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Preparation and Characterization of Ipriflavone-Loaded Poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide) Scaffold for Tissue Engineered Bone

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: 가 (PLGA)
 , X , hematoxilin & eosin,
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 91.7% 101 μm . PLGA 50%
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ABSTRACT : Ipriflavone (IP), a non-hormonal isoflavone derivative, has been shown to interfere with bone remodeling by inhibiting bone resorption and stimulating bone formation. IP consistently increased the amount of Ca incorporated into the cell layer by mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs). In this study, we developed the novel IP loaded poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) scaffolds for the possibility of the application of the tissue engineered bone. IP/PLGA scaffolds were prepared by solvent casting/salt leaching method and were characterized by porosimeter, scanning electron microscopy, determination of residual salt amount, differential scanning calorimetry, and X-ray diffractometer, respectively. IP/PLGA scaffolds were implanted into the back of athymic nude mouse to observe the effect of IP on the osteoinduction compared with control PLGA scaffolds. Thin sections were cut from paraffin embedded tissues and histological sections were stained H&E, von Kossa, and immunohistochemical staining for Type collagen and osteocalcin. It can be observed that the porosity was above 91.7% and the pore size was above 101 μm. Control scaffold and IP/PLGA scaffolds of 50% IP were implanted on the back of athymic nude mouse to observe the effect of IP on the induction of cells proliferation for 9 weeks. The evidence of calcification, osteoblast, and osteoid from the undifferentiated stem cells in the subcutaneous sites and other soft connective tissue sites having a preponderance of stem cells has been observed. From these results, it seems that IP plays an important role for bone induction in IP/PLGA scaffolds.

Keywords : scaffold, ipriflavone, bone remodeling, bone resorption, tissue engineered bone.

1. (3-phenyl-7-isopropoxy-4H-1-benzopyrane-4-one, ipriflavone, IP)

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가

2,3

가

28-31

PLGA

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32

(scanning electron microscopy, SEM)

(porosimeter)

X (X-ray diffractometer, XRD)

(differential scanning calorimetry, DSC)

³³ *in vivo*

2. PLGA (lactide/glicolide, 75/25, Resomer® RG 756, Boehringer Ingelheim Chem. Co. Ltd, Germany)

90000 g/mole

(Orient Chem. Co., Korea)

IP (Korea)

(MC, Tedia Co. Inc., USA)

HPLC PLGA IP

Figure 1

/

PLGA 1 g IP (0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5 g) MC

(Table 1). PLGA

15 mm 5 mm

(MH-50Y, CAP 50 tons, Japan)

60 kg/cm² 24

3

48 , 8 mTorr, -55

48

1 25

MC

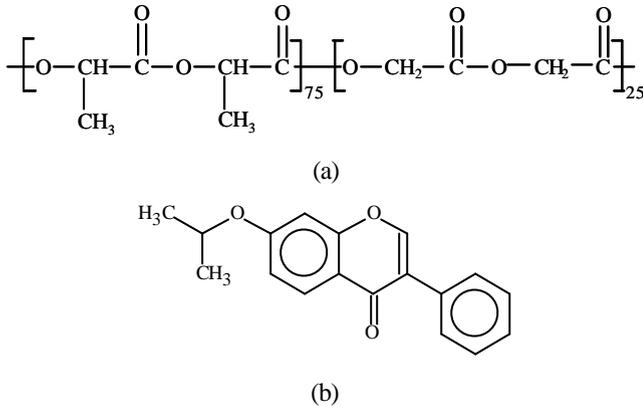


Figure 1. Chemical structures of (a) IP and (b) PLGA.

Table 1. Properties of Fabricated Porous IP/PLGA Scaffolds by means of Solvent Casting/Salt Leaching

PLGA concentration (w/v%)	IP content (%)	volume of PLGA to NaCl (w/w%)	porosity (%)	median pore diameter (μm)
20	0	90	91.7	101
20	10	90	82.3	116
20	20	90	87.1	140
20	30	90	84.8	147
20	50	90	79.8	123

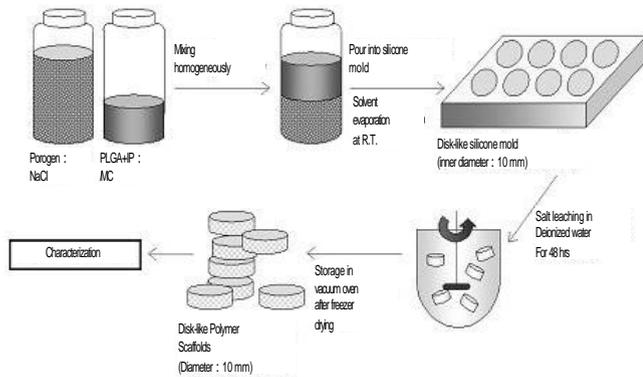


Figure 2. Schematic representation of the solvent casting/salt leaching method to fabricate IP/PLGA scaffolds.

