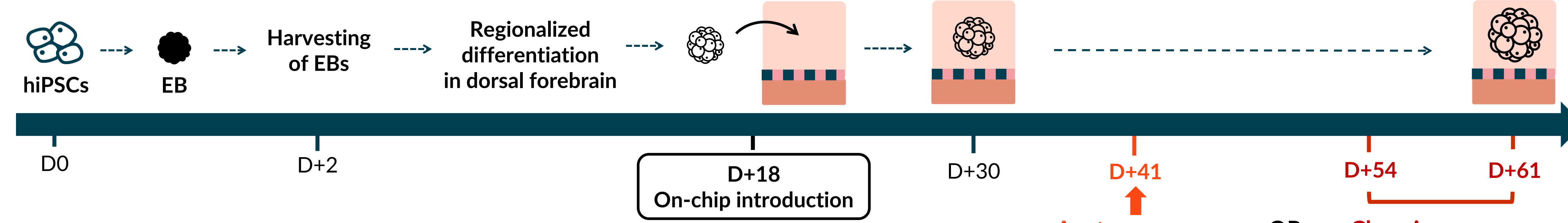


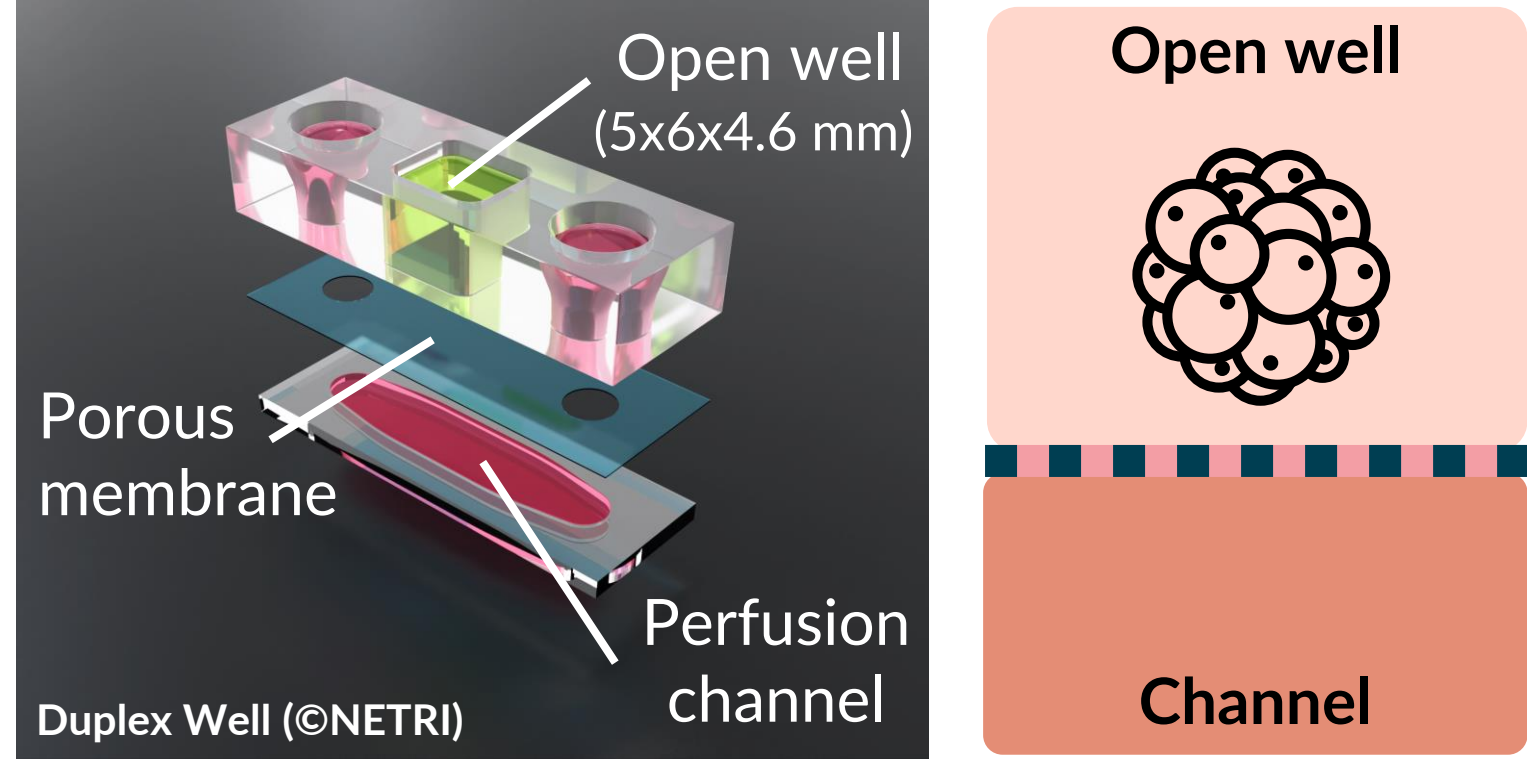
MATERIALS AND METHODS

ON-CHIP CULTURE CONDITIONS & COMPOUND EXPOSURES



NETRI'S MICROFLUIDIC DEVICE

Adapted to 3D cell culture:
Two compartments separated by a porous membrane:
• Open well for 3D culture
• Perfusion channel
Adapted to industrial transfer
Pumpless



Acute exposure (24h)
Vanillin (CAS n°121-33-5): 100, 1 000, 10 000 nM
Biphenyl-2-ylamine (CAS n°90-41-5): 20, 200, 2 000 µM (meOH)
Chronic exposure (7 days)
Biphenyl-2-ylamine: 200 µM (meOH)
Controls: non-exposed and vehicle-exposed organoids

QUALITY SCORING

• Cortical organoid characterization (D+60)
• Scoring scale: 5 to 0 (from most to least optimal)

