

รายงานการใช้ทุนพัฒนาอาจารย์ใหม่/นักวิจัยใหม่ ปีที่ 1 กองทุนรัชดาภิเษกสมโภช ปีงบประมาณ 2561 เรื่อง

"ผลของแรงกดและภาวะพร่องออกซิเจนต่อเซลล์สร้างเคลือบรากฟัน"

โดย

อาจารย์ ทันตแพทย์หญิง ดร. สิริโฉม สาตราวาหะ คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

แบบรายงานการใช้ทุนพัฒนาอาจารย์ใหม่/นักวิจัยใหม่ ปีที่ ๑

al acc
ชื่อผู้รับทุน อ. ทญ. ดร. สิริโฉม สาตราวาหะ
ภาควิชา ทันตกรรมจัดฟัน คณะ ทันตแพทยศาสตร์
ชื่ออาจารย์อาวุโส ศ. ทพ. ดร. ประสิทธิ์ ภวสันต์
ภาควิชา กายวิภาคศาสตร์
สถานที่ติดต่อ
ที่ทำงาน ภาควิชา ทันตกรรมจัดฟัน คณะ ทันตแพทยศาสตร์
โทรศัพท์ ୦๒-๒๑๘๘๙๔๘ โทรสาร - E-MAIL satrawaha๗@gmail.com
ที่อยู่ปัจจุบัน ๒๘/๒๕๓ คอนโดศุภาลัย เวลลิงตัน ถ.เทียมร่วมมิตร ห้วยขวาง กทม.
โทรศัพท์ ୦๘๖-๙๘๘๖๓๙๓ โทรสาร -
กิจกรรมที่ได้ดำเนินการในช่วงระยะเวลาการรับทุนพัฒนาอาจารย์ใหม่/ นักวิจัยใหม่ ปีที่ ๑ ๑. กิจกรรมที่ดำเนินการโดยใช้ทุนพัฒนาอาจารย์ใหม่/ นักวิจัยใหม่
๑.๑ การทำวิจัย (แนบเอกสารรายงานการวิจัย/ การตีพิมพ์ผลงานวิจัย)
ชื่อโครงการวิจัย ผลของแรงกดและภาวะพร่องออกซิเจนต่อเซลล์สร้างเคลือบรากฟัน
สถานภาพผู้วิจัย 🔀 ผู้วิจัยหลัก 🔲 ผู้วิจัยร่วม สถานภาพการดำเนินการ
🔀 สำเร็จแล้ว 🔲 กำลังดำเนินการวิจัย
แหล่งทุนที่สนับสนุน ทุนพัฒนาอาจารย์ใหม่/นักวิจัยใหม่ กองทุนรัชดาภิเษกสมโภช ปีที่
๑ ปีงบประมาณ ๒๕๖๑
๑.๒. การนำเสนอผลงานในที่ประชุมวิชาการ/การเข้าร่วมประชุมวิชาการ จำนวน ๑ ครั้ง (กรณีไปนำเสนอผลงานในที่ประชุมวิชาการ โปรดแนบสำเนาปก Proceeding พร้อม สารบัญ และบทความที่ไปนำเสนอที่ปรากฏในตัวเล่ม)
ชื่อผลงาน
ชื่อการประชุม
วันที่จัดสถานที่จัดประเทศประเทศ
องค์กร/ สถาบันที่จัด
๑.๓. การสมัครเป็นสมาชิกสมาคมวิชาชีพ/ วิชาการ/ วารสาร
ชื่อสมาคมวิชาชีพ/ วิชาการ/ วารสาร
อัตราค่าสมาชิกระยะเวลาที่สมัครเป็นสมาชิก
๑.๔. กิจกรรมอื่น ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการวิจัย

ผู้รับทุน
หะ)
2
อาจา ร ย์อาวุโส
อาจา ร ย์อาวุโส ์)

รายละเอียดการใช้ทุนพัฒนาอาจารย์ใหม่/ นักวิจัยใหม่

ลำดับที่	กิจกรรมที่ใช้	จำนวนเงิน
9	ค่าอาหารเลี้ยงเซลล์และสารเติม	be€,000
l o	ค่าน้ำยา reverse transcriptase	ണഠ,ഠഠഠ
๓	ค่าน้ำยา Realtime-PCR	€0,000
و	ค่าสารเคมีทางวิทยาศาสตร์ เช่น primer, CoCl, MTT	@0,000
ď	วัสดุสิ้นเปลือง เช่น ปิเปตทิวป์, จานเลี้ยงเซลล์, หลอด	¢ ,000
	ทดลอง	

