

UDC 616.5:616-089.843

Different types of biotechnological wound coverages created with the application of alive human cells

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Currently, the development and the implementation of the new biotechnological wound coverings (skin equivalents) designed for temporal or permanent replacement of damaged or destroyed areas of human skin remains extremely actual relevant in clinical practice. Skin equivalents or equivalents of individual skin layers which include alive cells of different types take a special place among the artificial wound coverings. They mostly contain two basic types of cells – fibroblasts and keratinocytes (together or separately). Such bioconstructions are usually served as temporary coverings, which supply the damaged skin by biologically active substances and stimulate the regeneration of the patient's own tissues. In this review we consider as commercially available wound coverings and those which are still studied in the laboratories. Until now ideal substitutes of natural skin have not yet created, so the efforts of many researchers are focusing on the solution of this problem.

Keywords: artificial skin, skin equivalents or substitutes, wound dermal coverages, tissue engineering, cell, wound.

Introduction

Autodermoplastics is traditionally used to cover vast wounds. However, this method does not allow covering the whole surface of the wound even with mesh autodermotransplantat, if the total area of the wound exceeds 30–40 % of the body area. One of the ways to solve this problem is the application of biotechnological wound coverages, which may be divided into two kinds: non-cell ones and those, containing living cells of different types and origin. There are currently no ideal bioconstructions, which would meet all the criteria, thus the research is still under way.

Let us consider the requirements to the ideal biological skin equivalent:

- no antigenicity; skin compatibility,
- no local or systemic toxicity,
- no permeability for exogenous microorganisms,

- inhibition of the activity of microorganisms in the wound,
- moisture permeability, similar to that of normal skin,
- sufficient adhesion to the wound surface,
- compliance with the surface irregularities,
- elasticity, not disturbing the mobility of subcutaneous,
- resistance to linear and shifting deformations,
- longitudinal strength,
- biodegradation ability,
- extensive lifetime and simplicity of storing,
- low cost,
- usability for medical staff,
- acceptability and minimal discomfort for a patient,
- semitransparency to have the possibility of observing the process of wound healing,

– shortened time of wound healing [1].

Experimental data prove the relevance of the contact of wound surface and different types of cells, which may be a part of artificial skin substitutes. At present there are two main types of cells, which are the components of clinically available bioconstructions, – keratinocytes and fibroblasts (together or separately). The processes of proliferation and differentiation of keratinocytes are known to have better performance in the presence of fibroblasts; in turn, the functional state of fibroblasts depends on the effect of keratinocytes [2]. For instance, it was demonstrated that biologically active substances, discharged by fibroblasts, affect the proliferation and migration of skin melanocytes [3]. At the same time all the clinically applied skin equivalents do not contain any nervous or immune cells, sweat glands and hair follicles, therefore, they are not capable of performing all the skin functions. As a rule, these bioconstructions act as temporary biologically active wound coverages, providing the damaged tissues with the components of extracellular matrix, cytokines and growth factors (vitronectin, tenastin, collagen, glycosaminoglycans, interleukins 1, 6, 8, interferons α and β , PDGF, FGF-1, KGF-1, PDGF, VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor), TGF- α) [4, 5]. Due to this fact there is the migration of the recipient organism cells into the wound area along with their proliferation, regeneration of the dermal layer and wound re-epithelization, the wound area is «condi-

tioned» for the use of skin transplantats. It promotes shortening the period of wound healing and prevents the formation of adhesions and scars compared to the cell-free bioactive wound coverages [6].

The application of autologous cells to obtain skin equivalents prevents the possibility of immune rejection and the infection of a patient with foreign microorganisms, but it hinders obtaining of the product at the required moment and increases the cost of its production. Taking these two problems into consideration, the preference is given to the connective tissue cells, fibroblasts; this fact is confirmed by the communications about temporary immunogenic tolerance of the recipient organism to the allogeneic fibroblasts and their survival and proliferation in the donor organism for up to two months without the symptoms of the immune rejection [7, 8]. At the same time the allogeneic keratinocytes are highly immunodominant, they are rejected by the organism and usually perish several weeks after the application onto the wound [9]. This earlier death, compared to the allogeneic fibroblasts, is likely to be the consequence of a high level of expression of human leukocyte antigen (HLA).

