



Growing new body parts

Daniel J. Kelly^{1,2,3,4}

¹ Trinity Centre for Bioengineering, Trinity Biomedical Sciences Institute, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland.

² Department of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering, School of Engineering, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland.

³ Department of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland.

⁴ Advanced Materials and Bioengineering Research Centre (AMBER), Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland and Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland.



The organ donor shortage

116,000+

Number of men, women and children on the national transplant waiting list as of August 2017.

33,611 transplants were performed in 2016. 20
people die each day waiting for a transplant.

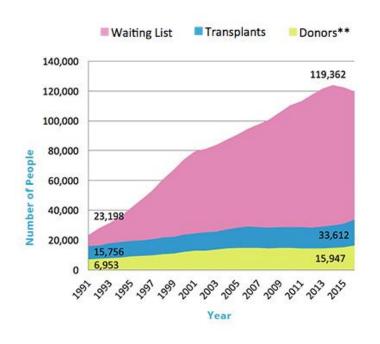
every 10 minutes

another person is added to the waiting list.



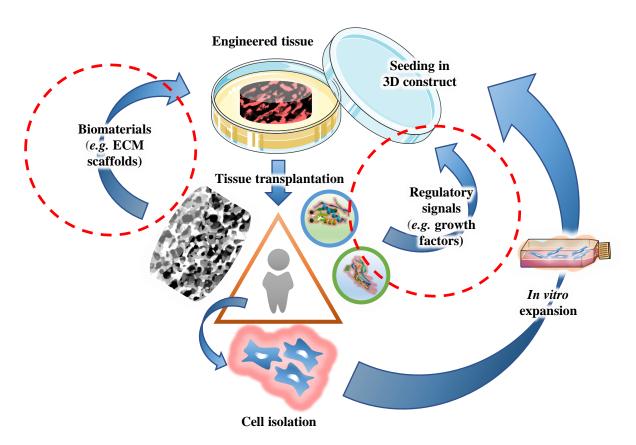
only 3 in 1,000

people die in a way that allows for organ donation.





What is Tissue Engineering?



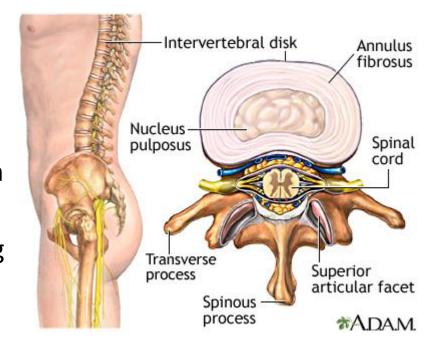
Outline of Talk

- An example a tissue-engineered intervertebral disc (IVD)
- What is 3D bioprinting and what can it actually do?
- What are we doing in my lab?
 - Bone organ engineering, cartilage regeneration, printing new joints.
- The future of 3D bioprinting

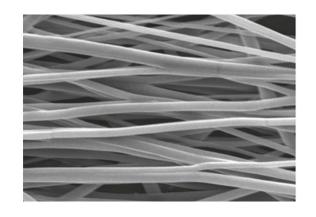


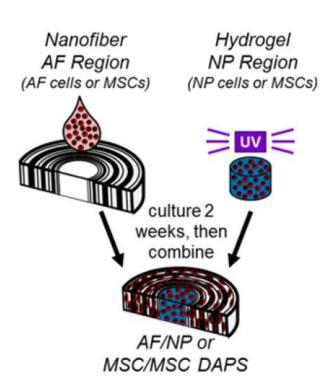
The intervertebral disc

- Back and neck pain are ubiquitous in modern society, affecting about twothirds of adults at some point in their lives.
- Degeneration of the intervertebral disc (IVD) is frequently associated with back pain.
- Spinal fusion (which involves removing the IVD to restore disc space height) is problematic, warranting new strategies.

