

図 4 MWCNT を含む生理食塩水中での MWCNT の取り込み (25 分後)

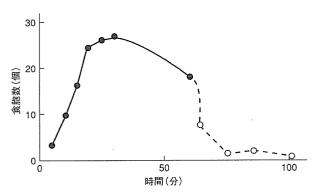


図5 MWCNTを含む生理食塩水中でのMWCNTの 取り込みおよび細胞内滞在時間

黒マルはMWCNTを含む生理食塩水中でのMWCNTの取り込みをあらわす。また、白マルはMWCNTを含まない生理食塩水に細胞を移したあとでの食胞数をあらわす。

ように食胞内の MWCNT 量は時間とともに変化するため、必ずしもMWCNTの絶対量を反映したものではない。

初期の取り込み特性を示した(表1). MWCNT分散液 100 μL にゾウリムシを入れ,25℃でインキュベートし,一定の時間ごとに細胞を取り出して顕微鏡下で食胞数をカウントした. ゾウリムシははじめの2分間は MWCNT をまったく取り込まなかった.3 分後から少量ずつ MWCNT を取り込みはじめ,色の薄い食胞が形成されるようになり,4分後にはMWCNTを多量に含んで黒くなった食胞が認められるようになった.

その後、時間の経過とともにMWCNTを取り込んだ食胞形成が活発になり、図4に示すように、一定のサイズの食胞が細胞全体に分布するようになった、取り込み開始5分後から細胞内食胞数がピークに達

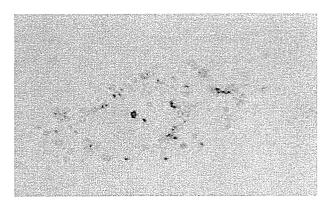


図6 生理食塩水中での MWCNT の取り込み (取り込み終了から 60 分後)

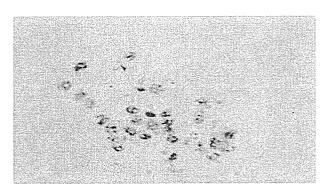


図7 MWCNT を含む生理食塩水中での MWCNT の 再取り込み(40 分後)

表 2 MWCNT を含む生理食塩水中での MWCNT 取り込み 終了後の細胞内滞在時間

時間		食服	包数/細胞					
(分)	平均	標準偏差	n	ANOVA (Tukey)				
再取り込み後								
20	17.6	3.5	10	a				
60	22.4	5.4	10	b				
		取り込み約	冬了後					
25	13.7	5.4	10	a				

多重比較による統計検定(ANOVA, Tukey)の結果は, 異符合間でP<0.01で有意であることを示している. nは個体数

するまでの間の平均食胞形成速度は約1食胞/分であった(図5).

つぎに、MWCNTを取り込んだ食胞の動態を調べるために、60分間MWCNT分散液中でインキュベートした細胞を生理食塩水に移し、さらに60分間、顕微鏡下で食胞の変化を観察した。すると、図6に示すように、食胞の数は減少し、個々の食胞内のMWCNT量も低下していることが明らかになった。

別の実験から、ゾウリムシは長時間 MWCNT 分 散液中にインキュベートしておくと、しだいに

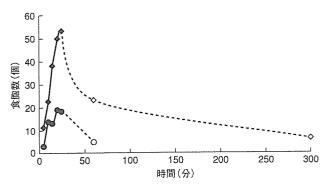


図8 培養液および生理食塩水中での MWCNT の 取り込みと細胞内滞在時間

黒ダイヤモンドは培養液中でのMWCNTの取り込み,黒マルは生理食塩水中でのMWCNTの取り込みをあらわす.また,白ダイヤモンドと白マルはそれぞれMWCNTを含まない生理食塩水に細胞を移したあとでの食胞数をあらわす.

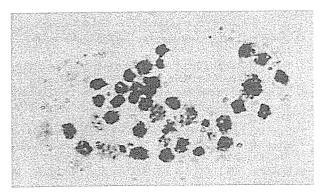


図9 培養液中でのMWCNTの取り込み(10分後)

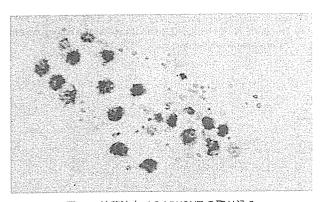


図 10 培養液中での MWCNT の取り込み (取り込み終了から 60 分後)

MWCNT を取り込まなくなり、約50分後には細胞内から MWCNT を含む食胞はほとんど消失してしまうことがわかった.このような細胞を新しいMWCNT分散液に移すと、再びMWCNTを活発に取り込みはじめ、図7に示すように約40分後には最大時のレベルまで達することが明らかになった.

表3 MWCNT の細胞増殖に及ぼす影響(初期分裂速度)

		細胞数 /24 時間			
	平均	標準偏差	n	ANOVA (Tukey)	
生理食塩水+ MWCNT	1	0	12	a	
培養液+MWCNT	4	0	12	b	
生理食塩水	1	0	12	a	
培養液	2.1	0.3	12	С	

多重比較による統計検定(ANOVA, Tukey)の結果は,異符合間でP < 0.01で有意であることを示している.n は個体数

表 4 MWCNT の細胞増殖に及ぼす影響(継続培養)

樹立クローン(%) n						
生理食塩水+MWCNT	100	12				
培養液+MWCNT	100	12				
生理食塩水	100	12				
培養液	100	12				

nは個体数

食胞に取り込まれた MWCNT の細胞内滞在動態に関する特性を示した(表 2). また,図5には取り込み開始の初期過程から排泄完了までの時間経過を示した.これらの図表から,ゾウリムシはMWCNTを好んで取り込むが,数十分後からは取り込みを停止する性質を持っていることが示唆される.なお,実験期間中,MWCNTの細胞毒性を示唆するような現象はまったく認められなかった.

# 培養液中でのMWCNTの取り込み

MWCNT単独での細胞内取り込み特性および滞在動態が明らかになったので、つぎに、培養液中でのMWCNTの取り込みについて検討した。培養液は本研究室で常用しているもので、1.5%レタスジュースを含むK-DS溶液にバクテリア (Klebsiella pneumoniae)を接種し、25℃で24時間インキュベートしたものを用いた (MWCNT、50 ng/ $\mu$ L、100  $\mu$ L) $^{81}$ .

図8および図9に示すように、MWCNTを含む食胞は生理食塩水の場合よりも速い速度で形成されており、図8から求められた平均食胞形成速度は2.2食胞/分であった.また、細胞内滞在時間も生理食塩水の場合よりはるかに長く、取り込み開始後300分でも、すべての細胞でMWCNT食胞の存在が認められた(図10).

培養液中でのMWCNTには食胞形成を促進する

効果があることがわかったので, つぎに, 細胞増 殖に対する影響について検討した. 50 ng/μL の MWCNT を含む実験群と対象群を比較した結果, 表3に示すように、MWCNTはインキュベーション 開始からはじめの24時間における細胞分裂速度を, MWCNTを含まない培養液にくらべて約2倍促進す ることが明らかになった.

また、1細胞から開始した継続培養の結果を表 4 に示した. これは, 48 時間 MWCNT を含む溶液中 でインキュベートしたあと、MWCNTを含まない培 養液に移し、1週間の継続培養を行ったものである. いずれの実験群においてもすべての細胞が細胞分裂 を行い、それぞれクローンを樹立したことを示して いる.

# まとめと展望

今回使用した NanoLab 社製 MWCNT (番号 1) は溶 液中での分散性が低いため,使用前に,あらかじめ メノウ乳鉢で細かくすり潰した. また, MWCNTを 溶かした溶液は、使用前に20分間の超音波処理を施 したあと、ボルテックスで約1分間撹拌した.しか しながら、MWCNTの凝集塊形成を防ぐことは出来 なかった. 今後, ゾウリムシに対する実質的な有効 分散量を特定するためには,分散性の高い溶液の調 整法を検討し、開発する必要がある.

本実験は、MWCNTの細胞毒性の発現を見逃すこ とがないように、充分な配慮のもとに実験条件を設 定した.しかし、MWCNT の細胞毒性に関しては、 特筆すべき重大な所見はまったく認められなかった.

一方, MWCNTはゾウリムシに対して食胞形成促 進作用と長時間の細胞内滞在性を示した. さらに, この知見は MWCNT を培養液中に添加することに よる細胞増殖促進効果として裏付けられた. この増 殖促進効果は予想外の成果であり、今後、分子機構 の解明や多細胞生物由来の培養細胞系に対する効果 の検討結果によっては、医療や健康促進などの分野 で大いに活用できる可能性がある.

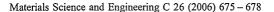
# 文 献

- 1) 樋渡宏一:ゾウリムシの性と遺伝. 東京大学出版会, 東京, 1982.
- 2) Porter KG, Pace ML, Battey JF: Ciliate protozoans as links in freshwater planktonic food chains. Nature 1979, 277: 563-565.
- 3) Tezuka Y: An experimental study on the food chain among bacteria, Paramecium and daphnia. Int Rev Gesamten Hydrobiol 1974, 59:31-37.
- 4) Eaton RC, Farely RD: Growth and the reduction of depensation of zebra-fish, Brachydanio rerio, reared in the laboratory. Copeia 1974. 1: 204-209.
- 5) 樋渡宏一・編:ゾウリムシの遺伝学、東北大学出版会、仙 台, 1999.
- 月井雄二:微生物遺伝学実験法.(石川辰夫・ 6) 樋渡宏一, 編), 共立出版, 東京, 1982, p302.
- 7) Fok AK, Paeste RM: Lysosomal enzymes of Paramecium caudatum and Paramecium tetraurelia. Exp Cell Res 1982, 139: 159-169.
- 8) Hiwatashi K: Determination and inheritance of mating type in Paramecium caudatum. Genetics 1968, 58: 373-386.



