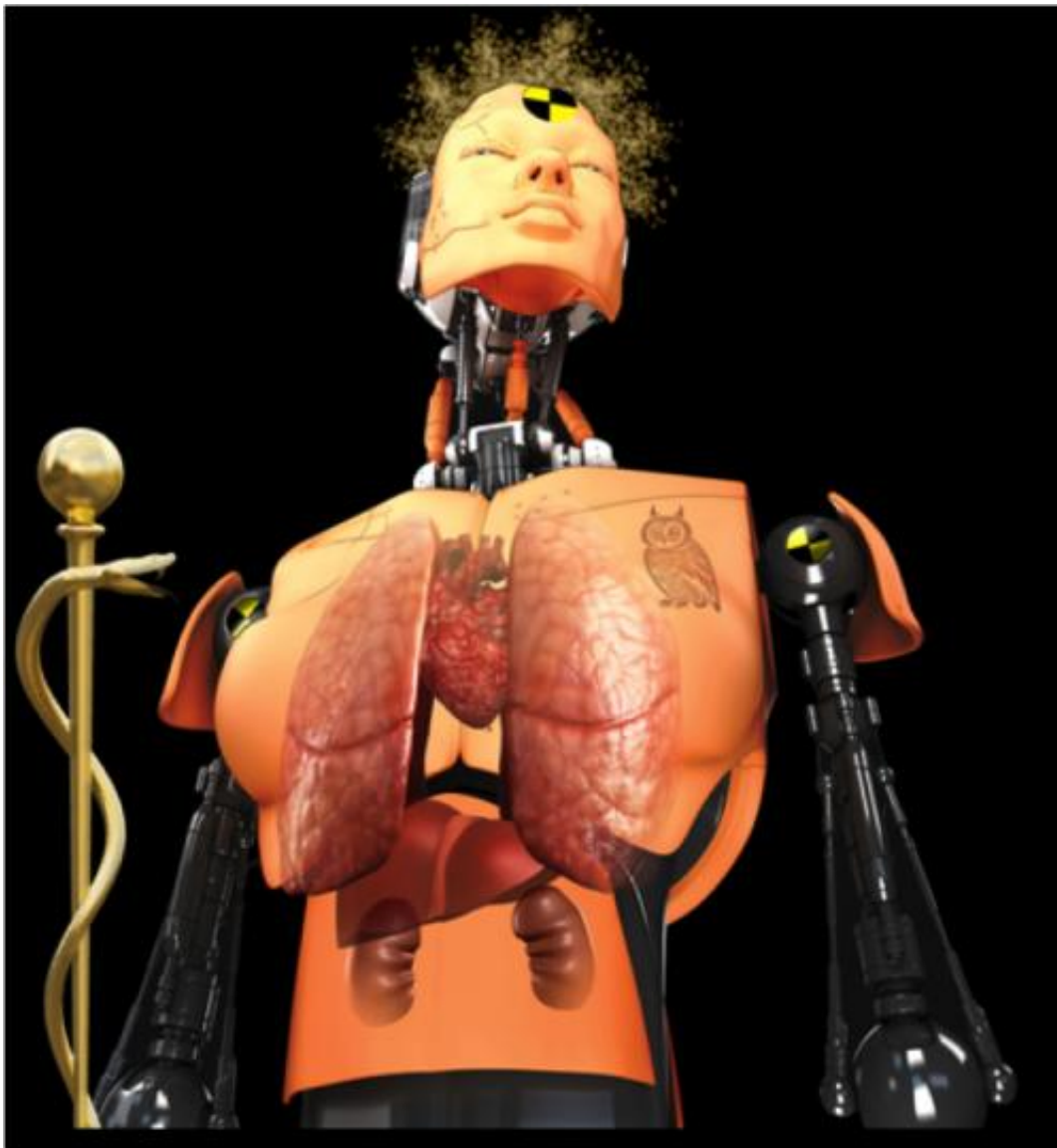


ATHENA desktop human 'body' could reduce need for animal drug tests

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The ATHENA organ project combines heart, liver, kidney and lung features in a desktop toxicity testing platform. Credit: Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Creating surrogate human organs, coupled with insights from highly sensitive mass spectrometry technologies, a new project is on the brink of revolutionizing the way we screen new drugs and toxic agents.

