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BBB-on-a-chip: a new model to mimic the human blood-brain barrier

Sheila Souza Gomes Fortes

*Palestra apresentados Pub Boston MA
23 slides.*

A série “Comunicação Técnica” compreende trabalhos elaborados por técnicos do IPT, apresentados em eventos, publicados em revistas especializadas ou quando seu conteúdo apresentar relevância pública.

PROIBIDO REPRODUÇÃO

BBB-on-a-chip: a new model to mimic the human blood-brain barrier

Advisor: Prof. Dr. Emanuel Carrilho

Ph.D Student: Sheila Sousa Gomes Fortes



Who I am



- Polymer Technologist - Fatec Mauá (2015)
- MSc in Biomedical Engineering - UFABC (2018)
- Ph.D. Student in Organic and Biological Chemistry at IQSC USP
- Researcher at IPT
- Visiting Graduate Student at Wyss Institute at Harvard University



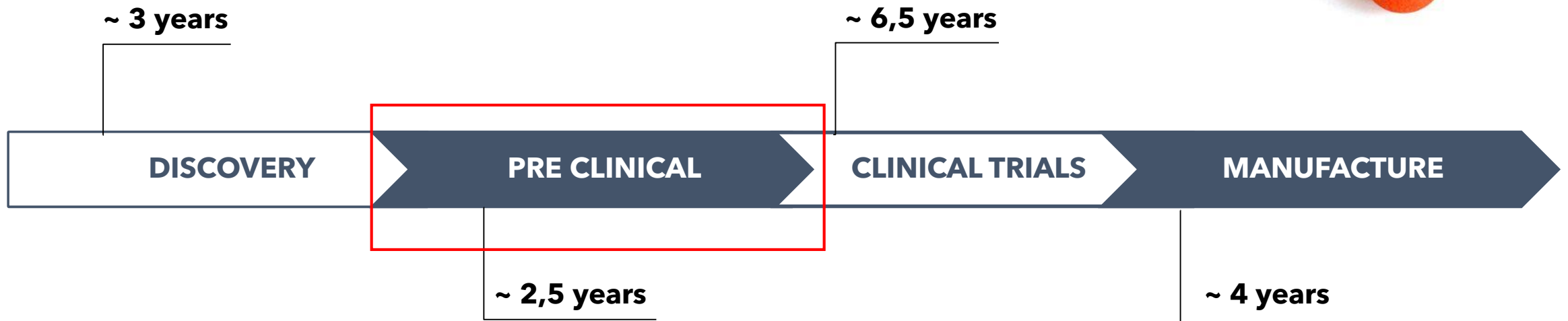
Mauá/SP - BRAZIL

Sheila Sousa Gomes Fortes

A close-up photograph of a person's hands pouring a liquid from a small, amber-colored glass bottle into a white plastic cup. The person is wearing a white shirt with small blue polka dots. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a white chair. A semi-transparent white banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing text.

90% new drug developments fail in
clinical trials

Development of new drugs



10 - 15 years
2 - 3 billions \$

*approval, register and commercialization

Why do this failures happens?



Current methods used during the pre-clinical trails of new drugs

2D cell culture



- Simple and reproducible
- Low cost
- High Throughput
- Real-time monitoring
- Long-term cell viability
- Patient-specific cells
- No ethical issues

Animal Models



- 3D-tissue architecture
- Immune system
- Hemodynamic system
- Physiological biomechanics and biochemical cues
- Multi tissue/organ interaction

Current methods used during the pre-clinical trails of new drugs

2D cell culture



- Single cell types
- No physiological biomechanics and biomedical cues
- No hemodynamic system
- Does not mimic 3D tissue architecture

Animal Models



- Expensive
- Time Consuming
- Interspecies variation
- Low-throughput
- Ethical issues
- Findings can be inconsistent in translation to human health

In vitro models for mimicking organ functions

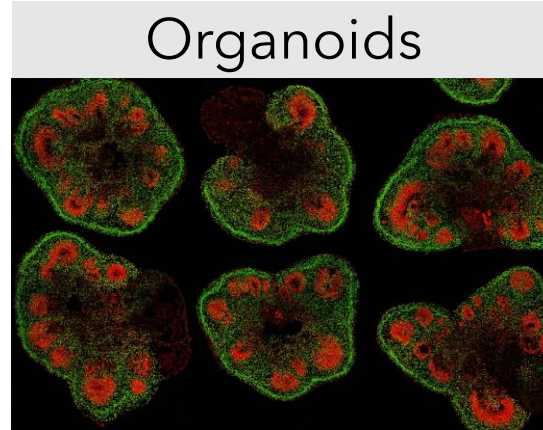
Transwell



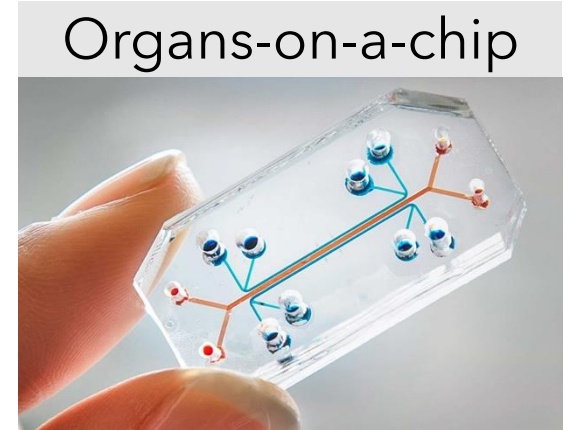
Spheroids



Organoids

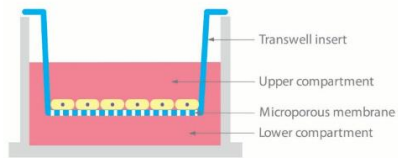


Organs-on-a-chip



In vitro models for mimicking organ functions

Transwell



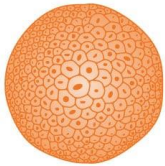
ADVANTAGES

- Simple, reproducible and low-cost
- Co-culture
- High throughput (alto rendimento)
- Real-time monitoring
- Long-term cell viability
- Patient-specific cells
- No ethical issues

LIMITATIONS

- No physiological biomechanics
- No hemodynamic system
- Does not mimic 3D tissue architecture
- Inadequate nutrients and waste transport

