

New Formulation of Platelet-Rich Plasma Enriched in Platelet and Extraplatelet Biomolecules Using Hydrogels

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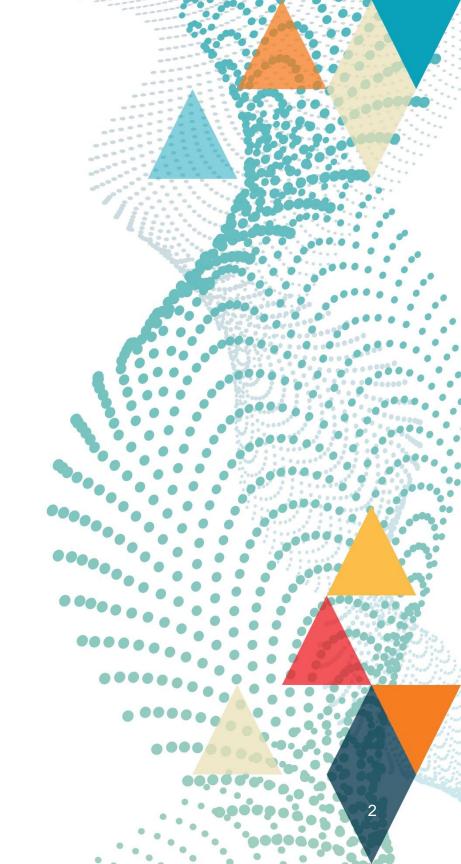
# **Faculty Disclosure Information**

Nothing to disclosure







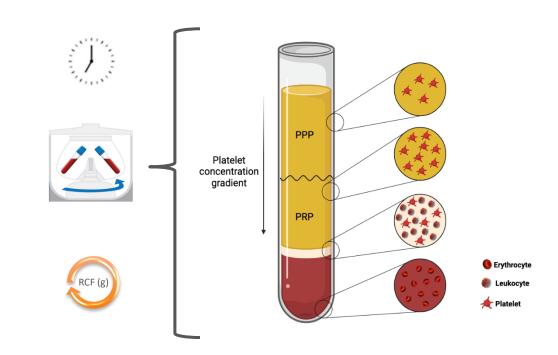


#### Introduction

 Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is an autologous biologic product used in several fields of medicine for tissue repair due to the regenerative capacity of the biomolecules of its formulation.

 PRP consists of a plasma with a platelet concentration higher than basal levels but with basal levels of any biomolecules present out of the platelets

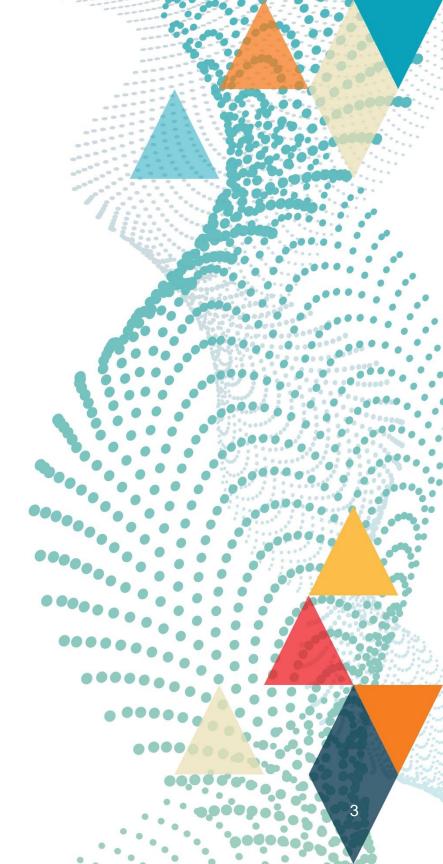
 Conventional methods of obtaining PRP are unable to modulate extraplatelet molecules.