วันที่ 15 \ บ.ฟ\ 2265 (าราบที่ ขบ. รูเบลท ชายยาปพ.) ยงคู่อ ซุฟุซภ ษุเผบวหาร ตู้รูกม์ก

ลงชื่อ ปราชีก กรณินดี (ผาพ.กร. ประสาช กรณ์นุต์) วันที่ 12 / ก.พ./ 2562

รายงานการวิจัย เรื่อง ผลของแรงกดและภาวะพร่องออกซิเจนต่อเซลล์สร้างเคลือบรากฟัน

Effect of compressive stress and hypoxia to cementoblast cells

1. Introduction

Orthodontic tooth movement occurs as a result of a force being placed on a tooth. The applied force causes the compressive stress of the alveolar bone and the PDL on one side, while on the opposite side the PDL is stretched. Mechanical loading alters periodontal tissue vascularity and blood flow, resulting in the local synthesis and release of various molecules such as neurotransmitters, cytokines and growth factors. The released molecules evoke cellular responses in the various cell types in and around teeth, providing a favourable microenvironment for tissue deposition or resorption [1].

Cementoblasts are highly differentiated mesenchymal cells of the periodontal ligament (PDL) that produce cementum, which is a special mineralized tissue covering the tooth root surface [2]. It was observed that cementum, often relatively inert, was resorbed in orthodontic treatment [3, 4]. Furthermore, this kind of resorption is often followed by repair, even when continuous forces are applied [5–7]. However, previous study showed compression stress induced apoptosis of human primary cementoblasts is mediated by AXUD1 via a JNK-dependent pathway, which might contribute to an impaired repair of root resorption during orthodontic tooth movement [8]. In addition, recent study has illustrated that cementogenic activity was inhibited in murine cementoblast cell line (OCCM-30) under static mechanical force [9]. In OCCM-30 cells, compressive stress enhanced COX-2 mRNA expression and PGE2 production, whilst osteoprotegerin (OPG) expression was not affected. Gene expression of bone morphogenetic protein 2 (BMP-2), osteocalcin (OCN) and receptor activator for nuclear factor kappaB ligand (RANKL) was also enhanced by compressive stress on an endogenous PGE2-mediated manner [10].

Applied orthodontic forces lead to circulatory disturbances in pressure zone of PDL, and result in hypoxic condition of the periodontal cells [11]. Hypoxia describes oxygen deficiency in tissue due to oxygen partial pressure reduced beyond the physiologic level [12]. Hypoxia is a featured phenomenon in solid tumour, ischaemic disease and tissue injury [13]. The hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) pathway is the central pathway for sensing and responding to changes in

local oxygen availability in a wide variety of organisms. HIF impinges on gene programs that influence angiogenesis and cellular metabolism. In addition, HIF can recruit inflammatory and mesenchymal cells and influence cell differentiation [14-15]. There is only little data to be found on the influence of hypoxia and the HIF system in orthodontics. During tooth movement, periostin is mainly expressed on the pressure side of the PDL [16] and is upregulated by hypoxia [17]. A study on orthodontic treatment in rats showed that inflammation and vascular changes occurred in the dental pulp tissue at different stages of the treatment. Under orthodontic force the expression of HIF- 1a and VEGF changed, especially at the beginning of the treatment and leveled off after 4 weeks, thus suggesting that these factors may play a major role in orthodontic treatment [18]. Hypoxia is accompanied by an increase in HIF-1α protein expression, which, in turn, increases cementum protein 1 (CEMP1) protein expression and mineralization of human dental stem cells including periapical follicular stem cells (PAFSCs) and periodontal ligament stem cells (PDLSCs) thus promoting cementogenesis in vitro [19]. Another study demonstrated the effect of hypoxia on rat osteoblast function in long-term primary cultures. Reduction of pO2 from 20% to 5% and 2% decreased formation of mineralized bone nodules 1.7-fold and 11-fold, respectively. The inhibitory effect of hypoxia on bone formation was partly due to decreased osteoblast proliferation, as measured by 3H-thymidine incorporation. Hypoxia also sharply reduced osteoblast alkaline phosphatase activity and expression of mRNAs for ALP and OCN, suggesting inhibition of differentiation to the osteogenic phenotype. Hypoxia did not increase the apoptosis of osteoblasts but induced a reversible state of quiescence [20]. In OCCM-30 cells, temporary hypoxia (<24 h) stimulated cementoblastic function, while long-term hypoxia inhibited it, manifested by decreased mRNA level or release of ALP, OCN, BSP, OPG and osteopontin (OPN); In addition, temporary hypoxia enhanced mineralization nodules formation, while sustaining hypoxia suppressed it [21].

