



Applications médicales du matériau verre

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La maladie des os de verre

L'ostéogénèse imparfaite « osteogenesis imperfecta »



« Incassable » Night Shyamalan 2000

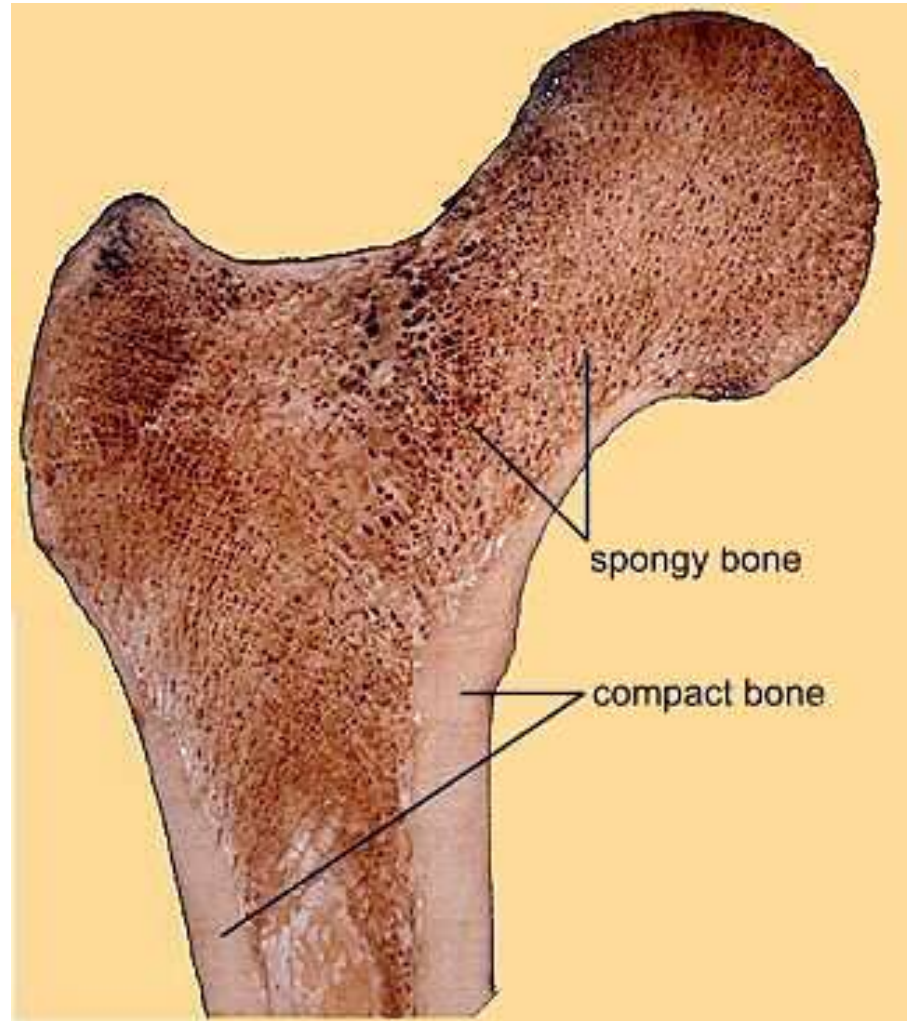


Michel Petrucciani 1962 -1999

L'Os : tissu conjonctif

Il existe deux types structuraux de base pour l'os :

compact et spongieux



L'Os : matériau composite

Os = Matrice Extra-Cellulaire + Partie minérale

Fibres de collagène 90%

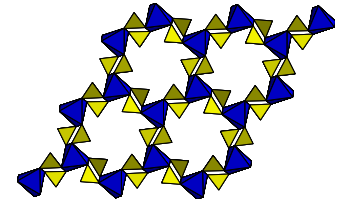
Glycoprotéines

Protéoglycanes

Cristaux d'Hydroxyapatite



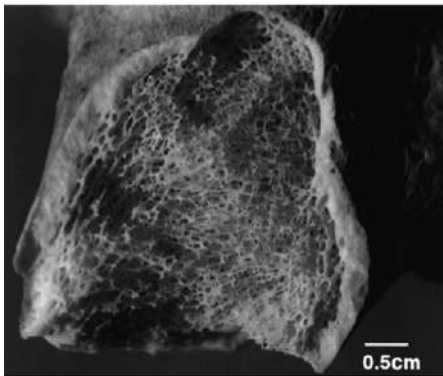
Ca/P=1,66



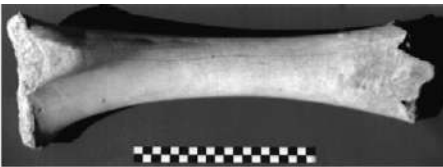
Le squelette n'est pas figé :

- **Ostéoclastes** dégradent l'os ancien
- **Ostéoblastes** synthétisent la nouvelle matrice minéralisée

Organisation Hiérarchique dans l'Os



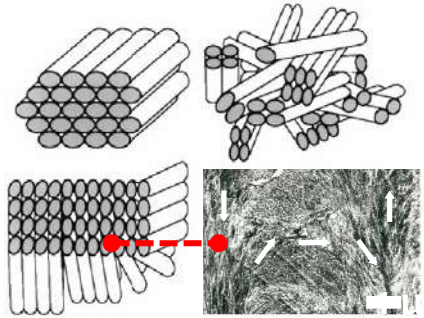
Level 6: Spongy vs Compact Bone



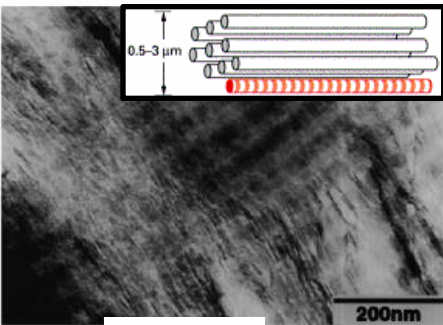
Level 7: Whole Bone



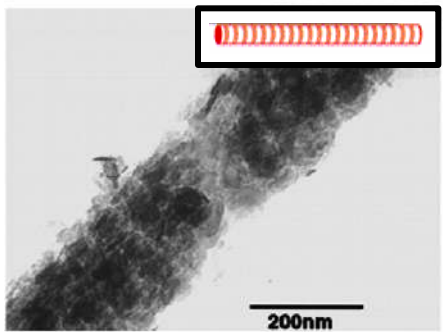
Level 5: Cylindrical Motifs: Osteons



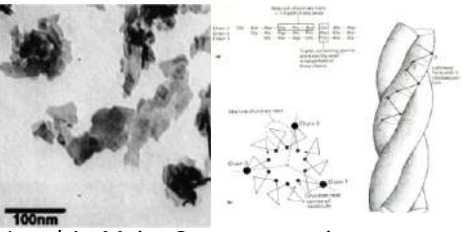
Level 4: Fibrils/Fibers Array Patterns



Level 3: Fibril Array



Level 2: Mineralized Collagen Fibril

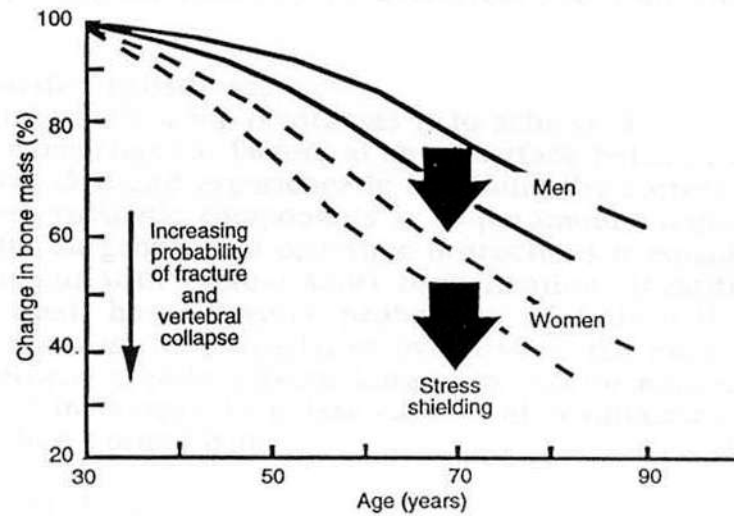


Level 1 : Major Components, i.e. Hydroxyapatite (HA) Crystals and Collagen Molecules

La problématique

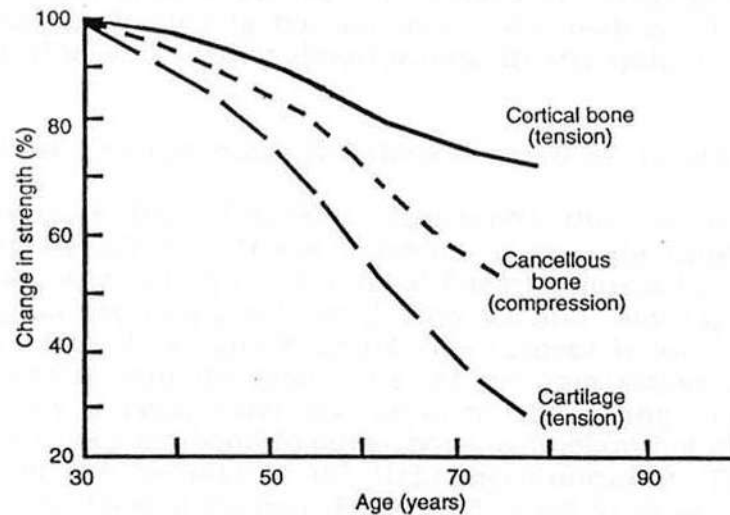
Effet du vieillissement

Densité osseuse



G.R. Mundy Nature (1994)

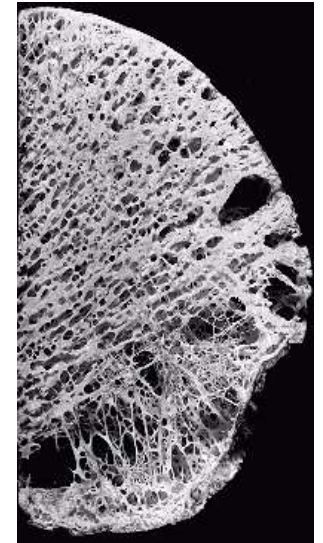
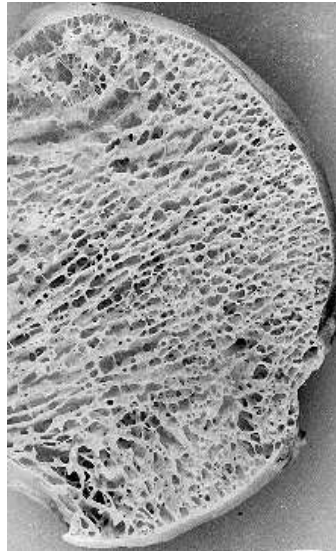
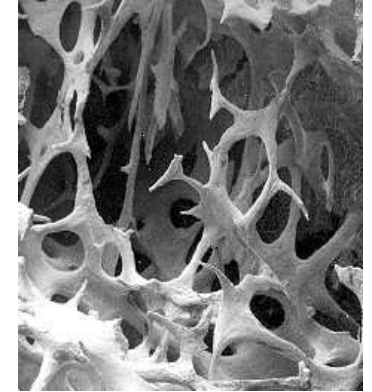
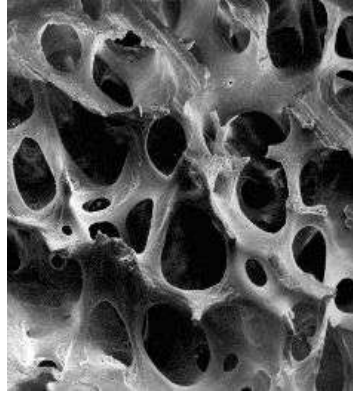
Propriétés mécaniques



H. Yamada (1970)

Pathologies des os

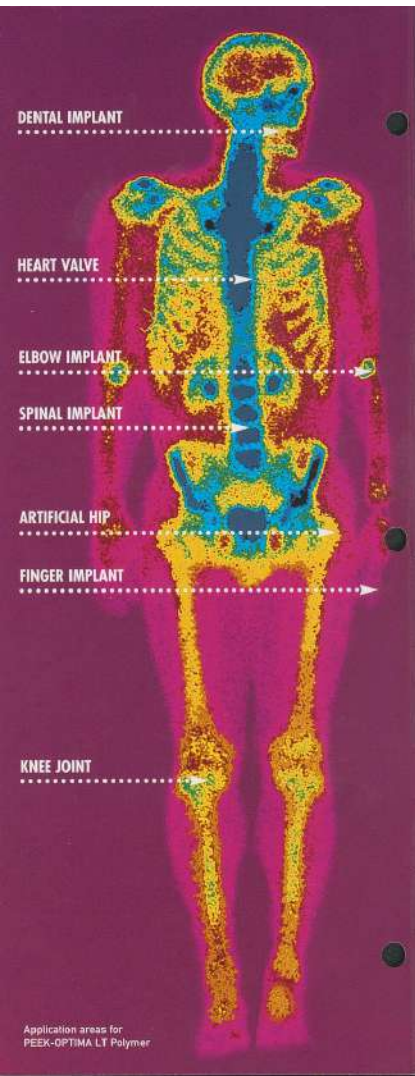
- [L'ostéoporose](#)
- L'ostéopétrose
- La maladie de Paget
- Le cancer
- Fractures / Trauma



Os sain

Os ostéoporotique

Céramiques Bioactives



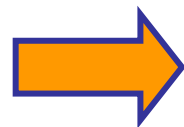
Le concept de **matériaux Bioactifs** est intermédiaire entre matériaux bioinertes et biorésorbables.

