

## Progress of cellulose-based Biomedical functional composites

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**Abstract:** cellulose-based Functional composites exhibit the functional characteristics, such as light, electric, magnetic functions and catalytic properties, which have been widely applied in pulping and papermaking, fine chemical, tissue engineering, Biomedical and other fields. cellulose-based biomedical composites are typical cellulose materials, combining the advantages of both biomass and biomaterials, which have potential applications in bone repair and replacement, tissue engineering, drug delivery, Gene Carrier, protein adsorption, and other fields. In this review, we introduced three synthetic methods to composites including hydrothermal (Solvothermal) method, Microwave method and ultrasonic method, discussed the advantages and disadvantages of these three kinds of preparation, reviewed the progress of cellulose-based materials, and systematically summarized cellulose-based biomedical composites such as Cellulose/hydroxyapatite, Cellulose/calcium carbonate, and Cellulose/ag composites. Based on our experience, we pointed out the problems and future development of cellulose-based Biomedical. It is expected to provide reference for the resourceful, functional, high-value, and recycling applications of biomass. In the future, it is desired to develop the manufacturing strategy for large-scale synthesis of cellulose-based Composites, explore its synthetic mechanism, and reveal the intrinsic relationship among cellulose functional materials, methods and properties. It is so known that cellulose is difficult to dissolve in water or organic solvents under normal conditions because of the intra- and inter-molecular hydrogen bonds. Therefore, the development of suitable solvent for dissolving of cellulose is of improving their industrial applications.

More recently, the cellulose Nanocrystal has received attentions to its due excellent. It is suggested this cellulose-based functional composites can be fabricated by using cellulose as matrix. Furthermore, rapid progresses are anticipated in the preparation of various-cellulose-based multifunctional composites including efficient antibacterial, flame retardant, waterproof, fireproof, adsorptive, anti-counterfeiting, Rapid Detective and analytical functions.

**Keywords:** cellulose; composites; Functional composites; Biomedical applications; Preparation method

In recent years, with resources, The growing problem of energy and environment aggravated, Conversion utilization of renewable biomass resources more and more heavy

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View. Biomass resources mainly include agricultural biomass, Forestry Health substances, animal feces, and city garbage. China is an agricultural great power, produces a lot of waste after annual crop harvest. This outside, Our forest area is ranked fifth in the world, also rich Forestry biomass resources for<sup>2</sup>. Agro-forestry biomass is made by the plant through photosynthesis generation, has a renewable and short regeneration period, and biodegradation features. Agricultural and Forestry Biomass Comprehensive development benefit modern agriculture sustainable

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Development, Our government in the medium and long term development

regulations row (2006-2020 Year), will Agroforestry Project column coverage of major items conversion of agricultural and forestry biomass to gas, Liquid, solid Energy and bio-base materials and chemicals areas.

Agricultural and forestry biomass mainly by cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin make up, three to total content 90% above<sup>3</sup>. Take advantage of modern science and technology to effectively separate and transform agricultural and forestry biomass components, to get new powder material, film material, Gel Material, Semiconductor materials and biomaterials a series of high value-added products<sup>4</sup>. Fiber is nature's richest natural renewable polysaccharide, has source wide, cheap, can regenerate, can degrade, non-toxic, to derive attributes, is one of the important biomass materials. based on cellulose Composite material can be widely used in textile, catalysis, Food Package install, Bio medical, areas such as water treatment ^ cellulose converts to work Energy composites, facilitates new approaches to agricultural and forestry biomass utilization, is of great significance to the realization of economic sustainable development.

composite material refers to a physical or chemical method, adds two or two or more different properties of a material with new performance material. the composites prepared by the will not only keep the original single component of these section properties, and because of the interaction between the components, you can also make it improve overall performance, and get the original component sex. Composite effect. recent, Cellulose-based functionality The Composite material research is widely watched. In this paper, I introduce the The composite Water hot (solvent Hot) Method, Microwave-assisted and ultra-Sonic etc 3 Seed Preparation Method, A brief review of the Cellulose feature complex Materials development process, focus on cellulose based biomedical complex The latest research progress of materials, Finally, with the author's own experience, discusses The development direction of cellulose based biomedical composites, with The resource of biomass material represented by cellulose, feature, High-value and circular utilization provide references.

