

CLECELL



Biopatform company
creating a new future of
life sciences

U-FAB ACTIVO

The Most Innovative Solution for Tissue Engineering and Beyond
U-FAB ACTIVO, created with cutting-edge technology from various engineering experts and
a vast body of research experience in the field of tissue engineering



www.clecell.co.kr

In 2018, CleCell successfully commercialized the groundbreaking technology underlying 3D bioprinting, which was researched for over a decade at Harvard University in the United States. Through this advancement, CleCell specializes in producing three-dimensional artificial tissues essential for regenerative medicine and precision medicine, and strives further by pioneering a clinical simulation platform utilizing these tissues.

Incorporating insights from over 100 researchers globally in the life sciences and tissue engineering field, CleCell provides tailored solutions prioritizing the convenience and efficiency of researchers in their scientific endeavors.

Supported by extensive global patents and research publications, CleCell's products are validated for quality, precision, and efficiency through significant research outcomes.

CleCell is dedicated to enhancing the quality of life and advancing disease treatment through innovative biotechnology, all with a focus on a sustainable future.



What is 3D Bioprinting?

3D Bioprinting is a technology that allows for the precise fabrication of biomaterials to biomimic complex structures found in the human body through computer-aided design.



Using biocompatible polymers, bio-inks, and biomaterials, various scaffolds and structures can be produced based on the 3D models generated on a computer.

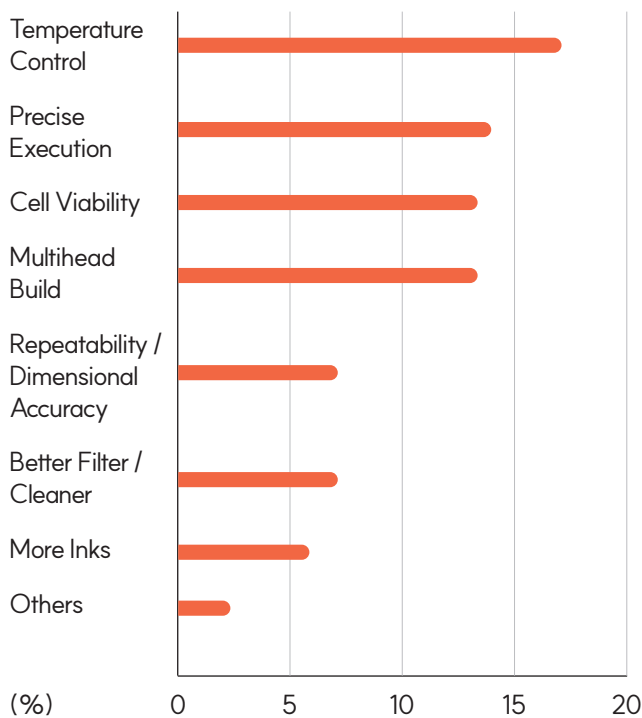


CleCell's U-FAB MASTER and U-FAB ACTIVO incorporate advanced printing technology capable of accommodating low viscosity to high viscosity, facilitating the fabrication of organoids to biomimetic structures.



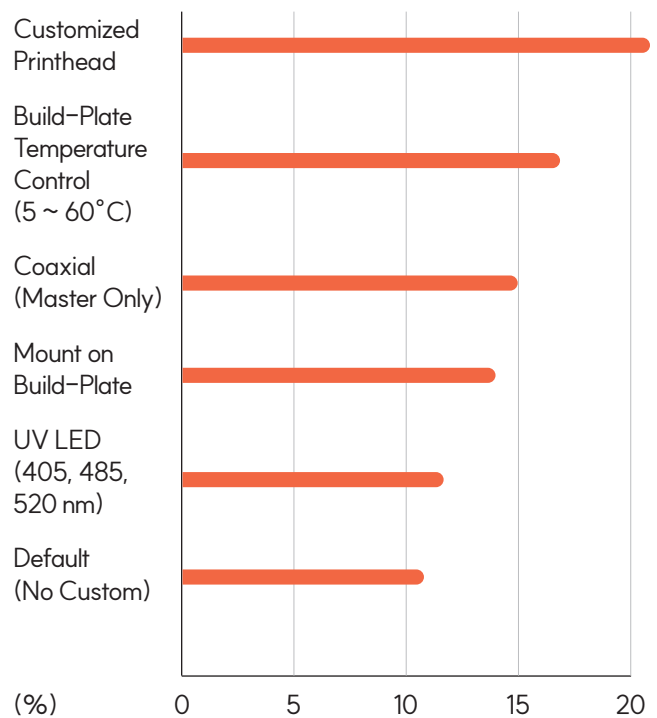
CleCell's U-FAB MASTER and U-FAB ACTIVO have been meticulously designed to maximize product differentiation and provide customizable solutions to cater to the specific needs of researchers.