“Un matériau bioactif est un matériau qui induit une réponse biologique spécifique à l’interface avec le matériau, réponse qui a pour conséquence la formation d’une liaison entre les tissus et le matériau.”

Céramiques Bioactives

↙
Cristallisées: HAp

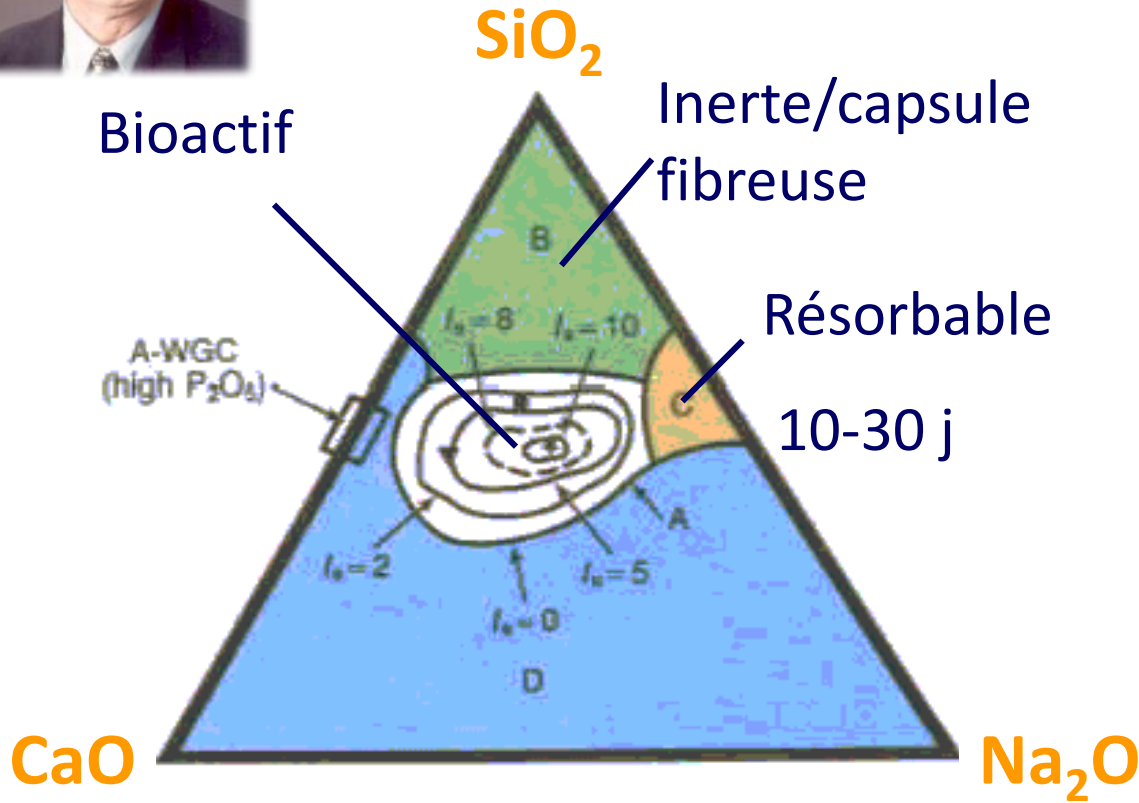
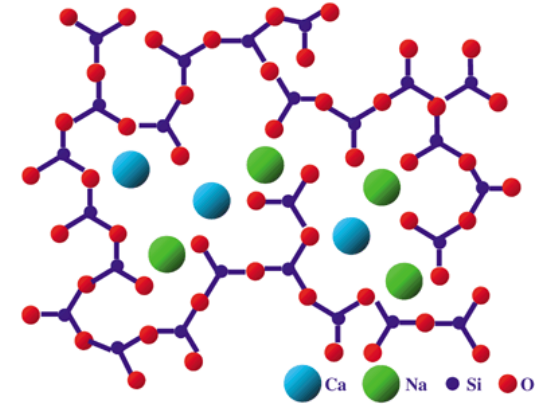
↘
Amorphes : Bioverres



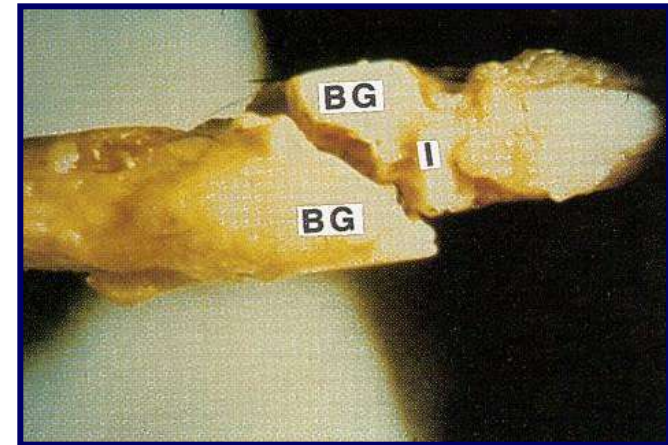
Stimuler le processus naturel de régénération tissulaire



Bioglass® (L.L. Hench et al.)

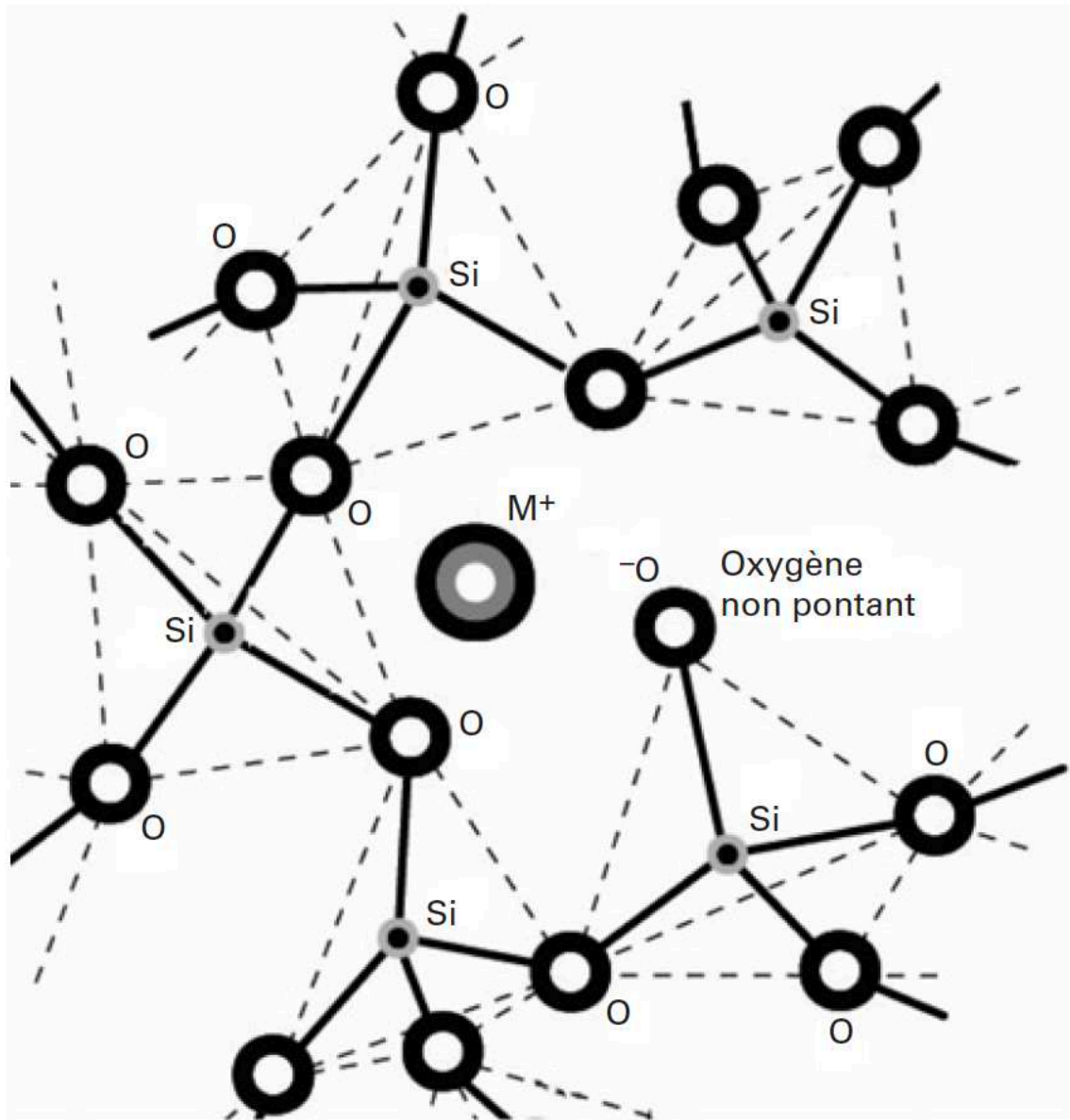


Bioactivité = fonction (composition)



Lien interfacial fort

Premier matériau synthétique Bioactif : 45S5



Applications

Remplacement des os de l'oreille interne

Les matériaux bioactifs présentent de bien meilleurs résultats que les bioinertes

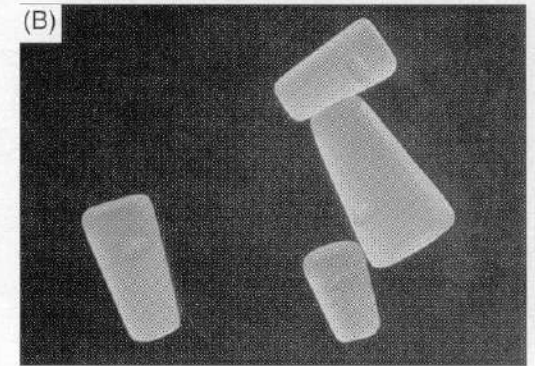


Fig. 19. (A) Schematic of bioactive glass (45S5) ossicular replacement prosthesis bonding to stapes footplate (left) and the eardrum (right). (B) Actual prostheses.

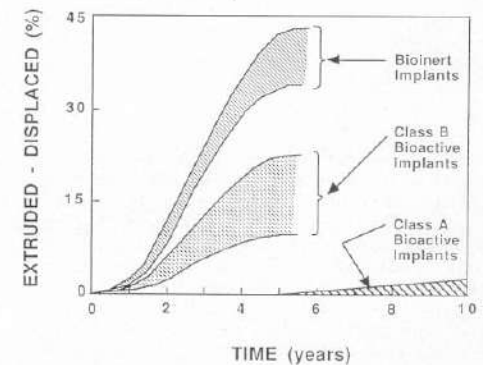
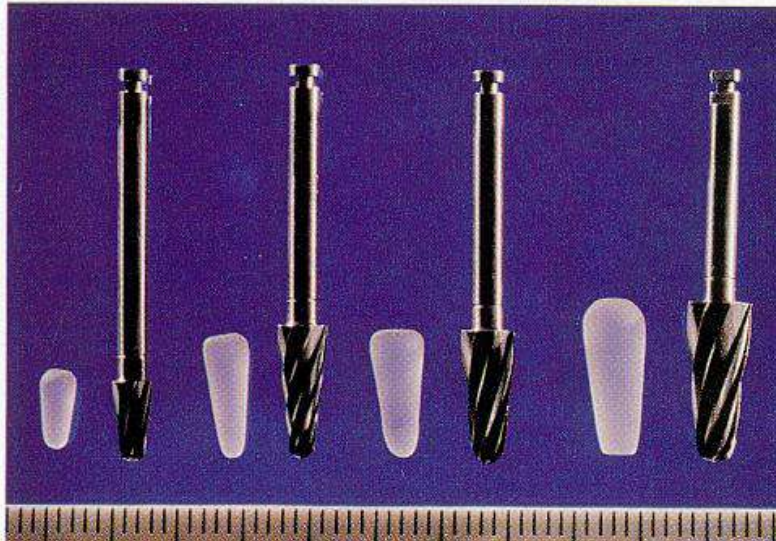
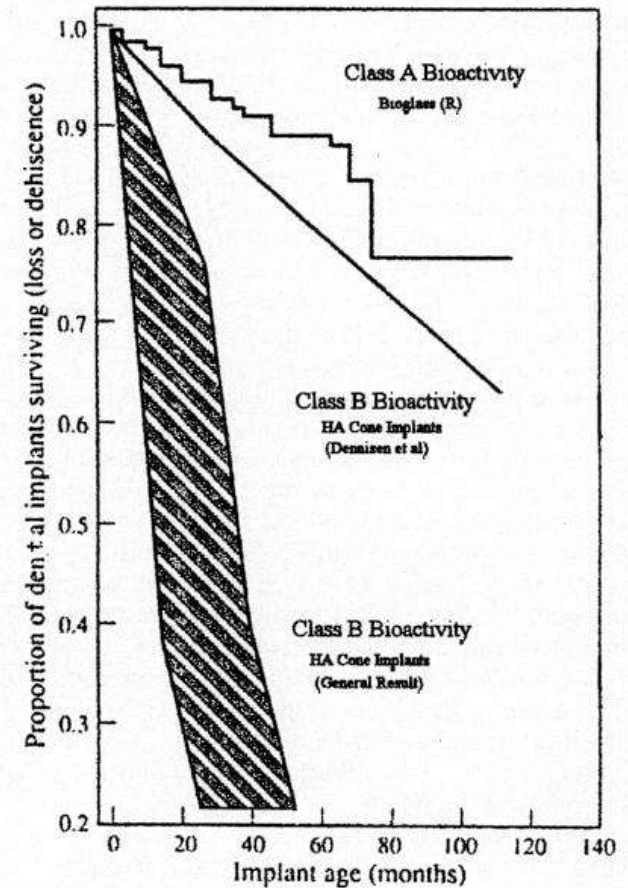


Fig. 20. Survivability comparison of bioinert implants, Class B bioactive implants (synthetic HA) and class A bioactive glass implants (45S5) used to replace middle-ear bones. (Analysis courtesy of Keith Lobel, University of Florida.)

