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Evaluation of alginate/poly(vinyl alcohol)/BaSO₄ hydrogels for nucleus pulposus regeneration

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Intervertebral disc degeneration is a major contributor to lower back pain worldwide, underscoring the urgent need for effective, minimally invasive regenerative therapies. One of the critical challenges in nucleus pulposus (NP) replacement lies in developing injectable hydrogels with optimal gelation behavior, radiopacity, mechanical properties, and biocompatibility. This study investigates the influence of varying concentrations of Na₂HPO₄ (0.3%, 0.4%, 0.5%) and BaSO₄ (1%, 1.5%) in ALG/PVA hydrogels through a series of gelation time measurements, radiopacity analysis, mechanical testing, and *in vitro* biocompatibility assays. The optimal formulation, containing 1.5 wt% BaSO₄ and 0.4 wt% Na₂HPO₄, achieved a gelation time of 12.5 ± 0.5 minutes, radiopacity of 71–74%, elastic modulus of 0.055 ± 0.015 MPa, and cell viability above 90%, fulfilling key criteria for NP scaffold performance. Although compressive strength remained below physiological requirements, the formulation demonstrated excellent injectability, structural integrity, and biological response. This study offers a novel strategy by combining retarding and radiopaque agents in a single hydrogel system, contributing to the advancement of injectable biomaterials for intervertebral disc regeneration.

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Introduction

Spinal disorders are a growing public health concern, affecting over 632 million people globally and exerting a substantial socio-economic burden due to their chronic nature and high treatment costs. Among these conditions, lower back pain is the most prevalent, commonly caused by degenerative disc disease (DDD) or intervertebral disc degeneration (IVD). The intervertebral disc (IVD) is composed of three main structural components: the nucleus pulposus (NP) at the center, which provides hydration and mechanical cushioning; the surrounding annulus fibrosus (AF), which provides tensile strength; and the cartilage endplate (CEP), which facilitates nutrient transport. The NP plays a critical role in maintaining spinal flexibility and load distribution. Degeneration of this gelatinous tissue can lead to reduced disc height, structural instability, nerve compression, chronic pain, and limited mobility. Lower back pain emerges as a complex and multifactorial condition, driven by anatomical degeneration, age-related changes, and lifestyle factors, necessitating effective regenerative strategies^{1–4}

Historically, the concept of NP replacement was introduced in the 1960s by Nachemson,⁵ who injected self-curing silicone into cadaveric discs. This approach evolved in the early 1990s

when Bao and Higham⁶ developed injectable hydrogels as biomimetic substitutes for NP. These materials have since gained traction due to their ability to conform to irregular defects, reduce implant migration, and minimize surgical invasiveness. The biological and mechanical criteria for successful NP replacement include biocompatibility, biodegradability, sufficient mechanical strength, controlled gelation time, and radiopacity. Injectable hydrogels now play a pivotal role in tissue engineering, acting as scaffolds that restore disc structure and function^{7–9}

Nevertheless, several challenges hinder the clinical efficacy of injectable hydrogels for NP regeneration. Chief among these are their insufficient compressive strength (ideally ~1.0 MPa), unpredictable gelation kinetics, and a high risk of post-injection leakage. These issues can impair the integration and performance of hydrogels *in vivo*, particularly under the dynamic and pressurized conditions of the intervertebral disc. Hence, advanced hydrogels must exhibit finely tuned mechanical, biological, and radiological properties. A strategic approach involves incorporating retarding agents, such as Na₂HPO₄, to delay premature gelation, and radiopaque agents, such as BaSO₄, to improve visualization and placement accuracy during clinical procedures.^{10–14}

Among potential biomaterials, alginate is widely recognized for its biocompatibility, biodegradability, and structural similarity to natural extracellular matrix (ECM), making it an ideal candidate for NP scaffold design. It supports cell proliferation and ECM synthesis under physiological conditions. When

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combined with poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA), a co-polymer known for its mechanical robustness, partial biodegradability, and good hydrogel-forming capacity, the resulting composite offers enhanced mechanical stability while retaining biological functionality. In this context, Na_2HPO_4 serves as a retarding agent to regulate ionic crosslinking between alginate and calcium ions, thus optimizing gelation time. Concurrently, BaSO_4 functions as a radiopaque additive, enabling radiological imaging during and after injection, thereby facilitating real-time monitoring and post-operative assessment.^{15–17}

This study aims to systematically investigate the effects of varying Na_2HPO_4 (0.3%, 0.4%, and 0.5 wt%) and BaSO_4 (1% and 1.5 wt%) concentrations in ALG/PVA hydrogels, with specific focus on gelation time, radiopacity, porosity, swelling behavior, compressive strength, and biocompatibility. The novelty of this research lies in the dual incorporation of both retarding and radiopaque agents—a combination that has not been extensively explored in previous studies, which often examined these additives independently. The findings of this study are expected to contribute significantly to the development of optimized injectable hydrogel systems that meet the clinical requirements for NP regeneration, potentially improving therapeutic outcomes in patients with IVD degeneration and expanding the applications of these biomaterials in spinal tissue engineering.^{18–30}

Experimental procedure

Materials and methods

Hydrogel synthesis. The ALG/PVA/ BaSO_4 composite hydrogel was synthesized by dissolving poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) at concentrations of 20 wt% and 30 wt% in 40 mL of distilled water. The solution was stirred using a magnetic stirrer at 120 °C and 1000 rpm for 1 hour until complete dissolution was achieved. Once a homogeneous solution was obtained, BaSO_4 powder was added at 1 wt% and 1.5 wt% concentrations, followed by stirring for 10 minutes. Sodium alginate (SA) was then added at 80 wt% for the 20 wt% PVA group and 70 wt% for the 30 wt% PVA group, and the mixture was stirred at 250 rpm for 1 hour. Di-sodium hydrogen phosphate (Na_2HPO_4), pre-dissolved in 5 mL of distilled water, was added at concentrations of 0.3 wt%, 0.4 wt%, and 0.5 wt%, and stirred at 250 rpm for 45 minutes. Additionally, calcium sulfate (CaSO_4) powder (1 wt%) was dissolved in 5 mL of distilled water and stirred at 250 rpm for 45 minutes to form a CaSO_4 suspension.

