

Bioingegnerizzazione di tessuti

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IMAST

Distretto Tecnologico sull'Ingegneria dei Materiali Polimerici e Compositi e Strutture

IMCB

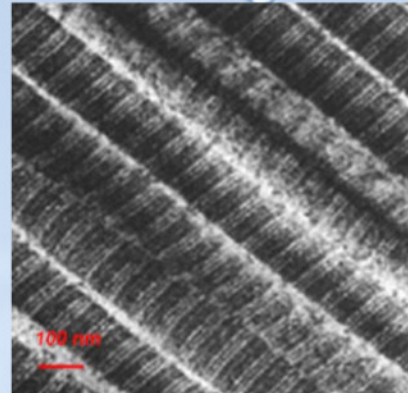
Istituto dei Materiali Compositi e Biomedici - CNR

DIMP

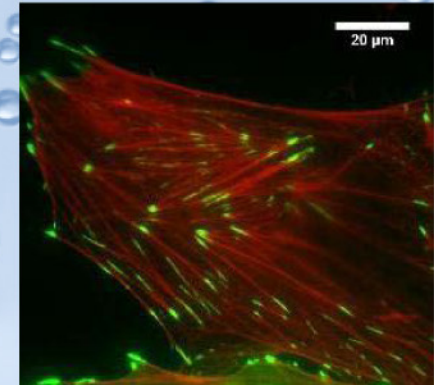
Dipartimento di Ingegneria dei Materiali e della Produzione - Università di Napoli Federico II

La Natura fornisce
molteplici esempi di
sistemi che si
differenziano per

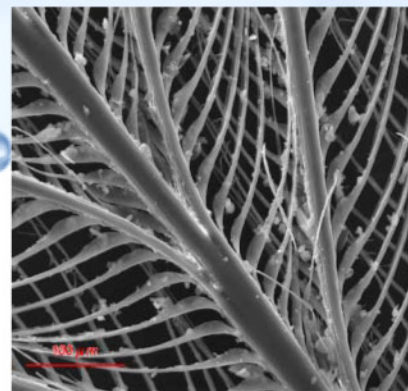
- **Composizione**
- **Microstruttura**
- **Funzione**



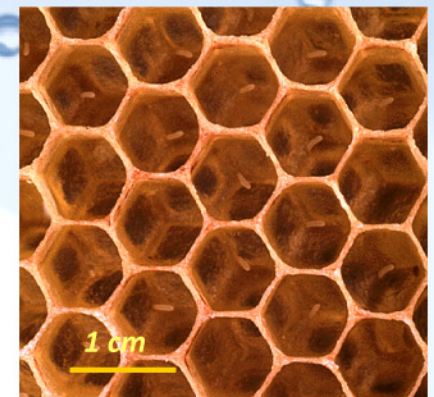
fibrille collagene



citochesletro

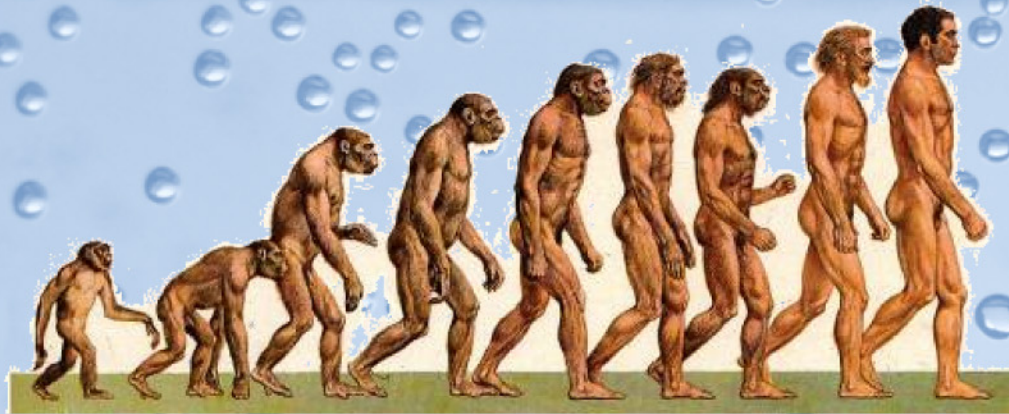


piuma

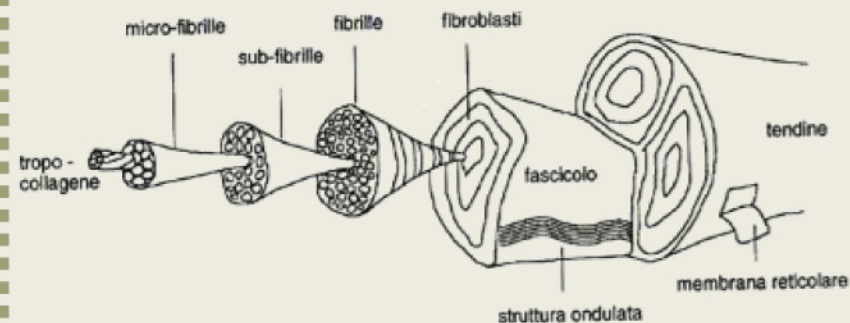
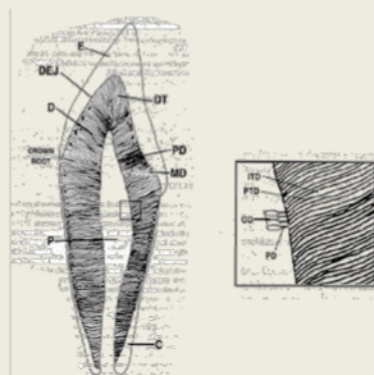
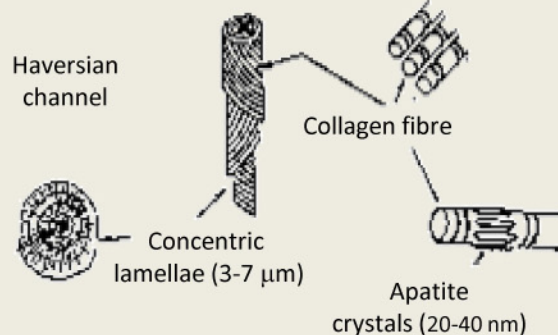
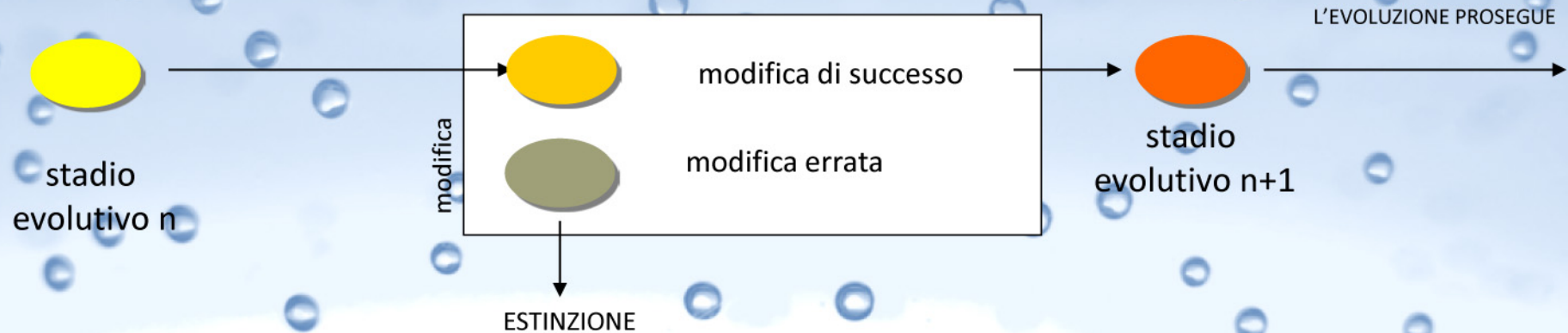


