

Biomedical Engineering

3D Bone marrow modeling for platelet production

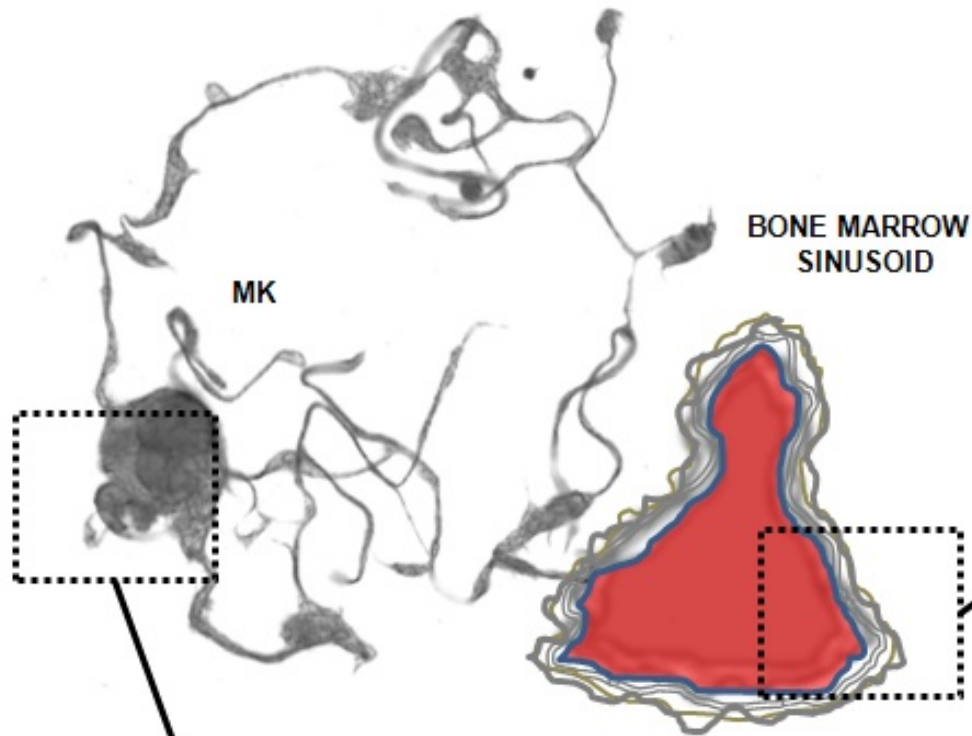
Alessandra Balduini, MD

University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy
Tufts University, Boston, MA, USA

Pavia 4 April 2012

About 13 millions platelet concentrates are collected annually in Europe at a cost of about 0.75 billion-euro. In Italy about 1 million of platelet concentrates are collected and about 0.7 million are transfused annually. They are needed by people who lack platelets or whose platelets function improperly, such as certain cancer chemotherapy, bone marrow transplant patients, trauma patients given massive blood transfusion and people with aplastic anemia. The short shelf life means that platelets cannot not easily be shipped from an area of surplus to one of scarcity, and hospitals occasionally experience shortages that require surgeries to be postponed.

BONE MARROW ENVIRONMENT



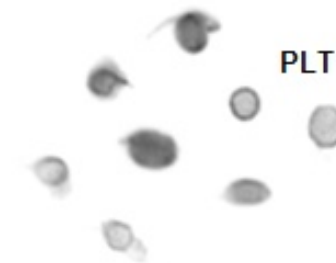
EXTRACELLULAR CONSTITUENTS

- EXTRACELLULAR MATRICES
- PHYSICAL PARAMETERS (i.e. OXYGEN TENSION)
- SOLUBLE FACTORS (CYTOKINES, CHEMOKINES)
- FLUIDS AND MATRICES MECHANICS AND STRUCTURE (i.e. FIBROSIS)

CELLULAR CONSTITUENTS

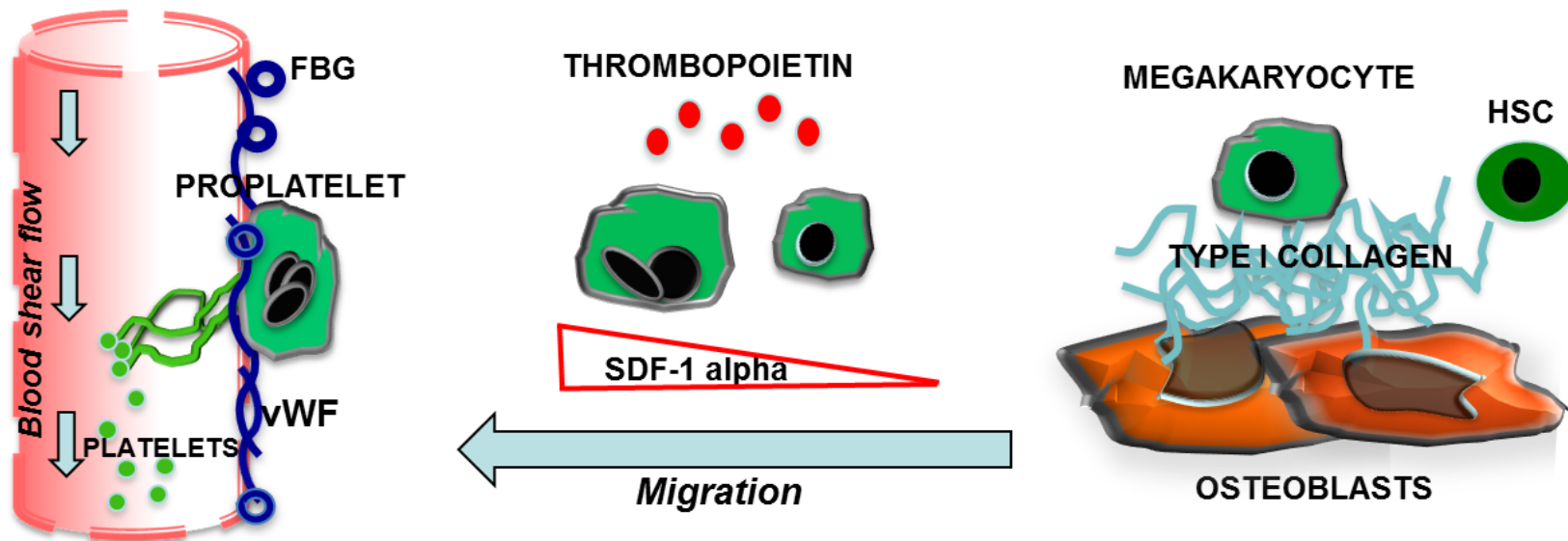
- MEMBRANE RECEPTORS (GPIIb-IX-V, INTEGRINS)
- CYTOSKELETAL PROTEINS (MYOSIN IIA, TUBULIN, FILAMIN-A)

FUNCTIONAL AND NORMAL SIZED PLATELET

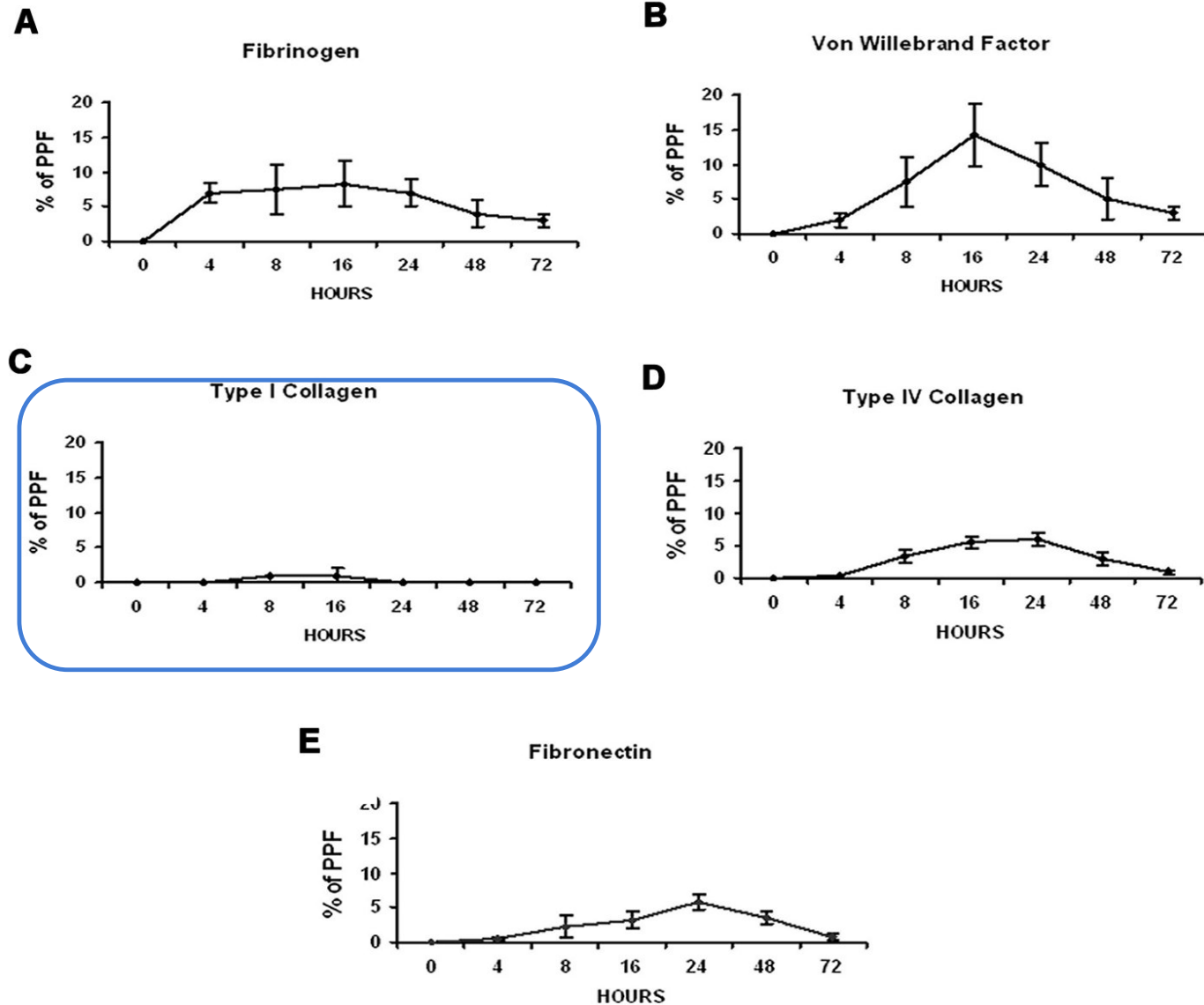


PERIPHERAL BLOOD

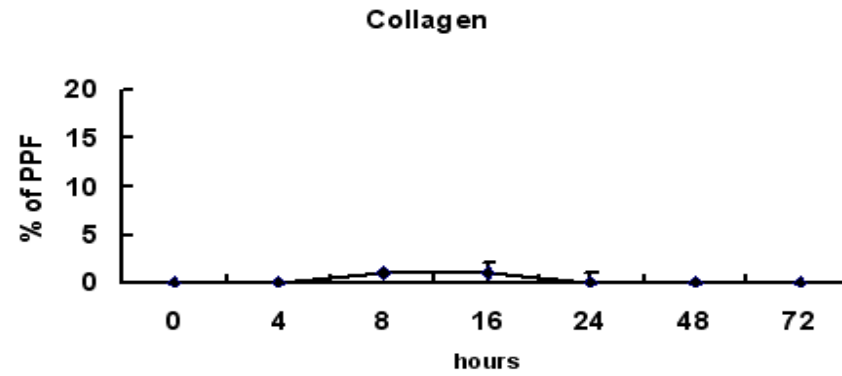
Bone marrow niches and MK function



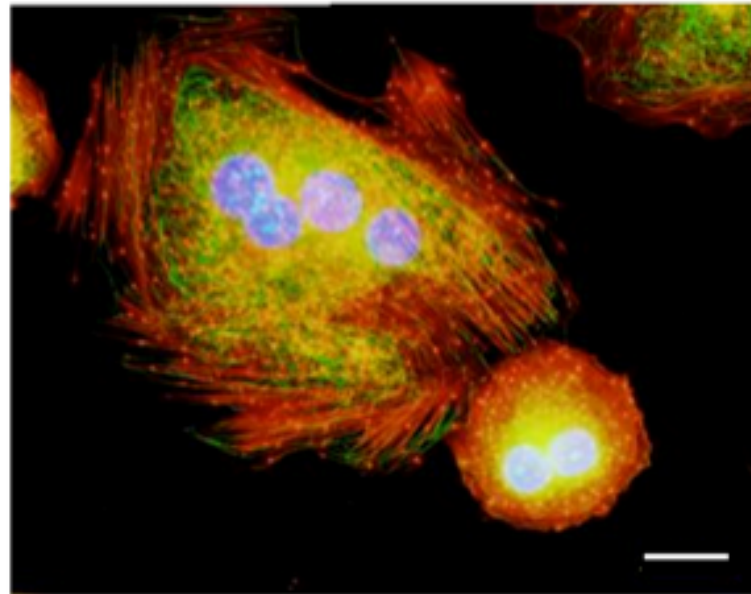
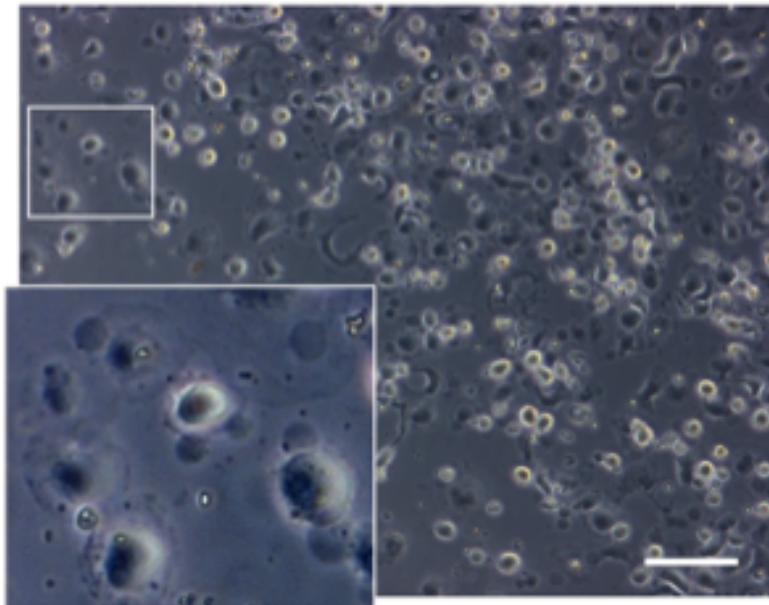
Mk adhesion to different adhesive proteins