Materials. The following reagents were used: sodium alginate (medium viscosity, 80–120 kDa), PVA ($M_w = 60\,000\text{ g mol}^{-1}$), calcium sulfate (CaSO_4 , $M_w = 136.14\text{ g mol}^{-1}$), Na_2HPO_4 ($M_w = 177.99\text{ g mol}^{-1}$), and BaSO_4 ($M_w = 233.40\text{ g mol}^{-1}$). Sodium alginate and PVA were sourced from Sigma-Aldrich (USA) and Merck (Germany), respectively; CaSO_4 from MaxLab (Indonesia); and both Na_2HPO_4 and BaSO_4 from SAP Chemicals (Indonesia).

Gelation time measurement. Gelation time was evaluated to determine the duration required for the composite hydrogel to transition into a non-flowable gel state. Samples were prepared in cylindrical molds with dimensions approximating 10 mm in

diameter and 5 mm in height, mimicking the size of a native nucleus pulposus. The surface gelation time (when the top layer no longer flows upon tilting) and full-body gelation time (when the entire sample solidifies uniformly) were recorded using a stopwatch under ambient room temperature ($\sim 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) through visual observation. This assessment was essential for validating the applicability of the hydrogel for injectable systems. Previous studies report that alginate-based hydrogels exhibit gelation times between 5–30 minutes, suitable for biomedical applications such as tissue engineering and wound healing.^{19,31–33}

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). To characterize the chemical structure of the hydrogel, FTIR spectra were acquired using a Thermo Scientific Nicolet IS10 instrument over a wavenumber range of 400–4000 cm^{-1} , with a resolution of 4 cm^{-1} and 32 scans per sample. The purpose of the analysis was to identify characteristic functional groups such as hydroxyl (O–H), carbonyl (C=O), and ether (C–O–C) bonds associated with PVA and alginate components.

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). Freeze-dried hydrogel specimens were prepared in cube-shaped samples measuring 1 cm \times 1 cm \times 1 cm, sputter-coated with platinum for 90 seconds at 20 mA to produce a $\sim 10\text{ nm}$ coating. The specimens were then analyzed using a FEI INSPECT S50 operating at 15 kV, equipped with an EDS system. SEM imaging was performed to observe surface morphology and porosity, while EDS analysis was used to detect the spatial distribution of key elements, particularly Ba (from BaSO_4), Na (from Na_2HPO_4), and S (from CaSO_4), to confirm the homogeneity and integration of inorganic fillers in the hydrogel matrix.

Radiopacity testing. X-ray imaging was performed using a Shimadzu X-200 radiography unit at 60 kV and 5 mA on disc-shaped hydrogel samples with a diameter of 10 mm and a thickness of 2.5 mm. Radiographic images were analyzed using Adobe Photoshop (Histogram Tool) to evaluate radiopacity by measuring the mean grayscale brightness values on a 0–255 scale, where higher values indicated greater radiopacity. For consistency, each sample was measured in triplicate using a fixed Region of Interest (ROI) to minimize background variation.

Compressive strength testing. The compressive strength of the hydrogel samples was evaluated using a Universal Testing Machine (Hung TA Model HT-2402 series 4035) with a cross-head speed of 1 mm min^{-1} . The specimens were cylindrical in shape, with a diameter of 10 mm and a height of 20 mm. Testing was performed at room temperature, and values were averaged over three replicates to ensure reliability.

MTT assay for biocompatibility evaluation. The *in vitro* biocompatibility of the hydrogel was assessed using the MTT assay. Osteoblast-like 7F2 mouse cells (ATCC® CRL-12557™) were cultured in 96-well plates at a density of 1×10^4 cells per well for 24 hours, followed by treatment with hydrogel samples at a concentration of 10 mg per mL per well. After removal of the culture medium, cells were incubated with MTT solution (0.5 mg mL^{-1} in DMEM) for 4 hours at 37 °C. The resulting formazan crystals were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), and absorbance was measured at 570 nm using a Bio-Rad



observed in the hydroxyl band suggests intermolecular hydrogen bonding between the alginate and PVA chains, indicating successful polymer interaction during hydrogel formation.⁴⁰

Morphological analysis (SEM and EDS)

SEM analysis of BaSO₄ (Fig. 4) showed particle sizes ranging from 538 nm to 4.71 μm with irregular crystalline morphology, which aligns with previously reported characteristics. Before analyzing the composite hydrogels, BaSO₄ morphology was examined to understand its integration behavior within the matrix. SEM imaging of the 70 : 30 ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel at 1000× magnification (Fig. 5) revealed heterogeneous pore structures. The porosity was quantified using ImageJ software (Fig. 6, Tables 2 and 3). The highest porosity (85.89%) was observed in the sample containing 1.5 wt% BaSO₄ and 0.4 wt% Na₂HPO₄, closely approaching the reported scaffold suitability threshold of 81.28 ± 4.10%.⁴¹

Pore sizes between 100–400 μm are optimal for cell attachment and proliferation. Most hydrogel variants met this criterion. However, two specific formulations—those without BaSO₄ and those containing 1.5 wt% BaSO₄ with 0.5 wt% Na₂HPO₄—exhibited smaller pore sizes that fell below this optimal range (Table 2).

