A detailed line drawing of a classical building facade, likely a university building, with multiple stories, arched windows, and a balcony. A small figure of a person is visible in the lower left corner of the drawing.

Dual cardiomyocyte cluster atomic force microscopy detection: the novel analysis type of drug arrhythmogenic potential

Pesl Martin, Roberto Pivato, Simon Klimovic,
Daniil Kabanov, Filip Sverak,
Jan Pribyl, Zdenek Starek and Vladimír Rotrekl

International Clinical Research Center, St. Anne's University Hospital Brno, Czech Republic
First Department of Internal Medicine/Cardioangiology, Masaryk University and FNUSA
Department of Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University
Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic
Central European Institute for Technology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic



Focal activation

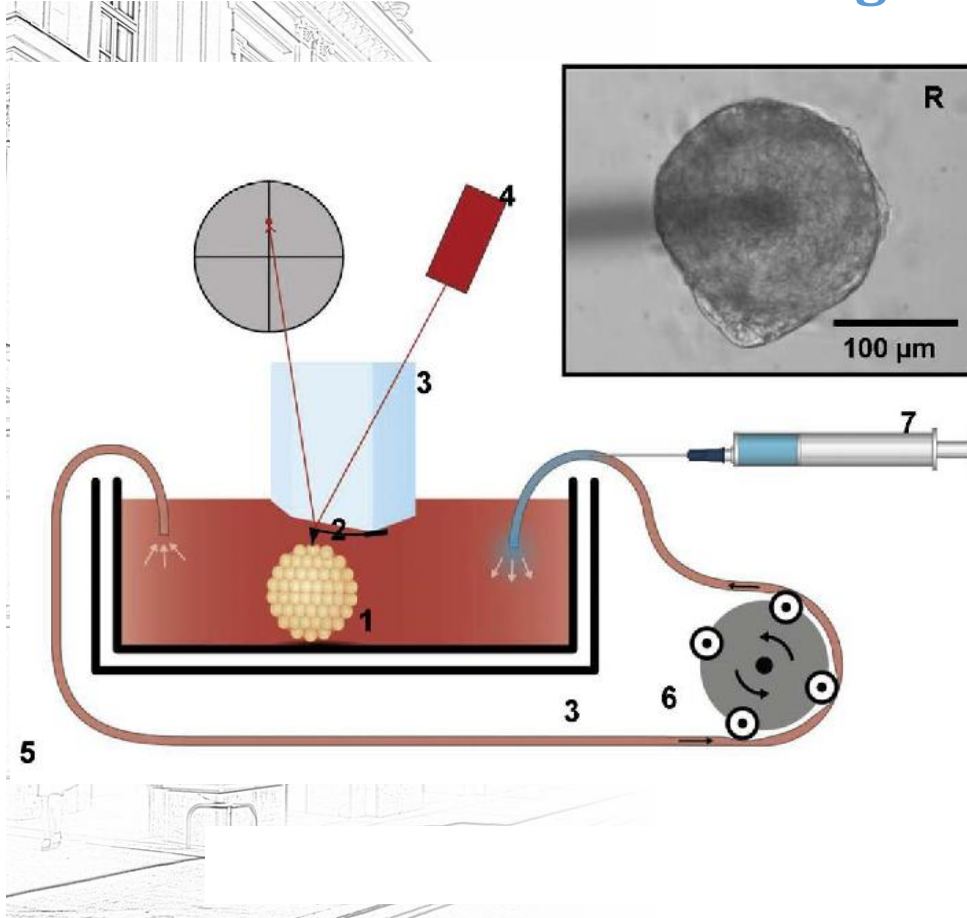
- single cell model
- animal models
- multicellular clusters



Propagation

- cannot be studied on single cells
- partially relevant in animal models,
- limited in small cell clusters





