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Cornell
Engineering

Assessing Human Articular Cartilage Transcriptome Layers with RNA Sequencing

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WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY & CORNELL UNIVERSITY
**Reproducible Cells and Organoids via
Directed-Differentiation Encoding
(RECODE)**

2024 AIChE Annual Meeting

Medical Devices Session

October 29, 2024



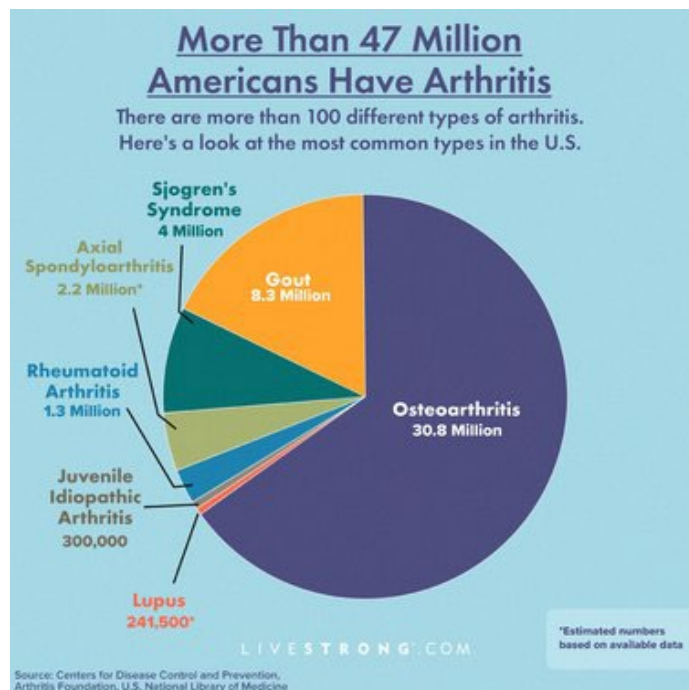
National Institutes
of Health

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
**NIH Protein Biotechnology
Training Program**



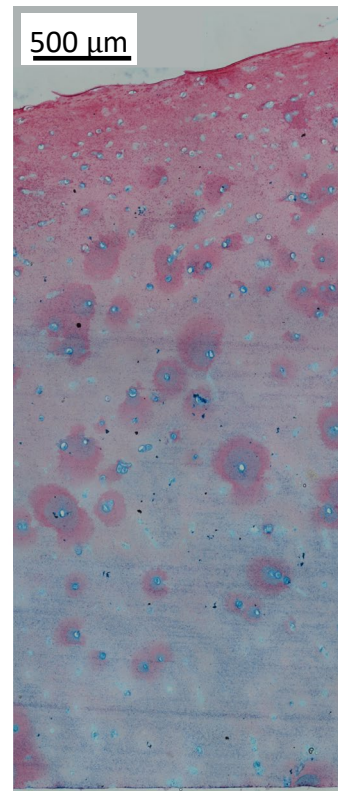
Overview

A



B

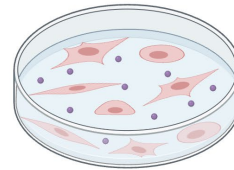
Histological Staining Human Articular Cartilage



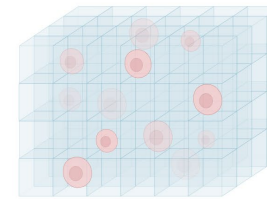
Applications of articular cartilage repair

In vitro

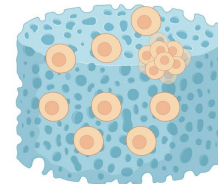
Cell pellets



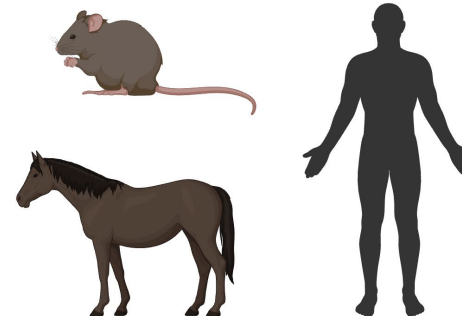
Hydrogels



Scaffolds



In vivo



Highlight

- 32.5 M U.S. adults OA (2023)
- No reasonable cure; typical option: total knee replacement.

Objectives:

Sequence RNA of tri-layer articular cartilage:

- Normal articular cartilage (nHAC)
- Osteoarthritis articular cartilage (OA)
- Mesenchymal Stromal Cells (MSCs)
- MSC-derived (MSCs-Bioreactor)

Figure 1. A) Osteoarthritis statistic (U.S.) [1], B) Articular cartilage staining & hydrogel application [2]



Outline



Objectives

Background

Methodology

Results

Summary & Acknowledgements

Future work



Motivation and Problem Statement

**Objectives:**

- Analyze articular & osteoarthritic cartilage
- Compare cell populations/properties

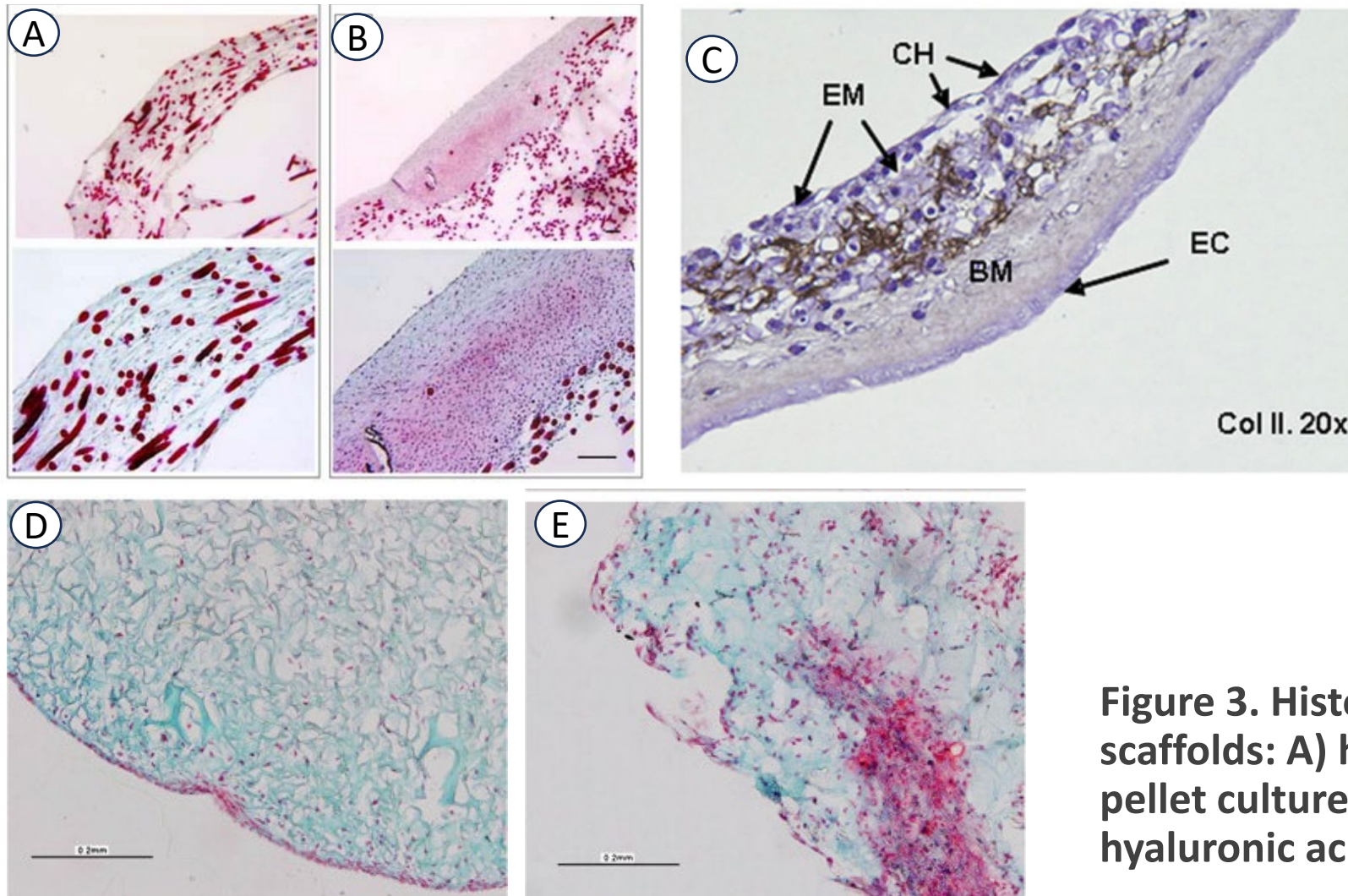
Cartilage Functions:

