



PROCEEDING

International Seminar and 2nd Congress of SEAVSA

INCREASING ANIMAL PRODUCTION
THROUGH ZONOSSES AND REPRODUCTIVE DISORDER
HANDLING, AND THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF BIOTECHNOLOGY



Surabaya, 21-22 June 2011
Royal Ballroom, JW Marriott Hotel
Surabaya - Indonesia

Editors:

Mustofa Helmi Effendi (Indonesia)
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Tjeerd Jorna (Netherlands)
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INCREASING ANIMAL PRODUCTION THROUGH ZOOSES AND REPRODUCTIVE
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CONTENTS

MESSAGES

RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA	xi
DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.....	xii
CHAIR OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	xiv
PRESIDENT OF SEAVSA	xv

PLENARY LECTURER

VETERINARIANS IN SERVICE OF HUMANKIND FOR 250 YEARS.....	1
<i>Jean-François CHARY</i>	
OIE ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN VETERINARY GOVERNANCE, LEGISLATION AND EDUCATION IN SOUTH EAST ASIA	2
<i>Ronello Abila and Jarunee Siengsan-Lamont</i>	
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND CHINA- CURRENT STATUS AND CONTROL STRATEGIES.....	7
<i>Ronello C. Abila</i>	
ONE VETERINARY EDUCATION - SOUTHEAST ASIA	11
<i>Bashir Achmad Fateh Mohamed and Rasedee A.</i>	
HARMONIZATION OF THE VETERINARY EDUCATION IN THE ROLE OF FOOD SAFETY AND SECURITY TO THE FAVA STRATEGY PLAN 2010-2015.....	14
<i>Achariya Sailasuta</i>	
AN UPDATE ON BSE GLOBAL STATUS	17
<i>Tomoko Ishibashi</i>	
THE WVA AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF FOOD SAFETY DUE TO FOOD QUALITY OF ANIMAL ORIGIN	19
<i>Tjeerd Jorna</i>	
THE ROLE OF PATHOPHYSIOLOGY IN THE ERADICATION OF EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING ZOOSES.....	20
<i>Grace D. De Ocampo</i>	
THE STRATEGY ON FEED TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT TO PRODUCE DAIRY MILK AS THERAPEUTICALS.....	21
<i>Romziah S.</i>	
GLOBAL SCENARIO OF AVIAN INFLUENZA	28
<i>Aini Ideris and Omar A.R</i>	

SYMPOSIUM

ANTIBODY RESPONSE IN DOGS VACCINATED WITH A NEW CELL-CULTURE INACTIVATED RABIES VACCINE FOR VETERINARY USE	29
<i>N.K.Dung, N.V.Thuong, T.T.M.Dung, et al.</i>	
BIOTECHNOLOGY OF DNA VACCINE	30
<i>Neni Nurainy</i>	
CONTROL OF RABIES IN JAVA.....	31
<i>Akhmad Junaidi, Tri Bhakti Usman, Sri Handayani Irianingsih</i>	