CMs derived from stem cell „wild type“ lines / lines from patient biopsies

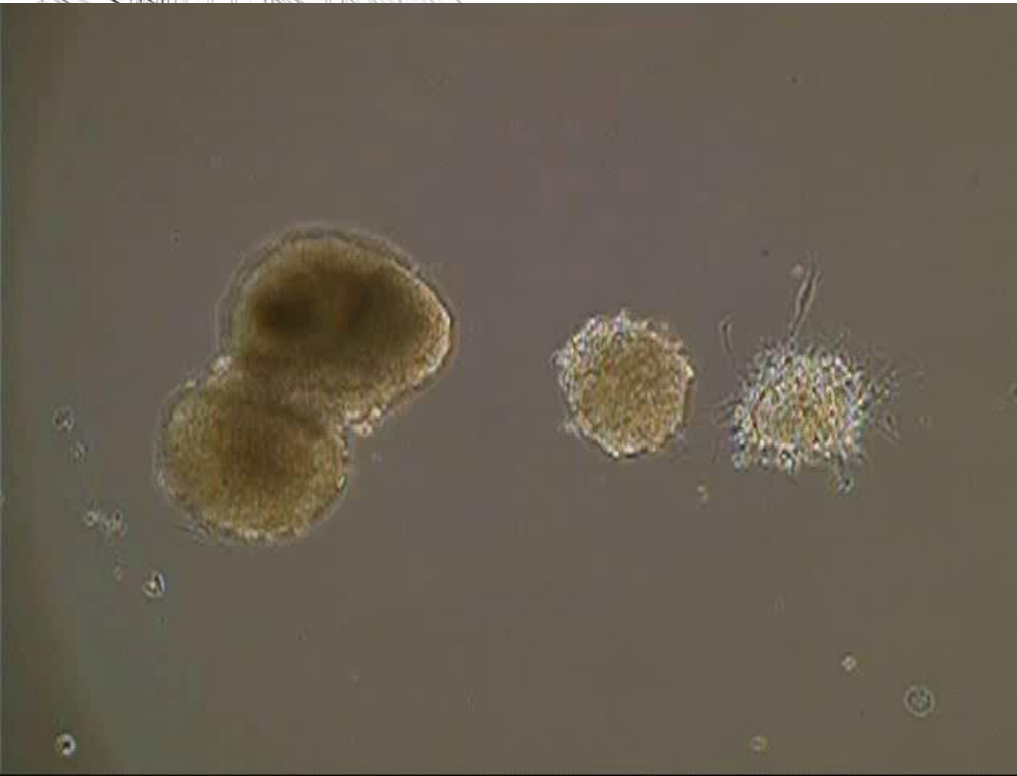
inherited cardiomyopathies

- muscle diseases
- neuromuscular diseases
- cardiomyopathies
- channelopathies

drug testing (iatrogenic cardiomyopathy)

- novel drugs adverse effect screening
- drugs „in use“ combination effect

methods combination - Ca imaging, MEA



CMs derived from stem cell „wild type“ lines / lines from patient biopsies

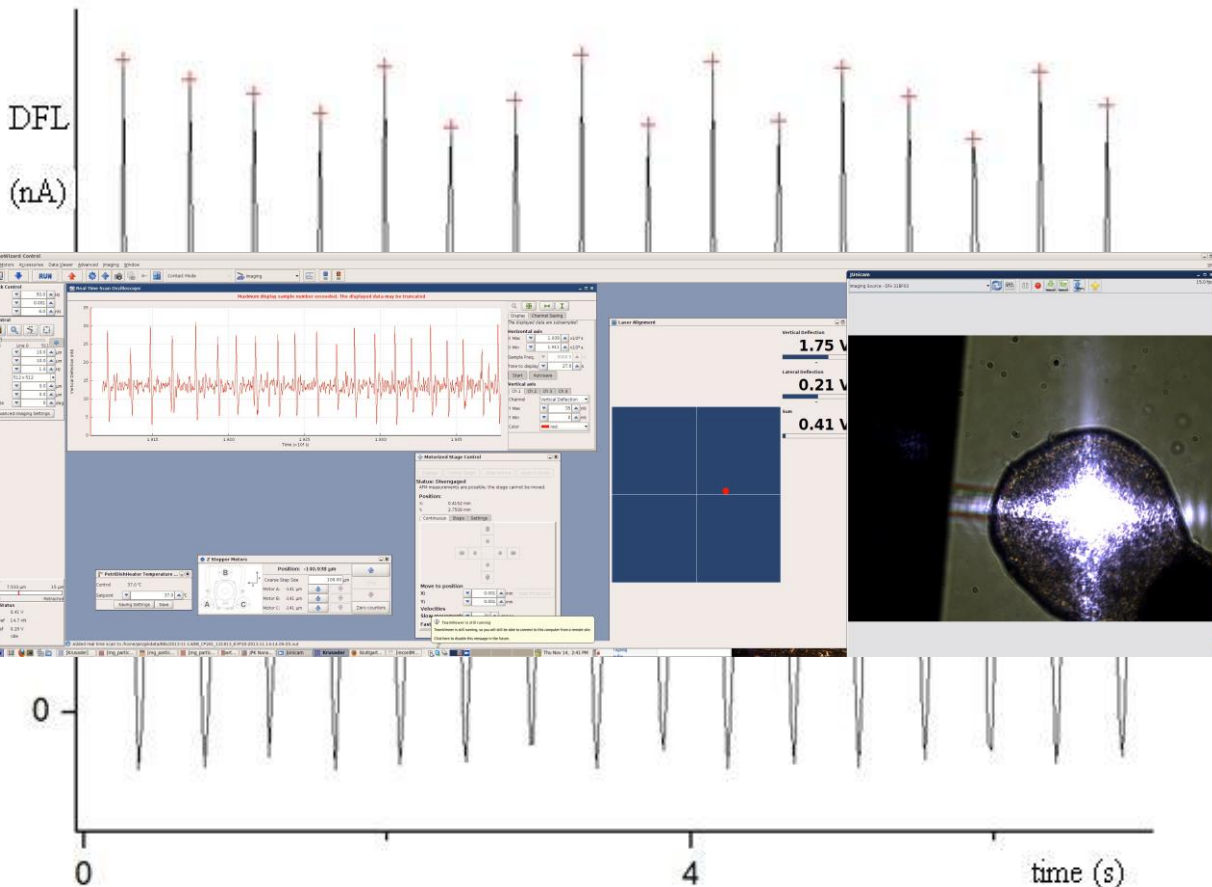
inherited cardiomyopathies

- muscle diseases
- neuromuscular diseases
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- channelopathies

