INTRODUCTION

A primary goal of tissue engineering is to create three-dimensional tissues with the proper structure and function. Natural tissues are multicellular and have a specific three-dimensional architecture (Palsson & Bhatia, 2004). This structure is supported by an extracellular matrix (ECM). The ECM often has the form of a three-dimensional network of cross-linked protein strands (see Figure 1). In addition to determining the mechanical properties of a tissue, the ECM plays many important roles in tissue development. Biochemical and biophysical signals from the ECM modulate...
fundamental cellular activities, including adhesion, migration, proliferation, differentiation, and programmed cell death (Soll & Wessels, 1998). Scaffold properties, cell activities like adhesion or migration, and external stimuli that modulate cellular functions are among the many factors that affect the growth rate of tissues (Langer & Vacanti, 1993). Hence, the development of bioartificial tissue substitutes involves extensive and time-consuming experimentation. The availability of computational models with predictive abilities will greatly speed up progress in this area.

This research describes a three-dimensional cellular automaton model to simulate the growth of three-dimensional tissues consisting of more than one cell type. The corresponding discrete model is an extension of a previously developed base model that accounted for only a single type of cells in the simulation of cell population dynamics. The model incorporates all the elementary features of cell division and locomotion including the complicated dynamic phenomena occurring when cells collide or aggregate. Each computational element is represented by a site within a cubic lattice. While the assumption of cubic living cells does not reflect the true morphology of migrating or confluent mammalian cells, it allows us to use data structures that minimize memory and computational time requirements. Here, each computational site interacts with its neighbors that are to its north, east, west, south, and immediately above it or below it as shown in Figure 2. This is the von Neumann neighborhood in three dimensions (Tchuente, 1987).

In this article, we describe a three-dimensional computational model for tissue growth using multiple cell types. Based on the obtained simulation results, we analyze the effects of key system parameters on the tissue growth rate and volume coverage, in the context of a uniform seeding topology employing two types of cell populations. In particular, we explore the following three questions:

- What are the effects of cell distribution, seeding density, and heterogeneity on the tissue growth rate?
- What is the effect of cell motility on the tissue growth rate?
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