

# Current Status and Future Perspectives of 3D Printing and Bioprinting for Regenerative Medicine

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Arlington VA*

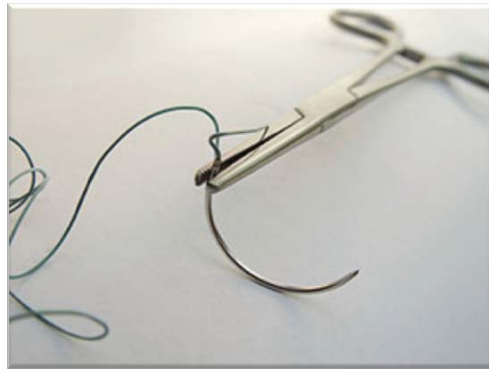
*March 17 - 18, 2016*

# Biomaterials in Medicine

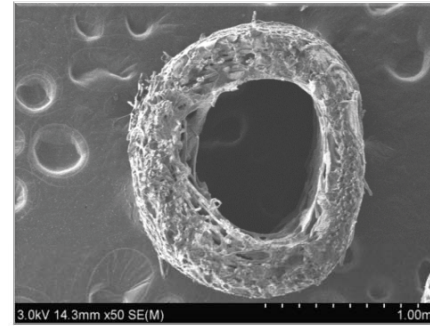
## Historical Development of Biomaterials



Contact Lens



Absorbable Sutures



Vascular Grafts

- **Bioinertness (1970's)**
  - Minimal interaction with body
  - Goal is no immune response

- **Bioactivity (1980's)**
  - Control reaction with physiological environment
  - Create materials to resorb into natural tissue

- **Regenerative Properties (2000's)**
  - Interact with physiological system
  - Stimulate specific cell response at molecular level
  - Direct proliferation, differentiation, organization

# Biomaterials in Medicine

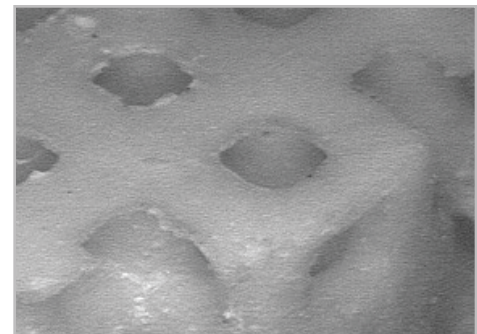
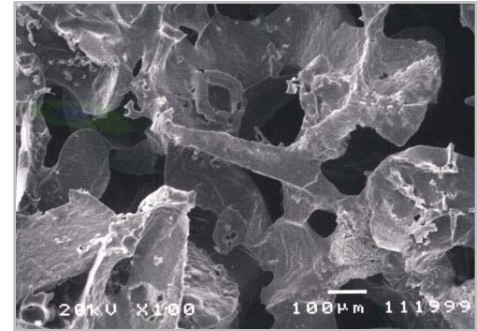
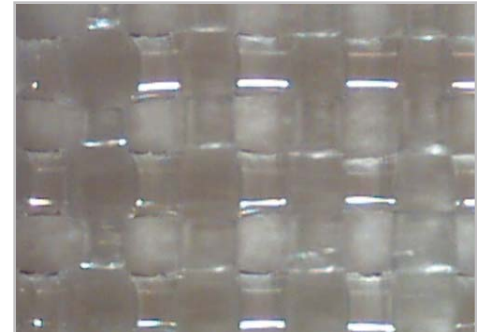
## Traditional Fabrication Strategies Remain Limited

- Fabrication approaches for controlling bulk geometry
  - Shaping
  - Molding
  - Fiber bonding
  - Layered fabrication

*Strategies provide only limited (~1 mm) control over scaffold geometry*

- Fabrication approaches for controlling interior geometry
  - Porogen leaching
  - Phase separation
  - Freeze drying
  - Gas foaming
  - Electrospinning

*Strategies typically provide control over uniform geometry parameters (porosity, pore size, fiber size, interconnectivity), rather than location specific control*