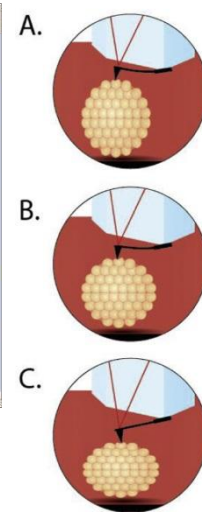
drug testing (iatrogenic cardiomyopathy)

- novel drugs adverse effect screening
- drugs „in use“ combination effect

methods combination - Ca imaging, MEA



AFM-based biosensor setup
stem cell derived CMs cluster

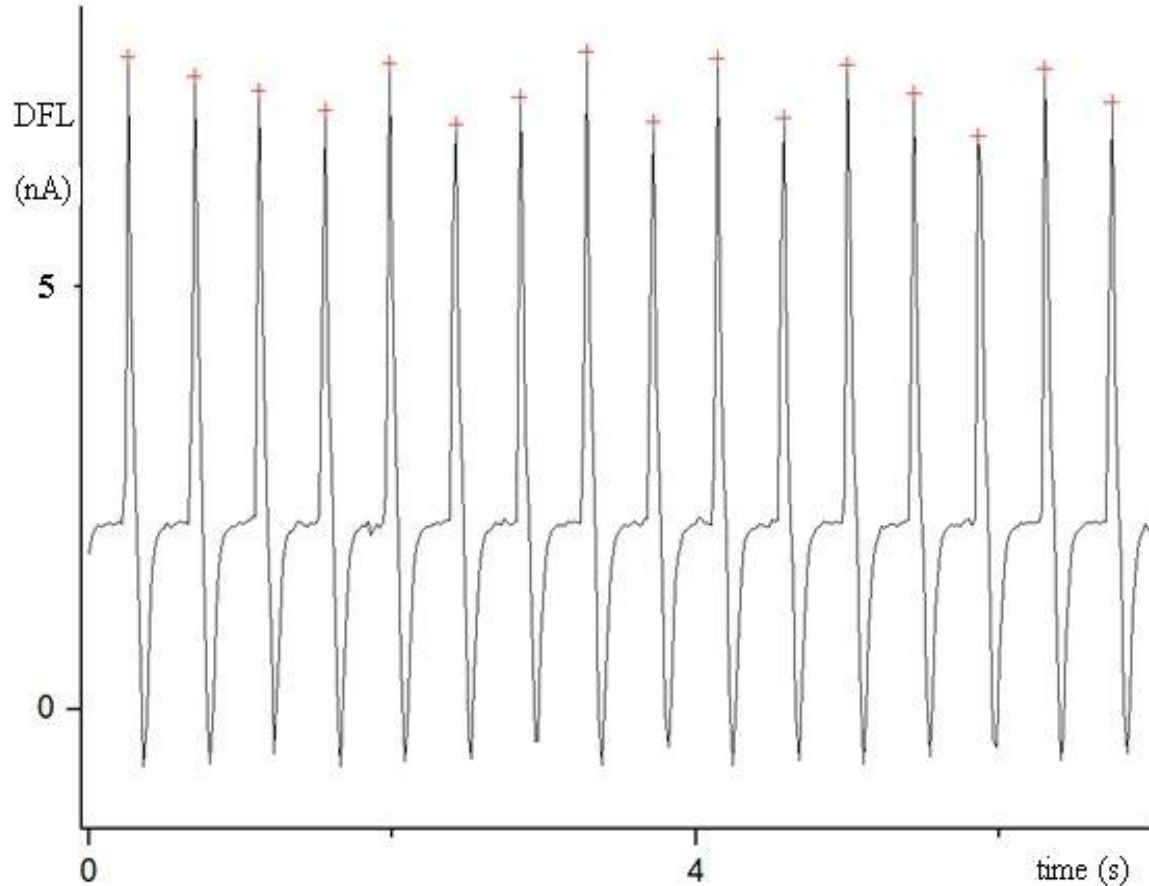


A. contraction rate

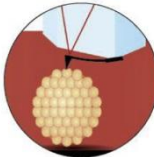
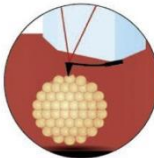
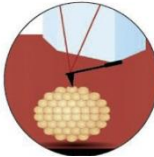
relaxation time

