



Spheroid Culture of Mammalian Olfactory Receptor Neurons: Potential Applications for a Bioelectronic Nose

Samhwan Kim¹, So Yeun Kim^{1,2}, Seong-Kyun Choi³, Jisub Bae¹, Won Bae Jeon⁴,
Jae Eun Jang⁵ and Cheil Moon^{1,2*}

¹Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology, Daegu 42988,

²Convergence Research Advanced Centre for Olfaction, Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology, Daegu 42988,

³Core Protein Resources Center, Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology, Daegu 42988, ⁴Companion Diagnostics and Medical Technology Research Group, Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology, Daegu 42988, ⁵Department of Information and Communication Engineering, Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology, Daegu 42988, Korea

The olfactory system can detect many odorants with high sensitivity and selectivity based on the expression of nearly a thousand types of olfactory receptors (ORs) in olfactory receptor neurons (ORNs). These ORs have a dynamic odorant detection range and contribute to signal encoding processes in the olfactory bulb (OB). To harness the capabilities of the olfactory system and develop a biomimetic sensor, stable culture and maintenance of ORNs are required. However, *in vitro* monolayer culture models have several key limitations: i) short available period of cultured neurons, ii) low cultural efficiency, and iii) long-term storage challenges. This study aims to develop a technique: i) to support the spheroid culture of primary ORN precursors facilitating stable maintenance and long-term storage, and ii) to demonstrate the viability of ORN spheroid culture in developing an olfactory system mimetic bioelectronic nose. Recombinant protein (REP; TGPG[VGRGD(VGVPG)₆]₂₀WPC) was used to form the ORN spheroids. Spheroid formation enabled preservation of primary cultured ORNs without a significant decrease in viability or the expression of stemness markers for ten days. Physiological characteristics of the ORNs were verified by monitoring intracellular calcium concentration upon odorant mixture stimulation; response upon odorant stimulation were observed at least for ten days in these cultivated ORNs differentiated from spheroids. Coupling ORNs with multi electrode array (MEA) enabled the detection and discrimination of odorants by analyzing the electrical signal patterns generated following odorant stimulation. Taken together, the ORN spheroid culture process is a promising technique for the development of a bioelectronic nose and high-throughput odorant screening device.

Key words: Cell-based biosensor, Recombinant protein, Olfactory receptor neuron, Spheroid culture, Micro electrode array

INTRODUCTION

The olfactory system is a sophisticatedly engineered and accurate odor-detector. Odors go into the nasal cavity and bind to ORs expressed on the ciliary membrane of ORNs. Binding of odor molecules activates an olfactory signal transduction cascade and

Received August 24, 2018, Revised November 13, 2018,
Accepted November 22, 2018

*To whom correspondence should be addressed.
TEL: 82-53-785-6110, FAX: 82-53-785-6109
e-mail: cmoon@dgist.ac.kr

these signals are transferred to the OB in which collected signals are primarily processed before they are sent to the brain; these processes take place within hundreds of a millisecond [1]. ORNs interact directly with odor molecules and are a key element of the odor-detection process. To detect and distinguish between numerous type of odor molecules, ORs are expressed on the ciliary membrane of ORNs; each ORN expresses a single type of OR [2-4]. A single OR can interact with multiple odors and has odor-dependent binding affinities [5, 6], moreover, approximately 400 and 1000 ORs are expressed in the human and rat olfactory epithelium, respectively [7, 8]. In this regard, a combination of the number of expressed ORs and measurable odors by a single OR generate distinct odor-dependent signal patterns which are a fundamental mechanism enabling the detection of numerous odors within the olfactory system [6]. Odorant detection by the olfactory system has inspired the development of olfactory mimetic biosensors [9-13]. Although ORs have been used practically for a variety of bioelements, limitations remain (eg, reliability and stability of odor measurements and technical difficulties in the preparation and modification of ORs). In contrast, ORNs may be an ideal biological element for odor detection due to the innate expression of ORs and the generation of specific odorant-dependent signals. Therefore, numerous ORs can detect many odorants with high selectivity and sensitivity. Additionally, ORNs express the signal transduction molecules necessary for olfactory signaling, thus facilitating repetitive odorant measurement following continuous odorant stimulation. This capability can be better leveraged as a bioelement compared to OR-based bioelectronic noses. However, difficulties with storage and cell culture are limitations associated with using ORNs as bioelements.

Therefore, in this study, we developed a spheroid culture model to overcome the limitations of previous primary ORN culture techniques for use as a bioelement of an electronic nose. Spheroid culture is a method of culturing cells in a spherical shape and is mainly used in the preservation and proliferation of stem cells [14, 15]. We utilized a spheroid culture approach based on a previous culture method and verified stable formation of ORN precursor spheroids using a recombinant protein (REP). Next, we qualitatively assessed maintenance of stemness, viability, and physiological characteristics. Lastly, an odorant-detecting biosensor was developed using spheroid cultures of ORN precursors and multi electrode array (MEA). By applying this spheroid culture technique, the stability of cultured ORN precursors could be improved; by measuring the electrical signals generated in the ORNs upon odorant stimulation, we verified that the ORN spheroid culture could be applied to a bioelectronics nose system. This technique could also be a useful method for developing a high-

throughput odorant screening system and various industrial applications.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Calcium imaging

To form ORN precursor spheroids, 96 well plate (Thermo Scientific) was coated with 100 μ l of 3 μ M REP diluted in PBS and incubated for one hour in a humidified (37°C) incubator and 5% CO₂. After one hour, REP solution was aspirated and 1 \times 10⁶ cells/ml dissociated ORN precursor suspension was plated on the 96 plate. After 24 hours, ORN precursor spheroids were formed and the cultivation time dependent ORN spheroids were transferred to the 25 μ M laminin-coated coverslip substrate by pipetting and differentiated for 72 hours. Before calcium imaging, coverslip substrate was combined with magnetic chamber (Live Cell instrument, Seoul, Korea) and media was replaced with KREBS ringer buffer (115 mM NaCl, 5.9 mM KCl, 2.5 mM CaCl₂·2H₂O, 1.2 mM MgCl₂, 1.2 mM NaH₂PO₄, 10 mM HEPES sodium salt, 10 mM D-glucose) followed by washing with PBS. Then, cells were dyed with fluo3-AM (fluo3-AM, life technologies, Waltham, USA) according to the manufacturer's instruction. Fluorescence images of calcium indicator were monitored using a confocal microscope (Zeiss LSM 700; Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany). To stimulate ORNs, a 100 μ M isovaleric acid (IVA), 2-isobutyl-3-methoxy pyrazine (IBMP), citralva, and a 100 μ M odorant mixture containing IVA, IBMP, and citralva were applied to the magnetic chamber by using tubing connected syringe. Intracellular calcium concentrations were calculated from the background corrected ratio of fluorescence at 506/526 nm using a two-point calibration scheme and the equation:

$$[Ca]_i = K_d(F_0/F_s)(R - R_{min})/(R_{max} - R) \quad (1)$$

where R is the fluorescence ratio F_{506}/F_{526} , R_{min} and R_{max} are the fluorescence ratios of 1 μ M fluo-3 standards at the limiting low (0 μ M Ca²⁺) and high (10 mM Ca²⁺) concentrations, respectively, K_d is the calcium dissociation constant of fluo-3, and F_0/F_s is the ratio of fluorescence intensities when excited at 562 nm at low and high Ca²⁺ concentrations, respectively.

Dissociated culture of the rat ORN precursors

Primary culture of ORNs was performed as previously described with some modifications [16]. Zero to one-day old rat pups were decapitated and olfactory epithelium (OE) was dissected and immediately placed in modified Eagle's medium containing D-valine (MDV; Welgen Inc., Worcester, USA) containing 4.8 gam/liter of

HEPES buffer. The turbinates were transferred into fresh MDV to minimize contamination and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 min. After the supernatant was decanted, the tissue was minced to achieve fragments of approximately 0.5 mm, resuspended in MDV, and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 min. The minced tissue was then placed in 30 ml of MDV containing 1% (w/v) BSA, (SIGMA, St. Louis, USA), 1 mg/ml hyaluronidase (SIGMA), 50 µg/ml DNase (SIGMA), 2 mg/ml collagenase D (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany), and 5 mg/ml dispase II (Roche), and incubated for 1hr at 37°C. Following incubation, cells were passed through 150 µm wire mesh and nylon mesh filters (70 µm, 40 µm and 10 µm. Small Parts, Miami, FL). After centrifugation at 1,200 rpm for 5 min, the cell pellet was resuspended in plating medium [MDV containing 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS; GIBCO, USA), 5% (v/v) Nu-serum (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA), 10 µM cytosine arabinoside (ara C), and 25 ng/ml nerve growth factor (NGF; Collaborative Research)]. Cultures were placed in a humidified 37°C incubator containing 5% CO₂. The cells were fed with modified Eagle's medium containing D-valine, 15% FBS, gentamicin, kanamycin, ara C (SIGMA).

Generation of ORN precursor spheroids

Before plating dissociated ORN precursors, 96 well plates (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, USA) were coated with 100 µl of 3 µM TGPG[VGRGD(VGVPG)₆]₂₀WPC (REP) diluted in PBS and incubated for one hour in a humidified (37°C) incubator and 5% CO₂. REP was prepared as previously described [17]. After one hour of incubation in the humidified incubator, REP solution was aspirated and dissociated ORN precursors suspensions (1×10⁶ cells/ml) were plated and stored in the humidified incubator. Spheroids were generated within 24 hours and fresh MEM (Welgene, Gyeongsan, Republic of Korea) containing 0.5% FBS (GE Healthcare lifesciences, Brussel, Belgium), 0.5% penicillin streptomycin (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, USA), kanamycin (SIGMA), gentamicin (SIGMA) was changed every 24 hours.

Immunocytochemistry

Media was aspirated and cells were washed with PBS. Cells were fixed with a 1:1 mixture of acetone and methanol. Cells were permeabilized by incubation in 0.05% Triton X-100 (Triton[®] X-100; SIGMA, St. Louis, USA) for ten min and blocked with 4% normal donkey serum for one hour. Cells were then incubated in a primary antibody diluted solution overnight at 4°C. Primary antibodies were anti-NST (used at 1µg/ml, abcam, Boston, USA), anti-neural cell adhesion molecule (AB5032; used at 1:100, abcam), anti-microtubule-associated protein 2 (used at 1:200, 4542, Cell signaling Technology, Danvers, USA), anti-(sex determining region Y)-

box 2 (SOX2; used at 1:200, sc-17320, Santa Cruz, Dallas, USA), anti-nestin (used at 1:200, MAB353, Millipore Corp. Burlington, USA), anti-Ki-67 (used at 1:200, D3B5, Cell Signaling Technology). Incubated cells were washed three times with PBS and fluorescently labeled with secondary antibodies for 2 hours at room temperature. Secondary antibodies were donkey anti-mouse IgG H&L Alexa Fluor[®] 488 (ab150105; abcam), goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L Alexa Fluor[®] 568 (ab175471; abcam), and donkey anti-goat IgG H&L Alexa Fluor[®] 488 (ab150129; abcam). After washing with PBS, cells were immersed in mounting medium containing DAPI (VECTOR, Burlingame, USA) and Hoechst (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, USA) and sealed with a coverslip. Fluorescence images were obtained using a confocal microscope (Zeiss LSM 700; Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany).

