A full-thickness skin construct made of a collagen hydrogel strengthened by a fibrin-modified nanofibrous membrane



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Introduction

For many years, a three-dimensional (3D) collagen hydrogel has been used for embedding the cells to provide them with physiological 3D environment. However, the stiffness of tissue-engineered skin analogues based on collagen hydrogels is insufficient. The cell traction forces typically cause the shrinkage of the hydrogels. In order to improve the mechanical properties of a two-layer skin construct, we stabilized the collagen hydrogel by fibrin-modified nanofibrous membrane. In order to pre-vascularize the skin model,

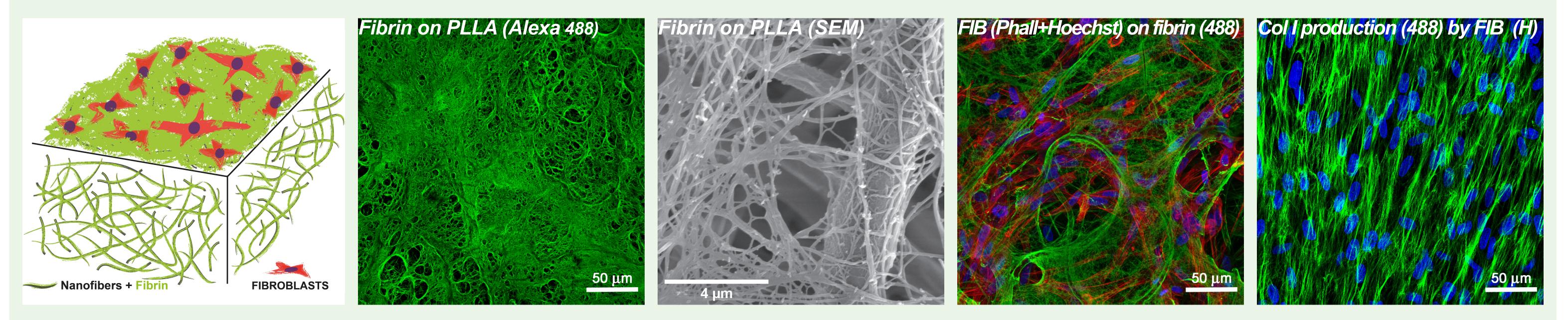
Materials & Methods

Nanofibrous polylactid acid (PLLA) membranes were modified with fibrin homogenous mesh. Fibrin-modified membranes were seeded either with human dermal fibroblasts (FIB) or with adipose-derived stem cells (ASC). After 3 days, collagen hydrogel was applied either with endothelial cells (HUVEC) or without them on the surface of fibrin-modified membranes pre-seeded either with fibroblasts or with stem cells. The primary human keratinocytes (KERAT) were seeded on the surface of collagen hydrogel. Cell proliferation, migration

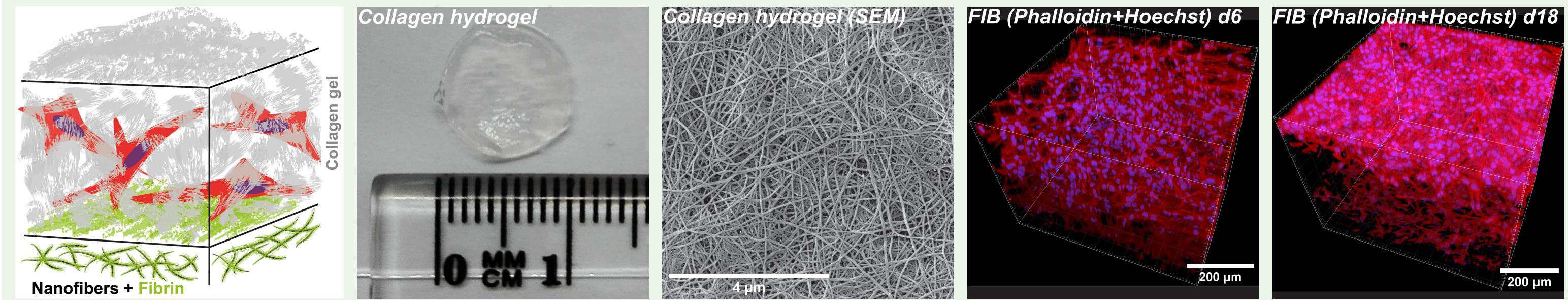
and morphology were evaluated by high-resolution microscopy.