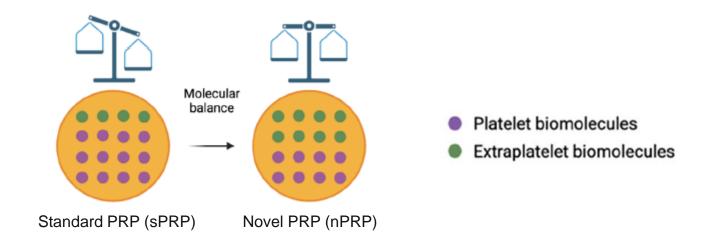






#### **Objective**

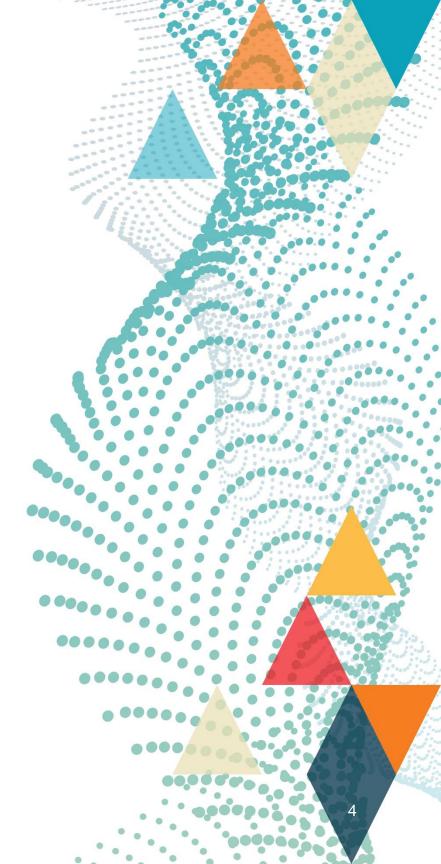
- The aim of this work is to develop a new method to obtain PRP enriched in both platelet and extraplatelet molecules.
- The hypothesis of this study is based on the fact that PRP containing not only a higher concentration of platelets but also a higher concentration of extraplatelet biomolecules could have a stronger regenerative performance than a standard PRP.





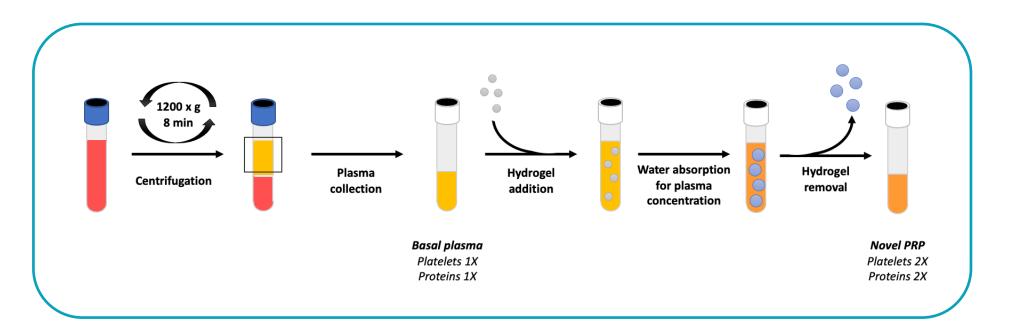






#### **Methods**

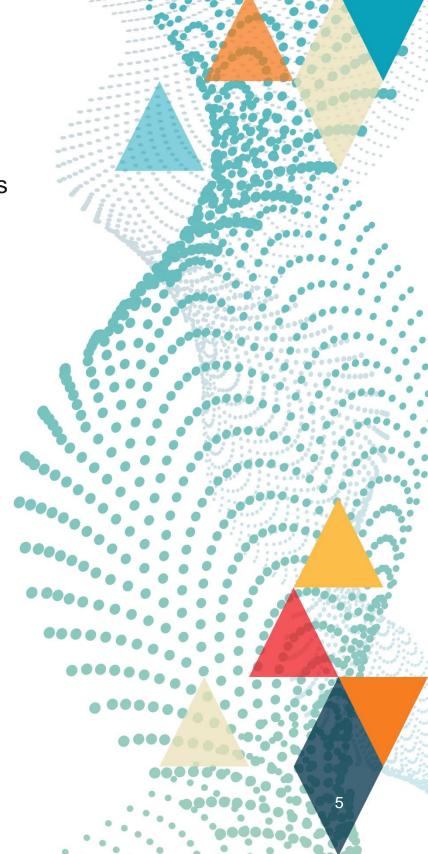
• A plasma fraction obtained from blood, containing the basal levels of platelets and proteins, was placed in contact with the HEAA hydrogel powder to absorb half the volume of the water