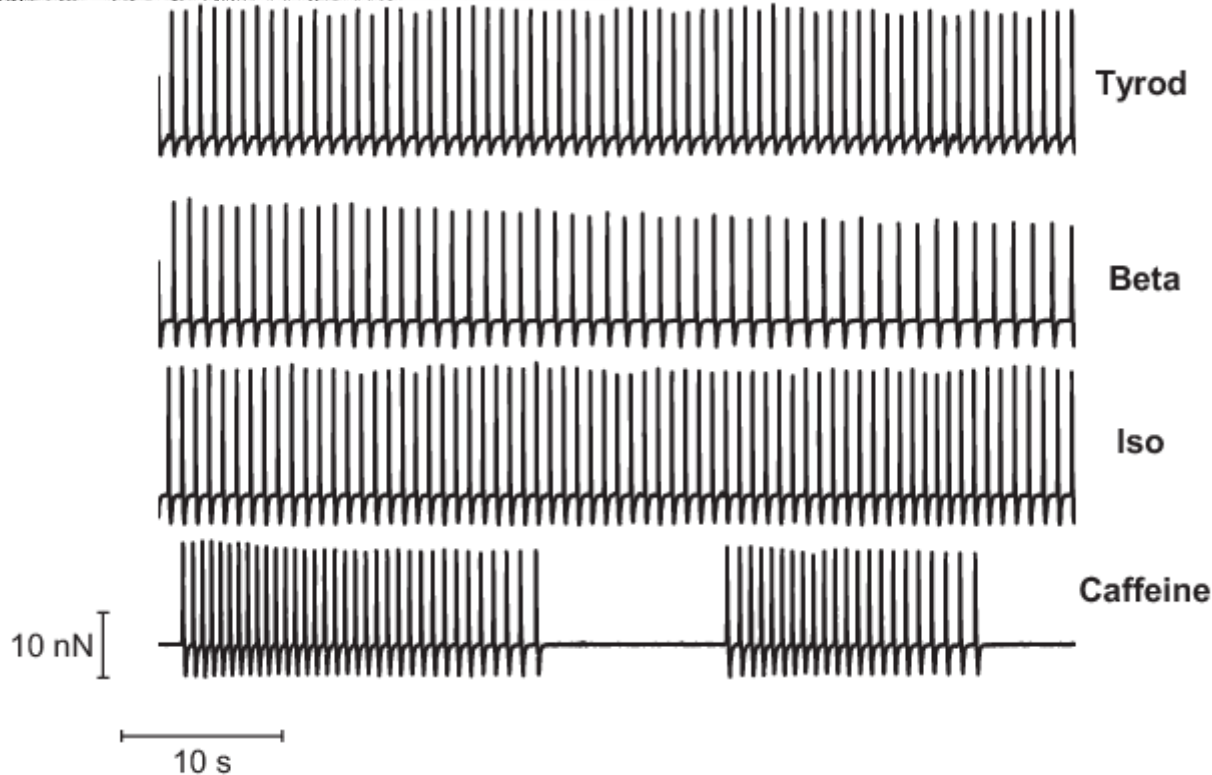
B. displacement / deflection

C. computed contraction force



AFM-based biosensor setup
stem cell derived CMs cluster

- A.  contraction rate
- relaxation time
- B.  displacement / deflection
- C.  computed contraction force

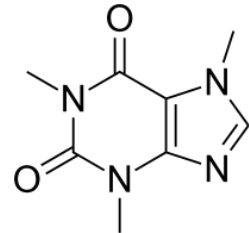


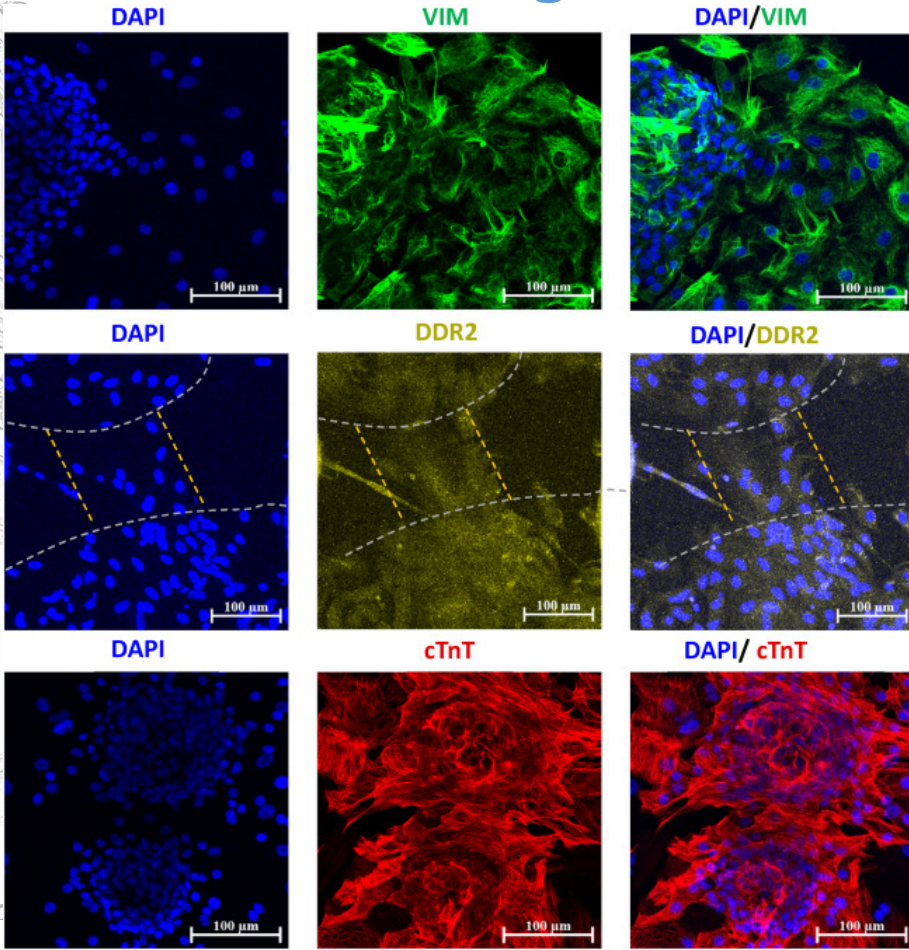
standard pharmacological indicators of different phenotypic features

