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(54) Titre : FORMATION DE RESEAUX DE CRYPTES INTESTINALES PLANAIRES POSSEDANT UN COMPARTIMENT
DE CELLULES SOUCHES/PROLIFERATIVES ET UNE ZONE CELLULAIRE DIFFERENCIEE
(54) Title: FORMATION OF ARRAYS OF PLANAR INTESTINAL CRYPTS POSSESSING A STEM/PROLIFERATIVE
CELL COMPARTMENT AND DIFFERENTIATED CELL ZONE

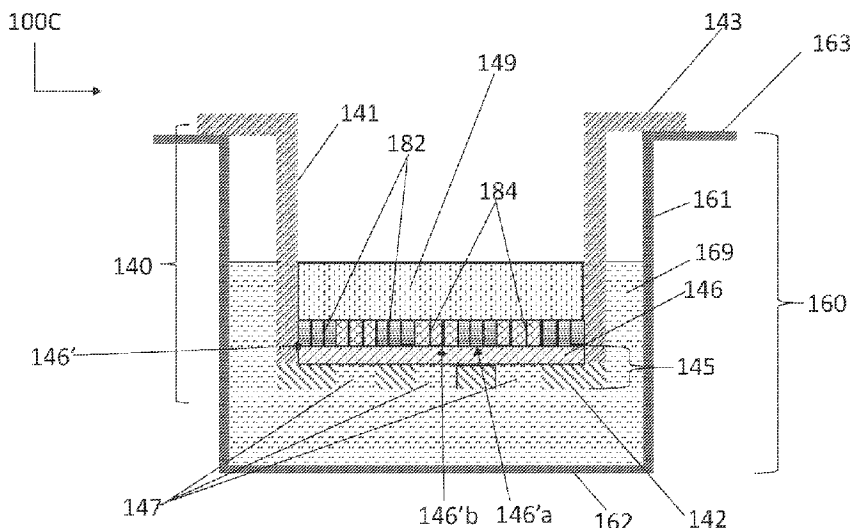


FIG. 1C

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A method for producing tissue constructs comprising two or more distinct regions, each of which comprises a different cell population or lineage is described. The method involves providing a support substrate or substrate assembly comprising two or more physically distinct regions, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate or substrate assembly are different from each other; and depositing/positioning one or more cells on the support substrate or substrate assembly. The cells can form a continuous monolayer with at least two zones, e.g., a proliferative zone and a nonproliferative zone, that can act as in vitro intestinal models. The models are two-dimensional, thus facilitating rapid and facile imaging. Systems comprising the tissue constructs and methods of using the constructs to study the effects of pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, and metabolites on intestinal cells are also described.

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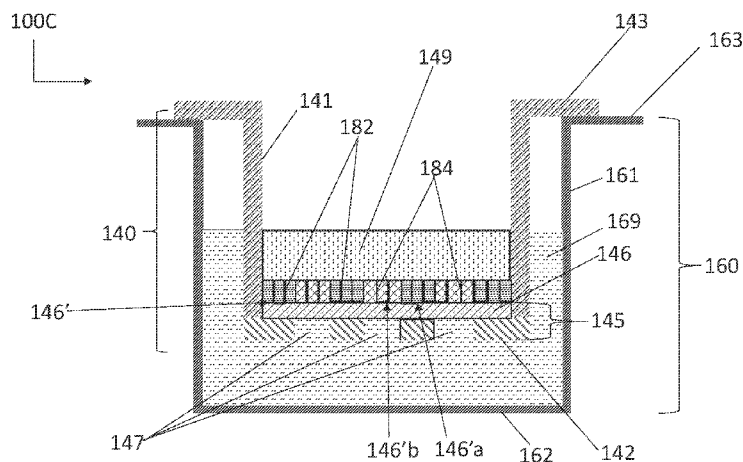


FIG. 1C

(57) Abstract: A method for producing tissue constructs comprising two or more distinct regions, each of which comprises a different cell population or lineage is described. The method involves providing a support substrate or substrate assembly comprising two or more physically distinct regions, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate or substrate assembly are different from each other; and depositing/positioning one or more cells on the support substrate or substrate assembly. The cells can form a continuous monolayer with at least two zones, e.g., a proliferative zone and a nonproliferative zone, that can act as *in vitro* intestinal models. The models are two-dimensional, thus facilitating rapid and facile imaging. Systems comprising the tissue constructs and methods of using the constructs to study the effects of pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, and metabolites on intestinal cells are also

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DESCRIPTION

FORMATION OF ARRAYS OF PLANAR INTESTINAL CRYPTS POSSESSING A
5 STEM/PROLIFERATIVE CELL COMPARTMENT AND DIFFERENTIATED
CELL ZONE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of and priority to U.S. Provisional Patent
10 Application Serial No. 62/676,418, filed May 25, 2018, the disclosure of which is
incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

This invention was made with government support under grant number
15 DK109559 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain
rights to this invention.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The presently disclosed subject matter relates to methods for producing tissue
20 constructs comprising two or more physically distinct regions that comprise different
cell populations or lineages. The presently disclosed subject matter further relates to
methods and apparatus for producing the tissue constructs and to methods of using the
tissue constructs.

25 BACKGROUND

Development of *in vitro* culture systems such as, for example, intestinal
organoid cultures, intestinal self-renewing monolayers, and gut-on-a-chip type devices,
offer useful *in vitro* platforms with advantages over the use of *in vivo* animal models.
However, *in vitro* platforms currently available either fail to recapitulate the *in vivo*
30 microenvironment and/or the cell compartmentalization of intestinal structures or are
difficult to assay or image, particularly in high throughput assays, due to their three-
dimensional nature.

Accordingly, there is an ongoing need for new methods of producing tissue constructs of interest, particularly those that can comprise two or more different cell populations, such as intestinal tissues, on a flat surface.

5

SUMMARY

This summary lists several embodiments of the presently disclosed subject matter, and in many cases lists variations and permutations of these embodiments. This summary is merely exemplary of the numerous and varied embodiments. Mention of one or more representative features of a given embodiment is likewise exemplary. Such
10 an embodiment can typically exist with or without the feature(s) mentioned; likewise, those features can be applied to other embodiments of the presently disclosed subject matter, whether listed in this summary or not. To avoid excessive repetition, this Summary does not list or suggest all possible combinations of such features.

In some embodiments, methods for producing tissue constructs comprising two
15 or more distinct regions, each of which comprises a different cell population or lineage, are provided. Such methods can in some aspects comprise (a) providing a support substrate comprising two or more physically distinct regions, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate are different from each other, and depositing/positioning one or more cells on the support substrate, wherein the one or
20 more cells settle on or adhere to the support substrate and proliferate on the support substrate. The one or more cells can convert to different cell populations or lineages on the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate.

In some aspects, the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate comprise different physical properties, and wherein the one or more cells
25 convert to different cell populations or lineages on the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate in response to the different physical properties of the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate. In some embodiments, the different physical properties are porosity, permeability, stiffness, or combinations thereof. In some embodiments, the one or more cells comprise primary cells, optionally
30 wherein the one or more cells comprise primary epithelial cells.

Such methods can further comprise exposing one or more of the two or more physically distinct regions to one or more stimuli, wherein the one or more stimuli are each selected from the group consisting of a drug, a nutraceutical, a signaling molecule, a toxin, an inflammatory mediator, and a microbe-derived compound. In some
35 embodiments, the disclosed methods can further comprise detecting or determining an

effect of the one or more stimuli, optionally wherein the detecting or determining comprises comparing one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation after exposure to the one or more stimuli to one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation prior to exposure to the one or more stimuli and/or in a comparable tissue construct not exposed to the one or more stimuli.

Disclosed herein are apparatuses for producing tissue constructs comprising two or more distinct regions, the apparatuses comprising a luminal container comprising a bottom wall, at least one sidewall extending upwardly from the bottom wall, and an open top defined by the at least one sidewall, and a cell support substrate on the bottom wall or comprising the bottom wall, wherein the cell support substrate comprises two or more physically distinct regions, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the cell support substrate are different from each other, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the cell support substrate comprise different physical properties. In some embodiments, the cell support substrate comprises a single layer of material comprising two or more physically distinct regions comprising different physical properties. In some embodiments, the cell support substrate comprises a first layer of material and a second layer of material, wherein the first layer is overlaid on the second layer and wherein the first layer and the second layer have different physical properties, and wherein one of the first layer and the second layer comprises one or more openings extending from one surface of the first layer or second layer to the opposite surface of the first layer or second layer, optionally wherein the one or more openings are microholes. In some embodiments, the first layer comprises a porous material and the second layer comprises a nonporous material, and wherein the second layer comprises the one or more microholes, optionally wherein the second layer is the bottom wall of the luminal container. In some embodiments, the first layer comprises a hydrogel, optionally wherein the first layer comprises collagen.

In some embodiments, the apparatuses further comprise a basal container, wherein the basal container comprises a bottom wall and at least one sidewall extending upwardly from the bottom wall, wherein the bottom wall and the at least one sidewall define a well, and wherein the luminal container is held within the well of the basal container, the bottom wall of the basal container is spaced apart from the bottom wall of the luminal container, and a basal container is defined between the bottom wall of the basal container and the bottom wall of the luminal container and/or between the at least one sidewall of the basal container and the at least one sidewall of the luminal container.

Also provided herein are methods of preparing a two-dimensional, live cell culture model of an intestinal or colonic crypt, such methods comprising providing an apparatus as disclosed herein, and depositing/positioning one or more epithelial cells on the cell support substrate, wherein the one or more cells settle on or adhere to the cell support and proliferate on the cell support substrate or substrate assembly, and wherein the one or more cells convert to different cell populations or lineages on the two or more distinct regions of the support substrate or substrate assembly in response to the different physical properties of the physically distinct regions of the support substrate or substrate assembly. In some embodiments, the apparatus comprises a basal container defined between the bottom wall of the basal container and the bottom wall of the luminal container and/or between the at least one sidewall of the basal container and the at least one sidewall of the luminal container, and wherein the method comprises providing a first growth medium to the basal container and a second growth medium to the luminal container, wherein the first growth medium and the second growth medium can be the same or different. In some embodiments, the first growth medium and the second growth medium are the same for at least a first period of time after the depositing/positioning of the one or more cells. In some embodiments, the first and second growth mediums comprise growth factors to support stem cell growth.

In some embodiments, replacing the first or second growth medium after the first period of time with a third growth medium, wherein the third growth medium is different than the first and second growth mediums, optionally wherein the third growth medium is free of growth factors to support stem cell growth. In some embodiments, the third growth medium comprises one or more stimuli, wherein each stimuli is selected from a drug, a nutraceutical, a signaling molecule, a toxin, an inflammatory mediator, and a microbe-derived compound. In some embodiments, one or both of the first and second growth medium comprises one or more stimuli, wherein each stimuli is selected from a drug, a nutraceutical, a signaling molecule, a toxin, an inflammatory mediator, and a microbe-derived compound. In some embodiments, the method further comprises detecting or determining an effect of the one or more stimuli on one or more of the different cell populations or lineages, optionally wherein the detecting or determining comprises comparing one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation in the one or more different cell population or lineages after exposure to the one or more stimuli to one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation in the one or more different cell population or lineages prior to exposure to the one or more stimuli and/or to one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation in one or more

cell population or lineage of a comparable cell culture model not exposed to the one or more stimuli.

The foregoing and other objects and aspects of the present disclosure are explained in detail in the specification set forth below.

5 Embodiments of the presently disclosed subject matter having been stated hereinabove, and which is achieved in whole or in part by the presently disclosed subject matter, other embodiments will become evident as the description proceeds when taken in combination with the accompanying Examples as best described hereinbelow.

10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The presently disclosed subject matter can be better understood by referring to the following figures. The components in the figures are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon illustrating the principles of the presently disclosed subject matter (often schematically). In the figures, like reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the different views. A further understanding of the presently disclosed subject matter can be obtained by reference to an embodiment set forth in the illustrations of the accompanying drawings. Although the illustrated embodiment is merely exemplary of systems for carrying out the presently disclosed subject matter, both the organization and method of operation of the presently disclosed subject matter, in general, together with further objectives and advantages thereof, can be more easily understood by reference to the drawings and the following description. The drawings are not intended to limit the scope of this presently disclosed subject matter, which is set forth with particularity in the claims as appended or as subsequently amended, but merely to clarify and exemplify the presently disclosed subject matter.

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For a more complete understanding of the presently disclosed subject matter, reference is now made to the following drawings.

Figure 1A is a schematic drawing showing a cross-sectional side view of an exemplary apparatus of the presently disclosed subject matter comprising a cell support substrate and a luminal container. The cell support substrate comprises a layer of a porous material overlaid onto a layer of a nonporous material comprising with micropatterned holes. The cell support substrate comprises two different regions, one where the porous material is overlaid on the nonporous material and a second where the porous material is located over a hole in the nonporous material.

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Figure 1B is a schematic drawing showing a cross-sectional side view of an exemplary apparatus of the presently disclosed subject matter wherein the apparatus of Figure 1A is inserted in a basal container.

Figure 1C is a schematic drawing showing a cross-sectional side view of an exemplary apparatus of Figure 1B after cell deposition and growth, wherein the two
5 different regions of the cell support substrate are exposed to cell medium, optionally different cell medium, and the cells have formed two different populations. A first cell population (Cell 1, e.g., stem cells, drug treated cells, etc.) grows on the top surface of the porous material layer in regions above the holes, while a second cell population
10 (Cell 2; e.g., differentiated cells, non-treated cells, etc.) grows on the top surface of the porous material layer in regions not directly above a hole.

Figure 2A is a schematic drawing showing a side view of an exemplary cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter comprising regions of two different porosities/permeabilities. The outer sections of the support comprise a non-
15 porous support material (NPM), while the center comprises a porous support material (PM), providing a single layer substrate with materials of different physical properties.

Figure 2B is a schematic drawing showing a side view of an exemplary cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter comprising regions of two different porosities/permeabilities. The center section comprises a porous support
20 material (PM), while the outer sections comprise a porous material having reduced porosity (RPM) (e.g., compared to the center section PM).

Figure 2C is a schematic drawing showing a side view of an exemplary cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter comprising regions of two different porosities/permeabilities. A layer of non-porous support material (NPM)
25 comprising micropatterned holes is overlaid with a layer of porous membrane (PM).

Figure 2D is a schematic drawing showing a side view of an exemplary cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter comprising regions of two different porosities/permeabilities. A layer of porous material having reduced porosity (RPM) comprising micropatterned holes is overlaid with a layer of porous membrane
30 (PM).

Figure 2E is a schematic drawing showing a side view of an exemplary cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter comprising regions of two different porosities/permeabilities. A layer of porous material (PM) is overlaid with a layer of non-porous material (NPM) comprising micropatterned holes.

Figure 2F is a schematic drawing showing a side view of an exemplary cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter comprising regions of two different porosities/permeabilities. A layer of porous material (PM) is overlaid with a layer of porous material having reduced porosity (RPM) comprising micropatterned
 5 holes.

Figure 3 is a schematic drawing showing an exemplary process for fabricating a cell support substrate with multiple regions of different material properties within one support. A layer of a porous photoresist material is provided (left) and overlaid with a mask that blocks portions of the top surface of the material. The unmasked portions of
 10 the material are exposed to a chemical reaction or to light, transforming the unmasked portions of porous material into a material with lower porosity (center). The mask is removed to provide a support with regions of higher and lower porosity (right).

Figure 4A is a schematic drawing showing an exemplary process for preparing an apparatus comprising a cell support substrate with multiple regions with different material properties that can be used to grow a planar crypt array. At the top left is
 15 shown a side view of a photoresist (1002F) film patterned with an array of microholes on the surface of a glass slide. After being detached from the glass slide (top center), a layer of collagen is overlaid on the photoresist film (top right) and dehydrated, leaving a compacted collagen layer (right, second from top). After rehydration (right, second from
 20 bottom) cells are deposited on the top surface of the collagen and media added to basal and luminal containers/reservoirs of the apparatus.

Figure 4B is a schematic drawing showing a top-view of the photoresist film shown in the top left panel of Figure 4A, showing the pattern dimensions of the microhole array. A unit crypt is defined as 350 micrometer (μm) x 350 μm square with
 25 a microhole in the center. Each hole is 50 μm in diameter and the distance from the center of one hole to the center of each adjacent hole is 350 μm .

Figure 4C is a pair of scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of (top) the top surface of the collagen matrix overlaid on the photoresist film before rehydration (i.e., the film as in Figure 4A, the panel second from the top on the right) and (bottom)
 30 after rehydration (i.e., the film as in Figure 4A, the panel second from the bottom on the right). Salt crystals can be seen on the surface of the dehydrated collagen matrix, as indicated by the arrows. The black bar (top) represents 200 μm and the white bar (bottom) represents 2 μm .

Figure 4D is a pair of panels of a model of the diffusion of a 40 kilodalton (kDa) molecule from the basal container to the luminal container of the apparatus described in Figure 4A. Top panel: Concentration profile of the 40-kDa molecules in the plane just above (10 μm) the luminal surface of the 1002F film. Shown is the concentration profile near 8 microholes in the center of the array at 24 h after addition of the molecule (30 ng/mL) to the basal reservoir. The white scale bar indicates 300 μm . Lower panel: Cross-sectional view through 4 microholes in the 1002F film. Inset shows a cross-section through a single microhole.

Figure 4E is a graph showing the experimental measurement (solid shapes, dashed lines) and simulation results (open shapes, solid line) of the diffusion of fluorescein-dextran (40 kDa) between the luminal (squares) and basal (circles) containers of the apparatus of Figure 4A over time (shown as fluorescein dextran concentration in micrograms per milliliter ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) versus time (in hours (h)). At time 0, fluorescein-dextran was added to the basal but not luminal container. The data points represent the average and the standard deviation of the measured data points ($n=2$), while the lines indicate the simulated concentrations.

Figure 5 is a series of pairs of confocal microscopy images (left: fluorescence image; right: differential interference contrast images) showing intestinal epithelial cell growth across a top surface of a cell support substrate comprising a collagen-coated photoresist film having four microholes in an array. The pair of images on the left (Day 2, EM/EM) were taken on day two of cell growth with both luminal and basal sides of the cell support exposed to expansion medium (EM). The top middle and top right pairs of images were taken on day 3 and day 4, respectively, of cell growth with media conditions remaining as expansion medium (EM) on both basal and luminal sides of the cell support (i.e., luminal/basal: EM/EM). The bottom middle and bottom right pairs of images were taken on day 3 and day 4, respectively, of cell growth, with the luminal side of the cell support exposed to differentiation medium (DM) and the basal side exposed to EM (i.e., luminal/basal: DM/EM). The images are taken along a single XY plane. The fluorescence images were analyzed for EdU-incorporation, ALP activity and Hoechst 33342 staining. The white scale bars represent 200 μm . All images are at the same magnification.

Figure 6A is a pair of representative confocal microscopy images of primary murine intestinal epithelial cell growth on a cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter. Cells are exposed to expansion medium (EM) on both the luminal and basal sides of the support (i.e., luminal/basal: EM/EM). The image on the

left is a projected image of four planar crypts and the image on the right is an image of a single planar crypt under higher magnification. The white line in the center of the image on the right marks the location of the cross-sectional confocal view through the cell monolayers shown in Figure 6B. Light spots in the centers of the crypts represent EdU-incorporation, while grey spots outside of the centers represent ALP activity. The scale bar at the bottom right of the image on the left represents 200 micrometers (μm), and the scale bar at the bottom right of the image on the right represents 100 μm .

Figure 6B is a representative cross-sectional confocal microscopy image of primary murine intestinal epithelial cell growth in a single planar crypt on a cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter. Cells are exposed to expansion medium (EM) on both the luminal and basal sides of the support (i.e., luminal/basal: EM/EM). Light spots represent EdU-incorporation. The scale bar at the bottom right of the image represents 50 micrometers (μm).

Figure 6C is a pair of representative confocal microscopy images of primary murine intestinal epithelial cell growth on a cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter. Cells are exposed to differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side of the support and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side of the support (i.e., luminal/basal: DM/EM). The image on the left is a projected image of four planar crypts and the image on the right is an image of a single planar crypt under higher magnification. The white line in center of the image on the right marks the location of the cross-sectional confocal view through the cell monolayers shown in Figure 6D. Light spots represent EdU-incorporation, while grey spots represent ALP activity. The scale bar at the bottom right of the image on the left represents 200 micrometers (μm), and the scale bar at the bottom right of the image on the right represents 100 μm .

Figure 6D is a representative cross-sectional confocal microscopy image of primary murine intestinal epithelial cell growth in a single planar crypt on a cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter. Cells are exposed to differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side of the support and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side of the support (i.e., luminal/basal: DM/EM). Light spots represent EdU-incorporation. The scale bar at the bottom right of the image represents 50 micrometers (μm).

Figure 6E is a pair of fluorescent images of four planar crypts exposed to differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side of the support and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side of the support substrate (i.e., luminal/basal: DM/EM). The

image on the left is stained for mucin-2, while that on the right is stained for chromogranin A and Hoechst 33342. The scale bar in the lower left of each image represents 200 micrometers (μm).

Figure 6F is a projected split image of E-cadherin (left side) and β -catenin (right side) immunofluorescence staining of a single planar crypt exposed to expansion medium (EM) on both the luminal and basal side of the support substrate (luminal/basal: EM/EM). The scale bar in the lower right side of the image represents 100 micrometers (μm).

Figure 6G is a projected split image of E-cadherin (left side) and β -catenin (right side) immunofluorescence staining of a single planar crypt exposed to differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side of the support substrate and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side of the support substrate (i.e., luminal/basal: DM/EM). The scale bar in the lower right side of the image represents 100 micrometers (μm).

Figure 6H is a representative scanning electron microscopy image of a single planar crypt exposed to differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side of the support substrate and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side of the support substrate (i.e., luminal/basal: DM/EM). The black and white boxes indicate the center region and the edge regions, respectively, of the crypt areas shown at higher magnification in Figure 6I. The scale bar at the bottom of the image represents 200 micrometers (μm).

Figure 6I is a pair of representative high magnification scanning electron microscopy images of different regions in the planar crypt shown in Figure 6H shown at higher magnification. The image on the left represents cells in the center of the crypt, corresponding to the area in the back box in Figure 6H. The image on the right represents cells in the edge region of the crypt, corresponding to the area in the white box in Figure 6H. The scale bars at the top right of the image on the left and the bottom right of the image on the right represent 2 micrometers (μm).

Figure 6J is a graph showing the normalized fluorescence intensity of incorporated 5-Ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine (EdU) in the radial direction (measured in micrometers (μm) outward from the center of a crypt for cells grown on a cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter and treated with expansion medium on both the luminal and basal sides of the cell support substrate (luminal/basal: EM/EM, squares), differentiation medium on the luminal side of the cell support substrate and expansion medium on the basal side of the cell support substrate (luminal/basal: DM/EM, circles), and differentiation medium on both the luminal and basal sides of the

cell support substrate (luminal/basal: DM/DM, triangles). The data points reflect the average and the error bars reflect the standard deviation for 5 samples where the fluorescence image was measured in concentric rings 5 μm in width from the center of the crypt.