Mk behavior on type I Collagen

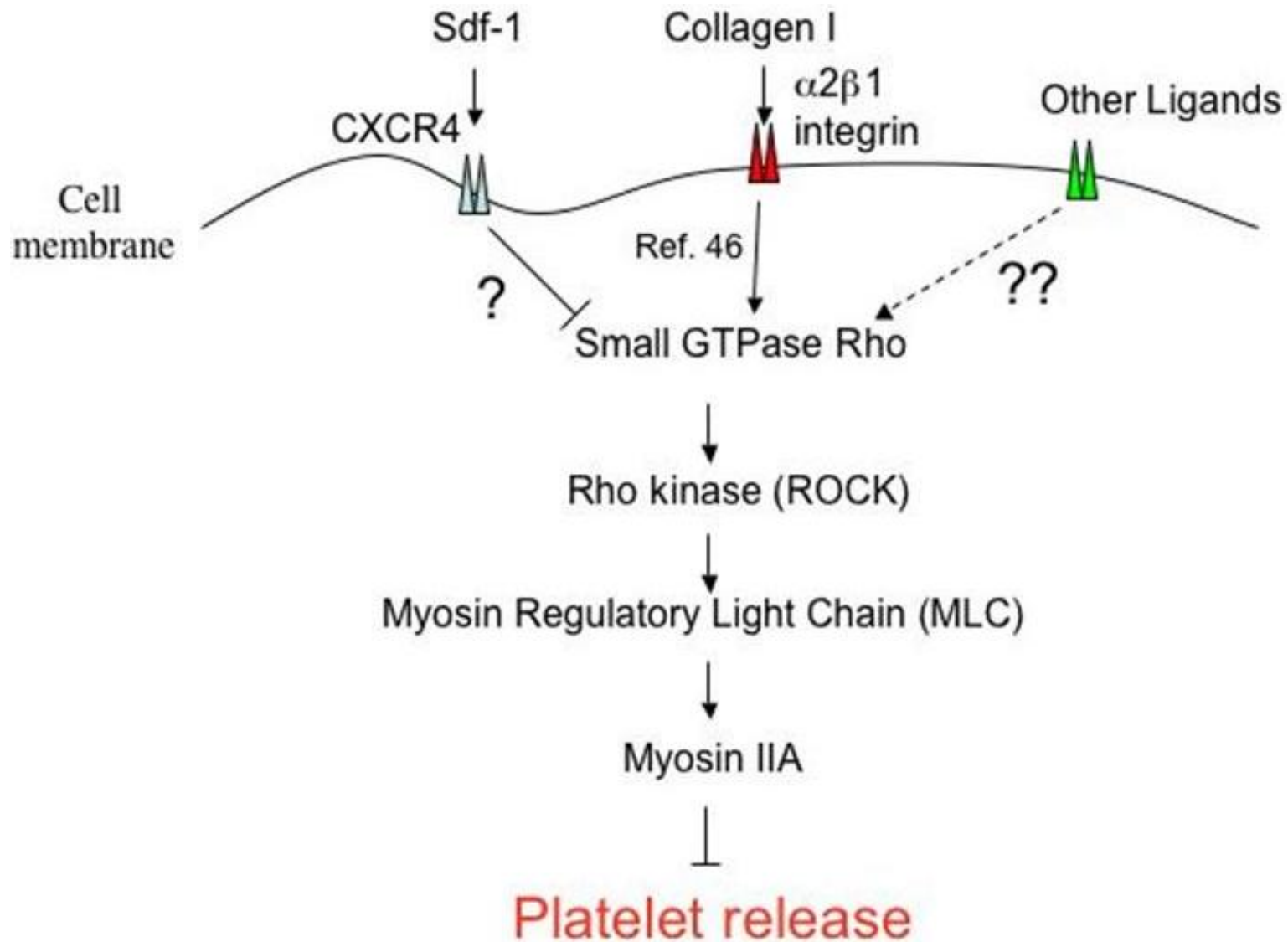


Balduini et al., JTH 2008

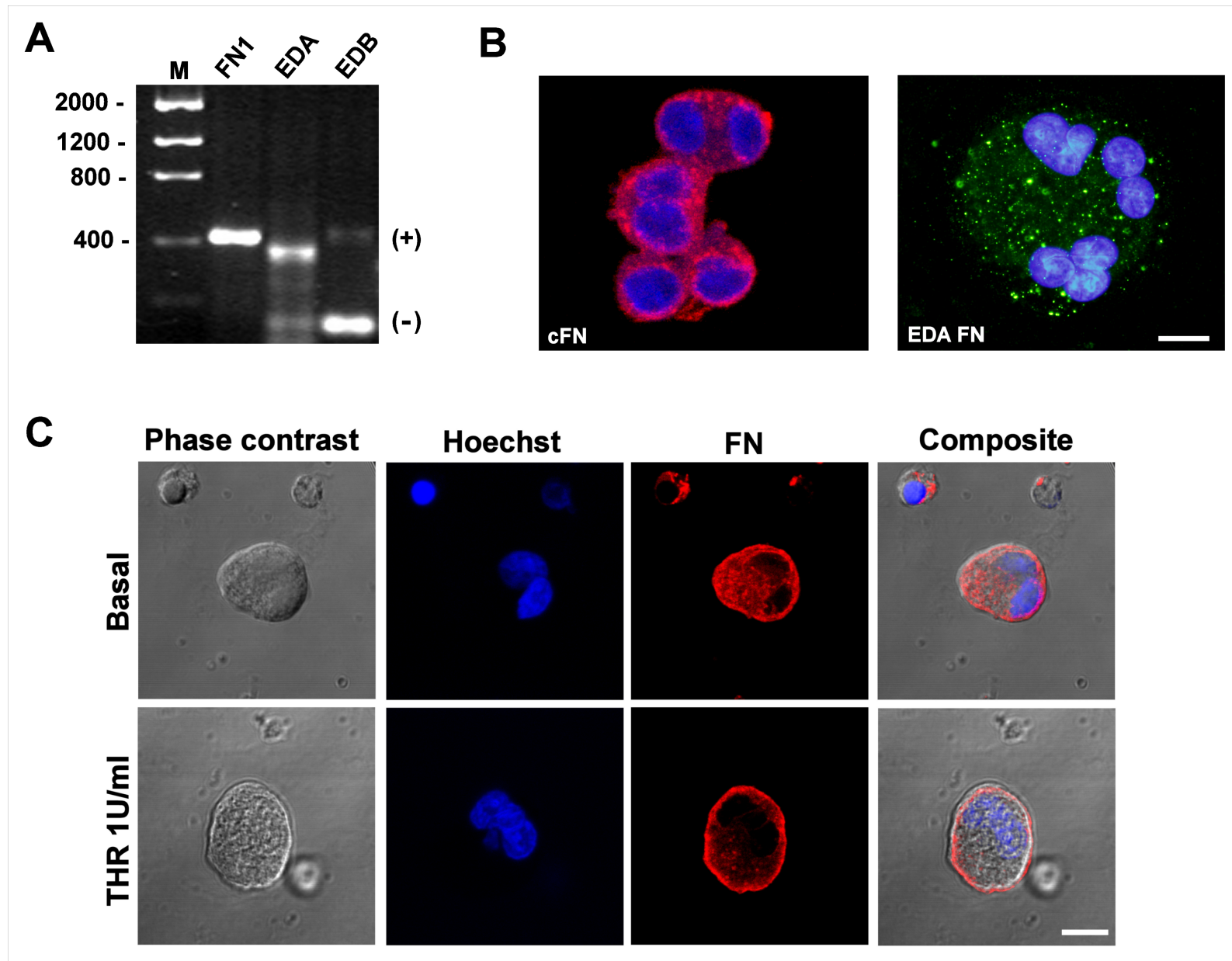


Malara et al., Blood 2010

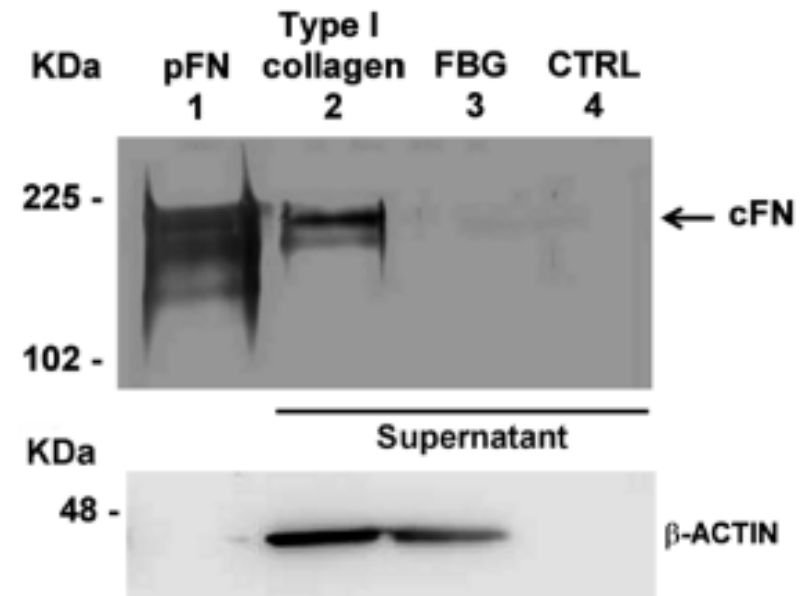
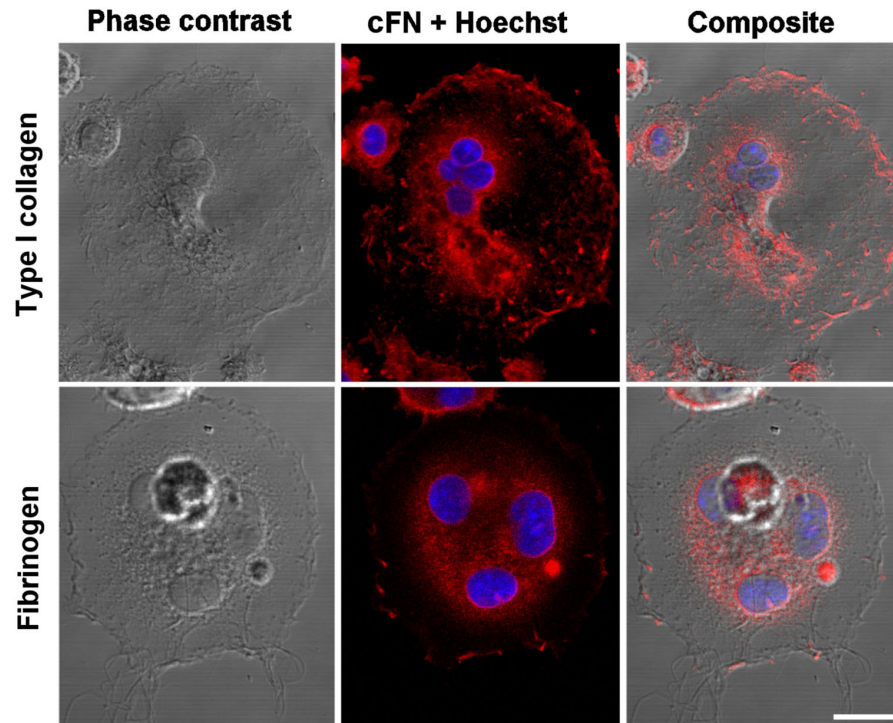
Proplatelet regulation model