Figure 2

Table 2. Amounts of Residual NaCl

time (hrs)	residual NaCl
6	1.92 mg/ml
12	ND*
24	ND
48	ND

*ND : No Detection.

1 mL/min Shodex® (4 mm × 250 mm, Japan)

IP

PLGA

SEM (S-2250N, Hitachi, Japan) 5 × 5 × 1 mm

(Emitech, K575, UK)

200

PLGA IP XRD (D/Max-IIIB, Rigaku, Japan) 5°/min

2 θ 0 60°

DSC (TA Instrument DSC 3100, du Pont, USA) 10 /min 0 100

PLGA

(Micromeritics Co., Model AutoPore 9220, USA) PLGA 0.1 g, 6.7

7.3 mL, 3.4 KPa 414 MPa Washburn 34

$$r = -2g \cos \theta \cdot P \quad (2)$$

dyne/cm

g PLGA (Model 100-0, Rame-Hart Inc., USA) 160° 35,36

$$\bar{a} = \frac{V_i}{V_i + \frac{1}{\bar{n}}} \quad (3)$$

Chromatography, IC, Metrohm, Switzerland)

(Table 2).

4 mmol

1 mmol

r
In vivo
In vivo
 Vi
 IP
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 Table 2
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 IP가
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 6, 12, 24
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 SEM
 Figure 3
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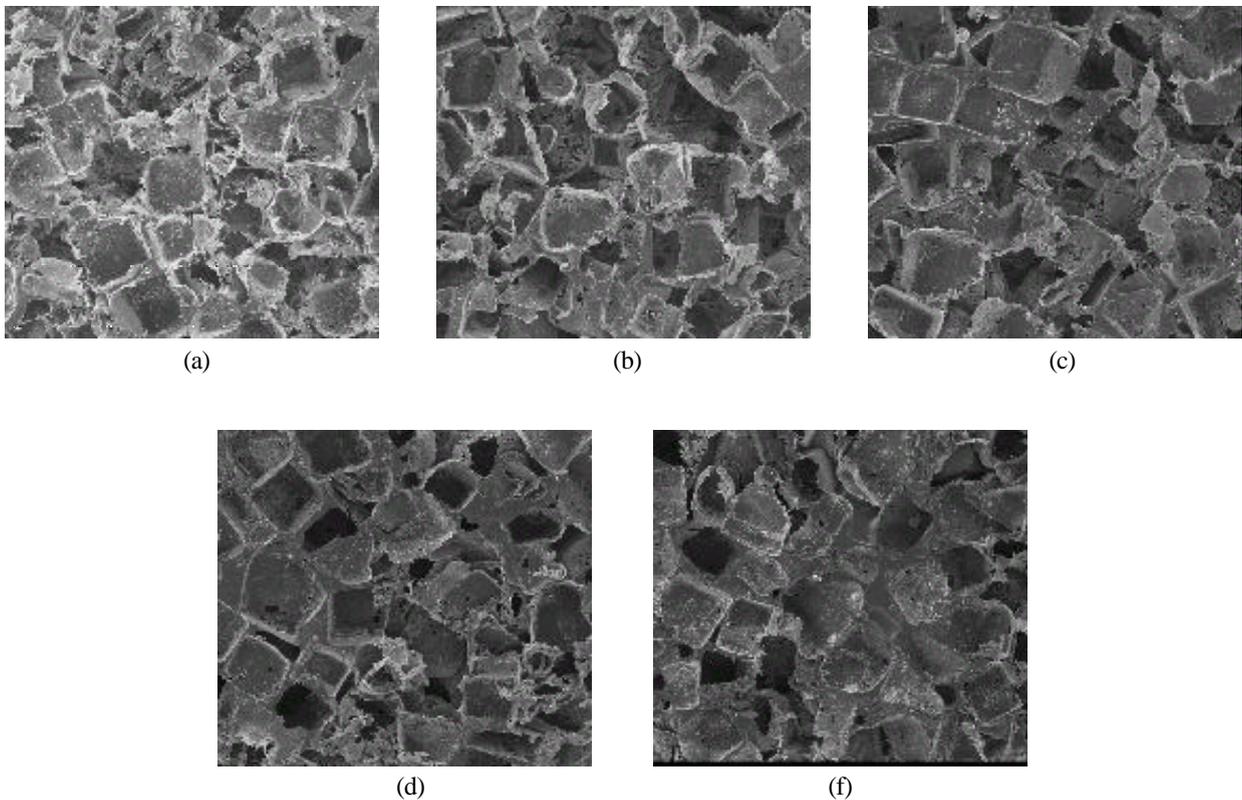


