

Development of the first biohybrid artificial retina built with silk fibroin and retinal cells

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An international research led by the Complutense University of Madrid has taken a further step to solve the age-related macular degeneration (AMD)-derived blindness problem with the development of the first biohybrid artificial retina built with silk fibroin and retinal cells.

"The biohybrid retina is a cell therapy for the reconstruction of the damaged retina by implanting [healthy cells](#) in the patient's eye," says Fivos Panetsos, director of the Neuro-computation and Neuro-robotics Group of the UCM and member of the Institute of Health Research of the Hospital Clínico San Carlos de Madrid (IdISSC).

The cells of the artificial retina adhere to very thin silk fibroin biofilms—a biomaterial 100% biocompatible with human tissue—and covered by a gel which protects them during eye surgery and allows them to survive during the time they need to get integrated with the surrounding tissue after transplantation.

"The transplanted retina also contains [mesenchymal cells](#) that function as producers of neuroprotective and neuroreparative molecules

and facilitate functional integration between implanted and patient cells," adds UCM's researcher and director of the study, published in the *Journal of Neural Engineering*.

One more step in a problem that affects more than 196 million

To build this [artificial retina](#), researchers have developed silk fibroin films with mechanical characteristics similar to Bruch's membrane—the layer of cells that supports the neural retina. Then, they have biofunctionalized them so that [retinal cells](#) may adhere, and on them they have grown epithelial and neural cells. Finally, they have carried out an in vitro study of the structural and functional characteristics of the biohybrid.

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a neurodegenerative disease that causes a progressive loss of central vision and even blindness in its most advanced stage. Triggered by heterogeneous, complex and still poorly understood mechanisms, it is the leading cause of irreversible vision loss in people over 65 years of age and affects more than 196 million people worldwide.

AMD is an incurable disease, and current treatments can only alleviate symptoms and slow down the progression of the disease. "This research is an important step towards solving the problem of blindness faced by AMD patients," concludes Panetsos.

More information: Nahla Jemni-Damer et al, First steps for the development of silk fibroin-based 3D biohybrid retina for age-related macular degeneration (AMD), *Journal of Neural Engineering* (2020). [DOI: 10.1088/1741-2552/abb9c0](https://doi.org/10.1088/1741-2552/abb9c0)

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