NATIONAL VETERINARY DRUG ASSAY LABORATORY (NVDAL)	32
<i>Enuh Rahardjo Djusa</i>	
CELL CULTURE: FUTURE PROSPECT	33
<i>Bambang Sektiari Lukiswanto</i>	
CYTOGENETIC ANOMALIES AND CATTLE FERTILITY: AN UPDATE	34
<i>Nurhusien Yimer and Rosnina Yusoff</i>	
PROSPECT OF APPROPRIATE ANIMAL REPRODUCTIVE BIOTECHNOLOGY IN THAILAND	35
<i>Mongkol Techakumphu</i>	
DISCOVERY OF A SHEEP LINE WITH ENHANCED EMBRYO SURVIVAL - A METHOD TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY	36
<i>Kristy J. Demmers</i>	
NUTRITIONAL INTERACTIONS WITH REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE IN DAIRY CATTLE	37
<i>Suneerat Aiumlamai</i>	
COMPETENCY OF PARTHENOGENETIC MAMMALIAN EMBRYO IN REPRODUCTIVE AND THERAPEUTIC CLONE	39
<i>Arief Boediono</i>	
STUDY ON IN SITU PROTEIN DEGRADATION OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF CONCENTRATES WITH AND WITHOUT LEUCAENA TANNIN	40
<i>Tin Ngwe, Khin Htay Myint, Swe Swe Win</i>	
TUBERCULOSIS IN HUMAN AND ANIMAL	41
<i>Ni Made Mertaniasih</i>	
STRENGTHENING CONCEPTS IN ANIMAL WELFARE IN THE VETERINARY CURRICULUM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA	53
<i>Daniel C. Ventura, Jr.</i>	
ONE HEALTH IN EPIDEMIOLOGY	54
<i>Eric Neumann DVM MS MACVS (Epid)</i>	
FULL PAPER	
CHARACTERIZATION OF BACILLUS ANTHRACIS FIELD ISOLATED AND ITS IMPACT TO ANIMAL AND HUMAN	59
<i>A.E.T.H. Wahyuni and C.Setyorini Purnomo</i>	
SPECIES IDENTIFICATION OF ISOLATES STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS FROM COAGULASE POSITIVE STAPHYLOCOCCI (CPS) BY USING GENE ENCODING COAGULASE (COA GENE) AND GENE ENCODING STAPHYLOCOCCAL PROTEIN A (SPA GENE)	66
<i>Mustofa Helmi Effendi</i>	
SENSITIVITY OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS ISOLATE FROM GOAT'S MILK TO AMPICILLIN, TETRACYCLINE, ERYTHROMYCIN, CHLORAMPHENICOL AND GENTAMYCIN	73
<i>Rian Hari Suharto and A.E.T.H. Wahyuni</i>	
PHAGOCYTOSIS AND INTRACELLULAR KILLING OF BRUCELLA MELITENSIS BY LYMPHOCYTES OF GOATS	80
<i>Shaqinah, N., Zamri-Saad, M., Hazilawati, H. and Jasni, S.</i>	
MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF HAEMAGGLUTININ PROTEIN H5N1 VIRUS ISOLATE FROM FOWLS AS NATURAL RESERVOIR IN EAST OF JAVA ...	84
<i>E. Djoko Poetranto, Rahayu Ernawati and Hanief M Rahman</i>	

GENETIC LINEAGE ANALYSIS OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII LOCAL ISOLATE BASED ON 529-BP REPEAT ELEMENT	93
<i>Dyah Ayu Oktavianie A. Pratama, Sumartono and Wayan T. Artama</i>	
A SUSPECTED CASE OF BORNA DISEASE IN DOG.....	101
<i>Shahirudin, S., Sriyanto and M. Zamri Saad</i>	
ENHANCING SENSITIVITY OF ENZYME LINKED IMMUNO-SORBENT ASSAY (ELISA) FOR SALMONELLA DETECTION USING MULTI WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES (MWCNTS)	105
<i>Dyah Kinasih Wuragil, Sukunya Oaew, and Werasak Surareungchai</i>	
ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF STAPHYLOCOCCOUS INTERMEDIUS FROM LONG-HAIRED DOGS DERMATITIS.....	111
<i>Soedarmanto, I., Purnamaningsih, H., Raharjo, et al.</i>	
THE DIFFERENCES OF ADHESION LEVEL BETWEEN COAGULASE POSITIVE STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS AND COAGULASE NEGATIVE STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS ISOLATES OF ETTAWAH CROSSBREED MILK ON MAMMARY	117
<i>Bagus Brahmanto Ajiguno and Agnesia Endang Tri Hastuti Wahyuni</i>	
STUDY ON CHARACTERISTIC OF PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED GLYCOPROTEIN (PAG) AS A PRELIMINARY TO CREATE AN EARLY PREGNANCY DETECTION KIT.....	124
<i>Tita Damayanti Lestari, Aulanni'Am, Ismudiono and M. Makin</i>	
POTENCY OF INHIBIN B AS CANDIDATES MALE HORMONAL CONTRACEPTION BASED ON SPERM QUALITY, EXPRESSION OF CAMP RESPONSE ELEMENT MODULATOR (CREM) IN TESTIS AND LH SERUM LEVEL OF RATTUS NORVEGICUS	131
<i>Aulanni'am1, Chanif Mahdi, Agung P.W.M. and Muslim Akmal</i>	
DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFICIENT EXTENDER FOR GOAT SEMEN	137
<i>Ma. Asuncion G. Beltran</i>	
EFFECT OF WARMING ON THE SURVIVABILITY AND FERTILIZABILITY OF VITRIFIED MATURED BOVINE OOCYTES	146
<i>Leah S. Guzman</i>	
PRE-TREATMENT WITH OESTRADIOL BENZOATE IMPROVED THE SYNCHRONY OF PROSTAGLANDIN INDUCED OESTRUS IN DAIRY COWS.....	152
<i>Mas'ud Hariadi</i>	
THE ROLE OF DONOR CELL FACTOR ON THE ACTIVATION OF RECONSTRUCTED EMBRYONIC CELLS.....	159
<i>Budi Siswanto, Gatot Ciptadi and Sri Rahayu</i>	
SPECIFICITY TESTING OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AGAINST BOVINE ZONA PELLUCIDE 3 (MAB-BZP3) FOR WOMAN IMMUNOCONTRACEPTION..	167
<i>Sutiman B. Sumitro, Aulanni'am, Ciptadi. G., Soewarto. S., Dedy K</i>	
REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS IN BRAHMAN CROSS IN SOUTH-EASTERN SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE	173
<i>Muhammad Yusuf</i>	
BIOACTIVITY OF HUMAN MENOPAUSAL GONADOTROPHIN (HMG) FROM URINE OF POST-MENOPAUSAL WOMEN ON IN VITRO BOVINE EMBRYONIC CLEAVAGE	179
<i>Herry Agoes Hermadi</i>	

