

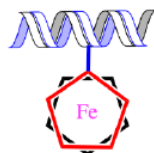
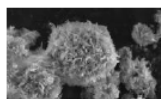
Synergy Symposium for NanoBioMedicine

4.-5.11.2019, Zagreb, Hrvatska

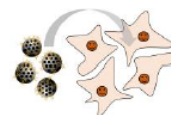
“Influence of albumine on calcium phosphate formation on
TiO₂ nanotubes”

Ina Erceg, Atiđa Selmani, Ivana Panžić, Andreja Gajović,
Maja Dutour Sikirić

Nano



NutriINTENSe



11:20 – 11:30h

Emerik Galić, PhD Student

“In vitro toxicity assessment of chemically synthesized selenium nanoparticles” (co-authors: Krunoslav Ilić, Tomislav Vinković, Ivana Vinković Vrček, Ivan Pavičić)
University J. J. Strossmayer, Faculty of Agrobiotechnical Sciences, Osijek, Croatia

11:30 – 11:40h

Ina Erceg, PhD Student

“Influence of albumine on calcium phosphate formation on TiO₂ nanotubes” (co-authors: Ivana Panžić, Atiđa Selmani, Andreja Gajović, Maja Dutour Sikirić)
Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

11:40 – 11:50h

Mateja Toma, PhD Student

“Organometallic derivatives of DNA bases” (co-authors: Davor Šakić, Jasmina Lapić, Senka Djaković, Valerije Vrček)
Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

11:50 – 12:30h

Discussion

12:30h

Cooperative activities



INFLUENCE OF ALBUMINE ON CALCIUM PHOSPHATES FORMATION ON TiO₂ NANOTUBES

Ina Erceg¹, Atida Selmani¹, Ivana Panžić², Andreja Gajović², Maja Dutour Sikirić¹

¹Laboratory for Biocolloids and Surface Chemistry, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Croatia

²Laboratory for Energy Conversion Materials and Sensors, Division of Materials Physics, Ruđer Boskovic Institute

New implantation materials



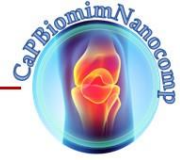
- Hard tissue chronic diseases are among the largest health issues in modern society
- Treatment of such diseases – implantation
- Multifunctional materials
- Calcium phosphate and inorganic nanomaterials nanocomposites



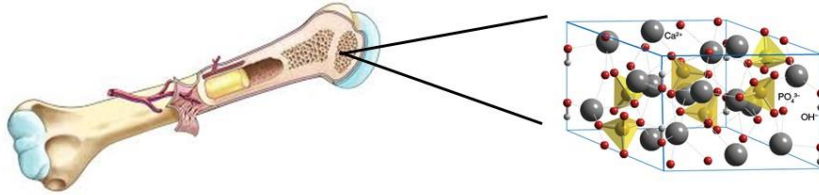
<http://www.pamelaegan.com/bone-and-joint-pain>
<https://www.rheumatologynetwork.com>
<https://dentaltourism.rs>

Moroni, A. Nandakumar, F. B. De Groot, C. A. van Blitterswijk and P. Habibovic, *J. Tissue Eng. Regen. Med.* 9 (2015) 745–759.

New implantation materials

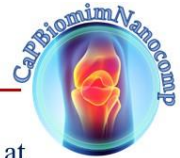


- Calcium Phosphates (CaPs) are main inorganic component of hard tissues
- “Biological apatite” - poorly crystallized nonstoichiometric hydroxyapatite or CaDHA doped with sodium, magnesium or carbonate ions
- CaPs have poor mechanical properties – doping with inorganic nanoparticles
- TiO₂ nanotubes (TiNT) acts as drug delivery systems

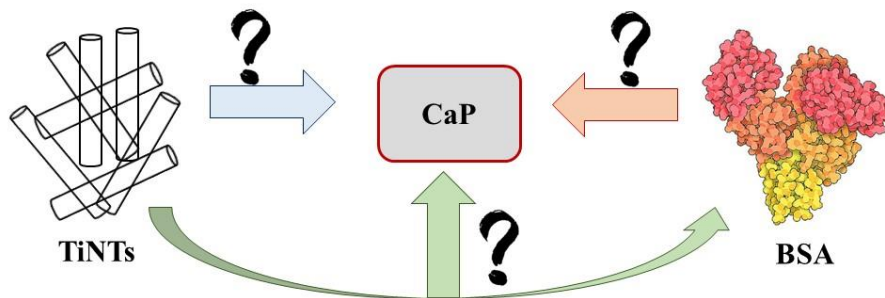


C. Canal and M. P. Ginebra, *J. Mech. Behav. Biomed. Mater.* 4 (2011) 1658–1671
E. Beltrán-Partida, et. al., *J. Nanobiotechnology*, 15 (2017) 10-15.

