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Larsen, Layla Bashir; Canali, Chiara; Mohanty, Soumyaranjan; Hemmingsen, Mette; Skolimowski, Maciej; Dufva, Martin; Wolff, Anders; Emnéus, Jenny

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Development of a lab-on-a-chip system with integrated sensors for 3D tissue engineering applications

Haseena Bashir Muhammad, Chiara Canali, Soumyaranjan Mohanty, Mette Hemmingsen, Maciej Skolimowski, Martin Dufva, Anders Wolff, Jenny Emnéus

Department of Micro- and Nano-technology, Technical University of Denmark, Kgs Lyngby, Denmark

Organ transplantation is often the primary life-saving medical approach for treatment of several diseases. However, limitations in this procedure such as shortage of donor organs and tissue rejection have motivated research into the development of bioartificial organs as an alternative approach. In this work, the development of a novel, modular, microfluidic lab-on-a-chip system is presented which is designed to engineer liver tissue in an in vivo mimicking environment. The system incorporates smart bioreactors, designed to support a 3D porous scaffold with embedded cells and integrated sensors for monitoring the development of the tissue. Each bioreactor is designed to accommodate a microporous scaffold having dimensions of 5 x 5 x 5 mm$^3$ and includes spatially distributed bioimpedance based sensors which penetrate the scaffold for real-time monitoring of the distribution, proliferation and viability of cells under continuous perfusion conditions. To enable delivery of nutrients and removal of tissue culture waste products, the system also incorporates peristaltic pumps, motors and reservoirs. An array of eight bioreactors are included, to enable parallel tissue culture experiments for optimisation of parameters such as flow rate, and to allow screening of various stem cell differentiation factors.

The system components are fabricated using a combination of 3D rapid prototyping and microfabrication techniques. Proof of principle is demonstrated by culturing liver cancer cell line (HepG2 cells) in porous scaffolds based on polymers such as gelatin and polylactic acid.

The robust and versatile microfluidic platform presented in this work has a huge potential for 3D tissue engineering applications. The novelty of the device is in the employment of combined microsensing and polymer scaffold engineering approaches for 3D organ engineering. The use of integrated non-invasive sensing strategies, overcome limitations in traditionally adopted optical techniques, and enable monitoring of tissue development within otherwise inaccessible areas of a 3D tissue construct.

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