THE RELATIONSHIPS OF C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (C-RP) AND SURGERY MANIPULATION.....	187
<i>Dhirgo Adji</i>	
THE N-HEXANE FRACTION OF KESUM (POLYGONUM MINUS) IMPROVED THE LUNG INJURY OF ANIMAL MODELS THAT INDUCED BY BENZOPYREN	192
<i>Muhamad Agus Wibowo, M. Aris Widodo , Basuki B. Purnomo and Aulanni'am</i>	
INDIGENOUS LACTOBACILLUS FERMENTUM CONTAINED-SYMBIOTIC YOGHURT INCREASED ANTIOXIDANT SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE (SOD) AND IGA IN THE RATS DUODENUM : AN IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY	200
<i>Tutik Wresdiyati, Irma Isnafia Arief, Wahyu Anggarini, et al.</i>	
PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF NITROBACTER SP. ISOLATED FROM INTENSIVE SHRIMP POND SEDIMENT BASED ON 16S RRNA.....	209
<i>Anik M. Hariati, Aulanni'am, Soemarno and Marsoedi</i>	
INCREASED LEVELS OF MMP2 AND MMP9 IN APOE KNOCK OUT MICE INFUSED WITH ANGIOTENSIN II IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AORTIC ANEURYSMS.	219
<i>Sulistiana Prabowo, Maria Nataatmadja, Aulanni'am, et al.</i>	
IN VIVO EVALUATION OF DIMINAZEN ACETURATE INCORPORATED WITH LIPOSOME AS A CHEMOTRYPANOCIDAL AGENT AGAINST TRYPANOSOMA EVANSI.....	227
<i>Lazuardi M, Ratna SM and Wahyudi MT</i>	
WOUND HEALING IN RATS.....	235
<i>Kalthum Hashim), Noor Idzatul Khairiah Ithnin and Md Sabri Mohd Yusoff</i>	
BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHEA VIRUS ON BALI CATTLE (BOS SONDAICUS) AT PENAJAM PASER UTARA DISTRICT EAST KALIMANTAN	239
<i>Arif Supriyadi, R. Wasito and Hastari Wuryastuty</i>	
ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF MICROSPORUM CANIS FROM DOGS	249
<i>Yanuartono, Sakan, G ., Purnamaningsih, H., et al.</i>	
ACCIDENTAL OUTBREAKS OF CATERPILLAR IN SOME AREAS OF EAST JAVA ...	255
<i>Yunus, M. and Hastutiek, P</i>	
THE PROTECTIVITY LEVEL OF EGG YOLK DERIVED ANTI-HEMAGGLUTININ ANTIBODY (IGY) AS IMMUNOTHERAPY AGENT ON THE CHICKEN INFECTED BY AVIAN INFLUENZA A/H5N1 VIRUS.....	260
<i>Suryo Kuncorojakti and Suwarno</i>	
ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF EXPRESSION OF EIMERIA TENELLA (E. TENELLA) SPOROZOITE MEMBRANE PROTEIN AS RECOMBINANT PRINCIPLE FOR PRODUCTION OF MATERIAL SUBUNIT VACCINE OF CHICKEN COCCIDIOSIS.....	265
<i>Yunus, M.</i>	
MONTHLY REPORT ON REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF “ RANGGALAWE” DAIRY BULLS	270
<i>Trilas Sardjito, Sri Pantja Madyawati, Tri Wahyu Suprayogi and Pudji Srianto</i>	
EVALUATION OF CONSUMPTION OF DRY MATTER AND CRUDE FIBER OF SHEEP WITH RICE STRAW FERMENTATION BY LACTOBACILLUS SP.....	277
<i>Mirni Lamid</i>	

