

Rapid prototyped nano composite magnetic scaffolds for osteochondral tissue regeneration

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Additive Manufacturing

- **opportunities in Tissue Repair & Regeneration**

Nano-composite magnetic scaffolds

- **Iron Oxide & Iron doped Hydroxyapatite (MNPs)**
- **PCL/MNPs PEG/MNPs nanocomposites**
- **Properties of superparamagnetic scaffolds**

Features of superparamagnetic scaffolds used in conjunction with magnetically labeled cells

RP of nanocomposite scaffolds for osteochondral tissue regeneration

Additive Manufacturing opportunities in the MedTech industry (non-implantable devices)



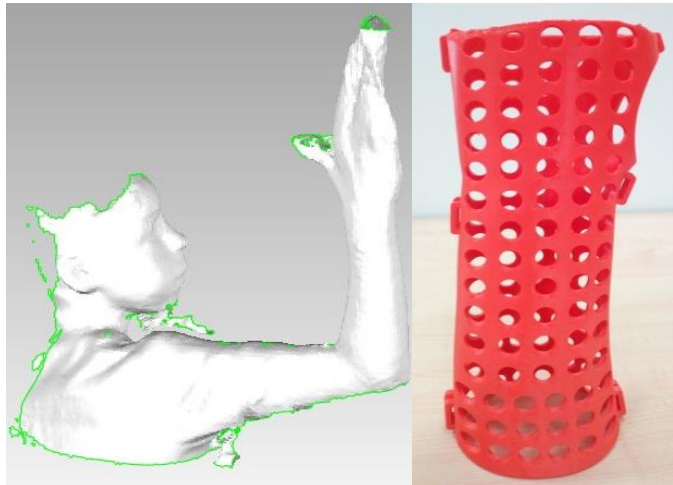
Indirect Application of AM (molding)



Ink-jet



STL



FDM

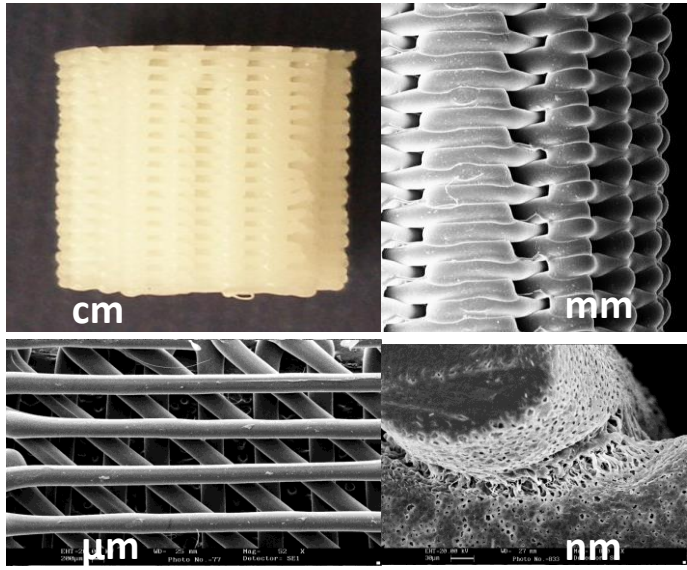


Spraybase

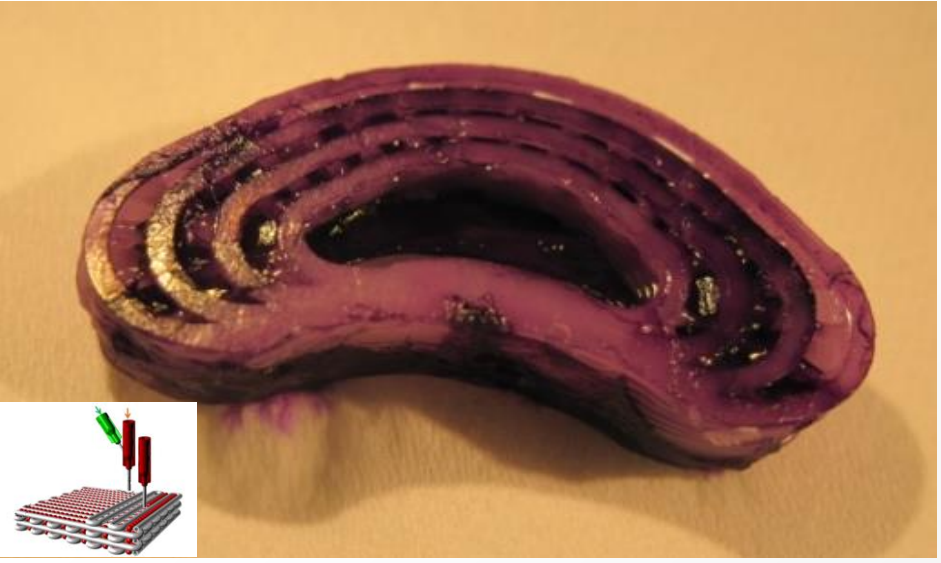
Direct Application of AM



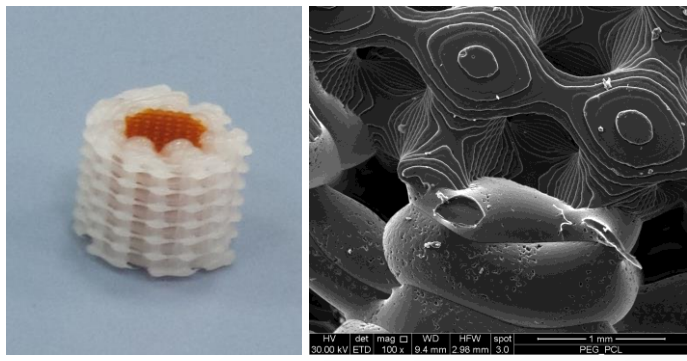
Additive Manufacturing opportunities in the MedTech industry (implantable devices)



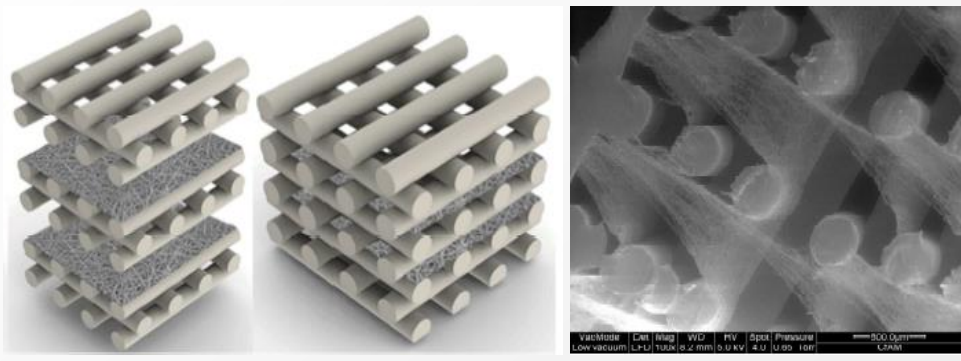
3D Bioplotting in conjunction with solvent casting/phase inversion