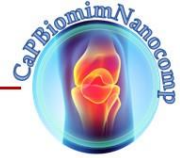
Aim of the study



- Investigation of the effect of TiNT on properties of formed CaP solid phase at conditions closed to physiological in the presence of Bovine Serum Albumine (BSA)
- BSA is model molecule for Human Serum Albumine (HAS)



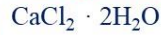
Materials and Methods



Anionic solution

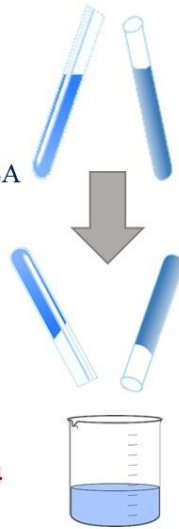
- Na_2HPO_4
- $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + \text{TiNT}$
- $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + \text{BSA}$
- $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + \text{TiNT/BSA}$

Cationic solution



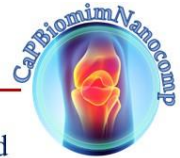
Solution	Concentration
$\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	4 mmol dm^{-3}
Na_2HPO_4	4 mmol dm^{-3}
TiNT	50 or 100 mg dm^{-3}
BSA	50 or 100 mg dm^{-3}

25 °C
 $\text{pH}_{\text{int}} \approx 7.4$
 60 min

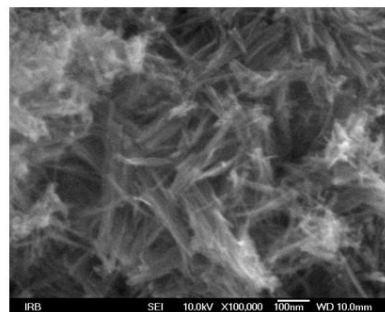
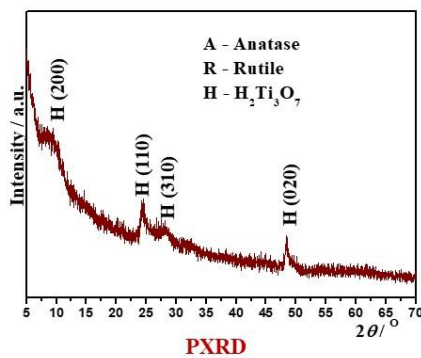


- Potentiometry
- Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)
- Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD)
- Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)
- Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)

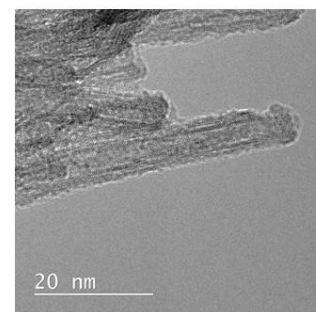
TiNT Synthesis and Characterization



- TiNTs were prepared using a hydrothermal method similar to that described by Kasuga and co-workers



SEM

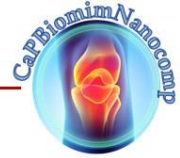


TEM

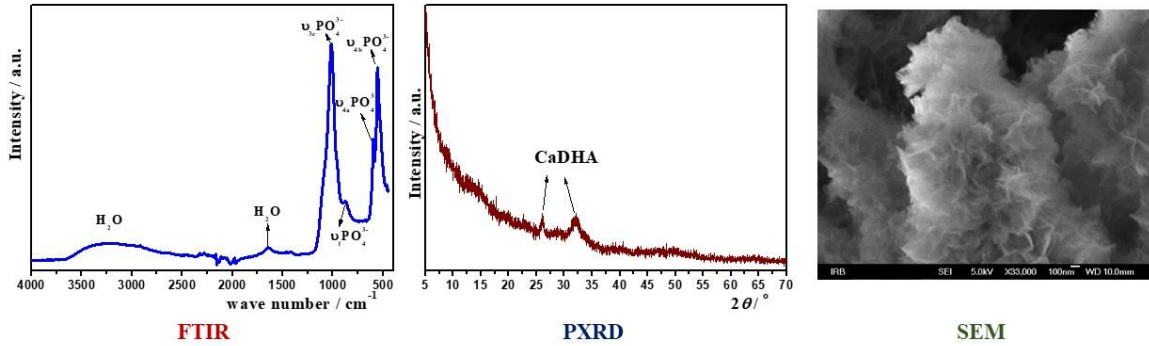
- TiNTs are mixture of rutile, anatase and $\text{H}_2\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_7$
- Average length 100 nm and diameter 5-10 nm