# Available online at www.sciencedirect.com







# Apatite formation on carbon nanotubes

Tsukasa Akasaka <sup>a,\*</sup>, Fumio Watari <sup>a</sup>, Yoshinori Sato <sup>b</sup>, Kazuyuki Tohji <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Biomedical, Dental Materials and Engineering, Graduate School of Dental Medicine, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, 060-8586, Japan <sup>b</sup> Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Tohoku University, Sendai, 980-8579, Japan

Received 1 November 2004; received in revised form 28 February 2005; accepted 28 March 2005 Available online 29 November 2005

### Abstract

Apatite coating on carbon nanotubes (CNTs) was done with a biomimetic coating method. The multi-walled CNTs (MWNTs) of curled shape with about 30 nm in diameter were immersed for 2 weeks in the simulated body fluid. Observation by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) showed the formation of apatite on the MWNTs surface. The clusters of spherules consisting of needle-shaped apatite crystallites were massively grown on the aggregated MWNTs. The crystallites of 100 nm in width and 200–500 nm in length were grown perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction and radially originating from a common center of a single MWNT. Thus, the architecture of crystalline apatite at nano-scale levels could be produced by simple method and the MWNT may be acting as core for initial crystallization of apatite.

© 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Carbon nanotubes; Biomimetic coating; Apatite

# 1. Introduction

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have been attracting considerable attention because of their unique physical properties and potential for a variety of applications. The modifications of CNTs have been extensively investigated because of their relevance in electrical, mechanical and biological applications [1–8]. Immobilization of various functional molecules on CNT has also been examined in past studies [9–12]. For biomedical applications, new modification methods to give biocompatibility are needed for achievement of various required designs [13,14].

Biomineralization is a natural process in human being and animals, resulting in the formation of bones and teeth. Ca-P solution, such as the simulated body fluid (SBF), has been frequently used for the biomimetic Ca-P coating to increase the bioactivity, and has been successfully applied to implant materials for some special dental and medical cases [15-17].

Here we developed a biomineralization method to produce the architecture of apatite crystallites at nano-scale levels on the surface of MWNTs.

# 2. Experiment

The MWNTs used in this study were obtained from NanoLab (Brighton, MA, USA). The MWNTs of curled shape with about 30 nm in diameter were produced by the chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method. The raw MWNTs were refluxed in 6 N HCl solution and then washed thoroughly with deionized water and completely dried. Typical SEM (HITACHI S-4000) images of purified MWNTs are shown in Fig. 1.

The MWNTs material was dispersed in calcium phosphate solutions at a concentration of 10 mg/l by ultrasonication for 10 min. Then, the apatite crystallites were grown by immersing the MWNTs at 37 °C for various periods up to 2 weeks. The composition of the calcium phosphate solutions is as follows.

Revised SBF (R-SBF): NaCl (866 mg/l), CaCl<sub>2</sub> (125 mg/l), K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (803 mg/l), KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (326 mg/l), KCl (625 mg/l), MgCl<sub>2</sub> (59 mg/l) containing NaF (22 mg/l) and the pH was adjusted to 7.2 using KOH and no precipitation was observed in the solution during the experimental period. Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (PBS(+)): NaCl (8000 mg/l), CaCl<sub>2</sub> (100 mg/l), KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (200 mg/l), Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (1150 mg/l), KCl (200 mg/l), MgCl<sub>2</sub> (47 mg/l) containing NaF (22 mg/l) and the pH was adjusted to 7.4 using KOH

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author. Tel.: +81 11 706 4251; fax: +81 11 706 4251. E-mail address: akasaka@den.hokudai.ac.jp (T. Akasaka).

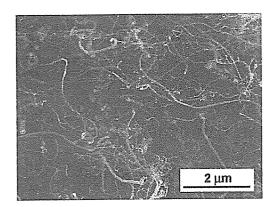


Fig. 1. SEM images of purified MWNTs.

and no precipitation was observed in the solution during the experimental period.

Standard SBF (S-SBF): NaCl (7996 mg/l), CaCl<sub>2</sub> (278 mg/l), K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (174 mg/l), KCl (244 mg/l), NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (350 mg/l), MgCl<sub>2</sub> (143 mg/l), Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (71 mg/l), (CH<sub>2</sub>OH)<sub>3</sub>CNH<sub>2</sub> (6057 mg/l), 1 M HCl (40 ml) containing NaF (22 mg/l) and the pH was adjusted to 7.4 using KOH.

Finally, the resultant MWNTs were separated from the suspension by filtration, gently washed with deionized water to remove impurities, and then dried at 60 °C for 6 h. In order to study the effects of immersing time-course on apatite growth, they were immersed for 6 h, 1 day, 2 days, and 2 weeks. To compare the influence of the substrates, we also use a square piece of carbon plate  $(10 \times 10 \times 1 \text{ mm}^3)$  (Nirako, Japan) instead of MWNTs.

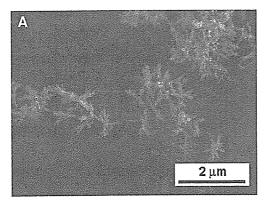
The formation of apatite on the MWNTs surface was investigated by SEM after coating with carbon. Transmission infrared spectra were performed by the KBr method using a fourier transmission infrared spectrometer (FT-IR, JASCO FT/IR-300E) in the wave number region 400–4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> collected at resolutions of 4 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Commercial hydroxyapatite (Seikagaku Corp.) was used as a control.

# 3. Results and discussion

# 3.1. Apatite formation in R-SBF

Zhao and Gao recently reported that hydroxyapatite nanoparticles decorated on the sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) adsorbed MWNTs by an in situ synthetic method with calcium nitrate, Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and ammonium secondary phosphate, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> [18]. In contrast, our strategy for the apatite formation consists of biomimetic coating on the surface of MWNTs in the calcium phosphate solutions such as a SBF.

To optimize this strategy, we first studied the apatite formation on MWNTs in R-SBF. After immersion for 2 weeks, the MWNTs apparently became the gray in the solution. SEM images show the massive growth of the clusters of apatite crystallites with a needle-like shape on the aggregated MWNTs (Fig. 2A). Acicularly grown crystallites with about 150 nm in diameter form the bloom-shape morphology. A further detailed observation clearly showed that the crystallites of 100 nm in



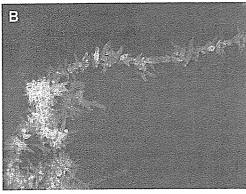


Fig. 2. SEM images of apatites: (A) needle crystallites grown radially on MWNT core; (B) barbed wire shape of crystallites on a MWNT core.

width and 200-500 nm in length were grown radially originating from a common center in the middle of a single MWNT and perpendicularly to the longitudinal direction of MWNT. In part, there exist bowknot-like bundles with their two ends fanning out while the middle part tying together [19]. Barbed wire-like-shaped feature in Fig. 2B was also observed.

From these results, the needle-like apatite crystallites were directly grown starting from the surface of MWNT. Thus, the MWNT may be acting as core for initial crystallization of the apatites. However, in this condition, the reproducibility of sizes and shapes of apatites formed on MWNTs was poor because R-SBF was highly supersaturated and was difficult to handle.

Fig. 3 shows the infrared transmission spectra of the apatite/ MWNTs after immersion in R-SBF for 2 weeks. Compared with the spectrum of commercial hydroxyapatite as a control, very similar peaks at around 3440, 1099, 1040, 966, 607 and 569 cm<sup>-1</sup> on the spectrum were observed. The bands at 3440

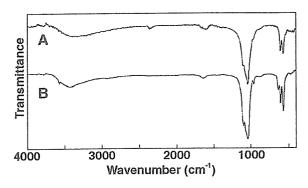


Fig. 3. FT-IR spectra of the apatite/MWNTs after immersion in R-SBF for 2 weeks (A) and hydroxyapatite as a control (B).

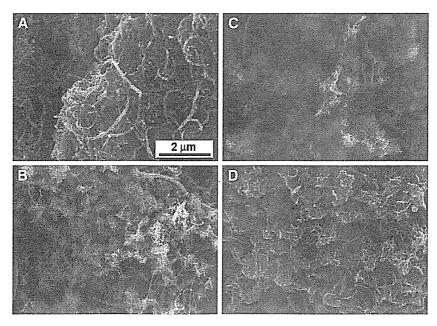


Fig. 4. SEM images of the apatite/MWNTs in PBS(+) after immersion for 6 h (A), 1 day (B), 2 days (C), and 2 weeks (D).

cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1640 cm<sup>-1</sup> may come from lattice  $H_2O$ . The phosphate modes 1046 cm<sup>-1</sup> ( $\nu_3(PO_4)$ ), 1029 cm<sup>-1</sup> ( $\nu_3(PO_4)$ ), 959 cm<sup>-1</sup> ( $\nu_1(PO_4)$ ), 590 cm<sup>-1</sup> ( $\nu_4(PO_4)$ ), and 577 cm<sup>-1</sup> ( $\nu_4(PO_4)$ ) are observed. However, no peaks were observed at 3536 and 633 cm<sup>-1</sup>, which exist in the commercial hydroxyapatite and assigned to –OH stretch and –OH liberation, respectively. The spectrum of hydroxyapatite clearly shows the bands corresponding to hydroxyl groups. The spectrum of the apatite/MWNTs formed in R-SBF was similar to that reported by Harrison et al. [20] and may be composed of partly fluorided apatite [21,22].

