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Future of Tissue Engineering in Regenerative Medicine: Challenges and Opportunities

Burke Quinby[1], Bondoc Yannas[2]*

[1,2]Department of Biomedical Engineering, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854

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Abstract

However, these innovations, which include work in the field of tissue engineering, opens unprecedented possibilities for healing and regeneration. In the journey into the intricate world of cellular scaffolds, biomaterials and regenerative therapies, there is a landscape promising but fraught with difficulty. In this article, we explore the state of the art, persistent hurdles, and promising directions laying out the path into the future tissue engineering and its central place in the field of regenerative medicine. Tissue engineering doesn't stop with lab grown organs either; the horizons of the field continue to expand, with the potential for transformative solutions to a number of medical conditions through personalized cellular therapies. While we transit this dynamically expanding sphere, we explore some of the most recent advances, highlight the barriers experienced by researchers and practicing clinicians, and speculate how this will potentially change the trajectories of healthcare and patient outcomes. On this journey into the intriguing territory of tissue engineering, where science fiction hits reality, and where edges of what's doable in medicine keeps moving.

Author e-mail: yanbond82w@sbi.org

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TISSUE ENGINEERING - EVOLUTION

Tissue engineering has really come a long way beyond its initial inception. This theoretical possibility turned into a dynamic multidisciplinary field with the biology, engineering and materials science coming together to create functional tissue substitutes. From the beginning, tissue engineering sought the construction of simple tissue structures. The work was rudimentary, but researchers experimented with various cell types and scaffolds. With our progress in understanding cellular biology and biomaterials, so too increased the sophistication of engineered tissues. In the past several years, there have been quite a few paradigm shifts in the field. Induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) changed the game by discovering the ability to make patient specific tissues. At the same time, new technology enabled 3D printing of intricate tissue architectures with previously unattained precision. As we say, tissue engineering today encompasses a wide range of applications, from skin grafts and the repair of cartilage to more ambitious projects of bioengineerd organs. And advances in cutting edge technology like gene editing, nanotechnology, and artificial intelligence are stretching boundaries of what can be achieved in this field. But the tissue engineering revolution promises even more radical advances into the future. In the future, it looks like progress will accelerate as several scientific disciplines and recent and incoming technologies will converge to accelerate progress, which could have once been regarded as impossible breakthrough.[1-4]

CELLULAR FOUNDATIONS: STEM CELLS AND BEYOND

The cellular component is the heart of tissue engineering - the building blocks of tissues and organs. Now stem cells as a stem cell with the ability to develop into different cells have become the cornerstone of regenerative medicine. After having been the focus in research for vocal embryonic stem cells, the story is now about induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs), mainly because of the ethical concerns and the potential to be truly patient specific, which embryonic stem cells do not have in a convenient way. Of special interest have been mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), which have been used in tissue engineering applications. As these multipotent cells are found in many adult tissues, they have been shown to have promise in promoting tissue repair and modulating immune responses.

Now they are looking beyond stem cells, and considering using differentiated cell types and even genetically altered cells to enhance the results of tissue engineering. Genetic manipulation can afford the precision of exactly controlling cell behavior and function, which may lead to engineered tissues of enhanced functionality. The long term stability and functionality of engineered tissues has been one of the ongoing challenges in cellular engineering. New approaches for maintaining viability of cells, facilitating proper integration with host tissues, and so avoiding tumor formation are being developed by researchers. We can expect to see more sophisticated cellular engineering techniques as we continue to have our understanding of cellular biology increased. Advancements in cellular reprogramming might lead to the direct conversion from one cell type to another, bypassing a stem cell state, increasing tissue engineers' toolkit.[5-8]

BIOMATERIALS: THE SCAFFOLDS OF LIFE

Tissue engineering depends upon biomaterials as a structural foundation for supporting cells through growth, differentiation and the organization into functional tissues. Biomaterials' evolution has been critical in the field of tissue engineering. Early biomaterials were often, quite simply, biocompatible substances that could serve as the foundation for mechanical support. Modern biomaterials however, are becoming more and more sophisticated: intended to interact directly with cells and direct tissue formation. They are 'smart' materials, meaning they can respond to environmental cues, or release growth factors, or change their properties over time to match the demands of developing tissues. Collagen, hyaluronic acid, and alginate, and other natural biomaterials, remain prevalent in the field of tissue engineering for their inherent biocompatibility and cell frienliness. Nevertheless, synthetic biomaterials have greater ability for manipulating material properties, enabling the development of these materials for use in targeted applications (Table 1).