Inspection of surface characteristics of REP coated plate (Atomic force microscopy and scanning electron microscopy)

For atomic force microscopy (AFM) image inspection of REP and laminin, glass coverslips were coated with REP (3 µM) and laminin (25 µg/ml). To coat REP on the coverslips, REP solution (3 µM) was poured on the coverslip and incubated for one hour in 37°C. Next, coverslips were washed three times with warmed autoclaved distilled water (37°C) and dried in a hood. To prepare laminin-coated coverslips, laminin (25 µg/ml) diluted with autoclaved distilled water was poured onto the coverslips and stored at 37°C overnight. Coverslips were then washed three times with autoclaved distilled water and dried using a critical point dryer (EM CPD 300; Leica, Wetzlar, Germany). AFM (XE-150; Park Systems, Suwon, Republic of Korea) was operated in non-contact mode with a scanning rate of 0.5 Hz. For scanning electron microscopy (SEM), a coverslip was coated with REP (3 µM) and laminin (25 µg/ml) prepared in diluted autoclaved distilled water for an hour at 37°C. Next, coverslips were washed three times with autoclaved distilled water (37°C) and dried in a hood. To prepare laminin coated coverslips, laminin (25 µg/ml) diluted in autoclaved distilled water was poured onto the coverslip and stored at 37°C overnight. Then, coverslips were washed three times with autoclaved distilled water and dried using the critical point dryer (EM CPD 300; Leica, Wetzlar, Germany). Before SEM inspection, coverslips were coated with Osmium in the Osmium plasma coater (Vacuum Devices Inco., Mito, Japan). SEM (Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany) was operated under chamber pressure at 6.5⁻⁶ mbar.

Measurement of extracellular electrical signals of ORNs using MEA

Single well MEA (M64-GLx; Axion bio systems, Atlanta, USA) was used in all experiments. MEA has 64 platinum black micro-

electrodes in an 8x8 configuration. Single electrode has 30 μm diameter with 200 μm spacing (center to center) and four ground electrodes (2 stimulation & 2 recording grounds) were equipped. Average impedance was 25 kΩ at 1 kHz and butterworth filter (0.1~3,000 Hz) setup was used. Before plating ORN precursor spheroids, MEA was sterilized three times with 95% ethanol. MEA plate wells were pretreated with 25 μM laminin prior to seeding ORN precursors. After 72 hours of ORN precursor seeding for differentiation, the media was changed to HEPES buffer. Odorants (citraiva, IBMP, and IVA) were diluted in HEPES buffer to modify concentrations. In the entire experiment, odorant stimulations were performed with a 60 sec; between odorant stimulation, buffer solution was applied with 30 sec of interval. After three to five odorant stimulations, stabilization time was given for 5 min following a change to fresh media considering the desensitization of the ORNs.

Principal component analysis

Principal component analysis (PCA) was performed as follows:

$$X_{Odor,Trial} = \{x_{CH1}, x_{CH1}, x_{CH1}, \dots, f_{CH64}\} \tag{2}$$

where *Odor* represents the odorants used (ie, citralva, IBMP, IVA), *Trial* is the number of trials, and CH_n is the number of MEA electrodes. Data matrix, X, was from 64 MEA channels based on the results. Transformation was defined by a set of p-dimensional vectors of weights $w_{(k)}=(w_1, \dots, w_p)_{(k)}$ that mapped with a new vector of principal component scores given by $t_{k(i)}=x_{(i)} \cdot w_{(k)}$. Each variable of t was the maximum possible variance from x, and weight vector w constrained to be a unit vector. We found kth component by subtracting k-1 principal components from X.

$$X_k = X - \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} X w_{(s)} w_{(s)}^T \tag{3}$$

and calculated the weight vector by extracting the maximum variance from this new data matrix.

$$w_{(k)} = arg \max_{\|w\|=1} \{\|X_k w\|^2\} = arg \max \left\{ \frac{w^T X_k^T X_k w}{w^T w} \right\} \tag{4}$$

Final principal components decomposition of X can be given as,

$$T=XW \tag{5}$$

and we generated dimension-reduction transformed data using principal component k=1 to k=3. Transformed data y was extracted from matrix T, because we only used k=1 to k=3 data and we can define data y as,

$$y_{(n)}=(y_1, y_2, y_3)_{(n)} \tag{6}$$

Data y can be mapped in a 3D space, so we can define distance between odorant p and odorant q as a Euclidean distance:

$$d = |p - q| = \sqrt{(y_{1(p)} - y_{1(q)})^2 + (y_{2(p)} - y_{2(q)})^2 + (y_{3(p)} - y_{3(q)})^2} \tag{7}$$

Distance d represents data similarity and a higher d value means less similarity.

Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR)

Total RNA was obtained from ORNs and ORN spheroids using Trizol (Trizol® Reagent; Life technologies, Waltham, USA) and complementary deoxyribonucleic acid (cDNA) was synthesized by reverse transcription. Quantitative real-time RT PCR was performed using the SYBR Green PCR master mix kit (QuantiTect® SYBR® Green PCR Kit; QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany) on the Rotor-Gene Q (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany) under the following conditions: 40~45 cycles of 95°C for 30 sec, 60°C for 30 sec, and 72°C for 30 sec. Primers of the following sequences were obtained from GenoTeck (GenoTeck, Daejeon, Republic of Korea) and Bionics (Bionics, Daejeon, Republic of Korea): cyclophilin A (forward: AGC ACT GGG GAG AAA GGA TT and reverse: AGC CAC TCA GTC TTG GCA GT); MAP2 (forward: TGT TGC TGC CAA GAA AGA TG and reverse: ACG TGG CTG GAC TCA ATA CC); neuron specific enolase (NSE, forward: GTG GAC CAC ATC AAC AGC AC and reverse: TGA GCA ATG TGG CGA TAG AG); neuron-specific class III beta-tubulin (forward: TGA GGC CTC CTC TCA CAA GT and reverse: CTC ACG ACA TCC AGG ACT GA); adenylyl cyclase III (forward : TCC TGT GTT GTG CAT ACG CT and reverse: ACG TTA GCC AGG ATC TCC CT); olfactory marker protein (OMP, forward : GAA GCA GGA TGG TGS GSS GC and reverse: ATG AGG TTG GTG AGG TCG CG); neural cell adhesion molecule (NCAM, forward: AAA GGA TGG GGA ACC CAT AG and reverse: TAG GTG ATT TTG GGC TTT GC); (sex determining region Y)-box 2 (SOX2, forward: AGG GCT GGG AGA AAG AAG AG and reverse: TTG CTG ATC TCC GAG TTG TG); Ki67 (forward: GCC CAT CAC CAC AGA GAT TT and reverse: CAG TCT TCA GGG GCT CTG TC); nestin (forward: GAG GAA GCA TCG AAC TCT GG and reverse: CAG CTT TAG CTT GGG ATT GC). The house keeping gene cyclophilin A was used as an internal standard.

Viability assay

Calcein assay reagent (calcein red-orange, AM; Invitrogen, Carlsbad, USA) was used to evaluate call viability. ORN precu-

sor spheroids were gently washed three times with Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (DPBS; gibco® by life technologies™, Waltham, USA), treated with 3 μ M calcein-AM solution and incubated at 37°C for 30 min. Cell viability within each well was quantified by measuring optical density at 517 nm with a fluorescence reader (Gemini EM; Molecular Devices, San Jose, USA).

RESULTS

Spheroid culture of ORN precursors and its characterization

In this study, spheroid culture of the ORN precursors using REP was initially suggested. REP is an amphiphilic biosynthesized elastin-like polypeptide which modulates cellular morphology by activating cell adhesion proteins [17-20]. We have modified the dissociated neonatal rat ORN precursors based on the previously developed method [16] to study biological characteristics of ORNs and ORN-based odorant measurement [21-23]. In the previous results by Ronnett, dissociated rat ORN precursors were cultured on a laminin-coated plate and differentiation of ORNs was verified using immunocytochemical assays [16]. Additionally, physiological characteristics of the ORNs were verified by monitoring intracellular cAMP levels upon odorant stimulations, suggesting that the dissociated ORN precursors were appropriate for this study [24].

To identify optimized conditions for spheroid formation, diameters and morphology of spheroids depending on the seeding populations and REP concentrations were observed by measuring diameters of ORN spheroids. The obtained ORN precursors were plated on either REP or laminin-coated cell culture plates. ORN precursors cultured on the laminin-coated plate differentiated with neurite outgrowth, whereas, ORN precursors on the REP-coated plate aggregated and formed spheroids within 24 hours (Fig. 1A). After 24 hours of cell seeding, the average diameters of spheroids on the 1 μ M REP, 3 μ M REP, 5 μ M REP coated plates were 24.2 \pm 0.7 μ m, 62.6 \pm 2.2 μ m, 56.2 \pm 2.8 μ m, respectively. On day three, the average diameter of spheroids on the 3 μ M REP-coated plate increased significantly to 77.5 \pm 3.3 μ m and the diameter of spheroids on the 5 μ M REP increased significantly to 69.4 \pm 3.6 μ m on day five. ORN spheroids on both 3 μ M and 5 μ M REP-coated plates maintained their average diameter (60 to 70 μ m) for ten days, however, the average diameter of ORN spheroids on 1 μ M REP-coated plates was roughly 20 μ m with poor spheroid morphology and unstable cellular aggregation (Fig. 1B). As a result, the relatively small diameter of spheroids in the 1 μ M REP-coated plates might have low neuronal population after differentiation, and be limited in their ability to generate electrical signals following odorant stimulation. Therefore, 3 μ M REP was used for

remaining experiments.

To characterize the effect of REP on spheroid formation, surface characteristics of REP-coated coverslips was inspected using atomic force microscopy (AFM) and scanning electronic microscopy (SEM). REP formed tissue-like porous structures and attached laminin matrices formed network-like structures (Fig. 1C). Additionally, surface topography and roughness was measured by AFM. Compared to the laminin, REP formed hundreds of nano-scale height structures and had 148.3 \pm 15.9 nm roughness, which is 23.8 times higher than those grown on the laminin-coated surfaces (Fig. 1D). Therefore, disparate topographical characteristics of REP compared to laminin might affect the spheroid formation of ORN precursors plated on the REP.

Based on previous studies characterizing spheroid formation using synthetic peptides, cell-synthetic peptides and cell-cell interactions may be involved in cellular aggregation [17, 20, 25]. Taking previously reported results into account, VG(VGVPG)₆ domains provide the hydrophobic environment enhancing cellular coupling and binding of RGD ligands to integrin on the cellular membrane to activate signal cascades which lead to the expression of cell adhesion molecules and ECM [20, 25]. Together with our results, porous structures of REP with relatively high roughness may affect cellular attachment; topographical characteristics may be a factor in the formation of spheroids. Next, to assess the viability of ORN spheroids depending on the cultivation period, the calcein assay was performed. OD_{517nm} values of dissociated ORN spheroids dyed with calcein-AM were measured using a fluorescence reader and entire OD_{517nm} values were normalized by OD_{517nm} values of the day one ORN spheroids. On day three, significantly increased fluorescence intensity was measured (1.05 \pm 0.03 fold), and after day three, viability gradually decreased (0.87 \pm 0.01 fold) on day ten (Fig. 1E). Decreases in the fluorescence intensity might represent a declined viability due to the environmental conditions and cell loss during media change. High viability of ORN spheroids during cultivation is necessary for the development of a cell-based biosensor bioelement; our results revealed sufficient viability for ten days.

