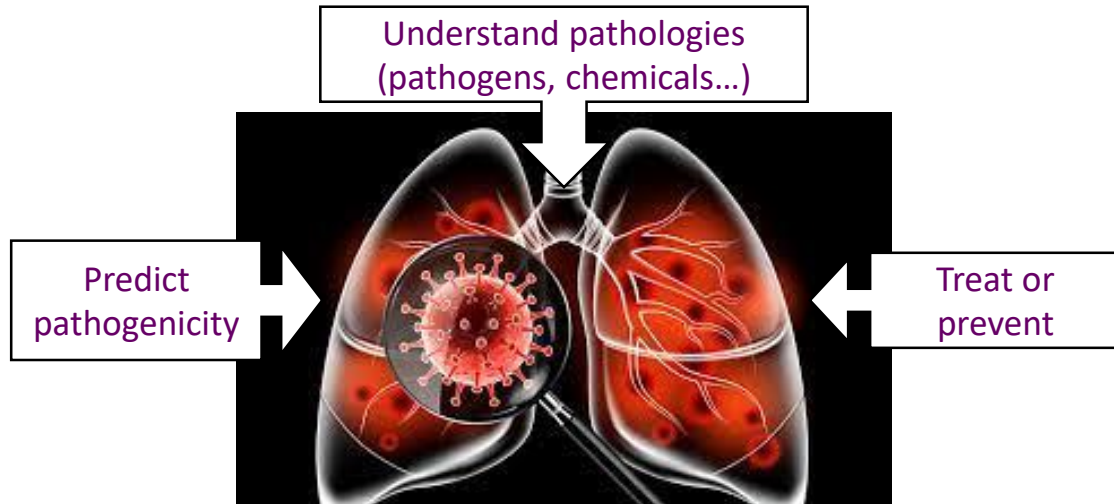


# GENERATING COMPLEX PHYSIOLOGICAL LUNG TISSUE USING 3D BIOPRINTING TO STUDY RESPIRATORY PATHOLOGIES

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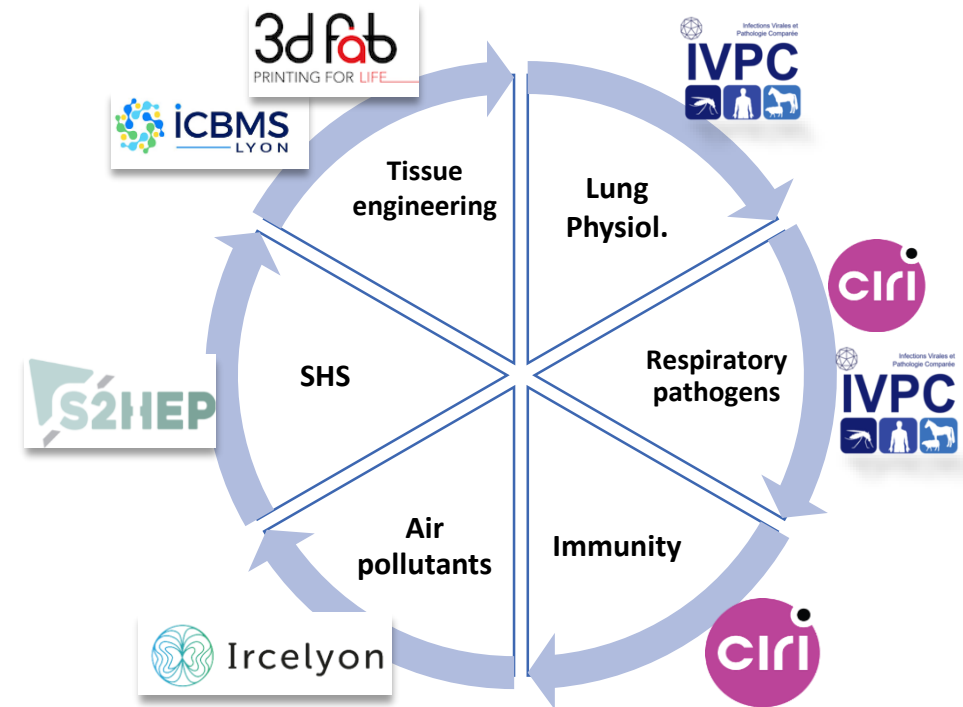
<sup>1</sup> IVPC; <sup>2</sup> ICBMS/3dFAB; <sup>3</sup> CIRI; <sup>4</sup> IRCELYON; <sup>5</sup> S2HEP