However, 3D printing systems have recently created a paradigm shift for the fabrication of biomaterial scaffolds. By reporting the control of pore size, geometry and material composition through this technology, we enable the creation of complex, patient specific structures with a high degree of customization. The fields of 3D bioprinting, which combine living cells with printing to create 3D structures, is promising for creating fully functional tissues and organs. So too has tissue engineering been applied to nanomaterials, which allow us to leverage nanoscale properties. Nanofibers, nanoparticles and nanocomposites are capable of more efficiently mimicking natural extracellular matrix and thus improving cell adhesion, proliferation and differentiation. The future development of biomaterials is probably to make even more biomimetic, and responsive materials. One example of the innovative approaches is self-assembling materials, shape memory polymers and others with programmable degradation rates. However, biomaterials integrated with increasingly sophisticated cellular engineering and advanced manufacturing offers a promising path to increasingly sophisticated tissue constructs. And as we continue to open the door to the capabilities of biomaterials, we get closer and closer to the day when we can make fully functioning lab grown tissues or organs.[8-14]

Vascularization: Lifeline of Engineered Tissues

Achieving adequate vascularization remains one of the most difficult problems in tissue engineering, and

Table 1: Technologies in Tissue Engineering

Technology	Development
3D Bioprinting	3D bioprinting creates three-dimensional tissue constructs using biological materials, enabling the fabrication of complex tissues for regenerative medicine applications.
Stem Cell Therapy	Stem cell therapy uses pluripotent stem cells to generate tissue and organs for transplantation, offering a potential solution to organ shortages.
Nanomaterials	Nanomaterials are used to engineer scaffolds that mimic natural tissues, enhancing cell growth, differentiation, and tissue regeneration.
Hydrogels	Hydrogels serve as biocompatible scaffolds for cell culture, providing a supportive environment for tissue growth and repair in regenerative medicine.
Gene Editing	Gene editing technologies like CRISPR allow for the precise modification of genes to correct genetic defects or enhance tissue regeneration.
Organ-on-a-Chip	Organ-on-a-chip technology mimics the physiological environment of human organs, offering an innovative platform for drug testing and disease modeling in regenerative medicine.

particularly for large and complex tissues. Enginnered tissues cannot be too big and function normally without a proper blood supply and therefore lack an oxygen and nutrient supply. Other researchers are attempting to figure out how to overcome this hurdle. To circumvent the need for nascent cell fusion, the incorporation of pre-formed vascular networks into engineered tissues is one approach. It can be achieved either in co-culturing of endothelial cells with tissue specific cells or by the use of decellularized tissues as scaffolds, preserving its native vascular architecture. The growth of blood vessels within engineered tissues is another promising avenue. This is accomplished by the use of angiogenic factors. Researchers intend to maximize the effects of these factors by carefully releasing them at the right times so as to promote formation of a functional vascular network that can interconnect with the host circulatory system.

Additionally, vascularized tissues are being 3D bioprinted. With its ability to precisely deposit cells and biomaterials, it is possible to scale, create channels and structures that can be used as templates for blood vessel formation. Valuable insights are emerging from the microfluidic devices and organ on a chip models of vascularization. By letting researchers study these interactions in controlled environments, these miniaturized systems make it possible to study the behavior of different cell types – as well as the formation of blood vessels. The future will require more sophisticated vascularization strategies if large scale tissue engineering projects are to be successful. A remaining holy grail of the field is the ability to create fully vascularized, functioning organs with potential applications including transplantation and drug testing, and disease modeling.

