

Emulating human organ interactions on a universal multi-organ-chip platform

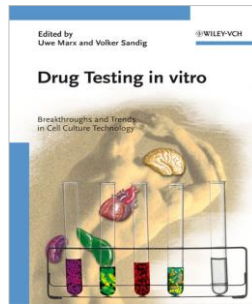
Dr. Uwe Marx
Founder & CSO of TissUse
uwe.marx@tissuse.com



From a Vision Towards a Universal MPS-based Platform

Vision 2007

Chapter 11
“How drug development of the 21st century could benefit from human micro-organoid in vitro technologies” © 2007
ISBN: 978-3-527-31488-1



Marx et al., *ATLA* 2012



“Human”-on-a-chip
(Universal Physiological Template)

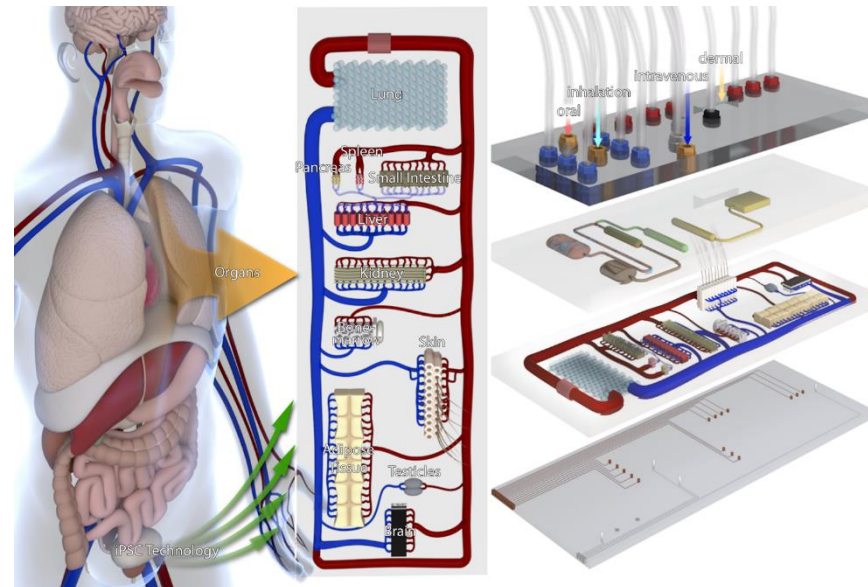
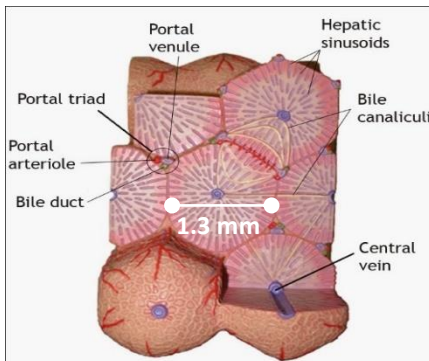
Marx et al. *ALTEX* 2020
Dehne & Marx, *Curr Opin Tox* 2020



“Patient”-on-a-chip

- Organs are built up by multiple, identical, functionally self-reliant structural units
- Such micro-organoids are evolutionarily conserved and subject to genetically encoded self-assembly

1 million liver lobules per person



Materne et al., *LabChip* 2013



Components of the HUMIMIC® MPS Platform

Commercial Equipment

European IQ, OQ, PQ



HUMIMIC Starter
(4-8 circuits)



HUMIMIC AutoLab
(24-48 circuits)



HUMIMIC XX/XY



Rapi



H

H

HU

CERTIFICATE



ISO 9001:2015

DEKRA Certification GmbH hereby certifies that the organization

TissUse GmbH

Scope of certification:

Development, production, use and distribution of methods and systems to assess safety and efficacy of substances and therapies

Certified location:

Oudenarder Straße 16, 13347 Berlin, Deutschland

has established and maintains a quality management system according to the above mentioned standard. The conformity was adduced with audit report no. A19011334.

Certificate registration no.: 912191000

Validity of previous certificate:

Certificate valid from:

Certificate valid to:

2019-12-04

2022-12-03



Dr. Gerhard Nagel
DEKRA Certification GmbH, Stuttgart, 2019-12-04

DEKRA Certification GmbH * Handwerkstraße 15 * D-70565 Stuttgart * www.dekra-certification.de



Qualified Assays (Context-of-Use)

GCCP standards

Administration, Exposure time,
Dosing regimen, Controls

No.	Organ model	Assays	Context of use	Level of confidence	Assays
1	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
2	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
3	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
4	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
5	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
6	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
7	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
8	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
9	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
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11	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
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28	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
29	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation
30	Human liver	Metabolic activation	Metabolic activation	1	Metabolic activation

internal portfolio decision making
hazard identification, tier 3
supportive data for IND/IMPd

Regulators

Regidstrations,
Approvals

Regulatory-acceptable
options to validate assays?
(Voluntary DDT validation pathway?
OECD guideline validation? Others?)

HUMIMIC Chip2 Features

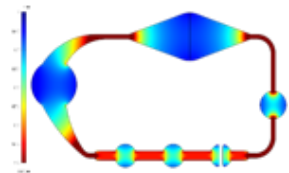
- Size of a standard microscope slide
- On-chip micro-pump enabling pulsatile flow
- Suitable for iPSC-derived cells, primary cells, 3D tissues and cell lines
- Compatible with life tissue imaging
- Plug-in option for insert-based barrier models



Standard cell
culture inserts
(96-/12-/24-well format)



COMSOL
Multiphysics® 5.2.

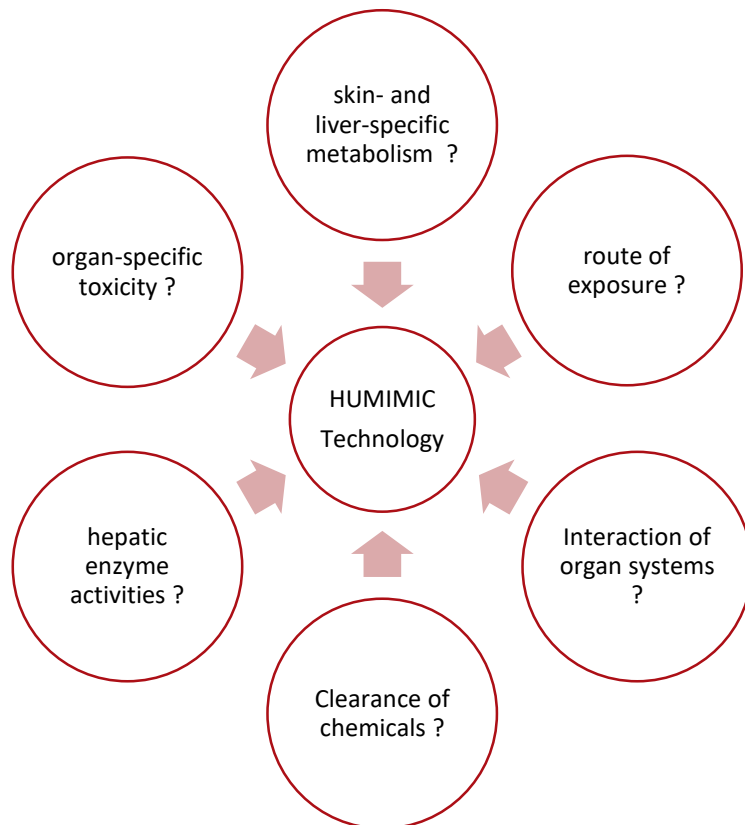
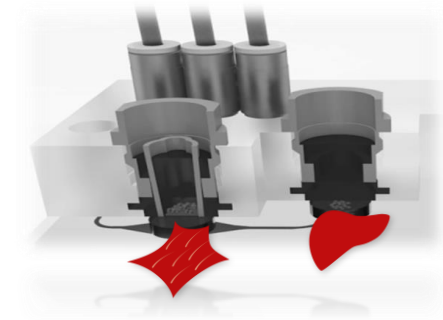