Préservation de la mâchoire après extraction de dents (ERMI)



L'implant est très stable



NORAKER[®]

THE BIOGLASS[®] COMPANY



GlassBone[®]

Granules

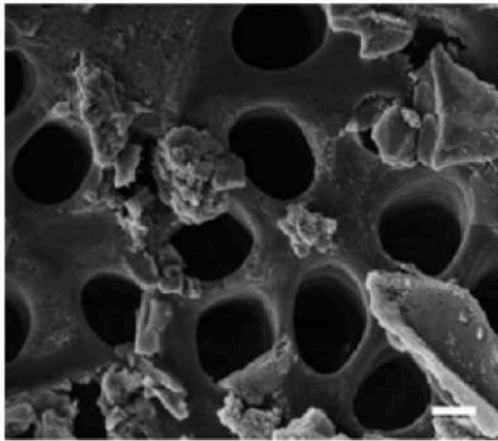


GlassBone[®]

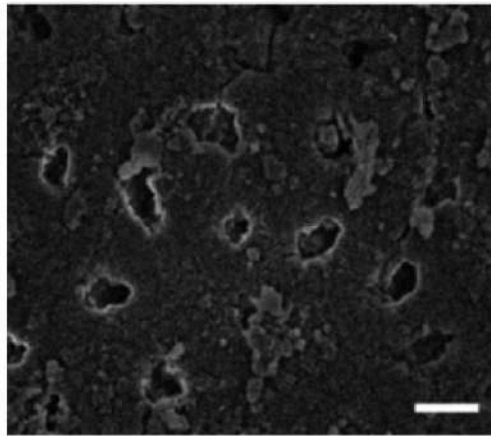
Putty



Traitement de la sensibilité dentaire



(a) immédiatement après application du dentifrice les particules de bioverre adhèrent à la dentine, les microtubules sont visibles et très exposés



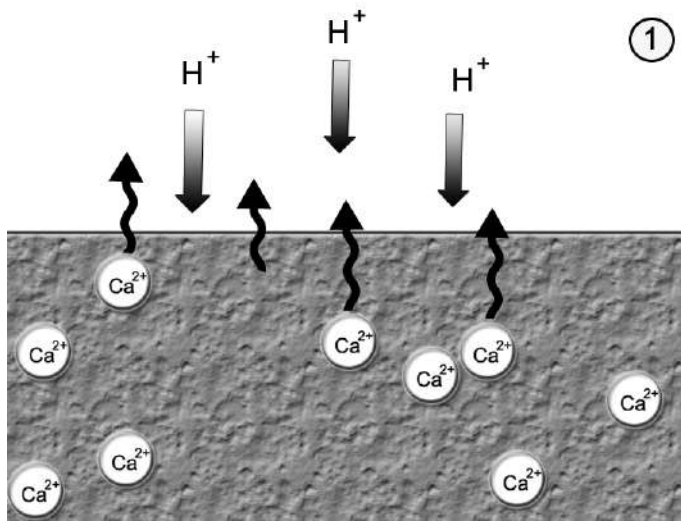
(b) 5 jours après, la surface est complètement recouverte par de l'apatite et les tubules protégés



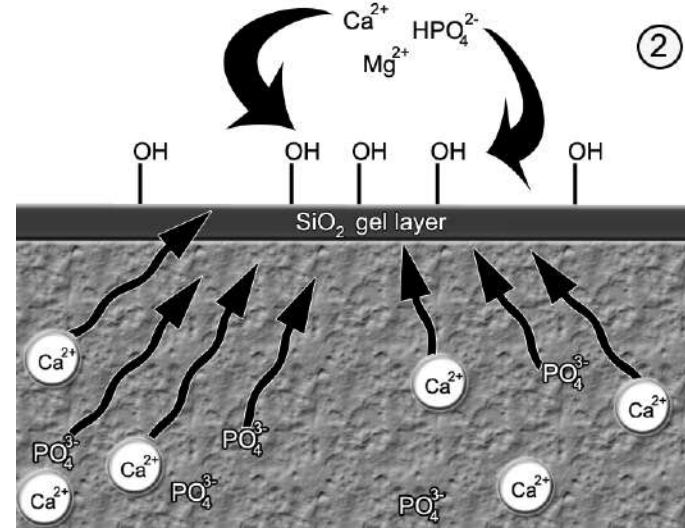
(c) image du produit commercial

Figure 13 – Images en microscopie électronique à balayage de dentine traitée au moyen d'un dentifrice contenant des microparticules de bioverre Novamin® (taille de la barre d'échelle : 1 micromètre) et produit commercial (adapté avec permission d'après [73])

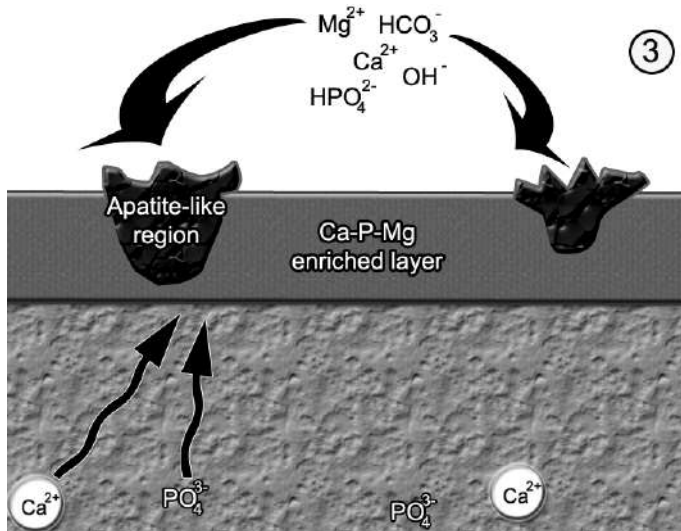
Processus physico-chimique



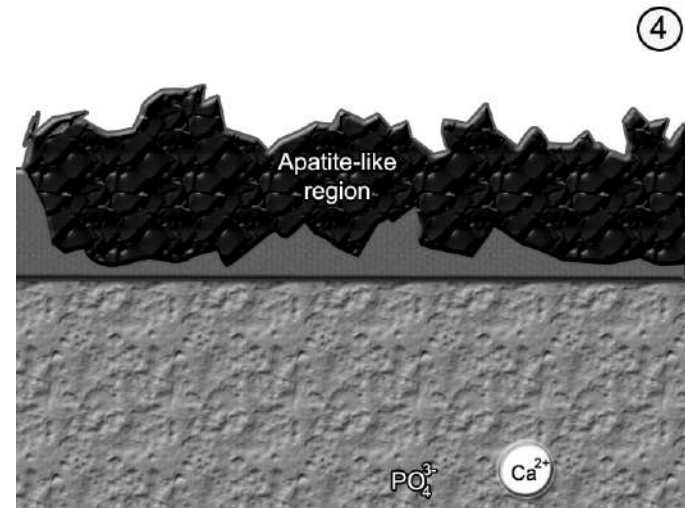
1) Dealkalinisation de la surface



2) Migration des ions à la surface du verre

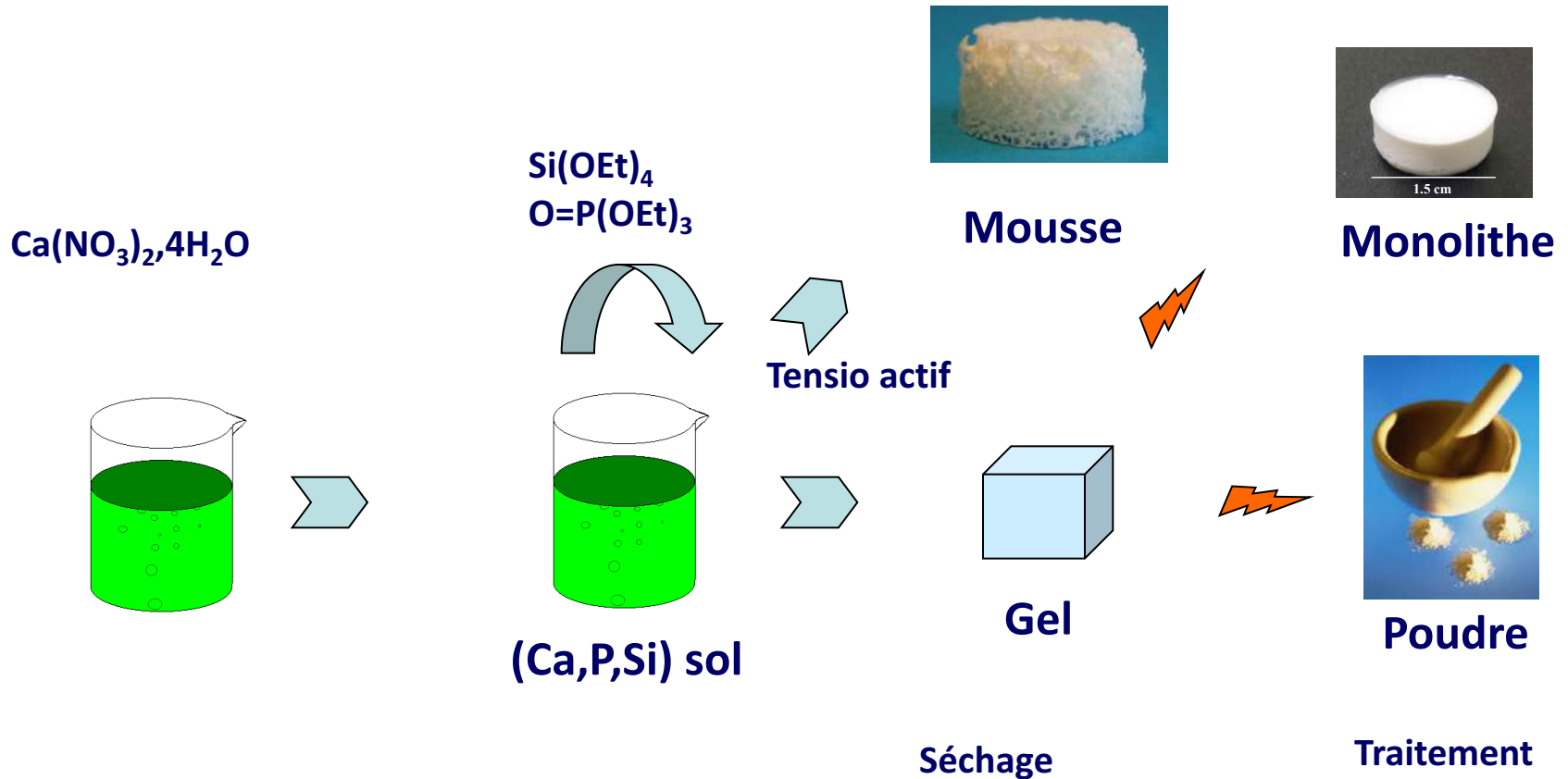


3) Formation d'une couche amorphe Ca-P-Mg; Îlots apatitiques



4) Croissance d'une couche d'apatite biomimétique

Bioverres par Chimie Douce

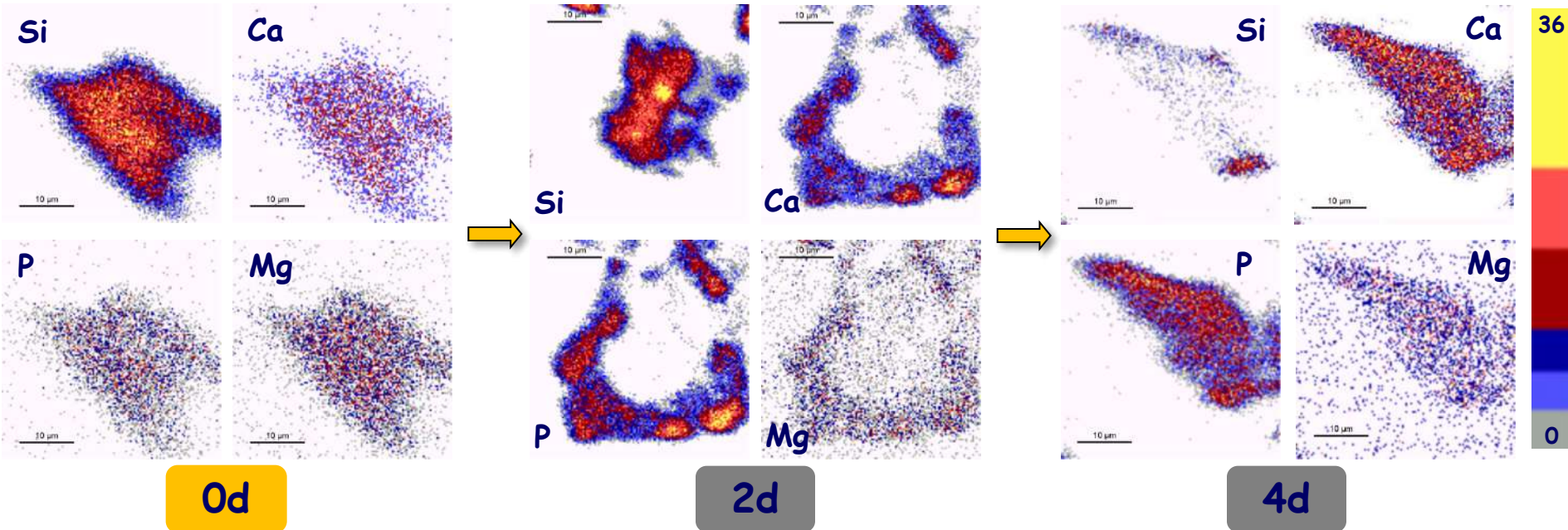


Contrôle fin de la Bioactivité via :