beta adrenergic blocking
 Metoprolol

beta adrenergic stimulation
 Isoproterenol / Adrenalin

Methylxanthine
 Caffeine





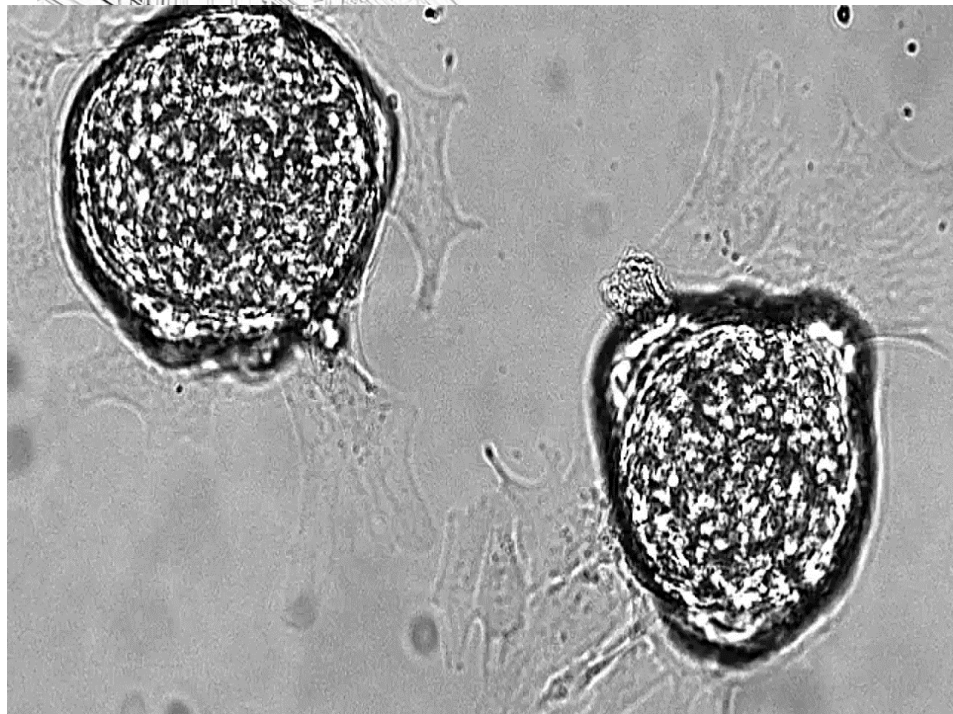
seeding clusters in
agarose mask

200um apart

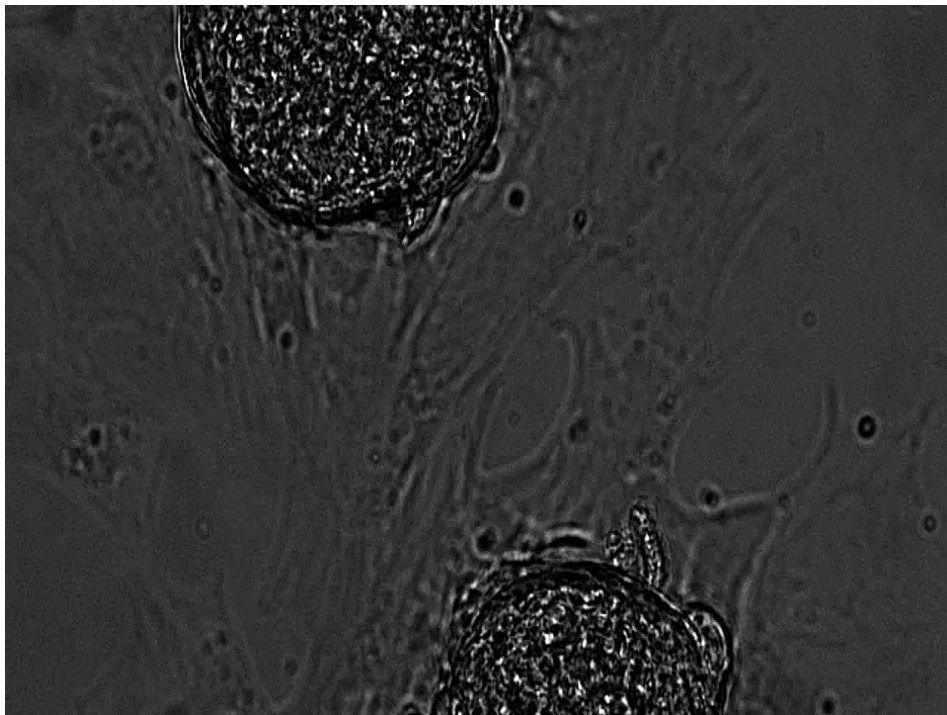
within 96h after
seeding forming
conductive „bridge“