Selected Case Studies

	Nr.	Organ model	Schematic	Context of use	Level of readiness	Species	
3	Skin - Liver			Hazard identification, Tier 3	III		
	3	Skin - Liver		Hazard identification, Tier 3	III		←
	4	Intestine - Liver		Absorption, metabolism	III		
	5	Lung - Liver		Hazard identification	III		
	6	Liver - Pancreas		Diabetes drug substances	III		
	7	Skin - Tumor		Anti-tumor antibodies	III		
	8	Thyroid - Liver		Hazard identification, safety	II	 vs 	←
8	Thyroid - Liver			Hazard identification, safety	II	 vs 	
	11	Skin - Leukocytes		Allograft rejection therapies	II		
	12	Intestine - Muscle		Muscle growth agents	II	 vs 	
	13	vasc. Pancreas - Tumor		Anti-tumor therapy	II		
	14	Bone		Nanoparticle toxicity	I		
	15	Bone marrow		Erythropoiesis	I		
	16	Skin - Hair follicles		Hair growth agents	I		
	17	Liver - Cardio		Metabolite cardiotox	I		
	18	Liver - Kidney		Kidney toxicity	I		
21	ADME-axis + 1			ADME-profile, PBPK, Tox	I		
	21	ADME-axis + 1		ADME-profile, PBPK, Tox	I		←
	22	Blood-Brain-Barrier		Permeability & Neurotoxicity	I		



Aim of the Skin-Liver Model Project

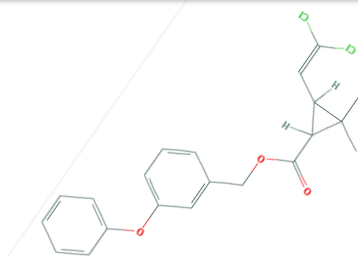


- Evaluation of HUMIMIC Technology to contribute to safety assessment for subacute, repeated dose systemic toxicity
- Multi-Organ-Chip model to investigate the interaction of skin- and liver-specific metabolism of cosmetics chemicals after single and repeated dermal and systemic exposure



Project Phase 1 – POC Chemical Selection

Permethrin

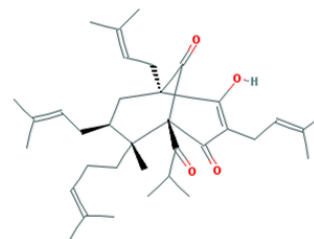


- Pesticide (occupational)
- Ointment against scabies



Focus: Metabolites

Hyperforin



- Phytochemical – St. John's wort
- Activates CYP3A4 and CYP2C9 via PXR
- Cosmetics/Dermatics
- Antidepressants - NT reuptake inhibitor



Focus: XME induction

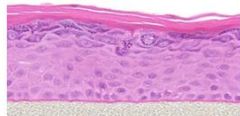


Selected Organ Models and Application Routes

EpiDerm Model



- epidermis model
- human epidermal keratinocytes
- exhibits human epidermal tissue structure and cellular morphology
- organized and proliferative basal cells, spinous and granular layers, and cornified epidermal layers

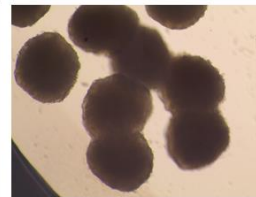
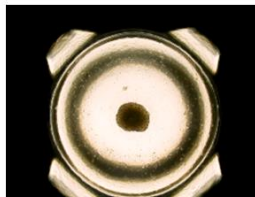


Liver spheroids

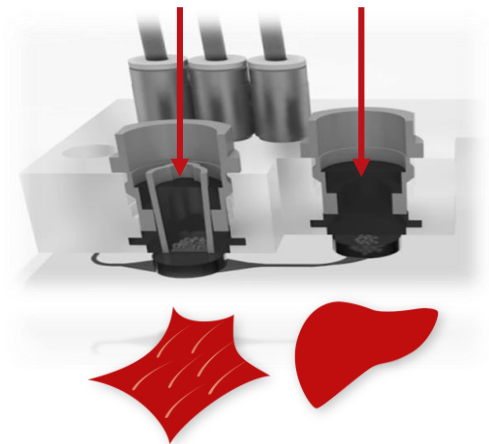


HepaRG + Stellate cells

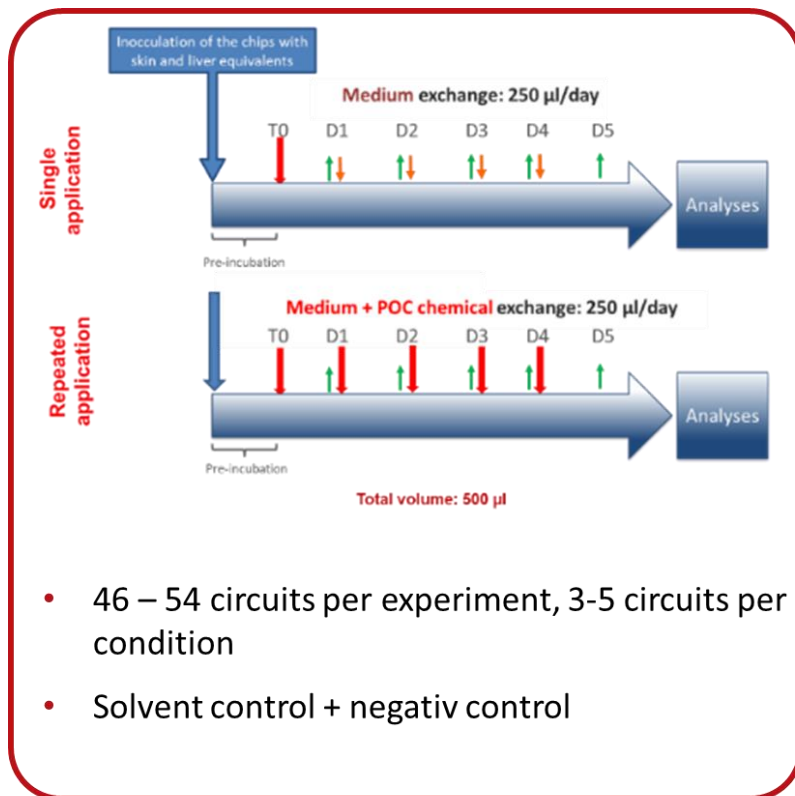
- liver model
- Human hepatocytes (HepaRG cell line by Bioprodic) and human primary stellate cells
- → ratio 24:1
- 25,000 cells/spheroid