EXPOSURE SCORING

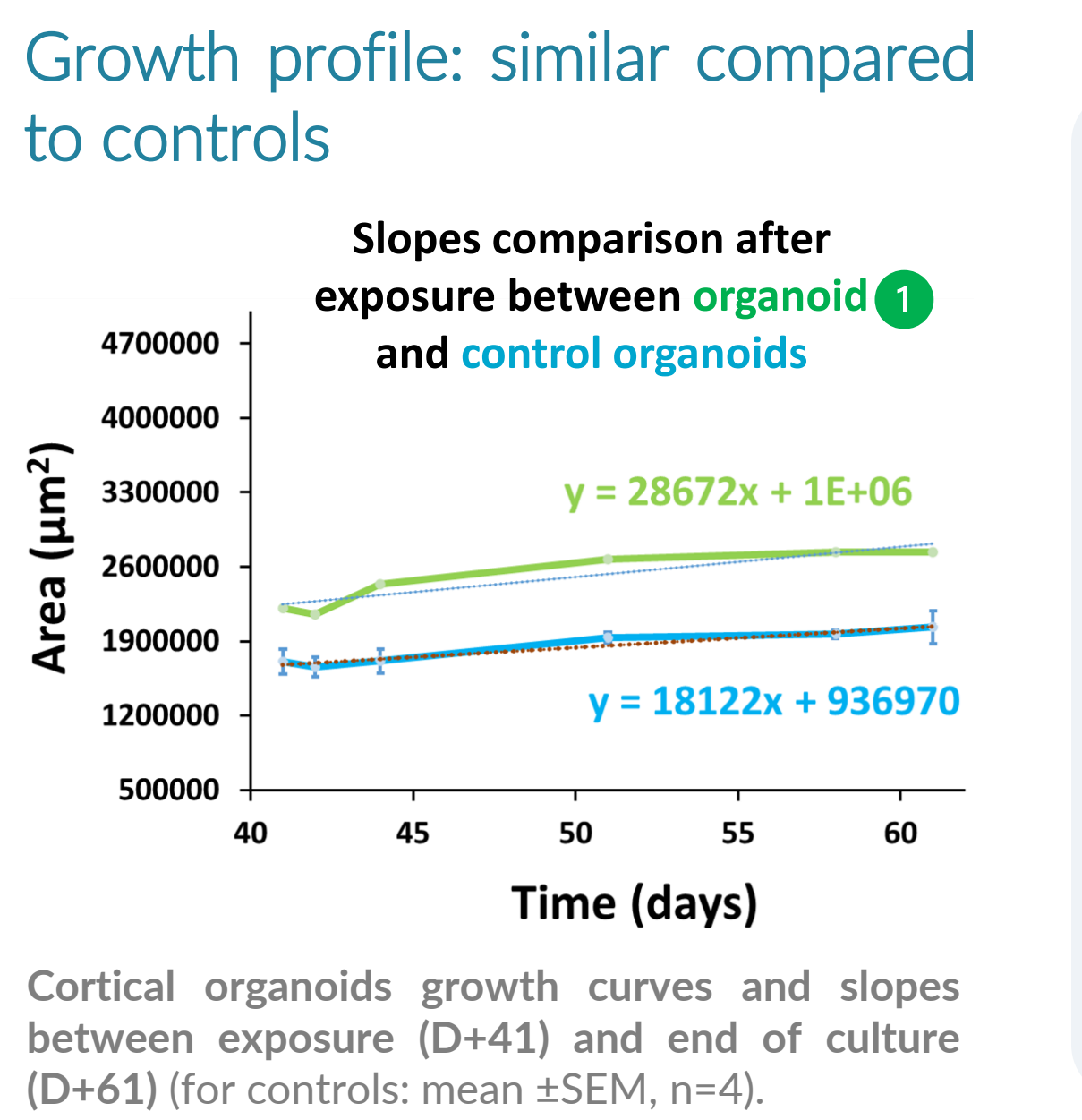
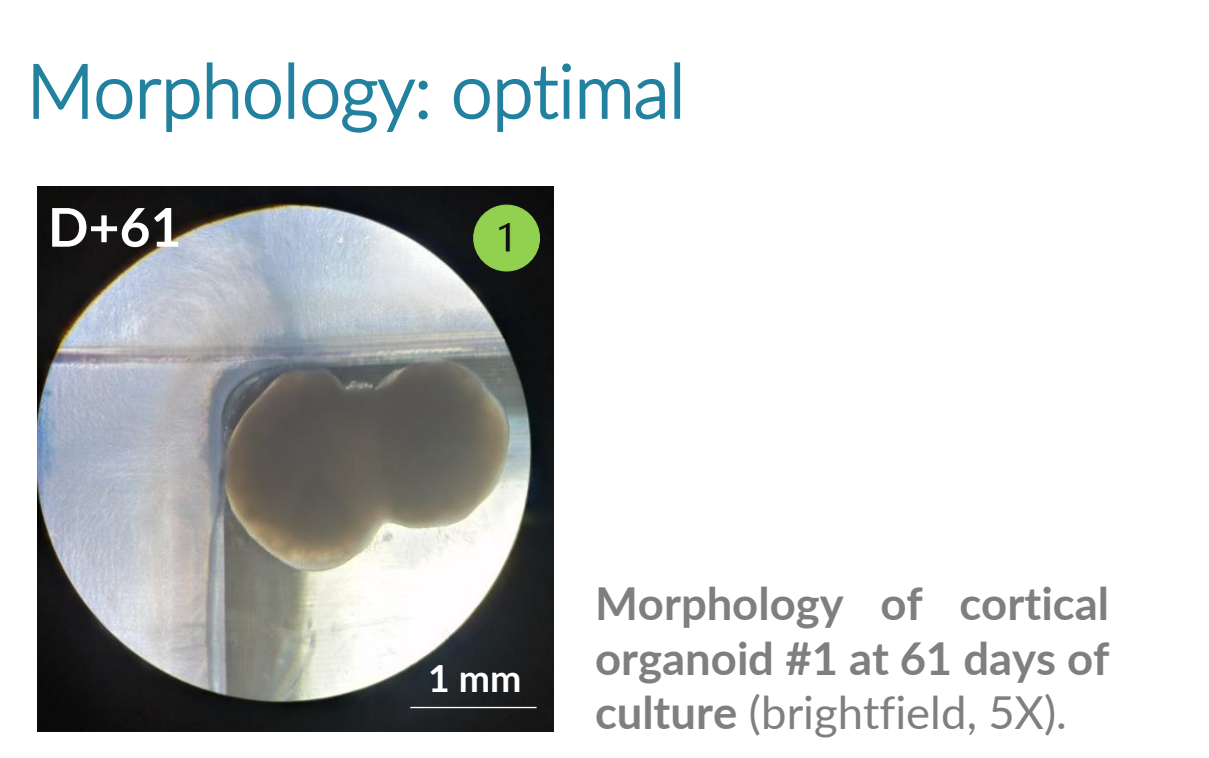
• For compound-exposed cortical organoids (acute & chronic)
• Compared to controls