# Tissue Engineering

Scaffolds

Cells

Signals

3D Printing  
& Bioprinting

Controlled  
Scaffold  
Architecture

Materials with  
Gradients,  
Complex  
Compositions

Cell  
Patterning  
and Spatial  
Localization

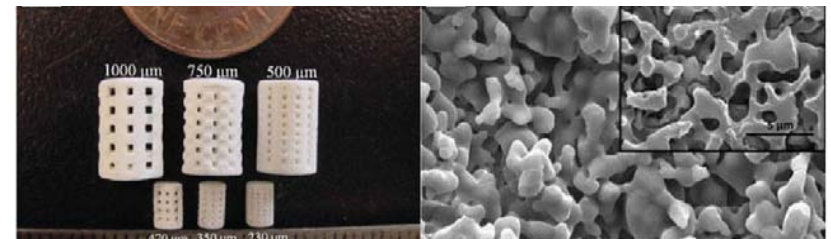
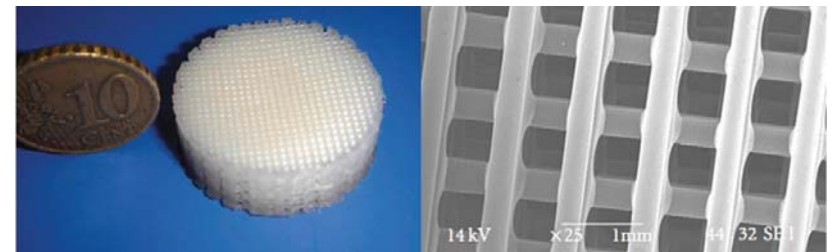
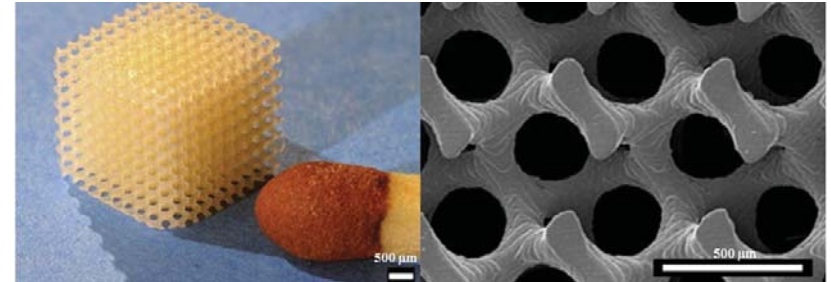
Protein  
Inclusion and  
Controlled  
Delivery



# Common Fabrication Techniques

## Strategy

- **Inkjet Bioprinting**
  - Available since the early 2000s, typically a low cost DIY for laboratories
  - Utilizes technology developed for printing on paper for bio-applications
- **Extrusion-Based Bioprinting**
  - More recent in development, but has been commercially available since the early 2000s
  - Typically driven via pneumatic pressure or a screw drive to extrude the material through a nozzle
- **Stereolithography (SLA)**
  - One of the oldest 3D printing technologies has been in use since the 1980s
  - Uses a light source (UV, visible, laser, or two-photon) for layer-by-layer curing of photocrosslinkable resins



