

1 Full title: Three-dimensional culture of chicken primordial germ cells in
2 chemically defined media containing the functional polymer FP003

3

4 Short title: Chemically defined 3D culture of cPGCs

5

6 Yi-Chen Chen^{1,2,†}, Wei-Che Chang^{3,†}, Shau-Ping Lin^{1,4}, Masataka Minami⁵, Christian
7 Jean², Hisato Hayashi⁵, Sylvie Rival-Gervier², Tatsuro Kanaki⁵, Shinn-Chih Wu^{1,3,‡},
8 Bertrand Pain^{2,‡}

9

10 ¹ Institute of Biotechnology, National Taiwan University, Taipei 10672, Taiwan

11 ² Univ Lyon, Université Lyon 1, INSERM, INRA, Stem Cell and Brain Research
12 Institute, U1208, USC1361, Bron 69500, France

13 ³ Department of Animal Science and Technology, National Taiwan University, Taipei
14 10672, Taiwan

15 ⁴ Agricultural Biotechnology Research Center, Academia Sinica, Taipei 11529, Taiwan

16 ⁵ Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd., Tokyo 101-0054, Japan

17 [†] These authors contributed equally

18 ‡ Corresponding authors:

19 Email: scw01@ntu.edu.tw

20 Email: bertrand.pain@inserm.fr

21

22 **Abstract**

23 Scalable production of avian suspension cell exhibits a valuable potential on

24 therapeutic application by producing recombinant protein and as the substrate for virus

25 growth. This study sought to establish a system with chemically defined components

26 for three-dimensional (3D) culture of chicken primordial germ cells (cPGCs), a

27 pluripotent avian cell type. cPGCs were cultured in medium supplemented with the

28 functional polymer FP003. Viscoelasticity was low in this medium, and cPGCs did not

29 sediment, and consequently their expansion was improved. The total number of cPGCs

30 increased by 17-fold after 1 week of culture in 3D-FAot medium, an aseric chemically

31 defined medium containing FP003, indicating that this medium enhances the expansion

32 of cPGCs. Moreover, cPGC cell lines stably expressed the germline-specific reporter

33 VASA:tdTOMATO, as well as other markers of cPGCs, for more than 1 month upon

34 culture in 3D-FAot medium, indicating that the characteristics of these cells are

35 maintained. cPGCs harboring both PGK:EGFP and VASA:tdTOMATO robustly

36 expressed both fluorescent proteins upon culture in 3D-FAot, suggesting that this

37 approach is perspective for recombinant protein production. In summary, this novel 3D

38 culture system can be used to efficiently expand cPGCs in suspension without

mechanical stirring or loss of cellular properties. This system provides a platform for large-scale culture of cPGCs in industry.

Keywords: chicken; primordial germ cell; 3D culture; FP003; chemically defined medium

Introduction

A three-dimensional (3D) sphere cell culture system that does not require mechanical stirring or agitation was established using the properties of a polysaccharide polymer [1]. Moreover, 3D culture systems enable mammalian and human embryonic stem cells, induced pluripotent stem cells, and hepatocytes derived from these cells to float in the culture medium [2-4]. In traditional medium, cells eventually settle on the bottom of the culture dish due to the effect of gravity and may subsequently lose critical properties. Preventing cells attaching to the surface of the dish would help to overcome such problems and enable efficient utilization of culture space and resources. In addition, cells can be cultured on a large scale using 3D systems. Suspension cells could be potentially cultured in large-volume bioreactors using 3D culture medium to produce

56 a large number of cells for industrial manufacture of recombinant proteins.

57 Recombinant proteins have many therapeutic purposes, and consequently several
58 systems have been established for their industrial production. *Escherichia coli* has been
59 used to produce recombinant proteins because it can be easily cultured and is amenable
60 to genetic modification. However, the production of recombinant proteins using this
61 system is hampered by a lack of post-translational modifications (PTMs) and the risk
62 of endotoxin contamination [5]. Recombinant proteins are also frequently produced in
63 yeasts, such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Pichia pastoris*. Although yeast cells can
64 be easily and inexpensively cultured, this approach is restricted by the limited number
65 of yeast vectors and promoters as well as the lack of PTMs observed in human cells [5,
66 6]. Production of recombinant proteins in animal cells is a promising alternative with
67 various clinical applications. Animal cells need to be cultured for longer than microbial
68 cells, and their culture conditions are more complicated. However, proteins produced
69 in animal cells are similar to human proteins in terms of their PTMs (including
70 glycosylation) and folding. Therefore, therapeutic proteins, especially those with
71 complex structures, monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) as an example, are predominantly
72 produced in Chinese hamster ovary cells [7-9]. Carbohydrate moieties of antibodies

73 play a crucial role in the efficacy of antibody-based therapies [10]. Removal of fucose
 74 from IgG1 oligosaccharide improves binding to Fcγ receptor IIIa on effector cells [11].
 75 However, it is difficult to produce large amounts of non-fucosylated therapeutic mAbs
 76 from mammalian cells. Avian species can produce glycoproteins with a low level of
 77 fucosylation, which enhances antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity [12, 13]. In
 78 addition, species-specific glycosylation of recombinant proteins in host cells may pose
 79 a risk to human health due to the potential of these proteins to induce immunogenicity.
 80 N-glycolylneuraminic acid is attached to the terminal N-glycan of most proteins
 81 produced in mammals. This moiety is not found in humans and has a high potential to
 82 trigger allergic reactions [14]. Fortunately, N-glycolylneuraminic acid is not present in
 83 chickens. In addition, the humanized glycan N-acetylneuraminic acid is added to the
 84 terminal residue of N-glycans in chickens [14]. Moreover, the N-glycan profile of
 85 chicken IgY is reportedly suitable for the production of therapeutic mAbs [15]. Chicken
 86 cells have the potential to produce high-quality mAbs, and consequently may also be
 87 suitable for generating functional peptides.

88 Transgenic hen as bioreactor to produce therapeutic protein in laid egg has been
 89 produced and some of the lines show high to low productivity of the proteins of interest

90 [16, 17]. However, it is tedious to generate each transgenic chicken line and to select
91 strains with the better productive efficiency. In addition, the safety risk of those in vivo
92 transgenic chicken will always be a troublesome problem and could be a limitation for
93 a large pharmaceutical interest and manufacturing those products even if the
94 recombinant protein purification from egg white is usually well achievable. Therefore,
95 cell-base bioreactor becomes an alternative for the purpose of pharmaceutical protein
96 production. Though oviduct epithelial cells show the application potential [18, 19], the
97 absence of established lines and the limited number of passages of those primary
98 adherent cell types are major blockages for a large scale industrial production.
99 Thereafter, avian pluripotent cell displays the ideal model for this purpose. For example,
100 EB66 cell line derived from duck embryonic stem cells exhibits efficient productivity
101 in therapeutic monoclonal antibodies [12]. For the industrial interesting application,
102 EB66 and other avian cell lines, e.g. AGE1.CR and QOR2/2E1, can also be adapted to
103 cell suspension culture, which allows a scalable production in a large-scale bioreactor.
104 Therefore, these cell lines in industry also progressively replace the primary cells to
105 become cell substrates for virus replication for the vaccine production [20, 21].
106 Among the avian stem cells, chicken primordial germ cells (cPGCs) are germline

107 stem cells taken from the embryonic blood in the dorsal aorta of HH15–16 embryos
 108 and exhibit in *in vitro* culture long term self-renewal potential [22-24]. Moreover,
 109 cPGCs are cultured in suspension and in an anchorage-independent manner, but no
 110 report was yet available as a large-scale production. Therefore, the present study aimed
 111 first to establish a 3D suspension culture system for cPGCs using chemically defined
 112 media containing a functional polymer FP003, second to characterize the lines grown
 113 in those conditions by specific markers and developmental potential and finally to
 114 demonstrate that the 3D suspension culture system allows the production of ectopic
 115 fluorescent protein expression. As a perspective, this study demonstrates that the
 116 cPGCs can be cultured in large bioreactors and could be useful for therapeutic protein
 117 productions

Materials and methods

Incubation of chicken eggs

To isolate cPGCs, specific pathogen-free chicken (*Gallus gallus*) eggs were purchased from the Animal Drugs Inspection Branch, Animal Health Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, Taiwan. All chicken embryos were cultured in a humidified incubator at 37.5 °C and automatically turned. All animal experiments were conducted with the ethical approval of the Ilan Branch of the Taiwan Livestock Research Institute (No. 105-11).

Preparation of culture media

The three types of culture media used in this study were prepared as described by Whyte et al. with minor modifications [24]. FAcS medium was diluted DMEM (1:3 ratio of sterile water:calcium-free DMEM) containing 1× B-27 supplement, 2 mM GlutaMax, 1× non-essential amino acids, 0.1 mM β-mercaptoethanol, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, 0.2 % chicken serum (all purchased from Gibco®, USA), 1× nucleosides (EMD Millipore, USA), 2 mg/mL ovalbumin (Sigma-Aldrich, Germany), 0.1 mg/mL

sodium heparin (Sigma-Aldrich), 25 ng/mL human Activin A, and 4 ng/mL human fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2; R&D Biosystems, USA). In FAot and FAits media, chicken serum was replaced by 10 µg/mL ovotransferrin (Sigma-Aldrich) or 1× Insulin-Transferrin-Selenium supplement (Gibco®), respectively. All the other components remained the same as in FAcS medium.

To prepare 3D culture media containing 0.016 % FP003, 49.2 mL of each type of medium was mixed with 0.8 mL of FP003 solution as described in the standard user manual (Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan). These 3D media were incubated overnight at 4 °C before use. Thereafter, 3D medium containing 0.012 % or 0.010 % FP003 was obtained by mixing medium containing 0.016 % FP003 with that lacking FP003 at a ratio of 3:1 or 5:3, respectively. For cell harvesting, media were supplemented with the phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 0.2 w/v % citrate (citrate/PBS).

Measurements of physical properties

To measure sedimentation, 3D media containing 0.010 %, 0.012 %, and 0.016 % FP003 were stored in bottles and mixed with polystyrene beads with a diameter of 200–

300 μm . Apparent viscoelasticity was measured using an MCR 301 rheometer (Anton Paar, Germany), a 50 mm cone plate, and a gap of 0.102 mm at 25 °C with a shear rate of 8.86 s^{-1} .

