



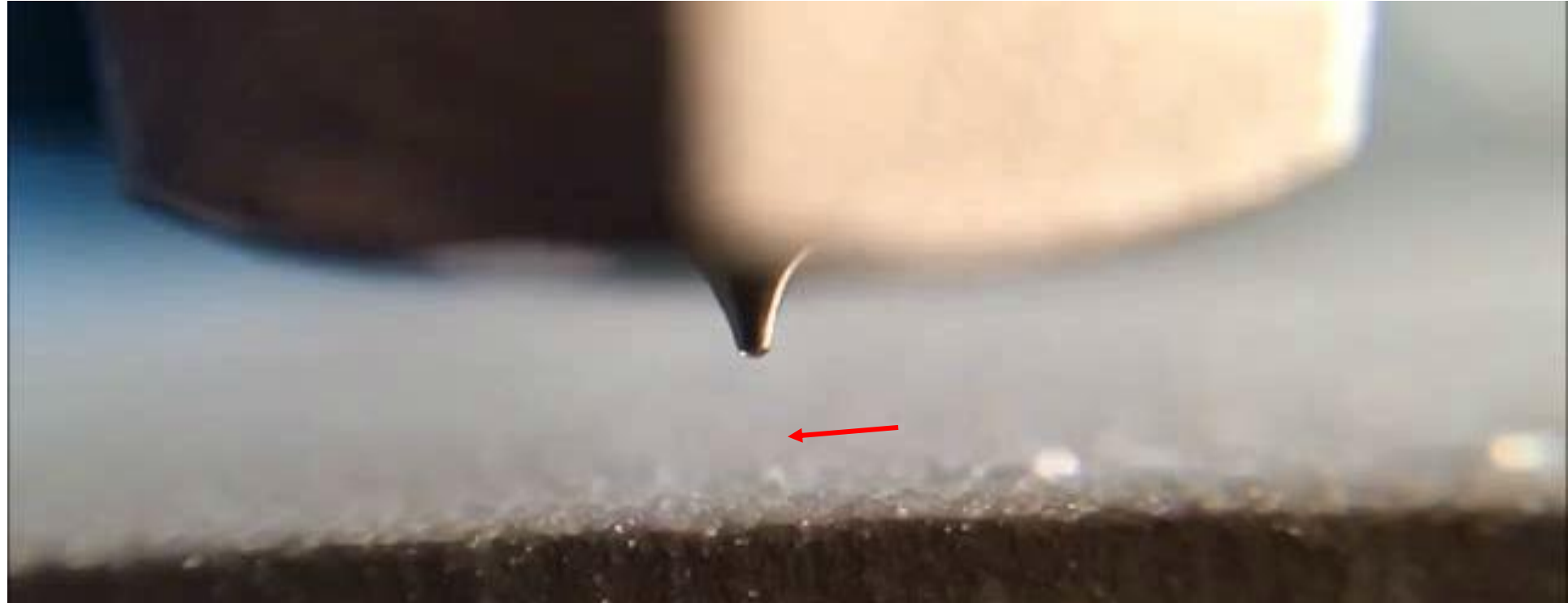
Plastics and Polymer Engineering department