honeycomb

L'evoluzione biologica



La selezione naturale agisce attraverso una procedura molto lenta ma estremamente efficiente che consiste nel sottoporre continuamente le strutture a verifiche basate sull'approccio 'trial and error' allo scopo di sviluppare le strutture migliori per ogni prestazione funzionale



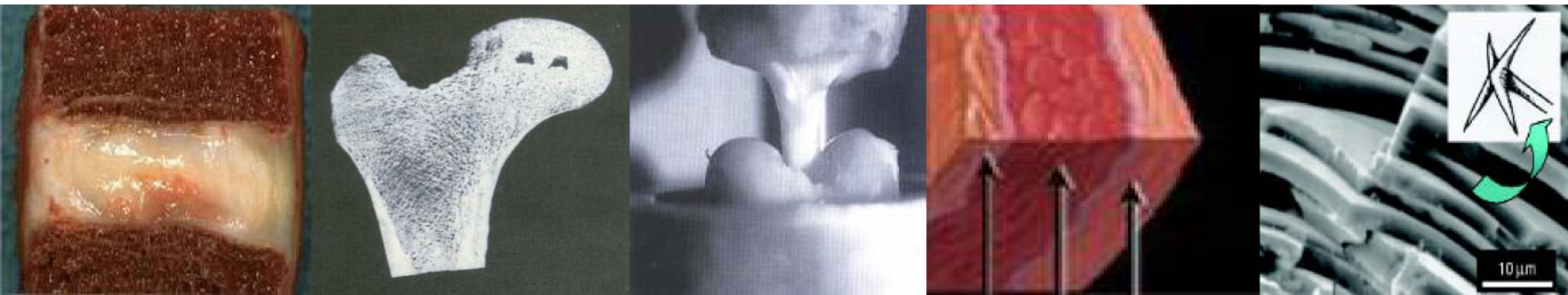
Caratteristiche dei tessuti naturali

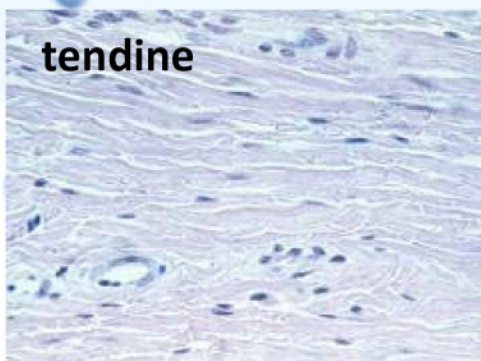
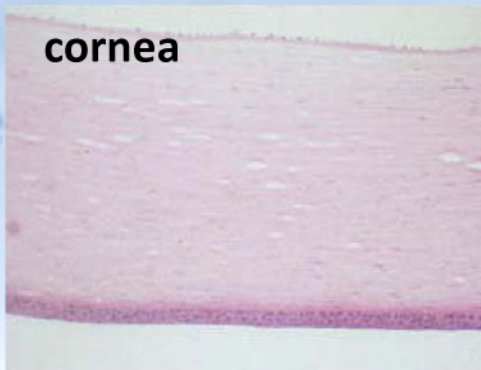
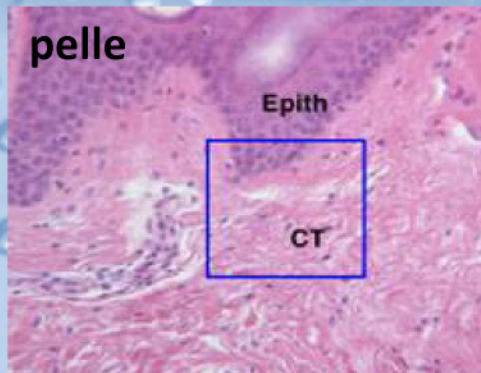
Il processo di evoluzione ha conferito ai tessuti biologici proprietà uniche:

- Eterogeneità

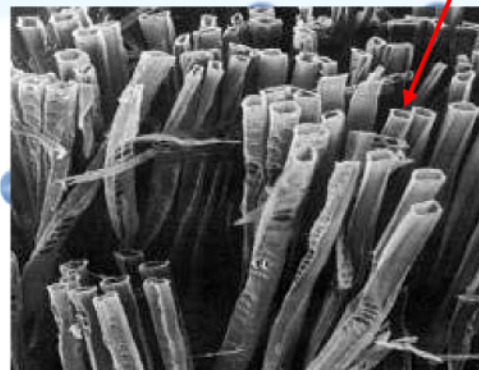
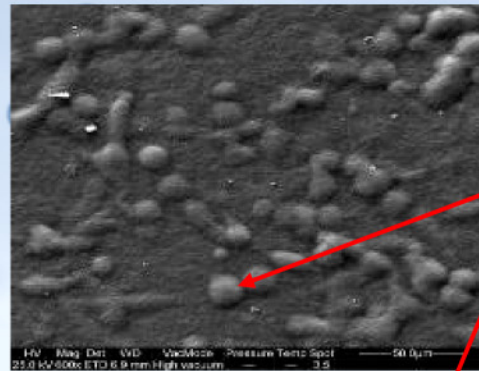
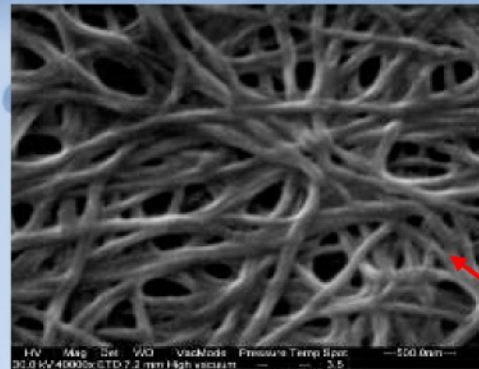
- Anisotropia