topical systemic



Experimental Design



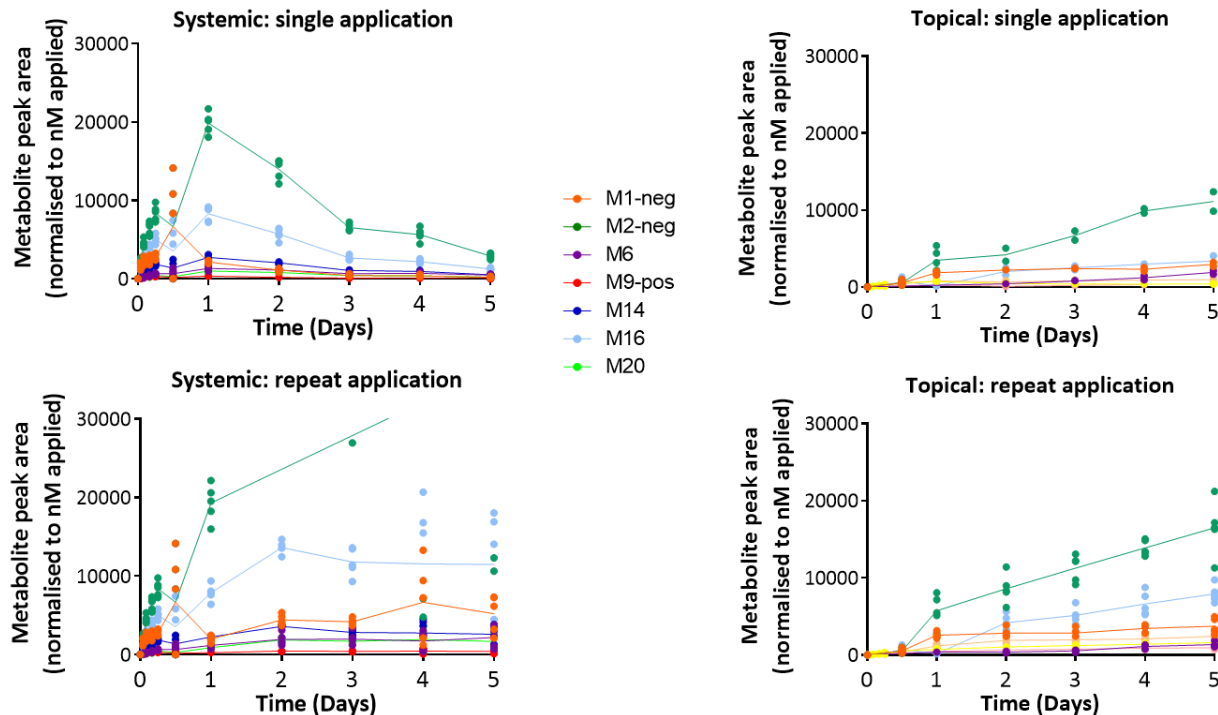
Different endpoints after 1st substance application: 24 hours, 48 hours, 5 days

Read-outs:

- metabolic analyses
- parent compound and metabolites quantification
- histology
- qPCR
- RNA sequencing



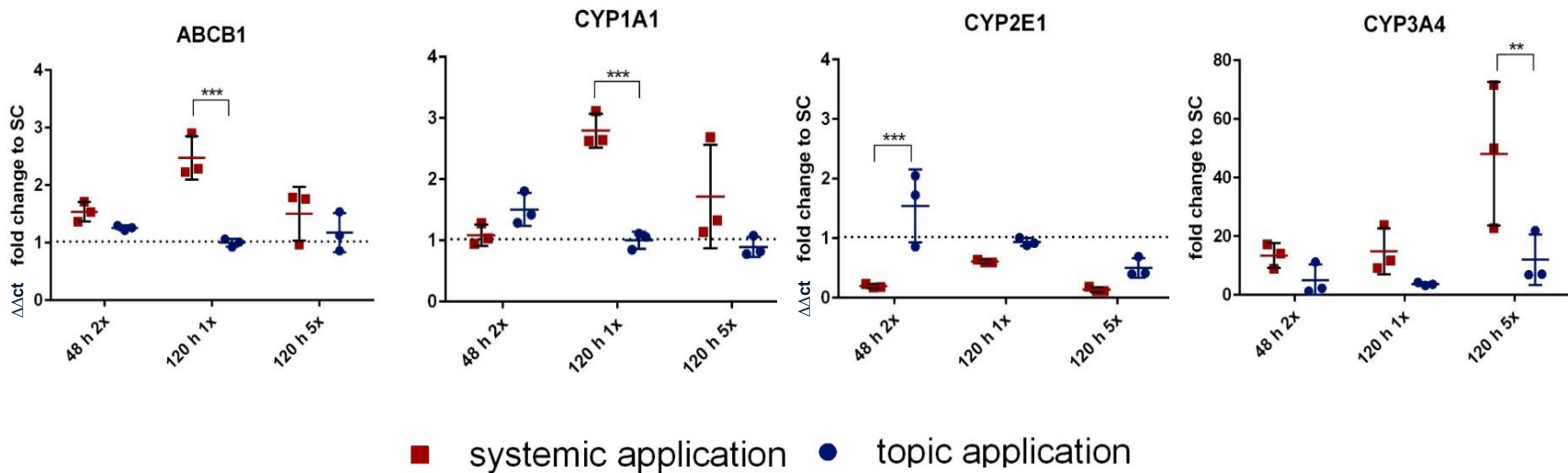
Systemic vs. Topical Application: Permethrin Metabolite Kinetics



- Metabolite kinetics of single topical application were different from a single systemic application
- Repeat topical application resulted in similar metabolic profile to repeated systemic application—only M2 and M16 were present at lower concentrations



Hyperforin: XME Gene Modulation



Liver organoids show XME gene modulation by hyperforin and respond differently to topical vs. systemic application at certain time points

Kühnl et al., *Toxicology* 2021

Characterization of application scenario-dependent pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamic properties of permethrin and hyperforin in a dynamic skin and liver multi-organ-chip model



Predefined Success Criteria for Project Phase 1

Deliverable

Maintenance of skin and liver organoid structure and functionality in MOC



Transferability of MOC method to other labs



High intra- and inter-laboratory reproducibility



Demonstration of route effects on metabolism of POC chemicals



Verification of application frequency effects on metabolism of POC chemicals



Demonstrate that application route and frequency affects XME levels in liver organoids



A second project phase has been successfully completed evaluating Genistein and 4-amino-2-hydroxytoluene (AHT). Data are processed.