EDS mapping (Fig. 7) confirmed the spatial distributions of Ba, Na, and S, represented by blue, green, and red signals, respectively. However, the observed agglomeration of BaSO₄ particles reduced their dispersion efficiency within the matrix, which may hinder uniform mechanical reinforcement and cell interaction. This suggests that further interfacial modification could improve matrix-particle bonding and nucleation uniformity.⁴²

Radiopacity evaluation

Radiopacity evaluation was conducted to determine the X-ray visibility of the hydrogels, which is critical for biomedical imaging applications. X-ray imaging (Fig. 8) was used to assess image brightness (radiopacity), which increased with BaSO₄ concentration, consistent with previous studies.⁴³ The 1.5 wt%

Table 2 Percent porosity of ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel composites

Sample	% porosity	
	70 : 30	80 : 20
	81.28 ± 4.10%	
Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	23	18.99
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.3%	40.58	41.66
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	75.85	79.38
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ (0.5%)	28.07	24.41
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.3%	60	68.24
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	83.125	85.89
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	37.51	31.19

Table 3 Pore size of the ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel composites

Sample	Pore size (μm)	
	70 : 30	80 : 20
	100–400 μm	
Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	84	87.32
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.3%	101.41	110.63
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	117.28	118.6
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ (0.5%)	92.47	92.65
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.3%	110.63	110.78
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	120.07	122.8
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	95.75	96.18

BaSO₄ sample displayed the highest radiopacity. Furthermore, Hue–Saturation–Brightness (HSB) analysis (Table 4) confirmed this trend, with 76% brightness measured for the 80 : 20 hydrogel ratio.

Mechanical characterization

Young's modulus values (Table 5) of all hydrogel composites ranged from 0.020 to 0.090 MPa, which is within the range of native nucleus pulposus (NP) tissue modulus (0.0649 ± 0.044

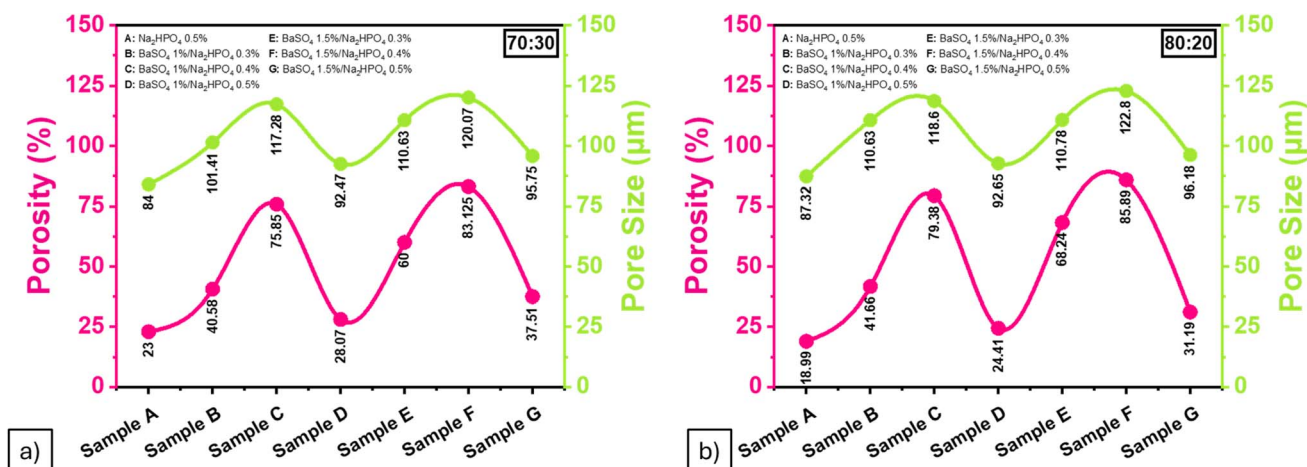


Fig. 6 Percent porosity and pore size of ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel composites from (a) 70 : 30, (b) 80 : 20 ratio.