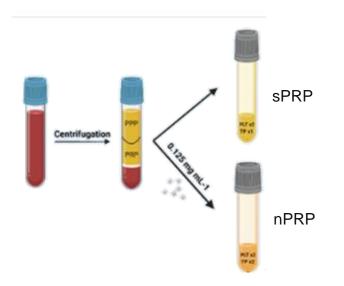


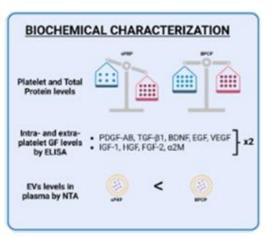


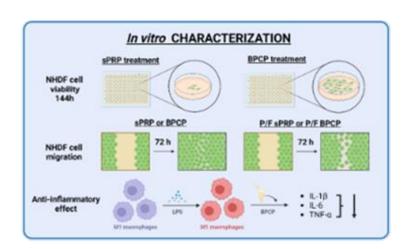


## **Methods**

- The resulting plasma (nPRP) was characterized, and its bioactivity was analyzed in vitro.
- Standard PRP (sPRP) was used as a **control**.





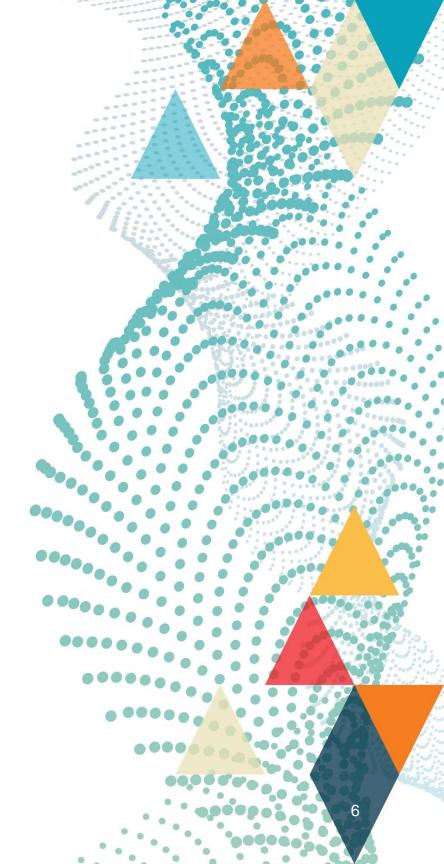






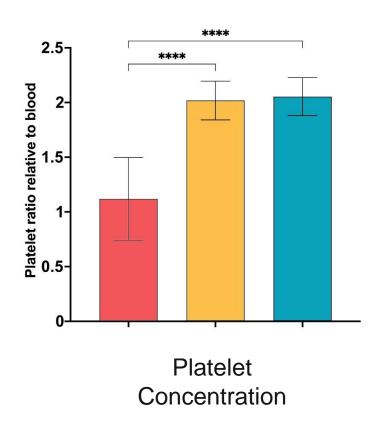


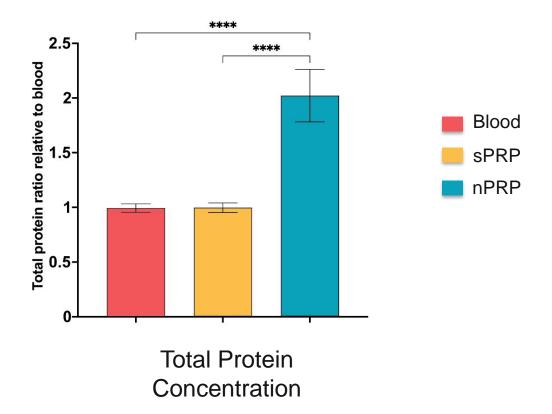




#### **Results - Characterization**

The novel PRP (nPRP) showed a **platelet concentration similar** to the standard PRP (sPRP) (p>0.05), but the concentration of **the total proteins were significantly increased** (p<0.0001).





