

Proceedings

Green Optimization of Glutaraldehyde Vapor-Based Crosslinking on Poly(Vinyl Alcohol)/Cellulose Acetate Electrospun Mats for Applications as Chronic Wound Dressings [†]

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Abstract: In the last years, chronic wounds have become more prevalent, leading to a huge burden on the healthcare and social systems by requiring specialized protection. Indeed, wound dressings capable of assisting in the healing process are in urgent need. To that effect, nanofibrous dressings with a structure resembling the extracellular matrix have been engineered by electrospinning from combinations of poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) and cellulose acetate (CA) and optimized to endure physiological media contact and mechanical stress after crosslinking. Mats were prepared at different PVA/CA ratios, 100/0, 90/10 and 80/20 v/v%, at 10w/v% concentration in acetic acid and water in a 75/25v/v% proportion and processed via electrospinning. Processing conditions were optimized to obtain uniform, continuous, bead free mats, with a flexible structure. The instant solubilization of the PVA portion of the mat in aqueous media was surpassed via crosslinking. Even though there are many chemical agents available to accomplish such task, glutaraldehyde (GA) is by far the most common due to its efficiency, ease of access and processing, and low cost. Further, in its vapor form, GA has demonstrated reduced or no cytotoxic effects. The amount of GA, crosslinking time, temperature, and drying procedure were optimized to guarantee mechanically resilient mats by means of the greenest methodology possible. Indeed, it was determined that GA vapor at 25% in water could be applied for 7 h at 60 °C, using 6 mL of solution, in a 130 × 120 mm² mat with optimal results. All traces of GA were then eliminated from the mats in a controlled environment (41% relative-humidity and 19 °C). In the end, it was seen that the mechanical resilience and thermal stability of the mats were improved after the applied of the modified, green GA-based crosslinking, revealing the engineered methodology potential for applications in biomedical devices.

Keywords: bio-based polymers; wound protection; nanofibrous electrospun mats; green crosslinking process; glutaraldehyde vapor; mechanical resilience

1. Introduction

Wound healing is a highly coordinate and complex process that comprises rhythmic interactions of various cells and biomolecules [1]. Shortcomings in this process have affected approximately 40 million patients worldwide, reaching epidemic proportions [2]. Diabetes, aging, cardiovascular diseases, malnutrition, and high levels of local bacterial burden are some of the different disorders that can lead to the appearance of this type of wounds [3]. These conditions or factors trigger a

persistent inflammatory response, impair angiogenesis, difficult re-epithelialization since they disrupt the levels of cytokines/growth factors, increase the activity of proteases leading to cell disorders, such as phenotypic changes in neutrophils, decreased action of M2 macrophages and reduced fibroblast proliferative capacity [4,5]. Therefore, to an effective treatment of CW these phenomena need to be overcome [6]. The oral administration of high doses of drugs is widely accepted to reach such a goal. However, their efficiency is in many instances compromised due to their low tissue penetration effectiveness and the arise of systemic side effects (off-target action).

Dressings have played an important role in CW treatments as they allow the direct delivery of bioactive compounds to the affected site, protect the wound bed from physical and mechanical stress, guarantee a moisture environment and a provisional matrix for cell migration, deposition and neovascularization, while still maintaining the oxygenation of the wound [2,7]. The architecture and the topography of the wound dressing plays a significant role in the skin regeneration and the healing of the wound. The electrospinning technique has attracted great attention by being capable of producing 3D nanofibrous dressings, from synthetic and natural polymers, with superior advantages over conventional dressing formulations, including, high oxygen permeability, high surface to volume ratio, tunable pore size and structural similarity to the extracellular matrix [8–10]. While synthetic polymers exhibit excellent mechanical properties, flexibility, thermal stability, electrospinnability and an appropriated degradation profile, like poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA), they lack cell affinity or cell recognition sites [11]. To overcome this limitation, synthetic polymers have been conjugated with natural polymers, which exhibit superior biocompatibility and low immunogenicity, and some even display intrinsic antibacterial properties. Cellulose acetate (CA) has attracted wide interest in the production of nanofibers due to its biodegradability, biocompatibility, chemical persistence, and thermal constancy [12,13]. Its low tensile strength can be overcome by blending with PVA. Still, PVA-based electrospun nanofibrous dressings suffer from water instability. Therefore, crosslinking approaches that resort to green methodologies are in high demand. This process not only prevents the instant dissolution of PVA in aqueous environments but also improves the mechanical properties of the mats [7–14]. Various crosslinking approaches can be used, namely physical methods that resort to heat and radiation, or chemical agents such as glutaraldehyde (GA), glyoxal, and boric acid [15]. Among the various aldehydes, GA has been the most effective crosslinking agent, with its vapor phase methodology showing low or no detectable cytotoxic effects [16,17]. In this study, electrospun nanofibrous matrices were prepared using different polymer ratios of PVA and CA and their crosslinking process was optimized according to the structures generated. Conditions were defined aiming to achieve the greenest methodology possible with the lowest environment impact on all stages of production.

