

Caractérisation et méthodes d'études de la mort cellulaire par cytométrie en flux

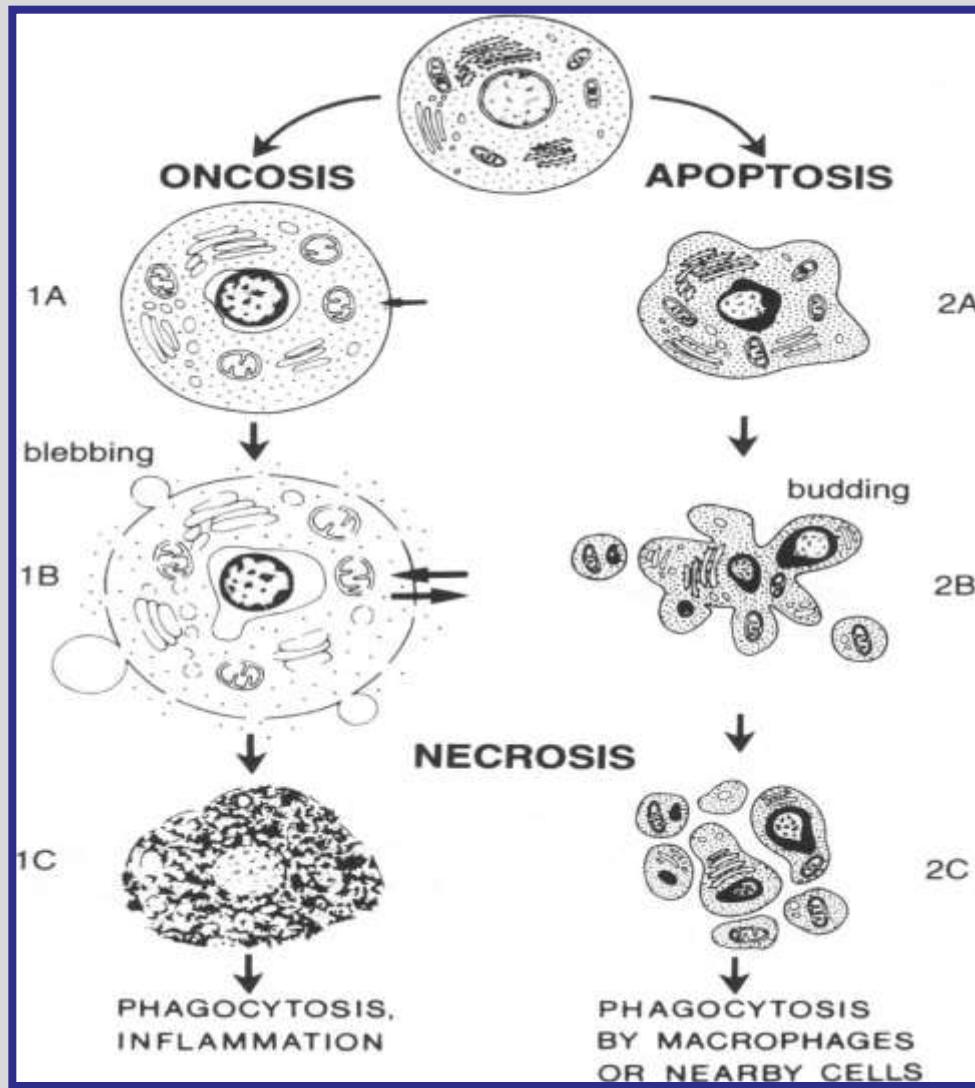


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EA7270 - Equipe 'Biochimie du Peroxysome, inflammation et Métabolisme Lipidique'

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Two pathways of cell death leading to necrosis and apoptosis. At the top is shown a normal cell. 1A: Swelling. 1B: Vacuolization, blebbing, and increased permeability. 1C: Necrotic changes. ie, coagulation, shrinkage, and karyolysis. 2A: Shrinkage and pyknosis. 2B: Budding and karyorrhexis. 2C: Necrotic changes, ie, breakup into a cluster of apoptotic bodies.

Majno G & Joris I Am J Pathol 1995, 146: 3 - 15.

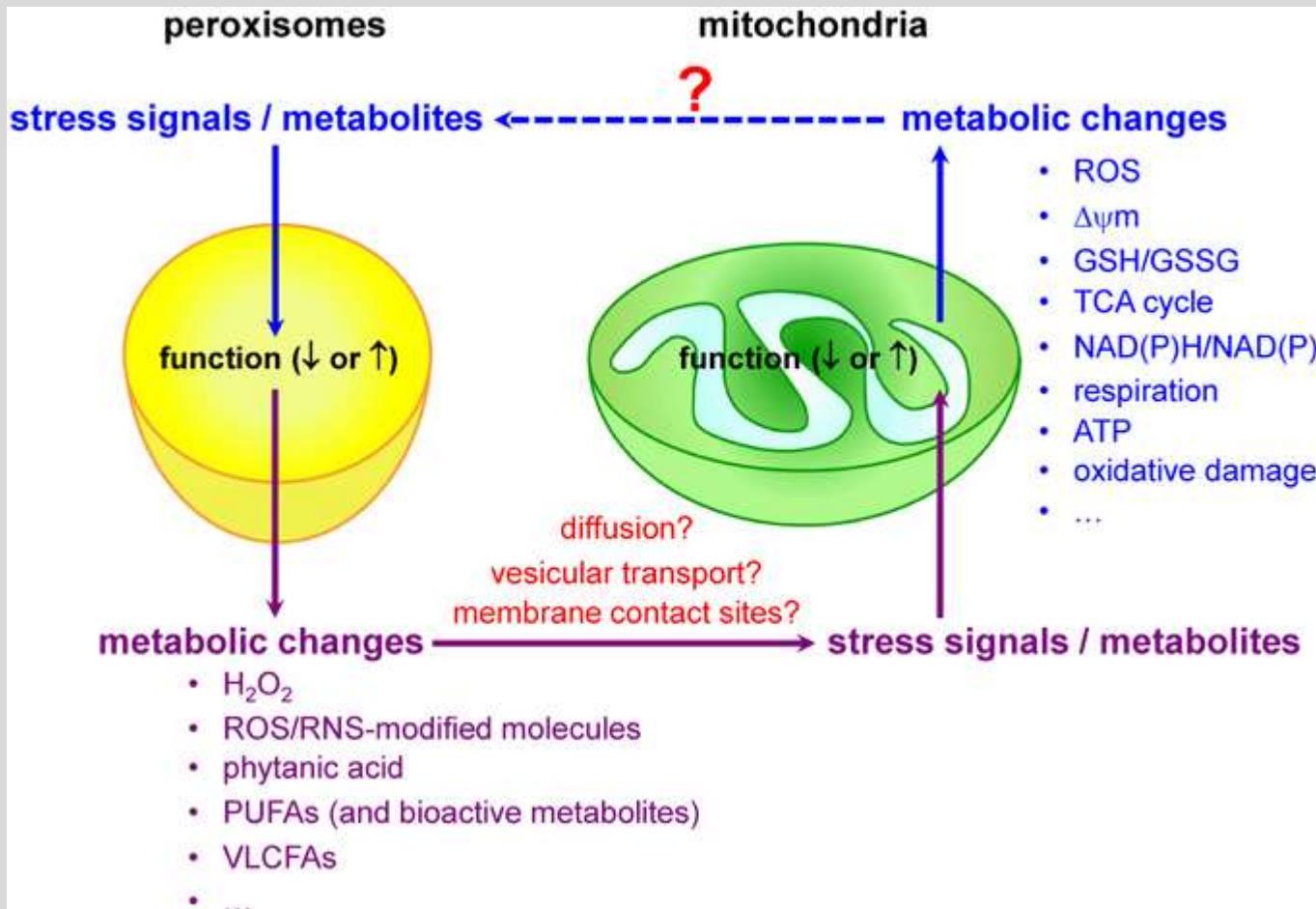
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ORGANELLES INVOLVED IN CELL DEATH

| Organelles | <i>Apoptosis</i> | <i>Autophagy</i> | <i>Necrosis / Necroptosis</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| - Mitochondria | + | + (mitophagy) | + |
| - Lysosomes | + / - | + | + / - |
| - Endoplasmic- reticulum (ER) | + / - | + | + / - |
| - peroxisome | ? | + (pexophagy) | ? |

Relations peroxysome / mitochondrie

Implication dans le contrôle de l'équilibre RedOx et l'activation de la mort cellulaire



Cell Death (initial concept)

Apoptosis
apoptotic morphology

Necrosis
necrotic morphology

Active programmed cell death

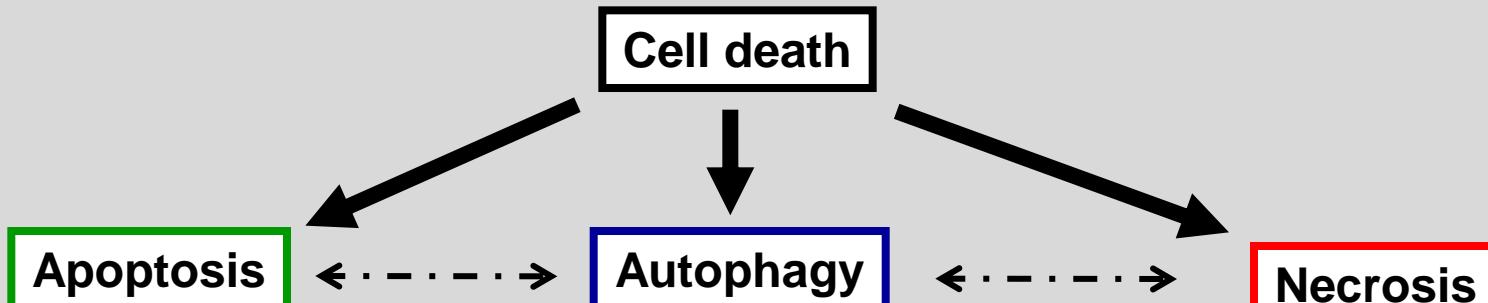
Caspase-dependent cell death

- Mitochondrial pathway
(Associated or not with reticulum stress)
- Death receptor pathway

