




Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2017, 7, 39359

Paper-based patterned 3D neural cultures as a tool to study network activity on multielectrode arrays†

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Cells *in vitro* behave differently if cultured in a 2D or 3D environment. In spite of the continuous progress over the recent years, methods available for realizing 3D cultures of primary neurons are still fairly complex, limited in throughput and especially limited in compatibility with other techniques like multielectrode arrays (MEAs) for recording and stimulating the network activity with high temporal precision. In this manuscript, a paper-based approach is presented using cellulose filter paper as a mobile substrate for 3D cultures of primary rat hippocampal and cortical neurons. Acting as 3D scaffolds for network development, filter membranes with different surface treatments were prepared to control network homogeneity and laser cut to change the network topology through spatial confinement. The viability of the prepared cultures was comparable to that of reference 2D cultures for over 4 weeks, and the mechanical stability of the paper substrates made it possible to transfer the cultures to MEA chips in an on-demand manner. Once the cultures were successfully transduced with a gene-encoded calcium indicator and transferred to a MEA chip, the optical and electrical signals of neuronal activity were simultaneously recorded and combined to study the different activity patterns with high spatiotemporal resolution. The high-throughput nature of the presented approach makes it a valuable tool for investigating the intimate relationship between topology and function, by studying the intrinsic parameters influencing network synchronization and signal propagation through the different activity patterns of 3D neural cultures with arbitrary topology. The developed platform provides a robust and simple alternative to existing 3D culturing technologies for neurons.

Received 22nd January 2017
 Accepted 26th July 2017

DOI: 10.1039/c7ra00971b
rsc.li/rsc-advances

Introduction

It is becoming increasingly evident that classical 2D *in vitro* cell cultures have their limitations.¹ Organs are inherently 3D systems, therefore there is a great need to improve the classical models in order to better mimic the complex cellular interactions present in *in vivo* environments, especially in the case of neural networks.^{2,3} *In vitro* models have the advantage of being potentially high-throughput, less complex, and more reproducible compared to *in vivo* animal experiments. Because of these benefits, there is a high potential for using 3D *in vitro* assays to study cell and network development, and to identify the relevant factors leading to diseases.⁴ Recognizing the fundamental differences between 2D and 3D cultures increased the demand for a transition to 3D culturing systems and accelerated the progress of related technologies, contributing to

improvements, for example in survival rate,⁵ gene expression,⁶ and ion channel formation.⁷

Synthetic and biohybrid hydrogels,^{8–10} as well as biologic-derived materials based on extracellular matrix proteins,^{11–13} methacrylated gelatin,¹⁴ alginate,^{15–17} and collagen¹⁸ have all been tested as potential substrates for 3D cell cultures. While neural tissues could be fabricated without any scaffold material,¹⁹ neurons in particular were successfully combined with silk,^{20,21} glass microbeads,^{22,23} and bacterial nanocellulose scaffolds^{24,25} to provide a higher mechanical stability accommodating network development. Cellulose is already a promising substrate for medical applications,^{26–28} such as bone regeneration,^{29–31} wound healing,^{32,33} or vascular reconstruction,³⁴ and related techniques are well-established in pharmacology, especially for drug delivery due to their associated low cost and ease of processing.^{35–37} In addition, cellulose-based analytical devices have already been used for many years³⁸ and gained a special interest in modern high-throughput approaches.³⁹ The review of Akram *et al.* provides a great summary of the key properties of cellulose-based substrates, their advantages and disadvantages, as well as a detailed comparison with other substrate types.⁴⁰ Using cell types other than neurons, different assays have been created by stacking single paper sheets on top of each other,^{41–44} or

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Movies M1 and M2 showing the simultaneous recording of intra- and extracellular neuronal activity of the prepared paper-based cultures. Additional details in 9 figures and 1 table. See DOI: 10.1039/c7ra00971b

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introducing hydrophobic barriers to create wells within the sheets, for chemical surface patterning or realizing microreactors.^{45–48}

In spite of the various techniques available, there is no single method that incorporates all the features required for a breakthrough towards achieving realistic 3D neural cultures *in vitro*. In order to have the potential for becoming widely adopted, a method has to be high-throughput, compatible with primary neurons and co-culturing techniques, and the 3D nature and long-term viability of the prepared cultures have to be verified as well. Although the presented 3D cell culture systems are promising, they mostly require extensive cell-type-dependent experience and a delicate fine-tuning of the different parameters to reach the right encapsulation and stiffness optimal for development and long-term cell survival. Especially in the case of neural cultures, culturing conditions and structural stability are particularly important to promote network development and reach maximum viability over long periods, because neurons are sensitive to culture conditions and develop in a highly dynamic manner.

In addition to the long-term stability, the possibility to control the network topology is also required to successfully mimic *in vivo* environments. The anatomical structure of the brain is highly organized, and several studies proved that a spatial separation is also often reflected in functional differences.⁴⁹ However, boundaries of such functional units are often not easy to distinguish *in vivo*. An *in vitro* approach with a simplified structure of discrete and identifiable units, implementing the complexity of *in vivo* networks within these 3D units, could bring further insights into the details of the relationship between network structure and function.

Furthermore, neurological diseases may manifest in highly complex network behaviors, for which conventional random cultures cannot serve as realistic models. Neurons plated and adhered without any topological restrictions form random networks and develop activity patterns highly sensitive to the only parameter under control, the initial seeding concentration and its homogeneity. Although such networks already provide valuable information for pharma- and toxicological studies,⁵⁰ the extremely rich repertoire of activity patterns makes their interpretation mostly only possible in terms of global, network-wide properties.⁵¹ The high number of degrees of freedom can be radically reduced by introducing topological restrictions in order to reach improved reproducibility, increased target specificity in drug design, and eventually to lead to neurocomputational models in a deterministic rather than statistical way.⁵²

Finally, studies investigating the network dynamics of the 3D cultures prepared with the available techniques, which could be the main driving force behind all the related developments, are limited and mostly based on methods using calcium imaging with low temporal resolution and signal-to-noise ratio. As a possible extension, compatibility with multielectrode arrays (MEAs) would be advantageous for both stimulation and readout, even though 3D MEA chips for *in vitro* studies are only scarcely available at the moment and need further development.⁵³

Here, we propose a platform based on filter membranes used as 3D substrates for primary neuronal cultures. Within the

substrates, neurons form 3D networks according to the surface treatment and porosity of the membranes, similarly to neurons in hydrogels and in other scaffold materials. Applying the developed technology is simple and cheap and requires no previous experience or further fine-tuning of the protocol parameters. Paper is structurally stable and easy to handle, resulting in an on-demand availability of the prepared cultures for measurements and providing the platform with high-throughput capabilities. In addition to the different surface treatments, we present two simple patterning approaches, wax printing and laser cutting, to further control the network topology of the neuronal connections formed during maturation. Our study demonstrates the long-term high viability of the prepared cultures, as well as their compatibility with both optogenetic sensors for calcium and conventional MEA technology for electrical readout. Finally, the developed platform includes a setup and protocol for the simultaneous measurement of large-scale network activity and local activity profiles for studying the network dynamics of the prepared patterned 3D neural cultures with high spatiotemporal resolution. As the main novelty, to the best of our knowledge, this work is the first to present a method that successfully use filter membranes as substrates for 3D neural cultures, and combines the proposed platform with the conventional MEA technology.