Dr. Dan Lewitus

Two bioprinting-relevant technologies

1. Printing of Cell-Laden Microspheres
2. Double-indirect printing of tissue engineering scaffolds.

Printing of Cell-Laden and Drug-Delivery Microspheres

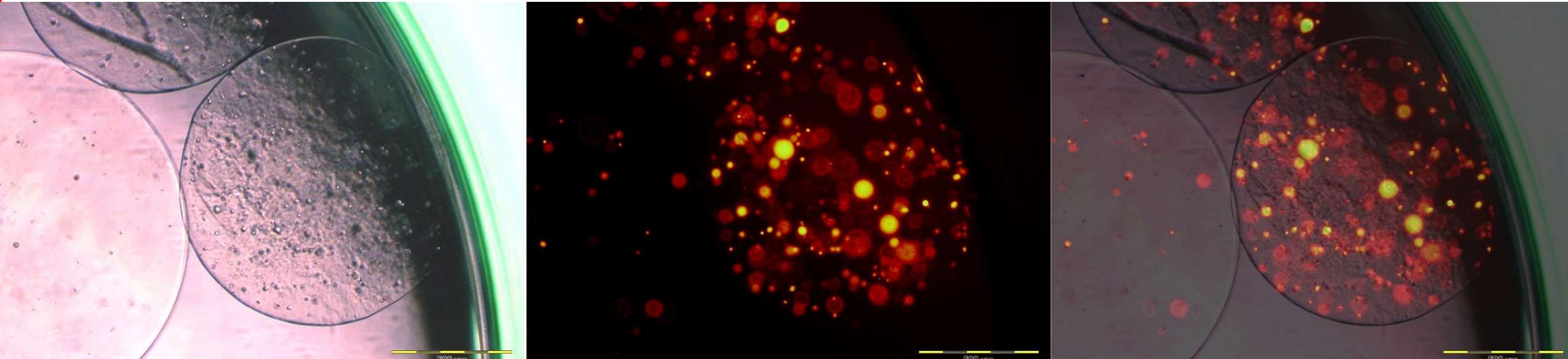