- contrôle de la composition (dopage)
- contrôle de la porosité/morphologie

Cartographie chimique

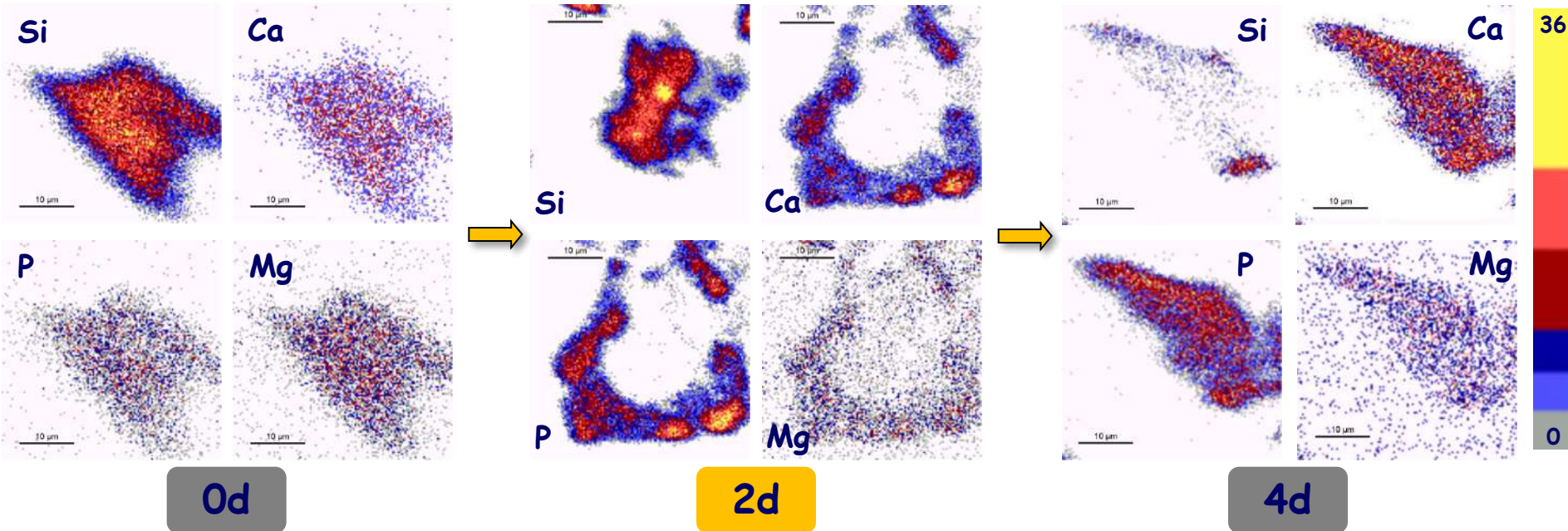
B67,5 Mg5



1st step Homogeneous concentrations of Si, Ca, P, Mg inside the grain

Cartographie chimique

B67,5 Mg5

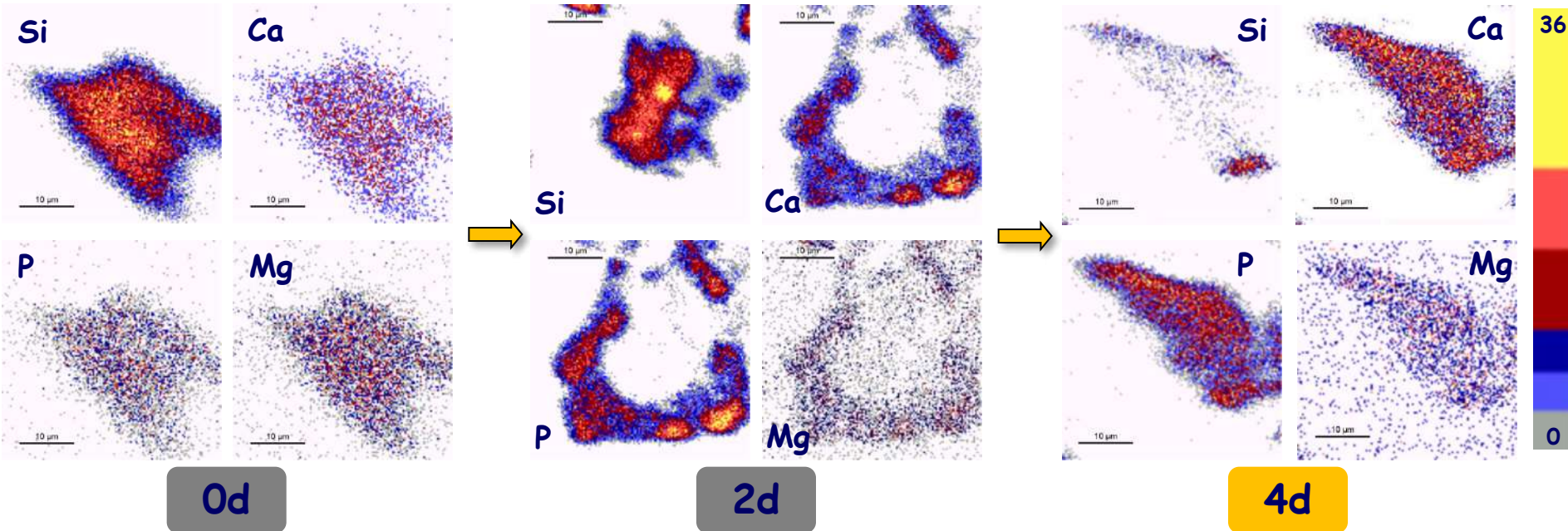


2nd step Two distinct zones :

- Core rich in Si
- Shell Ca-P-Mg

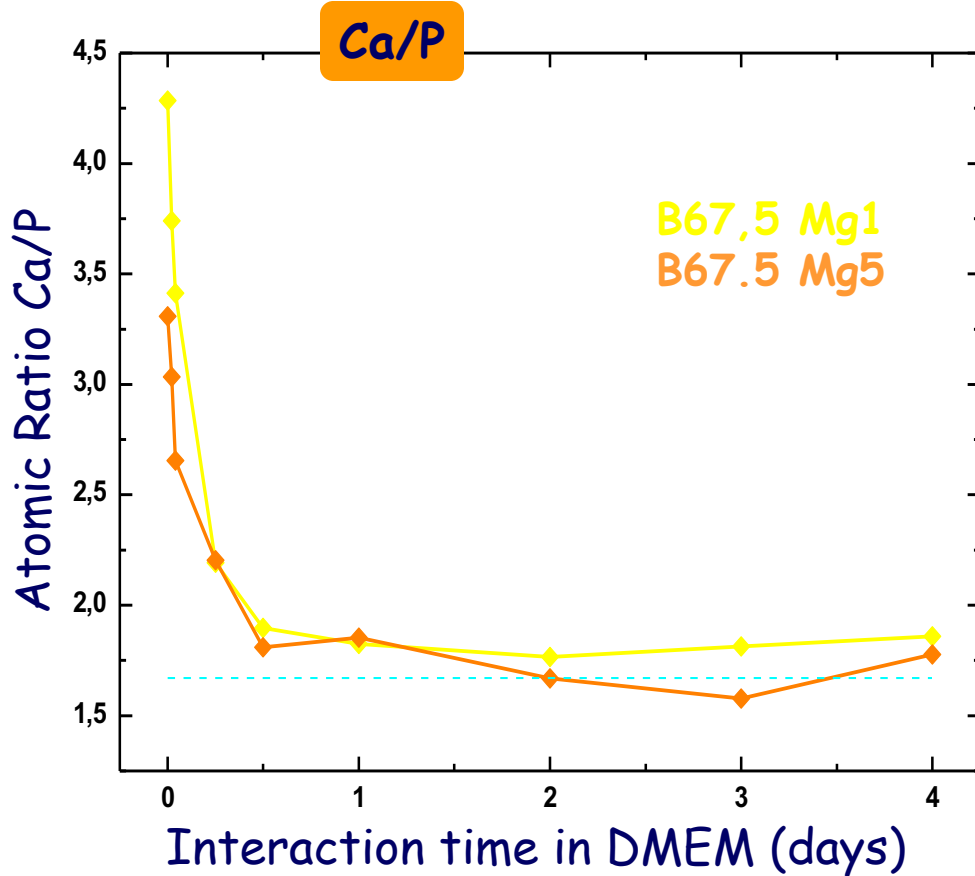
Cartographie chimique

B67,5 Mg5



3rd step Grain totally transformed into calcium phosphate

Evolution of Ca/P in the periphery



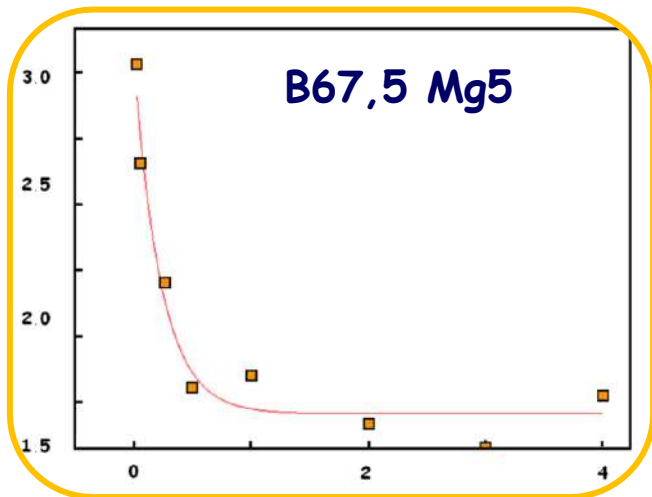
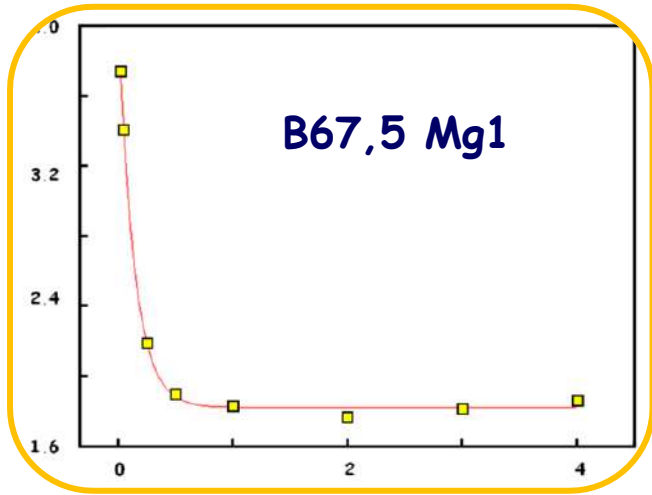
Exponential decay

After 2 days, common limit around 1,66 (apatite)

$$R_{\text{Ca/P}} = A \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) + R_{\text{lim}}$$

Evolution of Ca/P in the periphery

Atomic Ratio Ca/P



Interaction time in DMEM (days)

$$R_{Ca/P} = A \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) + R_{lim}$$

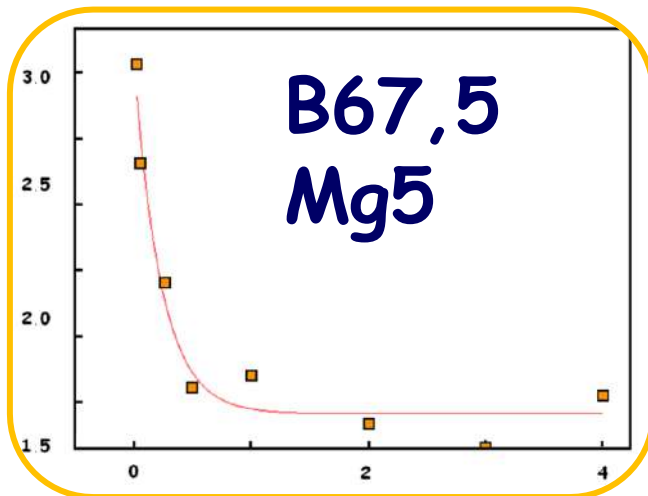
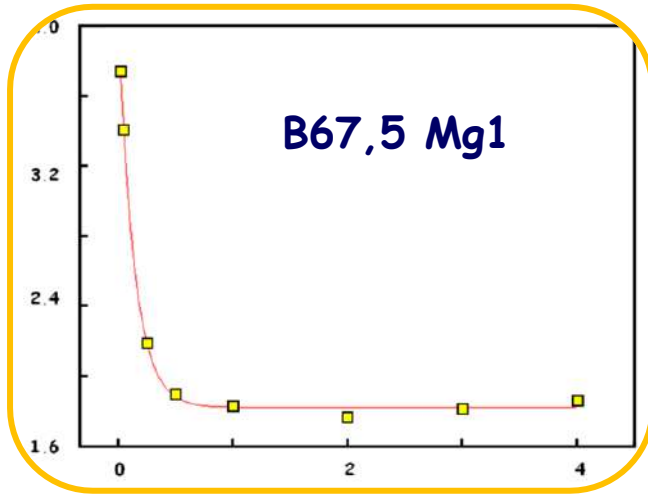


Glass	τ (hours)	R_{lim}
B67,5	0.5	1.90
B67,5 Mg1	2,71	1,82
B67,5 Mg5	4,41	1,7

Vertical arrows indicate trends: a downward arrow between τ values (0.5 to 2.71 to 4.41) and an upward arrow between R_{lim} values (1.90 to 1.82 to 1.7).

