

# Chitosan chitosan-cellulose

\* . \*\* . \*

\*

\*\*

I.

7).

Millipore filter가

, 7, 8)

Millipore filter

expanded polytetrafluoroethylene(e - PTFE) . e - PTFE 1980

1).

가

가

9, 10).

e -

2). Caton 3)

PTFE

가

11 - 13)

가

type I collagen,<sup>14)</sup> atelocollagen cargile

<sup>15 - 19)</sup> polyglactin 910, <sup>20, 21)</sup>

4 - 6).

polyurethane<sup>22)</sup> polylactic acid<sup>23 - 27)</sup>

1980

가 .

가 .

II.

1. , mucopolysac - charide, chitin chitin

chitosan(poly - N - acetylglucosaminogly - can) 가 가 ,<sup>28)</sup> 29, 30) 가 5% 24 5% 5 Chitin cellulose 가 0.5% 가 1

Chitin chitosan mesh 50% chitin 60 100 5 92% chitosan 1960 chitosan chitosan 4% chi - Reynolds<sup>31)</sup> tosan 3%가 0.1N - NaOH pH가 chi - tosan 32 - 35) chitosan 36 - 40) 가 chitosan chitosan 100 μm , 25mm, 10mm 253.24 g/mm<sup>2</sup> 17% . Chitosan - cellulose chi - tosan 4% chitosan 2%, cellulose가 1%가 tosan gel chi - tosan gel NaOH 2 , 2N - .<sup>43)</sup> 100 μm , 25mm, 10mm 가 303.75 g/mm<sup>2</sup> 37% . chitosan

2.

1

1/3

100 U/ml peni -  
cillin(Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island,  
USA) 100 µg/ml streptomycin(Gibco  
Laboratories, Grand Island, USA) 가  
- MEM(Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island,  
USA) 5

1/3  
35mm

100U/ml penicillin(Gibco  
Laboratories, Grand Island, USA) 100 µ  
g/ml streptomycin(Gibco Laboratories,  
Grand Island, USA) 10% fetal bovine  
serum(Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island,  
USA) 가 - MEM(Gibco  
Laboratories, Grand Island, USA)  
, 3

5

95%, 37  
95% 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

0.25% trypsin -  
EDTA(Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island,  
USA)

well 1 × 10<sup>5</sup> 가  
. 24

48 Hank's  
balanced salt solution(Gibco Laboratories,  
Grand Island, USA)

Chitosan chitosan - cellulose  
5 × 5mm ethylene  
oxide gas well

200 µl가 24  
MTT(3 - (4,5 -

dimethylthiazol - 2 - yl) - 2,5 - diphenyl  
tetrazolium bromide)(Sigma Chemical Co.,  
St. Louis, USA) 50µl well  
4 MTT  
formazon dimethyl  
sulfoxide(Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis,  
USA) 50µl 가 . Plate  
ELISA reader(THERMO max, Molecular  
devices, Bohannon, USA) 570 nm  
가  
- MEM well

3.

300 - 350gm (Sprague -  
Dawley rat) 8  
(50mg/ml, ,  
Seoul, Korea) (70mg/kg)  
chitosan  
chitosan - cellulose 1 × 1cm  
,  
3  
1, 2, 4, 6 2  
formalin , hema -  
toxylin - eosin(HE)  
(Olympus BH - 2, Olympus Co., Tokyo,  
Japan)

4.

300 - 350gm (Spraque -  
Dawley rat) 45 15  
(50mg/ml, , Seoul  
, Korea) (70mg/kg)

(cephalostat)  
 2% lido - (2)  
 caine HCl (1:100,000 epinephrine, Seoul, Korea) 10% formalin  
 5% nitric acid  
 paraffin 4  $\mu$ m  
 trephine bur(3i Implant Innovations Inc., West Palm Beach, USA) 가  
 hematoxylin - eosin(HE) Masson -  
 trichrome , 100  
 8mm , IBAS  
 1 , 2 chitosan , IBAS  
 3 chitosan - cellulose Image Analyser system(Carl Zeiss,  
 Oberkochen, Germany)  
 1 , 2 , 4 (mm<sup>2</sup>)  
 5  
 5. 가  
 6. 가  
 (1) t - test(P<0.01)  
 two way ANOVA  
 65cm 25mA, 32kVp, 0.25 , one  
 (Senographe 600T, GE, way ANOVA  
 Waukesha, USA) , 가  
 10  
 (Least Significant Difference)  
 가 (P<0.05).  
 (%) IBAS Image Analyser system(Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany) III.

