

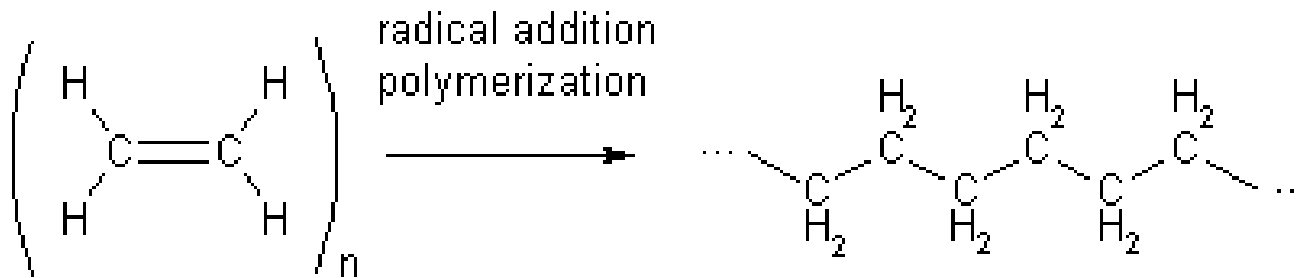
Polymer Networks: Biomedical Application

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Polymer



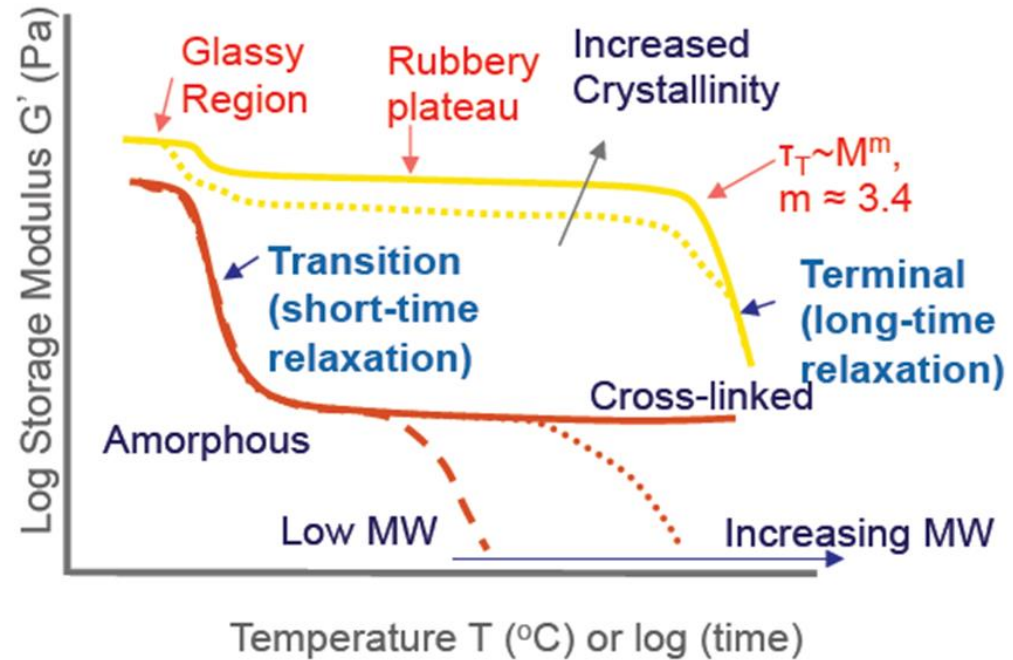
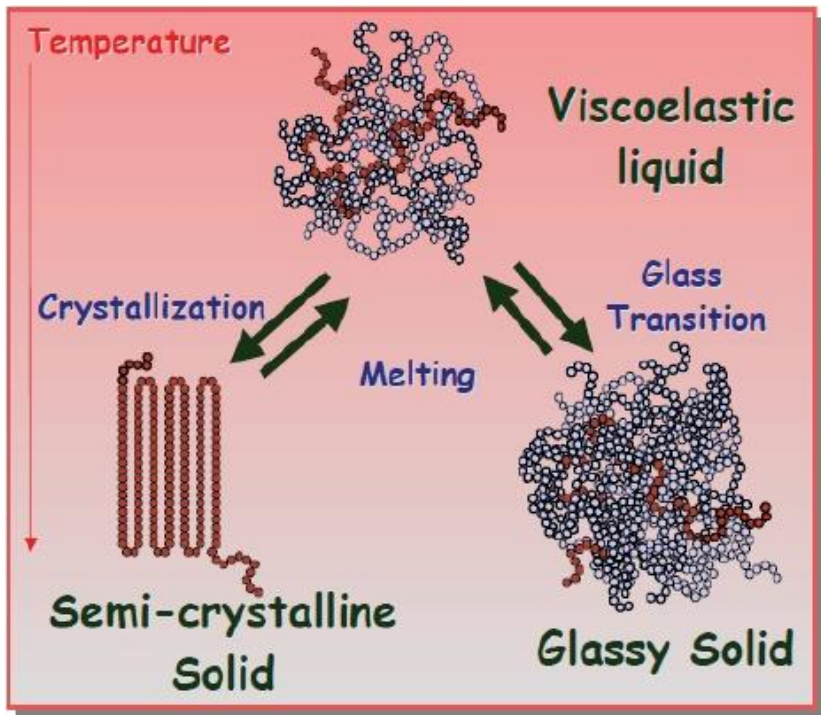
Molecular Weight > 5000 Da

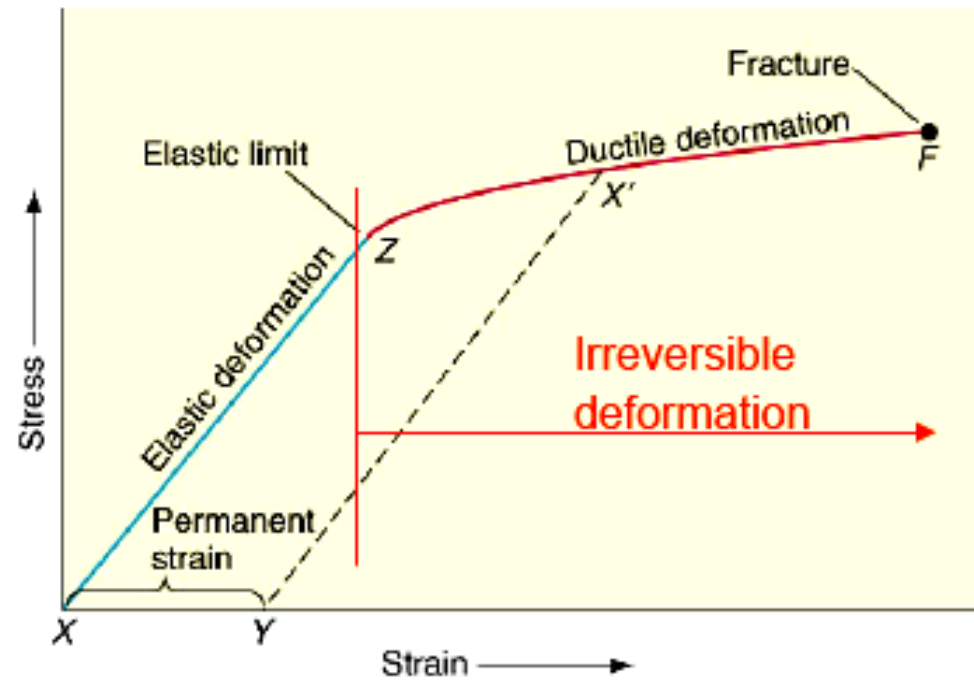
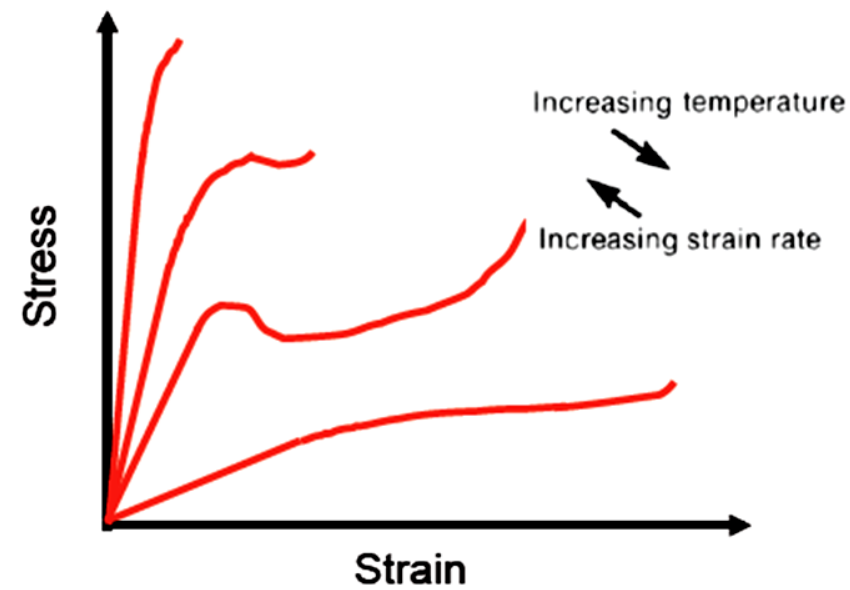
Polydispersity index (PDI)

Glass transition temperature (T_g)



T_g, glass state, rubbery state, crystalline degree...





Macromolecules & Polymer

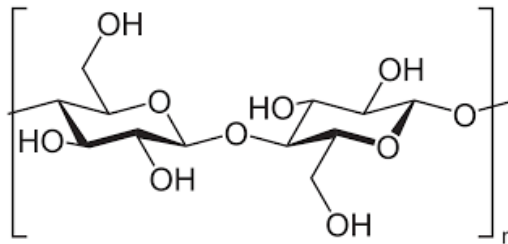
Macromolecule: Molecular Weight > 5000 Da

Polymer: macromolecule consisting of repeat unit

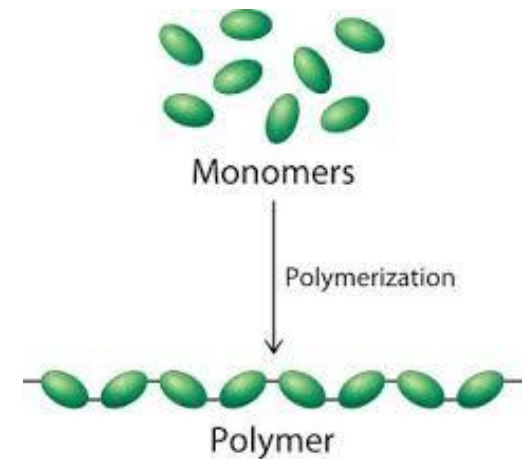
DNA



Biopolymer

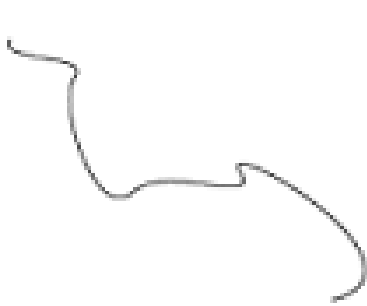


Polymer

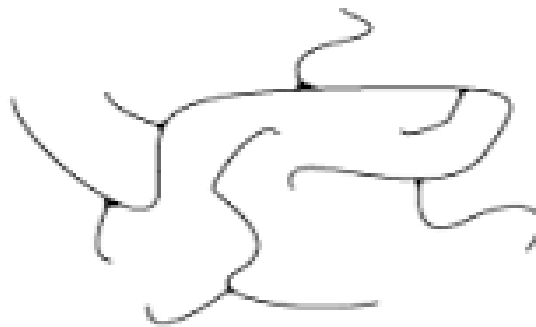


Polymer Network

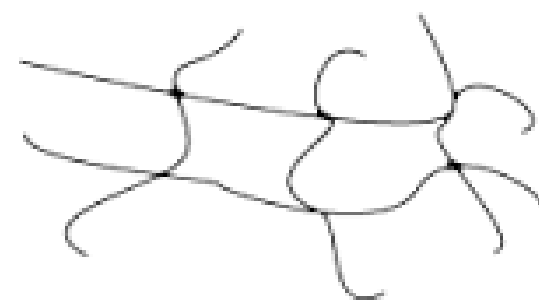
Polymer network: a structure in which essentially all mers are connected to all other mers and to the macroscopic phase boundary by many paths through the polymer's phase; the number of such paths increases with the average number of intervening bonds and the paths much on the average be co-extensive with the polymer phase.



