

CENTER FOR Advanced Biomanufacturing



SCHOOL of ENGINEERING & APPLIED SCIENCE SCHOOL of MEDICINE

Center for Advanced Biomanufacturing

Why 3D-biomanufacturing?



Transplantable tissues to regenerate and restore function (e.g. skeletal muscle)



In vitro tissue mimics for drug testing and screening (e.g. dystrophic muscle)



The pipeline for translation is robust at UVA!



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https://shayn94.wixsite.com/uvabiomanufacturing

- New state-of-the art equipment
- Seed funding for collaborative projects
- Post doctoral trainees & technicians

Monday, May 22nd 9:00 am - 1:00 pm: Retreat

What is 3D-bioprinting?



Murphy & Atala, Nature Biotech, 2014

UVa's 3D-bioprinters

Challenges facing 3D-bioprinting



Anatomy:

Size
Complexity
Interfaces





Murphy & Atala, Nature Biotech, 2014

Challenges facing 3D-bioprinting

Vascularity:

- 1) Abundance
- 2) Integrated with tissue
- 3) Branched network



Challenges facing 3D-bioprinting

Immune acceptance:1) Rejection risk2) Immunosuppressants





Current 3D-bioprinting projects

- Skeletal muscle (G. Christ)
- Lymph node (J. Munson & R. Pampano)
- Skin (C. Campbell)
- Pancreas (K. Brayman)

Biomanufacturing of skeletal muscle

Cleft Palate Repair



Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia



In vitro models for DMD drug screening



Model-driven design





Model-driven design



Model-driven design of skeletal muscle



Model-driven design of skeletal muscle: Predict outcomes of design decisions



with Silvia Blemker, UVA BME

Bioprinting Small Muscles



with George Christ, UVA BME

Biocompatibility and Alignment



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