

NEED FOR TISSUES

- 500,000+ procedures promote bone growth
- 500,000+ procedures repair cartilage
- 1 million+ patients need skin tissue
- 200 million+ teeth restorations
- 1 in 700 births: orofacial clefts
- 10-15% Americans periodontal tissue destruction

(numbers in USA per year)

CURRENT THERAPIES

- **Synthetic prosthesis**
- **Drug therapies**
- **Organ/tissue transplantation**

RAPID DRUG DESTRUCTION

- **Insulin** < 25 min.
- **Growth hormone** < 25 min.
- **Parathyroid hormone** < 15 min.
- **Many small proteins** sec.-min.

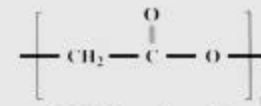
CONTROLLED RELEASE APPROACHES

- **Polymers**
- **Pumps**
- **Gene therapy**
- **Immunoisolated cells**

IMPROVED DRUG DELIVERY

- Maintaining drug at desired level
- Minimize side effects
- Decrease amount of drug required
- Decrease doses, potentially less invasive
- Improve action of drugs which degrade quickly

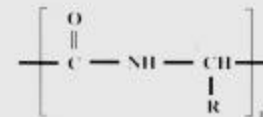
Materials for 3-D Matrices



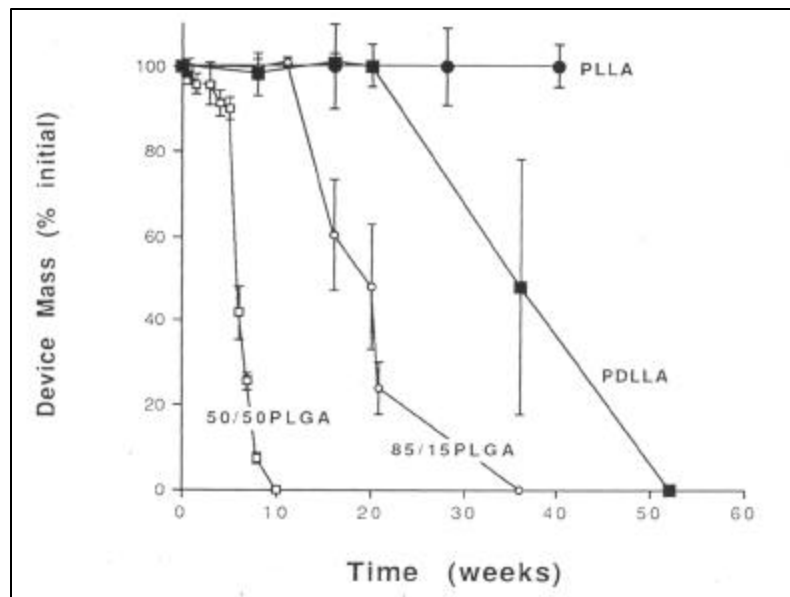
Poly(glycolic acid)



Poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid)



Collagen



Strategy for Inducing Blood Vessel Invasion

- Release pro-angiogenic growth factors (VEGF) from scaffold.
- Stimulate endothelial cells present in surrounding tissue to migrate into the matrix and differentiate into new vessels.



