Electrospun Biopolyesters as Drug Screening Platforms for Corneal Keratocytes

Pedram Azari\textsuperscript{a}, Ng Sook Luan\textsuperscript{b}, Seng Neon Gan\textsuperscript{a}, Rosiyah Yahya\textsuperscript{a}, Chiow San Wong\textsuperscript{d}, Kien Hui Chua\textsuperscript{b} & Belinda Pingguan-Murphy\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a} Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
\textsuperscript{b} Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
\textsuperscript{c} Department of Biomedical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
\textsuperscript{d} Plasma Technology Research Center, Physics Department, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Published online: 21 May 2015.

To cite this article: Pedram Azari, Ng Sook Luan, Seng Neon Gan, Rosiyah Yahya, Chiow San Wong, Kien Hui Chua & Belinda Pingguan-Murphy (2015) Electrospun Biopolyesters as Drug Screening Platforms for Corneal Keratocytes, International Journal of Polymeric Materials and Polymeric Biomaterials, 64:15, 785-791, DOI: 10.1080/00914037.2015.1030648

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00914037.2015.1030648

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Electrospun Biopolymesters as Drug Screening Platforms for Corneal Keratocytes

PEDRAM AZARI1, NG SOOK LUAN2, SENG NEON GAN1, ROSIYAH YAHYA1, CHIOW SAN WONG2, KIEN HUI CHUA2, and BELINDA PINGGUAN-MURPHY3

1Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
2Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
3Department of Biomedical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
4Plasma Technology Research Center, Physics Department, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Received 3 October 2014, Accepted 14 March 2015

In vitro drug screening techniques provide rapid and easy to analyze data, while saving a lot of animals from being sacrificed. An important part of any in vitro drug screening platform is a biomaterial which promotes cell growth and proliferation. The potential of electrospun scaffolds made of polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB), poly (3-hydroxybutyric acid-co-3-hydroxyvaleric acid) (PHBV), and polycaprolactone (PCL) were studied to serve as drug screening platform for corneal keratocyte tissues. The results showed that the proliferation rate was slightly higher for PCL and PHBV on day 7. Gene expression results showed that PCL was the best in maintaining keratocyte genes.

Keywords: Biopolymesters, corneal keratocytes, electrospinning, polycaprolactone, polyhydroxybutyrate, polyhydroxybutyrate-co-hydroxyvalerate

1. Introduction

Infection, trauma, viral, and atopic disease as well as genetic deficiencies are just some of the causes for corneal function disorders [1,2] that lead to corneal blindness of more than 45 million individuals all around the world annually [3]. Although mild injuries can be cured by the natural immune system response or via clinically available techniques, severe cases still await the development of novel drugs [4]. In order to assess the toxicity of any novel treatment, animal experimentation is needed. Besides being costly, animal experimentation requires a large number of animals to be sacrificed [5]. As an alternative to animal tests, in vitro drug screening could be considered, a method that has the benefits of ease of application, simplicity of testing, and straightforward data interpretation as well as not involving animals. It provides rapid and cost-effective screening with good sensitivity [6]. Although accurate extrapolation of the in vitro results to in vivo conditions remains challenging, it can still be very useful for preliminary stages of studies and saves a lot of animals.
In order to undertake such in vitro drug testing for application to the cornea it is necessary to have a reliable scaffold material capable of promoting and maintaining the growth of keratocytes, the cells which make up about 90% of the volume of corneal stroma, being bonded to an extracellular matrix of highly regular collagenous lamella.

In this research, we have developed electrospun scaffolds for this purpose from three commercially available biopolyster materials and studied their potential to promote corneal keratocyte growth and characteristics.

Notably, keratocytes usually stay in the quiescent state and maintain noncrystalline structures to make the cornea transparent and have optimal refraction. However, they are able to undergo transition into repair phenotypes, namely activated fibroblasts or myofibroblasts in respond to specific environmental signals, example injury and wound healing [7]. It is important for keratocyte to differentiate because it helps in retaining corneal transparency and determining the corneal response to injury [8]. This clearly established that keratocytes are sensitive to the changes in environmental condition, and therefore understanding the behaviors of keratocytes in different testing conditions will greatly increase our knowledge in corneal wound healing and regeneration.

