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В экспериментах животные и люди не участвовали.

КОНФЛИКТ ИНТЕРЕСОВ

Конфликт интересов отсутствует.

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Microglia Cell Line SIM-A9 Features – New Data

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SIM-A9 is a line of spontaneously immortalized mouse microglia cells obtained from newborn C57BL/6 mice's cerebrum. The aim of this work is to characterize SIM-A9 line by the ratio of cells with the resting and activated microglia phenotype, to analyze the expression of stem/progenitor cell markers CD133 and nestin, growth factors receptors CSF-1R and EGFR, and the karyotype of this line. The light microscopy, immunocytochemistry, flow cytometry and RT/PCR were used to analyze the morphology, phenotype, and gene expression levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and the mFISH method was used to analyze the karyotype. It was shown for the first time that SIM-A9 cells express a high level of TSPO protein, CD68, CD11b and CD45 markers on the surface membrane of cells, which corresponds to the phenotype of activated microglia. Despite this, the cells of this line respond with additional activation to LPS stimulation, which leads to an increase in the pro-inflammatory cytokine genes IL-1 β , TNF α , IL-6 expression and a high level of active oxygen and nitrogen metabolites formation. It was shown that SIM-A9 cells express stem and progenitor cells markers, CD133⁺ and nestin, which allows us to consider the cells of this line as early poorly differentiated progenitor cells, despite their phenotype corresponding to activated microglia. It was also found that SIM-A9 cells express receptors of two growth factors CSF-1 and EGF, CSF-1R and EGFR, which indicates the possibility of SIM-A9 cells proliferation stimulation by two alternative mechanisms under the action of the corresponding factors. SIM-A9 cells have a hypotetraploid karyotype with a large number of structural and quantitative chromosome anomalies.

Keywords: microglia, cell line SIM-A9, karyotype, stem cells, CSF-1 receptor, EGF receptor, gene expression, cytokines