MSC-loaded collagen-LMW HA-4S-StarPEG sIPN

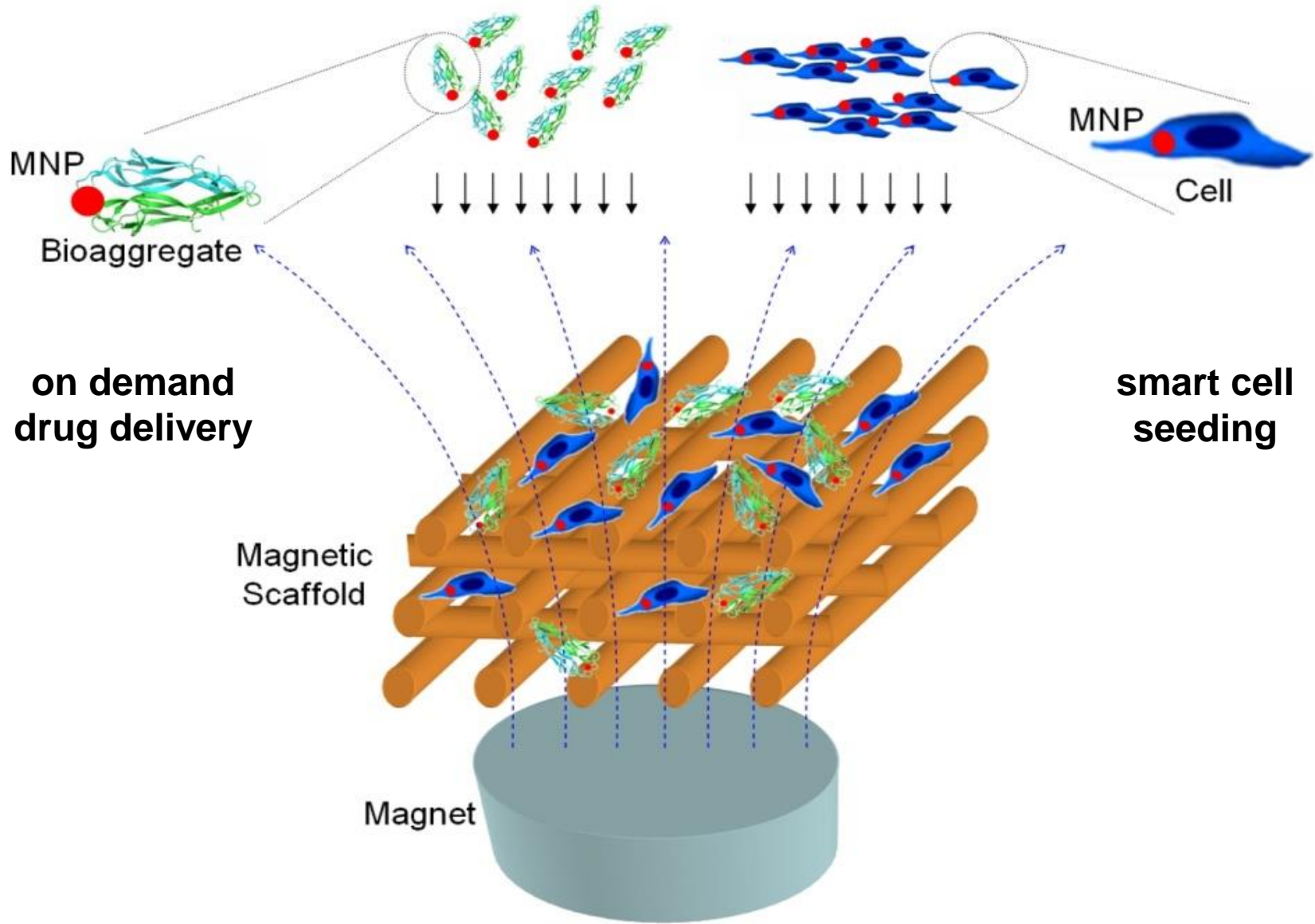


Combination of 3D Photo-Printing and 3D Fiber Deposition techniques

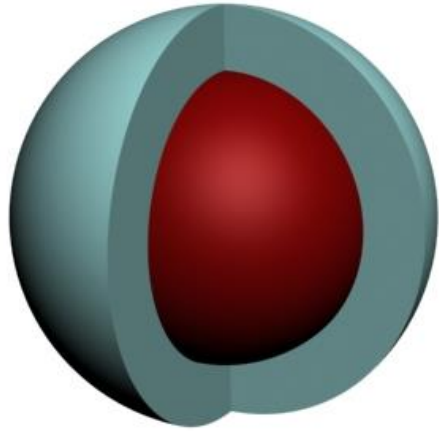


Combination of 3D Fiber Deposition Technique and Electrospinning

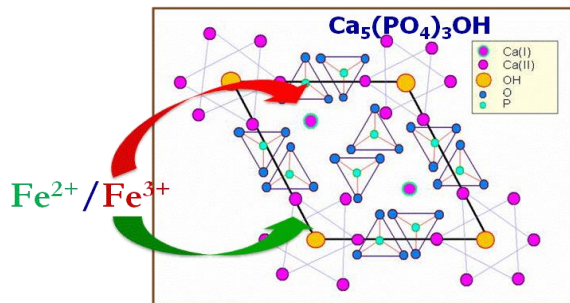
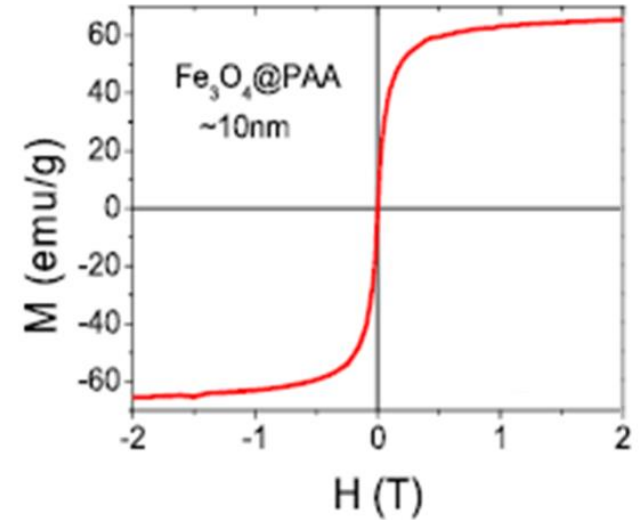
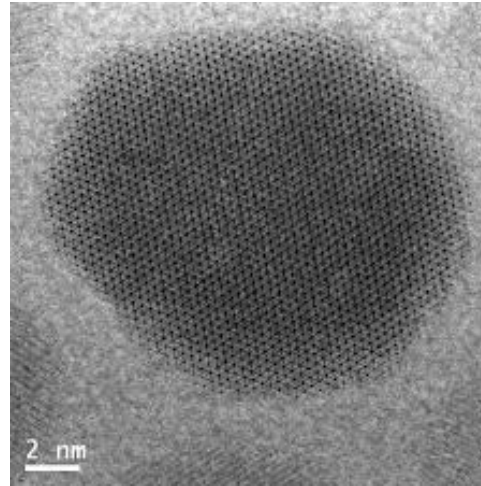
Rationale for manufacturing magnetic scaffolds



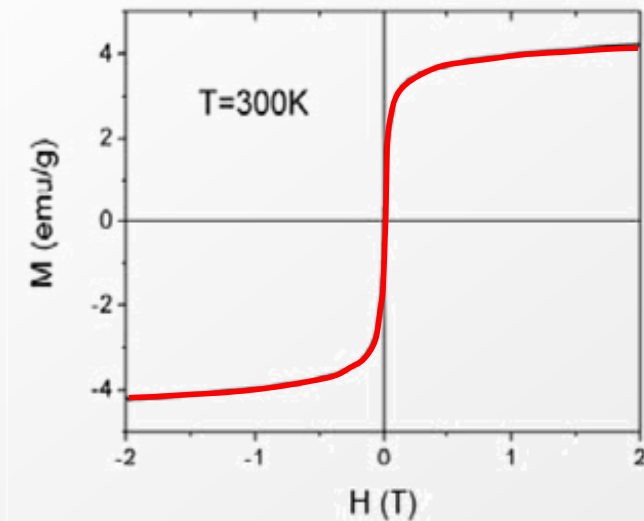
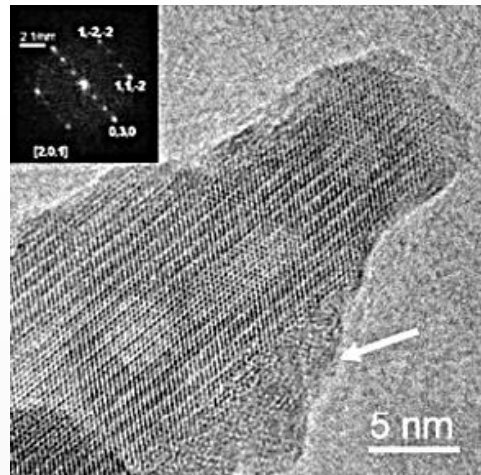
Superparamagnetic nanoparticles



Fe₃O₄@PAA



FeHA

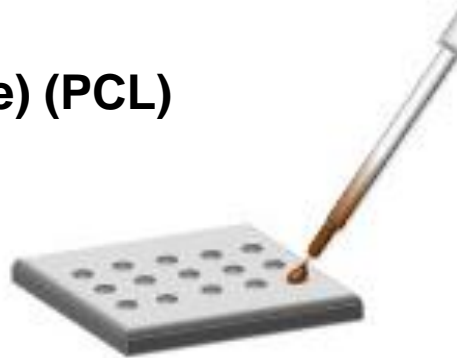


PCL/MNPs & PEG/MNPs nanocomposites

Poly(ϵ -caprolactone) (PCL)

