



Paper 1 – Particle Hydrogels on Hyaluronic acid building blocks

Materials and Mechanics in Medicine HS 2019

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Jack Kendall

Today

- **15.15-15.30:** Paper Overview
- **15.30-16.00:** Solve the Quiz (optional)

Paper 1

Particle Hydrogels Based on Hyaluronic Acid Building Blocks

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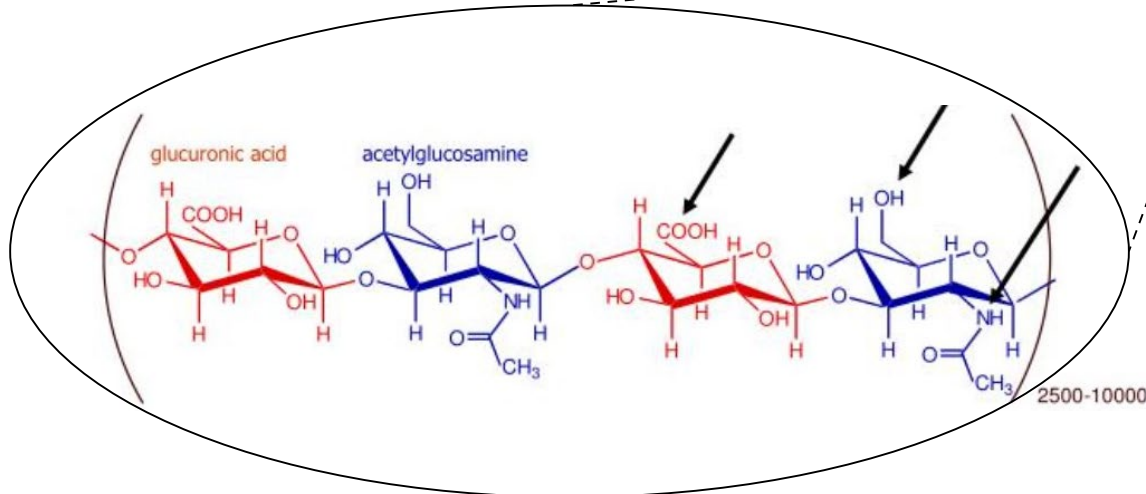
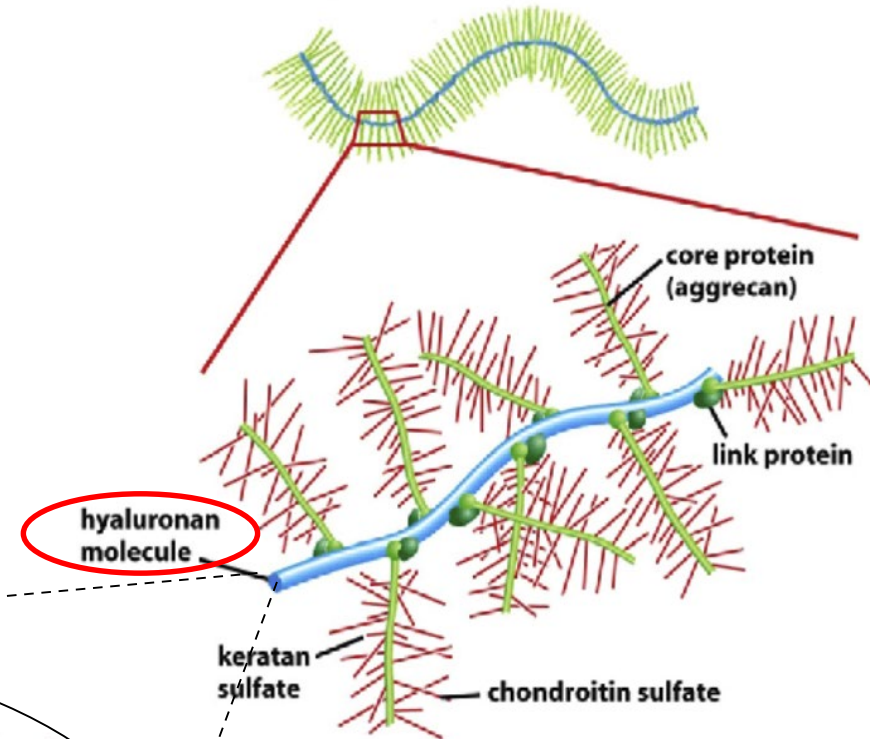
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Hyaluronic Acid (HA) = Hyaluronan

