

# 3D Bioprinting of tissues and organs: new technologies aimed at medicine 4.0

Biologization of Technology and Manufacturing

## BRAGFOST 2018

**Janaina Dernowsek, PhD**

Researcher at CTI Renato Archer

[www.biofabricação.com](http://www.biofabricação.com)

[jadernowsek@gmail.com](mailto:jadernowsek@gmail.com)

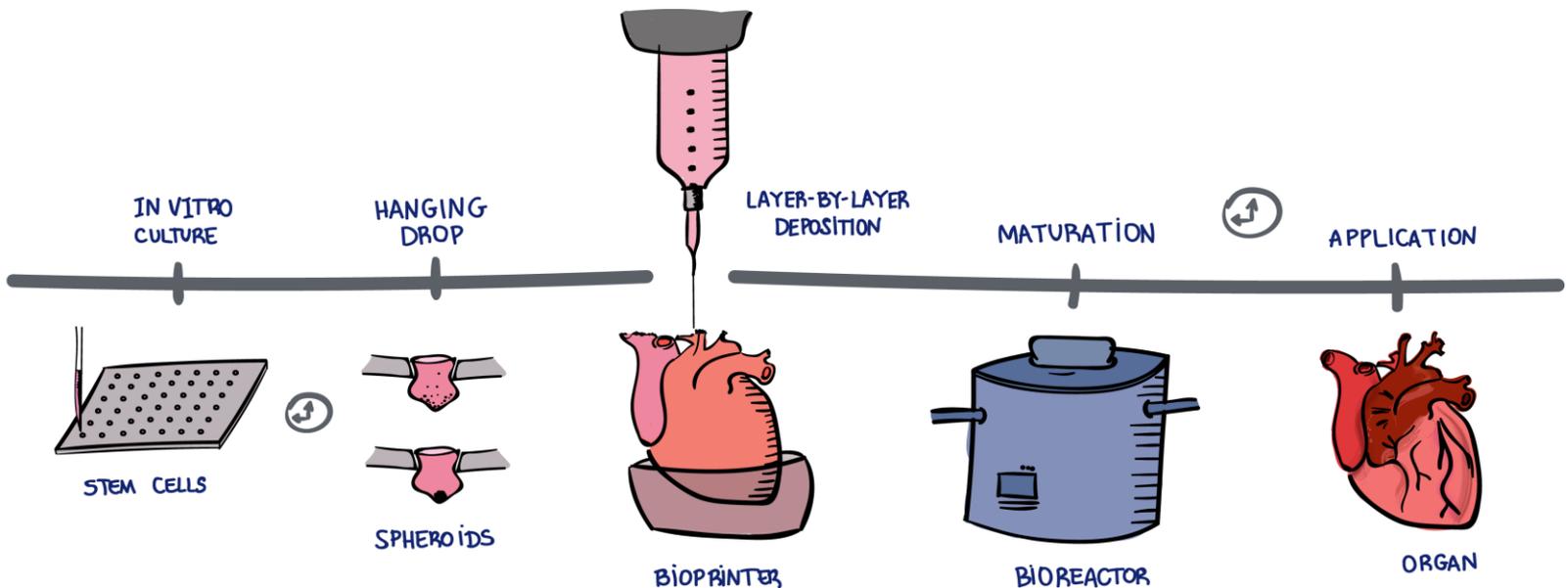
**Bio3Data**

Founder

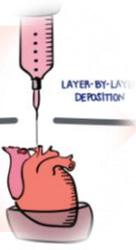
[bio3data@gmail.com](mailto:bio3data@gmail.com)

# Topics

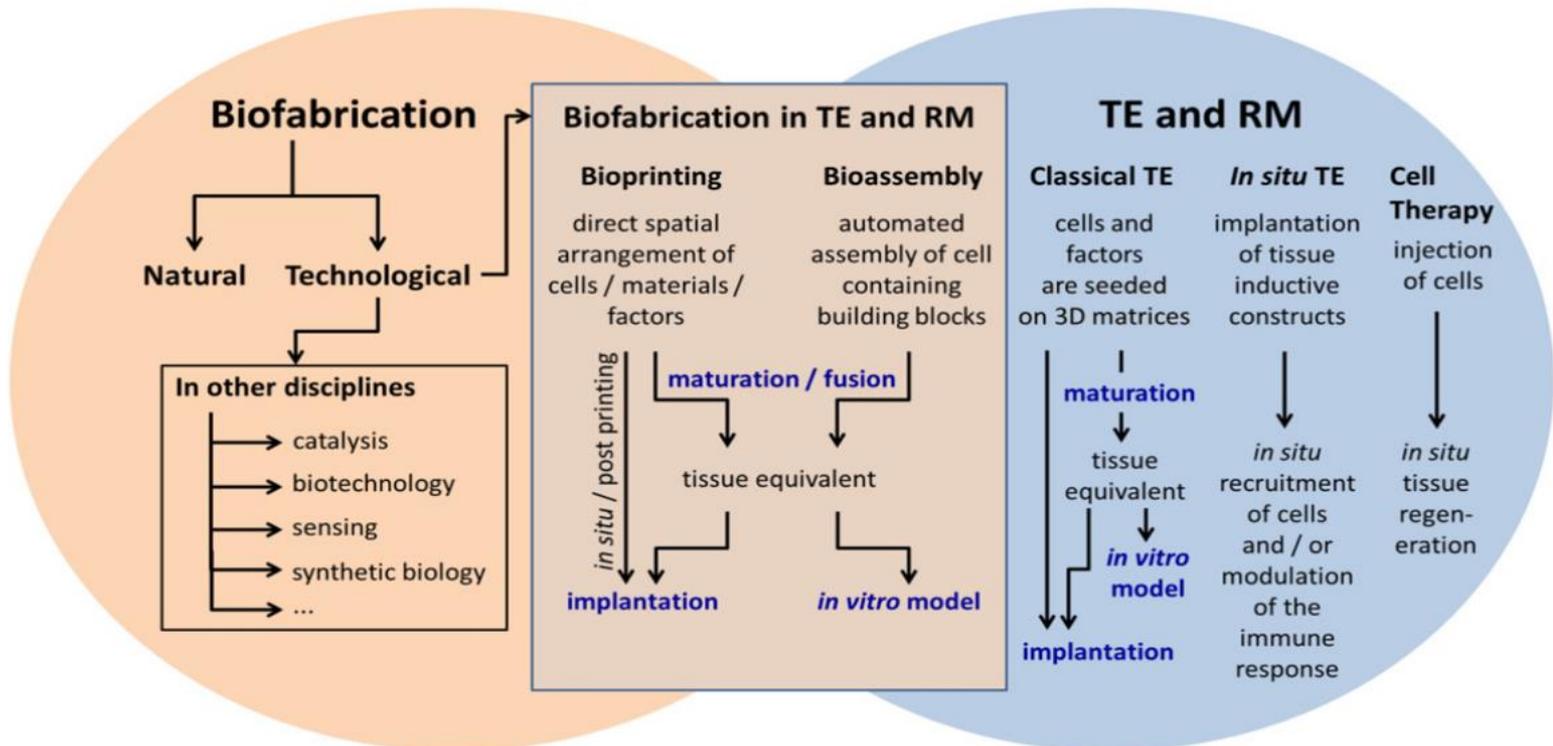
- Biofabrication;
- Bioprinting;
- Technologies;
- Applications;
- Challenges;
- Bioprinters;
- Companies;
- Bioprinting Projects at the CTI Renato Archer and in the world.



