



# Conducting Organic Materials for Engineering Tissue

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14/02/14

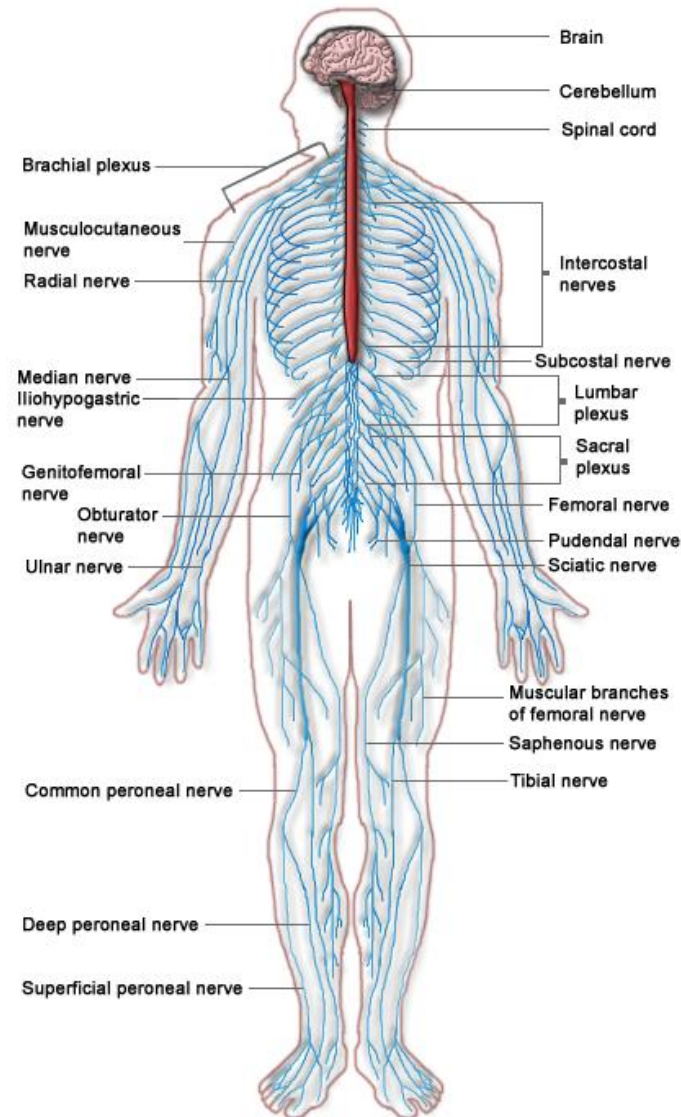
# Content

- ▶ Conducting polymers and Nerve Regeneration,
  - ▶ Testing materials for biocompatibility
    - ▶ Conductivity and Contact angle measurements
    - ▶ In vitro testing, Cell adhesion, Cell toxicity
    - ▶ *in vivo* histology
- ▶ Functionalization of Polypyrrole using Carbohydrates aiming to create a new biomaterial conducting polymer,
  - ▶ 1,3 Cycloaddition Huisgen reaction CuAAC,
  - ▶ Characterisation of functionalised pyrrole NMR, C13, Dept, Mass spec.,
- ▶ Electrospinning
  - ▶ What is electrospinning?
  - ▶ The set up and materials
  - ▶ Types of applications

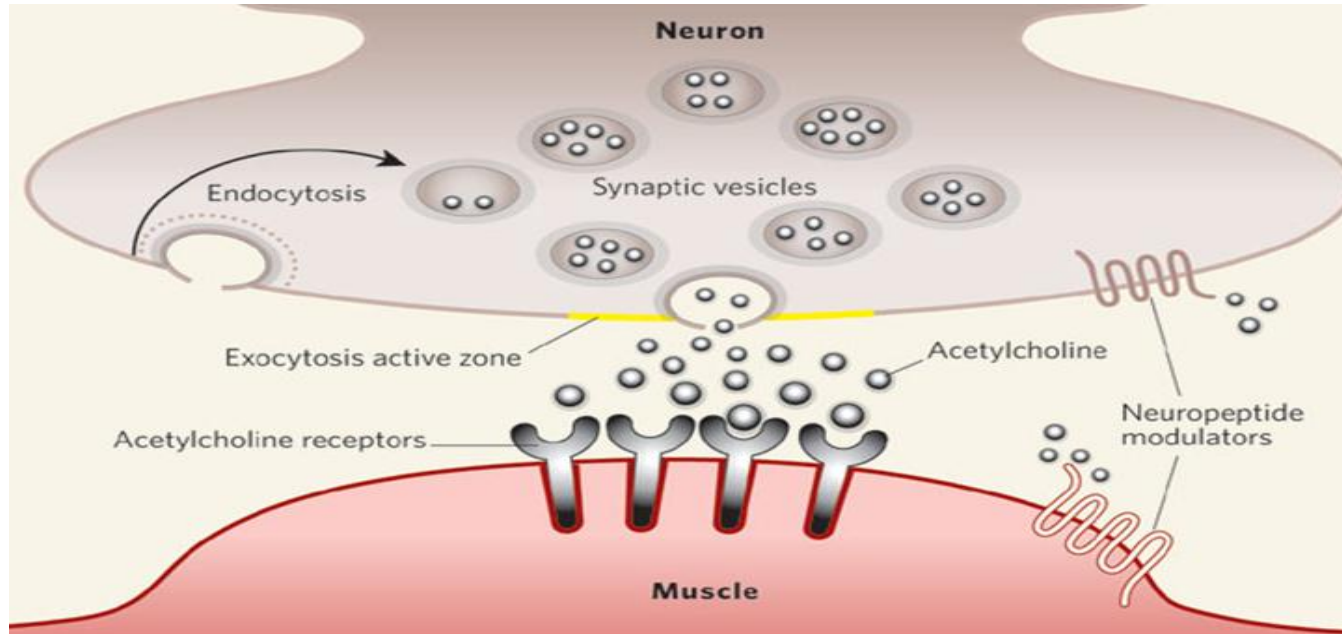
# Peripheral Nervous System

## ► Peripheral nervous system (PNS)

- all the nerves in your body, aside from the ones in your brain and spinal cord.
- It acts as a communication relay between your brain and your extremities

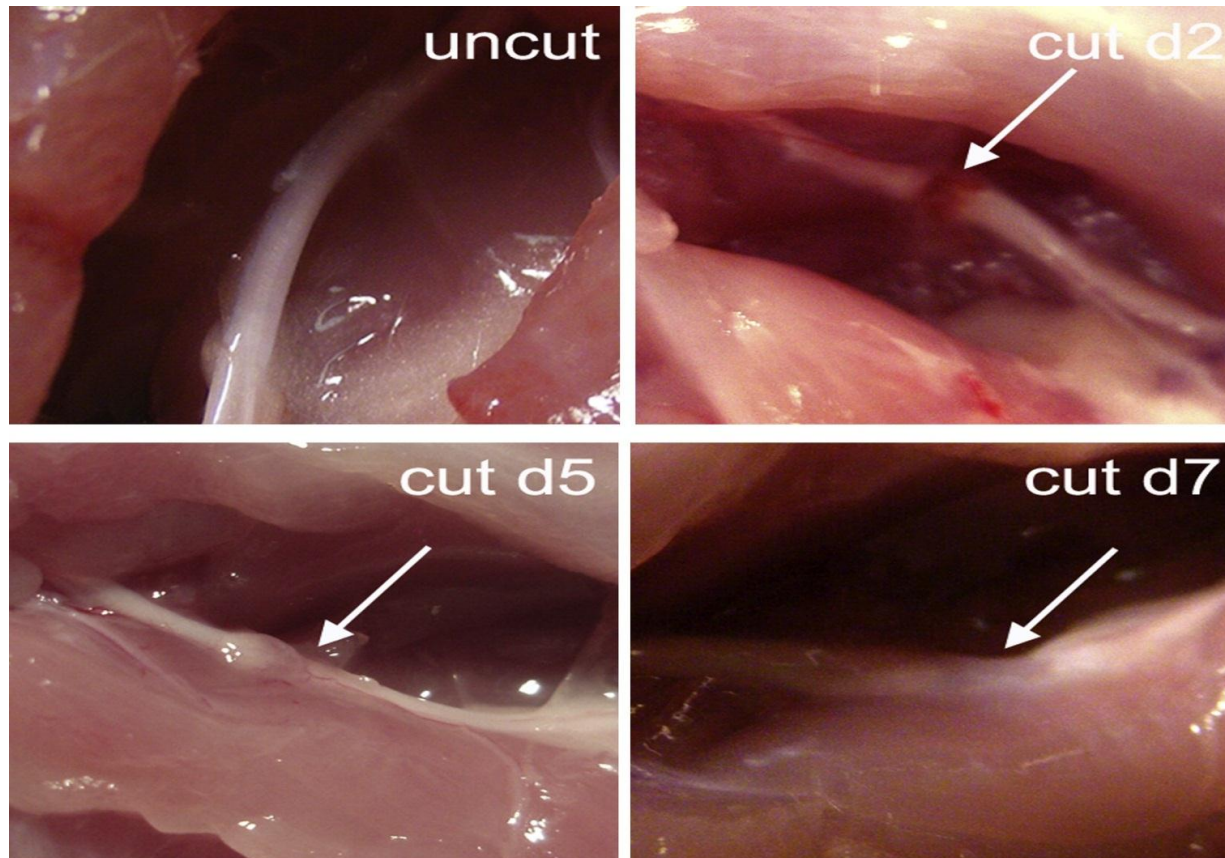


# Muscle Contraction



Mechanism of Muscle Contraction

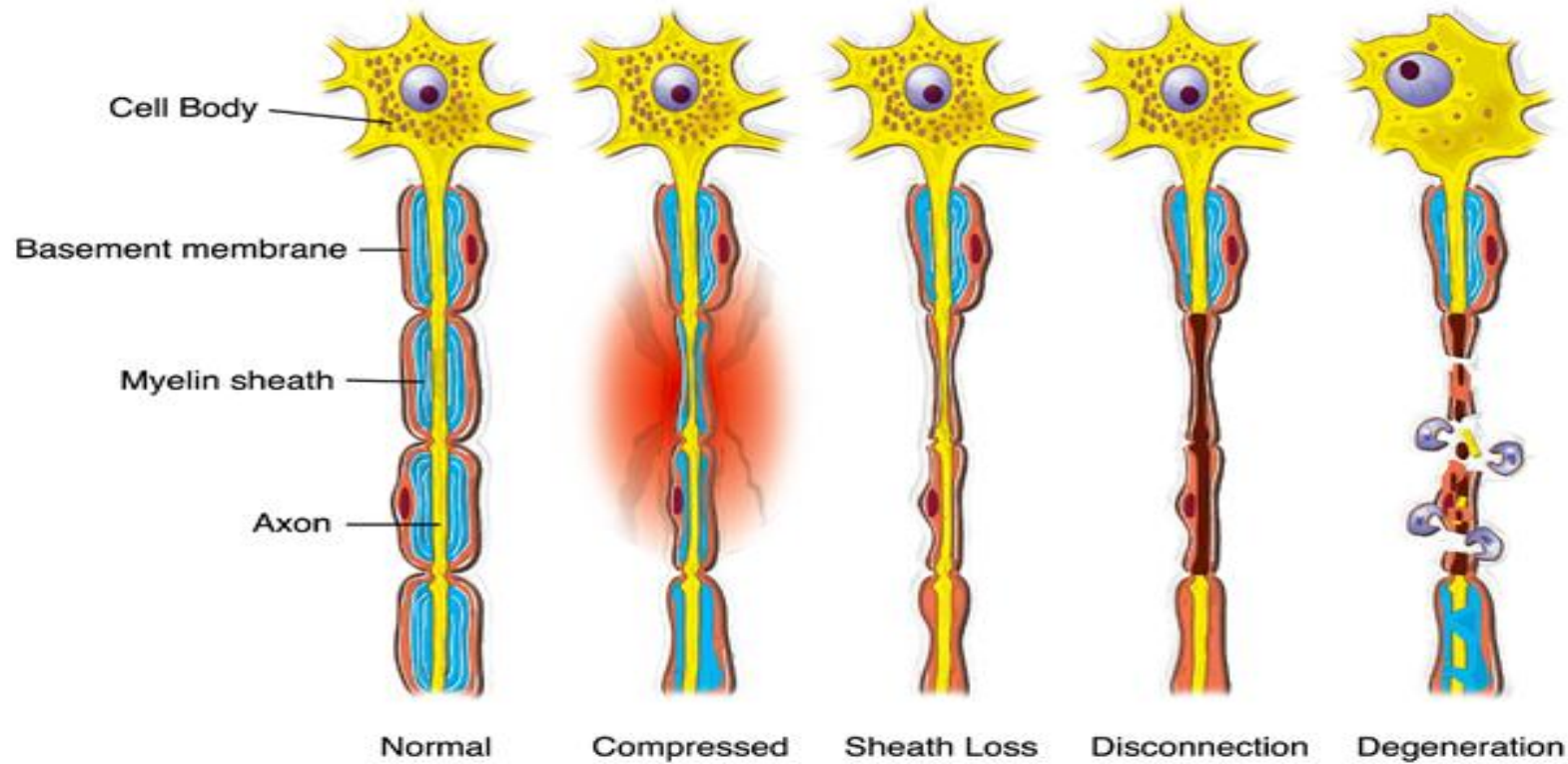
# Peripheral nerve regeneration



- ▶ Nerves will regenerate
- ▶ 1 mm a day
- ▶ Depending on the severity of the injury