Passive unprogrammed cell death

Classical /Canonical Necrosis

Cell Death Independent of Caspases



Active programm cell death
Caspase-dependent
Type-1 cell death



Active programm cell death
Caspase-independent cell death
Necroptosis (RIP1, RIP3)

Secondary necrosis

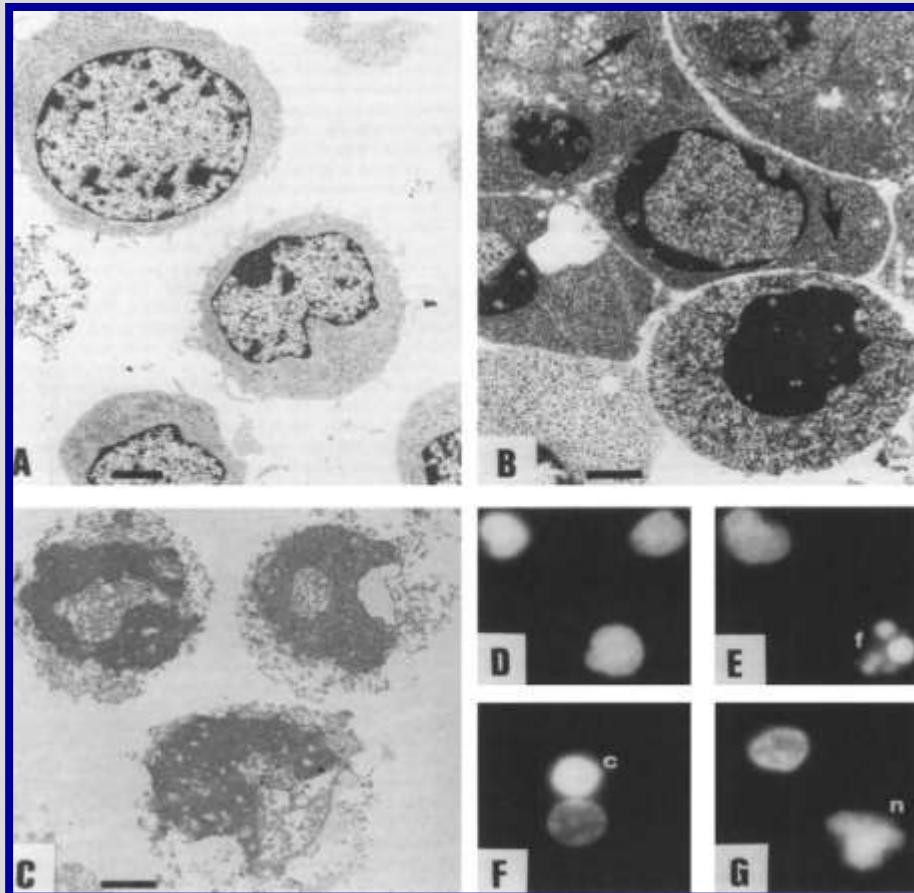
Passive programm cell death
Caspase-independent cell death
Classical necrosis (primary necrosis)
Type-3 cell death

AVAILABLE METHODS ALLOWING THE CHARACTERIZATION OF APOPTOSIS, NECROSIS / NECROPOTOSIS, AND AUTOPHAGY

FUNCTIONNAL CRITERIA ASSOCIATED WITH APOPTOSIS, NECROSIS, AND NECROPTOSIS

- **Microscopy, flow cytometry, biochemistry**
 - **enhanced permeability of cytoplasmic membrane** (trypan blue, fluorescent probes, LDH)
 - **externalization of phosphatidylserine**
double staining with AnnexinV /propidium iodide (PI) (or aminoactinomycine D (AAD))
to distinguish between normal (AnnexinV-/PI-), necrotic (AnnexinV+/PI+),
and apoptotic (AnnexinV+/PI-) cells
 - **Coloration SYTO16 - IP**
 - **Sub-G1 peak** (not present in normal and necrotic cells)
 - **loss of transmembrane mitochondrial potential:** numerous fluorescent probes available.
Currently, DioC₆(3) and JC1 are the most reliable.
 - **FLICA (fluorochromes labeled inhibitors of caspases):** *in situ* identification of activated caspases (does not permit to distinguish between necrosis and caspase-independent cell death)
 - **TUNEL (Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling):** *in situ* identification of internucleosomal DNA fragmentation

APOPTOSIS / NECROSIS: MORPHOLOGICAL CRITERIA

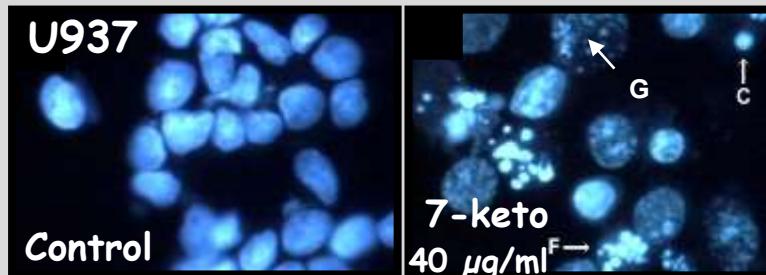


Electron microscopy A: Control. B: Cells treated by VP-16; apoptotic cells with condensed and perinuclear chromatin are observed, cytoplasmic and nuclear membrane integrity are preserved as well as morphology of mitochondria (arrow). C: Cells treated by NaN₃; necrotic cells are characterized by a loss of integrity of cytoplasmic and nuclear membranes, degradation of cytoplasm and chromatin.

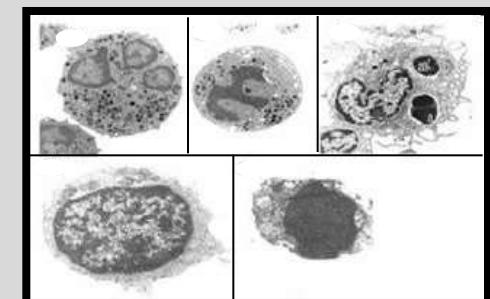
Fluorescence microscopy after staining with Hoechst 33342 D: Control cells. Nuclei show regular contours. E: Cells treated by VP-16; cell with fragmented (f) nucleus. F: Cells treated by VP-16; cell with condensed (c) nucleus. G: Necrotic (n) cells observed under treatment by NaN₃; the nucleus is diffuse and irregular. (*Lizard G et al. Cytometry 1995, 21: 275-283*)

MORPHOLOGICAL CRITERIA ASSOCIATED WITH APOPTOSIS, NECROSIS AND NECROPTOSIS

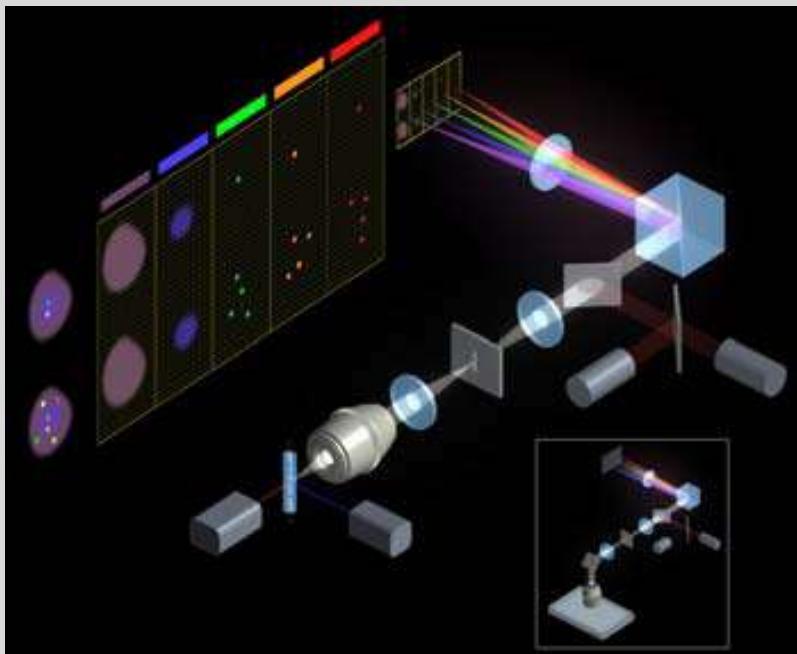
- * Phase contrast microscopy: loss of refringence; loss or not of cell adhesion?
- * Brightfield microscopy: after staining with GIEMSA,...
- * Fluorescence microscopy: Hoechst staining allows to easily distinguish between normal, necrotic and apoptotic cells (nuclear criteria)



- * Transmission electron microscopy (nuclear criteria)

