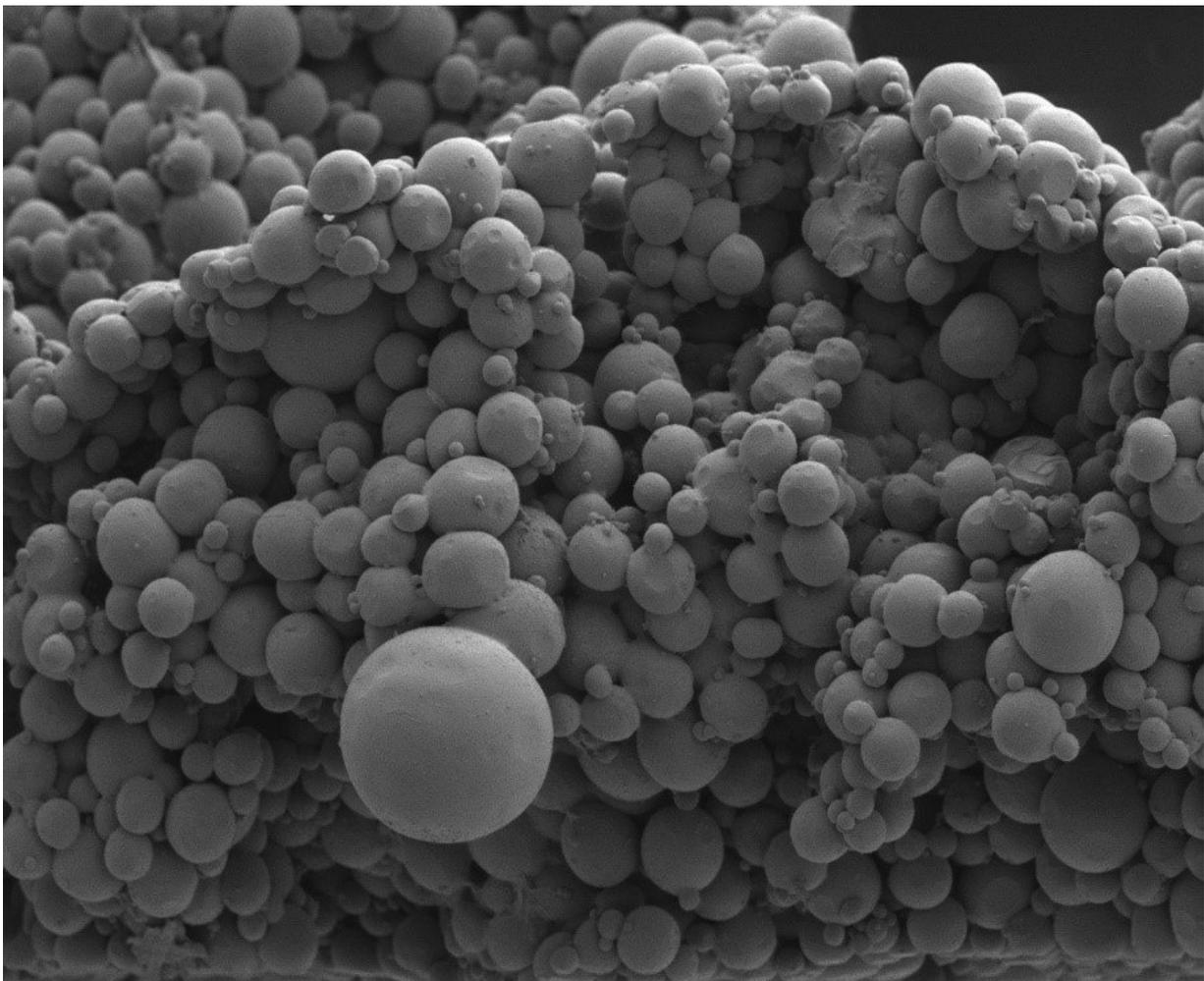


Researchers create a more effective hydrogel for healing wounds

November 20 2018



SEM HV: 6.0 kV	WD: 16.39 mm		LYRA3 TESCAN
View field: 1.81 mm	Det: SE		500 μ m
SEM MAG: 306 x	Date(m/d/y): 09/10/18	UNH UIC Imaging Core 	

0% gelatin solution with gm

Electron microscope image of the porous hydrogel. Credit: UNH

Researchers at the University of New Hampshire have created an easy-to-make, low-cost injectable hydrogel that could help wounds heal faster, especially for patients with compromised health issues.

