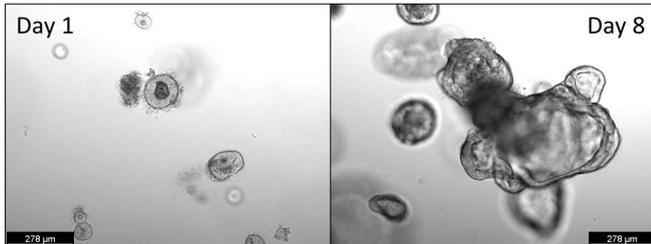


Creating an alternative to animal experiments

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Human organoids derived from duodenal tissue sections. Organoids consist of epithelial cells and can be grown from isolated intestinal crypts, which contain active stem cells. Within days, organoids grow from small circular structures into bigger, more complex structures resembling many aspects of intestinal physiology. Credit: E. Rath / TUM

The human intestine is vital for both digestion and absorbing nutrients as well as drugs. For any type of research that involves intestines, scientists require research models that reflect the physiological situation inside human beings with the highest possible accuracy.

Standard cell lines and animal experiments have certain disadvantages. One main issue is the lack of applicability of the results to humans. Now, a multidisciplinary research team covering the areas of nutritional science, general medicine, and chemistry has demonstrated how a modern in vitro [model](#)—made from human intestinal biopsies—can answer various questions regarding the [molecular processes](#) inside the human gut.

Measuring nutrient and drug transport in the intestines

A few years ago, researchers Eva Rath and Tamara Zietek demonstrated some areas of application of intestinal organoids. These are microstructures similar to the gut, which possess

utility for the scientific field examining the gastrointestinal system.

For instance, these miniature intestines can serve as models for investigating hormone release and transport mechanisms of food or medication inside the digestive tract. Previously, these microstructures with their similarity to intestines were grown from mouse tissue. Now the team has found a way to apply this method to miniature intestines grown from human tissue, thereby expanding the methodological spectrum.

Organoids consist of so-called [epithelial cells](#)—a cell layer serving as barrier between the content of the bowels including the enteric flora, scientifically known as "microbiota", and the inside of the body. These cells are not only responsible for absorbing nutrients and drugs; their metabolism has an effect on various functions in all parts of the body.

"Many molecular aspects of nutrient absorption in the intestines are still unknown. We do know, however, that some nutrient transporters also play a role in drug absorption," explained Eva Rath, scientist at the Chair of Nutrition and Immunology at TUM.

In their latest publication, the researchers illustrate how the transport of nutrients and drugs and the subsequent metabolic changes can be measured in organoids. "This paves the way for this model to be used in medical and pharmaceutical applications such as drug screening," Rath added.

A better alternative to animal experiments

"When studying diseases or performing drug screenings, it is critical to have access to a human test system such as human organoids in order to prevent obtaining species specific test results," said Tamara Zietek, who is part of the Chair of Nutritional Physiology at TUM.

She added that, "over the course of the last few years, organoids have become one of the most promising in vitro models due to their high physiological relevance; they also present a human-based alternative method to animal experiments."

The processes established by the research team are of particular importance for both fundamental research and [drug](#) development, but also regarding regulation in terms of safety testing for chemicals and other agents.

More information: Tamara Zietek et al, Organoids to Study Intestinal Nutrient Transport, Drug Uptake and Metabolism – Update to the Human Model and Expansion of Applications, *Frontiers in Bioengineering and Biotechnology* (2020). [DOI: 10.3389/fbioe.2020.577656](https://doi.org/10.3389/fbioe.2020.577656)

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