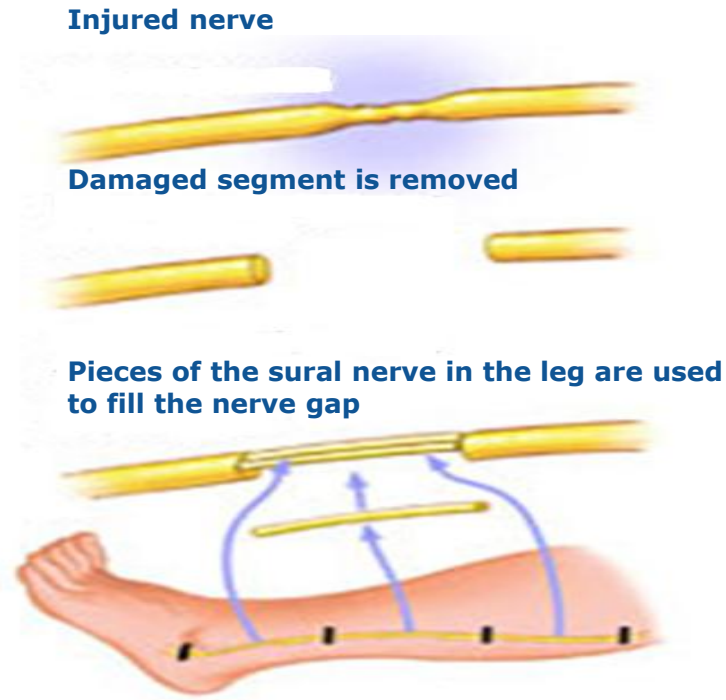
# Nerve Injury



→ **Muscle Atrophy**

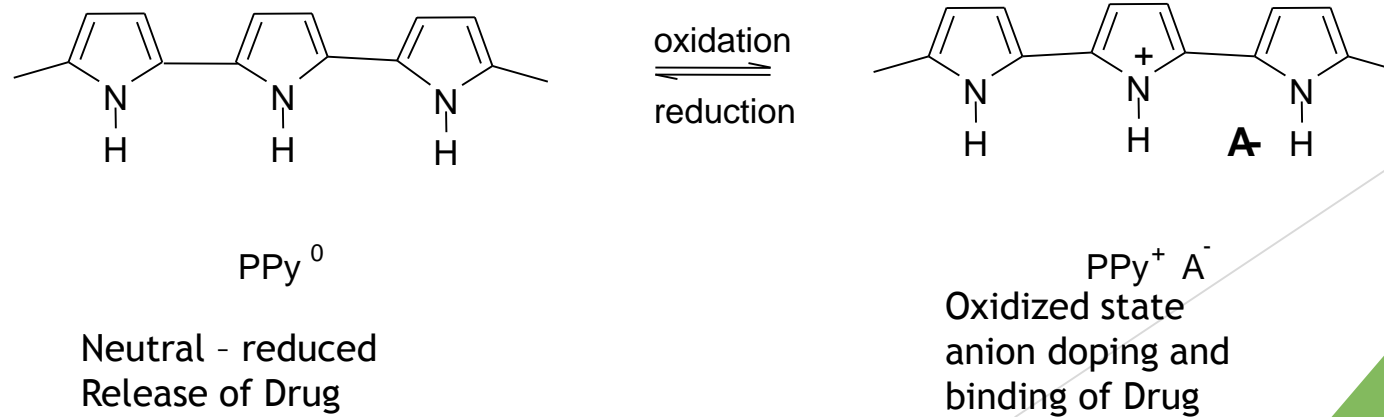
# State of the Art

- ▶ Autologous nerve grafts
  - ▶ Limitations
    - ▶ Multiple surgeries
    - ▶ Loss of function at donor site
- ▶ Nerve Conduits
  - ▶ Hollow Collagen tubes
  - ▶ Nerves need guidance
- ▶ Regeneration is slow



# Polypyrrole

- ▶ Polypyrrole (Ppy) is a conducting polymer, an organic material comprised simply of C, H and simple N heteroatoms
- ▶ By incorporating anions (doping) into the polymer during synthesis the resistivity is greatly reduced giving it conductivity
- ▶ Polypyrrole has been shown as a material for the delivery of a number of bioactive compounds including Neurotropic factors.<sup>5</sup>
- ▶ Previously shown to release dopamine so has the capability of releasing other growth factors and NTs such as Acetylcholine





# Conducting polymers and Electrical stimulation

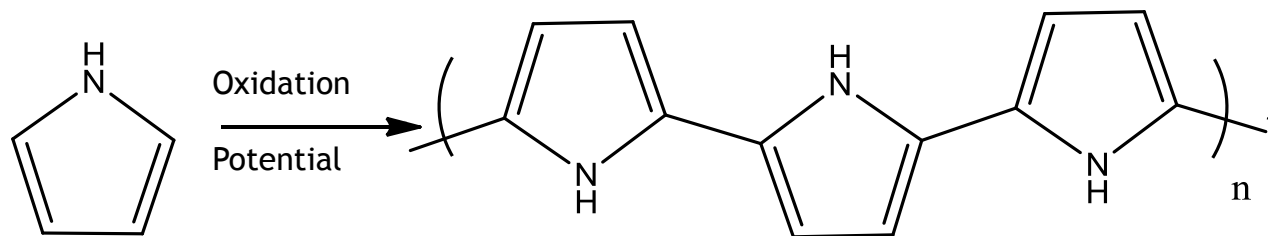
- ▶ Promising new approach combining scaffolds with electrical stimulation
- ▶ Recent literature has shown that electrical stimulation enhances the rate of nerve regeneration.<sup>6</sup>
- ▶ Mechanism is unclear but some believe the electrical stimulus alters the local electrical fields of ECM molecules changing protein adsorption.<sup>7</sup>
- ▶ Electrical stimulation as a new therapeutic approach to accelerate nerve regeneration after injury and improve functional recovery
- ▶ Lack of suitable conducting materials
  - ▶ Ppy is promising due to its conductivity, biocompatibility and its ability to undergo surface modification with bioactive agents

5. *Biomaterials*, Volume 32, Issue 15, May 2011, Pages 3822-3831

6. *Biomaterials*. 2001 May;22(10):1055-64.

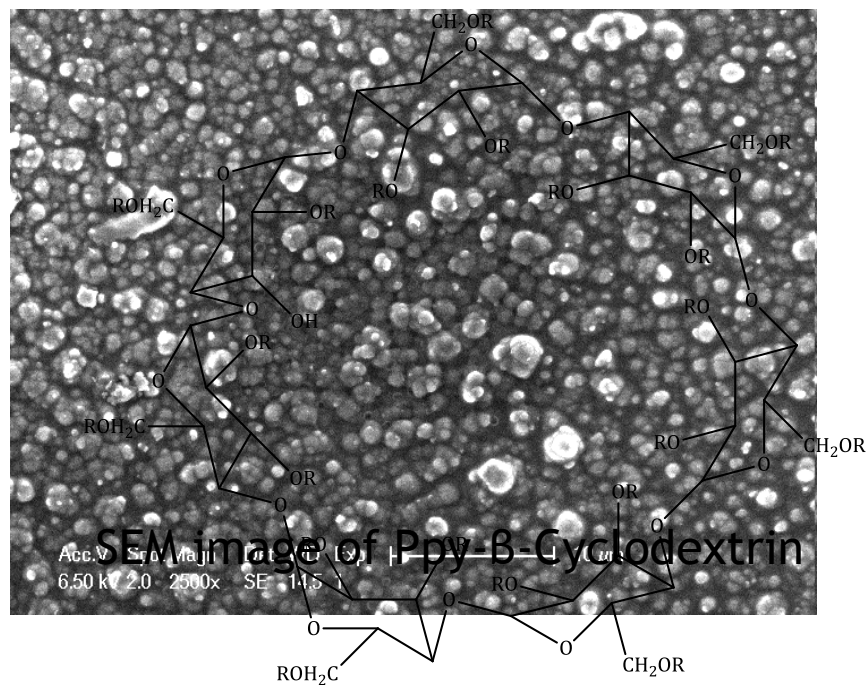
7. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 1997 August; 94, 8948-53