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Objectives :

- To get more physiological, and more predictive models
- To propose alternative to animal testing (3R rules)



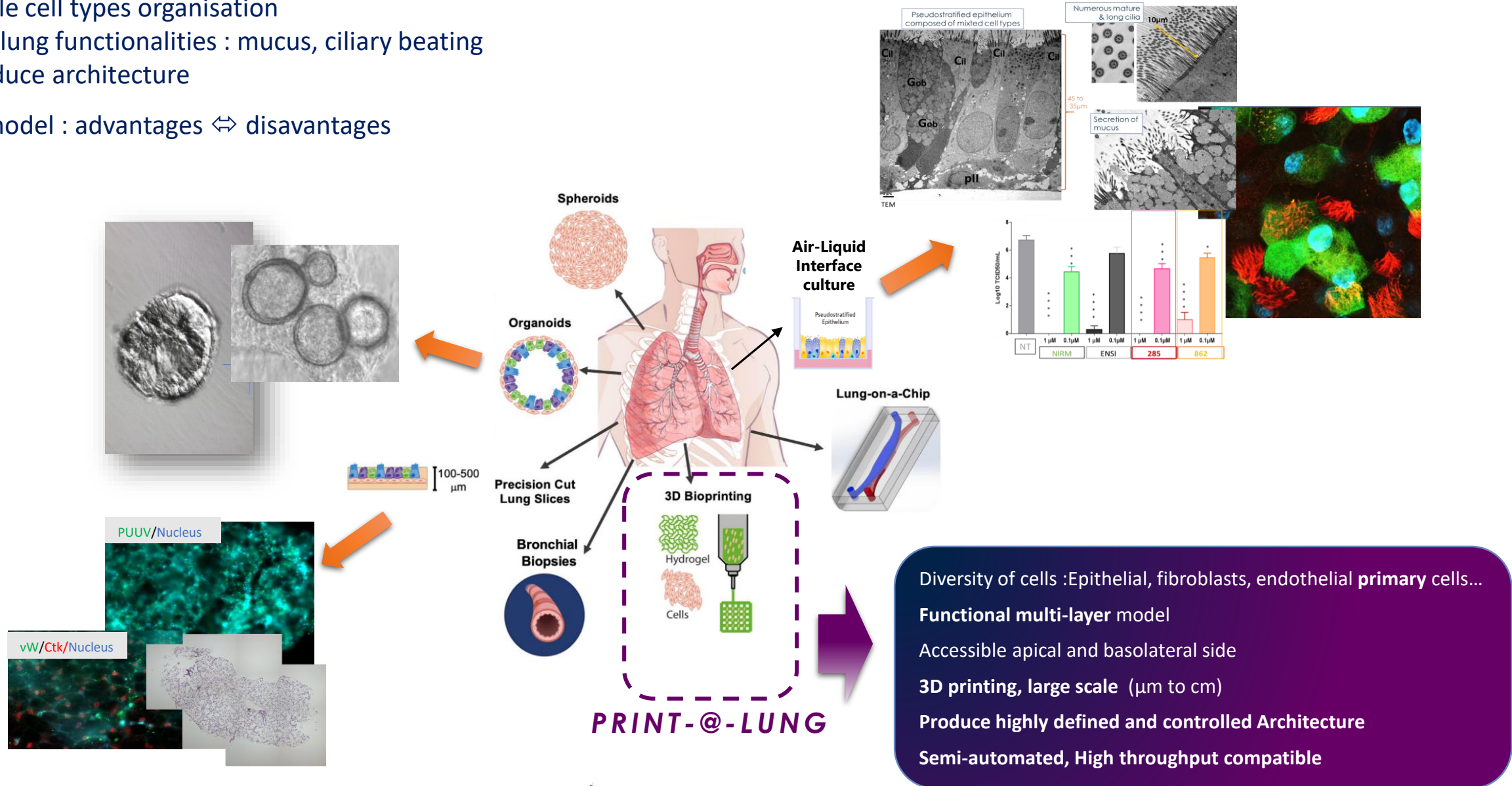
➔ **PRINT-@-LUNG**  
an interdisciplinary project