- Viscoelasticità





Microscopia ottica

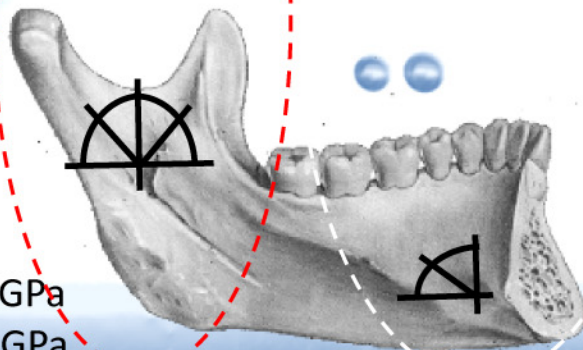
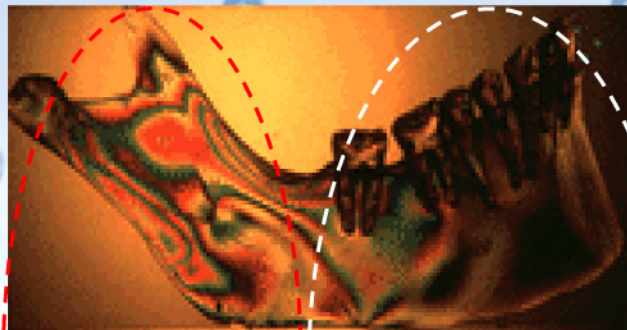
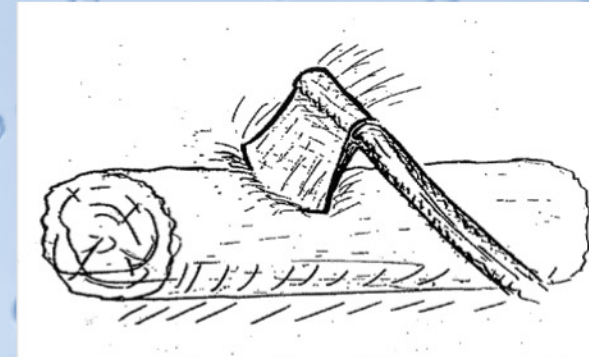
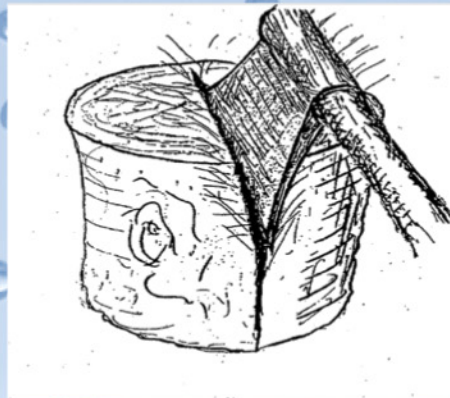
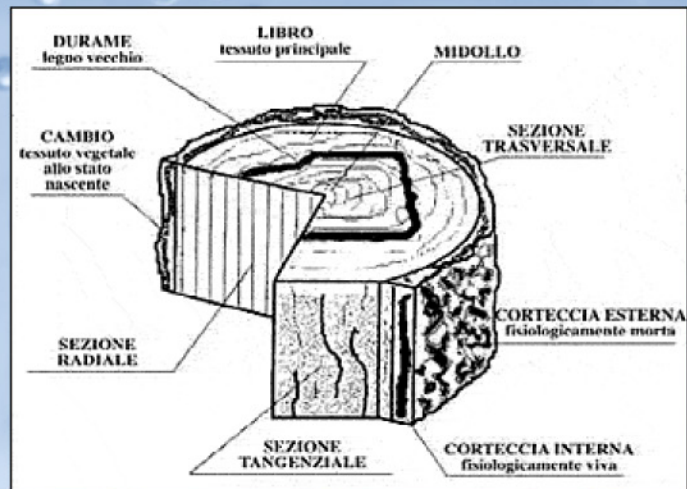


Microscopia elettronica

I tessuti sono costituiti da:

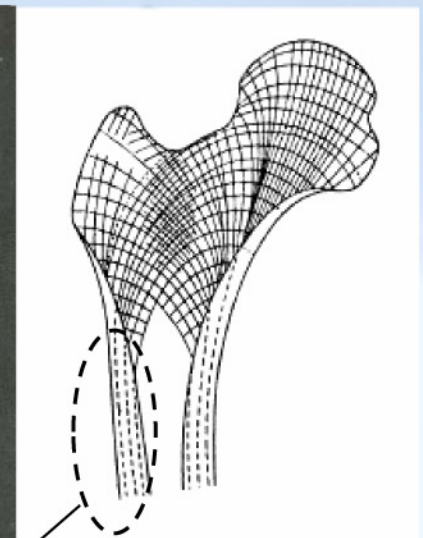
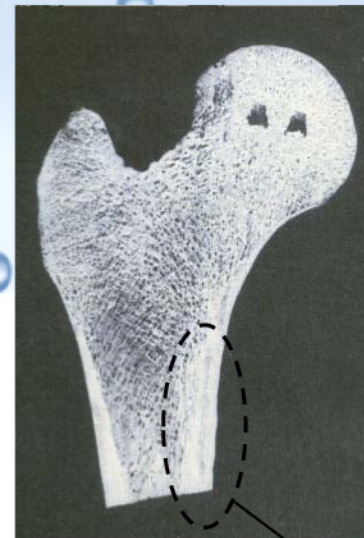
- Fase liquida
- Fase solida
- Fase cellulare

Anisotropia

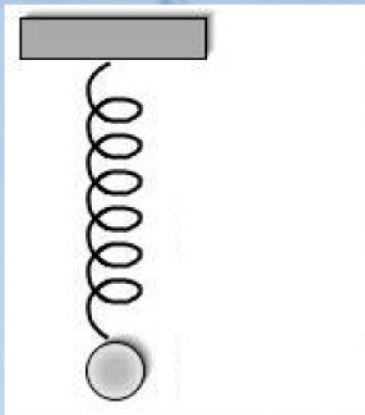


Ramo
45° $E=17\text{GPa}$
135° $E=11\text{GPa}$

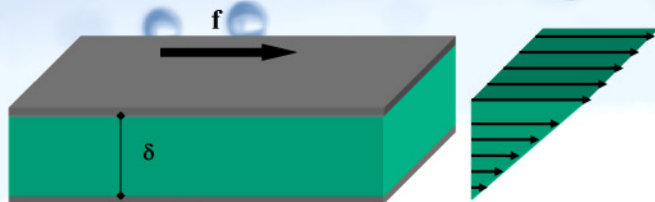
Mandibola anteriore
0° $E=21\text{GPa}$
90° $E=12\text{GPa}$