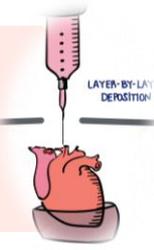
# What is Biofabrication and 3D Bioprinting?



The term biofabrication is used for tissue engineering and 3D printing as “the automated generation of biologically functional products with the structural organization from living cells, bioactive molecules, biomaterials, cell aggregates or hybrid cell-material constructs, through Bioprinting or Bioassembly”



# What is Biofabrication and 3D Bioprinting?



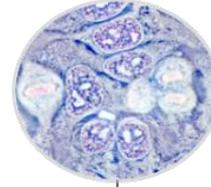
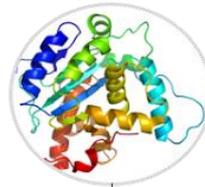
And Bioprinting....

“the automated generation of cell-comprising structure through the spatially-controlled deposition of cells and/or cell containing materials in user defined, geometric patterns”

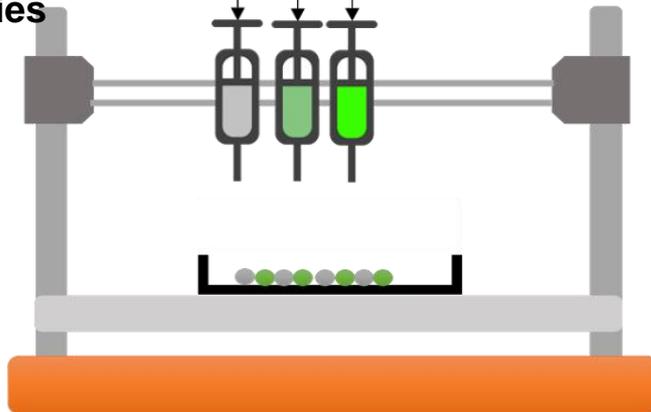
Biomaterial

Proteins

Cells



- Biocompatible
- Degradation
- Rheology
- Bioprintable
- Mechanical properties



Bioprinter



# Bioprinting processes

## Today

### Virtual

### Physical

Acquisition of  
3D patient  
model

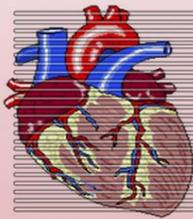
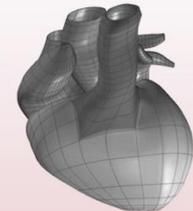
BioCAD - Design

3D Bioprinting

Post processing  
Bioreactor



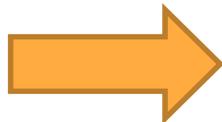
MRI



Antes do Biorreator    Depois do Biorreator



DICOM  
images



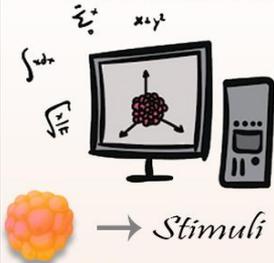
STL file

# Bioprinting processes

In silico

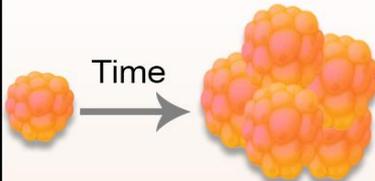
Next steps

**BioCAE**  
Modeling and Simulations



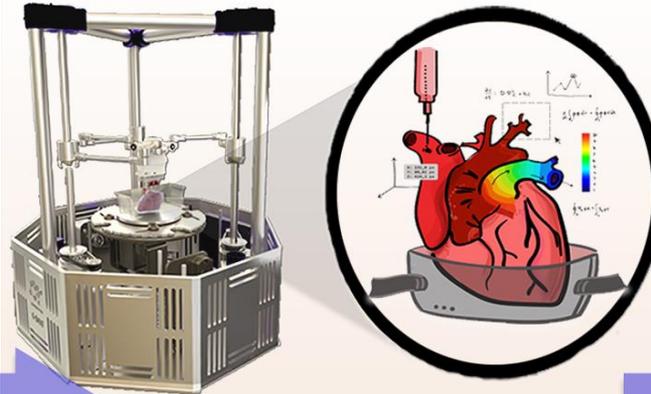
Cell source  
Physical  
Chemical  
Biological  
Topography

**BioCAD**

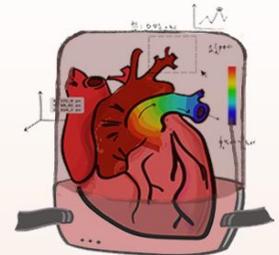


Endothelial, iPS/MSC, Osteoblast  
P, T, WS, viscosity  
Dex, B-Gly  
VEGF, BMP,  
Porosity, fibers