# 3.2. Influence of the time-course and substrate changes in PBS(+)

Fig. 4 presents the SEM images of the apatite/MWNTs after immersion in PBS(+). With the increase of immersion time (1 day to 2 weeks), the size of apatite crystallites increased. The growth on the MWNTs started with a nano-sized flake-like crystallite on 1 day (Fig. 4B) and followed by a constant growth during 2 weeks. The morphology was changed to the thicker leaf flake-like shape. After 2 weeks, the apatite crystallites showed the complete coverage over the aggregate of MWNTs (Fig. 4D). There was some incubating time for apatite nucleation. SEM did not observe apatite formation on surface up to 6 h immersion on the MWNTs treated with PBS(+) (Fig. 4A). Once the apatite nuclei are formed, they can grow spontaneously by consuming calcium and phosphate ions from PBS(+), since PBS(+) is already highly supersaturated with respect to apatite.

On the other hand, the immersion of MWNTs in S-SBF showed no apatite formation after 2 weeks (data not shown here). The S-SBF was stable without the precipitation during immersion for up to 2 weeks, while both R-SBF and PBS(+) were unstable. For nucleation to occur, an activation energy barrier must be exceeded. This activation energy can be

decreased by increasing the degree of supersaturation of calcium phosphate solutions. Thus, in the strategic point of view to modify MWNTs surface, it is effective to immerse in the higher supersaturated solutions as R-SBF or PBS(+).

The apatite formation in PBS(+) after a 2-week immersion was compared using SEM on both carbon plate and MWNTs substrates. Carbon plate substrate showed much less apatite formation sites than MWNTs. The few apatites formed on the carbon plate near its edge have a similar morphology as those formed on the MWNTs surface (Fig. 5). The results indicated

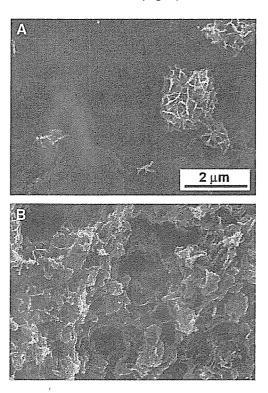


Fig. 5. SEM images of the apatites precipitated on carbon plate (A) and MWNTs in PBS(+) after 2 weeks (B).

that MWNTs have the stronger affinity for nucleation than carbon plate.

### 4. Conclusions

A simple route was developed to synthesize the apatite/ MWNTs using the higher supersaturated calcium phosphate solution at ambient conditions. We obtained the apatites on the MWNT surface with different size and morphology within 2 weeks. The nano-sized apatite crystallites were produced in R-SBF for 2 weeks with a width of about 100-200 nm and a length of about 200-500 nm. The comparison of the apatite formation on both carbon plate and MWNTs substrates revealed significant differences in the density of apatite crystallites. The MWNT substrate showed much apatite formation more favorable than carbon plate. The results indicated that the MWNT acts as an effective nucleation surface to induce the formation of a biomimetic apatite coating. MWNTs with the defined surface morphology of nano apatite crystallites could be useful as biomaterials for scaffolds and for the biomedical applications.

### Acknowledgements

This study was supported by Grant-in-Aid for Research on Nano-Medicine H14-nano-021 from Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan.

# References

- [1] A. Hirsch, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl. 41 (2002) 1853.
- [2] J.L. Bahr, J.M. Tour, J. Mater. Chem. 12 (2002) 1952.
- [3] Y.P. Sun, K. Fu, Y. Lin, W. Huang, Accounts Chem. Res. 35 (2002) 1096.

- [4] B. Fugetsu, S. Satoh, T. Shiba, T. Mizutani, Y. Nodasaka, K. Yamazaki, K. Shimizu, M. Shindoh, K. Shibata, N. Nishi, Y. Sato, K. Tohji, F. Watari, Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn. 77 (2004) 1945.
- [5] B. Fugetsu, S. Satoh, A. Iles, K. Tanaka, N. Nishi, F. Watari, Analyst 129 (2004) 565.
- [6] K. Tamura, N. Takashi, T. Akasaka, I.D. Rosca, M. Uo, Y. Totsuka, F. Watari, Bioceramics 16 (2004) 919.
- [7] K. Tamura, N. Takashi, R. Kumazawa, F. Watari, Y. Totsuka, Mater. Trans. 43 (2002) 3052.
- [8] A. Yokoyama, Y. Sato, Y. Nodasaka, S. Yamamoto, T. Kawasaki, M. Shindoh, T. Kohgo, T. Akasaka, M. Uo, F. Watari, K. Tohji, Nano Lett. 5 (2005) 157.
- [9] S.C. Tsang, Z. Guo, Y.K. Chen, M.L.H. Green, H.A.O. Hill, T.W. Hambley, P.J. Sadler, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl. 36 (1997) 2198.
- [10] C.V. Nguyen, L. Delzeit, A.M. Cassell, J. Li, J. Han, M. Meyyappan, Nano Lett. 2 (2002) 1079.
- [11] W. Huang, S. Taylor, K. Fu, Y. Lin, D. Zhang, T.W. Hanks, A.M. Rao, Y.P. Sun, Nano Lett. 2 (2002) 311.
- [12] M. Shin, N.W.S. Kam, R.J. Chen, Y. Li, H. Dai, Nano Lett. 2 (2002) 285.
- [13] T. Akasaka, K. Matsuura, N. Emi, K. Kobayashi, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 260 (1999) 323.
- [14] T. Akasaka, K. Matsuura, K. Kobayashi, Bioconjug. Chem. 12 (2001) 776.
- [15] H.-M. Kim, T. Miyazaki, T. Kokubo, T. Nakamura, Key Eng. Mater. 192– 195 (2001) 47.
- [16] A. Oyane, M. Kawashita, K. Nakanishi, T. Kokubo, M. Minoda, T. Miyamoto, T. Nakamura, Biomaterials 24 (2003) 1729.
- [17] W.-W. Song, Y.-K. Jun, Y. Han, S.-H. Hong, Biomaterials 25 (2004) 3341.
- [18] L. Zhao, L. Gao, Carbon 42 (2004) 423.
- [19] J. Liu, K. Li, H. Wang, M. Zhu, H. Yan, Chem. Phys. Lett. 396 (2004) 429.
- [20] J. Harrison, A.J. Melville, J.S. Forsythe, B.C. Muddle, A.O. Trounson, K.A. Gross, R. Mollard, Biomaterials 25 (2004) 4977.
- [21] Q. Williams, E. Knittle, J. Phys. Chem. Solids 57 (1996) 417.
- [22] L.M. Rodriguez-Lorenzo, J.N. Hart, K.A. Gross, Biomaterials 24 (2003) 3777.

JOURNAL OF PERIODONTAL RESEARCH doi:10.1111/j.1600-0765.2006.00878.x

# Dentin resorption and cementum-like tissue formation by bone morphogenetic protein application

Miyaji H, Sugaya T, Kato K, Kawamura N, Tsuji H, Kawanami M. Dentin resorption and cementum-like tissue formation by bone morphogenetic protein application. J Periodont Res 2006; 41: 311–315. © Blackwell Munksgaard 2006

Background and Objective: Recent studies have shown that bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP-2) stimulates mineralization and osteoclast differentiation. Osteoclastic resorption by BMP-2 application may play an important role in the regulation of new cementum-like tissue formation on the dentin surfaces. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the effect of BMP-2 application on dentin resorption and cementum-like tissue formation at the dentin surfaces.

Material and Methods: Seventy-two flat dentin blocks were prepared from rat roots and treated with 24% EDTA. Each block was assigned to group 0, group 100, or group 400, and immersed correspondingly in 0, 100, or 400  $\mu$ g/ml BMP-2. The dentin blocks were then implanted into palatal connective tissue of rats, and specimens were prepared 2, 4 and 8 wk after surgery for histologic and histomorphometric analyses.

Results: BMP-2 caused a dose-dependent increase in dentin resorption by osteoclastic cells. New cementum-like tissue was randomly formed on parts of the nonresorbed and resorbed dentin surfaces in groups 100 and 400. Dentin resorption in groups 100 and 400 was significantly greater than group 0 (p < 0.01). However, at 8 wk, new cementum-like tissue formed in 41.8% of group 100, as compared with 16.2% of group 400 (p < 0.05).

Conclusion: Dentin resorption was stimulated by a high dose of BMP-2, and cementum-like tissue was induced by a low dose of BMP-2, effectively suggesting that BMP-2 application, at an appropriate dose, to a dentin surface may enhance periodontal regeneration.