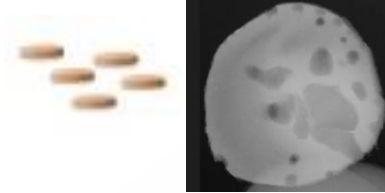


Stirring & Sonication
PCL/MNPs & PEG/MNPs solutions

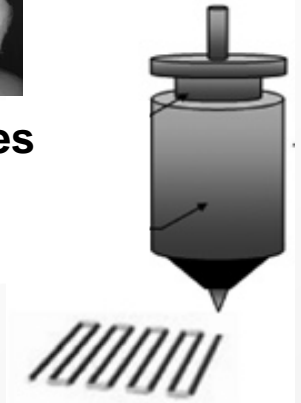


Moulding & Solvent Casting
Teflon Mould

PCL/MNPs
90/10 to 50/50 w/w

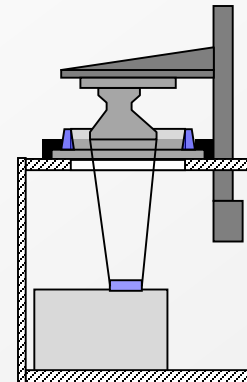


2D nanocomposites
pellets



3D Fiber Deposition

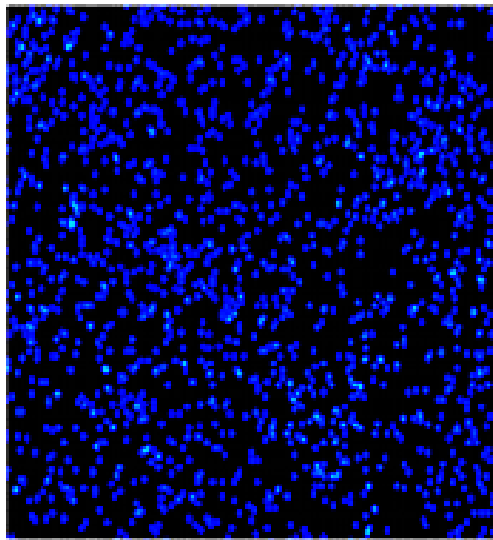
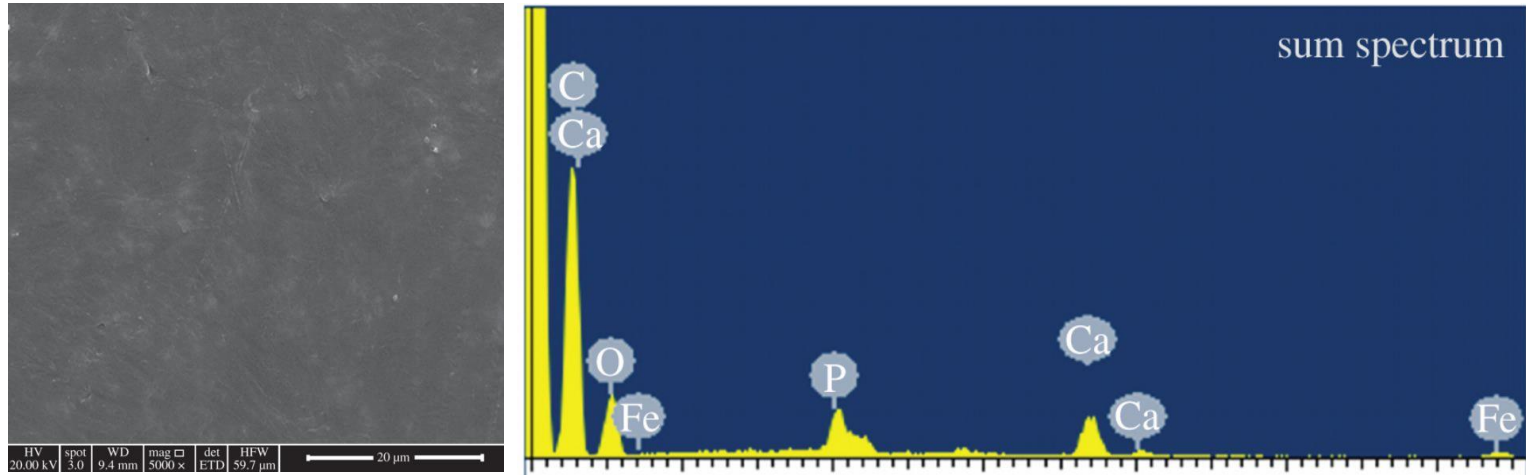
Poly(ethylene glycol) diacrylate (PEGDA)
Lucirin-TPO photoinitiator



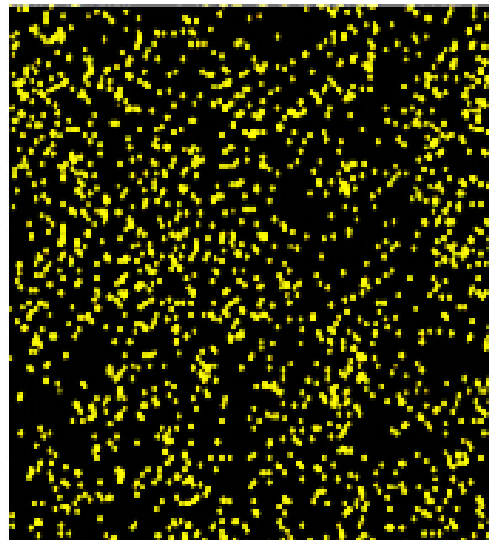
Stereolithography

PCL/MNPs nanocomposites

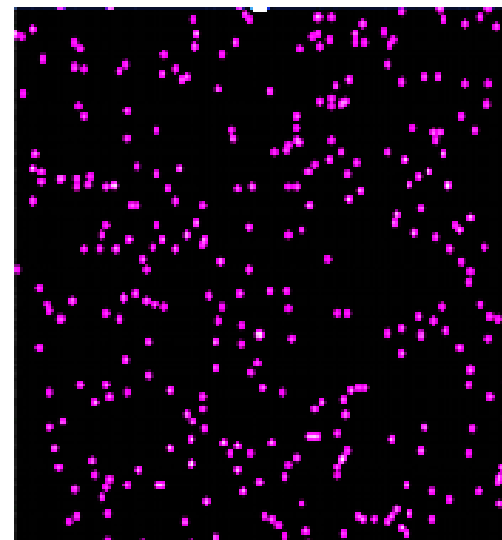
PCL/FeHa 80/20



P



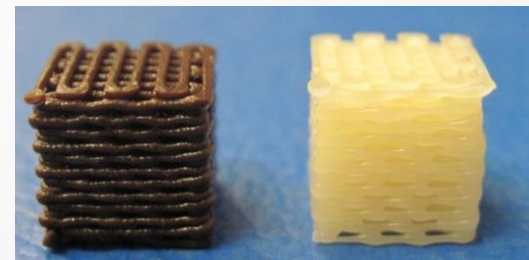
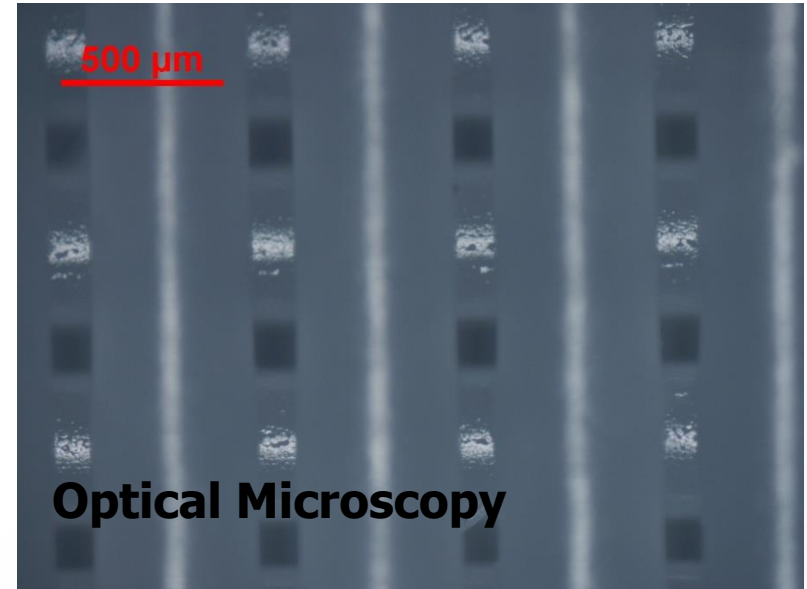
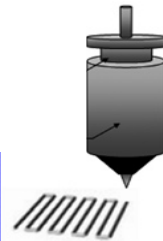
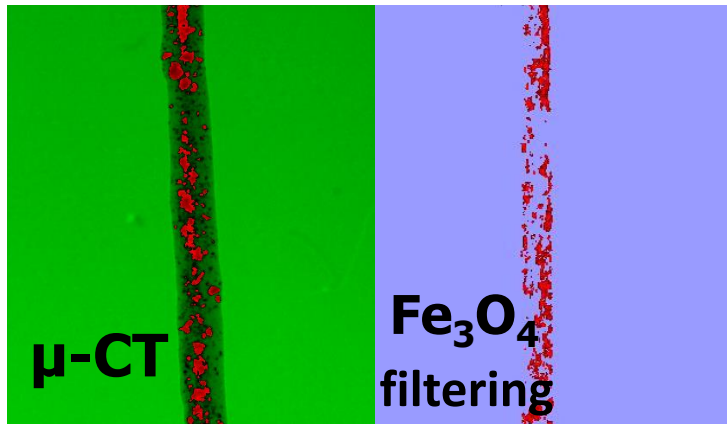
Ca



