



Training Guide

Cell Culture Basics

Including Sustained Release Technology

Overview

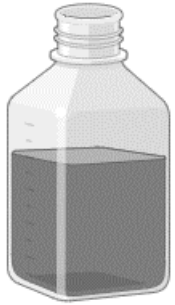
- » Part 1: General Cell Culture
- » Part 2: Cell Culture Using StemBeads[®]
- » Part 3: Cell Culture Using DISCs[™]
- » Part 4: Supporting Data

PART 1: General Cell Culture

Cell culture at a glance

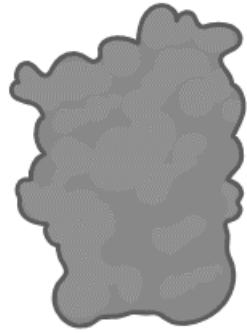
- » Cell culture refers to aseptic laboratory methods that allow the growth of cells in artificial conditions.
- » Applications in cellular biology, drug development, artificial meat production, research and development, etc.
- » Note: each cell type requires different nutrients and feeding schedules
 - » We focus primarily on induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSC) culture

Raw materials universally needed for cell culture



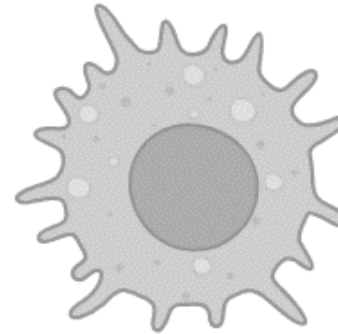
Medium

Ex. DMEM/F12



Serum/Growth Factors

*Ex. Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS)
or FGF2*



Cells

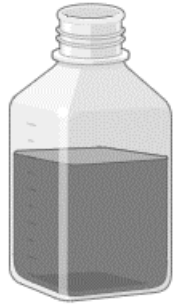
*Ex. iPSC, Neural
Progenitor Cells
(NPCs)*



Culture Vessel

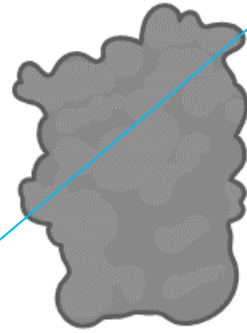
*Ex. cell culture plates (6
well vs 24 well, etc.),
flasks, etc.*

Raw materials universally needed for cell culture



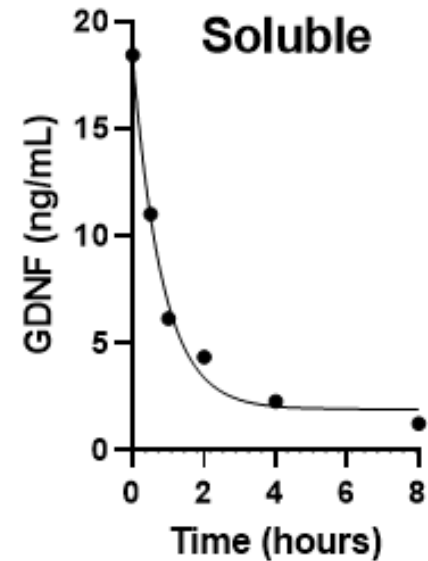
Medium

Ex. DMEM/F12



Serum/Growth Factors

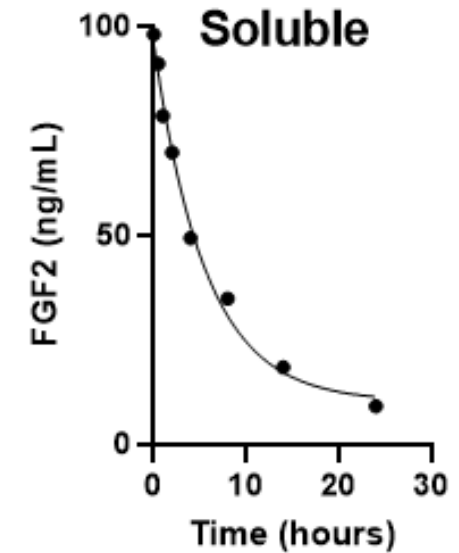
*Ex. Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS)
or FGF2*



GDNF half-life

0.5 hour

(NPCs)