Evolution of Ca/P in the periphery

Atomic Ratio Ca/P



Interaction time in DMEM (days)

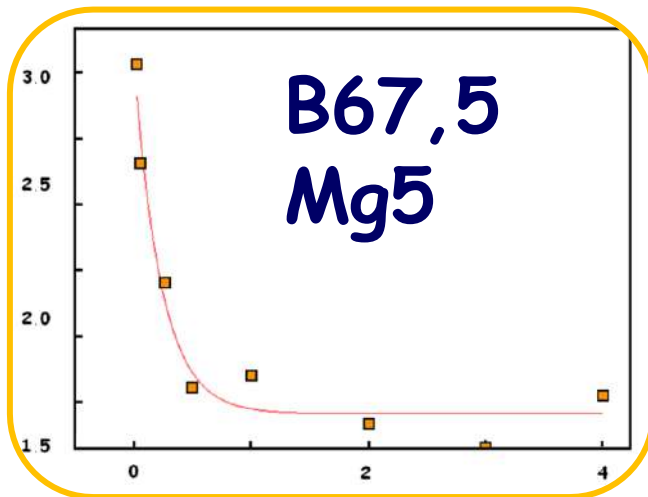
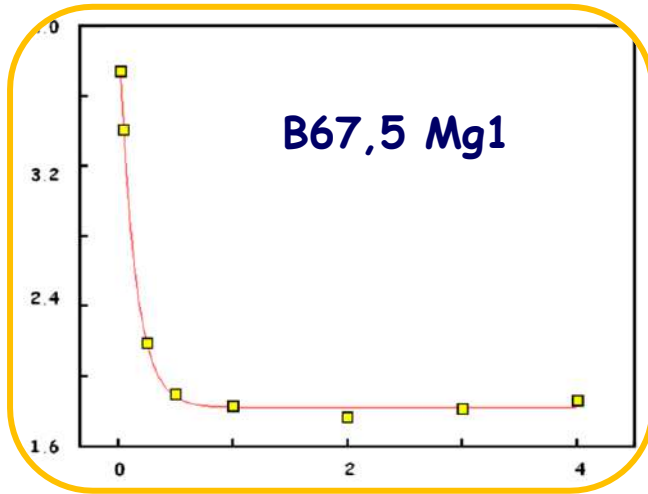
$$R_{Ca/P} = A \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) + R_{lim}$$

Glass	τ (hours)	R_{lim}
B67,5	0.5	1.90
B67,5 Mg1	2,71	1,82
B67,5 Mg5	4,41	1,7

Slow down effect of
MAGNESIUM

Evolution of Ca/P in the periphery

Atomic Ratio Ca/P



Interaction time in DMEM (days)

$$R_{Ca/P} = A \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right) + R_{lim}$$

↓

Glass	τ (hours)	R_{lim}
B67,5	0.5	1.90
B67,5 Mg1	2,71	1,82
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↓

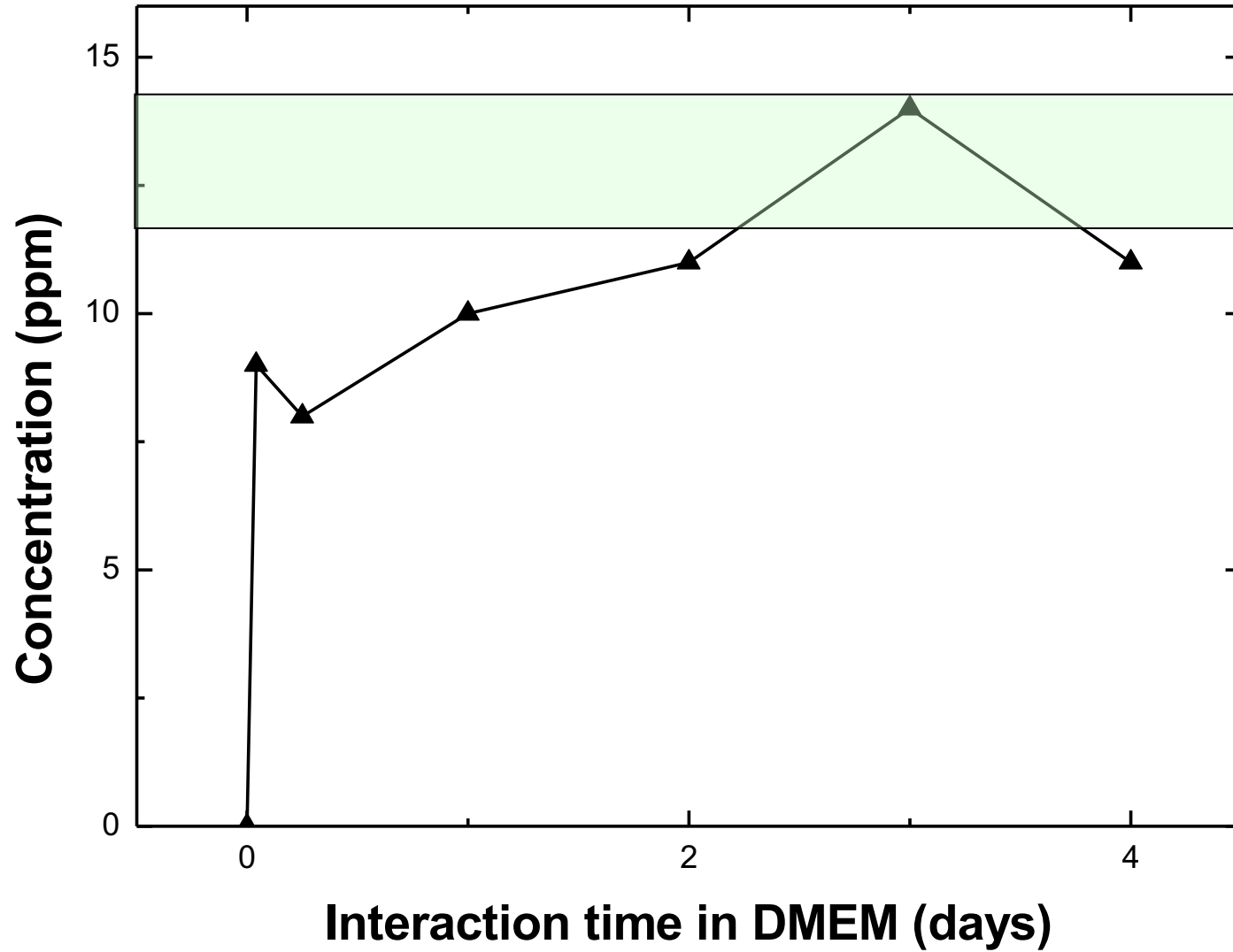
Formation of APATITE

Other doping elements

Element	Dissolution	CaP layer Kinetic Stoichiometry	Dopant	Reference
P	Delayed	Delayed ☺	Incorporation	J. Phys. Chem. C 2008, 112, 9418.
Mg Bactericidal Anti inflammatory	Delayed	Delayed ☺	Incorporation Release	PCCP 2009, 11, 10473
Sr Anti osteoporosis Anti inflammatory	Delayed	Delayed ☺	Incorporation Release	Chem. Mat. 2008, 20, 4969 J. Mat. Chem. (2009), 19, 2940
Zn* Bone formation Anti inflammatory	Delayed	Delayed ☺	- Release	J. Phys. Chem. C 2008, 112, 13663.