Objectives

To study the effect of compressive stress and hypoxia on morphology, proliferation and cementoblatogenesis-related gene expression of human cementoblast-like cell line (HCEM-2) in vitro.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Cell Culture

HCEM-2 is an immortalized human cementoblast cell line and was established by the isolation of tooth root-surface cells and transfection with hTERT gene (kindly provided by Professor Takashi Takata). Cells were maintained in Minimum Essential Medium Alpha (α-MEM, Invitrogen, Grand Island, NY) supplemented with 10% FBS, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 IU/ml penicillin, 100 mg/ml streptomycin and 5 mg/ml amphotericin B at 37 °C in humidified atmosphere of 95% air and 5% CO2. Medium and supplements are from GibcoBRL (Grand Island, NY, USA).

2.2 Hypoxic Mimic Condition

Hypoxic mimic condition was generated by the supplementation of CoCl₂. Cells were stimulated with CoCl₂ at 50-300 μ M for 24 h in serum free medium or for 30 min prior to applying compressive stress and incubated for 24 h. The control group was cultured in the absence of CoCl₂.

2.3 Compressive Stress Stimulation

A cell compressive force loading apparatus (Thai Patent ID: 1401006767) [22] was designed and constructed to mechanically stimulate cells in a culture plate. HCEM-2 cells were seeded in 6-well culture plates at a density of 3×10^5 cells per well overnight. The cells were starved with serum-free culture medium for 4 h before loading force. Compressive force generator V2.5 software was set to press force amount 1-2 g/cm² for 24 h.

2.4 Cell morphologic observation and MTT assay

The cells were exposed to hypoxia and compressive stress as mentioned above for 24 h. Cell morphology was observed under an inverted phase contrast microscope (Olympus IX70, Tokyo, Japan) to confirm cell viability and monitor the cell shape. The cytotoxicity of CoCl2 and compressive stress stimulation was determined by MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-

diphenyltetrazolium bromide) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) assay at 24 h. Viable HCEM-2 cells convert tetrazolium bromide substrate to formazan, which can be spectrophotometrically measured after cell lysis at 550 nm. The result was analysed from 3 independent experiments.

2.5 RNA extraction, reverse transcription and Real-time PCR analysis

Total RNA were extracted using TRIzol Reagent (Molecular research Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. One microgram of each RNA sample was converted to cDNA by Improm-IITM (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). Complementary DNA was amplified using Taq polymerase (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). Real-time PCR were performed for investigating gene expression including HIF1-α, VEGF, Runx2, Osterix, ALP, BSP, OCN, OPN and OPG. One microliter of the cDNA was subjected to real-time PCR using SYBR Green I dye. PCR was performed in a LightCycler system (Roche Diagnostic GmbH, Germany) with the FastStart DNA Master SYBR Green I kit (Roche Diagnostic Co.). The amplification profile consisted of 40 cycles of 95 °C for 3 s and 60 °C for 20 s. All real-time PCR reactions were performed in triplicate, and the specificity of the PCR products was verified by melting curve analysis. Reaction product was quantified (Roche Quantification Software, Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Germany) with 18s as the reference gene. Primer sequences were as follows; HIF1- α: F 5'-TTTGCTGAAGACACAGAAGCAAAGA-3' R 5'-TTGAGGACTTGCGCTTTCAGG-3', VEGF: F 5'-CTTGCTGCTCTACCTCCACCAT-3' R 5'-CACCGCCTCGGCTGGTCA-3', Runx2: F CGCATTCCTCATCCCAGTAT-3' R 5'-GACTGGCGGGGTGTAAGTAA-3', ALP: F 5'-AAGTACTGGCGAGACCAAGC-3' R 5'-AGAGGGCCACGAAGGGGAACT-3', BSP: F GAACCACTTCCCCACCTTTT-3', OCN: 5'-ATGAGAGCCCTCAGACTCCTC-3' 5'-CGGGCCGTAGAAGCGCCGATA-3' and 18s: F 5'-GTGATGCCCTTAGATGTCC-3' R CCATCCAATCGGTAGTAGC-3'

2.6 Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was derived from three independent experiments. Results were presented as mean ± standard deviation (SD). Differences between groups were compared using one-way ANOVA followed by the appropriate post hoc test. All statistics were performed using SigmaStat

software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, III., USA). Results were considered significant with a p value < 0.05.