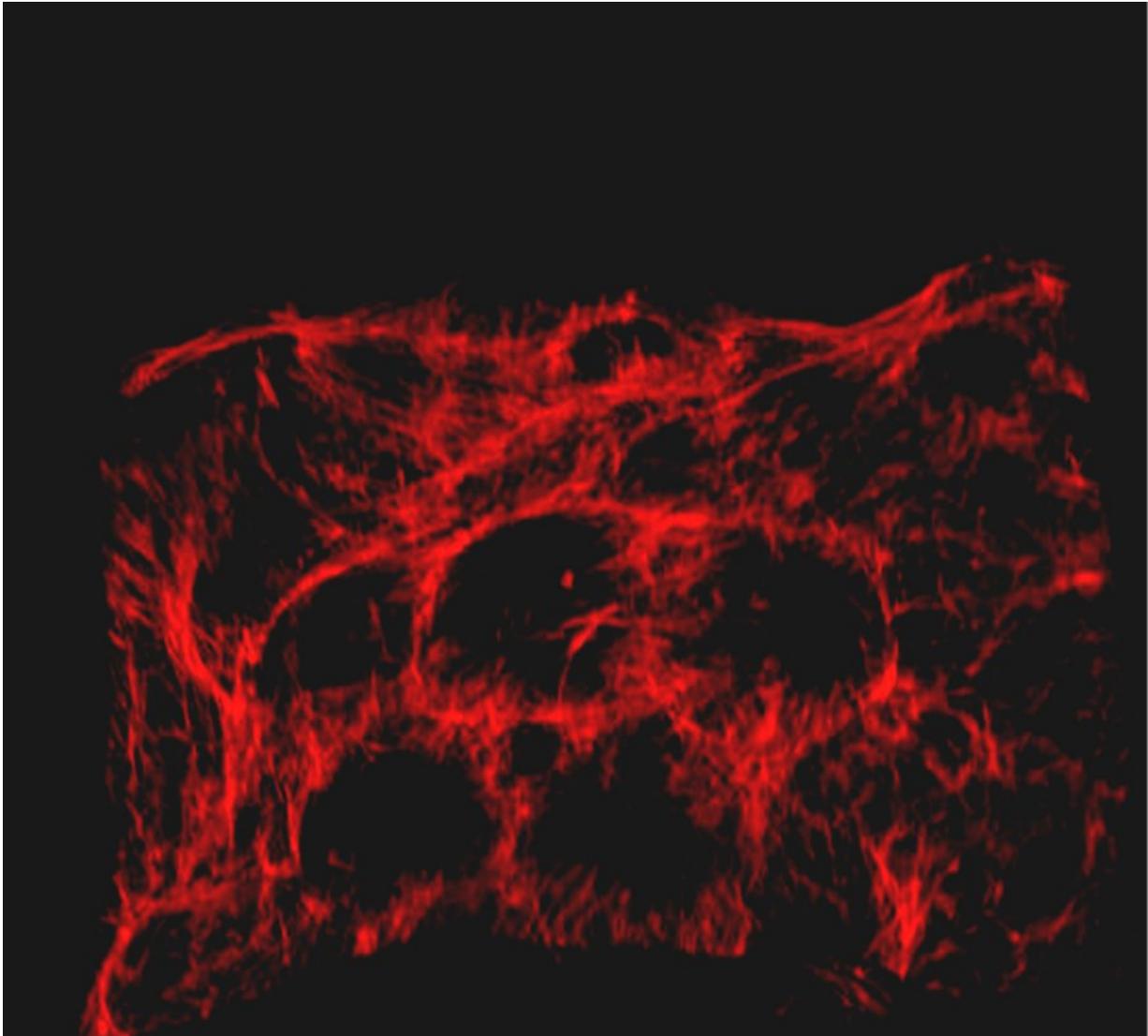
Wound [healing](#) can be complex and challenging, especially when a patient has other health obstacles that seriously impede the process. Often injectable hydrogels are applied to irregular shaped [wounds](#), like diabetic ulcers, to help form a temporary matrix, or structure, to keep the wound stable while cells rejuvenate. The caveat is that current hydrogels are not porous enough and do not allow neighboring cells to pass through toward the wound to help it mend.

