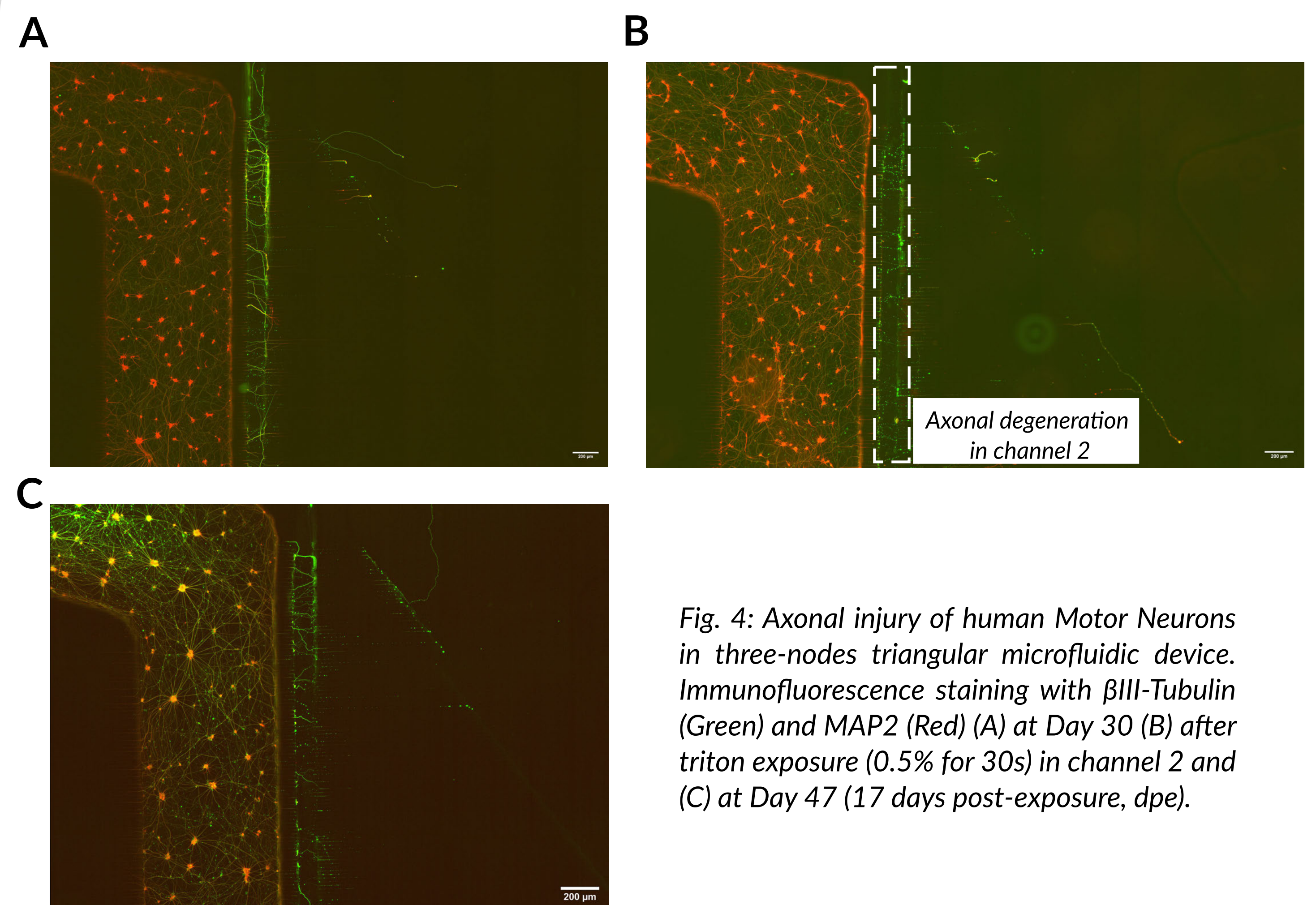


Fig. 4: Axonal injury of human Motor Neurons in three-nodes triangular microfluidic device. Immunofluorescence staining with  $\beta$ III-Tubulin (Green) and MAP2 (Red) (A) at Day 30 (B) after triton exposure (0.5% for 30s) in channel 2 and (C) at Day 47 (17 days post-exposure, dpe).