Acknowledgements

Cosmetics Europe ADME Task Force



Beiersdorf – TissUse Team

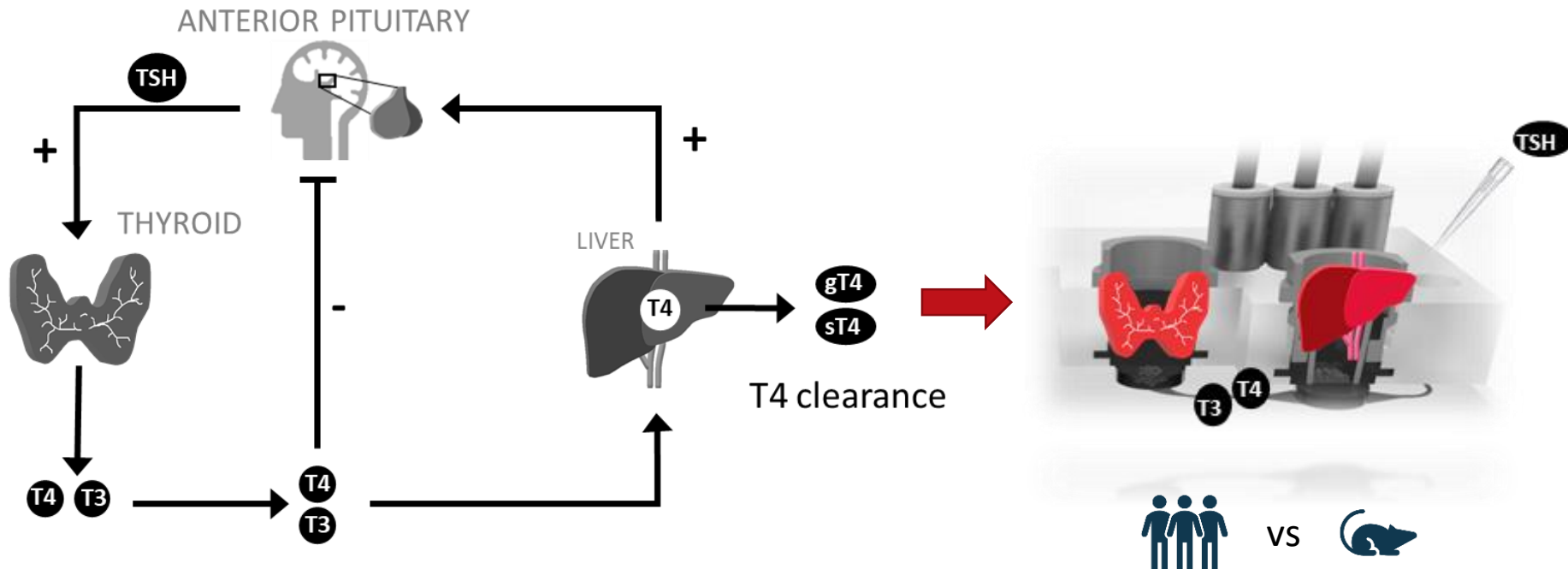


A HUMIMIC[®]-based Thyroid-Liver Model



Hypo – and hyperthyroidism, Thyroid disruptors

Thomas Steger-Hartmann,
Marian Raschke
Remi Bars, Helen Tinwell
Diana Karwelat, Julia Kühnlenz



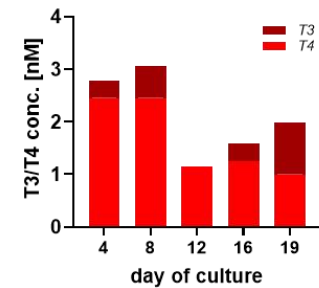
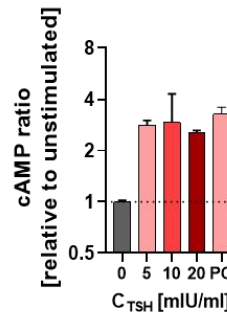
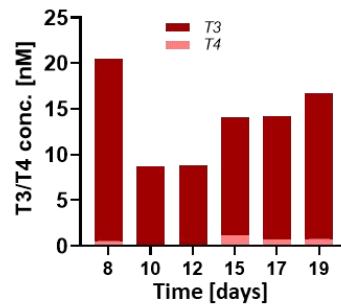
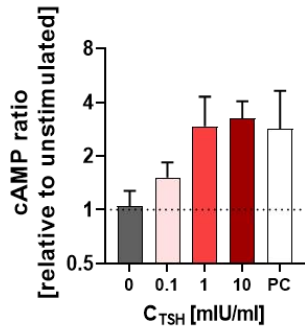
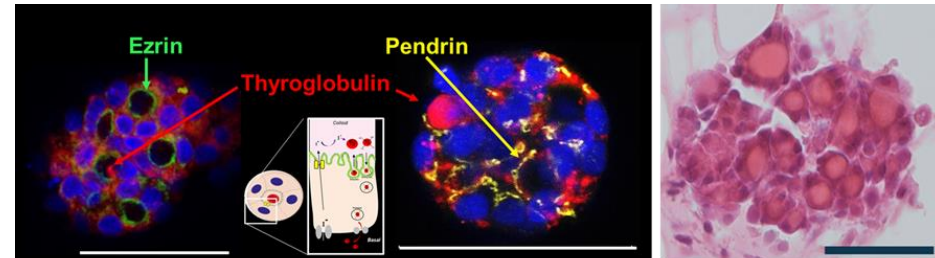
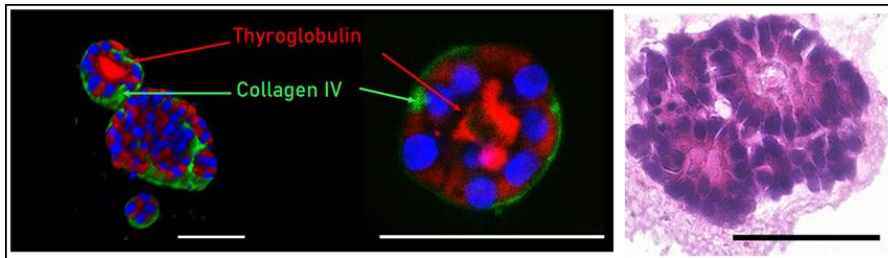
TSH – thyroid-stimulating hormone, T4 – thyroxine, T3 – triiodothyronine
gT4 – glucuronidated thyroxine, sT4 – sulphated thyroxine



Establishing the Thyroid Models



Thyroid



- ✓ Follicular architecture
- ✓ Correct cellular polarity

✓ TSH-induced signal transduction and hormone secretion

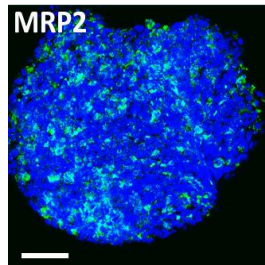
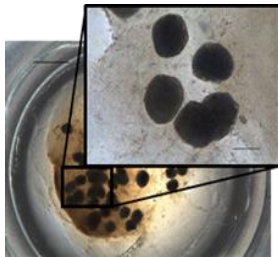


