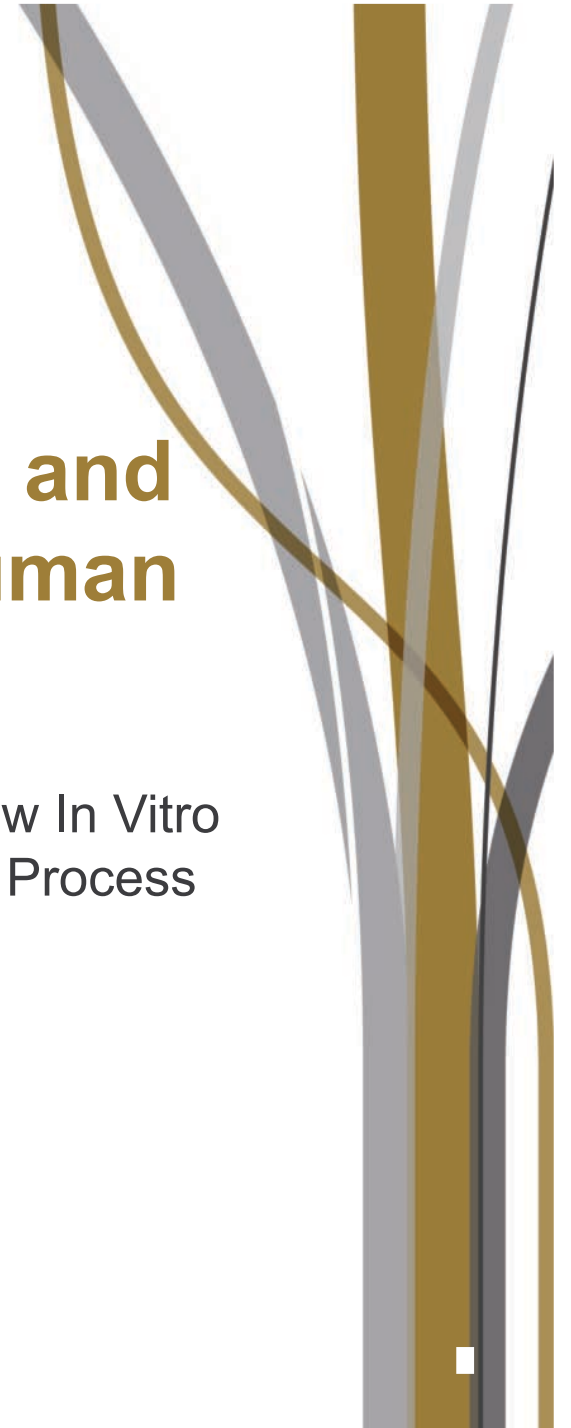


Use of Regenerative Medicine and Bioprinting Techniques for Human Tissue Testing

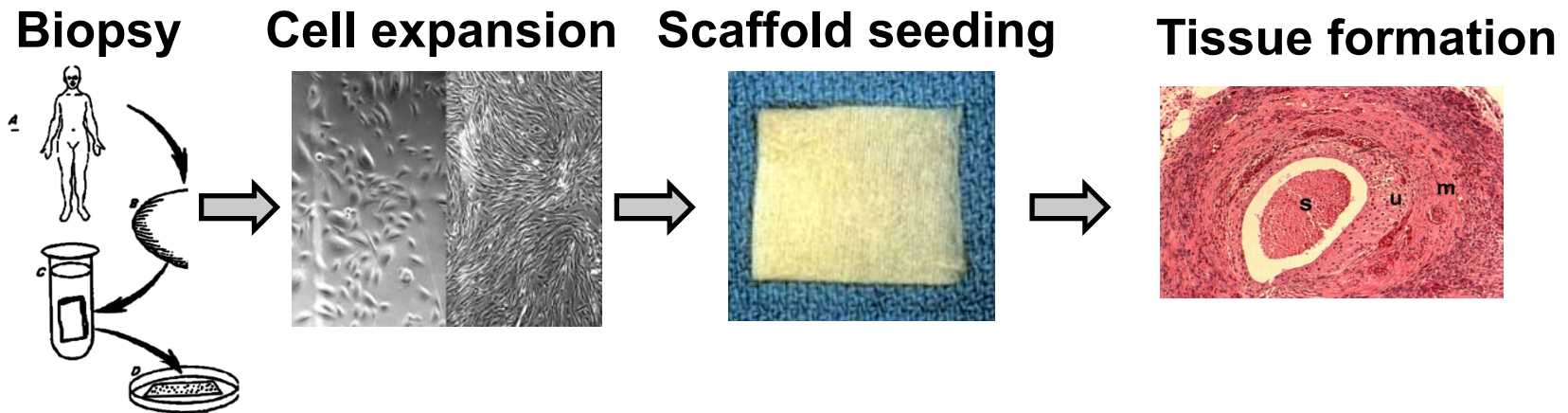
Fourth Workshop on Validation and Qualification of New In Vitro
Tools and Models for the Pre-Clinical Drug Discovery Process
March 7, NIH Campus, Bethesda, MD

Anthony Atala / Shay Soker
Institute for Regenerative Medicine
Wake Forest School of Medicine



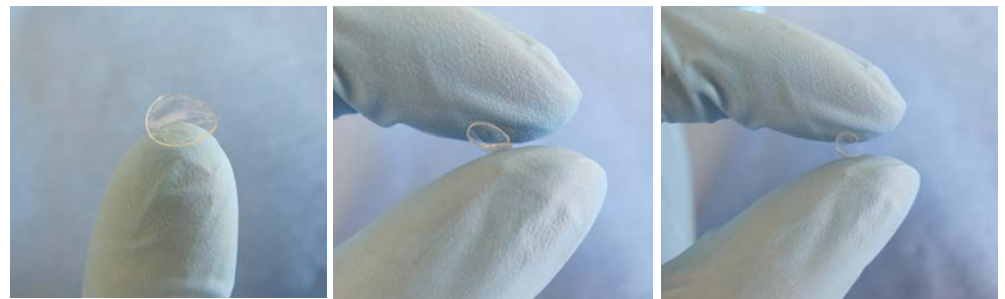
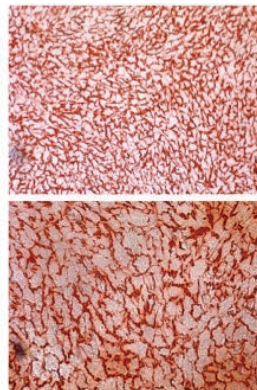
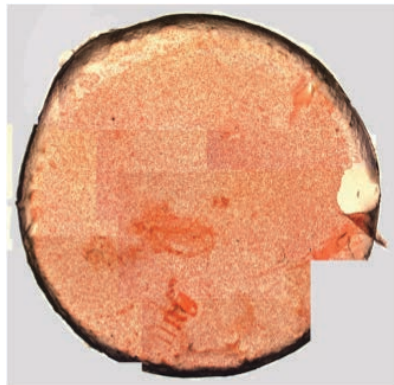
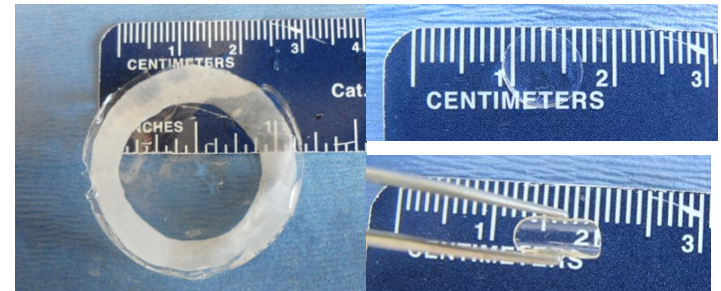
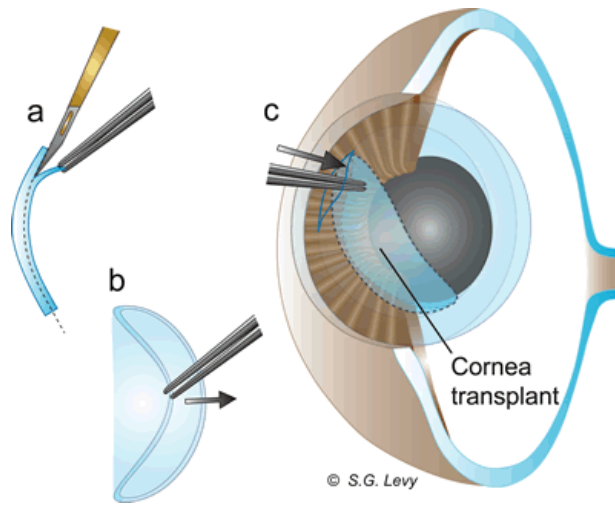
Tissue Engineering Scheme

The ultimate goal of Tissue Engineering is to replace damaged and non-functioning tissues or organs



**Current “state of the art”:
Simple, thin, tissues and organs**

Development of gel-based scaffolds for cornea transplantation



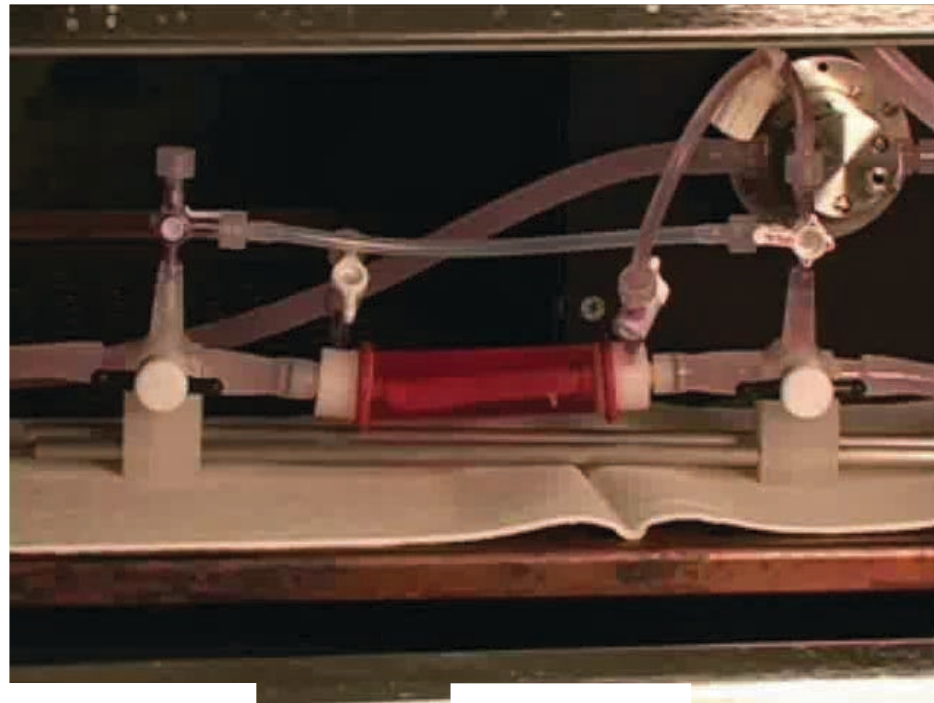
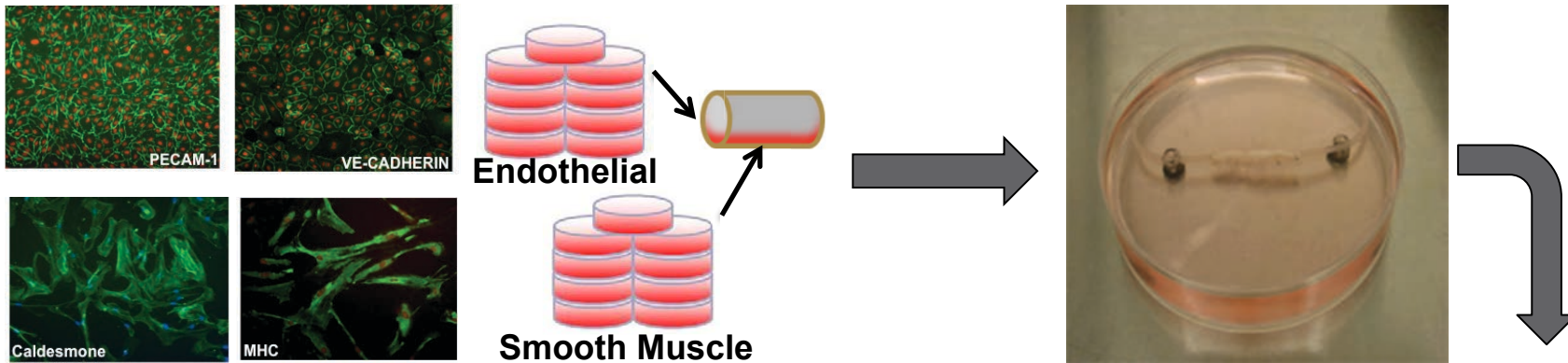
Human Corneal Endothelial Cells
(3,000 cells/mm²; 7 days after cell seeding)