**BioCAM**



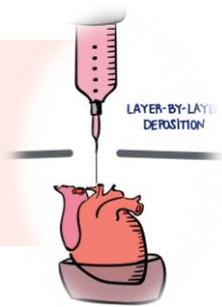
**Bioreactor**



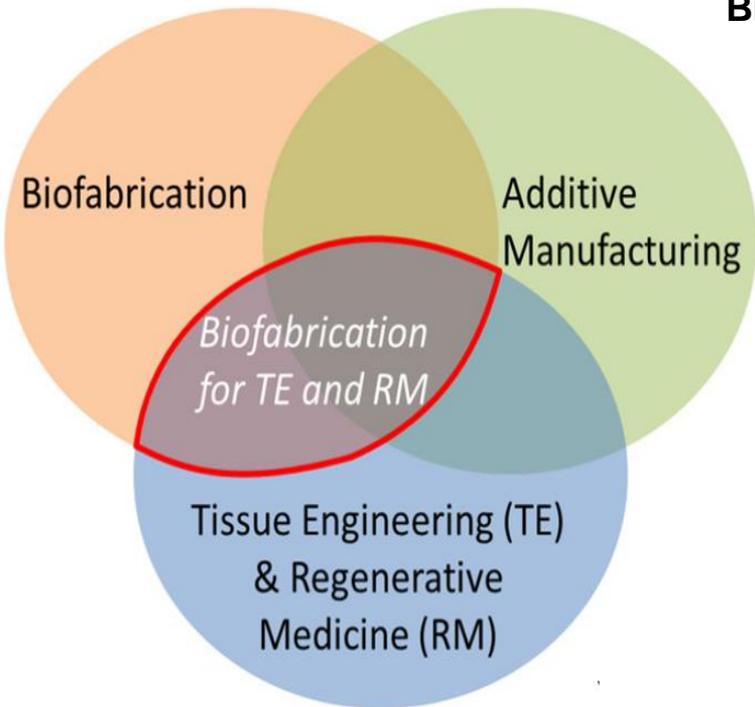
*Stimuli control*

P, T, WS, viscosity  
Dex, B-Gly  
VEGF, BMP,

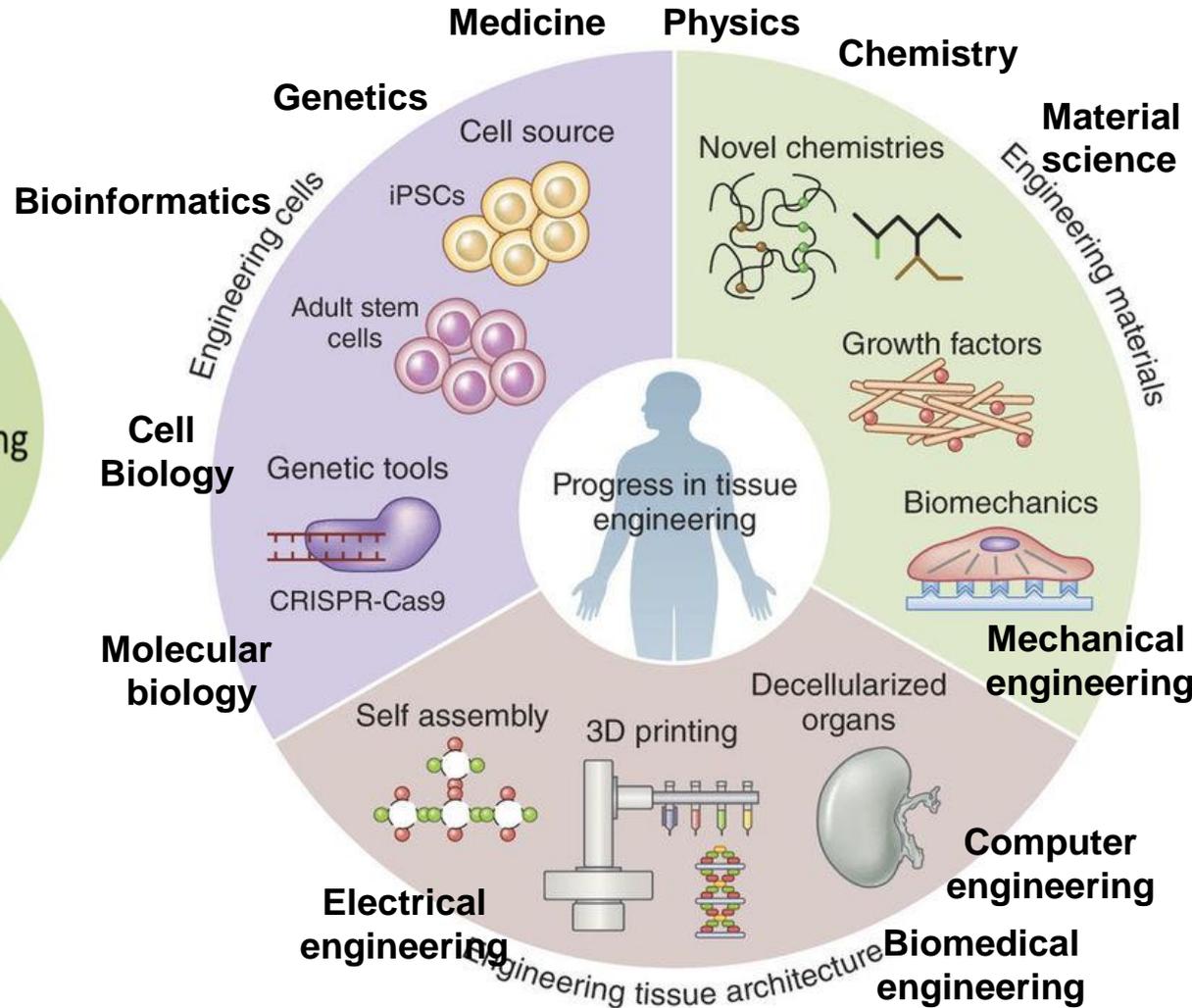
# Interrelation between areas



**Bioprinting is a multidisciplinary integration technology**



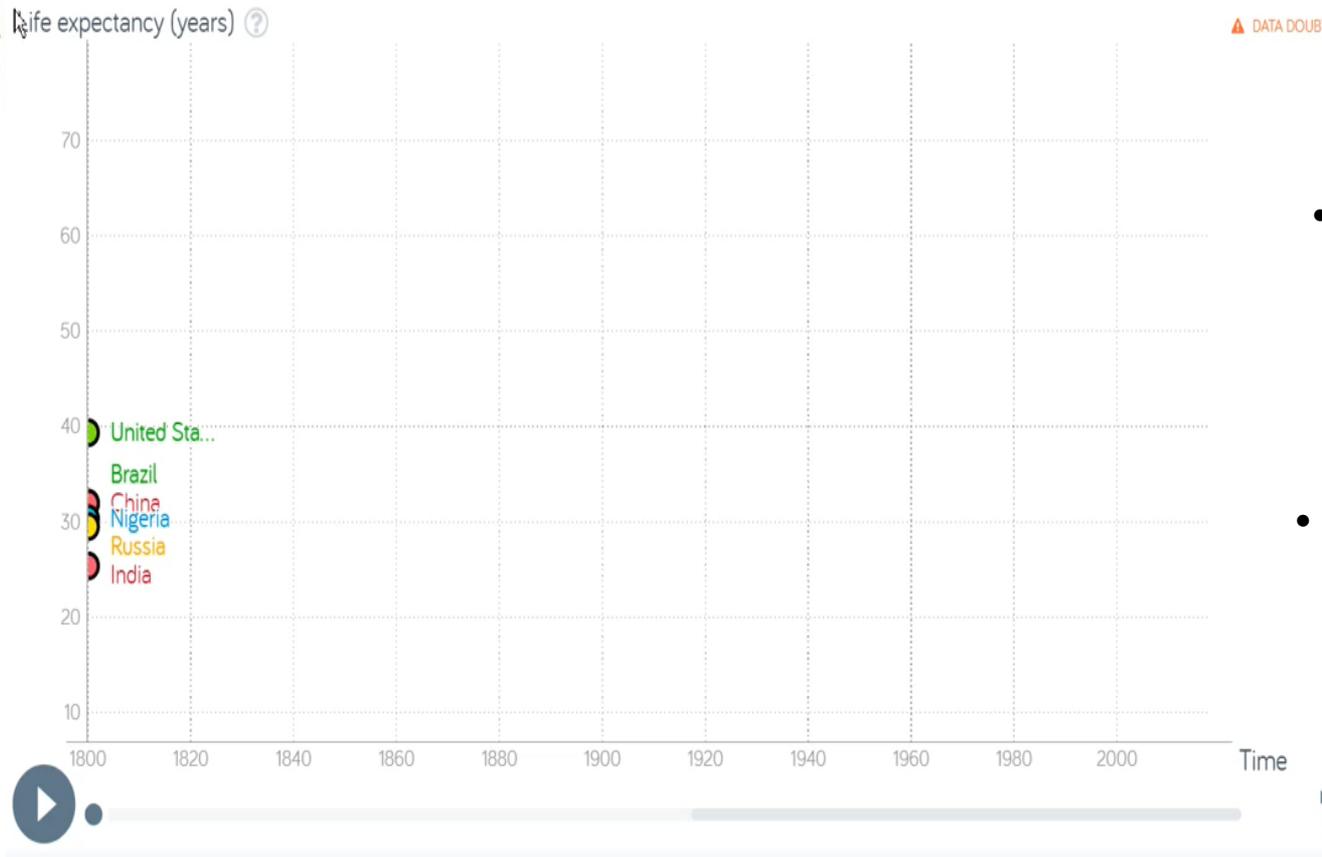