I. Epidermal equivalents

With the possibility of cultivating human keratinocytes *in vitro* and multiple increase in their total number [10], they were applied in the wound treatment [11], which promoted the survival of some serious

Table 1. The application of epidermal equivalents

Brand	Producer, country	Objects for application
Epicel	Genzyme Biosurgery, Cambridge, MA, USA	Massive burns [13]
EPIBASE	Laboratoires Genevrier, Sophia-Antipolis, Nice, France	Massive burns [13]
EpiDex	Modex Therapeutiques, Lausanne, Switzerland	Massive burns [13]
MySkin	CellTran Ltd, Sheffield, UK	Ulcers of lower extremities, superficial scalds; donor sites for skin transplantat [28, 29]
Laserskin or Vivoderm	Fidia Advanced Biopolymers, Padua, Italy	Preclinical animal tests [30, 31]
Bioseed-S	BioTissue Technologies GmbH, Freiburg, Germany	Moderate clinical trials [32]
CellSpray	Clinical Cell Culture (C3), Perth, Australia	Chronic venous ulcers of lower extremities [33, 34]
		Full thickness wounds of animals [22]
		Partial thickness wounds; donor sites for skin transplantats [13]

patients [12]. The creation of epidermal equivalents involves the application of autologous keratinocytes, isolated from small (2–5 cm²) skin biopsy samples and proliferating in the culture with the formation of multilayer epithelial layers. These layers may be enzymatically separated from the surfaces of cultural vials and transferred to the supporting substrate, for instance, wax-bearing gauze or other carriers. This construction is applied to the wound taking into account basal-apical orientation of cells [13].

Using the modern methods of keratinocyte expansion *in vitro*, it is possible during 3–4 weeks to obtain from 3 cm² of the tissue the epithelial autotransplantats, large enough to cover the whole body surface [14]. The drawbacks of such plate-like epithelial autotransplantats are long-term cultivation, fragility, complicated application of transplantats, and, mainly, unexpected clinical results in terms of different degree of acceptability – 15 to 85 % [13, 15].

The enzymatic processing may change the structure of fibrils, responsible for the interaction of keratinocytes and the tissues of the recipient organism [16, 17]. Due to this fact there is weak adhesion of the transplantat to the wound and the formation of blisters in case of even insignificant shifts months after the transplantation [11]. The cultivation of keratinocytes on special delivery membranes, which will be later applied to the wound surface along with the cultivated cells, allows avoiding the requirement of using enzymes [16, 18] and promotes the proliferation process, especially if natural, not synthetic, material is used. In particular, if fibrin is used as scaffold [18], the rate of transplantat formation increases almost three-fold.

At present epidermal equivalents are almost absent in the burn centers of Ukraine. Common drawbacks of **these** skin substitutes are the impossibility of their independent application in the therapy of full thickness wounds, only in the combination with dermal transplantats [19, 20] as well as their high cost.

Well-known epidermal equivalents **Epichel** [12], **EPIBASE** [21] and **EpiDex** [22], the earliest among similar bioconstructs, are mere sheets of keratinocytes, cultivated for 15 days. In addition to the above-mentioned drawbacks, they have short (24 hours)

shelf life [23]. Another commercial product, **MySkin** [24], consists of a scaffolding silicon membrane, covered with subconfluent layer of the cultivated keratinocytes. The keratinocytes of the product **Laser-skin (Vivoderm)** [25] form a confluent layer on the surface of the hyaluronic micromeshed membrane and are capable of migrating downwards, through the scaffold, to the wound bed.

Products **Bioseed-S** [26] and **CellSpray** [27] involve the use of keratinocytes, composed of the subconfluent layer, in their most active proliferation state. The keratinocytes of the product of **Bioseed-S** company are evenly distributed inside the fibrin gel of allogeneic origin. Product **CellSpray** is merely the suspension of keratinocytes. After the application onto the wound surface the proliferation of keratinocytes continues up to the formation of the epithelial skin layer [14, 26, 27].

II. Dermal equivalents

Only a few of current dermal skin substitutes contain cells, since the production of large amounts of cell-free constructions is much easier and cheaper in large patches and it is much simpler to receive the license for their clinical application. It should be noted that dermal cellular coverages are almost unavailable for the application in burn centers of Ukraine.