Spheroids



- Simple and round
- Easier to manage and culture in large quantities
- Mimics 3D tissue architecture
- Full cell differentiation
- Cell-cell and cell-ECM interaction present
- Real-time monitoring

- Limited diversity
- Challenging to maintain over long time
- No physiological biomechanics
- No hemodynamic system
- Does not mimic 3D tissue architecture
- Inadequate nutrients and waste transport

Organoids



- Phenotypical/physiological relevance
- Mimic the diversity of organs
- Mimics 3D tissue architecture
- Full cell differentiation
- Cell-cell and cell-ECM interaction present
- Real-time monitoring
- No ethical issues

- Lacks immune system
- Multiple tissue/organ interface absent
- Lacks hemodynamic system
- Inadequate nutrients and waste transport
- No standard protocols

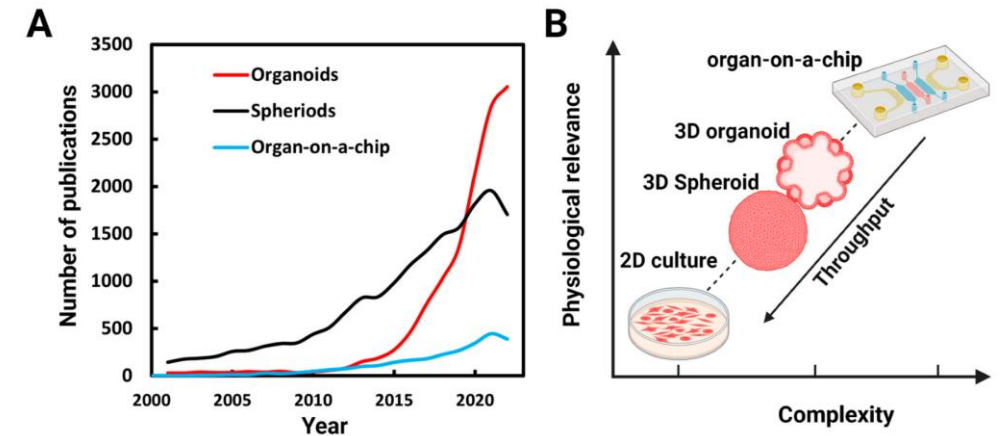
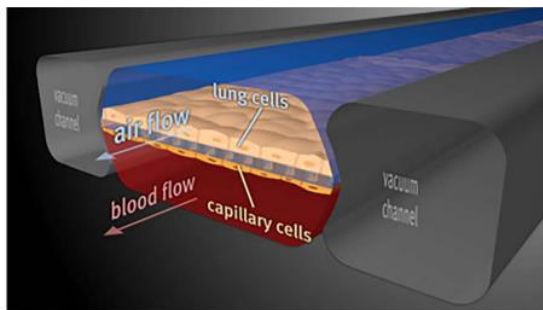
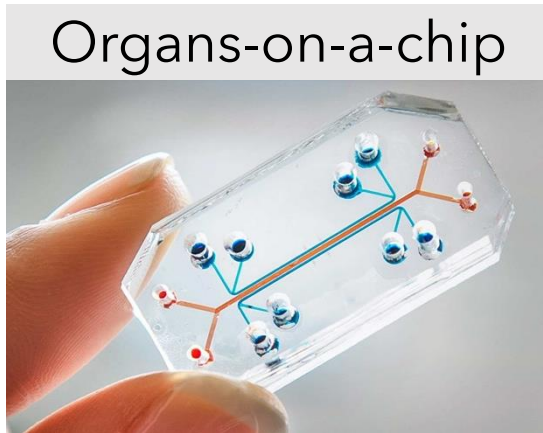
In vitro models for mimicking organ functions: organs-on-a-chip

ADVANTAGES

- 3-D tissue architecture
- Controlled microenvironment
- Immune system
- Hemodynamic system
- Physiological biomechanics and biochemical cues
- Multi tissue/organ interaction
- Patient specific cells
- No ethical issues