Establishment and *in vitro* culture of PGCs

cPGC lines were established by seeding 5 μL of blood obtained from the dorsal aorta of each chicken embryo at HH15–16 (Day 3 incubation, E3) into 300 μL of FAcS medium [24]. One-third of the medium was replaced by fresh medium every 2 days. Cells were sub-cultured into a larger dish in fresh medium when they became confluent. cPGCs are suspension cells, and therefore did not require trypsinization during passage.

To establish cell lines expressing fluorescent reporters, cPGCs were infected with a recombinant lentivirus harboring PGK:EGFP or VASA:tdTOMATO (S1 Fig) at a multiplicity of infection of 1. cPGCs expressing PGK:EGFP or VASA:tdTOMATO were selected by culture in the presence of 0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ puromycin (Gibco®) or 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ G418 (Gibco®) for 2 weeks, respectively. Monoclonal cell lines were then established from single cells via flow cytometry (FACS Aria III, BD Biosciences, USA). Viral particles were produced by co-transfecting HEK293T cells with pCMV Δ R8.91,

169 pMD.G, and a functional plasmid (pAS7w.EGFP.puro or pLAS2W-dHS4-prmVASA-
170 TdTomato-pA.Pneo).

171 pLAS2W-dHS4-prmVASA-TdTomato-pA.Pneo was constructed by inserting the
172 dHS4-prmVASA-TdTomato-pA cassette excised from the pPB-dHS4-prmVASA-
173 TdTomato-pA plasmid, which was generated by Dr. Bertrand Pain's team using a 2000
174 bp fragment of the mouse Ddx4 promoter cloned with 5'-GGC TCT AGA GGA TCG
175 GCC TGG GCG ACT ACA GTG-3' forward primer and 5'-CCT TGC TCA CCA TGG
176 GAT AGC TTC AGG TTC CTA AAA AAA AAA A-3' reverse primer from mouse
177 genomic DNA, into pLAS2W.Pneo from the National RNAi Core Facility (Academia
178 Sinica, Taiwan) (S1 Fig). The procedures used to prepare viral particles were provided
179 by the National RNAi Core Facility. Viral particle transduction and related
180 manipulations were conducted in a BSL2 level laboratory in accordance with standard
181 safety guidelines. All cPGC lines were maintained at 37 °C in 5 % CO₂.

182

183 **Cell proliferation assay**

184 Cell proliferation was assessed using a Cell Counting Kit (CKK-8/WST) (Dojindo,
185 Japan). To determine the relative total cell number, standard curves were drawn for

cPGCs at a variety of densities ($1-9 \times 10^5$ cells/mL) and cultured in 2D and 3D media. The cell density was plotted against absorbance at 450 nm (S2 Fig). This absorbance was measured using a Spectramax190 spectrophotometer (Molecular Devices, USA) after incubation for 4 hr at 37°C. All measurements were performed at the same time each day by mixing CCK-8 reagent and suspension media at a ratio of 1:10. The fold increase in the total cell number was calculated using the following formula: relative total cell number at Day N $\div$ relative total cell number at Day 1.

Immunofluorescence and flow cytometric analysis

Cells were washed twice and suspended in ice-cold PBS lacking $\text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$ (Gibco®). The cell suspension (5×10^4 cells) was placed onto a Superfrost™ Plus slide (Thermo Scientific™, USA). After incubation for 20 min at an ambient temperature, cells had adhered to the slide and were examined by microscopy. The remaining cell suspension was analyzed by flow cytometry. For immunofluorescence staining of stage-specific embryonic antigen-1 (SSEA-1), cells attached to a slide or in suspension (5×10^5 cells) were incubated overnight at 4 °C with 0.125 µg of an anti-SSEA-1 Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated antibody or a mouse IgM isotype control FITC-conjugated

antibody (eBioscience, USA) in 500 µL of blocking buffer (Dulbecco's PBS containing 1% bovine serum albumin (Sigma-Aldrich)). Slides were washed with PBS and mounted using ProLong™ Gold Antifade Mountant containing DAPI (Life Technologies, USA). Images were acquired using a Leica DM2500 Optical Microscope (Leica Microsystems, Germany) equipped with a Canon EOS 7D camera (Canon, Japan). Flow cytometric analysis was conducted on a Cytomics FC500 cytometer (Beckman Coulter, USA). Data were analyzed using CXP software (Beckman Coulter).

210

211 **RNA isolation and reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR)**

Total RNA was isolated from cells using TRIzol® Reagent (Invitrogen, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Samples were resuspended in DNase/RNase-free distilled water and quantified using a NanoDrop 1000 spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific™). Thereafter, 1 µg of total RNA was treated with DNase I (Invitrogen) and reverse-transcribed into cDNA using a High-Capacity RNA-to-cDNA™ Kit (Applied Biosystems, USA). Expression of various genes was measured by PCR using the primer sets shown in S1 Table. In addition, expression of the housekeeping gene *GAPDH* was assessed as an internal control. The PCR mixture

contained 1 U of Ultra-Pure Taq PCR Master Mix (Geneaid Biotech, Taiwan), 10 μ M of each primer, 50 ng of cDNA, and ultra-pure water up to a total volume of 20 μ L. The cycling conditions were 94 °C for 5 min, followed by 35 cycles of 94 °C for 20 s, 59 °C for 30 s, and 72 °C for 20 s. The PCR products were run on a 2 % agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide.

Gonadal migration assay

1×10^6 cells of vtPGCs were centrifuged and resuspended in 100 μ L of the FAot medium with 1 μ L of 2.5 % Patent Blue V solution (Sigma-Aldrich, Germany). After opening a small window in each recipient egg using a mini electric drill. 1 μ L of the cell suspension (around 10^4 cells) was transferred into the dorsal aorta of each recipient embryo at HH stage 15-16 by microinjection with a sharp glass capillary (inner diameter: 30 μ m). The window was sealed with Tegaderm™ Film (3M Health Care, USA). To observe the colonization of donor cells in embryonic gonads, the injected embryos were isolated and dissected to reveal the entire gonad one week after injection (E10). The gonads from chicken recipients were also collected and extracted genomic DNA for further molecular analysis. The PCR analysis for the detection of tdTomato

fragment in the DNA from gonads was performed by the materials and methods mentioned previously. Photographic images were obtained using an optical microscope (Leica Z16 APO, Leica Microsystems, Germany) equipped with a Canon EOS 7D camera (Canon, Japan).

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism 6 (GraphPad Software, USA). Data are presented as mean $\pm$ standard error of the mean (SEM). $p < 0.05$ (calculated using a one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test) was considered statistically significant. For ANOVA tests with triplicate technical repeat in two independent lines at least, the different levels of significance are denoted by different symbols in the figures.

Results

Supplementation of FAcS medium with FP003 inhibits sedimentation

We supplemented the previously described FAcS medium with various concentrations of the functional polymer FP003 in an attempt to prevent sedimentation. Media containing and lacking FP003 are referred to as 3D and 2D media, respectively. Polystyrene beads were used to mimic cells (Fig 1A). After shaking, beads sedimented in 2D medium, but remained suspended in 3D media containing 0.010 %, 0.012 %, and 0.016 % FP003. Moreover, viscoelasticity was 0.9 mPa/s in 2D medium and 5.6 mPa/s in 3D medium containing 0.016 % FP003 (Fig 1B). These results suggest that addition of low concentrations (0.010–0.016 %) of FP003 to culture medium inhibits sedimentation but does not markedly affect viscoelasticity. cPGCs were distributed throughout 3D medium, while most settled on the bottom of the dish in 2D medium (Fig 1C).

Fig 1. Characterization of culture medium containing FP003. (A) Sedimentation of polystyrene beads was assessed in culture medium containing various concentrations of FP003. (B) Viscoelasticity was measured in culture medium containing different concentrations of FP003. (C) Culture of cPGCs in 2D and 3D media. The images show that all cPGCs settled on the bottom of the dish in 2D medium but were distributed over all surfaces in 3D medium. Scale bar: 100 μ m.

Establishment of the optimal parameters for 3D culture of

274 cPGCs

275 To establish the optimal conditions for 3D culture of cPGCs, we investigated the
 276 maximum duration of cell growth in 2D medium and 3D medium containing 0.010 %,
 277 0.012 %, and 0.016 % FP003. cPGCs were seeded into each type of media at a density
 278 of 5×10^4 cells/mL. Cell growth began to decrease after 72 hr in 2D medium, while it
 279 continued to increase up to 96 hr in 3D media supplemented with the three
 280 concentrations of FP003 (Fig 2A). After 96 hr, growth tended to decrease in all groups
 281 as cells became confluent (Fig 2A). The fold increase in the total cell number after 48
 282 hr was significantly lower for cPGCs cultured in 2D medium than for cPGCs cultured
 283 in 3D medium containing each of the three concentrations of FP003 (Fig 2B). After 96
 284 hr, the fold increase in the total cell number for cPGCs cultured in 3D medium
 285 containing 0.016 % FP003 was twice that for cPGCs cultured in 2D medium (Fig 2B).
 286 The fold increase in the total cell number was highest for cPGCs cultured in 3D medium
 287 containing 0.012 % FP003 after 48 hr, but for cPGCs cultured in 3D medium containing
 288 0.016 % FP003 after 72 hr. After 96 hr, the total cell number had increased by ~6-fold
 289 for cPGCs cultured in 3D medium containing 0.016 % FP003, and the fold increase in
 290 the total cell number was significantly ($p < 0.0001$) higher for these cells than for those
 291 cultured in 3D media containing 0.010 % and 0.012 % FP003 (S3 Fig).

292

293 **Fig 2. Establishment of the optimal parameters for 3D culture of cPGCs in FAcS**
 294 **medium.** (A) Growth curves of cPGCs in 2D and 3D media over 168 hr without adding
 295 fresh medium. The 3D medium was supplemented with various concentrations of
 296 FP003. cPGCs were seeded at a density of 5×10^4 cells/mL. (B) Fold increase in the
 297 total number of cPGCs grown in 2D or 3D medium for 96 hr. (C) Growth curves of
 298 cPGCs seeded at a variety of densities and cultured in medium containing 0.016 %

FP003 for 168 hr without adding fresh medium. The numbers of cPGCs per mL are indicated. (D) cPGCs cultured in 2D and 3D media were harvested by centrifugation at various forces. (E) cPGCs cultured in 3D medium were harvested by supplementing the culture with different amounts of citrate/PBS and then centrifuging the sample at $2000 \times g$. (F) Cells were harvested from 3D media. The cell pellets with different sizes in the two media were collected as indicated (arrows). All data are mean $\pm$ SEM. * $p < 0.05$; **** $p < 0.0001$.

