RegeneMed

ATCGGATCTGATCGATCTTCAAGTCCAATCGGATCTGATCG ATCTTCAAGTCCA TCGGATCTGAT TCTTCAAGT

High

Throughput

Human Tissues

and Therapies

for Drug

Discovery

Advanced Tissue Sciences, Inc. Human Solutions in Tissue Engineering™



Proven Technology New Business Model Non-regulated, Research use, Quick to market

- **35 patents: Tissue engineered human and animal organs**
- Advanced Tissue Sciences, Inc. Proven technology: **3 FDA-approved products, 1 toxicity, 2 consumer**

FDA Approved Therapeutics

Consumer

Toxicity Testing





full- and partialthickness burns

RegeneMed





TRANSCYTE [®] DERMAGRAFT[®] COLLAGEN chronic wrinkles wounds & scars





COSMETIC wrinkle cream





SKIN² skin toxicity model

Platform Technology Extensions





RegeneMed

Cells in 2D don't express much ECM / GF and grow faster than in 3D

RegeneMed 3-D Tissue Technology More Physiologically Relevant *In vitro* Models

3-D vs 2-D



RegeneMed 3-D Tissue Technology

More Physiologically Relevant *In vitro* Models

Insufficient to have multiple cell types in 2D culture

- Customer data
- RegeneMed data
- Multilayer culturing on 2D ECM or gels often non-physiologic
- Goal should be 3D in vitro to in vivo correlations, not to current 2D
 - More complex readouts (omics, SAR-to-pathway, GWAS)
 - Translating in vivo assays to in vitro
 - Clinical chemistry, imaging (MRI, CT, ultrasound), pathology
 - Separating and defining single-cell molecular biology in multicellular readout
 - Effects of serum on drug ADMET in vivo vs in vitro

Balancing defined in vitro conditions versus physiologic relevance

- Single versus multicellular
- Serum versus serum-free

RegeneMed

2D versus 3D with ECM (assay and imaging challenges)

Tissue Growth Process

Common for any tissue type and application



Stromal Cells in 3-D Porous Scaffold Creation of a Tissue Equivalent



RegeneMed

Fibroblasts in 3-D Porous Scaffold Dermal Tissue Growth Time Lapse





Skin² TM

Skin Irritancy, Corrosivity, Penetration, Toxicity All simple viability-based assays (MTT); mechanistic models needed



13 skin toxicology models (full- & partial-thickness)

- Alternative to animal testing
- Completely human skin tissues
- GLP manufacturing systems
 - Fresh preserved
 - Validated in U.S., Europe, Asia
 - Major customers: Amway, Exxon, Helene Curtis, Procter & Gamble, SC Johnson, Witco

Skin³

- immune cells (T, B, Langerhan cells)
- Sensitization, inflammation, immune models



Skin^{2 TM} Skin Irritancy, Corrosivity, Penetration, Toxicity



- immune cells (T, B, Langerhan cells)
- Sensitization, inflammation, immune models

- EU 7th Amendment
 - No animal testing beyond
 - > 2009 Cosmetics
 - > 2013 all chemicals
- Industry response
 - Return to chem/bio assays
 - Not in vitro cell/tissue based
 - Legally defensible chem/bio
 - Non-validated in vitro models
 - Cost
 - Low throughput, 24-well, handled 1 well at a time
 - Market potential

Liver Toxicity

Leading Cause of Drug Failures

- Drug development cost \$1.1B
- Failed drugs prominent cost



Liver toxicity & metabolism drug failures (2/3 clinical, 1/3 withdrawals, 1/2 warnings, 40% liver failures)

Lab models not predictive of humans



RegeneMed 3-D human liver tissue in the lab

Liver Toxicity

Leading Cause of Drug Failures



RegeneMed



Liver metabolism breakdown products toxic to liver or other organs

- Toxicity via cell death or tissue damage
- Drug-induced liver metabolism changes
- Drug-drug interactions
- CYP450-mediated



RegeneMed 3-D Liver Tissue Liver Tissue Co-Culture Growth Process *1-step vs. 2-step*





Rat Albumin Expression in 3-D Liver Co-Cultures Grown in 12-well Transwells* 2-Step versus 1-Step Growth Process