INDUCIBLE NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE (INOS) EXPRESSION IN THE BURSA OF FABRICIUS OF BROILERS INFECTED WITH VIRULENT GUMBORO VIRUS AND PROVIDES EXTRACTS ANNONA SQUAMOSA (SWEETSOP)	281
<i>E. Bimo Aksono H</i>	
THE SEQUENCING OF RABIES VIRUS G GENE ISOLATE MAROS, SOUTH CELEBES	286
<i>Freshinta Jellia Wibisono, Suwarno and Jola Rahmahani</i>	
CHARACTERIZATION OMP2A GENE OF LOCAL ISOLATE BRUCELLA ABORTUS.....	293
<i>Ratih Ratnasari, Nunuk Dyah Retno Lastuti, Didik Handijatno, and Fitria Ardhiani</i>	
LAGTANG (ANAMIRTA COCCULUS) FRUIT EXTRACT AGAINST TROPICAL CATTLE TICK	299
<i>Molly L. Naigan and Cecilia T. Reyes</i>	
THE COMPOSITION OF NUTRITIONAL ON COBRA'S (NAJA NAJA SPUTTATRIX) AND NETPYTHON'S (BROGHAMMERUS RETICULATUS) MEAT	306
<i>Aria Ika Septana, Widagdo Sri Nugroho, Dyah Ayu Widiasih, and Setyawan Budiharta</i>	
RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF VACCINATION JEMBRANA DISEASE AT THE PASER DISTRICT EAST KALIMANTAN	311
<i>Arif Supriyadi, Sulaxono Hadi, Dian Karyanti, Teguh Hartanto, et al.</i>	
THE EFFECT OF ROYAL JELLY SUPPLEMENTATION ON INFERTILITY CASE: EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH USING MICE (MUS MUSCULUS) AS MODEL.....	318
<i>Widjiati, Dessy Fajarwati, Hana Eliyani, Raden Roro Sri Pantja Madyawati</i>	
THE EFFECT OF THORACO-VAGOTOMIZED CALVES ON OESOPHAGEAL GROOVE BY PGP 9.5 IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY	324
<i>R. Harry Soehartono dan Sari Indah Lestari</i>	
ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIA FROM ETTAWAH CROSS BREED GOATS MILK IN SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA	331
<i>Ex. Satria Pinanditya, Agnesia Endang Tri Hastuti Wahyuni</i>	
UPDATE LOWER URINARY TRACT DISEASE IN CATS BASED MANAGEMENT CLIENT ON VETERINARY HOSPITAL FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY	337
<i>Miyayu Soneta Sofyan</i>	
DETECTION OF SALMONELLA SP. ON FLESH AND BLOOD COBRA (NAJA-NAJA SPUTTATRIX) AND NETPYTHON (BROGHAMMERUS RETICULATUS) ...	344
<i>Muhammad Adi Muslim Lubis, Widagdo Sri Nugroho, Dyah Ayu Widiasih, and Setyawan Budiharta</i>	
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OF SWAMP BUFFALO FARMING IN MINIMIZING THE EFFECT OF GLOBAL WARMING	349
<i>Koesnoto Soepranianondo</i>	
THE THERAPEUTIC CHALLENGES FOR NEW-B LACTAMASES.....	355
<i>Yuani Setiawati</i>	
THE LEVELS OF ALT-AST PROFILES ON WHITE MALE RAT (RATTUS NORWEGICUS) POST FEMORAL FRACTURE REPOSITIONING THAT THERAPY WITH QUADRANGULARIS CISSUS.....	363
<i>Ira Sari Yudaniyanti and M. Gandul Atik Yuliani</i>	
MEASUREMENT OF IMMUNOGLOBULIN PRODUCTION BY ADDING B-CELL STIMULATORY FACTOR 1 (INTERLEUKIN-4/X63 IL-4) IN LPS CULTURE	369
<i>R Budi Utomo, Retno Bijanti</i>	

