Advancing Skin-on-a-Chip Models: Integrating Human-Relevant Cellular and Biomechanical Complexity

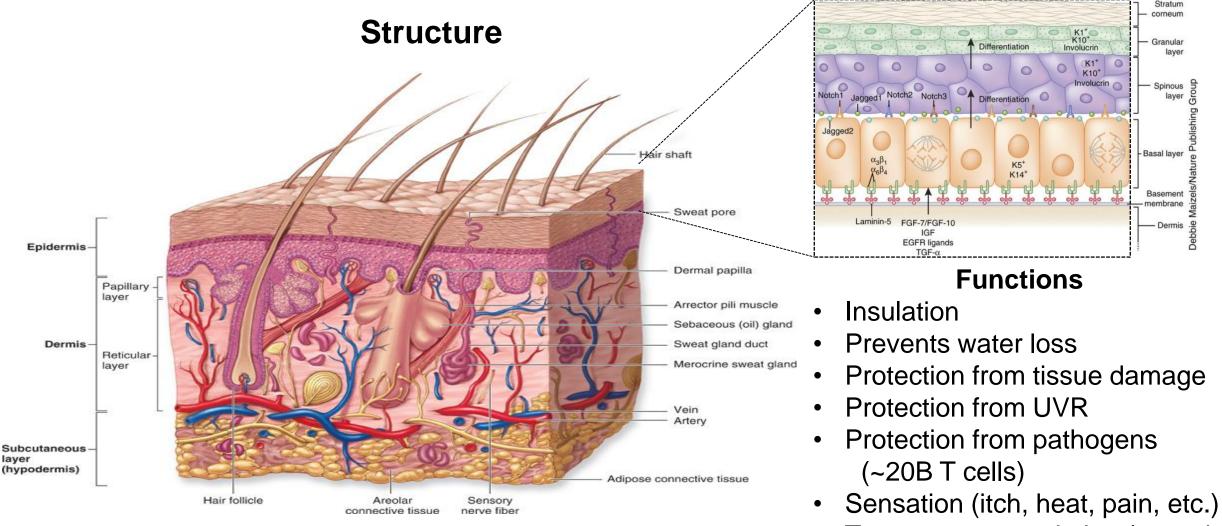
Erbil Abaci, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor,

Department of Dermatology and Biomedical Engineering Columbia University Irving Medical Center, New York

12/10/2024, Penn State Uni.

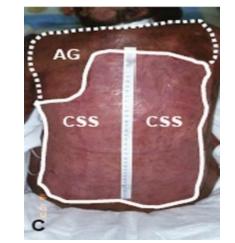
Human Skin with Complex Structure and Functions



The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc. Hsu YC, et al. *Nat Med*. 2014;20(8):847-56. Temperature regulation (sweating, vessel constriction)

Applications of Bioengineered 3D Skin

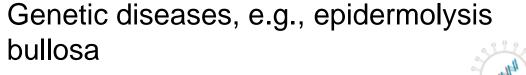
- Clinical application as skin grafts
 - Patients with large wounds (>50% of body surface)
 - Burns and traumatic wounds

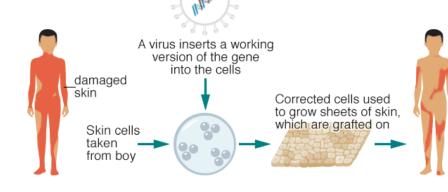


Day 28



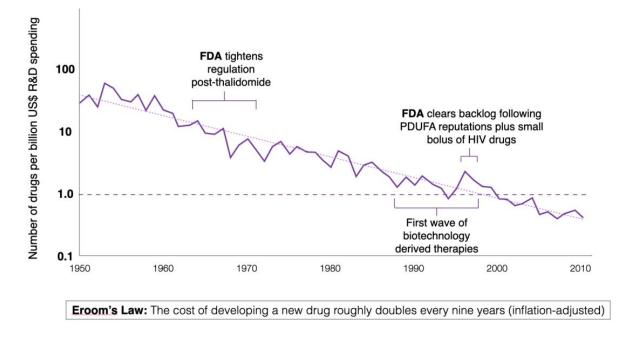
Day 479





Applications of Bioengineered 3D Skin

95% of drugs that work in animal tests fail in human trials!





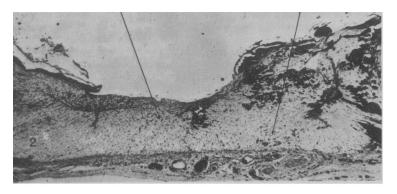
 Since 2023, US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) no longer requires testing of drugs on animals prior to clinical trials

Scannell JW, et al. *Nat Rev Drug Discov*. 2012;11(3):191-200. *prime.peta.org*

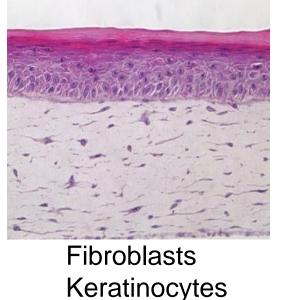
wired.com

Skin is the First "Bioengineered Organ"

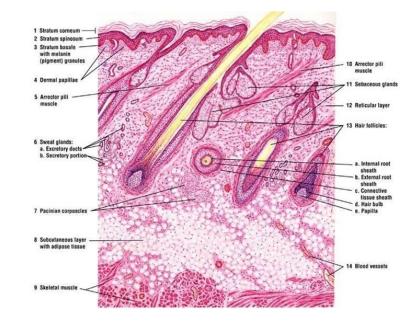
- Howard Green and James Rheinwald isolated and cultured keratinocytes *in vitro* from a skin biopsy
- Eugene Bell engineered the first full-thickness skin equivalent



Bioengineered 3D Skin



VS



Human Skin

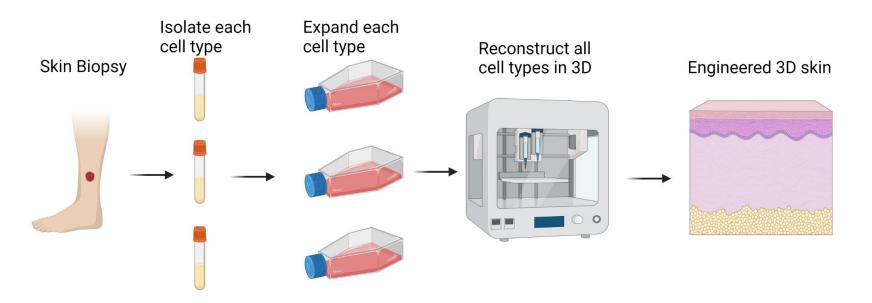
>50 cell types

- Pigmentation
- Hypodermis
- Vasculature
- Appendages
- Innervation
- Immune Cells

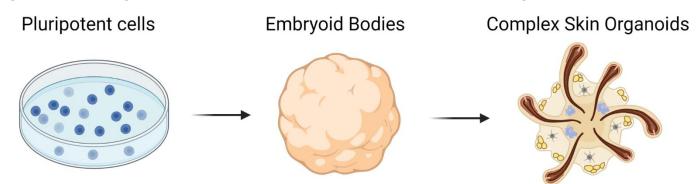
Rheinwald JG, et al. Cell. 1975;6(3):331-43. Bell E, et al. Science. 1981;211(4486):1052-4.

