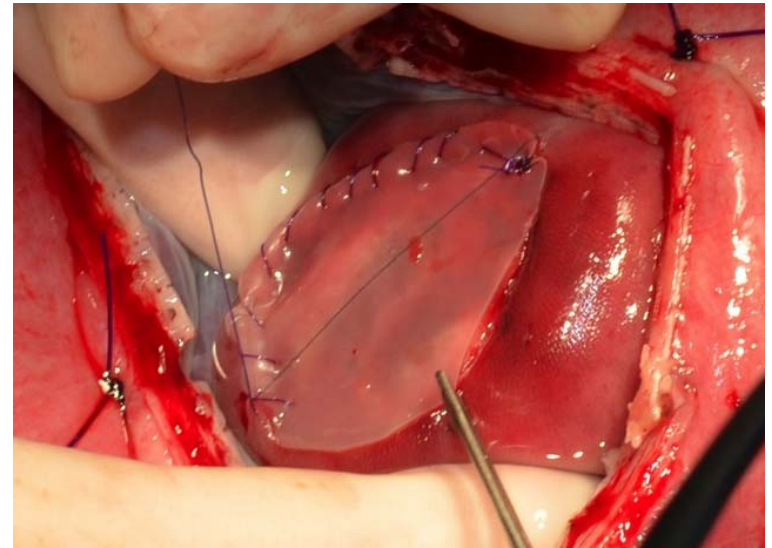
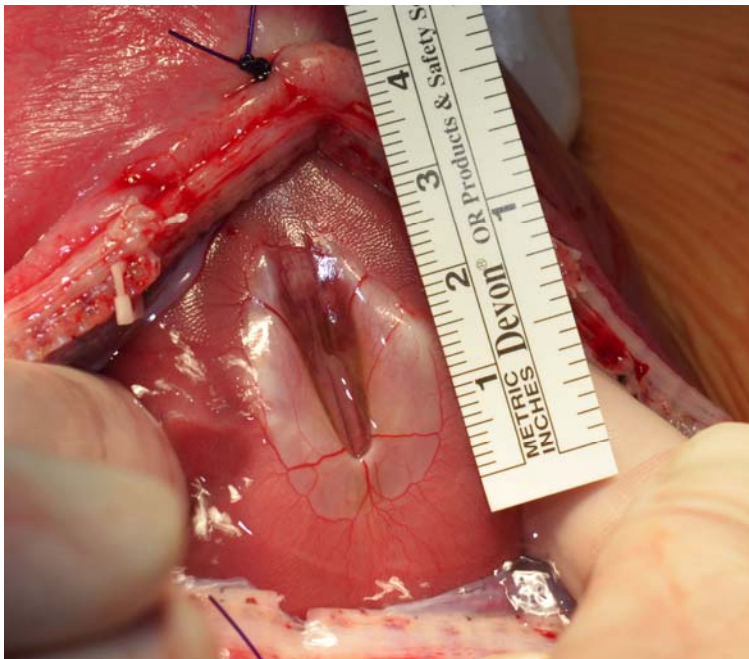


Skineering: Fetal tissue engineering

L. Mazzone, L. Pontiggia, E. Reichmann, N. Ochsenbein,
U. Moehrlen, M. Meuli

Some defects are too large...