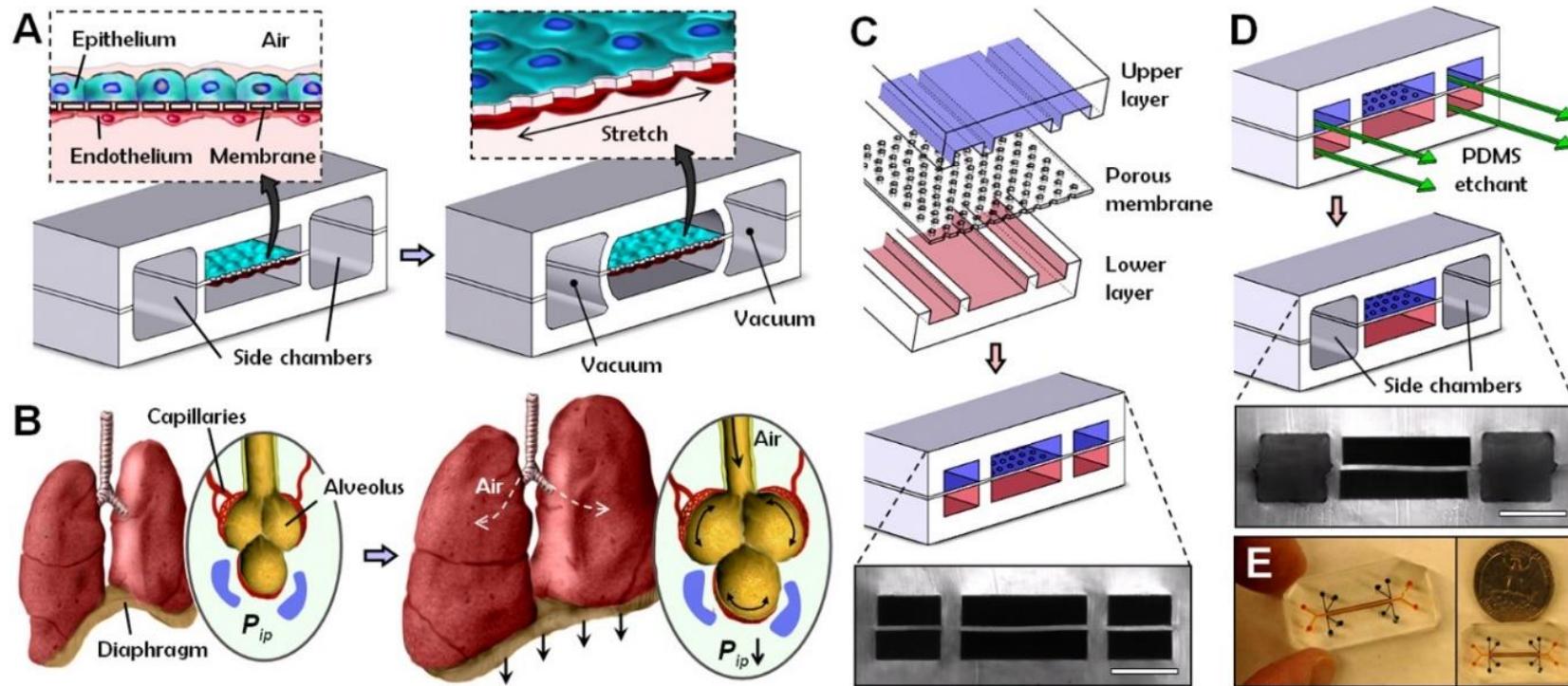
LIMITATIONS

- No standard protocols
- Difficult to scale up
- Complex requiring adroit users

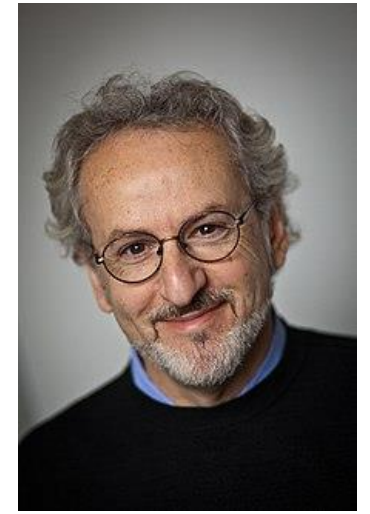


Numbers of publications on organoids, spheroids, and organs-on-a-chip by PubMed. As we get closer to in vivo conditions, the complexities of the systems increase, and throughput decreases.

Organ-on-a-chip: a brief history



Biologically inspired design of a human breathing lung-on-a-chip microdevice

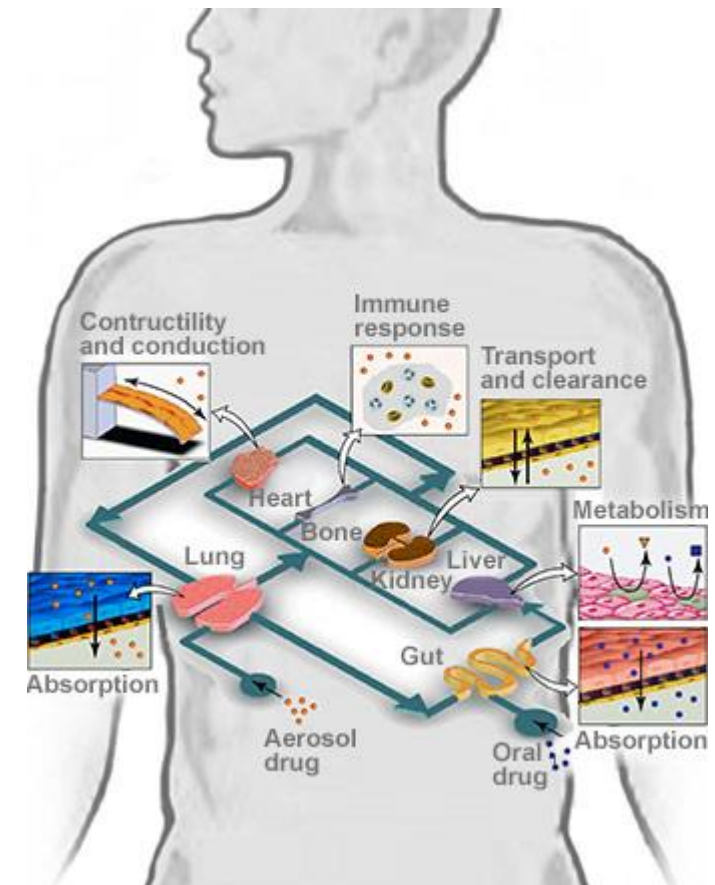
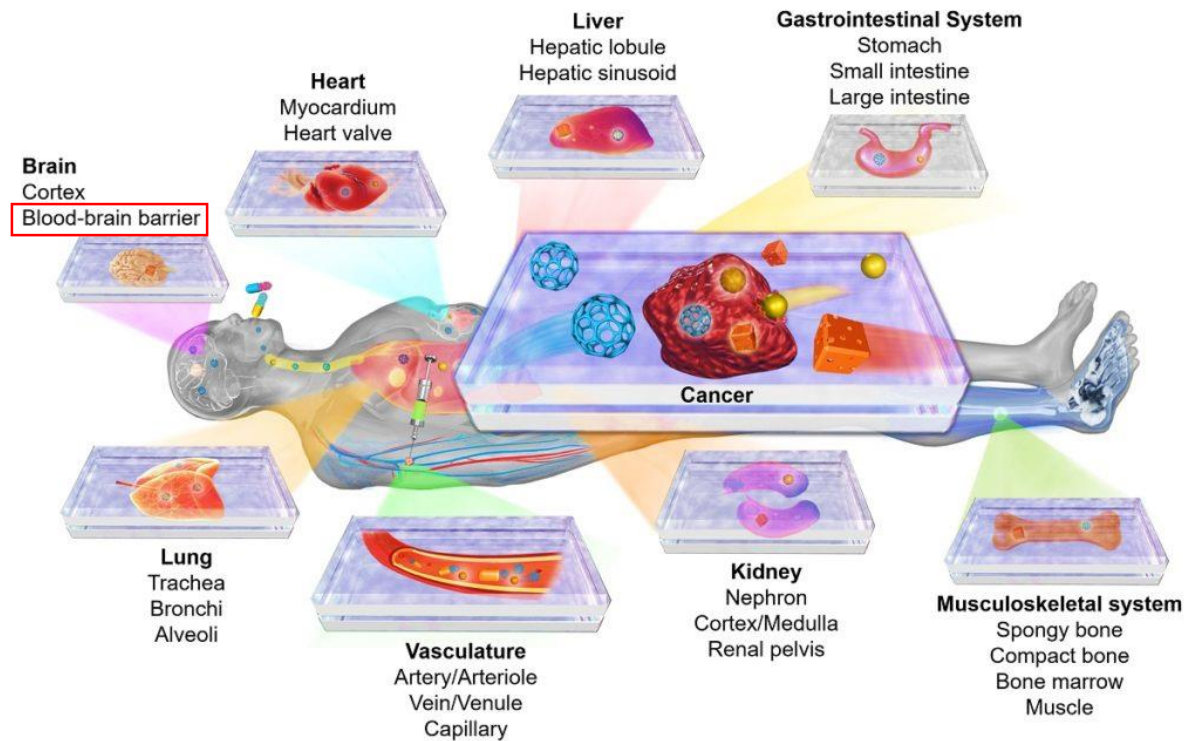


Donald E. Ingber, M.D., Ph.D.



