







Multiscale surface functionalization of blood contacting materials

M.Sc. Aldona Mzyk

Supervisor: Prof. Bogusław Major Co-supervisor: Ph.D. Roman Major

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Interdisciplinary PhD Studies in Materials Engineering with English as the language of instruction Institute of Metallurgy and Materials Science Polish Academy of Sciences Reymonta 25, 30-059 Krakow, tel. +48 12 295 28 00, fax +48 12 295 28 04 www.imim-phd.edu.pl Project is co-financed by European Union within European Social Fund









Fabrication of tissue analog for application in cardiovascular devices

Multiscale surface functionalization of polyurethane materials will improve biocompatibility and reduce the risk of the coagulation system activation

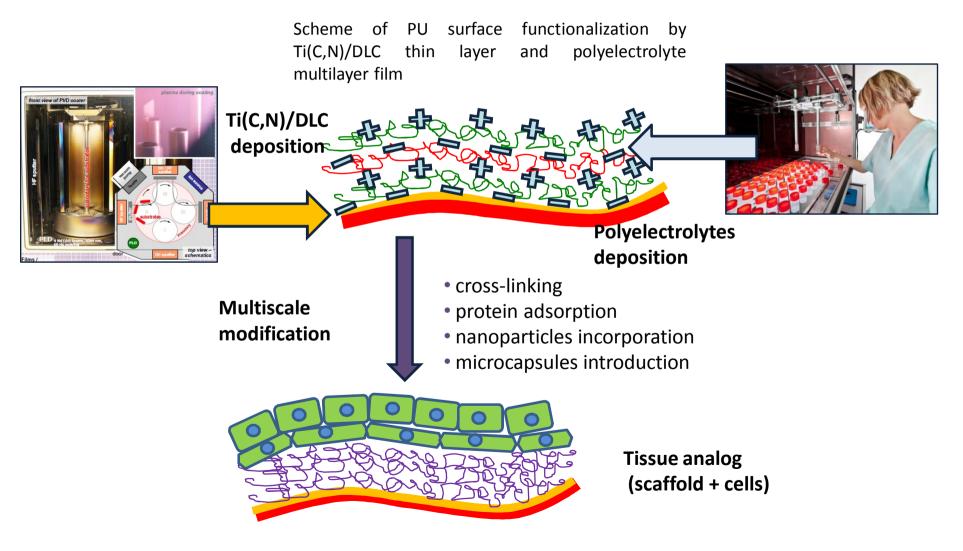








MATERIALS

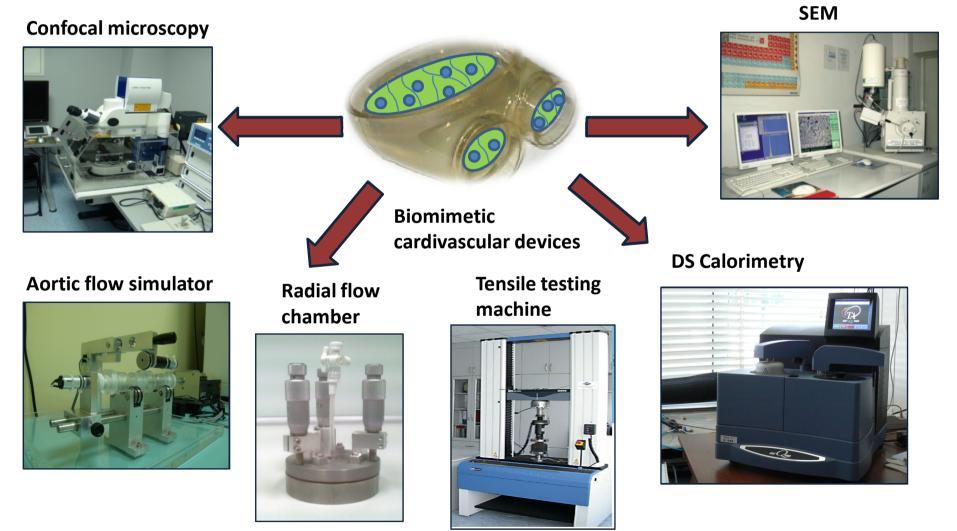








METHODS

