

Characterisation of an *in vitro* aged cell culture model

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Abstract

We here aim to provide a detailed protocol to obtain an aged cell culture model, which is conveniently characterised in terms of morphology, metabolism, and key biochemical markers of senescence. Commercial Human Dermal Fibroblasts (HDF) (67-year-old female Asian donor) were cultured over a span of 35 passages to determine at what passages they express the phenotypes found *in vivo* in the geriatric population. The growth rate and density (counting, Trypan Blue, ~~SRB~~) at confluence declined 4- and 3-fold, respectively. During 15 passages *in vitro* ageing the fibroblast metabolic capacity (XTT) was heavily reduced (a by 75-%), while conversely the content of cellular proteins (SRB) has slightly increased (2 fold). Senescent cells (SA- β -gal positive) were continuously emerging from 0 to 20%. Freezing/thawing at this stage restores restored metabolic performance to original values which declines declined at a similar rate as before. Passages 5 – 10 of our selected aged HDFs were found to mimic *in vivo* tissue of older adults to the greatest extent.

Introduction

The world population is undergoing a demographic shift and life expectancy is continuously increasing (1). Consequently, ~~elderly~~older adults (i.e. aged >65) are the group consuming the majority of medicines (2). Along with the various disabilities and illnesses elderly patients might be suffering from, they represent a very heterogeneous population[±] (1). The process of ageing impacts on a transient loss of physiological, tissue, cellular, and molecular functionality of cells and tissues, resulting in altered kinetics of the administered drugs, which can be expressed to different extents (3). -However, not all medicines are tailored to their needs specifically (2). In recent years, formulations suitable for geriatric subpopulations ~~with different disabilities~~ have been gaining more ~~and more~~ attention (4-7). In the design of drug delivery systems, changes that result from ageing at a cellular level are often not considered (3).

Conventional safety and efficacy test models, such as animal experiments or static *in vitro* systems, ranging from classic two-dimensional monolayer cell culture models to newer biodynamic imaging in three-dimensional cell or tissue models, and “organotypic slice-on-chip” procedures do not imitate relevant features of these patients yet (8-10). Therefore, with novel formulations being developed in particular for ~~elderly~~older patients in the era of personalized medicine, the need for a new cell culture model mimicking as closely as possible physiological conditions of the aged population was recognised. Such

a model was hypothesised to be useful during drug discovery and preclinical studies to determine cytotoxicity and efficacy of active pharmaceutical ingredients and formulations.

Here, the [overall](#) aim of this case study is to investigate how we can replicate *in vitro* the age-related changes that occur in *in vivo*. The changes that occur in human cells progressively is almost impossible to perform in *in vivo* studies but is reasonable to follow molecular events in cellular culture (11). It is generally accepted that somatic, or at least proliferating cells, preserve the ability to undergo cellular senescence, which is defined as a permanent proliferative cell cycle arrest that is resistant to growth factors and other signals that induce cell proliferation (12). Human cells are capable of roughly 50 population doublings only. This phenomenon, known as the ‘Hayflick limit’, occurs when an entire cell population enters senescence (11, 13), where cell “reprogramming” finalises not only in permanent growth arrest, but also in changed morphology and function (12). Apart from an inability to divide in optimal environmental conditions, senescent cells are larger in size, have different morphology, altered gene expression and acquire the senescence-associated secretory phenotype (SASP) (14-17). Senescent cells are often found in the tissue of elderly, while very rarely in young tissue (14, 18). It is assumed senescent cells negatively impact neighbouring cells through their SASP, thus contributing to higher susceptibility to pathological changes (13, 14, 18, 19).

Among different types of cells, primary cells preserve the most characteristics from the tissue when grown *in vitro*² (20). Immortalised cell lines undergo several mutations to escape senescence leading to a significant change in their phenotype and were thus deemed inappropriate for our study. Fibroblasts were the first cells successfully cultured in laboratory and are today the most extensively used cell culture for research involving cell ageing (13, 15) and interactions with delivery systems (21, 22). Additionally, they are extremely easy to culture *in vitro* (23, 24), thus being appropriate for any cell laboratory. Based on their wide availability and long history of use, human dermal fibroblasts were selected for the development of the presented aged cell culture model.

