

Embryonic derived myoblasts (eHSMM) and myotubes (eHSMMtube)

NOTE: This is the same protocol used for propagating primary myoblasts (HSMM) and myotubes (HSMMtube) from non-diseased individuals, with one exception: We use F10 with extra calcium to make 1.26 mM (final conc.) for fetal myoblasts.

From: Duke/UNC/UT/EBI ENCODE group

Date: 7/7/11

Prepared by: Melanie Ehrlich and Koji Tsumagari (Tulane University)

Source of material: The fetal myoblast cell strain (H246 and H275) from Dr Stephen Hauschka (U. of Washington) was derived in 1980 from an anonymous, therapeutically aborted E-79 fetus under a signed patient consent form approved by the University of Washington's Human Subjects Committee.

Myoblast and myotube culture basic techniques:

Preparation

1. Store medium, trypsin and PBS at 4°C in small aliquots.
2. Warm the medium to 37°C before using and make sure that trays in the incubator are even to get as even as spread of myoblasts on plates as possible. Regularly check that the concentration of CO₂ in the incubator is 5% by with a Fyrite gas analyzer.
3. Coat dishes with gelatin for all myoblast propagation as follows.
 - a) Newly autoclaved 0.7% gelatin (AMR-9764-100G, Amresco, Solon, OH, USA) solution is dissolved by heating to 37°C in clean water for a few seconds before adding to the plates. To reuse the gelatin stock up to several times, melt at 37°C and sterile filter (0.22 μ).
 - b) For a 100-mm dish, 150 μl of gelatin solution is added (for a T75 flask, 200 μl). Immediately, spread the gelatin evenly on the flask bottom with a sterile cell scraper.
 - c) Leave the flask at room temperature for at least an hour for the gelatin solution to solidify.
 - d) Before using the coated flask, warm it to 37°C.
 - e) Use the same day or store at 4°C for up to a month.
4. Preparing and using stocks of basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) and dexamethasone.
 - a) The bFGF stock is 100 μg/ml of 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.6, and is stored at -20°C and the dexamethasone phosphate stock is 4.4 mg dexamethasone sodium phosphate per ml (8.5 mM) and stored at RT.
 - b) The working solution is 1 μg/ml bFGF & 100 μM dexamethasone in medium.
 - c) Don't store the working solution for more than one week at 4°C.
 - d) The final concentrations in the myoblast medium are 10 ng/ml bFGF & 1 μM dexamethasone.
 - e) Add 1/100 volume of the working solution on the day that you add the medium to the cells.

General Procedure for Splitting Cell Cultures

1. Use 10 ml of F10 medium containing 15% fetal bovine serum, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 µg/ml streptomycin, 10 ng/ml bFGF, 1.26 mM Calcium, and 1 µM dexamethasone for culturing myoblasts per 100-mm dish or T75 flask.
2. When the cultures become about 70% confluent, split them 1:3 or 1:4. Do not let cultures become more than 80% confluent before splitting. Add the bFGF/dexamethasone to the culture medium immediately after splitting.
3. If the density of the culture is not even, split it sooner than usual or only 1:2.
4. It should take about 4-5 days for the culture to grow back to 70% confluence after a 1:4 split. If the cell growth slows down a little (e.g., if the culture is only 40-50% confluent on day 4 after splitting), try to stimulate growth by adding bFGF/dexamethasone every day as above. Don't use the cultures if they don't grow back to 70% confluence within an additional 3 days.

Details about Trypsinization

1. When the myoblast cultures are 70% confluent (for a 100-mm dish, about 2 - 2.5 million cells), remove the medium from the flask. Use 10 ml PBS to wash the cells.
2. Remove the PBS.
3. Add 2 ml of 0.1% trypsin to the dish or flask and distribute the trypsin evenly by tilting the dish or flask.
4. Incubate the cells at 37°C for 2 to 3 min (if needed, up to 5 min). Check the cells under the microscope for >95% detachment once per minute.
5. Tap the dish or flask, let the cells detach from the dish or flask.
6. Immediately after you see >95% detachment of cells, add 8 ml of fresh medium to the flask and mix well by shaking gently (or tapping the flask).
7. Aliquot the cell suspension into another 3 or 4 labeled dishes or flasks coated with 0.7% gelatin and containing enough medium for a final volume of 10 ml
8. Add bFGF and dexamethasone to final concentrations of 10 ng/ml bFGF and 1 µM dexamethasone.
9. Incubate at 37°C with 5% CO₂.