Functions Requested by Researchers



Source : 2022.10~2022.12 (Survey Conducted by CleCell)

Functions Provided by Clecell



Source : 2023.01~2023.10 (Survey of CleCell's Clientele)

Applications

3D Bioprinting for the Development of Innovative Medical Solutions

At Seoul National University's Dental Research Institute, a customized U-FAB ACTIVO is utilized for the culture of hard tissues (bone, cartilage) and soft tissues (periodontal membrane) by precisely placing cells, with a low viscosity, at desired locations to construct three-dimensional structures.

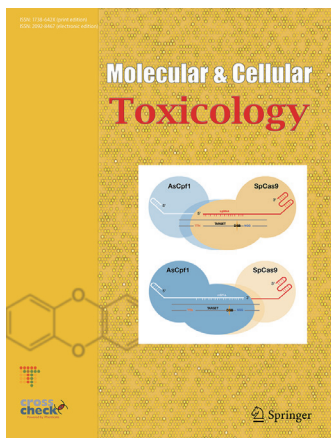
(Three low-viscosity droplet nozzles + temperature control feature of the build plate)

The use of low-viscosity ink enables more accurate 3D printing, allowing for the creation of biomimetics with precise oral structures, such as teeth. We anticipate that this will establish conducive conditions for facilitating research outcomes. Additionally, the system is effective in constructing evaluation models for assessing tissue and cell interactions through the development of artificial tissues.



서울대학교 치의학대학원
SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

- Professor Yang Hyeong-Cheol, Department of Dentistry, Seoul National University -



Building an Artificial Skin Model Based on Primary Cells Using 3D Bioprinting

At Konkuk University's Stem Cell Center, CleCell's U-FAB MASTER is utilized to produce artificial skin using biocompatible materials, enabling research in the field of regenerative medicine through toxicity and safety testing.

Compared to manual methods of artificial skin fabrication, the use of 3D bioprinting greatly enhances reproducibility, optimizing standardization of evaluation methods using artificial skin. Additionally, its scalability for application to various cell types makes it highly promising for research in the field of biology.

- Professor Kim C-Yoon, College of Veterinary Medicine, Konkuk University -



건국대학교

Lee, Seul-Gi, et al. "Evaluation of the therapeutic efficacy of human skin equivalents manufactured through droplet-based bioprinting/nebulization technology."

Molecular & Cellular Toxicology, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13273-023-00330-9>

3D Bioprinting for Animal Welfare

For the research on artificial skin at a veterinary hospital (STEMPOINT), CleCell provided customized optimization by adding one additional droplet nozzle to the existing U-FAB ACTIVO system. With unique low-viscosity layering technology, which utilizes 2 droplet nozzles, CleCell hopes to support the technological development for the mission of STEMPOINT, which is to find alternatives to animal experimentation.

U-FAB ACTIVO's droplet printing method allows for meticulous fabrication control of cell or tissue density and composition, which enables precise printing of artificial tissues.

- Dr. Sin Him-cha, Researcher at STEMPOINT -



U-FAB ACTIVO

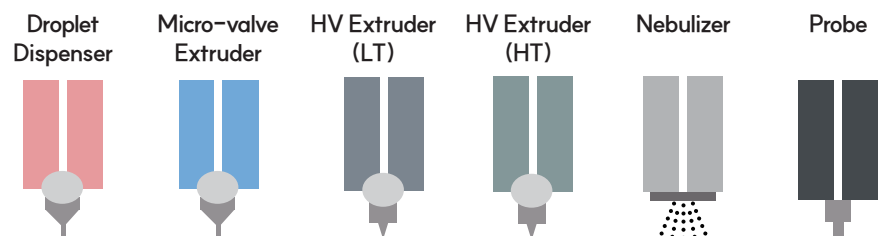
The Most Versatile and Scalable 3D Bioprinting Solution for Tissue Engineering and Beyond

U-FAB ACTIVO, from the vast research experience of tissue engineers and CleCell's cutting-edge 3D printing technology, provides a fundamental solution for research and development in tissue engineering.