Skin Tissue Engineering Approaches

• Reverse engineering (reconstructed tissues)

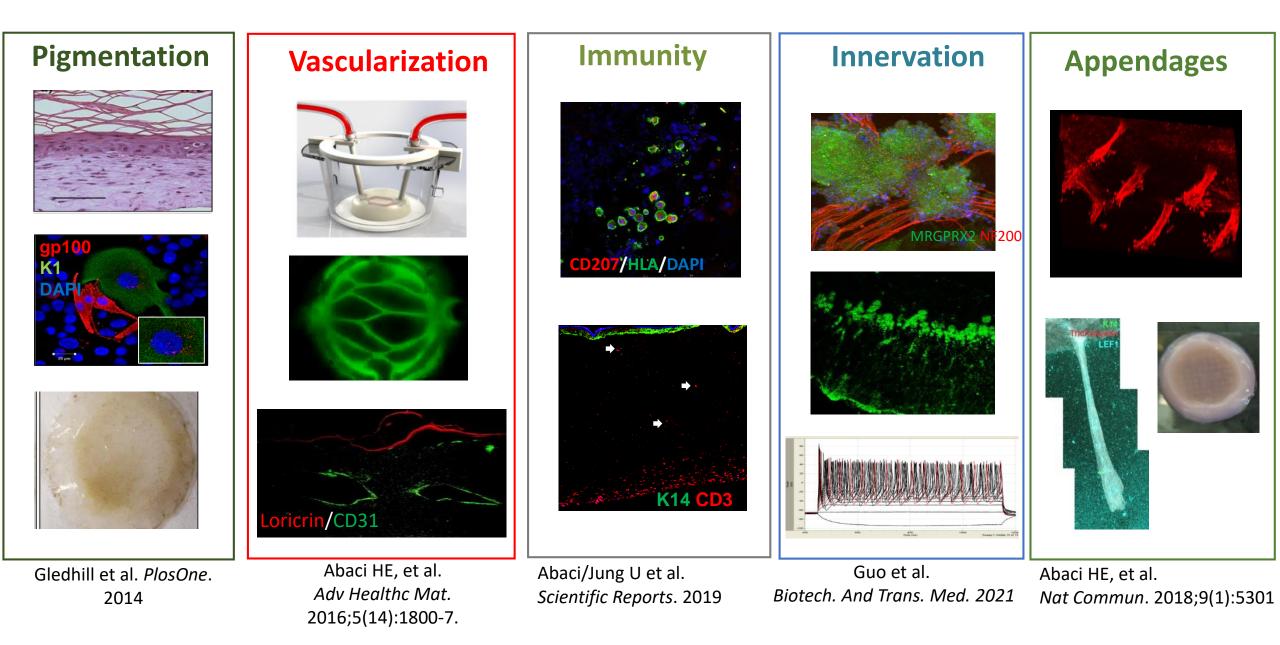


• Forward engineering (pluripotent cell-derived organoids)

