



Cracow University of Technology
Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Technology
Department of Biotechnology and Physical Chemistry



Politechnika Krakowska
im. Tadeusza Kościuszki

*Microwave-assisted synthesis and
characterisation of biomaterials based on
chitosan*

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The Team



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Chitosan

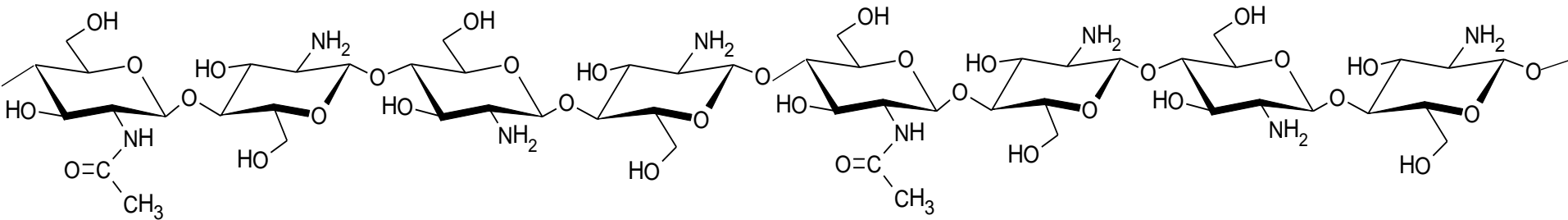


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of chitosan

Antibacterial

Biodegradable

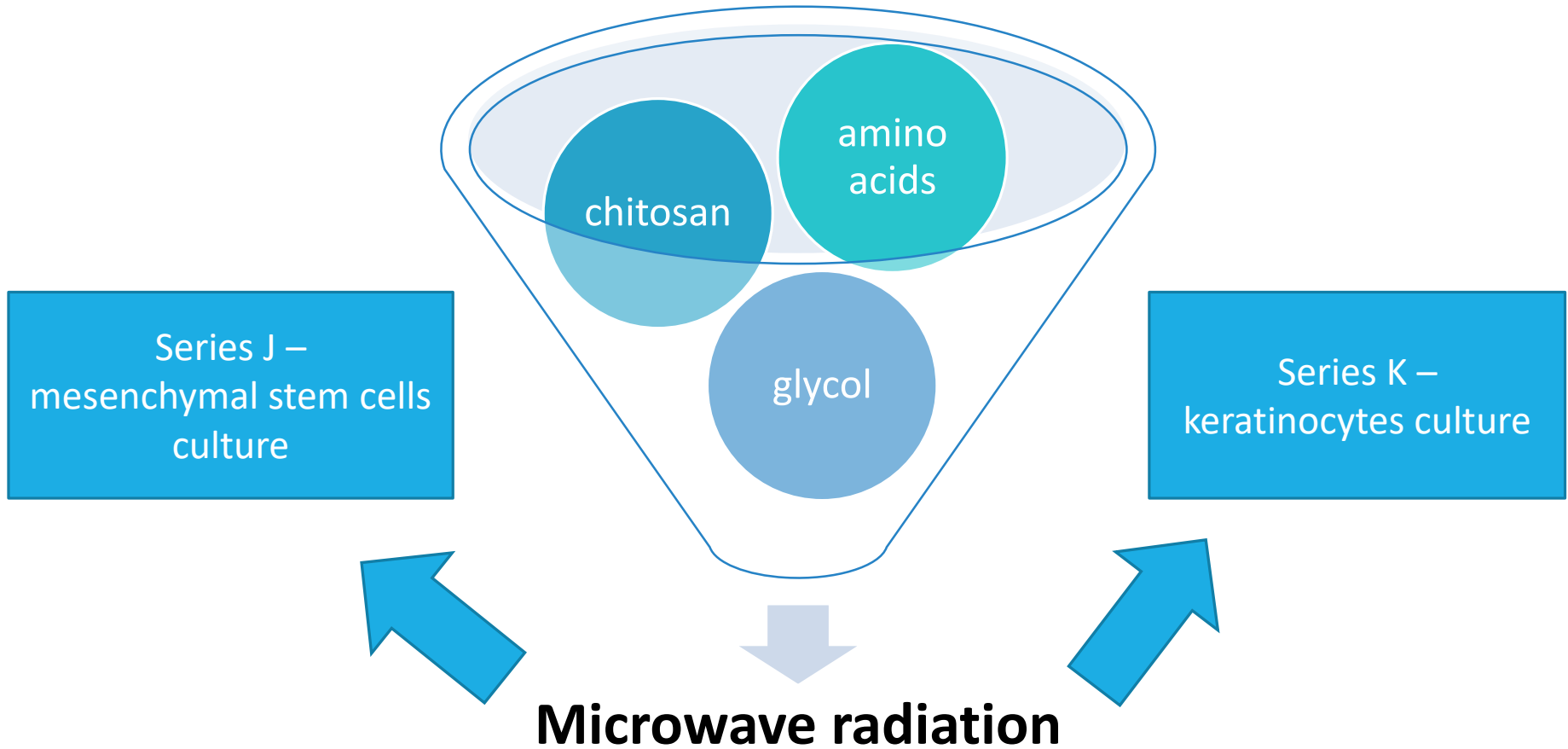
Biocompatible

Antioxidant

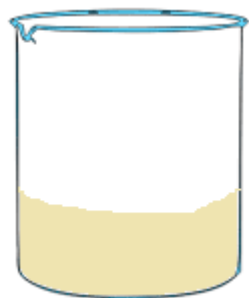
Hemostatic

Obtained through chitin deacetylation

Synthesis



Synthesis



Reaction mixture



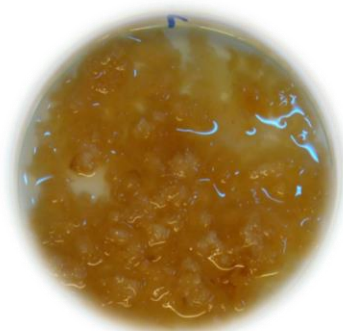
Reaction vessel



Prolabo Synthwave 402
microwave reactor



Purification



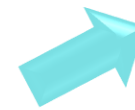
Obtained hydrogel

Synthesis parameters



Tab. 1. Synthesis parameters for Series J

Sample	Asp : Glu : chitosan [g]	Glycol [ml]	Time [min]	Power [W]	Temp. [°C]
J1	0,1 : 0,1 : 1,0	6	30	300	150
J2	0,1 : 0,1 : 1,0	6	30	500	180
J3	0,2 : 0,1 : 1,0	6	30	300	150
J4	0,2 : 0,1 : 1,0	6	30	500	180
J5	0,1 : 0,2 : 1,0	6	30	300	150
J6	0,1 : 0,2 : 1,0	6	30	500	180
J7	0,2 : 0,2 : 1,0	6	30	300	150
J8	0,2 : 0,2 : 1,0	6	30	500	180
J9	0,3 : 0,3 : 1,0	6	30	300	150
J10	0,3 : 0,3 : 1,0	6	30	500	180



Steam sterilisation



EO sterilisation

Synthesis parameters



Tab. 2. Synthesis parameters for Series K

Sample	Asp : Glu : chitosan [g]	Glycol [ml]	Time [min]	Power [W]	Temp. [°C]
K58	0,10 : 0,20 : 1,00	10	25	300	150
K59	0,10 : 0,20 : 1,00	10	25	500	180
K60	0,20 : 0,10 : 1,00	10	25	300	150
K61	0,20 : 0,10 : 1,00	10	25	500	180
K62	0,20 : 0,20 : 1,00	10	25	300	150
K63	0,20 : 0,20 : 1,00	10	25	500	180
K64	0,25 : 0,20 : 1,00	10	25	300	150
K65	0,25 : 0,20 : 1,00	10	25	500	180
K66	0,25 : 0,25 : 1,00	10	25	300	150
K67	0,25 : 0,25 : 1,00	10	25	500	180