T. Kasuga, M. Hiramatsu, A. Hoson, T. Sekino, K. Niihara, *Adv. Mater.* **15** (1999) 1307.

Control System (CS)

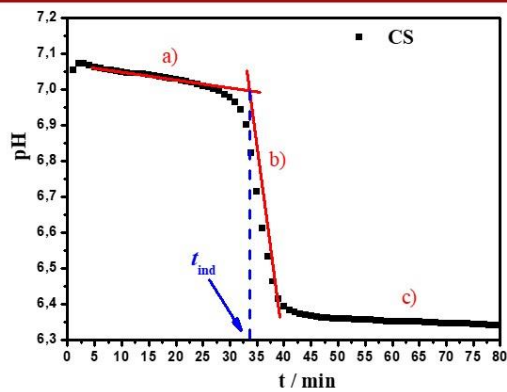
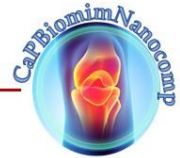


- System without TiNT or BSA: $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + \text{CaCl}_2$



- Calcium deficient hydroxyapatite (CaDHA, $\text{Ca}_{10-x}(\text{HPO}_4)_x(\text{PO}_4)_{6-x}(\text{OH})_{2-x}$, $0 < x < 2$)
- Leaf-like morphology

CaP/TiNT nanocomposites Characterization – Induction time



Representative pH vs. time curves

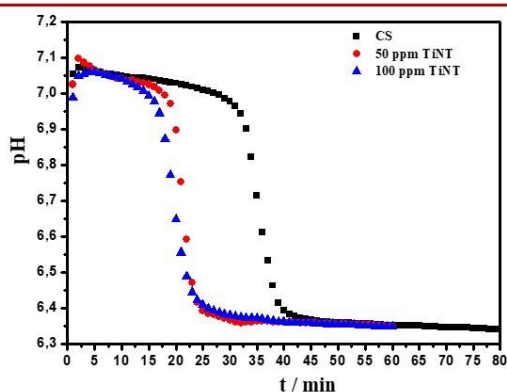
Three stages of curves respond to:

- Initial amorphous CaP formation during which the changes in pH or calcium concentration are small or absent.
- Secondary precipitation of crystal phase followed by an abrupt decrease in pH.
- Crystal growth and transformation associated with slight change in pH value

Induction time of investigated systems

$\gamma / \text{mg L}^{-1}$	0	50	100	
$t_{\text{ind}} / \text{min}$	29.4 ± 3.2			

CaP/TiNT nanocomposites Characterization – Induction time



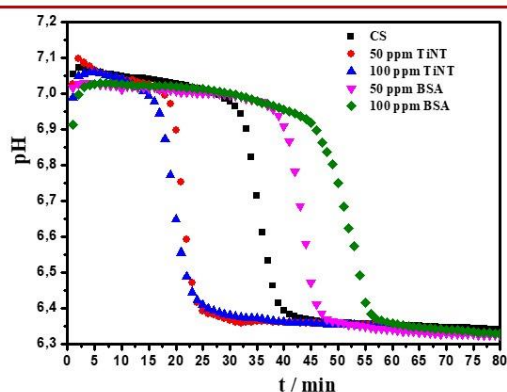
Representative pH vs. time curves

- The induction time is time passed from initiation of precipitation process until the amorphous phase transformation
- It is determined from intersection of the tangents drawn on first two parts of pH vs. time curve

Induction time of investigated systems

$\gamma / \text{mg L}^{-1}$	0	50	100	
$t_{\text{ind}} / \text{min}$	29.4 ± 3.2	17.4 ± 1.0	17.9 ± 2.0	TiNT