Linear

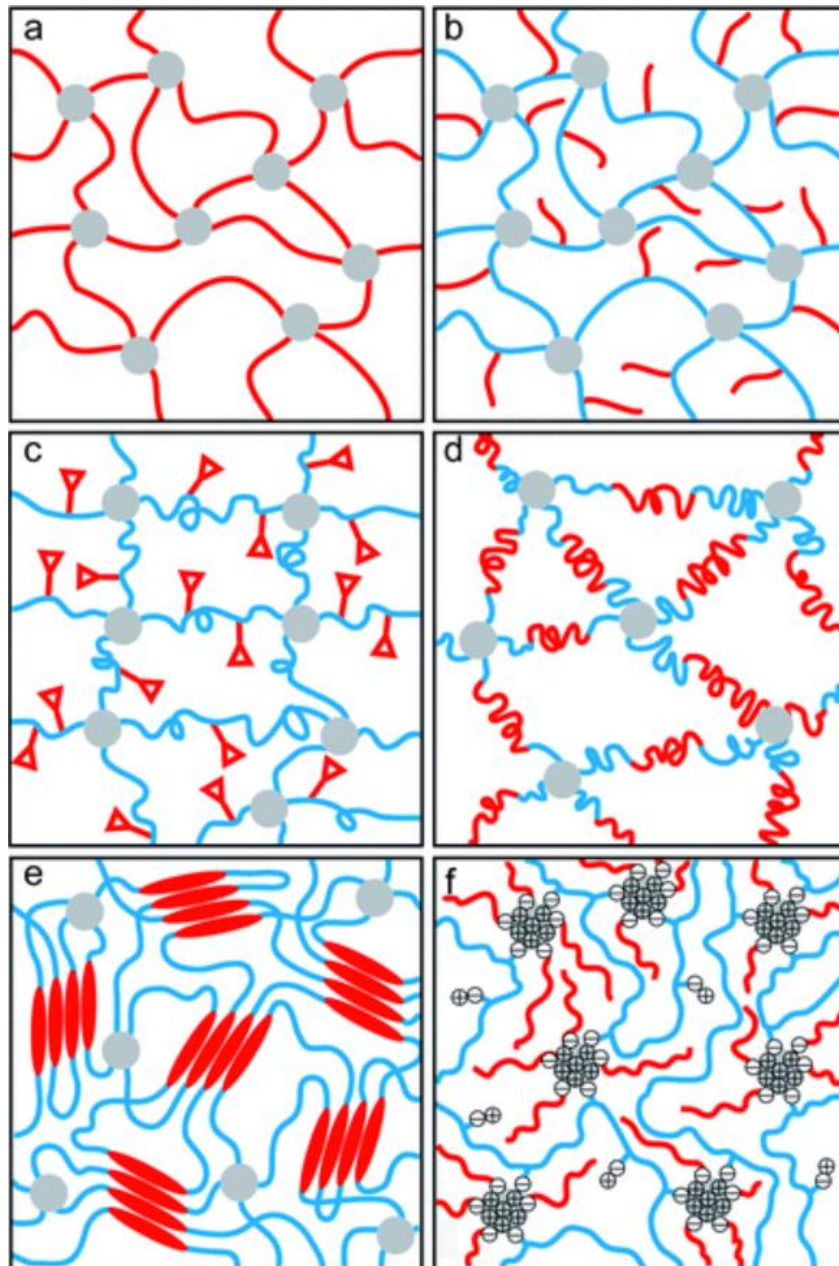


Branched



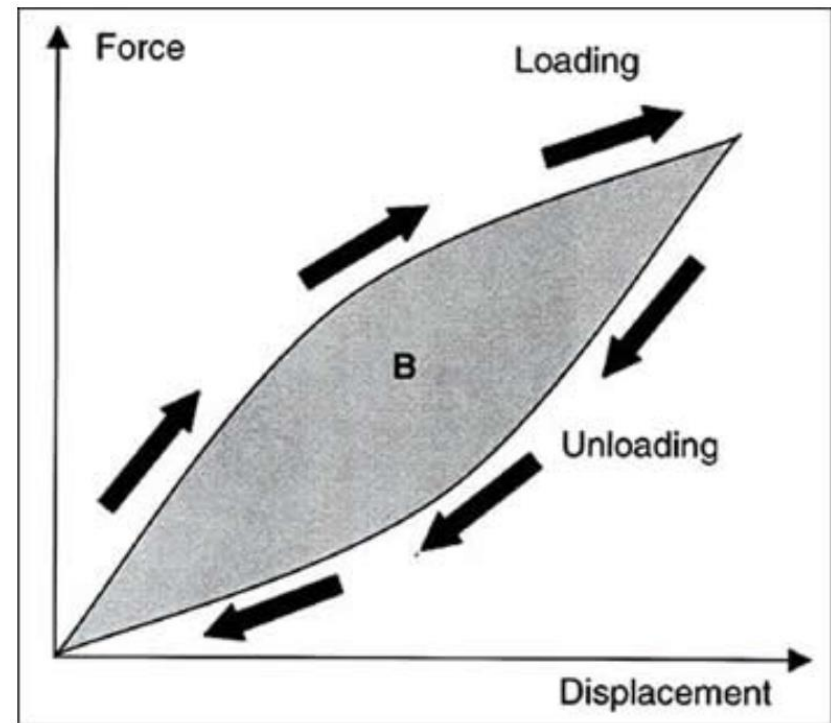
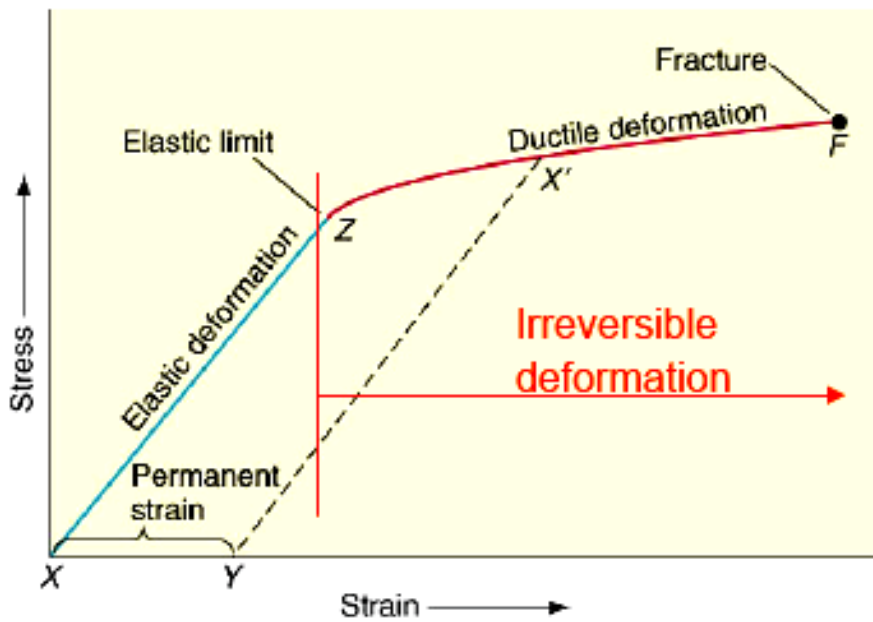
Network

Macrocycle is not a polymer network

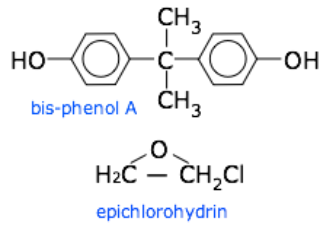


Crosslinking form, degree, strength

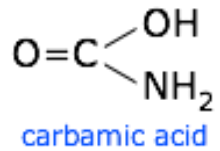
Polymer segment: length, reactivity, conformation, interaction



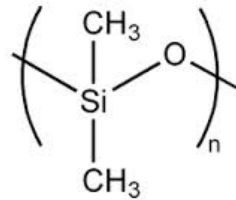
Epoxy resins



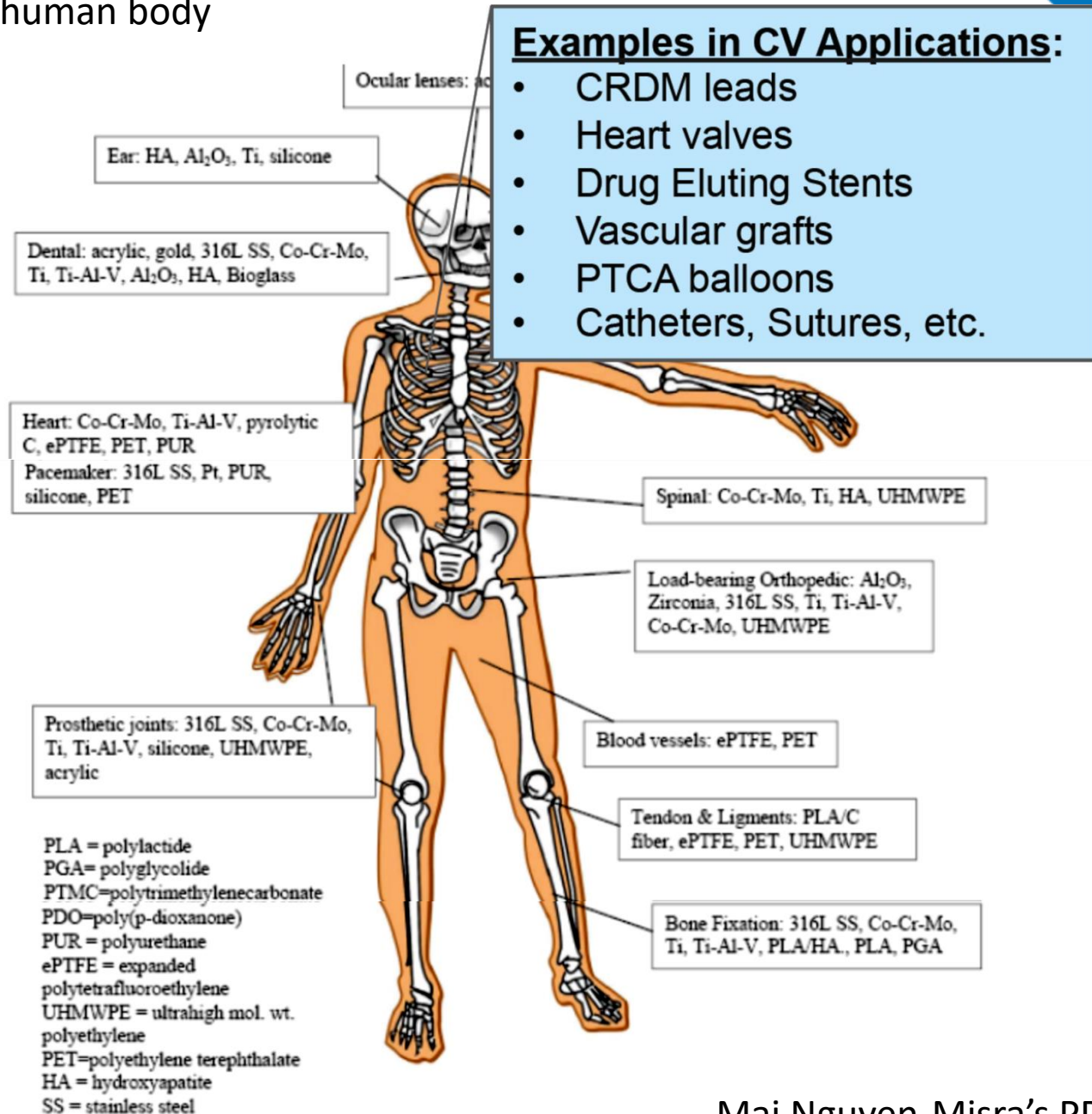
Polyurethanes



Silicones



Polymer material used in human body



Biocompatibility

Ability to be in contact with a living system without producing an adverse effect

primary (level I): in vitro cytotoxicity test, a rapid, sensitive and standardized method

secondary (level II): in vivo the tissue response (animal tests), high cost, slowly, controversy,

preclinical (level III): evaluate its performance and the favorable or unfavorable reactions that may present under normal clinical conditions

Examples:

Chitosan	bisphenol aglycidyl methacrylate (bis-GMA)	PEG
Alginate	triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (TEGDMA)	silicone
...	2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA)	
	polylactide acid	
	polyglycolide acid	

Biostability

No polymer is impervious to chemical and physical actions of the body

Mechanism	Breakdown Examples
Mechanical	Creep, wear, stress cracking, fracture
Physico-chemical	Adsorption of molecules (fouling) Absorption of water and other molecules (softening) Desorption of low molecular weights (weakening) Dissolution
Bio-chemical	Hydrolysis, oxidation, enzymatic, mineral deposition Fibrous encapsulation
Electrochemical	Corrosion

Biodegradation

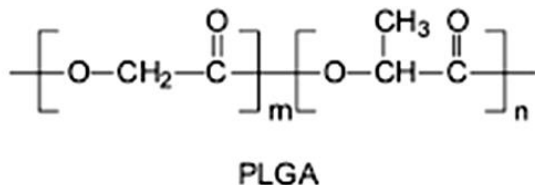
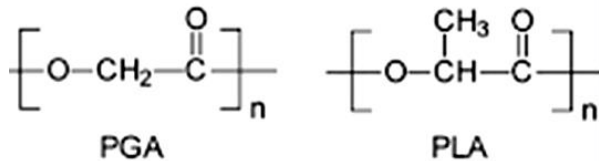
the disintegration of materials by bacteria, fungi, or other biological means
be consumed by microorganisms

temporary prostheses,

scaffolds for tissue engineering,

drug delivery vehicles...