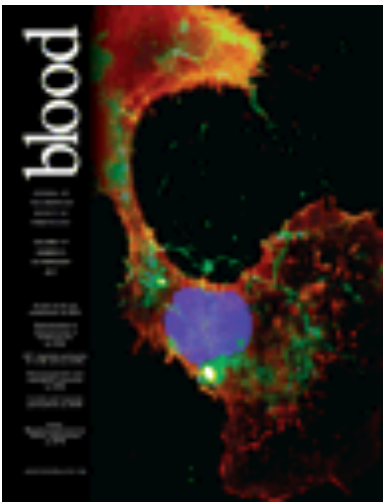


Mks express fibronectin

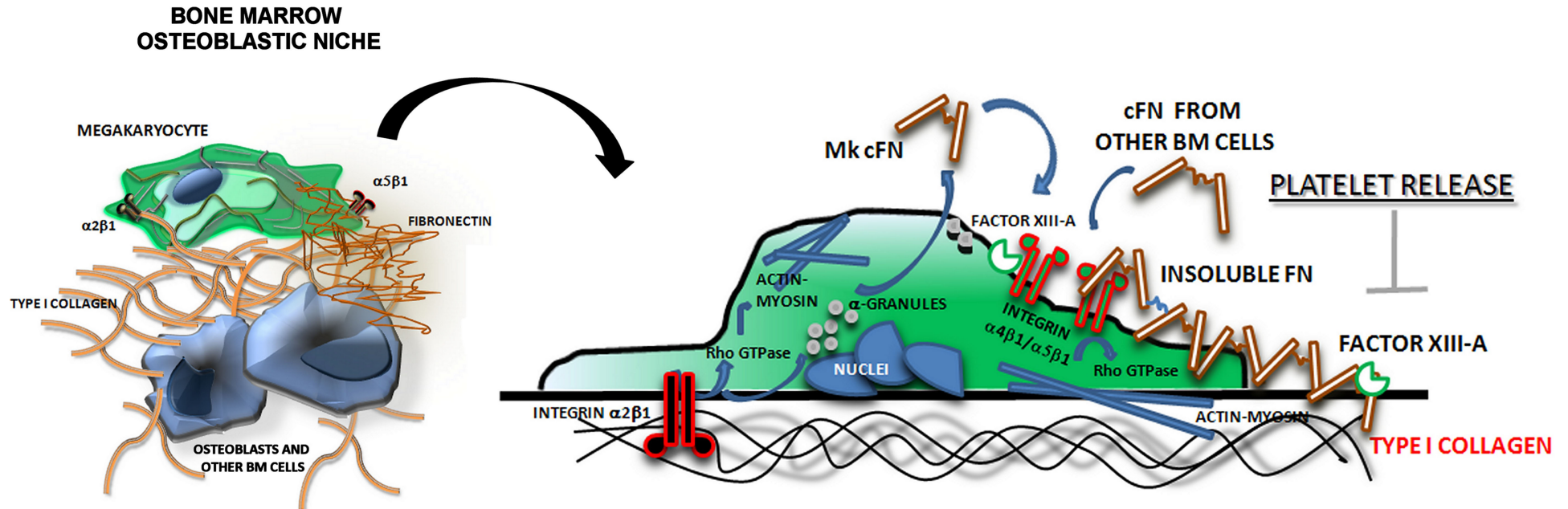


Fibronectin modulates Mk adhesion

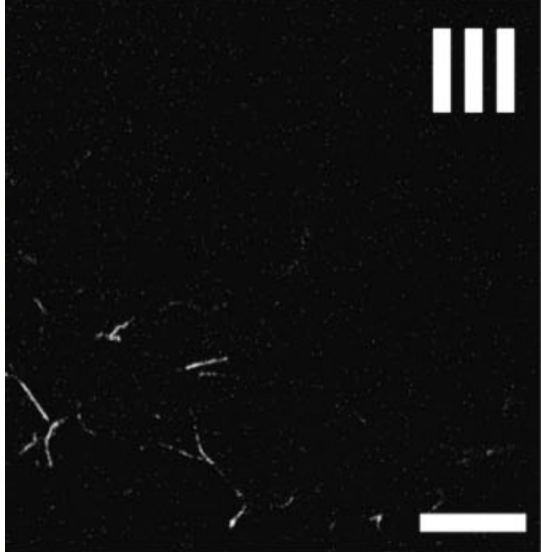
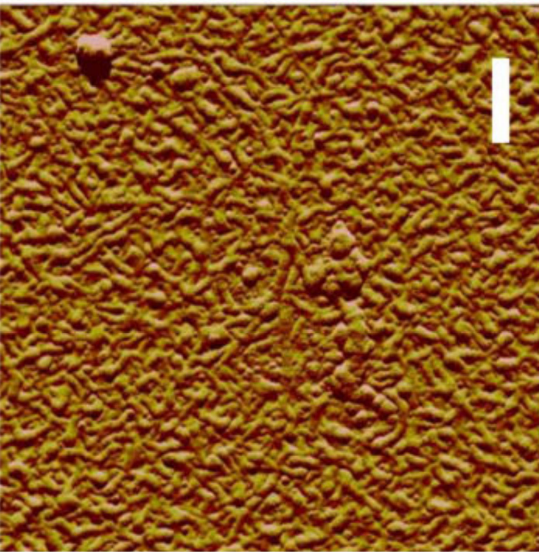
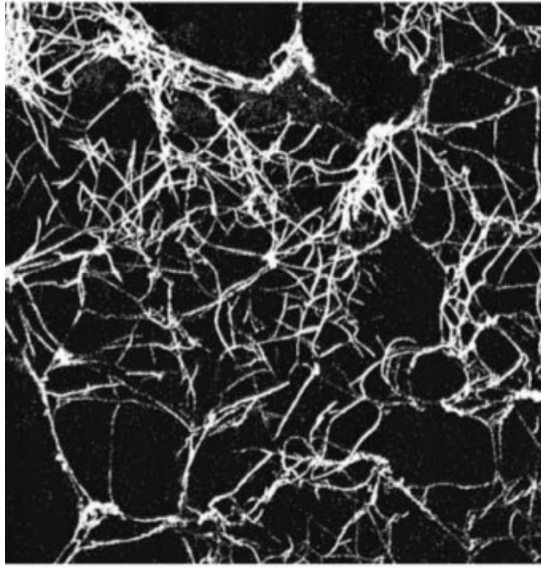
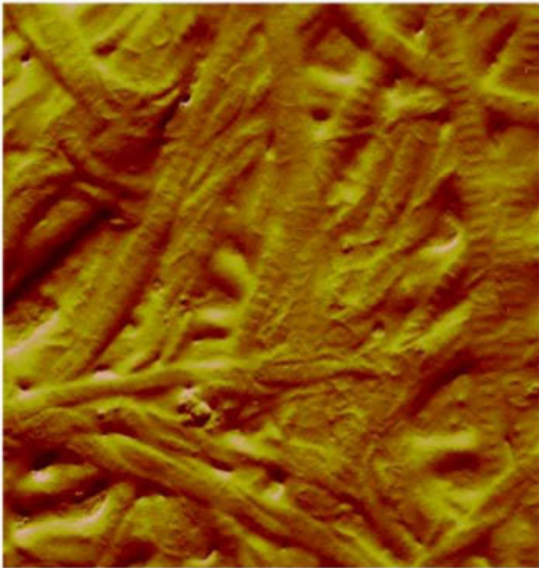
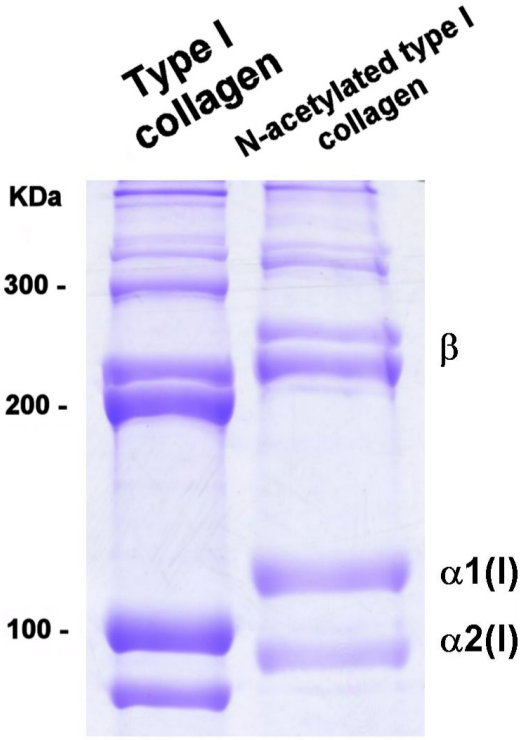




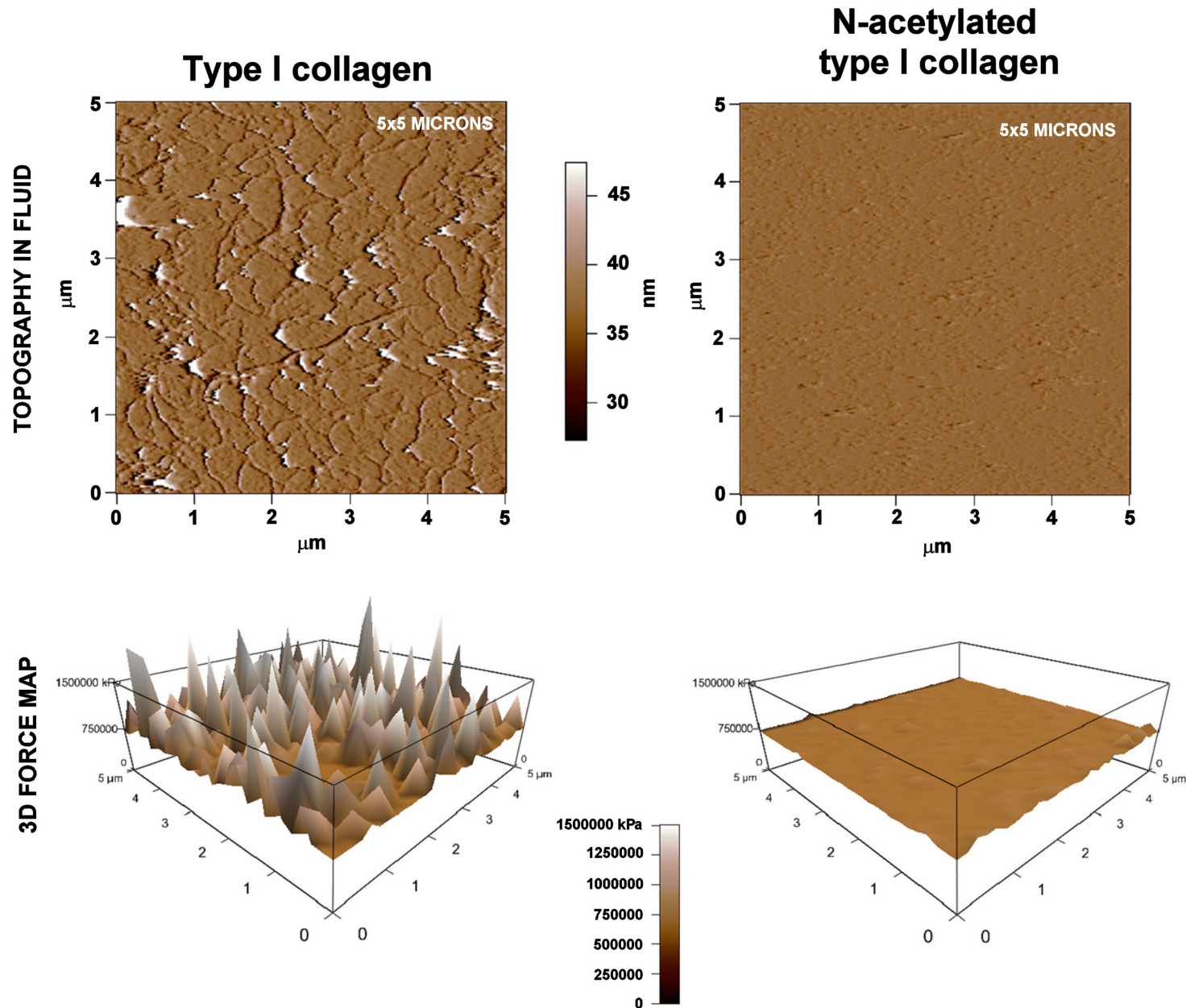
Model of Mk interaction within bone marrow environment