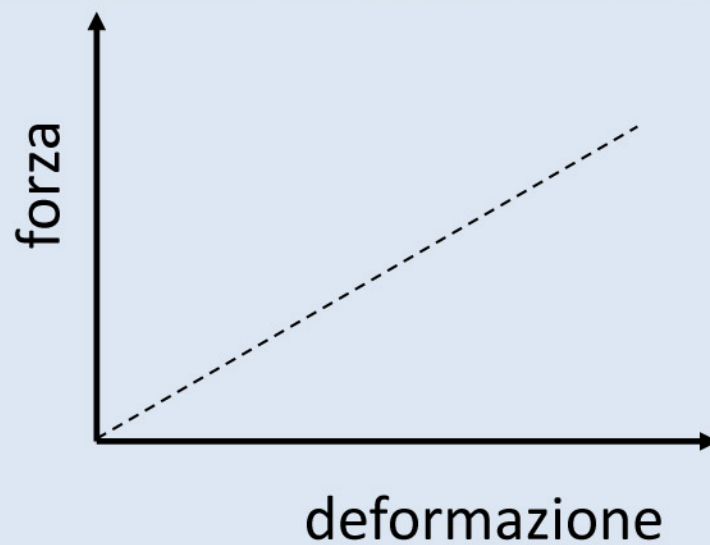
Femore
 $E_{\text{longitudinale}} = 20\text{GPa}$
 $E_{\text{radiale}} = 12\text{GPa}$



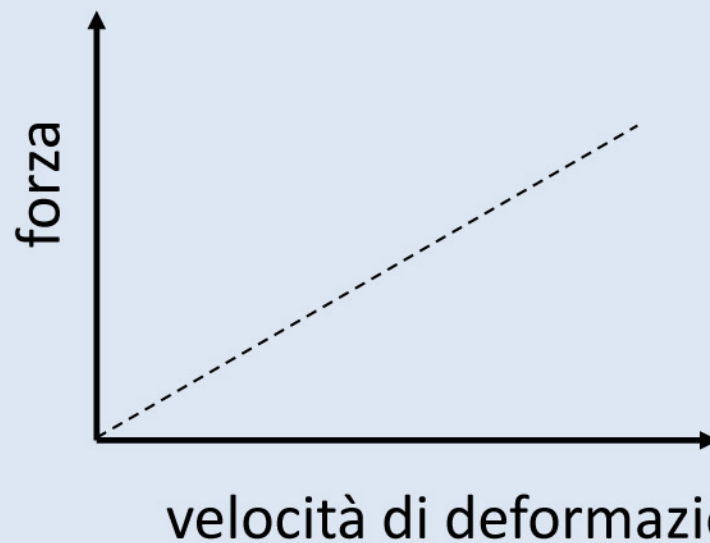
Solido Elastico



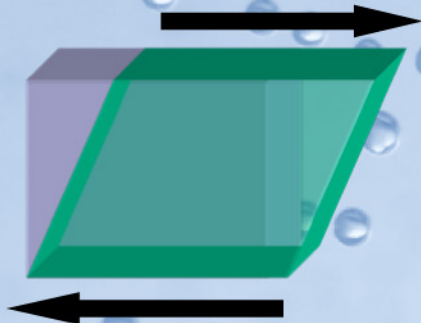
Liquido viscoso



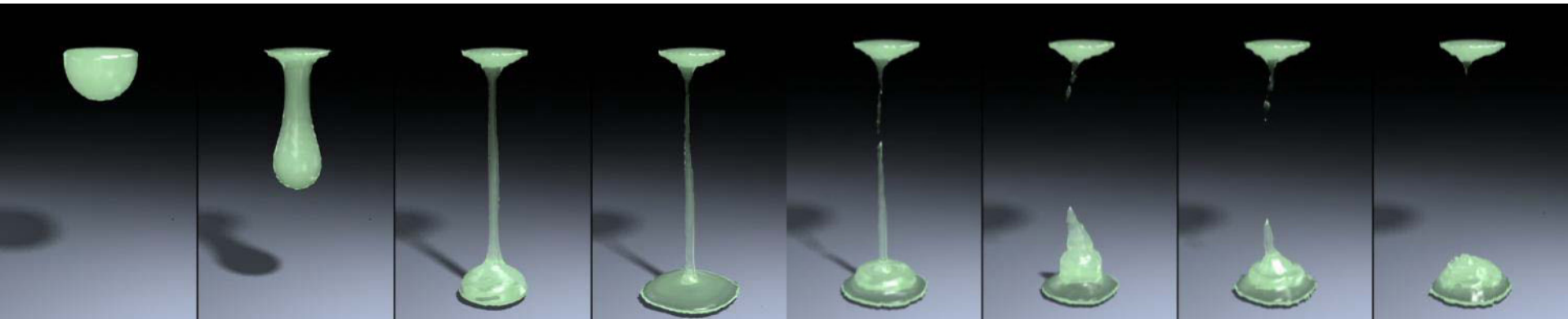
$$\sigma = E \varepsilon$$



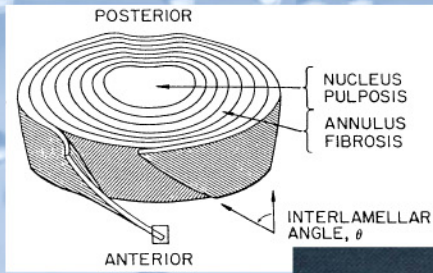
$$\tau = \eta \dot{\varepsilon}$$



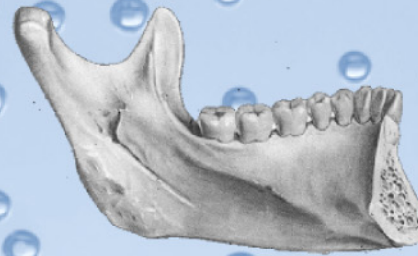
$$\tau = \text{Componente elastica} + \text{Componente viscosa}$$



Protesi composite



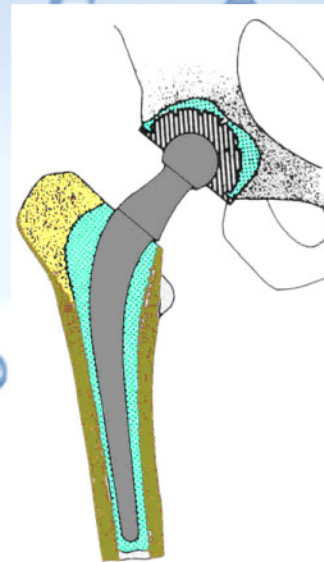
Disco intervertebrale



Mandibola



Tendini e legamenti



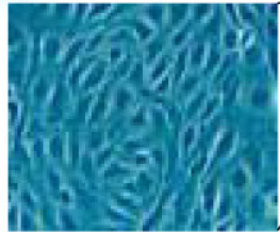
Anca

Ingegneria dei Tessuti

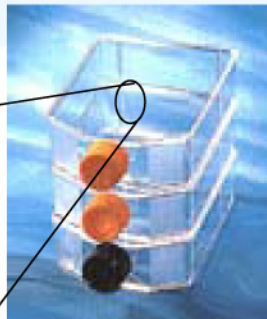
Estrazione cellulare



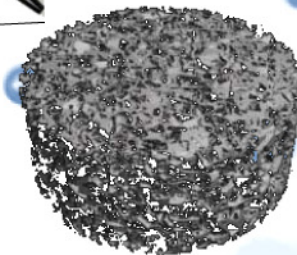
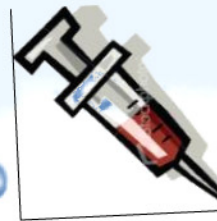
Espansione *in vitro*