- Low-friction movement
- Shock absorption (protects subchondral bone)
- Load transmission (stabilizes joints)

Figure 2. Graphic of human articular cartilage to microscale [3]



Motivation: No Engineered Tissues Replicate Tri-Layered Cartilage



Several biopolymer scaffolds

- Wolf et al. (2008): hyaluronan-based polymer
- Silvia et al. (2010): human amniotic membranes (HAMs)
- Amos et al. (2012): collagen-based scaffold

Motivation

- Reproduce tri-layer articular cartilage-like from MSCs hydrogel cultured by bioreactor

Figure 3. Histological Section of biopolymer scaffolds: A) hyaluronan monolayer, B) hyaluronan pellet culture, C) HAMs, D) collagen-based, E) hyaluronic acid scaffold



Motivation and Problem Statement

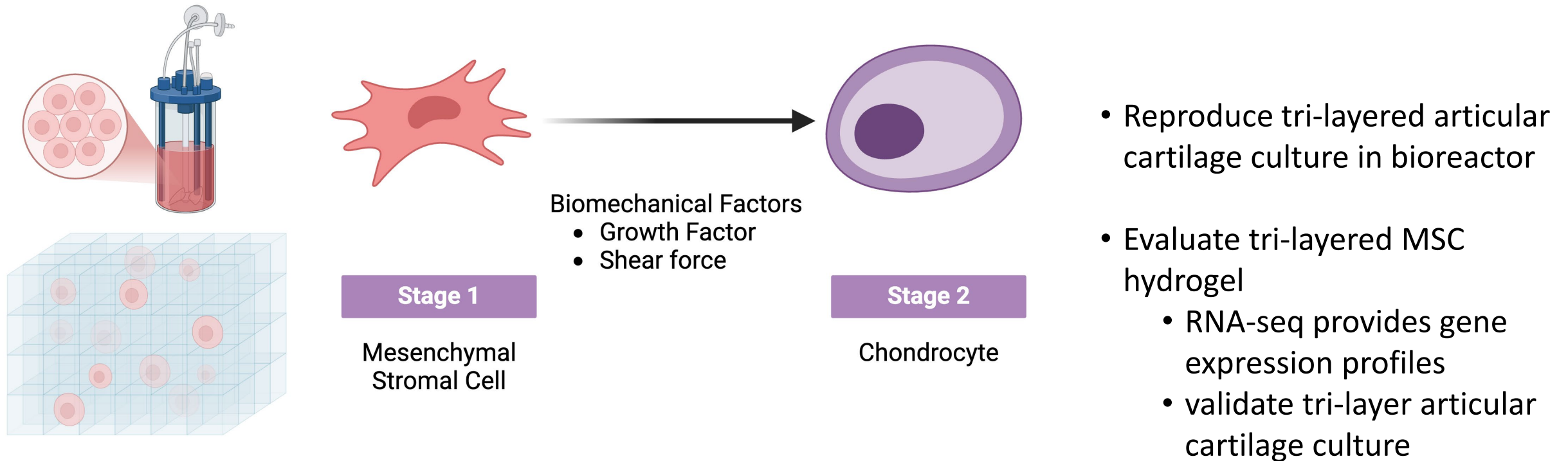
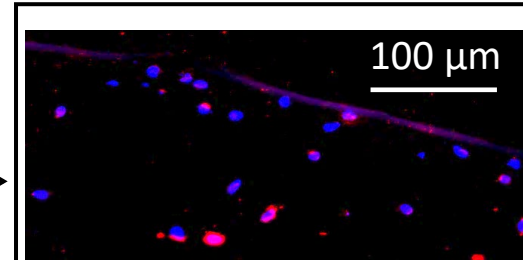
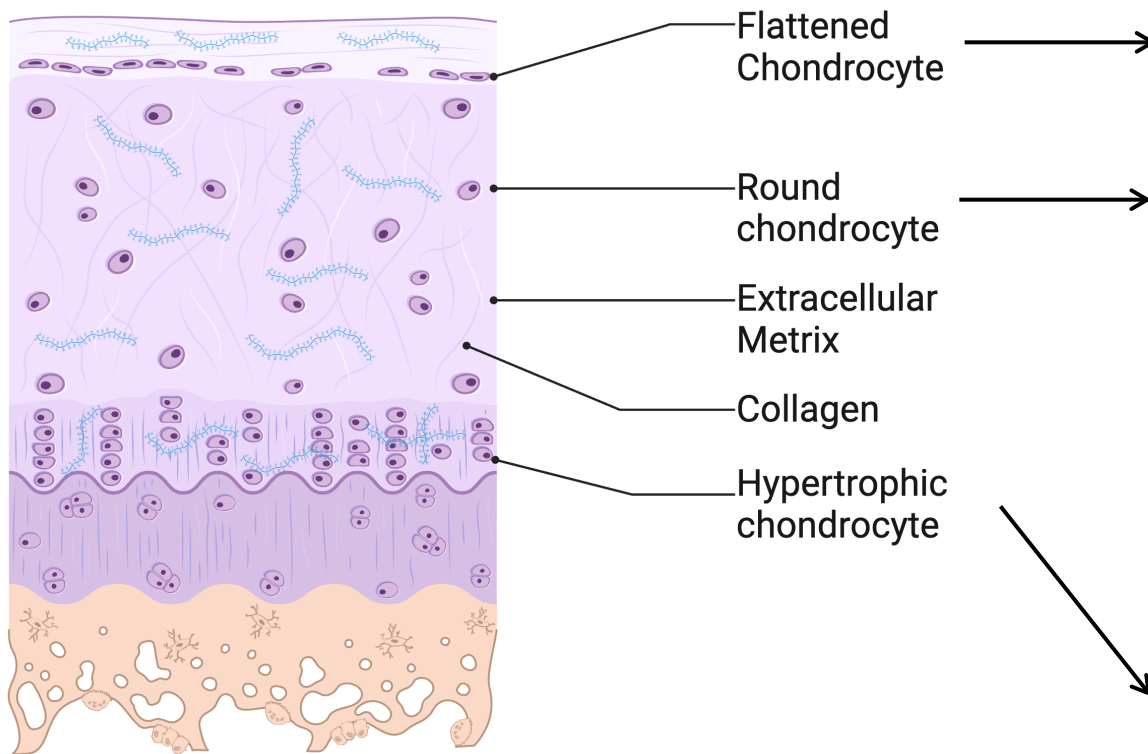