To our knowledge, no attempt to develop an aged cell culture model for preliminary safety screening of drug delivery systems or active pharmaceutical ingredients has been described to date. This study aimed to explore if an aged cell culture model may represent cells of elderly-older people. ~~The focus was to develop protocol for by~~ investigating the effect of cell culture age on cell morphology, maximal growth rate, density at confluence, occurrence of senescent cells and cell viability.

Materials and methods

Materials

Human Dermal Fibroblasts (HDF) from a 67-year-old female Asian donor were obtained from Life Technologies (Cat. No.: A12572 ([Cat No. has been changed to new C0135C currently](#))), Lot: 771555) (Carlsbad, CA, USA). Cell culture media and supplements were supplied by Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). 2,3-Bis(2-methoxy-4-nitro-5-sulfophenyl)-2*H*-tetrazolium-5-carboxanilide inner salt (XTT, 90%) was supplied by Alfa Aesar (Karlsruhe, Germany). All other reagents were cell culture grade and from Sigma-Aldrich® (St. Louis, MO, USA).

Methods

Cell culture

HDFs were cultured as adherent monolayers in humidified air with 5% CO₂ and 37°C in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (Dulbecco's MEM, DMEM) supplemented with 10% foetal bovine serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, 1% MEM non-essential amino acid solution, 10 µg/mL gentamicin and 0.25 µg/mL amphotericin B. Cells were seeded in 5 mL / 25 cm² growth media. After three to four days of growth cells were washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS), detached with 1 mL / 25 cm² of Hanks' balanced salt solution containing 0.05% porcine trypsin and 0.2 g/L Na₄EDTA for 10 min and collected with 3 mL / 25 cm² growth media. The cells were subcultured at 2 × 10⁴ cells/cm² upon reaching 80% confluence. After the 19th passage, cells were frozen in 5%

Dimethyl sulfoxide in complete media in liquid nitrogen and after a fortnight thawed and seeded as described above.

Cell counting

Growth promotion was determined by counting cells using trypan blue solution and a haemocytometer. Cumulative population doublings of cells for each passage (D) was calculated using Equation 1 (25), where C = old passage doubling, n = largest natural number that satisfies equation $A(2^n) \leq B$, B = number of cells counted at end of growth period and A = number of cells plated at the beginning of the passage. Population doubling increment was divided by the period of growth to give an average growth rate for each passage.

$$D = C + n + \frac{B - A(2^n)}{A(2^{n+1} - 2^n)} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

Additionally, every second passage, cells were seeded at 8.0×10^4 cells/well on 12-well plates to determine maximal growth rate and density at confluence (Table 1). Growth media was changed every 3 days. After 1, 2, 3 and 6 days, cells were detached and counted on the haemocytometer. Maximal growth rate was calculated from the exponential phase of growth (days 1 – 3) for each passage and expressed as number of times population doubled in 1 day \pm SE. Density at confluence was determined after 6 days of growth. The values are represented as a mean \pm SD of 4 determinations.

Cell morphology

The cell morphology was assessed directly from cell culture using an Evos FL (Life Technologies Carlsbad, CA, USA) inverted light microscope under the 10×, 20× and 40× magnification.

Cell density and proliferation

Cell density was measured by staining cells for protein content according to the sulforhodamine B (SRB) method (26, 27). Supernatant was removed, cells were washed with PBS and fixed with a mixture of 100 μL phenol red-free DMEM and 100 μL cold 10 % trichloroacetic acid for 1 h at 4 °C. Afterwards, the plate was washed with deionized water 4 times and dried completely. Fixed cells were stained with 100 μL of 0.057 % sulforhodamine B (SRB) in 1 % acetic acid for 30 min at room temperature. The plate was washed 4 times with 1 % acetic acid and allowed to dry up completely on the bench protected from light and dust. The bound dye was solubilised with 200 μL of 10 mM Tris base (pH 10.5) and plate was shaken for 10 min at 200 rpm. The amount of protein in cells was determined by measuring fluorescence of the dissolved dye at 488 and 585 nm as excitation and emission wavelengths, respectively, using a microplate reader (Synergy™ HT, Bio-Tek® Instruments, VT, USA).