Materials and methods

Substrate preparation

Fig. 1 illustrates a typical workflow for preparing the paper-based 3D cultures. Cellulose filter membranes (Whatman Grade 602 h, Grade 2, and Grade 1 qualitative filter papers; Sigma-Aldrich, Switzerland) were manually cut with sterile scissors or scalpel into square shapes, which fit into the wells of standard 24-well plates. As an alternative to this step, the lateral topology of the paper cultures was optionally fine-tuned by either printing hydrophobic wax patterns or high-resolution laser cutting (see below). After this, the pieces were autoclaved (at 120 °C for 20 min followed by 15 min cool-down with a Varioklav 25T; Sterico, Switzerland) or plasma treated (oxygen plasma for 2 min at 18 W with a PDC-32G; Harrick Plasma, USA) for sterilization. If an adhesive coating was used, the pieces were always plasma treated and subsequently immersed in either a 20 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ laminin (L2020; Sigma-Aldrich) or 100 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ poly-D-lysine (PDL, P7280; Sigma-Aldrich) solution, both diluted in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4; Thermo Fisher), for 45 min. After coating, the paper substrates were intensively rinsed with purified Milli-Q water (from an Elix 5 water purification system; Merck Millipore, USA), transferred into the well plates, covered with culture medium (see below), and placed into an incubator (37 °C, 5% CO₂) to adjust the pH and temperature before cell plating. The nominal thicknesses of Grade 602 h, Grade 2, and Grade 1 filter membranes are 160, 190, and 180 μm , respectively, while the corresponding particle retention sizes are <2, 8, and 11 μm , further referred as the characteristic pore sizes.

Wax printing. Hydrophobic wax barriers were printed with a solid-ink printer (ColorQube 8570; Xerox, Switzerland) and



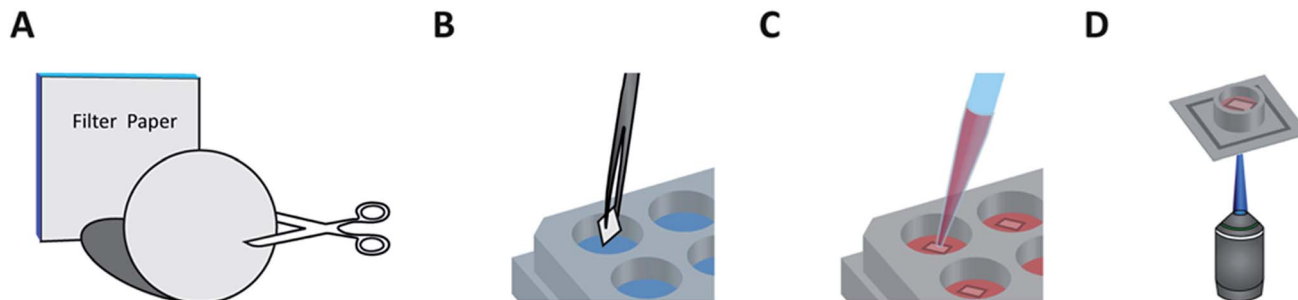


Fig. 1 A typical workflow for preparing the paper-based 3D cultures for high-throughput studies. (A) Standard filter papers were cut to the desired size or patterned (optional, see the text for details), then autoclaved and/or O_2 -plasma treated for sterilization and surface activation (optional). (B) Surface treatment with e.g. laminin (optional). (C) Following a short incubation period with culture medium in multi-well plates, dissociated neurons were pipetted directly on top of the paper pieces. After the necessary incubation time, the pieces were flipped over and the plating step was repeated for double-sided cultures (optional). Later on, the cultures were transduced with a gene-encoded calcium indicator (optional). (D) On the day of measurements the cultures were transferred to a multielectrode array chip one by one and positioned under a fluorescent microscope to observe the network activity.

quickly melted in an oven ($125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 2 min) to extend the liquid barrier through the thickness of the paper.⁵⁴ Patterns were designed on a computer and directly sent to the printer. In order to reduce the possible toxic effects of the ink diffusing into the medium, the wax printed filter membranes were rinsed thoroughly in Milli-Q water for 10 s. Membranes for checking the effect of prolonged leaching were directly transferred into a glass bottle filled with 5 liters of Milli-Q water and kept there for 2 weeks under constant stirring; the water was exchanged after 2 days.

Laser cutting. For high-resolution patterning, paper pieces were laser cut into a variety of shapes (with Speedy 300; Trotec Laser, Switzerland). First, the laser spot size has been minimized with the provided 1.5-inch focusing lens, then radial burning of the paper along continuous cuts were minimized by the optimal laser parameters (24 W laser power and 18.4 mm s^{-1} cutting speed at the laser frequency of 2000 Hz). Patterns were designed on a computer in this case as well, then converted to the format used by the laser control interface to make the cuts.

Primary neuronal cultures

Cell culturing. The experiments were performed with primary rat hippocampal and cortical neurons from E17 embryos of time-mated pregnant Wistar rats (Harlan Laboratories, Netherlands), harvested at the Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology – Morphological and Behavioral Neuroscience at the University of Zurich. All experiments were performed in accordance with international guidelines on animal care and the animal use was approved by the cantonal veterinary office of Zurich. Due to their lower number and availability, hippocampal cells were dissociated and plated soon after the dissection process, while cortical tissues were processed a few hours later only, once the work with the hippocampal cells had been finished.

Both the cell types were plated and cultured in serum-free medium, referred to from hereon as culture medium, in order to suppress astroglia proliferation and optimize cell survival.⁵⁵

For this, Neurobasal medium (21103-049) was supplemented with 2% B-27 serum free supplement (17504-044), 1% penicillin–streptomycin (15140-148), and 1% GlutaMAX (61965-026; all from Thermo Fisher). After dilution, cells were plated in concentrations of 50 000–200 000 cells per cm^2 , calculated for the bottom surface area of the well plates, and cultured at $37\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and 5% CO_2 , exchanging half of the medium with fresh medium once a week. In the case of double-sided plating, paper substrates seeded on one side were flipped over after an incubation period of 60 min, and the plating procedure was repeated according to the experimental protocol.

Cell viability. Cell viability was estimated by using the live/dead viability/cytotoxicity kit for mammalian cells (L-3224, Thermo Fisher). The reagents were diluted in culture medium in order to reduce the stress otherwise caused by introducing a different media and extra rinsing steps. The paper cultures were then incubated in the reagents for 30 min before imaging. Images of cell viability were taken from the top 10–20 μm of the cultures, which contained most of the cell bodies. The live and dead cell counts were determined manually and the results were cross-checked using the software “ilastik”.⁵⁶ Mean and standard error were calculated from the measurements of three independent cultures of different seeding dates, imaged at three different positions each.

