

BME449 Tissue Engineering



Lecture #8 Cell Sources

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Clinical Questions

- What cell source do you use?
- How should cells be delivered?
- What cells within that pool are beneficial?
- How many cells do you need?
- When should you deliver the cells?
- What type of scaffold should be used?

These answers all depend on various factors

Very sensitive to methodology!

- 2 nearly identical clinical trials, opposite results
 - Autologous Stem cell Transplantation in Acute Myocardial Infarction (ASTAMI)
 - Reinfusion of Enriched Progenitor cells And Infarct Remodeling in Acute Myocardial Infarction (REPAIR-AMI)
- Same inclusion criteria
- Same cell source (Bone marrow aspirates)
- Same delivery mechanism (intracoronary infusion)
- Same timing of delivery
- SIMILAR cell preparation methods

Cell preparation comparison

- Bone marrow aspirates diluted with 0.9% NaCl (1:5)
 - Mononuclear cells isolated on Lymphoprep™ gradient 800rcf 20 min
 - Washed 3 x 45 mL saline + 1% autologous plasma (250rcf)
 - Stored overnight 4°C saline + 20 autologous plasma
- Bone marrow aspirates diluted with 0.9% NaCl (1:5)
 - Mononuclear cells isolated on Ficoll™ gradient 800rcf 20 min
 - Washed 3 x 45mL PBS (800rcf)
 - Stored overnight room temperature in 10 + 20% autologous serum

Future Directions

- Standardization
 - Central cell processing facilities
 - Protocols
- Improved antimicrobial methods
 - Allergies
- Synthetic biology
 - Natural materials made synthetically, economically

Long-term: “clinical-grade” cell lines

- Animal-substance free conditions
 - Human feeder cells, chemically-defined media
 - Feeder-free culture
- No immune rejection, no immunosuppressive drugs
 - Somatic cell nuclear transfer
 - Genetic engineering, reprogramming
- Goals: understand normal/disease development, then repair/replace diseased organs and vice versa
 - Tissue engineering approach
 - ex vivo, in situ for now
 - In vitro for the future?