Promising Future for *Ex vivo* **Tissue Fabrication**

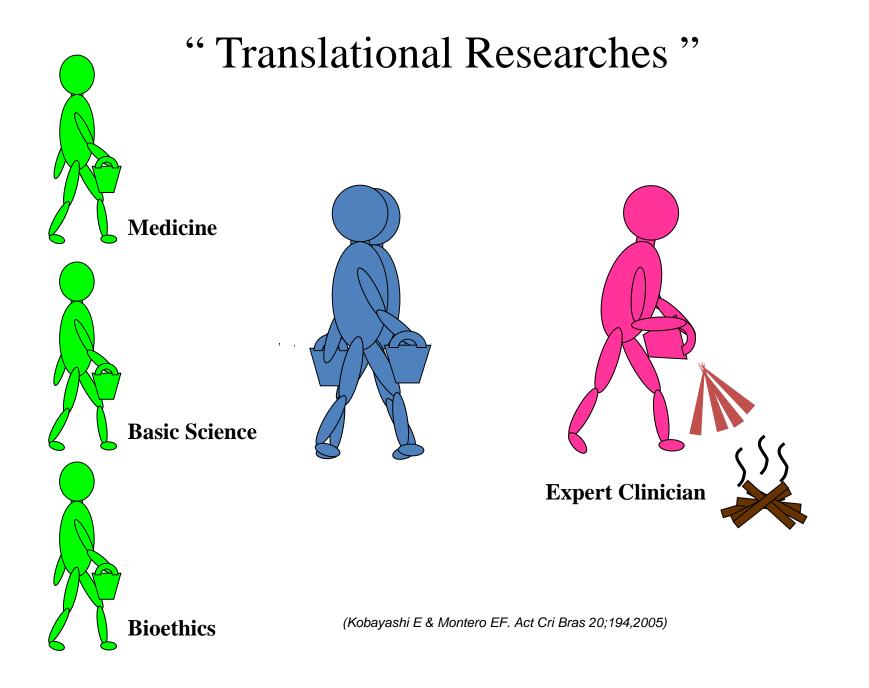
Keie University



Eiji Kobayashi, MD, PhD Department of Organ Fabrication, Keio University School of Medicine, Japan The research for fabricating tissue/organs through cultivation of stem cells gathered from the patients themselves has been accelerated in recent years.

Through the usage of iPS cells and alike we develop various cellular tissues from the patients and multiply them on vascular beds to fabricate target tissues.

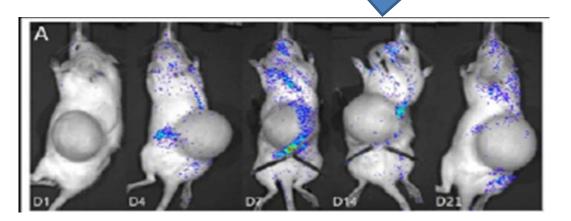
In the future by maximizing microsurgical technique, newly fabricated tissues derived from the patients themselves will surely be transplantable.



