

磷灰石-硅灰石/ $\beta$ -磷酸三钙复合多孔支架材料的制备和表征

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**摘要** 以磷灰石-硅灰石玻璃陶瓷(AW)粉和 $\beta$ -磷酸三钙( $\beta$ -TCP)粉为原料. 以硬脂酸为致孔剂. 经模压成型、1170℃烧结制备磷灰石-硅灰石/ $\beta$ -磷酸三钙复合多孔支架材料(AW/ $\beta$ TCP). 采用X射线衍射(XRD)、扫描电镜(SEM)、能谱(EDS)、诱导耦合等离子体原子发射光谱(ICP-AES)等方法分析支架的晶相组成、显微结构、物理性能、生物活性和降解性. 将大鼠骨髓间充质干细胞(rMSCs)与支架体外复合培养评价支架的生物相容性. 结果表明: 所制备的AW/ $\beta$ -TCP支架材料的抗压强度达14.3MPa. 孔隙率达66.9%. 孔径为100~700 $\mu$ m. 具有良好的生物相容性、生物活性和降解性. 可作为骨组织工程支架的候选材料.

**关键词** [磷灰石-硅灰石](#)  [\$\beta\$ -磷酸三钙](#) [支架材料](#) [骨组织工程](#)

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## Preparation and Characterization of Porous Apatite-Wollastonite/ $\beta$ -Tricalcium Phosphate Composite Scaffolds

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**Abstract** Porous apatite-wollastonite/ $\beta$ -tricalcium phosphate composite scaffolds (AW/ $\beta$ -TCP) were prepared from apatite-wollastonite (AW) glass-ceramic powders and  $\beta$ -tricalcium phosphate ( $\beta$ -TCP) bioceramic powders, using stearic acid as porogen. The mixture powders were allowing compression molding and firing at 1170℃ to obtain porous composite scaffolds. Characteristics of the scaffolds were determined by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scan electron microscope (SEM), energy dispersive spectrum (EDS), inductively couple plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) and so on. Rat mesenchymal stem cells (rMSCs) were co-cultured with AW/ $\beta$ -TCP in vitro to evaluate the biocompatibility of the composite. Results show that: AW/ $\beta$ -TCP composite scaffolds with 30wt% of stearic acid reach the compressive strength of 14.3MPa, with the porosity as high as 66.9% and pore diameter ranging from 100 to 700 $\mu$ m. In vitro experiments reveal that AW/ $\beta$ -TCP scaffolds are biocompatible, bioactive and biodegradable. The porous AW/ $\beta$ -TCP composite is expected to be a candidate scaffold for bone tissue engineering.

**Key words** [apatite-wollastonite](#)  [\$\beta\$ -tricalcium phosphate](#) [scaffolds](#) [bone tissue engineering](#)

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