5 Figure 6K is a graph showing the normalized fluorescence intensity of incorporated alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity in the radial direction (measured in micrometers (μm) outward from the center of a crypt for cells grown on a cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter and treated with expansion medium on both the luminal and basal sides of the cell support substrate (luminal/basal: EM/EM, squares), differentiation medium on the luminal side of the cell support substrate and expansion medium on the basal side of the cell support (luminal/basal: DM/EM, circles), and differentiation medium on both the luminal and basal sides of the cell support substrate (luminal/basal: DM/DM, triangles). The data points reflect the average and the error bars reflect the standard deviation for 5 samples where the
10 fluorescence image was measure in concentric rings 5 μm in width from the center of the crypt.
15

Figure 7A is a confocal fluorescence microscopic image of four planar crypts cultured on a cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter with differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side of the support substrate and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side of the support substrate for 4 days and then incubated with 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine (EdU) for 3 hours followed by cell fixation and staining. The scale bar in the upper left represents 200 micrometers (μm).
20

Figure 7B is a confocal fluorescence microscopic image of four planar crypts cultured on a cell support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter and pulsed with 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine (EdU) as described for the cells shown in Figure 7A but cultured for an additional 2 days in an EdU-free medium prior to fixation and staining. The scale bar in the upper left represents 200 micrometers (μm).
25

Figure 7C is a graph showing the number of 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine (EdU) positive cells cultured as described in Figure 7A at different distances (measured in micrometers (μm)) from the center of the crypt immediately after the 3 hour pulse with EdU. N=5.
30

Figure 7D is a graph showing the number of 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine (EdU) positive cells cultured as described in Figure 7B at different distances (measured in

micrometers (μm)) from the center of the crypt after pulse with EdU and washout for 2 days. N=5.

Figure 8A is a graph showing the 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine (EdU) positive area per crypt for planar crypts treated as follows: crypts grown with differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side of the cell support substrate and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side of the cell support substrate (DM/EM; control); DM plus acetate on the luminal side and EM on the basal side (DM+acetate/EM); DM plus propionate on the luminal side and EM on the basal side (DM+propionate/EM); and DM plus butyrate on the luminal side and EM on the basal side (DM+butyrate/EM). "Control" represents crypts treated with differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side of the cell support substrate and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side of the cell support substrate. "Acetate" represents crypts where the DM included acetate, "Propionate" represents crypts where the DM included propionate, and "Butyrate" represents crypts where the DM included butyrate. EdU positive area per crypt was normalized against Hoechst 33342 stained area per unit crypt. Ten crypts each from 2 different mice (total 20 crypts) were analyzed. *, ** and *** indicate $P \leq 0.05$, $P \leq 0.01$ and $P \leq 0.001$, respectively.

Figure 8B is a graph showing the alkaline phosphatase (ALP) positive area per crypt for planar crypts treated as described in Figure 8A. "Control" represents crypts treated with differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side of the cell support substrate and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side of the cell support substrate. "Acetate" represents crypts where the DM included acetate, "Propionate" represents crypts where the DM included propionate, and "Butyrate" represents crypts where the DM included butyrate. ALP positive area per crypt was normalized against Hoechst 33342 stained area per unit crypt. Ten crypts each from 2 different mice (total 20 crypts) were analyzed. ** and *** indicate $P \leq 0.01$ and $P \leq 0.001$, respectively.

Figure 8C is a graph showing the Hoechst 33342 positive area for the different fatty acids per unit crypt compared to Hoechst 33342 positive area control crypts. Crypts were treated as described in Figure 8A. "Control" represents crypts treated with differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side of the cell support substrate and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side of the cell support substrate. "Acetate" represents cells where the DM included acetate, "Propionate" represents crypts where the DM included propionate, and "Butyrate" represents crypts where the DM included butyrate. Ten crypts each from 2 different mice (total 20 crypts) were analyzed. *** indicates $P \leq 0.001$.

Figure 9 is a set of three representative confocal fluorescence microscopy images of four crypts of human epithelial cells grown using an apparatus of the presently disclosed subject matter under three different media conditions: differentiation medium (DM) on the luminal side and expansion medium (EM) on the basal side (DM/EM, left), EM on both sides (EM/EM, center) and DM on both sides (DM/DM). The scale bar in the lower left of each image represents 200 micrometers (μm).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The presently disclosed subject matter now will be described more fully hereinafter, in which some, but not all embodiments of the presently disclosed subject matter are described. Indeed, the presently disclosed subject matter can be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will satisfy applicable legal requirements.

I. Definitions

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the presently disclosed subject matter.

All technical and scientific terms used herein, unless otherwise defined below, are intended to have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art. References to techniques employed herein are intended to refer to the techniques as commonly understood in the art, including variations on those techniques or substitutions of equivalent techniques that would be apparent to one of skill in the art. While the following terms are believed to be well understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, the following definitions are set forth to facilitate explanation of the presently disclosed subject matter.

In describing the presently disclosed subject matter, it will be understood that a number of techniques and steps are disclosed. Each of these has individual benefit and each can also be used in conjunction with one or more, or in some cases all, of the other disclosed techniques.

Accordingly, for the sake of clarity, this description will refrain from repeating every possible combination of the individual steps in an unnecessary fashion.

Nevertheless, the specification and claims should be read with the understanding that such combinations are entirely within the scope of the invention and the claims.

Following long-standing patent law convention, the terms “a”, “an”, and “the” refer to “one or more” when used in this application, including the claims. Thus, for example, reference to “a unit cell” includes a plurality of such unit cells, and so forth.

Unless otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing quantities of ingredients, reaction conditions, and so forth used in the specification and claims are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term “about”. Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary, the numerical parameters set forth in this specification and attached claims are approximations that can vary depending upon the desired properties sought to be obtained by the presently disclosed subject matter.

As used herein, the term “about,” when referring to a value or to an amount of a composition, mass, weight, temperature, time, volume, concentration, percentage, *etc.*, is meant to encompass variations of in some embodiments $\pm 20\%$, in some embodiments $\pm 10\%$, in some embodiments $\pm 5\%$, in some embodiments $\pm 1\%$, in some embodiments $\pm 0.5\%$, and in some embodiments $\pm 0.1\%$ from the specified amount, as such variations are appropriate to perform the disclosed methods or employ the disclosed compositions.

The term “comprising”, which is synonymous with “including” “containing” or “characterized by” is inclusive or open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps. “Comprising” is a term of art used in claim language which means that the named elements are essential, but other elements can be added and still form a construct within the scope of the claim.

As used herein, the phrase “consisting of” excludes any element, step, or ingredient not specified in the claim. When the phrase “consists of” appears in a clause of the body of a claim, rather than immediately following the preamble, it limits only the element set forth in that clause; other elements are not excluded from the claim as a whole.

As used herein, the phrase “consisting essentially of” limits the scope of a claim to the specified materials or steps, plus those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristic(s) of the claimed subject matter.

With respect to the terms “comprising”, “consisting of”, and “consisting essentially of”, where one of these three terms is used herein, the presently disclosed and claimed subject matter can include the use of either of the other two terms.

As used herein, the term “and/or” when used in the context of a listing of entities, refers to the entities being present singly or in combination. Thus, for example,

the phrase "A, B, C, and/or D" includes A, B, C, and D individually, but also includes any and all combinations and subcombinations of A, B, C, and D.

As used herein, phrases such as "between X and Y" and "between about X and Y" should be interpreted to include X and Y. As used herein, phrases such as "between about X and Y" mean "between about X and about Y" and phrases such as "from about X to Y" mean "from about X to about Y."

Numerical ranges recited herein by endpoints include all numbers and fractions subsumed within that range (e.g. 1 to 5 includes 1, 1.5, 2, 2.75, 3, 3.90, 4, 4.24, and 5). Similarly, numerical ranges recited herein by endpoints include subranges subsumed within that range (e.g. 1 to 5 includes 1-1.5, 1.5-2, 2-2.75, 2.75-3, 3-3.90, 3.90-4, 4-4.24, 4.24-5, 2-5, 3-5, 1-4, and 2-4).

It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "on," "attached" to, "connected" to, "coupled" with, "contacting," etc., another element, it can be directly on, attached to, connected to, coupled with and/or contacting the other element or intervening elements can also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being, for example, "directly on," "directly attached" to, "directly connected" to, "directly coupled" with or "directly contacting" another element, there are no intervening elements present. It will also be appreciated by those of skill in the art that references to a structure or feature that is disposed "adjacent" another feature can have portions that overlap or underlie the adjacent feature.

Spatially relative terms, such as "under," "below," "lower," "over," "upper" and the like, can be used herein for ease of description to describe an element's or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is inverted, elements described as "under" or "beneath" other elements or features would then be oriented "over" the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term "under" can encompass both an orientation of over and under. The device can otherwise be oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly. Similarly, the terms "upwardly," "downwardly," "vertical," "horizontal" and the like are used herein for the purpose of explanation only, unless specifically indicated otherwise.

As used herein, the terms "example," "exemplary," and grammatical variations thereof are intended to refer to non-limiting examples and/or variant embodiments discussed herein, and are not intended to indicate preference for one or more embodiments discussed herein compared to one or more other embodiments.

5 As used herein, the terms "increase," "increasing," "increased," "enhance," "enhanced," "enhancing," and "enhancement" (and grammatical variations thereof) describe an elevation of at least about 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%, 150%, 200%, 300%, 400%, 500% or more as compared to a control.

10 As used herein, the terms "reduce," "reduced," "reducing," "reduction," "diminish," and "decrease" (and grammatical variations thereof), describe, for example, a decrease of at least about 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 35%, 50%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% as compared to a control. In particular embodiments, the reduction can result in no or essentially no (*i.e.*, an insignificant amount, *e.g.*, less than about 10% or even 5%) detectable activity or amount.

15 The term "cell medium", as used herein, refers to a liquid or gel comprising components to support the growth of cells (*e.g.*, a suitable energy source and compounds to regulate cell cycle). In some embodiments, the cell medium can comprise a minimum essential type of medium, such as Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, Ham's F12, Eagle's Medium, RPMI, AR8, etc., to which other ingredients can
20 optionally be added. The term does not exclude media which have been prepared or are intended for specific uses, but which upon modification can be used for other cell types, etc.

A "compound," as used herein, refers to any type of substance or agent that is commonly considered a drug, therapeutic, pharmaceutical, small molecule, or a
25 candidate for use as the same, as well as combinations and mixtures of the above.

The term "drug" as used herein refers to a compound or composition with known biological effects and used as a pharmaceutical agent (*e.g.*, in medical and/or veterinary applications) to treat diseases, disorders, and/or conditions.

30 The term "test compound" as used herein refers to a compound with suspected or unknown biological effect.

The use of the word "detect" and its grammatical variants is meant to refer to measurement of the species without quantification, whereas use of the word "determine" or "measure" with their grammatical variants are meant to refer to measurement of the species with quantification. The terms "detect" and "identify" are used interchangeably
35 herein.

The term “growth factor” as used herein means a bioactive molecule that promotes the proliferation of a cell or tissue. Growth factors useful in the present disclosure include, but are not limited to, transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF- α), transforming growth factor-beta (TGF- β), platelet-derived growth factors including the
5 AA, AB and BB isoforms (PDGF), fibroblast growth factors (FGF), including FGF acidic isoforms 1 and 2, FGF basic form 2, and FGF 4, 8, 9 and 10, nerve growth factors (NGF) including NGF 2.5s, NGF 7.0s and beta NGF and neurotrophins, brain derived neurotrophic factor, cartilage derived factor, bone growth factors (BGF), basic fibroblast growth factor, insulin-like growth factor (IGF), vascular endothelial growth factor
10 (VEGF), EG-VEGF, VEGF-related protein, Bv8, VEGF-E, granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), insulin like growth factor (IGF) I and II, hepatocyte growth factor, glial neurotrophic growth factor, stem cell factor (SCF), keratinocyte growth factor (KGF), skeletal growth factor, bone matrix derived growth factors, and bone derived growth factors and mixtures thereof. Some growth factors can also promote
15 differentiation of a cell or tissue. TGF, for example, can promote growth and/or differentiation of a cell or tissue.

The term “ingredient” refers to any compound, whether of chemical or biological origin, that can be used in cell culture media to maintain or promote the proliferation, survival, or differentiation of cells. The terms “nutrient”, “supplement”,
20 and ingredient” can be used interchangeably and are all meant to refer to such compounds. Typical non-limiting ingredients that are used in cell culture media include amino acids, salts, metals, sugars, lipids, nucleic acids, hormones, vitamins, fatty acids, proteins and the like. Other ingredients that promote or maintain cultivation of cells *ex vivo* can be selected by those of skill in the art, in accordance with the particular need.

25 The term “inhibit,” as used herein, refers to the ability of a compound, agent, or method to reduce or impede a described function, level, activity, rate, etc., based on the context in which the term “inhibit” is used. Preferably, inhibition is by at least 10%, more preferably by at least 25%, even more preferably by at least 50%, and most preferably, the function is inhibited by at least 75%. The term “inhibit” is used
30 interchangeably with “reduce” and “block.”

The term “material”, as used herein, refers to synthetic and natural materials, such as matrix components (e.g., synthetic or natural polymers). The term “materials and compounds” as used herein, refers to, *inter alia*, materials, compounds, cells, peptides, nucleic acids, drugs, matrix components, and imaging agents.

The term “modulate”, as used herein, refers to changing the level of an activity, function, or process. The term “modulate” encompasses both inhibiting and stimulating an activity, function, or process. The term “modulate” is used interchangeably with the term “regulate” herein.

5 A “sample,” as used herein, refers to a biological sample from a subject, including, but not limited to, normal tissue samples, diseased tissue samples, biopsies, blood, saliva, feces, semen, tears, and urine. A sample can also be any other source of material obtained from a subject which contains cells, tissues, or fluid of interest.

As used herein, “scaffold”, “substrate”, “cell support”, “surface”, “platform”,
10 and “cell support substrate” refer to a supporting framework, such as one for cell or tissue growth, either *in vivo* or *in vitro*. The terms can be used interchangeably herein and refer to a structural unit of any size, where said structural unit or substrate has a surface suitable for immobilization of molecular structure or modification of said structure and said substrate is made of a material such as, but not limited to, metal,
15 metal films, glass, fused silica, synthetic polymers, and membranes.

The term “stimulate” as used herein, means to induce or increase an activity or function level such that it is higher relative to a control value. The stimulation can be via direct or indirect mechanisms. In one aspect, the activity or function is stimulated by at least 10% compared to a control value, more preferably by at least 25%, and even
20 more preferably by at least 50%. The term “stimulator” as used herein, refers to any composition, compound or agent, the application of which results in the stimulation of a process or function of interest, including, but not limited to, wound healing, angiogenesis, bone healing, osteoblast production and function, and osteoclast production, differentiation, and activity.

25 “Tissue”, as used herein, means (1) a group of similar cells united to perform a specific function; (2) a part of an organism consisting of an aggregate of cells having a similar structure and function; and/or (3) a grouping of cells that are similarly characterized by their structure and function, such as muscle or nerve tissue.

As used herein, “positioned above the bottom wall” can include “positioned on
30 the bottom wall.” In some embodiments, the bottom wall can comprise a cell support structure.

A “cell type” as used herein refers to morphologically or phenotypically distinct cell forms within a species.

35

II. General Considerations

Lineage decision of stem cells is influenced by many factors including biochemical cues (e.g., signaling molecules and metabolites) and the biophysical properties of the tissue (e.g., matrix properties, mechanical forces, etc.). See Terryn et al., F1000Research 2018, 7; Semrau and van Oudenaarden, Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology 2015, 31, 317-345; Ito and Ito, Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology, 2016, 32, 399-409; Gattazzo et al., Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA); General Subjects, 2014, 1840, 2506-2519; and Li et al., Regenerative Medicine, 2011, 6, 229-240. The intestinal epithelium is one exemplary system where lineage decision is made to maintain proper functions. Intestine epithelium is the outer layer of the intestine that faces and protects the intestine from continuous biochemical, microbial, and mechanical challenges. It consists of different cell types that are originated from intestinal stem cells. In the colon, intestinal stem cells, which are located at the base of crypt, rapidly proliferate, move along the crypt and differentiate into different lineages of cells with distinct functions such as enterocytes, goblet cells, and enteroendocrine cells. The balance among maintaining stemness, proliferation and differentiation of the intestinal epithelium governs the health of the intestine. This balance is regulated by the local microenvironment that includes signaling molecules, microbe-derived compounds, gases, and stiffness. See Wang et al., Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2018, 5(3), 440-453. For instance, a high concentration of Wnts, the ligands for Wnt/ β -catenin signaling, and a low level of the bacterial metabolite butyrate at the base of the crypt can maintain and confine the stem cell population.

Recent studies with *in vivo* animal models have shown that intestinal homeostasis has broad impacts, beyond the intestine, on healthy and disease states of the host. See Hall et al., Nature Review Genetics, 2017, 18, 690; Young, BMJ, 2017, 356, j831; Shreiner et al., Current Opinion in Gastroenterology, 2015, 31, 69; Lynch and Pedersen, New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 375, 2369-2379; and Tremlett et al., Annals of Neurology, 2017. However, the complexity of the intestinal tissue has impeded the understanding of how intestinal homeostasis is maintained and regulated. Intestine tissue consists of different cells including, in addition to the epithelium, myofibroblasts, endothelial cells, and immune cells. Moreover, the mammalian intestine hosts a microbial cell community that outnumbers the host cells. With animal models, it can be difficult to delineate how these different players in the intestine interact each other and regulate intestinal homeostasis. Further, time and expense are significantly

more for *in vivo* animal study than *in vitro* study. Accordingly, the development of *in vitro* model systems that recapitulate key components of the intestine is an attractive alternative to *in vivo* animal models.

Currently the gold standard for *in vitro* primary intestinal cell culture is an organoid system. Primary intestinal epithelial stem cells are separated from tissue and embedded in a hydrogel, such as Matrigel. This system has provided progress in gastrointestinal research by enabling primary intestinal cell culture without genetic variations from the donor. Most intestinal epithelial cell types can be produced in relatively enriched populations in organoid systems (see Yin et al., Nature Methods, 2014, 11, 106; Van Es et al., Nature Cell Biology, 2012, 14, 1099; and Basak et al., Cell Stem Cell, 2017, 20, 177-190); and several disease models such as cystic fibrosis (see Dekkers et al., Nature Medicine, 2013, 19, 939) and pathogenic infections (see Finkbeiner et al., MBio, 2012, 3, e00159; Karve et al., PloS one, 2017, 12, e0178966; and Bartfeld, Developmental Biology, 2016, 420, 262-270) have been modeled using organoid systems. However, the enclosed structure of organoid culture can make it difficult to access the luminal side (which is the habitat of the microbiome in the intestine), thus, limiting usability for luminal manipulation or assaying. Also, the three-dimensional structure of organoids imposes challenges in imaging and genetic manipulation.

Two-dimensional culture of intestinal epithelial cells can provide unlimited access to the cells. Primary intestinal epithelial cells have been grown as a monolayer on a collagen hydrogel (see Wang et al., Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2017, 4, 165-182) or on an extracellular matrix protein coating (collagen I or IV or Matrigel) on commercially available cell culture substrates with porous membranes. See In et al., Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2016, 2, 48-62; Tong et al., Biomaterials, 2018, 154, 60-73; and Kozuka et al., Stem Cell Reports, 2017, 9, 1976-1990. These two-dimensional systems, which can be interconverted to a three-dimensional (3D) organoid, allow unlimited access to the luminal side of the culture and convenient assaying including transepithelial electric resistance measurement and microscopy. However, in both systems, it is difficult to obtain both intestinal stem or proliferative cells and differentiated cells within one sample in a spatially controlled manner. This is because it is challenging to spatially separate biochemical cues for proliferation and differentiation in the liquid medium. Thus, the cells in 3D organoids and two-dimensional (2D) monolayer cultures become mostly undifferentiated or differentiated depending on the media composition.

Improvement in recapitulating an *in vivo* microenvironment into a 3D *in vitro* platform was achieved by culturing primary human and mouse intestinal cells on the 3D collagen scaffolds that have the same microstructure as *in vivo* tissue under a growth factor gradient across the scaffold. See Wang et al., *Biomaterials*, 2017, 128, 44-55; 5 Wang et al., *ACS Biomaterials Science & Engineering*, 2017, 3, 2502-2513; and Wang et al., *Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology*, 2018, 5, 113-130. The primary cells in these platforms becomes polarized, responding the growth factor gradient, into a proliferative cell rich zone (base) and a differentiated zone (surface). Also, short chain fatty acids, which are well known bacterial metabolites, were shown to 10 assert significant effects on the proliferation and differentiation of the intestinal epithelial cells in the platform. However, assaying and imaging can be still challenging due to the 3D topology of the microstructures, potentially limiting the usability of the platform.

The presently disclosed subject matter provides, in some embodiments, *in vitro* 15 cell culture platforms and methods of making and using the same, e.g., to produce planar tissue constructs comprising two or more regions comprising different cell populations, or to determine the effects of different stimuli (e.g., drugs, toxins, nutraceuticals, food-derived compounds, microbe-derived compounds (e.g., microbial metabolites), etc.) on cell growth. As one example, in some embodiments, the cell 20 culture platform is an intestinal cell culture platform that replicates the cell compartmentalization of crypts, but as a monolayer, i.e., as a flattened or two-dimensional crypt with controllable dimensions.

In an exemplary embodiment, the cell culture platform comprises a microdevice comprising an array of openings or holes (e.g., microholes) in an 25 impermeable/nonporous layer which is overlaid with a layer comprising a permeable/porous material. See Figure 4A. This arrangement gives rise to two physically distinct regions, as the properties of the surface overlaying the openings or holes is different from that of the surface overlaying the impermeable layer. The platform can be constructed such that the “basal” and the “luminal” surfaces of the 30 platform are in contact with different fluid reservoirs/containers, providing the ability to provide different compositions to each reservoir/container, thereby treating select areas of the cell culture grown on the platform with one or more different compounds that another select area of the cell culture.

The presently disclosed subject matter is directed, in some embodiments, to methods that define multiple cell populations on a substantially flat surface. Thus, in some embodiments, the presently disclosed subject matter provides a method for producing planar tissue constructs comprising two or more distinct regions, each of which comprises a different cell population or lineage, the method comprising: (a) providing a support substrate comprising two or more physically distinct regions, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate are different from each other; and (b) depositing/positioning one or more cells on the support substrate wherein the one or more cells settle on or adhere to the support substrate or substrate assembly, and proliferate on the support substrate, wherein the one or more cells convert to different cell populations or lineages on the two or more distinct regions of the support substrate. The support substrate can comprise a substantially flat surface onto which the one or more cells are deposited. In some embodiments, the two or more physically distinct regions are in two physically distinct locations of the support substrate, and for example, one or more different types of cells can be deposited/positioned on the support substrate such that the one or more different cells convert to different cell populations on the surface of the different locations, e.g., in response to exposure to different compounds or other conditions.

In some embodiments, the other conditions can include the different locations of the support substrate having different physical properties. Thus, in some embodiments, the two or more physically distinct regions of the substrate have different physical properties, including, but not limited to porosity, permeability, and/or stiffness. Cells deposited on the support can convert to different cell populations or lineages on the two or more distinct regions of the support substrate in response to the different physical properties of the physically distinct regions of the support substrate. For example, one cell type can be deposited/positioned on the surface of the support substrate and proliferate, converting into one cell population or lineage on one type of physically distinct region of the substrate and into a different cell population or lineage on a second type of physically distinct region.

Accordingly, in some embodiments, the presently disclosed subject matter provides methods for creating two or multiple (more than two; e.g., 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more) regions of different cell populations or lineages on two-dimensional cell supports that comprises two or multiple (more than two; e.g., 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more) material properties in distinct regions of the cell support. In some embodiments,

the distinct regions of a cell support can include, but are not limited to, different permeability, porosity and/or stiffness.

Exemplary ranges of physical properties for a region of a support substrate of the presently disclosed subject matter are provided in Table 1, below.

5

Table 1. Ranges for physical properties for regions within a support substrate.

