

# Tissue Engineering in Space

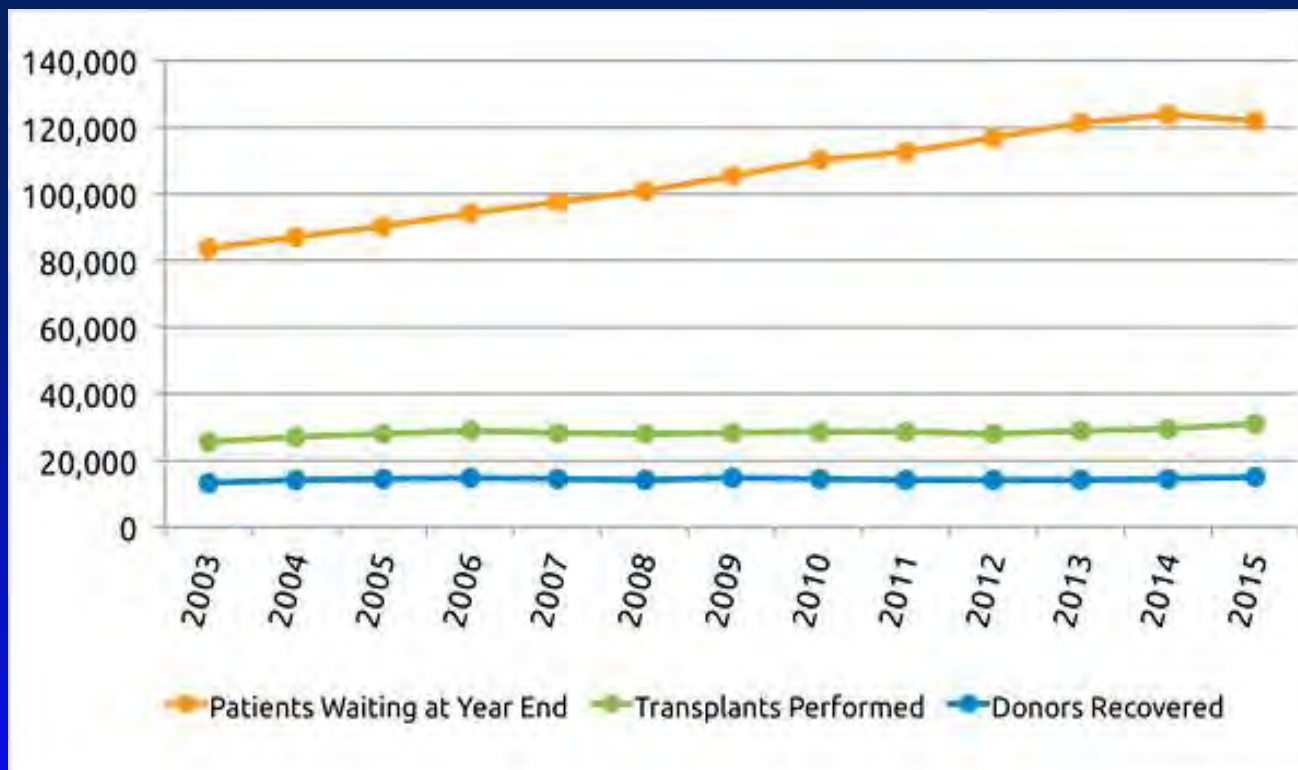
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University of California, San Francisco

Osher Mini Medical School  
Space Medicine and Its Influence on Earth: Out of this World Healthcare  
March 3, 2021

# Agenda

- Why tissue engineering
- What is the current state of the art
- Why tissue engineering in space makes sense

## End-stage Organ Failure – Donor Organ Availability is a Major Limitation of Transplantation



[optn.transplant.hrsa.gov](http://optn.transplant.hrsa.gov)

# Evolution of Surgery

- Resection / Repair
- Reconstruction
- Transplantation
- Regeneration

*Joseph E. Murray, M.D.*  
- 1990 Nobel Laureate in Medicine  
- Performed 1<sup>st</sup> successful human  
kidney transplant in 1954

# Vital Organs and Assist Devices

- Heart – Left Ventricular Assist Device (LVAD)
- Lung – Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO)
- Kidney – Hemodialysis
- Liver - ?

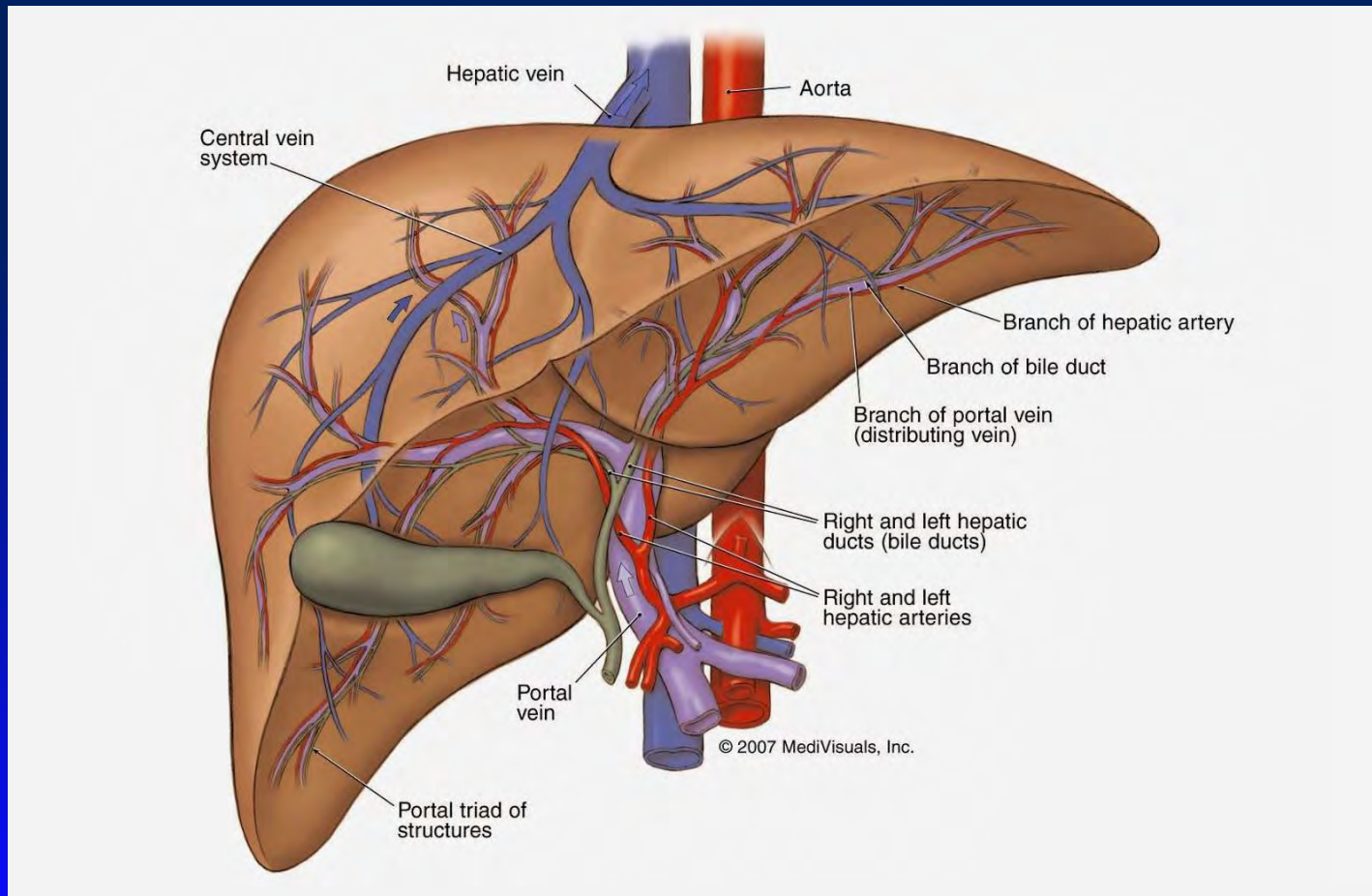
# Liver Functions

- Central regulator of whole body metabolism and energy balance (glucose and lipid)
- Drug and toxin metabolism
- Clears bilirubin and makes bile
- Serum protein synthesis

# Liver Failure

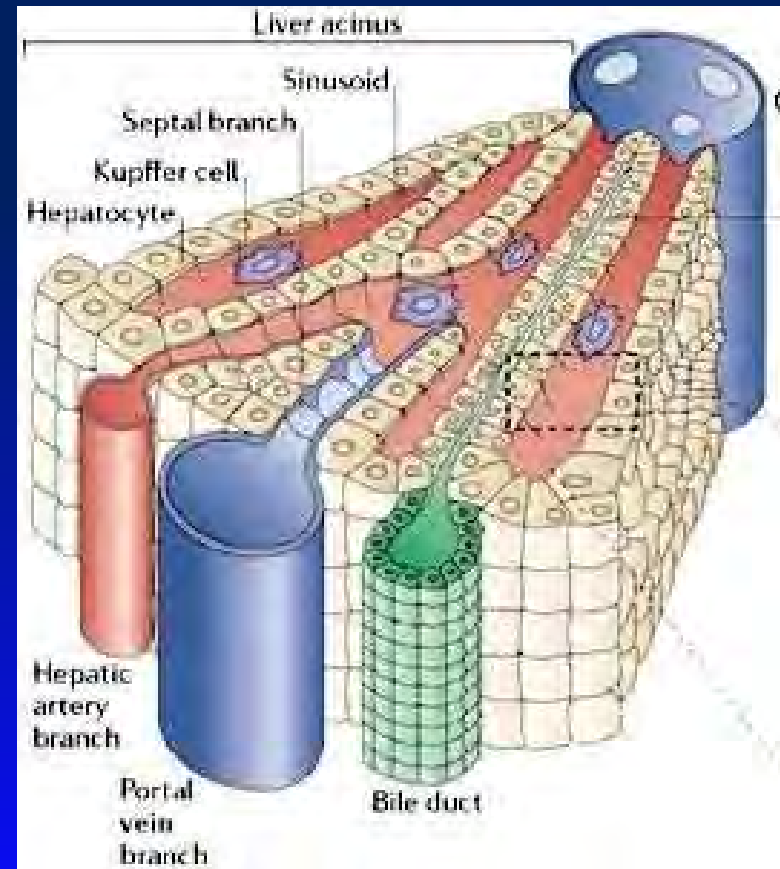
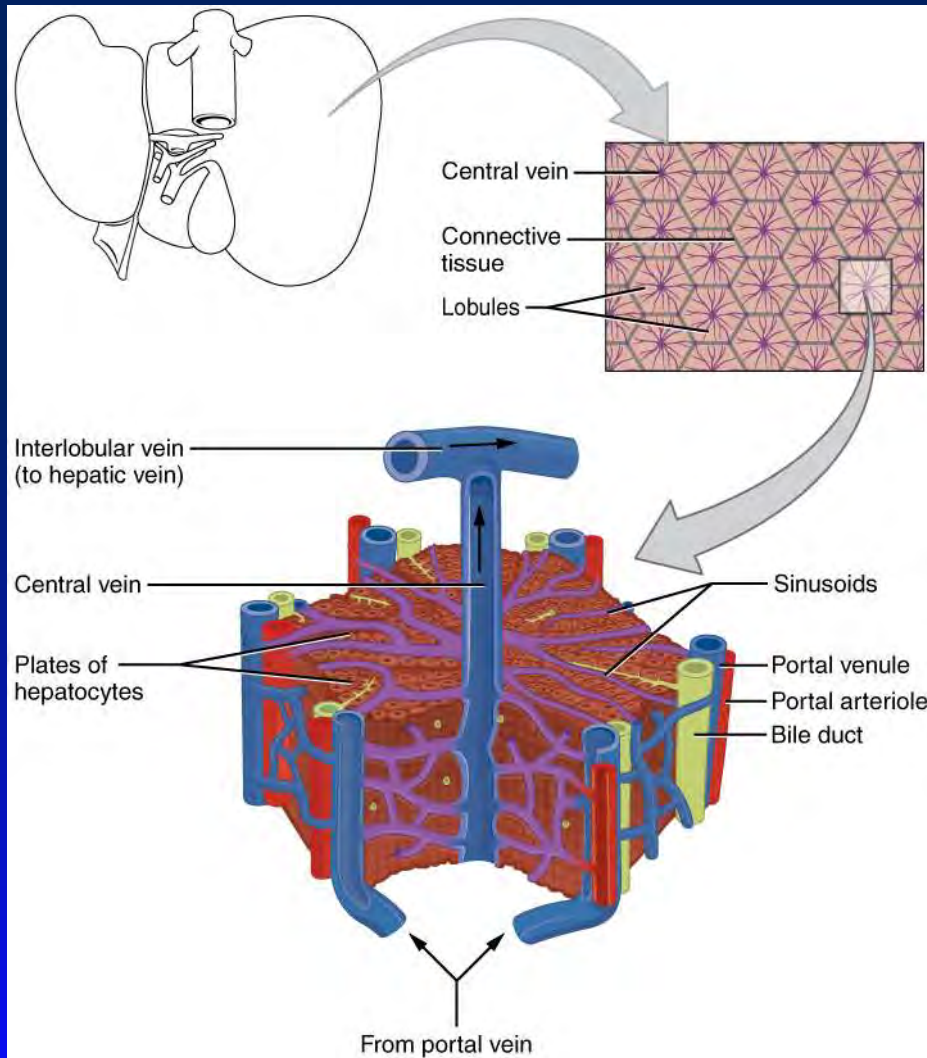
- Encephalopathy
- Fluid shifts (ascites)
- Coagulopathy
- Jaundice
- Immunosuppressed

# Liver Gross Anatomy





# Liver Microanatomy



# Cell Types That Can Regenerate Liver

- Mature Hepatocytes
  - Major mechanism for regeneration
  - Serial hepatocyte transplantation show mature hepatocytes can divide >70 times
- Stem Cells
  - Liver Tissue-based Stem Cells
  - Embryonic Stem Cells
  - Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPS Cells)

# Cell Types That Can Regenerate Liver

- Mature Hepatocytes
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# “Off-the-Shelf” Availability HLA-matched iPSC Banks

## 3 loci match at HLA-A, B, DR:

- Japan – 50 lines to match 90% of population  
(Nakatsuji et al., *Nat Biotech*, 2008)
- UK – 150 lines to match 90% of population  
(Taylor et al., *Cell Stem Cell*, 2012)
- North America – 900 lines to match 95% of population  
(<https://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/40376/title/Banking-on-iPSCs/>)

# Agenda

- Why tissue engineering
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# Liver Tissue Engineering – 3 Major Approaches

