



Complex analysis of metabolic status, intracellular pH, viscosity and cytoskeleton of human mesenchymal stem cells during differentiation by fluorescent microscopy and FLIM

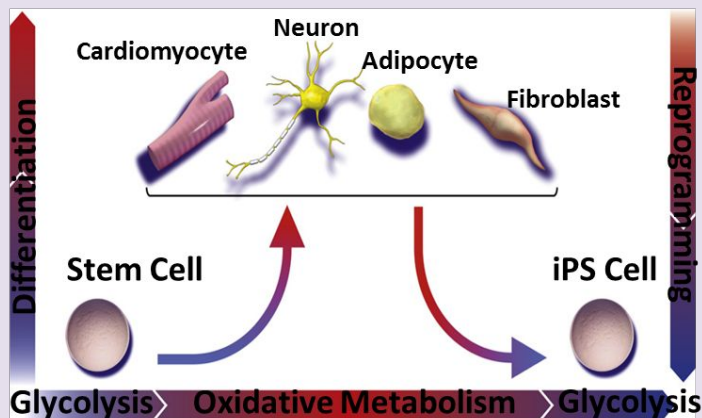
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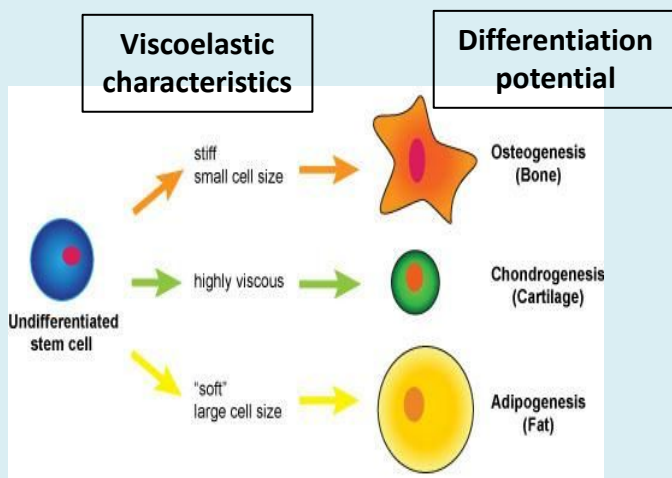
²Nizhny Novgorod State University, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia

Functional-structural changes of MSCs during differentiation

Metabolism

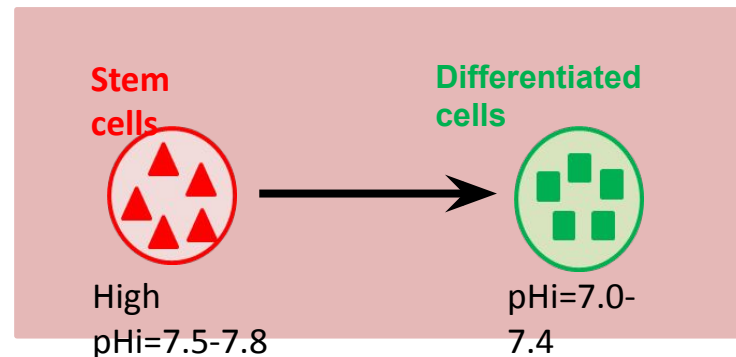


Viscosity

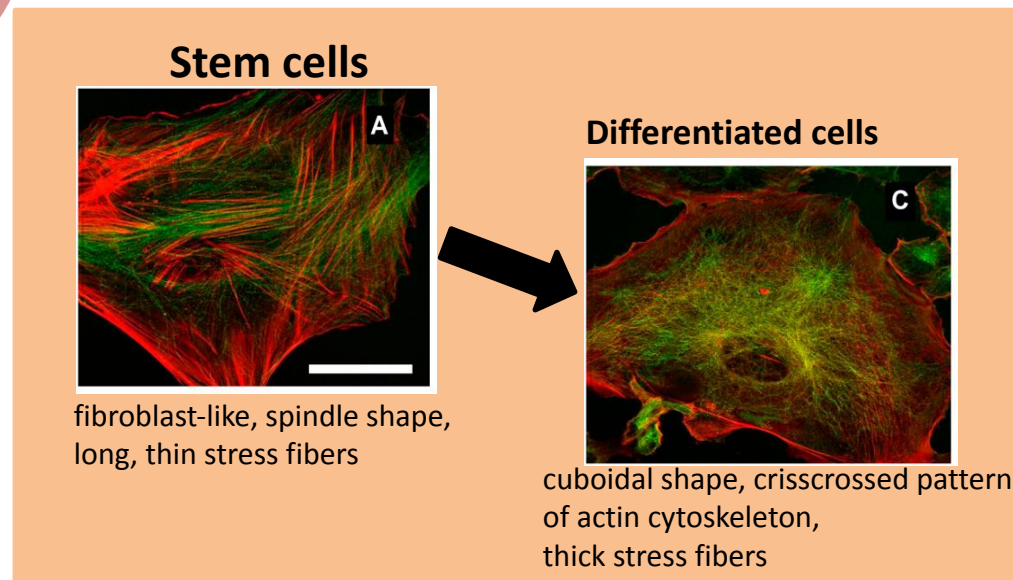


Mesenchymal Stem Cells

pH



Cytoskeleton



Effective control of MSCs differentiation - great challenge



Complex analysis is required!!!

Methods of the stem cells morphology and physiology investigation



Feature

Method

Cell markers

- Flow cytometry
- Immunocytochemistry
- Magnetic-activated cell sorting

Genotype

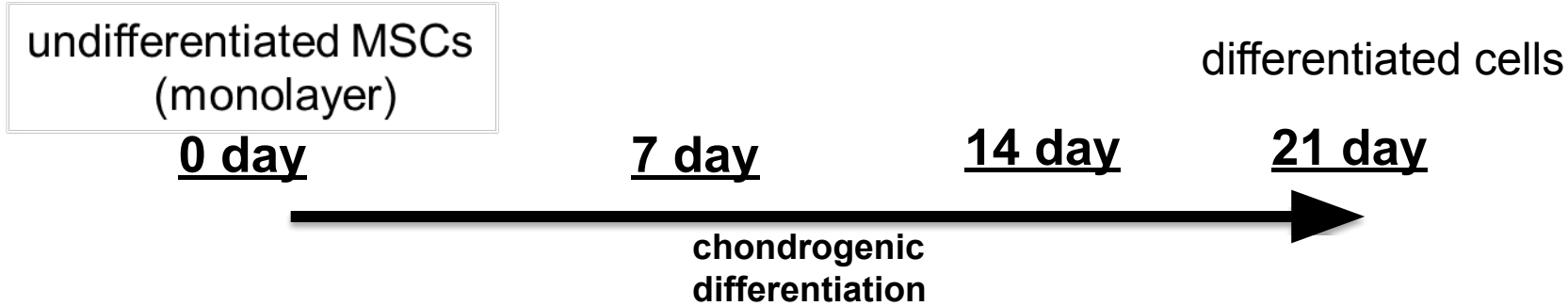
- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