Cell staining and imaging for senescence-associated β-galactosidase

The percentage of senescent cells was determined for each second passage with the senescence-associated β-galactosidase (SA-β-gal) assay adopted from Tollefsbol (27) (Table 2). Fibroblasts were plated at 5.00×10^3 cells/well on

24-well plates and incubated under the conditions described above. After 24 hours cells were washed with PBS, fixed with 3.7 % formaldehyde solution for 5 min at room temperature, washed with PBS and stained with the staining solutions with the different pH. Staining solution was comprised of 1 mg/mL X-Gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactopyranoside), 40 mM citric acid/sodium phosphate buffer (pH 4.0 – 5.6), 5 mM potassium ferricyanide, 5 mM potassium ferrocyanide, 150 mM NaCl and 2 mM MgCl₂. The well with the staining solution with pH 4.0 served as positive control, wells with pH 5.2 – 5.6 were used to identify senescent cells. Plate was incubated for 20 hours at 37 °C. Afterwards, several images were taken of each well using inverted light microscope Leitz® Type 307-148.001 (Wetzlar, Germany) with attached camera. Stained (senescent) and unstained cells were counted in wells with pH 5.2, 5.4 and 5.6 and the percentage of senescent cells calculated.

Mitochondrial metabolism

To evaluate mitochondrial metabolism during cell culture growth, the reduction of formazan by viable mitochondria was chosen, using XTT as the substrate (26) (Table 3).

Cells were plated at densities 0.16 – 20.0 × 10³ cells/well under the conditions described above. After 24 hours incubation period cells were washed with PBS and 100 μ L phenol red-free DMEM supplemented with 10 μ g/mL gentamicin and 0.25 μ g/mL amphotericin B was added to reduce interference of red

coloured pH indicator with absorbance measurements of orange-coloured formazan product of XTT reduction. 25 μ L XTT dye solution comprised of 1 mg/mL XTT and 25 μ M phenazine methosulfate in phenol red-free DMEM was added to each well. After 4 hours incubation absorbance was read at 450 nm and 630 nm as test and reference wavelengths, respectively, using a microplate reader (SynergyTM HT, Bio-Tek® Instruments, VT, USA).

Data analysis

Maximal growth rate was calculated from linear phase of growth. Cell density (Ln) was plotted against days of growth for each second passage and linear regression was made from day 1 to day 3. Slope represents the maximal growth rate expressed as population doublings per day (PDL/day). Maximal growth rate and density at confluence for early passages were calculated as mean \pm SD for passages 5, 7 and 9. Response curves for XTT and SRB assays were determined by linear regression through points for plating densities 6.25 – 10.0 $\times 10^3$ cell/well. For comparison between passages absorbance or fluorescence was calculated for theoretical plating density 5.00 $\times 10^3$ cell/well using the obtained response curves. The statistical significance of all trends was tested with linear regression analysis. Slope coefficients were expressed as confidence intervals. Confidence level was set to 95 %. All statistical tests were

conducted with the StatPlus:mac LE (Version v5), AnalystSoft Inc., Walnut, CA, USA software package for Microsoft Excel.

RESULTS

In our study, *in vivo* aged HDF from a 67-year old female donor were monitored during the first 35 passages for the characteristics found in cells of older people, such as slower proliferation rate, pronounced contact inhibition and propagation of senescent cells compared with healthy adult cells. As shown in

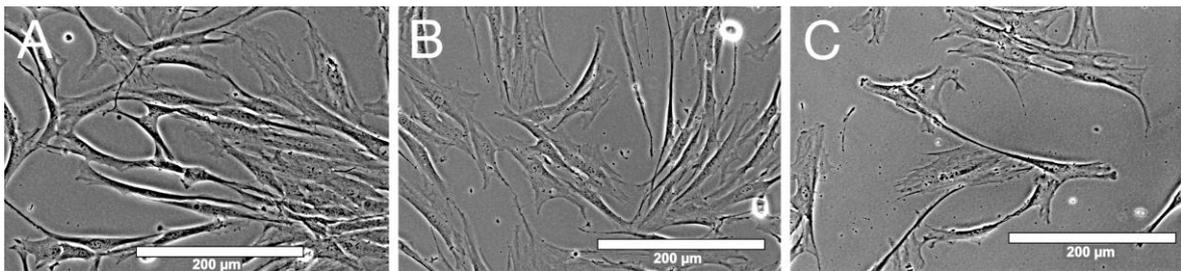


Figure 1, cells in middle and late passages were larger, but sparser than those in early passages, and with more prominent organelles. Additionally, cells in early passages are almost exclusively bipolar, thin and spindle-shaped. As they age in the culture they widen and outgrowths become more frequent.