Cultures Initiated 2/05 to 9/05

RegeneMed Serum-containing media, lot-to-lot variation, effects of cytokines and steroids versus in vivo relevance

Comparison of Liver-Specific Protein Expression From 1980's to 2007

T-flasks and Bioreactors to Multiwell Plates

Protein	Plate	Bioreactor
	(ug/10 ⁶ cells)	(ug/10 ⁶ cells)
Albumin	0.57-3.47	0.80-4.00
Transferrin	0.08-0.76	0.70-4.22
Fibrinogen	0.01-1.31	0.12-1.40
α-Fetoprotein	Not meas'd	0.50-5.00
HAAT	0.06-1.38	0.05-2.00
GST	268-376 (nmole/mg/min)	290-720 (nmole/mg/min)

Liver³: 3-D Liver Tissue Co-cultures Grown in Static Transwell Plates for seamless integration pharma workflow



Rat Liver Co-culture Inverted Phase: 140X, no stain



Cross-Section Through a Rat Liver Co-culture 52 days After PC Inoculation

Fiber bundle

60 uM - 500 uM for liver

Note: 500 uM is the limit of thickness in static culture due to oxygen diffusion limitations. Thicker tissues are RegeneMed possible using fluid flow bioreactors

Fiber bundle

hepatocytes

Stromal cells and ECM

Maintenance of Tissue Cell Types With Culture Age





Figure 1. Percentage proportions of different cell types in the normal liver, showing subproportions for non-hepatocytes, total lymphocytes, and T lymphocytes, and comparisons with proportions in blood. (Reproduced from reference 2, with permission from the publishers of *Immunology and Cell Biology*, Blackwell Science, Asia.)

Maintenance of Tissue Cell Types With Culture Age

Table I. Mean absolute numbers (± 1 SEM) of type I and type II parenchymal cells (P), stromal cells (S), and type III parenchymal (acidophilic) cells (A) and mean ratio of parenchymal cell numbers (all types) to stromal cell numbers in cocultures^a of various ages.

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Age of co-culture (days)	Р	S	А	P:S
0	$6.82 \times 10^5 \pm 1.8 \times 10^4$	$3.69 \times 10^5 \pm 9.8 \times 10^4$	$4.95 \times 10^4 \pm 1.3 \times 10^3$	1.98
1	$9.30 \times 10^5 \pm 1.5 \times 10^5$	$5.03 \times 10^5 \pm 8.0 \times 10^4$	$6.75 \times 10^4 \pm 1.1 \times 10^3$	1.98
7	$1.20 \times 10^6 \pm 2.1 \times 10^5$	$6.65 \times 10^5 \pm 1.2 \times 10^4$	$3.84 \times 10^4 \pm 6.6 \times 10^2$	1.86
14	$1.63 \times 10^6 \pm 2.1 \times 10^5$	$1.00 \times 10^6 \pm 1.3 \times 10^5$	$6.48 \times 10^4 \pm 8.4 \times 10^2$	1.69
21	$2.56 \times 10^6 \pm 1.7 \times 10^5$	$1.68 \times 10^6 \pm 1.1 \times 10^5$	$6.45 \times 10^4 \pm 4.2 \times 10^3$	1.56
28	$3.86 \times 10^6 \pm 2.1 \times 10^5$	$2.88 \times 10^6 \pm 1.6 \times 10^5$	$1.52 \times 10^5 \pm 8.1 \times 10^3$	1.39
35	$5.57 \times 10^6 \pm 3.5 \times 10^5$	$4.15 \times 10^6 \pm 2.6 \times 10^5$	$6.83 \times 10^5 \pm 4.2 \times 10^4$	1.51
42	$5.83 \times 10^6 \pm 2.8 \times 10^5$	$4.83 \times 10^6 \pm 2.3 \times 10^5$	$5.31 \times 10^5 \pm 2.5 \times 10^4$	1.32
48	$6.34 \times 10^6 \pm 4.5 \times 10^5$	$4.27 \times 10^6 \pm 3.0 \times 10^5$	$4.88 \times 10^5 \pm 3.4 \times 10^4$	1.60

^aData derived from the evaluation of 3 to 5 cultures for each time period (SEM = standard error of the mean).