# 3D Printing and Bioprinting Provides Clear Advantages in Biomaterial and Tissue Engineered Construct Fabrication

Personalized  
Medicine

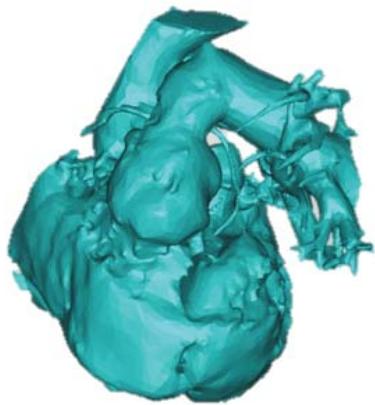
Cell  
Patterning

Standardized  
Materials

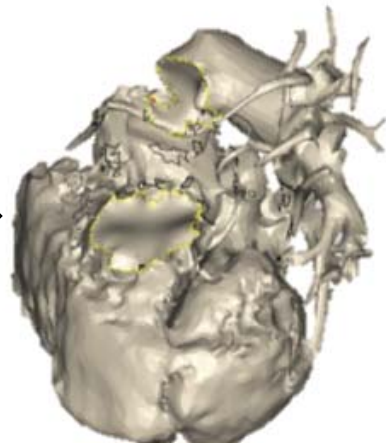
Advanced  
Functionality



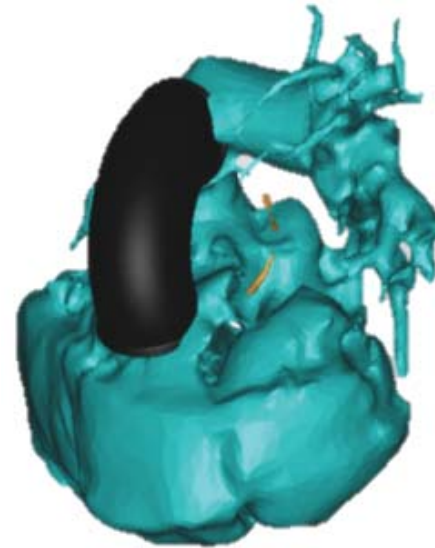
# Personalized Medicine



3D Model Based  
on MRI/CT  
Images



Isolate Area of  
Interest

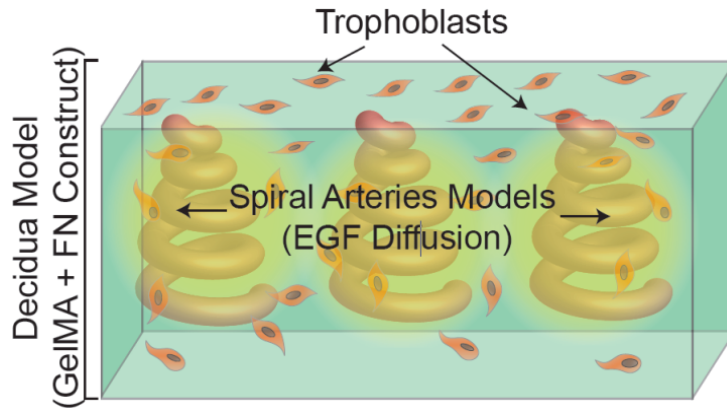


Design Custom Fit  
Graft

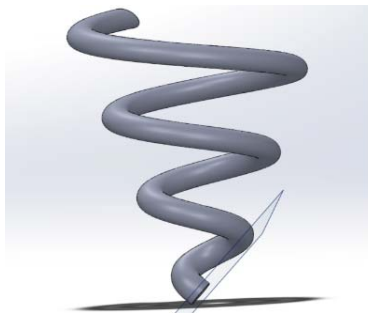


Fabricate  
Customized Graft

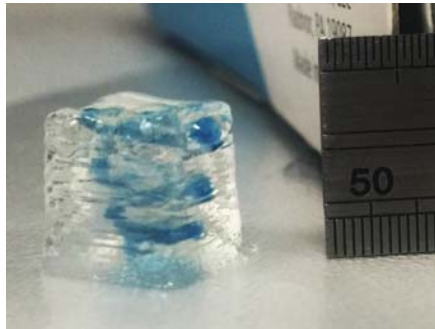
# Cell and Biomaterial Patterning



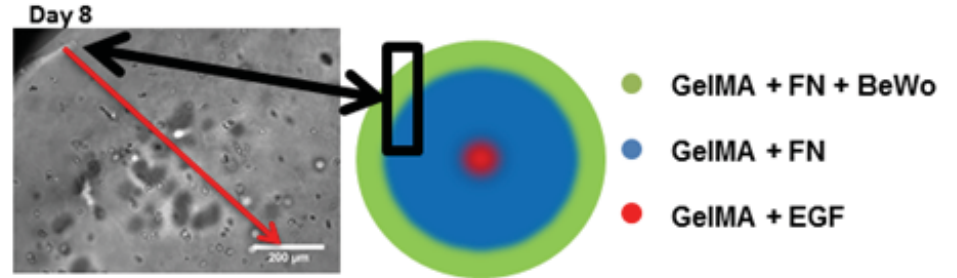
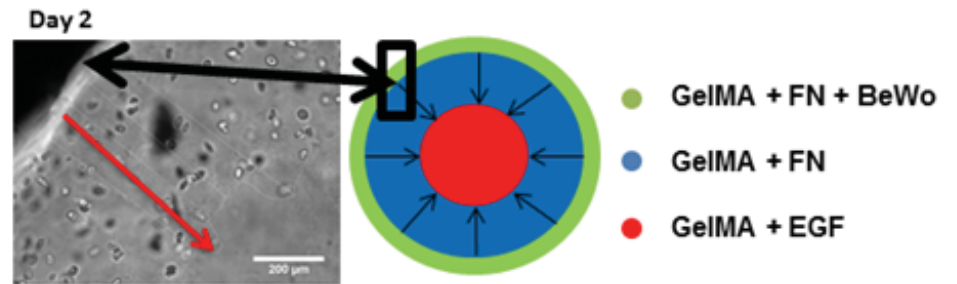
Bioengineered Placenta Model



