



# **Adapting co-culture in vitro models of the blood–brain barrier for use in cancer research: maintaining an appropriate endothelial monolayer for the assessment of transendothelial migration**

Elodie Vandenhautte, Aurore Drolez, Emmanuel Sevin, Fabien Gosselet,  
Caroline Mysiorek, Marie-Pierre Dehouck

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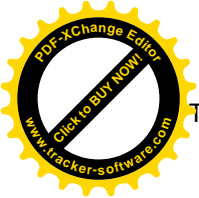
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# Title page

## Title:

**Adapting co-culture *in vitro* models of the blood-brain barrier for use in cancer research:  
maintaining an appropriate endothelial monolayer for the assessment of transendothelial  
migration**

**Short running title:** An endothelial monolayer for transmigration

## Authors:

Elodie Vandenhoute<sup>1</sup>, Aurore Drolez<sup>1</sup>, Emmanuel Sevin<sup>1</sup>, Fabien Gosselet<sup>1</sup>, Caroline  
Mysiorek<sup>1</sup>, Marie-Pierre Dehouck<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Université d'Artois (UArtois), LBHE, EA 2465, Lens, France

## Corresponding author:

Caroline Mysiorek, PhD

Laboratoire de la Barrière Hémato-Encéphalique - EA 2465

Faculté des Sciences Jean Perrin, Université d'Artois

Rue Jean Souvraz - SP18

F-62307 LENS cedex

France



## Technical report

- 1 Tel.: +33 321 791 746
- 2 Fax: +33 321 791 736
- 3 caroline.mysiorek@univ-artois.fr



Vandenhoute



## 1 Abstract

2 Although brain metastases are the most common brain tumors in adults, there are few  
3 treatment options in this setting. To colonize the brain, circulating tumor cells must cross the  
4 blood-brain barrier (BBB), which is situated within specialized, restrictive microvascular  
5 endothelium. Understanding how cancer cells manage to transmigrate through the BBB  
6 might enable this process to be prevented. *In vitro* models are dedicated tools for  
7 characterizing the cellular and molecular mechanisms that underlie trans-endothelial  
8 migration process, as long as they accurately mimic the brain endothelium's *in vivo*  
9 characteristics. The objective of the present study was to adapt an existing *in vitro* model of  
10 the human BBB for use in studying cancer cell transmigration. The model is based on the co-  
11 culture of endothelial cells (ECs, derived from cord blood hematopoietic stem cells) and  
12 brain pericytes. To allow the migration of cancer cells into the lower compartment, our  
13 model had to be transposed onto inserts with a larger pore size. However, we encountered a  
14 problem when culturing ECs on large (3  $\mu\text{m}$ )-pore inserts: the cells crossed the membrane  
15 and formed a non-physiological second layer on the lower face of the insert. Using 3- $\mu\text{m}$ -  
16 pore inserts (in a 12-well plate format), we report here on a method that enables the  
17 maintenance of a single monolayer of ECs on the insert's upper face only. Under these  
18 chosen conditions, the ECs exhibited typical BBB properties found in the original model  
19 (including restricted paracellular permeability and the expression of continuous tight  
20 junctions). This modified *in vitro* model of the human BBB enabled us to investigate the  
21 migratory potential of the MDA-MB-231 cell line (derived from highly metastatic human  
22 breast cancer cells). Lastly, the results obtained were compared to the rate of transmigration  
23 through endothelia with no BBB features.



## 1 List of abbreviations

2 BBB: blood-brain barrier

3 CNS: central nervous system

4 DMEM: Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium

5 EC: endothelial cell

6 ECM: endothelial cell medium

7 HUVECs: human umbilical vein endothelial cells

8 PDL: poly-D-lysine

9 Pe: endothelial permeability coefficient

10 LY: Lucifer yellow

11 NGS: normal goat serum

12 n.s.: not significant

13 PBS-CMF: phosphate-buffered saline, calcium- and magnesium-free

14 Pe: permeability coefficient

15 RT: room temperature

16 ZO-1: zonula occludens-1

17

18

## 1 Text

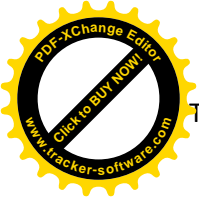
2 During the metastatic cascade, cancer cells disseminate through the bloodstream and reach  
3 distant organs. First, the cells enter the lumen of a blood vessel in a process referred to as  
4 “intravasation”. The circulating cancer cells subsequently leave the circulatory system and  
5 enter the stroma of a distant organ or tissue (a process referred to as “extravasation”),  
6 where they may give rise to new tumors (1). Hence, cancer cells interact with and cross  
7 endothelial cell (EC) monolayers twice during the metastatic cascade. Given the importance  
8 and complexity of these migration processes, a number of *in vivo* (2) and *in vitro* (3,4) assays  
9 have been developed to investigate the underlying mechanisms.

10 *In vitro* models can be used to study the various steps in cancer metastasis (including trans-  
11 endothelial migration) under controlled conditions (5). To be of value, these models should  
12 at least mimic the *in vivo* cellular structures in question. Indeed, the properties of a vascular  
13 bed can influence cancer cell invasion (6); some beds are vascularized by fenestrated  
14 capillaries, whereas others have restrictive microvessels (such as the blood-brain barrier  
15 (BBB) in the central nervous system (CNS)). The BBB’s particular features clearly influence  
16 cancer cell transmigration and must therefore be taken into account when investigating this  
17 phenomenon. In the case of CNS metastases (which represent a therapeutic challenge  
18 because of the few available treatments and the poor prognosis (7)), understanding how  
19 cancer cells circumvent the BBB to reach the brain parenchyma may help to prevent the  
20 initiation of brain metastases derived from metastasizing-prone tumors (such as melanoma  
21 and breast, lung, renal and colorectal carcinomas) (8).

22 *In vitro* models can be helpful in characterizing the cellular and molecular mechanisms  
23 underlying the migration of cancer cells through the BBB, as long as they faithfully reproduce

1 the barrier's *in vivo* restrictive properties and cellular structure. The *in vitro* BBB models that  
2 are known to best reproduce *in vivo* BBB features are based on the co-culture of ECs and  
3 BBB-inducing cells (such as glial cells, astrocytes and brain pericytes) (9,10). In our recently  
4 developed *in vitro* model of the human BBB, ECs derived from human cord blood  
5 hematopoietic stem cells are cultured on the surface of 0.4- $\mu$ m-pore inserts, together with  
6 bovine brain pericytes in the lower chamber (11). After 6 days of co-culture, the BBB  
7 phenotype (*i.e.* expression of BBB markers and functional tightness, assessed by  
8 permeability studies using hydrophilic molecules such as Lucifer yellow (LY), sodium-  
9 fluorescein or sucrose) is induced in the ECs (11). However, studies of transendothelial  
10 migration (1) (where cancer cells cross an endothelial monolayer, mimicking extra- or  
11 intravasation) require inserts with a larger pore size (at least 3  $\mu$ m).

