

# Standards in Scientific Communities II; Cell Viability

Module 3, Lecture 4

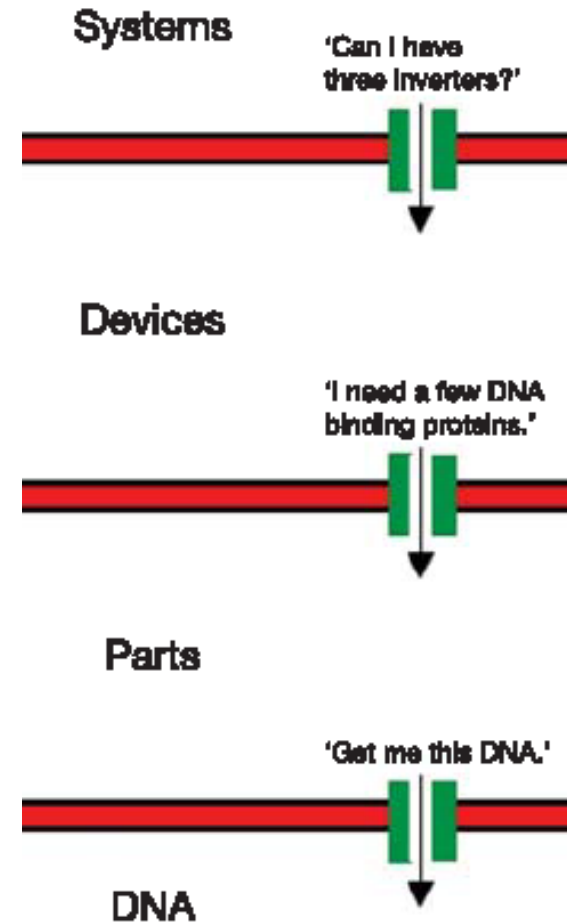
20.109 Spring 2012

# Topics for Lecture 4

- Standards in tissue engineering(+)
  - review and introduction
  - writing exercise
  - discussion
- Cell viability
  - your data
  - relation to diffusion

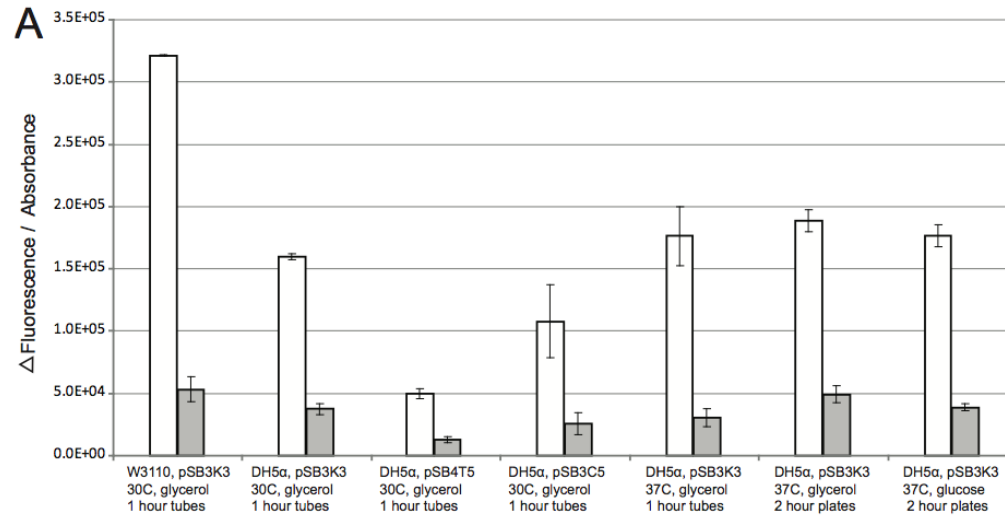
# Lecture 3 review

- What can you learn from a confidence interval? A t-test?
- What are three general engineering principles that might help make biology more “engineerable”?