Solid-Works Model

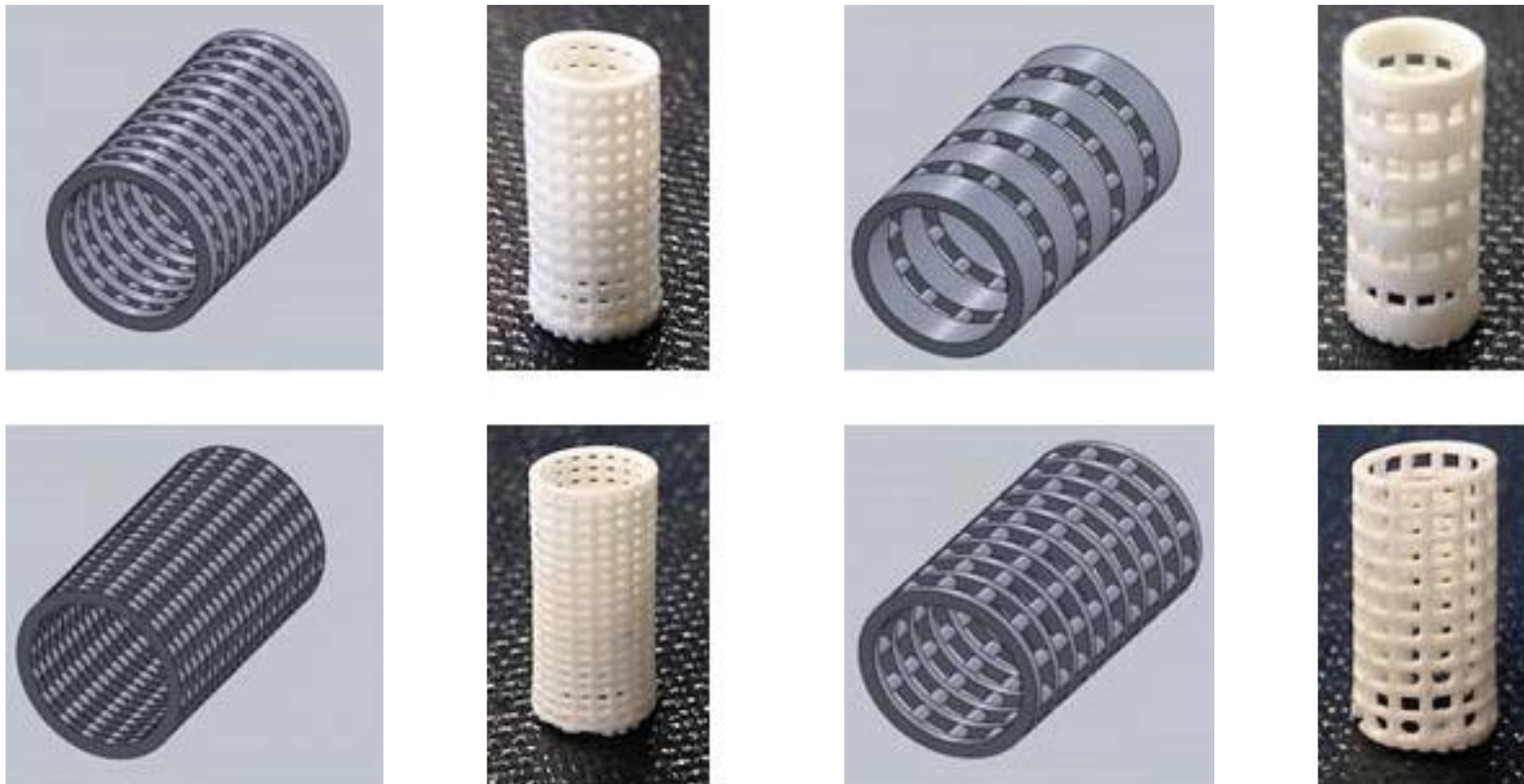


Bioprinted Spiral Artery Model



Migration of Trophoblast Towards Growth Factors in Bioengineered Placenta Model

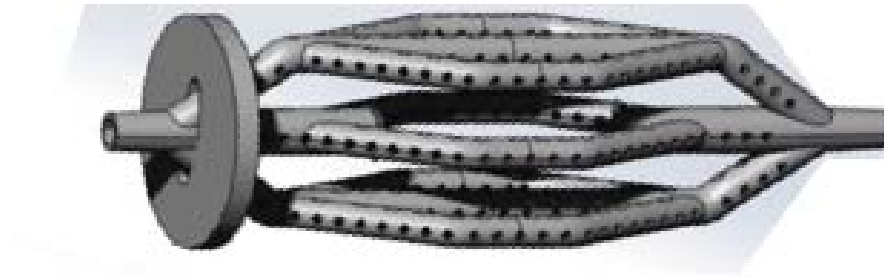
# Precise Manufacturing Capabilities



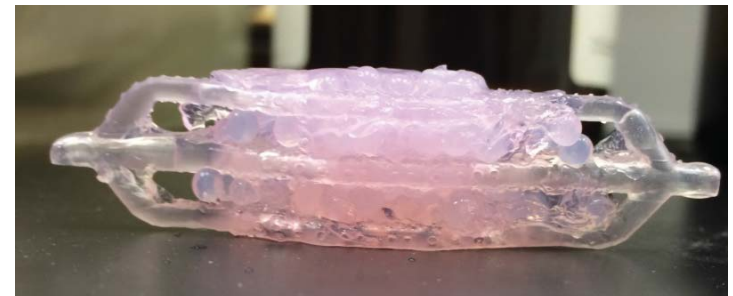
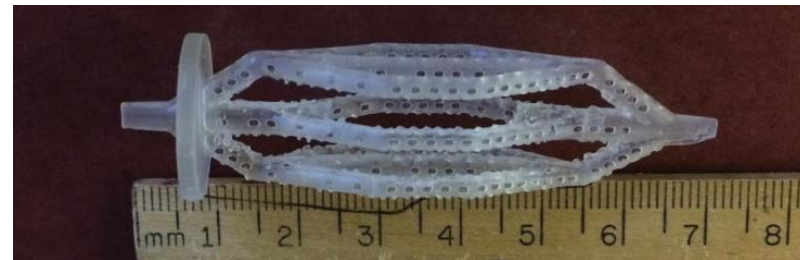
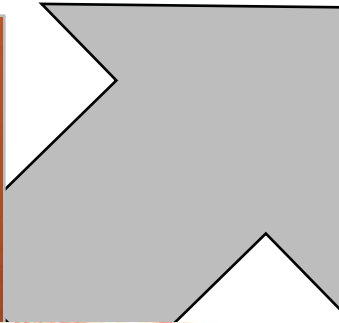
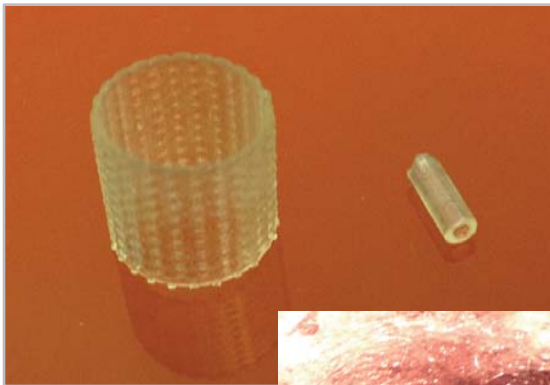
Modular Cylindrical Scaffolds Where Pore Size and Porosity are Determined by the Geometry of the Repeating Annulus /Column Unit