Establishing the Liver Models

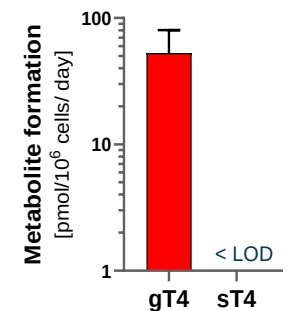
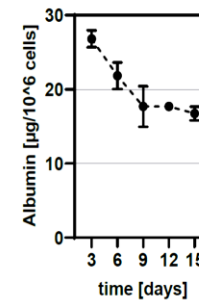
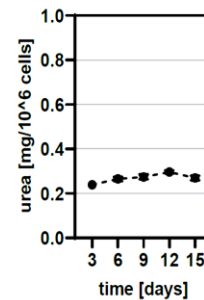
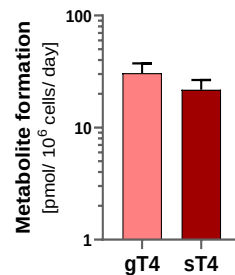
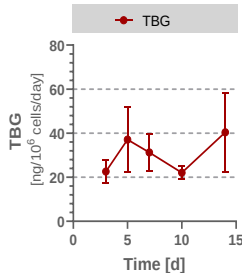
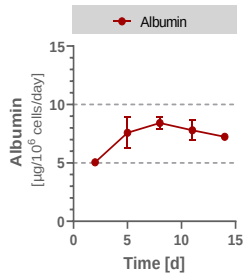
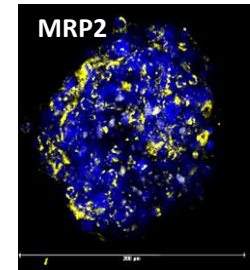
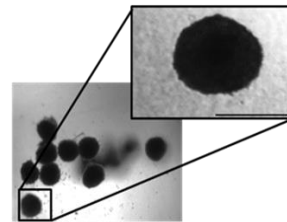
Liver



Spheroids composed of HepaRG & stellate cells



primary hepatocytes and non-parenchymal cells



✓ **Thyroid hormone glucuronidation and sulfation**

✓ **Thyroid hormone glucuronidation, no sulfation**

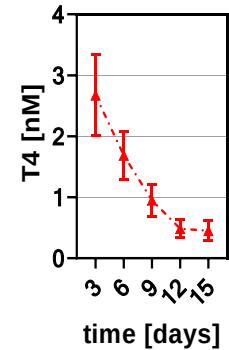
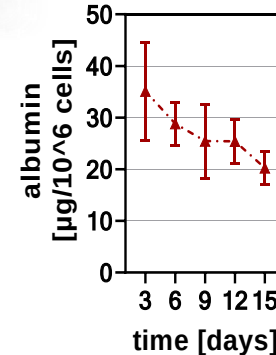
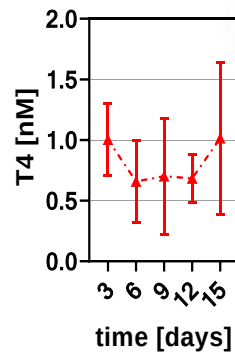
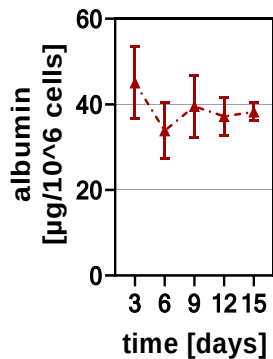
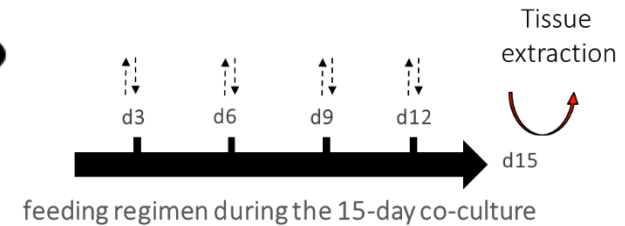
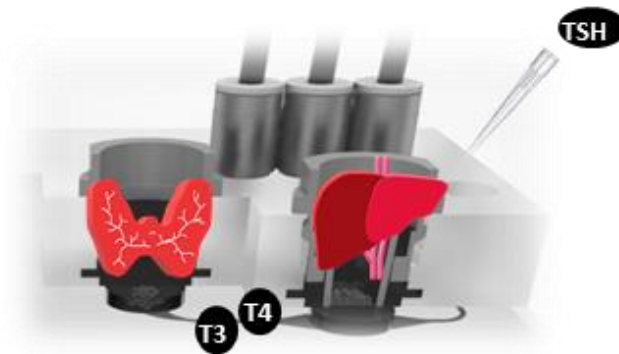
✓ Basolateral and apical cell poles (bile canalicular network)

✓ Stable albumin and Thyroxin-binding globulin secretion



Thyroid-Liver Co-culture Data

In vitro simulation of the hepatic-thyroid hormone axis with artificial administration of TSH (pituitary gland)



- ✓Thyroid hormone secretion
- ✓maintained albumin secretion

Successful co-culture for >14 days



Thyroid-Liver Model – Future Applications

Establishing a human assay to study the hepatic-thyroid axis in vitro

- **Direct perturbation** of the thyroid gland, e.g. by TPO inhibition

- ▶ *reduced hormone synthesis*

- **Indirect perturbation**, i.e. induced hepatic hormone elimination

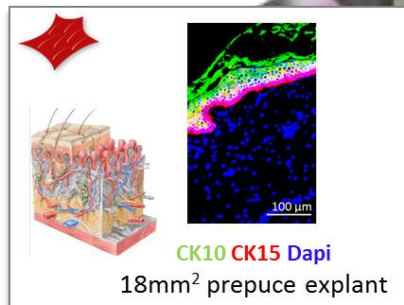
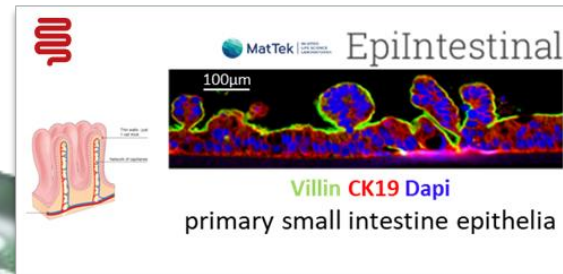
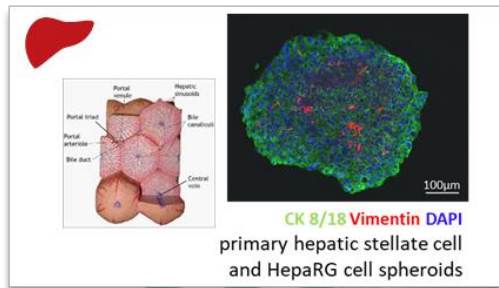
- ▶ *accelerated hormone turnover (gT4 & sT4)*

.... Interpolation of thyroid toxicity findings from rodents to humans remains challenging.