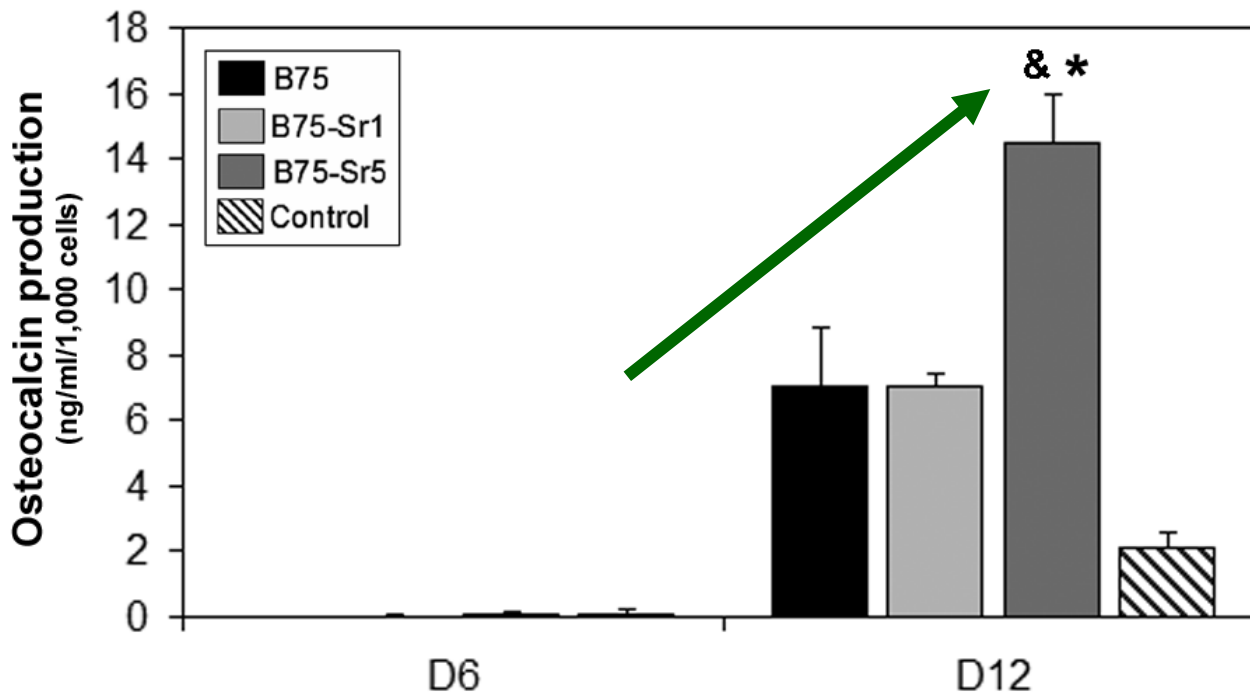
* Binary glass

Sr²⁺ delivery in solution

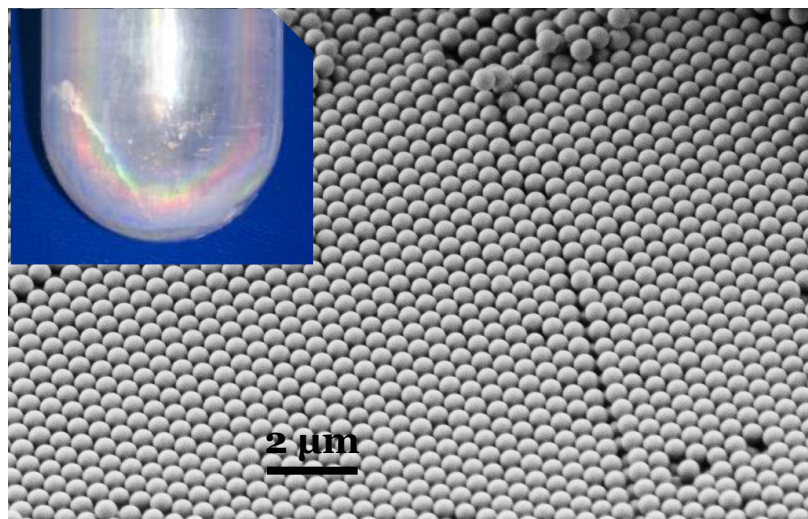
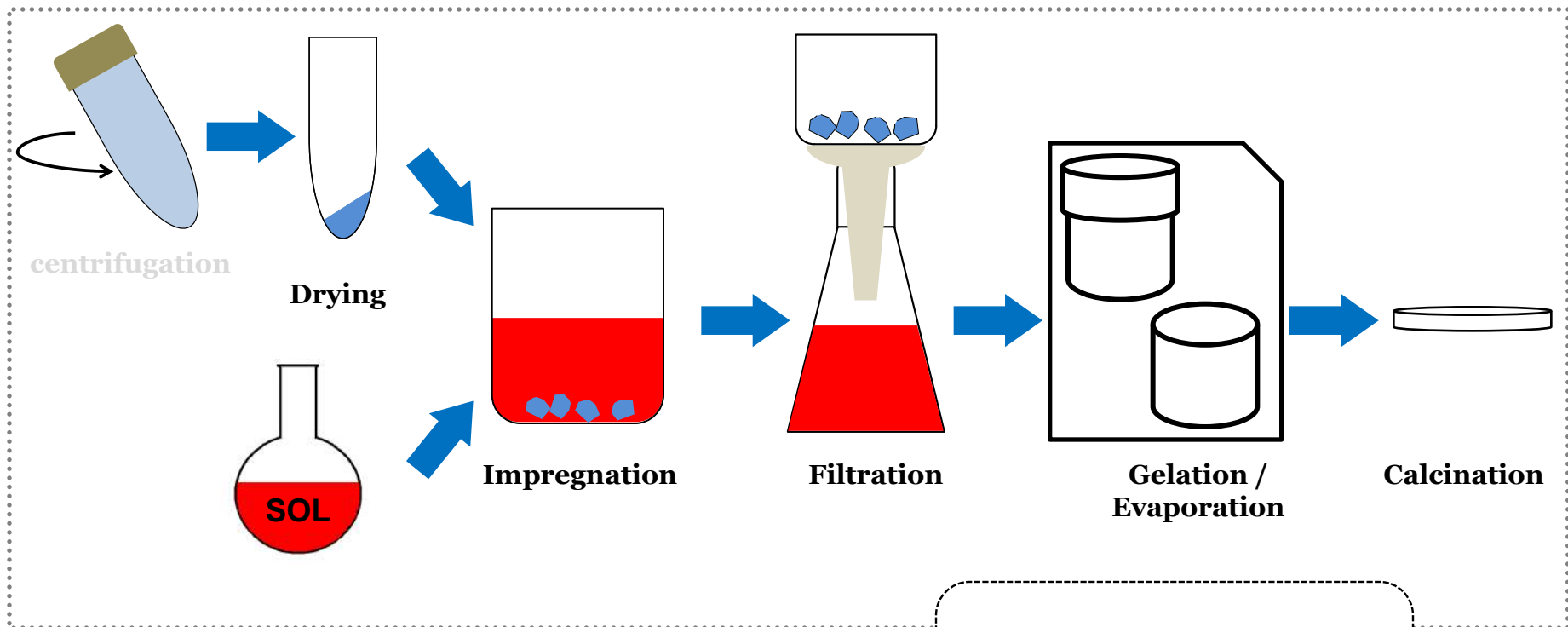


Stimulation of differentiation of osteogenic cells

Osteocalcine, Runx2 , Osterix, Dlx5

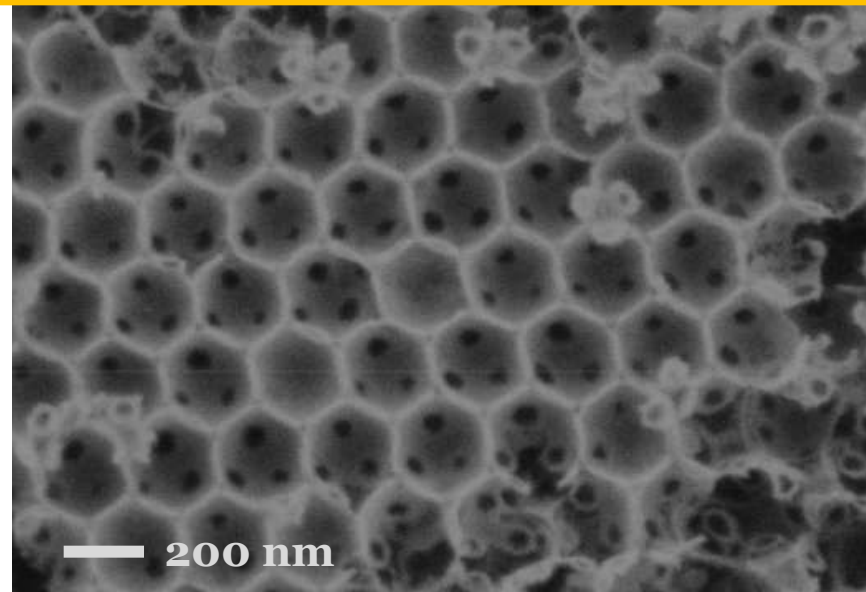
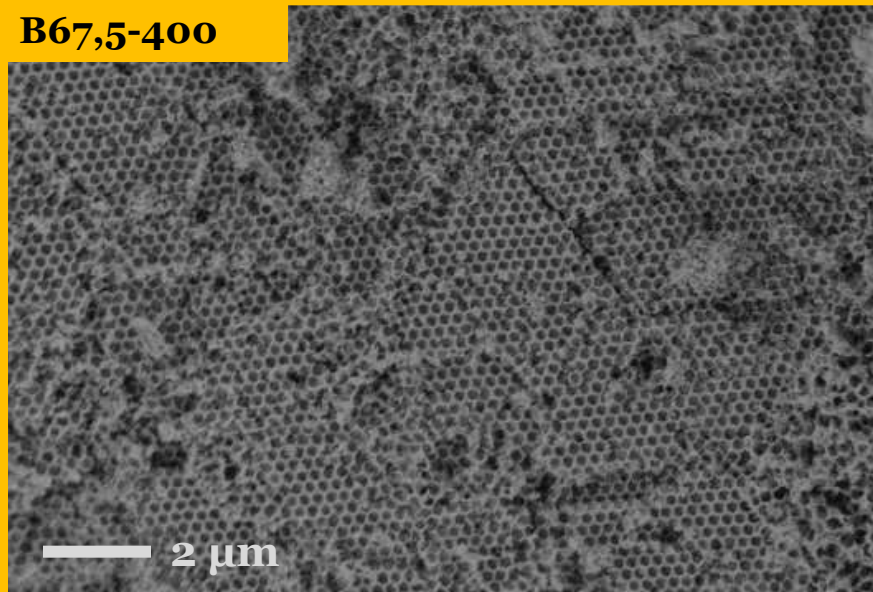


Verres Ternaires Macroporeux

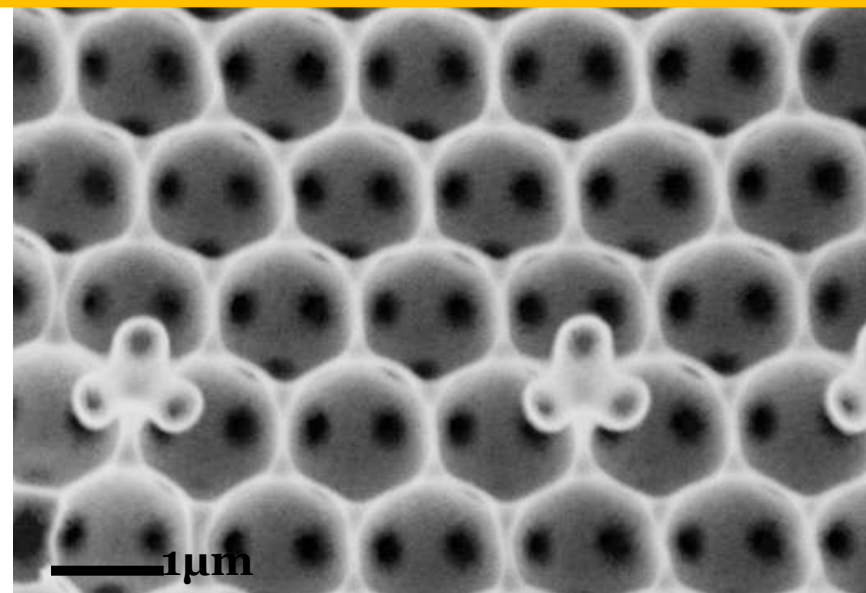
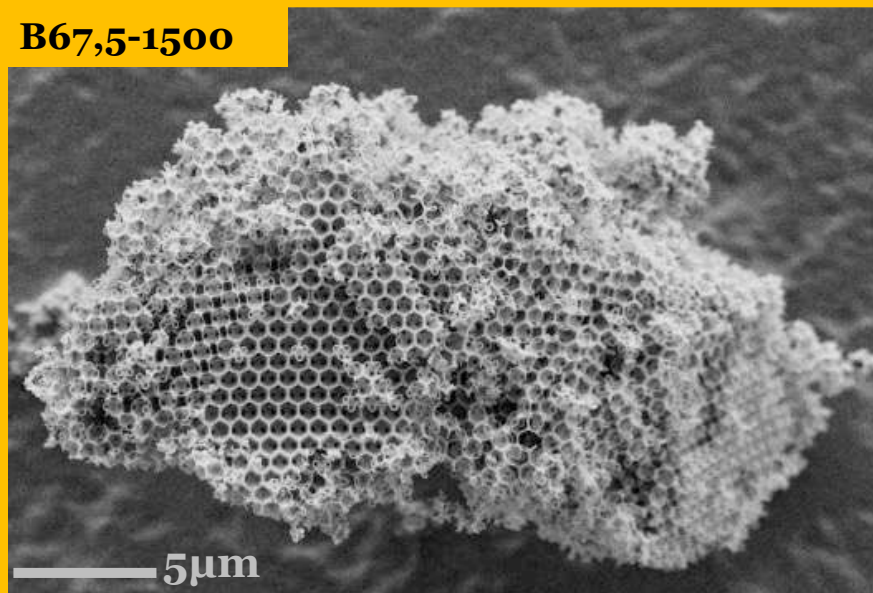


Beads diameter
430 nm
820 nm
1500 nm

B67,5-400

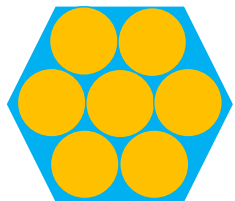
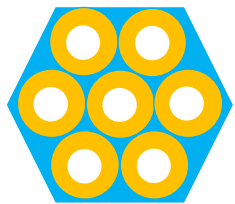
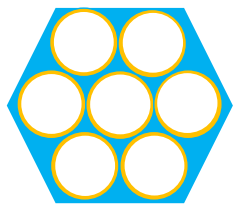
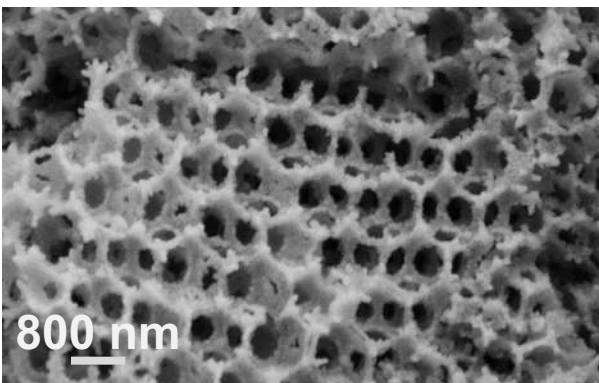


B67,5-1500

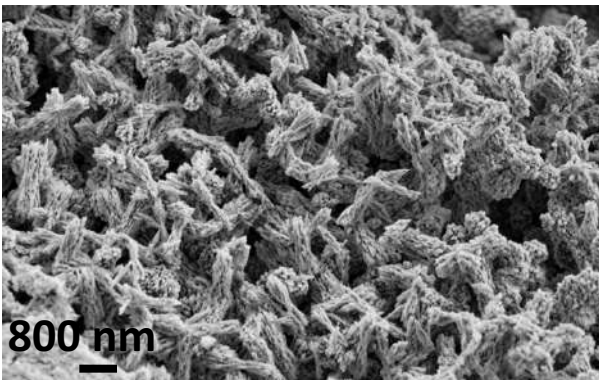


1 μm

Surfacic phenomenon (1h)



Volumic phenomenon (12h)



	Diameter (nm)	Macroporous volume (cm ³ .g ⁻¹)
B67,5-400	387	4,47
B67,5-800	577	7,01
B67,5-1500	943	8,16