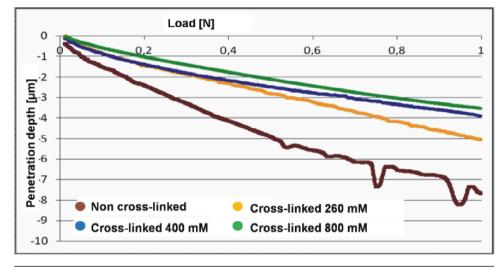


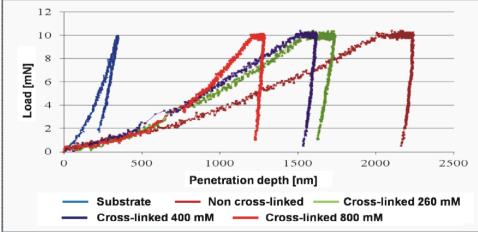






RESULTS





Micro-hardness: results of scratch test (upper chart) and indentation test (chart below) of 12 bilayers poly-L-lysine/ hialuronic acid (PLL/HA) crosslinked and non-cross-linked films

- MicroCombi-Tester
- Berkovich's indenter
- Applied load:
- scratch test: 0.01-1N
- indentation test: 10mN



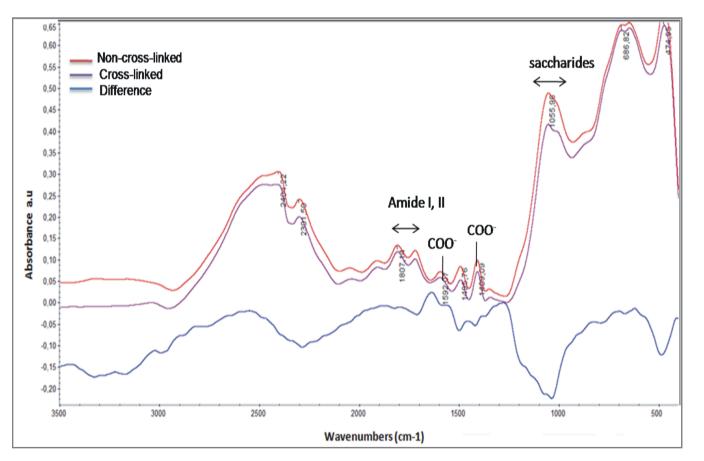




RESULTS

HUMAN CAPITAL

NATIONAL COHESION STRATEGY



Internal structure analysis of PLL/HA 12 bilayers by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) method - comparison between non-cross linked and cross-linked films

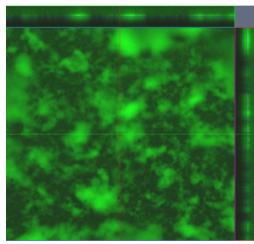






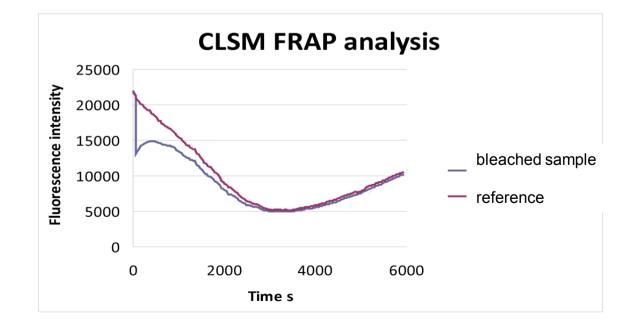
RESULTS

non cross-linked

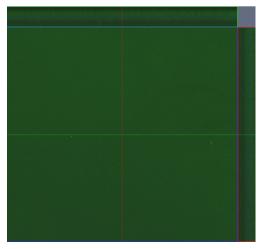


Diffusion process analysis – comparison between cross-linked and non-cross-linked films

