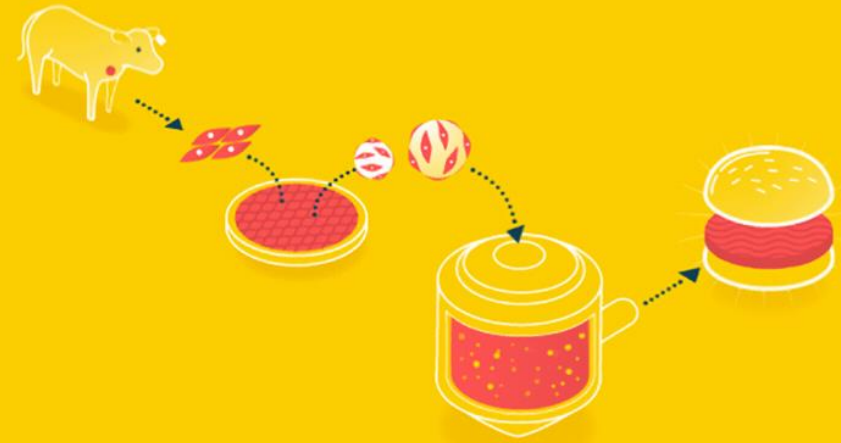


Tufts University

BME174 –

Cultured Meat Lab

Week 1: Primary Cell Isolation +
Culture Media Preparations



Who are your
Instructors?