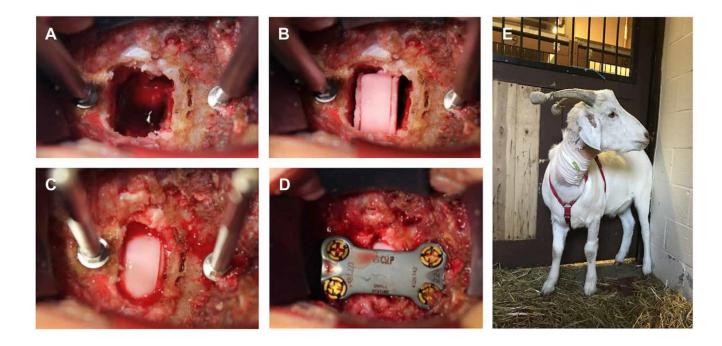


A tissue-engineered intervertebral disc



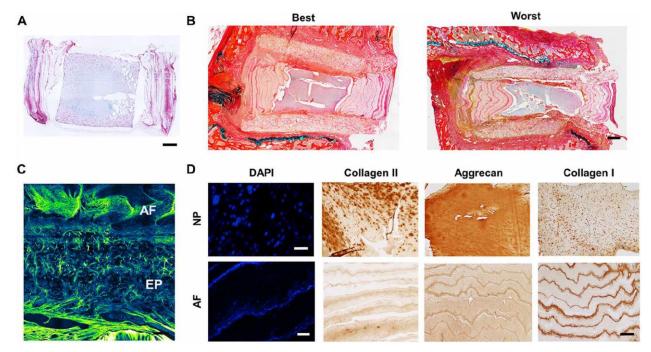


A tissue-engineered intervertebral disc (IVD)



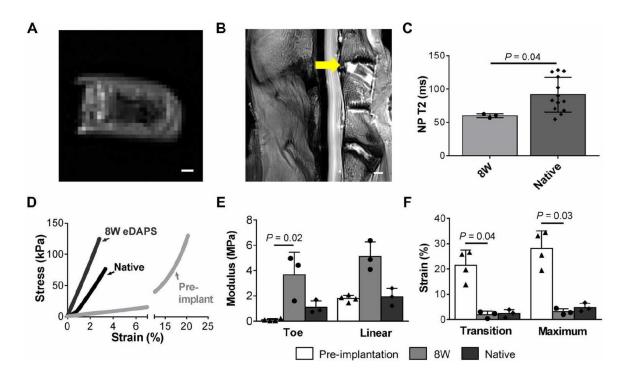


Tissue-engineered IVDs compositionally and functionally mature after implantation



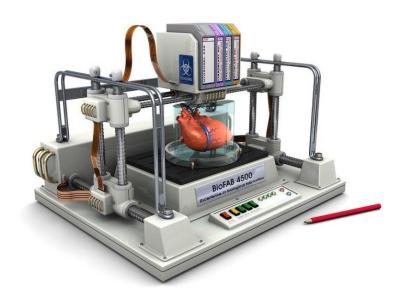


Tissue-engineered IVDs compositionally and functionally mature after implantation

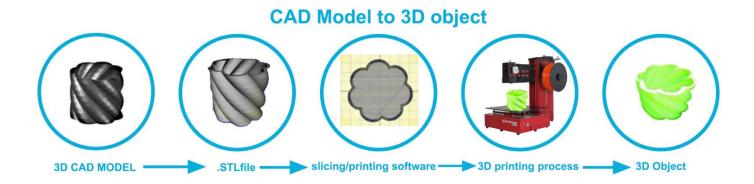




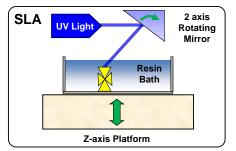
What is 3D bioprinting and what can it actually do?



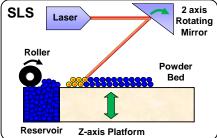
What is 3D printing?