PREDICTION ALGORITHM

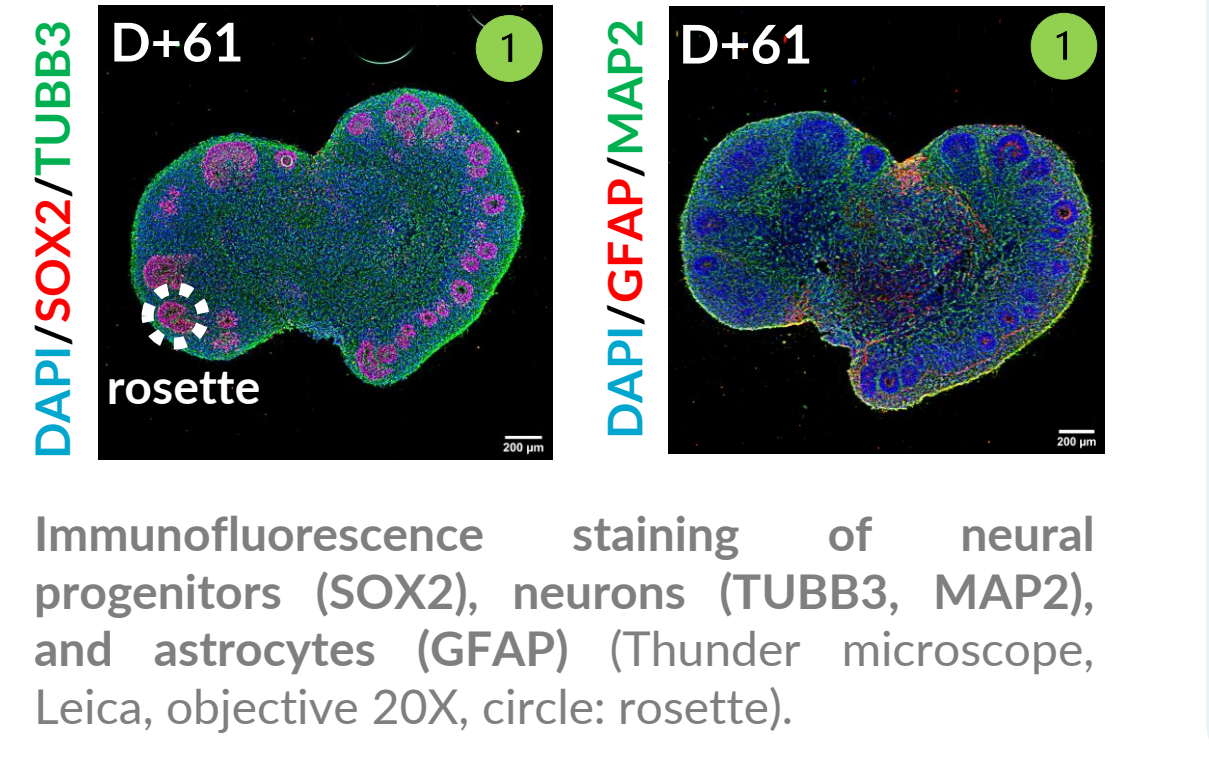
• For compound classification into 3 neurotoxicological categories

RESULTS COMPOUND CLASSIFICATION USING THE PREDICTION ALGORITHM

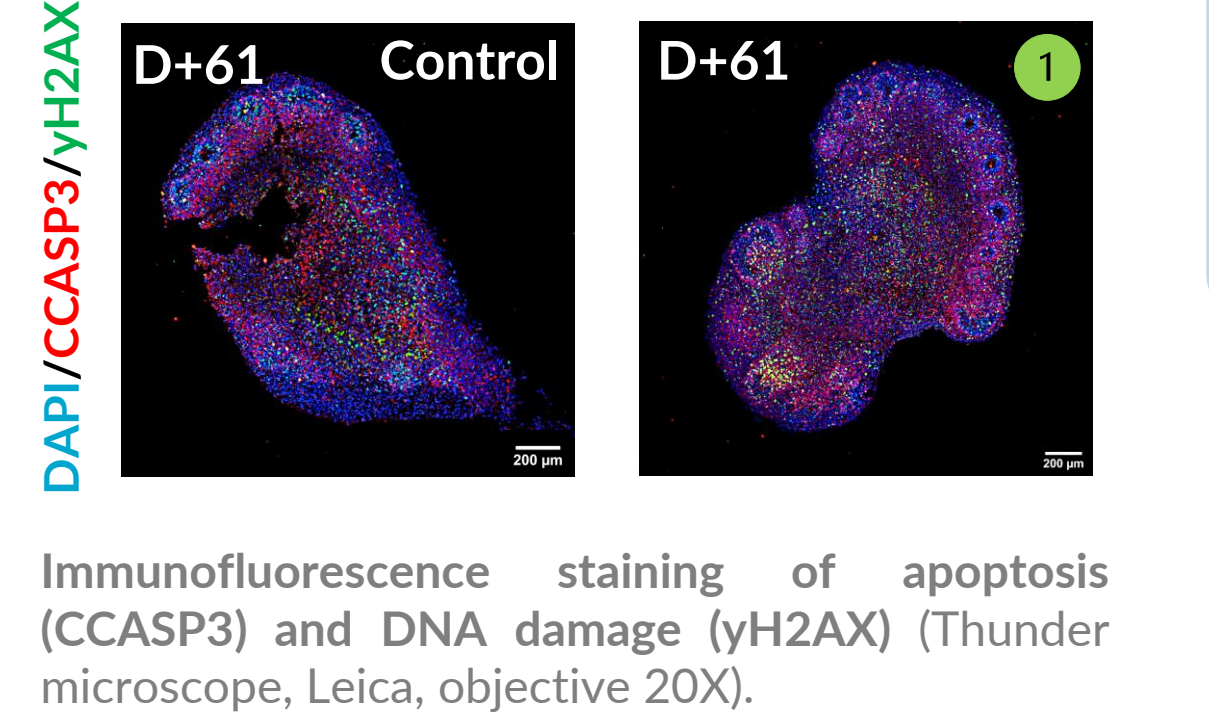
Example 1: acute exposure with 10 000 nM vanillin



