

Comparative study on the viability of Vero cells stored under various levels of cryopreservation variables

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Abstract

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The effects of different preservation temperatures two cryoprotectants (glycerol and DMSO) at two concentrations (5% and 10%), followed by two different freezing methods (rapid and slow freezing) and two different preservation temperatures (-80°C and -196°C) on the viability of Vero cells were examined in this study. Vero cells were preserved for 18 months under the combinations of the aforementioned treatments. After thawing, the revivability and viability of the stored samples were evaluated. The highest cells revivability and cells viability were found in 10% glycerol treatment combined with the slow freezing method and followed by cryopreservation. In contrast, the lowest revivability and viability values were observed in the combinations of DMSO as a cryoprotectant and rapid freezing method, regardless of DMSO concentration and preservation method. It can be concluded that using 10% glycerol as cryoprotectant followed by the reported slow freezing protocol and deep freezing or, more preferably, cryopreservation may be a suitable method in cryobiology for the long term Vero cells preservation. However, more research should be carried out to optimize cryoprotectant concentration in the preservation medium.

1. Introduction

Vero cell lines (Vero, Vero 76, and Vero E6) are derived from African green monkey [1]. These lines are used primarily in the virological sector, where the maintenance of frozen stocks is essential to discontinue regular subculturing. This preservation practice is essential to cut expenses, save time, and prevent infection/contamination incidents. Preservation also brings a new source of cells during subsequent passages [2][3].

Cryobiology investigates low-temperature effects on living organisms, tissues, or cells, and Cryopreservation is the most commonly used method that allows low-temperature maintenance of a variety of tissues/cells [4]. Revivability and viability of preserved cells are among the major concerns of cryobiology studies. These two terminologies are associated with various factors, including the cryoprotectant properties such as its concentration and mode of action, freezing and thawing method, cell density, preservation temperature, and duration. Besides cryopreservation in liquid nitrogen temperature range (-140°C to -196°C), deep freezing (-80°C) is widely used to preserve biological materials. Although cryopreservation is recommended in cryo studies, maintaining liquid nitrogen is more expensive compared to deep freezing. As for cryoprotectants, Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and glycerol are widely used. glycerol is cheaper



and more available; however, the data available regarding its optimum concentration in preservation medium is scarce.

The used freezing technique prior to cold preservation is a determinant factor in the success of cell preservation. The slow freezing protocol reported by [5] resulted in excellent post-preservation observations. Therefore, this study was directed to investigate the impact of different preservation variables, including cryoprotectant type and concentration, freezing method, and preservation temperature on the post-thawing viability of preserved Vero cells.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study material

2.1.1. Cell line

frozen stock Vero cells [6][7][8] were used in this study. Vero cells were obtained from cell line service (CLS, order no. 605372, Germany) (Fig. 1 A).

2.1.2. Culture medium and reagents

The media and reagents used in the current study were: M-199 (Gibco-Invitrogen, cat no. 11825), Bovine calf serum (Gibco-Invitrogen, cat no.10437), 0.25% Trypsin with EDTA (Gibco-Life technologies 20367,C13), DMSO (Gibco-Invitrogen) and glycerol.

2.2. Vero cells sub-culturing and maintenance

Continuous Vero cells sub-culturing and maintenance were accomplished as recommended by [5]. In brief, when confluence reached 80%–100%, the medium was expelled. After washing with PBS, cell dissociation by trypsinization was performed (1 ml of 0.25% Trypsin-EDTA solution). Trypsinization was terminated by adding 1 mL of 50% calf serum. After 10 min of centrifugation at 3000 rpm, the supernatant was poured, and the precipitated cells were resuspended with M-199 medium with 10% calf serum and 2% penicillin-streptomycin solution. Seven successive subcultures were completed to obtain a healthy and strong pure cell for use in the study,

2.3. Preservation of Vero cells

Vero cells (80%–90% confluence) were rinsed and dissociated with Trypsin-EDTA solution. Quick microscopic quality control was conducted at 37°C under an inverted phase contrast microscope (Olympus, CK2-TR, Japan). Then, 10% calf serum was added to terminate trypsinization. The suspension was centrifuged for 10 min at 3000 rpm, and the supernatant was poured. The harvested cells were resuspended with cell culture medium, calf serum, and antibiotics solution with freezing medium containing dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (5 or 10%) or glycerol (5 or 10%) and made up to 100% with a final concentration of $10^6 - 3 \times 10^6$ viable cells per mL. The resuspended cells were distributed into labeled 2.0 ml cryogenic vials (Corning).

