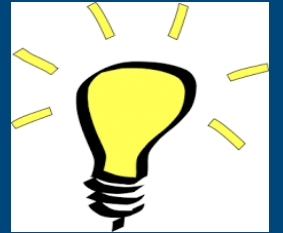


excursie



- Donderdag 4 April, ergens tussen 10 en 13h
- Erasmus MC,
- Geeske v Woerden
- <https://www.erasmusmc.nl/nl-nl/sophia/patientenzorg/centra/encore#e57269de-45f5-4788-be6f-1439143b484e>
- **Pre-klinisch (basaal) onderzoek.**
- Dit (laboratorium) onderzoek richt zich met name op **muis-modellen** en is bedoeld om meer inzicht te verkrijgen in de biologie die ten grondslag ligt aan de aandoeningen. Deze nieuwe inzichten moeten leiden tot het ontwikkelen van nieuwe medicijnen die de kwaliteit van leven van de patiënten verbetert.

=> college 3

Muizen als proefdier model



✓ *Door genetische verandering is een aangeboren ziekte zeer goed na te bootsen*

✓ *Bouw van hersenen lijkt op mensen
(macroscopisch, microscopisch en moleculair)*



Van muis naar behandeling



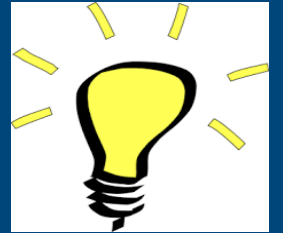
1. *Genereer een mutante muis*
2. *Test of de mutant een goed model is voor de ziekte*
3. *Onderzoek de onderliggende mechanismen*
4. *Test of de symptomen reversibel zijn*
5. *Zoek naar een behandeling*
6. *Test het in patienten*



Excursie, centrale hal, verzamelplek
Labs in gebouw Ee (links op de foto)
Kunt u het niet vinden: bel 06-81609576



Vervolgcurcus Biotechnologie.



DNA/RNA-technologie

Stamcellen en Tissue-Engineering

Proefdieren en Imaging

Cybernetica (*Integratie biologie en technologie*)

Synthetic biology en Wat is leven?

Genomics, proteomics en individuele gezondheidszorg

Lezen wetenschappelijke literatuur, hoe werkt wetenschap?

Excursie?

Celbiologie 1:

DNA/RNA, de taal (**informatie**) van het leven



DNA

Erfelijke eigenschappen

Toepassingen:

- **Gentherapie**
- Synthetische biologie

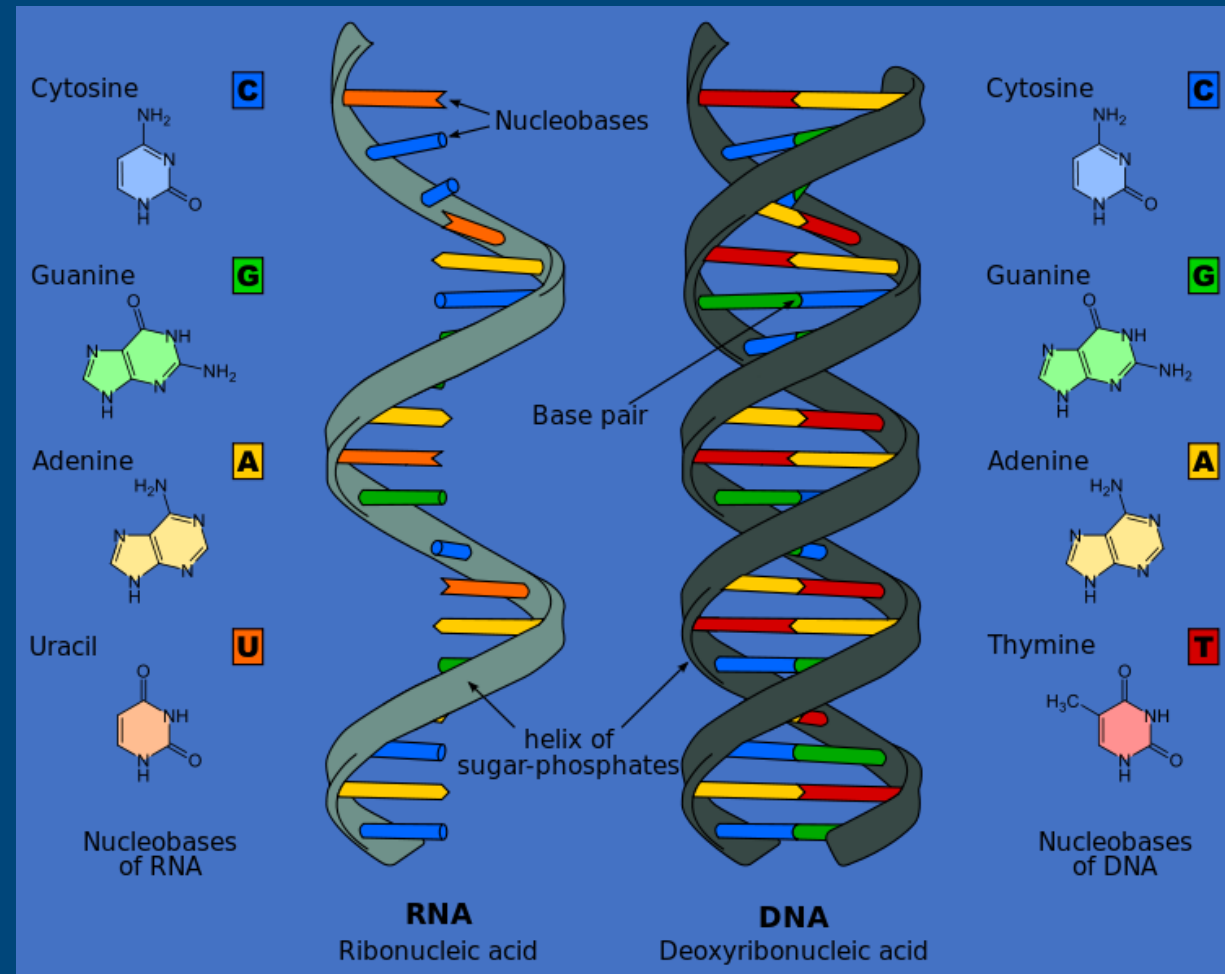
RNA

Belangrijk regelsysteem

Epigenetica

Toepassingen:

- RNAi
- **Stamcellen (iPS)**
- mRNA vaccins



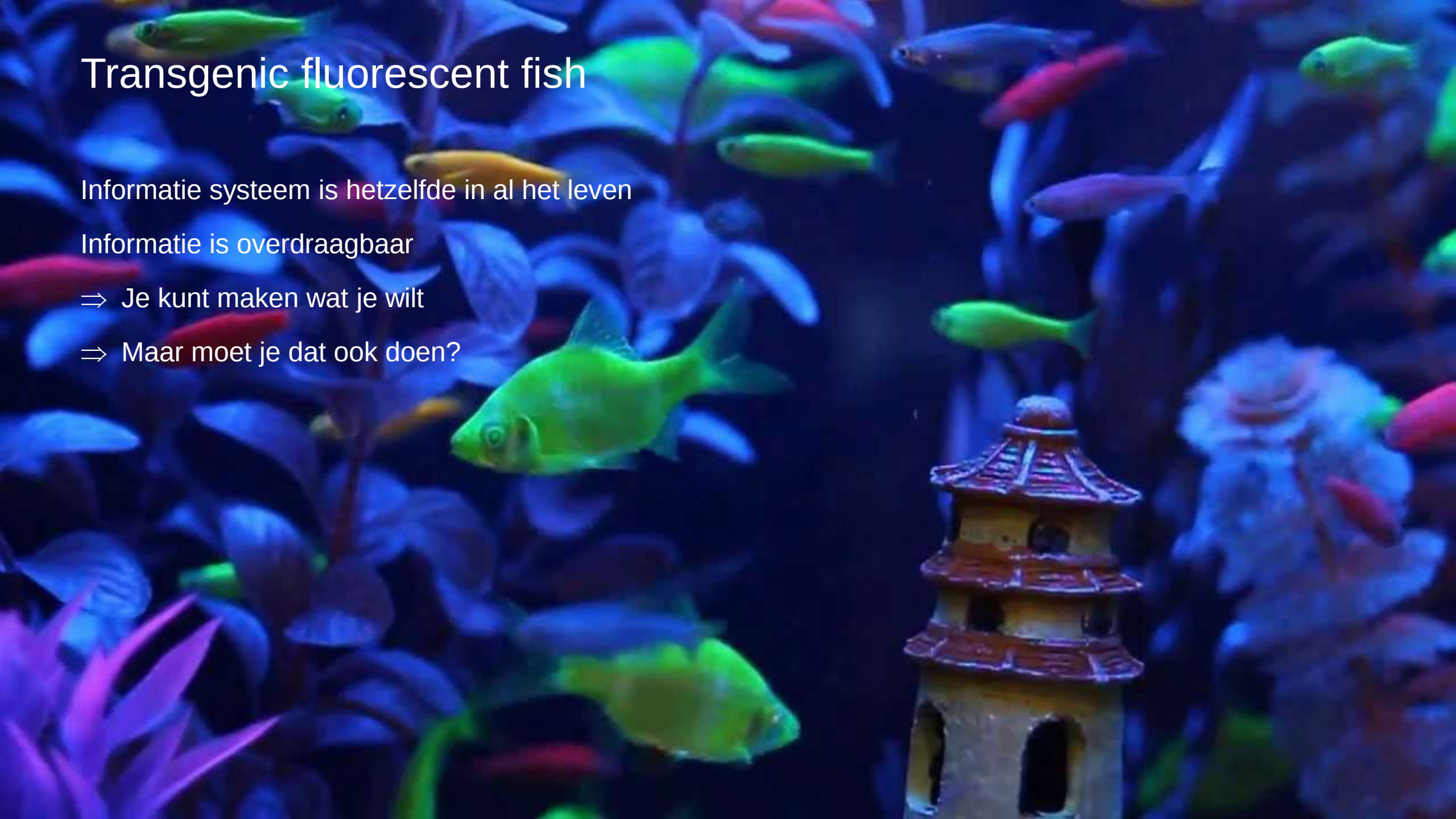
Transgenic fluorescent fish

Informatie systeem is hetzelfde in al het leven

Informatie is overdraagbaar

⇒ Je kunt maken wat je wilt

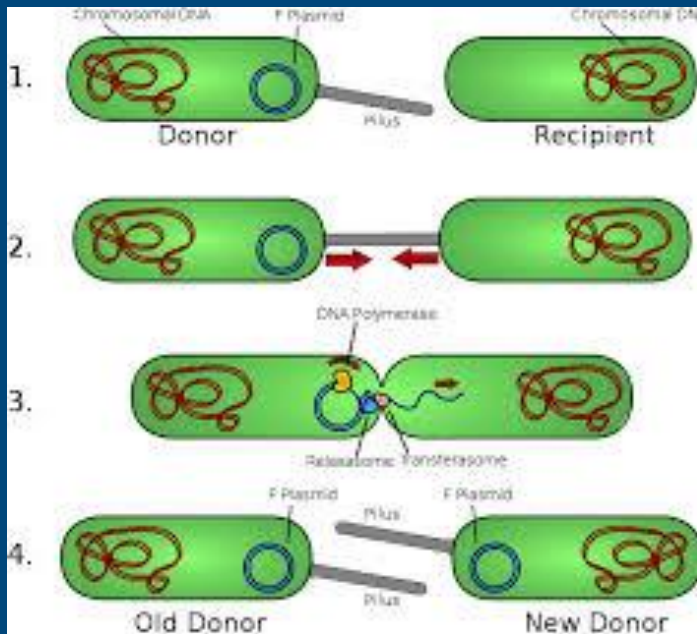
⇒ Maar moet je dat ook doen?



Plasmides:

Bij uitstek geschikt voor het
Uitwisselen van DNA want
dat doen ze van nature.

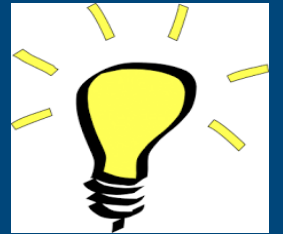
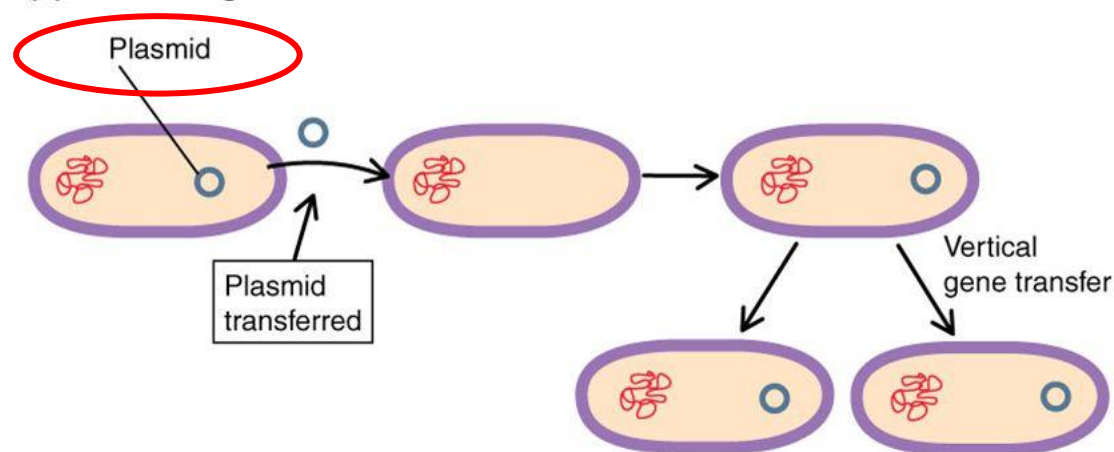
=> Truc lenen van de natuur



Horizontal gene transfer

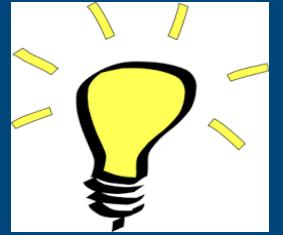
Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.

(b) Horizontal gene transfer



<https://www.bioplek.org/animaties/celtotaal/bacterie.html>

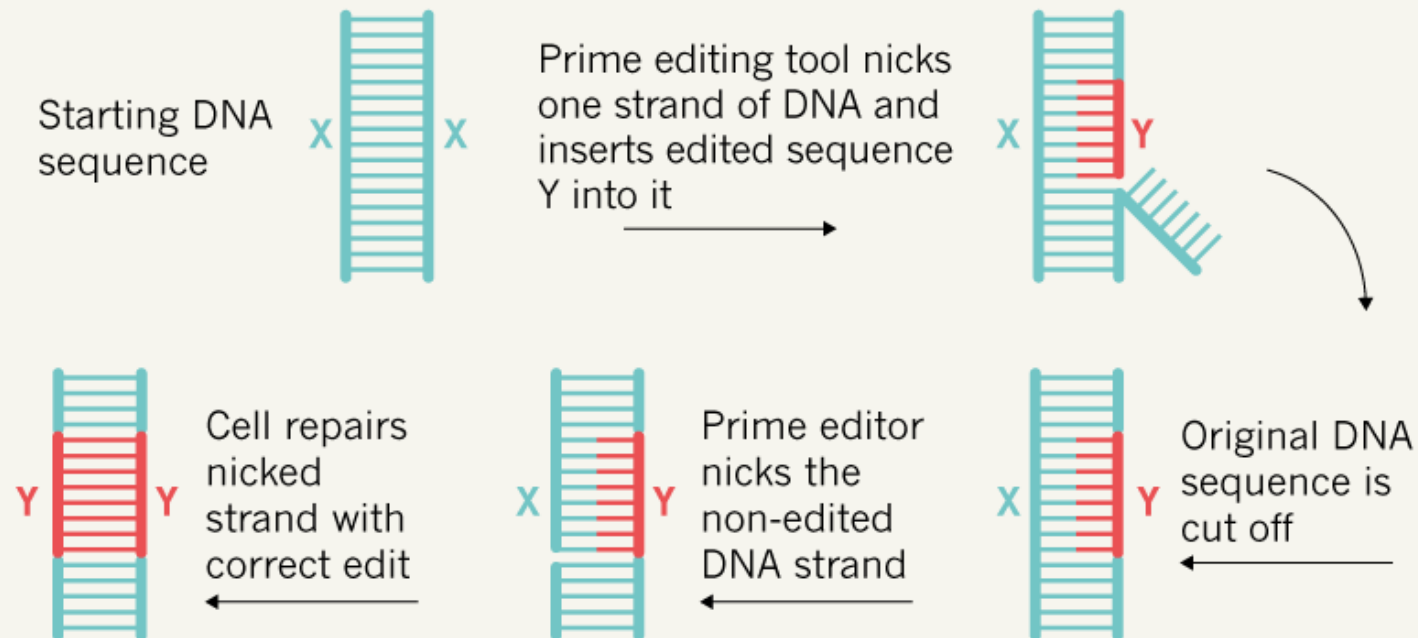
Super-precise new CRISPR tool allows more control over DNA changes



- CRISPR wordt in de toekomst nog beter, en verscheidener

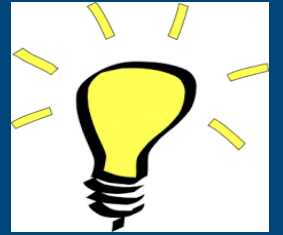
PRECISION EDITOR

Prime editing reduces the number of unintended changes to a genome by inserting the edits researchers want to make into the DNA itself. This contrasts with CRISPR-Cas9, which relies on the cell's repair system to make the changes.



CRISPR muscle-dogs

Bedoeld voor slechter => normaal
Opstapje voor normaal => beter



- scientists in China say they have created dogs that are twice as strong as they would be naturally, through genetic engineering.
- The process we have been developing could help prevent **muscular dystrophy and Parkinson's disease**," Professor Xiang Gao told CNN.
- "The mutant dogs look much stronger than the others. They are overgrown in the thighs," Gao said. "We have not observed any negative side effects. The dogs are not in pain."
- Their larger size and strength is expected to allow them to be **better and stronger** runners.
- "Their extra strength means that they may have uses in hunting, even the **military**," said Professor Gao.

Normaal is variabel



- Beter

=> nieuwe normaal

- Normaal

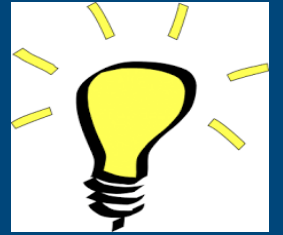
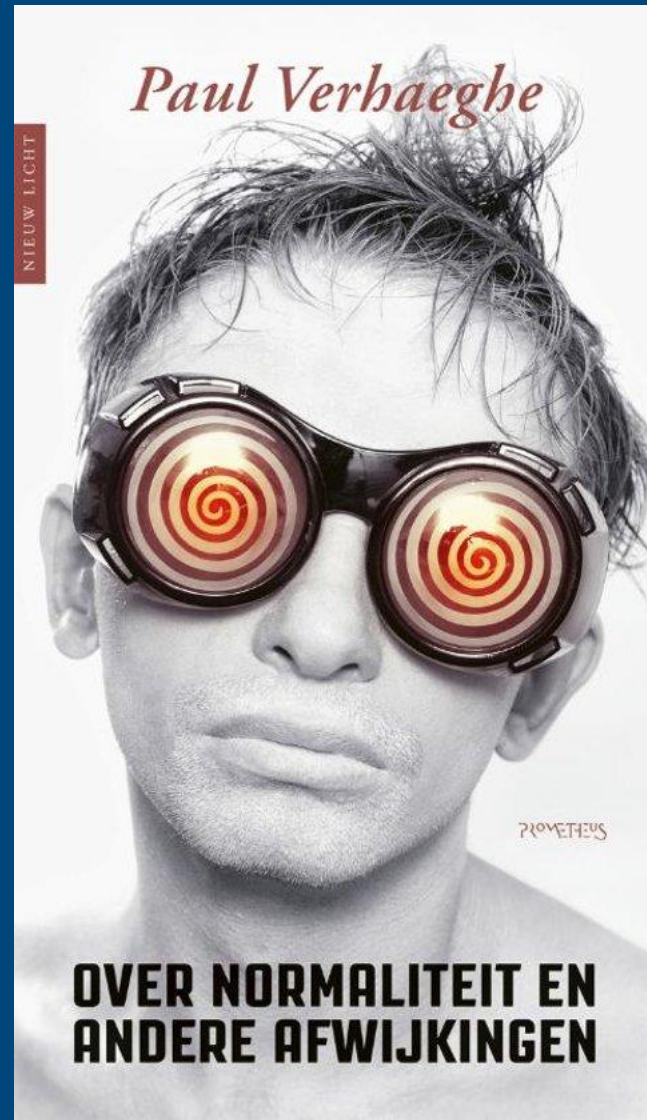
- Slechter

NB Slechter dan normaal repareren is OK. Van normaal naar beter is vaak niet OK

Toch streven we allemaal naar beter (Instagram)?

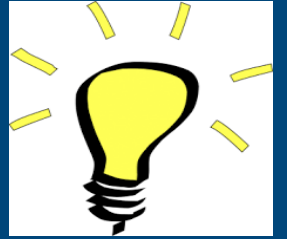
Wat is normaal ?

- Auteur: Paul Verhaeghe
- Uitgever: Prometheus
- Nederlands
- 9789044643220
- november 2019



He Jiankui affair

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/He_Jiankui_affair



The **He Jiankui affair** is a scientific and bioethical controversy concerning the use of genome editing following its **first use in humans** by Chinese scientist He Jiankui, who edited the genomes of human embryos in 2018.^{[1][2]} The affair led to legal and ethical controversies, resulting in the indictment of He and two of his collaborators, Zhang Renli and Qin Jinzhou.

