



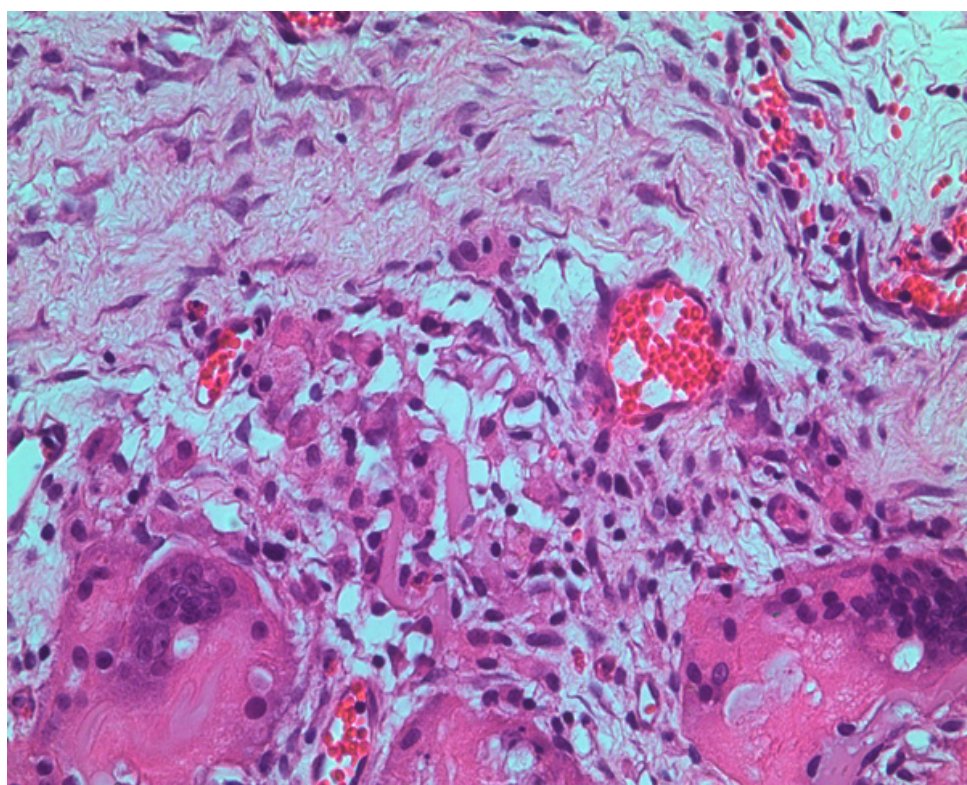
ART IN SCIENCE

## Exploring nature's canvas: Witnessing the artistry of biodegradation

**Remya NS\***

Division of Toxicology, Department of Applied Biology, Biomedical Technology Wing, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology, Thiruvananthapuram 695012, India

\* [remya.bijoy@sctimst.ac.in](mailto:remya.bijoy@sctimst.ac.in)



Histology image of a natural polymer- based scaffold subcutaneously implanted for 4 weeks at 40X magnification.

When natural polymers are subcutaneously implanted, they elicit a fascinating local tissue response characterized by intricate processes of biodegradation. The body's innate immune system recognizes these foreign materials and initiates an orchestrated series of events. Initially, an acute inflammatory response ensues, involving the recruitment of immune cells such as neutrophils and macrophages to the implantation site. These cells play a crucial role in the degradation process, releasing enzymes and reactive oxygen species that break down the natural polymers. As time progresses, the implant undergoes gradual biodegradation, facilitated by the enzymatic activity of specific cells and the surrounding tissue. Fibroblasts, for instance, contribute to the formation of new extracellular matrix components and aid in tissue remodelling. As the materials undergo biodegradation, they release bioactive molecules and signals that promote the formation of new blood vessels (angiogenesis). This local tissue response highlights the remarkable capacity of natural polymers to integrate with the host environment, paving the way for their potential application in regenerative medicine and tissue engineering.



**Citation:** Remya NS (2023) Science under the microscope in flying colours, *Opn. Med. Sci. Technol. Health*, 2023; 1(2): e23015

**Received:** June 30, 2023

**Accepted:** July 15, 2023

**Published:** July 31, 2023

**Copyright:** © 2023 Remya, This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Data Availability Statement:** All relevant data are within the manuscript.

**Funding:** The authors received no specific funding for this work.

**Competing interests:** Non declared.

**Corresponding Author Address:**

Dr. Remya NS  
Division of Toxicology, Department of Applied Biology, Biomedical Technology Wing, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology, Thiruvananthapuram 695012, India