Figure 4. MSCs hydrogel culture in bioreactor for articular cartilage regeneration [2]

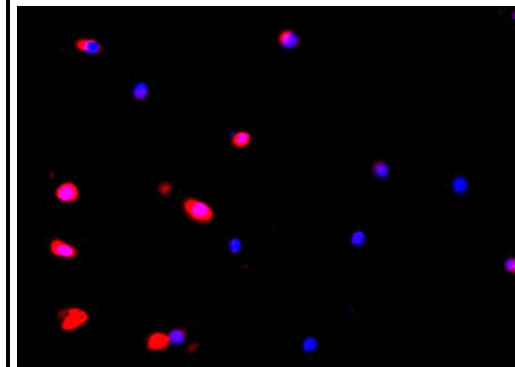


Background

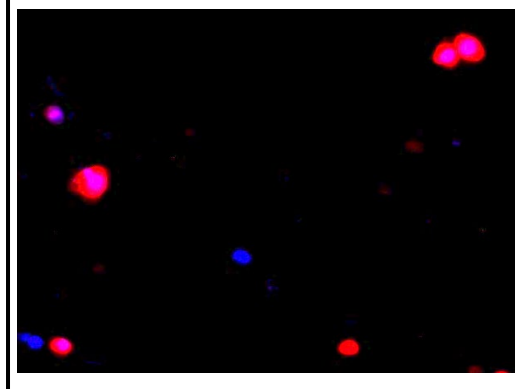
Articular Cartilage Layers



Superficial zone



Middle zone



Deep zone

Articular cartilage components:

- Chondrocytes: maintain cartilage matrix
- ECM: supports structure/function
- Collagen: provides tensile strength

Figure 5. Normal articular cartilage components [2]

Collecting Tissue

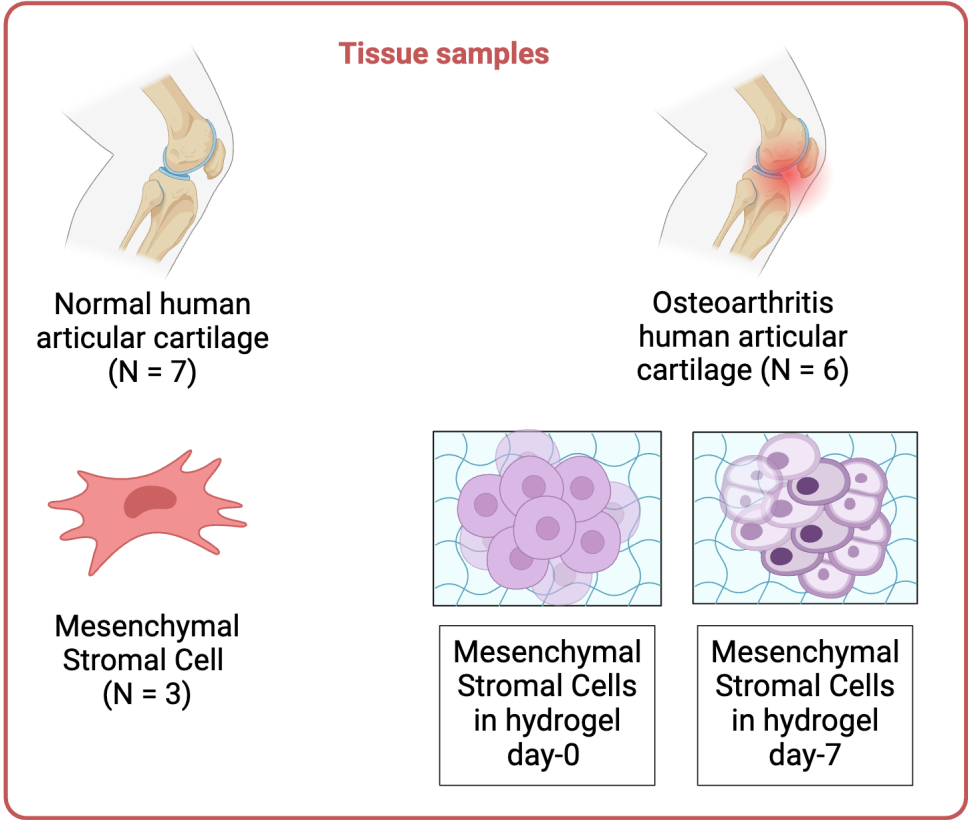


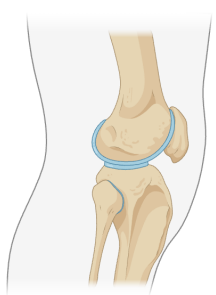
Table of articular cartilage sample collection

	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Age	10-20	20-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
Zone	Superficial		Middle	Deep	
Type	Mesenchymal Stromal Cells MSC-derived day-0		MSC-derived day-7	Normal articular cartilage	Osteoarthritis articular cartilage

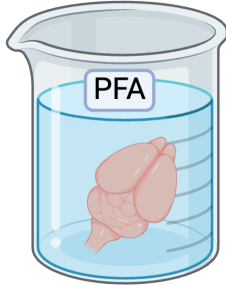
Figure 6. Collecting [2]



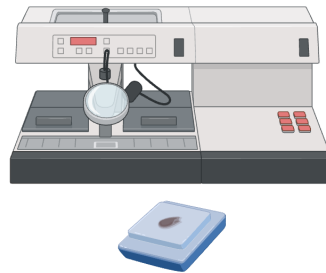
Processing of Tissue



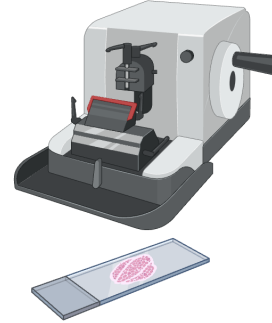
Collecting



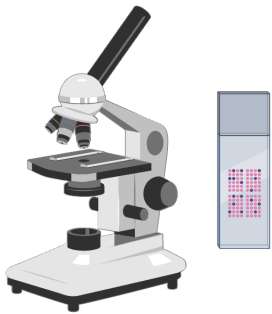
4% PFA
fixation



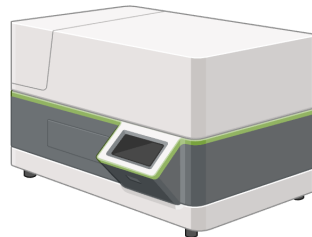
Paraffin
embedded



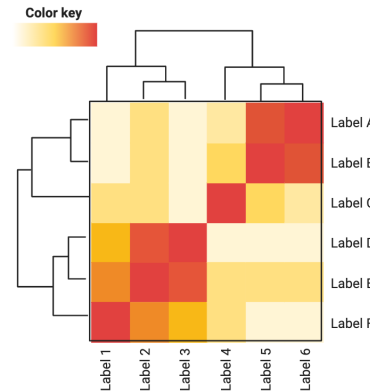
Sectioning



Histological and
immunofluorescent
staining



RNA sequencing



Gene expression
profile

Procedures

1. Collect nHAC tissue samples
2. Fix tissues: 4% PFA fixative, 24 h
3. De-calcify: 20% EDTA (2 D)
4. Preserve: 70% ethanol
5. Paraffin embed

Figure 7 Handling & processing [2] 9

Nano String

Table 2 of protein/cell markers

	Cell/protein markers
Mesenchymal Stromal Cells	CD44
Normal human articular cartilage	- CD44 - SOX9 - Aggrecan
Osteoarthritis articular cartilage	- CD44 - RUNX2 - Aggrecan