He Jiankui, working at the Southern University of Science and Technology (SUSTech) in Shenzhen, China, started a project to help people with HIV-related fertility problems, specifically involving HIV-positive fathers and HIV-negative mothers. The subjects were offered standard in vitro fertilisation services and in addition, use of CRISPR gene editing (CRISPR/Cas9), a technology for modifying DNA. The embryos' genomes were edited to remove the CCR5 gene in an attempt to confer genetic resistance to HIV.^[3] The clinical project was conducted secretly until 25 November 2018, when MIT Technology Review broke the story of the human experiment based on information from the Chinese clinical trials registry. Compelled by the situation, He immediately announced the birth of genome-edited babies in a series of five YouTube videos the same day.^{[4][5]} The first babies, known by their pseudonyms Lulu (Chinese: 露露) and Nana (娜娜), are twin girls born in October 2018, and the second birth or the third baby born was in 2019.^{[6][7][8]} He reported that the babies were born healthy.^[9]

Orgaan v. systemisch (“germ-line”) => filosofie



GFP-muis



Kind van 3 ouders (3^e nodig voor mitochondrien)



En in China (HIV resistent => CRISPR babies)

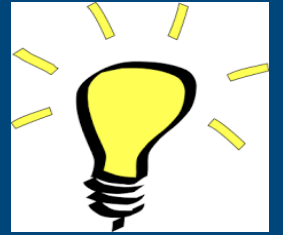
Handig voor onderzoek, maar niet voor mensen

Volgende generaties hebben de aanpassing ook

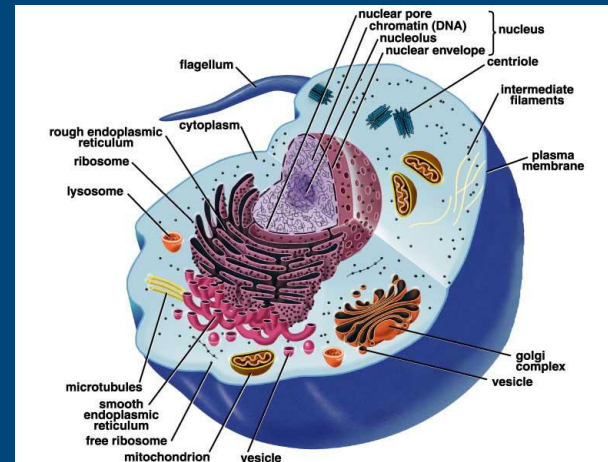
⇒ aanpassing van de soort

⇒ College 5 (Biosofie)

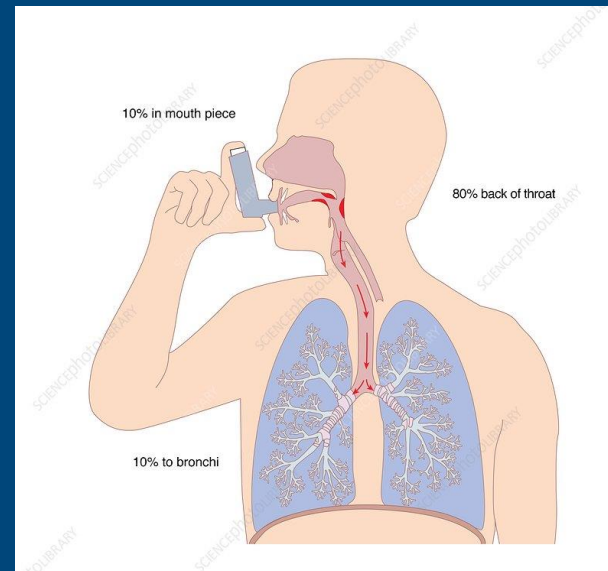
The delivery problem



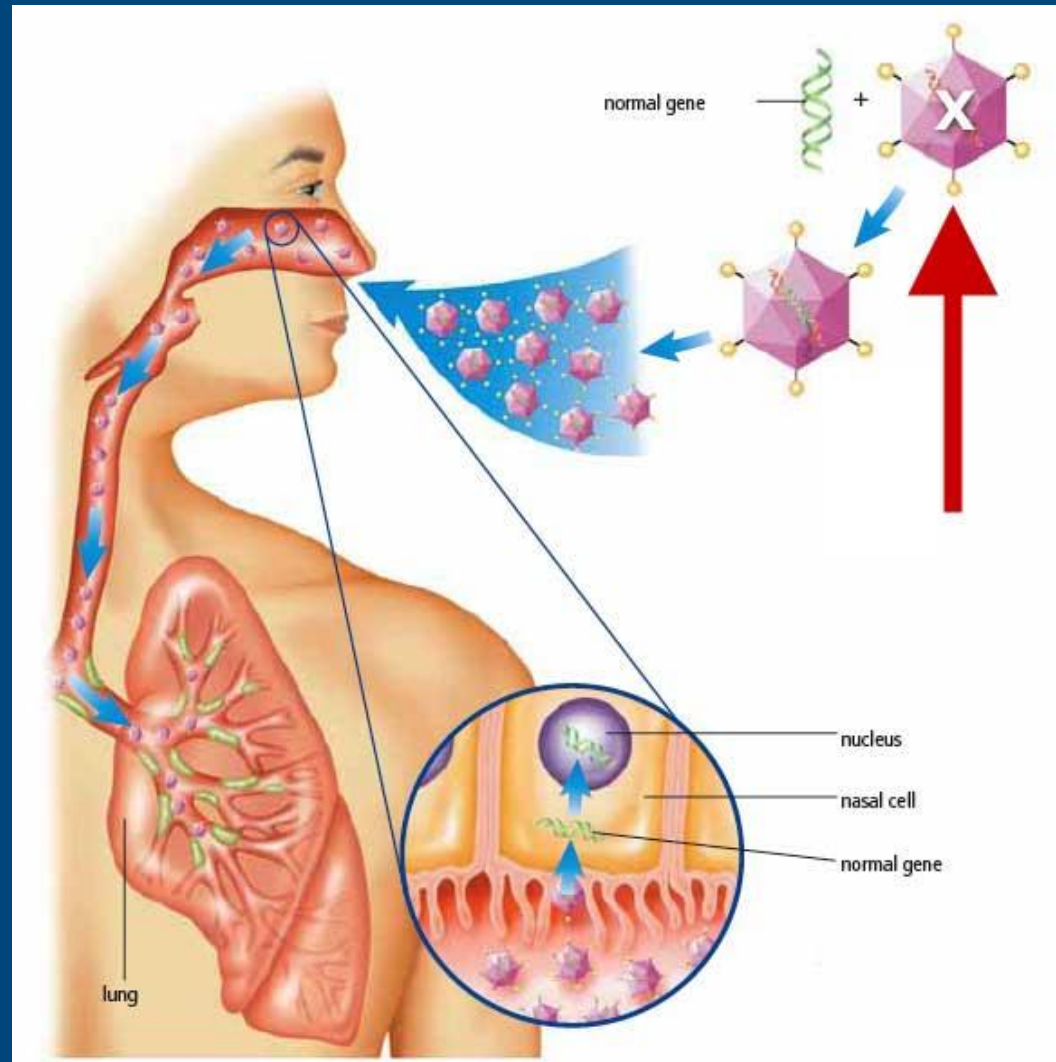
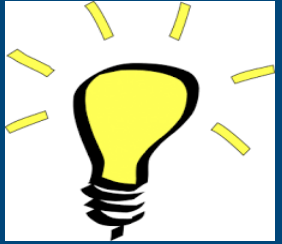
- 1 cel => OK
 - Elke cel in kweekbak => al lastig
- => Plasmides
- => CRISPR



- Taaislijmziekte => heel lastig
 - Heel mens => onmogelijk?
- => volgende truc geleerd van de natuur



Delivery: Gene therapy treatment for cystic fibrosis

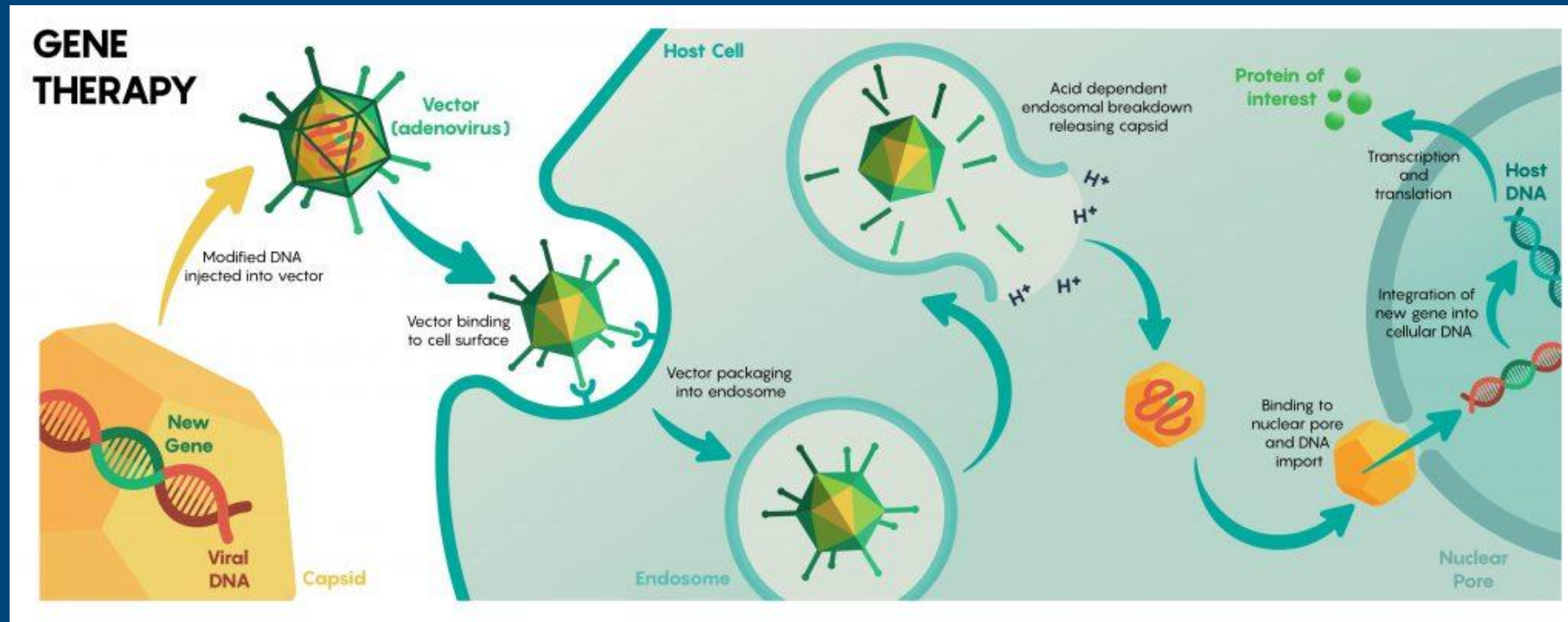
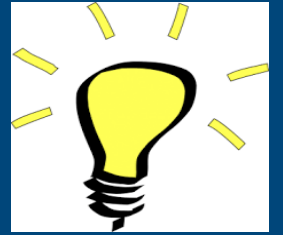


Truc 3

<http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/genetherapy/casestudy/>

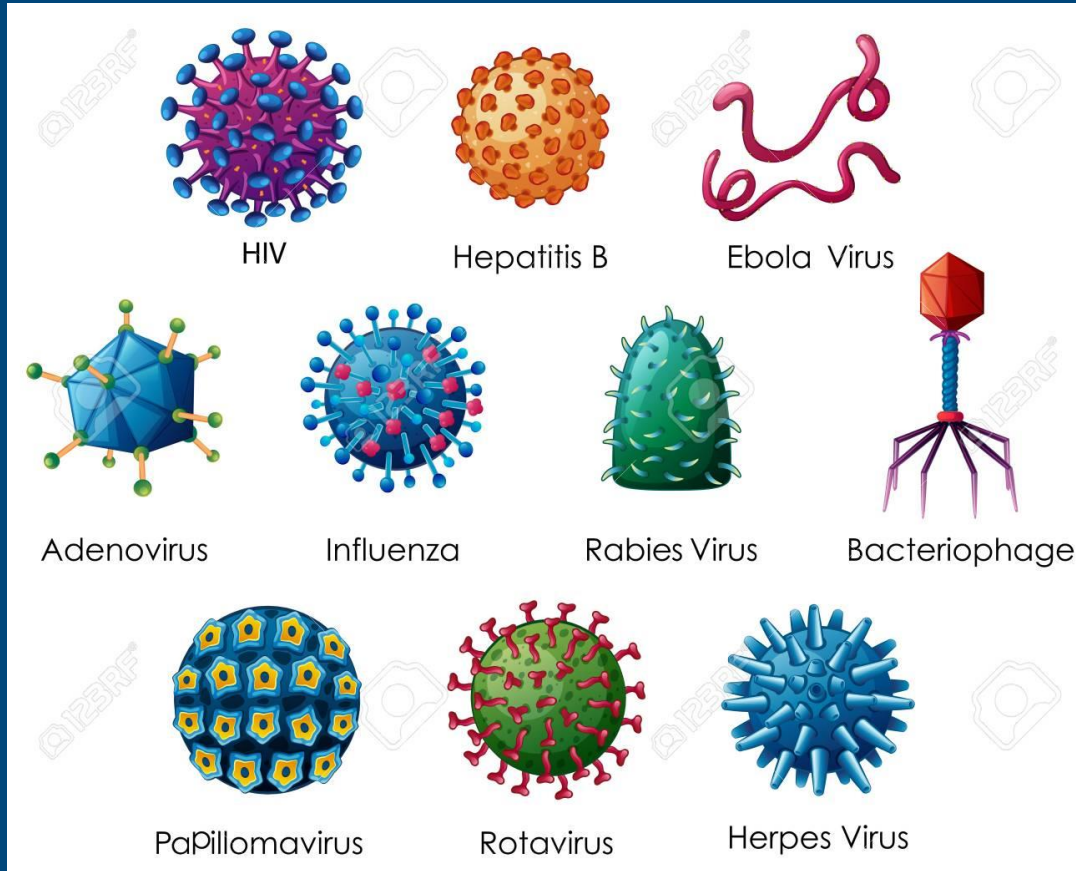
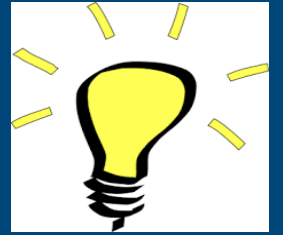
<http://perspectivesinmedicine.cshlp.org/content/3/2/a009472.full>

Delivery: 2 traps raket



- ⇒ Homing naar de cel
- ⇒ Integratie van DNA

Virus als **vector** => delivery

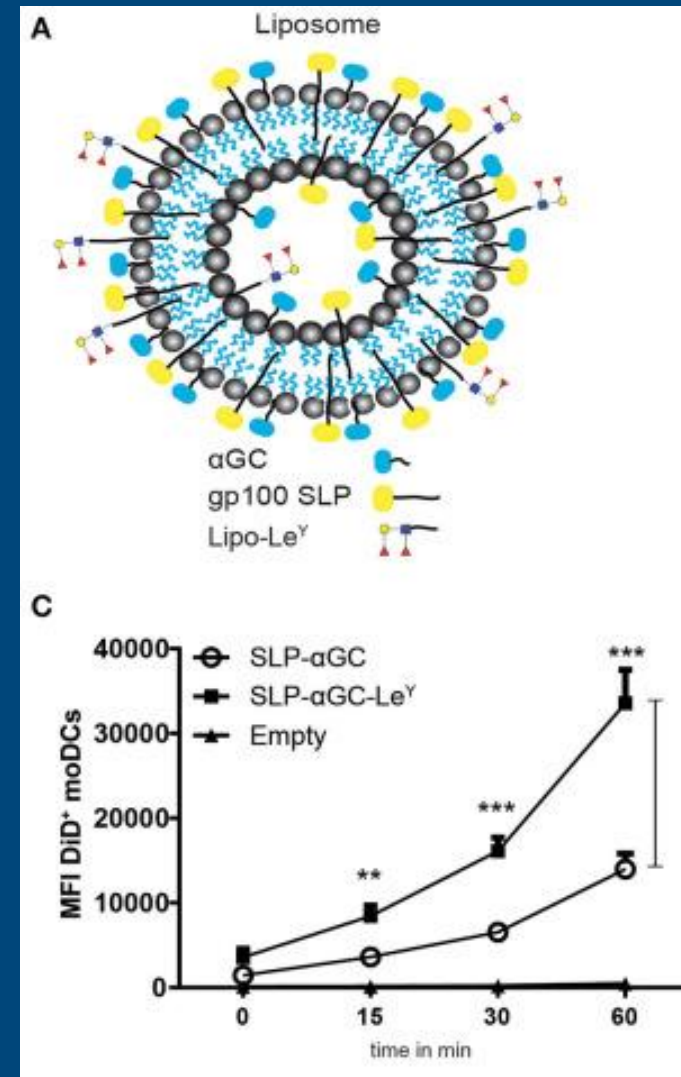


- Vector = vehikel voor aflevering (delivery)
- Zijn bij uitstek geschikt om genetisch materiaal in cellen te krijgen (doen ze van nature).
- 10% van ons genoom is oud virus materiaal
- Bij vaccins gebruiken we getemde virussen om virussen te bestrijden
- Maar is ingewikkeld om te maken en te testen (=> recombinatie, waarbij het virus weer helemaal actief wordt uitsluiten)
- Er is vaak al bestaande afweer tegen deze virussen

Targeting DC's with liposomes => delivery

Dendritic cells (DC) are an attractive target for the initiation of strong immune responses as they possess the capability of capturing antigens and presenting them to specific T-cells for their activation. The skin harbors different types of antigen presenting cells, such as dermal DC (dDC) and Langerhans cells (LC) and is therefore an attractive site for delivery of vaccines. **Delivery of vaccines to DC and LC can be addressed by targeting e.g., C-type lectin receptors** such as Dendritic Cell-Specific Intercellular adhesion molecule-3-Grabbing Non-integrin (DC-SIGN) and Langerin. This can be easily done using their natural glycan ligands, including Lewis Y (Le^Y)

=> MHC-II loading?

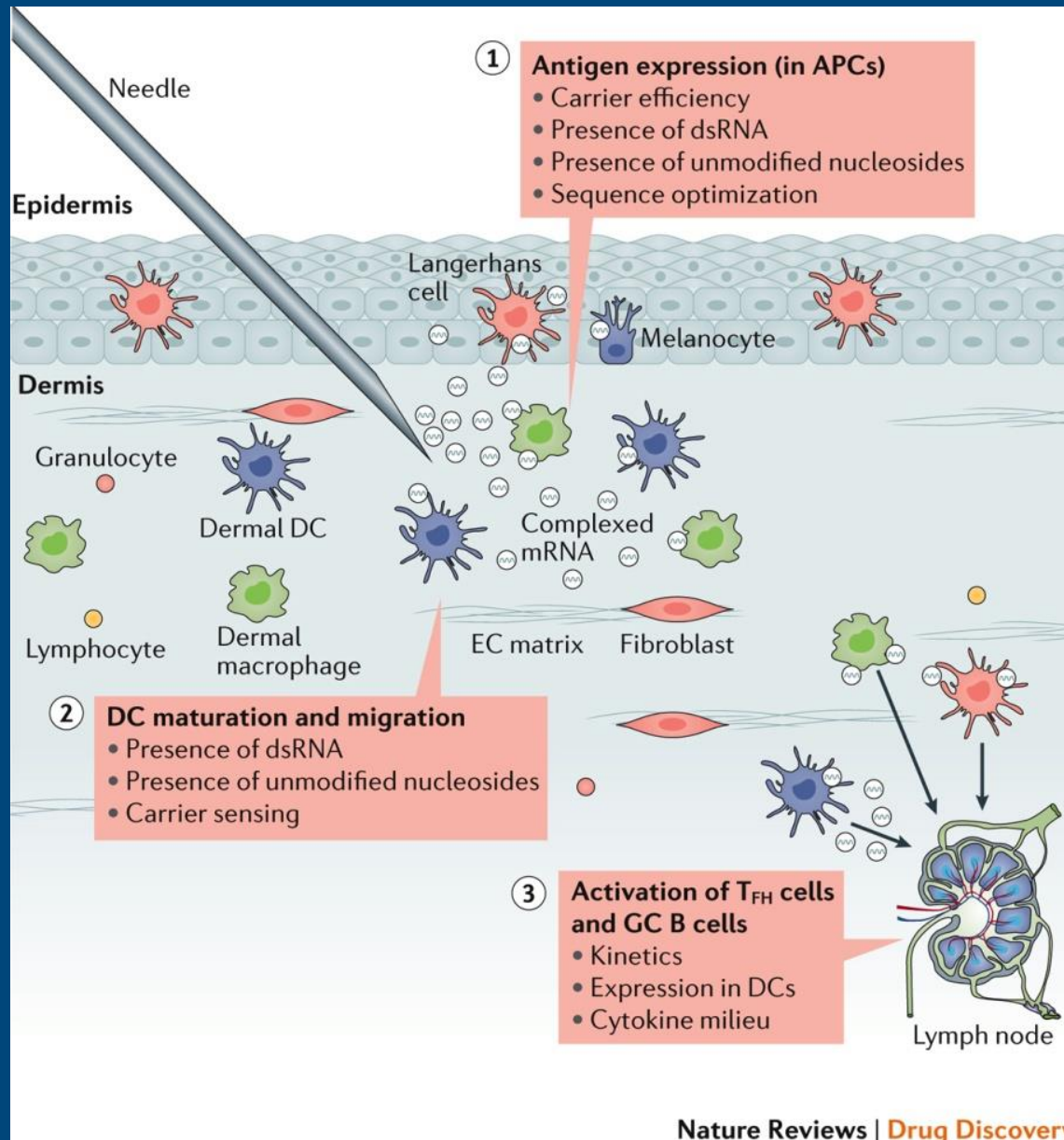


Truc 4

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7267035/>

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fimmu.2018.00590/full>

The delivery problem, solved

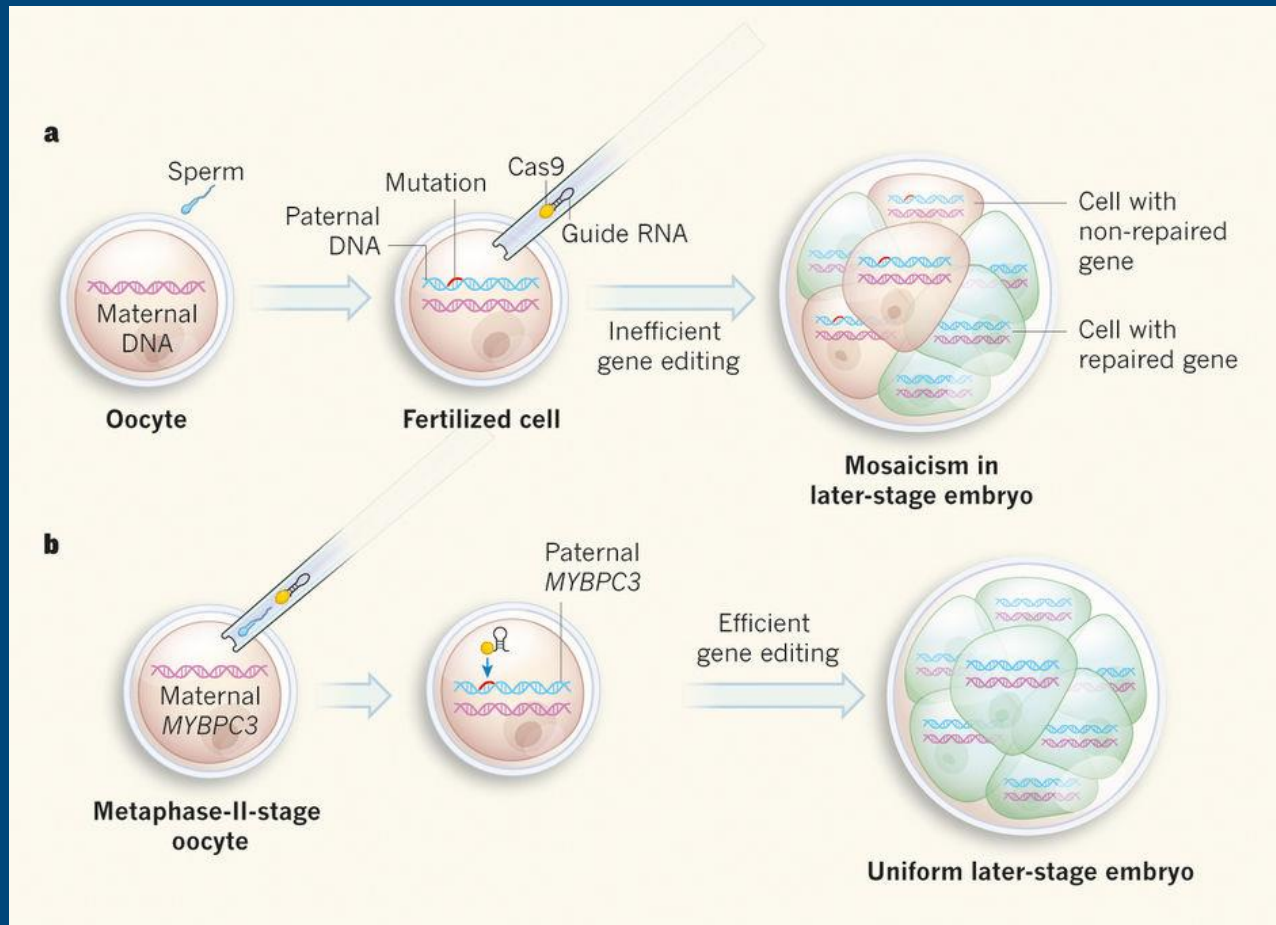
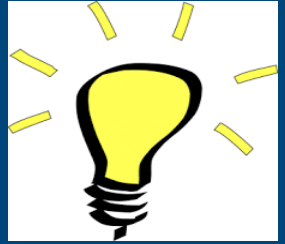


RNA vaccins
(Moderna, BioNtech)

Zijn verpakt in **liposomen** die specifiek worden opgenomen door DC's, die ze ziet als ziekmaker
=> presentatie in lymfeklier

mRNA zijn zo aangepast (**modified nucleosides**) dat ze heel efficient worden afgelezen (translatie)
=> Expressie van corona eiwit (alleen spike, dus **geen volledig virus**)

Correction of a pathogenic gene mutation in **human** embryos using CRISPR

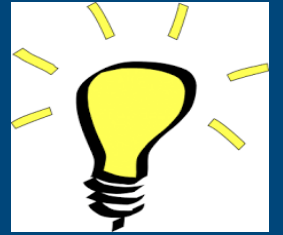


Ipv heel mens behandelen, kun je beter beginnen bij het embryo.

