

백서 두개골 결손에서 rhBMP-2와 다양한 carrier의 골재생 유도효과

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Effects of rhBMP-2 with various carriers on bone regeneration in rat calvarial defect

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) is a potent differentiating agent for cells of the osteoblastic lineage. It has been used in the oral cavity under a variety of indications and with different carriers. However, the optimal carrier for each indication is not known. This study evaluated the bone regenerative effect of rhBMP-2 delivered with different carrier systems.

Materials and Methods: 8 mm critical-sized rat calvarial defects were used in 60 male Sprague-Dawley rats. The animals were divided into 6 groups containing 10 animals each. Two groups were controls that had no treatment and absorbable collagen membrane only. 4 groups were experimentals that contained rhBMP-2 only and applied with absorbable collagen sponge(Collatape[®]), MBCP[®], Bio-Oss[®] each. The histological and histometric parameters were used to evaluate the defects after 2- or 8-week healing period. The shape and total augmented area were stable in all groups over the healing time.

Results: New bone formation was significantly greater in the rhBMP-2 with carrier group than control group. rhBMP-2/ACS was the highest in bone density but gained less new bone area than rhBMP-2/MBCP[®] and rhBMP-2/Bio-Oss[®]. The bone density after 8 weeks was greater than that after 2 weeks in all groups. However, rhBMP-2 alone failed to show the statistically significant difference in new bone area and bone density compared to control group. Also MBCP[®] and Bio-Oss[®] particles remained after 8 weeks healing period.

Conclusion: These results suggest that rhBMP-2 with carrier system is an excellent inductive agent for bone formation and we can use it as the predictable bone tissue engineering technique. Future study will likely focus on the kinetics of BMP release and development of carriers that is ideal for it. (*J Korean Acad Periodontol 2008;38:125-134*)

KEY WORDS: Bone regeneration; carrier; recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2; rat calvarial defect.

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(osteogenesis), (osteoconduction), (osteoinduction)
가 .
가 .
(scaffold)

Demineralized Bone Matrix(DBM)

가 , BMP

가

-TCP, polylactic acid polymer, collagen, demineralized bone matrix, hydroxy apatite, gelatin, fibrin sealant, polylactic-polyglycolic polymer

BMP

가

가

1,11,13,16,17,29)

1988 Wozney recombinant human BMP

rhBMP 가 가

. Hyun rhBMP-2, 4, 7

rhBMP

가 가

. Hong rhBMP-2 carrier fibrin-fibronectin sealing system -TCP

12,13)

BMP

Transforming Growth Factor(TGF-) superfamily

1965 Urist가 , 1980

DBM 32-33) Recombinant

Human Bone Morphogenetic Protein(rhBMP)

BMP 20 , 30~38

kDa homodimer 400~525

preproptides

250~300 g (Sprague

Dawley rat) 60

BMP-2

가

0.05 mg/ml rhBMP-2(Sigma-Aldrich Co., Missouri, USA)

rhBMP-2 (Collatape®, Clacitek,

BMP FDA 26)

Carlsbad, California, USA)

(MBCP®,

Purgo Tissue Bank, Seoul, Korea)

BMP

(Bio-oss®, Geistlich Pharma AG, Wolhusen, Switzerland)

0.05 mg/ml rhBMP-2 10

12) BMP가

1 , . 100
 2 . 3
 rhBMP-2 ,
 1 , (Collatape[®])
 2 , (MBCP[®])
 3 , (Bio-Oss[®])
 4 . (mm²)
 2 , 8 , (%)
 5 60 , (%)
 ketamine hydrochloride(Ketalar[®],
 Yuhan Co, Seoul, Korea) (70 mg/kg)
 , povidone iodine
 2% lidocaine(1:100,000
 epinephrine)
 , Student's
 t test . p<0.05 .
 8 mm trephine bur , 8 mm
 (Monosyn, B.
 Braun, Melsungen, Germany)
 2 8 ,
 20% 10 1 2
 , 7 EDTA - HCl ,
 paraffin 5 μm ,
 , hematoxylin - eosin(HE)
 20 , 100 가 (Fig. 2).