Mooney, D.J., Mikos, A.G. Scientific American, April 1999

Method of Gene Delivery

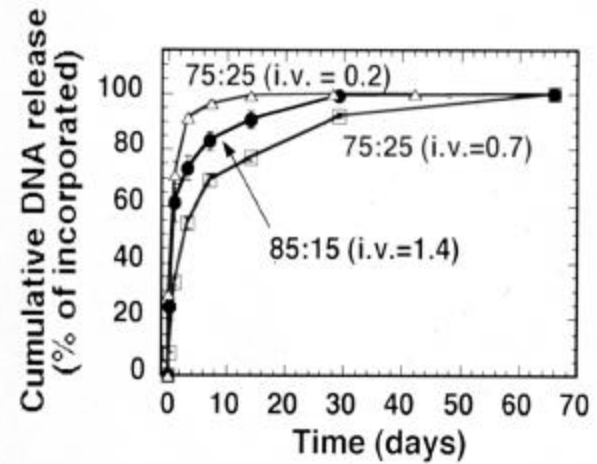
Viral

- High expression levels
- Potential long term expression
- Safety concerns

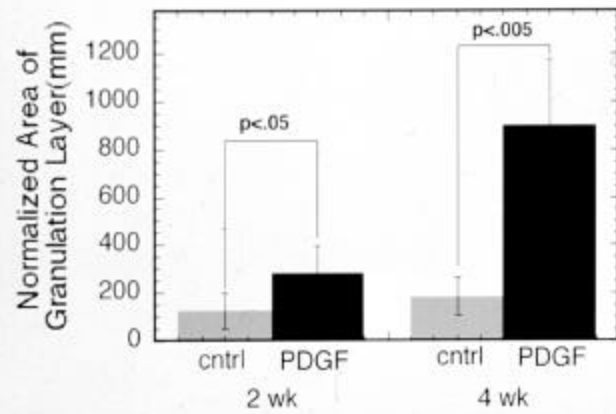
Non-Viral

- Minimal safety concerns
- Manufacturing cost
- Low expression levels

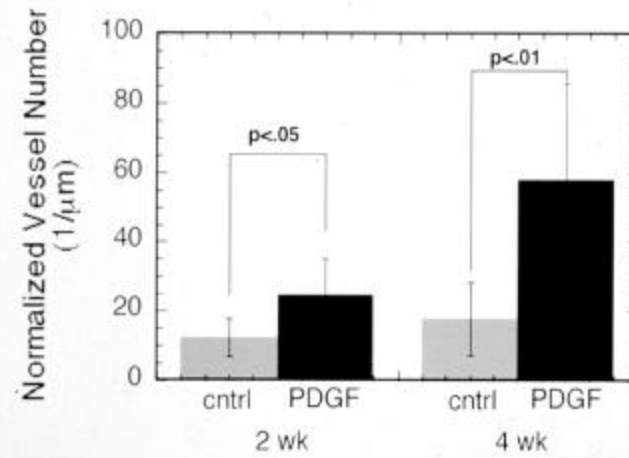
Sustained, controlled release of plasmid DNA