## 1. method for preparing composite materials

Composite Preparation methods many, such as coprecipitation, Blend method, Template method, vapor deposition and biomimetic mineralization<sup>6-7</sup>. These methods are featured, widely used in composite material Preparation, The greatly facilitates the development of composite materials. This will focus on The hot water used in the preparation of cellulose functional composites (solvent hot) Law, features of microwave-assisted and ultrasonic methods and

Limitations.

### 1.1 water Hot (solvent Hot) Method

The hydrothermal method refers to a closed container in which, use water as a solvent, chemistry by heating and pressurizing the reaction system response. in accordance with the reaction temperature hydrothermal method can be divided into sub-critical and super-critical response two kinds of, where the temperature range of the subcritical hydrothermal reaction is 100~240°C, and supercritical water temperature up to 1000°C, pressure up to 0.3 GPa. in hydrothermal reaction, water can be used as a chemical component participation in reaction, can also be used as solvent or extruded to promote agent, also available as pressure transfer media<sup>8</sup>. using hydrothermal method the Composite has many advantages, For example, you can significantly reduce the reaction temperature degree, to prepare high crystallinity, High Purity, Good dispersion, Uniform size, no-Reunion and shape-controllable composites. the solvent thermal method is developed on the basis of the water thermal Law, The differs from hydrothermal method in that it is solvents are organic rather than water. under solvent heat conditions, Products subject to The effect of solvent properties is greater, including solvent density, viscosity and divide Scatter action.

### 1.2 Microwave-assisted method

from century Mid-term researchers will be micro Wave heating technology introduced into a liquid chemical reaction. Microwave heating Tech application in chemical reaction and material preparation got a quick Show

Buall. Microwave is a frequency range in 0.3~300GHz the electromagnetic waves, Microwave Heating is coordinated by the interaction of intermolecular dipole moments High frequency electromagnetic radiation implementation, With body heating, heating fast, Advantages of low heat loss, so it can greatly shorten the reaction time. ikjima etc<sup>6</sup> heating by microwave 2min to produce a pingmean particle size less than 10nm Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles. Research send now, Heating with microwave, a~Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> quick Form, even extended heating time to 1h, also has no by-products such as a~Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and so on, into; with traditional heating 1h get a~Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and A<sup>+</sup>Fe<sup>3+</sup> mixture. Traditional hydrothermal methods generally require heating for several hours even a few days, compared to traditional heating, Microwave Hydrothermal method has reaction conversion rate High, reaction time Short (only a few minutes to a few 10 minutes) to, Save energy and green features<sup>M</sup>.

### 1.3 Ultrasonic Method

The ultrasound is a frequency higher than kHz Sonic for, has directional good, Strong penetration features. Ultrasonic synthesis is the use of the dissolve in the liquid continuous formation, bubbles created by the growth and instantaneous rupture of their effect, causes the solution to produce a transient high temperature in a local location (>5K)/high-pressure (>1MPa) and extremely fast heating, Cooling rate (>10<sup>10</sup>K/s), to Drive chemical reactions<sup>Q4--15</sup>. These bubbles in diameters up to several microns at the moment of rupture the local effects can cause physical and chemical changes in the media, generating machine Weapon, hot Chemical effect<sup>6</sup>. Use the cavitation effect of ultrasound to Create a single scatter with adjustable performance Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> core shell structure nano composites<sup>M</sup>. in my previous research work, pass Over-system comparison microwave method, Ultrasonic method and traditional oil bath heating system Prepare cellulose/CaCO<sub>3</sub> Composite Discovery, with microwave or oil bath heating compared to, Ultrasonic method is more advantageous to the preparation of dimensional uniformity, consistent and pure composite material<sup>Q7\_#</sup>.