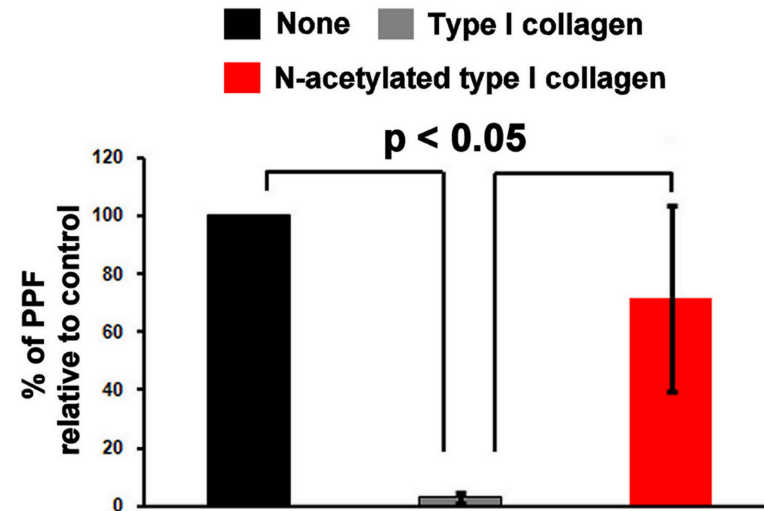
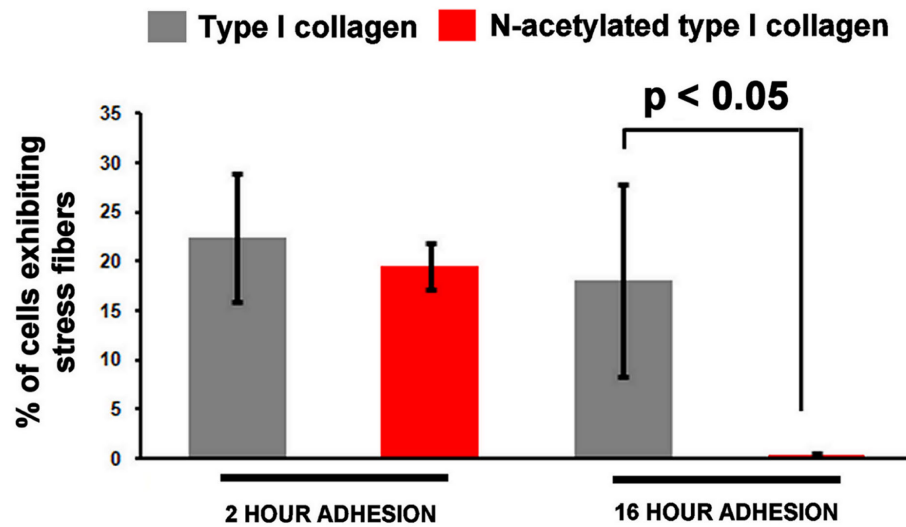
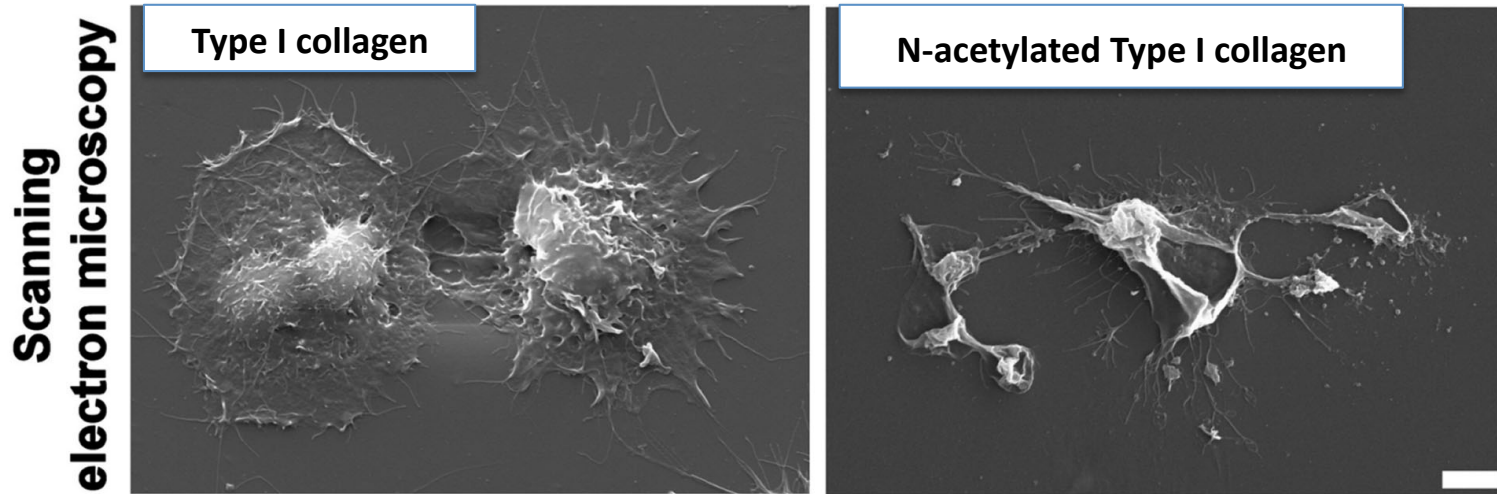
Chemical and Structural characterization



Nano-mechanical properties



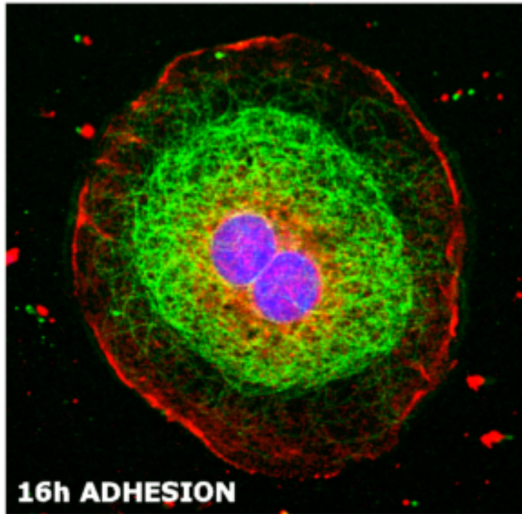
Mk function



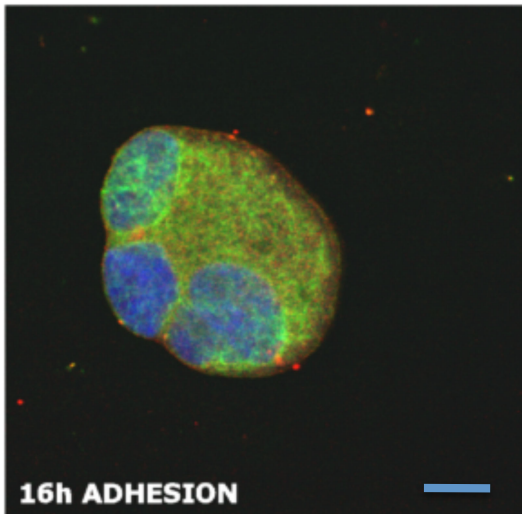
Fibronectin assembly

Cellular Fibronectin

Type I collagen

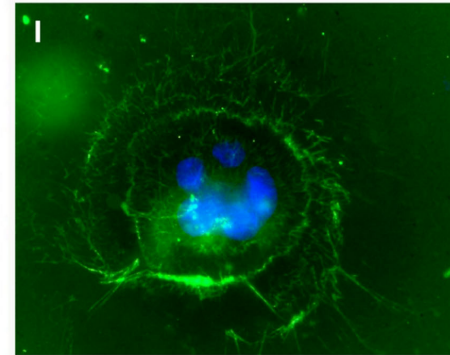


N-acetylated type I collagen

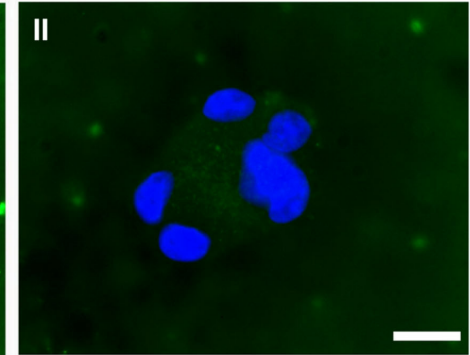


Plasma Fibronectin

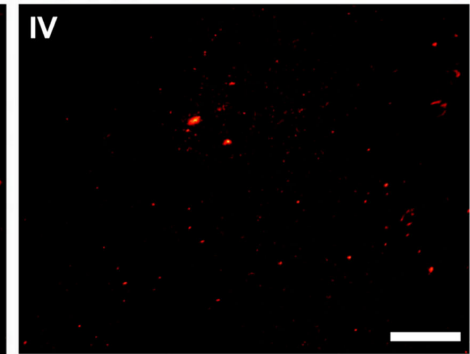
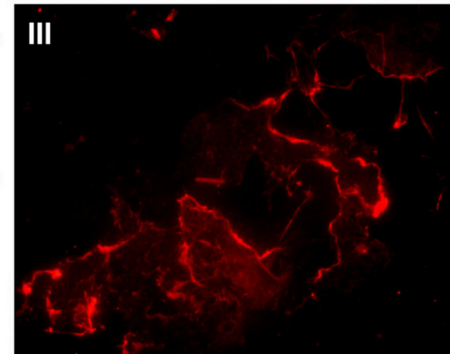
Type I collagen



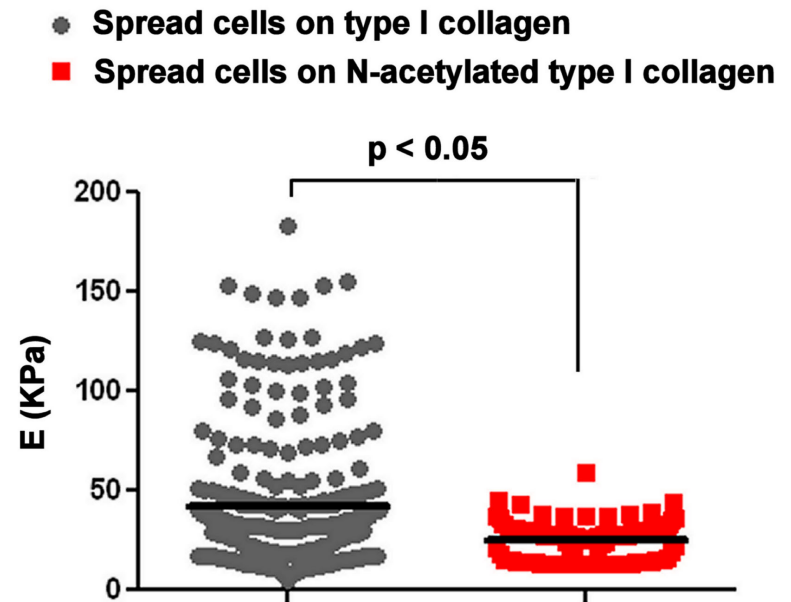
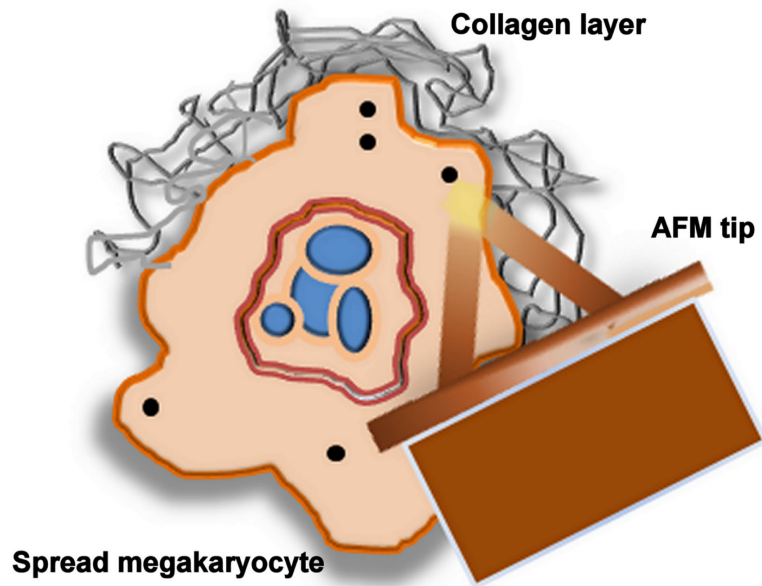
N-acetylated type I collagen



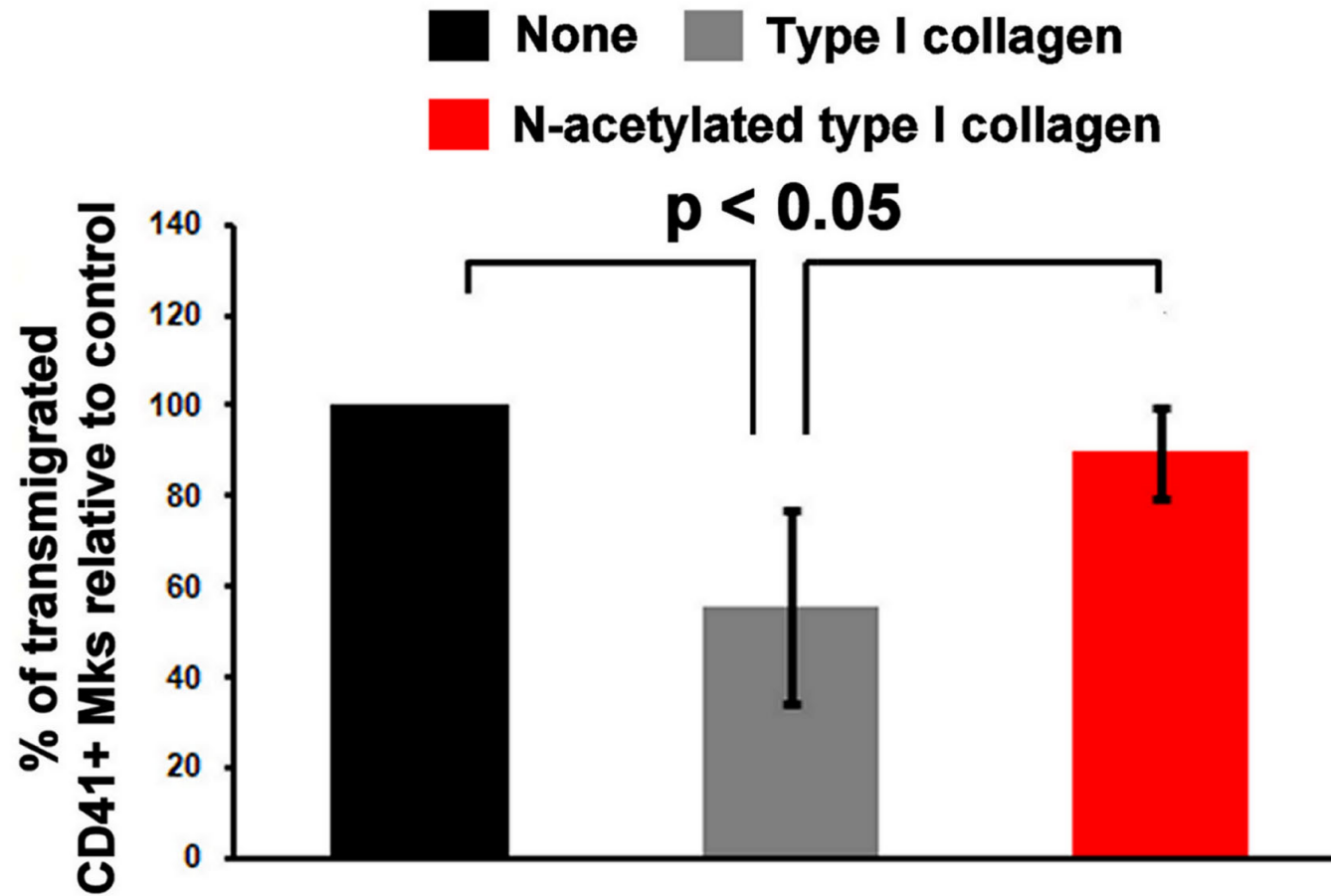
Anti-FN (DOC 1%)