Figure 3. SEM micrographs of IP/PLGA scaffolds by means of the solvent casting/salt leaching (a) PLGA, (b) PLGA/IP (10%), (c) PLGA/IP(20%), (d) PLGA/IP(30%), and (e) PLGA/IP(50%).

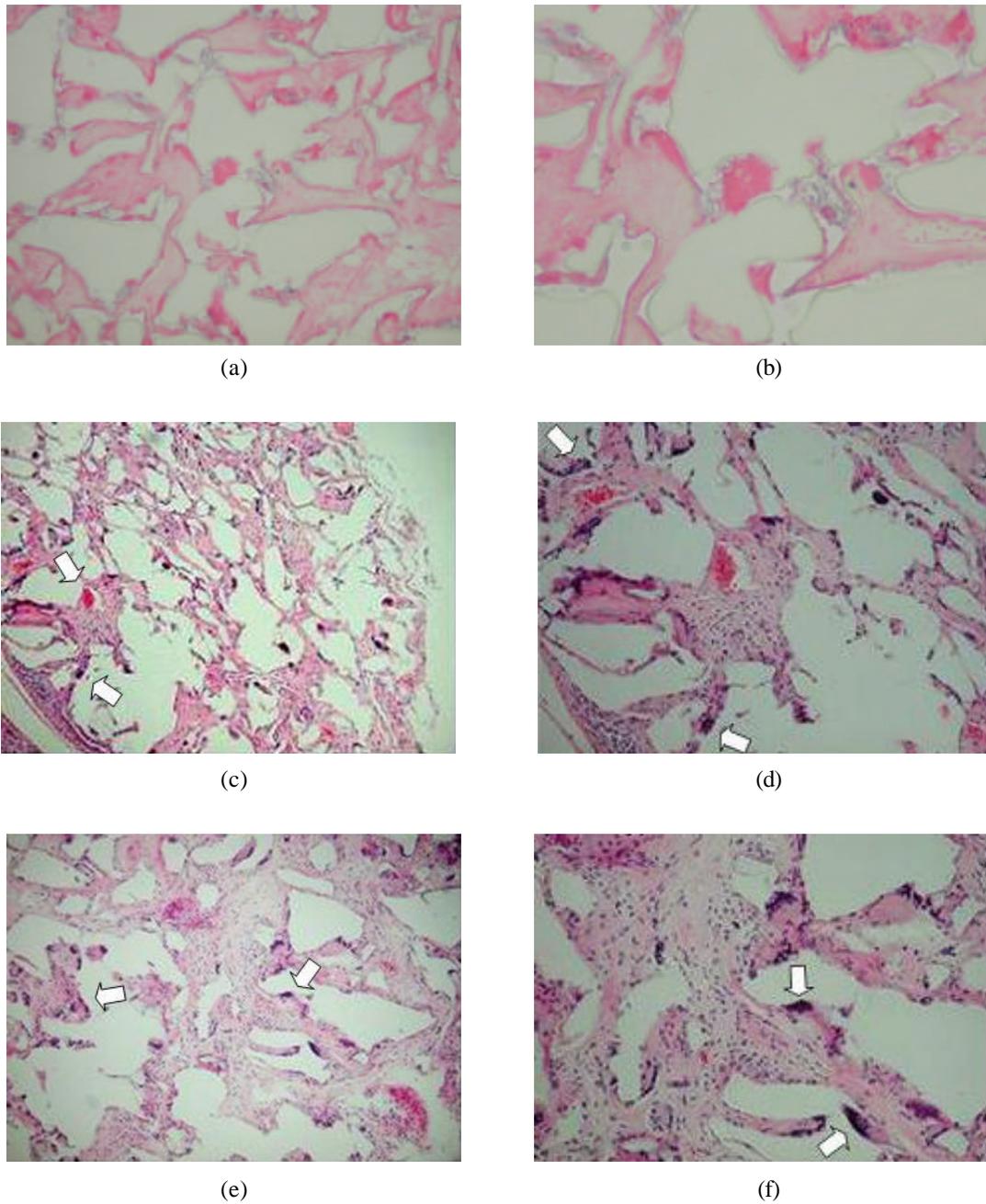


Figure 9. Photographs of histochemical staining for H&E (after 9 weeks). (a) PLGA ($\times 100$), (b) PLGA ($\times 200$), (c) PLGA/IP (20%) ($\times 100$), (d) PLGA/IP (20%) ($\times 200$), (e) PLGA/IP (50%) ($\times 100$), and (f) PLGA/IP (50%) ($\times 200$)

4.

147 μm .
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 , IP 가 가 가
 PLGA / IP 가
 . PLGA
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 79 91% , 101 . 48 3

