

Electrical Impedance for Non-Destructive, Real Time Measurement of Neural Cell Viability on Microelectrode Arrays

www.epa.gov

Seline Choo^{1,2}, Kathleen Wallace², Theresa Freudenrich², Timothy Shafer²

¹ORISE Research Participant ²Computational Toxicology and Exposure, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

3/28/2022 10:45:00 AM to 3/28/2022 12:30:00 PM **Society of Toxicology Annual Meeting 2022** choo.seline@epa.gov

Introduction

Background:

- Microelectrode arrays (MEAs) capture compound effects on neural network activity in vitro and are used to characterize potential chemical neurotoxicity hazard
- Cell viability is typically determined with CellTiter-Blue® (CTB) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assays
- Previously, tracking network activity and cell viability concomitantly was not possible
- Recently, it has become possible to measure electrical impedance of cells without interrupting cell neural activity
- Impedance is the amount of opposition that a circuit presents to current or voltage change
- In MEA assays, impedance can serve as a surrogate measure of cell number

To compare impedance to other cell viability assays to determine the utility of impedance as a metric of cell viability

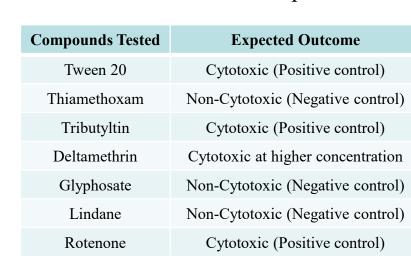
Approach:

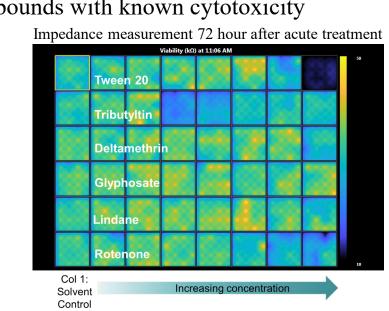
Comparing impedance measures with CTB and LDH in its response to compounds with known cytotoxicity



