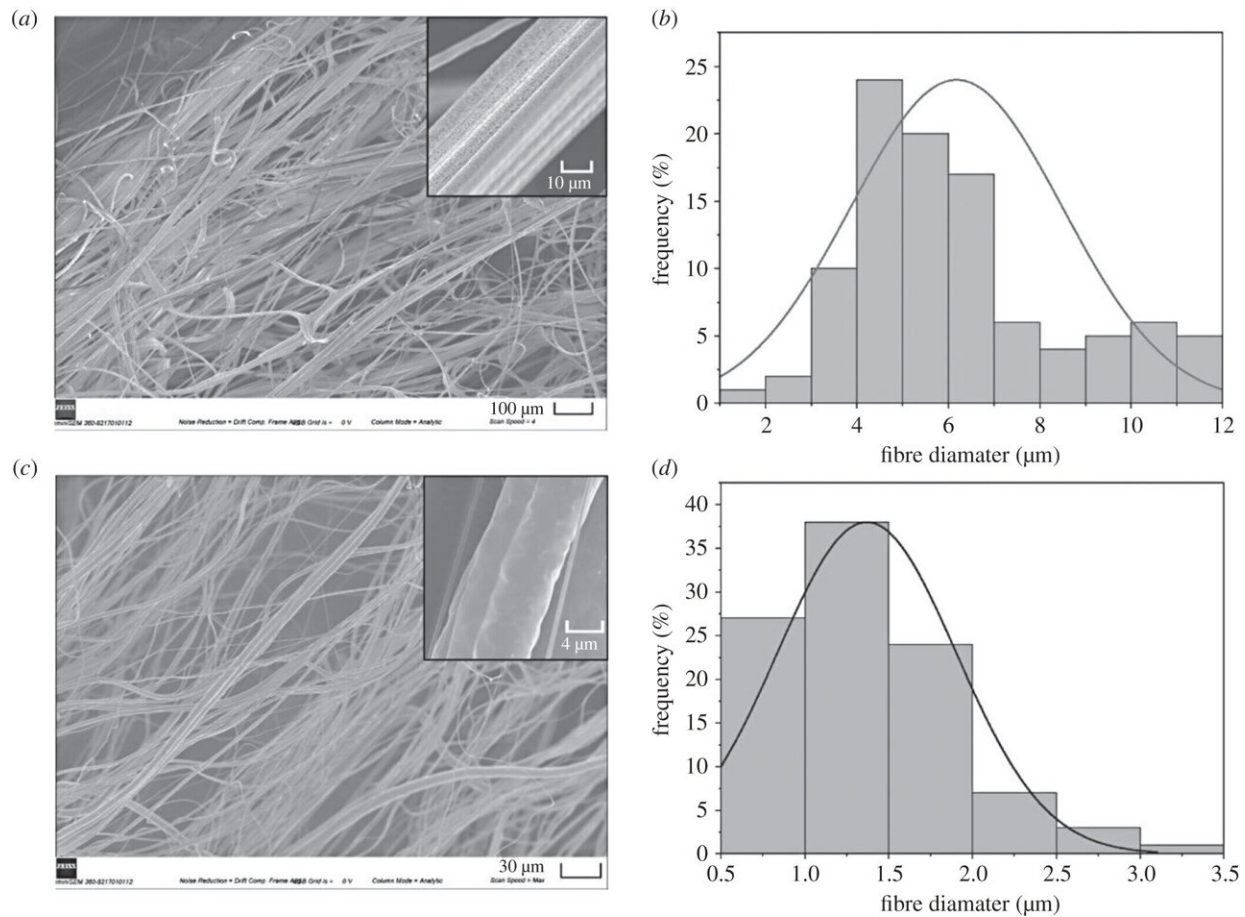


Protein found in milk speeds up wound healing, study shows

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Scanning electron micrographs of: (a) virgin PCL fibers produced by pressurized gyration, including an inset to show fiber surface, and (c) casein-loaded PCL fibers including an inset to show fiber surface. (b,d) Respective graphs showing fiber diameter distribution, where $n = 100$ fibers. Credit: *Journal of The Royal Society Interface* (2023). DOI: 10.1098/rsif.2023.0166

Bandages infused with casein, a protein that occurs naturally in cow's milk, significantly improved wound healing in rats compared to those in control groups, according to a new study by UCL researchers.

The study, published today in the *Journal of The Royal Society Interface*, is the first to test casein's reputed [healing](#) benefits on an animal model. The promising results suggest that casein, which is cheap, abundant and has [antimicrobial properties](#), has potential to replace expensive materials such as silver in wound dressings.

Casein is a protein found in the milk of mammals and is most abundant in [cow's milk](#), where it makes up to 80% of the substance. In the last decade, interest has grown in casein's antimicrobial, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, as well as its utility as a high-protein dietary supplement.

In this study, researchers at UCL mixed pure casein with polycaprolactone (PCL), a biodegradable polyester commonly used as a [bandage](#) material. They used a technique called pressurized gyration, which was developed at UCL in 2013, to spin this mixture into bandage-like fibers from which they created casein-infused bandages. This would not have been possible with other, more expensive manufacturing methods such as electrospinning.

Rats with identical small skin perforations were split into three groups. The wounds of those in the first group were treated with casein-infused bandages, the second with normal PCL bandages, and the third with no bandages.

Healing progress was checked after three, seven, 10 and 14 days by photographing and measuring the wounds, as well as examining them under a microscope.

The team found that at 14 days the wounds treated with casein-infused bandages healed to 5.2% of their original size, compared to 31.1% in the normal bandage group and 45.6% in the untreated group.

Analysis also confirmed that the casein bandages were non-toxic and that levels of immune-related molecules were much lower around the wounds treated with them.

Dr. Jubair Ahmed (UCL Mechanical Engineering), first author of the study, said, "Natural materials contain some wonderful properties, many of which are unknown. We knew that casein was reputed to have healing benefits and our results suggest there is a lot of potential to use it in medical applications like wound dressings. More work is needed to ensure that casein dressings are safe and effective in humans, but these initial findings are promising."

Given that casein is a [waste product](#) of skimmed dairy milk, if it was approved for treatment in humans it would be a relatively cheap material that could be produced at scale. However, the [chemical composition](#) and potency of natural substances can vary, an issue that would need to be tackled if casein is to be used in the clinic, where consistency is key to safe and effective treatment.

Professor Mohan Edirisinghe (UCL Mechanical Engineering), senior author of the study, said, "All the research so far suggests that casein has wound healing potential, but at the moment we don't really know why in any great detail. Casein has antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties, which may certainly play a part. The next step will be to understand the biological interactions taking place before we can consider clinical trials in humans."

More information: Jubair Ahmed et al, Casein fibres for wound healing, *Journal of The Royal Society Interface* (2023). [DOI:](#)

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