As for well-known product **TransCyte** (previous name – **Dermagraft-TC**), the cultivated allogeneic fibroblasts are immobilized on the surface of the composite consisting of a silicon film, a nylon net and dermal porcine collagen. This temporary dermal coverage for the wound bed has to be removed after 7–14 days and replaced by the autotransplantat. The scaffold of **Dermagraft** [35] consisting of polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid and extracellular matrix degrades on the wound surface via hydrolysis in 20–30 days. The extracellular matrix is produced by the cellular component, presented by cultivated allogeneic fibroblasts.

The bioconstruction **Hyalograft 3D** [36, 37] is formed by the hyaluronic micromeshed membrane, which is the scaffold for cultivated autologous fibroblasts.

III. Dermo-epidermal (composite) skin substitutes

The dermo-epidermal equivalents contain cultivated fibroblasts and keratinocytes, located in different layers of the bioconstruction.

The bioengineered construction **Apligraf** (Apligraf Organogenesis Inc., USA) is currently the most successful clinical dermo-epidermal equivalent [9]. The cells of allogeneic origin form a confluent layer in the gel matrix of bovine type I collagen. The product is a temporary transplantat, resorbed on the wound surface, its drawback being short shelf life (up to 5 days).

The allogeneic fibroblasts of **OrCell** (OrCel Ortec International, Inc., USA) are immobilized inside the sponge-like gel of bovine type I collagen, one side of which has a formed confluent layer of allogeneic keratinocytes. The product is resorbed on the wound surface 7–14 days after the application.

The scaffolding porous matrix of **PolyActive** [44, 45] (PolyActive HC Implants BV, the Netherlands) consists of a soft component – poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO) – and a solid component – poly(butylene terephthalate) (PBT); it contains autologous cultivated

cells. Notably, this bioconstruction is mainly used for bone reconstruction rather than for skin repair.

The Product **TissueTech Autograft System** (Fidia Advanced Biopolymers, Italy) [46]) is not a «pure» two-layer skin substitute, but rather the combination of dermis equivalent Hyalograft 3D and epidermis equivalent Laserskin.

IV. The search for novel bioengineered skin equivalents, containing cells

The elaboration of matrices using gelatin

Gelatin, a natural product, is formed due to partial denaturation and degradation of collagen fibrils and like collagen is the attractant for fibroblasts in the wound healing processes [49, 50]. Because of low cost and the possibility of in vivo degradation, gelatin is widely used as a coverage in wound treatment [51, 52, 53]. Other useful properties of gelatin are the absence of antigen activity, contrary to collagen [54], and strong hemostatic effect [54, 55]. As gelatin is water-soluble, the molecules of gelatin-containing structures should be cross-linked for the application in long-living bioconstructions.

Table 2. The application of dermal equivalents

Brand	Producer, country	Objects for application
TransCyte (Dermagraft-TC)	Advanced BioHealing, Inc., New York, NY and La Jolla, CA, USA	Burn wounds of partial thickness; donor sites of skin transplantats [38, 39, 40].
Dermagraft	Advanced BioHealing, Inc., New York, NY and La Jolla, CA, USA	Diabetic ulcers of lower extremities [41]. Venous ulcers [42]. Burn wounds.
Hyalograft 3D	Fidia Advanced Biopolymers, Abano Terme, Italy	The stimulation of dermal-epidermal maturity [36, 37]. Ulcers of lower extremities (in combination with Laserskin) [43].

Table 3. The application of dermo-epidermal equivalents

Brand	Producer, country	Objects for application
Apligraf	Organogenesis Inc., Canton, Massachusetts, CA, USA	Partial thickness burns [47, 48]. Diabetic ulcers on legs [9].
OrCel	Ortec International, Inc., New York, NY, USA	Burn wounds; donor sites for skin transplantats [6].
PolyActive	HC Implants BV, Leiden, the Netherlands	Partial thickness wounds; donor sites for skin transplantats [44, 45].
TissueTech Autograft System	Fidia Advanced Biopolymers, Abano Terme, Italy	Ulcers of lower extremities.