Cell clumping. Cell clump formation has been assessed by an iterative method finding cell clusters with close to circular shapes, using the fluorescent signal corresponding to the live channel of the live/dead viability assay. See Fig. S4 of the ESI† for the details of the method.

Immunocytochemistry. For labeling, cultures were first fixed and permeabilized by incubating them at room temperature with a 4% paraformaldehyde solution for 10 min and 0.1% Triton X-100 (both from Sigma-Aldrich) diluted in PBS for 7 min. Each step was followed by washing three times with PBS; washing steps lasted 10 min for paraformaldehyde and 5 min for Triton X-100. Unspecific binding was minimized by incubating the samples at room temperature with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Sigma-Aldrich) for 1 h. After blocking, the samples



were incubated overnight at 4 °C in a combination of the following primary antibodies diluted in PBS with 10% FBS: (i) mouse anti-pan-axonal neurofilament marker (SMI 312; 1:1000; Enzo Life Sciences, Switzerland), (ii) rabbit anti-microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP2; 1:1000; Sigma-Aldrich), (iii) rabbit anti- β -tubulin III (TUJ1; 1:300; Sigma-Aldrich), and (iv) chicken anti-glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP; 1:500; Sigma-Aldrich). These antibodies stained the axons, dendrites, neurites, and glial cells, respectively, and the combination of [(i) + (ii)] or [(iii)] was chosen according to the experiments. After a washing step of three times 5 min in PBS with 10% FBS, the corresponding fluorescent labels were added by incubating the samples at room temperature for 60 min with secondary antibodies goat anti-mouse IgG-Atto 633 (1:500; Sigma-Aldrich), goat anti-rabbit IgG-Alexa Fluor 488 (1:500; Thermo Fisher), and goat anti-chicken IgG-Alexa Fluor 568 (1:500; Thermo Fisher), complemented by DAPI (1:1000; Sigma-Aldrich) or DRAQ5 (1:1000; BioLegend, Germany) for visualizing the nuclei, each diluted in PBS. Finally, the samples were washed again three times for 5 min in PBS.

Changing from the commonly used DAPI nuclei stain to DRAQ5 greatly improved the imaging quality by eliminating the autofluorescence of the cellulose fibers seen in Fig. S5 of the ESI.†

Imaging. Imaging sessions related to cell viability and immunocytochemistry were executed on LSM 510 and 780 confocal laser scanning microscopes (CLSM; Carl Zeiss, Switzerland), using 10 \times and 20 \times air, as well as 63 \times oil immersion objectives. An incubator box around the microscope provided a regulated, 37 °C atmosphere with 5% CO₂ during the viability measurements. Some of the immunocytochemistry images were deconvoluted using the “Huygens” software package (Scientific Volume Imaging, Netherlands).

3D image stacks. Image stacks for 3D rendering were taken with 10 μ m z-step size and closed pinholes in the range of 30 μ m. Before imaging, fixed samples were impregnated with oil (anis oil; local pharmacy) matching the refractive index of the cellulose fibers to increase the transparency of the substrates. For this, the paper-based cultures were first rinsed in Milli-Q water for 5 s, dried holding them vertically against particle free wipes for 20 s, placed over a drop of anis oil in glass-bottom dishes (GWSB-5040; WillCo Wells B.V., Netherlands) avoiding bubbles, then covered with round glass coverslips bigger than the paper substrates themselves. After such preparation, incubating the samples at room temperature for 2 h replaced any remaining water-based solution and bubbles. Finally, the coverslips were glued down with clear nail polish and dried before imaging, then the samples were stored at 4 °C for further use. Even though the anis oil is sticky and more complicated to work with in general, it gave better paper transparency compared to the refractive index liquids we tried (Series A; Cargille Laboratories, USA).

Cell counting and cell invasion of the 3D paper matrix. Cell nuclei were detected and counted within 3D image stacks using the following method. Slices of the image stacks have been thresholded by Otsu's method to remove the background, then closed paths of constant pixel intensity were determined to

locate the cell bodies. Individual cells defined by sphericity and area tolerances were identified by increasing the threshold iteratively. The resulting cell counts were normalized by the total counts of the image stacks, and exact z-positions of the slices have been calculated from the signal profile of the transmission channel in order to align the slices of the different stacks properly to each other. Data points at every 10 μ m were interpolated from the normalized cell counts of the individual image stacks, and using these values mean and standard error were calculated from the measurements of three–three independent cultures of three different seeding dates, each imaged at three different positions, using altogether $n = 27$ 3D image stacks per paper type.

Calcium imaging. In order to visualize the intracellular calcium fluctuations related to the neuronal activity, neurons were transduced after 1 day *in vitro* (DIV) with a neuron-specific AAV GCaMP6 vector using a synapsin promoter (AAV1.Syn.G-CaMP6s.WPRE.SV40; Penn Vector Core, USA).⁵⁷ To minimize the possible side effects of the transduction, the protocol was optimized to produce the maximal rate of transduction, typically 80 \pm 10%, with minimal amount of virus. According to the optimized protocol, on the day of transduction the culture medium was replaced with 500 μ l of fresh medium (per well) complemented with a 1 : 1000 dilution of the AAV stock solution (batch number CS0473DL). The cells were incubated with the virus for 3 days, after which the whole medium was replaced with fresh medium and the cells were cultured normally.

Extracellular recordings. At the same time as the optical recordings, the electrical recordings of the paper cultures were carried out using a standard 60-electrode MEA chip (60MEA500/30iR-Ti-gr with 500 μ m inter-electrode spacing and 30 μ m electrode diameter) and matching electronics (MEA2100 system) at the sampling rate of 50 kHz. The recorded signals were high-pass filtered with 20 Hz cutoff frequency using a Butterworth 2nd-order filter, and spikes were detected using a simple threshold method using 5 \times the standard deviation as threshold (both with the help of the software “MC_Rack”; all from Multi Channel Systems, Germany).

Experimental setup for recording the neuronal activity

Microscope and moving stage. The MEA headstage has been fixed to a custom-made moving stage compatible with the inverted microscope (Axio Observer.Z1) used for the neuronal activity-related measurements (see Fig. S1A of the ESI†). Fluorescent images of the calcium activity were collected at 24 frames per second using a Colibri LED light source system (both from Carl Zeiss), and an electron multiplying CCD camera (C9100-13; Hamamatsu, Japan). An incubator box around the microscope provided a regulated, 37 °C atmosphere during the measurements, while the conditioning 5% CO₂ inlet was guided directly to the MEA chip.

Pushdown device. A harp slice grid (ALA HSG-MEA-5AD; Multi Channel Systems) attached to a micrometer screw was used to precisely push down and keep the paper cultures in close vicinity to the electrodes; the space between the neurons



and electrodes was typically below 10 μm , which is necessary to pick up the extracellular signals (see Fig. S1B and C of the ESI†).