J Grollet al, *Biofabrication*, 2016



# Motivation



Life expectancy is increasing **globally**



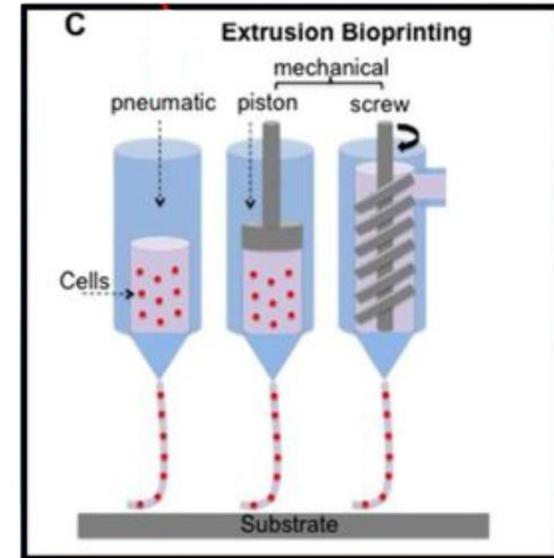
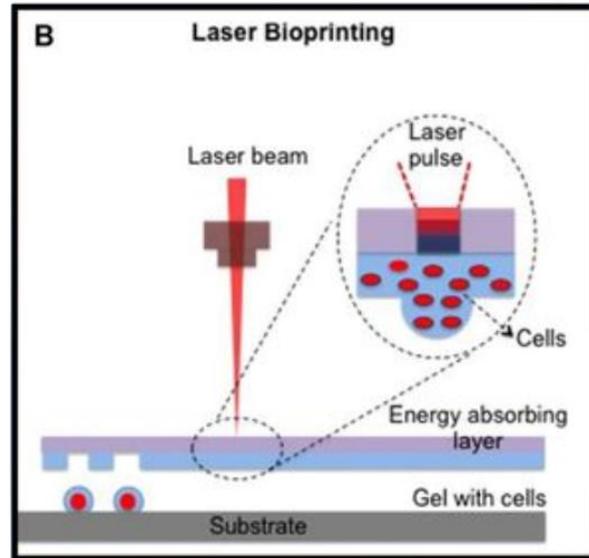
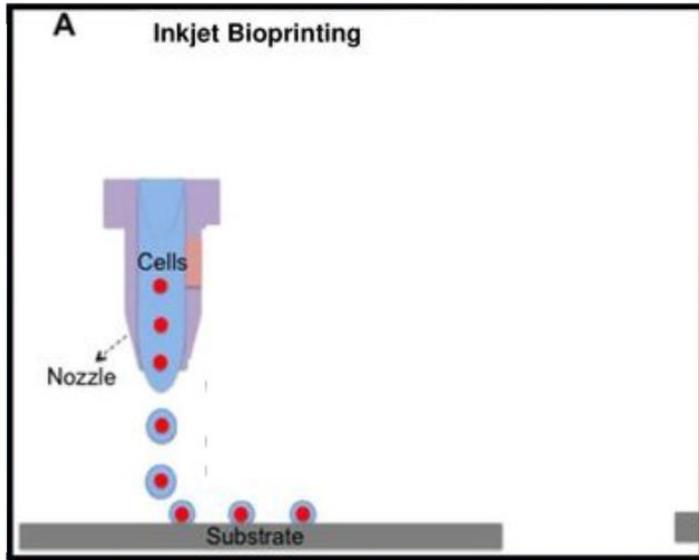
- **Health**
  - Aging
  - Disease
  - Accidents
- **Needs**
  - New treatments
  - New drugs
  - New methods of analysis and diagnosis