Translational Research: From rat to clinic

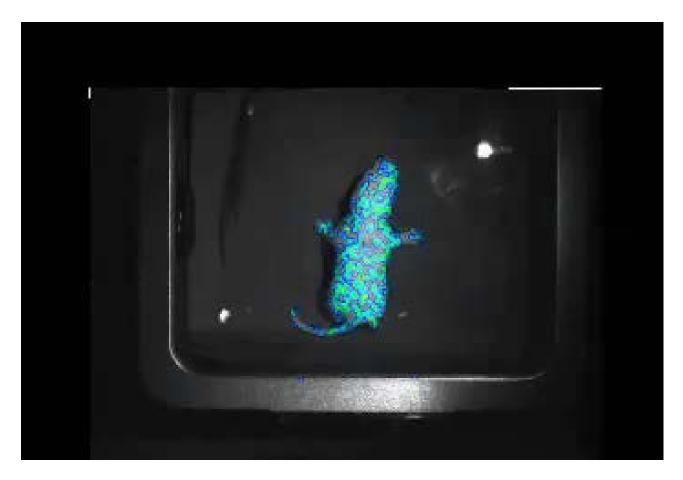
In vivo Tissue Fabrication





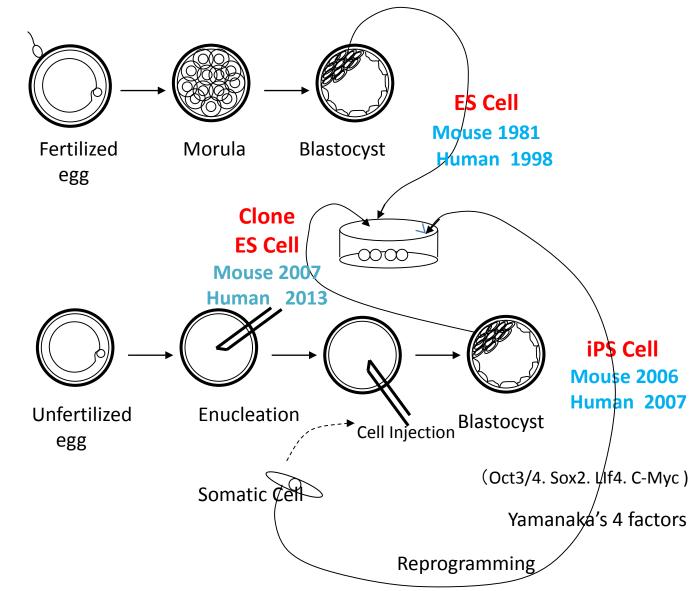
(Data from Dr. Shuangbai Zhou)

Cross-border academia collaboration between Prof. Li (China) and Prof. Kobayashi (Japan)



The firefly Rat *developed world-first by Prof. Kobayashi in the early years of 2000s*

Possible Source for Human Organs



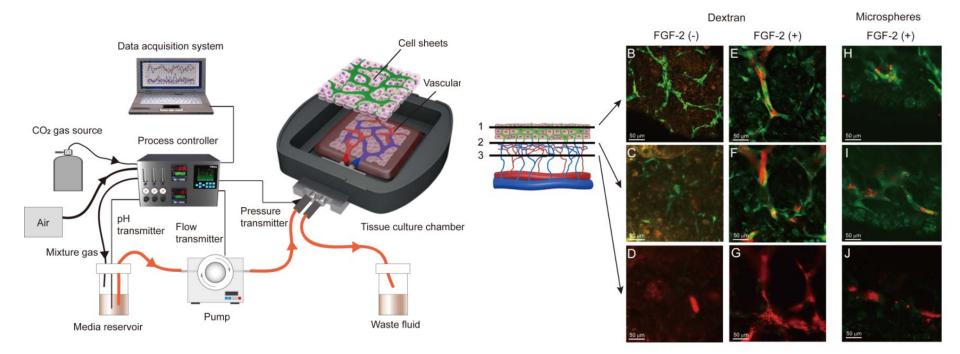
ES cell = embryonic stem cell; iPS cell = induced pluripotent stem cell



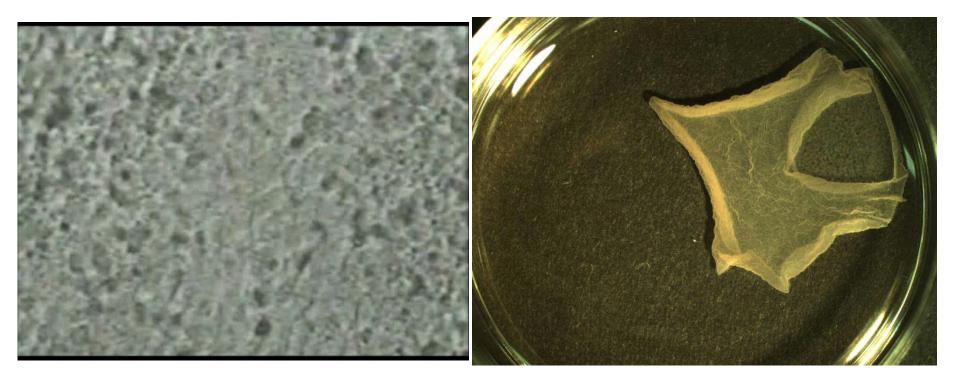
DOI: 10.1038/ncomms2406

In vitro fabrication of functional three-dimensional tissues with perfusable blood vessels

Hidekazu Sekine^{1,*}, Tatsuya Shimizu^{1,*}, Katsuhisa Sakaguchi², Izumi Dobashi¹, Masanori Wada³, Masayuki Yamato¹, Eiji Kobayashi⁴, Mitsuo Umezu² & Teruo Okano¹



