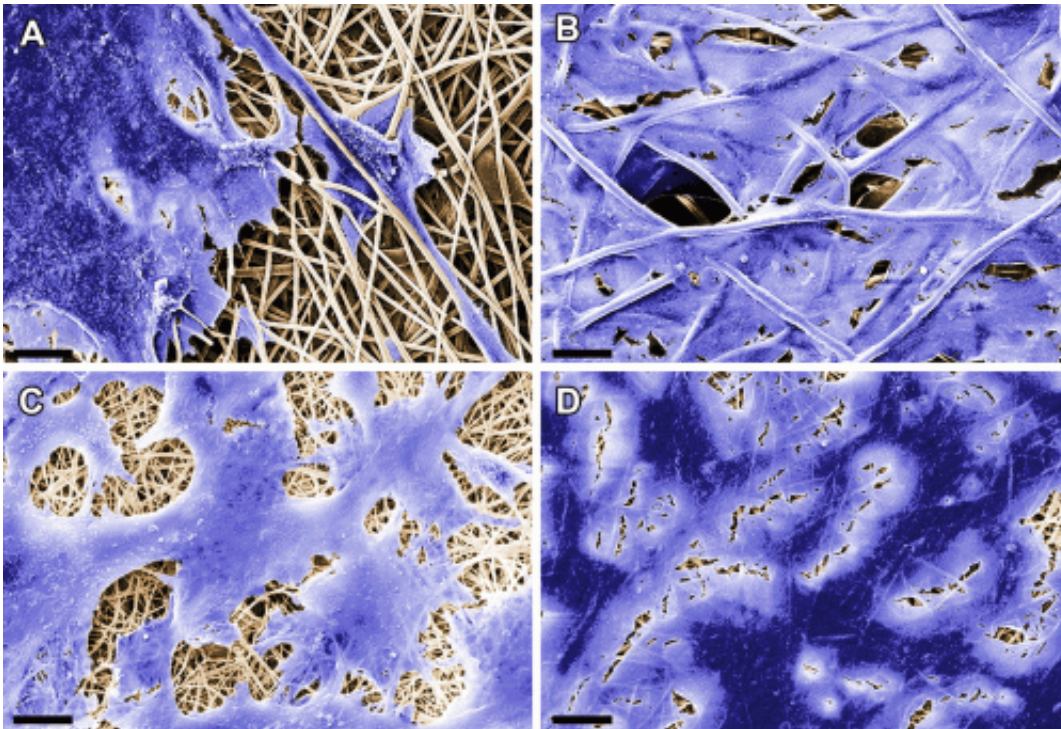


Novel tissue substitute made of high-tech fibers

April 1 2015



The high-tech fibrous material can be used to replace human tissue. These images taken with a scanning electron microscope show cells adhering to the electrospun substrate. Credit: Fraunhofer IGB

Regenerative medicine uses cells harvested from the patient's own body to heal damaged tissue. Fraunhofer researchers have developed a cell-free substrate containing proteins to which autologous cells bind and grow only after implantation. Samples of the new implants will be on

show at the Medtec expo.

Donor organs or synthetic implants are usually the only treatment option for patients who have suffered irreparable damage to internal organs or body tissue. But such transplants are often rejected. Implants based on autologous [cells](#) are more likely to be accepted by the human organism. But in order to grow, these cells require a compatible structural framework. Researchers at the Fraunhofer Institute for Interfacial Engineering and Biotechnology IGB in Stuttgart are working on a project to develop suitable substrates – known as scaffolds – in collaboration with the university hospital in Tübingen and the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). Their solution is based on electrospinning, a process in which synthetic and biodegradable polymers such as polylactides are spun into fibers using an electrical charge. These fibers are then used to create a three-dimensional non-woven fabric.

Growing cells inside the patient's body

The scientists have chosen a novel approach in which proteins are added to the polymeric material during the electrospinning process, and become incorporated in the resulting hair-thin fibers. In this way, the material serves as a [substrate](#) to which the patient's own cells will bind after it has been implanted. "Electrospinning enables us to create a cell-free substrate on which cells can grow after it has been implanted in the patient's body. Each type of protein attracts specific cells, which adhere to the scaffold and grow there. By selecting the appropriate protein, we can build up heart tissue or regenerate other damaged organs," explains Dr. Svenja Hinderer, one of the research scientists working on this project at Fraunhofer IGB in Stuttgart.

The substrate is spun into a fine sheet and cut to the required size. To repair damage to the heart muscle, for instance, a scaffold corresponding

to the extent of the damaged area is placed like a blanket over the muscular tissue. The polymeric fibers gradually degrade in the [human organism](#) over a period of approximately 48 months. During this time, the cells that bind to the proteins find an environment that is conducive to their growth. They construct their own matrix and restore the functions of the original tissue.

Successful bioreactor test results

The results of initial laboratory experiments and bioreactor tests have been very successful so far. The researchers have been able to demonstrate that esophageal/tracheal cells, which are difficult to culture in-vitro, are capable of binding to decorin [protein fibers](#) in the substrate and growing there. Another protein – the stromal-cell derived growth factor SDF-1 – binds with [progenitor cells](#), a special type of stem cell necessary for constructing heart valves and for regenerating [heart muscle cells](#) after an infarction. "The implants we have fabricated using electrospinning demonstrate the same mechanical and structural properties as a normal heart valve. Like the original version, they close and open at a blood pressure of 120 to 80 mmHg during tests in a bioreactor," says Hinderer. The next step for the researcher and her colleagues is to test the protein-coated scaffolds in animal models.

The hybrid materials composed of polymeric and [protein](#) fibers can be produced and stored in large quantities. The IGB team is working to bring the novel substrate to market as a rapidly implementable alternative to conventional heart valve replacements. "We can't yet say how long this will take, though," comments the researcher. One of the advantages of cell-free implants is that they are classified as medical devices and not as novel therapeutic drugs, which means less time waiting for approval. "Even so, the process of obtaining approval for medical devices that are populated with human cells prior to implantation is very long and expensive," explains Hinderer. The

researchers will be presenting samples of the polymeric scaffolds at the Medtec expo in Stuttgart from April 21 to 23, in the joint Fraunhofer booth (Hall 7, Booths 7B04/7B10). Exhibits also include a bioreactor for cell culture on these substrates.

Provided by Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft

Citation: Novel tissue substitute made of high-tech fibers (2015, April 1) retrieved 24 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2015-04-tissue-substitute-high-tech-fibers.html>

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