12 With this application in mind, we sought to adapt our recently developed *in vitro* model of  
13 the human BBB (11) to inserts with 3  $\mu$ m pores, while maintaining an appropriate cellular  
14 structure (a smooth monolayer of differentiated ECs) and a high level of membrane  
15 tightness. However, as described previously (12), large pores may allow ECs to migrate and  
16 grow on the lower face of the inserts. Hence, the presence of a multi-layered endothelium  
17 means that the final cellular structure is no longer representative of the monolayer situation  
18 *in vivo*. In an effort to maintain both the inductive co-culture with brain pericytes and a  
19 single endothelial monolayer solely on the upper face of the insert, we tested (i) a variety of  
20 insert coatings and (ii) a preceding period of EC culture in the absence of medium in the  
21 lower compartment. Lastly, the successfully modified model was used to investigate  
22 transmigration of the MDA-MB-231 cell line (derived from a highly aggressive, metastatic  
23 human breast cancer), and the results compared to the rate of migration through endothelia



- 1 with no BBB features (our ECs derived from human cord blood hematopoietic stem cells and
- 2 human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs), in monoculture).
- 3
- 4



## **Materials and Methods**

### **Design and maintenance of the original *in vitro* model of the human BBB**

Our *in vitro* model human BBB was designed and maintained as described previously (11). In compliance with French legislation, written, informed consent was obtained for the collection of human umbilical cord blood. The study's objectives and protocol were approved by the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research (reference; CODECOH DC2011-1321). All experiments were carried out in line with the authorized protocol.

Briefly, CD34<sup>+</sup> hematopoietic stem cells were isolated from human umbilical cord blood and differentiated *in vitro* into ECs using medium containing vascular endothelial growth factor (11,13). At this stage, the cells have a cobblestone-like morphology and express high levels of endothelial cell markers, including CD31, vascular endothelial cadherin and von Willebrand factor (11). Next, these CD34<sup>+</sup>-derived ECs were seeded onto Transwell® inserts (pore size: 0.4 µm; ref. 3401, Corning Inc., Corning, NY) coated with Matrigel™ (ref. 354230, BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ) diluted 1:48 in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) and cultured in presence of brain pericytes at the bottom of the wells. The ECs differentiated into BBB ECs after 5 to 6 days. Pericytes were seeded in the morning in 12-well plates (50,000 cells per well) and ECs were seeded on inserts in the afternoon of the same day (80,000 cells per insert). The model was cultured in endothelial cell medium (ECM-5, composed of ECM basal medium (Sciencell, Carlsbad, CA) supplemented with 5% (v/v) heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, 1% (v/v) endothelial cell growth supplement (Sciencell) and 0.5% (v/v) gentamycin) in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. The medium was renewed every 2 days.

1 In our initial attempt to transpose the model onto 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts (ref. 3402, Corning  
2 Inc.), we followed the same protocol (**Fig. 1**).

3 To verify whether the decrease in permeability observed in this setting (**Fig. 1c**) was  
4 effectively due to the presence of endothelial cells on both faces of the filter membrane, we  
5 added a control condition where both sides were seeded with ECs. Inserts were flipped  
6 upside down in wells and soaked with complete ECM-5 medium before seeding 60,000 ECs  
7 per filter (lower face). Two days later, the inserts were flipped again, and the previous  
8 protocol was applied (seeding of 50,000 pericytes in the morning, coating of the upper  
9 surface with diluted Matrigel™, seeding of 80,000 ECs on the upper face of inserts in the  
10 afternoon).

## 12 **Adapting the co-culture *in vitro* model of the human BBB to 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts**

### 13 *Coating tests on 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts*

14 A variety of coatings (laminin (ref. L2020, Sigma), poly-D-lysine (PDL, ref. P7280, Sigma), and  
15 laminin + PDL were tested by combining them with the diluted Matrigel™ coating used on  
16 0.4- $\mu$ m-pore inserts: (**Fig. 2**).

17 For triple coatings (Matrigel™ + laminin + PDL), the inserts were inverted and coated with  
18 PDL and let for at least 4 hours under the hood before rinsing three times with water. The  
19 last rinse was discarded; the inserts were put back in the 12-well plate and left to dry for half  
20 an hour under the flow of the hood. On the following day, inserts were coated with laminin  
21 (1  $\mu$ g.cm<sup>-2</sup>) on the upper face of the membrane, rinsed three times with water and left to dry



for half an hour under the flow of the hood. Lastly, a second coating of the upper face was performed with Matrigel™ (diluted 1:48 in DMEM), before seeding ECs.

Concerning the other combinations of coatings, the protocols described before were used to gather laminin and Matrigel™, or PDL and Matrigel™. The control experiment used Matrigel™ alone (as in the original model).

#### *Preliminary “dry-bottom” mono-culture tests with 3-μm-pore inserts*

In this preliminary setting, ECs were seeded (80,000 cells per insert, in a 12-well plate format) on inserts maintained with a dry bottom for one week (500 μL of medium in the upper compartment, changed every other day). Next, the inserts were transferred onto pericytes (50,000 cells per well, seeded in 12-well plates two days before the transfer). The resulting co-culture was maintained for 5 days – the minimum length of time required for the induction of barrier properties (11) – under standard conditions (a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, with renewal of the ECM-5 medium every two days).

#### **Immunohistochemical staining of tight junctions**

Endothelial cells were fixed on their inserts using 4% (w/v) paraformaldehyde diluted in calcium- and magnesium-free phosphate-buffered saline (PBS-CMF, 10 min at room temperature (RT)) and permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.1% (w/v) in PBS-CMF) for 10 min at RT. After 3 rinses with PBS-CMF, the filter membranes were carefully cut out with a scalpel before the following incubation steps. Following a 30-min incubation in PBS-CMF supplemented with 10% (v/v) normal goat serum (NGS), cells were incubated for 1 hour at RT with primary antibody against zonula occludens-1 (ZO-1, ref. 617300, Invitrogen™,



1 Thermo Fisher Scientific) diluted in PBS-CMF supplemented with 2% NGS. After 3 washes in  
2 PBS-CMF supplemented with 2% NGS, the preparations were incubated with secondary  
3 antibody for 30 min at RT (goat anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 568, Invitrogen; dilution: 1/200 in  
4 PBS-CMF supplemented with 2% NGS). Nuclei were stained using Hoechst reagent. Each  
5 filter was mounted on a glass slide under a rounded coverslip, using a drop of Mowiol  
6 (Sigma-Aldrich) containing 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (Sigma-Aldrich) as an anti-  
7 quenching agent. Stained preparations were observed with a fluorescence microscope  
8 (DMRD, Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany). Photographs of the upper and lower sides  
9 of the filter were taken at the exact same position. Images were acquired with a high-  
10 resolution camera (Cool SNAP RS Photometrics, Leica Microsystems) and processed with  
11 Adobe Photoshop software (version 5.5, Adobe Systems, San Jose, CA).

