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Prospective Application of Partially Digested Autologous Chondrocyte for Meniscus Tissue Engineering

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Abstract

Background: Meniscus tissue engineering has yet to achieve clinical application because it requires chondrogenic induction a vitro cell expansion. Contrarily, cartilage engineering from autologous chondrocytes has been successfully applied in onesurgery. If the natural chondrogenic potential of meniscus cells can be demonstrated, meniscus tissue engineering would have value in clinical settings. Materials and Methods: In total, 10 menisci and pieces of cartilage were obtained during total replacements. The tissues were collected for cell isolation and expansion. Their chondrogenic properties were examine immunohistofluorescence and gene expression analyses. Results: In native cartilage, immunofluorescence demonstrate presence of collagen I, aggrecan, and traces of collagen I, whereas comparable staining was seen in the inner and middle men The presence of collagen I but the absence of collagen II and aggrecan were observed in the outer meniscus. In passa chondrocytes showed the presence of collagen II and aggrecan, and the absence of vimentin. The vimentin and aggrecan st were comparable in the inner and middle meniscus cells, whereas the outer cells showed only vimentin staining. In the expression analyses, the expressions of collagen II and aggrecan in the native chondrocyte and the inner and middle meniscus higher than those of the cells from the outer meniscus, but they were not different in collagen I. In the passage 2 cu chondrocytes had a higher expression of collagen II and aggrecan than the meniscus cells. Cells from the inner and middle area higher collagen II and aggrecan expression than those from the outer meniscus. Conclusion: Without chondrogenic induction, and middle meniscus cells possess a chondrogenic phenotype. Specifically, native meniscus cells exhibited more r chondrogenic potential compared with those of the passage 2 monolayer culture.

Keywords: meniscus cell; sustainable tissue engineering; cell-based therapy; chondrogenic expression; chondro property; cell proliferation