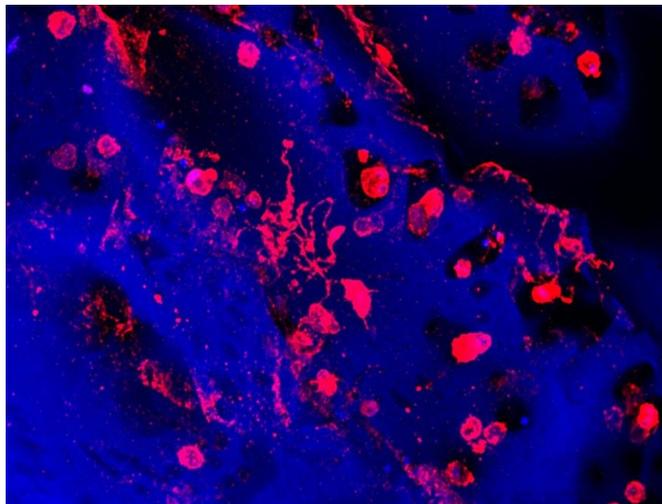


# Mini bone marrow model predicts response to blood disorder treatment

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Platelets are created and released into the bloodstream by megakaryocytes, giant cells that live in the bone marrow. This image shows megakaryocytes (in red) forming platelets within a bone marrow mimic made with silk biomaterial. Credit: Christian Di Buduo, Alessandra Balduini (CC BY 4.0)

A new miniature 3D model of human bone marrow has been described today in the open-access *eLife* journal.

The model may help clinicians predict which patients will benefit from a [new therapy](#) for [blood platelet disorders](#), such as Inherited Thrombocytopenias—a group of familial disorders that inhibit the production of platelets. It could also enable further study of these disorders and give scientists a new tool to test experimental treatments.

Platelets are cells that are necessary for the blood to clot and stop bleeding. Having too few platelets can lead to internal or serious bleeding after surgery or injuries, which is usually treated with therapies that cause clotting. Recent studies have

shown that a drug called Eltrombopag increases the production of platelets, but not all patients appear to benefit from it. "Patients with the same apparent form of platelet disorder may respond differently to treatment with Eltrombopag," says first author Christian Di Buduo, Research Assistant Professor at the Department of Molecular Medicine, University of Pavia, Italy.

To help determine which patients might benefit from the drug, Di Buduo and colleagues developed a mini 3D model of human bone marrow that combines a scaffolding of silk protein and culture of patient-derived cells to recreate the human bone marrow environment where platelets are produced. "This device is a significant improvement over previous models, requiring only a very small sample of blood to recreate platelet production," Di Buduo explains.

The team then tested what happened when they added Eltrombopag to a [blood sample](#) from a patient with a platelet disorder that had previously been treated with the drug. Their results showed that the number of platelets produced in the model corresponded to how each patient had responded to treatment with Eltrombopag. The increase in the number of platelets collected from the model was comparable to the increase in the number of platelets in patients' blood following treatment.

The authors say the [model](#) could eventually lead to personalized treatment for [platelet](#) disorders by helping clinicians match [patients](#) to the best treatment.

"This easy-to-reproduce system may also help scientists better understand what goes wrong in these disorders and how treatments work, as well as provide them with a new tool for testing new drugs that may lead to improved therapies in the future," concludes senior author Alessandra Balduini, Principal Investigator and Professor at the University of Pavia.

**More information:** Christian A Di Buduo et al, Miniaturized 3D bone marrow tissue model to assess response to Thrombopoietin-receptor agonists in patients, *eLife* (2021). [DOI: 10.7554/eLife.58775](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.58775)

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