`Tissue-engineered` cardiomyocytes sheet



Temperature Responsive Culture Dishes developed by Prof. Okano

Fabrication of implantable liver tissue using bio- 3D printer and

development of a novel transplantation technique for liver tissue

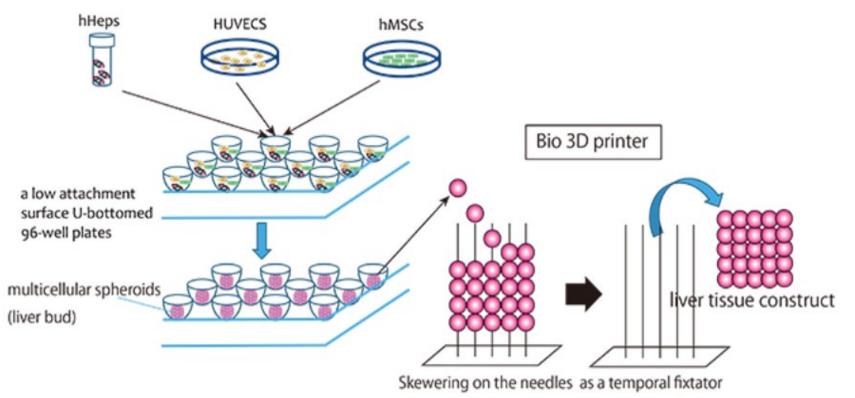
Yusuke Yanagi¹, Tomoaki Taguchi¹,Koichi Nakayama⁴,Kenichi Kohashi⁵, Shin Enosawa³, Eiji Kobayashi²

¹Department of Pediatric Surgery, Reproductive and Developmental Medicine, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University

² Department of Organ Fabrication, Keio University School of Medicine, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-8582, Japan

³ National Center for Child Health and Development, 2-10-1 Okura, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo 157-8535, Japan

⁴ Department of Advanced Technology Fusion, Advanced Technology Fusion, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Saga University

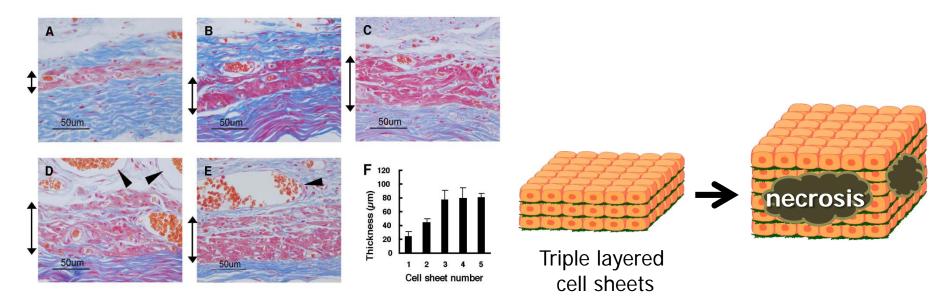


⁽Submitted)

Tissue Fabrication is restricted due to the limits of passive diffusion

in vivo

in vitro



Tissue thickness reached a plateau at 80um



New technologies for improving the reconstruction of 3D cell-dense tissue with a well organized vasculature are required.



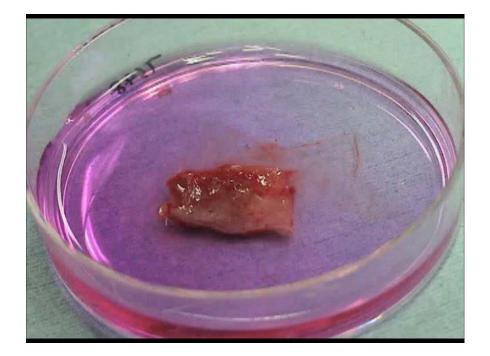
The FASEB Journal express article 10.1096/fj.05-4715fje. Published online January 26, 2006.

Polysurgery of cell sheet grafts overcomes diffusion limits to produce thick, vascularized myocardial tissues

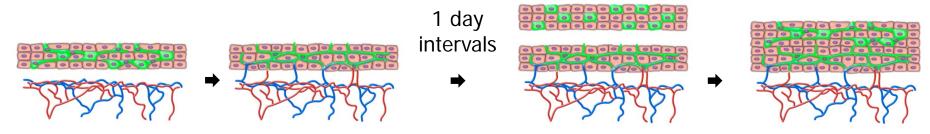
Tatsuya Shimizu,* Hidekazu Sekine,* Joseph Yang,* Yuki Isoi,* Masayuki Yamato,* Akihiko Kikuchi,* Eiji Kobayashi,[†] and Teruo Okano*

*Institute of Advanced Biomedical Engineering and Science, Tokyo Women's Medical University, 8-1 Kawada-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8666; and [†]Division of Organ Replacement Research, Center for Molecular Medicine, Jichi University Medical School, 3311-1 Minamikawachi-machi, Kawachi-gun, Tochigi 329-0498 Japan