Cooling system. Since the headstage of the MEA contains the amplifier to optimize signal quality, it creates heat during operation that has to be dissipated outside the incubator box to not overheat the cultures during the recording sessions. To accommodate this, a custom made cooling system has been built from commercially available computer cooling parts. Fig. S1C and Table S1 of the ESI† schematizes the system and lists the components, respectively. The cooling system attached to the top of the amplifier made it possible to keep the cultures at 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ with the help of the regulated incubator temperature and the in-built temperature-controlled heater of the headstage.

Results and discussion

Cell adhesion, network formation, and viability using different surface treatments

Cellulose of both plant and bacterial origin have been shown to cause only a mild inflammatory response.^{58–60} Although upscaling the production process of bacterial cellulose is targeted by several groups,^{33,61–63} and it is becoming commercially available as a wound dressing material, the availability of plant-cellulose-based filter paper is much higher due to its simple preparation and low cost.

The commercially available Whatman filter papers are made of eucalyptus and spruce sulfate cellulose, and has already been characterized and used extensively in the literature for biological applications.^{64–68} As shown in Fig. 2, with a live/dead viability kit we assessed the cell adhesive properties and toxicity of such filter membranes when used as substrates with different surface treatments for neuronal cultures. Neurons do not stay and grow on bare plasma treated glass or polystyrene surfaces due to the lack of cell adhesion, and therefore different surface coating protocols have been established to anchor the cells to the surface.^{69,70} Interestingly, cells cultured with paper substrates that were heat sterilized only, stayed adhered to the substrate and showed constant viability over 4 weeks as presented in Fig. S2A of the ESI†. Non-specific adsorption of proteins related to the extracellular matrix might be responsible for this effect by providing the minimal adhesion forces on the cellulose surface required for the initial cell survival and network formation.⁷¹ Once adhered, neurons formed strong connections with each other assumingly *via* cadherin–catenin complexes, and probably the attractive forces acting through these connections were that have eventually led to the formation of microspheres similar to those visible in Fig. 2A at 14 DIV.⁷²

Such sphere formation could be reduced by O_2 -plasma treatment as indicated by the appearance of smaller cell clusters similar to those visible in Fig. 2B, implying a higher cell adhesion. The expected reduction of carbon contaminations, increase in surface roughness,⁷³ or changes in the chemical structure and adhesion properties of cellulose⁷⁴ induced by the plasma could all be responsible for the effect. The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) pictures of Fig. S3† do not show any significant difference in the surface topography of non-treated

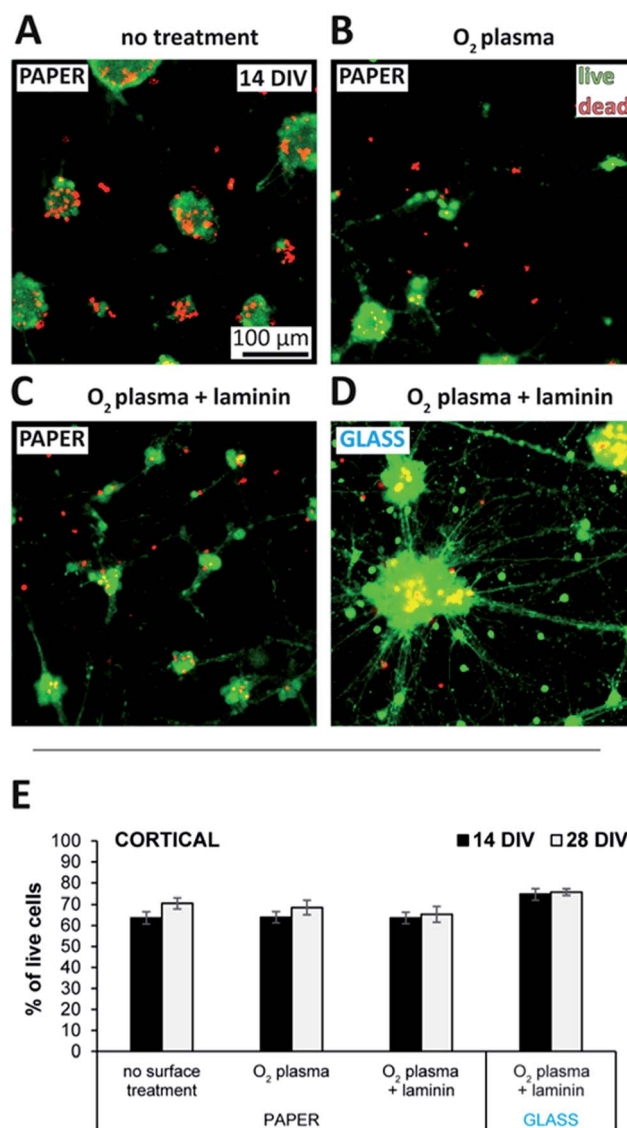


Fig. 2 Viability of cortical paper cultures with different surface treated substrates. (A–D) Merged fluorescence signals of the live/dead viability assay at 14 days *in vitro* (DIV). Green and red indicate live and dead cells, respectively. The representative images correspond to cortical neurons seeded onto (A) non-treated, (B) O_2 plasma treated, (C) plasma treated and laminin coated Grade 602 h cellulose membrane, and (D) plasma treated and laminin coated glass coverslip. (E) Comparison of the viability with different surface treated substrates at 14 and 28 DIV. Data is presented as mean \pm the standard error.

membranes to those treated the same way as in the cell-related experiments (2 min at 18 W). However, even though only a prolonged plasma treatment at high power (10 min at 100 W) induced changes clearly visible in the surface structure, minor differences in the nanotopography caused by the low-power treatment might still have influenced the adhesion of neurons.⁷⁵

Promoting cell adhesion by the adsorption of the extracellular matrix protein laminin decreased sphere formation further. As represented in Fig. 2C, the enhanced cell spreading and neurite outgrowth resulted in small clusters mostly, with



network topologies more homogeneous than those of the reference cultures grown on glass using the same surface treatment (Fig. 2D). Therefore, network topology of the presented paper-based 3D cultures could be controlled *via* cell adhesion using different surface treatments. Network homogeneity could be improved even more by increasing cell adhesion *via* crafting antibodies,⁷⁶ or using proteins that attach to the cellulose fibers.^{77,78}

The level of clumping and sphere formation as a function of the different surface treated substrates has been quantified by a method introduced *via* Fig. S4A of the ESI.† The resulting clump size distributions plotted in Fig. S4B† confirm the visual observations deduced from Fig. 2A–D, identifying the combination of O₂-plasma treatment and laminin coating with the smallest clump sizes, where close to 70% of all the neurons were in clusters with diameters less than 40 μm. The reference cultures grown on glass using the same surface treatment showed a significantly more homogeneous clump size distribution and inhomogeneous network topology, with more than 40% of all the neurons in clusters with diameters of 80–200 μm.