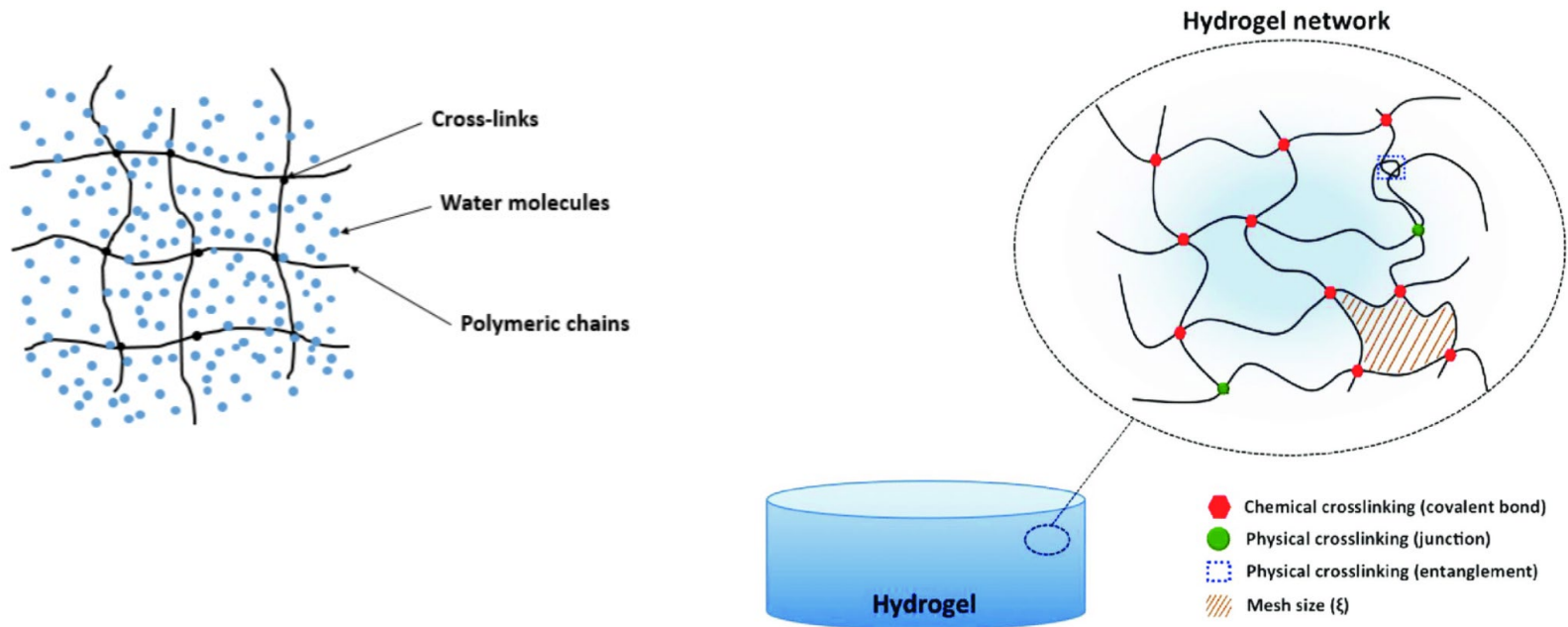
- Linear, non sulfated GAGs
- Natural ECM component
- biodegradable, non-immunogenic
- Multiple sites for modification:
 - Carboxyl and hydroxyl groups

B \longleftrightarrow 1 μ m **aggrecan aggregate**



Hydrogels

- Hydrophilic crosslinked polymers
- Natural/synthetic polymeric building blocks
 - **For example:** Hyaluronic acid, Chitasan, Alginate, PEG,...