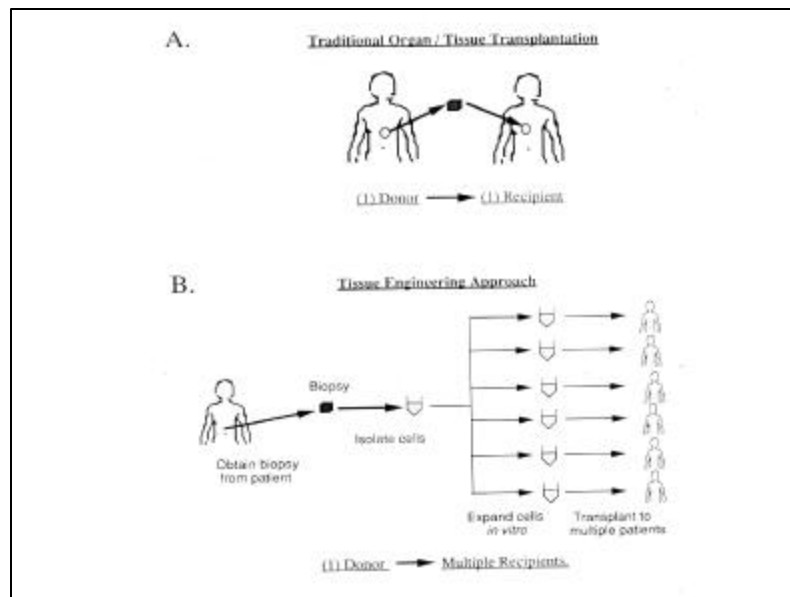


Increased granulation layer with PDGF plasmid



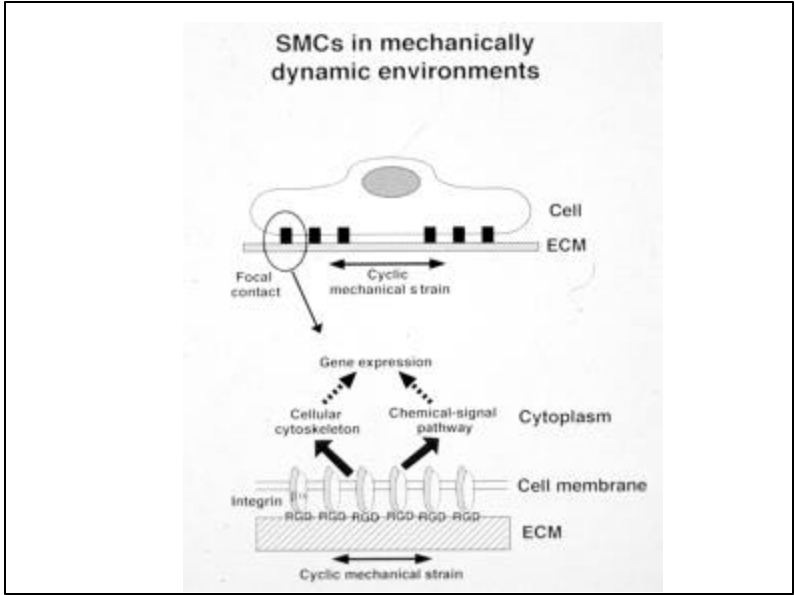
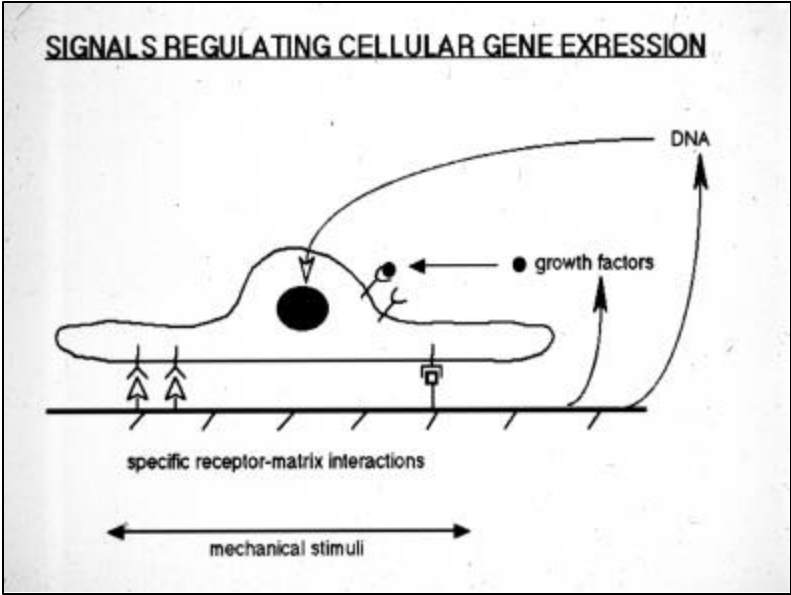
Increased number of vessels with PDGF

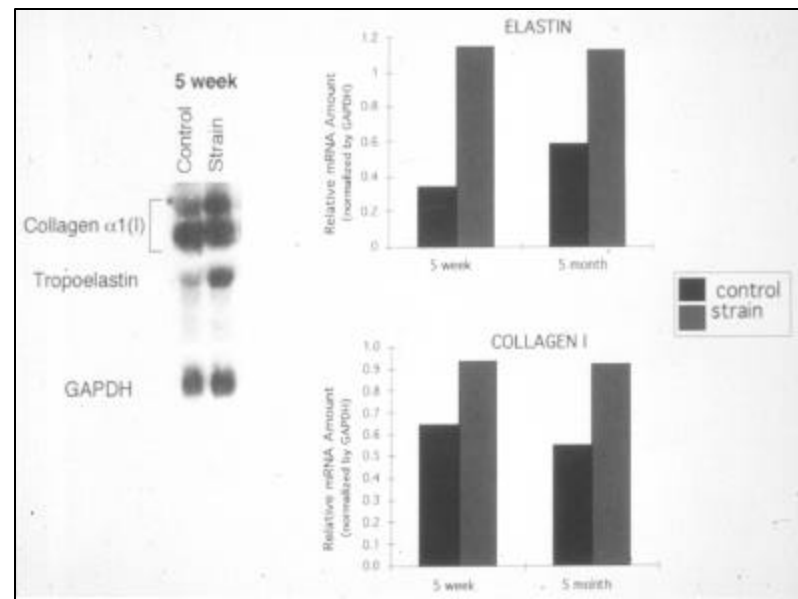
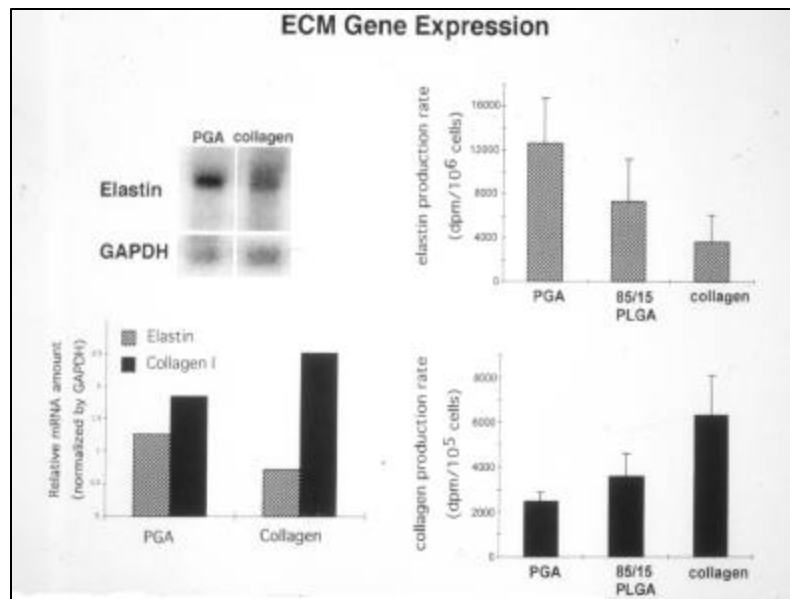