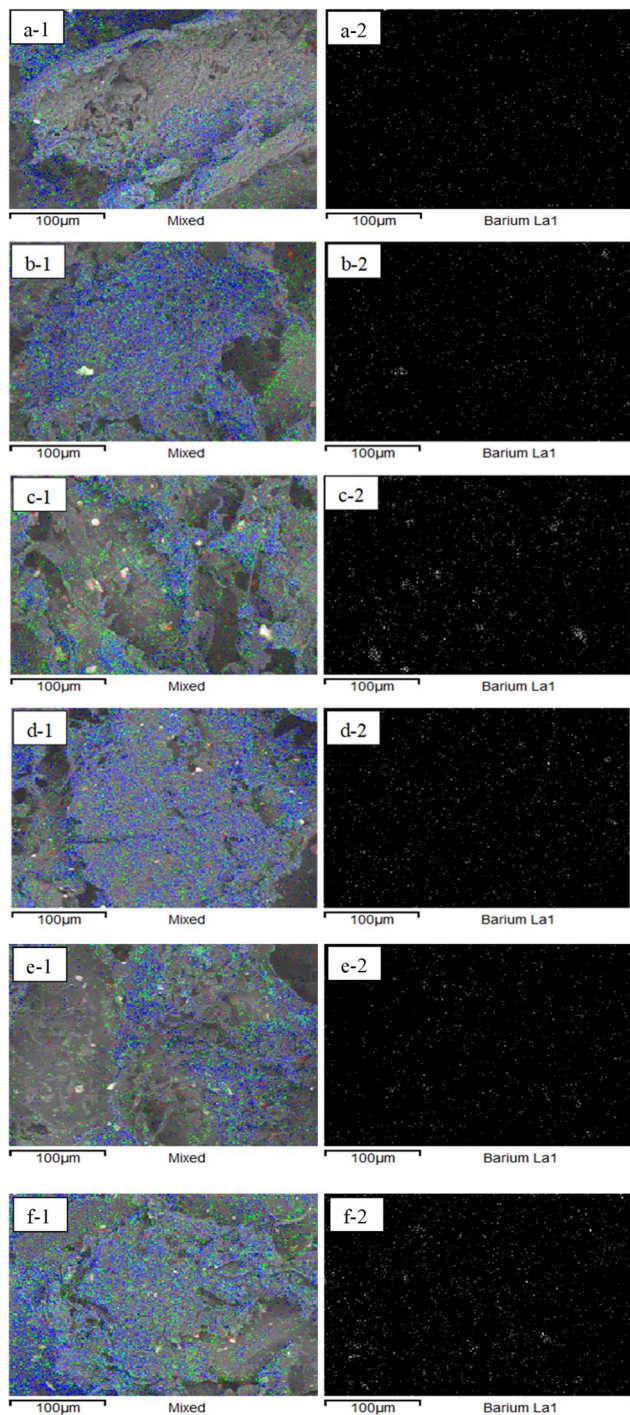


Fig. 7 (1) Mapping of elements on ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel variation 70 : 30 [blue is barium, green is sodium, and red is sulfur]; (a) BaSO₄ 1%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.3%, (b) BaSO₄ 1%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.4%, (c) BaSO₄ 1%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.5%, (d) BaSO₄ 1.5%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.3%, (e) BaSO₄ 1.5%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.4%, (f) BaSO₄ 1.5%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.5%; (2) mapping the distribution of barium ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel.

MPa). Notably, the formulation containing 1.5 wt% BaSO₄ and 0.4 wt% Na₂HPO₄ exhibited the highest modulus (0.090 ± 0.040 MPa), which closely matches the upper bound of the NP modulus range (Fig. 9).

However, the compressive strength values (Table 6 and Fig. 10) fell short of the mechanical requirements for NP, which range from 0.091 to 1.33 MPa under physiological loading.⁴⁵ Although higher porosity typically weakens mechanical integrity, formulations containing 1.5 wt% BaSO₄, particularly in the 70 : 30 ratio with 0.4 wt% Na₂HPO₄, showed comparatively improved strength. This enhancement may result from better BaSO₄ particle packing and scaffold densification; however, the values remain below the physiological threshold, indicating the need for further mechanical optimization.

Despite the compressive strengths remaining below NP-relevant levels, the data highlight a complex relationship among porosity, composition, and mechanical behavior. Reinforcement strategies such as nanofibers or hybrid scaffolds are needed for future improvement. These findings suggest a necessary trade-off between achieving optimal porosity for biological integration and sufficient mechanical robustness, which should be carefully balanced in future scaffold designs.

Biocompatibility assessment

MTT assay results (Table 7 and Fig. 11) demonstrate that most hydrogel formulations achieved high cell viability exceeding 90%, especially those containing 1% BaSO₄ and 0.5% Na₂HPO₄ in both 70 : 30 and 80 : 20 ALG/PVA ratios. In contrast, formulations with 1.5% BaSO₄ and 0.4% Na₂HPO₄ exhibited significantly reduced viability (~79%), suggesting a possible concentration-dependent cytotoxic response. Several combinations, such as 1% BaSO₄ with 0.3% Na₂HPO₄ and 1.5% BaSO₄ with 0.5% Na₂HPO₄ in the 70 : 30 ratio, resulted in non-detectable or inconsistent viability data (N/A), potentially due to poor dispersion or localized accumulation of BaSO₄ particles, which has been associated with cytotoxic effects.^{47,48} Despite these anomalies, the overall data support the biocompatibility of the composite, particularly in optimized concentrations that balance radiopacity with cellular health. Among the tested polymer ratios, the 80 : 20 composition generally yielded slightly higher cell viability values, indicating improved compatibility at lower PVA content.

The two-way ANOVA results (Table 8) indicate that both the sample composition ($p < 0.001$) and the ALG/PVA polymer ratio ($p = 0.003$) exert statistically significant effects on cell viability outcomes. Moreover, a significant interaction was observed between sample composition and polymer ratio ($F = 5.933$, $p = 0.003$), suggesting that the effect of composition on viability is dependent on the specific polymer blend used. The model yielded a high coefficient of determination (adjusted $R^2 = 0.906$), indicating that over 90% of the variance in cell viability can be explained by these two variables and their interaction. These findings reinforce the importance of fine-tuning both BaSO₄/Na₂HPO₄ concentrations and the polymer blend ratio to maximize biocompatibility in hydrogel scaffold design.