- LSM Exciter 5 confocal microscope
- Method: time-lapse and Fluorescence Recovery after Photobleaching (FRAP)
- Fluorescence source: FITC labeled PLL layer



cross-linked

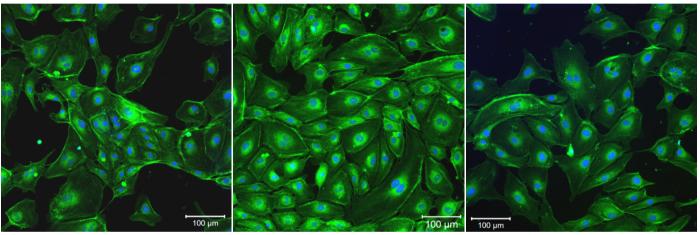








RESULTS

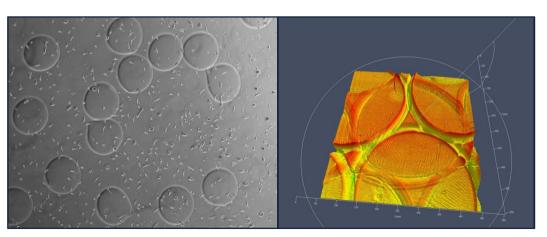


260 mM EDC/NHS

400 mM EDC/ NHS

800 mM EDC/NHS

HUVEC proliferation on PLL/HA films + alginate microcapsules as growth factors carriers



Umbilical Human Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVEC) growth kinetics and morphology dependence on scaffold rigidity. Confocal microscopy images - staining of cells nuclei blue), (DAPI _ cytoskeleton (Alexa Fluor[®] 488

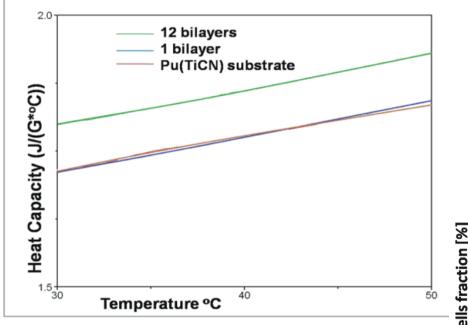
phalloidin – green)



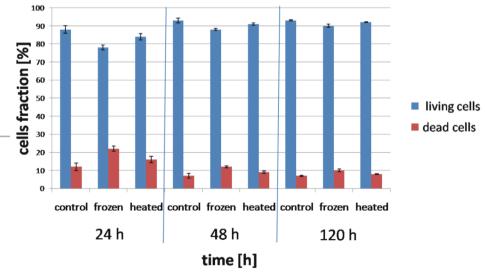




RESULTS



Calorimetric (DSC) determination of changes in porous coating heat capacity – comparison between polyelectrolytes with different thickness (chart above) Results of HUVEC growth kinetics assessment on 400 mM EDC cross-linked 12 PLL/HA bilayers – comparison of various temperature treatment effects (-50 to +50 °C) (chart below)











SUMMARY

• Poly-L-lysine (PLL) and hyaluronic acid (HA) were applied due to be a promising materials for the cardiovascular implants surface modification.

• Scaffolds were cross-linked chemically and the optimal rigidity for endothelial cells growth was determined. The obtained result indicates that concentration of 400 mM EDC/ 200 mM NHS seems to be the best choice.

 Micro-hardness studies have shown that cross-linking of coatings caused a significant increase in their mechanical properties. Hardness of cross-linked compared to non-cross-linked films increases from 75 to 275 MPa and the Young's modulus from 11 to 26 GPa.

 Thermal analysis indicates on stability of porous coatings in range between -50 to +50 °C, which will be significant for their storage and application. There were no changes observed in scaffolds potential to endothelialization after thermal alterations.

 Modifications like protein adsorption (fibronectin), and alginate microcapsules introduction were performed. The preliminary results indicated on enhancement of HUVECs proliferation by the fibronectin and effectiveness of applied growth factors microcapsules delivery system.

• Further modifications and searching for a new type materials for multilayer coatings fabrication by LbL method will be the main interest of the future research.