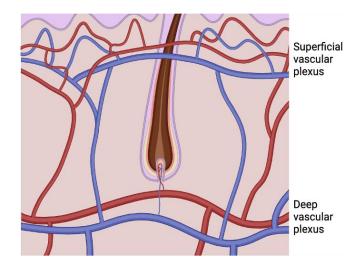


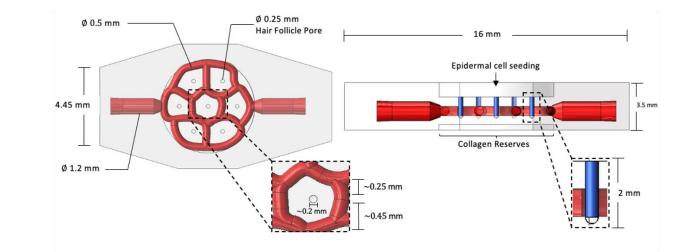
BioRender Koehler's Lab, Nature, 2020

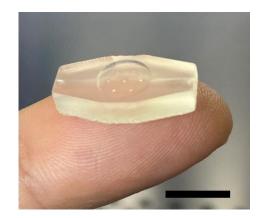
Toward a Complex Human Skin

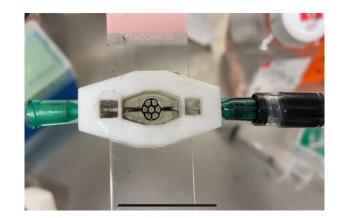


Hydrogel Design and Fabrication



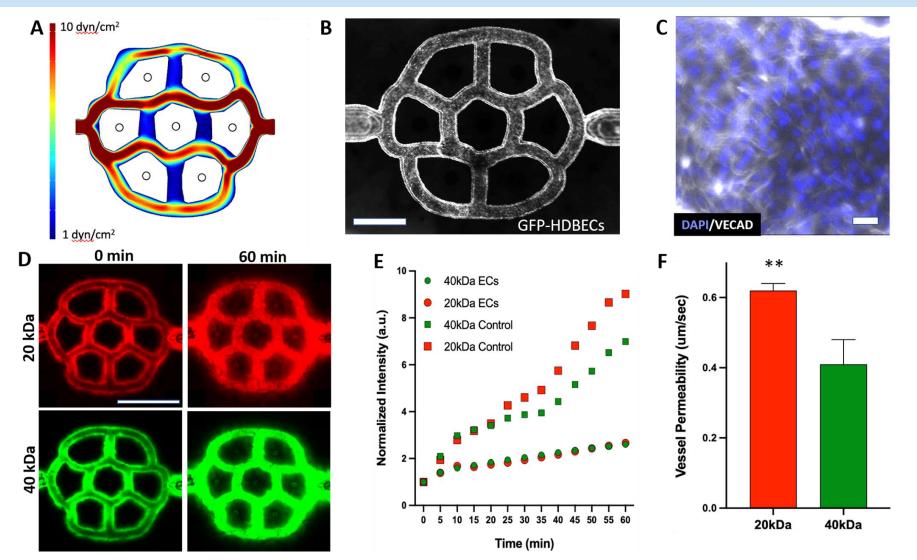






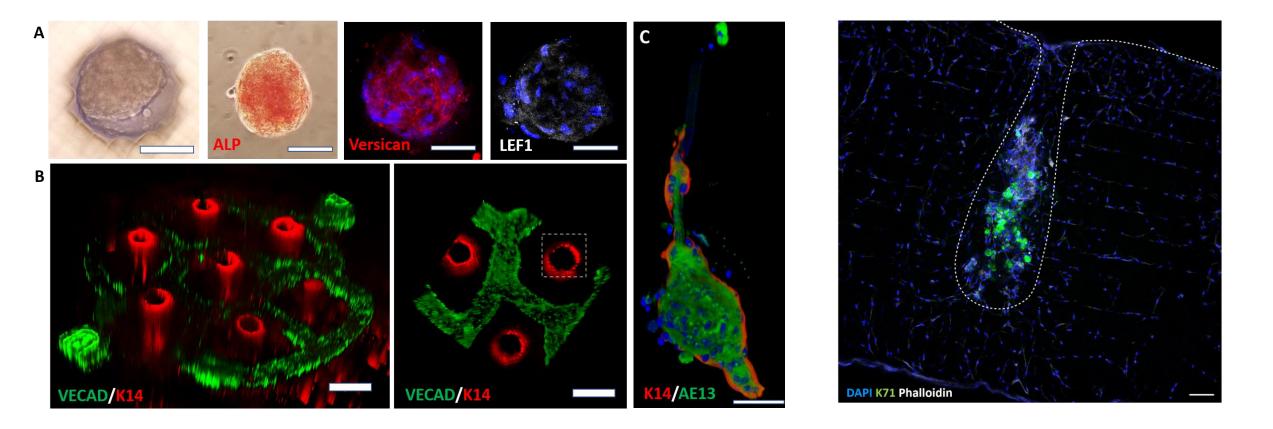


Endothelial Cell Barrier Function





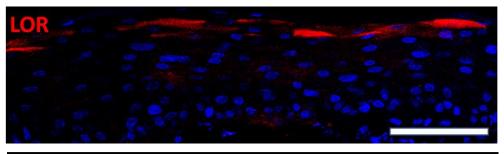
Formation of Engineered Hair Follicles

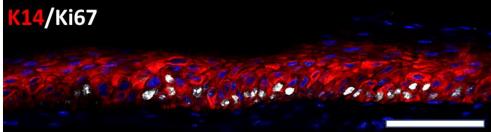


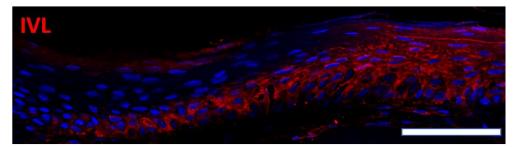
Shah et al. *Biofabrication* 2024 Abaci et al. *Nat. Comm.* 2018