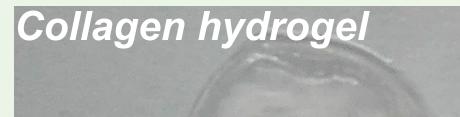
Results

1. Fibroblasts on fibrin-coated PLLA membrane

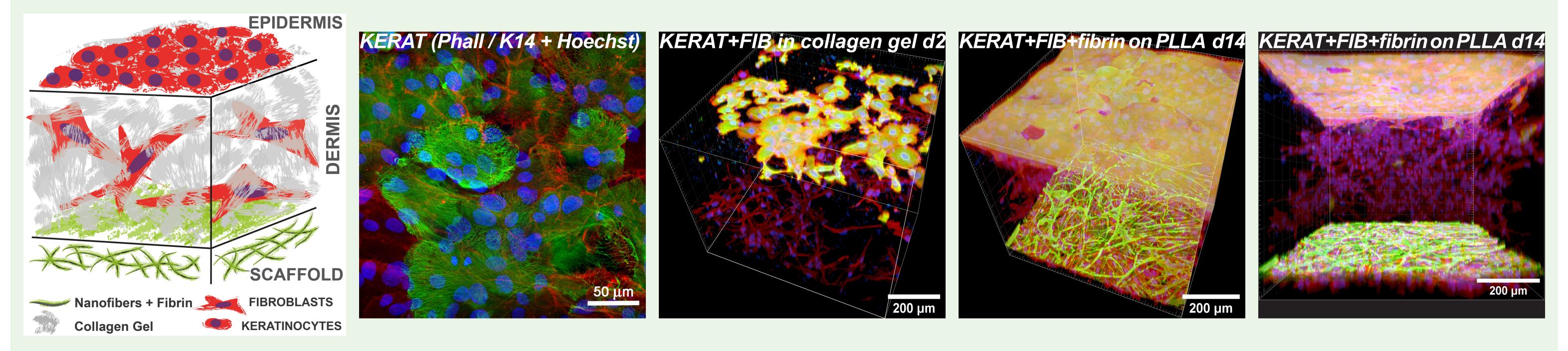


2. Fibroblasts migrated into collagen hydrogel from fibrin-modified PLLA membrane

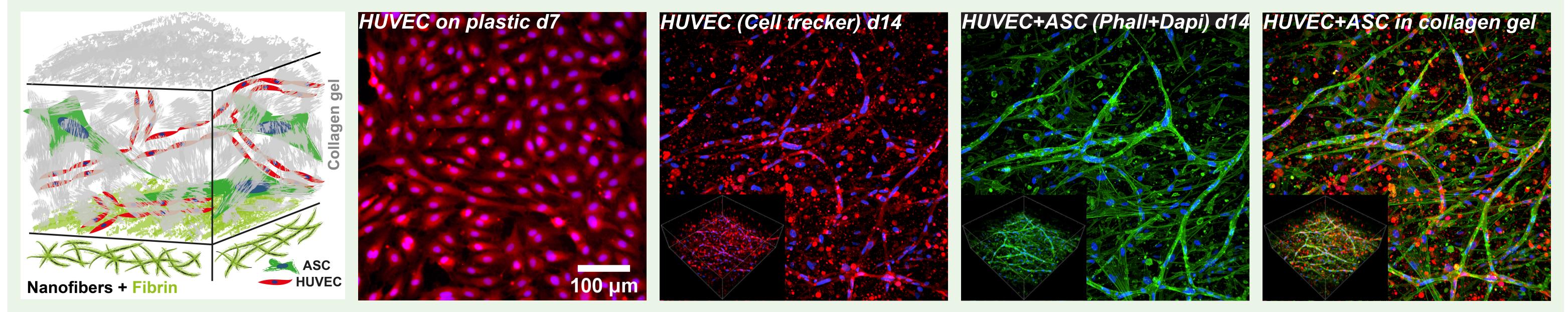




3. Bilayered construct of fibroblasts and keratinocytes strengthened by fibrin-modified membrane



4. Pre-vascularization of bilayered construct by HUVEC and ASC (Current work)



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