Table 1. Effects of chitosan and chitosan - cellulose membranes on the growth and survival of human periodontal ligament cells(n=5 for all control and experimental groups)

	Absorbance(Mean $\pm$ SD)	Percent to control
Chitosan	0.304 $\pm$ 0.036	92.8
Chitosan - cellulose	0.335 $\pm$ 0.023	102.2
Control	0.327 $\pm$ 0.004	100

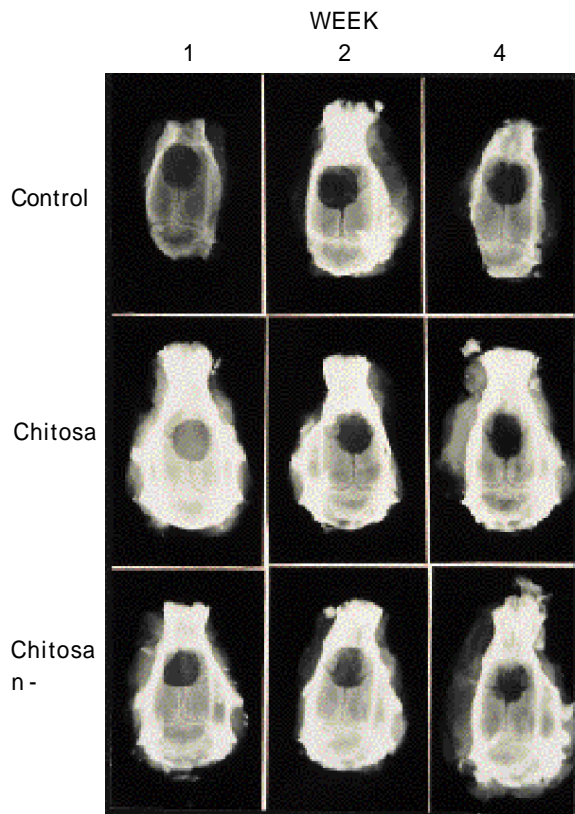


Figure 9. Radiographs of calvarial defects at

1. chitosan  
chitosan - cellulose  
(Table 1). chitosan chitosan - cellulose

2.  
(1) 1  
Chitosan chitosan - cellulose

(Fig. 1, 2).

(2) 2  
2 chitosan chi -  
tosan - cellulose  
가 가  
(Fig. 3, 4).

(3) 4, 6  
4  
, 가 (Fig. 5, 6).  
6 가

(Fig. 7, 8).

3. 가  
(1)

Table 2. Radiomorphometric data(%) for rat calvarial defects at 1, 2, 4 weeks after surgery(mean  $\pm$ SD; n=5 for all control and experimental groups)

	1week	2weeks	4weeks
Control	10.32 $\pm$ 2.60	19.12 $\pm$ 5.25	20.77 $\pm$ 5.31
Chitosan	14.13 $\pm$ 3.37	25.11 $\pm$ 4.35	29.74 $\pm$ 5.96*
Chitosan - cellulose	13.17 $\pm$ 2.84	26.68 $\pm$ 4.58*	33.38 $\pm$ 6.13*

\* : Significantly different from control group at the same time point(P 0.05).

