

Multiple Sclerosis Specific Brain-on-a-Chip

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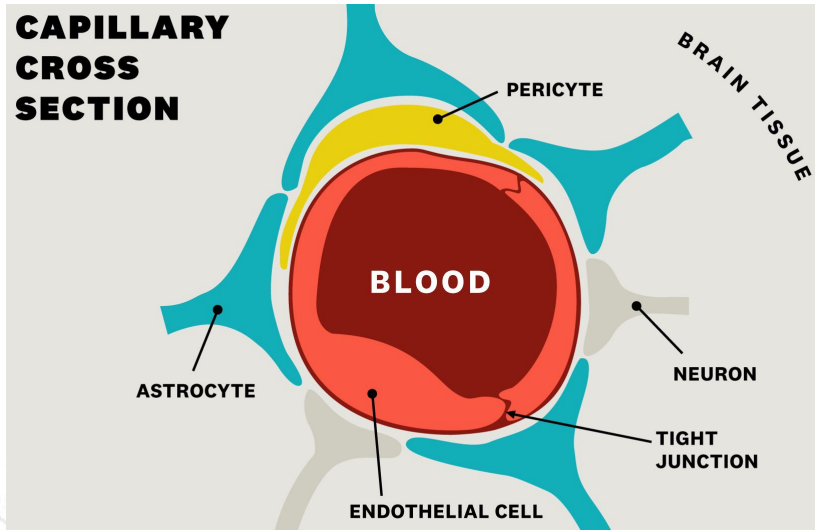
What is Multiple Sclerosis (MS)?

An autoimmune disease that affects the central nervous system.



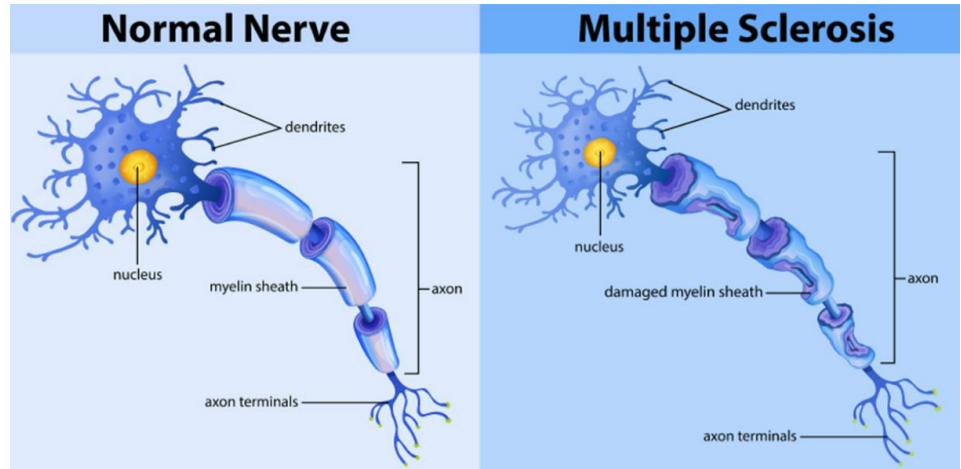
How Does MS Manifest?

1. Blood brain barrier (BBB) broken down (many causes)



Illustration/Diana Molleda

2. Immune cells attack myelin



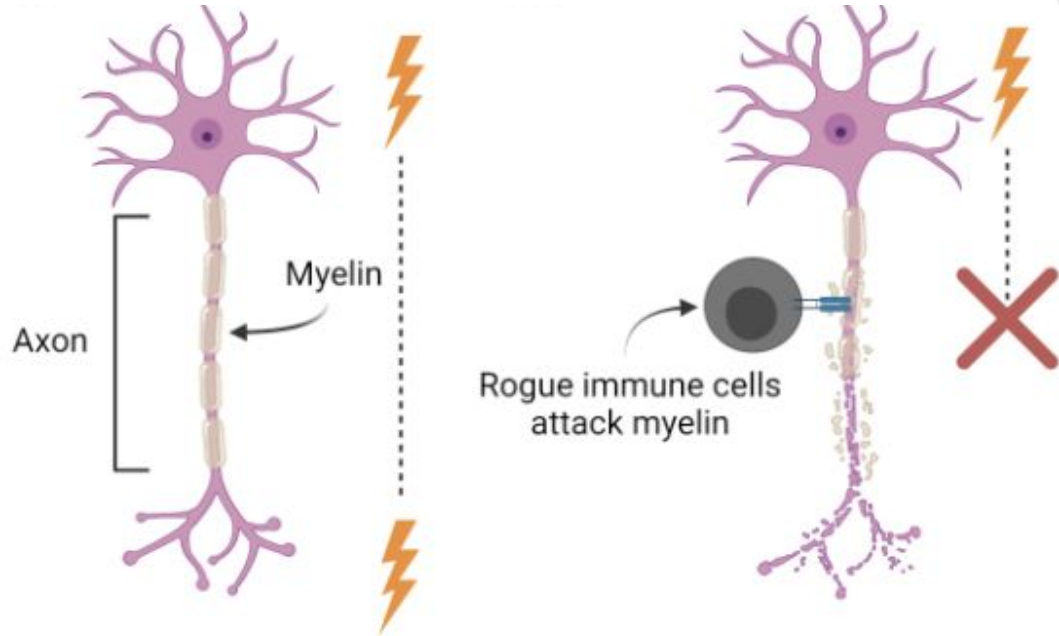
<http://www.shieldhealthcare.com/community/incontinence/2019/08/29/the-mysterious-roots-of-multiple-sclerosis/attachment/normal-nerve-and-multiple-sclerosis/>

How Does MS Manifest?