#### 13 ***In vitro* models of non-barrier forming peripheral-like endothelium: CD34<sup>+</sup>-derived ECs and** 14 **human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) monocultures**

15 As models of peripheral endothelium with no BBB function, we used CD34<sup>+</sup>-derived ECs  
16 (11,13) and human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs, below passage 5). They were  
17 cultured in ECM-5 and ECM-2 medium (composed of ECM basal medium supplemented with  
18 2% (v/v) heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, 1% (v/v) endothelial cell growth supplement  
19 (Sciencell) and 0.5% (v/v) gentamycin), respectively. Eighty thousand cells were seeded onto  
20 Transwell® inserts (pore size: 3 µm; ref. 3402, Corning Inc.) coated with Matrigel™ diluted  
21 1:48 in DMEM, with no medium in the lower compartment to restrict cells to the upper face  
22 of the insert (14). Five days later, complete medium was put in the lower compartment. On  
23 the following day (after six days of culture in total), the endothelial cultures were confluent



1 and the inserts were used in transport and transmigration studies (see the two next  
2 paragraphs). For the transmigration experiments, ECM-5 co-culture medium was put in the  
3 lower compartment to be performed under the exact same conditions as with the *in vitro*  
4 model of the BBB.

## 6 **Transport experiments: permeability of the endothelium to Lucifer yellow (LY)**

7 The inserts (in a 12-well format, containing an endothelial layer or merely coated) were  
8 transferred into 12-well plates containing 1.5 ml of Ringer-HEPES solution (150 mM NaCl, 5.2  
9 mM KCl, 2.2 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 0.2 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 6 mM  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , 5 mM HEPES, 2.8 mM glucose;  
10 pH 7.4) per well (constituting the abluminal compartment). The insert's cell culture medium  
11 was removed, and 0.5 ml of Ringer-HEPES solution containing 50  $\mu\text{M}$  LY (carbohydrazide  
12 dilithium salt, MW: 457, ref. L0259, Sigma-Aldrich) was added to the upper (luminal)  
13 compartment. All incubations were performed at 37°C. After 60 min, a 200  $\mu\text{L}$  aliquot from  
14 each lower compartment and a 20  $\mu\text{L}$  aliquot from the LY stock solution were placed in a  
15 fluorimeter (Synergy™ H1, BioTek, Winooski, VT) for quantification (excitation wavelength:  
16 425 nm; emission wavelength: 538 nm). The endothelial permeability coefficient ( $P_e$ ) of LY  
17 was calculated in  $\text{cm}/\text{min}$  (15). The clearance principle was used to obtain a concentration-  
18 independent index of transport. Briefly, the mean volume cleared is plotted versus time, and  
19 the slope is estimated by linear regression. The permeability values of the insert ( $\text{PS}_f$ , for  
20 inserts with a coating only) and the insert plus endothelium ( $\text{PS}_t$ , for inserts with a coating  
21 and cells) were taken into consideration by applying the following equation:  $1/\text{PS}_e = 1/\text{PS}_t -$   
22  $1/\text{PS}_f$ . To obtain the endothelial permeability coefficient ( $P_e$ , in  $\text{cm}/\text{min}$ ), the permeability



value (PSe) corresponding to the endothelium alone was then divided by the insert's porous membrane surface area.

#### Transmigration studies

##### *Culture of the MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cell line*

MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cells (ATCC, Manassas, VA) were routinely cultured in DMEM supplemented with 4.5 g/L D-glucose, 10% (v/v) heat-inactivated fetal calf serum, 1% (v/v) L-glutamine and 1% (v/v) penicillin-streptomycin (ref. 15140-122, Gibco™, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA).

##### *Transendothelial migration experiment*

MDA-MB-231 cells were labeled with CellTracker™ Green (Invitrogen), according to the manufacturer's instructions. The cells were then treated with EDTA (5 mM in PBS-CMF) prior to mechanical dissociation in breast cancer cell line medium containing only 1% of heat-inactivated fetal calf serum. After discarding the medium from cell culture inserts (in the luminal compartment of the *in vitro* BBB model), breast cancer cells were seeded on 3-μm-pore filters ( $4 \times 10^4$ ;  $8 \times 10^4$  and  $16 \times 10^4$  cancer cells/filter) containing endothelial monolayers. The following day (after 16 hours of transmigration), inserts were fixed for 10 min with 4% paraformaldehyde. After 2 rinses in PBS-CMF, filters were stained with Hoechst reagent to reveal the cell nuclei. After 3 final rinsing steps in PBS-CMF, the filter membranes were carefully cut off from the lower face (using a new disposable scalpel (ref. 0503, Swann Morton, Sheffield, UK) for each experiment), and transferred upside-down onto glass slides using tweezers. Between each cutting step, the scalpel and the tweezers were wiped to



1 avoid the accidental transfer of cancer cells from one filter to another. Samples were  
2 mounted under rounded coverslips with a drop of Mowiol containing 1,4-  
3 diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane. Stained preparations were observed under the fluorescence  
4 microscope (DMRD, Leica Microsystems): for each filter, transmigrated cancer cells (*i.e.*  
5 those having crossed the endothelium and the filter membrane into the lower chamber)  
6 were counted manually over the entire surface area of the filter membrane (except at the  
7 very edge, 40x objective; wide field eyepiece). If a filter was not cut and mounted properly,  
8 the transmigrated cells were not counted and the experiment repeated. Photographs were  
9 acquired with a high-resolution camera (Cool SNAP RS Photometrics, Leica Microsystems).

#### 10 *Migration assay through empty 3- $\mu$ m-pore filters*

11 The previous protocol was applied to study the migration of MDA-MB-231 cells through  
12 empty (*i.e.* containing no endothelial monolayers) 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts (ref. 3402, Corning Inc)  
13 coated with Matrigel™ (dilution 1/48 in DMEM), with ECM-5 co-culture medium in the lower  
14 compartment during the migration experiment.

#### 16 **Statistical analyses**

17 All data were expressed as the mean  $\pm$  standard error of the mean (SEM) from three  
18 independent experiments (each performed in triplicate). The threshold for statistical  
19 significance (in an unpaired T test) was set to  $p < 0.05$ . All statistical analyses were performed  
20 using GraphPad Prism software for Windows (version 5.0, GraphPad Software, San Diego,  
21 CA). Statistical test results are indicated as follows: n.s.: not significant; \*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ;  
22 \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .

## Results

### A layer of ECs on each side of 3-μm-pore inserts in a co-culture *in vitro* model of the human

#### BBB

Our original *in vitro* model of the human BBB was set up on 0.4-μm-pore inserts (11) (**Fig. 1a, left panel**): pericytes were seeded in 12-well plates, and ECs derived from cord-blood hematopoietic stem cells were seeded on Matrigel™-coated inserts on the same day (**Fig. 1b**). The model was ready 6 days later. Under these conditions, the endothelium eventually formed a restrictive barrier, as shown by the low Pe to LY ( $0.69 \pm 0.01 \times 10^{-3}$  cm/min, **Fig. 1c**) and the smooth, continuous aspect of ZO-1 staining at the ECs' borders (**Fig. 1d, left panels**), attesting to the presence of tight junction formation. Hence, this endothelium consisted of a single EC layer on the upper face of the insert membrane (**Fig. 1d, left panels**), as expected when using 0.4-μm-pore inserts (11).

