



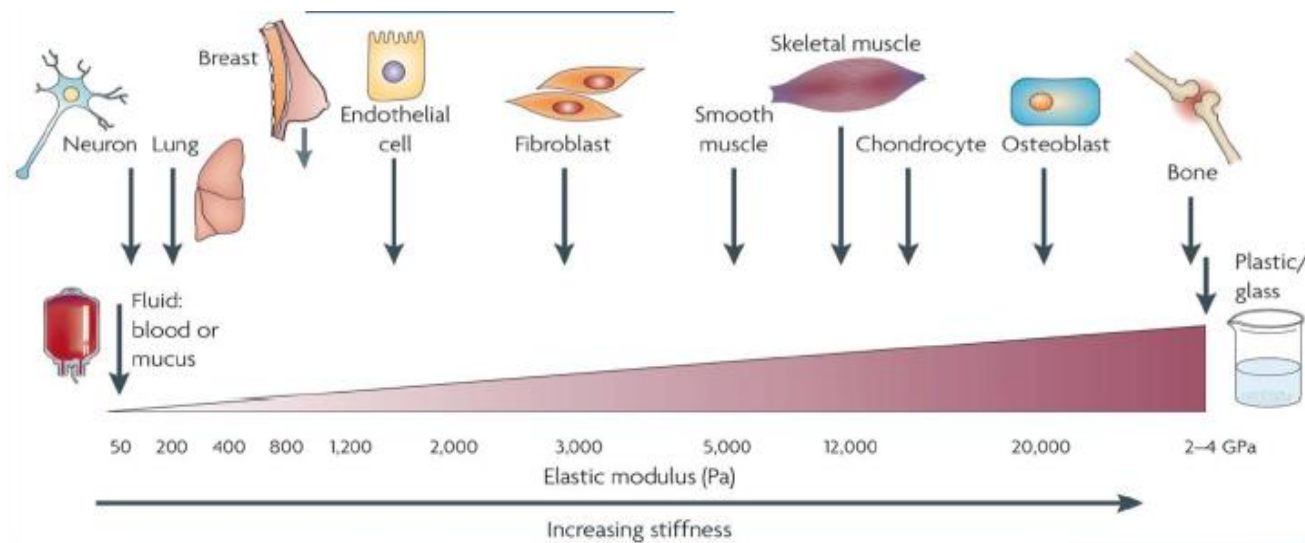
# **Microtissue Softness Tester**

**Application of compressive stress  
to small specimens**

## Stiffness is a mechanical property



- Living tissues stiffness is linked to physiological functions



- Pathologies can modify tissues stiffness such as:
  - Tumors
  - Fibrosis
  - Cirrhotic liver

### ■ Nanoindentation/Atomic Force Microscopy:

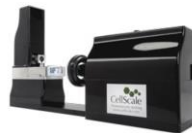
- Hard or soft samples in thin layer (2D cell cultures)
- 300 nm to 100  $\mu\text{m}$
- Single cell scale



Size sample  
limitation

### ■ Microsquisher (CellScale):

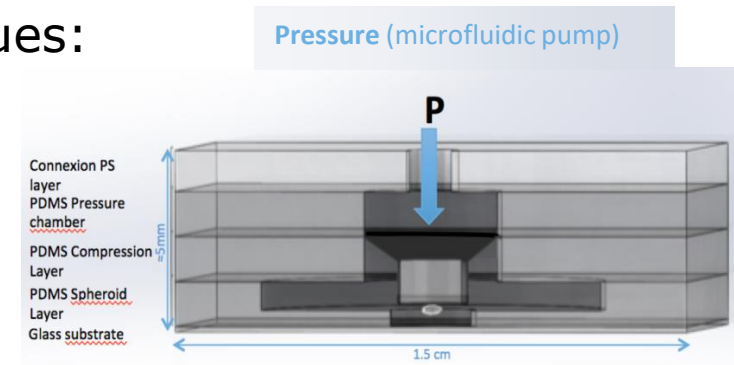
- Soft samples (microtissues)
- 200 $\mu\text{m}$
- Drawbacks:
  - Need to change cantilever depending on the sample nature
  - Welded to the optic bench
  - Indirect measurement of the exerted pressure