THE QUALITY OF ETAWA GOAT-BREED'S FROZEN SEMEN IN VARIOUS TYPES OF DILUENT.....	373
<i>Rosida Achlis, Azza Citra, Ika Putri</i>	
IDENTIFICATION OF H5N1 SUBTYPE AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS IN REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS OF ROSTER	379
<i>Rahmalia Dwi Suindarti, C.A. Nidom, Sri Pantja Madyawati, Handayani Tjitro</i>	
EFFECT OF NICOTINE ON THE SUM OF OVARY FOLLICLES IN MICE (MUS MUSCULUS).....	384
<i>Meitria Syahadatina Noor, Budi Santoso, Bambang Poernomo</i>	
THE QUALITY OF FRIESIAN HOLSTEIN BULL'S SPERMS ON THREE DIFFERENT EXTENDERS AFTER FREEZING PROCESS.....	392
<i>Pudji Srianto, Siti Fatimah, Yunita Widyaningrum, Ardianti Novita</i>	
HEMOGRAM CHARACTERISTIC AND BODY WEIGHT DIFFERENCES IN IONIZING RADIATION EXPOSED MICE TREATED WITH RADIOPROTECTIVE ROSELLE SIMPLISIA BY INFUSION METHODE.....	400
<i>Endah Mulia Ningsih, Deni Noviana, Sri Estuningsih, et al.</i>	
WHITE BLOOD CELL RESPONSE AFTER IMPLANTATION OF WILD NATURAL SILK (ATTACUS ATLAS L) AS A BIOMATERIAL SURGICAL SUTURE	404
<i>Abas Kurniawan, Gunanti, Mokhamad Fakhrol Ulum, et al.</i>	
USEFULNESS OF ULTRASOUND IMAGING IN NON-INVASIVE EVALUATING OF BONE IMPLANTS IN SHEEP	408
<i>Dudung Abdullah, Mokhamad Fakhrol Ulum, Deni Noviana, at al.</i>	
EFFECT OF NON COMPETITIVE ANTAGONIST N-METHYL-D-ASPARTATE RECEPTORS, MK-801, ON NEURONAL AND GLIAL CELLS EXPRESSION IN NEUROPATHIC PAIN	413
<i>Indiastuti D.N, Yuliawati T.H, Khotib J</i>	
A LEPTOSPIROSIS CASE IN LABRADOR RETRIEVER.....	421
<i>Hardany Primarizky</i>	
THE EFFECT OF GIVING SUGAR APPLE (ANNONA SQUAMOSA L.) LEAF EXTRACT ON HISTOPHATOLOGY OF CHICKEN'S FABRICIUS BURSA AND SPLEEN WHICH IT INFECTED BY INFECTION BURSAL DISEASE VIRUS	424
<i>Setiawati Sigit, Ajeng Erika Prihastuti Haskito, Retno Bijanti, E.Bimo Aksono</i>	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	433

CELL CULTURE: FUTURE PROSPECT

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The cell culture was initially by Ross Harrison in 1907 who demonstrated the frog embryo growth in vitro. This technology showed the important role since the specific individual cells and the first continuous cell lines were developed and the cells were not only kept alive by cryopreservation technology but also they grew as they would do in vivo after thawing and reculturing. The specific requirements of the differences cell types like local micro-environment, local growth factors, extra cellular matrix, cell-cell interactions, circulating proteins, cytokines and hormones were being developed for the growth of specific cell types desired. The advances in cell culture techniques enable researchers to create at least partially model complex interactions, drug testing and investigate toxic effects, further more incorporating cells from several different tissues in the culture offer the opportunity to create the interactions among separate biological subsystems in vitro. The major benefit of cell culture technology utilisation is not only greatly felt in the biomedical, production and reproduction areas but also in the biopharmaceutical development. The future prospective of cell culture technology among others perfect cell culture system for the preparation of autologous cell lines, the processing of xenogenic cell lines for cellular implants, gene therapy, artificial organ, and three-dimensional cell cultures development.