Immunofluorescence staining

- Protein/cell markers (CD44/Sox9/Aggrecan)
- Visualize MSC and nHAC-specific proteins under nano string

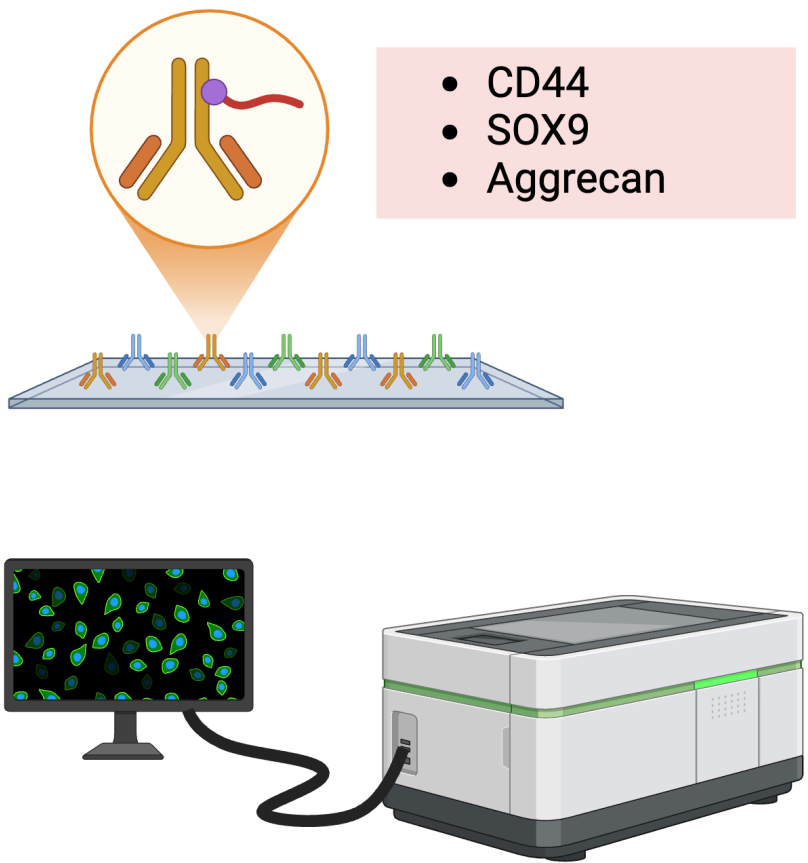


Figure 8 Immunofluorescence staining [2]



Nano String

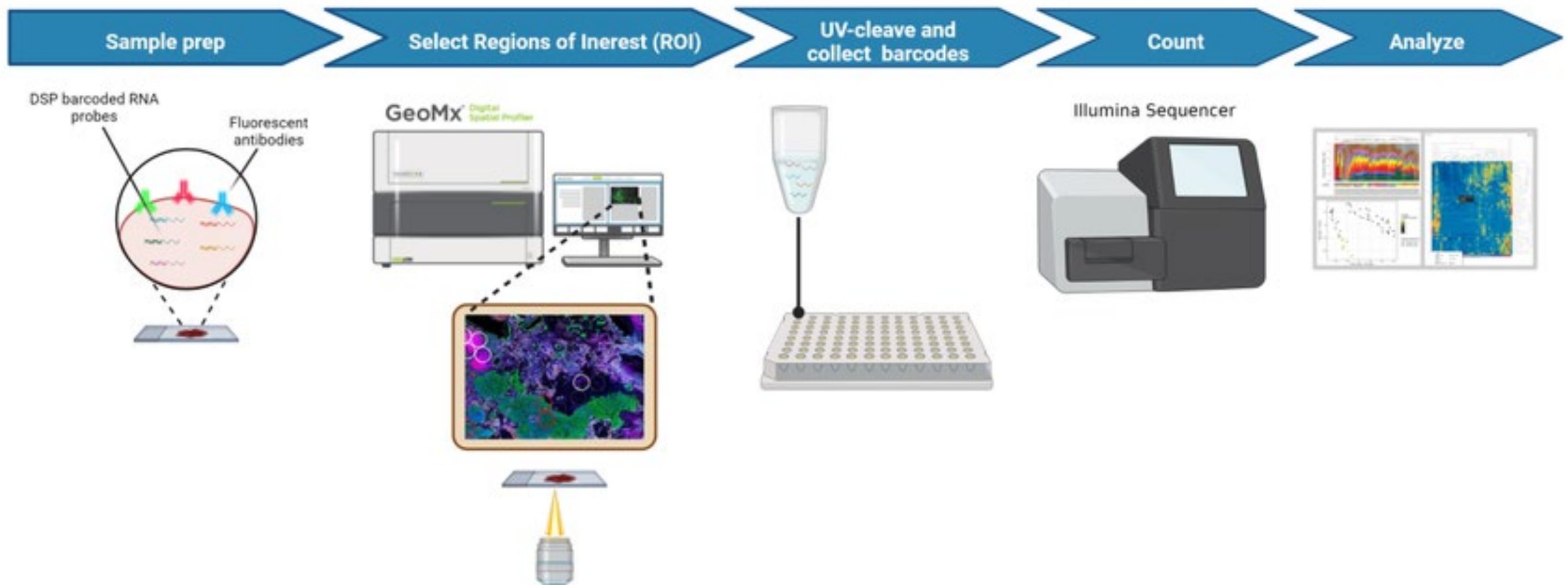


Figure 9. Nano string GeoMx Digital Spatial Profiling (DSP) workflow overview [7]



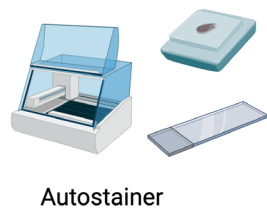
Nano String

GeoMx[®] Digital Spatial Profiler Workflow RNA Assay

Day 1: Slide preparation

a

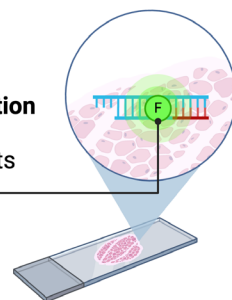
Preparation of FFPE samples
Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues (FFPE) with 7 μ m are dewaxed



Autostainer

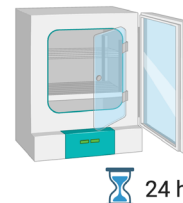
b

Slide preparation
Detection of specific targets with probes

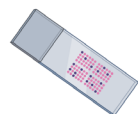


c

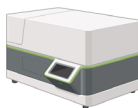
Overnight incubation
Samples are incubated with the probes for 24h



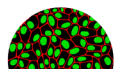
Day 2: Process slides on GeoMx[®]



Stain & wash slides
Stain with morphology markers (fluorescently labeled antibodies)

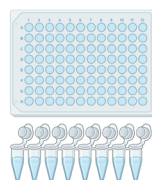


Start GeoMx run
Load instrument
Identify slides

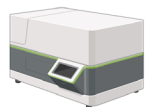


Scan and select ROIs
Different areas of the

Day 3: Process on nCounter

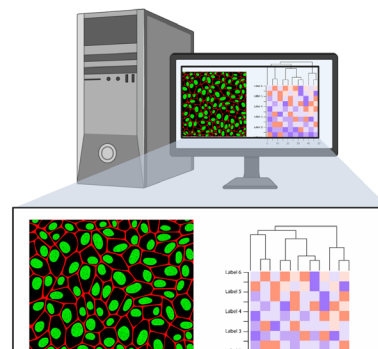


Pool
Pool wells into cartridge or strip tubes



Run nCounter
Upload CDF from USB to nCounter

Day 4: Data analysis on GeoMx[®]