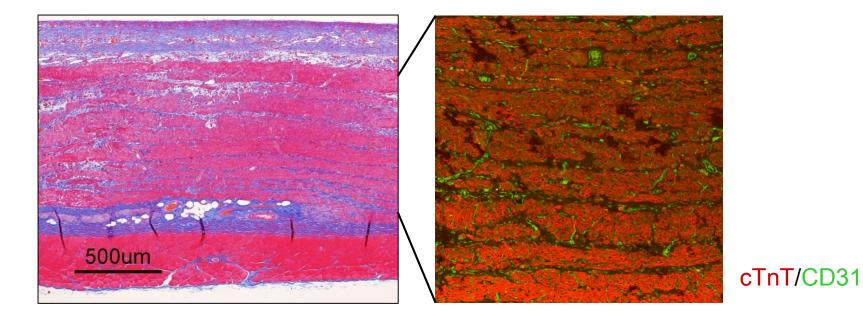
Tatsuya Shimizu and Hidekazu Sekine contributed equally to this work.



Overcome diffusion limits by multi-step transplantation

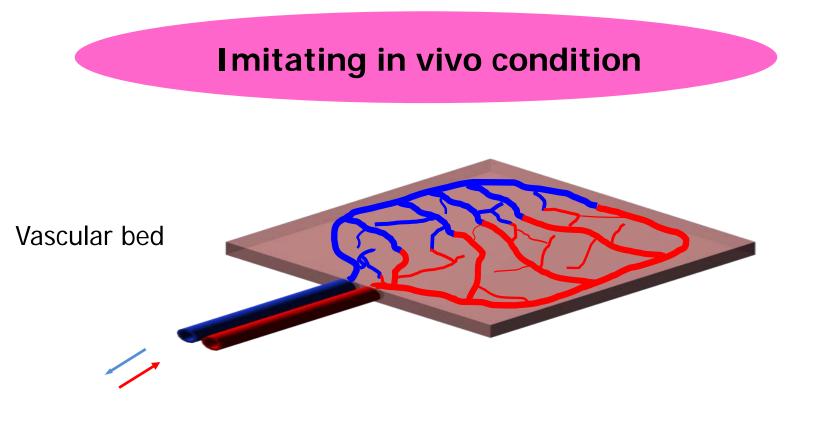


Allowed for sufficient blood-vessel formation

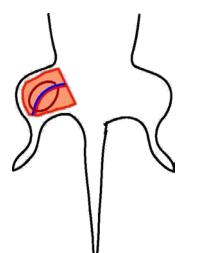


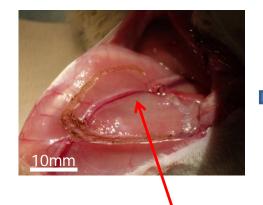
Objective

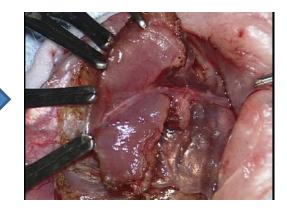
Followed by in vivo study, we hypothesized that it may be possible to overcome these diffusion limits in vitro by employing vascular bed and bioreactor system that allowed for sufficient vascular network in the engineered cardiac tissues.



