



## Motivation

**3D skin models** are an improvement compared to **2D**

**Challenge:** fibroblast-mediated contraction prevents the manufacture of reproducible, validated and up-scalable models

**Main current approach:** Increase mechanical properties of the collagen scaffold by crosslinking the network to counter contraction

Crosslinkers such as **glutaraldehyde** are **cytotoxic**, cells can only be seeded after washing the crosslinked scaffold

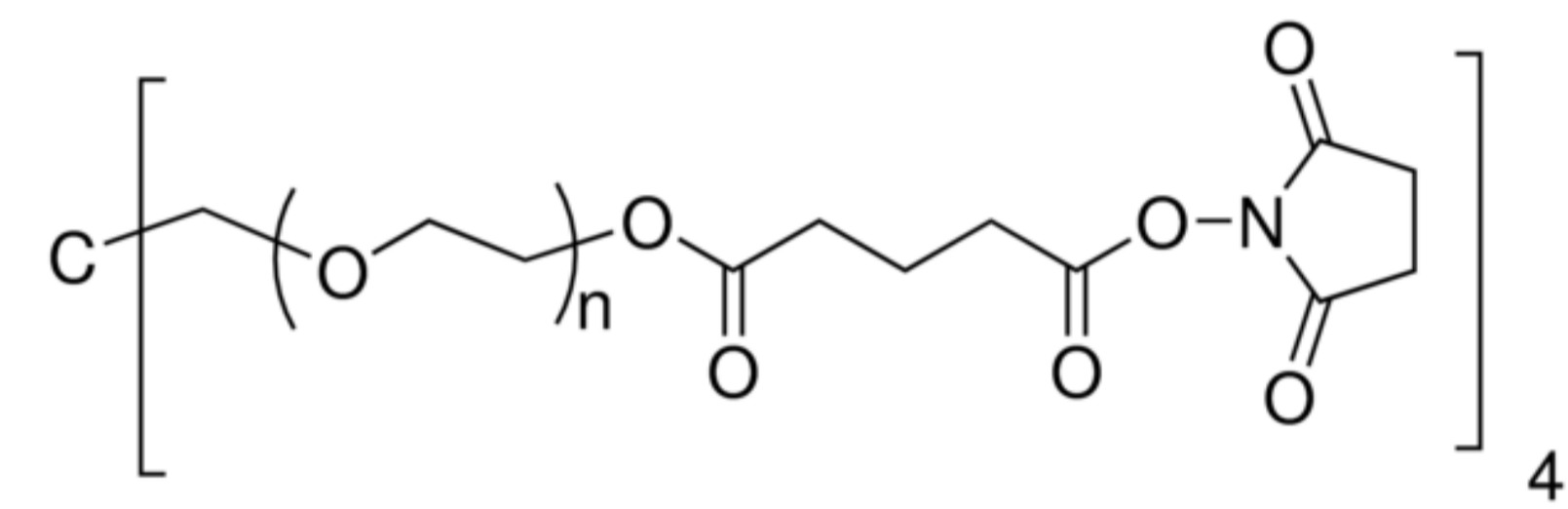
→ **Need for a crosslinker which allows for cell seeding prior to crosslinking**

## This Project

Use of a molecule which allows **crosslinking with cells already embedded** in the collagen: **Succinimidyl Glutarate-terminated Polyethylene Glycol (SG-PEG)**<sup>1</sup>

Study influence of SG-PEG on **mechanical properties** and **cell behaviour** by varying concentration and chain length of SG-PEG added to the collagen scaffold