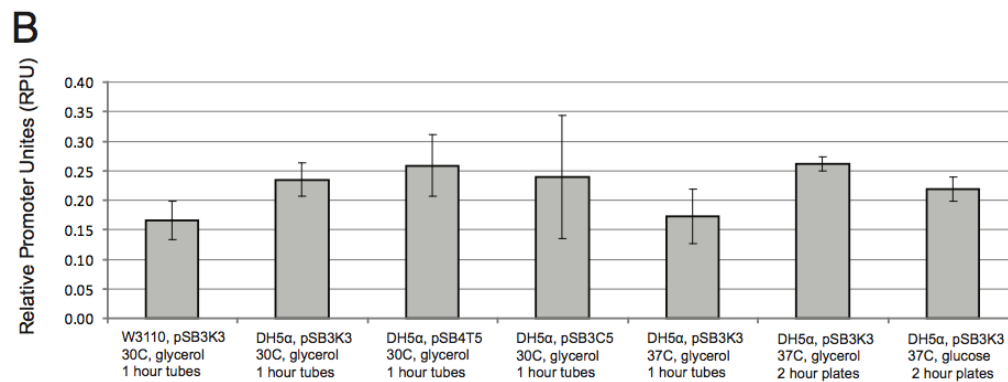
From D. Endy, *Nature* 438:449

# Functional standard for promoters



**Absolute promoter strength**

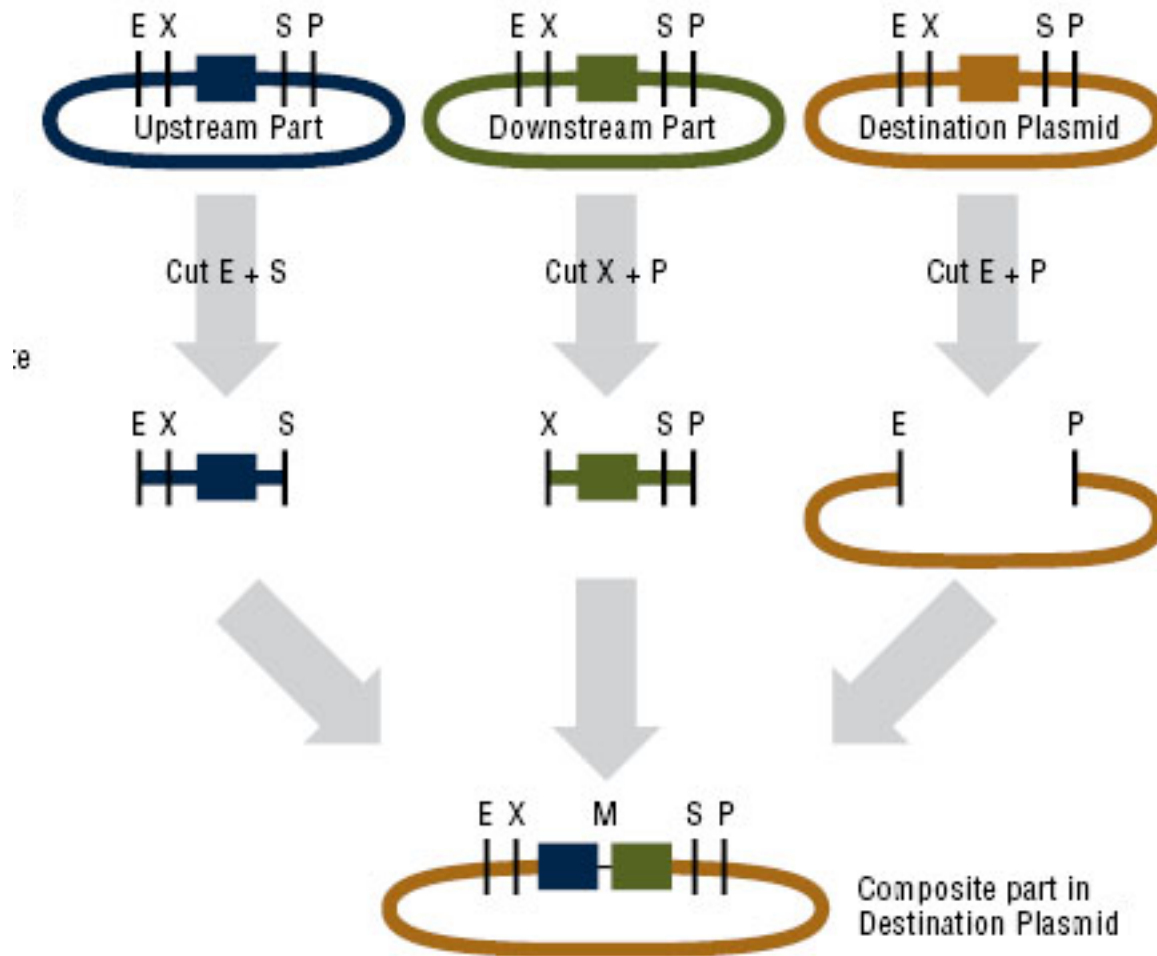
Measurement varies widely  
(cell line, equipment, etc.)