Material properties	Region
Porosity	0% - 100 %
Permeability coefficient	0 - 10^2 cm/s
Stiffness	1×10^0 Pa - 1×10^{12} Pa

Further to the ranges of physical properties shown in Table 1, in some embodiments porosity of a region within a support substrate can range from about 0% to about 10%, or about 0% to about 20%, or about 0% to about 30%, or about 0% to about 40%, or about 0% to about 50%, or about 0% to about 75%, or about 0% to about 90%, or about 5% to about 90%, or about 10% to about 80%, or about 20% to about 70%, or about 30% to about 60%, or about 5% to about 100%, or about 10% to about 100%, or about 20% to about 100%, or about 30% to about 100%, or about 40% to about 100%, or about 50% to about 100%, or about 75% to about 100%.

Further to the ranges of physical properties shown in Table 1, in some embodiments permeability coefficient of a region within a support substrate can range from about 0 cm/s to about 100 cm/s (i.e., 10^2 cm/s), about 0 cm/s to about 50 cm/s, about 0 cm/s to about 25 cm/s, about 0 cm/s to about 10 cm/s, about 10 cm/s to about 100 cm/s, about 20 cm/s to about 100 cm/s, about 30 cm/s to about 100 cm/s, about 40 cm/s to about 100 cm/s, about 50 cm/s to about 100 cm/s, or about 75 cm/s to about 100 cm/s.

Further to the ranges of physical properties shown in Table 1, in some embodiments stiffness of a region within a support substrate can range from about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa, about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^{11} Pa, about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^{10} Pa, about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^9 Pa, about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^8 Pa, about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^7 Pa, about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^6 Pa, about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^5 Pa, about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^4 Pa, about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^3 Pa, about 1×10^0 Pa to about 1×10^2 Pa, about 1×10^1 Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa, about 1×10^2 Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa, about 1×10^3 Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa, about 1×10^4 Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa, about 1×10^5 Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa, about 1×10^6 Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa, about 1×10^7 Pa

to about 1×10^{12} Pa, about 1×10^8 Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa, about 1×10^9 Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa, about 1×10^{10} Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa, or about 1×10^{11} Pa to about 1×10^{12} Pa.

For the purpose of the presently disclosed subject matter, the difference between distinct regions within a support substrate for any physical property can be about 0.1% or more, or about 0.1% to about 100%, or about 1% to about 90%, or about 1% to about 50%.

Multiple regions of different cell populations or lineages can be obtained by the cellular response to the material properties of the cell support, to different accessibility to a stimulus through the materials in the cell support, or by the combined effects of those two factors. For instance, in some embodiments, multiple regions of different cell populations or lineages can be obtained from culture of a single cell population due to the presence of differences in a physical property (e.g., stiffness) in different regions on the cell support and to differences in access to a nutrient or growth factor in different regions on the cell support

In some embodiments, a cell support substrate with two or more material properties can be fabricated by layering two or more materials. In some embodiments, each layer has a thickness of about 1 millimeter or less, about 500 micrometers (μm) or less, about 250 μm or less, about 100 μm or less, about 50 μm or less, or about 25 μm or less. In some embodiments, one or more micropatterned film can be implemented to create patterns of material properties in the cell support.

In some embodiments, the presently disclosed subject matter can be used to generate tissue mimics with distinct zones of different types of cells, thereby allowing the study of responses of different cells to, for example, signaling molecules, metabolites, cytokines, drugs or test compounds, microbes and gas within one sample. The presently disclosed subject matter also allows exposure of a controlled area of an initially homogenous cell population to any type of stimuli in order to achieve heterogeneous cell populations, such as, for example, proliferative cells vs. differentiated cells or apoptotic cells vs. viable cells in one flat surface. The 2D configuration of the presently disclosed substrates can be easily adapted to conventional cell culture vessels or microfluidic devices and can be easily scaled up for high throughput screening.

The cell support substrates of the presently disclosed subject matter can be assembled, for example, from two materials comprising different porosity/permeability/stiffness. Non-limiting examples of arrangements of two different materials are shown in Figures 2A-2F. The two different materials can be assembled in

a co-planar configuration (see Figures 2A and 2B) or two different materials can be layered and one of the materials can comprise one or more openings or holes (e.g., microholes). See Figures 2C-2F. The physically distinct regions of the support thus include areas located over or under an opening or hole and areas not located over or under an opening or hole. The exemplary arrangement in Figure 2C, has been demonstrated below in the Examples using a dried collagen film as the porous material, and a 1002F epoxy photoresist as the nonporous material. See also Figure 4A.

In some embodiments, one or more layer of the cell support substrate can comprise openings or holes. In some embodiments, the openings or holes are microholes. As used herein “microholes” refers to holes with a microscale diameter that extend the length of one or more layers of a cell support substrate, e.g., wherein the holes extend the length of one layer of a two-layer cell support substrate, as shown in Figures 2C-2F and Figure 4A, or one or more layer of a multi-layer structure. The microholes can have a diameter between about 1 micrometer and about 500 micrometers or between about 1 micrometer and about 250 micrometers. In some embodiments, the microholes have a diameter between about 10 micrometers and about 100 micrometers (e.g., about 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95 or 100 micrometers). In some embodiments, the microholes have a diameter of about 50 micrometers. The cell substrate can comprise a single microhole, or two or multiple microholes. In some embodiments, the microholes can be arranged in a regular pattern, e.g., a line, a circle, a triangle, etc. In some embodiments, the microholes are arranged as an array comprising two or more rows of microholes, wherein the center of each microhole is located the same distance from the center of each adjacent microhole.

In some embodiments, cell supports with two or multiple material properties can be fabricated within one material (e.g., one layer of one material) by chemical or photochemical reaction and using a masking technique to mask select areas of the surface of the material as shown in Figure 3. For example, as shown in Figure 3, a porous material can be overlaid with a masking material to cover one surface of one or more regions of the porous material. The masked material can then be chemically treated or exposed to UV light, resulting in a chemical reaction in the material in the exposed region or regions that changes properties of the material. For example, polymeric material can be made more porous by degrading chemical cross-links or less porous by increasing the level of crosslinking in the material. Figure 3, for instance, shows a process for preparing a cell support where a layer comprising a porous material can be overlaid with a mask and treated to lower the porosity of the unmasked regions,

resulting in a support comprising regions of relatively lower and higher porosity. Similarly, nonporous materials could be masked and the unmasked regions treated to conditions to make the nonporous material porous.

To provide a cell support with more than two different regions having different properties, a support comprising two different materials arranged in the same plane could be overlaid on a third material, optionally wherein the third material comprises an array of microholes. Alternatively, a cell support with two different materials arranged in the same plane could be masked and some of one or both of the regions could be treated (e.g., with light or a chemical) to alter a material property (e.g., porosity).

Exemplary porous material useful with the presently disclosed subject matter, can include, but is not limited to, natural or synthetic hydrogels (e.g. collagen, Matrigel, gelatin, agarose, chitosan, alginate, polyethylene glycol, polyacrylamide), dried hydrogel followed by salt leaching (e.g. collagen hydrogel is dried and the salts are leach out to create pores), plastic track etch membrane (e.g. polycarbonate, polyester), membrane filters (polytetrafluoroethylene, cellulose, polyethersulfone), micromolded meshes (e.g. polydimethylsiloxane, epoxy photoresist. Methods to change the porosity/permeability can include, but are not limited to, adjusting the concentration of solid material, crosslinking density, and/or fabrication design, and the like.

Exemplary nonporous material useful with the presently disclosed subject matter, can include, but is not limited to, 1002F epoxy photoresist, cyclic olefin polymer (e.g. sold under the tradename ZEONOR® (Zeon Corporation, Tokyo, Japan)), polycarbonate, acrylate polymers (e.g. poly(methyl methacrylate)), polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, cellulose, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) plastic, nylon, acetal resin (e.g. acetal resin sold under the tradename Delrin® (E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America)), polytetrafluoroethylene (e.g. TEFLON™ (The Chemours Co., Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America)), polyesters (e.g. polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene naphthalate, polybutylene terephthalate, polytrimethylene terephthalate, polyglycolide, polylactic acid, polycaprolactone, copolyesters sold under the tradename TRITAN™ (Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, Tennessee, United States of America)), epoxy (e.g. SU-8, 1001F, 1009F), elastomers (e.g. polydimethylsiloxane, elastomers sold under the tradename ECOFLEX™ (Smooth-On Inc., Macungie, Pennsylvania, United States of America), glass, ceramics, and/or metals.

The cell support substrate can have a total thickness of between about 1 mm and about 1 μm , e.g., a total thickness of about 500 μm or less, about 250 μm or less, about 100 μm or less, or about 50 μm or less. The top surface of the cell support substrate can comprise a flat surface or (e.g., when microholes are present in the top substrate layer, as in Figures 2E and 2F) can comprises one or more indentations of less than about 1 mm but more than 1 μm (e.g., less than about 500 μm , less than about 250 μm , less than about 100 μm , less than about 50 μm , less than about 40 μm , less than about 30 μm , less than about 10 μm , or less than about 5 μm . In some embodiments, the top surface of the cell support substrate is flat and any microholes in the substrate are not present in the top layer of the substrate.

Cells useful with the presently disclosed subject matter can be from a eukaryotic cell line and/or can be primary cells. In some embodiments, the cells can be mammalian cells, optionally human cells.

In some embodiments, the one or more cells can be small intestinal epithelial cells, colonic epithelial cells (e.g., mouse and human colonic epithelial cells), gastric epithelial cells, fibroblasts, myofibroblasts, endothelial cells, liver cells, adipocytes, muscle cells, bone cells, nervous cells, immune cells, and/or stem cells (embryonic, induced pluripotent stem cells, mesenchymal stem cells, hematopoietic stem cells). In some embodiments, the one or more cells can be cancerous cells from healthy, inflamed, and/or diseased human or animal. In some embodiments, the one or more cells can be, but are not limited to, a cell from a digestive tract, a reproductive tract, a respiratory tract, an eye, a nose, an ear, a kidney, a brain, a liver, a pancreas, a gall bladder, a lymphatic system, a nerve system, skin, a bone, a tendon, a ligament, cartilage, bone marrow, connective tissue, and/or blood. In some embodiments, the one or more cells can be a biofilm that consists of prokaryotic cells or mixture of prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells. In some embodiments, the cells can be cells isolated from a biological sample, e.g., from a particular subject of interest, e.g., human or other animal with a particular disease condition or suspected of having a particular disease condition.

In some embodiments, the one or more cells comprise or consist of epithelial cells. In some embodiments, the one or more cells comprise or consist of primary epithelial cells. In some embodiments, the one or more cells comprise or consist of murine or human primary epithelial cells. In some embodiments, the one or more cells comprise a single type of cells, e.g., primary cells, epithelial cells, primary epithelial cells, etc. that differentiate into at least two cell populations after growth on the cell support.

Following deposition/positioning of the one or more cells, the cells and/or the support substrate can be exposed to one or more culture medium, e.g., to aid in cell survival and/or proliferation. The culture medium can be removed and replaced at regular intervals, e.g., ever few hours or every day. Any suitable culture format can be used, e.g., a patch or a monolayer. The two or more physically distinct regions of the cell support substrate can be exposed to the same culture medium or to different culture mediums. In some embodiments, the two or more physically distinct regions are exposed to different culture mediums. In some embodiments, the two or more physically distinct regions can be exposed to the same culture medium for a first period of time following the cell deposition/positioning (e.g., wherein the first period of time is from the time the cells are deposited on the support to a few hours or to about one or more days after deposition/positioning) and then exposed to different culture mediums for a second period of time (e.g., starting at the end of the first period of time).

In some embodiments, the cell culture medium comprises one or more growth factors. Growth factors useful with the presently disclosed subject matter can be any growth factor that can be used to generate a cell population. In some embodiments, the cell culture medium comprises one or more growth factors suitable for supporting stem cell growth (e.g., Wnt3A, R-spondin3, Noggin, etc.). In some embodiments, cell culture medium can comprise one or more ingredients, such as, but not limited to, protein or peptides (e.g. growth factors (e.g., Wnt3A, R-spondin3 and Noggin), cytokines, hormones, antibodies), metabolites (e.g. amino acids, fatty acids, lipids, nucleotides, saccharides), neurotransmitters (acetylcholine, anandamide, histamine and other trace amines, purines), DNA molecules, RNA molecules (e.g., microRNA, siRNA, shRNA as conjugated with lipids or polymers or as capsulated in viral vectors), drugs, test compounds, toxins, anticancer drugs, antibiotics, antifungal agents, antiviral agents, and/or environmental hazards such as atmospheric particulate matters, and pollutants.

In some embodiments, gas stimuli can be used with the presently disclosed subject matter, the gas stimuli including, but not limited to, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen, methane, hydrogen sulphide, skatole (a by-product of meat digestion), indole (a by-product of meat digestion), methanethiol (a sulfur compound), dimethyl sulfide (a sulfur compound), volatile amines, volatile sulfur compounds (VSC), methyl mercaptan, MM (also known as methanethiol, MT), dimethyl disulfide (DMDS) and dimethyl trisulfide (DMTS), volatile fatty acids, and/or or nitric oxide. In some embodiments, a volatile organic compound (VOC) can be used with the presently disclosed subject matter, including, but not limited to, aliphatic

hydrocarbons, ethyl acetate, glycol ethers, and acetone, chlorofluorocarbons, benzene, toluene, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), and/or formaldehyde. Biological stimuli useful with the presently disclosed subject matter include, but are not limited to, immune related cells, blood cells, circulating tumor cells, microorganisms, virus, exosomes, bacterial derived molecules such as lipopolysaccharides (LPS), and/or microbe-associated molecular patterns (MAMPs) and/or their analogs. Gas stimuli can be used, for example, by placing the cell support or one side thereof in a chamber comprising the gas stimuli or by bubbling the gas stimuli into a cell culture medium in contact with cell support.

In some embodiments, the presently disclosed method further comprises exposing one or more of the two or more distinct regions to one or more stimuli of interest, e.g., to determine if the stimuli can modulate (i.e., increase or decrease) cell growth or differentiation. In some embodiments, the one or more stimuli are each selected from the group consisting of a drug, a test compound, a nutraceutical, a signaling molecule, a toxin, an inflammatory mediator, and a microbe-derived compound. For instance, the presently disclosed methods can be used to determine an effect of a stimuli of interest on cell growth by comparing cells grown on a region exposed to the stimuli to cell grown on a region not exposed to the stimuli. Thus, in some embodiments, the method further comprises detecting or determining an effect of the one or more stimuli. In some embodiments, the detecting or determining comprises comparing one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation after exposure to the one or more additive to one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation prior to exposure to the one or more stimuli and/or in a comparable tissue construct not exposed to the one or more stimuli.

In some embodiments, the presently disclosed subject matter provides a method of preparing a two-dimensional, live cell culture model of an intestinal or colonic crypt, the method comprising providing an apparatus comprising a support substrate comprising two or more physically distinct regions, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate are different from each other (e.g., wherein the distinct regions of the support substrate have different physical properties, depositing/positioning one or more epithelial cells on the cell support substrate, wherein the one or more cells settle on or adhere to the cell support and proliferate on the cell support substrate (e.g., in the presence of a suitable cell medium supplied to the cell support substrate or one or more physically distinct regions, or to portions of one or more physically distinct regions thereof), and wherein the one or more cells convert to

different cell populations or lineages on the two or more distinct regions of the support substrate. In some embodiments, the one or more cells convert to different cell populations in response to different physical properties of the physically distinct regions of the support substrate.

5 In some embodiments, the epithelial cells comprise or consist of primary cells. In some embodiments, the epithelial cells comprise or consist of murine or human epithelial cells. In some embodiments, the epithelial cells comprise or consist of human primary epithelial cells or murine primary epithelial cells. In some embodiments, the epithelial cells are from a biological sample from a subject of interest.

10 In some embodiments, the apparatus comprises a container (e.g., a luminal container) containing a bottom wall and at least one side wall extending upwardly from the bottom wall and wherein the cell support substrate is on the bottom wall of the container (e.g., the luminal container). Medium placed inside the container can be used to mimic an *in vivo* microenvironment of interest. In some embodiments, medium
15 placed inside the container can be used to mimic a luminal environment of interest and the container can be referred to as a “luminal container.” The top of the container can be open or have a removable cover.

In some embodiments, the apparatus further comprises a second container, e.g., wherein the second container can contain a medium in contact with the bottom side of
20 the cell support substrate and that can be considered as a basal container. The basal container can comprise a bottom wall and at least one side wall extending upwardly from the bottom wall. In some embodiments, the basal container can be cylindrical in shape, but having a larger diameter than the luminal container, such that the luminal container can be inserted into the basal container. Thus, in some embodiments, the
25 basal container can be defined between the bottom wall of the basal container and the bottom wall of the luminal container and/or between the at least one sidewall of the basal container and the at least one sidewall of the luminal container. Medium placed in the basal container can be used to mimic an environment of interest to which the bottom of the cell support is exposed (e.g., a basal environment of interest). As described
30 further hereinbelow, the luminal container can have an arm or flange extending from the luminal container side wall, e.g., at or near the top of the luminal container, so that the luminal container can be inserted into a well comprising a basal container and the arm or flange can help to hold the luminal container in position in the other, larger container, e.g., such that the bottom wall of the luminal container does not contact the bottom wall
35 of the basal container. For example, the arm or flange of the luminal container can rest

upon the top of the side wall of the basal container when the luminal container is inserted in the basal container.

In some embodiments, the method comprises providing a first growth medium to the basal container and a second growth medium to the luminal container. The first growth medium and the second growth medium can be the same or different. The first and second growth mediums can be provided directly after the one or more cells are deposited/positioned on the cell support substrate. In some embodiments, the first and second growth mediums can be removed and replaced on a regular basis, e.g., every few hours or every day.

In some embodiments, the first growth medium and the second growth medium are the same for at least a first period of time after the one or more cells are deposited/positioned. In some embodiments, the first period of time is between about one hour and about 2 days (e.g., about 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, or about 48 hours). In some embodiments, the first and second growth medium each comprise growth factors to support stem cell growth (e.g., Wnt-3A, R-spondin, noggin, etc.). In some embodiments, the method comprises replacing the first or second growth medium after the first period of time with a third growth medium, wherein the third growth medium is different than the first and second growth mediums. In some embodiments, the third growth medium is free of growth factors to support stem cell growth. In some embodiments, the third growth medium comprises one or more stimuli of interest (e.g., whose effect or level of effect on epithelial cells is known or unknown). For example, the stimuli of interest can be, but is not limited to, a drug, a nutraceutical, a microbe-derived compound (e.g., a microbial metabolite), a toxin, an inflammatory mediator, or a test compound (e.g., a compound with suspected or unknown biological effect). Additionally or alternatively, in some embodiments, one or both of the first and second growth medium comprises one or more stimuli of interest, e.g., wherein each additive is selected from a drug, a nutraceutical, a signaling molecule, a toxin, an inflammatory mediator, and a microbe-derived compound. In some embodiments, both the first and second growth medium are replaced by a different growth medium (e.g., a third and fourth growth medium, which can be the same or different) after a period of time. The replacement of both medium can be performed at the same time or at different times after the cells have been deposited/positioned.

In some embodiments, one or more stimuli of interest has an unknown effect on epithelial cells and the method further comprises detecting or determining an effect of the one or more stimuli on one or more of the different epithelial cell populations or

lineages. In some embodiments, the determining comprises comparing one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation in the one or more different cell population or lineages after exposure to the one or more stimuli to cell differentiation and/or cell proliferation in the one or more cell population or lineages prior to exposure to the one or more stimuli. In some embodiments, the determining comprises comparing one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation in one or more different cell population or lineage to cell differentiation and/or cell proliferation in one or more cell population or lineage of a comparable cell culture model not exposed to the one or more stimuli. Reagents and methods for assaying cell differentiation and cell proliferation are known in the art. For example, cell proliferation can be assayed cells for incorporation of thymidine analog EdU. Thus, in some embodiments, the presently disclosed planar crypt model can be used to detect or determine a modulatory effect of one or more stimuli on intestinal cells. For instance, the stimuli can increase or stimulate cell growth and/or differentiation or decrease cell viability and/or differentiation.

III. Apparatus

In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides an apparatus useful in a method for producing a tissue construct comprising two or more distinct regions, each of which comprise a different cell population or lineage and/or for producing a two-dimensional, live cell culture model of an intestinal or colonic crypt. In some embodiments, the apparatus comprises: a luminal container comprising a bottom wall, at least one sidewall extending upwardly from the bottom wall, and an open top defined by the at least one sidewall; and a cell support substrate on the bottom wall or comprising the bottom wall, wherein the cell support substrate comprises two or more physically distinct regions, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate are different from each other, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate or substrate assembly comprise different physical properties.

In some embodiments, the cell support substrate can comprise a single layer comprising two or more physically distinct regions comprising different physical properties, e.g., wherein the single layer is the bottom wall of the luminal container. In some embodiments, the cell support substrate comprises two or more layers. In some embodiments, the cell support substrate comprises a first layer and a second layer, wherein the first layer is overlaid on the second layer, wherein the first layer and the second layer have different physical properties, and wherein one of the first and the

second layer comprises one or more openings or holes extending from one surface of the layer to the opposite surface of the layer. In some embodiments, one of the first and the second layer comprises one or more openings or microholes (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more microholes; microholes and openings used interchangeable throughout) extending from one surface of the layer to the opposite surface of the layer. In some embodiments, the second layer is the bottom wall of the luminal container. In some embodiments, one of the first and the second layer comprises an array comprising four or more microholes extending from one surface of the layer to the opposite surface of the layer. In some embodiments, each of the one or more microholes has a diameter of between about 10 micrometers and about 100 micrometers (e.g., about 50 micrometers). In some embodiments, the first layer comprises a porous material and the second layer comprises a nonporous material, and wherein the second layer comprises the one or more microholes.

As described hereinabove, the cell support substrate can have a total thickness of between about 1 mm and about 1 μ m, e.g., a total thickness of about 500 μ m or less, about 250 μ m or less, about 100 μ m or less, or about 50 μ m or less. Each layer of the cell support substrate can have an individual thickness of between about 1 mm and about 1 μ m, e.g., a total thickness of about 500 μ m or less, about 250 μ m or less, about 100 μ m or less, or about 50 μ m or less. The layers can have the same or different thicknesses. In some embodiments, each layer is independently between about 2 μ m and about 40 μ m (e.g., about 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, or about 40 μ m).

As described above, exemplary porous material useful with the presently disclosed subject matter, can include, but is not limited to, natural or synthetic hydrogels (e.g. collagen, Matrigel, gelatin, agarose, chitosan, alginate, polyethylene glycol, polyacrylamide), dried hydrogel followed by salt leaching (e.g. collagen hydrogel is dried and the salts are leach out to create pores), plastic track etch membrane (e.g. polycarbonate, polyester), membrane filters (polytetrafluoroethylene, cellulose, polyethersulfone), micromolded meshes (e.g. polydimethylsiloxane, epoxy photoresist). Methods to change the porosity/permeability can include, but are not limited to, adjusting the concentration of solid material, crosslinking density, and/or fabrication design, and the like.

Exemplary nonporous material useful with the presently disclosed subject matter, can include, but is not limited to, 1002F epoxy photoresist, cyclic olefin polymer (e.g. sold under the tradename ZEONOR® (Zeon Corporation, Tokyo, Japan)),

polycarbonate, acrylate polymers (e.g. poly(methyl methacrylate)), polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, cellulose, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) plastic, nylon, acetal resin (e.g. acetal resin sold under the tradename Delrin® (E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America)), polytetrafluoroethylene (e.g. TEFLON™ (The Chemours Co., Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America)), polyesters (e.g. polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene naphthalate, polybutylene terephthalate, polytrimethylene terephthalate, polyglycolide, polylactic acid, polycaprolactone, copolyesters sold under the tradename TRITAN™ (Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, Tennessee, United States of America)), epoxy (e.g. SU-8, 1001F, 1009F), elastomers (e.g. polydimethylsiloxane, elastomers sold under the tradename ECOFLEX™ (Smooth-On Inc., Macungie, Pennsylvania, United States of America), glass, ceramics, and/or metals.

