

Modelling of Animal Cells for Research -Hepatocytes-Marion Schmicke

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Liver

• central metabolic, endocrine and immune organ

80%

parenchymal cells (hepatocytes)

v. portue

Processus caudatu

ig. triangulare dextrum obus hepatis dexter

Ductus choledochus Ductus cysticus

esica fellea

6.5%

non parenchymal cells (sinusoidale endothelial cells, lymphocytes, Kupffercells, bile canaliculi epithelial cells, ito-cells)

Lobus hepatis sinister

13.5%

sinusoids, Disse space and bile canaliculi

Modelling of hepatocytes



- a) epithelial cells
- b) hepatocytes (single layer, 2 basal sides with contact to the Disse space; apical sides → bile canaliculi)

Non parenchymal cells





Modelling of hepatocytes

periportal vs. periportal A.

- periportal hepatocytes → ↑enzymes involved in glycogen degradation and gluconeogenesis
- perivenular hepatocytes → ↑ content of enzymes involved in glycolysis and glycogen synthesis



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Hepatocyte ≠ **Hepatocyte**

Options of Modelling Hepatocytes for Research

Monoculture



Witte et al. 2017, Fischbach et al. 2019

Options of Modelling Hepatocytes for Research



Options of Modelling Hepatocytes for Research





primary cells

-ex vivo culture of cells freshly obtained

- proliferation limited (growth arrest in a replicative senescence)
- 100 Mio cells → no
 protocol for
 cryopreservation of
 bovine hepatocytes

Two-step-collagenase digestions and subsequent percoll density gradient



Options of Modelling Hepatocytes for Research

Cryopreservation of hepatocytes

- CRF is necessary prevent the formation of intracellular ice crystals and osmotic stress
- addition of trehalose (nonpenetrating cryoprotective agent) increased viability of bovin hepatocytes compared to DMSO
- recovery rate of hepatocytes is low
 → downregulation of β1-integrin → less cell-matrix interactions on collagen



freshly isolated primary bovine hepatocytes

William's E Medium + Trehalose after CRF



Andres et al. 2023, BovReg WP1, Task 1.1

Options of Modelling Hepatocytes for Research



primary cells

cell line immortalized

Primary cell culture is the ex vivo culture of cells freshly obtained from a multicellular organism. Immortalized cell lines
 → cells that have been manipulated to
 proliferate indefinitely
 → cultured for long
 periods of time

Enzymatic liver dissociation triggers the G0 cell cycle transition of hepatocytes

Options of Modelling Hepatocytes for Research

Lipo-transfection of hTERT

- primary bovine hepatocytes were successfully transfected with the Lipofectamine[®] 2000 reagent (protocols established)
- the single transfection of hTERT did not lead to unlimited cell division in bovine hepatocytes
- additional growth factors and/or transfection of oncogenes are necessary



Bovine hepatocytes after transfection hTERT



Madin-Darby bovine kidney-cells, transfection control

Andres 2021, BovReg WP1, Task 1.1

Options of Modelling Hepatocytes for Research



primary cells

cell line immortalized

Primary cell culture is the ex vivo culture of cells freshly obtained from a multicellular organism. Immortalized cell lines are cells that have been manipulated to proliferate indefinitely and can thus be cultured for long periods of time.

tumor originated cell line

e.g. HepG2 cells isolated from a hepatocellular carcinoma of a 15-year-old male with liver cancer in 1975; applicable in 3D cell culture



Options of Modelling Hepatocytes for Research





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