Cellule (2D)



Semina in costrutti
(3D)

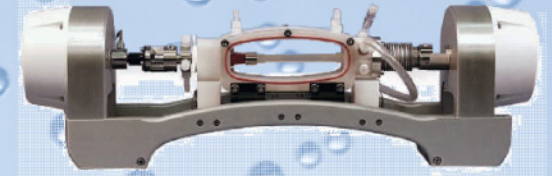


Impianto

Paziente



bioreattori



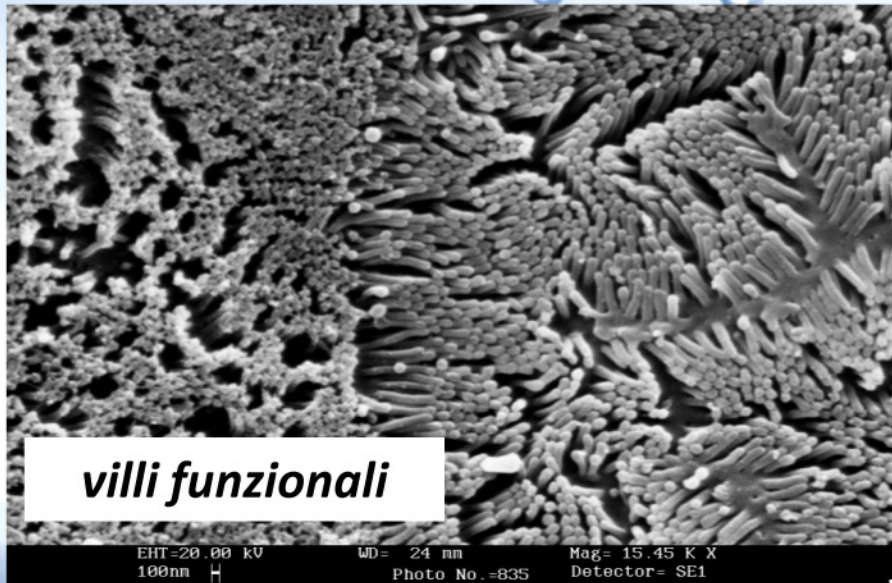
Coltura *in vitro*

Impianto

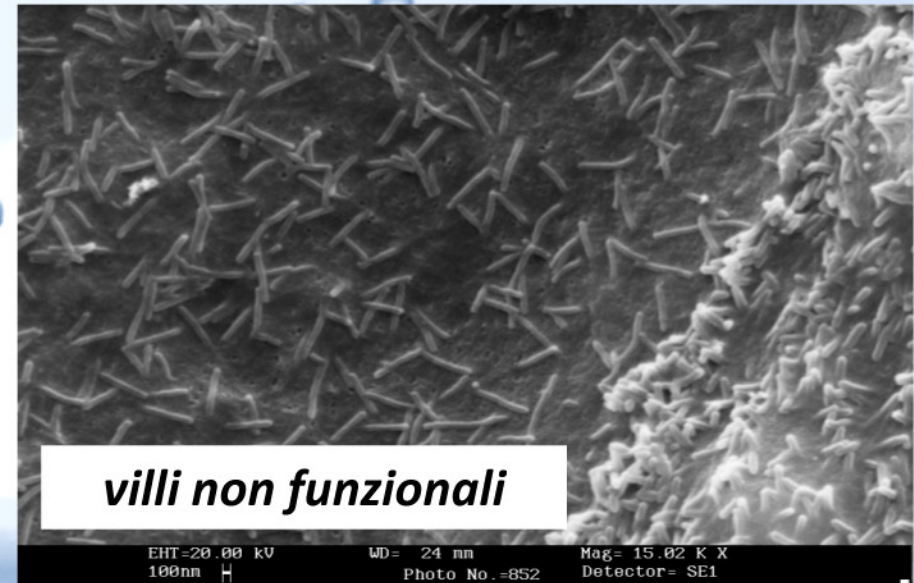
effetto del materiale sulla risposta cellulare