H. Miyaji<sup>1</sup>, T. Sugaya<sup>1</sup>, K. Kato<sup>2</sup>, N. Kawamura<sup>1</sup>, H. Tsuji<sup>1</sup>, M. Kawanami<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Periodontology and Endodontology, Division of Oral Health Science, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Dental Medicine, Sapporo, Japan and <sup>2</sup>Shiba Dental Office, Tokyo, Japan

Miyaji Hirofumi, Department of Periodontology and Endodontology, Division of Oral Health Science, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Dental Medicine, N13 W7 Kita-ku, Sapporo 060–8586, Japan Tel: +81 11 706 4266

Fax: +81 11 706 4206 Fax: +81 11 706 4334 e-mail: mivaji@den.hokudai.ac.jp

Key words: bone morphogenetic protein; cementum-like tissue; dentin; resorption

Accepted for publication December 13, 2005

Various growth factor therapies have been developed for periodontal regeneration in animal models. Specifically, bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP-2) has been found to be involved in promoting the mineralization of nonosteogenic cells (1–3), ectopic bone formation

(4-6), and periodontal regeneration (7-10). Miyaji *et al.* (11) designed a study wherein BMP-2 was applied to dentin blocks that were then transplanted into rat connective tissue where there was little osteogenic tissue. This resulted not only in the formation of new cementum-

like tissue on the dentin surfaces, but also the dentin in the resorbed area with multinucleated cells and/or deposition of new cementum-like tissue was displayed frequently.

Recent studies, using a dentin pit resorption assay in vitro, have shown

that BMP-2 significantly stimulated osteoclast differentiation and osteoclastic resorbing activity (12,13). In the mineralized tissue field, this is known as a coupling process, wherein osteoblasts and osteoclasts conserve the same spatial and temporal connection between each other (14). In periodontal wound healing in animals, newly mineralized tissue was frequently formed on the resorbed root surface areas (15,16). Therefore, osteoclastic resorption by BMP-2 stimulation may play an important role in the regulation of new cementum-like tissue formation. To enhance the hard tissue induction activity on the dentin surface site, it is necessary to investigate the interaction between BMP-2-related dentin resorption and cementum-like tissue induction.

Thus, we prepared the dentin blocks applied with graded doses of BMP-2, and implanted these in rat palatal connective tissue. Using this model, we examined, histologically and histomorphometrically, the BMP-2 doserelated tissue responses at the dentin surface site.

# Material and methods

# Preparation of dentin blocks

Seventy-two flat dentin blocks (size  $1 \times 1 \times 0.3$  mm) were prepared from rat roots, treated for 3 min with 24% EDTA (pH 7.0), and incubated in 1000 U/ml penicillin and 1000 μg/ml Dentin streptomycin overnight. blocks were then assigned to one of three groups (0, 100 or 400), according to BMP-2 application, and processed as follows: the blocks of groups 0, 100, and 400 were immersed, respectively, in 0, 100, or 400 µg/ml recombinant human BMP-2 (Astellas Pharma Inc., Tokyo, Japan), in saline (PBS; phosphate-buffered 5 mM, pH 7.2) for 10 min. Following BMP-2 application, the overflow of the BMP-2 solution was removed by gauze.

# Surgical procedures

Seventy-two Wistar male rats (10 wk old) were used in this experiment in

accordance with the guide for the care and use of laboratory animals, Graduate School of Dental Medicine, Hokkaido University. The rats were anesthetized with an intraperitoneal injection of sodium pentobarbital (Nembutal injection, 30 mg/kg body weight; Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, USA). Partial-thickness flaps of the masticatory mucosa of the hard palate were elevated, a BMP-2-applied dentin block was implanted into the connective tissue, and the flaps were repositioned and tightly sutured.

# Histological procedures

Specimens were prepared at 2, 4 and 8 wk postsurgery. The dentin blocks with surrounding tissues were excised, fixed in 10% formalin, decalcified in 10% EDTA, and embedded in paraffin. Serial, 5-µm-thick sections were prepared in frontal plane and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP). Immunostaining of osteocalcin was carried out by the use of a streptavidin-biotin staining kit (Histofine; Nichirei Co., Tokyo, Japan) and bovine monoclonal antiosteocalcin (1:200; Takara Bio Inc., Otsu, Japan). Dewaxed paraffin sections were incubated with 10% rabbit serum to block nonspecific reactions and subsequently with an optimal solution of a primary antibody for osteocalcin for 24 h at 4°C. The sections were then incubated with biotinated secondary antibodies 10 min, and then treated with 3,3'diaminobenzidin. As a negative control, sections were stained after replacing the primary antibody with PBS.

# Histomorphometric analysis

Three H&E-staining sections were taken, one from approximately the center of the dentin block and the other two from 200 µm to either side of the center. The following four measurements were performed for each staining section using NIH Image software (National Institute of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA):

- number of TRAP-positive cells: ratio of TRAP-positive cells per total dentin block surface length;
- length of resorbed dentin surface: the percentage of the resorbed dentin surface length to the total dentin block surface length;
- area of resorbed dentin: the percentage of the resorbed dentin area to the total dentin block area; and
- length of new cementum-like tissue: the percentage of the newly formed cementum-like tissue length to the total dentin block surface length.

Statistical differences in each group were analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney *U*-tests with Stat View® (Abacus Concepts Inc., Berkeley, CA, USA).

# Results

### Histological observations

In group 0, there were few signs of dentin block resorption. No cementum-like tissue formation was observed on the dentin surfaces at any experimental stage (Fig. 1A).

In group 100, distinct dentin resorption and cementum-like tissue demonstrated deposition were (Fig. 1B-D). The cementum-like tissue layer was thin, with irregular thickness, and typically included cementocytelike cells. There was no insertion of collagen fibers, such as Sharpey's fibers, and no other periodontal ligament-like structures. At 2 wk, new cementum-like tissue was formed on parts of the nonresorbed and resorbed dentin surfaces randomly environed with numerous osteoblastic and osteoclastic cells (Fig. 1B). At 4 wk, the resorbed dentin areas were frequently lined by osteoblastic cells with new deposits cementum-like tissue (Fig. 1C). At 8 wk, osteoclastic and osteoblastic cells were rarely demonstrated around the dentin, and newly formed cementum-like tissue was evident and lined by fibroblastic cells (Fig. 1D).

In group 400 at 2 wk, not only the formation of cementum-like tissue, but also positive dentin resorption by osteoclastic cells, were shown on the dentin surface sites. However, new

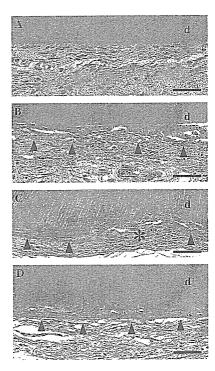


Fig. 1. Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining: (A) group 0 at 8 wk; (B) group 100 at 2 wk; (C) group 100 at 4 wk; and (D) group 100 at 8 wk. In group 0, fibroblastic cells and no cementum-like tissue formation were observed on the dentin (d) surfaces. In group 100, new cellular cementum-like tissue (arrowheads) was demonstrated on the dentin (d) surface. Frequently resorbed dentin areas were lined by osteoblastic cells with new cementum-like tissue deposition (asterisk). Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m.

cementum-like tissue was poorly formed both on the nonresorbed and the resorbed dentin (Fig. 2A). In the 4-wk specimens, dentin resorption was frequently demonstrated and resorbed areas were composed of some resorption lacunae associated with TRAPpositive cells (Fig. 2B,D). At 8 wk, few osteoclastic cells, but numerous osteoblastic cells, were displayed on the dentin. Resorption lacunae were partially replaced by new cementum-like tissue (Fig. 2C). Osteocalcin was noted around the lining of osteoblastic cells at the surface of the newly induced cementum-like tissue at each experimental period (Fig. 2E).

# Histomorphometric analysis

Significantly more TRAP cells were present in group 400 than in group 0

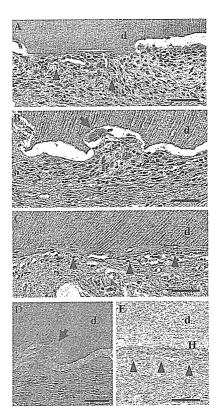
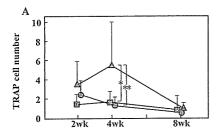


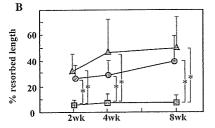
Fig. 2. (A–C) Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining: (A) group 400 at 2 wk; (B) group 400 at 4 wk; and (C) group 400 at 8 wk. Dentin resorption by multinucleated cells (arrows) was shown on the dentin (d) surfaces. New cementum-like tissue (arrowheads) had formed on dentin surfaces. (D) Tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP) staining at 4 wk. TRAP-positive cells (arrows) were observed in the resorption lacunae. (E) Osteocalcin immunolocalization at 8 wk. Osteocalcin was localized on the osteoblastic cells. Scale bar, 50 μm.

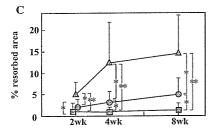
(p < 0.05) or group 100 (p < 0.01) at 4 wk (Fig. 3A).

The length of dentin resorption in groups 100 and 400 was significantly greater than in group  $0 \ (p < 0.01)$  at all stages. Resorbed dentin surface lengths in groups 100 and 400 extended to 40% of the dentin surface, and no significant differences were found between the groups (Fig. 3B) at any of the experimental points. On the other hand, the dentin-resorbed areas in group 400 were significantly higher than those in group  $0 \ (p < 0.01)$  or in group  $100 \ (p < 0.05)$  at all stages (Fig. 3C).

In 8-wk specimens it was observed that new cementum-like tissue formed in 41.8% of group 100, as compared







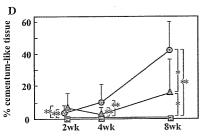


Fig. 3. Effects of bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP-2) application on (A) the number of tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP)-positive cells; (B) the length of resorbed dentin surface; (C) the area of resorbed dentin; and (D) the length of new cementum-like tissue in groups 0 ( $\blacksquare$ ), 100 ( $\bullet$ ), and 400 ( $\triangle$ ). The results are expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01. Statistical differences in each group were analyzed by using the Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U-test with STATVIEW®.

with 16.2% in group 400 (p < 0.05). In group 0, no cementum-like tissue formation occurred (Fig. 3D).