In order to estimate the neurite lengths and characterize the local network topologies descriptive of the cultures, nearest neighbor inter-clump distance distributions have also been determined and plotted in Fig. S4C.† Nearest neighbor distance is a good measure, since every cluster was found to be connected to at least its neighboring clusters. The results of the analysis show that short nearest neighbor cluster distances are dominant in the case of all the substrates studied, with more than 80% of the clusters having at least one neighboring cluster within 40 μm.

Fig. 2E compares cell viability using the different surface treatments and that of the reference cultures on glass at 14 and 28 DIV. While there was no significant difference in these cases, neurons with poly-D-lysine (PDL) treated paper substrates showed significantly reduced viability values throughout the testing period as plotted in Fig. S2A of the ESI.† Poly-L-Lysine (PLL) and its artificial enantiomer PDL are commonly used to coat culture substrates for enhanced neuron adhesion and survival, because the positive charge of the lysine molecule is thought to induce the adsorption of negatively charged, neuron-adhesive glycoproteins from the media.⁷¹ However, since unbound PLL is known to be toxic for the cells,⁷⁹ the observed reduced viability with PDL could be explained by its slow detachment from the cellulose surface as a result of the surface equilibration processes within the medium.⁸⁰

All the experimental results presented so far were achieved using cortical neurons. This type has the highest availability in laboratories working with primary cell cultures, mostly because of their higher number. Repeating the experiments with hippocampal neurons showed similar results but with higher, close to 90%, viability in all cases except the one with PDL coating. The toxic effect of PDL-coated paper substrates was found to be independent of the neuron type used. Fig. S2B of the ESI† summarizes the results comparing the two cell types at 14 DIV. Here, the viability values of the glass reference cultures were also representative for the respective cell viabilities prior to seeding. The overall higher viability in the case of hippocampal

neurons might have originated from their earlier dissection and plating times reducing the stress on the cells.

3D network structure within the paper membranes

We investigated the effect of the fiber structure on neurite guidance and 3D network formation by immunolabeling with specific markers for axons, dendrites, glial cells, and nuclei. As demonstrated with the representative images of Fig. S5A of the ESI† showing a cortical culture at 44 DIV, the neurons within the paper were highly interconnected with each other. While many of the neurites followed the fiber structure, they also bridged the gaps in between, similar to cultures grown on microfabricated 3D structures.^{81,82} Although the neurons were plated and grown in serum free media, proliferation of glial cells was not fully suppressed according to the expression of the glial marker GFAP (yellow) visible throughout the right pane of Fig. S5A.†

The 3D structure of the paper-based neuronal networks was mapped by combining images from different substrate depths. The main disadvantage of using cellulose filter membranes over hydrogels is their lack of transparency in normal medium, caused by scattering at the fiber-medium interfaces. A possible solution could be to chemically modify the cellulose fibers,⁸³ but such an extra process would complicate both the preparation and the evaluation of the cell experiments. Instead, we followed the approach of using refractive index matching oils first described by Saarela *et al.*⁸⁴ and adapted for paper-based devices by Ellerbee *et al.*,⁸⁵ according to the description in the Materials and Methods section. Although the method increased the transparency considerably, reaching more depths through the filter membranes while imaging, the full thickness of the substrate as a whole still remained partly opaque.

In order to study the degree of cell invasion as a function of substrate porosity, three different filter paper grades have been compared with fiber densities designed to filter particles larger than <2, 8, and 11 μm. All substrates were plasma-treated, laminin-coated, and seeded at an equal cell density. As represented in Fig. 3A, cultures with substrates of the smallest porosity (602 h) formed networks of small-sized neural nodes, with the interconnecting neurites spanning on top and within the paper matrix, but just minimally interacting with the fibers. According to the dimensions typical for the neurons studied here, 8–10 μm in length and a few micrometers in height once adhered, the gap distribution between the fibers allowed cell bodies to penetrate into the paper substrate to a certain extent, but prevented them from passing through to the other side.

Substrates with higher porosities (WHAT 2 & 1) resulted in more widespread and homogeneous cell invasion, reaching also the deeper regions of the paper matrix, as visualized by the z stacks of Fig. 3B. With 8 μm porosity especially (WHAT 2), large 3D glial cell patches were detected, where neurites could integrate into the glial matrix without the additional support of the cellulose fibers. Further increasing the porosity to 11 μm (WHAT 1), the larger inter-fiber distances caused the neurites to follow the fibers more, using them as guidance for their outgrowth. As neurites have significantly smaller diameters