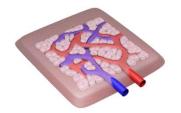
Ex vivo vascular bed

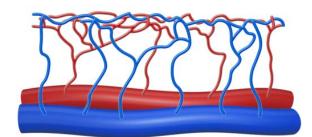


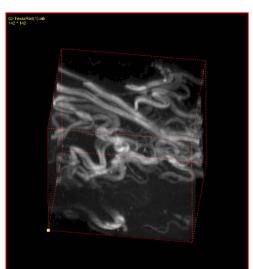




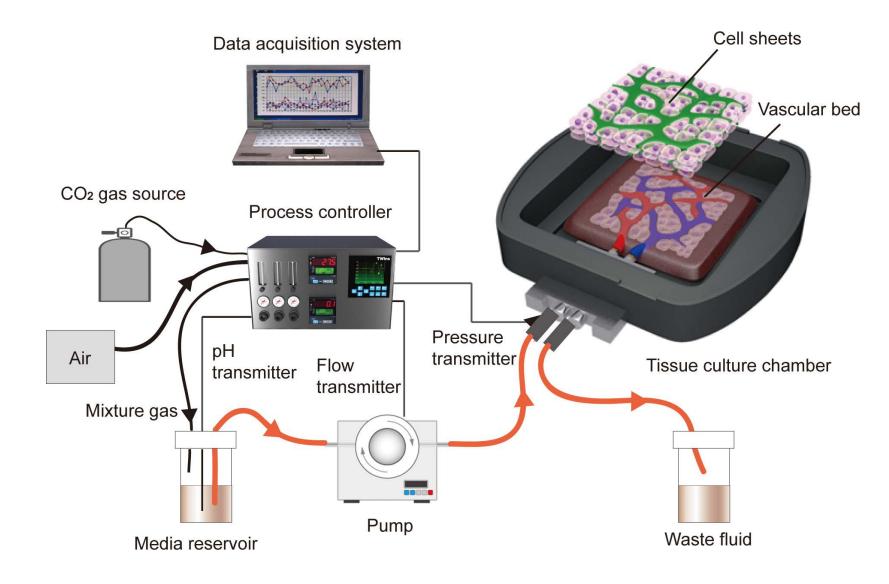
Muscle with femoral artery and vein



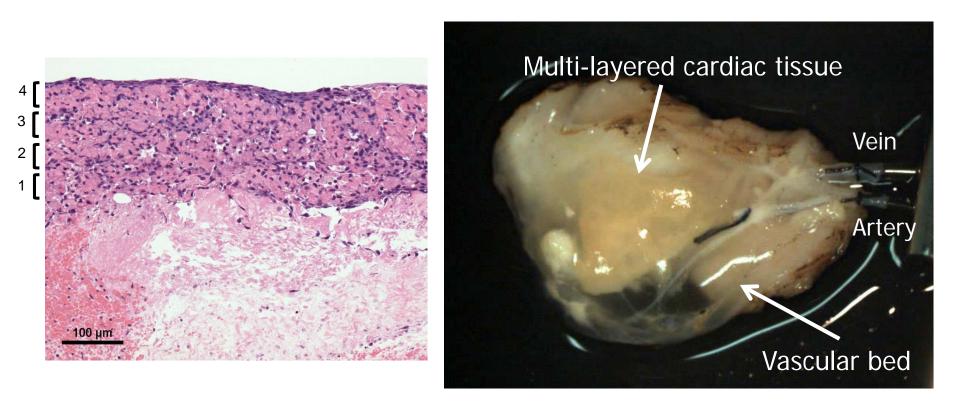




Schematic illustration of the concept used for in virto engineering of 3-D tissue with perfusable blood vessels

