

EXTRACELLULAR VESICLES FUNCTIONALIZED POROUS PHOSPHATE SCAFFOLD ENHANCES BONE REGENERATION IN SHEEP METHAPHYSEAL TIBIAL DEFECT

SIGIT DARU CAHAYADI



**ANIMAL BIOSCIENCES STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES
BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
BOGOR
2025**

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Sigit Daru Cahayadi
G3602222006

SUMMARY

SIGIT DARU CAHAYADI. Extracellular Vesicles Functionalized Porous Phosphate Scaffold Enhances Bone Regeneration In Sheep Methaphyseal Tibial Defect. Supervised by **BERRY JULIANDI, YESSIE WIDYA SARI, ARIEF BOEDIONO,** and **IFTY AHMED**

A critical bone defect is a loss of bone structure that exceeds the critical size of the bone's ability to regenerate. They are commonly caused by trauma, chronic inflammation, metabolic disorders, or post-tumor resection. Bone defects not only interfere with the bone healing process but also aggravate morbidity for the patient, thus becoming one of the main problems in the field of orthopedics. In principle, bone healing requires mechanical stability, osteoinductive, osteoconductive, and osteogenic cells which are lost in critical bone defect conditions. To overcome this problem, a substitute material is needed as an intermediary between the bone and the regeneration process. Not only as a mechanical bridge, the replacement material must have good bioactivity, biocompatibility and biodegradability. Phosphate-Based Porous Bioactive Glass (P30) has been investigated to have the required characteristics. In addition, the addition of biologically active agents can enhance osteoinductive and osteogenesis. Currently, the focus of biological active agent research is shifting from cell-based to non-cell-based, one of which is Extracellular Vesicle (EV). EVs have stem cell-like characteristics in terms of bone healing efficacy but don't served as cell itself in terms of structure and differentiation. with low immunogenicity and can be mass produced. In this study, the effectiveness of EVs and various concentration P30 were tested under in vitro and in vivo conditions.

Phosphate Based Porous Bioactive Glass (P30) as EV-loading biomaterials were fabricated via the speroidization method. Meanwhile, EVs were obtained from purified human umbilical cord secretome as extraction source. In the invitro test, extracellular vesicles (EV) will be loaded on porous bioactive glass microspheres with various concentrations, then the efficacy of EV on microspheres based on osteogenesis, EV uptake, and cell migration will be evaluated. The *in vivo* test used local female sheep (*Ovis Aries*) as the experimental animal. A cylindrical defect measuring 15 mm x 8 mm was made by drilling using a drill, then three treatments will be applied to the bone defect including hydroxy apatite, Phosphate- Based Porous Bioactive Glass (P30) and P30+EV. Radiology, osteogenesis, and angiogenesis measurements were taken on days 28 and 56.

Based on *in vitro* studies, observation of osteogenesis on days 7 and 14 showed that P30 concentrations of 100 µg were significantly higher than the control group. Similarly, in the EV uptake test results, concentrations of 100 µg were significantly higher than the control group. While in the cell migration test, P30 500 µg concentration had a significantly higher value. The findings in the *in vitro* test revealed that the highest effectiveness for osteogenesis and EV uptake was obtained at P30 levels of 100 µg. Optimal osteogenesis was obtained from balanced P30 levels for

biodegradability and mineralization. Correspondingly, effective EV uptake was obtained with the speed of EV release in accordance with the cell's capability for EV uptake. While at a concentration of 500 µg, the bioactive signal was strong enough to induce pre-osteoblastic migration.

Based on the *in vivo* study, the defect size in the radiological test group was significantly smaller than the negative control at day 28 and 56. Correspondingly, the highest number of osteoblasts was also found in the P30+EV group. Furthermore, osteogenesis analysis based on RUNX2 expression showed the area with the highest RUNX2 positivity in P30+EV. Similarly, in angiogenesis analysis, the highest CD31 positive area was found in P30+EV. IRS Score analysis also showed similar results. The findings in their *in vivo* test prove that the combination of P30+EV can be applied in sheep animal models with good effectiveness.

