

Electrical Guidance of Human Stem Cells in the Rat Brain

Jun-Feng Feng,^{1,2,3} Jing Liu,⁴ Lei Zhang,¹ Ji-Yao Jiang,^{2,3} Michael Russell,⁵ Bruce G. Lyeth,⁶ Jan A. Nolte,⁴ and Min Zhao^{1,*}

¹Departments of Dermatology and Ophthalmology, Institute for Regenerative Cures, University of California Davis, 2921 Stockton Boulevard, Sacramento, CA 95817, USA

²Department of Neurosurgery, Ren Ji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200127, People's Republic of China

³Shanghai Institute of Head Trauma, Shanghai 200127, People's Republic of China

⁴Stem Cell Program and Institute for Regenerative Cures, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA 95817, USA

⁵Aaken Laboratories, Davis, CA 95616, USA

⁶Department of Neurological Surgery, University of California Davis, Davis, CA 95616, USA

*Correspondence: minzhao@ucdavis.edu

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.stemcr.2017.05.035>

SUMMARY

Limited migration of neural stem cells in adult brain is a roadblock for the use of stem cell therapies to treat brain diseases and injuries. Here, we report a strategy that mobilizes and guides migration of stem cells in the brain *in vivo*. We developed a safe stimulation paradigm to deliver directional currents in the brain. Tracking cells expressing GFP demonstrated electrical mobilization and guidance of migration of human neural stem cells, even against co-existing intrinsic cues in the rostral migration stream. Transplanted cells were observed at 3 weeks and 4 months after stimulation in areas guided by the stimulation currents, and with indications of differentiation. Electrical stimulation thus may provide a potential approach to facilitate brain stem cell therapies.

INTRODUCTION

Neural stem cells/progenitor cells (NSCs) promise great hope for various neurological diseases. Researchers have demonstrated that NSCs are able to migrate and differentiate into adult rat brain and spinal cord (Flax et al., 1998; Snyder and Teng, 2012; Tabar et al., 2005). The human brain, however, poses a particular challenge for migrating NSCs or neuroblasts due to our larger brain size and the distances that cells must travel. Endogenous neuroblasts reside in the subventricular zone (SVZ) and hippocampus, deep in the brain. Neuroblasts from these niches have to migrate long distances to reach lesions in the cortex or other extra-hippocampal regions. Another hurdle is that transplanted NSCs have very poor motility due to suppression of migration by NSCs to each other and their progenies (Ladewig et al., 2014). Expanding the limits of migration of stem cells in brain is therefore a key step in stem cell therapies for the human brain (Trownson and McDonald, 2015). We aim to develop techniques that can mobilize and guide stem cells in the brain *in vivo*, which has not yet been achieved.

We chose the rostral migration stream (RMS) to develop our stimulation technique because this is one of the most active migratory paths in the brain, and its cellular and molecular mechanisms are well understood (Anton et al., 2004; Curtis et al., 2007; Mobley and McCarty, 2011; Sanai et al., 2011; Staquicini et al., 2009). Newly born neuroblasts and transplanted hNSCs placed at the SVZ normally migrate directionally downstream to the olfactory bulb (OB), guided by various cues, including multiple chemical

gradients and flow of cerebral spinal fluid (Flax et al., 1998; Sawamoto et al., 2006; Snyder and Teng, 2012; Tabar et al., 2005; Wu et al., 1999). This model allows us to test whether our technique is able to guide hNSCs to travel upstream toward the lateral ventricle (LV) region on the ipsilateral side, against endogenous directional cues.

Electric fields (EFs) provide a powerful signal with which to stimulate and guide migration of many types of cells *in vitro*, including NSCs (Cao et al., 2013; Feng et al., 2012a; Li et al., 2008; Meng et al., 2011; Yao et al., 2008, 2009; Zhao et al., 2006). Normally, weak EFs in the brain may aid in guiding the migration of neuroblasts from the SVZ to the OB (Cao et al., 2013). We hypothesized that a stronger applied EF would provide a signal sufficient to guide some of the hNSCs injected in the middle of the RMS to move upstream toward the SVZ, against the intrinsic guidance mechanisms (Figure 1).

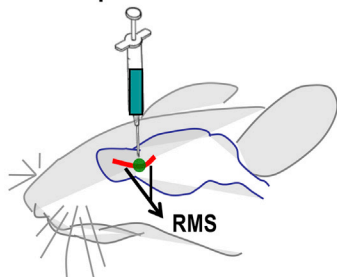
RESULTS

The Overall Research Design

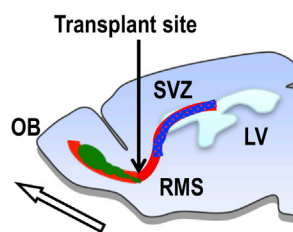
First, we transplant human neural stem cells (hNSCs) into the RMS (Figure 1A). The transplanted cells migrate to the OB, following the endogenous directional signal (Figure 1B). We then apply electric currents along the RMS with minimal effects on brain electrical activities and motor behavior (Figure 1C). If the EFs are applied against the endogenous direction of neuroblasts (i.e., downstream of the SVZ to the OB), and if the electrical guidance effect is strong enough, we should see transplanted cells being



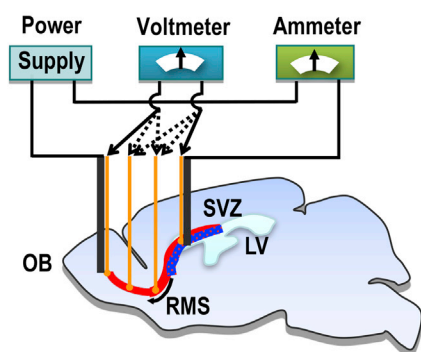
A Transplant of EGFP-hNSCs



B Cells migrate to the OB



C Application of EFs



D Electrically guiding cells

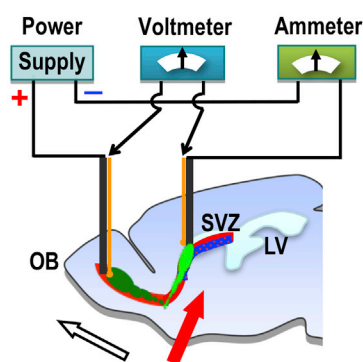


Figure 1. Experimental Design to Guide Migration of Human Neural Stem Cells in Rat Brain

(A) Transplantation of human neural stem cells (hNSCs) expressing EGFP (EGFP-hNSCs) (in green) at the middle of rostral migration stream (RMS, in red) in rat brain.

(B) Transplanted hNSCs migrate along the RMS toward the olfactory bulb (OB) (in dark green, migration direction indicated by white arrow). SVZ, subventricular zone (blue); LV, lateral ventricle.

(C) *In vivo* application of electrical stimulation and evaluations for its effectiveness, stability, and safety in rat brain. Ag/AgCl electrodes (yellow) for measurement. Carbon electrodes (black) for delivery of electric currents.

(D) Electrically guiding migration of transplanted hNSCs to SVZ (in bright green, migration direction indicated by red arrow).

guided to migrate against the endogenous cues and upstream to the SVZ (Figure 1D).

To Track NSCs in the Brain, We First Developed an hNSC Line that Expresses EGFP

The previously described hNSCs from H9 (Feng et al., 2012a) were transduced with MNLU3-luciferase-PGK-EGFP, a lentiviral vector expressing EGFP. EGFP-positive cells enriched by cell sorting provided a consistent number of cells for transplantation (Figure S1). The transduced cells maintained markers for NSCs and allowed us to differentiate types of cells (Figures 2A–2D). We tested whether expression of EGFP altered galvanotaxis. Applied EFs effectively mobilized and guided the migration of the hNSCs expressing EGFP (EGFP-hNSCs) in the same way as their parental cells, and that of neuroblasts from neonatal rat brain and from the SVZ of adult mice (Figures 2E–2H and S2; Movie S1) (Cao et al., 2013; Feng et al., 2012a; Li et al., 2008).