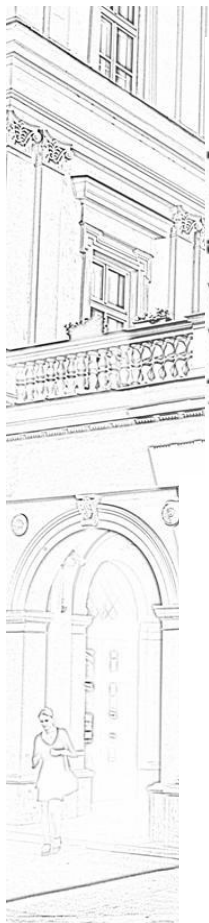
synchronizing
contraction pattern

DDR2 Discoidin Domain Receptor
cTnT Cardiac Troponin T
VIM Vimentin

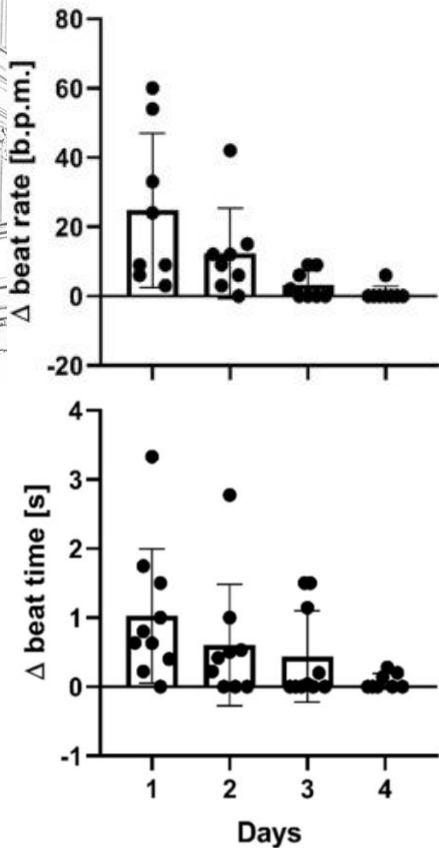


synchronized twins

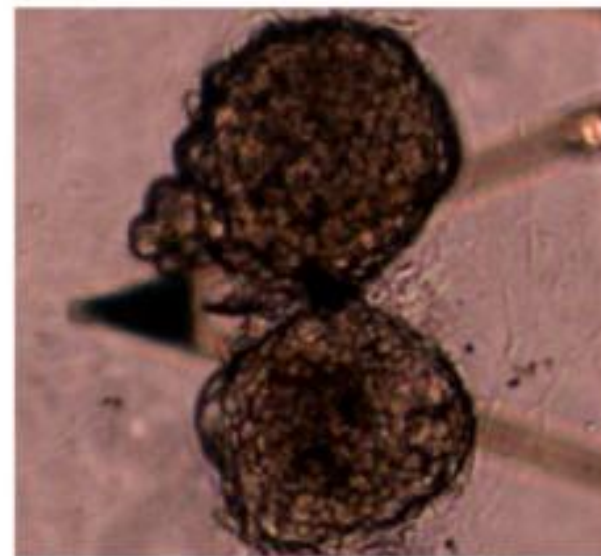




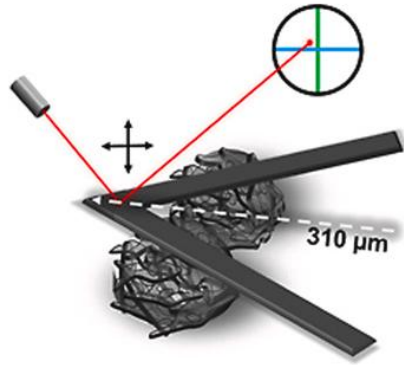
Difference in beat rate in time



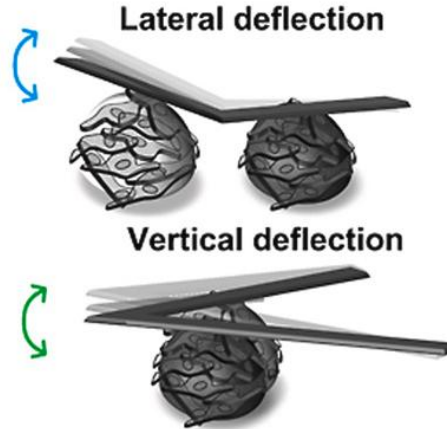
synchronized twins



ImageJ/Fiji macro Musclemotion

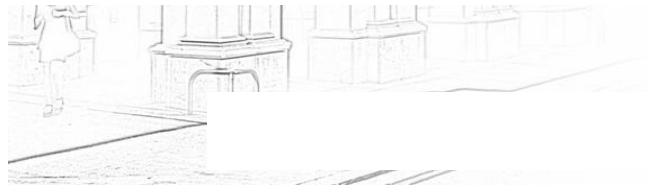


Cantilever =
nanosensor



3D - Force
monitoring

Atomic Force
Microscopy



AFM-based biosensor setup

JPK/Bruker Nanowizard 3

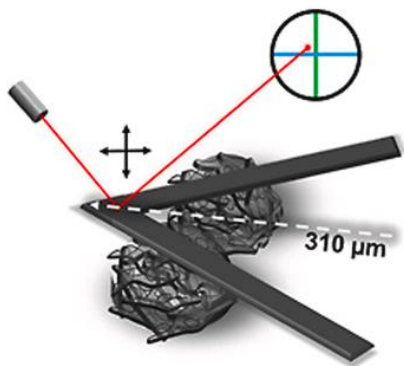