The same protocol (**Fig. 1b**) was used to create a BBB model on 3-μm-pore inserts (**Fig. 1a, right panel**). The resulting endothelium was less permeable to LY (Pe:  $0.45 \pm 0.01 \times 10^{-3}$  cm/min, **Fig. 1c**) than the original model on 0.4-μm-pore inserts, and expressed continuous tight junctions (**Fig. 1d, middle panels**). However, inspection of the ZO-1 and Hoechst staining patterns revealed the existence of a second monolayer of cells on the lower face of the insert membrane (**Fig. 1d, middle panels**), suggesting that ECs can cross 3-μm pores and thus invade the lower face of the membrane. This feature did not appear to be insert-dependent because tests on other products (with different materials and/or pore densities) also evidenced extensive migration of ECs to the lower face (data not shown). The migration has also been observed with ECs from other species (*i.e.* the bovine brain capillary ECs extracted and routinely used in our lab; data not shown). This phenomenon is not



1 representative of the BBB's structure *in vivo*, but it might well explain the lower permeability  
2 value observed with 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts (**Fig. 1c**). Indeed, purposely seeding ECs on each face  
3 of the insert membrane (double seeding, DS; **Fig. 1d, right panels**) led to a similar decrease  
4 in LY permeability ( $P_e$ :  $0.40 \pm 0.03 \times 10^{-3}$  cm/min, **Fig. 1c**).

5 Since the substrate is known to influence EC phenotype, growth and migration *in vitro*  
6 (16,17), we tested different combinations of coatings with a view to preventing EC migration  
7 to the lower face of the 3- $\mu$ m-pore insert membranes.

## 8

### 9 Coating tests on 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts

10 The Matrigel™ coating used in the original model was combined with laminin and/or PDL on  
11 3- $\mu$ m-pore insert coatings (**Fig. 2**). Laminins are expressed in brain capillaries *in vivo* and are  
12 known to provide a good adhesive matrix for brain capillary ECs *in vitro* (18), whereas PDL  
13 has been shown to decrease the attachment of primary human corneal ECs *in vitro* (19) and  
14 was therefore tested as a repulsive component on the lower face of the inserts.

15 Transport experiments indicated that all the resulting models were poorly permeable to LY  
16 (**Fig. 2a**, global mean of  $0.52 \pm 0.01 \times 10^{-3}$  cm/min). Accordingly, the ZO-1 staining pattern  
17 was regular and continuous (**Fig. 2b**). However, the various coatings did not prevent ECs  
18 from crossing the pores during the co-culture, and a second endothelial layer was observed  
19 under all conditions tested (**Fig. 2b**).

## 1 Prior “dry-bottom” endothelial monoculture tests on 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts

2 Although culturing ECs on “dry-bottom” inserts (*i.e.* with no medium in the lower  
3 compartment) restricts cells to the upper face of the insert (14), this technique cannot be  
4 used with the co-culture of cells in the lower well. This idea was implemented by culturing  
5 ECs alone with no medium in the lower compartment, prior to the addition of pericytes to  
6 the system. The coatings used in the previous experiments were again tested. After one  
7 week of monoculture, inserts with ECs were transferred onto wells containing pericytes (**Fig.**  
8 **3a**). Six days later, the model was used for LY permeability assay and ZO-1 staining. The  
9 results indicated the formation of a regular monolayer of ECs (with continuous tight  
10 junctions) (**Fig. 3b, left panel**) on the upper face of the insert only. No ECs could be seen on  
11 the lower face (**Fig. 3b, right panel**). Whatever the coating tested, the monolayer’s  
12 permeability was still low (**Fig. 3c**, overall mean  $P_e$ :  $0.75 \pm 0.02 \times 10^{-3}$  cm/min) but was  
13 somewhat higher than in the previous experiment (**Fig. 2a**, overall mean  $P_e$ :  $0.52 \pm 0.01 \times 10^{-3}$   
14 cm/min for a two monolayers of ECs). The original coating (diluted Matrigel™ only)  
15 therefore appeared to be appropriate for setting up a single-monolayer BBB model with one  
16 week of monoculture and no medium in the lower compartment. Shorter monoculture  
17 periods were tested (2 to 5 days) but did not give reproducible results (data not shown).

18 This method was therefore applied to generate a BBB model with a single monolayer of ECs  
19 on the top face of Matrigel™-coated 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts. After one week of endothelial  
20 monoculture in the absence of medium in the lower compartment, ECs were co-cultured  
21 with brain pericytes until the day of the transmigration experiment (**Fig. 3a**).

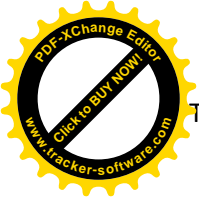
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## 1 Transmigration of MDA-MB-231 cells through the BBB *in vitro*

2 We quantified the transmigration of CellTracker Green™-stained MDA-MB-231 cells through  
 3 empty 3-μm-pore inserts and our modified *in vitro* model of the human BBB (inserts + BBB-  
 4 like endothelium) after 16 hours of incubation (**Fig. 4**). As expected, the mean number of  
 5 cancer cells having reached the lower surface of empty filters increased with the number  
 6 seeded (**Fig. 4a**):  $448.5 \pm 27.5$  migrated cells when 40,000 were seeded per filter,  $766.0 \pm$   
 7  $45.2$  when 80,000 were seeded and  $2426 \pm 180.5$  when 160,000 were seeded. The results of  
 8 the transmigration study through the *in vitro* BBB model also demonstrated that the mean  
 9 number of transmigrated cells rose with the number seeded in the upper compartment:  $56.7$   
 10  $\pm 11.5$  transmigrated cells when 40,000 were seeded per filter,  $105.4 \pm 8.7$  transmigrated  
 11 cells when 80,000 were seeded and  $163.3 \pm 14.0$  when 160,000 were seeded (**Fig. 4b** and  
 12 **4d**). The number of transmigrated cells was much lower in the presence of the BBB-like  
 13 endothelium (**Fig. 4b**) than in its absence (**Fig. 4a**), suggesting that the BBB effectively  
 14 represents a major hurdle for cancer cell transmigration. Whatever the number of cancer  
 15 cells seeded in the luminal compartment, the endothelium's paracellular permeability  
 16 remained stable after 16 hours of contact (relative to control samples, as assessed by LY  
 17 permeability measurements) (**Fig. 4c**). Observation of the Hoechst staining pattern  
 18 confirmed that there were still no ECs on the lower face after cancer cell transmigration (**Fig.**  
 19 **4d**). These results suggest that (i) this adapted *in vitro* BBB model can be used for  
 20 transmigration studies and (ii) the transmigration of MDA-MB-231 cells does not damage the  
 21 integrity of the *in vitro* BBB model after 16 hours.

22 Interestingly, the rate of transmigration of MDA-MB-231 cells was more important through  
 23 endothelia with no BBB features (our own CD34<sup>+</sup>-derived endothelium and HUVECs in



1 monoculture;  $312.0 \pm 25.7$  and  $268.0 \pm 26.5$  when 80,000 cancer cells were seeded,  
2 respectively) in comparison with the number of transmigrated cells through the *in vitro* BBB  
3 model (**Fig. 5a**). Monocultures of CD34<sup>+</sup>-derived ECs and HUVECs exhibited a higher  
4 permeability to LY (Pe:  $1.21 \pm 0.03$  and  $1.81 \pm 0.18 \times 10^{-3}$  cm/min, respectively) than the BBB-  
5 like endothelium (Pe:  $0.64 \pm 0.03 \times 10^{-3}$  cm/min). Whatever the model used, LY permeability  
6 coefficient was not significantly impacted by the contact with the MDA-MB-231 cells during  
7 16 hours (**Fig. 5b**).