Aiming for a MPS-based Intestine-Liver-Kidney Axis

intestinal lumen: 250µl
surrogate blood circuit: 830µl
excretory circuit: 600µl



2 g/l
Gluc
liver

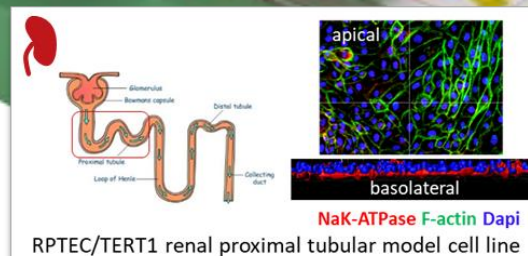
skin

2.5 g/l
Gluc
intestine

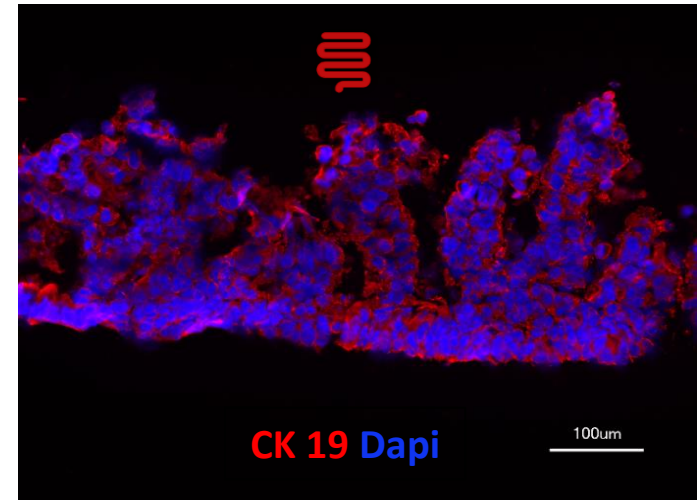
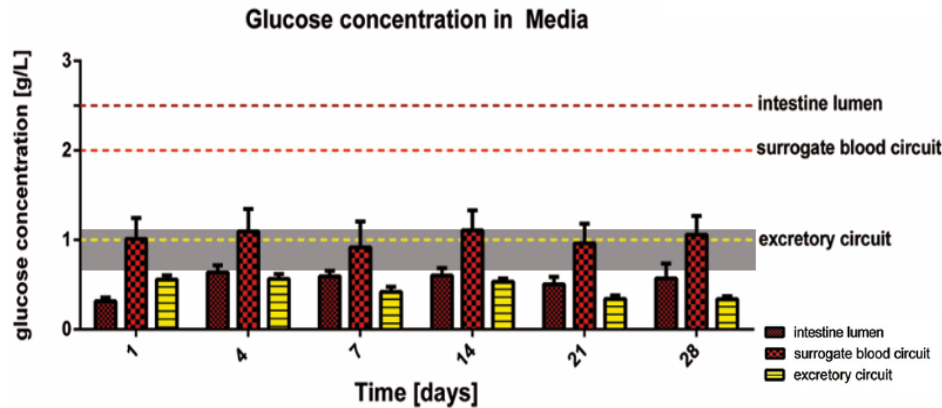
kidney

1 g/l
Gluc

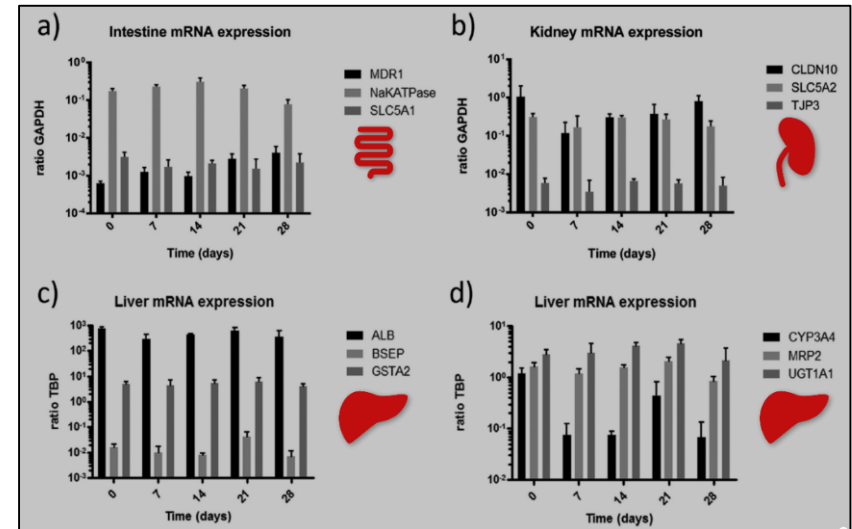
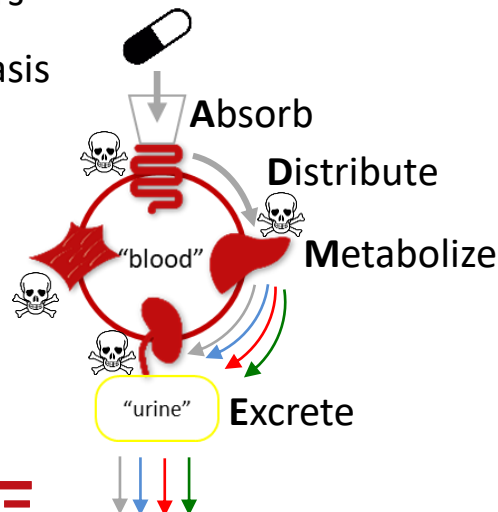
Maschmeyer et al.
Lab on Chip 2015



28-day Maintenance of Homeostatic Conditions

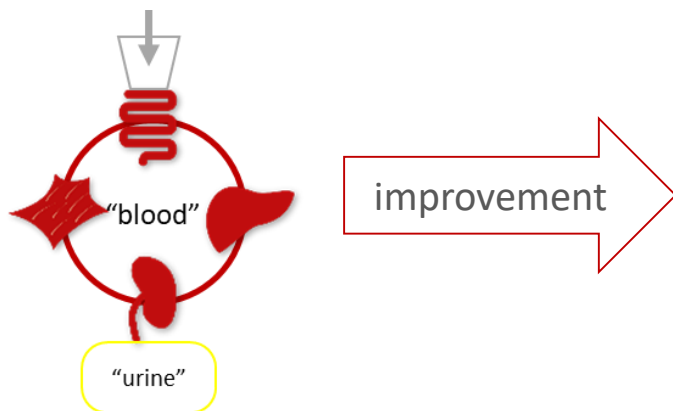


- normoglycemic blood glucose
- functional barriers
- 28-day homeostasis

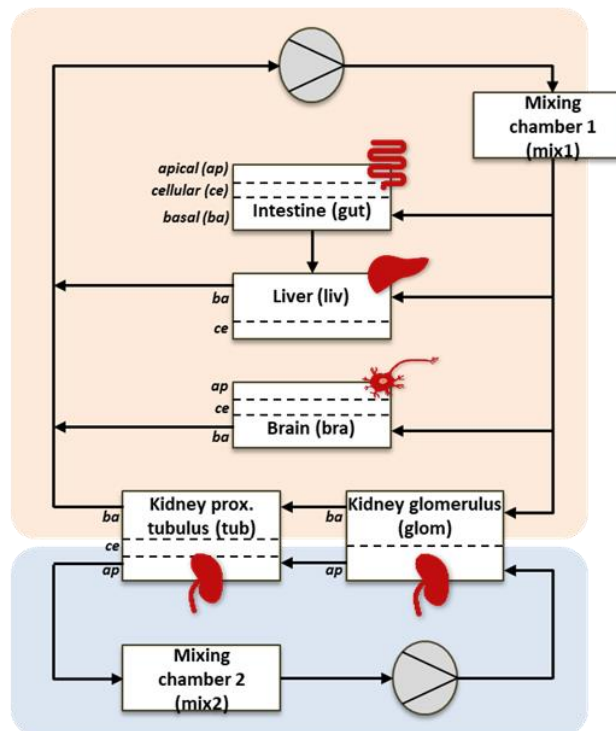


Industry-inspired Redesign

1. physiological organ arrangement
2. physiological “blood” flow rates
3. brain instead of skin
4. add glomerulus
5. autologous organ equivalents