# Discussion

The present study focused on doserelated morphological tissue reactions at the BMP-2-applied dentin surfaces.

Ordinarily, BMP-2 solution is administered by a carrier, such as a collagen sponge, which has a unique quality as a drug slow-release system in periodontal regenerative therapy (8-10). However, in the present study, it was not necessary to maintain the release of BMP-2 for a long time. As a result, the BMP-2 application system was aimed at guiding the localized deposition of new hard tissue to the dentin surfaces early in the periodontal regenerative processes. This easy method, in which root surfaces are conditioned by both EDTA and BMP-2 without biological carriers, may be widely used for future clinical trials.

Osteogenic and osteoclastic differentiations were affected by variations in the dose of BMP-2 (1,12). However, there has been no research on the relationship between BMP-2 dosage and dentin resorption in vivo. In this study, in group 400, the TRAP-positive cell numbers at 4 wk were significant compared with group 100, while the data of group 400 for the dentinresorbed area displayed consistently high levels and differed significantly compared with group 100. These results suggest that a relatively high dose of BMP-2 may preserve a longterm high level of resorbing activity in the osteoclastic cells, and stimulate osteoclastic cell formation, in accordance with previous in vitro findings (13). The length of dentin resorption was also analyzed and it showed no significant difference between groups 100 and 400. The length of dentin resorption may be independent of the dose of BMP-2 applied to the dentin surfaces.

Histological findings demonstrated that new cementum-like tissue formed on resorbed and/or nonresorbed dentin surfaces following the application with BMP-2. From this evidence, we speculate that two different biological mechanisms occur during the process of cementum-like tissue formation caused by BMP-2. Some investigators have indicated that BMP-2 enhances osteogenic differentiation of undifferentiated mesenchymal cells and various osteoblastic properties in immature osteoblastic cells (1–3). Thus, BMP-2-applied dentin may have the potential

of hard tissue formation in connective tissue resulting from osteoblastic differentiation of undifferentiated mesenchymal cells directly by biological signal(s). On the other hand, formation of mineralized tissue was dependent on initial resorption of the denuded root surface in periodontal wound healing (16). Following the early healing of periodontal tissue, a remodeling process, with osteoclastic resorption and deposition of repair cementum, was seen at the root surface (17). Furthermore, Gong et al. (18) reported that bone maturation was not observed in the long term by bisphosphonate which suppressed administration, resorption by osteoclasts during ectopic bone formation with BMP application, suggesting that osteoclastic resorption may participate in hard tissue maturation in a coupling phenomenon. As BMP-2 stimulates TRAP-positive cell formation (11,19), additional deposition of new cementissue associated tum-like resorbed dentin may have resulted in osteoclastic cell-based remodeling at the BMP-2-applied dentin.

Previous studies have reported a dose-dependent effect of BMP-2 on the activity of calcification at the BMPtreated dentin surfaces in vitro (20,21). However, it is interesting to note that in the present study, more cementumlike tissue was formed in group 100 than in group 400. Some investigators reported (13,22,23) that in vitro bioactivities of cells were accelerated by growth factors such as BMP, plateletderived growth factor (PDGF) and transforming growth factor- $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ ) at optimal concentrations, but inhibited at elevated concentrations. Thus, in the current experiment, application of an overdose concentration of BMP-2 for rats may have an inhibitory action for cementum-like tissue induction with osteoblastic differentiation or coupling phenomenon selectively. In addition, tissue reactions in vivo at the dentin surfaces may be conceivably regulated by variations in the dosage of BMP-2 with additional conditions, such as cell-cell and/or cell-extracellular matrix interactions and various biological inhibitors. Further studies

are needed to explain these mechanisms.

In conclusion, this study elucidated that the dentin resorption by osteoclastic cells was facilitated by the application of a high dose of BMP-2, and cementum-like tissue formation was promoted effectively with a relatively low dose of BMP-2. Application of BMP-2 to dentin surfaces under appropriate dose control may enhance new predictable cementum-like tissue formation on the surfaces and selective periodontal regeneration.

### References

- Katagiri T, Yamaguchi A, Ikeda T et al.
   The non-osteogenic mouse pluripotent cell line, C3H10T1/2, is induced to differentiate into osteoblastic cells by recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2.
   Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1990;172:295-299.
- Kawasaki K, Aihara M, Honmo J et al. Effects of recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 on differentiation of cells isolated from human bone, muscle and skin. Bone 1998;23:223-231.
- Date T, Doiguchi Y, Nobuta M, Shindo H. Bone morphogenetic protein-2 induces differenciation of multipotent C3H10T1/2 cells into osteoblasts, chondrocytes, and adipocytes in vivo and in vitro. *J Orthop* Sci 2004;9:503-508.
- Wang EA, Rosen V, D'Alessandro JS et al. Recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein induces bone formation. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1990;87:2220– 2224.
- Tsuruga E, Takita H, Itoh H, Wakisaka Y, Kuboki Y. Pore size of porous hydroxyapatite as the cell-substratum controls BMP-induced osteogenesis. J Biochem 1997;121:317-324.
- Irie K, Alpaslan C, Takahashi K et al.
   Osteoclast differentiation in ectopic bone formation induced by recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein 2 (rhBMP-2).

   J Bone Miner Metab 2003;21:363-369.
- King GN, King N, Cruchley AT, Wozney JM, Hughes FJ. Recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 promotes wound healing in rat periodontal fenestration defects. J Dent Res 1997;76:1460– 1470.
- Kinoshita A, Oda S, Takahashi K, Yokota S, Ishikawa I. Periodontal regeneration by application of recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 to horizontal circumferential defects created by experimental periodontitis in beagle dogs. J Periodontol 1997;68:103–109.

- Wikesjö UME, Guglielmoni P, Promsudthi A et al. Periodontal repair in dogs:
   effect of rhBMP-2 concentration on
   regeneration of alveolar bone and periodontal attachment. J Clin Periodontol
   1999;26:392–400.
- Saito E, Saito A, Kawanami M. Favorable healing following space creation in rhBMP-2-induced periodontal regeneration of horizontal circumferential defects in dogs with experimental periodontitis. J Periodontol 2003;74:1808–1815.
- Miyaji H, Sugaya T, Miyamoto T, Kato K, Kato H. Hard tissue formation on dentin surfaces applied with recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 in the connective tissue of the palate. J Periodont Res 2002;37:204-209.
- Kanatani M, Sugimoto T, Kaji H et al. Stimulatory effect of bone morphogenetic protein-2 on osteoclast-like cell formation and bone-resorbing activity. J Bone Miner Res 1995;10:1681-1690.
- Kaneko H, Arakawa T, Mano H et al.
   Direct stimulation of osteoclastic bone resorption by bone morphogenetic protein

- (BMP)-2 and expression of BMP receptors in mature osteoclasts. *Bone* 2000;27:479–486.
- Parfitt AM. The mechanism of coupling: a role for the vasculature. *Bone* 2000;26: 319-323.
- Wikesjö UME, Nilvèus R. Periodontal repair in dogs: healing patterns in large circumferential periodontal defects. *J Clin* Periodontol 1991;18:49-59.
- Lindskog S, Blomlöf L. Mineralized tissue-formation in periodontal wound healing. J Clin Periodontal 1992;19:741– 748
- Wikesjö UME, Selvig KA. Periodontal wound healing and regeneration. *Periodontology* 2000 1999;19:21–39.
- Gong L, Hoshi K, Ejiri S, Nakajima T, Shingaki S, Ozawa H. Bisphosphonate incadronate inhibits maturation of ectopic bone induced by recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2. J Bone Miner Metab 2003;21:5-11.
- Itoh K, Udagawa N, Katagiri T et al.
   Bone morphogenetic protein 2 stimulates osteoclast differentiation and survival

- supported by receptor activator of nuclear factor-κB ligand. *Endocrinology* 2001;**142**:3656–3662.
- Zaman KU, Sugaya T, Kato H. Effect of recombinant human platelet-derived growth factor-BB and bone morphogenetic protein-2 application to demineralized dentin on early periodontal ligament cell response. J Periodont Res 1999;34:244-250.
- Miyaji H, Sugaya T, Kato H. Effect of rhBMP-2-applied dentin on alkaline phosphatase activity and mineralized nodule formation in gingival fibroblasts. J Jpn Soc Periodontol 2000;42:247-254.
- 22. Nishimura F, Terranova VP. Comparative study of the chemotactic responses of periodontal ligament cells and gingival fibroblasts to polypeptide growth factors. *J Dent Res* 1996;75:986-992.
- Cochran DL, Rouse CA, Lynch SE, Graves DT. Effects of platelet-derived growth factor isoforms on calcium release from neonatal mouse calvariae. *Bone* 1993;14:53-58.

# 原 著

# BMP-2 処理した象牙質表面におけるセメント質様 硬組織形成のビスフォスフォネートによる抑制

# 本郷哲也 宮治裕史 菅谷 勉 川浪雅光

北海道大学大学院歯学研究科

口腔健康科学講座歯周・歯内療法学教室

(受付日: 2006年8月9日 受理日: 2006年10月15日)

Suppression of cementum-like tissue formation on BMP-2-applied dentin surface by bisphosphonate

Hongo Tetsunari, Hirofumi Miyaji, Tsutomu Sugaya, and Masamitsu Kawanami

Department of Periodontology and Endodontology, Division of Oral Health Science, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Dental Medicine

(Received: August 9, 2006 Accepted: October 15, 2006)

**Abstract**: We studied the effects of bisphosphonate administration on cementum-like tissue formation and dentin resorption induced by BMP-2 in rats.