Differentiation potency

- Immunocytochemistry
- Fluorescence Microscopy + fluorescence dyes /protein
- Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging Microscopy (**FLIM**) +exo/endogenous markers
- Stochastic Optical Reconstruction Microscopy (**STORM**) +fluorescence dyes/protein

Outline of the experiment

- **MSCs** – human mesenchymal stem cells bone marrow

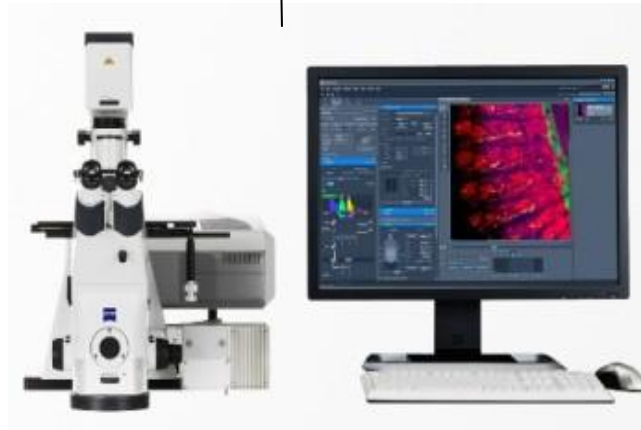


Metabolism: fluorescence microscopy and FLIM of NAD(P)H and FAD

redox ratio FAD/NAD(P)H Lifetimes

Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, **NADH:**
excitation - 750 nm ,detection - 455-500 nm

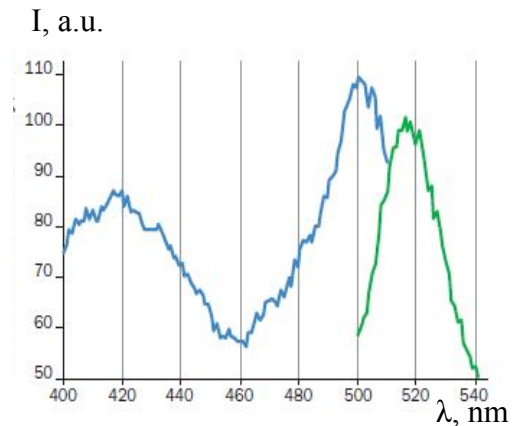
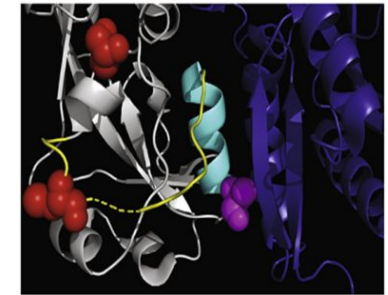
Flavine adenine dinucleotide, **FAD:**
excitation - 900 nm , detection – 500-550 nm



LSM 710 laser scanning confocal microscope (Carl Zeiss, Germany)
FLIM system based on Simple Tau 152 TCSPC system (Becker & Hickl GmbH)

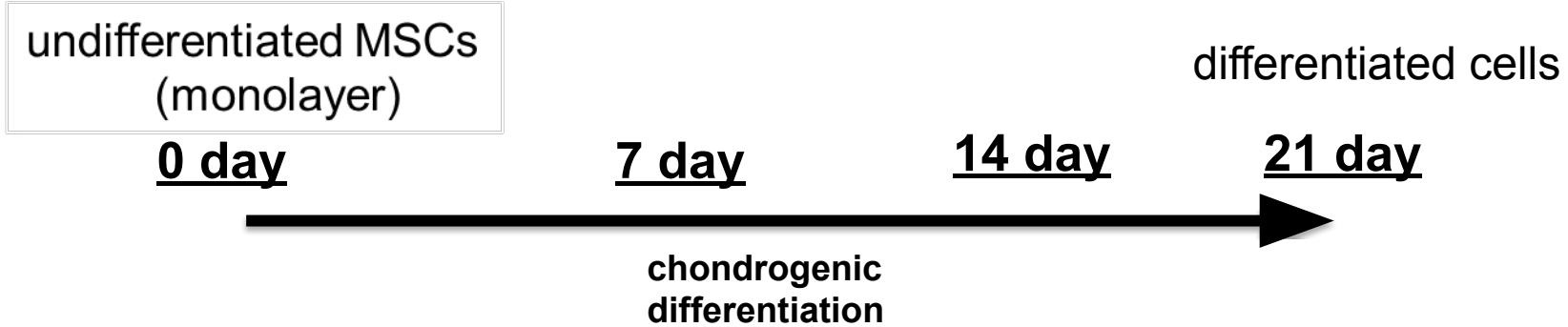
pH: fluorescence microscopy and SypHer-2

- YFP, monomer
- two peaks of fluorescence excitation (420 nm and 500 nm), peak emission 516 nm
- at **alkaline pH values**, the excitation peak at **420 nm decreases**, and at **500 nm - increases**, while for **acidic - on the contrary**

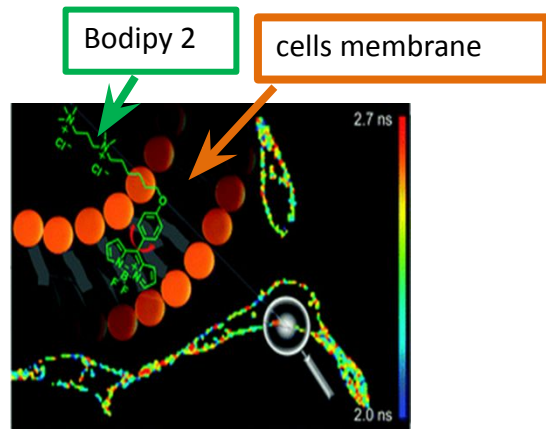


Outline of the experiment

- **MSCs** – human mesenchymal stem cells bone marrow



Viscosity: FLIM and Bodipy 2



ex = 800 nm,
detection range = 409-660 nm



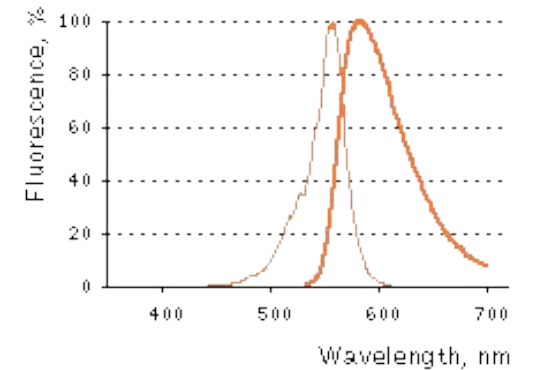
LSM 710 laser scanning confocal microscope (Carl Zeiss, Germany)
FLIM system based on Simple Tau 152 TCSPC system (Becker & Hickl GmbH)