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Human3D liver co-cultures contain main liver cell types found *in vivo*

Hoffmann-La Roche AG, Basel



3D Bone Marrow Cultures Maintenance of all cell types to 121 days

 Table II. Phenotypic Analysis of Cells Dissociated from the Adherent Zones of Nylon Screen Cultures of Various Ages^a

Culture age (days)	NK	OX-8	OX-54	NK ⁺ /IL-2R ^{+b}	NK ⁺ /IL-2R ⁻
0	22.2 ± 1.32	4.0 ± 1.20	13.7 ± 2.05	8.1 ± 2.56	86.4 ± 5.69
15	57.5 ± 3.90				
24	52.0 ± 4.24	15.4 ± 1.52	25.8 ± 2.07	47.5 ± 2.52	53.7 ± 3.08
49	44.5 ± 3.21	17.7 ± 1.29	22.9 ± 2.41	50.3 ± 2.03	48.6 ± 1.71
75	69.0 ± 6.20	_			
105	53.5 ± 3.88	11.6 ± 1.17	15.3 ± 0.95	43.8 ± 4.53	49.9 ± 3.27
121	35.4 ± 2.79	5.6 ± 0.91	17.8 ± 1.24	51.0 ± 3.00	41.8 ± 2.92

TABLE 3. Mean Percent Reactivity^a (± 1 SEM) of Uncultured Bone Marrow and Cells from LTBMC with Various FITC-Labelled Monoclonal Antibodies

	Monoclonal Antibodies							
Sample ^b	B-1	T-3	Plt-1	Mo-1	MY-9			
Human								
2 wk LTBMC ^c	10.20 ± 1.43	18.64 ± 1.88	4.40 ± 1.33	20.10 ± 1.04	3.98 ± 0.26			
7 wk LTBMC	6.76 ± 0.98	11.18 ± 1.86	8.08 ± 0.92	17.26 ± 2.29	3.70 ± 0.68			
10.5 wk LTBMC	22.73 ± 1.37	13.01 ± 1.84	17.05 ± 4.10	20.98 ± 1.41	3.46 ± 0.25			
uncultured marrow	11.96 ± 1.13	9.90 ± 0.64	8.72 ± 1.83	15.60 ± 0.84	1.46 ± 0.54			
Macaque								
7 wk LTBMC ^d	31.01	18.13	46.50	40.87	21.64			
uncultured marrow	8.37 ± 0.99	11.56 ± 2.10	8.53 ± 1.09	24.64 ± 2.25	5.49 ± 0.83			



3D Bone Marrow Cultures Maintenance of all cell types to 208 days and in response to model toxins

Drugdose	OX-33 (B)	W3/25 (T₄)	OX-8 (T ₈)	MOM/3F12/F2 (myeloid)				
Untreated	7.84 ± 0.99 [100]	5.62 ± 0.83 [100]	6.01 ± 0.96 [100]	12.88 ± 0.72 [100]				
0.025% 0.05% 0.10%	8.09 ± 0.11 [103] 4.80 ± 0.96 [59]° 5.09 ± 2.02 [65]	5.71 ± 0.71 [102] 3.74 ± 0.95 [67]° 2.94 ± 0.91 [38]°	5.94 ± 0.62 [99] 2.97 ± 0.39 [49] ⁶ 2.73 ± 0.70 [45] ⁶	15.41 ± 4.72 [120] 8.26 ± 2.03 [64] [▷] 7.63 ± 1.25 [59] [₺]				
Ara-C 0.02 mg/ml 0.20 mg/ml 2.0 mg/ml	$8.37 \pm 1.10 [107]$ $8.52 \pm 1.93 [108]$ $4.49 \pm 0.77 [57]^{\circ}$	$5.96 \pm 0.89 [106]$ 4.41 ± 1.31 [78] 4.08 ± 0.54 [73] ^b	$7.54 \pm 0.84 [125]$ $7.58 \pm 0.90 [126]$ $4.60 \pm 0.73 [77]^{\circ}$	$16.35 \pm 0.56 [127]$ $8.46 \pm 0.82 [66]^{\circ}$ $5.77 \pm 0.96 [45]^{\circ}$				
MTX 10 ⁻⁶ M 10 ⁻⁵ M 10 ⁻⁴ M	7.02 ± 0.48 [90] 8.19 ± 1.72 [104] 5.53 ± 0.74 [71] ^o	$7.52 \pm 1.70 [134]$ $5.32 \pm 0.11 [95]$ $3.78 \pm 0.72 [67]^{6}$	6.03 ± 1.48 [100] 9.51 ± 1.83 [158] 3.93 ± 0.53 [65] ^b	10.36 ± 1.10 [80] 7.61 ± 0.54 [59] ^b 7.47 ± 0.83 [57] ^b				
5FU 0.1 mg/ml 0.2 mg/ml 2.0 mg/ml	4.47 ± 0.92 [57] [▷] 3.26 ± 0.61 [42] [▷] 1.23 ± 0.24 [16] [▷]	5.41 ± 0.75 [96] 4.39 ± 0.38 [78] ^b 0.82 ± 0.08 [15] ^b	3.51 ± 0.89 [58] ^b 2.32 ± 0.14 [39] ^b 0.69 ± 0.09 [11] ^b	$9.52 \pm 0.88 [74]^{\circ}$ 8.75 ± 0.70 [68] ^{\overline{0}} 2.42 ± 0.36 [19] ^{\overline{0}}				