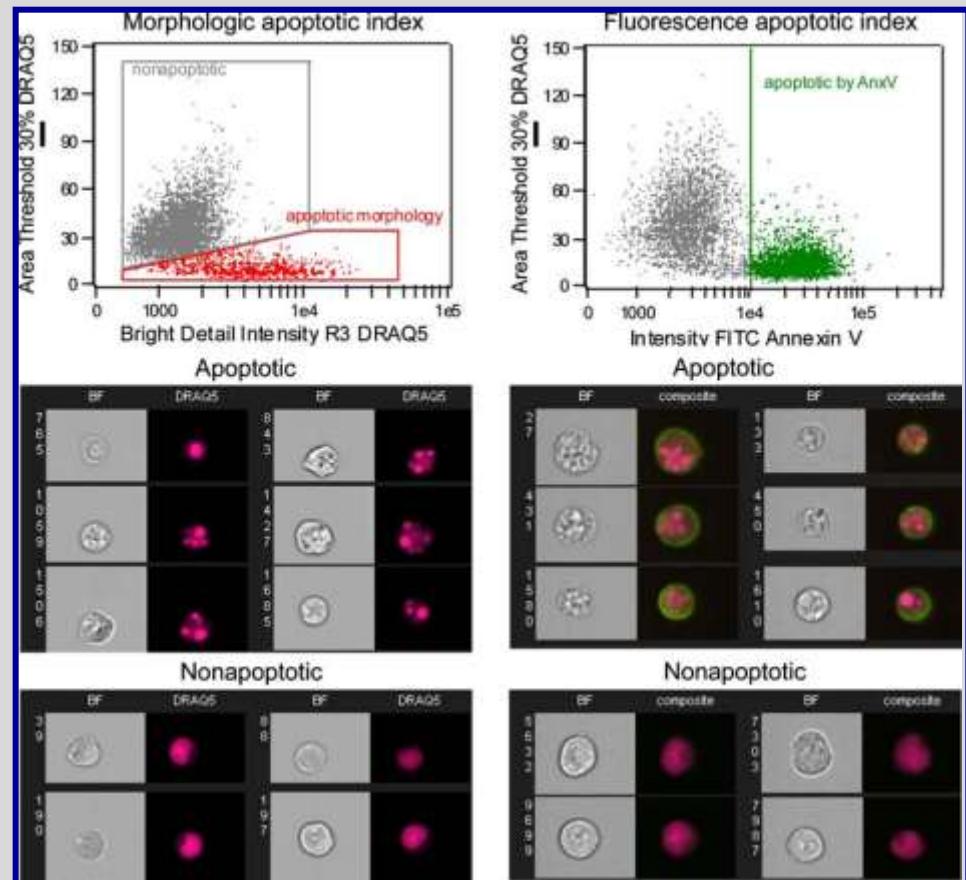
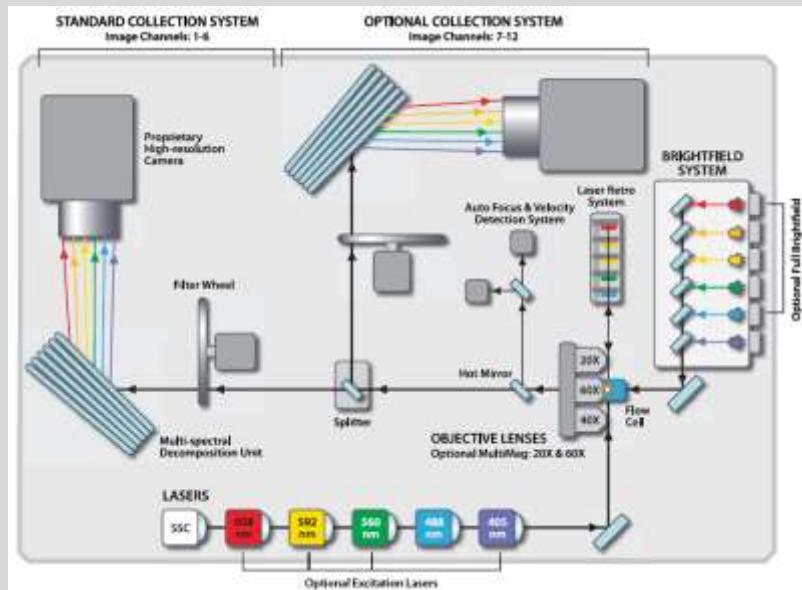


- * Flow cytometry: changes of light scatter properties *on non-fixed cells* (FSC ↓ ; SSC more or less ↑)

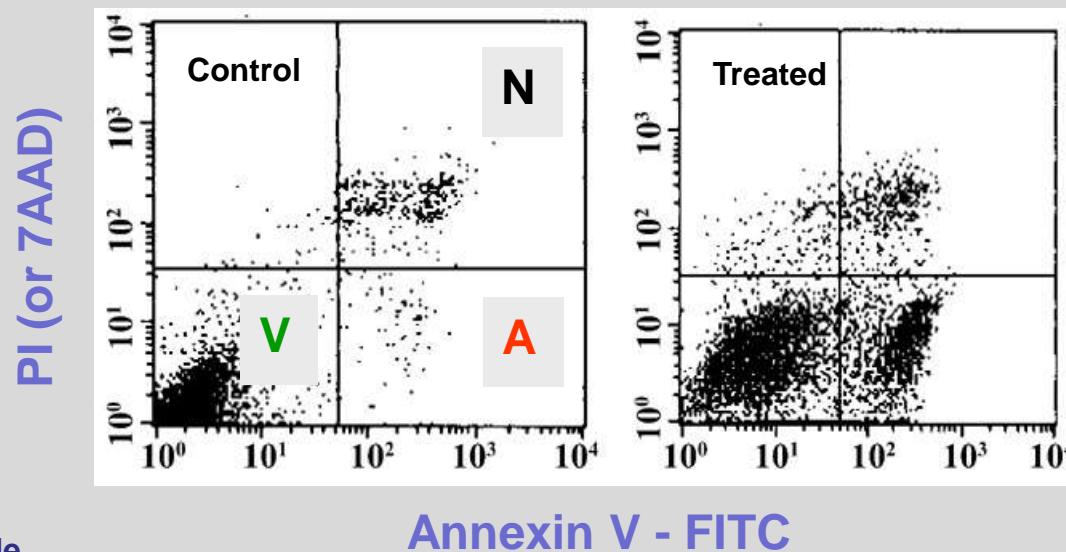
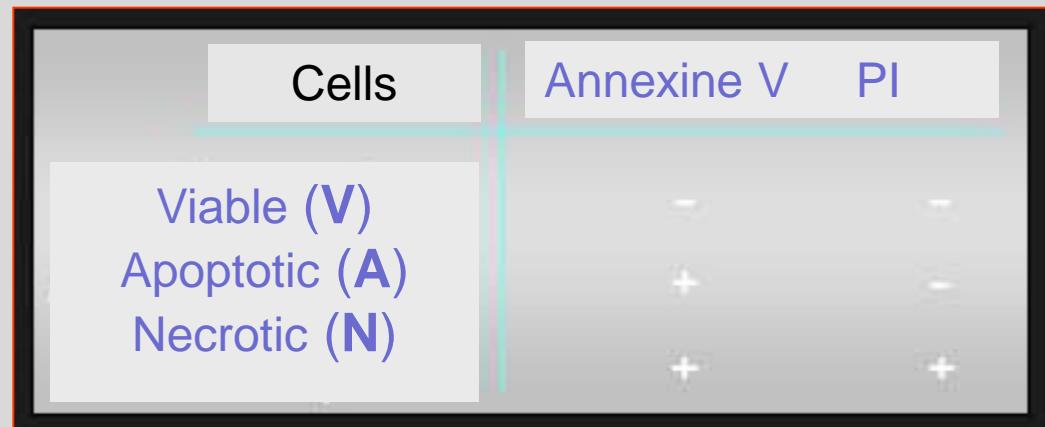
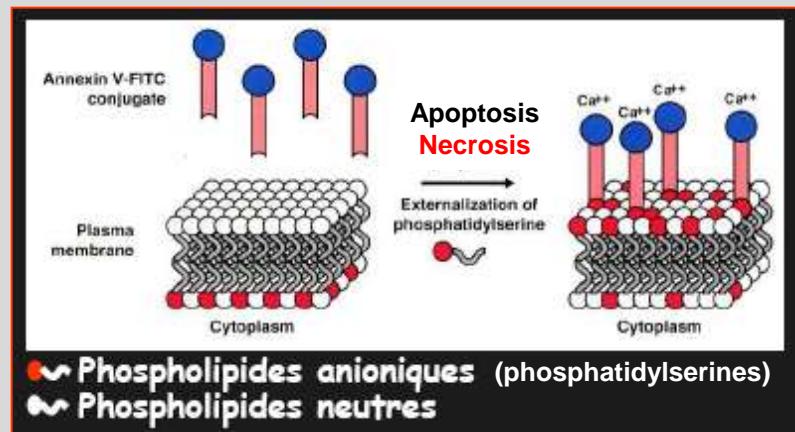


Annexin V-FITC / PI (Amnis technology)

<http://www.amnis.com>



Phosphatidylserine externalization : Annexin V-FITC / PI test



PI: propidium iodide

7 AAD: 7 amino actinomycin D

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Towards an Understanding of Apoptosis Detection by SYTO Dyes