FGF2 half-life

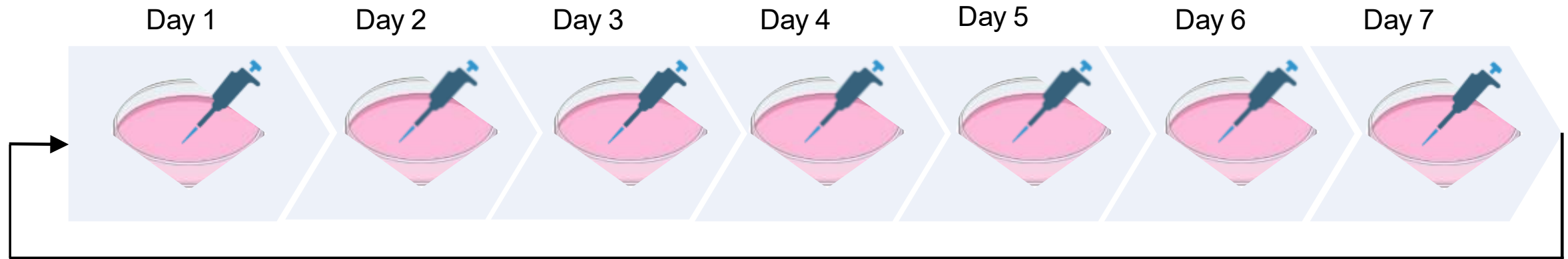
4.5 hours

neurons, etc.

Main processes used in cell culture

- » **Thaw** – the process of preparing a frozen vial of cells for further culture
- » **Passage** – the process of harvesting cells from a culture, transferring them into a new vessel with fresh growth medium, and using those cells to start new cultures
- » **Feed** – the process of changing/replacing culture media
- » **Freeze** – the process of using low temperatures to preserve cells and tissues for future use

Basic cell culture schedule (iPSC)



Repeat every week

Passage cells
Add medium

Feed cells

Feed cells

Feed cells

Feed cells

Feed cells

Feed cells

PART 2: Cell Culture Using StemBeads®

What are StemBeads®?

- » Inert, biodegradable, biocompatible microbeads
- » Release sustained levels of native growth factors over several days
- » Available for FGF2, EGF, BDNF, GDNF, and Activin A

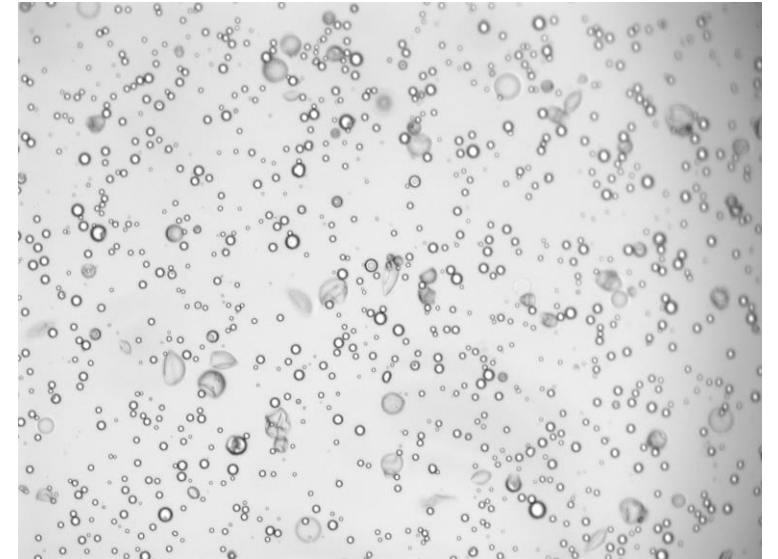
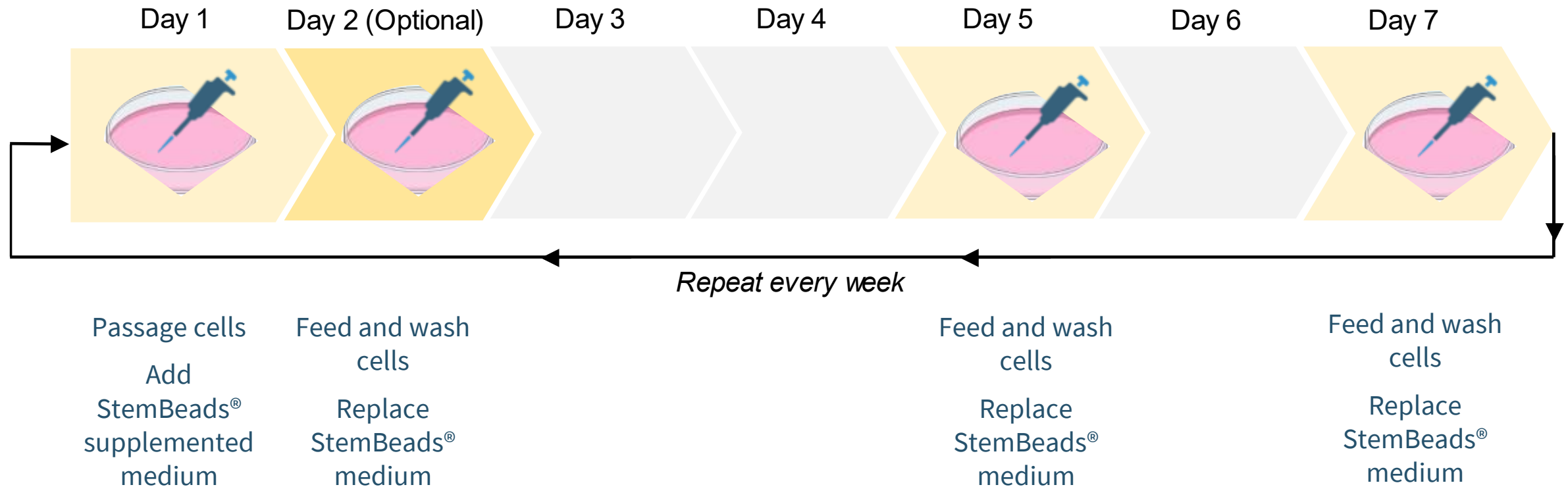