Cytoskeleton: STORM and TagRFP



EclipseTi (Nikon, Japan),
module **N-STORM**, system PSF

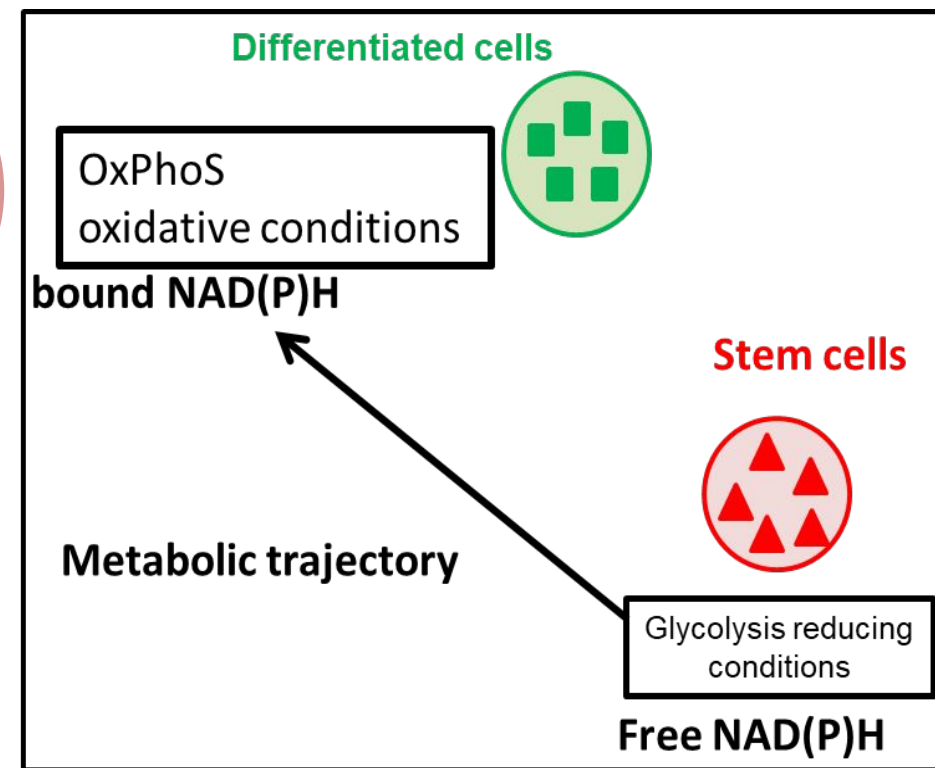
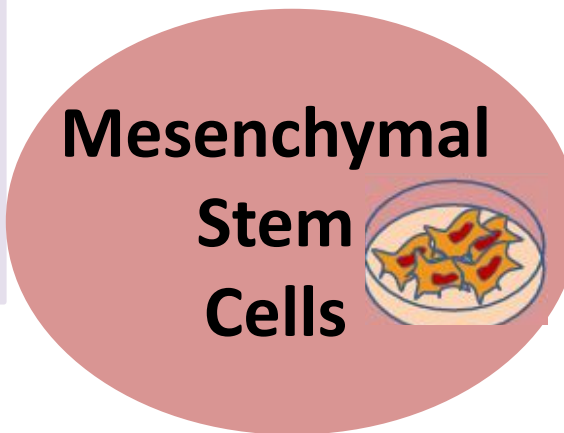
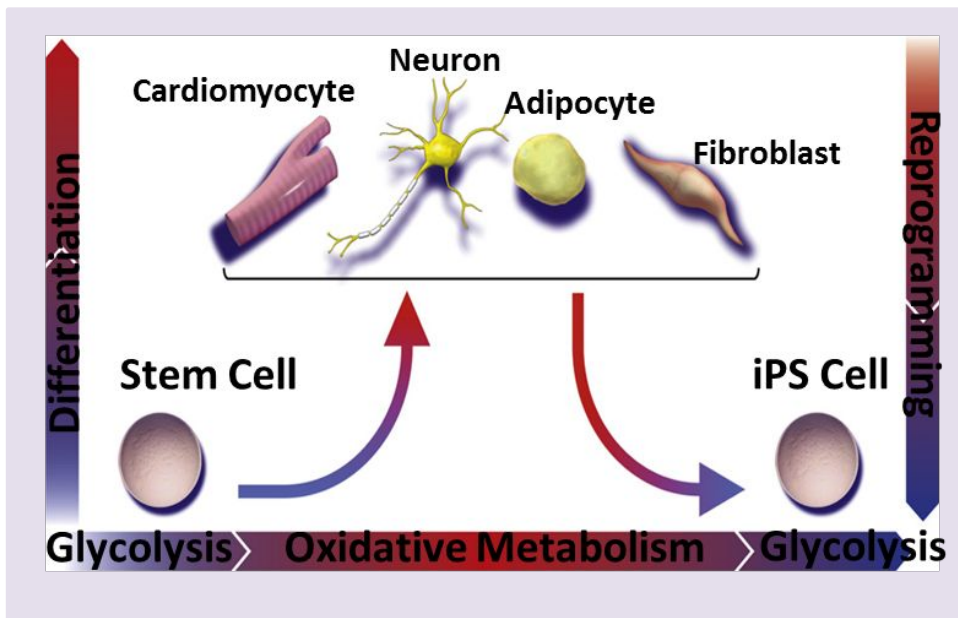
TagRFP