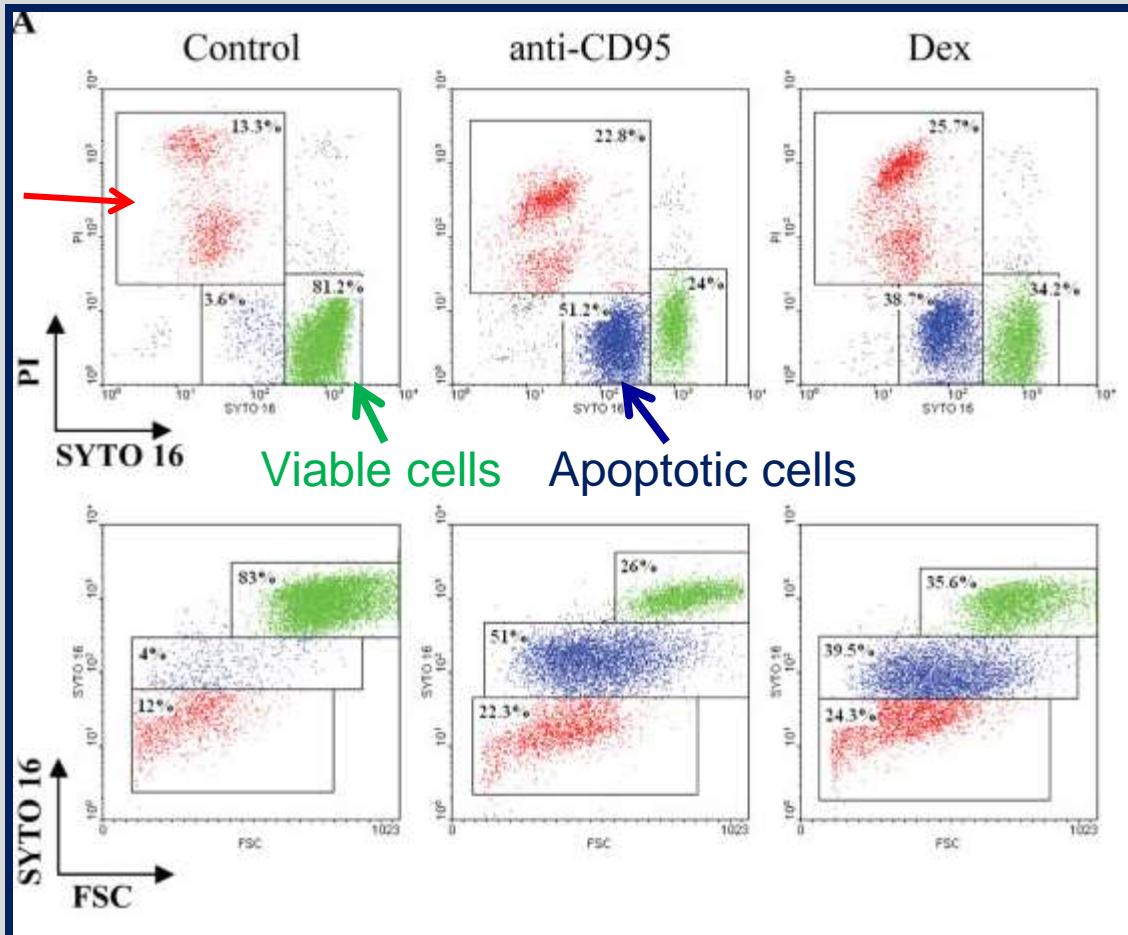
Donald Wlodkowic,^{1*} Joanna Skommer,¹ and Jukka Pelkonen^{1,2}

¹Institute of Clinical Sciences, Department of Clinical Microbiology, University of Kuopio, Kuopio, Finland

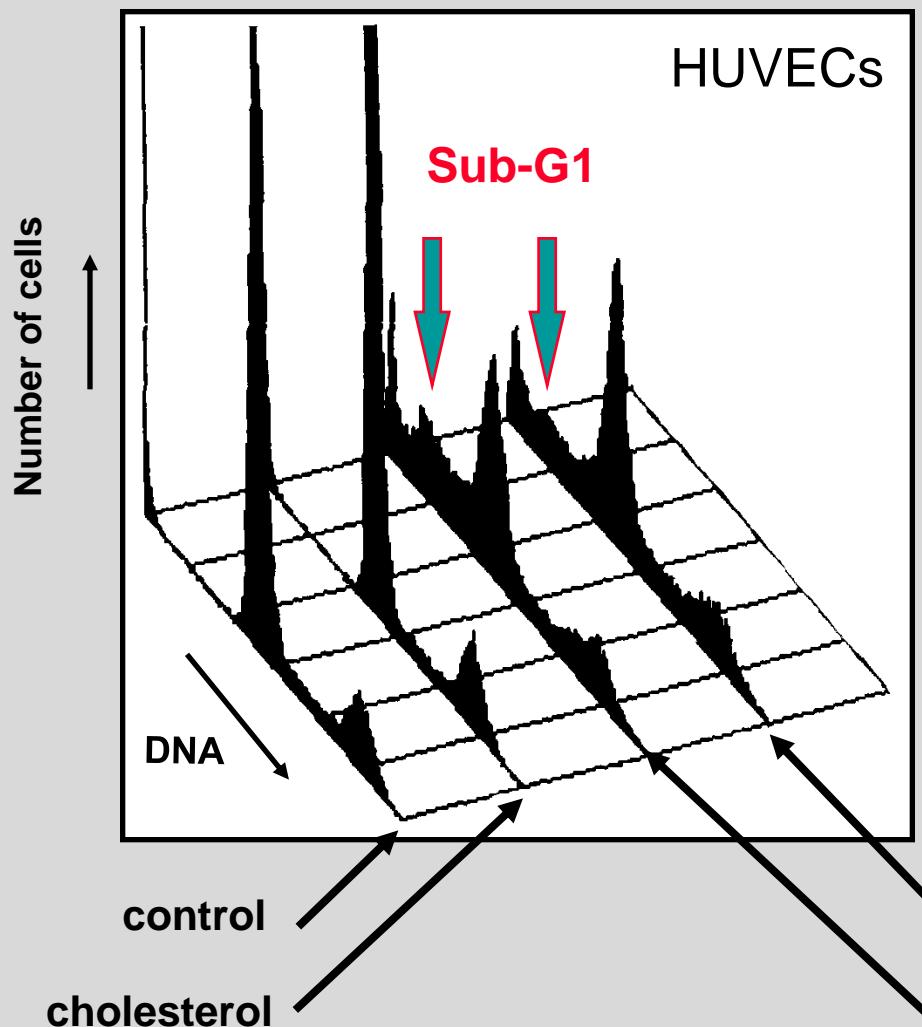
²Department of Clinical Microbiology, Kuopio University Hospital, Kuopio, Finland

Cytometry Part A 71A:61–72 (2007)

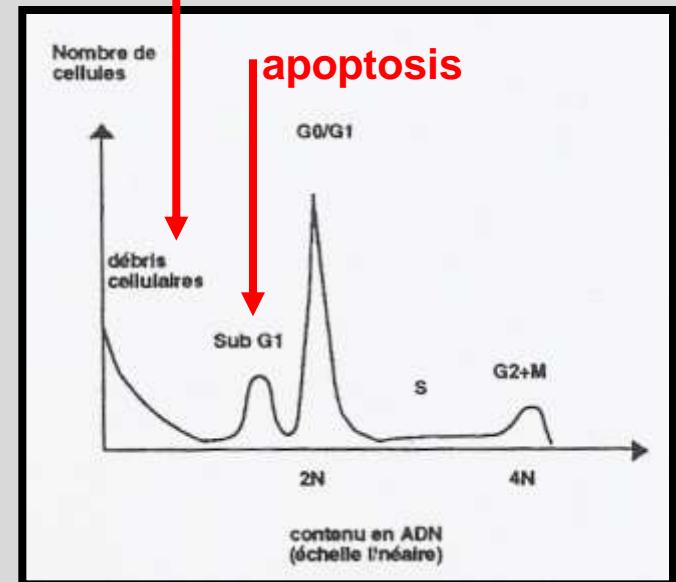
Necrotic cells



Sub-G1 (FCM)



primary or secondary necrosis

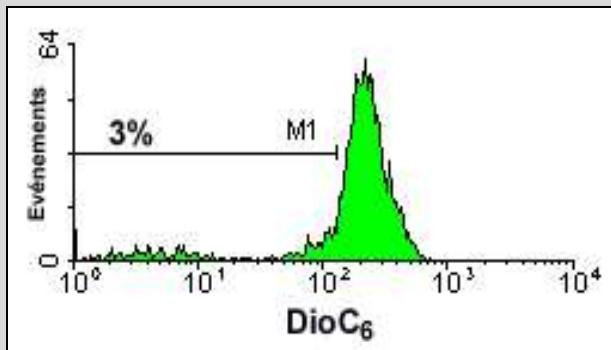


7-ketocholesterol

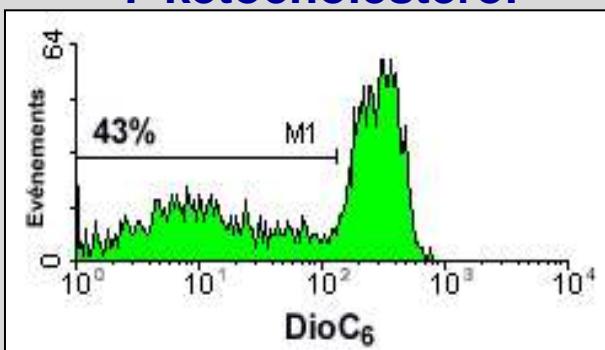
7 β -hydroxycholesterol

Mitochondrial potential (FCM)

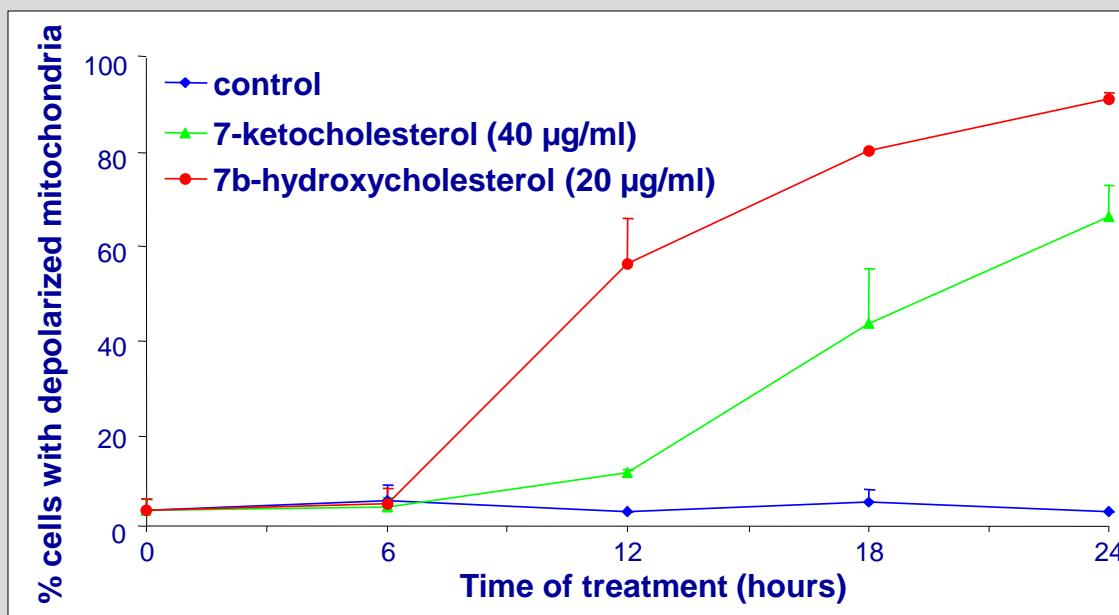
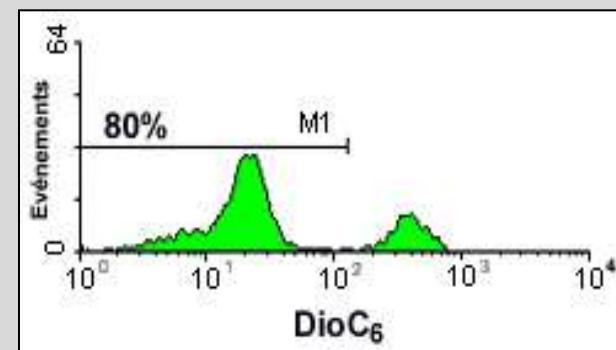
Control



