



## Introduction

- Aggregates were chosen for our experiment because they have a 3D environment which is better at **mimicking in vivo conditions** (collective cell migration and better cell to cell interaction for physiological conditions like tissue remodel, wound healing, cancer metastasis.
- Pluronic coated cone shaped PDMS molds were used to maximize the amount cells that could travel to the bottom of the well after centrifusion and **interact with** each other to form the aggregates.
- Dextran is a FDA approved **synthetic** biomaterial. Methacrylated Dextran undergoes photopolymerization reaction that forms the crosslinked network AKA the hydrogel.



We observed cell migration within 2D and 3D dextran hydrogel, 3D is **more physiologically relevant** and mimics the biological platform better.

## Methodology

- PDMS Mold fabrication
- Making Aggregates
- DexMA Synthesis and material Characterization
- 2D and 3D hydrogel making, photo polymerization reaction was used to make Dextran hydrogels, photo initiator Irgacure, RGD peptide was used for cell attachment



biomaterials (FN)

# Assembly of Cell Aggregates within Biomaterials <u>Ariyana Greene, Madison Pageau, Jeremiah Sihotang, Maeve White, Rabeya Sharmin Lima, Linqing Li</u> Department of Chemical and Bioengineering, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824

## 2D and 3D hydrogel fabrication with aggregates Quantitative Comparison Hydrogel formation and Aggregates seeding and encapsulation Cell aggregates making and their migration in 2D and 3D hydrogel **Mechanical Chartacterization** RGD Shear Storage modulu Shear Loss modulus ( Shear Complex modulus ggregates formation after centrifuging a 1000 rpm, 5 minutes, and over night Aggregates Migration on 3D hydroge Aggregates Migration on 2D hydroge Cell migration from aggregates (2D vs 3D hydrogel) Live Dead Staining Live Dead Merged Sample Type Conclusions & Future work Conclusion Confocal images of 2D Aggregates Aggregates within 3D hydrogels recapitulated physiological aspects more accurately. Synthetic biomaterials help tuning mechanical properties, hence make sure of collective cell migration. **Future Work:** Multicellular aggregates (such as HDFs+ HUVECs) assembly observation for more accuracy. Cancer cell inducing for tumor microenvironment analysis within microfluidic device Acknowledgements Dr. Linging Li; Rabeya Sharmin Lima; UNH University Instrumentation Center; Shawna Hollen and the Confocal images of 3D Aggregates Innovation Scholars Program; References 1)Raees, S., Ullah, F., Javed, F., Akil, H. M., Khan, M. J., Safdar, M.,& Nassar, A. A. (2023). Classification, processing, and applications of bioink and 3D bioprinting: A detailed review. International journal of biological macromolecules, 232, 123476. 2)SenGupta, S.,Parent, C.A.,& Bear, JE. The principle of directed cell migration. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 22(8), 529-546 3)Heiss, M., Hellstrom, M., Kalen. M., May, T., Weber, H., Hecker, M., ... Kroff, T., (2015). Endothelial cell speroids as a verstaile tool to study angiogenesis in vitro. *The FASEB Journal*, 29(7), 3076-3084 **Fibrin Hydrogel**









**30mg.ml 70% DexMA, 30s UV** 