Swelling behavior

The swelling behavior of the hydrogels demonstrated a significant time-dependent increase in water uptake, with swelling ratios ranging from approximately 400% to 800% over a 5-hour



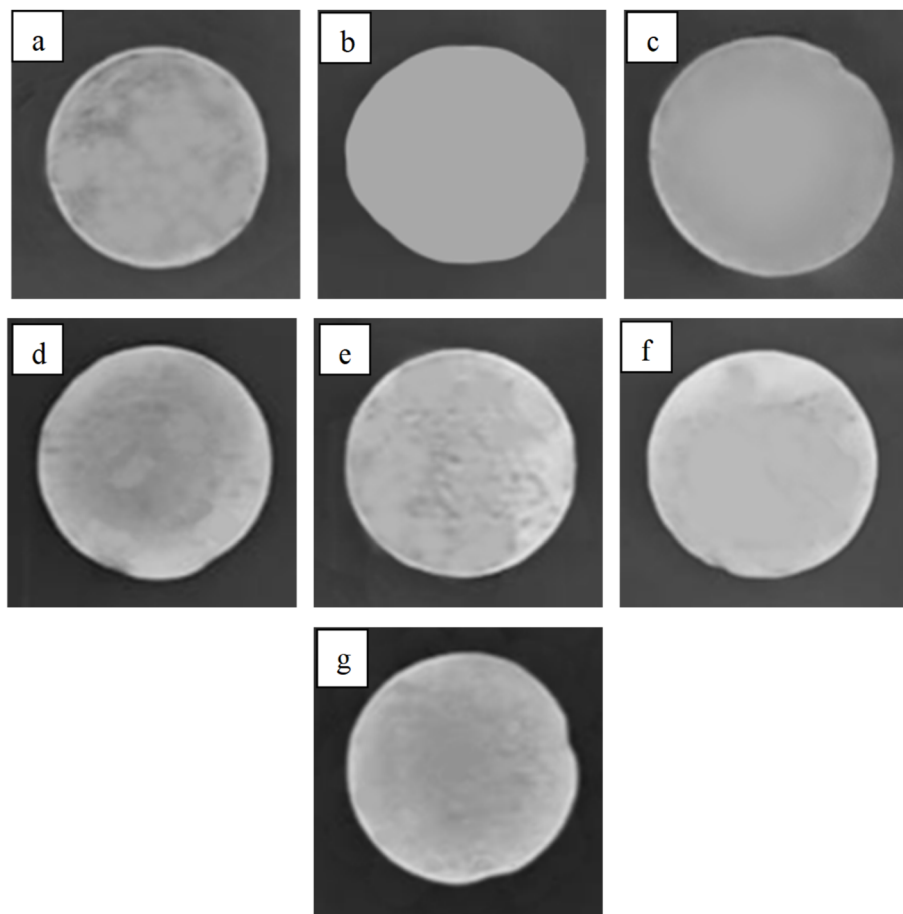


Fig. 8 Results of radiopacity testing on ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel variation 70 : 30; (a) Na₂HPO₄ 0.5%, (b) BaSO₄ 1%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.3%, (c) BaSO₄ 1%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.4%, (d) BaSO₄ 1%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.5%, (e) BaSO₄ 1.5%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.3%, (f) BaSO₄ 1.5%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.4%, (g) BaSO₄ 1.5%/Na₂HPO₄ 0.5%.

Table 4 The brightness of radiopacity results

Sample	% brightness	
	70 : 30	80 : 20
Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	65	66
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.3%	66	68
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	69	70
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	70	71
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.3%	71	73
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	71	74
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	73	76

Table 5 Young modulus values of the ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel composites

Sample	Young modulus (MPa)	
	70 : 30	80 : 20
	0.0649 ± 0.044 MPa (ref. 44)	
Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	0.055 ± 0.005	0.055 ± 0.005
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.3%	0.030 ± 0.000	0.045 ± 0.015
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	0.025 ± 0.005	0.025 ± 0.005
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	0.060 ± 0.010	0.060 ± 0.000
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.3%	0.030 ± 0.000	0.020 ± 0.000
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	0.090 ± 0.040	0.055 ± 0.015
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	0.035 ± 0.005	0.030 ± 0.000

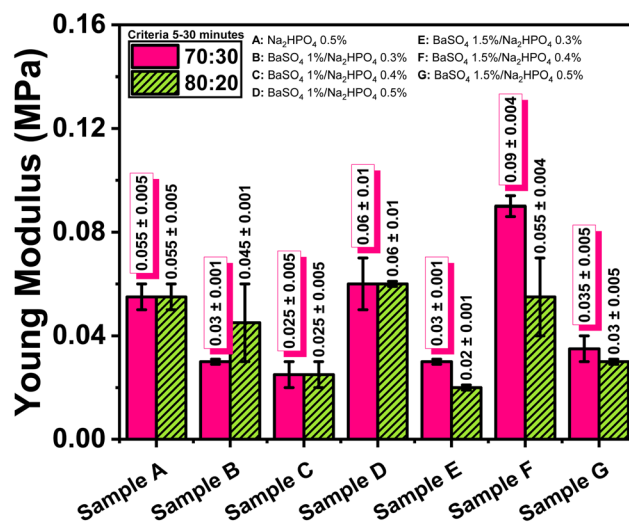


Fig. 9 Young modulus values of the ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel composites.

immersion period. This substantial increase indicates efficient fluid absorption capacity, a key feature of hydrogels intended for biomedical applications. Maintaining high levels of hydration is critical in nucleus pulposus (NP) regeneration,⁴⁹ as it



Table 6 Compressive strength values of the ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel composite (ap, b, and N refer to alginate/PVA 70 : 30, BaSO₄, and Na₂HPO₄ respectively. The capital letters represent the variation 80 : 20)

