

Jed Johnson<sup>1</sup>, Michal Nowicki<sup>2</sup>, Chieh-Ti Kuo<sup>3</sup>, Bin Hu<sup>2</sup>, John Lannutti<sup>1</sup>, Sean Lawler<sup>2</sup>, Young Lin<sup>3</sup>, Mariano Viapiano<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Materials Science and Engineering, <sup>2</sup>Neurological Surgery, <sup>3</sup>Veterinary Clinical Sciences

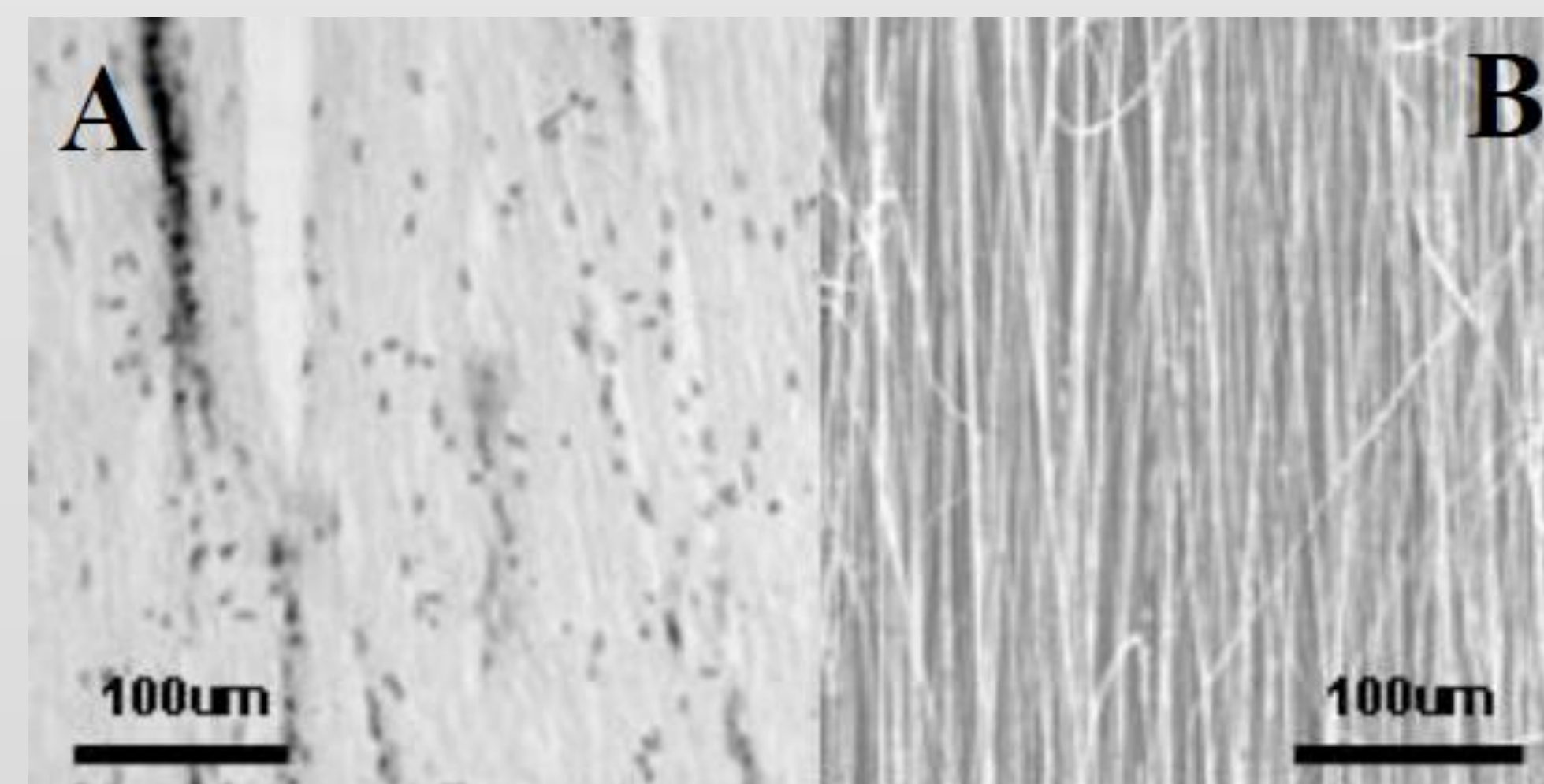
## Executive Summary

- Electrospinning is a cheap, non-clean room method of preparing nanofiber meshes for cell culture, tissue engineering, medical devices, and drug screening applications
- Mechanical properties and geometry tailorable to desired end uses
- Easily incorporate both natural and synthetic polymers as well as chemical cues, growth factors, etc.
- Three-dimensional (3-D) cell culture mimics the *in vivo* topography

