A Novel Feeder-Free Culture System for Expansion of Mouse Spermatogonial Stem Cells

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INTRODUCTION

Spermatogonial stem cells (SSCs), also called germline stem cells, are self-renewing unipotent stem cells that produce differentiating germ cells in the testis. SSCs can be isolated from the testis and cultured in vitro for long-term periods in the presence of feeder cells (often mouse embryonic fibroblasts). However, the maintenance of SSC feeder culture systems is tedious because preparation of feeder cells is needed at each subculture. In this study, we developed a Matrigel-based feeder-free culture system for long-term propagation of SSCs. Although several in vitro SSC culture systems without feeder cells have been previously described, our Matrigel-based feeder-free culture system is time- and cost-effective, and preserves self-renewability of SSCs. In addition, the growth rate of SSCs cultured using our newly developed system is equivalent to that in feeder cultures. We confirmed that the feeder-free cultured SSCs expressed germ cell markers both at the mRNA and protein levels. Furthermore, the functionality of feeder-free cultured SSCs was confirmed by their transplantation into germ cell-depleted mice. These results suggest that our newly developed feeder-free culture system provides a simple approach to maintaining SSCs in vitro and studying the basic biology of SSCs, including determination of their fate.

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Matrigel, extracted from the Engelbreth-Holm-Swarm mouse tumors, contains several extracellular matrix (ECM) molecules,
such as laminin, collagen, entactin, heparan sulfate proteoglycan, and also growth factors, such as fibroblast growth factor (FGF), EGF, insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1), transforming growth factor beta (TGF-β), and platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) (Braam et al., 2008; Vukicevic et al., 1992). Matrigel is widely used as the feeder-free substrate to mimic the ECM for cell culture, presumably by replicating cell-ECM interactions. Matrigel has been shown to provide an optimal microenvironment for stem cell culture, especially for embryonic stem cells (ESCs), because of its ability to maintain self-renewality and pluripotency of ESCs (Mallon et al., 2006). In the present study, we evaluated the ability of Matrigel to support the attachment of SSCs and their long-term maintenance in vitro without feeder layers.

We found that feeder-free cultured SSCs proliferated for at least 5 months at a rate comparable to that of SSCs cultured on MEFs. During this time, SSCs retained their cellular properties and functionality. Our feeder-free culture system has a potential to enable studies of regulatory mechanisms that determine the SSC fate in an efficient and cost-effective way.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

**SSC cultures**

SSCs were established from Oct4-GFP and Oct4-GFP/LacZ transgenic mice (C57BL/6 background) as previously described (Ko et al., 2009; 2010; 2012). After a two-step digestion of testicular tubules, testicular cells were plated onto gelatin-coated culture dishes (2 × 10⁵ cells/3.8 cm²) with SSC culture medium. SSC colonies were observed under the microscope within 7 days. SSC colonies were collected by gentle pipetting and re-plated on mitomycin C-treated MEFs for expansion (Ko et al., 2009). SSCs were maintained on MEFs or feeder-free (Matrigel-coated) plates and passaged every 5 days. Cell numbers were counted at each passage; cells were replated (5 × 10⁵ cells/well) in 12-well plates. Experiments were conducted under protocols approved by the Konkuk University Animal Care and Use Committee.

**Preparation of extracellular matrix-coated plates**

Culture plates were coated with ECM, Matrigel (BD Biosciences) or laminin (Sigma) by the following procedure. A Matrigel bottle was thawed on ice in a 4°C refrigerator overnight until Matrigel liquefied. Matrigel was divided into 300 μl aliquots and stored at -20°C until use. For preparation of Matrigel-coated plates, working Matrigel solution was prepared by diluting 300 μl of Matrigel with 29 ml of DMEM/F12 medium (Invitrogen) and thorough mixing. This solution was added to 12-well plates (0.5 ml per well) or 6-well plates (1 ml per well) to cover the whole surface of the wells. The plates were allowed to sit for 1 h at room temperature or overnight at 4°C. Excess Matrigel solution was then removed, and the plates were washed once with DMEM/F12. For laminin coating, laminin stock solution (1 mg/ml) was divided into 50 μl aliquots and stored at -20°C. Laminin working solutions (20 μg/ml) were prepared by diluting the stock solution with Dulbecco’s phosphate-buffered saline (DPBS), and added to 12-well plates (0.5 ml per well) or 6-well plates (1 ml per well). Plates were incubated with laminin solution for at least 2 h in a 37°C in a cell culture incubator, then excess laminin solution was removed and the plates were washed twice with DPBS.