Cellule stabilizzate di intestino
CaCo2

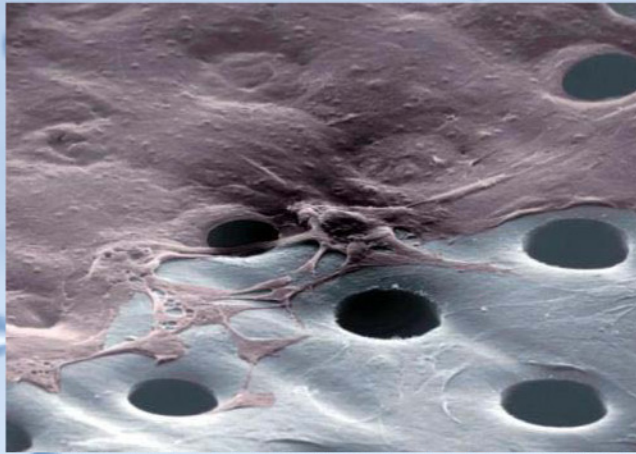
38 giorni di coltura su *Laserskin*



38 giorni di coltura su poliuretano

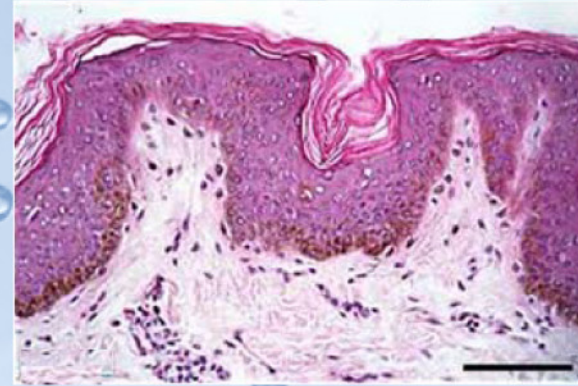


Rigenerazione della pelle

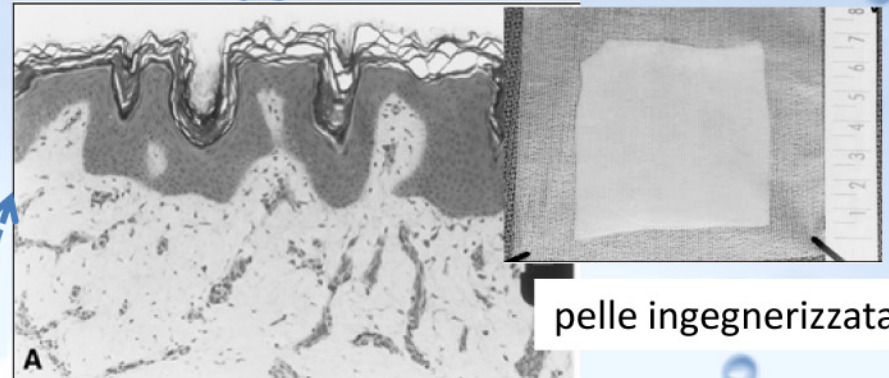


epidermide *in vitro*: cheratinociti
su scaffold in Hyaff11

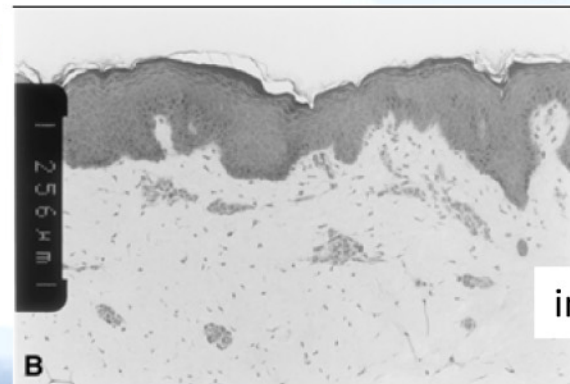
pelle *in vitro*: Co-cultura
di cheratinociti e
fibroblasti in scaffold di
collagene e
glicosamminoglicani



pelle normale

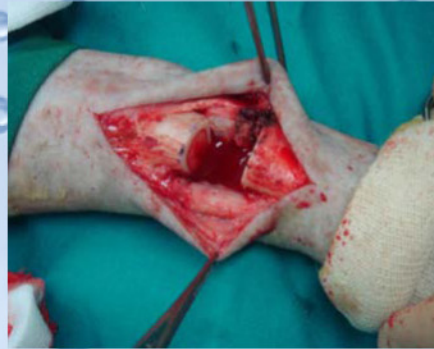


pelle ingegnerizzata



innesto autologo

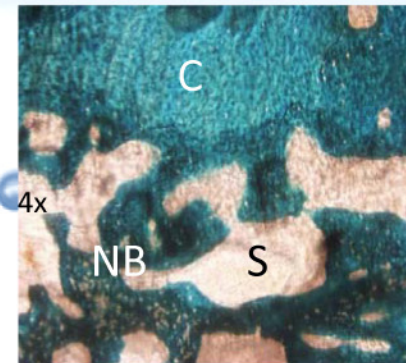
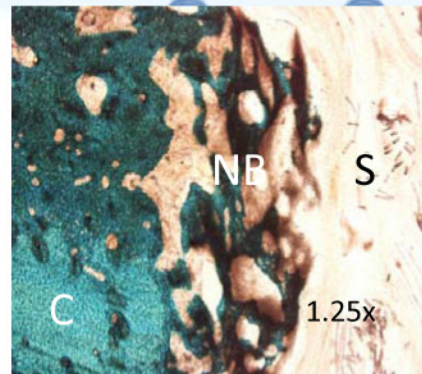
Rigenerazione del tessuto osseo



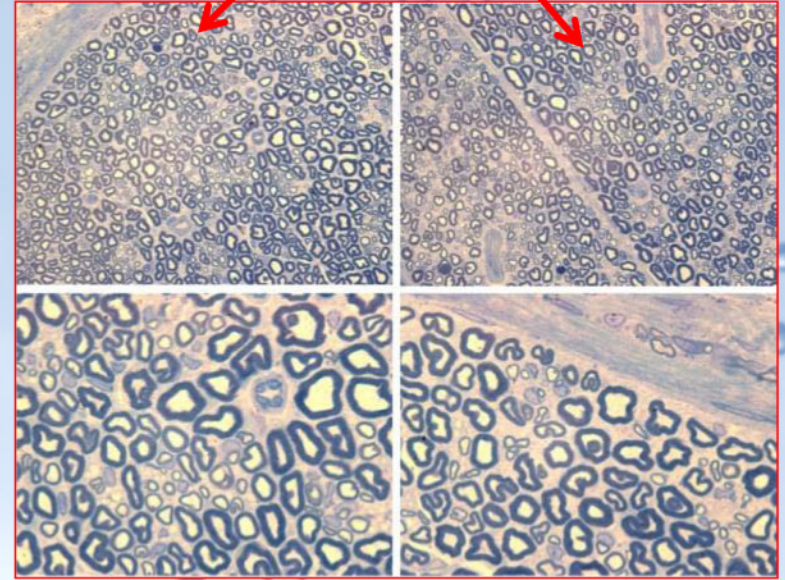
Scaffold poroso in PCL / PLA

Impianto in vivo

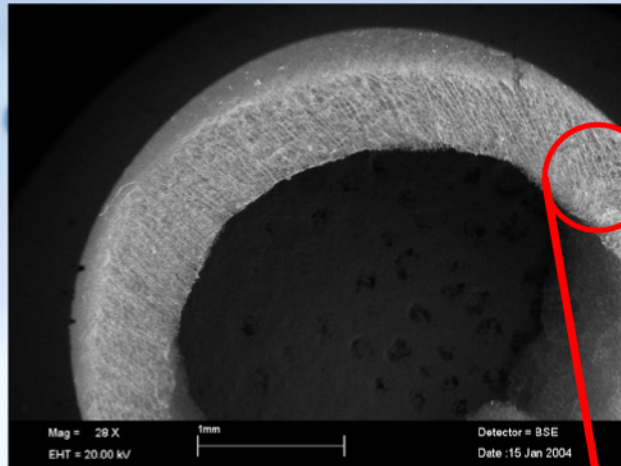
Formazione di tessuto osseo ed
assenza di capsula fibrotica



