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A new 3D printing method uses ice to build a template for artificial blood vessels in engineered tissue.

Researchers in the field of engineering to create vessels often don't mimic the natural design needed to function properly in the body.

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However, new research shows the possibility of using 3D ice printing to help create structures that resemble blood vessels in the body. Feimo Yang, a graduate student in the labs of Philip

LeDuc and 1

Burak Ozdoganlar at Carnegie Mellon University, will present their research at the [68th Biophysical Society Annual Meeting](#), to be held February 10-14, 2024 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1

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3D ice printing generally involves adding a stream of water to a very cold surface. What makes our method different from other kinds of 3D printing is that instead of letting the water completely freeze while we're printing, we let it maintain a liquid phase on top. This continuous process, which is what we call freeform, helps create a form of water where the hydrogen atoms are replaced by deuterium, which gives the water a higher freezing

point, and helps create the smooth structure. 1

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These 3D printed ice templates are then embedded in a gelatin material, GelMA. When exposed to UV light, the gelatin hardens, and the ice melts away, leaving behind realistic blood vessel channels. 1

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The researchers successfully demonstrated that they could introduce endothelial cells, like those in blood vessels, into the fabricated blood vessels. The cells survived on the gelatin for up to two weeks. (In the future, they intend to culture those cells for a longer duration.) 1

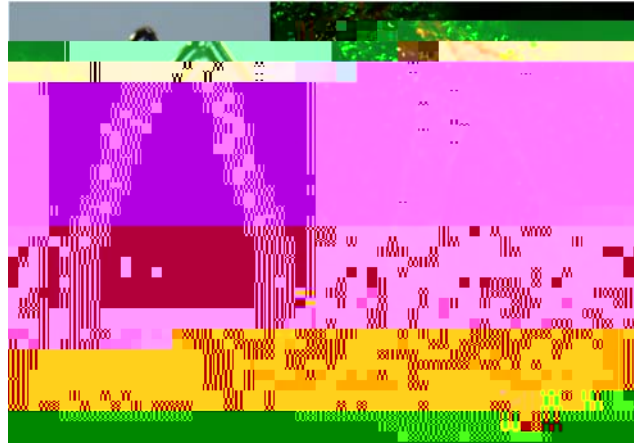
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In addition to potential use for organ transplant, Yang points out that 3D printed blood vessels could be used for testing the effects of drugs on blood vessels. They could also be coated with a patient's own cells to see how the cells respond to a drug treatment before giving it to the patient.

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This innovative approach could be a significant step forward in creating complex, lifelike blood vessel networks for use in tissue engineering.

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Image Caption:

3D printed template of blood vessels shown on the left. The right shows imaging of cells forming a blood vessel like structure on the template one week later. Image courtesy of Feimo Yang.

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The Biophysical Society, founded in 1958, is a professional, scientific Society established to lead development and dissemination of knowledge in biophysics. The Society promotes growth in this expanding field through its annual meeting, publications, and committee and outreach activities. Its 7,500 members are located throughout the United States and the world, where they teach and conduct research in colleges, universities, laboratories, government agencies, and industry.