Why polymeric hydrogels?

- Mimic ECM
- 3D structural framework
- Moldable
- Tunable mechanical properties
- Water-based
- Swollen mesh (mesh size: 10-100nm)
 - Degradation is required for cellular infiltration.

Why?

Degradation rate

- How to modulate it?
 - a) Integration of degradation sites
 - b) Noncovalent bonds → Stress relaxing
- Challenge:
 - Too slow degradation → no cell infiltration, fibrotic encapsulation
 - Too fast degradation → no mechanical support

→ Need for balance between degradability and long-term mechanical support

Why is cellular infiltration essential?

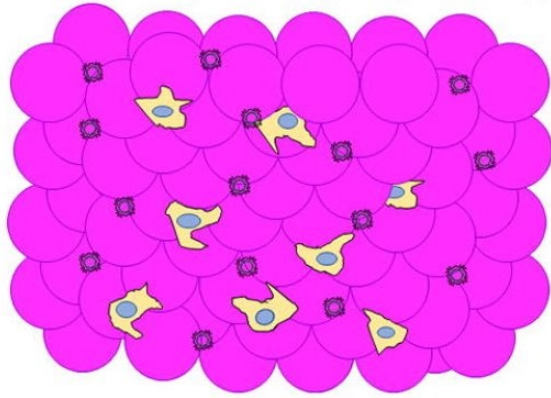


Why is cellular infiltration essential?

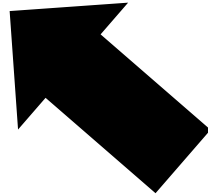
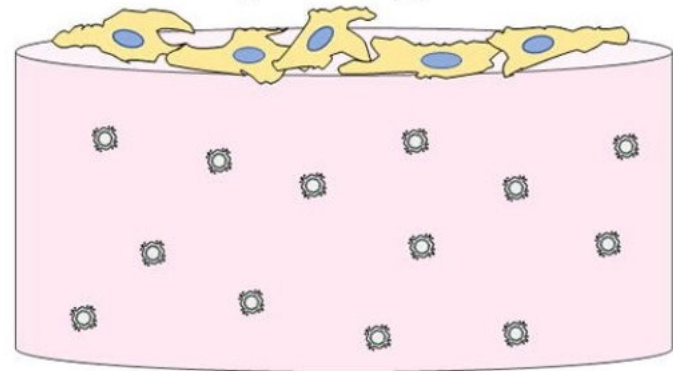
→ To allow endogeneous tissue integration

Hydrogel (Paper)