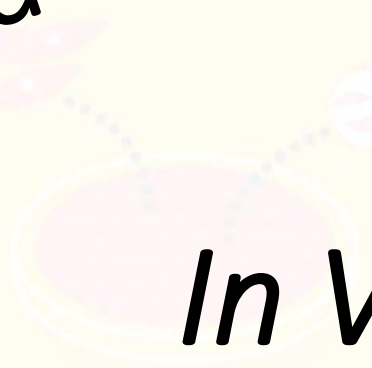
Cultured Meat

Clean Meat

In Vitro Meat

Cultivated Meat

Cell-Cultured Meat



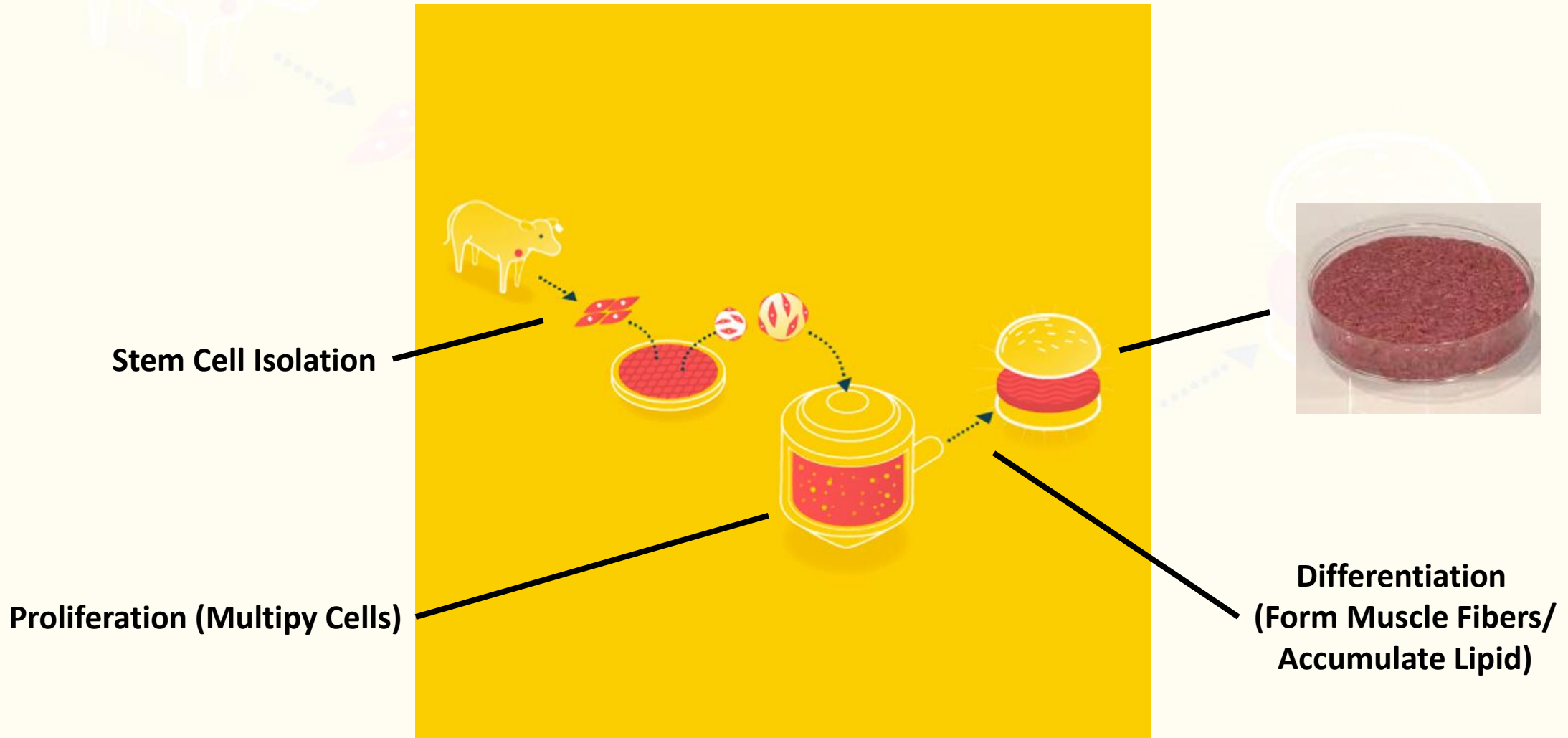


Meat

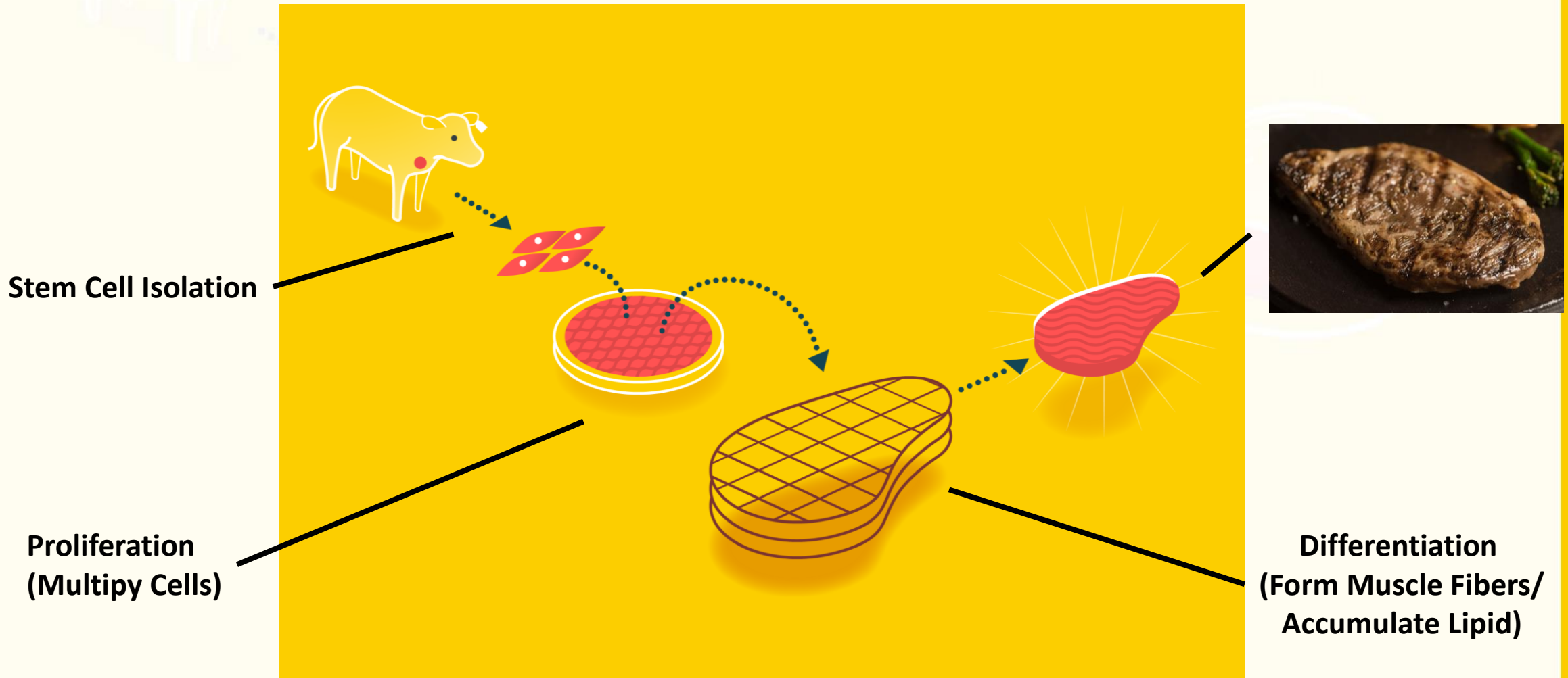
Cell-Cultured Meat



Process of In Vitro Meat Production



Process of In Vitro Meat Production



Why *In Vitro* Meat?

- Potentially:
- 🌍 GHG Emissions, Water Use, Land Use ↓
- 🦠 Less/No Antimicrobial Use ↓
- 🍗 Fully Recreate Flavor/Aroma of Conventional Meat



Kills Biodiversity

Leading cause of reduced biodiversity in the world

Human Health Hazards

Antibiotic Resistant Diseases

Large Contributor to Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Responsible for 44% of global methane output
More emissions than all our vehicle exhaust gases!

Problems with Meat Production



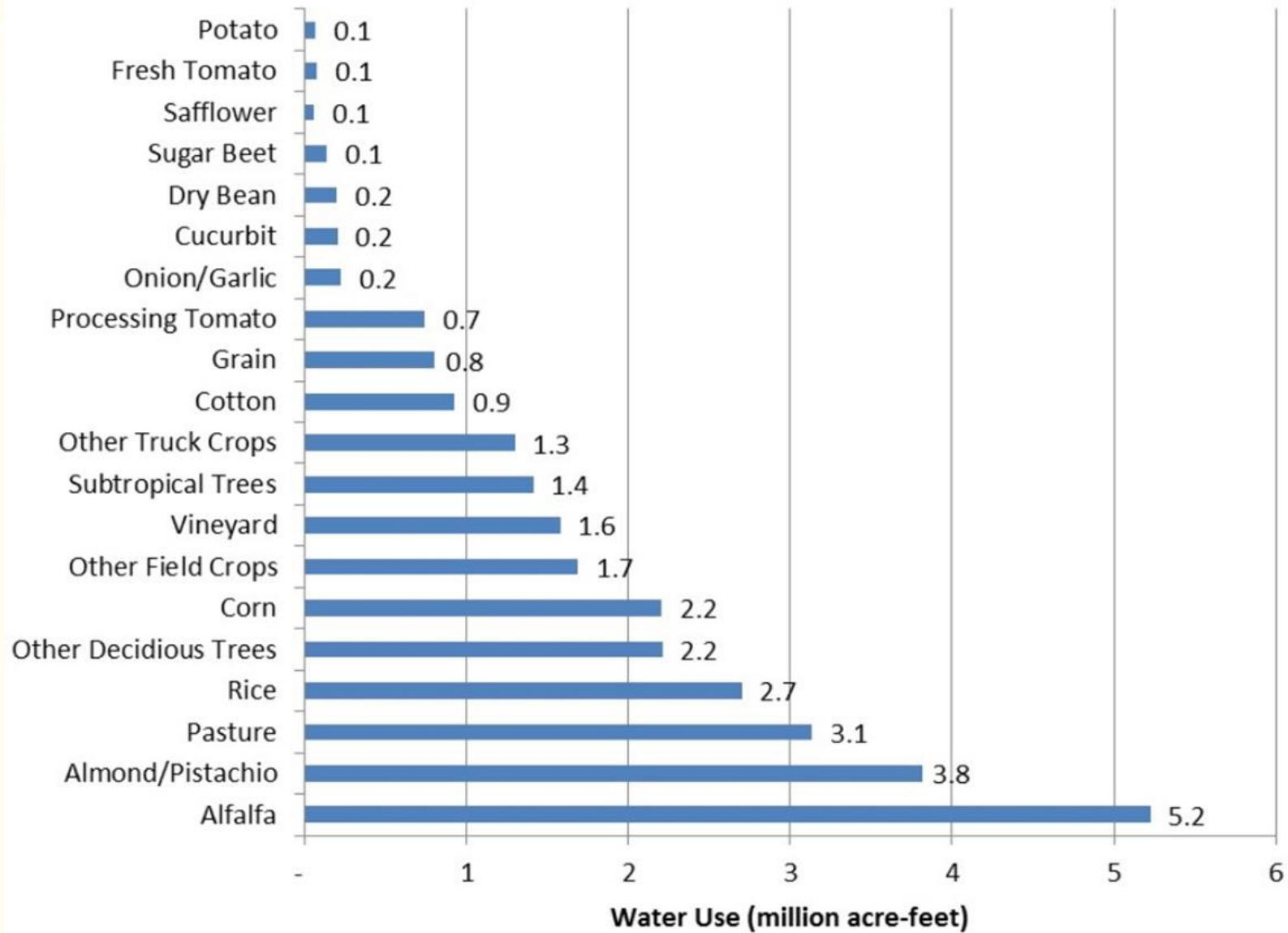
High Water Use

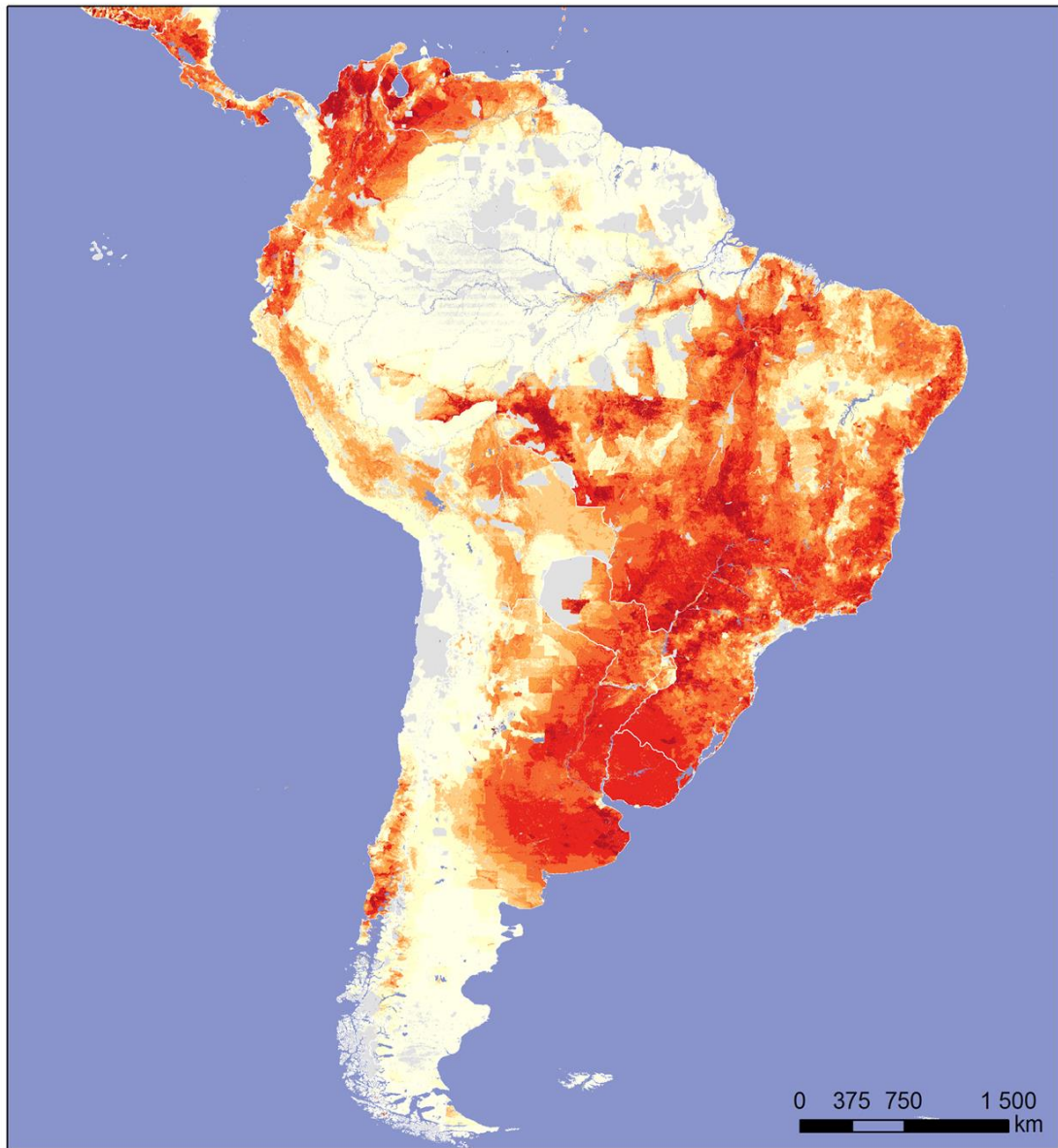
Crops for livestock use more water than almonds
In the western United States 80% of degradation to streams are due to livestock

