## **ELECTROSPUN PVA-GRAPHENEOXIDE-PEDOT:PSS NANOFIBERS FOR WOUND HEALING**

**<u>Piravin Raj Barthasarathy</u><sup>1</sup>**, Zayd Ahmad Shahizam<sup>1</sup>, Ihda Uswatun Shalihah Shohibuddin<sup>1</sup>,

Wan Wardatul Amani Wan Salim<sup>1</sup>\*

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biotechnology-Engineering, Faculty of Engineering,

International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak 50728, Kuala Lumpur.

\*Corresponding author: asalim@iium.edu.my



The Future's Big Thing is Really Small 🗮





### **PVA** nanofibers

## (B) PVA, mean = 248 nm, SD = 51 nm Frequency 300 400 Nanofiber diameter (nm)

Figure 1: FESEM images and the diameter distribution of PVA nanofibers (A & B) and PBS-soaked PVA nanofibers (C)



#### **PVA-GO** nanofibers





#### **Nanofibers-based scaffolds**

- Highly valued for its mechanical and biological properties [1]
- Challenge: Emulation of architecture of extracellular matrix

### **Graphene Oxide (GO)**

- Drug delivery [2]
- Gene delivery [3]
- Wound healing applications [4].

## **PEDOT:PSS**

- Survival and attachment of primary neural cells [5]
- Drug delivery platform [6].

Figure 2: FESEM images and the diameter distribution of PVA-GO nanofibers (A & B) and PBS-soaked PVA-GO nanofibers (C). Arrowheads indicate the aggregation of GO

# **PVA-GO-PEDOT:PSS** nanofibers



Figure 3: Schematic diagram of electrospinning setup. The apparatus consists of a syringe pump, a spinneret with a metallic needle, and a metal-plate collector. An electric field is applied to the polymer solution to produce a charged jet. The jet travels in the air and eventually evaporates before depositing fine fibers at the metal-plate collector.

- 1. FESEM imaging
- 2. Tensile strength measurement
- 3. FTIR spectra
- 4. Raman spectroscopy







.9mm x10.0 5.00um

Figure 4: FESEM images and the diameter distribution of PVA-GO-PEDOT:PSS (A & B) and PBS-soaked PVA-GO-PEDOT:PSS nanofibers (C). Arrow shows a small gap is present amongst fibers after soaking in PBS





Figure 7: (A) FTIR spectra of nanofibers, (B) Raman spectra of nanofibers

Figure. 6: (A) Stress-strain curves of PVA, PVA-GO and PVA-GO-PEDOT:PSS nanofibers (B) Stress and strain values (C) Young's modulus spectra.

#### CONCLUSION

**METHODS** 

- Our study indicate that PVA-GO-PEDOT:PSS nanofiber has similar tensile strength measurement to native skin, while exhibiting a combination of unique property of PVA, GO and PEDOT:PSS.
- We deduce that PVA-GO-PEDOT:PSS nanofiber can serve as a initial template for further modifications and subsequently used to promote wound closure.

#### REFERENCES

%Transmittance

[1] Subbiah, T., et al., Electrospinning of nanofibers. Journal of applied polymer science, 2005. 96(2): p. 557-569.

[2] Campbell, E., et al., Graphene Oxide as a Multifunctional Platform for Intracellular Delivery, Imaging, and Cancer Sensing. Scientific reports, 2019. 9(1): p. 416. [3] Ren, T., et al., Engineered polyethylenimine/graphene oxide nanocomposite for nuclear localized gene delivery. Polymer Chemistry, 2012. 3(9): p. 2561-2569. [4] Zhang, Q., et al., Graphene oxide-modified electrospun polyvinyl alcohol nanofibrous scaffolds with potential as skin wound dressings. RSC advances, 2017. 7(46): p. 28826-28836. [5] Richardson-Burns, S.M., et al., Polymerization of the conducting polymer poly (3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT) around living neural cells. Biomaterials, 2007. 28(8): p. 1539-1552. [6] Sui, L., et al., In vitro and in vivo evaluation of poly (3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene)/poly (styrene sulfonate)/dopamine-coated electrodes for dopamine delivery. Journal of Biomedical Materials Research Part A, 2014. 102(6): p. 1681-1696.

[7] Edwards, C., & Marks, R. (1995). Evaluation of biomechanical properties of human skin. Clinics in dermatology, 13(4), 375-380.