3D-printed scaffold

A 3D printed scaffold is a three-dimensional structure created using additive manufacturing techniques to provide a framework for the growth of new tissue or to support existing tissue. These scaffolds can be made from a variety of materials and are often used in regenerative medicine applications, such as tissue engineering and organ transplantation.

Integrating a biomimetic extracellular matrix to improve the microenvironment of 3D printing scaffolds is an emerging strategy for bone substitute design. Here, a “soft-hard” bone implant (BM-g-DPCL) consisting of a bioactive matrix chemically integrated on a polydopamine (PDA)-coated porous gradient scaffold by polyphenol groups is constructed. The PDA-coated “hard” scaffolds promoted Ca2+ chelation and mineral deposition; the “soft” bioactive matrix is beneficial to the migration, proliferation, and osteogenic differentiation of stem cells in vitro, accelerated endogenous stem cell recruitment and initiated rapid angiogenesis in vivo. The results of the rabbit cranial defect model (Φ = 10 mm) confirmed that BM-g-DPCL promoted the integration between bone tissue and implant and induced the deposition of bone matrix. Proteomics confirmed that cytokine adhesion, biomineralization, rapid vascularization, and extracellular matrix formation are major factors that accelerate bone defect healing. This strategy of highly chemically bonded soft-hard components guided the construction of the bioactive regenerative scaffold [1)].

1)
Liu Q, Chen M, Gu P, Tong L, Wang P, Zhu J, Xu Y, Lu G, Luo E, Liang J, Fan Y, Zhang X, Sun Y. Covalently Grafted Biomimetic Matrix Reconstructs the Regenerative Microenvironment of the Porous Gradient Polycaprolactone Scaffold to Accelerate Bone Remodeling. Small. 2023 Feb 11:e2206960. doi: 10.1002/smll.202206960. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 36772909.