# Materials and Methods

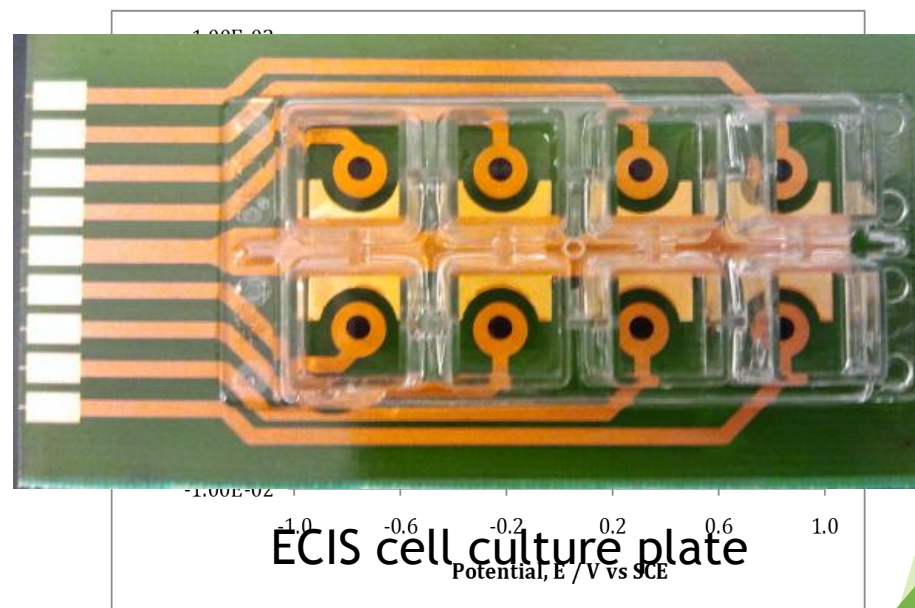


Pyrrole

Polypyrrole

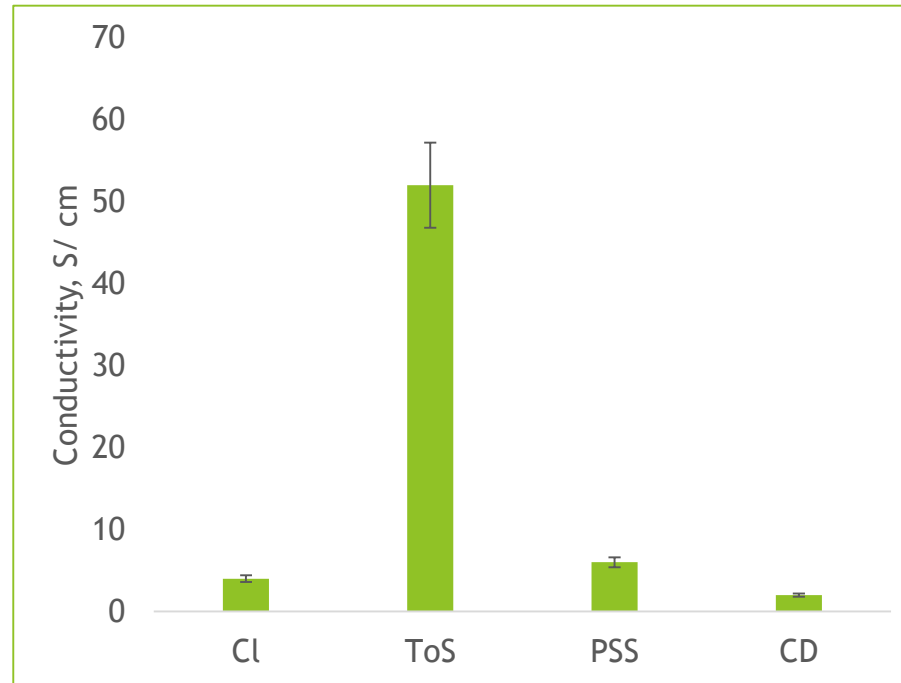


SEM image of Ppy-B-Cyclodextrin



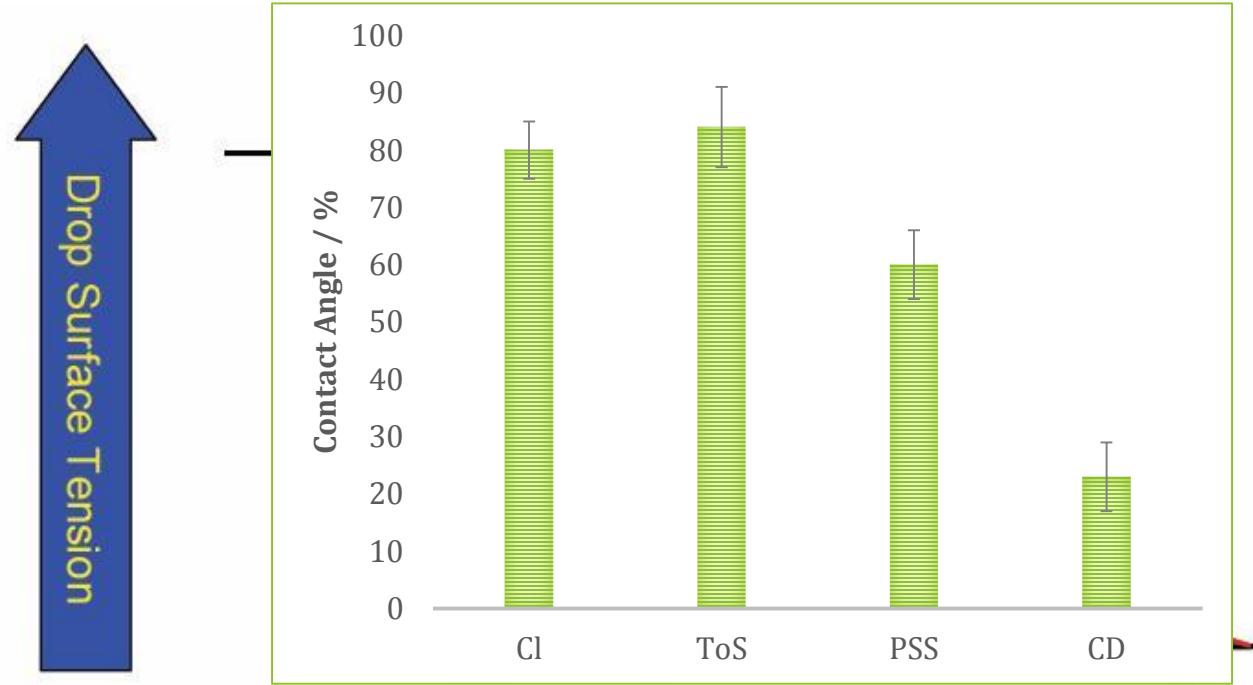
ECIS cell culture plate

# Conductivity



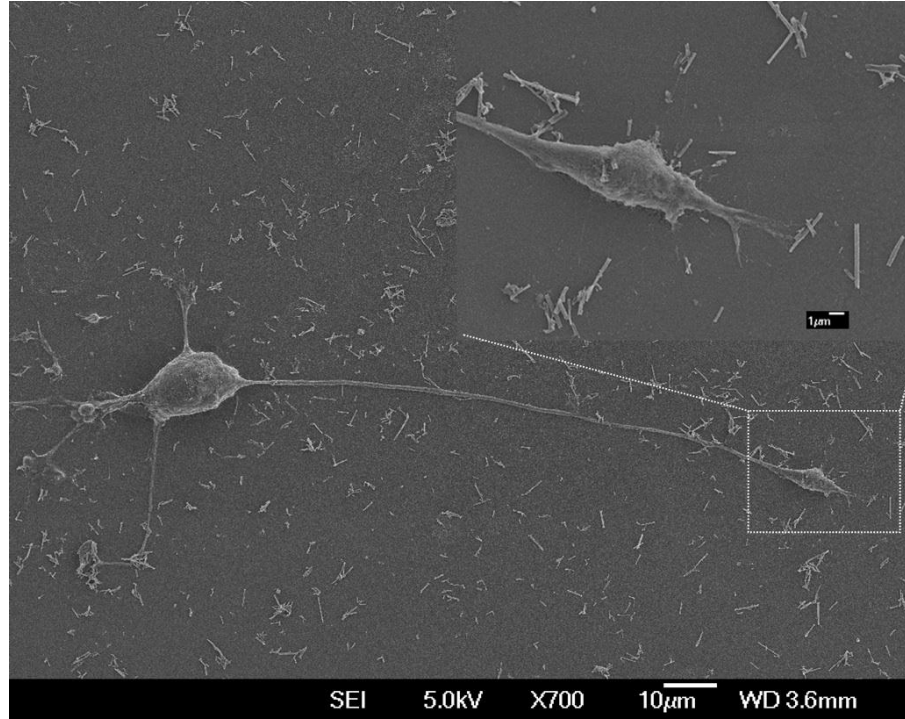
- ▶ Difference in conductivity most likely relates to the entrapment of a proportion of CD ions that do not actually dope PPy. For a CD molecule in a PPy film, steric hindrances only allow a fraction of the anions on the molecule to contribute to the conductivity of the film.
- ▶ ToS ions, in contrast, are able to move more freely to allow stronger doping interactions with PPy.
- ▶ The small size and high solubility of chloride make it a less stable dopant, and even washing may have disrupted the doping interactions, resulting in de-doping and thus less conductive Cl-doped films.

# Contact Angle



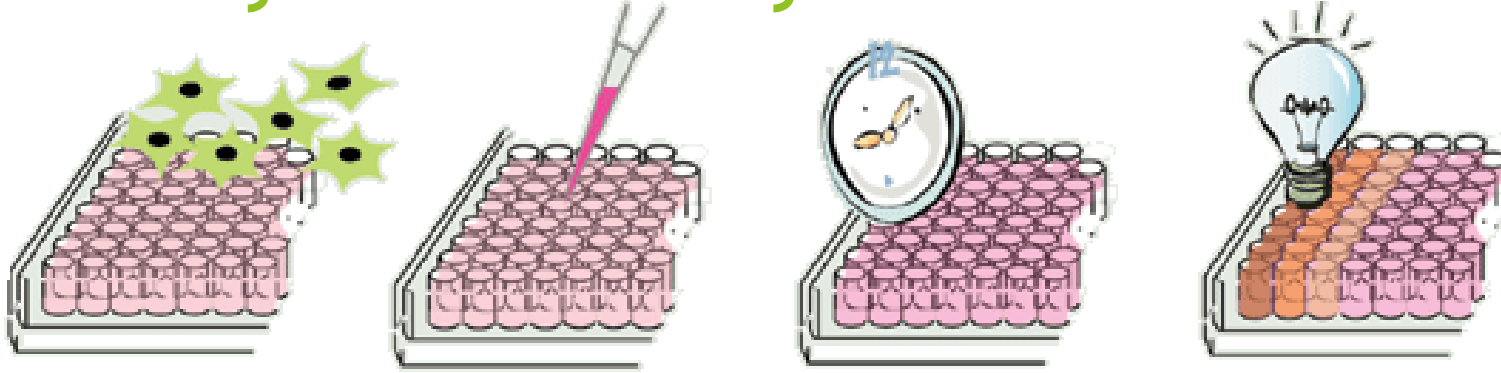
- ▶ Contact angle measures Surface Energy of Test Surface. Ppy-CD and Ppy-PSS doped polymers are highly hydrophilic in comparison to the monocationic doped Cl and ToS polymers
- ▶ Due to the free charges being present in the CD and PSS systems over the no free charges in the Cl and ToS polymers

# PC12 cell line



- ▶ PC12 is a cell line derived from a pheochromocytoma of the rat adrenal medulla
- ▶ PC12 cells stop dividing and terminally differentiate when treated with nerve growth factor making them a useful model system for nerve regeneration.
- ▶ They are an adherent dependent cell line