- Neurite degeneration after triton application
- Neurite regeneration in 2-3 days post-injury
- Cell viability (with/ without) axonal injury in microfluidic device up to day 47

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### Quantification of neurites elongation

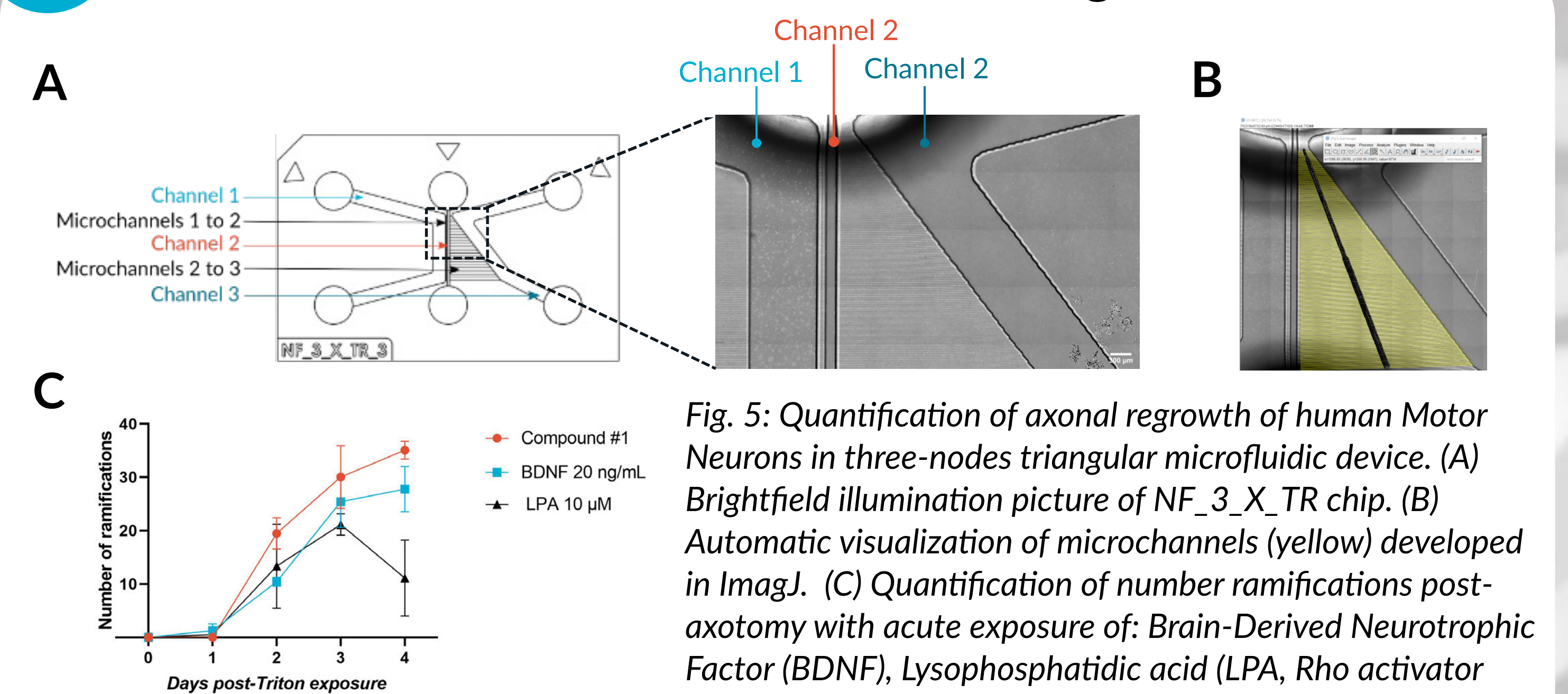


Fig. 5: Quantification of axonal regrowth of human Motor Neurons in three-nodes triangular microfluidic device. (A) Brightfield illumination picture of NF\_3\_X\_TR chip. (B) Automatic visualization of microchannels (yellow) developed in ImajI. (C) Quantification of number ramifications post-axotomy with acute exposure of: Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF), Lysophosphatidic acid (LPA, Rho activator known to cause neurite retraction) and pharmacological compound (called compound #1).