ATHENA, the Advanced Tissue-engineered Human Ectypal Network Analyzer project team, is developing four human organ constructs – liver, heart, lung and kidney – that are based on a significantly miniaturized platform. Each organ component will be about the size of a smartphone screen, and the whole ATHENA "body" of interconnected organs would fit neatly on a desk.

"By developing this 'homo minutus,' we are stepping beyond the need for animal or Petri dish testing: There are huge benefits in developing drug and toxicity analysis systems that can mimic the response of actual human organs," said Rashi Iyer, a senior scientist at Los Alamos National Laboratory, the lead laboratory on the five-year, \$19 million multi-institutional effort. The project is supported by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA).

"By creating a holistic dynamic system that more realistically mimics the human physiological environment than static human cells in a dish, we can understand chemical effects on [human organs](#) as never before," she said. "The ultimate goal is to build a lung that breathes, a heart that pumps, a liver that metabolizes and a kidney that excretes -- all connected by a tubing infrastructure much akin to the way blood vessels connect our organs. While some skeptics might believe that this is a utopian dream," she said, "the team is confident that this is indeed achievable."

Some 40 percent of pharmaceuticals fail their clinical trials, Iyer noted, and there are thousands of chemicals whose effects on humans are

simply unknown. Providing a realistic, cost-effective and rapid screening system such as ATHENA with high-throughput capabilities could provide major benefits to the medical field, screening more accurately and offering a greater chance of clinical trial success.

Results from the project's Vanderbilt University effort on the ATHENA perfusion system will be presented at the Society of Toxicology meeting this week in Phoenix by co-principal investigator John Wikswow. Successful development and analysis of a human liver organ construct—that responds to exposure to a toxic chemical much like a real liver – is described in a presentation reported by the Gordon A. Cain University Professor and Director of the Vanderbilt Institute for Integrative Biosystems Research and Education (VIIBRE) at Vanderbilt University.

"We spent a bit of time analyzing the challenges in building miniature human organ constructs, and we believe we've figured out how to capture the key features we need," said Wikswow. "There are a lot of trade-offs, and we're not trying to build an exact replica of a human liver, but an in vitro model that allows us to measure human liver responses to drugs and toxins that cannot be replicated by a layer of cells growing on plastic."

The ATHENA project brings together top capabilities and researchers in this pioneering field of research. The project components are divided as follows:

- In addition to leading and coordinating the project, Iyer is directing work on the lung and kidney organ as well as step-wise integration and validation of all of the organs in the ATHENA perfusion platform – all of which will be executed at LANL.
- Wikswow and his VIIBRE group are building the hardware platform that 'runs' and monitors the health of the entire system,

while the first organ, the liver construct, which was recently tested in the ATHENA platform at VIIBRE, is being developed by Katrin Zeilinger, head of the Bioreactor Group, Experimental Surgery, and colleagues at Charité Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany.

- Kevin Kit Parker, Tarr Family Professor of Bioengineering and Applied Physics at Harvard University, is leading the heart effort.
- Shuvo Roy, Director of the Biomedical Microdevices Laboratory at the University of California San Francisco (UCSF), and Associate Professor of Medicine William Fissell of Vanderbilt are developing the kidney constructs.
- Andrzej Przekwas, CTO and Senior Vice President for Research of CFD Research Corporation (CFDRC), a technology company in Huntsville, AL, is building a mathematical model of ATHENA to facilitate system design and physiologically-based pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic (PB-PK/PD) models to guide drug exposure studies and data extrapolation. "This component is unique and critical when building an integrated ex vivo system mimicking the human body," said the DTRA program manager.
- LANL and Vanderbilt in collaboration with CFDRC will develop a blood mimic to sustain the four devices.

And as Iyer puts it "a system is only as good as its analytical strength. . . the ion mobility mass spectrometry capability being developed by VU's John McLean with a parallel capability at Los Alamos, lead by Srinivas Iyer, ensures an unprecedented ability to interrogate the system and obtain valuable data."

Successful integration of the Charité-developed liver organ construct into the VIIBRE built ATHENA perfusion system was demonstrated to DTRA recently. The team expects to connect the liver and the heart

constructs this winter followed by the lung and finally the kidney.

Provided by Los Alamos National Laboratory

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