Microporous annealed particle (MAP) hydrogel



Standard bulk hydrogel



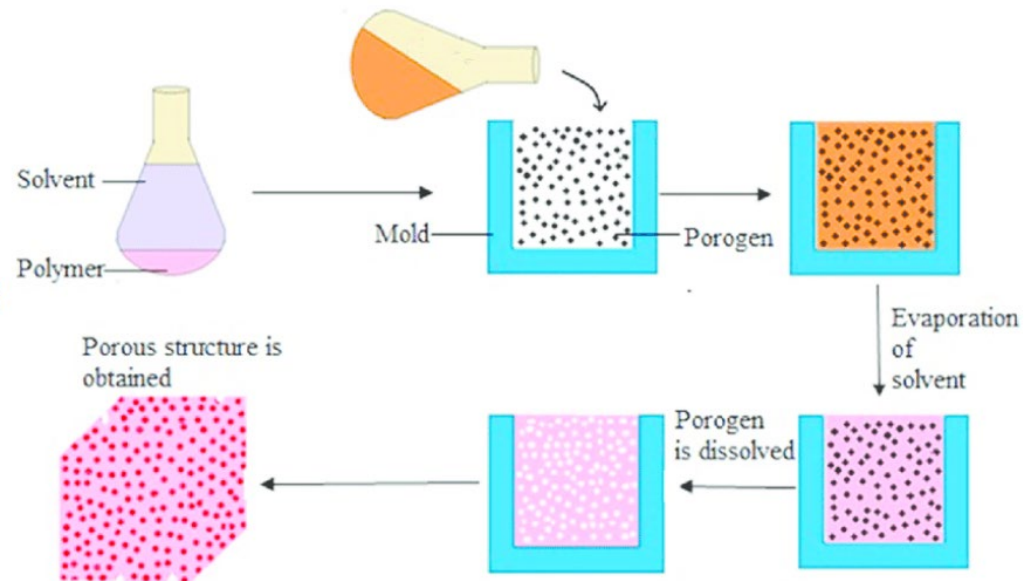


Methods to produce microporous scaffolds

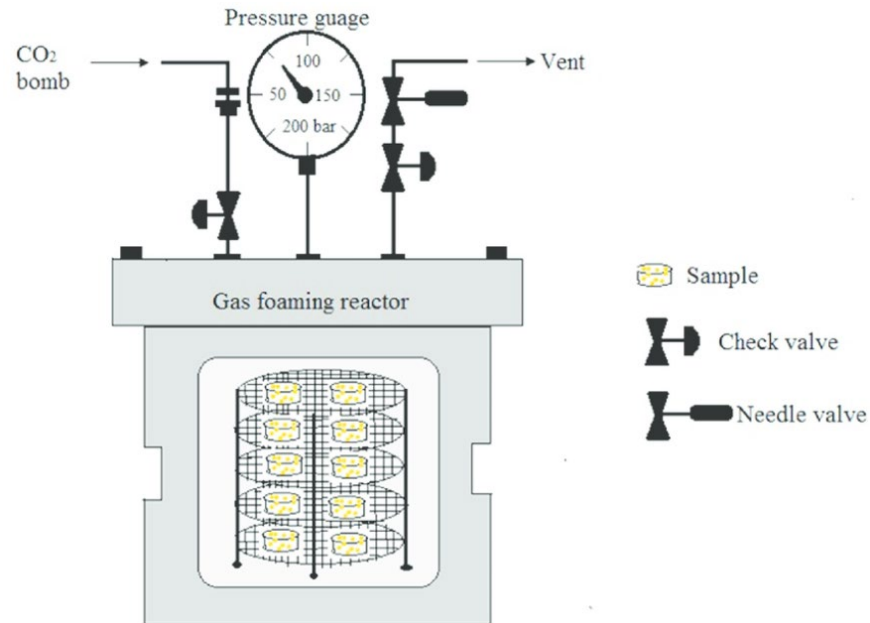
- Salt leaching
- Gas foaming
- Lyophilization
- Sphere templating

