



TissueSpec® Bone, Liver, and Lung ECM substrates enable disease-relevant in-vitro models of pre-metastatic tissue microenvironments

E. Aranda¹, E. Gadee¹, I. Germanguz¹, J.C. Xiong¹, N. Kissel¹, A. Nichols¹, D.P. Daly¹, D. Shvartsman², D. Deems², J.D. O'Neill^{1*}

¹ Xylyx Bio, Brooklyn, New York, USA

² Cellaria, Wakefield, Massachusetts, USA

* Corresponding author: john@xylyxbio.com

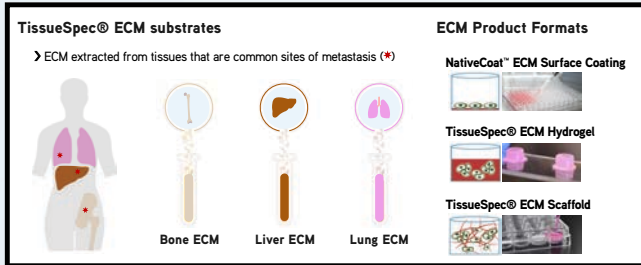


TISSUE-SPECIFIC ECM RECAPITULATES THE TISSUE ENVIRONMENT AT METASTATIC SITES

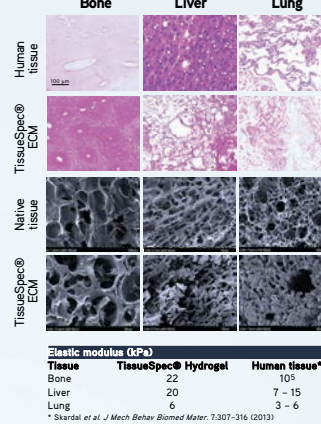
Problem: *In-vitro* metastasis models lack pre-metastatic niche ECM components
Current *in-vitro* models of metastasis fail to recapitulate the critical cell-matrix interactions involving the pre-metastatic extracellular matrix (ECM) of liver, lung, and bone tissues.

Solution: TissueSpec® Bone, Liver, and Lung ECM substrates

Tissue-specific ECM have biochemical and mechanical features that enable disease-relevant *in-vitro* modeling of metastatic processes in bone, liver, and lung tissue microenvironments.



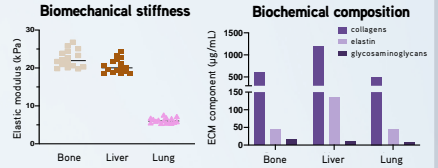
TissueSpec® ECM have the tissue-specific properties of human tissues



Matrisome profiles by mass spectrometry (partial list)

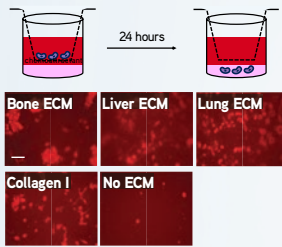
Protein category	Protein	Gene	Bone	Liver	Lung
Collagen	type I alpha 1 chain	COL1A1	+	+	+
	type IV alpha 2 chain	COL4A2	+	+	+
	type VI alpha 5 chain	COL6A5	+	+	+
Proteoglycan	hyaluronan and proteoglycan link protein	HAPLN1	+	+	+
	heparan sulfate proteoglycan 2	HSPG2	+	+	+
Glycoprotein	Elastin	ELN	+	+	+
	Laminin, gamma 1	LAMC1	+	+	+
	Perlecan	POSTN	+	+	+
	Tenascin C	TNC	+	+	+
	Fibronectin 1	FN1	+	+	

ECM component (µg/mL)	Bone ECM	Liver ECM	Lung ECM
collagens	580 - 620	1100 - 1300	400 - 530
elastin	40 - 50	120 - 150	40 - 50
glycosaminoglycans	10 - 20	5 - 15	3 - 5



INVASION & MIGRATION ASSAYS

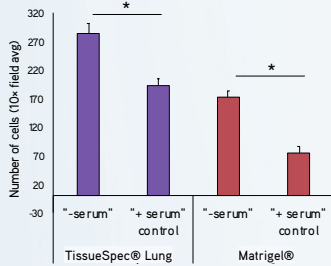
Migration assay



Methods: TissueSpec® Bone, Liver, or Lung ECM Hydrogels, collagen I gel, or plastic (no ECM) were added to the bottom of wells as chemoattractants. Lung adenocarcinoma cells (Jacket, Cellaria) were then cultured on transwell inserts with 8 µm pores. After 24 hours, migration was assessed.

Results: Adenocarcinoma cells showed greater migration toward ECM substrates, and organized differently in each tissue-specific ECM. Notably, clusters formed in TissueSpec® Bone ECM. Scale bar: 100 µm

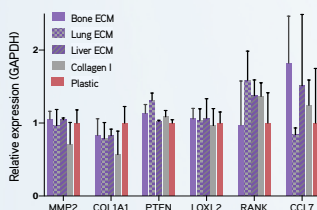
Invasion assay



Methods: Lung adenocarcinoma cells (A549) were cultured on transwell inserts coated with TissueSpec® Lung ECM Hydrogel or Matrigel®. Media with 10% serum was added to lower compartments, and media without serum (or with serum as control) was added to upper compartments. After 24 hours, invasion was quantified by crystal violet stain.