Sample	Compressive strength in some conditions for intervertebral disc (MPa) ⁴⁶			
	Sitting (0.46–1.330 MPa)	Standing (0.5–0.87 MPa)	Lying (0.091–0.539 MPa)	Carrying 20 kg of load (2.3 MPa)
apn0.5	0.015 ± 0.002	0.015 ± 0.002	0.015 ± 0.002	0.015 ± 0.002
apb1n0.3	0.006 ± 0.001	0.006 ± 0.001	0.006 ± 0.001	0.006 ± 0.001
apb1n0.4	0.007 ± 0.000	0.007 ± 0.000	0.007 ± 0.000	0.007 ± 0.000
apb1n0.5	0.011 ± 0.001	0.011 ± 0.001	0.011 ± 0.001	0.011 ± 0.001
apb1.5n0.3	0.008 ± 0.000	0.008 ± 0.000	0.008 ± 0.000	0.008 ± 0.000
apb1.5n0.4	0.024 ± 0.012	0.024 ± 0.012	0.024 ± 0.012	0.024 ± 0.012
ap1.5n0.5	0.007 ± 0.001	0.007 ± 0.001	0.007 ± 0.001	0.007 ± 0.001
APN0.5	0.013 ± 0.000	0.013 ± 0.000	0.013 ± 0.000	0.013 ± 0.000
APB1N0.3	0.011 ± 0.002	0.011 ± 0.002	0.011 ± 0.002	0.011 ± 0.002
APB1N0.4	0.005 ± 0.001	0.005 ± 0.001	0.005 ± 0.001	0.005 ± 0.001
APB1N0.5	0.011 ± 0.000	0.011 ± 0.000	0.011 ± 0.000	0.011 ± 0.000
APB1.5N0.3	0.006 ± 0.001	0.006 ± 0.001	0.006 ± 0.001	0.006 ± 0.001
APB1.5N0.4	0.013 ± 0.003	0.013 ± 0.003	0.013 ± 0.003	0.013 ± 0.003
APB1.5N0.5	0.006 ± 0.000	0.006 ± 0.000	0.006 ± 0.000	0.006 ± 0.000

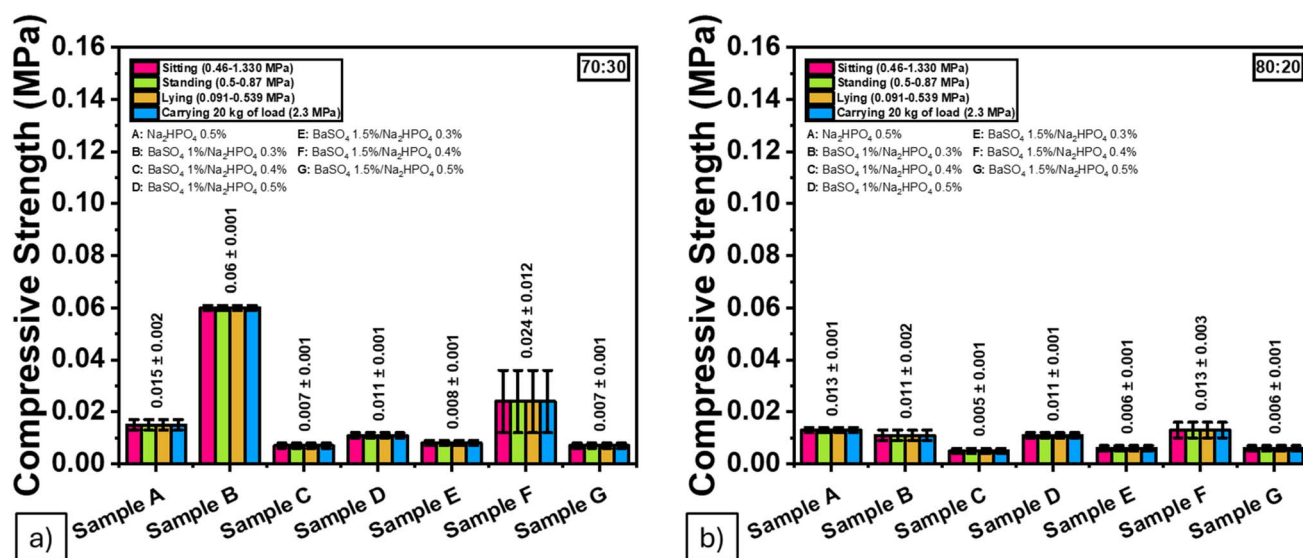


Fig. 10 Compressive strength values of the ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel composite from (a) 70 : 30, (b) 80 : 20 ratio.

Table 7 Effect of BaSO₄ and Na₂HPO₄ on cell viability of the ALG/PVA hydrogel composite

Sample	Cell viability (%)	
	70 : 30	80 : 20
Control positive	100	
Control negative	0	
Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	89.576 ± 1.11	83.576 ± 3.12
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.3%	N/A	N/A
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	91.634 ± 0.48	89.269 ± 1.88
BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	90.155 ± 0.98	91.064 ± 0.98
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.3%	N/A	96.139 ± 0.43
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	79.529 ± 0.829	79.137 ± 0.132
BaSO ₄ 1.5%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.5%	N/A	92.350 ± 1.526

helps preserve disc height and mechanical function under compressive loads. Therefore, the observed swelling performance reinforces the potential applicability of ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ composites for intervertebral disc repair. This trend is illustrated in Fig. 12.