# Advanced Biomaterial Functionalities

## 3D Printed Vascular Network



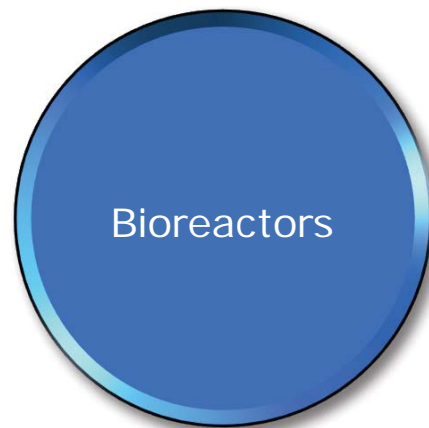
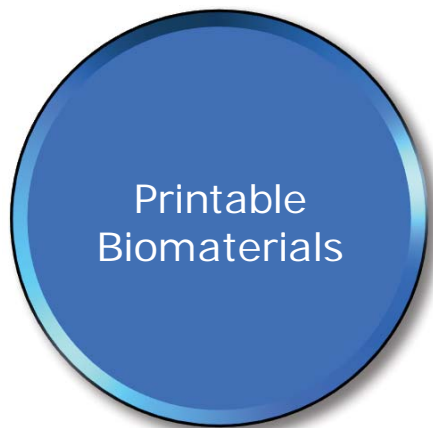
3D Printed Template of a Vascular Network that Allows the Perfusion of a Surrounding Cell Population



AJ Melchiorri, N Hibino, C Best, T Yi, YU Lee, CA Kraynak, LK Kimerer, A Krieger, CK Breuer, and JP Fisher. 3D Printed Biodegradable Polymeric Vascular Grafts. *Advanced Healthcare Materials*. 5: 319-325 (2015).



# The Future of 3D Printing and Bioprinting – and the Widespread Clinical Translation of these Technologies – Will Require Considerable Technical Development