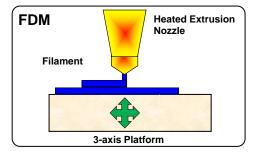
3D printing hardware



Stereolithography Apparatus (SLA)



Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)



Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM)



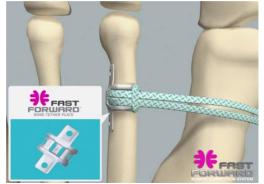
3D printing of medical devices











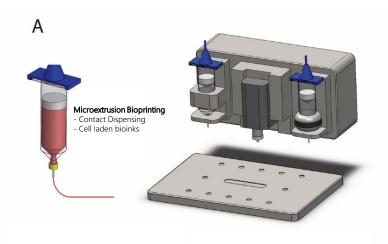


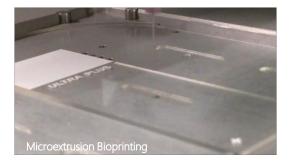
The science behind 3D bioprinting



Murphy & Atala (2014)

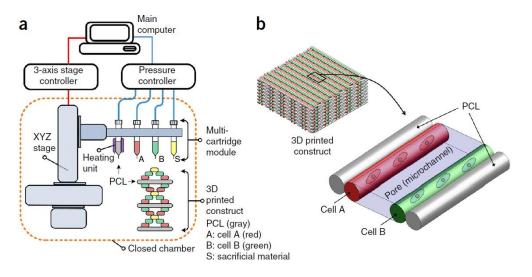
Bioprinting: Hardware





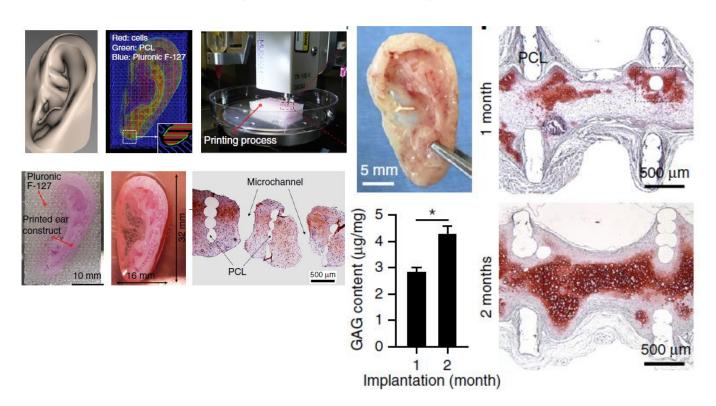


Bioprinting – what can it actually do?