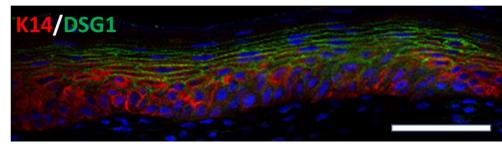


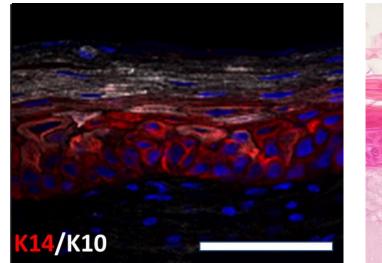
Characterization of Epidermis

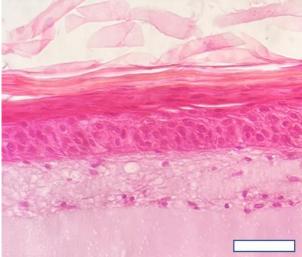








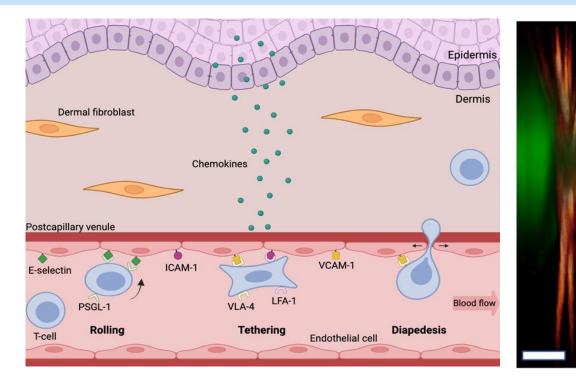


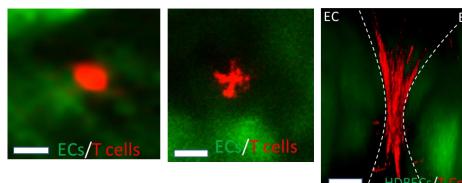


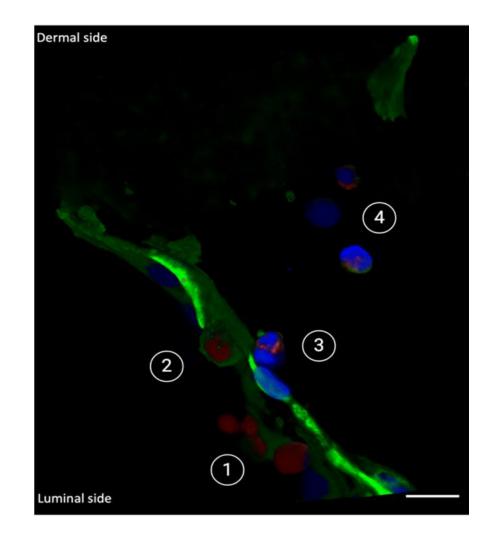


Shah et al. Biofabrication 2024

T cell Trafficking

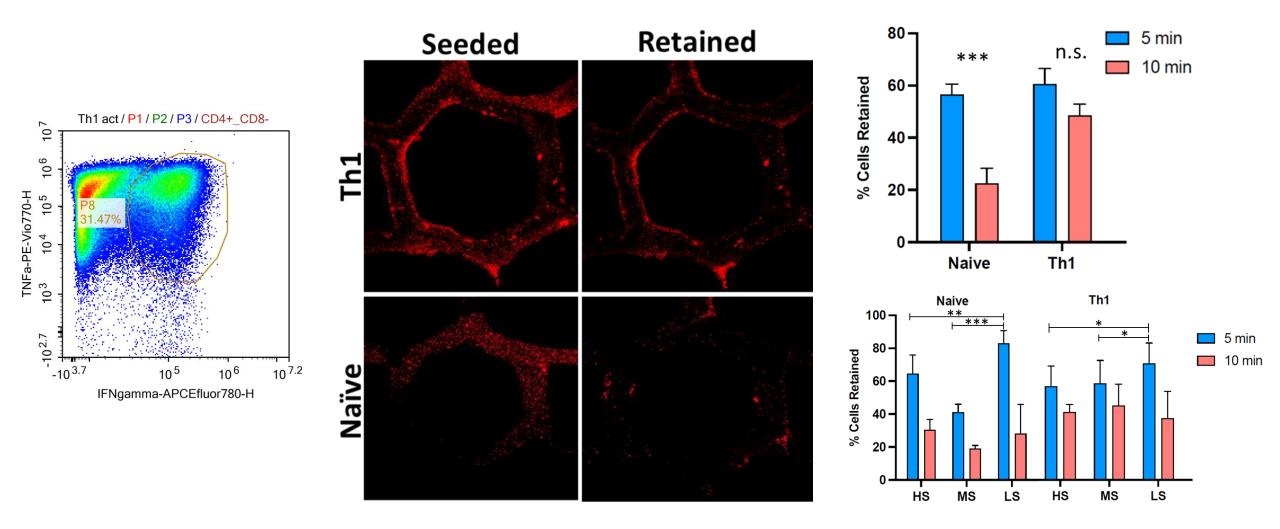






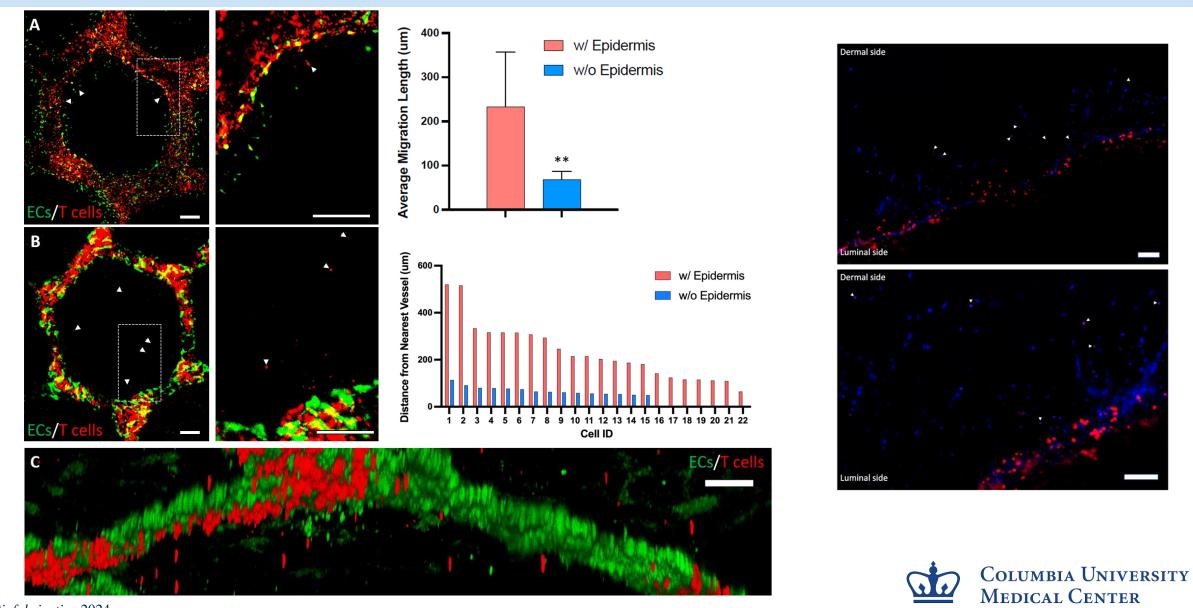


T cell Attachment



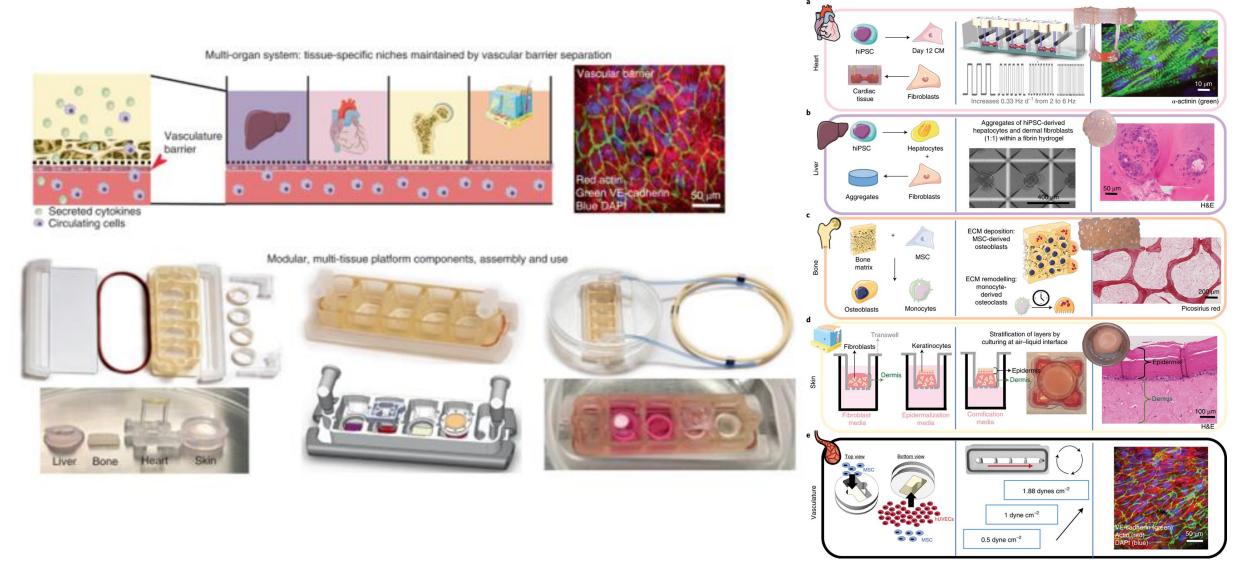


Effect of Epidermis on Th1 Cell Infiltration into Dermis



Shah et al. Biofabrication 2024

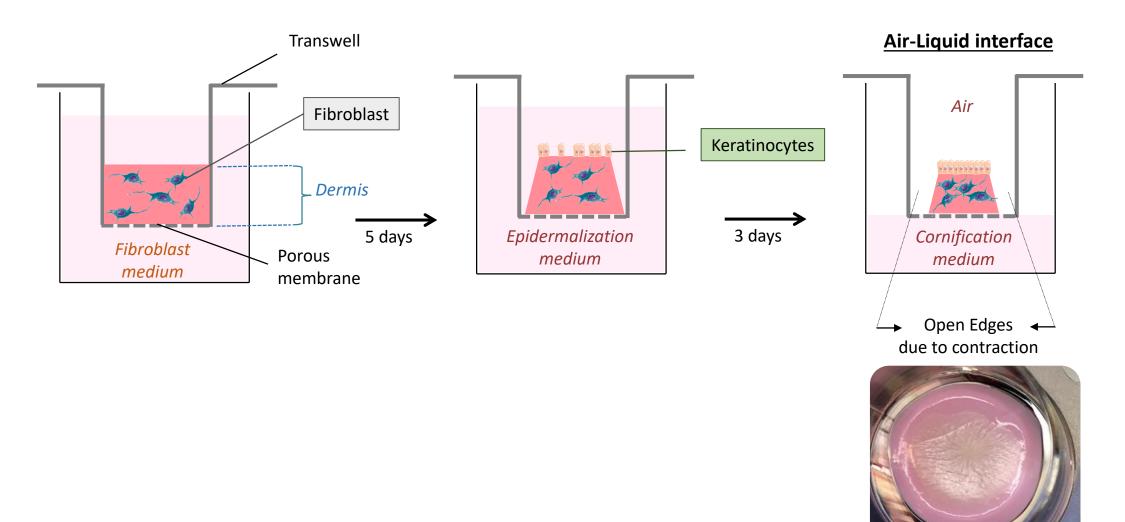
A multi-organ chip with matured tissue niches linked by vascular flow



Ronaldson-Bouchard, et al. Nat. Biomed. Eng 6, 351–371 (2022).