=> **truc 5**

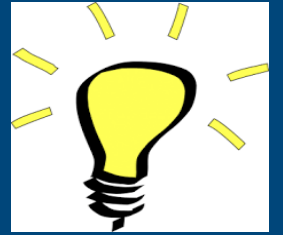
http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v548/n7668/fig_tab/nature23533_F1.html

Ethiek gebruik menselijke embryo's

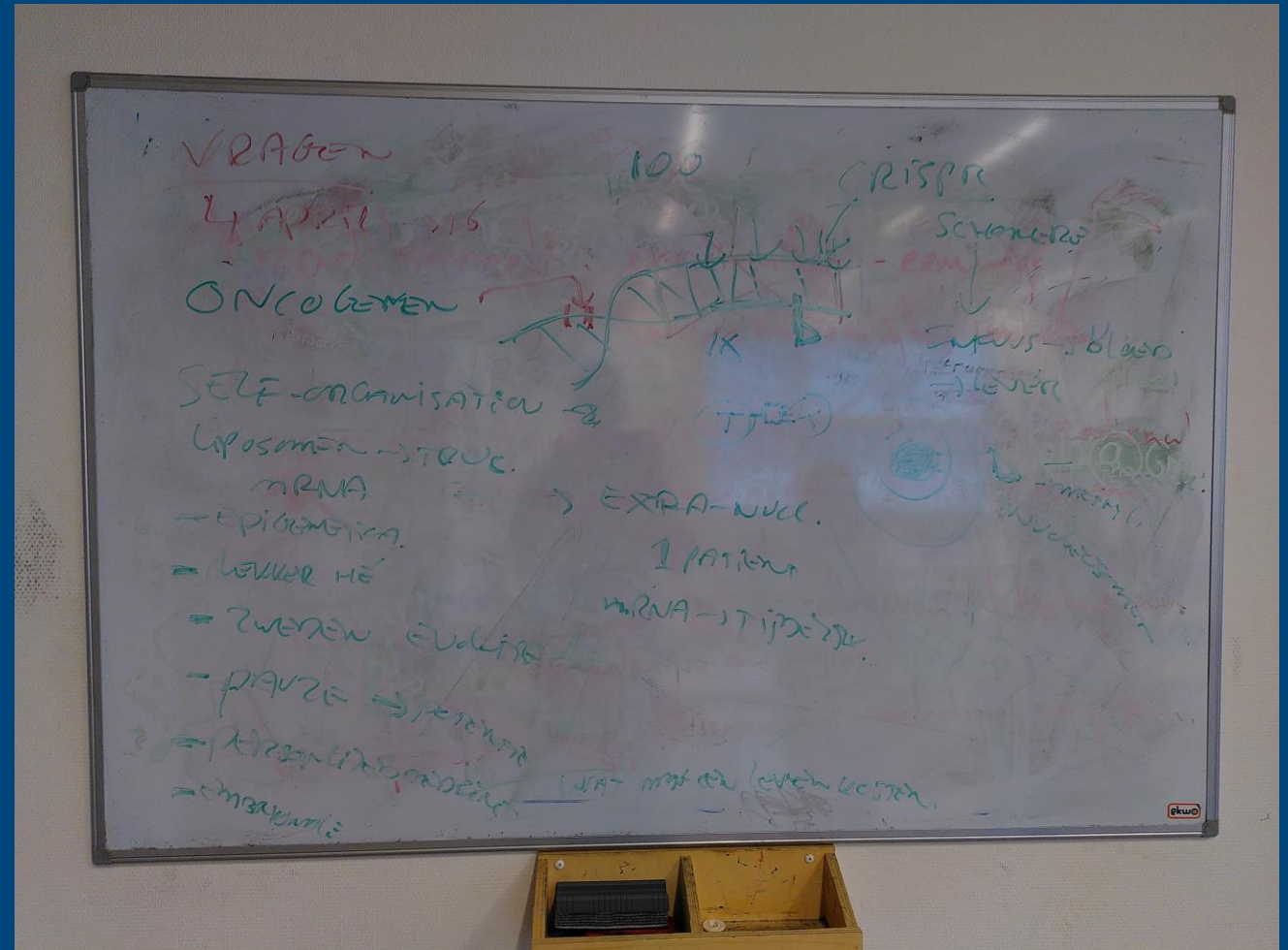


- **Regels voor handelingen met embryo's**
- Embryo's vormen het **begin** van het leven en zijn van bijzondere **waarde**. Daarom stelt de Embryowet grenzen aan handelingen met embryo's. Dat betekent dat onderzoekers en artsen die met embryo's werken zich aan regels moeten houden.
- **Regels voor omgaan met geslachtscellen en embryo's**
- In de Embryowet staan regels om ervoor te zorgen dat artsen en laboranten zorgvuldig omgaan met eicellen, zaadcellen en embryo's. Bijvoorbeeld als zij met eicellen en zaadcellen embryo's maken voor een vruchtbaarheidsbehandeling, bijvoorbeeld een ivf-behandeling. Zo moet de werkwijze van de arts en van de laboratoriummedewerker goed zijn vastgelegd. De laboranten mogen het DNA van de embryo's niet aanpassen. Ook mogen de eicellen en zaadcellen niet langer dan nodig bewaard blijven.
- <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/embryos/regels-voor-handelingen-met-embryos>

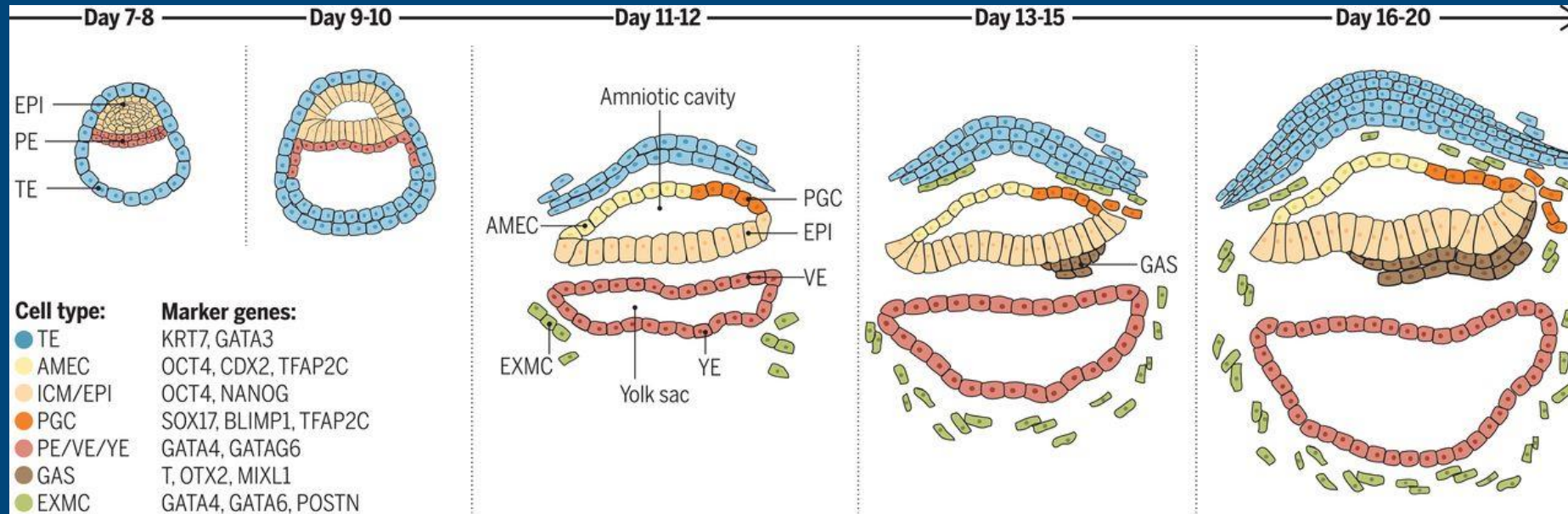
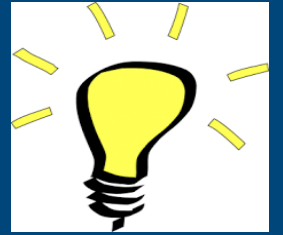
Vragen



- Embryonale ontwikkeling
- Self-organisation
- Epigenetica
- mRNA is transient
- Oncogenen
- Leven heeft een pauze knop
- Personalized medicine

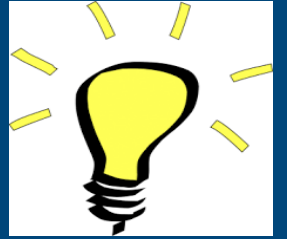


Monkey embryos cultured in vitro recapitulate primate postimplantation embryogenesis in vivo.
=> culture beyond 14 days

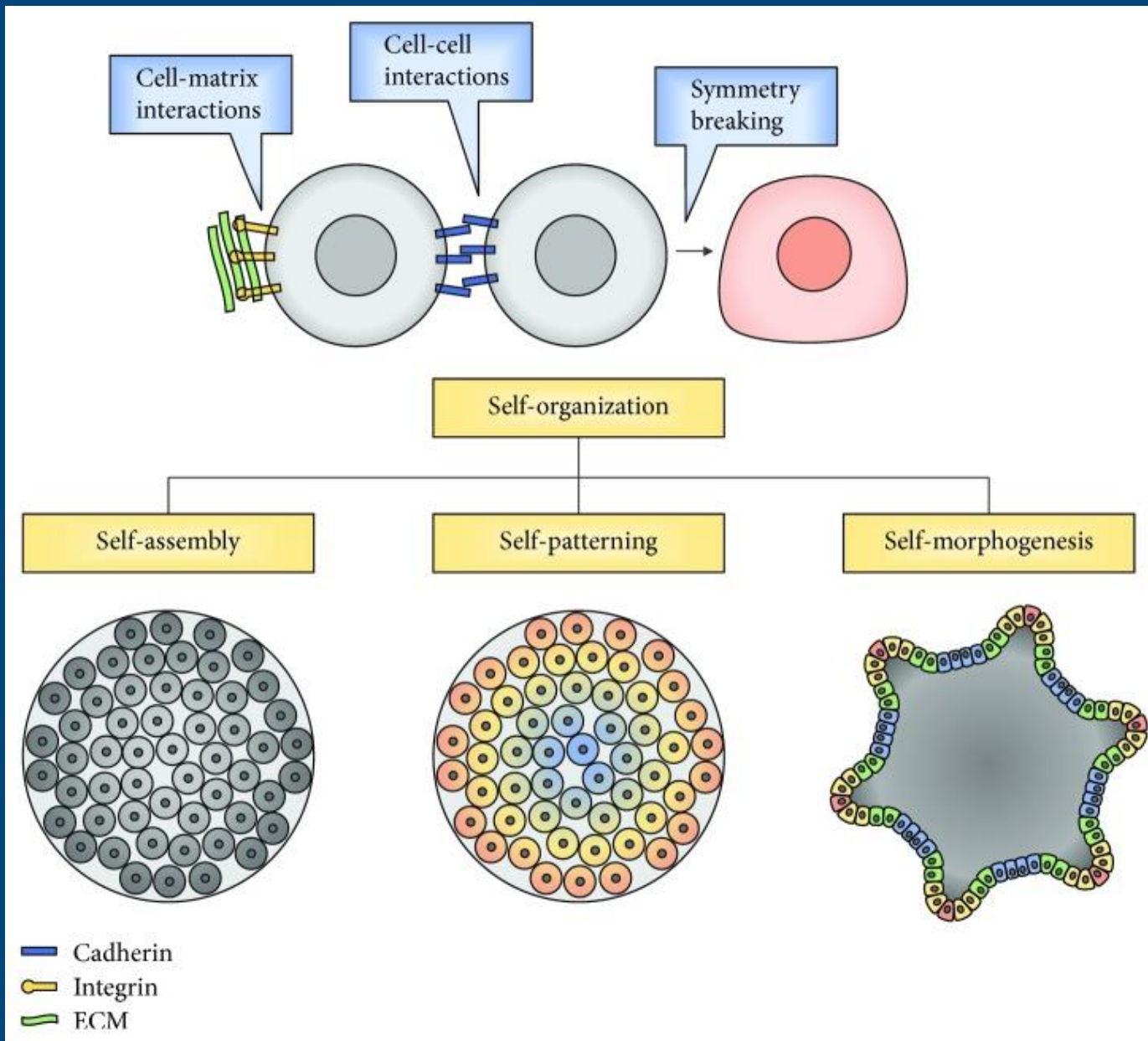


- Scheme of monkey postimplantation embryogenesis cultured in vitro. ICM, inner cell mass; EPI, epiblast; PE, primitive endoderm; TE, trophectoderm; AMEC, amniotic epithelium cell; PGC, primordial germ cell; VE, visceral endoderm; YE, yolk-sac endoderm; EXMC, extra-embryonic mesenchyme cell; and GAS, gastrulating cell.
- <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/366/6467/eaaw5754>

Organoids and self-organisation

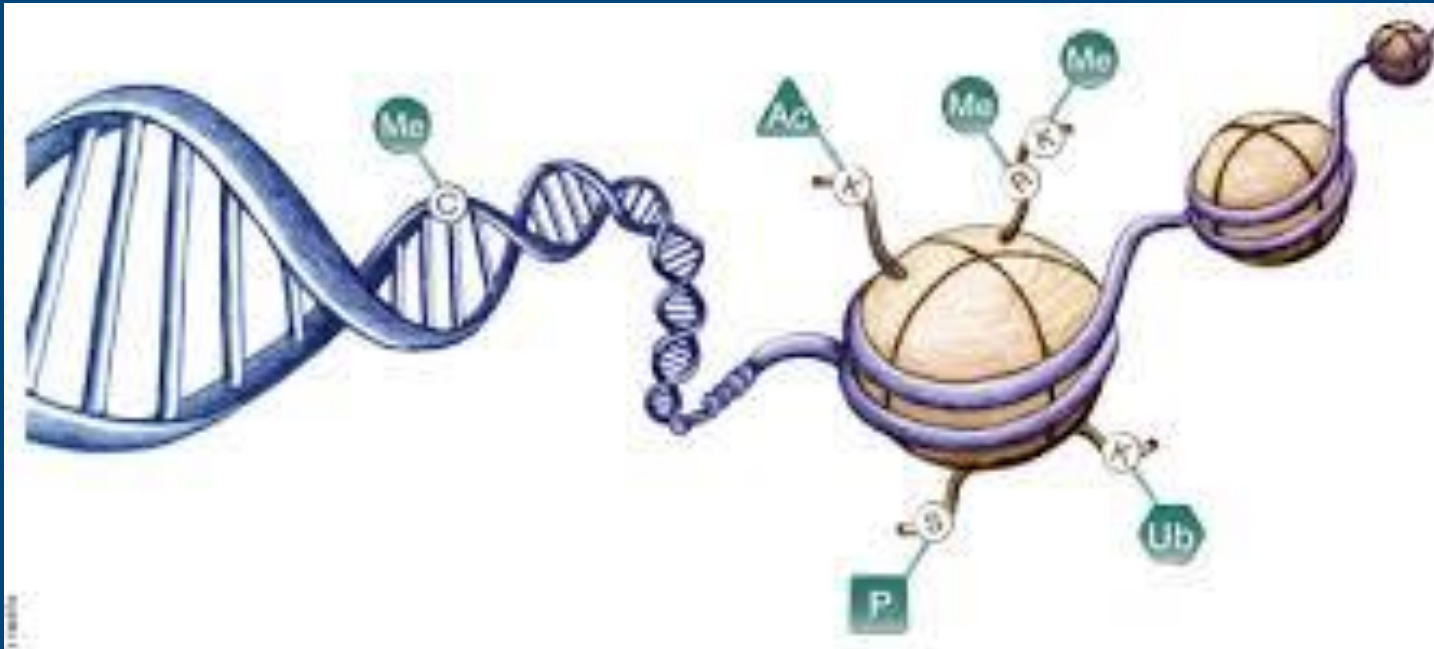
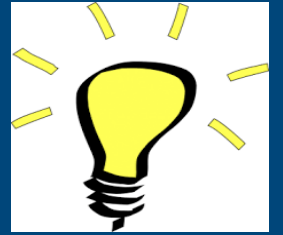


Life is
self organizing
=> college 3

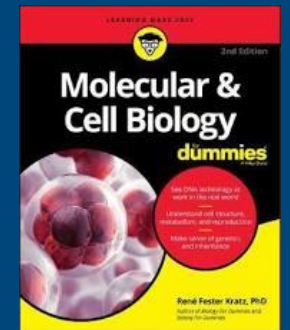


<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6501244/>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6784492/>

Celbio 7: Epigenetische modificatie



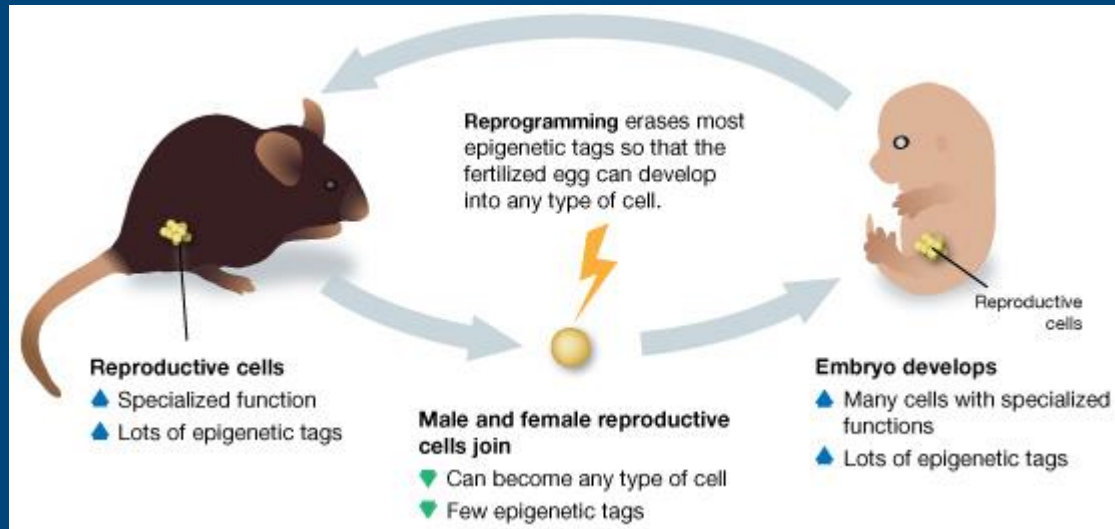
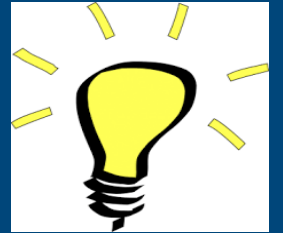
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mHak9EZjySs&list=PL761BC3F8B2447983>



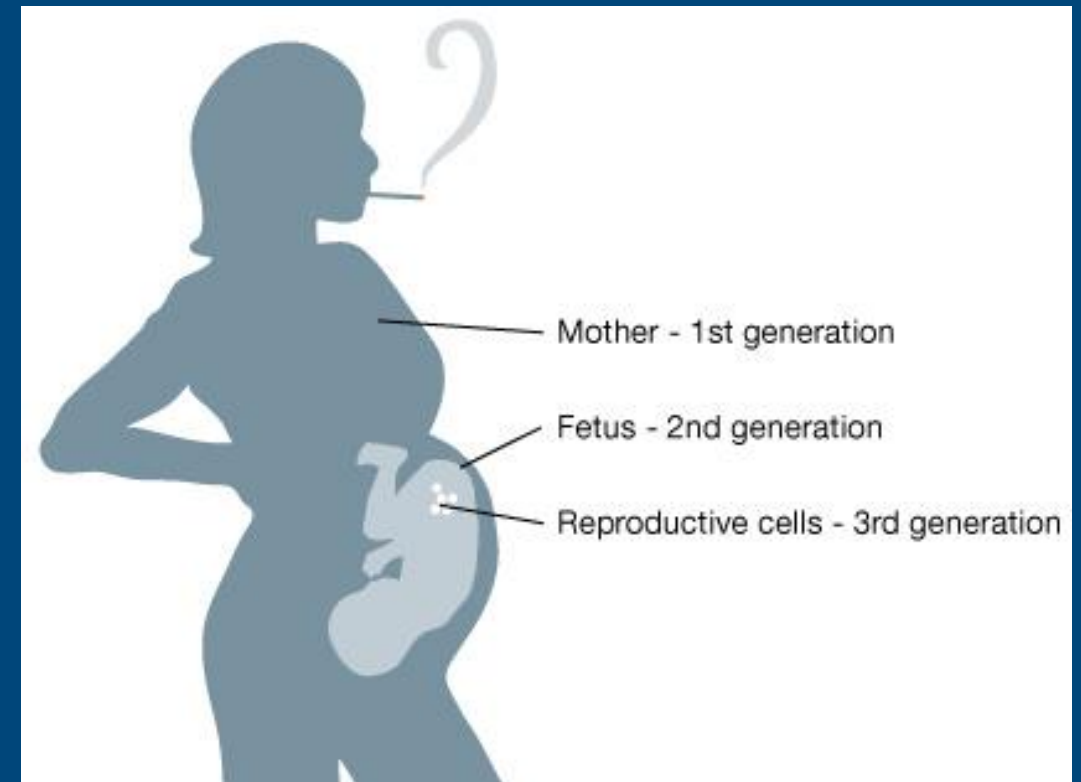
MCB H.18, p.309

- Aan/uit zetten van genen
 - => Differentiatie van cellen (huidcel v levercel)
 - => Van stamcel tot organisme
 - => Kanker, Veroudering
 - => X-chromosomale inactivatie (video)

Epigenetica en volgende generaties



- In principe wordt alles gewist in eicel
=> **Ultieme verjongingstherapie!**
- Maar omstandigheden tijdens ontwikkeling kunnen toch invloed hebben op volgende generaties => **Wallace**
- Waarschijnlijk doordat **miRNA's in de eicel** na het "wissen" epigenetische TAGs **terugplaatsen**



RNA technologie is **transient**



Omdat RNA na maximaal een paar dagen is afgebroken zal een therapie op basis van RNA **alleen tijdelijke effecten** hebben.

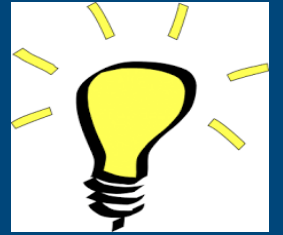
⇒ Veel subtielere manier van ingrijpen, met een beperkte ethische problematiek

DNA-therapie blijft potentieel veel langer aanwezig => gentherapie => ethisch lastig

Transfection of messenger RNA (mRNA) is a promising alternative to pDNA or viral vector to achieve target protein expression, particularly in non-proliferative cells such as primary human cells^{[19](#),[20](#)}. One advantage of mRNA transfection is that there is neither the need for mRNA to enter the cell nucleus, nor the possibility to integrate into the host genomic DNA

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-60506-4>

Oncogenes and Oncovirus



- A direct oncogenic viral mechanism^[11] involves either insertion of additional viral oncogenic genes into the host cell or to enhance already existing oncogenic genes (proto-oncogenes) in the genome.
- DNA oncoviruses transform infected cells by integrating their DNA into the host cell's genome.^[18] The DNA is believed to be inserted during transcription or replication, when the two annealed strands are separated.
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oncovirus>

DARPA Seeks to Create Software Systems That Could Last 100 Years

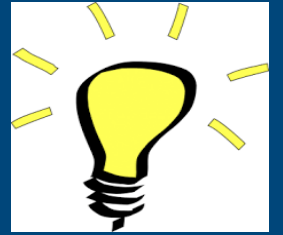
Life is resilient !

A system lasting 4 billion years

=> Valt een hoop van te leren



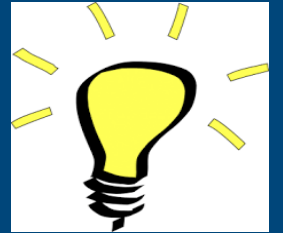
Probleempunten in discussie over GM



- Kaas komt niet voor in de natuur, mensen met een bril ook niet (we staan al lang buiten de evolutie)
- Veredeling is ook onnatuurlijk (elstar, hond)
- GM gebruikt ook “natuurlijke” systemen als virussen en DNA.
- Natuurlijk is altijd goed? => er is niets zo dodelijk als de natuur.
- GM systemen hebben extra risico's, maar voordelen zijn immens (10 miljard mensen voeden) => onvermijdelijk?
- Vertroebeling door religieuze kijk; Ouderwets is beter, leven is heilig.
- Angst voor nieuwe technologie (gebrek aan kennis)
- partnerkeuze? => ons willen verbeteren is natuurlijk
- Biologie is technologie => via evolutie wordt de technologie aangepast (verbeteren?)
- Termen: **Wetware** (itt hardware/software)

Julian Savulescu

- A professor of practical ethics at the University of Oxford, Savulescu thinks deeply about the ethics of the biological enhancement of the human race.
- **As a species, we have a moral obligation to enhance ourselves biologically.**
- **Humans have a lot of limitations.** We have limitations in terms of aging, we have cognitive limitations, various physical limitations, and of course moral limitations. When science offers us the opportunity to overcome these limitations, we should ask the ethical question: “should we?” In some cases we shouldn’t, but in many cases we have a moral obligation to overcome those limitations.
- One trivial example: about a billion IQ points are lost around the world each year because salt isn’t iodized. If you’re pregnant and have insufficient iodine, your fetus might lose 10 to 15 IQ points. You may still be “normal” — but it only costs 2-3¢ per person per year to iodize salt. We have an enormous moral obligation to do that because of the value of cognitive ability.
- We also have a moral obligation to overcome our moral limitations. People evolved to form groups of about 150. They care about their **tribal group**, and they tend to be violent to or derogate out-of-group members. They are altruistic to their friends and family, but much less so to other people. They free-ride. They think in the **near term**. All of these are essentially features built into our psychology.
- We’re far from perfect. We’ll never be perfect, but when science offers us the opportunity to understand those limitations and to build policies tailored towards them, or indeed to directly overcome them, we ought to at least do research into it.