Concerning the use of biopolysters, it is notable that these have been used previously as cell carriers for biomedical applications, suggesting a possible application here as well [9–12]. Advantageously, these polymers have a low cost of synthesis, degrade easily through hydrolysis of ester bonds, and produce nontoxic degradation products [13,14]. Production of scaffold is via electrospinning technology, which allows fabrication of a controllable fibrous scaffold similar to the natural extracellular matrix (ECM) [15,16], in a simple, versatile, and cost-effective manner. In the electrospinning process micro and nano fibers are produced by stretching a polymeric solution by high electric field [17,18]. There are a number of processing parameters that can affect the morphology of the fibers, which include the chemical nature of the polymer, solvent, applied voltage, spinneret to collector distance, feeding rate, and capillary diameter. Based on the applied parameters the morphology can be varied to produce uniform fibers, beaded fibers, and fibers with spindles on string [19]. In this comparative study we have subjected three different biopolysters to the same electrospinning parameters and obtained different morphologies, presumably due to the different chemical natures of the polymers. The potential of these materials in terms of corneal keratocyte proliferation and differentiation were then investigated.

2. Experimental

2.1 Chemicals

Poly[(R)-3-hydroxybutyric acid] (PHB), poly(3-hydroxybutyric acid-co-3-hydroxyvaleric acid) (PHBV), and poly-caprolactone (Mn = 80000 g/mol) (PCL) were purchased from Aldrich. F12: DMEM (FD), antibiotic-antimycotic, trypsin-EDTA glutamax, and fetal bovine serum were purchased from Gibco Invitrogen, USA. 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide solution was purchased from Sigma Aldrich USA. Vitamin C, dimethyl sulfoxide, paraformaldehyde, chloroform, dimethylformamide (DMF), and phosphate buffer saline were purchased from Merck Millipore, Germany. Alamar blue solution was purchased from Life Technologies, USA. TRI Reagent and polyacryl carrier were purchased from Molecular Research Center, USA. DNAses- and RNAses-free distilled water and SuperScript III First-Strand Synthesis SuperMix kit were purchased from Invitrogen, USA.

2.2 Electrospinning

For ease of comparison the same parameters were applied to PHB, PHBV, and PCL. A 10% (wt/v) solution of polymer was prepared in a co-solvent mixture comprising of chloroform and DMF with a ratio of 9:1. The solution was stirred at 60°C in a round bottom flask fitted with a condenser for 5 h to reach homogeneity. The solution was loaded into a 20 mL syringe (Terumo) placed 18 cm away from the collector horizontally. The feeding rate of the syringe pump was set at 3 mL/h. A semi rectified DC voltage of 12 kV was generated from a custom-made high voltage power supply to conduct electrospinning.

2.3 Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy

The morphology of the electrospun fibers and cells were studied by using field emission scanning electron microscopy (FEI: QUANTA FEG 250). Average diameter of the fibers for each sample was measured using ImageJ software. For each sample 25 measurements was carried out at different random spots. Fiber intersections and beads on fibers were excluded from measurements. For samples seeded with cells, cell fixation was carried out prior to observation. Cells were fixed with a 4% paraformaldehyde after removal of the culture medium followed by washing in PBS. Field emission scanning electron microscopy was conducted without applying any coating on the samples. The samples were studied on days 1, 3, 5, and 7.

2.4 Cell Culture

Six New Zealand white rabbits’ corneal tissues were obtained from the local animal slaughterhouse. The corneal tissues were processed using the techniques reported by Ghafar et al. [20]. The use of corneal cells for research purpose was approved by the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia animal ethic committee with approval number of: FF-092-2012. Keratocytes were harvested from the corneal stroma with 0.3% collagenase type I digestion as mentioned in a recent paper [4]. Cell cultures were maintained in F12: DMEM (FD) media supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco Invitrogen, USA), 1% antibiotic-antimycotic, 1% glutamax, and 1% vitamin C under standard incubation at 37°C, 5% CO2, and 95% humidity. Primary culture (P0) was passaged at a split ratio of 1:4 when cells reached
approximately 90% confluence using 0.125% trypsin-EDTA. Passage 1 culture was used in the study.

