

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

YUCOMAT 2012

Hunguest Hotel Sun Resort Herceg Novi, Montenegro,
September 3–7, 2012
<http://www.mrs-serbia.org.rs>

Programme and The Book of Abstracts

Organised by:
Materials Research Society of Serbia

under the auspices of
**Federation of European Material Societies
and
Materials Research Society**

Title: THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
YUCOMAT 2012
Programme and the Book of Abstracts

Publisher: Materials Research Society of Serbia
Knez Mihailova 35/IV, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia
Phone: +381 11 2185-437; Fax: + 381 11 2185-263
<http://www.mrs-serbia.org.rs>

Editor: Prof. Dr. Dragan P. Uskoković

Technical editor: Aleksandra Stojičić

Cover page: Aleksandra Stojičić and Milica Ševkušić

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Acknowledgment:



**Materials
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Printed in: Biro Konto
Sutorina bb, Igalo – Herceg Novi, Montenegro
Phones: +382-31-670123, 670025, E-mail: bkonto@t-com.me
Circulation: 200 copies. The end of printing: August 2012

P.S.E.25.

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT NANOMATERIALS
ON THE VIABILITY OF HUMAN OSTEOBLAST-LIKE CELLS**

S. Stojanović¹, S. Najman¹, Z. Ajduković², N. Ignjatović³, D. Uskoković³

¹University of Niš, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Biology and Human Genetics, Niš, Serbia;

²University of Niš, Faculty of Medicine, Clinic of Stomatology, Department of Prosthodontics, Niš, Serbia; ³Institute of Technical Sciences of SASA, Belgrade, Serbia

The aim of this study was to compare the effects of two types of nanomaterials, cobalt-exchanged hydroxyapatite (CoHAp) and calcium phosphate/poly-(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) (CP/PLGA), on the viability of Saos-2 osteoblast-like cells, using MTT test. We have examined the suspension of this materials in the following concentrations: 1.6, 8, 40, 200, 1000 and 2500 µg/ml, as well as extracts in concentration range from 2,5% to 100%. Both materials showed cytotoxic effect at higher concentrations of suspension and extract, respectively, but they were not cytotoxic at lower concentrations. CP/PLGA acted stronger cytotoxic compared to CoHAp, regardless of whether it is examined suspension or extract. CoHAp in small concentrations of suspension and extract acted slightly stimulatory on cells. This suggests that CoHAp may have advantage for use in the *in vivo* systems.

P.S.E.26.

**ADIPOSE DERIVED MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS AS A MODEL FOR STUDY
OF OSTEOINDUCTIVE ACTIVITY OF BONE SUBSTITUTING BIOMATERIALS**

S. Najman^{1,5}, S. Stojanović¹, J. Najdanović¹, J. Živković¹, D. Petrović², I. Vučković², V. Cvetković³, Lj. Sekulović^{1,4}, D. Tričković-Vukić⁵, M. Vukelić¹, P. Vasiljević³, M. Trajanović⁶

¹University of Niš, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Biology and Human Genetics, Niš, Serbia;

²University of Niš, Faculty of Medicine, Clinic of Stomatology, Department of Maxillofacial Surgery, Niš, Serbia; ³University of Niš, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Department of Biology and Ecology, Niš, Serbia; ⁴General Hospital „Sava Surgery“, Niš, Serbia; ⁵University of Niš, Faculty of Medicine, Scientific Research Center for Biomedicine, Niš, Serbia; ⁶University of Niš, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Laboratory for Intelligent Manufacturing Systems, Niš, Serbia

Adipose derived mesenchymal stem cells (ADMSC) show remarkable plasticity because of their potential for differentiating into various cell types, including cells which are characteristic for osteogenic process, such as osteoblasts and endothelial cells. Their cultivation on biomaterial scaffolds is a common approach in tissue engineering. In our previous *in vivo* studies we used ADMSC for implantation into the experimental animals onto the bone substituting biomaterials as carriers. Our *in vitro* studies showed that cultivation of human and murine ADMSC in normal and osteoinductive medium with or without biomaterials can be a good model for assessing their bone substituting potential.