We Then Optimized the Electrical Stimulation Scheme to Effectively Guide Cells

Our setup had a unique modification of the classic galvanotaxis chamber with a very small conductive volume (~20 μ L) over a large surface area (400 mm^2), ensuring minimal electric currents at physiological voltages (less than

1 mA). This design efficiently dissipates heat generated and minimizes changes in ions and perturbation of culture conditions. Cells exposed to a field of 100–200 mV/mm remained healthy and motile for several days (Song et al., 2007). With this design, however, it was not possible to deliver direct current (DC) EFs to the brain, because the large conductive volume reduces resistance and allows currents of hundreds and thousands times higher to pass through the tissues at similar voltage, inducing a significant Joule effect, changes in pH and ion concentrations, and electrode by-products. We developed optimal stimulation schemes using intermittent EFs (iEFs) that minimized detrimental effects while maintaining effective guidance for migration of hNSCs. iEFs with specific on and off ratios showed significant guidance effects on directional migration of hNSCs while maintaining cell viability after prolonged stimulation (Figures S3A and S3B; Movies S2 and S3), and induced negligible changes in temperature and pH in the culture chamber (Figures S3C–S3E3).

Electrode Pairs Were Used to Simultaneously Deliver and Monitor Stable Currents at the Same Time

Based on the preliminary test, we chose carbon electrodes to deliver current and silver/silver chloride (Ag/AgCl) electrodes to monitor the EF induced (Figures 3B and S4A). Two configurations of electrodes were used: two plus four (2 + 4)



(Figure 3C), and two pairs (2 + 2) (Figure 3D). The 2 + 4 electrodes have more detailed measurement points. Paired electrodes were inserted and immobilized in the brain of anesthetized animals with a stereotactic frame. The electrical currents were delivered to the brain in animals under continuous anesthesia or in free-moving status after recovery from surgical anesthesia. After the rat head was immobilized in a stereotaxic stage, the electrodes were inserted into the brain from a window in the skull surgically made to expose the dura. The electrodes were fixed to a holder with a pre-determined depth and spacing that corresponded to the points along the RMS (Figures 3 and S4A). Histology sections confirmed that injection needle and electrodes were correctly placed and secured using stereotactic manipulation and electrode immobilization (Figures 4A, 4B, 4E, and 5A). Continuous monitoring of the EFs and currents in the brain during stimulation allowed adjustment to ensure stable voltage and currents in the brain (Figures S4B–S4E). During continuous anesthesia, the electric currents were delivered to the brain along the RMS for up to 10 hr (Figure 3D). For animals that recovered from anesthesia and moved freely in the cage, we developed a portable miniaturized stimulator with a button battery and a programmable chip to administer stimulation. The battery and programmable chip were housed in a transparent plastic tube. After stereotaxic electrode implantation, the battery-chip tube configuration was secured to the skull with dental acrylic (Figure 3E).

Electroencephalographic and Motor Functions Suggested Good Tolerance of the Rats to Surgery and Electrical Stimulation

No seizures were observed in any animals during or after the electrical stimulation. We placed two electroencephalogram (EEG) recording electrodes in the left and right frontal bone next to the dura, using a modified method described previously (Feng et al., 2012b) (Figures S5A and S5B). Electrical stimulation used in our experiments had negligible effects on the EEG. Post-stimulation recording showed waveforms similar to those pre-stimulation (Figure S5E). Quantitative analysis confirmed complete overlap of the EEG recorded from rat before stimulation and after intermittent EF stimulation (Figure S5D). Frequency dependence of the power analysis based on the harvested EEGs showed no statistically significant changes in theta or beta waves, but slightly increased the power of low gamma wave during iEF stimulation (Figure S5E).

To determine the effects of electrode implantation and stimulation on animal behavior, we recorded normal movement of the animals after recovery from anesthesia and for more than 3 weeks (Figure S5F). We evaluated the effects on locomotor function (Rotarod) and fine

motor coordination function (horizontal ladder walk) (Hamm et al., 1994; Metz and Whishaw, 2002, 2009). The Rotarod performance of the cell transplantation group alone and the cell transplantation plus electrodes groups were essentially unchanged from baseline on all post-surgery test days. There appeared to be a weak trend for the cell transplantation with stimulation group to have a shorter duration on the Rotarod at day 1 compared with baseline, but differences were not statistically significant ($p = 0.33$, t test). The horizontal ladder walk performance of the cell transplantation group alone and the cell transplantation plus electrode groups were essentially unchanged from baseline on all post-surgery test days. There appeared to be a weak trend for the cell transplantation with stimulation group to have a greater number of foot slips on the ladder walk on day 1 compared with baseline, but differences were not statistically significant ($p = 0.32$, t test). These tests suggest that the surgery and stimulation did not induce significant alterations of motor function (Hamm et al., 1994; Metz and Whishaw, 2009; Stout et al., 2013).

We Stimulated and Guided Migration of hNSCs Transplanted into the Middle of the RMS

With no electrical stimulation (no electrode insertion control group, and electrode insertion with no electrical stimulation sham group), hNSCs transplanted into the middle of the RMS migrated uniformly toward the OB (Figures 4A and 4E), consistent with previous reports of migration of hNSCs toward the OB when transplanted in the SVZ (Flax et al., 1998; Tabar et al., 2005). These results confirmed the robust intrinsic guidance signals toward the OB. When an electrical stimulation was applied toward the LV (upstream of the RMS), significant numbers of cells were found near the ipsilateral LV region (Figures 4B and 4B''), which was not observed in any of the control and sham brains (Figures 4A'' and 4E''). Serial sections of the brain demonstrated consistent migration of hNSCs upstream toward the ipsilateral SVZ (Figure 4D). Co-staining with human SOX2 antibodies confirmed the undifferentiated status of the migrating hNSCs (Figure 4C). To exclude the possibility of electrode insertion as a cause of inducing migration of hNSCs toward the LV direction, we positioned electrodes the same way without switching on the field (sham group). No EGFP signals were observed around the electrode near the LV region (Figures 4E and 4E''). In brain sections with the injection sites with electrode positions visible, we counted the EGFP-positive cells and measured the distance between the transplant site and cells furthest in the OB direction, and in the LV direction. Following electrical stimulation, NSCs were observed upstream near the LV region. No NSCs were observed in the LV region in control group and sham

