Enhanced multielectrode configurations in miniaturized 3D electrical impedance spectroscopy and tomography – monitoring the overall process of tissue engineering with spatial sensing for future challenges in microfluidics

Canali, Chiara; Larsen, Layla Bashir; Heiskanen, Arto; Mazzoni, Chiara; Ceccarelli, Lorenzo; Martinsen, Ørjan Grøttem; Holder, David; Wolff, Anders; Dufva, Martin; Emnéus, Jenny

Publication date:
2015

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
Enhanced multielectrode configurations in miniaturized 3D electrical impedance spectroscopy and tomography – monitoring the overall process of tissue engineering with spatial sensing for future challenges in microfluidics

*1Chiara Canali, 1Haseena Bashir Muhammad, 1Arto Heiskanen, 1Chiara Mazzoni, 1Lorenzo Ceccarelli, 2Ørjan Grottem Martinsen, 3David Holder, 1Anders Wolff, 1Martin Dufva, 1Jenny Emnéus

1 Department of Micro- and Nano-technology, Technical University of Denmark, 2800, Kgs Lyngby, Denmark
2 Department of Physics, University of Oslo, 0316, Oslo, Norway
3 Department of Biomedical and Clinical Engineering, Oslo University Hospital, 0424, Oslo, Norway

*chca@nanotech.dtu.dk
+45 45258123

Key words: electrical impedance spectroscopy and tomography, 3D cell cultures, culture medium and scaffold material characterization, microfluidics

Over the past two decades, 3D cell culture models have attracted considerable attention to achieve in vivo-like structural organization, gene and protein expression, response to stimuli, drug metabolism, etc. A significant challenge in this regard is gaining spatial distributed information when monitoring cell proliferation on a biocompatible scaffold displaying well defined physico-chemical properties. Electrical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) have been shown to be a non-invasive method for biomaterial characterization and monitoring microfluidic cell cultures, gaining an insight on cell activity and proliferation over time.

We have developed and validated planar and needle-based multielectrode systems which offer the advantage of switching among different two-, three- and four-electrode configurations to focus impedance-based sensing on specific sub-volumes in a 3D cell culture. Information about scaffold architecture supporting cell organization (e.g. porosity, Fig. 1A), medium conductivity, and cell 3D spatial distribution can be obtained. Furthermore, four-electrode configurations can be also used for electrical impedance tomography (EIT)-based imaging to map the conductivity distribution within a miniaturized 3D cell culture system (Fig. 1B). Finite element simulations were used to optimize electrodes number, spacing and orientation with respect to the bioreactor geometry, by maximizing the deriving sensitivity field distribution for measurements. Validation with phantom experiments mimicking cell clusters (Fig. 1C) and cell-based experiments was performed aiming to incorporate spatial-enhanced 3D sensing into a 8-channel bioreactor array with integrated microfluidics for real-time monitoring of cell proliferation in porous scaffolds (Fig. 1D). The integration of the non-invasive sensing methods developed enable monitoring of tissue development within otherwise inaccessible areas of a 3D tissue construct, overcoming limitations of more traditional optical techniques.