
This is the story of how a Swedish start-up came to set the standard for cell cultivation. This is who we are and where we come from.

Who, Why,
When &
Where ...





Father and son Tryggvason.
Photo: Håkan Lindgren.

The Father, the Son and the Holy Laminin Molecule

It all started back in Stockholm in 2008. Kristian Tryggvason, with a Ph.D. in molecular biology, having just finished an MBA, sat with his father Karl Tryggvason, Professor at Karolinska Institutet with a focus on extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins, to listen to a business proposal.

After years of unsuccessful attempts by many other groups, Karl had finally been able to produce full-length, human recombinant laminin proteins. As the foundation of the cell's basement membrane, laminins are the ECM proteins closest to the cell surface, which give them a vital biological role. In collaboration with his former colleague from Finland, Outi Hovatta, then serving as Professor and chief physician at the Fertility Unit of the Karolinska University Hospital in Huddinge, Sweden, they had discovered that Karl's laminin matrix could serve as an excellent defined substitute for feeder cells for pluripotent stem cell culture. In addition, they noticed that some of the laminin isoforms facilitated differentiation of the stem cells into cardiomyocytes, hepatocytes, retinal cells, insulin-producing cells, and neural cells.

From those first discoveries, Karl understood that he had invented an excellent research tool that potentially could facilitate the development of cell therapies. Karl's vision was clear. He wanted to build a cell therapy company with his son, Kristian, at its head.

"When my father presented his business idea to me, I directly saw the value of his innovation, the competitive advantage of these recombinant laminins, and how they would benefit the entire stem cell research field," says Kristian. "To put the Biolaminins in use also for basic research, the best route to enable cell therapies." >>



Read more about the laminin technology on page 22 >>

Kristian continues, “I always wanted to start a company, but that it would be sprung out from one of my father’s research discoveries was never part of the plan.” Indeed, like many father and son relationships, this one was not friction-free, and many times Kristian and Karl differed in opinion.

“I remember when Kristian was in high school and I asked him about his career plans, he told me that he did not want to work with anything that I did. Studying molecules, working like an idiot for low wages was nothing for him.” Karl laughs at the memory, “Now he is my closest colleague.”

“Yes, I was hesitant,” Kristian says. “But I’m glad we did it. BioLamina has brought us closer together, now that we have a joint project. Karl is a professor, solidly planted in the research, and he has given me free reigns when it came to the business side.”

“I started writing a business plan. It was scary. I had no experience in running a company,” says Kristian. “I had an idea of what I wanted to do, to put these biologically relevant proteins that support stem cell culture like no other matrix on the market, available to all researchers globally. We applied for money from the Swedish innovation agency Vinnova and we received 5 million SEK (500,000 EURO). With that grant, we could develop the protein production method. However, though the business idea was clear, the company still lacked the necessary funding.”

During this time, Kristian lived in an apartment in Stockholm, neighbors with Magnus Kenneby, a management consultant at the time. They met in the shared laundry room of the apartment building and, as luck would have it, struck up a conversation.

“I had met Magnus before and knew his background, and I needed someone like him to test my ideas on. After a well-presented elevator pitch, he decided to contribute financially with money from his own pockets. He also got his family, colleagues, and friends to invest. It’s much due to Magnus’ support and knowledge that BioLamina was started,” says Kristian.



“I was determined never to work with the same thing as my father. Now he is my closest colleague.”

Kristian Tryggvason



“In the USA, you start Apple and other companies in a garage. In Stockholm, you let the ideas of fathers on parental leave bloom in the laundry room.”

Karl Tryggvason

BioLamina’s first facilities at the Karolinska Institutet Science Park. Two rooms with office space and logistics in one room and lab space in the other.



“The fearlessness to contact people who are interesting to talk to is one of Kristian’s strengths,” Karl adds.

BioLamina’s first facilities were two rooms spanning 34m², located at the Karolinska Institutet Science Park. The office space and logistics was situated in one room and the lab space in the other.