Ease-of-use  
limitation

■ New compression device for soft tissues:

- Living tissue samples
- Size varying from 500µm to 8mm
- Cylindrical shape
- Device made of polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS, silicone)
- Stiffness and relaxation measurement
- Direct measurement of the pressure applied to the sample



Potential development:  
*Integrable to any optic bench  
for microscopy analysis*

## 1. Mechanical test:

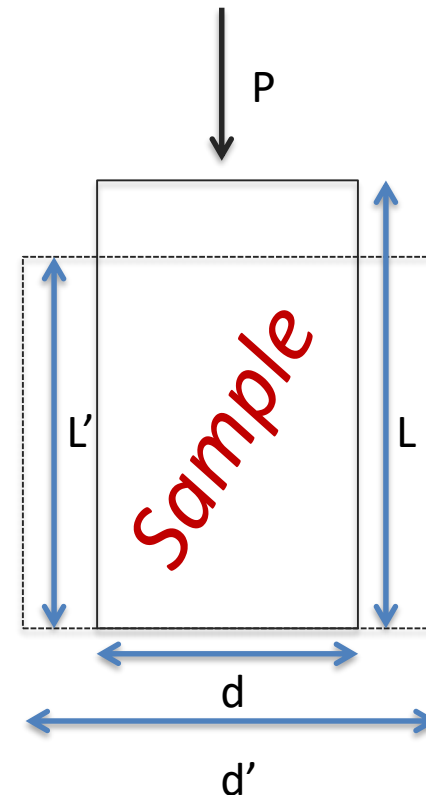
- Compression of the sample with a controlled and measured pressure  $P$ .

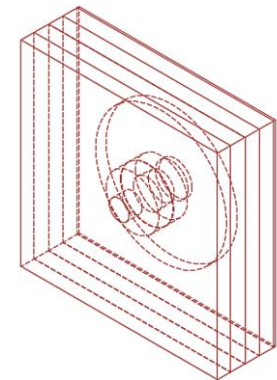
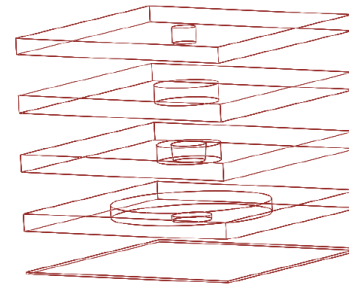
## 2. Image analysis:

- Registration of the shape of the sample during compression test
- Monitoring of the deformation of the sample ( $L$ ,  $L'$ ,  $d$  &  $d'$ ).

## 3. Access to mechanical parameters:

- Young modulus (elasticity);
- Poisson's ratio (incompressibility).





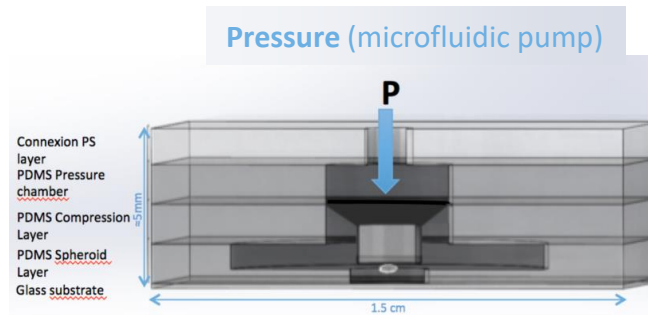
- ⇒ Non-destructive method
- ⇒ Adaptable to a large range of sample sizes
- ⇒ Easy to use
- ⇒ Low production cost

Potential developments:

- Compatible with any kind of imaging instrument;
- Adaptable to liquid environment;
  - Parallelisable.