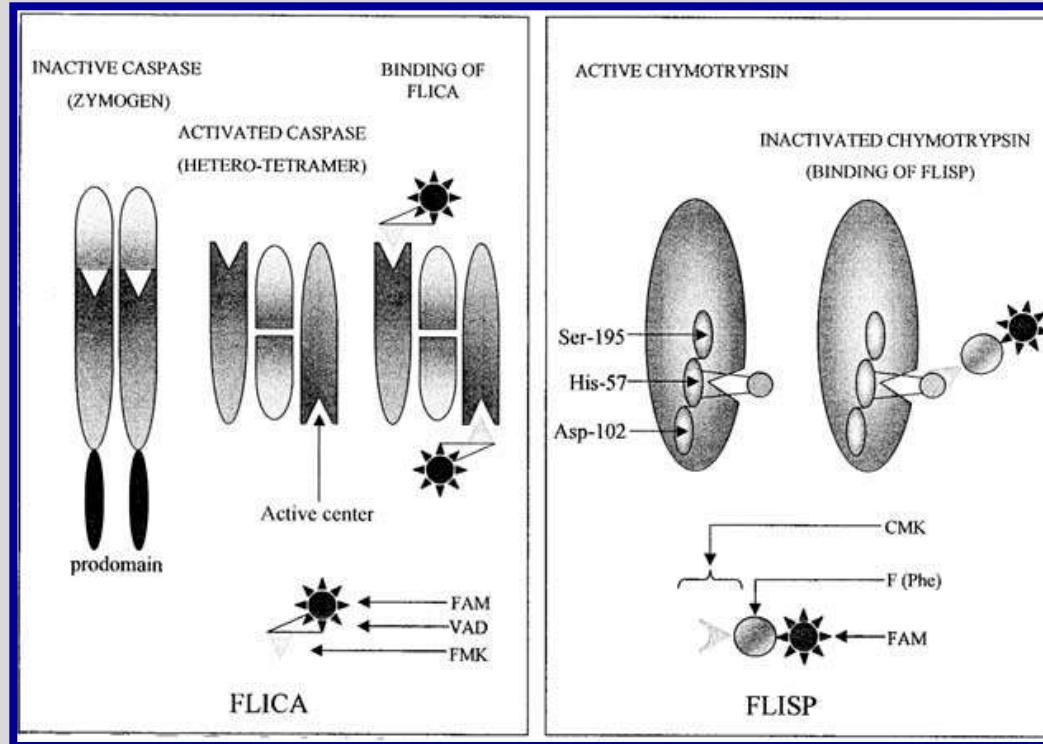
7-ketocholesterol



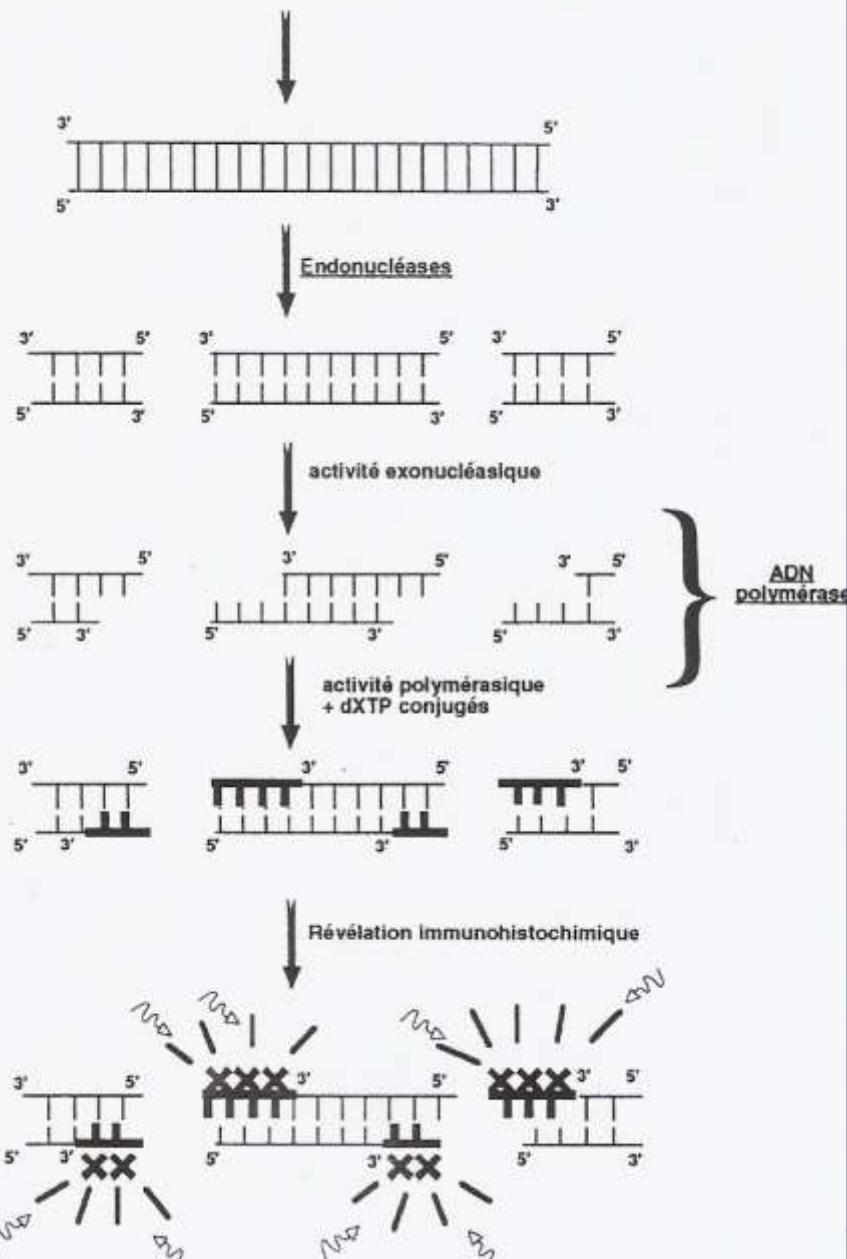
7 β -hydroxycholesterol



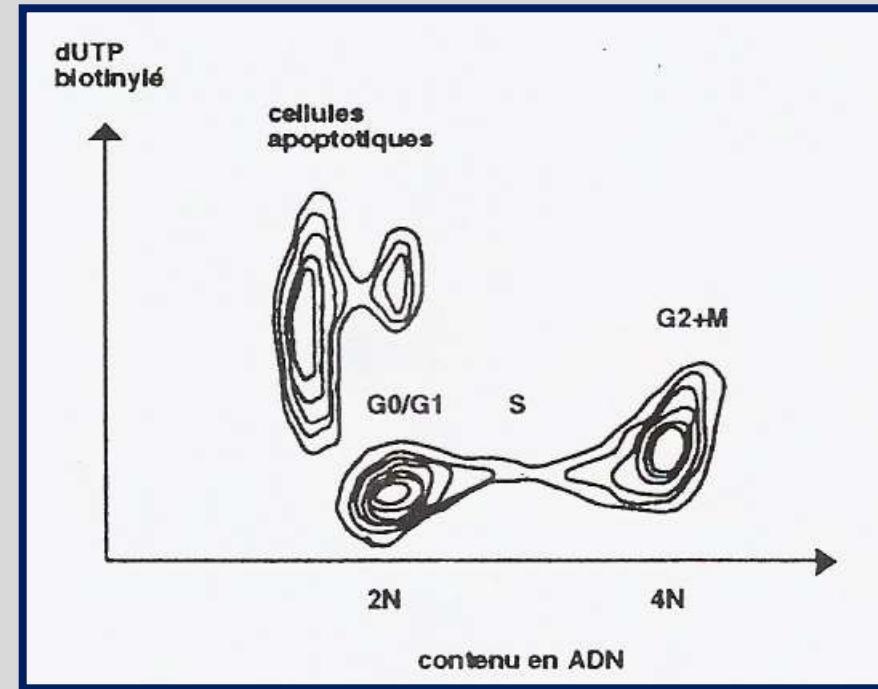
FLICA / FLISP (Microscopy, Flow Cytometry)