“Initially we borrowed the equipment from Karl’s lab, but soon we had to buy our own to meet manufacturing demands. The first labels for the vials were printed at my old workplace, borrowing their printer before we bought our own,” Kristian explains. “Our Biolaminin products are unique, and the demand is high. We had booked orders on the products to Johnson & Johnson, even before the founding of BioLamina.”

It was only when the pile of Styrofoam boxes in Kristian’s office started to decrease that he realized that BioLamina was moving in the right direction. One year after the company was formed, BioLamina had grown to four people. One year later, in 2012, the team moved to its current site in Sundbyberg in Stockholm, with large, high quality lab and office spaces.

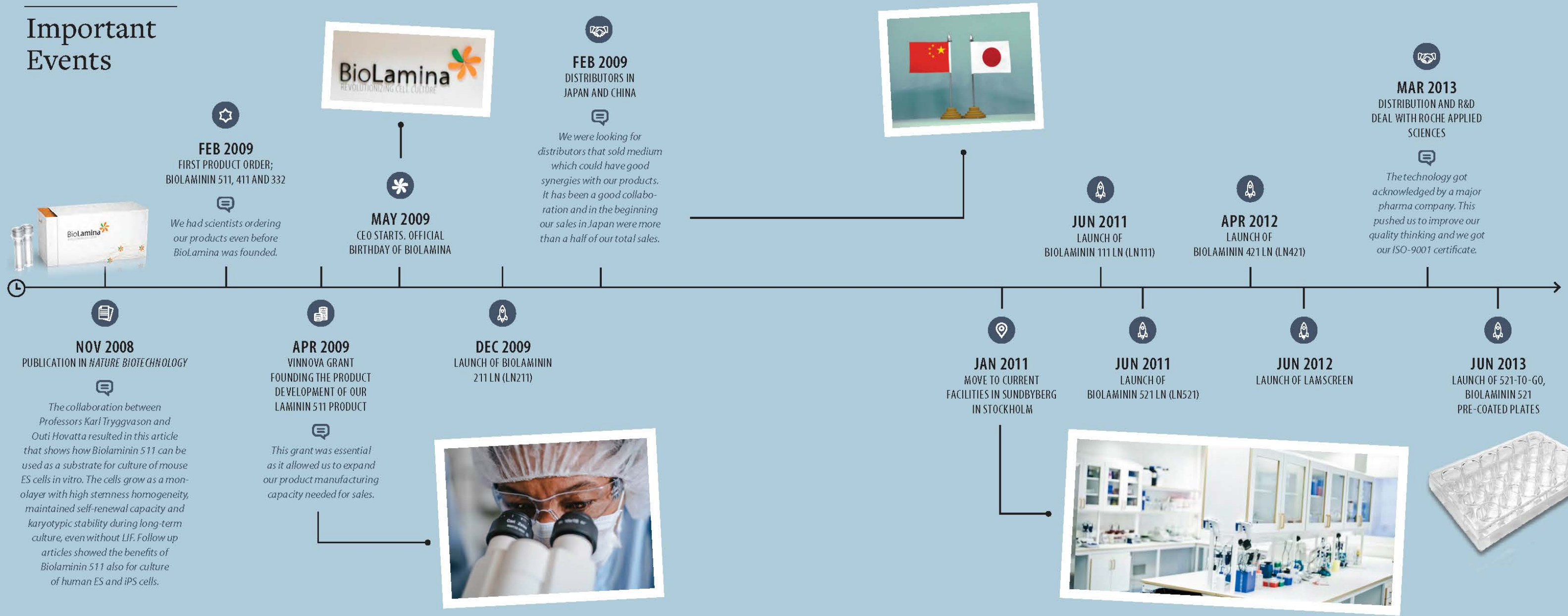
“It has been such a great journey,” says Kristian. “As for many small startups, there were ups and downs, and at times we have had to fight for survival. We were growing fast, and we had to make substantial investments, so it was not until 2017 that we had our first profitable year. Now we have a production standard so that some of our products can be used for cultivation of cells that are going to be used in the clinic. We have scaled up our production method to ensure that we can meet the growing demands, we have found a price range where we can be both profitable and compatible, and we have a strong base of large routine customers and many scientific publications that show the benefit of our products.”