In some embodiments, one or more layers, e.g., the first layer, comprises a hydrogel. In some embodiments, the hydrogel comprises collagen. In some embodiments, the cell support substrate comprises a first layer overlaid over a second layer and the first layer (i.e., the layer having a top surface upon which one or more cells are to be deposited), comprises a hydrogel (e.g., collagen).

In some embodiments, the apparatus further comprises a basal container, wherein the basal container comprises a bottom wall and at least one sidewall extending upwardly from the bottom wall, wherein the bottom wall and the at least one sidewall define a well, and wherein: the luminal container is held within the well of the basal container; the bottom wall of the basal container is spaced apart from the bottom wall of the luminal container; and a basal container is defined between the bottom wall of the basal container and the bottom wall of the luminal container and/or between the at least one sidewall of the basal container and the at least one sidewall of the luminal container.

In some embodiments, either or both of the luminal and basal containers of the presently disclosed apparatus can be, for example, a petri dish, a cell culture dish, a vessel, or a substrate. In some embodiments, they can be modified versions of commercially available cell culture dishes, vessels, or substrates wherein the commercially available product is modified to include a cell support substrate comprising at least two physically distinct regions.

A cross-sectional view of exemplary apparatus **100A** of the presently disclosed subject matter is shown in Figure 1A. Apparatus **100A** comprises a luminal container, generally designated **140**. Luminal container **140** can be generally cylindrically shaped,

defined by side wall **141**, one end of which is attached to bottom wall **142**. Luminal container **140** also comprises luminal flange **142**, which is attached to or adjacent to the open end of luminal container **140** and extending radially from the top of wall **141**. Bottom wall **142** also forms a bottom layer of cell support substrate **145** which further comprises top layer **146** at the bottom of luminal container **140**, covering bottom wall **142**. Bottom wall/bottom layer **142** comprises a nonporous material traversed by microholes **147**. Top layer **146** comprises a porous material, such as a hydrogel (e.g., collagen). Top surface **146'** of top layer **146** thus includes surface of two types of physically distinct substrate regions. Region **146'a** represents a surface of one of the physically distinct regions where cell support substrate **145** includes both top layer **146** and bottom wall/bottom layer **142**. Region **146'b** represents a surface of a second type of physically distinct region where top layer **146** is located above one of microholes **147**.

Figure 1B shows exemplary apparatus **100B** in which luminal container **140** of Figure 1A is inserted into basal container **160**. Reference numbers for luminal container **140** are the same as described for Figure 1A. Basal container **160** can be generally shaped as a cylinder closed at the one end. Basal container **160** is generally defined by side wall **161** attached to bottom wall **162**. Bottom wall **142** of luminal container **140** is located above but is not in contact with bottom wall **162** of basal container **160** when luminal container **140** is inserted in basal container **160**. As shown in Figure 1B, basal container **160** also comprises flange **163** which is attached to or adjacent to the open end of luminal container **140**, extending radially from the top of wall **141**. When inserted in basal container **160**, flange **143** of luminal container **140** can rest on flange **163** of basal container **160**. Alternatively, flange **163** can be the top wall of an array comprising multiple basal containers.

Figure 1C shows exemplary apparatus **100C**, in which apparatus **100B** of Figure 1B has been seeded with cells, which have been allowed to grow. Reference numbers for luminal container **140** and basal container **160** are the same as described for Figures 1A and 1B. In Figure 1C, luminal container **140** is filled with cell medium **149** and basal container **160** is filled with cell medium **169**, which is different than cell medium **149**. For example, cell medium **149** can be a differentiation medium while medium **169** can be an expansion medium (e.g., containing growth factors to support stem cells). Cell medium **169** of basal container **160** fills microholes **147** of bottom wall/bottom layer **142**, allowing it to contact porous top layer **146** of cell support **145**. As shown in Figure 1C, cells seeded on top surface **146'** of top layer **146** of cell support **145** form

two different cell populations, exemplified by cells **182** and cells **184**. Cells **182** are cells that grow on area **146'a** and covert to a differentiated cell population (e.g., when luminal medium **149** lacks growth factors to support stem cells) or non-treated cell population (e.g., when luminal medium **149** is free of a particular stimuli of interest being screened, such as a particular drug or test compound). Cells **184** are cells that grow on area **146'b** and can be stem cells (e.g., when basal medium **169** contains growth factors to support stem cells) or treated cells (e.g., when a particular stimuli of interest, such as a particular drug or test compound, is included in basal medium **169**).

The apparatuses and methods of the present disclosure are versatile and readily implemented for a plurality of different uses including, for example, but not limited to:

- 1) *in vitro* model for physiological studies (transport of macromolecules, ions and water across the cells, enzymatic functions, interaction with bacteria);
- 2) screening of drugs, biologics, dietary compounds, toxins, mutagens, carcinogens, pathogens, viruses, microbiota, *etc.*;
- 3) disease models by using stem and/or primary cells derived from a translational animal models or human;
- 4) pharmacological, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic models for screening including comprehensive dose-response profiles for drugs, dietary compounds, *etc.*;
- 5) *in vitro* models to study metabolism;
- 6) *in vitro* models for wound healing of epithelial tissue to maintain and repair barrier function;
- 7) *in vitro* models for study microbe-host interaction;
- 8) tissue engineering for implantation to repair damaged epithelium;
- 9) personalized medicine by studies performed on cells from individual patients with specific genetic backgrounds;
- 10) functional assays such as absorption and transport of water and electrolytes (sodium, chloride, bicarbonate, proton, potassium, calcium), microbe-derived metabolites such as short chain fatty acids, and salvage of unabsorbed nutrients;
- 11) mucus production, flow, movement and disease related impact on mucus such as in cystic fibrosis;
- 12) assays of antidiarrheal agents and treatments for constipation, for example, laxatives
- 13) assays of synbiotics, prebiotics and probiotics;

- 14) assays of and testing radiopaque and scintigraphic markers and their impact on epithelium;
- 15) impact of immune cells and their products (antibodies and cytokines) on epithelium;
- 5 16) impact of enteric nerve cells and their products on epithelium;
- 17) impact of muscle cells, their contraction and relaxation and their metabolic products on epithelium;
- 18) assay of soluble and insoluble fibers and its impact on the epithelium;
- 19) understanding repair of epithelium in response to injury of any type;
- 10 20) investigation of bacteria leading to pseudomembrane formation, for example, *Clostridium difficile*;
- 21) screening for biowarfare compounds;
- 22) studies to understand side effect of drugs and therapeutics such as NSAID treatment, chemotherapy and radiotherapy;
- 15 23) studies of the role of the innate and adaptive immune system on epithelial integrity, function and disease (e.g. inflammatory bowel diseases, enteropathies, cancer, etc.);
- 24) assays for radio-and chemotherapeutics and agents that ameliorate off-target effects;
- 20 25) tumor models to mimic hypoxia or oxygen gradient in time and/or space including liquid cancers such as leukemia, or myeloma, and/or solid cancers such as melanoma, carcinoma, sarcoma, lymphoma, germ cell tumor, and/or mixed cancer;
- 26) assays of antibacterial, antiviral, and/or antifungal agents;
- 25 27) studies to understand the effect of bacteriophage on commensal and pathogenic bacteria and their interaction with host cells;
- 28) *in vitro* model systems for gram positive and/or gram negative bacterial infection including Gram negative bacteria, gram positive bacteria including, but not limited to, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Actinomyces israelii*, *Bacillus anthracis*, *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Bartonella henselae*, *Bordetella pertussis*, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, *Borrelia garinii*, *Borrelia afzelii*, *Borrelia recurrentis*, *Brucella abortus*, *Brucella canis*, *Brucella melitensis*, *Brucella suis*, *Burkholderia pseudomallei*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Chlamydophila psittaci*, *Clostridium botulinum*, *Clostridium difficile*, *Clostridium perfringens*, *Clostridium tetani*,
- 30
- 35

- Corynebacterium amycolatum*, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, *Coxiella burnetii*,
Ehrlichia canis, *Ehrlichia chaffeensis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Enterococcus*
faecium, *Escherichia coli*, *Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli*, *Enteropathogenic*
Escherichia coli, *Enteroinvasive Escherichia coli*, *enterohemorrhagic*
5 *Escherichia coli*, *Francisella tularensis*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Helicobacter*
pylori, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Leptospira species*,
Listeria monocytogenes, *Mycobacterium leprae*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*,
Mycoplasma pneumoniae, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*,
Parachlamydia, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Nocardia asteroides*, *Rickettsia*
10 *rickettsii*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus*
epidermidis, *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*,
Streptococcus pneumoniae, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus viridans*,
Treponema pallidum, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Vibrio vulnificus*, and/or *Yersinia*;
29) *in vitro* culture system for understanding infection by virus including double
15 strand DNA viruses, single strand DNA viruses, double strand RNA viruses,
positive strand RNA viruses, negative strand RNA viruses, circular single strand
RNA viruses, RNA reverse transcribing viruses, DNA reverse transcribing
viruses such as *Simplexvirus*, *Varicellovirus*, *Cytomegalovirus*, *Roseolovirus*,
Lymphocryptovirus, *Rhadinovirus*, *Mastadenovirus*, *Alphapapillomavirus*,
20 *Betapapillomavirus*, *Gammapapillomavirus*, *Mupapillomavirus*,
Nupapillomavirus, *Polyomavirus*, *Molluscipoxvirus*, *Orthopoxvirus*,
Parapoxvirus, *Alphatorquevirus*, *Betatorquevirus*, *Gammatorquevirus*,
Gemycircularviruses, *Erythrovirus*, *Dependovirus*, *Bocavirus*, *Coltivirus*,
Rotavirus, *Seadornavirus*, *Hepevirus*, *Alphacoronavirus*, *Betacoronavirus*,
25 *Torovirus*, *Mamastrovirus*, *Norovirus*, *Sapovirus*, *Flavivirus*, *Hepacivirus*,
Pegivirus, *Cardiovirus*, *Cosavirus*, *Enterovirus*, *Hepatovirus*, *Kobuvirus*,
Parechovirus, *Rosavirus*, *Salivirus*, *Alphavirus*, *Rubivirus*, *Deltavirus*,
Lyssavirus, *Vesiculovirus*, *Filoviridae*, *Ebolavirus*, *Marburgvirus*,
Paramyxoviridae, *Henipavirus*, *Morbilivirus*, *Respirovirus*, *Rubulavirus*,
30 *Metapneumovirus*, *Pneumovirus*, *Arenavirus*, *Peribunyaviridae*,
Orthobunyavirus, *Hantavirus*, *Nairovirus*, *Phenuiviridae*, *Phlebovirus*,
Influenzavirus A, *Influenzavirus B*, *Influenzavirus C*, *Thogotovirus*,
Gammaretrovirus, *Deltaretrovirus*, *Lentivirus*, *Spumavirus*, and/or
Orthohepadnavirus);
35 30) *in vitro* culture systems for producing vaccine that requires hypoxic condition;

- 31) *in vitro* culture system for protozoan infection including *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Cryptosporidium parvum*, *Cryptosporidium hominis*, *Cyclospora cayetanensis*, and/or *Giardia lamblia*;
- 5 32) *in vitro* culture system for unicellular and/or multicellular fungal infection *Aspergillus*, *Blastomyces*, *Candida*, *Coccidioides*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Cryptococcus gatti*, *Histoplasma*, *Rhizopus*, *Mucor*, *Lichtheimia*, *Pneumocystis jirovecii*, and/or *Sporothrix*;
- 33) a model for biofilm formation, development, dispersal and/or disruption by antibiofilm agents; and/or
- 10 34) a model system or combination of the systems that requires oxygen gradient (in space or time) or hypoxia, such as a hair follicle niche, brain hypoxia post stroke, cyanide poisoning, scar in a dish systems, fibrosis and wound healing, retinopathy, corneal hypoxia and vascularization, periodontitis, upper and lower airway models, bronchiolitis, bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- 15 (COPD), pneumonia (bacterial, viral, mycoplasma infection), interstitial lung disease, pulmonary edema, hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction models, liver tissue models, liver regeneration, liver fibrosis, viral hepatitis, fatty liver disease, nephropathy, nephritis, bone development and regeneration, cartilage regeneration, bone marrow, fracture healing model, thrombosis, hematopoietic
- 20 stem cell niche, anemia including sickle cell disease, muscles in exercise models, reproductive tract models, endometriosis, placenta development models including intrauterine hypoxia, embryo development models, ischemia (cardiac, bowel, brain, limb, cutaneous) and ischemia-reperfusion injury models, anesthesia and/or obesity models.

25

EXAMPLES

The following Examples have been included to provide guidance to one of ordinary skill in the art for practicing representative embodiments of the presently disclosed subject matter. In light of the present disclosure and the general level of skill in the art, those of skill can appreciate that the following Examples are intended to be

30 exemplary only and that numerous changes, modifications, and alterations can be employed without departing from the scope of the presently disclosed subject matter.

Materials and Methods

Microdevice Fabrication:

An array of 10X10 microholes (each 50 μm in diameter) was fabricated in a thin photoresist film by patterning through holes in a thin photoresist film. The patterned photoresist film was mounted onto a modified TRANSWELL® cassette (Corning, Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America) and overlaid with a contiguous but thin collagen layer for cell culture.

More particularly, to create the patterned photoresist film, a layer (20 μm thick) of 1002F50 photoresist (see Pai et al., Analytical Chemistry, 2007, 79, 8774-8780) was spin coated onto a glass slide at 1500 revolutions per minute (rpm) for 30 seconds and then solidified by baking for 30 minutes at 95°C. The photoresist was exposed to ultraviolet light (500 milliJoules (mJ)) through a photomask with an array of open circles (50 μm diameter). The exposed photoresist was then developed in propylene glycol methyl ether acetate (PGMEA) and baked at 95°C for 12 hours to create an array of microwells of very shallow depth (20 μm). Then the film on the glass slide was soaked for greater than 15 hours to weaken the adhesion of the film to the glass so that the film could be readily transferred to a TRANSWELL® frame (Corning, Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America). The membrane on the base of a standard 12-well TRANSWELL® insert array (Corning Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America) was completely removed using a tweezer and then the TRANSWELL® frame (Corning, Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America) was attached to the photoresist side of the patterned microwell array using double-sided medical tape (3M, Maplewood, Minnesota, United States of America). At this point, the TRANSWELL® frame (Corning, Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America) was rigidly affixed to the 1002F film overlying the glass slide. The slide was detached from the frame-1002F film by slowly lifting the TRANSWELL® frame (Corning, Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America) with attached film from the glass slide and then trimming any film extending outside of the frame.

To prepare the final microdevice for mouse colonic cell culture, a thin layer of collagen was formed across the surface of the microwell array. First, the 1002F film within the TRANSWELL® inserts (Corning, Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America) was plasma treated for 5 min to improve its hydrophilicity and aqueous wetting properties. Then the plasma-treated inserts with patterned 1002F film were placed onto a petri dish coated with polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) where the PDMS

was prepared using a silicon elastomer kit sold under the tradename SYLGARD™ 184; Dow Corning, Midland, Michigan, United States of America). Neutralized collagen (200 µL of rat tail collagen I in 0.02N acetic acid solution (Corning Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America), neutralized with sodium hydroxide, sodium bicarbonate, HEPES and PBS (see Wang et al., Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2017, 4, 165-182)) was dispensed onto the 1002F film surface within the inserts. The collagen was gelled by incubation for 1 hour at 37°C. The collagen gel was then dried in a 40°C oven for 16 hours resulting a thin layer of collagen covered with salt crystals and overlaying the photopatterned 1002F film.

The thin collagen membrane spanned the gap across the holes on the 1002F film. The collagen-coated 1002F surface in the inserts was gently rinsed with water to remove the salt, sterilized with 70% ethanol and washed with sterile PBS. Just prior to cell culture, 50 µg/mL of rat tail collagen I (Corning) in PBS was added and incubated for at least 1 h at 37°C with a goal of further enhancing cell adhesion to the collagen film.

15 Simulation and Diffusion Studies:

COMSOL Multiphysics (COMSOL Inc., Burlington, Massachusetts, United States of America) was used to model the diffusion of the growth factors through the collagen covered microholes. The geometry of the microhole array and the luminal/basal reservoirs was incorporated into the model. The diffusion coefficient in the thin collagen layer was assumed to be equivalent to that in the aqueous medium. This assumption is reasonable since the collagen layer in this platform was only 5 µm thick (and the average time through the membrane for even a large growth factor would be under 1 s). To simulate the diffusion of the growth factors (39.7 kilodalton (kDa), Wnt-3A; 40 kDa, R-spondin) through the microhole array, diffusion of fluorescein-dextran (40 kDa) was used. Fluorescein-dextran (Sigma, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America) was dissolved in PBS and placed in the basal reservoir (1.5 mL, 200 µg/mL) of the microdevice while the luminal reservoir contained PBS (0.5 mL) without the fluorescent dextran. Samples (50 µL) from the basal and luminal reservoirs were collected every 24 hours. The fluorescence intensities of the samples were measured to estimate the concentration of the fluorescent dextran in each reservoir. The measured concentrations were compared to the simulated values in the microdevice using the previously reported diffusivity of 40 kDa fluorescein-dextran, i.e., $7.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$. See Ahmad et al., RSC Advances, 2015, 5, 74881-74891. Since the experimental data and the simulated value of the fluorescent dextran diffused through the collagen in the

microdevice were similar, the same diffusion coefficient was used to simulate the diffusion of the growth factors in the microdevice.

Cell Culture and Immunofluorescence Staining:

Crypts from male and female murine intestines were isolated in buffer (2.0 mM EDTA and 0.5 mM DTT) as described previously. See Wang et al., Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2017, 4, 165-182. All cells used had undergone fewer than 5 sub-cultures to insure chromosomal integrity. Mouse intestinal cells were cultured as a monolayer on a flat surface of neutralized collagen gel (1 mL placed into a 6-well plate) under expansion medium (EM). EM possesses Wnt3A, R-spondin3 and Noggin to support stem cells within the culture. The composition of EM is further described below in Table 2. The chemicals used in the EM were purchased from the following sources: Advanced DMEM/F12, GlutaMAX, and HEPES from Thermo Fischer Scientific (Waltham, Massachusetts, United States of America); Murin EGF from PeproTech US (Rocky Hill, New Jersey, United States of America), A83-01 from Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America); N-acetyl cysteine from MP Bio (MP Biomedical, Santa Ana, California, United States of America), Rock inhibitor (Y-27632, from ApexBio Technology, LLC, Houston, Texas, United States of America), and an antimicrobial agent sold under the tradename PRIMOCIN™ from InvivoGen (San Diego, California, United States of America).

EM was replaced with fresh EM every 2 days. The cells were sub-cultured every 3-5 days by degrading collagen with collagenase and dissociating the cells with 0.5 mM EDTA into clumps of cells. The monolayers were not fully dissociated into single cells, since this results in a high stem cell mortality rate. When placing cells onto the surface of the microdevice, the cell suspension was diluted 1 to 2 in EM and overlaid onto the microdevice surface. The cells were cultured for 2 days with EM placed into the luminal and basal reservoirs of the Transwell cassette. On day 2, the luminal and basal media were changed as described in Table 3, below, and the cells incubated for a day. On day 3, the luminal and basal media were replaced with fresh media (identical to that from day 2 replacement) and the cells incubated for another day. In some experiments, the medium in the luminal compartment was replaced differentiation medium (DM, see Table 2) which is similar to EM but lacking in key growth factors required to support intestinal stem cells. For experiments with short chain fatty acids, each short chain fatty acid was added in the luminal medium at the concentration of 24 mM for acetate, 6 mM for propionate and 1 mM for butyrate.

Table 2. Composition of expansion and differentiation media.

	Expansion Media (EM)	Differentiation Media (DM)
Component	Concentration	Concentration
Advanced DMEM/F12	50% (v/v)	50% (v/v)
WRN	50% (v/v)	--
FBS	--	10% (v/v)
GlutaMAX	1X	1X
HEPES	10 mM	10 mM
Murine EGF	50 ng/mL	50 ng/mL
A83-01	500 nM	500 nM
N-Acetyl cysteine	1 mM	1 mM
Y-27632	10 μ M	--
Antimicrobial agent	50 μ g/mL	50 μ g/mL

Table 3. Exemplary Culture Conditions.

Name	First 2 days	Last 2 days
EM/EM	EM in the luminal / EM in the basal	EM in the luminal / EM in the basal
DM/EM	EM in the luminal / EM in the basal	DM in the luminal / EM in the basal
DM/DM	EM in the luminal / EM in the basal	DM in the luminal / DM in the basal

EM: expansion medium with the growth factors (Wnt-3A, R-spondin, Noggin)

5 DM: differentiation medium without the growth factors

Cells in the S phase of the cell cycle were incubated with a pulse of 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine (EdU) pulse following the manufacturers' protocols (Click-iT EdU Alexa Fluor 647 Imaging kit, C10340, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Massachusetts, United States of America). EdU is a nucleotide analog incorporated into DNA as it is replicated in S phase. In brief, EdU (10 μ M) was added to the luminal and basal media and the cells were incubated for 3 h at 37°C. The cells then were washed

with PBS and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 15 min and permeabilized with 0.5% Triton-X for 20 min at 25°C. EdU incorporated into cellular DNA was visualized by reaction with Alexa 647 via click chemistry following the manufacturer's protocol (Click-iT EdU Alexa Fluor 647 Imaging kit, C10340, Thermo Fisher Scientific,
 5 Waltham, Massachusetts, United States of America).

For pulse-chase experiments with EdU, cells were grown in EM for 2 days. On day 2, the luminal and basal media were removed and DM was then added to the luminal compartment while EM was added to the basal compartment, and the cells were incubated for a day. The media was replaced with fresh media (identical to that from
 10 day 2 replacement) and the cells incubated for another day. On day 4, EdU was added to the luminal and basal media and the cells incubated for 3 h as described above. The luminal and basal media then were replaced with fresh DM and EM, respectively and the cells incubated for 2 more days with media exchanges every day.

Cell monolayers were assayed for alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity on day 4
 15 of culture by incubation with ALP substrate mixture (Vector Red AP substrate kit, SK-5100, Vector Laboratories Inc., Burlingame, California, United States of America) in Tris buffer (pH 8.4) for 30 min at 37°C. Then cells were washed with PBS, fixed and permeabilized as described above. To label cell DNA, Hoechst 33342 (2 µg/mL, B2261, Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America) was incubated with cells
 20 (1 h, 25°C).

For immunofluorescence staining, primary antibodies against E-cadherin (1:200, 20874-1-AP, ProteinTech, Rosemont, Illinois, United States of America), β-catenin (1:200, sc-7963, Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc., Dallas, Texas, United States of America), mucin 2 (1:200, sc-15334, Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc., Dallas, Texas,
 25 United States of America), and chromogranin A (1:1500, ab15160, Abcam, Cambridge, United Kingdom) and Alexa 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody (1:500, A11008, Life Technologies, Carlsbad, California, United States of America, used for E-cadherin, chromogranin A and mucin 2), or Alexa 647-conjugated donkey anti-mouse antibody (1:500, 715-605-150, Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove,
 30 Pennsylvania, United States of America, for β-catenin) were used. The cells were grown on the microdevices in EM for 2 days and then further cultured as described below. On day 4, the cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 15 min, and permeabilized with 0.5% Triton-X for 20 min at 25°C. To minimize nonspecific binding of antibodies, the cells were blocked with 3% BSA in PBS at °C for 1 h. Then each

primary antibody that was diluted in 3% BSA in PBS with the dilution ratio recommended by the manufacturers as indicated above was added to the cells and incubated for at least 16 h at 4°C. The cells were then washed with 3% BSA in PBS 3 times, incubated with secondary antibody and Hoechst 33342 diluted both at 1:500 ratio with 3% BSA in PBS for 1 h at 25°C and finally washed with 3% BSA in PBS twice and then in PBS alone.