CaP/TiNT nanocomposites Characterization – Induction time



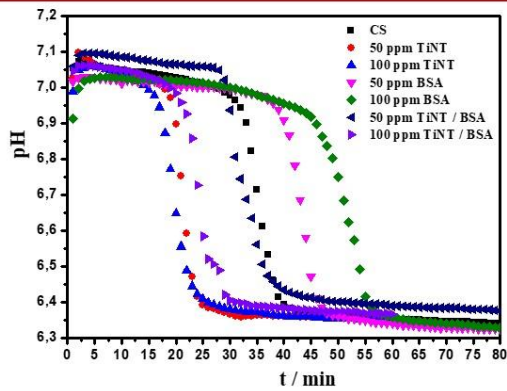
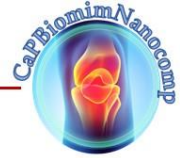
Representative pH vs. time curves

- The induction time is time passed from initiation of precipitation process till the amorphous phase transformation
- It is determined from intersection of the tangents drawn on the first two parts of pH vs. time curve

Induction time of investigated systems

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$t_{\text{ind}} / \text{min}$	29.4 ± 3.2	17.4 ± 1.0	17.9 ± 2.0	TiNT
		39.7 ± 1.0	45.1 ± 0.9	BSA

CaP/TiNT nanocomposites Characterization – Induction time



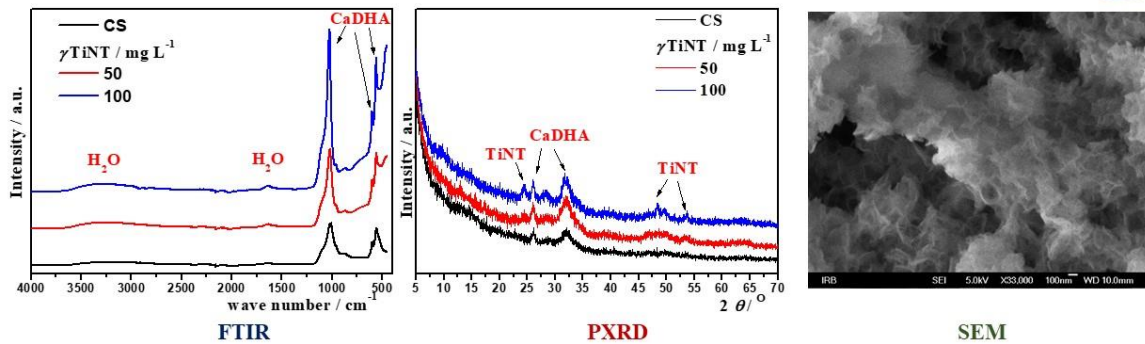
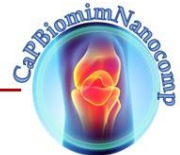
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Induction time of investigated systems

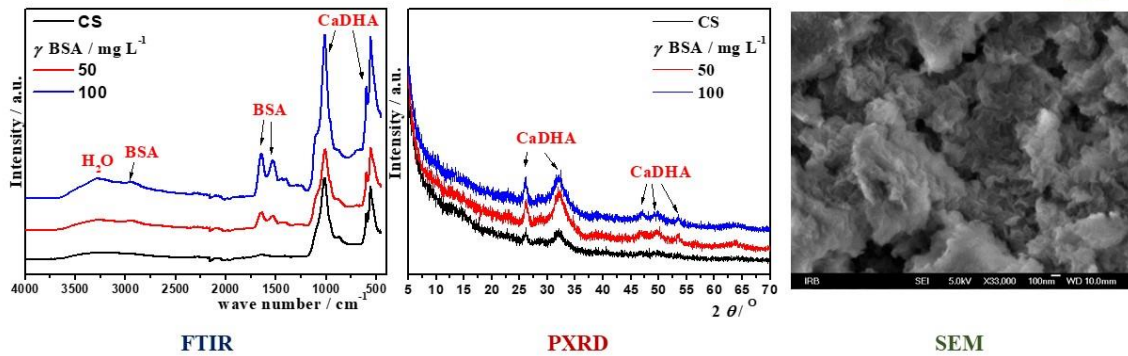
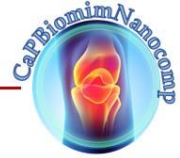
$\gamma / \text{mg L}^{-1}$	0	50	100	
$t_{\text{ind}} / \text{min}$	29.4 ± 3.2	17.4 ± 1.0	17.9 ± 2.0	TiNT
		39.7 ± 1.0	45.1 ± 0.9	BSA
		28.2 ± 1.1	20.3 ± 1.5	TiNT/BSA