Collaboration with Gordana Vunjak-Novakovic laboratory.

An Overlooked Component: Geometry



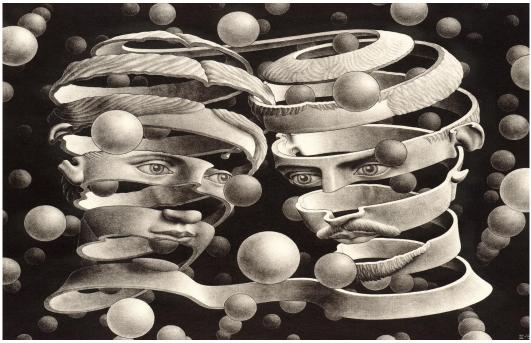
Human Skin is Continuous and Fully Enclosed



Lateral Contraction







Escher, 1956

Mechanical Balance



Engineered Skin as an Edgeless (wearable) Tissue

- Difficult to cover body parts with irregular shapes, such as hands, feet, face, fingers, toes, ears, nose
- Takes many sutures to graft

Grafting on Flat Body Parts





Boyce ST, et al. *J Trauma*. 2006;60(4):821-9

Grafting on Curved Body Parts

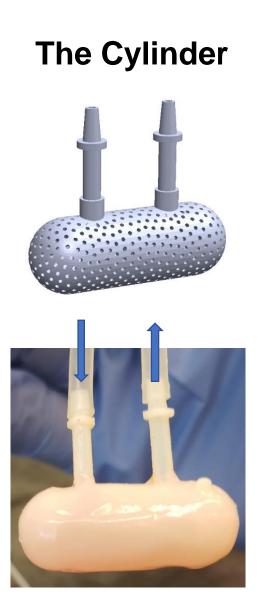


Jiang Y, et al. Dermatol Ther. 2020;33(6):e14466

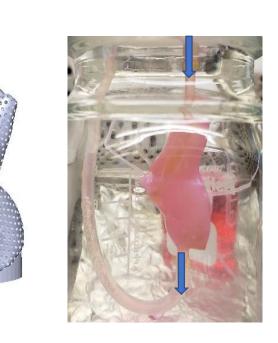




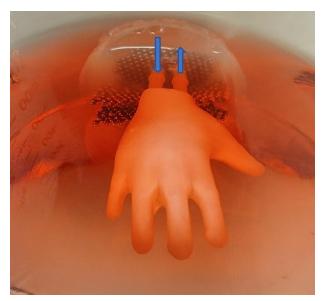
Reshaping the Engineered Skin



The Hind Limb

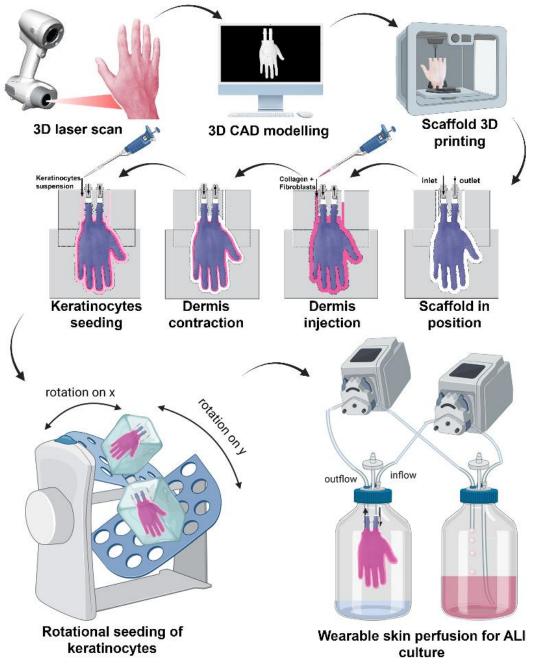


The Hand



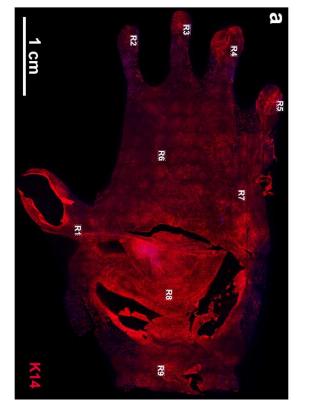
Pappalardo A, et al. Sci Adv. 2023;9(4):eade2514

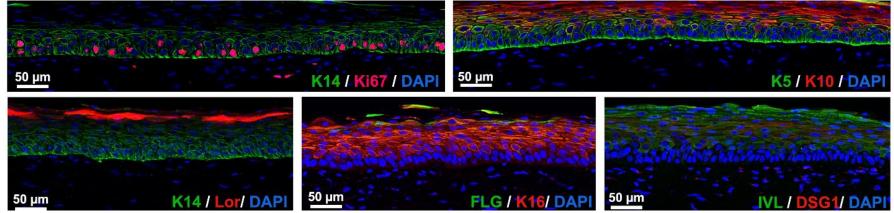
Overview of the Method

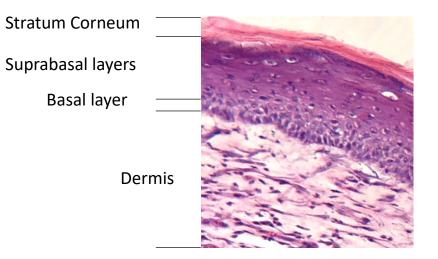




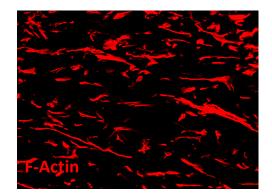
Edgeless Skin Develops a Robust Epidermis