**Relative promoter strength**

Measurement less varied

# Assembly standard for plasmids



Development: T.F. Knight, R.P. Shetty, D. Endy; Image: neb.com

# Data standards: what and why?

- Brooksbank & Quackenbush, *OMICS*, 10:94 (2006)
- High-throughput methods are data-rich
- Standards for **collection** and/or **sharing**
- Reasons
  - shared language (human and computer)
  - compare experiments across labs
  - integration of information across levels
  - avoid reinventing the wheel (save t, \$)
- Examples
  - MIAME for microarrays
  - Gene Ontology (protein functions)
- Who drives standards?
  - scientists, funding agencies, journals, industry

collagen, type II, alpha 1  
gene from *Mus musculus* (house mouse)

Term associations ↓

### Term Associations

gene association format RDF-XML

Filter associations displayed ?

Filter Associations

Ontology	Evidence Code
All	All
biological process	IC
cellular component	IDA
molecular function	IEP

Select all Clear all Perform an action with th

Accession, Term	
<input type="checkbox"/> GO:0001502 : cartilage condensation	33
<input type="checkbox"/> GO:0030199 : collagen fibril organization	36
<input type="checkbox"/> GO:0043066 : negative regulation	808

www.geneontology.org

# How valued are TE standards?

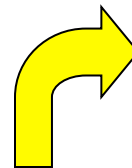
- 2007 strategic plan for TE clinical success by 2021
  - 24 int'l leaders in TE listed high-priority areas
  - 1/3 named standards

- Analysis
  - concept dominance
  - progress so far
  - standards 7<sup>th</sup> of 14

P.C. Johnson et al., *Tissue Eng* 13:2827 (2007)

TABLE 6. NORMALIZED CONCEPT DOMINANCE  
(I.E., TAKING PRESENT PROGRESS INTO CONSIDERATION)

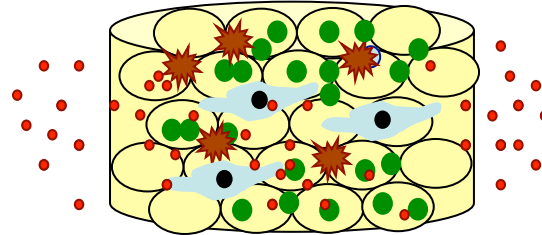
	O/P
Angiogenic control	3.3
Stem cell science	3.2
...	...
<b>4. Cell sourcing/characterization.</b>	
Clinical understanding/interaction	2.2
Immunologic understanding and control	2.0
Manufacturing/scale-up	1.1
Regulatory transparency	1.1
<b>7 (tie). Standardized models.</b>	
Multidisciplinary understanding/cooperation	0.8
Expectation management/communication	0.4
Pharmacoeconomic/commercial pathway	0.3
Multilevel funding	0.0



- 2007 US govt. strategic plan
  - standards listed as part of “implementation strategy”

# How useful are TE standards?

- See 2005 editorial by A. Russell
  - proposes need for standards
  - in data collection and sharing
- Choose and respond to a student excerpt (~10')
- Pros/cons/etc... ?



Can we standardize this TE construct?



# Beyond TE standards: targeted support and improving communication

- P.C. Johnson et al., *Tissue Eng A* 17:5 (2011)
- Survey of all interested parties in a TE society, from academia to early and established companies
- What are greatest hurdles to TE commercialization?

## *Academics*

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Obtaining sufficient funds for research  
Orienting research to market needs

## *Startup companies*

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Obtaining adequate operating capital  
Recruiting experienced management  
Working with technology transfer offices

## *Development-stage companies*

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Generating sufficient revenue while staying financed  
Maintaining focus on the evolving market

## *Established companies*

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Managing growth  
Growing the intellectual property base  
Working with the FDA

# Module progress: week 2

- Day 3: viability/cytotoxicity testing
- Groups generally found
  - mostly live CDR
  - many dead MSC
  - mostly round
  - not much clustering
- What conditions killed cells?
- Other interesting findings?
- How to explain the results?
- How to improve the assay?

