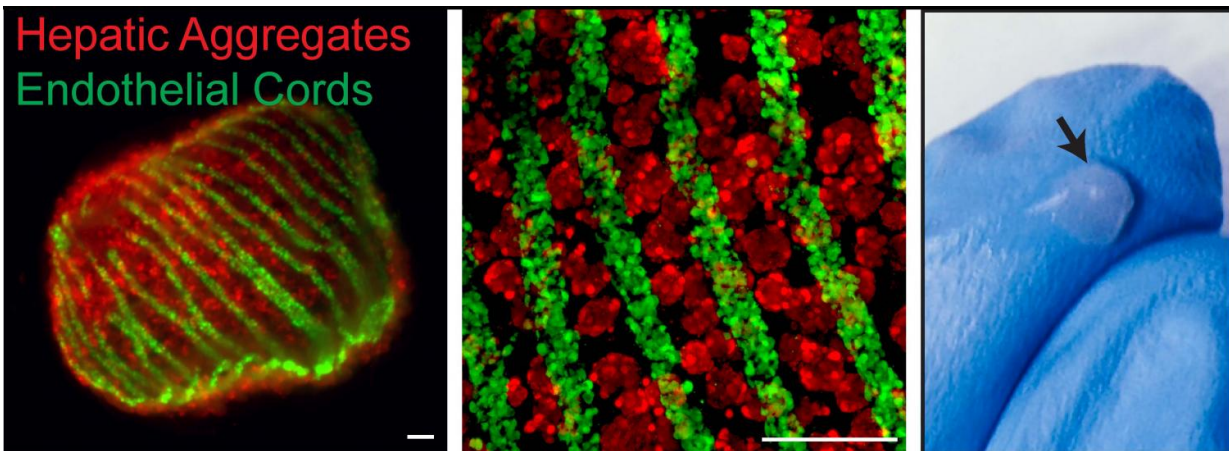


# Engineered liver tissue expands after transplant

July 19 2017

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Researchers created small “SEEDs” of liver tissue (right) composed of aggregates of liver cells and connective tissue (shown under a fluorescence microscope in left and center images). Credit: Stevens et al., *Science Translational Medicine* (2017)

Many diseases, including cirrhosis and hepatitis, can lead to liver failure. More than 17,000 Americans suffering from these diseases are now waiting for liver transplants, but significantly fewer livers are available.

To help address that shortage, researchers at MIT, Rockefeller University, and Boston University have developed a new way to engineer [liver tissue](#), by organizing tiny subunits that contain three types of [cells](#) embedded into a biodegradable tissue scaffold. In a study of mice with

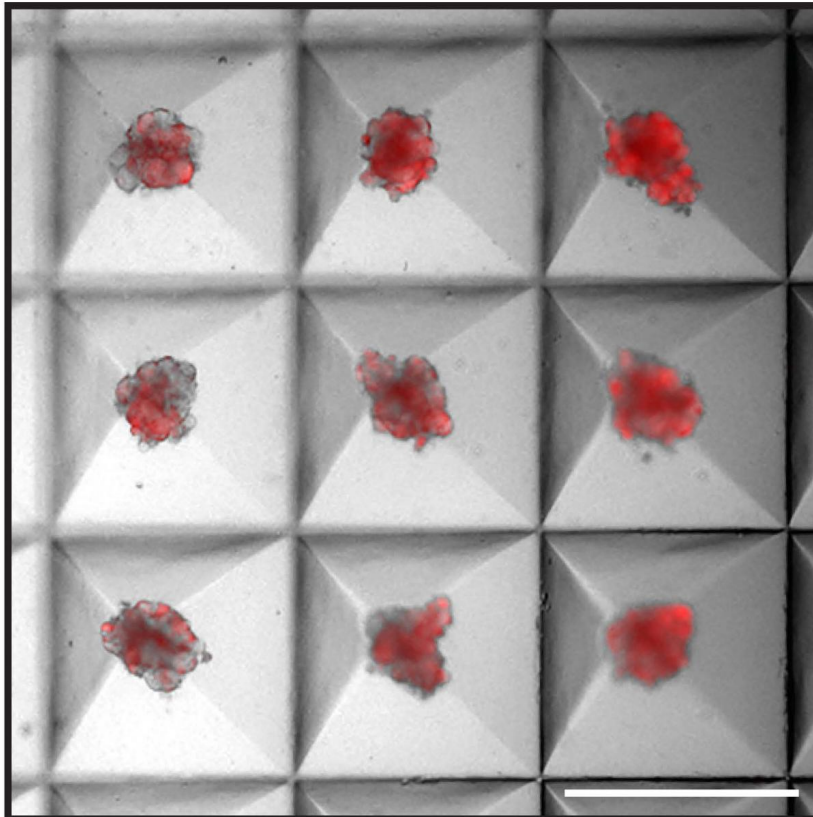
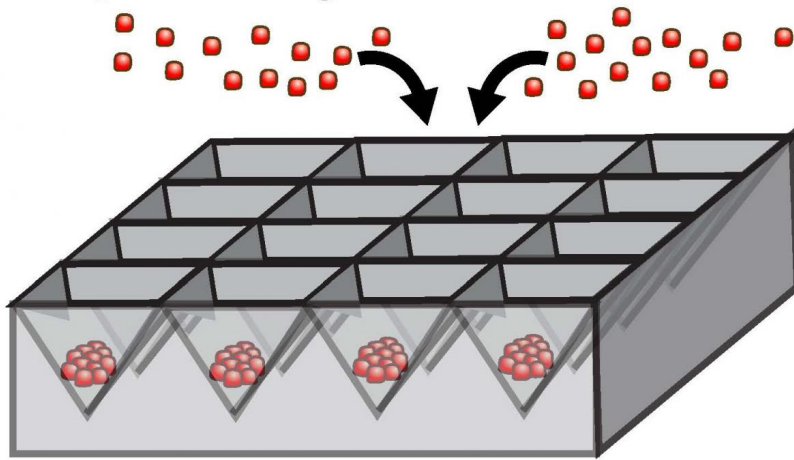
damaged livers, the researchers found that after being implanted in the abdomen, the tiny structures expanded 50-fold and were able to perform normal liver tissue functions.