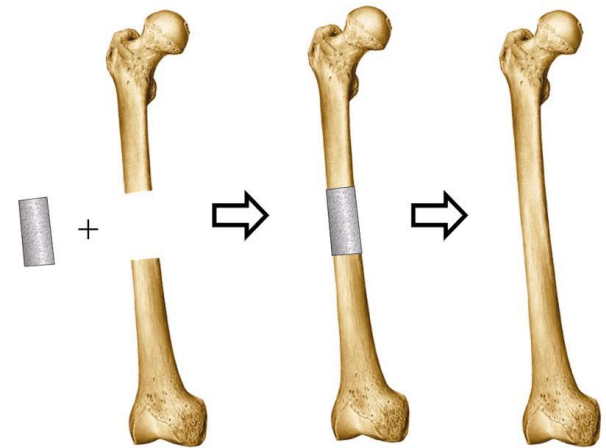
Materials:



Nature macromolecules

Protein, polysaccharide, DNA...

Bioconjugated materials



Bioabsorption (bioresorption)

Ability of biomaterials to be absorbed by living tissue

suture materials,
internal fixation devices for bone fracture,
reconstructive substitute, blood vessels,
drug delivery system
sheets for preventing adhesion



Polyesters of aliphatic α -hydroxy-acids
PLA, PGA, PLGA
Nature macromolecules

Other properties

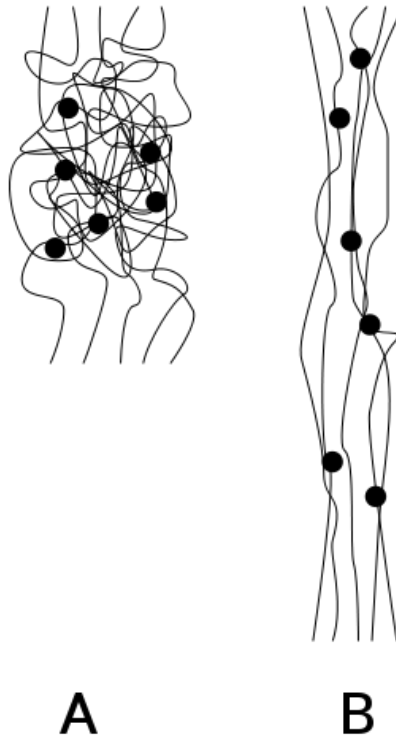
- **Mechanical:** tensile, compression, fatigue, stiffness, creep, fracture
- **Electrical:** insulation, electromechanical compatibility
- **Chemical:** biostability, degradation interaction/reaction
- **Thermal:** shrinkage, expansion, dimensional stability, thermal insulation
- **Environmental:** product life span, shelf life, humidity
- **Surface:** finish, wear, friction, tactility, biocompatibility, thrombogenicity
- **Process considerations:** melt processing, sterilization, etc.
- **Economic:** Material cost, process introduction
- **Aesthetic:** cosmetic appearance, visual clarity

NP Materials used for biomedical application:

- 1. Elastomer**
- 2. Hydrogel**
- 3. Shape-memory polymer**
- 4. Polymer composite**
- ...**

Elastomer

Polymer that displays rubber-like elasticity

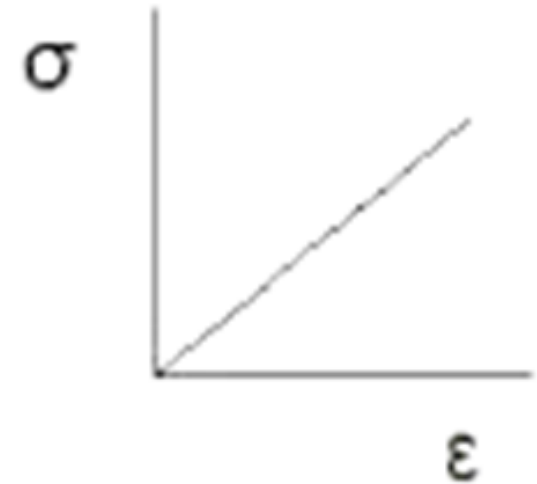
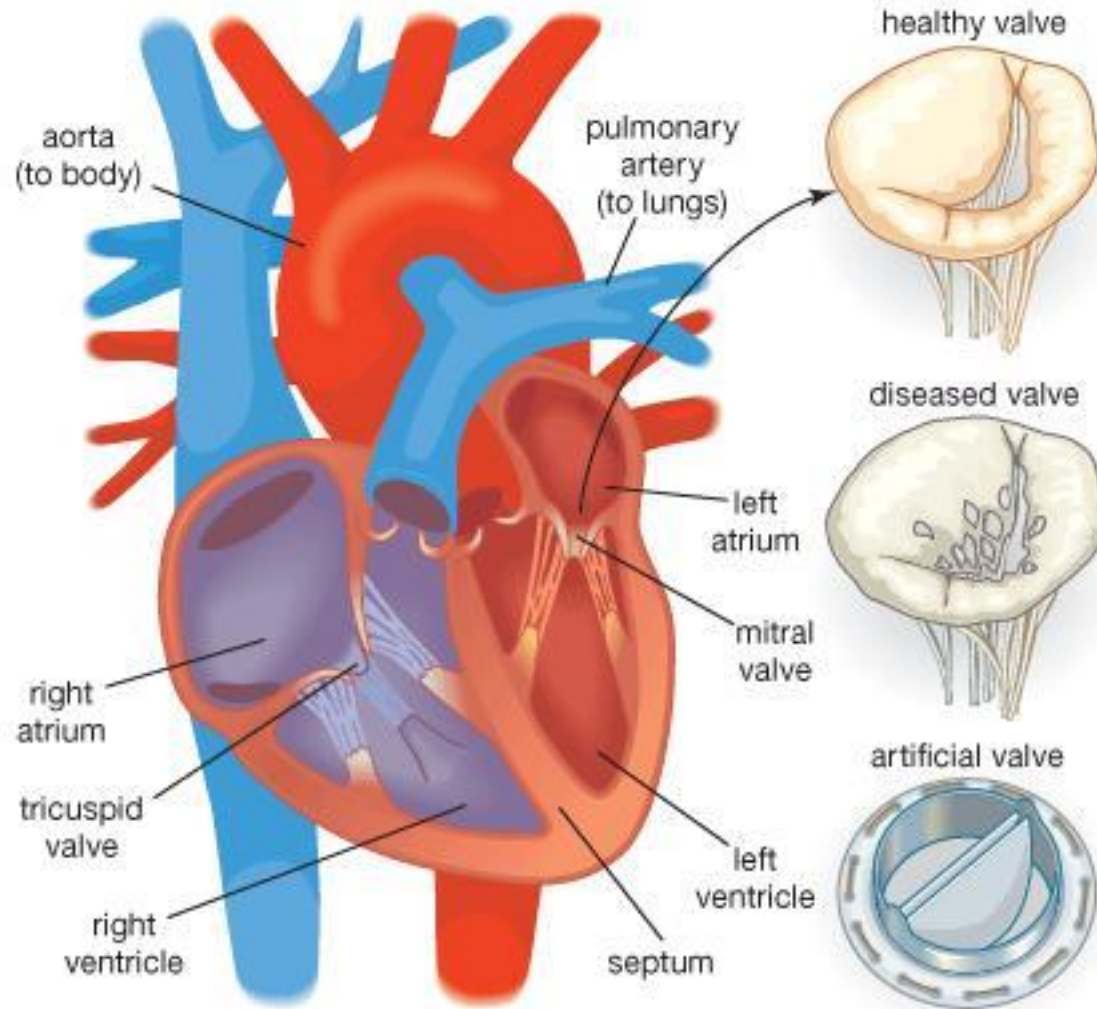


(A) is an unstressed polymer; (B) is the same polymer under stress. When the stress is removed, it will return to the A configuration. (The dots represent cross-links)

silicones,
thermoplastic elastomers,
polyolefin
polydiene elastomers,
poly(vinyl chloride),
natural rubber,
heparinized polymers,
polypeptides elastomers
...

cardiovascular devices,
prosthetic devices,
general medical care products,
transdermal therapeutic systems,
orthodontics,
Ophthalmology
...

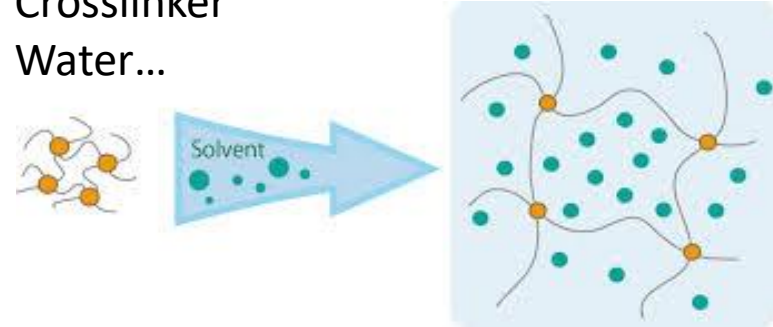
Artificial heart valve



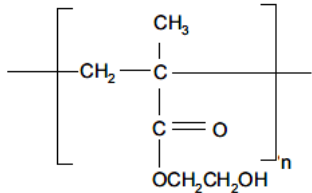
Hydrogel



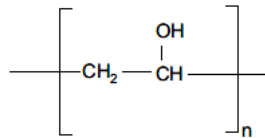
Polymer chain
Crosslinker
Water...



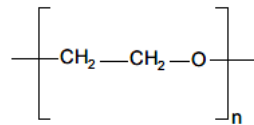
Neutral polymers



Poly(hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
(PHEMA)

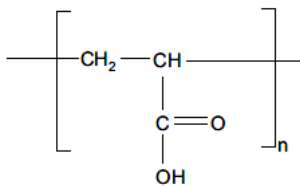


Poly(vinyl alcohol)
(PVA)

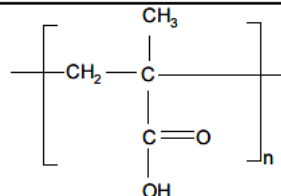


Poly(ethylene glycol)
(PEG)

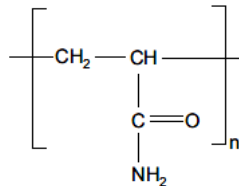
Ionic polymers



Poly(acrylic acid)
(PAA)



Poly(methacrylic acid)
(PMMA)



Polyacrylamide
(PAAm)

water-soluble polymers

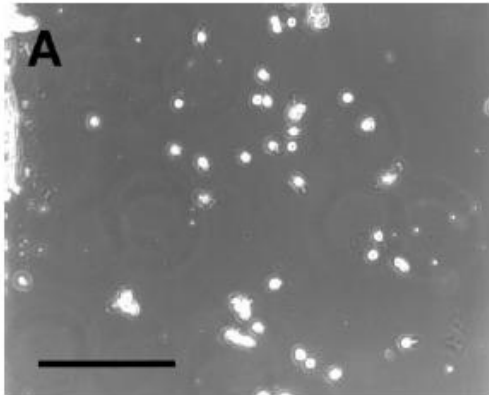
Preparation:

photo- and thermal-
initiated polymerization in
presence of cross-linker.

