

one native cryopreserved, another decellularized and reinforced with polymer, respiratory epithelial cells and prostaglandins, and one autologous. All were regenerated in the omentum of the recipient pigs before transplantation, except the autologous graft. The survival and characteristics of the grafts were evaluated. All the animals died in the first eight days after the transplant. The grafts prior to the transplant presented little rigidity, with good vascularity, except the reinforced one and the autologous presented normal characteristics. After the transplant, the grafts lost rigidity, vascularity and respiratory epithelium, presented necrosis and stenosis. Inflammation in the graft with polymer and the cryopreserved. The pigs died of respiratory failure due to the collapse of the trachea because of the lack of stiffness of the grafts, necrosis and stenosis due to the lack of revascularization and epithelial regeneration post-transplant. The inflammation was due to the polymer and the immunogenicity in the cryopreserved graft. The failure of the autologous demonstrates that revascularization and regeneration of epithelium is still not resolved and does not depend on graft conditions prior to transplantation.

[Treatments](#) [Experimental approaches](#) [Animal models](#)

Footnotes

Cite this article as: European Respiratory Journal 2019; 54: Suppl. 63, PA1099.

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