

# Cardiac Scaffold for Human Mesenchymal Stem Cell Facilitated Autonomous Pacing

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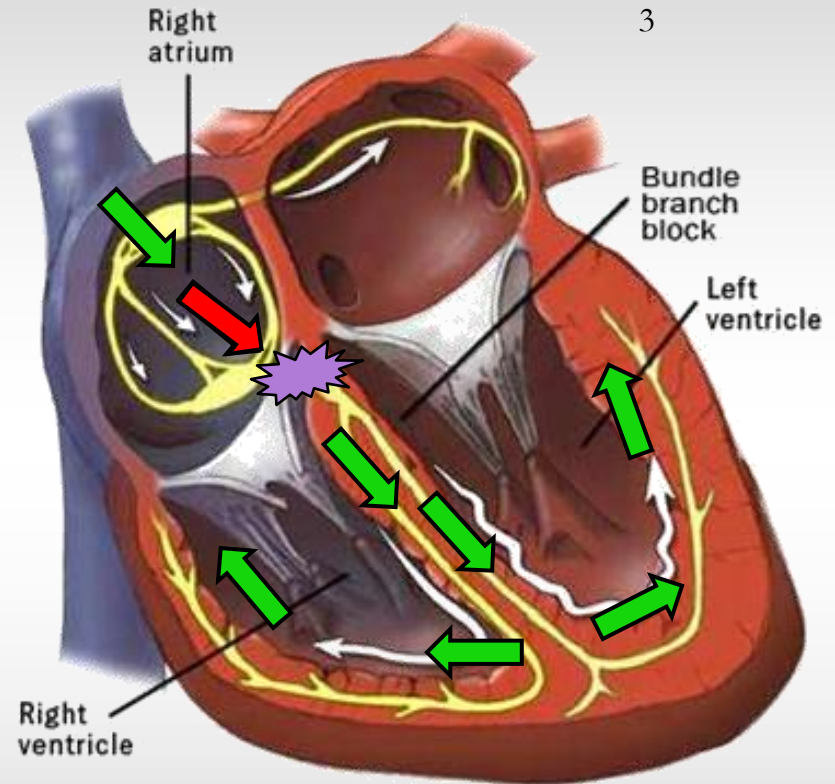
Katie Flynn

Professor Glenn Gaudette



# Clinical Significance

- Cardiac disease accounts for over 700,000 deaths/year - leading cause of deaths in United States<sup>1</sup>
- Arrhythmia – abnormal or disrupted propagation of the electrical impulses
- Roughly 400,000 pacemakers implanted each year<sup>2</sup>



1. Center for Disease Control, 2008. Available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/>

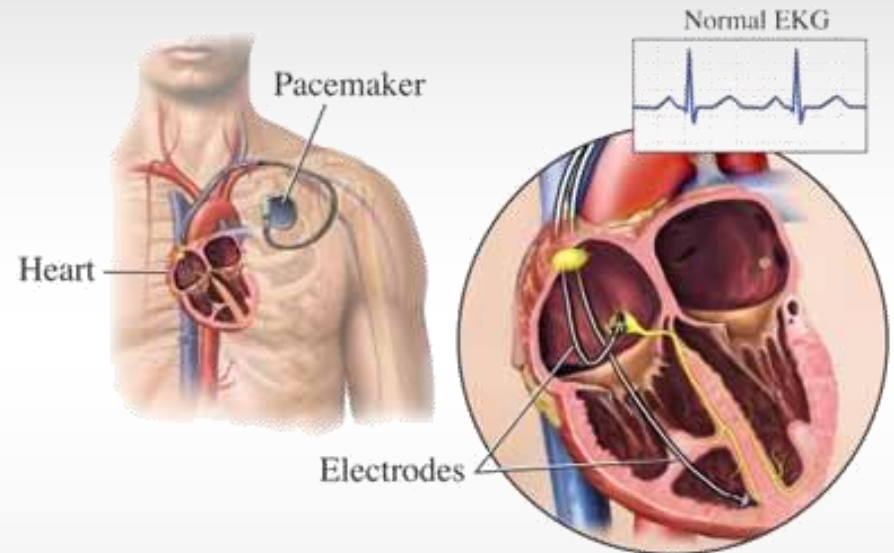
2. Ide, Hiroo. *Price differences between Japan and the US for medical materials and how to reduce them*. Health Policy Volume 28, 2007. Page 71.

3. Image available online from < <http://www.ohiohealth.com/> >

# Current Solution

## Electrical Pacemakers

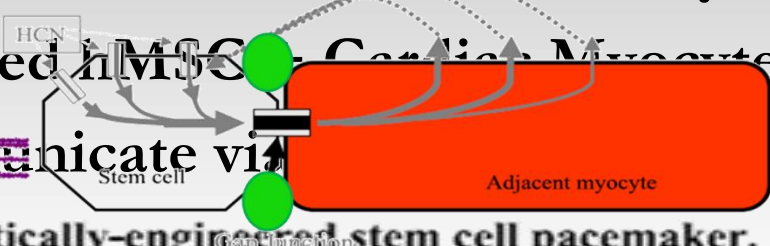
- **Proven effective**
- **Limitations**
  - **Battery Life**
  - **Sensitivity to magnetic fields**
  - **Lead failure**
  - **Complications with implantation**
  - **Does not respond to physiological changes**



# Approach

## Fence in Stem Cells!

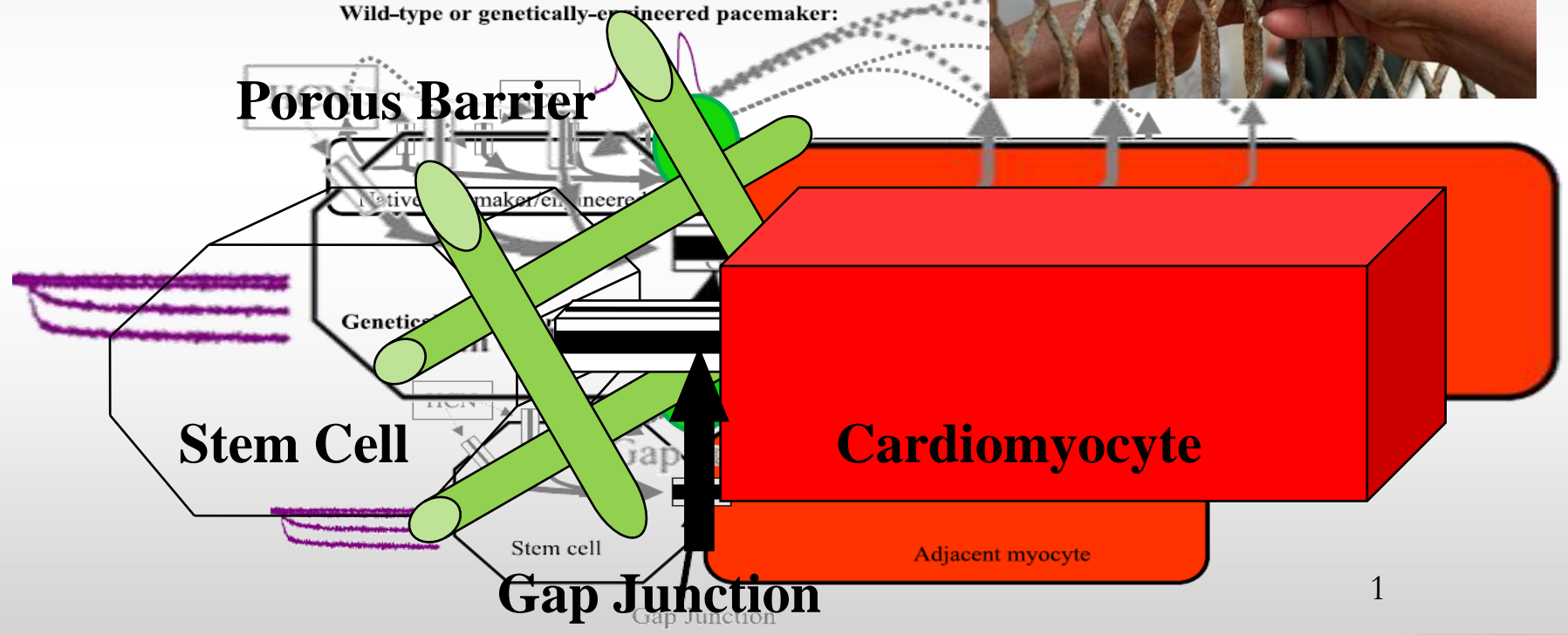
- Stem Cell Migration is a large concern!
- HCN Gene on Human Mesenchymal Stem Cell (hMSC)
- Modified hMSC - Cardiac Myocyte = I
- Communicate via