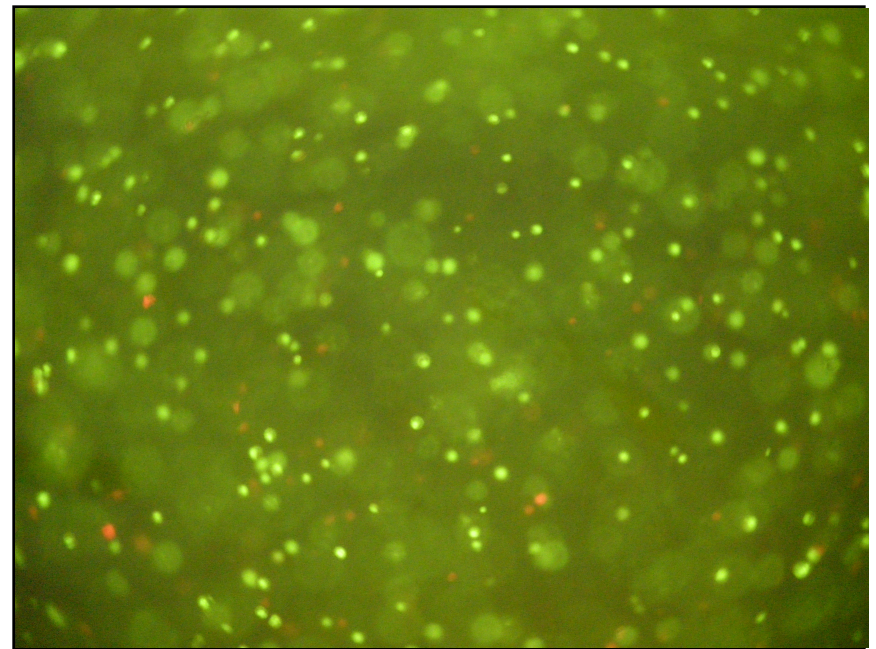
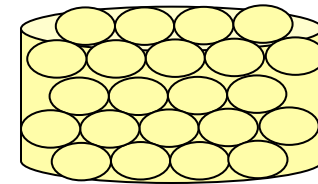
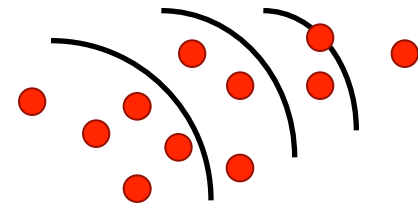
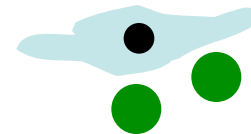


Image from W/F Yellow

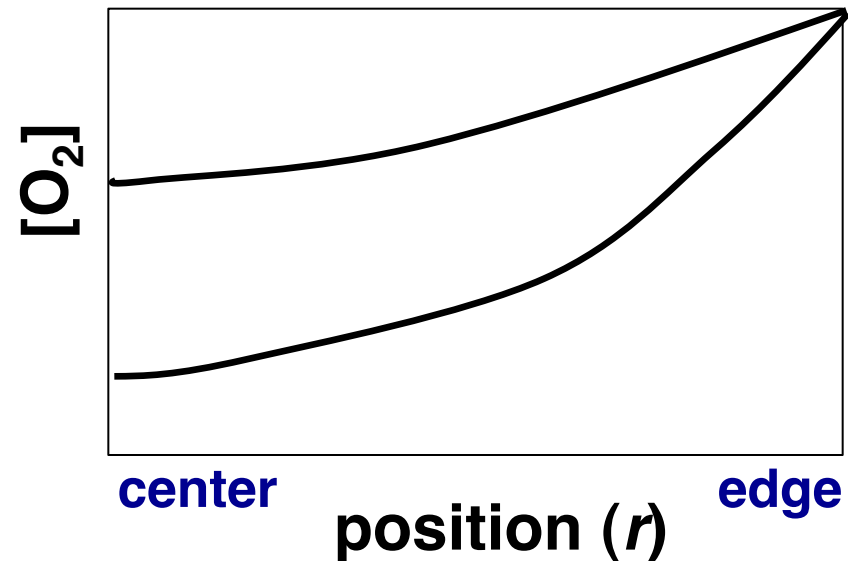
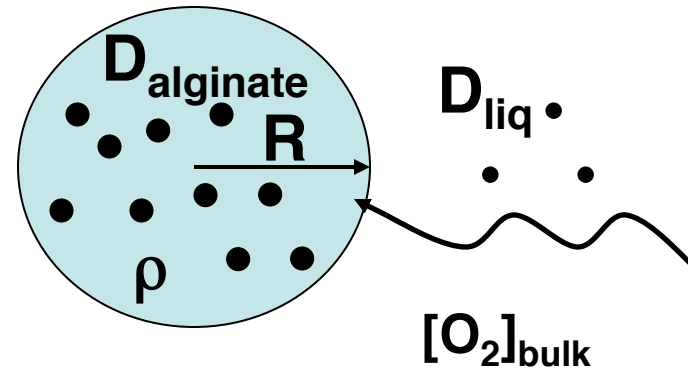
# Factors affecting cell viability

