

Emerging Trends in Materials Science and Nanotechnology

April 26-27, 2018
Rome, Italy

Nano Res Appl, Volume:4
DOI: 10.21767/2471-9838-C1-009

DESIGN OF 3D BIOPRINTED SCAFFOLDS FOR CARTILAGE REGENERATION

Gloria Pinilla Garcia

REGEMAT 3D, Spain

Cartilage is a dense connective tissue with limited self-repair properties. Currently, the therapeutic use of autologous or allogeneic chondrocytes makes up an alternative therapy to the pharmacological treatment. The design of a bioprinted 3D cartilage with chondrocytes and biodegradable biomaterials offers a new therapeutic alternative able of bridging the limitations of current therapies in the field. We have developed an enhanced printing processes-injection volume filling (IVF) to increase the viability and survival of the cells when working with high temperature thermoplastics without the limitation of the scaffold geometry in contact with cells. We have demonstrated the viability of the printing process using chondrocytes for cartilage regeneration. An alginate-based hydrogel combined with human chondrocytes (isolated from osteoarthritis patients) was formulated as bioink-A and the polylactic acid as bioink-B. The bioprinting process

was carried out with the REGEMAT V1 bioprinter (Regemat 3D, Granada-Spain) through an IVF. The printing capacity of the bioprinting plus the viability and cell proliferation of bioprinted chondrocytes was evaluated after five weeks by confocal microscopy and alamarBlue assay (Biorad). Results showed that the IVF process does not decrease the cell viability of the chondrocytes during the printing process as the cells do not have contact with the thermoplastic at elevated temperatures. The viability and cellular proliferation of the bioprinted artificial 3D cartilage increased after five weeks. In conclusion, this study demonstrates the potential use of Regemat V1 for 3D bioprinting of cartilage and the viability of bioprinted chondrocytes in the scaffolds for application in regenerative medicine.

bd1@regemat3d.com