## Biggest problem in regenerative medicine

- Despite claims otherwise: **Stem cells don't do anything** *in vivo* (they die!)
- They lack survival signals and have nothing to hold on to...
- 3D Scaffolds were invented for this purpose: tissues can organize in vivo
  - They provide an extracellular matrix and structure
  - They can be incorporated with growth factors, anti-microbials, directional cues, adhesion molecules, immune suppressive factors
  - They need to be biocompatible, biodegradable, appropriate mechanical properties, pore size and surface topography

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### Regenerative Medicine Program at UNMC

Focus on engineering

Versatile expertise: Many projects can be approached simultaneously

Electrical engineering:

Drug delivery

Cell signaling

Bioprinting:

Cell matrices

Growth factors

Stem cells

Nanomaterials

Electrospray

Nanoparticles **Antimicrobials** 

Growth factors



Areas of

interest











Peripheral nerve repair



Rotator cuff engineering



#### Dr. Siwei 7hao

#### **Expertise:**

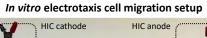
- · Biomedical device development
- · Electrical stimulation
- · Drug delivery
- Wound healing
- Biofilm treatment

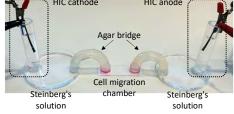
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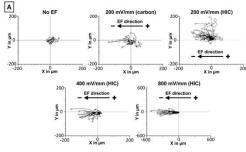
# Project 1: A novel and efficacious electrotaxis system for enhancing chronic wound healing

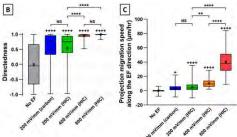
#### Objectives

Our <u>main objective</u> of this project is to develop a novel hydrogel ionic circuit (HIC)-based electrotaxis system that can safely apply high-intensity direct current electric field to *in vivo* skin wound tissues to guide directional migration and increase the migration speed of skin cells into the wound to significantly accelerate the healing of chronic wounds.









Panel A shows the hairline plots representing the movement of individual human keratinocytes for unstimulated and electrotaxis-stimulated cells. All cell migration tracks start at the origin (0,0) and end at the open circles. Compared to the random migration of unstimulated cells, stimulated cells exhibited directional migration toward the cathode at 200 (for both carbon and HIC electrodes), 400, and 800 mV/mm.

Panel B and C show the directedness (B) and projection migration speed (C) of human keratinocytes. Increasing electric field strength led to significantly higher directedness meaning more directional cell migration toward the cathode. Increasing electric field strength also significantly accelerated projection cell migration speed along the electric field direction.



## Dr. Jingwei Xie

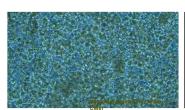
#### **Expertise:**

- Biomaterials
- Nano/micro-fabrication
- Drug Delivery
- Tissue Engineering
- Regenerative Medicine

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# **New Forms of Electrospun Nanofiber Materials for Cell Transplantation**

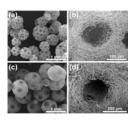
Minimally invasive delivery of 3D tissue constructs

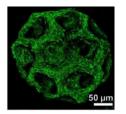




Injectable nanofiber microspheres

Xie et al. ACS Biomater. Sci. Eng. 2021, 7, 2204-221. Xie et al. Small 2020, 16, 1907393





Unpublished data



Dr. Bin Duan

#### **Expertise:**

- · Biomaterial design a synthesis
- 3D bioprinting
- · Drug delivery
- In vitro model and cell-matrix interaction
- Tissue repair and regeneration

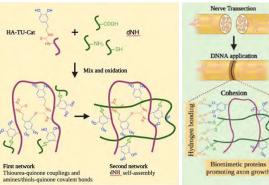
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A Dual-Network Nerve Adhesive with Enhanced Adhesion Strength Promotes Transected Peripheral Nerve Repair

## **Dual-network nerve adhesives (DNNA)**

#### Design principles

- 1. Strong adhesion strength
- 2. Support nerve regeneration

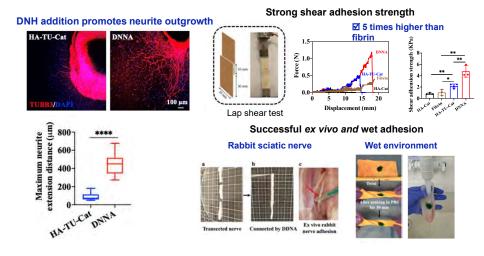


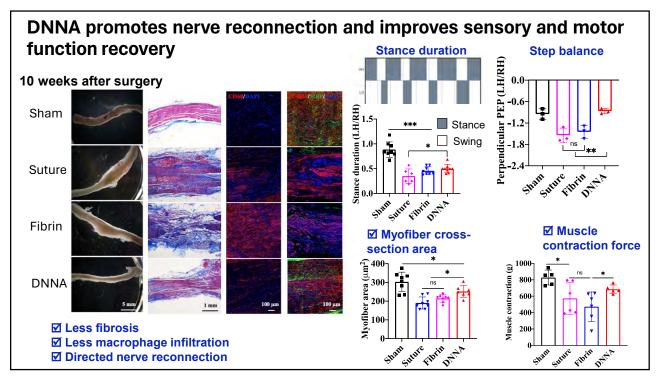
DNNA consists of modified hyaluronic acid (HA-TU-Cat), decellularized nerver hydrogel (dNH)

Wen Xue, et al. Advanced Functional Materials, 2023

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## **Biocompatibility and robust adhesion of DNNA**





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