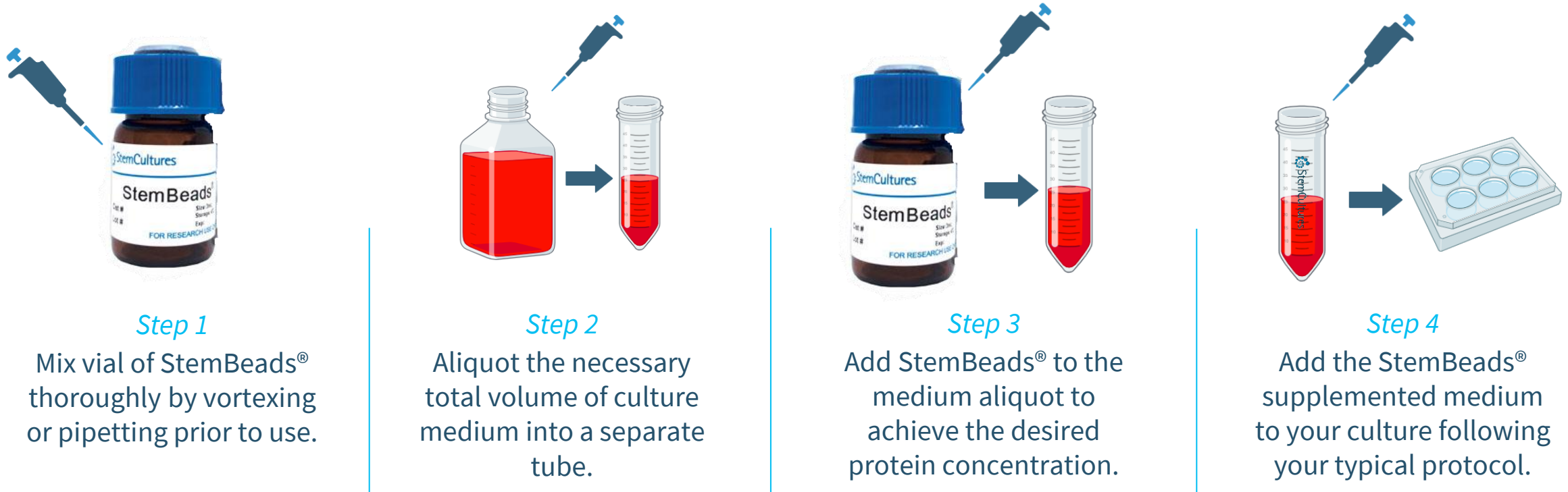
Figure 1: StemBeads® at 10x Objective
Average size: 10-20 μm Diameter