**RESULTS**

**Flow-cytometric analysis**

SSCs were resuspended in ice-cold DPBS containing 0.5% BSA at 1 × 10⁶ cells/ml, and incubated for 20 min on ice with the following antibodies: CD326 (EpCAM), CD49f (Integrin α6), fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated CD29 (Integrin β1) (all from BD Biosciences), or phycoerythrin-conjugated CD117 (c-kit) (Biolegend). Cells were then washed with 0.5% BSA in PBS and incubated with secondary antibodies: anti-mouse IgM-FITC (Sigma) for CD326 (EpCAM), anti-rat IgG-FITC (BD Biosciences) for CD49f (Integrin α6). Analysis was performed by flow cytometry (BD Biosciences) using the CellQuest software (BD Biosciences).

**DNA methylation analysis**

Cells were washed with PBS, and genomic DNA was isolated using the Total DNA Extraction kit (iNTRON) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Genomic DNA was treated with EpitEch Bisulfite (QIAGEN) according to the manufacturer’s recommendation, and used for PCR amplification. The PCR products were subcloned using the PCR Cloning kit (QIAGEN). Primers for bisulfite sequencing are listed in Supplementary Table 1.

**Testicular transplantation**

Transplantation was performed as described (Ko et al., 2009). Six-week-old C57BL/6 male mice were treated with 40 mg/kg busulfan by intraperitoneal injection and used as recipients 1 month after busulfan treatment. SSC medium (approximately 10 μl) containing 5 × 10³ cells and 0.04% trypan blue was injected with a micropipette (40-60 μm diameter tips) into the seminiferous tubules of the testes of recipient mice through the efferent duct (which connects the testis to the epididymis) (Ko et al., 2012). The mice were sacrificed 2 months later, and their testicular tubules were stained for LacZ to reveal positive cells corresponding to colonization by transplanted SSCs.

**SSCs colonies**

SSCs colonies have a typical grape-like morphology when grown in vitro without feeder layers.
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cultured on mitomycin C-treated MEFs (Figs. 1A and 1B). For expansion of the SSCs cultured on feeder cells, feeders have to be prepared for every subculture. This approach has considerable drawbacks, as it involves several tedious and time-consuming procedures, including culturing MEFs and their mitotic inactivation with mitomycin C. Therefore, a feeder-free culture system would allow maintaining and propagating SSCs in a labor- and cost-effective manner.

SSCs in the testis are located and maintained on the basal membrane of testicular tubules. This implies that the in vitro maintenance of SSCs would require environments similar to that in vivo, such as feeder layers. Indeed, we found that SSCs were not able to attach to and propagate on gelatin-coated dishes without feeder cells (Supplementary Fig. 1). Since Matrigel is known to be highly biologically active and closely resembles the basal membrane (because it contains the ECM molecules), we examined the feasibility of using Matrigel-coated plates for the attachment and expansion of SSCs. First, SSCs were plated at different densities (2-7 × 10^5 cells per well) into Matrigel-coated 12-well plates (Supplementary Fig. 2A). We found that Matrigel could support the attachment of SSCs and their proliferation. We compared the morphology of SSCs grown on Matrigel-coated plates with that of SSCs cultured on feeder cells (Figs. 1A-1D). On feeders, SSCs formed grape-like colonies, whereas on Matrigel they grew as a monolayer. SSCs proliferated on Matrigel in a cell number-dependent manner; their growth was optimal when 5 × 10^5 cells per well of a 12-well plate were initially plated on Matrigel (Supplementary Fig. 2B). Therefore, we used 5 × 10^5 cells per well of a 12 well plate for all other experiments.

To examine the expandability of SSCs cultured on Matrigel, we replated them at 5 × 10^5 cells per well of a 12 well plate every 5 days. The proliferation ability was maintained for more than 100 days at rates of approximately 2.5-fold per 5 days, which was similar to proliferation rates in the feeder culture system (Figs. 1E and 1F). This suggests that Matrigel can support unlimited in vitro proliferation of SSCs for long time periods. However, we found that proliferation ability was lost at passage 3 in SSCs cultured on laminin-coated plates (Supplementary Fig. 1), and that little or no proliferation was observed on gelatin (Supplementary Fig. 1).