2. Experiments

2.1. Materials

PVA (Mw 78,000, 88% hydrolyzed) was purchased from Polysciences, Europe GmbH, and CA (39.8 wt. % acetyl content, Mw 30 000) was acquired from Sigma. The acetic acid (glacial) was purchased from Merck, while glutaraldehyde (GA, 25% aqueous solution) was obtained from Sigma.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Fabrication of Nanofibrous Meshes

Polymeric solutions of PVA/CA were prepared at 10% (w/v) in acetic acid/distilled water at 75/25% (v/v). Polymer solutions were continuously stirred at 40 °C for 4 h. PVA and CA were combined at varying ratios: 100/0 (or 100 PVA), 90/10 and 80/20% (v/v). A fixed voltage of 25 kV was applied to the steel capillary needle with an inner diameter of 18 Gauge (G). The distance between the needle tip and the aluminum collector was established at 18 cm and the solution feeding rate was set at 0.8 mL/h. Temperature and relative humidity (RH) were controlled and maintained at 20–22 °C

and 65–70%, respectively. After production, mats were stored in a desiccator with a controlled RH of $\approx 41\%$ and at 19 °C.

2.2.2. Crosslinking Process

PVA/CA meshes were crosslinked in GA vapor with the purpose of increasing their stability in aqueous media. The first approach followed consisted in drying meshes of $130 \times 120 \text{ mm}^2$ for 72 h at 40 °C, to eliminate residual water molecules, being then placed in a vacuum-sealed desiccator with 15 mL of GA solution (2.65 M) and left at room temperature (RT) or heated at 60 °C during 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8 h. Residual GA was eliminated via two drying processes, one at 60 °C for 24 h and another at 45 °C for 24 h. Removal of GA was also attempted via sonication at RT and orbital shaking at 37 °C (100 rpm), both for 15 and 30 min with water change every 5 min, and using a solution of glycine (0.26 M) at 0.5 and 2% (v/v) in orbital stirring at 37 °C for 15 and 30 min. In a second approach, the amount of GA solution (2.65 M) was reduced to 6 mL and the meshes, prepared in equal conditions to those described in approach one, where vacuum-sealed in a desiccator and heated at 60 °C and 7 h (optimal time determined by approach one). Here, residual GA was eliminated over time by storing the meshes in a controllable environment of 41% RH and at 19 °C.

2.2.3. Fiber Diameters

The average fiber diameter of the uncrosslinked and crosslinked electrospun meshes was determined by measuring 100 fiber sites in six scanning electron microscopy (SEM) micrographs captured at 50,000 \times , using the ImageJ software. Samples were covered with a thin film (10 nm) of Au-Pd (80–20 wt. %) using a 208HR high-resolution sputter coater (Cressington Company, Watford, UK) coupled to an MTM-20 Cressington high-resolution thickness controller, and observed via FEG-SEM (NOVA 200 Nano SEM, FEI Company, Hillsboro, OR, USA) using an electron accelerating voltage of 10 kV.