2.3.1. Slow freezing protocol

Properly labeled cryovials were introduced to a scheduled temperature gradient. First, the vials were kept at 2-8°C for 2 hours, then -20°C for 6 hours, followed by -80°C overnight in a deep freezer. The cryovials were finally cryopreserved at liquid nitrogen (-196°C) (Cryopreservation treatment) in liquid nitrogen or kept at deep freezer (Deep freezing treatment).

2.3.2. Rapid freezing protocol

Properly labeled cryovials were transferred directly to the deep freezer (-80°C) or liquid nitrogen (-196°C).

Both slowly and rapidly frozen cryovials were preserved under these constant conditions for 18 months.

2.4. Revivability and viability tests

An equal number of the preserved Vero cells (30 vials from each treatment) were used for the revivability test providing the same environment and culture media for continuous sub-culturing following [5] recommendations. The vials were thawed in a water bath at 37°C. Trypan blue dye exclusion staining method [9] was performed to estimate post-thawing cell viability. An equal volume of the thawed cell stock and 0.4% trypan blue dye solution were mixed instantly after thawing. Cell suspension (20 µl) was examined using a hemocytometer (Fig. 1 B). Based on the development of blue color, dead and viable Vero cells were counted (Fig. 1 C), and viability was estimated using the following formula:

$$\text{Cells Viability (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of viable cells}}{\text{total cell number}}$$

2.5. Statistical analysis

Revivability was recorded for each vial as 0 (not-revived) or 1 (revived). In order to compare the investigated treatments in terms of revivability, the binary logistic regression method was used. Viability test means were compared using ANOVA test. All statistical analyses were conducted using Minitab 19.

3. Results

3.1. Preserved Vero cells revivability

The highest revivability was recorded in the event of 10% glycerol with combined with slow freezing method and cryopreservation conditions (83.33%) while the lowest revivability was observed under 5% DMSO combined with rapid freezing method and a deep freezing preservation (Fig. 2 A). Overall, it was noticed that glycerol, higher cryoprotectant concentration (10%), slow freezing method, and cryopreservation (-196°C) treatments scored higher than DMSO, lower cryoprotectant concentration (5%), rapid freezing method, and deep freezing treatments, respectively (Fig. 2 A). However, binary logistic regression analysis showed that the increase in revivability was only significant when comparing different cryoprotectant concentrations and freezing methods (Table 1). No significant effect of treatment combinations was observed; therefore, the combined effects were not considered in the binary logistic regression model.