3. Results

3.1 Cell morphology

In control group, HCEM-2 cells exhibited short and spindle-shaped. In experimental group, whether exposed to CoCl2 300 μ M with or without compressive stress 1-2 g/cm² for 24 h, showed similarly morphology with the cells in control group and were minimally affected in alignment.

(A)

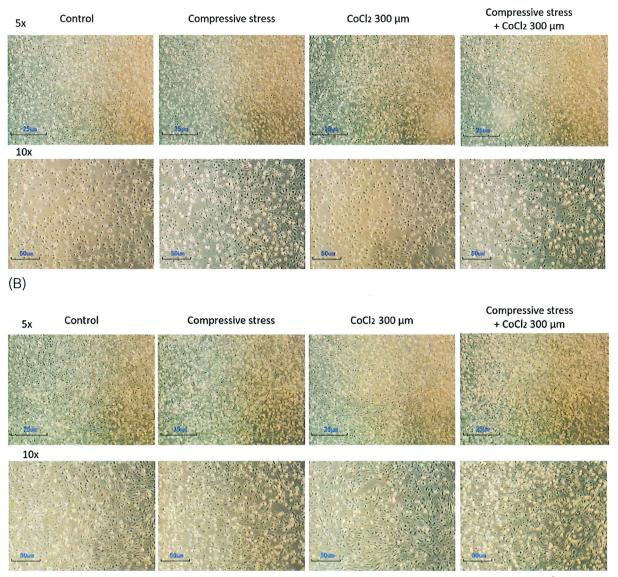


Fig. 1 The morphology of HCEM-2 cell after stimulation. (A) compressive stress 1 g/cm² (B) compressive stress 2 g/cm². Scale bar = $50 \mu m$.

3.2 MTT assay

Cell viability was determined by using MTT assay. HCEM-2 cells were exposed to compressive stress (1, 2 g/cm²) with or without CoCl₂ 300 μ M for 24 h. As shown in Fig. 2, we found that the cell viability was no statistical differences between cells in the control condition and the treatment group.

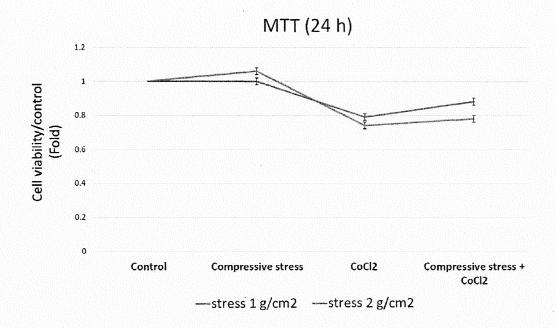


Fig. 2 Effect of compressive stress and hypoxia on cell viability of HCEM-2 cells. Results are expressed as percentage of the control and mean \pm S.D. from three different experiments. *P < 0.05 compared with the control.

3.3 Hypoxia augments VEGF and OPN mRNA

In order to verify the biological response of HCEM-2 cells to Hypoxia, we carried out real-time RT-PCR to evaluate HIF-1 α , VEGF, CEMP1, OPN, OPG and RANKL mRNA transcription after apply CoCl2 at concentration 50-300 μ M for 24 h. As shown in Fig.3, VEGF and OPN mRNA was significantly increased in dose-dependent manner. In contrast, HIF-1 α and OPG mRNA were significantly down-regulated in dose-dependent manner. At CoCl2 300 μ M, all gene transcription were down-regulated except VEGF and OPN.

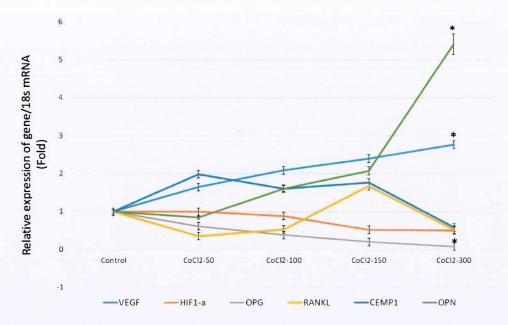


Fig. 3 VEGF, HIF-1α, CEMP1, OPN, OPG and RANKL expression of HCEM-2 cells after CoCl₂ stimulation.