2

Wild-type or genetically-engineered pacemaker:

**Porous Barrier**



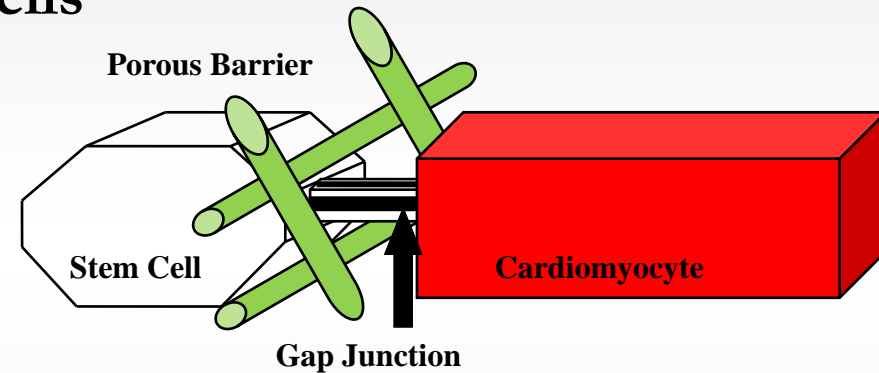
1

1. Rosen, M. R., Brink, P. R., Cohen, I. S., & Robinson, R. B. (2004). Genes, stem cells and biological pacemakers. *Cardiovascular Research*, 64(1), 12-23.  
 2. Image Retrieved 19-Mar-2009 from <<http://cache.daylife.com/imageserve/0eVO4EY9yTcTM/610x.jpg>>



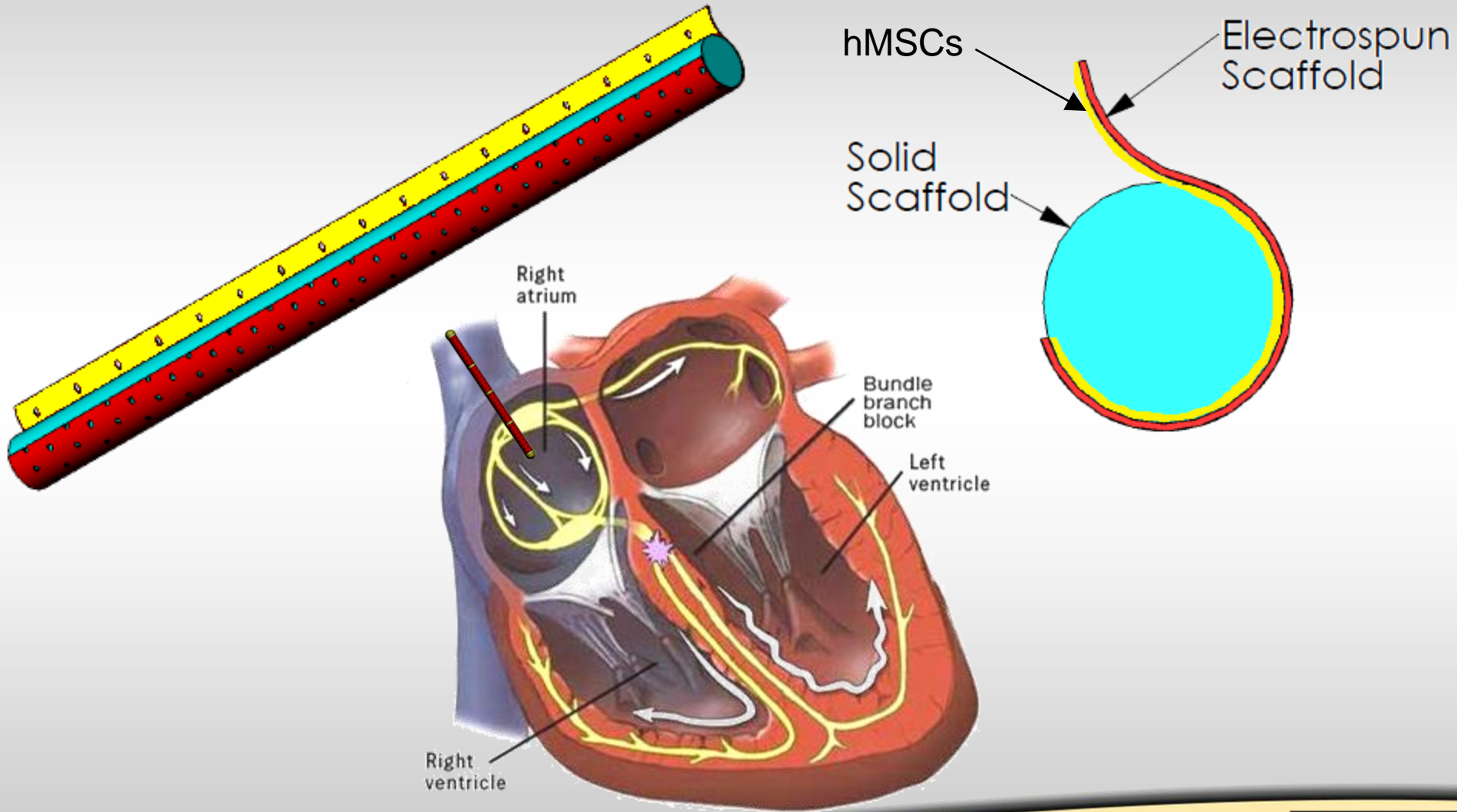
# Objective

- Mesenchymal Stem Cell Migration Inhibiting Scaffold
  - Prevent Migration of Stem Cells
  - Permanent and Durable
  - Allow Gap Junction Formation
  - Minimally Invasive Delivery