Incadronate ( $1\mu g/kg/day$ ) was administered intraperitoneally to rats three times per week, from two weeks before implanting dentin blocks to the end of the observation period. Saline was administered under the same protocol without incadronate to the control group. We prepared 180 dentin blocks from rat teeth roots and treated them with 24%EDTA. Each block had 0,100 or  $400\mu g/ml$  rhBMP-2 applied. Blocks were then implanted into palatal connective tissue of rats, and specimens were prepared 2, 4, and 8 weeks after implantation for histological and histomorphometric examination.

Results showed that dentin resorption in the control group was significantly greater than that in the experimental group (p < 0.01). New cementum-like tissue formed in the experimental group was also significantly less than that in the control group (p < 0.01). 80% of new cementum-like tissue were formed on resorption site of dentin and 20% on the nonresorption site. TRAP positive cell numbers did not show any significant difference between groups.

These findings suggested that osteoclast-like cells mediated new cementum-like tissue formation, and dentin resorption was suppressed by bisphosphonate administration and osteoclasts this play an important role in has been new cementum-like tissue formation on dentin surfaces to which BMP-2 applied. Nihon Shishubyo Gakkai Kaishi (J Jpn Soc Periodontol) 48: 285-296, 2006.

Keywords: rhBMP-2, dentin resorption, cementum-like tissue, bisphosphonate

要旨:本研究の目的は, ビスフォスフォネートを投与して破骨細胞様細胞の機能を抑制することで BMP-2 処理した象牙質表面における硬組織の形成や象牙質吸収がどのような影響を受けるかを検索することである。

象牙質片を 24% EDTA (pH7.0) に 3 分間浸漬後、0、100、400 $\mu$ g/ml のリコンビナントヒト BMP-2 に 10 分間

連絡先:本郷哲也

〒 060-8586 北海道札幌市北区北 13 条西 7 丁目北海道大学大学院歯学研究科口腔健康科学講座歯周・歯内療法学教室 Tetsunari Hongo

Department of Periodontology and Endodontology, Division of Oral Health Science, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Dental Medicine.

Kita 13, Nishi 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-8586, Japan e-mail h.tetsu@den.hokudai.ac.jp

浸漬処理した。ラットを2群に分け実験群はインカドロネートを $1\mu g/kg/day$ , 3回/週を腹腔より投与し, 観察期間終了まで継続した。対照群は生理食塩水を同様に投与した。各群のラット口蓋結合組織に象牙質片を埋植して、2, 4, 8週後に組織標本を作製し、象牙質吸収率と硬組織形成率を計測した。

象牙質吸収率は実験群が対照群に比較して有意に低かった(p < 0.01)。硬組織形成率も同様に実験群が対照群に比較して有意に低かった(p < 0.01)。硬組織形成のうち 80%程度が吸収面に形成され,20%程度が非吸収面に形成されていた。また,TRAP 陽性細胞率は BMP-2 濃度 0, 100, 400 $\mu$ g/ml の全実験期間で両群間に有意差はなかった。

以上の結果から、ビスフォスフォネートを投与すると、BMP-2処理した象牙質片において、破骨細胞様細胞の機能を抑制し、象牙質の吸収が減少するとともに、硬組織形成も抑制することが明らかになり、BMP-2による象牙質表面への硬組織形成には破骨細胞様細胞が重要な役割を有することが示唆された。

キーワード:rhBMP-2. 象牙質吸収、セメント質様硬組織、ビスフォスフォネート

# 緒言

近年,様々な成長因子を歯周組織再生療法に応用する研究が行われている。特に Bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP-2) は骨芽細胞に対する強力な分化誘導作用や骨誘導能を有することが明らかになっており $^{1-5}$ ),歯槽骨の再生への有効性が報告 $^{6-11}$ )されている。BMP-2を用いた再生療法では BMP-2を担体に含浸させて生体内に移植するのが一般的である $^{8-11}$ )。しかし Zaman ら $^{12}$ ),宮治ら $^{13}$ )は象牙質を EDTA で脱灰して BMP-2 処理することで,象牙質に BMP-2が保持されることを明らかにした。さらに伊部ら $^{14}$ )はビーグル犬に実験的歯周組織欠損を作製し,露出した歯根象牙質を EDTAで処理して BMP-2を塗布することで,歯周組織の再生が有意に高められたと報告しており,象牙質を BMP-2 の担体とした新たな歯周組織再生療法に発展する可能性を示している。

一方で、Miyaji ら<sup>15,16)</sup>、天雲ら<sup>17)</sup>は BMP-2 で処理 した象牙質片をラット結合組織に移植し、象牙質上に セメント質様硬組織が形成され、この硬組織の形成に は象牙質面の吸収を伴わずにセメント質様硬組織が形 成される場合と、象牙質の吸収窩にセメント質様硬組 織が形成される場合があることを報告している。

一般に、生体内で骨組織は破骨細胞と骨芽細胞のカップリング現象によってリモデリングが行われていることが知られている $^{18.19)}$ 。カップリング因子とその発現制御機構の詳細はまだ不明な点が多いが、破骨細胞によって骨が吸収すると、細胞外マトリックスから transforming growth factor  $\beta$  が遊離され骨芽細胞の分化を促進する可能性が報告されている $^{20)}$ 。また破骨細胞が放出する因子が未分化間葉細胞を骨芽細胞への分化誘導することも報告 $^{21}$ されている。

BMP-2 は骨芽細胞の分化誘導だけでなく、破骨細胞の発現を活性化し、破骨細胞前駆細胞に直接作用し

て破骨細胞の吸収能を活性化させることが報告<sup>22)</sup>されている。また、BMP-2による破骨細胞の発現と吸収能は、濃度依存的、経時的に活性化することも報告<sup>23)</sup>されている。したがって BMP-2による硬組織形成は、骨芽細胞の分化誘導を直接的に引き起こすだけでなく、破骨細胞と骨芽細胞が関与したカップリングによるリモデリングも重要な因子となっている可能性が考えられ、これを解明することは BMP-2を用いた再生療法を発展させるために重要と考えられる。

ビスフォスフォネートはピロリン酸類似の化合物で、ハイドロキシアパタイトに強い親和性があり、一般に分化した破骨細胞に取り込まれて不活性化することで破骨細胞の機能を抑制し、骨吸収抑制作用を発揮することが明らかになっている<sup>24-28)</sup>。したがって、ビスフォスフォネートで破骨細胞を抑制することにより、BMP-2による硬組織形成における破骨細胞の関与を明らかにできると思われる。

本研究の目的は、ラットにビスフォスフォネートを 投与して破骨細胞の機能を抑制し、BMP-2処理した 象牙質表面におけるセメント質様硬組織形成や象牙質 吸収がどのような影響を受けるかを組織学的に評価す ることである。

# 材料と方法

本実験は北海道大学大学院歯学研究科動物実験委員 会の承認を得て同ガイドラインに従って行った。

# 1) 試験片の作製

 $12\sim14$  週齢の Wistar 系雄性ラットより採取した 切歯を, タービンを用いてエナメル質, セメント質を除去し, 歯根中央部付近の象牙質から砥石を用いて  $1\times1\times0.3$ mm の大きさで 180 個を作製した。作製した象牙質片は 24% EDTA (pH7.0) で 3 分間脱灰処理した後, phosphate buffered saline (PBS) で数回洗浄して, 1000U/ml penicillin, 1000µg/ml streptomycin

(GIBCO<sup>TM</sup>, Grand Island, New York U. S. A.) 含有 PBS に 24 時間浸漬した。その後,象牙質片を洗浄し,0, 100 および  $400\mu g/ml$  の濃度に調製したリコンビナントヒト BMP-2(アステラス製薬株式会社,東京)溶液に 10 分間浸漬処理した。処理後に余剰の BMP-2 溶液はガーゼにて除去した。

# 2) ビスフォスフォネートの調整と投与方法

10 週齢の Wistar 系雄性ラットを実験群 90 匹と対照群 90 匹に分け、実験群には手術 2 週間前よりビスフォスフォネート(インカドロネート、 $1\mu g/kg/day$ 、アステラス製薬株式会社、東京)を1 週間に 3 回の頻度で観察期間終了まで腹腔内投与を継続して行い、対照群は生理食塩水を同様に腹腔内投与した。

# 3) 象牙質片の埋植手術方法

ラットにペントバルビタールナトリウム(ネンブタール<sup>®</sup>injection,大日本製薬,大阪)の腹腔内投与  $(7.0\times10^{-4}\text{m}l/g)$  による全身麻酔を行った後,口蓋粘膜を部分層弁で剥離し、口蓋部結合組織内に BMP-2 処理した各象牙質片を移植して縫合した。