To determine the optimal cell seeding density, we seeded cPGCs at five densities in FAcS medium containing 0.016 % FP003. cPGCs seeded at densities of 5×10^4 , 1×10^5 , and 2×10^5 cells/mL expanded (Fig 2C). A seeding density of 1×10^5 cells/mL was optimal for the proliferation of cPGCs. Using this seeding density, the total cell number was 6-fold higher at 72 hr than at 24 hr (Fig 2C). cPGCs cultured in polymer-containing 3D medium were difficult to isolate from suspension by only centrifugation when compared to those in 2D medium (Fig 2D). To harvest cPGCs in 3D medium, samples were centrifuged at $2000 \times g$ following addition of up to 20 vol % citrate/PBS in order to dissociate polymer-ion structures. Cells were as efficiently harvested by this method as by centrifugation for 5 min at $500 \times g$ in 2D medium (Fig 2E and 2F).

Comparison of the growth of cPGCs between serum-containing and chemically defined media

We plated a low number (1×10^4) of cPGCs in serum-containing (FAcS) or chemically defined (FAot or FAits) medium and cultured the cells for 1 week. The proliferation of cPGCs cultured in these three types of media differed at various time

points (Fig 3A). The fold increase in the total cell number after 96 and 168 hr was significantly ($p < 0.0001$) lower in FAot and FAits media than in FAcS medium (Fig 3B). cPGCs kept proliferating over 1 week of culture in FAot medium, but not in FAits medium. The growth curve of cPGCs was similar in FAot and FAcS media.

Fig 3. Culture of cPGCs in serum-containing or chemically defined media. (A)

Images of cPGCs cultured in a serum-containing (FAcS) and chemically defined (FAot or FAits) media for 24, 96, and 168 hr. cPGCs were seeded at a density of 1×10^4 cells/mL. Scale bar: 100 μ m. (B) Fold increase in the total number of cPGCs after culture in each type of media for 24, 96, and 168 hr. Cell proliferation was assessed using the CCK-8 assay. Data are mean $\pm$ SEM, the statistical significance of difference among three groups was indicated. **** $p < 0.0001$. (C) Flow cytometric data. The number indicates the percentage of cells stained with an anti-SSEA-1 antibody (green). Isotype staining was performed as a control (white). (D) Percentages of SSEA-1+ cPGCs in FAcS and FAot media. Data are mean $\pm$ SEM. NS, not significant. (E) Timeline of the experimental protocol. (F) Images of cPGCs cultured in 3D-FAcS and 3D-FAot media. The images were acquired by focusing on one of two surfaces, which are indicated by arrows in the cartoon. Scale bar: 100 μ m. (G) Fold increase in the total number of cPGCs upon culture in 3D-FAcS and 3D-FAot media for 24, 96, and 168 hr. Data are mean $\pm$ SEM. **** $p < 0.0001$.

cPGCs were cultured in FAcS or FAot medium for 1 week, subjected to immunofluorescence staining of the pluripotent cell surface marker SSEA-1, and analyzed by flow cytometry. SSEA-1 staining was significantly more intense than isotype antibody staining. More than 99 % of cPGCs cultured in FAcS or FAot medium

were SSEA-1+, and there was no significant difference between the two groups (Fig 3C and 3D).

Expansion of cPGCs in 3D medium containing or lacking serum

We further investigated the proliferation of cPGCs in FAcS and FAot media containing FP003. To this end, 5×10^4 cPGCs were suspended in 0.5 mL of FAcS or FAot medium containing 0.016 % FP003 (3D-FAcS and 3D-FAot media, respectively), and the same volume of fresh medium was added every 2 days (Fig 3E). The CCK-8 assay was used to determine the total cell number after 24, 96, and 168 hr. cPGCs remained distributed throughout both 3D-FAcS and 3D-FAot media (Fig 3F). Moreover, the fold increase in the total cell number after 168 hr was significantly larger in 3D-FAot medium (17.6-fold) than in 3D-FAcS medium (15.2-fold) (Fig 3G).

Maintenance of PGC characteristics upon long-term 3D culture

To determine whether stem cell properties were maintained upon long-term culture in 3D media, we established cPGCs that expressed the germ cell-specific reporter VASA:tdTOMATO (vtPGCs) to monitor germline identity in real-time. vtPGCs stably expressed the germline reporter over 4 weeks of culture in 3D-FAcS and 3D-FAot media (Fig 4A). The pluripotency of vtPGCs cultured in 3D media was investigated by performing immunofluorescence staining of SSEA-1. SSEA-1 was detected on the surface of vtPGCs (Fig 4B). Flow cytometry demonstrated that the percentages of vtPGCs positive for tdTOMATO and SSEA-1 were higher than 97 %

following culture in 3D-FACs or 3D-FAot medium for 4 weeks and did not markedly differ between the two groups (Fig 4C). Reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) analysis demonstrated that germline-specific (*DDX4* and *DAZL*) and pluripotency-associated (*POU/POU* and *NANOG*) genes, as well as *PRDM1* and *PRDM14*, which encode critical regulators in PGCs, were highly expressed in pre-cultured and cultured cPGCs and vtPGCs, but were not expressed in chicken embryonic fibroblasts, which were used as a somatic cell control (Fig 4D). Moreover, vtPGCs stably expressed tdTOMATO upon long-term culture in 3D media. In addition, the gonadal migration as the key function of cPGC was exhibited after the transplantation of long-term cultured vtPGCs (S4 Fig). The vtPGCs long-term cultured in 3D condition could successfully colonized in the gonads of recipients following the migration through circulation (S4 Fig).

Fig 4. Characterization and ectopic protein expression of cPGC lines cultured for a long term in 3D media. (A) Images showing the proliferation of vtPGCs and their expression of the germline-specific reporter tdTOMATO over 4 weeks of culture in 3D-FACs and 3D-FAot media. Red labeling corresponds to tdTOMATO. Scale bar: 100 μ m. (B) Immunofluorescence staining of SSEA-1 in vtPGCs cultured for 4 weeks in 3D-FACs and 3D-FAot media. Green, red, and blue staining corresponds to SSEA-1, tdTOMATO, and DAPI, respectively. Scale bar: 50 μ m. (C) Flow cytometric analysis of SSEA-1 and tdTOMATO expression in vtPGCs cultured for 4 weeks in 3D-FACs and 3D-FAot media. The percentage of positively labeled vtPGCs is indicated in each graph. cPGCs were stained with mouse IgM isotype antibodies as a control. (D) RT-PCR analysis of the expression of pluripotency-related and germline-specific genes in vtPGCs cultured in 3D-FACs and 3D-FAot media. *GAPDH* was used as an internal control. CEF, chicken embryonic fibroblast. (E) DuotonePGCs expressed EGFP and

tdTOMATO. Scale bar: 100 μ m. (F) Sedimentation of DuotonePGCs was assessed in FAot and 3D-FAot media. DuotonePGCs were largely precipitated in FAot medium and evenly distributed in 3D-FAot as the arrows indicated under the fluorescent photography. (G) Flow cytometric analysis of EGFP and tdTOMATO expression in duotonePGCs cultured in FAot and 3D-FAot media. The percentage of positively labeled cells is shown in each graph.

Ectopic expression of recombinant fluorescent proteins in cPGC lines upon culture in 3D-FAot medium

We attempted to produce recombinant fluorescent proteins in cPGCs harboring PGK:EGFP and VASA:tdTOMATO (duotonePGCs) via culture in 3D-FAot medium (Fig 4E). By fluorescent photography, duotonePGCs apparently showed an even distribution in 3D-FAot, compared to that cells were sedimented in FAot medium after static settlement for 20 minutes (Fig 4F). Moreover, Flow cytometric analysis demonstrated that almost all cells expressed EGFP and tdTOMATO upon culture for 1 week in FAot and 3D-FAot media, and the percentages of positive cells did not markedly differ between the two groups (Fig 4G). These results indicate that culture in 3D-FAot medium supports the growth of the cPGC lines and the production of recombinant fluorescent proteins.

Discussion

Various strategies have been developed for 3D cell culture, including those that use scaffolds, the hanging drop technique, and polymers. The polysaccharide low-acyl gellan gum has been widely used to form double helical structures with cations [25]. These structures inhibit sedimentation of cultured cells and cellular spheroids and can be used to develop a 3D culture system for various purposes, including drug screening [26], accelerated differentiation [27], and production of stem cells for clinical applications [1, 2].

FP003, the functional polymer used in the present study, contains a small amount of gellan gum and thus forms structures that prevent cell sedimentation. cPGCs must be cultured in medium containing a low concentration of calcium (< 0.15 mM) to prevent their aggregation [24]. This may influence the interaction between polymers and calcium ions and thus the formation of structures that inhibit sedimentation. Fortunately, such structures still formed in culture medium containing a reduced level of calcium ions and other cations. One reason inorganic salts are added to cell culture media is to adjust the osmotic pressure, and many types of media contain a moderate level of cations. Cells did not sediment in the FP003-containing media used in this study, despite the relatively low concentration of calcium, suggesting that FP003 are useful for 3D cell culture in this situation. On the other hand, the efficiency of cell harvesting from media containing gellan gum (FP001) is low. To recover single cells or spheroids from FP001-containing medium, the cell suspension must be diluted several fold with fresh medium or PBS. FP003 contains less gellan gum than FP001. Therefore, we evaluated the efficiency of cell harvesting from medium containing FP003 using citrate as a chelating agent. Addition of more than 20 vol % citrate/PBS to the cell suspension improved the efficiency of cell harvesting from FP003-containing medium. Citrate

chelated with several types of cations in the culture medium, and consequently the 3D polymer network was dissociated.