Printing cell-laden hydrogel microspheres

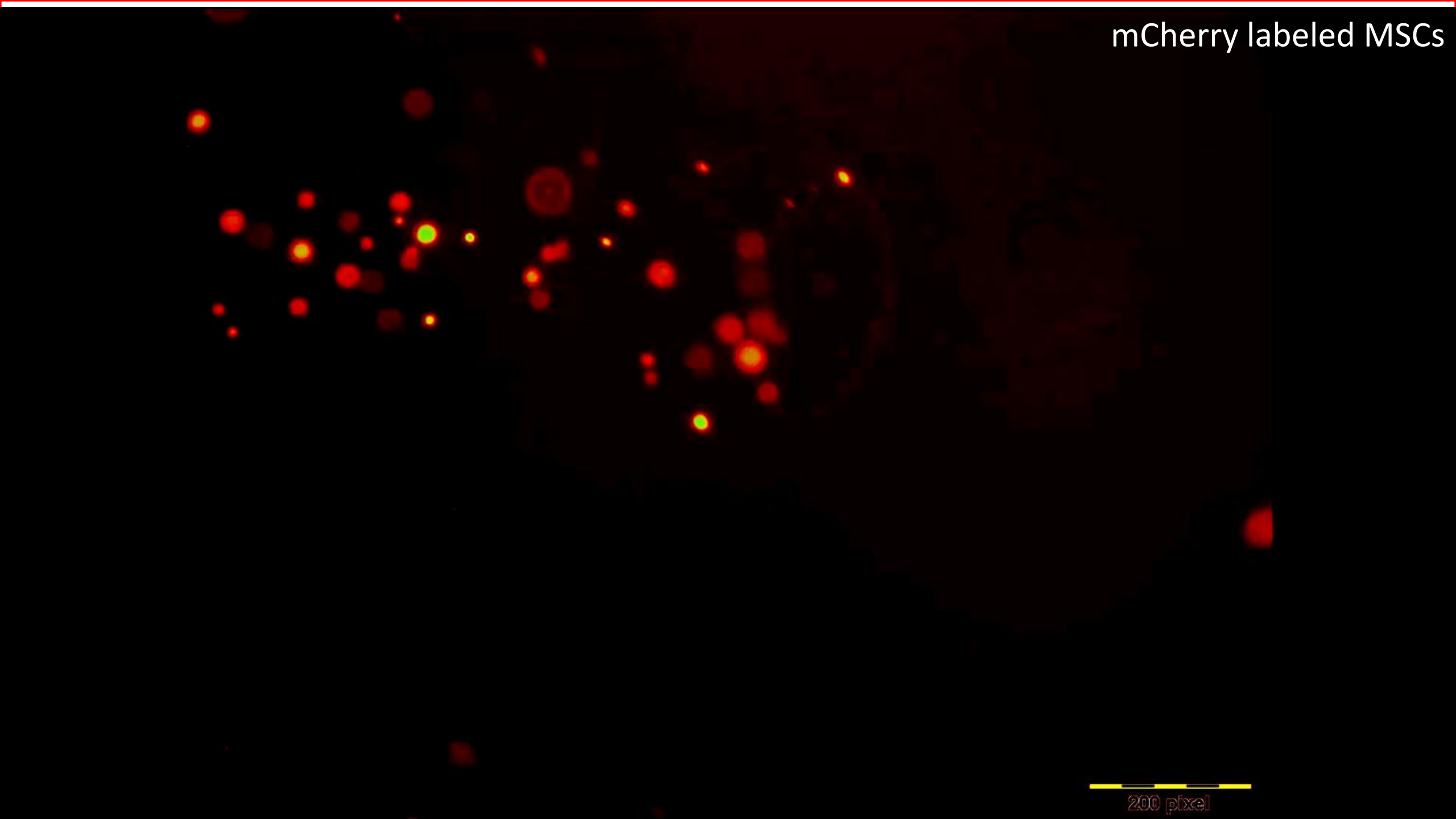


Printing cell-laden hydrogel microspheres

mCherry labeled MSCs

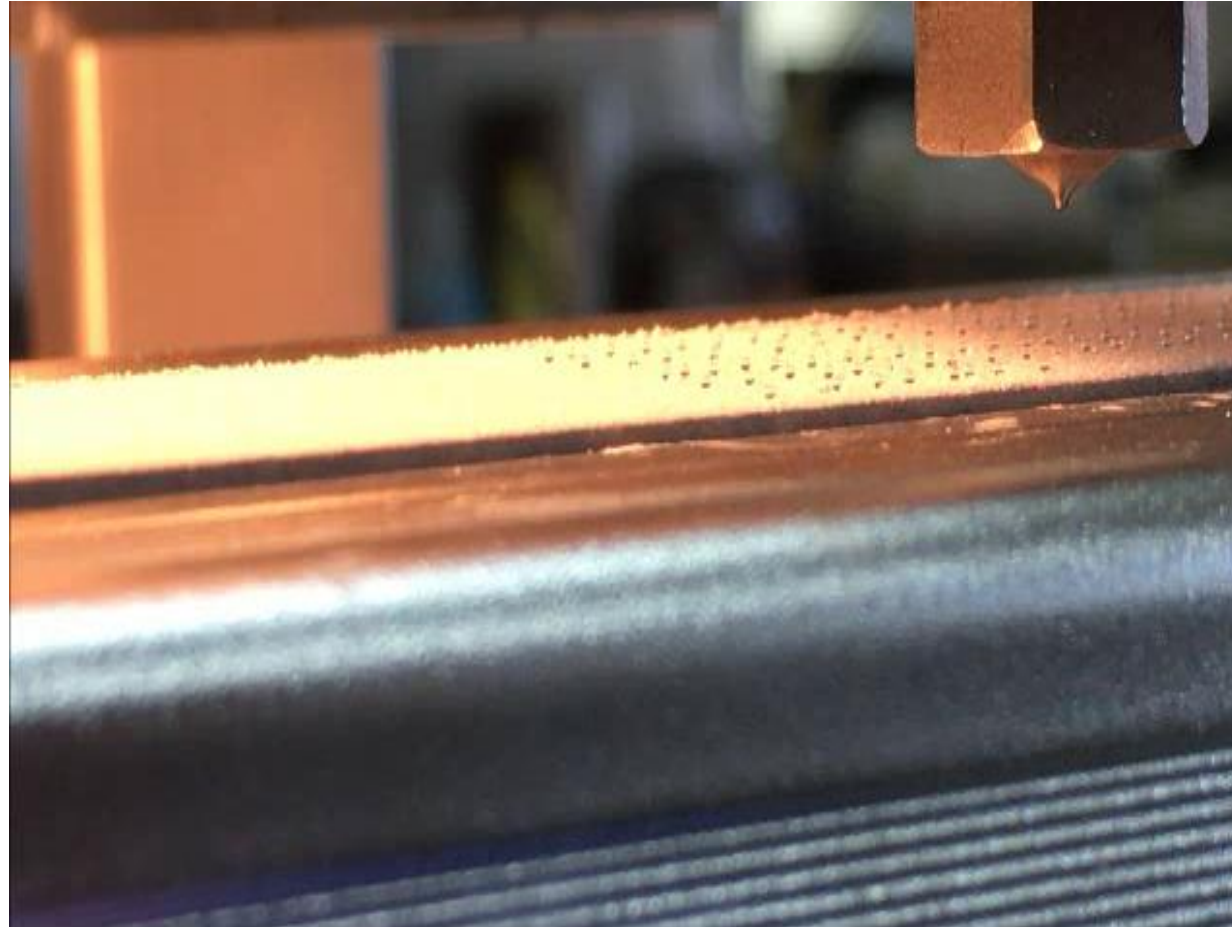


mCherry labeled MSCs

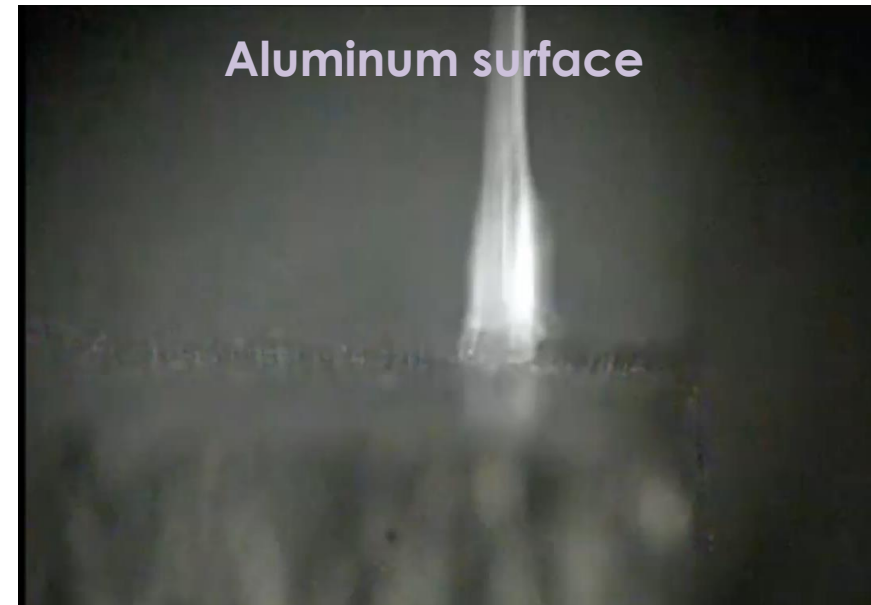