## 2. The rise of cellulose matrix composites

Cellulose is an important biological material, Superior Performance, Apply broad. however, Cellulose also exists as not resistant to chemical corrosion, intensity Limited Not enough, restricts its application. combine cellulose with its His organic or inorganic materials in combination with the composite material, can not only Preserve Cellulose's original performance, also give it new performance, "Land extension applications of cellulose. In recent years, cellulose features composites are widely watched, because of their good biocompatibility sex, biodegradability, Low-toxicity, Magnetic/Optical/Mechanical Properties, in Fiber, catalysis, Textile, Water Treatment, fields such as biomedical have Potential application Prospects<sup>9</sup>.

The molecular chain of cellulose contains a large number of OH, can pass Electrostatic interaction adsorption metal ions, then in-situ restore The method of is to prepare a cellulose-funded nano-composite material. early in 2003 year, Heetc<sup>122</sup> Using porous cellulose as a nano-reactor prepared by in-situ synthesis Ag, Au, Pt and Pd Nanogranule. Wangwait<sup>023</sup> Poly (ethylamine) as reductant and cross-linking agent Prepare bacterial cellulose/Au Nano-composites, and the composite material material for immobilized horseradish peroxidase preparation H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Bio-sensing, to detect concentrations below 1pmol/L H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Jiangetc<sup>M</sup> Ag nanoparticles in situ deposited on cotton fabric with antibacterial properties, The prepared cotton fabric has excellent resistance bacteria performance and washable performance, on page after wash to large The killing rate of Enterococcus and Staphylococcus aureus still reached the 98.5% and 94.3%. addition, Cellulose can also be with Cu, Pd, Co and Ni etc Metal Composite prepared with excellent antibacterial properties, catalytic performance and Magnetic properties of composites<sup>02548</sup>.

cellulose can also be used with oxides such as Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, ZnO, CuO, M<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Composite preparation of cellulose functional composite material material<sup>0? -?</sup>. For example, [-8etc] to ionic liquid [bmim]Cl to solvent, Using Coprecipitation method in-situ synthetic fiber / $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nano composites, The composite has Super paramagnetic, on plus The has a keen magnetic response under the magnetic field. with pUn) and Submethyl blue (MB) for model contaminants Research composite adsorption Performance Discovery, its to Pb(N) and, mb adsorption capacity, 5 and 5mg/g, Using the magnetic properties of the material in the external magnetic field for the To effectively recycle the material. ^^etc<sup>030</sup> Use

Bamboo Cellulose as template to produce a millimeter-length, diameter about nm anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> fiber. This material has excellent light reminding performance, can effectively decompose benzene under ultraviolet irradiation. Asiri et al.<sup>33</sup> Research Cellulose/MnO<sub>2</sub> composite to include Cu<sup>Hydrate</sup>, Cd<sup>2+</sup>, CO<sup>2+</sup>, Cr<sup>3+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup>, Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup> and Zr<sup>4+</sup> a series of adsorption properties of heavy metal ions discovery, the composite to the Cr<sup>3+</sup> shows strong selective adsorption performance. Its adsorption capability is 0 mg/G, adsorption capacity of other metal ions size order for Zn<sup>Hydrate</sup> > Fe<sup>3+</sup> > Cd<sup>Hydrate</sup> > Zr<sup>4+</sup> > Ni<sup>Hydrate</sup> > CO<sup>Hydrate</sup> > Cu<sup>Hydrate</sup>.

cellulose can also be associated with metal sulfide (such as CdS, PbS, ZnS, and so on) Composite preparation of cellulose matrix composites<sup>B4-37</sup>. early in year years, Ruan et al.<sup>34</sup> to NaOH/urea to cellulose solvent, using The In-place compositing method to prepare the CdS/regenerated cellulose composites Material The material produced by the, shows a narrower photoluminescence emission with ["] and so on. With different aperture CdS/regenerated fibers Catalytic performance of Wisue nanocomposite films under visible illumination, with CdS nanoparticles compared to, prepared CdS/regenerated Cellulose nano-composite film with better photolysis hydrogen performance, Persistent light tolerance and can be Nature. thongtemwait<sup>36</sup> with Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and Amino Thiourea raw material, with carboxymethyl cellulose as template, prepared by hydrothermal method to carboxymethyl cellulose/PbS Composite. by changing the carboxyl methyl cellulose, NaOH Add amount and hydrothermal reaction temperature can be prepared out of different shapes (like a flower, nanoparticles, Tubular) for CdS micro-nanometer structure.