Cell imaging:

The TRANSWELL® insert (Corning, Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America) with cell layer from the microdevice was placed into a 12-well plate under PBS and imaged using a FLUOVIEW® FV3000® confocal microscope (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) confocal microscope (10X, objective, numerical aperture of 0.4). Alexa 647, Vector-Red-ALP, and Hoechst 33342 were excited with a 640, 561, and 405 nm laser, respectively and the fluorescence emission was collected at 650-750 nm, 570-590 nm, and 430-470 nm, respectively. The images were analyzed with the Fiji software package. See Schindelin et al., Nature Methods, 2012, 9, 676. For all experiments, the numbers of sample sizes were estimated using a statistical power analysis based on the data from Wang et al. (Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2017, 4, 165-182) measuring EdU+ and ALP activities under varying conditions ($\alpha=0.05$, $\beta=0.85$) using G*Power. See Faul et al., Behavior Research Methods, 2007, 39, 175-191. A one-way ANOVA analysis was used for all statistical analyses of data obtained from the fluorescence microscopy images. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was performed using a FEI QUANTA™ 200 ESEM microscope (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Massachusetts, United States of America). For the SEM imaging, the samples were first fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde, dried with a critical point dryer (PVT-3, Tousimis Semidri, Rockville, Maryland, United States of America) and then coated with 10 nm metal by a sputter coater (Cressington 108, Cressington Scientific Instruments, Watford, United Kingdom).

Stiffness measurements:

The stiffness of the collagen above and in regions adjacent to the microholes in the 1002F film was measured in fluid (1X PBS) using an atomic force microscope (MFP3D, Asylum Research, Morrisville, North Carolina, United States of America) to collect force vs indentation curves (2 samples, 10 points above and adjacent to the microholes for each sample). The silicon cantilever (0.03 N/m nominal spring constant) with an attached polystyrene bead (4.5 µm in diameter) was purchased from Novascan Technologies, Inc. (Ames, Iowa, United States of America). All calibrations, data

collection, and data analysis were performed using the Asylum software. The spring constant of the cantilever was more accurately determined by recording its thermal motion (0.03175 N/m). Force vs indentation curves were recorded by applying 10 nN to the sample, and the sample stiffness (kPa) obtained by fitting 90% of each curve (140 nm average indent) into the Hertz model.

EXAMPLE 1

FABRICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF MICRODEVICE TO SUPPORT PLANAR INTESTINAL CRYPTS

An exemplary process for fabricating a microdevice apparatus to support planar intestinal crypts is shown in Figure 4A. To fabricate the device, a layer (40 μm thick by SEM) of 1002F was coated onto a glass slide, and photopatterned using a mask with an array of 10 X 10 opaque circles (50 μm diameter, edge to edge distance of 300 μm . See Figure 4B. The 1002F was removed from the glass slide by incubation in water and the film was transferred to the base of a TRANSWELL® insert (Corning, Inc., Corning, New York, United States of America) from which the commercially attached membrane had been removed. The insert with attached 1002F film was placed onto a PDMS surface and collagen was loaded into the reservoir to form a 1 mm thick collagen gel above the micropatterned 1002F. The collagen was then dehydrated leaving a compacted collagen layer spanning the surface and bridging across the microholes and covered with salt crystals. See Figure 4C, upper panel. Rehydration of the collagen provided a dense yet porous collagen membrane (4.7 μm thick by confocal fluorescence microscopy) across the entire upper surface of the device. See Figure 4C, lower panel. The stiffness of the collagen layer in regions above the microhole and the 1002F surface was significantly different at 55.83 ± 19.21 kPa and 146.38 ± 42.27 kPa ($n=3$, 10 points per sample, $p < 0.0001$), respectively, when measured by AFM with a 4.5 μm -diameter probe tip. The dehydration and rehydration process increased the collagen density across the 1002F surface since this step decreased the collagen thickness from 1 mm to 4.7 μm . In turn, this increased density likely increased the collagen stiffness which when not compacted possesses a reported stiffness of 10-1000 Pa depending on the concentration. See Wang et al., Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2017, 4, 165-182. The higher stiffness of the collagen-coated 1002F surface suggested that the collagen coating did not entirely mask the stiffness of the 1002F film. A typical stiffness of EPON resin is a few GPa. See Engelberg and Tesoro, Polymer Engineering & Science, 1990, 30, 303-307; and Vallo et al., Polymer Gels and Networks, 1993, 1,

257-266. The indentation depth by AFM was approximately 150 nm, which is typically shallower than that sensed by cells. However, without being bound by any one theory, it is possible that the cells can “feel” the underlying stiff 1002F film more than can be sensed by the AFM tip. See Qu et al., Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 3295; and Franck et al., PloS one, 2011, 6, e17833.

The ability of growth factors to transit through the 1002F microholes and collagen film was simulated with COMSOL. See Figures 4D and 4E. The diffusion coefficient of a 40-kDa fluorescein-dextran (a similar molecular weight to those of Wnt-3A and R-spondin) in a hydrogel was previously measured as $7.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$. See

10 Ahmad et al., RSC Advances, 2015, 5, 74881-74891. As a control, the movement of a fluorescein-dextran (40 kDa) over time from the basal to the luminal compartment was measured by sampling these reservoirs and compared to that predicted by the simulation. The results were in agreement. See Figure 4E. The simulation predicts that

15 24 hours after loading fluorescein-dextran (30 ng/mL) into only the basal compartment, the fluorescein-dextran concentration in the luminal compartment was at its greatest level (7.3-8.3 ng/mL) over the collagen-coated microhole (10 μm above the surface) and declined rapidly in all directions, to 4.5-5.5 ng/mL at a point equidistant between the microholes. The steepest gradient of growth-factor concentration drop was 18

20 pg/mL/ μm , which, without being bound to any one theory, is a value believed sufficient to induce colonic epithelial cells to form two cell compartments, a stem/proliferative and differentiated cell compartment. Prior measurements reported that a gradient of 75 pg/mL/ μm was sufficient to polarize a 200 μm -long murine colonoid (see Ahmad et al., RSC Advances, 2015, 5, 74881-74891); however, this previous study did not

25 incorporate a stiffness or porosity gradient, which can explain the requirement for a steeper gradient than that measured according to the presently disclosed subject matter. Since the above-described simulation did not incorporate turbulent or convective mixing, the gradient predicted by the simulation likely represents the minimal possible concentration difference along the 1002F surface. The simulation does, however,

30 suggest that the collagen-coated, arrayed microholes could act as a localized source of growth-factors establishing a gradient of growth factor from the center of the microhole outward.

EXAMPLE 2

GROWTH OF PRIMARY MOUSE INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL CELLS ON
COLLAGEN-COATED, PATTERNED FILM

Cells were cultured on the collagen-coated 1002F films with patterned
5 microholes for 4 days with EM or stem-cell supporting media in the luminal (upper) and
basal (lower) reservoirs (EM/EM). Four days of culture time was chosen to mimic the
typical life time (3-5 days) of murine colonic epithelial cells. See Tsubouchi,
Developmental Dynamics, 1981, 161, 239-246. Cell proliferation and differentiation as
indicated by EdU incorporation and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity, respectively,
10 was tracked over time. See Figure 5. At day 2, the cells exhibited robust proliferation as
demonstrated by incorporation of EdU in cells across the film surface. In contrast, very
little ALP activity was detected in the epithelial cells suggesting that under these
conditions and at this time point, very few differentiated cells were present. At day 3 of
culture, EdU+ cells remained present throughout the array accompanied by low levels of
15 ALP activity. However, by day 4 of culture, distinctive cell patterning was present with
circular regions of EdU+ cells extending 50-60 μm out from the microhole centers. See
Figure 5 and Figures 6A and 6J. No EdU+ cells were present at distances greater than
70 μm from the through microcenter. See Figure 5 and Figures 6A and 6J. In contrast,
low levels of ALP activity in cells at a distance greater than 90 μm from a microhole
20 center remained present. See Figure 5 and Figures 6A and 6K. No cells within 70 μm
of a microhole center expressed measurable ALP activity. Cells in the transition zone
between 60-70 μm from a microhole center possessed little EdU incorporation or ALP
activity suggesting that in these regions proliferative and differentiation signals were
equally balanced.

25 To understand this distinctive patterning despite the provision of EM with
growth factors to all cells, cells were cultured on a collagen-coated 1002F film without
microholes under EM/EM so that all cells experienced the stiff and impermeable
underlying 1002F surface. At day 4 of culture, the cells demonstrated no EdU
incorporation suggesting that the under these conditions the impact of the 1002F surface
30 dominated and forced the cells to cease dividing. Cells were also cultured on a collagen
layer without the underlying 1002F film for 4 days under EM/EM. Nearly all of these
cells remained EdU+ during this time period. In the presence of a lower stiffness and
higher porosity substrate, the growth factors were competent to drive cell proliferation.
Thus, the changes in the material properties of the underlying matrix alone were
35 sufficient to create two cellular zones on the array: a highly proliferative region and a

nonproliferative compartment with evidence of cell differentiation. Porosity has a significant impact on stem cell behavior, though often in hydrogel systems its effect is coupled with stiffness, since crosslinking frequently is used to increase stiffness (also reducing pore size). As an example, the migration of mesenchymal stem cells using PEG hydrogels has been shown to depend on scaffold porosity as well as stiffness and adhesivity. See Peyton et al., *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, 2011, 108, 1181-1193. Additionally, the porosity of a rigid polystyrene can alter the growth of neurites derived from human stem cells. See Hayman et al., *Journal of Biochemical and Biophysical Methods*, 2005, 62, 231-240. Porosity can also impact the cell morphology and cytoskeletal organization within epithelial cells. MDCK II cells, a model epithelial cell line, adopt a more flattened, spread out morphology and develop thicker actin stress fibers on a nonporous substrate compared to that on a porous substrate. See Rother et al., *Journal of the Royal Society Interface*, 2015, 12, 20141057; and Janshoff et al., *Journal of Adhesion Science and Technology*, 2010, 24, 2287-2300. The stiffness change between the collagen-covered microholes and the collagen-coated 1002F, while small, can also potentially impact cell behavior. Stiffer surfaces have been shown to decrease protein levels of the Oct3/4 or Nanog pluripotency stem-cell markers in embryonic stem cells relative to softer surfaces suggesting that the harder surfaces can increase differentiation. See Chowdhury et al., *PloS one*, 2010, 5, e15655; and Lü et al., *Biomaterials*, 2014, 35, 3945-3955. Finally, mouse and human intestinal stem cells have been shown to cease to proliferate and appear to adopt a more differentiated phenotype on very stiff surfaces such as polystyrene or poly(dimethyl siloxane) relative to softer surfaces. See Wang et al., *Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology*, 2017, 4, 165-182. In summary, the presently disclosed studies are in agreement with previous work showing that changes in porosity and stiffness can combine to alter cell fate. It should be noted that the EM contains ROCK inhibitor Y-27632, which is commonly used to inhibit anoikis in primary intestinal cell culture. Since ROCK signaling is known to modulate mechanosensing and mechanotransduction (see Yim and Sheetz, *Stem Cell Research & Therapy*, 2012, 3, 41; and Provenzano and Keely, *J. Cell Sci*, 2011, 124, 1195-1205), it is possible that the presence of Y-27632 alters the response to substrate stiffness.

The properties of the cells in the different regions of the presently disclosed arrays were further investigated to gain insight into the surface impact on cell behavior. A cross-section through the cells along the Z-axis confirmed that all regions on the surface grew as a monolayer. See Figure 6B. The cell outlines visualized by E-

cadherin staining in Figure 6F show that the cell density over the microholes (2.2 ± 0.1 cells/ $100 \mu\text{m}^2$) was significantly different ($n=3$ crypts, $p < 0.0005$) from that in regions between the microholes (0.8 ± 0.1 cells/ $100 \mu\text{m}^2$), suggesting that the cells over the microholes were more columnar in shape (as in the *in vivo* intestinal epithelium) while those in the intermediate regions adopted a wider more flattened shape. These results are consistent with the known responses of epithelial cells to porous and nonporous substrates noted above. However, cells in all regions of the surface expressed the adherens junction marker E-cadherin, suggesting that cell-cell adhesion was maintained throughout the surface. See Figure 6F. β -catenin, a downstream effector of Wnt signaling that binds to cadherins in the adherens junction complex (see Valenta et al., The EMBO Journal, 2012, 31, 2714-2736) was also prominent on cells in all regions (see Fig. 6F) indicating that all cells continue to experience Wnt-3A binding and signaling even though the cells far from the microholes fail to undergo Wnt-3-driven proliferation. These data demonstrate that stiffness and/or porosity were sufficient to initiate cell segregation into two regions: *i*) a proliferative region with few enterocytes and a high density of cells and *ii*) a nonproliferative region higher in the enterocyte marker ALP and adopting a more flattened shape.

EXAMPLE 3

20 CREATION OF STEM/PROLIFERATIVE CELL COMPARTMENT AND DIFFERENTIATED CELL ZONE

Without being bound to any one theory, the absence of high ALP activity in the differentiated cells was possibly due to the continued presence of the growth factors, Wnt-3, Noggin and R-Spondin. Cells were cultured on the arrays in EM/EM for 2 days to enable the cells to attach and spread across the collagen-coated surface and then switched to DM/EM (luminal/basal) for an additional 2 days. DM or differentiation medium does not contain Wnt3A, R-spondin or Noggin and force-differentiates intestinal epithelial cells towards the enterocyte or absorptive cell lineage. See Wang et al., ACS Biomaterials Science & Engineering, 2017, 3, 2502-2513. To determine the fate of the cells exposed to DM/EM, cell proliferation and differentiation were tracked over time. See Figure 5. At day 3 of culture, proliferative cells were largely localized to the surface regions above the microholes while cells with ALP activity were restricted to other regions. By day 4, two distinct cells compartments were readily visualized. The proliferative cell compartment located only above the microholes was

not statistically different in size from that created after 4 days of EM/EM. See Figures 6C, 6D, and 6J. This suggests that cells over the microholes had ready access to the growth factors in EM *via* diffusion through the microhole. In contrast, the ALP activity in cells began to increase at 60 μ m from the microhole center reaching a maximum activity at 130 μ m. In these outer regions, the ALP activity was significantly increased (4.5-fold, n=5 crypts, $p < 0.0005$) from that produced by EM/EM. See Figure 6K. The DM in the upper reservoir along with the underlying surface directed the intestinal epithelial cells to a nonproliferative phenotype with greatly increased ALP activity creating differentiated cell zones (>130 μ m) surrounding the proliferative cell zones (0-50 μ m) above the microholes. This compartmentalized culture lasted at least up to day 6.

To confirm that the central proliferative zones were created by diffusion of growth factors through the microholes from the underlying EM, several controls were performed. Each control experiment cultured the cells on EM/EM for 2 days on the surface indicated below and then for a further 2 days in media as indicated below. In the first experiment, intestinal cells were cultured on a flexible collagen membrane without an underlying 1002F film and then placed into DM/EM for days 3-4. Proliferative cells were present throughout the array surface at day 4 again suggesting that the growth factors readily diffused through the collagen layer. In the second control experiment, cells were cultured on a collagen-coated 1002F film without microholes and on day 3-4 placed into DM/EM. As expected, no EdU+ cells were present but ALP activity was apparent across the surface. In the third experiment, cells were cultured on a collagen-coated array of microholes and then on day 3-4 placed into DM/DM. These devices possessed no EdU+ cells at day 4 indicating that the collagen film above the microhole was not sufficient to support cell proliferation in the absence of growth factors. The highest ALP activity was observed on these arrays with the ALP activity at 100-110 μ m from the microhole center significantly greater (2.2X, n=5 crypts, $p < 0.005$) than that for the DM/EM culture. See Figure 6K. The wide difference in ALP activity of the DM/EM and DM/DM suggests that small amounts of growth factors likely diffused into the differentiated cell zones of the DM/EM cultures.

The planar crypt with proliferative and differentiation zones was further characterized by immunofluorescence and SEM. As shown in Figure 6G, the cells in the planar crypt under DM/EM maintained cell-cell adhesions throughout the area as indicated by the presence of E-cadherin, while Wnt signaling, visualized by β -catenin, was localized predominantly near the microholes. Under DM/EM, cells in the

differentiated zones lost access to growth factors enabling these cells to progress farther down the enterocyte differentiation pathway. SEM images revealed prominent microvilli, a characteristic of absorptive colonocyte, on cells away from the microhole in the differentiated zone and less dense and shorter microvilli on cells over the center of the microholes suggesting a less differentiated cell type. See Figures 6H and 6I. The presence of goblet cells in the planar crypt was also confirmed by immunofluorescence staining of mucin-2. See Figure 6E, left image. In contrast to the enterocytes, the goblet cells were predominantly located near the microholes, which is consistent with the placement of large numbers of goblet cells deep within the crypts *in vivo*. See Birchenough et al., Science, 2016, 352, 1535-1542. Lastly, the planar crypt possessed a small number (about 2 per planar crypt) of chromogranin-A expressing enteroendocrine cells (see Figure 6E, right image) which is consistent with the sparsity of this cell type *in vivo*. See Sternini et al., Current Opinion in Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Obesity, 2008, 15, 73. Accordingly, the presently disclosed planar crypt array reproduces the cell segregation found *in vivo*, but in two-dimensions and in an easy to fabricate and maintain format.

EXAMPLE 4

MIGRATION AND DEATH OF INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL CELLS ON PLANAR CRYPT ARRAYS

In the intestine *in vivo*, stem cells at the base of the crypt proliferate giving rise to transit amplifying cells that continue to divide and migrate up the long axis of the crypt toward the luminal surface of the intestine. As the cells approach the lumen, the cells differentiate into the nondividing lineages (enterocytes, goblet cells and enteroendocrine cells). See Barber, Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 2014, 15, 19. To determine whether cells on the planar crypt arrays recapitulate this orderly cell migration from the proliferative cell compartment to the differentiated cell regions, mouse endothelial cells on the collagen-coated microhole arrays were cultured in EM/EM for 2 days (days 1-2) and then polarized in DM/EM for a further 2 days (days 3-4). The cells were then incubated with EdU for three hours after which time the EdU was washed away and the cells cultured for an additional 2 days in DM/EM (days 5-6). The location of the EdU+ cells was measured on day 4 immediately after EdU incubation and again on day 6 (after the 2-day chase time). As expected on day 4, all EdU+ cells were located above the microholes in the proliferative cell zone (mean cell location of 36 ± 15 μ m from the microhole center, n=165 cells). See Figures 7A and 7C.

However, at day 6, the majority of EdU+ cells were located in the differentiated cell zones (mean cell location of 105 ± 44 μm from the microhole center, $n=386$ cells; see Figures 7B and 7D) indicating that these cells migrated from the proliferative zone (pulse location) into the differentiated cell zone during the intervening 2 days. The locations of the EdU+ cells at day 6 were statistically different from their position at day 4 ($p < 0.0001$). Many of the EdU+ cells were also co-localized with the ALP activity measured at day 6 indicating that these day-4, proliferative cells differentiated during their outward migration. The average speed of these cells was 1.6 ± 1.1 $\mu\text{m}/\text{h}$ (the difference in the mean EdU+ cell location at 0 and 44 h after EdU washout divided by 44 h) which is similar to the cell migration velocity in the lower crypt *in vivo* (1.3 $\mu\text{m}/\text{h}$). See Tsubouchi, Developmental Dynamics, 1981, 161, 239-246. The flow of cells from the stem/proliferative niche at the crypt base upward to the luminal surface of the intestine was recreated in the planar crypt array.

In vivo epithelial cells on the luminal surface of the murine large intestine live an average of 5 days. See Tsubouchi, Developmental Dynamics, 1981, 161, 239-246. After these luminal cells die, they are sloughed into the intestinal lumen making room for newly arriving cells. See Barkla and Gibson, Pathology, 1999, 31, 230-238. To understand the fate of the differentiated cells on the planar crypt arrays, cells were cultured in EM/EM for 2 days and then DM/EM for an additional 2 days. Necrotic and apoptotic cells were visualized by staining the arrays with propidium iodide (marking all dead cells) and fluorescein-annexin V (marking apoptotic cells). Very few cells in the proliferative zones exhibited propidium iodide or annexin V fluorescence. In contrast, dead and dying cells were readily observed in the differentiated cell regions. In regions distant from the through holes, dying cells sometimes detached in a group leaving exposed regions of collagen-coated photoresist. Taken together these data suggest that the progeny of the dividing cells in the proliferative zone migrate outward into the differentiated cell regions maturing into enterocytes as they move outward. At the end of their lifetime, these nondividing cells die by apoptosis and are replaced by newly arriving cells from the proliferative zone. These features replicate the life cycle of cells as they move from the crypt base to the luminal epithelium *in vivo*.

EXAMPLE 5

EFFECT OF SHORT CHAIN FATTY ACIDS ON THE PROLIFERATION AND DIFFERENTIATION OF MOUSE INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL CELLS

Colonic epithelial proliferation and differentiation is impacted by microbial products such as short chain fatty acids which are produced during bacterial fermentation of fibrous materials. See Koh et al., Cell, 2016, 165, 1332-1345. For instance, propionate and butyrate suppress proliferation in intestinal tumor cell lines. See Gamet et al., International Journal of Cancer, 1992, 52, 286-289; and Whitehead et al., Gut, 1986, 27, 1457-1463. Butyrate also decreases proliferation in primary murine intestinal organoids. See Kaiko et al., Cell, 2016, 165, 1708-1720. To evaluate the effect of short chain fatty acids on proliferation and differentiation of intestinal epithelial cells on the planar crypt arrays, short chain fatty acids (24 mM of acetate, 6 mM of propionate, or 1 mM of butyrate) was added in the DM luminal medium during the 2-day polarization time *i.e.* day 3-4 of cell culture on the arrays. The EdU+ and ALP+ areas were measured and normalized to the area positive for Hoechst 33342 (total cell nuclei area as a proxy for cell number). Acetate significantly increased the normalized area of EdU+ cells. Propionate and butyrate significantly decreased the normalized area of EdU+ cells compared to that of the control without the short chain fatty acid. See Figure 8B. This is consistent with the behavior of mouse intestinal cells cultured as a monolayer on a collagen gel (see Wang et al., Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2017, 4, 165-182), mouse intestinal organoids within a Matrigel patty (see Kaiko et al., Cell, 2016, 165, 1708-1720) and tissue-cultured HT29 human colon cancer cells. See Gamet et al., International Journal of Cancer, 1992, 52, 286-289. In contrast, acetate significantly decreased ALP activity while propionate and butyrate significantly increased ALP activity relative to the control. See Figure 8C. Butyrate and propionate significantly increased ALP activity, similar to the impact of these two short chain fatty acids when applied as a gradient to three-dimensional crypts formed from primary human colonic cells. See Wang et al., Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2018, 5, 113-130. Butyrate increased ALP activity significantly more than did Propionate was the only short chain fatty acid to decrease the number of Hoechst 33342+ cells per crypt by about 17% ($p < 0.001$) (see Figure 8D) which is consistent with the previous observation that butyrate induces apoptosis in human colon cancer cell lines. See Ruemmele et al., Gut, 2003, 52, 94-100; Fung et al., Journal of Proteome Research, 2011, 10, 1860-1869; and Xu et al., Signal Transduction

and Targeted Therapy, 2017, 2, 16035. These data demonstrate that the planar crypt arrays reproduce key intestinal epithelial cell responses to microbial metabolites.