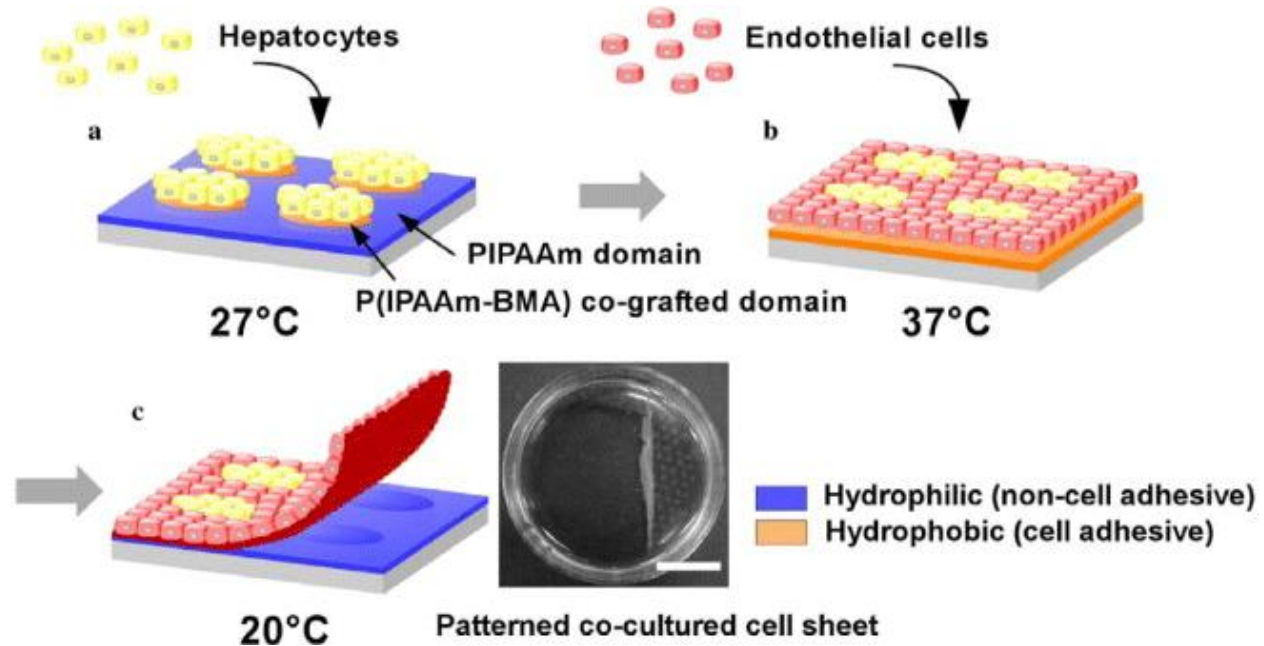
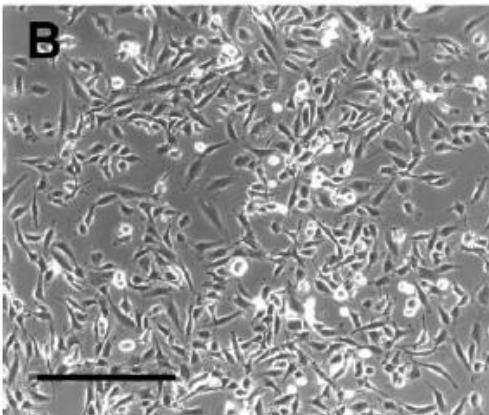
Hydrogel adhesive coatings

Adhesion of cells

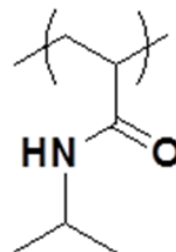
surface of PEG hydrogels



PEG-RGDS



PNIPAM

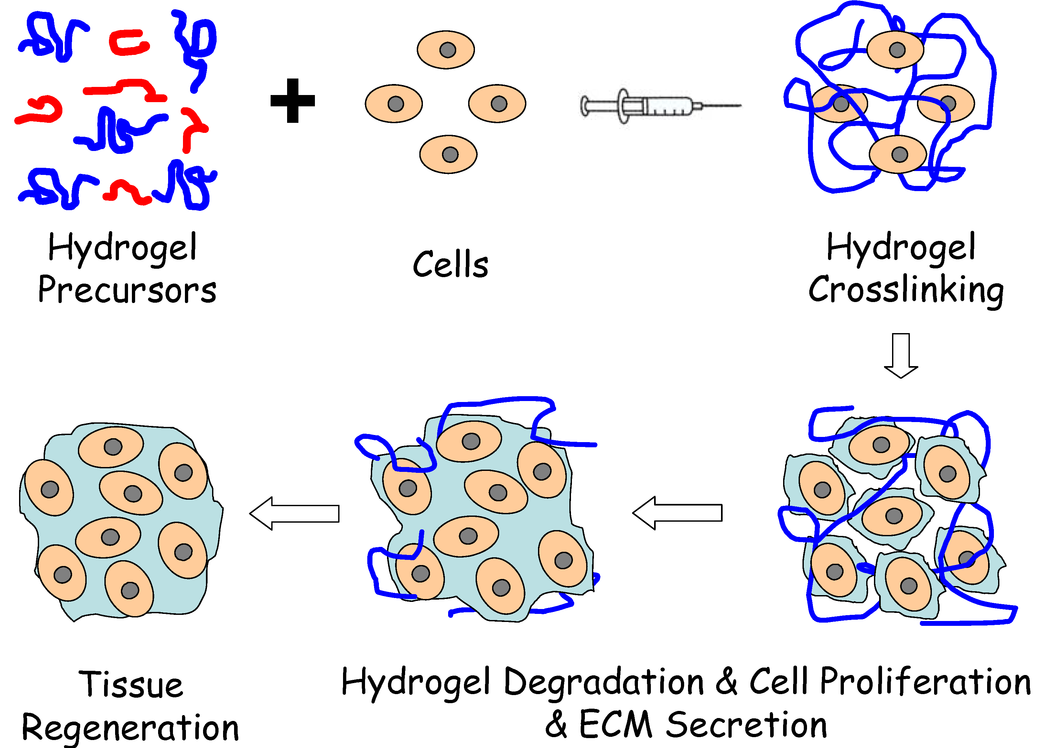
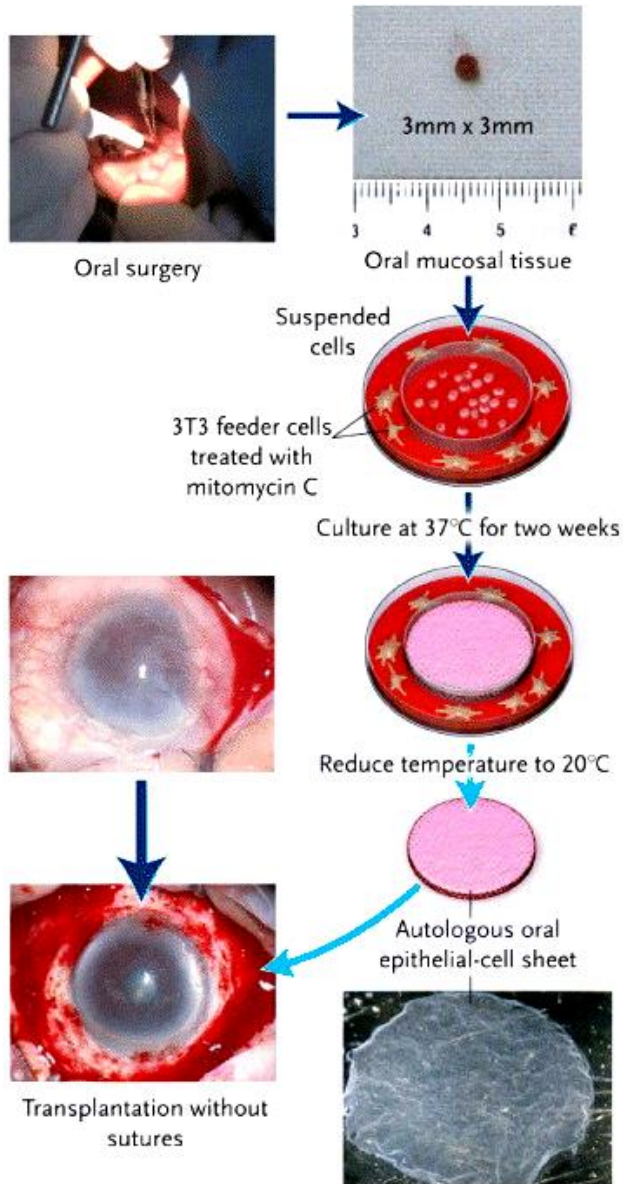


N. A. Peppas, J. Z. Hilt, A. Khademhosseini, R. Langer, *Adv. Mater.* **2006**, 18, 1345

Jun Kobayashi, Teruo Okano
2010 Sci. Technol. Adv. Mater. 11 014111

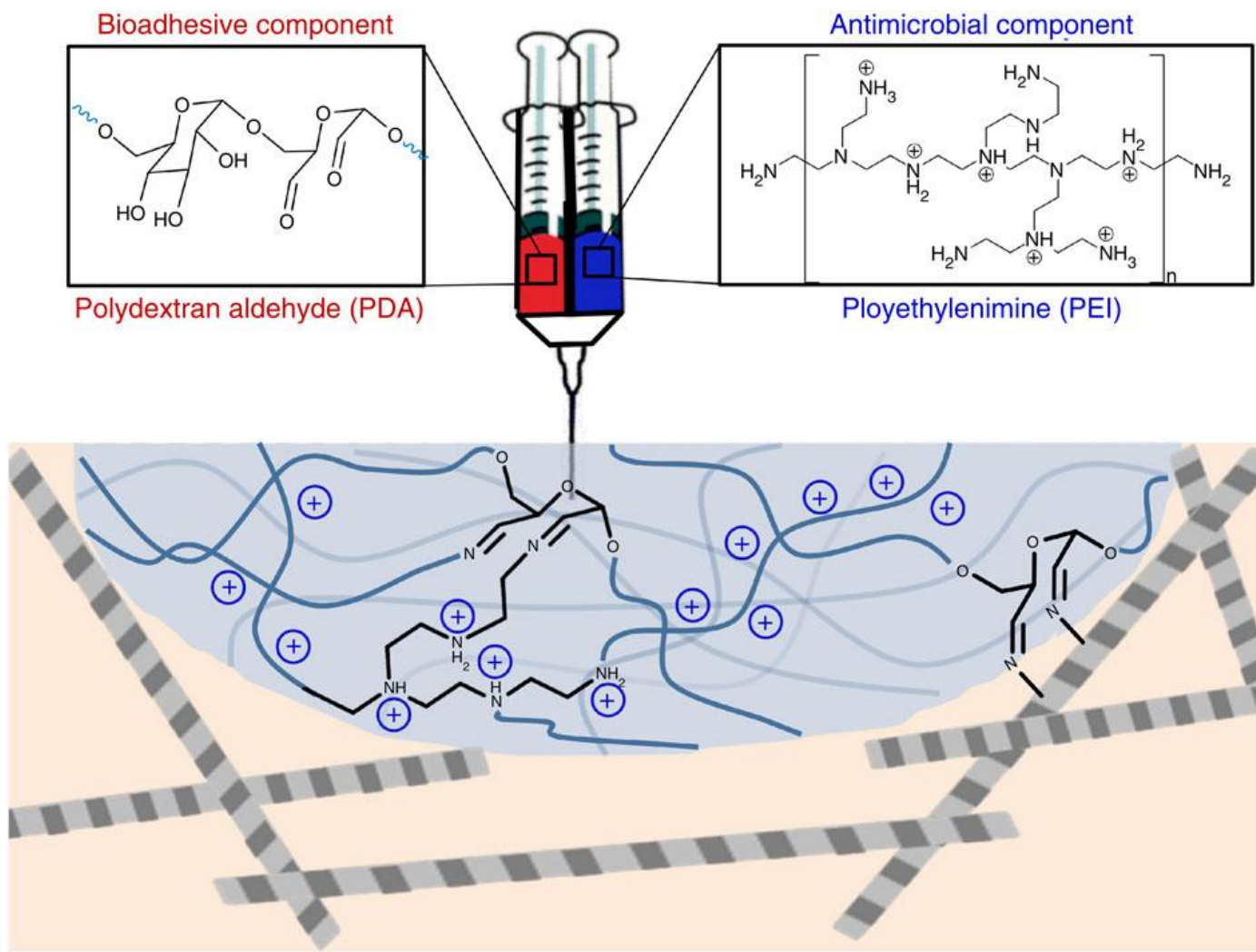
Transplantation of a corneal epithelial cell sheet.