Characterization of SSCs under feeder-free conditions

To characterize SSCs cultured in Matrigel-based feeder-free conditions, we performed RT-PCR and FACS analysis to examine SSC-specific gene expression at the mRNA (MEF and testis samples used as negative control and positive control, respectively) and surface protein levels, respectively. As shown in Fig. 2A, SSCs cultured under feeder-free conditions expressed the SSC marker genes Oct4, Rex1, Esg1, Tex18, Vasa, Dazl, Piwil2 and Zfp 145, but not Nanog. FACS analysis showed that expression of SSC-specific surface proteins was similar under feeder and feeder-free conditions (Fig. 2B). Integrin α6 (CD49f), integrin β1 (CD29), and EpCAM (CD326) were...
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Fig. 2. Cellular and molecular characterization of SSCs cultured on Matrigel. (A) RT-PCR analysis of SSCs-specific gene expression. Lane 1, MEFs; lane 2, testis; lane 3, SSCs cultured on mitomycin C-treated MEFs, lane 4; SSCs cultured on Matrigel. (B) FACS analysis of the expression of SSC surface proteins: integrin α6 (CD49f), integrin β1 (CD29), EpCAM (CD326), and c-kit (CD117). Black lines, isotype controls; green lines, SSC surface proteins. SSCs are positive for the SSC markers integrin α6 (CD49f), integrin β1 (CD29), EpCAM (CD326) and c-kit (CD117).

strongly expressed, whereas c-kit (CD117) was weakly expressed under both conditions. However, the mESC-specific marker SSEA-1 (CD15) was not expressed in either feeder- or feeder-free-cultured SSCs (data not shown). Thus, the levels of SSC marker gene mRNA and surface proteins in feeder-free-cultured SSCs were similar to those in feeder-cultured SSCs. These results indicate that the feeder-free culture system maintains typical for SSCs levels of expression of both SSC marker gene mRNA and surface proteins.

Stability of genomic imprinting patterns in SSCs cultured in the feeder-free system
To investigate the epigenetic stability of SSCs cultured in the feeder-free system, we conducted bisulfite DNA sequencing analysis to determine the genomic imprinting pattern in these SSCs. DNA methylation patterns of the differentially methylated regions (DMRs) of the paternally imprinted gene H19 and maternally imprinted genes Peg1, insulin-like growth factor receptor (Igf2r), and Snrpn were examined in the SSCs harvested from feeder-free cultures. Bisulfite sequencing analysis showed androgenetic patterns in the DNA methylation status of the imprinted genes: H19 was hypermethylated, whereas Peg1, Igf2r and Snrpn were hypomethylated (Fig. 3). These patterns were the same as in the feeder-cultured SSCs. Therefore, our feeder-free culture system is able to maintain stable DNA methylation status of imprinted genes in SSCs.

Determination of stem cell activity by spermatogonial transplantation
To determine the stem cell activity of cultured SSCs, we performed the spermatogonial transplantation assay. Because there is no clear functional in vitro assay for SSCs, the only reliable assay is to examine the recolonization ability of transplanted SSCs in the seminiferous tubules of infertile animals to
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Fig. 3. Comparison of the DNA methylation status of paternally and maternally imprinted genes between SSCs in feeder and Matrigel cultures. DNA methylation pattern of DMRs (H19, Peg1, Igf2r and Snrpn) in feeder- or Matrigel-cultured SSCs was analyzed by bisulfite sequencing. Each line represents a separate clone. Black and white circles represent methylated and unmethylated CpGs, respectively.

Fig. 4. SSC transplantation into testicular tubules. (A) Oct4-GFP fluorescence (green) and (B) LacZ-positive staining (blue) in SSCs cultured on Matrigel. (C, D) Approximately $5 \times 10^5$ SSCs cultured on Matrigel were injected with a micropipette into the seminiferous tubules of busulfan-treated adult mice through the efferent ducts. Two months after transplantation, the recipients were sacrificed, and their testes were examined for colonization by transplanted SSC by detecting the expression of Oct4-GFP by fluorescence and β-galactosidase expression by LacZ staining. Oct4-GFP/LacZ cells were found in the recipient testicular tubules (Figs. 4C and 4D), indicating that our feeder-free culture system maintains the SSC ability to colonize testicular tubules.

