3D microbiotic skin models to understand and modulate skin colonization and infection

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Microbiote methods applied to dermocosmetic

Studying skin microbiote and modulation by cosmetic active ingredients require the development of several incremental methods to evaluate:

- Several characteristics of commensal strains as growth, biofilm formation, stress impact such as UV or pollution,
- Interaction between skin cells and germs as adhesion, growth, virulence, inflammation.



CO-CULTURES

Materials & Methods:

- 4 ATCC[®] strains are amplified using selective media combined to aerobic or anaerobic culture condition: *S. aureus* (6538[™]), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (12228[™]), *S. hominis* (27844[™]) and *Propionibacterium acnes* (11827[™]).
- In tubo co-cultures of up to 4 species and qPCR quantification after 2 days interaction with or without active ingredients at 37°C.
- Evaluation of relative germs growth and modulations by active ingredient (n=3,T-Test (***) p<0.001, (*) p<0.05).



Selection of active ingredients favoring the growth of skin benefic bacteria to the detriment of more opportunist bacteria.



BIOFILM FORMATION

Materials & Methods:

- Defined bacterial culture associated to suspension of magnetizable particles are placed in the wells of a microplate incubated for 4-6 h for the bacteria to adhere to the substrate and initiate biofilm formation.
- The microplate is placed on a block containing 96 minimagnets for one minute before reading.
- Results are expressed as a score of 0 to 20, biofilm present to biofilm absent (BioFilm Ring Test[®] - n = 16, Mann-Whitney Rank Sum Test vs relative control, (***) p<0.001).



When a biofilm is formed, the particles are embedded, no spot is visible and BioFilm Index is close to 0. Quantitative biofilm evaluation is easiest compared to agar based method.



POLLUTION IMPACT ON MICROBIOTE

Materials & Methods:

- S. epidermidis or P. acnes treated or not by 0.5% active ingredient (AI) during PM2.5 exposure:
 - SE 10⁷ ATCC[®] 14490[™] for 24h in TSB media in aerobia or PA 10⁸ ATCC[®] 6919[™] for 72h in Schaedler media in anaerobia.
 - Particulate matters: 1649b urban dust particles containing mainly polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls and chlorinated pesticides.
- Bacterial growth assessment by spectrophotometry.

Bacterial growth evaluation after PM exposure



Both germs were impacted by pollution. Significant protection was obtained only in favor of *S. epidermidis* with the AI.



INFLAMMATION

Materials & Methods:

- HaCat cell lines grown until confluence and treated or not for 24h with or without active ingredient in dose effect.
- *S. aureus* (1.5 10⁷ ATCC[®] 12600[™]) applied for 2h.
- IL-8 quantification & cell viability (ELISA & MTT).



Within 1 day *S. aureus* induced inflammation. Significant protection was obtained with a specific hydrolyzed yeast extract.



IL-8 release after *S. aureus* challenge



3D EPIDERMAL MODELS

3D reconstructed microbiotic epidermis

- Epidermal reconstructions: 19yo primary keratinocytes grown for 14 days differentiation at the air-liquid interface (ALI) on fibroblast underlaying membrane.
- S. epidermidis alone or in combinaison with P. acnes or S. aureus (SE 10⁵ ATCC[®] 12228[™] & PA 10⁷ ATCC[®] 11828[™] or SA 10⁴ CIRI SH1000).
- Topic treatment with active ingredient (AIT) or PBS for 1 day.
- Histology & bacterial growth evaluation.





Compared to *S. epidermidis*, *S. aureus* already damaged skin surface after 1 day exposure. *S. epidermidis* growth is independent of *P. acnes* and is promoted by the active ingredient.



3D SKIN MODELS

3D reconstructed microbiotic skin

Microbiotic Mimeskin[®]:

•61yo fibroblasts grown on a collagen based matrix for 28 days.

•61yo keratinocytes grown on dermal equivalents for 7 days before differentiation at the air-liquid interface for 1 or 2 weeks.

S. epidermidis and P. acnes alone or in combination

- ■SE or PA alone at 10⁷ or combined at 10⁶ SE + 10⁷ PA SE ATCC[®] 14990[™] & PA ATCC[®] 6919[™]
- Seeding after 1 or 2 weeks emersion to mimic wound healing or mature skin.
- Histology and Bacterial growth evaluation.



Results with seeding at 1 week post emersion

S. epidermidis is mainly at the skin surface whereas P. acnes is seen deeper within the skin layers due to its anaerobic growth preference. P. acnes did not impact S. epidermidis whereas S. epidermidis inhibited P. acnes growth.