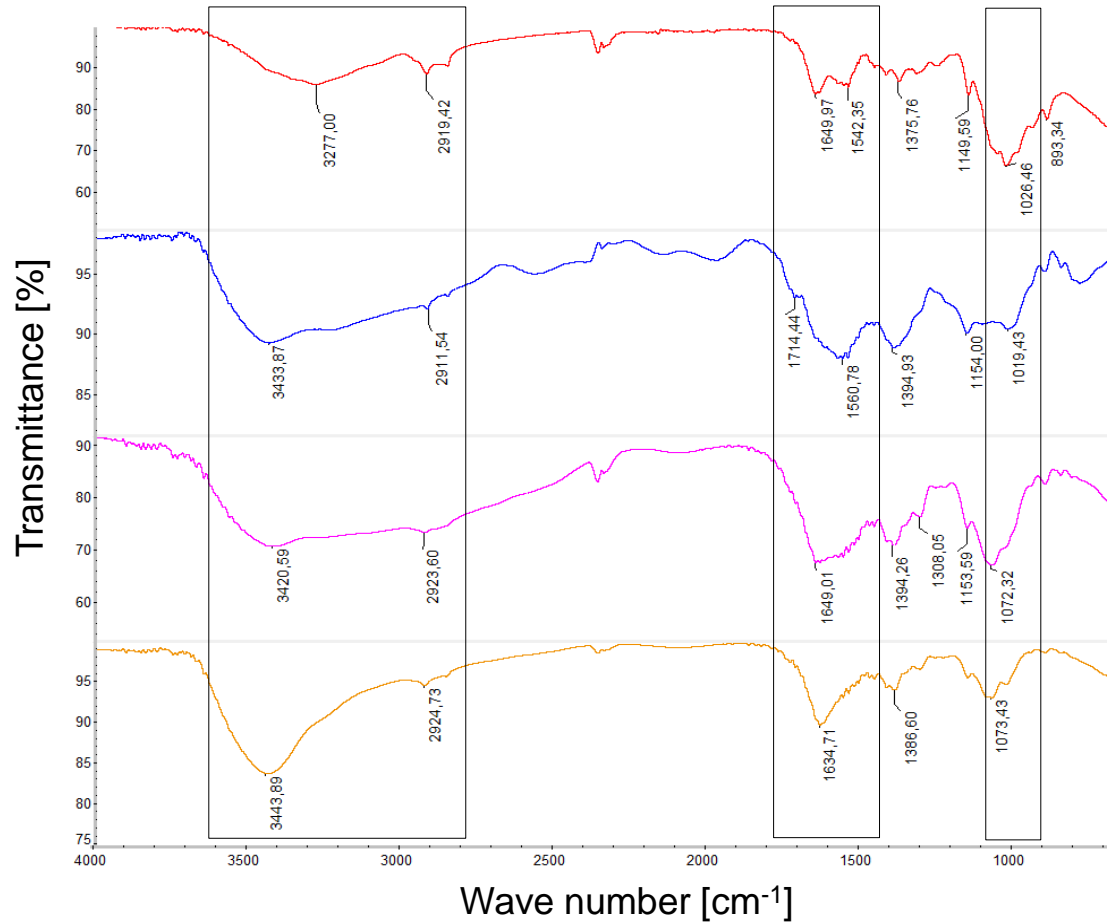


Gamma radiation
sterilisation (25 kGy)



Gamma radiation
sterilisation (35 kGy)