- Cell-related
  - density
  - interactions
- Cytokine-related
  - proliferative
  - apoptotic
- Materials-related
  - bulk permeability
  - macro-porosity
  - toxicity



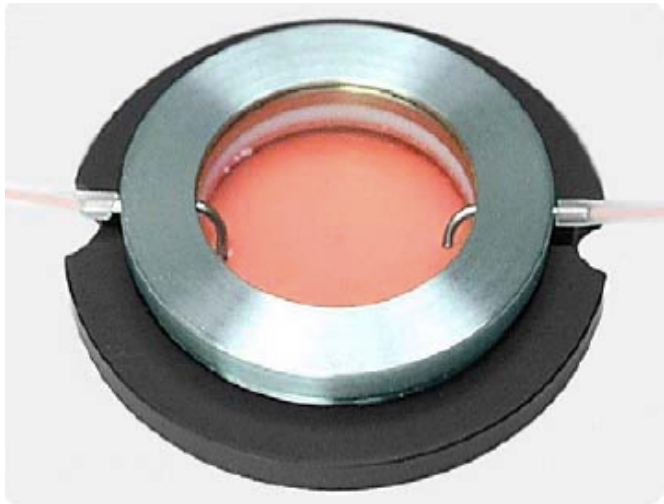
# Diffusion in 3D constructs

- Nutrients,  $O_2$
- Affected by
  - construct size  $R$
  - cell density  $\rho$
  - diffusivity  $D$
  - conc. in medium  $[O_2]_{\text{bulk}}$
- Concentration profile
  - can be solved (DE)
  - $[O_2] \downarrow$  toward center
  - steepness =  $f(D, \rho, \dots)$



# Significance of diffusion in TE

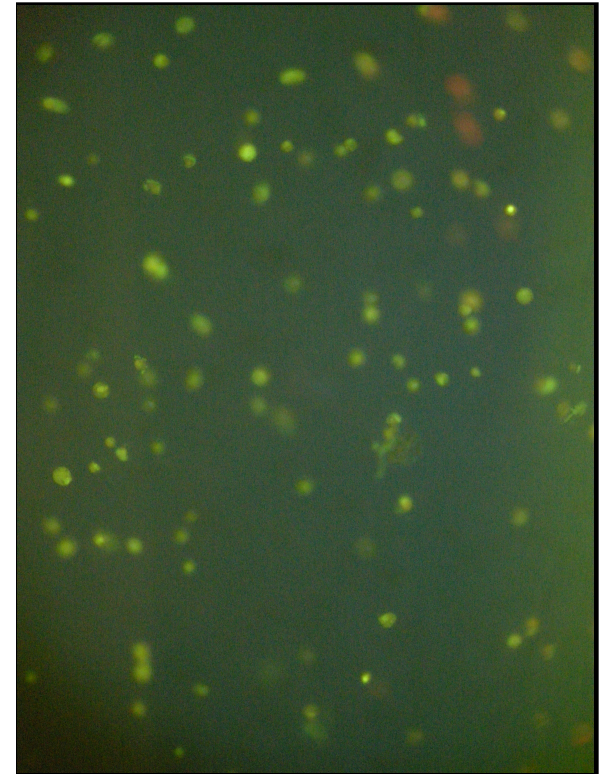
- Characteristic limit  $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$
- Diffusion and viability profiles correlated
- How can we make thick tissues?
  - *in vitro*: dynamic/perfusion culture
  - *in vivo*: promote rapid angiogenesis



perfusion system  
[zeiss.com.sg](http://zeiss.com.sg)

# Lecture 4: conclusions

- Strategies besides standardization may take precedence in some BE fields.
- Cell viability in TE constructs is affected by cell, material, and soluble factors.
- Modeling can elucidate nutrient diffusion and cell viability profiles.



Next time: transcript and protein assays, imaging.