3. Electrical signals disrupted as myelin is degraded

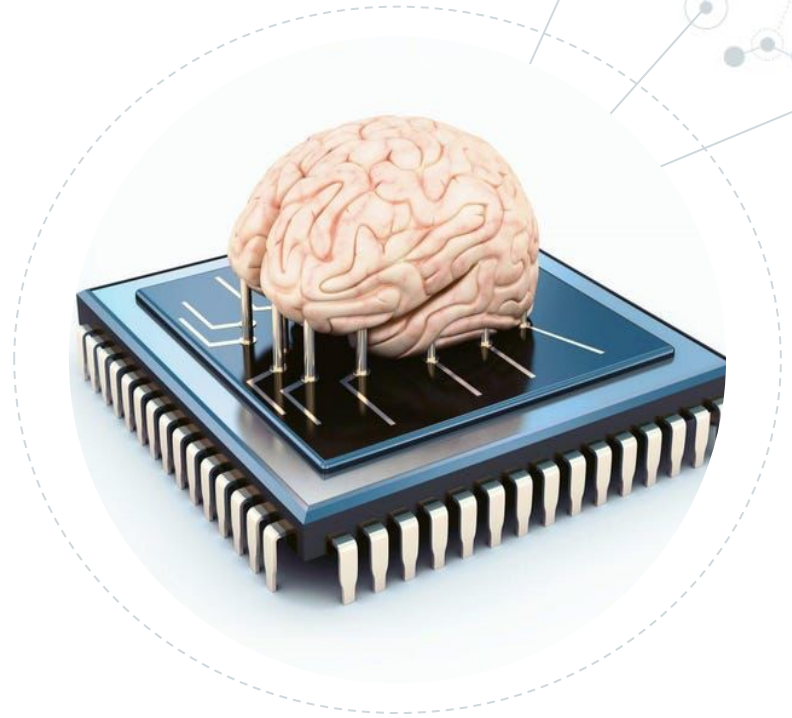
Common Symptoms:

- ⦿ Walking problems
- ⦿ Vision problems
- ⦿ Bladder problems
- ⦿ Cognitive changes
- ⦿ Emotional changes



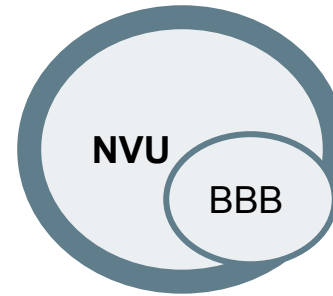
Why Would an MS Brain-on-a-Chip be Useful?

Novel MS treatments can be tested in an environment that truly mimics the disease state.

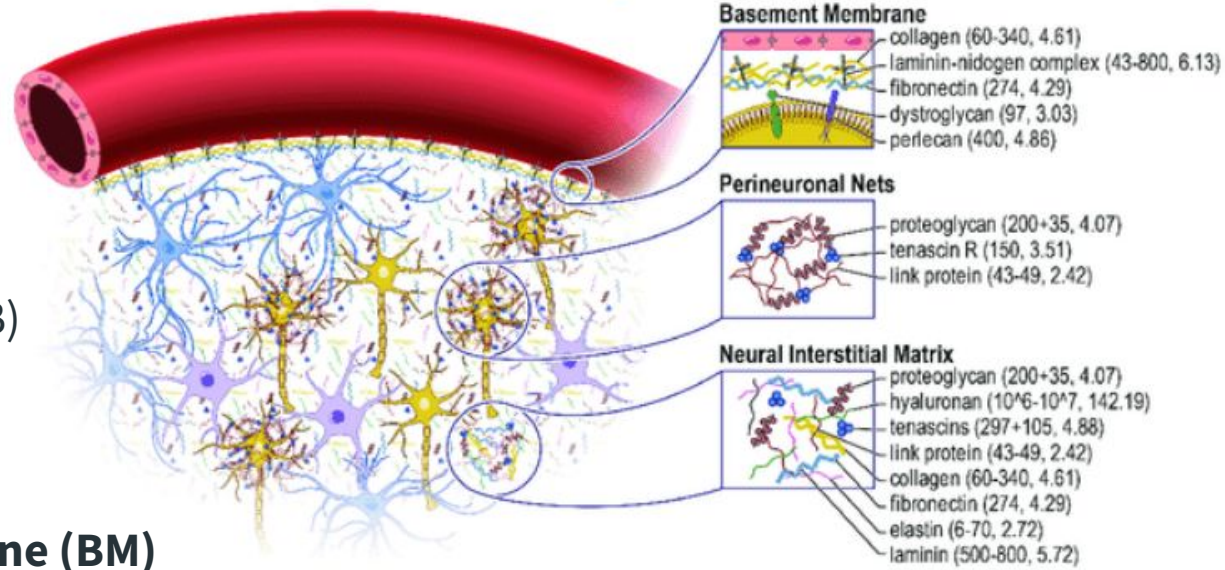


<https://www.forbes.com/sites/cognitiveworld/2019/02/21/the-rise-of-the-silicon-brain/>