FTIR analysis - Series J



Chitosan



Scaffold



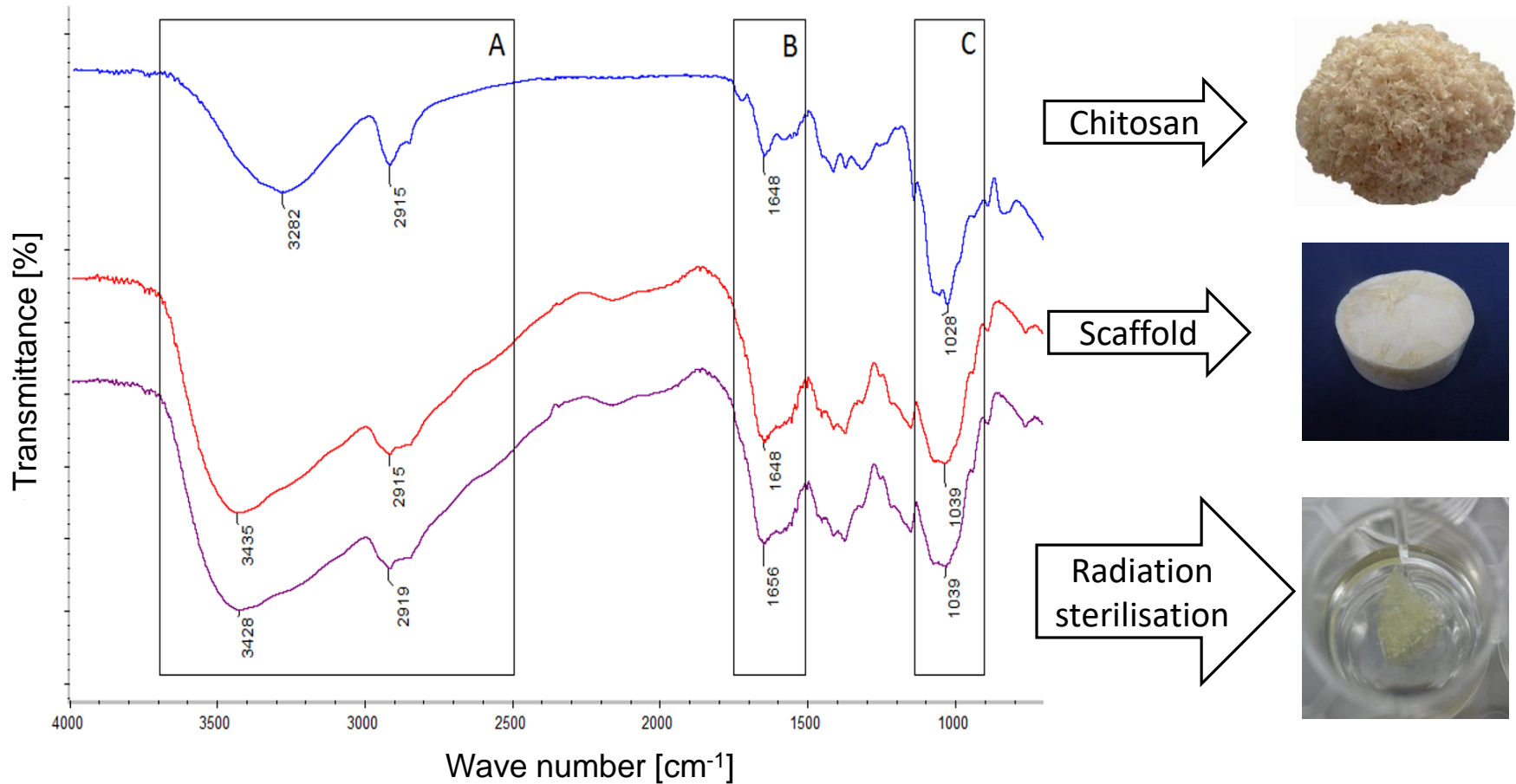
Thermal sterilisation



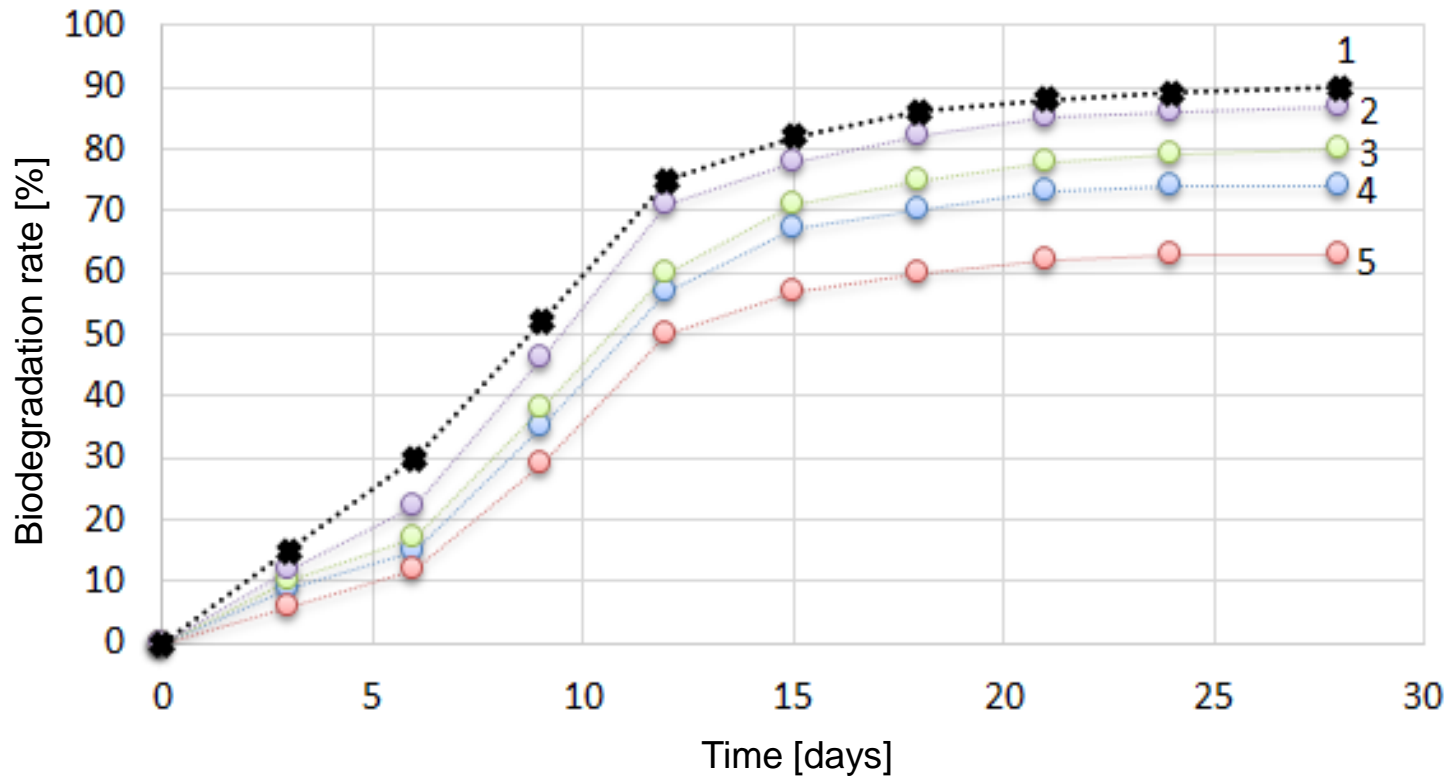
Chemical sterilisation



FTIR analysis - Series K



Biodegradation – Series J



- 1 – sodium acetate
- 2 – J3
- 3 – J4
- 4 – J5
- 5 – J7

SEM analysis – Series J

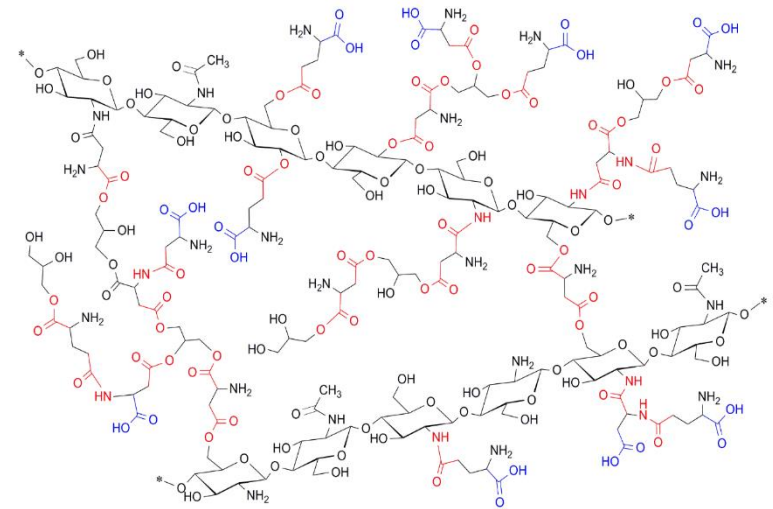
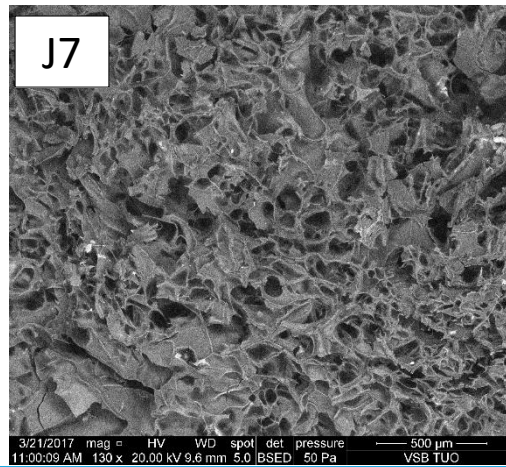
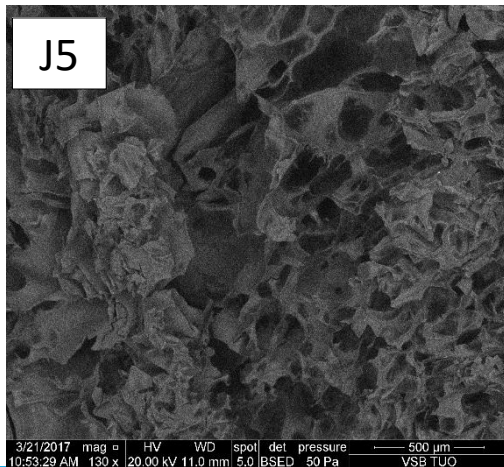
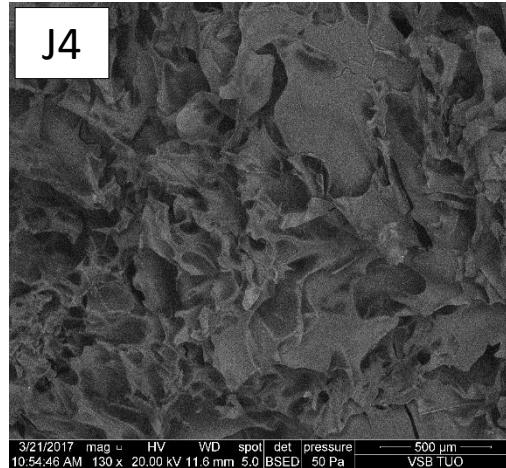
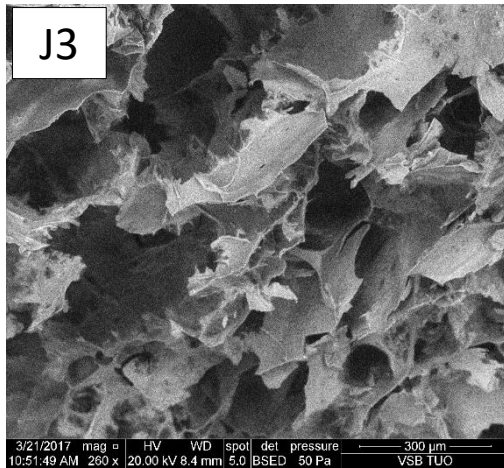


Fig. 2. Proposed chemical structure of crosslinked chitosan

Antibacterial properties - Series J



Tab. 3. Growth of bacteria on prepared scaffolds

Sample	AmnioGrow	DMEM	KSFM
J3	-	-	-
J4	-	-	-
J5	-	-	-
J7	-	-	-

Both scaffolds before and after sterilization in all tested media were not colonized by bacteria and fungi.

