
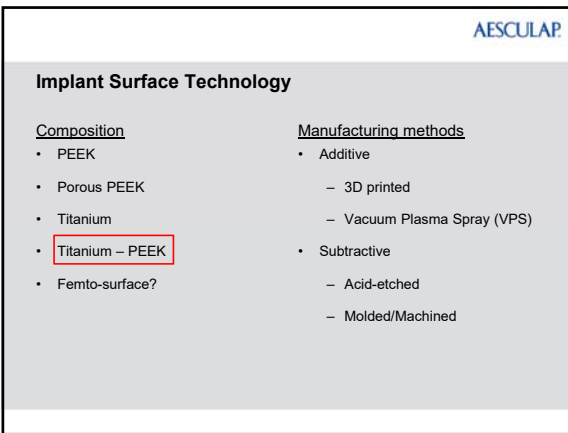


Titanium-PEEK Interbody Implants

Robert C. Spiro, PhD

Disclosure: Employed by Aesculap, Inc.






Implant Surface Technology

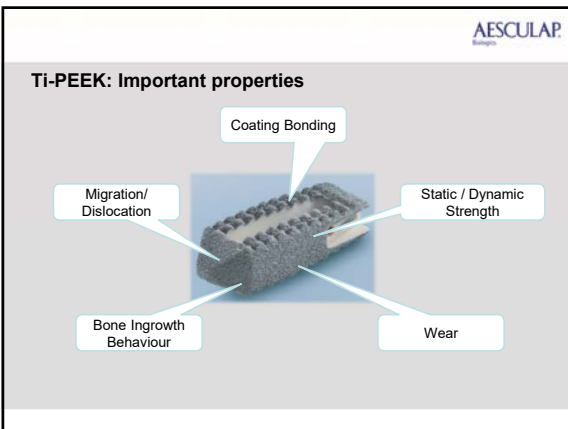
Composition

- PEEK
- Porous PEEK
- Titanium
- **Titanium – PEEK**
- Femto-surface?

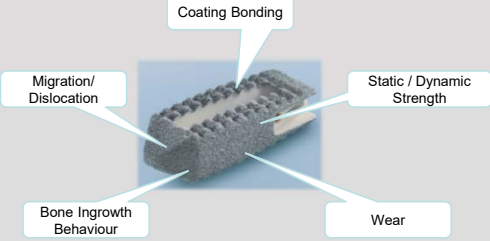
Manufacturing methods

- Additive
 - 3D printed
 - Vacuum Plasma Spray (VPS)
- Subtractive
 - Acid-etched
 - Molded/Machined





Ti-PEEK: Important properties




Coating Bonding

Migration/Dislocation

Bone Ingrowth Behaviour

Static / Dynamic Strength

Wear



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Ti-PEEK Bone In-growth/Osseointegration: Sheep implant model

Week	Uncoated (N)	Coated (N)
12	~500	~1800
24	~500	~2200

- Significantly higher pull out strength at 12 and 24 weeks.
- Bony apposition and new bone formed significantly greater at 24wks.

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Bone Ingrowth/Osseointegration: *In vitro* models

Material	ALP	BMP2	BMP4	BMP7	BGLAP
PEEK	~1.4	~1.2	~0.8	~1.1	~0.9
Ti-PEEK	~1.6	~1.4	~1.0	~1.3	~1.1

Material	TCP	PEEK	Ti-PEEK
PEEK	~0.0005	~0.001	~0.0015
Ti-PEEK	~0.0005	~0.001	~0.002

Bone Formation

Phase	Key Processes
Early phase	Growth (proliferation): BMP's
Late phase	Mineralization: BMP's, Osteocalcin

ECM development: ALP, Type I Collagen

PEEK → Ti-PEEK

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Cell adhesion on Ti-PEEK: SEM and confocal fluorescence

Pre-osteoblasts growing for 3 days on Ti-PEEK spine implant sections: SEM 1000X (left panel), fluorescence microscopy (right panel) after staining (phalloidin, actin cytoskeleton, green; DAPI, cell nuclei, blue). (Bar = 50 μm)

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Cell-Implant Surface Biology

Surface Architecture/Topography

The diagram illustrates surface architecture at different scales. Part A shows macro-scale features like large hemispheres. Part B shows micro-scale features like smaller hemispheres. Part C shows meso (nano)-scale features like small rectangular pillars. A scale bar at the bottom indicates 10^{-3} mm, 10^{-6} μ m, and 10^{-9} nm.

Expert Rev. Med. Devices © Future Science Group (2013)

10^{-3} mm \rightarrow 10^{-6} μ m \rightarrow 10^{-9} nm

Sonal Bhatnagar

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Cell-Implant Interaction: Scale

A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing a cell on a surface. A scale bar indicates 20 μ m. An arrow points to a submicron feature with the label "nm scale?".

What's happening at the submicron, nanometer level?