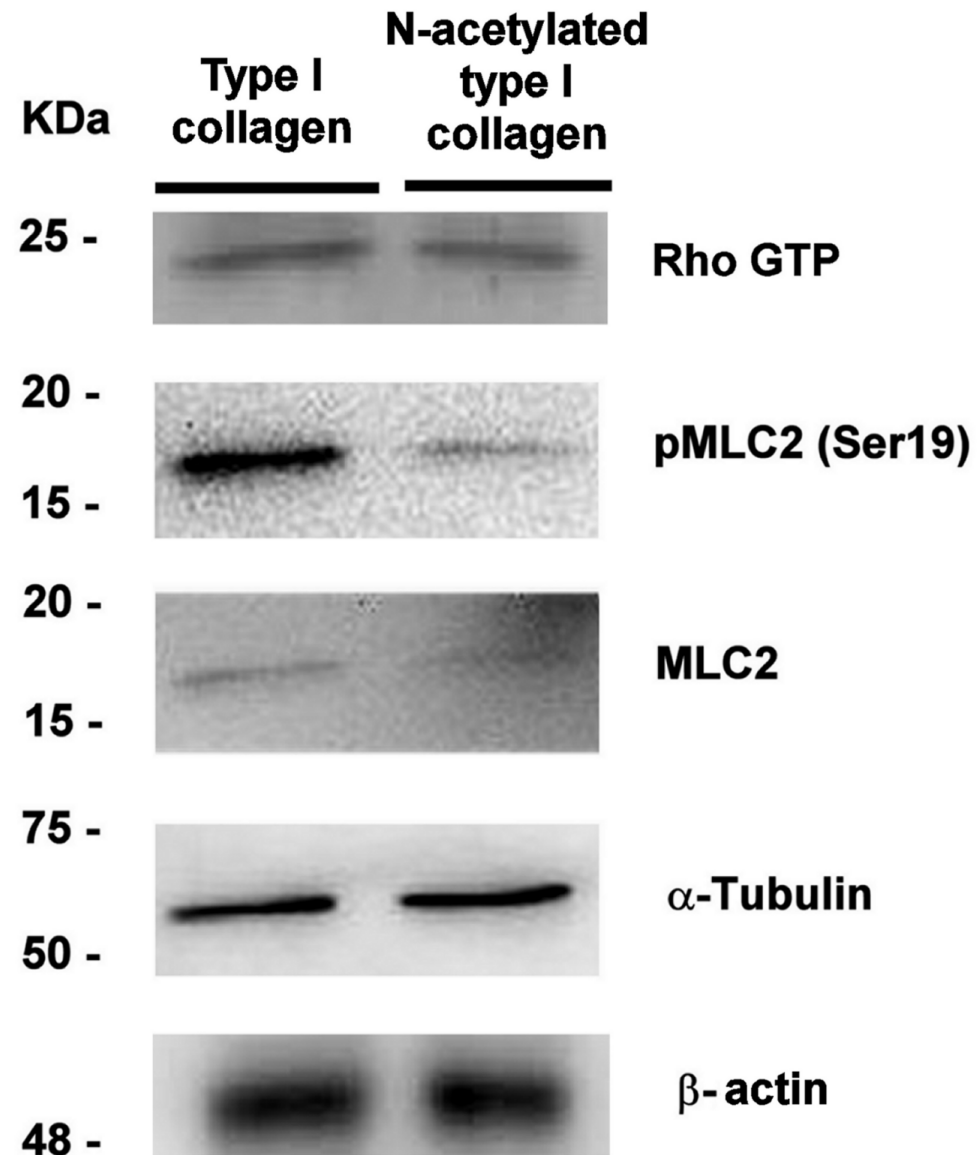
MK nano-mechanics



MK migration



Impact of collagen nano-mechanics on pMLC2

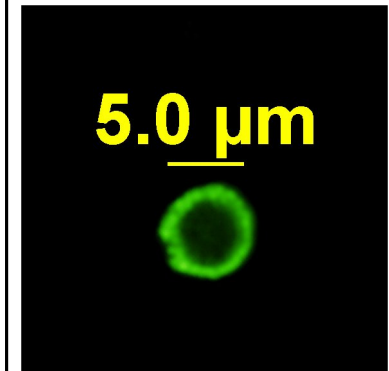
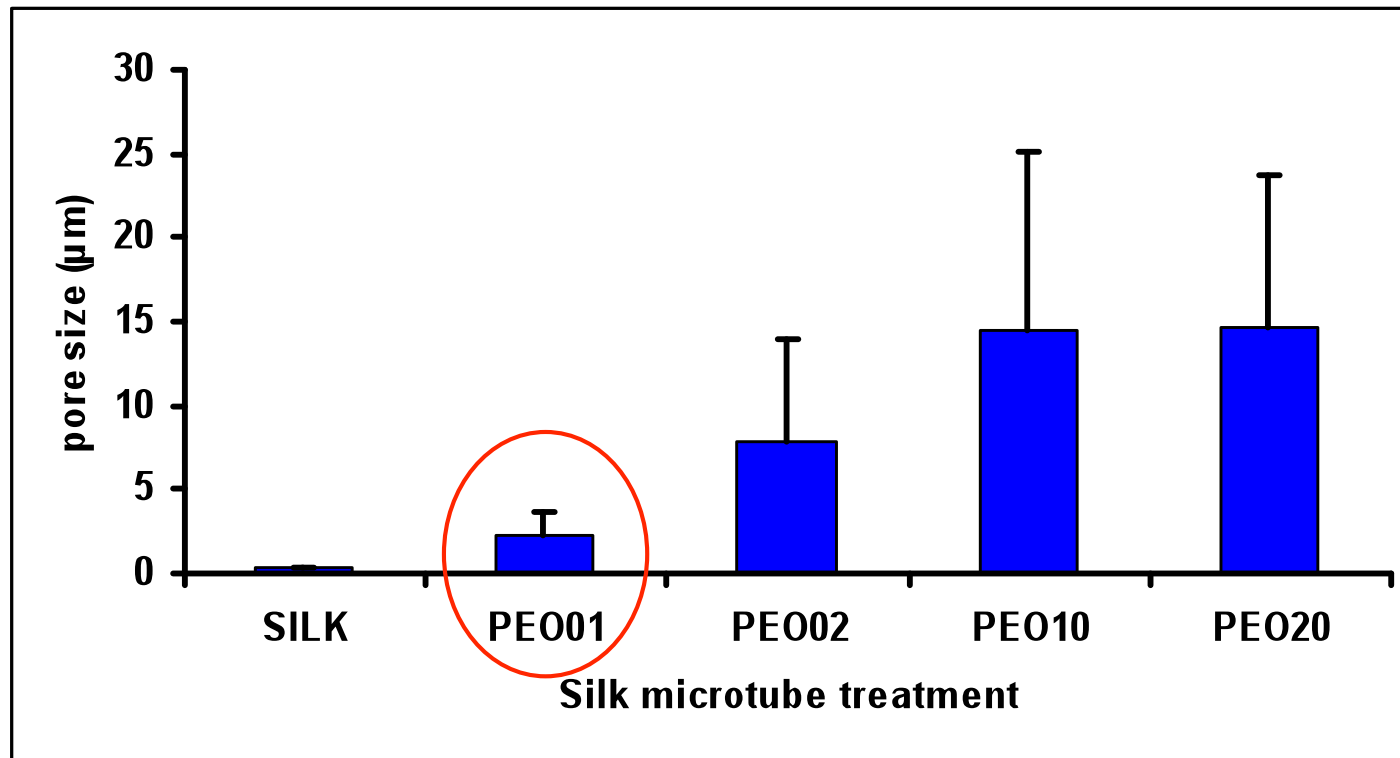
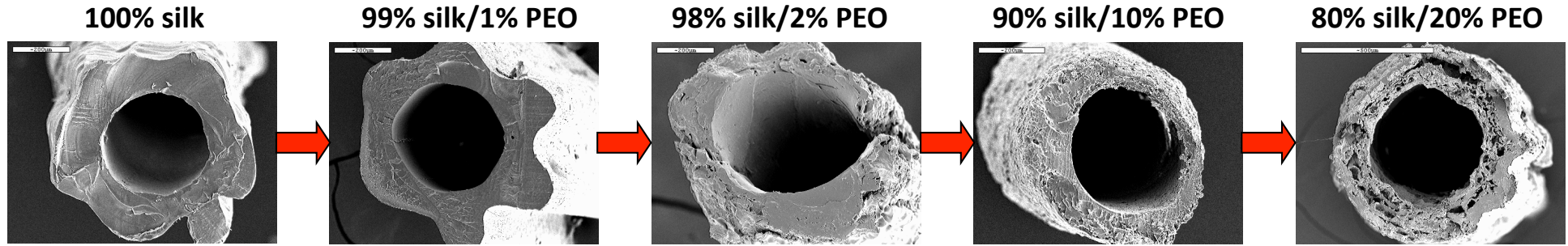


Silk

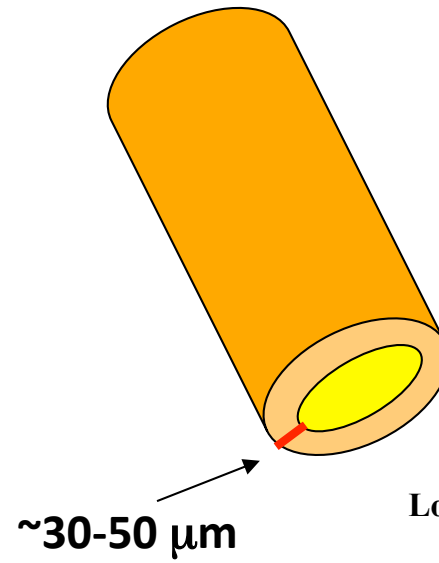
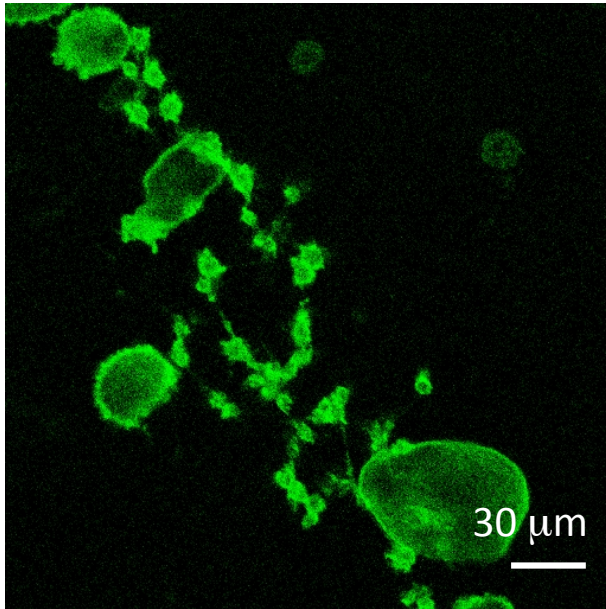