- 3D stacking of low-viscosity biomaterials
- Independent 3D modeling for each layer
- Ability to use composite materials
- Nebulizing System – provide pH, enzyme, chemical (ion) crosslinking methods
- UV-LED shutter for efficient 3D printing photocuring
- Solution for cell printing and cell homogenization process
- Automatic nozzle-end alignment system & build-plate leveling



Functions

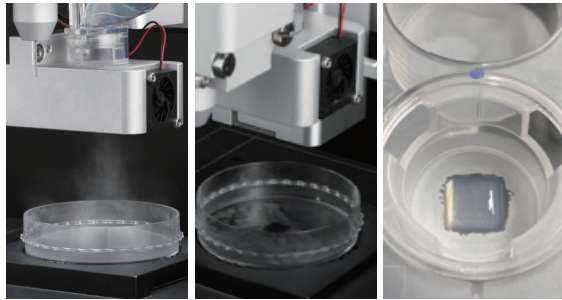


		Droplet Dispenser	Micro-valve Extruder	HV Extruder (LT)	HV Extruder (HT)	Nebulizer	Probe
	Cooling with a single nozzle, lowest temp 4°C	✓	✓	✓			
	Heating with a single nozzle, highest temp 60°C	✓	✓	✓	✓ highest temp 250°C		
	Droplet Optimized to print low-viscosity	✓					
	UV-LED Photopolymerization	✓					
	Nebulizing pH, enzymes, chemical (ion) crosslinking					✓	
	Cell Homogenization	✓					
	Auto Calibration						✓

Key Features

Low-viscosity Stacking (Droplet Dispenser + Nebulizer)

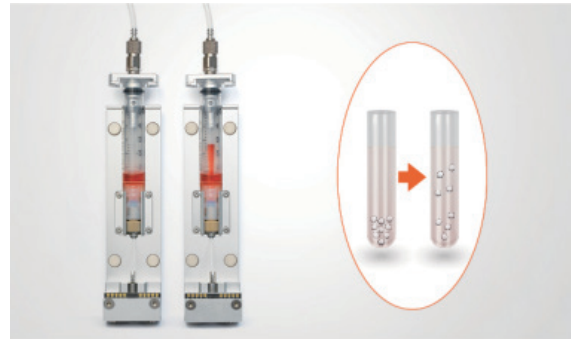
3D stacking of low-viscosity biomaterials
(Droplet Dispenser + Nebulizer)



The Droplet Dispenser can dispense low-viscosity biomaterials in droplet form, and with the use of a nebulizer, it can form polymer micro-particles (size: 4µm) through neutralization/chemical/enzymatic cross-linking. Additionally, layer-by-layer crosslinking enables easy 3D stacking of low-viscosity materials through gradual curing.

Cell Homogenization

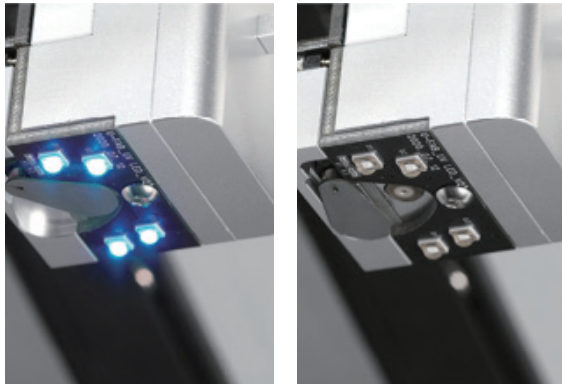
Cell printing and cell homogenization solution



By circulating the fluid mixture, density differences within the solution are prevented, ensuring a uniformity during 3D printing and enabling consistent and high-quality output.

UV-LED Shutter

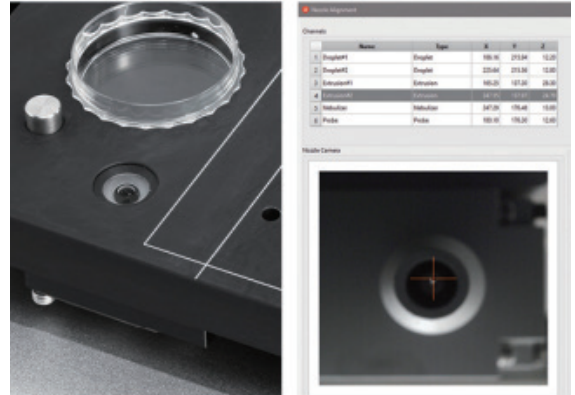
UV-LED shutter for efficient photopolymerization



Unnecessary curing of materials at the end of the nozzle caused by UV-LED exposure is mitigated by the UV-LED shutter, enabling efficient photopolymerization in 3D printing.

