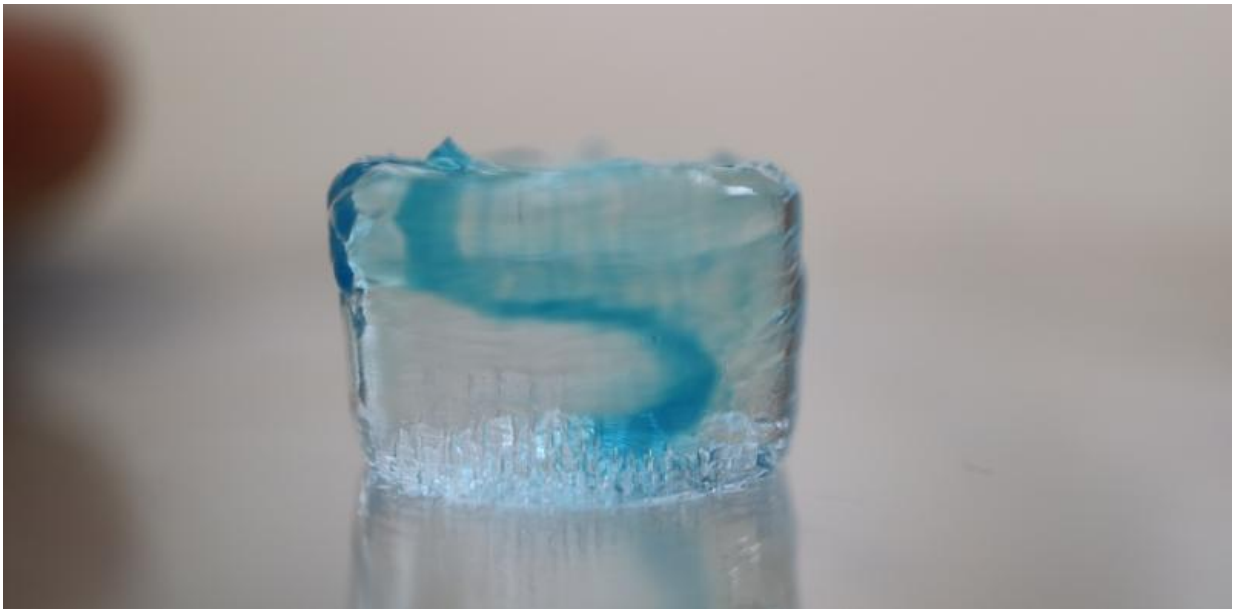


The next pharmaceutical revolution could be 3-D bioprinted

July 25 2017, by Aurelien Forget And Tim Dargaville



3D bioprinted channel, representing a blood vessel within a hydrogel that mimics human tissue. Credit: Forget, Heiny, Derme, Mitterberge

Body organs such as kidneys, livers and hearts are incredibly complex tissues. Each is made up of many different cell types, plus other components that give the organs their structure and allow them to function as we need them to.

For 3-D printed organs to work, they must mimic what happens naturally

– both in terms of arrangement and serving a biological need. For example, a kidney must process and excrete waste in the form of urine.

[Our latest paper](#) shows a new technique for 3-D printing of cells and other biological materials as part of a single production process. It's another step towards being able to print complex, living structures.

But it's not organ transplants we see as the most important possible consequence of this work.