■

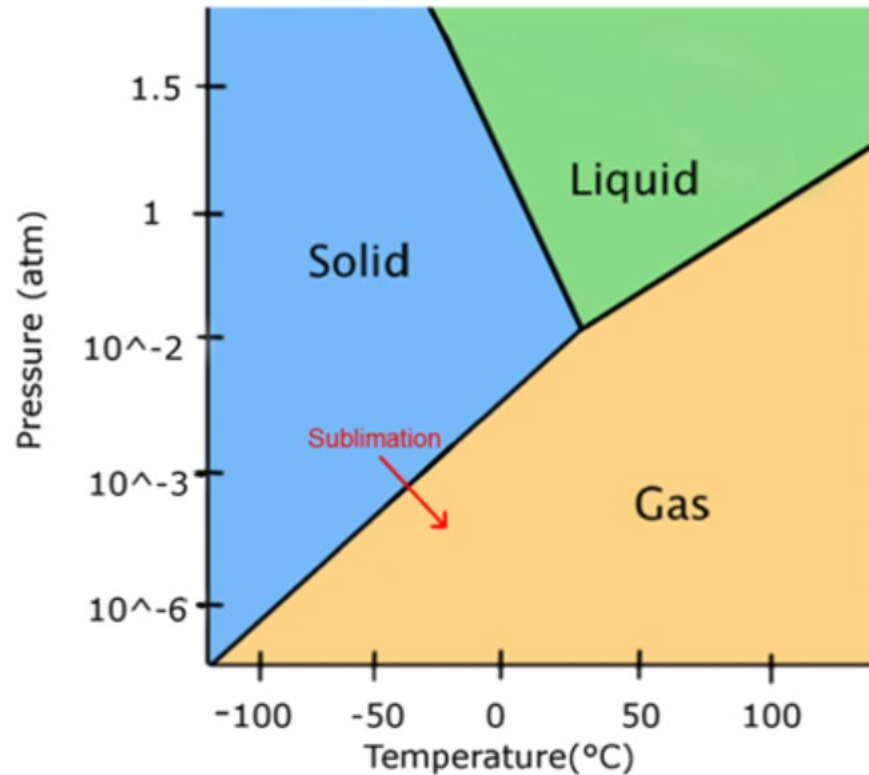
Salt leaching



Gas foaming

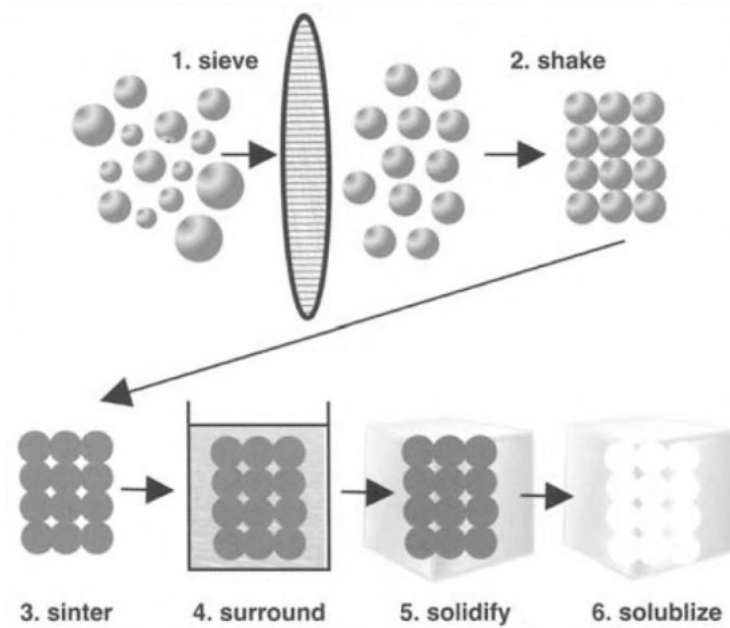


Lyophilization (=Freeze drying)





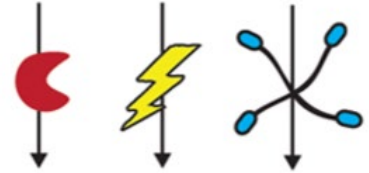
Sphere templating



Aim (Paper)

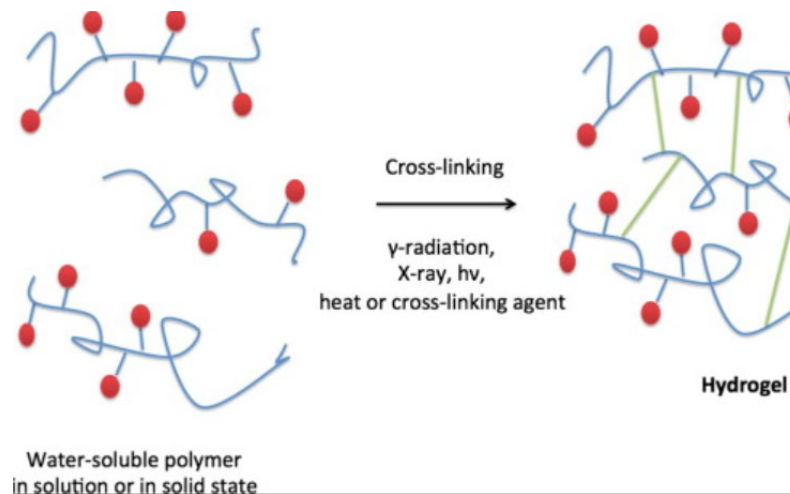
- Deeper characterization of HA MAP gels
- Generation of particle hydrogels using 3 different annealing approaches
- Demonstrate the versatility of those 3 approaches by exploration of physical differences:
 - Pores connectivity
 - Pore area/void fraction
 - Mechanical properties of the scaffold
 - Cell spreading