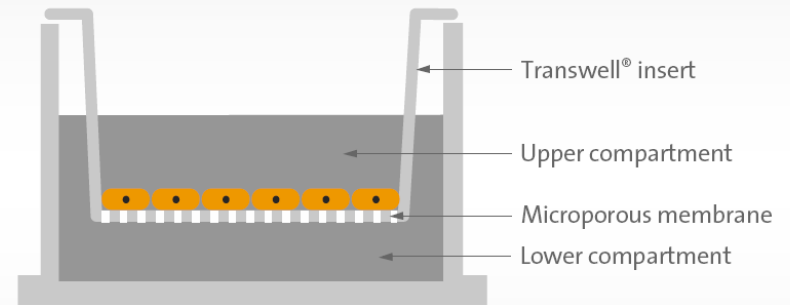


# Our Design



# hMSC Migration Assay

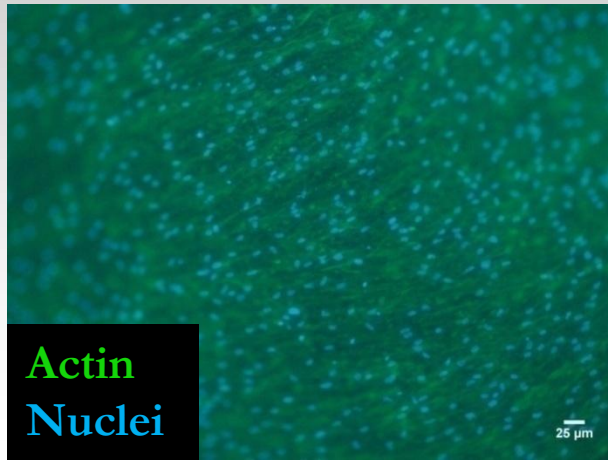
- **Methodology**
  - Pore sizes of 0.4, 3.0, 8.0  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter
  - Which pore size inhibits migration?
  - Fibroblast Growth Factor
  - Incubate for 3 Days
- **Evaluation**
  - Staining to quantify migration
  - DAPI stain for the nuclei
  - Phalloidin stain for cellular cytoplasm



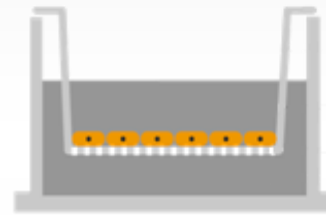
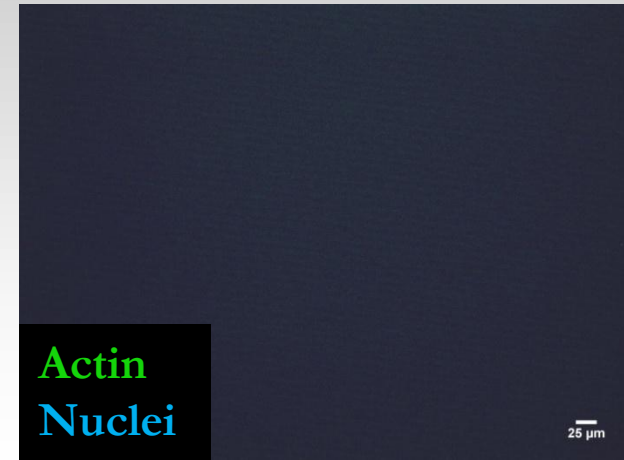
Corning Transwell® Permeable Supports