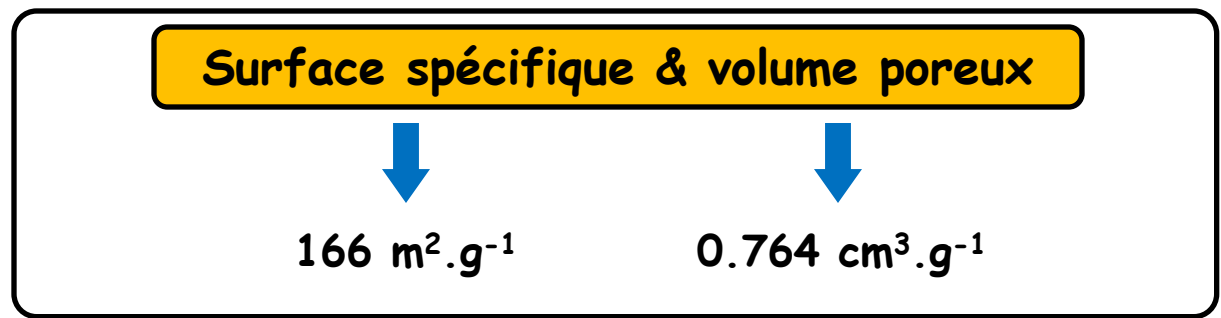
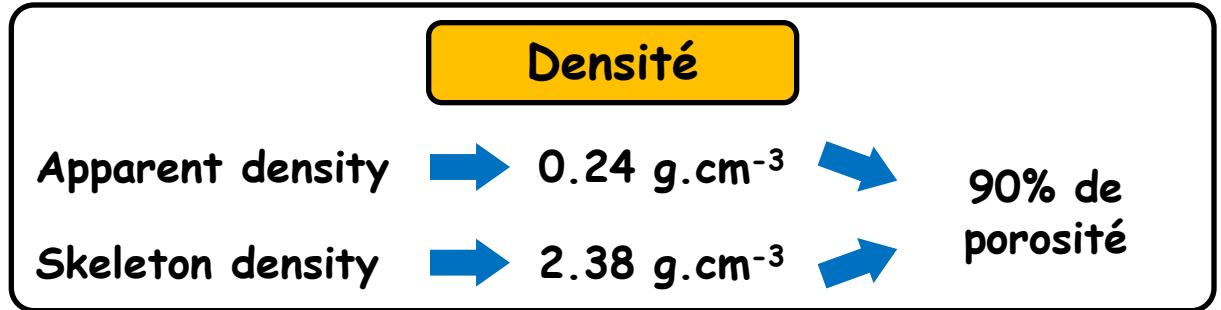
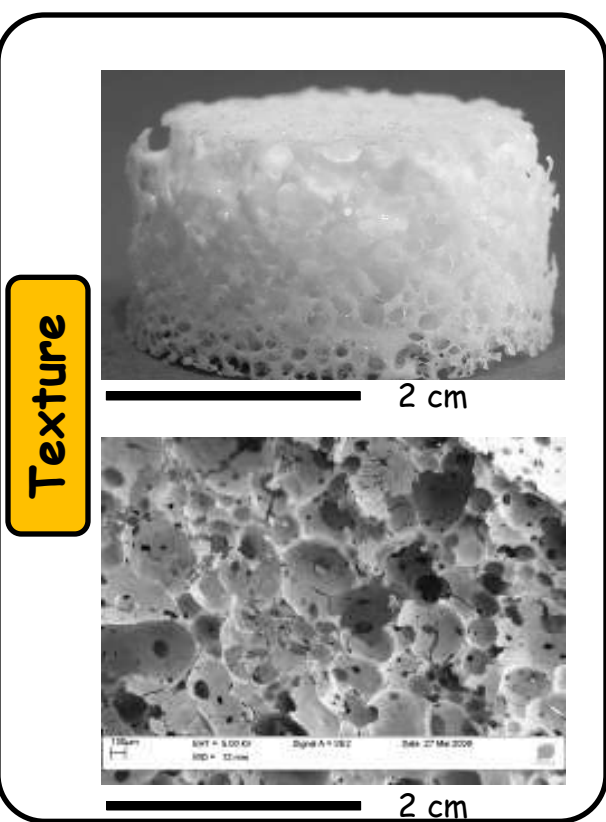
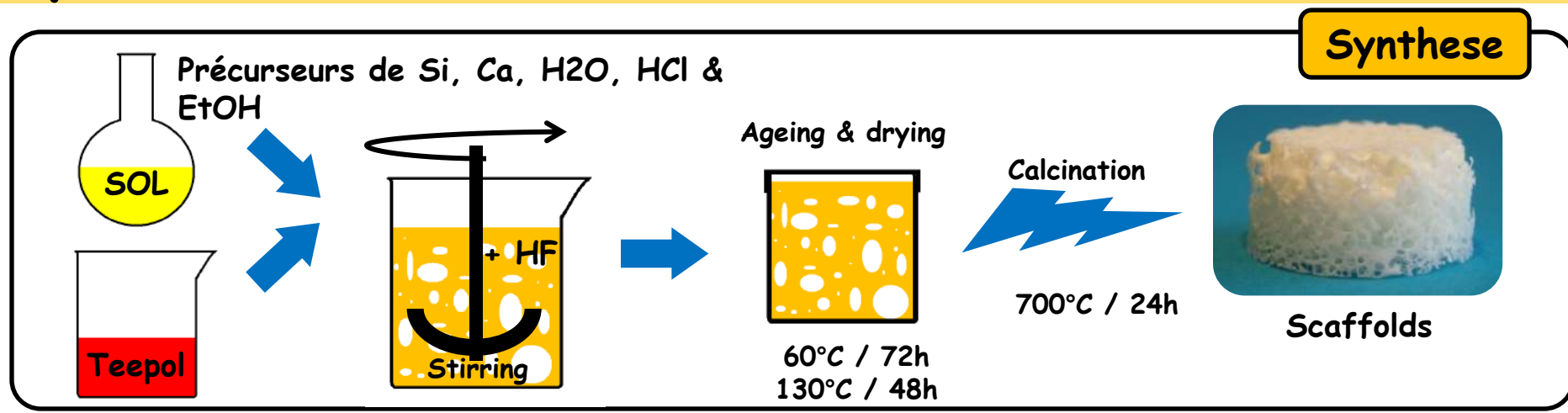


Higher porous volume



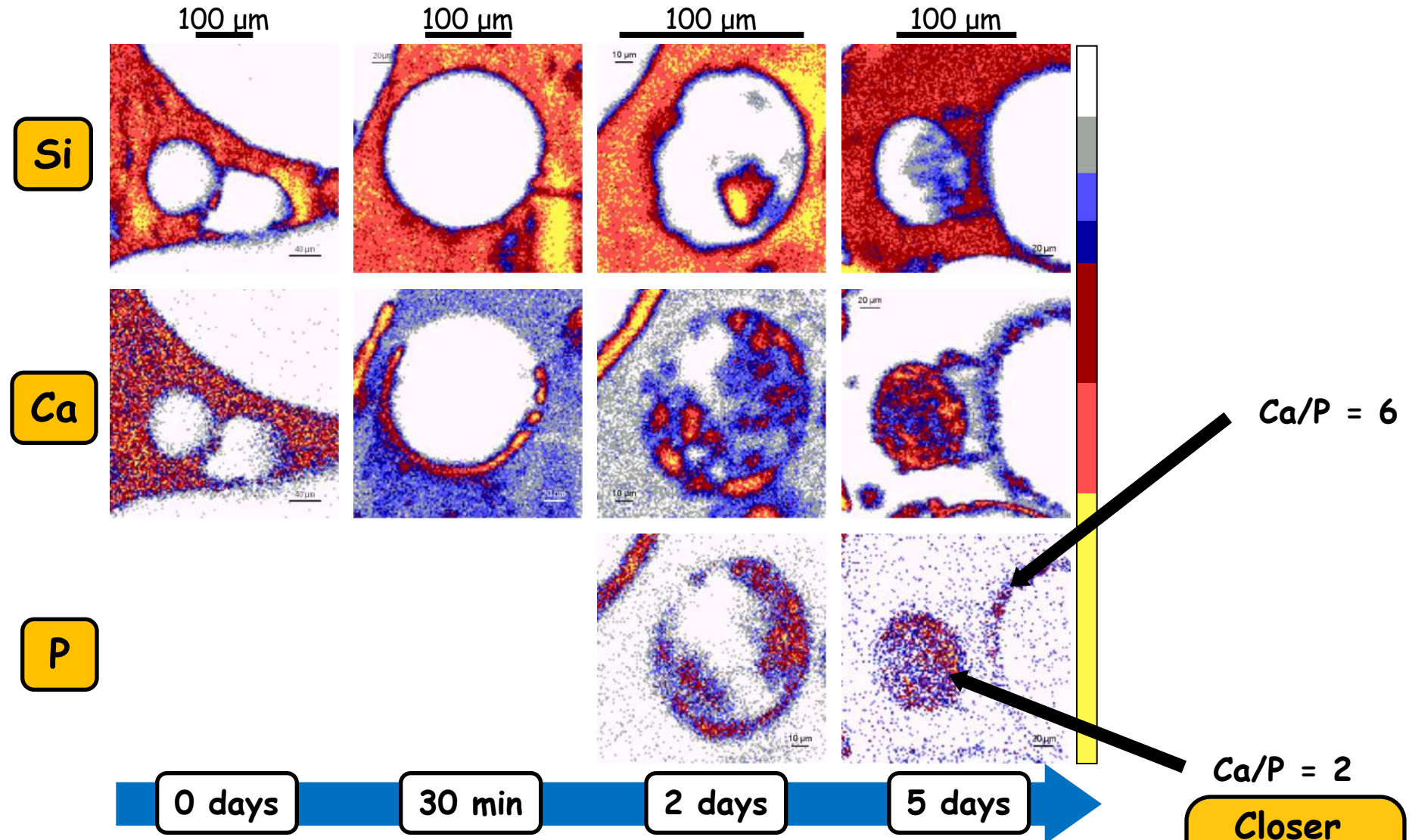
More CaP phases

Synthèse : mousses de verre²



² Jones, J. R.; Hench, L. L. *J. Biomed. Mater. Res. B.* 2004, 68, 36.

Imagerie chimique: mousses de verre binaire



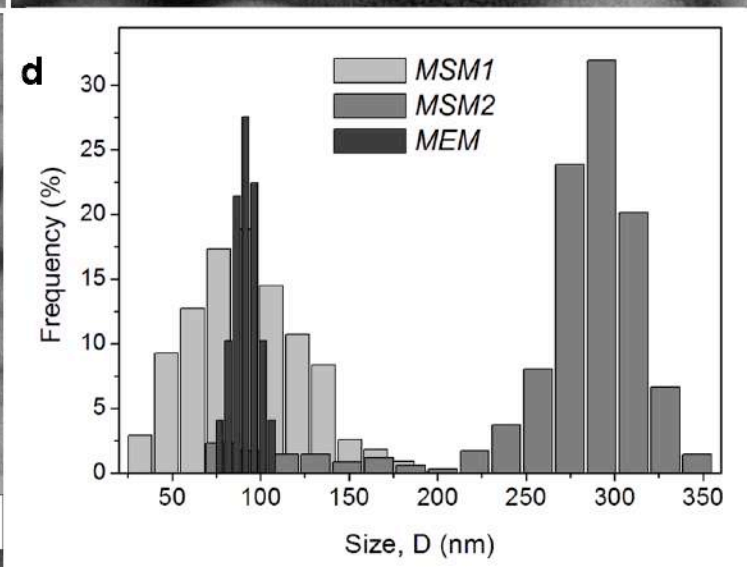
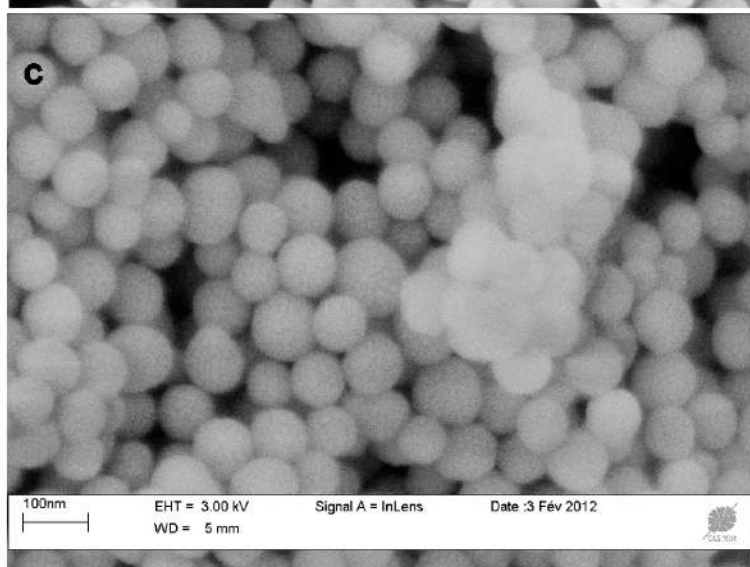
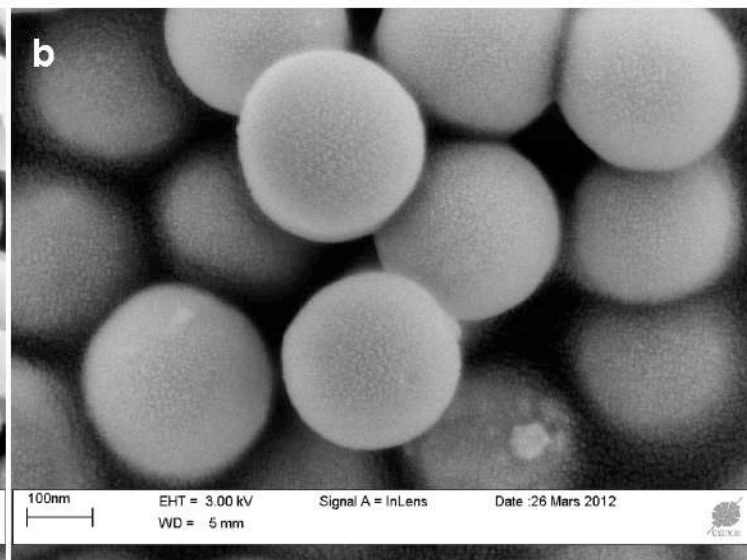
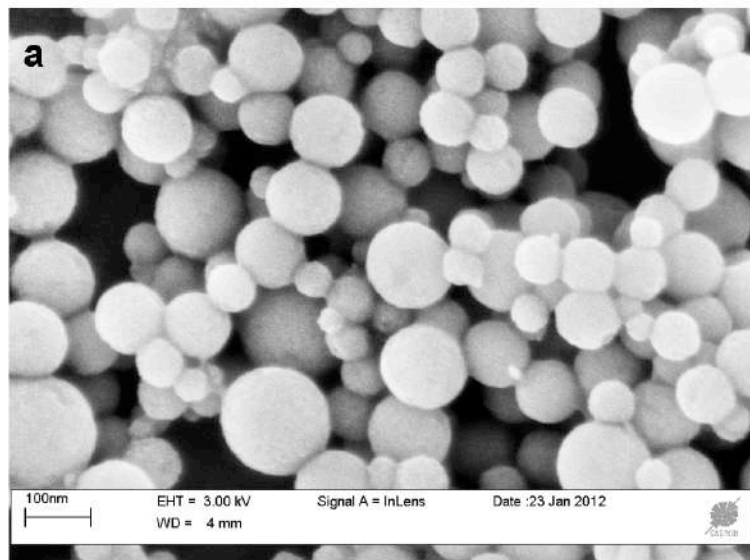
J. Lacroix, J. Phys. Chem. B 117(2), (2013), 510-517