Maximal cellular growth rate in early passages (passages 5 – 10) was 24 ± 2 h per population doubling and density at confluence was $7.7 \pm 1.7 \times 10^4$ cells/cm², which coincides with reported values for cells of [older](#) donors (16).

However, average growth rate and density at confluence decreased ($P < 0.001$ and $P = 0.003$) with *in vitro* age of the culture. The drop in the course of 35 passages was approximately 4- and 3-fold, respectively (

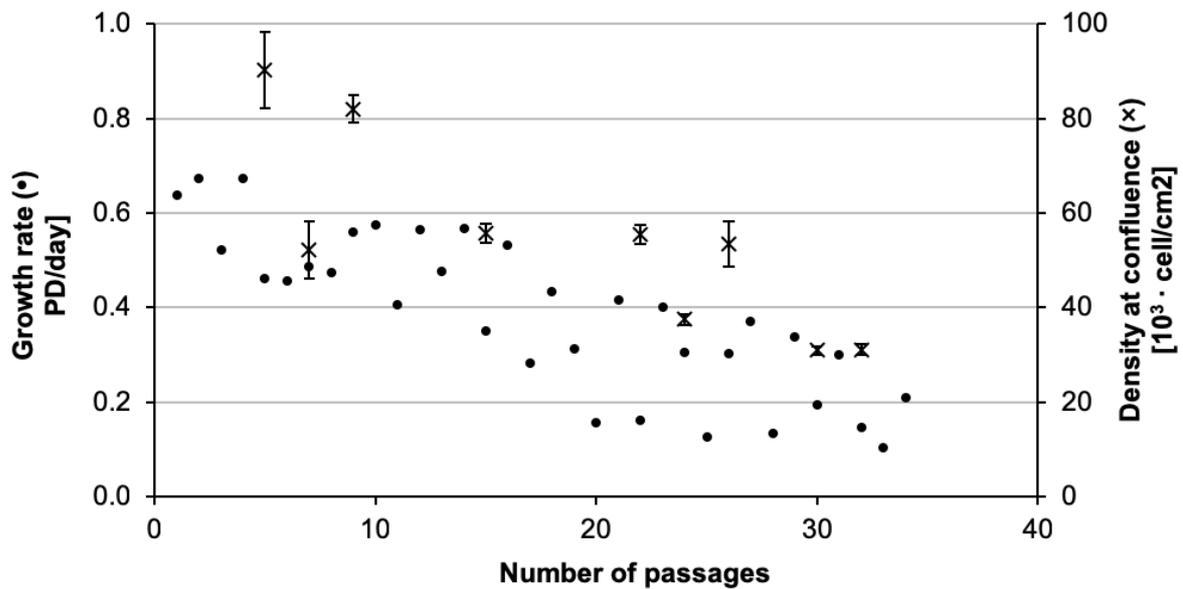


Figure 2).

Senescent cells were detected by the overexpression of senescence-associated β -galactosidase. The optimal pH for aged HDFs at which only senescent cells got stained was 5.2 – 5.6. At lower pH, all cells stained, and at higher pH, no cells coloured blue. Senescent cells emerged continuously and steadily ($P = 0.003$) from 0 to 20 % during the observation period of first 35 passages.

The linear range coinciding in both the XTT and SRB assays was $2 - 30 \times 10^3$ cell/cm². The half maximal highest seeding density was chosen for evaluation to detect minimal declines in cell viability whilst being able to accurately

determine boosts in viability. In the course of 15 passages metabolic activity of aged HDF declined ($P=0.003$) for 75 %. After freezing and thawing at passage 15, cells' reduction ability increased to the early passage level and was decreasing ($P=0.002$) with the similar rate as before. Cellular protein content more than doubled ($P<0.001$) from initial 0.5 ng/cell, typical value for all human fibroblasts, regardless of *in vivo* age (16), and was unaffected by freeze-thawing the cells (