Glycosylation of avian-derived proteins for therapeutic purposes was recently discussed. Eggs are considered an ideal platform for recombinant protein production, and the ovalbumin promoter shows a robust and specific expression ability in oviducts. Therefore, numerous studies have attempted to produce recombinant proteins using transgenic hens [13, 16, 17]. In addition, oviduct bioreactor also presents the easiness in transgenic animal production and husbandry, as well as the recombinant protein purification. Therefore, transgenic recombinant proteins can be more easily produced in oviduct bioreactors than in mammary gland bioreactors [28]. Despite that, animal bioreactors are more sophisticated in operation than cell-mediated production systems. Moreover, the animal safety is always an issue criticized for pharmaceutical purpose. However, compared to mammalian cells, only a small number of avian cell types can be cultured *in vitro*. Similar to chicken embryonic stem cells [29], cPGCs [24, 30] are pluripotent and can divide indefinitely when cultured under suitable conditions. We optimized the conditions for 3D culture of cPGCs in chemically defined media. These media contained Activin A, FGF2, and insulin or ovotransferrin. cPGCs could be cultured for a long period of time in a chemically defined medium without loss of cellular properties, and their proliferation was higher in 3D media than in 2D media. This stable 3D culture system displays a scalable production in cPGCs without requiring stirred tank bioreactor and associated equipment. In addition, genetic modifications are easily introduced into cPGCs. With the development in novel strategies, the efficient transgene insertion and even the precision modification in genome have been proven to obtain in this cell type [31-34]. To establish fluorescent protein-expressing cPGC lines, we selected single cells for amplifying to each clonal

cell lines via fluorescence-activated cell sorting after viral transduction. These cells ectopically expressed fluorescent proteins. Our results indicate that genetically modified cPGCs can be expanded on a large scale using this 3D culture system and used to produce various recombinant proteins with therapeutic uses. Thus, cPGCs are not only useful for the production of genetically modified chickens due to their germline competence but are also a potential platform for recombinant protein production.

In summary, we showed that 3D-FAot medium can be used for long-term culture of cPGCs. cPGCs remained distributed throughout 3D-FAot media without stirring (Fig 5). Our system makes efficient use of culture space and resources. The total number of cPGCs increased by ~17-fold upon culture in 3D-FAot medium for 1 week. Moreover, the characteristics and functions of cPGCs were maintained upon culture in 3D-FAot for 1 month, and these cells stably expressed recombinant fluorescent proteins from the expression cassettes. Taken together, this 3D cell culture technique is applicable for the large-scale production of cPGCs and other applications.

Fig 5. Graphical summary of the 3D chemically defined culture system for cPGC line by using FP003, and the comparison with the 2D condition.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, Taiwan (grant numbers 106AS-2.2.2-AD-U1(Z) and 107AS-2.2.2-AD-U1 awarded to SCW) and by ANR, France (grant number CRB-ANIM-ANR-11-INBS-0003 awarded to BP). We thank Mr. Nobutomo Tsuruzoe, Dr. Masato Horikawa, Ms. Chun-Yun Gu, and Ms. Charlene Hung (Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd.) for assistance and the National RNAi Core Facility, Academia Sinica, Taiwan for providing recombinant lentiviruses

493 and services. Dr. Hsinyu Lee from National Taiwan University kindly allowed us
494 access to a BSL2 level laboratory.

References

1. Otsuji TG, Bin J, Yoshimura A, Tomura M, Tateyama D, Minami I, et al. A 3D sphere culture system containing functional polymers for large-scale human pluripotent stem cell production. *Stem Cell Reports*. 2014;2(5):734-45.
2. Lei Y, Schaffer DV. A fully defined and scalable 3D culture system for human pluripotent stem cell expansion and differentiation. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2013;110(52):E5039-48.
3. Gieseck RL, 3rd, Hannan NR, Bort R, Hanley NA, Drake RA, Cameron GW, et al. Maturation of induced pluripotent stem cell derived hepatocytes by 3D-culture. *PLoS One*. 2014;9(1):e86372.
4. Zujur D, Kanke K, Lichtler AC, Hojo H, Chung UI, Ohba S. Three-dimensional system enabling the maintenance and directed differentiation of pluripotent stem cells under defined conditions. *Sci Adv*. 2017;3(5):e1602875.
5. Gupta SK, Shukla P. Sophisticated Cloning, Fermentation, and Purification Technologies for an Enhanced Therapeutic Protein Production: A Review. *Front Pharmacol*. 2017;8:419.
6. Wells E, Robinson AS. Cellular engineering for therapeutic protein production: product quality, host modification, and process improvement. *Biotechnol J*. 2017;12(1).
7. Li F, Vijayasankaran N, Shen AY, Kiss R, Amanullah A. Cell culture processes for monoclonal antibody production. *MAbs*. 2010;2(5):466-79.
8. Huang YM, Hu W, Rustandi E, Chang K, Yusuf-Makagiansar H, Ryll T. Maximizing productivity of CHO cell-based fed-batch culture using chemically defined media conditions and typical manufacturing equipment. *Biotechnol Prog*. 2010;26(5):1400-10.
9. Chu L, Robinson DK. Industrial choices for protein production by large-scale cell

520 culture. *Curr Opin Biotechnol.* 2001;12(2):180-7.

521 10. Raju TS. Terminal sugars of Fc glycans influence antibody effector functions of
522 IgGs. *Curr Opin Immunol.* 2008;20(4):471-8.

523 11. Shields RL, Lai J, Keck R, O'Connell LY, Hong K, Meng YG, et al. Lack of fucose
524 on human IgG1 N-linked oligosaccharide improves binding to human FcγRIII
525 and antibody-dependent cellular toxicity. *J Biol Chem.* 2002;277(30):26733-40.

526 12. Olivier S, Jacoby M, Brillion C, Bouletreau S, Mollet T, Nerriere O, et al. EB66
527 cell line, a duck embryonic stem cell-derived substrate for the industrial production of
528 therapeutic monoclonal antibodies with enhanced ADCC activity. *MAbs.*
529 2010;2(4):405-15.

530 13. Zhu L, van de Lavoie MC, Albanese J, Beenhouwer DO, Cardarelli PM, Cuison
531 S, et al. Production of human monoclonal antibody in eggs of chimeric chickens. *Nature*
532 *biotechnology.* 2005;23(9):1159-69.

533 14. Raju TS, Briggs JB, Borge SM, Jones AJ. Species-specific variation in
534 glycosylation of IgG: evidence for the species-specific sialylation and branch-specific
535 galactosylation and importance for engineering recombinant glycoprotein therapeutics.
536 *Glycobiology.* 2000;10(5):477-86.

537 15. Gilgunn S, Millan Martin S, Wormald MR, Zapatero-Rodriguez J, Conroy PJ,
538 O'Kennedy RJ, et al. Comprehensive N-Glycan Profiling of Avian Immunoglobulin Y.
539 *PloS one.* 2016;11(7):e0159859.

540 16. Lillico SG, Sherman A, McGrew MJ, Robertson CD, Smith J, Haslam C, et al.
541 Oviduct-specific expression of two therapeutic proteins in transgenic hens. *Proceedings*
542 *of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America.*
543 2007;104(6):1771-6.

544 17. Park TS, Lee HG, Moon JK, Lee HJ, Yoon JW, Yun BN, et al. Deposition of

545 bioactive human epidermal growth factor in the egg white of transgenic hens using an
546 oviduct-specific minisynthetic promoter. *FASEB J.* 2015;29(6):2386-96.

547 18. Jung JG, Park TS, Kim JN, Han BK, Lee SD, Song G, et al. Characterization and
548 application of oviductal epithelial cells in vitro in *Gallus domesticus*. *Biology of*
549 *reproduction.* 2011;85(4):798-807.

550 19. Stadnicka K, Slawinska A, Dunislawska A, Pain B, Bednarczyk M. Molecular
551 signatures of epithelial oviduct cells of a laying hen (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) and
552 quail (*Coturnix japonica*). *BMC Dev Biol.* 2018;18(1):9.

553 20. Leon A, David AL, Madeline B, Guianvarc'h L, Dureau E, Champion-Arnaud P,
554 et al. The EB66(R) cell line as a valuable cell substrate for MVA-based vaccines
555 production. *Vaccine.* 2016;34(48):5878-85.

556 21. Sebastian S, Gilbert SC. Recombinant modified vaccinia virus Ankara-based
557 malaria vaccines. *Expert Rev Vaccines.* 2016;15(1):91-103.

558 22. Macdonald J, Glover JD, Taylor L, Sang HM, McGrew MJ. Characterisation and
559 germline transmission of cultured avian primordial germ cells. *PloS one.*
560 2010;5(11):e15518.

561 23. van de Lavoie MC, Diamond JH, Leighton PA, Mather-Love C, Heyer BS,
562 Bradshaw R, et al. Germline transmission of genetically modified primordial germ cells.
563 *Nature.* 2006;441(7094):766-9.

564 24. Whyte J, Glover JD, Woodcock M, Brzeszczynska J, Taylor L, Sherman A, et al.
565 FGF, Insulin, and SMAD Signaling Cooperate for Avian Primordial Germ Cell Self-
566 Renewal. *Stem Cell Reports.* 2015;5(6):1171-82.

567 25. Chandrasekaran R, Thailambal VG. The Influence of Calcium-Ions, Acetate and
568 L-Glycerate Groups on the Gellan Double-Helix. *Carbohydr Polym.* 1990;12(4):431-42.

569 26. Aihara A, Abe N, Saruhashi K, Kanaki T, Nishino T. Novel 3-D cell culture

570 system for in vitro evaluation of anticancer drugs under anchorage-independent
571 conditions. *Cancer Sci.* 2016;107(12):1858-66.

572 27. Higuchi Y, Kawai K, Kanaki T, Yamazaki H, Chesne C, Guguen-Guillouzo C, et
573 al. Functional polymer-dependent 3D culture accelerates the differentiation of HepaRG
574 cells into mature hepatocytes. *Hepatol Res.* 2016;46(10):1045-57.

575 28. Wu H, Cao D, Liu T, Zhao J, Hu X, Li N. Purification and Characterization of
576 Recombinant Human Lysozyme from Eggs of Transgenic Chickens. *PloS one.*
577 2015;10(12):e0146032.

578 29. Pain B, Clark ME, Shen M, Nakazawa H, Sakurai M, Samarut J, et al. Long-term
579 in vitro culture and characterisation of avian embryonic stem cells with multiple
580 morphogenetic potentialities. *Development.* 1996;122(8):2339-48.

581 30. Leighton PA, van de Lavoie MC, Diamond JH, Xia C, Etches RJ. Genetic
582 modification of primordial germ cells by gene trapping, gene targeting, and phiC31
583 integrase. *Molecular reproduction and development.* 2008;75(7):1163-75.

584 31. Macdonald J, Taylor L, Sherman A, Kawakami K, Takahashi Y, Sang HM, et al.
585 Efficient genetic modification and germ-line transmission of primordial germ cells
586 using piggyBac and Tol2 transposons. *Proceedings of the National Academy of*
587 *Sciences of the United States of America.* 2012;109(23):E1466-72.