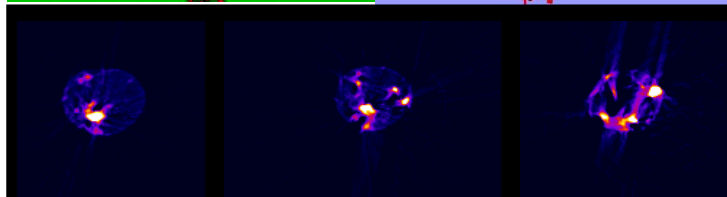
Fe

PCL/MNPs imaging

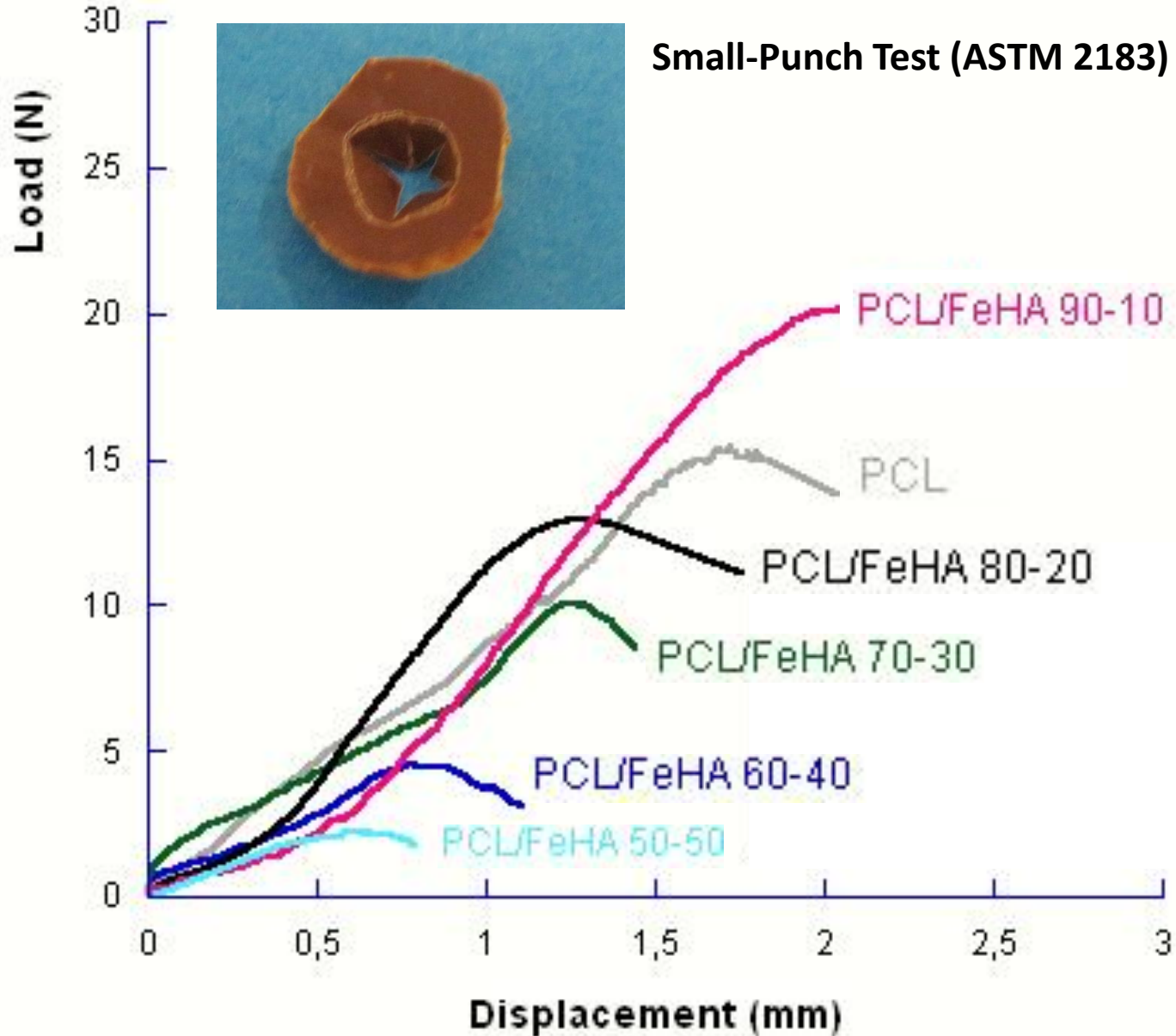
fiber



3D scaffold

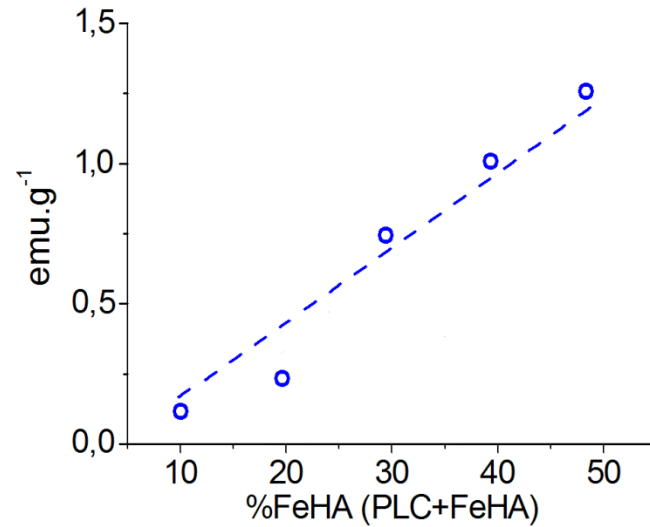
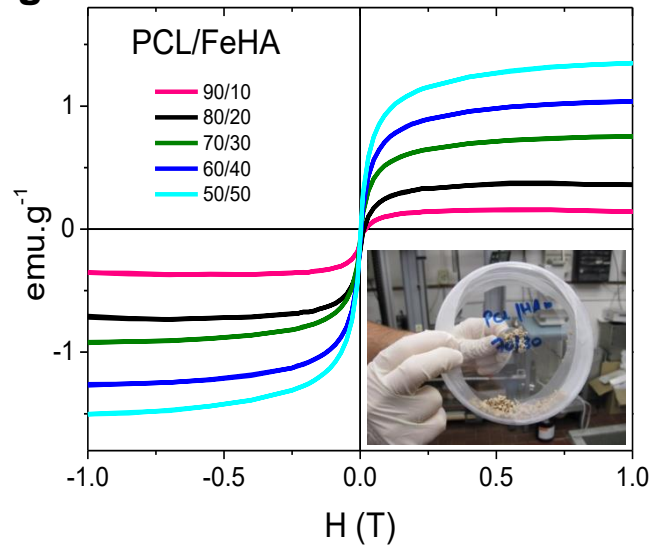


Effects of MNPs amount

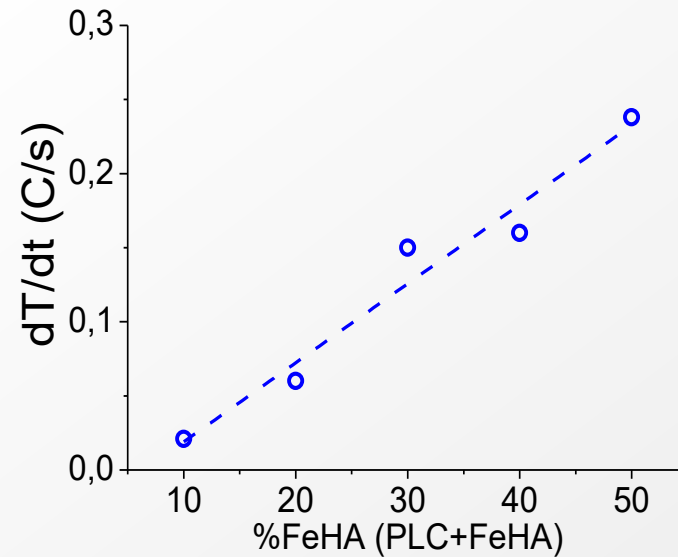
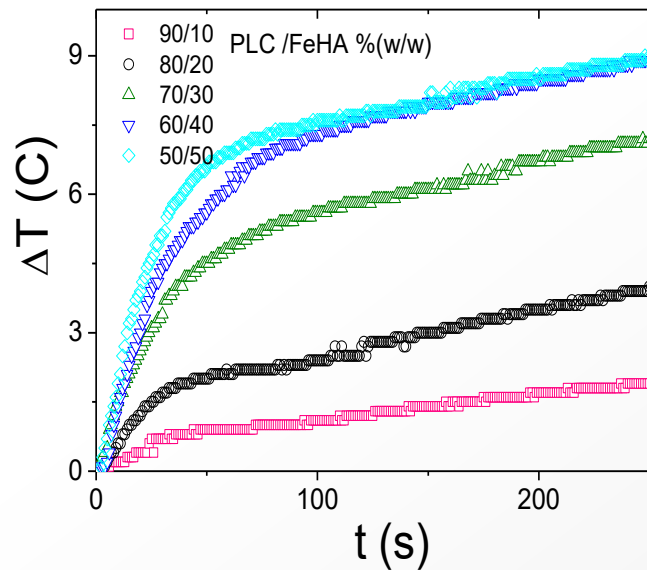