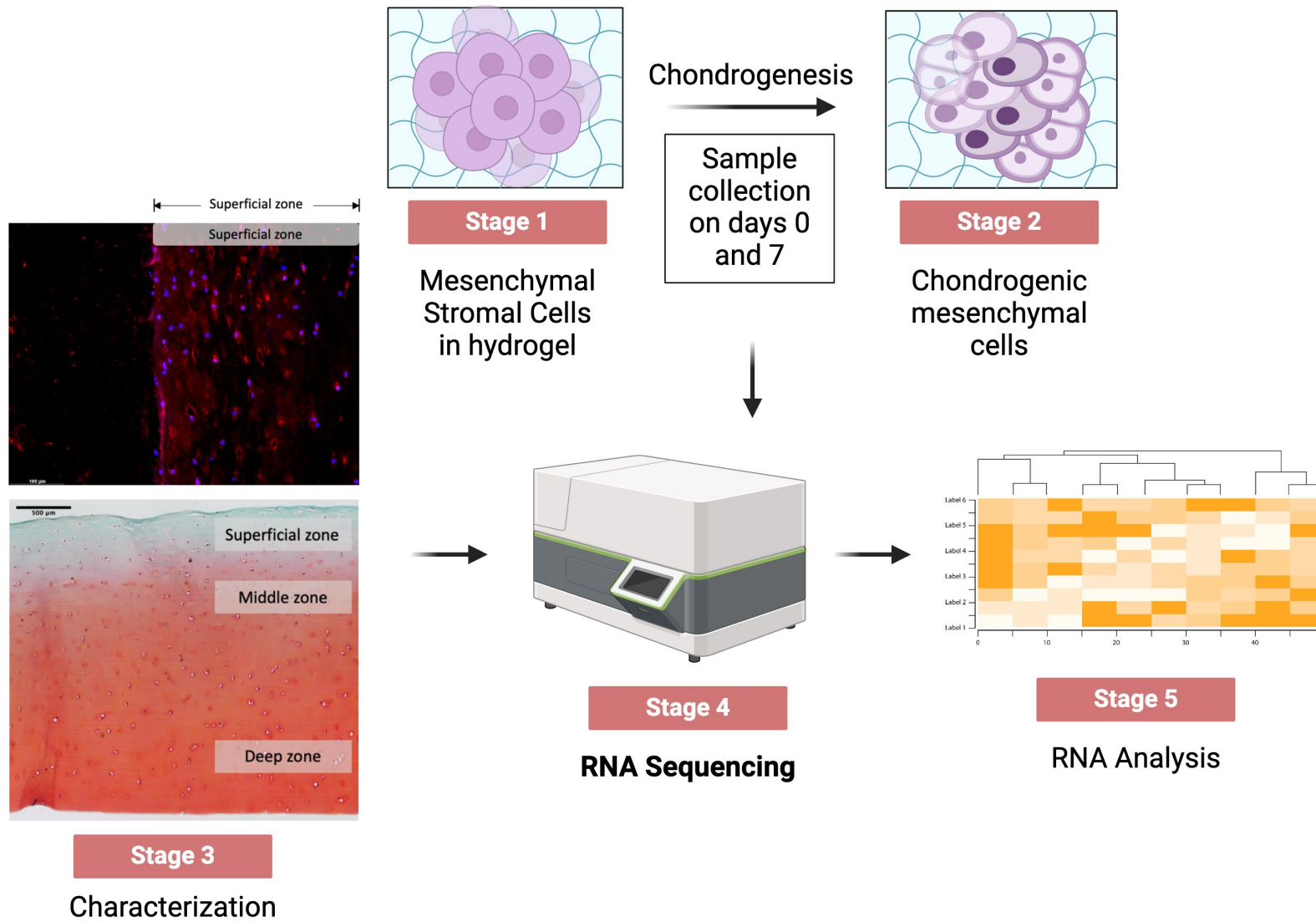
Procedures

1. Section tissue into 7 μ m
2. Fluorescence stain tissue
3. Scan and Select tri-layer tissue
4. Collect RNA into 96 well plates
5. Sequence RNA
6. Analyze gene expression

Figure 10. Processing of Nano string spatial profiler [2]



Overview of RNA Sequencing

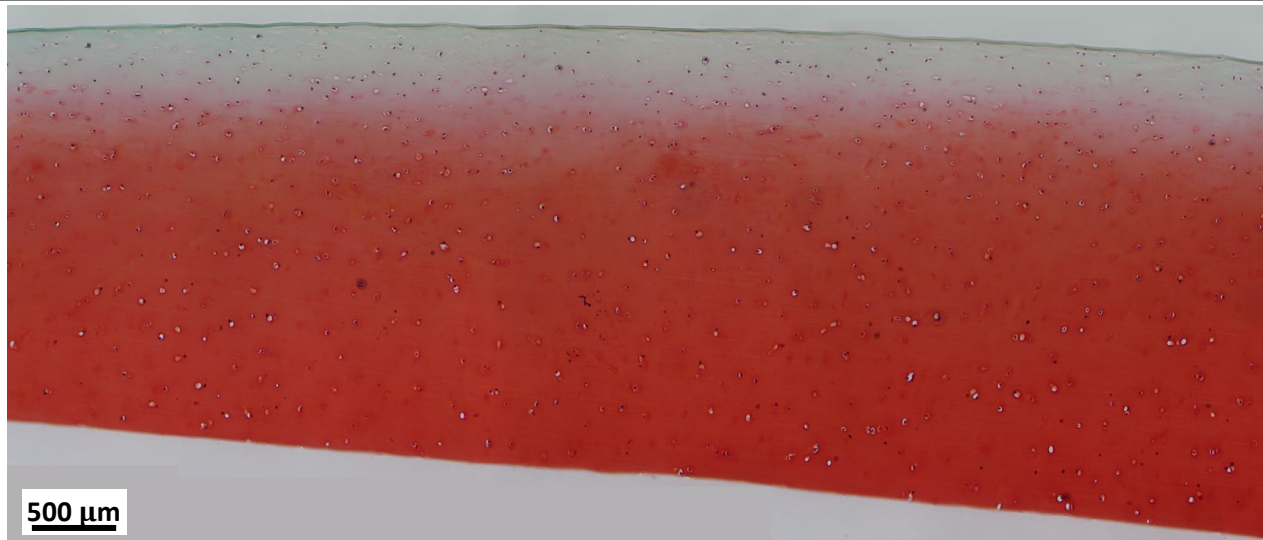


Procedures

1. Tissue structure: histology & immunofluorescence
2. Nanostring: collect RNA by cell/protein markers
3. Gene expression: tri-layer comparison



Results 1: Histological Staining

(A)

