

**Press release****Technische Universität München**  
**Pressestelle**

10/14/2020

<http://idw-online.de/en/news755891>Research results, Scientific Publications  
Biology, Medicine, Nutrition / healthcare / nursing  
transregional, national**An alternative to animal experiments**

**Researchers of the Technical University of Munich (TUM) have cultured so-called intestinal organoids from human intestinal tissue, which is a common byproduct when performing bowel surgery. These small “miniature intestines” can be used for molecular biological examinations and allow for a direct application of research results to humans, thereby making animal experiments redundant.**

The human intestine is vital for both digestion and absorbing nutrients as well as drugs. For any type of research that involves intestines, scientists require research models that reflect the physiological situation inside human beings with the highest possible accuracy.

Standard cell lines and animal experiments have certain disadvantages. One main issue is the lack of applicability of the results to humans. Now, a multidisciplinary research team covering the areas of nutritional science, general medicine, and chemistry has demonstrated how a modern in vitro model – made from human intestinal biopsies – can answer various questions regarding the molecular processes inside the human gut.

**Measuring nutrient and drug transport in the intestines**

A few years ago, researchers Eva Rath and Tamara Zietek have already demonstrated some areas of application of intestinal organoids. These are microstructures similar to the gut, which possess utility for the scientific field examining the gastro-intestinal system.

For instance, these miniature intestines can serve as models for investigating hormone release and transport mechanisms of food or medication inside the digestive tract. Previously, these microstructures with their similarity to intestines were grown from mouse tissue. Now the team has found a way to apply this method to miniature intestines grown from human tissue, thereby expanding the methodological spectrum.

Organoids consist of so-called epithelial cells – a cell layer serving as barrier between the content of the bowels including the enteric flora, scientifically known as “microbiota”, and the inside of the body. These cells are not only responsible for absorbing nutrients and drugs; their metabolism has an effect on various functions in all parts of the body.

“Many molecular aspects of nutrient absorption in the intestines are still unknown. We do know, however, that some nutrient transporters also play a role in drug absorption,” explained Eva Rath, scientist at the Chair of Nutrition and Immunology at TUM.

In their latest publication, the researchers illustrate how the transport of nutrients and drugs and the subsequent metabolic changes can be measured in organoids. “This paves the way for this model to be used in medical and pharmaceutical applications such as drug screening,” Rath added.

## A better alternative to animal experiments

“When studying diseases or performing drug screenings, it is critical to have access to a human test system such as human organoids in order to prevent obtaining species specific test results,” said Tamara Zietek, who is part of the Chair of Nutritional Physiology at TUM.

She added that, “over the course of the last few years, organoids have become one of the most promising in vitro models due to their high physiological relevance; they also present a human-based alternative method to animal experiments.”

The processes established by the research team are of particular importance for both fundamental research and drug development, but also regarding regulation in terms of safety testing for chemicals and other agents.

contact for scientific information:

Dr. Eva Rath  
Technical University of Munich  
Scientist at the Chair of Nutrition and Immunology  
Eva.Rath(at)tum.de  
www.tum.de

Original publication:

Zietek et al. (2020): Organoids to Study Intestinal Nutrient Transport, Drug Uptake and Metabolism - Update to the Human Model and Expansion of Applications. *Frontiers in Bioengineering and Biotechnology*:  
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fbioe.2020.577656/full>

URL for press release: <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/1576619> (High resolution images)

URL for press release: <https://www.tum.de/nc/en/about-tum/news/press-releases/details/36252/> (News release)

Attachment Organoid Signaling <http://idw-online.de/en/attachment81007>