Now, after these first ten years, our small company is a somewhat important component in the stem cell culture industry,” says Kristian. He continues, “We will continue to focus on our new goal, to become a leading solutions provider for cell-based therapy. I am so proud that our BioLaminins are involved in ongoing clinical trials. Even though it is early days and only a few people have been treated so far, it is in many ways a fantastic achievement. Moreover, it could not have been done without the amazing teamwork, from our side and our partners, with a lot of effort and determination. The interaction with all these extraordinary, brilliant people, that is what has made the biggest impression on me over the past ten years. That is awesome!” •

“The interaction with all these extraordinary, brilliant people, that is what has made the biggest impression on me over the past ten years.”



Important Events



FEB 2009
FIRST PRODUCT ORDER;
BIOLAMININ 511, 411 AND 332

We had scientists ordering our products even before BioLamina was founded.



MAY 2009
CEO STARTS. OFFICIAL BIRTHDAY OF BIOLAMINA

FEB 2009
DISTRIBUTORS IN JAPAN AND CHINA

We were looking for distributors that sold medium which could have good synergies with our products. It has been a good collaboration and in the beginning our sales in Japan were more than a half of our total sales.



JUN 2011
LAUNCH OF BIOLAMININ 111 LN (LN111)

APR 2012
LAUNCH OF BIOLAMININ 421 LN (LN421)

MAR 2013
DISTRIBUTION AND R&D DEAL WITH ROCHE APPLIED SCIENCES

The technology got acknowledged by a major pharma company. This pushed us to improve our quality thinking and we got our ISO-9001 certificate.

NOV 2008
PUBLICATION IN NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY

The collaboration between Professors Karl Tryggvason and Outi Hovatta resulted in this article that shows how Biolaminin 511 can be used as a substrate for culture of mouse ES cells in vitro. The cells grow as a monolayer with high stemness homogeneity, maintained self-renewal capacity and karyotypic stability during long-term culture, even without LIF. Follow up articles showed the benefits of Biolaminin 511 also for culture of human ES and iPS cells.

APR 2009
VINNOVA GRANT FOUNDED THE PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT OF OUR LAMININ 511 PRODUCT

This grant was essential as it allowed us to expand our product manufacturing capacity needed for sales.



DEC 2009
LAUNCH OF BIOLAMININ 211 LN (LN211)

JAN 2011
MOVE TO CURRENT FACILITIES IN SUNDBYBERG IN STOCKHOLM



JUN 2011
LAUNCH OF BIOLAMININ 521 LN (LN521)