Key words: Cell culture, in vitro, spesific requirement, perfect cell culture system

Cell Culture: Future Prospect

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Key words: Cell culture, in vitro, spesific requirement, perfect cell culture system

Introduction

Cell culture was initiated by Ross Harrison (1907) which showed the growth of frog embryos in vitro, He also proved that the nerve axons can be formed from the development of neuronal cell body. Enders *et al.* (1949) observed that non-neuronal cell cultures of primary monkey kidney cells can proliferate in vitro so it can be used to produce the polio virus, this discovery opens the way for large scale production of polio vaccines using animal cell cultures. Nicolas (1978) utilized fibroblast cell culture to produce rabies vaccines. In the early eighties, Montagnon (1984) developed Vero cells for commercial production of inactivated polio vaccine. Since 1995, starting the usage of continuous cell line cultures for human biological products. Further development was the discovery of various culture-based cell technology for heterologous protein expression, recombinant CHO-technology,

the amplification and selection markers and glutamine synthetase (GS) and the development of baculovirus cell technology, NS0-GS recombinant technology today has grown rapidly and allows manufactured monoclonal antibody on a large scale reactor (Merten, 2006) .

Source and principle of Cell Culture

The cell culture technique can be evaluated by certain parameters, ie cell morphology, growth rate, growth efficiency, and a special function held by cells. The most important element in the cell culture technique is the ability to provide a sufficient numbers of cells and maintain their phenotypes and to carry out the necessary biological functions. the cells must be able to produce extracellular matrix in the appropriate organization, interact with the neighboring cells and the surrounding tissue and secrete cytokines and other signaling molecules.

There are several sources of cells used today. i.e., primary cells, and cell lines. Primary cells are cells harvested directly from a part of the tissues or organ fragments whether mechanical or enzymatically, for example, endothelial cell removed form blood vessels, osteoblasts harvested from the femoral heads. While the cell lines is a cell population derived from a primary cell cultures at the first sub culture. The advantage of using primary cells is associated with immunological compatibility but some cell type can de-differentiate during ex vivo harvesting and reveal the in appropriate phenotypes (for example, articular chondrocytes in culture often produce fibrocartilage as opposed to hyaline cartilage). Although primary cells still frequently used but the growth rate and the results tend to be low. This limitation has prompted researchers to develop alternative sources of cells for tissue engineering strategies and continuous cell lines as a solution to some problems encountered by using primary cells.

The grow cells in vitro must mimic in vivo condition, so a various culture media have been developed, these are: DMEM, BME, EMEM, GMEM, JMEM, RPMI, etc. For some types of cell culture, the use of serum-free media with or without protein is essential. Serum, serum proteins as well as a single amino acids can be replaced by recombinant proteins, peptides from protein hydrolysates and synthetic oligopeptides (Franek and Fussenegger, 2005).

Selular and Microenvironment Engineering

The usage of cellular and metabolic engineering aims to improve certain crucial cellular functions. the behavior of the cell towards the conditions of environmental stress, absence or expression of an inadequate level of endoplasmic reticulum and golgi enzymes necessary for co and post translational modification. Some examples are the usage of GS to select and optimize a system as to obviate the glutamine need in the culture medium; the overexpression of cytosolique pyruvate carboxylase in continuous cell lines to improve glycolysis and Krebs-cycle (Elias *et al.*, 2003); the overexpression of antisense of LDH-A cytoplasmic glycerol-3- phosphate dehydrogenase to increase oxidative phosphorylation and decrease cellular respiration and thus reduce the sensitivity to reactive oxygen species reducing cell apoptosis (Jeong *et al.*, 2004)

The tissue microenvironment is an important factor to regulate a normal cellular function. In other hand, cell culture limitation is the lack of natural structure and live architecture. In cell culture (in vitro condition), Not all cell types can adhere and grow well and capable to produce optimally natural signals. The microenviroment play critical role in the normal expression of cell phenotypes. The extra-cellular signal affects intracellular genes expression in turn the result of fundamental changes in the composition of the microenvironment. Inappropriate changes interactions cellular microenvironment may

produce abnormal cellular behavior, as seen in the development of the tumor; for example an ectopic implantation of embryonic cells progress become malignant tissue while the same cells located in the uterus has a normal embryo (Kim *et al.*, 2004).