EXAMPLE 6

5 FORMATION OF PLANAR CRYPT FOR HUMAN INTESTINAL EPITHELIAL MODEL SYSTEM

The same microdevice as described in Example 1 and used in Example 2 was used to create human planar crypt using primary human intestinal epithelial cells. Human primary epithelial cells were cultured in this platform for 4 days in the presence
10 of the growth factors in the luminal and basal media. On day 4, the cells were further incubated for 4 days with 1) EM/EM condition where the growth factors were present both in the luminal and basal media, 2) DM/EM condition where the growth factors were present only in the basal medium and finally 3) DM/DM condition where growth factors were absent in both compartments. The media were changed every two days
15 during the culture. On day 8, the cells were pulsed with EdU for 3 days, then subjected to the ALP assay for 30 min, and then fixed to label proliferative cells and colonocytes respectively. Goblet cells were detected by immunofluorescence using MUC2 antibody. EdU was detected by conjugating Cy5 fluorophore through click chemistry. Figure 9 shows the cells on this platform with these three different media conditions. Only the
20 cells in DM/EM condition showed both EdU+ proliferative cells and MUC2+ goblet cells. The EdU+ proliferative cells were highly populated over and near the holes creating proliferative zones.

It will be understood that various details of the presently disclosed subject
25 matter may be changed without departing from the scope of the presently disclosed subject matter. Furthermore, the foregoing description is for the purpose of illustration only, and not for the purpose of limitation.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing tissue constructs comprising two or more distinct regions, each of which comprises a different cell population or lineage, the method comprising:
 - (a) providing a support substrate comprising two or more physically distinct regions, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate are different from each other; and
 - (b) depositing/positioning one or more cells on the support substrate, wherein the one or more cells settle on or adhere to the support substrate and proliferate on the support substrate;
wherein the one or more cells convert to different cell populations or lineages on the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate comprise different physical properties, and wherein the one or more cells convert to different cell populations or lineages on the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate in response to the different physical properties of the two or more physically distinct regions of the support substrate.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the different physical properties are porosity, permeability, stiffness, or combinations thereof.
4. The method of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the one or more cells comprise primary cells, optionally wherein the one or more cells comprise primary epithelial cells.
5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the method further comprises exposing one or more of the two or more physically distinct regions to one or more stimuli, wherein the one or more stimuli are each selected from the group consisting of a drug, a nutraceutical, a signaling molecule, a toxin, an inflammatory mediator, and a microbe-derived compound.

6. The method of claim 5, further comprising detecting or determining an effect of the one or more stimuli, optionally wherein the detecting or determining comprises comparing one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation after exposure to the one or more stimuli to one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation prior to exposure to the one or more stimuli and/or in a comparable tissue construct not exposed to the one or more stimuli.

7. An apparatus for producing tissue constructs comprising two or more distinct regions, the apparatus comprising:

10 a luminal container comprising a bottom wall, at least one sidewall extending upwardly from the bottom wall, and an open top defined by the at least one sidewall; and

a cell support substrate on the bottom wall or comprising the bottom wall, wherein the cell support substrate comprises two or more physically distinct regions, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the cell support substrate are different from each other, wherein the two or more physically distinct regions of the cell support substrate comprise different physical properties.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the cell support substrate comprises a single layer of material comprising two or more physically distinct regions comprising different physical properties.

9. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the cell support substrate comprises a first layer of material and a second layer of material, wherein the first layer is overlaid on the second layer and wherein the first layer and the second layer have different physical properties, and wherein one of the first layer and the second layer comprises one or more openings extending from one surface of the first layer or second layer to the opposite surface of the first layer or second layer, optionally wherein the one or more openings are microholes.

10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the first layer comprises a porous material and the second layer comprises a nonporous material, and wherein the second layer comprises the one or more microholes, optionally wherein the second layer is the bottom wall of the luminal container.

35

11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the first layer comprises a hydrogel, optionally wherein the first layer comprises collagen.

12. The apparatus of any one of claims 7-11, further comprising a basal container, wherein the basal container comprises a bottom wall and at least one sidewall extending upwardly from the bottom wall, wherein the bottom wall and the at least one sidewall define a well, and wherein:

the luminal container is held within the well of the basal container;

the bottom wall of the basal container is spaced apart from the bottom wall of the luminal container; and

a basal container is defined between the bottom wall of the basal container and the bottom wall of the luminal container and/or between the at least one sidewall of the basal container and the at least one sidewall of the luminal container.

13. A method of preparing a two-dimensional, live cell culture model of an intestinal or colonic crypt, the method comprising:

providing an apparatus of any one of claims 7-12;

depositing/positioning one or more epithelial cells on the cell support substrate, wherein the one or more cells settle on or adhere to the cell support and proliferate on the cell support substrate or substrate assembly, and wherein the one or more cells convert to different cell populations or lineages on the two or more distinct regions of the support substrate or substrate assembly in response to the different physical properties of the physically distinct regions of the support substrate or substrate assembly.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the apparatus comprises a basal container defined between the bottom wall of the basal container and the bottom wall of the luminal container and/or between the at least one sidewall of the basal container and the at least one sidewall of the luminal container, and wherein the method comprises providing a first growth medium to the basal container and a second growth medium to the luminal container, wherein the first growth medium and the second growth medium can be the same or different.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the first growth medium and the second growth medium are the same for at least a first period of time after the depositing/positioning of the one or more cells.

5 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the first and second growth mediums comprise growth factors to support stem cell growth.

10 17. The method of claim 15 or claim 16, wherein the method comprises replacing the first or second growth medium after the first period of time with a third growth medium, wherein the third growth medium is different than the first and second growth mediums, optionally wherein the third growth medium is free of growth factors to support stem cell growth.

15 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the third growth medium comprises one or more stimuli, wherein each stimuli is selected from a drug, a nutraceutical, a signaling molecule, a toxin, an inflammatory mediator, and a microbe-derived compound.

20 19. The method of claim 14, wherein one or both of the first and second growth medium comprises one or more stimuli, wherein each stimuli is selected from a drug, a nutraceutical, a signaling molecule, a toxin, an inflammatory mediator, and a microbe-derived compound.

25 20. The method of claim 18 or 19, wherein the method further comprises detecting or determining an effect of the one or more stimuli on one or more of the different cell populations or lineages, optionally wherein the detecting or determining comprises comparing one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation in the one or more different cell population or lineages after exposure to the one or more stimuli to one or more of cell differentiation and cell proliferation in the one or more different cell population or lineages prior to exposure to the one or more stimuli and/or to one or more
30 of cell differentiation and cell proliferation in one or more cell population or lineage of a comparable cell culture model not exposed to the one or more stimuli.

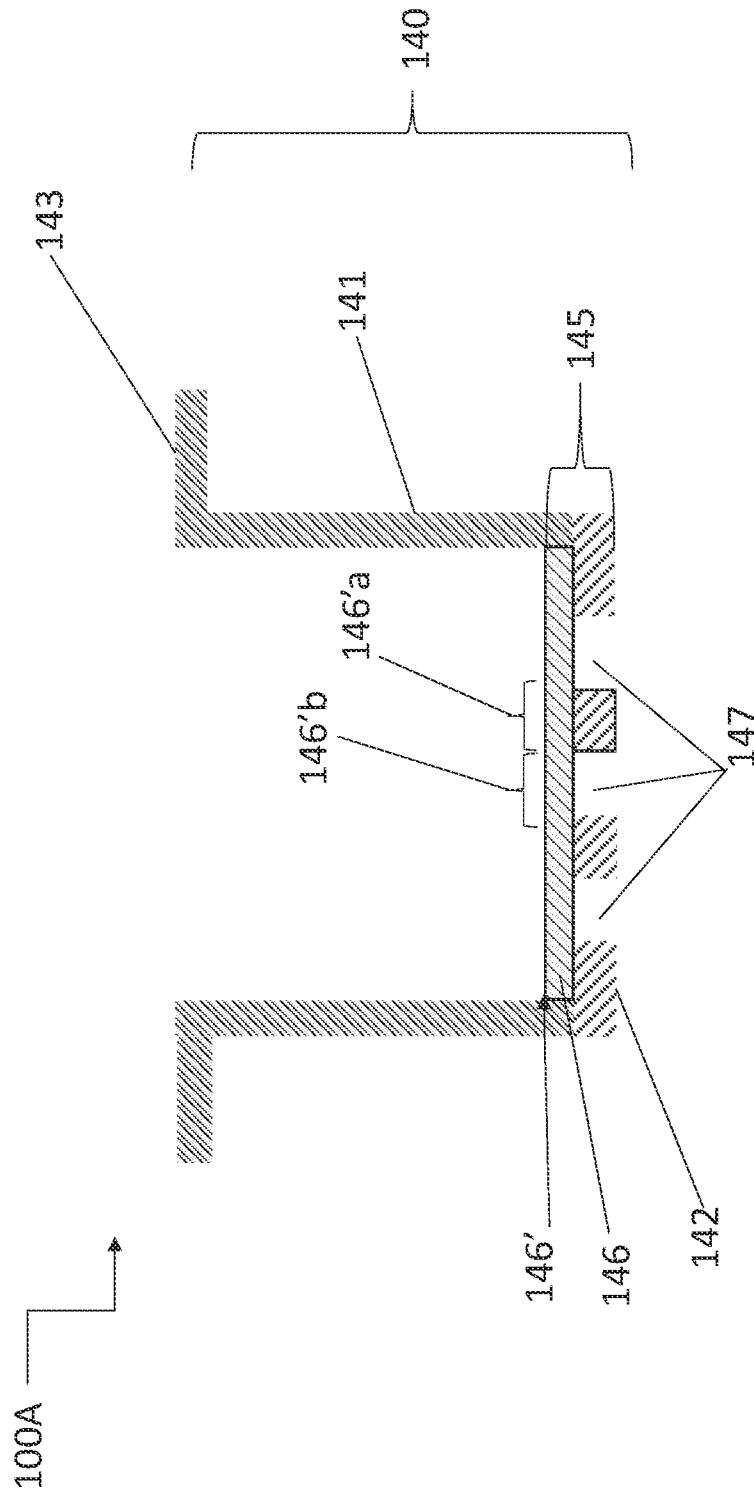
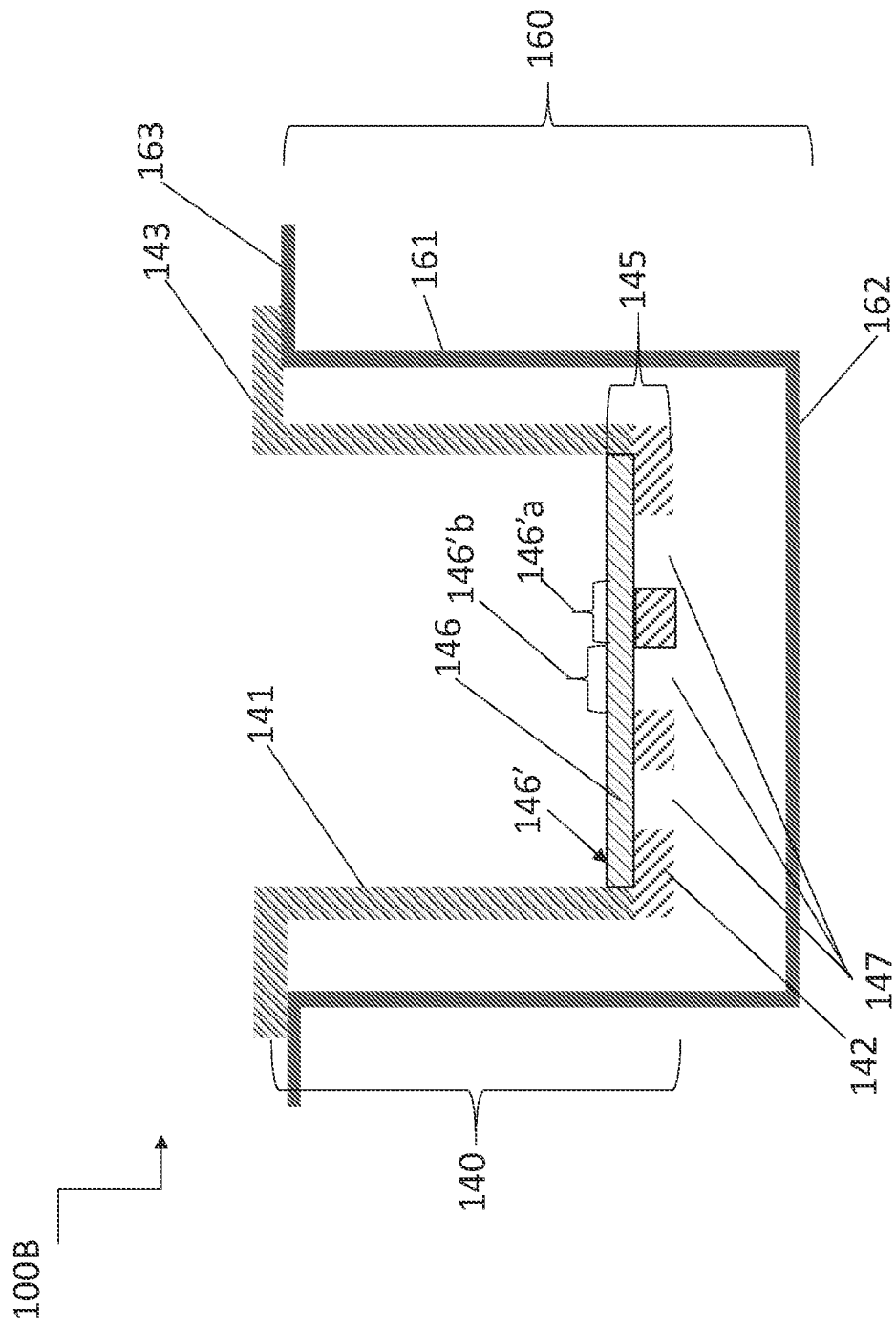


FIG. 1A



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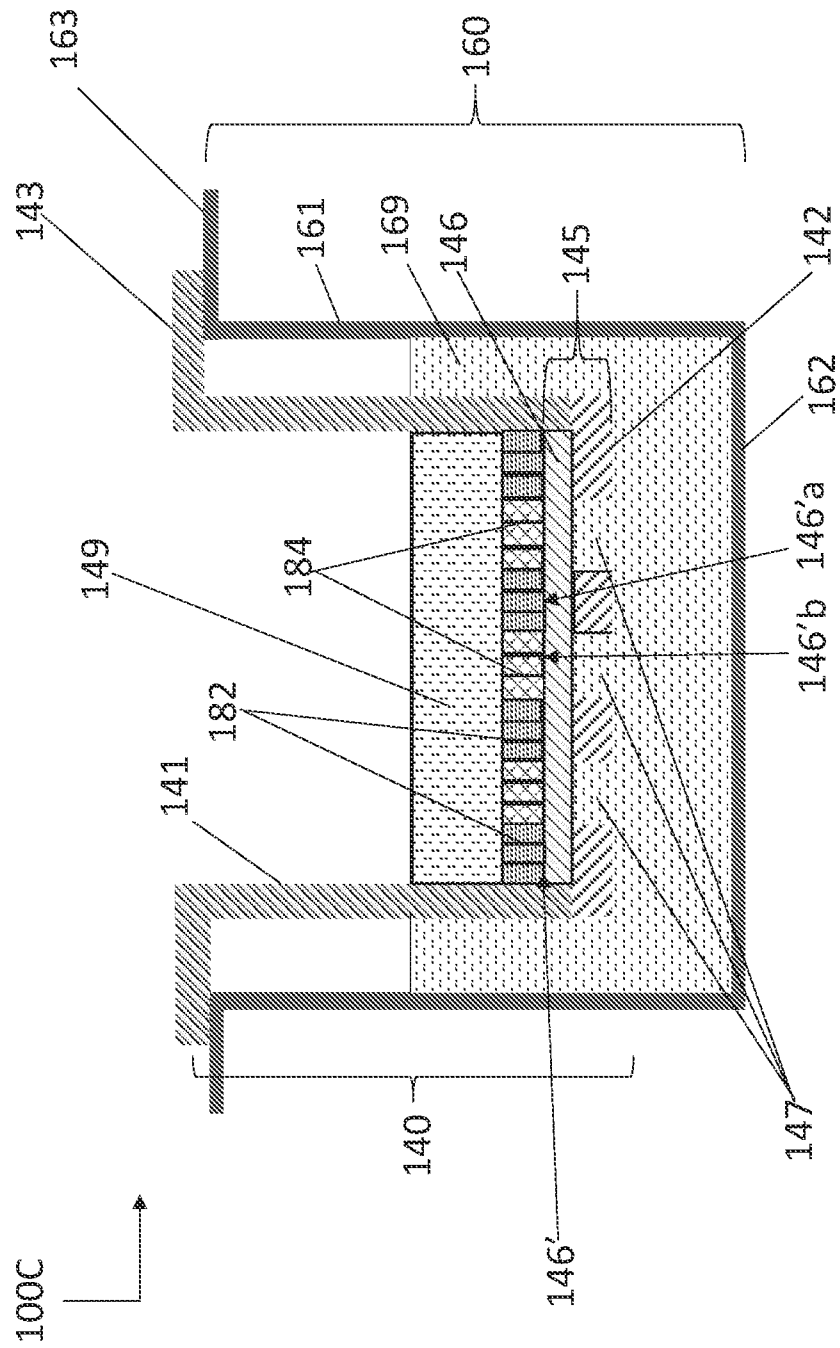