# 4) 病理組織学的観察と組織学的計測

2.4.8 週の観察期間終了後に、移植象牙質片と周辺 組織を1塊として摘出し、10%ホルマリン溶液 (pH7.4) にて固定, 10% EDTA (pH7.0) にて脱灰後, 通法に従いパラフィン包埋を行った。その後、前頭面 断で厚さ5µmの連続切片を作製し、ヘマトキシリン・ エオジン重染色と酒石酸耐性フォスファターゼ (TRAP) 染色および、オステオカルシン免疫染色を行 い、光学顕微鏡下にて組織学的観察を行った。オステ オカルシン免疫染色は、ヒストファイン SAB-PO(M) キット (ニチレイ, 東京) を用いて行った。組織切片 を脱パラフィン後, 0.01mol/lPBS (pH7.4) で洗浄し, 3%過酸化水素加メタノールで 15 分間処理後、PBS で 洗浄. 抗オステオカルシンモノクローナル抗体 (OC4-30, 宝酒造,大津)を200倍希釈して一次抗体 とし、4℃で24時間作用させた。次にビオチン標識 IgG, IgA, IgM からなる二次抗体 (ニチレイ, 東京) を 室温で10分間作用させ,0.6%過酸化水素加3,3-ジ アミノベンチジン4塩酸塩トリス塩酸緩衝液で発色さ せた。

組織学的計測には連続切片中央部の標本とその前後 200 $\mu$ m 離れた標本の3枚を選択した。組織画像をパーソナルコンピューターに取り込み Scion Image (Frederick, Maryland, U.S.A.) を用いて以下の項目を計測した。

(1) 象牙質吸収率:象牙質片の表面における吸収面 の長さを計測し,象牙質片表面全周の長さに対 する百分率で算出した。

- (2) 総硬組織形成率:象牙質片表面上に形成された 硬組織の長さを計測し,象牙質片表面全周の長 さに対する百分率で算出した。
- (3) 吸収形成率:象牙質片表面が吸収された部位に 形成された硬組織の長さを計測し、象牙質片表 面全周の長さに対する百分率で算出した。
- (4) 非吸収形成率:象牙質片表面の吸収されていない部位に直接形成された硬組織の長さを計測し、象牙質片表面全周の長さに対する百分率で算出した。
- (5) 吸収面に対する吸収形成率:象牙質片表面が吸収された部位に形成された硬組織の長さを計測し、吸収面の長さに対する百分率で算出した。
- (6) 非吸収面に対する非吸収形成率:象牙質片表面 の吸収されていない部位に直接形成された硬組 織の長さを計測し、非吸収面の長さに対する百 分率で算出した。
- (7) TRAP 陽性細胞数: TRAP 陽性細胞数を計測 し,象牙質表面全周の長さで除して算出した。

各測定値の統計学的分析には、SPSS (Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.) を使用し Kruskal-Wallis 検定と Mann-Whitney の U 検定を用いた。

# 結 果

22 匹のラットは術後感染および移植象牙質片の露出がみられたため計測から除外し、実験群: BMP-2 濃度  $0\mu$ g/ml は 26 匹, $100\mu$ g/ml は 25 匹, $400\mu$ g/ml は 27 匹,対照群: BMP-2 濃度  $0\mu$ g/ml は 24 匹, $100\mu$ g/ml は 29 匹, $400\mu$ g/ml は 27 匹を計測した。

# 1. 組織学的観察結果

# 1) BMP-2 濃度 0μg/ml

両群とも象牙質片は線維性結合組織で被包され,象 牙質表面の吸収は実験群ではほとんどみられず,対照 群ではごくわずかにみられた(図1A,B)。

# 2) BMP-2 濃度 100μg/ml

実験群:2週では、表在性の象牙質吸収と、セメント質様硬組織形成が認められた。形成されたセメント質様硬組織は、厚みは薄く骨髄腔はみられずセメント細胞様細胞を含む有細胞性であった(図2A)。4週および8週ではセメント細胞様細胞を含むセメント質様硬組織が象牙質表面の吸収面に20μm程の厚みで形成されていた(図2B,C)。また、8週ではセメント質様硬

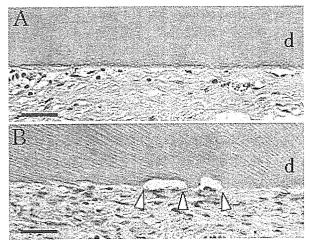


図 1 BMP-2 濃度 0μg/ml(8 週): HE 染色。(A): 実験群。象牙質(d)表面に硬組織形成はみられなかった。(B): 対照群。実験群と同様に 硬組織形成はみられず、一部の象牙質表面に 表在性の吸収(△)がみられた。Scale bar: 50μm

組織が象牙質表面の非吸収面に直接形成された標本も みられた(図 2D)。

対照群:2週では、実験群と同様に表在性に象牙質片が吸収され、吸収面の象牙質片表面には骨芽細胞様細胞が観察され、セメント質様硬組織が形成されていた(図3A)。4 および8週では、象牙質片は吸収が進行し、吸収面の一部に硬組織が形成されていた(図3B,C)。象牙質の非吸収面に形成されたセメント質様硬組織がみられた(図3D)。また、セメント質様硬組織周囲には多くの骨芽細胞様細胞が観察され、これらはオステオカルシン陽性であった(図3E)。

# 3) BMP-2 濃度 400μg/ml

実験群: 2, 4, 8 週の全観察期間において表在性の象牙質吸収が観察され,吸収面の一部を覆うようにセメント質様硬組織形成がみられた。セメント質様硬組織は BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  で見られたものと同様に,有細胞性で象牙質片表面に薄く形成されていた(図 4A,B,C)。また,象牙質表面が吸収せずに直接セメント質様硬組織が形成されているものもわずかにみられた。

対照群:2週では、実験群と同様に表在性の象牙質吸収とセメント質様硬組織形成が観察された(図5A)。4週では穿下性に吸収が進行し、吸収窩にはTRAP陽性で多核の破骨細胞様細胞が観察された(図5B,C)。8週では吸収窩の一部は硬組織で被覆され、硬組織周囲には骨芽細胞様細胞が観察され、これらはオステオカルシン陽性であった(図5D)。また、象牙

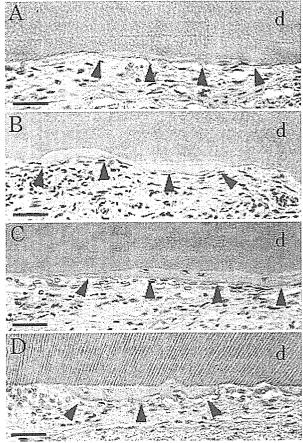


図 2 BMP-2 濃度 100μg/ml 実験群: HE 染色。
(A) 2 週:象牙質(d)表面の吸収は表在性で,
一部にセメント質様硬組織(▲)の形成がみられた。(B) 4 週: 吸収面の一部にセメント質様硬組織(▲)が形成されていた。(C) 8 週: 吸収面の多くの部分にセメント質様硬組織(▲)が形成されていた。(D) 8 週:象牙質表面が吸収していない部位に直接セメント質様 硬組織(▲)が形成されていた。Scale bar: 50μm

質の非吸収部にもセメント質様硬組織がわずかに観察 された。

# 2. 組織学的計測結果

# 1) 象牙質吸収率

BMP-2 濃度  $0\mu g/ml$  では,2 週の実験群が 4.2%、対照群が 4.4%,4 週では 4.2% と 7.8%,8 週では 4.5% と 7.9%で,4,8 週で実験群が対照群より有意に低かった (p < 0.01)。BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  では,2 週の実験群が 6.0%,対照群 20.1%,4 週では 9.0% と 30.2%,8 週では 20.0% と 38.3%で,全ての観察期間

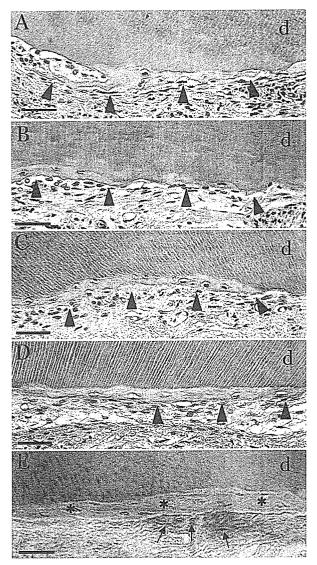


図3 BMP-2 濃度 100μg/ml 対照群 : (A-D) HE 染色。(E) オステオカルシン免疫染色。(A)2週:吸収した象牙質(d)表面には骨芽細胞様細胞が観察され、セメント質様硬組織胞が存在した。(B)4週:象牙質片は吸収が進行し、吸収面の一部にセメント質様硬組織(▲)が形成されていた。(C)8週:吸収面の多くにセメント質様硬組織(▲)が形成され、周囲には骨芽細胞様細胞が観察された。(D)8週:象牙質(d)表面の吸収がみられず、直接硬組織が形成されているものも観察された。(E)8週:象牙質(d)表面に形成されたセメント質様硬組織(\*)の周囲にはオステオカルシン陽性細胞(↑)がみられた Scale bar:50μm

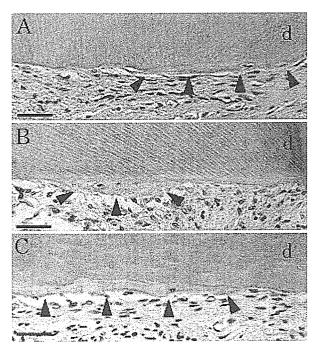


図 4 BMP-2 濃度 400μg/ml 実験群: HE 染色。
(A) 2週(B) 4週(C) 8週: 象牙質(d) 表面が表在性に浅く吸収し, 一部にセメント質様硬組織(▲)が形成されていた。Scale bar: 50μm

において実験群が対照群より有意に低かった (p < 0.01)。BMP-2 濃度  $400\mu g/ml$  では 4 週の実験群が 18.0%で対照群が 31.0%, 8 週では実験群が 18.5%で 対照群が 45.0%で実験群が有意に低かった (p < 0.01)(図 6)。