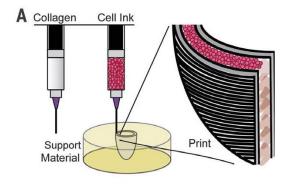
Bioprinting Ear Cartilage

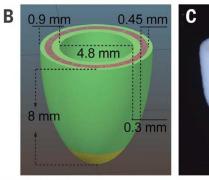


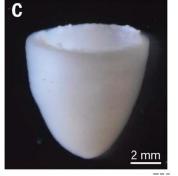
Kang et al., Nature Biotechnology, 2016

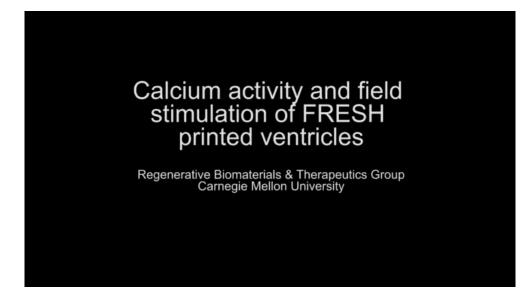


Bioprinting components of the human heart







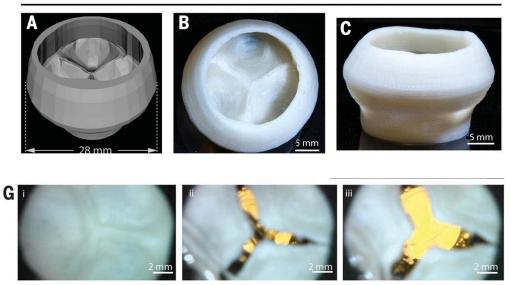


Lee et al., Science, 2019



Bioprinting components of the human heart

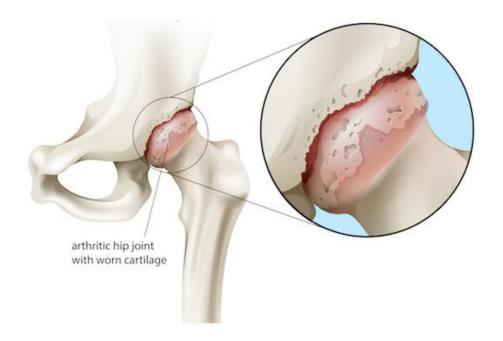
Functional Tri-leaflet Heart Valve



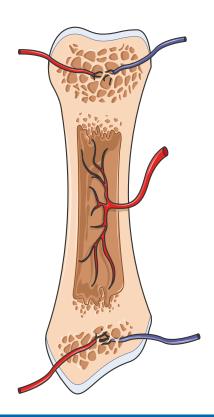


Lee et al., Science, 2019

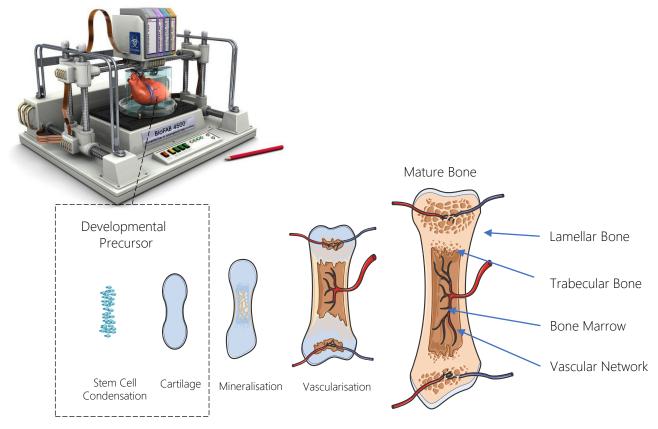
What are we doing in my lab?



The challenge for tissue engineers



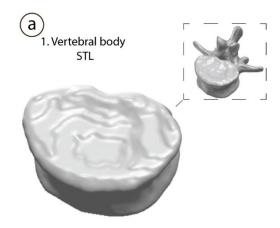
3D Bioprinting for Bone and Joint Regeneration



Endochondral Bone Tissue Engineering – Huang+ 2006; Scotti+ 2010; Farrell+ 2011.



Bioprinting for Whole Bone Organ Engineering

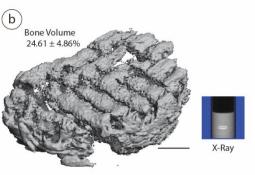


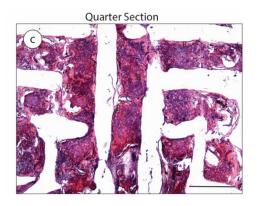


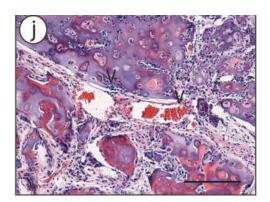


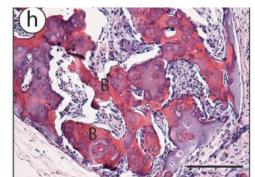
Bioprinting for Whole Bone Organ Engineering