# Types of Bioprinters

## inkjet

## laser

## extrusion



**Analogy:** inkjet printer

### Limitations:

- low viscosity
- bio-ink must solidify
- cell densities

### Limitations:

- low printing speed
- Cannot print multiple layers easily
- wasteful

**Placing cells precisely**

### Limitations:

- Lower cellular viability
- Low resolution
- Slow print speed

# Applications of Bioprinting

Today

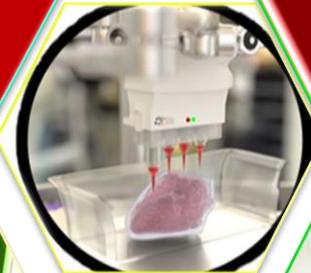
Tomorrow

In the future

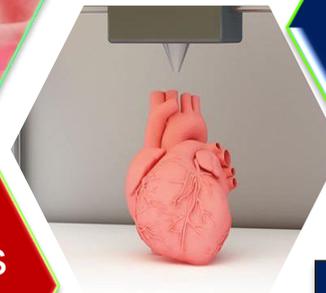
Bioprinting of tissues for Education

Bioprinting of tissues for Medicine

Bioprinting of organs for transplantation



To replace organs and tissues that suffered damages



Drug testing

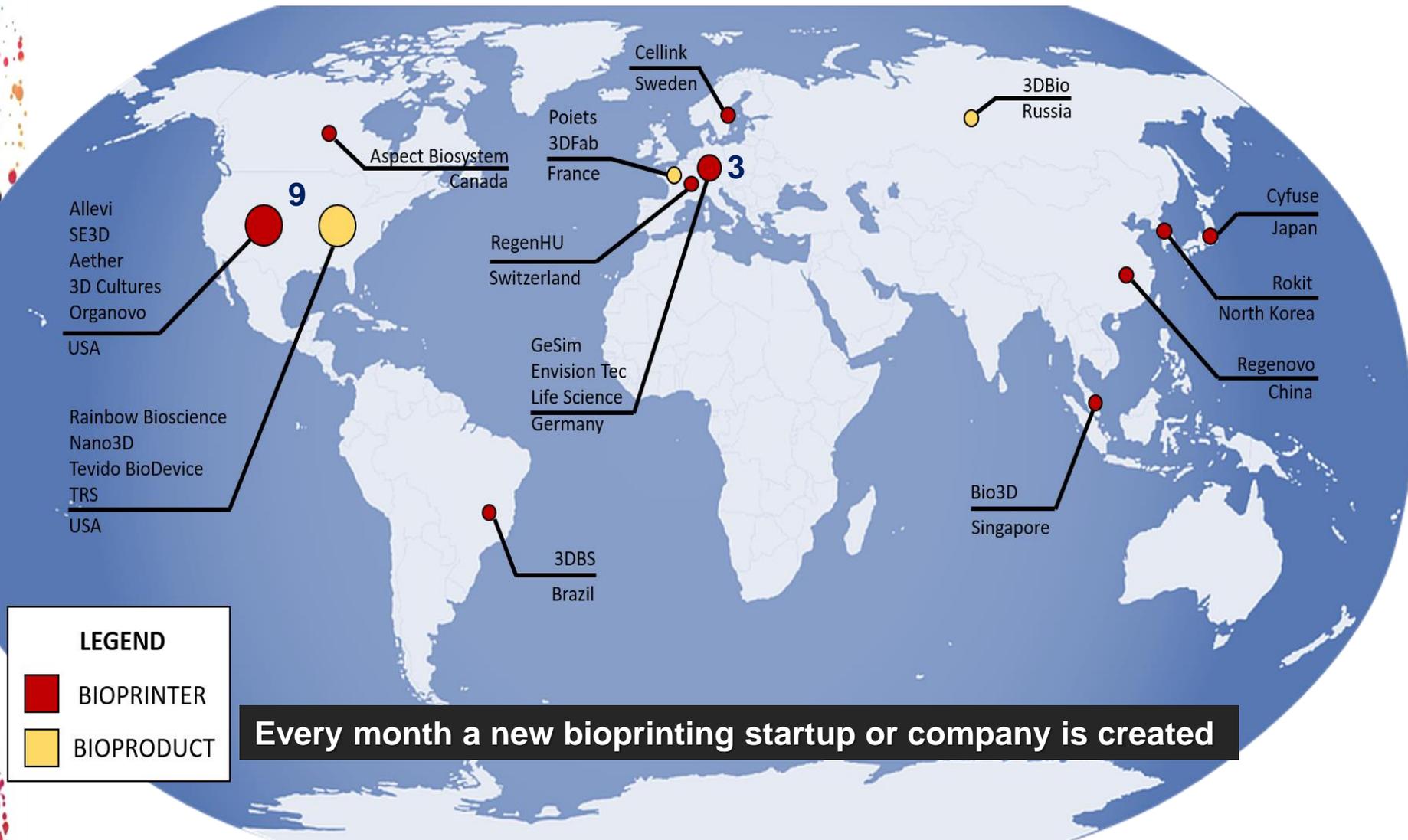
to minimize the use of animals

Cosmetics testing

Medicine 4.0

Towards personalized medicine

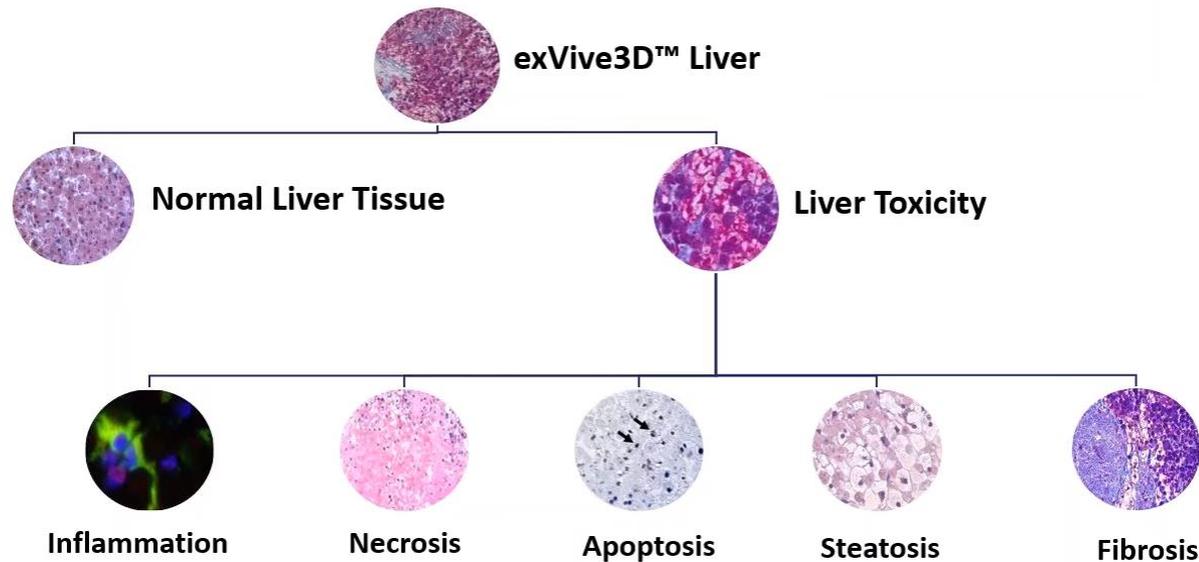
# Bioprinters and Bioproducts Companies



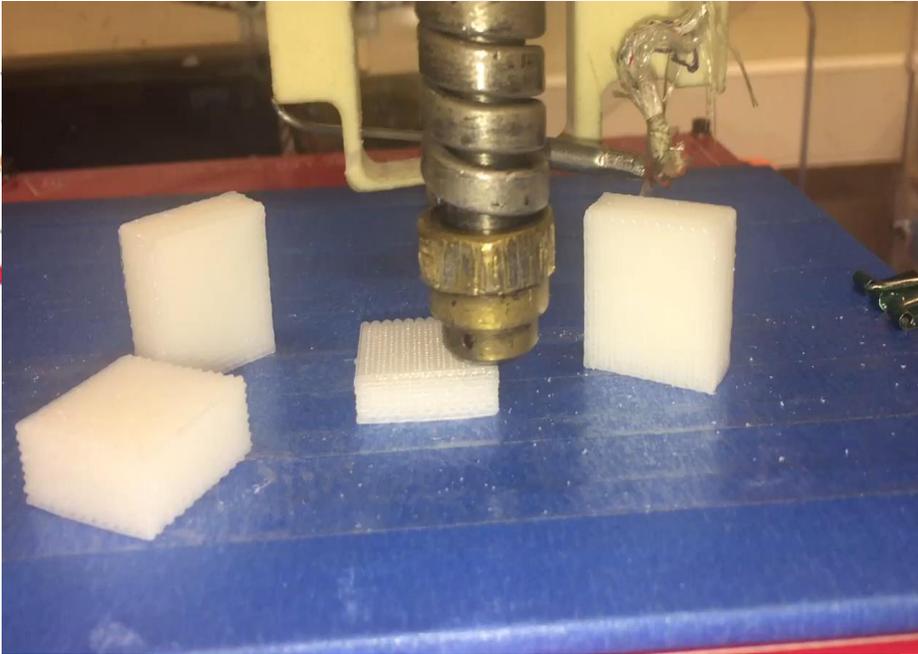
# Bioprinters and Bioproducts Companies



Organovo is a biotech company that has developed a leadership position with its revolutionary ability to bioprint tissues.