- Prescribed design
- Decellularized scaffold
- Self-assembly

# Prescribed Design

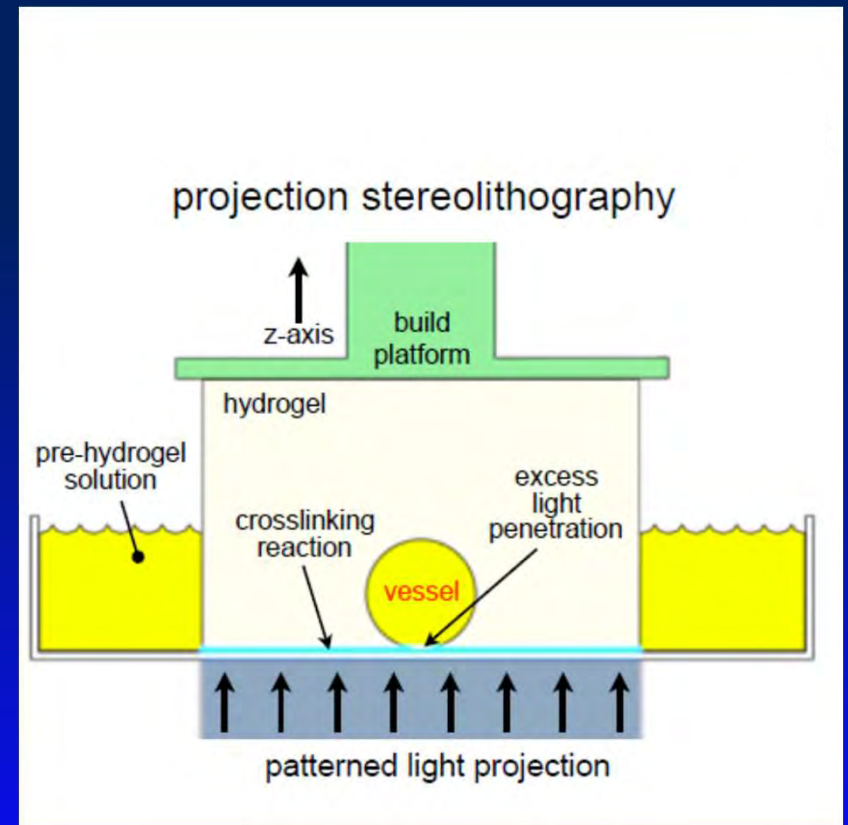
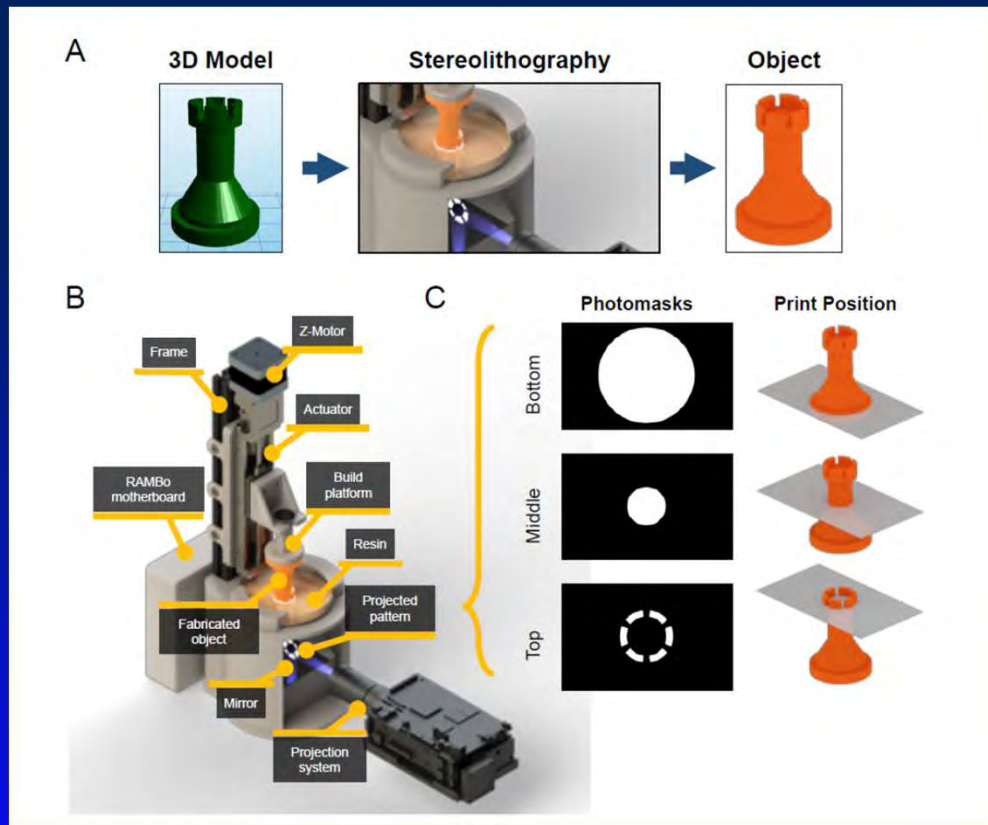
## Multivascular networks and functional intravascular topologies within biocompatible hydrogels

Bagrat Grigoryan<sup>1\*</sup>, Samantha J. Paulsen<sup>1\*</sup>, Daniel C. Corbett<sup>2,3\*</sup>, Daniel W. Sazer<sup>1</sup>, Chelsea L. Fortin<sup>3,4</sup>, Alexander J. Zaita<sup>1</sup>, Paul T. Greenfield<sup>1</sup>, Nicholas J. Calafat<sup>1</sup>, John P. Gounley<sup>5†</sup>, Anderson H. Ta<sup>1</sup>, Fredrik Johansson<sup>2,3</sup>, Amanda Randles<sup>5</sup>, Jessica E. Rosenkrantz<sup>6</sup>, Jesse D. Louis-Rosenberg<sup>6</sup>, Peter A. Galie<sup>7</sup>, Kelly R. Stevens<sup>2,3,4‡</sup>, Jordan S. Miller<sup>1‡</sup>