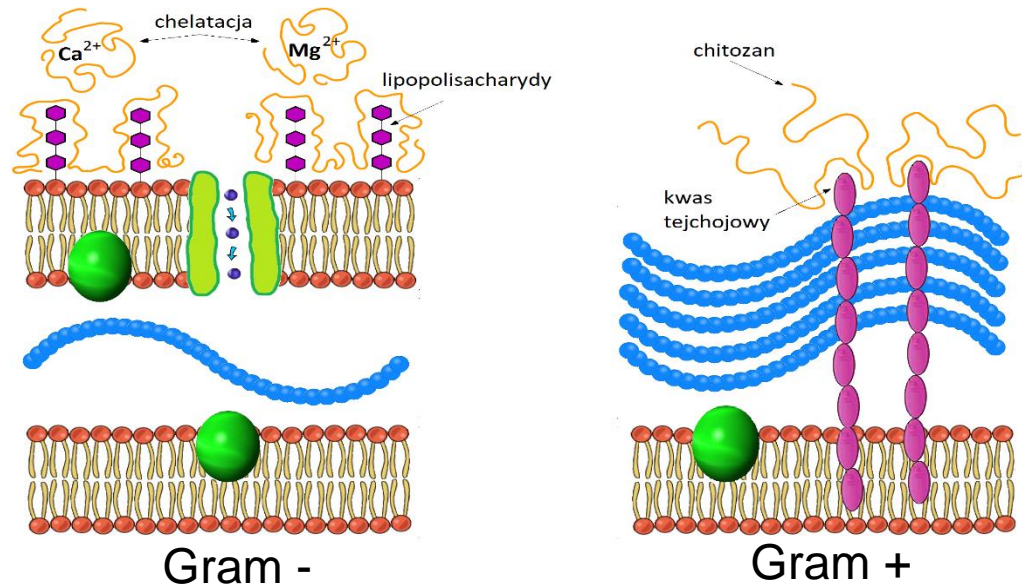
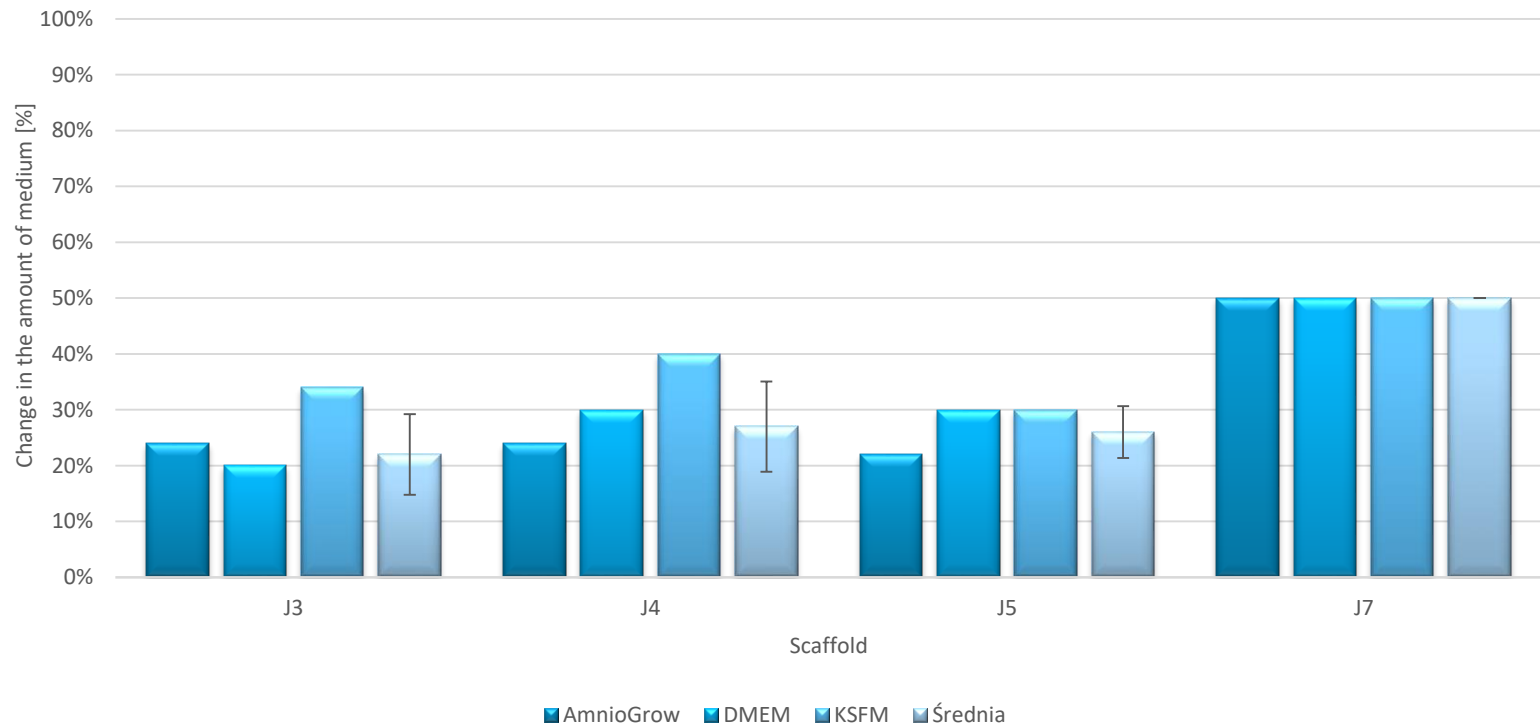


Fig. 3. Mechanism of antibacterial activity of chitosan

Swelling - Series J



Absorption of culture medium depending on scaffold and type of medium



Stability in culture media - Series J

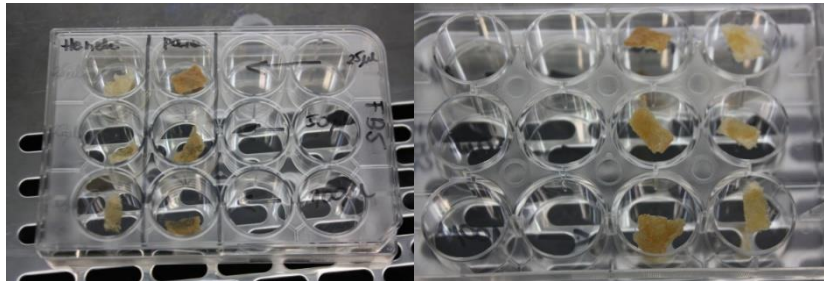


Fig. 4. Attachment to the bottom of the plate (J7)

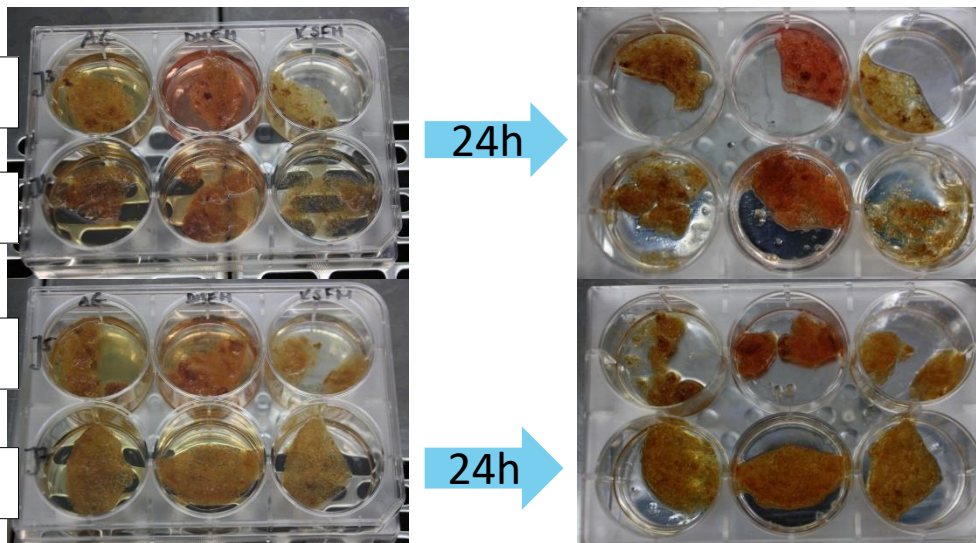
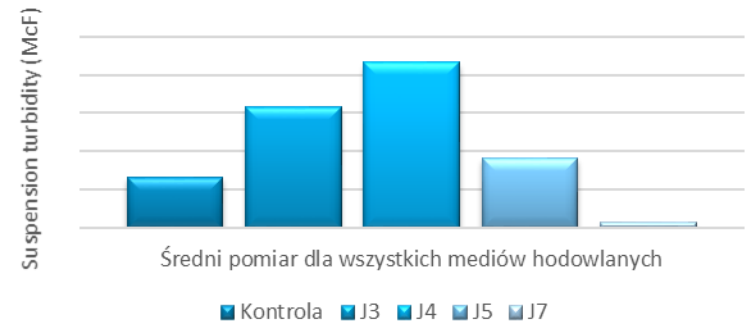
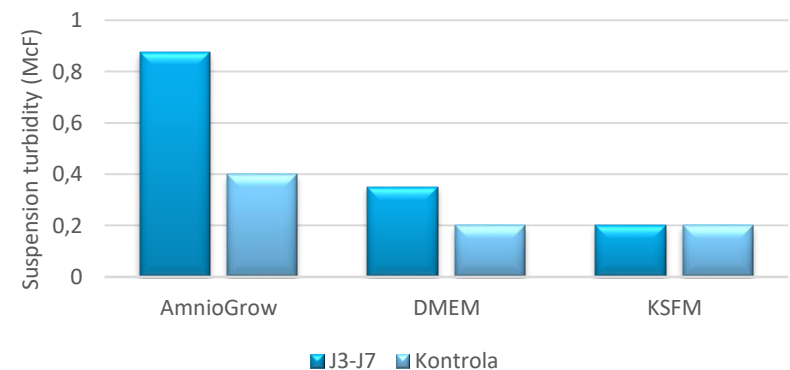