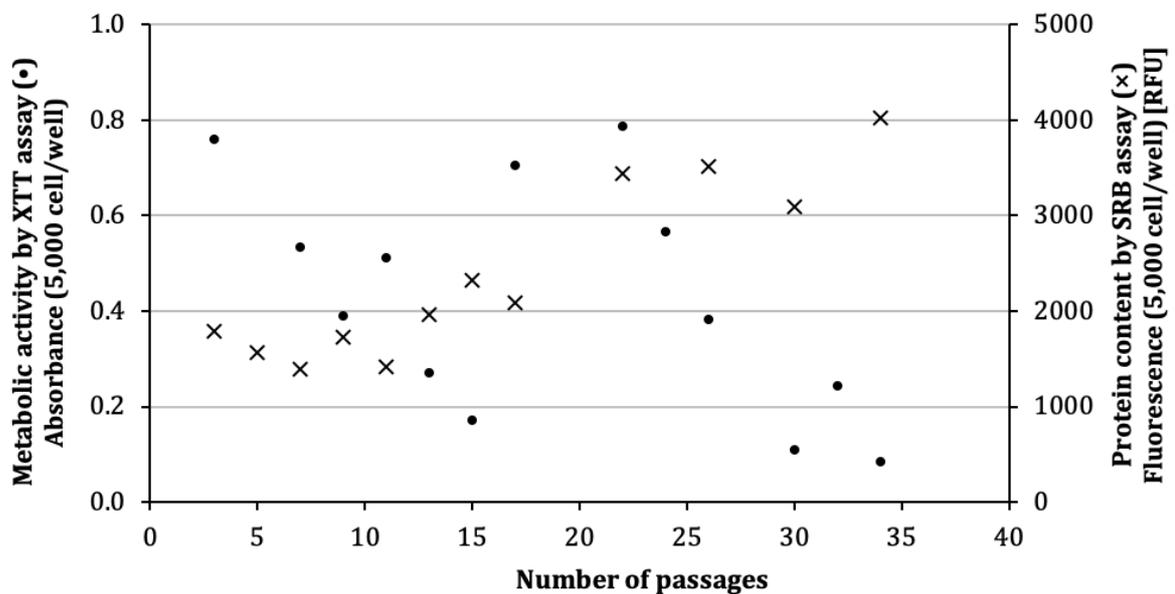


Figure 3).

Discussion

Researchers have shown that the *in vitro* artificially aged culture model is appropriate for cell ageing research (15, 16, 28, 29). Nevertheless, scientists are in favour of exploiting cells that have been originally aged *in vivo*, because

growth conditions in culture differ from those in the living tissues considerably (15, 16, 26, 30). Accordingly, cells from a donor of age 65 years or more were chosen for this ‘naturally’ aged cell culture model. This approach is also more efficient with regard to time and resources needed to age cells in artificial setting.

In our study HDFs from a female Asian 67-year-old donor were identified as an appropriate aged cell culture model. All examined signs of ageing were in accordance with the expectations for *in vivo* aged fibroblasts. Senescent cells, as one of the markers of skin functionality impairment, were scarce in the first passages. Deficiency of senescent cells in very early passages is believed to be due to the cell extraction process from the tissue where only proliferating cells survive. Therefore, the senescence phenotype we observed in the present study may ~~might~~ be caused by stress introduced through *in vitro* culturing. However, they since senescent cells are found in skin tissues of elderly donors (31), we believe the cell culture expressing senescent phenotype to the similar degree as *in vivo* aged cells represent more reliable geriatric cell culture model. In order to confirm these findings, further research using additional markers for ageing such as telomere length or mitochondrial age are required. ~~Deficiency of senescent cells in very early passages is believed to be due to the cell extraction process from the tissue where only proliferating cells survive.~~

As the number of passages increases, excessively increasing passages cells adapt to the *in vitro* conditions and no longer resemble their *in vivo* state. Altered shape, increased protein content, slower proliferation and lower metabolic activity were detected over time in this study. Thus, passages 5 – 10 of aged human dermal fibroblasts were found to mimic *in vivo* tissue of older adults to the greatest extent: Senescent cells are consistently found in those passages at approximately 5 % level, while none of the observed characteristics changed significantly during the first 10 passages (growth rate: P=0.087, density at confluence: P=0.434, metabolic activity: P=0.064, protein content: P=0.186). Moreover, Shen et al. (31) showed approximately 3-fold difference in viability and 2-fold difference in SA- β -gal expression between HDFs from young (22 years) and old (65 years) volunteers in similar passages. This suggests there is a vast difference between young and *in vivo* aged cells and highlights the need for a cell culture model that represents the population of interest. Furthermore, permeability of human endothelial cells increases as they age in culture or in tissue. This is partly due to the increased number of senescent cells leading to leaky junctions (18, 32). This knowledge further strengthens rationale to test novel drug delivery systems for older patients on an aged cell culture model.