Automatic Calibration

Automated nozzle-end alignment system & build-plate leveling



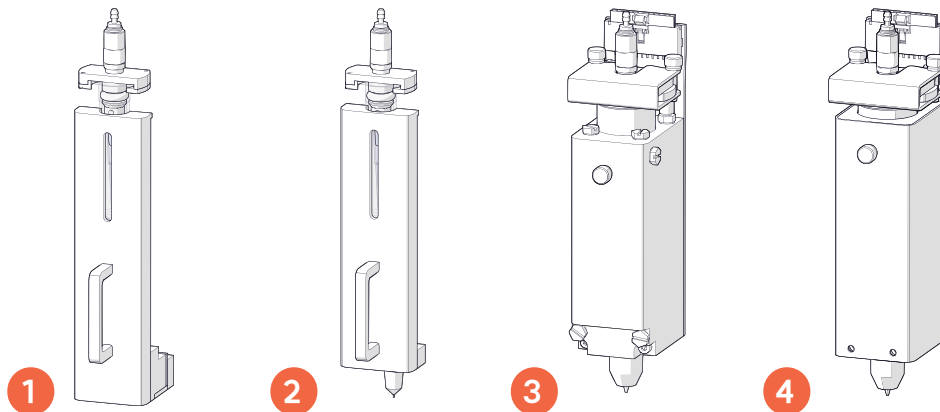
Surface height of the bioware is automatically measured and calculated, which enables it to fine-tune the X/Y coordinates of the nozzles used in printing for stable extrusion 3D printing.

Product Specifications

3D Modeling / Editing Type	3D data(STL file format) / Layer-based 2D Editing
Interface	PC (Windows 10/11)
Camera	Full HD (1920x1080)
Linear Actuation	High Precision Linear Robot
Build Volume	150(W) x 150(D) x 50(H) mm
Weight	100~110kg
Size	662(W) x 637(D) x 730(H) mm
Print Speed	Up to 50mm/s
Max.Pneumatic Pressure	8bar

Printhead Types

Discover CleCell's four unique printheads known for its exceptional precision.



1 Droplet Dispenser

Low-viscosity material dispensing channel (nm)

Range	0~14 psi (Max 96.5 kPa)
Resolution	Minimum size of 1 droplet 10 nL (when using distilled water)
Temperature	10 ~ 50°C (Single Printhead Operation: 4 ~ 60°C)
Material Type	Sol
Viscosity	0~ 100 cPs (Viscosity similar to maple syrup)
Applicable biomaterials	Collagen, Alginate, Gelatin, Fibrin, Agarose, Hyaluronic acid(HA), Decellularized extracellular matrix, Matrigel TM

2 Micro-valve Extruder

Low/mid-viscosity material extrusion channel

Range	0~14 psi (Max 96.5 kPa)
Resolution	Max resolution 0.127mm
Temperature	10 ~ 50°C (Single Printhead Operation: 4 ~ 60°C)
Material Type	Sol/Gel
Viscosity	0~ 1000 cPs (Viscosity similar to Glycerin)
Applicable biomaterials	Collagen, Alginate, Gelatin, Fibrin, Agarose, Hyaluronic acid(HA), Decellularized extracellular matrix, Matrigel TM

3 HV Extruder (Low Temperature)

High-viscosity material extrusion channel

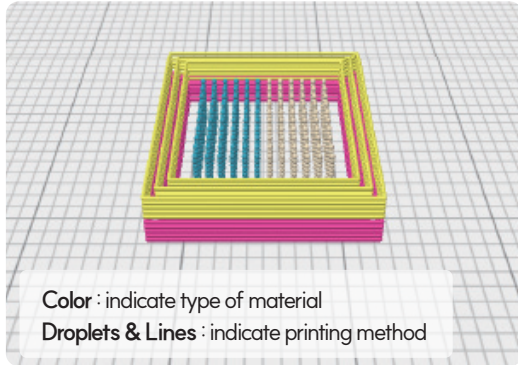
Range	0~114 psi (Max 786 kPa)
Resolution	Max resolution 0.05mm
Temperature	10 ~ 50°C (Single Printhead Operation: 4 ~ 60°C)
Material Type	Gel
Viscosity	1000 cPs < (Viscosity similar to Vaseline)
Applicable biomaterials	Hydrogel with Cell Mixtures, Hydroxyapatite, Chitosan, Collagen, Gelatin, Fibrin, Hyaluronic Acid, Alginate, etc.