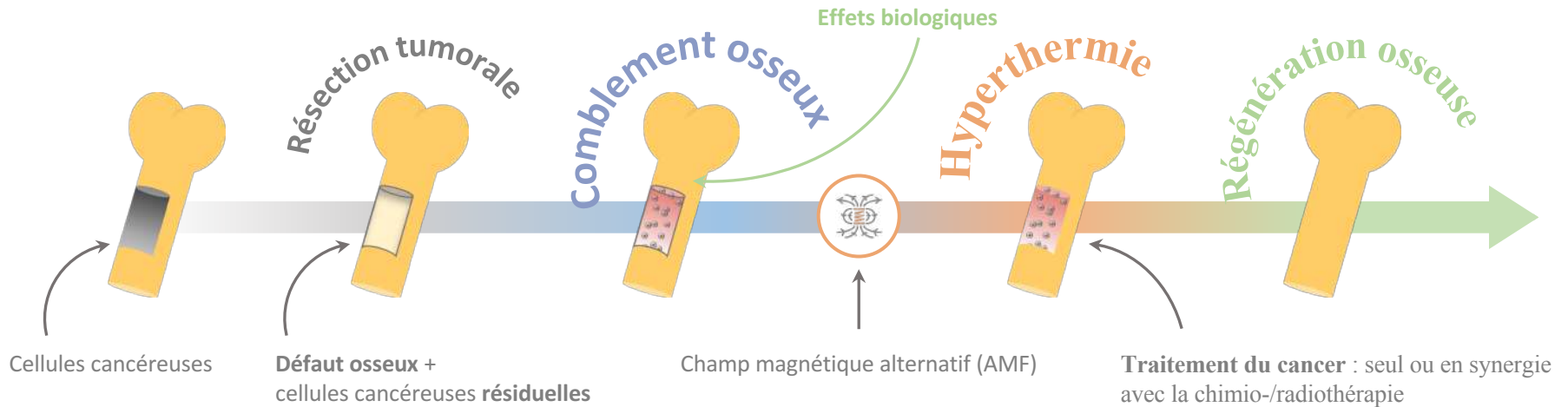
Ł. John, Appl. Mater. Interf., 2(6), (2010), 1737-1742

Ca/P = 2
Closer to apatite (1.67)

Nanoparticules

A. Lukowiak Post-Doc

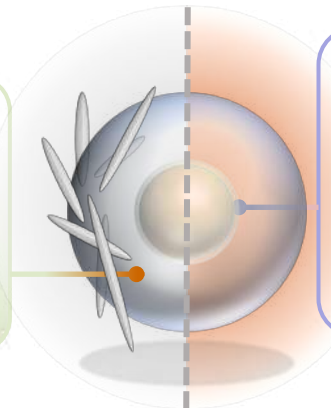




Verre bioactif $\text{SiO}_2\text{-CaO-(CuO)}$

- Formation d'hydroxyapatite (HAp) en milieu biologique et relargage des ions constituants [1]
- Nanoparticules (NPs) par voie sol-gel
- Dopage au cuivre [2]

[1] Vichery et Nedelec, *Materials*, 9, 2016, 288
[2] Kargozar et al., *Mater Sci Eng C* 121, 2021, 111741






NPs superparamagnétiques $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

- Génération de chaleur (hyperthermie) sous champ magnétique alternatif [3]
- Amélioration possible de l'adhésion, la prolifération et la différenciation des cellules osseuses [4]
- Aucune aimantation rémanente

[3] Wust et al., *Lancet Oncol* 3, 2002, 487
[4] Wang et al., *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 3, 2015, 4377

Les nanoparticules magnétiques (MNPs) d'oxyde de fer

Les NPs superparamagnétiques

-  **Biocompatibles** : agents de contraste IRM, traitement de l'anémie...
-  **Synthèse par coprécipitation** simple et « verte », **compatible** avec la méthode Stöber pour l'encapsulation ultérieure
-  Forte aimantation à saturation (M_S) et rémanence nulle

L'hyperthermie magnétique

Pouvoir chauffant SLP (W/g_{Fe}) affecté par plusieurs paramètres :

- **Intrinsèques** : taille des particules, anisotropie, interactions dipolaires magnétiques
- **Extrinsèques** : viscosité du milieu et paramètres du champ (AMF)

$$ILP = \frac{SLP}{f \times H_0^2} \text{ (nH} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}_{Fe}\text{)} \text{ pour s'affranchir des paramètres d'AMF}$$

Caizer et Rai (ed.), *Magnetic Nanoparticles in Human Health and Medicine*, 2021
Fortin et al., *European Biophysics Journal* 37(2), 2008, 223-228

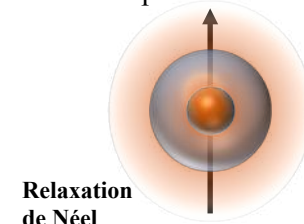


Champ magnétique alternatif (AMF)
d'amplitude H_0 et de fréquence f

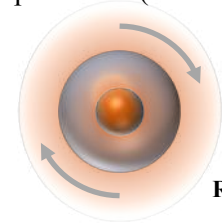
AMF

Génération de chaleur

par relaxation magnétique (*Néel*) ou
par rotation des particules (*Brown*)



Relaxation
de Néel



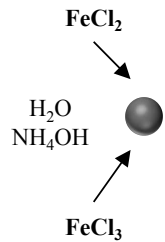
Relaxation
de Brown

Synthèse des cœurs magnétiques (MNPs) et encapsulation

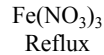
Coprécipitation & étape hydrothermale



[1]



$\nearrow T, \nearrow P$ (7 h)
 $(\varnothing / 150 / 180 \text{ }^\circ\text{C})$



Oxydation



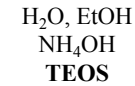
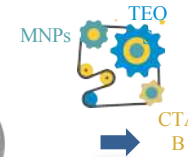
Citration



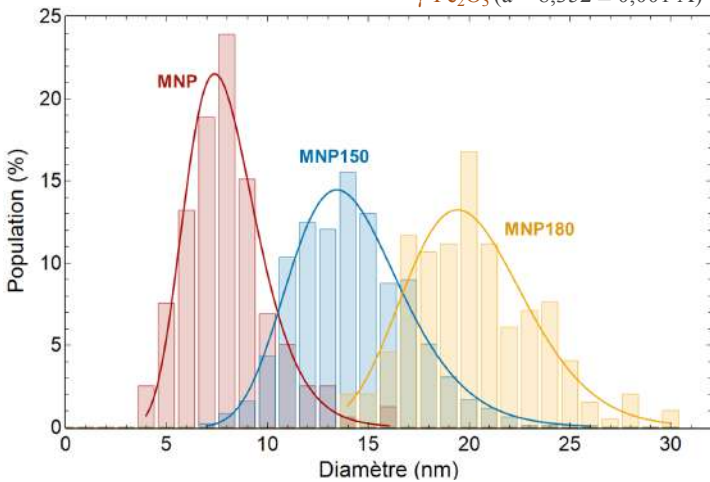
Croissance de la coquille



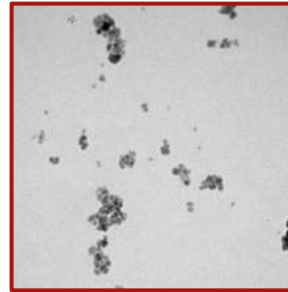
[2]



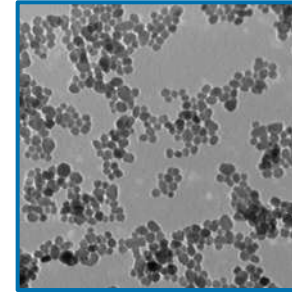
$\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ($a = 8,352 \pm 0,001 \text{ \AA}$)



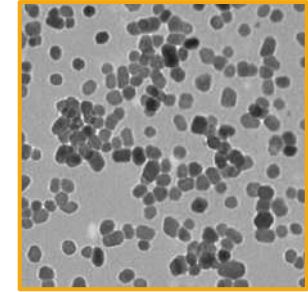
MNP ($8 \pm 2 \text{ nm}$)



MNP150 ($14 \pm 3 \text{ nm}$)



MNP180 ($20 \pm 3 \text{ nm}$)



100 nm

[1] Ozel et al., *Journal of Superconductivity and Novel Magnetism* 28(3), 2015, 823-829

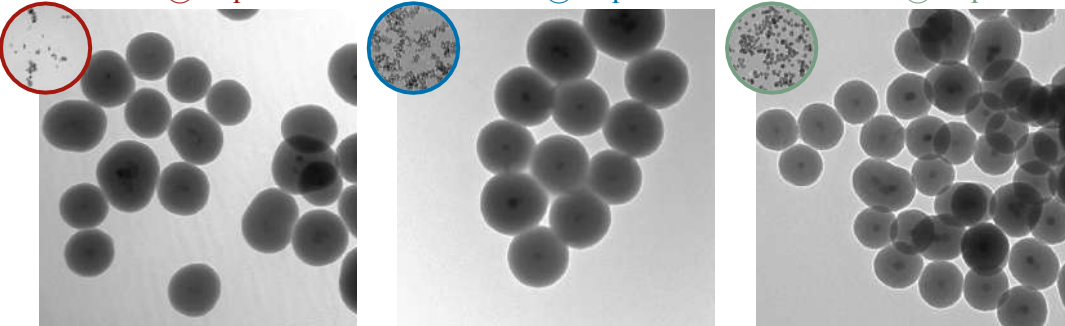
[2] Kesse et al., *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces* 12(42), 2020, 47820-47830

Effet du type de cœur et de la coquille sur le pouvoir chauffant

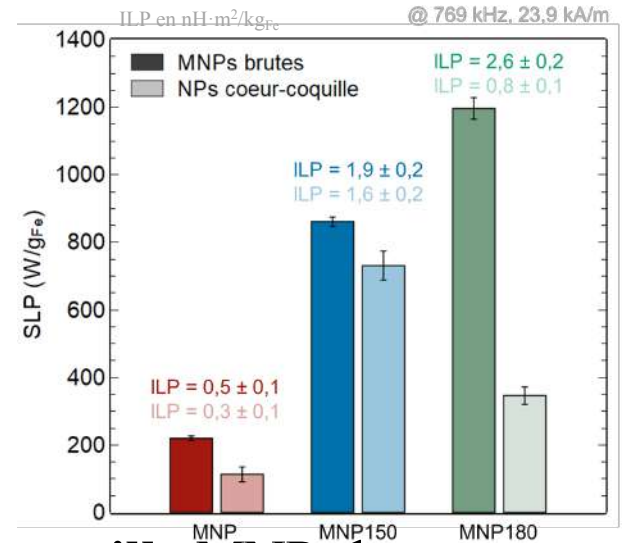
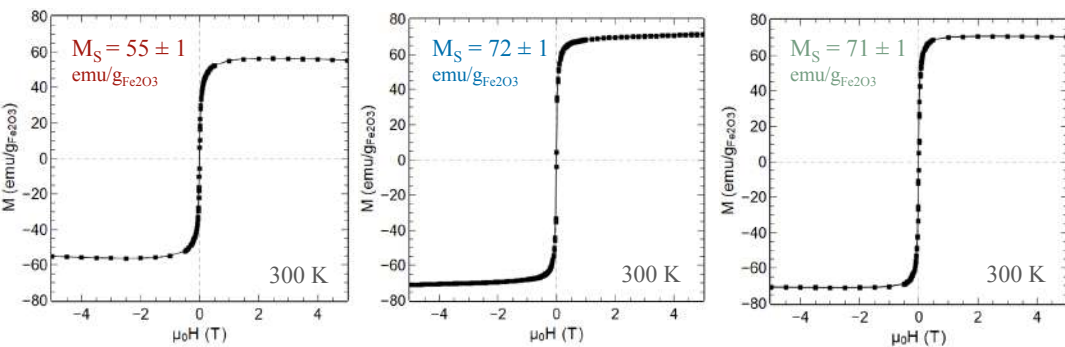
MNP@coquille

MNP150@coquille

MNP180@coquille



100 nm



γ -Fe₂O₃
massive :
74 emu/g

↗ taille MNPs brutes =

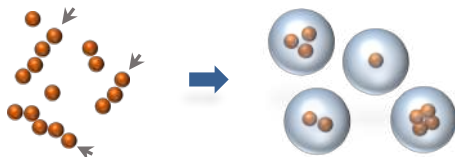
↗ M_S et ↗ SLP



Encapsulation = chute du SLP



MNPs libres
en suspension



MNPs
encapsulées

MNP150 à privilégier

Merci de votre attention...