588 32. Oishi I, Yoshii K, Miyahara D, Kagami H, Tagami T. Targeted mutagenesis in
589 chicken using CRISPR/Cas9 system. *Sci Rep.* 2016;6:23980.

590 33. Park TS, Lee HJ, Kim KH, Kim JS, Han JY. Targeted gene knockout in chickens
591 mediated by TALENs. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United*
592 *States of America.* 2014;111(35):12716-21.

593 34. Taylor L, Carlson DF, Nandi S, Sherman A, Fahrenkrug SC, McGrew MJ.
594 Efficient TALEN-mediated gene targeting of chicken primordial germ cells.

595 Development. 2017;144(5):928-34.

596

Supporting information

S1 Fig. Fluorescent protein-expressing vectors used to establish vtPGCs and

duotonePGCs. (A) Diagram of the cassette containing PGK:EGFP and associated

plasmid features in the lentiviral vector. The total length of the fragment is 3501 bp.

(B) Diagram of the cassette containing VASA:tdTOMATO and related plasmid

features. The total length of the fragment is 9195 bp. (C) Images of cPGCs expressing

these fluorescent reporters. Scale bar: 50 μ m.

S2 Fig. Standard curves were generated by plotting relative absorbance at 450 nm.

As determined by the CCK-8 assay, against the seeding density of cPGCs cultured in

2D or 3D medium. The formula and R-square value are provided next to each curve.

Data are the mean. Each curve was generated using three replications.

S1 Table. Primer sets used for RT-PCR.

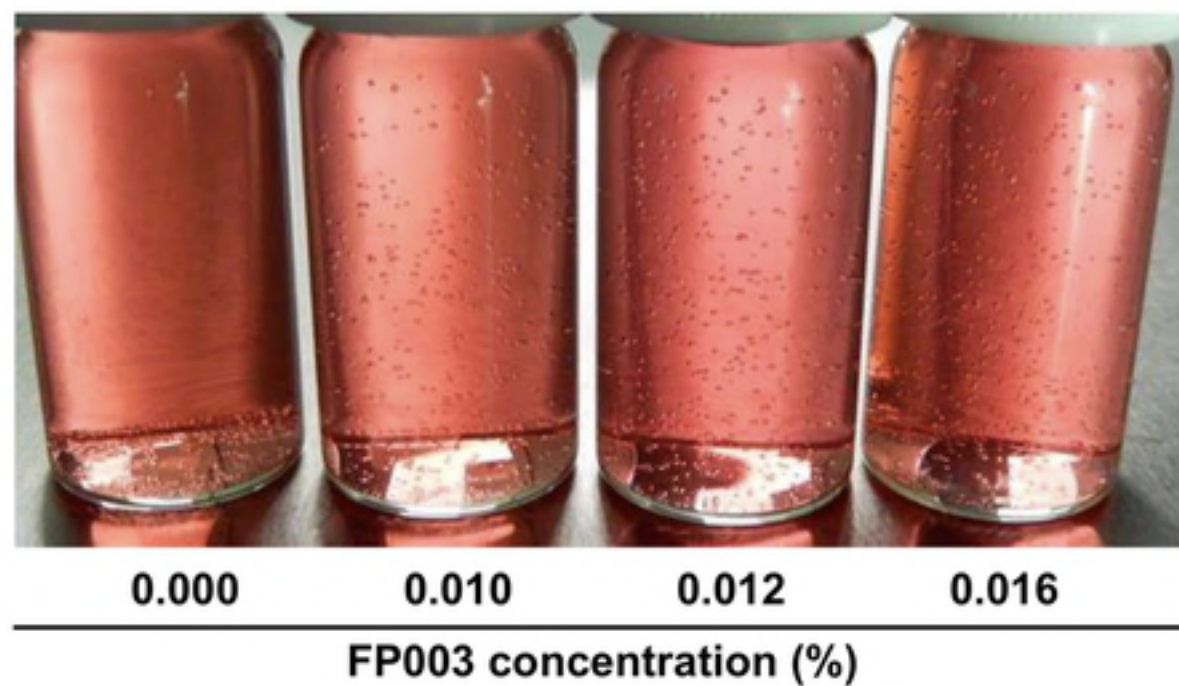
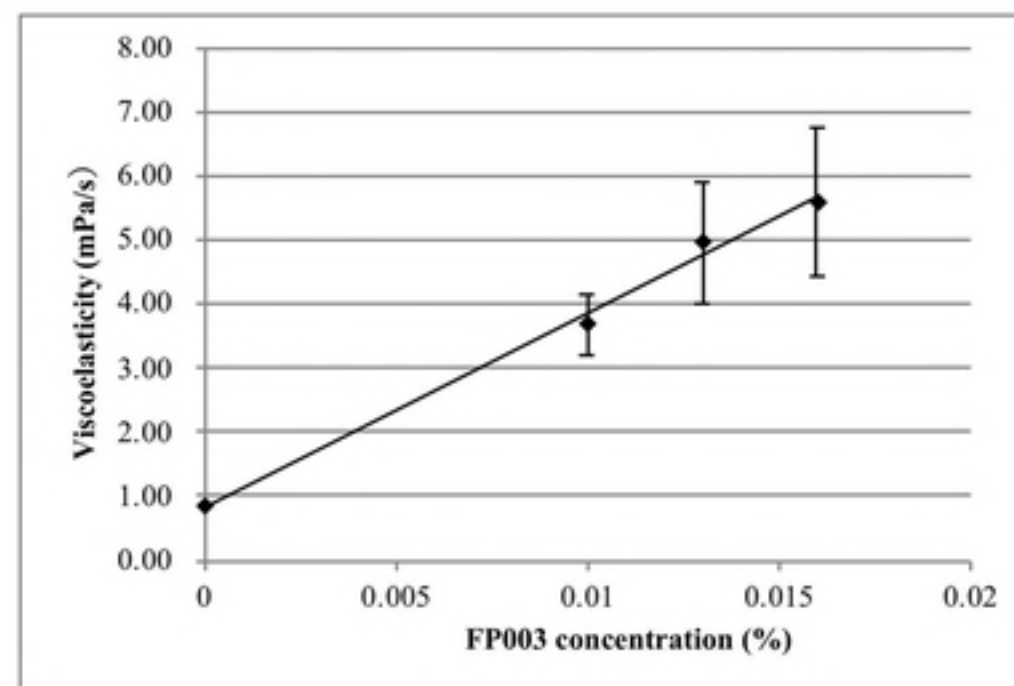
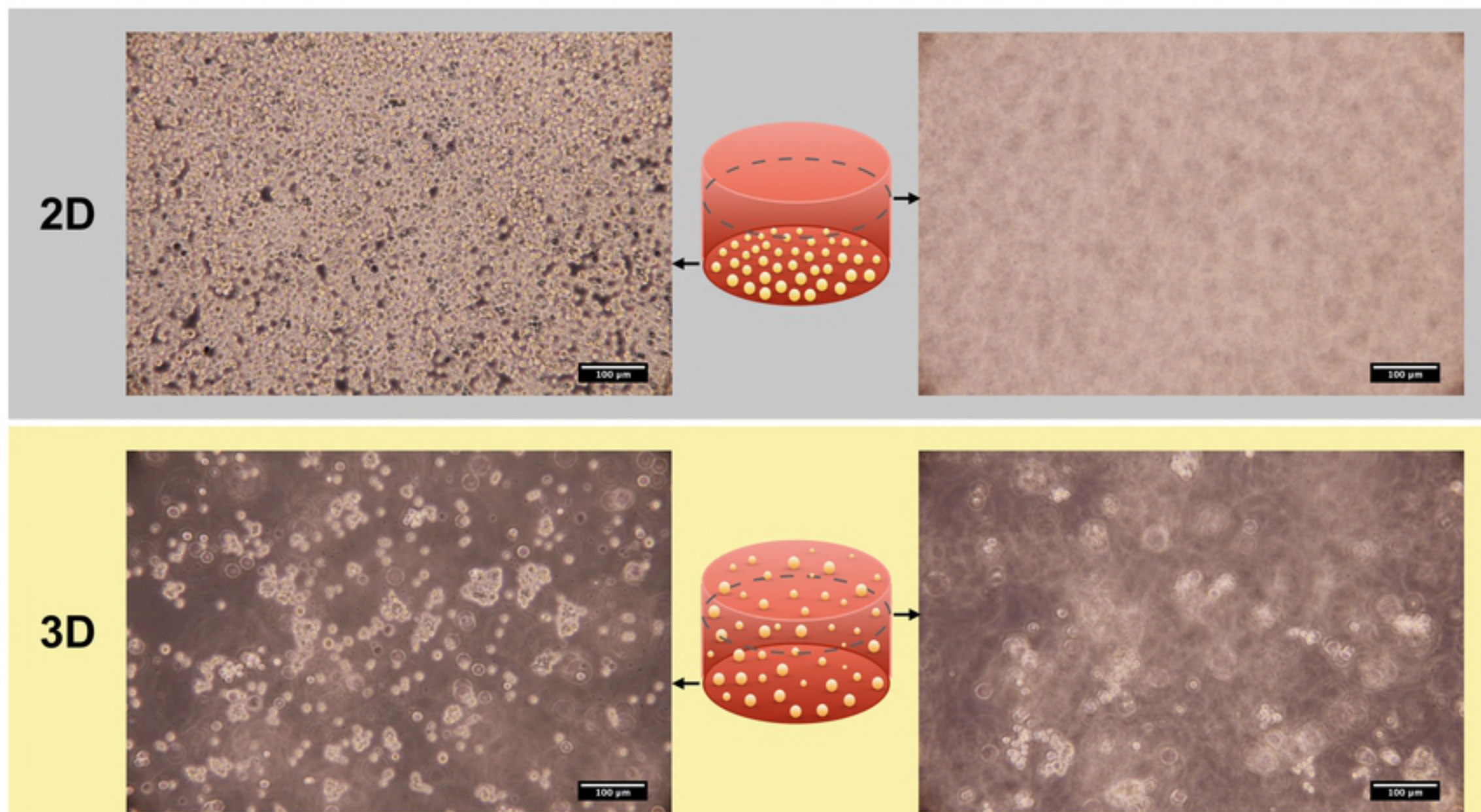
Gene	Full name	Forward primer (5'-3')	Reverse primer (5'-3')	Product length (bp)	Accession number
<i>DDX4</i>	DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 4 (DDX4)	CAG ACC GCA TGC TTG ATA TG	CAG CCA GCC TCT GAA CTT CT	135	XM_013099917
<i>DAZL</i>	Deleted in azoospermia-like (DAZL)	TCA CTG ACA GGA CTG GTG TTT C	ATT GCT GGT CCC AGT TTC AG	127	XM_013108529
<i>POUV</i>	POU domain class 5 transcription factor 3 (POU5F3)	GTT GTC CGG GTC TGG TTC T	GTG GAA AGG TGG CAT GTA GAC	189	NM_001309372
<i>NANOG</i>	Homeobox protein NANOG (NANOG)	GGT TTC AGA ACC AAC GGA TG	GTG GGG GTC ATA TCC AGG TA	121	XM_013092900
<i>PRDM1</i>	PR/SET domain 1 (PRDM1)	CCC ACG AGT GTC AGG TTT GT	AGG TGC ACA AAC TGG GTG AA	133	XM_015284539
<i>PRDM14</i>	PR/SET domain 14 (PRDM14)	AAG GCA AAG TGG TCA ACA CC	AGT TCA CCA GGG ACA TCC AG	138	XM_013101163