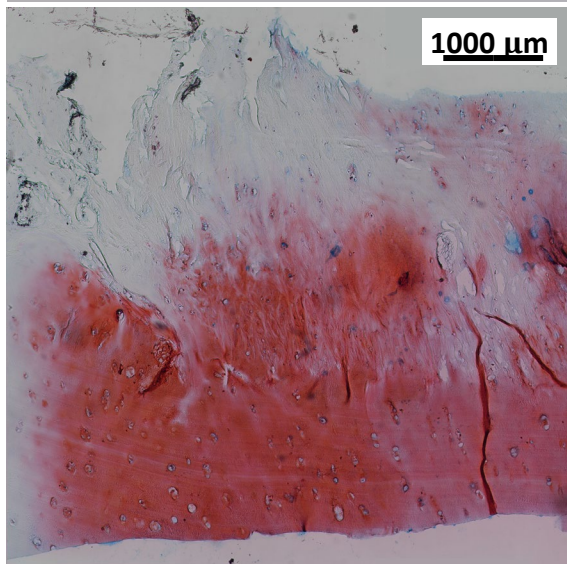
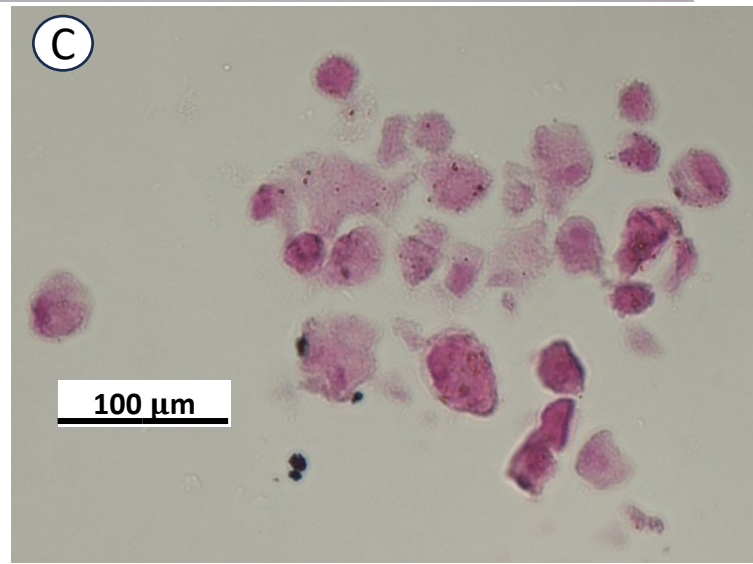
Superficial zone

Middle zone

Deep zone

Safranin O—Fast green

- Black dot — Nuclei
- Green — Cytoplasm
- Red — Proteoglycan

(B)**(C)****Alcian blue/safranin O**

- Alcian blue — Glycosaminoglycans
- Safranin O — Proteoglycan, aggrecan

Figure 12. (A) Normal articular cartilage stained with safranin O/Fast green, (B) Osteoarthritis articular cartilage stained with Alcian blue/safranin O, (C) Mesenchymal Stromal Cells stained with H&E



Results 2: Immunofluorescence Staining

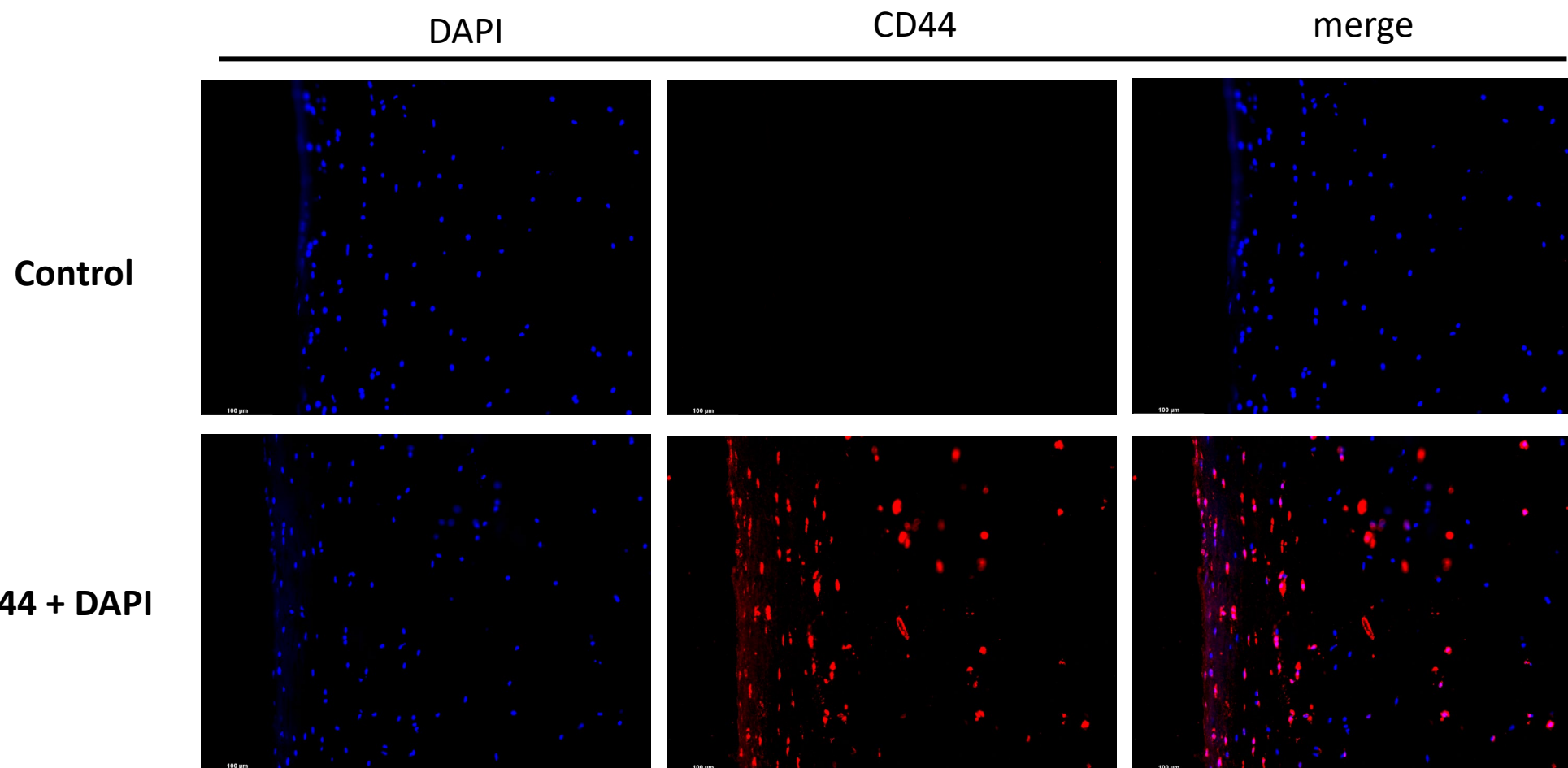


Figure 13. Representative images of immunofluorescence staining (IF) of CD44 and nuclei for normal human articular cartilage (hAC41) under fluorescence microscopy (magnification: 20x).