To quantify stemness of the ORN precursor spheroids, mRNA levels of ORN stemness markers were analyzed by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR). SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 2 (SOX2), Ki67, and nestin, were used as measurement of stemness, and neuron-specific enolase (NSE) was used to verify that there was no neuronal differentiation of ORN spheroids. Normalized relative mRNA levels of SOX2, Ki67, and nestin were 8.4 \pm 0.8 folds, 8.6 \pm 0.8 folds, 11.7 \pm 1.1 folds, respectively on day three. Expression levels of these three markers were slightly increased on day five. On day ten, these levels decreased below day

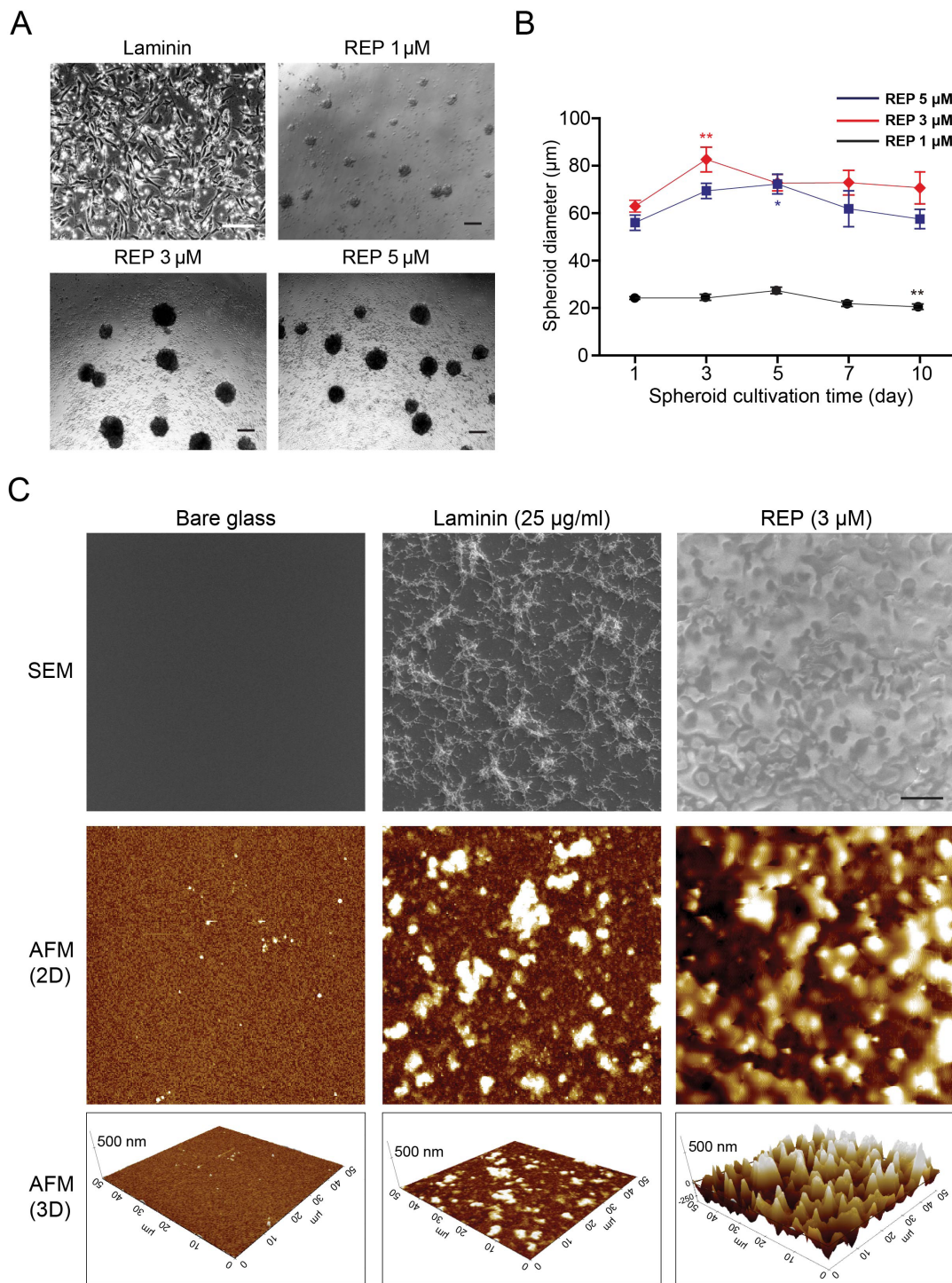


Fig. 1. Generation and verification of ORN precursor spheroids. (A) Phase contrast microscopic images of ORN precursors plated on laminin and REP-pretreated plates for 24 hours. 1×10^5 cells/ml and 1×10^6 cells/ml primary cultured ORN precursors were plated on 1 μ M, 3 μ M, 5 μ M of ELP. Scale bar=100 μ m. (B) Cultivation time-dependent changes in the diameter of spheroids (1 μ M : n=59 in day 1, n=53 in day 3, n=51 in day 5, n=45 in day 7, n=46 in day 10, 3 μ M : n=58 in day 1, n=58 in day 3, n=60 in day 5, n=53 in day 7, n=54 in day 10, 5 μ M : n=50 in day 1, n=58 in day 3, n=51 in day 5, n=51 in day 7, n=39 in day 10). * <0.05 , ** <0.01 , *** <0.001 . (C) SEM and AFM images of bare glass, 3 μ M REP coated cover glass, and 25 μ g/ml laminin coated cover glass. Magnification of SEM images is 1000 \times and scale bar is 50 μ m. (D) Roughness of bare glass, 25 μ g/ml laminin, and 3 μ M REP (** <0.001). (E) Cultivation time dependent cell viability of ORN precursor spheroids formed on 3 μ M REP-coated plate (n=6, * <0.05 , *** <0.001). (F) Comparison of expression levels of stemness markers in the control and ORN spheroid groups. Control group is ORNs plated on the laminin-coated plate for 72 hours and other groups are ORNs plated on the REP-coated for three, five, and ten days. (G) Immunocytochemistry images of stem cell related markers in the ORN spheroids. Scale bar is 50 μ m. Data were obtained from three separate animal culture experiments.

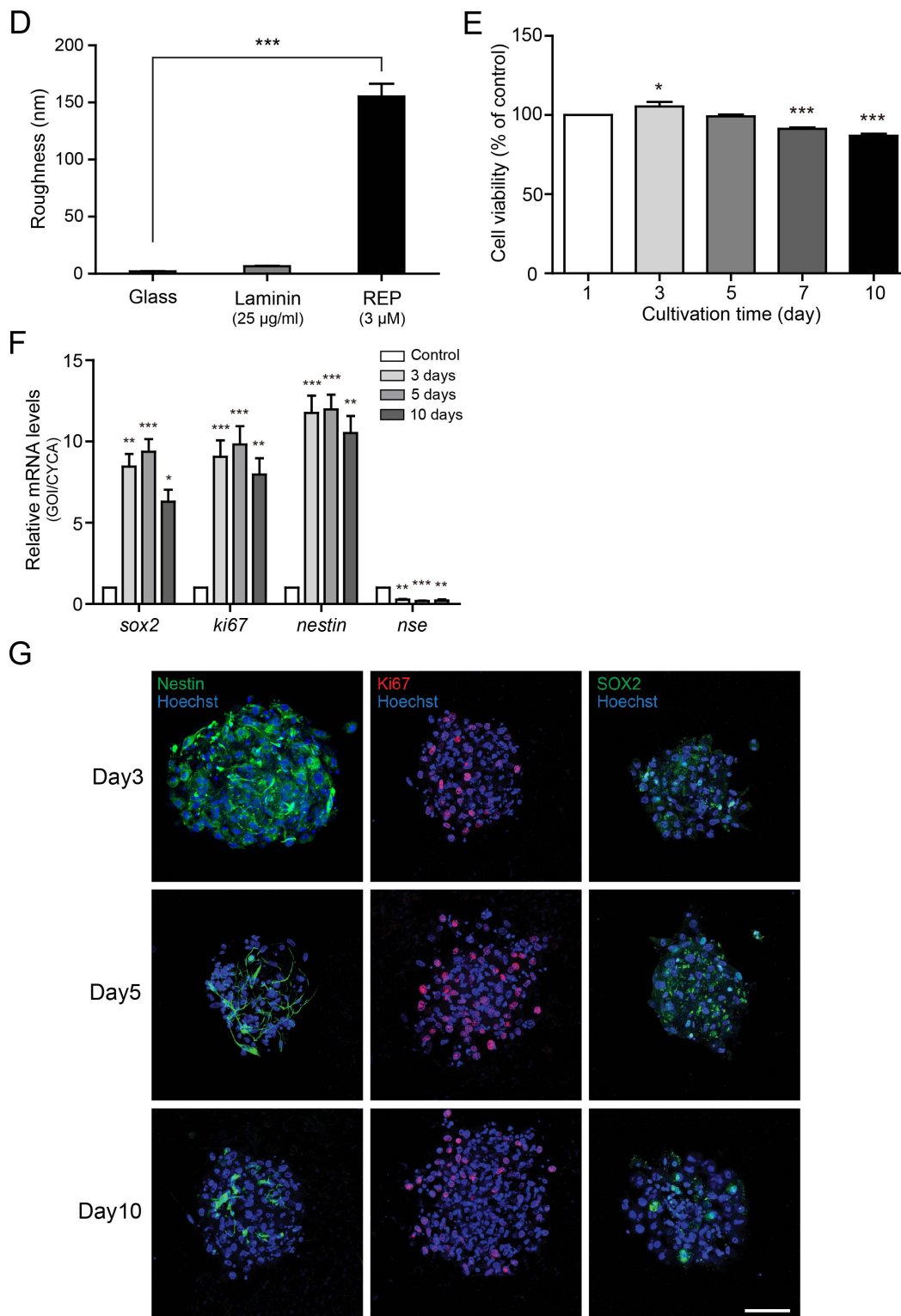


Fig. 1. Continued.

three values, however these differences were not statistically significant. NSE expression on days three, five, and ten were roughly 0.1 fold (Fig. 1F). For further identification of stemness of the ORN

precursor spheroids, we performed immunocytochemistry (ICC) using stemness markers (ie, nestin, Ki67, and SOX2). We found that nestin was expressed on the surface of the ORN spheroids,