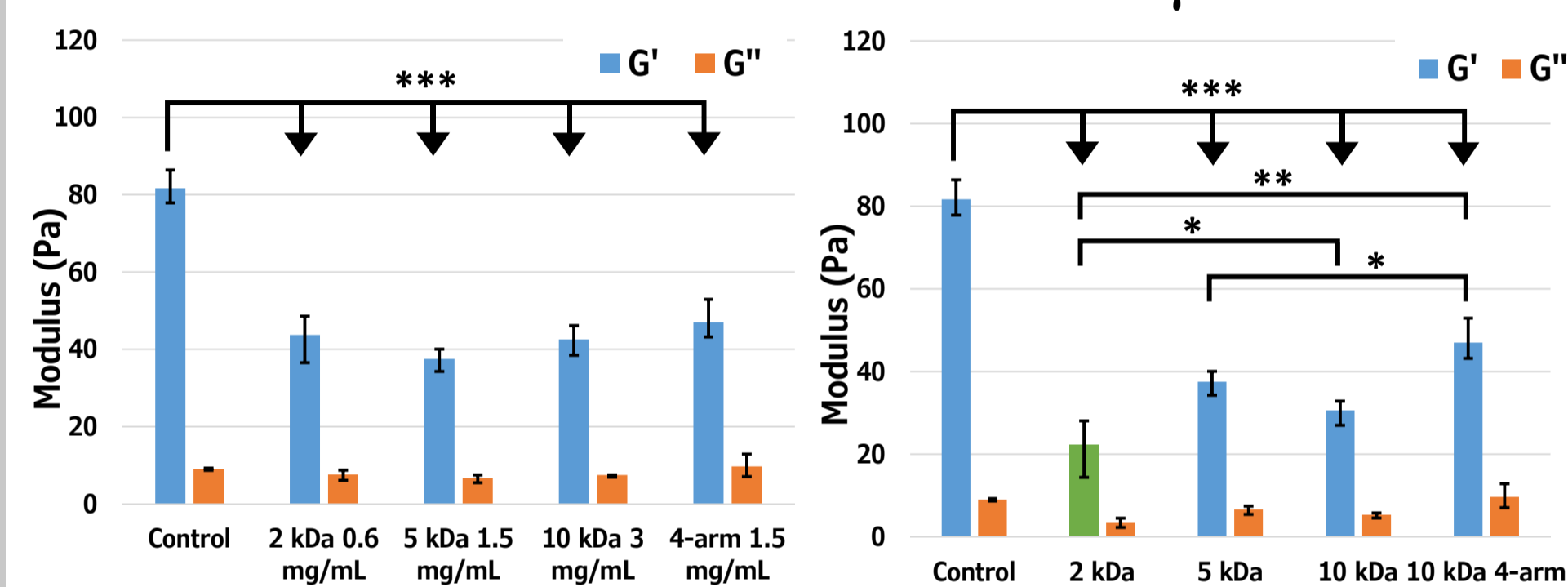
Use of **4-arm** as well as bifunctional **2 kDa, 5 kDa and 10 kDa SG-PEG** as an additive to type I collagen gels



Chemical structure of 4-arm succinimidyl glutarate.

## Rheology

**Method:** Oscillatory frequency sweep from 100 Hz down to 0.15 Hz at a shear strain  $\gamma = 0.5\%$



Left  $G'$  and  $G''$  at 10 Hz for 3 mg/mL collagen gels with added SG-PEG at a theoretical crosslinking density of 50%. Right  $G'$  and  $G''$  at 10 Hz for 3 mg/mL collagen gels with 1.5 mg/mL SG-PEG of different molecular weights. ANOVA: \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.005$

Very low  $G''$  for all samples → foremost elastic material

The addition of SG-PEG **decreased  $G'$**  for all molecular weights & concentrations

