& DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING INSTITUTE FOR ENGINEERING-DRIVEN MEDICINE

2021 – 2022 Seminar Series

Paste-like Biomaterials for Regenerative Medicine



In cartilage injury, oftentimes the defects are irregularly-shaped and would benefit from an injectable material capable of crosslinking into a hydrogel. The challenge is to make sure the injected liquid does not leak from the defect (fluid mechanics) and then to have the integrity to allow weight-bearing activity after crosslinking (solid mechanics). Our team has developed materials based on cartilage matrix that possess a paste-like behavior prior to crosslinking, transitioning into high-stiffness gels after crosslinking, and with the advantage of potential bioactivity to induce cartilage regeneration of a patient's own bone marrow-derived stem cells.

Transitioning to spinal cord injury (SCI), contusion injuries are far more common than complete transection injuries, so an injectable biomaterial may be preferred over an already-formed scaffold biomaterial. In particular, we look to paste-like biomaterials to enhance rehabilitation strategies that have shown some degree of promise, in particular those that include electrical stimulation of the spinal cord. Our team has developed paste-like biomaterials that are electrically conductive and that appear to be safe in a rat SCI model.

Michael Detamore

PHA/PGel

Strut size: 1.07 ± 0.08 mm

Pore area: 0.24 ± 0.06 mm

600

400

200

PHA/ PHA/PGel/

⊧∗ p < 0.001

PGel

GNRs

Yield Stress (Pa)

GNR hydrogel

 $0.80\pm0.05~\text{mm}$

 $0.55 \pm 0.07 \text{ mm}^2$

Director & Professor Stephenson School of Biomedical Engineering The University of Oklahoma Norman, OK

Zoom

Collectively, the injectable biomaterials in these vastly different clinical applications have gleaned lessons in rheology from the bioink field, which ultimately may facilitate the translation of these technologies to the clinic to improve patient quality of life.

Wednesday, September 1st @ 11:45AM

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