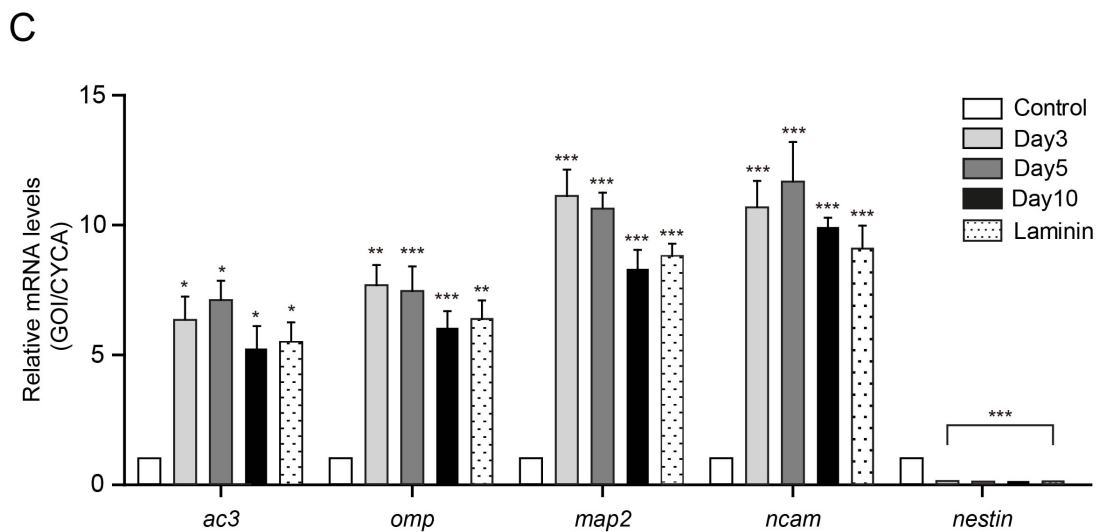
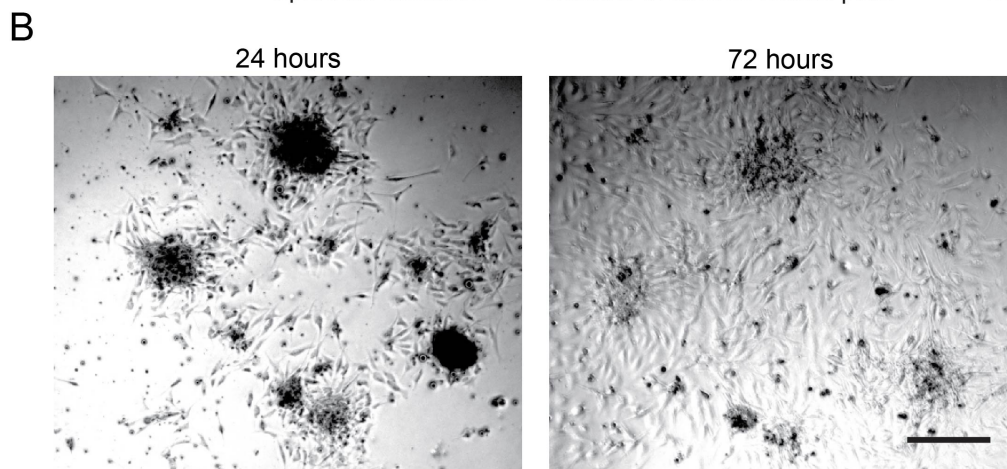
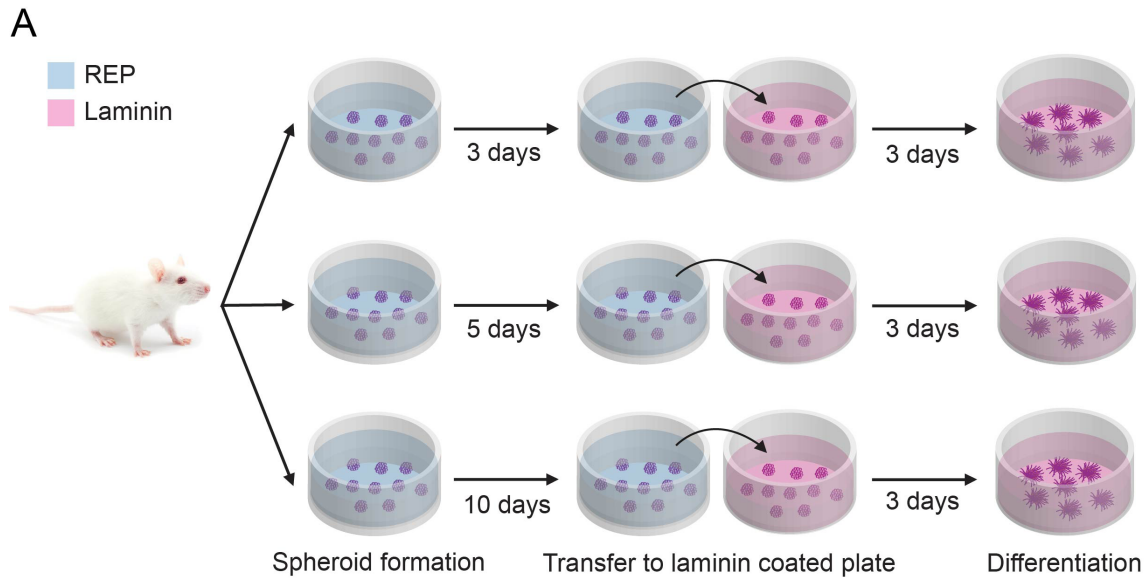


Fig. 2. Differentiation of ORN spheroids and its verification. (A) Illustration of differentiation of ORN spheroids depending on the cultivation period. (B) Microscopic images of plated ORN spheroids on the laminin-pretreated plate for 72 hours (scale bar, 100 μ m). (C) qPCR analyses of ORN developmental markers in the ORN spheroids depending on the cultivation time. Control group is plated ORNs on the laminin-coated plate for 72 hours. (D) Immunocytochemistry with anti-NST, anti-NCAM, and anti-MAP2 to identify differentiation of ORNs cultivated for 72 hours (scale bar, 50 μ m). Data were obtained from three separate animal culture experiments.

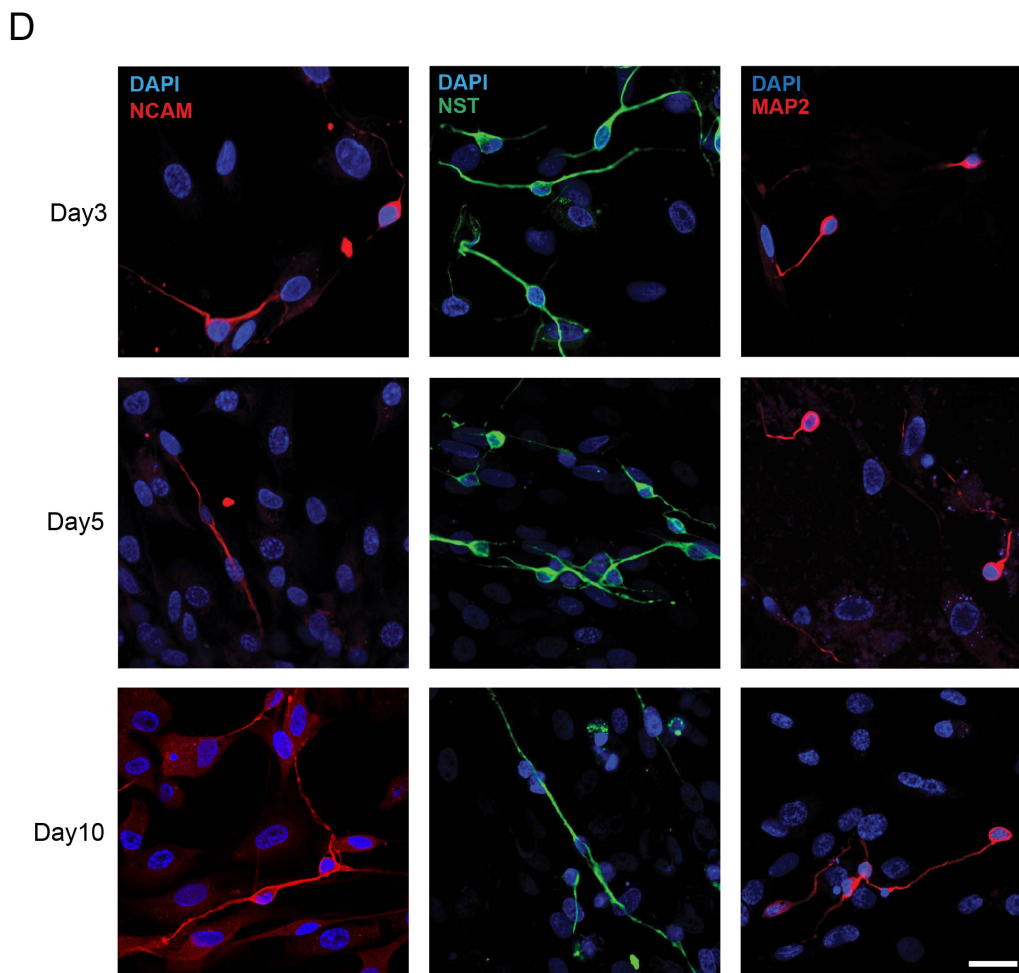


Fig. 2. Continued.

Ki67 was co-labeled within the nucleus and SOX2 was expressed in the cell body. Those expression characteristics were not significantly different, however expression modality declined depending on the cultivation time (Fig. 1G).

Differentiation of ORN spheroids and their characterization

Next, we differentiated ORN spheroids and monitored their developmental characteristics using qPCR and ICC. Differentiation of ORN precursor spheroids was accomplished by transferring spheroids onto laminin-coated plates and cultivating them for 72 hours (Fig. 2A). Once the spheroids were transferred to the laminin-coated plates, the ORN precursors that formed spheroids migrated radially and displayed neurite outgrowth. (Fig. 2B).

To investigate the differentiation of ORN precursors, transcript levels of ORN developmental markers (ie, *ac3*, *omp*, *map2*, and *ncam*) were analyzed by qPCR. Adenylyl cyclase III (AC3) is an important protein expressed in ORNs and plays a critical role in the olfactory signal transduction cascade [4]. Olfactory marker

protein (OMP) is also a protein found in fully matured ORNs, and both microtubule associated protein 2 (MAP2) and NSE are expressed in differentiated neurons. Thus, these markers are regarded as neuronal maturation markers [26-28]. Neural cell adhesion molecule (NCAM) was used as a neuron marker. The expression levels of *ac3*, *omp*, *map2*, and *nse* on day three were 6.3 ± 0.7 , 6.3 ± 0.7 , 8.7 ± 0.5 , 9.1 ± 0.8 fold, respectively (Fig. 2C). On day five, expression levels of *ac3* and *ncam* increased and expression levels of *omp* and *map2* decreased. And on day ten, expression level of all markers decreased below the level of day three. Expression level of *nestin* at three, five, and ten days in the laminin group was roughly 0.1 fold, indicating no ORN spheroid differentiation.

To further examine differentiation of ORN precursor spheroids, cells were immunostained with β III-tubulin (NST), NCAM, and MAP2 which are expressed in ORNs. Immunostaining of ORNs using antibodies against NST and NCAM proteins revealed clear expression in the neurites and soma of ORNs. In addition, MAP2 expression was observed in only one neurite of a bipolar neuron,