Freezing myoblasts for viability:

1. Harvest cells at ~70% confluence, collect them in 50-ml plastic tube (2 - 3 vials can be made per T75 flask), and count the cell number using a hemacytometer.
2. Centrifuge the cells at 1000 rpm for 5 min.
3. Remove the supernatant, wash with PBS, and centrifuge at 1000 rpm for 5 min.
4. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in freezing medium (10% DMSO/90% FBS) so that the final concentration is 10⁶ cells/ml of freezing medium.
5. Transfer 1 ml of the cell suspension into each cryovial and keep them in a freezing container at -80°C overnight.
6. Next day, move cryovials to a liquid nitrogen tank.

Thawing myoblasts

Prepare a Styrofoam or plastic bucket with clean 37°C water in a chemical hood.

Wear safety glasses whenever you take vials out of the liquid nitrogen tank because of danger of explosion if the liquid form of the nitrogen in the vial heats up too quickly!

With the protective glass of the hood lowered as much as possible, quickly move the vial to the warm water in the hood.

BE SURE NOT TO IMMERSE THE WHOLE VIAL IN THE WATER, ONLY THE BOTTOM HALF OF IT.

Thaw quickly in water and immediately put in a T75 that already has 20 ml of medium.

Replace medium on the next morning to remove the DMSO.

Differentiation to myotubes

1. When cells are >95% confluent, remove the F-10 medium/bFGF/dexamethasone and wash with 10 ml of PBS (2 times).
2. Add 10 ml of DMEM containing 2.0% horse serum (HS), 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin, and 100 µg/ml streptomycin.
3. After 24 h of incubation, increase the HS concentration tenfold by replacing the 2.0% HS medium with 10 ml of DMEM containing 15% HS, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin.
4. Leave the dishes in the incubator until using cells for harvesting at the appropriate time points. For maximal myotube formation, this is usually 5 - 7 days for biopsy-derived myoblasts and 4 - 5 days for fetal myoblasts.

Materials for Myoblast Culture:

F10 Medium: Invitrogen Cat#11550043

Penicillin/streptomycin: Invitrogen Cat#15140122

Fetal bovine serum (FBS): Hyclone

Basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF): 10 µg powder from Invitrogen Cat#13256029; dissolve powder in 100 µl of 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6 to 100 ng/µl and store at -20°C.

Dexamethasone sodium phosphate, (516 MW, 4 mg/ml as dexamethasone phosphate) (American Regent Inc. NDC 0517-4901-25). Store at room temperature.

Trypsin: dilute to 0.1% trypsin from 0.25% trypsin (Trypsin, 0.25% (1X) with EDTA 4Na, liquid: Invitrogen Cat#25200056) with 1x PBS

Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM): Invitrogen Cat#11960069

Horse serum: Invitrogen Cat#16050-130

L-glutamine (200 mM 10x): Invitrogen Cat#25030081

Desmin immuno-staining and nuclei staining

Note that myoblast cultures routinely contain fibroblast-like cells and that as the myoblast cell strain is passed (especially in late passages, >P8 with 1:4 splits) or under less than optimal growth conditions, the percentage of non-myoblast cells often increases. In addition, there may be an accumulation of myotubes, especially if the cells are not under optimal growth conditions or if some areas in the flask or dish have cells at >80% confluence. Therefore, for every experiment, the quality of the myoblast preparation of that batch should be checked by desmin staining on cells growing in the same type and size of dish used for the experiment. It is difficult to distinguish fibroblasts from myoblasts without immunostaining. The culture should contain ~80-95% of nuclei in desmin-positive cells.