Hydrogel: tissue engineering



Injectable and biodegradable hydrogels for tissue engineering

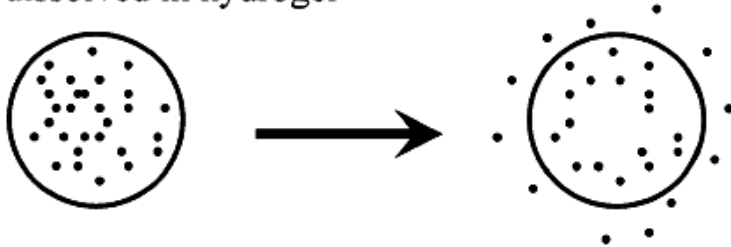
Hydrogels	Polymers	Gelation Mechanism
Natural hydrogels	Collagen/Gelatin	Thermal/Chemical crosslinking
	Chitosan	Thermal/Chemical/Schiff-base reaction/Free radical crosslinking
	Hyaluronic acid	Thermal/Chemical/Schiff-base reaction/Michael-type addition/Free radical crosslinking
	Chondroitin sulfate	Free radical crosslinking
	Alginate	Ionic/Free radical crosslinking
	Agar/Agarose	Thermal crosslinking
	Fibrin	Thermal crosslinking
Synthetic hydrogels	PEG/PEO	Michael-type addition/Chemical/Free radical crosslinking
	PVA	Chemical/Free radical crosslinking
	PPF/OPF	Free radical crosslinking
	PNIPAAm	Thermal crosslinking
	PEO-PPO-PEO PLGA-PEG-PLGA PEG-PLLA-PEG	Thermal crosslinking
	Poly(aldehyde guluronate)	Chemical crosslinking
	Polyanhydrides	Free radical crosslinking



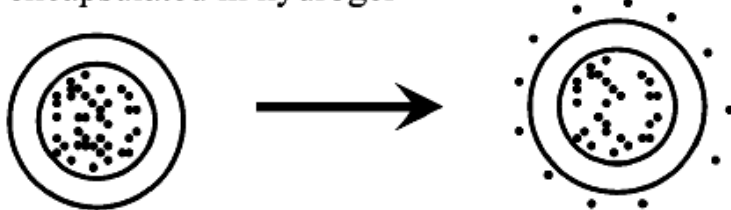
M. C. Giano, Z. Ibrahim, S. H. Medina, K. A. Sarhane, J. M. Christensen, Y. Yamada, G. Brandacher, J. P. Schneider, *Nat Commun* **2014**, 5

Hydrogel: drug delivery

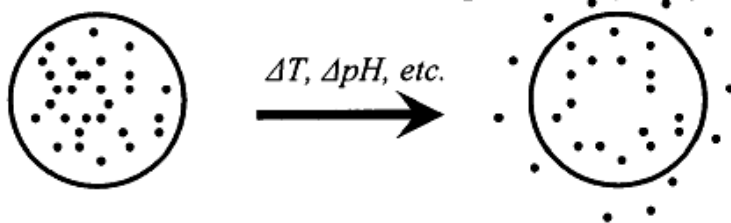
Drug dissolved in hydrogel



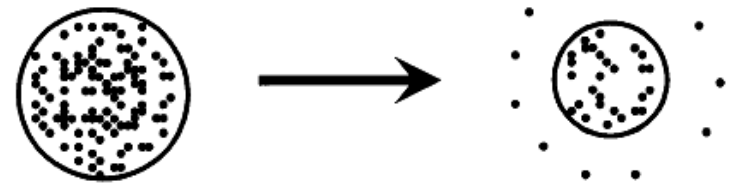
Drug encapsulated in hydrogel



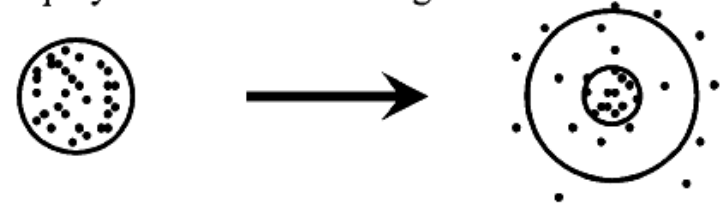
Drug dissolved in enviro-stimuli-responsive hydrogel



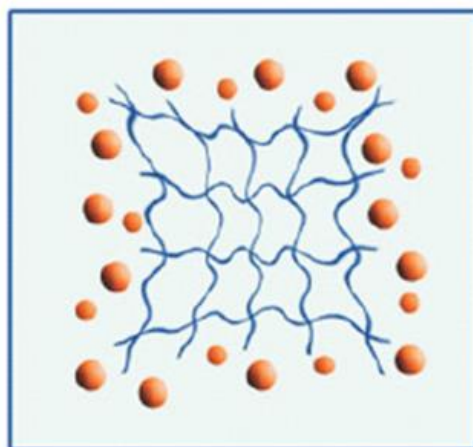
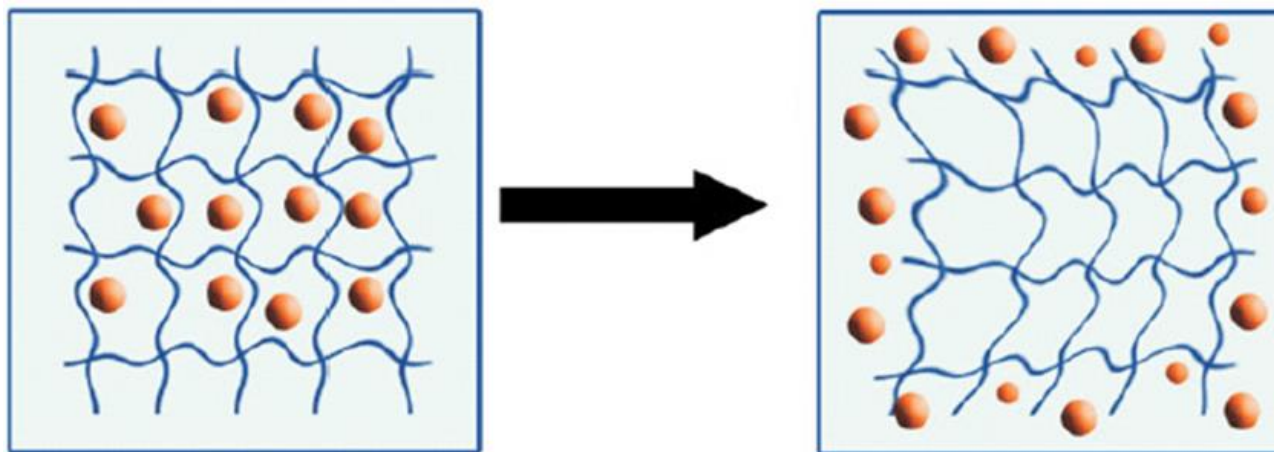
Drug in degradable hydrogel



Swollen polymer from which drug is released



Various delivery and release mechanisms of hydrogels



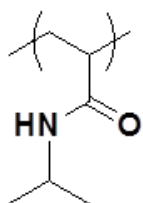
Nano-porous structure

Crosslinking degree and porous size

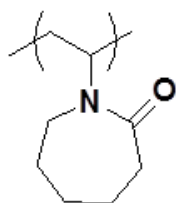
Thermo-responsive hydrogel

LCST: lower critical solution temperature

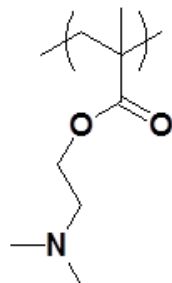
PNIPAM



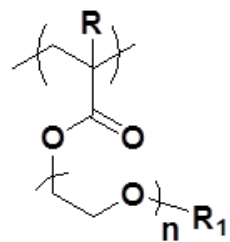
PVCL



PDMAEMA



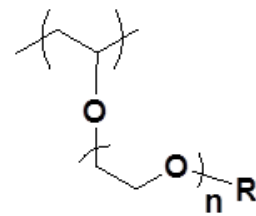
POE(M)A



R: H or CH₃

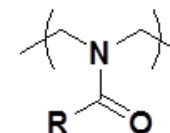
R₁: CH₃ or C₂H₅

PVE



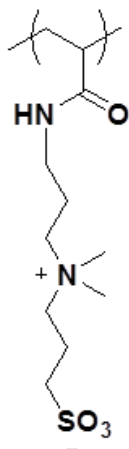
R: CH₃ or C₂H₅

P2O

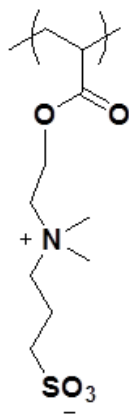


UCST: upper critical solution temperature

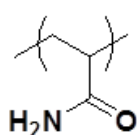
PDMMEAPS



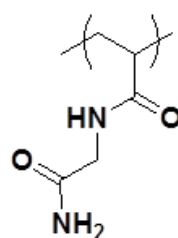
PNMAPDMAPS



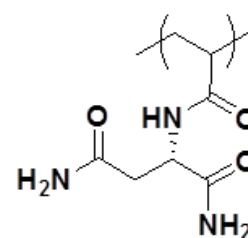
PMA



PNAGA

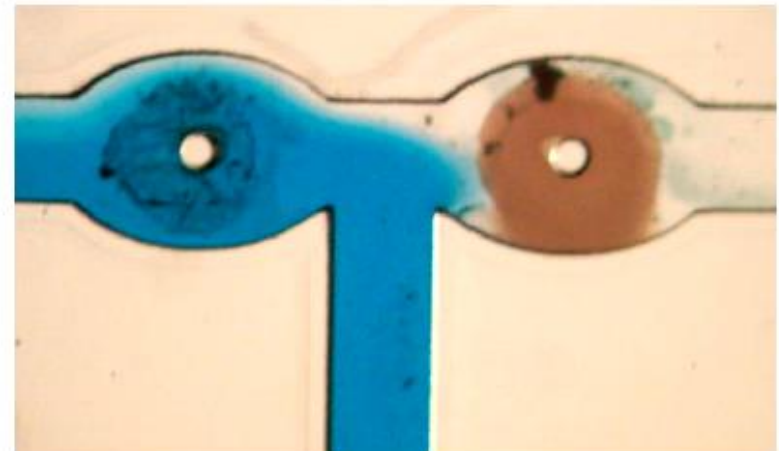
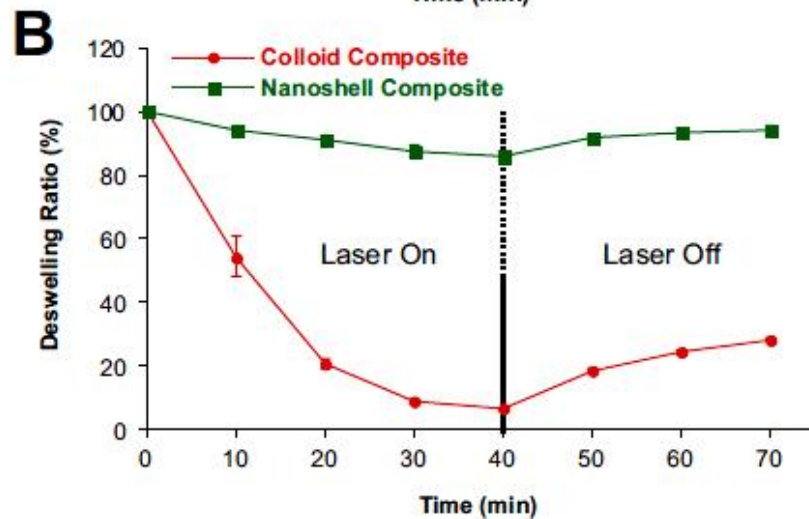
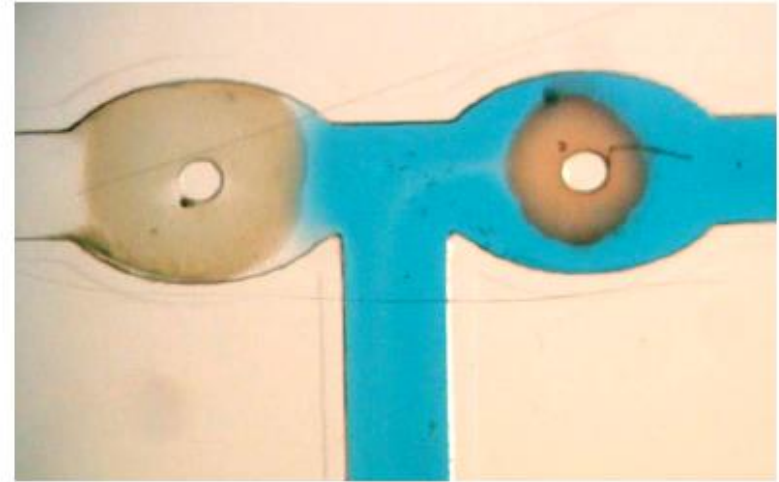
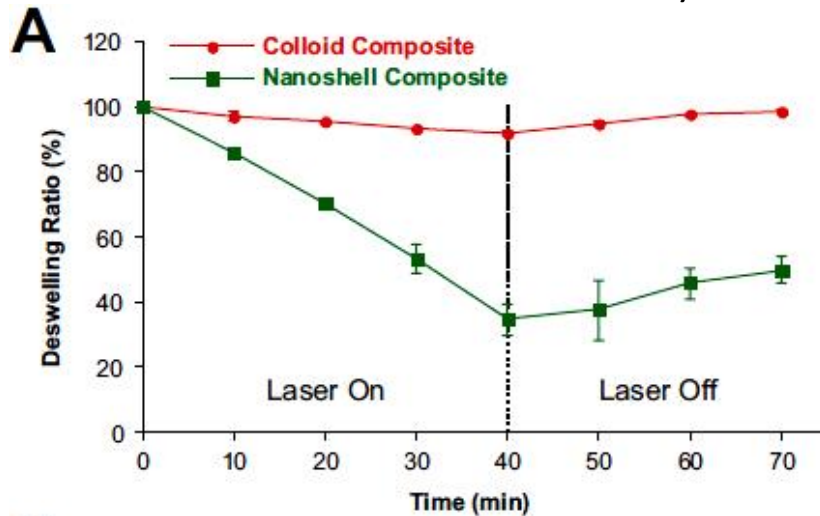