S. B. Lee *et al.* [56] described that the scaffold for human fibroblasts and keratinocytes was the surface of a porous matrix, consisting of gelatin and (1-3),(1-6)- β -glucan. The latter is the carbohydrate of the microorganism *Schizophyllum commune*, which demonstrates the antibacterial, antiviral, anticoagulant and wound-healing activity [57].

Noteworthy is the work of H. M. Powell and S. T. Boyce [58] who used a fibrous matrix, formed by the electrospinning method. The composition of the construction included human fibroblasts and keratinocytes, forming confluent cellular layers between the fibrils. It should be noted that electrospinning is the high voltage process of creating long fibrils with the diameter ranging from nanometers to fractions of micrometer. Such e-spun fibrils are remarkable for high porosity and strong interrelation between the pores [59].

In contrast to the abovementioned works, Sh. Huang *et al.* [60] obtained so called gelatin microspheres of dozens to hundreds of micrometers, and viewed gelatin as a potential depot for the biologically active substances. Then the surfaces of microspheres were used to cultivate multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells (MMSC) of murine bone marrow, after which the microspheres were mixed with the solution of type I collagen. After gelatin jellying these bioconstructions were tested for treating burn wounds of mice with positive results.

Other authors, R. Quan *et al.* [61] used lyophilization while creating the cellular scaffold of the following composition – gelatin + chondroitin-6-sulfate + hyaluronic acid. The stem cells of hair follicles, rarely used in similar research, served as a cellular component. The potential of these bioengineered products in the therapy of skin damage of laboratory rats was demonstrated.

R. V. Shevchenko *et al.* [62] used a bilayer cellular scaffold. The porous layer of gelatin contained human primary fibroblasts, and the silicon layer with smaller pores was cultivated with human keratinocytes. From the authors' standpoint, the results of the application of this dermal substitute in treating porcine skin damage allowed considering it as one of the biomedical constructions which will be used in future.

The elaboration of matrices using collagen

As shown by many authors, collagen is a good substrate for adhesion and proliferation of the cultivated cells. For instance, in the work of J. George *et al.* [63] the collagen porous matrix was applied on the layer of proliferating fibroblasts, which entered the pores and prolonged the proliferation for 60 days. As a result, the formed structure was morphologically similar to the dermal skin layer.

Different groups of researchers, for instance, A. Kinster *et al.* [64], S. H. Ahn *et al.* [65] also created porous collagen matrices. In these constructions fibroblasts were located inside the porous layer, whereas keratinocytes were on its surface, forming a well-developed multilayer epithelium [64] and even the external stratum corneum [65] similar to natural skin. A. El Ghalbzouri *et al.* [66] obtained the bioconstruction with a similar structure and cell distribution, but they created the matrix using human procollagen-I instead of commonly applied murine or bovine collagen.

In contrast to the abovementioned works, Kuikui Hu *et al.* [67] used as a scaffold the compressed collagen gel, obtained from the polymerized collagen with incorporated murine fibroblasts under pressure the compressed gel lost water and shrank while drying out, its mechanical properties were improved and the concentration of cells was increased. The murine keratinocytes formed a multilayer analogue of epidermis while being cultivated on the gel surface. The compression of collagen hydrogel, containing fibroblasts, was also used by C. Helary *et al.* [68]. The hydrogel became more stable and provided more effective proliferation of inside cells under favorable storage conditions.

The group of authors, H. M. Powell *et al.*, used a sponge, made of collagen and chondroitin-6-sulfate, as a scaffold for human fibroblasts and keratinocytes [69]. In another work of the same group [70] a fibrous collagen matrix for cells was made by electrospinning. A similar fibrous scaffold for fibroblasts and keratinocytes was made by M. Kempf *et al.* [71] using bovine collagen-I.

The group of scientists from Great Britain and Taiwan [72, 73, 74] synthesized a copolymer film using

the combination of collagen and poly- ϵ -caprolactone (PCL) in 1:20 ratio. The latter is a biocompatible polymer [75], capable of enzymatic biodegradation [76]. At cultivation, one side of the film was covered with fibroblasts and other – with keratinocytes. J. Venugopal and S. Ramakrishna [77] obtained the copolymer nanofibrils using the combination of collagen and poly- ϵ -caprolactone via the electrospinning. Human fibroblasts were cultivated on the spun matrices. In [78] Ma *et al.* for the electrospinning of fibrils used collagen and polymer poly-(D,L)-lactico-glycolic acid (PLGA), consisting of residues of lactic and glycolic acids at a ratio of 75:25, which is capable of biodegradation via hydrolysis. Human MMSC of bone marrow were used as a cellular component. As shown by the experiments on rats, the product obtained promoted the collagen synthesis and epithelium maturation in the wound bed.