Cell interaction and Three-Dimensional Culture

Signaling between cells through the adhesion molecules can provide the essential elements necessary to maintain normal cell physiology. Recent studies of functional integrins provide evidence that the structural stability, provided by the interaction of the Integrin-mediated cell-extra cellular matrix, is an important determinant of normal cells behavior while the expression of E-cadherin (cell-cell adhesion molecule) promote differentiation and inhibits the metastasis of severals cancer cell lines (Jones *et al.*, 1992). three dimensional cell growth can lead the cell differentiation and enhance the expression of E-cadherin and other cell adhesion molecules. But the fate of cells depends not only on the adhesions mechanism, but also the interaction of the adhesion molecules with soluble regulatory growth factors, such as hormones, cytokines and growth factors. For example, normal stroma could be protective in delaying or preventing the tumour formation. A normal stroma and its products can alter the adjacent cell (in the absence of malignant epithelial cells) and promote the phenotypic and genomic changes in different epithelial cells but an abnormal stroma can promote oncogenic activities including manipulation of metalloproteinases, inflammatory cell recruitment and changes the stromal signals (Ronnov-Jessen *et al.*, 1995)

In three-dimensionsal environment, the cell polarity increase thus stimulate the differentiation of normal epithelial cells, some matrix extra cellular increase their biological activities and narrowed Integrin usage compared to two-dimensional substrates, furthermore these matrix promotes better adhesion, migration and morphogenesis of cells

(Cukierman *et al.*, 2001). The overexpression of β 1-Integrin and epidermal growth factor (EGFR) in malignant epithelial cells is evident of a cross-modulation between β 1-Integrin and EGFR in human breast cancers cell culture (Wang *et al.*, 1998). The changes in intrinsic cell function greatly affects the response of a tissue model for an external agent (drugs, growth factor, hormone or other protein additive)

Scaffold

Recent developments in this field is the usage of synthetic biomaterials to create micro-environments mimic natural extracellular matrix. The specific goals is allowing stem cell differentiation and morphogenesis to the target tissue. The main requirements for scaffolds are biocompatibility and the ability to maintain or promote the growth of relevant cells and providing a good model of tissue growth in three-dimensional environment (Polak and Bishop, 2006). The decellularized tissue (allogeneic or xenogeneic) have frequently been used although it can be inoculated with primary cells (Kim *et al.*, 2004) . Collagen is the most scaffold commonly used but other extra cellular matrix proteins can also be used with the possibility additional of growth factors and other regulation substances.

There are certain limitations associated with biological material used, including a lack of consistency and flexibility. The biological materials is divided into three groups: bioinert, resorbable, and bioactive. Bioinert is the raw material that almost completely inert when implanted (e.g. stainless steel). Absorbable materials are the materials that eventually dissolve after implanted. A variety of materials have been used, such as polymer (e.g. Polyglycolic, polylactic acid) is usually used for suture. bioactive materials is the ingredient that stimulates the body's biological response. Its can be classified as osteoconductive (e.g. synthetic hydroxyapatite ceramic) bind and stimulate of bone growth on the edge of the

graft and osteoproliferative (e.g. bioactive glass) stimulate growth of new bone within material (Jones and Hench, 2003)

Cells can be harvested by using pre-fabricated Scaffolds. Cells adhere and migrate along intertwined scaffold fibers. When the cells divide, they fill interstices within the scaffold to form a three dimensional culture. Other type is pre-fabricated scaffolds composed by natural or synthetic polymer molecules that can be used as a three dimensional physical support matrix both in vitro culture and in vivo tissue regeneration. This scaffolding capable to recreate physical properties and structure environment of living tissue promoting extra cellular matrix molecule signaling pathways such as migration, proliferation and differentiation (Tan *et al.*, 2001).

A nanotopography controlling mechanical properties, and tissue engineering scaffold mechanical loading environment, should improve the regulation of stem cell fate in bioartificial systems. The adhesion molecules contribute to asymmetric stem cell division including β 1-integrin, CD146, and E-cadherin, have begun to be identified in the environmental niche of the hair follicle, gut epithelium, and spermatogonial stem cells, respectively (Kanatsu and Shinohara, 2008; Oatley and Brinster, 2008). Cell-cell Interactions in the stem cell niche can be highly influenced by paracrine signaling (Kasper, 2008).