# Need for more relevance

## → Expectations :

- Multiple cell types organisation
- Mimic lung functionalities : mucus, ciliary beating
- Reproduce architecture

## → Each model : advantages ↔ disadvantages



Diversity of cells : Epithelial, fibroblasts, endothelial primary cells...

**Functional multi-layer model**

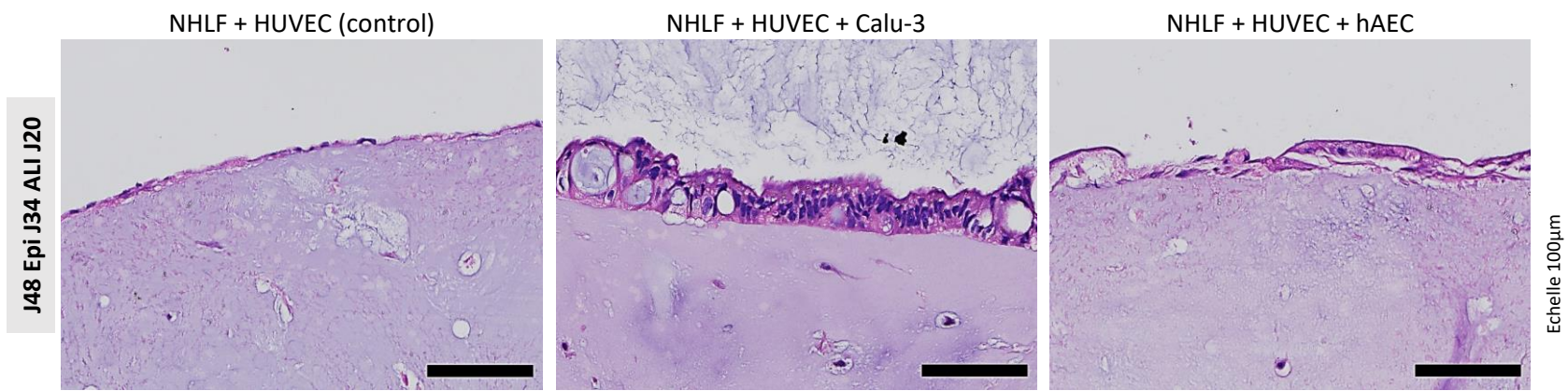
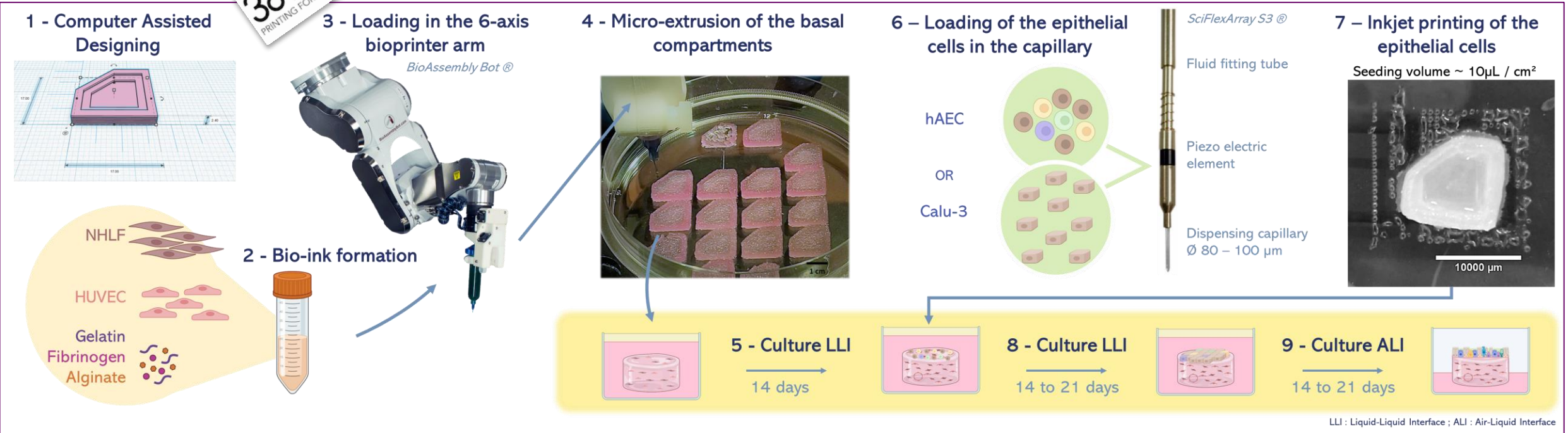
Accessible apical and basolateral side