<https://youtu.be/DhtlFTrJQJ4>

New biosecurity group aims to prevent biotech disasters



- Organization hopes to safeguard technology advances from misuse and abuse
- <https://www.science.org/content/article/new-biosecurity-group-aims-prevent-biotech-disasters>

Individuelle Geneeskunde: Milasen

Scientists Designed a Drug for Just One Patient.
Her Name Is Mila.

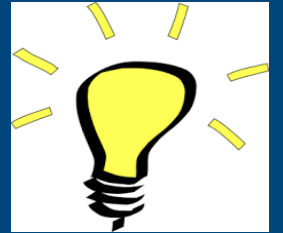
An achievement in ultra-personalized medicine also raises questions about fairness and regulation.

Julia Vitarello with her daughter, Mila, 8, who has a rare neurological disorder. Scientists were able to create a drug to treat only the form of the illness she has.

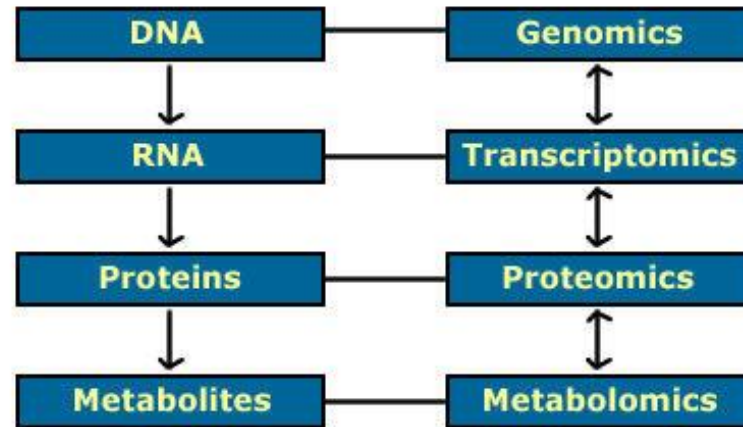
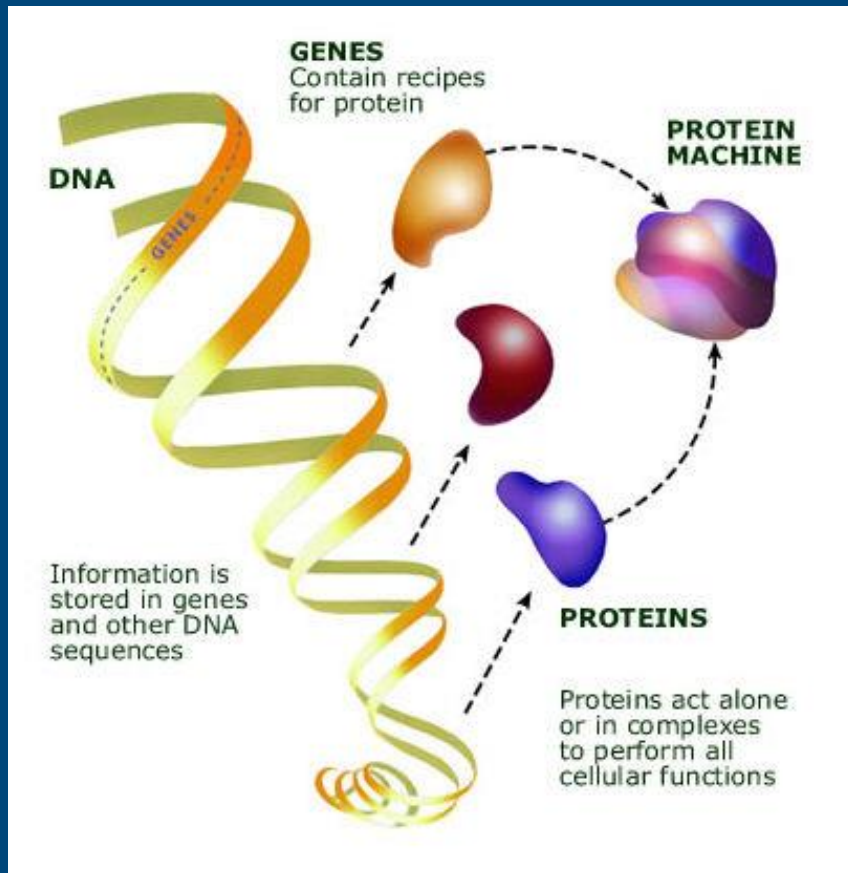
=> Personalized Medicine



Gen, eiwit
Genome, proteome => 'omics



Epigenomics

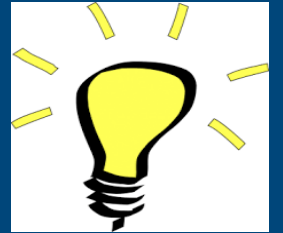


Microbiomics

=> personalized medicine

=> Beter therapie met minder
bijwerkingen

Leven is..



- Een informatie systeem
- Manipuleerbaar met informatietechnologie
- Modulair
- Self-organizing
- Heeft een pauze knop (bevroren kikker)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=hIGtLKxoFeA

Levend ?

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=hIGtLKxoFeA

100 mensen	ja
1 Mens	?
Tafel	nee

Kikker	?
Bevroren kikker (natuurlijk antivries)	?
Bevroren mens	?
Tardigrade in de ruimte	?
Bacterien in aardkorst (delen 1x/1000 jaar)	?

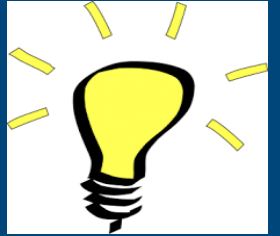
Virus	?
Macrovirus	?
Kristal	
Prion	
DNA	

Mycoplasma	?
Synthia	?

=> college 7

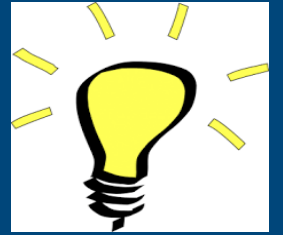
Life's characteristics:

Order
Sensitivity
Reproduction
Regulation
Homeostasis



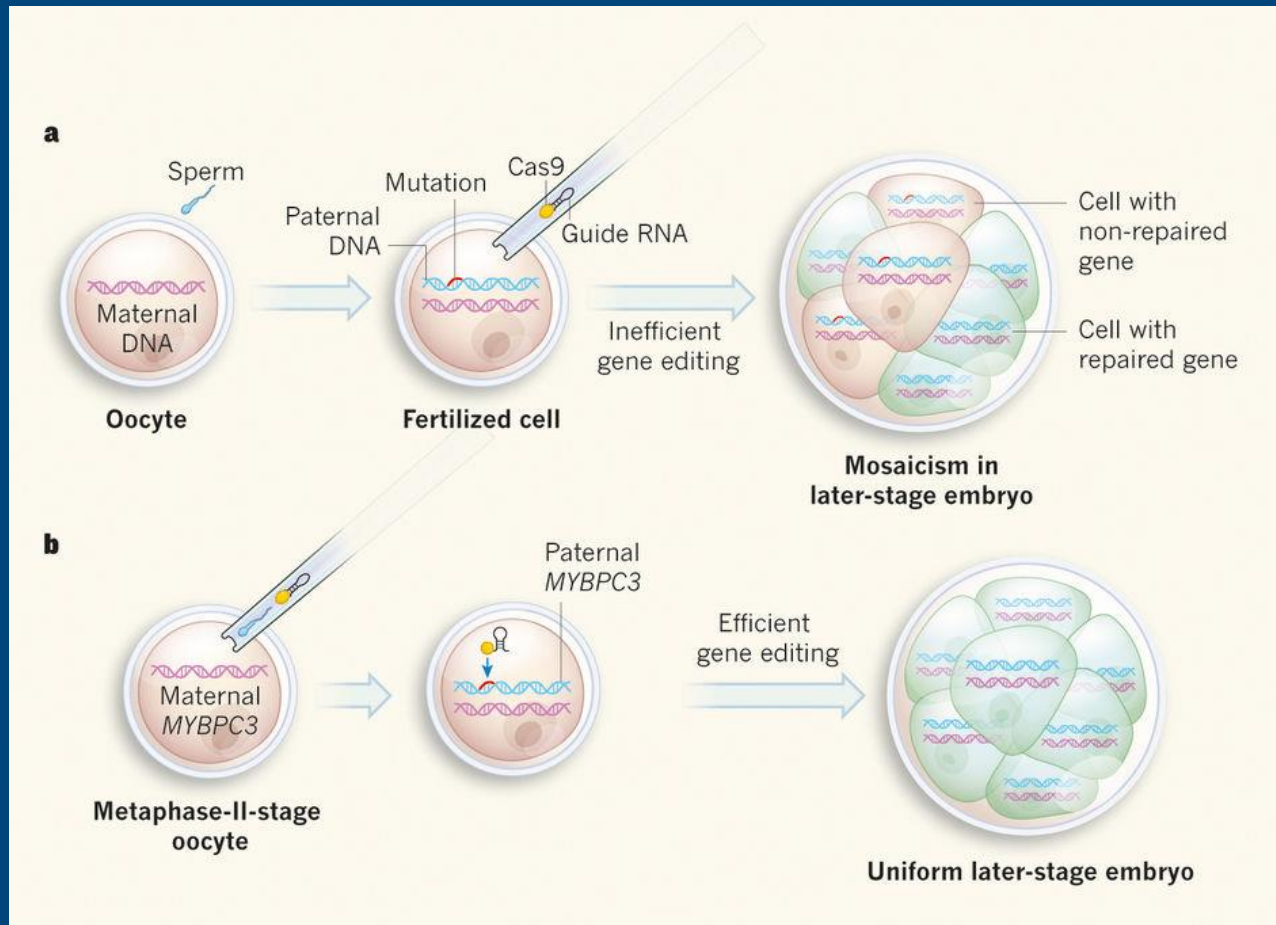
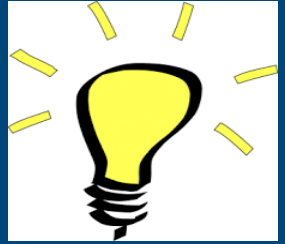
Is potentie voor deze
factoren genoeg?
Of maar een paar ipv
allemaal?

Volgende college (28-02)



- Tissue engineering
- Proefdieren

Correction of a pathogenic gene mutation in **human** embryos using CRISPR



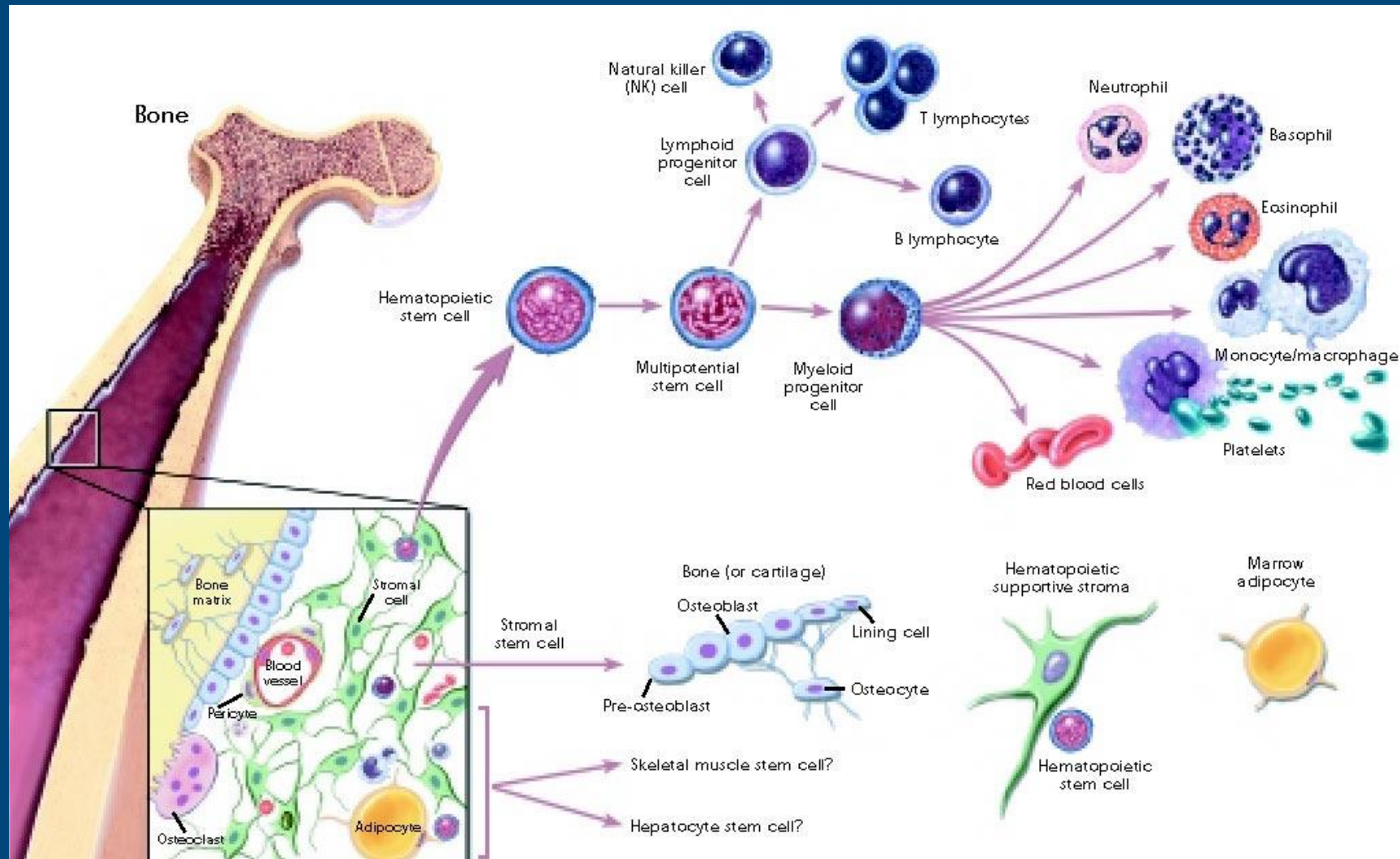
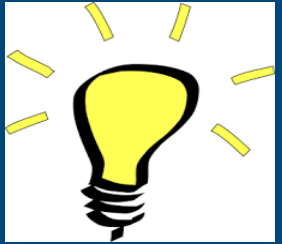
Ipv heel mens behandelen, kun je beter beginnen bij het embryo.

=> truc 5

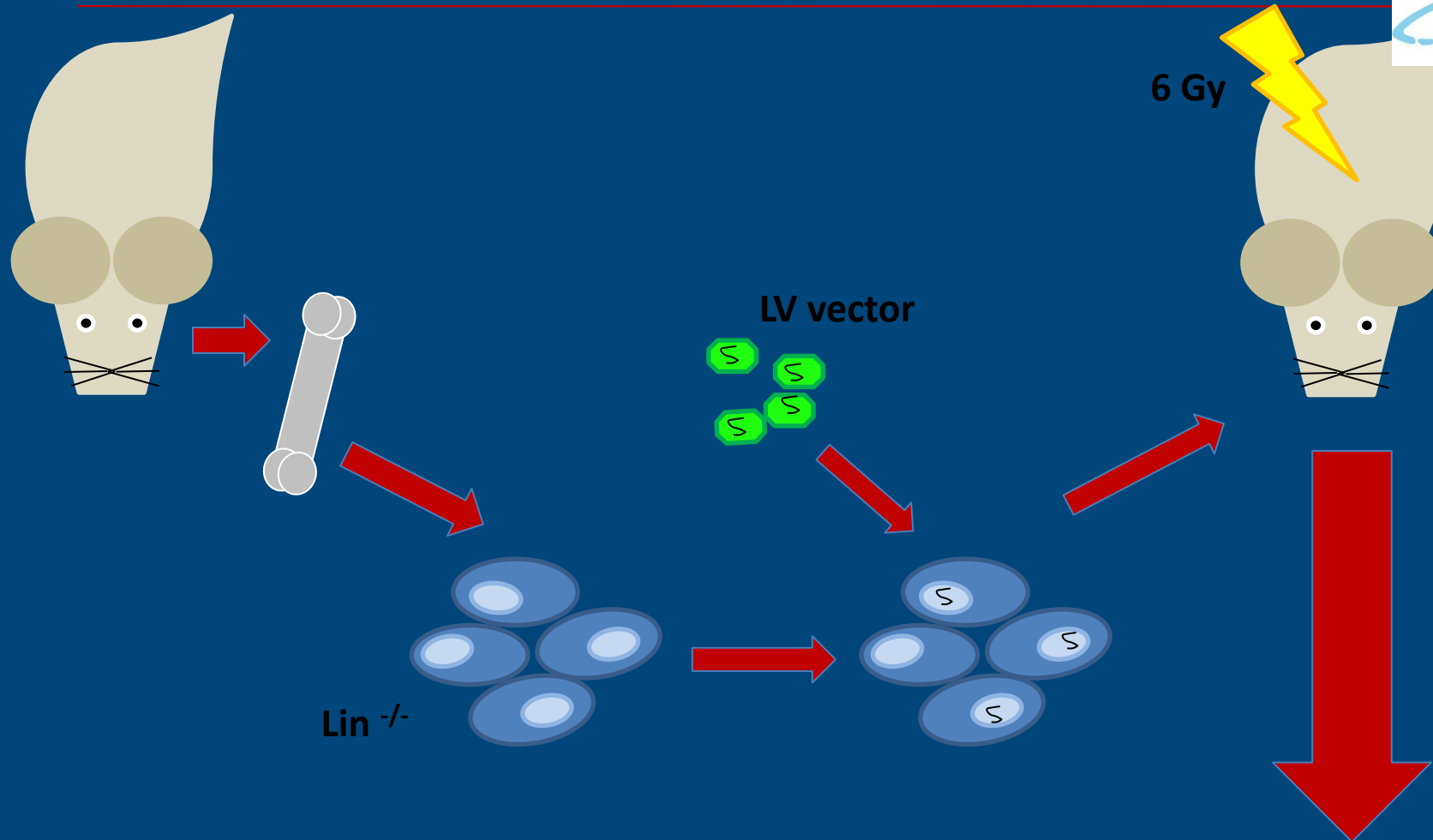
http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v548/n7668/fig_tab/nature23533_F1.html

Stamcellen in het beenmerg (adult stem cells)

=> Truc 5b



Experimental Approach (ex vivo)



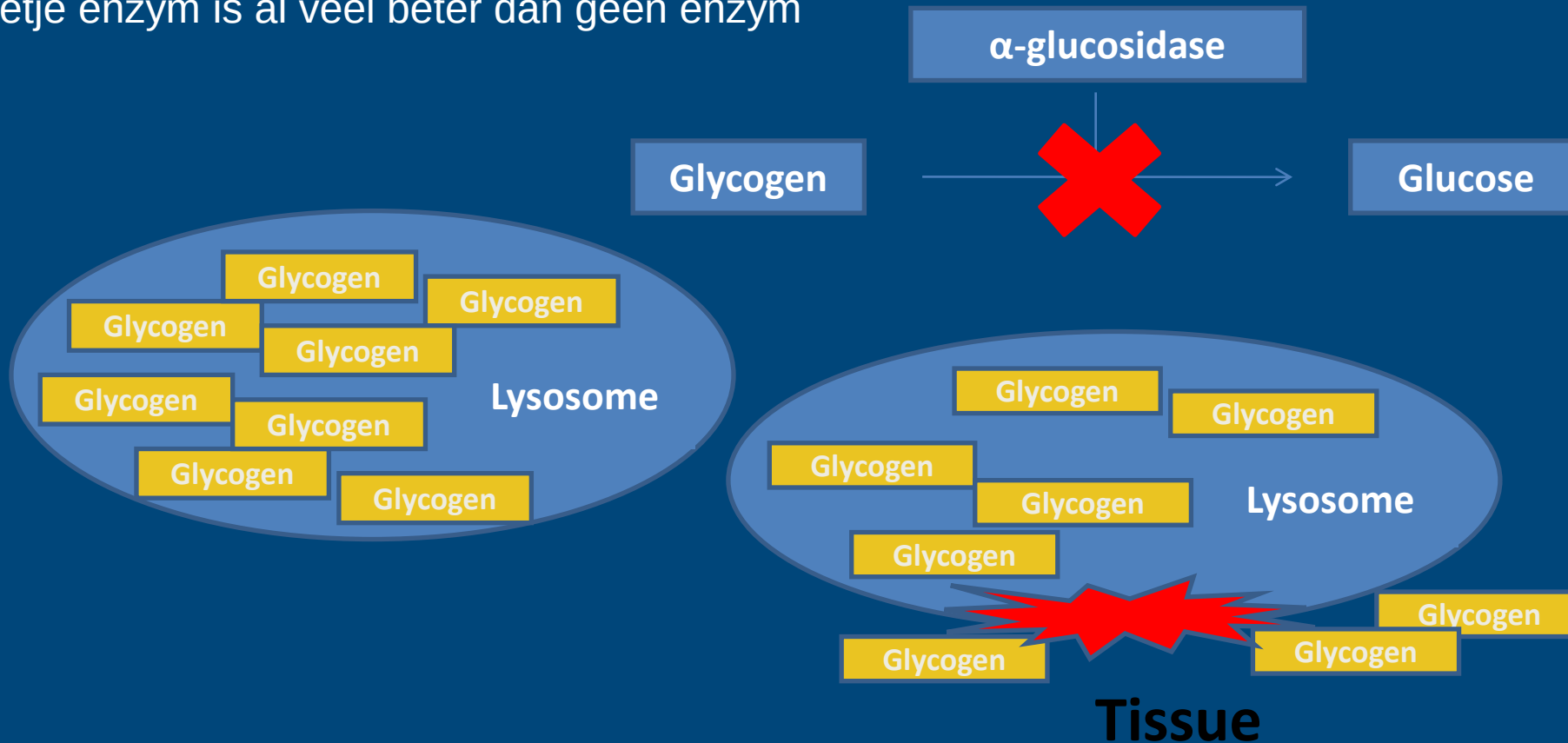
Expression of the transgene in all hematopoietic cells
Ex vivo possible through use of stem cells (quality control)

stamcel => college 2

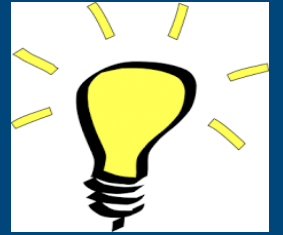
Gen/stamceltherapie: Pompe Disease

Autosomal recessive lysosomal storage disorder
Deficiency in α -glucosidase (GAA)