Basic cell culture schedule (iPSC) with StemBeads®



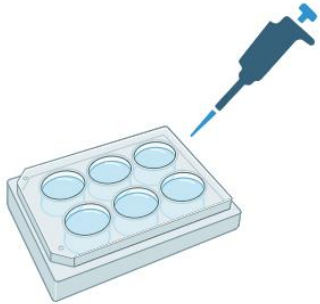
Note: Different cell lines, cell types, and densities may require adjusted schedules. Please monitor your cultures frequently and adjust accordingly.

Preparation of StemBeads® supplemented medium



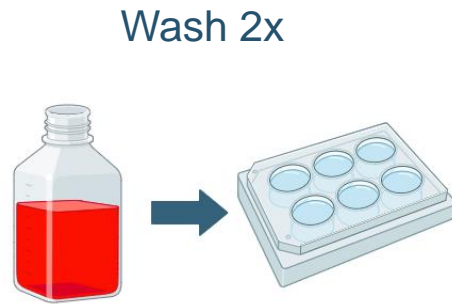
Note: when using sustained release products, the growth factor concentration can be reduced up to 10-fold compared to soluble.

Washing StemBeads® for removal or feeding



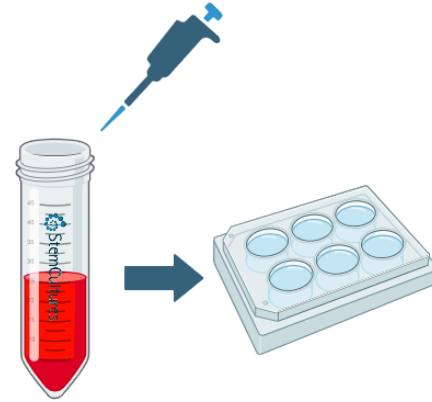
Step 1

Remove culture medium using a (vacuum) pipette.



Step 2

Wash cultures 2x with base medium such as DMEM/F12.



Step 3

Replace with StemBeads® supplemented complete medium.

Note:

Washing is highly recommended prior to each feed to remove cell debris and remaining beads.

PART 3: Cell Culture Using DISCs™

What are DISC™ Devices?

- » Inert, non-degradable, biocompatible hydrogel containing StemBeads®
- » Release sustained levels of native growth factors into cell cultures over one to two weeks
- » Easy to add and remove
- » Available in FGF2, BDNF, and GDNF