Grigoryan *et al.*, *Science* **364**, 458–464 (2019) 3 May 2019

Grigoryan et al., *Science*, 2019

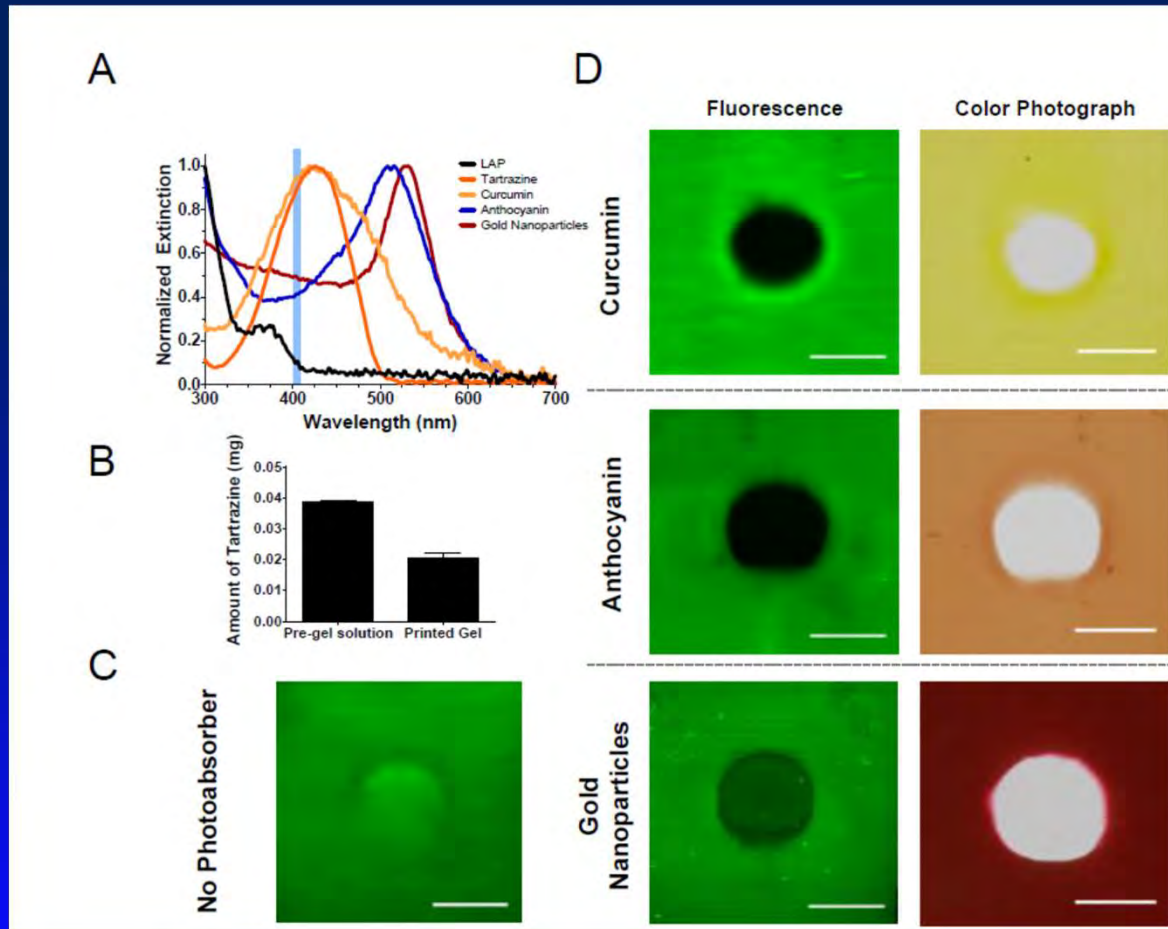
# Projection Photolithography



Grigoryan et al., Science, 2019

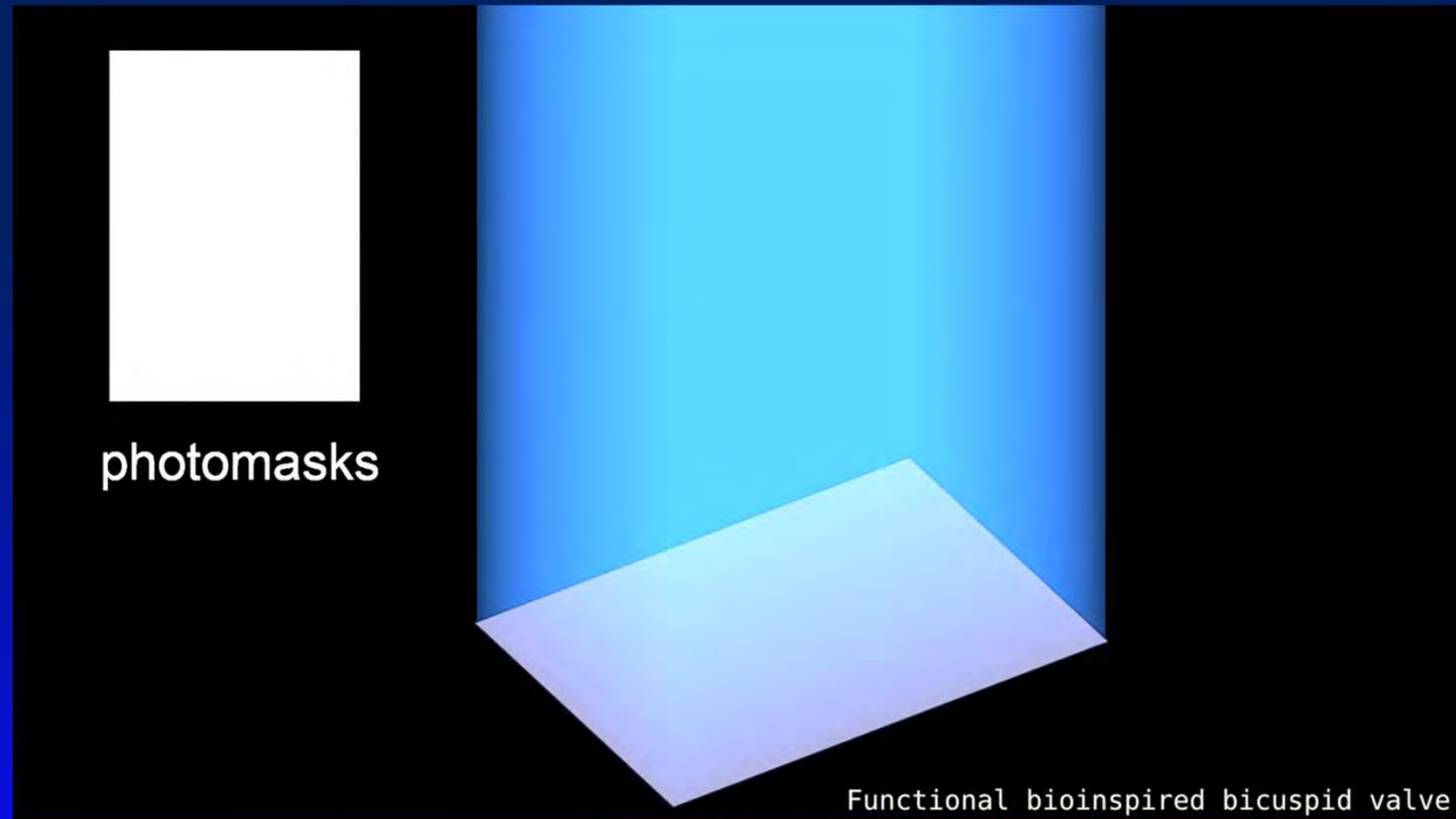


# Photo Absorber – Tartrazine (Yellow Food Coloring)



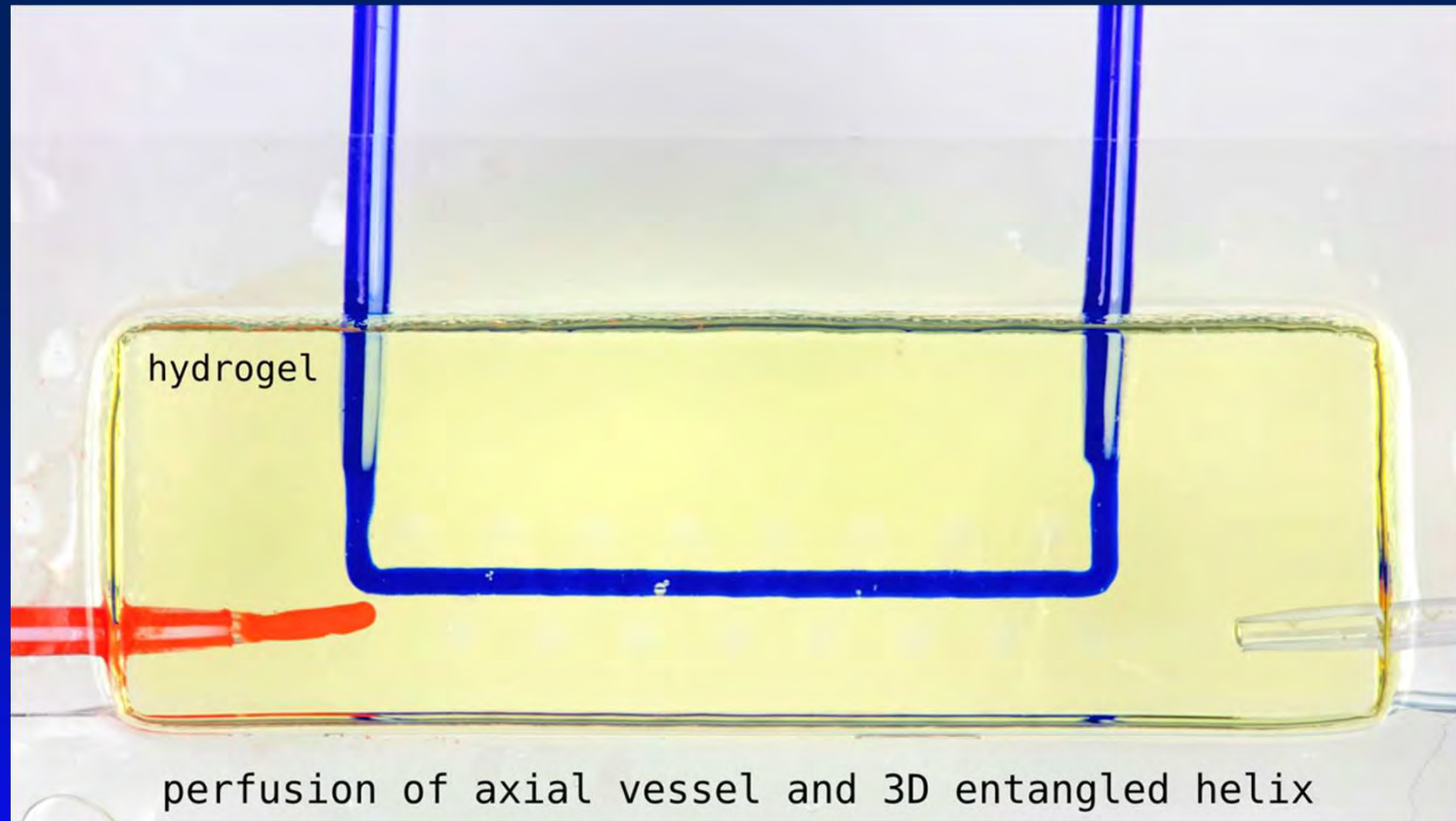
Grigoryan et al., Science, 2019

# Print Vessels with Valves



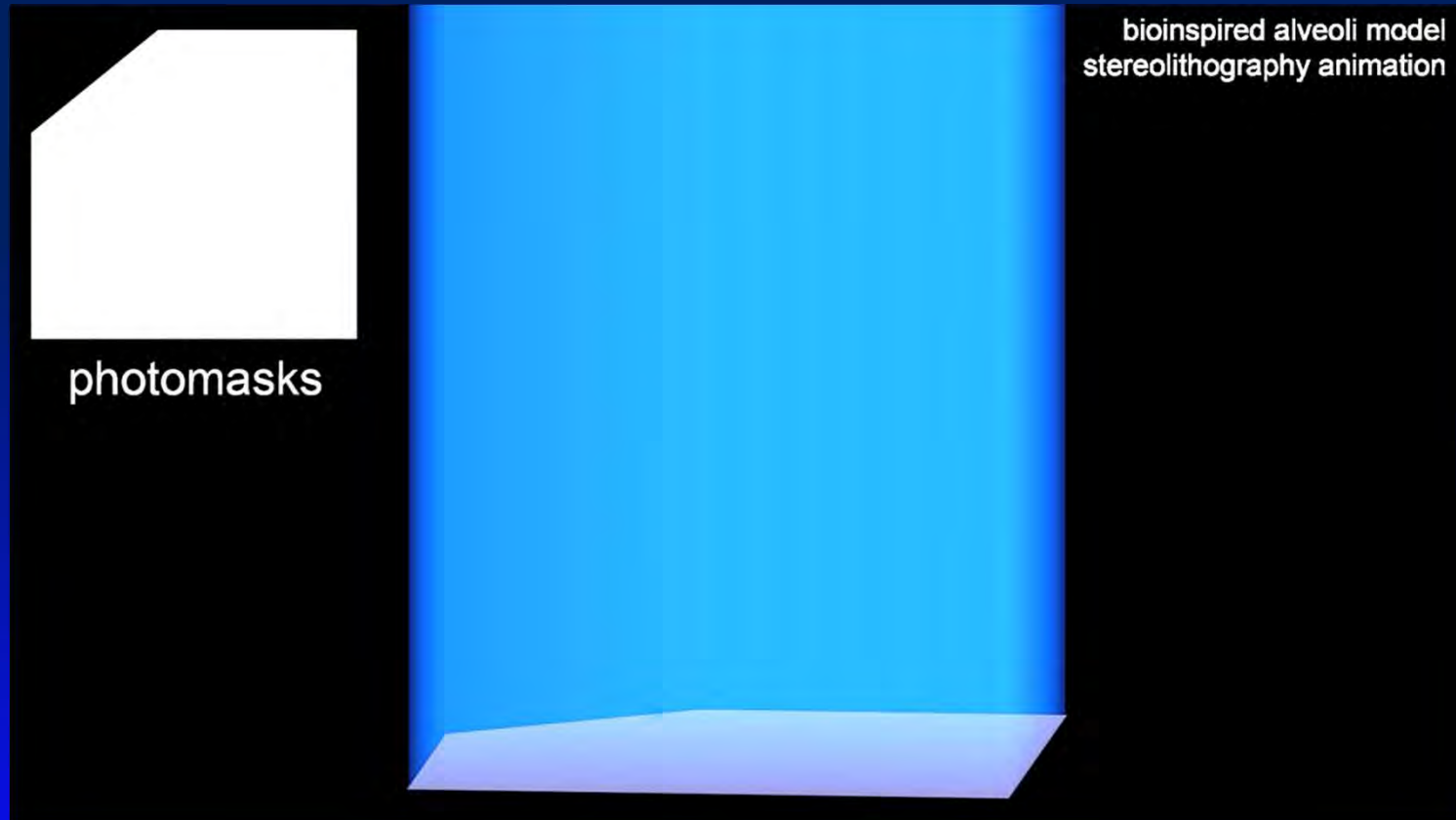
(Grigoryan et al., Science, 2019)

# Print Complex Intertwined Vasculature



Grigoryan et al., Science, 2019

# Print Lung Alveolus



Grigoryan et al., Science, 2019

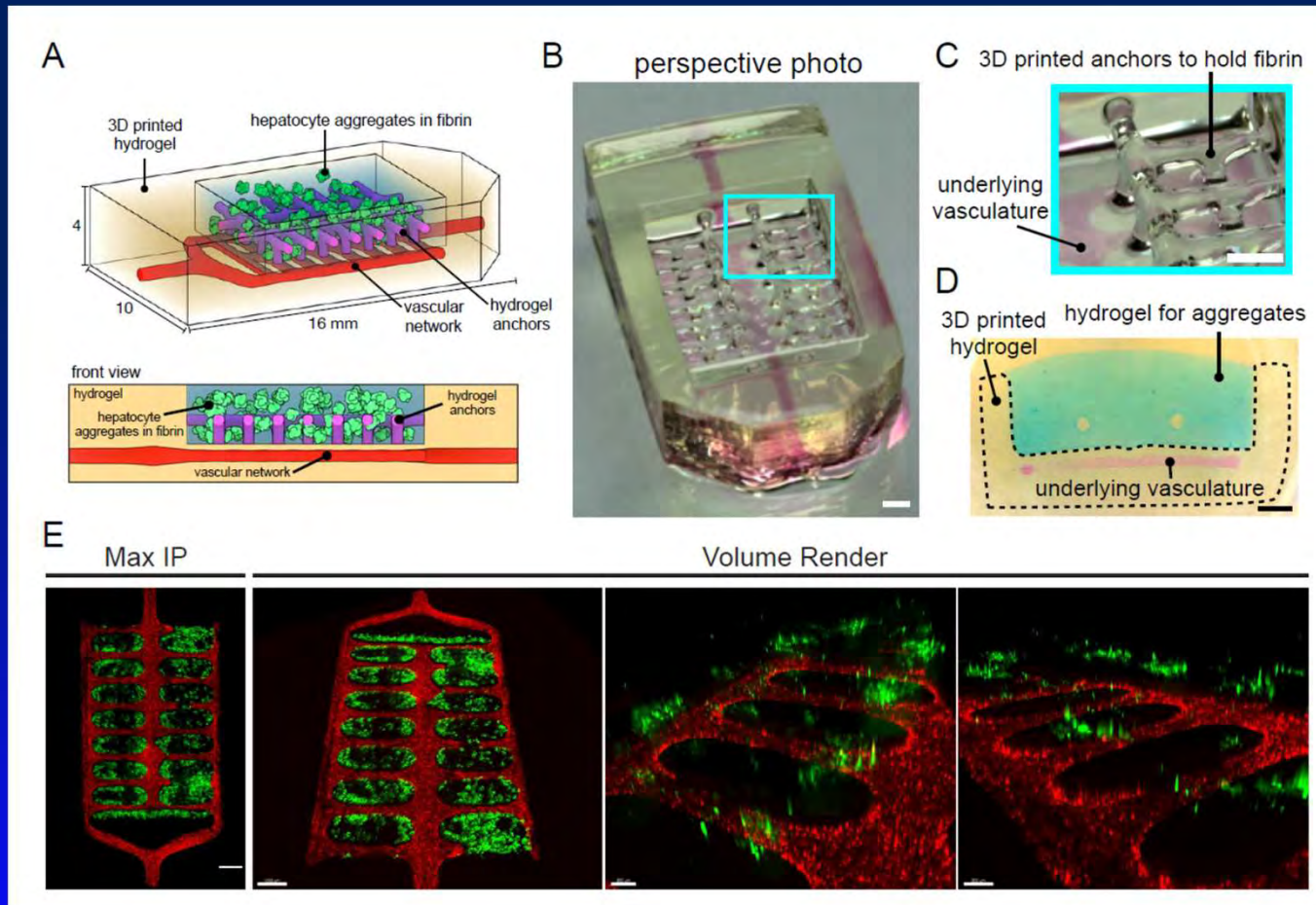
# Print Lung

Generative, scalable  
lung-mimetic design

Step 1: Grow airway within the bounding volume

Grigoryan et al., Science, 2019

# Liver Implant



# Prescribed Design

Pros:

- Control over design

Challenges:

- Design may not be biologically complex enough
- Biocompatibility of hydrogel

# Decellularized Scaffold

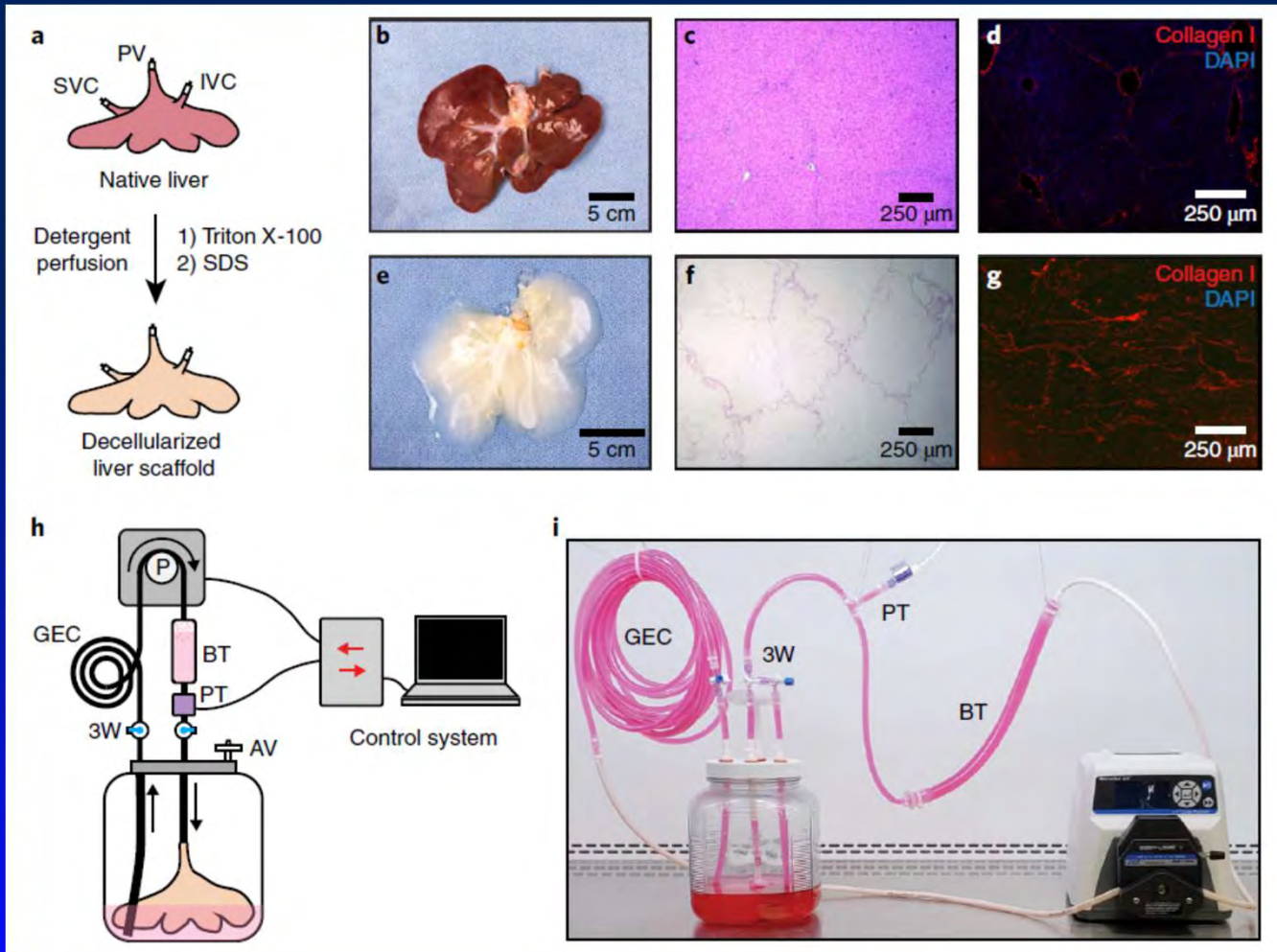
## Sustained perfusion of revascularized bioengineered livers heterotopically transplanted into immunosuppressed pigs

Mohammed F. Shaheen <sup>1,2,11</sup>, Dong Jin Joo <sup>1,3,11</sup>, Jeffrey J. Ross <sup>4\*</sup>, Brett D. Anderson<sup>4</sup>, Harvey S. Chen<sup>1,2</sup>, Robert C. Huebert <sup>5</sup>, Yi Li<sup>1</sup>, Bruce Amiot<sup>1</sup>, Anne Young<sup>4</sup>, Viviana Zlochiver<sup>4</sup>, Erek Nelson<sup>1,2</sup>, Taofic Mounajjed<sup>6</sup>, Allan B. Dietz <sup>6</sup>, Gregory Michalak<sup>7</sup>, Benjamin G. Steiner<sup>4</sup>, Dominique Seetapun Davidow<sup>4</sup>, Christopher R. Paradise <sup>8</sup>, Andre J. van Wijnen<sup>9,10</sup>, Vijay H. Shah<sup>5</sup>, Mengfei Liu <sup>5</sup> and Scott L. Nyberg <sup>1,2\*</sup>

NATURE BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING | VOL 4 | APRIL 2020 | 437-445 |