M. Ananta *et al.* [79] used the combination of collagen with the same polymer; the latter was described as poly-(lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) and had commercial name Vicryl. The collagen layer with fibroblasts, evenly distributed within the volume, contained a PLGA net, which served as a frame to strengthen the construction. One of the surfaces of the collagen sheet carried keratinocytes. The cells were obtained using the skin of laboratory rabbits; further on the rabbits were used for the experiments, aimed at the study of the efficiency of applying this skin equivalent in burn therapy. The authors concluded that the bioconstructions obtained enhanced wound healing.

Noteworthy is the experimental work, in which P. Liu *et al.* [80] obtained MMSC out of bone marrow and cultivated them on the surface of the membrane, containing collagen and glycosaminoglycans. These bioconstructions were used in skin burn therapy. Yorkshire swines were used as laboratory animals to obtain MMSC and to simulate burns. The results were the improvement of wound vascularization, the stimulation of wound healing and the formation of epidermal skin layer.

In contrast to the abovementioned work, M. Keck *et al.* [81] cultivated human keratinocytes and preadipocytes on the previously constructed bioconstruction Matriderm®, which was a sheet of bovine collagen,

covered with dried hydrolysate of connective α -elastin. Keratinocytes formed a confluent layer on the surface and preadipocytes penetrated into the samples.

Finally, R. K. Chan *et al.* [82] tried to create all three layers of skin coverages. The basis of the cellular component was adipose-derived stem cells (ASCs). The matrices for cellular masses were formed out of collagen, polyethylene glycol and fibrin. The incubation of separate constructions with cells in cultural media of different composition was used to achieve the transformation of ASCs into epithelial and adipose cells. During the creation of a dermal equivalent the cells did not undergo directed differentiation. The preclinical trials of the bioconstructions obtained are not described in the article, however, it can be understood («Further demonstration of this methodology in a preclinical model is under way») that to the moment of the article submission they have already been started.

The work of M. Itoh *et al.* [83] is noteworthy for the fact that they used human induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC) as a source of cells. Previously these authors have informed about the possibility of artificial activation of iPSC differentiation into keratinocytes. In the mentioned work they developed a protocol of differentiating the same human iPSC into dermal fibroblasts. During the experiments they made samples of skin equivalents, containing the same cells, as those formed at the directed differentiation of iPSC. A collagen layer was applied on the surface of the polyethylene-terephthalate membrane, and after polymerization the fibroblasts and keratinocytes were cultivated consecutively, with the interval of 5–7 days. The authors did not conduct any preclinical trials of the bioconstructions obtained, but they informed that the histological structure was compatible with that of the equivalents, obtained using a similar method but with the application of normal human fibroblasts and keratinocytes.

The elaboration of matrices using chitin/chitosan and other materials

Chitin is a straight chain polysaccharide, whose monomer unit, N-acetylglucosamine, is a part of hyaluronic acid, capable of stimulating dermis regenera-

tion. Therefore chitin promotes the wound healing. Chitosan is a product of partial deacetylation of chitin and its separate monomer links. It should be noted that chitin and chitosan are biocompatible, i.e. they do not cause inflammatory or allergic reactions after local application or implantation into a human body [84], may be resorbed under the lysozyme action [85], and have bacteriostatic and fungistatic activity [86].

The example may be found in the work of G. M. Mykhailov *et al.* [87] who synthesized elastic chitin fibrils and wove a film of them. This film was later used to cultivate human fibroblasts, attached to the fibrils and flattened against them. A. B. Hilmi *et al.* [88] also used only two components – chitosan and primary fibroblasts of human origin, but the chitosan scaffold was made in the form of porous sheets, with the cells located inside them.