Bioreactors: Nurturing Engineered Tissues

Tissue engineering depends greatly on bioreactors providing a controlled environment for the growth and maturation of engineered tissue. These complex systems attempt to mimic those conditions in which these tissue constructs could grow and mature more physiologically and clinically. Modern bioreactors are much more than typical cell culture vessels. They use different stimuli including such as mechanical stress, electrical stimulation and fluid flow to promote tissue development and maturation. As an example, bioreactors can rhythmically stretch engineered cardiac tissues to good simulate cardiac beating thus improving the functional properties of the engineered tissue. Because bioreactors are amenable to scale up of tissue production, one of the key advantages of this type of device. With our knowledge towards clinical applications, the need to produce large quantities of high quality engineered tissues is becoming increasingly critical. This need is being addressed with advanced bioreactor designs, including automated monitoring and control systems.

Bioreactors with sensors and real time monitoring capabilities allow control of culture conditions and allow researchers to monitor tissue development in real time. It is important to use data driven approach for optimizing culture protocols and getting same results every time. In the future, more sophisticated bioreactor systems will develop. And as we generate more and more real time measurements of tissue properties, we may begin to

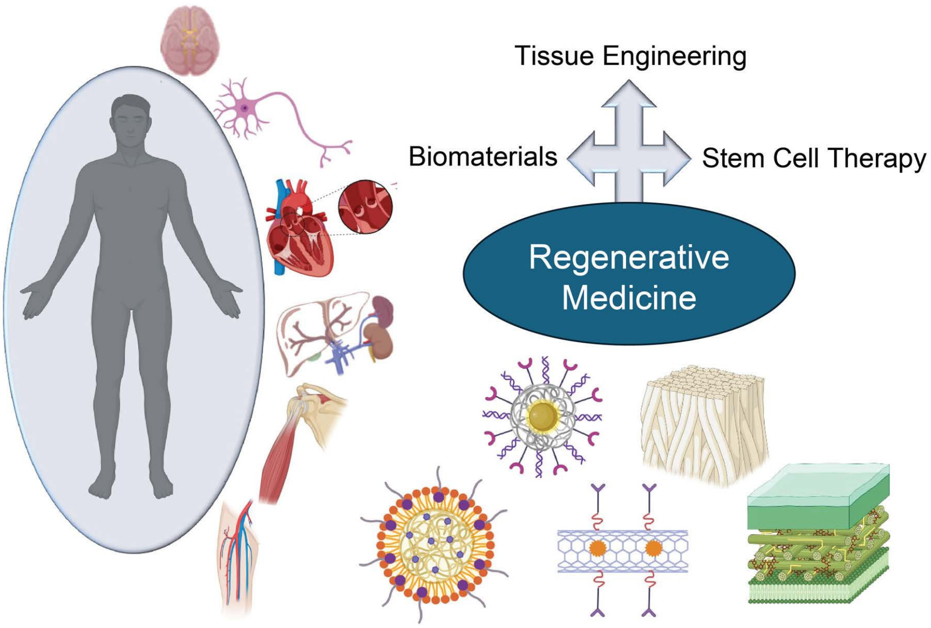

Fig. 1: Lifeline of Engineered Tissue

see how ‘smart’ bioreactors can autonomously control culture conditions. Moreover, the implementation of artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms could enhance tissue engineering processes to be more efficient and successful. Because of the advances in bioreactor technology, it seems inevitable that this technology will play an even more significant role in helping to bridge the gap between laboratory scale tissue engineering and clinical applications. Realization of the full potential for delivering the legacy of regenerative medicine will depend on the ability to reliably produce large quantities of functional engineered tissues.[15]-[18]

Organ Engineering: From Reality to Science Fiction

When it comes to growing entire organs, the science fiction had once envisioned it in the laboratory. However, the shortage of donor organs for transplantation has remains critical and recent tissue engineering advances have seen us closer to this reality. One of the most ambitious and complex of tissue engineering challenges is organ engineering. Because it goes beyond creating functional tissue structures, it also includes the integration of multiple tissue types into complex organ specific functions. Then, one approach to organ engineering is to use decellularized organs as scaffolds. The process involves elimination of all of the cellular material from a recipient organ, leaving the extracellular matrix behind, replenished with patient specific cells. The proven method has been shown to create functional organs, like hearts, lungs and livers.