4 HV Extruder (High Temperature)

High-viscosity material extrusion channel

Range	0~114 psi (Max 786 kPa)
Resolution	Max resolution 0.05mm
Temperature	Room Temperature RT ~ 180 °C (Single Printhead Operation: RT ~ 250°C)
Material Type	Gel/Pellet
Viscosity	0~ 100 cPs (Viscosity similar to Vaseline)
Applicable biomaterials	Hydrogel with Cell Mixtures, Hydroxyapatite, Chitosan, Collagen, Gelatin, Fibrin, Hyaluronic Acid, Alginate, etc.

Easy-to-use U-STUDIO



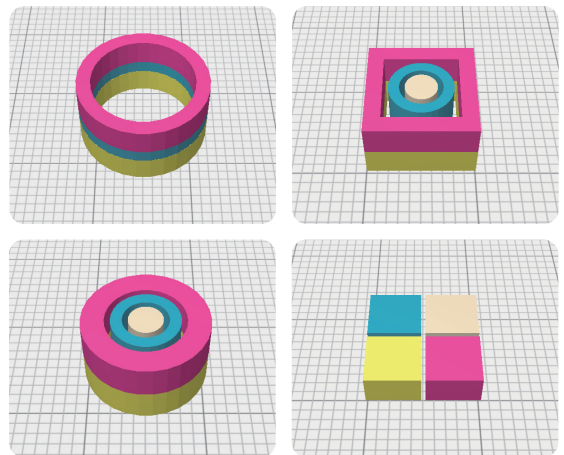
Color : indicate type of material
Droplets & Lines : indicate printing method

Customized modeling is possible, allowing researchers to create the desired model by specifying parameters such as shape, size, number of layers, and layer thickness.

U-Studio facilitates simultaneous design of 3D models using various materials, enabling researchers to tailor printing outcomes to their specific research requirements.

Compatible with External STL Files

U-Studio is compatible with external STL files, allowing users to design shapes freely.



*Image of U-Studio interface

How to Print



1. SET

Run U-Studio to set the temperature of the printhead.

(Set the appropriate temperature according to the type of printed material.)

2. LOAD

After loading the printing material, use the "Flush" operation to set the basic parameters, and prepare it for printing.

3. 3D MODELING

Set the desired shape, size, and printing resolution of the model to complete the 3D modeling process.

4. PARAMETER

Set the pressure, cross-linking, and layering method to configure the printing parameters.