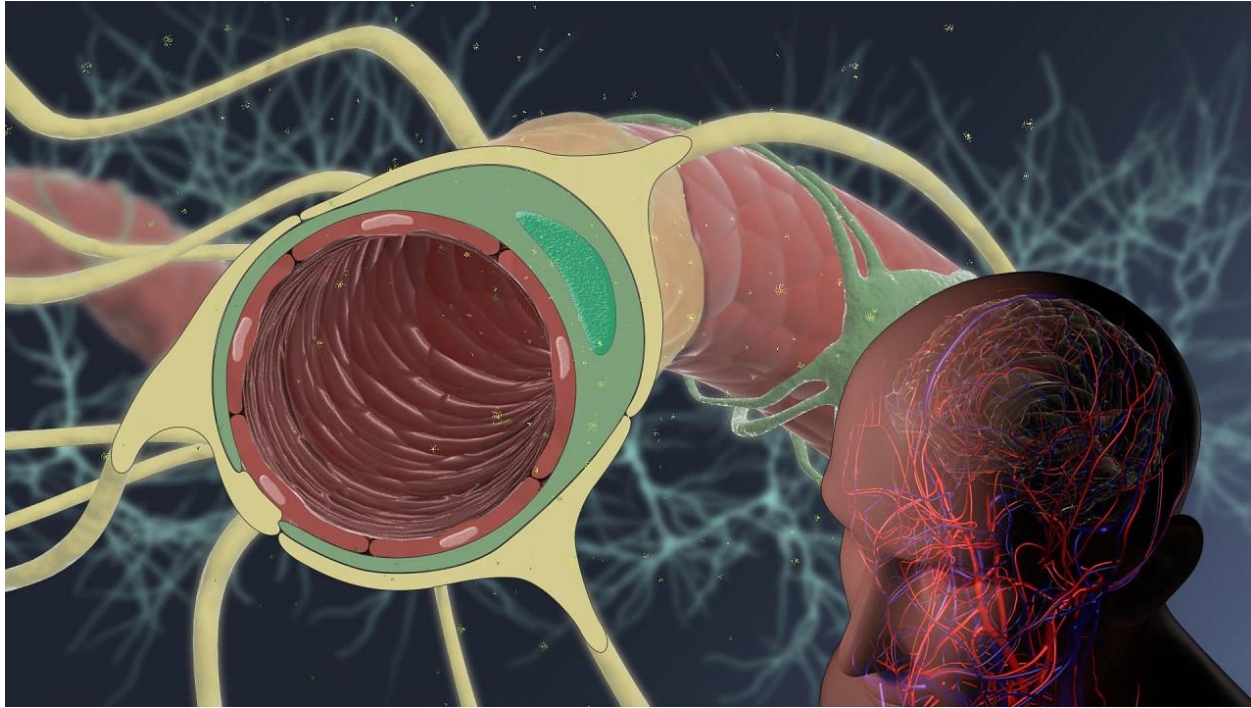
Dongeun (Dan) Huh, Ph.D.

Organs-on-a-chip for different purposes



Conceptual schematic of a human-on-a-chip, a whole-body biomimetic device. Image: MIT

The Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB)



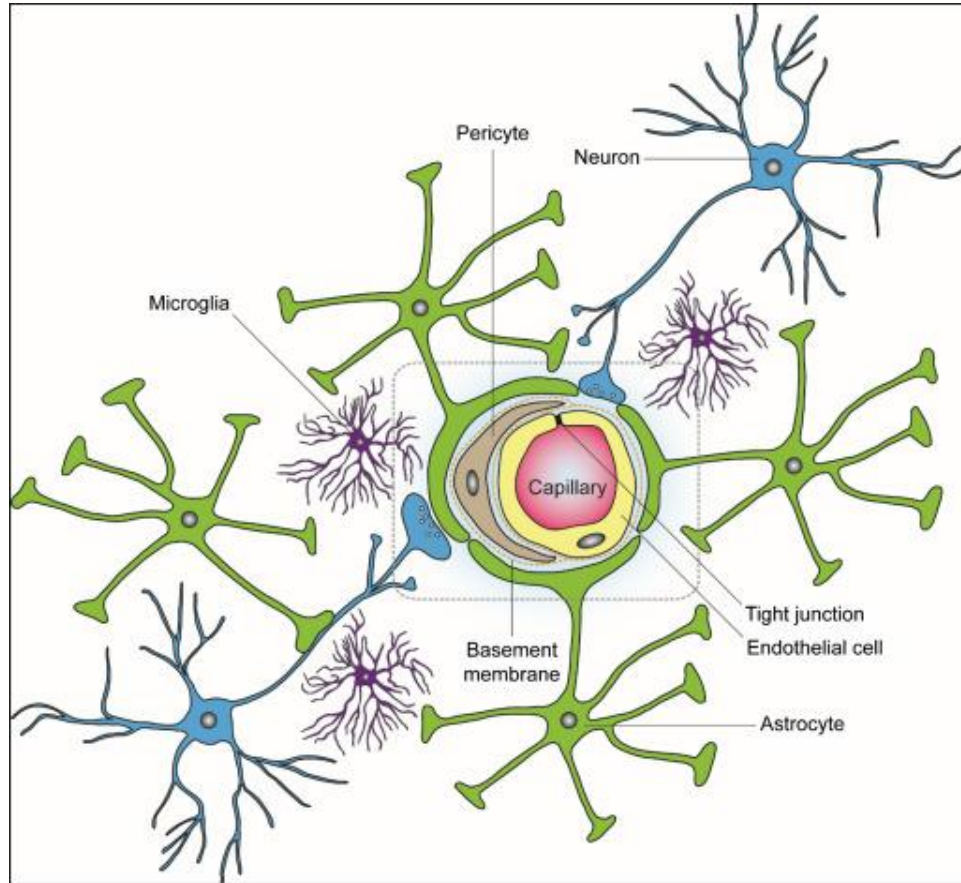
The human brain contains about 100 billion capillaries stretching about 650 kilometres (400 miles).