Bioengineered cornea transplantation

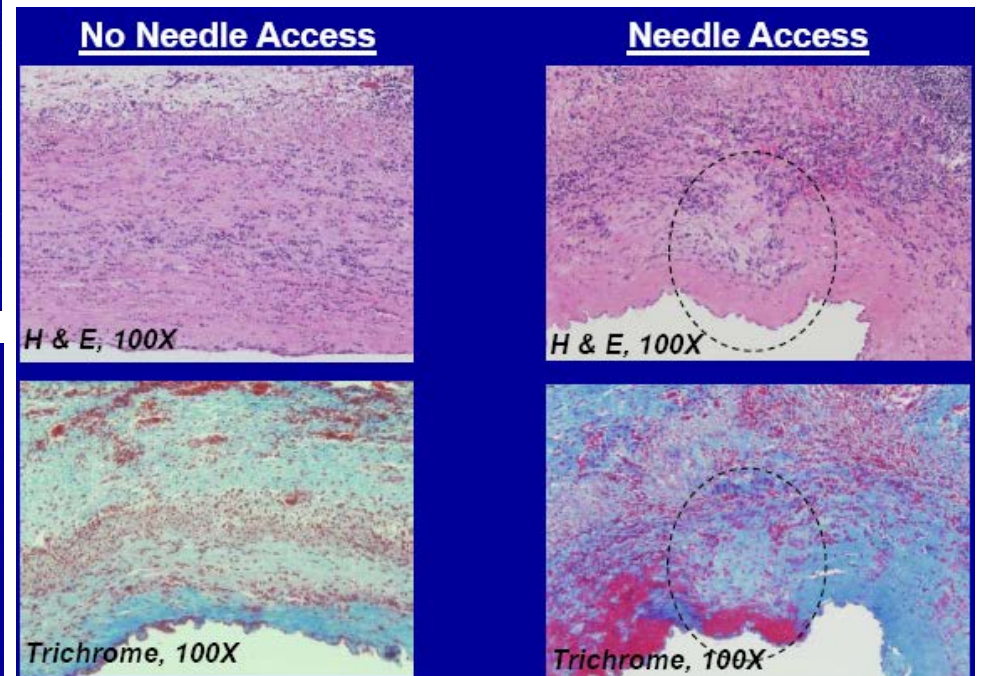
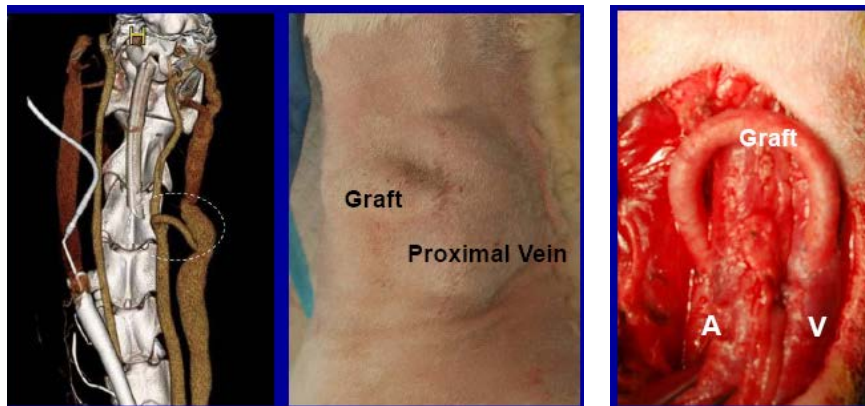
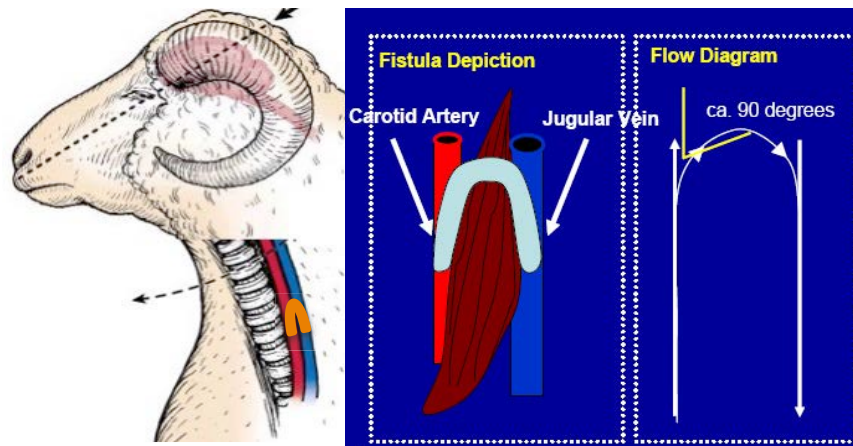


- ! New Zealand white rabbit (male)
- ! Cell seeded scaffold implanted
- ! DSEK
- ! Observation at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 weeks after operation
- ! Harvest and evaluation with H&E and IHC

