

NEUROTOXICOLOGICAL AND NEURODEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES USING HUMAN MODELS



Standardized cell culture

Built on more than 20 years of experience in the expansion and differentiation of human pluripotent stem cells (hPSCs), our protocol for neuronal differentiation has been reproduced more than 500 times with the strictest quality controls:

- Karyotype stability: we establish regular controls on genome abnormalities, testing chromosomic alterations by Qband analysis every 10 passages and before starting each differentiation process, and by CGH array 20–30 passages.
- Reproducibility: we have tested our protocol in more than 10 different hPSC lines, including embryonic and induced hPSCs, obtaining a protocol reproducibility above 95% consistency.
- Traceability: we operate under ISO 9001:2015 and the Creatio Quality System, guaranteeing the traceability of all stem cell passages, the products used, and the results obtained.

High-throughput analysis





Connectivity analysis

Chimeric human-mouse model



- Gene expression profiles: our OpenArray QPCR-based platform analyzes the expression of (1) 110 key genes at different developmental stages and (11) 160 genes associated with synaptic functionality (synaptic receptors, neuronal channels, and second messengers).
- High-content analysis: a wide range of specific markers for each developmental stage, from pluripotency to mature neurons and neurotransmitters.
- Calcium imaging: spontaneous and evoked neuronal response to chemicals or optical stimulation that allows the classification of neurons based on activity.

Drug tesing and toxicology

- **Electron microscopy:** analysis of connectivity formation by scanning electron microscopy at different development stages.
- **SNARE analysis:** we perform SNARE characterization by semi-quantitative western blot.
- Immunocytochemistry of synaptic proteins: fine colocalization of synaptic proteins permits the analysis of disturbances of regular function.
- **Extracellular vesicle characterization:** we investigate the morphological alteration of subcellular organelles.
- Cell transplantation: transplantation of hNPCs from control and Huntington's Disease patients into the striatum of new-born mice.
- Cell integration, differentiation and axonal projection: transplanted hNPCs differentiate into striatal neurons and send axonal projections towards and establish synaptic connexions within the host basal ganglia circuitry.
- Drug testing: efficacy testing of new drugs along the neurodevelopmental process. New drugs can be tested at all developmental stages in control or disease-derived human cells.
- Developmental toxicology: drug toxicity analysis in different neuronal developmental stages. High-throughput analysis of neuronal development and its response to new drugs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- HD iPSC Consortium. Developmental alterations in Huntington's disease neural cells and pharmacological rescue in cells and mice. Nat Neurosci. 2017 20:648-660
- Telezhkin et al., Kv7 channels are upregulated during striatal neuron development and promote maturation of human iPSC-derived neurons. Pflugers Arch. 2018 470:1359-1376.
- Comella-Bolla et al., Human Pluripotent Stem Cell-Derived Neurons Are Functionally Mature In Vitro and Integrate into the Mouse Striatum Following Transplantation. Mol Neurobiol. 2020 57:2766-2798.
- Molina-Ruiz et al., Standardization of Cell Culture Conditions and Routine Genomic Screening under a Quality Management System Leads to Reduced Genomic Instability in hPSCs. Cells. 2022 11:1984.
- Miguez, A., Gomis, C., Vila, C. et al. Soluble mutant huntingtin drives early human pathogenesis in Huntington's disease. Cell. Mol. Life Sci 2023. 80, 238.



Production and validation center of advanced therapies UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA







We ensure all projects are compliant with applicable UNE-EN-ISO 9001:2015 and/or GLP guidelines, and the Creatio Quality System.

