Cell morphology and function in biomaterials & tissue engineering

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Structure of presentation

- 1. Background : "setting the scene"
- 2. Examples from human cell culture systems
- 3. Future directions







1. Background : "setting the scene"

relationship between morphology & function

paradigm change(s) in biomaterial research





What spectacle could be more impressive than the contemplation of the world ?

> Erasmus of Rotterdam [? 1469-1536]





portrait by Hans Holbein the Younger, 1523



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GUTENBERGS

2. Examples from human cell culture systems

Research focus of REPAIR-lab

 To set up relevant *in vitro* models using human endothelial cells
(e.g microvascular, endothelial progenitor cells [EPC]) alone or in co-culture with other relevant cell types to study how three-dimensional biomaterials can be vascularized

> porous ceramics, porous titanium silk protein fibroin, chitosan-based scaffolds polymer blends





Research focus of REPAIR-lab

 To set up relevant *in vitro* models using human cells
to study pathomechanisms of wear and corrosion products [metal ions, micro- / nanoparticles]







The importance of the endothelial cell [EC]

- 1. Essential element of the inflammatory reaction
- 2. Central to the angiogenic response
- 3. Pre-requisite for vascularisation of tissue engineered implants.

in vitro models of angiogenesis

- metal ion effects
- micro-/nanoparticle effects
 - vascularization of synthetic and natural matrices [TE]





capillary

CD 34

various endothelial phenotypes

inflammatory phenotype

angiogenic phenotype

migrating phenotype





activated EC e.g. inflammation



inflammatory phenotype

non-activated EC





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Cytoskeletal Changes in activated EC [HDMEC]





 $\begin{array}{l} \text{control} \\ \text{F-actin} = \text{red} \\ \text{nuclei} = \text{blue} \\ \\ \text{dense peripheral ring} \end{array}$

TNFα (24 h, 300 U/ml) [positive control] arrow = interendothelial gap

stress fibres





OEC : outgrowth endothelial cells

non-activated



CD31 ++ [PECAM-1] vWF ++ VE-cadherin ++ caveolin-1 ++ VEGFR-2 ++ CD45 negative

VE-cadherin

Sabine Fuchs PhD











Endothelial cells [EC] on metal surfaces





control (glass)

cp-titanium

green = EC surface marker, PECAM-1 (CD31) red = F-actin cytoskeleton blue = nuclear fluorochrome



Kirsten Peters PhD



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Co28Cr6Mo



Ti6AI4V

green =	EC surface marker, PECAM-1 (CD31)
red =	F-actin cytoskeleton
blue =	nuclear fluorochrome





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angiogenic phenotype

3D-angiogenesis / vasculogenesis model *in vitro*

calcein AM



suspension of EC

del of fibrin/type I collagen

proangiogenic factors
VEGF [50 ng/ml]
+ bFGF [5 ng/ml]

6 days of culture

human dermal microvascular endothelial cells [HDMEC]

Kirsten Peters PhD



3D-angiogenesis model in vitro : effects of cobalt

HDMEC embedded in a gel of fibrin/type I collagen with growth factor stimulation [VEGF + bFGF] for 6 days. Digital overlay images of a vital (green) and a nuclear stain (blue)



control

calcein AM



Co²⁺-treated (0.1 mM)



repair-lab, Institute of Pathology

Kirsten Peters PhD

Quantitation of 3D-angiogenesis

Effects of cobalt ions









Functionality changes when heterotypic cell interactions take place

angiogenic phenotype in co-culture with osteoblasts <u>+</u> biomaterials





3. Future directions



- developing the field of functional morphology
 - → immunocytochemical distribution of epitopes
 - → combining microscopy and molecular biology

laser capture microdissection + qRT-PCR





summa summarum.....



- Choice of structural parameters can be an excellent monitor of functional status :
 - \rightarrow CAMs, cytoskeleton, phosphorylated proteins
- 3D- and/or co-culture systems essential for future strategies in TE & RegMed
- ♦ LCM + qRT-PCR a major tool for functional morphology











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http://www.repair-lab.org