JUN 2012
LAUNCH OF LAMSCREEN



JUN 2013
LAUNCH OF 521-TO-GO, BIOLAMININ 521 PRE-COATED PLATES

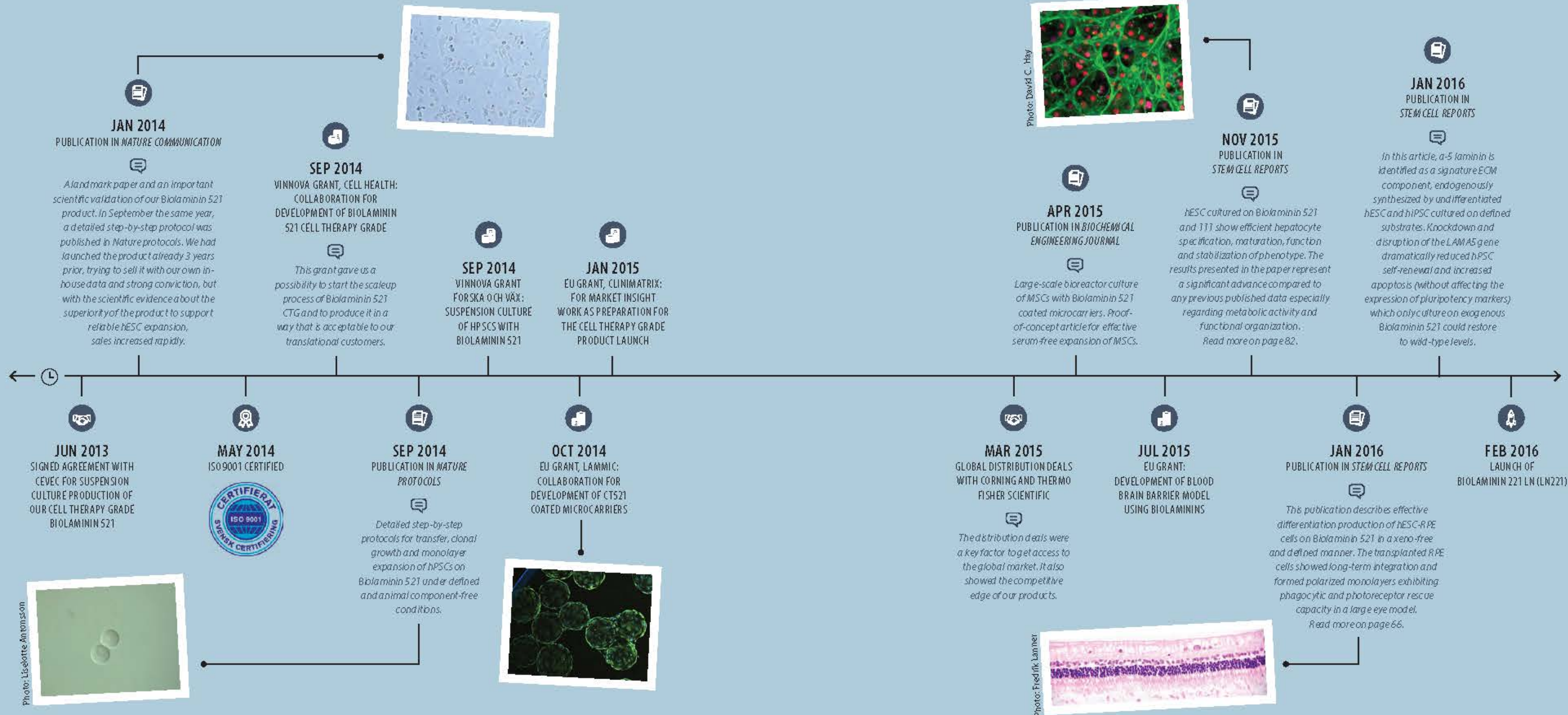


Photo: Liselotte Ahrenstam

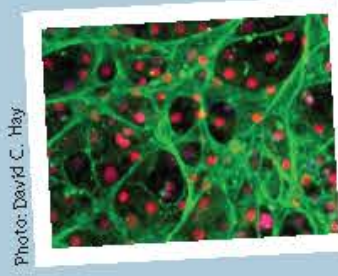
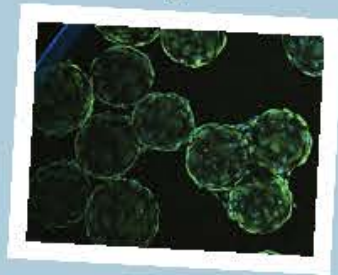
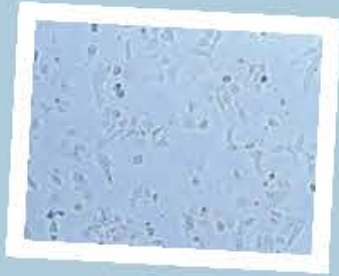