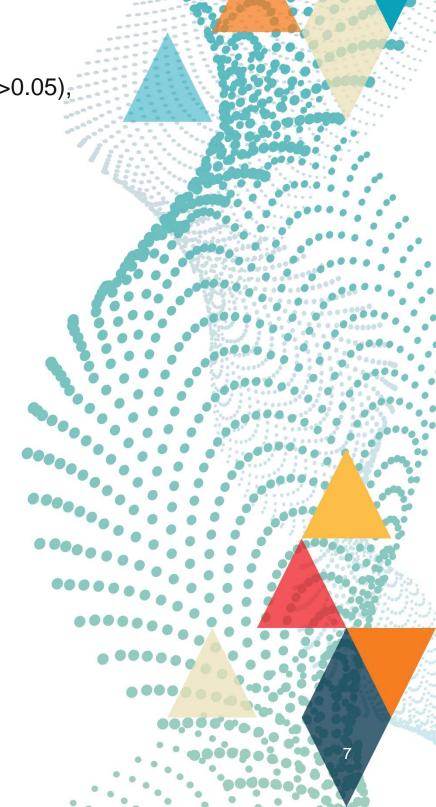






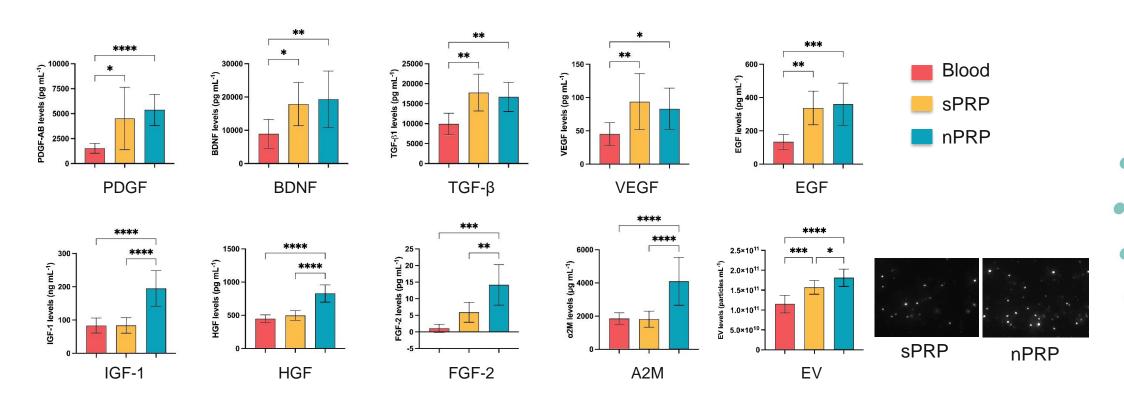






#### **Results - Characterization**

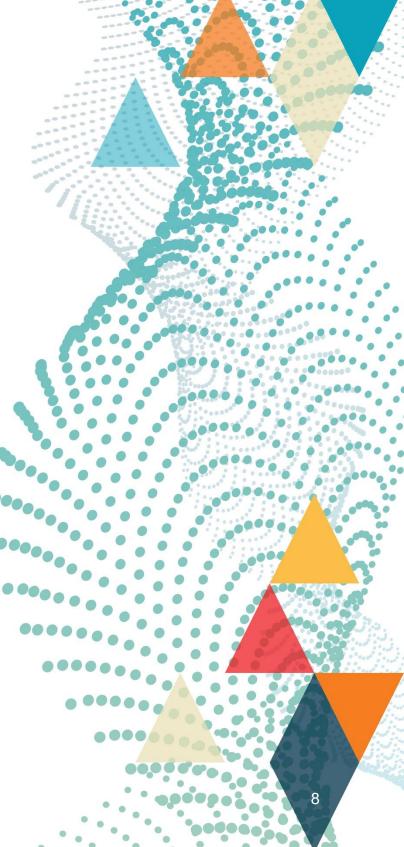
- Platelet factors had the same levels in both PRP (p>0.05): PDGF, BDNF, TGF-β, VEGF, EGF.
- nPRP had higher levels of extraplatelet molecules and extracellular vesicles (EV) (p<0.05): IGF-1, HGF, FGF-2, A2M.





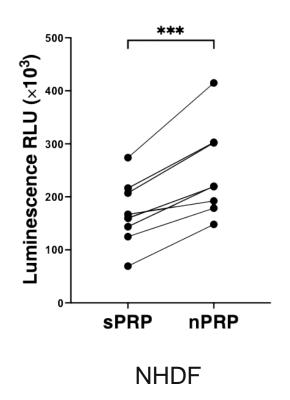


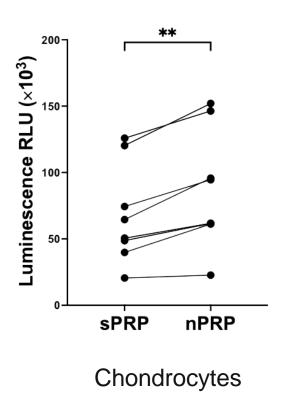




#### Results – Cell viability

The cells exposed to the **nPRP showed increased cell viability** than those exposed to a sPRP in human dermal fibroblasts (NHDF) (p < 0.001) and primary chondrocytes (p < 0.01)