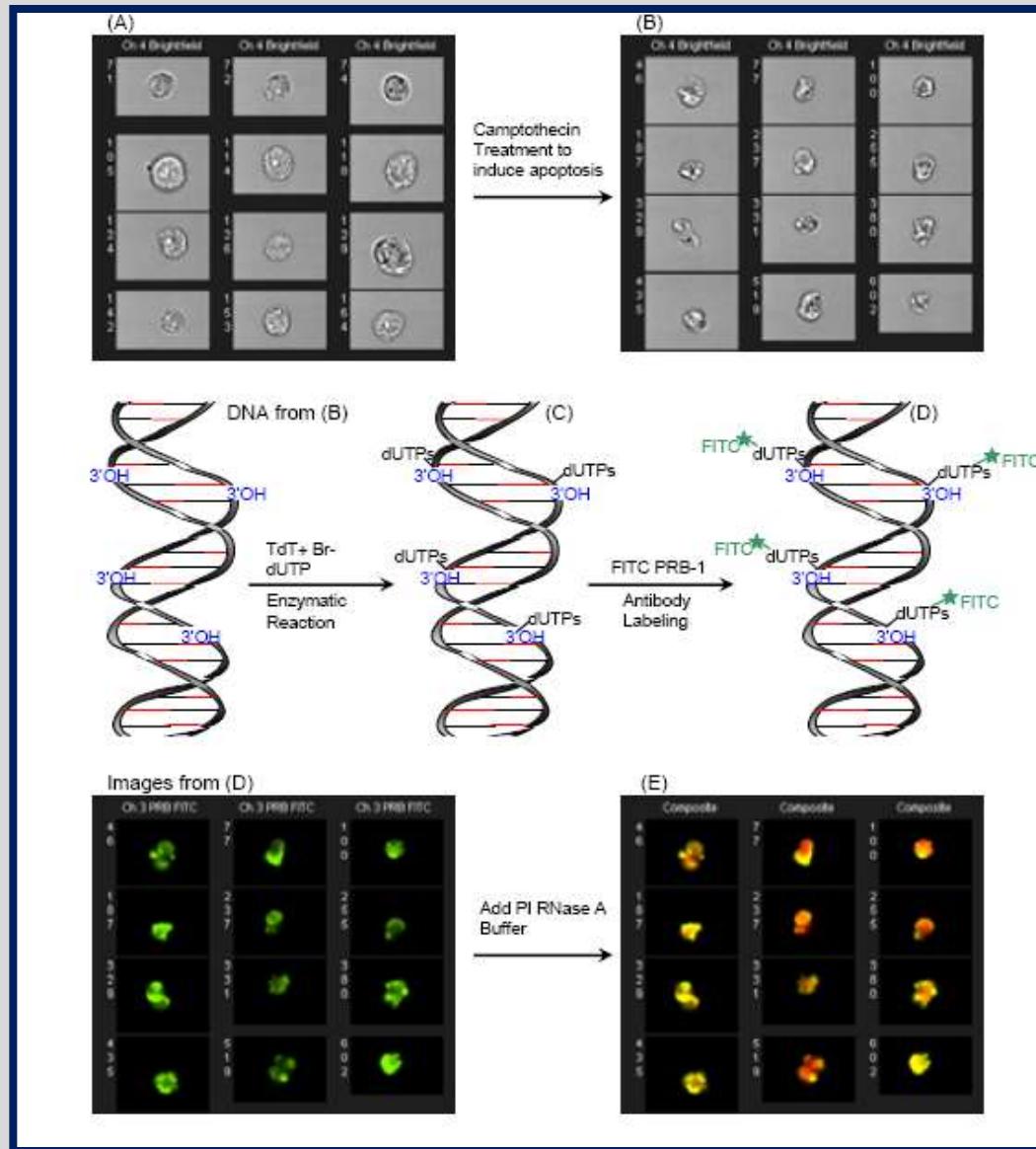
Signal d'apoptose



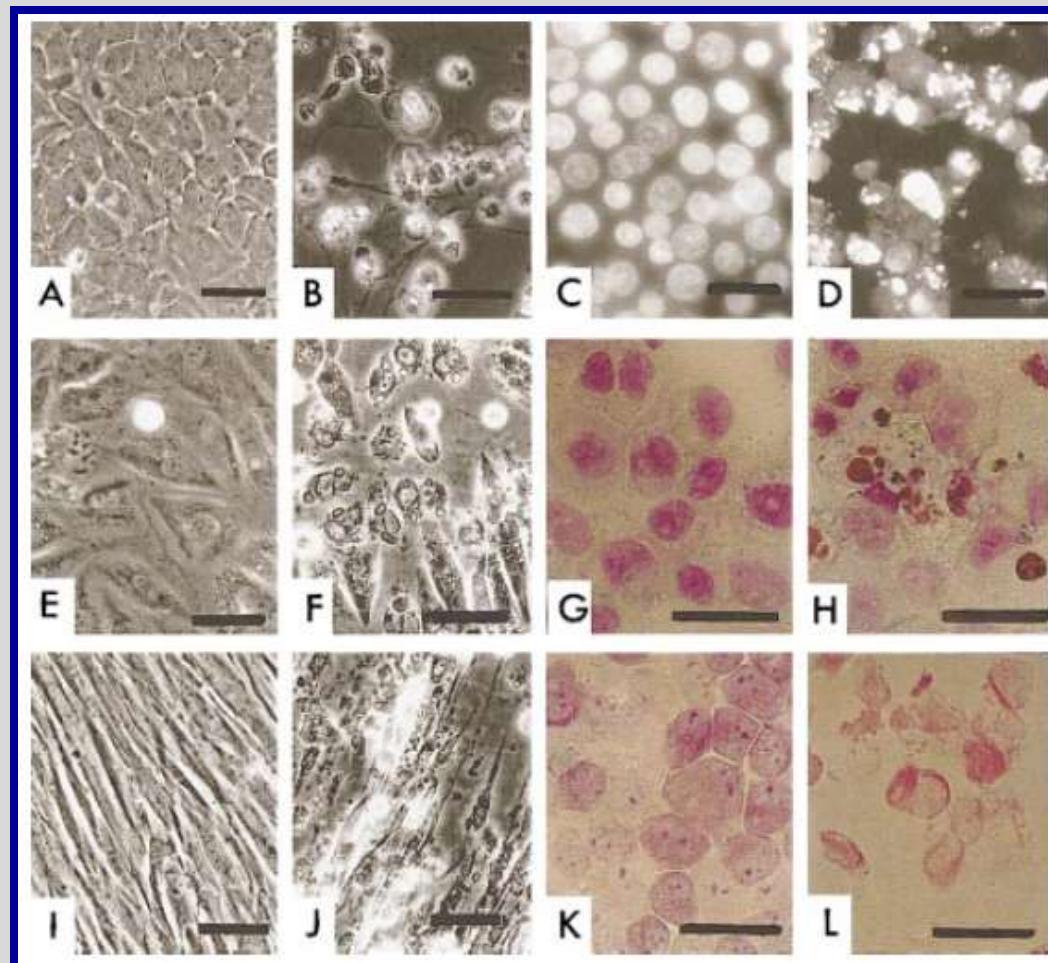
TUNEL (Flow Cytometry)



TUNEL (Amnis technology)



Phase contrast microscopy, Hoechst 33342, GIEMSA, TUNEL



**Apoptosis = TUNEL positive cells
Necrosis = TUNEL negative cells**

BIOCHEMICAL CRITERIA ASSOCIATED WITH APOPTOSIS, NECROSIS, AND NECROPTOSIS

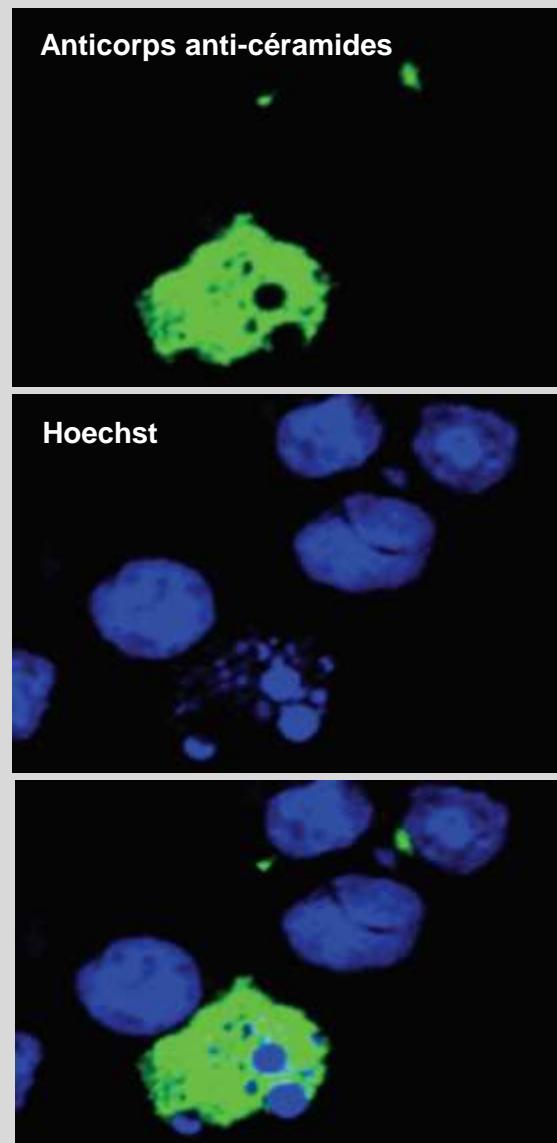
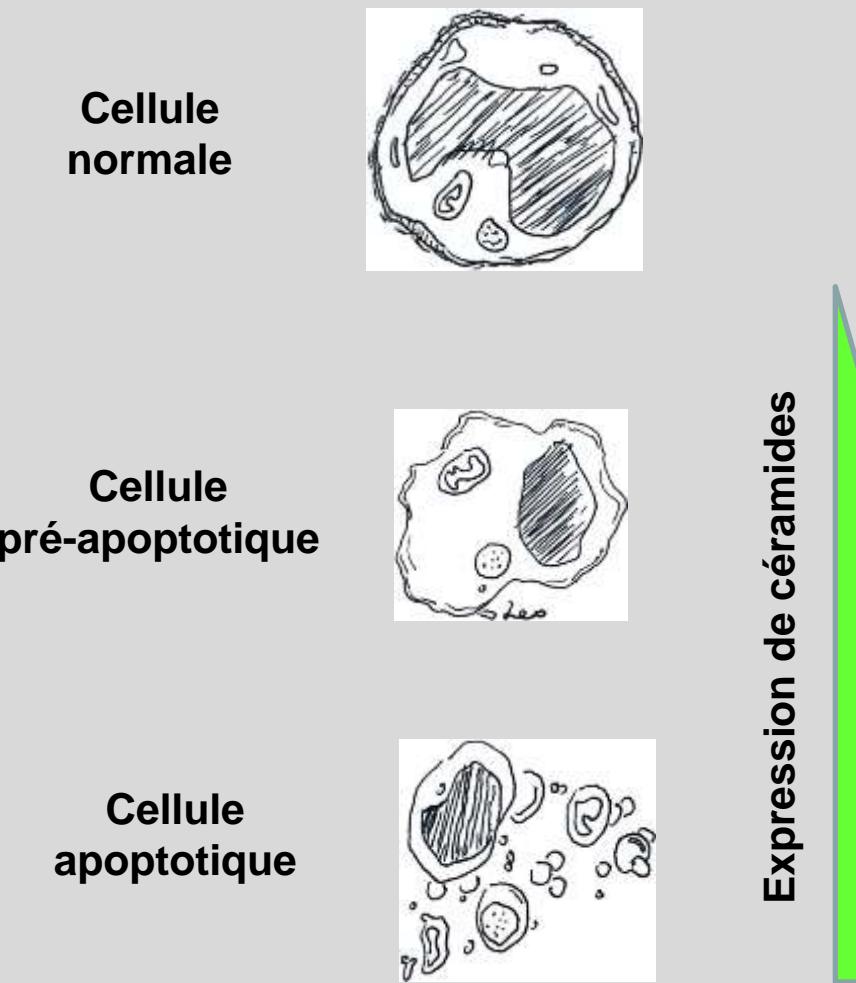
* Analysis of the DNA fragmentation pattern on agarose gel