Allows only what is important for the CNS to pass through, protects from toxic or harmful agents .

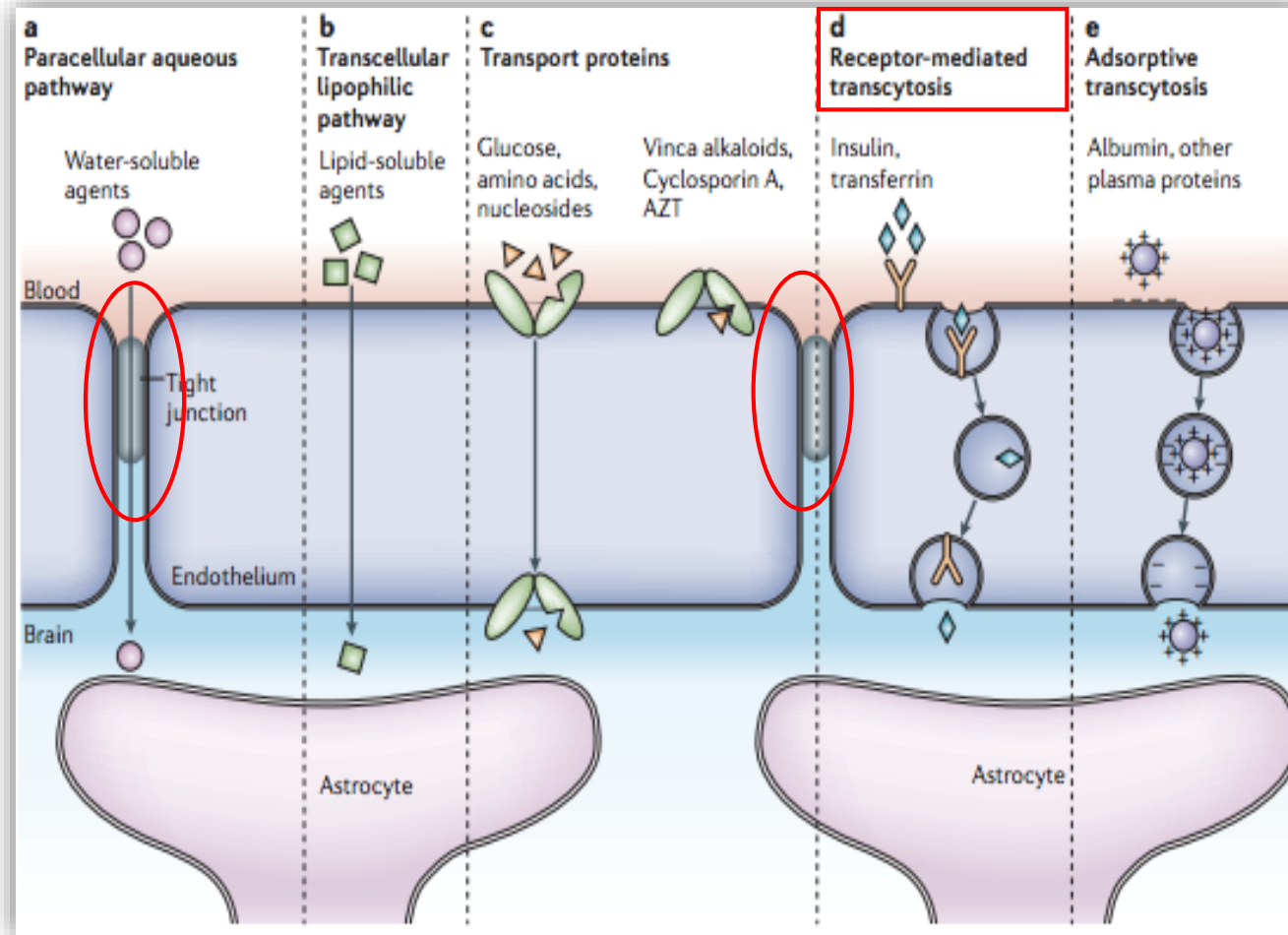
Limits the access of drugs that need to pass through the BBB to treat the CNS.

BBB composition



- Capillary lumen
- Endothelial cell
- Tight junction
- Pericyte
- Basement membrane
- Astrocyte
- Neuron
- Microglia

