Polymeric piezoelectric actuator substrate for osteoblast mechanical stimulation

C. Frias^{1*}, J. Reis^{2*}, F. Silva³, J. Potes², J. Simões⁴, A.T. Marques¹

¹Mechanical Department of Faculty of Engineering of University of Porto (FEUP)

Rua Roberto Frias s/n, 4200-465 Porto, Portugal

Phone:(+351)225081721, Fax:(+351)225081445

clara.frias@fe.up.pt, marques@fe.up.pt

²Departement of Veterinary Medicine of University of Évora,

Pólo da Mitra, Ap. 94,7002-554 Évora, Portugal

Phone:(+351) 266760840, Fax:(+351)266760944

jmfcr@uevora.pt, jacpotes@uevora.pt

³Departament of Biology of University of Évora,

Pólo da Mitra, Ap. 94,7002-554 Évora, Portugal

Phone: (+351) 266760840, Fax:(+351)266760944

fcs@uevora.pt

³Mechanical Department of University of Aveiro,

Campus de Universitário de Santiago, s/n, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

Phone: (+351) 234 370 200, Fax: (+351) 234 370 985, Portugal

jsimoes@mec.ua.pt

Abstract

Bone mass distribution and structure are dependent on mechanical stress and adaptive response at cellular and tissue levels. Mechanical stimulation of bone

^{*}Both authors contributed equally for this work.

induces new bone formation in vivo and increases the metabolic activity and gene expression of osteoblasts in culture. A wide variety of devices have been tested for mechanical stimulation of cells and tissues in vitro. The aim of this work was to experimentally validate the possibility to use piezoelectric materials as a mean of mechanical stimulation of bone cells, by converse piezoelectric effect. To estimate the magnitude and the distribution of strain, finite numerical models were applied and the results were complemented with the optical tests (Electronic Speckle Pattern Interferometric Process).

In this work, osteoblasts were grown on the surface of a piezoelectric material, both in static and dynamic conditions at low frequencies, and total protein, cell viability and nitric oxide measurements comparisons are presented.

KEYWORDS: Polymeric piezoelectric, actuator, osteoblast cells, mechanical stimulation