Huge Land Use (1/3 of the world!)

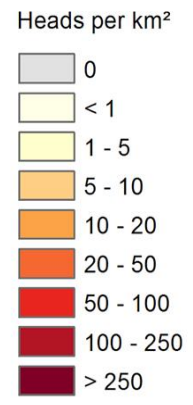
Degrades land (Overgrazing)

70% of deforested land in the Amazon used for grazing





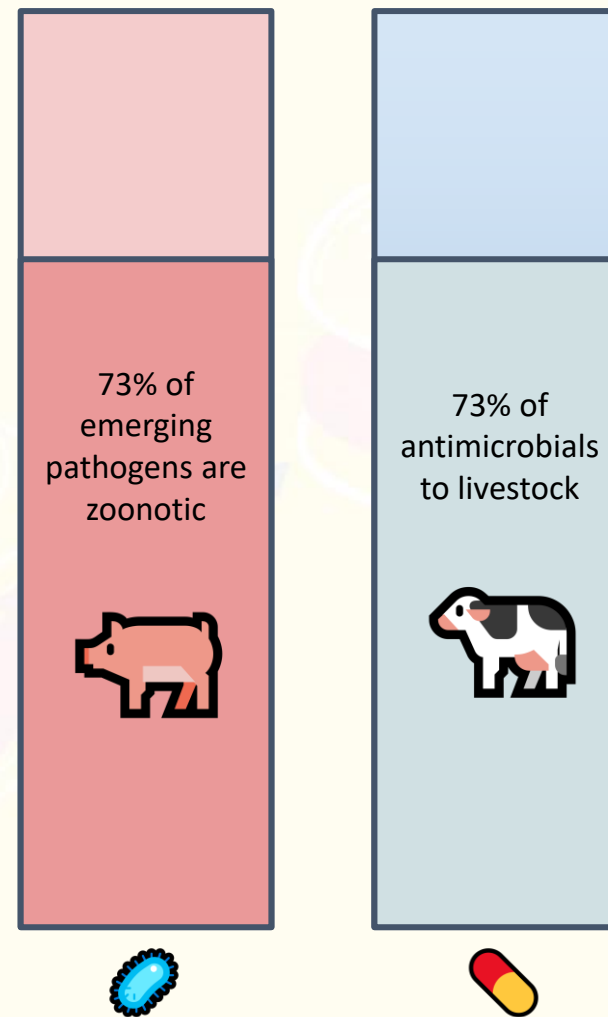
Cattle



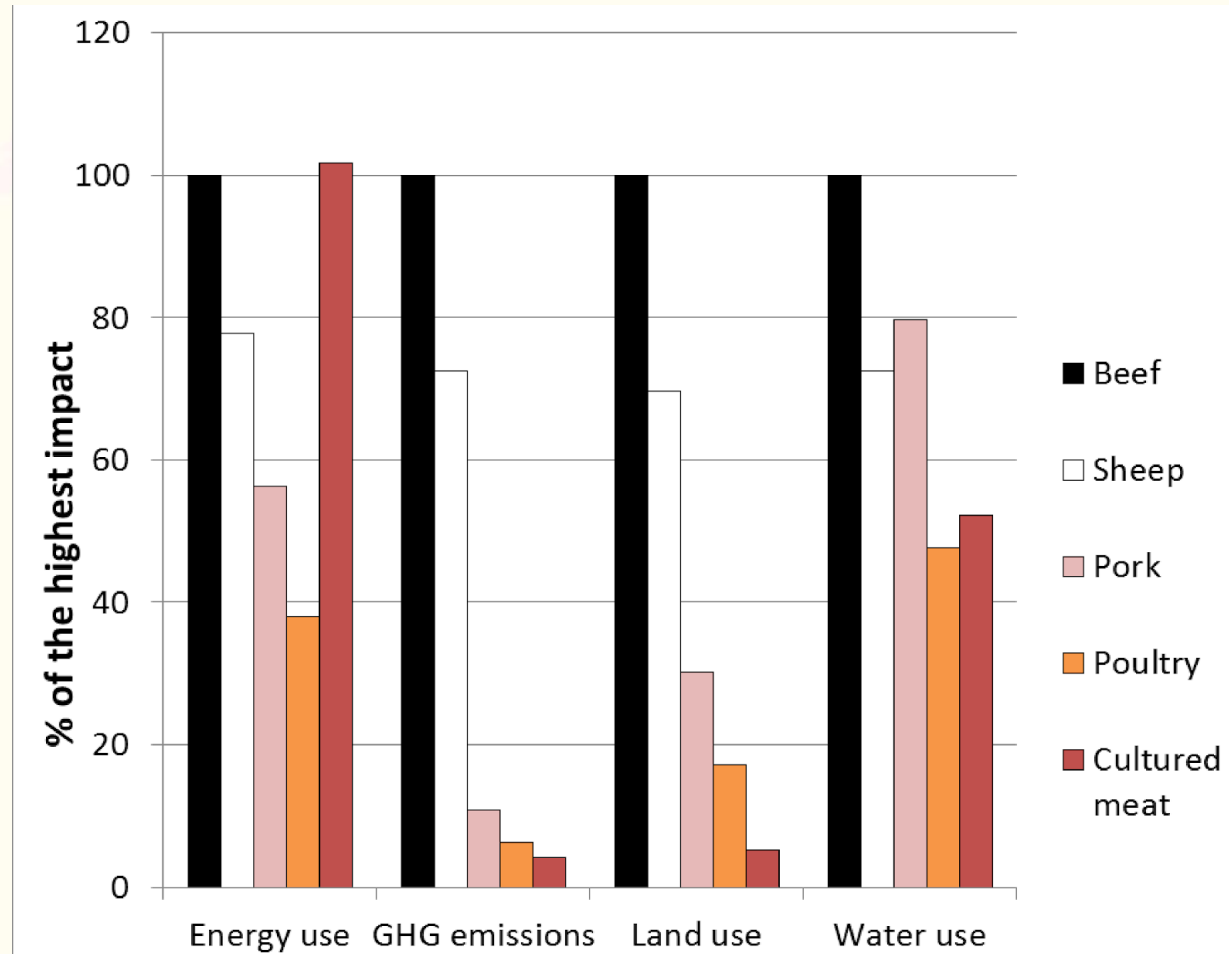
Human Health Hazards (Conv. Meat)