200 pixel

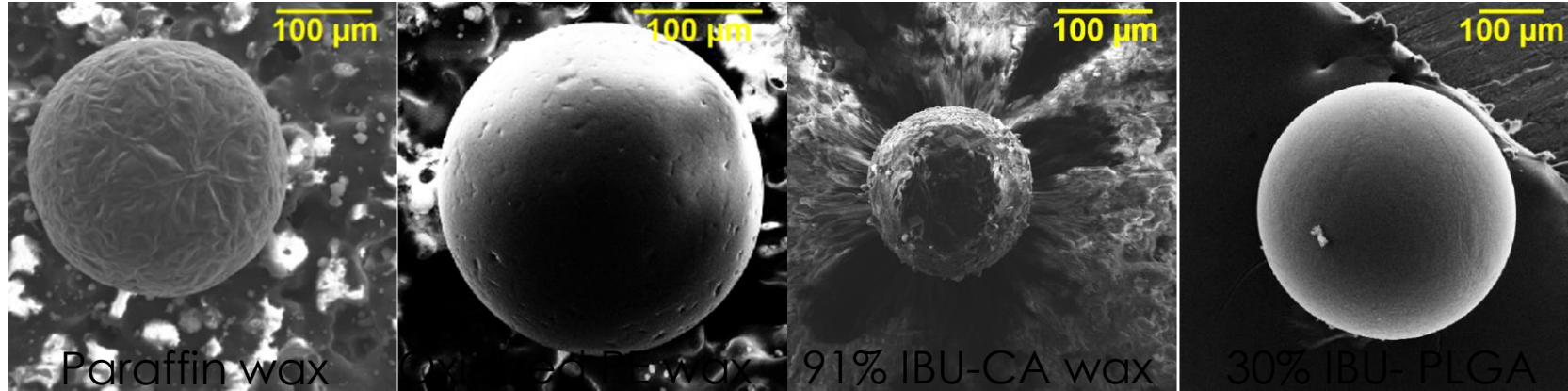
“Mass production”



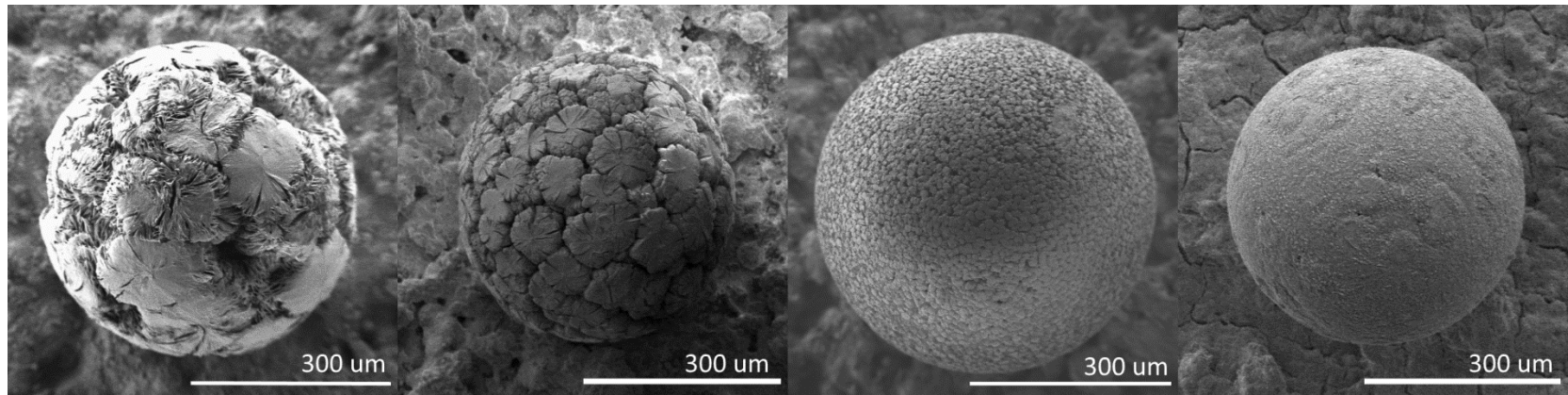
Molten polymer sphere Formation Process



Microspheres from varying materials



IBU-PCL microspheres (10,30, 50% IBU)