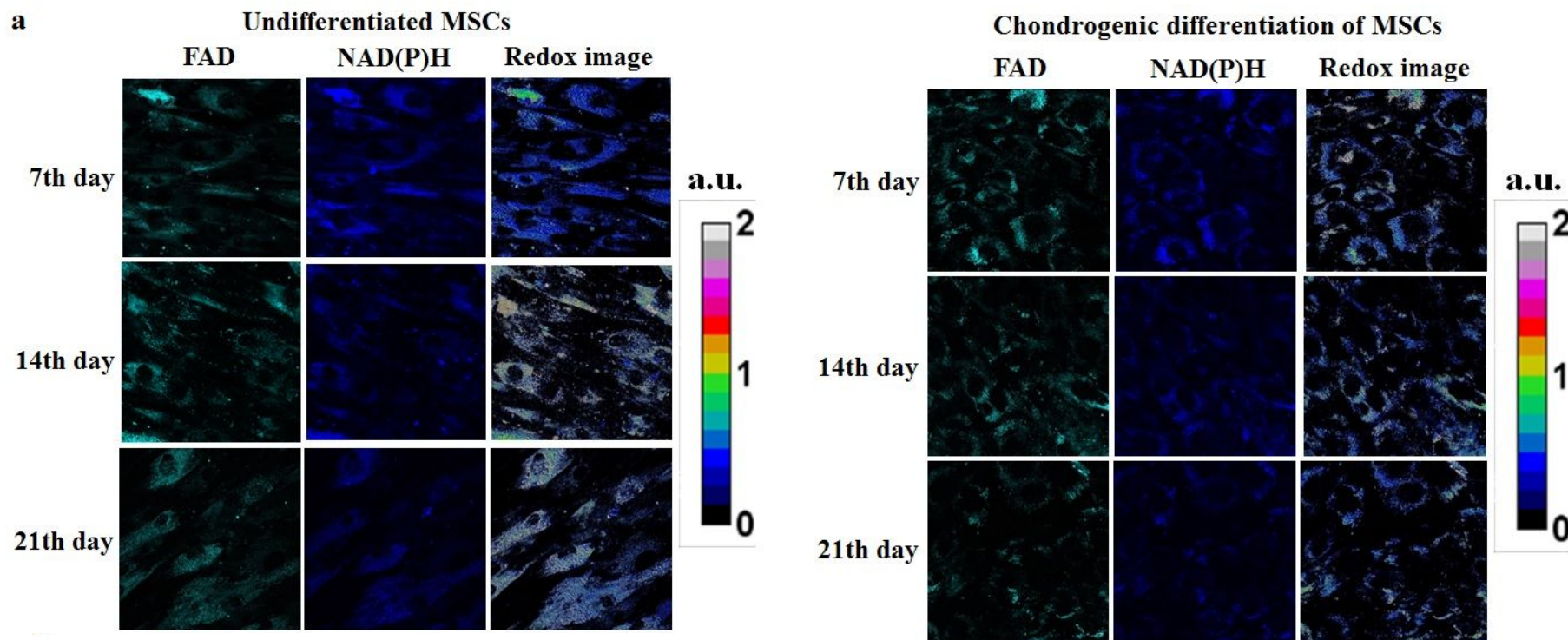
em=550nm
detection= 584nm

Functional-structural changes of MSCs during differentiation

Metabolism



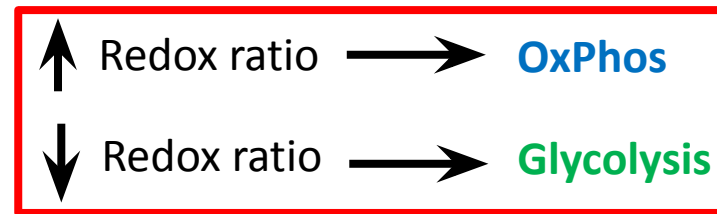
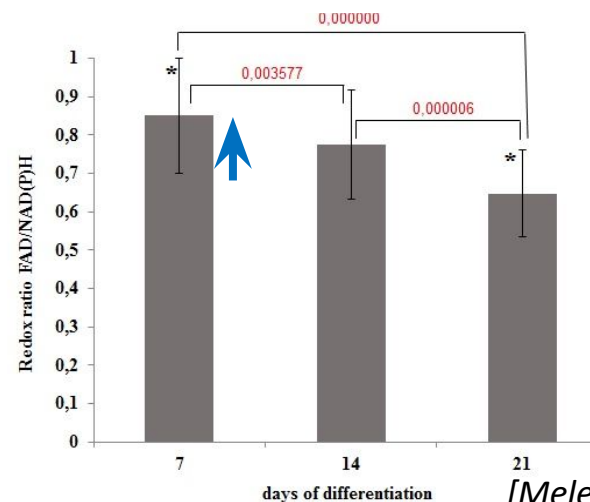
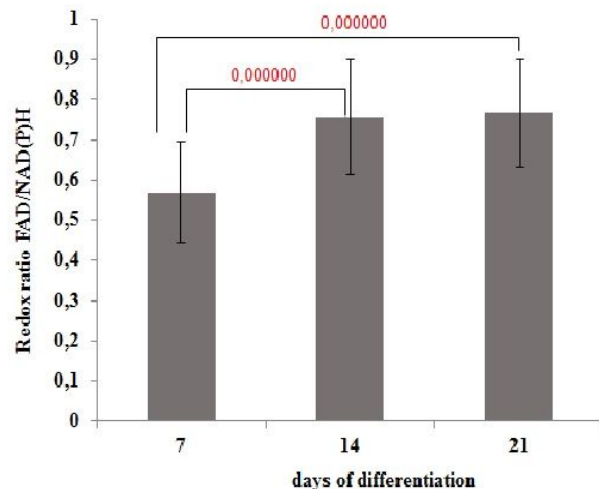
Optical redox ratio of FAD/NAD(P)H changes during chondrogenic differentiation