Effects of MNPs amount

Static Magnetic Field

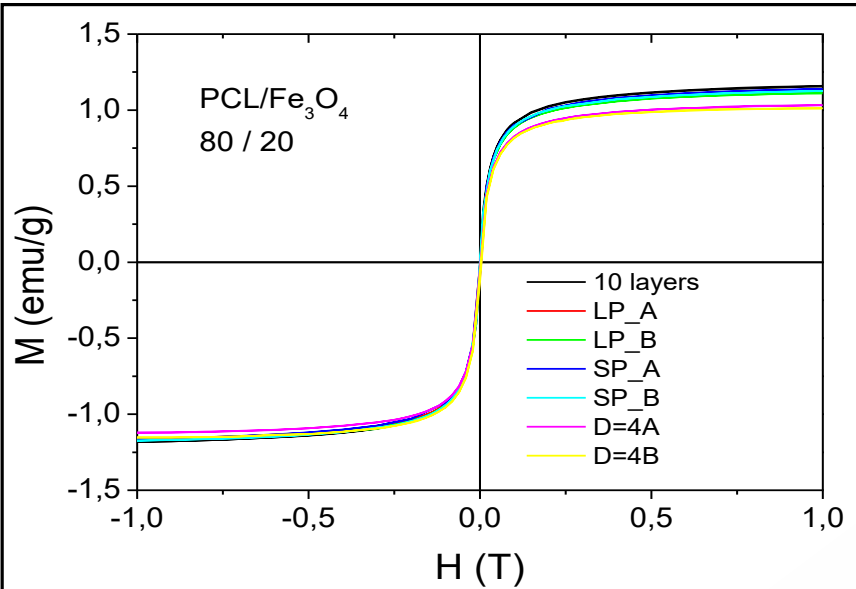


Dynamic Magnetic Field



On demand drug delivery opportunities

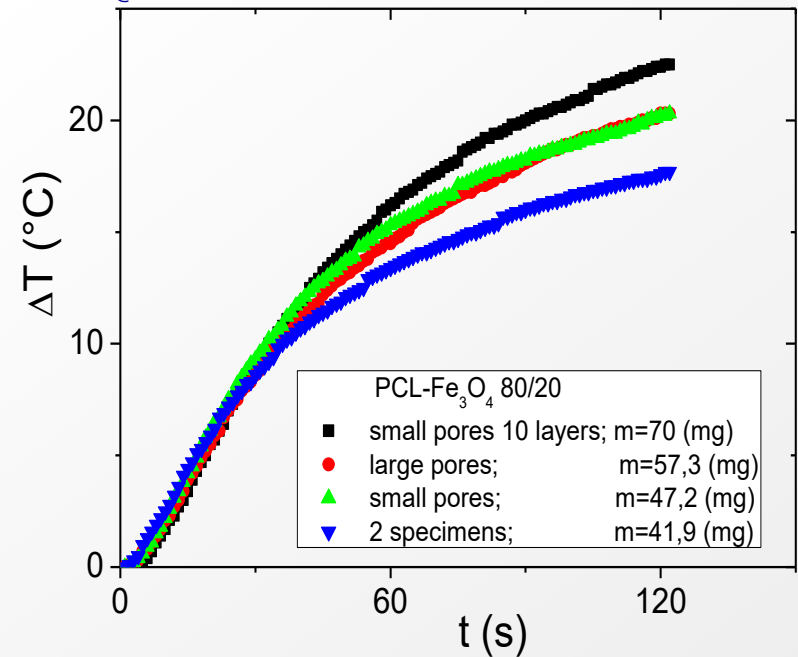
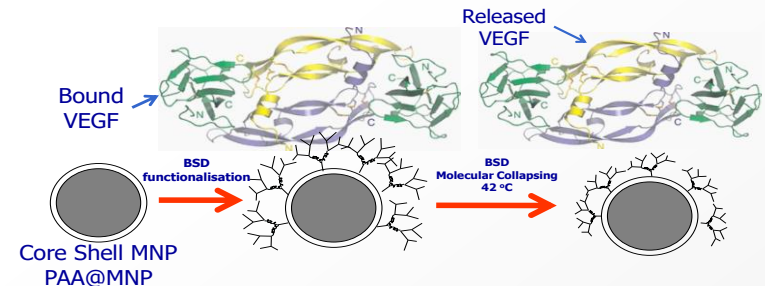
Static Magnetic Field



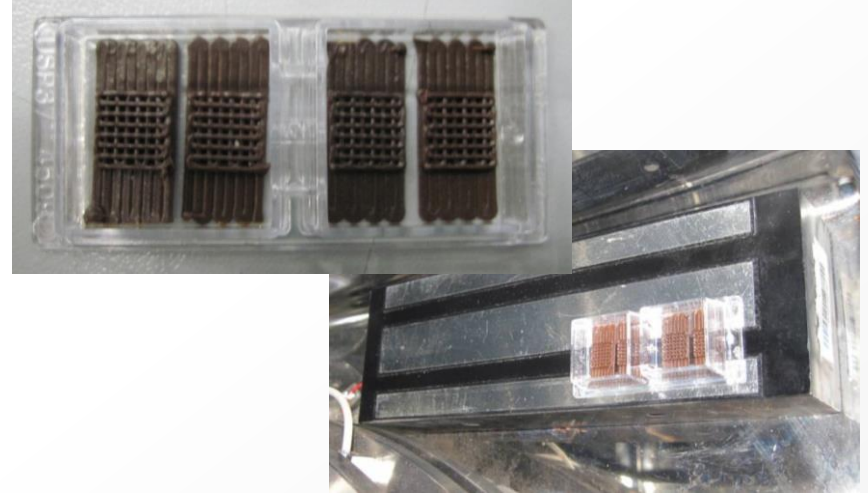
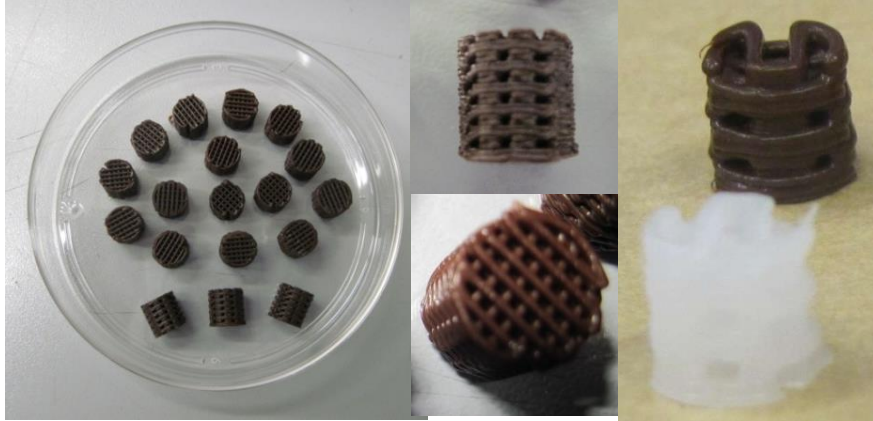
Magnetic force

Dynamic Magnetic Field

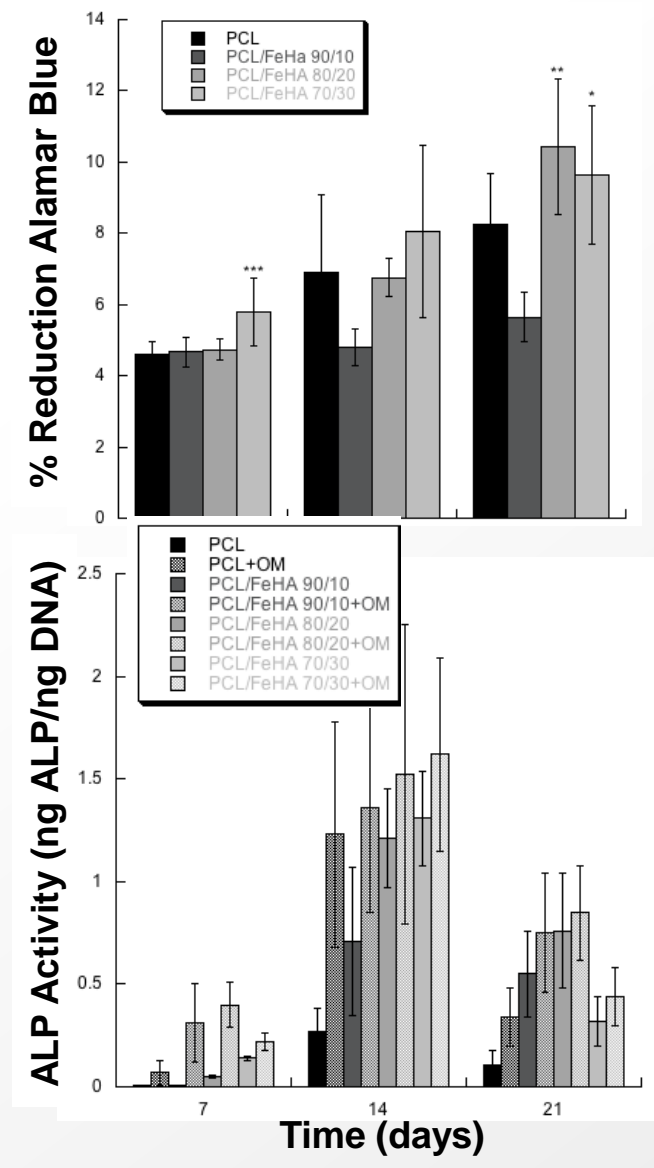
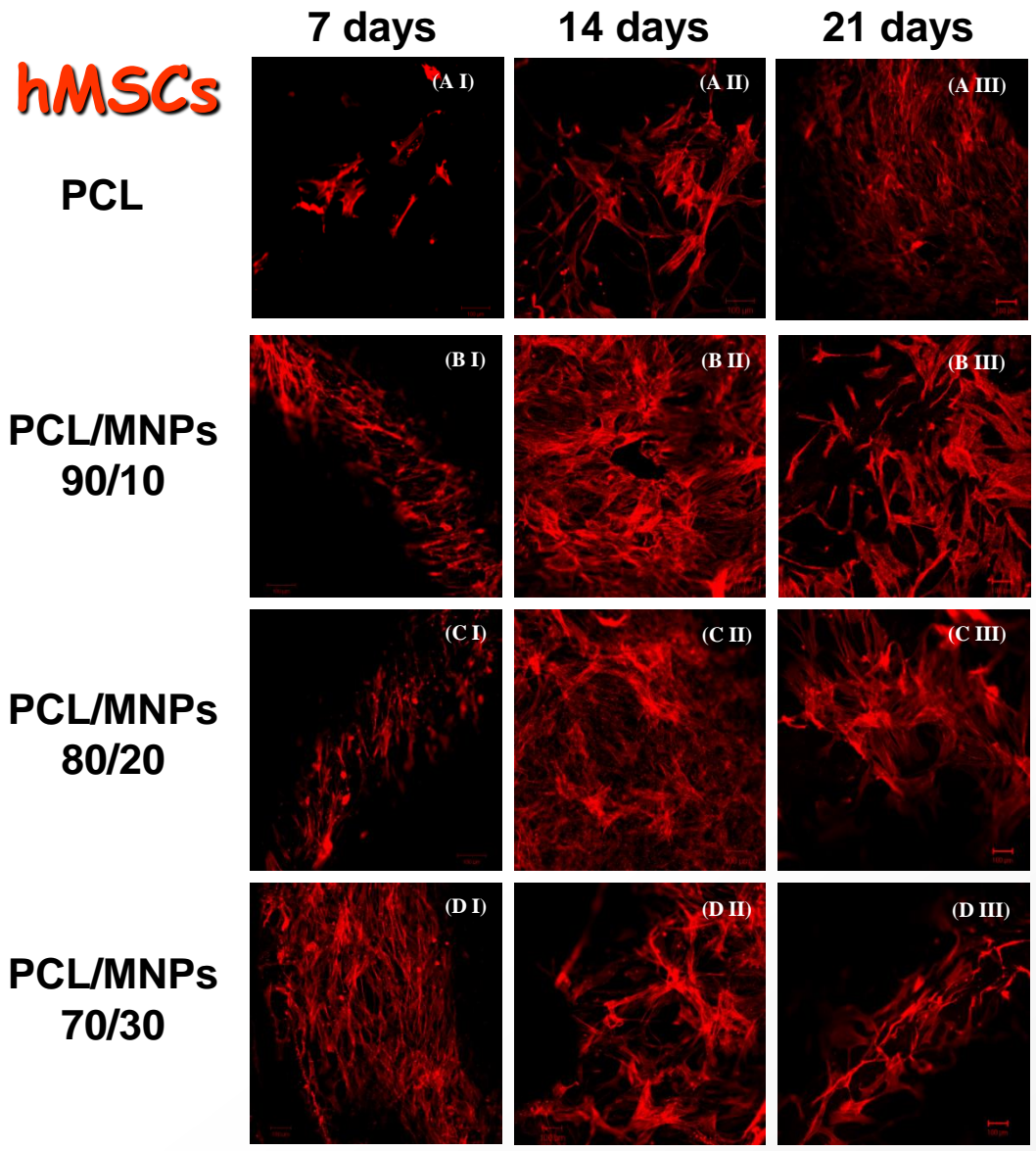
Thermoresponsive dendrimers