NVU and BBB-on-a-Chip



- Neurovascular Unit (NVU)
 - Brain Microvessel Endothelial Cells (BMECs)
 - Astrocytes
 - Pericytes
 - **Neurons**
 - **Microglia**
- Blood Brain Barrier (BBB)
 - BMECs
 - Pericytes
 - Astrocytes
 - **Basement Membrane (BM)**



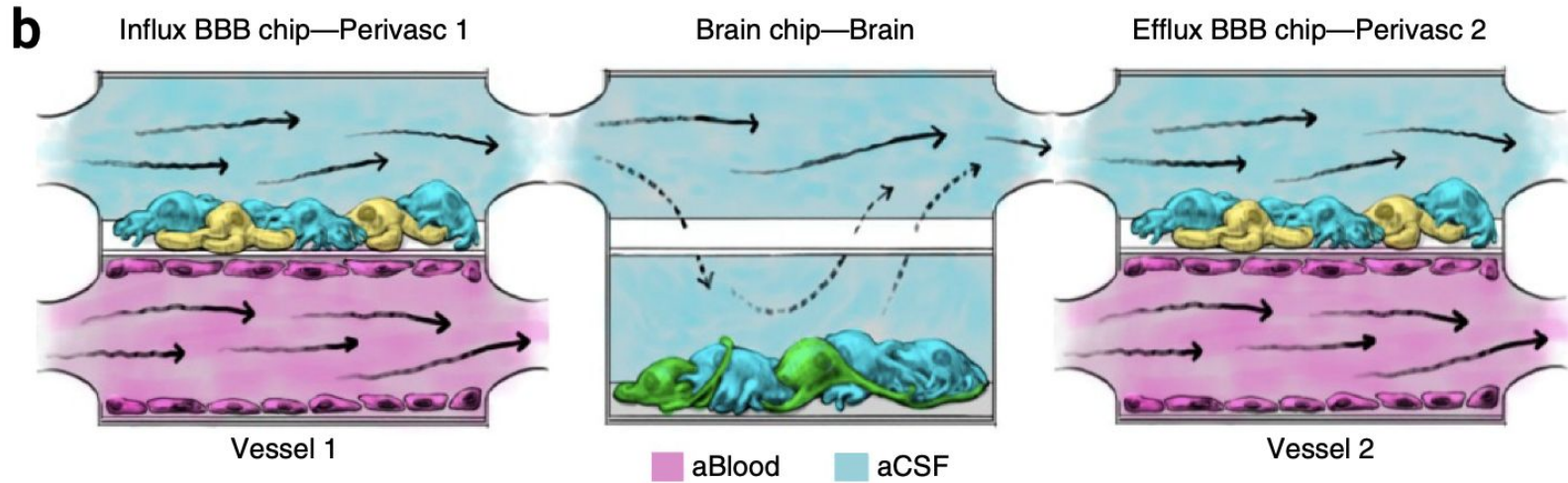
Salmina, A. B., Kharitonova, E. V., Gorina, Y. V., Teplyashina, E. A., Malinovskaya, N. A., Khilazheva, E. D., Mosyagina, A. I., Morgun, A. V., Shuvaev, A. N., Salmin, V. V., Lopatina, O. L., & Komleva, Y. K. (2021). **Blood-Brain Barrier and Neurovascular Unit In Vitro Models for Studying Mitochondria-Driven Molecular Mechanisms of Neurodegeneration.** *International journal of molecular sciences*, 22(9), 4661. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22094661>

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, consisting of various sized nodes (some solid grey, some hollow white) connected by thin grey lines, forming a complex web structure.

Previous Research

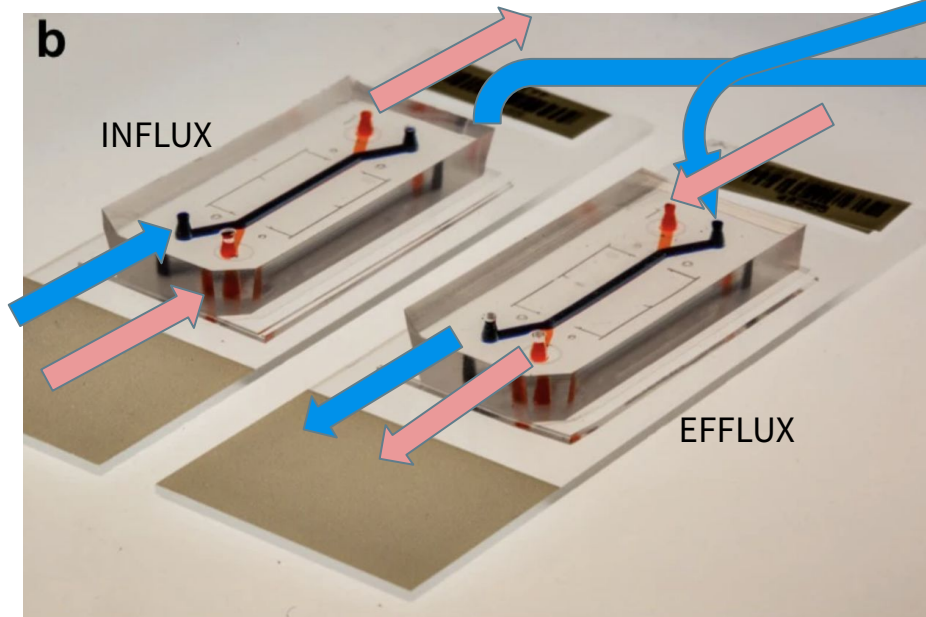
A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, similar to the one in the top-left, with nodes and connecting lines.