Short-term degradation

These short-term results are consistent with previous studies reporting rapid water uptake in superabsorbent hydrogels.^{50,51} While this experiment did not assess long-term biodegradation, the observed early-stage degradation behavior offers meaningful insights into hydrogel stability and assists in identifying



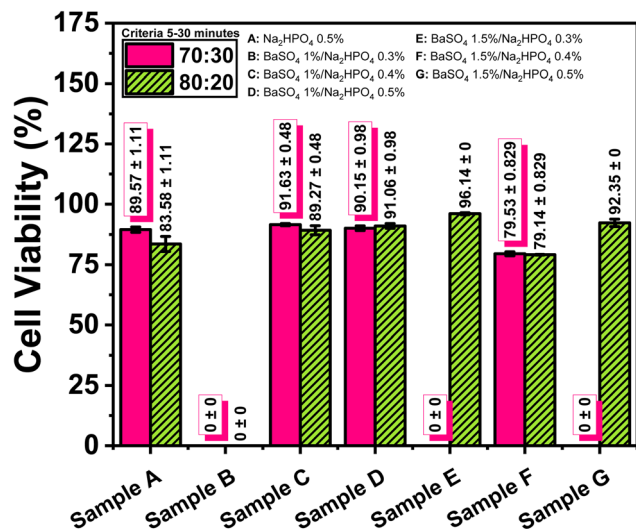


Fig. 11 Effect of BaSO₄ and Na₂HPO₄ on cell viability of the ALG/PVA hydrogel composite.

suitable formulations for future durability studies (Table 9 and Fig. 13).

The overarching objective of this study was to develop an injectable, biocompatible, and radiopaque hydrogel composite suitable for nucleus pulposus (NP) regeneration. Each of the experimental findings—gelation time, structural analysis,

Table 9 Initial degradation behavior of ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel composites over 5 hours (short-term assessment)

Duration	Degradation rate (%)		
	BaSO ₄ 1%/Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	BaSO ₄ 1.5%; Na ₂ HPO ₄ 0.4%	CaSO ₄ 1%
70 : 30			
1 hour	10.84 ± 3.4	17.58 ± 11.3	18.08 ± 8.5
3 hour	24.36 ± 12.3	30.12 ± 19.8	31.57 ± 12.4
5 hour	37.27 ± 14.2	22.96 ± 14.9	41.80 ± 11.2
80 : 20			
1 hour	6.05 ± 0.6	5.28 ± 8.9	12.88 ± 2.6
3 hour	-0.18 ± 6.06	26.40 ± 16.3	19.32 ± 3.4
5 hour	7.52 ± 5.51	8.01 ± 9.2	28.84 ± 5.5

mechanical performance, swelling behavior, degradation rate, and cytocompatibility—collectively supports the feasibility of this formulation for clinical application. Optimized concentrations of Na₂HPO₄ and BaSO₄ yielded short gelation times (8.5–15.5 min), which fall within the recommended range for *in situ* injectability during minimally invasive spinal procedures (5–30 minutes). FTIR results demonstrated that the crosslinking process is dominated by physical interactions, as evidenced by unaltered characteristic peaks of alginate and PVA, thereby

Table 8 Two-way analysis of effect of BaSO₄ and Na₂HPO₄ on cell viability of the ALG/PVA hydrogel composite^a

Source	Type III sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig
Corrected model	1138.889	9	126.543	42.925	0.000
Intercept	295 139.141	1	295 139.141	100 114.007	0.000
Sample_Comp	1078.890	5	215.778	73.194	0.000
Ratio	29.884	1	29.884	10.137	0.003
Sample_Comp*Ratio	52.475	3	17.492	5.933	0.003
Error	88.441	30	2.948		
Total	312 784.601	40			
Corrected total	1227.330	39			

^a R squared = 0.928 (adjusted R squared = 0.906).

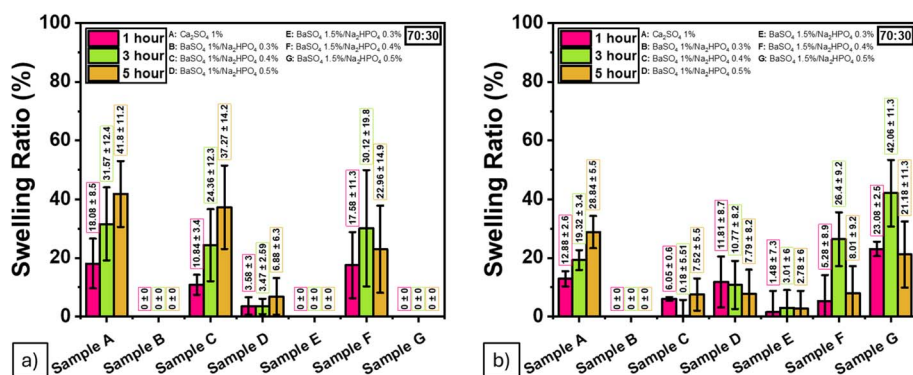


Fig. 12 Swelling ratios of the ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel composites at different time points from (a) 70 : 30, (b) 80 : 20 ratio.



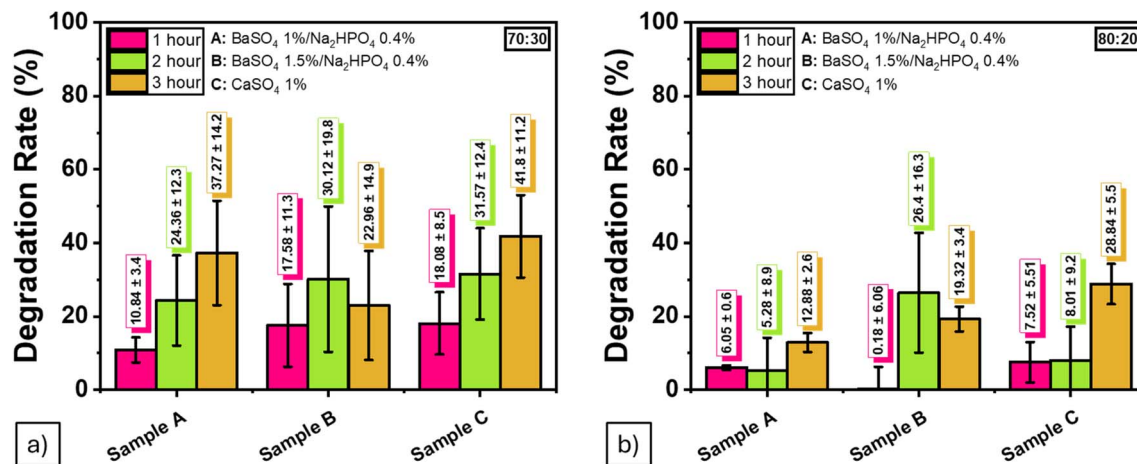


Fig. 13 Initial degradation behavior of ALG/PVA/BaSO₄ hydrogel composites over 5 hours from (a) 70:30, (b) 80:20 ratio (short-term assessment).

preserving the chemical stability of the base polymers and confirming the bioinert nature of BaSO₄.