Photo: David C. Hay

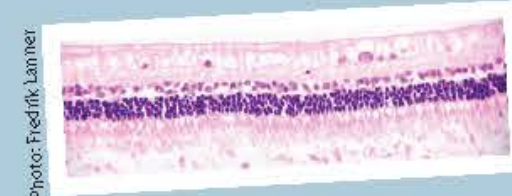
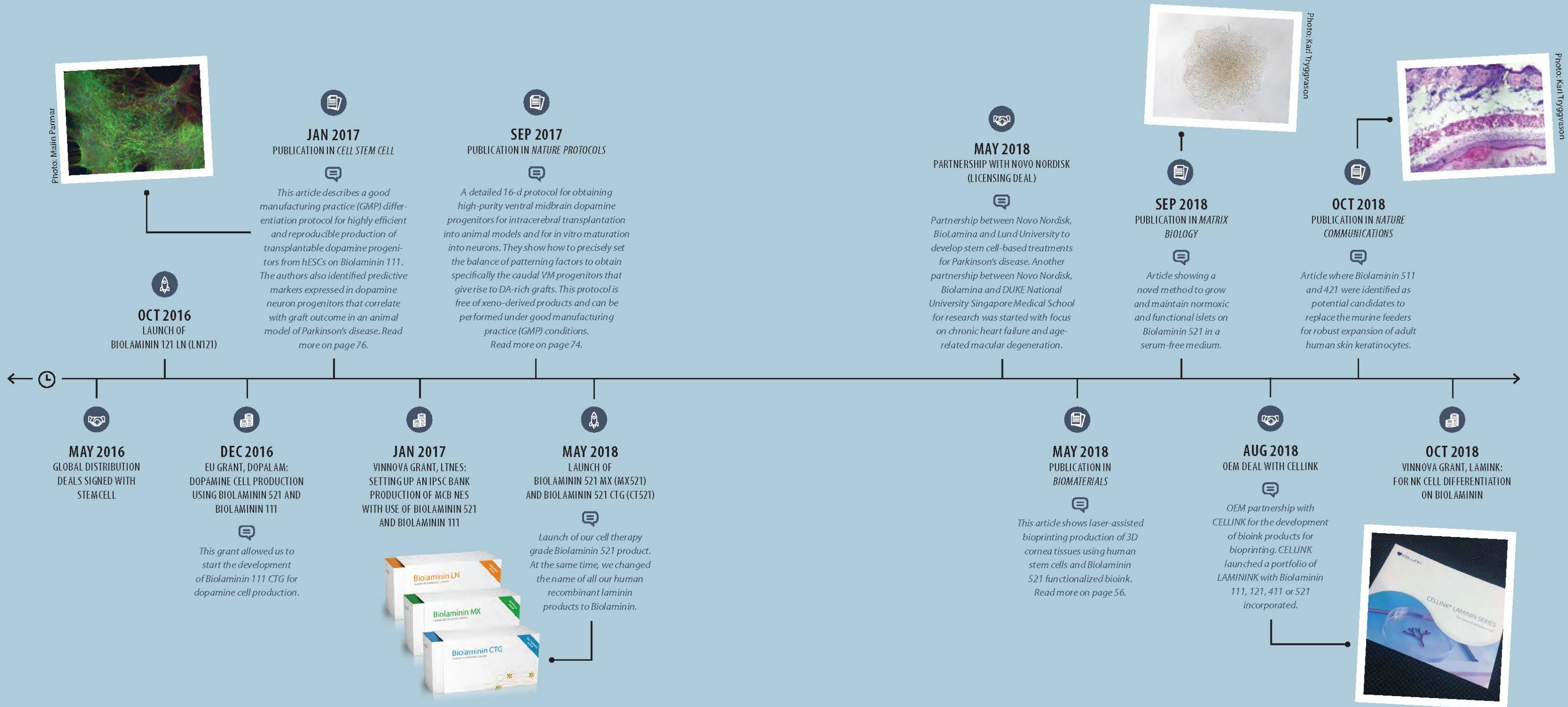