8

## 1 Discussion

2 The objective of the present study was to adapt an *in vitro* BBB model for use in  
3 transendothelial migration assays of cancer cells. Indeed, *in vitro* models that reliably mimic  
4 a differentiated human brain microvascular endothelium would be of great value for probing  
5 the mechanisms underlying extravasation and brain metastasis initiation. Our co-culture  
6 model has been characterized on 0.4- $\mu$ m-pore inserts; it exhibits features of the BBB such as  
7 low permeability to small, hydrophilic molecules, and the expression of continuous tight  
8 junctions and specific BBB transporters and receptors (11). As with other *in vitro* BBB  
9 models, it combines ECs with the brain microvascular pericytes (20–23) known to be  
10 involved in BBB formation and maintenance *in vivo* (24,25).

11 Unfortunately, when this original model was transposed to 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts, the ECs  
12 crossed the porous membrane to form a second layer on the lower face (12). *In vivo*,  
13 circulating pro-metastatic cancer cells pass through a single layer of ECs when they  
14 transmigrate through brain microvessels. Hence, the migration of ECs through 3- $\mu$ m-pore  
15 inserts prevents the model from being used to investigate this process *in vitro*. This  
16 observation of ECs crossing the large pore inserts highlights the need to carefully check *in*  
17 *vitro* model characteristics before their use in pathophysiological studies in which the three-  
18 dimensional cellular structure is important (such as transmigration assays). The presence of  
19 another endothelial layer on the lower face of the filter also raises doubts regarding the  
20 polarity of the barrier system.

21 We therefore had to adapt and optimize our original *in vitro* BBB model for use with large-  
22 pore-sized inserts in transmigration studies, by preventing ECs from forming a second  
23 monolayer on the lower face of the insert. Merely changing the insert's coating was not

1 successful in preventing EC migration. In contrast, 7 days of EC monoculture in the absence  
2 of medium in the lower compartment were enough to maintain a single monolayer during  
3 the subsequent co-culture period, whatever the coating used. The resulting endothelial  
4 monolayer presented a low Pe value for LY and displayed continuous tight junctions (as in  
5 the original model). The solution we adopted therefore consisted in culturing the endothelial  
6 cells alone on Matrigel®-coated 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts with no medium in the lower  
7 compartment for 7 days, before co-culturing them with brain pericytes for 6 days (total time  
8 of culture: 13 days). The fact that the prior “dry-bottom” culture period worked with all  
9 combinations of coatings suggests that the mechanism is rather physical than biochemical.  
10 This possibility is also suggested by the fact that, each time the lower face of an insert had  
11 been accidentally wet with some medium during the 7-day “dry-bottom” culture period, ECs  
12 invaded the lower face of the inserts before the end of the co-culture period (data not  
13 shown, personal observation).

14 A trivial solution would have been to culture the ECs alone on the inserts (with no  
15 medium in the lower compartment and no co-culture with pericytes) for the complete cell  
16 culture process prior to the cancer transmigration experiments (14). However, it is well  
17 established that the microvascular ECs’ BBB properties are induced specifically by the brain  
18 microenvironment. For this reason, reliable *in vitro* models require co-culture of ECs and glial  
19 cells and/or brain pericytes (10). Some studies have used medium from glial cell or brain  
20 pericyte cultures to obtain a restrictive phenotype in ECs. However, there are probably many  
21 different BBB-inducing factors and cell-cell interactions (25,26), not all of which have yet  
22 been fully characterized (27). We therefore preferred to maintain the co-culture feature that  
23 reliably reproduces the BBB phenotype (11) and therefore worked to adapt our original co-  
24 culture model to use with large-pore-size inserts.

1 Several cancers are prone to develop brain metastases, including breast cancer. Brain  
2 metastases occur in at least 20–30% of breast cancer patients and thus represent a major  
3 cause of cancer morbidity and mortality (28). Of the various subtypes of breast cancer,  
4 triple-negative cancers (those that do not express the estrogen receptor, the progesterone  
5 receptor and the epidermal growth factor receptor) are associated with an especially high  
6 incidence of brain metastasis (29). The MDA-MB-231 cell line used in the present study is a  
7 triple-negative subtype. We found that (i) a proportion of the MDA-MB-231 cells was able to  
8 cross the human *in vitro* BBB model within 16 hours and (ii) the interactions and  
9 transmigration processes did not cause the BBB to break down (as evidenced by  
10 permeability assays with a low molecular weight integrity marker). It has been shown that  
11 MDA-MB-231 cells can successfully transmigrate through human brain microvascular ECs *in*  
12 *vitro* (30). Application of this syngeneic approach (*i.e.* human cancer cells and human brain-  
13 like ECs) to BBB transmigration studies may provide a better understanding of the initial  
14 cellular and molecular events preceding brain metastasis formation in breast cancer and  
15 other tumors. Interestingly, the number of transmigrated MDA-MB-231 cells after 16 hours  
16 was higher with endothelia with no BBB features (which actually exhibited a higher  
17 permeability to LY in our study), suggesting that they more easily cross peripheral-like  
18 endothelia. It is important to note that triple-negative breast cancer patients commonly  
19 develop secondary tumors in peripheral organs (liver, bone, lung) (31), beyond brain  
20 metastases that often arise later during the disease progression (32). For this reason, it has  
21 been suggested that breast cancer tumor cells need some time to develop their ability to  
22 penetrate through the BBB and colonize the brain (33). In this frame, it would be interesting  
23 to investigate and compare the ability of metastatic breast cancer cells to interact with the  
24 endothelium from different organs (adhesion, transmigration processes).



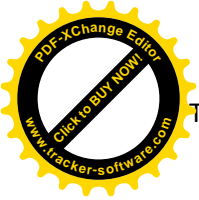
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2 Different types of investigation require the growth of ECs on large-pore-size inserts (e.g.  
3 studying the transport of large molecules such as antibodies and proteins across endothelial  
4 barriers). The technique herein described conserves a physiological, single endothelial  
5 monolayer on one face of the insert membrane. In principal, this simple but effective  
6 method could be easily implemented in cell culture laboratories using similar co-culture  
7 systems. Moreover, the *in vitro* BBB model described here appears to be a useful tool for  
8 investigating cancer cell migration and may serve as a basis for further mechanistic and  
9 molecular studies in brain metastasis research.

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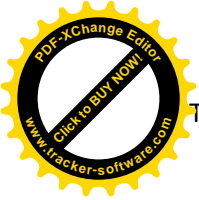




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9 Portugal).