BMP-2 濃度で比較すると、両群の全ての観察期間において、BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  と  $400\mu g/ml$  の間では有意差はみられなかった (p>0.05)。また BMP-2 濃度  $0\mu g/ml$  と 100 および  $400\mu g/ml$  で比較すると、両群の全ての観察期間において BMP-2 濃度  $0\mu g/ml$  が有意に低かった (p<0.01)。

# 2) 総硬組織形成率

BMP-2 濃度  $0\mu g/ml$  では両群とも全実験期間で硬組織は形成されなかった。

BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  では、2週において実験群と対照群の間で有意差は見られなかった(p>0.05)。実験群の4週が4.1%、8週が17.5%で、対照群の4週が16.2%、8週が38.7%であり、4、8週では実験群は対照群に比べ有意に低かった(p<0.01)。BMP-2 濃度  $400\mu g/ml$  の 2、4週では実験群と対照群の間で有意差は見られず(p>0.05)、8週では実験群が5.0%、対照群が13.1%で実験群が有意に低かった(p<0.01)(図7)。

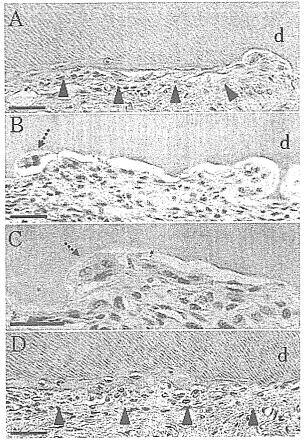
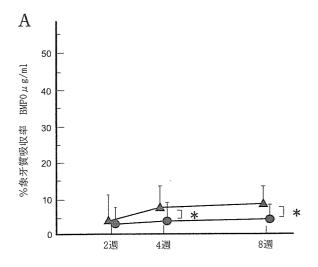


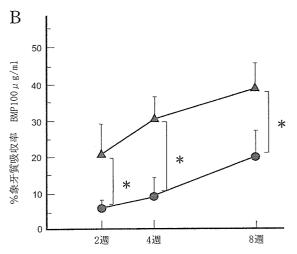
図5 BMP-2 濃度 400μg/ml 対照群 : (A,B,D) HE 染色。(C) TRAP 染色。(A) 2 週: 表在性に象牙質(d)表面が吸収し,一部にセメント質様硬組織(▲)が形成されていた。(B) 4 週:象牙質が穿下性に吸収し,吸収窩には多核巨細胞(1)がみられた。(C) 4 週:TRAP 陽性細胞(1)が象牙質吸収窩にみられた。(D) 8 週:吸収窩の多くにセメント質様硬組織(▲)が形成された。Scale bar:50μm

また、BMP-2 濃度で比較すると、2 週では両群とも BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  と  $400\mu g/ml$  間で有意差はみられなかった(p>0.05)。4 週では対照群の BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  が  $400\mu g/ml$  に比較して有意に高く(p<0.05)、実験群の BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  と  $400\mu g/ml$  間では有意差はみられなかった(p>0.05)。8 週では両群とも BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  が  $400\mu g/ml$  より有意に高かった(p<0.01)。

# 3) 吸収形成率

BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  は、4 週では実験群が 2.8% であるのに比較して対照群が 14.5% で実験群が有意に低く (p < 0.01)、8 週では実験群 13.8%に対し対





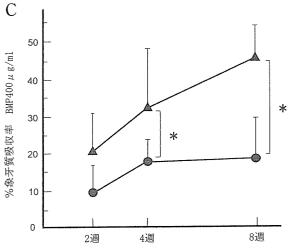
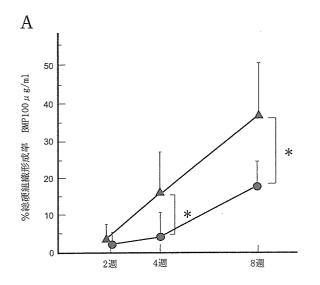
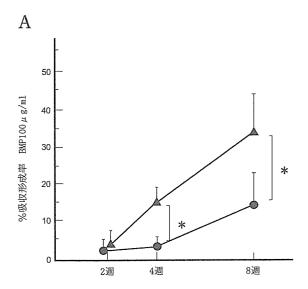
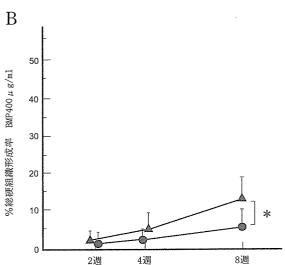
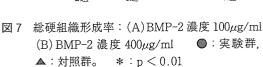


図 6 象牙質吸収率: (A)BMP-2 濃度 0μg/ml (B) BMP-2 濃度 100g/ml (C)BMP-2 濃度 400μ g/ml ●:実験群, ▲:対照群。 \*:p < 0.01









照群は 33.4%で実験群が有意に低かった (p < 0.01)。 BMP-2 濃度  $400\mu g/ml$  は,4 週では実験群が 2.4%に 比較して対照群が 5.3%で実験群が有意に低く (p < 0.01),8 週では実験群 2.0%に対し対照群は 9.8%で実験群が有意に低かった (p < 0.01)(図 8)。

BMP-2 濃度で比較すると、2 週は両群とも BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  と  $400\mu g/ml$  間で有意差はみられなかった (p>0.05)。4 週では実験群の BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  と  $400\mu g/ml$  間では有意差はみられなかった (p>0.05)が、対照群の BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  は

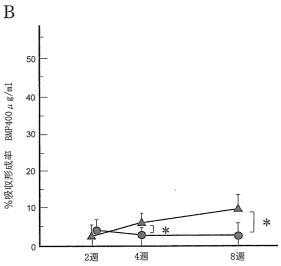


図8 吸収形成率:(A)BMP-2 濃度 100μg/ml (B) BMP-2 濃度 400μg/ml ●: 実験群, ▲: 対照群。 \*:p < 0.01

 $400\mu g/ml$  より有意に高かった(p < 0.01)。8 週では 両群とも BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$  が  $400\mu g/ml$  より有意に高かった(p < 0.01)。

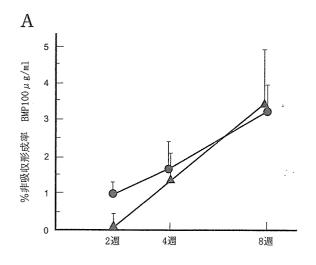
# 4) 非吸収形成率

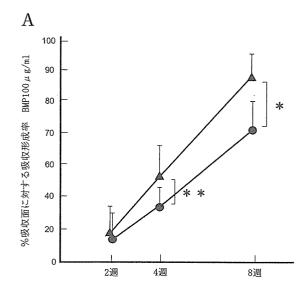
BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$ ,  $400\mu g/ml$  とも, すべての 実験期間において実験群, 対照群の間に有意差はみられなかった(p>0.05)(図 9)。

BMP-2 濃度での比較では、すべての観察期間で両群ともに有意差はみられなかった (p > 0.05)。

# 6) 吸収面に対する吸収形成率

BMP-2 濃度 100µg/ml では 4 週で実験群が 32.0%,





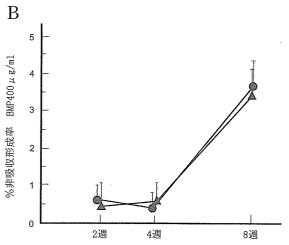


図 9 非吸収形成率: (A) BMP-2 濃度 100μg/ml (B) BMP-2 濃度 400μg/ml ●: 実験群, ▲:対照群。 \*:p<0.01

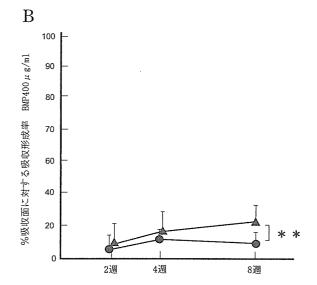


図 10 吸収面に対する吸収形成率: (A)BMP-2 濃度 100μg/ml (B)BMP-2 濃度 400μg/ml
●:実験群, ▲:対照群。 \*:p < 0.01
\*\*:p < 0.05

対照群が 50.2%, 8 週では実験群が 70.2%, 対照群が 89.4%で 4,8 週とも実験群が対照群より有意に低かった (p < 0.05)。 BMP-2 濃度  $400\mu g/ml$  では 2, 4 週で 両群間に有意差はみられなかったが,8 週では実験群が 9.2%, 対照群が 20.8%で実験群が有意に低かった (p < 0.05) (図 10)。

BMP-2 濃度で比較すると、実験群は 2、4 週で有意差はみられなかったが、8 週では BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu$  g/ml が  $400\mu$ g/ml に比べ有意に高かった。同様に対照群の 4、8 週でも BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu$ g/ml が有意に高かった。

# 7) 非吸収面に対する非吸収形成率

BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$ ,  $400\mu g/ml$  ともすべての観察期間において実験群と対照群の間に有意差はみられなかった(p>0.05)(図 11)。

BMP-2 濃度で比較すると、2 および 8 週で両群とも BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu g/ml$ 、 $400\mu g/ml$  の間に有意差は みられなかった(p>0.05)。4 週は実験群では有意差 がみられなかったが、対照群では BMP-2 濃度  $100\mu$  g/ml が 3.3%、 $400\mu g/ml$  が 0.9% で BMP-2 濃度