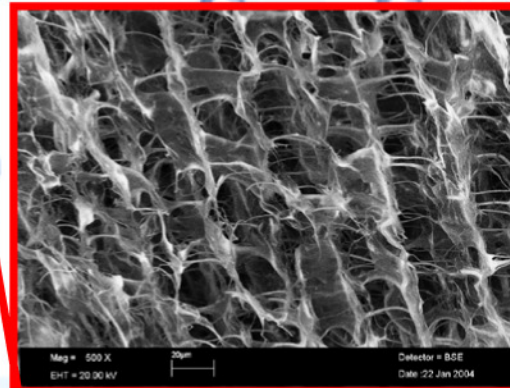
Rigenerazione del tessuto nervoso

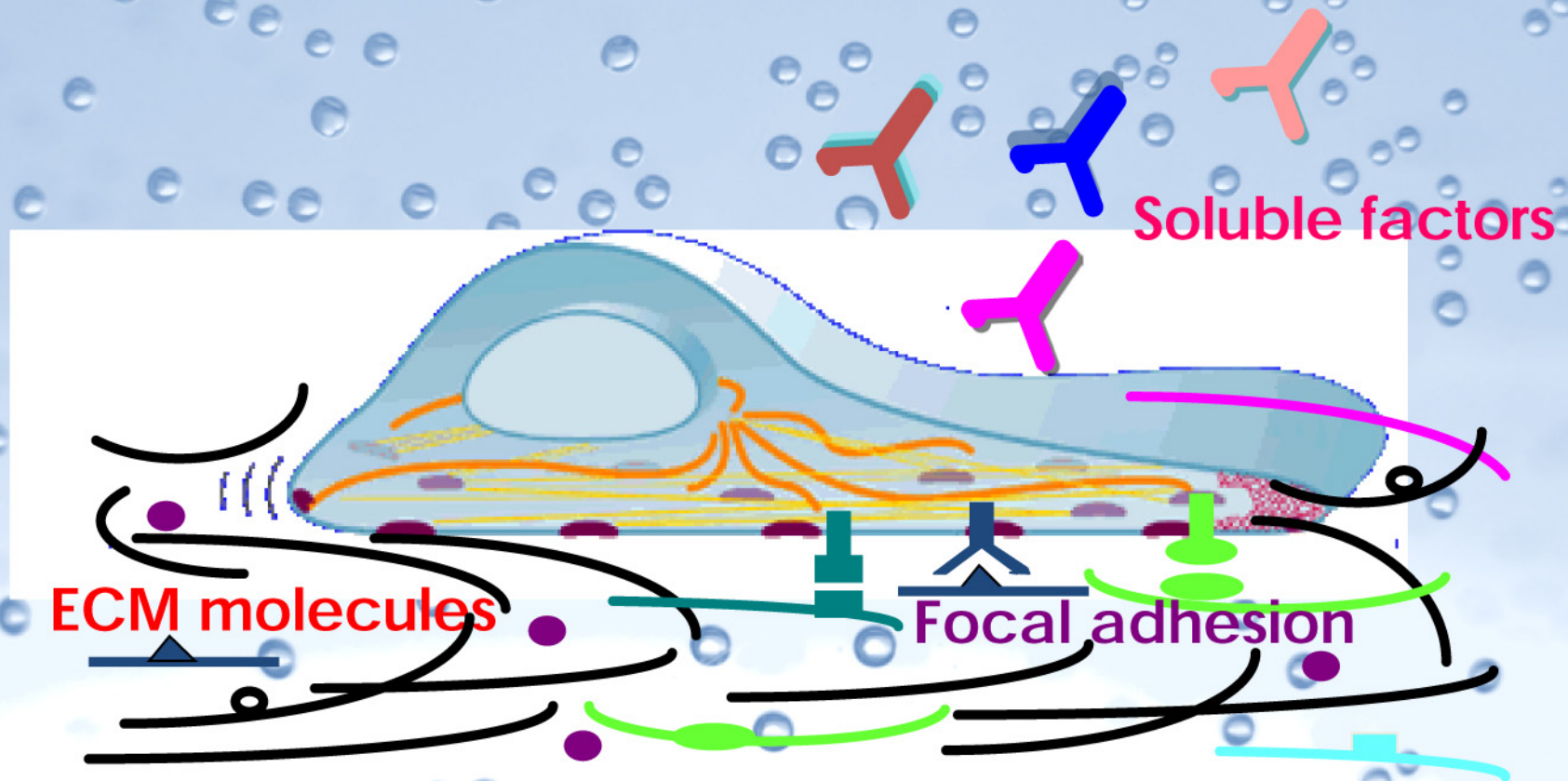


Adegua-
ta
mielinizzazione dei
fasci nervosi



Scaffold tubolare poroso in
collagene e
glicosaminoglicani





Le cellule *comunicano* con i materiali usando un *linguaggio* molecolare basato su segnali biochimici (*biological recognition*)

materiali bioattivi – biological recognition

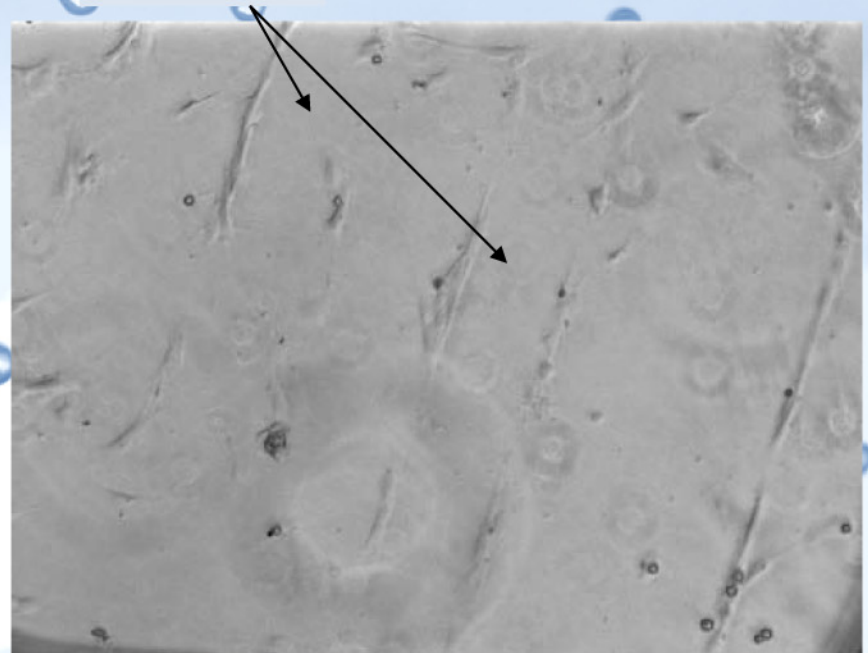
La comprensione del linguaggio cellulare apre nuove frontiere per l'ingegnerizzazione di piattaforme bioattive per il controllo dell'attività cellulare

micro-patterning con *laminina* per il controllo dell'adesione e migrazione cellulare
(in collaborazione con Francesco Valle ISMN CNR Bologna)