# Cell toxicity - MTT assay

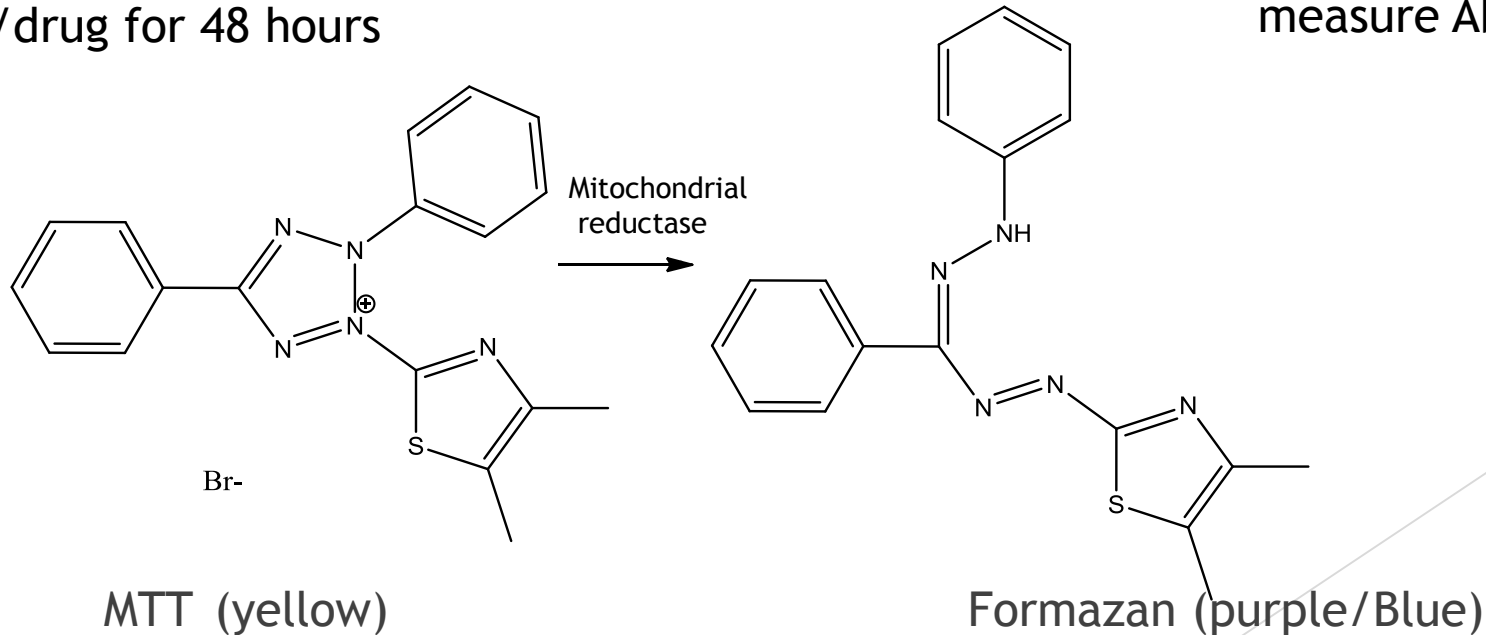


1: Seed cells then expose to material/drug for 48 hours

2. Add MTT

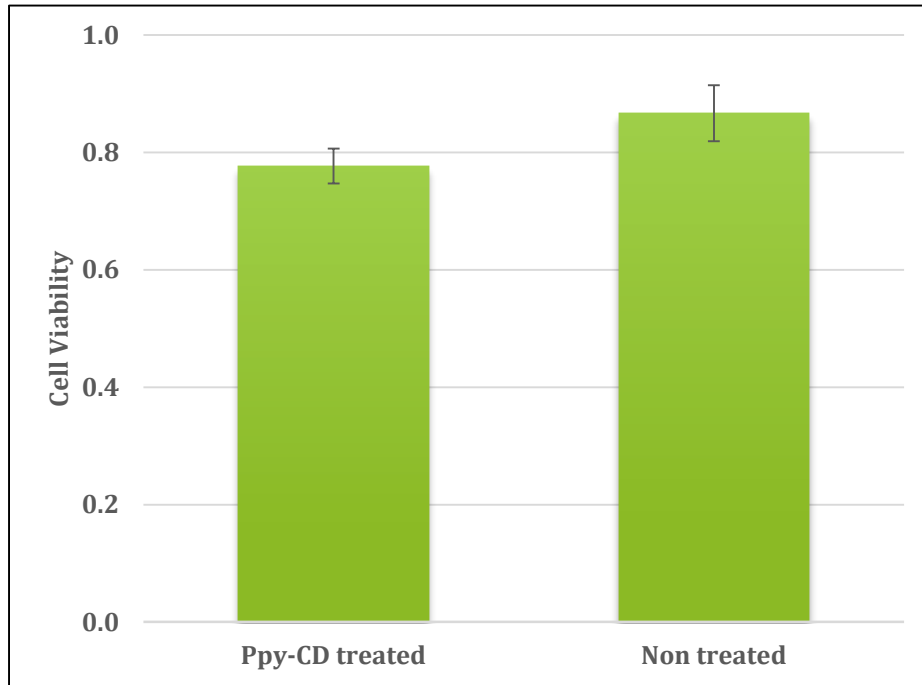
3. Incubate 4 hrs

4. Dissolve Formazan and measure Abs at 565 nm

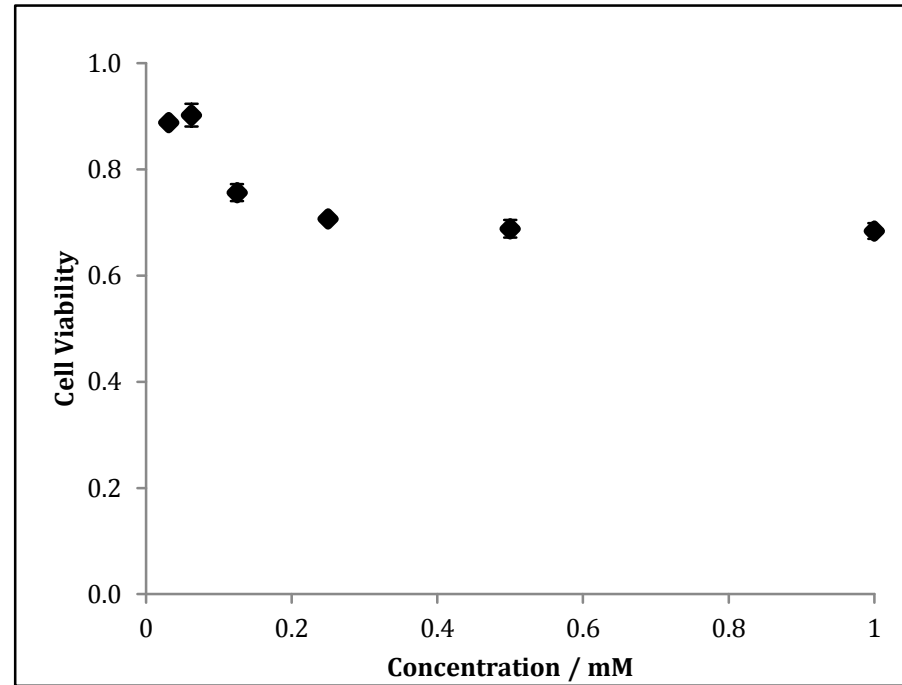




# Results - Characterization



**Material**



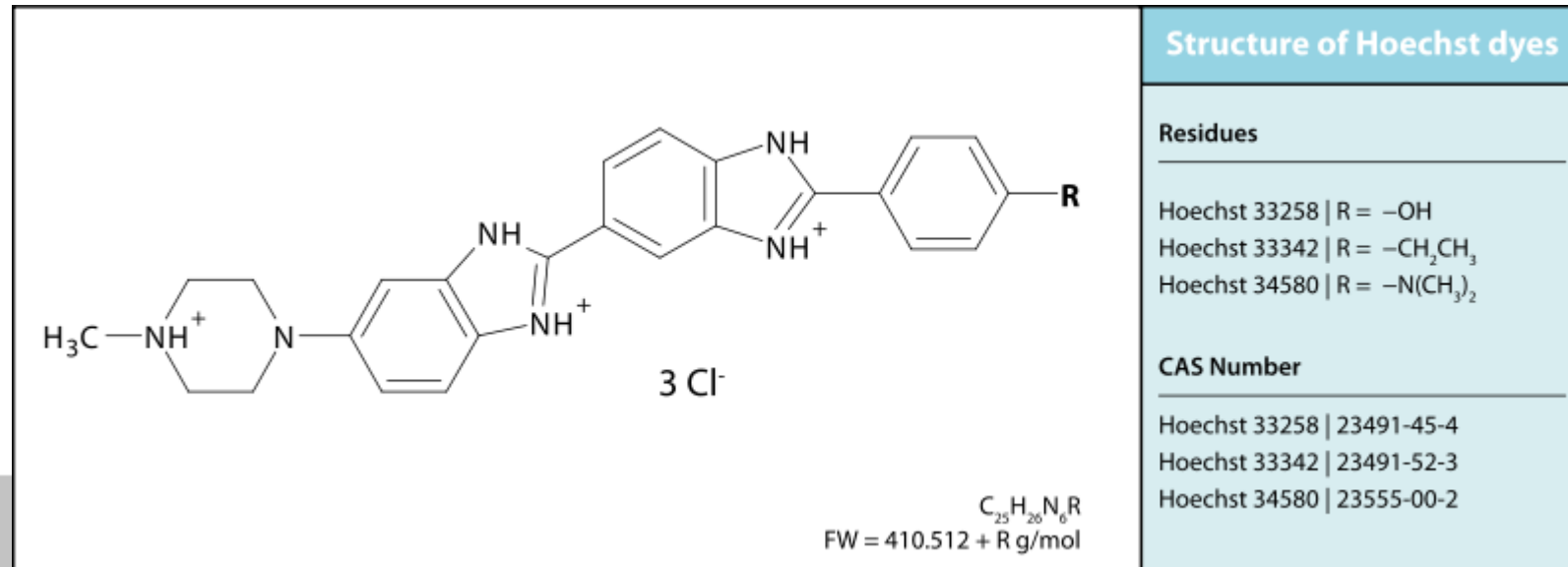
**Cyclodextrin only**

# Cell adhesion

- ▶ Cell adhesion to polymer surfaces has obvious implications in the field of tissue engineering
- ▶ Facilitating cellular adhesion, growth and differentiation onto a surface can aid in wound healing and tissue growth
- ▶ A polymer can provide mechanical stability for the newly forming tissue

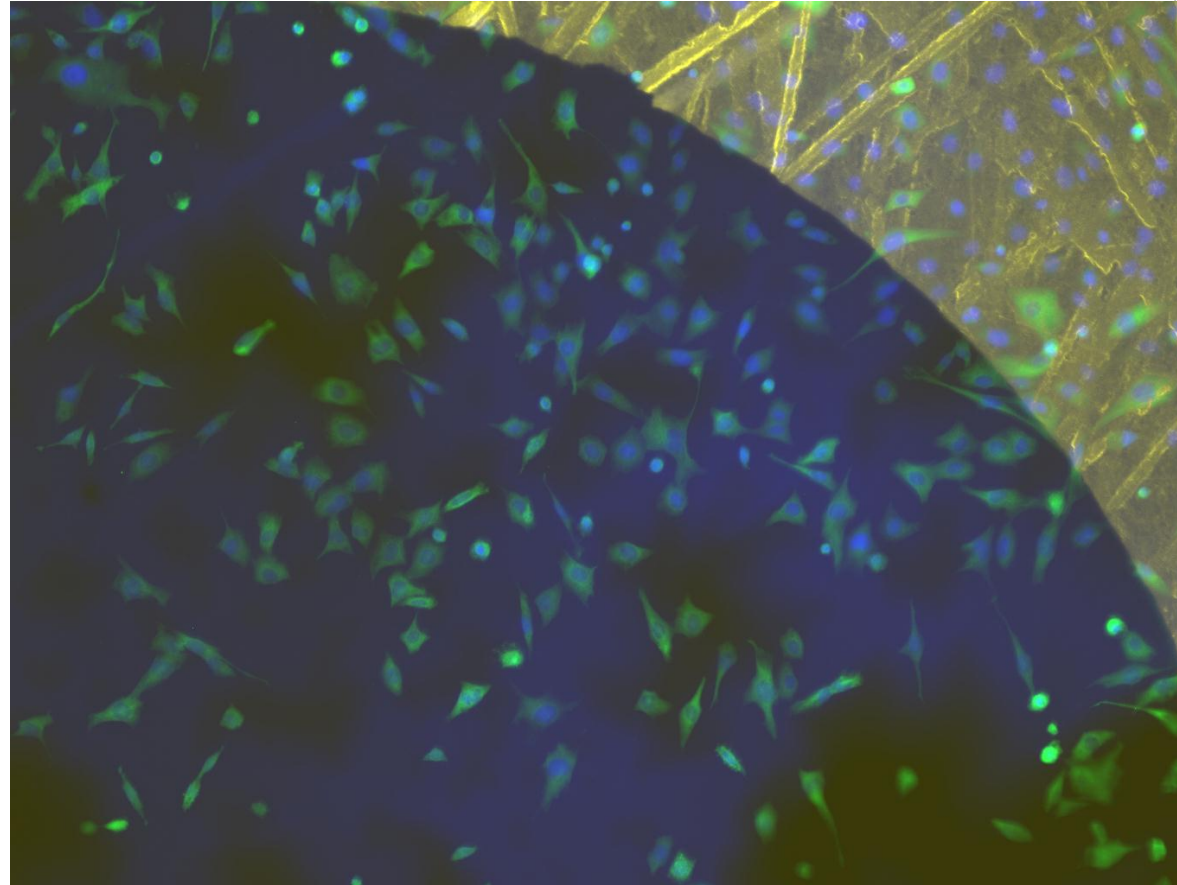
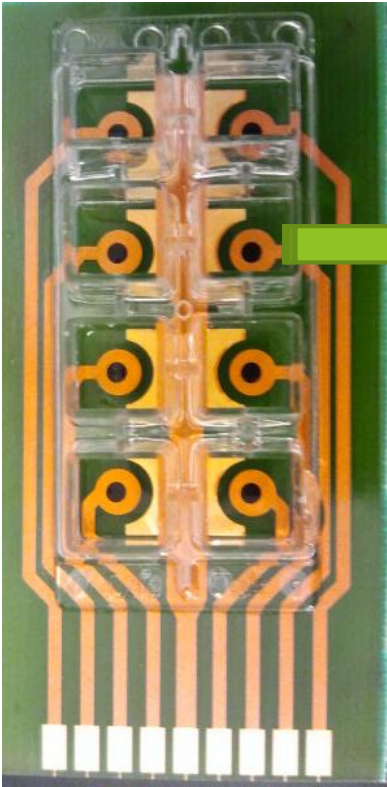
# Cell Immunocytochemistry

- ▶ Immunocytochemistry is a technique used to assess the presence of a specific protein or antigen in cells by use of a specific antibody that binds to it.
- ▶ The antibody allows visualization of the protein under a microscope.
- ▶ PC-12 use a tubulin antibody to adhere to the tubulin protein in the cell
- ▶ Hoechst a fluorescent stain that binds strongly to DNA was used to highlight the nucleus of the cell.



with FITC

# Cell adhesion

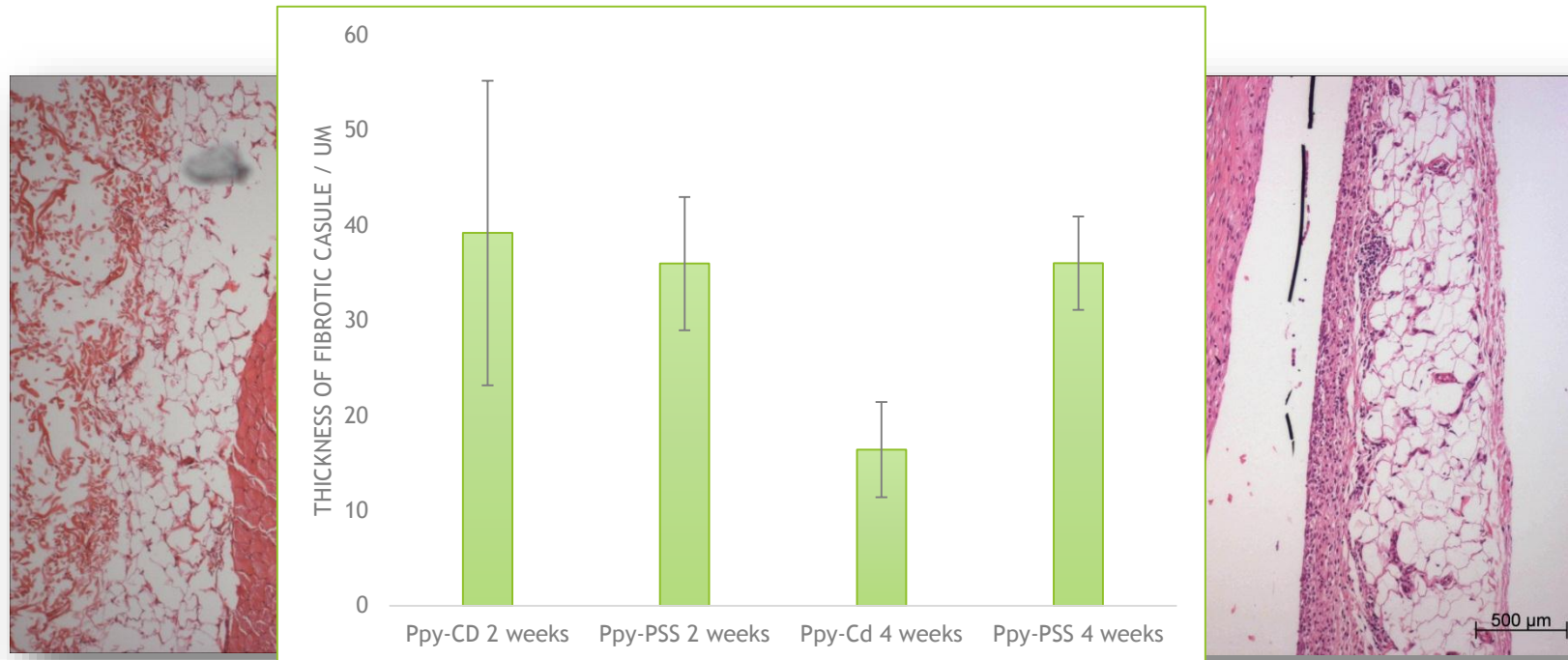


- Fluorescent image of PC-12 cells seeded on Ppy-CD polymer

# *In vivo* assessment - Histology

- ▶ Ppy-CD and controls were electrochemically deposited on ITO and peeled off
- ▶ They were sterilized using UV light, ethanol and sterile PBS prior to surgery
- ▶ 4 Implants (0.5 cm<sup>2</sup>) were embedded in the subcutaneous space of each adult Lewis rat and left for 2 and 4 weeks
- ▶ A necropsy was preformed
- ▶ The tissue samples were prepared:
  - ▶ Fixation stabilizes and preserves the tissue.
  - ▶ Embedding converts the tissue into a solid form which can be sliced.
  - ▶ Sectioning (slicing) provides the very thin specimens needed for microscopy.
  - ▶ Staining provides visual contrast and may help identify specific tissue components.
    - ▶ Haematoxylin and eosin stain (H&E stain) is one of the most commonly used stains in histology
    - ▶ Haematoxylin stains nuclei blue and Eosin stains cytoplasm and collagen pink/red