- CHOP: 20/100 (20%) → Alloderm
- Zurich: 4/17 (23%) → Integra



The ideal skin substitute

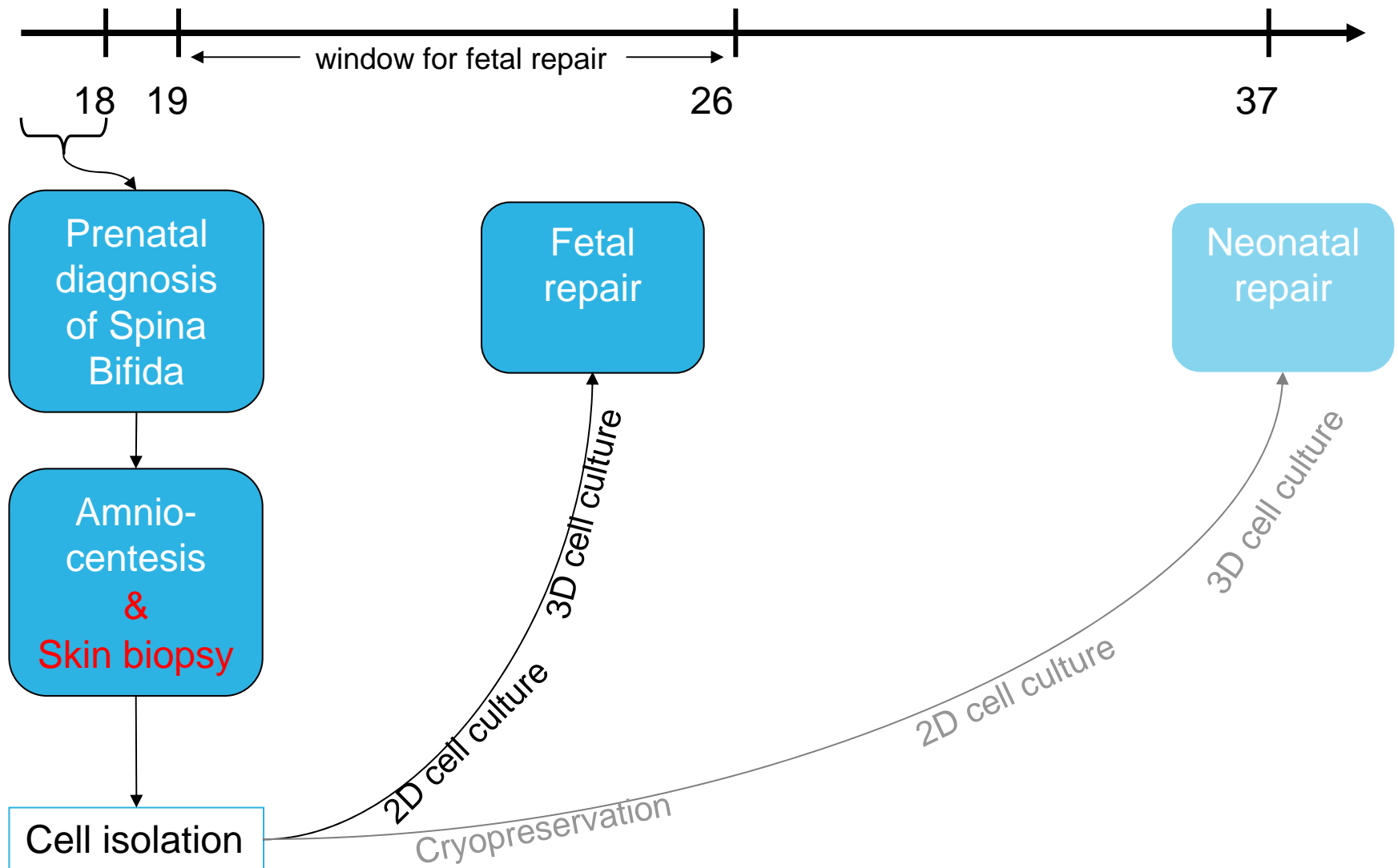
- Watertight
- Functional
- Definitive

- Usefull for a less
invasive and earlier
approach

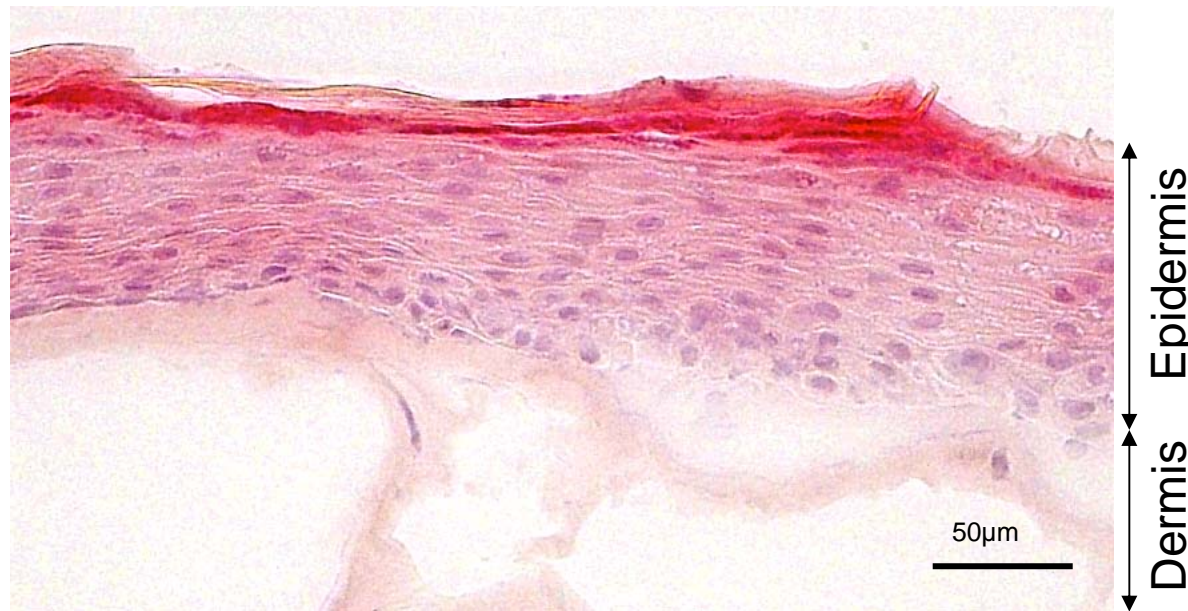