BBB transport pathways



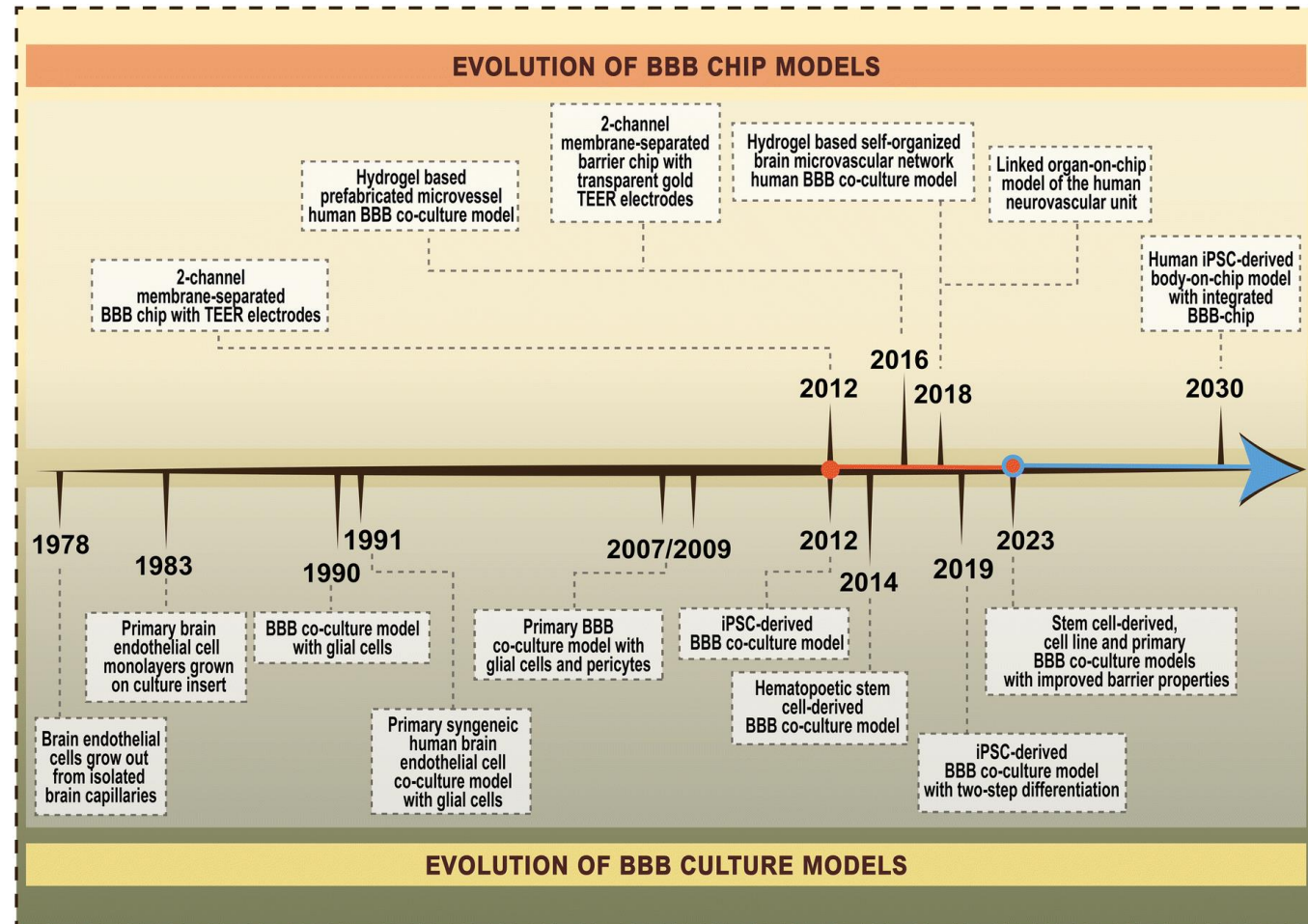
Challenges in BBB studies

< 1% of small molecule across BBB
< 0,1% of big molecule across BBB

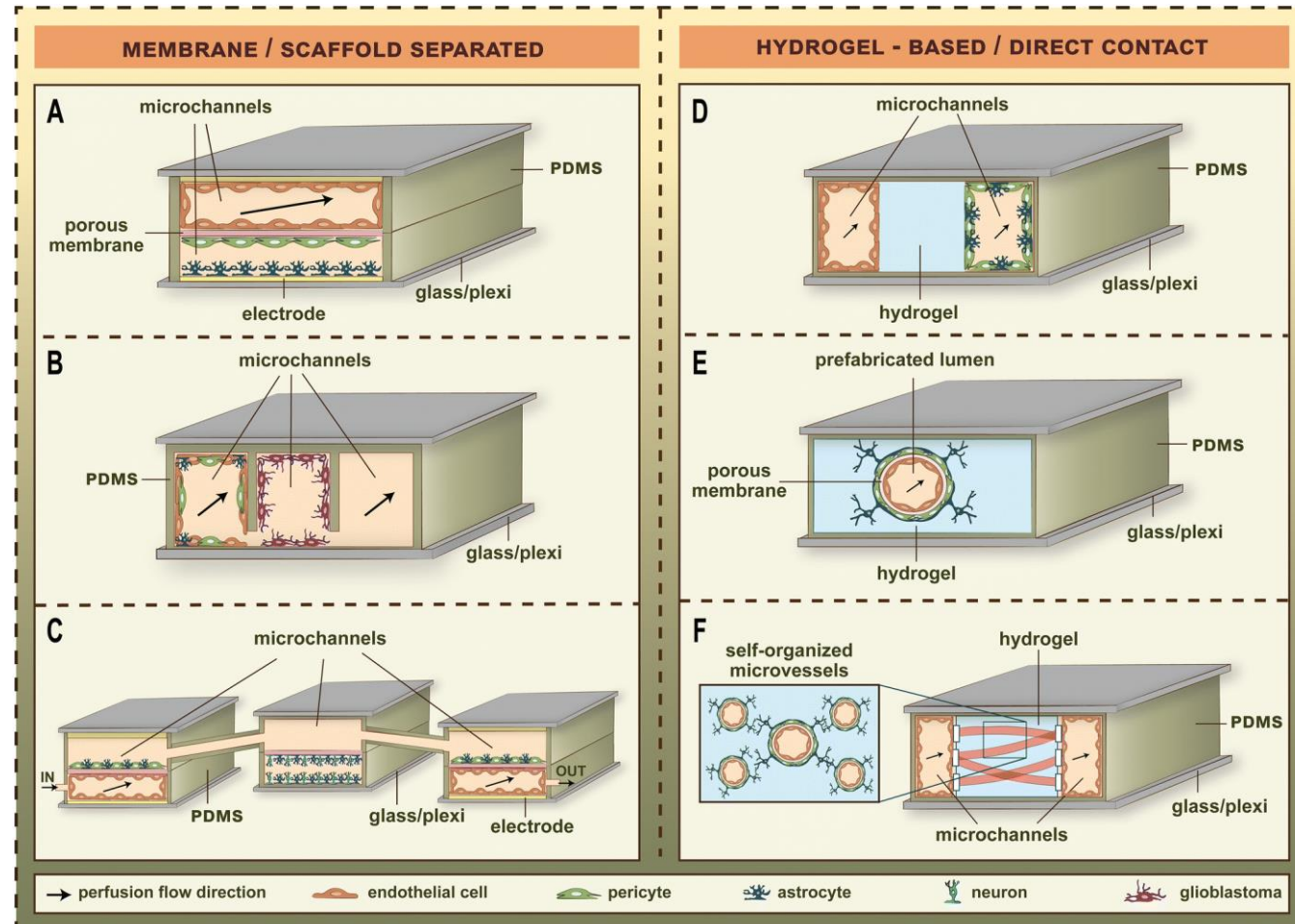
TEER: Transendothelial Electrical Resistance