2.5 Leachate Preparation

Leachate was prepared at a surface-area-to-extractant volume ratio based on ISO 10993-12. The ratio was 120 cm² per 20 mL extraction volume when the material thickness is less than or equal to 0.5 mm. The scaffolds (PCL, PHB, and PHBV) with size 2.27 cm² were prepared and disinfected with 70% ethanol. Twenty scaffolds were rinsed with PBS 1X thrice and incubated in FD media at 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 3 days.

2.6 Cell Viability and Cytotoxicity Test

Cytotoxicity of scaffold leachate was assessed via 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay. Passage 1 keratocytes with the seeding density of 50,000 cells/mL were seeded onto 96-well culture plate overnight. The keratocytes were treated with 10 leachate concentrations using a dilution factor of 10 in FD media for 72 h. MTT solution was added and incubated for 4 h at 37°C and 5% CO₂. Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) was added to dissolve the purple formazan before reading its absorbance at wavelength 570 nm.

2.7 Cell Proliferation Assay

The Alamar Blue assay was used to measure the cell proliferation continuously since the cells remained viable after performing the cytotoxicity test. Passage 1 keratocytes with a seeding density of 3.5 × 10⁴ cells were seeded onto the scaffolds (PCL, PHB and PHBV) respectively for 4 hours. Scaffolds were rinsed with PBS X1 in order to remove the unattached cells, then the scaffolds were transferred into new culture wells with 2 mL FBS medium. On day 1 Alamar Blue assay, the culture media were removed and substituted with 550 μL medium containing 10% Alamar blue. After 4 h incubation at 37°C and 5% CO₂, 200 μL of medium was aspirated and read using ELISA microplate reader with wavelength 570 nm. The Alamar Blue test was repeated for cultures for days 3, 5, and 7. On day 7, the keratocytes cultured on the scaffolds were harvested using Trypsin-EDTA 0.125% after the Alamar Blue assay. Keratocytes were centrifuged and the pellet was preserved using TRI Reagent (Molecular Research Center, Cincinnati, USA) for total RNA extraction. A standard curve was plotted based on the Alamar blue absorbance reading in serial dilutions of cell number to obtain an equation, and to calculate the number of viable cells.

2.8 Total RNA Extraction and Two-Step Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR)

Total RNA extraction was carried out according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Polyclar crycar (Molecular Research Center, USA) was used for total RNA precipitation. The total RNA pellet was washed with 75% ethanol and air dried before dissolving in RNAse- and DNAse-free distilled water

(Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The purity and concentration of extracted total RNA was determined by Nanodrop ND-100 spectrophotometer (Wilmington, DE, USA) and stored at -80°C for further use. The synthesis of complementary DNA was performed using SuperScript III First-Strand Synthesis SuperMix kit (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer’s instruction. The reverse transcription was carried out at 50°C for 30 min. The forward and reverse primers used in the quantitative RT-PCR were designed from the sequences obtained in NIH Genbank database using Primer-3 software as published in [4]. Glycerylaldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was used as housekeeping gene for the data normalisation. Two-step RT-PCR was carried out using iQSYBR Supermix in Bio-Rad iCycler (Bio-Rad, USA). The protocol conditions were initiated with the activation of Taq DNA polymerase at 94°C for 3 min, followed by 45 cycles of PCR amplification at 94°C for 10 s and 60°C for 30 s and then melting curve analysis. The specificity and size of PCR products were confirmed with 2% agarose gel electrophoresis.