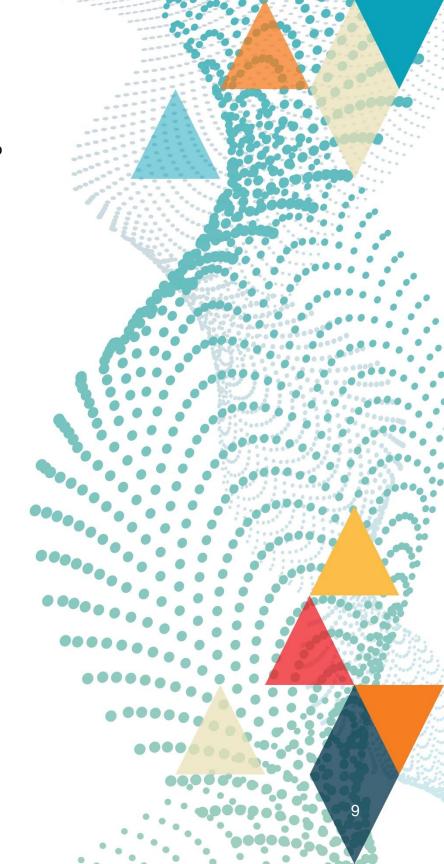






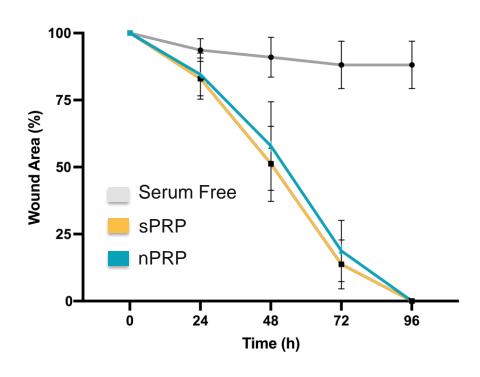




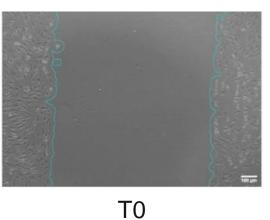


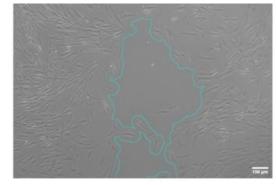
### **Results – Cell migration**

Regarding to **cell migration capacity**, it was found that the process is platelet-dependent, achieving **similar wound healing closure percentage between sPRP and nPRP**.



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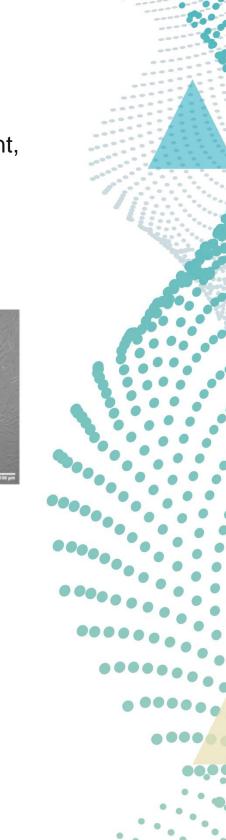


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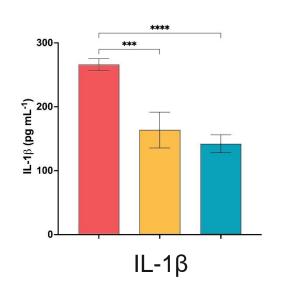


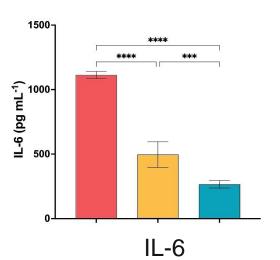


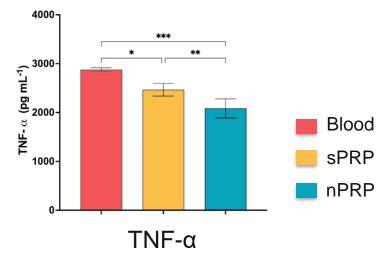


#### **Results - Inflammation**

- An inflammatory environment was produced using LPS in previously differentiated M1 macrophages.
- When cytokine levels were measured by ELISA after nPRP administration, a significant decrease of pro-inflammatory IL-1b (p < 0.0001), IL-6 (p < 0.0001) and TNF- $\alpha$  (p < 0.001) was observed.



