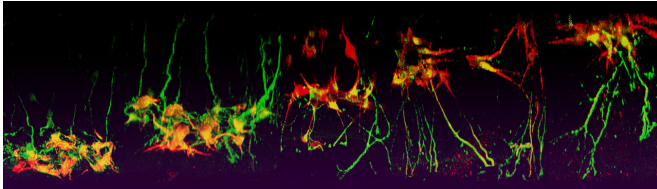


First microarrayed 3-D neuronal culture platform developed

14 November 2018



Neuronal response to Sema3A gradients of decreasing steepness. Credit: City University of Hong Kong

Neuronal development is often regulated by the graded distribution of guidance molecules, which can either attract or repel the neuronal migration or neurite projection when presented in a format of concentration gradients, or chemotaxis. However, many details about the process are largely unexplored.

A research team from City University of Hong Kong (CityU) has tackled this problem in a precise and systematic way by developing a new device, and has recently published their findings in a research article in the journal *Nature Communications*, titled "High-throughput three-dimensional chemotactic assays reveal steepness-dependent complexity in neuronal sensation to molecular gradients."

Chemotaxis refers to the movement of an organism in response to a chemical stimulus. It is well known that the concentration gradients of guidance molecules, such as netrin or semaphorin (Sema) proteins, play critical roles in embryonic neural development. Yet, how exactly the physical profiles of molecular gradients, e.g. the changing rate of concentration profiles (gradient steepness), interplays with [neuronal development](#) has long remained an unanswered question. Part of the reason was the lack of 3-D devices that can recapitulate important features of brain tissues outside the human body. Previous in vitro chemotactic assays are often 2-D, low-throughput

(meaning it needs to manually repeat the experiments many times to collect data for different parameters) and lack fine gradient control.



The new microarrayed 3D platform for performing the chemotactic experiments, enabling precise and systematic study on the neuronal sensitivity to the steepness of molecular gradient. Credit: City University of Hong Kong

In response, the CityU team develop a new platform for performing the chemotactic experiments. They have developed a hydrogel-based microfluidic platform for high-throughput 3-D chemotactic assays, and used it to study neuronal sensitivity to the steepness of molecular gradient, shedding light on neural regeneration mechanism by recognizing subtle variation in the gradient profiles of guidance molecules.

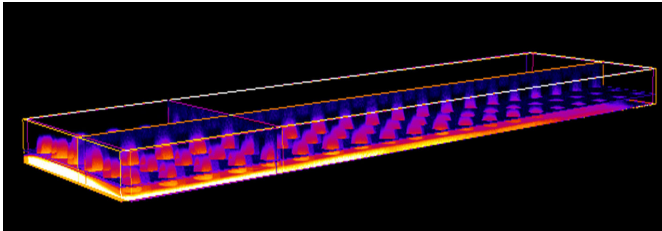
"Our chip measures only 1 by 3 cm², but houses hundreds of suspended microscale hydrogel cylinders, each containing a distinct gradient profile to allow 3-D growth of neuronal cells in an environment closely resembling that inside our brains," says Dr. Shi Peng, Associate Professor in the Department of Biomedical Engineering (BME)

at CityU, who led the research.

"The major advantage of the setup is the high throughput, meaning a large collection of molecular gradient profiles can be tested in parallel using a single chip to generate a huge amount of data, and the experiment time can be reduced from months to 48 hours," he explains.

throughput three-dimensional chemotactic assays reveal steepness-dependent complexity in neuronal sensation to molecular gradients, *Nature Communications* (2018). DOI: [10.1038/s41467-018-07186-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-07186-x)

Provided by City University of Hong Kong



Reconstruction of scanning images showing the overall gradient generation in the new device. Credit: City University of Hong Kong

Using the new platform and rigorous statistical analysis, the team has revealed dramatic diversity and complexity in the chemotactic regulation of neuronal development by various guidance molecules. In particular, for *Sema3A*, the team has found that two signaling pathways, namely *STK11* and *GSK3*, are differentially involved in steepness-dependent chemotactic regulation of coordinated neurite repulsion and [neuronal migration](#).

Based on these findings, the team further demonstrated that the guidance molecule, *Sema3A*, is only beneficial to promote cortex regeneration if it is presented in the right gradient form in an injured rat brain, which was reported in another [article](#) in the journal *Biomaterials* earlier this year.

"In case of brain injury, the nervous system does not regenerate easily, so proper use of guidance molecules would help the brain to recover. In this regard, our research provides insights to the development of novel therapeutic strategies," Dr. Shi concluded.

More information: Zhen Xu et al, High-

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