Autologous
laboratory grown (out of the shelf)
fetal dermo-epidermal skin substitute

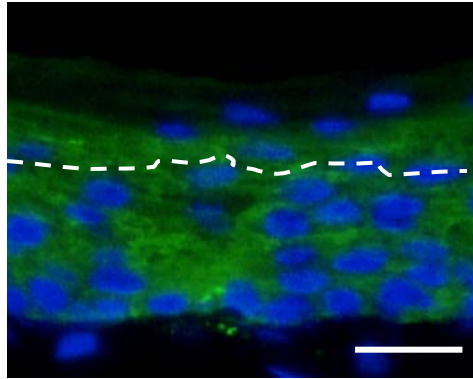
weeks of gestation



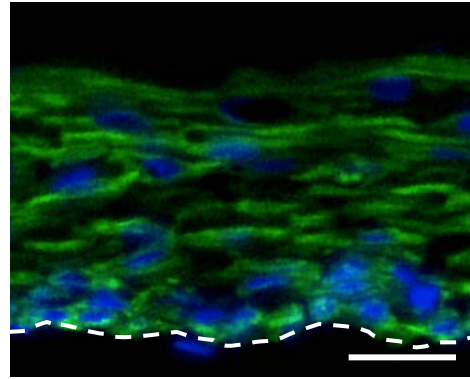
in vitro tissue engineered dermo-epidermal skin substitute