Fig. 5. Swelling in culture media

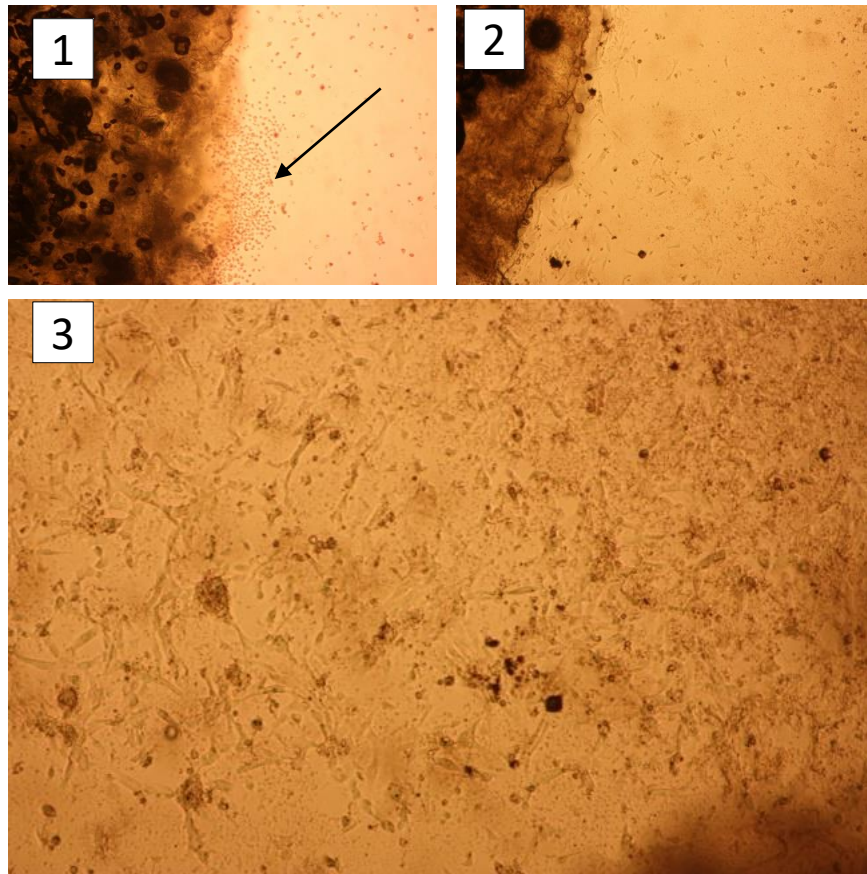
The average suspension turbidity depending on the scaffold



The average suspension turbidity depending on the culture media



Population doubling - Scaffold J7



Population doubling depending on sterilisation method

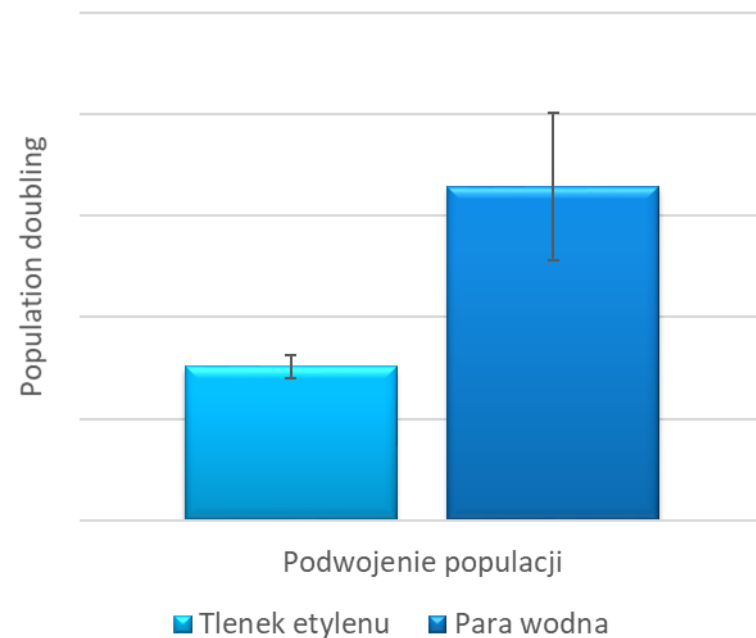
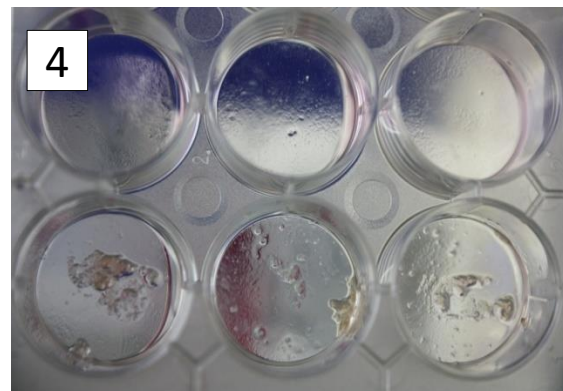
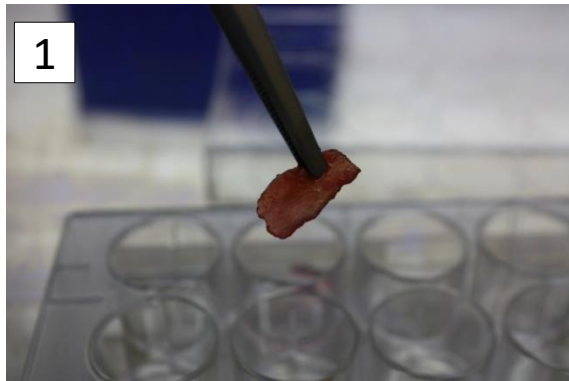


Fig. 6. 1 – Sown cells, 2 – No contact inhibition, cell coating, 3 - Proliferation

Scaffold stability - J7



1. Manipulation with tweezers doesn't affect the integrity
2. Scaffold have retained its form after the transfer
3. Disintegration of scaffold sterilised with ethylene oxide
4. Fragments of scaffold sterilised with EO permanently attached to the plate