DISCUSSION

SSCs generally require the basement membrane to maintain their stem cell properties both in vivo and in vitro (Matsui et al., 1992; Resnick et al., 1992; Spradling et al., 2001). A long-term survival of SSCs in vitro on feeder layers was initially reported, but they disappear within 1 week when cultured directly on a tissue culture dish without feeders (Nagano et al., 1998), which is consistent with our finding that gelatin-coated dishes could not support SSC culture. This suggests that a feeder layer is essential for maintaining SSCs in vitro. However, feeder cells require cumbersome procedures for preparation of mitotically arrested MEFs, and batch-to-batch and lab-to-lab variability in prepared MEFs contributes to possible variability and contamination in the experimental results (Mallon et al., 2006). Thus, development of feeder-free culture systems would provide more reproducible SSC cultures and facilitate scale-up in a time- and cost-effective manner.

Several previous attempts have been made to culture SSCs under feeder-free conditions using laminin (Kanatsu-Shinohara et al., 2005; 2011), but in this case new SSC culture medium...
components were required. However, our feeder-free culture system uses the same SSC medium as the feeder culture systems, so no new components need to be prepared. Furthermore, we found an obvious difference in the SSC proliferation rate between laminin and Matrigel (Supplementary Fig. 1). Although it was not significantly different during the first 3 passages, SSC proliferation on laminin was dramatically reduced after 4 passages. This suggests that Matrigel is more suitable for maintaining proliferating SSC cultures in vitro without feeder layers.

It should be noted that efficient propagation of SSCs on Matrigel requires more than 5 × 10^5 cells per well of a 12 well plate. Our feeder-free culture is cell number-dependent with the optimal cell density of approximately 1.3 × 10^5 cells/cm². It is possible that the cell number-dependent growth of SSCs under feeder-free conditions may be related to the action of survival-enhancing autocrine factors, which is well described in ESCs (Mittal and Voldman, 2011).

We chose Matrigel as a matrix in our feeder-free culture for SSCs. Matrigel is the manufacturer’s trademark for ECM extracted from the Engelbreth-Holm-Swarm tumors (Vukicevic et al., 1992). In our initial experiments on feeder-free SSC culture, we used standard Matrigel that contains a mixture of ECM molecules and growth factors, such as EGF, IGF-1, TGF-β1, and PDGF. Later, we switched to growth factor-reduced (GFR) Matrigel for use in the feeder-free cultures. We found no difference between standard Matrigel and GFR-Matrigel in their ability to support SSC proliferation (Supplementary Fig. 3). This suggests that the growth factors in standard Matrigel may not influence SSC proliferation under feeder-free culture conditions, which was also confirmed by the results that adding IGF-1, TGF-β1, and PDGF did not support proliferation of SSCs on gelatin-coated dishes. Thus, a combination of the major ECM components, such as laminin, collagen, entactin, and heparan sulfate proteoglycan, likely plays a role in creating proper basement membrane-like environment for SSCs in our feeder-free culture.

Our expression analysis of genes for intracellular and cell surface SSCs markers revealed no differences between our feeder-free culture system and a feeder culture. DNA imprinting patterns of SSCs were also preserved in the feeder-free culture: the methylation status was androgenetic in both culture types. Furthermore, we found that SSCs transplanted to the male mouse testicular tubes were able to colonize the recipient testes. Therefore, the feeder-free culture system can maintain the cellular and molecular phenotypes as well as functionality of SSCs.

Our feeder-free culture system for expansion of SSCs is simple and efficient, because it uses the same SSC medium as the feeder cultures. Moreover, in comparison with the laminin-based culture, our Matrigel-based feeder-free culture system is superior as it allows long-term cell proliferation, whereas laminin cannot support SSC proliferation after 3 passages.

In this context, the Matrigel-based culture system provides time- and cost-effective unified approaches for feeder-free expansion of SSCs. Moreover, as it excludes variability caused by the presence of feeder cells, this system should be suitable for more definitive experiments to study the molecular mechanisms regulating SSCs, which is important in basic reproductive and stem cell biology, and also for therapeutic applications of germ cells in infertility treatment.

In this study, we developed a novel feeder-free culture system to support long-term maintenance of SSCs. We have demonstrated that our culture system preserves SSC properties at the molecular and cellular levels and their functionality. The advantage of our feeder-free culture system is that it provides a time- and cost-effective method to maintain SSCs, because it does not require feeders and uses the same medium as feeder cultures. Thus, our culture protocol will make culturing SSCs simple and reproducible, facilitate scale-up, and allow definitive experiments to evaluate individual factors affecting SSC stemness, which is important both in basic and applied reproductive biology.

Note: Supplementary information is available on the Molecules and Cells website (www.molcells.org).

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