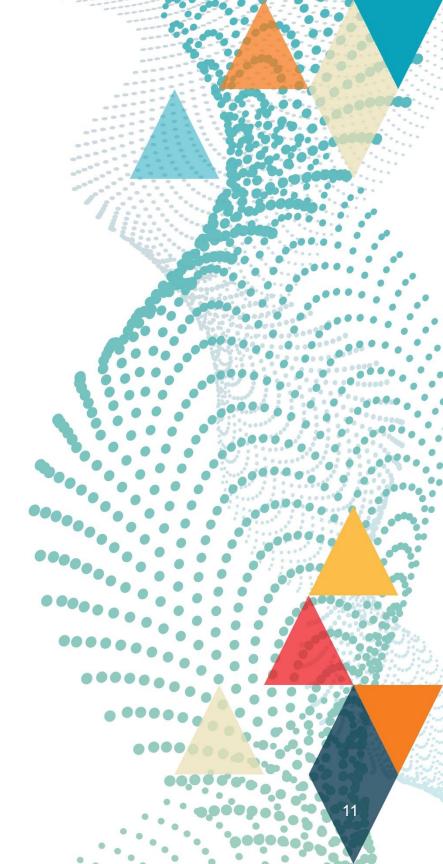






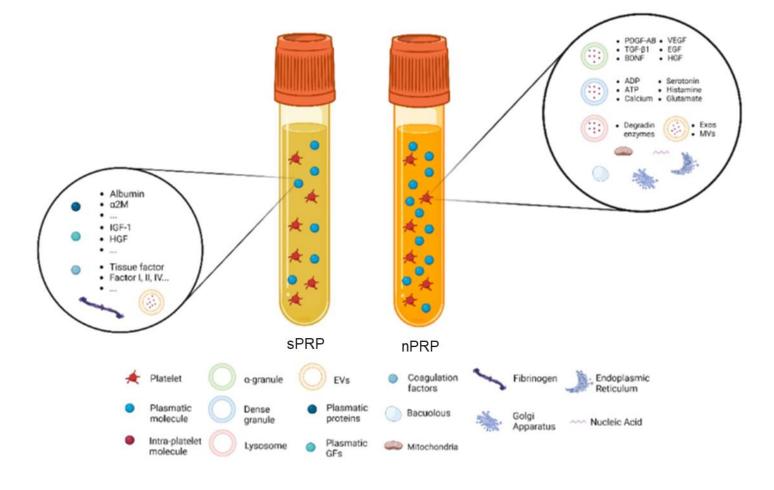






#### **Conclusion**

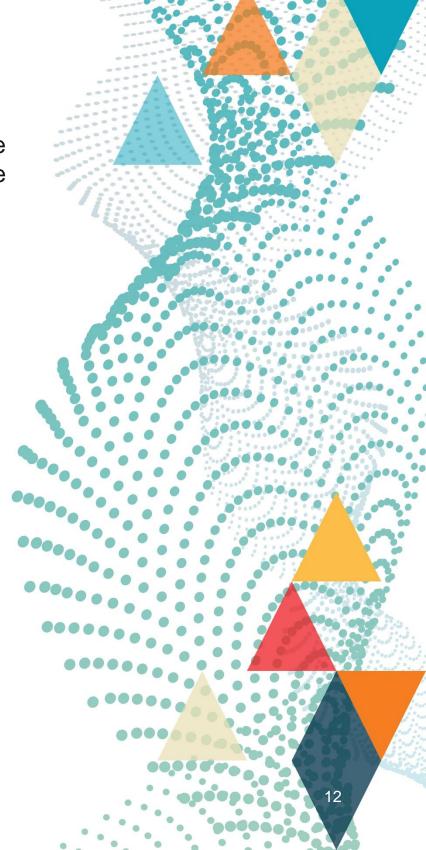
This novel absorption-based method produces a PRP with novel characteristics compared to the standard PRPs, with promising in vitro results that could potentially trigger improved tissue regeneration capacity.











#### References

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#### **scientific** reports

OPEN Increasing the concentration of plasma molecules improves the biological activity of platelet-rich plasma for tissue regeneration

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