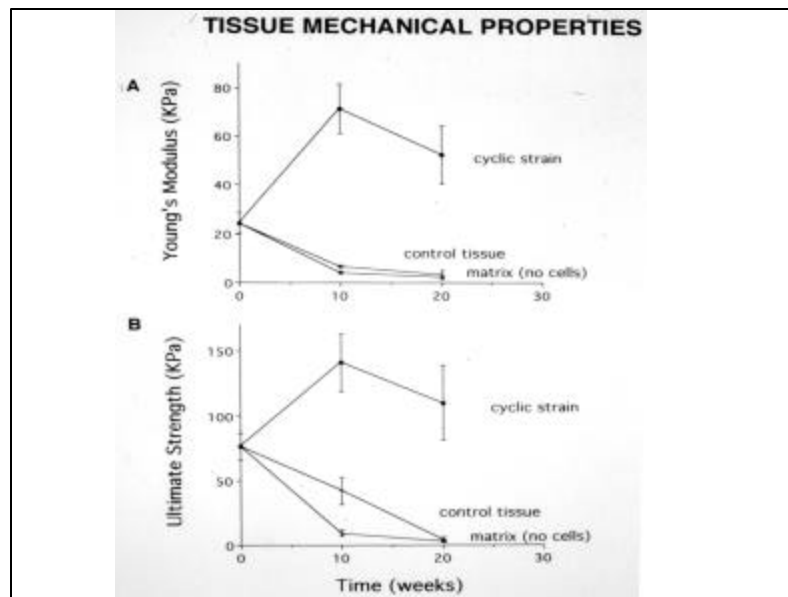


Roles of exogenous ECM in tissue engineering

- Providing mechanical support and defining a potential space for tissue development
- Guiding new tissue regeneration with a pre-defined three-dimensional structure
- Delivering cells to desired sites in the body