Two groups of researchers [89, 90] created a porous matrix using the mixture of collagen and chitosan solutions. The latter increases matrix biostability, which was demonstrated in the tests with collagenase [89] and lysozyme [90]. Human fibroblasts [90] or murine fibrosarcoma L929 cells [89] were used as a cellular component.

A noteworthy experimental work was conducted by I. N. Bolshakov *et al.* [91] who used as a cellular scaffold the collagen-chitosan complex, containing ascorbic, chondroitin-serine and hyaluronic acid, heparin and a medical preparation Adhelon (based on the bovine serum growth factor). They obtained films or porous sheets, on the surface of which the fetal murine fibroblasts were cultivated. The experiments with rats demonstrated that the application of these bioconstructions promotes complete restoration of the epidermal-dermal complex to the state, corresponding to that of healthy skin.

A. V. Yeremeyev *et al.* [92] observed good proliferative and metabolic activity of fetal murine fibroblasts and MMSC of adipose murine tissue while cultivating them on wound collagen-chitosan coverage Collakhit-bol (Patent of the Russian Federation N 2252787, 27.05.2005; Patent of the Russian Federation N 2254145, 20.06.2005). During cultivation the stromal cells started to differentiate into epithelial ones. J. Mao *et al.* [93] experimented with the

cellular scaffold, consisting of chitosan and gelatin layers. Human fibroblasts and keratinocytes were used as a cellular component. The latter were introduced into the bioconstruction some time after the cultivation of fibroblasts on the matrix. Contrary to the abovementioned works, C. M. Han *et al.* [94] created a collagen-chitosan porous membrane. After a week-long cultivation its surface was covered with a fibrin layer, on which a layer of human keratinocytes was applied.

An original work was performed by Sh. Ikemoto *et al.* [95], where the authors succeeded in cultivating human keratinocytes on the membrane, consisting of chitosan, conjugated with protein AG73. This is one of representatives of the family of laminins – over 30 large glycoproteins, located on the basal membrane. Among them, AG73 peptide is the most efficient stimulator of cell migration, adhesion and stimulation of axon germination. The authors deem their product to be a good vehicle to deliver keratinocytes to the wound bed.

Two groups of researchers [96, 97] used the electrospinning method to obtain cation nanofibrils using two components: chitosan, carrying short oligomer fragments of poly- ϵ -caprolactone (chitosan-graft-poly- ϵ -caprolactone), and pure poly- ϵ -caprolactone. The samples obtained demonstrated sufficient proliferation of murine fibrosarcoma L929 cells [96, 97], human osteosarcoma MG63 cells [97], fetal murine fibroblasts NIH3T3 [97].

The elaboration of matrices using hyaluronic acid

Hyaluronic acid is a polymer, consisting of the residues of D-glucuronic acid and D-N-acetylglucosamine, successively connected by β -1,4- and β -1,3-glycosidic linkage. Natural molecules of hyaluronic acid may contain up to 25.000 disaccharide links. This substance, being one of the main components of an extracellular matrix, is a part of many biological fluids, participates in the processes of adhesion, migration and proliferation of fibroblasts and keratinocytes as well as in fetal non-scar wound healing [98].

Let us consider the series of experimental works involving the application of hyaluronic acid. T. W. Wang

et al. [99] prepared a composite matrix via polymerization of the solution, containing gelatin, hyaluronic acid and chondroitin-6-sulfate in the concentrations of 5 %, 0.2 % and 0.05 % respectively. H. Liu *et al.* [100, 101] synthesized the matrix using the solution of gelatin, chitosan acetate and hyaluronic acid in the concentrations of 0.7 %, 0.4 % and 0.001 % respectively. During the process of combined cultivation on the composite biopolymers the obtained human fibroblasts and keratinocytes demonstrated high viability and proliferation ability. The works [100, 101] showed that after two weeks keratinocytes gradually self-organized into a layer-like structure, which in particular included the layer of cubic cells and the surface layer of compressed cells. H. M. Wang *et al.* [102] also created a three-component matrix, consisting of collagen, hyaluronic acid and gelatin, whereas the cellular component included three types of cells instead of two: keratinocytes, melanocytes and fibroblasts. The skin equivalent obtained promoted wound healing in the *in vivo* experiments.