For checking differentiation of cells to myotubes, the desmin immunostaining can be used to determine the average number of nuclei per cell. The multinucleated status of myotubes can be used to identify nuclei in myotubes. The percent differentiation can be expressed as nuclei in cells with more than 2 nuclei/total nuclei. In addition, the desmin staining of the myotubes is even stronger than that of the myoblasts. The myoblast preparation should contain at least 70% of nuclei in myotubes (cells with more than 2 nuclei) at the day of harvesting (day 5-8 after first adding the differentiation medium).

The whole procedure can be done at room temperature.

1. Use PBS to wash the cells once. Then aspirate the PBS solution.
2. Make a circle the same size as your cover glass (22 mm) using a Pap pen (wax crayon pen). All procedures from step3 through step12 will be done within the circled area).
3. Add 2% paraformaldehyde solution to fix the cells for 15 min. The volume of the paraformaldehyde solution should be enough to cover the circled section of the dish that you want to stain. Keep the paraformaldehyde solution on ice; it is important that it be cold when added.
4. Aspirate the paraformaldehyde solution. Add 0.25% Triton solution to permeabilize the cell membrane and nuclei membrane for 20 min.
5. Treat the cells with blocking solution PBS+BSA+azide (PBS, 1 mg/ml BSA, 10 mM Na azide) for 30 min. The blocking solution should cover the whole circled section of the dish that you want to stain.
6. Add the working solution of 1° antibody, rabbit anti-desmin to the circled area on the dish. For the primary antibody working solution, in. The solution should cover the circled region. Let the cells incubate with 1° antibody for 1 h at room temperature.
7. Wash the cells with PBS+BSA+azide solution 3 times, leaving the solution on the cells 15 min for each wash.
8. Add the working solution of the 2° antibody, anti-rabbit IgG antibody. The solution should cover the circled region. Incubate at room temperature for 1 h.
9. Repeat the wash process as described in step 7.
10. Aspirate the wash solution. Add 100 µl of 50 µg/ml propidium iodide to the cells and incubate at room temperature for 10 min.
11. Repeat washing as described in step 6, but with 5 min instead of 15 min.
12. Mount the cover slip to a microscope slide by using Vectashield H-1000 mounting medium for fluorescence (Vector laboratories, Inc. Burlingame, CA) and tape the slip with nail protector (Available in supermarket). Check the cells under the fluorescence microscope.
13. Store slides at 4°C.

Reagents and Solutions for Immunostaining with Desmin and Counter Staining with Propidium Iodide

Primary antibody: rabbit anti-desmin, 200 µg/µl, RB-9014-p0, Labvision, CA; make a working solution for addition to cells by diluting the stock 1:100 in 200 µl the PBS+BSA+azide solution.

Secondary antibody: anti-rabbit IgG antibody Glaxa 488 goat anti-rabbit A-11034, Molecular probe, CA; make a working solution for addition to cells by diluting the stock 1:100 in 200 µl the PBS+BSA+azide solution.

2% paraformaldehyde solution: Weight out 2 g of paraformaldehyde (Sigma Cat#P6148) powder. Transfer the paraformaldehyde to a beaker with 80 ml water. Heat and stir the solution in a chemical hood until the paraformaldehyde dissolve. Make the final volume 100 ml by adding more water. Filter the paraformaldehyde solution before it turns cool. Store the solution at 4°C.

0.25% Triton solution: Dissolve 250 µl of Triton X-100 (Sigma) to 100 ml water. Store at room temperature.

PBS+BSA+azide (1X PBS, 1 mg/ml BSA, 10 mM Na azide) solution: dissolve 8.5 g NaCl (Sigma), 1.38 g NaH₂PO₄ (Sigma), 0.65 g NaN₃ (Sigma) and 1 g of BSA (Sigma) in 1 L of water. Store at 4°C.

50 µg/ml propidium iodide solution: 5 mg of propidium iodide (Sigma) in 100 ml of water. Store in the dark at 4°C.