3.4 Compressive stress augments VEGF and OSX mRNA

To examine the biological response of HCEM-2 cells to compressive stress, HCEM-2 cells were cultured under compressive stress 1, 2 gm/cm² for 24 h. As shown in Fig. 4, compressive stress up-regulate VEGF and OSX mRNA level, but was not apparently effect on the HIF1-α, RUNX2, OPG, OPN, OCN, ALP and BSP mRNA expression. However, the result showed compressive stress 2 g/cm² significantly down-regulated RUNX2 mRNA expression.

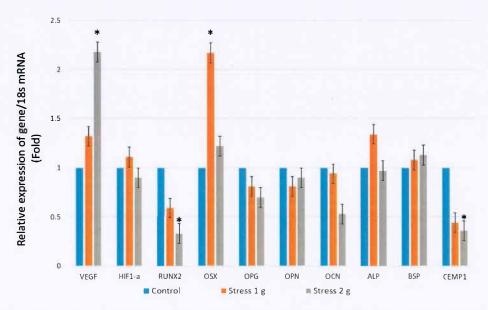
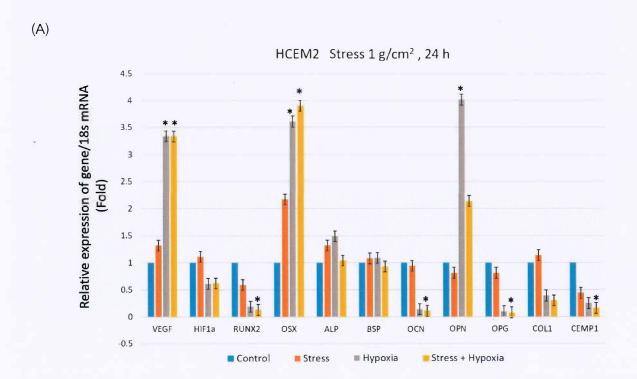


Fig.4 VEGF, OSX, HIF1-α, RUNX2, OPG, OPN, OCN, ALP and BSP expression of HCEM-2 cells after compressive stress application.

3.5 Compressive stress attenuate effect of hypoxia on OPN mRNA

To test the hypothesis that compressive stress combined with hypoxia could regulate gene expression in cementoblasts, HCEM-2 cells were cultured with CoCl₂ and applied with compressive stress for 24 h. As shown in Fig. 5, hypoxia can significantly up-regulate OPN mRNA level, but attenuated by compressive stress. In the other hand, compressive stress could not effect on the hypoxia-stimulate VEGF mRNA expression. Moreover, the combined effect of compressive stress and hypoxia can stimulate the OSX mRNA expression and down-regulate the HIF1-α, RUNX2, OCN, OPG, CEMP1 and COL1 mRNA expression.



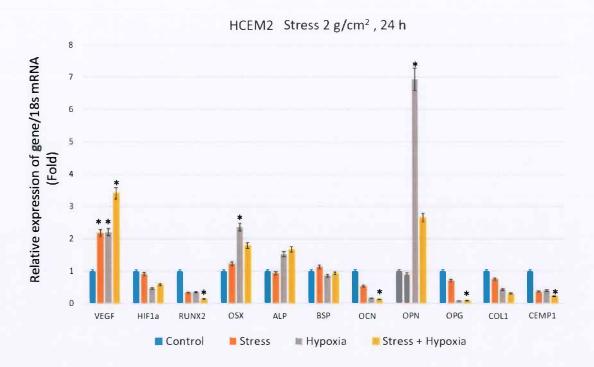


Fig. 5 Effect of compressive stress and hypoxia on various mRNA level of HCEM-2 cells. (A) compressive stress 1 g/cm² (B) compressive stress 2 g/cm²