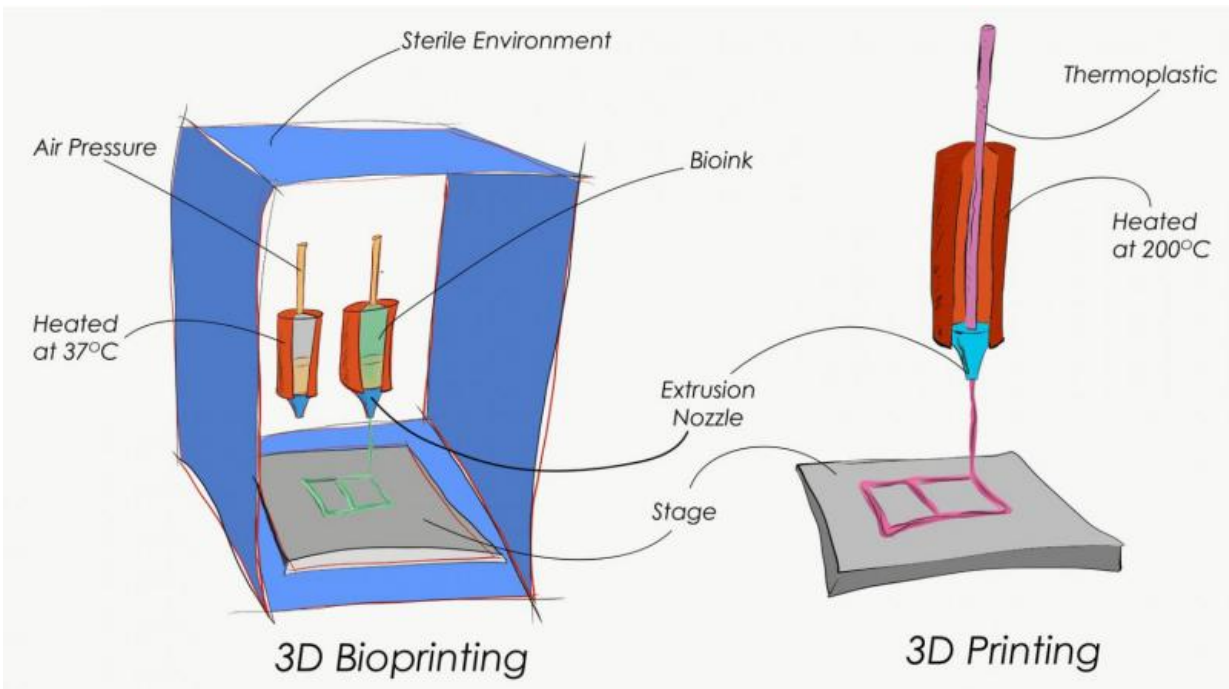
There is already evidence that 3-D cell printing is a technology useful in [drug](#) development, something that may reduce the burden on animals for testing and bring new treatments to market more quickly and safely.

How we 3-D bioprint

3-D printing was first developed for [rapid fabrication of industrial parts](#) using methods known as [sterolithography](#) and [fuse deposition modelling](#).

Add "biology" (that is, cells) to the printing technique and it becomes an entirely new process: 3-D bioprinting.

3-D bioprinting requires sterile conditions to avoid contamination of the bioprinted sample, and an appropriate temperature and humidity so the cells don't die. Also, the plastic materials traditionally used in 3-D printing cannot be used in bioprinting, as they require high temperatures or toxic solvents.



The bioprinting process is performed under sterile conditions and using milder temperatures than are used in 3D plastics printing. Credit: Steffen Harr, Author provided

We and other researchers around the world are developing materials that can be manipulated in a 3-D printer while causing minimal harm to the cells.

However, each cell type that makes up the different tissues of the human anatomy requires a unique mechanical environment. Each requires unique structural supports to function normally.

As an example, bones are a resistant and brittle material, muscles of the heart are elastic, tough materials, and internal organs such as the liver are soft and compressible.