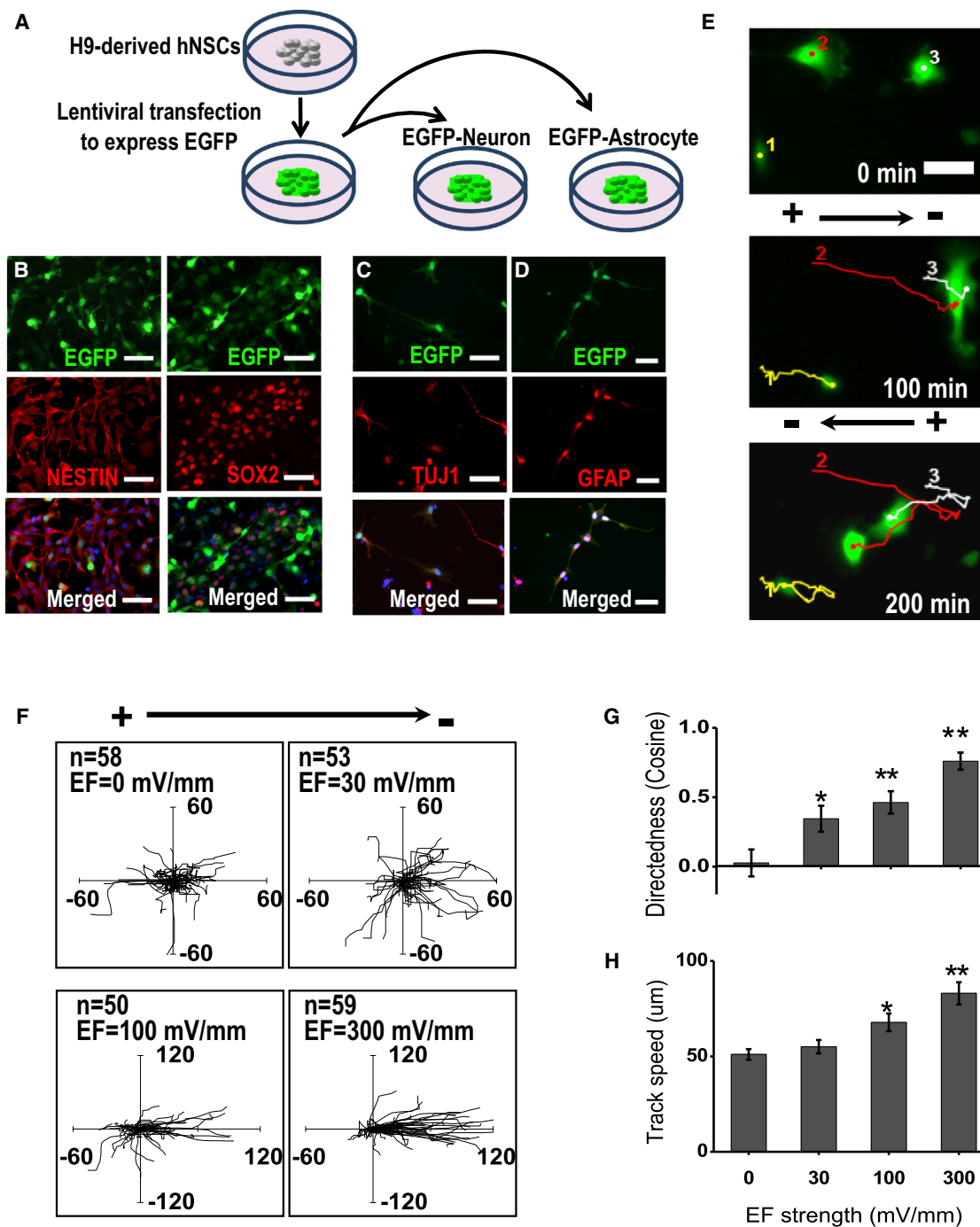


Figure 2. Electric Fields Stimulate and Guide Migration of EGFP-hNSCs

(A) Derivation of hNSCs expressing EGFP and verification of the pluripotent capacity. See also [Figure S1](#) for details of derivation of hNSCs from human embryonic stem cells (hESCs, line H9) and the lentivirus used.

(B) Lentiviral transfected hNSCs stably expressing EGFP maintained the pluripotent markers of NESTIN and SOX2.

(C and D) The EGFP-hNSCs could be induced to differentiate into neuron marker TUJ1-positive cells (C) and astrocyte marker GFAP-positive cells (D). DAPI nuclear counterstains are blue.

(E–H) Lentiviral transfected hNSCs (EGFP-hNSCs, 1, 2, 3 are the typical ones) have the same electrotaxis response as parental cells. (E) Time-lapse images show robust cathodal migration of EGFP-hNSCs in an electric field (EF) (250 mV/mm). Reversal of the field polarity reversed the direction of cell migration. See also [Movie S1](#). (F–H) Trajectories of cells with the starting point at the origin. Applied EFs as

(legend continued on next page)

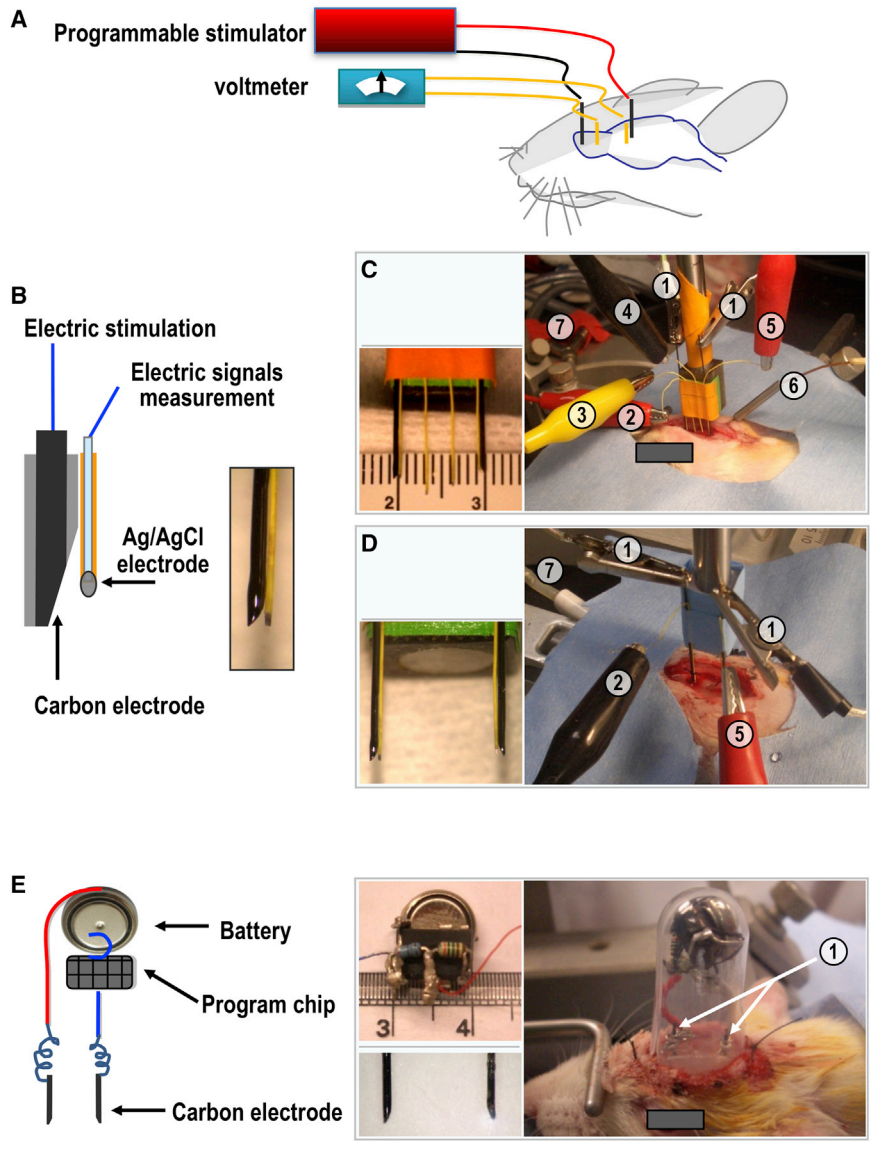


Figure 3. Implementation of Electrical Stimulation in Brain *In Vivo* in Anesthetized and Awake Free-Moving Animals

(A) Schematic of a power supply, electrodes, and a rat brain.

(B) Carbon electrodes and silver/silver chloride (Ag/AgCl) electrodes for *in vivo* current delivery and monitoring, respectively. See also Figure S4A for parameters in detail.

(C) Assembled electrodes (left) for electrical stimulation and parameter monitoring along the rostral migration stream (RMS) in the brain of an anesthetized rat with no cell transplantation (right). See Figures S5A and S5B.

(D) Assembled electrodes (left) for *in vivo* stimulation and monitoring for 10 hr started at 24 hr after EGFP-hNSCs transplantation (right).

(E) A stimulator that can be fixed on the skull of a rat, which allows the rat free movement after awaking from anesthesia. The stimulator can be remotely controlled through the programmable chip (on/off, wave form, and size and duration of the currents).

① Carbon electrodes connected to power supply for applying EF stimulation; ②, ③, ④, ⑤ Ag/AgCl electrodes connected to ammeter and/or voltmeter for measurement of the electric current and voltage; ⑥ probe in temporalis for brain temperature recording; ⑦ trachea cannula.

group (Figure 4F). Maximal migration distance of hNSCs upstream to the LV region was found to be the same as that to the OB when the electrical stimulation was applied to the direction of LV (Figure 4G).

The Guided Migration and Enhanced Cell Motility in the Brain Persisted Long after Stimulation

To determine longer-term cell survival, we examined serial sagittal sections of the rat brains 3 weeks and 4 months

after electrical stimulation. Detailed examination of the serial brain sections revealed that NSCs migrated from the injection site to the LV region and to the contralateral hemisphere (Figure 5B). EGFP signals were detected further away from the transplant site even beyond the electrode in the posterior region of the SVZ, and in the corpus callosum of the contralateral hemisphere, which were not found in the control and sham brains (Figures 5 and S6). The migration of transplanted cells beyond the attractive electrode to

small as 30 mV/mm induced significant directional migration. The unit of the axes is micrometers. Voltage dependence of the directedness (G) and track speed (H). Field strength is as shown, and duration of the experiment is 1 hr.