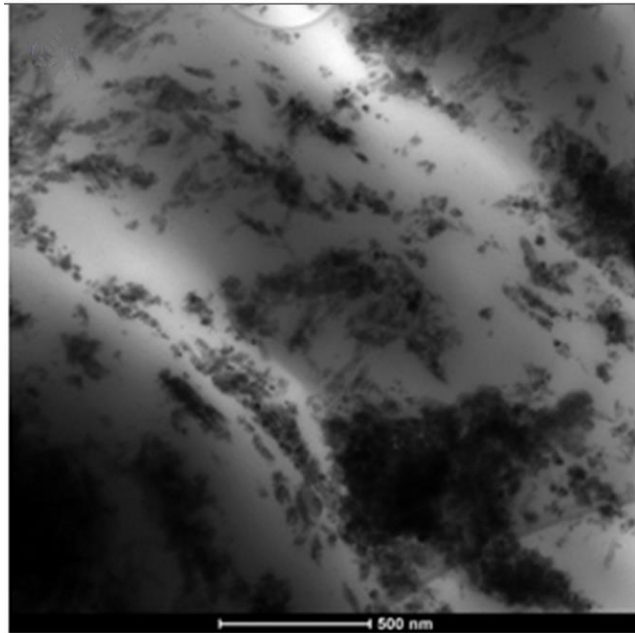
PCL/MNPs customized scaffolds for cell assay



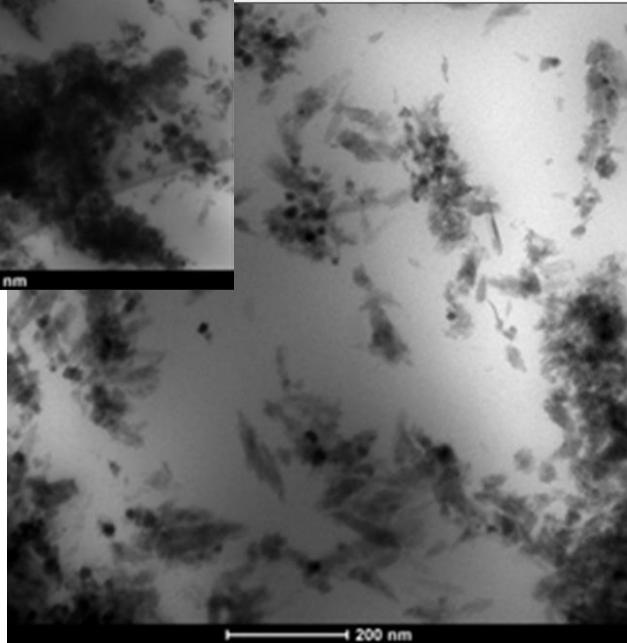
PCL/MNPs nanocomposites: in vitro assay



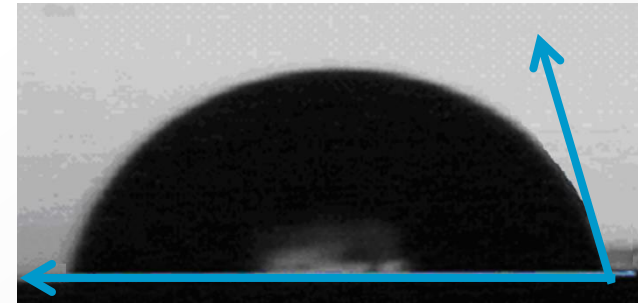
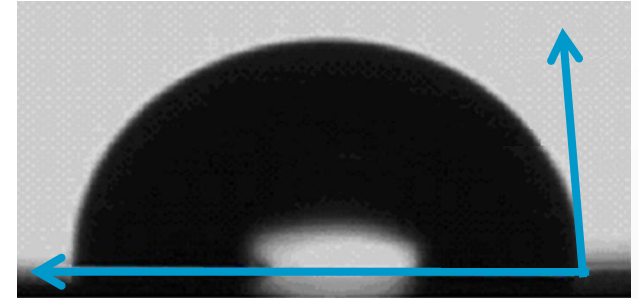
PCL/MNPs nanocomposites: contact angle



**TEM
Imaging**



**Contact
Angle**

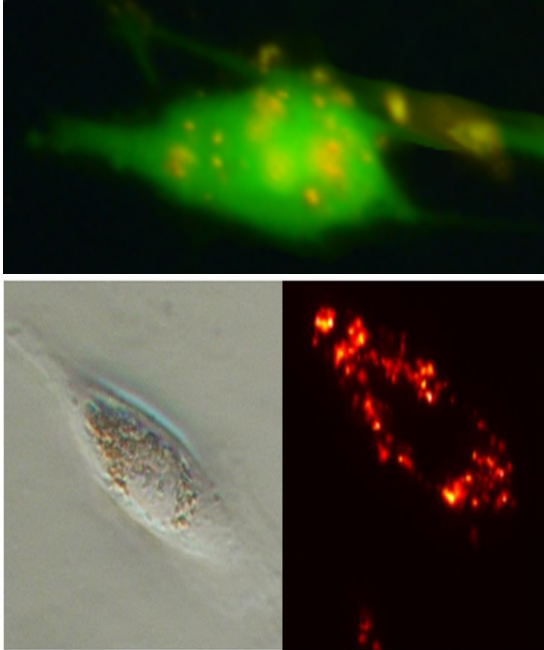


Materials	Contact Angle, θ (deg)
PCL	81.4 ± 4.4
PCL/MNPs 90/10	75.7 ± 4.6
PCL/MNPs 80/20	74.8 ± 2.6
PCL/MNPs 70/30	64.9 ± 8.2

MNPs provide a nanostructured topography & increase PCL hydrophilicity

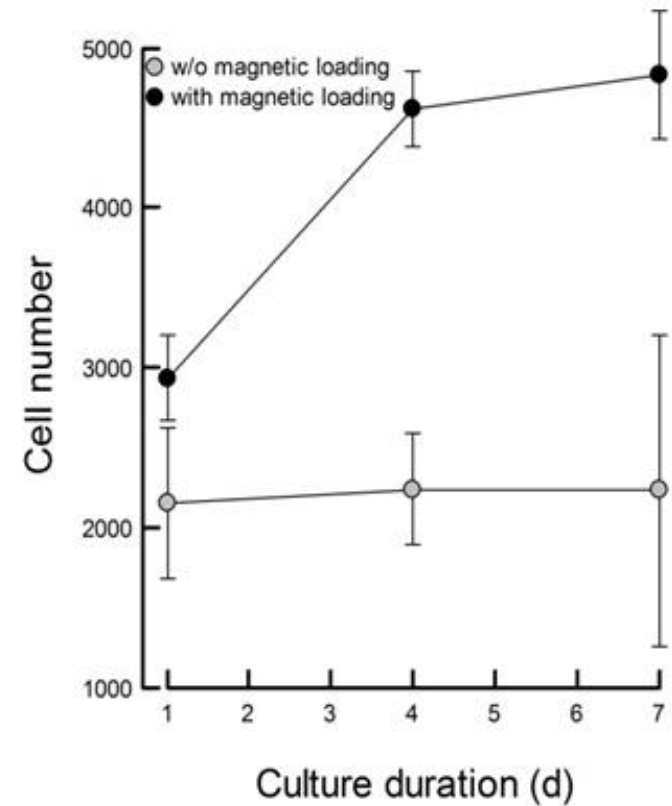
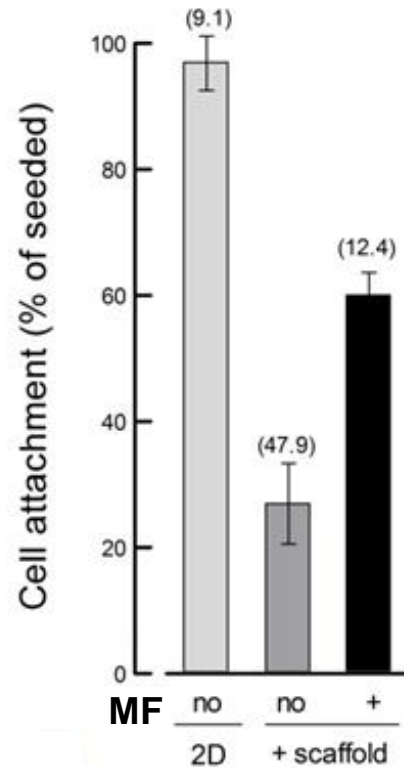
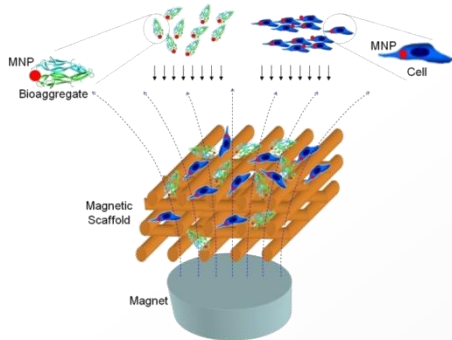
Effect of a static magnetic field