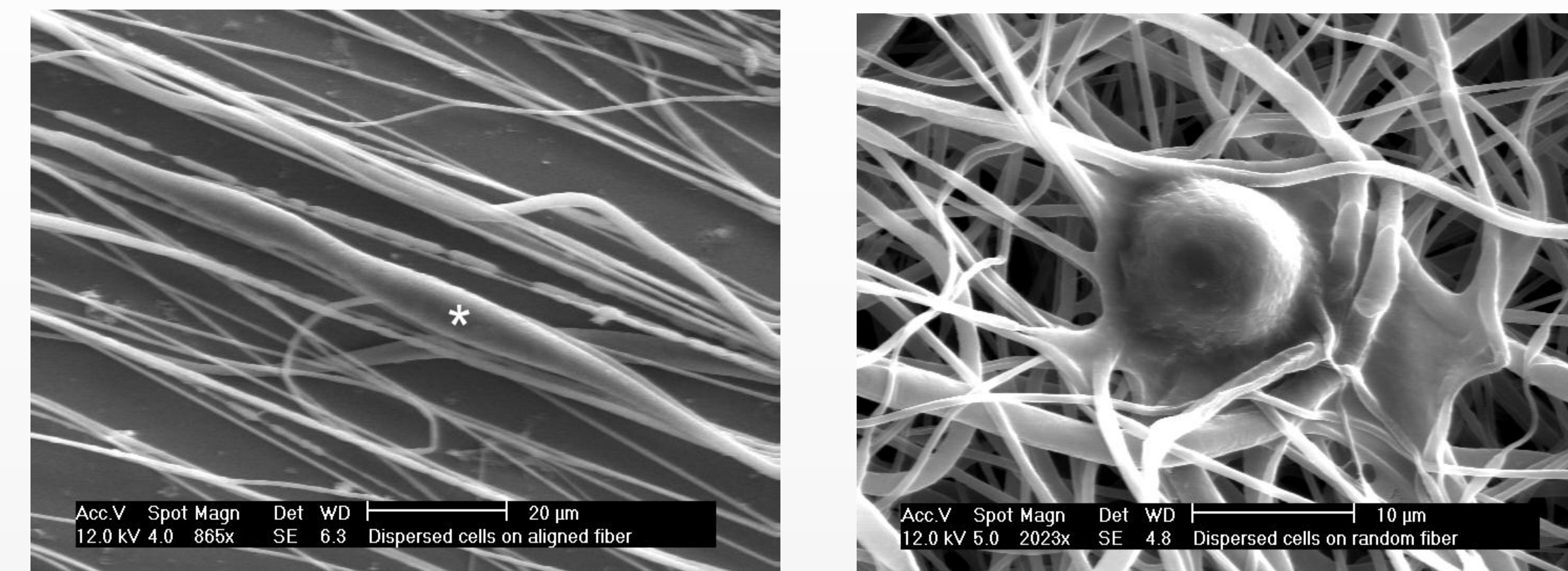
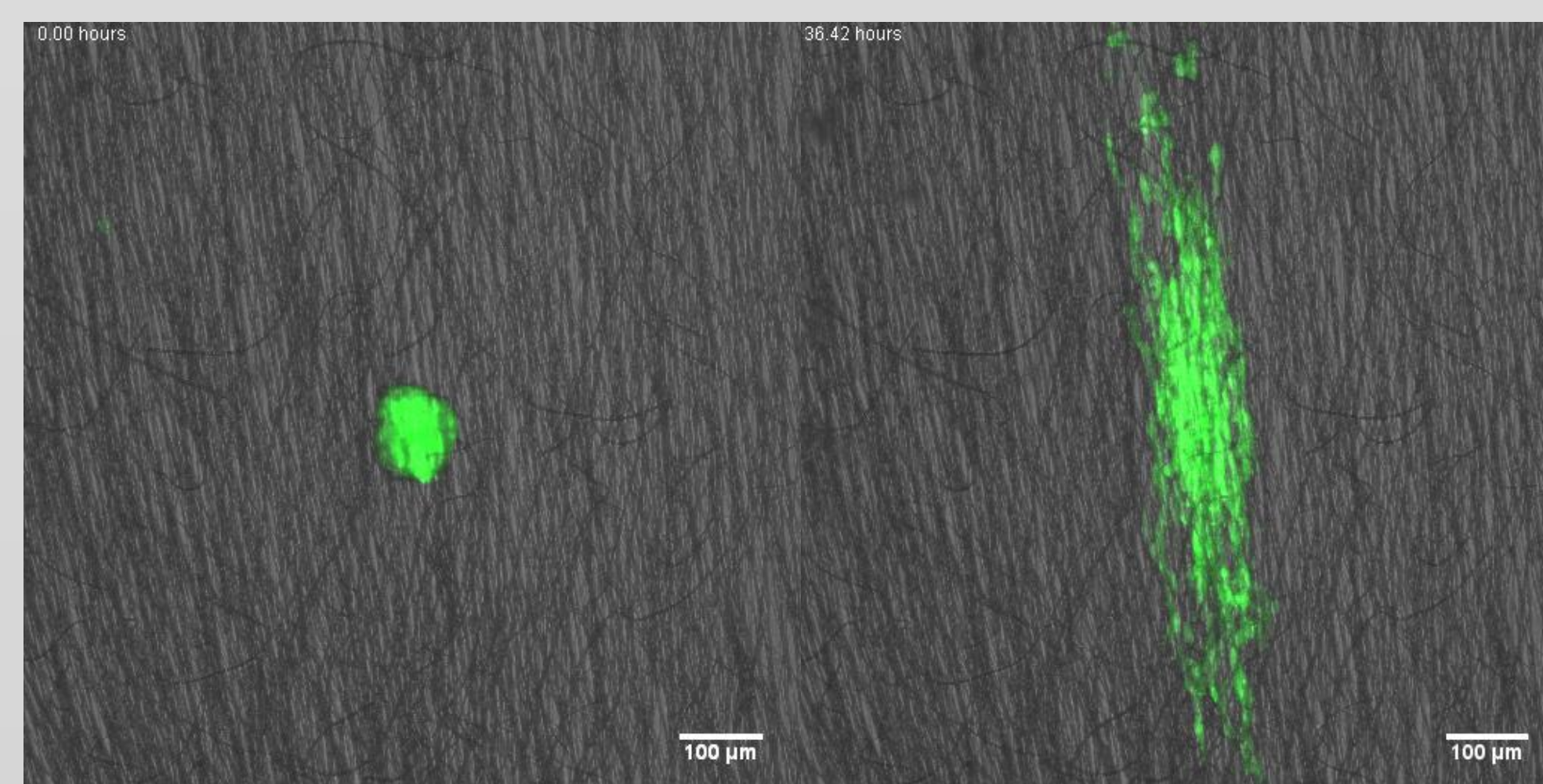
## Results: High-Throughput Migration Assay