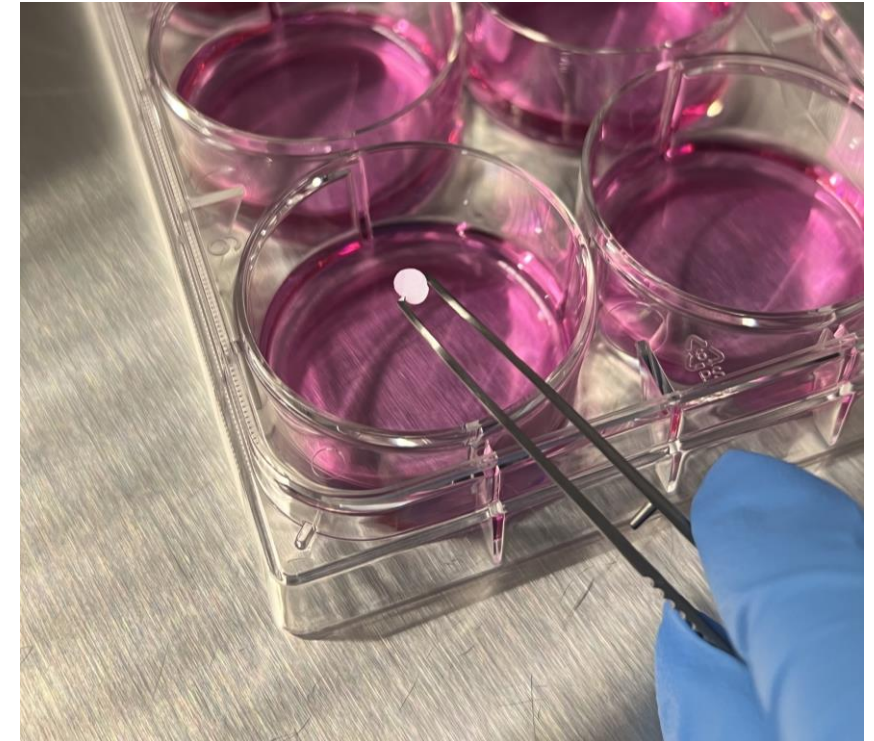
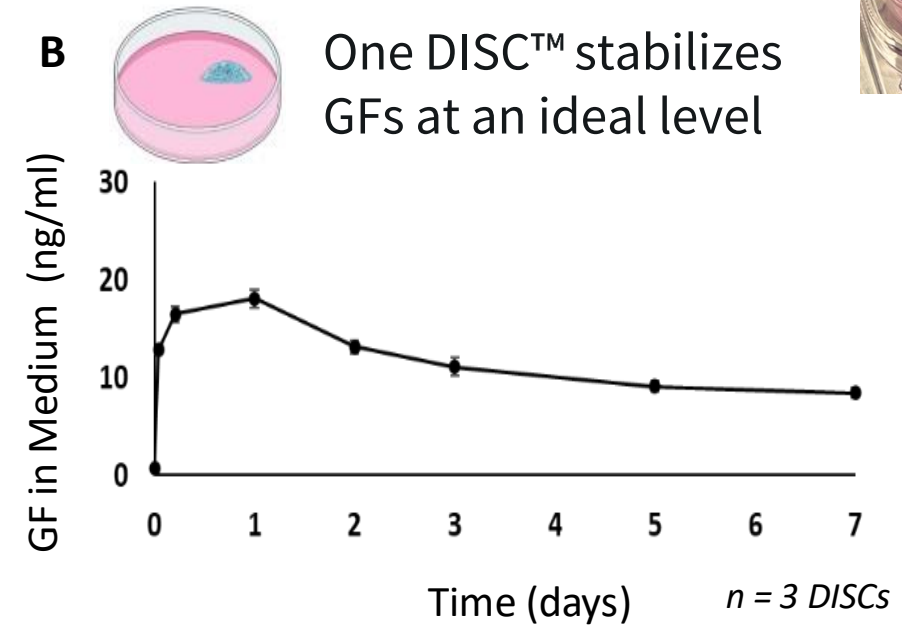
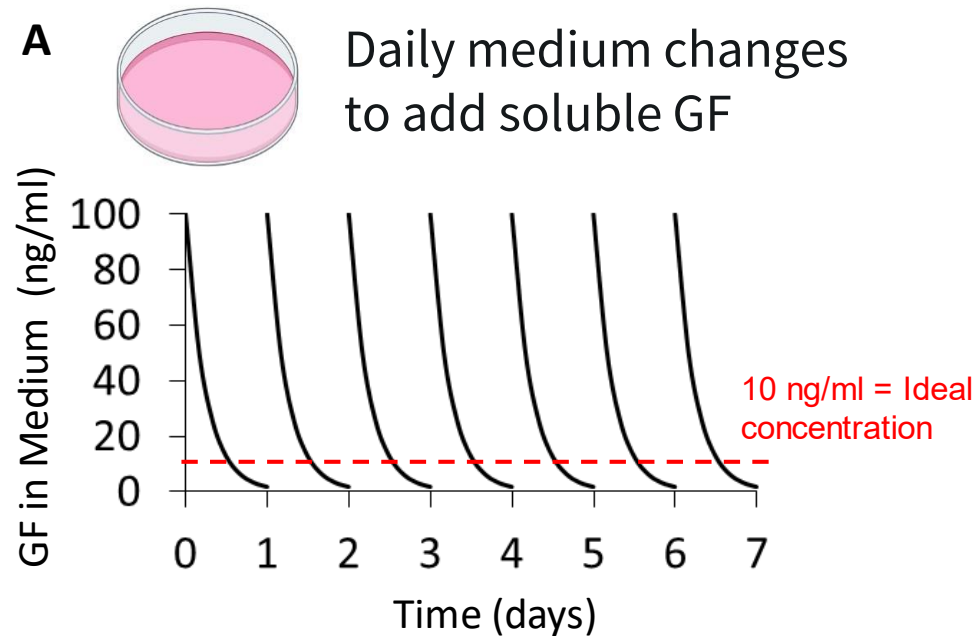