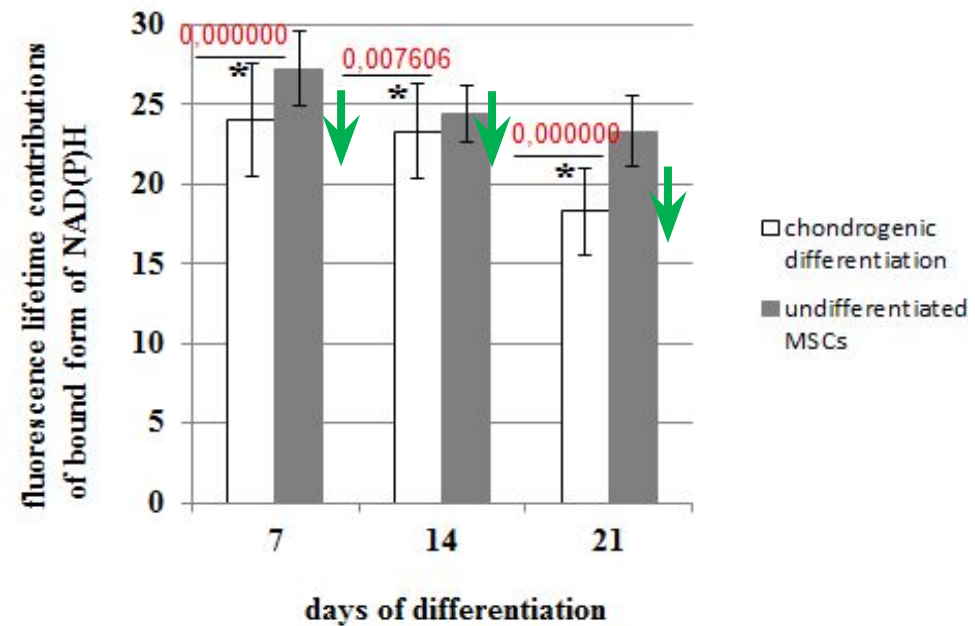
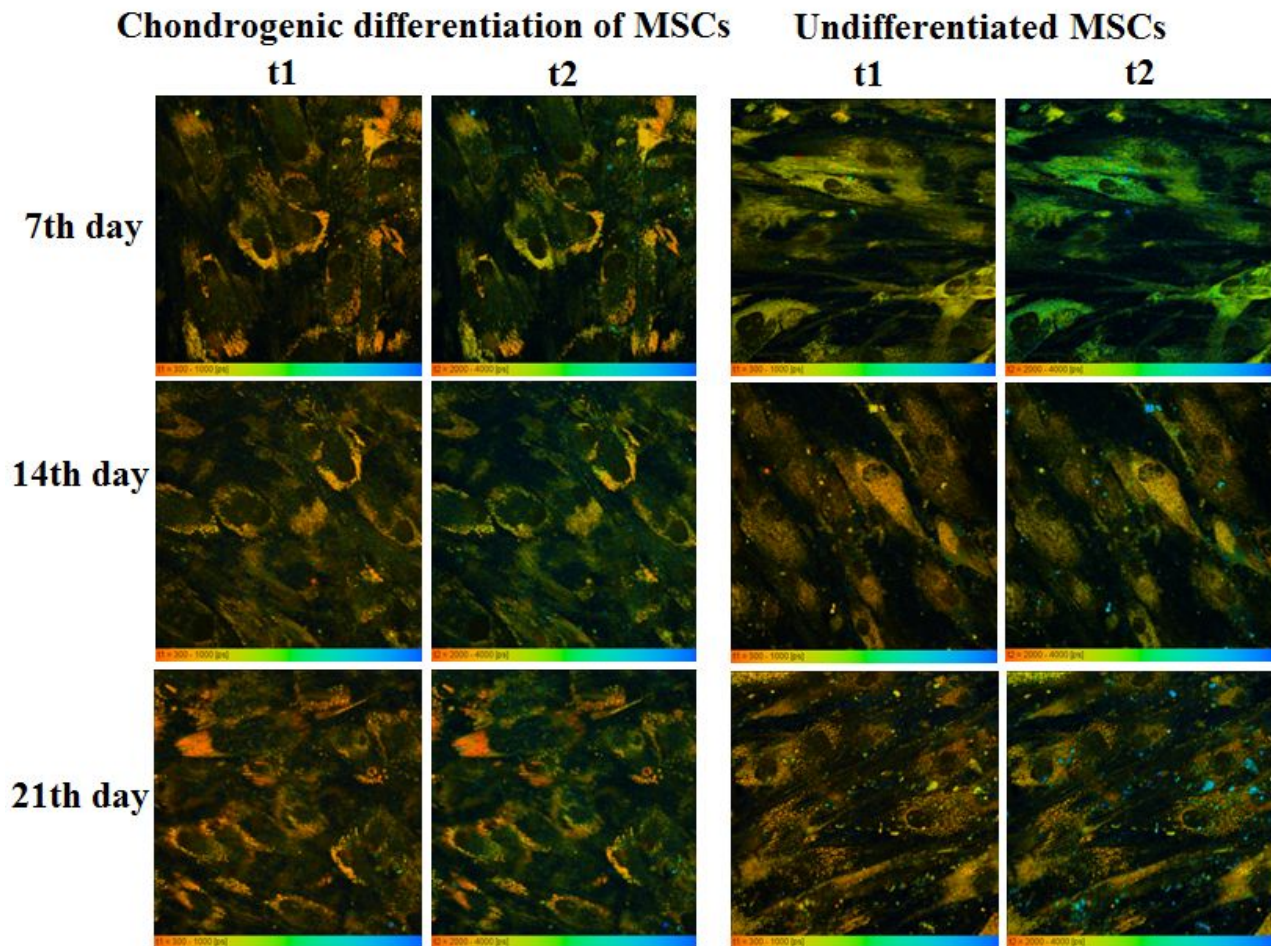
FAD:
excitation - 900 nm (5mW) ,
detection - 500-550 nm

NADH:
excitation - 750 nm (5 mW)
detection - 455-500 nm

image size is 213 × 213 μm
(1024 × 1024 pixels)



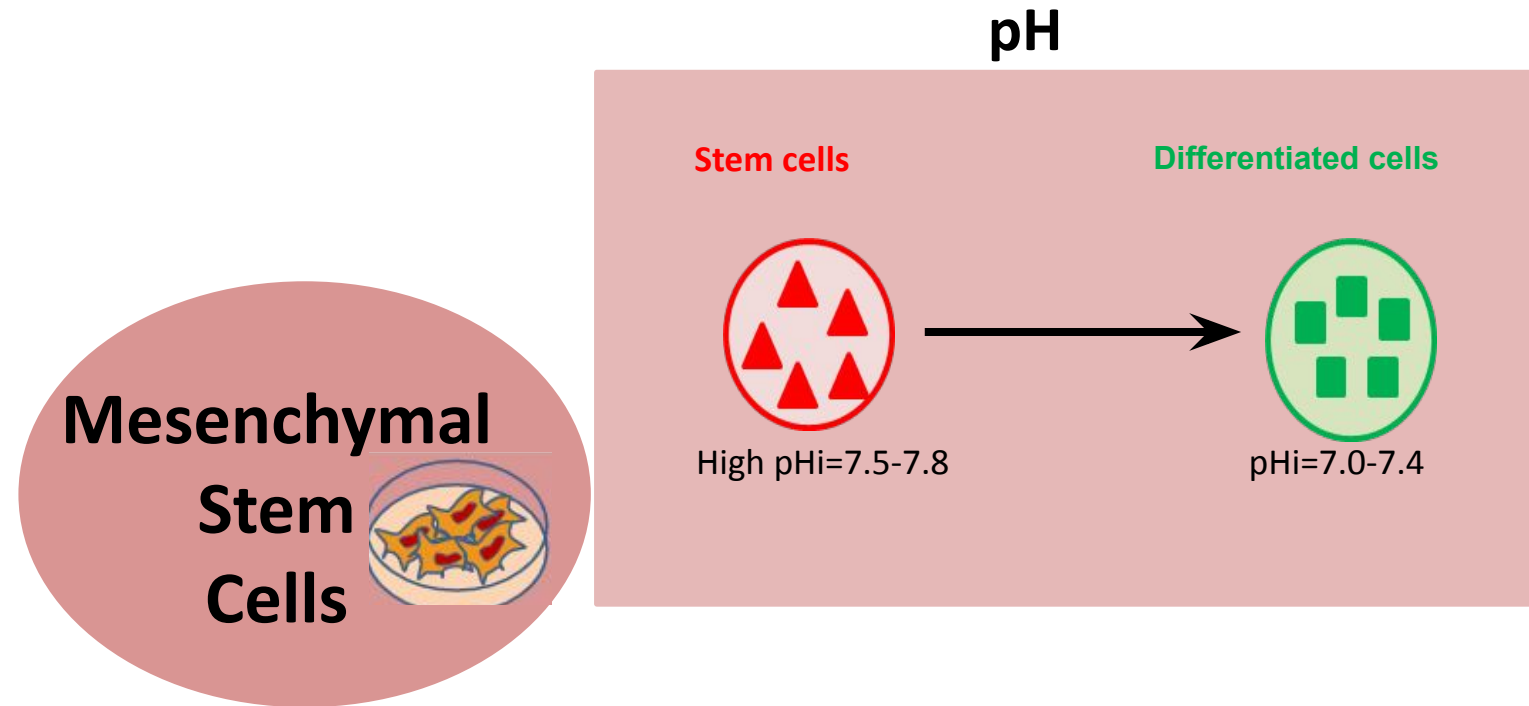
Dynamic of bound NAD(P)H in MSCs during chondrogenic differentiation



