

I.

6-9).

가

10).

( , , 가 )

가

가

1-5).

11, 12) (1 - 4, 2 - amino - 2 - deoxy - - D - glucan)

가

hyaluronic

13).

800 - 1,500Kd

13), , , ,

가 ,

\*

(97 - N1 - 02 - 01 - A - 13)

28),

14, 15),

가

14, 15),

16, 17),

29, 30),

가

18),

19, 20)

21, 22),

31),

Suzuki

Nakao

150keV

(Na<sup>+</sup>, O<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>

Kr<sup>+</sup>

)

23), 1960

Reynolds

N - acetylglu -

cosamine

24), 1970

가

N - acetylglucosamine

가

가

25),

$1 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^2$

가

(carbonaceous

가

phase)

. Sapelli

32 - 34),

(surface free energy)

26), Muzzarelli

(fibro -

35 - 37),

plasia)

가

가

27),

가 complete media(DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, 8µg/ml gentamycine, 10mM Na - glycerol phosphate, 50µg/ml L - ascorbic acid) 가 . 24 well plate vacuum grease , 가

II.

1. 5% (1% acetic acid ) 50µl wetting sodium tripolyphosphate 가 30µl sodium tripolyphosphate 가 . 1 x 1cm<sup>2</sup> 1 x 10<sup>5</sup>cells . (Stereoscan 3 37 , 5% 360, Cambridge Inc., UK) CO<sub>2</sub> 가 1ml 가 . 1

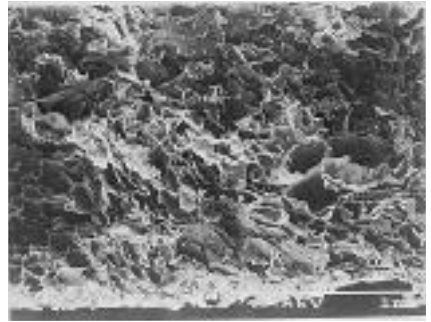
2. trypsin - EDTA - MEM 가 hemocy - tometer flowcytometer (viability) 가 , 35KeV (Ar<sup>+</sup>) 5 x 10<sup>13</sup>, 5 x 10<sup>15</sup> alkaline phosphatase activity

3. 4. 1 cell (osteoblast) 1 x 10<sup>5</sup>cells fetal Sprague - Dawley 18 - 19 trypsin - EDTA - MEM 가 hemo - hemocytometer cytometer

flowcytometer

(SEM)

가



1 SEM of chitosan sponge

0.1M (PBS, pH 7.4) 2.5% glutaraldehyde 40

0.1M osmium tetroxide 1% 40 -70 24 gold - palladium coating

homogenization . Homogenization MgCl<sub>2</sub> Glycin - NaOH buffer, 0.1% Triton - 100 가 p - nitrophenylphosphate 20mM 37 30 2N NaOH . Alkaline phosphatase p - nitrophenol 405nm

5. Alkaline phosphatase activity

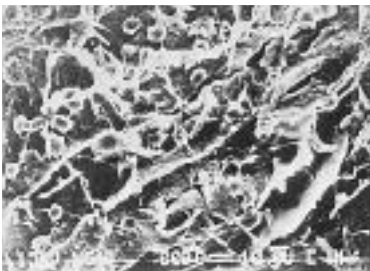
alkaline phosphatase 가 1

trypsin - EDTA

가 30% 30 ice

alkaline phosphatase activity . one way analy - sis of variance(ANOVA) Tukey test 5%

III.



a



b



c

2 SEM of attached osteoblast onto ion beam irradiated chitosan sponge a. control b. 5 x 10<sup>13</sup> Ar<sup>+</sup> irradiated c. 5 x 10<sup>15</sup> Ar<sup>+</sup> irradiated

1 Attachment level of osteoblast onto ion beam irradiated chitosan sponge

	Control	$5 \times 10^{13}$ Ar <sup>+</sup>	$5 \times 10^{15}$ Ar <sup>+</sup>
Cell count( $\times 10^4$ )	$4.3 \pm 0.64$	$6.7 \pm 0.35^*$	$3.3 \pm 1.14$

\* P<0.05

가

$5 \times 10^{13}$ ,

2

1.

가 가

5%

$5 \times 10^{13}$

가

( 2 - b),  $5 \times 10^{15}$

가

100 $\mu$ m

1

( 2 - c).

가

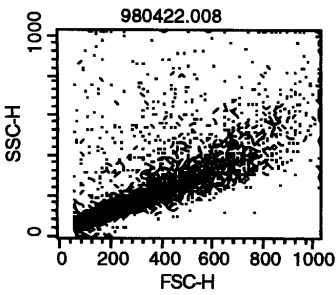
( 2 - b,c).

