

Prof .Dr. Zohra Nazir Kayani Subject: Nanotechnology & Nanostructures (Lecture # 18)

Physics Department LAHORE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, UNIVERSITY, LAHORE



Lecture # 18

In-vivo, Ex-vivo and In-vitro with Explanation

In-vivo Techniques

□**In-vivo** is Latin word for "within the living".

Studies that are in-vivo are those in which the effects of various biological entities are tested on whole living organism.

□In other words, in-vivo refers to experimentation or measurements done on whole living organisms. Living organisms include usually animals, humans and plants.

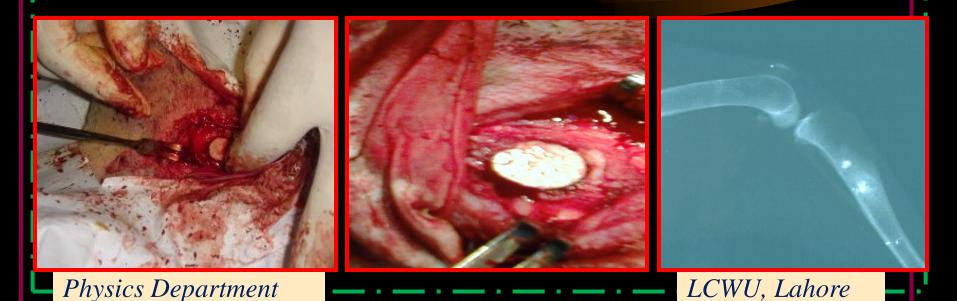
Animal testing and clinical trials are major elements of in-vivo research.

□In-vivo means that the study was performed on a whole, living organism, rather than an organ or a few bits of tissue in a petri dish or test tube, which would be referred to as "in vitro".

□ In-vivo testing is often employed over in vitro because it is better suited for observing the overall effects of an experiment on a living subject.

In vivo assessment

- •Animal model used for assessment.
- •Actual transplantation of implant inside the living body for 4-6 weeks.
- •Sample implanted in Dog's tibia bone and x-ray taken after 4 weeks show artificial implant had become part of the bone.



Ex-vivo Techniques

Ex-vivo is Latin word for "out of the living".

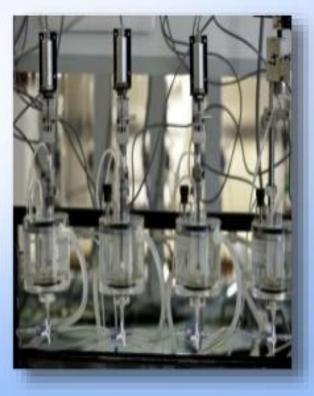
Ex-vivo takes place outside an organism. In science, ex-vivo refers to experimentation or measurements done in or on living tissue in an artificial environment outside the organism with the minimum alteration of the natural conditions.

□Within the field of microbiology the term "ex vivo" meaning "from the living" is used to refer to live cells cultured from a living organism, as from a biopsy.

Ex-vivo conditions allow experimentation under highly controlled conditions impossible in the intact organism, although at the expense of looking at the tissue in its "natural" environment.

Ex vivo techniques:

- These techniques employ a tissue or cells of recommended living system to study the effect of compound under test in suitable conditions within the stipulated time of organ survival outside the body.
- Ex: Use of any isolated organ from animals in a glass ware to study the effect of compound within the period of its survival outside the living body with provision of only oxygen, glucose and isotonic salts to maintain cell & <u>cell organelles</u> integrity.



In vitro Techniques

□In vitro is Latin for "within the glass"

This refers to the technique of performing a given procedure in a controlled environment outside of a living organism. Some may argue that in vitro refers to a process that is created in a test tube (or is contained in a petri dish). □Many experiments in cellular biology are conducted outside of organisms or cells; because the test conditions may not correspond to the conditions inside of the organism, this may lead to results that do not correspond to the situation that arises in a living organism. Consequently, such experimental results are often annotated with in-vitro, in contradistinction with in-vivo.

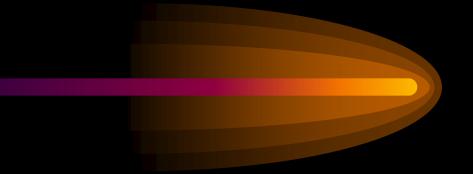
□The most common "ex-vivo" procedures involve living cells or tissues taken from an organism and cultured in a laboratory apparatus, usually under sterile conditions and no alterations done for a time period of few hours to 24 hrs.

□ In-vitro experiments are done outside of the body, such as in a test tube or laboratory dish. The major difference is that ex-vivo involves the use of tissues where as in vitro of involves the use of artificial media.

In vitro techniques:

- These techniques employ a cell culture of recommended biological system to study the effect of compound under standard condition not similar to that of living environment. Here the cell culture survives by utilization of the nutrition in the media.
- Ex: use of stem cells,
 - cell culture, microbes (bacteria) etc.





Thank You