10



1 **Disclosure/Duality of Interest**

2 The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

3



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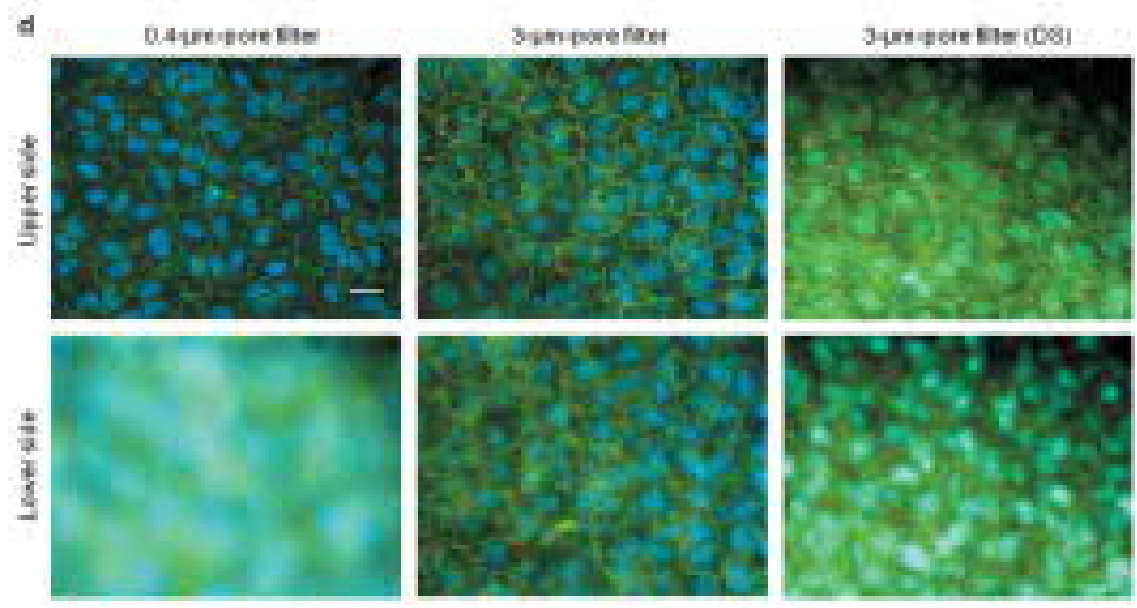
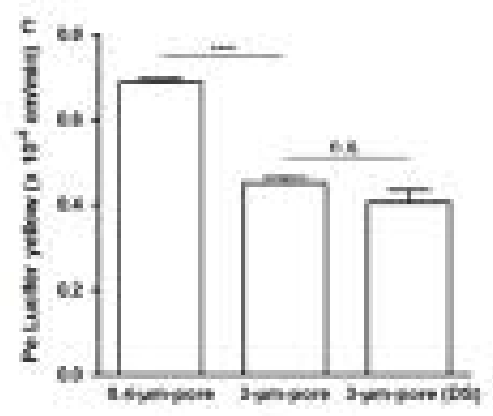
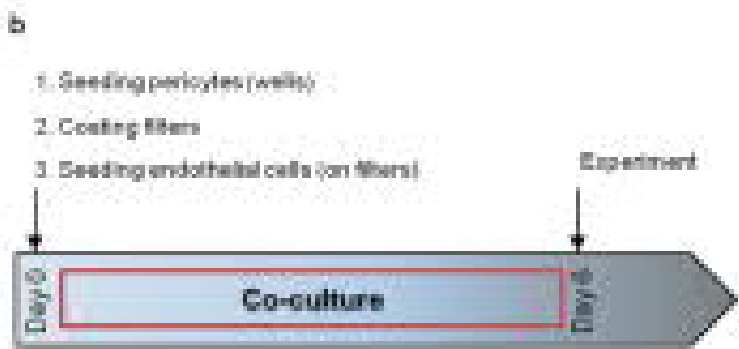
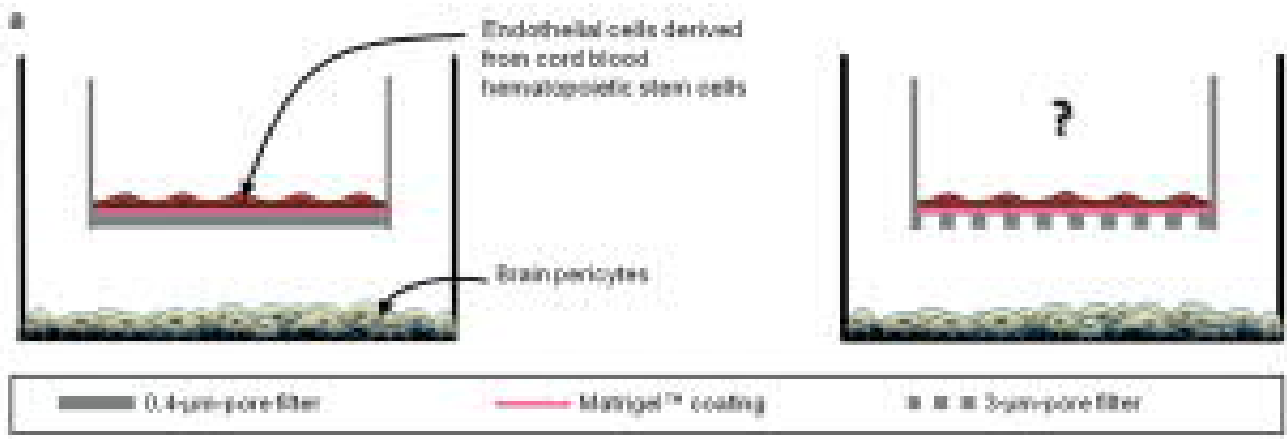
## 1 Titles and legends to figures

2 **Figure 1: A schematic representation of our original *in vitro* BBB model, the protocol for**  
 3 **setting it up on 0.4- $\mu$ m-pore inserts, and the features after direct transposition onto 3- $\mu$ m-**  
 4 **pore inserts.**

- 5 a. Endothelial cells were derived from cord blood-derived CD34<sup>+</sup> hematopoietic stem  
 6 cells. To induce BBB properties, the ECs were co-cultured with bovine brain pericytes  
 7 (11). In our original model, ECs were seeded onto 0.4- $\mu$ m-pore inserts (**left panel**)  
 8 coated with diluted Matrigel™, and pericytes were cultured at the bottom of the  
 9 wells (**right panel**).
- 10 b. On Day 0, pericytes were seeded in 12-well plates. Inserts (0.4- $\mu$ m-pore membranes)  
 11 were coated with diluted Matrigel™ and ECs were seeded onto them. Both cell types  
 12 were then co-cultured until day 6 and use of the resulting BBB model in experiments.
- 13 c. The permeability ( $P_e$ , expressed in cm/min, on day 6) of the endothelial layer to the  
 14 low-molecular-weight integrity marker LY on 0.4- and 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts. In a third  
 15 condition, ECs were seeded on each side of the 3- $\mu$ m-pore filter membrane (double  
 16 seeding condition, DS). The data are quoted as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of three  
 17 experiments, each of which was performed in triplicate. \*\*\* indicates  $p < 0.001$  in an  
 18 unpaired t-test; n.s., not significant.
- 19 d. Representative photographs showing ZO-1 (in green) and Hoechst (in blue) staining  
 20 on each face of 0.4- and 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts. The photographs of the upper and lower  
 21 faces were taken at exactly the same location on the filter. Scale bar: 25  $\mu$ m.