Pseudocolor-coded FLIM images of the free (t1) and protein-bound (t2) forms of NAD(P)H.

For NAD(P)H: excitation - 750 nm, detection - 455–500 nm. Field of view 213*213µm (512*512 pixels)

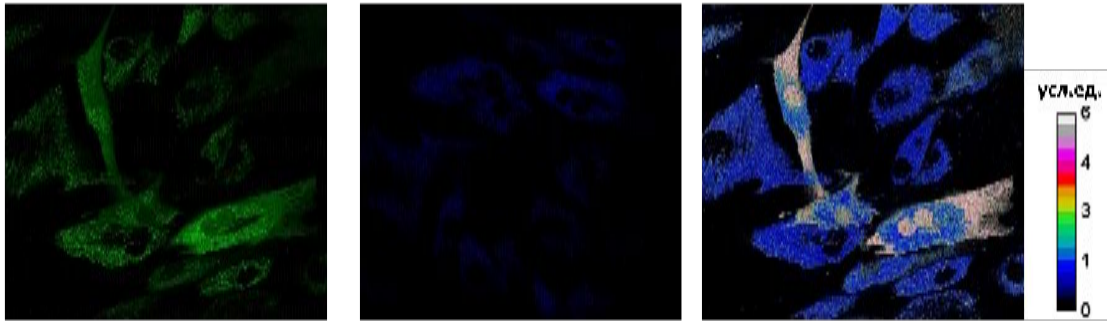
Functional-structural changes of MSCs during differentiation



Intracellular pH analysis in MSCs during differentiation by fluorescence microscopy and SypHer-2

Fluorescence intensity I_{488} Fluorescence intensity I_{405} Redox ratio

Undifferentiated MSCs

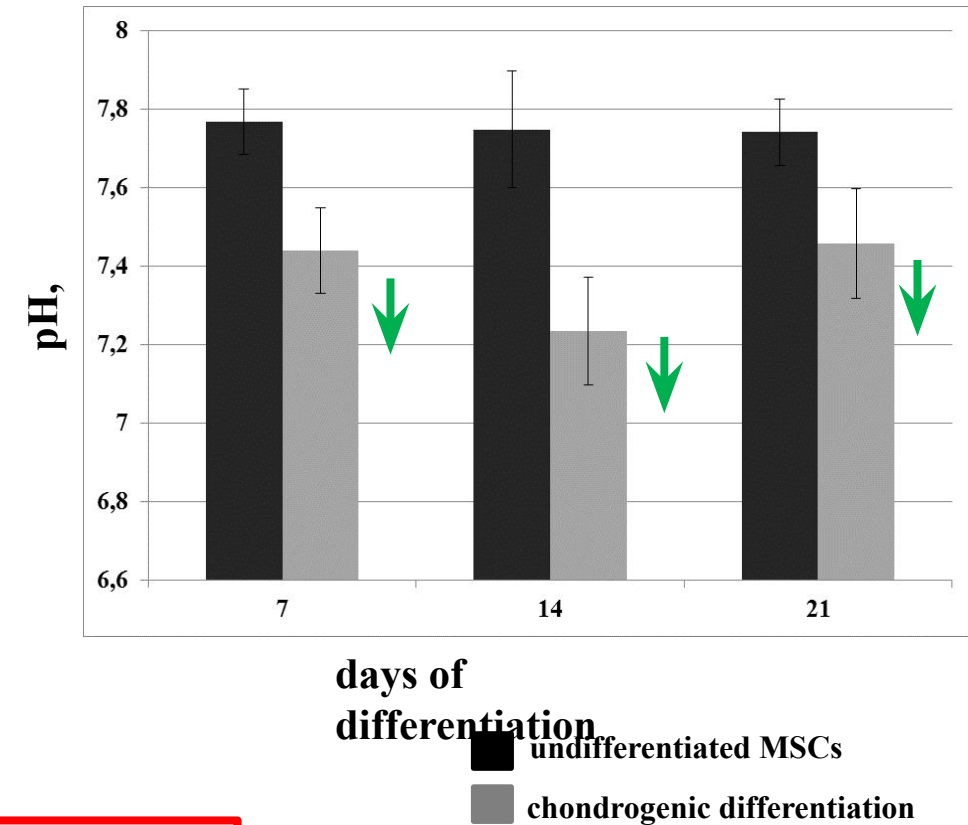


Chondrogenic differentiation of MSCs



ex = 405 nm and 488 nm, detection range = 500-550 nm

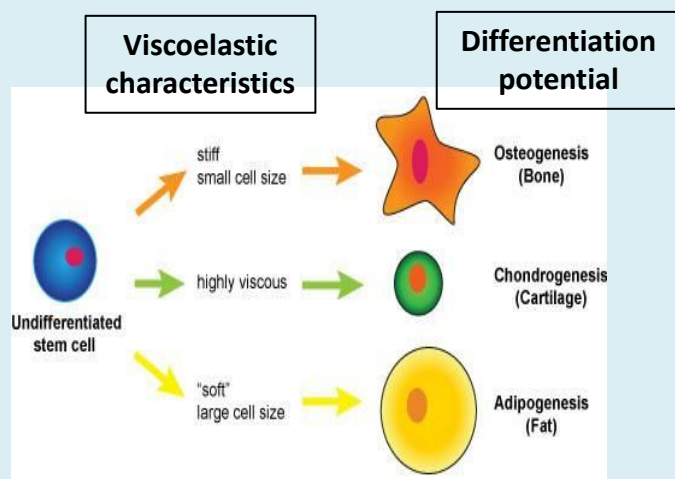
$$pH = I_{488}/I_{405} + 1,0219/0,2688$$