3. Results and Discussion

Uniform, bead free nanofibrous mats were successfully produced from PVA/CA solutions with an average fiber diameter of 223, 217 and 194 nm for polymer ratios of 100/0, 90/10 and 80/20, respectively (example in Figure 1a). However, the obtained electrospun nanofibrous meshes were unstable in water, dissolving instantly [18]. A crosslinking process with GA vapor was thus applied. Optimizations were initiated with the 80/20 PVA/CA ratio, since a smaller number of hydroxyl groups were available to react with the aldehydes from GA and, this way, form acetal bonds [13,15]. In a first approach, the vapor phase crosslinking was accomplished using 15 mL of GA (2.56 M) and exposing the vacuum-sealed mats to RT or heat at 60 °C for 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8 h. Samples processed at RT were unsuccessful. The optimal exposure time at 60 °C was established at 7 h, since with smaller periods of time, the meshes were not efficiently reticulated, degrading upon contact with water, and after 8 h of treatment the mats gained a yellowish coloration. After crosslinking, the average fiber diameter increased considerably from 194 to 343 nm due to the reaction with GA. This was found as evidence of this compound excess on the fibers (Figure 1b). Evaporation processes were then employed at 60 °C and 45 °C for 24 h to remove the entrapped GA. Fibers became yellowish and rigid using the 60 °C evaporation process. At 45 °C the mats retained their original color; however, this was not enough to eliminate efficiently the GA from the nanofibers. Three different washing procedures were thus employed: (1) sonication at RT, (2) orbital shaking (100 rpm) at 37 °C, and washing in a 0.26 M glycine solution with gentle orbital shaking (100 rpm) at RT for 30 min. Table 1 reports the observed alterations in the mats' morphology and architecture following each washing procedure. In all cases, the nanofibers, originally straight, merged/fused and entangled with each other forming interfiber bonding, mostly at the intersection points, due to the heat applied. Overall, the fibers morphology and nanofibrous meshes porosity, which are important requirements for biomedical applications, could not be retained.

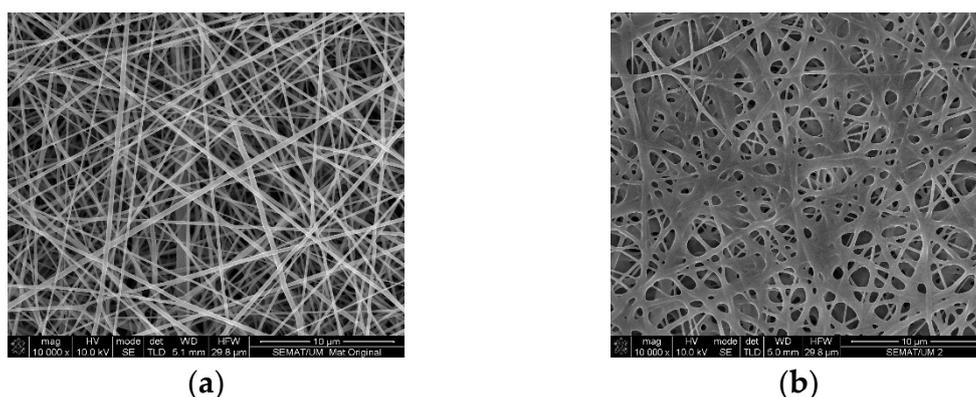
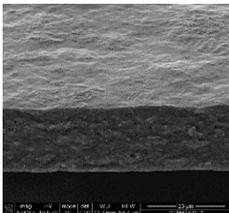
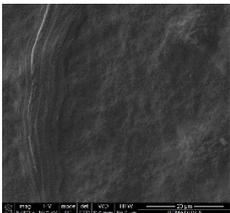
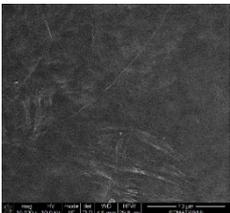
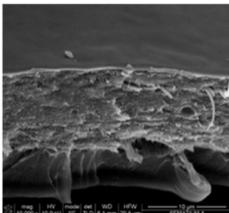
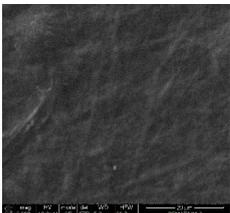
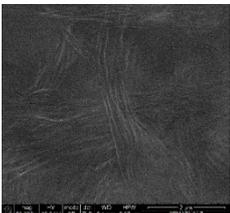


Figure 1. FEG-SEM micrograph of an 80/20 PVA/CA mat, (a) before and (b) after crosslinking using 15 mL of GA at 2.56 M.