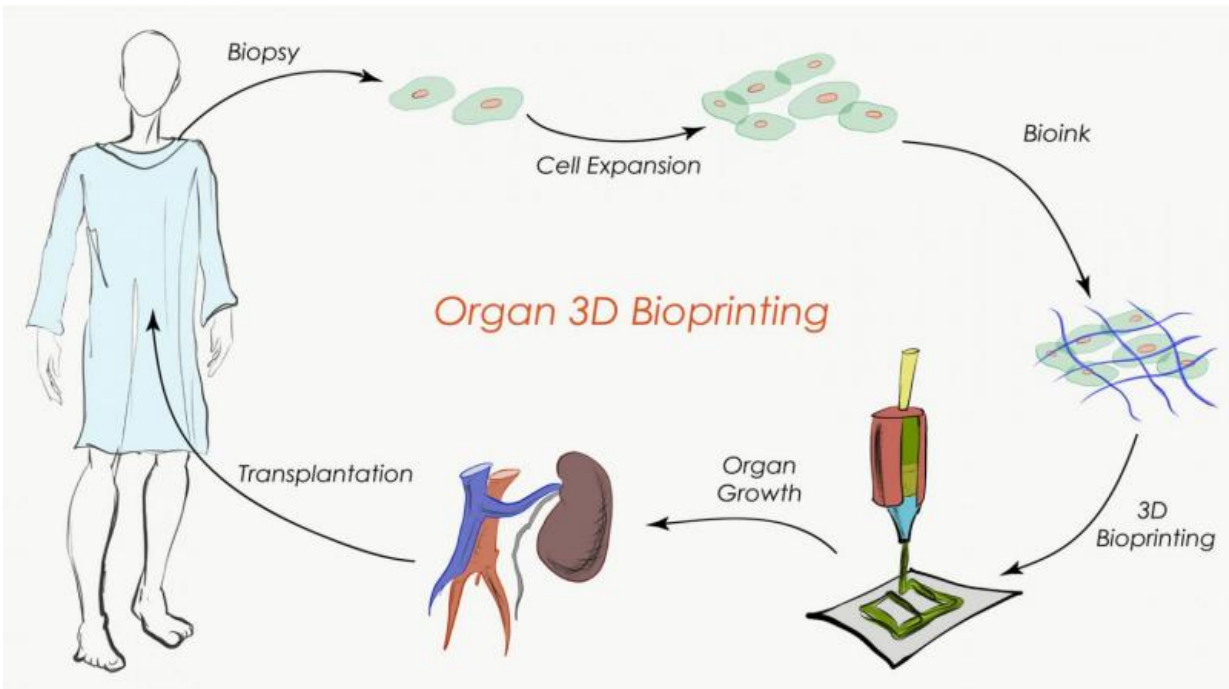
In a [recent publication](#), we and our colleagues show that new materials extracted from marine algae can be used to 3-D bioprint human stem cells in distinct environments, and without harming the cells. We believe that these findings pave the way toward the printing of complex tissue structures.

Hoping for new organs

Currently, patients needing replacement organs must wait for availability (from living or deceased donors) and are then required to be on immunosuppressive drugs for [most of the rest of their lives](#), causing [side effects](#) and creating a tremendous cost for the [healthcare system](#).

The development of 3-D-printed biological tissues for organ replacement hopes to [offer a new solution](#) for the [1,500 patients](#) on the organ receiver waiting list every year in Australia.

But printing of entire organs is an [incredibly complex process](#), one that takes weeks of time that a patient may not have up his or her sleeve.



How to print whole organs for transplantation: cells from the patient are extracted and cultured in the laboratory. An organ is printed with several type of cells, then grown and transplanted into the same patient. Credit: Steffen Harr, Author provided

Also, while this process is somewhat advanced for relatively simple tissues such as [skin](#), the next phase of the technology requires [incorporation of nerves, blood vessels and lymphatic vessels](#) that would integrate with the host system to create transplantable whole organs such as kidneys, lungs, hearts or livers.

We're probably many many years and millions of dollars away from being able to bioprint whole, functional human organs.

But there's another way bioprinted [cells](#) can be used: for testing new drugs in the laboratory.