Results 3: Immunofluorescence Staining

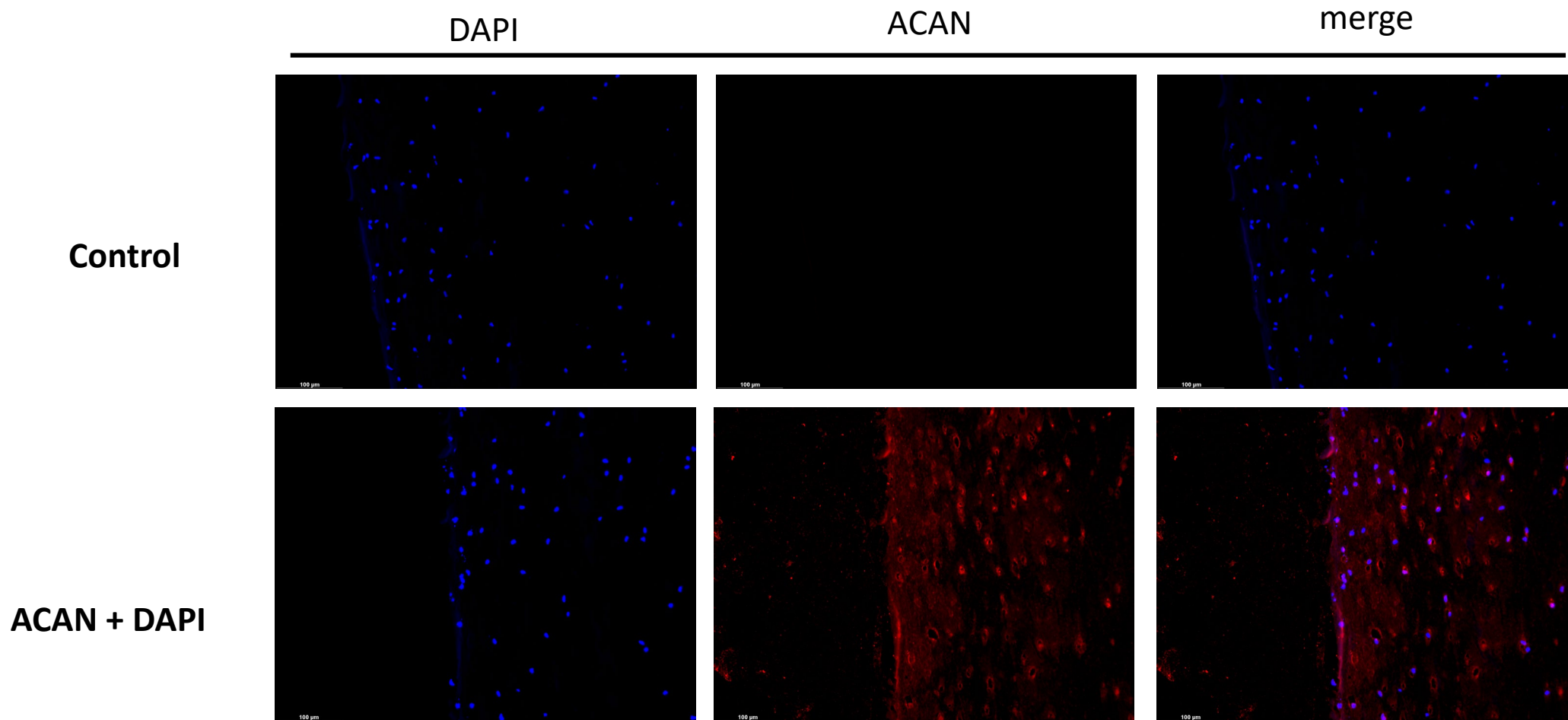


Figure 14. Representative images of immunofluorescence staining (IF) of Aggrecan and nuclei for normal human articular cartilage under fluorescence microscopy (magnification: 20x).



Results 4: Immunofluorescence Staining

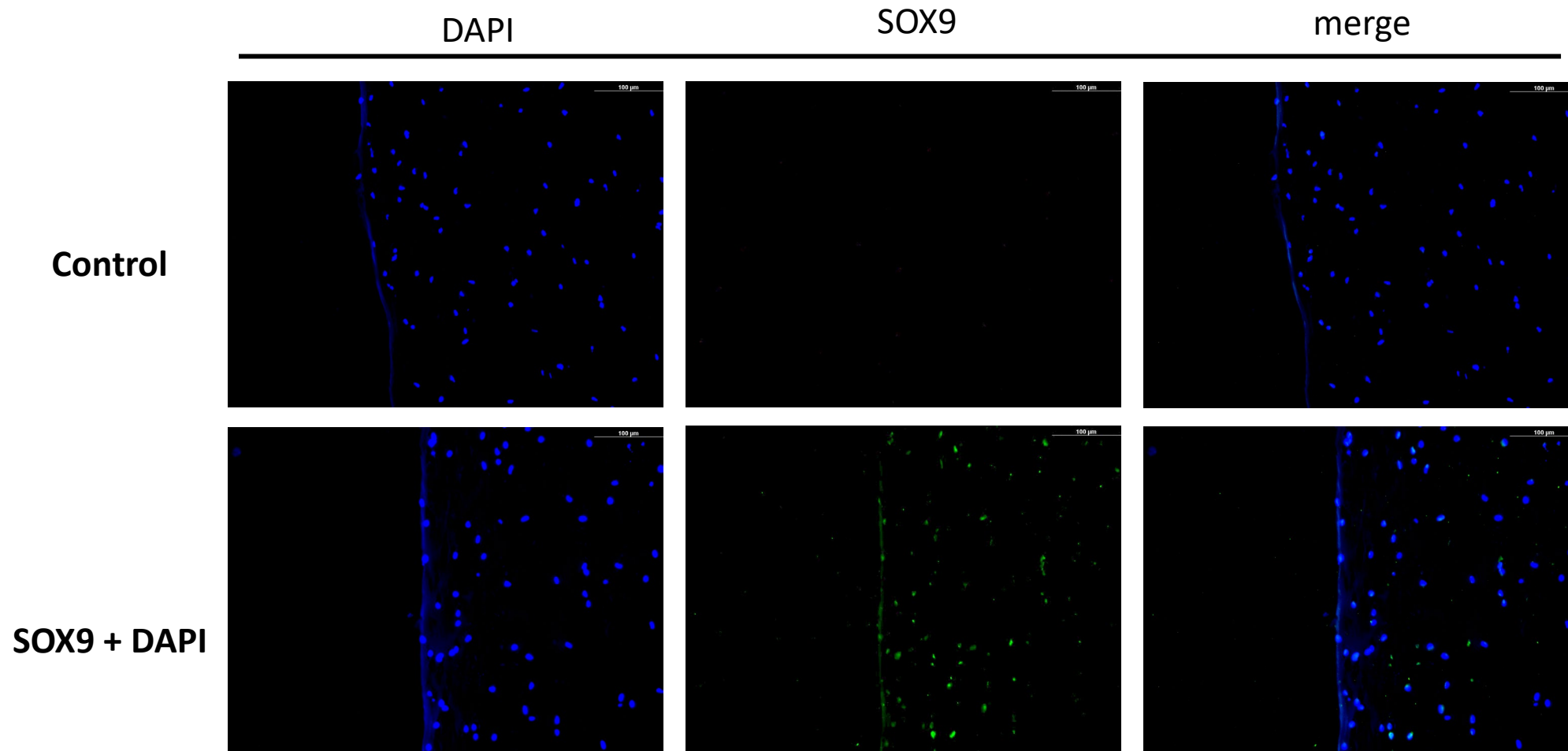
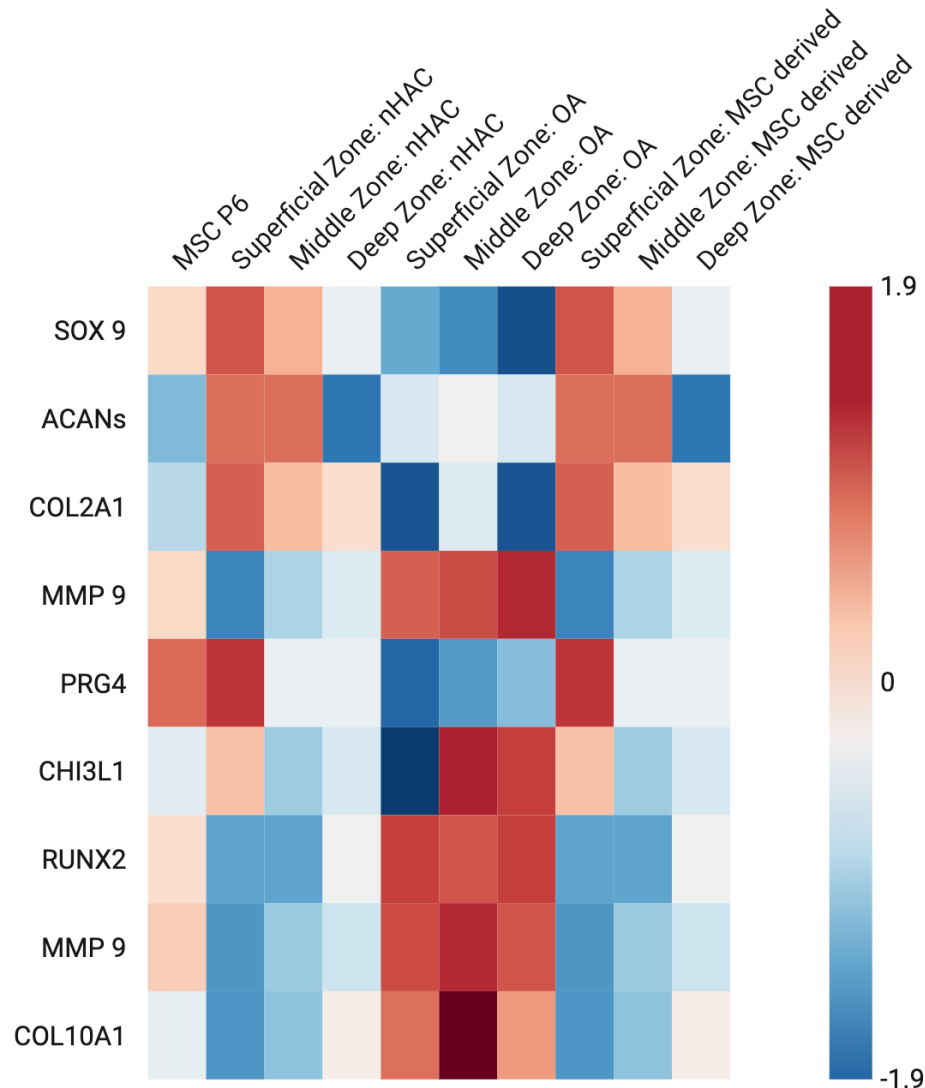