Results: Lung adenocarcinoma cells cultured in TissueSpec® Lung ECM Hydrogel exhibited significantly greater motility & invasiveness than cells cultured in Matrigel®. **p*<0.05.

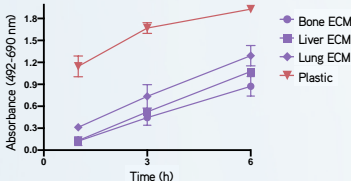
Metastasis-related gene expression



Methods: Metastatic breast cancer cells (BT-549) were cultured on NativeCoat™ ECM, collagen, or plastic for 24 hours. Gene expression was normalized to BT-549 cells cultured on plastic.

Results: Cells cultured NativeCoat™ Bone, Liver, and Lung ECM expressed higher levels of RANK mRNA. Cells cultured on NativeCoat™ Bone ECM expressed higher levels of CCL7 mRNA.

Proliferation in pre-metastatic ECM

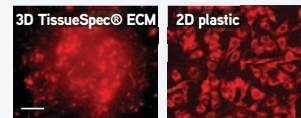


Methods: Breast cancer cells (BT-549) were cultured in Bone, Liver, or Lung ECM Hydrogels, and on plastic for 24 hours. Proliferation was assessed by XTT assay.

Results: Breast cancer cells cultured in TissueSpec® ECM Hydrogels had different rates of proliferation. Cells cultured in Lung ECM showed higher activity than cells in Bone and Liver ECM Hydrogels.

3D APPLICATIONS

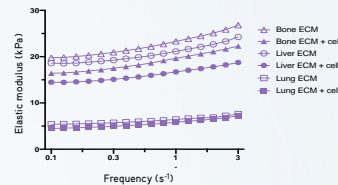
3D models of metastases



Methods: Jacket cells were labeled with CellTracker Red CMTX and cultured in 3D TissueSpec® Lung ECM Hydrogel and on 2D plastic (no ECM). Scale: 100 µm

Results: 3D TissueSpec® Lung ECM enables cell-cell contact and cell-ECM interactions and show 3D aggregations of cancer cells.

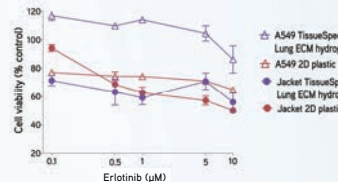
ECM remodeling



Methods: Rheometric testing was conducted on TissueSpec® Bone, Liver, and Lung ECM Hydrogels with and without 5x10⁵ Jacket lung adenocarcinoma cells after 48 hours.

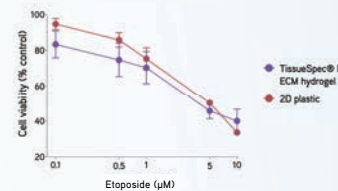
Results: Bone and liver ECM hydrogels had reduced elastic moduli, whereas modulus of lung ECM did not change.

Drug response assays



Methods: A549 cells and Jacket cells were cultured in TissueSpec® Lung ECM Hydrogel, Matrigel®, or 2D plastic. After 24 hours, drugs were added (DMSO as control). Cells were cultured for 72 hours, then XTT assay was measured viability. IC₅₀ values were obtained via non-linear fit (GraphPad).

Results: Cells cultured in TissueSpec® Lung ECM Hydrogel exhibited distinct drug resistance profiles which may indicate more predictive physiological response. Jacket cells had lower IC₅₀ versus A549 cells.



Erlotinib	IC ₅₀ (µM)
Substrate	A549 Jacket
TissueSpec® Lung ECM	134.2 7.5
Plastic (no ECM)	36.4 5.2
Matrigel®	57.5 8.7

Etoposide	IC ₅₀ (µM)
Substrate	A549 Jacket
TissueSpec® Lung ECM	16.6 3.7
Plastic (no ECM)	40.3 4.4
Matrigel®	35.5 15.8



Physiologically relevant

TissueSpec® Bone, Liver and Lung ECM Hydrogels contain the full milieu of proteins & growth factors present in pre-metastatic niche ECM of human tissues.



More accurate, predictive results

TissueSpec® ECM Hydrogels provide ideal conditions for maintaining cell phenotype, leading to more accurate results compared to other substrates.



Standardized experiments

TissueSpec® ECM Hydrogels demonstrate consistent composition profiles across different lots, resulting in reproducible studies.



Clinically translatable

TissueSpec® ECM Hydrogels facilitate downstream clinical translation because they contain tissue-specific ECM from medical grade swine tissues.

SUMMARY

TissueSpec® ECM Hydrogels contain pre-metastatic niche ECM components and are compatible with 3D applications and assays.