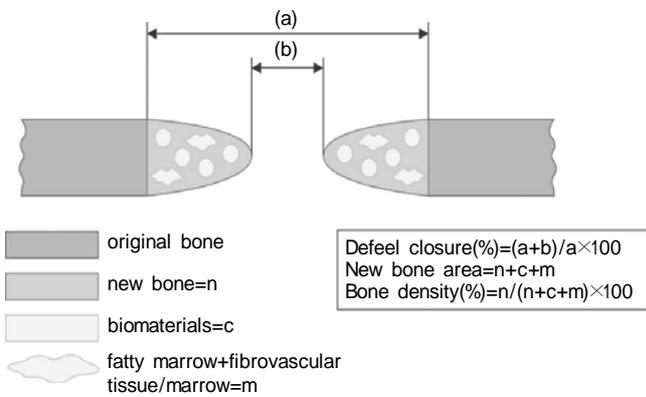


Figure 1. Histological landmarks.

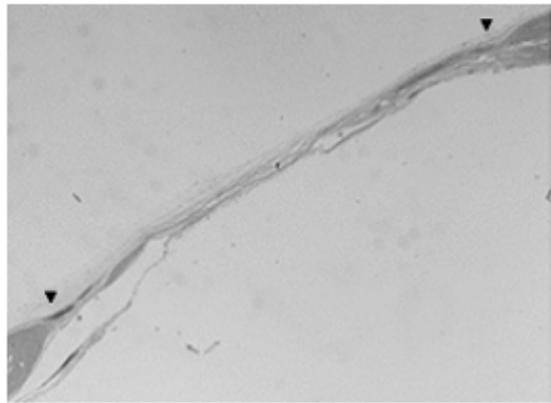


Figure 2. Surgical control 2wks.(×20, HE), almost no regeneration was seen.



Figure 3. Surgical control 8 wks.(×20, HE), fibrous tissue was a little bit collapsed compared to 2 wks.

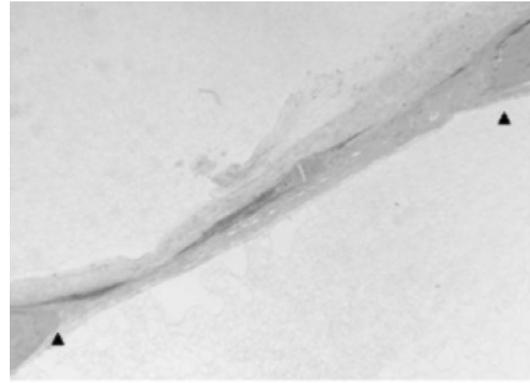


Figure 4. Carrier control 2 wks.(×20, HE), thin bony bridge was connected between defect margin with thick fibrous tissue covered.

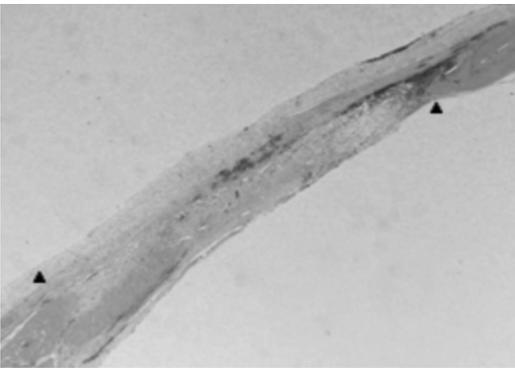


Figure 5. Carrier control 8 wks.(×20, HE), bone formation increased compared to 2 weeks.