# Pore Size – Representative Images

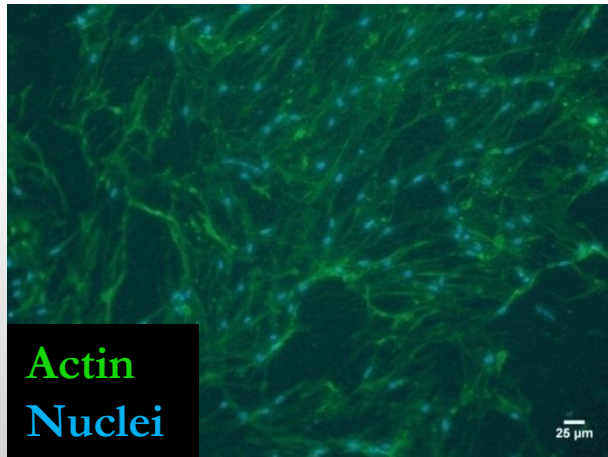
## 8.0 Micron Pores



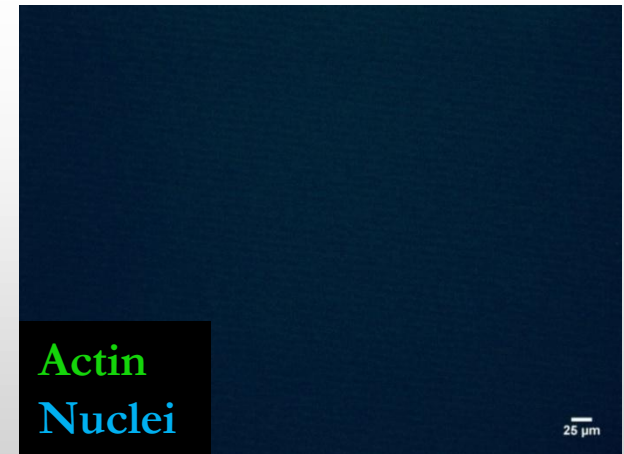
## 0.4 Micron Pores



## 3.0 Micron Pores

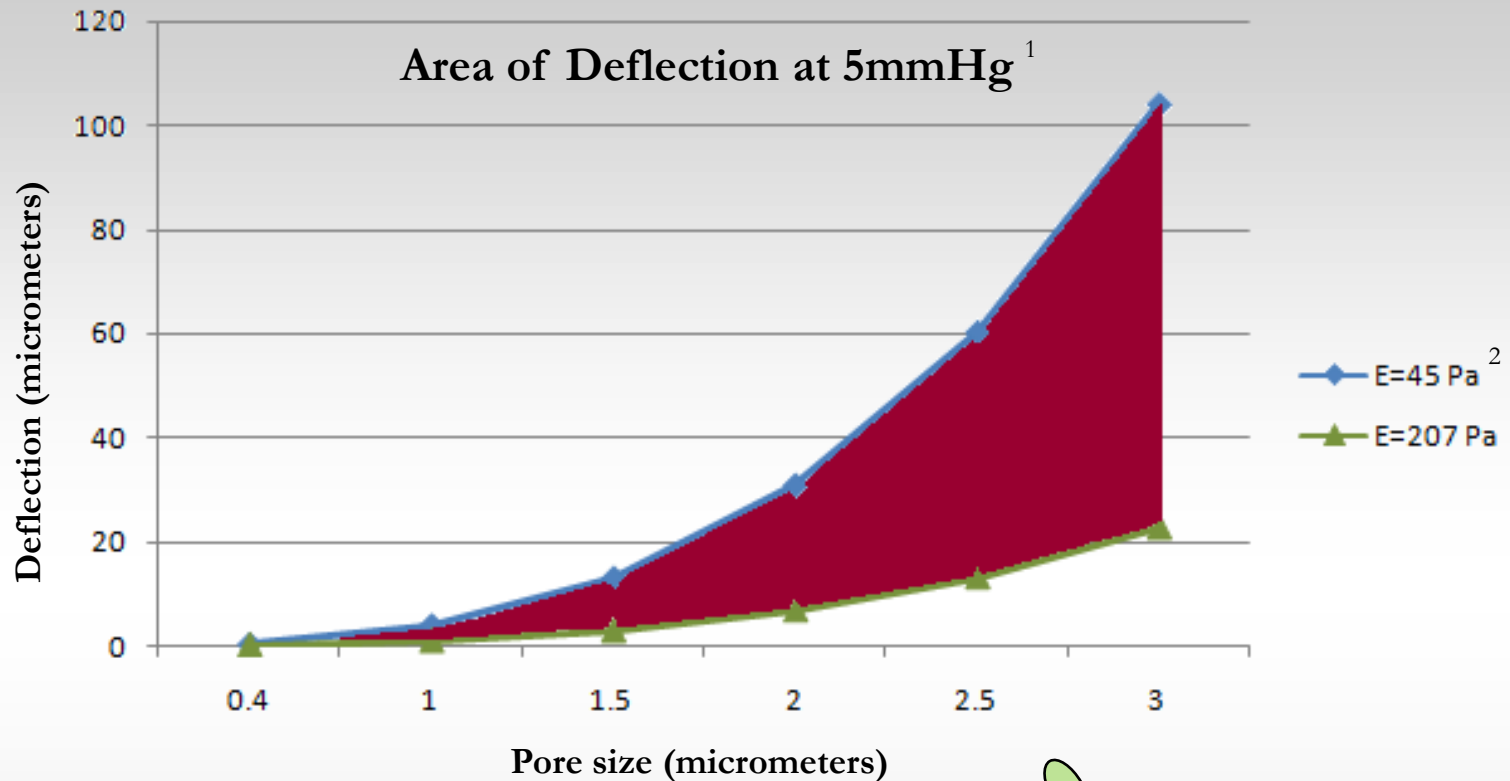


## Control





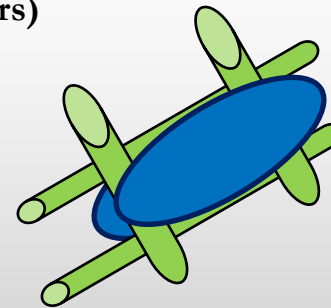
# Deflection of a hMSC



Pore Size = 2.0-2.5 $\mu$ m

Deflection = 15.0-30.0  $\mu$ m

Fiber Diameter = 30.0-60.0  $\mu$ m

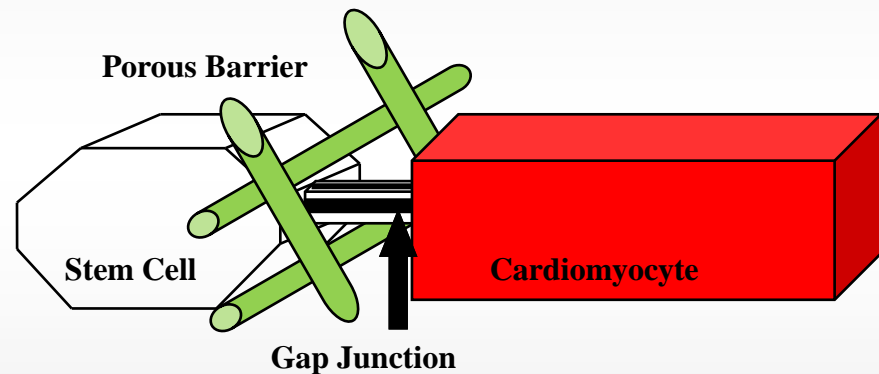


1. Heineman, F. W., & Grayson, J. (1985). Transmural distribution of intramyocardial pressure measured by micropipette technique. *American Journal of Physiology of Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, 249(6), 1216-1223.

2. Tan, S., Pan, W., Ma, G., Cai, N., Leong, K., & Liao, K. (2008). Viscoelastic behaviour of human mesenchymal stem cells. *BME Cell Biology*, 9, 1-7.

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# Materials

- Our choice
- Currently used in cardiovascular a
  - Polyurethane
  - Dacron
    - Good mechanical properties
  - ePTFE
    - Biocompatibility and hemocompatibility
  - Nitinol
    - Corrosion and wear
  - Polyurethane

AdvanSource  
biomaterials

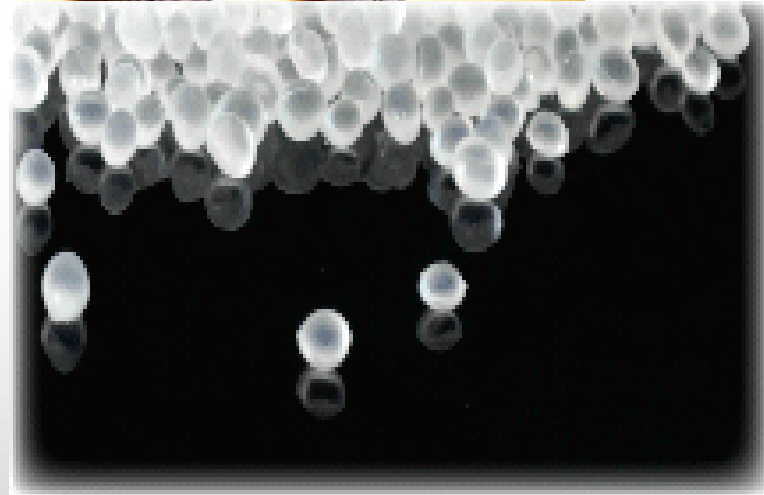
2  
Creating Technology. Enabling Success.

3

1



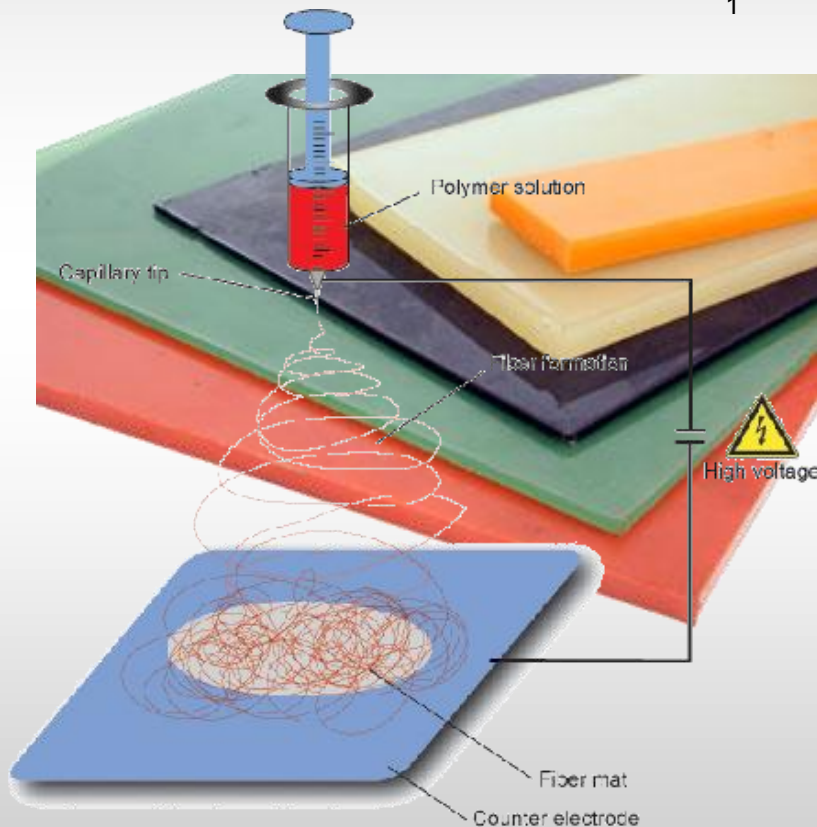
to our



# Manufacturing Process

BioSurfaces, Inc.