Figure 2: DISC™ Device being added into a culture well

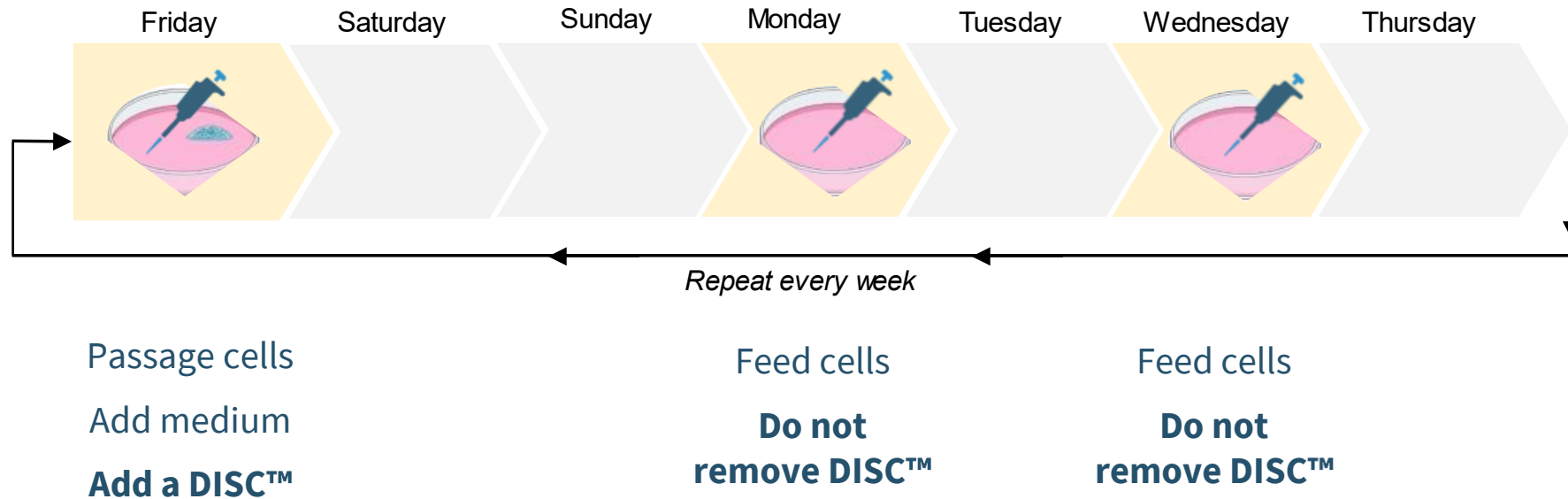
Average size: 2-3mm diameter

Controlled-release technology overcomes short protein half-lives in culture



Note: when using sustained release products, the growth factor concentration can be reduced up to 10-fold compared to soluble

Basic cell culture schedule (iPSC) with a DISC™



Note: Different cell lines, cell types, and densities may require adjusted schedules. Please monitor your cultures frequently and adjust accordingly.

How to add and remove DISCs™ from a culture well

**How to add a DISC into
a culture well**

**How to remove a DISC
from a culture well**

How to feed cells when using a DISC™

How to perform a medium change with a DISC

PART 4: Supporting Data

Cell quality is improved with DISCs and reduced feeding as indicated by enhanced pluripotency and more efficient differentiations