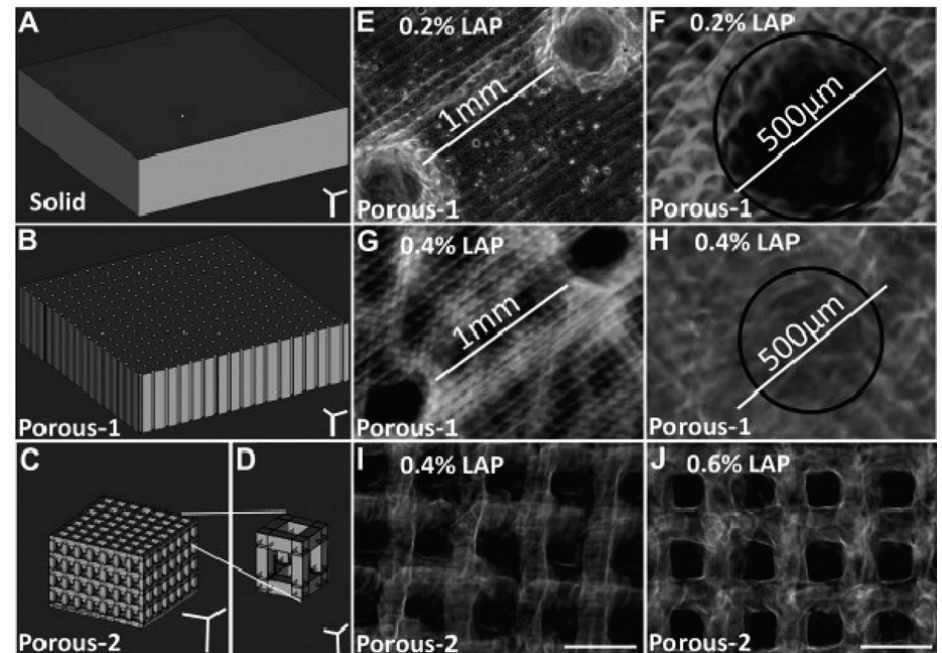


# Stereolithography-Based 3DP Biomaterials

## Material Choices and Resolution

- Some biocompatible and biodegradable materials used in SLA include
  - PLGA (PLLA/PGA)
  - PEG
  - PPF
  - ECM / Proteins
- Few light responsive components (photoinitiators and photoinhibitors) that are suitable for biological applications

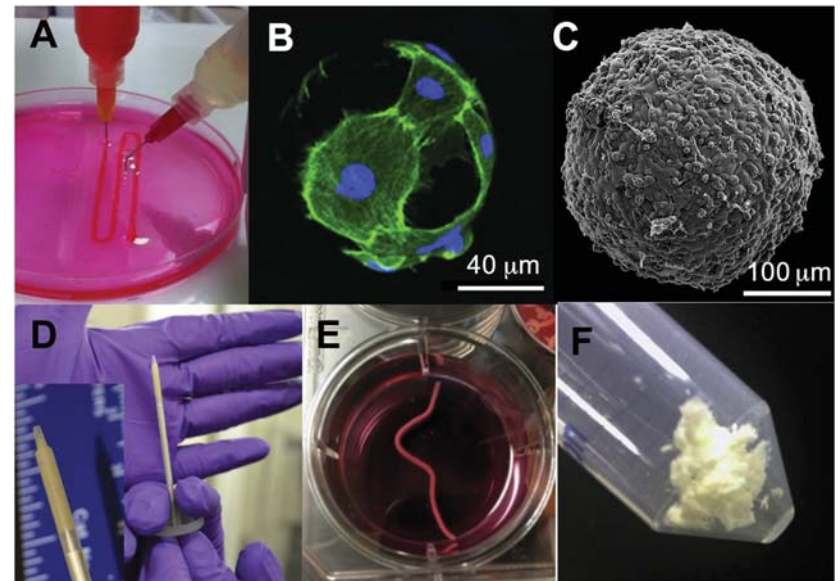
*There is a lack of SLA suitable materials that may be translated for tissue engineering and regenerative medicine applications*



# Extrusion-Based 3DP Biomaterials

## Material Choices and Resolution

- Shear thinning materials are often utilized due to the decrease in viscosity with increasing shear
- However, viscosity and cell viability/function concerns persist
- Examples of extrusion suitable, biocompatible materials
  - Gelatin
  - Alginate
  - Ceramics
  - PCL
  - PLGA (PLLA/PGA)



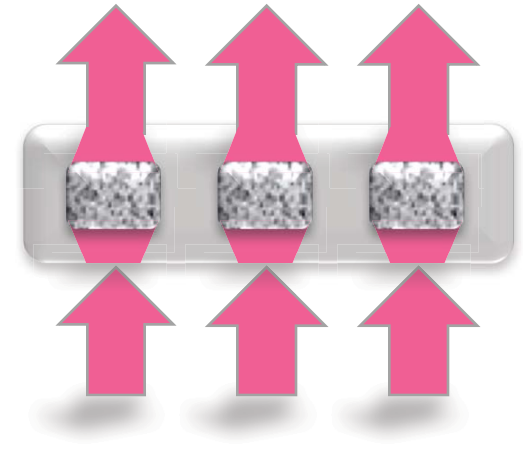
*There is a lack of extrusion suitable materials that may be translated for tissue engineering and regenerative medicine applications*

# Bioreactors

## Bioprinting Often Needs Bioreactors

- Bioprinting allows for the simple fabrication of large, cell-laden constructs
- However, these cell laden constructs often require a dynamic environment for the efficient delivery of oxygen and nutrients, as well as the removal of carbon dioxide and waste