bias to acidic pH values

Functional-structural changes of MSCs during differentiation

Viscosity

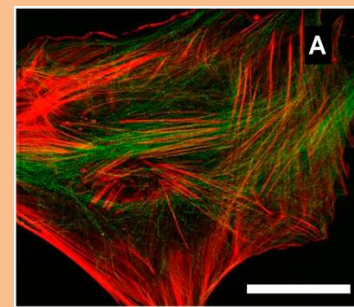


Mesenchymal Stem Cells



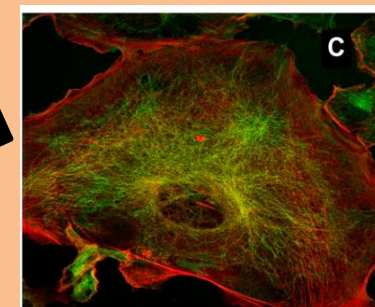
Cytoskeleton

Stem cells



fibroblast-like, spindle shape, long, thin stress fibers

Differentiated cells



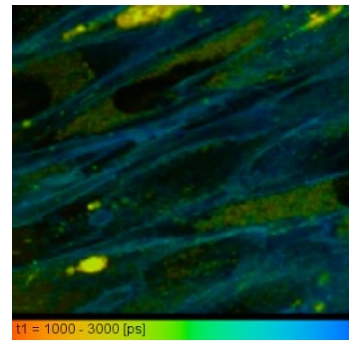
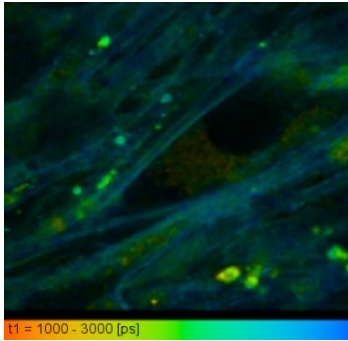
cuboidal shape, crisscrossed pattern of actin cytoskeleton, thick stress fibers

MSCs viscosity analysis during differentiation using FLIM and Bodipy 2

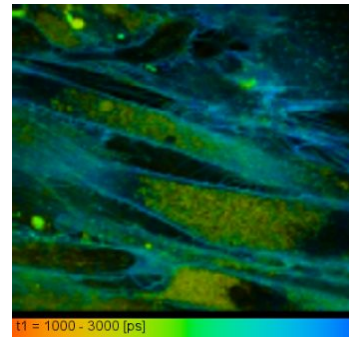
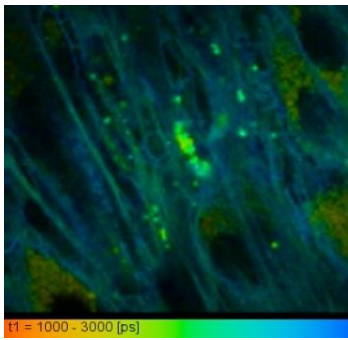
Chondrogenic differentiation of MSCs

Undifferentiated MSCs

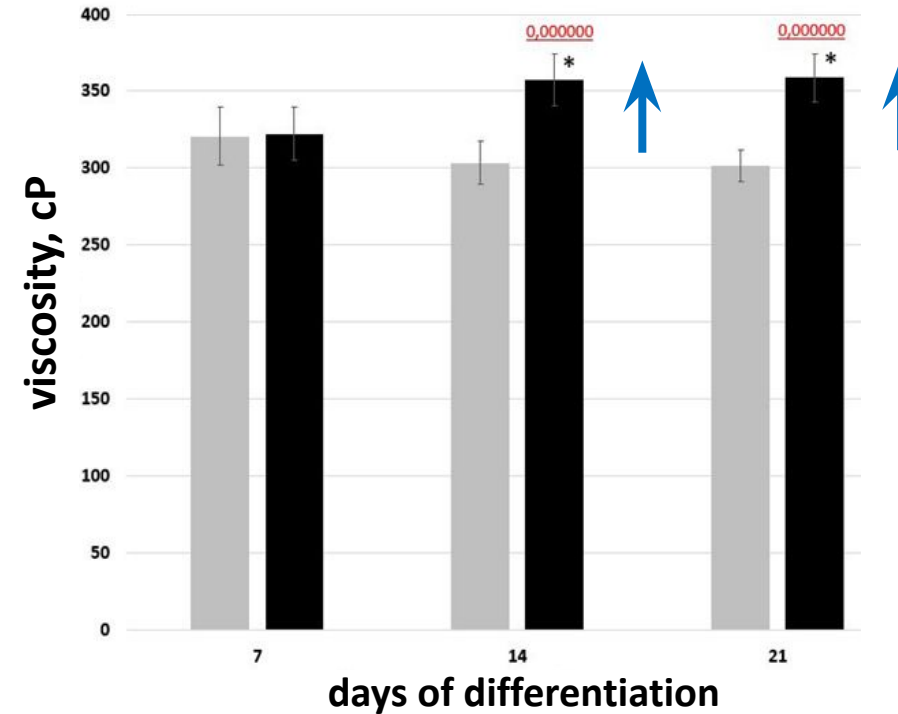
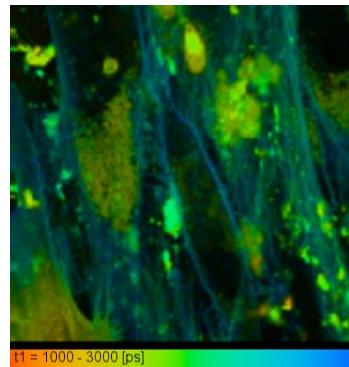
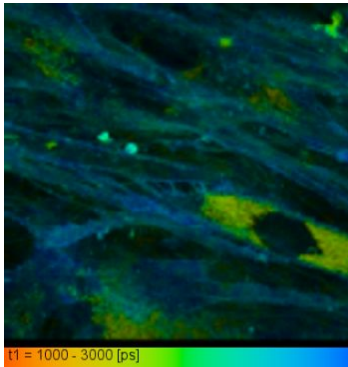
7 day