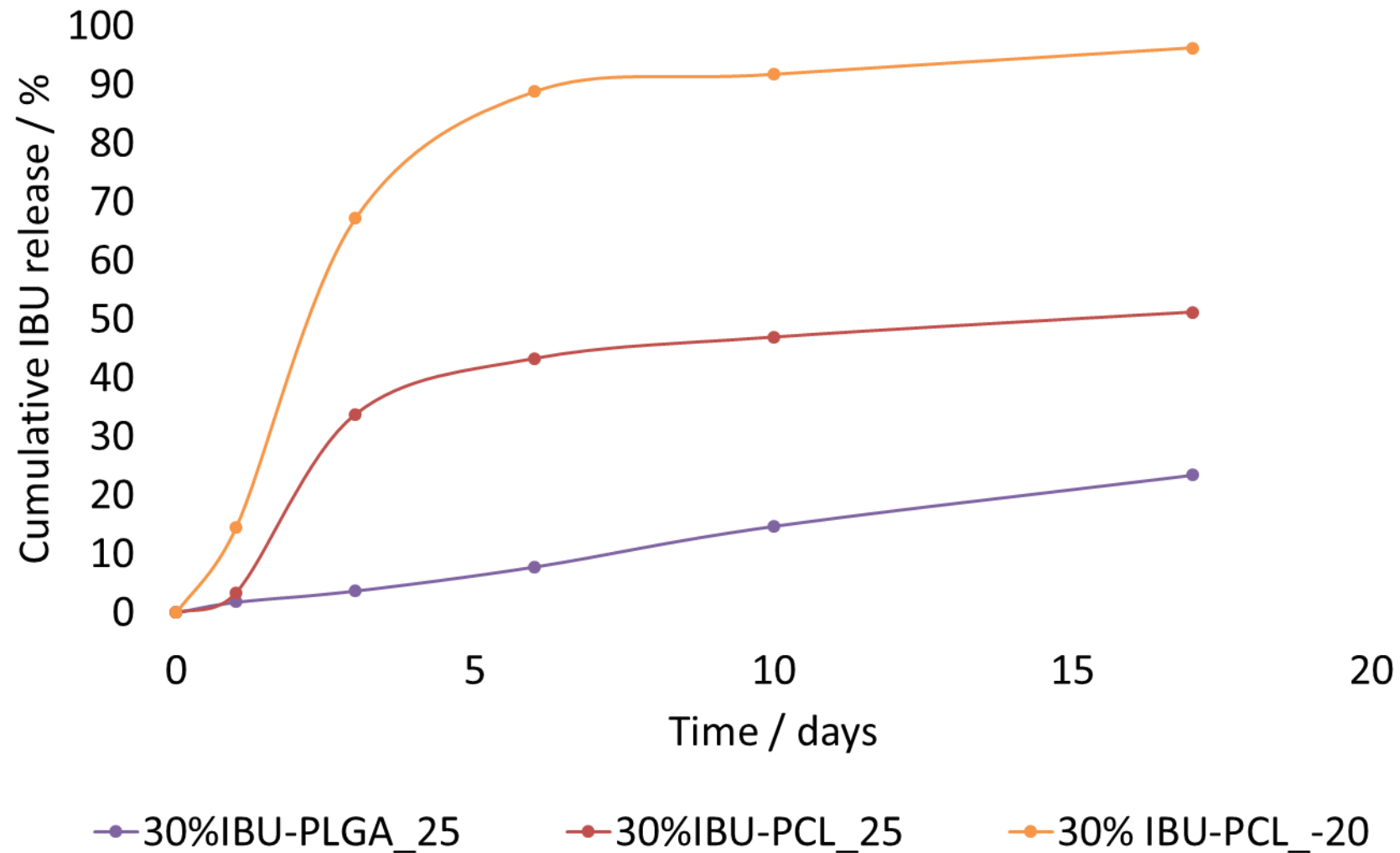
25 °C

5 °C

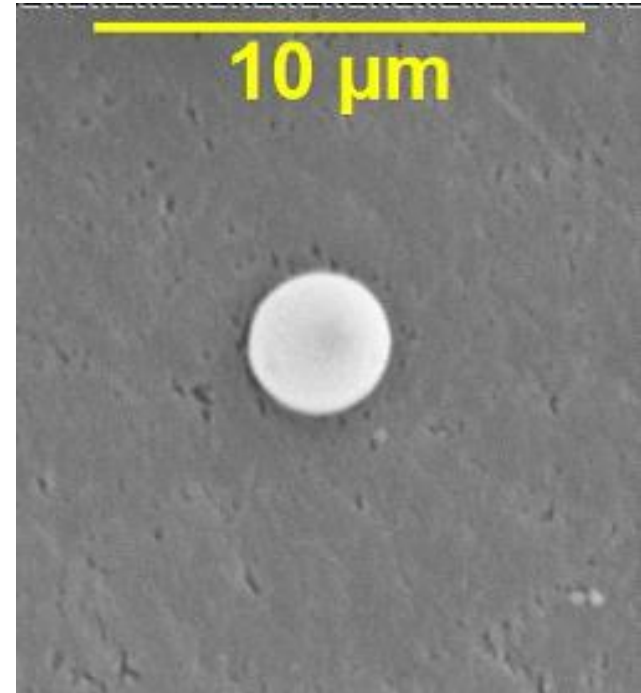
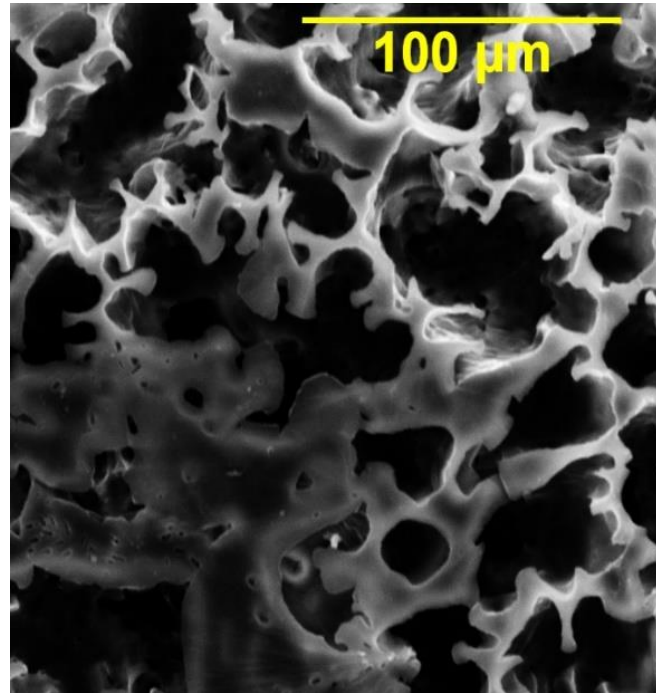
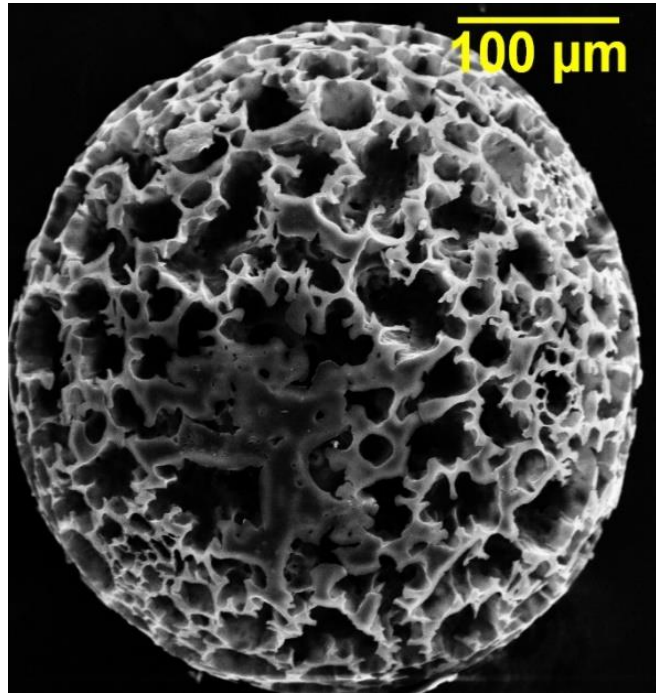
-20 °C