3 Orthogonal annealing chemistries



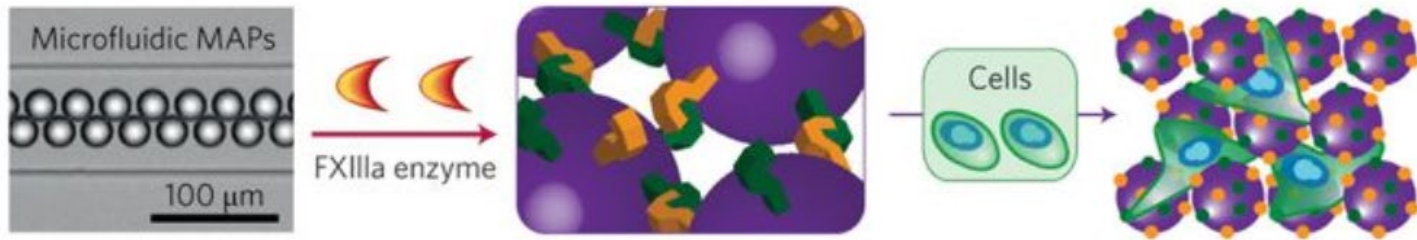
- Enzymatic reaction
 - FXIIIa
- Light-based radical polymerization
 - Eosin Y
- Amine/carboxylic acid-based cross-linking
 - PEG-NHS

→ All three leads to the formation of a stable 3D scaffold

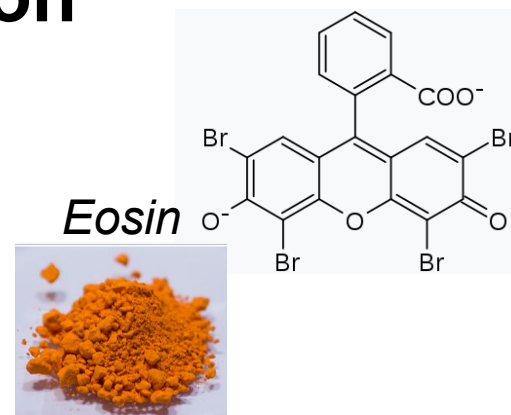
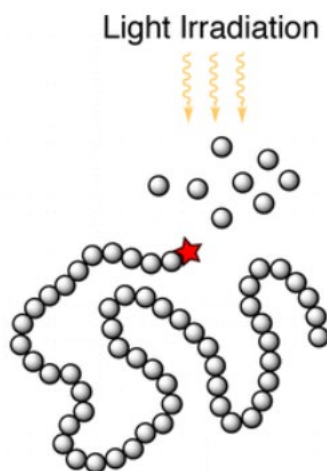
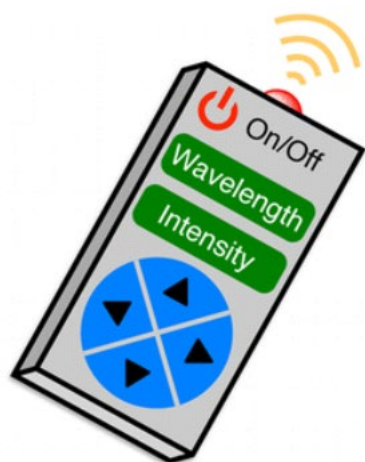


