

SI-CTS200 Cell Tester

Characterize and investigate functional physiological properties of single living cells



Overview

The Cell Tester is the product of three years of design and field testing. It represents a blending of state-of-the-art technologies, including electronics, mechanics and optics. The end result is a revolutionary new research tool for cellular investigation.

All living systems can be studied from several perspectives. We can examine the entire organism or a specific organ system. We can characterize a single

organ in a system or a type of tissue in an organ or the cells that make up that tissue. To completely understand any system, all of these perspectives must be considered. Often, entirely different systems are needed in a parallel experimental paradigm. The **Cell Tester** accomplishes this on one platform.

The Cell Tester can, without any changes, be used for one single living cell, for a small multi-cellular preparation and for single or larger skinned muscle strip preparations. Translational experiments from the single living cells to the intact multi-cellular level can be accomplished. For example, using the Cell Tester, the influence of the connective tissue on muscle function can be distinguished from the clean muscle work for the first time. Conversely, skinning allows a direct comparison between the living cell response and a cell, whereby the subcellular contractile proteins are studied with full experimental access to cell signalling and cellular biochemistry.

The **Cell Tester** provides researchers with the comprehensive ability to investigate and characterize the physiological, biomechanical and bio-physical properties of single isolated living cells and extend these findings to the sub- and multi-cellular level.

- Integral microtweezer apparatus facilitates cellular attachment
- Two integrated piezo manipulators are standard
- Bio-compatible adhesive included
- Unique rotational stage-easy cellular alignment, improved experimental throughput
- Ultra-quiet force transducer included
- Linear displacement motor stretches or compresses cells with 25nm precision
- Fits ANY inverted microscope
- Use native cuvette or ANY 35mm glass bottom dish

System Organization

The **Cell Tester** is designed to sit on top of the stage of any standard inverted research microscope. The optical path of the microscope is left intact for simultaneous fluorescence or confocal imaging.

Nanomotor

The heart of the system is a tuned and

paired combination of a linear actuator offering nanometer (nm) precision and a force transducer with nano Newton



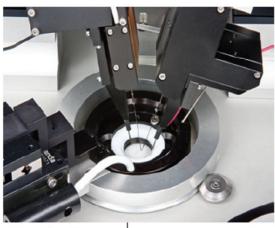
nN) sensitivity. Each element (actuator and sensor) is equipped with a remote controlled micro grabber that allows tissues to be held firmly. In addition, a critically important, noncytotoxic adhesive (MyoTak ™) facilitates the bonding of tissue to the measuring device where needed.

Force Transducer

KG-series force transducers measure a large range of detectable forces. The transducer with the highest sensitivity (20nN) is sufficient to measure the force of a single heart cell. Because all transducers are extraordinarily rugged, withstanding even overload forces, they come with a lifetime warranty on the optical transducer heads.







The cuvette rotates to allow for precise positioning of the cells to be mounted.



The two inserts fit into the rotating stage holder.



(Left) The 35mm glass bottom dish fits into the first insert. (Right) The insert and dish are placed in the rotating cuvette.

Rotating Cuvette

The complete system utilizes a unique rotating bath to dramatically improve experimental throughput. The rotating

bath is designed to orient cells in the XY plane so that no physical manipulation of the position of the cell itself is required prior to capture by the grabbing devices attached to the force sensor and linear actuator.

This bath has two interchangeable inserts. The first holds any 35mm glass bottom dish (WPI #FD35-100). When coating tweezers or glass rods with MyoTak biocomaptible adhesive, insert a Fluorodish into the holder and place it in the rotating cuvette. When finished, remove the insert and dispose of the Fluorodish. Then, insert the native cuvette insert containing the live cells.

Electronics

WPI's **Signal Conditioning Amplifier System** is a customizable electronic platform. It consists of an 8-channel, rack-mountable frame with an ultra quiet,

(Below) The Cell Tester electronics are configured in a single rack mountable frame with an ultraquiet power supply. shielded power supply. For the Cell Tester, it includes the Nanomotor position controller, the SI-BAM21LCB amplifier, the SI-AOSU anti-oscillation unit and the SI-STCM2 2-channel temperature control module.

The Cell Tester nanomotor and force transducer are extremely sensitive. The position controller is used to open and close the micro grabbers on both devices, and to control the movement of the nanomotor used to stretch or release the cell or fiber held by the micro grabber.

The **SI-BAM21-LCB** KG Optical Force
Transducer Amplifier powers the force
transducer and outputs an analog voltage
proportional to the force applied to the force
transducer. The force feedback signal can
be multiplied by a factor of 1, 2, 5 or 10
to provide better resolution for a minimal
change in applied force.

The anti-oscillation option eliminates the native resonance frequency of the transducer and mounting support for unparalleled low noise recording and fidelity.