# *In vivo* assessment - Histology



Ppy- CD- 2 weeks

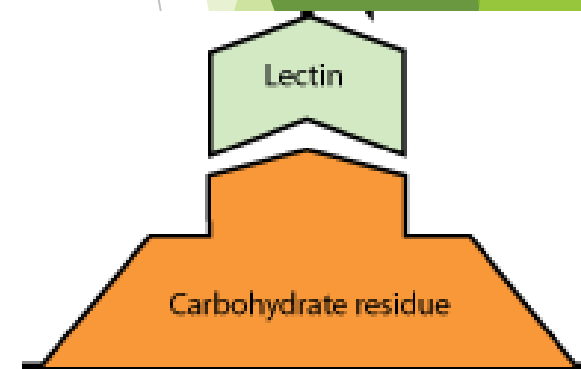
Ppy-PSS - 2 weeks

Fibrotic capsule thickness as a function of implant

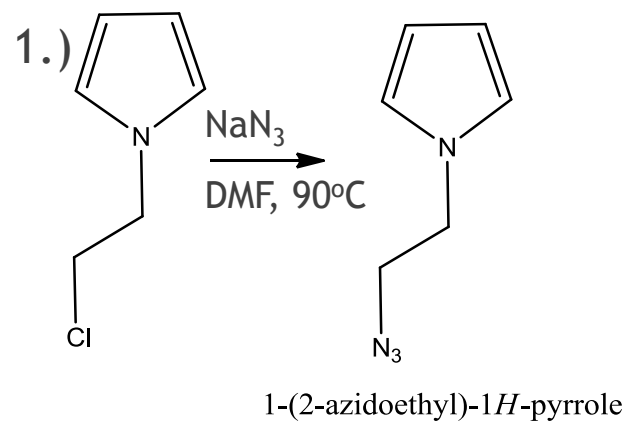


# NUI Maynooth

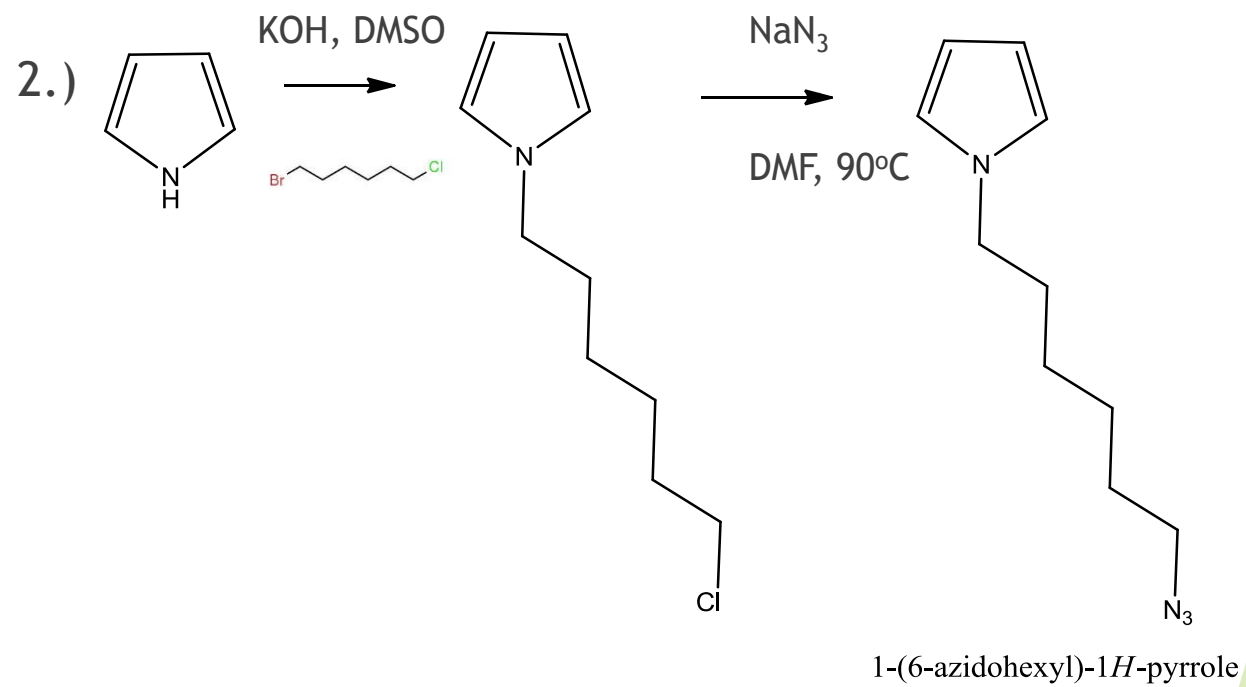
- ▶ Surface modification of a polymer with a chemical function or biomolecules have been shown to strongly influence protein binding and therefore cell material interactions
- ▶ Using Carbohydrates because
  - ▶ Lectins are specific carbohydrate-binding proteins that recognize and bind to specific carbohydrates found on the surfaces of cells
  - ▶ They play a role in interactions and communication between cells typically for recognition
- ▶ This sort of interaction has an enormous impact on cell adhesion
- ▶ Organic Synthesis and functionalised pyrrole with a carbohydrate
- ▶ We have achieved this synthesis based on the Sharpless 'Click reaction' which is a azide alkyne Huisgen Cycloaddition reaction in the presence of a copper catalyst



# Azido-pyrrole synthesis



92 %

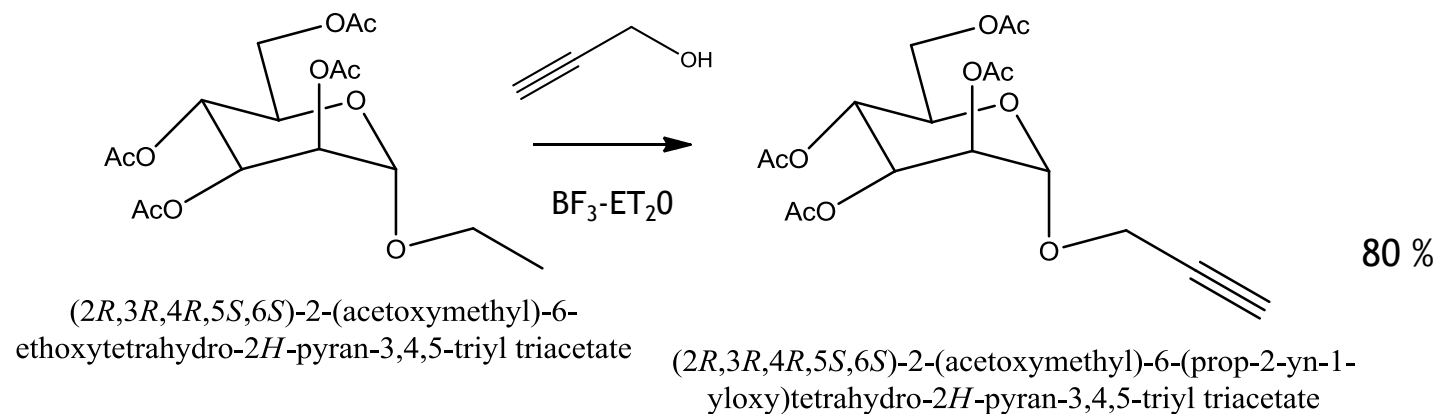


81 %

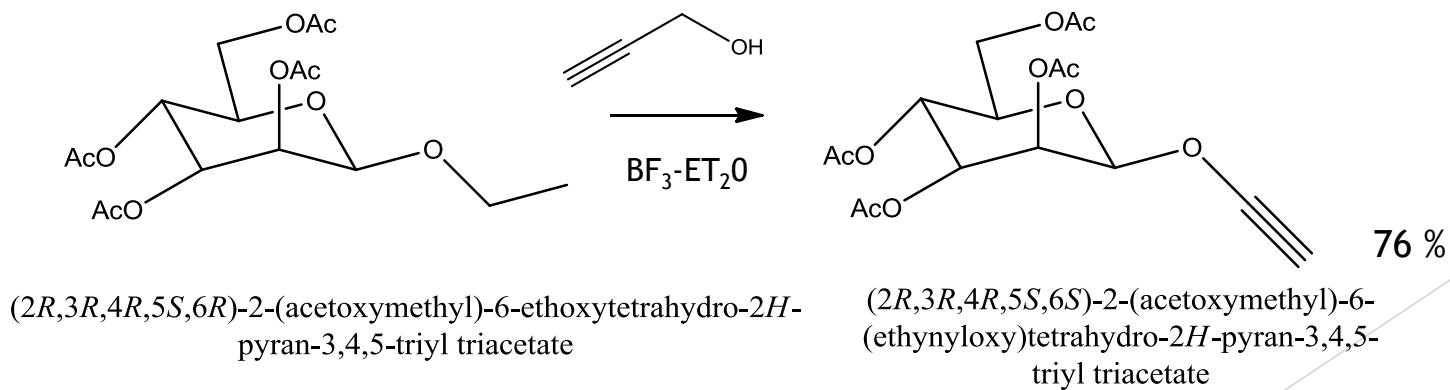
90 %

# Glycosylation reactions

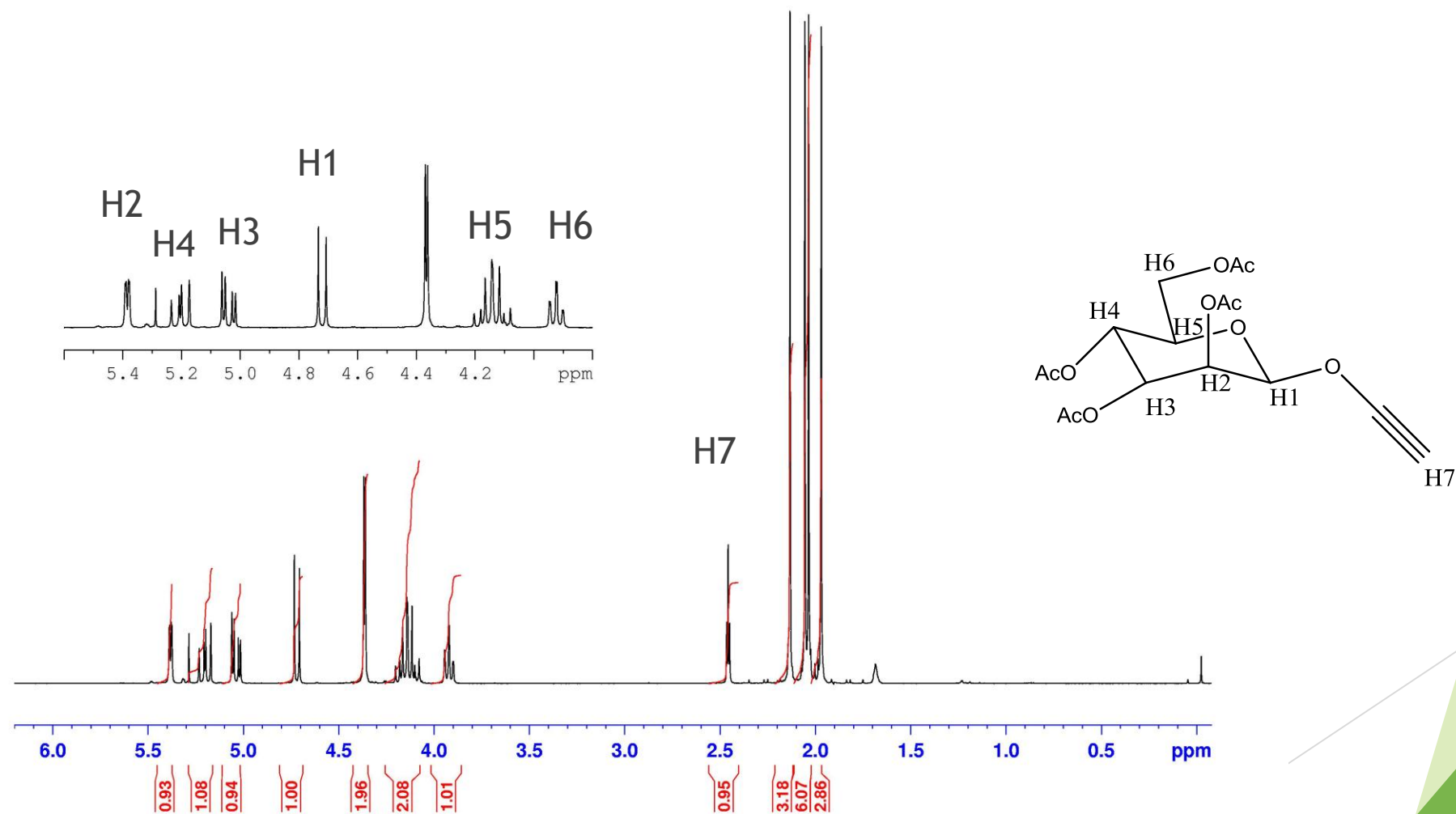
3.)