Table 1. Treatments applied for the elimination of GA entrapped within the nanofibrous mats.

Process	Sonication	Orbital Shaker	Glycine
Duration (min)	15 vs. 30	15 vs. 30	15
Structure	 (15 min)	 (15 min)	 (0.5%)
	 (30 min)	 (30 min)	 (2%)
Temperature (°C)	RT	37	37

To retain the original structure of the meshes a second approach was examined in which the volume of GA was reduced to 6 mL, while maintaining the 60 °C of treatment for 7 h. After the crosslinking process, the meshes architectural morphology was almost unaltered when compared to the uncrosslinked meshes (Figure 2a). Additionally, their stability in aqueous medium was guaranteed (Figure 2b). As extra content of GA was not detected on the fibers, drying and washing procedures were neglected. Still, possible GA residues could be eliminated during storage in a controlled environment (41% RH and 19 °C). The average diameters of the nanofibers increased slightly to 200, 238 and 278 nm for 100/0, 90/10 and 80/20 PVA/CA, respectively, when compared to the uncrosslinked surfaces (exception 100PVA). This occurred due to the interaction of the double aldehyde groups of GA with the hydroxyl groups of the polymers. Regardless, this increment was not significant. The largest diameters were obtained on the 80/20 samples, which may be explained by the degree of acetylation (39.8%) of CA.

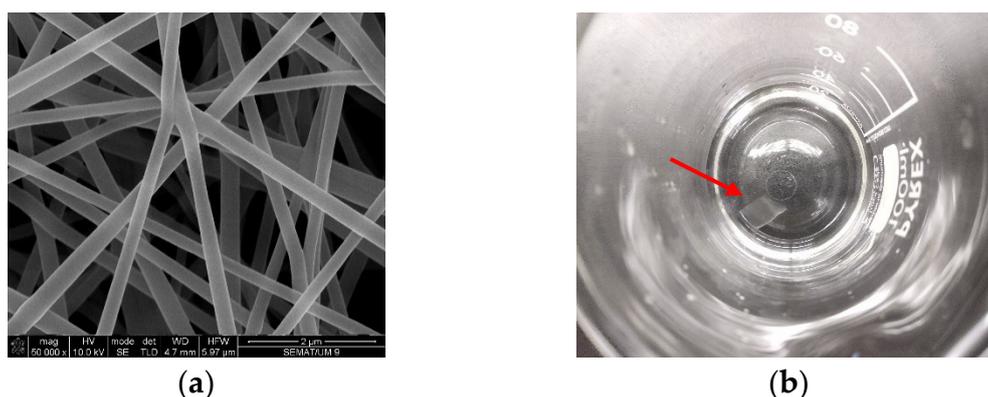


Figure 2. FEG-SEM micrograph of an 80/20 PVA/CA mat, (a) after crosslinking with an optimal volume of GA (2.56 M). (b) Confirmation of mat stability in water after 24 h immersion.

4. Conclusions

The main goal of this research was to uncover an effective, green crosslinking process that did not affect substantially the original structure of the electrospun meshes. After several tests, it was concluded that the smallest amount of GA (6 mL), applied at 60 °C for 7 h, was sufficient to establish acetal bonds between the hydroxyl groups of PVA and CA and the aldehyde groups of GA. Using these conditions, a stable and resilient fibrous network was attained capable of sustaining prolonged immersion in aqueous media. Further, the architecture of the meshes was not impaired due to the excess of GA, which is often described, allowing the uniform porosity and morphology to prevail without the introduction of defects. These requirements are extremely important for applications in wound healing, as these mats should allow oxygen exchange, to maintain a moist environment and to stimulate cell development around the wound, while avoiding the unwanted entry of microorganisms.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

PVA	Poly (vinyl alcohol)
CA	Cellulose acetate
CW	Chronic wounds
GA	Glutaraldehyde
RH	Relative humidity
RT	Room temperature

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