also, cellulose can also be combined with a variety of metal or inorganic materials Composite preparation of multiple composite materials. such as nanometer cellulose can also be prepared as a template and a reductant when Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Ag//nanometer cellulose ternary composites, and the material to the 4<sup>^</sup> Shaw Bon has excellent heterogeneous catalytic restore performance, Recycle 7 times to 4<sup>^</sup> The transformation of Shaw benzenetherate can still be reached 81.8%. addition, prepared materials to golden Staphylococcus aureus has strong antibacterial activity, is expected to be a loop to make use catalysts and antimicrobial agents for pharmaceutical or environmental applications<sup>20</sup>. Sun et al.<sup>38</sup> use bacterial cellulose as a template, with KBH<sub>4</sub> to restore agent, from containing PdCl<sub>2</sub> and CuCl<sub>2</sub> in aqueous solution of Pd-Cu/Bacterial cellulose composites, the composites prepared by can be used as Water denitrification Catalyst. Liu et al.<sup>31</sup> using carboxyl carboxylic nanofibers Wisue for brackets, NaBH<sub>4</sub> is a reducing agent, To prepare the Ag-MAlloy/carboxyl-cellulose nanocomposites, They think the scaffold used is The carboxyl and hydroxyl groups in the material of the are adsorbed on metal cations and Ag-pd Alloy nanoparticles with synergistic action, co-promote nanometer aggregation of particles.

### 3. development of cellulose based biomedical composites

In recent years, cellulose and inorganic materials (such as Ca<sub>5</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(-OH), CaCO<sub>3</sub>, CaSiO<sub>3</sub>, Ag/AgCl etc) Composite biological The medical composites are widely watched. For example, Fan et al.<sup>M</sup> The process of biomimetic mineralization HA/Bacterial cellulose nanocomposite material, and using stromal cells of human bone marrow cells as model, research The proliferation of bone marrow stromal cells and the differentiation of osteoblasts by materials affect. Research findings, inoculated against matrix cells of composite cells with pure bacterial cellulose have better adhesion and activity sex. Dagger et al.<sup>41</sup> also synthesized bacteria by biological mineralization cellulose/Ag/AgCl Nano-composites, The material is on the agar plate and liquid culture medium for Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli Has a strong antibacterial effect. addition, Liu et al.<sup>6</sup> via protein trap Preparation of new bacterial cellulose by guided-in-situ biomimetic mineralization/CaCO<sub>3</sub> Composite, CaCO<sub>3</sub> has a slice structure, Complex prepared by composite material with rough surface and porosity adjustable complex three-dimensional Structure. in the early work of the writer's team, through water hot, Microwave, Ultrasonic methods Prepare cellulose/HA, cellulose/CaCO<sub>3</sub> and cellulose/CaSiO<sub>3</sub> A series of nanocomposites, and preliminary To Explore its biological performance [+].

synthesis of cellulose and inorganic materials into composites, apply to protein adsorption, Organization works, Antibacterial medical collar domain. using cellulose as a matrix material has many advantages: based on structural

characteristics of a cellulose macromolecular chain, make it strong and interaction performance. Therefore, the cost of this class of materials is low, working is simpler; cellulose itself has good biocompatibility and health object biodegradability, so environment-friendly materials; relative to high polymer materials such as collagen, cellulose has excellent mechanical strength. It can effectively overcome the lack of mechanical properties of polymers such as collagen defect. The cellulose material used for such materials is widely available, low price, cheap and green environment, low production cost and good biological activity. Therefore, the development and application of biomedical fields will have a good social and economic benefit for.