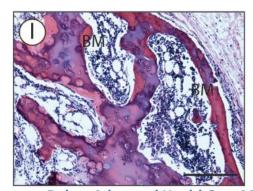








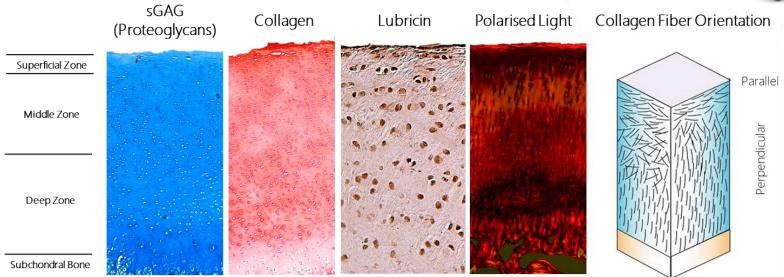




Daly + Advanced HealthCare Materials 2016.

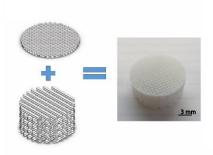
Can we bioprint articular cartilage to biologically resurface diseased joints?



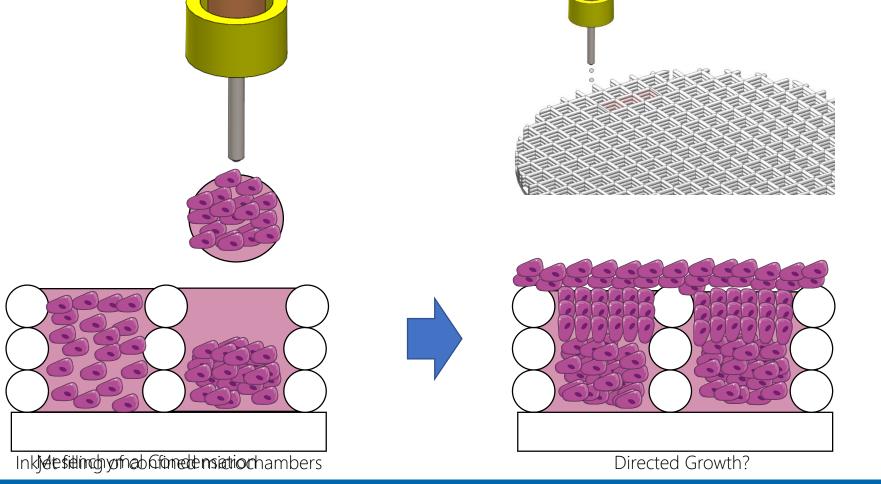


Bioprinting strategy

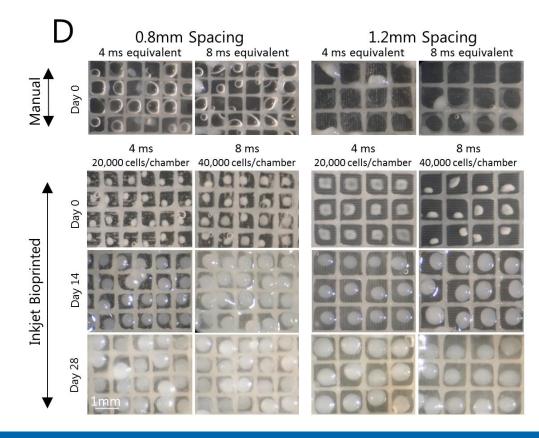
Step 1: Fused Deposition Modelling (PCL framework)