-80 °C

IBU release from printed microspheres



Porous and small-sized microspheres

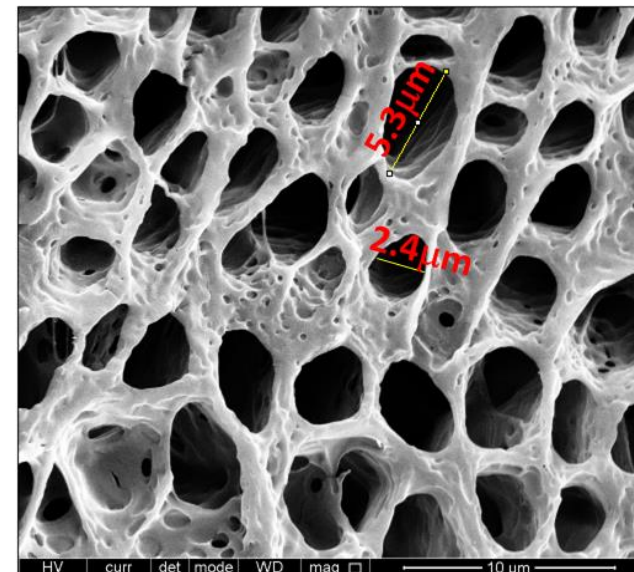


Potential uses

- Cell printing and delivery in various matrices
 - Synthetic and natural hydrogels, UV or physically crosslinkable.
- Delivery of growth factors, hormones, etc. in a controlled fashion.
- Potentially printable on pre-existing 3Ds structures.

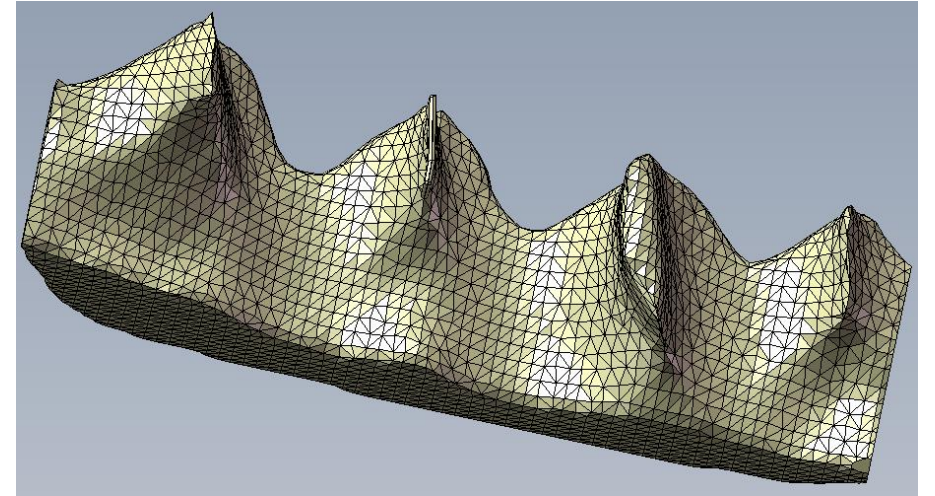
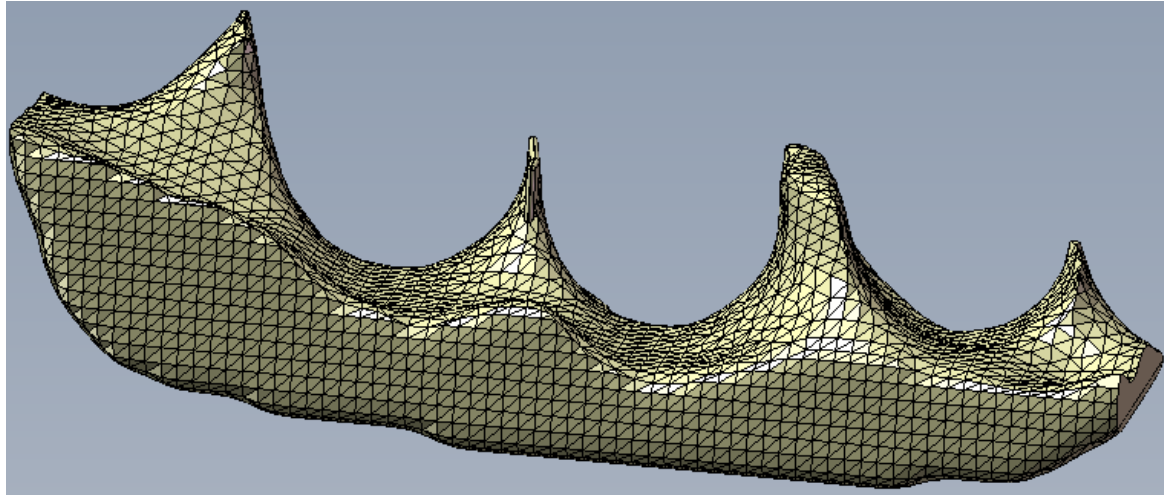
Double indirect printing of tissue engineering scaffolds