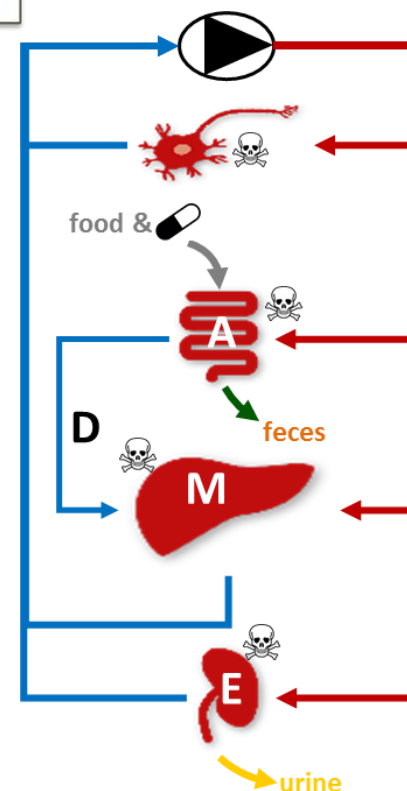
EU flagship on systemic toxicity testing



Frederik Bois, INERIS, France

Hamon et al.
Toxicology in vitro 2015

Physiology-based
Four-Organ-Chip
supporting QIVIVE
(PBPK-compliant)



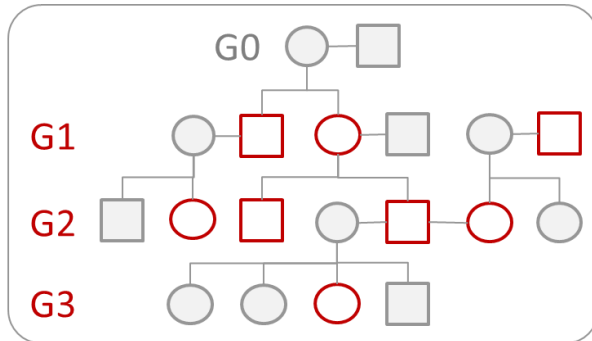
An Autologous Four-Organ-Model Co-culture



hPSCreg

Ramme et al.,
Stem Cell Research 2019

8 donors



Ethikvotum
Eth 25/16

EU compliant legal
background for
commercial use



induced
pluripotency

7
MCBs

QC release

TISSUi001-A
Commercial
Biobank

weeks | -6 | -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 |

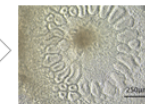
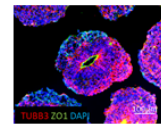
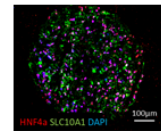
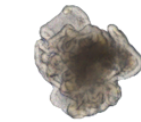
intestinal organoids
(Kaufmann et al. 2015)

connective tissue
(Zhou et al. 2013)

hepatocytes
(Szkolnik et al. 2014)

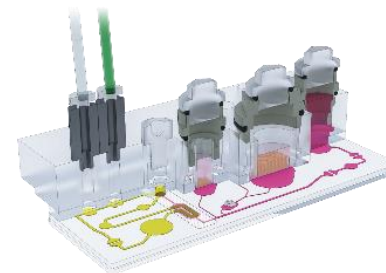
neurospheres
(in-house protocol)

renal vesicles
(Morinzane et al. 2017)

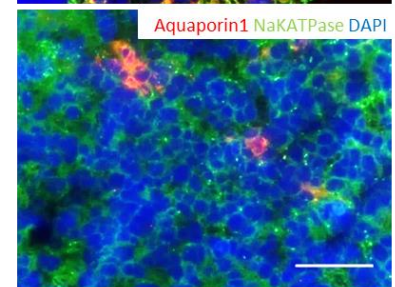
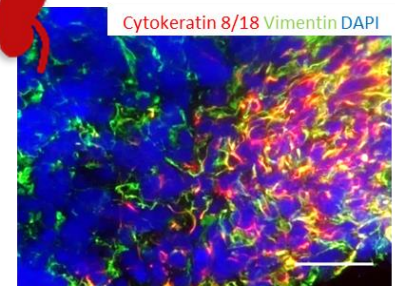
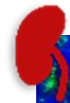
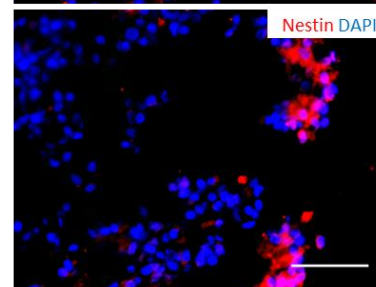
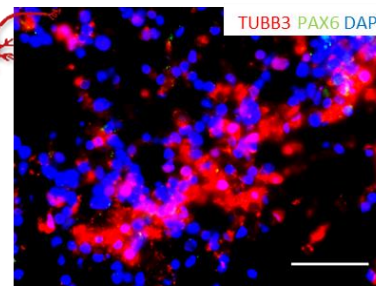
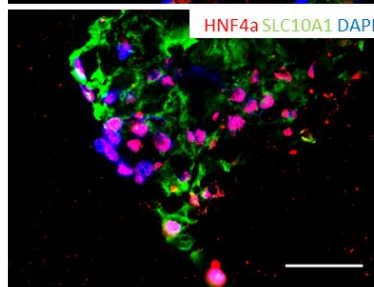
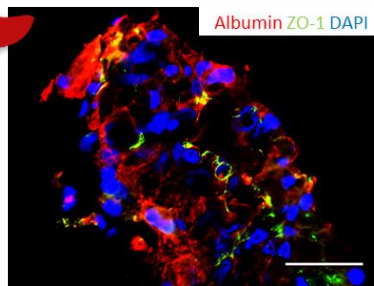
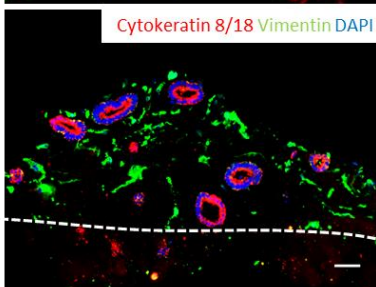
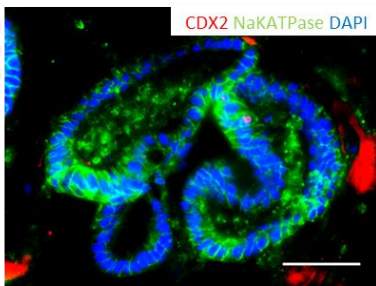
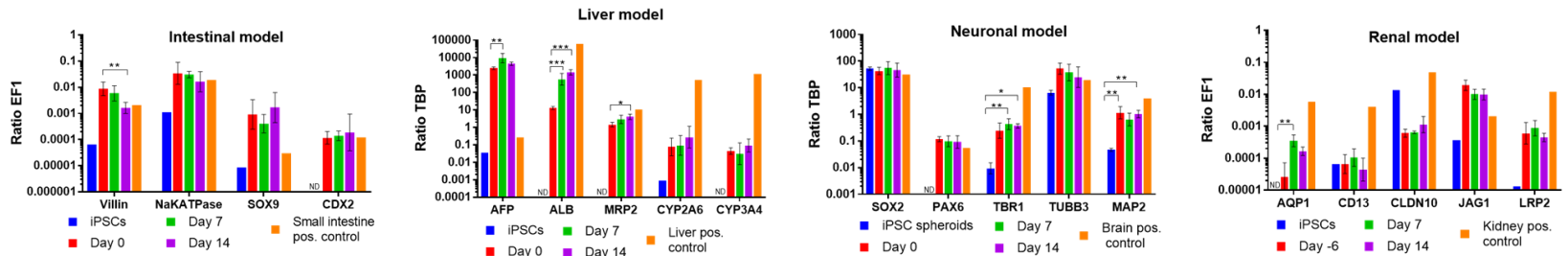