Omenetto and Kaplan, Science 2010

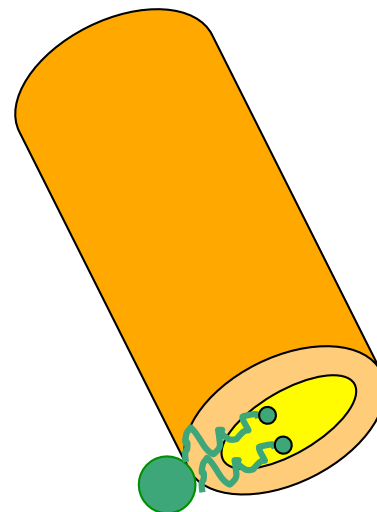
CONTROLLING PORE SIZE



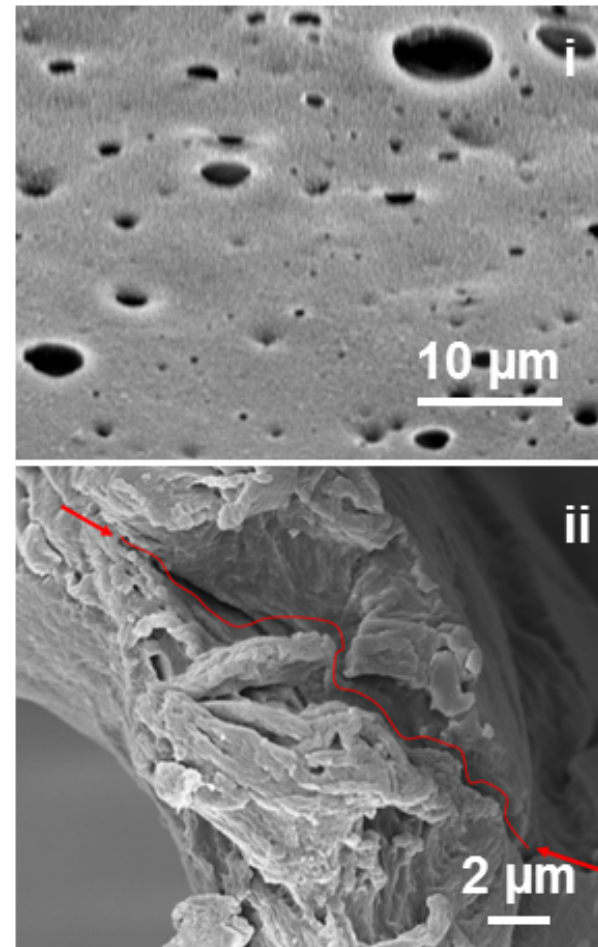
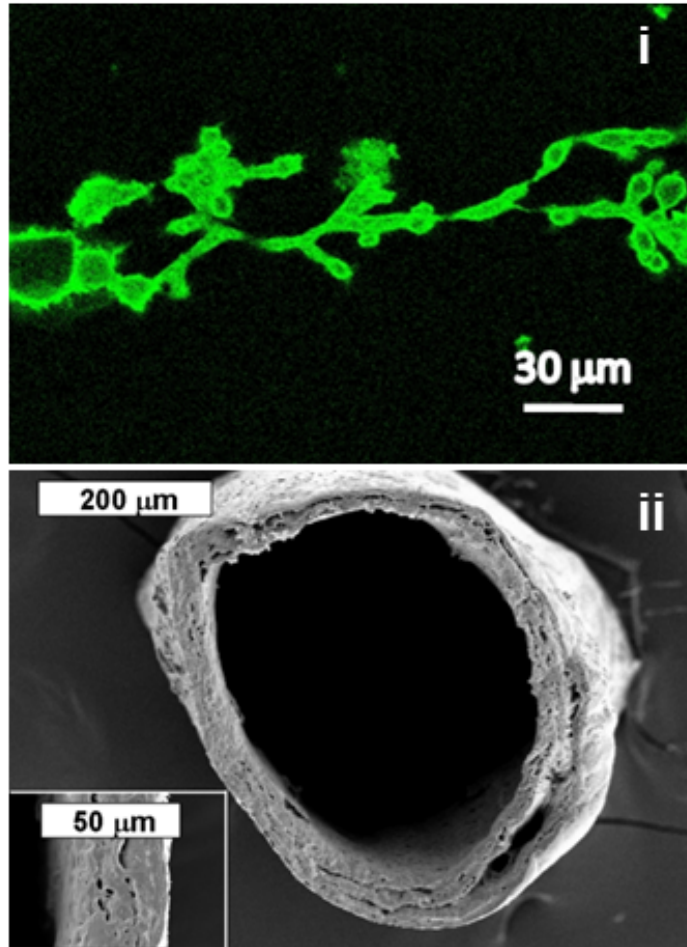
WALL THICKNESS



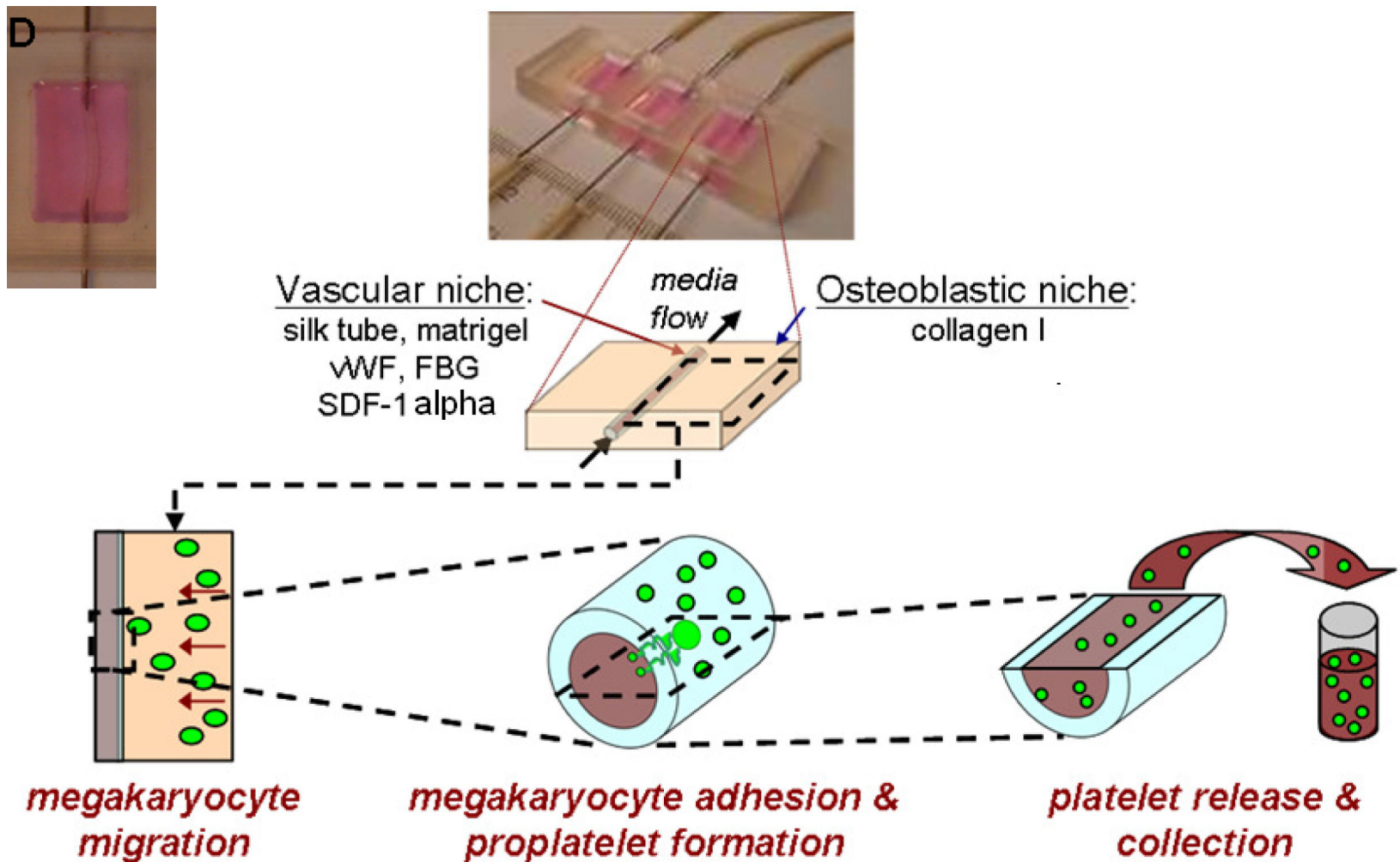
Lovett M. et al, *Biomaterials*. 2007;28:5271-9.



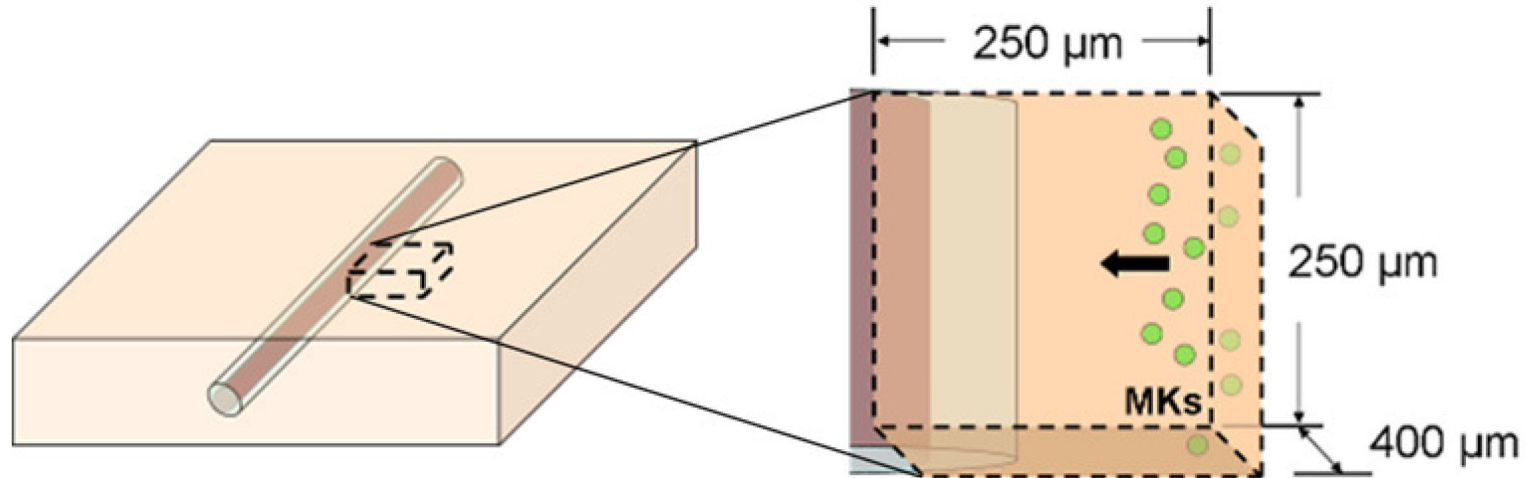
Silk vascular tubes



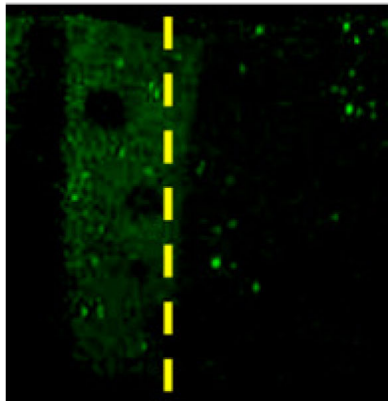
3D bone marrow model using silk based vascular tubes



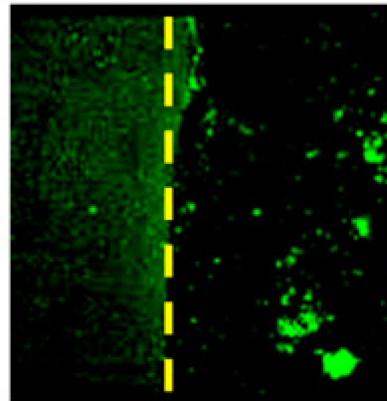
3D migration



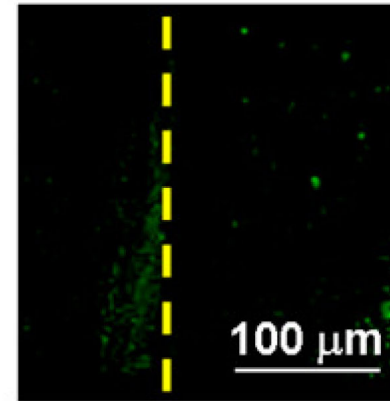
Matrigel



Matrigel
+ vWF + FBG



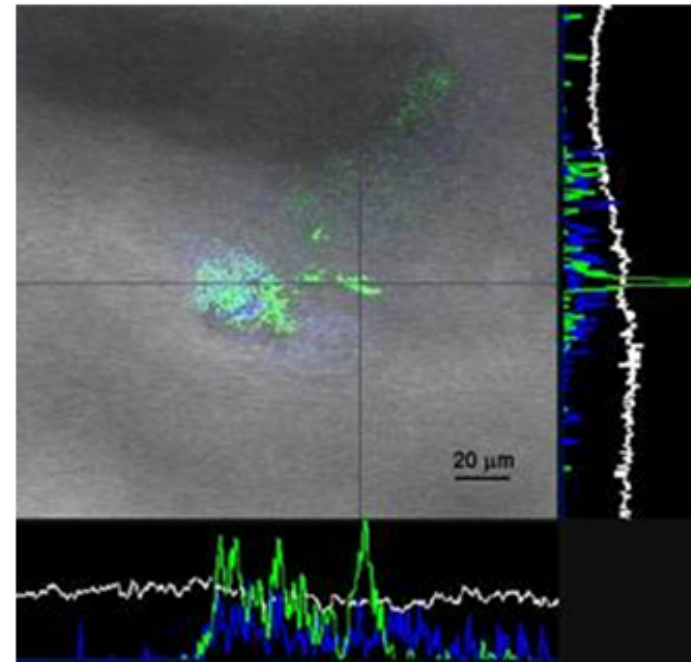
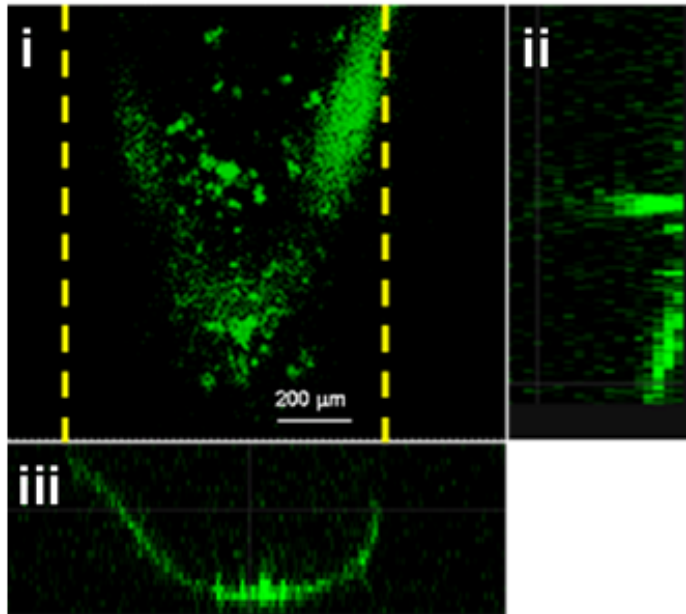
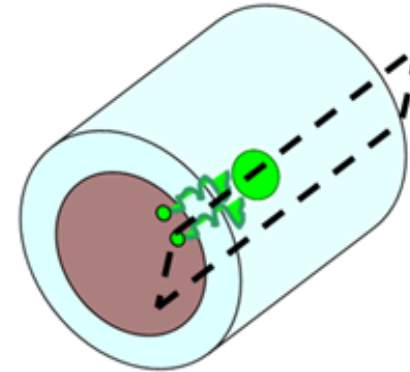
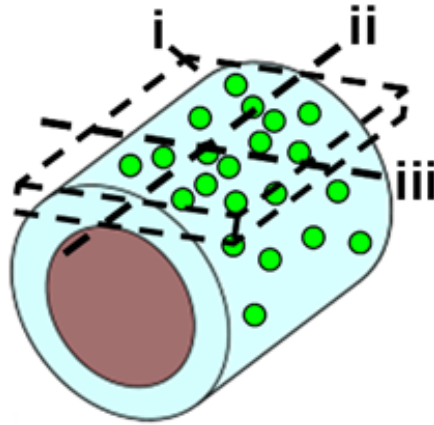
Type I
Collagen



