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XXI B-MRS Meeting



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Maceió-AL, Braz

October 1st to 5th, 2023

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Presentation Schedule

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until April 17th May 1st

Abstracts

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Abstract status Submission notification

June 06th

June 25th

until June 19th June 29nd

Submission of Revised

June 26th July 07th

Final Abstract Notificatio until **July** 26th

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Welcome

The Brazilian Materials Research Society (B-MRS) and the Committee of the XXI B-MRS Meeting invite the worldwide community of materials research to attend the 2023 Meetir be held at the Ruth Cardoso Cultural and Exhibition Center Maceió-Alagoas, Brazil, October 1st to 5th, 2023.

This traditional forum is dedicated to recent advances and perspectives in materials science and related technologies. be an excellent opportunity to bring together scientists, eng and students from academy and industry to discuss the stat art of Materials Science discoveries and perspectives.

Maceió is one of the main Brazilian capitals that has receive tourists mainly due to the receptivity of its inhabitants, the beaches with warm waters and extraordinary gastronomy. Y very well welcome to Maceió. Do not miss this opportunity.

Organizing Committee



Carlos Jacinto da Silva _{Chair}

Institute of Physics, Universidade Federal de Alagoas



Mário Roberto Meneghetti ^{Chair}

Institute of Chemistry and Biotecnology, Universidade Federal de Alagoas

Design of bone-mimetic collagen/K-carrageenan based scaffolds for investigating bone mineralization

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In this study, we used collagen to fabricate mineralized scaffolds mimicking the microenvironment of the native bone. The sulphated polysaccharide κ-carrageenan (κ-Carr), extracted from renewable sources, was added to the scaffolds to fulfil the role of glycosaminoglycans, due to the similarity of their chemical structure, in the organization of the extracellular matrix and cell attachement. 1,2 Ordered matrices were obtained by selfassembling type I collagen molecules in highly aligned fibrils by slow evaporation of acidic solutions at high concentrations. Fibrillogenesis was promoted from exposition in ammoniac vapours for 24 hours. Scanning electron microscopy images showed a surface formed by a dense and uniform network of intertwined fibrils, while from a side view, it was observed collagen fibrils ordered in a parallel alignment, which is characteristic of dense connective tissues. The incorporation of 5 wt.% K-Carr promoted changes in the surface morphology but, the presence of collagen fibrils was still observable. After 7 days of culture, MC3T3-E1 osteoblasts were viable both in the absence and in the presence of κ-Carr. The presence of κ-Carr in the collagen scaffolds stimulated the maturation of the cells to a mineralizing phenotype, as suggested by the overexpression of key genes related to bone mineralization, including alkaline phosphatase (Alp), bone sialoprotein (Bsp), osteocalcin (Oc), and osteopontin (Opn), as well as the ability to mineralize the extracellular matrix after 14 and 21 days. The results indicate that these scaffolds can constitute an appropriate model to study the role of the structural organization of bone-mimetic synthetic matrices in cell function. Acknowledgements: This work was supported by FAPESP (2018/25871-8). References: (1) de Wildt, B. W. M. et al. Curr. Opin Biomed Eng. 2019, 10, 107-115. (2) González Ocampo, J. I. et al. Acta Biomater 2019, 83, 425-434. (3) Giraud Guille, M. M. et al. Soft Matter 2010, 6, 4963-4967.