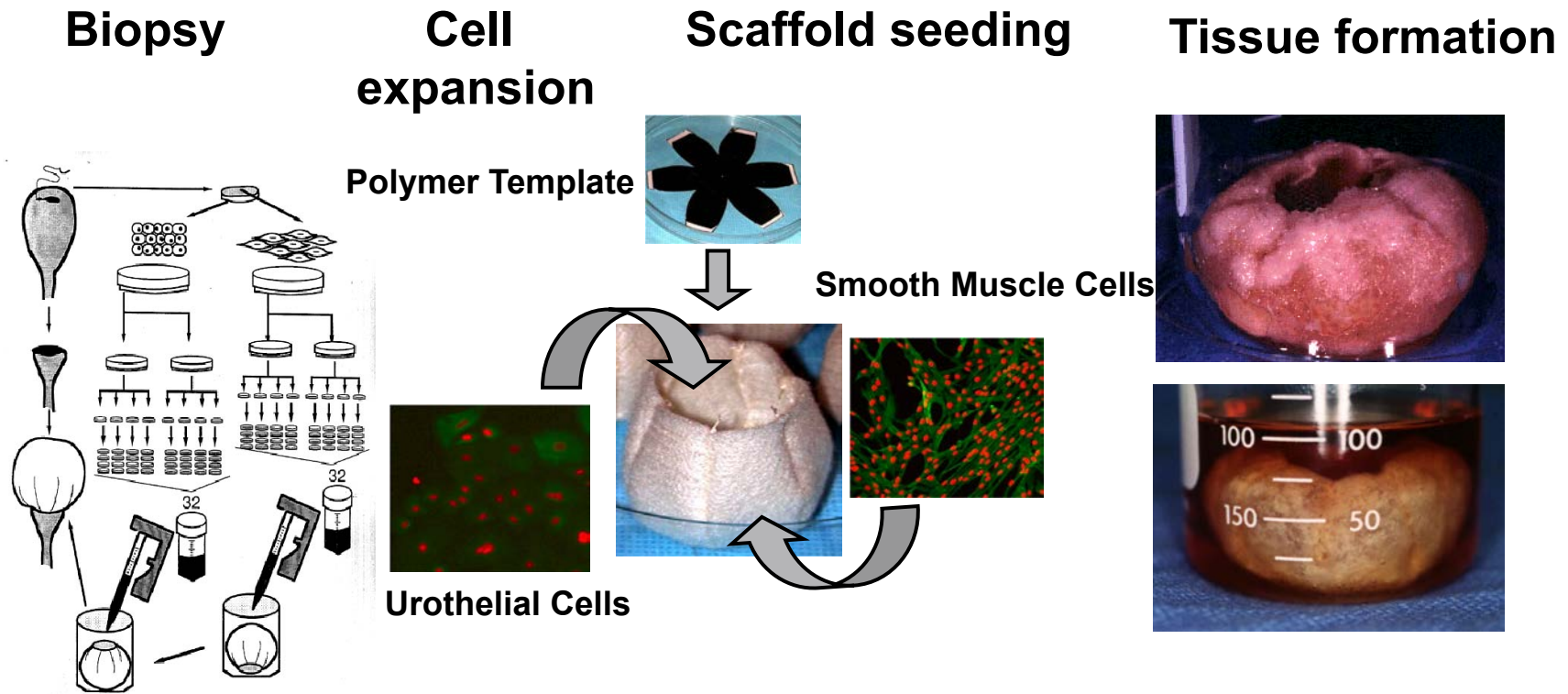
Blood Vessel Engineering



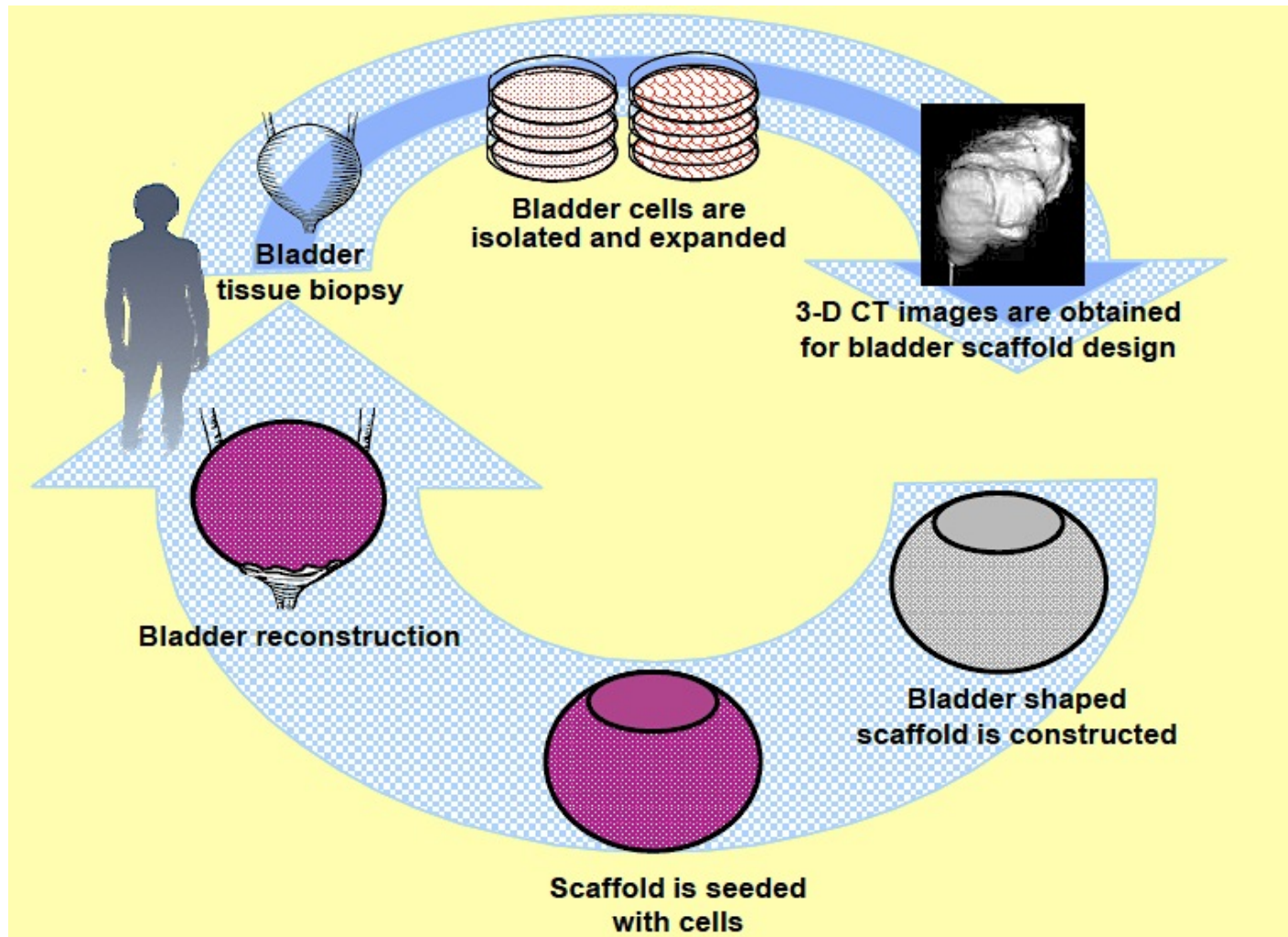
In vivo testing (AVF graft in sheep)



Bladder Tissue Engineering



Clinical Translation of Bioengineered Bladders



Clinical experience

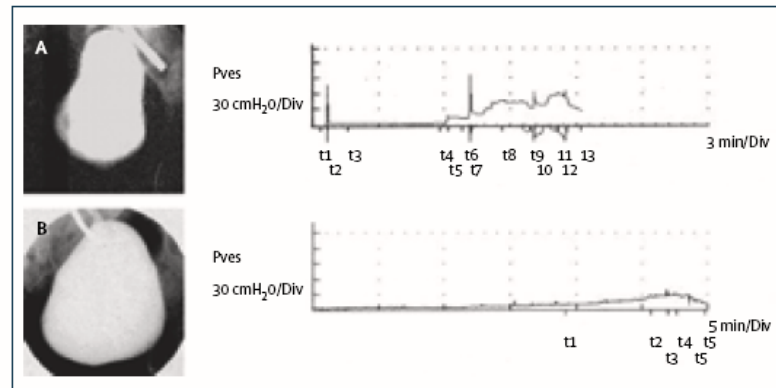
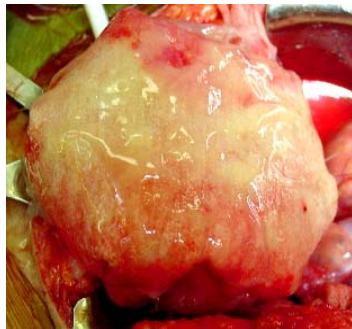
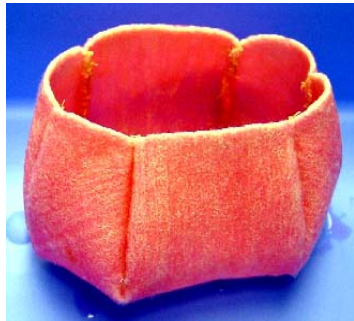
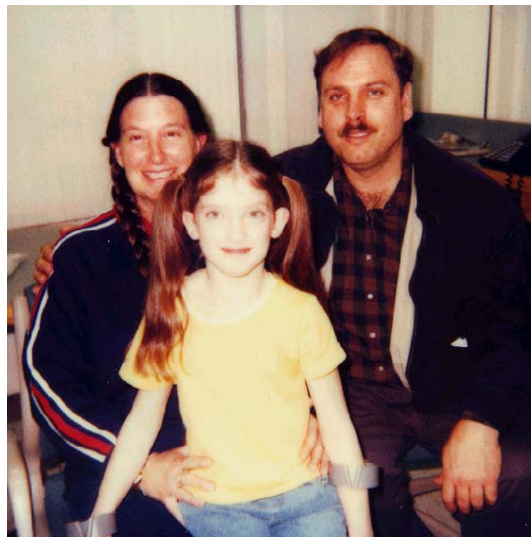


Figure 2: Preoperative (A) and 10-month postoperative (B) cystograms and urodynamic findings in patient with a collagen-PGA scaffold engineered bladder. Note irregular bladder on cystogram, abnormal bladder pressures on urodynamic study preoperatively, and improved findings postoperatively.



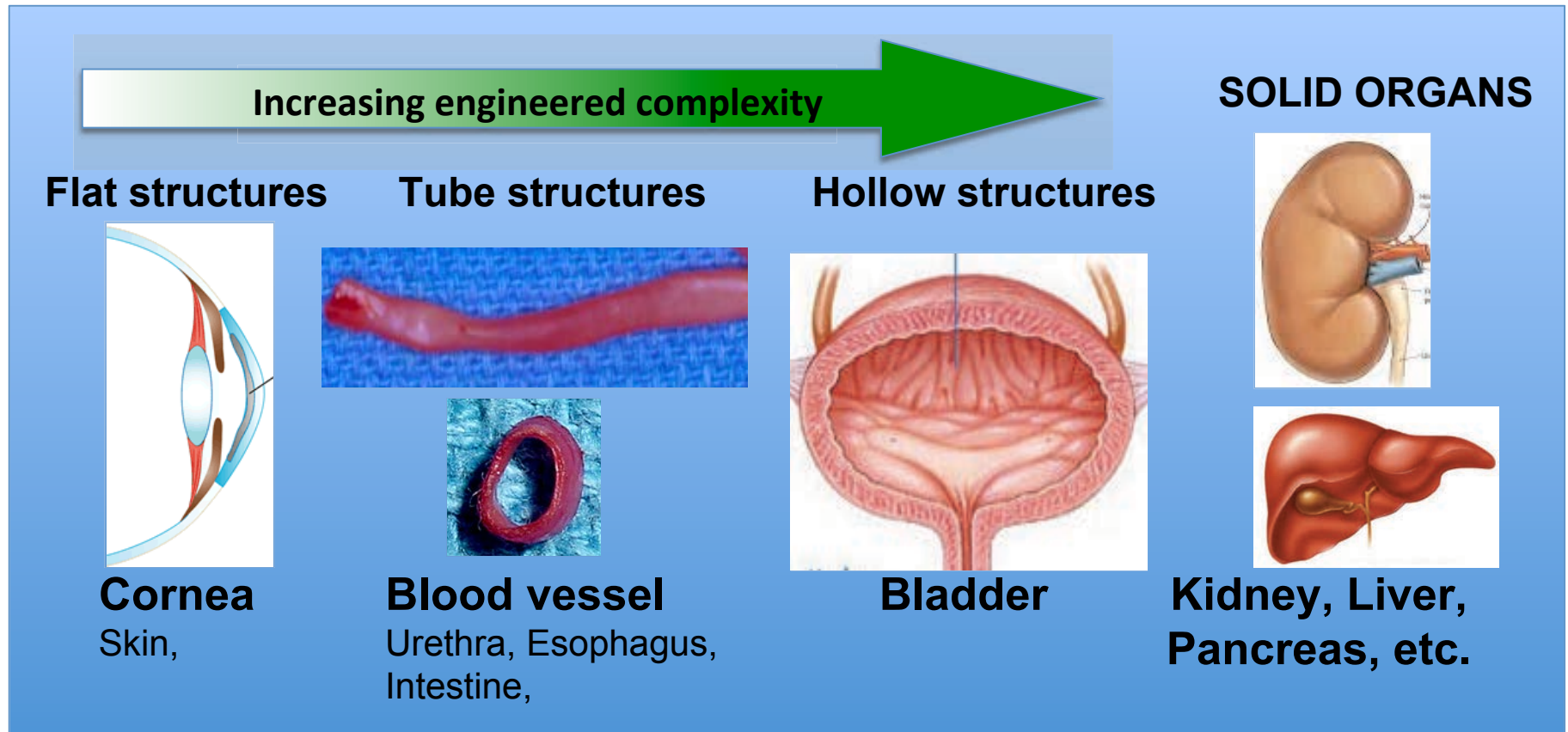
Phase 1, 2 trials completed
Phase 3 in progress
Over 8 year follow-up
Work still in progress

THE LANCET

“Tissue-
engineered
autologous
bladders for
patients
needing
cystoplasty”

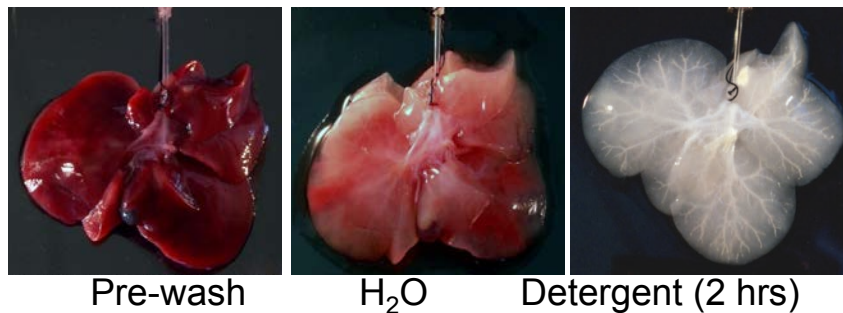
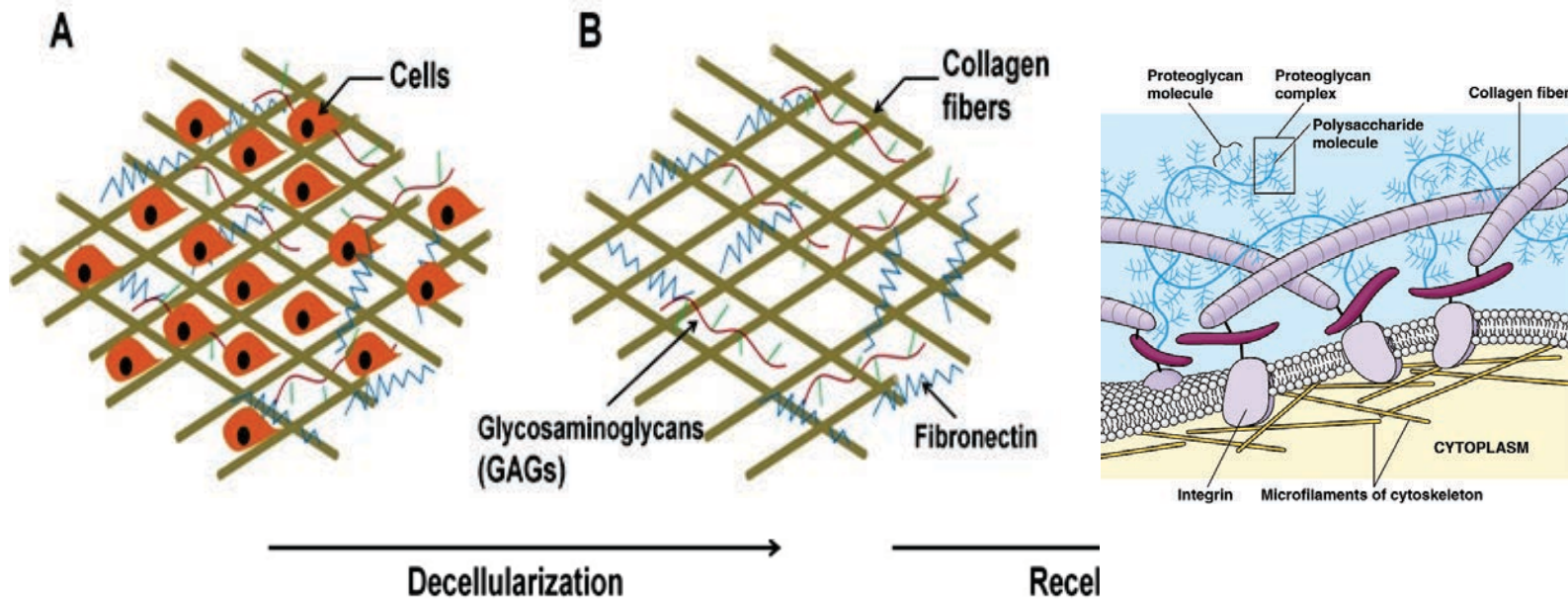
April 2006