 Table I. The Effects of Various Doses of CP, Ara-C, MTX, and 5FU on the Phenotypic Distribution of Hematopoietic Cells in the Adherent Zones of Rat Nylon Screen Bone Marrow Cultures^a

^a Represents the mean positive fluorescent events for each antibody and each drug and dose level as pooled from cultures of various ages (10, 33, 100, 150, 170, and 208 days). n = 3-11. The bracketed numbers indicate percentage of control. ^b Significantly different from controls.



Preserved liver-specific functions in human 3D liver co-culture over months

Hoffmann-La Roche AG, Basel



Levels of albumin, transferrin and fibrinogen were measured with ELISA kit (GenWay) and urea synthesis using urea nitrogen kit (Sanbio). The levels of respective proteins in human 2D hepatocytes are: albumin: 0.1-0.4 μ g/day/million cells; fibrinogen: 0.2-1 μ g/day/million cells and urea: 50-150 μ g/day/million cells.



- All current assay guidelines for higher dose acute response due to short-lived function
- Chronic toxicity no current guidance

Micronucleus assay in multinucleated cells (chronic)

Preserved basal, inducible and inhibited CYP450 activities in human 3D liver co-culture over months

Hoffmann-La Roche AG, Basel

CYP3A4 activity 14000 12000-10000-8000-4000-2000-100-

50

70

90

(RLU)

Lumines cence

2500

2000

1500

000

500

30

35

42

Days in culture

50

90

42

Days in culture

CYP1A1/1B1 activity



RegeneMed

Luminescence (RLU)

£1

30

35

	Hepatic Transporter Expression (Rat)											
		Basolate	eral		Canalicular							
			Expre	ssion	Transporter guidance do				Transporter guidance do			doc
	Transporter	Transcription Factors	Basal Relative	Fold Change	unde	under DILI & DDI						
			to In Vivo	*	Curre	annot						
ta	(Slco1a1)	∇	Lower	-2	disce	_						
ke	Oatp1a4 (Slco1a4)	CAR/PXR/ AhR ↓	Lower	-20	trans		ed in					
	Ntcp (Slc10a1)	RARα ↑ PXR/CAR/ FXR ↓	Lower	22	Prima devel	ed in						
			Expre	ssion		Expre	oression					
	Transporter	Transcription Factors	Basal Relative to In Vivo	Fold Change *	Transporter	Transcription Factors	Basal Relative to In Vivo	Fold Change *				
fflu	Mrp3 (Abcc3)	CAR/PXR/ FXR ↑	Higher	10	Mdr1(P-gp; Abcb1)	AhR/PPARα/ CAR/PXR ↑	Similar	6-8				
×					Bsep (Abcb11)	CAR/PXR/ FXR ↑ AhR ↓	Lower	8				
a=	Mrp4 (Abcc4)	CAR/PXR/ FXR	Similar	NA	Mrp2 (Abcc2)	CAR/PXR/ FXR ↑	Similar	3				
		1			Bcrp (Abcg2)	PPARα/CAR/ PXR ↑	Similar	NA				



* Fold change induced by Phenobarbital at 100 uM for 72 hr in 3D liver cultures

Comparison of structurally similar PPAR γ agonists with different *in vivo* toxicity in human 3D liver co-cultures

Hoffmann-La Roche AG, Basel



Dose and time-dependent toxicity profiles of hepatotoxic drugs upon treatment for 1-15 days. The media was collected everyday and the amount of released lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) was measured using CytoTox-One assay (Promega). Cmax = maximum therapeutic concentration of the drug found in the human plasma.