An important finding, and potential source of errors was that Freezefreeze-thaw cycles apparently reset cellular metabolic activity to the level of passage 0, although not affecting protein content and other parameters (growth rate,

density at confluence and % senescent cells). Therefore, the robust and reproducible SRB assay is recommended for cell proliferation measurements rather than the formazan-based assays, which measure metabolic activity only.

If metabolic activity is not important to ~~the~~ study then freeze-thaw cycles may be allowed.

The presented methodology may serve as a basis for the preclinical assessment of safety and effectiveness of drugs alone or their delivery systems developed for geriatric populations. Both the selected cell line and the methods used are widely accessible and affordable, thus offering a robust and comparable culture for such protocols. Aged cell culture method holds promise in helping formulation scientists to develop drug delivery systems tailored considering the age related physiological changes. [In our future work, we will aim to provide a proof of the presented concept, for example by incubating young and old cell culture with a drug that is known to be absorbed at decreased rate with advancing age \(33\).](#)

Conclusion

We provide here a standardised cell culture protocol of naturally aged (>65 years old) human dermal fibroblasts, which has application in the screening of drug delivery systems intended for geriatric patients. The protocol was characterised by the evolution of ageing parameters based on morphology,

proliferation rate, mitochondrial metabolic activity, cell protein content and the senescence marker SA- β -gal. Passages 5 – 10 of our selected aged human dermal fibroblasts were found to mimic *in vivo* tissue of older adults to the greatest extent and therefore *in vitro* tests must be performed within these limits for the results to be more relevant to geriatric patients. In our future work, we will aim to provide a proof of the presented concept, for exampleeg. by incubating young and old cell culture with a drug that is known to be absorbed at decreased rate with advancing age. (33).

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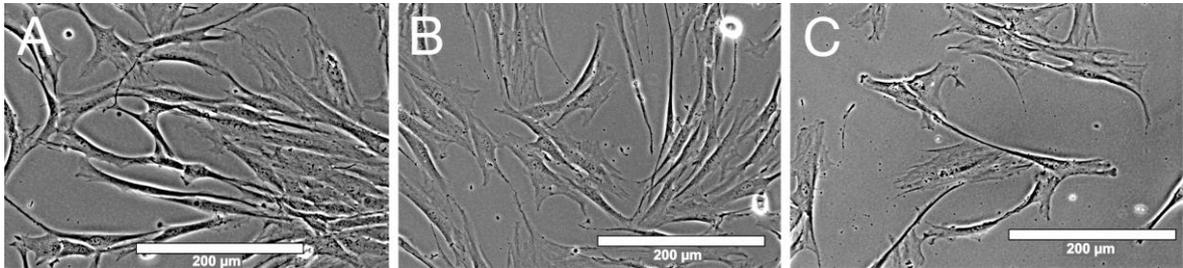


Figure 1: Age-related changes in morphology of human dermal fibroblasts. Cells in passage 2 (A) are spindle-shaped and abundant. In passage 19 (B) some cells are wider and with outgrowths and in passage 35 (C) cells become as wide as long, with many outgrowths and are sparse. Scale bar represents 200 µm.