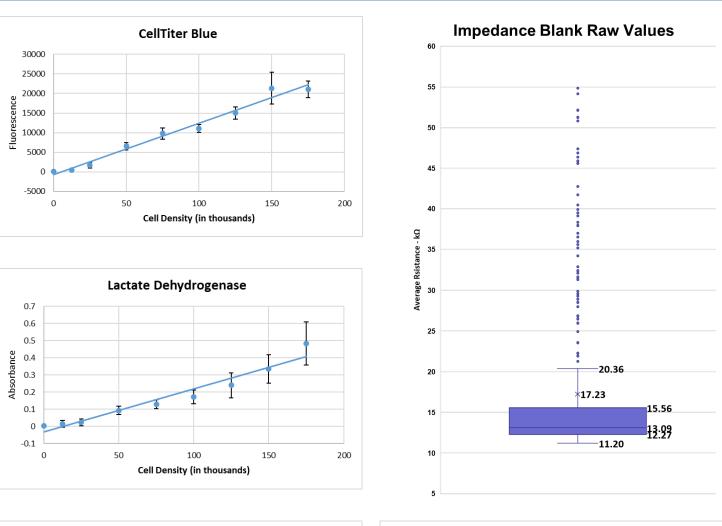


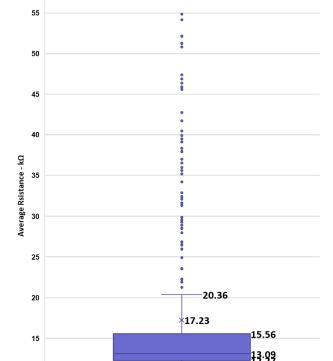


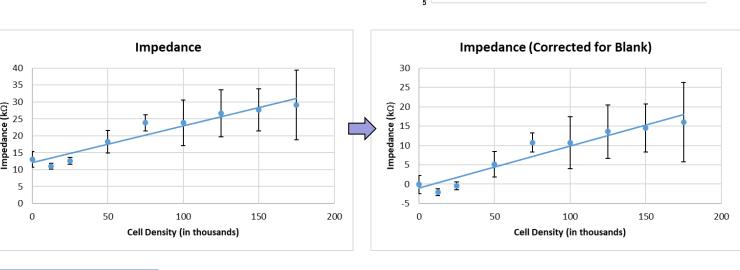


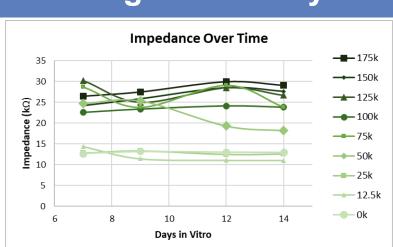


Impedance, LDH and CTB signals all increase with increasing cell density









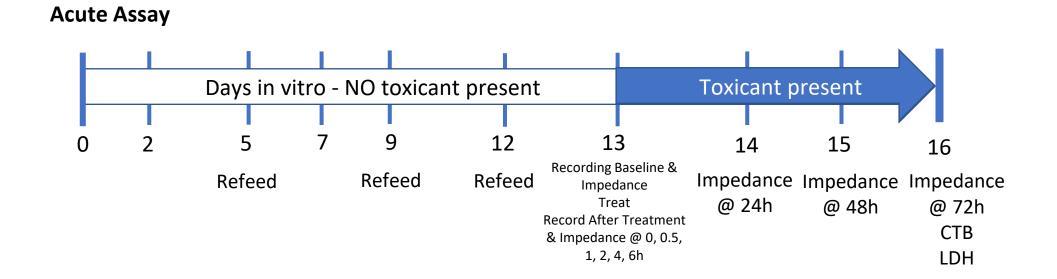
Method:

- 12.5k, 25k, 50k, 75k, 100k, 125k, 150k and 175k cells
- CTB and LDH performed on DIV14; Impedance measurements collected on multiple timepoints (DIV7,
- To establish blank for impedance, measurements are taken from 3 MEA plates without cells
- The data is skewed, so the median $-13.09k\Omega$ is set as

Results:

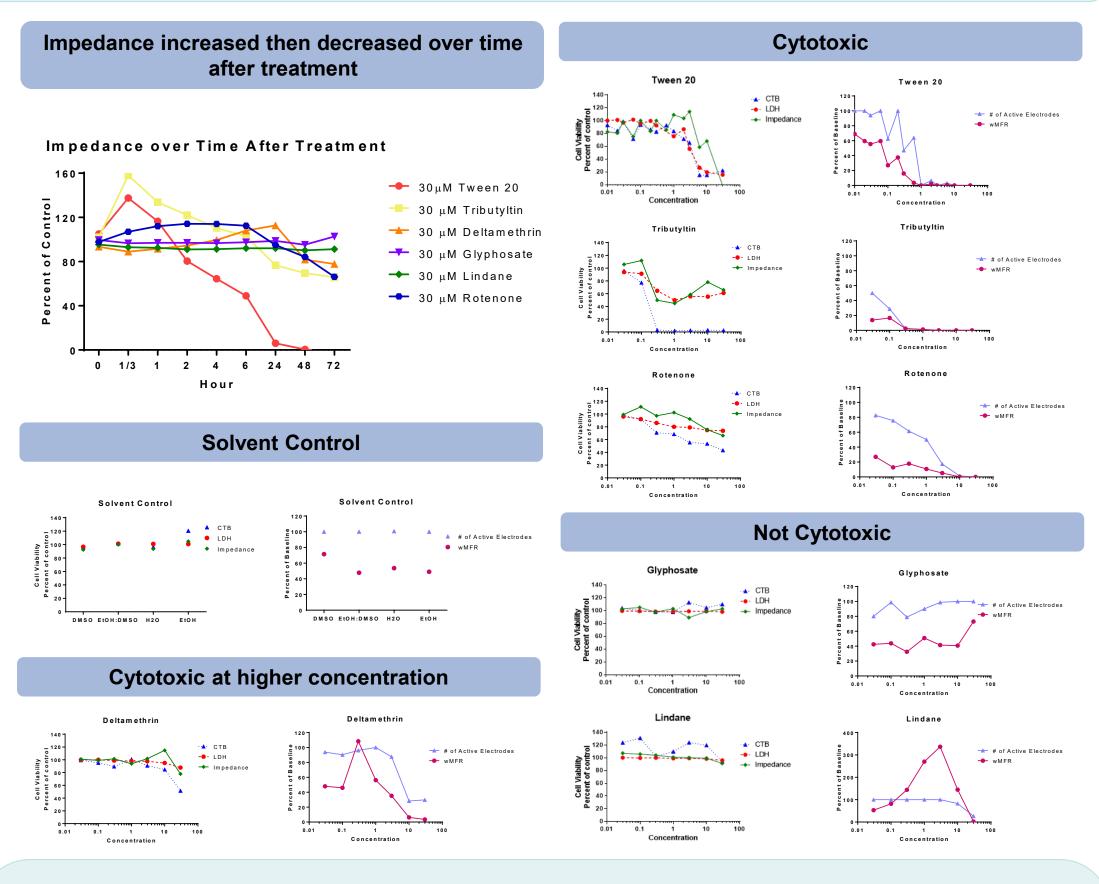
- Impedance measurements are consistent over multiple days
- All assays show linear responses with cell densities up to 175k cells per well
- Higher impedance indicates higher cell density