Generate anatomically accurate biodegradable tissue scaffolds

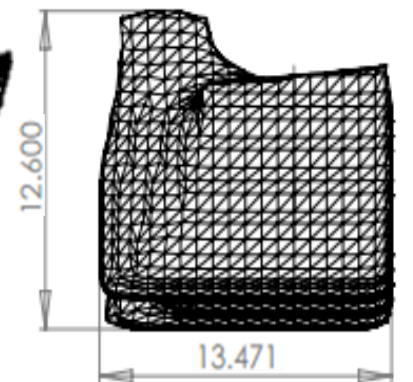
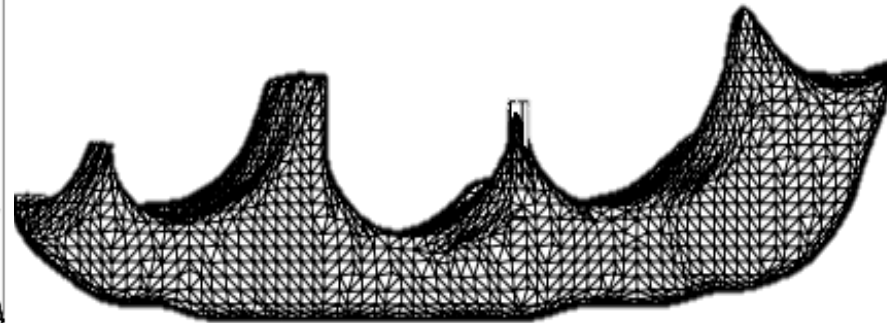
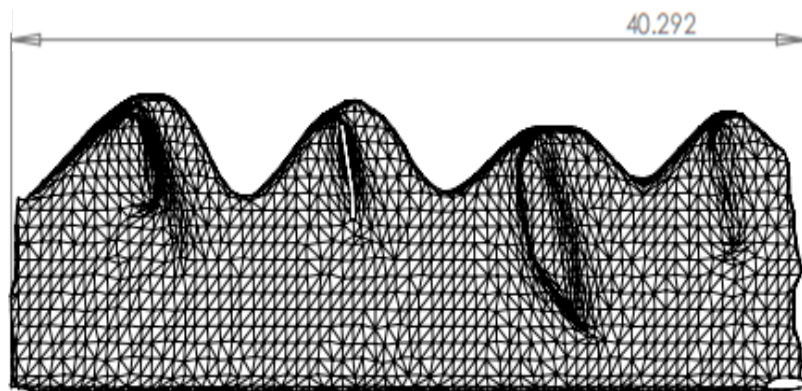