Enzymatic reaction

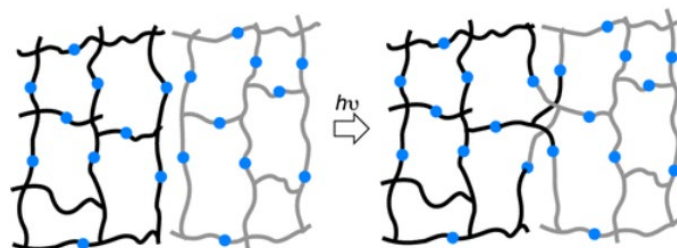
- FXIIIa
 - A coagulation factor



Light-based radical polymerization (Eosin Y)

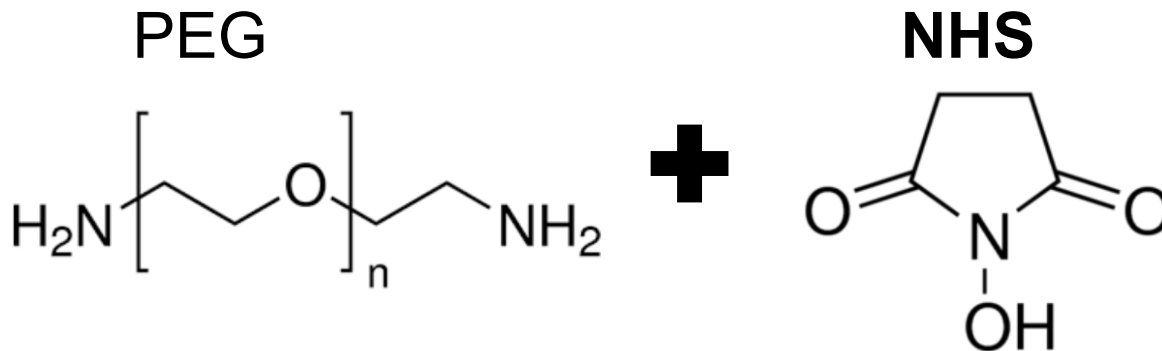
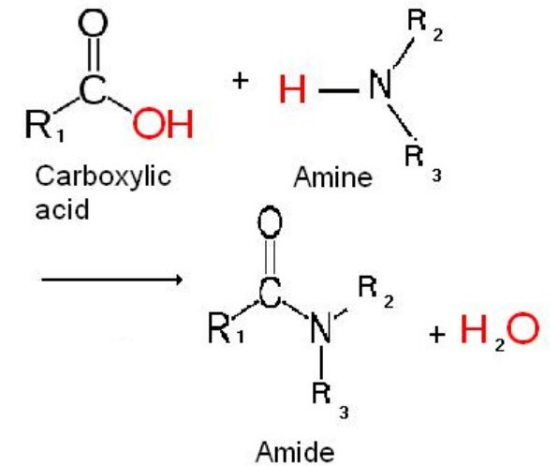


- Ease of Control On/Off, Wavelength, Light Intensity, etc.
- Functional Group Tolerance
- Orthogonal to Other Methods



Amine/carboxylic acid-based cross-linking

- PEG-NHS





Key Findings (Paper)

In HA based MAP Hydrogel:

- Pore sizes are smaller than in other scaffolds
- Annealing of the beads is required
- Pore diameter depends on the packing density
- Cells loading during scaffold formation is possible
- Pores are interconnected
- HDFs cells spread in HA within 2 days

References and further reading

- <https://parjournal.net/article/view/2342>
- <https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlehtml/2013/cs/c3cs60040h>
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1742706119304003>
- <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/acs.chemrev.5b00671>
- <https://www.intechopen.com/books/emerging-concepts-in-analysis-and-applications-of-hydrogels/in-situ-forming-cross-linking-hydrogel-systems-chemistry-and-biomedical-applications>

Quiz