Figure 15. Representative images of immunofluorescence staining (IF) of SOX9 and nuclei for normal human articular cartilage in 5% BSA under fluorescence microscopy (magnification: 20x).



Expected results



Expected results:

- **SOX9, COL2A1, ACAN:** high in nHAC& MSC-derived bioreactor
- **RUNX2:** elevated in OA.
- Similar gene profiles between nHAC& MSC-derived bioreactor.

Figure 16 Heat map gene expression [2]



Project Summary

Objective:

- Analyze properties & cell populations
- Assess MSCs & tri-layer constructs in bioreactors
- Validate MSCs with mechanical forces & TGF-B3

Tissue samples:

- nHAC: 9 patients (N = 9)
- OA: 6 patients (N = 6)
- MSCs in hydrogel (cultured in bioreactor 2 weeks)

Methodology:

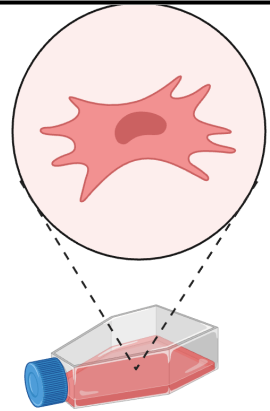
- Immunofluorescence
- NanoString for RNA sequencing
- Python & R Studio: Data Analysis

Expected results:

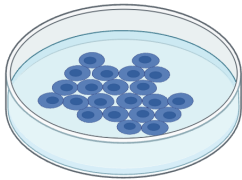
- Gene Expression Profiles
- Assess replication of NHAC properties.



Future plans for RNA sequencing

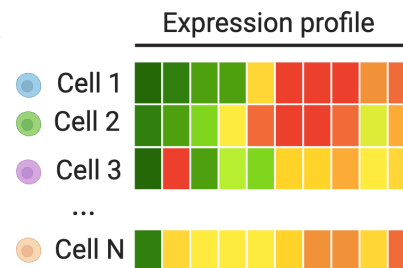
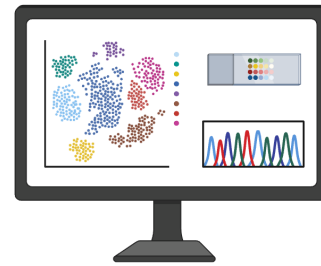


Mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs)



MSCs (P4)

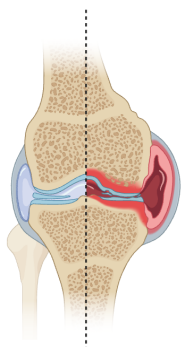
Assessment



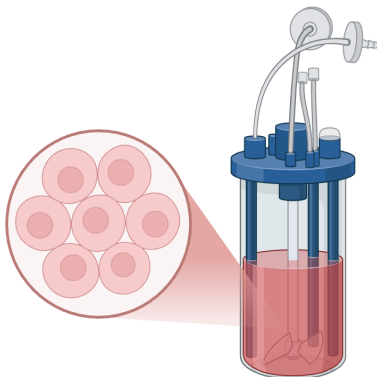
Spatial transcriptomics
(sequencing, data analysis)

Sequence RNA

- Compare zones: superficial, middle, deep
- Analyze normal, osteoarthritic, and MSC-derived types



Human articular cartilage



MSC culture in bioreactor

17. MSC, normal, OA, and chondrogenesis in bioreactor [2]



Collaborators

Committees



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- WSU Biotechnology Life Sciences Staff: Imaging, Bioanalysis Lab
- WSU Franceschi Microscopy & Imaging Center (FMIC) Staff: staining preparation & cryotome





References

- [1] “146 Arthritis Statistics You Should Know in 2024 | livestrong.” Accessed: Oct. 26, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.livestrong.com/article/13731496-arthritis-statistics/>
- [2] Created in BioRender.com
- [3] “SONU ACADEMY.” Accessed: Oct. 24, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.sonuacademy.in/search?updated-max=2021-01-09T05:05:00-08:00&max-results=20&reverse-paginate=true&start=10&by-date=false&m=0>
- [4] “Figure 3. Redifferentiation of human articular chondrocytes (HAC)...,” ResearchGate. Accessed: Oct. 22, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Redifferentiation-of-human-articular-chondrocytes-HAC-cultured-as-monolayer-or_fig3_23683408
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- [6] A. Matsiko, T. J. Levingstone, F. J. O’Brien, and J. P. Gleeson, “Addition of hyaluronic acid improves cellular infiltration and promotes early-stage chondrogenesis in a collagen-based scaffold for cartilage tissue engineering,” *Journal of the Mechanical Behavior of Biomedical Materials*, vol. 11, pp. 41–52, Jul. 2012, doi: [10.1016/j.jmbbm.2011.11.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmbbm.2011.11.012).
- [7] “Figure 1: Nanostring GeoMx Digital Spatial Profiling (DSP) workflow...,” ResearchGate. Accessed: Oct. 26, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Nanostring-GeoMx-Digital-Spatial-Profiling-DSP-workflow-overview-Fresh-frozen-or-FFPE_fig1_384416953

THANK
YOU!