- Apoptosis: DNA ladder, multiple of 150-200 base pairs (internucleosomal DNA fragmentation)
- Necrosis: no DNA ladder, smears

* Enzymatic activities (LDH)

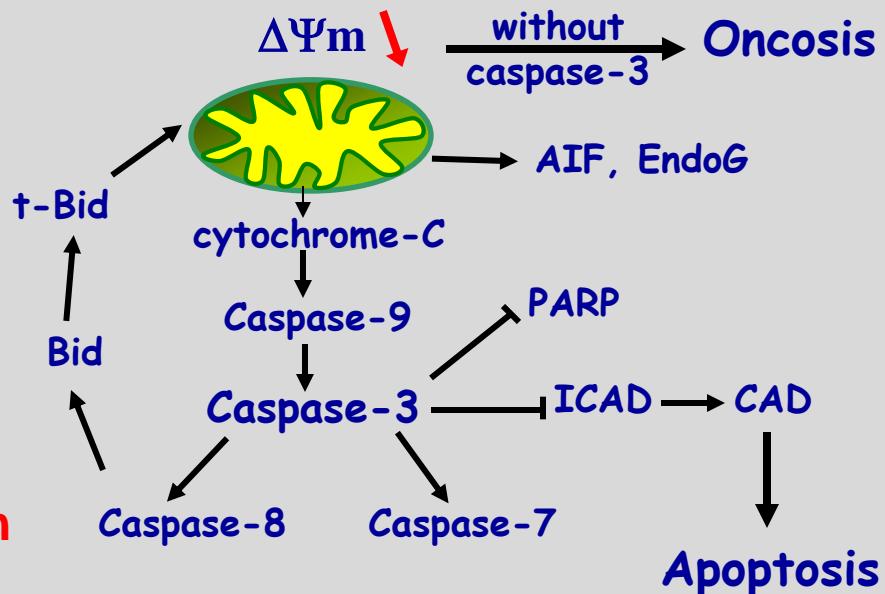
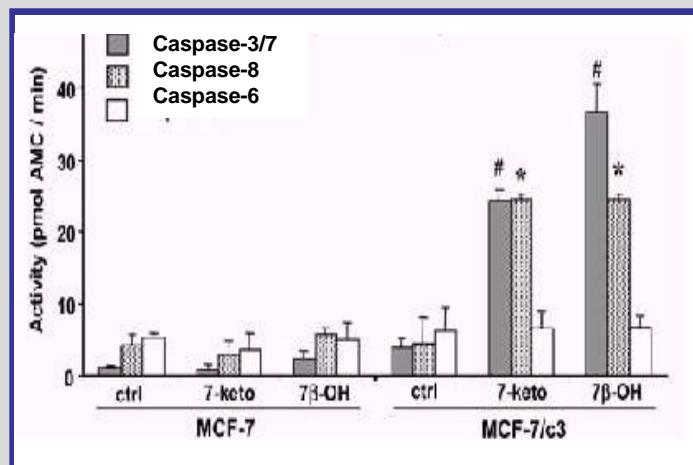
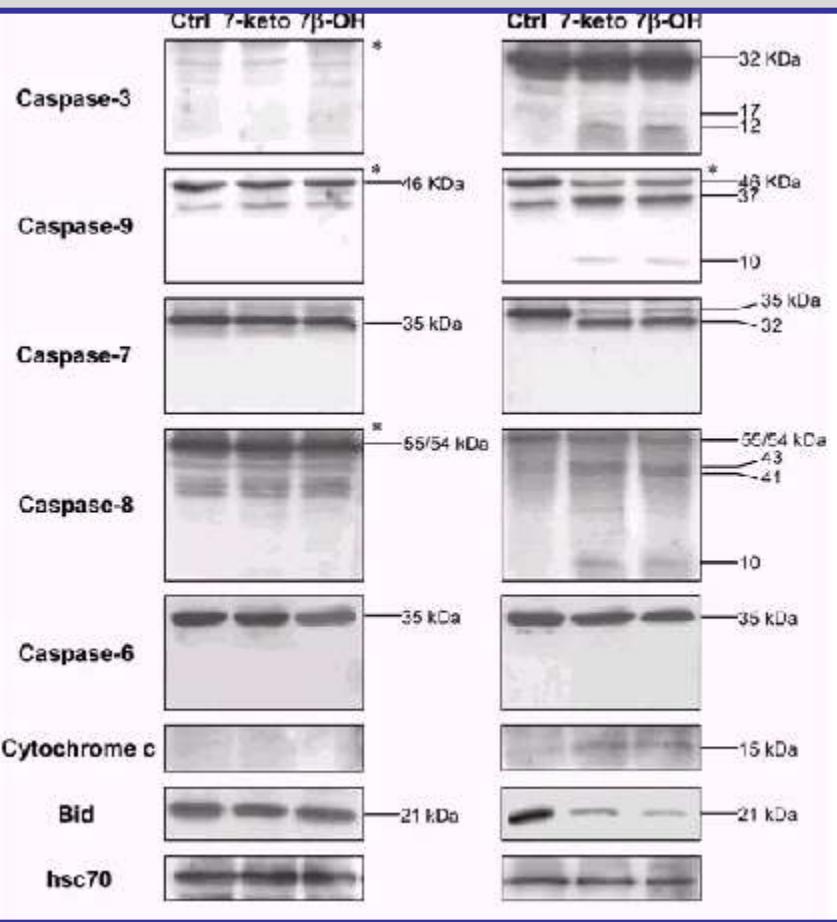
* Electrophoresis on acrylamide gel and Western Blotting

Stimuli apoptotique : génération de céramides (déttection par immunofluorescence)



