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สามารถให้สภาพแวดล้อมที่ดีกว่าในการส่งเสริมการเจริญของไฟโบร بلاสต์และการแสดงออกของ  
คอลลาเจนชนิดที่ IV



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**Thesis Title** Fabrication of Blended Gelatin-Chitosan-Polyvinyl Alcohol Scaffold for Wound Regeneration

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**Degree** Master of Engineering (Biomedical Engineering)

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## **ABSTRACT**

A single material or polymer has very limited function and property which is not enough to be applied in the complex real situation. This study prepared the composited scaffolds by blending the gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol and chitosan together. The blended scaffolds were tested if they would be able to overcome the weakness of a single material and if the blended material owns the super-duper properties for wound healing or not. The blended scaffolds were fabricated by making the final concentration of 7% gelatin, 0.5 %PVA and 0.1% chitosan and crosslinking by glutaraldehyde. The Young's modulus was investigated by using atomic force microscopy (AFM). The pore size was investigated using the scanning electron microscope (SEM). The swelling rate of scaffolds were tested by water displacement method. The degradation rate of the scaffolds was studied using lysozyme digestion. The MTT assay was applied within this study in order to find out the relative cell viability upon culturing with the gelatin and the blended scaffolds compared to tissue culture plates. Collagen type IV expression was investigated in mouse fibroblasts cultured on both scaffolds for 10 days using real time PCR. Young's moduli of gelatin and blended scaffold were  $53.30 \pm 26.80$  kPa and  $98.01 \pm 17.50$  kPa, respectively. The average pore size of gelatin and blended scaffolds were  $336.33 \pm 52.25$   $\mu\text{m}$  and  $68.17 \pm 8.91$   $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. The sample's porosity of

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gelatin and blended scaffolds were  $85.41 \pm 2.11\%$  and  $21.48 \pm 1.01\%$ , respectively. The swelling rate and the degradation rate of gelatin scaffold were higher than blended scaffold. The MTT assay showed that the blended scaffold supported cell proliferation better than gelatin scaffold. Collagen type IV expression of mouse fibroblasts cultured on blended scaffolds was higher than gelatin scaffolds. These results illustrated that blended scaffolds were able to provide a better environment for fibroblast proliferation and collagen type IV expression.



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