# Projects at the CTI Renato Archer - Brazil

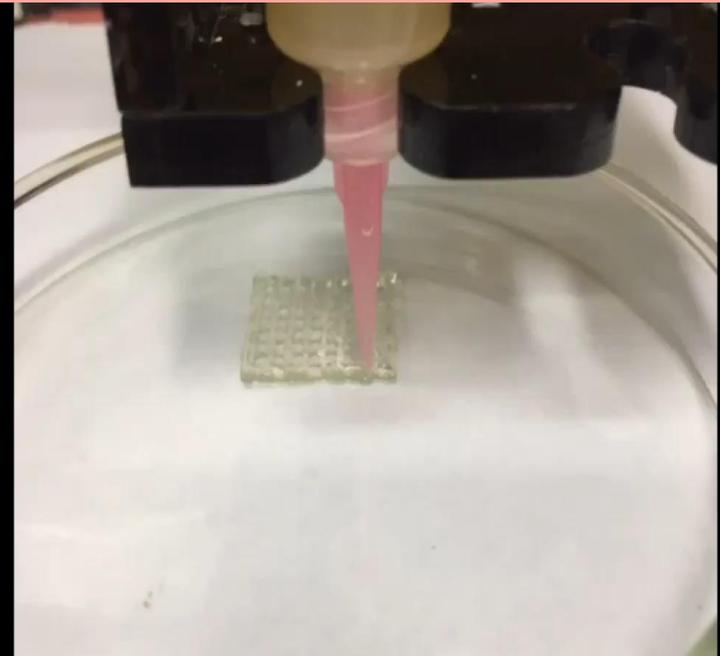


**3D printing of rigid scaffolds for bone tissue engineering using synthetic or biomaterials**

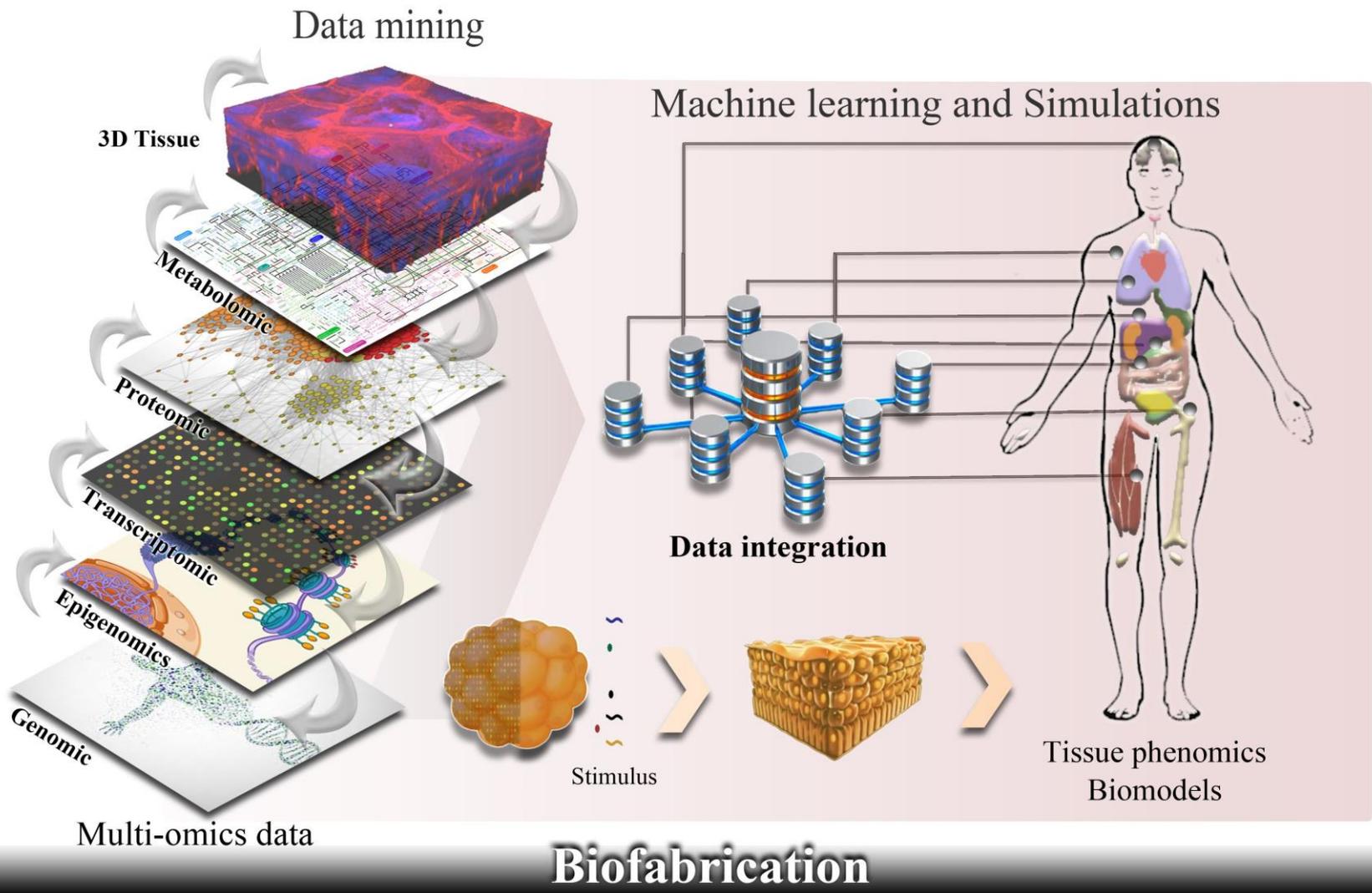
- PCL
- PLA
- PHB
- Bioglass
- B-TCP
- PCL + Bioglass
- PCL + Lycopene
- PHB + B-TCP

