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Recent Work

Title

Human Primary Trophoblast Cell Culture Model to Study the Protective Effects of Melatonin Against Hypoxia/reoxygenation-induced Disruption.

Permalink

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Article: [Human Primary Trophoblast Cell Culture Model to Study the Protective Effects of Melatonin Against Intrauterine Growth Restriction](#)

Supriya Sugumar I, Chikwari H, Laxmi L, Harkin T, Howard A.A, Schelenker EMA, Forster M, Bhawanji-Parthasarathy J, Wang Yon P, Sanderson JT, Vulliamy C. 2016

ABSTRACT: This protocol describes how villous cytotrophoblast cells are isolated from placentas in vitro by successive enzymatic digestion, followed by density centrifugation, media gradient isolation and immunomagnetic purification. As observed in vivo, microvascular villous cytotrophoblast cells in primary culture differentiate into undifferentiated cytotrophoblast cells after 72 hr. Compared to normoxic (PN, O2), villous cytotrophoblast cells that undergo hypoxia (normoxic (PN, O2) undergo increased oxidative stress and increased apoptosis, similar to that observed in vivo in pregnancy complications such as intrauterine growth restriction, and increased growth restriction. In the context, primary villous cytotrophoblast culture model hypoxia may provide a valuable approach to study experimental factors to better understand the mechanisms and signaling pathways that are altered in human placenta and facilitate the search for effective drug treatments for placental pregnancy disorders. Human villous cytotrophoblasts produce melatonin and express its synthesizing enzymes and receptors. Melatonin has been suggested as a treatment for pre-eclampsia and intrauterine growth restriction because of its protective antioxidant effects. In the primary villous cytotrophoblast cell model described in this paper, melatonin has no effect on trophoblast cells in normoxic state but restores the redox balance of cytotrophoblast cells disrupted by hypoxia/reoxygenation. Thus, human villous trophoblast cells in primary culture are an excellent approach to study the mechanisms behind the protective effects of melatonin on placental function during hypoxia/reoxygenation.

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