A new area to explore is organ like structures created with 3D bioprinting. Researchers hope to first recreate the complex architecture of organs by precisely depositing different cell types and biomaterials. This technology, while still a long way from producing fully functional 3D printed organs, has already been leveraged to fabricate smaller, so called organoid type structures, which often resemble organs. Stem cells grown into ‘organoids,’ miniature organ-like structures, have come into their own as valuable organs development laboratory tools, disease models and drug screening. Organoids are not ready for transplantation yet, but represent a great step forwards toward more complex organ engineering. Vascularized organ tissues are still very much a challenge to engineer. To generate functional blood vasculature networks within engineered organs, researchers are delving into different strategies, including the use of sacrificial materials that can be easily removed to leave comparable vessel like channels. And we suspect that the field of organ engineering will continue to advance in its complexity and functionality as we look forward. Although fully transplantable engineered organs are still years away, the technology behind creating these organs has been used to create big changes for drug development, disease modeling and our understanding of organ function and development.

IMMUNOMODULATION IN TISSUE ENGINEERING.

Success or failure of engineered tissues and organs is dependent on whats going on in the immune system. Recently, as recent, this barrier has been shown to be helpful, instead, to promote the regenerative process by harnessing the immune response. In tissue engineering, immunomodulation is carried out so that regeneration of the tissue is encouraged, while rejecting the same. That involves carefully treading the line between pro-inflammatory and anti inflammatory signals to bring the healing process. Immunomodulation by means of biomaterials with immunomodulatory properties is another approach. Specific surface molecules on these materials can be designed that interact with immune cells in beneficial ways, or they can be designed to release anti inflammatory factors. Modulating the immune response has been shown with cellular therapies, especially those using mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs). MSCs have been found to suppress the immune system and tend to create a more optimal environment for tissue regeneration. Finally, a different family of gene editing technologies, including CRISPR-Cas9, potentially allows the creation of engineered tissues more prone to avoiding immune responses. Perhaps the invention of ‘universal’ donor tissue, that can be transplanted without immunosuppression, can be achieved by modifing or removing some antigens. An exciting frontier in tissue engineering is the development of ‘smart’ immunomodulatory strategies, which can adapt to changing conditions in the body. Responsive biomaterials, or engineered cells that are able to sense and respond to real time inflammatory signals, could all be part of these approaches. As we gain a clearer understanding of the intricate workings of the interface between immune system and engineered tissues, more sophisticated immunomodulatory strategies will appear. These are key advancements in the ability to enhance the long term success of engineered tissues and organs in clinical applications (Table 2).[19-20]

Clinical Translation: Bridging the Gap

The desired goal of tissue engineering is to transfer (translate) laboratory driven discoveries to clinical therapies that will enhance patient outcome. But it can take a long, bumpy path from bench to bedside. The main clinical translation hurdle is to scale up production along with quality and consistency.

Table 2: Factors for Advancing Tissue Engineering

Factor	Influence
Biomaterial Innovation	Biomaterial innovation plays a key role in developing functional scaffolds that support cell growth, differentiation, and tissue formation in regenerative therapies.
Cell Sourcing	Cell sourcing addresses the challenge of obtaining high-quality, pluripotent cells that can differentiate into various cell types for tissue engineering applications.
Clinical Trials	Clinical trials are crucial for proving the safety and efficacy of tissue-engineered products, moving them from laboratory research to therapeutic applications.
Regulatory Framework	A clear regulatory framework is necessary to ensure the safety and ethical considerations of tissue-engineered therapies before they can be widely adopted in clinical settings.
Vascularization	Vascularization is critical for providing the necessary nutrients and oxygen to tissue-engineered constructs, enabling long-term functionality and survival of implanted tissues.
Immunomodulation	Immunomodulation is essential for preventing immune rejection of engineered tissues, ensuring that grafts are accepted and integrated by the patient's body.