Figure A

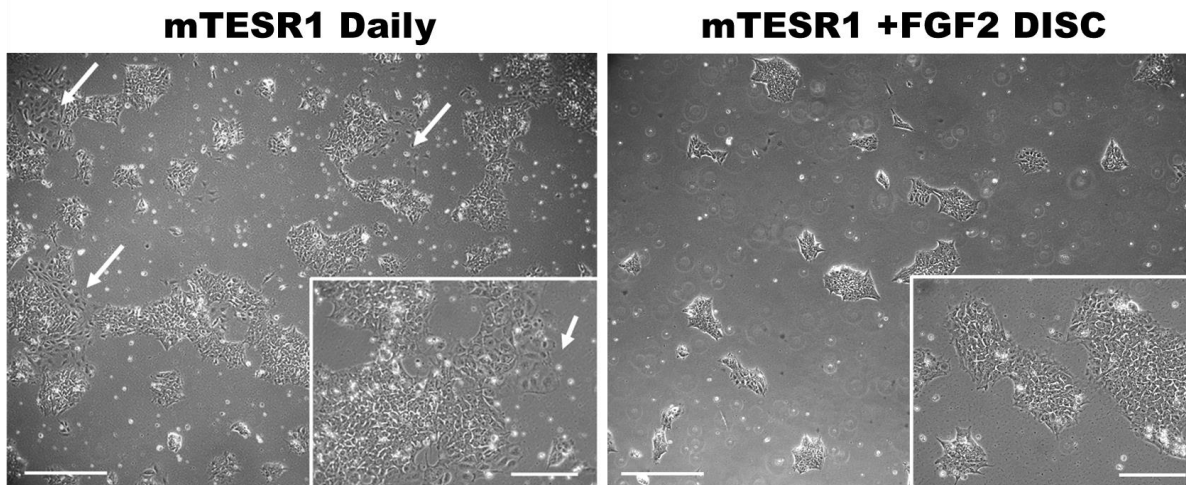
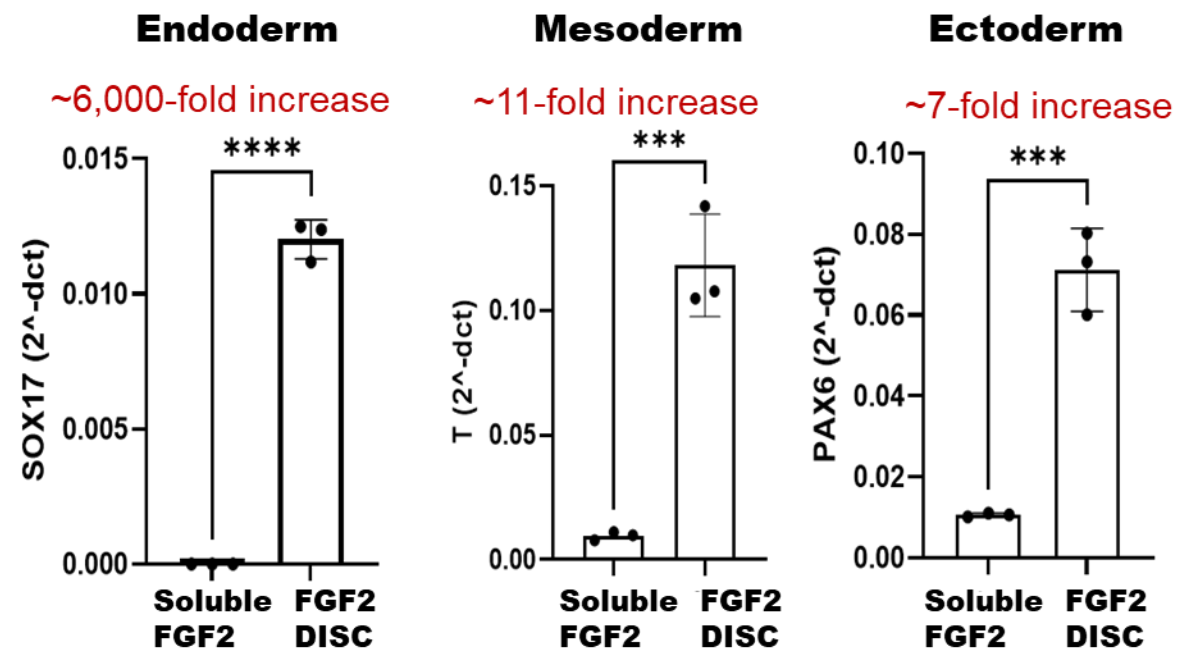


Figure B

E8 (7X/wk) vs. E6 + sTGFb + FGF2 DISC™ (3X/wk)