MLCT-C cantilever Bruker

- partially coated silicon nitride cantilever

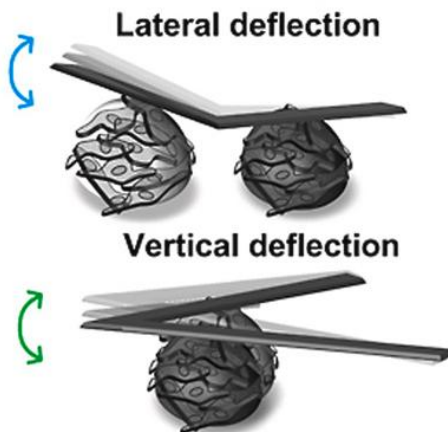
force spectroscopy mode

1 nN setpoint (active mode)

- allows tracing of cantilever/ cluster drift and loss of contact
- mechanical response natural to cardiac cells - as preload and afterload

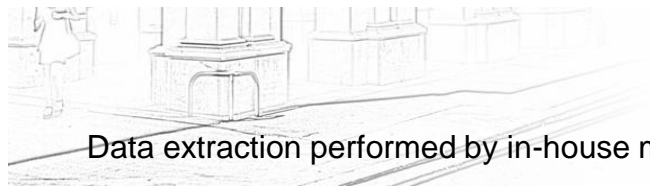


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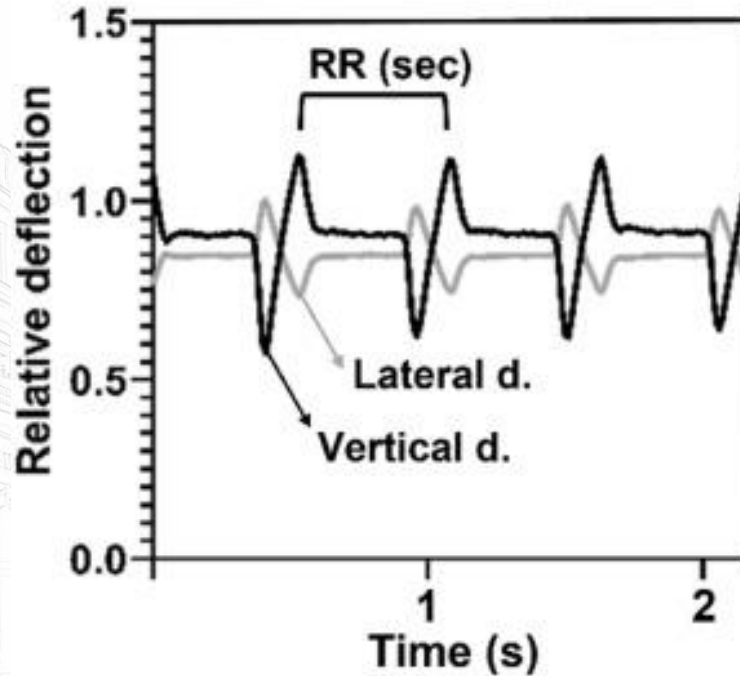


Data extraction performed by in-house made python script

vertical and lateral deflection
mechanocardiograms (MCG)
collected in 100 Hz sampling
frequency in a pilot group