References

- Krishnan V, Davidovitch Z. Cellular, molecular, and tissue-level reactions to orthodontic force.
 Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2006;129:469–e1.
- 2. Bosshardt DD. Are cementoblasts a subpopulation of osteoblasts or a unique phenotype?. J Dent Res 2005;84:390–406.
- 3. Brezniak N, Wasserstein A. Orthodontically induced inflammatory root resorption. Part I: the basic science aspects. Angle Orthod 2002;72:175–9.
- 4. Chan E, Darendeliler MA. Physical properties of root cementum; part 7. Extent of root resorption under areas of compression and tension. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2006; 129:504–10.
- 5. Jimenez-Pellegrin C, Arana-Chavez VE. Root resorption repair in mandibular first premolars after rotation a transmission electron microscopy analysis combined with immunolabeling of osteopontin. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2007;132:230–6.
- 6. Casa MA, Faltin RM, Faltin K, Arana-Chavez VE. Root resorption on torqued human premolars shown by tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase histochemistry and transmission electron microscopy. Angle Orthod 2006;76:1015–21.
- 7. Faltin RM, Faltin K, Sander FG, Arana-Chavez VE. Ultrastructure of cementum and periodontal ligament after continuous intrusion in humans: a transmission electron microscopy study. Eur J Orthod 2001;23:35–49.
- 8. Korb K, Katsikogianni E, Zingler S, Daum E, Lux CJ, Hohenstein A, et al. Inhibition of AXUD1 attenuates compression-dependent apoptosis of cementoblasts. Clin Oral Invest 2016;20:2333-41.
- 9. Zhang YY, Huang YP, Zhao HX, Zhang T, Chen F, Liu Y. Cementogenesis is inhibited under a mechanical static compressive force via Piezo1. Angle Orthod 2017;87(4):618-24.

- 10. Rego EB, Inubushi T, Kawazoe A, Miyauchi M, Tanaka E, Takata T, et al. Effect of PGE2 induced by compressive and tensile stresses on cementoblast differentiation in vitro. Arch Oral Biol 2011;56:1238-46.
- 11. Rygh P, Bowling K, Hovlandsdal L, Williams S. Activation of the vascular system: a main mediator of periodontal fiber remodeling in orthodontic tooth movement. Am J Orthod 1986;89(6):453-68.
- 12. Greijer AE, DerWall EV. The role of hypoxia inducible factor 1 (HIF-1) in hypoxia induced apoptosis. J Clin Pathol 2004;57:1009–14.
- 13. Sluimer JC, Gasc JM, van Wanroij JL, Kisters N, Groeneweg M, Sollewijn Gelpke MD, et al. Hypoxia, hypoxia-inducible transcription factor, and macrophages in human atherosclerotic plaques are correlated with intraplaque angiogenesis. J Am Coll Cardiol 2008;51(13):1258–65.
- 14. Cramer T, Yamanishi Y, Clausen BE, Förster I, Pawlinski R, Mackman N, et al. HIF-1alpha is essential for myeloid cell-mediated inflammation. Cell 2003;112(5):645-57.
- 15. Robins JC, Akeno N, Mukherjee A, Dalal RR, Aronow BJ, Koopman P, et al. Hypoxia induces chondrocyte-specific gene expression in mesenchymal cells in association with transcriptional activation of Sox9. Bone 2005; 37:313-22.
- 16. Wilde J, Yokozeki M, Terai K, Kudo A, Moriyama K. The divergent expression of periostin mRNA in the periodontal ligament during experimental toothmovement. Cell Tissue Res 2003;312(3):345–51.
- 17. Watanabe T, Yasue A, Fujihara S, Tanaka E. PERIOSTIN regulates MMP-2 expression via the $\alpha v \beta$ 3 integrin/ERK pathway in human periodontal ligament cells. Arch Oral Biol 2012;57:52–59.
- 18. Wei F, Yang S, Xu H, Guo Q, Li Q, Hu L, et al. Expression and function of hypoxia inducible factor-1**α** and vascular endothelial growth factor in pulp tissue of teeth under orthodontic movement. Mediators Inflamm 2015;215761.

- 19. Choi H, Jin H, Kim JY, Lim KT, Choung HW, Park JY, et al. Hypoxia promotes CEMP1 expression and induces cementoblastic differentiation of human dental stem cells in an HIF-1-dependent manner. Tiss Eng Part A 2014; 20(1-2):410-23.
- 20. Utting JC, Robins SP, Brandao-Burch A, Orriss IR, Behar J, Arnett TR. Hypoxia inhibits the growth, differentiation and bone-forming capacity of rat osteoblasts. Exp Cell Res 2006;312(10):1693-702.
- 21. Wu Y, Han X, Guo Y, Wu H, Ren J, Li J, et al. Response of immortalized murine cementoblast cells to hypoxia in vitro. Arch Oral Biol 2013;58:1718-25.
- 22. Manokawinchoke J, Limjeerajarus N, Limjeerajarus C, Sastravaha P, Everts V, Pavasant P. Mechanical force induced *TGFB1* increases expression of *SOST/POSTN* by hPDL cells. J Dent Res 2015;94(7):983-9.