magnetic labeled hMSC



8h - MNPs accumulation on cells membrane

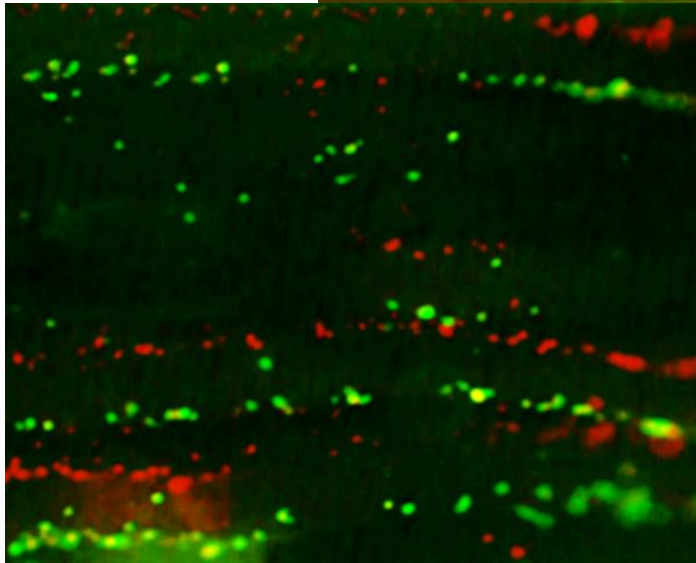
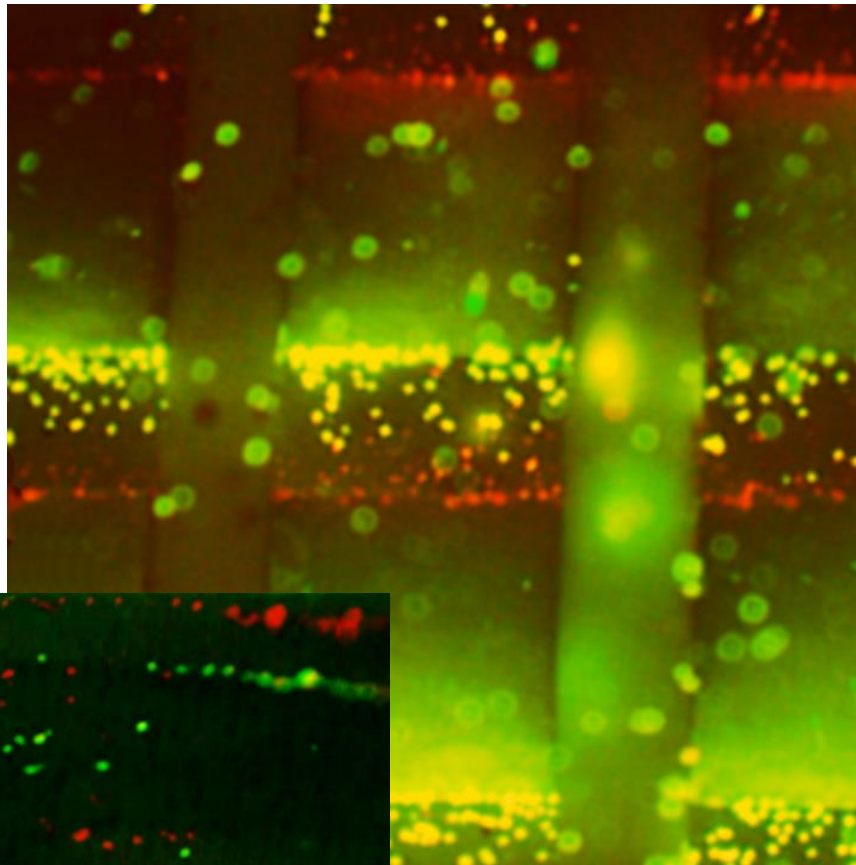
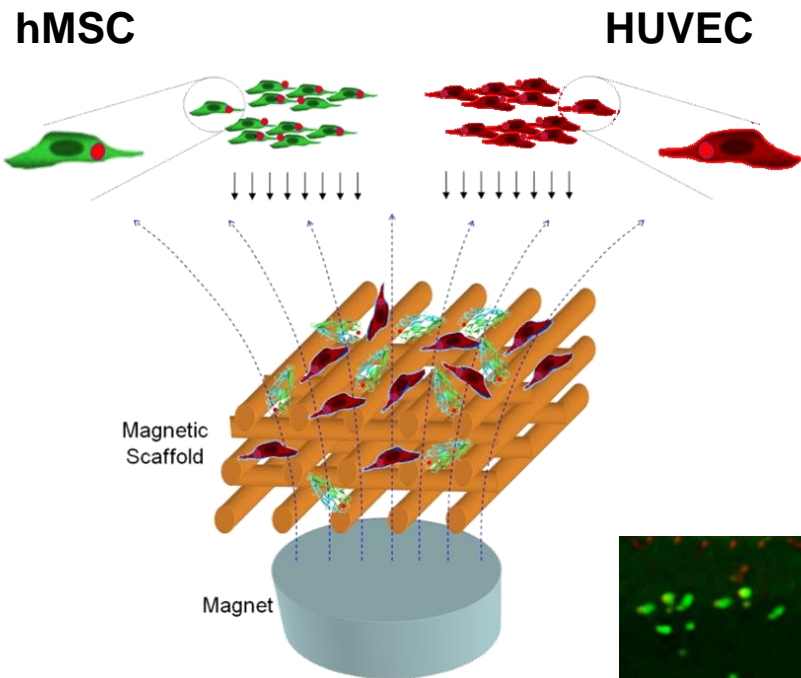
20h - MNPs accumulation in perinuclear space



hMSC loading was 36% higher than seeding without a magnetic field.

Cell growth was 2.2-fold greater than that without the application of a magnetic field.

Effect of a static magnetic field

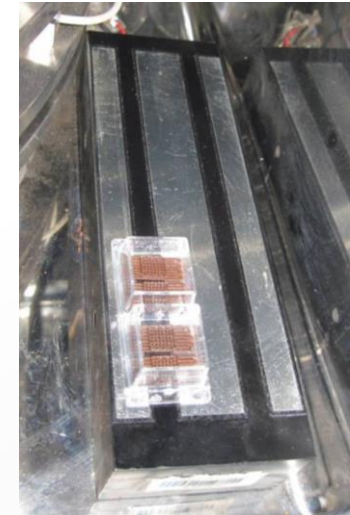
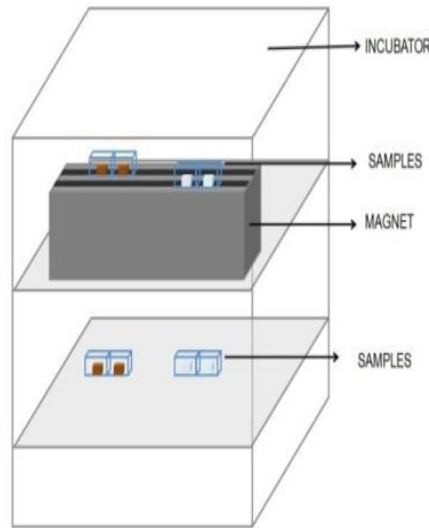


Effect of a dynamic magnetic field

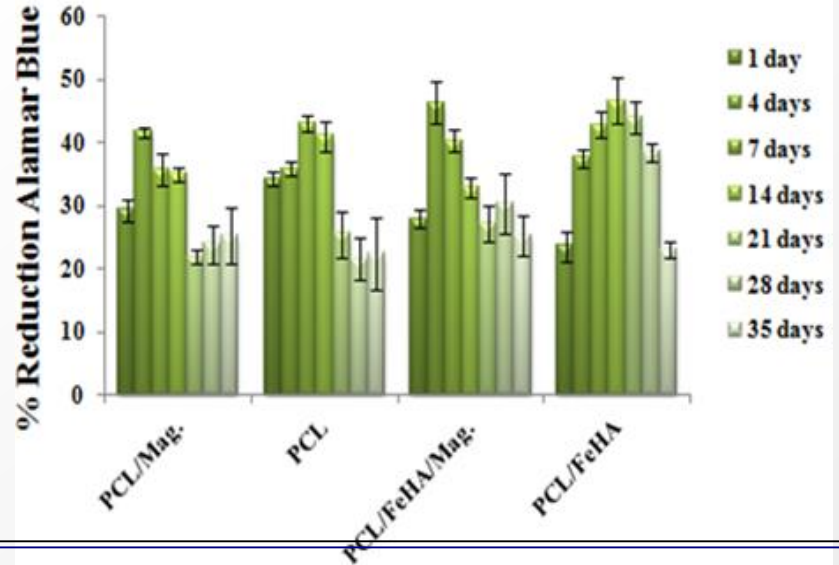
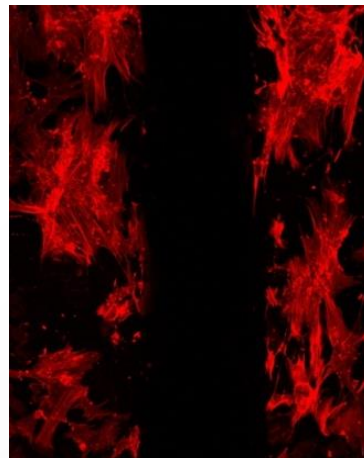
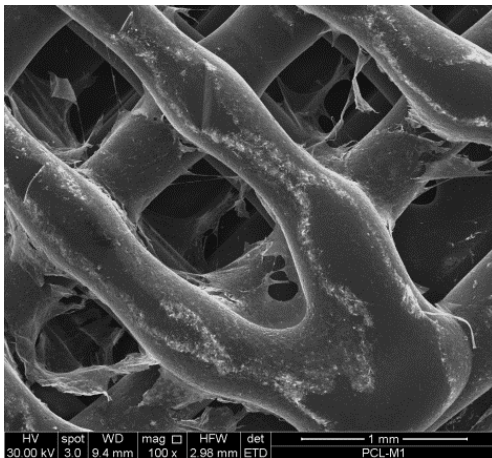
Sinusoidal magnetic field
 $f = 70\text{Hz}$
 $A = 25\text{-}30\text{ mT}$

