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Authors: Caroline D. Hoemann, Catherine Marchand, Georges-Etienne Rivard, Hani El-Gabalawy, Patrice E. Poubelle



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Effect of chitosan and coagulation factors on the wound repair phenotype of bioengineered blood clots

^{1,2} *Caroline D. Hoemann, ²Catherine Marchand, ³ Georges-Etienne Rivard, ⁴ Hani El-Gabalawy,
⁵ Patrice E. Poubelle

¹Department of Chemical Engineering and ²Institute of Biomedical Engineering, Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal, QC, Canada; c.hoemann@polymtl.ca ; catherine-2.marchand@polymtl.ca

³Division of Hematology-Oncology, CHU Sainte-Justine, Montréal, QC, Canada; georges-etienne.rivard.hsj@ssss.gouv.qc.ca

⁴Rheumatic Diseases Research Laboratory, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada; Hani.Elghabalawy@med.umanitoba.ca

⁵Department of Rheumatology, Laval University, Québec, QC, Canada; Patrice.Poubelle@crchul.ulaval.ca

*Communicating author:
Prof. C. Hoemann, PhD.
Dept of Chemical Engineering
Institute of Biomedical Engineering
Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal
Montréal, QC, Canada H4B 2H4
Tel 514-340-4848
Fax 514-340-2980

Abstract

Controlling the blood clot phenotype in a surgically prepared wound is an evolving concept in scaffold-guided tissue engineering. Here, we investigated the effect of added chitosan (80% or 95% Degree of Deacetylation, DDA) or coagulation factors (recombinant human Factor VIIa, Tissue Factor, thrombin) on inflammatory factors released by blood clots. We tested the hypothesis that 80% DDA chitosan specifically enhances leukotriene B₄ (LTB₄) production. Human or rabbit whole blood was combined with isotonic chitosan solutions, coagulation factors, or lipopolysaccharide, cultured *in vitro* at 37°C, and after 4 hours the serum was assayed for LTB₄ or

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