CaP/TiNT nanocomposites characterization



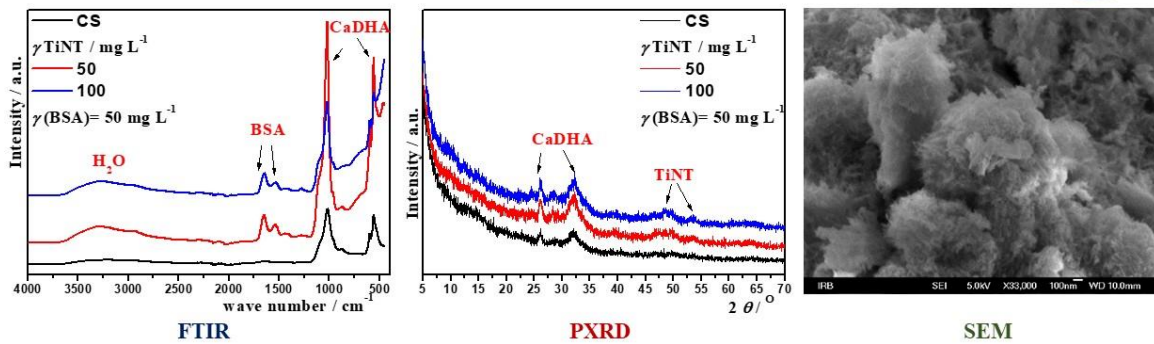
- TiNT does not influence the composition of precipitated CaP form
- SEM investigation has shown that CaDHA grows on TiNT surface in a linear layout

CaP/BSA nanocomposites Characterization



- BSA does not influence the composition of precipitated CaP form nor the morphology of CaDHA

CaP/TiNT nanocomposites in the presence of BSA Characterization



- BSA does not influence the composition of precipitated nanocomposites
- In the presence of BSA, the linear layout of CaP on TiNT surface is not observed

To conclude...



- TiNTs act as promoters while BSA acts as inhibitor of CaDHA formation
- Neither of the additives influence the composition of the formed precipitate
- Changes of morphology were observed
- Combined effect of both additives is intermediate between the effects observed in the presence of TiNT or BSA alone
- The obtained results point to a biomimetic preparation route of multifunctional CaP based biomaterials



<https://www.everydayhealth.com/arthritis/pain-and-stiffness.aspx>

Acknowledgement

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Iva Šrut Rakić



Faculty of chemical engineering and technology

Fabio Faraguna



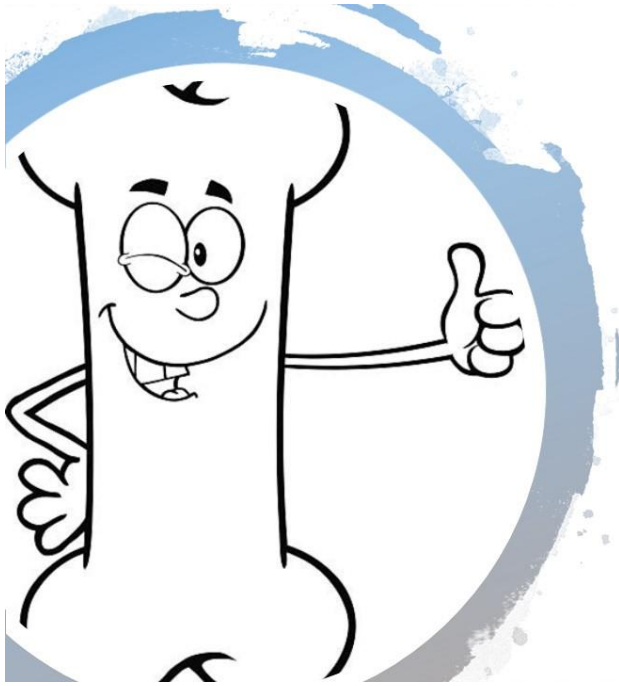
Jožef Štefan Institute

Goran Dražić



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***Thank you for your
attention!***