14 day



21 day

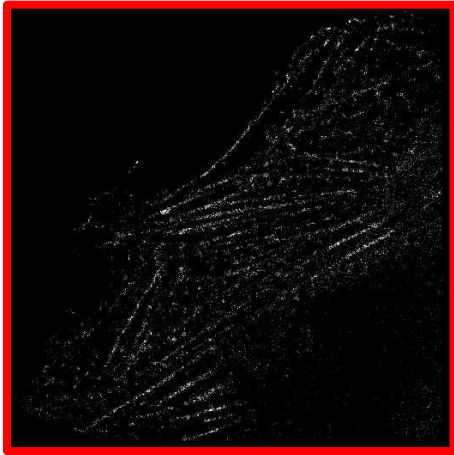


undifferentiated MSCs
 chondrogenic differentiation

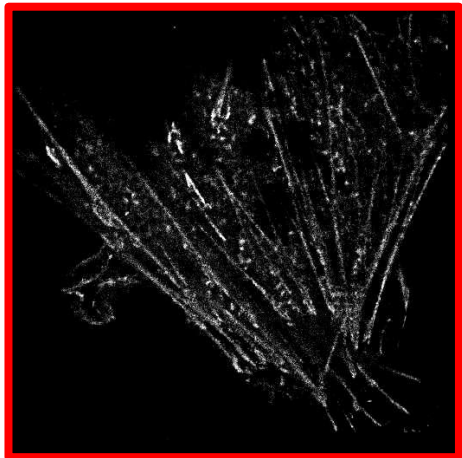
viscosity increase – cholesterol accumulation

Analysis of cytoskeleton organization in MSCs during differentiation by STORM and TagRFP

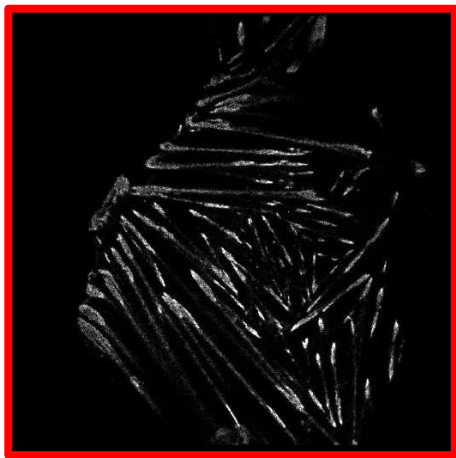
Undifferentiated MSCs



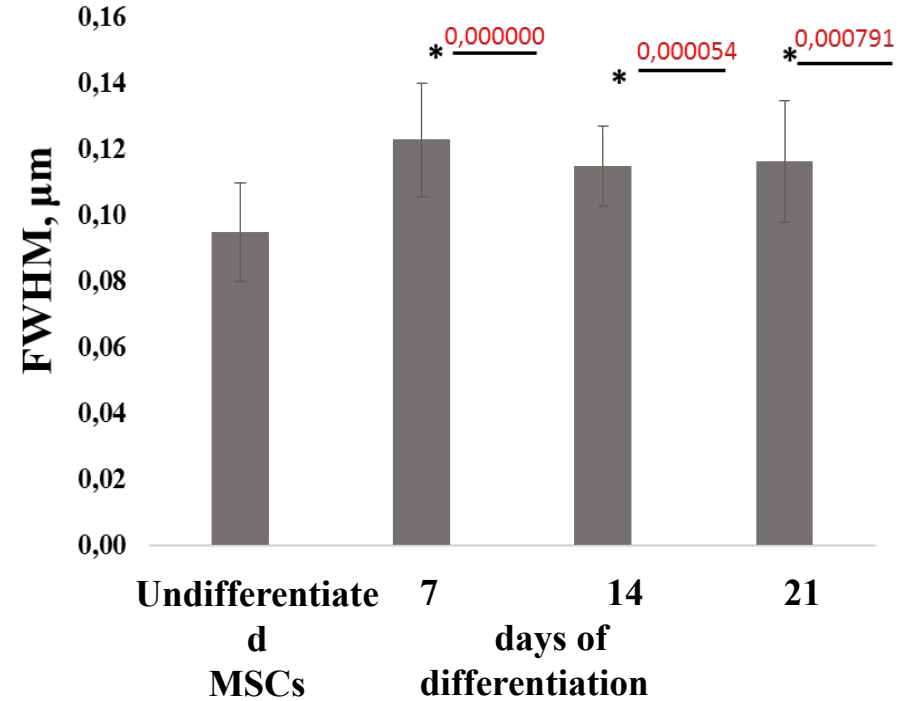
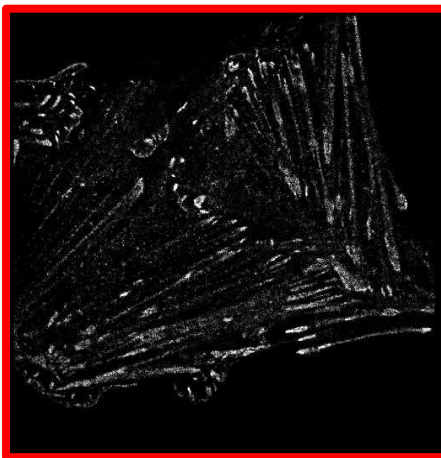
7 day



14 day



21 day



Increase of actin fibers thickness

take home message



- 1. Metabolic plasticity of MSCs** during chondrogenic differentiation: glycolysis – more glycolytic state
- 2. Intracellular pH**
bias of pH values towards a more acidic pH
- 3. Membrane viscosity**
viscosity increase – cholesterol accumulation
- 4. Cytoskeleton organization**
undifferentiated MSCs having a fibroblast-like morphology, the actin fibers are represented by long, parallel fibrils extending through the cytoplasm of the cells. Chondrocytes have increased the thickness of end parts of actin fibers. In addition, chondrocytes have changed their orientation: actin fibrils crossed cells in different directions

Acknowledgements

This work has been financially supported by Russian Science Foundation (grants No. 14-15-00536)



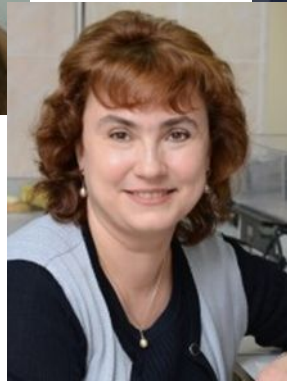
V.V. Dudenkova



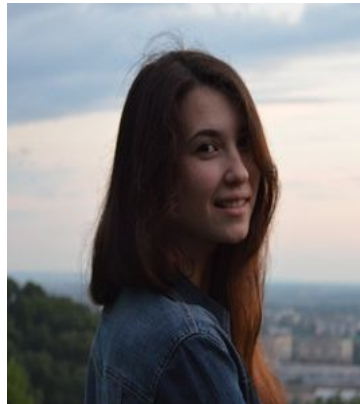
M.K. Kuimova



M.V. Shirmanova



E.V. Zagaynova



A.S. Bystrova



N.V. Klementieva



F.A. Kulagin



O. Furman



Thank you for your attention!