1

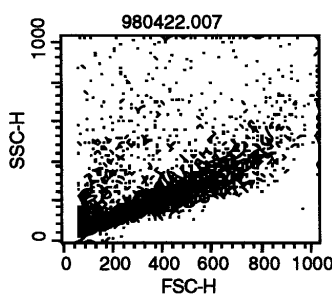
3

flow cytometry

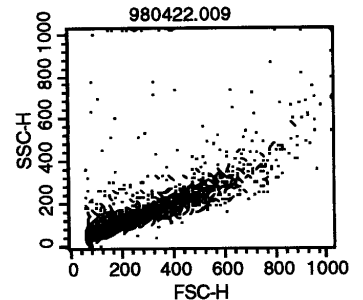
2.



a



b



c

3 Viability of adhered osteoblast cells onto ion irradiated surface of chitosan sponge

a. control b.  $5 \times 10^{13}$  Ar<sup>+</sup> irradiated c.  $5 \times 10^{15}$  Ar<sup>+</sup> irradiated

2 Alkaline phosphatase activity of osteoblasts onto ion beam irradiated chitosan sponges

	Control	$5 \times 10^{13}$ Ar <sup>+</sup>	$5 \times 10^{15}$ Ar <sup>+</sup>
ALPase Activity ( $\mu$ mol/30min/ $10^4$ cells)	$0.066 \pm 0.01$	$0.094 \pm 0.01^*$	$0.060 \pm 0.02$

\* P<0.05

p - nitrophenol 405nm alkaline phosphatase )  
 5 x 10<sup>13</sup>dose 가  
 가 ( 2). 가 29 - 37, 41).

IV.

N - acetylglucosamine

29, 30).

가

30, 38).

5 x 10<sup>13</sup>, 5 x 10<sup>15</sup>

(tissue engineering)

가

matrix (porosity)가

5 x 10<sup>13</sup>

가

5 x 10<sup>15</sup>

가

matrix 150 - 200µm 가

39, 40).

가

가

matrix

5 x 10<sup>13</sup>

가

가

(swelling)

matrix

가

1.5 - 1.8

가

. 1 x 10<sup>16</sup>

80 - 100µm

가

(car -

가

bonized phase)

32 - 36).

Pignataro

(1 × 10<sup>15</sup>) 가  
 41) 가 가  
 flow cytometry  
 phenol 405nm  
 alkaline phosphatase  
 5 × 10<sup>13</sup> 가  
 가  
 가

2. 5 × 10<sup>13</sup> Ar<sup>+</sup> ion/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 가 , 5 × 10<sup>15</sup>  
 가

3. Alkaline phosphatase  
 5 × 10<sup>13</sup> Ar<sup>+</sup> ion/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 , 5 × 10<sup>15</sup>  
 가  
 (5 × 10<sup>13</sup> Ar<sup>+</sup>  
 ion/cm<sup>2</sup>)

VI.

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V.

35keV (Ar<sup>+</sup>) 5 ×  
 10<sup>13</sup>, 5 × 10<sup>15</sup>  
 Alkaline phosphatase  
 1.  
 flow cytometry

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- Abstract -

## A study on cytocompatibility of ion beam-irradiated chitosan sponges

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Chitosan is a biodegradable and non-toxic material with a molecular weight of 800 - 1,500Kd which can be obtained in various forms with extraordinary chemical structures and biological characteristics of which enables it to be used in many fields as a biomaterial. Ion irradiation is a useful tool to modify chemical structures and physical properties of high molecular weight polymers. The basic hypothesis of this study is that when surface properties of chitosan in a sponge form are modified with ion beam-irradiation and cell adhesion properties of chitosan would improve and thereby increase the regenerative ability of the damaged bone. The purpose of this study was to illuminate the changes in the cytocompatibility of chitosan sponges after ion beam-irradiation as a preliminary research. Argon( $\text{Ar}^+$ ) ions were irradiated at doses of  $5 \times 10^{13}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{15}$  at 35 keV on surfaces of each sponges. Cell adhesion and activity of alkaline phosphatases were

studied using rat fetal osteoblasts. The results of this study show that ion beam-irradiation at optimal doses ( $5 \times 10^{13}$   $\text{Ar}^+$  ion/ $\text{cm}^2$ ) is a useful method to improve cytocompatibility without sacrificing cell viability and any changing cell phenotypes. These results show that ion beam-irradiated chitosan sponges can be further applied as carriers in tissue engineering and as bone filling materials.

Key words : chitosan sponge; ion beam; surface modification; osteoblast; cytocompatibility