"There are just not enough organs to go around. Our goal is that one day we could use this technology to increase the number of transplants that are done for patients, which right now is very limited," says Sangeeta Bhatia, the John and Dorothy Wilson Professor of Health Sciences and Technology and Electrical Engineering and Computer Science and a member of MIT's Koch Institute for Integrative Cancer Research and Institute for Medical Engineering and Science.

These engineered livers could also help the millions of people who suffer from [chronic liver disease](#) but don't qualify for a [liver transplant](#), says Bhatia, the senior author of the study, which appears in the July 19 issue of *Science Translational Medicine*.

"These patients never really are transplant candidates, but they suffer from liver disease, and they live with it their whole lives. In that population you could imagine augmenting their liver function with a small engineered liver, which is an idea we're pretty excited about," she says.

# A Human Hepatocytes      Human Fibroblasts



Researchers mixed together human liver cells (hepatocytes) and human connective tissue cells (fibroblasts) to create small aggregates that grew and expanded. Credit: Stevens et al., Science Translational Medicine (2017)

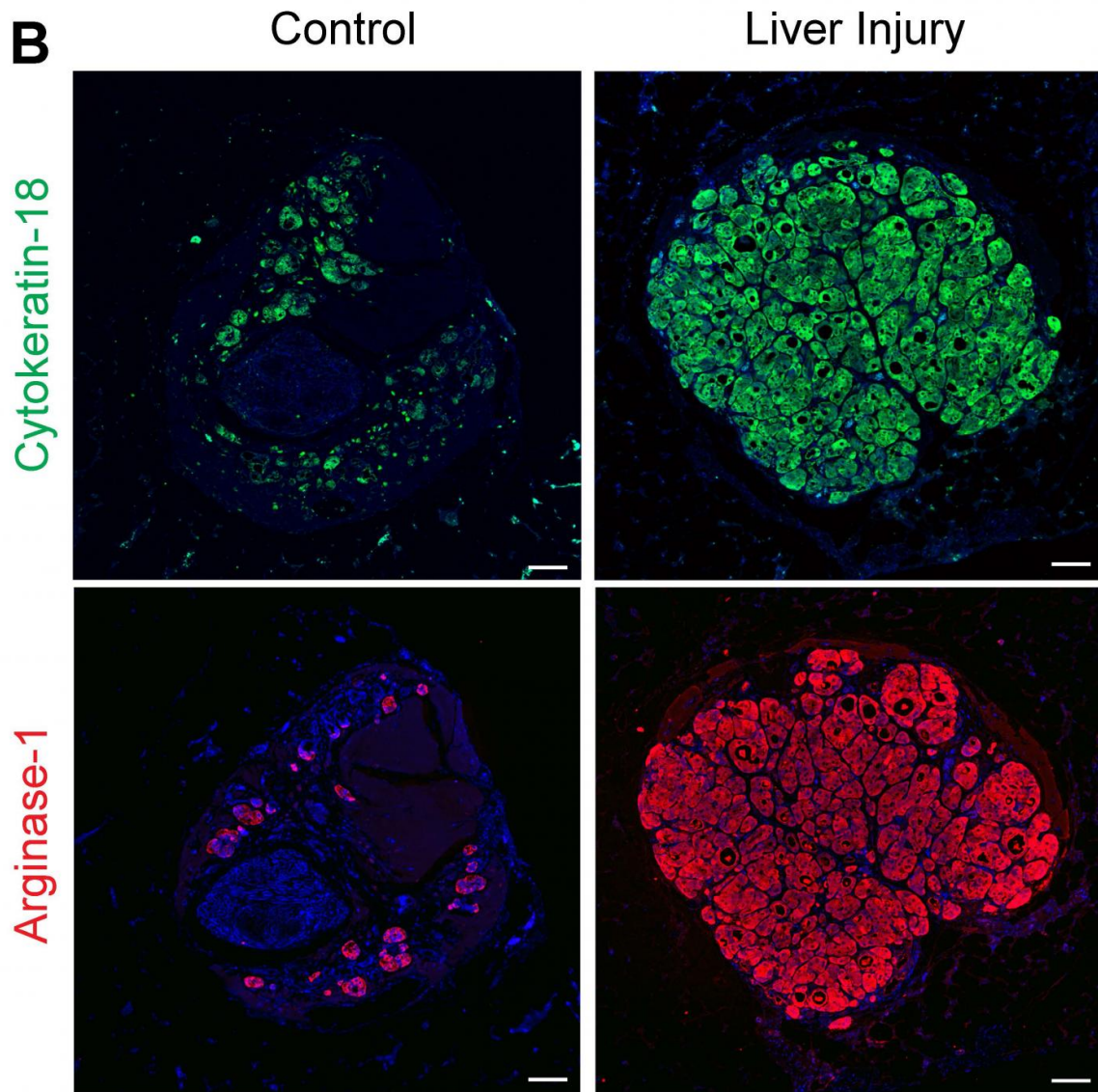
The paper's lead author is Kelly Stevens, a former Koch Institute postdoc.