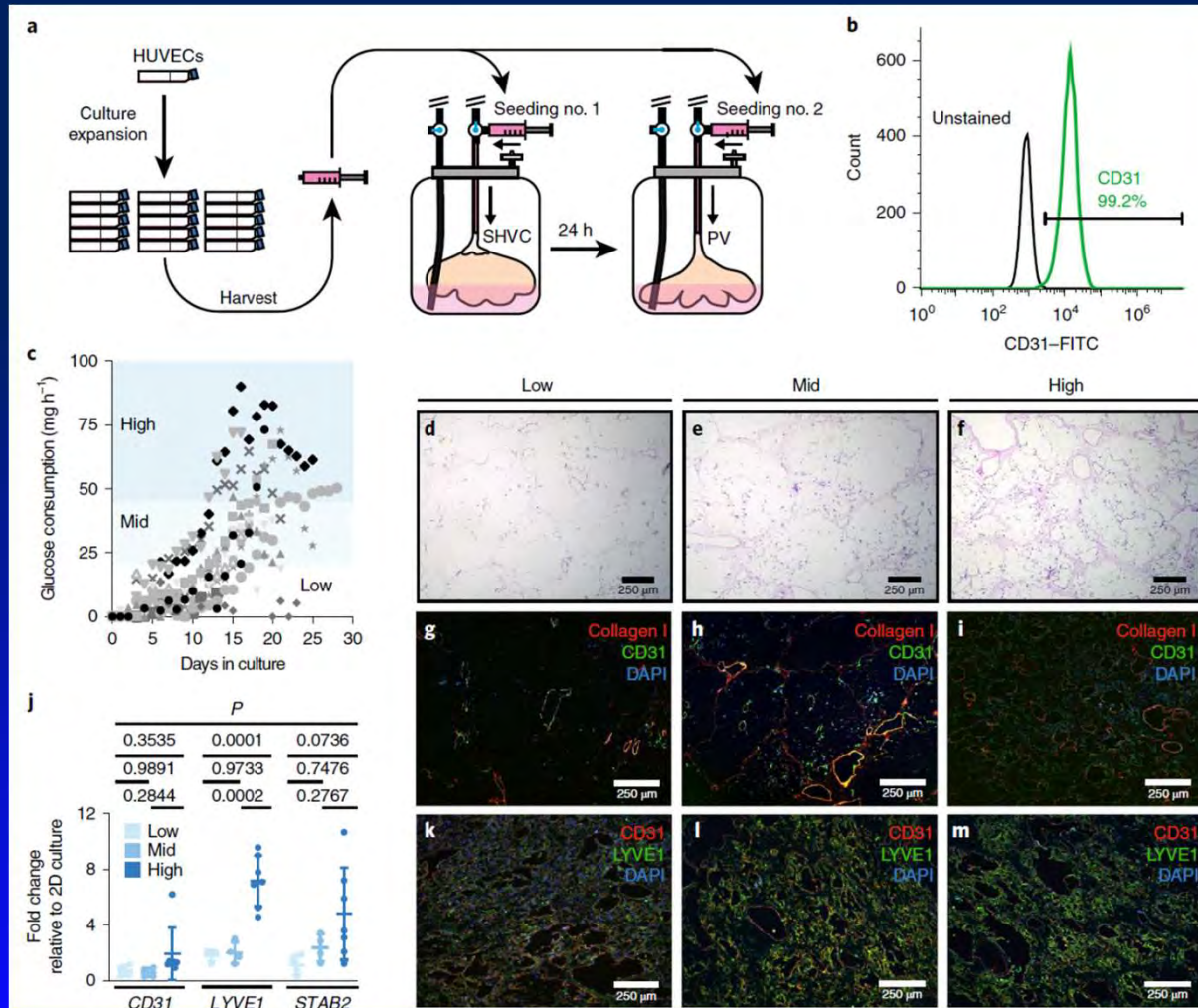


# Decellularization



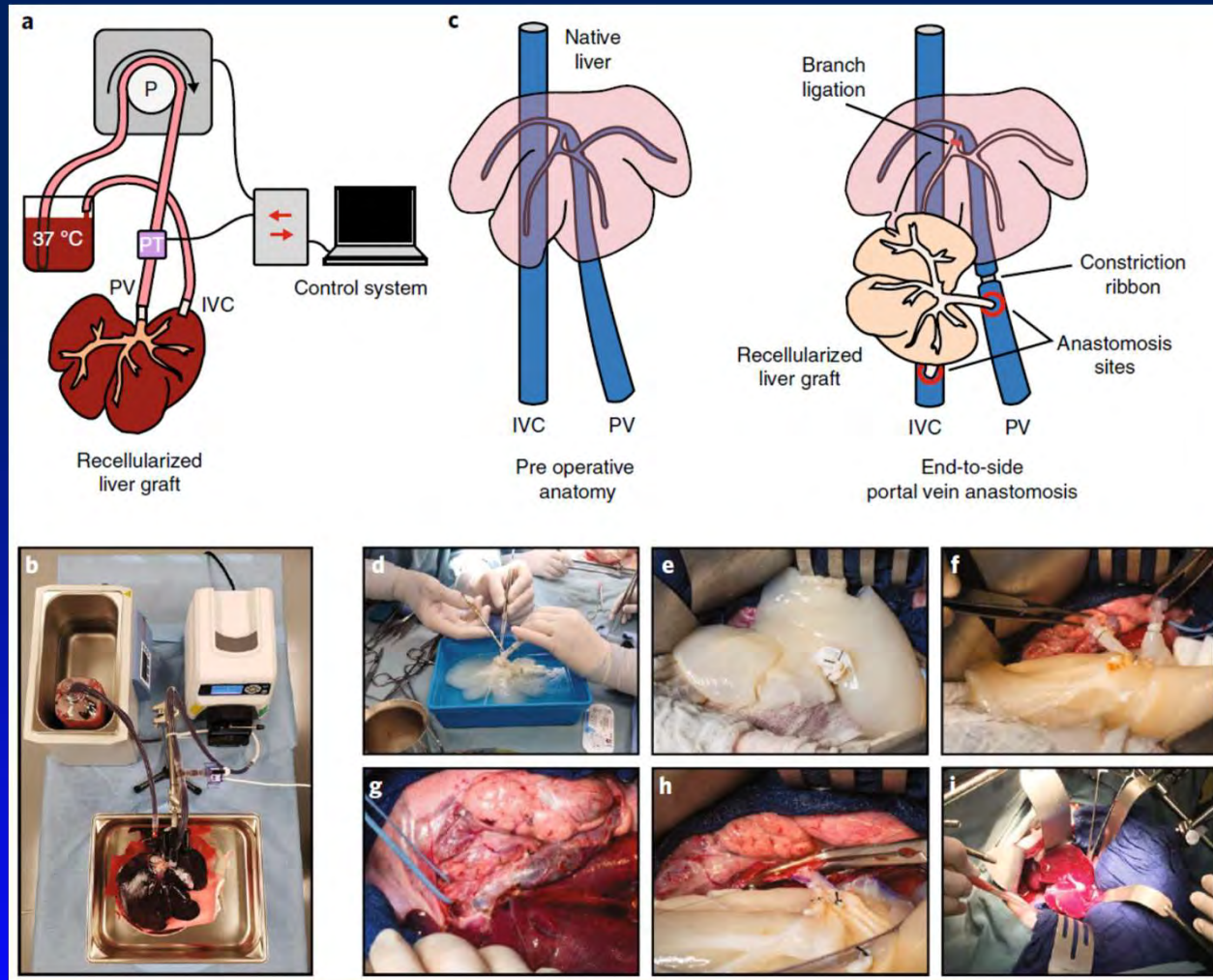
Shaheen et al.,  
Nat Biomed Eng,  
2020

# Recellularization



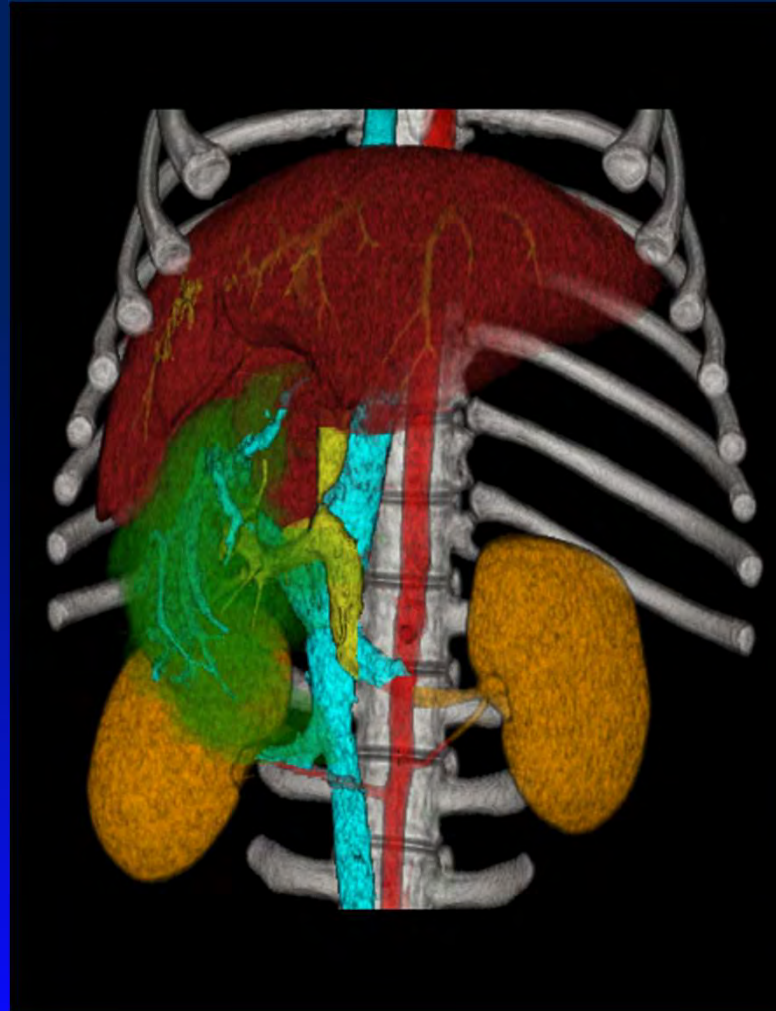
Shaheen et al.,  
Nat Biomed Eng,  
2020

# Implantation



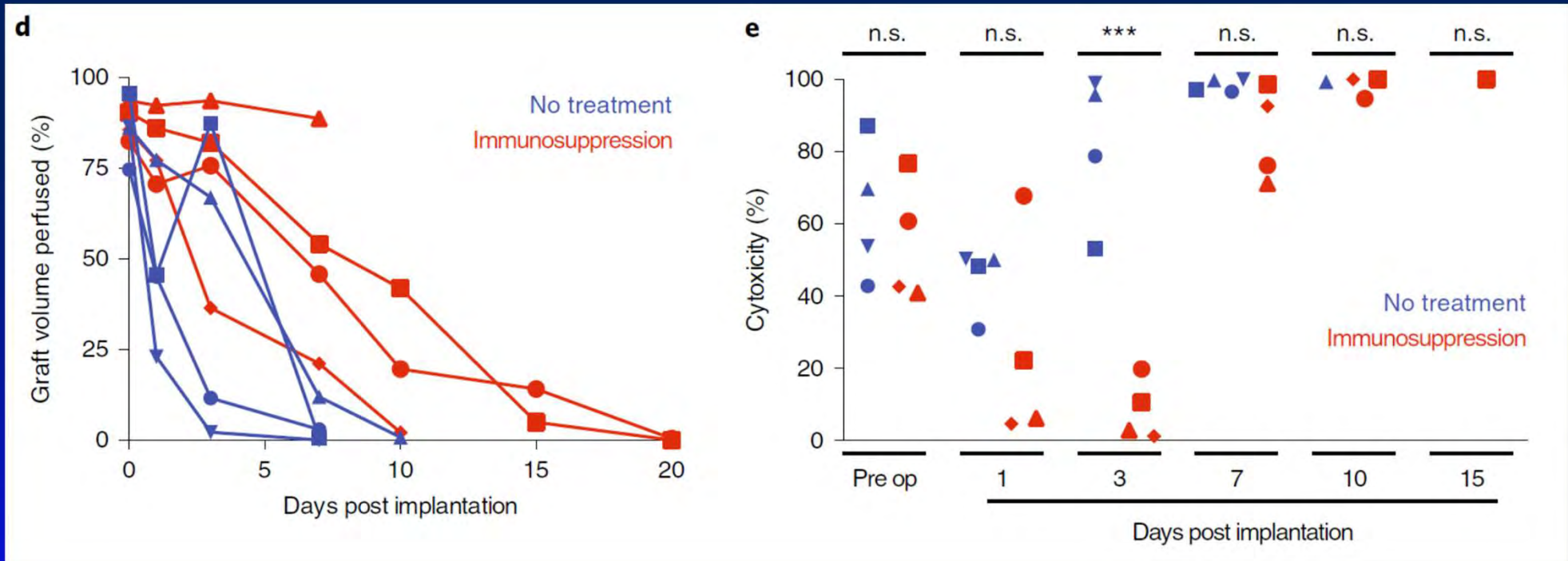
Shaheen et al.,  
Nat Biomed Eng,  
2020

# Implantation



Shaheen et al.,  
Nat Biomed Eng,  
2020

# Graft Viability Limited



Shaheen et al., Nat Biomed Eng, 2020

# Decellularized Scaffold

## Pros:

- Native matrix
- Innate complex branching and micro-architecture

## Challenges:

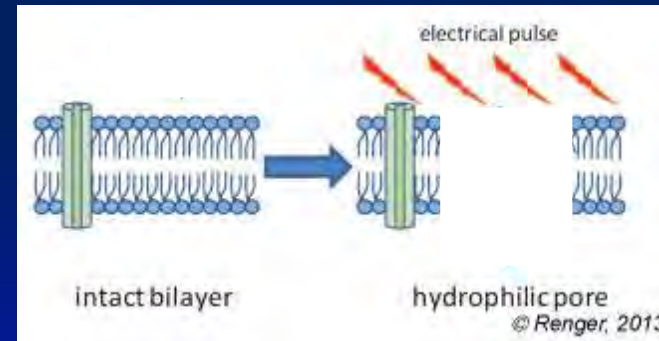
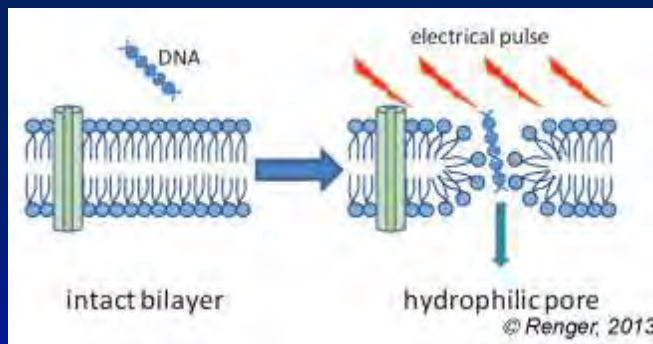
- Requires biological source (human or animal)
- Cross-species immune and infectious barriers
- Efficiency of recellularization
- Thrombogenesis

# Irreversible Electroporation (IRE)

- Marketed as Nanoknife
- Non-thermal ablation
- Causes cell death with minimal inflammation
- Leaves extracellular matrix scaffold intact
- Induces scarless healing