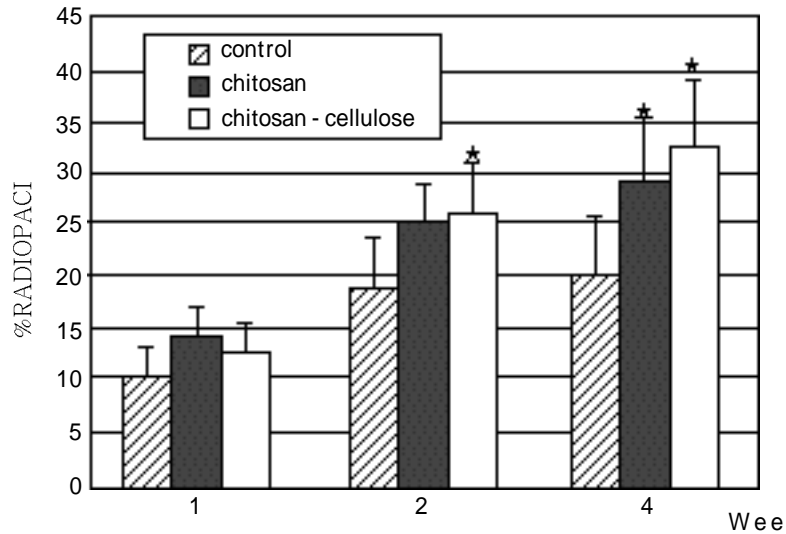


Figure 10. Area of radiopacity measured within defects presented as a percentage of the area of the original 8mm defect. Statistically significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) from control at the same

Table 3. Histomorphometric data ( $\text{mm}^2$ ) for rat calvarial defects at 1, 2, 4 weeks after surgery (mean  $\pm$  SD;  $n=5$  for all control and experimental groups)

	1week	2weeks	4weeks
Control	0.09 $\pm$ 0.02	0.19 $\pm$ 0.06	0.55 $\pm$ 0.17
Chitosan	0.11 $\pm$ 0.02	0.28 $\pm$ 0.10	0.73 $\pm$ 0.15
Chitosan - cellulose	0.11 $\pm$ 0.03	0.29 $\pm$ 0.09	0.83 $\pm$ 0.15*

\* : significantly different from control group at the same time point ( $P < 0.05$ ).

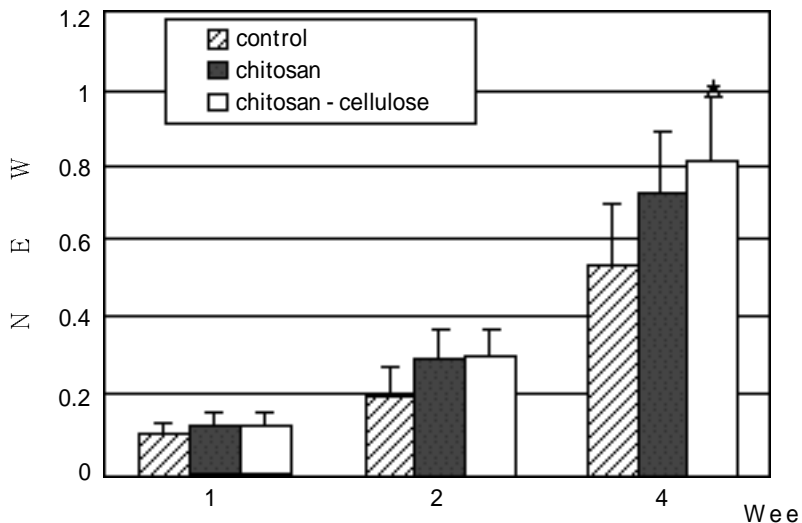


Figure 11. Area of new bone measured within coronal, mid - defect sections of calvarial defects. Statistically significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) from control at the same time point is indicated by

chitosan - cellulose  
lose  
가  
(Fig. 13, 14).  
2  
1  
가  
(Fig. 9).  
chitosan - cellulose  
chitosan

가 , chitosan - cellulose  
2 4 , chitosan  
4  
(P<0.05) (Table 2, Fig.  
10).  
(2)

computer image analysis system  
. 1  
, 2 1 가  
, 가  
. 4  
chitosan - cel -  
lulose  
(P<0.05) (Table 3, Fig. 11).  
(3)  
1

(Fig. 12).  
Chitosan - cellulose  
가  
가  
chitosan

chitosan chitosan - cellulose  
lose  
가  
(Fig. 13, 14).  
2  
1  
가  
(Fig. 15).  
Chitosan 1  
가

가 가  
(Fig. 16).  
Chitosan - cellulose  
1  
(Fig. 17).

. 1  
4  
가  
, 가  
(Fig. 18).  
Chitosan  
가 ,

가  
(Fig. 19).  
Chitosan - cellulose  
가  
가  
chitosan

가

(Fig. 20).

가

51).

IV.

chitosan  
(cationic primary amine)

Chitosan chitin

Tomihata 52)

가 chitosan

hyaluronic acid polycationic com -  
plex carbohydrate 800 -  
1500kd .44)

chitosan chi -

가

tosan - cellulose

가 , Chitin chitosan

45). Chitin

chitosan 가 가  
lysozyme ,46, 47) lysozyme

ethylene oxide gas

ethylene oxide가

gly -

53)

cosaminoglycan  
Lysozyme

48).