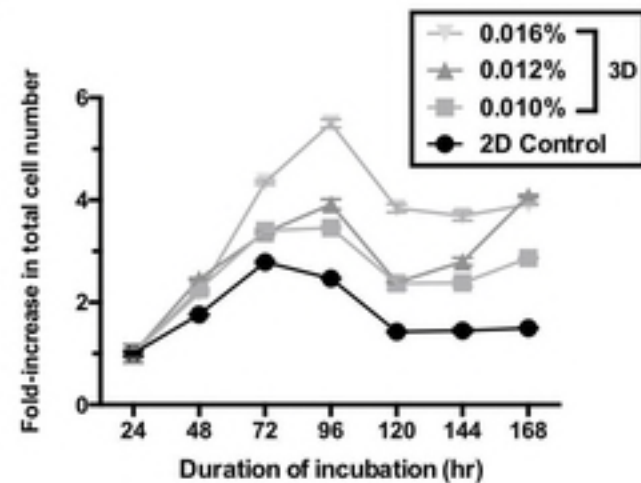
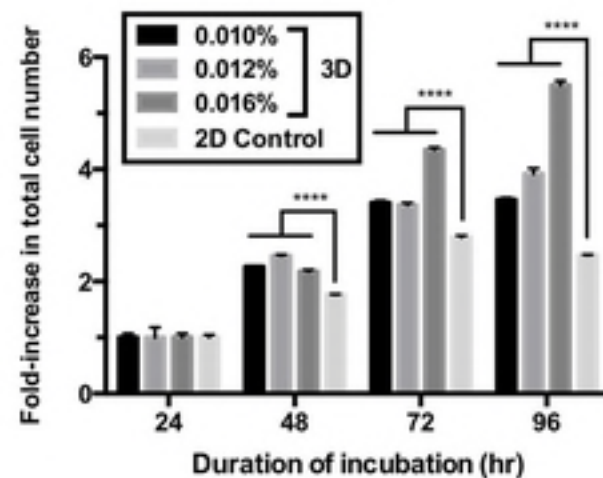
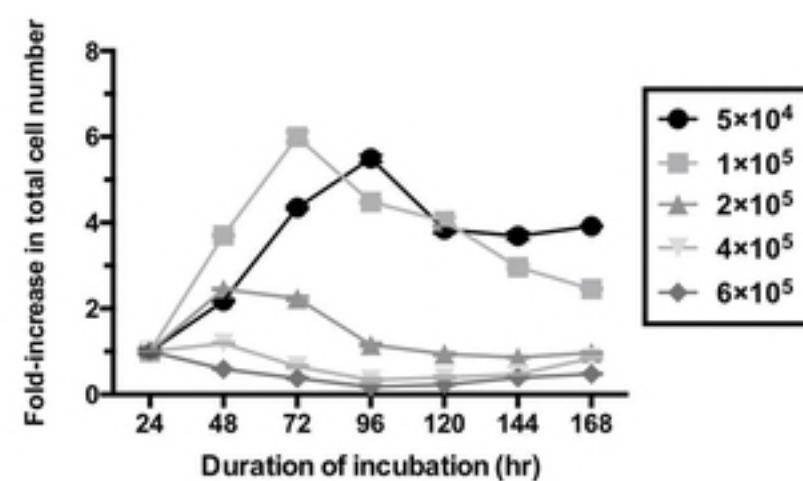
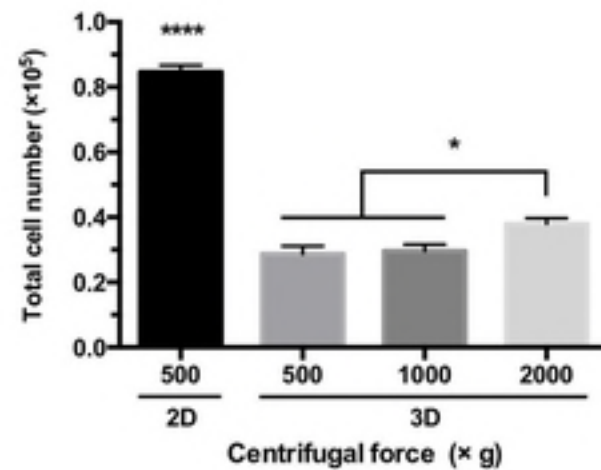
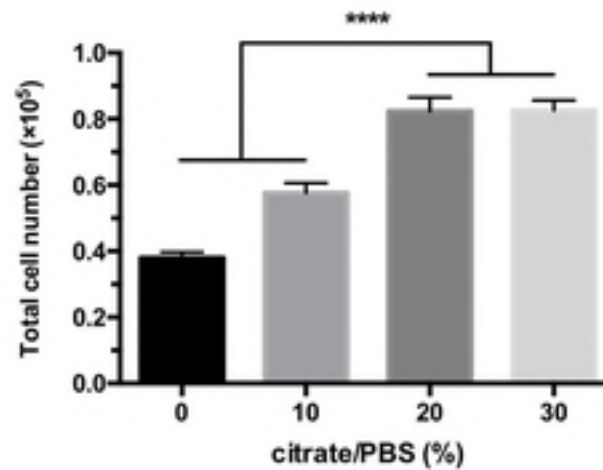
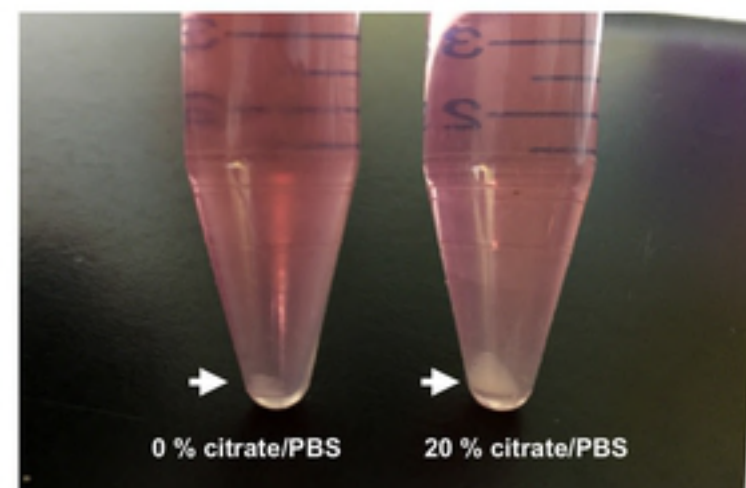
<i>GAPDH</i>	Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH)	GAG GGT AGT GAA GGC TGC TG	CAT CAA AGG TGG AGG AAT GG	113	XM_005016745
<i>tdTOMA</i> <i>TO</i>	tdTomato fluorescent protein	GAG GTG ATG TCC AGC TTG GT	CAT CCC CGA TTA CAA GAA GC	375	N. A.*

**This primer set was designed based on the sequence of tdTOMATO.*

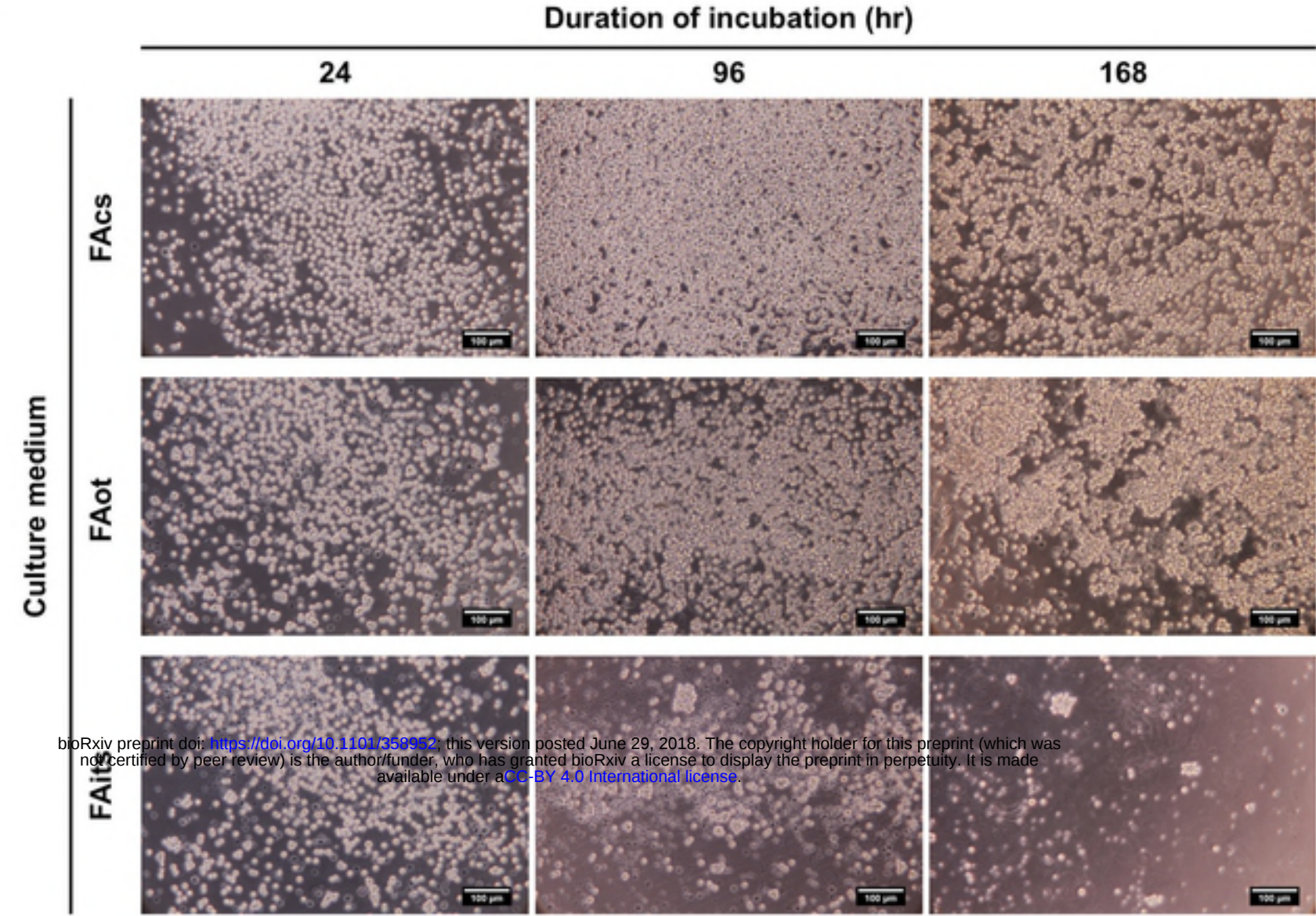
S3 Fig. Fold increase in the total number of cPGCs grown in 3D medium containing various concentrations of FP003 for 96 hr. All data are mean $\pm$ SEM. * $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.001$; **** $p < 0.0001$