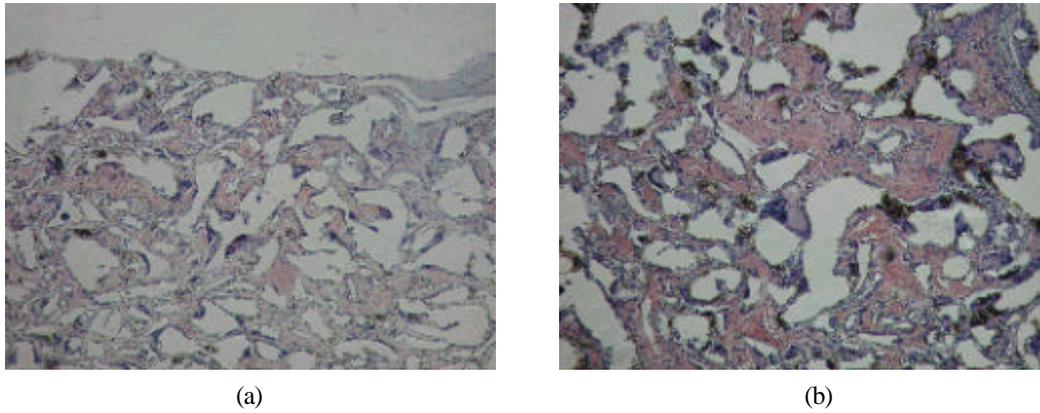


Figure 10. Photographs of immunohistochemical staining for type I collagen (after 9 weeks). (a) PLGA/IP (50%) ($\times 100$), and (b) PLGA/IP (50%) ($\times 200$).

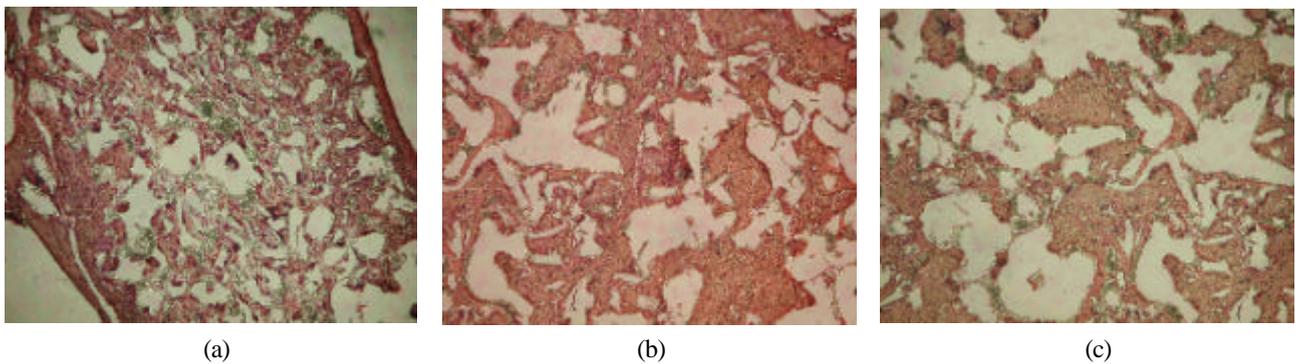


Figure 11. Photographs of immunohistochemical staining for osteocalcin (after 9 weeks). (a) PLGA/IP (50%) ($\times 100$), (b) PLGA/IP (50%) ($\times 200$), and (c) PLGA/IP (50%) ($\times 200$).

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 IP/PLGA IP
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 PLGA
 , IP , IP
 IP , IP

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