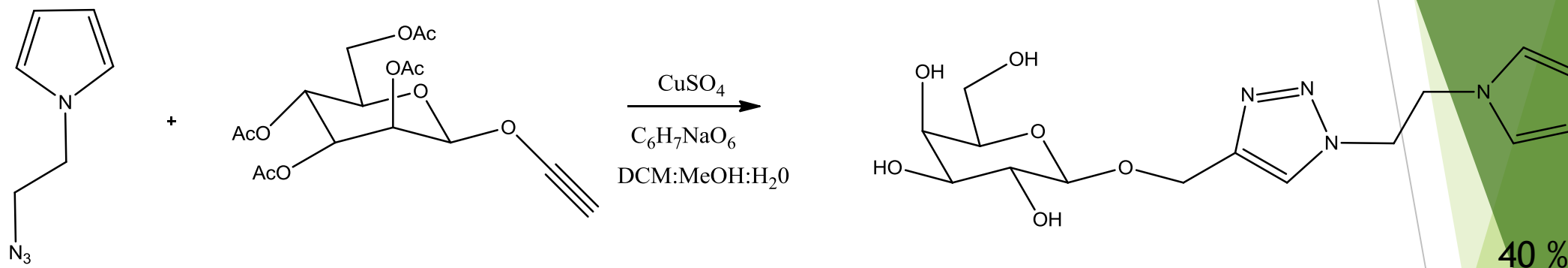
4.)



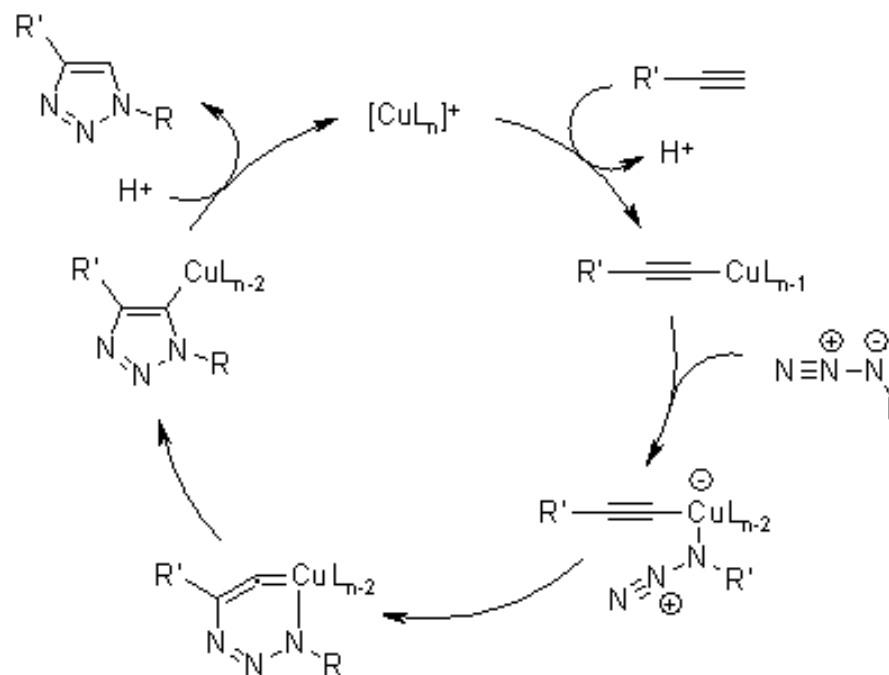
# Galactose Propargyl



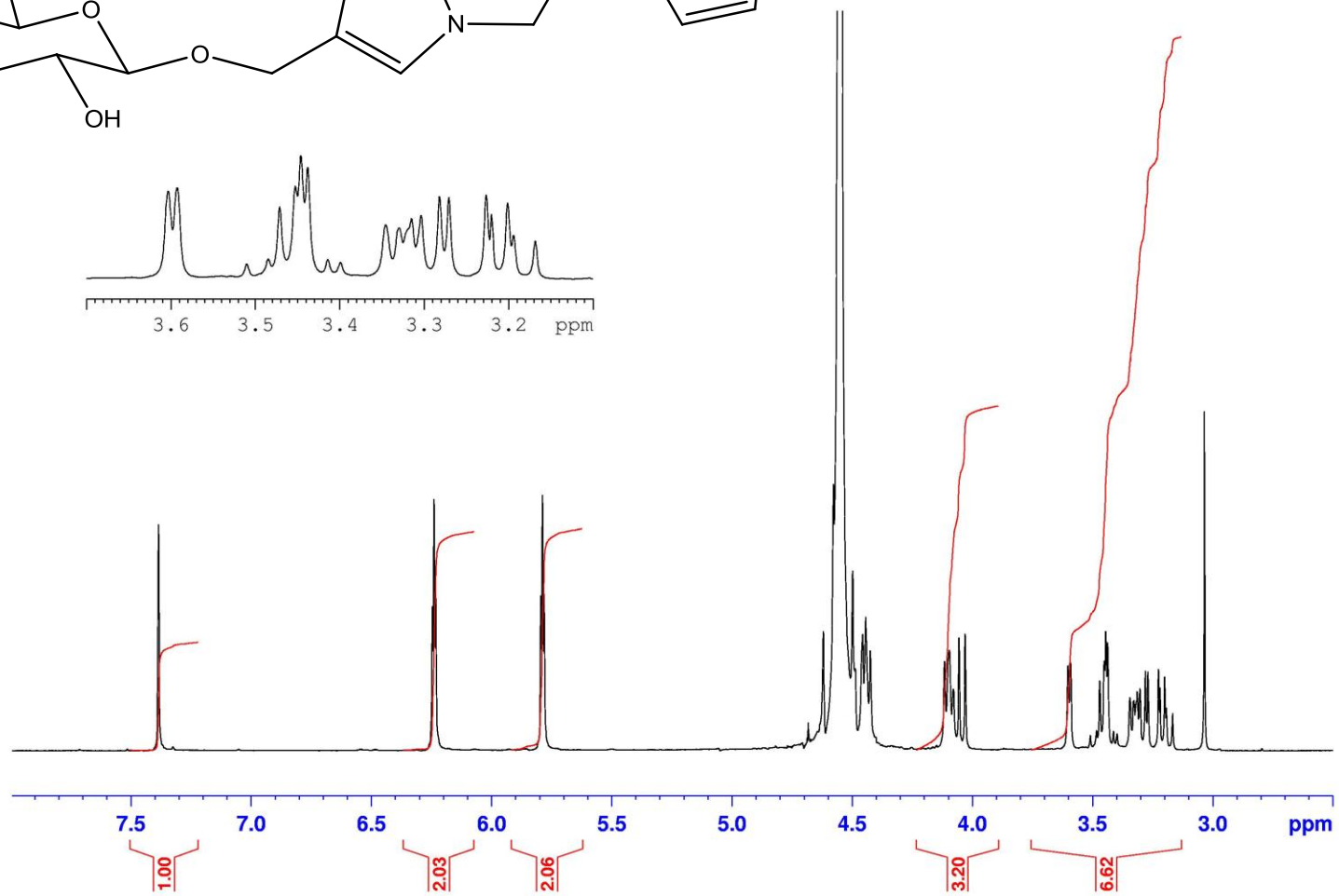
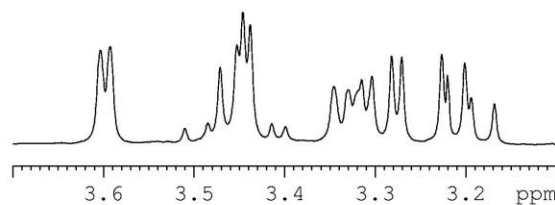
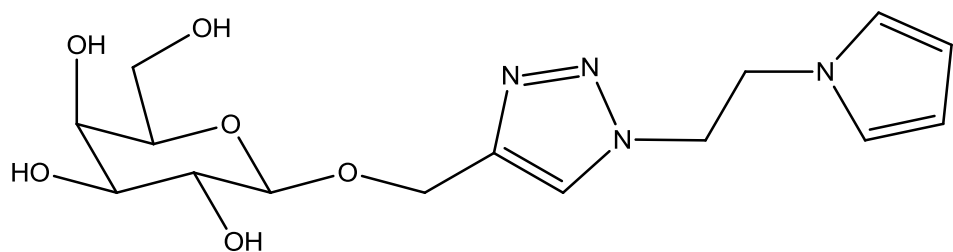
# Cyclo-addition reaction products



- ▶ The active Cu(I) catalyst is generated
- ▶ A copper acetylide forms, after which the azide displaces another ligand and binds to the copper.
- ▶ Then, an unusual six-membered copper(III) metallacycle is formed.
- ▶ Ring contraction to a triazolyl-copper derivative is followed by protonolysis that delivers the triazole product and closes the catalytic cycle.