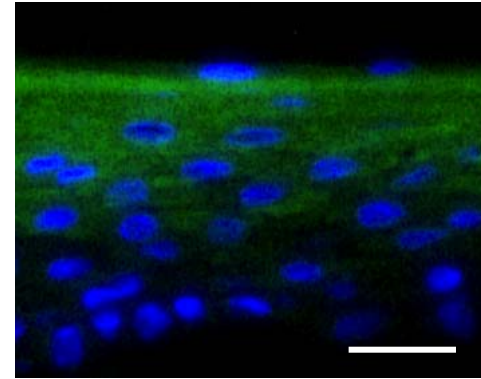
K5



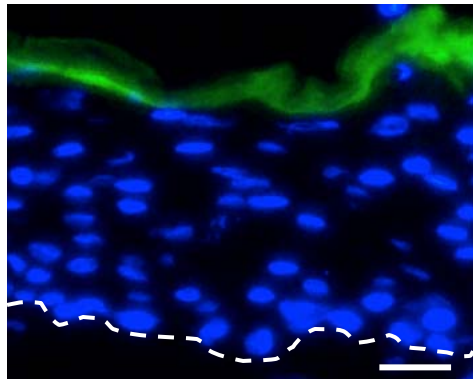
K14



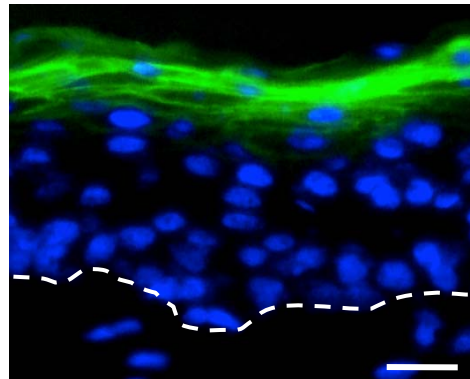
K10



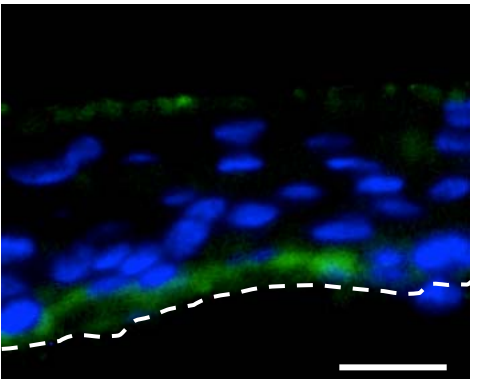
K15



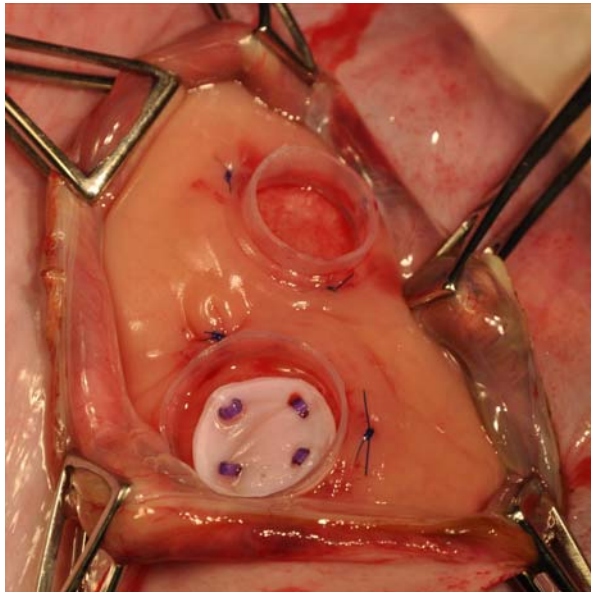
Loricrin



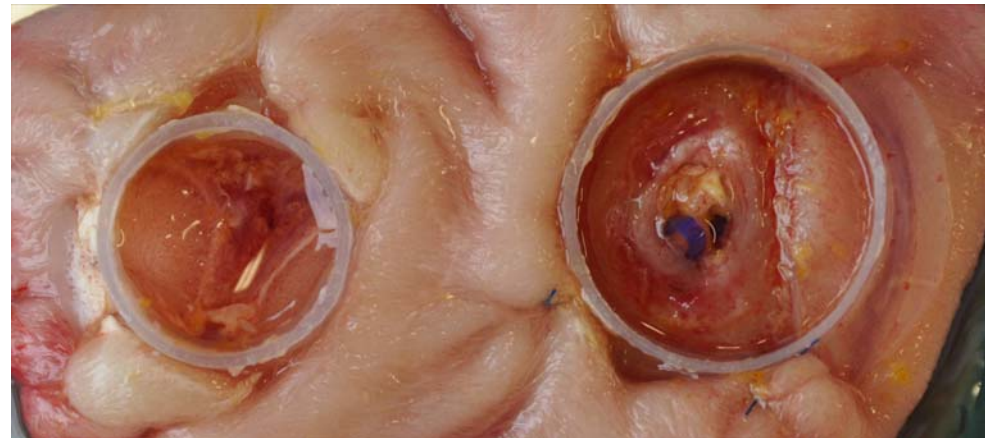
Laminin 1&2



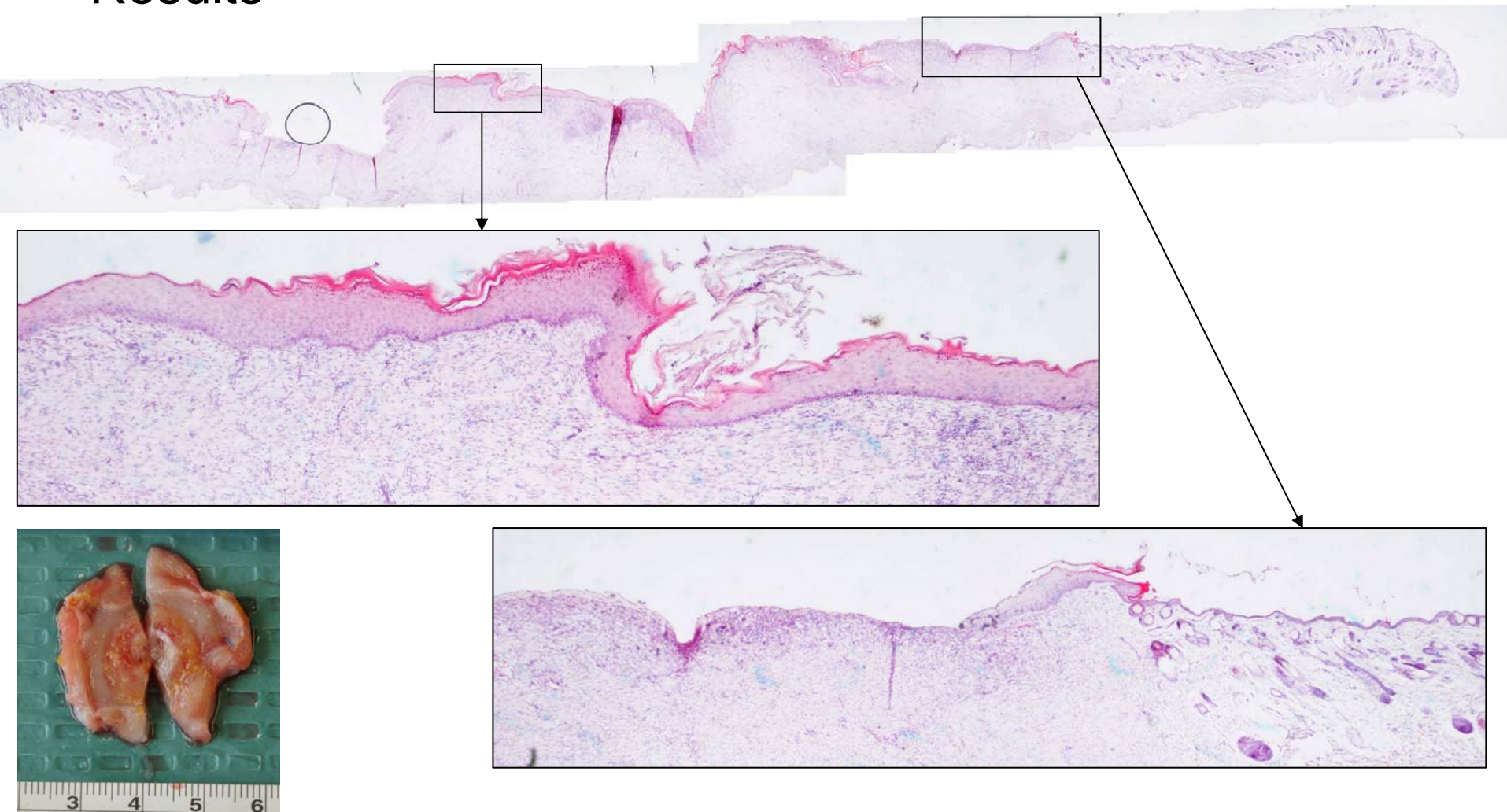
Results



4 wks
in-utero



Results



Conclusion

- Our experiments provide evidence that fetal cell-derived skin analogues with near normal anatomy can be engineered *in vitro*
- Intra-uterine autologous transplantation is possible
- The graft survives in-utero, keeping histologically its skin-like structure

Outlook

- Use of the autologous tissue engineered fetal skin analogue to close a fetal MMC in the fetal sheep model
- Tissue engineering of a fetal skin using human fetal skin cells (cell acquisition problematic)
- Use of amniotic stem cells for the tissue engineering of autologous skin