When temperature control is required, the SI-TCM2 is used. One channel powers the cuvetter heater, and the other simultaneously powers an optional, inline solution heater. This module uses digital control to maintain a constant temperature. It has both high and low alarm warnings which can be user defined.

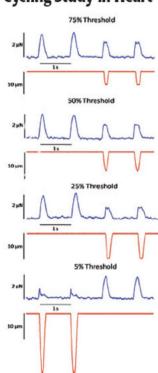


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Research

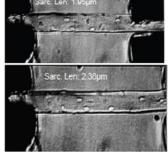
Classic Cross-Bridge Cycling Study in Heart



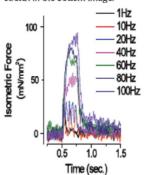
A cell was allowed to develop force after an electrical field stimulation. At 5%, 25%, 50% or 75% of maximal developed force (taken from the average of the previous 10 isometric twitches), the cell is actively shortened by the system so that force is held constant. At the moment the force transient would again reach that force level while relaxing, the actuator re-lengthens the cell to complete the transient. This simulates, at the cellular muscle level, the contraction of the ventricle, ejection phase, and finally, refilling and relaxation of the left ventricle at different levels of afterload. Plotting and analysis of length versus force allows analysis of work under the different levels of simulated afterload.

Prosser BL, Ward CW, Lederer WJ.: Preliminary unpublished results.

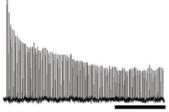
Skeletal Muscle Axial Stretch and Isometric Force



A single enzymatically isolated skeletal FDB is held with MyoTak coated microtweezers. The passive length of the FDB is shown in the top image, and unset stretch in the bottom image.



This graph shows the force-frequency relationship of a single FDB myofiber to which 250ms trains of pulses were delivered via field electrodes.



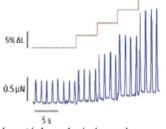
A single FDB was stimulated with a 200ms train of 100Hz pulses delivered at 0.2Hz. The FDB fatigues to approximately 30% of its initial force.

Ward CW, Khairallah, R.: Preliminary unpublished results.

Cardiomyocyte Axial Stretch and Length Tension Curve

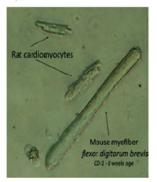


Cardiac myocyte is held by two glass rods using myotak on the cell tester.



Isometric force of a single paced ventricular myocyte is tracked during incremental length changes.

Modified from: **Prosser BL**, **Ward CW**, **Lederer WJ**. "X-ROS signaling: rapid mechanochemo transduction in heart" (*Science*). 2011 Sep 9; 333(6048):1440-5. [PMID:21903813]



Cells used in the preliminary experiments include single rat cardiac myocytes next to a single mouse muscle cell from the FDB skeletal muscle.



SI-CTS200 Cell Tester

.. 8.25x9" (21x23cm)

...1.3A at 115V 50/60Hz, 1.8A at 230V

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CELL TESTER SPECIFICATIONS



The manipulators tilt up and fold back to facilitate system setup and coating with MyoTak. There are two programmable memory positions (home and target) for easy exchange of the 35mm dishes, providing access to the bath so you can add the live cells. The combination of these features enables high experimental throughput.

	Dealthan Controller Conside	
	Position Controller Specifi	
		12V DC provided by the chassis
		±10V, IV = 104μ
		$\pm 10V$, IV = 104μ
	SI-BAM21LCB Optical For	ce Transducer Amplifier
		Current to voltage converter
	Gain	1X, 2X, 5X, 10X - Switch selectable*
	Offset (with a 1X gain)	10mV
		470Ω
		12V DC at 3A provided by the chassis
		±10V DC
		ncreases the multiplier by a factor of 10, allow-
ng to signal to be multiplied by	y 10, 20, 50 and 100.	nercuses are manapiler by a factor or 10, allow
SI-AOSUB Specifications		
ower		12V DC provided by the chassis
nput		±10V DC
SI-TCM2 2-Channel Tempera	ature Controller	
		2V DC at 2.5A 50/60Hz provided by the chassis
		Room temperature
		0.1°C
Cuvette Temperature Sensor		1000Ω RTD (1000Ω at 0°C)
Nanomotor		
		±90μm
		20nm
		60nm
nput		±10V (calibrated at 10μm/V)
I-KG7TWE Force Transduce	r	
tange		0-5mN (0-0.5g)
Force Resolution		
		10µm√mN
		250Hz
This is eliminated from the me		
Resolutions were determined		
7204 Pulser Specifications	doing the or nodob to	
		7ms
		0–10V DC adjustable
DALLOUD FREQUENCY RANGE		85Hz-1.0KHz
		±10V



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