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# **Degradability Enhancers Based on Photopolymerizable** Acetal Building Blocks for Artificial Bone Grafts

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## **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Tissue Engineering:**

- Biomaterials as alternative to autotransplants
- Requirements: biocompatibility and biodegradability

Up to now used materials based on polyesters, but:

### Acetals:

- Alternative to polyesters
- Stable under neutral and basic conditions
- Degradation speed tunable with structure variation

Synthesis:

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- Slow degradation under acidic conditions (pH ≤ 3 during bone regeneration)
- Acidic degradation products lead to inflammation and necrosis







#### <u>Fig. 1:</u>

Concentration of acetal moiety of AlLA, ArBA and ArMA over time in  $CD_3CN:D_2O(1:1) + 0.5 \mu l$ DCl (38 wt% DCl in  $D_2O$ ), pH-equivalent of 2.1 determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectroscopy.

- HCl/KCl solution (pH = 2.2 at 37 °C).
- b) Max. mass change [%] and mass loss [%] after const. drying compared to their init. mass for aliph. Ref. D3MA (within 246d), AILA (within 5d), the arom. Ref. DMMA, ArMA (both within 246d) and ArBA (within 233d).

## **CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK**

- Successful synthesis of acetal containing degradability enhancers
- Spiroacetal also stable under acidic conditions
- Acetals degrade faster by a factor of 80-200 compared to ester moiety
- Network degradation confirmed molecular degradation mechanism



- Further degradability studies:
  - Separation of swellability and mass erosion effects
- New acetal-based monomers:
  - Variation of photopolymerizable





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