Davalos, Mir, and Rubinsky, 2005

# Reversible versus Irreversible Electroporation



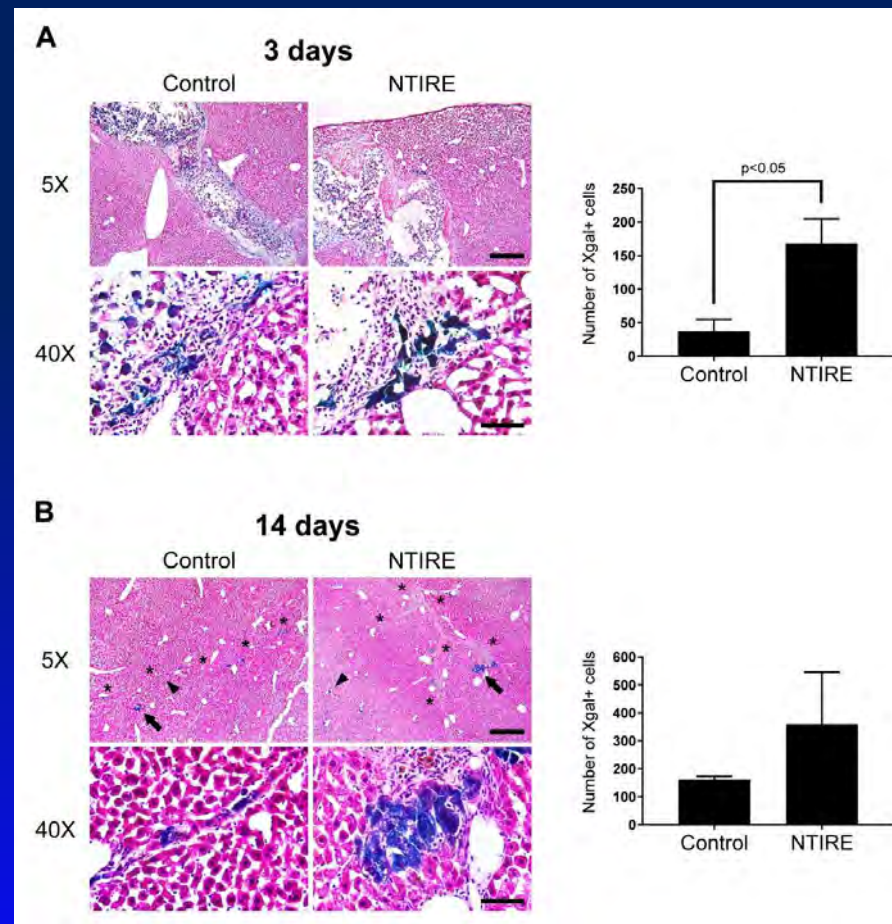
Gene Expression  
Electrochemotherapy



Cell Death



# Irreversible Electroporation as a Tool for In Vivo Decellularization



Chang TT, Zhou, and Rubinsky, Biotechniques, 2017

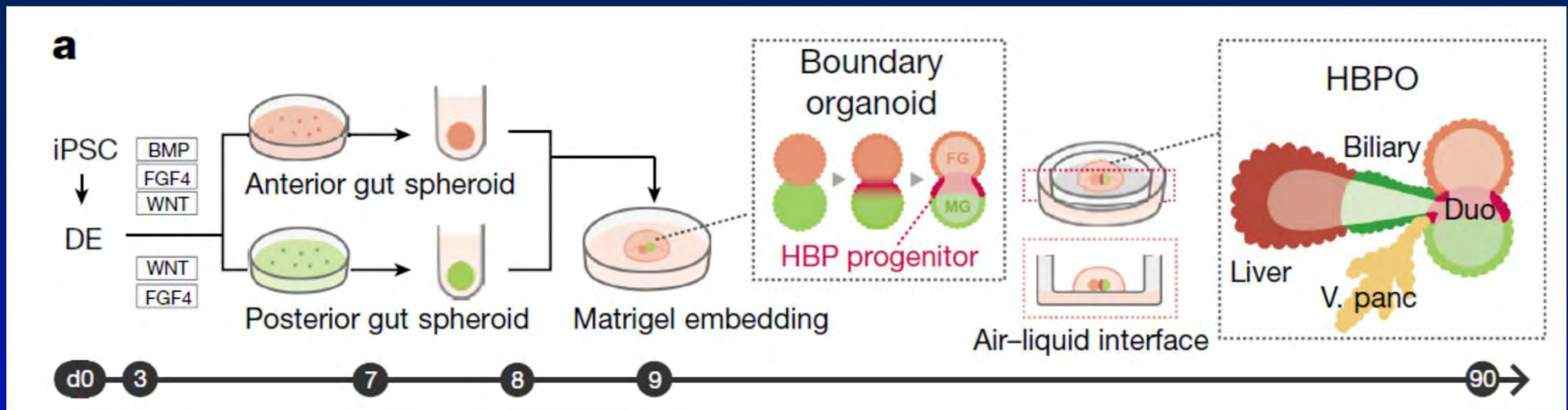
# Self-Assembly

## Modelling human hepato–biliary–pancreatic organogenesis from the foregut–midgut boundary

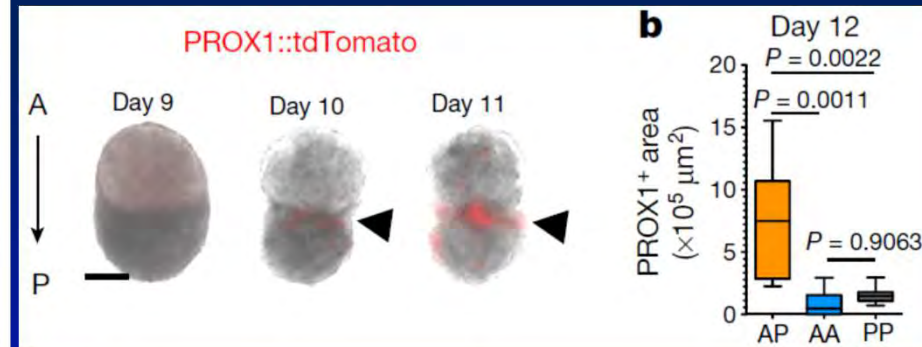
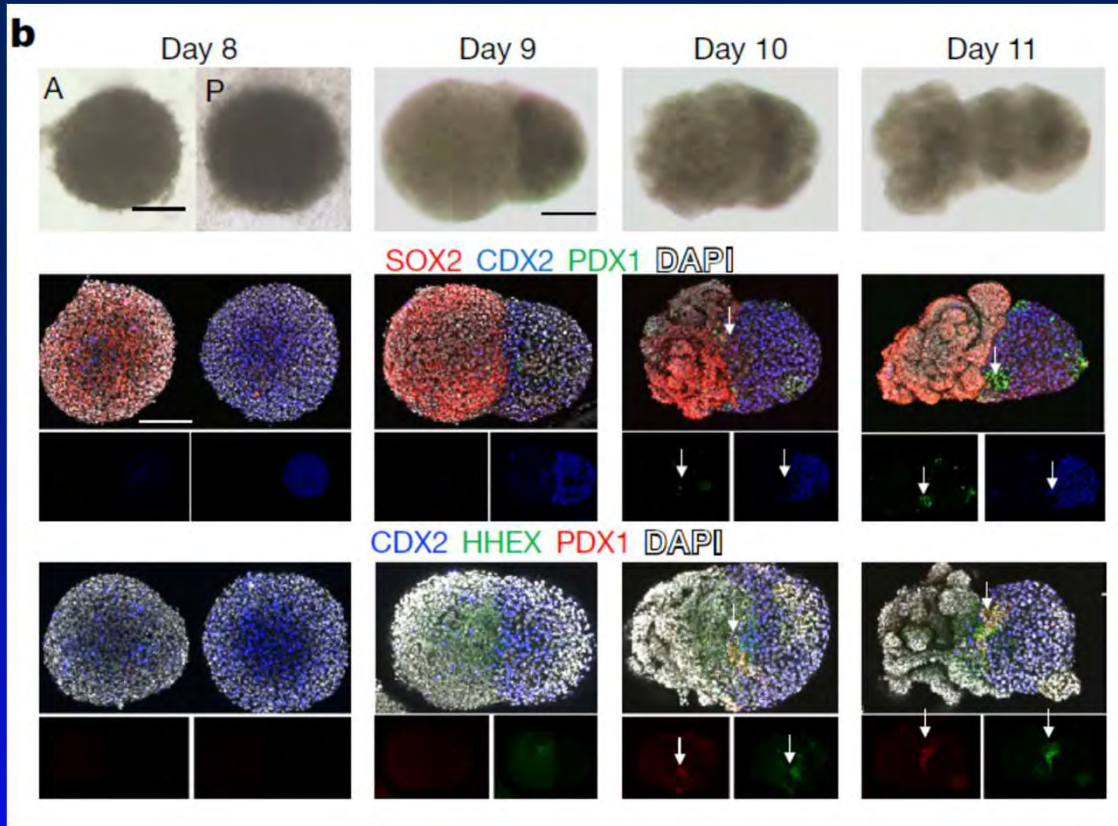
Hiroyuki Koike<sup>1,2</sup>, Kentaro Iwasawa<sup>1,2</sup>, Rie Ouchi<sup>1,2</sup>, Mari Maezawa<sup>1,2</sup>, Kirsten Giesbrecht<sup>1,2</sup>, Norikazu Saiki<sup>3</sup>, Autumn Ferguson<sup>1,2</sup>, Masaki Kimura<sup>1,2</sup>, Wendy L. Thompson<sup>1,2</sup>, James M. Wells<sup>2,4,5,6</sup>, Aaron M. Zorn<sup>2,4,6</sup> & Takanori Takebe<sup>1,2,3,4,6\*</sup>

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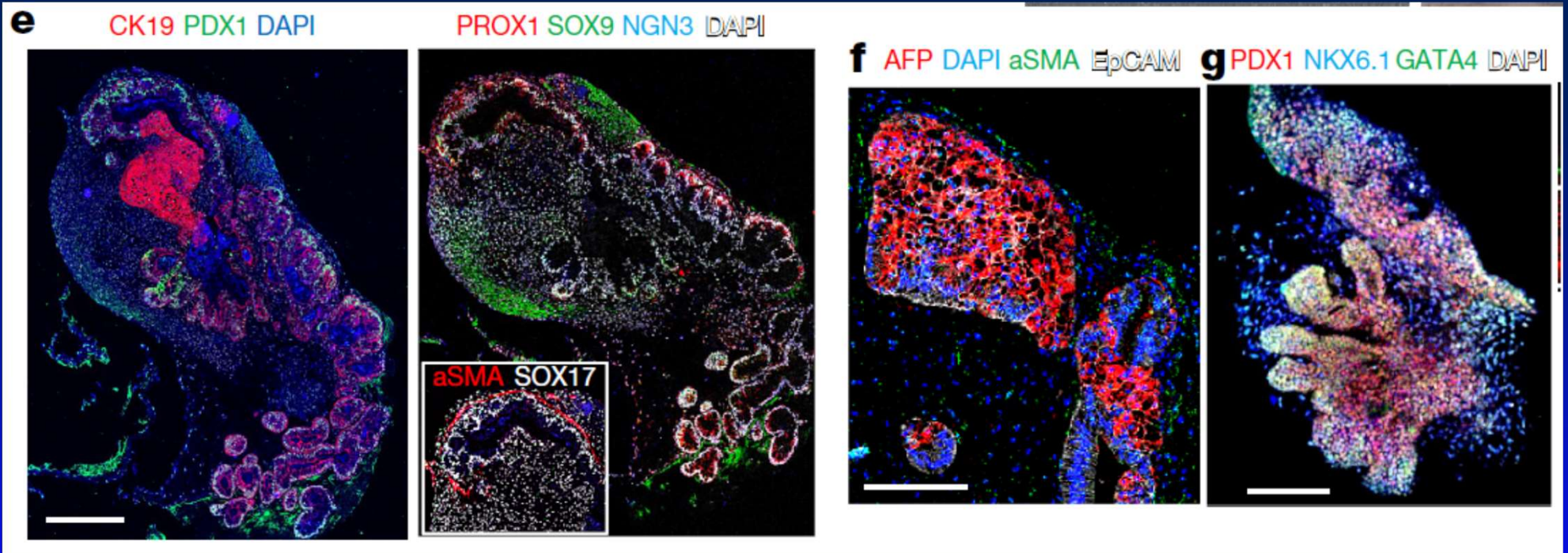
# Organoid Cell Fate Specification without Exogenous Factors



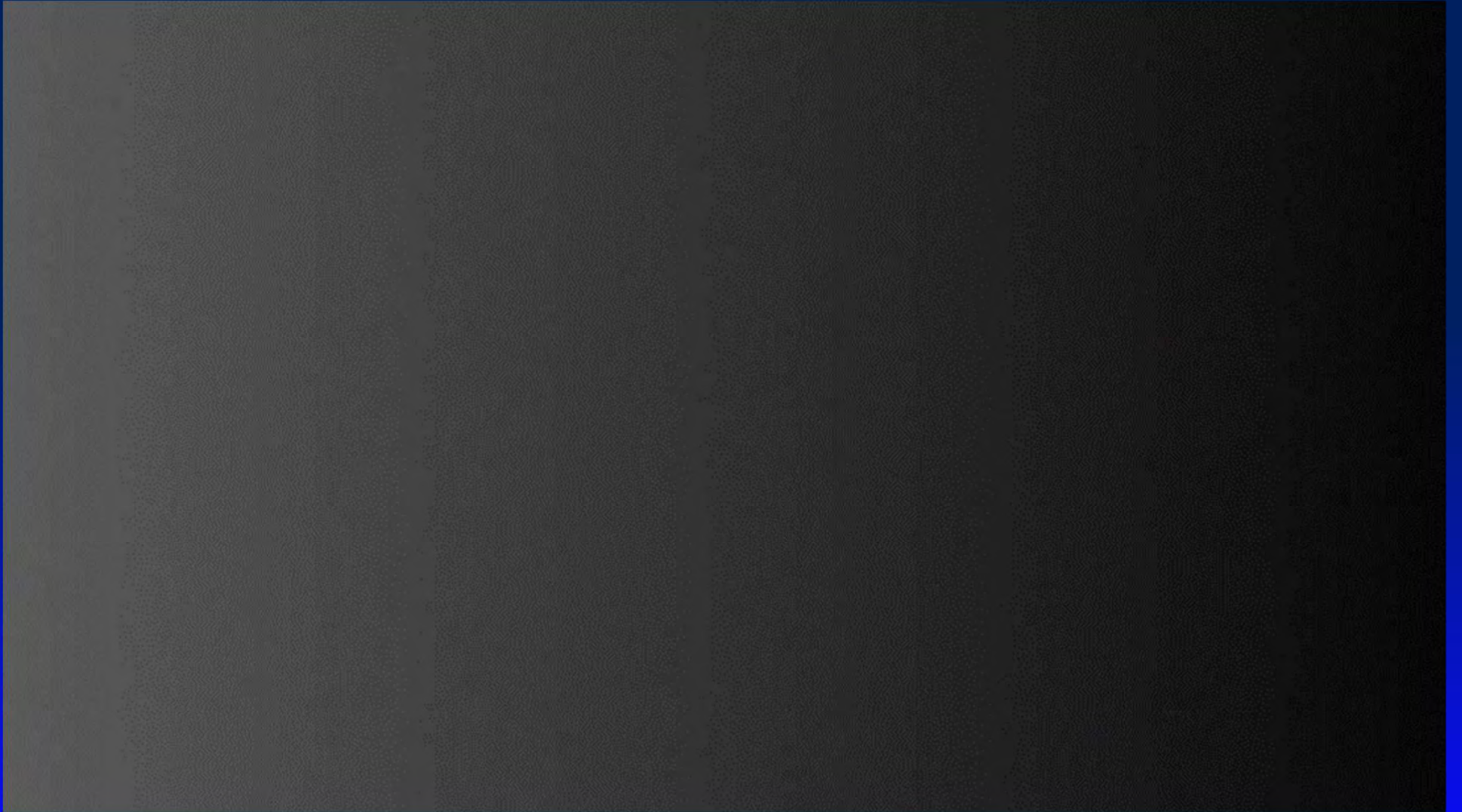
# Inductive Signals at Organoid Fusion Interface