- Few neurites in channel 3
- Neurite regeneration quantification using number of ramifications
- Testing pharmacological compounds

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### New technical feature: microgrooves technology

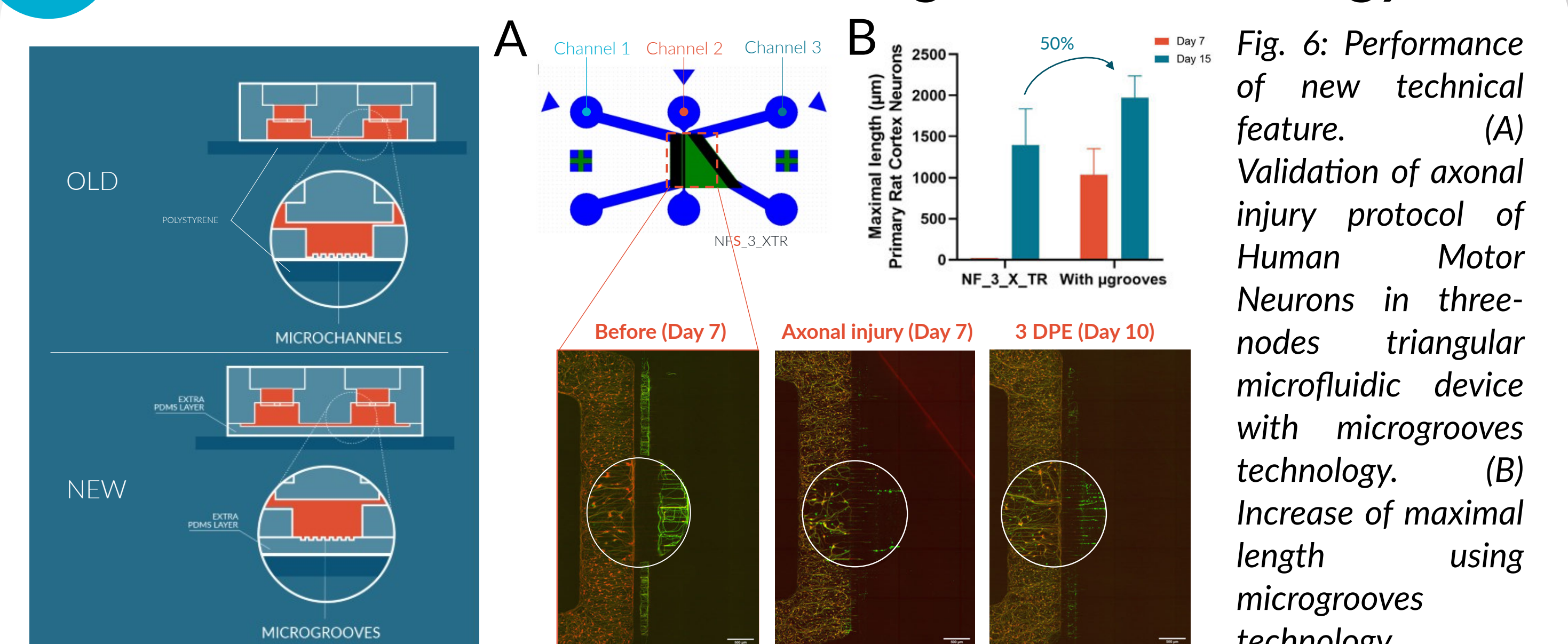
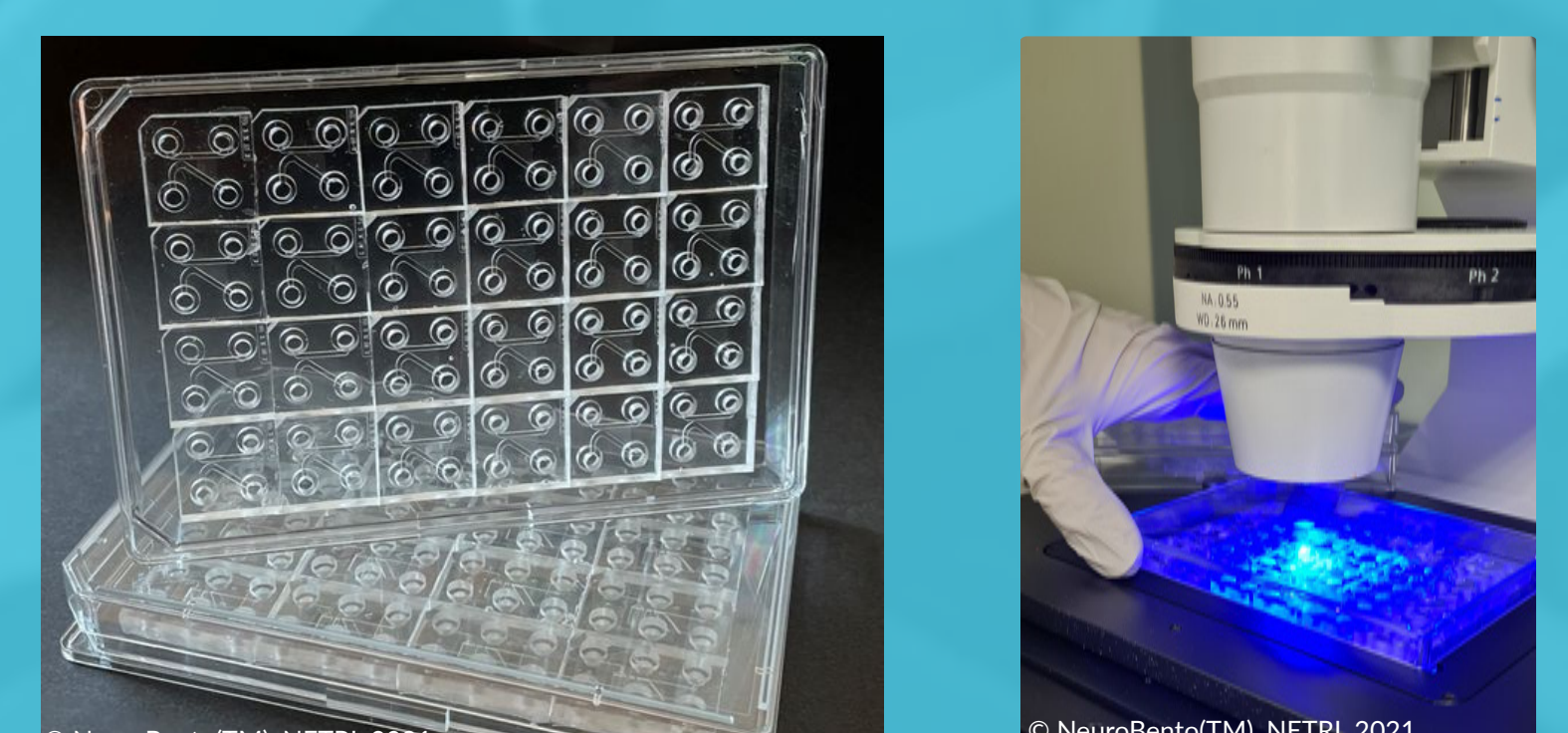


Fig. 6: Performance of new technical feature. (A) Validation of axonal injury protocol of Human Motor Neurons in three-nodes triangular microfluidic device with microgrooves technology. (B) Increase of maximal length using microgrooves technology.

- Characterization of three-compartment-triangle-shaped microfluidic device with microgrooves.
- Addition of a PDMS layer in which the microgrooves are hollowed out.
- Increase the rate of axon projections in channel 3.
- Axonal injury protocol validation following axonal regeneration.



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