PNAAGA

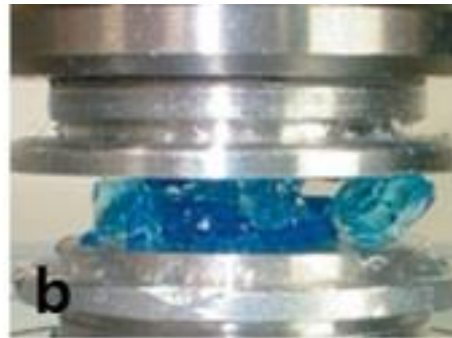
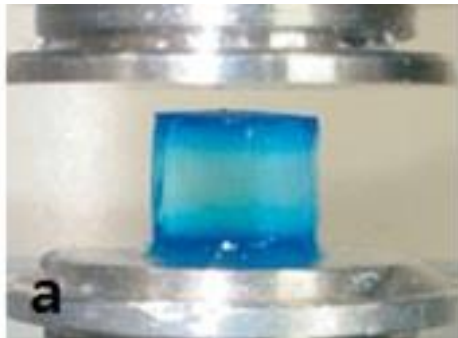


Hydrogel: diagnostic devices

Irradiation at A) 832 nm and B) 532 nm

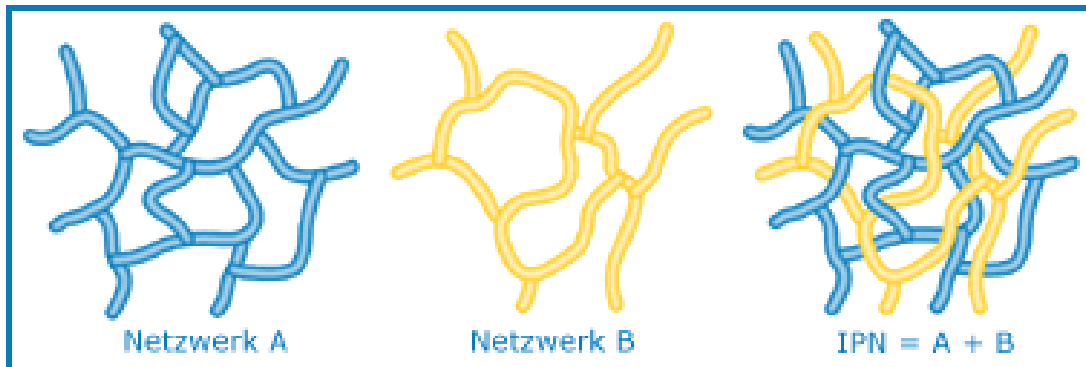


Issue of hydrogel: mechanical weakness



Gong et al. Adv. Mater. 15, 1155-1158

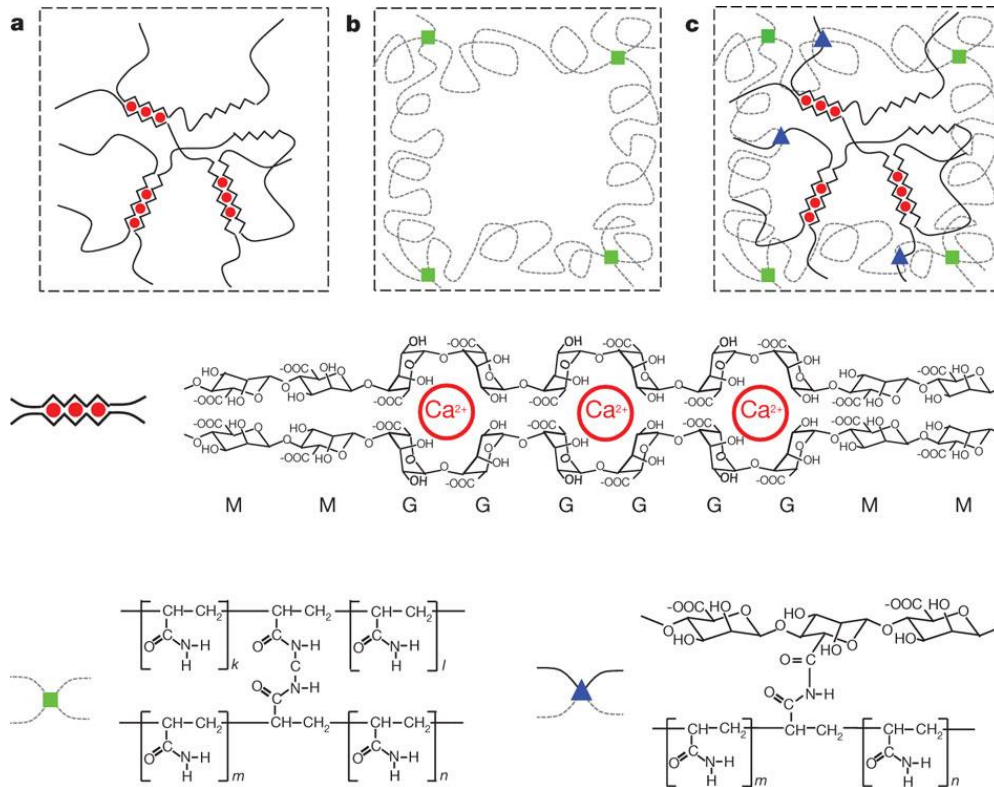
Interpenetrating Polymer networks (IPN)



http://www.polymeric.de/technology/ipn_en.html

Double network hydrogel

Double network hydrogel



Virgin sample



2 kgf

Self-healing sample



0.2 kgf

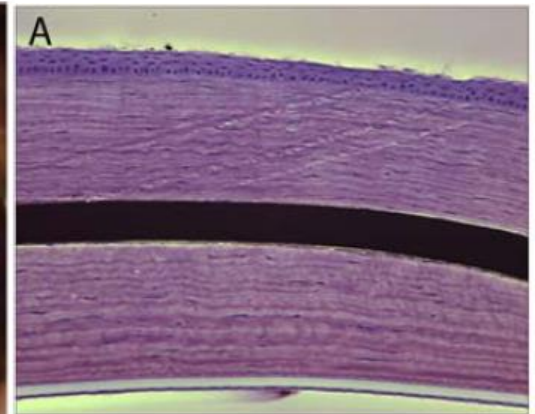
Gong et al. Nature Materials 12, 932

Suo et al. Nature, 489, 133

Tough Hydrogel: Artificial Cornea

poly(ethylene glycol)

poly(acrylic acid)

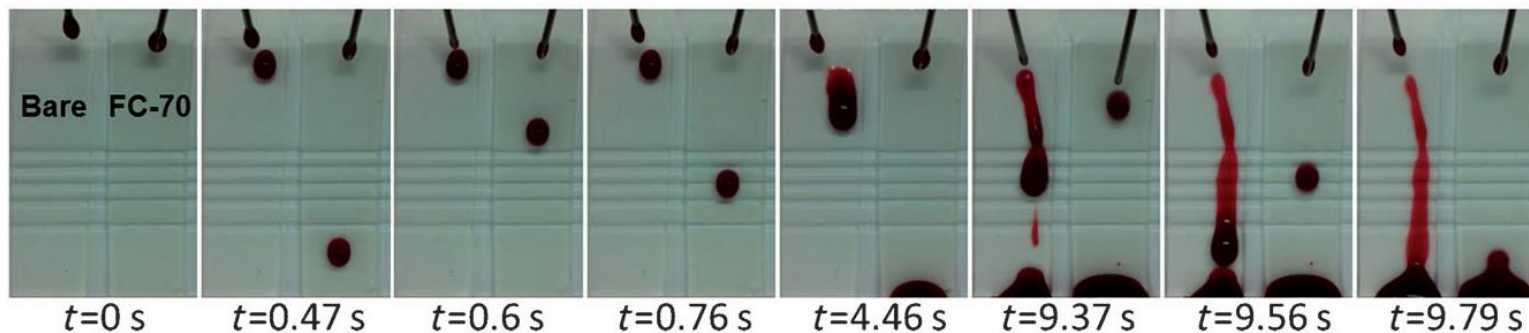
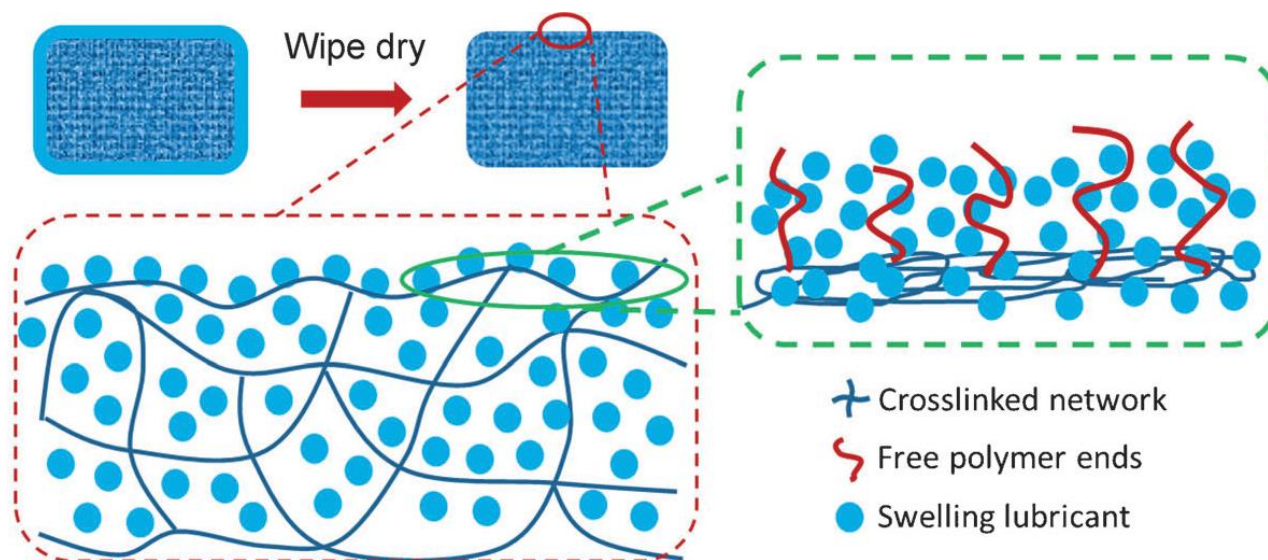


no inflammatory response or
capsule formation around the
hydrogel implant

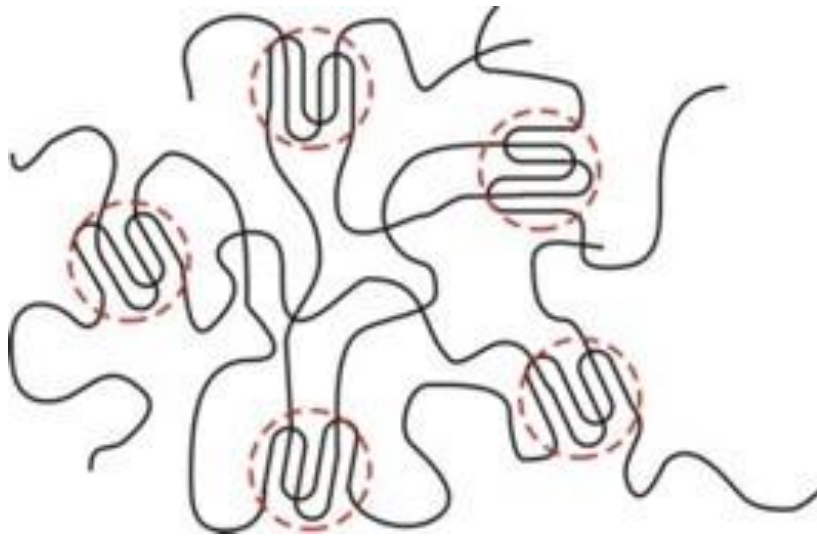
L. Luo Zheng, V. Vanchinathan, R. Dalal, J. Noolandi, D. J. Waters, L. Hartmann, J. R. Cochran, C. W. Frank, C. Q. Yu, C. N. Ta, *Journal of Biomedical Materials Research Part A* **2015**, **103**, 3157