Application of impedance following acute treatment in mature neural networks



Method

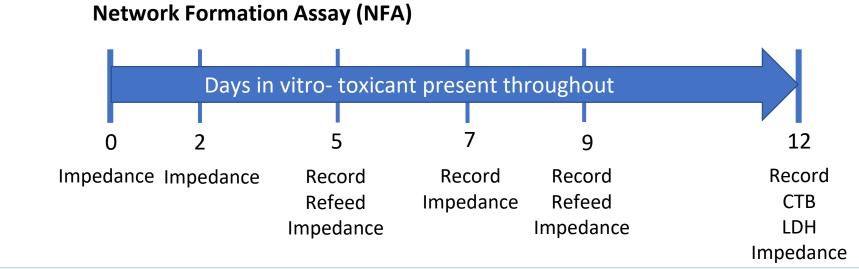
- Primary cultures from rat cortex plated on CytoView MEA 48-well plates
- Exposed to chemical treatment on DIV 13
- Impedance measurements taken before treatment and at 0, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 24, 48 and 72h post-treatment
- After the last impedance measurement, CTB and LDH assays were performed for comparison



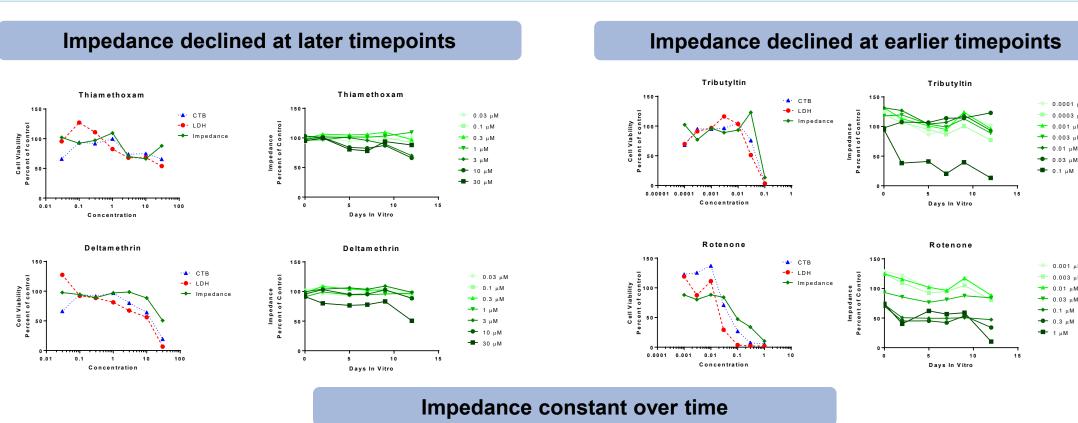
Results:

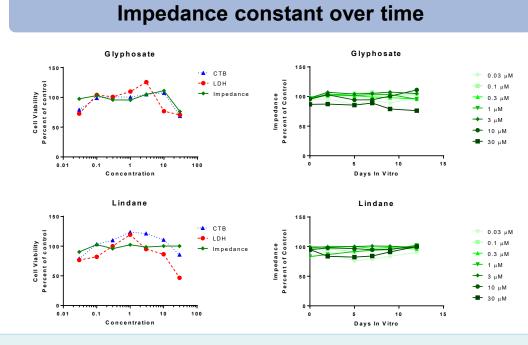
- Glyphosate and Lindane elicited no cytotoxic effect
- Tween 20, Tributyltin, Rotenone showed increasing cytotoxic effect with increasing concentration
- Deltamethrin showed some cytotoxic effect at higher concentration (>10μM)
- All treatments except for Glyphosate decreased neural network activity as reflected in # of active electrodes and weighted Mean Firing Rate (wMFR) at different concentrations (T20: >0.1μM, Tr: >0.03μM, D: >3μM, L: $>30\mu M$, R: $>0.03\mu M$)
- Deltamethrin and Lindane increased neural network activity at low concentrations (D: 0.3μM, L: 0.3 -10μM)
- For cytotoxic chemicals, impedance increased then decreased over time after treatment

Application of impedance during neural network formation



- Primary cultures from rat cortex plated on CytoView MEA 48-well plates
- Exposed to chemical treatment since DIV 0
- Impedance measurements taken on DIV 0, 2, 5, 7, 9 and 12 Neural network activity recorded on DIV 5, 7, 9 and 12
- After the last recording on DIV 12, CTB and LDH assays were performed for comparison





Results:

- Thiamethoxam and Deltamethrin showed cytotoxic effects at later timepoints (~ DIV 9 to 12) at different concentrations $(Th: >3 \mu M, D: 30 \mu M)$
- Glyphosate and Lindane are generally non-cytotoxic; only slight decrease in impedance at 30μM
- Tributyltin and Rotenone showed great impact on cytotoxicity at low concentrations (>0.1μM) at early timepoints (~ DIV 0 to 2)

Summary

- Impedance measurements are comparable to LDH and CTB measurements
- These results demonstrated impedance as a reliable cell viability measure
- Impedance measurements can be decreased by technical variability from uncentered cell seeding within the well, which can artificially resemble low cell viability (not shown)
- Impedance measurements allow non-invasive, multi-timepoint monitoring of cell viability in longer exposure assays such as the network formation assay

This poster does not reflect US EPA policy.