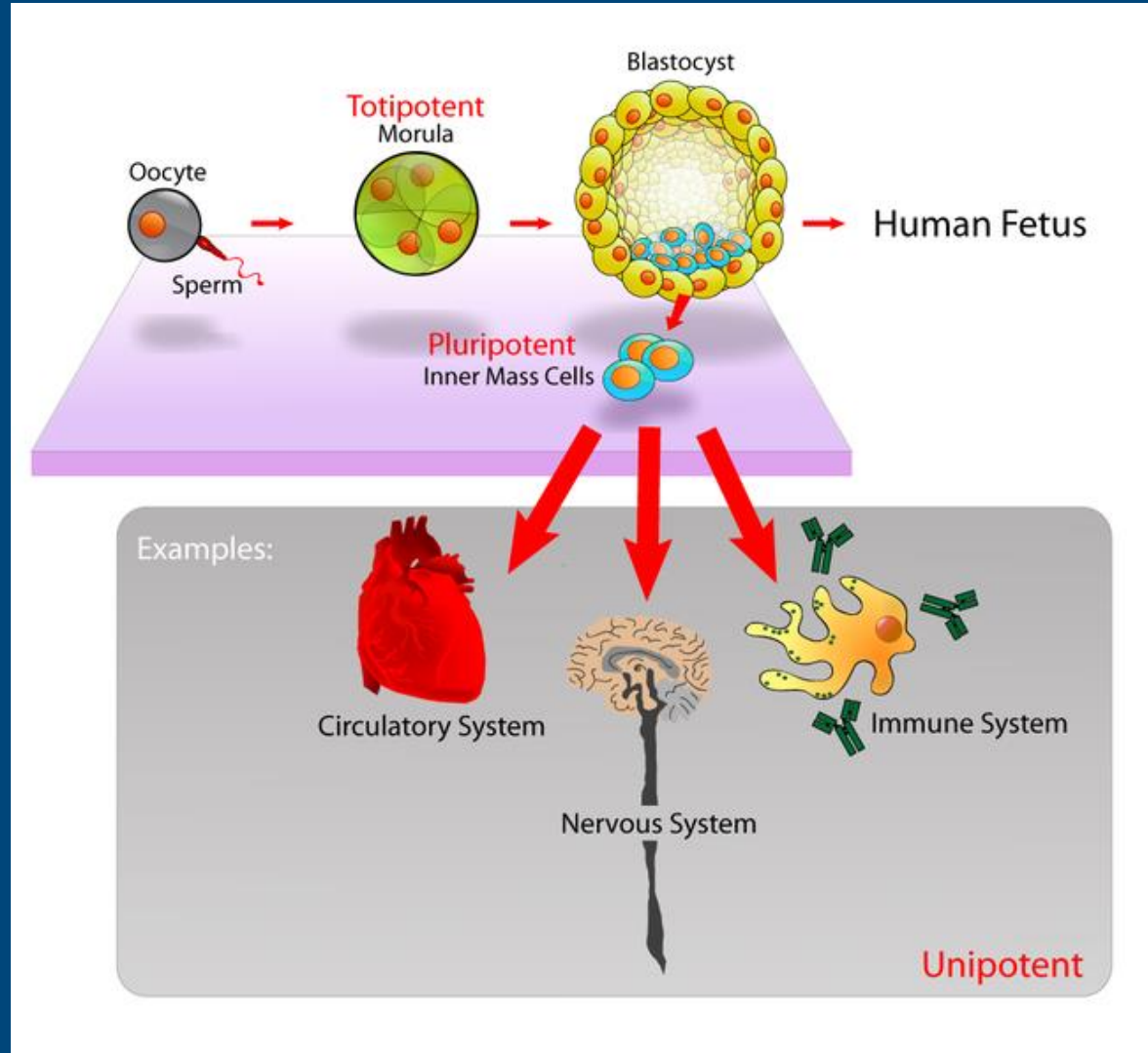
=> Klein beetje enzym is al veel beter dan geen enzym



Embryonale stamcel => Volwassen weefsels met “adult stem cells”



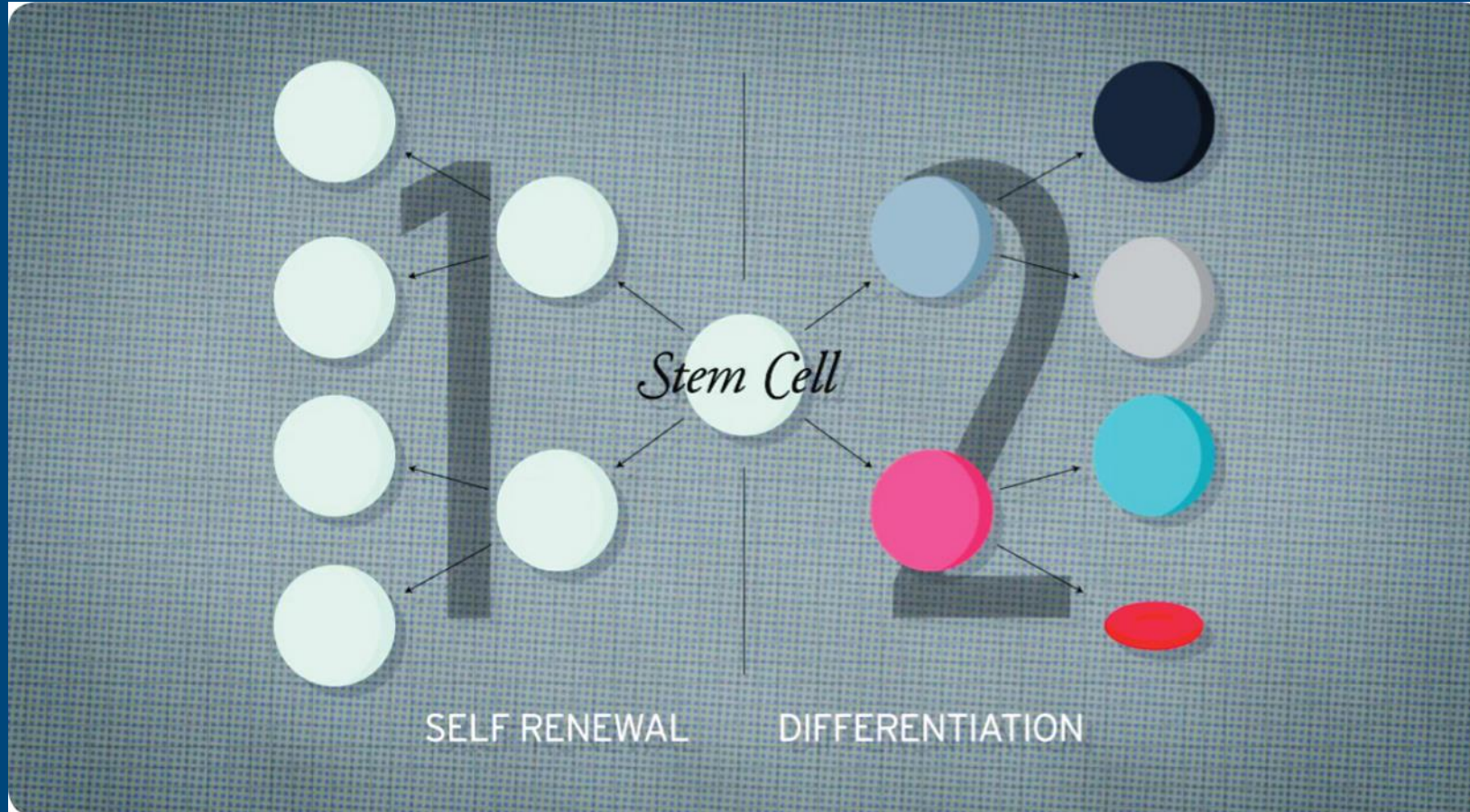
ES



Adult
Stem
cells

Na de embryonale ontwikkeling blijven stamcellen actief => adult stem cells

Stamcellen delen en dochtercellen vormen functioneel weefsel

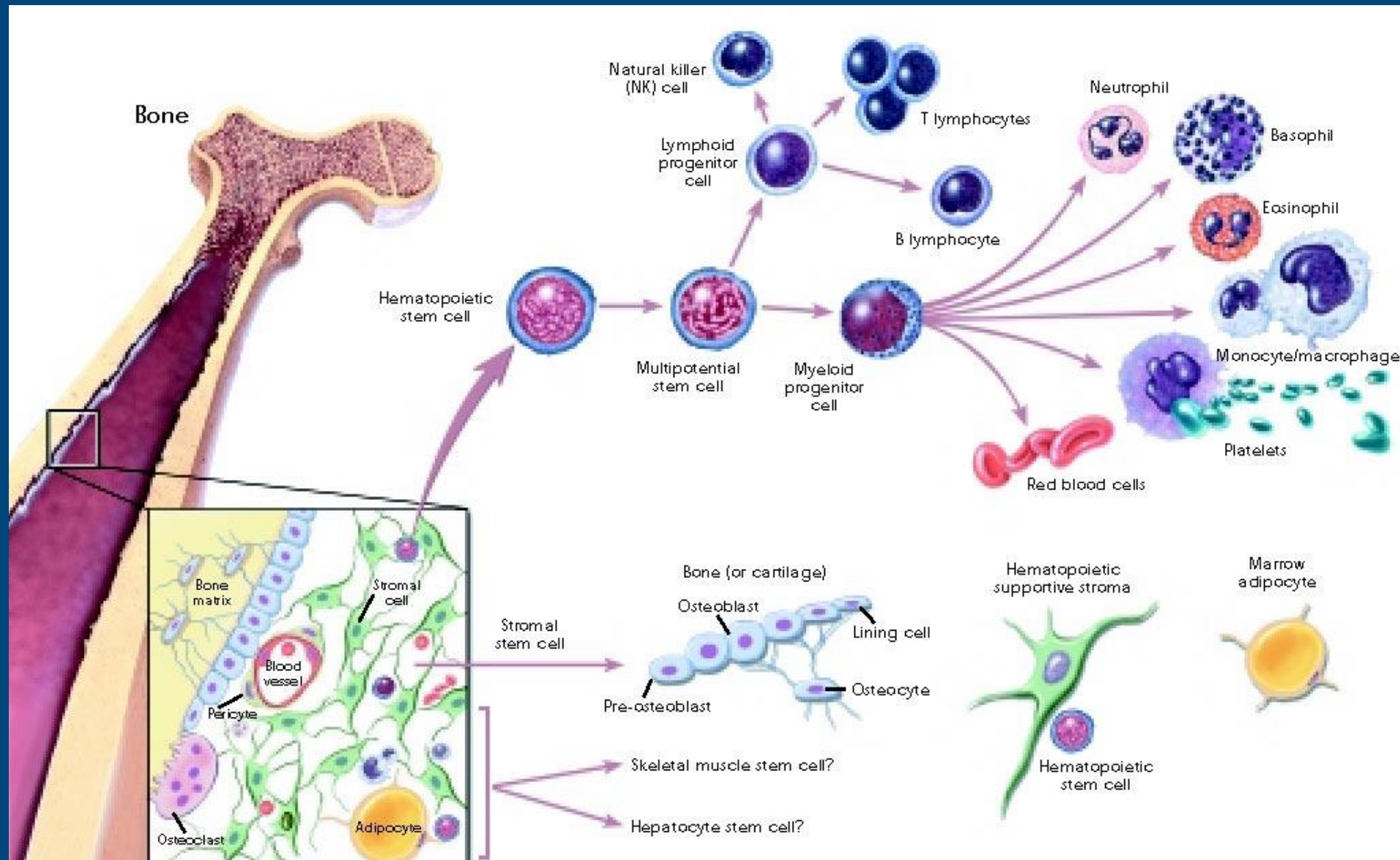
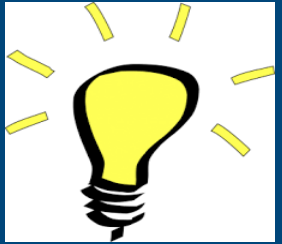


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_hbgeQzmU9U

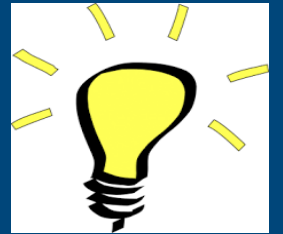
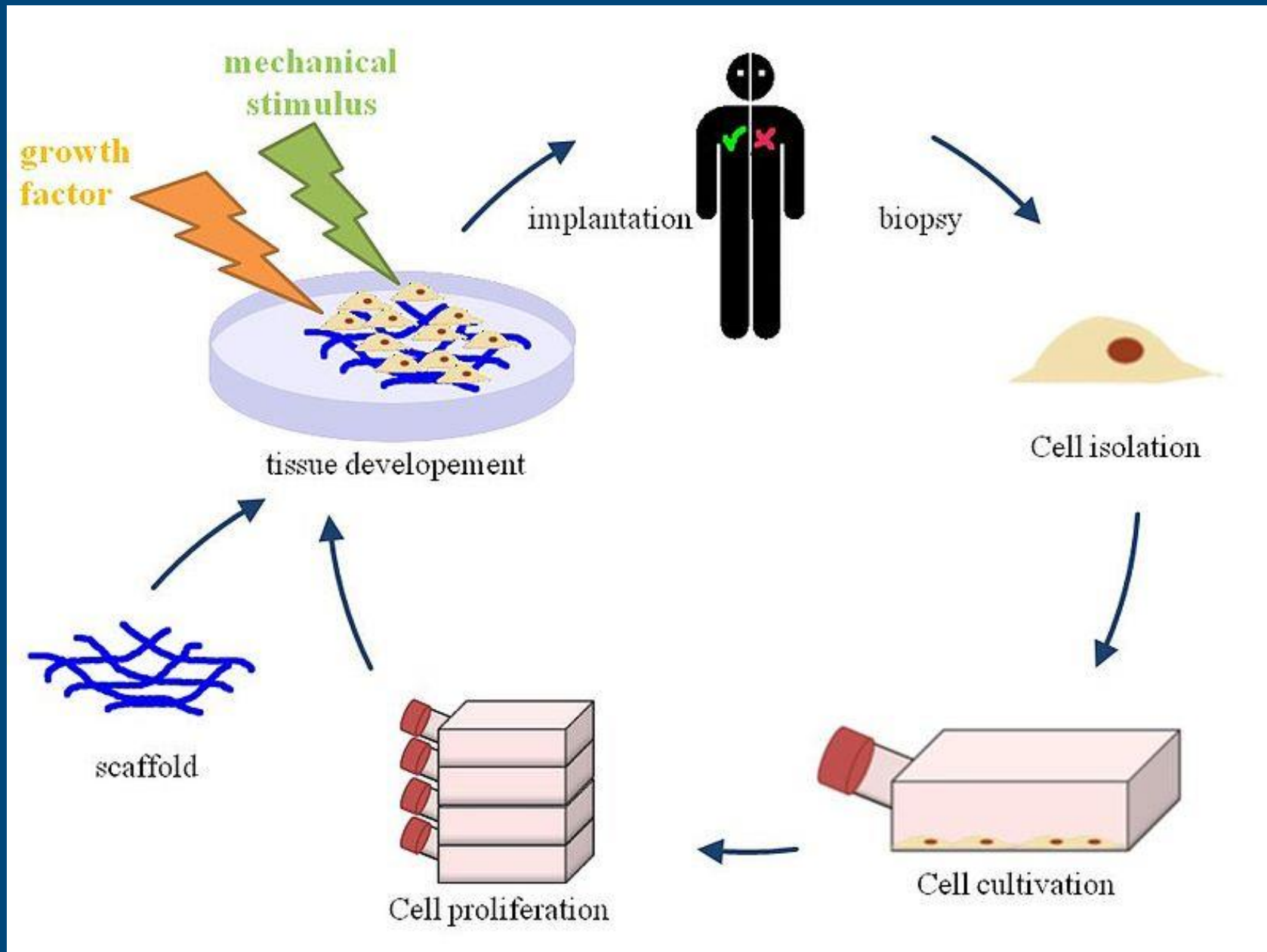
American Association for the Advancement of Science
Science 2014;343:600-610



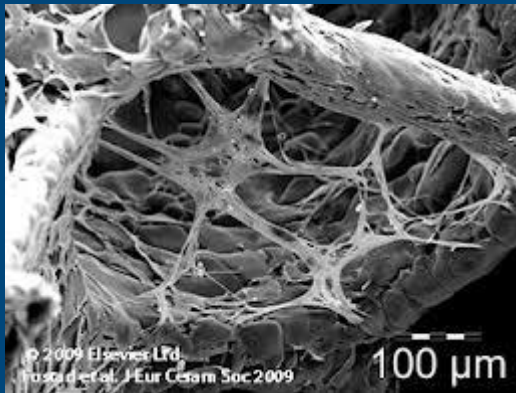
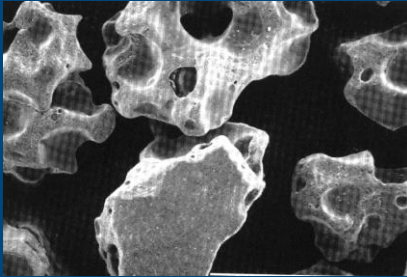
Stamcellen in het beenmerg: Hematopoetische stamcel en de mesenchymale stamcel (MSC)



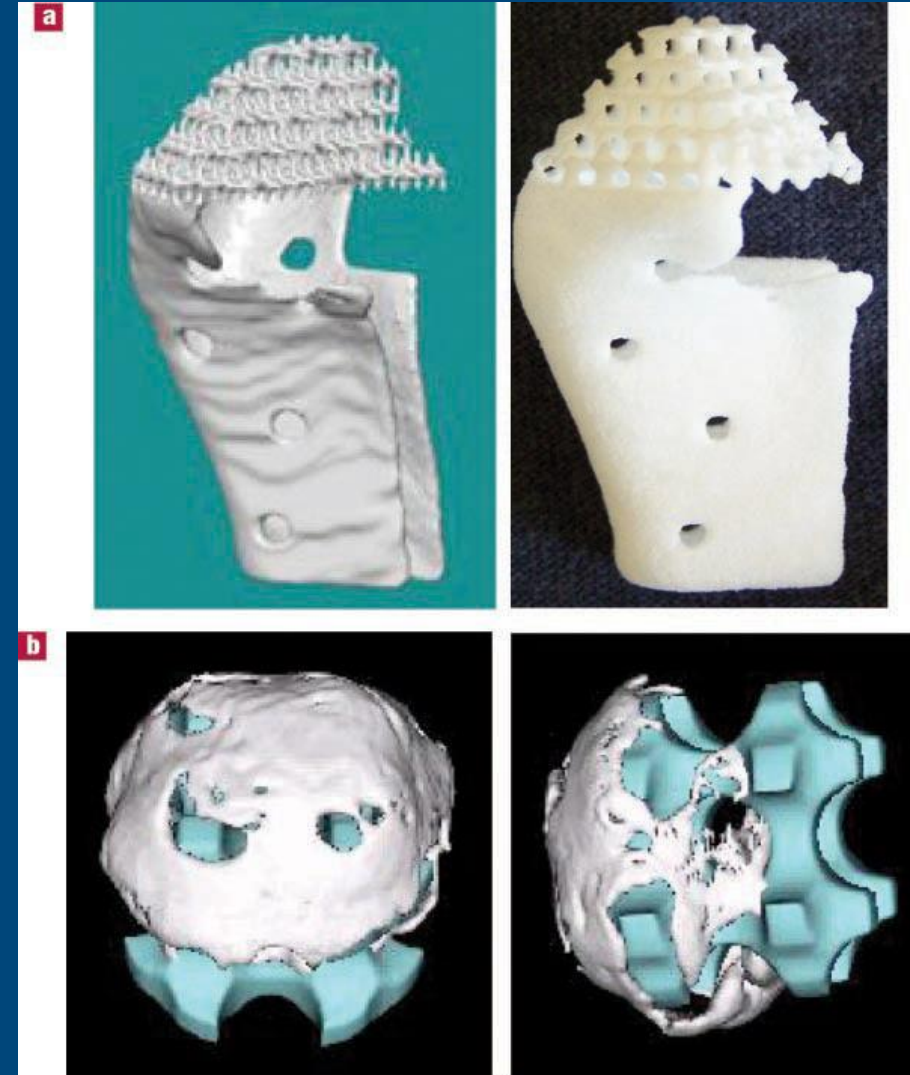
Tissue-engineering



Scaffolds (steigers), geven tijdelijke steun en sturen ontwikkeling

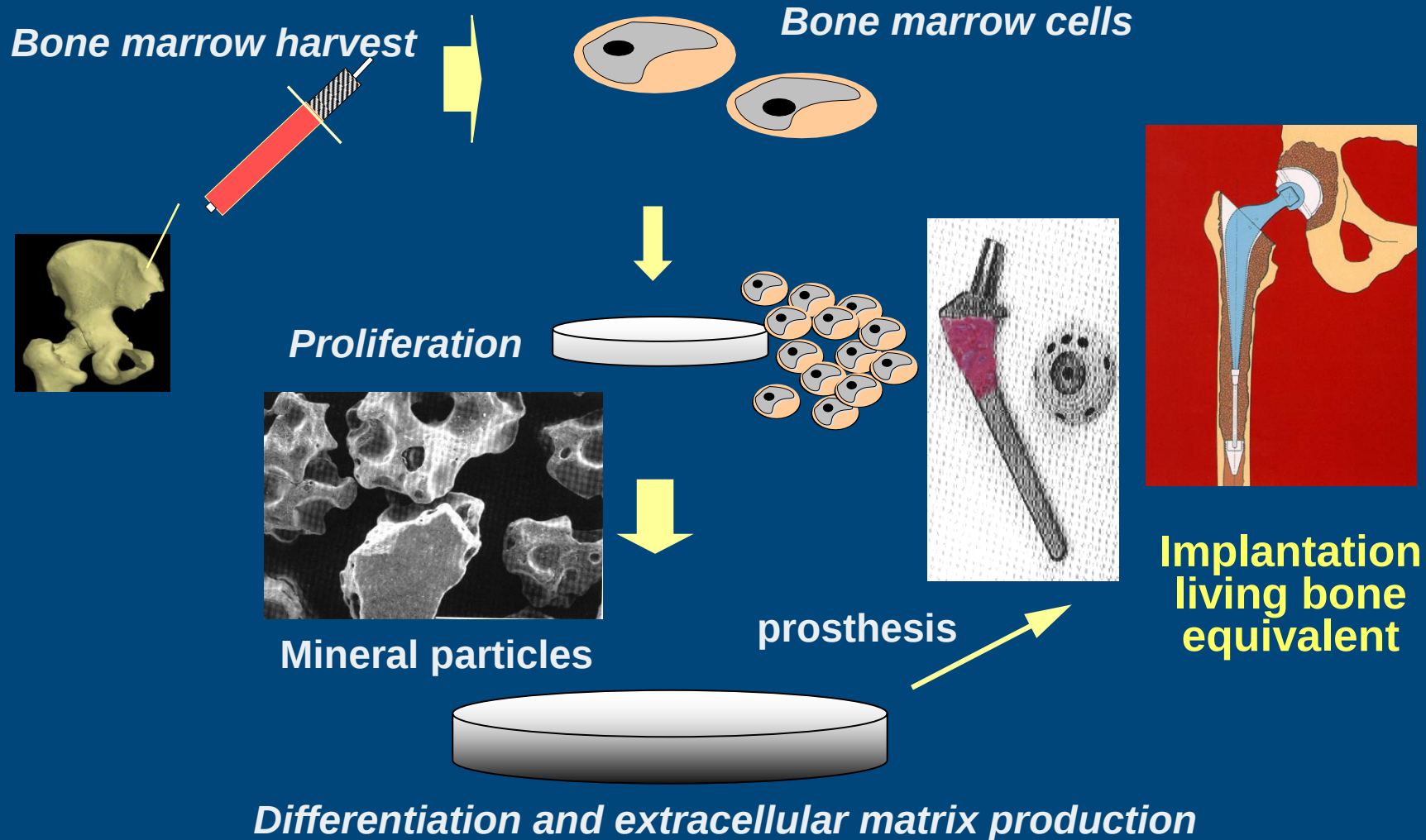
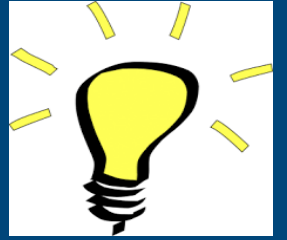


<http://www.citagenix.com/pdf/MBCPvsBovine.pdf>
http://www.integralife.com/products%2Fpdfs%2Fossatura%20brochure_457.pdf

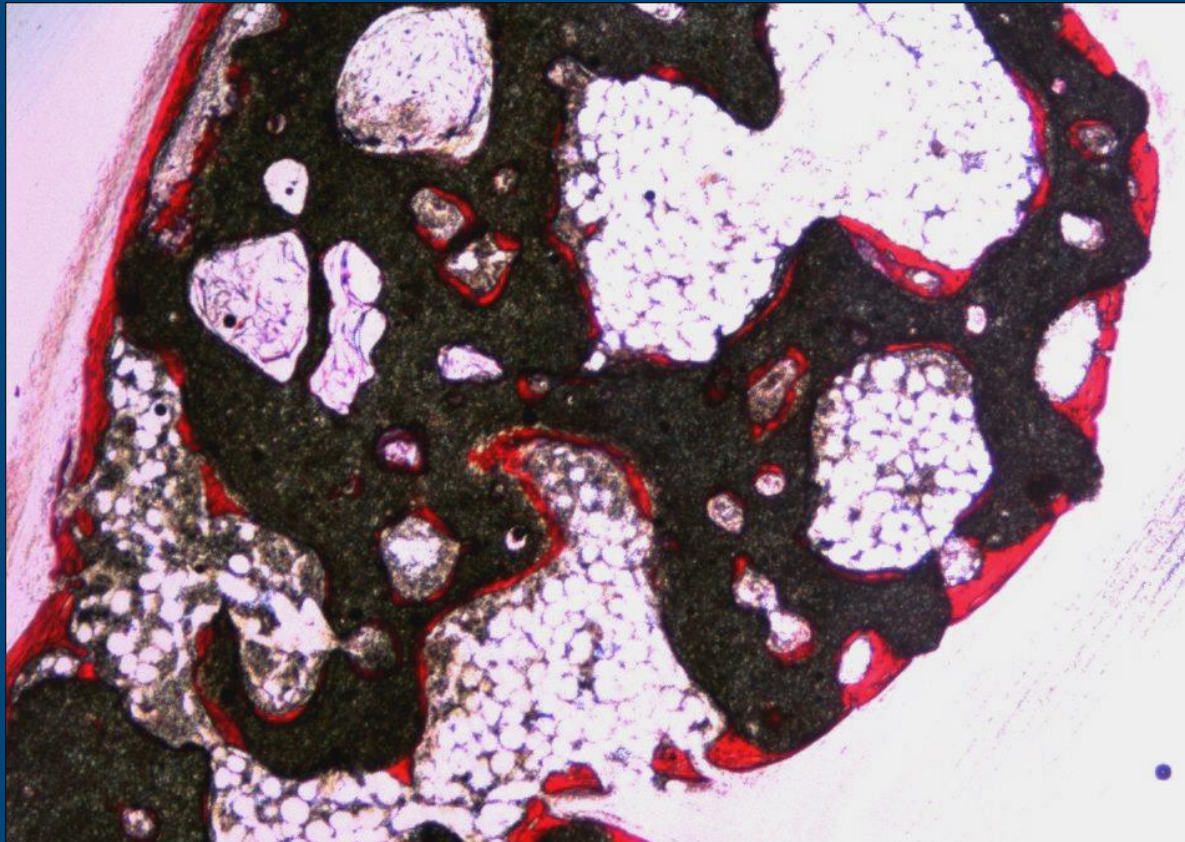
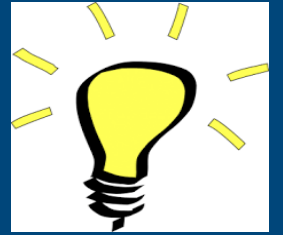


Sintering, electrospinning, 3D-printing, (release of growth factors)

Tissue-engineered bone coated on titanium.