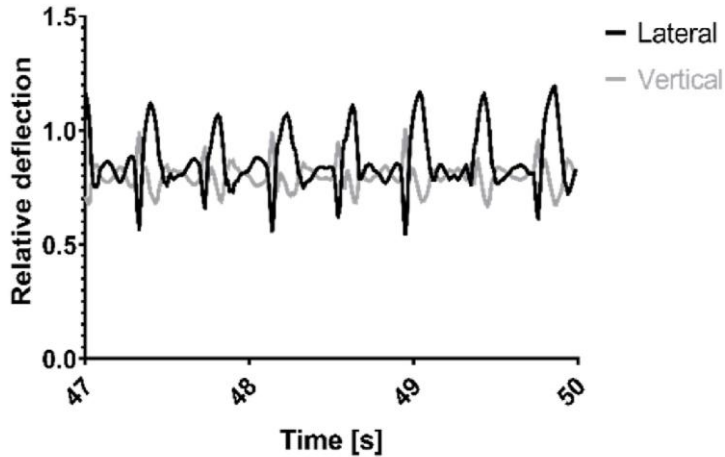
vertical deflection =
contraction frequency (R-R
interval)

lateral (horizontal) deflection
remains stable (repeating
curve) until desynchronization

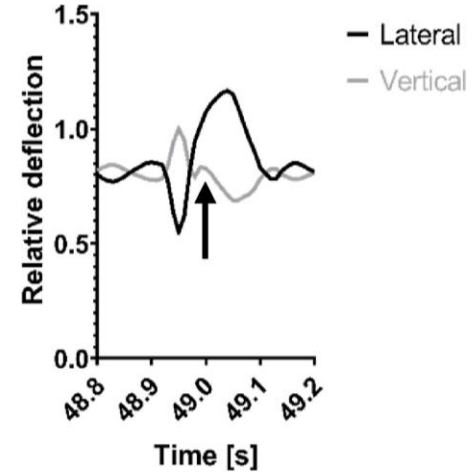


Vertical and lateral deflection „synchronized“

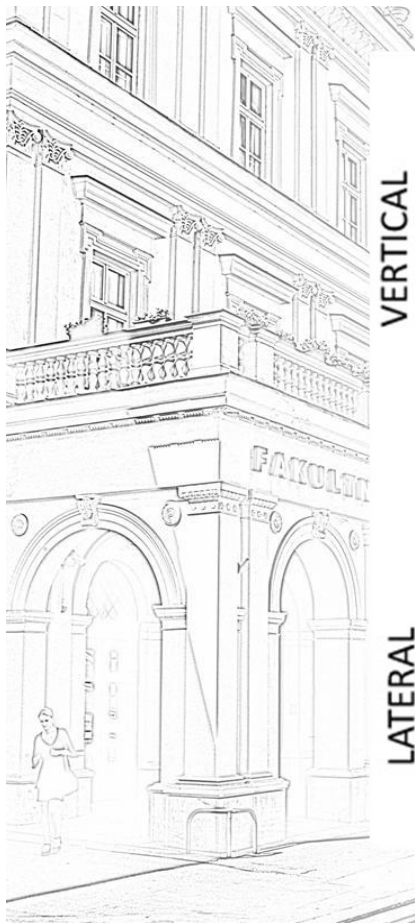
B Lateral vs. Vertical deflection after caffeine application



C Lateral vs. Vertical deflection after caffeine application



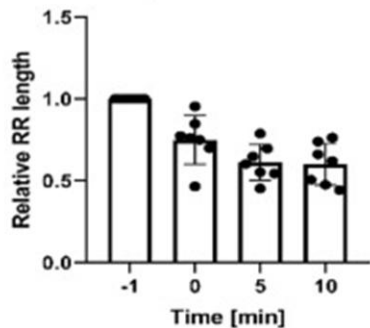
Vertical and lateral deflection „de-synchronized“



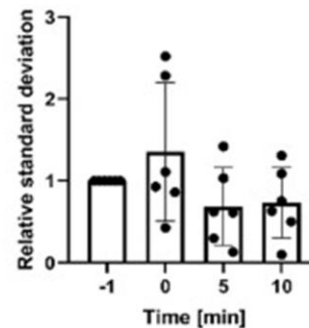
VERTICAL

LATERAL

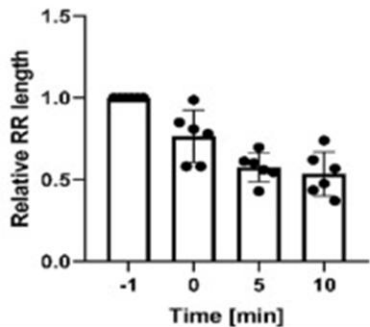
RR length variation in time



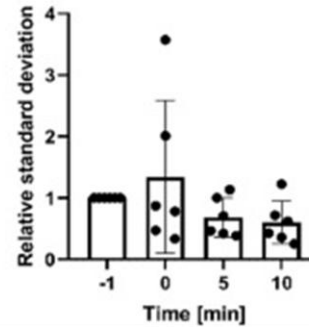
Standard deviation variation in time



RR length variation in time



Standard deviation variation in time





The lateral and vertical deflection peaks were synchronized in dual CMs cluster model.

Caffeine affected the synchronization of vertical and lateral displacement and produced independent lateral and vertical deflections.

Defects in signal spreading through the bridge resulting in the irregular beat of the two clusters is novel model for advanced drug screening and disease-drug interaction.



Thanks for your interest!

contact: pesl@fnusa.cz