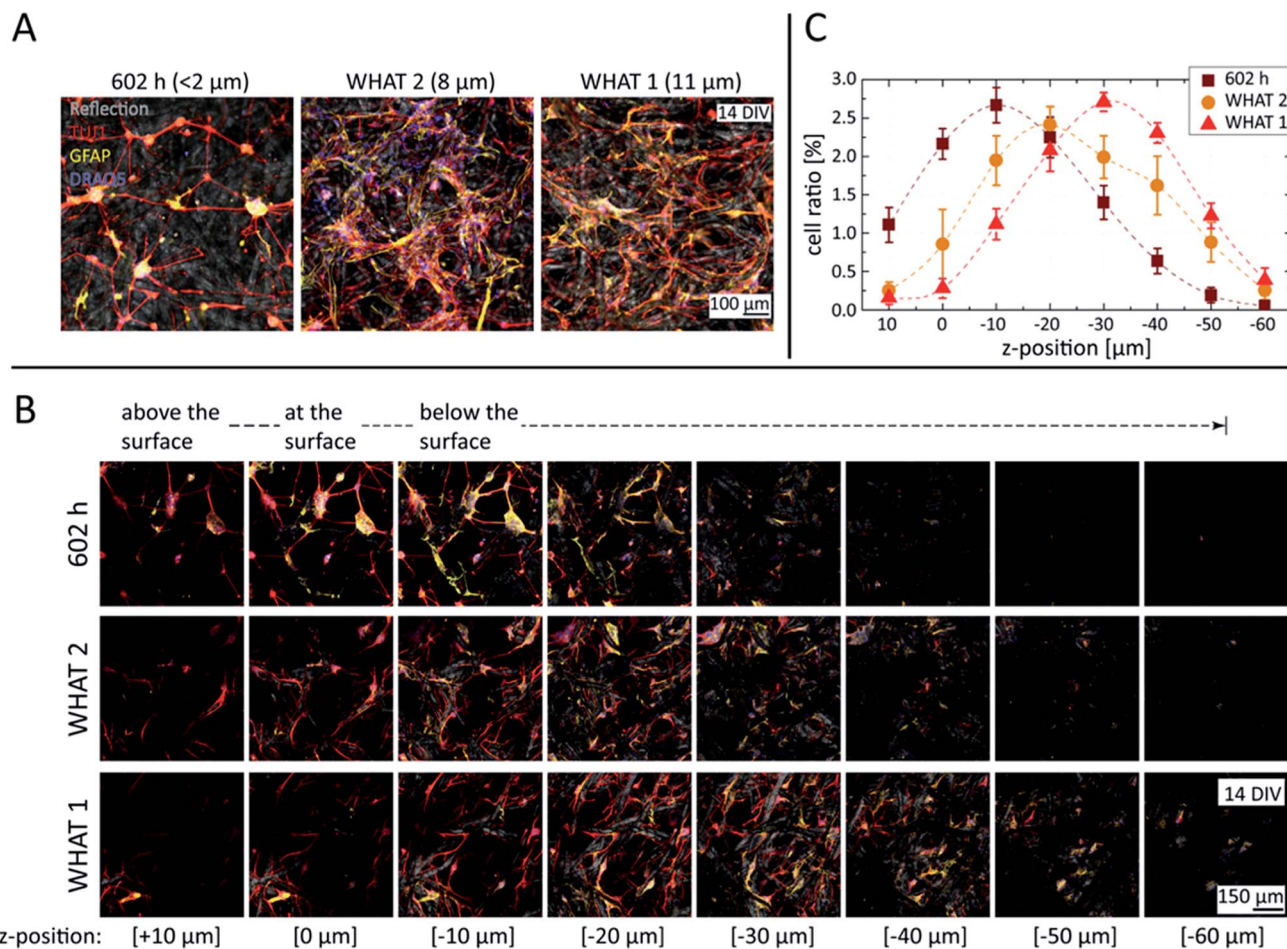


Fig. 3 3D network structure of paper-based neuronal cultures as a function of paper porosity. (A and B) Representative fluorescent images of cortical cultures with different substrates at 14 DIV, merging the channels of neurites (TUJ1, red), glial cells (GFAP, yellow), and nuclei (DRAQ5, blue), complemented with the reflection channel in (A) visualizing the cellulose structure (grey). (A) Images taken with open pinhole for an extended z range. (B) z stacks taken with closed pinhole. (C) Cell invasion as a function of paper porosity. Cell nuclei counts were normalized by the total counts of the image stacks, and the plotted cell ratio values correspond to slices with a z-thickness of 1 μm at the given z-positions. Data is presented as mean \pm the standard error, while dashed curves serve as visual guides only.

than cells, in the range of a few micrometers, they could extend freely throughout the substrate, reaching over 60 μm trackable penetration depth in the case of the largest pore size studied.

Nucleus cell counts and cell invasion as a function of the paper porosity have been assessed in the 3D image stacks using the cell counting algorithm and method described in the Materials and Methods section. The results, presented in Fig. 3C, reveal a monotonous trend for cell nuclei distribution shifting towards deeper z-positions with increasing porosities. In addition, the neurite, glial cell, and nuclei distributions have also been estimated directly from the total fluorescent intensity values calculated for each channel and all the slices of the 3D stacks. The results, plotted in Fig. S6 of the ESI \dagger also show monotonous trends for all the channels similar to that of the cell counting analysis, but with less pronounced differences. However, the cell counting algorithm should be more robust against background fluctuations, providing a better measure and description of the 3D network structure of paper-based neuronal cultures.

Fig. S5B \dagger depicts two 3D renderings of sample image stacks, reconstructing cortical networks with Grade 602 h (left) and

Grade 2 (right) filter membranes at 14 DIV. In order to test the possibility of creating compartmentalized neuronal cultures, cortical neurons were also plated on both sides of paper substrates with the smallest pore size (602 h). The cultures were immunostained and imaged at 21 DIV, flipping them over at the half of the image stack. As demonstrated by the corresponding z stack of Fig. S5C of the ESI \dagger (second row), cell bodies and neurites invaded the paper substrate from both sides when seeded accordingly, but no neurite interactions have been established between the subcultures of the opposite sides.

For all the following experiments, the filter paper type with the smallest porosity (602 h) was chosen as substrate because of the more discernible 3D networks closer to the surface, resulting also in higher signal-to-noise ratios in the multielectrode array recordings.

Patterned 3D neural networks

In order to keep our paper-based platform simple, widely available, and high-throughput, the techniques of wax printing



and laser cutting were selected to investigate their compatibility for controlling the topology of the prepared 3D neural cultures.

Wax printing. The formation of hydrophobic barriers by wax printing was originally developed for creating paper-based microfluidics,^{54,86} then found several applications with cell cultures as well.^{42,47} The lateral resolution of the technique is limited by the spreading of the wax while melting it through the paper, and depends on paper parameters like thickness, porosity, and fiber orientation.⁵⁴ In our case, the paper and printer combination used for the experiments resulted in a minimal line width and average boundary roughness of 600 and 100 μm , respectively, after melting (see Fig. S7A of the ESI†).

Although the technique of wax printing has been successfully combined with various cell types, in the case of primary neurons wax-modified cultures showed a reduced viability compared to that of the reference, unmodified ones. Additionally, the total number of cells within the membrane was found to decrease over time. All these observations implied that the toxicity of the printed wax, especially its ink component, affected primary neurons *via* a slow diffusion process into the medium. To investigate this, cultures with wax-printed patterns were created where the duration of the cleaning step in Milli-Q water introduced in the Materials and Methods section was prolonged from 10 s to 2 weeks. Even though this slightly improved the viability, the long-term toxic effect still remained, and the cultures were empty/dead within typically 1 week. While the problem could be further investigated by testing different ink types, our focus shifted to another technique, which improved both cell survival and resolution.

Laser cutting. Network formation can also be controlled *via* physical boundaries created by laser cutting the paper substrates.

As depicted in Fig. 4, arbitrary patterns, such as a grid topology matching the electrode arrangement of one of the MEA chips used, could be created with high resolution and in a high-throughput manner. For this, parameters of the cutting process like laser intensity and speed had to be optimized first according to the paper type (thickness, porosity) and cutter (laser optics and frequency) used. Wrong parameters typically result in under or over cuts as demonstrated in Fig. S8 of the ESI.† These not just decrease the resolution, but burning the paper can also change the chemical composition and surface properties of the substrate towards the boundaries. The optimized parameters for the paper and cutter combination used in our study are listed in the Materials and Methods section, with which we could achieve a cut spot size of 90 μm in diameter, close to that of the laser spot itself, and average boundary roughness below 20 μm , also confining any burning effects to this region.

The more than fivefold reduction in both minimal line width and average boundary roughness compared to wax printing have been accompanied with improved survival rates as well. Cortical cultures grown in laser-cut substrates showed viability values with no significant difference compared to that of control cultures with non-structured substrates. The neurons invaded the paper substrate according to the initial plating density, and formed complex 3D networks throughout the fiber matrix over time, as demonstrated in Fig. S7B of the ESI† at 14 DIV.