In vivo bone adult stem cells from bone-marrow (MSC)



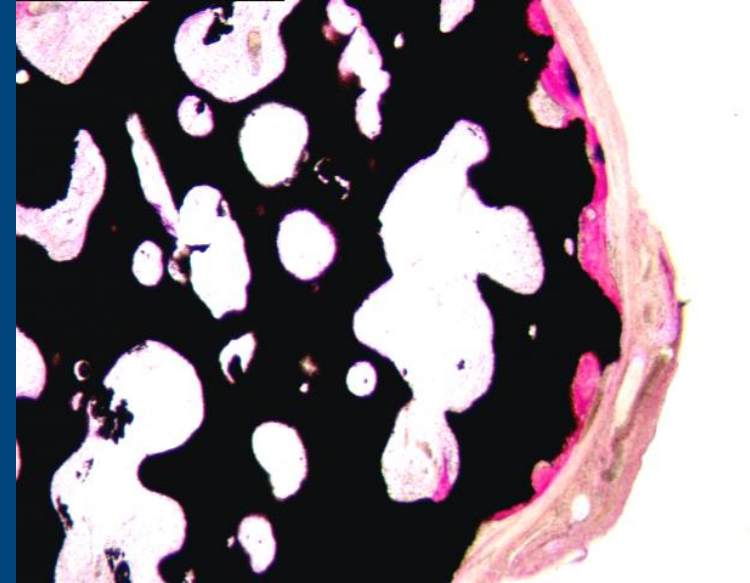
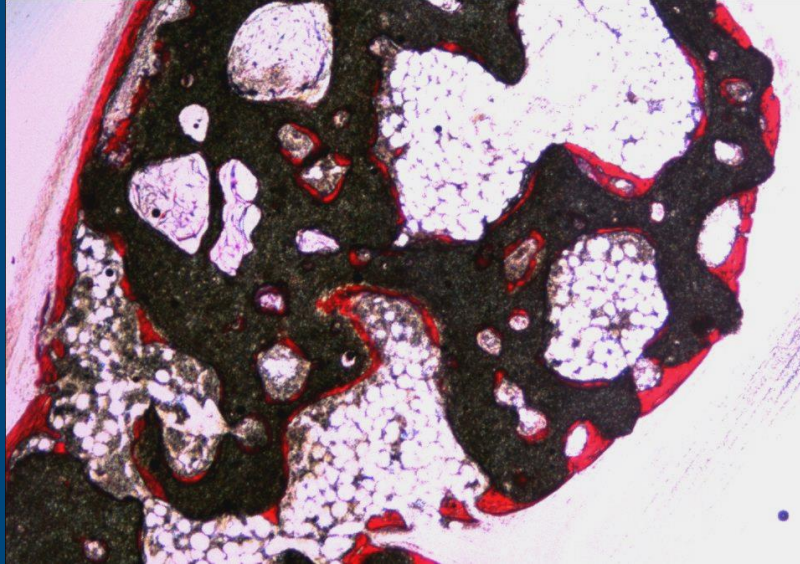
Red = bone

Black = scaffold

White = bone-marrow

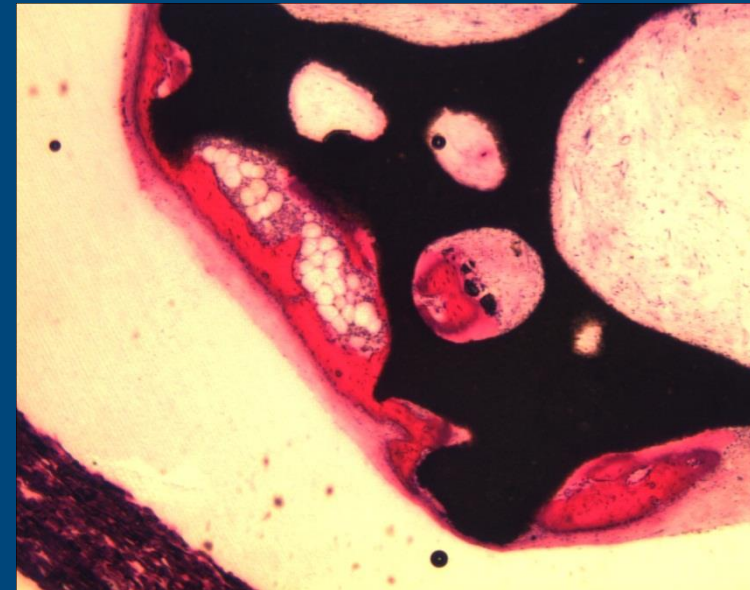
First trials with rat MSC

In vivo bone adult stem cells from bone-marrow (MSC) rat v. human

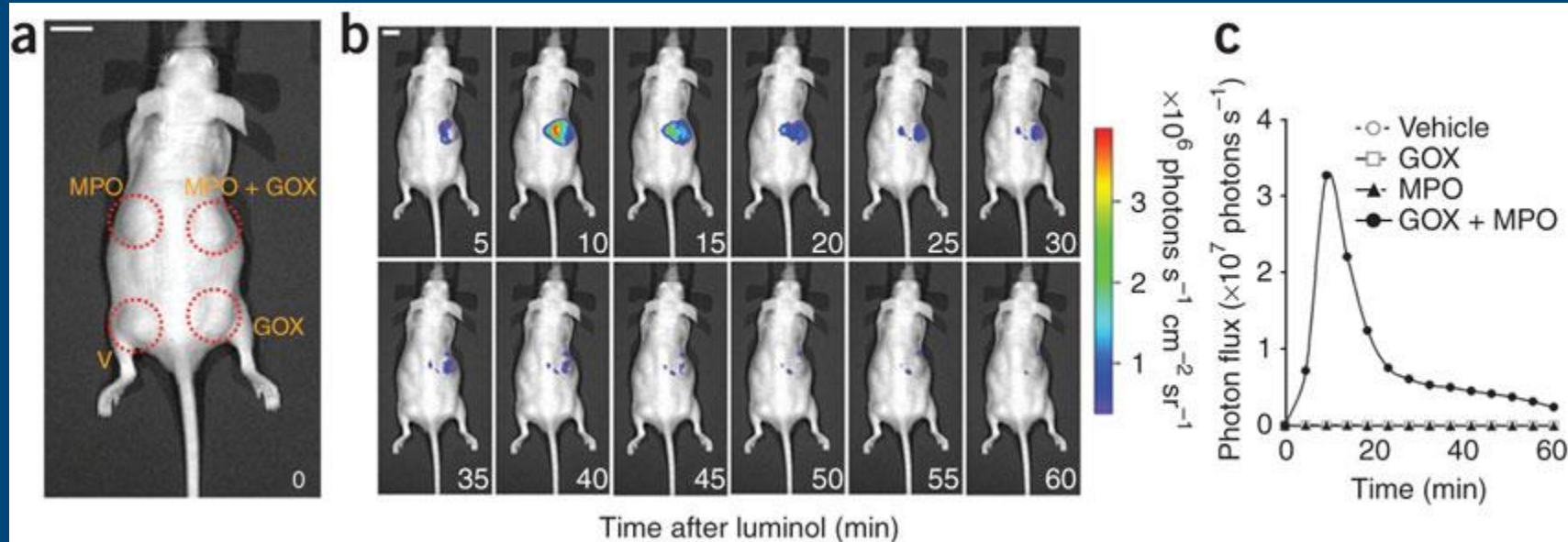
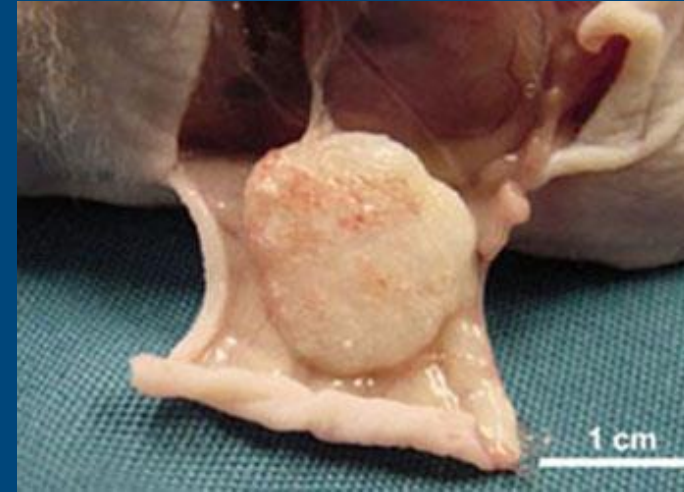
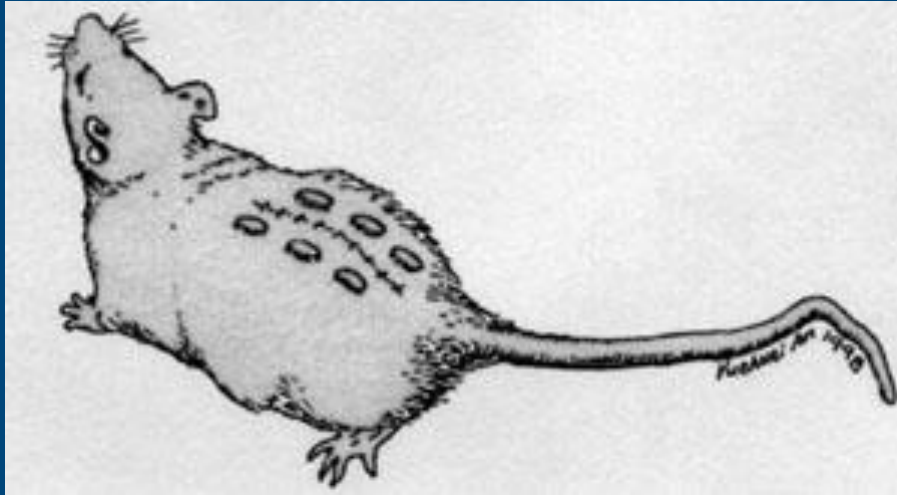
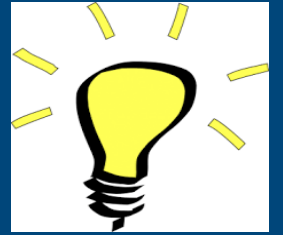


Large differences between donors!
Unexpected => interesting !

Red = bone
Black = scaffold

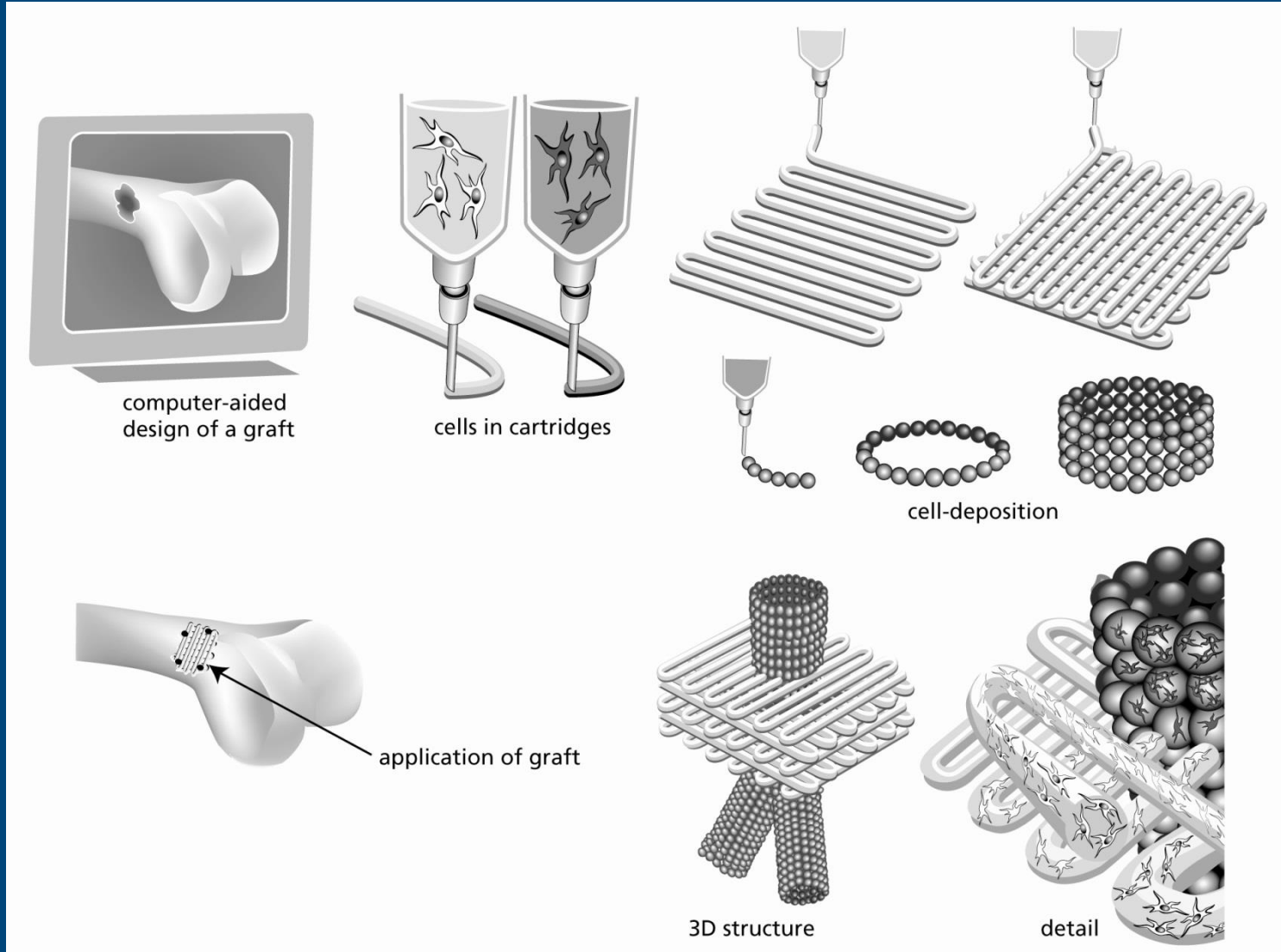


Proefdiergebruik bij Tissue-engineering



Tissue printing

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zuB3LWwXdWM>



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9VHFlwJQIkE>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9RMx31GnNXY>

MSC therapy



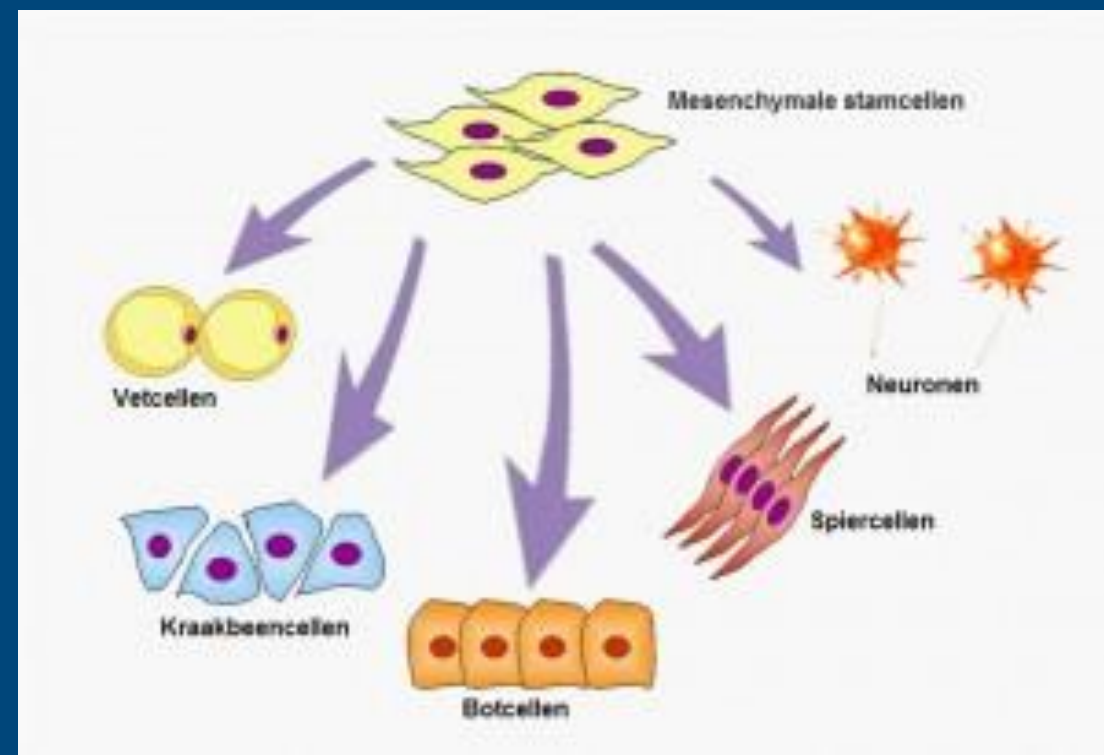
- **SCIENCE ADVANCES 4 JANUARY 2023**
- An injectable nanofiber-hydrogel composite with **adipose-derived stem cells** promotes regenerative healing of perianal fistula.

Navelstreng stamcel (MSC-achtig) Halverwege Embryonaal en Adult



Mesenchymale stamcellen (MSC's) zijn multipotente stamcellen die voor het eerst zijn ontdekt in het beenmerg. Jaren later bleken er ook Mesenchymale stamcellen in het navelstreng voor te komen die **nog flexibeler, jonger en krachtiger waren dan in het beenmerg.**

Hoewel hun fysiologische rol onduidelijk blijft. Kunnen wetenschappers de MSC's in vitro laten delen en onder de juiste omstandigheden, tot verschillende soorten cellen/weefsels laten specialiseren. Denk hierbij aan botweefsel, vetcellen, spierweefsel, kraakbeenweefsel etc.. De in vitro gekweekte cellen hebben ook immuun regulerende eigenschappen en beschikken over eigenschappen om beschadigd weefsel te herstellen. Wetenschappers ontdekken steeds meer toepassingen in stamceltherapie en geloven dat deze stamcellen in de nabij toekomst gebruikt kunnen worden tegen verschillende ziektes en bij weefselherstel.

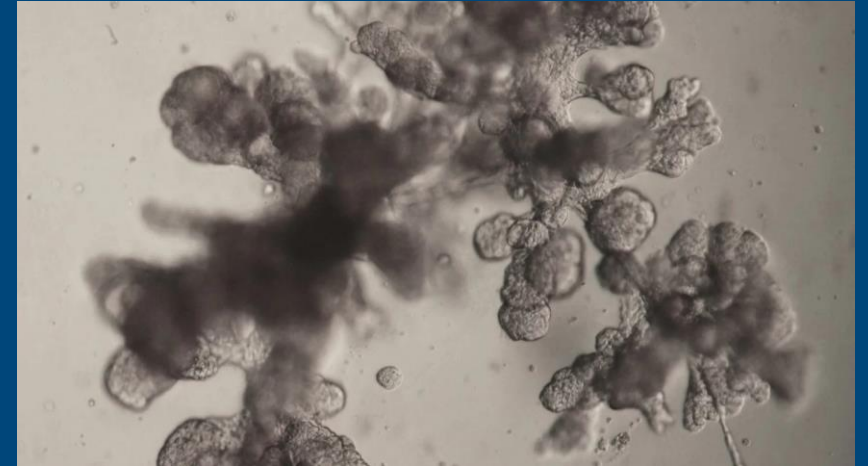


Ook voor kweekvlees!

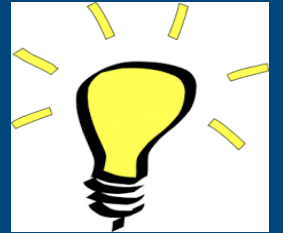
Speekselklier stamceltransplantatie. => organoids (en werk van Dr.Licht!)



- **Verminderde kwaliteit van leven**
- Jaarlijks zijn er in Nederland zo'n 2.500 nieuwe patiënten met een tumor in het hoofdhalsg gebied. Een groot deel van deze patiënten heeft met bestraling een goede kans op genezing. Een vervelende complicatie hierbij is dat bij 40% van de patiënten na de behandeling de speekselklieren niet goed meer werken. Hierdoor hebben ze continu last van een droge mond. Kauwen en slikken is lastig, hun smaakvermogen vermindert, praten is erg moeilijk en het gebit wordt beschadigd. Hierdoor hebben deze patiënten vaak een sterk verminderde kwaliteit van leven.
- Om dit probleem te verhelpen doet de onderzoeksgroep van UMCG-hoogleraar Radiotherapie **Rob Coppes** al jaren onderzoek naar
- Begin deze eeuw kwam Coppes op het idee om patiënten met een droge mond te behandelen met stamceltransplantatie. Hij identificeerde stamcellen van de speekselklier bij de muis en vervolgens bij de mens. Hierna werden de stamcellen opgekweekt in het laboratorium, waar ze **minispeekselkliertjes (organoïden)** vormden en vermenigvuldigd kunnen worden. Vervolgens toonden experimenten met muizen aan dat de behandeling aanslaat en dat bij muizen de speekselklieren weer aangroeiden.
- Hierna werden van mensen afkomstige speekselklierstamcellen in het laboratorium opgekweekt en bij muizen ingebracht. Wederom sloeg de behandeling aan. Vervolgens vertaalden de onderzoekers de resultaten naar de mens en werd de methode veilig en geschikt gemaakt voor klinisch gebruik.
- 1 vandaag (171222)



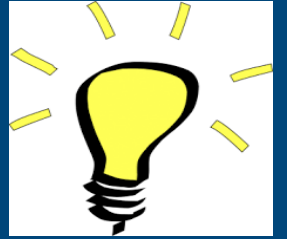
Large-scale smart bioreactor with fully integrated wireless multivariate sensors and electronics for long-term in situ monitoring of stem cell culture



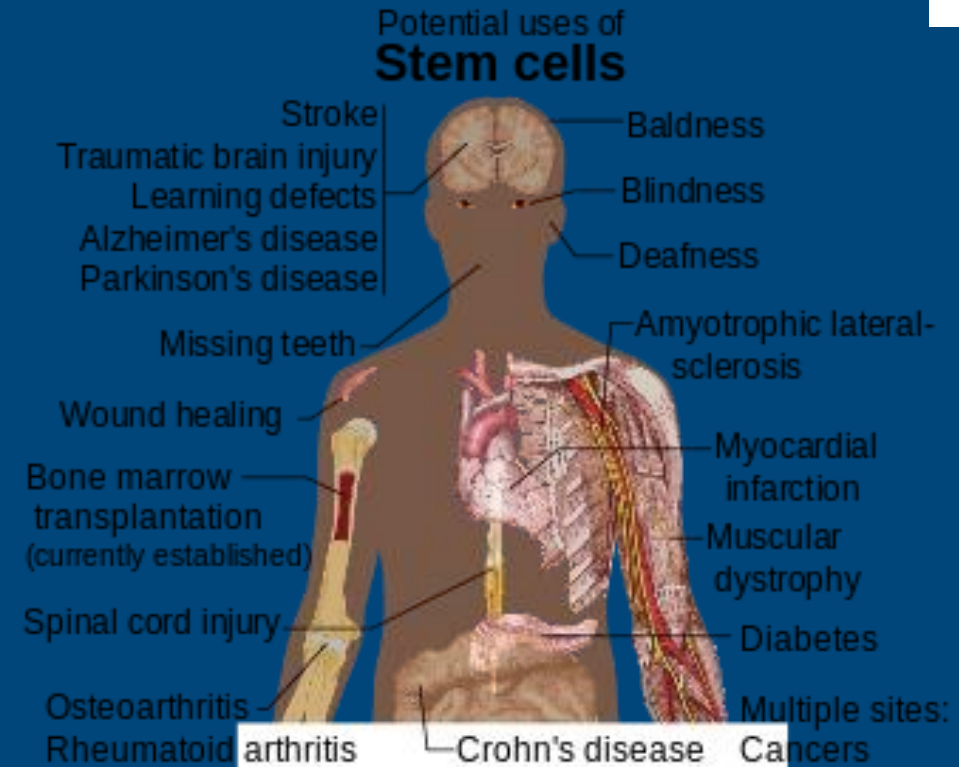
- Achieving large-scale, cost-effective, and reproducible manufacturing of stem cells with the existing devices is challenging. Traditional single-use cell-bag bioreactors, limited by their rigid and single-point sensors, struggle with accuracy and scalability for high-quality cell manufacturing. Here, we introduce a smart bioreactor system that enables multi-spatial sensing for real-time, wireless culture monitoring. This scalable system includes a low-profile, label-free thin-film sensor array and electronics integrated with a flexible cell bag, allowing for simultaneous assessment of culture properties such as pH, dissolved oxygen, glucose, and temperature, to receive real-time feedback for up to 30 days. The experimental results show the accurate monitoring of time-dynamic and spatial variations of stem cells and myoblast cells with adjustable carriers from a plastic dish to a 2-liter cell bag. These advances open up the broad applicability of the smart sensing system for large-scale, lower-cost, reproducible, and high-quality engineered cell manufacturing for broad clinical use.