"While valuable for helping patients, current hydrogels have limited clinical efficacy," said Kyung Jae Jeong, assistant professor of chemical engineering at UNH. "We discovered a simple solution to make the hydrogels more porous and therefore help to speed up the healing."

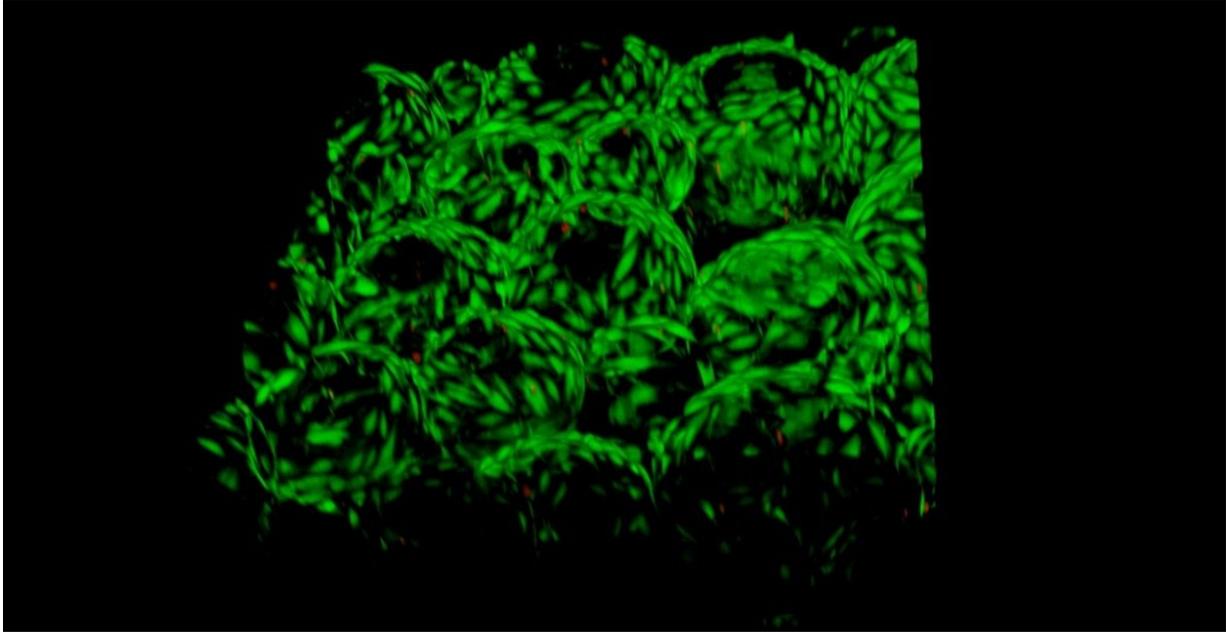
In the study, recently published in the journal of *ACS Applied Bio Materials*, the researchers outline how they made a macroporous [hydrogel](#) by combining readily available [gelatin](#) microgels—hydrogels that are a few hundred microns in diameter—with an inexpensive enzyme called microbial transglutaminase (mTG). Gelatin was used because it is a natural protein derived from collagen, a protein found in connective tissue in the body such as skin. Assembling these tiny microgels with mTG helped create a hydrogel with large enough pores for the neighboring cells to move into the wound for repair. In addition, this new injectable formulation allows for the slow release of protein drugs to aid wound healing, such as platelet-derived growth factor

(PDGF). The researchers compared conventional nonporous hydrogels with the new macroporous hydrogels, and found a notable increase in the migration of tissue [cells](#) inside the hydrogel, which is the hallmark of wound healing.

Along with diabetic ulcers, the macroporous hydrogel could help with other forms of healing on the skin, cornea, internal organs during surgery and even has military implications.



A 3D confocal microscope image of human skin cells growing around and within the porous hydrogel. Credit: UNH



Second image of 3D confocal image of human skin cells growing around and within the porous hydrogel with different staining. Credit: UNH

More information: Shujie Hou et al, Injectable Macroporous Hydrogel Formed by Enzymatic Cross-Linking of Gelatin Microgels, *ACS Applied Bio Materials* (2018). [DOI: 10.1021/acsabm.8b00380](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsabm.8b00380)

Provided by University of New Hampshire

Citation: Researchers create a more effective hydrogel for healing wounds (2018, November 20)
retrieved 19 September 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2018-11-effective-hydrogel-wounds.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.