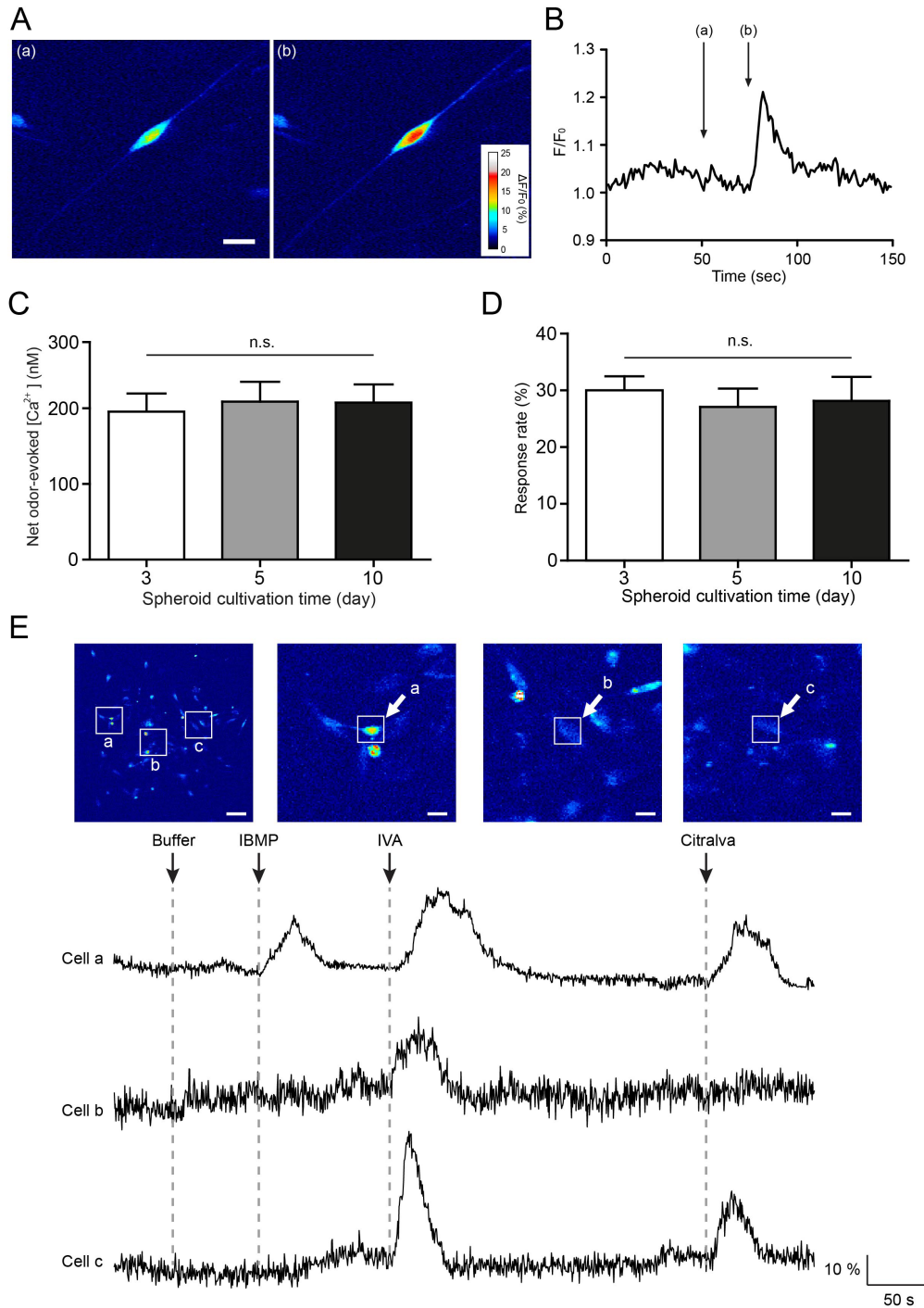


Fig. 3. Differentiation and physiological characters of ORN precursor spheroids. (A) Fluorescence image of odor-activated ORNs. (B) Increase fluorescence levels of calcium indicator upon odorant mixture stimulation. (C) Net-odor evoked intracellular calcium concentration depending on the ORN precursor spheroids cultivation time (n=47 in day 3, n=58 in day 5, n=39 in day 10). (D) Response rate of ORNs depending on spheroid cultivation time (n=60 in day 3, n=97 in day 5, n=89 in day 10). (E) Top left is a whole window of confocal microscope software and white circles indicate cells of interest. Right three figures are magnified images. Bottom graphs show the change of fluorescence intensity upon odorant stimulation. Buffer solution, 100 μM IBMP, 100 μM IVA, and 100 μM citralva were treated at 50 sec, 245 sec, 500 sec, respectively. X axis is 50 sec and y axis is 10% change of fluorescence intensity. Scale bar in the left figure is 200 μm and in the right three figures is 40 μm. (F) Schematic illustration of cryopreservation of ORN spheroids, thawing, and differentiations. Five days cultivated ORN spheroids were cryopreserved for 35 days and thawed on the laminin coated plate for 72 hours for differentiation. (G) Net odor-evoked intracellular calcium concentration of the differentiated ORNs from cryopreserved ORN spheroids upon odorant mixture stimulation. (H) Response rate of the differentiated ORNs from cryopreserved ORN spheroids upon odorant mixture stimulation (number of experiments=8, total monitored cell number=75, * < 0.05). Data were obtained from three separate animal culture experiments.

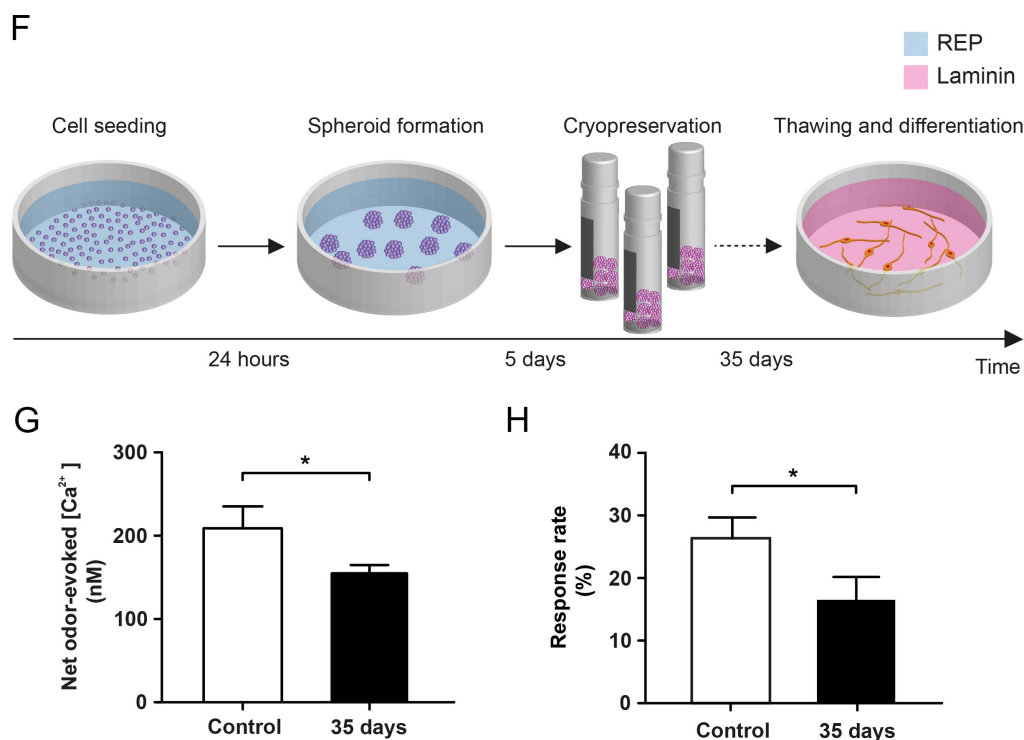


Fig. 3. Continued.

suggesting that ORN precursor spheroids could differentiate into bipolar neurons which is the intrinsic characteristics of *in vivo* ORNs (Fig. 2D).

Physiological characterization of the differentiation of ORN spheroids

Next, we verified the physiological characteristics of ORNs using calcium imaging analysis to facilitate a comparison to *in vivo* ORNs. To activate ORNs, we used an odorant mixture of three odorants reported to activate the main signal pathway of ORNs [4]. The ORN precursor spheroids were transferred to laminin-coated plates, and the plated ORNs on the laminin-coated plates were stimulated with the odorant mixture. When the ORNs were stimulated with the odorant mixture, ORN activity was measured by assessing changes in the fluorescent intensity (Fig. 3A and 3B).

To further investigate the physiological characteristics of the ORNs, we analyzed the net-odor evoked calcium concentration and response rate based on the results of calcium imaging. Net-odor evoked calcium concentration is the absolute value of elevated calcium concentration in the odorant-stimulated ORNs and calculated using the formula described in Materials and Methods. Computed average of net odor-evoked concentrations in the ORNs cultivated for three, five, and ten days as spheroid were 195.7 ± 24.0 nM, 205.3 ± 24.9 nM, 205.4 ± 22.3 nM, respectively (Fig.

3C). However, these values were not statistically significant among the three different groups. And response rate was calculated as a ratio of the number of activated cell population and whole number of cell population in a confocal microscope software window. Response rate can be used as an indicator for qualification of ORNs as a bioelement for the development of an electronic nose. Calculated response rates depending on the spheroid cultivation time (ie, three, five, and ten days) were $29.9 \pm 2.5\%$, $27.6 \pm 3.0\%$, $28.1 \pm 4.2\%$, respectively (Fig. 3D). Likewise, there was no significant difference among three different spheroid cultivation time groups suggesting that the physiological characteristics of the ORNs differentiated from spheroids have reliable activation rates upon odorant stimulation for up to ten days.

To understand physiological characteristics of ORNs under the single odorant stimulation, we monitored changes of intracellular calcium level of ORNs using $100 \mu\text{M}$ IBMP, $100 \mu\text{M}$ IVA, and $100 \mu\text{M}$ citralva. Fig. 3E shows a confocal microscope software window with color modification. Three cells of interest were monitored those changes in fluorescence intensity upon the odorant stimulations. Cell a was activated upon all odorant stimulations, cell b was activated by IVA, and cell c was activated by both IVA and citralva (Fig. 3E).

To extend cell storage capacity, we cryopreserved ORN spheroids for 35 days and tested physiological characteristics after thawing.