가

chitosan

. Lysozyme

가

chitosan

가

lysozyme

54).

N - acetyl - glucosaminidase, tumor  
necrosis factor, interleukin, interferon  
49).

55).

Cellulose

가

,56)

6  
cellulose

chitosan

chitosan -  
가

(species)

가

6

50).

chitosan chitosan - cellulose

57).

300 - 350gm

58).

가



defect) (critical size 가  
 rat) (Sprague - Dawley 가  
 mm , 8 Reid  
 , 59)  
 Schmitz 54)  
 10 가  
 가 가  
 1 , chitosan chitosan - cellulose  
 가 ,  
 11 20 가 in vitro  
 가 가 Klokkevold 61) in vitro chitosan  
 가 가 가  
 , 2 가 , chitosan  
 가 ,  
 가 21  
 , 가  
 Malette 62)  
 , 28 ,  
 가 4 가 (callus) , chi -  
 가 , tosan 가  
 Muzzarelli 63) 가  
 40 7mm chitosan  
 가  
 , chitosan 가  
 , Reid 60)

가 . Dahlin <sup>64)</sup> . Muzzarelli <sup>69)</sup> N - carboxybutyl chi -  
e - PTFE tosan  
3 6 29.6% ,  
chitosan  
4 chitosan  
29.74%, chitosan - cellulose  
33.38% . Tarsi <sup>70)</sup> chitosan Streptococcus  
Brunel <sup>65)</sup> 가 mutans가  
20 30 . Hirano <sup>71)</sup> lysozyme  
0.71 - 0.84mm<sup>2</sup> chitinase 가 N -  
4 chi -  
tosan 0.73mm<sup>2</sup>, chi -  
tosan - cellulose chitosan  
0.83mm<sup>2</sup>  
Chitosan  
. Ito  
<sup>66, 67)</sup> chitosan , chitosan chitosan  
- tricalcium phosphate 가  
paste  
Kawakami <sup>68)</sup> Ito <sup>66)</sup>  
chitosan - 가 paste  
가가  
. chi - V.  
tosan - 가 paste가 가  
가  
Chitosan e - PTFE  
polylactide - polyglycolide  
chitosan 가  
- tricalcium phosphate  
1. Chitosan chitosan - cellulose  
Chitosan

2. Chitosan chitosan - cellulose  
1  
, 2  
가  
, 4  
6

3. 가  
가 , chitosan -  
cellulose 2 4  
, chitosan 4  
(P<0.05).

4. 가  
, 4 chitosan - cellulose  
(P<0.05).  
chitosan

VI.

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( 1 )

( II )

( III )

## Explanation of Figures

- Figure 1. Optical micrograph of the subcutaneous tissue surrounding chitosan membrane(M) implanted in rat for 1 week(Hematoxylin - Eosin staining  $\times 100$ ).
- Figure 2. Optical micrograph of the subcutaneous tissue surrounding chitosan - cellulose membrane(M) implanted in rat for 1 week(Hematoxylin - Eosin staining  $\times 100$ ).
- Figure 3. Optical micrograph of the subcutaneous tissue surrounding chitosan membrane(M) implanted in rat for 2 weeks(Hematoxylin - Eosin staining  $\times 100$ ).
- Figure 4. Optical micrograph of the subcutaneous tissue surrounding chitosan - cellulose membrane(M) implanted in rat for 2 weeks(Hematoxylin - Eosin staining  $\times 100$ ).
- Figure 5. Optical micrograph of the subcutaneous tissue surrounding chitosan membrane(M) implanted in rat for 4 weeks(Hematoxylin - Eosin staining  $\times 100$ ).
- Figure 6. Optical micrograph of the subcutaneous tissue surrounding chitosan - cellulose membrane(M) implanted in rat for 4 weeks(Hematoxylin - Eosin staining  $\times 100$ ).
- Figure 7. Optical micrograph of the subcutaneous tissue surrounding chitosan membrane(M) implanted in rat for 6 weeks(Hematoxylin - Eosin staining  $\times 100$ ).
- Figure 8. Optical micrograph of the subcutaneous tissue surrounding chitosan - cellulose membrane(M) implanted in rat for 6 weeks(Hematoxylin - Eosin staining  $\times 100$ ).
- Figure 12. Histologic section of control calvaria at 1 week. New bone formation was minimal. Granulation tissue and hemorrhage were observed. Arrow indicates the margin of the original defect(Masson's trichrome staining  $\times 40$ ).
- Figure 13. Histologic section from defect treated with chitosan membrane at 1 week. New bone(open arrowheads) progressed from defect margin toward the center of the defect. Arrow indicates the margin of the original defect(Masson's trichrome staining  $\times 40$ ).
- Figure 14. Histologic section from defect treated with chitosan - cellulose membrane at 1 week. New bone(open arrowheads) with central extension was seen at the wound edge(arrow)(Masson's trichrome staining  $\times 40$ ).
- Figure 15. Histologic section of control calvaria at 2 weeks. Trabeculae of woven bone(open arrowheads) grew into the center of the defect. But most of the defect was filled with a loosely organized connective tissue. Arrow indicates the margin of the original defect(Masson's trichrome stain  $\times 40$ ).
- Figure 16. Histologic section from defect treated with chitosan membrane at 2 weeks. New bone formation(open arrowheads) was observed from the margin and the dural side of the defect. Arrow indicates the margin of the original defect(Masson's trichrome stain  $\times 40$ ).
- Figure 17. Histologic section from defect treated with chitosan - cellulose membrane at 2 weeks. The bone regeneration has advanced from the margin(arrow). The