Brain-on-a-Chip Model

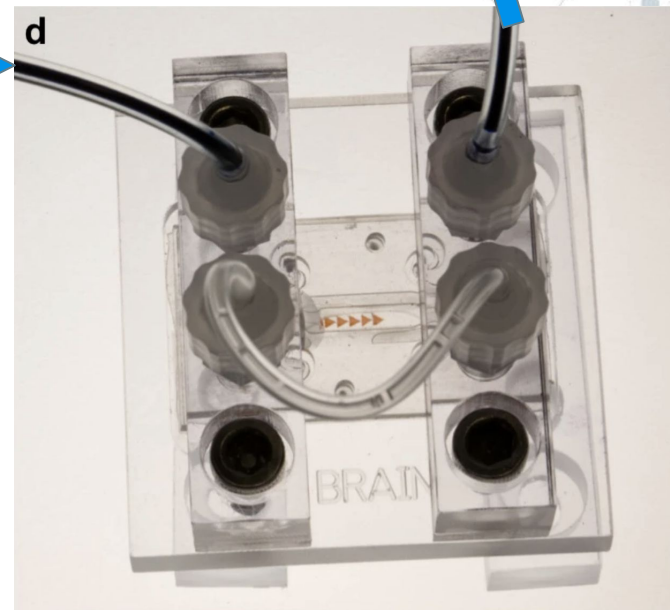


- Used for testing the effects of methamphetamine on the NVU
- Combines 3 BBB chips

Maoz, Ben M., et al. "A Linked Organ-on-Chip Model of the Human Neurovascular Unit Reveals the Metabolic Coupling of Endothelial and Neuronal Cells." *Nature Biotechnology*, vol. 36, no. 9, 9, Oct. 2018, pp. 865–74. www.nature.com, <https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt.4226>.



BBB Chips in Parallel

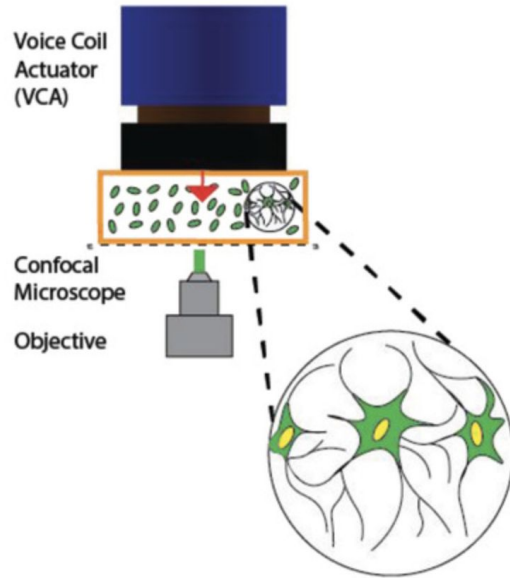


Brain Chip

Maoz, Ben M., et al. "A Linked Organ-on-Chip Model of the Human Neurovascular Unit Reveals the Metabolic Coupling of Endothelial and Neuronal Cells." *Nature Biotechnology*, vol. 36, no. 9, 9, Oct. 2018, pp. 865–74. www.nature.com, <https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt.4226>.

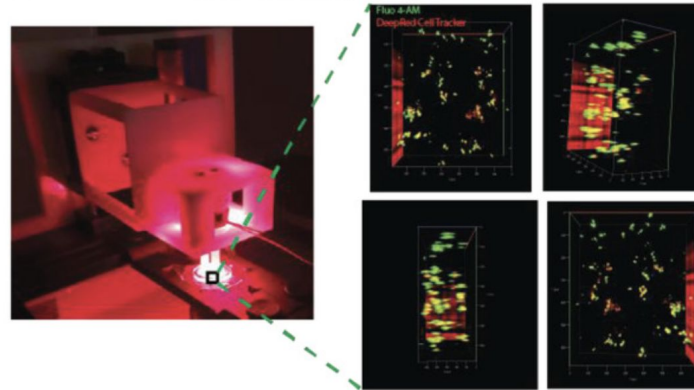
3D Matrix

A



C

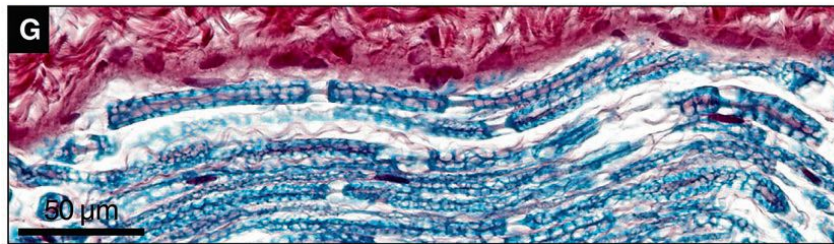
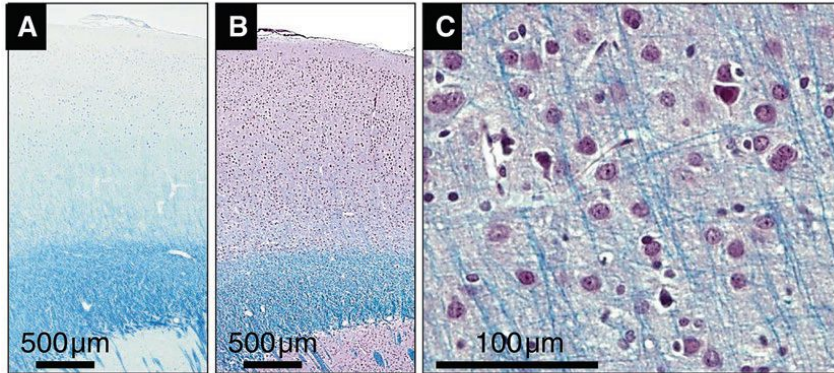
Real-Time Image Acquisition