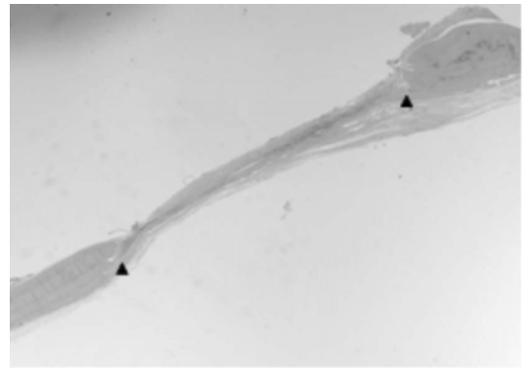


Figure 6. rhBMP-2 alone 2 wks.(×20, HE), almost no bone regeneration was seen but fibrous tissue filled the defect.

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(Fig. 5).

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(Fig. 3).

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(Fig. 6).

8 2

(Fig. 4).

8 2

(Fig. 7).

2 2

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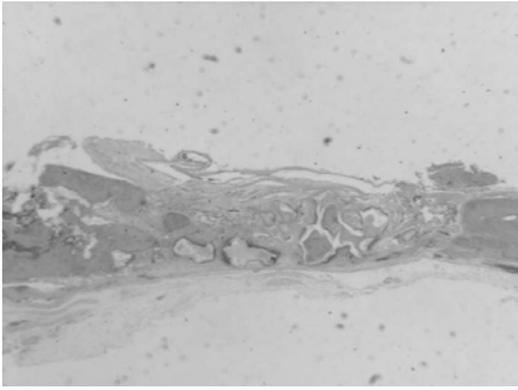


Figure 11. rhBMP-2/MBCP[®] 2 wks.(×20, HE), newly formed bone and MBCP particle were intermingled.

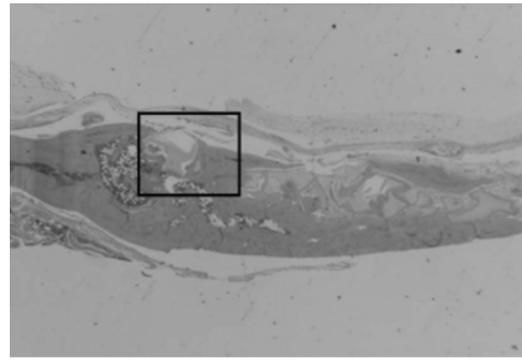


Figure 12. rhBMP-2/MBCP[®] 8wks.(×20, HE), bone regeneration increased compared to 2 weeks and MBCP particles were actively replaced by new bone.

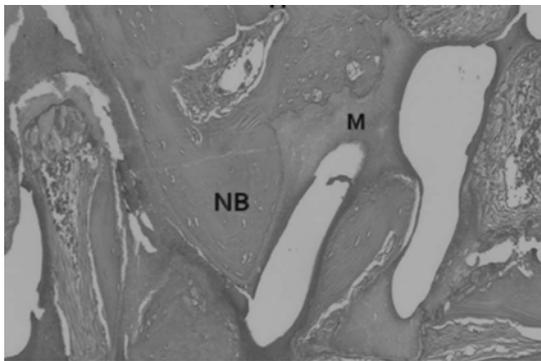


Figure 13. rhBMP-2/MBCP[®] 8wks.(×100, HE), MBCP particles were surrounded by new bone and irregular border between the two means of remodeling process.

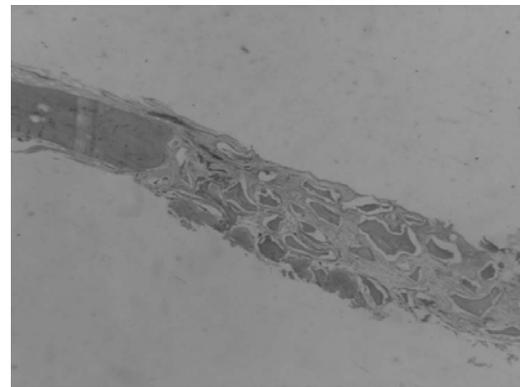


Figure 14. rhBMP-2/Bio-Oss[®] 2wks.(×20, HE) large amount of Bio-Oss particles remained but defect was almost all closed.