Data are presented as mean ± SEM from three or more independent experiments. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 when compared with the values from cells not exposed to an EF. Scale bars, 50 μm (B–D) and 25 μm (E). See also Figure S2 for experimental setup and electrotaxis response of NSCs from different species.

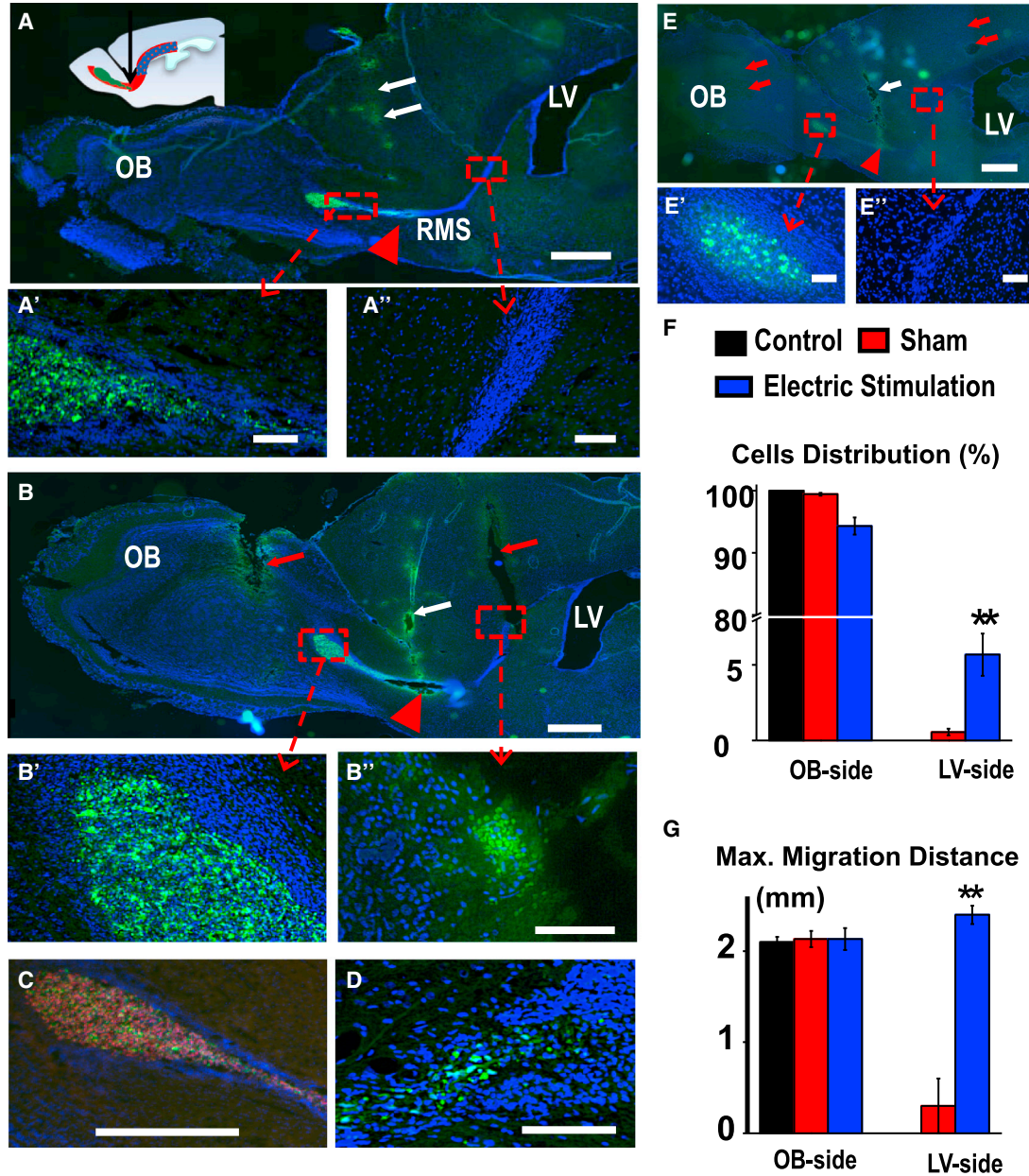


Figure 4. Electrical Stimulation Mobilized and Guided Migration of hNSCs in Rat Brain

(A) hNSCs transplanted into the middle part of rostral migration stream (RMS) had a default migration toward the olfactory bulb (OB). EGFP signals are evidently present on the OB side (A'), No EGFP signal was detectable on the lateral ventricle (LV) side (A''). (B) Electrical stimulation (positive at OB and negative at LV side) induced significant amount of hNSCs to migrate to the LV side (B'') against co-existing guidance cues which normally guide cells to the OB side in the RMS. Larger number of hNSCs kept migration to the OB (B'). Electrodes were implanted and electrical stimulation was applied for 10 hr after 24 hr of EGFP-hNSC transplantation. (C and D) Adjacent sections of the brain confirmed migration of hNSCs to the LV side. (E) Sham stimulation, whereby stimulation electrodes were inserted without delivery of currents, showed no cell migration to the LV side (E''). (F and G) Semi-quantification confirmed mobilizing and guidance effects of electrical stimulation. Electrical stimulation toward the SVZ guided a significant amount of hNSCs to the LV side, which was not seen in control groups. The maximum direct migration distance toward LV was 2.4 mm.

Means ± SEM from three independent experiments. ***p* < 0.01 versus electrode implant with no EF. Red arrowhead, cell transplant site; white arrow, injection needle path; red arrow, electrode insertion path. In (A) to (E''), DAPI is blue, EGFP green, and human SOX-2 red. Scale bars, 1 mm (A, B, and E), 500 μm (C), and 100 μm (A', A'', B', B'', D, E', and E'').



the LV region and contralateral side suggests that the mobilizing effect of the electrical stimulation on hNSCs persisted even after the stimulation.

Using the transplant site as the middle point, we counted EGFP dots detected in the OB direction and that in the LV direction on the ipsilateral side, the sum being 100% (Figures 5B and 5C). Three weeks later, predominant signals of EGFP were in the LV region. Compared with the results immediately after electrical stimulation, more hNSCs were detected in the LV region than in the OB direction (compare Figure 5A with Figure 4A). Consistently, brains 4 months after stimulation showed an even greater proportion of hNSCs in the LV region (Figure 5C). The electrical stimulation not only guided cells to the SVZ, but the cells that traveled to in the LV region appeared to survive and maintain EGFP expression longer than the cells without stimulation.

We examined differentiation markers in hNSCs 3 weeks after transplantation and stimulation. No glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) and neuron-specific class III β -tubulin (TUJ1) staining was found to co-localize with EGFP signals (Figure 6A). Four months after transplantation and stimulation, sparse EGFP signals could be shown to co-localize with antibodies against NEUN, GFAP, IBA1, and myelin basic protein (MBP), suggesting differentiation of some hNSCs to neuron, astrocytes, microglia, or oligodendrocytes (in CA1/CA2 region of hippocampus, in OB, in hippocampus, and in RMS, respectively.) (Figure 6B). These results are consistent with previous reports that transplanted hNSCs were able to differentiate in rodent brains (Flax et al., 1998; Tabar et al., 2005).

DISCUSSION

One unmet need in brain regenerative medicine is to effectively and safely mobilize and guide NSCs to migrate to the appropriate brain lesion sites for repair. Researchers have demonstrated the rich availability of NSCs both endogenously and through transplantation (Arvidsson et al., 2002; Bond et al., 2015; Gage, 2000). Inefficient migration, however, is one of the barriers to effective clinical use (Kornblum, 2007). For efficient treatment, transplanted stem cells must establish functional connections with the host cells to repair damage and restore function (Karp and Leng Teo, 2009; Khaldoyanidi, 2008; Laflamme and Murry, 2005). In most cases, very few stem cells are able to migrate to injured or diseased regions and integrate structurally and functionally in the well-differentiated host tissues (Rakic, 2004).

