

Article



Performance of A Biodegradable Composite with Hydroxyapatite as A Scaffold in Pulp Tissue Repair

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shown below. For the releasing assay, the in vitro molecular release was analyzed by missing various fluorescent-labeled molecules and observing the fluorescence intensity for one week. First, Fluorescein (46955, Sigma-Aldrich, Molecular weight: 332.31), fluorescent-labeled peptide (FITC-Ahx-RGDSG-OH, GL Biochem Ltd., shanghai, Molecular weight: 993.03), and fluorescent-labeled albumin (A9771, Sigma-Aldrich, molecular weight: 66000) were mixed with the composite (P(CL-co-DLLA):hydroxyapatite = 50:50) at 2.18, 2.18 μ mol/g, and 0.5 mg/g respectively. Samples used for the experiment were prepared in a disc shape with a diameter of 6 mm and a thickness of 300 μ m and were exposed to 100 μ L of PBS (14249-95, Nacalai Tesque) at 37 °C. At each time point of measurement, the exposed PBS was mixed with 50 μ L of 0.1 M NaOH, THE FLUORESCENCE value was measured using a plate reader (Fluoroskan Ascent L5210470, Labsystems) (Ex/Em:485/538), and samples were soaked in new PBS. The amount of molecular release was calculated from the measured fluorescent value using each standard curve. The ratio of molecular release (%) was calculated by dividing the amount of molecular release by the amount of total molecules in the initial composite.

In copolymer			Copolymer			
CL/DLLA	CL (mol%) ª	DLA (mol%) ^a	Mt ^b	Mw ^c	Mn ^c	Mw/Mn ^c
60/40	61	39	39000	29900	19500	1.53

Table S1. Properties of P(CL-co-DLLA).

^a Determined by 1H NMR (solvent: CDCl3); ^b Theoretical molecular weight; ^c Estimated by GPC (solvent: THF, standard: Polystyrene).