

Product Information

iXCells™ Human iPSC-Derived Motor Neurons (SOD1 mutant, A4V)

Catalog Number	40HU-A4V	Cell Number	1.0 million cells/vial (Cryopreserved) 2.0 million cells/vial (Cryopreserved)
Species	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Storage Temperature	Liquid nitrogen

Product Description

Spinal motor neurons (MNs) are a highly specialized type of neurons that reside in the ventral horns and project axons to muscles to control their movement. Degeneration of MNs is implicated in a number of devastating diseases, including spinal muscular atrophy (SMA), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Charcot-Marie-Tooth and poliomyelitis disease. iPSC-derived motor neurons are valuable tools for biochemical analysis, disease modelling and clinical application of these diseases. Mutations (over 150 identified to date) in the SOD1 gene have been linked to familial ALS [1-3]. The most frequent mutations are A4V and H46R. A4V (alanine at codon 4 changed to valine) is the most common ALS-causing mutation in the U.S. population, with approximately 50% of SOD1-ALS patients carrying the A4V mutation [4-6]. Approximately 10 percent of all U.S. familial ALS cases are caused by heterozygous A4V mutations in SOD1.

iXCells™ Human iPSC-Derived Motor Neurons (SOD1 mutant, A4V) is derived from a genetically modified normal iPSC line carrying the A4V mutation (Figure 1). iXCells™ hiPSC-derived motor neurons express typical markers of motor neurons, e.g. HB9 (MNX1), ISL1, CHAT, with the purity higher than 85%.

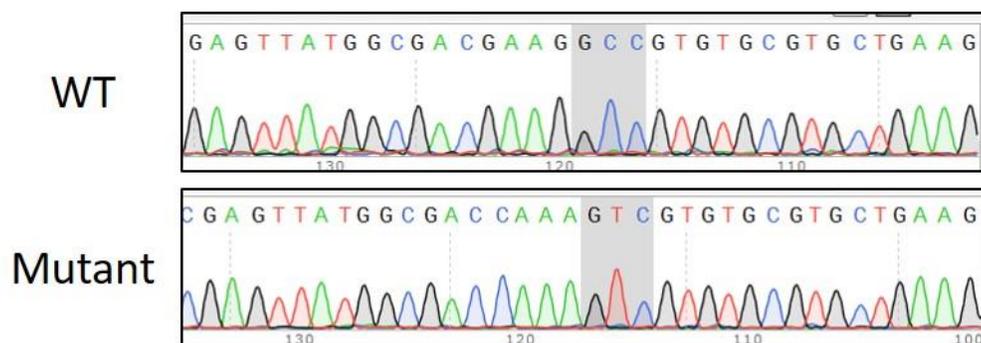


Figure 1. SOD1 (A4V) mutation was introduced into a normal iPSC line using CRISPR/Cas9 method. The genomic region of the mutant line was shown (bottom) with the comparison with the isogenic control line (top).

Product Details

Tissue Origin	Human iPSC-derived motor neurons (SOD1, A4V)
Package Size	1.0 million cells/vial; 2.0 million cells/vial
Shipped	Cryopreserved
Media	Human Motor Neuron Maintenance Medium (Cat # MD-0022)

Protocols

Mono-culture of hiPSC-Derived Motor Neurons

The following protocol is based on 12-well plate format

1. Upon receipt of the frozen cells, it is recommended to thaw the cells and initiate the culture immediately in order to retain the highest cell viability.
2. Prepare Matrigel-coated plates the day before.

Note: Dilute Matrigel with DMEM/F12 medium into 80 µg/ml. Add 0.5ml diluted Matrigel into each well of a 12-well plates to cover the surface. Coat the plates at room temperature for at least 2 hours before use. The coated plates can be stored at 4°C for a week.

3. To thaw the cells, put the vial in 37°C water bath with gentle agitation for ~1 minute. Keep the cap out of water to minimize the risk of contamination.
4. Pipette the cells into a 15ml conical tube with 5ml **Motor Neuron Maintenance Medium (Cat# MD-0022)**.
5. Centrifuge at 200g for 5 minutes at room temperature.
6. Remove the supernatant and re-suspend the cells in **Motor Neuron Maintenance Medium**.
7. Seed the cells on Matrigel-coated plates at the desired density.