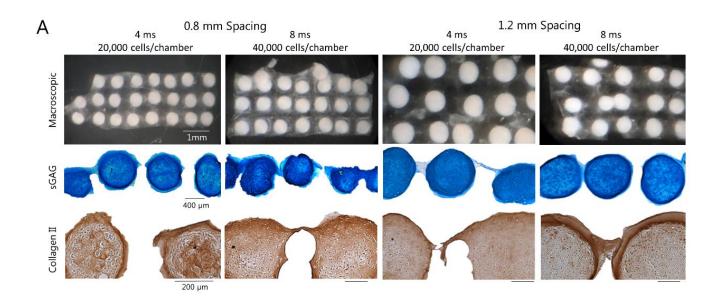


Inkjet printing of cellular condensations



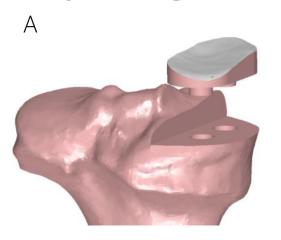


Inkjet printing of cellular condensations

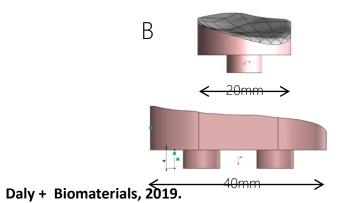


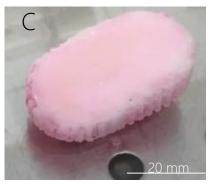


Bioprinting for Biological Joint Resurfacing







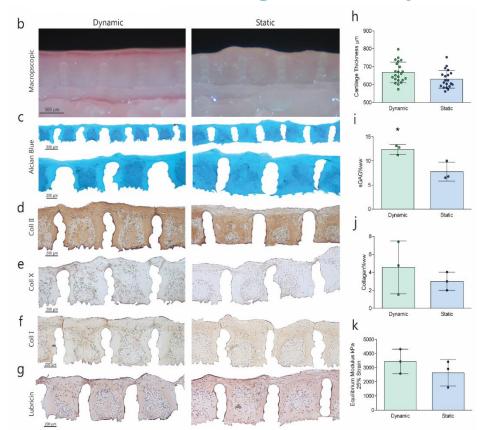


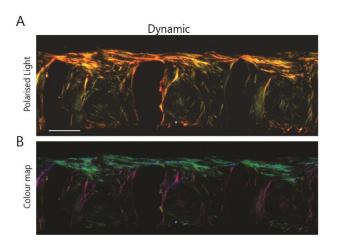


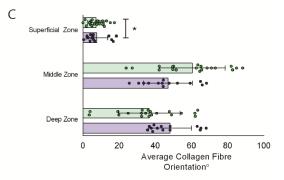




Printed cartilage development







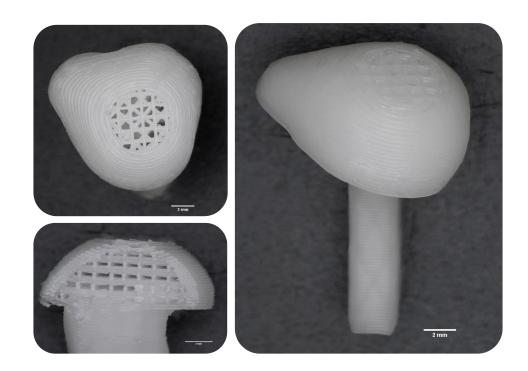
Daly + Biomaterials, 2019.







Bioprinting implants for joint regeneration



Cadaver







Pilot







Xenotransplantation: A viable alternative to bioprinting of human organs?

Challenge

 Pig organs normally provoke a violent immune response upon implantation.

Gene-editing tools such as CRISPR:

- Eliminate immune-provoking sugars from the surface of pig cells
- Introduce human genes that regulate blood coagulation to prevent dangerous clots
- Snip out viral sequences that some fear could infect a human host
- Raises new ethical questions





Impact of Bioprinting

- When Hull originally invented SLA (1986), he said it would take between 25 and 30 years before the technology would find its way into the home. In many cases, bioprinting will likely take even longer to reach the clinic.
- Short-term impact of bioprinting
 - 3D-bioprinted tissue models for research, drug discovery and toxicology.
- Long-term impact of bioprinting
 - Tissues and organs on demand will dramatically change medicine for the better.
 - Likely first clinical targets Skin, cartilage, vascular grafts.

Acknowledgements



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