Keyword: *Sheep bone defect, Extracellular Vesicle, Phosphate Scaffold, Bone Regeneration*

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Dissertation Title : Extracellular Vesicles Functionalized Porous Phosphate Scaffold Enhances Bone Regeneration In Sheep Methaphyseal Tibial Defect
Name : Sigit Daru Cahayadi
Student ID : G3602222006

Approved by :

Chair of the Supervisory Committee
Dr. Berry Juliandi, S.Si.,M.Si.



Member of the Supervisory Committee I
Dr. Yessie Widya Sari, M.Si.



Member of the Supervisory Committee II
Prof. Dr. drh. Arief Boediono



Member of the Supervisory Committee III
Prof. Dr. Ifty Ahmed



Acknowledge by :

Head of Study Program :
Prof. Dr. Drs. Tri Atmowidi, M.Si.
NIP. 19670827 199303 1 003



Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences
Dr. Berry Juliandi, S.Si.,M.Si.
NIP. 19780723 200701 1 001



Date of Closed Examination : 24 November 2025 Graduation Date : 24 November 2025
Date of Open Examination : 12 January 2026



PREFACE

All praise and gratitude are due to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala for His blessings, grace, and permission, through which this dissertation was successfully completed. The dissertation entitled "Extracellular Vesicles Functionalized Porous Phosphate Scaffold Enhances Bone Regeneration In Sheep Methaphyseal Tibial Defect" was prepared by the author following a series of research activities conducted as part of the requirements for obtaining a Doctoral degree in the Animal Biosciences Study Program, Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University.

On this occasion, the author would like to express sincere gratitude to:

1. The Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP), through the Research and Innovation for Advanced Indonesia (RIIM) program.
2. Dr. Berry Juliandi, S.Si., M.Si., Dr. Yessie Widya Sari, M.Si., Prof. Dr. drh. Arief Boediono, and Prof. Dr. Ifty Ahmed, as supervisors, for their invaluable guidance and advice throughout the preparation and completion of this dissertation.
3. The dissertation examination committee, namely Prof. Dr. Ir. R. R. Dyah Perwitasari, M.Sc, Prof. drh. Deni Noviana, PhD, DAICVIM, and Prof. Dr. dr. Achmad Fauzi Kamal, SpOT SubSpes. Onk.Ort.R (K) for their valuable feedback and constructive suggestions to improve this work.
4. Prof. Dr. Drs. Tri Atmowidi, M.Si., as the Head of the Animal Biosciences Study Program, as well as all lecturers and academic staff who have shared their knowledge and experience during the author's study at Bogor Agricultural University.
5. The Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University, along with all teaching and administrative staff, for their support and assistance.
6. Mrs. Nur Aisyah Nuzulia, M.Si., and Mr. Angga Saputra, M.Si., from the Department of Physics, Bogor Agricultural University, for their assistance during the processing of the P30 biomaterial.
7. Mrs. Retno Wahyu Nurhayati, STP, M.Eng., Ph.D., from the SCTE Laboratory, IMERI, for her assistance in the processing of extracellular vesicles (EV).
8. Dr. Silmi Mariya, from the LPPM-IPB Primate Animal Study Center Laboratory, for her guidance and support in the use of facilities during *in vitro* testing.
9. Dr. Drh. Tri Isyani, M.Si., from the Laboratory Animal Management Unit (UPHL), for her guidance and support in the use of laboratory facilities during *in vivo* testing.
10. Dr. Drh. Mawar Subangkit, M.Si., from the Laboratory Iratco, for her guidance and support in the use of laboratory facilities during *in vivo* testing.
11. Fellow Animal Biosciences students, especially Khairuni Harahap, M.Si., Budi Afriansyah, M.Si., Partogi Sitanggang, M.Si., Vendi Eko Susilo, M.Si., and Meyla Suhendra, M.Si., for their friendship and encouragement.
12. My family especially my parents, wife, children, brothers, and sisters for their unwavering support, prayers, and encouragement throughout my study period.
13. All individuals and institutions who contributed to this research and the completion of this dissertation.

May this scientific work be beneficial to those in need and contribute to the advancement of science and knowledge.

Bogor, December 2025

Sigit Daru Cahayadi

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