Progress in tissue engineering

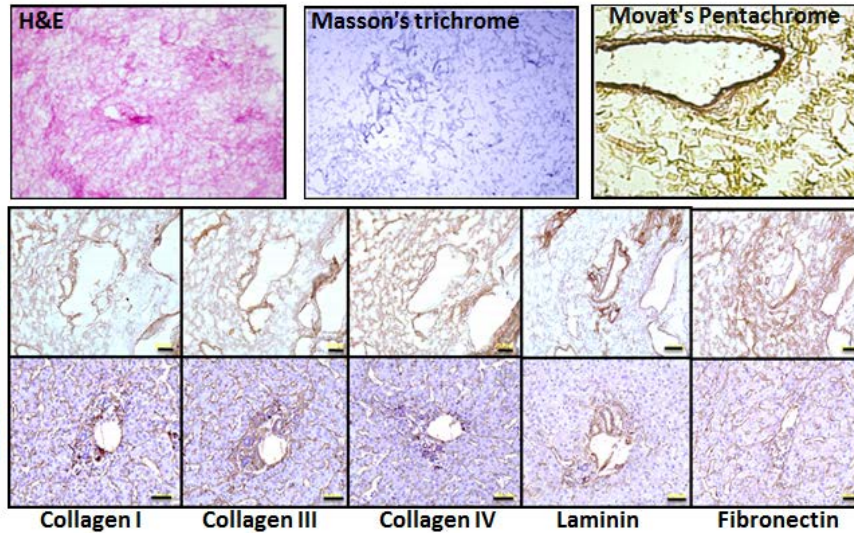
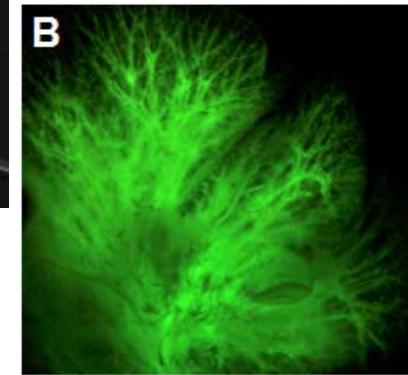
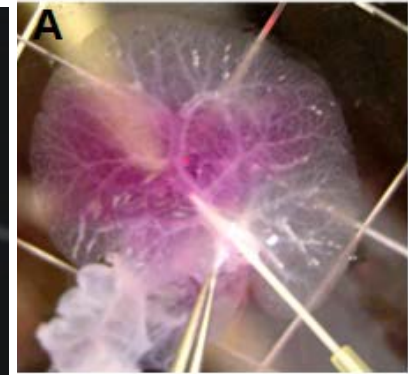
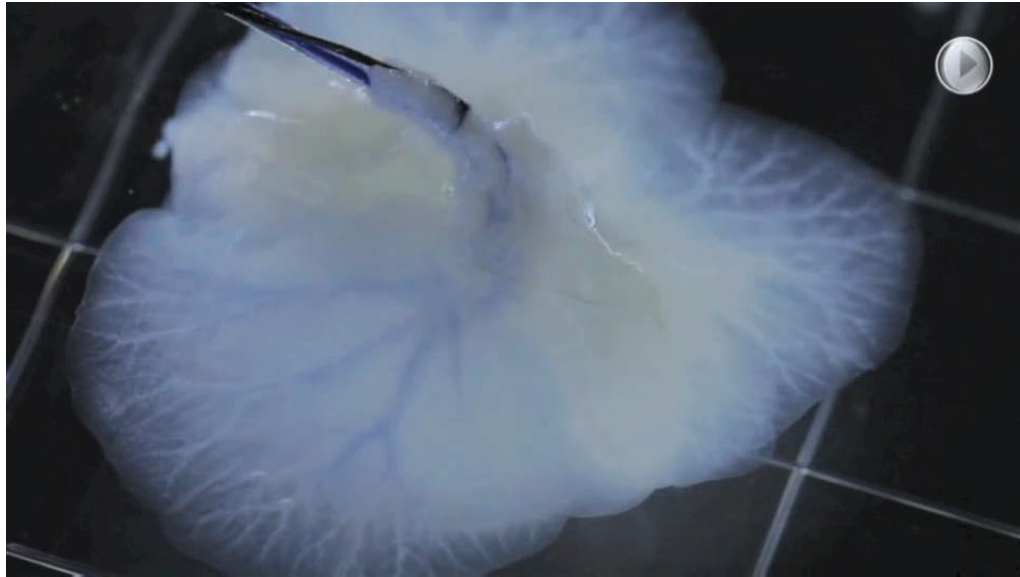


Using native tissue as a scaffold

- ! Provides authentic structural support to cells.
- ! Contains several bioactive molecules which, in their unique spatial distribution, provide a reservoir of biologic signals that are difficult to artificially replicate.



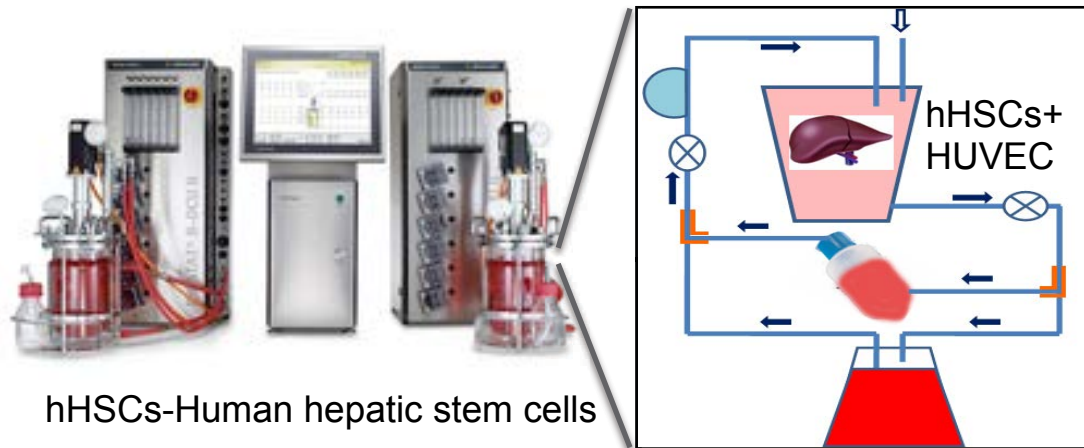
Intact vascular network and native ECM



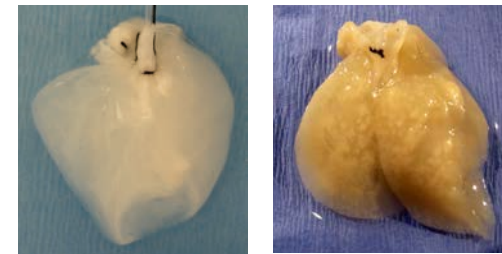
Baptista et al Hepatology 2011

!5"

Recellularization of the liver scaffold

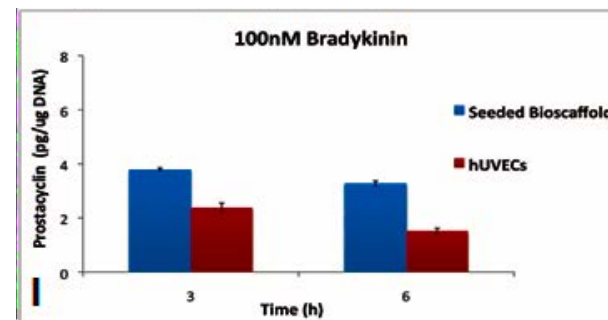
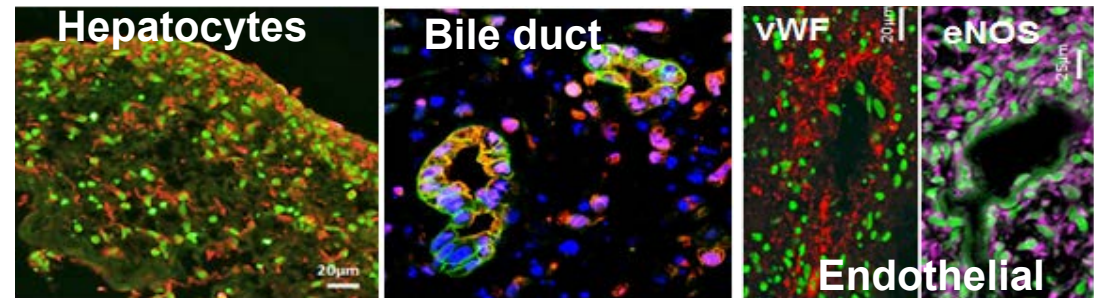
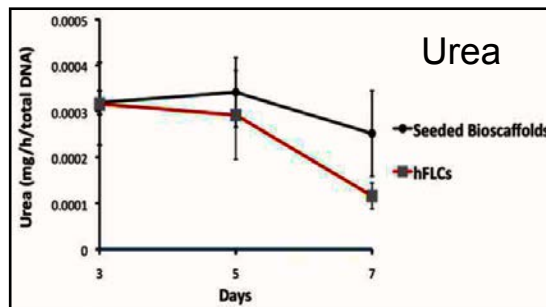
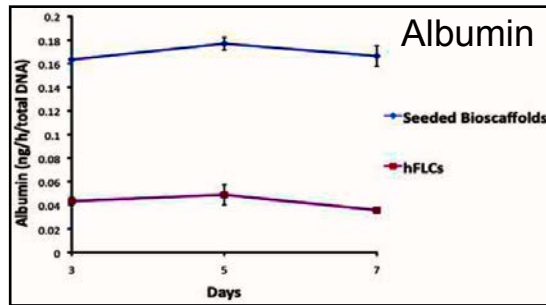


