生きた三次元組織の深部観察を可能とする透明化ポリマーの創製

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Preparation of Clearing polymers for Deep Observation of Living Three-dimensional Tissues (*Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University*) OKaori Hayazaki, Daisuke Tomioka, Michiya Matsusaki

Construction of 3D tissues have been attracted much attention in recent years for tissue engineering applications. However, deep observation of the tissues by microscopes is difficult because the tissues are opaque due to the difference in refractive index (RI) between tissue components and water (Fig. 1A). Therefore, many researchers reported tissue clearing reagents, but there is no report about tissue clearing at cell living condition. Previously, our laboratory found that biocompatible Adenosine 5'-monophosphate (AMP) have clearing ability. However, AMP required high concentration for the clearing, which showed cytotoxicity probably because of high osmotic pressure (Fig. 1B). In this study, we prepared AMP grafted polymers as clearing polymers, which is expected to reduce osmotic pressure (Fig. 2).

Keywords: Clearing polymers; Refractive Index; Biocompatibility; Three-dimensional tissue; Tissue clearing

本研究室ではこれまで、

Adenosine 5'-monophosphate

(AMP) が細胞外基質であるコラーゲンの優れた透明化能を有することを報告してきた。しかし、高い浸透圧に由来する細胞毒性が確認された。そこで、本研究では、浸透圧を緩和するため AMP のグラフトポリマーの合成を目的とした (Fig. 1B)。

AMP をグラフト化するポリマーとして中性のデキストラン、カチオン性のポリ L-リシン(PLL)、アニオン性のポリ L-グルタミン酸(PGA)の細胞毒性を評価した結果、デキストランが最も高い細胞生存率を示した (Fig. 2)。また、デキストランはコラーゲンゲル内部にまで浸潤可能であることも確認された。以上より、AMP グラフトデキストランは、細胞適合性を有する透明化分子として期待される。

(1) R. Tomer et al., Nat. Protoc. 2014, 9, 1682.

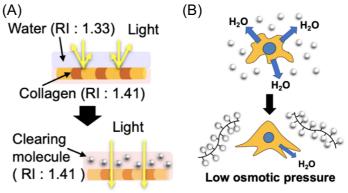


Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of (A) the mechanism of tissue clearing and (B) the suppression of cell death using clearing polymers, which reduce high osmotic pressure.

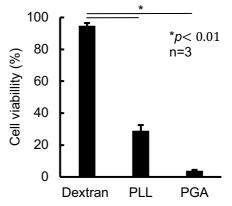


Fig. 2. Viability of normal human dermal fibroblast after 90 minutes incubation with Dextran (500 mg/mL), PLL (380 mg/mL), and PGA (400 mg/mL).