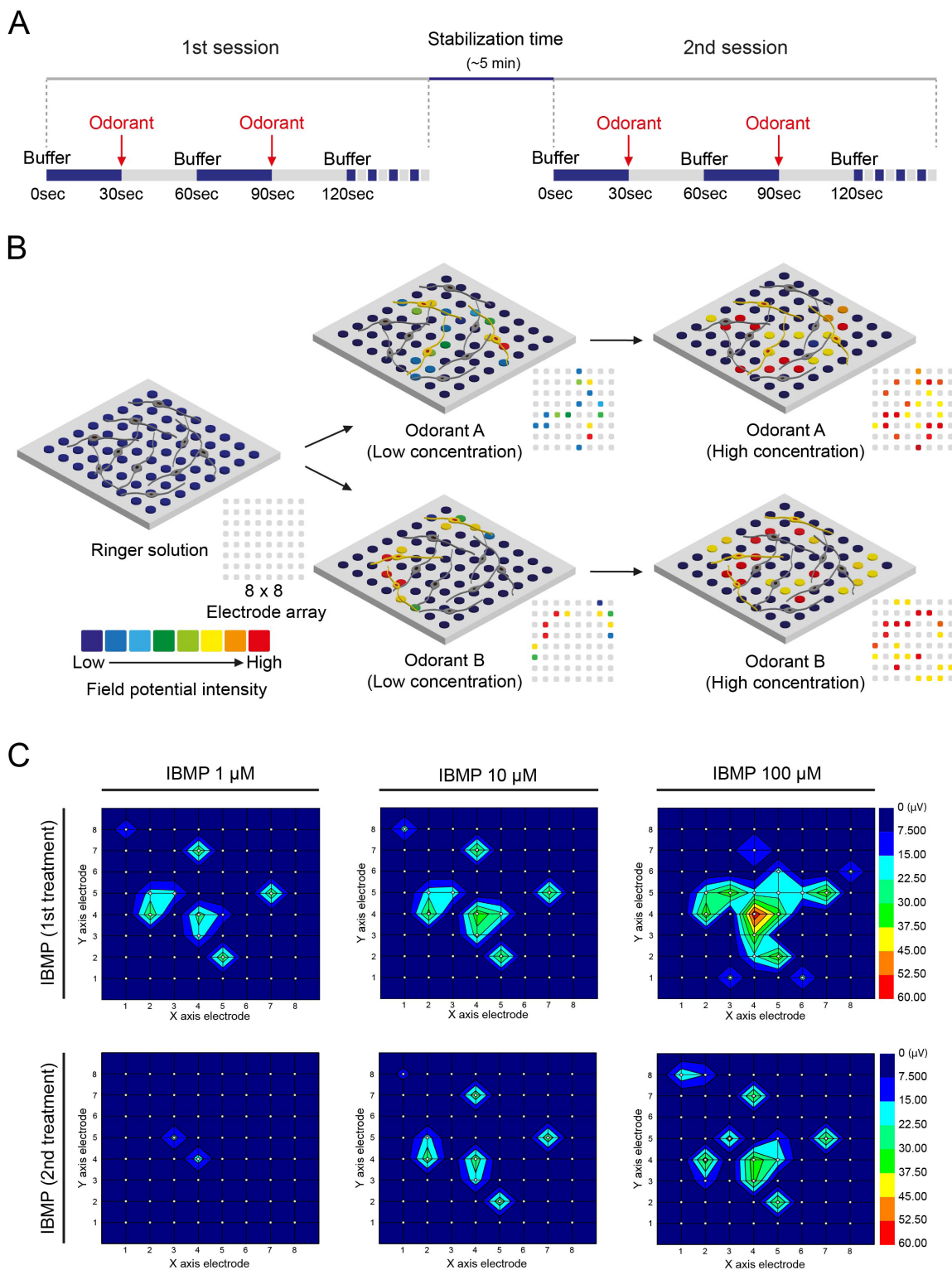


Fig. 4. Measurement of electrical signals of the ORNs following odorants stimulation. (A) Illustration of an experimental protocol of odorant detection with ORN-coupled MEA. (B) Illustration for odorant detection and discrimination using field potential patterns in the MEA. (C) Measured field potential patterns upon increasing IBMP concentrations for detection of odorant concentrations. (D) Dose-response curves of field potentials depending on the concentration of IBMP at representative five positions of electrodes [(2,4), (4,4), (4,7), (5,2), (7,5)]. (E) Entire intensities of field potentials measured at every single electrode in repetitive IBMP stimulations ($* < 0.05$, $** < 0.01$, $*** < 0.001$). (F) Field-potential patterns of repetitive odorant stimulation using IVA, citralva, and IBMP. (G) Entire intensities of field potentials measured at every single electrode for three odorants stimulations ($* < 0.05$, $** < 0.01$, $*** < 0.001$). (H) PCA for odorants discrimination. Data were obtained from three separate animal culture experiments.

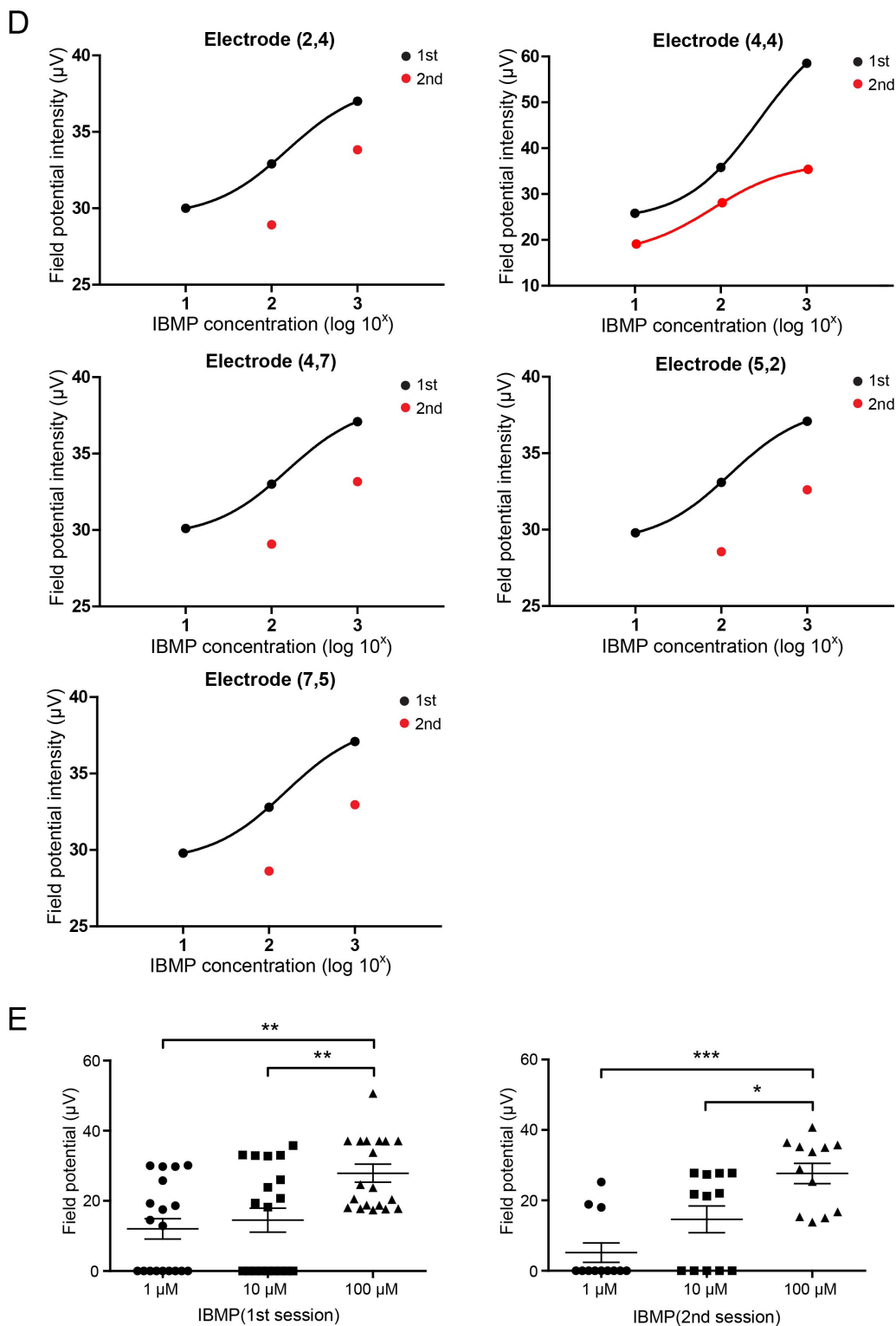


Fig. 4. Continued.

ORN spheroids on day five were cryopreserved using 10% DMSO and 20% FBS solution and thawed after 35 days on the laminin-coated plate for differentiation (Fig. 3F). Compared to the day

five ORN spheroid physiological characteristics, net odor-evoked calcium concentration and response rate decreased to 72.5% and 72.3%, respectively (Fig. 3G and 3H). Although the physiological

F

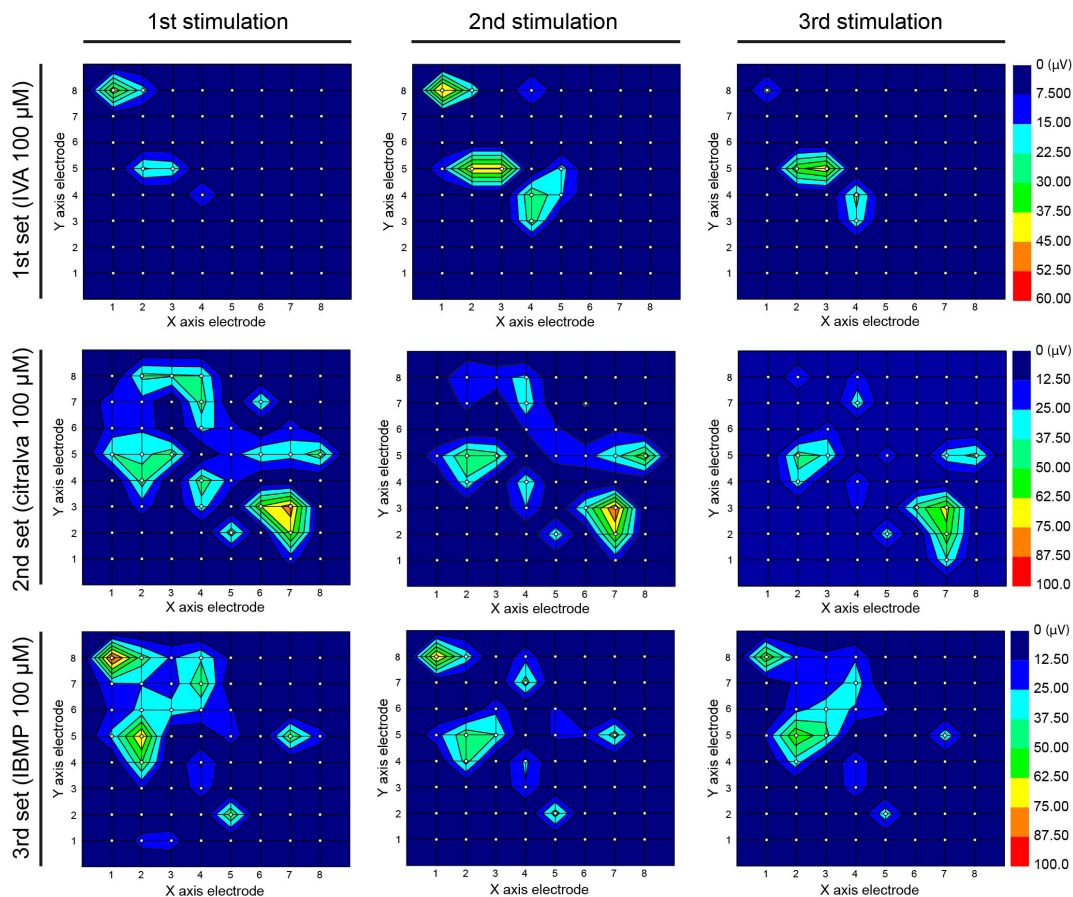


Fig. 4. Continued.

level was declined by 30%, in consideration of this extended storage period, cryopreservation of primary culture ORNs showed sufficient storage capacity in view of their potential to be developed as a bioelement of a bioelectronic nose.

Measurement of extracellular electrical signals of the ORNs upon odorant stimulation

To utilize the ORN spheroid culture for developing a bioelectronic nose, we verified their capabilities to detect odorant types and concentrations by plating ORN spheroids on a commercialized MEA. ORN spheroids were differentiated onto the MEA followed by laminin coating. An illustration of experimental protocol is shown in Fig. 4A. We hypothesized that the electrical signals generated in the ORNs upon odorant stimulations and intensity of field potentials measured by MEA produced specific patterns depending on the types and concentrations of the given odorants. Therefore, analyzing the patterns of the signal from the ORNs enables the distinction of varying types and concentrations of odorants (Fig. 4B).