### 3.1 Cellulose/Hydroxyapatite nanocomposites

Lightweight base hydroxyapatite (HA) often with non-chemical metering ratio, substitution of ions or absence of calcium exists in vertebrate skeleton, in hard tissue such as teeth, and give these hard organizations the necessary mechanical properties (if intensity, hardness, toughness and stability), and when HA also many calcium phosphate salts are most stable under physiological conditions. Synthetic HA due to its good biological activity, biodegradable and bone conduction, widely used in bone repair and bone replacement organization engineering fields, gene transfection and drugs/eggs fields. However, as first biological material, manual close to HA also has many flaws. For example, flexural strength and fracture toughness not enough to limit its application. Bones or other calcified tissue can see a kind of biological minerals (or a variety of calcium phosphate salts, occupies skeleton total (65%~70%) natural anisotropy of embedded protein matrix hetero sexual composites. It also contains other organics and water. Researchers are inspired by this, to develop a series of polymer for matrix materials HA polymer composites material, to improve their mechanical and biological properties. Where, fiber wise because of its excellent mechanical properties, good biocompatibility, derivative and inexpensive, and other features that have been widely watched.

In recent years, researchers are using cellulose (or its derivation objects) as matrix, prepare cellulose by different methods/HA composite materials used in biomedical fields doing a lot of research. Example like Rodriguez wait convert electrospinning cellulose acetate to acetone/n, (1) [\*\*\*] (2) methyl acetamide, and then NaOH/ethanol saponification not top prepare regenerated cellulose brackets at the same time. Pretreatment of regenerated fibers dimension brackets with different reagents, such as CaCl<sub>2</sub>, carboxy methyl cellulose and CaCl<sub>2</sub>, NaOH and CaCl<sub>2</sub>, and then soak in the simulate body fluid induction HA on its surface nucleation and growth, prepared HA mineralized regenerated cellulose scaffold material can be applied to bone repair. Preparation of oxidized stone by chemical precipitation method Graphene/HA (GO~HA) composite, Then and bacterial cellulose (BC) Composite Preparation GO~HA~BC three-phase composite bracket material, Research Find out GO~HA evenly adsorbed on the BC surface. will GO~HA~BC bracket and MG-53 cell and NIH-3T3 cell co-culture now, prepared GO~HA~BC The stent has good bone-inducing ability Force and biocompatibility. Park et al.<sup>B7</sup> take TEMPO/nabr/NaClO oxidation system to BC selective oxidation, get surface negatively oxidized bacterial cellulose (TOBC). through HA nano The hydrogen bonds between the hydroxyl groups on the particle surface and the carboxyl groups in TOBC are used as with make HA and TOBC together HA-TOBC composite material, The prepared composite can be well dispersed in deionized water to form colloidal solutions (diagram 1. to HA-TOBC colloidal solutions add gelatin (Gel) and cross-linking agent Glutaraldehyde, can be prepared HA-TOBC-Gel composite hydrogels. will prepare the porous HA-TOBC-Gel combined hydrogel with skull osteoblast cell culture hair now, The composite hydrogel can effectively improve cell proliferation and division of the cells to. Lan et al.<sup>1</sup>: use electrospinning to prepare nuclear-sheath knot structured tri-acetic acid nano cellulose (CTA, kernel)/ha (scabbard) composite fiber, and prepare the CTA~HA composite fiber for bovine hemoglobin white (Hb) adsorption. this CTA~HA composite fiber to Hb show good adsorption performance, Its maximum adsorption capacity is 176. mg/G, is much higher than CTA nano fibers 5 mg/g.

in the previous research work of the author, with lignocellulose to matrix, through hydrothermal method in NaOH/Urea solution Preparation fiber dimension/with carbonate HA nanocomposites<sup>1</sup>; with N,N-two methyl

acetamide as solvent, using microwave rapid heating technology to prepare Cellulose/HANano composites<sup>M</sup>; by means of a microwave hydrothermal method prepare surface porous wood fibers/HANano-composite material. Also, with NaOH/urea to solvent, with phosphorus biological Division child (three adenosine phosphate, Creatine phosphate and two diphosphate) is a phosphorus source, Rapid preparation of cellulose using microwave hydrothermal method/HANano composite material

Material All. by changing the phosphorus source, Microwave heating time and temperature, can implement to cellulose/HAMinerals crystals in nanocomposites phase, resizing and topography control, To obtain the different appearance of the HANano-structure.