Abbott et al., Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2006

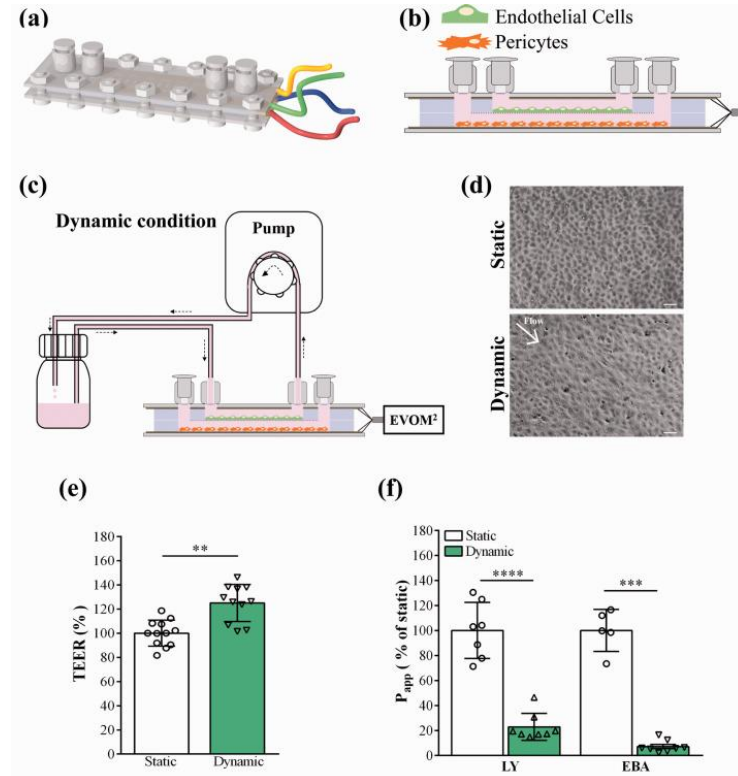
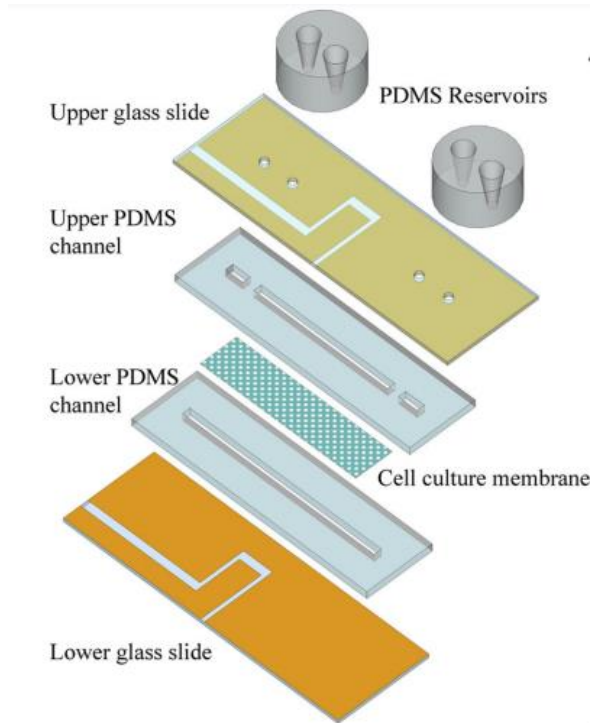
Time-line of BBB models



Types of BBB chip models

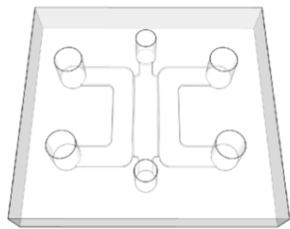


Membrane separated



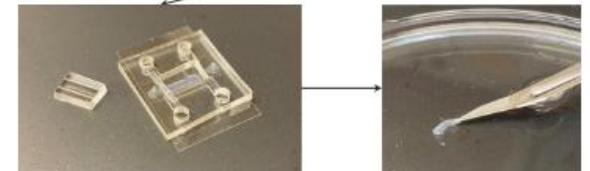
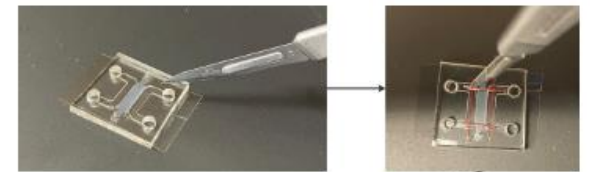
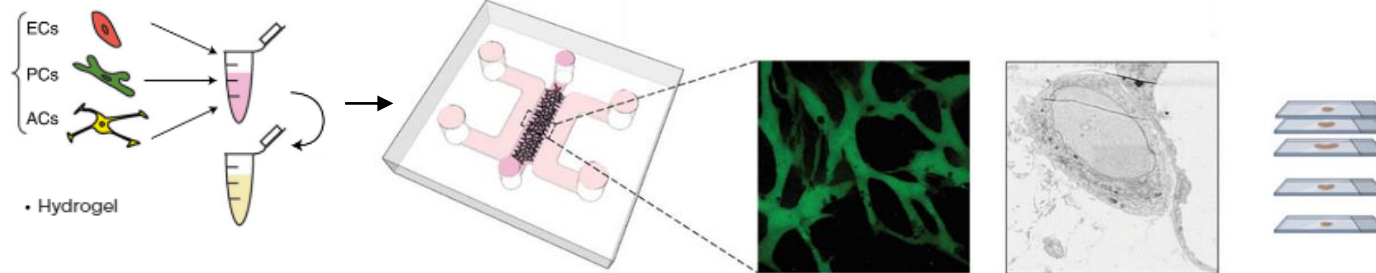
Schematic drawing of the flow circuit and biochip setups with two types of cells.