- **73%** of emerging/reemerging human pathogens are zoonotic (e.g influenza)
- **58%** of all human pathogens are zoonotic

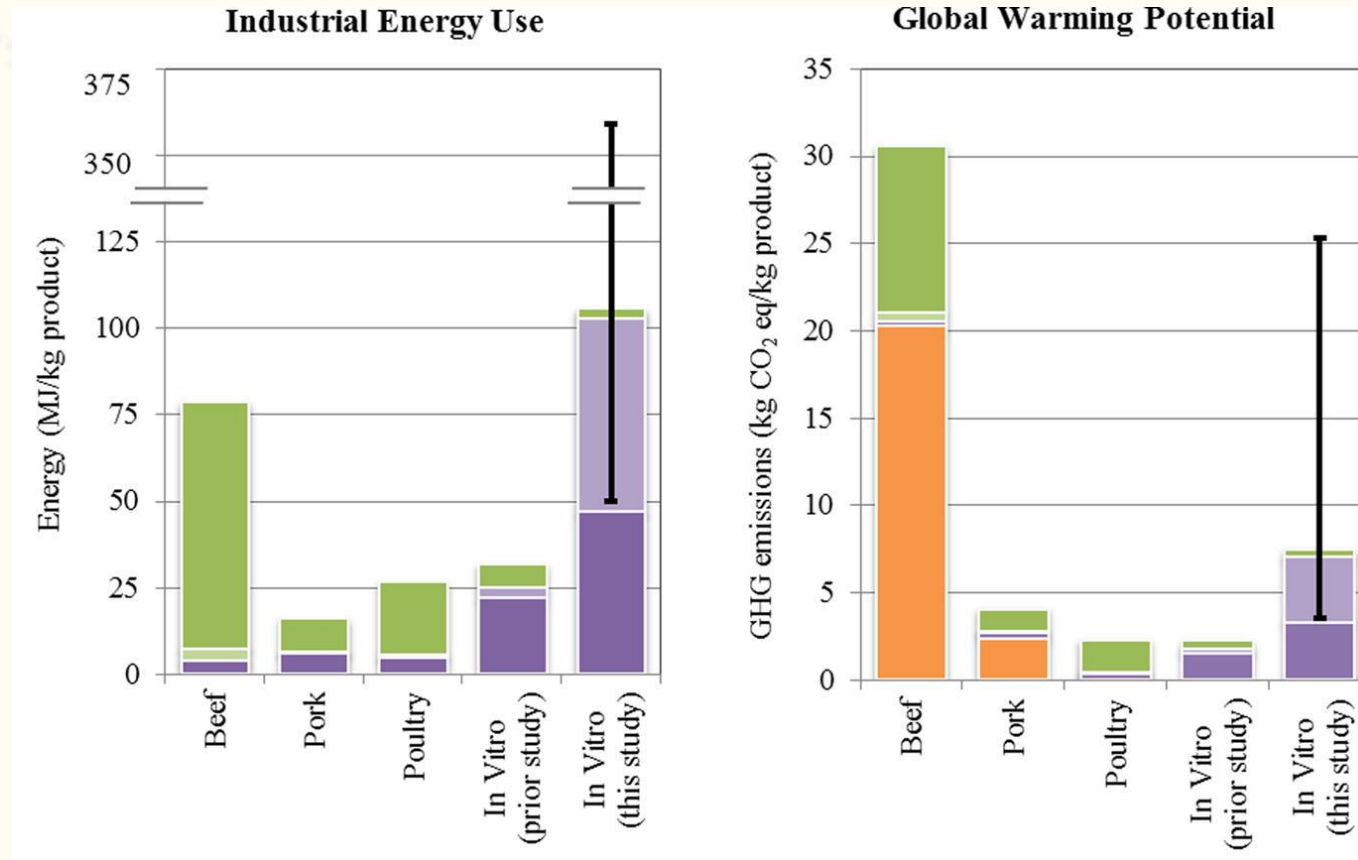
- **73%** of all antimicrobials go to animals raised for food
- Antimicrobial resistance develops and is transferred to humans via animal contact and consumption