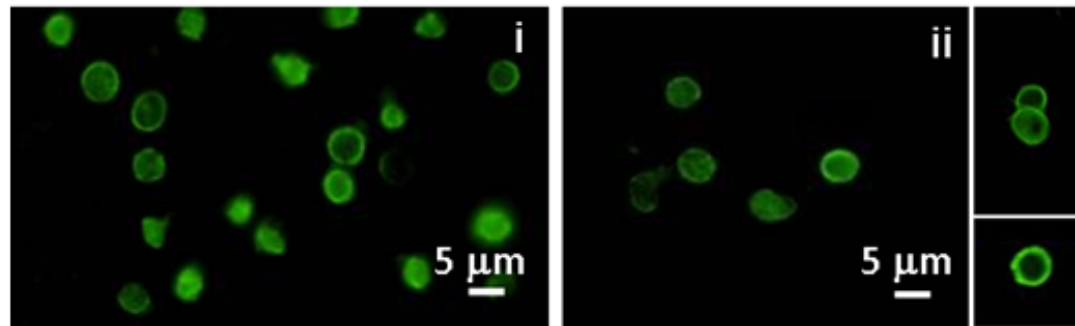
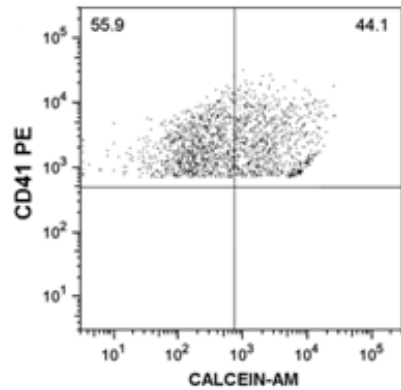
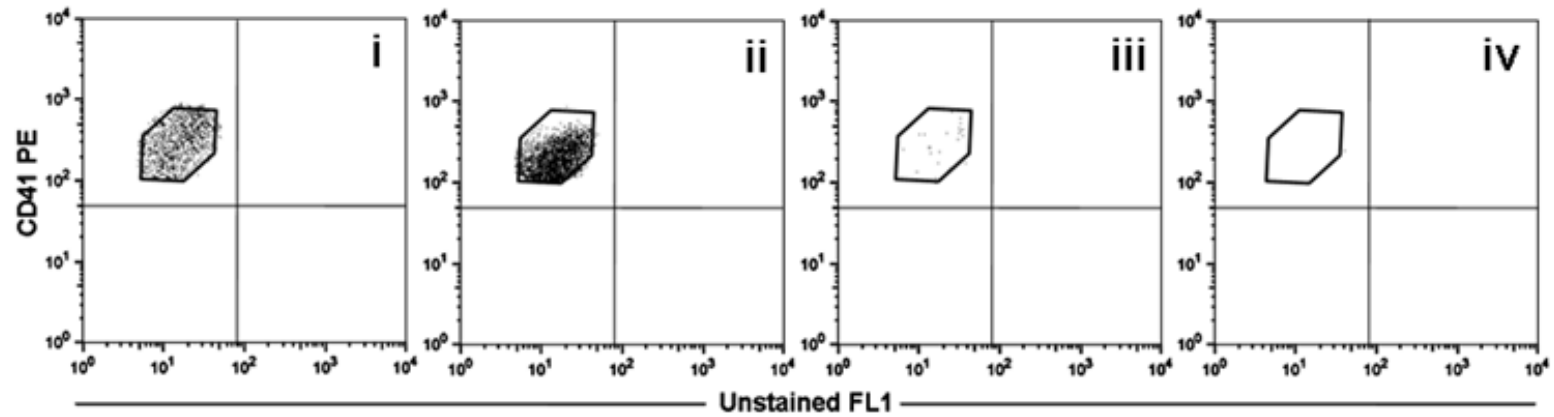
100 μm

Tube Edge

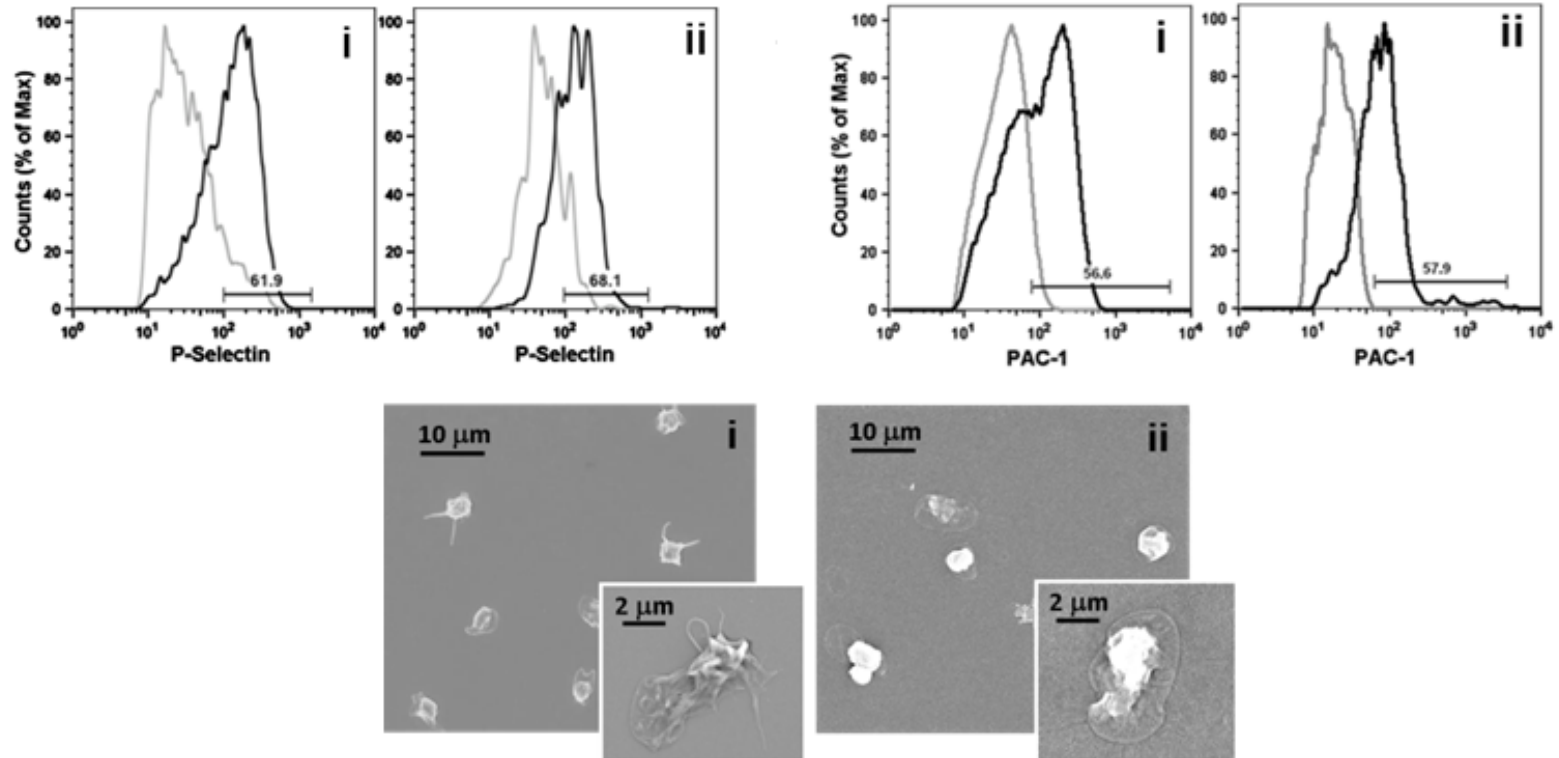
Mk adhesion and proplatelet extension



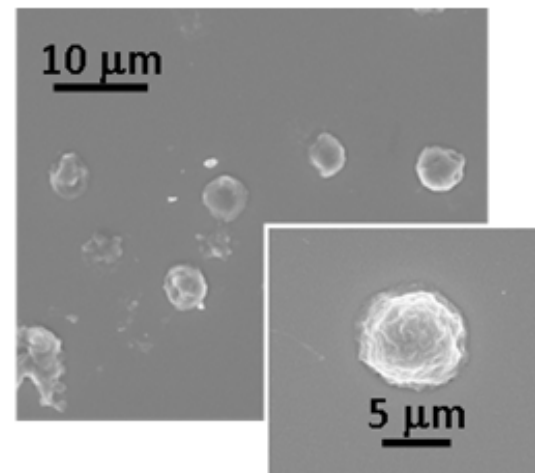
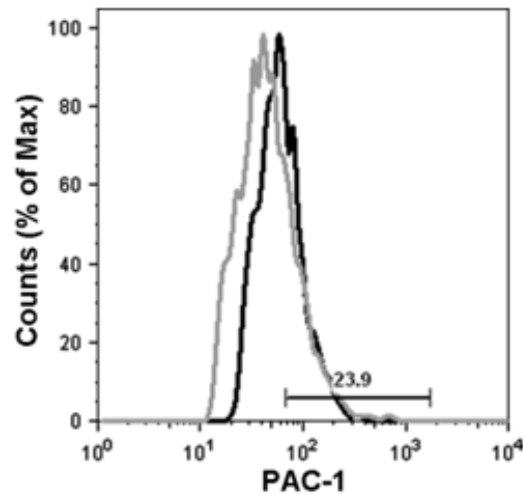
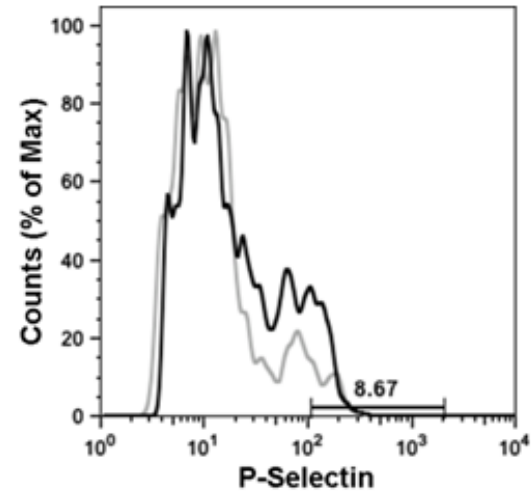
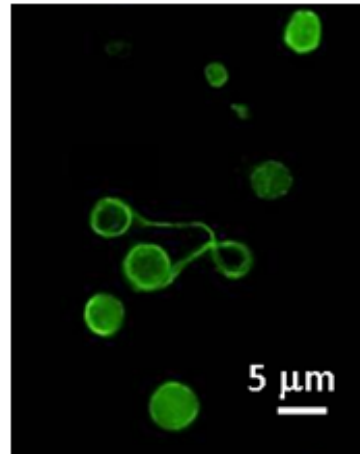
Released platelets in 3D model