**Biological tissues characterisation**  
(healthy vs pathological – treatment effect)

**Material characterisation**  
(tissue engineering)

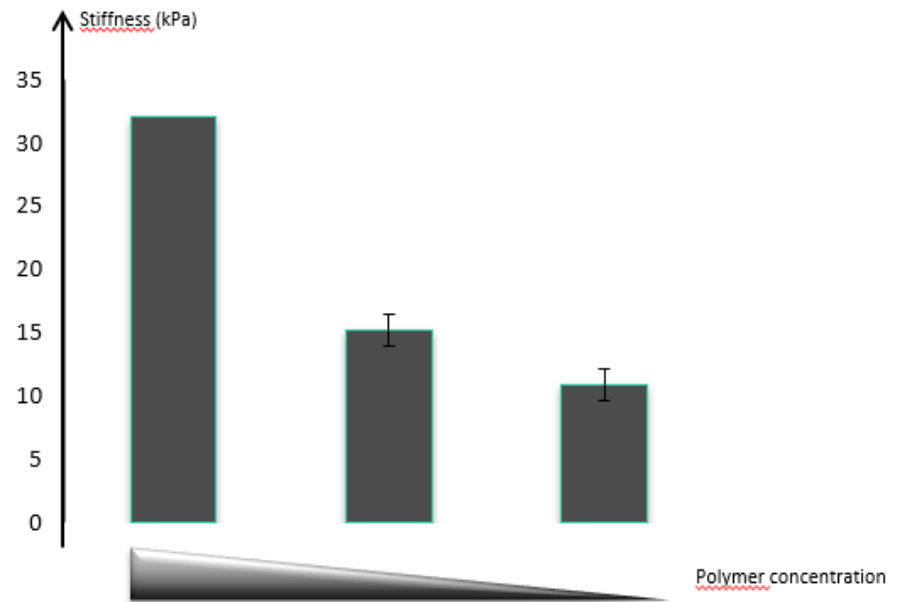
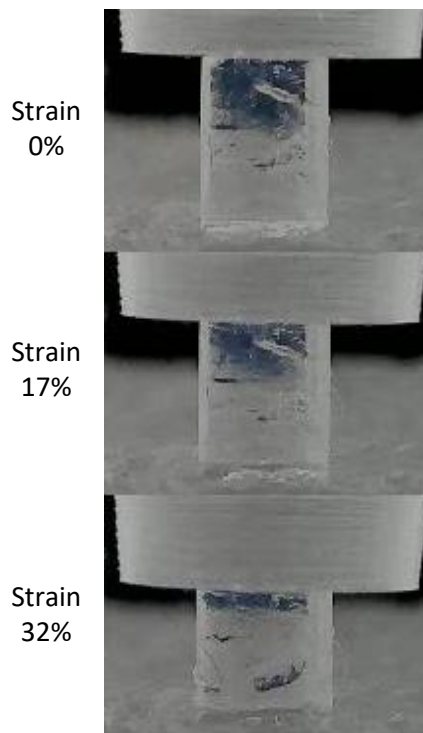


**Skin stiffness test**  
(dermocosmetics)

**New substitution material design**



- Characterization of agarose gel at various concentrations:



- Biopsies elasticity measurement:

Adipose tissue:  $E = 9,27 \text{ kPa}$



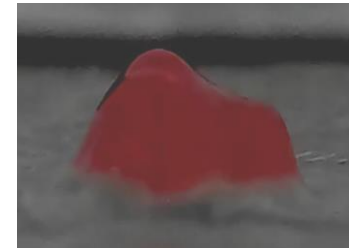
(Video)

Liver tissue:  $E = 28,67 \text{ kPa}$



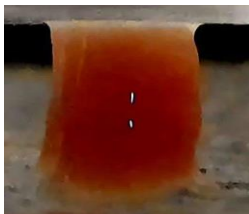
(Video)

Lung tissue:  $E = 13,87 \text{ kPa}$



(Video)