Day -6 — 0 14-day
co-culture

growth factor-free medium
with 5% human serum



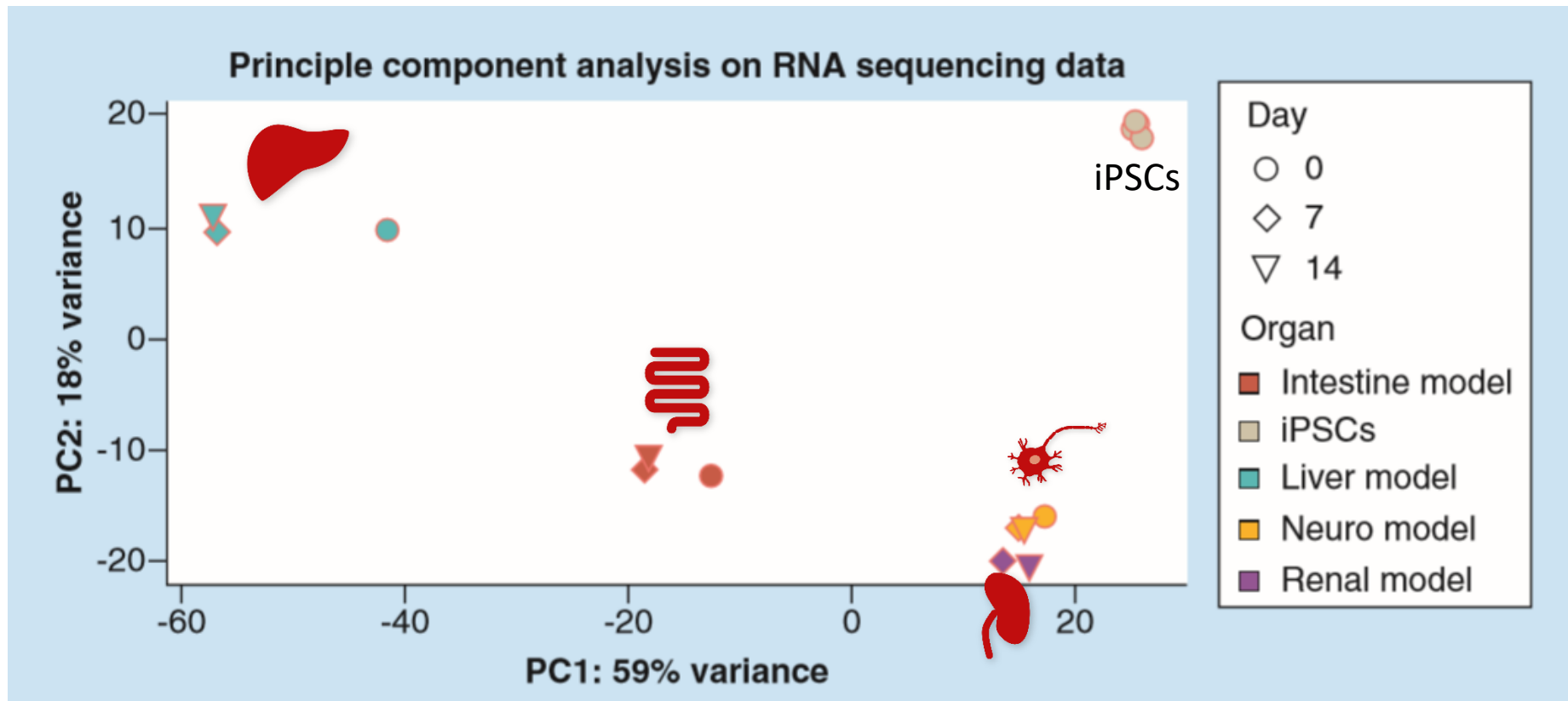
Gene Expression Analysis and Immunohistology



Scale = 50 μ m



PC Analyses Revealed Distinct Clustering



A POC – study is ongoing to demonstrate usability of such a ADME axis model on the basis of the physiology based 4 organ chip



Conclusion

Qualified MPS- based single- and multi-organ-models can provide qualified context of use assays for hazard identification, safety and efficacy tests

At academic level they support new discoveries and add to the investigation of mode of action of substances and therapies

The establishment of MPS- based animal models is possible but requires the same effort as the human models do.

Nr.	Organ model	Schematic	Context of use	Level of readiness	Species
1	Bone marrow		Bone marrow toxicity	III	
2	Hair follicle		Hair growth agents	III	
3	Skin - Liver		Hazard identification, Tier 3	III	
4	Intestine - Liver		Absorption, metabolism	III	
5	Lung - Liver		Hazard identification	III	
6	Liver - Pancreas		Diabetes drug substances	III	
7	Skin - Tumor		Anti-tumor antibodies	III	
8	Thyroid - Liver		Hazard identification, safety	II	 vs 
9	Testis - Liver		Testicular toxicity	II	
10	Liver - Neuro		Metabolite neurotoxicity	II	
11	Skin - Leukocytes		Allograft rejection therapies	II	
12	Intestine - Muscle		Muscle growth agents	II	 vs 
13	vasc. Pancreas - Tumor		Anti-tumor therapy	II	
14	Bone		Nanoparticle toxicity	I	
15	Bone marrow		Erythropoiesis	I	
16	Skin - Hair follicles		Hair growth agents	I	
17	Liver - Cardio		Metabolite cardiotox	I	
18	Liver - Kidney		Kidney toxicity	I	
19	Skin - Lymph node		Hazard identification, Tier 3	I	
20	vasc. Intestine – Lymph node - Tumor		Immuno-Oncology	I	
21	ADME-axis + 1		ADME-profile, PBPK, Tox	I	
22	Blood-Brain-Barrier		Permeability & Neurotoxicity	I	

The joint Team is the Key for our Success



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THANK YOU!