Small scale laboratory based techniques may not be suitable or economical with scaling up to meet demand. To address this challenge, innovations in manufacturing processes, as well as quality control measures must be made.

The clinical translation of tissue engineered products relies on regulatory considerations. Getting through the time consuming, expensive, and complex regulatory approval landscape can be challenging. An emphasis is being placed on developing more streamlined regulatory pathways for regenerative medicine products, but hurdles must be overcome to assure product safety and efficacy while maintaining an environment of growth and development. Tissue engineered products that clinically trial present their own set of challenges. Inherent variability in biological systems and complexity of many tissue engineered constructs make it difficult to design, implement and interpret results from trials that are clear and reproducible.

In clinical translation also, cost effectiveness is another important consideration. Tissue engineered products have the ability to provide significant long term benefits, but initial product costs can be high. It is important to show that these therapies will be economically important relative to current therapies in their widespread use. The successful clinical translation requires the collaboration between academia, industry and regulatory bodies. Gradually playing an increasingly important role in closing the gap between these laboratory discoveries and clinical applications are initiatives that bring together these partnerships and support translational research. Tissue engineering as a field matures, we can hope to see more products move through clinical trials and eventually into clinical practice. These early successes (and failures) will provide invaluable lessons to the road ahead for the progress in regenerative medicines.

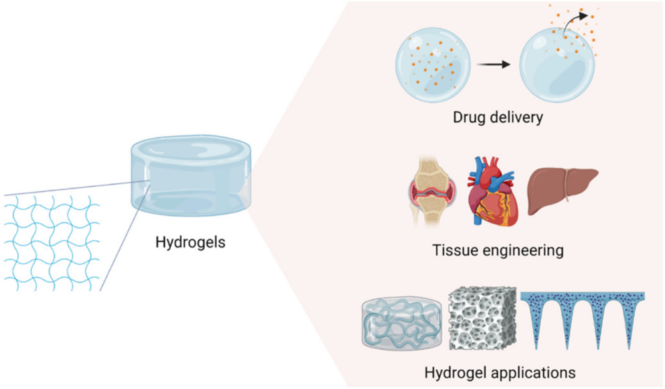

Fig. 2: Bridging the Gap

Tissue engineering: Ethical Considerations

Continuing to discover what's possible in medicine using tissue engineering also presents important, often delicate questions of ethics to address. The ethical considerations discussed in this work range from how cells and materials are obtained to how sophisticated regenerative therapies may affect our society. Use of human cells and tissues comprises one of the prominent ethical concerns in tissue engineering. Despite the development of the induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSC), addressing still remains some of the ethical issues regarding human biological materials that should be the source and use.

But questions about the moral status of engineered tissues are raised when dealing with the creation of complex tissue structures or when such structures resemble organs or have neural components. However, as these constructs become more complicated, it is becoming more and more important to lay out clear ethical guidelines for the development and use of them. Another factor which comes into play is privacy and consent issues when we speak about personalized tissue engineered products. Questions arise over ownership, storage and possible future uses of these biological materials when a patient's cells are used to produce a therapy.

Questions this raises are of a broader societal and philosophical nature – but the potential for tissue engineering to significantly extend human lifespans or beyond that and to enhance human capabilities beyond normal limits is real. Given the 'transhumanist' possibilities that reality offers, these are apt to necessitate careful consideration of their longer term implications for individuals and society more generally. A second important ethical consideration is equitable access to advanced tissue engineering therapies. In an era where treatments are increasingly sophisticated and potentially increasingly effective, it will be increasingly important not to make existing disparities in care even worse by failing to provide these treatments equitably.