**3.2 Cellulose/Calcium carbonate nanocomposites**

Calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) not only widely available in marble, limestone, chalk rocks inside, also vertebrate bones and teeth, Coral, eggshell, Pearl, "Sea urchin thorn and exoskeleton of crustacean" Main inorganic composition. In addition, CaCO<sub>3</sub> is also a source rich, cheap color good universal filler, widely used in paint, plastic material and paper industry. Natural CaCO<sub>3</sub> with 3 species anhydrous crystallization phase: Calcite, aragonite and Balloons, at room temperature and atmosphere environment Bar. The thermodynamic stability of calcite is highest, and the marble is metastable phase CaCO<sub>3</sub>, Lowest thermodynamic stability, There are also two other types of the water phase and an amorphous phase CaCO<sub>3</sub>. Other than industrial applications, CaCO<sub>3</sub> is also widely used in the study of the mineralization of organisms, and CaCO<sub>3</sub> has good biological activity, protein stickiness, Fine cell compatibility, Hard organization compatibility, Is also widely used in medical fields wide application foreground.

In recent years, based on cellulose, CaCO<sub>3</sub> is an enhancement phase prepared cellulose/CaCO<sub>3</sub> Composites are also concerned about, made by prepare cellulose/CaCO<sub>3</sub> Composite can be used not only as a paper enhancement agent or adsorbent<sup>[60-62]</sup>, and in the biomedical field also has the unspoken application foreground. For example,

(BC) membrane soak in containing CaCl<sub>2</sub>, glycine, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and mesoporous corner fork Glue (Carr) solution, using colloidal crystallization process to prepare show BC/Carr<sup>^</sup>CaCO<sub>3</sub> Composite Film, and uses the prepared composite film for the load anticancer drug doxorubicin (doxorubicin, Dox). The fluorescence microscope photos that follow the drug can be observed in the, Dox in BC Film above evenly dispersed (2a); will BC The film is soaked in the Carr after Reload Drugs Dox when, because of the Carr The existence of can be from the diagram observe some fluorescent spots (\*2b); diagram 2c The also observes a similar behavior, but because of CaCO<sub>3</sub> The presence of, causes the mount to be mounted on the BC Film Dox less; when BC in the membrane Can and CaCO<sub>3</sub>, Dox is mainly loaded in spots (diagram 2d). IR, confocal and SEM analysis results show that, take BC/Carr<sup>^</sup>CaCO<sub>3</sub> Complex Balloons, Dox load rate is approximately 80%, and show PH Rings Sexual release performance. on 37°C Conditions will be pH from 7.4 to 5.8 when, The amount released from the 1.50 Snooze/D to 1.70 Snooze/D.

- a) BC; b) Bc-carr (c) BC-CAC0<sub>3</sub>; D) bc/carr-cac0<sub>3</sub>

diagram 2 loading of different bacterial cellulose membranes Dox after fluorescence microscope photos [All

Fig. 2 confocal microscopy images of different BC

Membranes loaded with Dox [

Liu, and so on study on polyacrylic acid (PAA) Existing conditions Condition, CaCO<sub>3</sub> in electrospinning cellulose acetate (CA) on mine behavior. from SEM photos can be observed, PAA to cacog The nucleation and growth of crystals have important effects. Add and do not join PAA gets CaCO<sub>3</sub> has significant differences in appearance (diagram 3). When the solution does not contain PAA when, revenue CaCO<sub>3</sub> for Ling body Square solution stone, and can observe some CA fiber embedded in calcite (Chart 3a). when CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution contains PAA when, Fiber surface change Rough, and CA Fiber surface formed by nano-needle polymerization CaCO<sub>3</sub> coating completely covered (diagram 3c). from the diagram 3c Zoom in Chart to observe, CaCO<sub>3</sub> wrapped CA fibre diameter 1~2 CaCO<sub>3</sub> coating thickness is approximately nm. on PAA existing bars under, form CaCO<sub>3</sub> coating does not affect CA Fiber Original

Form, and can be removed by dissolving the with acetone. CA Fiber Victoria, get calcite CaCO<sub>3</sub> micron Tube.

