Optical imaging in microfluidic bioreactors enables oxygen monitoring for continuous cell culture

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Abstract. For the first time, a fluorescence lifetime calibration method for an oxygen-sensitive dye ruthenium tris(2, 2′-dipyridyl) dichloride hexahydrate (RTDP) is applied to image oxygen levels in poly(dimethyl siloxane)- (PDMS)-based microfluidic systems have been developed as biocompatible and rapidly prototyped systems for microscale-cell culture. For example, cells could be seeded and cultured successfully under continually perfused conditions to achieve an extracellular fluid-to-cell (volume) ratio close to the physiological value of 0.5. This small ratio facilitates heterogeneous chemical distribution, which may be critical in specifying cell fate in developing tissues. It is hence of great interest to quantitatively and with minimal perturbation characterize components (e.g., mitogens, nutrients, oxygen) in microfluidic bioreactors that influence cellular responses.

Oxygen in cell cultures influences cell signaling, growth, differentiation, and death. PDMS bioreactors are popular due to their high diffusivity of oxygen, which has been repeatedly demonstrated. It has been observed, however, that the diffusivity of PDMS can vary, depending on protein adsorption (e.g., when cells are cultured) or surface modification (e.g., plasma oxidization for bioreactors). It is hypothesized that this variability in PDMS permeability, along with cellular uptake and culture media perfusion, can affect spatial variations in oxygen within PDMS bioreactors.

Optical measurements of oxygen sensitive agents have advantages over more traditional, electrode-based approaches that make them uniquely applicable for bioreactor systems: they are well suited for small volumes, are relatively nonperturbing, and do not consume oxygen during the measurement. For long-term cell culture, optical sensing enables time-lapse studies (hours or days) without disturbing the setup, as well as imaging spatial oxygen distributions, which is useful for long-term cell culture.

Fluorescence lifetime studies based on the oxygen sensitivity of ruthenium complexes embedded in matrix have been performed; these studies were intensity based, did not employ imaging, and did not report local oxygen concentration variations. Intensity-based fluorescence measurements are sensitive to instrumental variations (changes in excitation intensity or optical loss) and are affected by fluorophore concentration and photobleaching. Fluorescence lifetime, however, is an intrinsic property of the fluorophore’s excited electronic state and is insensitive to intensity artifacts. FLIM in microfluidic structures was reported for studying solvent mixing by monitoring viscosity in channels without cells. In this work, calibration of the oxygen sensitivity of RTDP lifetime on a unique widefield, time-domain fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy (FLIM) system was applied for quantitative oxygen estimation. To our knowledge, this is the first demonstration of using a lifetime imaging modality for extracellular oxygen monitoring in PDMS bioreactors containing living cells.

The FLIM system (Fig. 1) employs a tunable, pulsed (800-ps FWHM) excitation source operating in single-shot mode that covered the UV-vis-NIR spectrum (337 to 960 nm) and an intensified, gated (≥200 ps gate width) CCD camera (Picostar HR, LaVision) to record images, with an intensity reproducibility of ±2%. The system’s optical sectioning capability (via structured illumination) was not required for this study. Lifetime maps had a lateral resolution of 1.4 μm, which was well suited for studying small microfluidic struc-
tures. Lifetimes could be measured in the range of 750 ps to \( \infty \), with a temporal discrimination of 50 ps.

RTDP [ruthenium tris (2,2‘-dipyridyl) dichloride hexahydrate] calibration at 22°C was verified using FLIM and an oxygen sensor (FOXY, Ocean Optics). Briefly, gas tubing was attached to one port on a perfused lid over a culture dish with RTDP stock solution, while the FOXY probe was inserted into the solution via the other port. Under equilibrium conditions, the oxygen level was recorded as 8.5 mg/L. Nitrogen was flowed over the sample and a drop in oxygen was recorded via FOXY. Once the FOXY output stabilized at <0.1 mg/L, the lifetime was recorded as \( \tau_0 \). RTDP fluorescence quenching by oxygen is a collisional process described by the Stern-Volmer equation: 

\[
\frac{\tau}{\tau_0} = 1 + K_q [O_2],
\]

where \( K_q = \) uninhibited RTDP lifetime (i.e. 0% oxygen), \( \tau_0 = \) RTDP lifetime at oxygen level \([O_2]_0\), and \( K_q \) is the Stern-Volmer quenching constant.