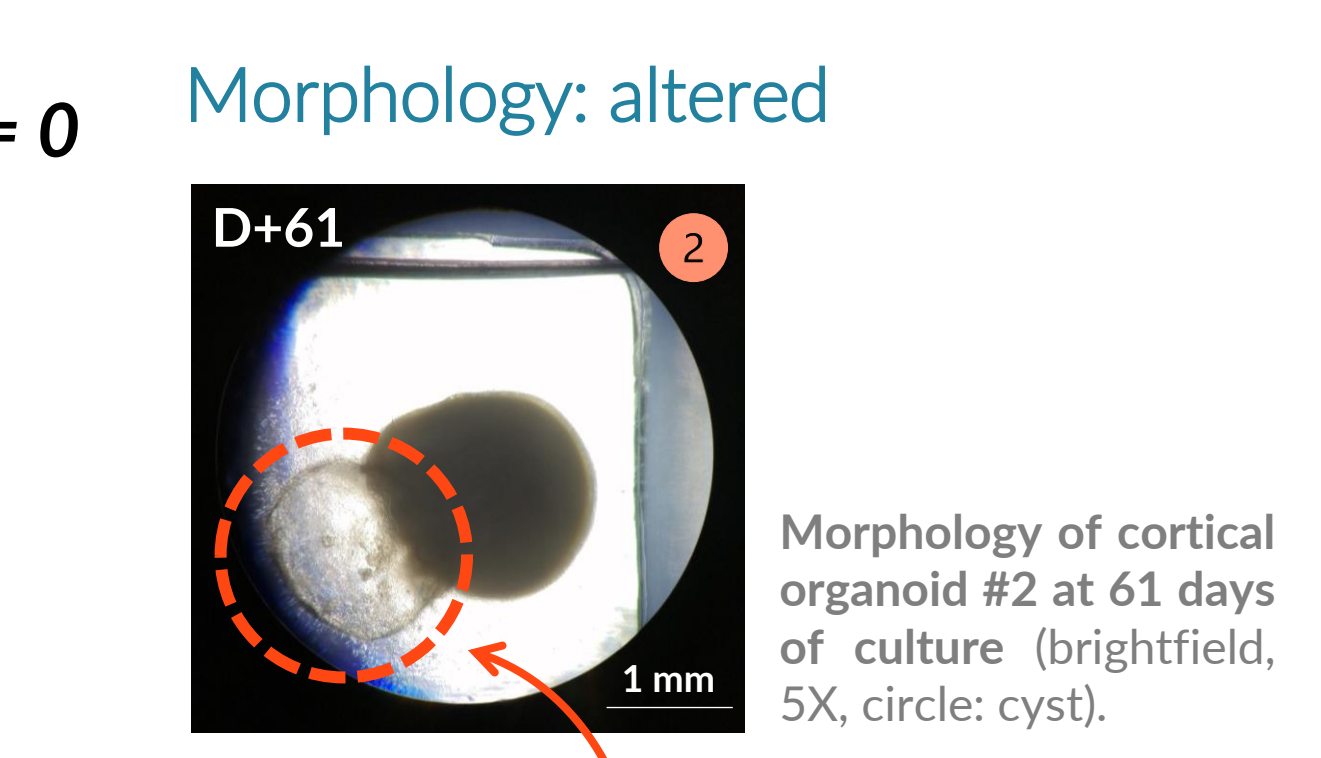
Expected cell types and optimal cytoarchitectural organization:



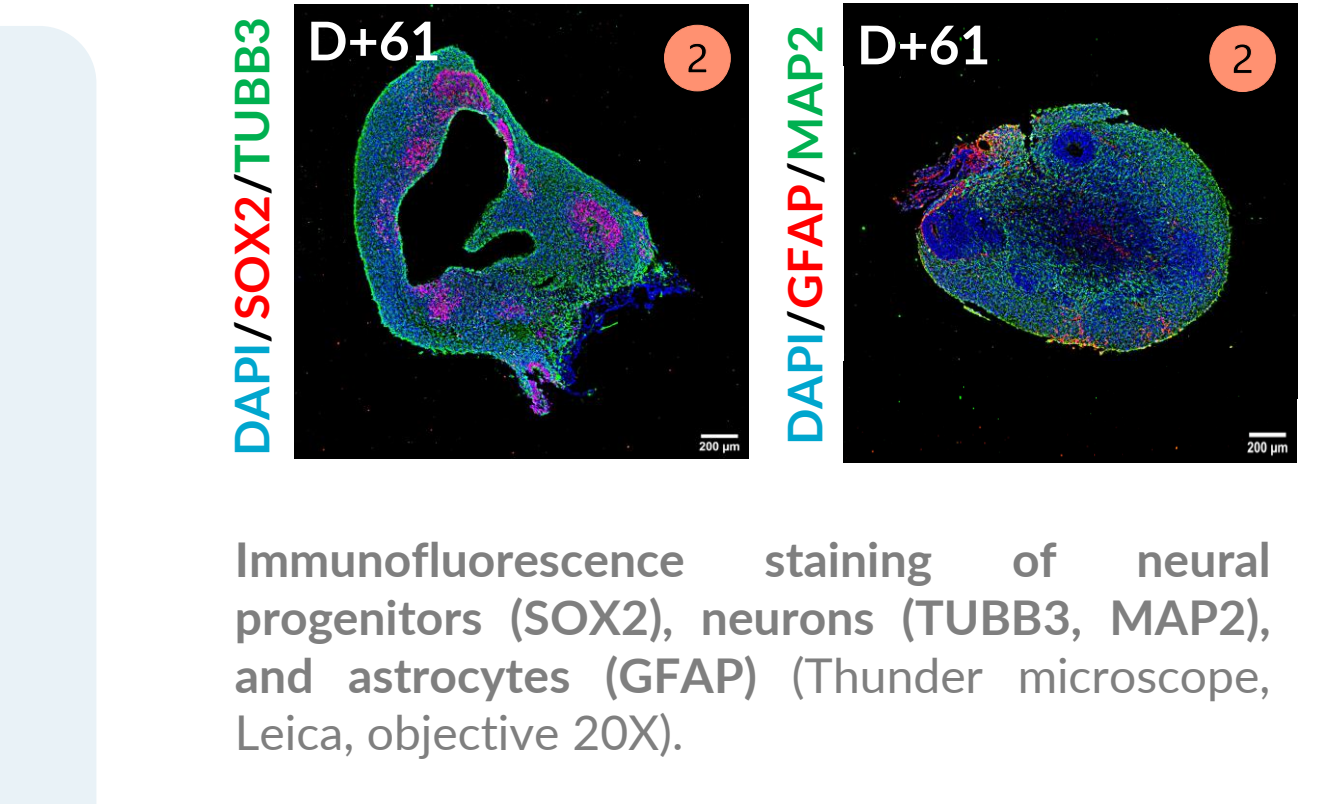
Similar apoptosis & DNA damage levels as controls:



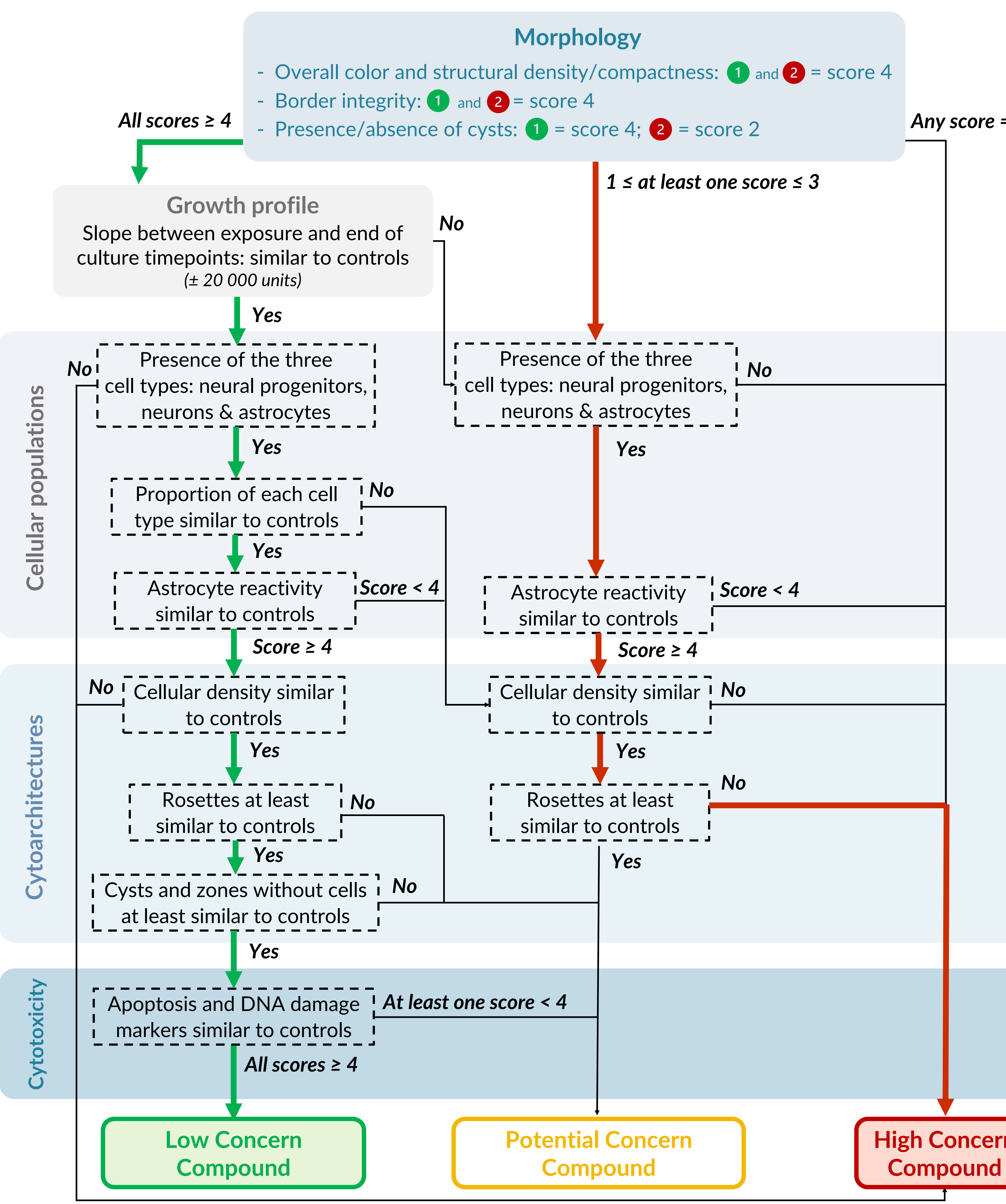
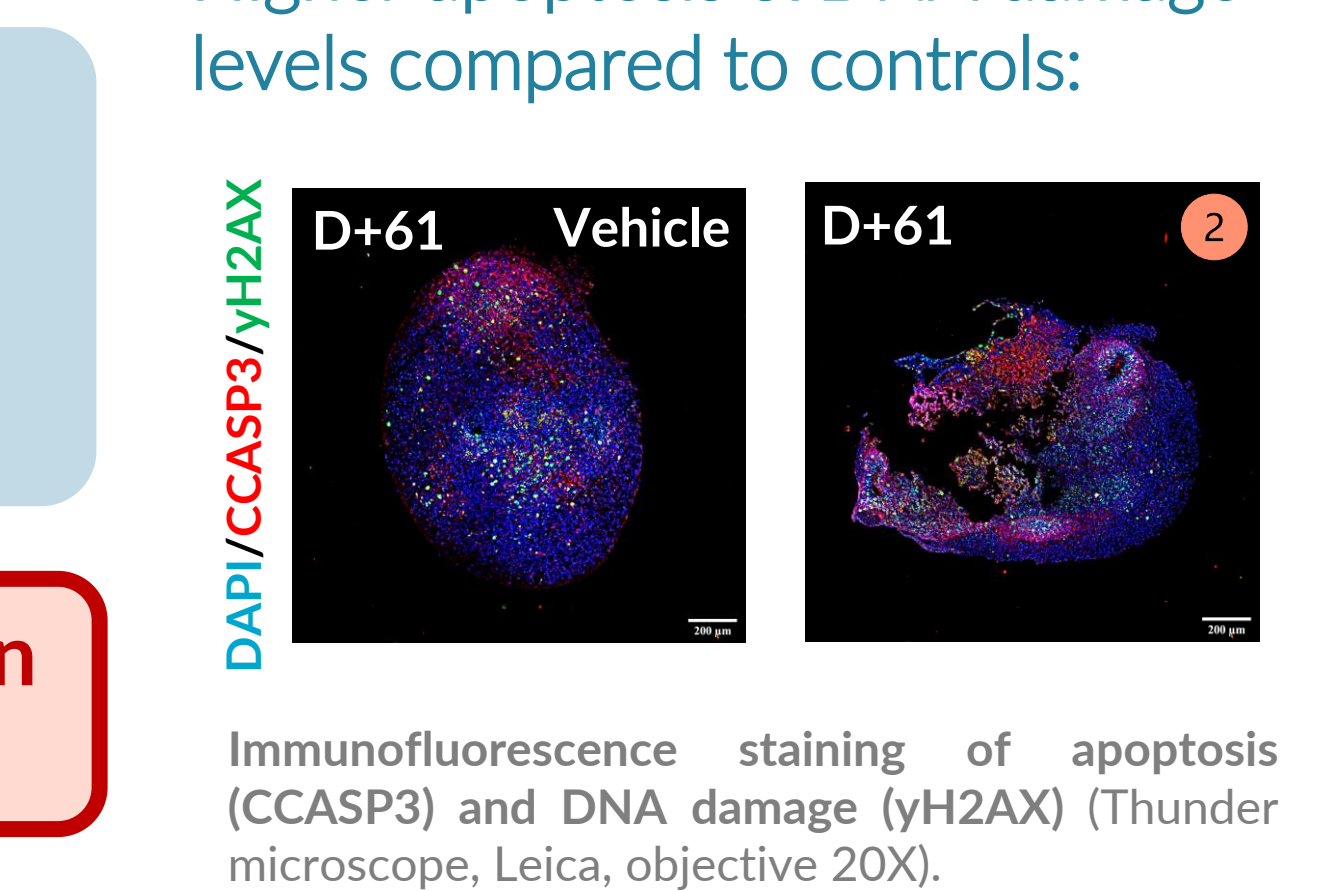
Example 2: acute exposure with 2 000 µM biphenyl-2-ylamine