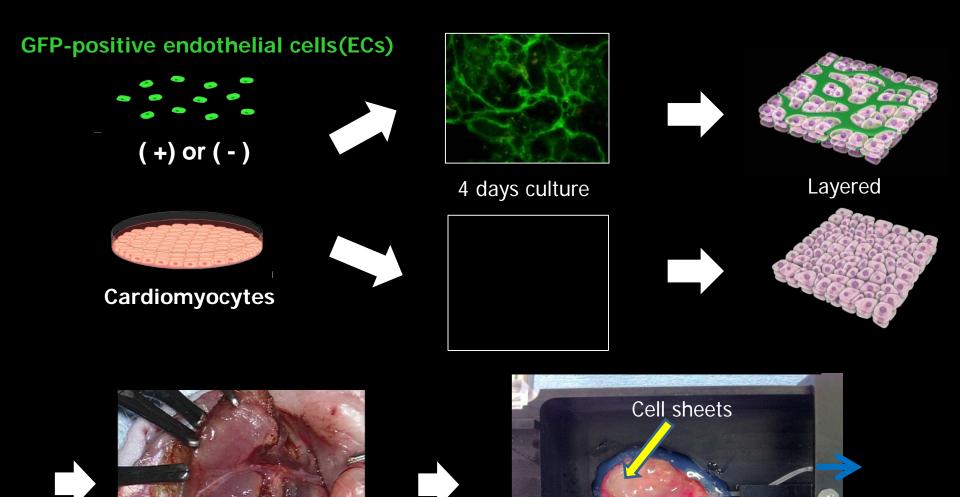


Multi-step overlaying of triple-layer cardiac cell sheets for scale up



12 days after perfusion culture

Methods



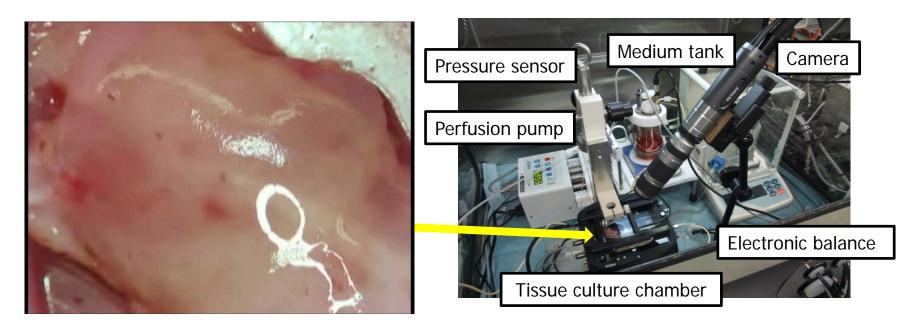
Femoral muscle with an artery and a vein

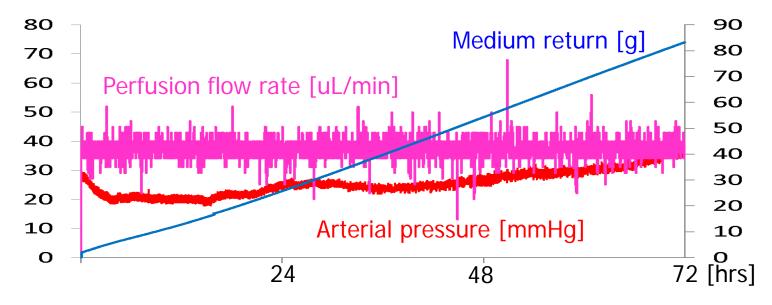
Tissue perfusion bioreactor

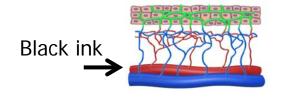
Culture

medium

Bioreactor set up and tissue perfusion culture



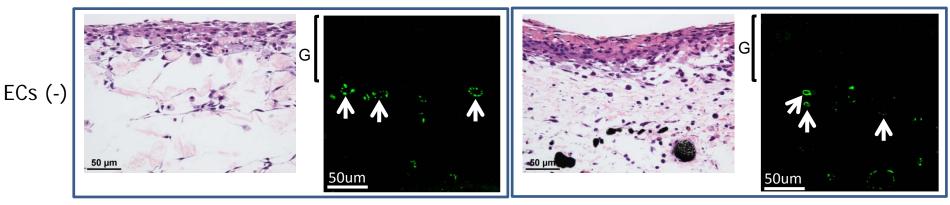


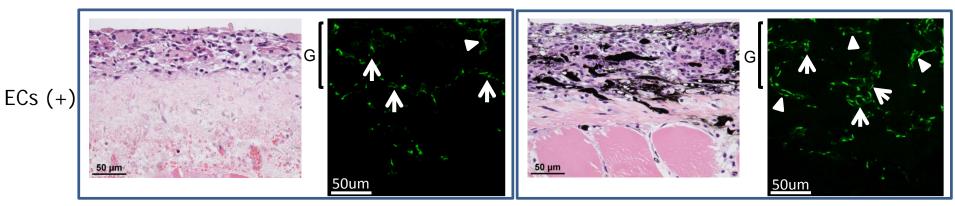


3 days after perfusion culture

FGF-2 (-)

FGF-2 (+)



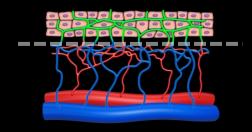


Microspheres Dextran FGF-2 (-) FGF-2 (+) FGF-2 (+) Η Two-photon microscope images Α 50 µm 50 µm 2 3 Perfused with Red fluorescent dextran or 50 µm Red fluorescent 4 um spheres G D J

