# Glossary

**Allogeneic** means taken from different individuals of the same species.

**Autologous** refers to cells or tissue obtained from the same individual.

**Bioartificial** is combining a biomaterial with cells to replace a failing organ or tissue.

**Biocompatible** a substance thatis not harmful or toxic to living tissue.

**Bioink** is a carrier material used to produce an engineered tissue using 3D printing.

**BrdU (5-bromo-2’-deoxyuridine) staining** is a technique used to identify proliferating cells

**Congenital** pertains to a condition ordefect present at birth.

**Dysplasia** is any of various types of abnormal growth or development of cells or organs, and the abnormal histology or anatomical structure resulting from such growth.

**Extracorporeal** is a medical procedure performed outside the body

**Hypoplasia** is underdevelopment or incomplete development of a tissue or organ.

**Hypospadias** is a male birth defect where the ureteral opening is not located at the tip of the penis.

**Iatrogenic** is a disorder or illness caused during medical treatment.

**Involute** refers to turn or roll inward.

**Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome** is a poorly developed uterus and vagina with normal ovarian function and external genitalia.

**Metabolic homeostasis** is stable and reproducible metabolic activity in a person or animal.

**Myelomeningocele** is the most serious type of spina bifida where a sac containing part of spinal cord, cerebrospinal fluid and nerves protrudes through the back.

**Neoorgans** are final structures produced after transplantation of constructs consisting of endogenous stem/progenitor cells grown ex vivo within predesigned matrix scaffolds.

**Neurogenic bladder** is the lack of bladder control due to disease or injury to the central nervous system.

**Omenta (Omentum)** are layers of peritoneum that covers abdominal organs.

**Organ agenesis** is the failure of an organ to develop during embryonic growth and development due to the absence of primordial tissue.

**Organoids** are complex three-dimensional cultures derived from tissue or pluripotent stem cells to mimic an organ of interest.

**SLATE printing** is an acronym for Stereolithography Apparatus for Tissue Engineering (SLATE) where living cells are injected into soft gels that contain very small and intricate blood vessels.

**Stenotic** is a constriction or narrowing of a duct or passage.

**Syngeneic** is genetically identical or immunologically compatible.

**Systemic** refers to affecting the body as a whole.

**Teratomas** are tumors made up of several different types of tissue, such as hair, muscle, teeth, or bone.

**Xenogeneic** a tissue or organ thatis derived from, originating in, or being a member of another species.

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