hHSCs-Human hepatic stem cells

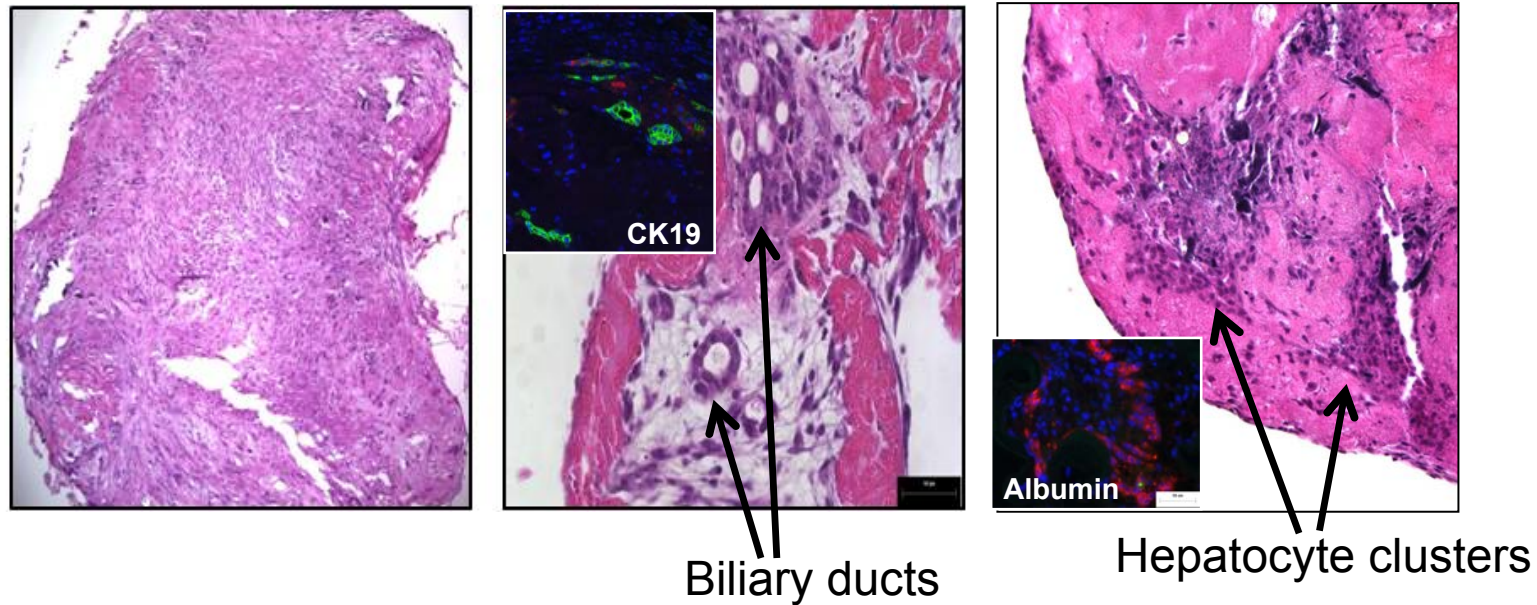
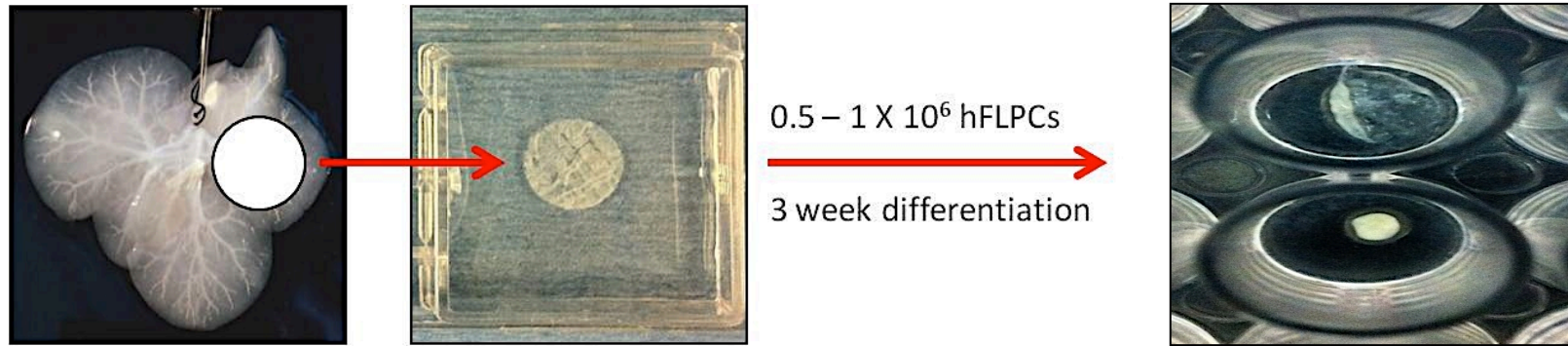


Before

After



Bioengineered liver tissue for drug screening; Acellular Liver Discs

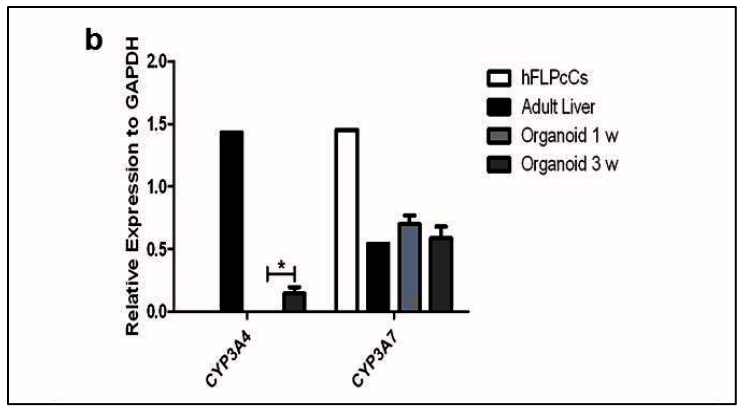
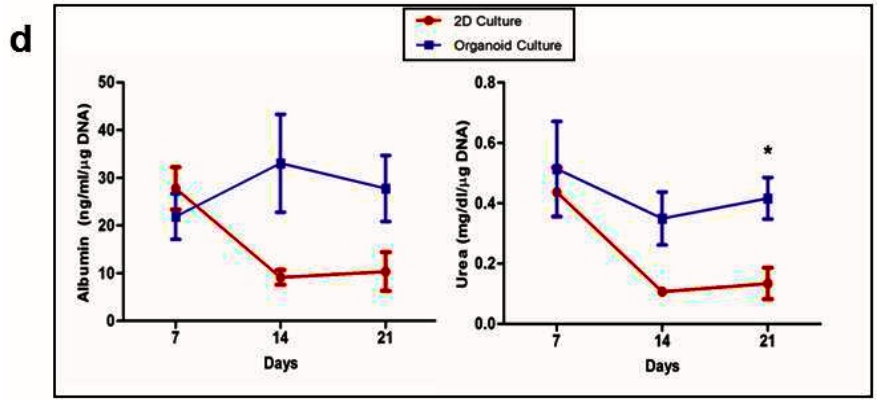


Dipen Vyas, Pedro Baptista

Shay Soker PhD

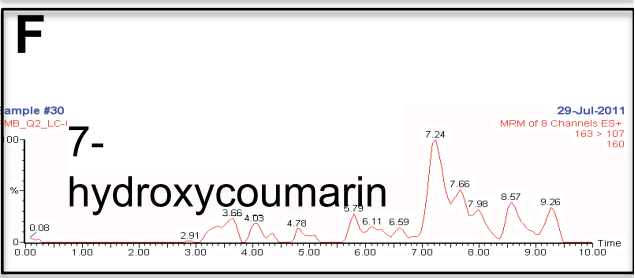
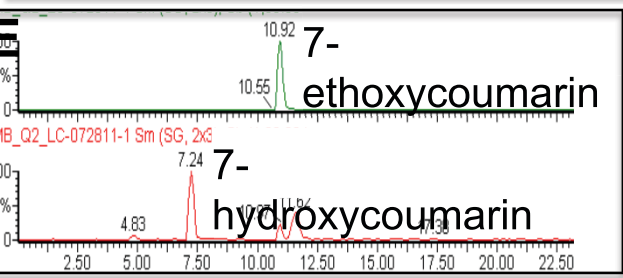
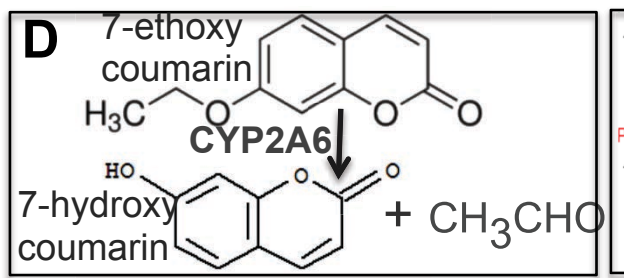
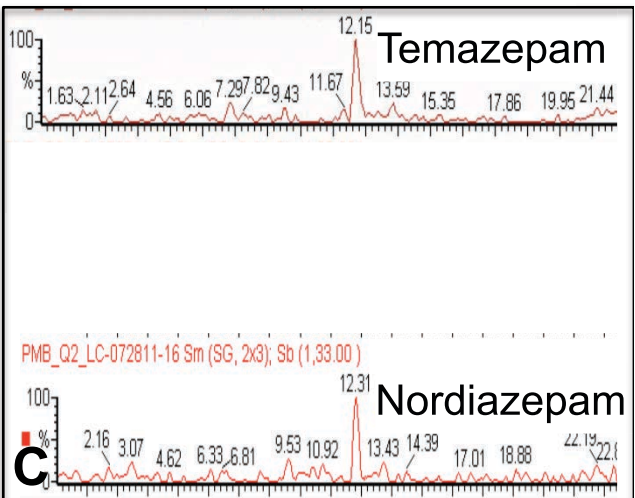
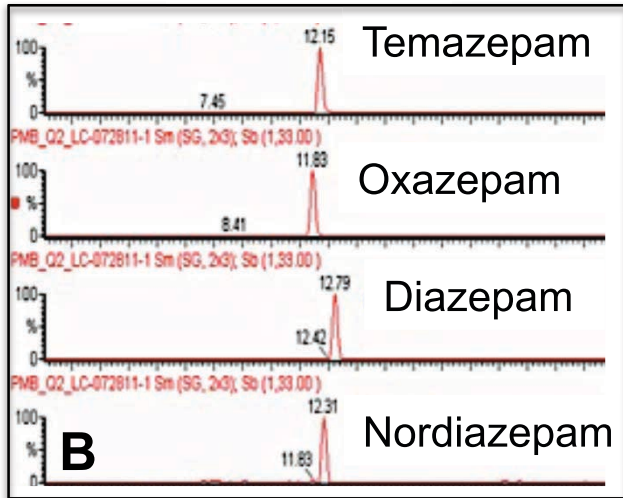
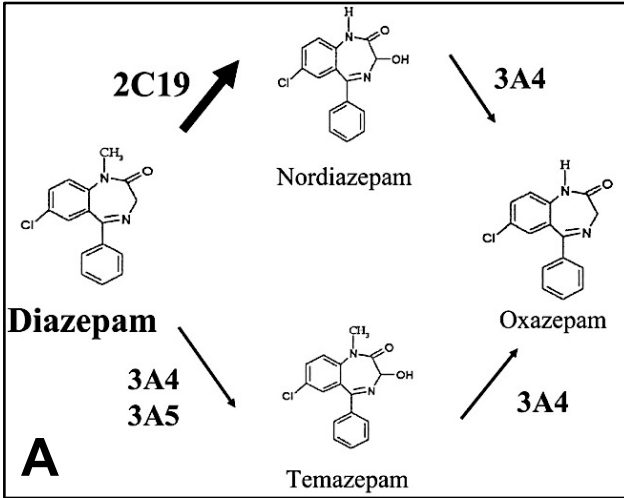
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Standards