Hydrogel-based/ direct contact



Macrodevice with 3D printed wafer

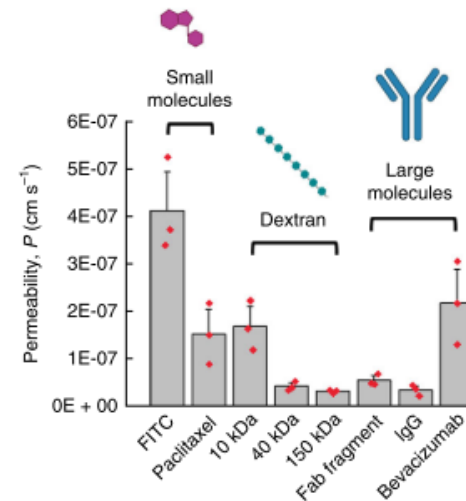
Device fabrication and PDMS bonding (Steps 1–2)



Device perfusion (Steps 21–24)



Confocal image acquisition (Steps 25–29)



BBB cells in chips - challenges

↳ Immortalized brain endothelial cell lines

nonphysiological characteristics, weak barrier properties

↳ Primary brain endothelial cells

species differences, hard to source

↳ Stem cell derived brain

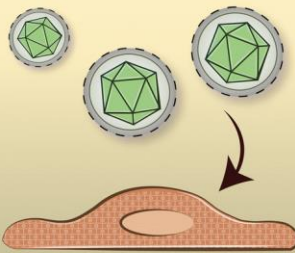
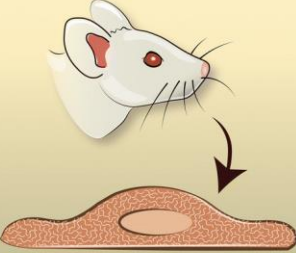
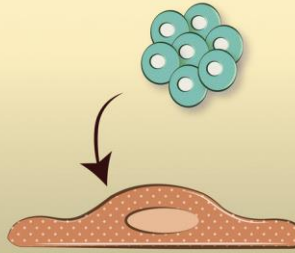
tight barriers and mixed neuroepithelial and endothelial identity

Endothelial identity and low tightness

↳ Lack of guidelines

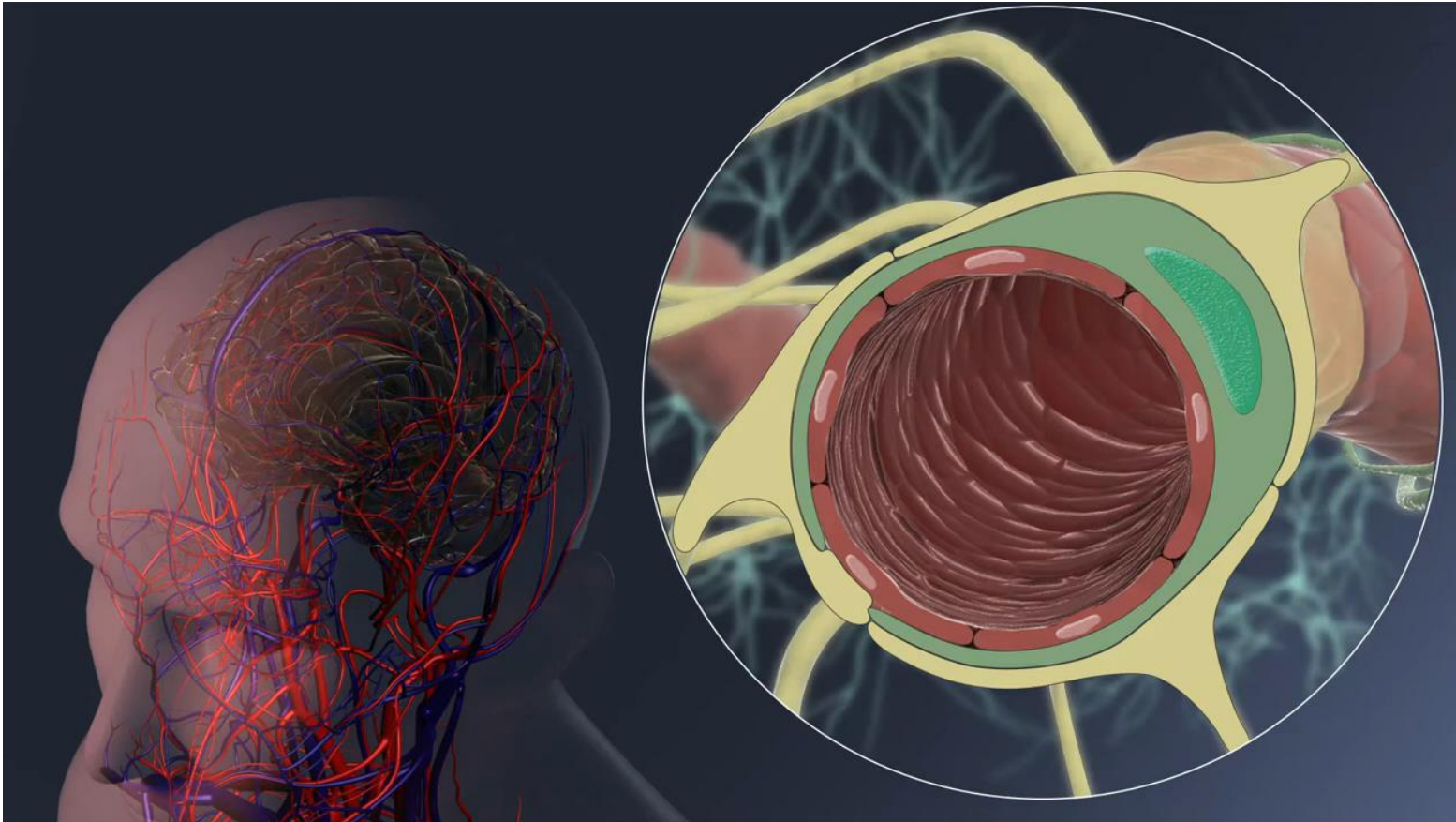
For barrier properties in BBB-on-a-chip models

Hard to compare and benchmark results from different laboratories

| A IMMORTALIZED CELL LINE | B PRIMARY CELLS | C STEM CELL - DERIVED |
|---|---|--|
|  |  |  |
| ADVANTAGES | ADVANTAGES | ADVANTAGES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Easy-to-use - Scalable - Low cost | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong and complex barrier properties - Endothelial identity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scalable human alternative - Disease modeling/ personalized medicine |
| LIMITATIONS | LIMITATIONS | LIMITATIONS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weaker barrier properties due to immortalization - Species differences - Loss of some BBB functions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost - Technically challenging - Species differences or hard to source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost - Technically challenging - Mixed epithelial-endothelial identity or weaker barrier properties (depending on the differentiation protocol) |

“Brain Targeting Program”

- Strategies to get drugs to the brain more effectively.



“Brain Targeting Program”



Thank you!

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 <https://www.linkedin.com/in/sheilagomesfortes/>