# Liver, Biliary, and Pancreatic Lineages with Tissue Organization



Koike et al., Nature, 2019

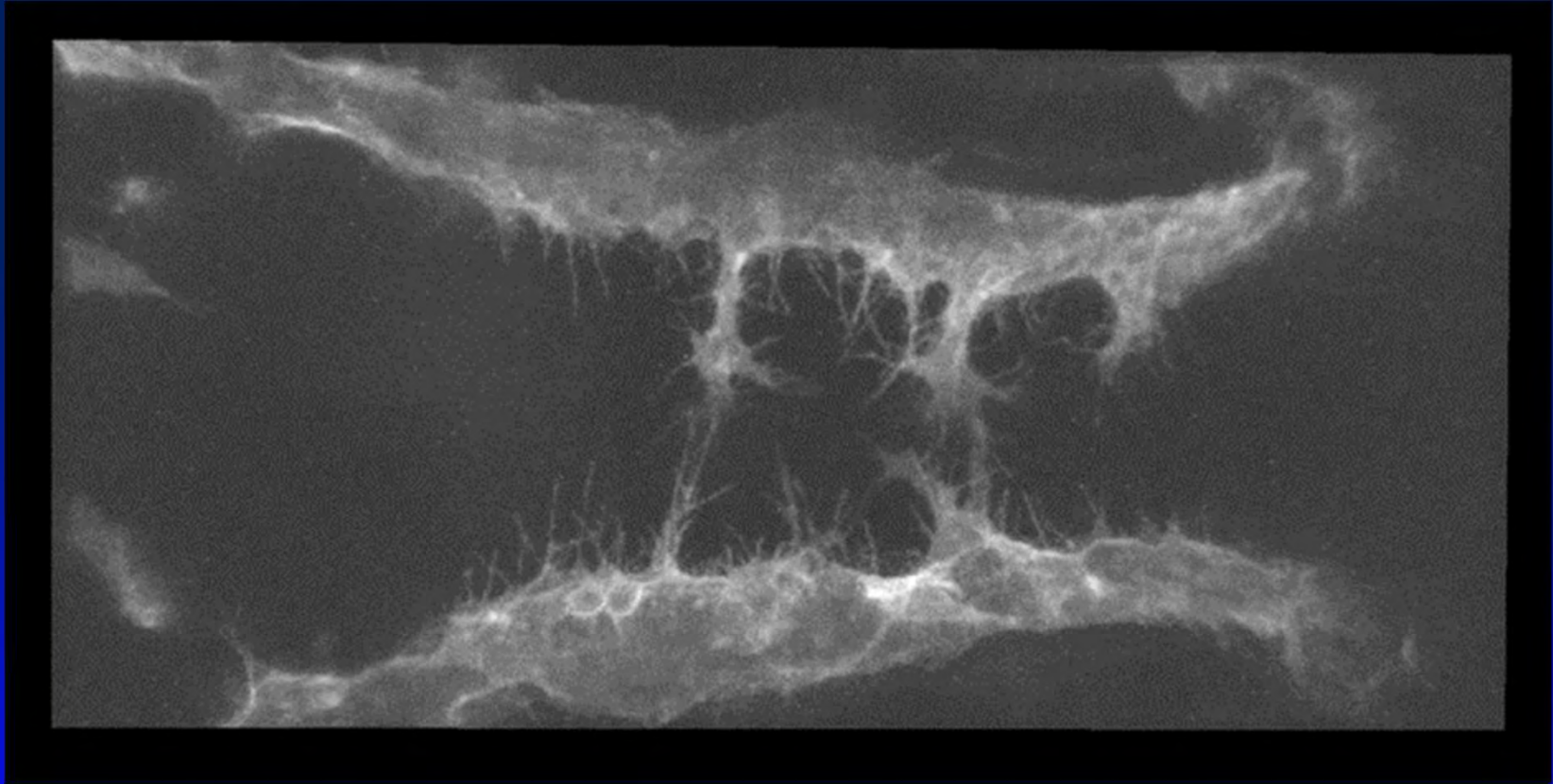


Koike et al., Nature, 2019

# Agenda

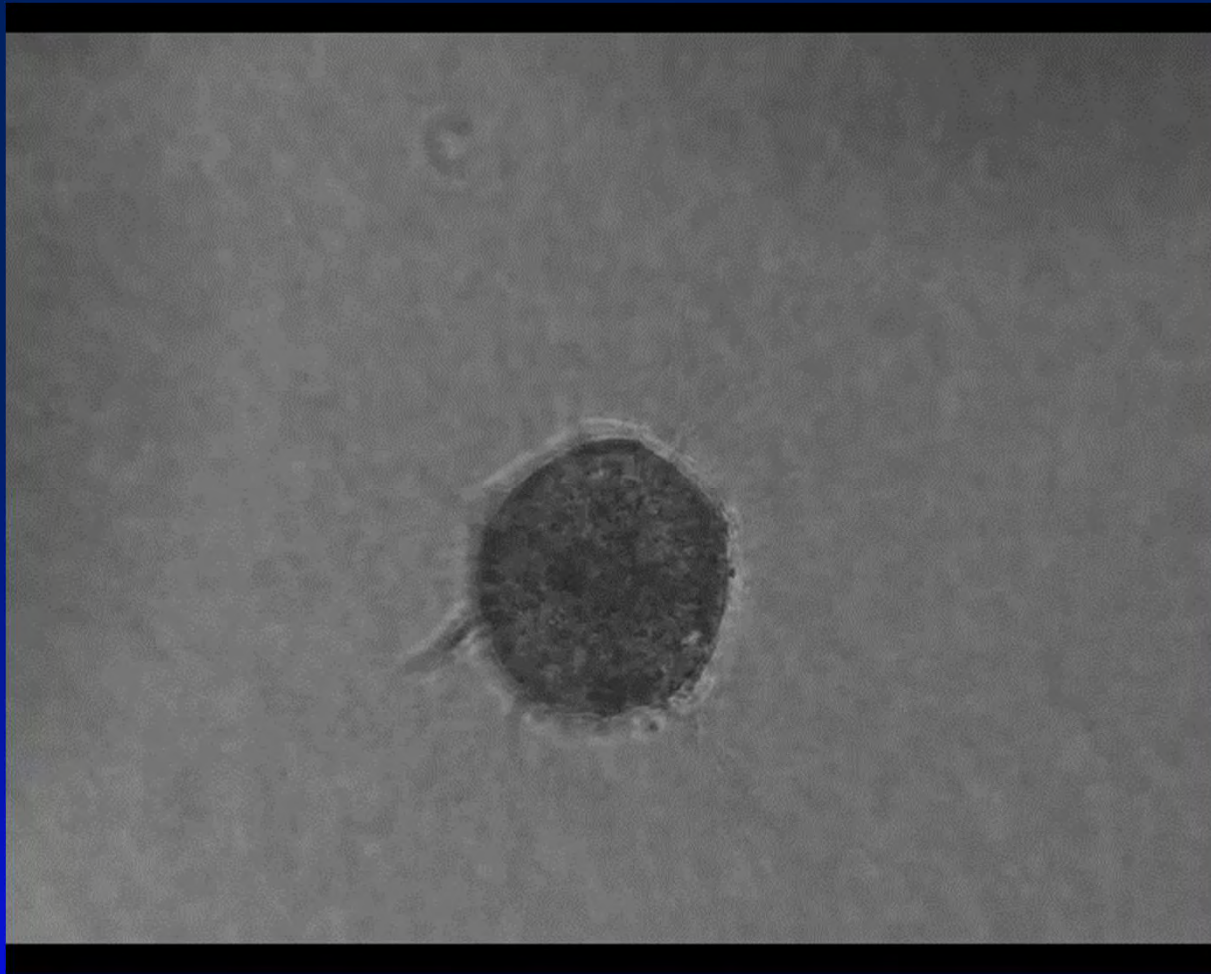
- Why tissue engineering
- What is the current state of the art
- Why tissue engineering in space makes sense

# Development as Tissue Engineering's Teacher



Bussmann JS et al., Development, 2011

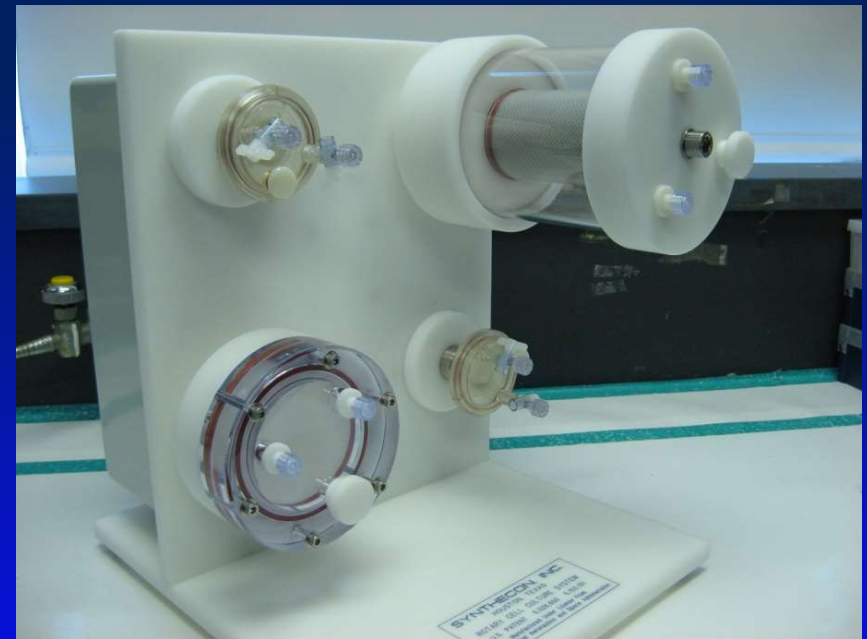




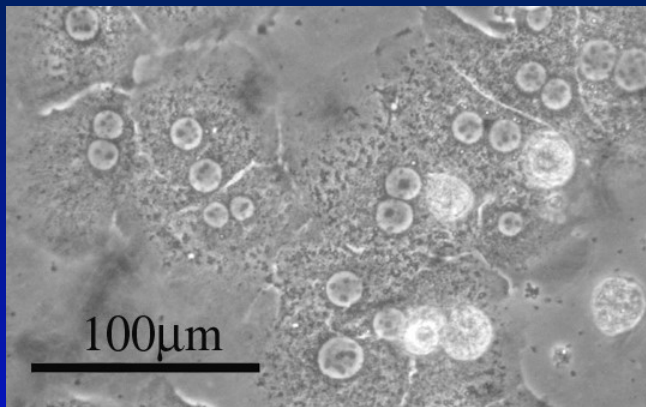
Heiss M et al., *FASEB J*, 2015

# Rotating Wall Vessel Bioreactors

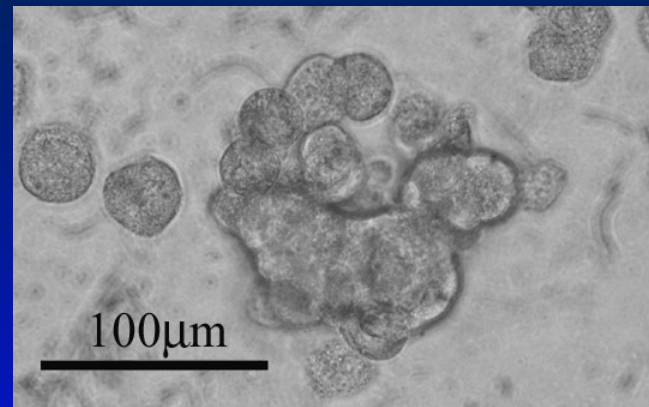
- Low shear stress
- Low turbulence
- Three-dimensional environment
- Allow self-association and self-organization
- Simulated microgravity