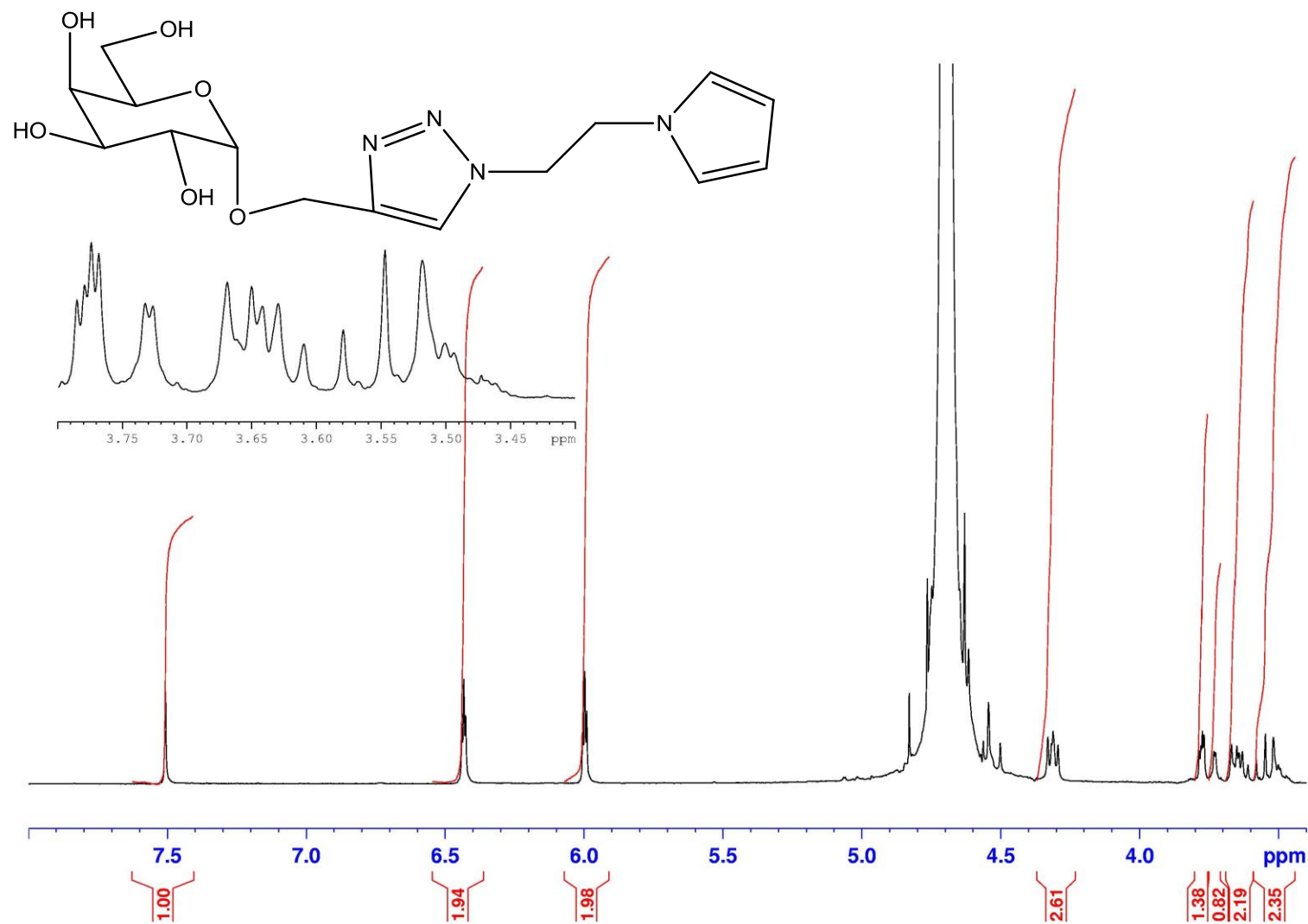


# Product Galactosepyrtriazole



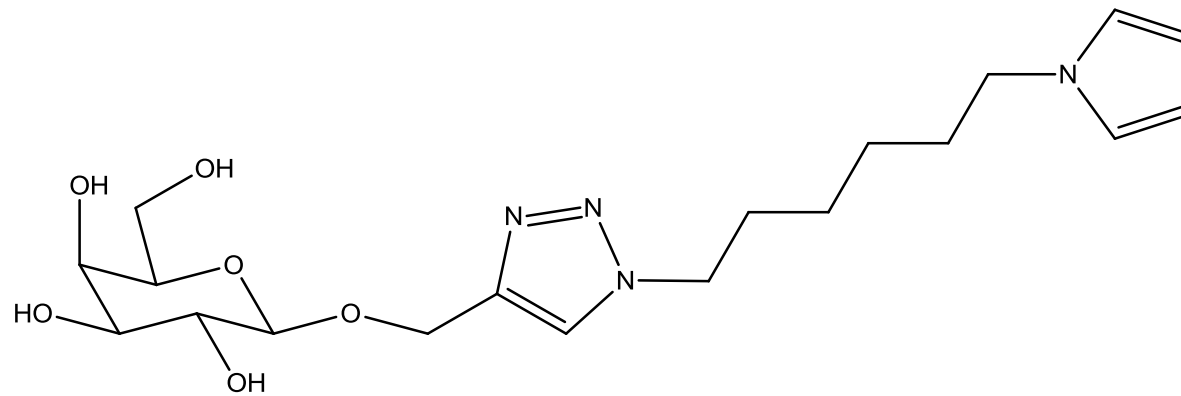


# Product Mannosepyrtriazole



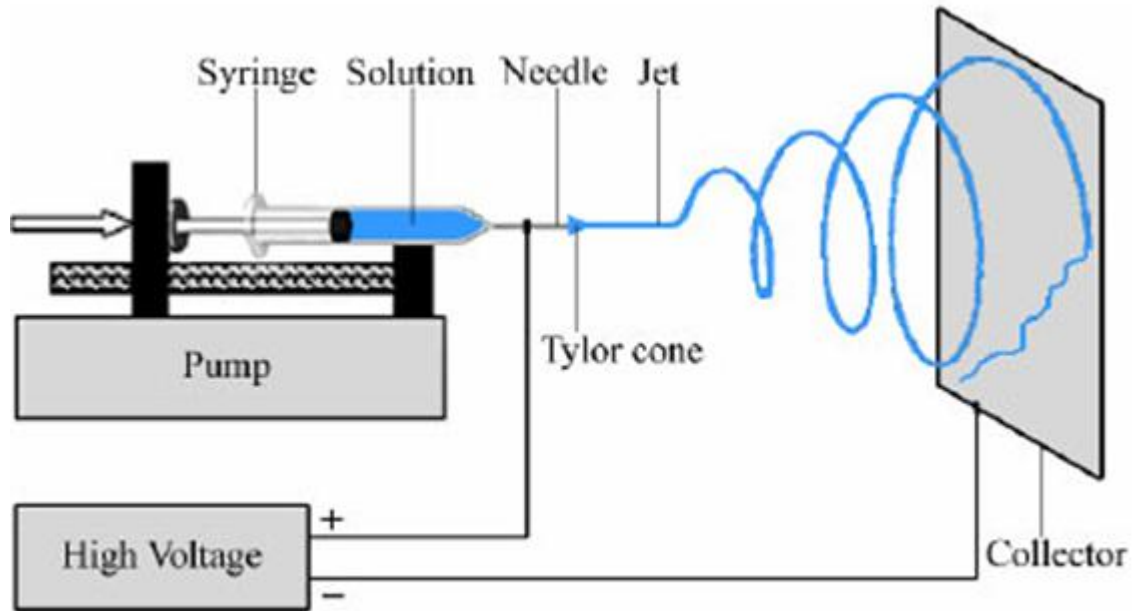
# Current step:

- ▶ Electrochemical and chemical polymerisation have been unsuccessful with the modified pyrrole to date
  - ▶ Steric Hindrance

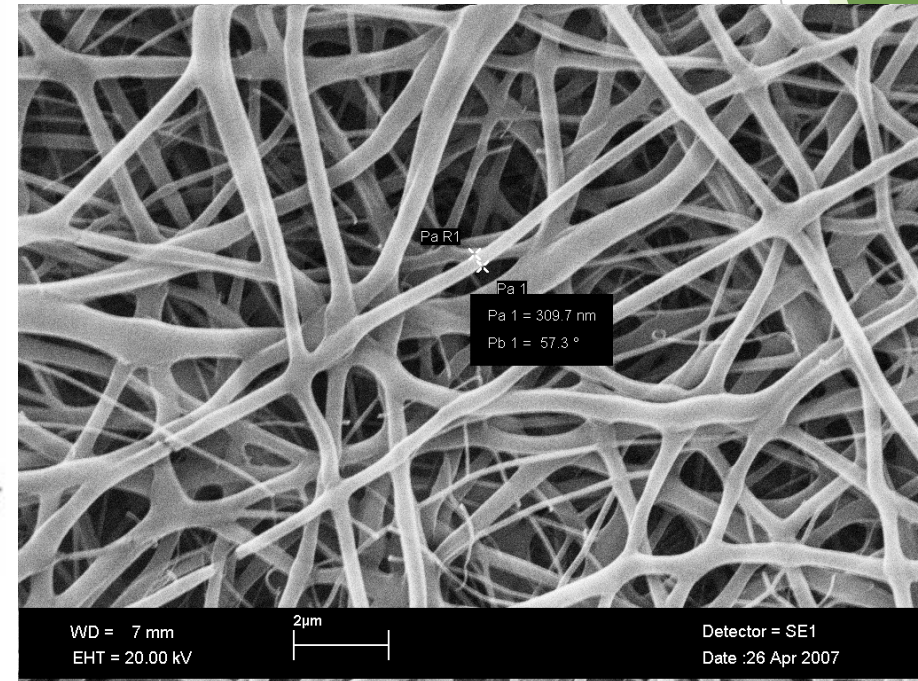


(2*R*,3*R*,4*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-2-((1-(6-(1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)hexyl)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)methoxy)-6-(hydroxymethyl)tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3,4,5-triol

# What is Electrospinning?

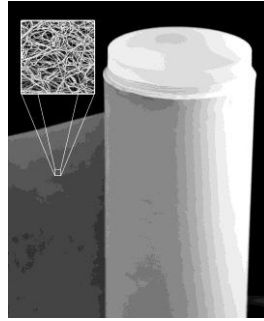


Electrospinning Set-up



SEM of PLGA in HFIP

# Uses and Products

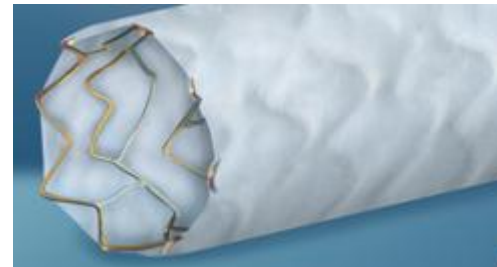


Filtration



AVflo™ Vascular  
Access Graft  
(Center-Coiled Version)

Medical  
devices



Composites

Uses

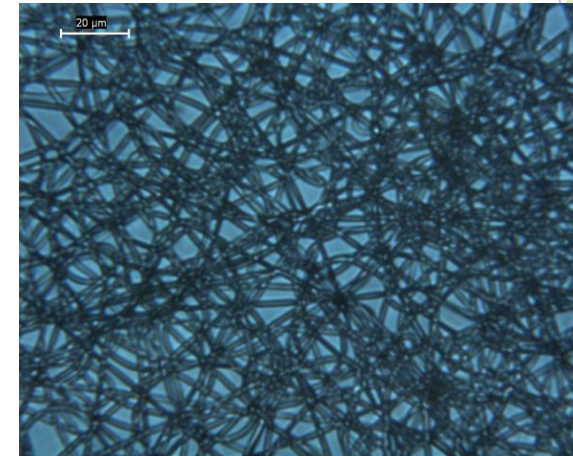
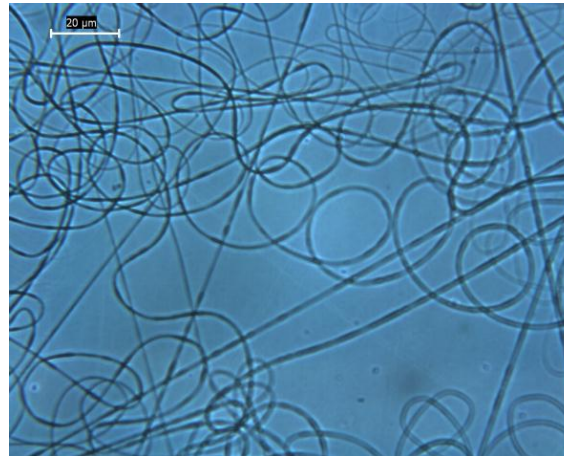
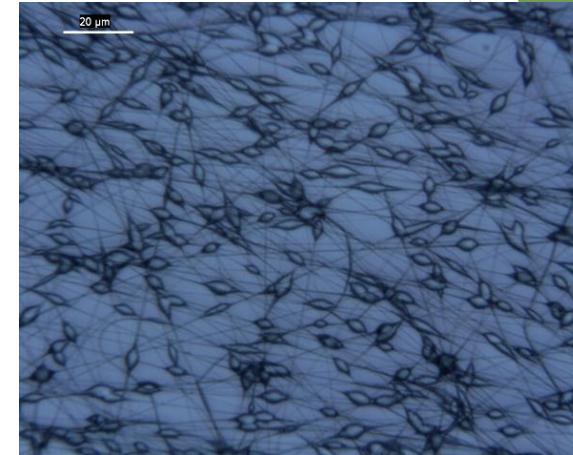
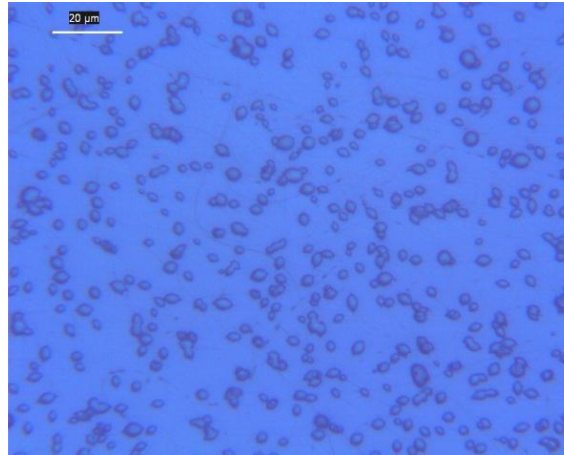
Textile  
manufacturing