2



- Electrospinning
  - Creating a membrane by applying high voltages to liquid PU

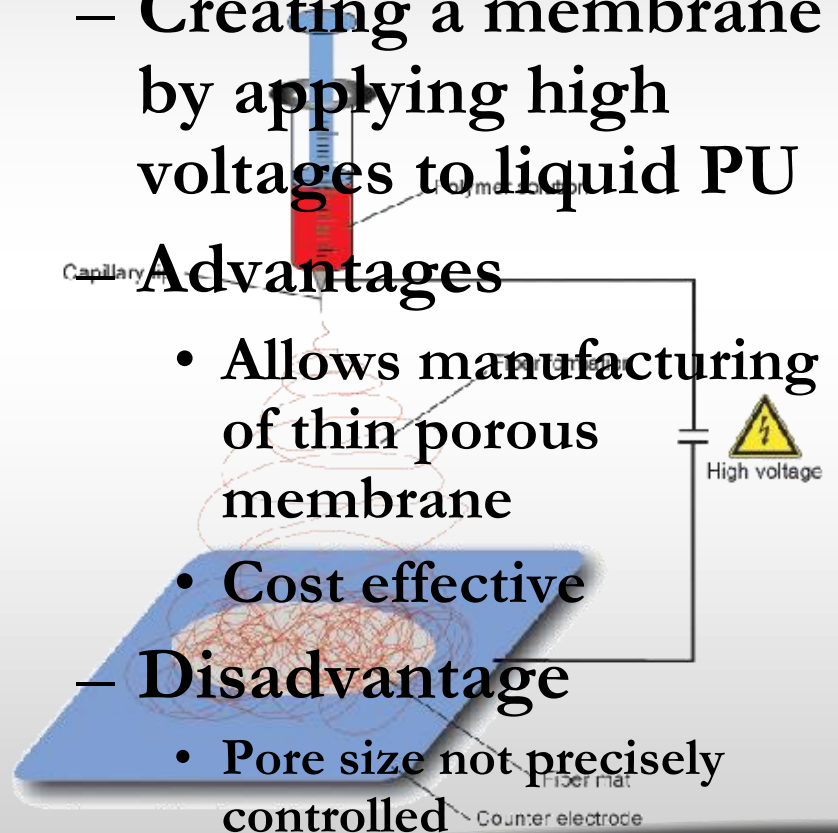
## Advantages

- Allows manufacturing of thin porous membrane

- Cost effective

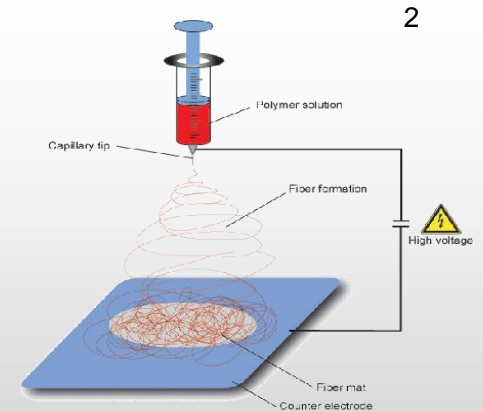
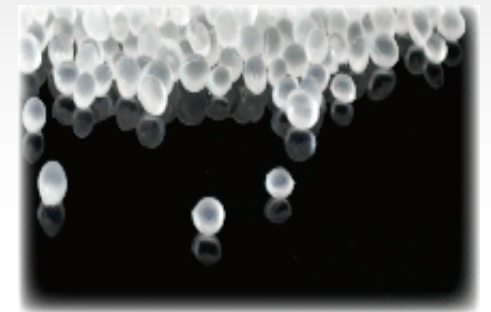
## Disadvantage

- Pore size not precisely controlled



# Objectives

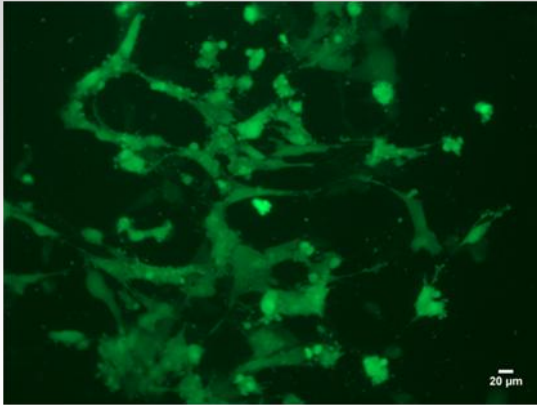
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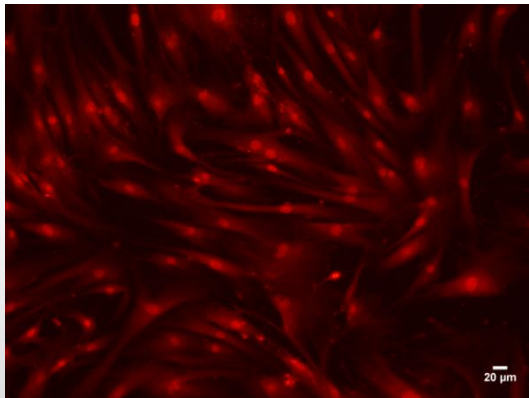