FIG. 1C

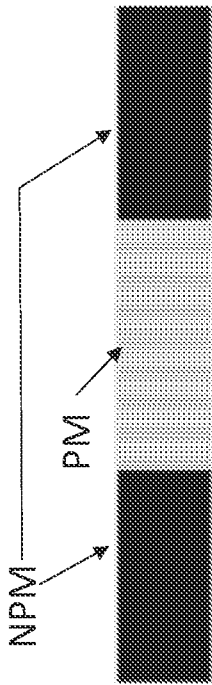


FIG. 2A

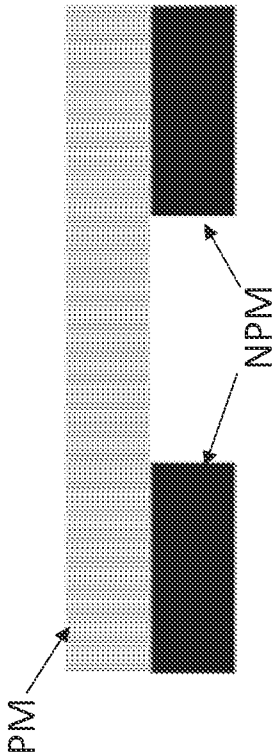


FIG. 2C

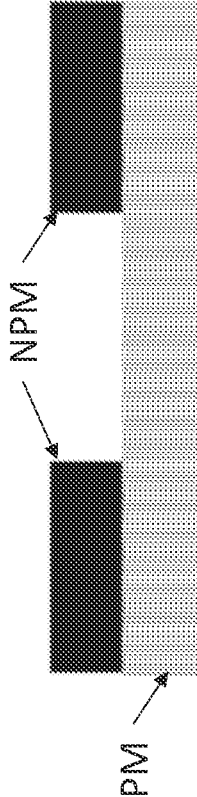


FIG. 2E

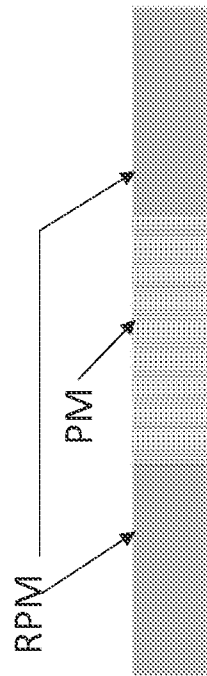


FIG. 2B

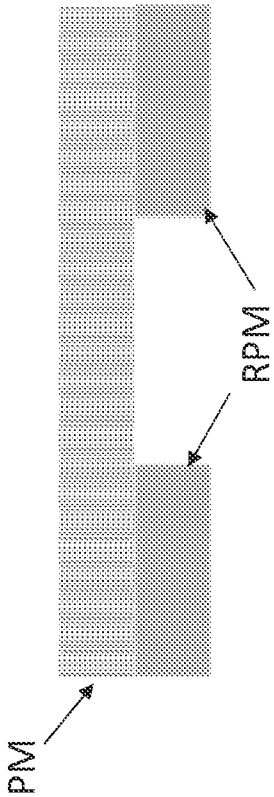


FIG. 2D

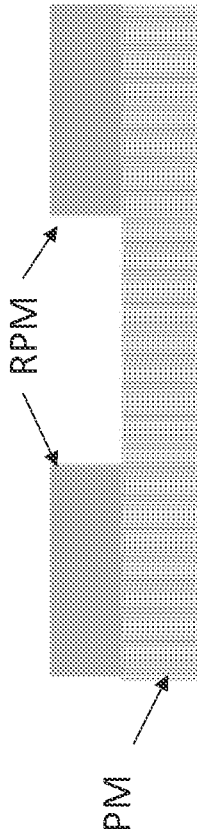


FIG. 2F

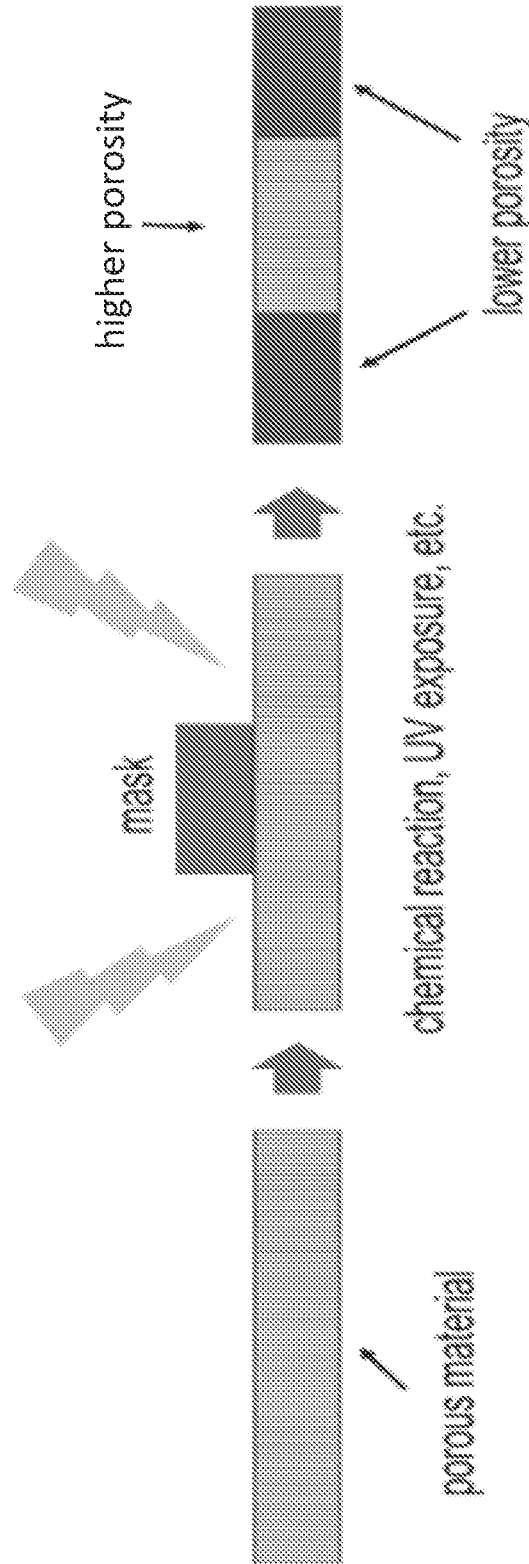


FIG. 3

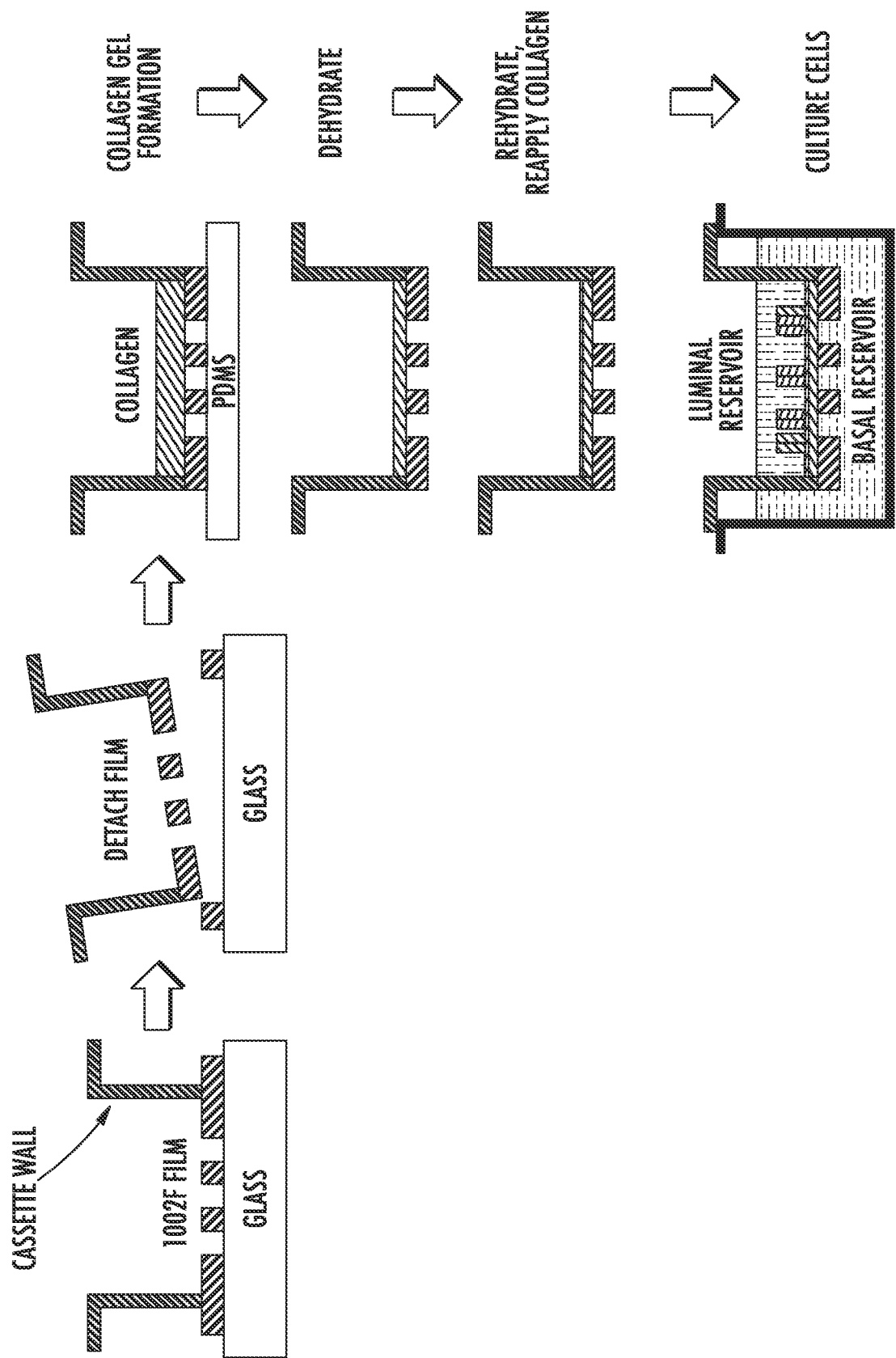


FIG. 4A

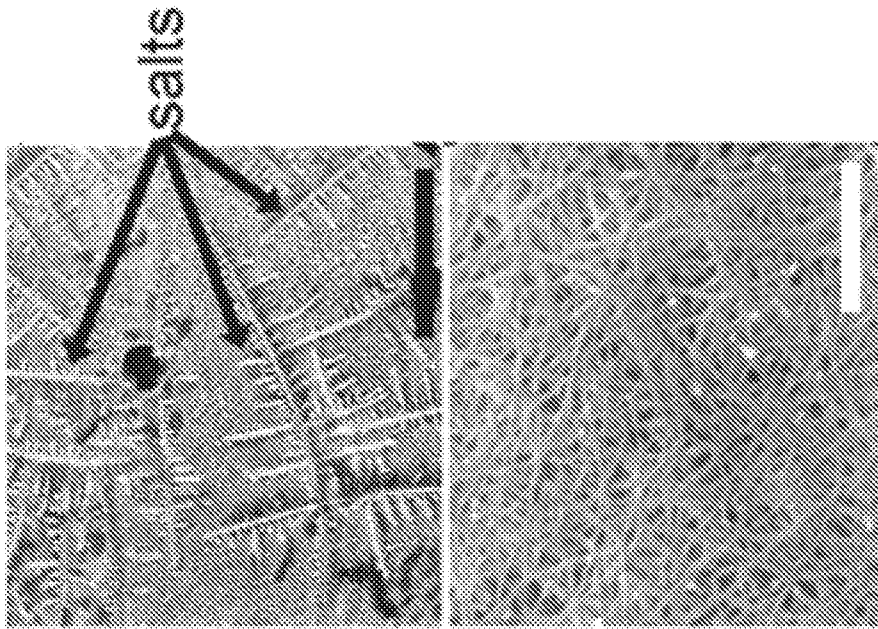


FIG. 4C

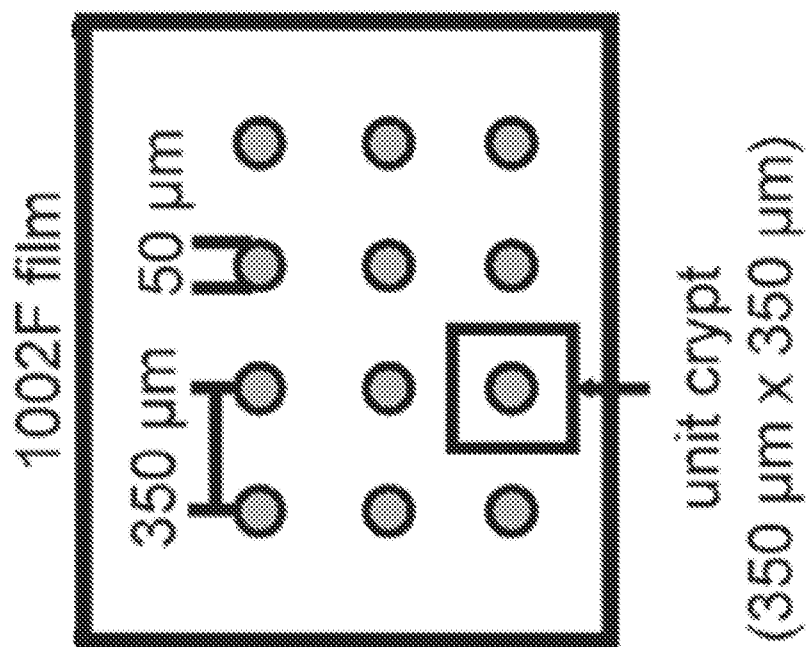


FIG. 4B

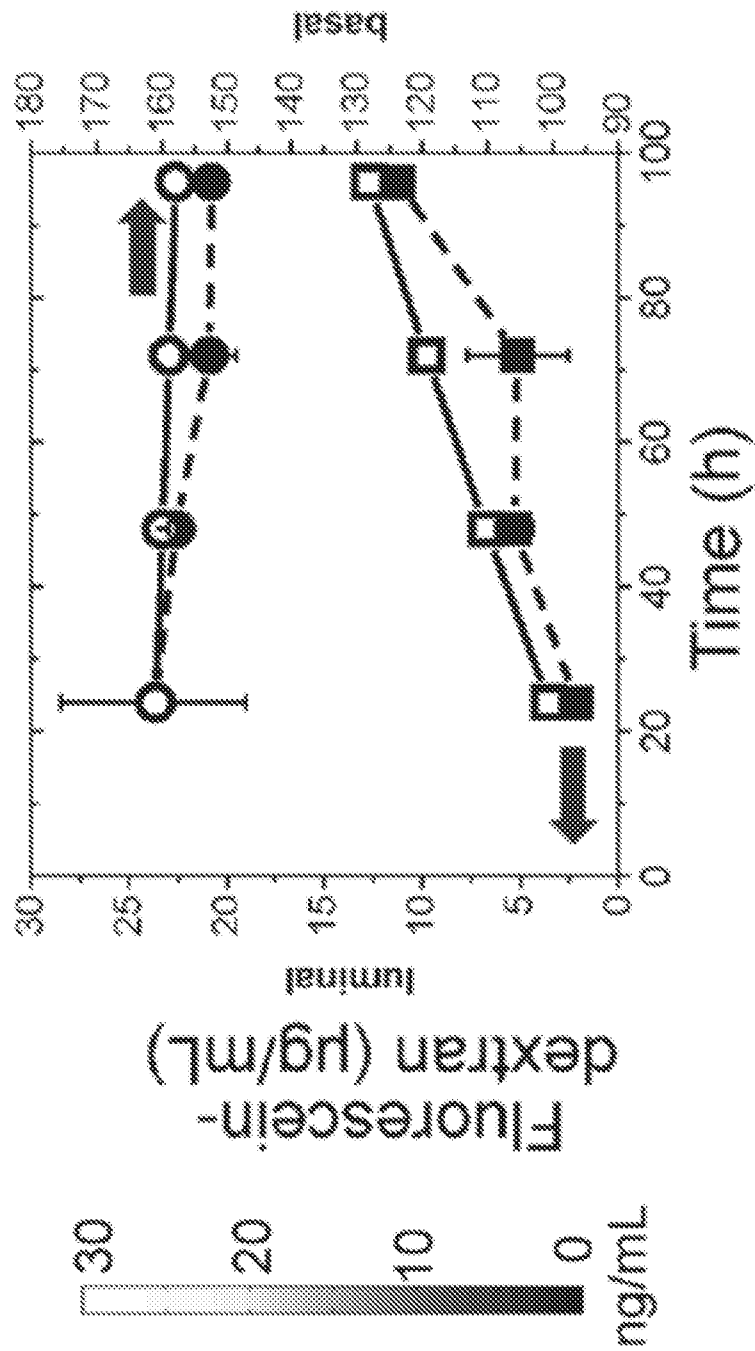


FIG. 4D

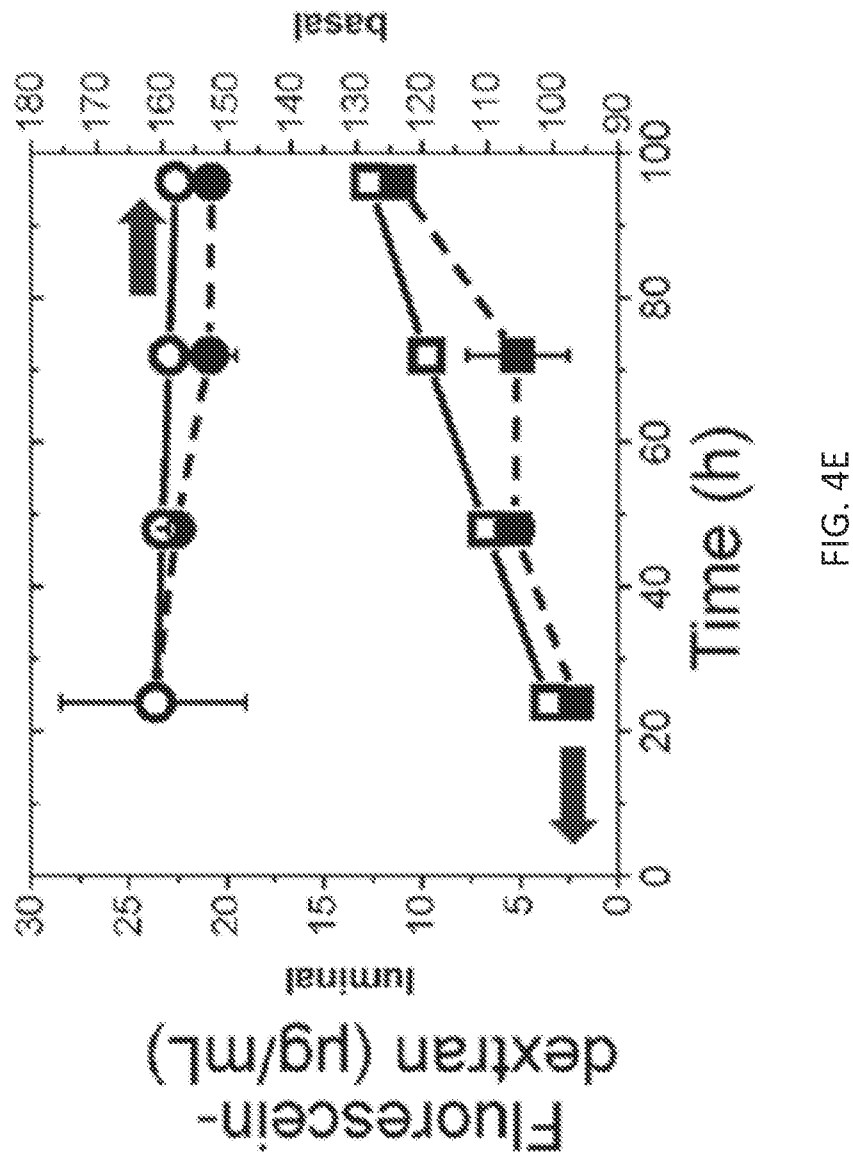


FIG. 4E

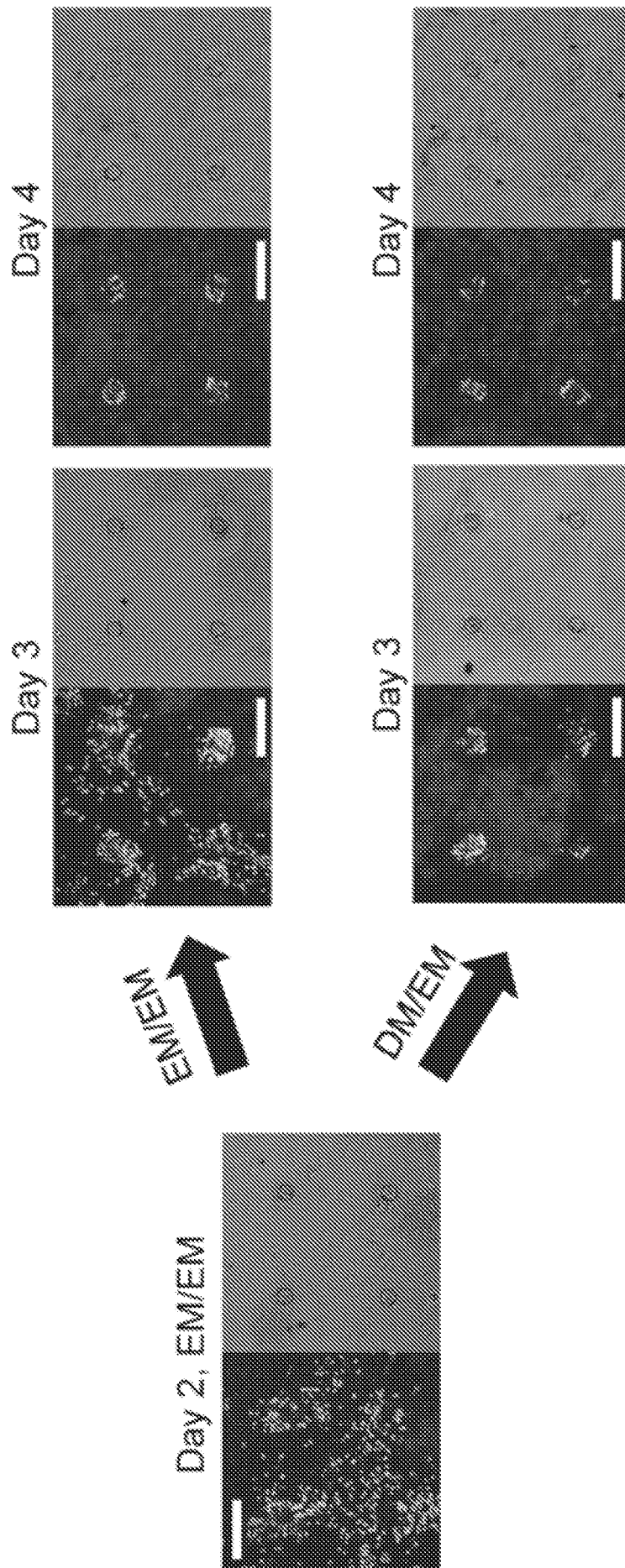


FIG. 5

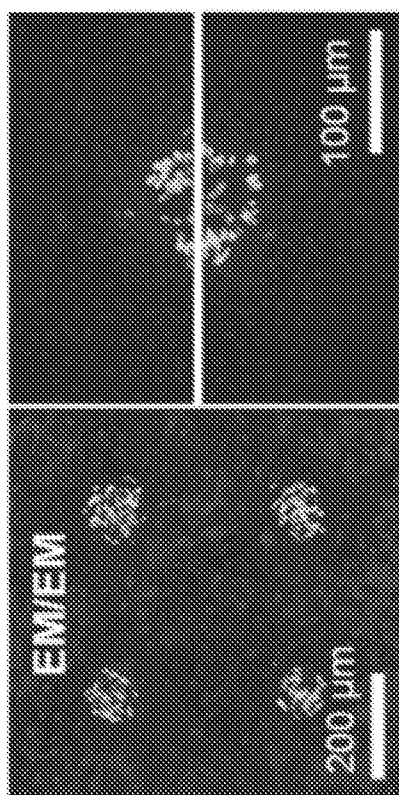


FIG. 6A



FIG. 6B

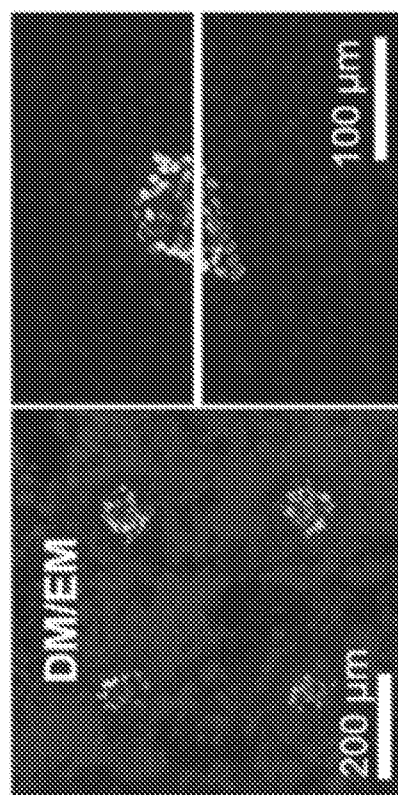


FIG. 6C