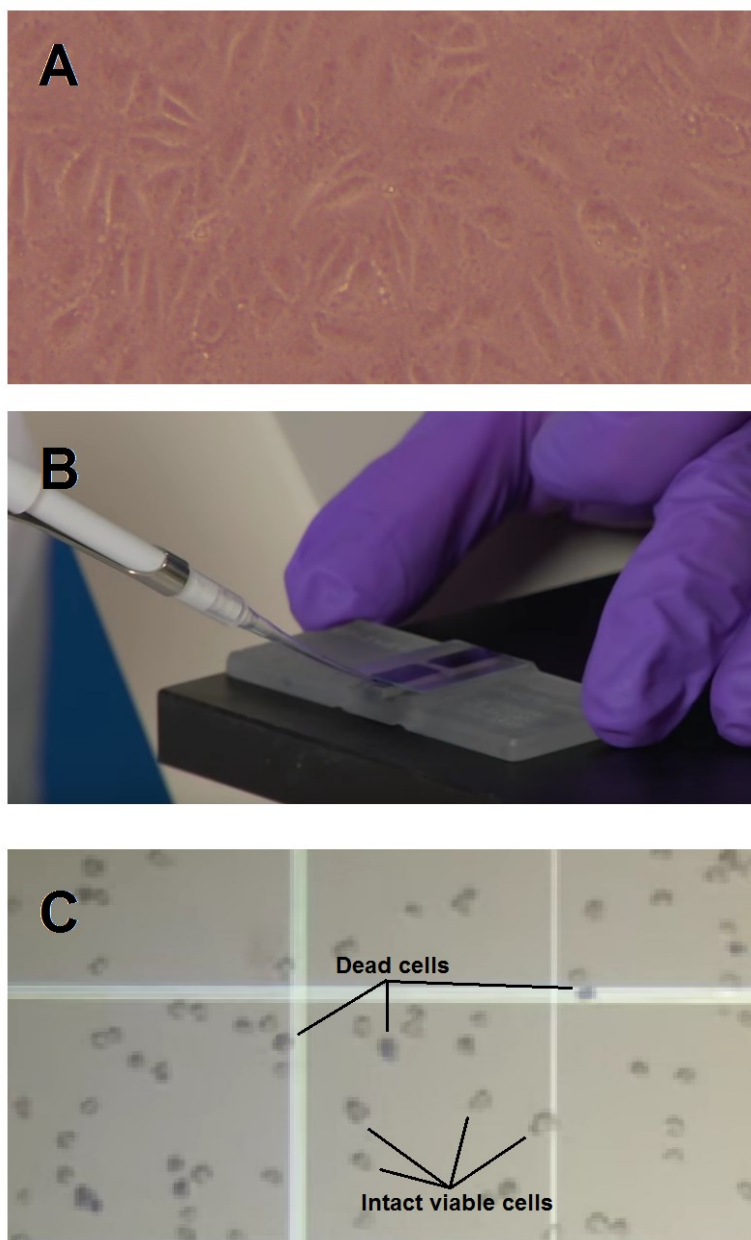


Figure 1. Normal Vero cells used in the study (A), trypan blue staining and preparation for post-thawing viability test (B), hemocytometer microscopic field of study for the stained Vero cells, where stained cells are dead while the unstained cells are intact and viable cells (C).

Table 1. Binary logistic regression analysis results for post-thawing revivability of preserved Vero cells under various preservation treatments.

Source	DF	Seq Meana	Chi-Square
Regression	4	7.501	30.00**
Cryoprotectant material ^b	1	3.231	3.23 ^{ns}
Cryoprotectant concentration ^c	1	7.593	7.59**
Freezing method ^d	1	16.078	16.08**
Preservation temperature ^e	1	3.103	3.10 ^{ns}

a Sequential mean deviance

b DMSO and Glycerol

c 10% and 5%

d Rapid and Slow freezing

e Cryopreservation (-196°C) and Deep freezing (-80°C)

ns: non-significant, *: significant at $p < 0.05$, **: significant at $p < 0.01$

3.2. Preserved Vero cells viability

Similar to the revivability test, the highest viability percentage was observed under 10% glycerol treatment combined with slow freezing technique and cryopreservation reaching 90.5%. In contrast, the lowest viability percentages were observed under the combination of using DMSO as a cryoprotectant with rapid freezing regardless of preservation temperature (Fig. 2 B). Significant differences were noticed between freezing methods, with slow freezing being superior compared to the rapid method.

4. Discussion

The highest revivability results were observed using the slow freezing method regardless of other variables, similar to the findings reported in [8]. This observation is attributed to the higher risk of sudden freeze shock in the cells exposed to the rapid freezing method compared to the slow freezing method. These findings support the presentment of [6][7]. In fact, it is preferable to decrease storage vials temperature gradually at a rate of 1°C per minute for better preservation results [5], which corresponds with the slow freezing method used in this work. The cells viability was found the highest using the slow freezing method,

It was noticed that glycerol resulted in better preservation results than DMSO. The differences between glycerol and DMSO might be due to the differences in their mode of action as cryoprotectants. However, there were no overall significant differences between the two substances. Therefore, the use of glycerol as a cheap cryoprotectant can be recommended for long-term Vero cells preservation.