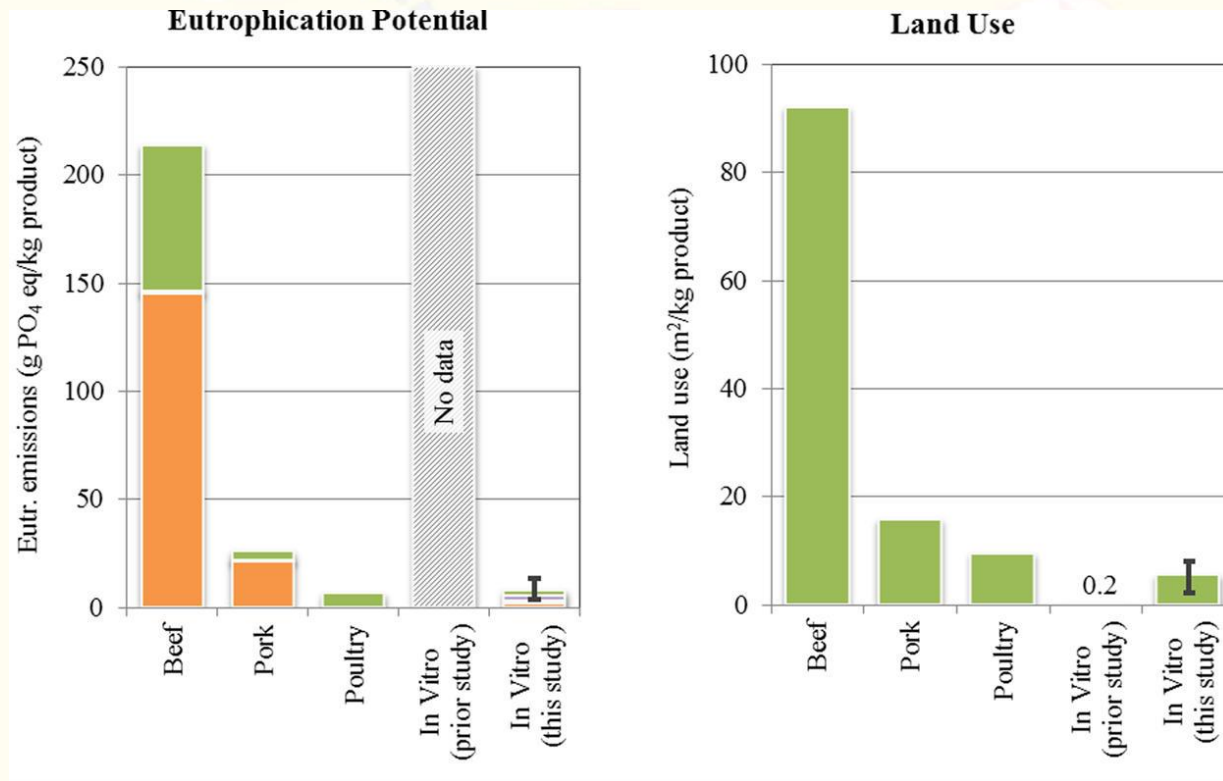
In Vitro Meat Life Cycle Assessment 1



In Vitro Meat Life Cycle Assessment 2

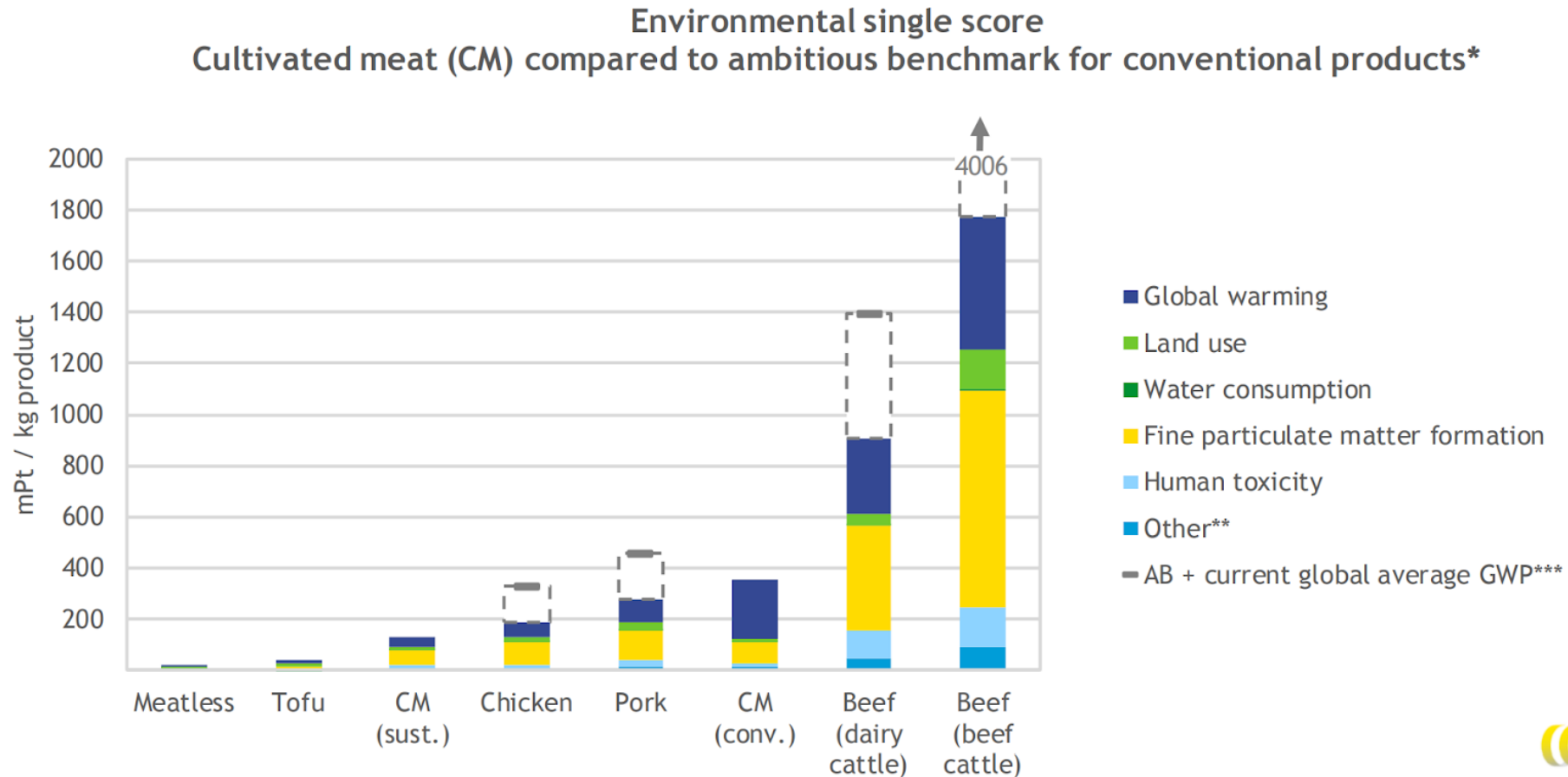


In Vitro Meat Life Cycle Assessment 2



In vitro meat: Less need to worry about 🤢

In Vitro Meat Life Cycle Assessment 3

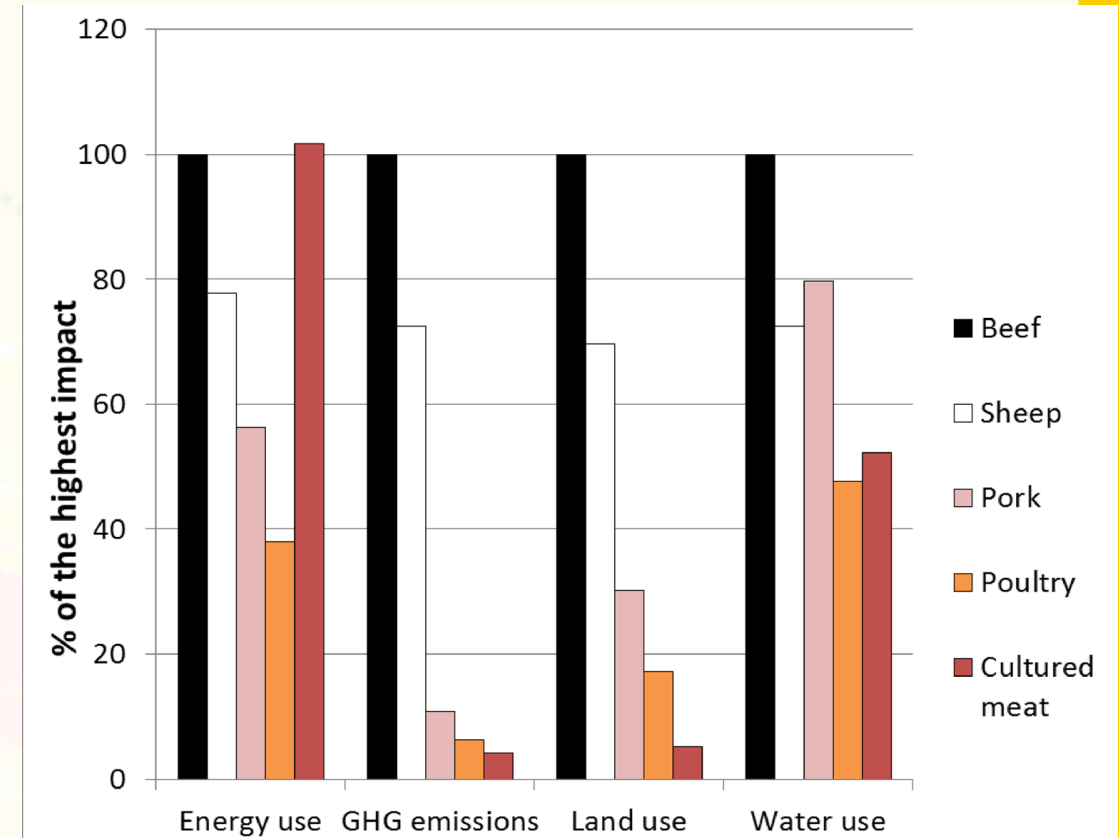


In Vitro Meat Life Cycle Assessment Summary

- Likely in between pork poultry and beef in terms of overall environmental impact
- Energy use could be high
- GHG Emissions high or low depending on variables such as energy mix
- Very low land use and eutrophication potential