- Cells on aligned fibers migrated at an effective velocity of  $4.2 \pm 0.39 \mu\text{m/h}$  compared to  $0.8 \pm 0.08 \mu\text{m/h}$  on random fibers, closely matching *in vivo* models and prior observations of glioma spread in white versus gray matter.
- Glioma stem cell-containing neurospheres seeded on random fibers did not show cell detachment and retained their original shape; on aligned fibers, cells detached and migrated in the fiber direction over a distance sixfold greater than the perpendicular direction.

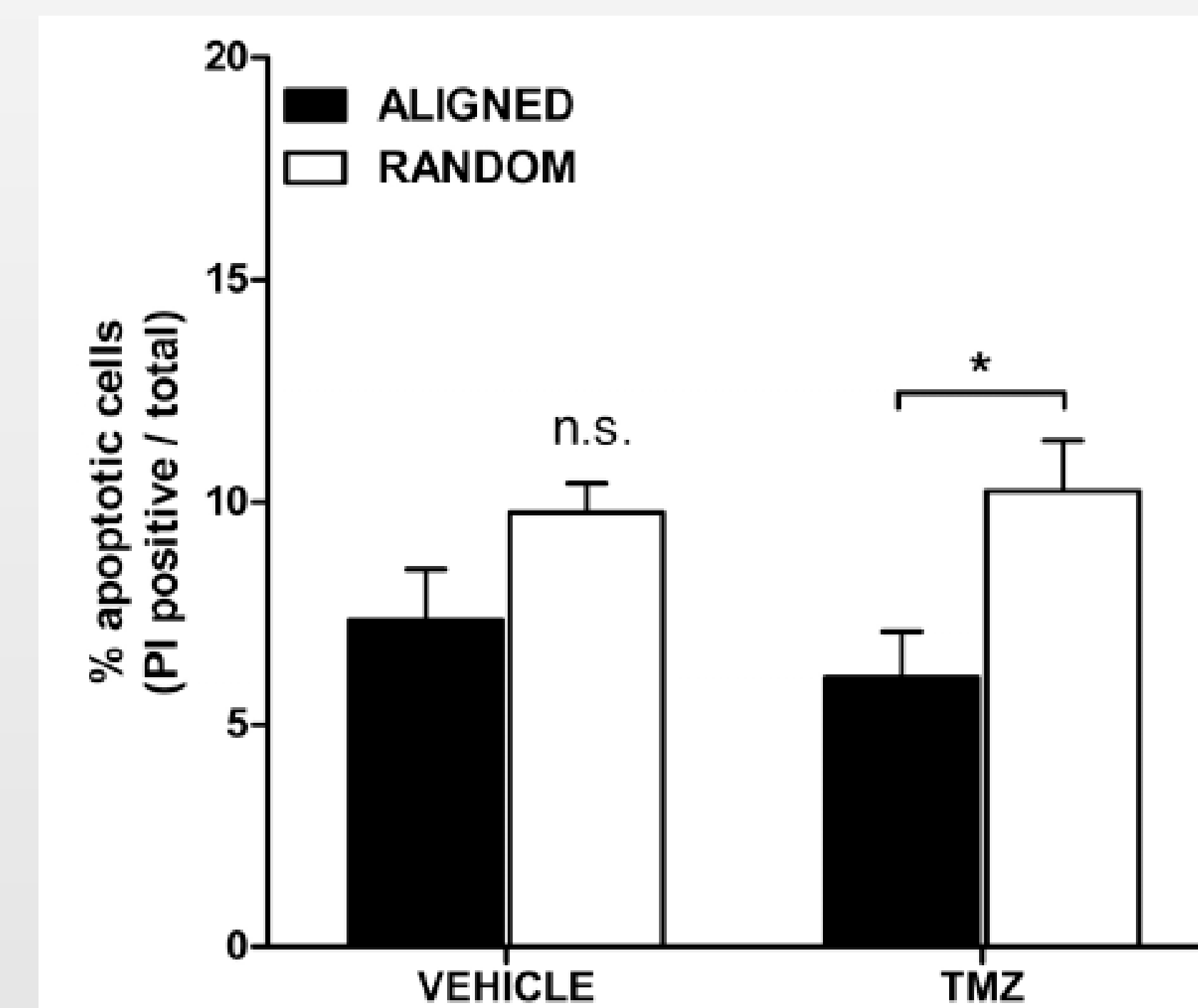
- (A) confocal image of aligned white matter in the corpus callosum and (B) aligned nanofibers from electrospinning (scanning electron microscopy). The latter closely mimics the *in vivo* topography/alignment.



- Initial (left) and 36hrs later (right) of a GFP labeled human glioma neurosphere demonstrating migration/metastasis of tumor cells along aligned electrospun fibers. Fibers aligned vertically.