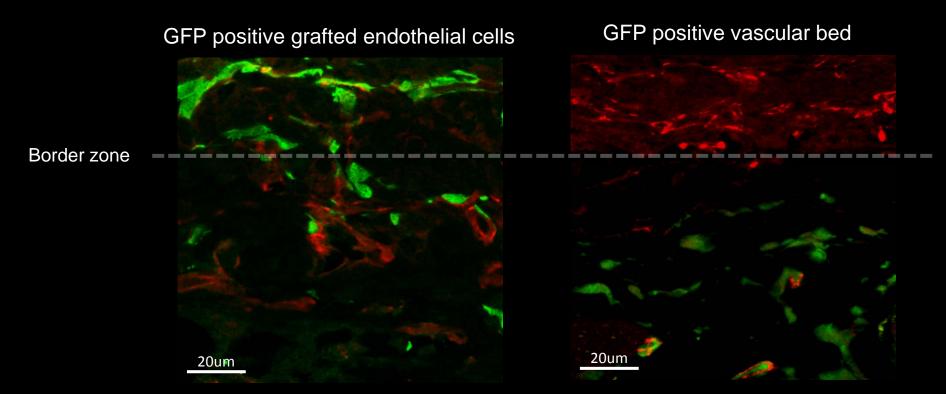
50 µm

50 µm

50 µm

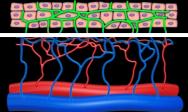


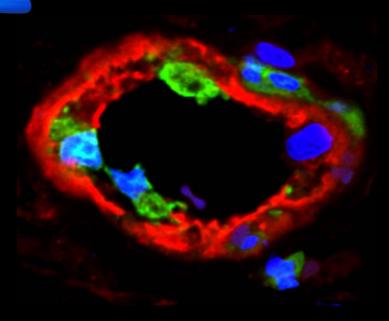
ECs (+) FGF-2 (+)

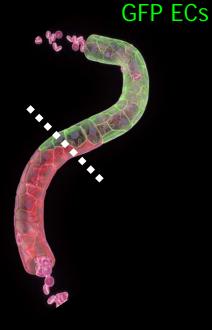


CD31 / GFP

ECs (+) FGF-2 (+)