FIG. 6D

12/19

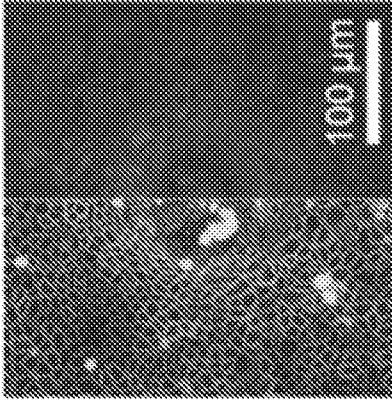


FIG. 6F

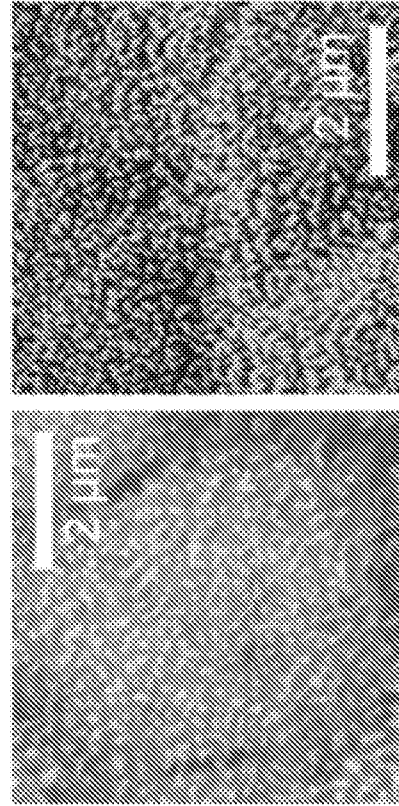


FIG. 6I

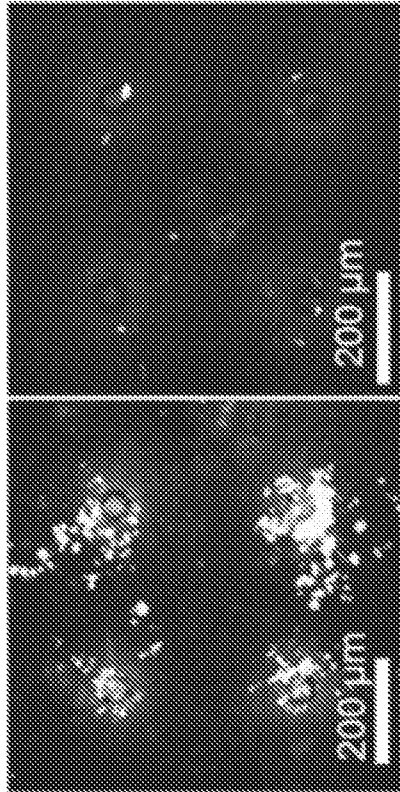


FIG. 6E

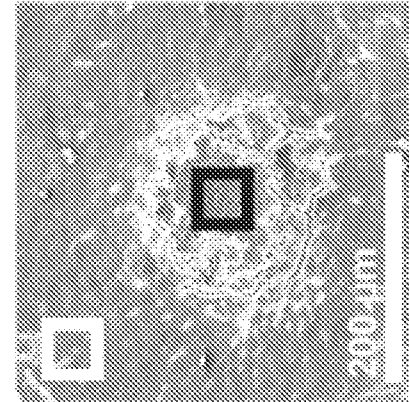


FIG. 6H

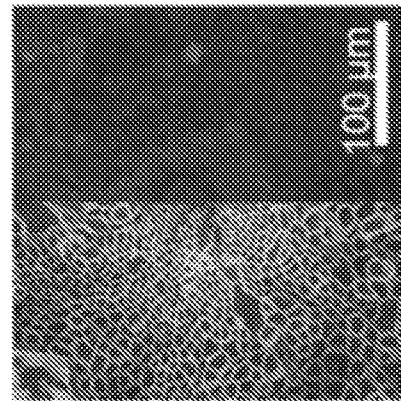


FIG. 6G

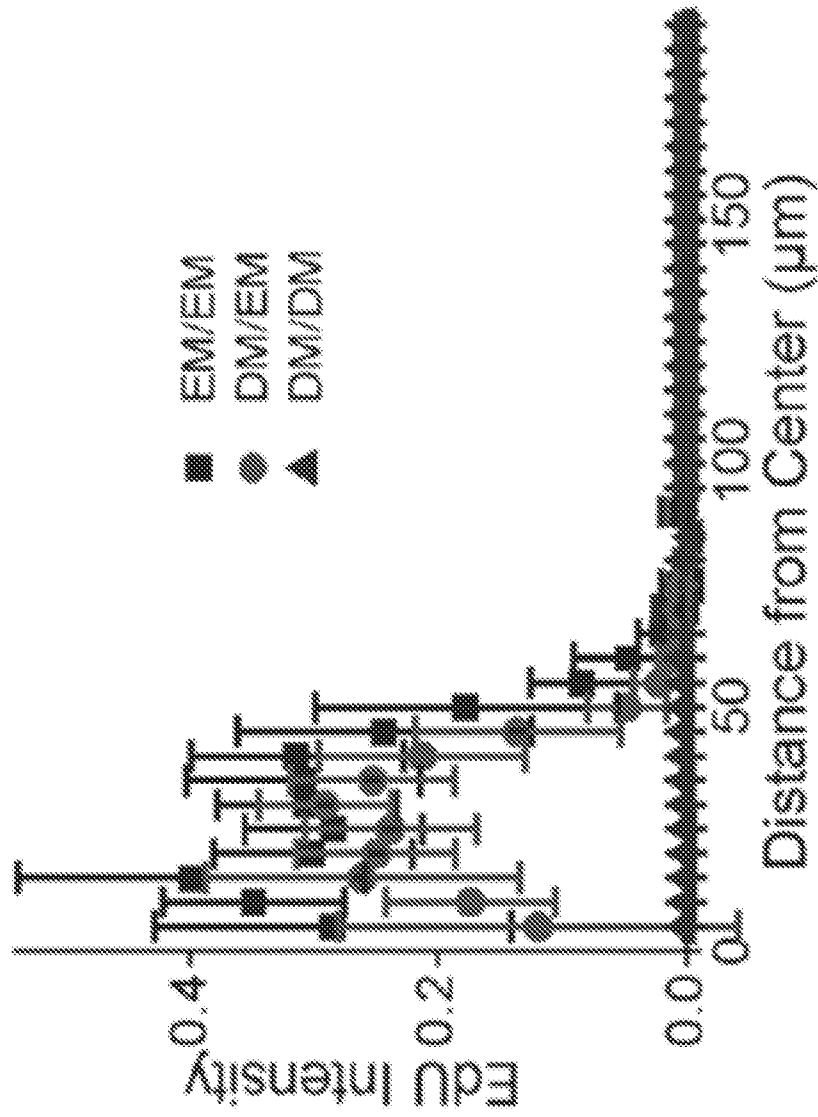


FIG. 6J

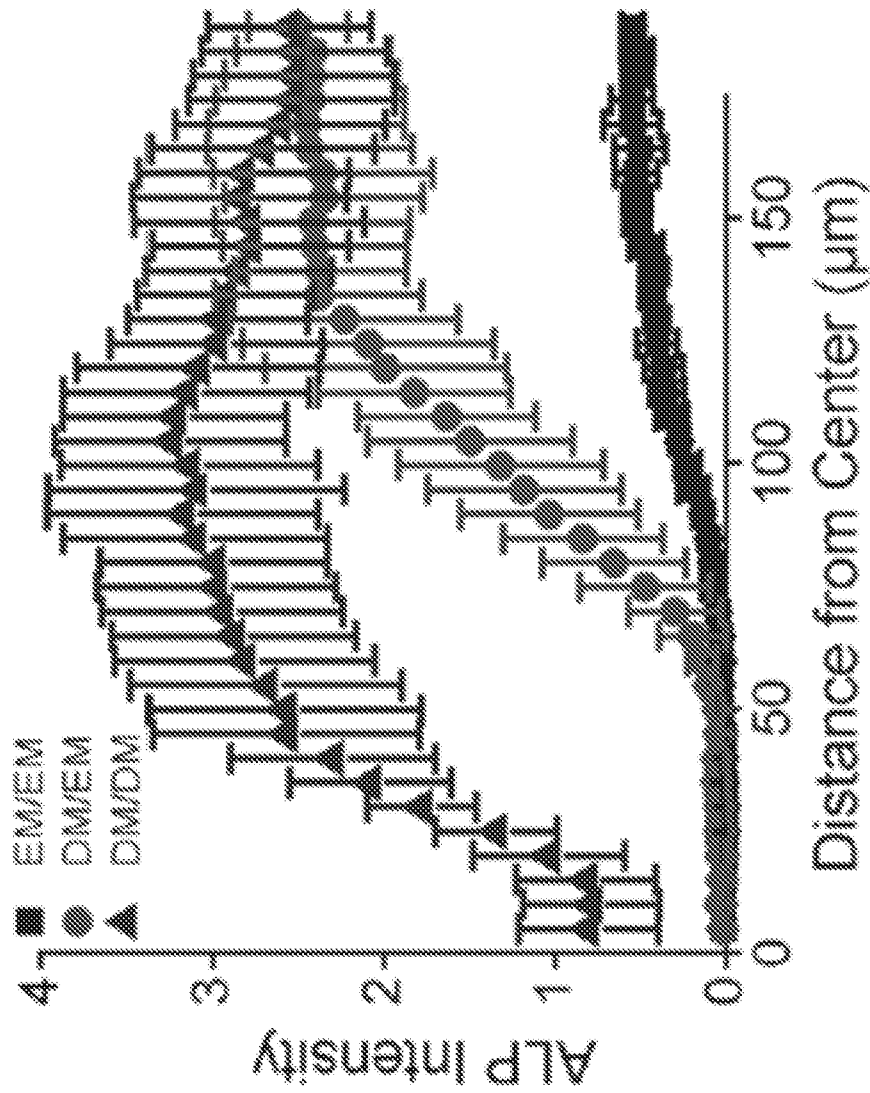


FIG. 6K

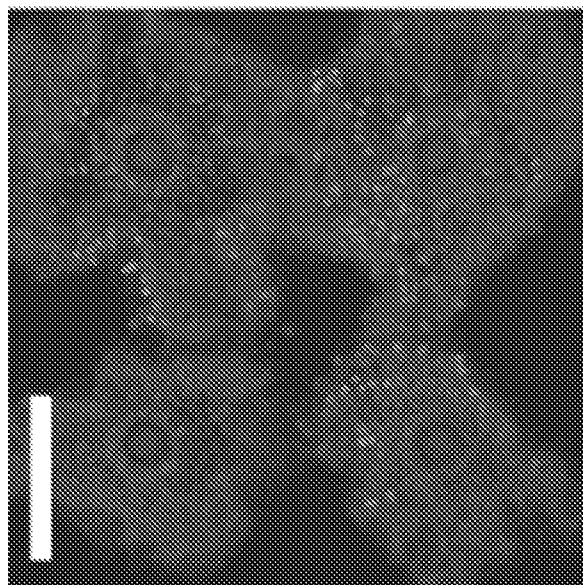


FIG. 7B

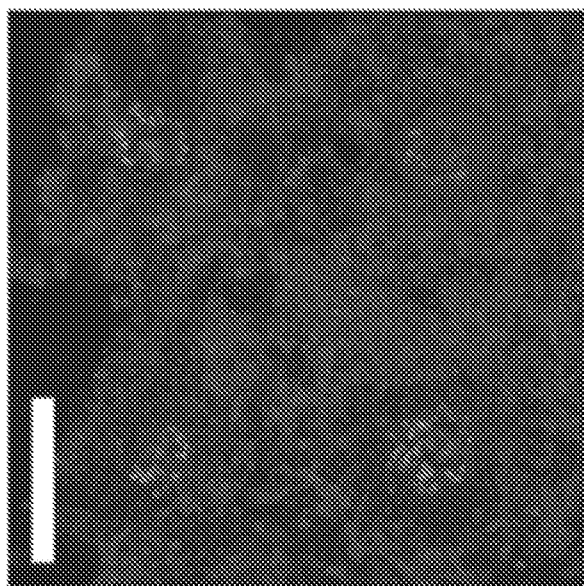


FIG. 7A

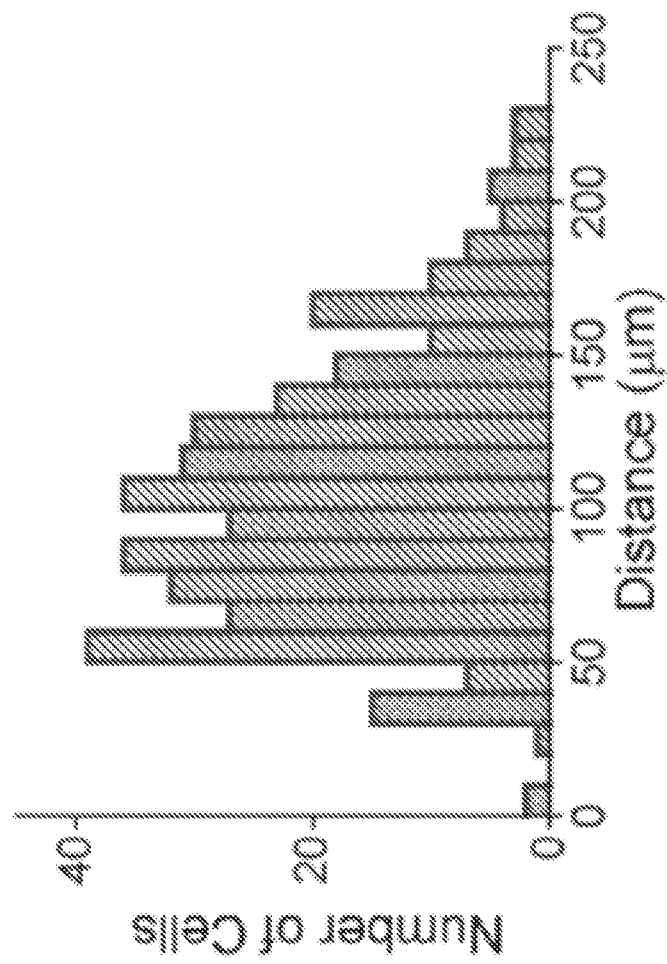


FIG. 7D

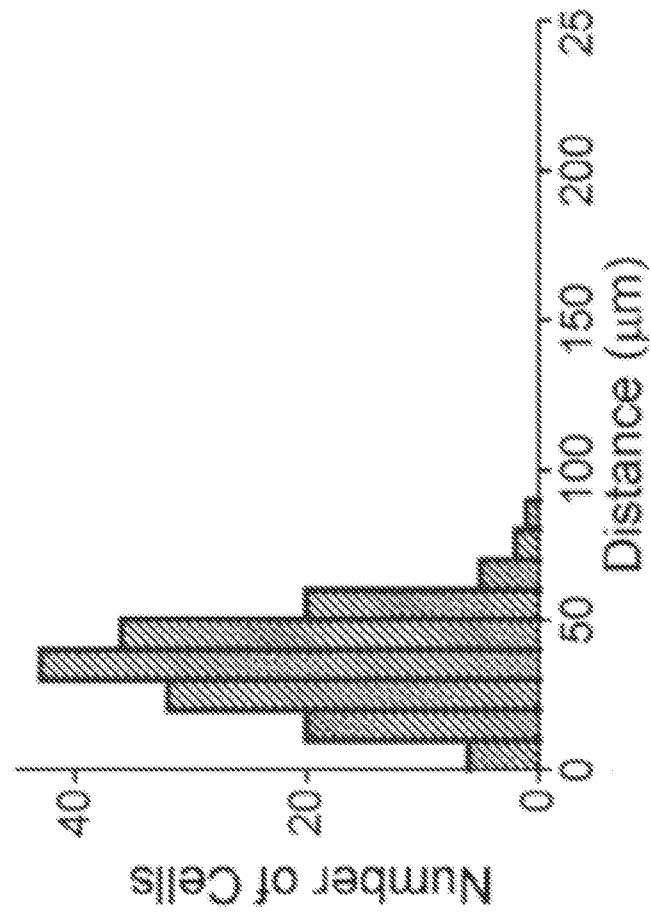


FIG. 7C

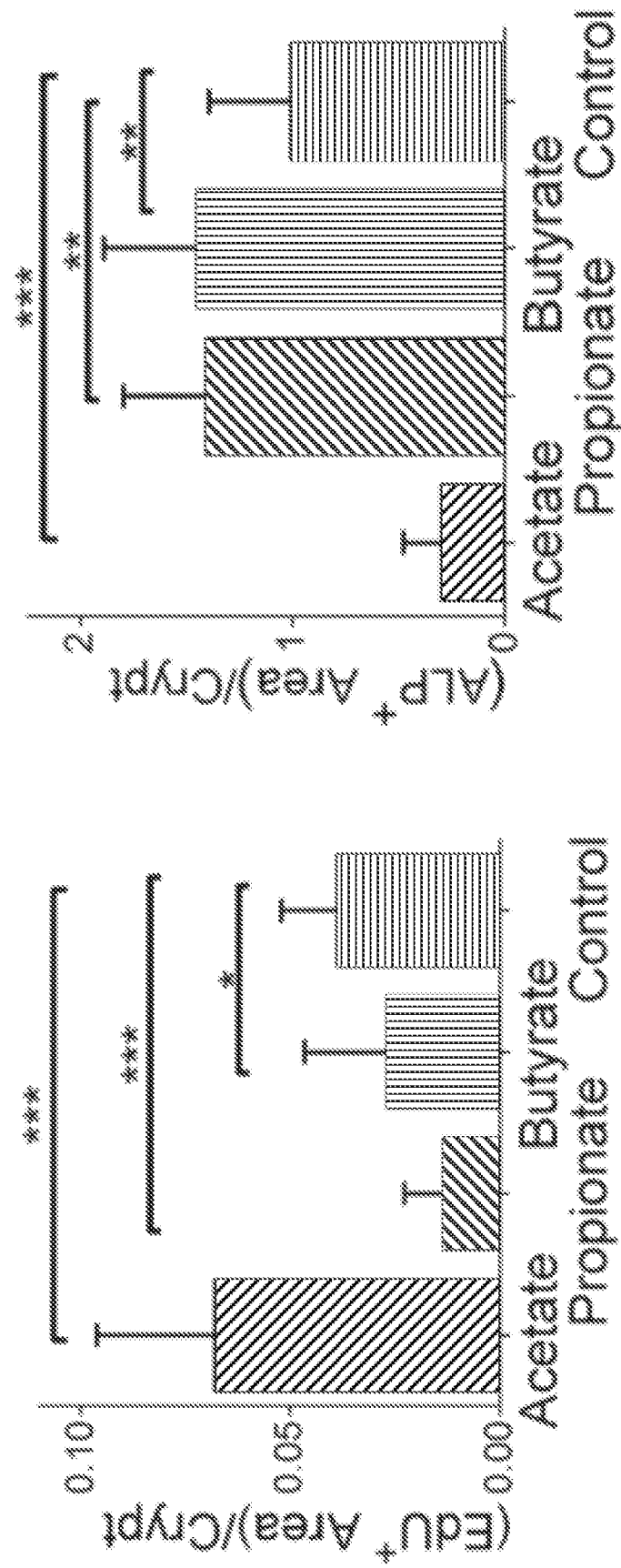


FIG. 8B

FIG. 8A

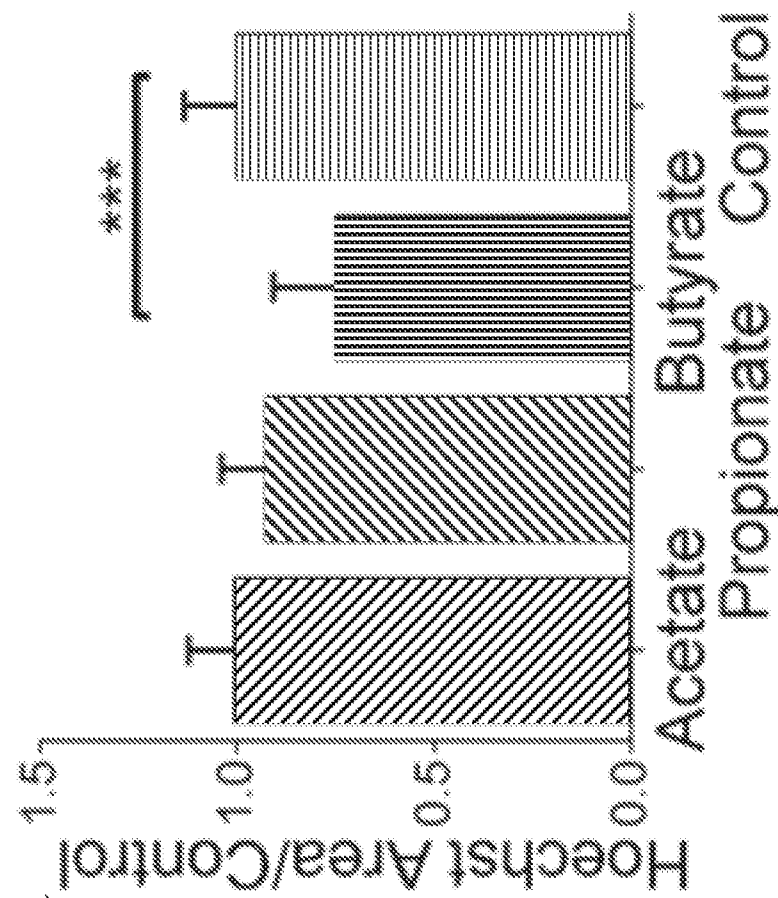


FIG. 8C

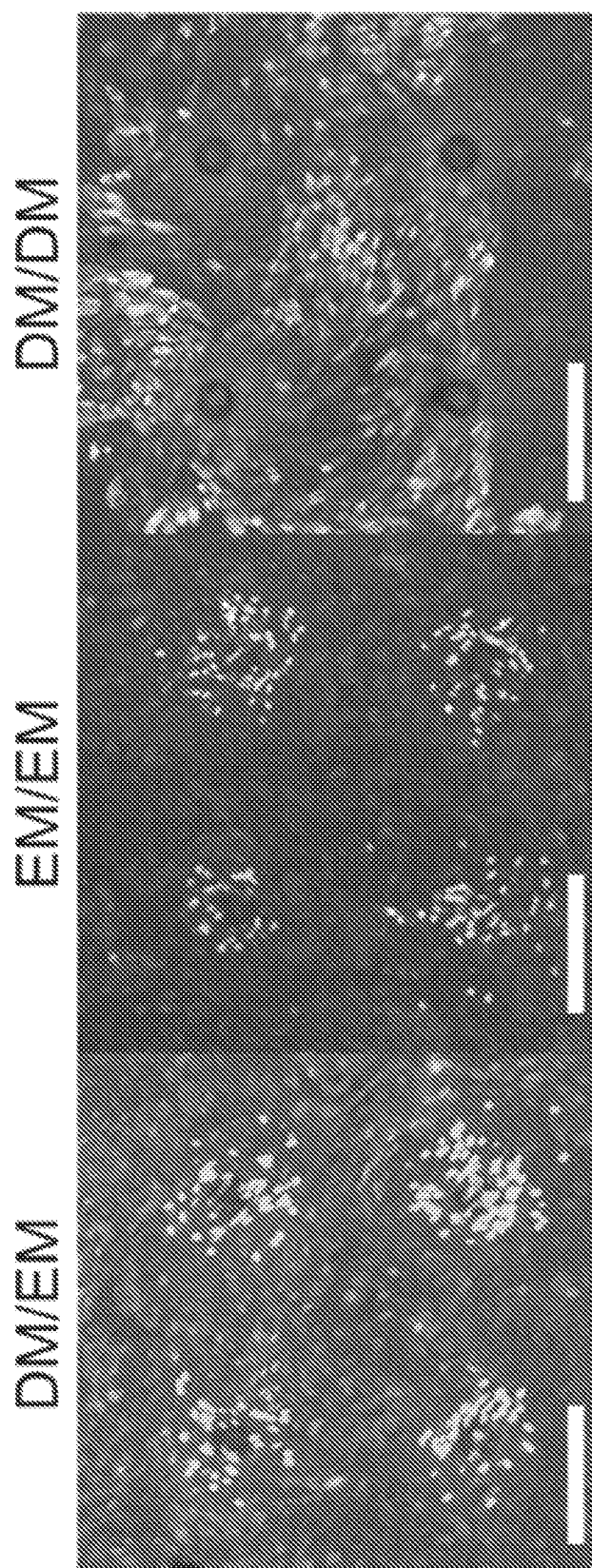


FIG. 9

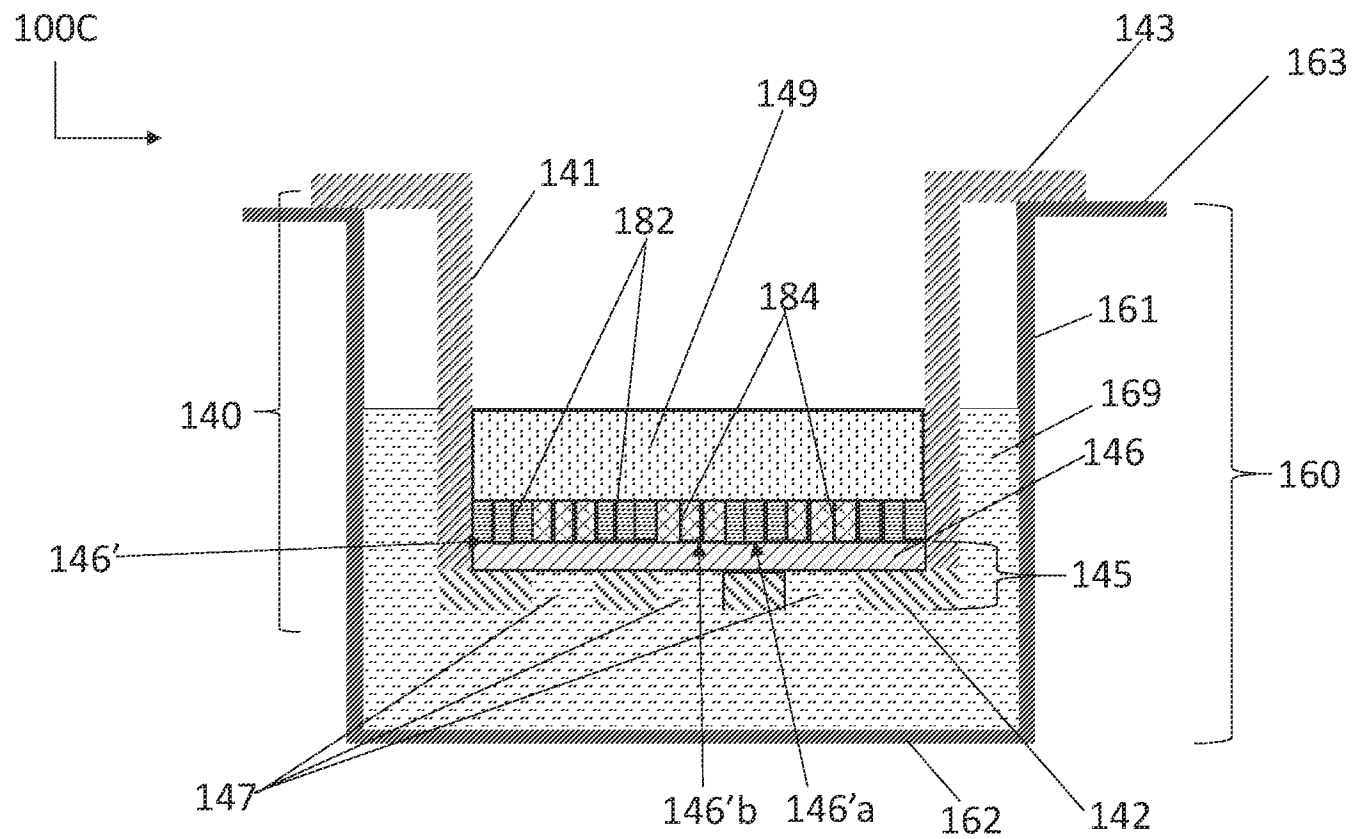


FIG. 1C