First, to demonstrate whether odorant concentrations can be detected using the ORN spheroids plated MEA, ORNs were stimulated by 1 μM , 10 μM , and 100 μM IBMP for two times and generated field potentials were measured. Measured field potentials were illustrated for displaying concentration dependent similarity of signal patterns. In the 1 μM IBMP stimulation, measured field potentials occurred primarily at the following electrodes [electrode position (x,y): (2,4), (4,4), (4,7), (5,2), (7,5)] with the following values (29.9 μV , 25.8 μV , 30 μV , 29.8 μV , 29.8 μV , respectively). And in the 100 μM IBMP stimulation, field potentials measured at the same electrodes were 23.8 μV , 58.5 μV , 37 μV , 37.1 μV , 37.3 μV , respectively (Fig. 4C). Waveforms of field potentials are shown in Supplementary Fig. 1. In the second session, field potentials were measured at similar position of electrodes. Interestingly, at electrode number (4,4), the biggest intensity of field potentials was measured like first session, and at other electrode positions monitored in the first session also measured increased field potentials depending on the IBMP concentration. And based on the results, dose-response curves of field potentials at five electrode positions

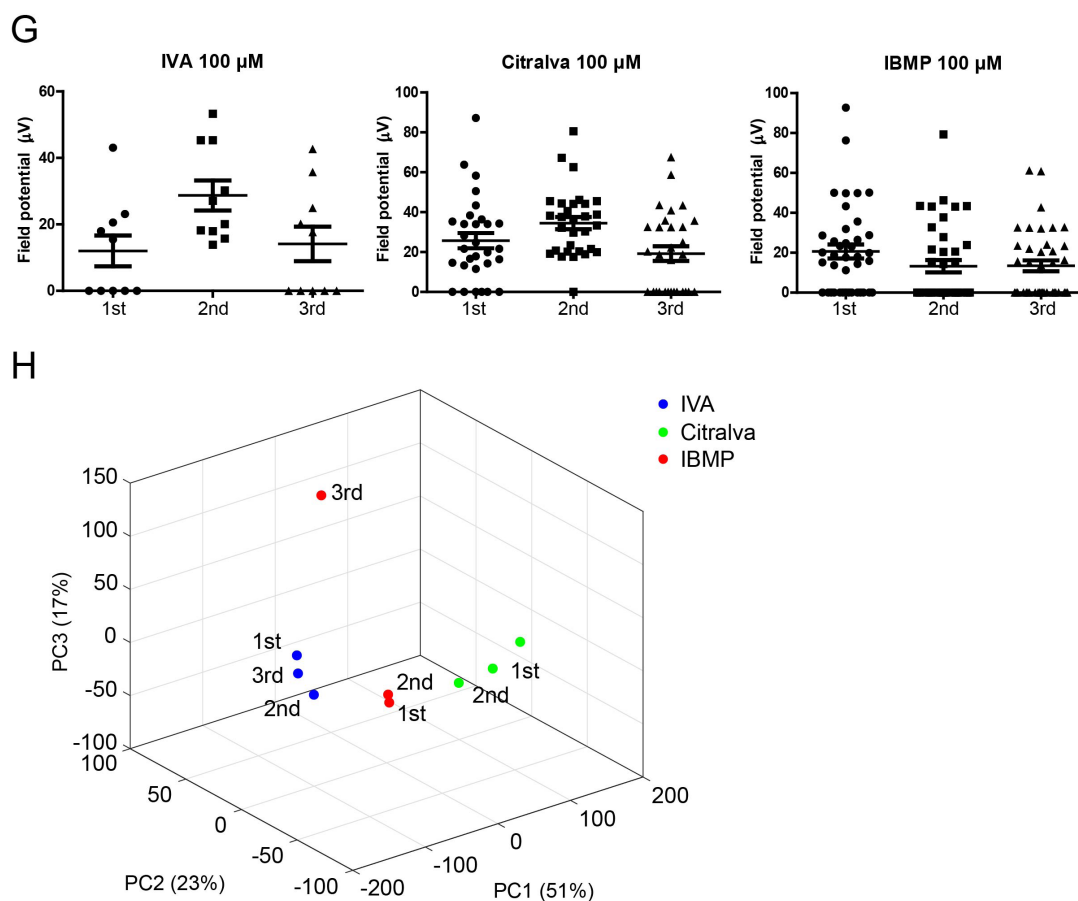


Fig. 4. Continued.

were constructed depending on the IBMP concentration (Fig. 4D) and these shape of curve were similar to ligand-olfactory receptor interactions reported in many studies [29-31]. Additionally, we found significant increase of averages of field potentials in both sessions and the average intensities in first and second sessions were $12.02 \pm 2.92 \mu\text{V}$ in $1 \mu\text{M}$ IBMP, $14.52 \pm 3.42 \mu\text{V}$ in $10 \mu\text{M}$ IBMP, $27.89 \pm 2.59 \mu\text{V}$ in $100 \mu\text{M}$ IBMP and $5.17 \pm 2.75 \mu\text{V}$ in $1 \mu\text{M}$ IBMP, $14.64 \pm 3.78 \mu\text{V}$ in $10 \mu\text{M}$ IBMP, $27.66 \pm 2.87 \mu\text{V}$ in $100 \mu\text{M}$ IBMP, respectively (Fig. 4E). The correlation coefficient of the first and second patterns were 0.57 at $1 \mu\text{M}$, 0.75 at $10 \mu\text{M}$, and 0.84 at $100 \mu\text{M}$. As a result, average field potential in the second session decreased by 30% compared to the first session. However, an increase in field potential depending on IBMP concentration was still observed, suggesting that different concentrations of odorant measurement using the ORN-based biosensor can be performed with reproducibility by analyzing signal patterns.

Next, to test capabilities of odorant discrimination, $100 \mu\text{M}$ IBMP, $100 \mu\text{M}$ citralva, and $100 \mu\text{M}$ IVA were used to stimulate ORNs. Using another setup of MEA which different distribution of ORNs were plated, patterns of field potentials depending on

types of odorants were observed upon three times of odorant stimulations. In the first stimulation of $100 \mu\text{M}$ IVA, the highest field potential intensity was measured at electrode position (3,5). During three times of IVA stimulations, similar patterns of field potentials were produced (Fig. 4F). In the second odorant stimulation of $100 \mu\text{M}$ citralva, considerably different patterns of field potentials were produced and population of the responded ORNs were increased by 2.5 times compared to those of in the IVA stimulation. Likewise, in the IBMP stimulation, different patterns of field potentials were observed with different position of electrodes. Waveform data are shown in Supplementary Fig. 2. Average intensity of field potentials through three odorant stimulations showed odorant dependent characteristics. Following three odorant stimulations with IVA, $25.57 \pm 6.04 \mu\text{V}$, $43.53 \pm 4.81 \mu\text{V}$, and $30.25 \pm 5.55 \mu\text{V}$ field potentials were measured. Following stimulation with citralva, $39.67 \pm 4.54 \mu\text{V}$, $43.25 \pm 4.06 \mu\text{V}$, and $34.84 \pm 3.50 \mu\text{V}$ field potentials were measured. These two odorants showed increased and decreased field potentials in the second and third stimulations. However, IBMP showed a gradually decreasing field potential in the three times of stimulations (Fig. 4G). Based on the

changes of average field potential in the three odorant stimulations, odorant dependent modality of desensitization was found. Next, discrimination of measured patterns of field potentials were verified by performing PCA (Fig. 4H). PCA results showed that patterns collected from the same odorant had similar component values, meaning that the developed ORN-based biosensor had capability of discriminating IVA, citralva, and IBMP.

All waveforms measured in entire MEA experiments were classified into three types depending on polarity and order of peaks. First type of waveform (Supplementary Fig. 3) has only positive peak which is known as representative recorded signals from olfactory supporting cells [32]. Second type of waveform (Supplementary Fig. 3) has first negative peak and following positive peak which is usually measured waveforms near somatic ORNs [33]. And third type of waveform (Supplementary Fig. 3) has first positive peak and following negative peak which is reported as a representative dendritic ORN waveform. In conclusion, we found that both dendritic and somatic ORN type of waveforms were contributed to the activation by odorants, however supporting cell type of waveforms were not affected to the generation of meaningful signals because supporting cells do not express ORs, thus there were no interactions with odorants. Therefore, based on the classified three type of waveforms, we calculated that 46.7% was dendritic ORN type, 32% was somatic type, and 21.3% was ORN supporting cell type in the entire waveforms. And we can predict that efficiency of field potential measurement (78.7%) from the ratio of dendritic and somatic ORN type of waveforms and supporting cell type of waveforms.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we developed an ORN precursor spheroid culture technique and obtained stable spheroid culture conditions using REP. Stable and reproducible formation of ORN precursor spheroids were realized by using REP and their viability and stemness remained for ten days—greater than what is currently possible with previous monolayer ORN primary culture approaches. In addition, differentiation of ORN spheroids on laminin was verified by qPCR and ICC assays. Intracellular calcium levels (a marker of physiological characteristics) of ORNs differentiated

from the spheroids were analyzed following odorant stimulation; these physiological conditions were also maintained for ten days of spheroid cultivation. Moreover, we observed an odorant-dependent calcium response lasting for 35 days upon odorant stimulation in the differentiated ORNs from the cryopreserved ORN spheroids. For application of the ORN spheroid culture to a bioelectronics nose, ORN precursor spheroids were coupled with MEA and electrical signals measured following odorant stimulation. ORNs on the MEA successfully measured and discriminated concentrations and types of odorants with high accuracy and reproducibility.

Compared to the conventional primary ORN culture method [16], ORN spheroid culture has comprehensive experimental convenience as summarized in Table 1. First, *in vitro* olfactory stem cell study is eligible using ORN spheroid culture. ORN precursors in spheroid, appropriate levels of stemness [34] was successfully maintained for ten days based on the results of qPCR and ICC. However, it is difficult to study olfactory stem cell in the conventional ORN primary culture because ORN precursors on the plastic plate as monolayer used to be differentiated [16]. Second, developmental homogeneity of ORN precursors in the spheroid culture is higher than those in the conventional primary culture method. Since observation of ORN developmental states is critical for the *in vitro* molecular studies on ORNs (e.g. a study of particular OR expression), synchronization of ORN development is necessary. In the ORN spheroid culture, repetitive experiments are eligible under the same developmental state because the developmental state of ORN precursors in the spheroid are not progressed. On the other hand, it is difficult to control the developmental state in the conventional primary culture. Third, long-term storage is feasible by using spheroid culture which may ease the use of *in vitro* ORNs. Based on the results, ORNs from the spheroid cryopreserved for 35 days displayed proper physiological characteristics, suggesting that long-term preservation of ORN spheroids is possible and they may provide advantages for developing long-term bioelements for the use of biosensors. Storage is the most essential requirement for development of bioelements of bioelectronic nose and the concept of preserving ORN precursor spheroids was reported for the first time in this manuscript.

Based on the results of electrical signal measurement of ORNs

Table 1. Comparison of conventional ORN primary culture and ORN spheroid culture

	Conventional ORN primary culture	ORN spheroid culture using REP
Available period of cultured cells	~ 7 days	~ 40 days (including cryopreservation period)
Long-term storage	Impossible	Possible
Homogeneity of cell developmental state	Low	High

using MEA, we observed distinct electrical signal patterns depending on the type of odorant. The electrical signal patterns were composed of electrical potentials at a single electrode. We have assumed that measured field potential at a single electrode is a sum of generated extracellular electrical signals of ORNs near the electrode. Each ORNs express their own ORs which have specific affinity to particular odor molecules. Binding affinity of the odor molecule to an OR affects intracellular cAMP levels and the increased cAMP levels open cyclic nucleotide-gated (CNG) channels causing sodium and calcium ions influx. The increased intracellular calcium ions open calcium-dependent chloride channels and activation of chloride channels depolarize the cell membrane. In summary, the detected field potential at an electrode upon an odorant stimulation is the result of depolarized membrane of an ORN and amplitude of field potential is determined by the expressed ORs in ORNs near an electrode. Above all, electrical signal patterns produced by odorant stimulation were reproducible and reliable on the ORN-coupled MEA during repetitive odorant stimulations, suggesting that development of a promising ORN-based biosensor for detecting and discriminating odorants can be realizable using ORN precursor spheroids as a bioelement.