Stimulation cycle
 18 min. + 54 min. relax

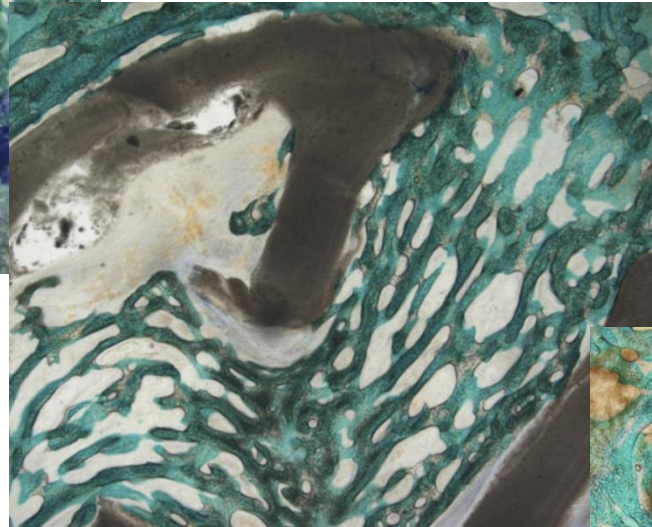
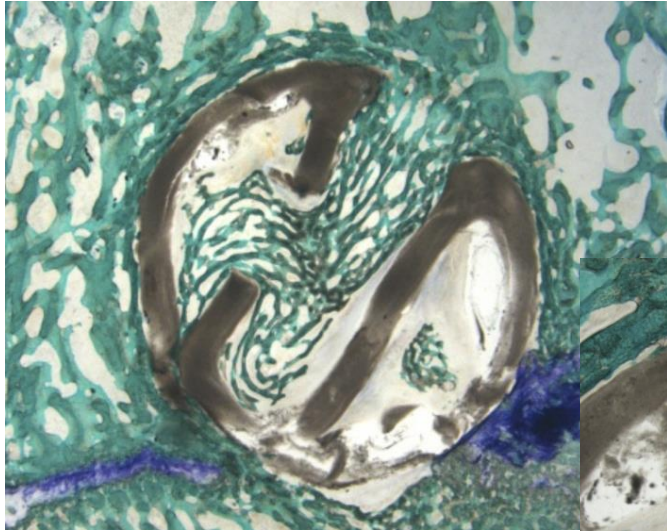
Daily stimulation
 6 h/day



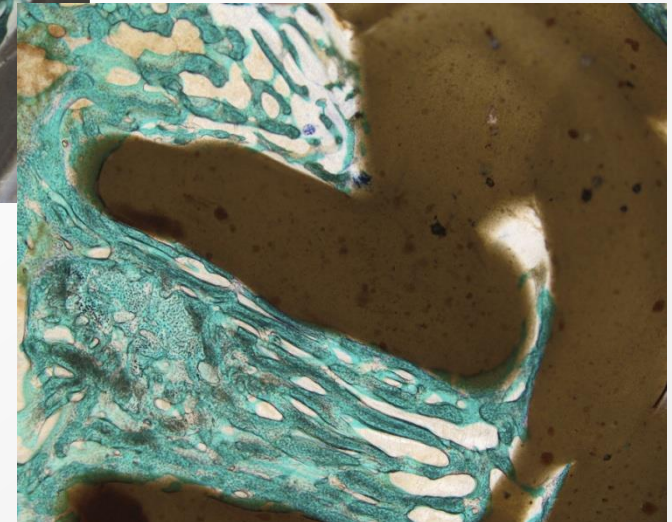
hMSC



In vivo behaviour of magnetic scaffolds implanted into rabbit femur



Hystological investigation at 4 weeks post-implantation showed mineralized tissue regeneration around and into the scaffold



Scaffolds for osteochondral tissue regeneration

Rational for combining FDM & Stereolithography



Osteochondral tissue

Stereolithography

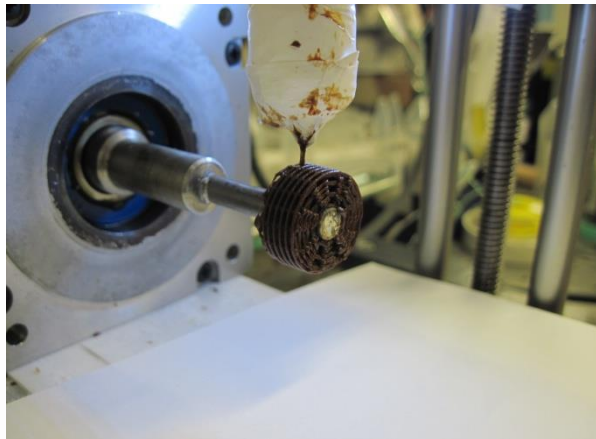
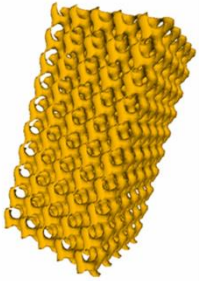
Advantage: stratification thickness

Drawback: amount of inorganic particles

FDM

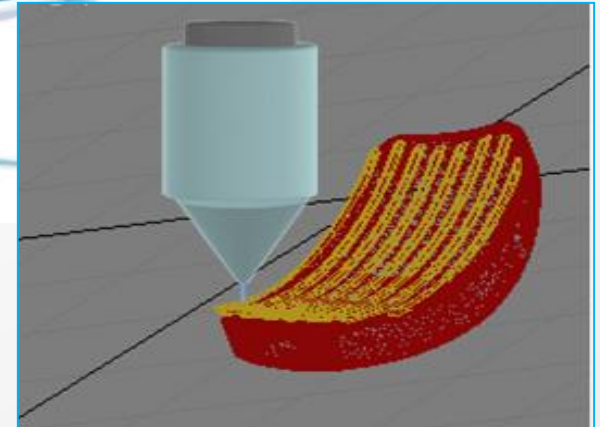
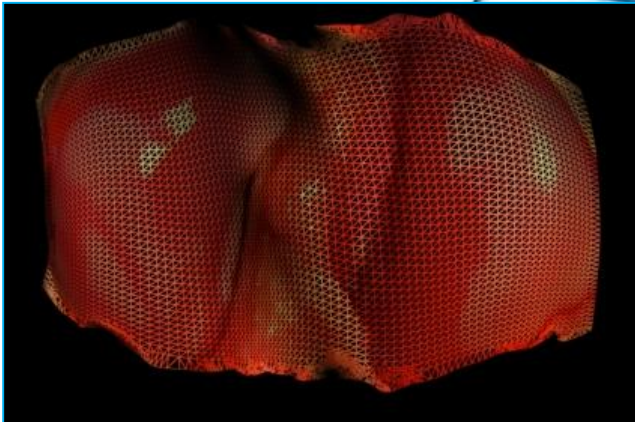
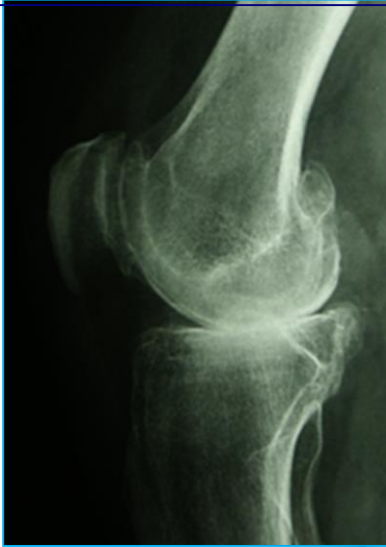
Advantage: amount of inorganic particles

Drawback: stratification thickness



Scaffolds for osteochondral tissue regeneration

Tissue Engineering



Acknowledgements



Jose Rivas



Anna Tampieri



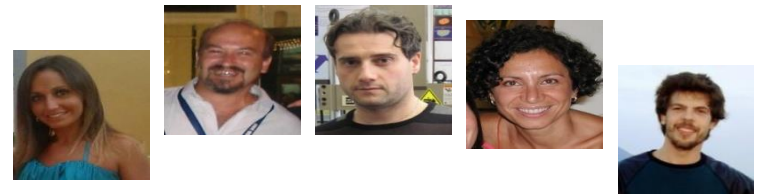
V.Alek Dediu



Belarusian State
Medical University
Vitaly Goranov



Maurilio Marcacci
Alessandro Russo



POR Timing
Nanomax N-CHEM Progetto Bandiera
MAGISTER FP7 NMP3-LA-2008-214685

Thank you for the attention