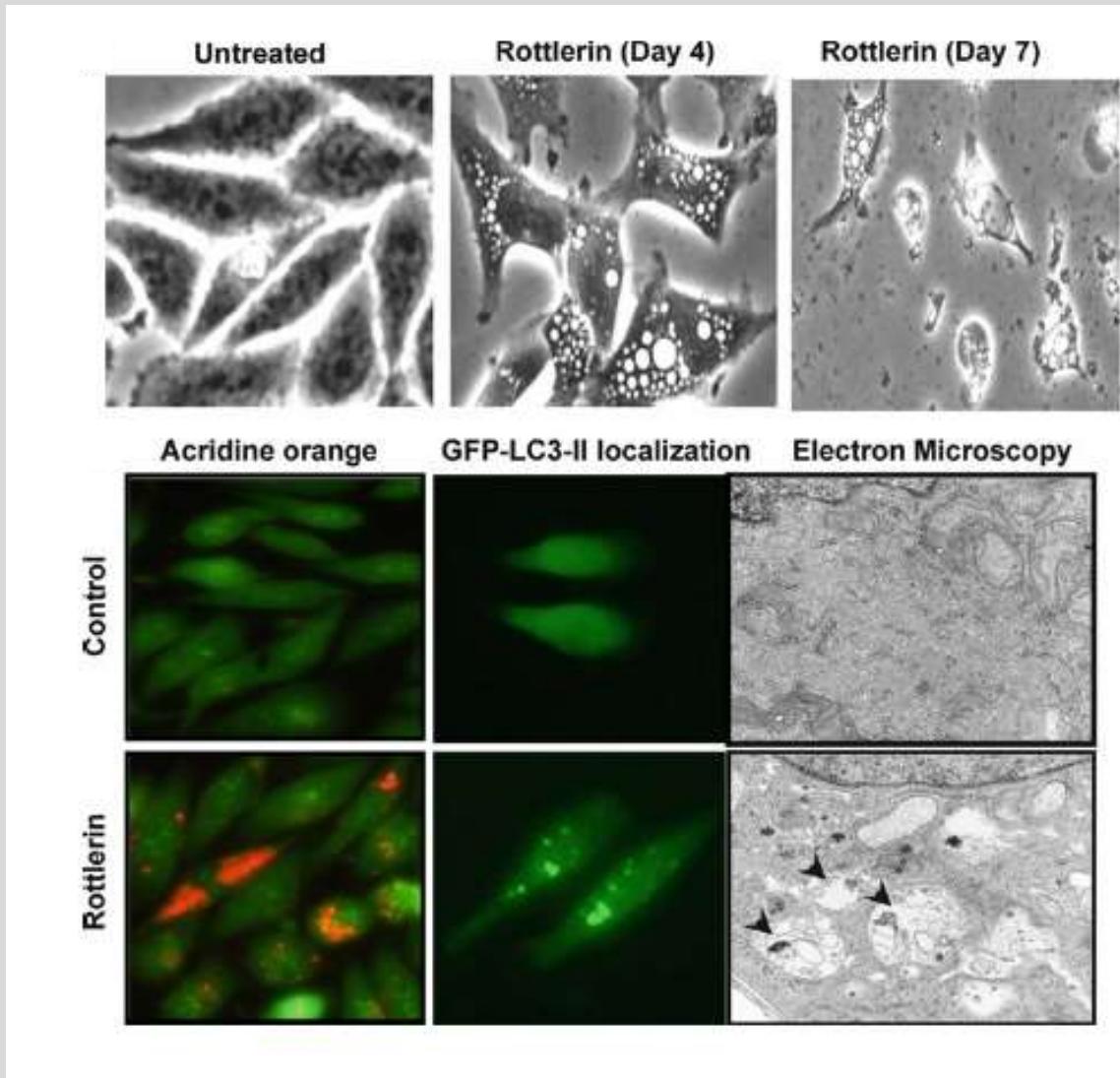
MCF-7

MCF-7/c3



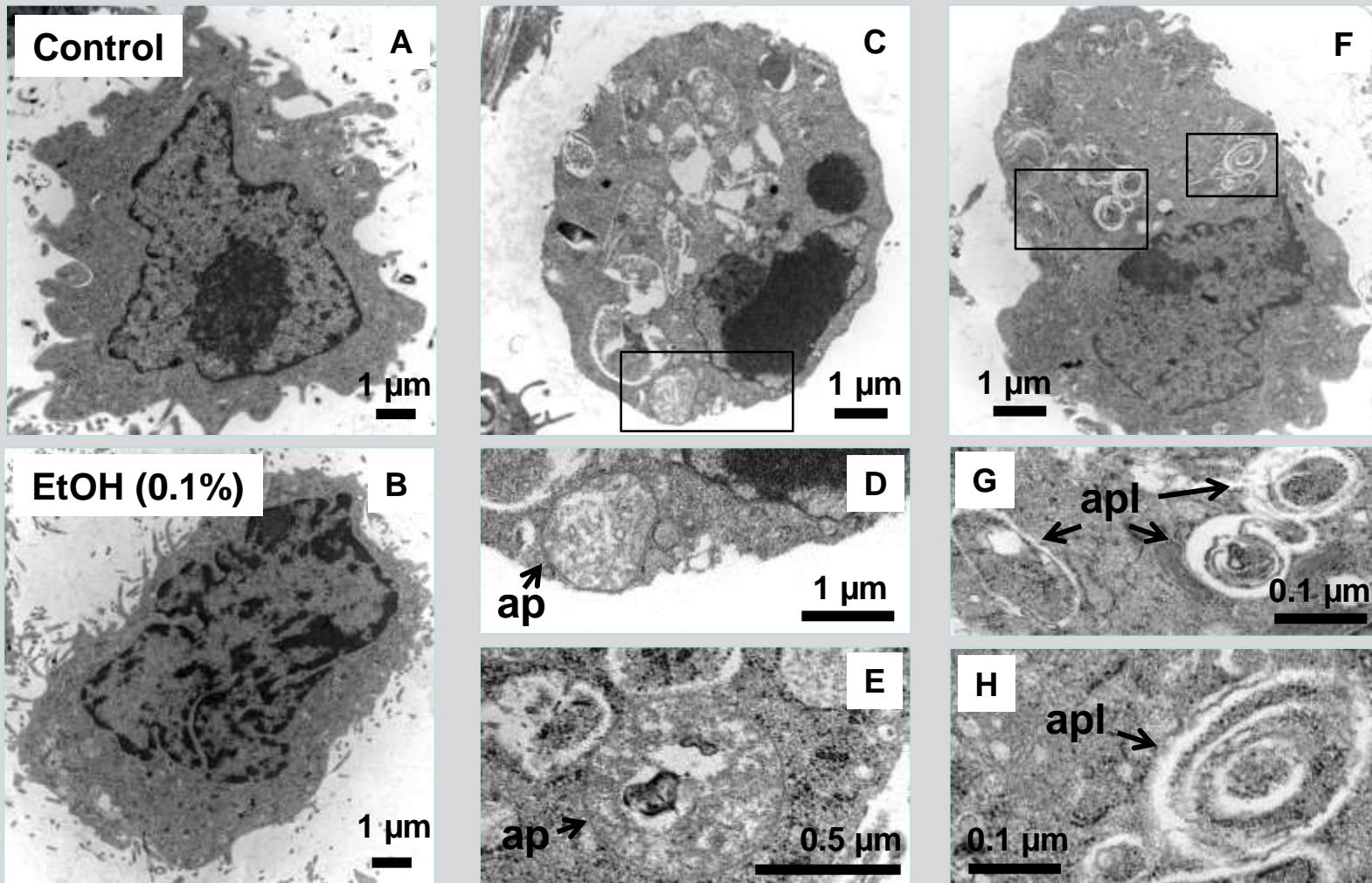
Necrosis/Oncosis = no caspase activation

CHARACTERIZATION OF AUTOPHAGY: 'VISUAL' CRITERIA



CHARACTERIZATION OF AUTOPHAGY: ULTRASTRUCTURAL CRITERIA – Transmission Electron Microscopy

7KC (50 μ M, 24 h)

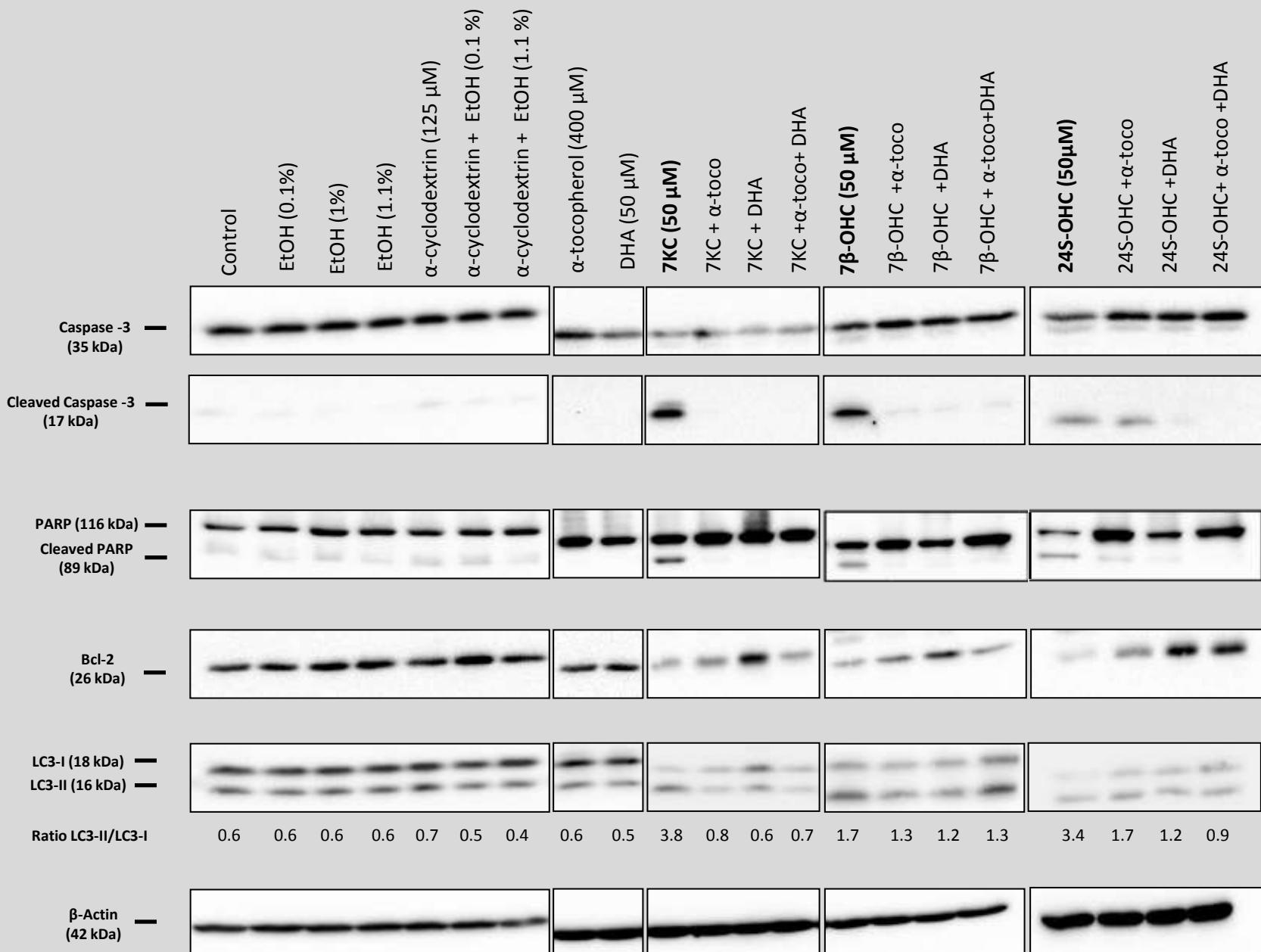


ap: autophagosome; **apl:** autophagolysosome

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CHARACTERIZATION OF AUTOPHAGY: BIOCHEMICAL CRITERIA

Murine oligodendrocytes (158N) - autophagy and apoptosis (oxiaapoptophagy)



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Apoptosis

Necrosis

Necroptosis

*Autophagy
Oxiapoptophagy
Necroapoptophagy*

**Phosphatidyl serine
externalization**
(Annexin V positive + PI negative)

Mitochondrial depolarization

Non Random DNA degradation
(DNA ladder)

Caspases activation

**Phosphatidyl serine
externalization**
(Annexin V positive + PI positive)

Mitochondrial depolarization

Random DNA degradation

LC3 conversion:
LC3I to LC3-II

RIP1 (and RIP3)
expression