Our results demonstrated the feasibility of the application of electrical stimulation directly in the brain in a manner that stimulates and guides the migration of

NSCs. Our optimized stimulation strategy and electrode system is able to deliver and monitor stable stimulation to the brain with minimized detrimental effects to a tolerable level, supported by assessment of EEG and motor function. In the RMS, where intrinsic signals normally guide NSCs toward the OB, the applied electrical signals were able to override the effect of intrinsic signals and guided some NSCs toward the SVZ. Significantly, electrical stimulation mobilized transplanted hNSCs to migrate beyond the attractive electrode to the SVZ and to a limited extent to the corpus callosum. hNSCs were found in the SVZ 3 weeks and 4 months after transplantation, long after EGFP signals disappeared in the OB. The hNSCs appeared to colonize some sites in the SVZ. Does this indicate that transplanted and electrically stimulated cells were able to replenish the stem cell reservoirs? We believe that this is a very important question to be answered in the future. A few transplanted cells appeared to start to express nerve cell markers, suggesting potential differentiation of those cells. The short-term guidance effects, and potential long-term motility increase and differentiation, suggest a useful aspect of electrical stimulation in brain function regulation through stem cells. We therefore provide proof-of-concept results to use electrical stimulation to guide and mobilize NSCs in the brain *in vivo*. One should note with caution that the RMS is a specific permissive area for neuronal migration in the adult brain. The microenvironment in injured brain is significantly different from that within the RMS. Future investigation is therefore essential to test subsequent hypotheses about the use of electrical stimulation to mobilize and guide migration of NSCs in diseased/injured brains.

Some neuroblasts migrate long distances from their place of origin to the resident destination throughout development and into adulthood (Altman, 1969; Alvarez-Buylla and Lim, 2004; Lois and Alvarez-Buylla, 1994; Luskin, 1993). Experiments using rodent models have produced significant insights into mechanisms that regulate NSC migration and show that chemical gradients are important guides in NSC migration (Aguirre et al., 2010; Duan et al., 2007; Famulski et al., 2010; Gaiano, 2008; Ishizuka et al., 2011; Li et al., 1999; McKay, 1997; Molnar and Clowry, 2012; Wang et al., 2011; Wu et al., 1999). Although powerful, chemical gradients are difficult to control *in vivo*. Application of EFs has flexibility of varying strength, time, and direction across long distances. The electric signal can be immediately switched on and off, and strength adjusted if so desired. Electrical guidance therefore may provide a useful approach in human brain, which is significantly larger—over a thousand times larger—than that of mouse or rat. EFs may be able to help to unify multiple cues in guiding cells as is currently being used in

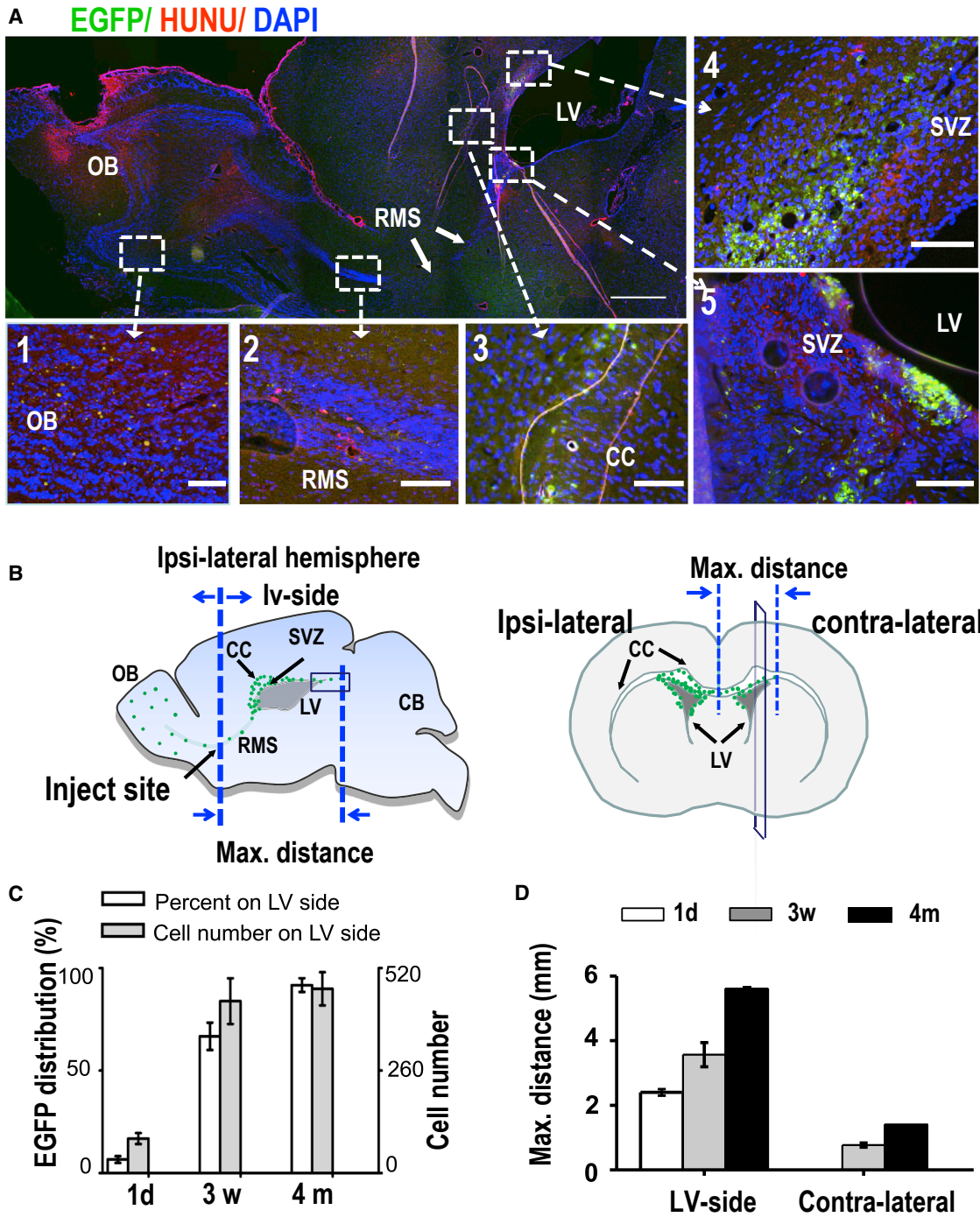


Figure 5. Electrically Guided Migration and Enhanced Motility of hNSCs in Rat Brain Persisted Long after Stimulation

(A) A typical sagittal section of a brain 3 weeks after electrical stimulation. EGFP signals are present in the OB and RMS. Co-labeling the cells with human nuclei antibodies (HUNU, red) confirmed human cell origin. hNSCs migrated beyond the stimulation electrode with majority of the cells appearing in the corpus callosum (CC) and the subventricular zone (SVZ) when comparing 1 and 2 with 3, 4, and 5. hNSCs appeared to have colonized in some regions of the SVZ.

(B) Diagrams illustrate assessment of distribution of hNSCs in the brain. EGFP signals 4 months post stimulation were assessed and are presented as green dots, showing cumulated distribution from serial sagittal sections, and coronal distribution of the cells from 3D

(legend continued on next page)



the treatment of epithelial migration in wound healing (Zhao et al., 2006). Further testing and optimization of electrical stimulation is needed in larger-brained animals and eventually in human brains. Development of stimulation technology in primates will lead to technology with promising clinical applications in human patients. Recent developments in deep brain stimulation technology and *in vivo* wearable electrode arrays suggest promising tools for regulation of function and structure of migrating hNSCs (Santhanam et al., 2006; Viventi et al., 2011).

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Derivation of hNSCs and Establishment of EGFP-hNSCs

The use of human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) was approved by UC Davis Stem Cell Research Oversight Committee. hNSCs were derived from H9 hESCs as described in our previous publication (Feng et al., 2012a), then stably transduced with lentiviral vectors containing an EGFP reporter driven by the PGK promoter (EGFP-hNSCs). The confirmation of EGFP-hNSCs is described in [Supplemental Experimental Procedures](#).