- 3D extracellular matrix (ECM) with integrated neurons
- Spinning disk confocal microscopy

Method of Staining and Imaging Neurons

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM



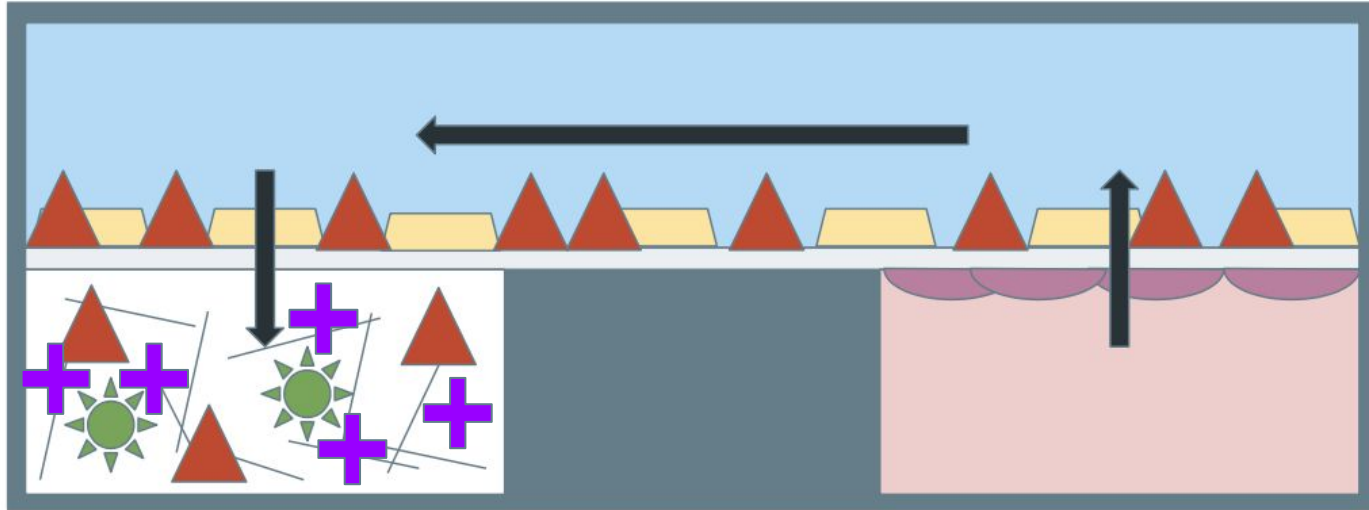
- ⊙ Used on fixed tissue
- ⊙ Figure B and C use MCOLL method of staining
- ⊙ Visible using polarized light microscopy

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, consisting of various sized grey circles connected by thin grey lines, forming a complex web-like structure.









Our Design

A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, similar to the one in the top-left, featuring grey circles of different sizes connected by thin grey lines.