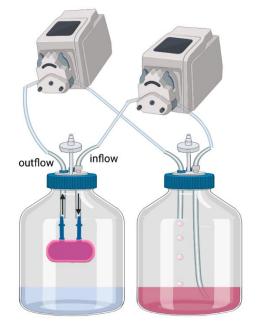


Dermis

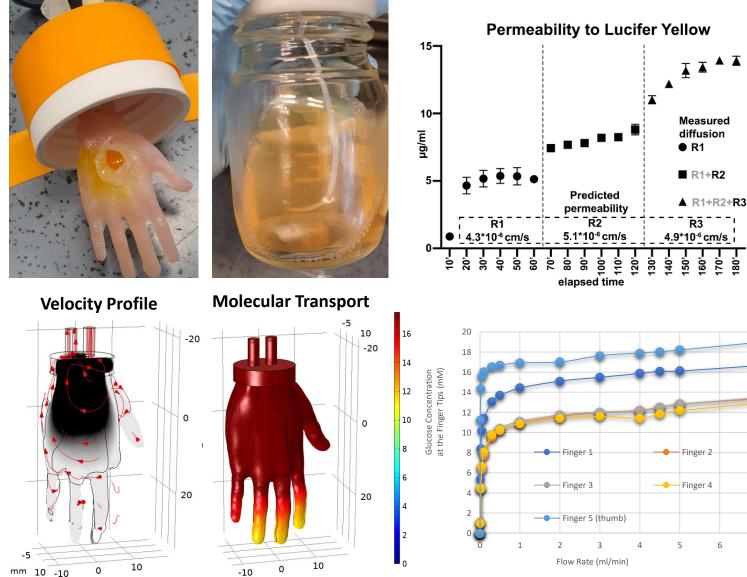


Pappalardo A, et al. Sci Adv. 2023

Studying In Vitro Drug Transport in Human Skin







▲ 承

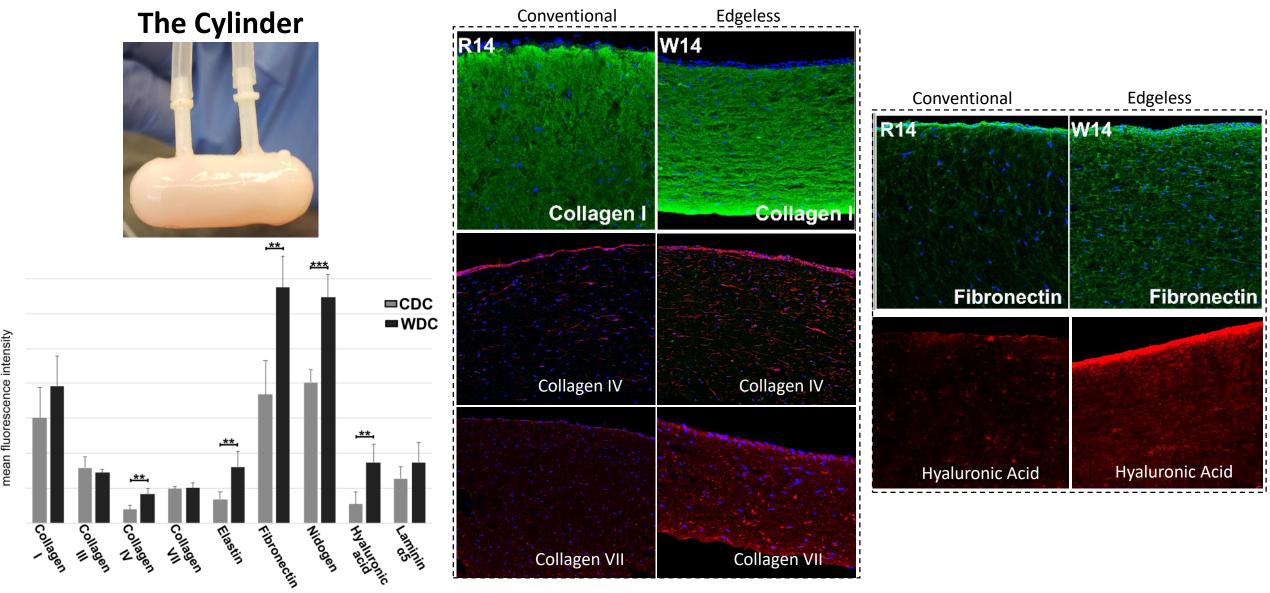
R3

60, 2 8

6

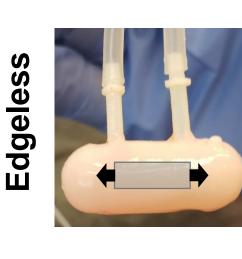
7

Enhanced Dermal Extracellular Matrix (ECM) and Remodeling

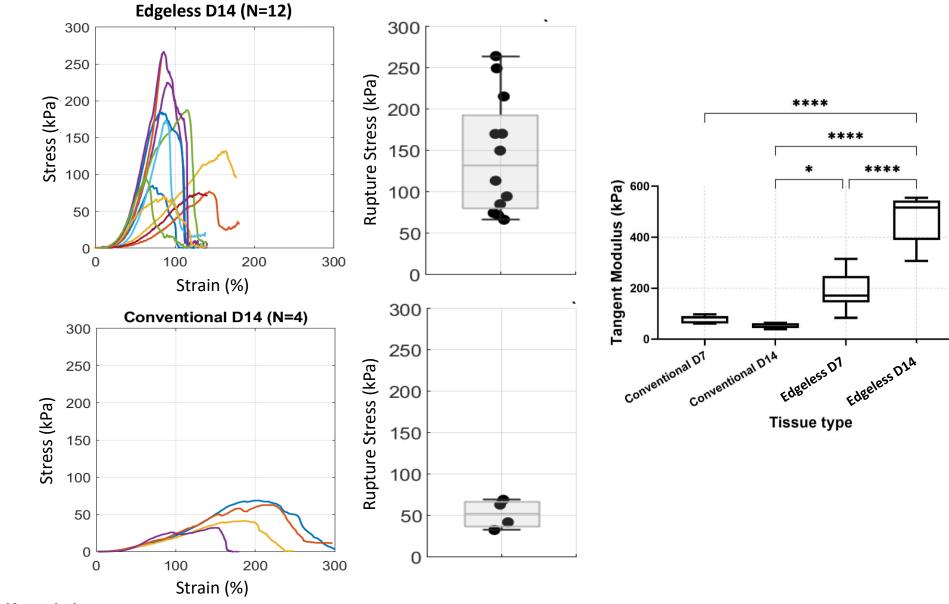


Pappalardo A, et al. Sci Adv. 2023

Enhanced Mechanical Properties of Edgeless Skin



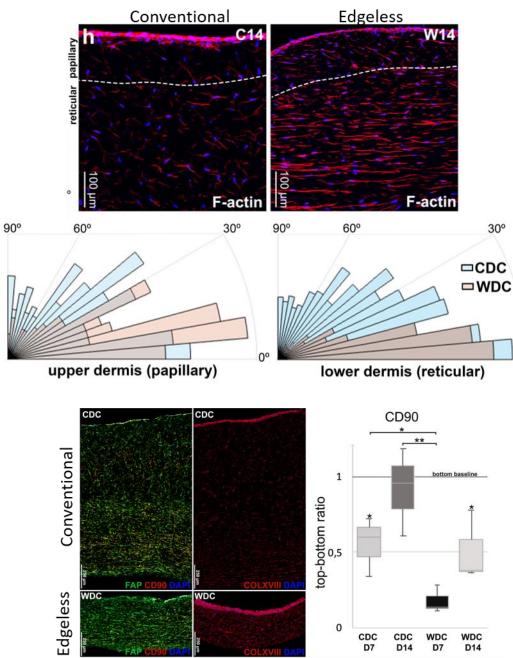
Conventional

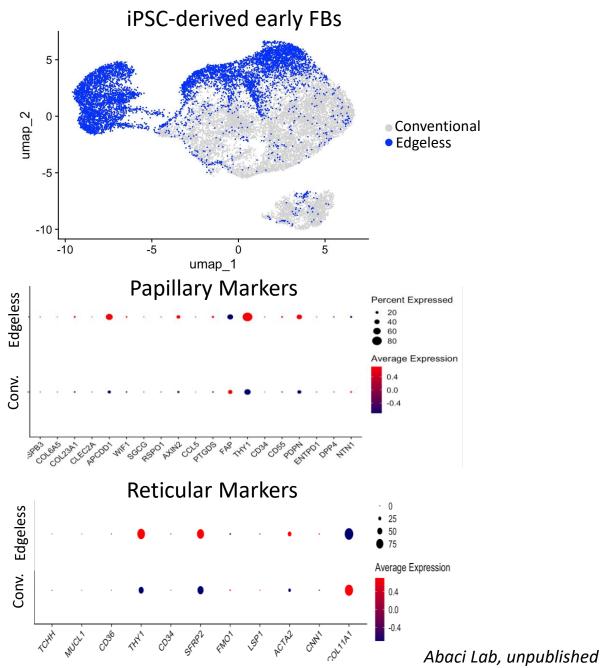


In collaboration with Myers Lab and Kysar Lab.

Edgeless Skin Allows Papillary vs. Reticular Dermal Cell Distinction

09



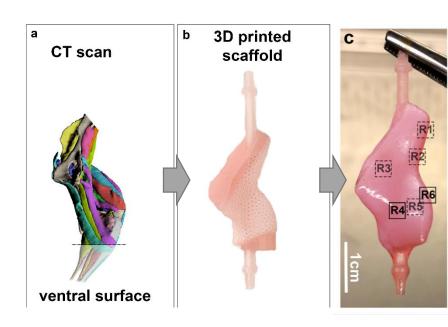


Region-Specific Skin Properties F-actin map