Stamcel therapie



- Lichaam bestaat uit >100 miljard cellen
- Voortgekomen uit 1 cel
- Bevruchte eicel is ultieme stamcel
- Embryonic stem cells
- Adult stem cells => veilig
- Induced pluripotent stem cells



Stamcel Nobel 2012

John B. Gurdon and Shinya Yamanaka
(Nobel al binnen 10 jaar na ontdekking!)

Mature cells can be reprogrammed (iPS)
to become pluripotent

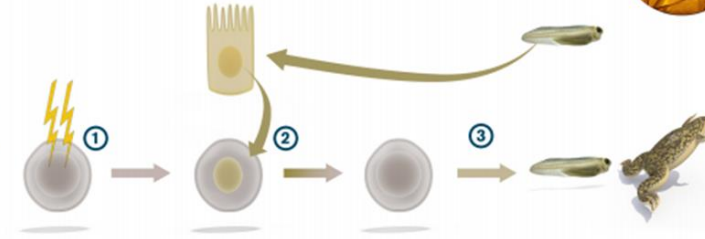
Elke cel heeft nog al het DNA

Patient levert eigen materiaal voor
therapie !

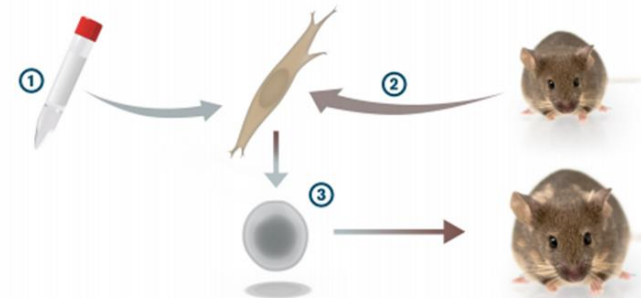
The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2012



John B. Gurdon

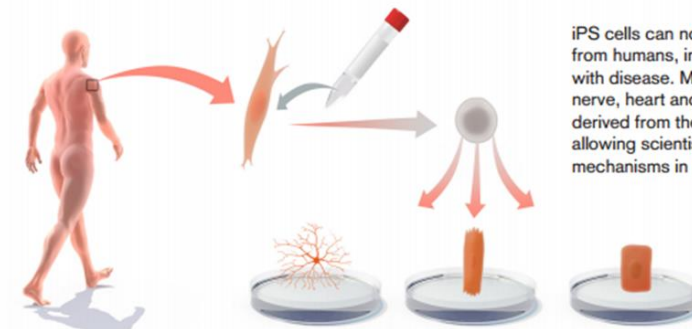


John B. Gurdon eliminated the nucleus of a frog egg cell (1) and replaced it with the nucleus from a specialised cell taken from a tadpole (2). The modified egg developed into a normal tadpole (3). Subsequent nuclear transfer experiments have generated cloned mammals (4).

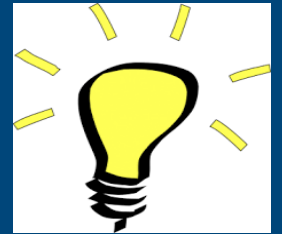


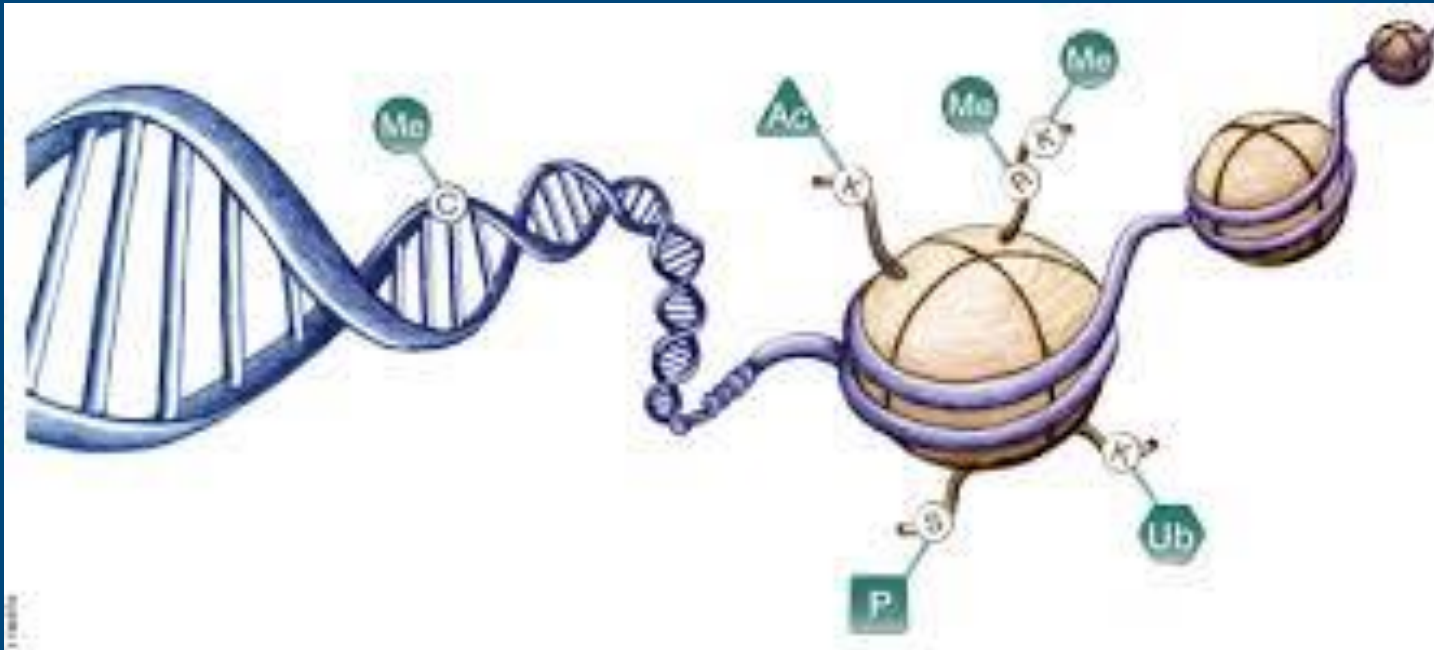
Shinya Yamanaka

Shinya Yamanaka studied genes that are important for stem cell function. When he transferred four such genes (1) into cells taken from the skin (2), they were reprogrammed into pluripotent stem cells (3) that could develop into all cell types of an adult mouse. He named these cells induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells.



iPS cells can now be generated from humans, including patients with disease. Mature cells including nerve, heart and liver cells can be derived from these iPS cells, thereby allowing scientists to study disease mechanisms in new ways.



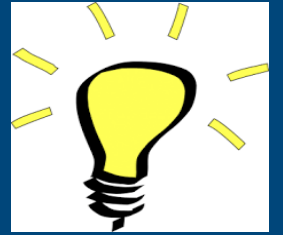


- **Differentiatie** van cellen: van stamcel tot weefsel

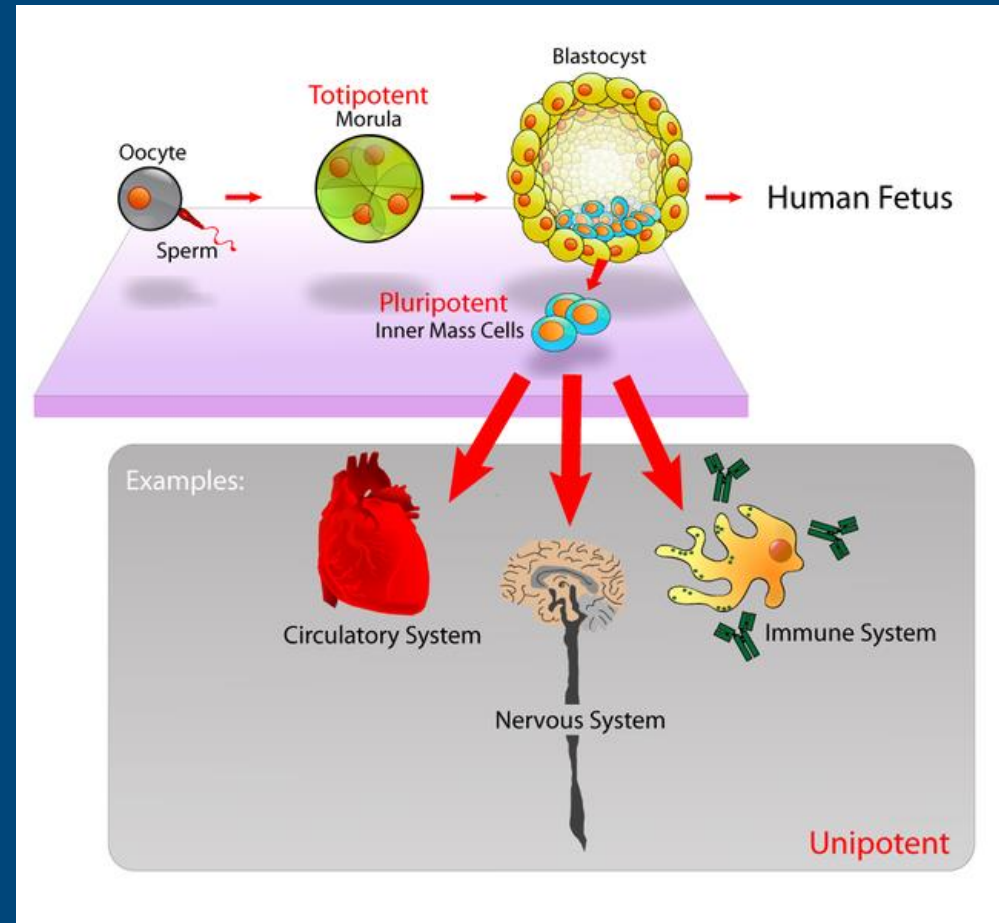
MCB H.18, p.309

=> Non coding RNA

Epigenetica en cel differentiatie



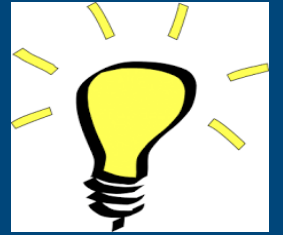
Meercellig => differentiatie
=> genen uit/aan



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i9a-ru2ES6Y>

Organoids

Growing new tissues outside the body => ex vivo

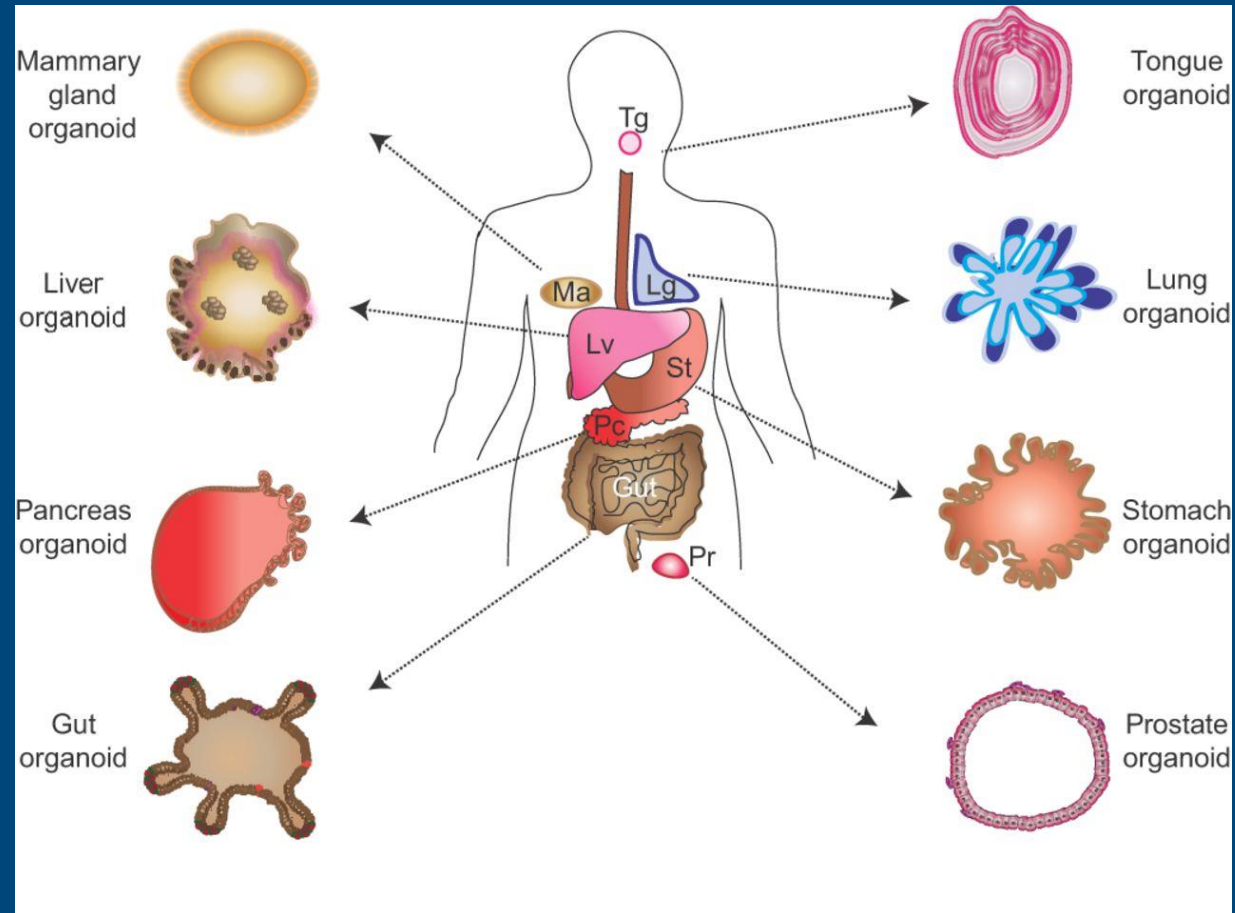


(Stam)cellen uit het lichaam van een patients worden in het lab (via iPS) gestimuleerd en opgekweekt tot mini-orgaantjes

=> Volledige differentiatie

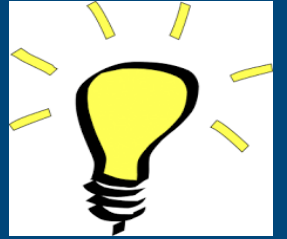
Die kunnen dan worden gebruikt voor onderzoek, en therapie

=> Individuele geneeskunde

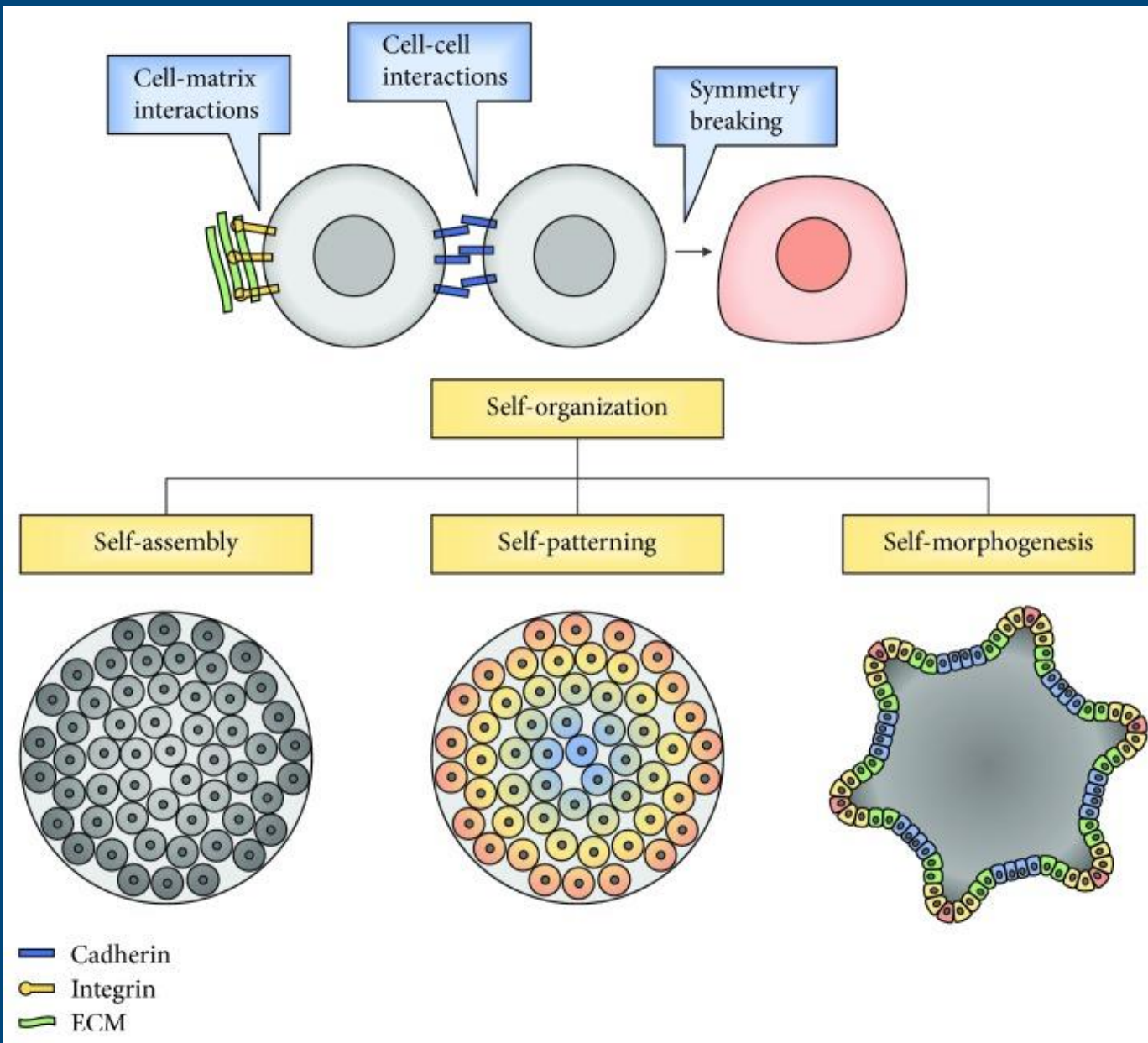


NB iPS cellen zijn nu in principe volledig gedifferentieerd, maar er hoeft maar 1 cel van een organoid zich niet aan de spelregels te houden => kanker. Veiligheid is dus nog een issue.

Organoids and self-organisation



=> Life is self organizing



<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6501244/>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6784492/>

Celbio 2



- Lex Fridman podcast
- <https://youtu.be/TiFKLK-ycBk>

=> bioelectricity

=> biological computation

=> cells have agency

(reageren op hun omgeving)

=> cel is een (levende) basis bouwsteen

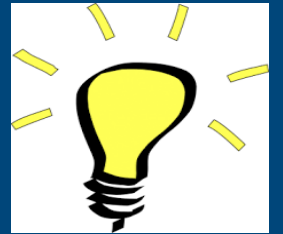
=> degrees of freedom (controle!?)

Informatie in het netwerk



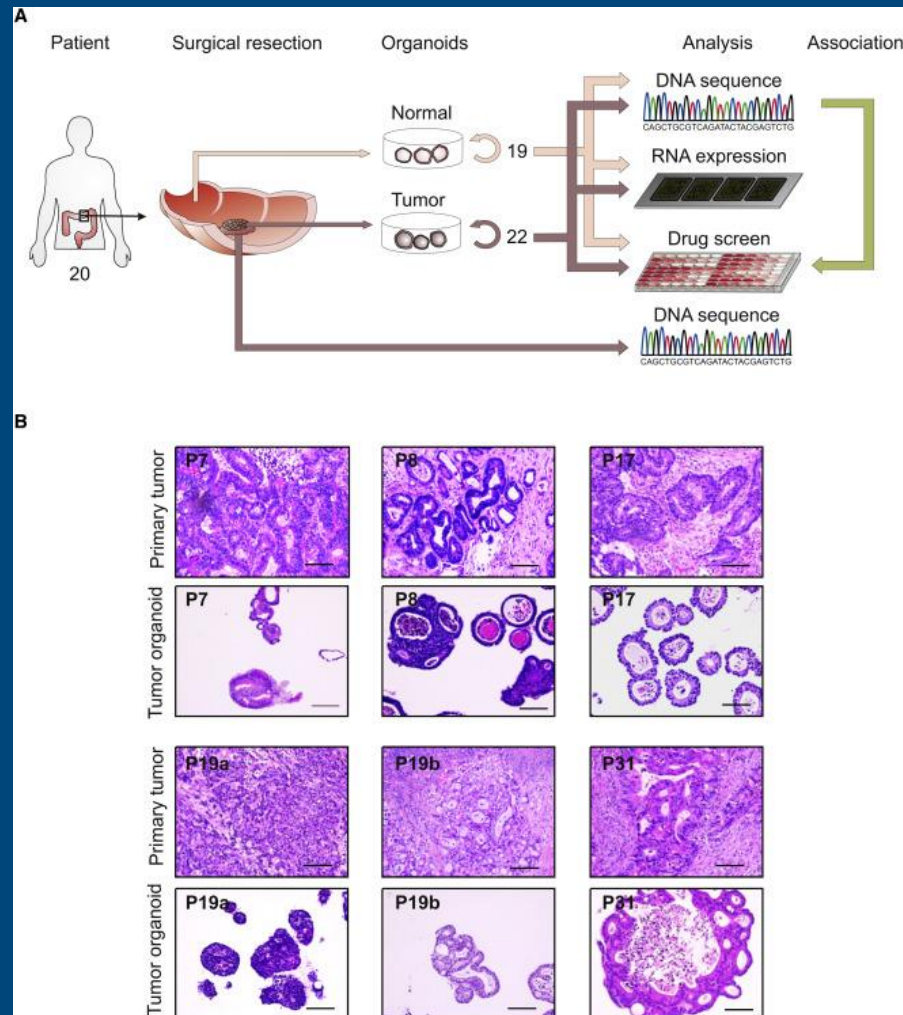
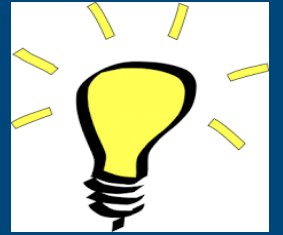
Leven is..