*Example of liver biopsy compression*



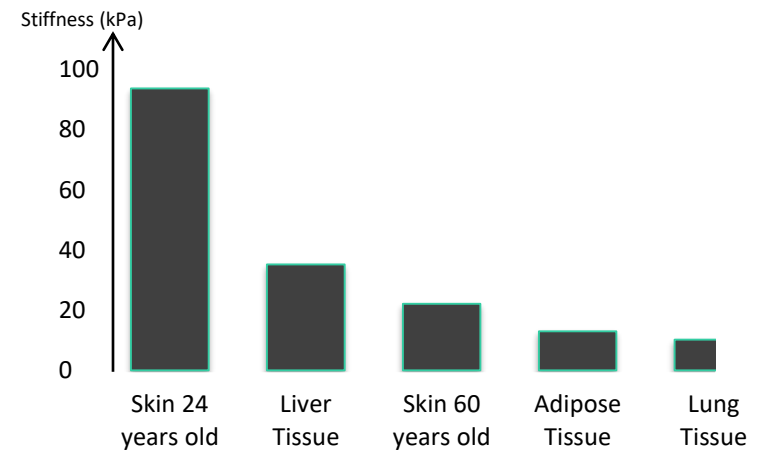
Strain 0%



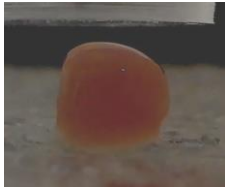
Strain 13%



Strain 40%

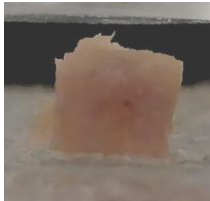


- Tissue stiffness modification monitoring:



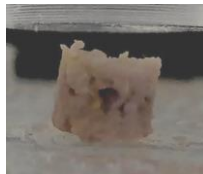
(Video)

Liver:  $E = 28,67 \text{ kPa}$



(Video)

Liver + Formalin:  
 $E = 47,41 \text{ kPa}$



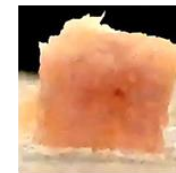
(Video)

Liver + RCL2<sup>®</sup>:  
 $E = 61,64 \text{ kPa}$



Liver

Stiffness  
 $\times 3,5$



Liver+ Formalin

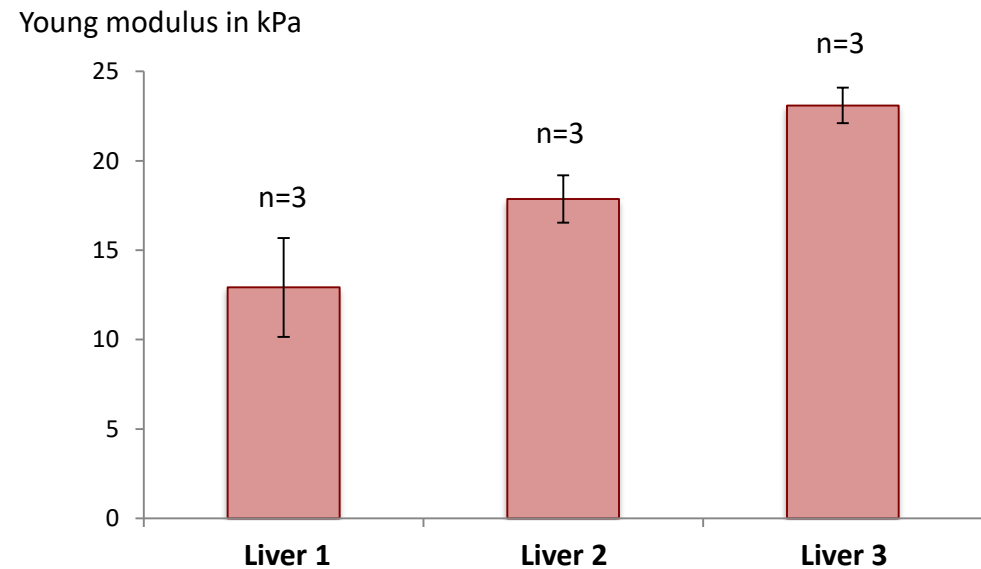
Stiffness  
 $\times 1,6$



Liver + RCL2<sup>®</sup>

- ➔ Potentially applicable to evaluation of the effect of pharmacological treatments on tissue mechanical properties (skin, muscle tissue, etc.).

- Evidence for change in mechanical properties associated with macroscopic variations



- French patent application filed on the 21<sup>st</sup> of September 2017

- Co-owners:



- Labs:



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