Noteworthy is the work, in which N. Scuderi *et al.* [103] described a clinical case of treating a surgical wound using the bioconstruction, based on the matrix of polymerized hyaluronic acid. The fibroblasts, keratinocytes and melanocytes, obtained during skin biopsy prior to the surgery, were jointly cultivated on this matrix. J. Enrione *et al.* [104] studied mechanical and physical properties of the same matrix and checked its cytotoxicity using cultivated human fibroblasts.

In the following work Sh. Kondo *et al.* [105] prepared composite porous matrices using hyaluronic acid, cross-linked collagen and epidermal growth factor (EGF). The latter considerably stimulated the fibroblasts proliferation on the matrix surface along with the formation of granular tissue in the wound, angiogenesis and epithelization of the wound in the experiments with rats.

The elaboration of matrices using different synthetic polymers

The film of the abovementioned poly- ϵ -caprolactone (PCL) was used in the work of K. W. Ng *et al.* [75] as a scaffold for human fibroblasts. Arun Richard

Chandrasekaran *et al.* [106] used the electrospinning method to create fibrils, containing poly-L-lactic-acid-co-poly- ϵ -caprolactone and gelatin. Human fibroblasts served as a cellular component of the bioconstruction.

In the works of two groups, K. A. Blackwood *et al.* [107], S. G. Kumbar *et al.* [108], the combination of solutions of lactic and glycolic acids was used to elaborate copolymer fibrils of the poly(lactide-co-glycolide) composition using the electrospinning method. This polymer has been mentioned above, but the authors of these works did not combine it with other materials. The fibrils obtained were used to spin biodegradable scaffolds for human fibroblasts and keratinocytes [107] or for human fibroblasts only [108]. In [107] the most efficient ratio of polylactic and polyglycolic acids was estimated to be 85:15 or 75:25.

Other materials, used to elaborate matrices

Complex matrices were made by A. L. Mazlyzam *et al.* [109]: for instance, they initiated the polymerization of human fibrin in the suspension of human fibroblasts. The abovementioned gel layer, carrying keratinocytes, was formed in a similar way. A layer of silk was applied for stabilization during the transportation and transplantation.

Human amniotic membrane was used as a cell scaffold in two works. S. S. Kim *et al.* [110] immobilized rabbit mesenchymal stromal cells (MSC) on its surface. In the work of Lujun Yang *et al.* [111] at first the membrane surface was covered with fibroblasts after the removal of the epithelial layer. Five days later, when the fibroblasts penetrated the membrane stroma, the surface was seeded with keratinocytes.

The remarkable work was performed by C. Castagnoli *et al.* [112], in which the cell-free dermal layer of dead donor skin was used to create a skin equivalent. Then they cultivated keratinocytes on its surface for 21 days.

A work to be noted is the research of Chung Eun Yeum *et al.* [113] who cultivated MMSC, obtained from the bone marrow of laboratory mice, on the surface of small intestinal submucosa (SIS), one of the layers of intestinal walls, mechanically stable

and formed by porous connective tissue. It was demonstrated that cells migrated from the surface of this scaffold into the wound bed, evolving growth factors. Here the number of cells, migrating to the wound surface, reached some maximal value (depending on the wound size) and further on remained constant, even if the number of MMSC, brought to the wound bed in the composition of transplantats, was increased.

V. Our studies on the basis of Human Genetics Department of IMBG NAS of Ukraine.

Since 2001 we have conducted biotechnological research in developing dermal skin equivalents, containing living human cells. Human multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells (MMSC) of different origin were studied as a cellular component. Primary skin cells and the cells of 4BL line were used [114]. Currently MMSC, obtained from human placenta, became a new source of cells [115, 116]. The works in obtaining dermal skin equivalents using MMSC are being conducted in the collaboration with the Cell Therapy Institute, Kyiv, which has a license (AG 579626) for the elaboration and maintenance of low temperature bank of human cells and tissues.