For our measurements, \( K_q \) was determined to be equal to 2.7 \times 10^{-3} \, \mu\text{M}^{-1}. RTDP fluorescence images from bioreactor loops were collected by a 10×, 0.3-numerical aperture (NA) objective (Zeiss, Jena, Germany) at 600 nm (HQ500lp, Chroma Technology Corp.) emission via 460-nm excitation at gates of 40, 140, 240, 340, and 440 ns, with the intensifier gate width set to 100 ns. A lifetime macro applying the rapid lifetime determination (RLD) algorithm was used to generate lifetime images on a per pixel basis from gated intensity images (Fig. 2). Oxygen levels were ascertained by fitting the Stern-Volmer equation to calculated lifetimes at each pixel to generate oxygen distribution images (Fig. 2).

Each PDMS bioreactor was fabricated using backlight soft photolithography. The seed channel was injected with fibronectin to promote cell attachment. C2C12 cells (mouse myoblasts) were cultured under standard conditions and injected into the channels after being suspended in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). RTDP (3 mg/ml) dissolved in PBS was injected into the media reservoir 1 to 2 h after cell seeding and the bioreactor was perfused by peristaltic pumping action of an array of pin actuators adapted from Braillie displays for three more hours to enable RTDP to distribute along bioreactor channels.

For imaging, the bioreactor was removed from the pumping system and placed on the microscope stage. RTDP yielded a bright signal within the PDMS bioreactor, which by itself was optically transparent. RTDP was well tolerated by the myoblasts within the bioreactor, as evidenced by cytotoxic and phototoxic studies done using trypan blue (Sigma-Aldrich). A published partial differential equation (PDE) model describing oxygen diffusion, convection, and uptake by cells within the device was developed and solved using FEMLAB (Consol AB Inc.).

The cell-seeding procedure resulted in variable cellular densities across different microfluidic devices, so a basic bioreactor design was used to study effects of cell density on oxygen levels. Figure 2 illustrates the 3-D design as well as typical intensity, lifetime, and oxygen images that were obtained via FLIM. The results from FLIM studies and computational simulations (accounting for channel geometry) were in good agreement and are shown in Fig. 3. As expected, the observed extracellular oxygen level in the bioreactor decreased in a cell-density-dependent manner by almost 35% after incubation for 2 h. Oxygen levels measured here are lower compared to conventional macroscopic cell culture systems due to higher cell densities and low media levels. Lowered oxygen levels are still conducive to cell growth in vitro, as indicated by proliferation of cells in the bioreactor over a 12 to 14 h period (data not shown).

A PDMS cell culture device with six loops is illustrated in Fig. 4(a). The device was small scale, optically transparent, and ideal for microscopic analysis. FLIM images of oxygen levels were taken at different points along each loop, as illustrated in Fig. 4(b). FLIM detection revealed that oxygen levels differed by as much as 20% within a loop, and this trend was consistently observed across multiple devices. Differences in measurements made at different points within the same loop were statistically significant [analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Student’s \( t \) test, \( p < 0.001 \)]. (Comparisons across loops are not logical since each loop can potentially harbor different cell densities, which, as shown earlier, can significantly affect oxygen levels.)
In conclusion, FLIM of RTDP was applied for the first time to measure oxygen in microfluidic bioreactors containing living cells. The calibrated method of oxygen estimation was sensitive over the entire physiological range (0 to 300 μM of oxygen) with a resolution of ±8 μM. Measured extracellular oxygen levels correlated with cell densities in the channels and were verified with model simulations (Figs. 2 and 3). Initial results on a bioreactor with six loops (Fig. 4) revealed statistically significant variations in oxygen levels within each bioreactor loop. An implicit assumption in FLIM measurements was that oxygenation did not vary significantly in the axial dimension due to the small height of the channel cross section (30 μm), an aspect that has been explored in more detail in simulation scenarios. Future work will involve long-term oxygen monitoring under continually perfused conditions. Modeling results indicate that media recycling might be beneficial to retain growth factor(s) secreted by cells, such a scheme will potentially affect oxygen levels, which can be tracked almost in real time due to fast data acquisition (<10 s) by the FLIM approach. All these endeavors are ultimately aimed at controlling long-term cellular responses (such as differentiation) in PDMS microbioreactors. A molecular, fluorescence-lifetime-based approach to oxygen sensing in PDMS bioreactors, such as that described here, offers several advantages including replacing a macroscopic chemical electrode with a nondestructive (and minimally perturbing) optical imager, which could potentially be customized and scaled-down using optoelectronic technologies, making this approach more economical and portable.

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References