

# Adult skin stem cell-derived in vitro model of hepatic steatosis

**Commonly used acronym:** *Steatosis model*

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## Organisation

**Name of the organisation** Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)

**Department** Pharmaceutical and Pharmacological Sciences

**Specific Research Group or Service** In Vitro Toxicology and Dermato-Cosmetology

**Country** Belgium

**Geographical Area** Brussels Region

## SCOPE OF THE METHOD

|  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>The Method relates to</b>                               | Human health                     |
| <b>The Method is situated in</b>                           | Translational - Applied Research |
| <b>Type of method</b>                                      | In vitro - Ex vivo               |
| <b>Species from which cells/tissues/organs are derived</b> | Human                            |

|   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>Type of cells/tissues/organs</b>             | Skin-derived adult stem cells    |
| <b>Specify the type of cells/tissues/organs</b> | Human skin-derived hepatic cells |

## DESCRIPTION

### Method keywords

Stem cells

differentiation

Gene expression

in vitro

Lipids

### Scientific area keywords

Steatosis

liver

NAFLD

metabolic syndrome

lifestyle

hepatology

### Method description

Human skin-derived adult stem cells differentiated towards hepatic cells (hSKP-HPC) are used in this method (R. M. Rodrigues et al., Stem Cells Dev. 23, 44–55 (2014)). These cells are exposed to a cocktail of insulin and glucose at certain concentrations. After 24h of exposure, these cells exhibit a strong induction of lipogenic genes and accumulate neutral lipids. Using this model, potential new anti-steatosis and anti-non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) drugs can be tested for their anti-steatotic potentials. The read-outs for this in vitro disease model are (i) gene expression analysis and (ii)

neutral lipids quantification.

### **Lab equipment**

Biosafety cabinet;

Flow-cytometer;

RT-qPCR;

Cell culture equipment.

### **Method status**

Still in development

## **PROS, CONS & FUTURE POTENTIAL**

### **Advantages**

Fast (24h);

Human-relevant.

### **Challenges**

Lipid load is only +/- 1.5 -2 x fold higher in the steatosis condition vs the control condition

### **Modifications**

Addition of other sugars

### **Future & Other applications**

The main application is located in preclinical drug testing

## **REFERENCES, ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

### **References**

R. M. Rodrigues et al., Stem Cells Dev. 23, 44–55 (2014). R. M. Rodrigues et al., Arch. Toxicol. 90, 677–689 (2016)

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