On the other hand, a higher cryoprotectant concentration resulted in higher revivability results, which corresponds with [8]. The highest cell viability in the case of DMSO was 81.6% at 10% concentration, which agrees with [10], who recommended the use of 10% DMSO to preserve BHK-21 cells. On the other hand, few related studies have been conducted with glycerol being the recommended cryoprotectant. For instance, [11] reported using 10% glycerol for

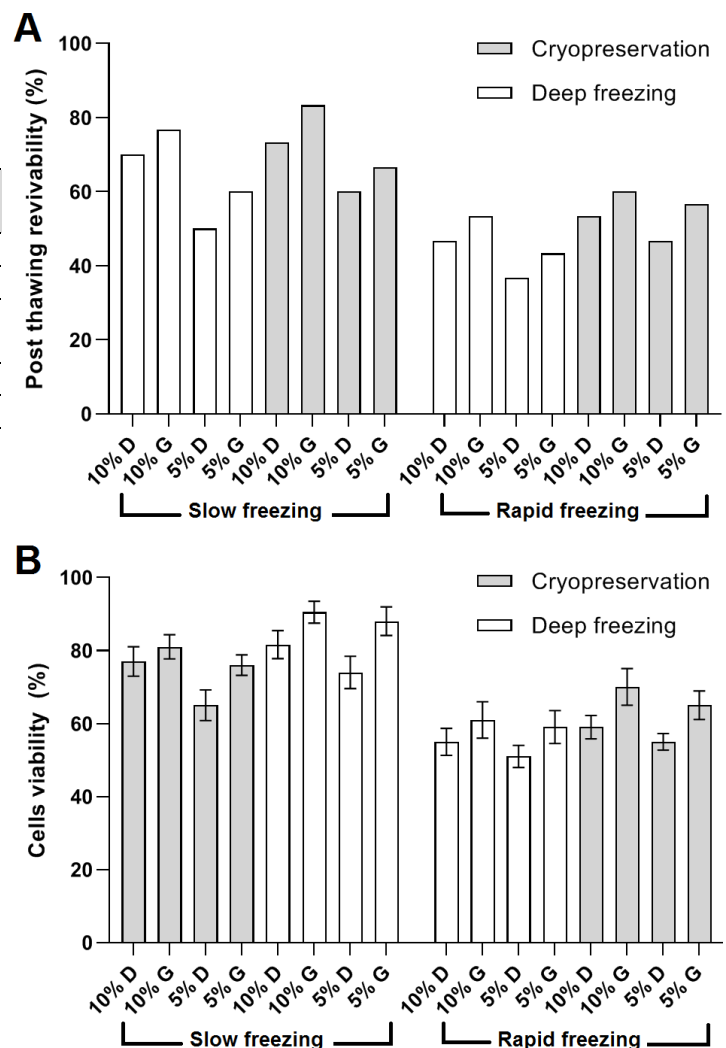


Figure 2. Post-thawing Vero cells revivability (A) and viability (B) after 18 months of preservation at under two concentrations of cryoprotectants (D: DMSO and G: Glycerol), two freezing methods (Rapid and Slow freezing), and two preservation temperatures (Deep freezing at -80°C and Cryopreservation at -196°C).

the cryopreservation of rat morulae. Another study was carried out by [12] on cryopreservation of rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*) sperm where it was found that 5% glycerol had a better preservative effect compared to 5% DMSO, which is in accordance with the present findings.

Although higher viability was observed under high cryoprotectant concentration, which is similar to many previous reports [8][13][14], toxicity studies revealed that DMSO shows maximum notoxic effect on animal cells above 4% [15], which might negatively affect cell viability. Similarly, glycerol at a concentration of 5% resulted in high toxicity in cryopreserved stallion spermatozoa [16]. Therefore, more research should be carried out to optimize cryoprotectant concentration in the preservation medium.

5. Conclusion

It can be concluded that using 10% glycerol as cryoprotectant followed by the reported slow freezing protocol and deep freezing or, more preferably, cryopreservation may be a suitable method in cryobiology for the long term Vero cells preservation.

6. Acknowledgement

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