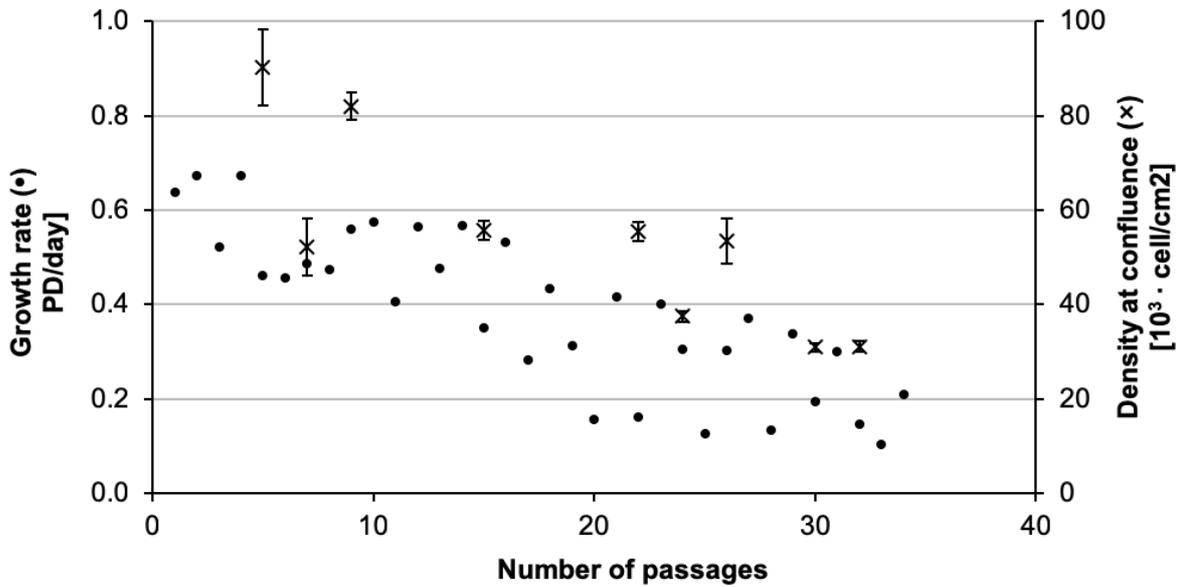


Figure 2: Two cell culture growth characteristics for first 35 passages of human dermal fibroblasts. Average growth rate (•) decreased at rate 0.014 ± 0.003 PDL/day/passage. Density at confluence (x), presented as mean \pm SD of quadruplicate wells ($n = 4$) (values with RSD above 15 % were omitted from the graph and calculations), decreased at rate $1.70 \pm 1.01 \times 10^3$ cell/cm²/passage. Slopes were obtained by linear regression and confidence intervals were calculated at 95 % confidence level.

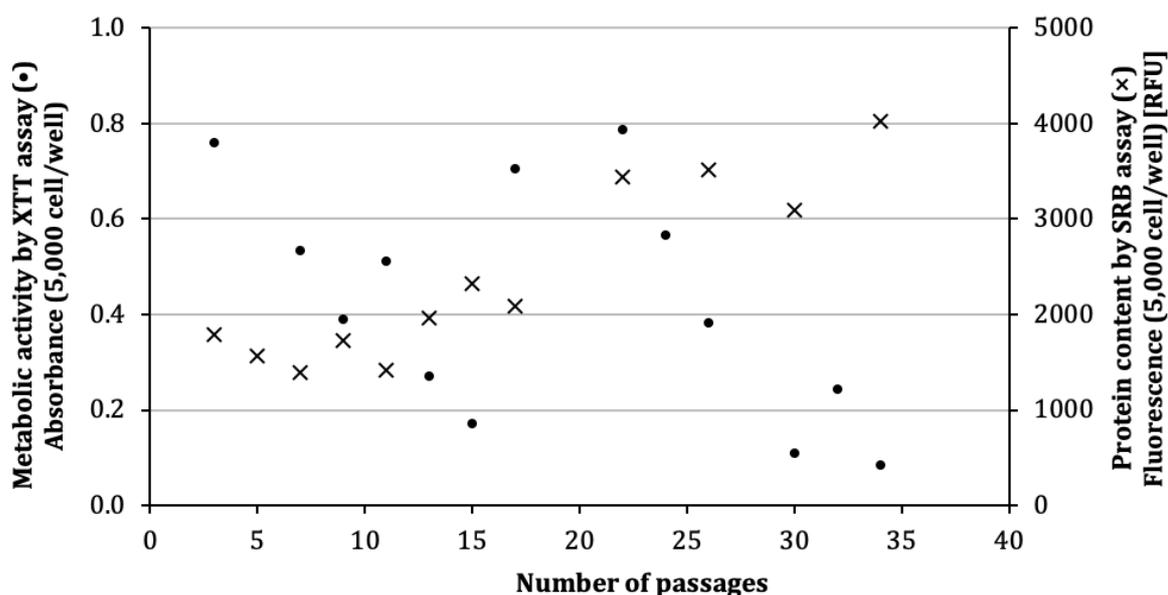


Figure 3: Cell viability of human dermal fibroblasts as a function of the number of cell passages. Relative metabolic activity, measured by the XTT assay, decreased at similar rate before freezing (passages 3 – 15, 0.046 ± 0.022 /passage) and after thawing (passages 17 – 35, 0.043 ± 0.022 /passage). Relative protein content, measured by the SRB assay increased at rate 84 ± 25 RFU/passage and freeze-thaw cycle did not have any impact. Values represent calculated fluorescence or absorbance for 5,000 cell/well from XTT (●) and SRB (▲) response curves, respectively, for each passage. Slopes were obtained by linear regression and confidence intervals were calculated at 95 % confidence level.