Simultaneous recording of intra- and extracellular neural activity

While several recording techniques have been established to measure signals related to neuronal activity, there is no such technique that could access direct, intracellular information with both maximal spatial and temporal resolution at the same time, and also keep the complexity at minimum.⁸⁷ Keeping the focus on simplicity and high-throughput, and also maintaining compatibility, the two complementary techniques of calcium imaging and electrical recording were selected for studying the neural activity of the presented paper-based cultures. Neuron-specific calcium indicators provide a network-wide overview of the intracellular activity with high spatial resolution limited mainly by the optical setup, but their low temporal resolution and signal-to-noise ratio restrict the detailed analysis of signal propagation.⁵⁷ Multielectrode arrays on the other hand measure signals with high temporal resolution, but their spatial resolution is limited by the interelectrode distances and they provide access to the distance-weighted extracellular activity only.⁸⁸

Using the optimized protocol described in the Materials and Methods section, the paper-based cultures have been successfully transduced with the genetically encoded calcium indicator GCaMP6, making the neural network and its activity visible 5 days after transduction. Fig. 5A shows a representative snapshot of a transduced cortical paper-based culture at 22 DIV, with average time traces of the selected regions of interest plotted in Fig. 5B. Since the signal intensity was found to be high enough for a pixel-based analysis, the spatial resolution of the presented example using a 20 \times objective was below 2 μm , comparable to the scale of neurites.

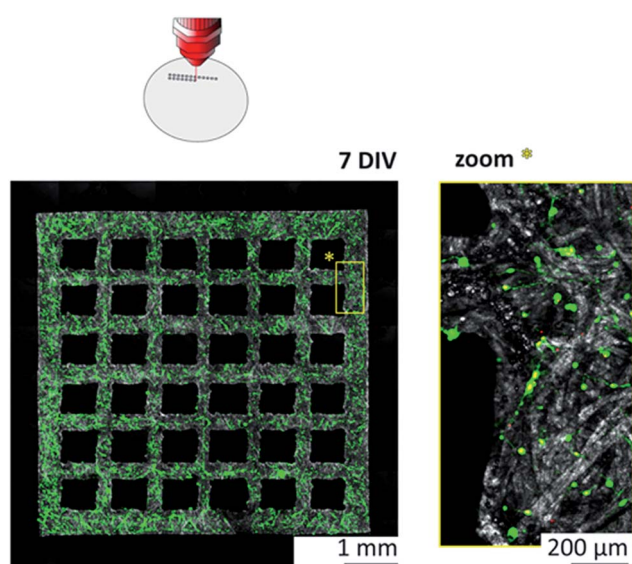


Fig. 4 High-resolution laser cutting for creating patterned 3D neural networks tested by live/dead viability assays. The merged fluorescent signals indicate the live and dead cells in green and red, respectively, while the shades of grey represent the reflection channel. The paper substrate was laser cut before cell plating to physically confine network formation. The images show a cortical culture at 7 DIV using Grade 602 h cellulose membrane.



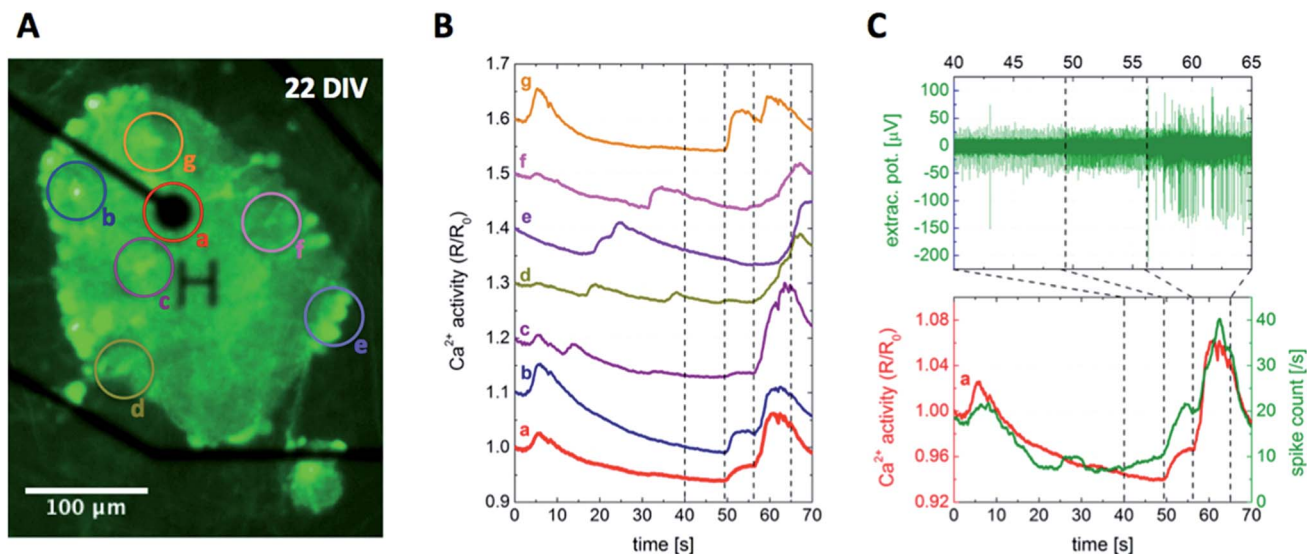


Fig. 5 Simultaneous recording of intra- and extracellular neuronal activity. (A) Snapshot of the intracellular Ca^{2+} level visualized by the fluorescent calcium indicator GCaMP6, in a cortical paper-based culture using Grade 602 h cellulose membrane positioned on top of a multi-electrode array chip at 22 DIV. The recording electrode with 30 μm in diameter, denoted by the character H, and insulated tracks appear in black, while the circles labeled from (a) to (g) indicate the regions of interest analyzed further. (B) Average fluorescent intensity time traces of the regions marked in (A). The corresponding curves were proportionally shifted along the vertical axis to increase visibility. (C) The combined analysis of intra- and extracellular signals of region (a), showing a clear correlation between the intracellular Ca^{2+} level and extracellular spike count. The simultaneous recording can be followed in ESI Movie M1.†

In typical protocols used for studying the network dynamics and information processing of neural cultures *in vitro*, recording of neural activity starts only 1–2 weeks after plating to assure that the neurons have already developed stable synaptic connections and formed a mature network. During this period, the chips of MEA-based cultures are occupied unnecessarily, while also reducing their lifetime due to the extra incubation. In contrast, the structure of the filter membranes provided enough mechanical stability to transfer the presented paper-based cultures between the multiwell plates used for incubation, and MEA chips used for recording, in an on-demand manner and without affecting the paper substrate or changing the neural activity. As such, the developed technique provides a simple platform for both optical and electrical high-throughput screening of patterned 3D neural cultures.

While electrical recordings of neurons cultured directly on MEA surfaces have already been validated by optical measurements⁸⁹ and also combined with two-photon calcium imaging,⁹⁰ the electrical recording of the paper-based cultures required further developments. Immersed in media, the hydrated cellulose membranes float at the MEA surface, but not close enough to detect neural activity. Thus, a pushdown device based on a harp slice grid was constructed to bring the paper-based cultures close to the chip surface and precisely control their vertical position relative to the electrodes. A simple weight-based method without control proved to be inadequate, because the precise force needed to keep the cultures at a certain position depended on their exact weight, and any deviation from this value resulted in either an increased neuron – electrode distance spoiling the readout, or an extra mechanical stress squeezing the neurons. In addition to the pushdown device, a custom-made moving stage

has been developed to position the MEA headstage on the microscope within the incubator box, together with a cooling system to dissipate the extra heat produced by the MEA amplifier and avoid overheating the cultures. See the Materials and Methods section, as well as S1 of the ESI† for further details on the experimental setup.