Electrotaxis of EGFP-hNSCs *In Vitro*

EGFP-hNSCs were seeded in an electrotaxis chamber in CO₂-independent medium (Invitrogen) plus 1 mM L-glutamine for 0.5–1 hr. Cell migration was recorded using time-lapse digital video-microscopy (Song et al., 2007). Directedness, migration speed, displacement speed, and x axis distance are the four parameters used to quantify cell migration, which are described in [Supplemental Experimental Procedures](#).

Stimulation Schemes for Guidance of Cell Migration with Tolerable Detrimental Effects

To minimize the side effects of traditional continuous DC EFs, we optimized an intermittent DC EF stimulation scheme that effectively guides cell migration with minimal changes in temperature and pH. Additional information is provided in [Supplemental Experimental Procedures](#).

Design of Electrodes for Implantation into the Brain *In Vivo*

Processed carbon rod and silver wire were used for current delivery electrode and the measuring electrode, respectively. The parameters and the electric circuit are described in [Supplemental Experimental Procedures](#).

Design of a Programmable Stimulator to Deliver Electrical Stimulation *In Vivo*

We developed a programmable stimulator and fixed it on rat heads for stimulation *in vivo* with free movement of rats. Information in detail is provided in [Supplemental Experimental Procedures](#).

Implantation of Electrodes in the Brain

The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at UC Davis approved all animal procedures in this study. Sprague-Dawley rats (Harlan, weighing 310–350 g) were used in the *in vivo* experiments. Animal preparation and care, and procedures of anesthesia and surgery are described in [Supplemental Experimental Procedures](#).

Delivery of Electrical Stimulation to the Brain *In Vivo*

The electric circuitry was completed when the implanted electrodes were connected with the power supply or battery and voltmeter/ammeter, respectively. When electric current was delivered, real-time tissue currents, voltage, and resistance were recorded at indicated measuring positions. The animal grouping and observation for this section are described in [Supplemental Experimental Procedures](#).

EEG During Electric Field Stimulation

Six rats were used for this part of the experiment. A level of anesthesia was maintained with ~1.5% isoflurane for minimizing the anesthetic effect on the EEG. The electrodes for electrical stimulation and recording, the positions of the electrodes, and the parameters applied in the EEG testing are described in [Supplemental Experimental Procedures](#).

Transplant of EGFP-hNSCs and Animal Groups

EGFP-hNSCs were prepared at 50,000 cells/ μ L in NSC medium. At a speed of 1 μ L/min, 5 μ L of cell suspension was injected to the middle point of RMS (x = 3.7 mm, anterior from bregma; y = 1.2 mm, lateral from midline; z = -5.9 mm). A burr hole was then filled with bone wax and the scalp incision was sutured. Rats were placed into clean cages for recovery (one rat per cage post operation). After transplantation of cells, animals were randomly divided into three groups: control group (no electrodes implanted, n = 7), sham group (electrodes implanted with no electrical stimulation, n = 7), and electrical stimulation group (n = 10). For the long-term survival of rats, animal care was continued including observations of vocalizations, seizures, hemiplegic paralysis, and body weight. For sham-cell control, 5 μ L of neurobasal medium with no cells was injected (n = 3, euthanized at 34 hr, 3 weeks, and 4 months post injection, respectively).

reconstruction from serial brain sections. Electrical stimulation mobilized cells not only to the LV (lv-side) in the injection hemisphere, but also into the contralateral hemisphere.

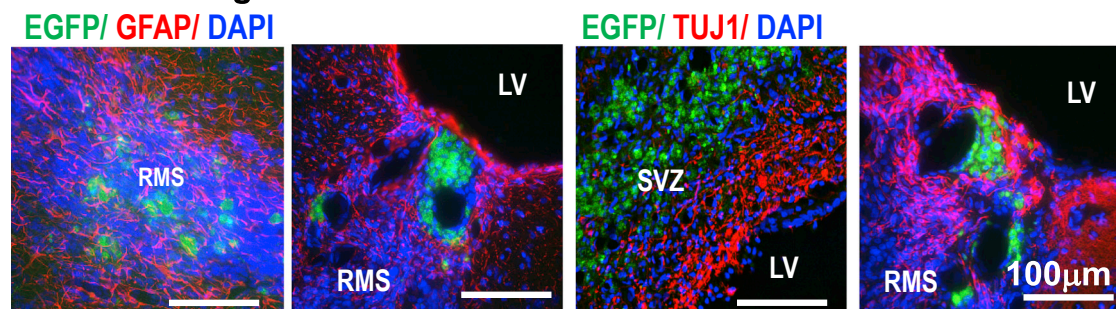
(C) Electrical stimulation increased distribution and the percentage of hNSCs to the LV side, which became more significant 3 weeks and 4 months after stimulation. Numbers of the EGFP cells in every brain section were increased on the LV side, especially in the SVZ. Means \pm SEM from three independent experiments.

(D) Post-stimulation effects on the increased the migration distance on both the LV side and contralateral hemisphere. Means \pm SEM from three independent experiments.

Scale bars, 1 mm (A) and 100 μ m (A1–A6).



A hNSCs migrated to and reside in SVZ



B hNSCs maintained the potential to differentiated

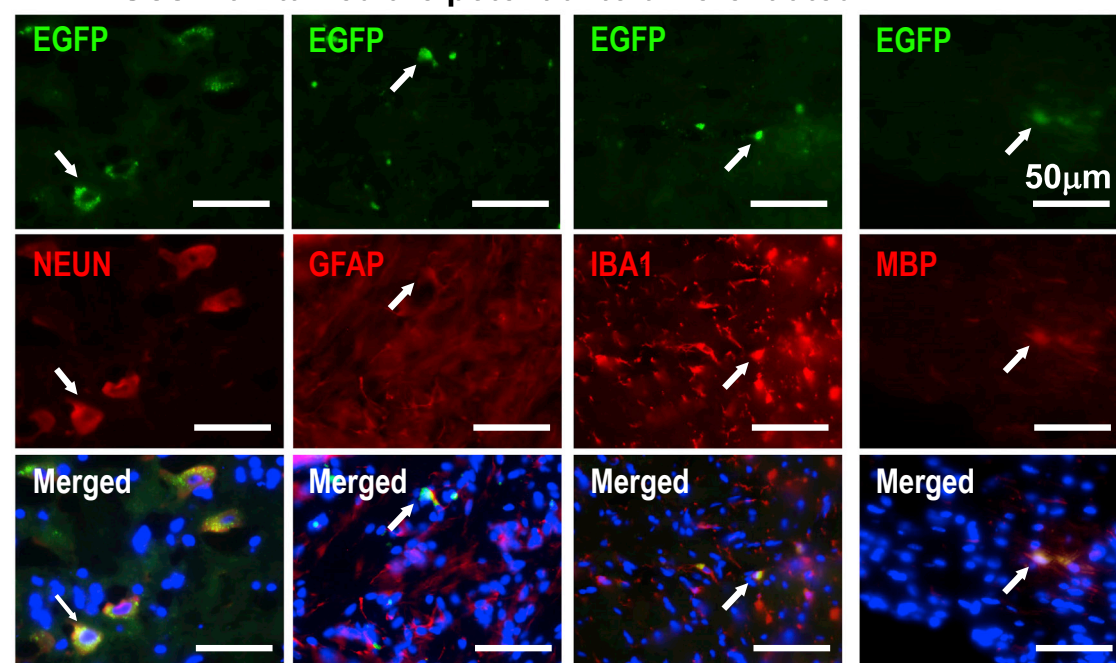


Figure 6. hNSCs Migrated over the Cathode Electrode and to the SVZ, which Appeared to Have the Ability to Differentiate

(A) EF stimulation reversed the migration of hNSCs to the SVZ. hNSCs resided in large area of the SVZ 3 weeks post EF stimulation. EGFP signals are mainly detected in the SVZ. The cells in green are not co-labeled red for either GFAP or TUJ1, indicating no differentiation to astrocyte or neuron of the graft cells.