Developed cell-based biosensors use a commercially available MEA which can be easily conjugated with ORNs on entire MEA substrate. Electrical signals measured at all electrodes provide

insight into the position and intensity, and this information can be analyzed to identify a given odorant and its concentrations. Odorant identification mechanisms of the developed ORN-based biosensor is similar to encoding systems of the mammalian olfactory system. Cultured rat ORNs have roughly 1,000 OR genes and axons of ORNs expressing the same OR gene project to the same glomeruli in the OB where the encoding process first occurs [5-7]. Likewise, in the developed ORN-based biosensor, many rat ORNs were spread on the MEA substrate and ORNs around 64 electrodes generate electrical signals following odorant stimulation. Here, electrodes that are acting as a glomerulus produce specific signal patterns depending on the type and concentration of an odorant. This odorant detection method which mimics the mammalian odorant encoding process can analyze many odorants and their concentrations compared to previous biosensors which are limited in the number of detectable odorants.

The developed ORN spheroid culture can be a useful tool in a variety of applications (eg, biological studies and bioengineering). Additionally, measuring stemness, differentiation, and OR expression depending on various environmental conditions can be tested using the ORN spheroid culture. Implantation of ORN spheroids into animals for olfactory regeneration might also be considered. Based on the results, development of high-throughput odorant screening system and olfactory mimetic biosensor with high per-

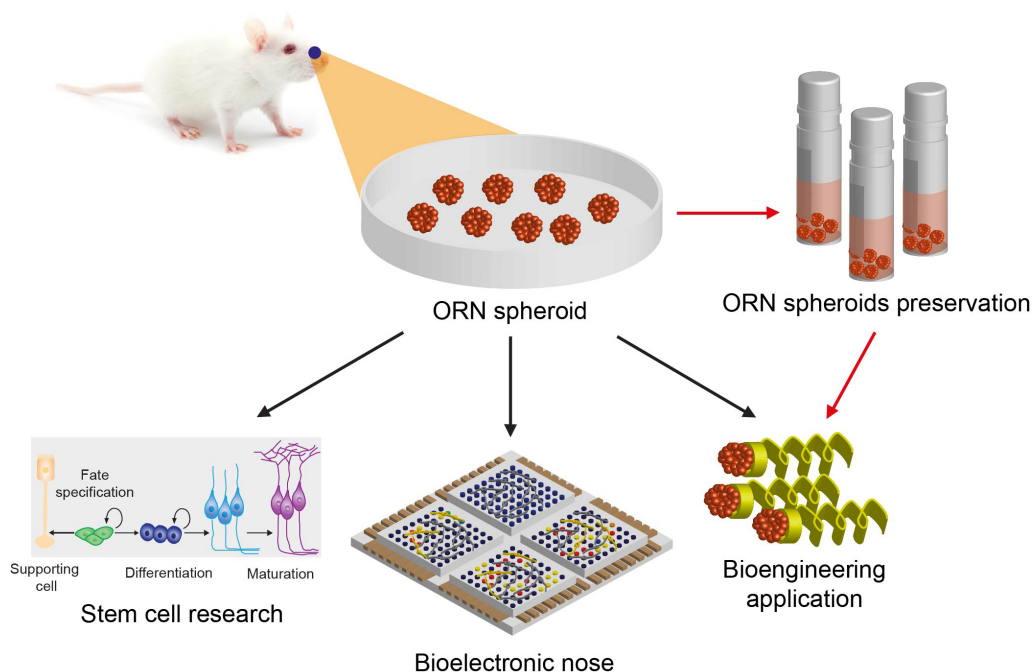


Fig. 5. Applications of the ORN spheroid culture Spheroid culture of ORN can be useful tool in stem cell research, development of bioelectronic nose, and bioengineering applications. In addition, cryopreservation of ORN spheroids extend lifespan of cultured neurons which improve usefulness and overcome weaknesses of the conventional ORN culture method.

formance using various electrical signal measuring materials are feasible. Lastly, the developed ORN culture method may be also used for the bioengineering application such as the cell carrying micro robot [35] (Fig. 5).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by Samsung Research Funding Center of Samsung Electronics under SRFC-IT1501-03.

REFERENCES

- Masaoka Y, Harding IH, Koiwa N, Yoshida M, Harrison BJ, Lorenzetti V, Ida M, Izumizaki M, Pantelis C, Homma I (2014) The neural cascade of olfactory processing: a combined fMRI-EEG study. *Respir Physiol Neurobiol* 204:71-77.
- Shepherd GM (1994) Discrimination of molecular signals by the olfactory receptor neuron. *Neuron* 13:771-790.
- Duchamp-Viret P, Chaput MA, Duchamp A (1999) Odor response properties of rat olfactory receptor neurons. *Science* 284:2171-2174.
- Ronnett GV, Moon C (2002) G proteins and olfactory signal transduction. *Annu Rev Physiol* 64:189-222.
- Touhara K (2002) Odor discrimination by G protein-coupled olfactory receptors. *Microsc Res Tech* 58:135-141.
- Nara K, Saraiva LR, Ye X, Buck LB (2011) A large-scale analysis of odor coding in the olfactory epithelium. *J Neurosci* 31:9179-9191.
- Fleischer J, Breer H, Strotmann J (2009) Mammalian olfactory receptors. *Front Cell Neurosci* 3:9.
- Young JM, Trask BJ (2002) The sense of smell: genomics of vertebrate odorant receptors. *Hum Mol Genet* 11:1153-1160.
- Du L, Wu C, Peng H, Zhao L, Huang L, Wang P (2013) Bioengineered olfactory sensory neuron-based biosensor for specific odorant detection. *Biosens Bioelectron* 40:401-406.
- Mitsuno H, Sakurai T, Namiki S, Mitsuhashi H, Kanzaki R (2015) Novel cell-based odorant sensor elements based on insect odorant receptors. *Biosens Bioelectron* 65:287-294.
- Goldsmith BR, Mitala JJ Jr, Josue J, Castro A, Lerner MB, Bayburt TH, Khamis SM, Jones RA, Brand JG, Sligar SG, Luetje CW, Gelperin A, Rhodes PA, Discher BM, Johnson AT (2011) Biomimetic chemical sensors using nanoelectronic readout of olfactory receptor proteins. *ACS Nano* 5:5408-5416.
- Oh EH, Lee SH, Lee SH, Ko HJ, Park TH (2014) Cell-based high-throughput odorant screening system through visualization on a microwell array. *Biosens Bioelectron* 53:18-25.
- Covington JA, Gardner JW, Hamilton A, Pearce TC, Tan SL (2007) Towards a truly biomimetic olfactory microsystem: an artificial olfactory mucosa. *IET Nanobiotechnol* 1:15-21.
- Jensen JB, Parmar M (2006) Strengths and limitations of the neurosphere culture system. *Mol Neurobiol* 34:153-161.
- Fennema E, Rivron N, Rouwkema J, van Blitterswijk C, de Boer J (2013) Spheroid culture as a tool for creating 3D complex tissues. *Trends Biotechnol* 31:108-115.
- Ronnett GV, Hester LD, Snyder SH (1991) Primary culture of neonatal rat olfactory neurons. *J Neurosci* 11:1243-1255.
- Jeon WB, Park BH, Wei J, Park RW (2011) Stimulation of fibroblasts and neuroblasts on a biomimetic extracellular matrix consisting of tandem repeats of the elastic VGVP domain and RGD motif. *J Biomed Mater Res A* 97:152-157.
- Jung GS, Lee KM, Park JK, Choi SK, Jeon WB (2013) Morphogenetic and neuronal characterization of human neuroblastoma multicellular spheroids cultured under undifferentiated and all-trans-retinoic acid-differentiated conditions. *BMB Rep* 46:276-281.
- Kearns SM, Laywell ED, Kukekov VK, Steindler DA (2003) Extracellular matrix effects on neurosphere cell motility. *Exp Neurol* 182:240-244.
- Lee KM, Jung GS, Park JK, Choi SK, Jeon WB (2013) Effects of Arg-Gly-Asp-modified elastin-like polypeptide on pseudoislet formation via up-regulation of cell adhesion molecules and extracellular matrix proteins. *Acta Biomater* 9:5600-5608.
- Kim SY, Mammen A, Yoo SJ, Cho B, Kim EK, Park JI, Moon C, Ronnett GV (2015) Phosphoinositide and Erk signaling pathways mediate activity-driven rodent olfactory sensory neuronal survival and stress mitigation. *J Neurochem* 134:486-498.
- Kim SY, Yoo SJ, Ronnett GV, Kim EK, Moon C (2015) Odorant stimulation promotes survival of rodent olfactory receptor neurons via PI3K/Akt activation and Bcl-2 expression. *Mol Cells* 38:535-539.
- Kim H, Kim SY, Nam S, Ronnett GV, Han HS, Moon C, Kim Y (2012) Direct measurement of extracellular electrical signals from mammalian olfactory sensory neurons in planar triode devices. *Analyst (Lond)* 137:2047-2053.
- Ronnett GV, Parfitt DJ, Hester LD, Snyder SH (1991) Odorant-sensitive adenylate cyclase: rapid, potent activation and desensitization in primary olfactory neuronal cultures. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 88:2366-2369.
- Salmenperä P, Kankuri E, Bizik J, Sirén V, Virtanen I, Takahashi S, Leiss M, Fässler R, Vaheri A (2008) Formation and activation of fibroblast spheroids depend on fibronectin-integrin interaction. *Exp Cell Res* 314:3444-3452.
- Lee AC, He J, Ma M (2011) Olfactory marker protein is criti-

- cal for functional maturation of olfactory sensory neurons and development of mother preference. *J Neurosci* 31:2974-2982.
27. Cao L, Rickenbacher GT, Rodriguez S, Moulia TW, Albers MW (2012) The precision of axon targeting of mouse olfactory sensory neurons requires the BACE1 protease. *Sci Rep* 2:231.
 28. Yamagishi M, Nakamura H, Takahashi S, Nakano Y, Iwanaga T (1989) Olfactory receptor cells: immunocytochemistry for nervous system-specific proteins and re-evaluation of their precursor cells. *Arch Histol Cytol* 52 Suppl:375-381.
 29. Mainland JD, Keller A, Li YR, Zhou T, Trimmer C, Snyder LL, Moberly AH, Adipietro KA, Liu WL, Zhuang H, Zhan S, Lee SS, Lin A, Matsunami H (2014) The missense of smell: functional variability in the human odorant receptor repertoire. *Nat Neurosci* 17:114-120.
 30. Yu Y, de March CA, Ni MJ, Adipietro KA, Golebiowski J, Matsunami H, Ma M (2015) Responsiveness of G protein-coupled odorant receptors is partially attributed to the activation mechanism. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 112:14966-14971.
 31. Mainland JD, Li YR, Zhou T, Liu WL, Matsunami H (2015) Human olfactory receptor responses to odorants. *Sci Data* 2:150002.
 32. Trotier D, MacLeod P (1986) Intracellular recordings from salamander olfactory supporting cells. *Brain Res* 374:205-211.
 33. Getchell TV (1986) Functional properties of vertebrate olfactory receptor neurons. *Physiol Rev* 66:772-818.
 34. Krolewski RC, Jang W, Schwob JE (2011) The generation of olfactory epithelial neurospheres in vitro predicts engraftment capacity following transplantation in vivo. *Exp Neurol* 229:308-323.
 35. Lee S, Kim S, Kim S, Kim JY, Moon C, Nelson BJ, Choi H (2018) A capsule-type microrobot with pick-and-drop motion for targeted drug and cell delivery. *Adv Healthc Mater* 7:e1700985.