

# NOVEL BIOADHESIVE FOR WOUND CLOSURE IN ANIMALS OR HUMANS

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**ABSTRACT**

**The Adhesion and Adhesives** Laboratory research group has developed a new biomaterial for use as adhesive or tissue sealant applicable to both animals and humans. This invention solves the disadvantages of the adhesives known so far presenting optimal properties such as biocompatibility with living tissues, high adhesive capacity, adaptable to the tissue of the wound being bonded, absence of toxicity and tissue regeneration properties.

The group is looking for companies interested in acquiring this technology for commercial exploitation.

**INTRODUCTION**

Medical and veterinary adhesives and sealants are used in clinics and surgery as an alternative to other wound closure methods such as sutures or staples. In addition, they allow wounds to stop bleeding quickly in accidents and health emergencies, reduce healing time, as well as reduce or completely eliminate the formation of scars.

Much of today's medical and veterinary adhesives are based on synthetic polymers, polymers derived from natural products, or a combination of both.

**Synthetic polymer** adhesives have significant advantages:

- Low cost.
- Good reproducibility in industrial scaling.
- High mechanical and adhesive properties.
- No risk of disease transmission.

But they also have some disadvantages:

- Limited biocompatibility as they are considered foreign bodies by the inflammatory cells of the surrounding tissues.
- It can generate toxic degradation by-products (tissue necrosis).
- They are relatively rigid, which means premature elimination and the risk of incomplete wound closure.
- Local increase in temperature in surrounding tissues leading to necrosis or death.

**Natural polymer** adhesives have the following advantages:

- Reduced risk of toxicity.
- More similar mechanical properties to those of bonding tissues.

But they also have disadvantages:

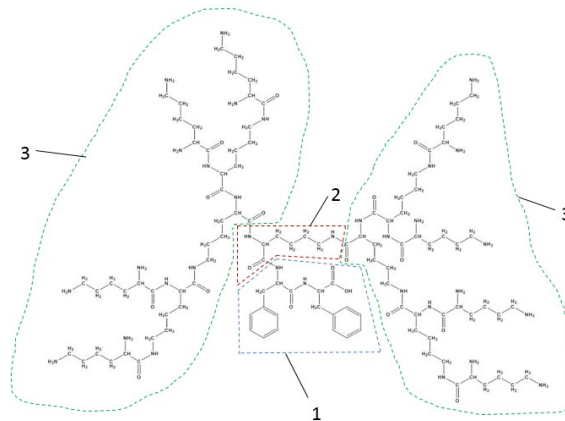
- Limited adhesive properties.
- Relatively fast degradation rate.
- Can generate autoimmune responses.
- If they derive from animals, they may present risks of disease transmission.

To overcome the disadvantages of the adhesives known in the state of the art, this innovation proposes a new biomaterial for use as an adhesive or tissue sealant that has excellent properties such as biocompatibility with living tissues, high adhesive capacity, adaptable to the tissue that is being bond, absence of toxicity and tissue regeneration properties.

#### TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The polymeric biomaterial is preferably generated in situ on the wound to be closed, adding simultaneously on it a solution of a dendron and a cyanoacrylate adhesive, so that, in contact with body water or blood, the polymerization reaction of the cyanoacrylate is produced which chemically anchors dendron molecules, forming the corresponding polymeric biomaterial on the wound to be closed or sealed. The polymeric biomaterial hardens (curing process) as the polymerization reaction takes place, leaving a thin layer of it on the wound or tissue.

Dendrons are three-dimensional macromolecules with many regularly ordered branches that have very low polydispersity and a high degree of functionalization (see *Figure 1*).



*Figure 1: Typical structure of dendron FFG3K. Reference (1) refers to the base or root of the dendron, (2) to the core and (3) to each branch.*

## TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGES AND INNOVATIVE ASPECTS

The formation of adhesive materials by cyanoacrylate polymerization to form a solid layer is known in the state of the art, but, in the present invention, the inclusion of bifunctional dendrons to cyanoacrylate-based adhesives presents important advantages:

- Increased polymerization rate in contact with a biological environment.
- Reduction of the exothermic reaction during the polymerization process of cyanoacrylates in the presence of water or blood, avoiding risks of tissue death (e.g. necrosis).
- Improvement of the reactivity of the cyanoacrylate monomers by eliminating secondary toxic compounds from their polymerisation that do not normally react with them.
- Increase in the flexibility of the polymerised adhesives, which avoids their premature detachment as time passes since their application.
- It allows aesthetic improvements (i.e. absence of scars) due to better tissue integration and re-sorption of the polymerized adhesive.
- It does not generate toxic by-products.

## INNOVATIVE ASPECTS OF TECHNOLOGY

The polymeric biomaterial of the present invention presents rapid curing and cross-linking, moderate heat release during curing within the range that allows its compatibility with living tissues, high adhesive capacity, good flexibility adaptable to the tissue that joins, absence of toxicity and tissue regeneration properties.

## CURRENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

This new bioadhesive has successfully passed different physical-chemical tests in the laboratory, but there are still biocompatibility tests to be carried out on living cells of both humans and animals.

## MARKET APPLICATIONS

The main sectors of application will be **the medical and the veterinarian** sector, since this invention can be very useful in the treatment and care of wounds, in the closing of wounds by accident, in medical, cosmetic and plastic surgeries, repair of broken nails, etc.

## COLLABORATION SOUGHT

The research group is looking for Biomedical / pharmaceutical companies interested in acquiring this technology for **commercial exploitation** through model licensing agreements.

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

This technology is protected by **utility model** application.

- Title: "Polymeric Biomaterial and its Use".
- Application number: U201931847
- Date of application: 8/11/2019

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## MARKET APPLICATION (2)

Pharmacology, Cosmetics and Ophthalmology  
Medicine and Health