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Inverted light micrographs of human periodontal ligament cells on porcine atelocollagen (left panel, incubated for 3 d) and 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide (EDC) cross-linked salmon atelocollagen (SC) (right panel, incubated for 3 d).

The treatment of SC with EDC highly improved the thermostability of SC and the proliferative potential of the human cells, suggesting the EDC cross-linked SC fibrillar gel can be utilized for the development of cellular matrices and tissue engineering.

Related article: Yunoki, S., Nagai, N., Suzuki, T., and Munekata, T., "Novel biomaterial from reinforced salmon collagen gel prepared by fibril formation and cross-linking", *J. Biosci. Bioeng.*, vol. 98, 40-47 (2004).

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