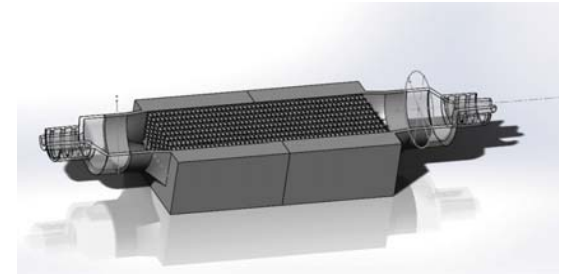
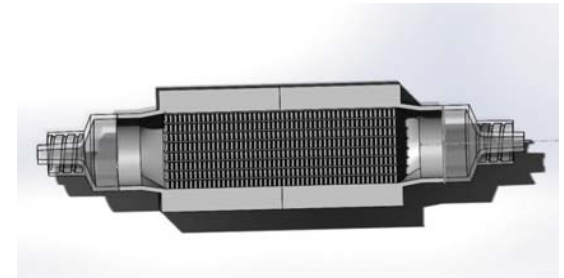
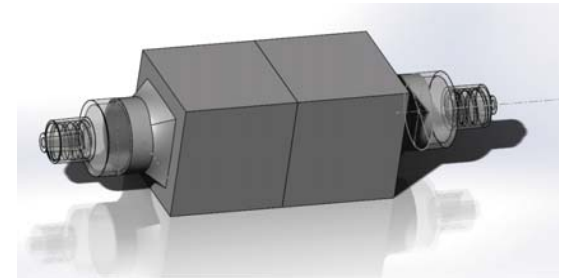
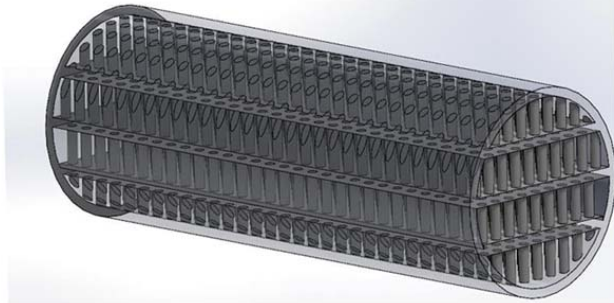
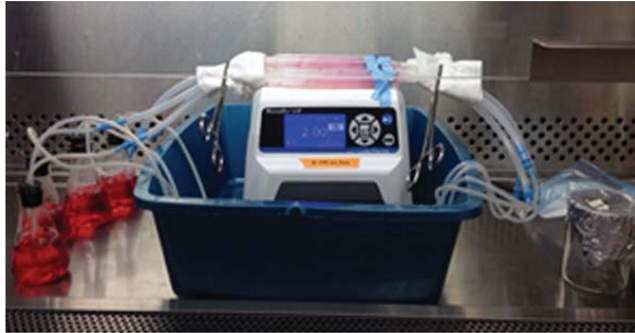
*Bioreactor development needs to continue so as to provide a mechanism to support the viability and proliferation of these nutrient demanding cell constructs*



*BNB Nguyen, H Ko, RA Moriarty, JM Etheridge, and JP Fisher. Dynamic Bioreactor Culture of High Volume Engineered Bone Tissue. Tissue Engineering Part A. In Press.*

# 3DP Bioreactors

## Bioreactor Setup



Top: Bioreactor with 4 growth chambers  
Bottom Left: CAD rendering of 3DP scaffold  
Bottom Right: 3DP scaffold

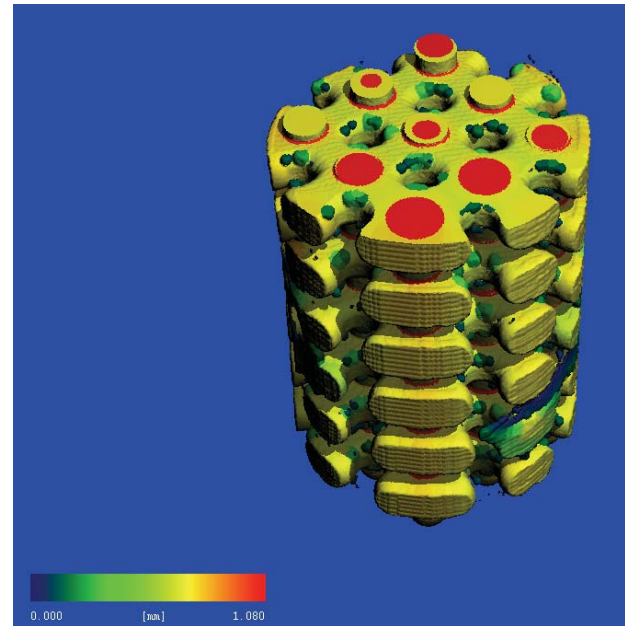
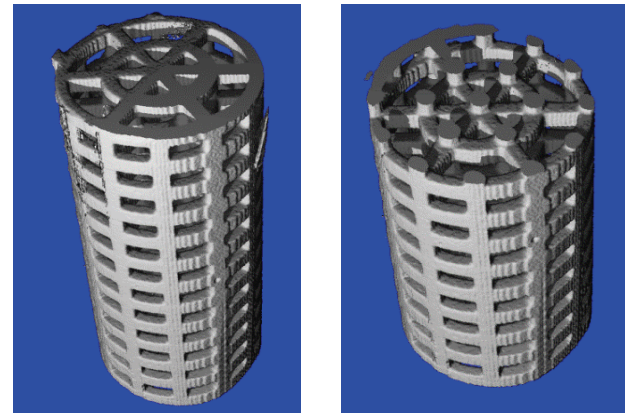
*In Preparation.*

