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HUMAN KERATINOCYTES AND FIBROBLAST GENE EXPRESSIONS WERE MAINTAINED EVEN WHEN TRYPsinIZED WITH RECOMBINANT TRYPsin: TOWARDS CLINICAL APPLICATION

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Background:
Animal derivative free trypsin, is a current Good Manufacturing Practice (cGMP) requirement to be used in human treatment. Performance of two different types of trypsin in trypsinization process of keratinocytes and fibroblast cells were studied to evaluate their activity level.

Materials and Methods:
Human skin was digested in 0.6% Collagenase Type I for six hours to isolate the fibroblast. This was followed by trypsinization of epidermal layer using animal derived trypsin, Trypsin EDTA (TE) and recombinant trypsin, TrypLE Select (TS). The cells were cultured until passage 2 and then trypsinized using either TE or TS. Gene expression of Collagen type III, Cytokeratin 10 and Cytokeratin 14 were quantitatively analyzed by using RT-PCR and further confirmed by immunocytochemistry staining.

Results:
Cells trypsinized using both trypsins positively expressed the specific gene of interest. TS showed higher gene expression level for both Cytokeratin 10 (TE: 0.012±0.065; TS: 0.396±0.085) and Cytokeratin 14 (TE: 0.160±0.076; TS: 0.321±0.101) compared to TE for keratinocytes, but they were all not significant. Expression of Collagen type III genes in TS was slightly lower compared to TE for dermal fibroblast (TE: 0.024±0.012; TS: 0.015±0.001) but was also not significant. Immunocytochemistry staining supported the finding and showed that keratinocytes was positively stained with Cytokeratin 10 and Cytokeratin 14 antibodies. Collagen type 1 was expressed in fibroblast.

Conclusion:
This demonstrated that dermal fibroblast and keratinocytes maintained their characteristics even when trypsinized with recombinant trypsin. Therefore, recombinant trypsin can be used as an alternative to animal derived trypsin for clinical application.

Keywords:
tissue engineering, recombinant Trypsin, cGMP, fibroblast, keratinocytes