2.9 Statistical Analysis

Quantitative data were obtained for six samples and tested for statistical significance using Statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. The results were presented in groups as mean ± standard error of mean (SEM). One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed in normally distributed data, while Kruskal-Wallis test was used as non-parametric test. Post hoc tests were Tukey HSD and Mann-Whitney. P < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 FESEM

Figure 1 shows a microscopic view of blank electrospun scaffolds. As the image suggests, PCL leads to the formation of fibers with a smaller diameter than those of PHB and PHBV under the same conditions. PCL, due to its lower molecular weight, resulted in less viscous solution with less chain entanglement (Figure 1a). Therefore, during electrospinning it could be stretched to a much lower diameter. However, a lower viscosity could result in less stable jet, with formation of more random fibers, and formation of beads within the electrospun fibers [21]. In agreement with this, fiber diameter distribution patterns of the fibers (Figure 1) confirm PCL exhibits the lowest diameter, at 300 nm, followed by PHB at 1.12 μm and PHBV at 1.35 μm. PHB, comparatively, is more rigid and stiff because of its high crystallinity, formed more straight fibers [22] (Figure 1b). As a result of the incorporation of hydroxyvalerate into PHBV, the polymer is also more elastic. PHBV fibers show good uniformity as well as porosity, and have a looped shape rather than just being straight.

Figure 2 shows cell morphology and cell to scaffold interaction at four different days: 1, 3, 5, and 7. The SEM images of cells show cells growing on the electrospun scaffolds.
These cells can spread and penetrate into the fibers. The filopodia extend along the fibers on all the scaffolds, as guided by the orientation of the fibers. In PHB scaffolds, the micrographs showed the cells were larger, flatter and stretched. This latter observation may indicate higher expression of α-SMA2 on PHB. During corneal wound healing, keratocytes are activated and transformed into fibroblasts and eventually become alpha-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA)-expressed

![Fig. 1. FESEM microscopy of the blank scaffolds (a) PCL, (b) PHB, (c) PHBV, and their relevant fiber diameter distribution pattern.](image)

![Fig. 2. FESEM images showing the morphology of keratocytes cultured on PCL (a–d) days 1–7, PHB (e–h) days 1–7, and PHBV (j–n) days 1–7 with magnifications of 2000×.](image)
Fig. 3. Keratocytes’ proliferation in several dilutions of scaffold leachate.

myofibroblasts and contribute to the wound contraction [23]. The micrographs demonstrated that the diameter and alignment of fibers in scaffolds could guide cytoskeleton extension of cells and led to different levels of gene expression, as shown in q-PCR results. These findings also showed that PCL fiber of a smaller diameter has produced a hierarchically ordered scaffold closely imitating that of native collagen fibers. The micrographs clearly showed that the changes in cell morphology depended on the type of scaffold on which it was seeded. The cells on the PCL fiber tend to be bulkier and more on the surface mainly due to the smaller pore size. The cells on PHBV show a planar morphology. Cell penetration inside the scaffold also could be observed on PHBV.

3.2 Cell Viability and Cytotoxicity

Figure 3 shows the average MTT activity of the scaffolds (n = 5) at 10 different concentrations of leachate solution. As can be seen, none of the scaffolds show signs of inhibition of cell proliferation, and the MTT activity for all scaffolds at different concentrations of leachate solution remains positive. The concerns over solvent residue in the electrospun fibers can be safely dismissed.

3.3 Cell Proliferation Assay

Keratocyte interactions between different scaffolds were assessed in vitro by seeding cells in PCL, PHB, and PHBV at various time points. Figure 4 shows average keratocyte proliferation measurements on different days and scaffolds (n = 6), based on the Alamar Blue proliferation assay. This cell population shows an ascending trend on PCL, PHB and PHBV, and all the scaffolds support keratocyte proliferation. The increase in the number of cells on PCL was significant for all days. However, for PHB and PHBV this increase

Fig. 4. Alamar Blue proliferation assay results for keratocytes seeded in scaffold (PCL, PHB, and PHBV) and time point. The number of keratocytes increased on PCL, PHB, and PHBV as a function of time, however, there is no significant difference for days 5 and 7 for PHB and PHBV (P > 0.05). No significance difference in cell numbers was observed among the different scaffolds, except on day 5, PHB and PHBV exhibit higher cell numbers compare to PCL and it is statistically significant (P < 0.05). *Significant difference.