Organogel

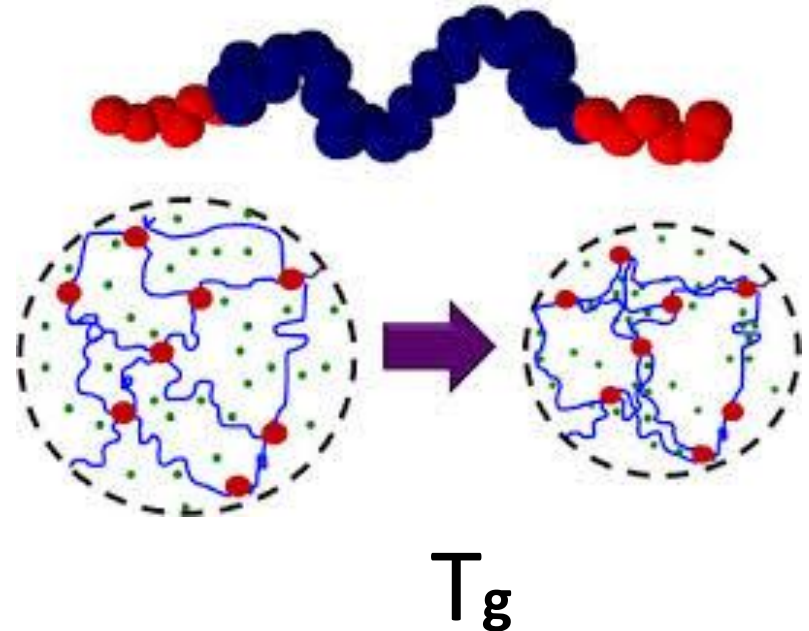
Low molecular weight gelator (molecular gel)