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1984: Discovery of "RGD" Cell Adhesive motif – diverse range of ECM proteins (Pierschbacher and Ruoslahti, Nature 1984)

The diagram shows the structure of Fibronectin with NH₂ and HOOC groups. It also shows integrin receptors (with α , β , γ , δ , ϵ subunits) binding to a matrix.

1985: Discovery of RGD receptors, "Integrins" (Pytela, Pierschbacher, Ruoslahti, Cell 1985)

Distinct integrins \rightarrow cell type/ECM \rightarrow cell response

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Biologics

1987: Integrin expression and cancer (Spiro and Cheresch, J Biol Chem 1987)

Stable Biologics

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Biologics

1988-90: RGD conformation and flanking sequences dictate integrin specificity (Pierschbacher and Ruoslahti, J Biol Chem 1987, Telios Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)

Stable Biologics

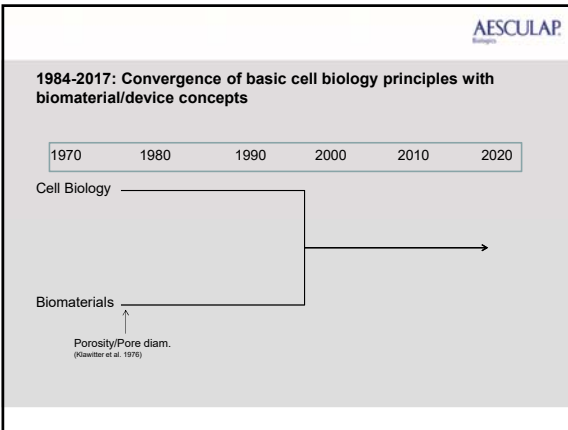
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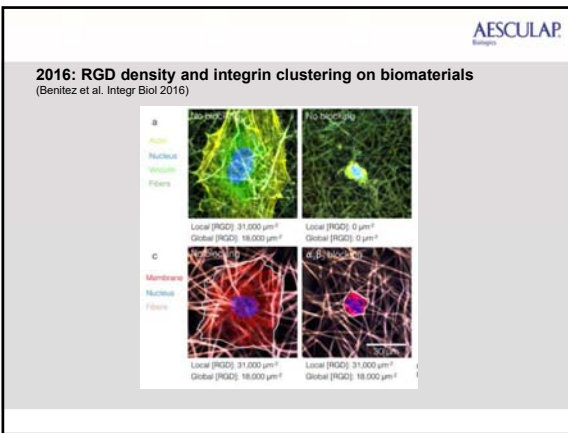
1990: Extracellular matrix composition regulates cellular differentiation (Streuli and Bissell, J Cell Biol 1990)

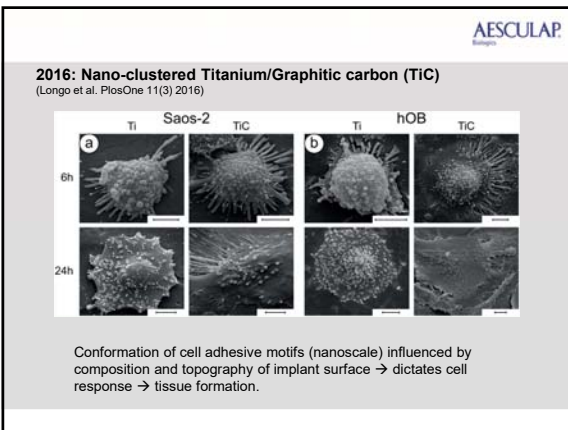
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Firm understanding of the language used in cell – ECM communication and how to manipulate it.

Stable Biologics







Summary AESCULAP
Bioscience

- Surface properties of implants recognized as an important determinant of device success.
 - **Composition** (PEEK, Ti, CoCr, collagen...)
 - **Architecture/Topography** (2D, 3D, porous, smooth, rough...macro, micro, meso (nano) scale)
 - **Mechanical properties** (hard, soft, compressible, elastic...)

Surface textures at the macro-, micro- and nano-scale level have significant influence at the cellular level.

- Support cell adhesion by binding proteins from serum/tissue fluid
 - Influences conformation of **ECM protein / cell adhesion motifs**
- Dictate cell shape, growth characteristics, differentiation, inflammatory response

Deep roots in basic cell biology/tissue engineering disciplines

Stable Endpoints

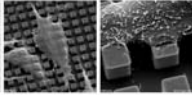
1984-2017: Convergence of basic cell biology principles with biomaterial/device concepts AESCULAP
Bioscience

1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

Cell Biology _____


Biomaterials _____

→ ?



Moerke et al. Biomaterials 2016

Porous Titanium Surface Technology AESCULAP
Bioscience



1986 1988 1995 2005 2005 2012 TODAY

20 year of clinical presence with Ti-PEEK, 30 years with porous titanium surface enhancements