# Manufacturing Standards

## Effect of Printing on Material Properties

- The additive manufacturing approach provides immense flexibility in the ability to create diverse biomaterial with precise structures
- However, the additive manufacturing approach can lead to materials with anisotropic properties

*The relationship between manufacturing approach and resulting material properties needs to be fully understood and characterized*

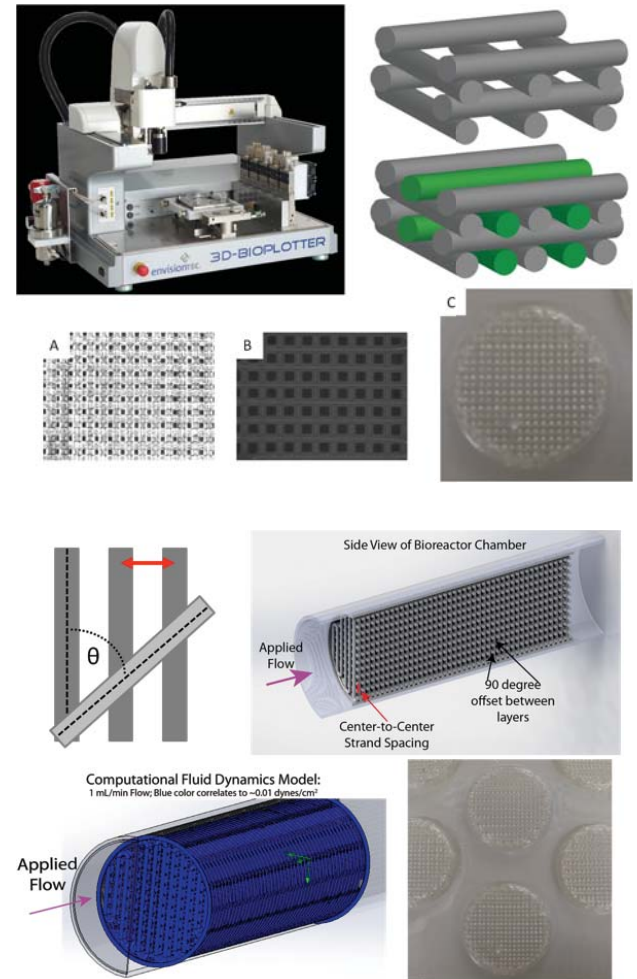


# Biomanufacturing Sites

## Centers for Excellence in Printing Complex Tissues

- The establishment of hospital specific clinical printing centers has already begun nationwide
- However, the ability to support these facilities at each institution is unclear
- Further, the regulation – and standardization - of these facilities nationwide may be a considerable challenge

*The establishment of regional centers of excellence in 3D printing and bioprinting may be a reasonable option for the efficient and widespread dissemination of these therapeutic technologies*

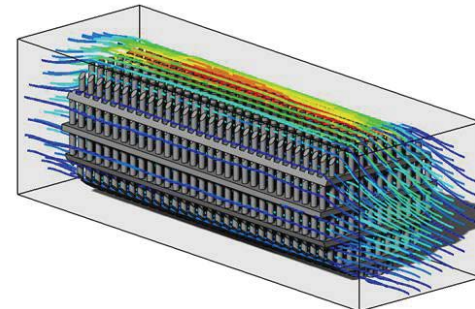
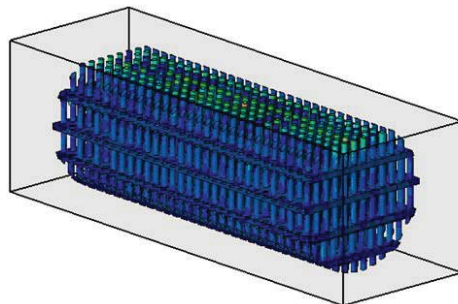


# 3D Printing and Bioprinting in TE/RM

## Summary

- 3D printing and bioprinting show incredible promise in tissue engineering

*However, both technical hurdles and translational barriers must be overcome so that the promise of the technology can become clinical realities for a broad population of patients*



# Acknowledgements

## Tissue Engineering & Biomaterials Laboratory

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