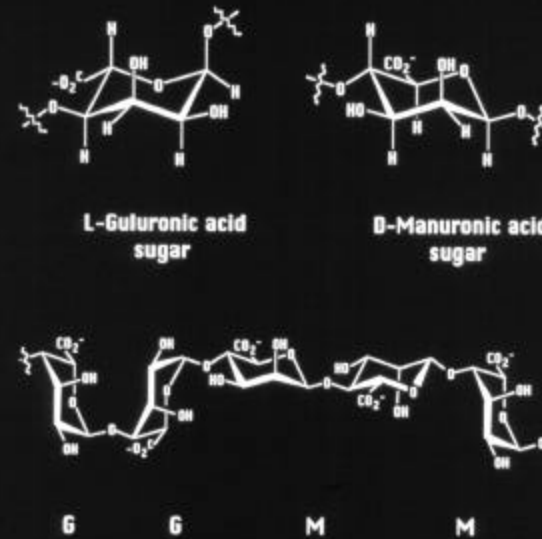
CURRENT TISSUE ENGINEERING MATRICES

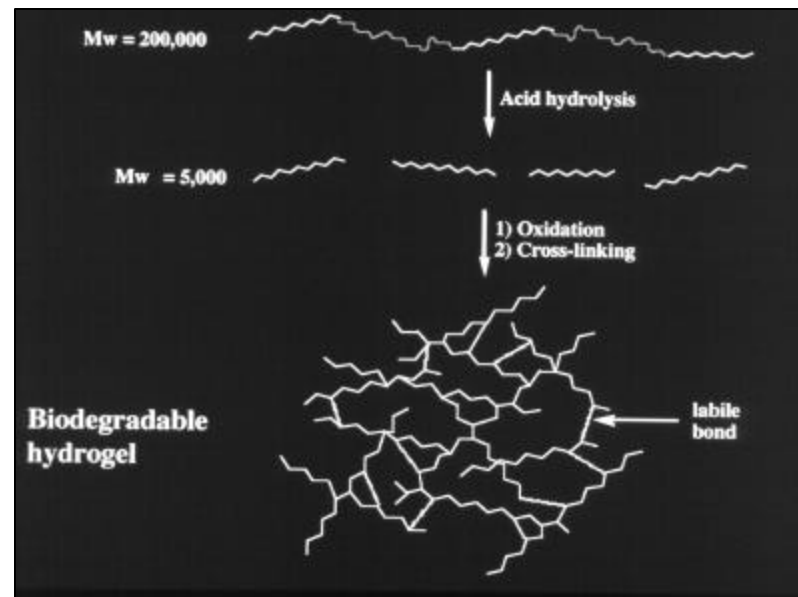
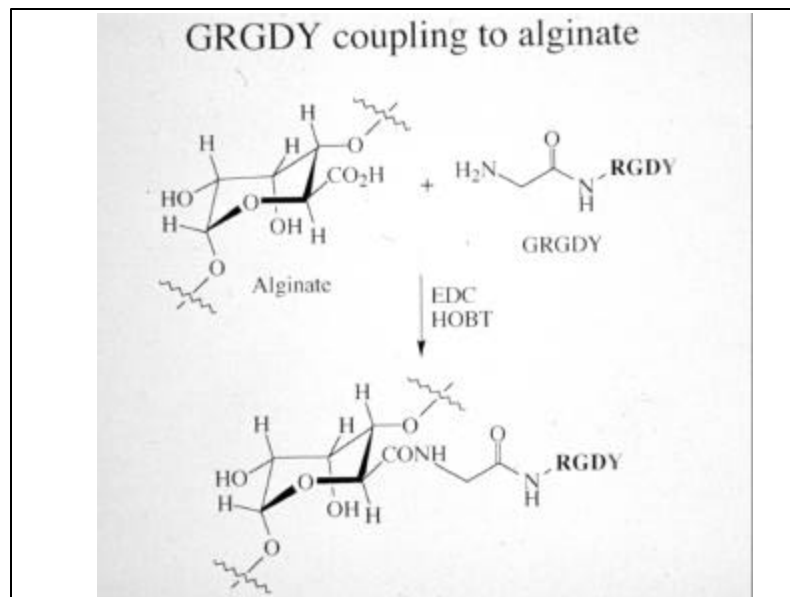
- Can exploit default mechanism of cell adhesion
- CANNOT design mechanism of cell adhesion

Hypothesis

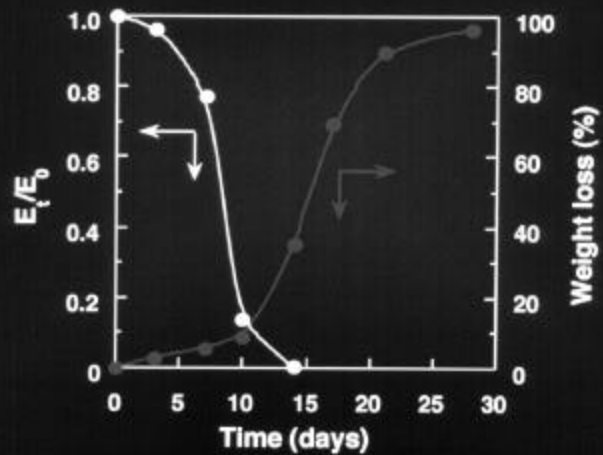
Cell gene expression within an engineered tissue can be controlled by:

- 1) the mechanism of cell adhesion to a matrix
 - regulated by adhesion ligand type
 - regulated by adhesion ligand density
- 2) the subsequent interactions between the cells and the matrix
 - controlled by the mechanical properties of the matrix and its ability to resist cell-based tractional forces





Hydrolytic degradation of hydrogels derived from alginate



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Financial Support

NIH
NSF
Regeneration

Graduate Students

Byung-Soo Kim
Jon Rowley
Andy Putnam
Martin Peters
Jim Cunningham
Eben Alsberg
Leatrese Harris
Janet Nikolovski
Molly Smith
Bill Murphy
Petra Eiselt

Post-docs

Samuel Wong
Kamal Bouhadir
Lonnie Shea
Kuen Yong Lee
Sara Madsen

Collaborators

Walter Holder
Craig Halberstadt
Peter Polverini
Joseph Vacanti
Renny Franceschi
Jeff Bonadio
Kevin Rice
Robert Dennis