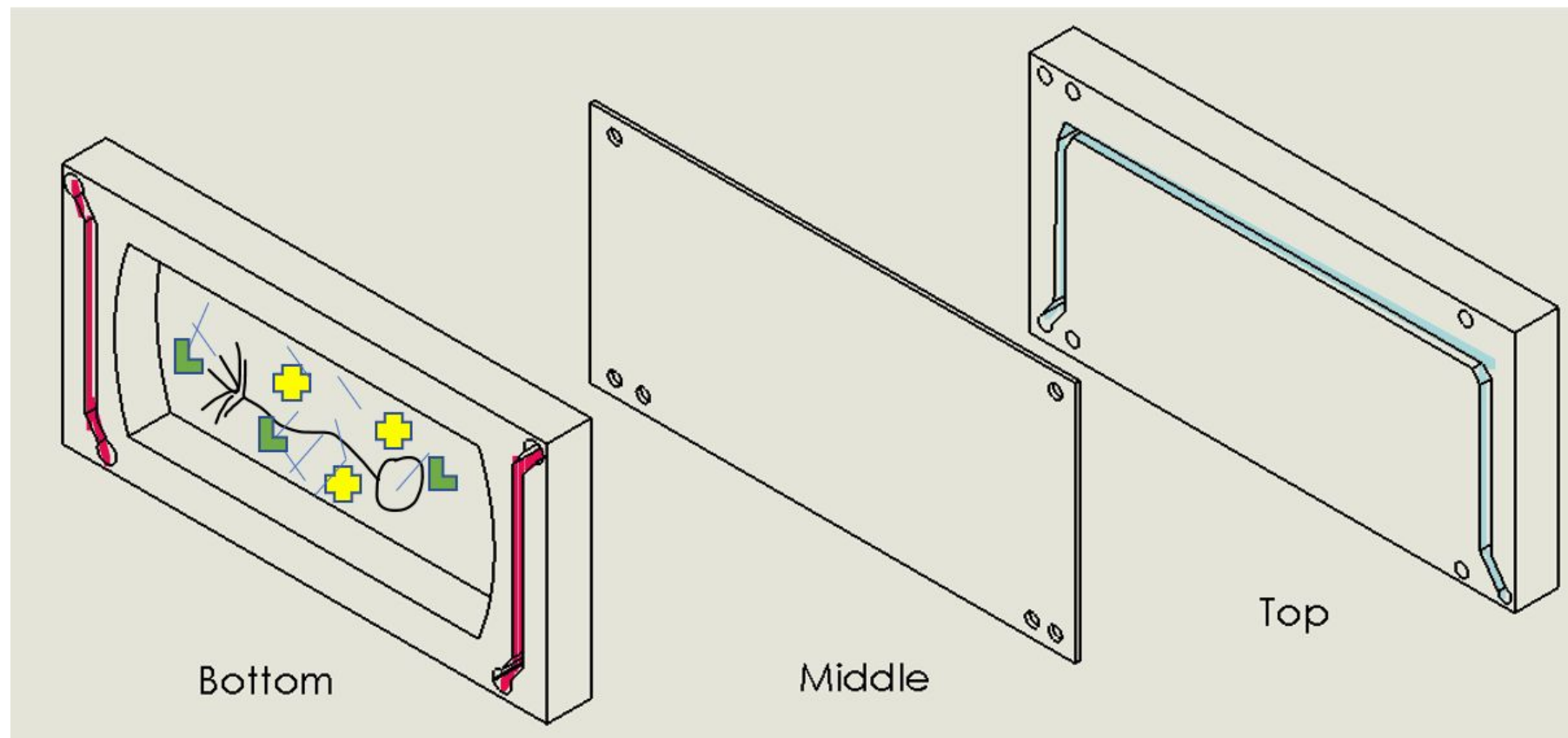
2D Model - Side View



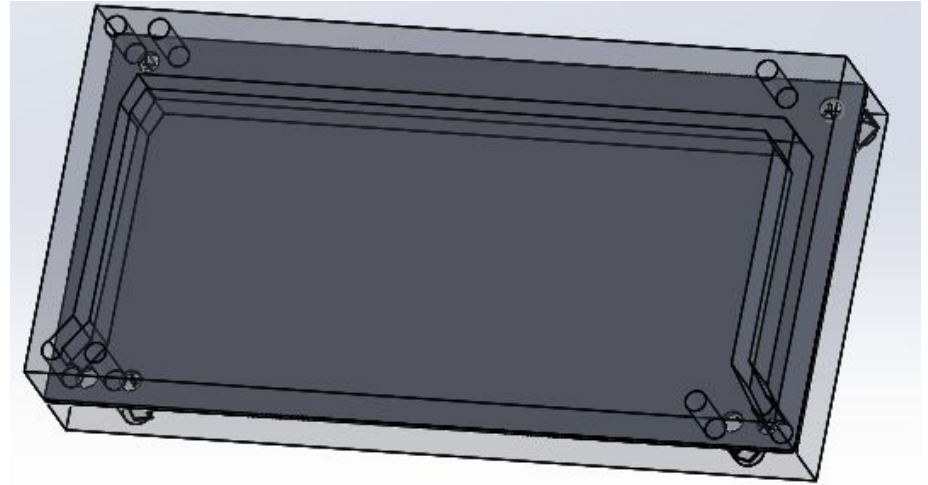
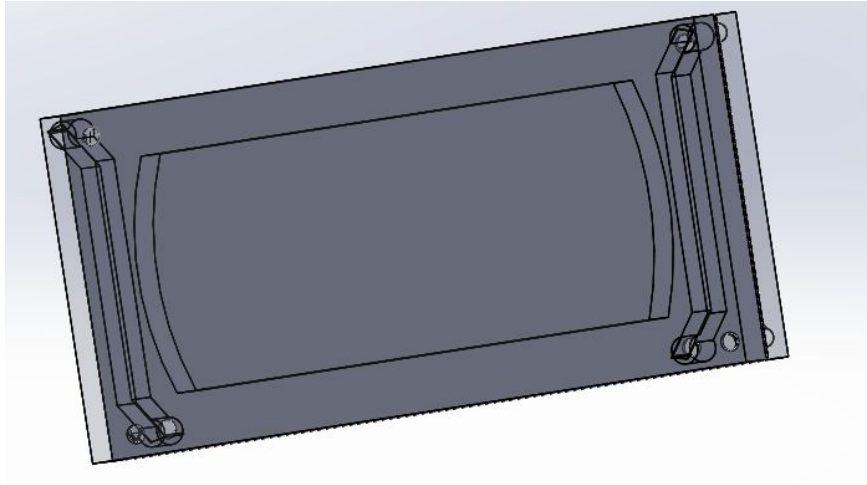
LEGEND

-  PDMS Chip
-  PET Membrane
-  Endothelial Cell
-  Neuron
-  Pericyte
-  Astrocyte
-  ECM
-  Oligodendrocytes

3D CAD Model - Disassembled



3D CAD Model - Assembled



A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, consisting of interconnected nodes and lines, rendered in a light gray color. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are larger and have a double-circle outline, suggesting a hierarchical or complex network structure.

Microchip Fabrication

A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, identical in style to the one in the top-left, consisting of interconnected nodes and lines in light gray.