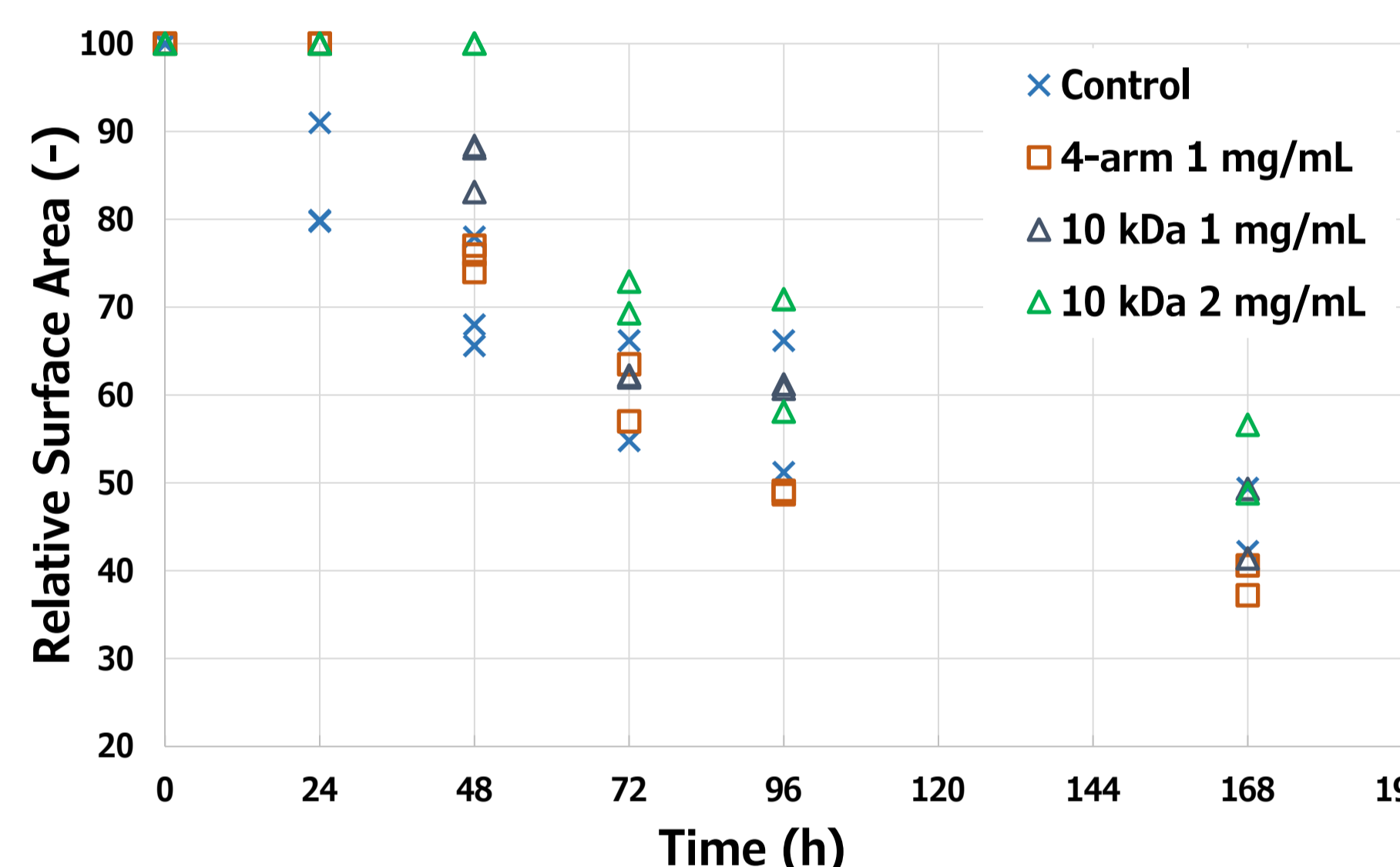
At **equal termination group concentrations:** no statistically relevant difference in  $G'$  for different SG-PEG chain lengths

$G'$  varied with termination group concentration

The produced materials are softer by up to **3 orders of magnitude** compared to real skin tissue<sup>2</sup>

## Contraction Assessment

**Method:** Macroscopic imaging of seeded samples every 24 hours for one week



Contraction assessment of 2 mg/mL collagen gels seeded with  $6.6 \cdot 10^4$  cells/mL BJ5TA dermal fibroblasts for a period of one week.