3D liver co-culture reflect speciesspecific responses to drug treatments

Hoffmann-La Roche AG, Basel





- Pharm study alongside clinical trial: Animal-to-human prediction preanimal study provides confidence to proceed with animal study
- Med
 Replacement of animal testing long term vision

Combination Systems Metabolic Activation

3D liver co-culture with cell reporter assay



Benzene not toxic to bone marrow until metabolized by liver

Transwell culture system
 Reporter cells in 2D on bottom of plate
 3D liver co-culture on insert

3D *In vitro* **Imaging** RegeneMed and Vala (Q3DM) Real-time, min-invasive, non-destructive,

in vivo to *in vitro* platforms



Disease Model

Hepatitis C & D infection/replication

- Humans only species that infects with Hepatitis
- No animal models for development of antivirals
- Chiron and Stanford (Gilead, ICN, others)



Disease Progression

Phenobarbital-induced cancer Non-genotoxic carcinogen – DNA replication Tritiated thymidine incorporation with culture age

Animal	Condition	Age of Culures at TT assay	# days culture exposed to PB	DNA ng/ul	RNA ng/ul	TT Counts/ ug DNA	% Increase Over Control
male mouse							
DAY 3 (5)	Control	9 d	3 d	56.7	366	48,768	
	0.1mM Phenobarbital	9 d	3 d	61.2	290	44,956	-7.8%
	1.0 mM Phenobarbital	9 d	3 d	68	443	65,638	34.6%
	2.0 mM Phenobarbital	9 d	3 d	57	382	49,829	2.2%
Day 7 (9)	Control	13 d	7 d	48	269.1	2,555	
	0.1mM Phenobarbital	13 d	7 d	41	357	5,158	101.9%
	1.0 mM Phenobarbital	13 d	7 d	25	292.8	4,485	75.6%
	2.0 mM Phenobarbital	13 d	7 d	16	156.4	5,282	106.8%
Day 16 (18)	Control	22 d	16 d	51	209	3,653	
	0.1mM Phenobarbital	22 d	16 d	70	196	16,566	353.5%
	1.0 mM Phenobarbital	22 d	16 d	69	258	21,256	481.9%
	2.0 mM Phenobarbital	22 d	16 d	24	226	25,653	602.3%



Comparing to in vivo data (time course different)



In vitro progression to preneoplastic lesions and cancer?

DrugMatrix Compounds

Male Sprague Dawley Rats and 2D hepatocytes NTP Owns Iconix/Entelos DrugMatrix Database



DrugMatrix Content Male Sprague Dawley Rats and 2D hepatocytes NTP Owns Iconix/Entelos DrugMatrix Database



Phenobarbital, CAR/PXR agonists induce gene expression of Phase I, II, and III genes



Rat 230A and 230 2.0 GeneChip Mas5 Processed data Log10 ratios shown

Phenobarbital (CAR/PXR agonist) induces Cyp3A and Cyp2B gene expression in 3D cultures



Both Cyp3A and Cyp2B are upregulated by Phenobarbital in vivo and in 3D cultures Most doses tested upregulate both genes at least 2-fold or more 18 day 3D cultures show downregulation similar to that reported in vivo



Fisher 344 Male Rat RegeneMed 3D InVitro and InVivo DrugMatrix InVivo (Sprague Dawley) Rat 230 2.0 data Mas5 Processed data Log10 ratios shown

Phenobarbital upregulates genes in the cell cycle at early time points but downregulates them at later time points in 3D liver cultures





3D rat male liver cultures upregulate Cdc25a and Ccnb at 24 and 48 hours, but are unchanged or downregulated at 18 days, as shown in the cell cycle pathway and bar graphs from GeneGo. Red = upregulation; Blue = downregulation

PPAR Activation vs. Inflammation in 3D in vitro cultures and in vivo liver



3D cultures treated with LPS and TNF α match inflammatory signatures from DrugMatrix



