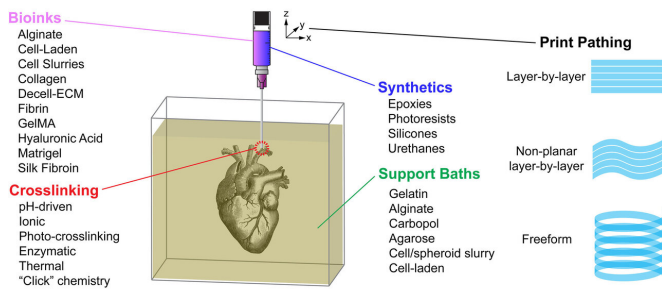


FRESH 3-D-printing platform paves way for tissues, organs

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Until now, the distortion of bioinks, which results in a loss of fidelity, had presented a challenge to fabricating functional adult-sized tissues and organs and is a barrier to the long-term goal to supplement the limited donor supply for transplant. Consequently, most 3-D-bioprinted [tissue](#) constructs to date have been relatively small when compared to the tissues or organs they are intended to replace.

"Our goal is to be able to FRESH 3-D-print complex 3-D tissue and organ models out of a wide range of biocompatible hydrogel and cell-laden bioinks," said author Adam Feinberg.

In APL Bioengineering, researchers provide perspective on the Freeform Reversible Embedding of Suspended Hydrogels 3D bioprinting approach, which solves the issue of gravity and distortion by printing within a yield-stress support bath that holds the bioinks in place until they are cured. This image shows the customizability of the FRESH bioprinting platform. Credit: Adam Feinberg and Andrew Hudson, Carnegie Mellon University

The FRESH technique embodies several unique aspects. First, a support bath enables the printing of cells and bioinks that maintain their position as they cure, while still allowing for the movement of the extrusion needle. The FRESH support bath also provides an environment during the [printing process](#) that maintains high cell viability.

Research into 3-D bioprinting has grown rapidly in recent years as scientists seek to re-create the structure and function of complex biological systems from human tissues to entire organs.

FRESH provides the ability to work with the widest range of bioinks of any 3-D-bioprinting method. Finally, it uses a nondestructive print release by warming up the ink to 37 degrees Celsius to gently melt the support bath at body temperature.

The most popular 3-D printing approach uses a solution of biological material or [bioink](#) that is loaded into a syringe pump extruder and deposited in a layer-by-layer fashion to build the 3-D object. Gravity, however, can distort the soft and liquid bioinks used in this method.

Since it was developed in 2015, FRESH has been adopted by many research labs, for projects such as the FRESH printing of nanocellulose, conductive hydrogels, scaffolds for stem cell grown, and ventricle-like heart chambers composed of beating heart muscle cells.

In *APL Bioengineering*, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University provide perspective on the Freeform Reversible Embedding of Suspended Hydrogels (FRESH) 3-D bioprinting approach, which solves this problem by printing within a yield-stress support bath that holds the bioinks in place until they are cured.

The researchers have recently initiated a number of studies to FRESH 3-D-print [skeletal muscle](#), including controlling muscle architecture and regenerating muscle tissue after volumetric muscle loss.

More information: "Emergence of FRESH 3D printing as a platform for advanced tissue

biofabrication" *APL Bioengineering*,
aip.scitation.org/doi/10.1063/5.0032777

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