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1. Introduction

Tissue and bone engineering have emerged as an interdisciplinary field within regenerative medicine, aiming to develop innovative strategies for repairing or replacing damaged tissue and bone. Central to the success of tissue engineering approaches is the combination of cell and advancement of biomaterials, which serve as a scaffold for cell attachment, growth, differentiation, and ultimately tissue regeneration [1]. In recent years, significant progress has been made in the development of novel biomaterials tailored specifically for tissue and bone engineering applications, leveraging advancements in material science, bioengineering, and biotechnology. Traditional biomaterials such as metal, ceramic, and polymer have long served as the primary materials in tissue engineering, but limitations in biocompatibility, degradation rate, and mechanical properties have spurred the development of novel biomaterials [2,3]. These novel biomaterials encompass a wide range of natural, synthetic, and hybrid materials, each offering unique advantages in terms of biocompatibility, bioactivity, and mechanical properties.

2. Natural Biomaterials

Natural biomaterials, derived from biological sources such as collagen, chondroitin, and Extracellular Matrix (ECM) components, have gained significant attention for tissue engineering applications due to their inherent biocompatibility and ability to mimic the natural extracellular environment. Major natural biomaterials include collagen, gelatin, hyaluronic acid, and chondroitin sulfate. These materials provide a natural environment for cell attachment, proliferation, and differentiation. Furthermore, natural biomaterials can be modified or functionalized to enhance their regenerative potential, making them highly suitable for a wide range of tissue engineering applications [4,5].

Synthetic biomaterials offer complementary advantages, including tunable mechanical properties, controlled degradation rates, and precise control over chemical composition and structure. Polymers such as poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA), Polyethylene Glycol (PEG), and Polycaprolactone (PCL) can be engineered with tailored degradation rates and mechanical properties. Additionally,