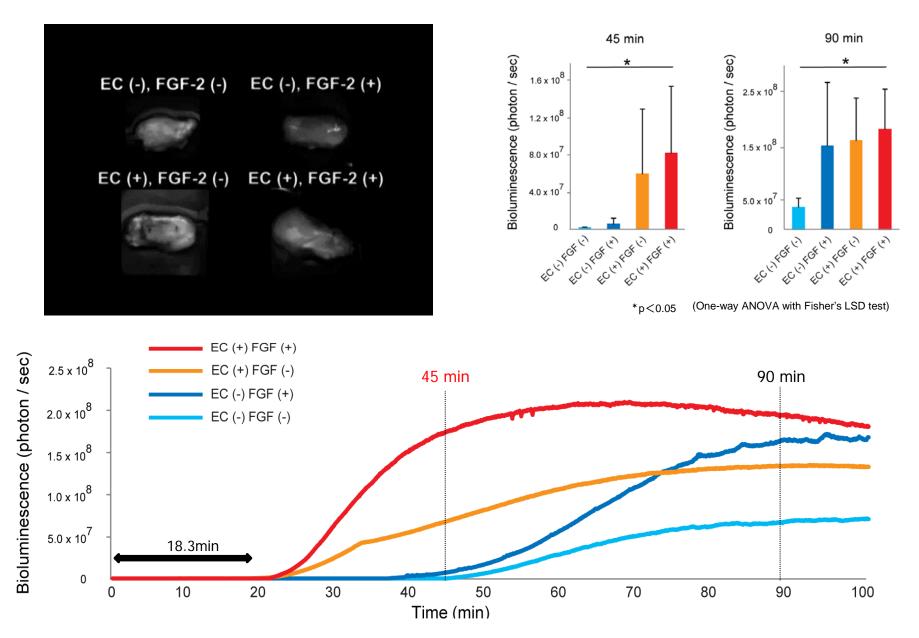


Total ECs

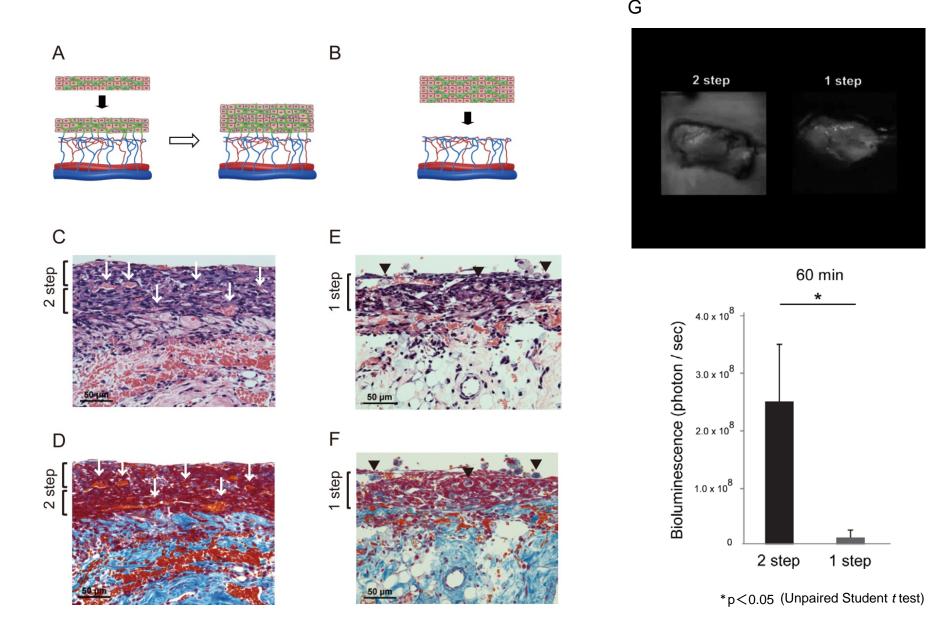
20 um



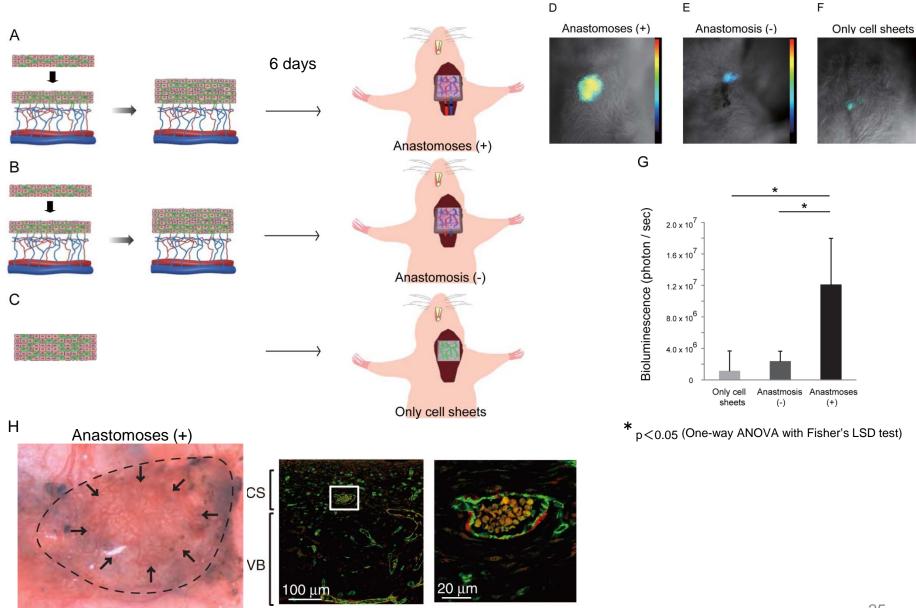
In vitro perfusable blood vessel formation and viable cardiac tissue fabrication



Double-step overlaying of triple-layer cell sheets for thick tissue formation *in vitro* conditions and their viability assay

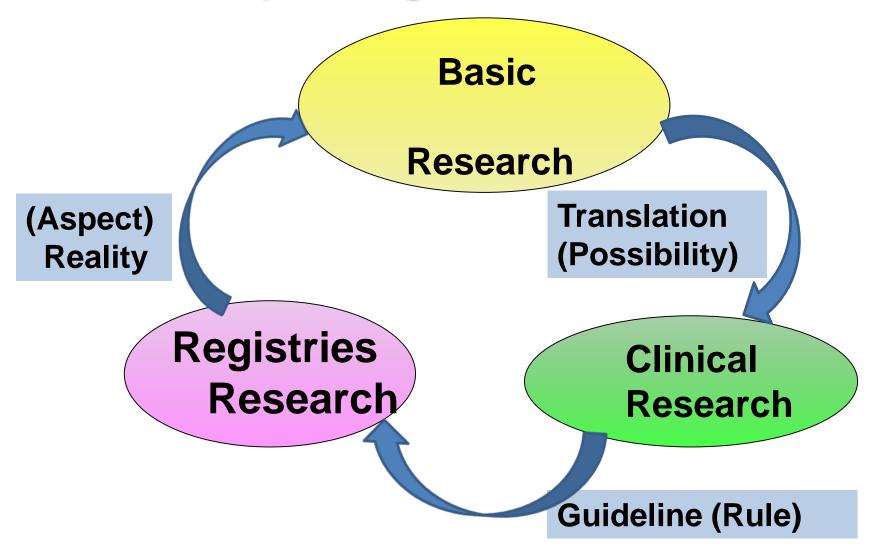


Transplantation of in vitro vascularized cardiac tissues



2 weeks after transplantation

Why doctors are in need of pushing forward researchers ?



Shall we do our best for the suffering patients

2011/06/10 21:53