Fig. 7. Stability of the scaffold after cell culture

Cells settlement

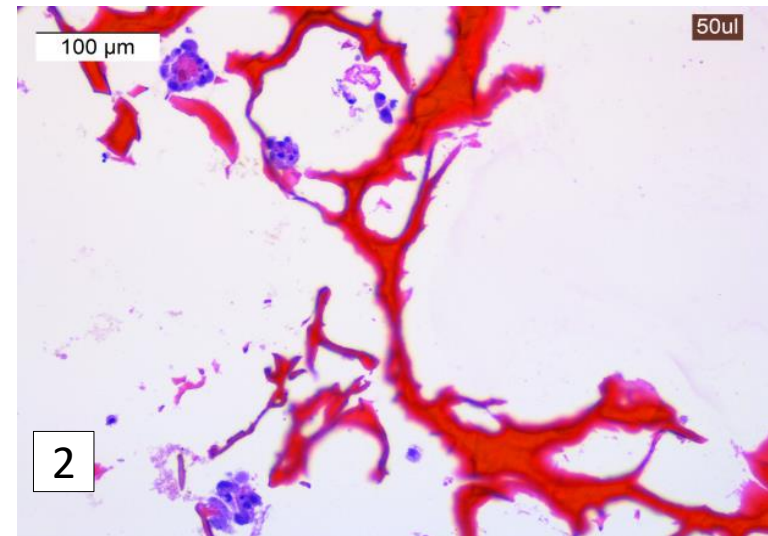
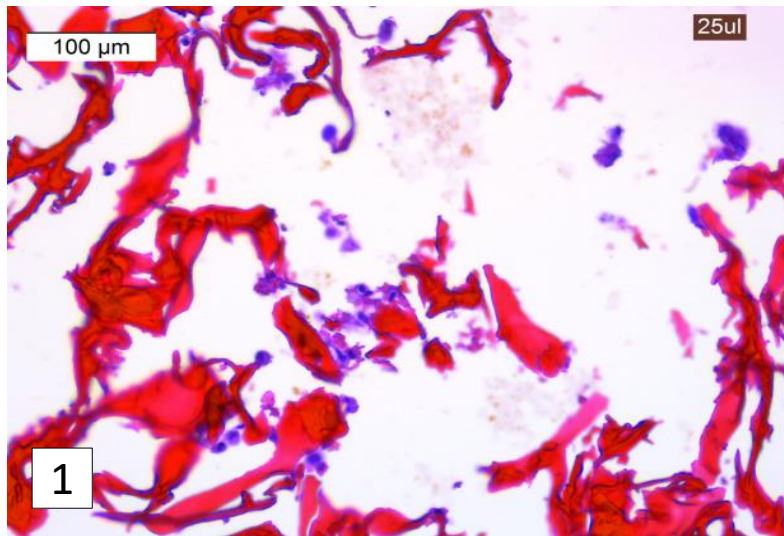
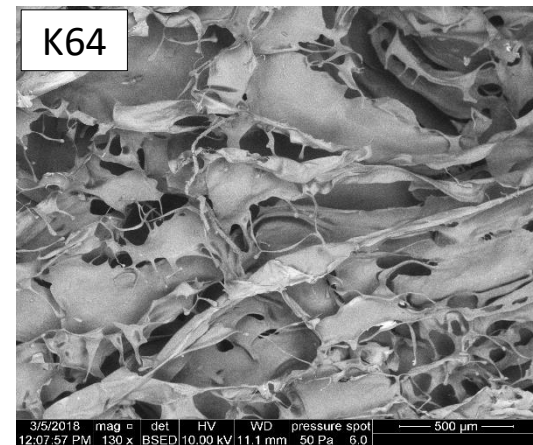
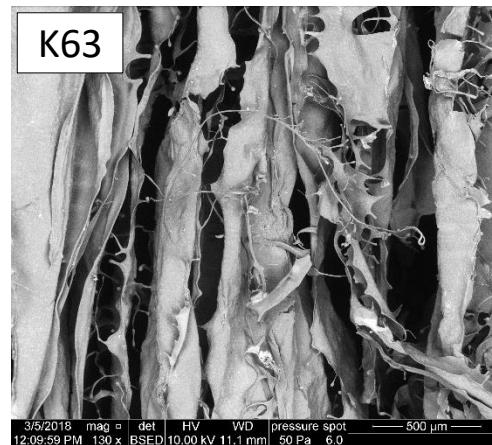
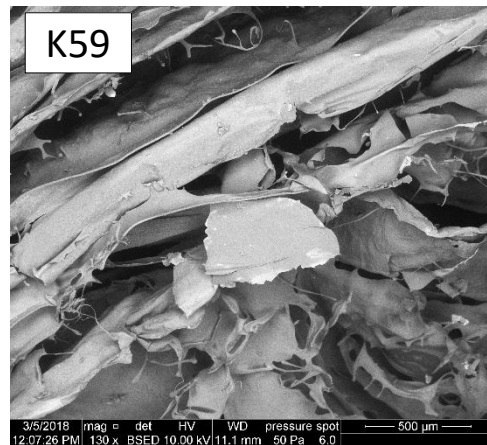
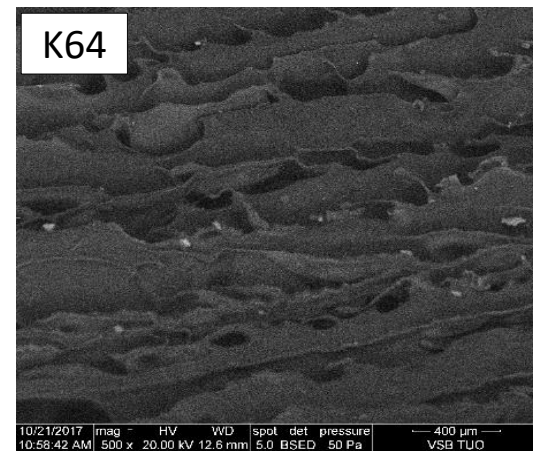
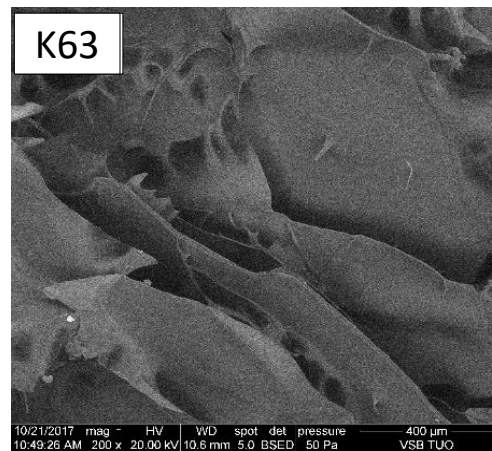
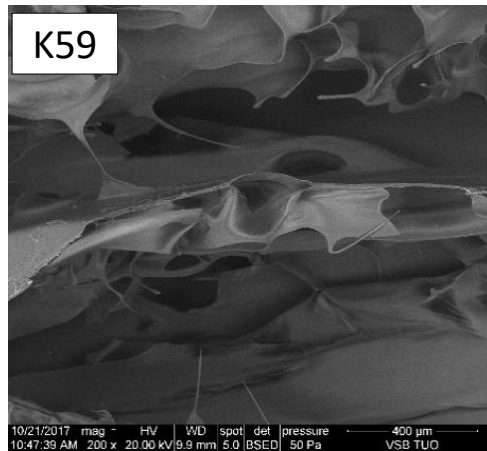


Fig. 8. Histopathological analysis showing the presence of cells in chitosan scaffold, sterilized both with steam (1) and with ethylene oxide (2)

Visible blue-violet stained cells and matrix fibres stained in red

SEM analysis – Series K



Scaffold sterility - Series K



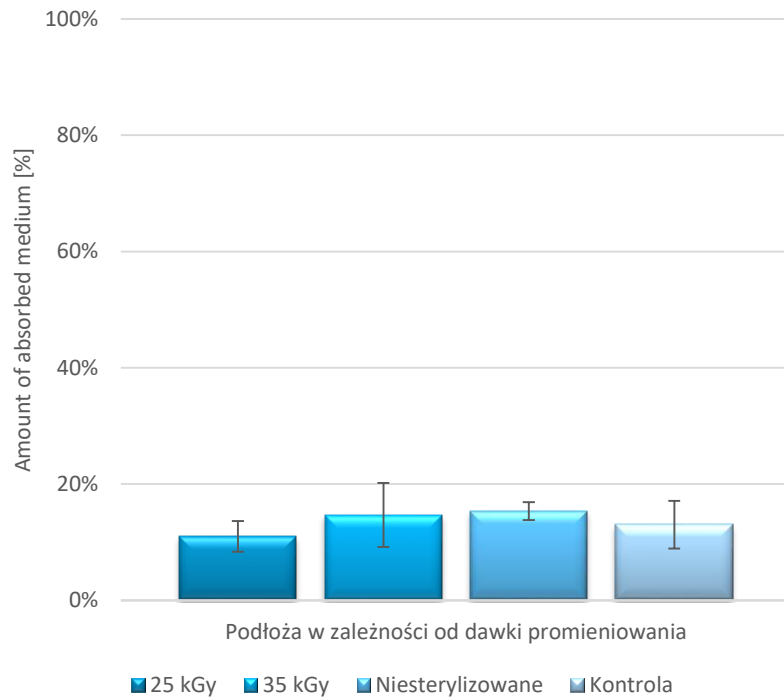
Tab. 4. Growth of bacteria on prepared scaffolds

	K63/ 95°C	K64/ 95°C	K59/ 120°C
Before sterilisation	S. epidermidis MSSE	-	S. epidermidis MRSE
Sterility in culture with antibiotics before radiation	-	-	-
Sterility after irradiation (25 kGy)	-	-	-
Sterility after irradiation (35 kGy)	-	-	-
Sterility in culture without antibiotics after irradiation (25 kGy)	-	-	-
Sterility in culture without antibiotics after irradiation (35 kGy)	-	-	-