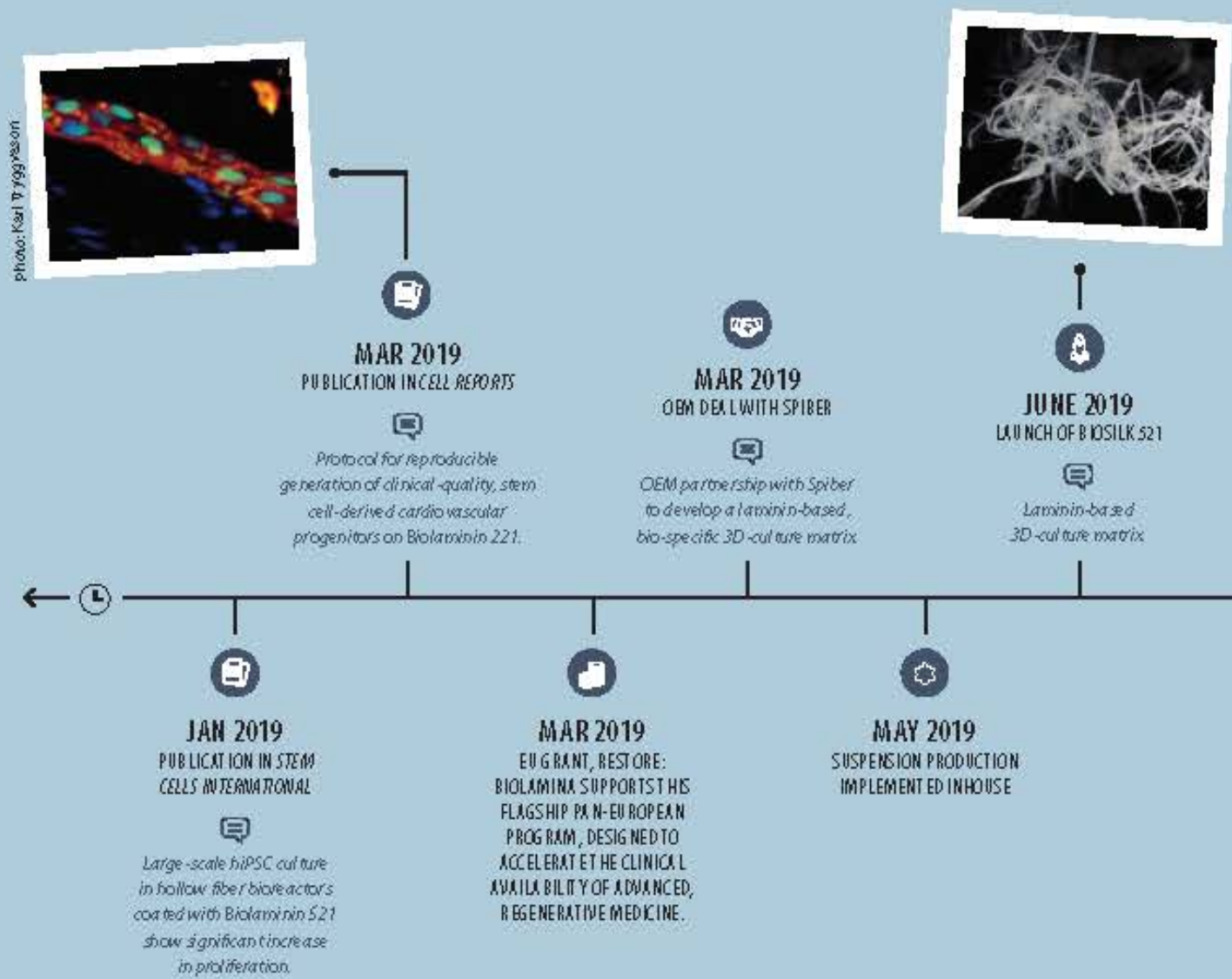
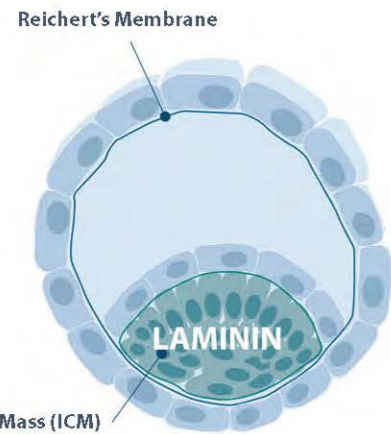
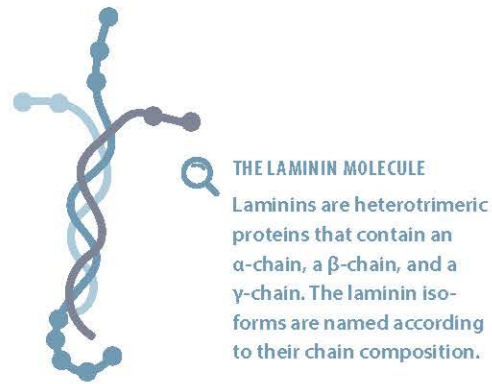