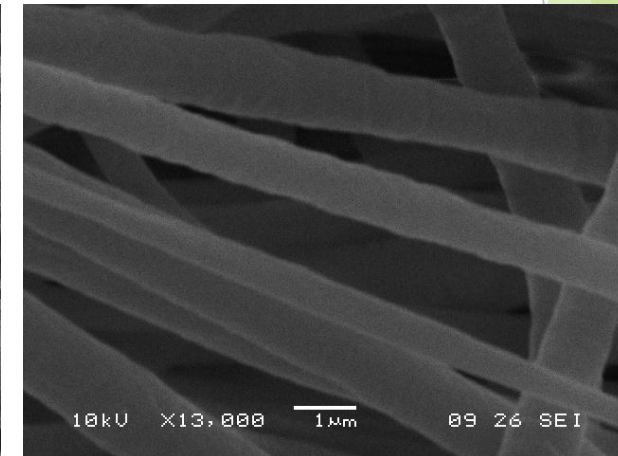
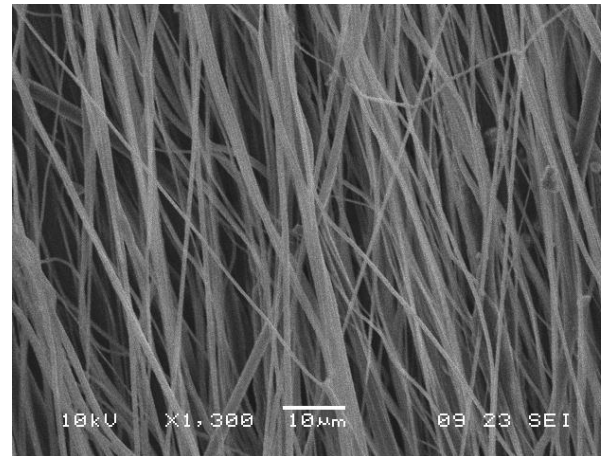
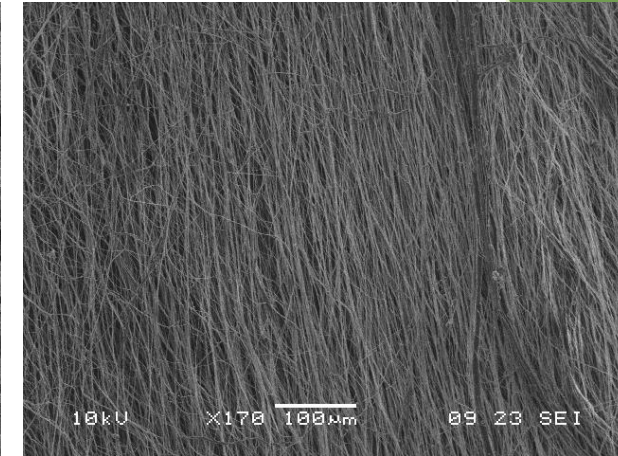
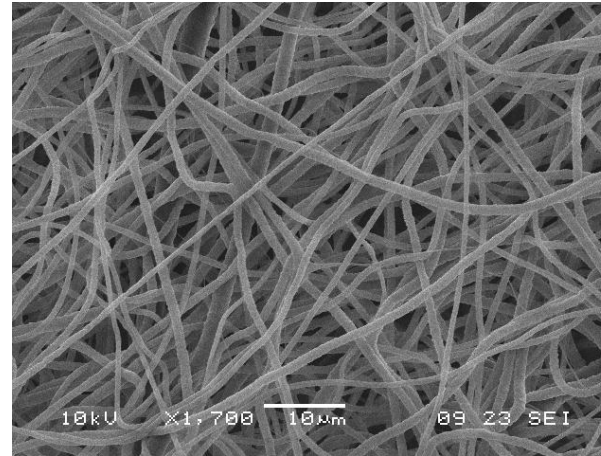
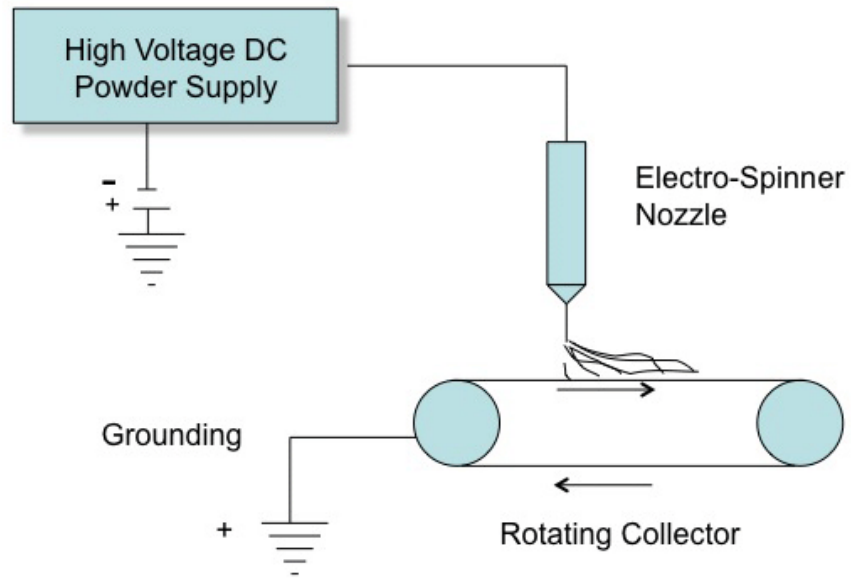
# Various Parameters needed to spin

- ▶ Process Parameters
  - ▶ Voltage
  - ▶ Flow rate
  - ▶ Concentration
  - ▶ Ambient temperatures
  - ▶ Distance
  - ▶ Motion of substrate
- ▶ System Parameters
  - ▶ Viscosity
  - ▶ Conductivity
  - ▶ Molecular weight



*poly(lactic-co-glycolic) acid (PLGA)*

# Aligned fibers using a rotating collector



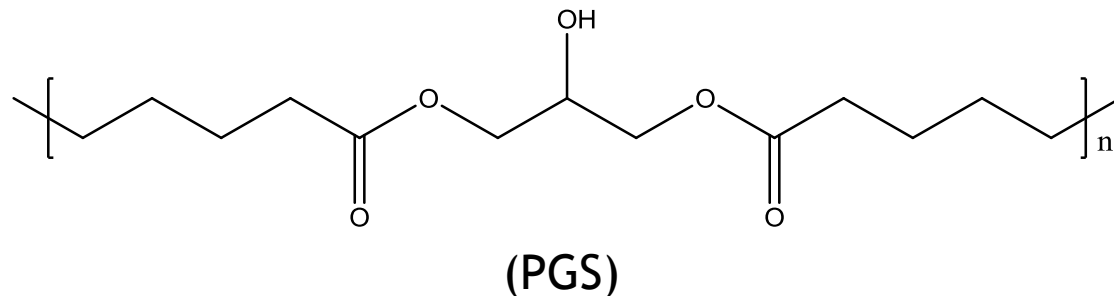
**Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)**



# Collaboration

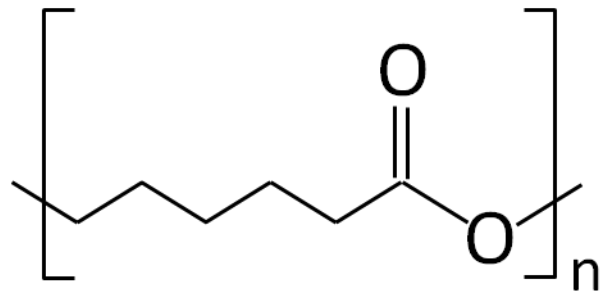
Frederick Ghosh, Lund University

- ▶ **Retinal degeneration disease affects 30 million patients worldwide**
  - ▶ Our collaborators want to make a material for retinal transplantation
- ▶ **Poly(glycerol-co-sebacic acid)<sup>9</sup> (PGS)** is a biodegradable elastomer
  - ▶ desirable mechanical properties
  - ▶ Limited by difficulties in Casting micro and nanostructures
- ▶ Maintain the mechanical characteristics of PGS yet produce nanofibrous structures for potential drug/protein delivery

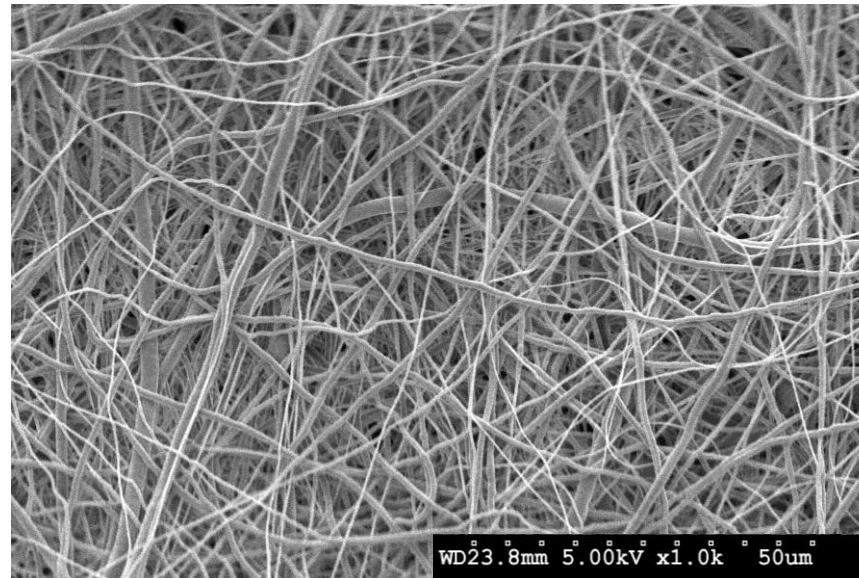


# Material and Methods

- ▶ The PGS disk were cut into  $5 \times 5 \times 3$  mm blocks, embedded in Tissue-Tek OCT compound
- ▶ Then cryo-sectioned into  $30 \mu\text{m}$  membranes at  $-30^\circ\text{C}$  with a heavy duty razor blades
- ▶ Slices were then placed in the electrospinning set up and PCL was electrospun onto the fibers at varying thickness



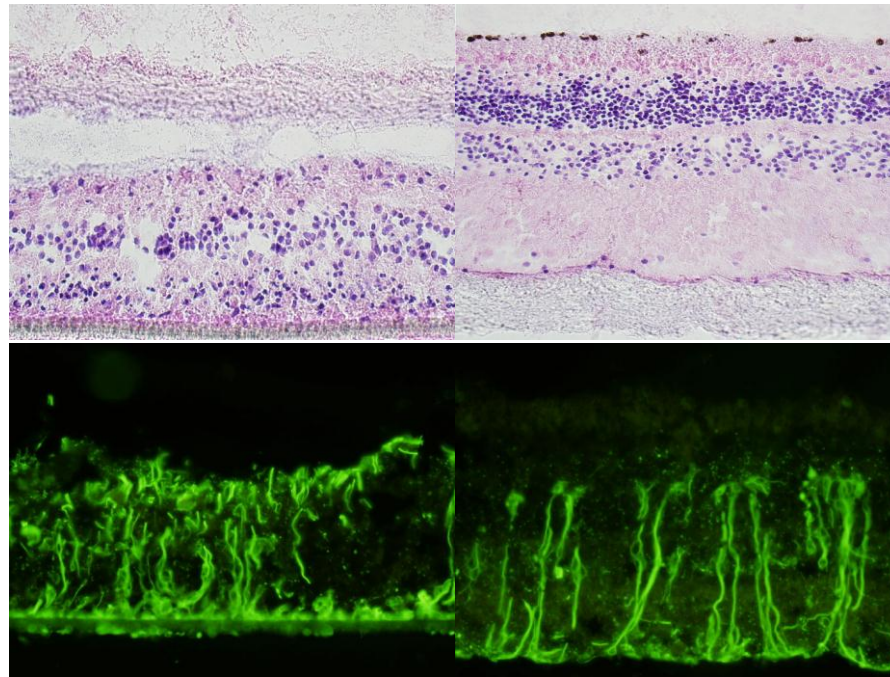
Polycaprolactone (PCL)



SEM of electrospun PCL

# Swedish Results

- ▶ The membrane adheres well to the retina
- ▶ No apparent ingrowth of Müller cell fibers can be seen (vimentin labeling)
- ▶ Retinas survive better when cultured with the outer retina up
- ▶ Müller cell fibers in the outer retina sprouts through the cultured membrane



# Conclusions

- ▶ Ppy-CD is a biocompatible polymer
  - ▶ Demonstrates good cell adhesion
  - ▶ Shows no toxicity
  - ▶ *In vivo* shows minimal anti inflammatory response
- ▶ ‘Click’ based chemistry is a successful synthesis route for the modification of pyrrole
- ▶ Electrospinning is a technique suitable for producing materials for a variety of applications including tissue engineering, wound healing and drug delivery

# Acknowledgements

## ► Funding

- Marie Curie IOF FP7
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## ► Collaborators

- Prof. Frederick Ghosh at Lund University, Sweden
- Dr. Dan Heller, Sloan Kettering Cancer center

## ► Colleagues

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| ► Marty Kolewe,  | ► Ben Tang,    |
| ► Liang Guo,     | ► Danya Lavin, |
| ► Paulina Hill,  | ► Matt Weber,  |
| ► Joshua Doloff, | ► Omid Veish,  |
| ► Ben Larson,    | ► Kevin Love   |

## ► Everyone at NUIM Chemistry

## ► Students

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- Laura Lu
- Jenna Klein,
- Nyasha Madzine
- Kurt Scleinmeyer
- Ava Mokthari





Thank you!