The ethical concerns involve using of animal models in tissue engineering research. Animal studies are often needed to progress the field, but now there is increasing emphasis on alternative approaches, these include organ on a chip technologies to replace animal testing. Still to come in the coming years will be an ongoing conversation around these ethical considerations as the field of tissue engineering moves forward. One will have to establish clear ethical guidelines and foster the public engagement in order to make sure that tissue engineering technology development and its application can achieve the harmony with societal values and ethical principles.[21-22]

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

The amount of promise in the field of tissue engineering, far surpassing that of previous generations, is in the hands of emerging technologies and interdisciplinary approaches resulting in ground breaking advancements. Looking ahead, several key areas are probably going to determine the direction the field takes. Tissue engineers are increasingly turning to artificial intelligence and machine learning. Design parameters for scaffolds can be optimised using these technologies, cell behaviour can be predicted, and new biomaterials can be developed. Better, more efficient and more effective tissue cultivation processes could result from AI integration into bioreactor systems. Tissues engineering continues to be open for new possibilities through nanotechnology. New means to deliver growth factors and other bioactive molecules with high precision and unprecedented control of the cellular microenvironment can be achieved with nanoparticles, and the use of nanostructured materials will allow unprecedented control over the cellular microenvironment.

The participation of synthetic biology in the field of tissue engineering is very high. The functionalization of cells to better suit new and existing tissue types allows tissue with new properties or entirely novel functions. Such 'smart' tissues, which can sense and respond to their environment in specific ways, could be created as a result. Future of tissue engineering will rely crucially on advances on gene editing technologies like CRISPR-Cas9. In its potential to precisely modify cells for improved function, reduced immunogenicity, or enhanced regenerative capacity these tools represent an advance. We expect the development of more sophisticated in vitro models including advanced organoids and organ-on-a-chip systems to accelerate drug discovery and uncover new understanding of tissue development and disease processes. These models would also help lessen dependence on animal testing, in both ethical and scientific terms.

We can expect to see more biomimetic scaffolds developed as we grow our understanding of the extracellular matrix (ECM): scaffolds that better mimic the complex structure and composition of native tissues. The potential for engineered tissues to have improved functionality and integration with host tissues arises. If combined with other growing fields, like robotics and flexible electronics, tissue engineering could increase towards the development of hybrid bio-electronic systems. Applications of these could include neural interfaces, prosthetics and wearable health monitoring devices. With the convergence and maturation of these technologies the possibilities for tissue engineering appear almost unfettered. The future of tissue engineering holds the potential to not only replace damaged organs, but advanced disease models and much more, to revolutionize medicine and unlock the mysteries of human biology.

CONCLUSION

Tissue engineering is at the cusp of a new era in regenerative medicine, ready to overturn the standard of healthcare by fundamentally changing the way in which we treat a broad spectrum of diseases and injuries. Our breakdown of the various components to this equation has therefore helped explain how astringent biomaterials, cutting edge stem cell technologies, and novel manufacturing techniques are now joining forces to create new and improved methods of making functional tissues and the organs of the body. There are many obstacles that remain, including vascularization, scalability and running to the clinic, but the blistering technological pace and swift scientific discovery give us plenty to be optimistic about. Personalized organ replacements, advanced disease models for drug discovery, and innovative therapies for previously untreatable conditions are among the potential applications of the future of tissue engineering.

Looking forward it is clear that the full potential of tissue engineering will not be realized without continued interdisciplinary collaboration; sustained investment in the development of research and development, and careful consideration of the ethical implications of such technology. If confronted with these challenges directly and if we cultivate an environment of innovation and responsible development, we can build a tomorrow where the boundaries of what's possible in medicine never end. The tissue engineering journey from concept to clinical reality has been quite amazing, and those who come on the scene in the coming years will find things even more exciting. Down the road, as researchers, clinicians and engineers look to push the envelope of what's feasible, regenerative medicine holds promise to join the ranks of the most promising option for patients around the world.

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