Good biocompatibility, Biodegradable and non-toxic special Point, and cellulose surface one OH to form a molecule, intermolecular hydrogen Key mesh structure effective control Agnps grow to implement Agnps Regulation of shapes and sizes. cellulose structure contains mass one OH, make it negatively charged in aqueous solution, To metal ions have adsorption performance. addition, reduction of cellulose molecular chain The end base can also be used as a reductant for metal ions. so, cellulose can be both Agnps's matrix, Stabilizers and/or Ag<sup>+</sup>cl-Restore Agent<sup>l</sup>., The cellulose that is prepared by the/agnanocomposites can be for textile, medical, Food packaging, Water Treatment and many other fields.

in the previous work of the author team, the studied ultrasonic methods and Microwave method in preparing cellulose/CaCO<sub>3</sub> Composite to CaCO<sub>3</sub> Effects of crystals from. Research Discovery, method of preparation for CaCO<sub>3</sub> Crystal Body's object, micro-structure, appearance, thermal stability and biological activity has influence. For example, ultrasonic method can be used to get the size of the "" ~ nm The pure Ball of the Opal microspheres, and using the microwave law to get size is 0. ~ 1. |X M calcite and spheroidal aragonite of CaCO<sub>3</sub>. also, author with ionic liquid [bmim]Cl Simultaneous solvent and microwave absorbent for cellulose, Fast heating by microwave technology Preparing cellulose/CaCO<sub>3</sub> Nano-composites, and by changing variable cellulose concentration can be produced with polyhedron or cube structure CaCO<sub>3</sub> Crystal<sup>[43]</sup>. to prepare composite material with human gastric cancer fine cell (SGC-7901) To nurture All Hafter, Most cells are still maintain normal spindle shape, prepared cellulose/CaCO<sub>3</sub> complex, composite materials with good cell compatibility, in biomedical domain with has potential application value.

### 3.3 Cellulose/Silver Antimicrobial materials

Many antibacterial materials can kill harmful bacteria in the body in vitro, including metal oxides (like ZnO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, CuO etc, metal vulcanization Objects, halide, and Precious metals Ag, Pd, Au, Pt, and so on. in these Antibacterial materials, Metallic silver nanoparticles (Silver nanoparticles, Agnps) has a larger surface area, Excellent antibacterial performance and No harm to human cells, Thus considered the most promising antibacterial material. has so far discovered silver and its compounds to 650 multiple Bacteria Exhibit good antimicrobial activity. Cellulose has a

diagram 4 Cellulose solution to regenerated cellulose sponge and cellulose/ag Composite Sponge (on), Cellulose hydrogel, composite hydrogels and cellulose/ag structure diagram of the sponge (under)<sup>[67]</sup>

Fig. 4 Photographs of cellulose solution to the Construction of regenerated cellulose sponge and Cellulose/nanosilver composite Sponges (top), and Schematic architecture of the cellulose hydrogel as Hydrogel and sponge (bottom)<sup>l</sup> Composite

Sureshkumar, and so on \$ to prepare the using a high-pressure homogeneous method out of magnetism BC nano fiber, and then magnetic BC nano Fiber leaching bubble in dopamine solution, through the self-polymerization of dopamine in the BC surface Generation poly-Dopamine layer. last soak in agnogsolution in, using poly-Dopamine to Ag<sup>+</sup> restore in situ synthetic magnetism Bc/ag Nano-composites. Composite materials prepared by the for large intestine bars bacteria and Bacillus subtilis have high antimicrobial activity, to be fresh LB Incubation of medium and material 4 H no visible fine found after Bacterial Infection. so, This magnetic Bc/agnanocomposites can also be for sterilization of fermentation medium, and you can pass the external magnetic field The effect reclaims or removes material. recent, Ye etc<sup>l</sup> to NaOH/urea to solvent, Epichlorohydrin is prepared by crosslinking agent Wisu gel, then get the fiber by water heat and freeze dry treatment element/ag Sponge material (Chart 4). Antimicrobial Research results show that,., The sponge is excellent for both Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli. Antibacterial