Different materials of synthetic and natural origin are used as a scaffold. Previously there have been some experiments with hydrogel membranes, synthesized in the F. D. Ovcharenko Institute of Biocolloid Chemistry NASU (Kyiv) using combined polymerization of acrylamide and acrylonitrile [117, 118]. There have been joint clinical studies of different dermal coverages on the limited number of patients with massive and deep burns in the collaboration with the Center of Thermal Injuries and Plastic Surgery of the Kyiv City Hospital No. 2. The samples of hydrogels, based on the synthetic polyacrylamide matrix and natural collagen matrix with immobilized MMSC, were applied on the wounds, previously cleansed from necrotic tissues. Twenty-four hours later the temporary dermal coverages were removed with the subsequent autotransplantation of skin. In the control cases the autotransplantation of skin was conducted without previous application of

hydrogel dermal coverages on wounds. It was demonstrated that both synthetic and natural biomatrix/cell constructions were non-toxic, solid, elastic, transparent or semitransparent, with good fixation on the wound and partial adsorption of excessive tissue exudate, and convenient in the application. The use of temporary skin substitutes made subsequent fixation of meshed autotransplantats more reliable, accelerated their transfer to the vascular type of nutrition and increased the rate of epithelization of meshed spaces almost twice. The positive results of clinical trials allowed receiving two patents of Ukraine Patent of Ukraine (N 20134, 15.01.2007; Patent of Ukraine N 82583, 10.01.2008), the third patent is currently being considered.

Conclusion

At the current stage of biotechnology development the available epidermal, dermal and dermo-epidermal skin equivalents are not capable of replacing skin tissue completely. Usually they serve as a temporary biologically active coverage, providing the damaged part of skin with cytokines, growth factors and other biologically active substances, which promotes wound healing due to the stimulation of regeneration of the patient's own tissues. Therefore, the skin substitutes play a incomplete, yet relevant role in the complex treatment of the deep and/or extensive skin damage, facilitating the survival of patients and improving the quality of their life after the trauma. Further studies in this field are rather urgent for the elaboration of new cellular technologies in biology and medicine.

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Різні типи біотехнологічних ранових покриттів, створених з використанням живих клітин людини

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В нинішній час залишається надзвичайно актуальною робота та впровадження в клінічну практику нових біотехнологічних ранових покриттів (еквівалентів шкіри), покликаних тимчасово або постійно замінювати пошкоджені або зруйновані ділянки шкіри людини. Серед штучних ранових покриттів особливе місце займають еквіваленти шкіри або її окремих шарів, що містять у своєму складі живі клітини різних типів та походження. До складу біоконструкцій найчастіше входять два основних типи клітин – фібробласти і кератиноцити (спільно або окремо). Такі біоконструкції служать, зазвичай, як тимчасові покриття, що забезпечують пошкоджену шкіру біологічно активними речовинами і стимулюють регенерацію власних тканин пацієнта. У нашому огляді розглядаються як комерційно доступні раневі покриття, так і такі, які ще досліджуються в лабораторіях. Донині ще не створено ідеальних замінників шкіри, тому зусилля багатьох дослідників спрямовані на вирішення цього завдання.

Ключові слова: штучна шкіра, еквіваленти або замінники шкіри, ранові дермальні покриття, тканинна інженерія, клітина, опікова рана.

Различные типы биотехнологических раневых покрытий, созданных с использованием живых клеток человека

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В настоящее время остаётся чрезвычайно актуальной разработка и внедрение в клиническую практику новых биотехнологических раневых покрытий (эквивалентов кожи), призванных временно или постоянно заменять повреждённые или разрушенные участки кожи человека. Среди искусственных раневых покрытий особое место занимают эквиваленты кожи или её отдельных слоёв, имеющие в своём составе живые клетки различных типов и происхождения. В состав биоконструкций чаще всего входят два основных типа клеток – фибробласты и кератиноциты (совместно или отдельно). Такие биоконструкции служат, как правило, в качестве временных покрытий, которые снабжают повреждённую кожу биологически активными веществами и стимулируют регенерацию собственных тканей пациента. В нашем обзоре рассматриваются как коммерчески доступные раневые покрытия, так и те, которые ещё исследуются в лабораториях. До настоящего времени ещё не созданы идеальные заменители кожи, поэтому усилия многих исследователей направлены на решение этой задачи.

Ключевые слова: искусственная кожа, эквиваленты или заменители кожи, раневые дермальные покрытия, тканевая инженерия, клетка, ожоговая рана.

Received 10.01.2014