(B) Four months after transplantation and electrical stimulation, hNSCs maintained EGFP. Co-localization of EGFP signals with NEUN (in CA1/CA2 region of hippocampus), GFAP (mainly in OB), IBA1 (in hippocampus), or MBP (found in RMS) (red) suggests possible differentiation of hNSCs to neuron, astrocyte, microglia, or oligodendrocyte, respectively.

All nuclei are labeled in blue with DAPI. White arrows show typical differentiated cells. hNSCs, human neural stem cells; SVZ, subventricular zone; EF, electric field; OB, olfactory bulb; RMS, rostral migration stream. Scale bars, 100 μm (A) and 50 μm (B).

Delivery of Electric Currents to Guide Migration of Transplanted EGFP-hNSCs

Twenty-four hours after cell transplantation, electrode implantation was performed. The output of power supply was adjusted for a target EF strength of 50–70 mV/mm during the 10-hr intermittent EF stimulation. Parameters were read from voltmeter, ohmmeter, and ammeter every 15 min. The animal grouping, animal care, and other information is provided in [Supplemental Experimental Procedures](#).

Fixation of the Brain, Tissue Sectioning, and Immunohistochemistry

The procedure for the fixation of the brain and tissue sectioning is described in [Supplemental Experimental Procedures](#). Brain sections were rehydrated and then blocked with blocking buffer containing 2% goat serum (Gibco), 1% BSA (Sigma), 0.1% cold fish skin gelatin (Sigma), 0.1% Triton X-100 (Sigma), and 0.05% Tween 20 (Sigma). Primary antibodies were incubated at room temperature for 1 hr followed by the application of second antibodies



(Alexa Fluor 594, Invitrogen). After washing with PBS, the tissue sections were mounted with an anti-fade mounting medium/DAPI mounting medium. The primary antibodies used were rabbit anti-human SOX2 (#3579, Cell Signaling Technologies, 1:200), mouse anti-human nuclei (#MAB1281, Millipore, 1:200), rabbit anti-GFAP (#AB5804, Millipore, 1:200), rabbit anti-TUJ1 (#ab24629, Abcam, 1:200), mouse anti-Neu-N (#MAB377, Millipore, 1:500), goat anti-IBA1 (#ab107159, Abcam, 1:1,000), and mouse anti-MBP (#ab24567, Abcam, 1:500).

Motor Functional Evaluation

Animals were trained to criteria on the behavioral tasks 2 days prior to cell transplantation, with the final day serving as the pre-surgery baseline. Electrical stimulation or controlled or sham interventions were applied 24 hr post cell transplantation. Animals were first tested on the Rotarod (Hamm et al., 1994) followed by horizontal ladder on post-electrical stimulation days 1, 4, 7, 11, and 15. Additional information for the Rotarod test and horizontal ladder-walk test are described in Supplemental Experimental Procedures.

Migration Analysis for EGFP Signals in Rat Brain

Brain sections were examined and analyzed with a fluorescent microscope system (Keyence, model BZ-9000 [BIOREVO]). For each individual rat brain, the center sagittal section was defined as most clearly showing the stem cell injection track and with the highest accumulation of EGFP signals. Two additional sections +16 μm and -16 μm away, respectively, were also selected for further detailed analysis. Thus three sections for each brain (hemisphere) were chosen for initial detailed analysis of cell migration. Additional information is provided in Supplemental Experimental Procedures.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Information includes Supplemental Experimental Procedures, six figures, and three movies and can be found with this article online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.stemcr.2017.05.035>.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

J.-F.F. and M.Z. developed the conception, designed the study, analyzed and interpreted data, and wrote the manuscript, with help from all authors. J.-F.F. and J.L. collected and assembled most data. L.Z. assisted with cell culture and animal surgery. J.-Y.J. provided part of the study material. M.R., B.G.L., and J.N. were also involved in research design and provision of study materials. J.A.N. and M.Z. approved the final manuscript.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work is supported by grants from the California Institute of Regenerative Medicine RB1-01417 (to M.Z.) and TR1-01257 (to J.A.N.). M.Z. is also supported by NIH 1R01EY019101, NSF MCB-0951199, and UC Davis Dermatology Developmental Fund, and in part by the Research to Prevent Blindness. J.A.N. is also supported by the NIH (5P30AG010129, 5RC1AG036022-02, and 2P51RR000169-49). J.-F.F. is also supported by NSFC (31371406), STCSM (13ZR1424500), SMHS (XYQ2013094), and SMC-Star

Award for Young Scholars (B). J.L. is supported by a fellowship from the Shriners of Northern California. J.-F.F., J.-Y.J., and M.Z. are also supported by MOST (2012CB518100). We thank Drs. Xian-Jiang Huang, Wei Liu, Natalie Grace, Michelle So, Lin Cao, Si-wei Zhao, Ken C. Van, Darrin Lee, and other members of the M.Z., B.G.L., and J.A.N. laboratories for assistance. M.Z. has research funding/contracted research with CIRM. M.Z., J.-F.F., and L.Z. are inventors of a US patent owned by UC Regents. M.R. does modeling of electrical current pathways with Aaken Laboratories.

Received: December 13, 2016

Revised: May 30, 2017

Accepted: May 31, 2017

Published: June 29, 2017

REFERENCES

- Aguirre, A., Rubio, M.E., and Gallo, V. (2010). Notch and EGFR pathway interaction regulates neural stem cell number and self-renewal. *Nature* 467, 323–327.
- Altman, J. (1969). Autoradiographic and histological studies of postnatal neurogenesis. IV. Cell proliferation and migration in the anterior forebrain, with special reference to persisting neurogenesis in the olfactory bulb. *J. Comp. Neurol.* 137, 433–457.
- Alvarez-Buylla, A., and Lim, D.A. (2004). For the long run: maintaining germinal niches in the adult brain. *Neuron* 41, 683–686.
- Anton, E.S., Ghashghaei, H.T., Weber, J.L., McCann, C., Fischer, T.M., Cheung, I.D., Gassmann, M., Messing, A., Klein, R., Schwab, M.H., et al. (2004). Receptor tyrosine kinase ErbB4 modulates neuroblast migration and placement in the adult forebrain. *Nat. Neurosci.* 7, 1319–1328.
- Arvidsson, A., Collin, T., Kirik, D., Kokaia, Z., and Lindvall, O. (2002). Neuronal replacement from endogenous precursors in the adult brain after stroke. *Nat. Med.* 8, 963–970.
- Bond, A.M., Ming, G.L., and Song, H. (2015). Adult mammalian neural stem cells and neurogenesis: five decades later. *Cell Stem Cell* 17, 385–395.
- Cao, L., Wei, D., Reid, B., Zhao, S., Pu, J., Pan, T., Yamoah, E., and Zhao, M. (2013). Endogenous electric currents might guide rostral migration of neuroblasts. *EMBO Rep.* 14, 184–190.
- Curtis, M.A., Kam, M., Nannmark, U., Anderson, M.F., Axell, M.Z., Wikkelsø, C., Holtas, S., van Roon-Mom, W.M., Bjork-Eriksson, T., Nordborg, C., et al. (2007). Human neuroblasts migrate to the olfactory bulb via a lateral ventricular extension. *Science* 315, 1243–1249.
- Duan, X., Chang, J.H., Ge, S., Faulkner, R.L., Kim, J.Y., Kitabatake, Y., Liu, X.B., Yang, C.H., Jordan, J.D., Ma, D.K., et al. (2007). Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia 1 regulates integration of newly generated neurons in the adult brain. *Cell* 130, 1146–1158.
- Famulski, J.K., Trivedi, N., Howell, D., Yang, Y., Tong, Y., Gilbertson, R., and Solecki, D.J. (2010). Siah regulation of Pard3A controls neuronal cell adhesion during germinal zone exit. *Science* 330, 1834–1838.
- Feng, J.F., Liu, J., Zhang, X.Z., Zhang, L., Jiang, J.Y., Nolte, J., and Zhao, M. (2012a). Guided migration of neural stem cells derived