# Cell Viability

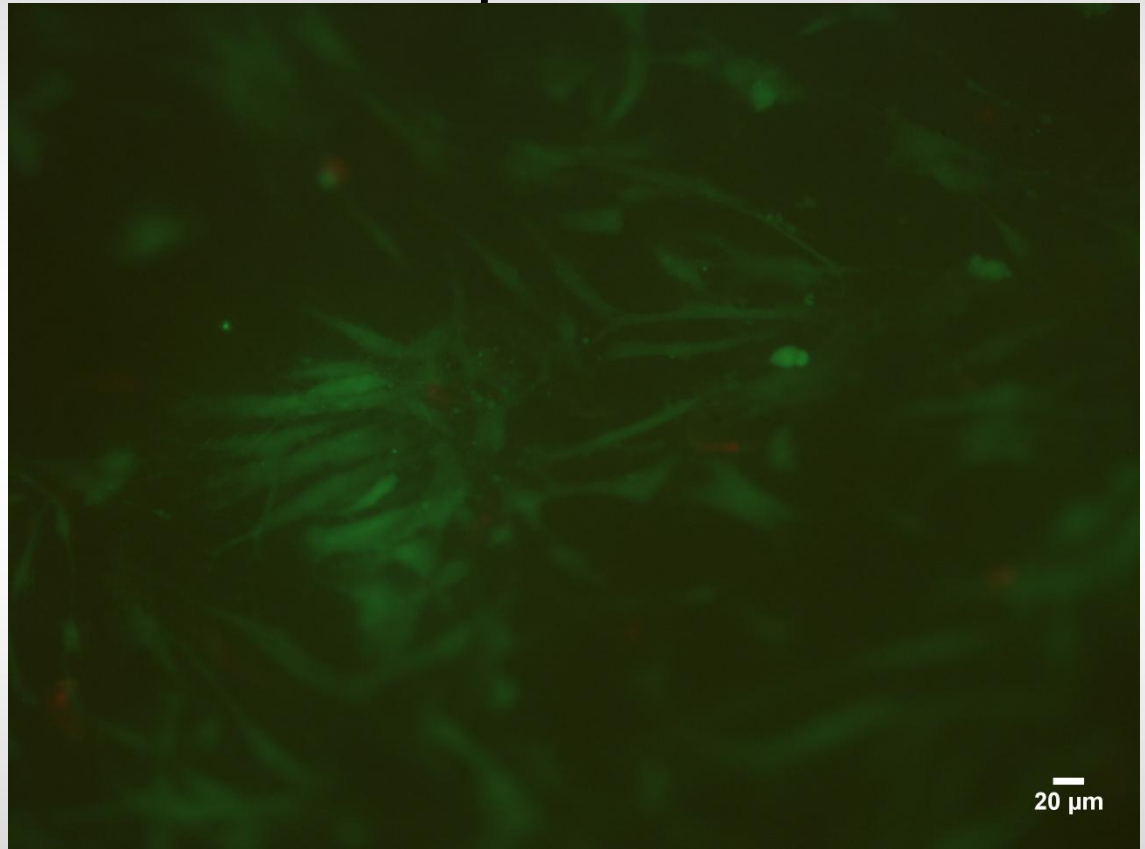
## Sample Results



Live Control

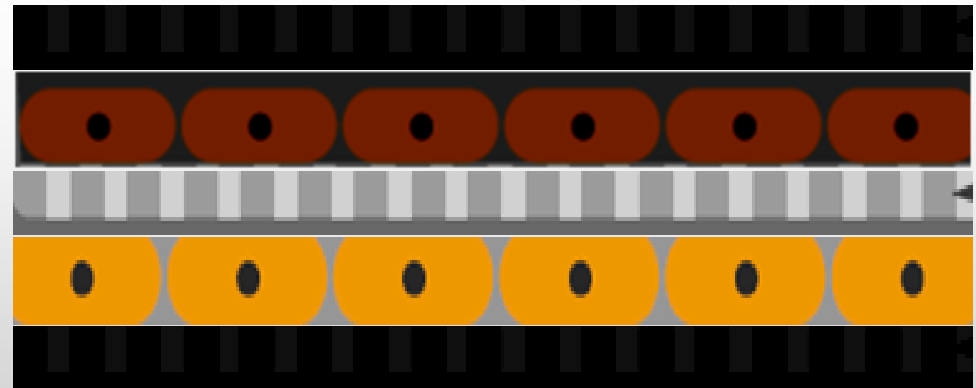


Dead Control

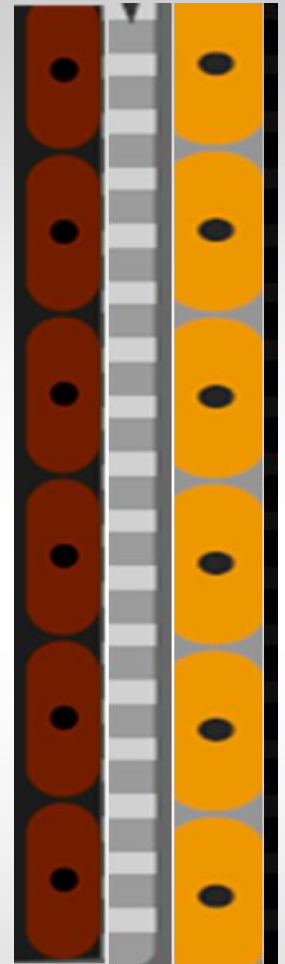
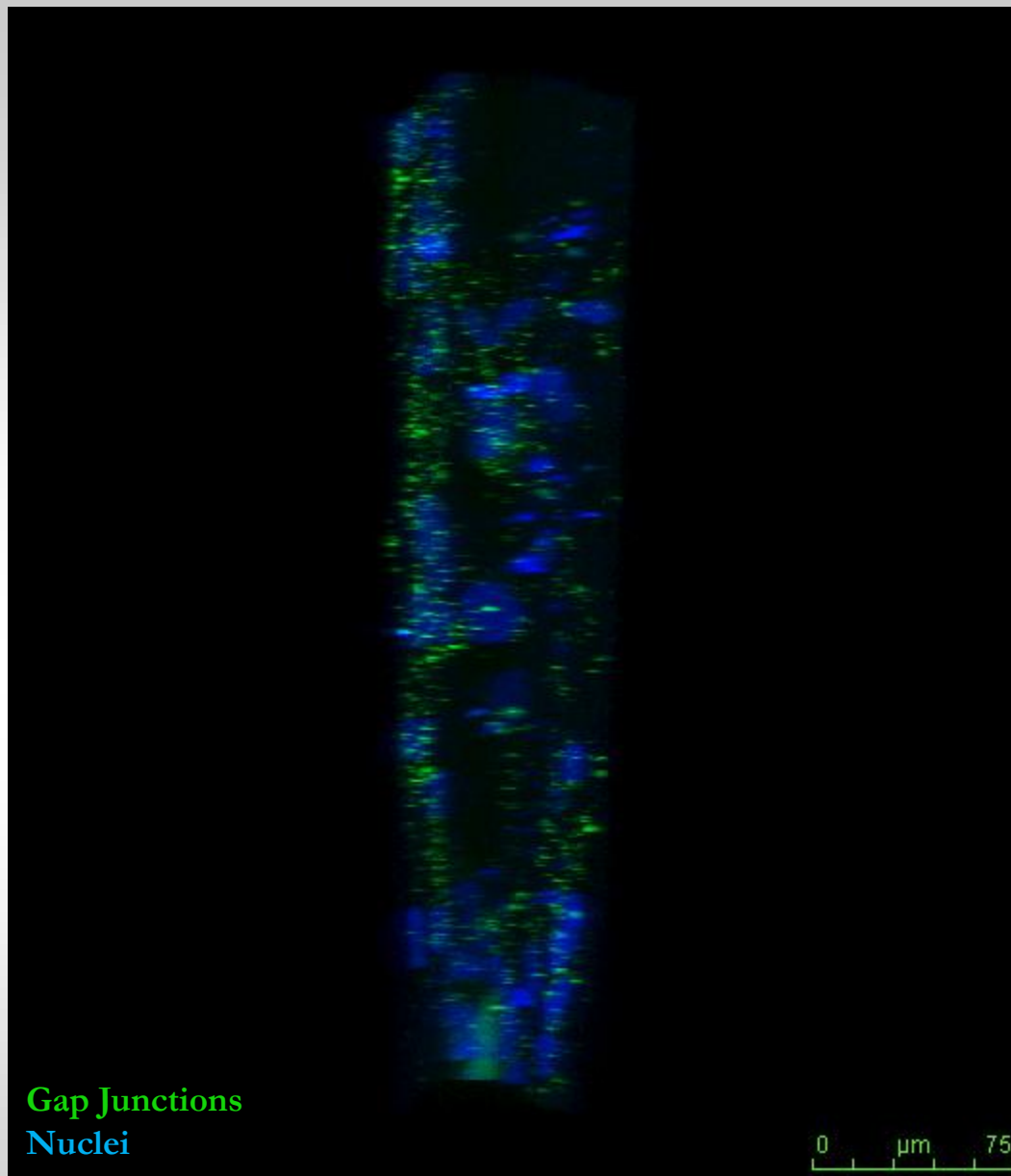


# Gap Junction Formation through Pores

- Custom Gaudette-Pins Dual Wells
- hMSC On Both Layers of Scaffold
- Connexin 43 Immunohistochemistry for Gap Junction Formation

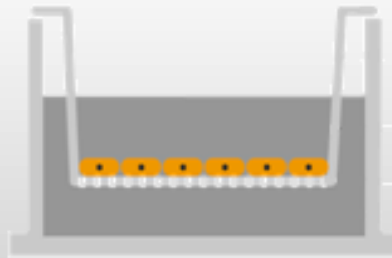


# Results

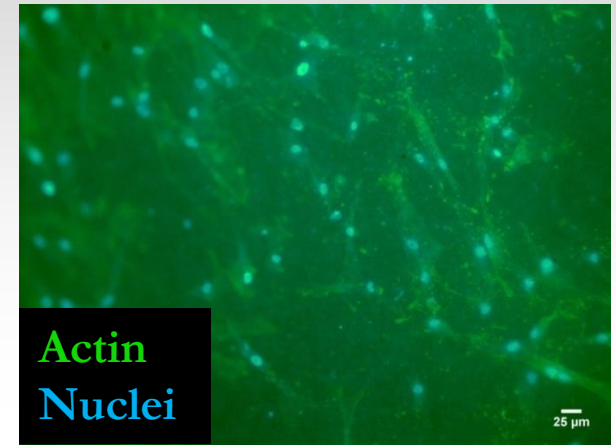


# hMSC Migration – Polyurethane Scaffold

- hMSCs seeded on top layer of scaffold
- Staining of Scaffold Revealed no Cell Migration
- Gap Junctions Formed Through Scaffold Membrane