Liver Discs



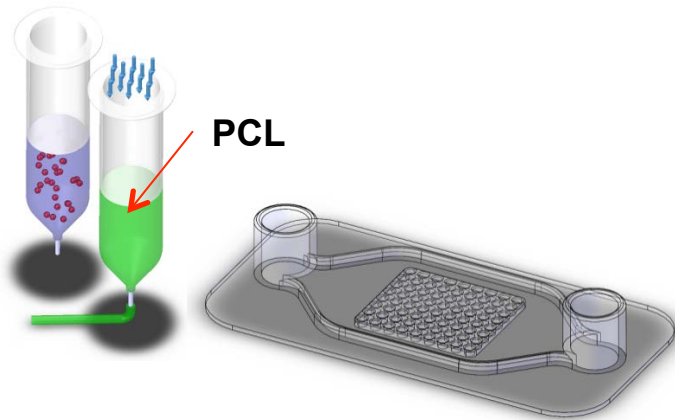
Dipen Vyas, Pedro Baptista
Shay Soker PhD

Wake Forest Institute for Regenerative Medicine

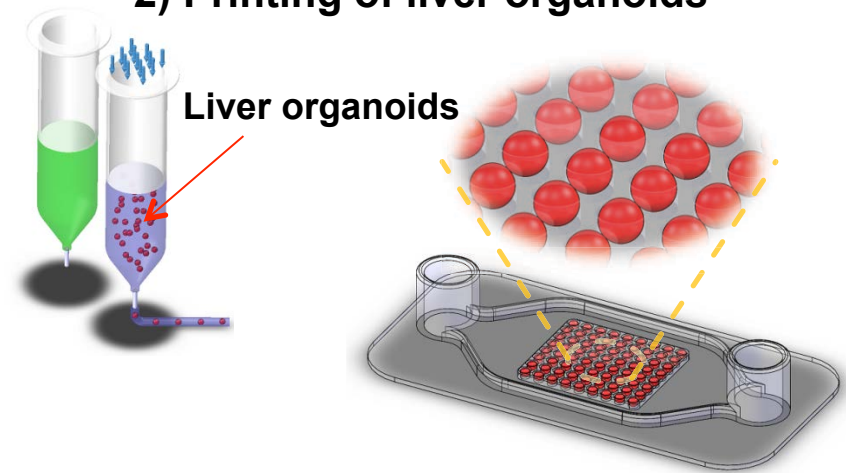
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Bioprocessing: Bioprinting of Multi-Organoid Fabrication

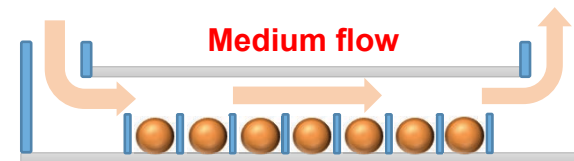
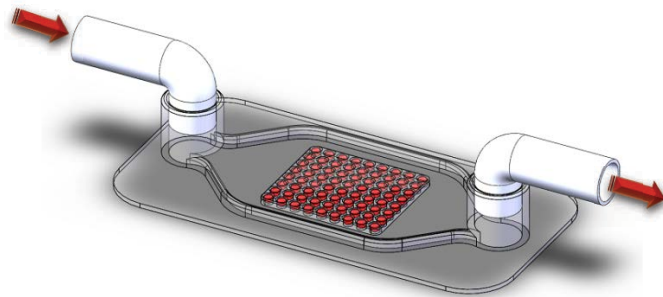
1) Printing of structural material



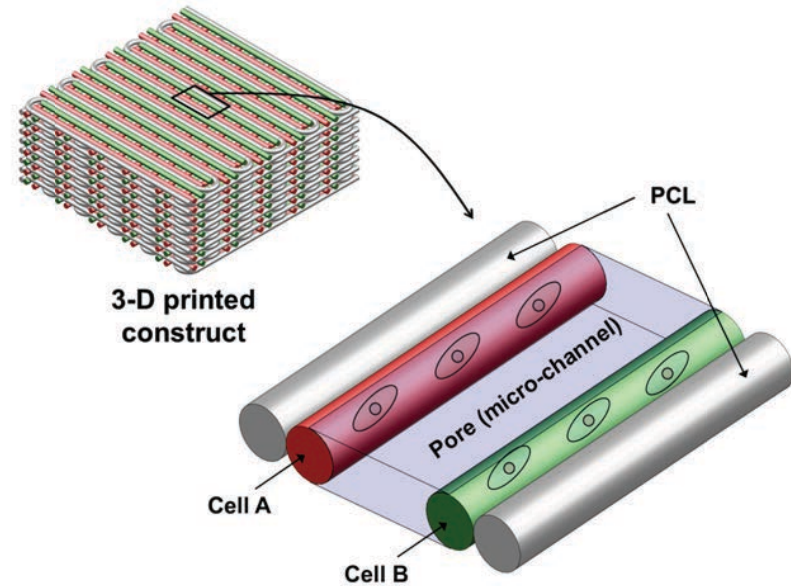
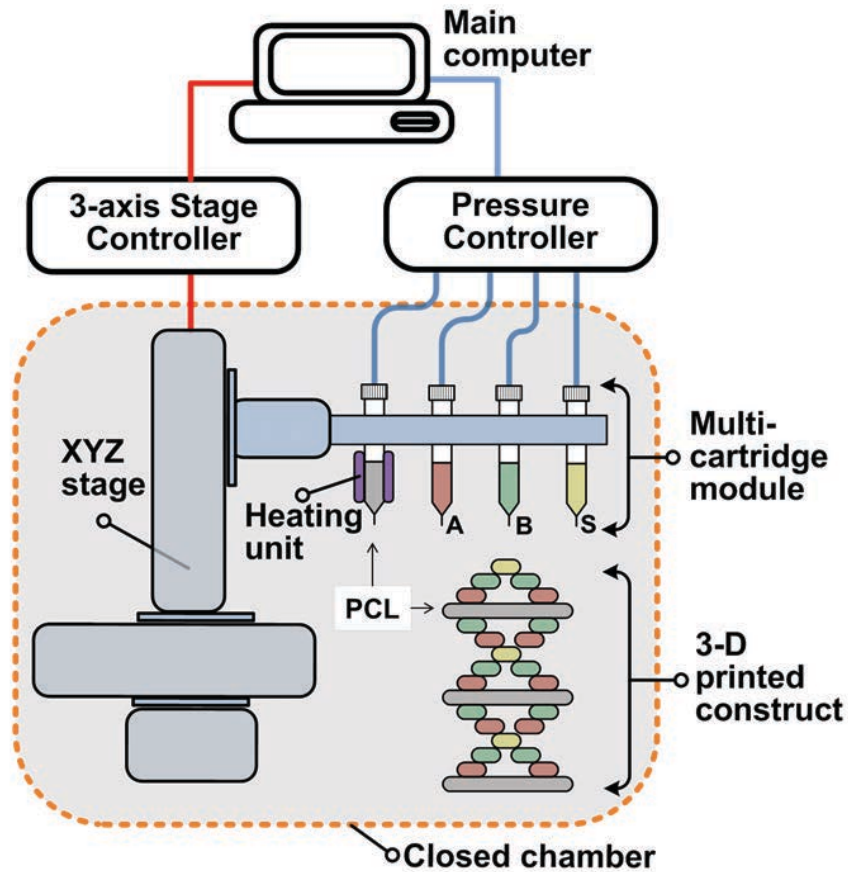
2) Printing of liver organoids



3) Microfluidic device



Bioprinting: Working Principle – Cells and Biomaterials



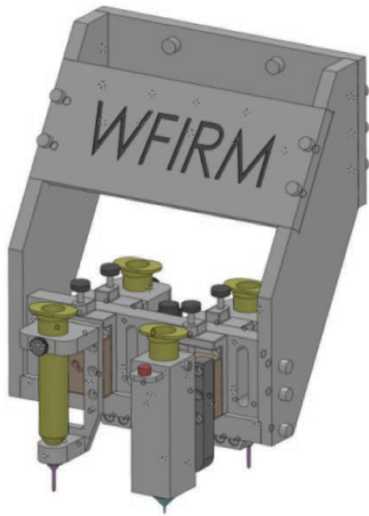
Bioprinting: Resolution

Dispensing Module and Nozzle



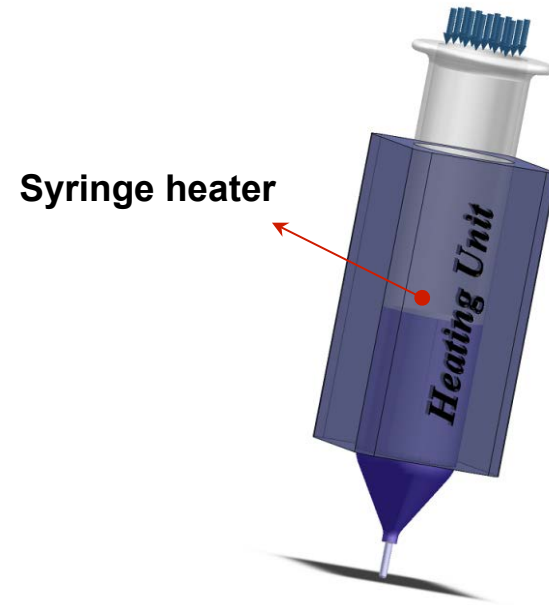
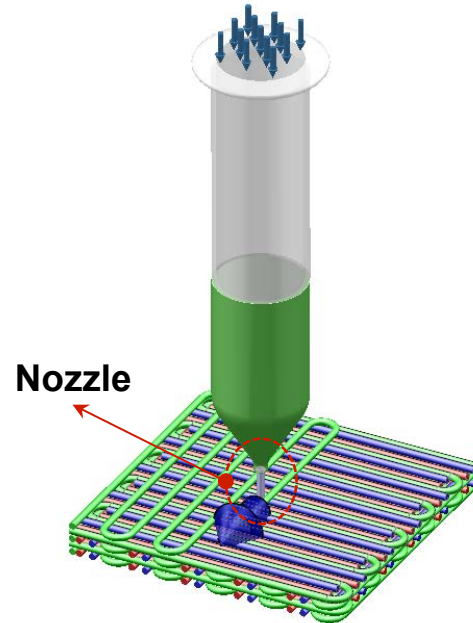
Cell Printing