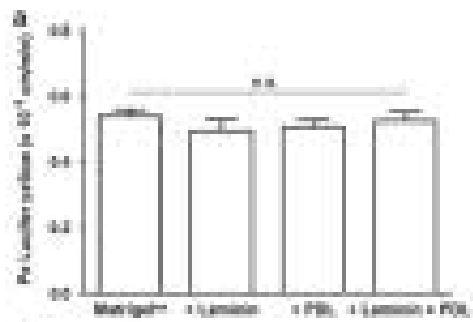
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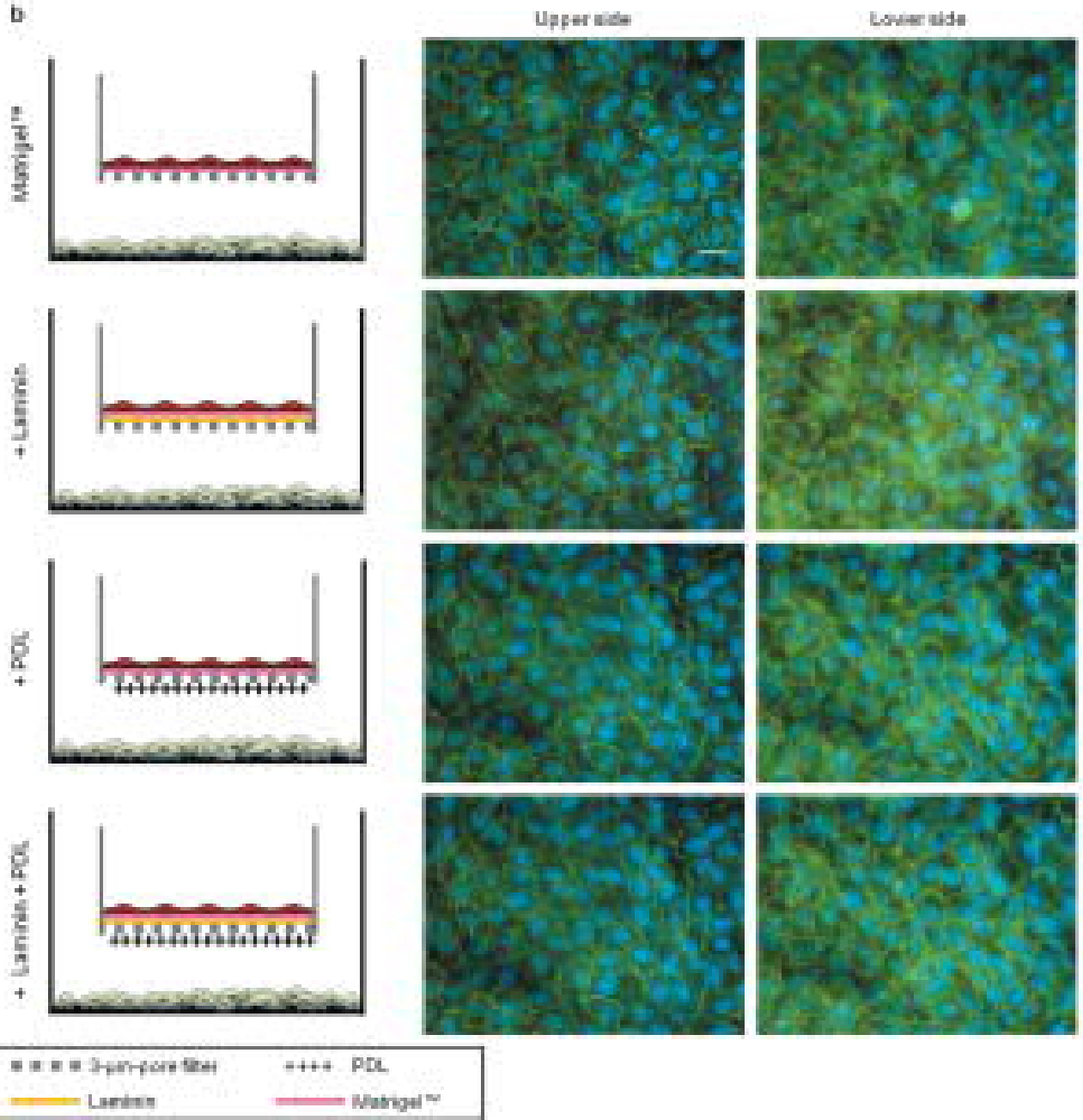


**Figure 2: Testing different coatings to prevent ECs from crossing the 3- $\mu$ m-pore insert membrane.**

- a. Permeability ( $P_e$ , expressed in cm/min) to LY of the endothelial barrier resulting from use of different combinations of coatings (Matrigel™ alone, Matrigel™ + laminin, Matrigel™ + PDL, and Matrigel™ + laminin + PDL). LY was used as an integrity marker of the BBB. The protocol was the same as in Fig. 1, except that different coatings were used differed. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 experiments, each of which was performed in triplicate. For statistical analysis, an unpaired t-test was performed. n.s.: not significant.
- b. Representative photographs showing ZO-1 (in green) and Hoechst (in blue) staining on each face of the insert membrane and in each condition. The photographs of the upper and lower faces were taken at exactly the same location on the filter. Scale bar: 25  $\mu$ m