**Bioprinting of hydrogel and plant cells to study the extrusion process and the shear stress on cells**

- Alginate + agarose

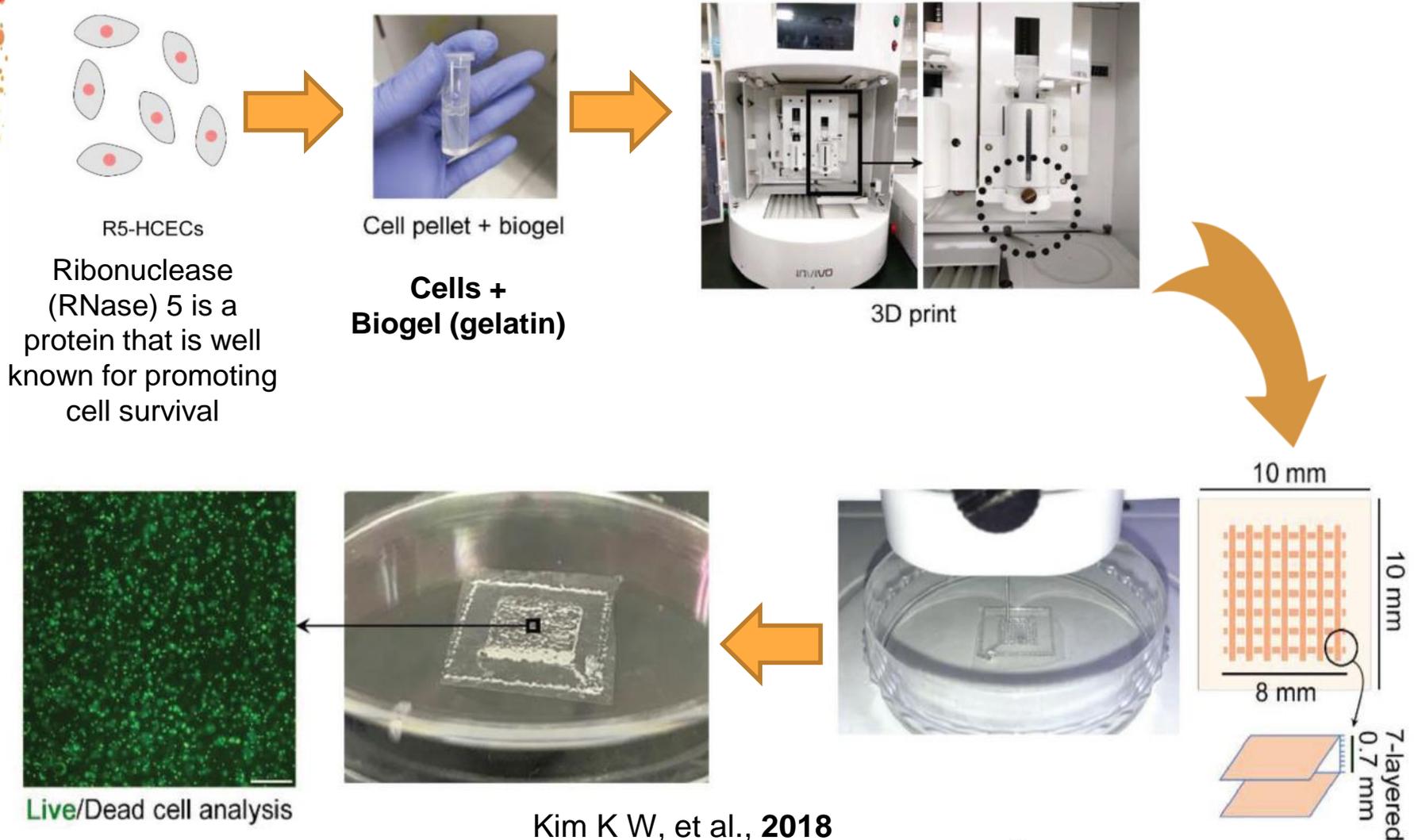


# Projects at the CTI Renato Archer - Brazil



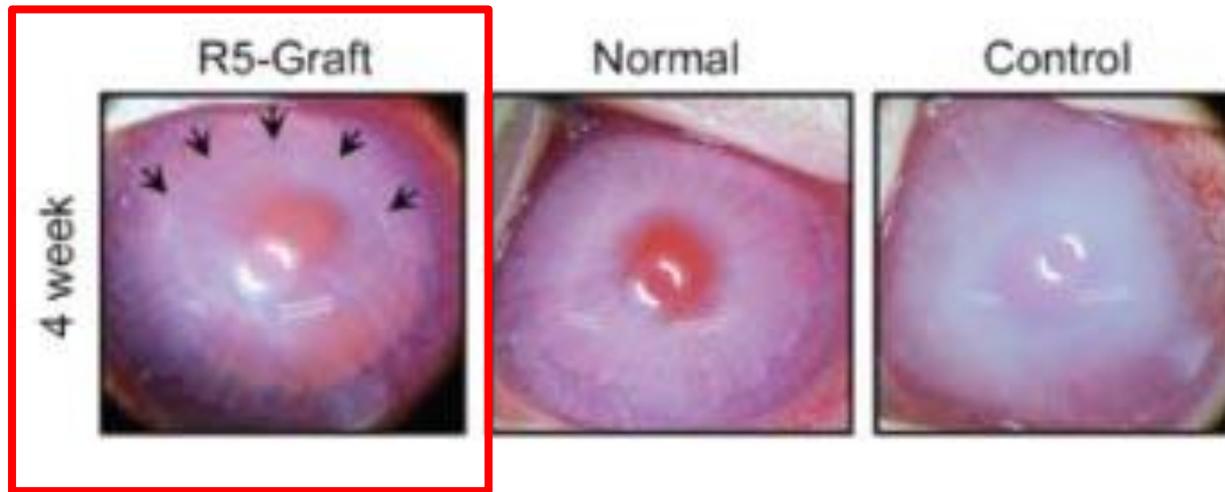
# Bioprinting technology in ophthalmology

## Bioprinting of corneal endothelium



# Bioprinting technology in ophthalmology

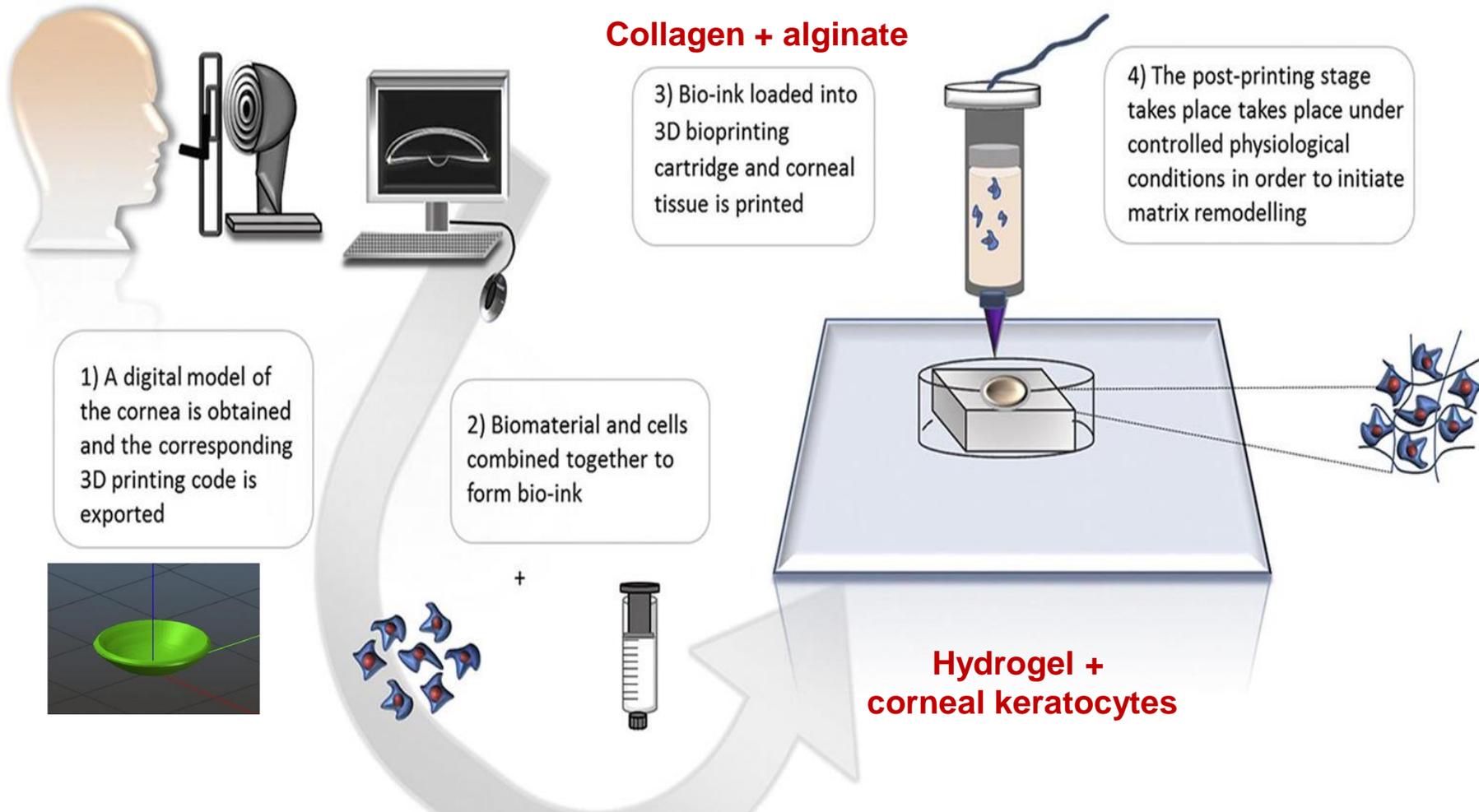
Kyoung Woo Kim - **Ex Vivo Functionality of 3D Bioprinted Corneal Endothelium Engineered with Ribonuclease 5-Overexpressing Human Corneal Endothelial Cells.**  
Adv. Healthcare Mater. **2018**, 1800398



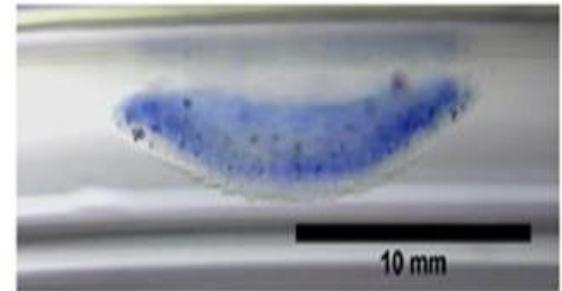
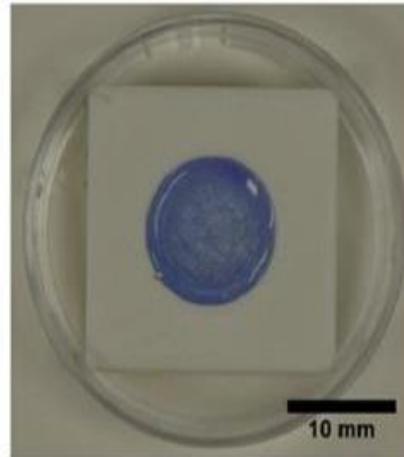
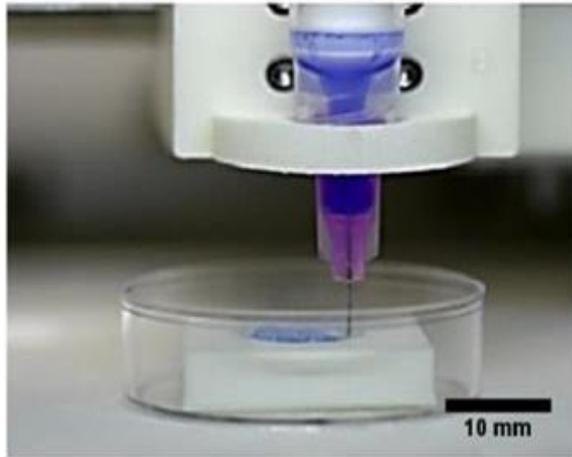
**In conclusion, the biofabricated corneal endothelium with ECs modified easily survives and functions as corneal endothelium in vivo.**

# Bioprinting technology in ophthalmology

## Bioprinting of corneal stroma equivalent



# Bioprinting of corneal stroma equivalent



**Keratocytes exhibited high cell viability both at day 1 post-printing (>90%) and at day 7 (83%)**

One of the limitations of extrusion bioprinting is the generation of shear stress-induced cell deformation at the needle wall and which is diminished by the use of low viscosity bio-inks to which low air pressures can be applied.