# Monolayer vs. Organoid Culture Hepatocytes

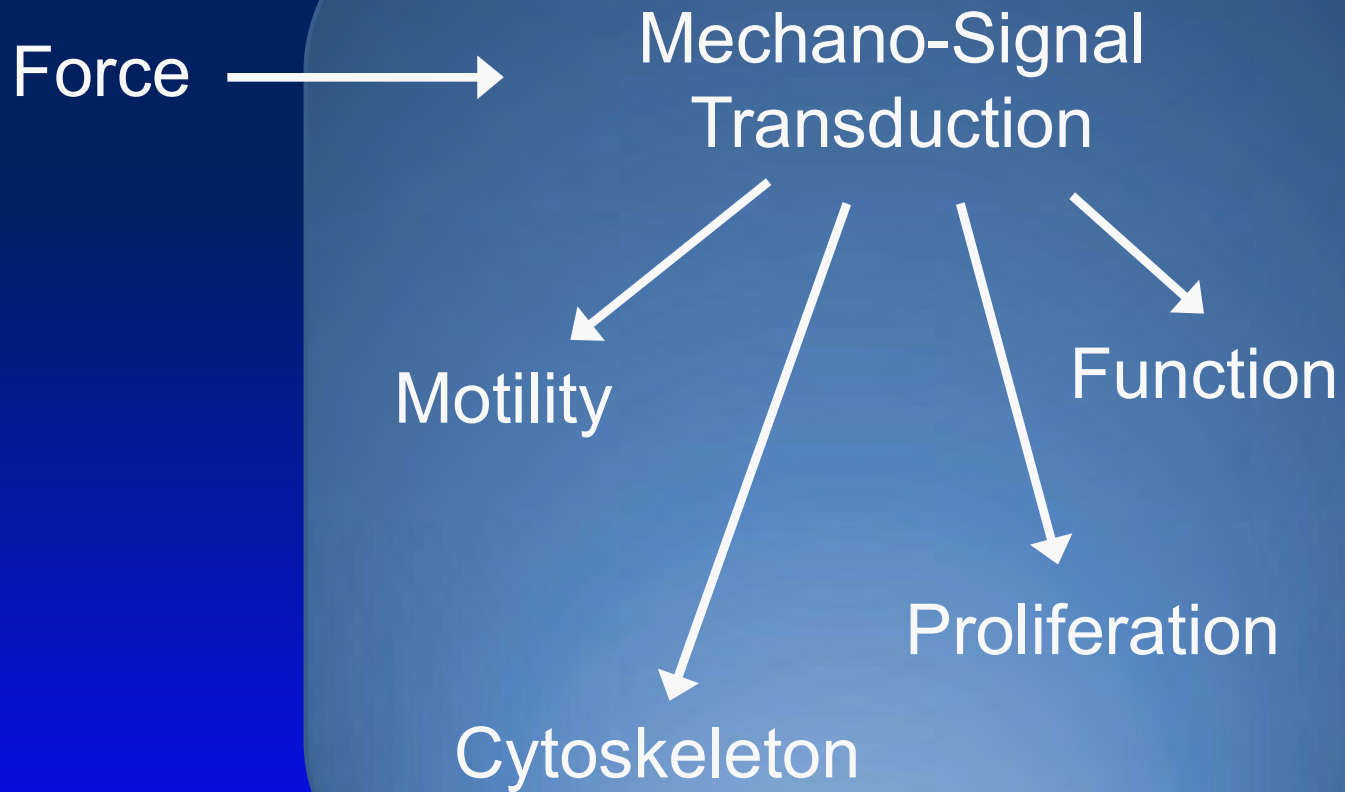


Tissue Culture Dish

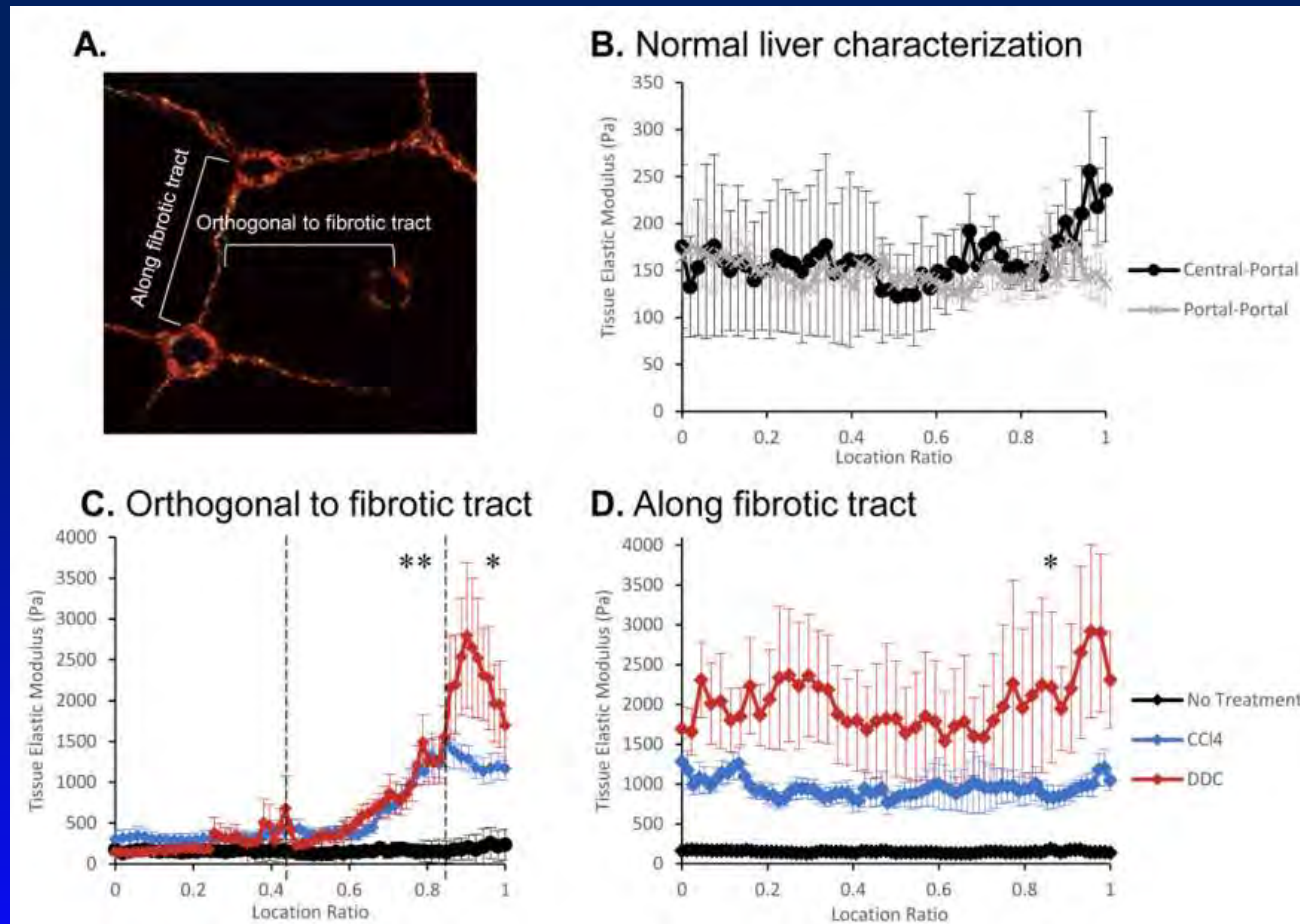


Rotating Wall Vessel

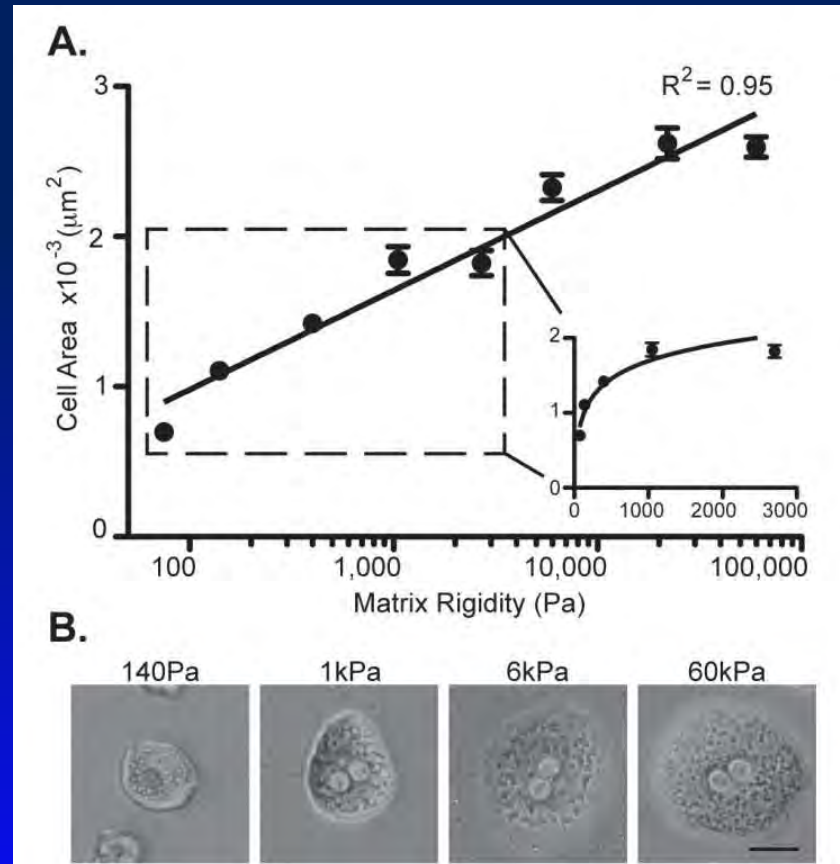
# Cell



# Liver fibrosis results in region specific increases in tissue matrix stiffness



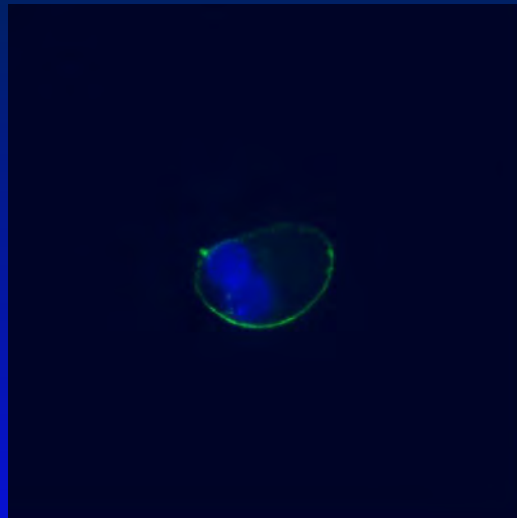
# Force Affects Cell Spreading



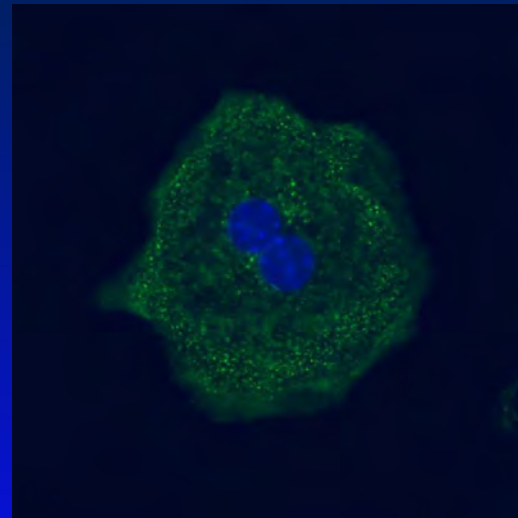
Desai and Tung et al., Hepatology, 2016

# Force Affects Cytoskeletal Organization

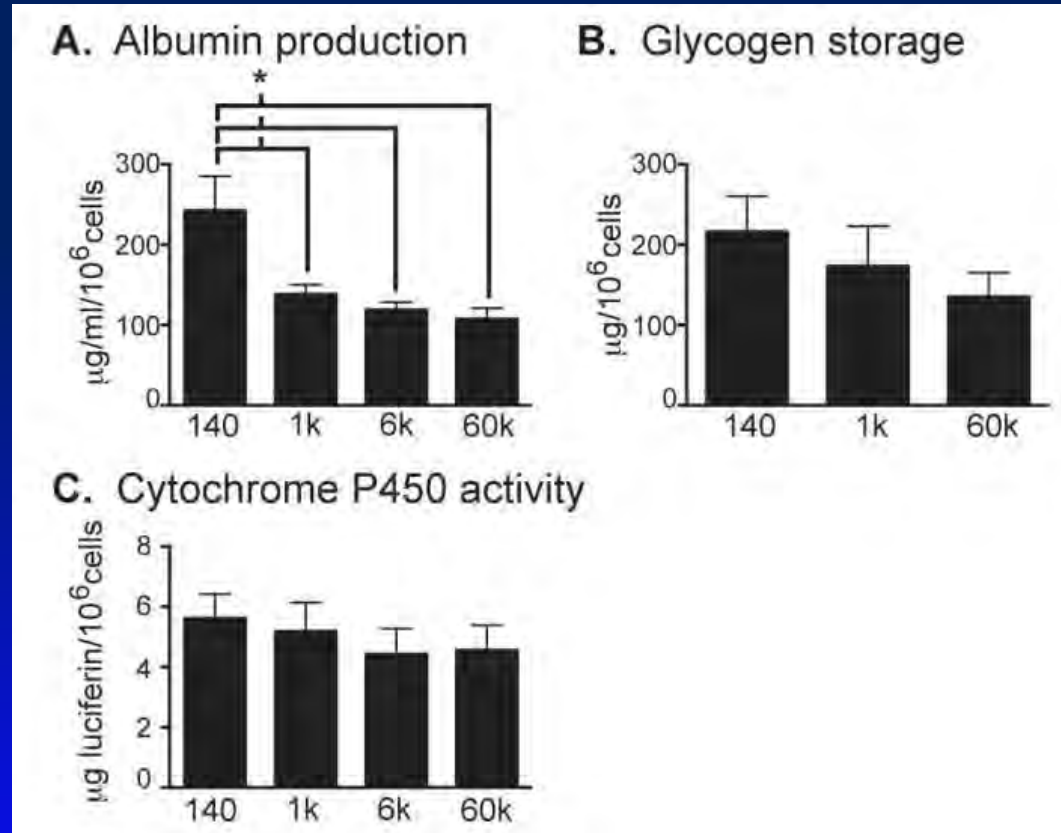
140 Pa



1kPa



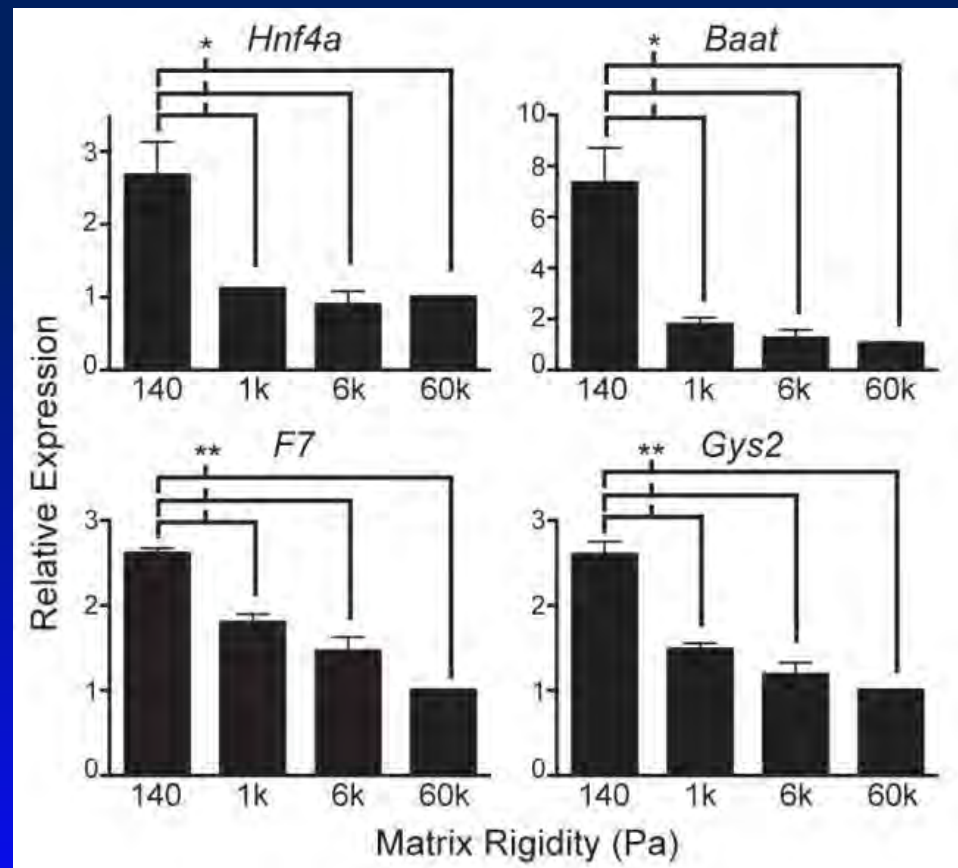
# Force Affects Function



Desai and Tung et al., Hepatology, 2016

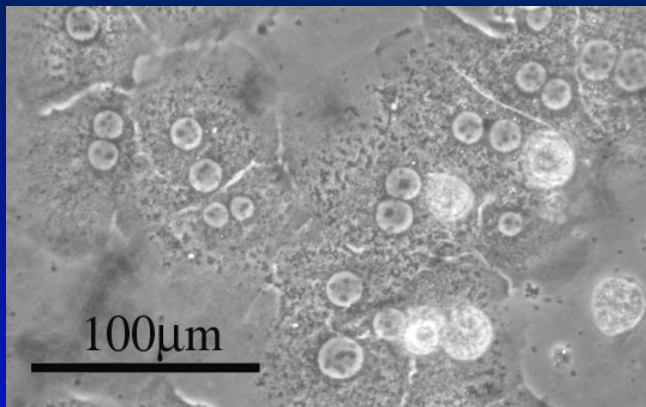


# Force Affects Gene Expression

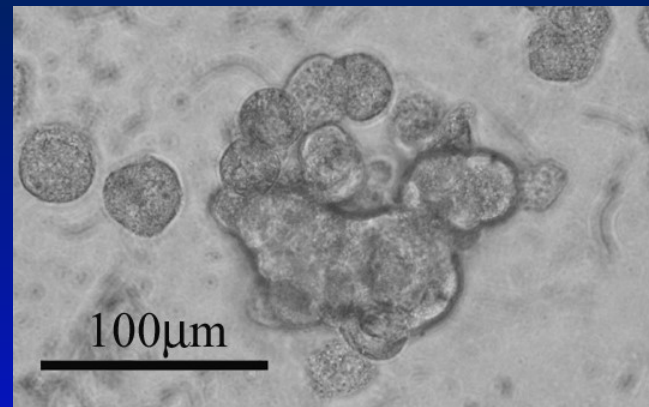


Desai and Tung et al., Hepatology, 2016

# Monolayer vs. Organoid Culture Hepatocytes

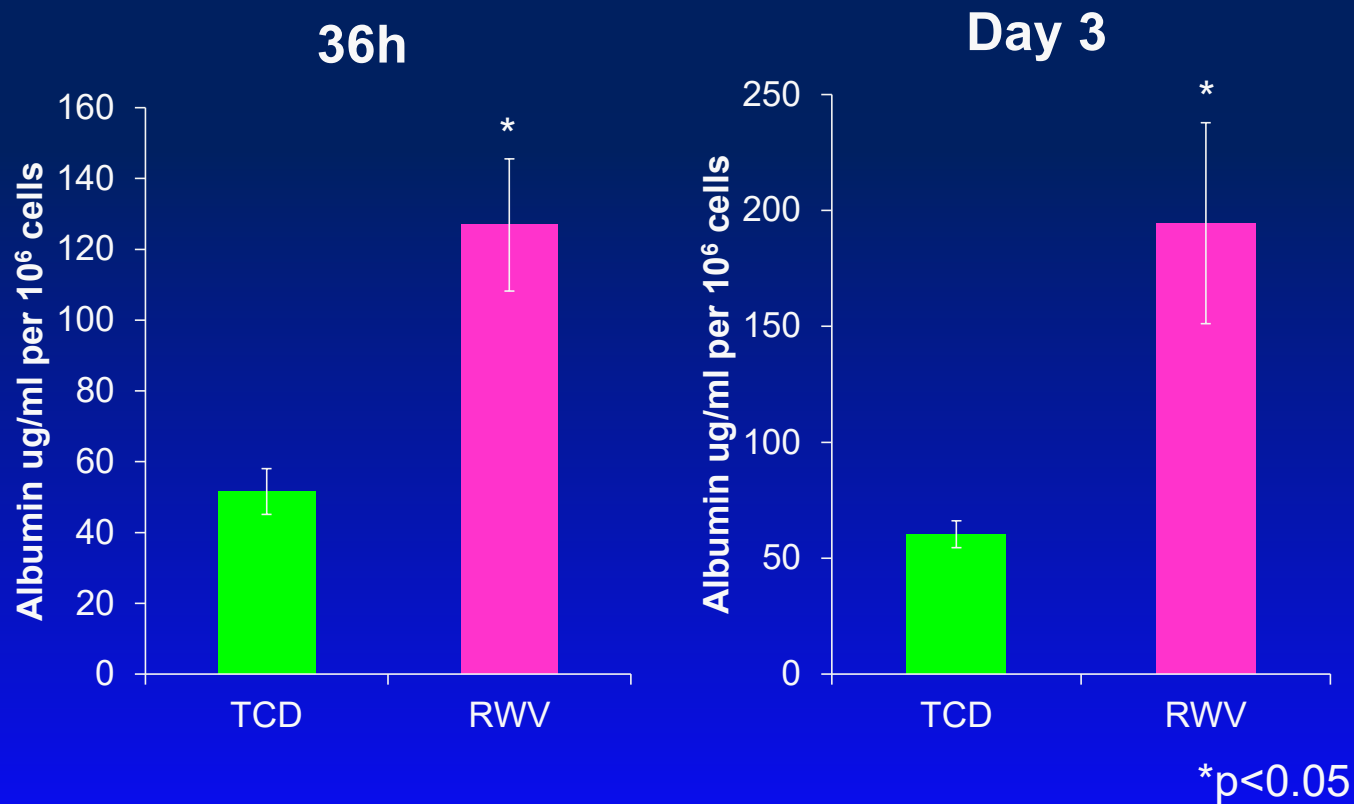


Tissue Culture Dish



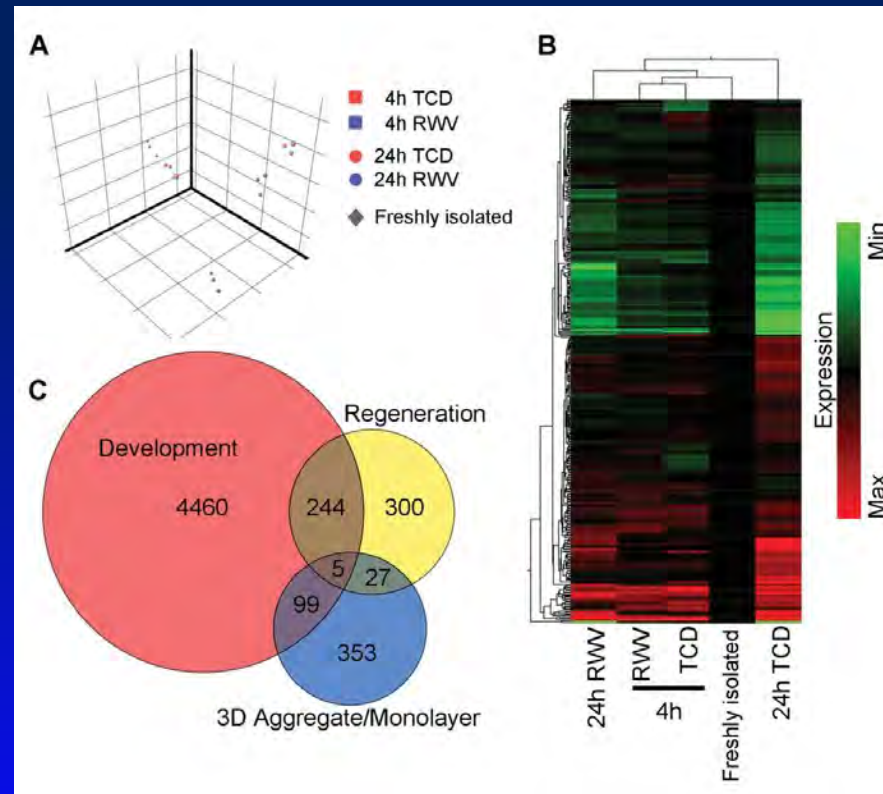
Rotating Wall Vessel

# Albumin Production is Greater in RWV Organoid Cultures



Chang TT and Hughes-Fulford M, Biomaterials, 2014

# Upregulated Genes in Hepatic Organoids are Distinct from those Upregulated in Liver Development and Regeneration



Chang TT and Hughes-Fulford M, Biomaterials, 2014

# Biological Processes Upregulated in Hepatic Organoids

GO term	Number of genes	P-value
Lipid metabolic process	44	<0.0001
Organic acid metabolic process	41	<0.0001
Amino acid metabolic process	19	<0.01
Organic acid biosynthetic process	23	<0.0001
Amino acid biosynthetic process	12	<0.001
Oxidation-reduction process	35	<0.05
Response to glucose stimulus	9	<0.05
Response to xenobiotic stimulus	6	<0.05

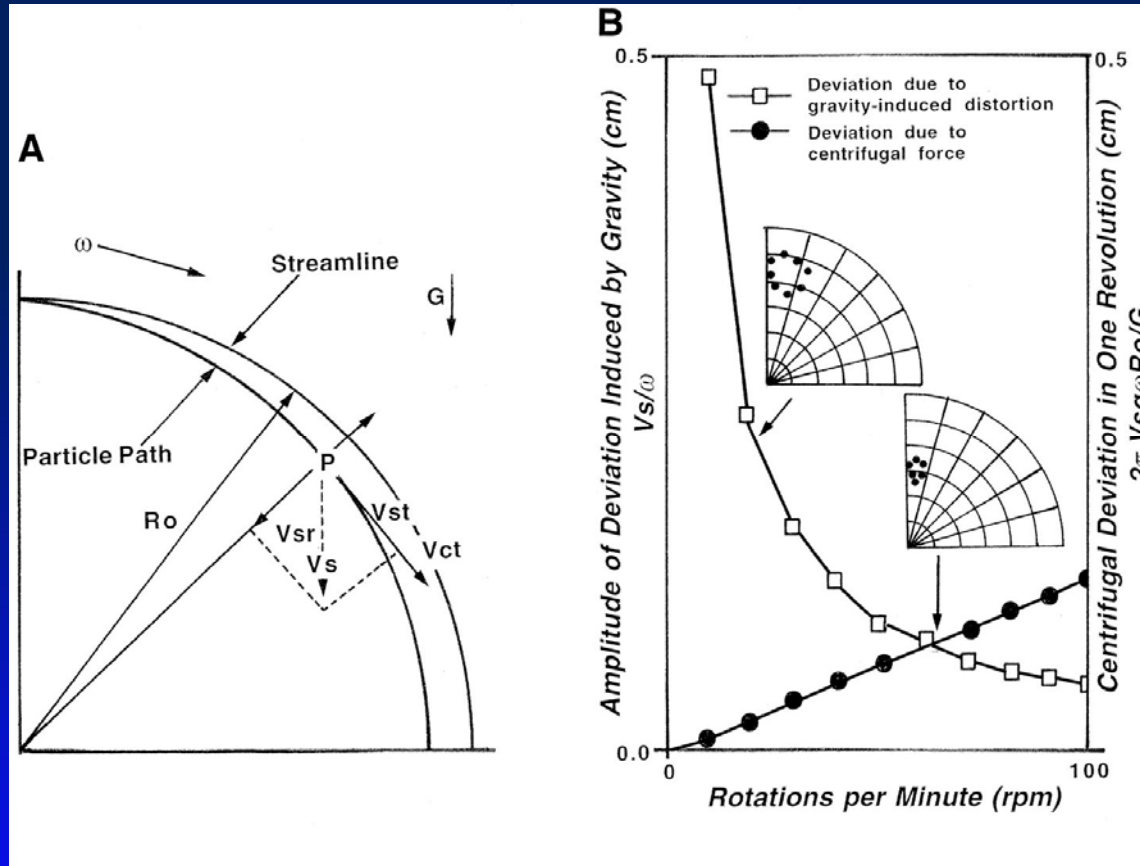
Chang TT and Hughes-Fulford M, Biomaterials, 2014

# HNF4a Binding Sites are Significantly Over-Represented in Genes Upregulated in Hepatic Organoids

Transcription Factor	Transcription Factor Class	# of Positive Genes in RWV Set	% of Positive Genes in RWV Set	TFBS Rate in Background Set (%)	TFBS Rate in RWV Set (%)	Z-score	Fisher score