Material Printing

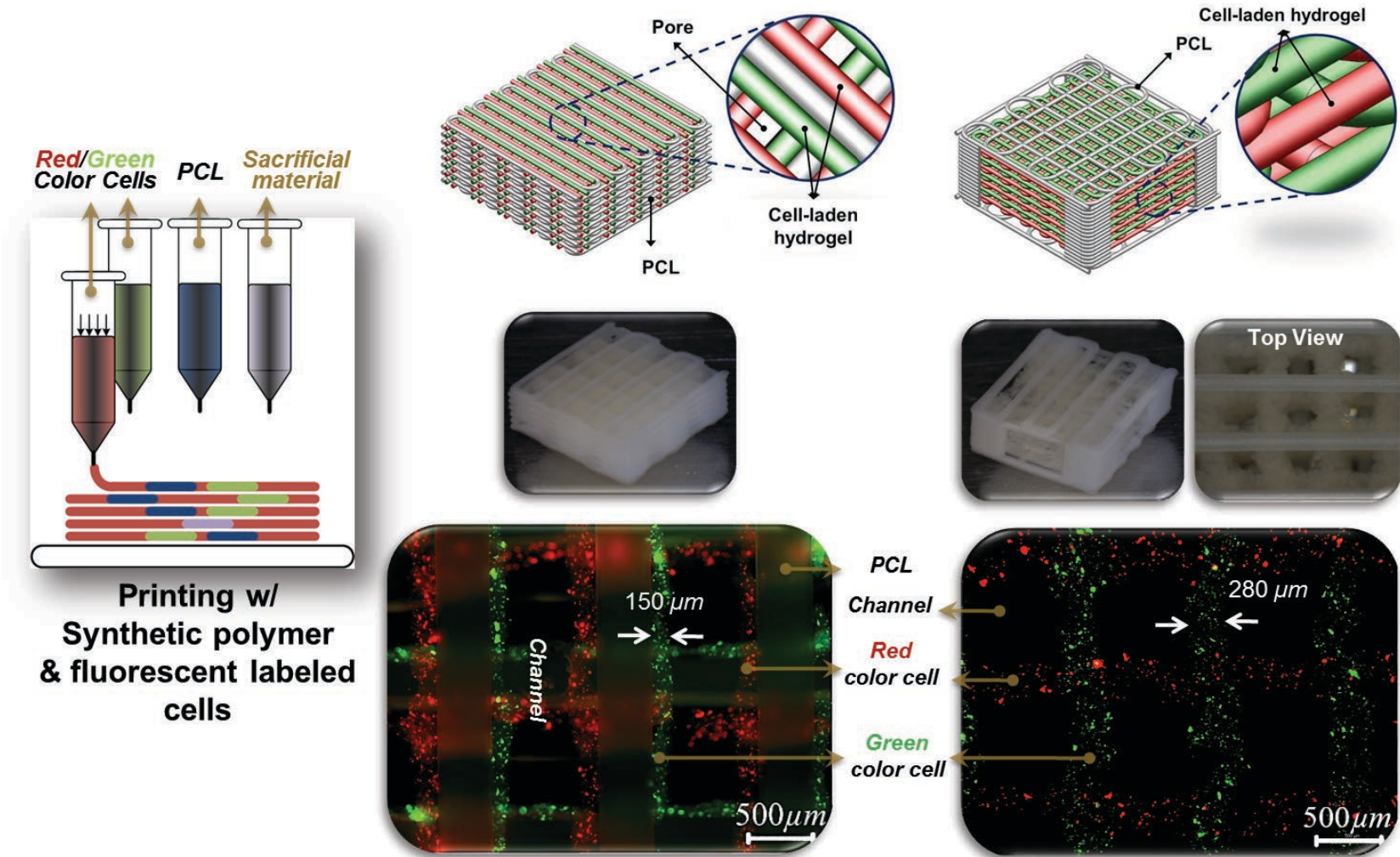


Pneumatic pressure

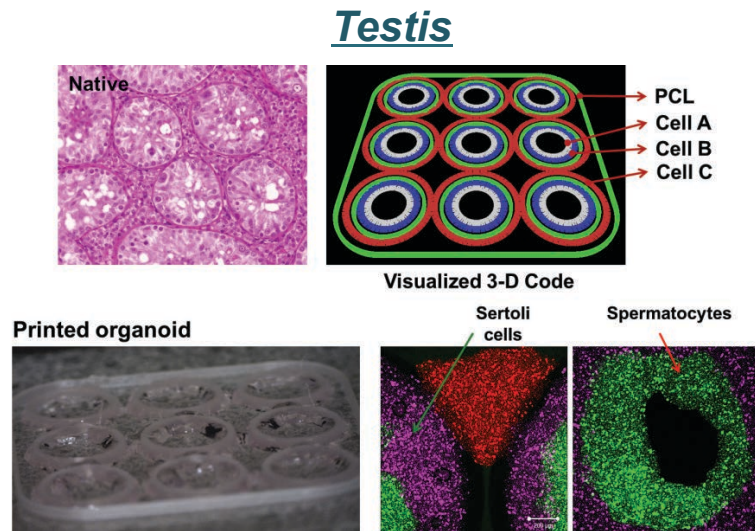
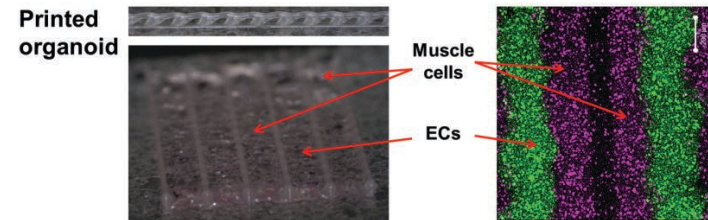
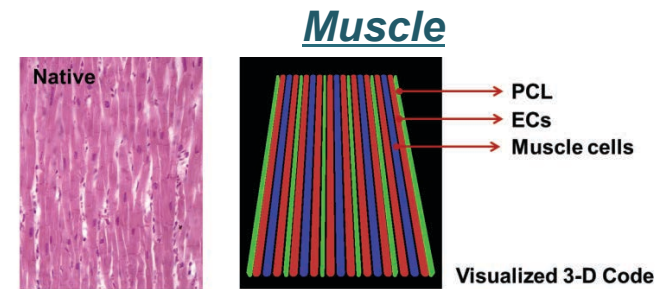
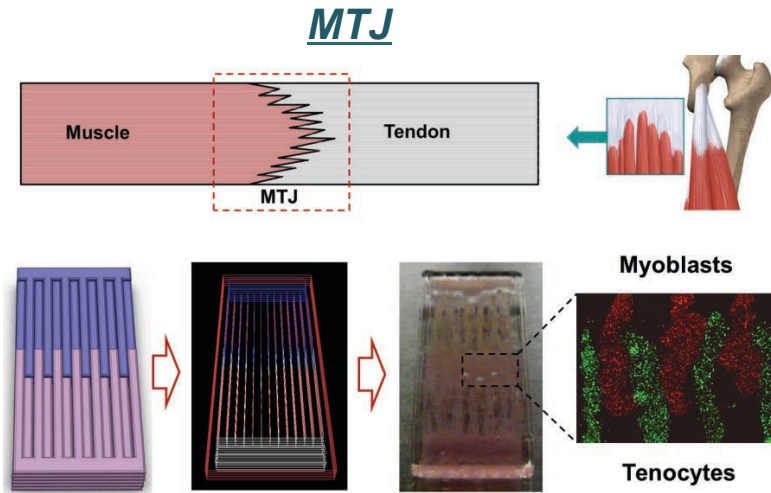
Pneumatic pressure



Bioprinting: 3-D Patterning with Multiple Cell Types

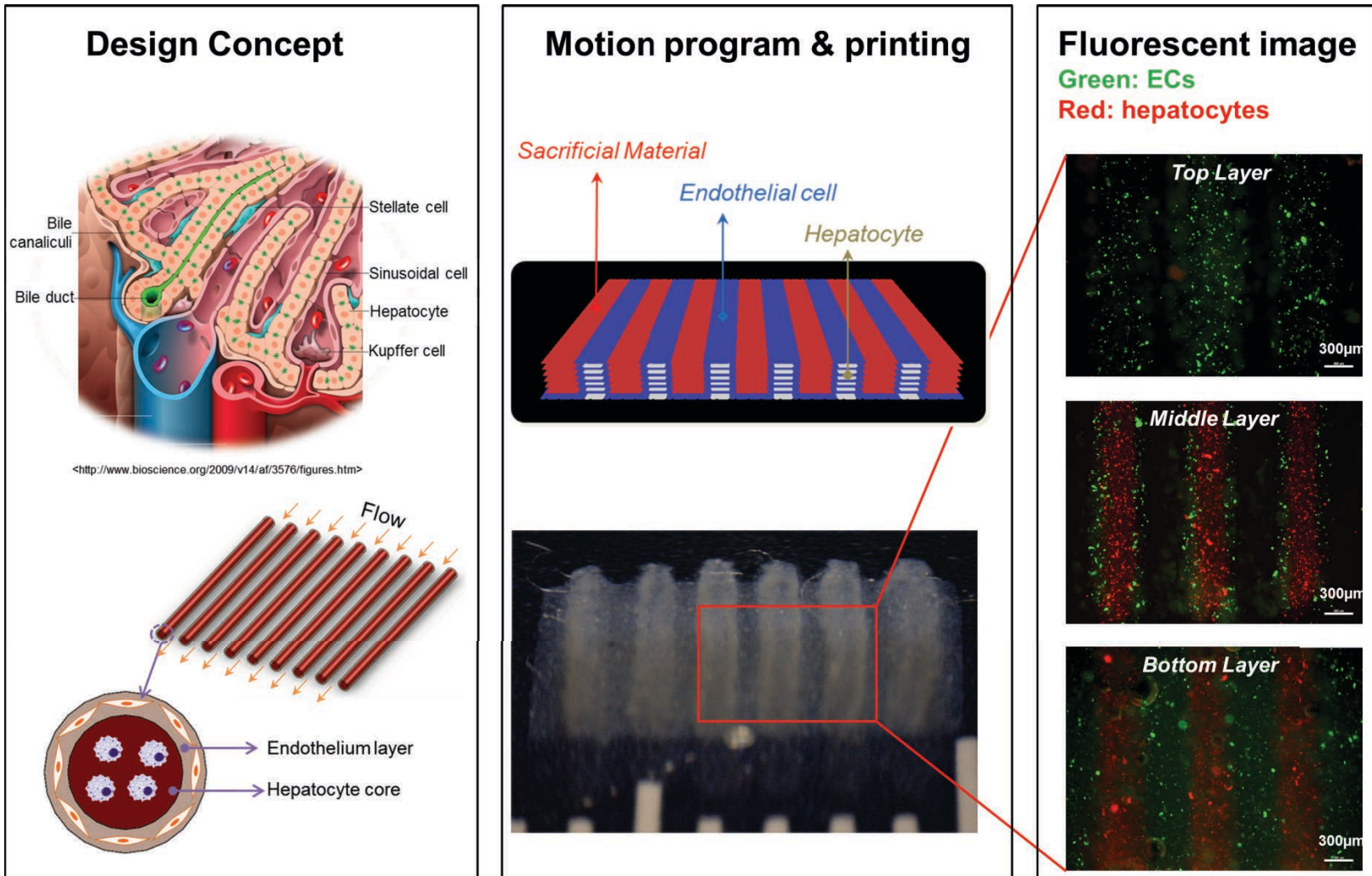


Bioprinting: 3-D Bioprinted Tissue Structures



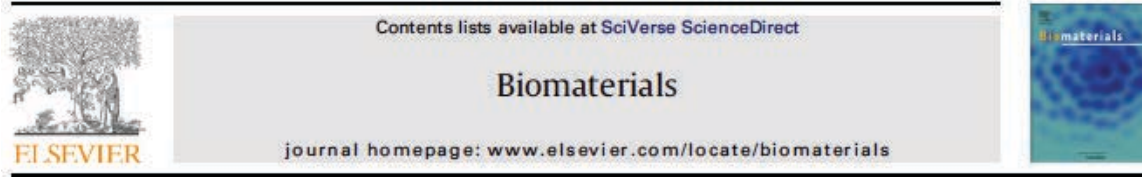
Bioprinting: 3-D Bioprinted Liver Structure