Note: We recommend to seed 200-500K cells/well (30-70% confluence).

8. Incubate in 37°C CO₂ incubator overnight.
9. Perform half medium change every 2-3 days. Most of the cells should express high levels of HB9 and ISL1 1-2 days after thaw, and express high levels of CHAT and MAP2 7-10 days after thaw.

Note: Pure motor neurons tend to aggregate and detach from the plates. Change 50% of the medium with extra care to avoid cell loss.

Co-culture of hiPSC-Derived Motor Neurons with Astrocytes

The following protocol is based on 12-well plate format.

1. Thaw a vial of Astrocyte and seed the cells on Matrigel coated plates at 1×10^5 cells/well (12 well plate), in **Astrocyte Growth Medium (Cat# MD-0060)** or DMEM with 10% FBS.
2. The next day, thaw a vial of iPSC-derived motor neuron.
3. Remove the Astrocyte Growth Medium.
4. Seed Motor neuron on top of astrocytes in **Motor Neuron Maintenance Medium (Cat# MD-0022)** at the desired density (We recommend to seed 200-500k cells to one well of a 12-well plate).
5. Incubate in 37°C CO₂ incubator overnight.
6. Perform half medium change every 2-3 days. No significant cell death should be observed within 2-3 months.

Co-culture of hiPSC-Derived Motor Neurons with Myotubes

The following protocol is based on 12-well plate format.

1. Maintain C2C12 mouse myoblasts in **Myoblast Growth Medium (Cat# MD-0064)** or other myoblast culture media.
2. When the cells reach 80-90% confluency, switch the media to **Myoblast Differentiation Medium (Cat# MD-0065)**.
3. Maintain the cells in Myoblast Differentiation Medium. Most of the myoblast cells fuse and form myotubes in 3-4 days.
4. Add 0.5ml 0.05% Trypsin EDTA to one well for 3 minutes at 37°C. Myotubes always come off earlier than myoblasts. Then add 1ml Myoblast Differentiation Medium to the well. Transfer the detached myotubes to a 50ml conical tube.
5. Remove any remaining myoblasts by centrifuge at lower speed (eg, 50g, 1 minute).
6. Seed the myotubes to Matrigel coated plates in Myoblast Differentiation Medium (split ratio 1:1 to 1:2). Incubate the cells for 2-3 days.
7. Thaw a vial of iPSC-derived motor neuron.
8. Seed the motor neurons on top of myotubes in **Motor Neuron Maintenance Medium (Cat# MD-0022)**. It is recommended to seed 200-500K motor neurons in each well of a 12-well plate.
9. Muscle contractions can be observed as early as 5 days after co-culturing with motor neurons.

References

- [1] Conwit RA (December 2006). "Preventing familial ALS: a clinical trial may be feasible but is an efficacy trial warranted?". *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*. 251 (1–2): 1–2.
- [2] Al-Chalabi A, Leigh PN (August 2000). "Recent advances in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis". *Current Opinion in Neurology*. 13 (4): 397–405.
- [3] Redler RL, Dokholyan NV (2012-01-01). "The complex molecular biology of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)". *Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science*. *Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science*. 107: 215–62.
- [4] Rosen DR, Bowling AC, Patterson D, Usdin TB, Sapp P, Mezey E, McKenna-Yasek D, O'Regan J, Rahmani Z, Ferrante RJ (June 1994). "A frequent ala 4 to val superoxide dismutase-1 mutation is associated with a rapidly progressive familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis". *Human Molecular Genetics*. 3 (6): 981–7.
- [5] Cudkovicz ME, McKenna-Yasek D, Sapp PE, Chin W, Geller B, Hayden DL, Schoenfeld DA, Hosler BA, Horvitz HR, Brown RH (February 1997). "Epidemiology of mutations in superoxide dismutase in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis". *Annals of Neurology*. 41 (2): 210–21.
- [6] Valentine JS, Hart PJ (April 2003). "Misfolded CuZnSOD and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis". *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 100 (7): 3617–22.

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