Isaacson A, Swioklo S, Connon CJ. **3D bioprinting of a corneal stroma equivalent.** *Exp Eye Res.* **2018** 30;173:188-193.

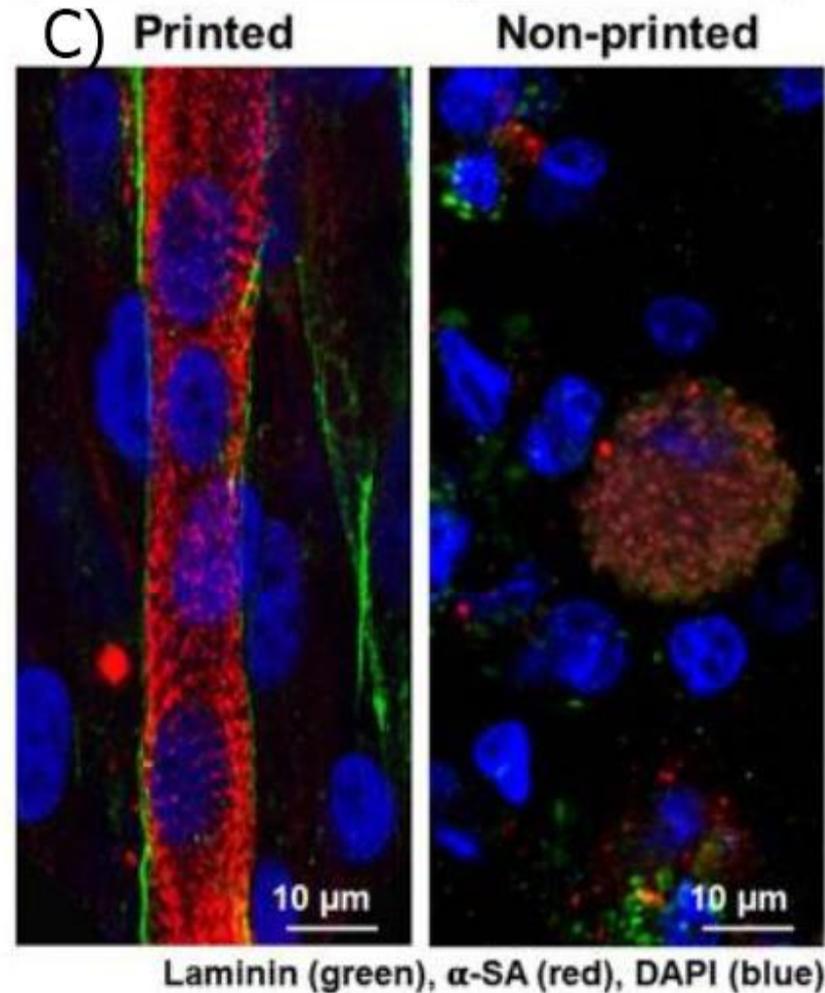
# Bioprinted Human Skeletal Muscle Constructs

These results show that the

- bioprinted organized muscle structure can **accelerate the tissue maturation**,
- while the microchannel structure can allow the **diffusion of nutrient and oxygen** to maintain the cell viability.

- Human muscle progenitor cells (hMPCs) + Gelatin bioink

Polycaprolactone (PCL) for structuring the filaments of hydrogel.



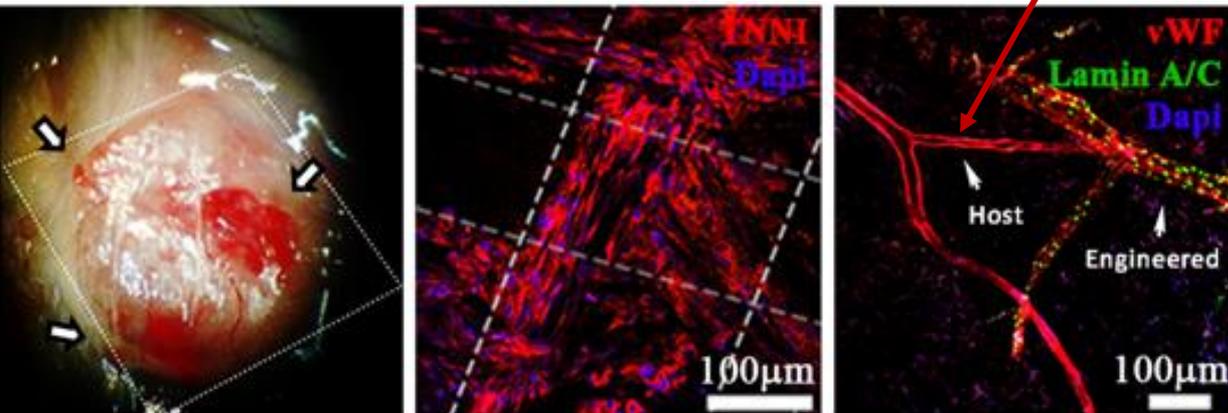
Kim Ji Hyun, et al., 3D Bioprinted Human Skeletal Muscle Constructs for Muscle Function Restoration, 2018.

# Bioprinting and microfluidic for Cardiac Tissue Engineering

The constructs were made with this composition:

- Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVECs)
- Induced pluripotent cell-derived cardiomyocytes (iPSC-CMs).
- Alginate and PEG-Fibrinogen (PF) and extruded through a custom microfluidic printing head (MPH)

The group obtained a 3D cardiac tissue compose of iPSC-derived CMs with a high orientation index imposed by the different defined geometries and blood vessel-like shapes generated by HUVECs



Maiullari F. et al., A multi-cellular 3D bioprinting approach for vascularized heart tissue engineering based on HUVECs and iPSC-derived cardiomyocytes, *Scientific Reports*, 8 2018.

# Challenges

- ✓ Integration Engineering x Life Sciences;
- ✓ To understand the regulatory networks of cells and tissues;
- ✓ Development of new "Blueprint/BioCAD" for bioprinting;
- ✓ Development of scalable technology for biofabrication millions uniform tissue spheroids;
- ✓ Development of integrated operational system integration of the bioprinters (special software-hardware);
- ✓ Development of new bioreactor;
- ✓ Development of *in situ* bioprinting;
- ✓ Development of bioprintable biomaterials;
- ✓ Laws and regulations → \* Safety + Security



<http://www.biofabricacao.com>

Thank you!

obrigada

**Janaina Dernowsek, PhD**

Researcher at CTI Renato Archer

[jadernowsek@gmail.com](mailto:jadernowsek@gmail.com)

 **Bio3Data**

Founder

[bio3data@gmail.com](mailto:bio3data@gmail.com)