- 2D cultures treated with same compounds have no or weak matches
- 6 hr treatments tend to have stronger matches than 24 hr treatments
- LPS and TNFalpha elicit stronger responses than IL-6 both in vivo and in 3D cultures
 - DrugMatrix signatures derived from in vivo gene expression data
 - Red color indicates magnitude of match; posterior probability score
 - Arrows indicate inflammatory signatures and 3D treatments that match these signatures

3D in vitro inflammatory treatments are most similar to 6 hr in vivo treatments across the TNF inflammatory response pathway genes



Chemokine genes are upregulated more consistently in 3D cultures than in 2D



- 2D cultures upregulate a subset of the chemokines that 3D cultures upregulate
- 6 hr time point has most robust response in 3D LPS and TNFalpha cultures
- IL-6 treatment is least robust in 3D cultures



Log10 ratios shown for chemokine genes on Affy Rat 230 2.0 GeneChip Two dimensional hierarchical clustering Sprague Dawley male rat Rat 230 2.0 data processed with Mas5

Human 3D liver co-culture response to inflammatory stimuli by release of cytokines

Hoffmann-La Roche AG, Basel



RegeneMed

Release of inflammatory cytokines in the medium upon treatment with 10ug/mL LPS in 1-month-old human 3D liver co-cultures

3D cultures tend to downregulate P450 genes in response to inflammatory agents



- 2D cultures also downregulate P450 genes but only in response to IL-6 at 24 hr
- Some P450s are upregulated, mainly by 2D cultures but not as much by 3D cultures



Log10 ratios shown for P450genes on Affy Rat 230 2.0 GeneChip Two dimensional hierarchical clustering Sprague Dawley male rat Rat 230 2.0 data processed with Mas5

Phenobarbital In Vitro and In Vivo – CAR Activation



RegeneMed

Experiments

1. (1) LR_InVivo_Rat_Male_Phenobarbital_100 mg/kg/day_72 hr_5

X

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- 2. (2) LR_InVitro_Rat_Male_Phenobarbital_1 uM_24_11_144_2009
- 3. (3) LR_InVitro_Rat_Male_Phenobarbital_1 uM_48_11_147_2009
- 4. (4) LR_InVitro_Rat_Male_Phenobarbital_1 uM_72_11_149_2009

Cyp2b1(1371076 at)



Unfiltered data

3D in vitro treatments match DrugMatrix Drug Signatures

3D liver mimics in vivo transcriptional profiles





All RegeneMed 3D in vitro and in vivo experiments were scored against a panel of DrugMatrix Drug Signatures (biomarkers for specific pathologies). The posterior probability scores for each treatment and signature combination were clustered together. A score above 0.5 (red color) is considered a positive match.

Stem Cells for 3-D Liver Tissue Liver Tissue Co-Culture Growth Process *Progenitor and Stem Cell Sourcing for Every Cell Type of adult phenotype with full cell function*



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Stem Cells for 3-D Liver Tissue

Progenitor and Stem Cell Sourcing for Every Cell Type of adult phenotype with full cell function 3D for cell expansion & maintenance of differentiated function



Summary

3D *in vitro* human predictive models

- Multicellular cell/tissue systems (with ECM, structure)
- Support primary human cell system optimization; stem cells next gen
- Acceptance of cell/tissue variability vs chem/bio assays
 - ToxCast FDA pres: 19 human primary cell assays were more predictive than 100,000 chem/bio/transformed cell-based assays
- Real-time, minimally invasive, in vivo-translated assays
- Complex endpoints (pathways, signatures, GWAS/epi)
- New approaches/assays (chronic, disease progression, mechanism)
- Better integration of databases (industry, NIH, FDA, etc.)
- More work on translation of animal to human data
- Insilco models with human primary cell/tissue data
- Balance academic complexity with industrially deployable
 - Static vs flow; multiwell plate vs chips; standard workflow integration
- Design for industry state-of-the art for rapid adoption
- Predictive focus before lower cost, higher throughput
 - 10% of pharma expenditures for R&D, 10% of that for preclin dev.
 - \$1M/day lost opportunity cost due to clinical toxicity failures
- Industrial Leaders/1st Adopters OUS, how to change
- Regulation integration (ICCVAM, ECVAM, OECD, FDA, Reach) and accelerated pathway to animal replacement