Downstream applications are enhanced with DISCs and reduced feeding

Figure A

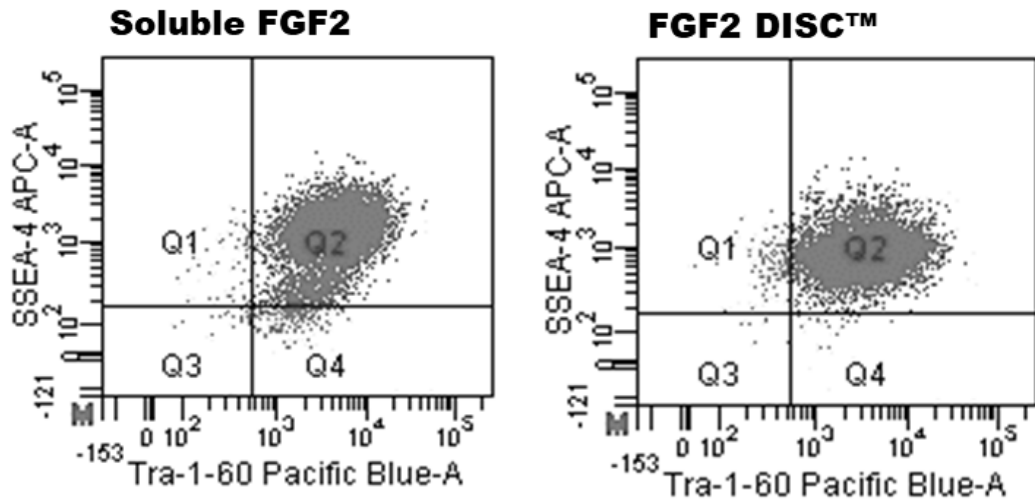
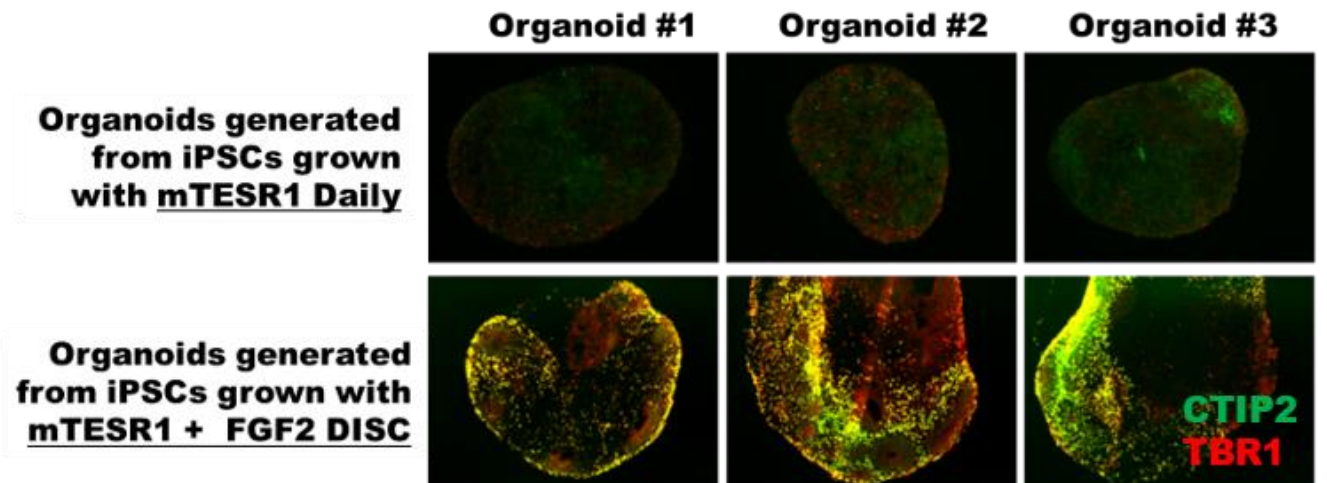


Figure B



Publications that reference our products

- » Direct differentiation of human pluripotent stem cells into vascular network along with supporting mural cells (Bertucci et al) – FGF2 DISCs
- » Sustained levels of FGF2 maintain undifferentiated stem cell cultures with biweekly feeding (Lotz et al) – FGF2 StemBeads
- » Cholesterol and matrisome pathways dysregulated in astrocytes and microglia (Julia TCW et al) – FGF2 StemBeads
- » And more here: <https://stemcultures.com/resources/publications/>



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