3D printing, large scale (µm to cm)

Produce highly defined and controlled Architecture

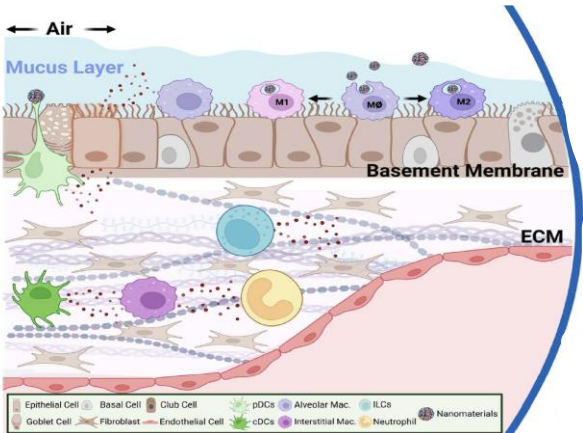
Semi-automated, High throughput compatible

# Biofabrication combining two method of bio-impression 3D

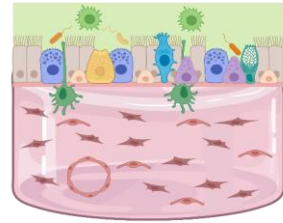


# Next step

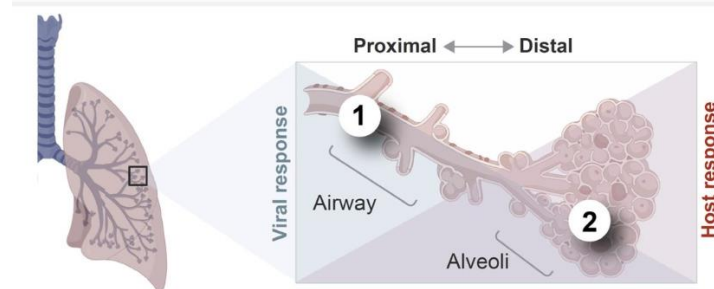
- Integrate Immune cells : macrophages, monocytes, dendritic cells



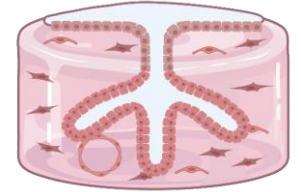
Adapted from Graf et al. EurJ Pharma.Sc 2023



- Differentiate specific regions & Improve 3D architecture



Tubule shape VS alveolar bag



- Impact of pathogens (*S.aureus*, *Ps aeruginosa*, *Legionella*, Sars-Cov2 virus, ...)
- Evaluate curative approaches (phages, antiviral drugs)
- Impact of fine particles in air pollution