Expected cell types, but disorganized cytoarchitectures:
• Altered pattern of neurogenic areas (rosettes)
• Presence of a cyst and a large zone without cells (necrotic core)



Higher apoptosis & DNA damage levels compared to controls:



CONCLUSION

- Brain Organoid-on-Chip platform + Scorings + Prediction Algorithm: adapted to neurotoxicity evaluations
- Vanillin exposures: no discernable impact on morphology, cytoarchitectures & viability → **low concern**
- Biphenyl-2-ylamine exposures: altered morphology & disorganized cytoarchitectures in a dose-response manner → **high concern**

PERSPECTIVES

- Implementation of additional criteria for organoid cytotoxicity characterization
- Paves the way for neurotoxicological studies & drug screening

[1] Castiglione, H.; Vigneron, P.-A.; Baquerre, C.; Yates, F.; Rontard, J.; Honegger, T. Human Brain Organoids-on-Chip: Advances, Challenges, and Perspectives for Preclinical Applications. *Pharmaceutics* 2022, 14, 2301.
[2] Xiang, Y.; Tanaka, Y.; Cakir, B.; Patterson, B.; Kim, K.; Sun, P.; Kang, Y.; Zhong, M.; Liu, X.; Patra, P.; Lee, S.; Weissman, S. M.; Park, I. hESC-derived thalamic organoids form reciprocal projections when fused with cortical organoids. *Cell Stem Cell* 2019, 24(3), 487-497.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest. H.C., J.R., C.B., B.G.C.M. and T.H. are employees of NETRI. T.H. is Chief Executive Officer and Chief Scientific Officer at NETRI.