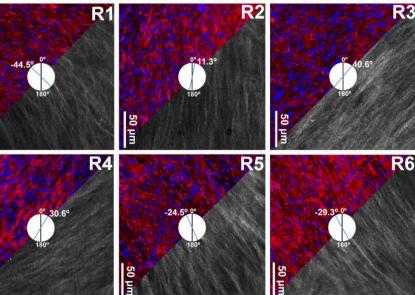
e

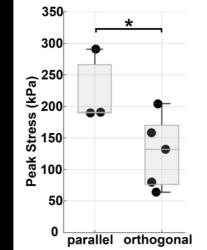
50 µm

50 µm





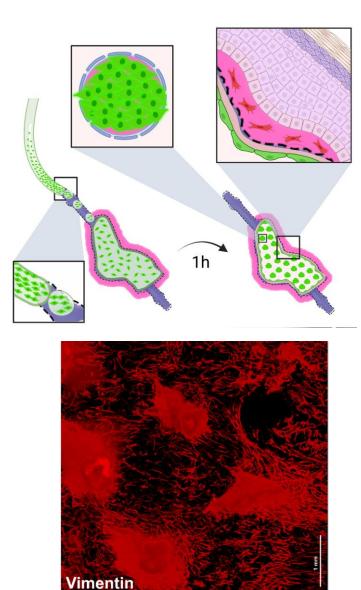




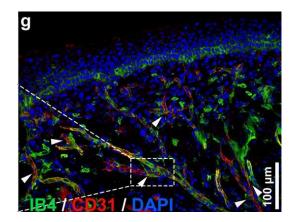
Langer Lines



Vascularizing Wearable Skin



CD31 / EGFP



Pappalardo A, et al. *Sci Adv.* 2023

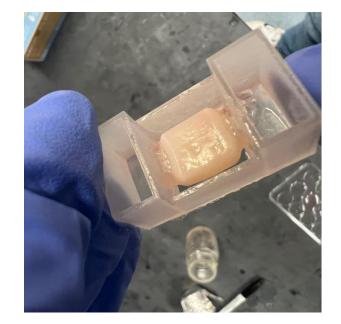
Summary of Part I

- Dermal fibroblasts respond to a continuous geometry through ECM remodeling
- Edgeless skin develops anisotropic structural and mechanical properties
- The continuous geometry may determine FB heterogeneities and organization
- Enhances mechanical and ECM properties compared with conventional engineered skin
- It can be vascularized and made more complex

Can 3D geometries of the skin determine tissue function? (e.g., function follows form)