Strisce di laminina



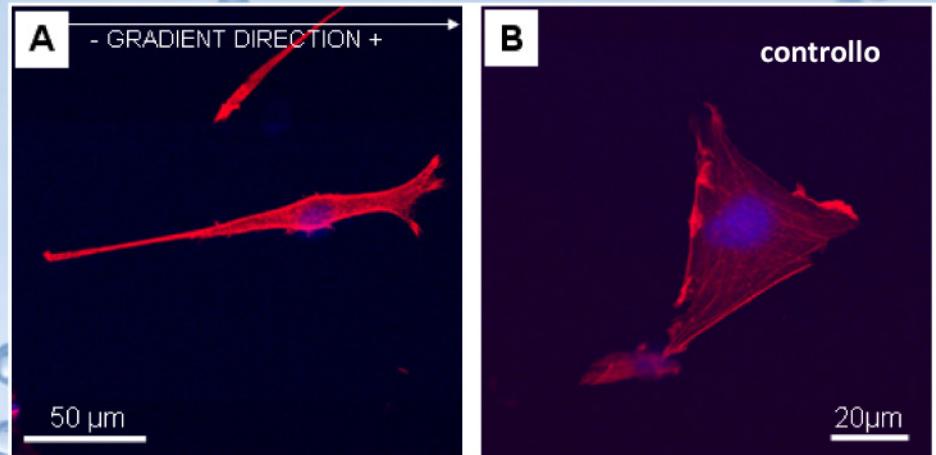
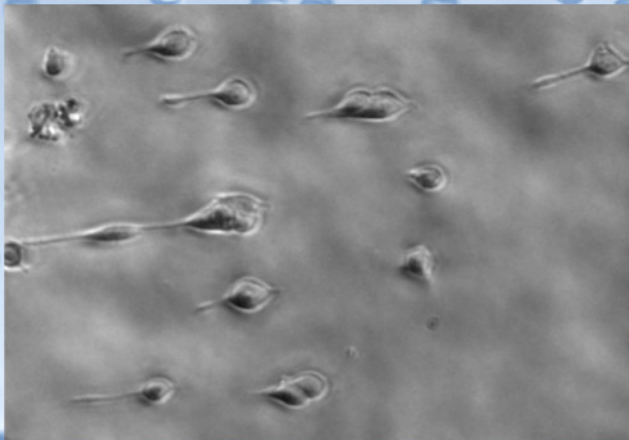
fibroblasti



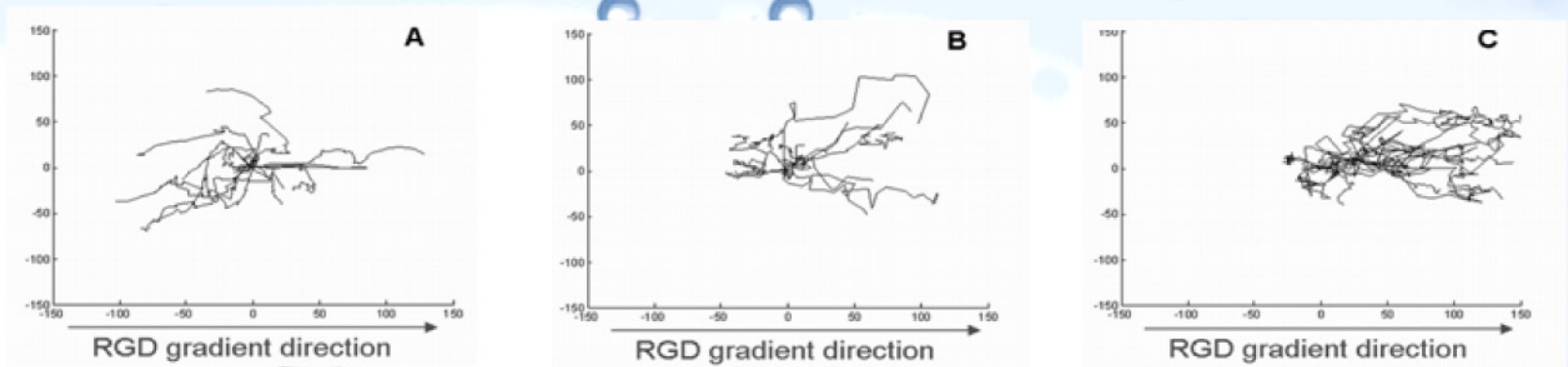
materiali bioattivi – biological recognition

Adesione su substrati di PEG funzionalizzati – effetto del gradiente del tripeptide RGD

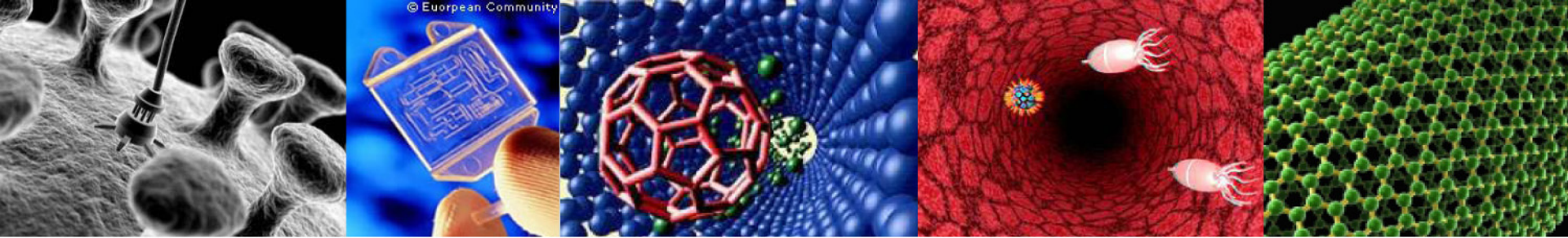
Sviluppo di modelli sperimentali per controllare e guidare la risposta cellulare in scaffold bioattivi



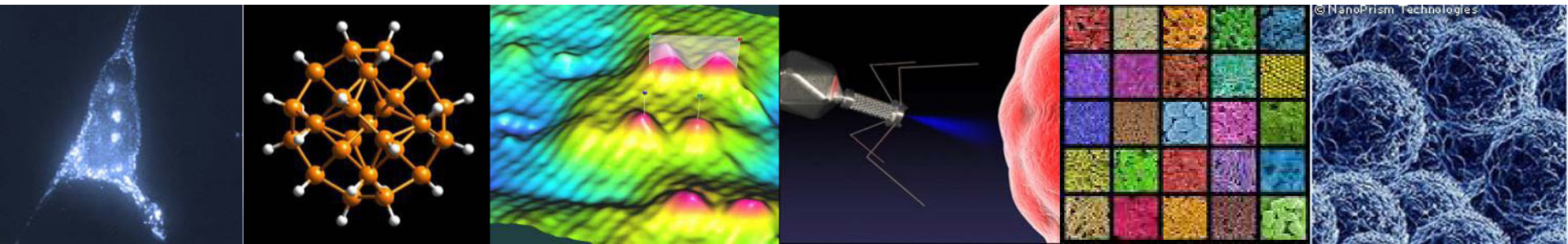
Traiettorie cellulari



Aumento della pendenza del gradiente di segnale



Conoscenze avanzate del *signaling* molecolare
 +
 La possibilità di disegnare materiali con risoluzione nanometrica
 =
 replicare dispositivi nanostrutturati altamente funzionali



Nell'ultimo trentennio il concetto di materiale ha subito una trasformazione notevole passando da *materiale quasi inerte* a *materiale quasi vivente* capace di interagire con l'ambiente e reagire in risposta a stimoli

Integrazione di conoscenze

- *Chimica*
- *Biosciienze*
- *Nanotecnologia*
- *Tecnologia dell'informazione*
- *Scienze cognitive*
- *Medicina*
- *Fisica*
- *Ingegneria*
- *Bioetica*