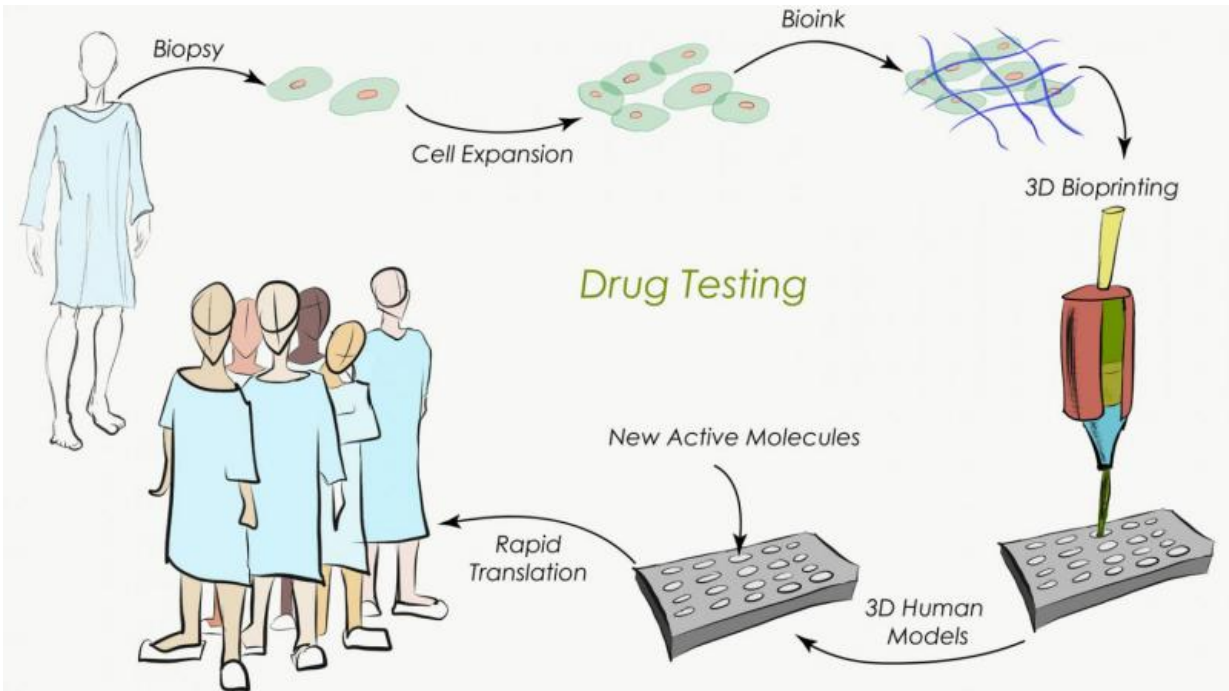
Bioprinted cells for drug testing

Using current methods, bringing a new drug to market has been estimated to cost [US\\$2.5 billion](#), and can take more than ten years from start to finish.

Even if you manage to identify a new candidate drug, the likelihood of regulatory approval is low: in 2016, [less than 10%](#) were approved.

When starting human clinical trials, the probability of a drug to make it to the market is between [10 and 15%](#) depending on the type of molecule, with illness or even death for participants. We know that these drugs mainly fail due to poor [efficacy](#) in humans despite promising results in animals. This disconnect is due to the different physiology between species: rodents and other trial animals are very different from humans in many key ways.

3-D printing technology allows us to print more complex 3-D models that reproduce aspects of the [liver, kidneys](#) or [heart muscles](#) that are suitable to test and identify novel pharmaceutical molecules. These models are already starting to be used by [multinational pharmaceutical companies](#).



3-D bioprinting could revolutionising drug discovery: cells from one patient are extracted and cultured in the laboratory. A tissue sample is printed, on which new molecules can be tested as treatments for whole populations. Credit: Steffen Harr, Author provided

While the use of [animals in research](#) is still inevitable, the regulatory agency [the Food and Drug Administration](#) and its [new director](#) have already started to consider integrating alternatives for drug safety and efficacy assessment.

The idea that bioprinted tissues have promise for drug development is already recognised, with funding agencies here in [Australia](#) and [globally](#) supporting projects.

Toward the end of the animal testing?

In 2013 the European Union passed a new [law](#) prohibiting the use of animal testing for cosmetic development on its territory, and of retailing products tested abroad on animals.

This regulation has accelerated the development of human-based [3-D models of skin](#) for the testing of new cosmetic formulations. These resolutions were accepted because the technology was available and has enabled a reduction in the number of research animals. This is about to be translated in Australia as well.

The changes operated in other industries combined with the exciting technological advances let us have a glance at how 3-D bioprinting may be able to contribute to faster and cheaper ways to create effective new drugs.

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