Top Layer

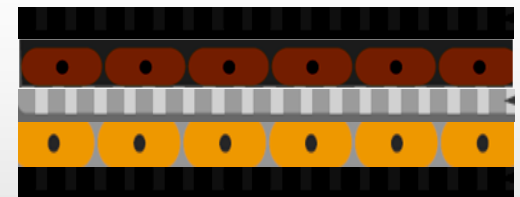


Reverse Side



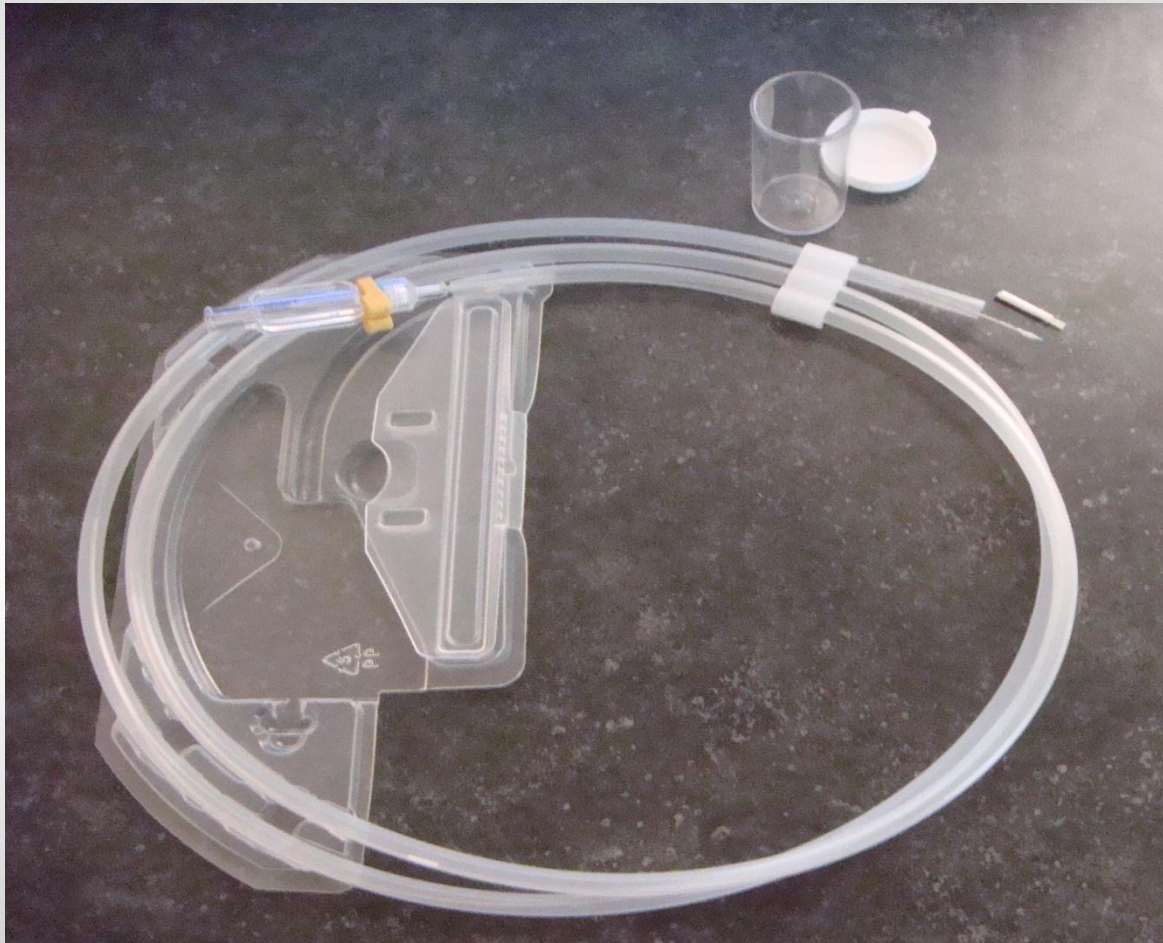
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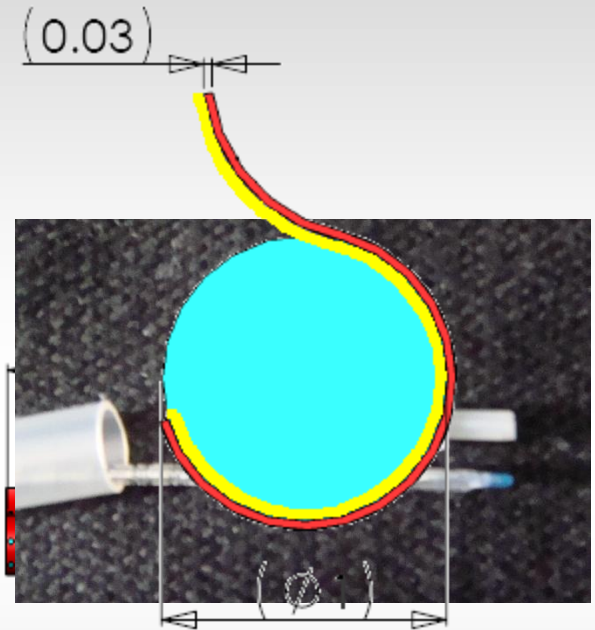




# Final Design



membrane

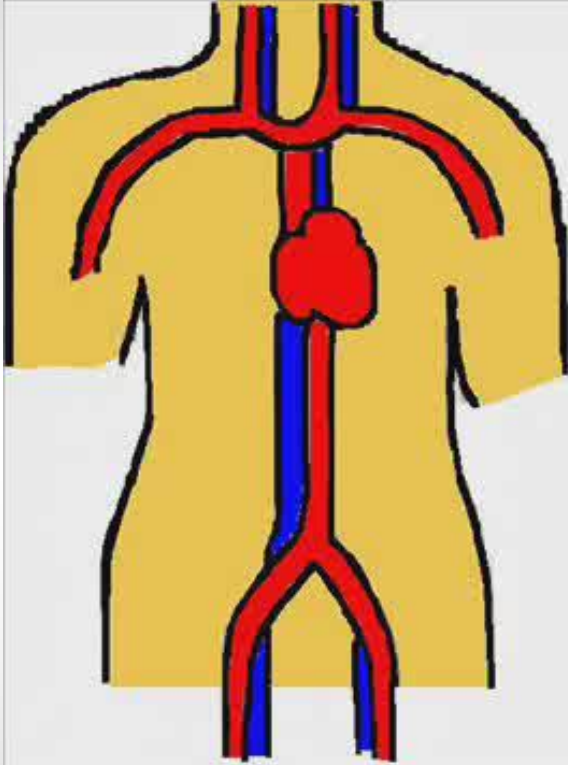


All units are in mm

n

der and the porous

# Catheter Delivery



# A Special Thanks To...

Glenn Gaudette  
Jacques Guyette

Ira Cohen  
Joe Dell'Orfano  
Yang Yun  
Matt Phaneuf  
Saif Pathan

Jack Ferraro  
Vicky Huntress  
Stephanie Kaszuba  
Meghan Pasquali

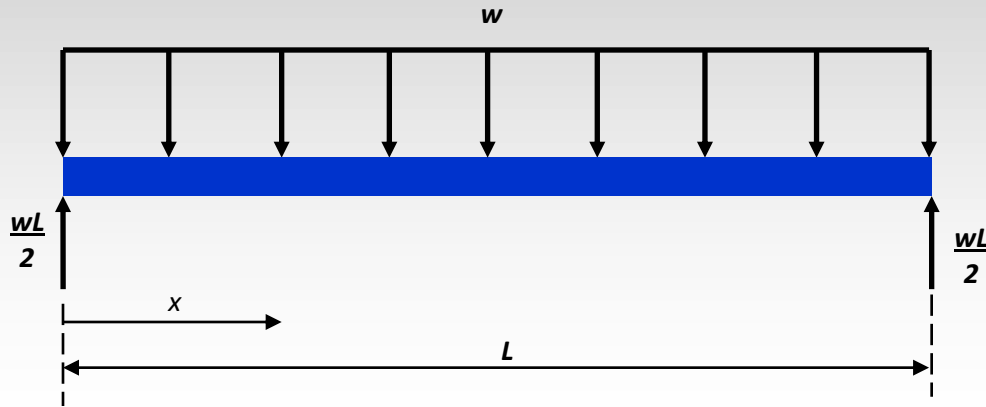
George Pins  
Michael Rosen  
Jill Rulfs  
Sharon Shaw  
Lisa Wall