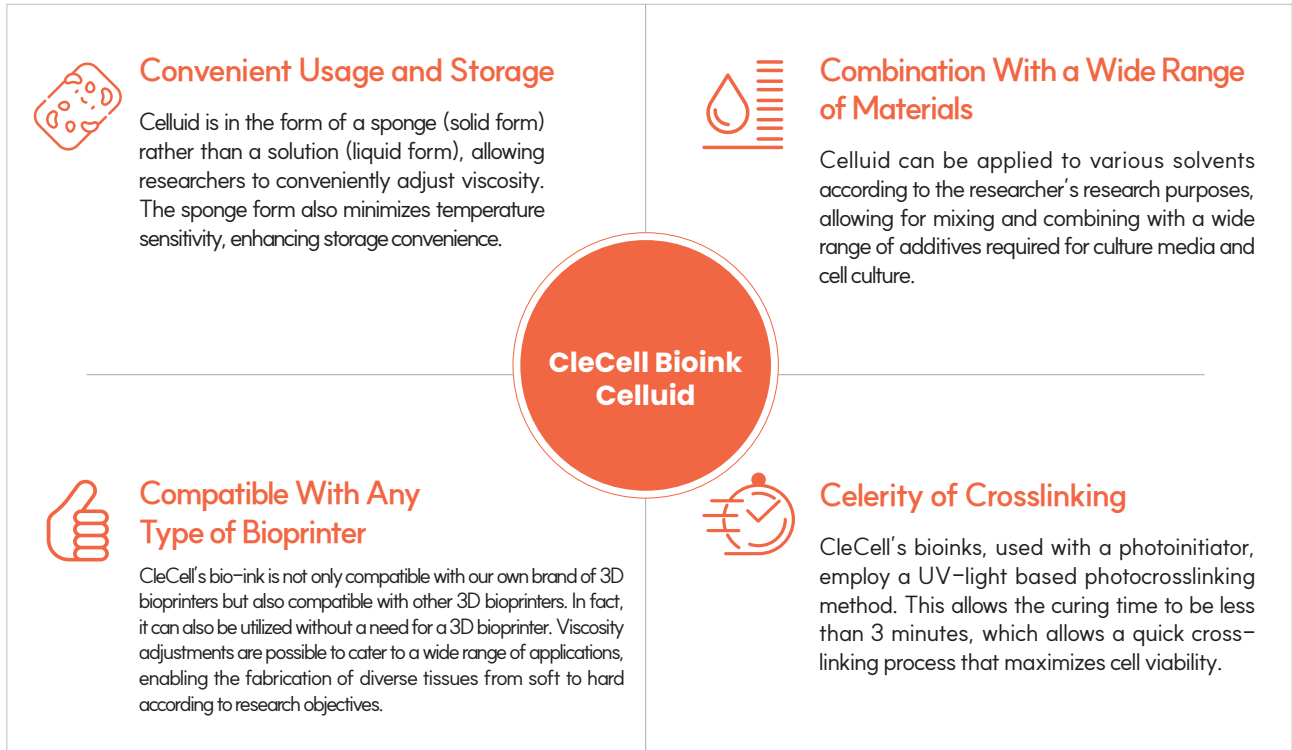
5. PRINT

Print.





(To halt the printing process, simply press the "Abort" button.)

CleCell's Bioink, Celluid

Advantages of Celluid Bioink









Celluid Bioink Product

Celluid GM	Celluid AM	Celluid GM+AM
<p>CleCell's Celluid GM is produced by synthesizing Gelatin, a natural polymer, with Methacrylate, and is available in a freeze-dried sponge form.</p>	<p>Celluid AM contains ALMA (Alginate Methacryloyl) and a photoinitiator, allowing the formation of 3D structures upon UV exposure. Users can adjust the concentration for various applications.</p>	<p>The mixture of GelMA and ALMA allows for higher viscosity output, compared to GelMA bioink alone, due to the high viscosity characteristics of ALMA.</p>
<p>Celluid GM is available in two types, providing users with the flexibility to choose based on the viscosity requirements of the intended biological material or tissue for printing.</p>	<p>Celluid AM is widely used in the research of artificial tissue fabrication and can enhance cell adhesion and cell viability when mixed with GelMA.</p>	<p>Furthermore, with high cell viability, the GelMA and ALMA combination facilitates the output of optimized structure for human tissue mimicry and cell culture.</p>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>GM225</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 225g bloom based Gelatin (Bovine) • Optimal for achieving outcomes with low elasticity </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>GM300</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300g bloom based Gelatin (Porcine) • Optimal for achieving outcomes with high elasticity </div> </div>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>AM</p> </div>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>GM+AM</p> </div>

※ For detailed product information and purchase guide, please visit our website (www.clecell.co.kr).

Application

	Cartilage Structure	<p>Hardened Soft Tissue Structure Printing Using Bioink</p> <p>Cartilage tissue, which serves as a cushioning component in the human body, can be printed and cured using low-viscosity substances and a droplet-based 3D printing approach. By incorporating chondrocytes, specialized cells responsible for cartilage production, into the bioink, it becomes possible to create three-dimensional structures for tissue regeneration research.</p>
	Artificial Ear	<p>Microtia Patient Model Printing Using PCL</p> <p>With 3D composite printing technology, an artificial ear model was created using Polycaprolactone (PCL), a FDA approved synthetic polymer material, for a patient with microtia.</p>
	Artificial Skin	<p>Artificial Skin Model Printing Using Bioink</p> <p>With the use of various bioinks (collagen & sodium bicarbonate) and CleCell's unique nebulizing technology, a FT model was printed through the repetition of culture/differentiation processes.</p>
	Cardiac Organoids	<p>Artificial Heart Replica Printing Using Cardiomyocytes</p> <p>Professor Si-Yoon Kim, at Konkuk University, conducts research and development on artificial cardiac organoids using a bioprinter and incorporating a vascular model during the differentiation of myocardial cells.</p>
	Animal Replacement	<p>Alternatives to Animal Testing Through Printing Artificial Organ Replicas</p> <p>Using Gelatin Methacrylate (GelMA) bioink, artificial skin of pets are printed for use in evaluating toxicity and efficacy of pet skin treatments.</p>
	Dental Structure	<p>Printing of Tooth Structures Using Biocompatible Materials</p> <p>To establish tissue patterning in a three-dimensional structure, low-viscosity cells are placed at desired locations using droplet or extrusion methods for the culture of hard tissues (bone, cartilage) and soft tissues (periodontal membrane).</p>

Affiliated with





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