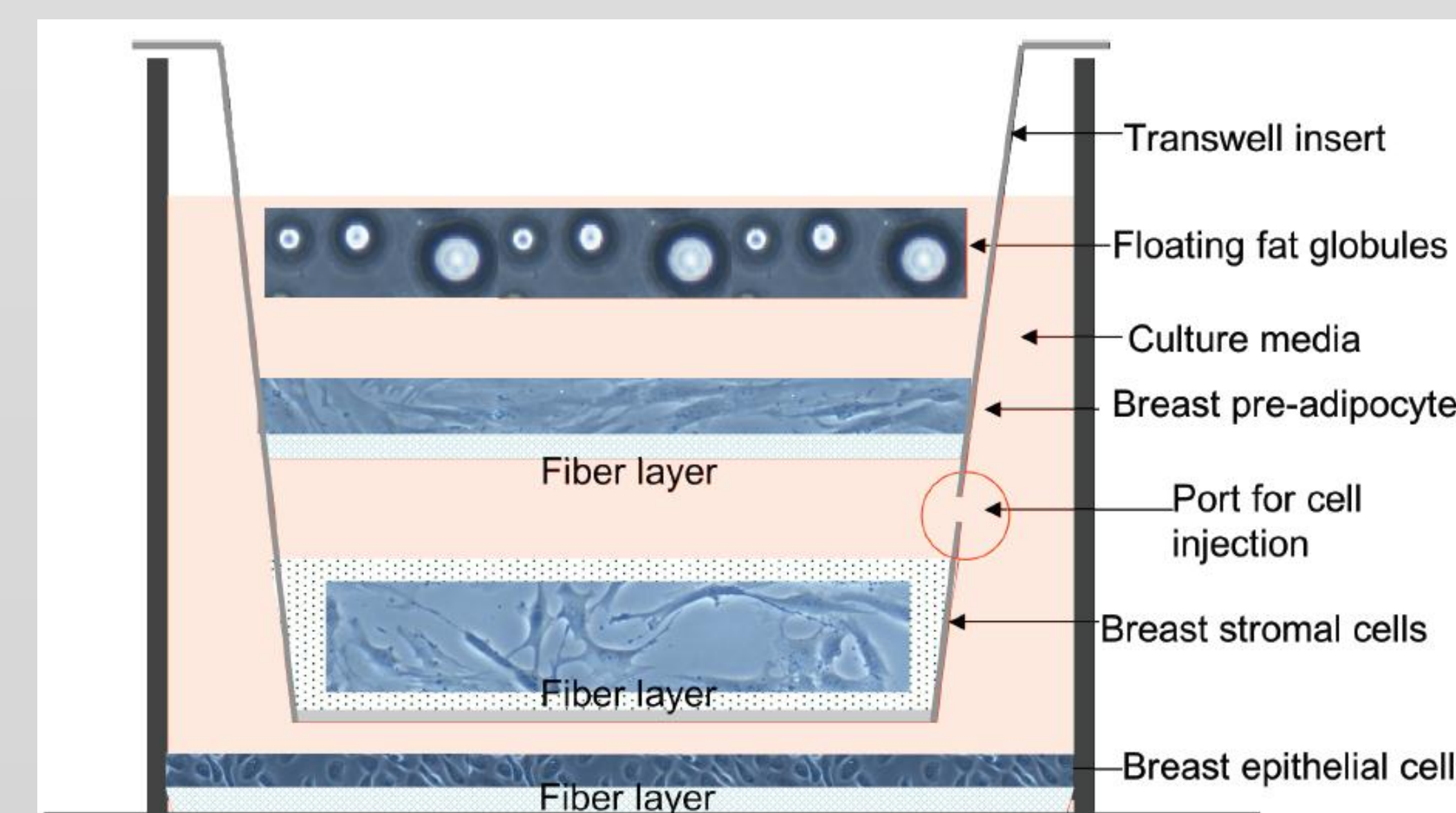
- Scanning electron microscopy showing examples of isolated U251 human glioma cells migrating on aligned (left, notice cell denoted with asterisk) or randomly oriented (right) PCL fibers.