Morphological observations revealed that hydrogels containing 1.5 wt% BaSO₄ and 0.4 wt% Na₂HPO₄ exhibited the highest porosity and pore sizes, which are considered favorable for biomedical scaffolds. Such microstructures facilitate cell infiltration and nutrient diffusion, essential for tissue integration and long-term scaffold performance.⁴¹ SEM and EDS analysis also revealed BaSO₄ agglomeration in some samples, suggesting the need for improved interfacial compatibility between filler particles and the polymer matrix to ensure consistent dispersion and mechanical uniformity.

Radiopacity increased in direct proportion to BaSO₄ content, enabling clear X-ray visualization of the hydrogel implants—a critical requirement for monitoring implant placement and integrity during spinal procedures. Mechanical analysis showed that while the elastic modulus of several formulations (ranging from 0.025 to 0.090 MPa) fell within the acceptable range for native NP tissue (0.0649 ± 0.044 MPa), the compressive strengths remained well below physiological benchmarks (0.091–1.33 MPa). This mismatch highlights the need for future reinforcement strategies—such as incorporating reinforcing nanofillers or developing dual-network systems—to improve the hydrogel's load-bearing capacity.

Biocompatibility assessments revealed that formulations containing 1 wt% BaSO₄ and either 0.4% or 0.5% Na₂HPO₄ maintained high cell viability above 90%, indicating favorable cytocompatibility. However, formulations with 1.5 wt% BaSO₄—especially at 0.4% Na₂HPO₄—exhibited reduced viability (~79%), suggesting potential cytotoxic effects at higher BaSO₄ concentrations. Swelling and degradation analyses confirmed the hydrogel's strong water absorption and gradual mass loss under simulated physiological conditions, both of which are essential for maintaining hydration and replicating the functional environment of the native nucleus pulposus.

Overall, the results highlight a complex but consistent relationship between the hydrogel's chemical composition and its

functional performance. Tuning the concentrations of BaSO₄ and Na₂HPO₄ not only improved gelation time and radiopacity but also influenced key parameters such as mechanical strength, porosity, and cytocompatibility. This interdependent behavior among formulation variables and performance metrics supports the hydrogel's potential as an injectable, biocompatible scaffold with radiopaque visibility for nucleus pulposus regeneration, while also emphasizing the need for further mechanical optimization.

Conclusion

This study aimed to evaluate the effects of varying concentrations of Na₂HPO₄ (0.3%, 0.4%, and 0.5%) and BaSO₄ (1% and 1.5%) on the physical, mechanical, and biological performance of ALG/PVA composite hydrogels as injectable scaffolds for nucleus pulposus (NP) regeneration. The optimal formulation—1.5 wt% BaSO₄ and 0.4 wt% Na₂HPO₄—demonstrated a gelation time of 12.5 ± 0.5 minutes, an elastic modulus of 0.055 ± 0.015 MPa, radiopacity of 71–74%, porosity above 80%, and cell viability exceeding 90%, thereby satisfying key criteria for NP applications. All hydrogel variations exhibited gelation times within the clinically acceptable range (5–30 minutes). The incorporation of BaSO₄ enhanced radiopacity in proportion to its concentration, while Na₂HPO₄ effectively modulated gelation kinetics.

Although elastic modulus values improved, the compressive strength (maximum 0.024 ± 0.012 MPa) remained below the physiological threshold (0.091–1.33 MPa), indicating a need for further mechanical enhancement. This study offers a promising foundation for the development of multifunctional hydrogels; however, future work should focus on improving mechanical load-bearing capacity through composite reinforcement and validating long-term *in vivo* performance.

In vitro biocompatibility tests using the MTT assay on osteoblast-like 7F2 cells showed that formulations with 0.4% and 0.5% Na₂HPO₄ achieved high cell viability (>90%), confirming favorable cytocompatibility. The formulation with 1%



BaSO₄ and 0.5% Na₂HPO₄ exhibited the highest viability (91.064 ± 0.98%). These results support the hydrogel's suitability for biomedical use, particularly in tissue engineering and regenerative medicine.

The swelling behavior showed a significant time-dependent increase in water absorption, supporting the hydrogel's ability to maintain hydration and structural integrity in the disc space. Additionally, degradation studies revealed that CaSO₄ decomposed faster than BaSO₄, emphasizing the importance of selecting appropriate radiopaque and retarding agents to tailor *in vivo* performance.

The dual incorporation of Na₂HPO₄ and BaSO₄ in a single system represents a novel approach that simultaneously addresses gelation kinetics and radiopacity requirements for injectable NP scaffolds.

In summary, while the hydrogel system shows strong potential in terms of biocompatibility, gelation behavior, and imaging visibility, future research must address mechanical reinforcement to fully meet clinical load-bearing demands.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Data availability

Due to the confidential nature of the data, they are not publicly available. Data may be available from the corresponding author on reasonable request and subject to confidentiality agreements.

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