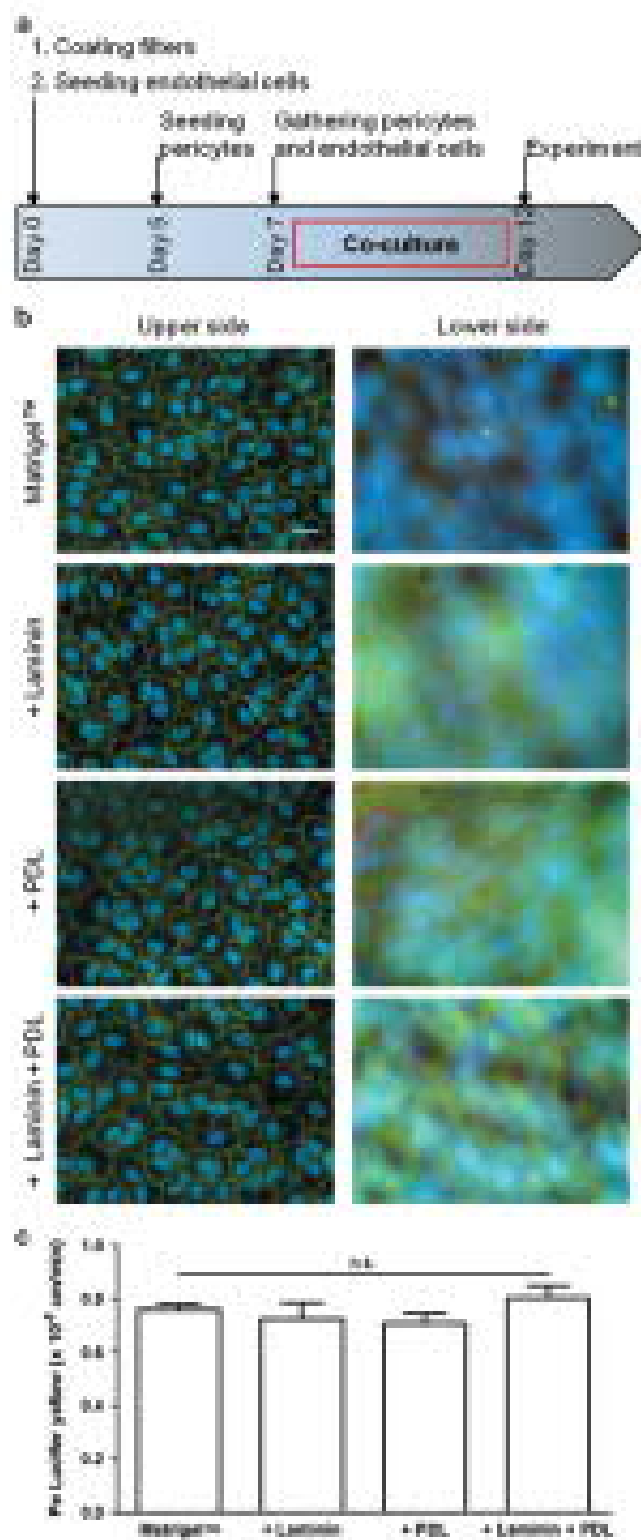


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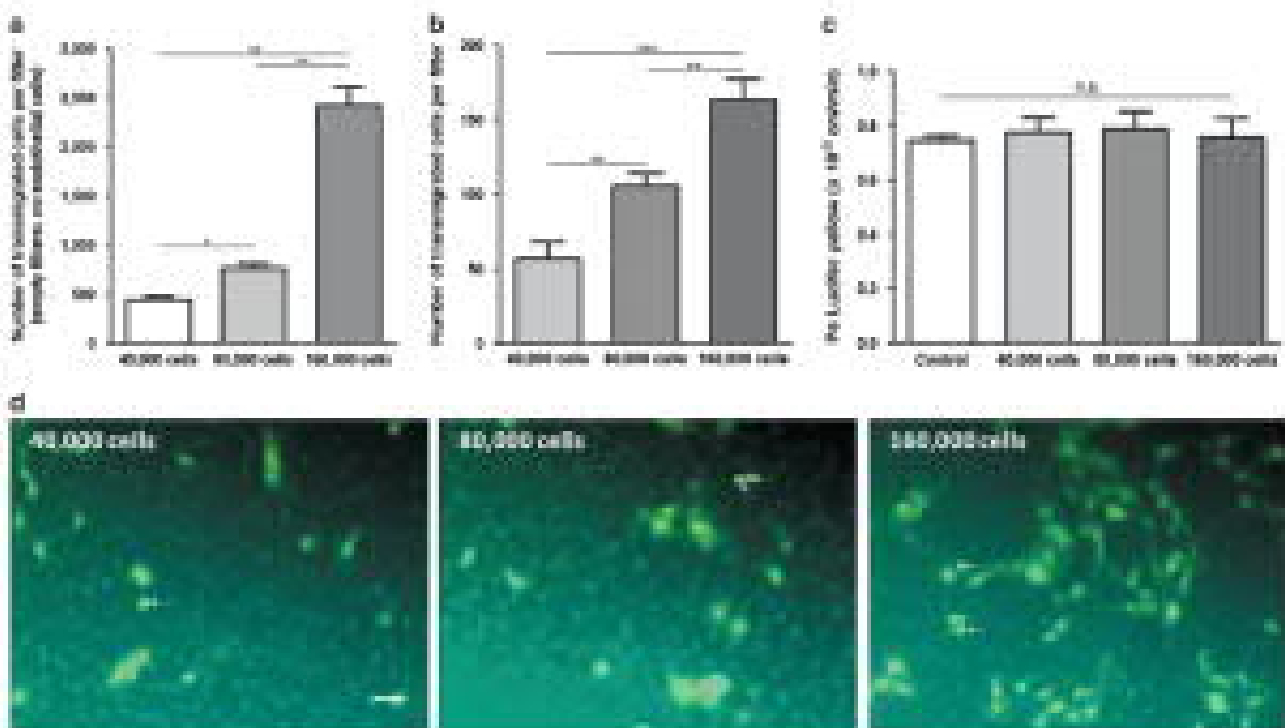
**Figure 3: Testing a prior one-week period of endothelial monoculture in the absence of medium in the lower compartment as a means of maintaining ECs on the upper face of the insert only.**

- a. On Day 0, inserts were coated and ECs were seeded as a monoculture, while the lower face of the inserts was kept dry (*i.e.* there was no medium in the lower compartment) until day 7. On day 5, pericytes were seeded in 12-well plates (monoculture). Pericytes and ECs were co-cultured from day 7 until the day of the experiment (day 12).
- c. Representative photographs of ZO-1 (in green) and Hoechst (in blue) staining on each face of the insert membrane, for each coating combination (Matrigel™ alone, Matrigel™ + laminin, Matrigel™ + poly-D-lysine (PDL), and Matrigel™ + laminin + PDL), after 7 days of monoculture and then 5 days of co-culture. The photographs of the upper and lower faces were taken at exactly the same location on the filter. Scale bar: 25 μm.
- b. Permeability ( $P_e$ , in cm/min) of the endothelium to LY under the different conditions. LY was used as an integrity marker of the BBB. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 experiments, each of which was performed in triplicate. For statistical analysis, an unpaired t-test was performed. n.s.: not significant.



**Figure 4: Transmigration of the MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cell line through empty 3- $\mu$ m-pore filters and our *in vitro* model of the human BBB (on 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts).**

- a. The number of transmigrated MDA-MB-231 cells on the lower face of empty 3- $\mu$ m-pore cell culture inserts after 16 hours, as a function of the initial number of cancer cells seeded in the upper compartment. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 experiments, each of which was performed in triplicate. For statistical analysis, an unpaired t-test was performed (\* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ).
- b. The number of transmigrated MDA-MB-231 cells through our *in vitro* model of the human BBB after 16 hours, as a function of the initial number of cancer cells seeded in the upper compartment. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 experiments, each of which was performed in triplicate. For statistical analysis, an unpaired t-test was performed (\*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ ).
- c. Permeability of the endothelium to LY before and after a 16-hour transmigration experiment, as a function of the initial number of cells seeded in the upper compartment. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 experiments, each of which was performed in triplicate. For statistical analysis, an unpaired t-test was performed (n.s., not significant).
- d. Representative photographs of CellTracker™ Green-stained MDA-MB-231 cells (in green) and Hoechst (in blue) staining on the lower face of 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts, after 16 hours of transmigration through the BBB. Scale bar: 20  $\mu$ m.





**Figure 5: Transmigration of the MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cell line through our *in vitro* model of the human BBB and through endothelia with no BBB function: CD34<sup>+</sup>-derived ECs and HUVECs in monoculture on 3- $\mu$ m-pore inserts.**

- a. The number of transmigrated MDA-MB-231 cells on the lower face of cell culture inserts after 16 hours (80,000 cancer cells were seeded in the upper compartment at the beginning of the experiment). The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 experiments, each of which was performed in triplicate. For statistical analysis, an unpaired t-test was performed (\*\* $p < 0.001$ ; n.s., not significant).
- b. Permeability of the endothelium to LY before and after a 16-hour transmigration experiment, as a function of the initial number of cells seeded in the upper compartment. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 experiments, each of which was performed in triplicate. For statistical analysis, an unpaired t-test was performed (n.s., not significant).