Fabrication Materials




Chip Body

- Silicon Wafer
- Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS)

BBB Membrane

- Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
- Pores
 - 0.4 μm diameter
 - 4×10^6 pores/ cm^2

Biological Materials

- Brain decellularized ECM
 - Cells
 - Neurons, astrocytes, pericytes
- 

Fluids

- Artificial Blood
- Artificial cerebral spinal fluid (CSF)
- Peristaltic micropumps

Fabrication Process

Use Si Wafer
to Create
Negative

- Resist
- Mask
- Expose
- Wash

Cast w/PDMS

Add BBB
Membrane

Add Biological
Materials

- Cells
- ECM

Incorporate
Pumps

- Flow blood and
CSF in and out

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, consisting of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by circles of varying sizes and colors, including white, light gray, and dark gray. The lines are thin and gray, forming a complex web structure.

Incorporating Cells

A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, similar to the one in the top-left. It features a network of interconnected nodes and lines, with nodes in white, light gray, and dark gray, and thin gray lines.

Incorporating Cells into Design

Differentiate

- Source: patient somatic cells
- Reprogram somatic cells into iPSCs
- Differentiate into desired cell type

Infect

- Infect oligodendrocytes with GFP virus

Blood Chamber Perfusion

- Endothelial cells
- Spontaneous self-assembly

CSF Chamber Perfusion

- Astrocytes
- Pericytes

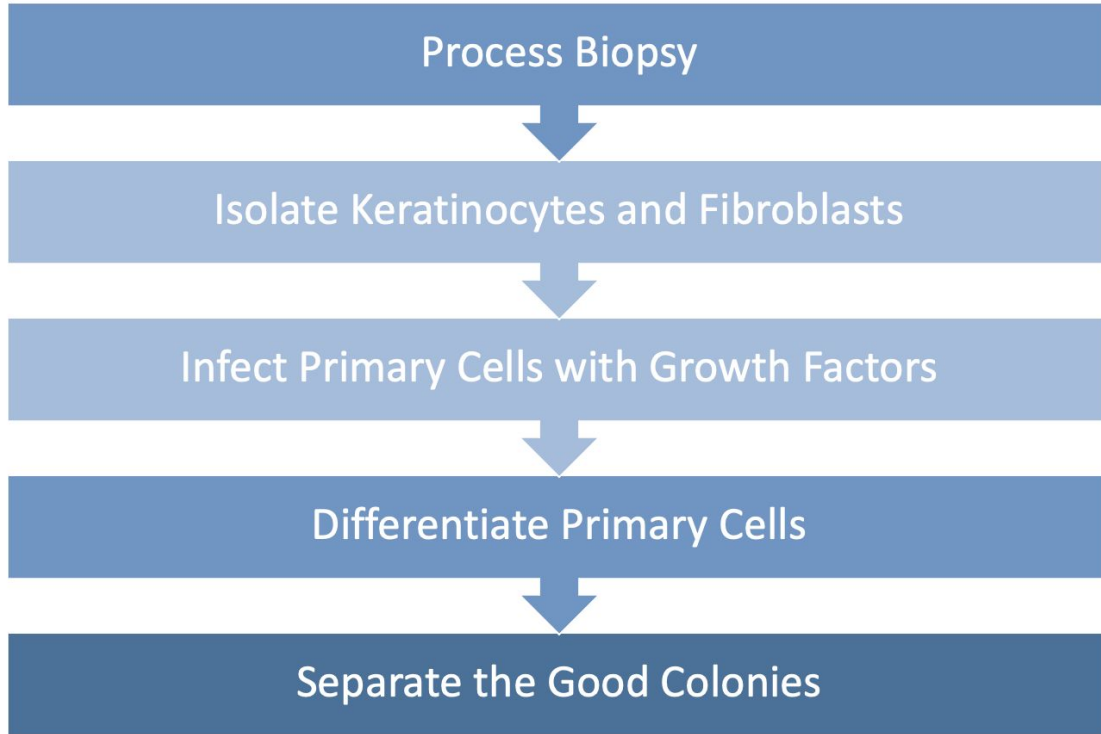
Brain Compartment

- Decellularize brain tissue to create dECM
- Combine dECM, neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes

Induce MS

- Artificially demyelinate neurons
- Ethidium Bromide

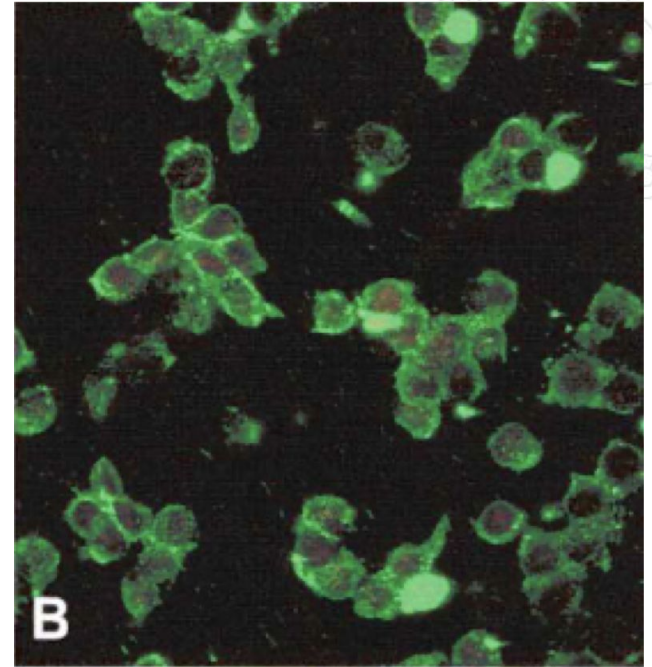
Cell Differentiation Process



Lorenzo, I.M., Fleischer, A. & Bachiller, D. **Generation of Mouse and Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPSC) from Primary Somatic Cells.** *Stem Cell Rev and Rep* 9, 435–450 (2013). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12015-012-9412-5>