S4 Fig. Gonadal homing migration of vtPGCs after 3D culture for 4 weeks. (A) The detection of tdTomato gene fragment in chicken embryonic gonads with or without the transplantation of 3D cultured vtPGCs by the PCR for a specific template. The template sized 375-bp represented the positive PCR product of tdTomato gene. (B) After PGC transplantation at E3, photographs indicated the E10 embryonic gonad with the colonization of the exogenic vtPGCs undergone the 4-week-culture in 3D-FACs or (C) 3D-FAot medium. Scale bar: 1 mm (upper); 0.1 mm (below).

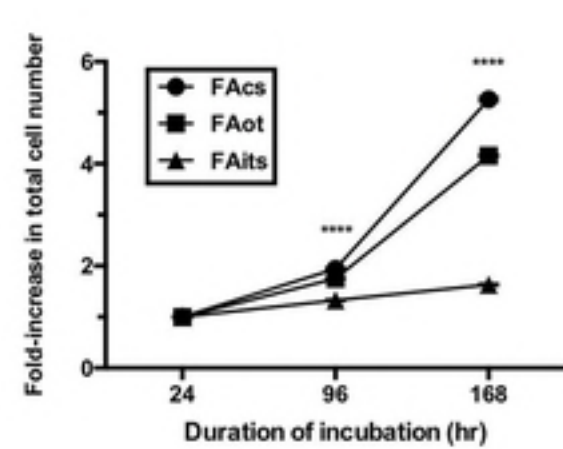
A**B****C**

A**B****C****D****E****F**

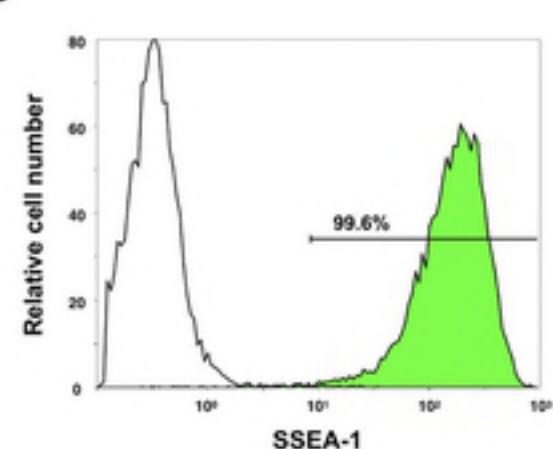
A



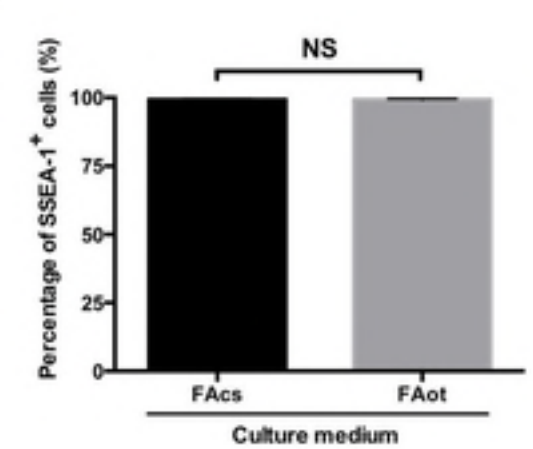
B



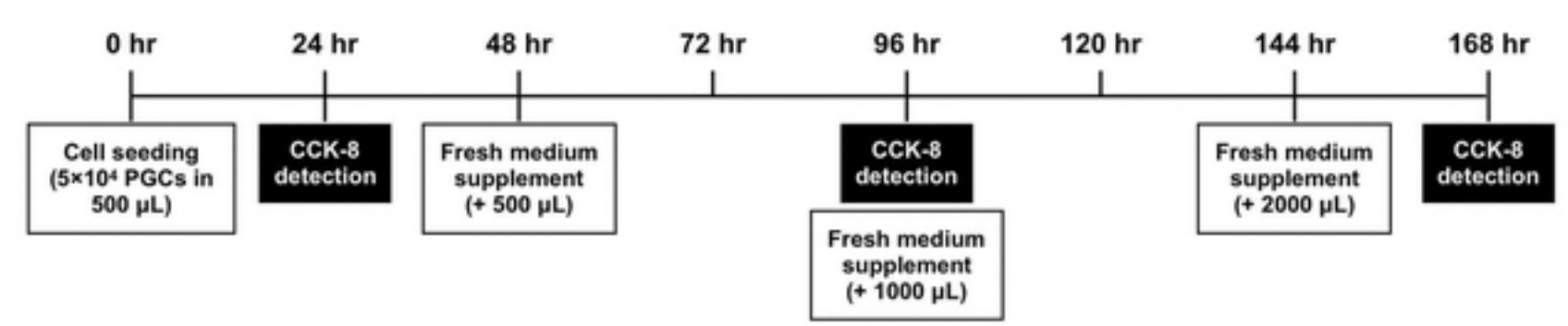
C



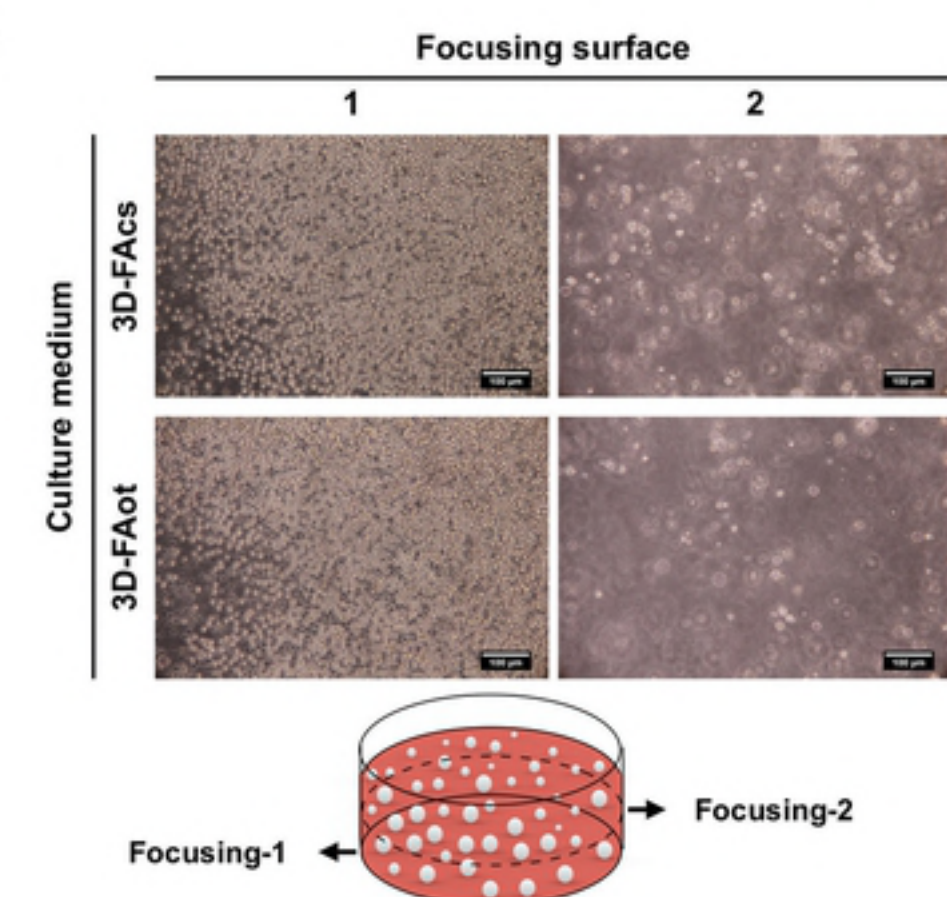
D



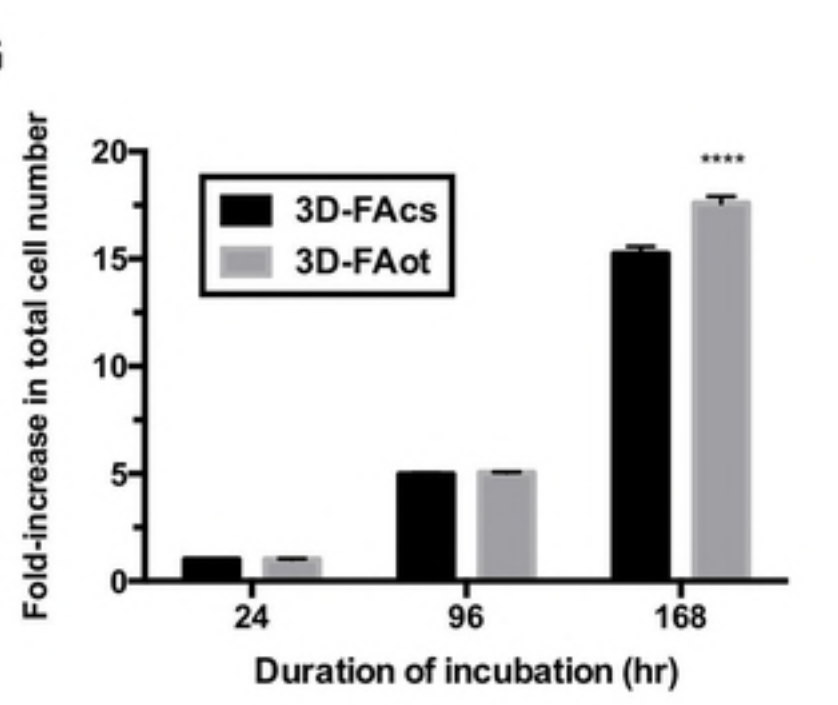
E



F



G



A

Duration of incubation (week)