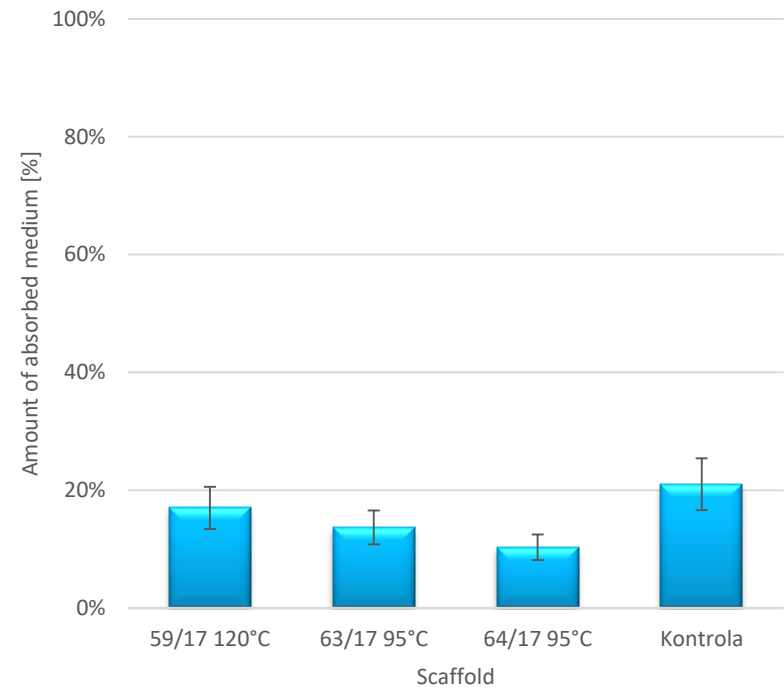
Swelling - Series K



Amount of absorbed medium depending on sterilisation method



Amount of absorbed medium depending on scaffold



Cells adherence - Series K



Tab. 5. Percentage expressed number of cells that did not adhere to the bottom of the culture vessel depending on the dose of sterilization radiation and the type of medium

	K59/ 120°C	K63/ 95°C	K64/ 95°C	Control
Unsterile	3,7%	2,9%	5,7%	6,5 %
Sterilised with 25kGy	2,6%	13,6%	6,5%	
Sterilised with 35kGy	14,3%	5,5%	4,1%	
Average	6,8%	7,3%	5,4%	

Cells adherence - Series K



Cells adherence;
sterilisation with
25 kGy after
96h

Cells adherence;
sterilisation with
35 kGy after
96h

Degree of
enzymatic
detachment

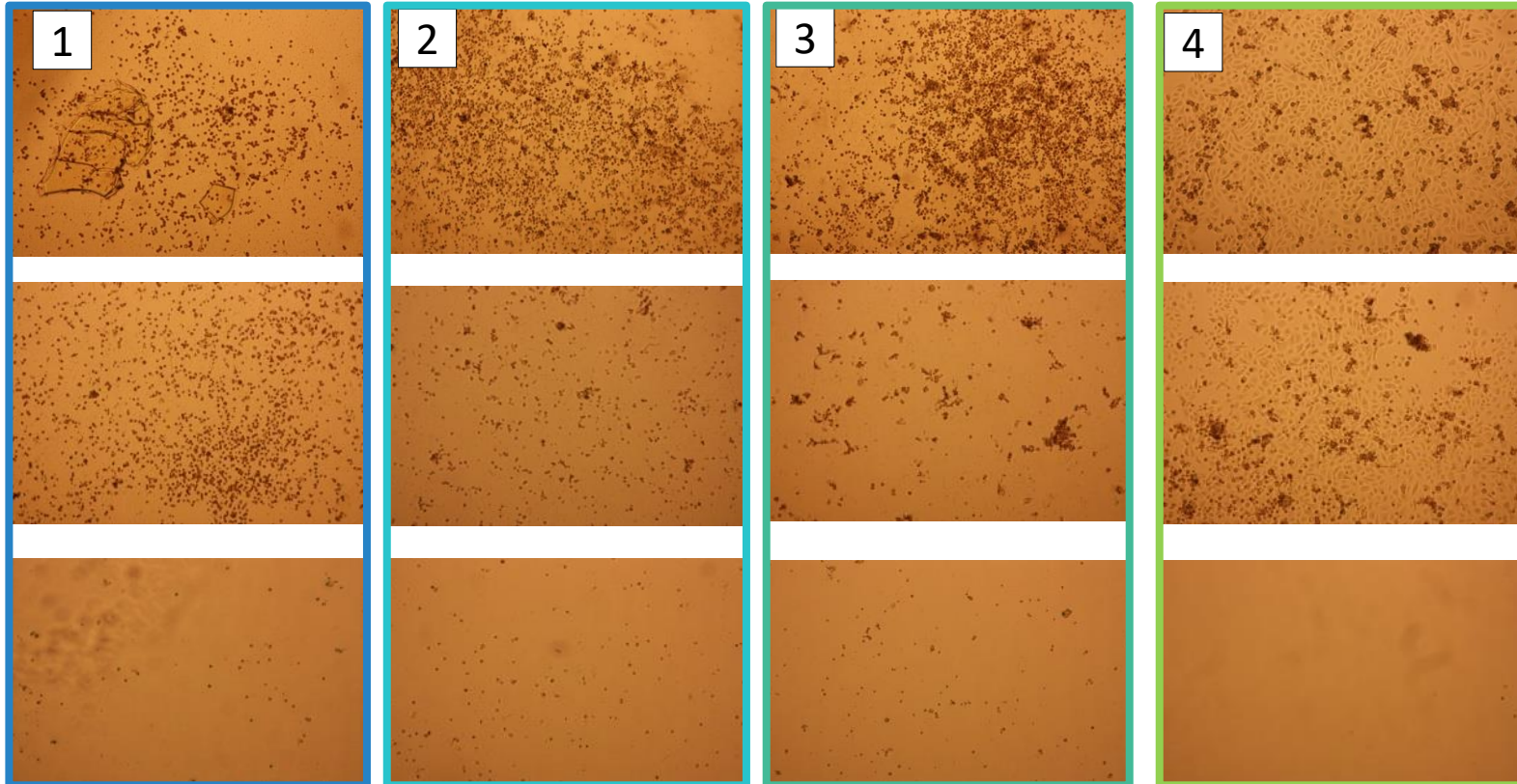
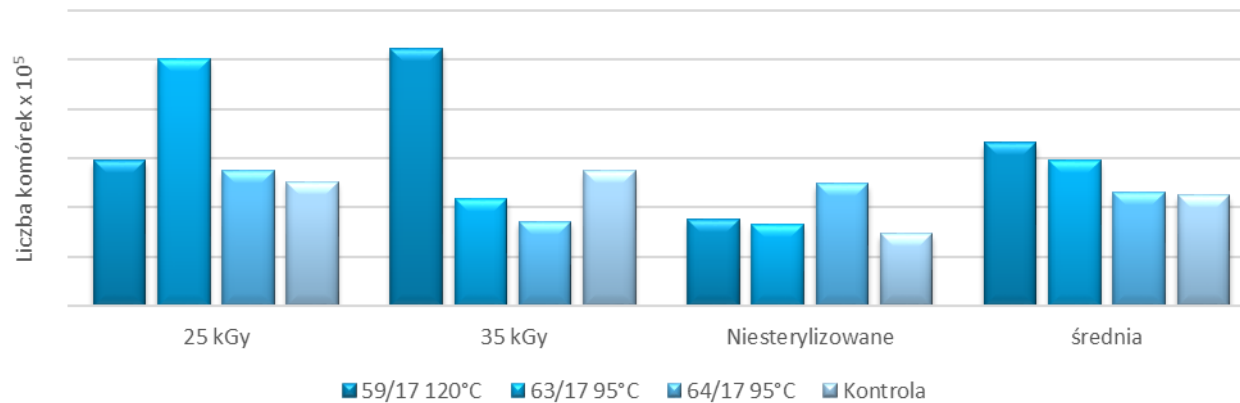


Fig. 9. 1 - Sample K59, 2 - Sample K63 , 3 - Sample K64, 4 - Control

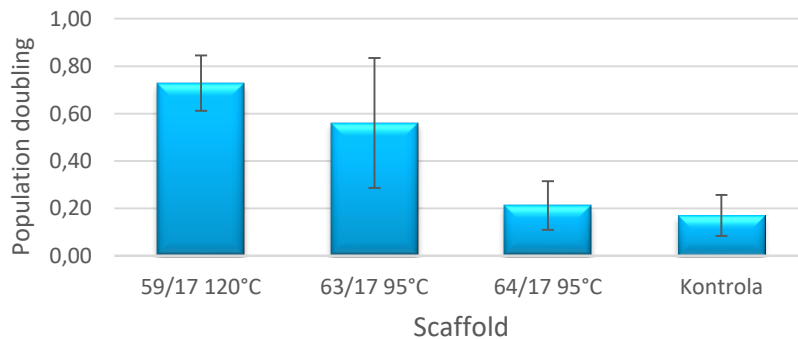
Population doubling – Series K



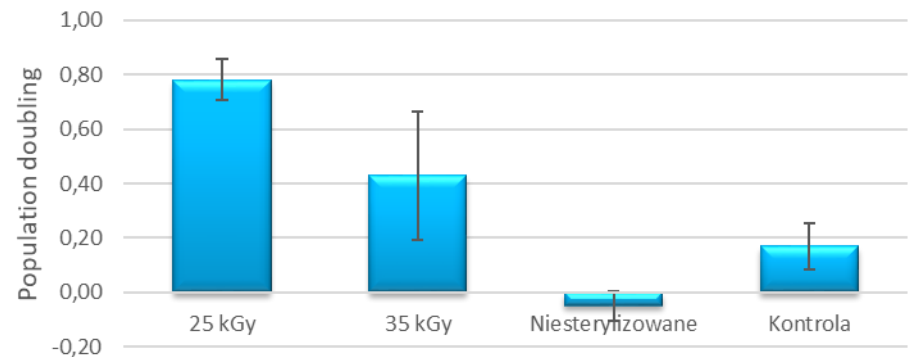
Number of cells after culture depending on scaffold and sterilisation dose