woven bone was also observed along the superior surface of the old bone. Open arrowheads indicate the new bone (Masson's trichrome stain  $\times 40$ ).

Figure 18. Histologic section of control calvaria at 4 weeks. New bone formation (open arrowheads) was increasing from the defect margin (arrow). Fibrosis has advanced between the wound edges (Masson's trichrome stain  $\times 40$ ).

Figure 19. Histologic section from defect treated with chitosan membrane at 4 weeks. The bone regeneration was increasing from the margin of the defect. Near the edge of the defect smaller islands tended to flow together forming larger island, as well as merging with the marginal new bone. Arrow indicates the margin of the original defect. Open arrowheads indicate the newly formed bone (Masson's trichrome stain  $\times 40$ ).

Figure 20. Histologic section from defect treated with chitosan-cellulose membrane at 4 weeks. Numerous bony trabeculae and interposed bone marrow were noted. Arrow indicates the margin of the original defect. Open arrowheads indicate the newly formed bone (Masson's trichrome stain  $\times 40$ ).

- Abstract -

## Guided bone regenerative effect of chitosan and chitosan-cellulose membranes

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Chitosan has been known as a wound healing agent. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the biocompatibility and guided bone regenerative effect of chitosan and chitosan - cellulose membranes. The effects of chitosan and chitosan - cellulose membranes on the growth and survival of human periodontal ligament cells were examined by rapid colorimetric MTT (tetrazolium) assay, and the tissue response and resorption pattern were observed by implanting the membranes into the subcutaneous tissue of the back of rats for 6 weeks. To evaluate the guided bone regenerative potential of membranes, the amount of newly formed bone in the rat calvarial defects (8mm in diameter) was measured by histomorphometry and radiomorphometry 1, 2 and 4 weeks after implantation of membranes. Chitosan and chitosan - cellulose membranes showed no

adverse effect on the growth and survival of human periodontal ligament cells. When membranes were subcutaneously implanted, inflammatory reaction was observed at 1 week and which gradually subsided 2 weeks after implantation. Membranes remained intact throughout the experimental period of 6 weeks. Radiomorphometric analysis of the craniotomy sites revealed that chitosan and chitosan - cellulose membrane implanted sites showed increased radiopacity over control. Statistically significant differences with control were found in chitosan - cellulose membrane implanted group at 2 and 4 weeks, and chitosan membrane implanted group at 4 weeks ( $P < 0.05$ ). Histomorphometric data indicated a pattern of osseous healing similar to radiomorphometric analysis. There was a statistically significant difference between control and chitosan - cellulose membrane implanted group at 4 weeks ( $P < 0.05$ ). These results implicate that chitosan and chitosan - cellulose membrane might be useful for guided bone regeneration.

Key words: chitosan, chitosan - cellulose, biodegradable membrane, guided bone regeneration, biocompatibility