**All samples contracted** over a 7 day period

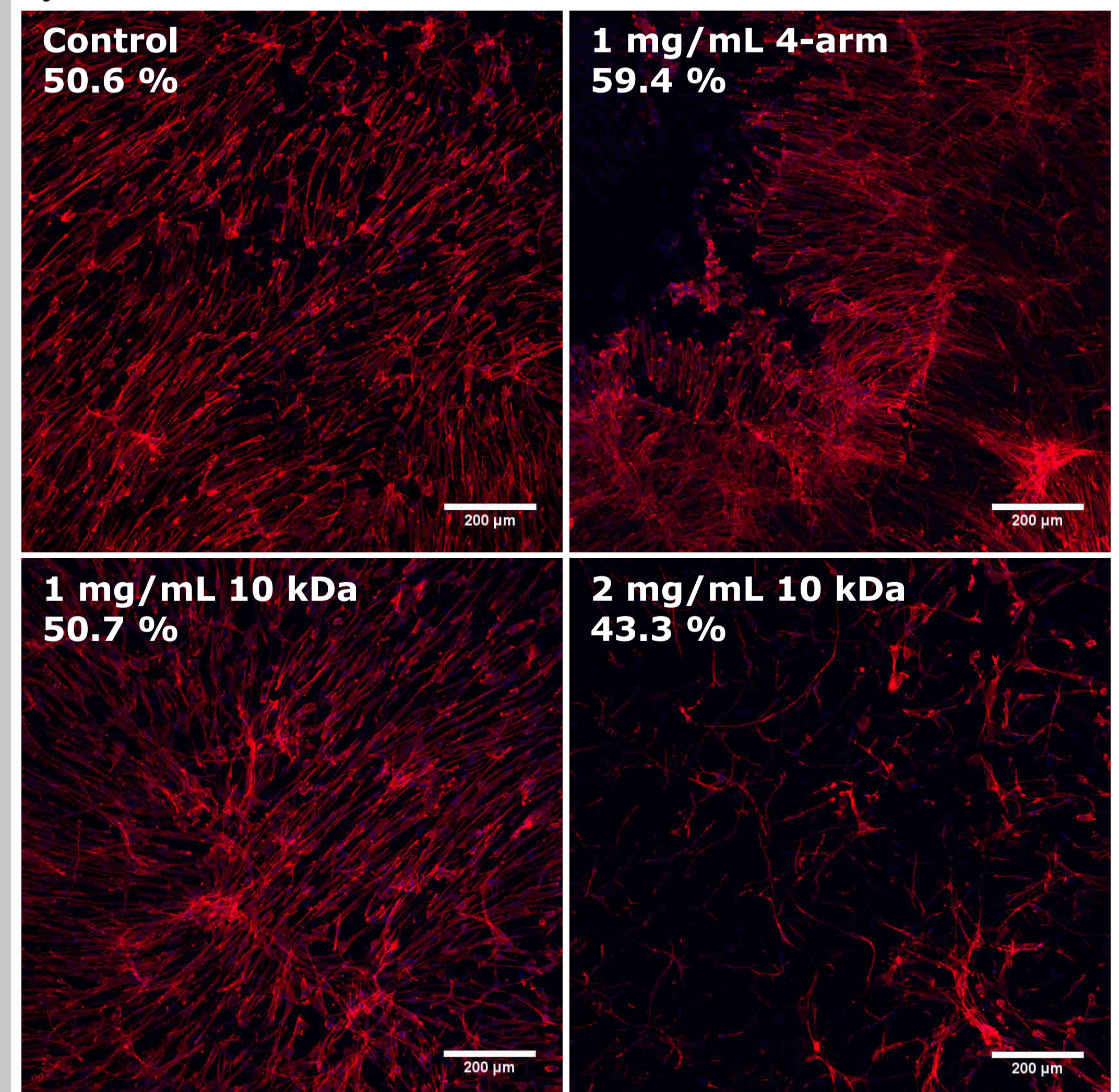
SG-PEG slowed down contraction, did **NOT prevent it**

Only **2 mg/mL 10 kDa SG-PEG** showed some reduction in contraction

Large differences in contraction within sample groups

## Imaging

**Method:** Fluorescence Confocal Microscopy  
**Staining:** Live-dead for viability, Phalloidin for cytoskeleton, Hoechst for cell count



Phalloidin (red) and Hoechst (blue) staining of 2 mg/mL collagen gels seeded with  $6.6 \cdot 10^4$  cells/mL BJ5TA dermal fibroblasts 7 days after seeding. The contraction percentage is given.

**Rounded cells** (phalloidin staining) for high SG-PEG concentration. Those gels **contracted the least** after a 7 day period

## Conclusions & Future Work

**SG-PEG is not a suited crosslinker for preventing contraction in 3D tissue engineered skin**

SG-PEG decreases the shear modulus of the gels due to **its hydrophilic nature** attracting water molecules to the scaffold, thus **lowering the friction** between collagen chains

**No substantial prevention in contraction** even at high SG-PEG concentrations for periods of **one week**

High concentrations of SG-PEG in collagen gels **slowed down** fibroblast-mediated **contraction** not by improving the gel's mechanical properties, but by **preventing the fibroblasts to attach** to the scaffold

**Future work: Find a non hydrophilic molecule suitable as a collagen crosslinker and characterize the new system**

## References

<sup>1</sup> C. Lotz, F. F. Schmid, E. Oechsle, M. G. Monaghan, H. Walles, and F. Groeber-Becker, 'Cross-linked Collagen Hydrogel Matrix Resisting Contraction To Facilitate Full-Thickness Skin Equivalents', *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, vol. 9, no. 24, pp. 20417–20425, Jun. 2017, doi: 10.1021/acsami.7b04017.

<sup>2</sup> H. Joodaki and M. B. Panzer, 'Skin mechanical properties and modeling: A review', *Proc. Inst. Mech. Eng. [H]*, vol. 232, no. 4, pp. 323–343, Apr. 2018, doi: 10.1177/0954411918759801