Population doubling depending on scaffold



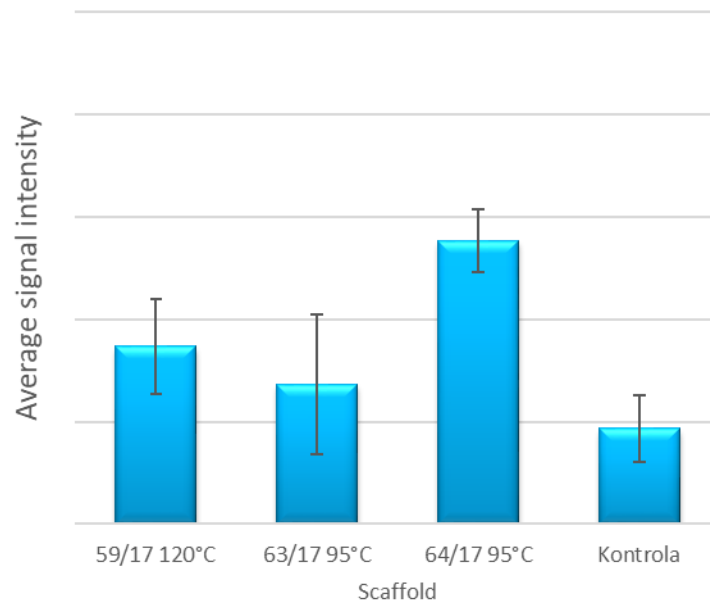
Population doubling depending on sterilisation dose



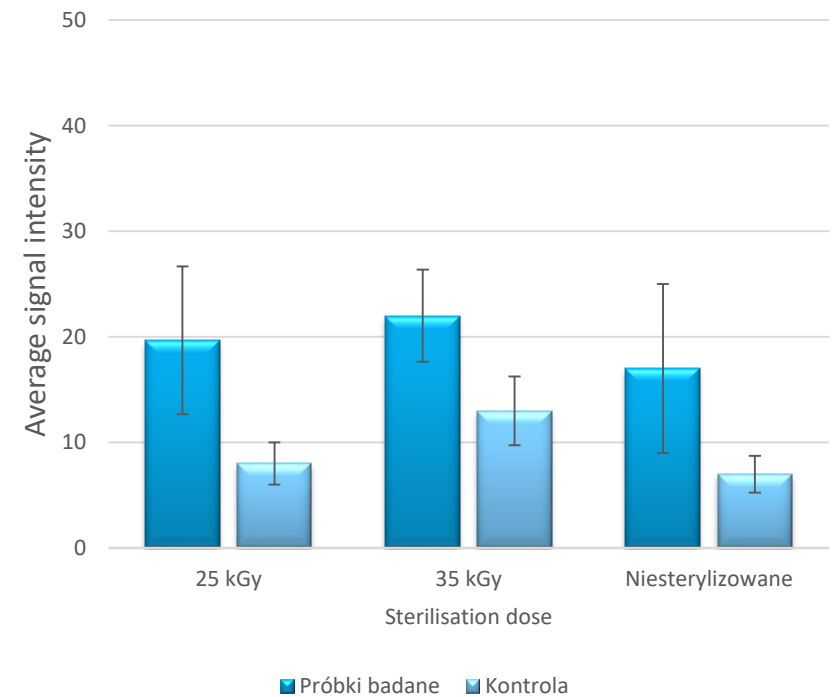
Reactive Oxygen Species - Series K



Amount of reactive oxygen species (ROS) depending on scaffold



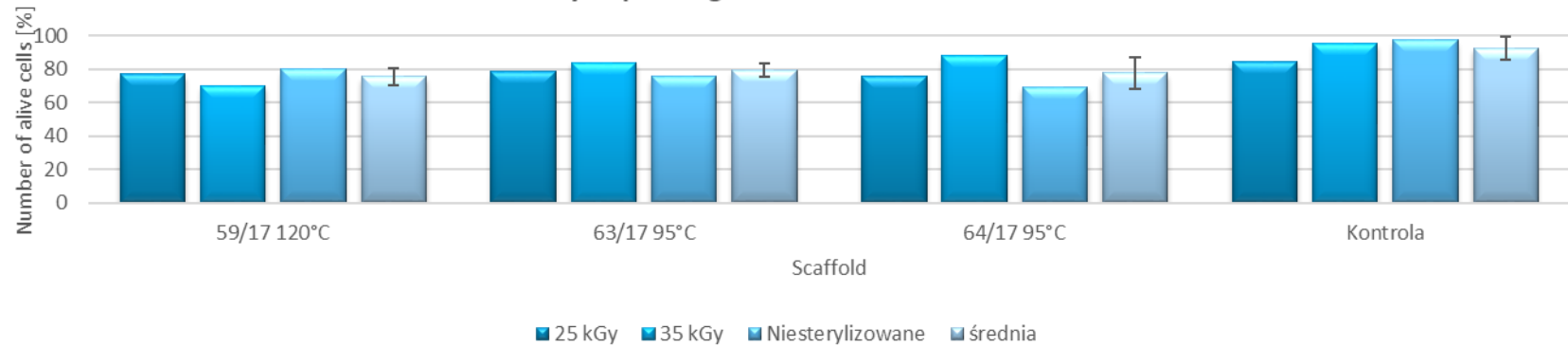
Amount of reactive oxygen species (ROS) depending on sterilisation dose



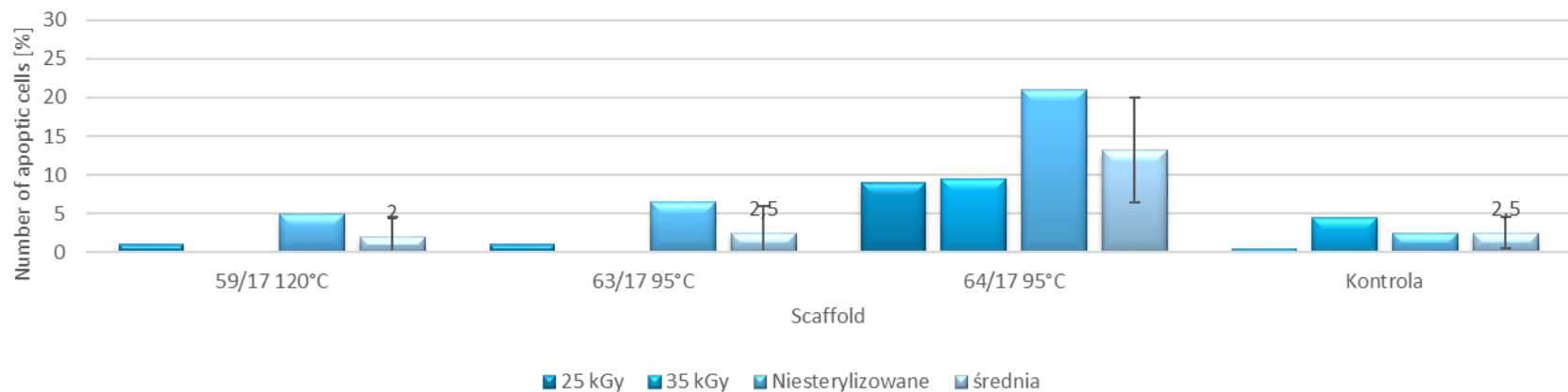
Cells viability - Series K



Cells viability depending on scaffold and sterilisation dose



Number of cells in apoptic phase depending on scaffold and sterilisation dose





Thank You for Your
Attention