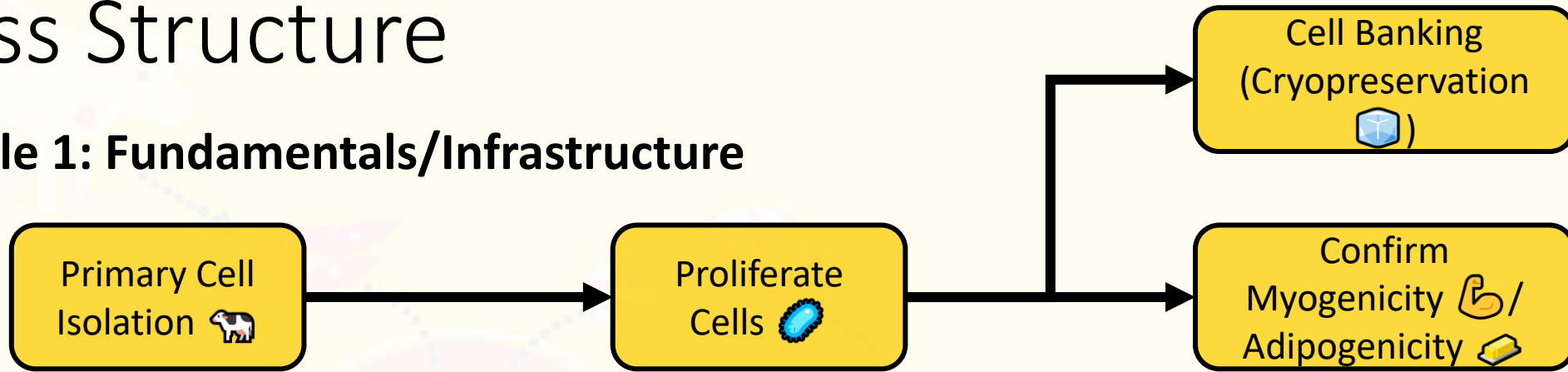
Other Benefits

- Could be grown sterile? (No need antimicrobials)
- Faster growth time (weeks vs months/years)
- Can even make it healthier (add some omega 3 to the meat fat)
- No need to slaughter animals



Class Structure

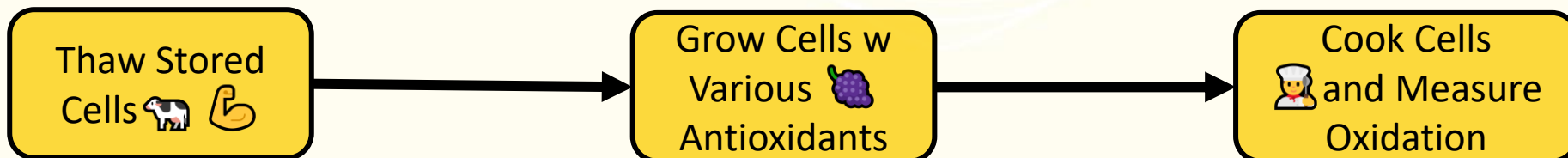
Module 1: Fundamentals/Infrastructure



Module 2: Making Cultured Fat



Module 3: Nutritional Interventions



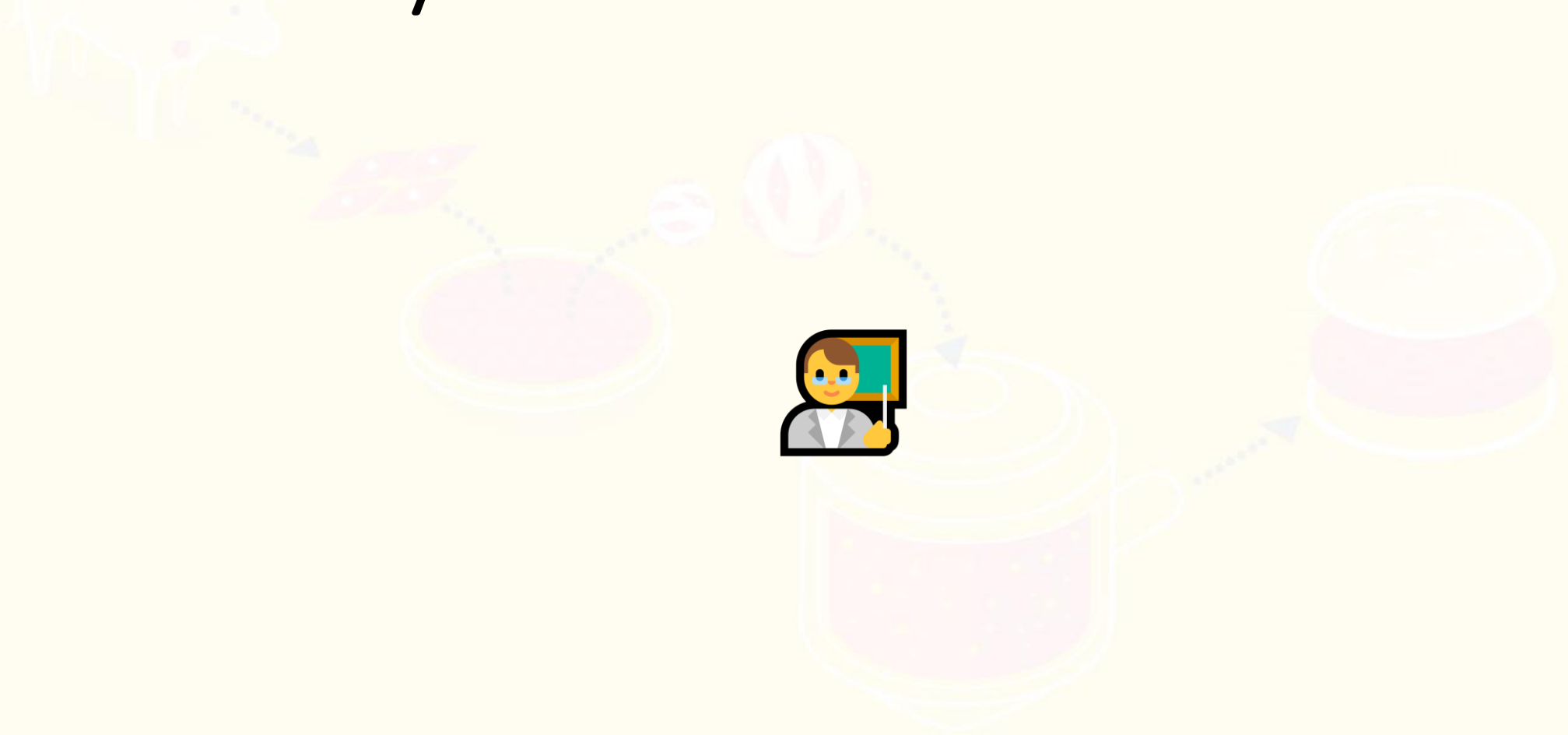
Next Week (Week 2): Primary Cell Isolations



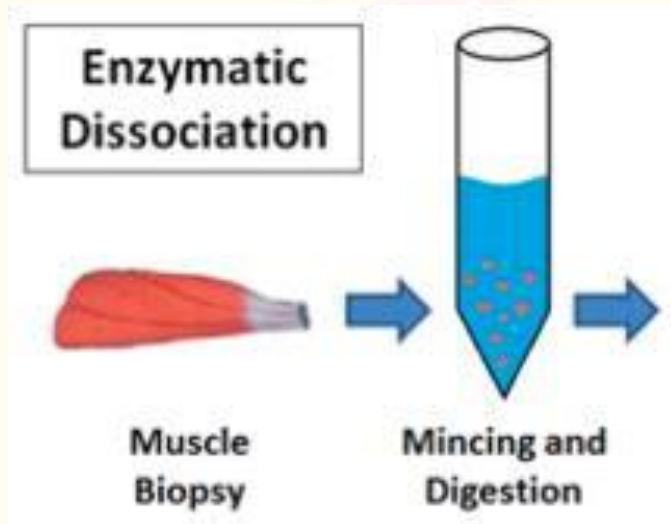
Next Week (Week 2): Primary Cell Isolations



How Primary Cell Isolations Work:



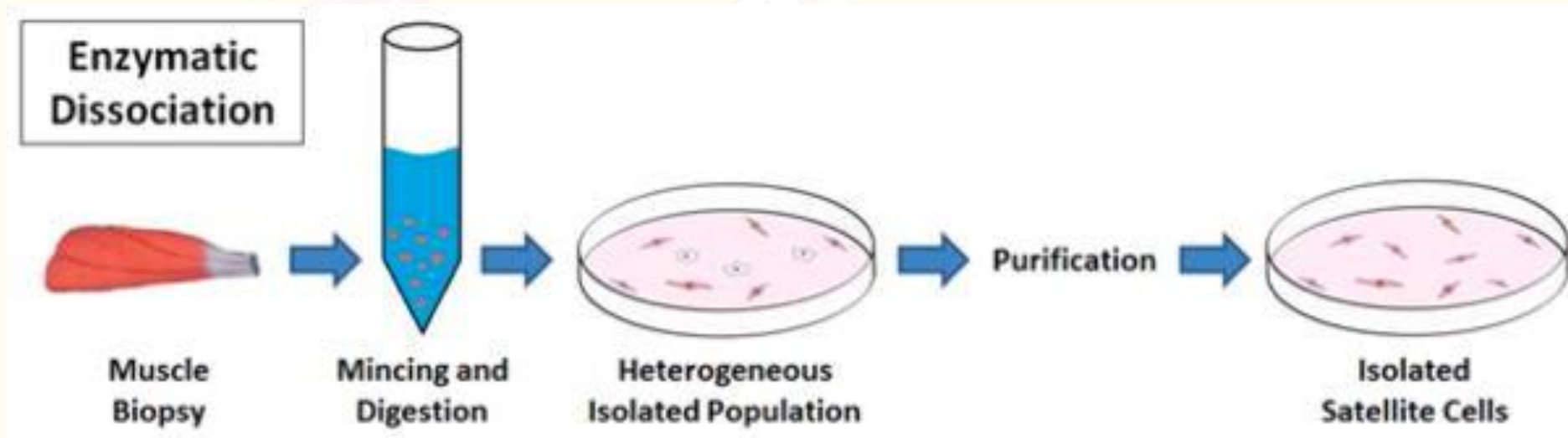
How Primary Cell Isolations Work:



Why does biopsy need to be digested?

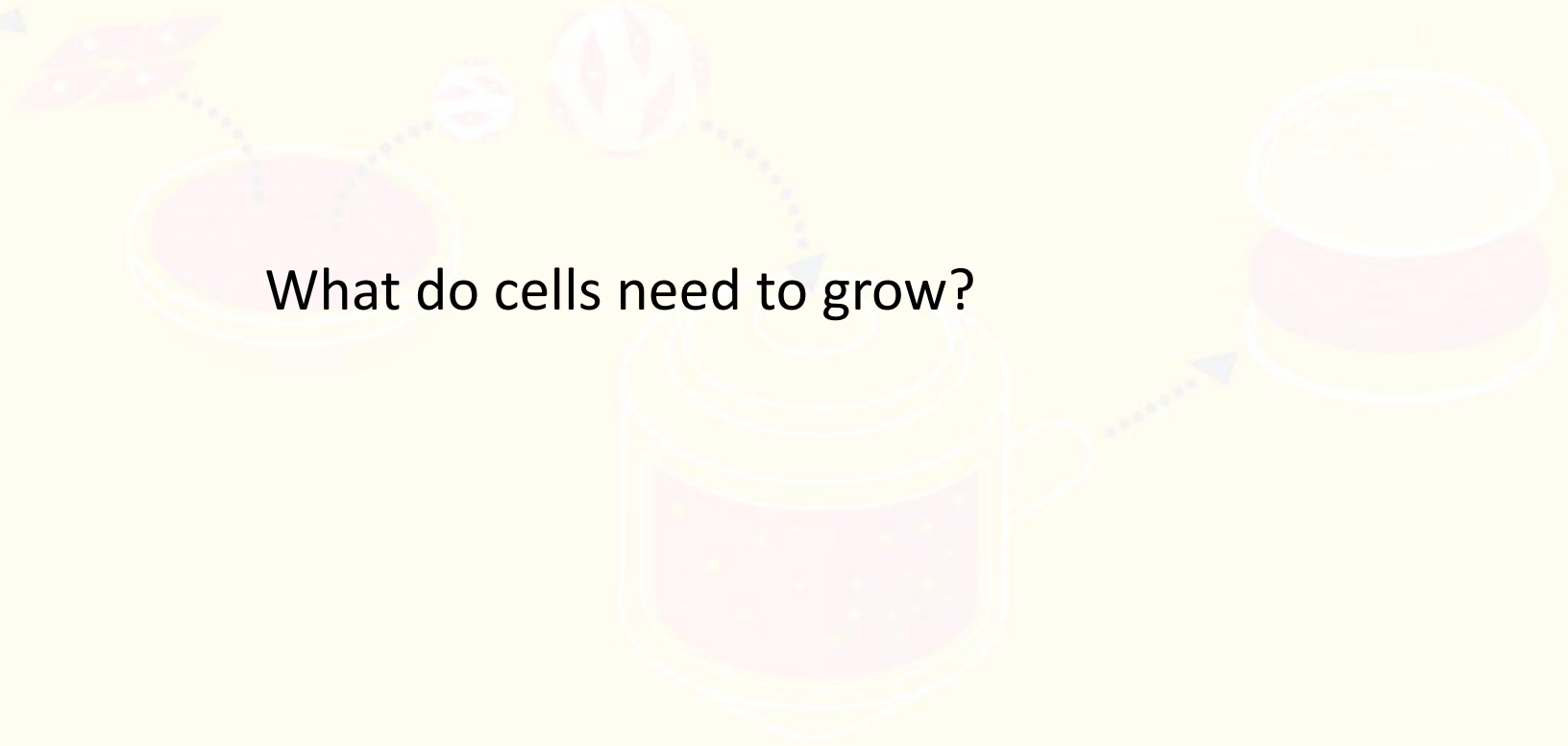
How can we digest the muscle biopsy?

How Primary Cell Isolations Work:



How do we purify the satellite cells?

Today's Tasks: Make Culture Media + Isolation Reagents

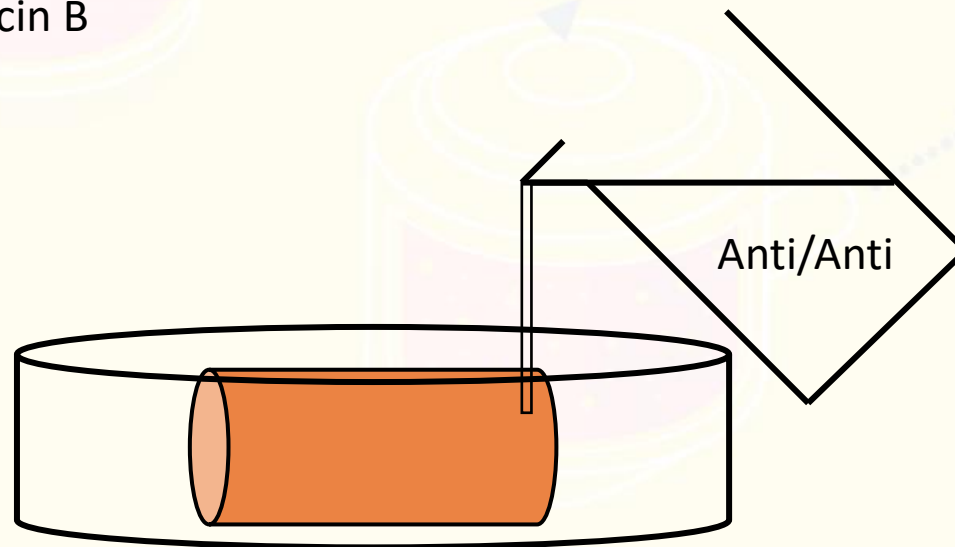


Today's Tasks: Make Culture Media + Isolation Reagents

90% Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (DPBS) + 10% Antibiotic/Antimycotic

A/A:

Penicillin, Streptomycin, Amphotericin B



Today's Tasks: Make Culture Media + Isolation Reagents

Cell Proliferation Media:

Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) + 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) + 1X Primocin + 2 ng/ml FGFB