## **Liver regeneration**

The new implantable liver builds on previous work by Bhatia's lab. In 2011, she developed an engineered tissue scaffold, about the size and shape of a contact lens, that could be implanted into the abdomen of a mouse. There, the liver cells would integrate with the mouse's circulatory system, allowing it to receive a blood supply and begin performing normal liver functions.

However, those implants contained fewer than 1 million hepatocytes (the cells that perform most of the liver's critical functions). A healthy human liver has about 100 billion hepatocytes, and Bhatia believes that at least 10 to 30 percent of that number would be necessary to help most patients.

To boost their hepatocyte population, the researchers decided to take advantage of a key trait of liver cells, which is that they can multiply to generate new liver tissue. "The liver is one of the only organs that can regenerate, and it's the mature cells that divide, without an intermediate stem cell. That's extraordinary," Bhatia says.



Small “SEEDs” of liver tissue that were grafted into mice grew and began producing functional markers (shown in red and green) under the influence of regenerative cues. Credit: Stevens et al., Science Translational Medicine (2017)

Working with Christopher Chen, a professor of biomedical engineering at Boston University, Bhatia's team designed microfabricated structures

that incorporate spherical "organoids" made of hepatocytes and fibroblasts, as well as cords of endothelial cells, which are the building blocks of blood vessels. These two types of structures are organized into patterns and embedded into fibrin, a tough protein normally involved in blood clotting.

Once the constructs are implanted into a mouse, they receive regenerative signals from the surrounding environment. These signals, which include growth factors, enzymes, and molecules, are naturally produced when liver damage occurs. These signals stimulate the endothelial cells to form blood vessels and to release factors that stimulate hepatocyte proliferation, resulting in 50-fold expansion of the original tissue.

"The idea is that it's the seed of an organ, and you organize it in a way that it can be responsive to these regenerative signals, but it's a minimal unit of what you eventually want to end up with," Bhatia says. "What's really exciting about this is that the architecture of the tissue that emerges looks a lot like the liver architecture in the body."

In this case, the researchers worked with Charles Rice, a virology professor at Rockefeller University, to implant the tissue into mice with a genetic liver disorder called tyrosinemia. When treated with a repair-inducing drug, the livers of these mice begin produce regenerative signals, and the researchers expect that patients receiving the transplants would produce similar signals. They are also looking into the possibility of embedding the implant with additional regeneration-promoting chemicals that they discovered in 2013.



Researchers 3D printed lattices of carbohydrate glass (shown in left and center images), which they filled with living cells (shown in right). Credit: Stevens et al., *Science Translational Medicine* (2017)

## Fully functional

The liver performs hundreds of functions for the body, most of which are related to regulation of metabolism, detoxification of harmful substances, and bile production. Tests of the implanted human livers showed that examples of all of these functions were occurring normally in the host mice.

Intriguingly, the researchers also found that after implantation, the tissue began forming tiny precursors to bile ducts, which they had not designed. "The next step for us is to find out how they got there, whether we can make it happen faster and in a more organized way, and whether they're functional," Bhatia says.

The researchers are also exploring the best source of cells for these implants. Currently they are using liver cells from human organs that can't be transplanted because they were on ice for too long after being removed from the donor or had some unusual anatomy. Other possibilities include using [liver cells](#) taken from the patient who will be

receiving the [tissue](#), which would avoid the need for immunosuppressive drugs, or using [liver](#) cells generated from induced pluripotent stem cells.

**More information:** K.R. Stevens et al., "In situ expansion of engineered human liver tissue in a mouse model of chronic liver disease," *Science Translational Medicine* (2017).

[stm.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/.../scitranslmed.aah5505](http://stm.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/.../scitranslmed.aah5505)

Provided by Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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