HNF4a	Nuclear Receptor	138	52.9	0.54	0.76	21.9	7.76x10 <sup>-8</sup>
COUPTF1	Nuclear Receptor	88	33.7	0.28	0.38	13.7	2.00x10 <sup>-5</sup>
HNF1a	Homeobox	67	25.7	0.22	0.29	9.9	2.32x10 <sup>-4</sup>
NKX2-5	Homeobox	222	85.1	3.70	3.92	8.5	0.057
C/EBPa	bZIP	162	62.1	1.24	1.36	7.9	0.012
PBX1	Homeobox	60	23.0	0.19	0.23	7.8	0.007
PAX4	Paired-homeobox	6	2.3	0.02	0.04	7.6	0.097
PRRX2	Homeobox	225	86.2	2.29	2.43	6.8	1.29x10 <sup>-4</sup>
FOXQ1	Forkhead	117	44.8	0.60	0.68	6.8	0.009
TLX1-NFIC	Homeobox/CAAT	22	8.4	0.05	0.07	6.1	0.026

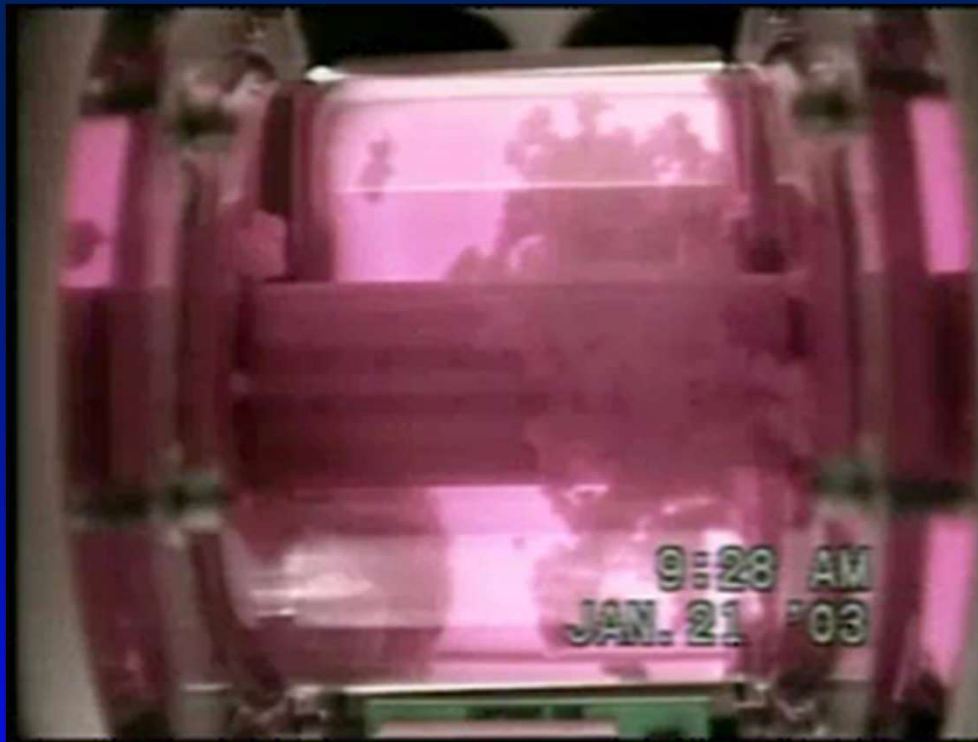
Chang TT and Hughes-Fulford M, Biomaterials, 2014

# Forces Acting on Organoids in RWV



Hammond TG and Hammond JM, Am J Physiol Renal Physiol, 2001

# Organoid Formation in Space

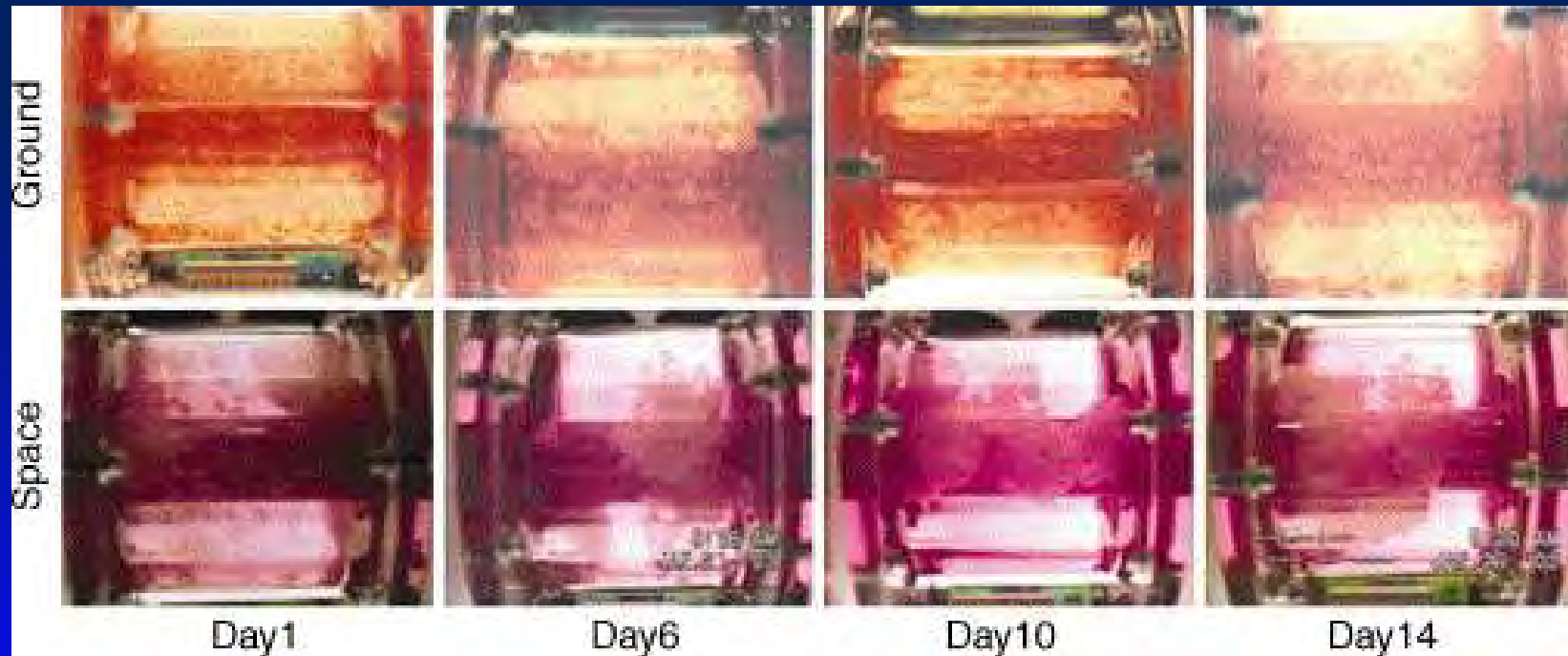


Courtesy of NASA/Marshall Space Flight Center  
<https://archive.org/details/MSFC-0700449>



# Limitations of RWV

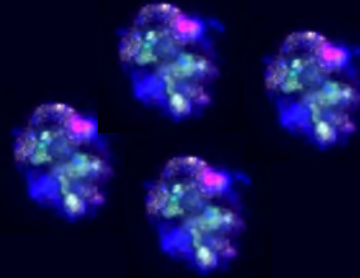
## Ground vs. Space



Wang R et al., Semin Cancer Biol, 2005

# Liver Tissue Engineering in Space

NSF/CASIS Collaboration on Tissue International Space Station (ISS) to Benefit Life on Earth



# Self-Assembly

## Pros:

- Emulates biological complexity and structure

## Challenges:

- Requires deep understanding of biology
- Question of scale

# Tissue Engineering in Space

- There is a critical unmet need
- There remains barriers to creating thick vascularized tissues
- Sustained high-quality microgravity may be a key tool

## Chang Laboratory for Liver Tissue Engineering

### Tammy T. Chang, Principal Investigator

Yun Weng

Maria Sekyi

Maya Lopez-Ichikawa

Marcus Paoletti

Ngan (Cece) K. Vu

Simon Han

Tyler Lieberthal

Seema Desai

Vivian (Xixi) Zhou

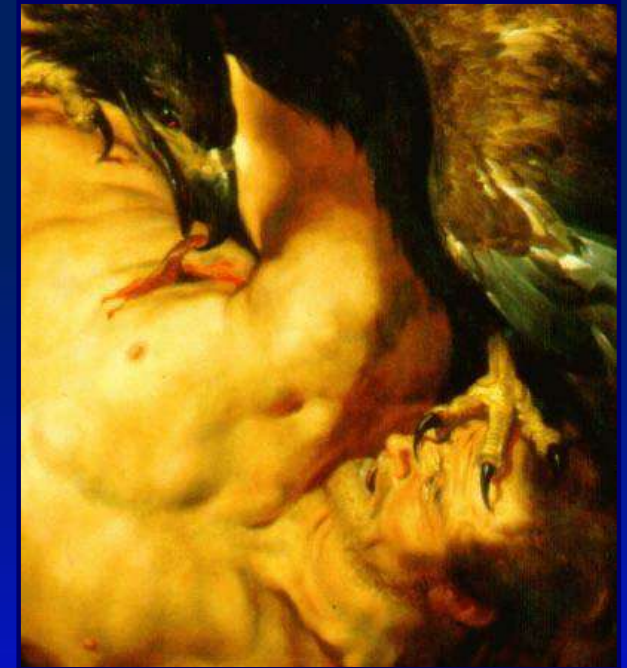
Macarena Lolas

Manuel Armas-Phan

Miya Yoshida

Tristan Bond

Tanner Barnes



### Funding

NSF 18-514, NASA 16-16ROSBDFP-0030, R01-DK114311, NIH R21-EB024135,  
Open Philanthropy Project, American College of Surgeons, P30-DK026743,