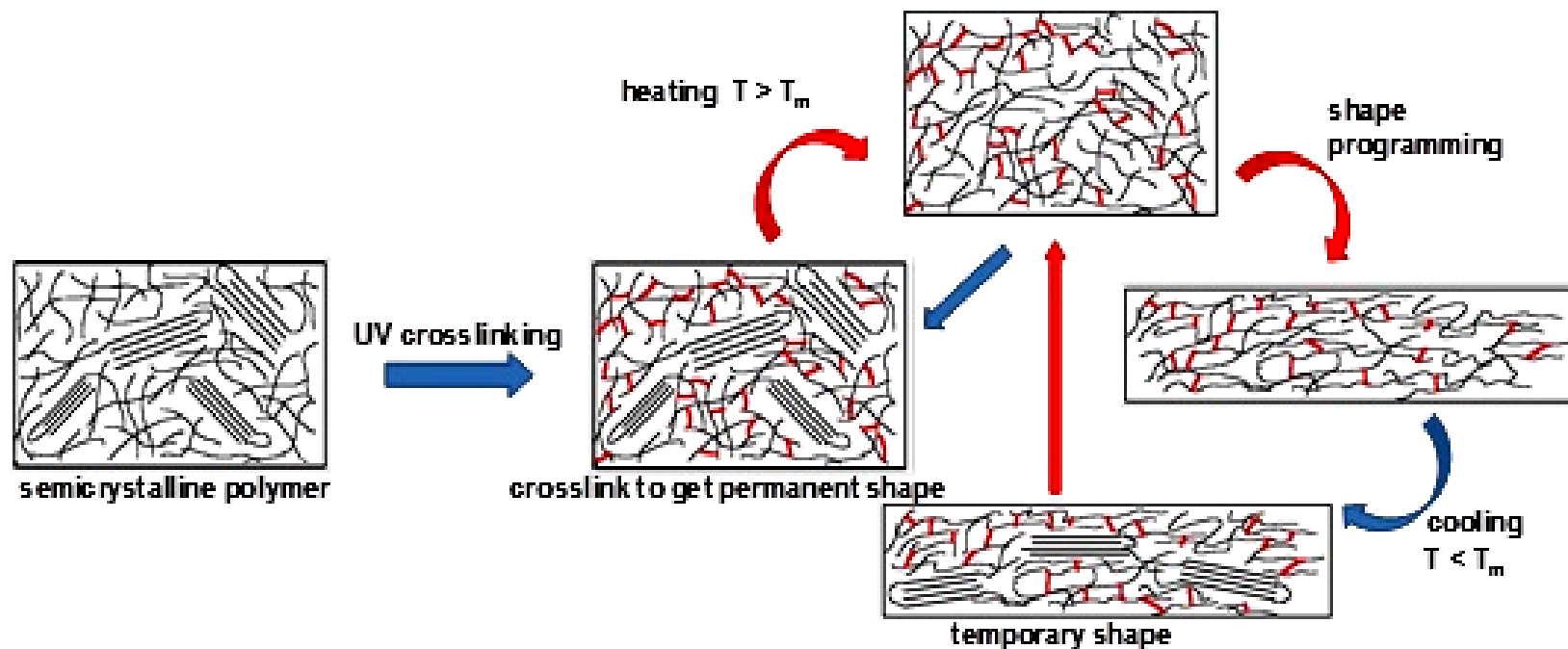
Physical Polymer Networks



Structure of the PVA network with crystallites acting as physical crosslinks



Shape-memory materials

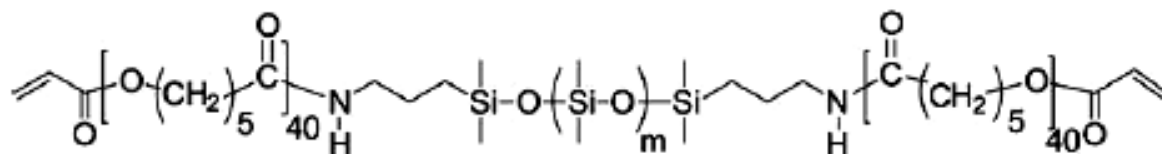
 amorphous polymer chains

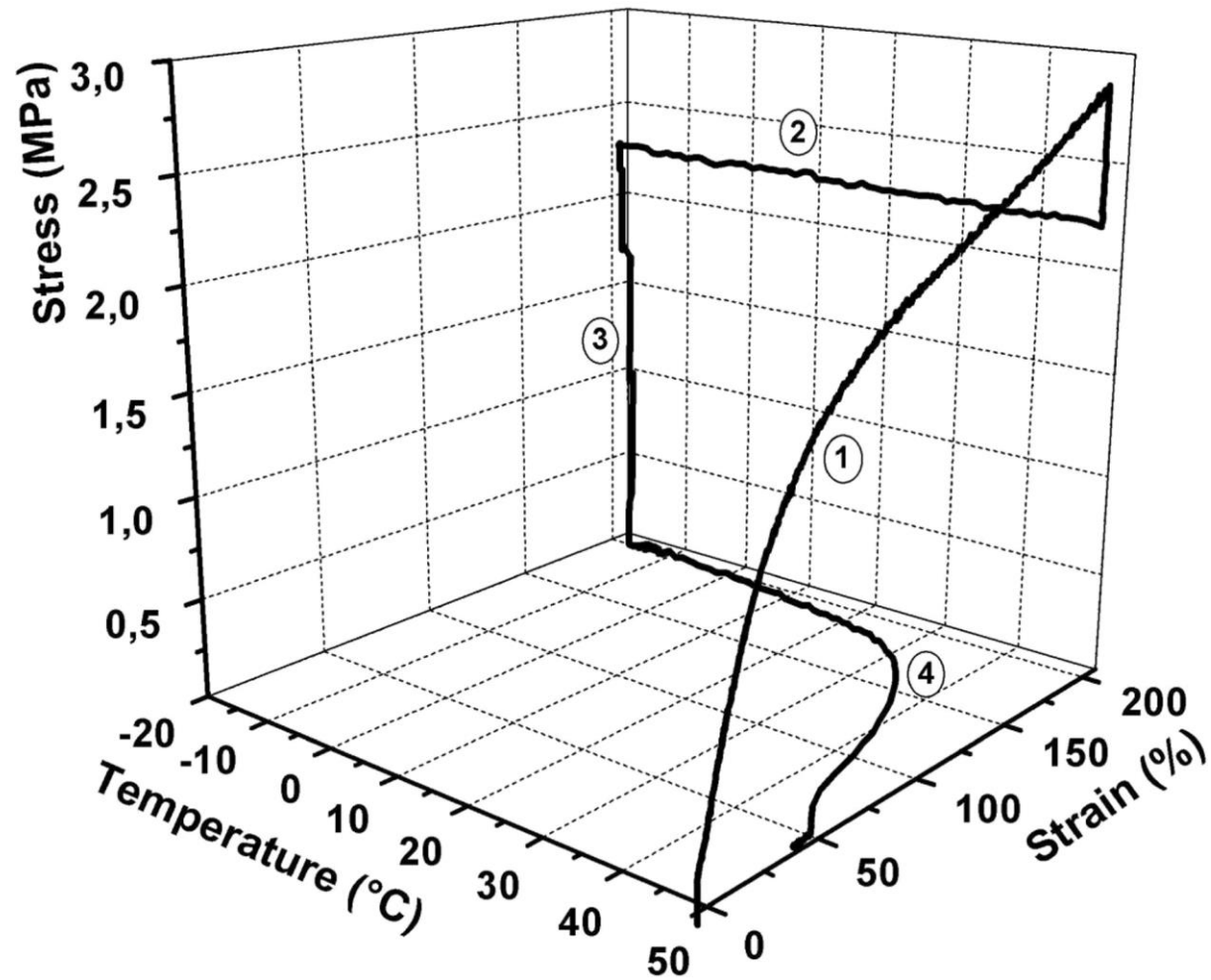
— crosslinks



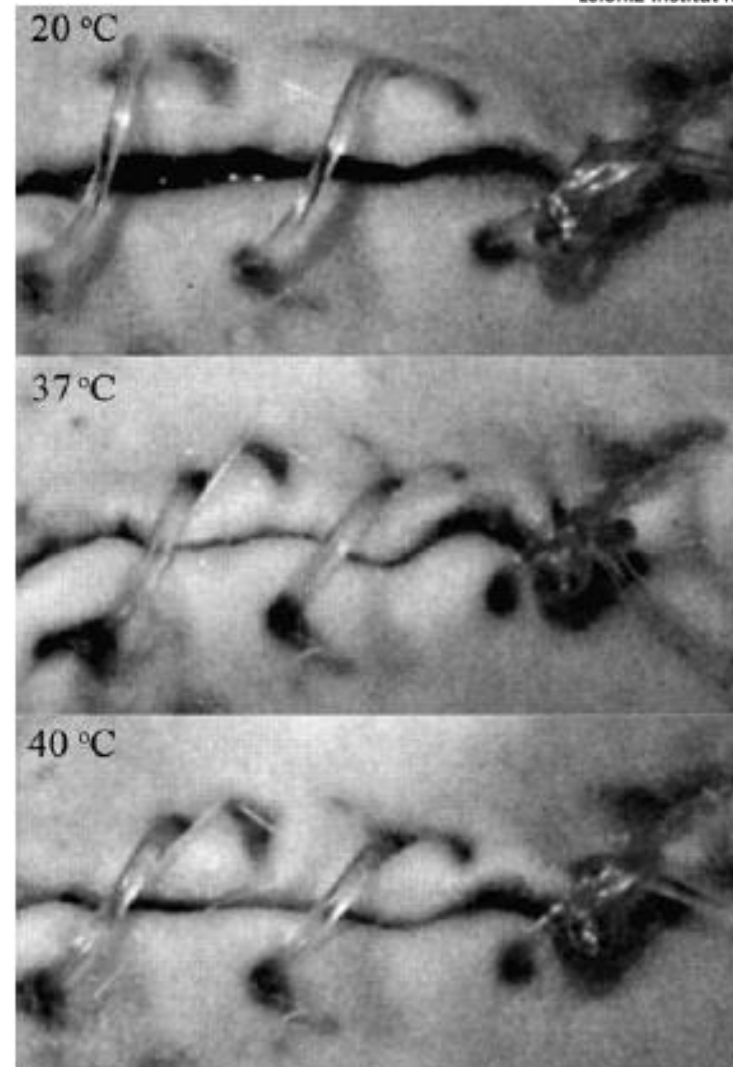
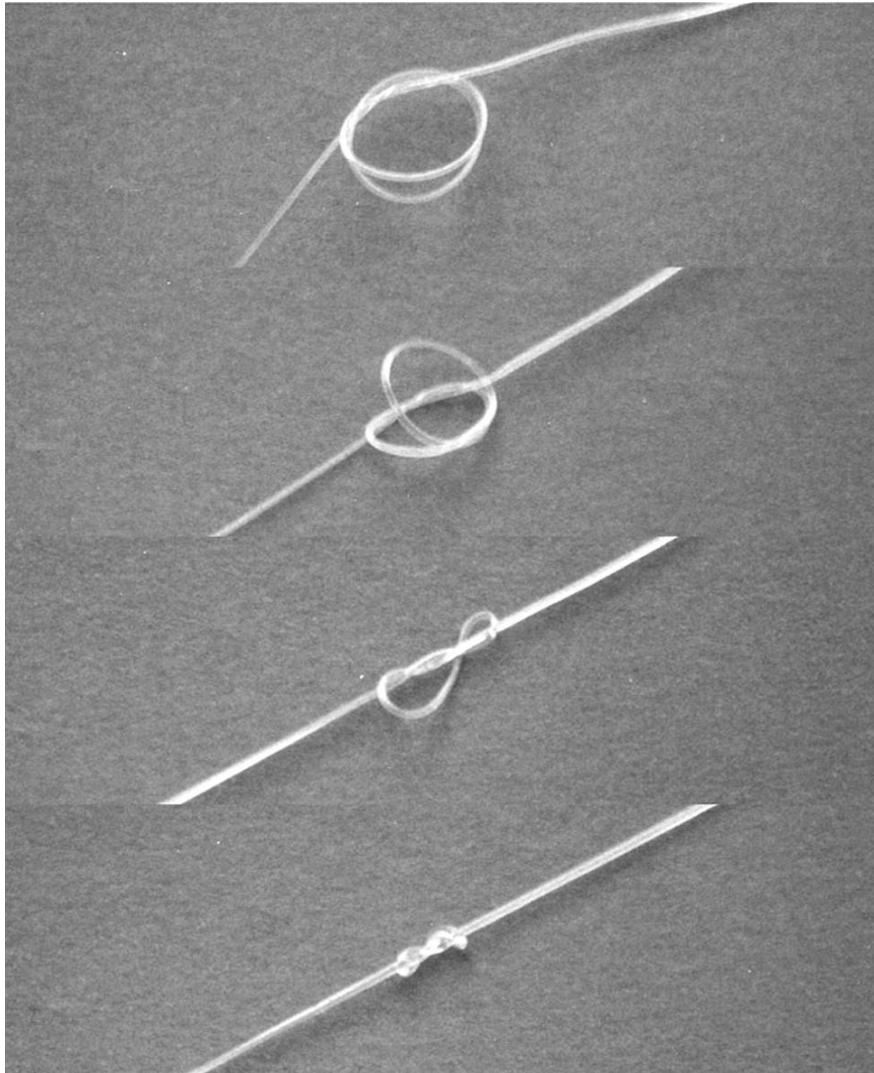
crystalline polymer chains

<http://www.flintbox.com/public/project/23067/>



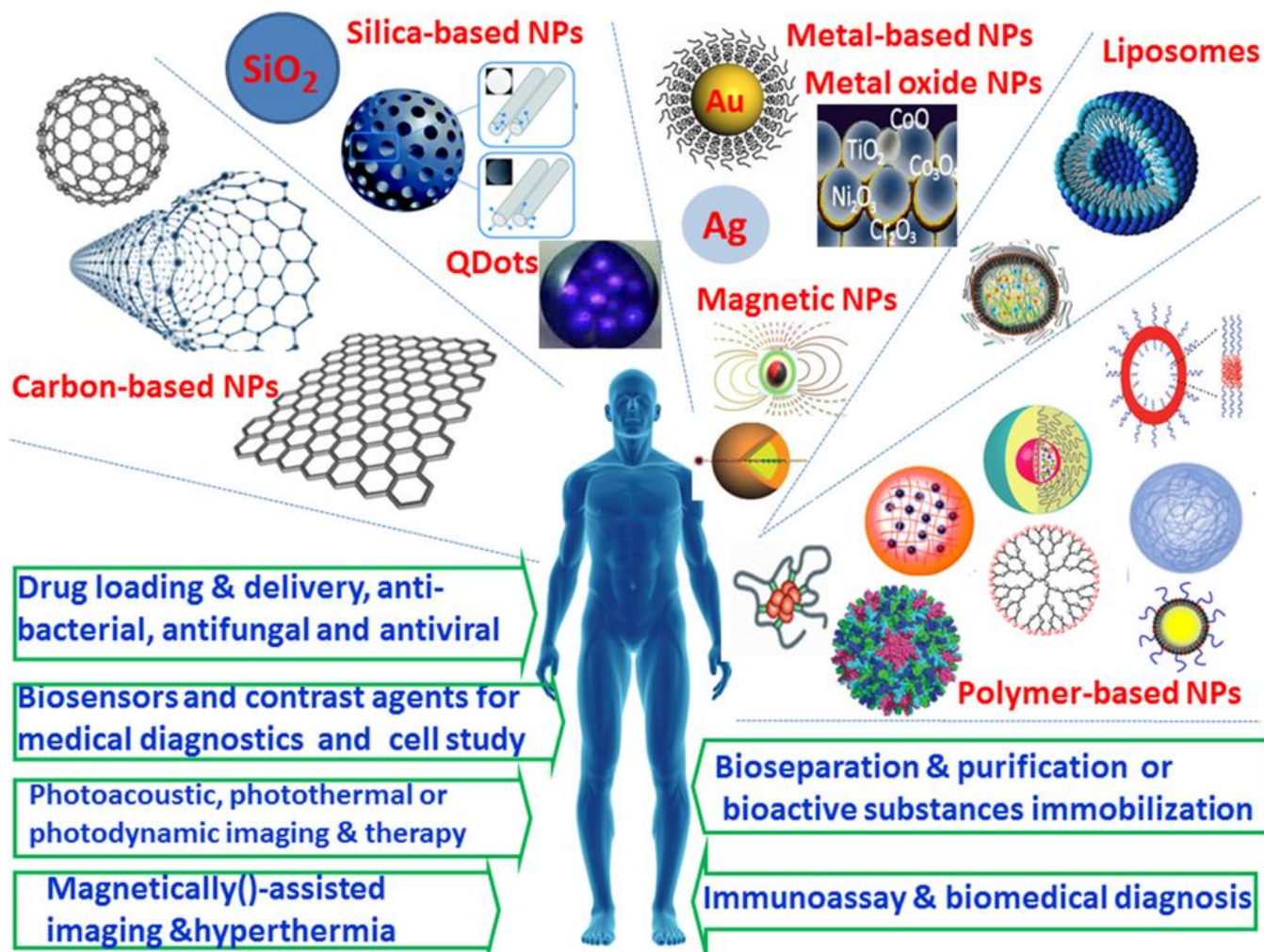


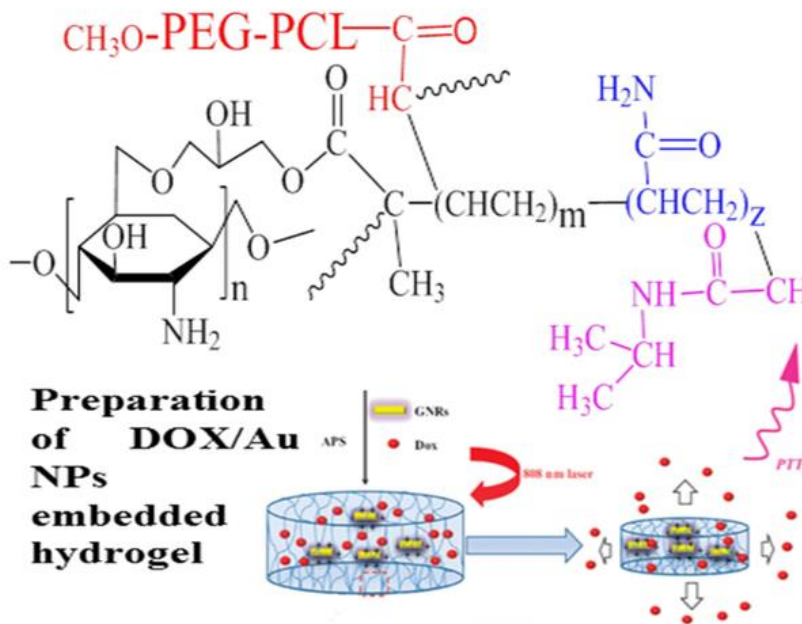
Biodegradable SMP suture for wound closure



A. Lendlein and R. Langer Science, 2002, 296, 1673

Polymer composite

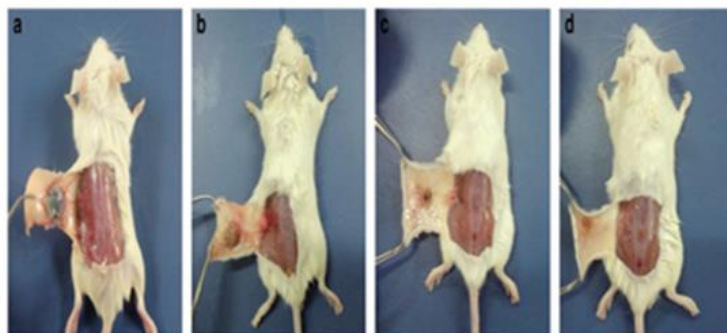




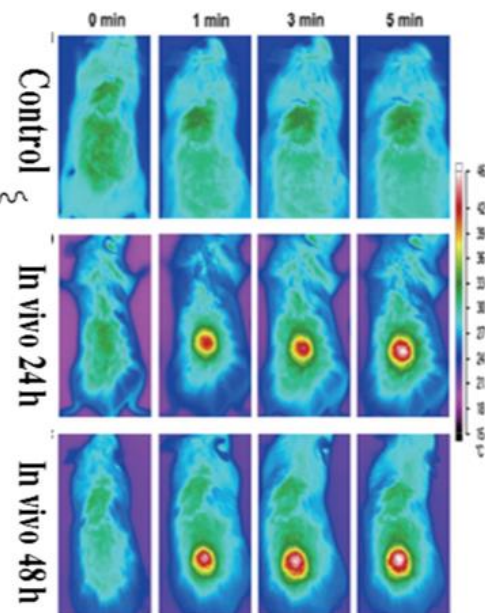
Images of DOX/Au NPs embedded hydrogel before and after NIR irradiation



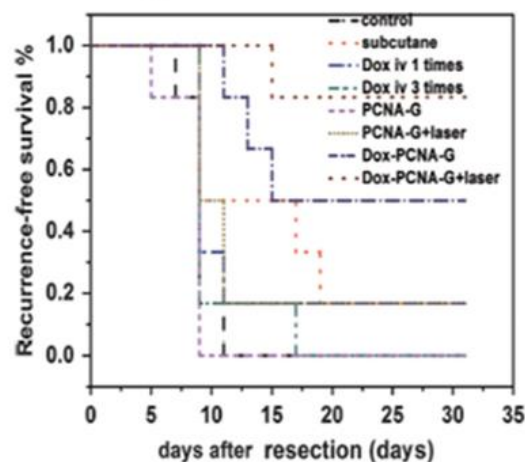
In vivo persistence after implantation of hydrogel composites for different periods



Infrared thermal images under NIR irradiation



In vivo breast cancer locoregional recurrence



Now you should be able to:

- Basic concept of polymer network materials (PNM) and some examples

Elasticity (elastic), Viscoelasticity (viscoelastic) , crosslinking degree...

- What are the requirements for PNM to be used for biomedicine.

Biocompatible, biostability, biodegradation, bioresorption...

- Several kinds of PNM have been used in biomedical application

Elastomer (heart valve), hydrogel (drug delivery, artificial tissue/cornea etc), SMP (suture), polymer composite ...

- Several aspects of biomedical application involving PNM and the working mechanism of PNM