- Een informatie systeem
- Manipuleerbaar met informatietechnologie
- Modulair
- Self-organizing



Hans Clevers

Darm stamcellen => organoids



https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Clevers

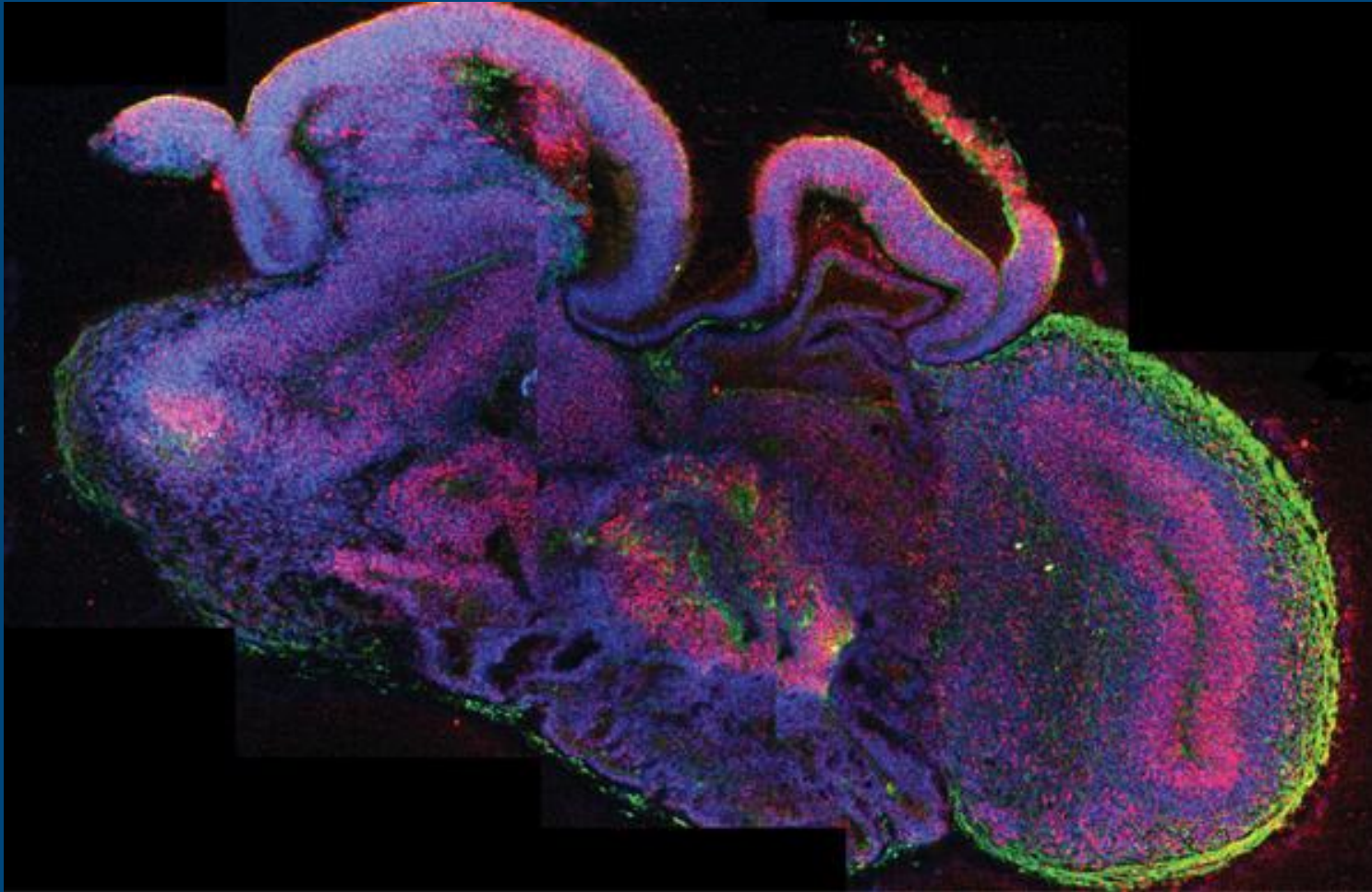
[http://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674\(15\)00373-6?_returnURL=http%3A%2F%2Flinkinghub.elsevier.com%2Fretrieve%2Fpii%2FS0092867415003736%3Fshowall%3Dtrue](http://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674(15)00373-6?_returnURL=http%3A%2F%2Flinkinghub.elsevier.com%2Fretrieve%2Fpii%2FS0092867415003736%3Fshowall%3Dtrue)

Organs-on-chips go mainstream 'Homo chippiens'



<http://www.nature.com/news/organs-on-chips-go-mainstream-1.17977>

Brain Organoids



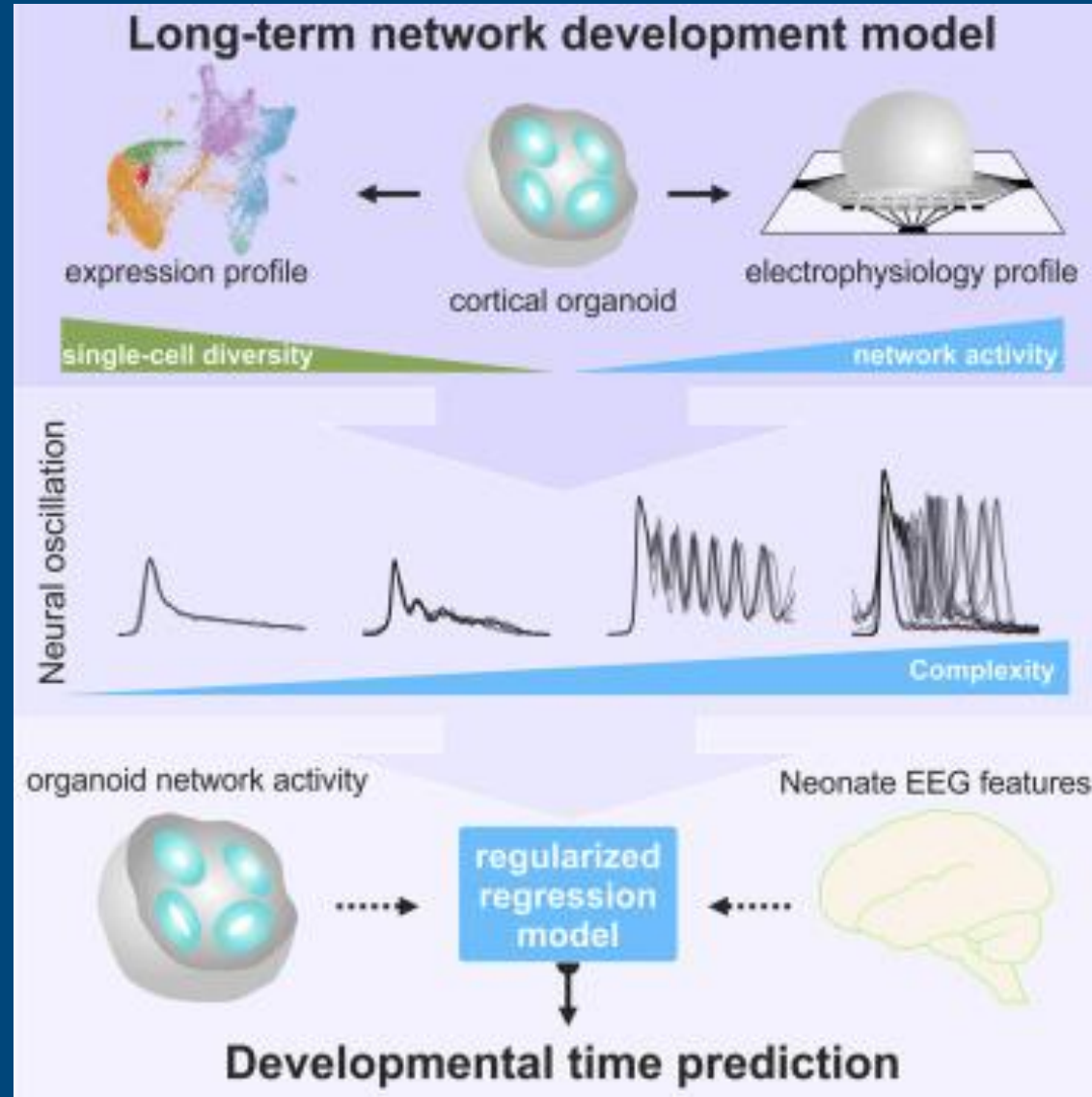
Vooral onderzoek, patientspecifiek
Ook hier is de kliniek nog ver weg
ivm veiligheid

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=76CQ1kLGbNs>
- <http://hub4organoids.eu/organoid-technology/>

Complex Oscillatory Waves Emerging from Cortical Organoids
Model Early Human Brain Network Development (2019.08)

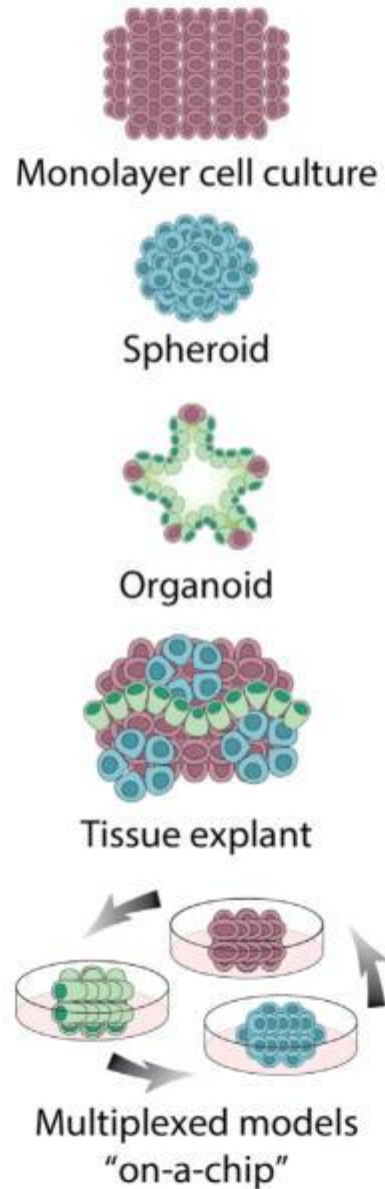
Toekomst:
Medijnen
(bijv. antidepressiva)
testen op organoids
van individuele patient.

NB Eenvoudiger inzicht
in de werking van
organen (niet uit een
lichaam hoeven halen,
of in een lichaam
bekijken

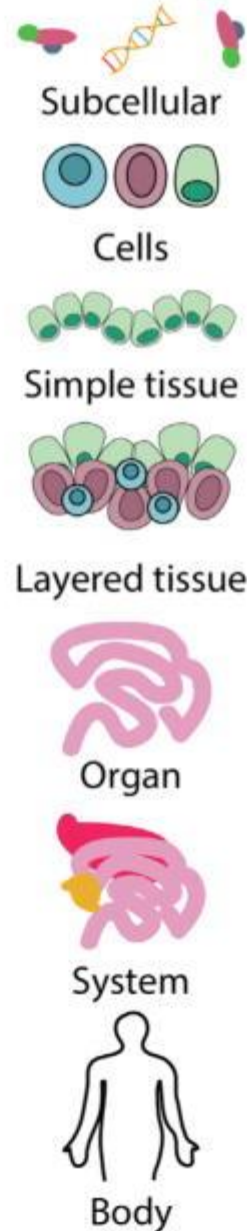




Model systems in life sciences



Organization of the body



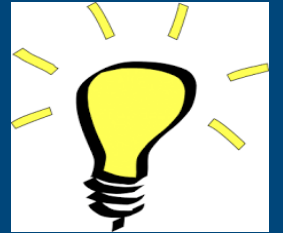
Scale

Tissue-engineering
kan op elk niveau

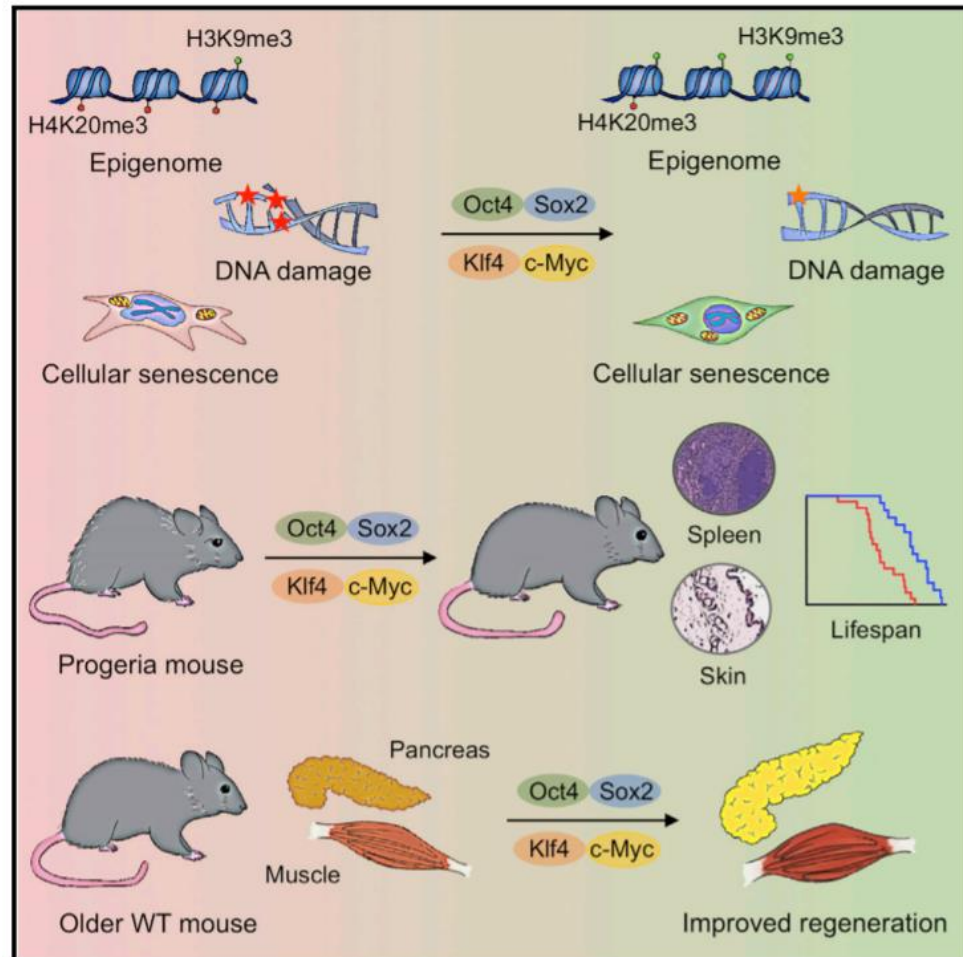
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4728053/>



In Vivo Amelioration of Age-Associated Hallmarks by **Partial** Reprogramming



Graphical Abstract



Authors

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In Brief

Cellular reprogramming by transient expression of Yamanaka factors ameliorates age-associated symptoms, prolongs lifespan in progeroid mice, and improves tissue homeostasis in older mice.

Kanker:



Etymologie:

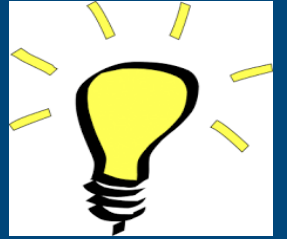
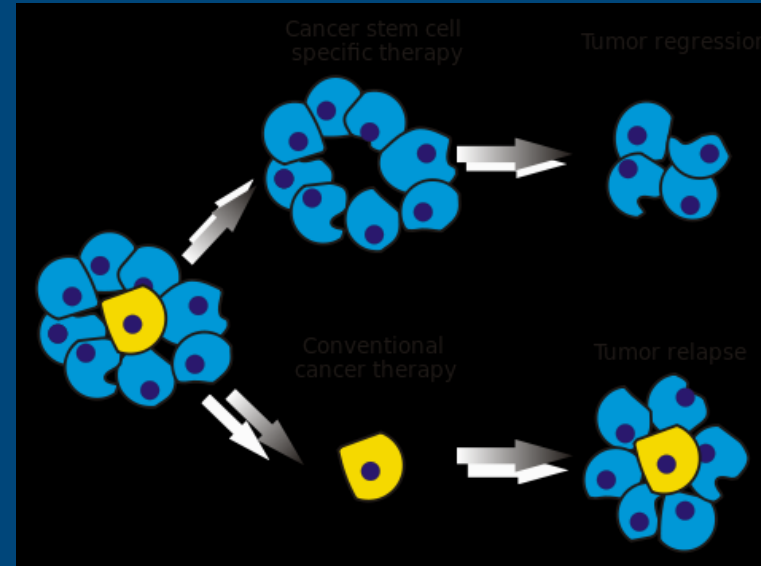
Het woord "kanker" is afgeleid van het Latijnse woord "cancer", dat kankergezwel" betekende. Deze naam is waarschijnlijk bedacht door Hippocrates rond 400 voor Christus. Hij gebruikte "cancer" als leenvertaling voor het Griekse woord 'karkínos', dat oorspronkelijk "krab" betekende.^[2] Een tumor deed hem denken aan een in het zand ingegraven krab, die ook bestond uit een hard centrum met zachte uitlopers (poten). Hippocrates gebruikte de term nog als paraplu begrip voor elk mogelijk gezwel,^[2] maar tegenwoordig wordt het woord alleen gebruikt om ziektes aan te duiden waar sprake is van een ongeremde celdeling.

<https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanker>

Cancer stem cells

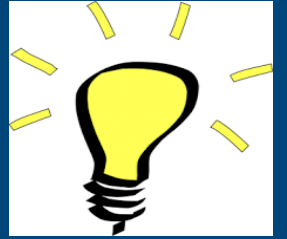
Cancer stem cells (CSCs) are cancer cells (found within tumors or hematological cancers) that possess characteristics associated with normal stem cells, specifically the ability to give rise to all cell types found in a particular cancer sample. CSCs are therefore tumorigenic (tumor-forming), perhaps in contrast to other non-tumorigenic cancer cells.^[1] CSCs may generate tumors through the stem cell processes of self-renewal and differentiation into multiple cell types. Such cells are hypothesized to persist in tumors as a distinct population and cause relapse and metastasis by giving rise to new tumors. Therefore, development of specific therapies targeted at CSCs holds hope for improvement of survival and quality of life of cancer patients, especially for patients with metastatic disease.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cancer_stem_cell



HeLa

Life after death..



HeLa is an immortal cell line used in scientific research. It is the oldest and most commonly used human cell line. The line was derived from cervical cancer cells taken on February 8, 1951 from Henrietta Lacks, a patient who died of cancer on October 4, 1951. The cell line was found to be remarkably durable and prolific which warrants its extensive use in scientific research

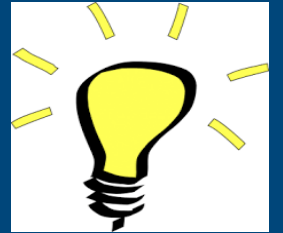
The cells from Lacks's cancerous cervical tumor were taken without her knowledge or consent. Cell biologist George Otto Gey found that they could be kept alive, and isolated one specific cell, multiplied it, and developed a cell line. Previously, cells cultured from other human cells would only survive for a few days.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HeLa>

<https://www.bol.com/nl/p/the-immortal-life-of-henrietta-lacks>



Leven is..

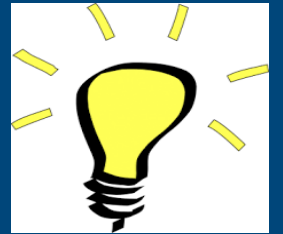
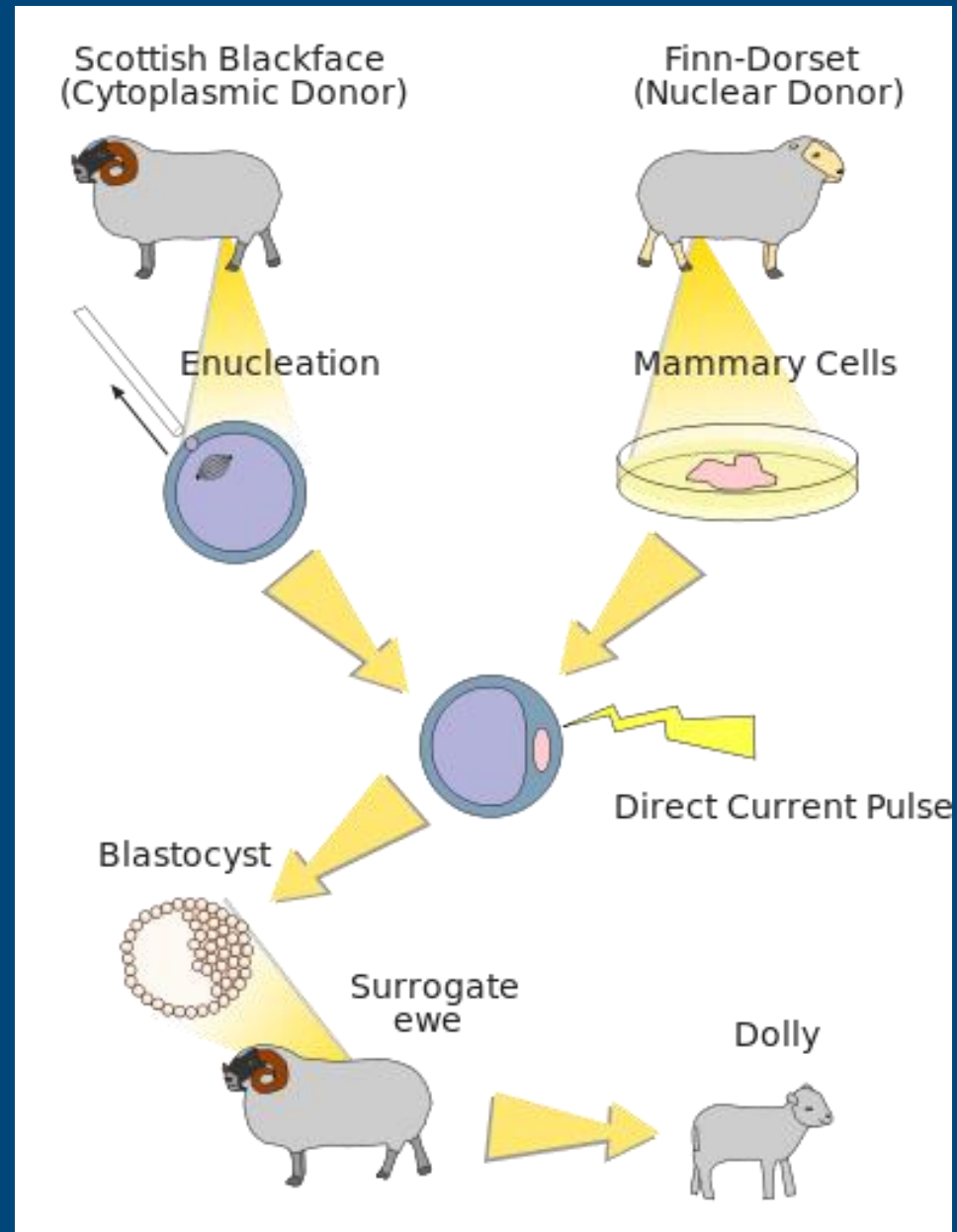


- Een informatie systeem
 - Manipuleerbaar met informatietechnologie
 - Modulair
 - Self-organizing
 - Heeft een pauze knop
-
- Niet voorbij met de dood (van een meercellig individu)
- => alleen DNA is al voldoende om te klonen

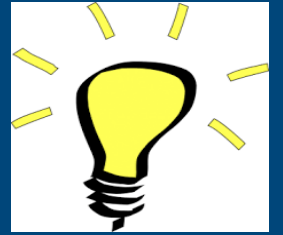
Celbio:
=> **klonen** (nuclear transfer)

microRNA in eicel
=> herprogrammeren DNA via het
terugdraaien van **epigenetische
modificaties**

Zeer inefficiënt (1:1000 lukt)



Some genes stay active up to
4 days after death



<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2018/02/changes-gene-activity-may-one-day-reveal-time-death-crime-victims>

<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/06/undead-genes-come-alive-days-after-life-ends>

Pig brains kept alive outside body for hours after death
=> Filosofische implicaties



- “For most of human history, death was very simple.
- Now, we have to question what is reversible.”

Waarom lukt het maar niet om kraakbeen te laten herstellen?



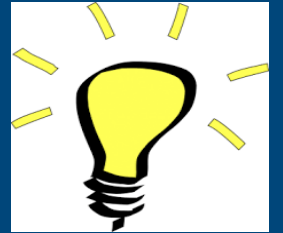
- Niet elk weefsel laat zich makkelijk herstellen
- **Kraakbeen is eigenlijk “dood”**, er zitten geen cellen (meer) in.
- Alleen helemaal opnieuw (embryonaal) opbouwen heeft zin

=> **organoids?**

<https://www.trouw.nl/wetenschap/waarom-lukt-het-artsen-maar-niet-om-kraakbeen-te-laten-herstellen~b530f795/?referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F>



Leven is..



- Een informatie systeem
 - Manipuleerbaar met informatietechnologie
 - Modulair
 - Self-organizing
 - Heeft een pauze knop
-
- Niet voorbij met de dood (van een meercellig individu)
 - Levende individuen bevatten “dood” materiaal