Rudimentary Architecture Achievable Through Bioprinting



Tissue-Specific Biogel

Biomaterials 33 (2012) 4565–4575

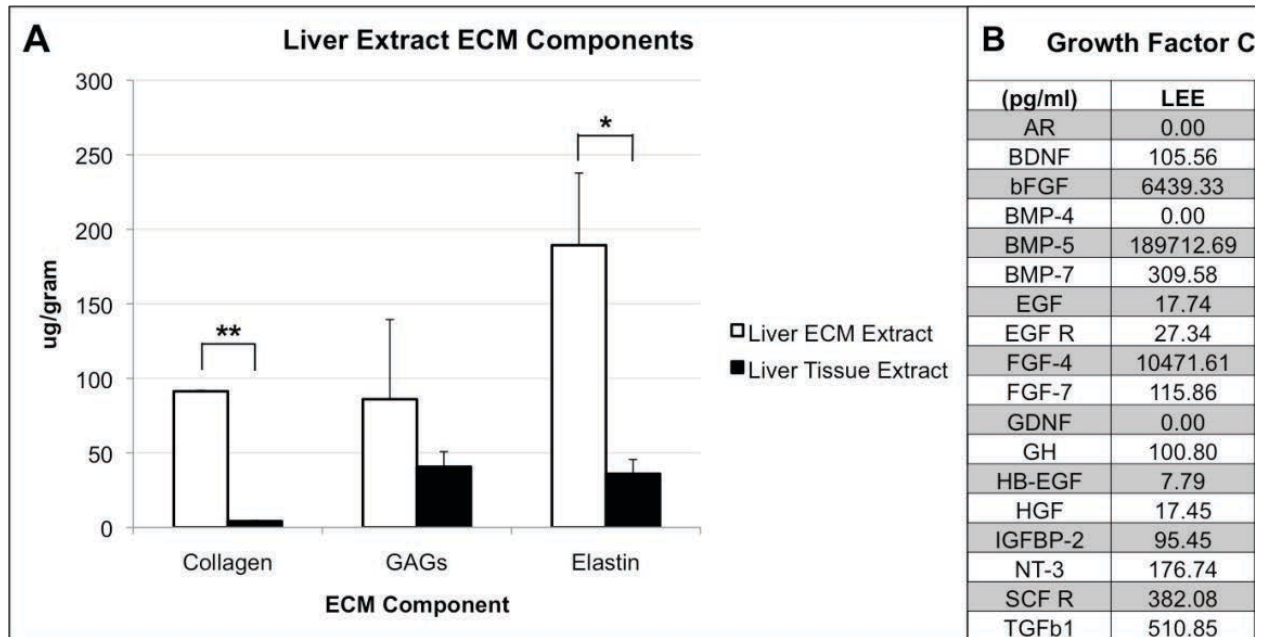


Tissue specific synthetic ECM hydrogels for 3-D *in vitro* maintenance of hepatocyte function

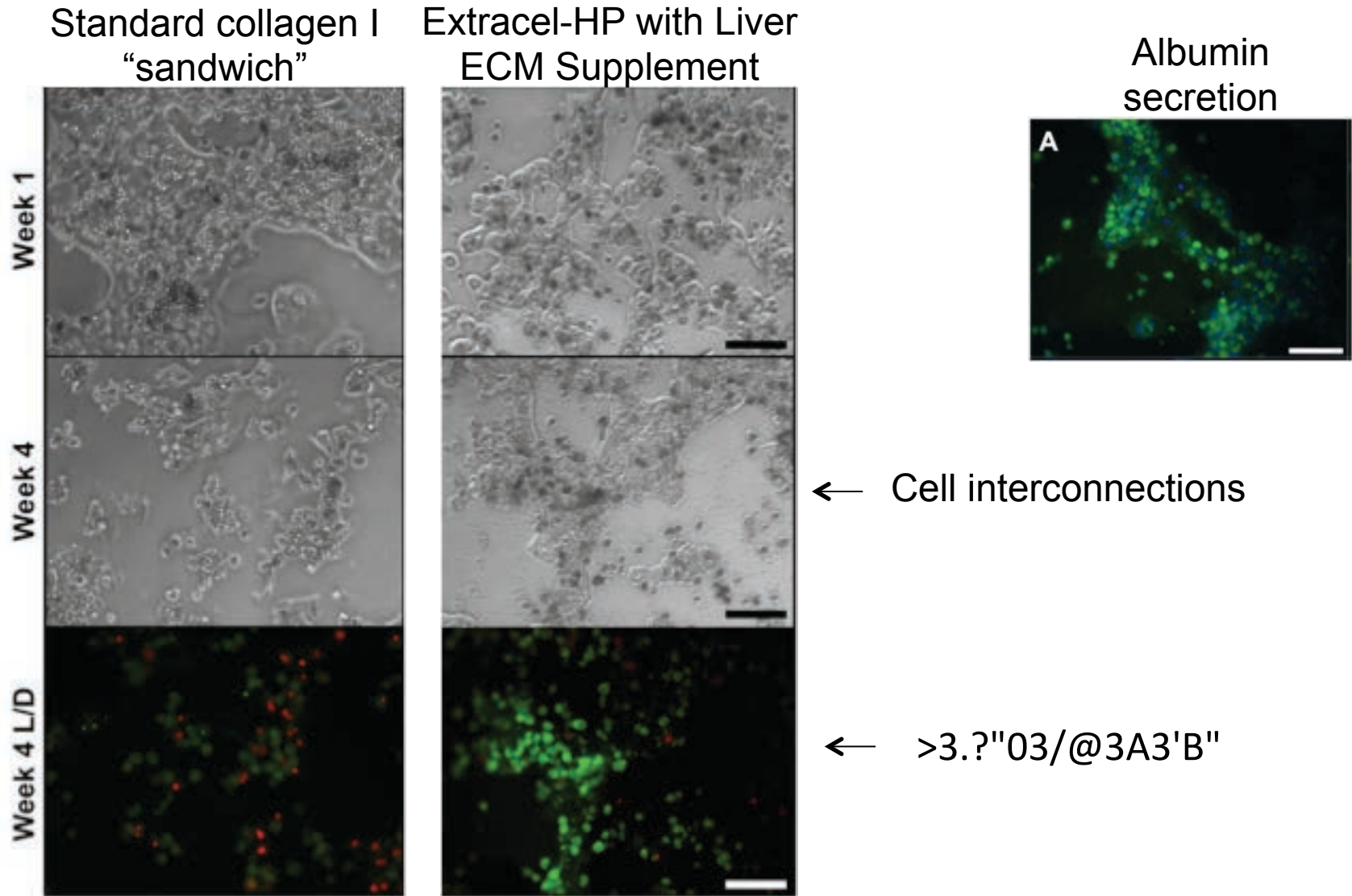
Aleksander Skardal, Leona Smith, Shantaram Bharadwaj, Anthony Atala, Shay Soker*, Yuanyuan Zhang**

Wake Forest Institute for Regenerative Medicine, 391 Technology Way, Winston-Salem, NC 27101, USA

Decellularized liver tissue is frozen, lyophilized and cryo-milled into a powder. The compound is dissolved in HCl with pepsin prior to incorporation into HA-heparin gel (HP).

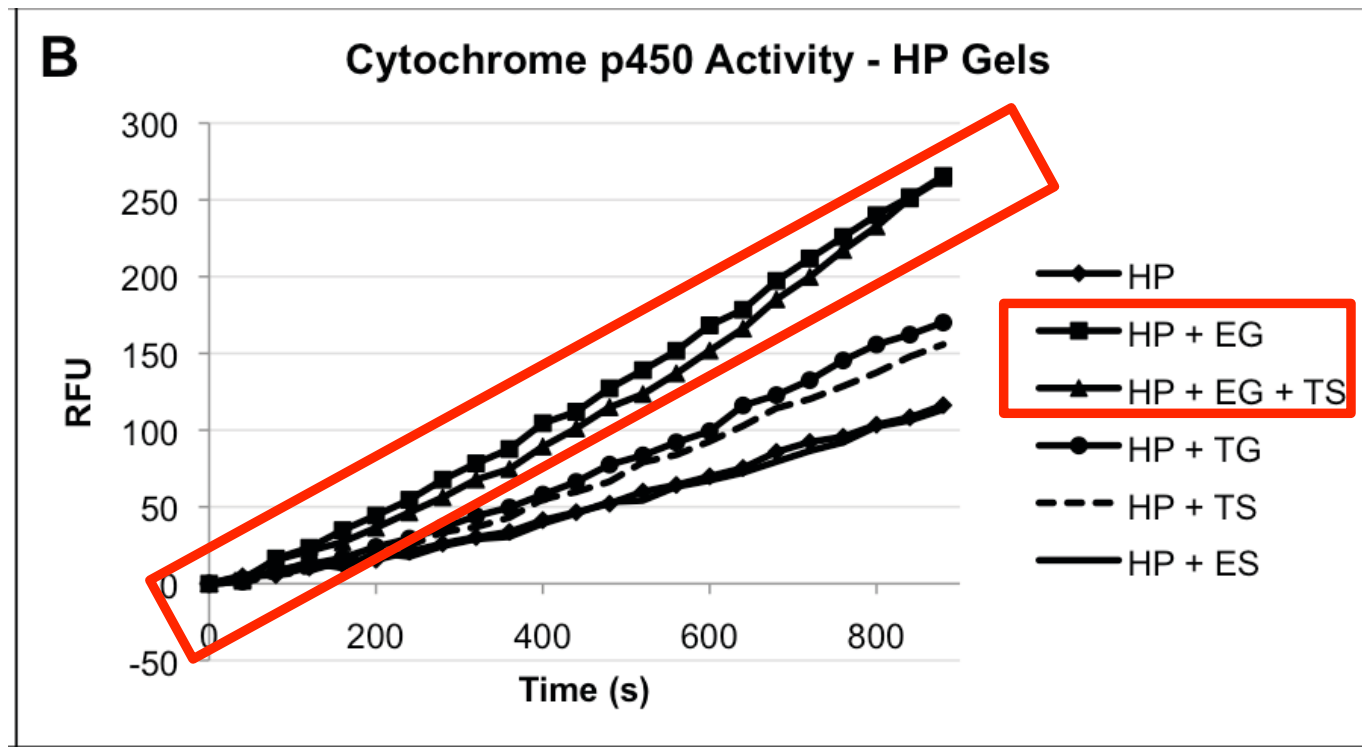


Liver biogel supports hepatocyte culture



Liver biogel Improves Phase I Metabolism

Metabolism of 3-cyano-7-ethoxycoumarin results in a fluorescent byproduct and is increased in primary hepatocytes cultured with ECM supplement.



EG = ECM digest
TS = Whole tissue digest

Thank You



Funding



N66001-13-C-2027 DTRA XCEL

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY



R01CA180149 (Agus, Atala, Soker)
(PQB6) An Integrative Computational and
Bioengineered Tissue Model of Metastasis