Fig. 5. Alamar Blue proliferation assay plotted separately for each individual scaffold (a) PCL, (b) PHB, and (c) PHBV) on different days. The number of keratocytes shows that it significantly increased on PCL over the time. For PHB and PHBV except for days 5 and 7 the increase in the number of keratocytes is significant for the rest of the days (P < 0.05). #Significant difference.
Fig. 6. Quantitative gene expression of cultured corneal keratocytes. The expression values for lumican (LUM), \(\alpha\)-SMA2, ALDH, collagen type 1 (COL1), and vimentin (VIM) relative to the expression values of GAPDH as the internal control. Higher expression of LUM in PCL scaffold compared to PHB and PHBV. *Significant difference among PCL, PHB, and PHBV (P < 0.05).

was significant until day 5 and there was no significant difference between day 5 and day 7 (Figure 5). The results suggest that the cells may have reached confluency after day 5 on PHB and PHBV. The keratocytes have reached confluency by day 7 in all scaffolds, although the comparison between groups showed some differences on day 5 (Figure 4). Overall, the results suggested that the cell proliferation rates on PCL, PHB, and PHBV were almost the same.

3.4 Real-Time PCR

Figure 5 shows gene expression for five targeted genes; lumican (LUM), aldehyde dehydrogenase ALDH, vimentin (VIM), collagen type 1 (COL1), and \(\alpha\)-SMA2. PCL shows good potential for maintaining cell phenotype with high expression of LUM, ALDH, VIM, COL1, and \(\alpha\)-SMA2. All these genes were significantly higher in expression on PCL compared to PHBV. Among the three scaffolds, PCL expressed the highest LUM. LUM, a small leucine-rich repeat proteoglycan (SLRP) is a major keratan sulfate proteoglycan in maintaining corneal transparency [24]. LUM also regulates collagen fibrillogenesis and modulates corneal epithelial cell migration [25]. Meanwhile, ALDH is abundantly expressed by corneal stromal keratocytes in PCL as well. ALDH is responsible for the production of corneal crystallins, which contributes to cellular transparency [26]. The high level of expression of \(\alpha\)-SMA2 in PHB suggests that this scaffold is good for wound healing. However, over expression of \(\alpha\)-SMA2 may result in corneal scar formation and affects optical transparency [27]. It is postulated that the higher expression of \(\alpha\)-SMA2 is the result of cell stretching over the PHB sample. Expression of vimentin (VIM), a mesenchymal cell marker characterized as a fibroblast, is important to show the transition of keratocytes to activated fibroblasts, providing structural properties of cell and enhancing the cell migration in the corneal wound healing [28]. COL1 is the main extracellular matrix in corneal stroma, while the well-organized collagen 1 fibrils are necessary to regulate corneal transparency [29]. Overall, PCL was shown to be the best option as a scaffold from those tested, as it is able to maintain corneal stromal cell functionality better than PHB or PHBV.

4. Conclusion

The electro-spinning technique can produce fibers that are able to support keratocyte growth and proliferation. All of the scaffolds are capable of promoting corneal keratocytes attachment and growth. There is a preference for up-regulation of gene expression when PCL scaffolds are used, including an up-regulation of LUM, ALDH, VIM, and COL1. We believe this is due to the similarity of PCL fiber orientation to native collagen in extracellular matrix in terms of fiber morphology and diameter. PHB showed a better \(\alpha\)-SMA2 expression, which makes it a suitable material for corneal wound healing applications. This study shows that the selection of biopolymer for scaffolding material can have an important influence upon gene expression, and requires careful consideration in the design of drug-screening technologies.

Funding

This study was supported by High Impact Research Grant (UM.C/HIR/MOHE/ENG/44) from the Ministry of Education Malaysia and Postgraduate Research Grant (PPP) (PV-107-2012A), University of Malaya.
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