## Questions?

# Future Recommendations

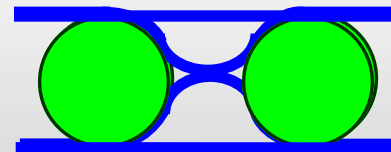
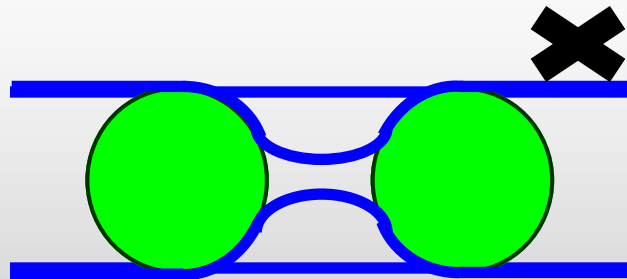
- In vitro studies proving cell viability in the final design configuration
- In vivo functional testing with canine or murine models
- Mechanical testing to ensure long term viability of scaffold in vivo
- Catheter delivery mechanism

# Deflection of a hMSC



$$\Delta_{\max} = \frac{5wL^4}{384EI}$$

$w$  = load per unit length  
 load = intramyocardial pressure = 5mmHg<sup>1</sup>  
 $L$  = length between fibers  
 $E$  = Young's Modulus =  $126 \pm 81 \text{ Pa}^2$   
 $I$  = Moment of Inertia



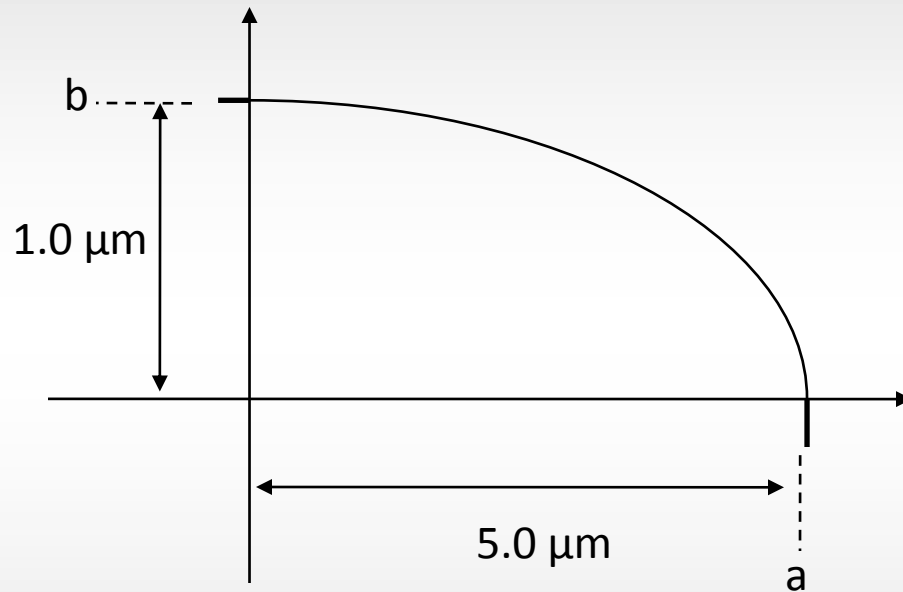
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# Supplemental Slides

## Moment of Inertia



$$I = \frac{\pi ab^3}{16} \xrightarrow{\times 4} I = \frac{\pi ab^3}{4}$$

# Supplemental Slides

## Area of a Cell

$$A_{cell} = \pi r^2$$

where  $r = 0.5\mu\text{m}$

## Surface Area needed for Scaffold

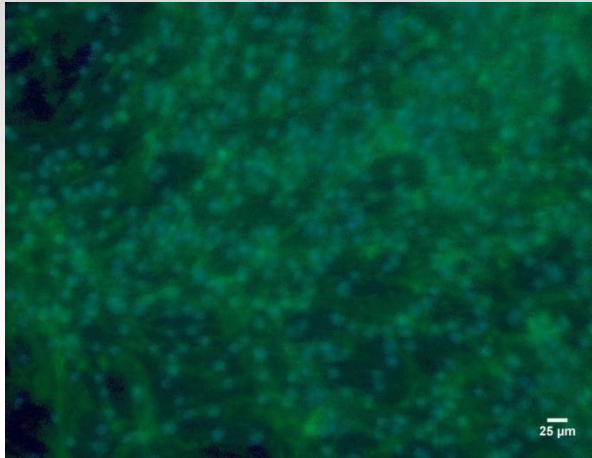
$$A_{cell} = \pi r^2 * 700,000$$

Need 700,000 cells to allow for a safety factor of 2

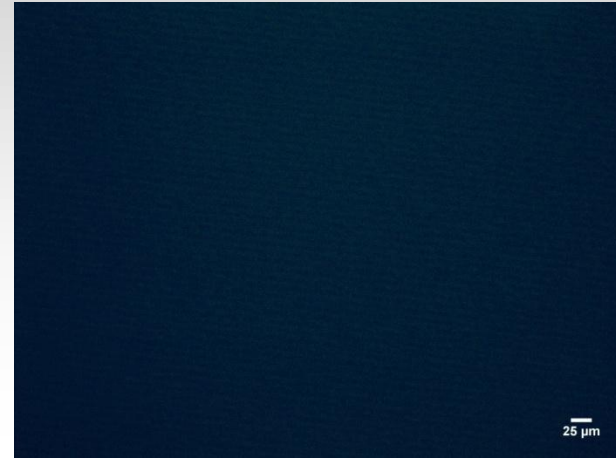
$$A_{cell} = 55.0\text{mm}^2$$

# hMSC Migration Assay - Scraping

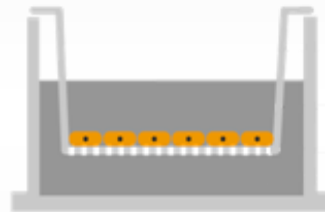
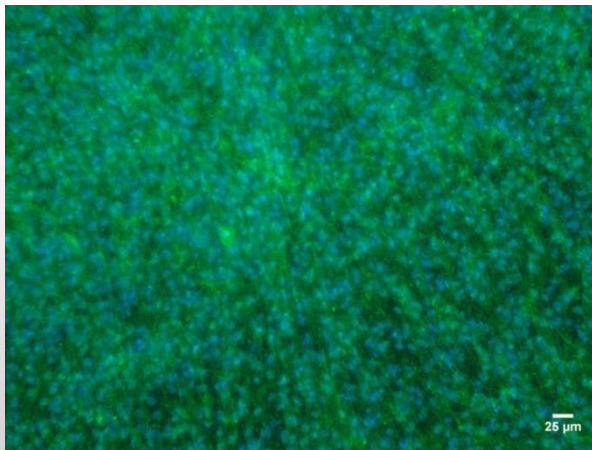
0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  Pre-Scraping



0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  Post-Scraping



3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  Pre-Scraping



3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  Post-Scraping