Photo: Fredrik Lamner





“We are fortunate to work with some of the best researchers and industry professionals in the world, and we are thrilled to see how our products are being used to move their innovations forward. We look forward to continuing this journey together.”



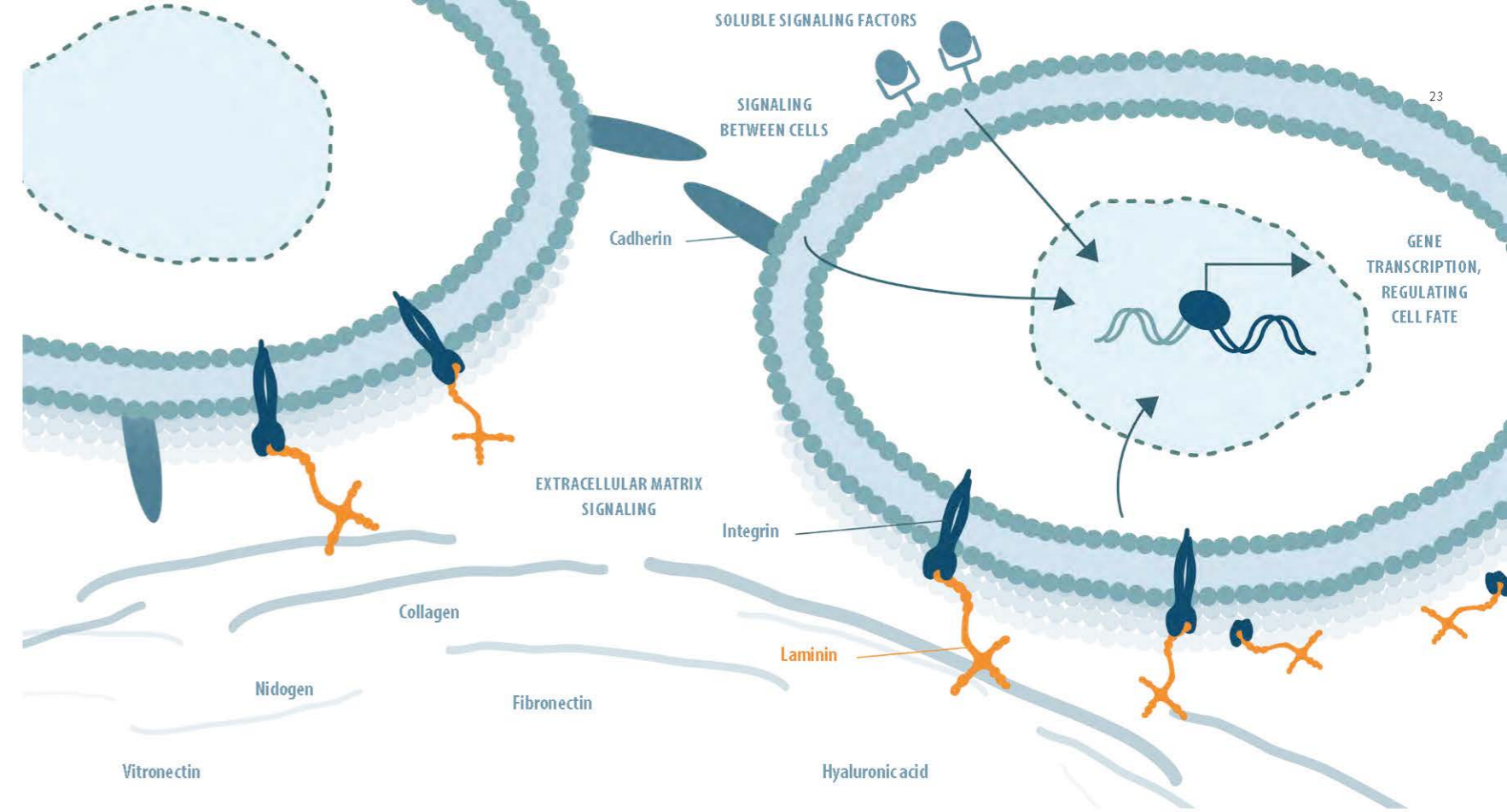
LAMININ EXPRESSION IN THE BLASTOCYST
 $\alpha 5$ chain laminins are among the first matrix proteins to be expressed in the inner cell mass of the blastocyst and are vital components of the embryonic stem cells niche.