Incorporating GFP into Myelin

- Virus infection of cells using Measles Virus with Green Fluorescence Protein (GFP) expression
- GFP fluorescence at 488 nm
- Confocal Fluorescence Microscopy
- ↑ **Green** = ↑ Drug Effectiveness



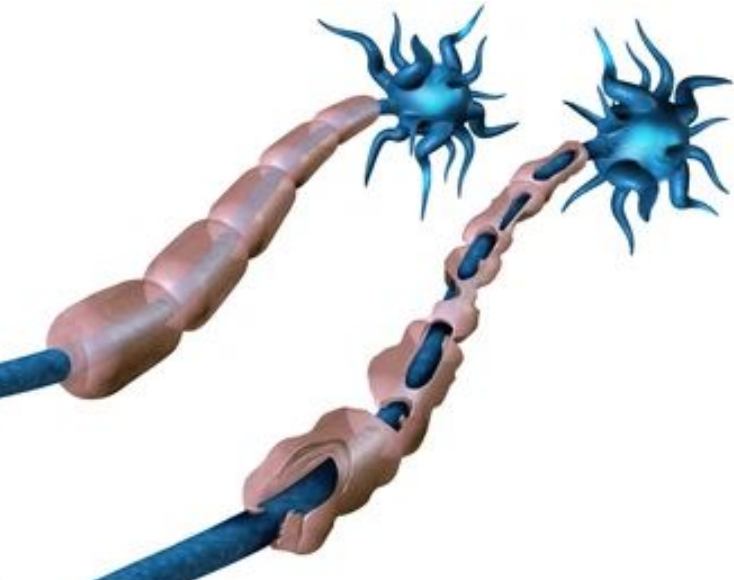
Plumb, J., Duprex, W. P., Cameron, C. S., Richter-Landsberg, C., Talbot, P., & McQuaid, S. (2002). **Infection of human oligodendrogloma cells by a recombinant measles virus expressing enhanced green fluorescent protein.** *Journal of neurovirology*, 8(1), 24-34.

dECM Fabrication Technique

- Human brain dECM - Improved in vivo representation compared to Synthetic alternatives
- dECM preserves ECM proteins and Growth Factors
- Use Methylene Blue to ensure all SDS is removed



Artificially Inducing MS



- Artificially induce demyelination of neurons seen in MS
- Ethidium bromide used to selectively demyelinate neurons
 - Creates a localized lesion

Fluid Flow

- Artificial CSF and Blood will be used to simulate human CSF and Blood
- Purpose for blood flow is to transport oxygen to cells and remove carbon dioxide

Artificial CSF Makeup:

- 8.66g NaCl, 0.224g KCl, 0.206g CaCl₂-2H₂O, 0.163g MgCl₂-6H₂O, 0.214g Na₂HPO₄-7H₂O, and NaH₂PO₄-H₂O in 1000 mL pyrogen-free sterile water

Artificial Blood Makeup:

1. Perfluorocarbons (Carbon and Flouride)
2. Hemoglobin based

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, consisting of interconnected nodes and lines, rendered in a light gray color. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are larger and have a double-circle effect. The lines are thin and connect the nodes in a complex, web-like structure.

Continuing the Project

A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, similar to the one in the top-left, consisting of interconnected nodes and lines in a light gray color. The nodes are small circles, some with a double-circle effect, connected by thin lines in a complex web-like structure.

Testing

Mechanical

- Pressure
- Flow
- Pumps

Biological

- Imaging of biological material placement
- Cell survival
- Does BBB function as intended?
- Does demyelination occur?

Biocompatibility & Histocompatibility

No compatibility issues expected because:

- Device is not implanted
- No immune cells added into circulation
- All cells from same patient
- PDMS and PET proven to be biocompatible

Limitations

Does not model diseased BBB



Design chip that models diseased BBB and axons

Demyelination was artificially induced

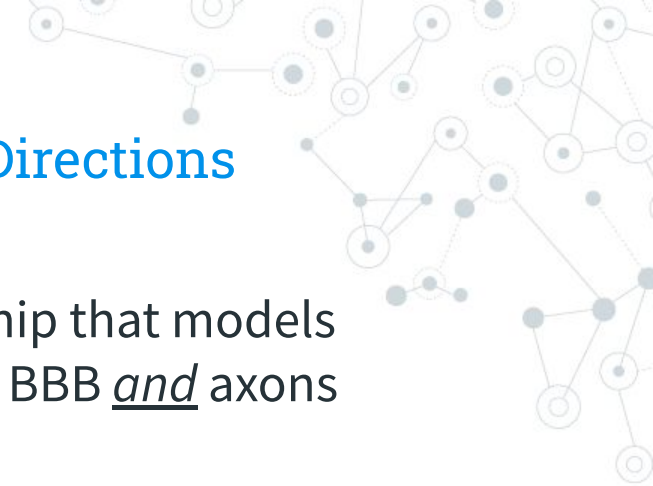


Transplant patients' own diseased neurons or add immune cells to demyelinate

Used artificial blood and CSF



Use patients' own fluids





Thank you!

Questions or Comments?