3D-FAcs

3D-FAot

Bright field

VASA:tdTOMATO

Bright field

VASA:tdTOMATO

1

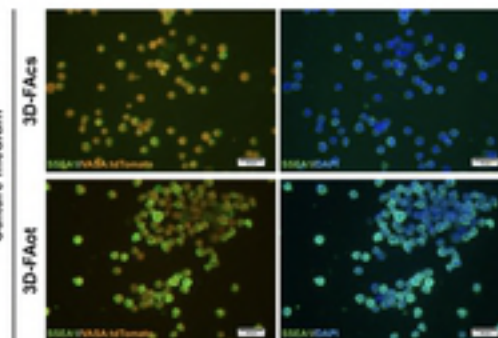
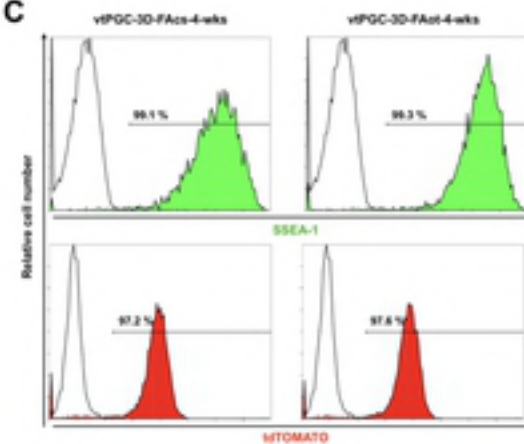
2

3

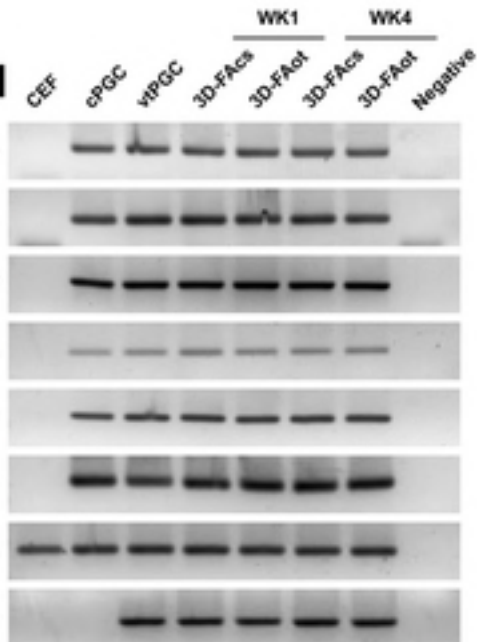
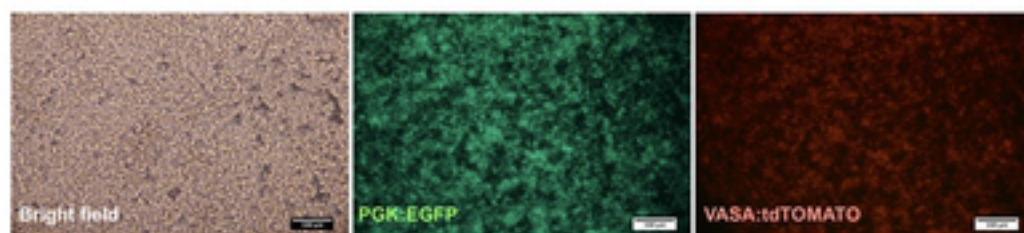
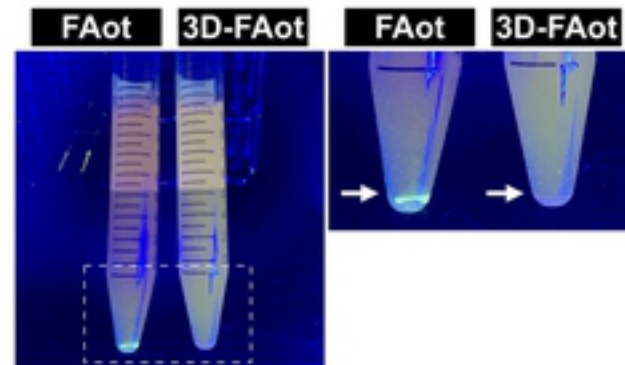
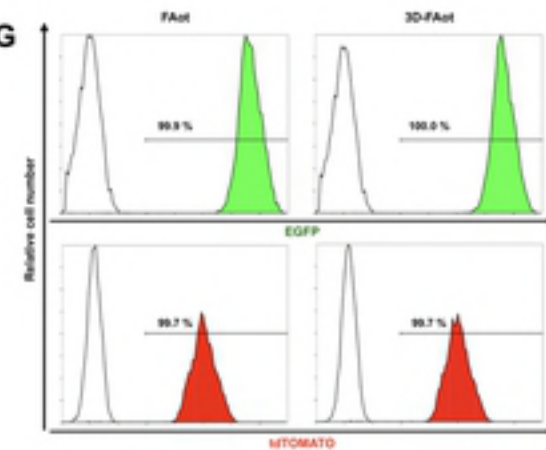
4

B

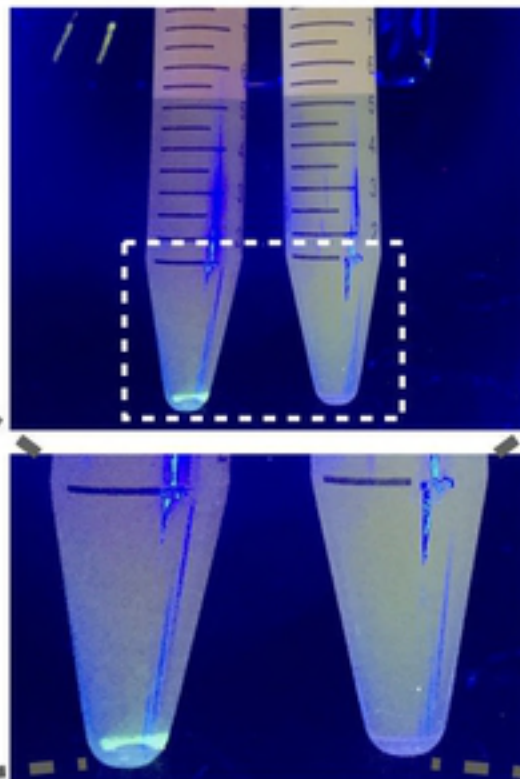
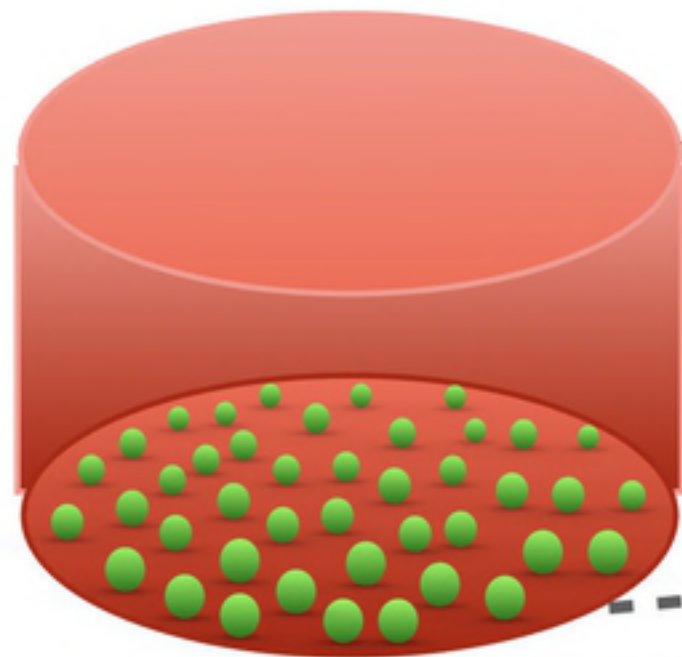
Culture medium

**C****D**

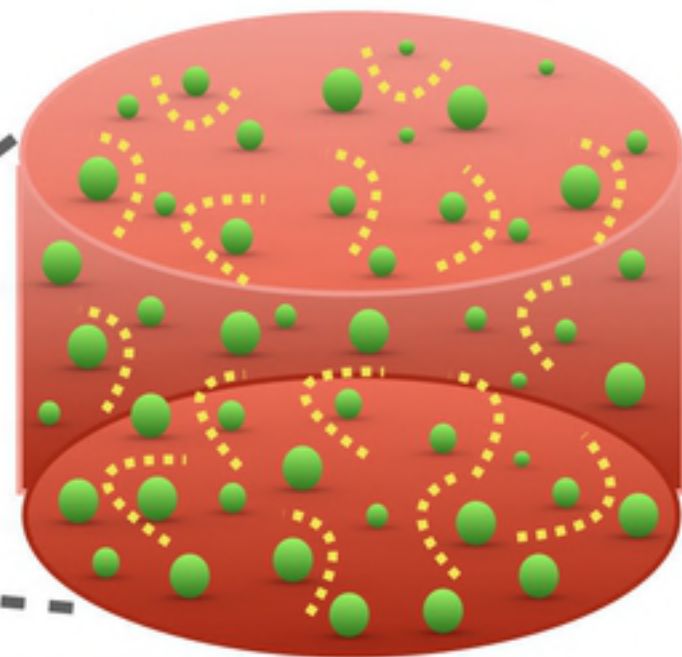
RT-PCR

**E****F****G**

2D culture



3D culture



Chicken primordial germ cell line



FP003-ion complex