Basic Nutrients



Growth Factors

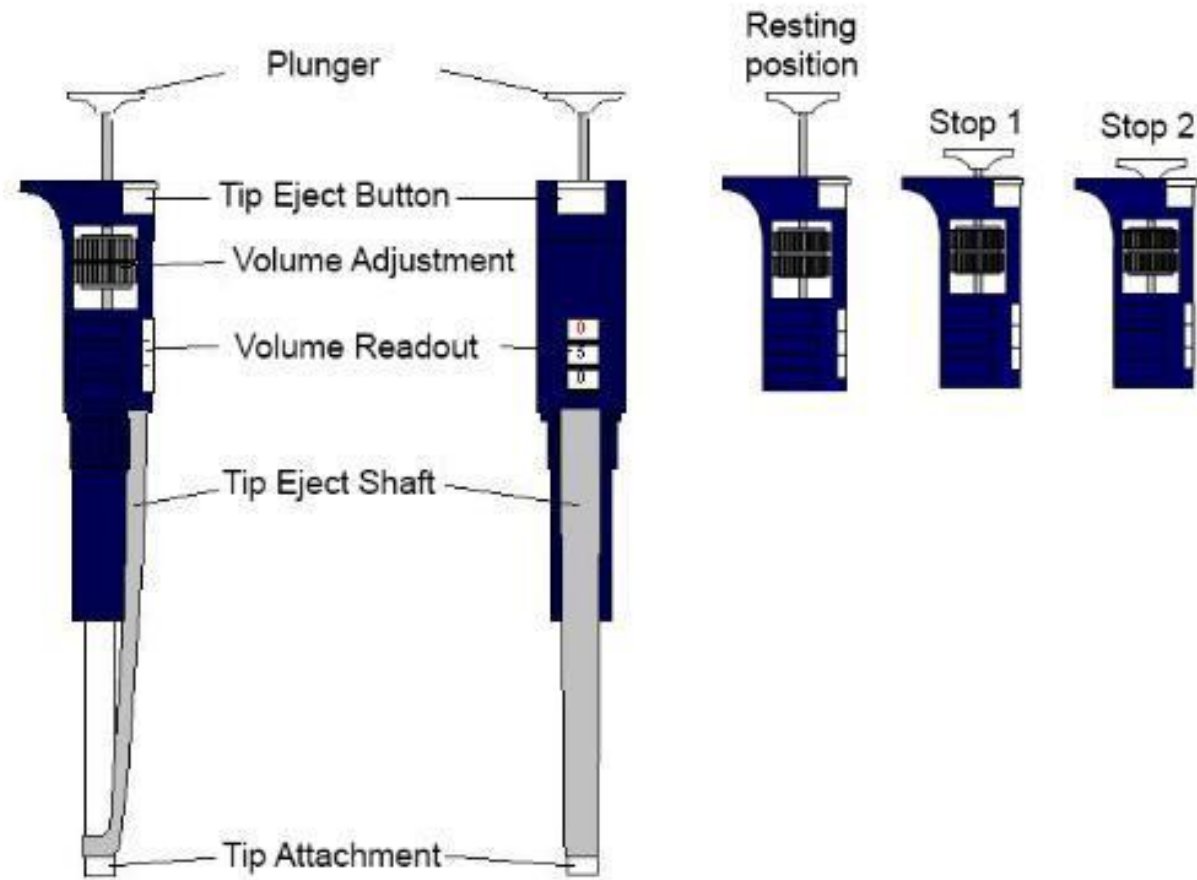


Proprietary
Antimicrobials

Proliferation
Promoting
Growth
Factor



Sterile Technique



Micropipetting

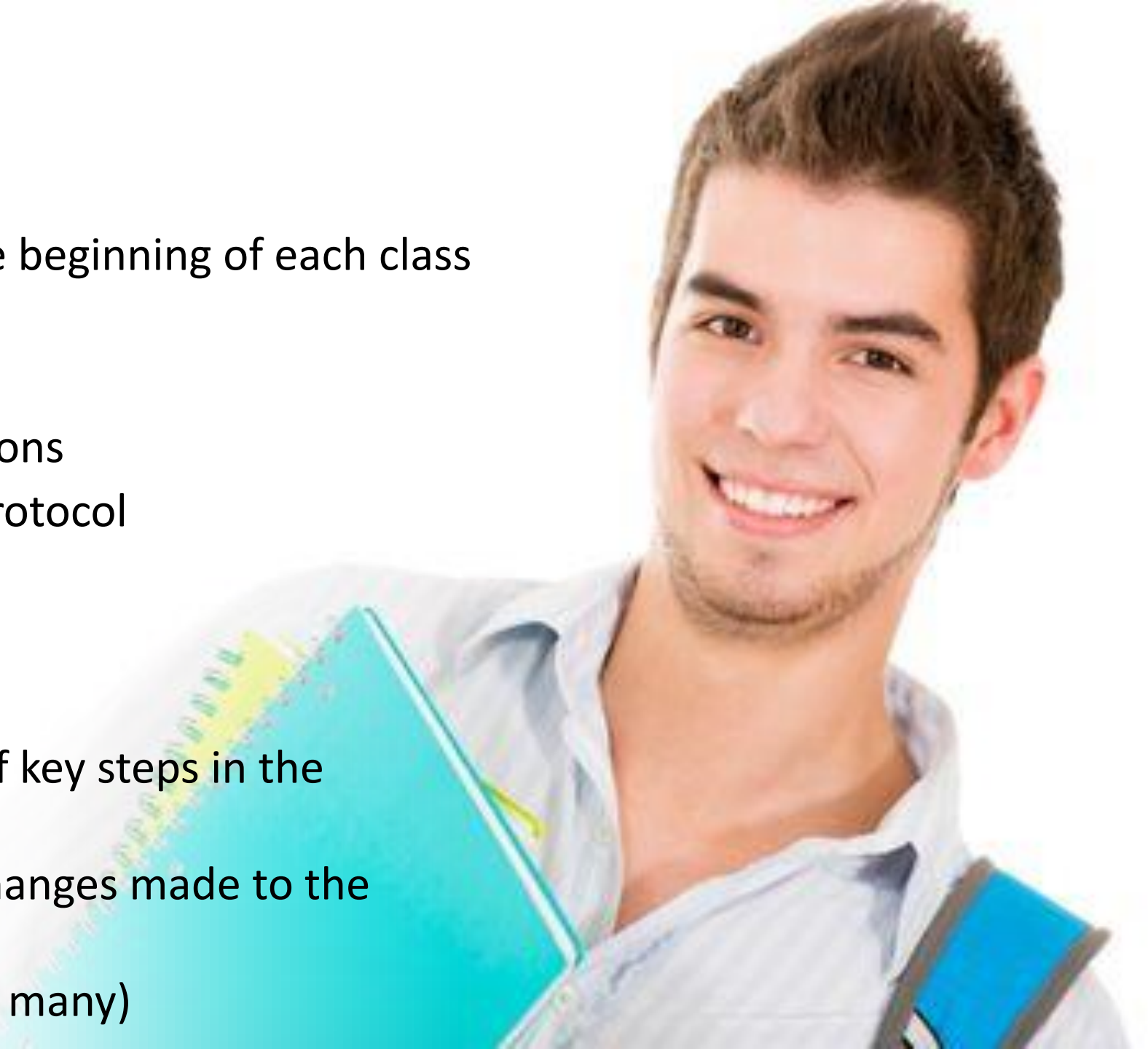
- Biohazardous Waste + Sharps Bins
- Coming during the week (<1h) to feed/passage cells
- Mandatory attendance unless medical exemption



#justclassthings

Lab Notebooks

- Lab notebooks due at the beginning of each class
- Objective
 - 1-2 sentences
- Procedure and Observations
 - Any changes to the protocol
 - Calculations
 - Observations
- Discussion
 - Explain significance of key steps in the protocol
 - Implications of any changes made to the protocol
- Photos (relevant, not too many)





Questions?