The Laminin Technology

Laminins are a large family (at least 16 different isoforms expressed in mammals) of conserved, multidomain glycoproteins comprising the extracellular matrix. They are a major component of the basal lamina, a protein network that is the foundation for most cells and tissues. Laminins are vital for the maintenance and survival of tissues and, importantly, most laminins exhibit high cell-type specificity. Each laminin isoform consists of three inter-coiled chains - an α , β , and γ chain - that exist in five, four, and three genetically distinct variants, respectively. The laminin isoforms are named according to their chain composition. For example, a combination of an $\alpha 5$ chain, a $\beta 2$ chain, and a $\gamma 1$ chain, forms laminin 5-2-1 (LN521). The trimeric proteins form a cross-like structure that can bind to other extracellular matrix molecules and various cell membrane receptors.

There are many binding motifs on the full-length laminin molecule that can interact with cell membrane receptors, both in the short arms and in the long arm. Via binding to specific cellular receptors, such as integrins and dystroglycans, laminins mediate cellular effects including, but not limited to, cell adhesion and survival, proliferation and migration, differentiation and specialization, and subcellular organization. Without the right combination of laminin isoforms, cells and tissues become dysfunctional. Laminins are also capable of co-signaling with growth factors and efficiently buffer endogenously produced growth factors, thereby adding to the mechanistic complexity.

In the body, cells reside in highly specialized, chemo- and mechano-sensitive microenvironments, or “niches”, which serve to protect and maintain the cells and to respond to the needs of the surrounding tissue. $\alpha 5$ chain laminins (511 and 521) are the key cell adhesion proteins of the natural stem cell niche, expressed



BASEMENT MEMBRANES
The basement membranes (BMs) are sheet-like extracellular matrix (ECM) structures that are located in the immediate vicinity of most cells, a foundation for most cells and organs. The *basal lamina* is a layer of the basement membrane and is made and maintained by the cells that sit on it. It acts as a point of attachment for cells, achieved by cell-matrix adhesions.

THE EXTRACELLULAR MICROENVIRONMENT
Stem cells are influenced by the coordinated interaction of soluble factors, extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins, and signals from neighboring cells. This multifaceted cell-ECM communication takes place through both integrin and non-integrin membrane-bound receptors and induces complex intracellular signaling pathways with subsequent effects on survival, self-renewal, migration, morphogenesis, and differentiation.

and secreted by the embryonic stem cells of the embryo's inner cell mass. The Biolaminin 521 cell culture substrate thus recapitulates the most biologically relevant milieu for hESCs and iPSCs cultured *in vitro* and is a critical autocrine and paracrine factor for regulating survival and self-renewal. Tissue specific laminin isoforms can also be used for robust differentiation of specialized cell types, such as hepatocytes, skeletal muscle cells and various neural cells.