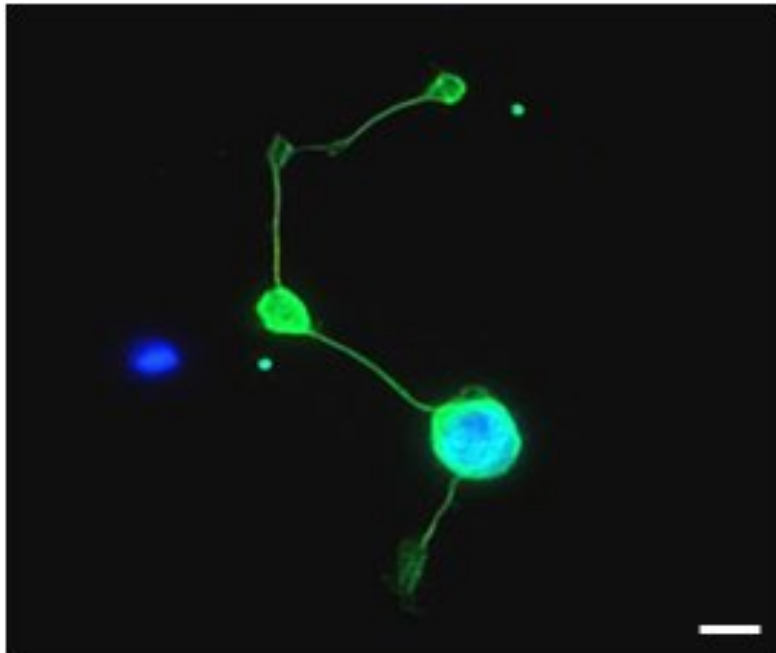
Released platelets in 3D model



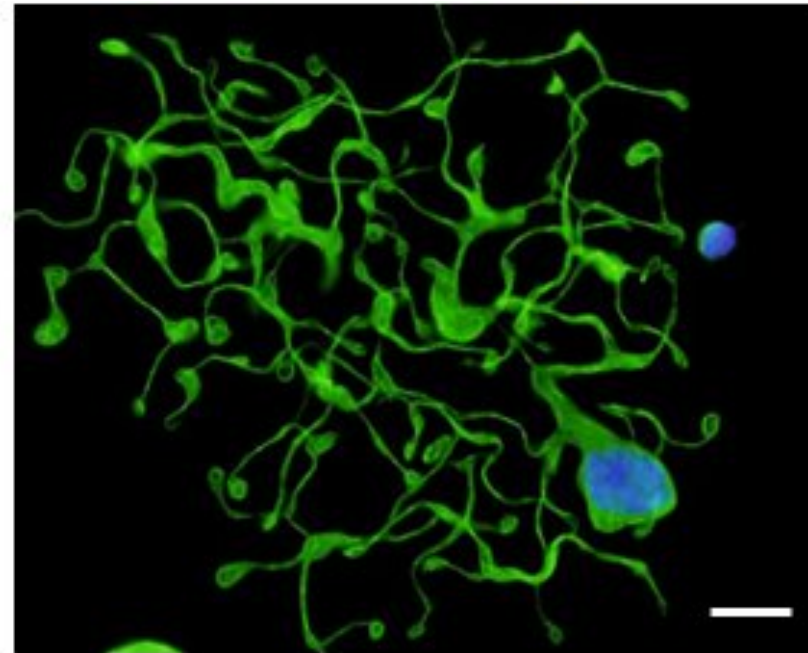
Released platelets in 2D model



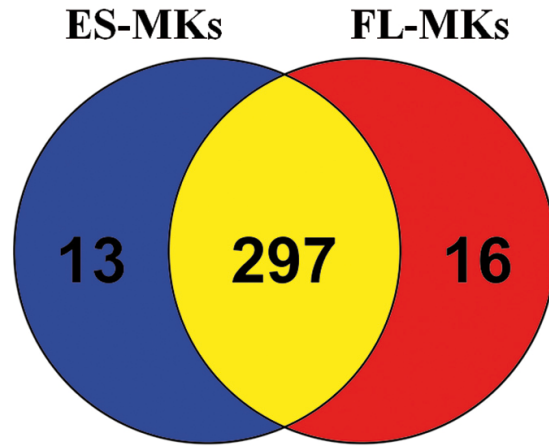
MYH9-RD



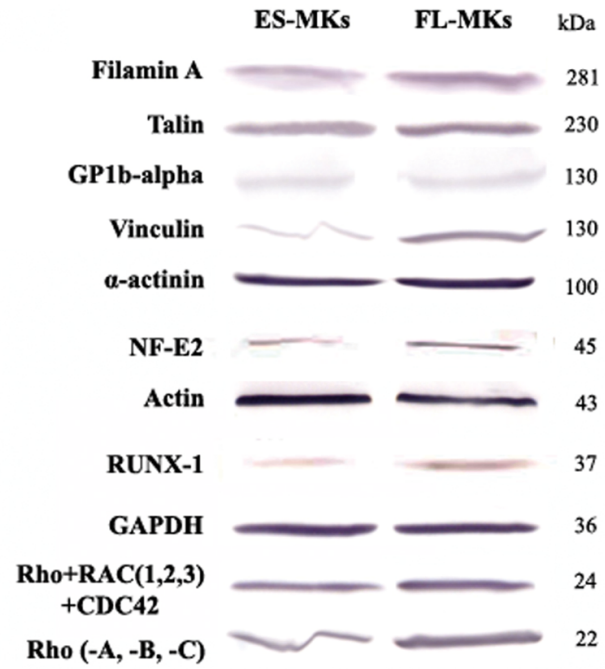
MPNs



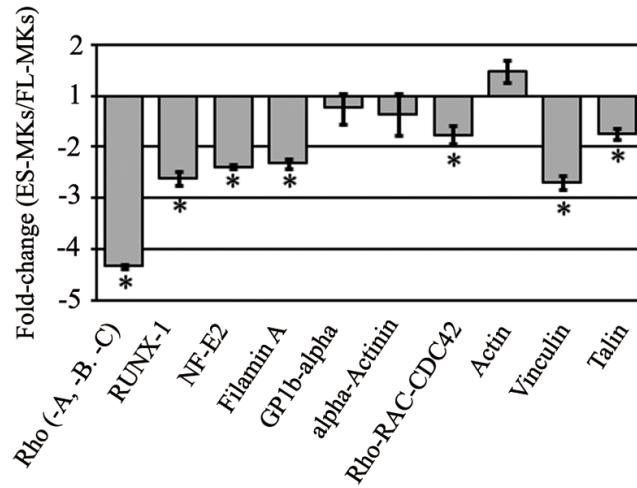
A)



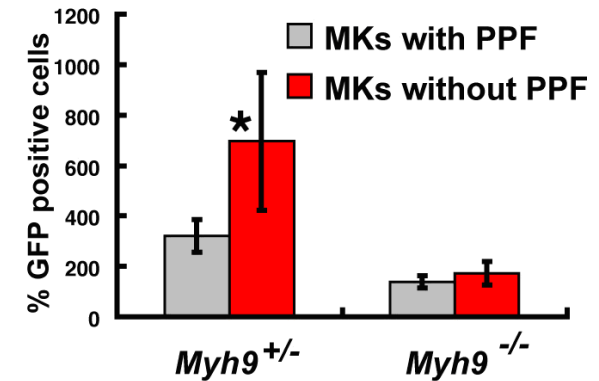
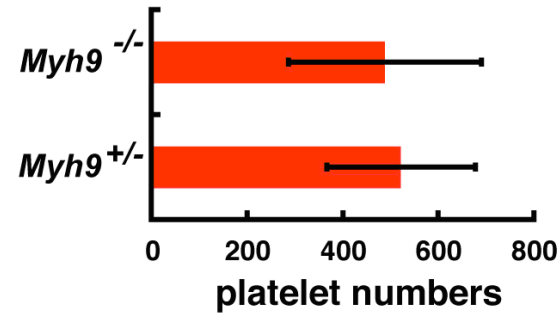
B)



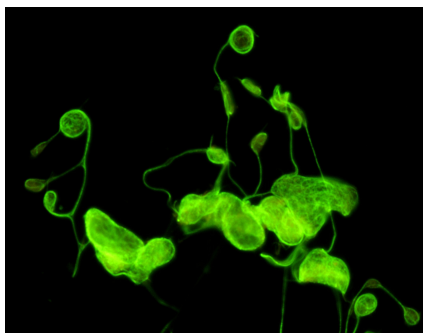
C)



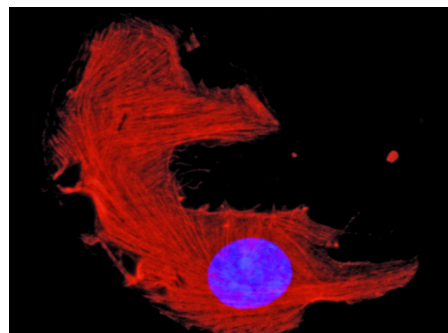
MYH9 ^{-/-} ESC derived MKs extend proplatelets



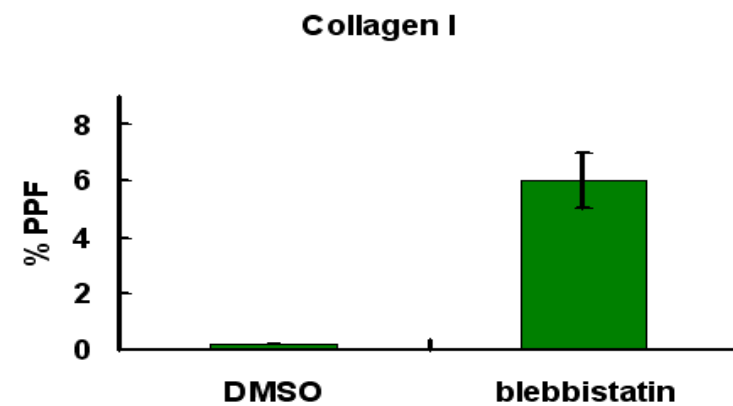
Chen et al., Blood 2007



blebbistatin



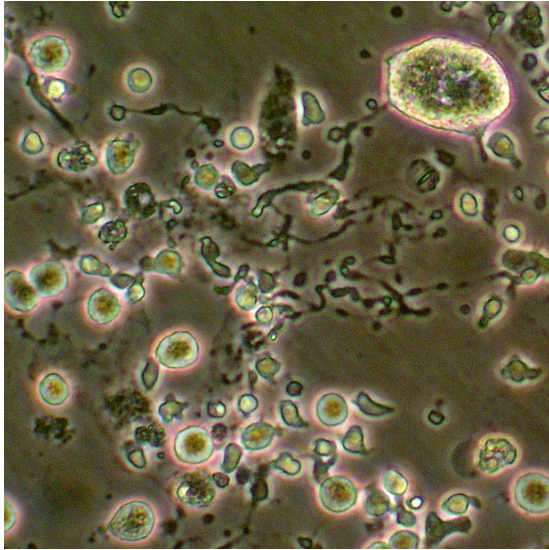
DMSO



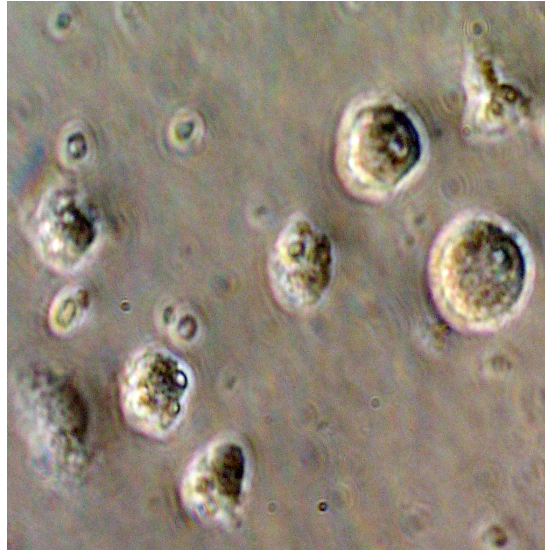
Balduini et al., JTH 2008

Proplatelets on type I Collagen

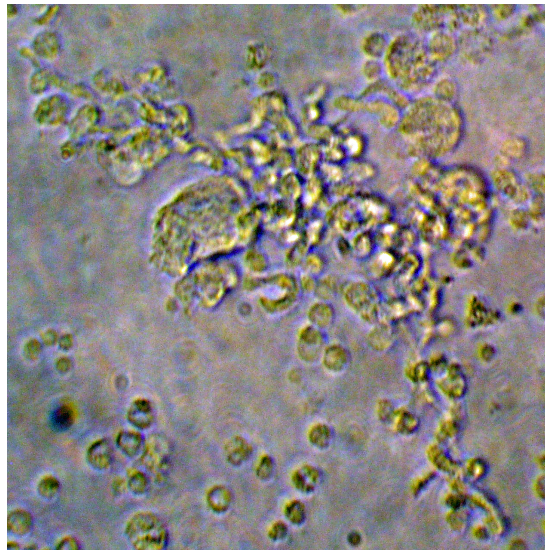
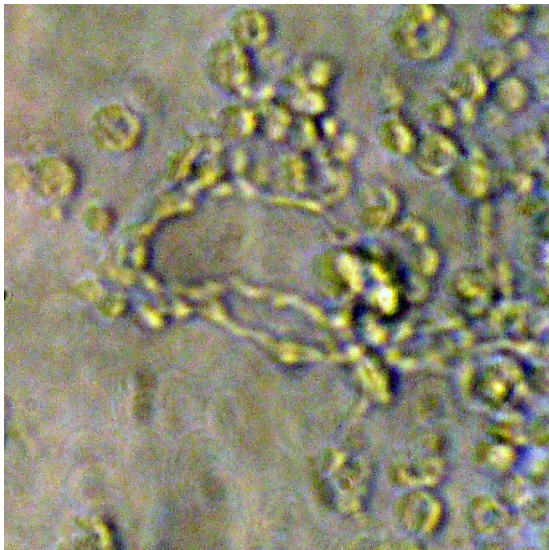
Suspension



Type I Collagen



CONTROL
PERIPHERAL
BLOOD



MYH9 PATIENT
PERIPHERAL
BLOOD

Summary

- Type I collagen inhibits proplatelet formation
- Mk spreading on type I collagen is maintained by fibronectin assembly promoted by factor XIII
- Structure and nano-mechanics of type I collagen determine Mk behavior and signaling activation
- Mk actively regulate their fate depending on matrix Adhesion
- Disease state depend on both Mk and environment activity