Network dynamics of the 3D neural networks

Once the paper-based mature cultures were pushed down to the MEA surface such that the neuron – electrode distance fell below 10 μm , extracellular signals of the spontaneous activity appeared on the electrodes. The number of active electrodes depended on the relation of the neural network and electrode densities, in which both the initial plating concentration and the applied surface treatment (see Fig. 2A–D and the corresponding discussion) played an important role. The peak-to-peak amplitude of the signals measured in the range of 200–250 μV was comparable to that of conventional 2D cultures grown directly on the MEA surface.

Fig. 5C presents a representative fragment of the extracellular signal picked up by the electrode visible in Fig. 5A, together with its calculated spike count and the calcium activity trace of region (a) selected around the electrode, showing a strong correlation between the recorded intracellular and extracellular signals. However, the calcium activity time traces of different regions of interest plotted in Fig. 5B show a high variation. Even though all the traces are dominated by network-wide bursts towards the beginning and end of the curves with a decaying activity in between, the detailed differences lack any clear trend or correlation between the traces and the positions



of the selected regions relative to the electrode. The developed platform provides a unique tool to study the underlying signal propagation for further insights, as well as to reveal the relation between intracellular calcium and extracellular spiking activity.

Even though network-wide bursts are characteristic to mature cultures *in vitro* and have been studied extensively, the fundamental mechanisms are not fully understood due to their complex parameter dependence.^{51,91,92} On the one hand, neural network activity is highly influenced by the network density and culture age,⁹³ and bursting patterns were shown to be affected by the ratio of excitatory and inhibitory connections.^{94,95} On the other hand, astrocytes can influence the network-wide activity both directly and indirectly. Astrocytes exhibit calcium waves spreading over the whole population,⁹⁶ while they also interact bidirectionally with the neurons, inducing action potentials and synchronizing populations both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.^{97,98} In Fig. 5C, one can follow the buildup of a network-wide burst through the extracellular spiking activity showing two distinctive steps. First only the spiking frequency increases, then with a second boost in spike count spikes with two-, threefold higher amplitudes appear as well. At the same time, Ca²⁺ traces plotted in Fig. 5B imply subtle differences between the activity patterns of the different regions, see ESI Movie M1† for a dynamic representation. A comprehensive, pixel-based correlation analysis could shed light on more details of the activity propagation within the prepared 3D cultures, but such a systematic study is outside the scope of the present work.

Since a neuron-specific synapsin-based calcium indicator has been used for the experiments and the astrocytes are unable to produce action potentials directly, both the measured calcium and electrical signals should originate exclusively from neuronal cells excluding astrocytes, resulting in synchronized responses similarly to the case presented in Fig. 5C.⁹⁹ However, some of the recordings were temporally lacking such synchronicity, exemplified in Fig. S9† and supporting Movie M2 of the ESI.† Peaks of the calcium activity corresponded to network-wide bursts also in this case, and spike counts and interspike intervals of the local extracellular activity oscillated with similar periodicity, but there was a pronounced phase shift between the two properties changing over time. This decoupling between the intracellular and extracellular signals is rather strange, however, since the observed periodicity is on the timescale characteristic to the calcium waves induced by the astrocytes, they might play a key role in this phenomenon as well.

Conclusions and outlook

The present work introduced a paper-based system to create 3D cultures of primary neurons with user-defined topology to study their network dynamics. Hippocampal and cortical primary neurons grew and formed healthy cultures on both non-treated and surface treated cellulose substrates with high viability for over 4 weeks. Immunolabeling showed that neurons invaded the substrate and formed complex 3D networks throughout the fiber matrix. The structure of the filter membranes provided enough mechanical stability to transfer the cultures between setups used for incubation and measurement, in an on-demand

manner and without changing the neural activity or affecting the substrate itself.

The developed platform provides a simple and robust technique for investigating the intimate relationship between topology and function by studying the activity patterns of 3D neural cultures with arbitrary topology in a high-throughput manner, combining network-wide intracellular and local extracellular signals. Network topology can be controlled by patterning the paper substrates to physically confine network development, as well as *via* cell adhesion using different surface treatments to control sphere formation, and as such, the homogeneity of the network.

Since filter membranes are available with various pore sizes, the penetration depth of the cell bodies can be altered by the specifications of the paper used for the experiments. A fine tuning of such properties would allow to precisely control the interaction between subcultures plated from the opposite sides of the substrate at the levels of both the interconnections of the neurites and the mixing of the cell bodies, providing a unique tool for studying co-cultures and also envisioning the feasibility of paper-based 3D neural scaffolds for applications.

The presented technique is by nature compatible with local chemical and electrical stimulation protocols, both during and after maturation. Therefore, parameters influencing network synchronization, signal propagation, and the developed activity patterns in different culturing conditions, including stimulation protocols, could be systematically studied through a high-throughput screening to reveal basic information processing phenomena in 3D neural cultures with different network topologies. In addition, the role of astrocytes and related phenomena could also be further investigated using the aforementioned co-culturing capabilities *via* the double-sided plating of cells.

The simplicity and versatility of the platform provides groups with little or no related experience the possibility to expand their research towards 3D neural cultures with arbitrary topology. All components of the presented setup used for the experiments could be easily substituted with similar components according to availability, including but not limited to the MEA setup and laser cutter. In addition, the on-demand availability of the prepared paper-based cultures for measurements makes the technique cheap and much higher throughput than current *in vitro* methods.

While the present work focused exclusively on cultures of primary neurons, applications using other cell types could also benefit from components of the developed technology. As an example, stem cells are also highly viable in cellulose-related substrates,^{100,101} and the presented method with surface treatments promoting sphere formation could be an alternative approach to current culturing systems inducing embryoid body formation, with an improved cell support from the substrate and easier handling of the cultures.^{102,103}

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.



Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation and the 3DNeuroN project in the European Union's Seventh Framework Program, Future and Emerging Technologies, Grant Agreement No. 296590. The authors thank Stephen Wheeler (ETHZ, LBB) for his valuable technical support, Dr Tobias Schwarz and ScopeM (ETHZ) for the assistance and facility support with image deconvolution. The authors also acknowledge the Genetically-Encoded Neuronal Indicator and Effector (GENIE) Project and the Janelia Research Campus of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute for distributing the GCaMP6 vectors. Special thanks go to Prof. Dr Jean-Marc Fritschy and especially Giovanna Bosshard from the Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology – Morphological and Behavioral Neuroscience at the University of Zurich, for kindly providing us with dissected rat hippocampi and cortical tissues, as well as sharing their knowledge about primary neuron cultures.

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