Recent Benefits of Cell Culture Technology

Cell culture contribute to produce biological materials such as vaccines, monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies, interferon, erythropoietin, hormones, clotting factors, immunoadhesin. Most of the biological material is a glycoprotein secreted by embryonic kidney cells such as human culture (HEK-293), Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, and hybridoma cells (murine myeloma). In biopharmaceutical, cells culture used to investigate the drug activities and the design of new therapy strategies.

One of the new therapy is autologous cell therapy. Autologous cell therapy allows to take a small portion of the tissue and proliferated in vitro and than used in the body of the individual to the therapy. Most forms of therapy with this method is still in research or in clinical trials process. Research in, bone marrow mononuclear cell transplantation for acute radiation victims, autologous hematopoietic cells as gene transfer targets for the treatment of various blood disorders and autoimmune diseases, stroke ischemia, cardiac ischemia, leg ischemia cell-mediated immunotherapy after chemotherapy, and autologous cells for cancer therapy.

The cell culture can also be used to patient therapy in the form of cell transplantation, artificial organs and tissue engineering. Another development is a therapy based on gene therapy using a viral vector and development of artificial organs or tissue engineering based on the use of stem cell technology. The tissue repair is possible based on replacement tissue using stem cells. For this purpose, adult as well as embryonic stem cells human can also be used. Stem cells are defined as undifferentiated cells that can proliferate and the ability both to self renew and to differentiate to one or more types of specialized cells. The challenge now is to optimize the isolation and proliferation of cells, the differentiation of stem cells and to develop the scaffolding design and delivery systems that promote coordinated growth of three-dimensional tissues. Currently, four therapeutic approaches using stem cells have been identified : 1) the direct administration of adult stem cells, 2) regeneration mediated by stimulation of endogenous stem cells, 3) the introduction of differentiated stem cells and 4) tissue engineering. The majority of stem cell in clinic applications are based on the application of an adult or foetal stem cells. For example, intraoperative orthopedic procedures using adult stem cells have been developed by using adult osteogenic precursor cells, harvested from bone marrow, which is grown on a scaffold, they have an advantage over the adult cells of the placement of new extracellular matrix,

without remove the old matrix as in the adult bone autografts (Muschler and Midura, 2002). Embryonic Stem cell (ESC) may be induced to form osteoblast in vitro and in vivo, provide a source for bone tissue engineering. After implantation, the tissue will be able to survive and restore normal function and can integrate with the surrounding tissue (Bielby *et al.*, 2004),.

In the cardiovascular system, the delivery of autologous bone marrow stem cells is used for the treatment of myocardial infarction. ESC differentiated cardiomyocytes have been tested to repair the hearts of animal model cardiomyocytes regenerated and introduction of undifferentiated murine ESC contained in the liquid matrix into infarcted area increases cardiac contractility (Kofidis *et al.*, 2004). Human embryonic stem cell have been differentiated into endothelial cells isolated with antibodies to platelet endothelial-1 cell adhesion molecule (Levenberg *et al.*, 2002).

Future Prospect

Although cell culture media were developed but the ideal general purpose media has not yet been developed. Development and optimization of serum-free media to produce cell lines, the use of viral vectors for gene therapy, cell line and vector production are promising. Future developments in the three-dimensional culture is a three-dimensional spheroids culture, This is a model heterologous multicellular complexes comprising complex cell-cell and cell-matrix interaction, culture organotypic composed of several types of cells, matrix and other environmental factors to simulate the overall environment in the culture of organs. Three dimensional spheroid culture is a valuable model to develop and test various types of drugs or treatment of degenerative diseases, cancer, gene therapy, influence immunocompetent cells to normal or abnormal cells differentiation and proliferation. The role of the stem cell niche also provide a potential therapeutic target for

regenerative medicine in the future. In order to complete the optimization of high performance, three dimensional culture should be combined with genomics and proteomics, so that it becomes a very powerful tool to analyze cell behavior under different culture conditions and develop gene therapy

Despite cell culture techniques showed a significant progress, but the final success of its utilization require a in vivo confirmations, so a multidisciplinary approach in the development of cell and tissue engineering involves many disciplines such as cell and molecular biology, biomedical engineering, medicine, material sciences and other related sciences.

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