## ALGINATE - CHITOSAN HYDROGEL

# with anti-inflammatory and annabolic effects on human chondrocytes



P U R P O S E

Today here is no treatment to cure osteoarthritis (OA) or to delay effectively its progression. Current treatments are mainly based on the alleviation of painful symptoms but are unable to restore the cartilage lining the joint. The repair of cartilage lesion still remains a great challenge for orthopaedic surgeons. The development of new scaffolds for tissue engineering is a promising approach. Herein, we report the effects of alginate-chitosan hydrogel (AC) beads on the metabolism of chondrocytes. ■

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#### METHODS

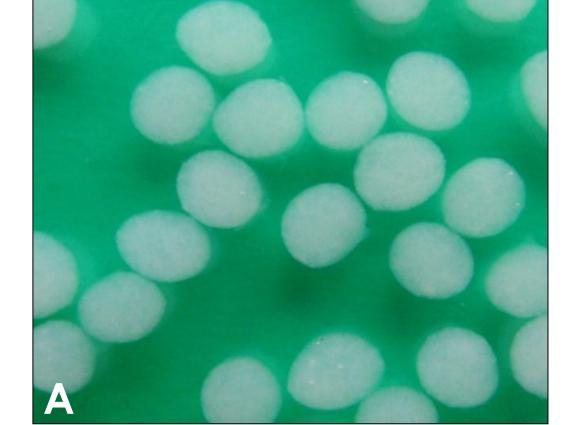
Human OA chondrocytes were cultured either in AC beads or in alginate (A) beads. AC beads were prepared using ultra-pure chitosan (KiOmedine-CsU from KitoZyme) with molecular weight of 20 K (AC20) or 40 K (AC40) and alginate from Sigma. The two polymer solutions were prepared separately before being mixed together. Cells were added to the polymer mixture and the cell-containing beads prepared by precipitation in a calcium chloride solution. The chondrocytes embedded in the beads (0.5 to 1 x 10<sup>5</sup> cells/bead) were then cultured in a well defined culture medium for 28 days. Histological staining of the paraffine embedded beads was performed with hematoxyline-eosine. Interleukin (IL)-6 and -8, matrix metalloProteinase (MMP)-3 and aggrecan were measured by specific sandwich enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assays (ELISA). A spectrophotometric method based upon the Griess reaction was used to quantify nitric oxide (NO) product. ■



#### R E S U L T S

AC (Figure 1A) and A beads were successfully prepared. Histological analysis of AC beads showed a homogeneous distribution of chitosan trabeculae in the alginate matrix and the presence of chondrocytes in contact with chitosan trabeculae (Figure 1B).

By comparaison with cultured in A beads (= 100 % = control), chondrocytes cultured in AC20 or AC40 produced significantly higher amounts of aggrecan after 28 days of culture. But significantly lower levels of MMP-3, IL-6, IL-8 during 21 days of culture and lower NO during the 7 first days of culture. The amount of NO was indetectable after the 8<sup>th</sup> day (Figure 2).



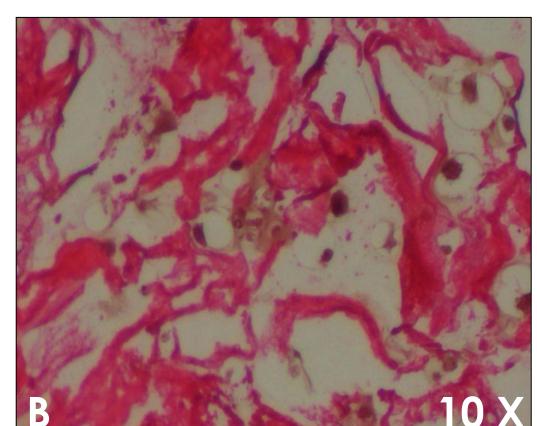


Figure 1:

A Gross observation
of AC 20 beads. B Histological

appearance of chondrocytes cultured in AC 20

350 300 250 250 50 100 50 AC20 AC20 AC40 AC40 AC40 AC40 AC40 AC40

Figure 2: Aggrecan, MMP-3, IL-6, IL-8 and NO 0 production of chondrocyte in AC20 and AC 40 beads. Results were represented as % of production

of chondrocytes in A beads. Results were expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM of 3 independent experiments (n=9). A vs AC20:\*\* p < 0.01; \*\*\* p < 0.001. A vs AC40: °° p < 0.01; °°° p < 0.001

### CONCLUSIONS

AC beads reduce the production of inflammatory and catabolic mediators by OA chondrocytes and promote the synthesis of cartilage-specific matrix components. These particular effects indicate that AC beads are a potential carrier for cell transplantation and particularly to repair cartilage defects.