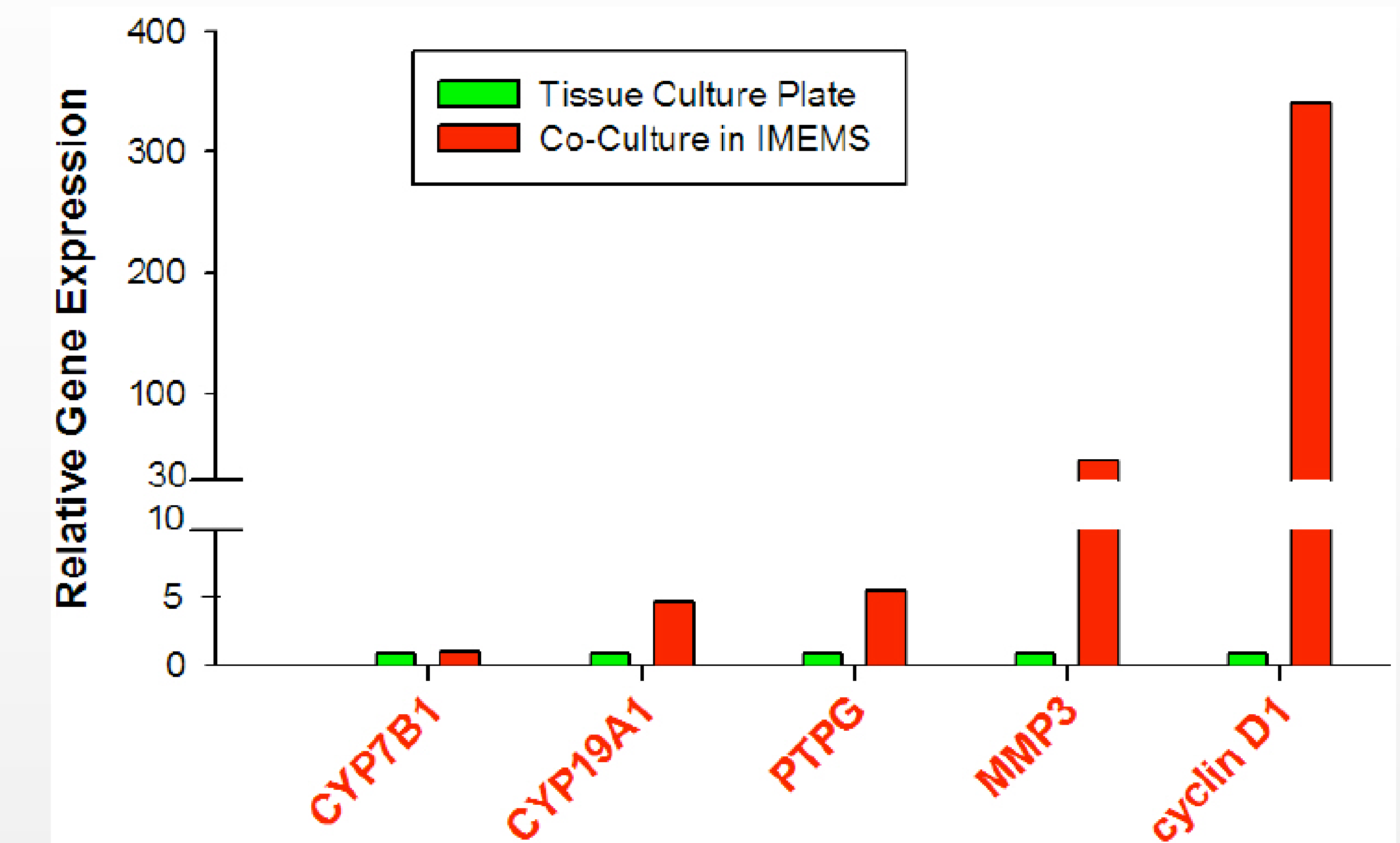
- Percentage apoptotic cells on aligned versus random fiber following temozolomide (TMZ) (400  $\mu\text{M}$ ) treatment. PBS only (control) displayed no significant difference.

## Results: Interactive MicroEnvironment System

- Significant differences (up to 340 fold increases) in gene expression from primary human normal and cancerous cells grown on flat, tissue culture polystyrene (TCPS) versus cells grown on 3-D nanofibers
- Drug sensitivity/dosage is different for cells cultured on TCPS versus 3-D nanofibers



- Schematic of the Interactive MicroEnvironment System (IMEMS) which allows co-culture of multiple cell types to provide more realistic culture conditions.



- Relative gene expression of CYP7B1, CYP19 A1, PTPy, MMP3 and Cyclin D1 in primary normal human breast epithelial cells cultured on the bottom layer of a 4-component IMEMS containing fat globules, stromal cells, and pre-adipocytes exactly as shown in the schematic.

## Potential Commercial Applications

- High-throughput drug screening
- Investigation of cancer metastasis and invasion
- Multi-cellular co-culture
- 3-D engineered scaffolds to simulate specific target organs
- Bioactive coatings and chemical cues
- More accurate drug testing = shorter time to market
- More realistic cell culture and testing
- Stem cell expansion

## Patents

- J. Lannutti, J. Johnson, J. Pinzone, M. Ringel, S. Lawler, E. Chiocca, "Low-Cost High-Volume Multi-well Electrospun Substrates," May 2009, provisional patent application filed with OSU TLC
- J. Lannutti, J. Johnson, Y. Lin, "Interactive Microenvironment System," June 2009, provisional patent application filed with OSU TLC