- from human embryonic stem cells by an electric field. *Stem Cells* 30, 349–355.
- Feng, J.F., Zhao, X., Gurkoff, G.G., Van, K.C., Shahlaie, K., and Lyeth, B.G. (2012b). Post-traumatic hypoxia exacerbates neuronal cell death in the hippocampus. *J. Neurotrauma* 29, 1167–1179.
- Flax, J.D., Aurora, S., Yang, C., Simonin, C., Wills, A.M., Billinghurst, L.L., Jendoubi, M., Sidman, R.L., Wolfe, J.H., Kim, S.U., et al. (1998). Engraftable human neural stem cells respond to developmental cues, replace neurons, and express foreign genes. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 16, 1033–1039.
- Gage, F.H. (2000). Mammalian neural stem cells. *Science* 287, 1433–1438.
- Gaiano, N. (2008). Strange bedfellows: Reelin and Notch signaling interact to regulate cell migration in the developing neocortex. *Neuron* 60, 189–191.
- Hamm, R.J., Pike, B.R., O'Dell, D.M., Lyeth, B.G., and Jenkins, L.W. (1994). The rotarod test: an evaluation of its effectiveness in assessing motor deficits following traumatic brain injury. *J. Neurotrauma* 11, 187–196.
- Ishizuka, K., Kamiya, A., Oh, E.C., Kanki, H., Seshadri, S., Robinson, J.F., Murdoch, H., Dunlop, A.J., Kubo, K., Furukori, K., et al. (2011). DISC1-dependent switch from progenitor proliferation to migration in the developing cortex. *Nature* 473, 92–96.
- Karp, J.M., and Leng Teo, G.S. (2009). Mesenchymal stem cell homing: the devil is in the details. *Cell Stem Cell* 4, 206–216.
- Khaldooyani, S. (2008). Directing stem cell homing. *Cell Stem Cell* 2, 198–200.
- Kornblum, H.I. (2007). Introduction to neural stem cells. *Stroke* 38, 810–816.
- Ladewig, J., Koch, P., and Brustle, O. (2014). Auto-attraction of neural precursors and their neuronal progeny impairs neuronal migration. *Nat. Neurosci.* 17, 24–26.
- Laflamme, M.A., and Murry, C.E. (2005). Regenerating the heart. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 23, 845–856.
- Li, H.S., Chen, J.H., Wu, W., Fagaly, T., Zhou, L., Yuan, W., Dupuis, S., Jiang, Z.H., Nash, W., Gick, C., et al. (1999). Vertebrate slit, a secreted ligand for the transmembrane protein roundabout, is a repellent for olfactory bulb axons. *Cell* 96, 807–818.
- Li, L., El-Hayek, Y.H., Liu, B., Chen, Y., Gomez, E., Wu, X., Ning, K., Li, L., Chang, N., Zhang, L., et al. (2008). Direct-current electrical field guides neuronal stem/progenitor cell migration. *Stem Cells* 26, 2193–2200.
- Lois, C., and Alvarez-Buylla, A. (1994). Long-distance neuronal migration in the adult mammalian brain. *Science* 264, 1145–1148.
- Luskin, M.B. (1993). Restricted proliferation and migration of postnatally generated neurons derived from the forebrain subventricular zone. *Neuron* 11, 173–189.
- McKay, R. (1997). Stem cells in the central nervous system. *Science* 276, 66–71.
- Meng, X., Arocena, M., Penninger, J., Gage, F.H., Zhao, M., and Song, B. (2011). PI3K mediated electrotaxis of embryonic and adult neural progenitor cells in the presence of growth factors. *Exp. Neurol.* 227, 210–217.
- Metz, G.A., and Whishaw, I.Q. (2002). Cortical and subcortical lesions impair skilled walking in the ladder rung walking test: a new task to evaluate fore- and hindlimb stepping, placing, and co-ordination. *J. Neurosci. Methods* 115, 169–179.
- Metz, G.A., and Whishaw, I.Q. (2009). The ladder rung walking task: a scoring system and its practical application. *J. Vis. Exp.* <http://dx.doi.org/10.3791/1204>.
- Mobley, A.K., and McCarty, J.H. (2011). beta8 integrin is essential for neuroblast migration in the rostral migratory stream. *Glia* 59, 1579–1587.
- Molnar, Z., and Clowry, G. (2012). Cerebral cortical development in rodents and primates. *Prog. Brain Res.* 195, 45–70.
- Rakic, P. (2004). Neuroscience: immigration denied. *Nature* 427, 685–686.
- Sanai, N., Nguyen, T., Ihrie, R.A., Mirzadeh, Z., Tsai, H.H., Wong, M., Gupta, N., Berger, M.S., Huang, E., Garcia-Verdugo, J.M., et al. (2011). Corridors of migrating neurons in the human brain and their decline during infancy. *Nature* 478, 382–386.
- Santhanam, G., Ryu, S.I., Yu, B.M., Afshar, A., and Shenoy, K.V. (2006). A high-performance brain-computer interface. *Nature* 442, 195–198.
- Sawamoto, K., Wichterle, H., Gonzalez-Perez, O., Cholfin, J.A., Yamada, M., Spassky, N., Murcia, N.S., Garcia-Verdugo, J.M., Marin, O., Rubenstein, J.L., et al. (2006). New neurons follow the flow of cerebrospinal fluid in the adult brain. *Science* 311, 629–632.
- Snyder, E.Y., and Teng, Y.D. (2012). Stem cells and spinal cord repair. *N Engl. J. Med.* 366, 1940–1942.
- Song, B., Gu, Y., Pu, J., Reid, B., Zhao, Z., and Zhao, M. (2007). Application of direct current electric fields to cells and tissues in vitro and modulation of wound electric field in vivo. *Nat. Protoc.* 2, 1479–1489.
- Staquicini, F.I., Dias-Neto, E., Li, J., Snyder, E.Y., Sidman, R.L., Pasqualini, R., and Arap, W. (2009). Discovery of a functional protein complex of netrin-4, laminin gamma1 chain, and integrin alpha6beta1 in mouse neural stem cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 106, 2903–2908.
- Stout, J.M., Knapp, A.N., Banz, W.J., Wallace, D.G., and Cheatwood, J.L. (2013). Subcutaneous daidzein administration enhances recovery of skilled ladder rung walking performance following stroke in rats. *Behav. Brain Res.* 256, 428–431.
- Tabar, V., Panagiotakos, G., Greenberg, E.D., Chan, B.K., Sadelain, M., Gutin, P.H., and Studer, L. (2005). Migration and differentiation of neural precursors derived from human embryonic stem cells in the rat brain. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 23, 601–606.
- Trounson, A., and McDonald, C. (2015). Stem cell therapies in clinical trials: progress and challenges. *Cell Stem Cell* 17, 11–22.
- Viventi, J., Kim, D.H., Vigeland, L., Frechette, E.S., Blanco, J.A., Kim, Y.S., Avrin, A.E., Tiruvadi, V.R., Hwang, S.W., Vanleer, A.C., et al. (2011). Flexible, foldable, actively multiplexed, high-density electrode array for mapping brain activity in vivo. *Nat. Neurosci.* 14, 1599–1605.
- Wang, Y., Kaneko, N., Asai, N., Enomoto, A., Isotani-Sakakibara, M., Kato, T., Asai, M., Murakumo, Y., Ota, H., Hikita, T., et al. (2011). Girdin is an intrinsic regulator of neuroblast chain migration in the



rostral migratory stream of the postnatal brain. *J. Neurosci.* *31*, 8109–8122.

Wu, W., Wong, K., Chen, J., Jiang, Z., Dupuis, S., Wu, J.Y., and Rao, Y. (1999). Directional guidance of neuronal migration in the olfactory system by the protein Slit. *Nature* *400*, 331–336.

Yao, L., Shanley, L., McCaig, C., and Zhao, M. (2008). Small applied electric fields guide migration of hippocampal neurons. *J. Cell. Physiol.* *216*, 527–535.

Yao, L., McCaig, C.D., and Zhao, M. (2009). Electrical signals polarize neuronal organelles, direct neuron migration, and orient cell division. *Hippocampus* *19*, 855–868.

Zhao, M., Song, B., Pu, J., Wada, T., Reid, B., Tai, G., Wang, F., Guo, A., Walczysko, P., Gu, Y., et al. (2006). Electrical signals control wound healing through phosphatidylinositol-3-OH kinase-gamma and PTEN. *Nature* *442*, 457–460.