Miniaturizing and Simplifying Wearable Skin

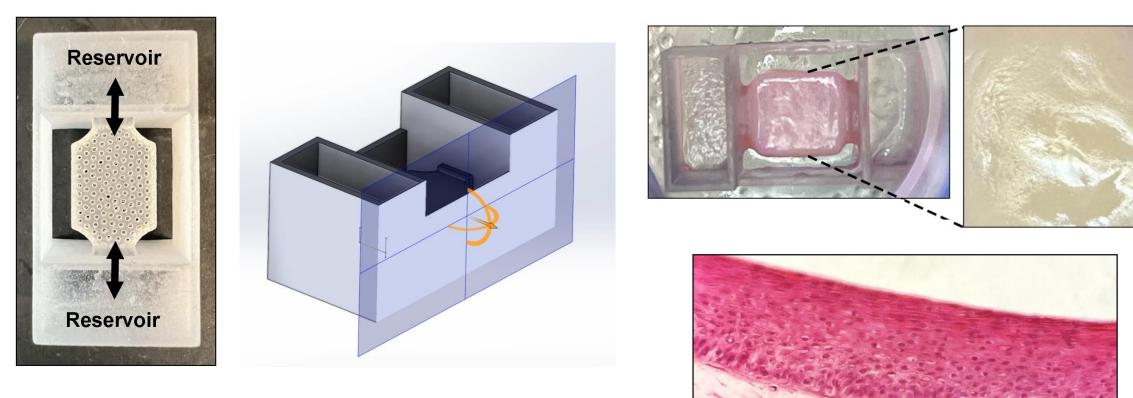




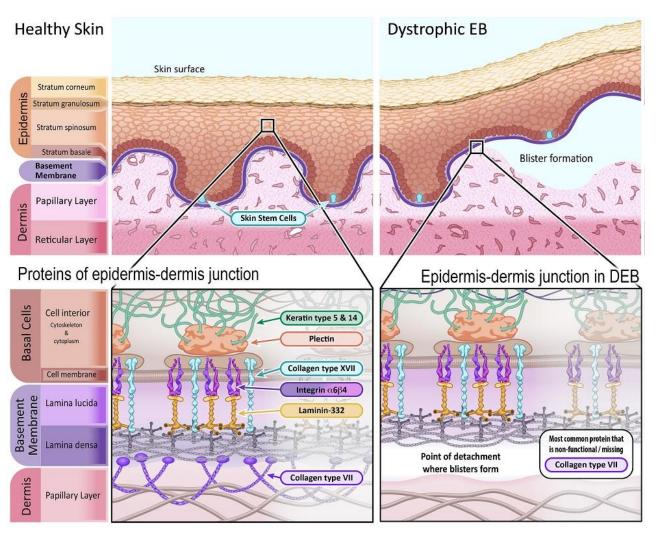
Abaci Lab. Unpublished.

Miniaturizing and Simplifying Wearable Skin

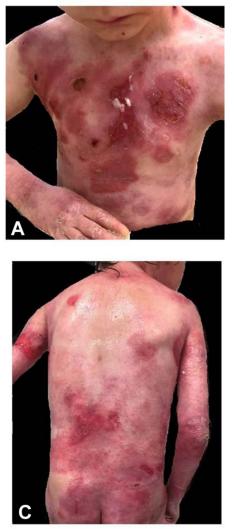
H&E



Recessive Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa



eurogct.org



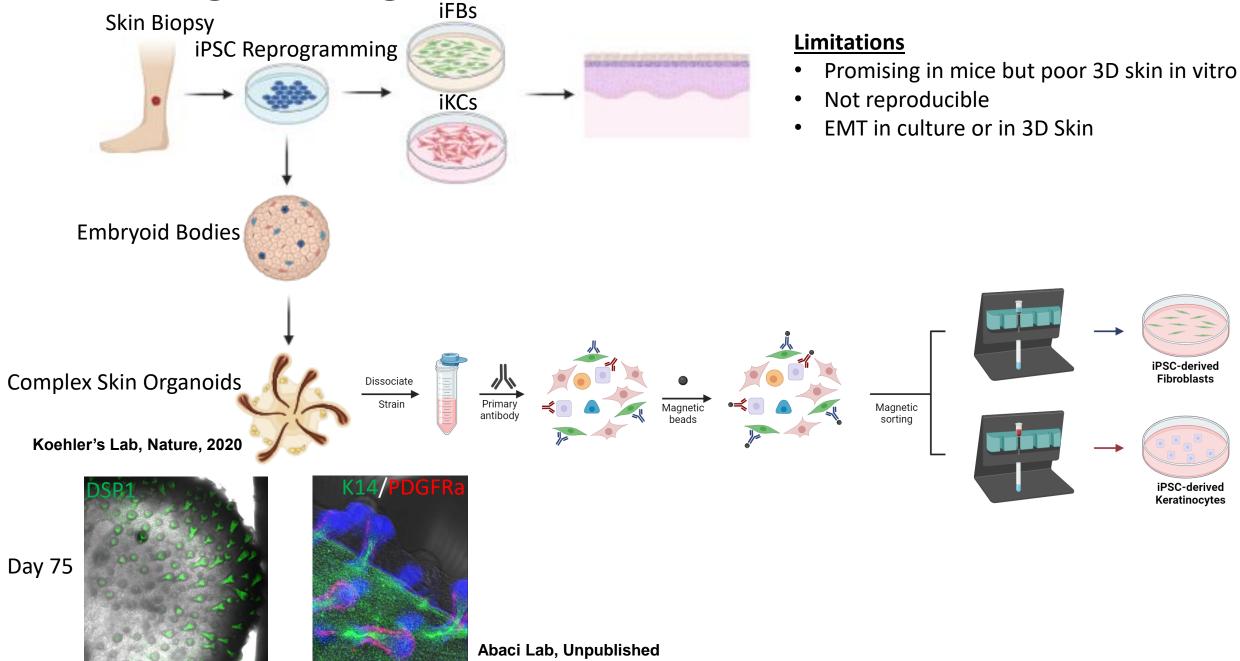
Bellon et al, JAAD, 2024

Mitten-like deformity



Lembo. BMC. 2021

Engineering RDEB Skin from iPSC-derived cells



Summary

- Miniaturized 3-dimensional (3D) wearable skin model allows for disease modelling
- Pluripotent cell derived skin organoids can be used as a source of iKCs and iFBs for RDEB modelling
- Early organoid morphology can be monitored to optimize each cell line.
- Our method allows for engineering 3D skin in vitro using RDEB cells

Ongoing/Future Work

- Mechanotransduction in skin development, fibrosis and aging (in the context of geometry).
- Integration with robotic systems to study mechanical stimulation in development and aging (in collaboration with Dr. Matei Ciocarlie at Columbia)
- Skin transplantation on challenging body sites and integration with VCAs (in collaboration with Dr. Gerald Brandacher and Dr. BC Oh and at JHU Surgery)









Acknowledgments





COLUMBIA

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY Department of Dermatology







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Myers Lab Shuynag Fang, Ph.D.

Kysar Lab Abigail Herschman



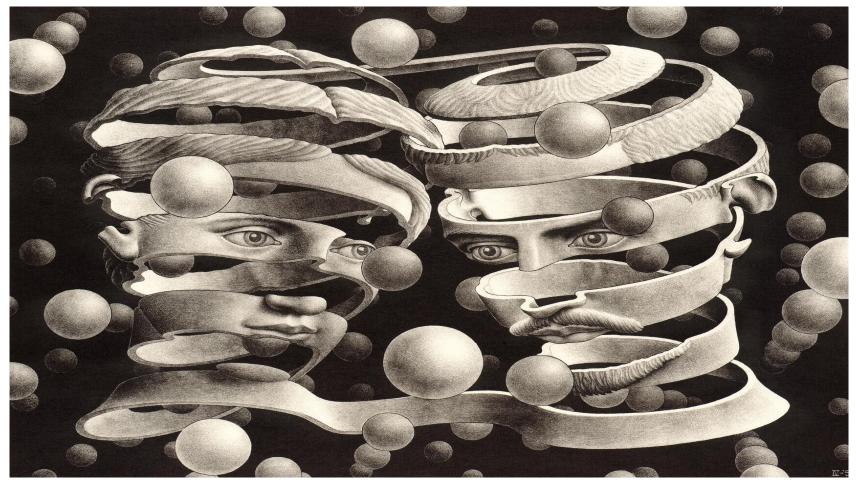
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering



National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases



Thank You!



Escher, 1956