Properties, the diameter of the bacteriostatic rings is, respectively, 5~.8mm and 4~no.6mm. Body test results found, This sponge can accelerate the healing of infected wounds. porous structure of cellulose sponge allows sufficient air to penetrate, This sponge can effectively adsorb the injury mouth exudate, and SpongeBob Agnps can effectively kill harmful bacteria, therefore prepared cellulose/Ag sponge can be used as a wound dressing for wound healing.

in the author's earlier work, using synthetic cellulose as a

Agnps The matrix of the and Ag<sup>+</sup> The reductant of the ion, through hydrothermal method a Step synthetic cellulose/Ag Nano composites<sup>[all]</sup>. preparation for complex-Materials Agnps has a spherical structure, through control reaction baritem, can produce different sizes of synthetic cellulose/Ag Nano-composite material (#5). composite for Staphylococcus aureus and large intestine All Bacilli Show high antimicrobial activity, its bacteriostatic ring size respectively 0~0mm and 7.5~0mm.

There is a literature report on the cellulose matrix Agnps sterilization mechanism to: bacterial surface usually negatively charged, Agnps can be done by static, With the surface attached to the bacterial membrane, block cell permeability and breathing function; Agnps To release the Ag<sup>+</sup> Ion, Ag<sup>+</sup> ions can penetrate cell membrane into bacteria, and with bacterial cell wall and cytoplasm containing S, P Effects of compounds, affect cell infiltration and division, causes bacterial deaths<sup>[69]</sup>; Ag<sup>+</sup> ion penetration into bacteria, and DNA sulfhydryl protein, make DNA deform to inhibit bacterial multiplication colonization, and eventually causing bacterial death [A]. cellulose macromolecules chain with have a lot of one OH, These one OH Can not only be absorbed by electrostatic action with Ag<sup>+</sup> Ion, can also form a numerator, intermolecular hydrogen bonding mesh knot construct, Agnps This is bound in a cellulose mesh structure, To control the Ag<sup>+</sup> ion release, to Achieve continuous antibacterial effect.

## 4. Epilogue

is currently, Cellulose functional composites in pulping and papermaking, Fine Chemical, widely used in areas such as food packaging. fully, Cellulose based biomedical composites combined with cellulose materials and biomaterials benefits, in the organization project, Biomedical, gene Download The potential application value of the body and protein adsorption. In recent years, Agriculture and forestry biomass resource, functional, high value and follow Ring utilization as an important direction of research, Cellulose functional composites especially cellulose based biomedical composites must be tightly around These research directions, guided by major national requirements, face the World Tech Frontier, address bottlenecks restricting industry development, for it should with new ways, providing new ideas. Future research, except continue cellulose esterification, etherification Traditional modification, expands its combination outside of method and material type, it is necessary to explore the appropriate industry

General Preparation strategies for production, To study its synthesis mechanism, reveals Its composite effect, Clear Preparation method, Performance and mechanism between organic relationships, Integrating cellulose based biomedical composites method, material, mechanism, Performance and apply, for cellulose features The industrial application of composite materials provides theoretical basis and experimental basis. Cellulose-represented biomass, Performance stability, hard to dissolve in General Solvents, looking for the right solvent is the prerequisite for application. nanometer fiber Wisue with outstanding performance wide attention, recommends that the fiber The element type selection is also appropriately nano-cellulose, the features and benefits of are applied to functional composites. base, Multi-functional composites in cellulose are important in the field of biomass Development Direction, recommended new highly efficient antibacterial, fire-Retardant, suck With, waterproof, Refractory, Security, Fast analysis and detection with the multi-function



special Composite material with cellulose functional material as precursor, can get carbon-based Functional Materials, apply to environment repair, soil improvement with and supercapacitor fields. Cellulose hydrogel can be applied to a wearable strain sensor for health monitoring when real, Design Integration to guide power, high elasticity, Self-healing and contingency-sensitive soft Water gel sensors are expected to make new breakthroughs.

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