Comparative Study of Two Different Structures of Collagen Scaffold for Bone Formation

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Abstract: It has not been determined the best scaffold-structure for bone engineering. Because of this, we compared Honeycomb porous structure (HPS) and Interconnected porous structure (IPS) with or without KUSA/A1 cells implanted in mice. The transplants were subjected to radiological and histological examinations after 1,2,4 and 8 weeks of implantation.

KUSA/A1 cells alone showed small islands of new bone. Both scaffolds alone did not reveal any bone induction. KUSA/A1-HPS presented the scaffold partially filled with new bone. In contrast, KUSA/A1-IPS showed the whole scaffold filled with new bone. Our results indicated that cotton structure plays an important role in carrying the cells giving the precise size, shape and comfortable environment.

Keywords: Honeycomb porous structure, Interconnected porous structure, KUSA/A1 cells

Introduction

The basic principle of tissue engineering is to use seeded cells in a appropriate scaffold to generate a certain type of tissue either in vivo or in vitro. Recently, implantation of cell on scaffold has taken a great importance in bone engineering. Until now, it has not been reported a comparative study of different structure of atelocollagen scaffold to induce bone formation. Thus in this study, we compared interconnected porous structure (Fig.1) and honeycomb porous structure¹ (Fig.2) combined with KUSA/A1² cell line implanted in subcutaneous tissue of SCID mouse.

Materials and Methods

In this study, 4-week-old male Severe Combined Immunodeficient (SCID) mice, KUSA-A1 (kindly provided by Dr. Umezawa, Center of Human Development), HPS: honeycomb porous structure (Koken, Japan) and IPS: interconnected porous structure (Koken, Japan) were used. 0.0035 gram of each scaffold combined with 1×10^6 KUSA/A1 cells; 5×10^6 of KUSA/A1 cells alone, HPS and IPS alone were implanted in the subcutaneous tissues. The transplants were subjected to radiological and histological examinations after 1,2,4 and 8 weeks of implantation.

Fig.1 SEM of IPS

Fig. 2 SEM of HPS

Results and Conclusion

The histological findings are described in table 1. Both scaffolds alone did not reveal any bone induction. KUSA/A1-IPS showed the whole scaffold filled with new bone (Fig.3). In contrast, KUSA/A1-HPS presented the scaffold partially filled with new bone (Fig.4). Our results indicated that cotton structure plays an important role in carrying the cells giving the precise size, shape

Fig.3 The whole IPS was filled of mature bone at 8 weeks

Fig.4 No evidence of bone formation in the center

and comfortable environment.

In conclusion, this scaffold combined with autologous stem cells could become a primary resource in future therapeutic strategy.

References

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Groups / Periods	1 week	2 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks
HPS alone	Inflammatory reaction	Inflammatory reaction	High inflammatory reaction	High inflammatory reaction
IPS alone	No inflammatory reaction. Presence of spindle cells	Spindle cells proliferation and vessel formation	No inflammation. Presence of connective tissue	No inflammation. Presence of connective tissue
KUSA/A1 alone	Small nest of immature bone surrounded by KUSA/A1 cells	Small nest of immature bone surrounded by KUSA/A1 cells	Small nest of immature bone surrounded by KUSA/A1 cells	Small nest of lamellar-like bone surrounded by KUSA/A1 cells
KUSA/A1-HPS	Inflammatory reaction and KUSA/A1 cell proliferation from the periphery	Inflammatory reaction and KUSA/A1 cell proliferation from the periphery	Central core of few cells and vessels surrounded by newly bone	No evidence of bone formation in the center of the scaffold
KUSA/A1-IPS	High cellular proliferation	The whole IPS was filled of new bone and cell proliferation	The whole IPS was filled of new bone	The whole IPS was filled of mature bone