The process

1. CT scan



2. STL file



The process

3. Print positive
(Objet)

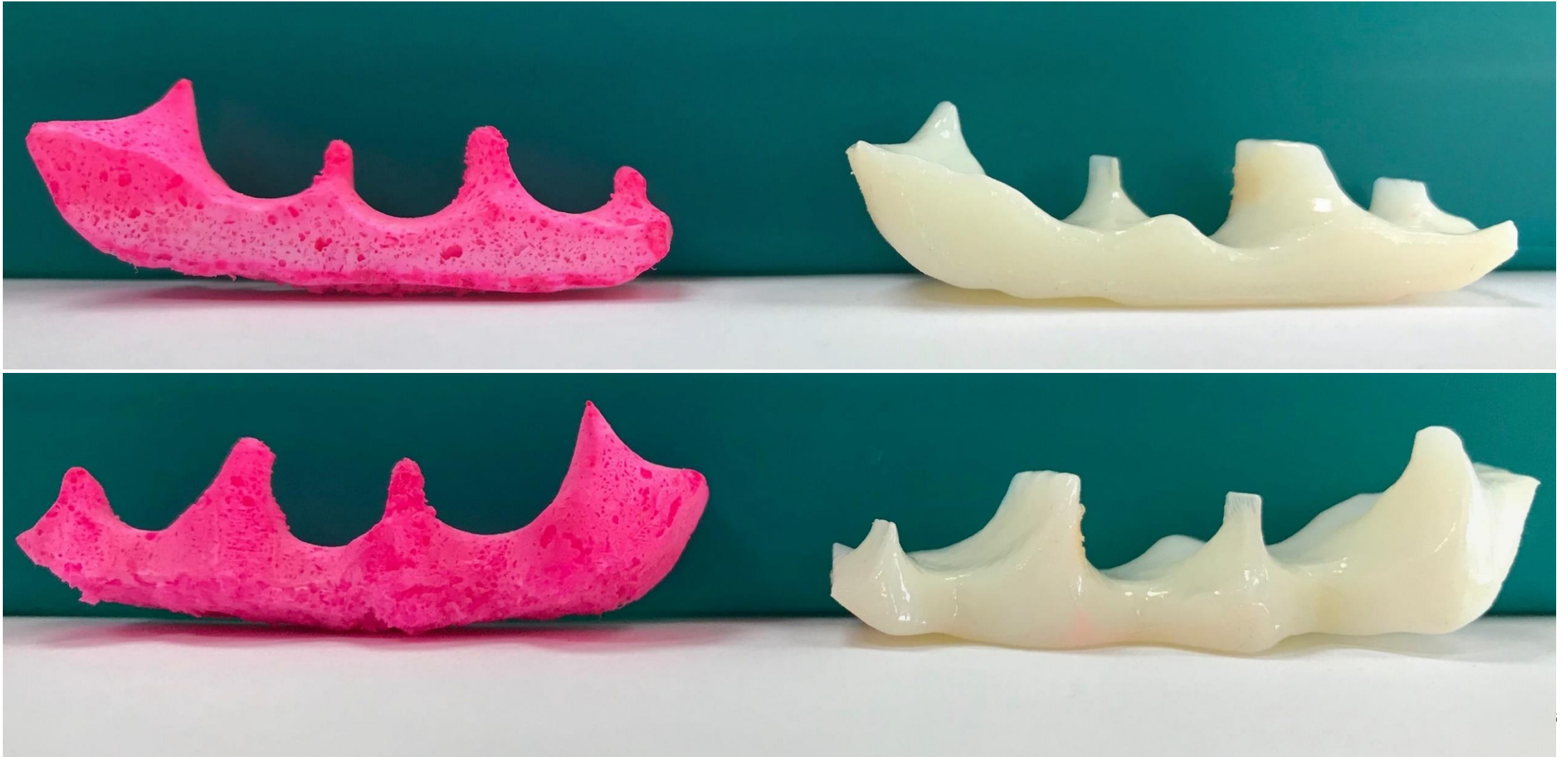


4. Generate
mold



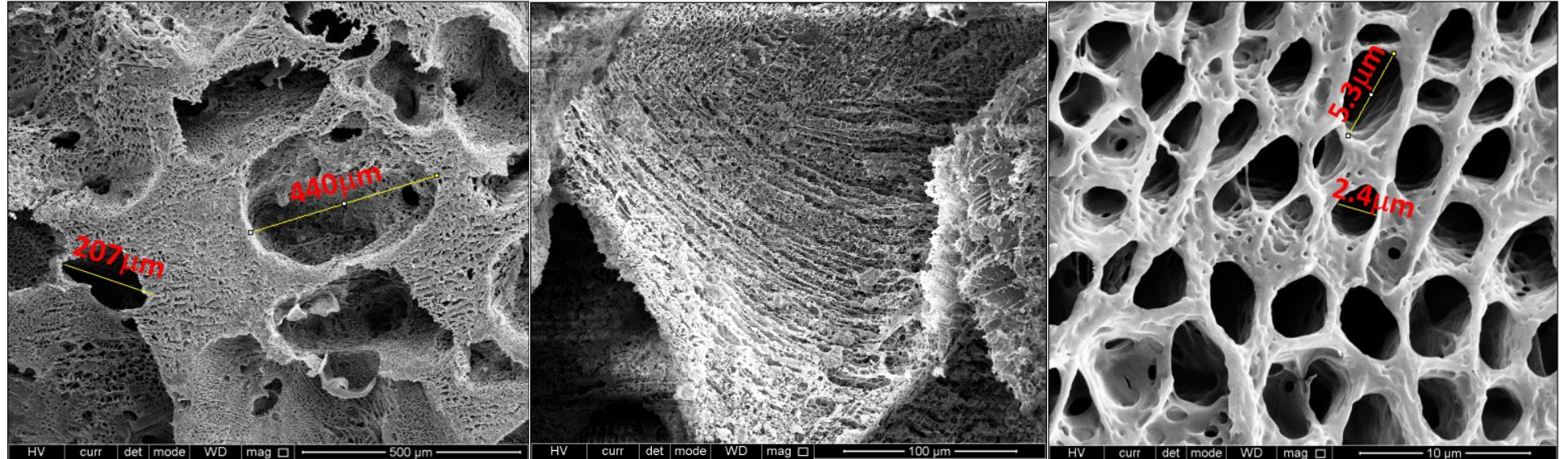
The process

5. Fabricate scaffold



Bi-modal pore morphology

PLGA



PLGA +
20% HAP



Potential uses

- Generate anatomically relevant scaffolds
- Can be applied as cell-seeding/printing substrate
- Applicable in vivo and in vitro.