(Fig. 11).
 8 2 MBCP[®]
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(Fig. 14).
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(Fig. 12, 13).

(Fig. 15, 16).

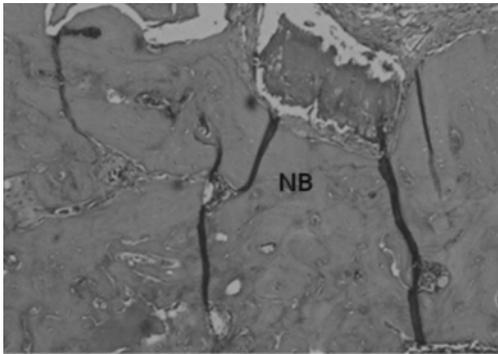


Figure 15. rhBMP-2/Bio-Oss[®] 8wks.(×20, HE), new bone increased and Bio-Oss particles were kept within the hollow lacunae.

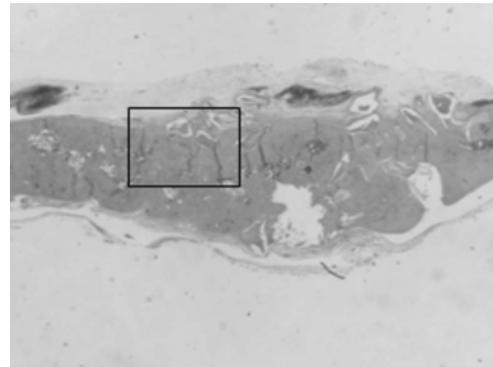


Figure 16. rhBMP-2/Bio-Oss[®] 8wks.(×100, HE), Bio-Oss was in close contact with newly formed bone and osteocyte was found.

rhBMP-2 Table 1, 2, 3 8 가
 rhBMP-2 가 rhBMP-2 2 8 가

Table 1. Defect Closure (mm,[%]) (Group Mean±SD ; N=5)

Group	2 weeks	8 weeks
Sham surgery control	0.9±0.3 [11.9±5.2] [†]	1.1±0.6 [13.1±8.0] [†]
Carrier control	1.3±0.5 [21.9±10.4] [*]	1.6±0.7 [24.9±11.5] [*]
rhBMP-2 alone	1.1±0.7 [13.1±10.9]	1.2±0.6 [14.0±9.3] [†]
rhBMP-2/ACS	6.1±1.1 [95.4±8.7] ^{*†}	6.8±0.7 [100±0.0] ^{*†}
rhBMP-2/MBCP [®]	5.8±1.3 [93.1±13.5] ^{*†}	6.3±1.0 [100±0.0] ^{*†}
rhBMP-2/Bio-Oss [®]	5.6±0.9 [91.8±11.9] ^{*†}	6.4±1.9 [100±0.0] ^{*†}

* Statistically significant difference compared to sham surgery control group. (p<0.05)

† Statistically significant difference compared to carrier control group. (p<0.05)

Table 2. New Bone Area (mm²) (Group Mean±SD; N=5)

Group	2 weeks	8 weeks
Sham surgery control	0.2±0.1 [†]	0.3±0.2 [†]
Carrier control	2.9±1.6 [*]	1.9±3.2 [*]
rhBMP-2 alone	0.4±1.8 [†]	0.4±1.7 [†]
rhBMP-2/ACS	3.9±1.5 ^{*†}	4.8±0.9 ^{*†}
rhBMP-2/MBCP [®]	5.1±1.1 ^{*†}	6.0±1.3 ^{*†}
rhBMP-2/Bio-Oss [®]	5.0±0.9 ^{*†}	6.3±0.7 ^{*†}

* Statistically significant difference compared to sham surgery control group. (p<0.05)

† Statistically significant difference compared to carrier control group. (p<0.05)

Table 3. Bone Density (%) (Group Mean±SD; N=5)

Group	2 weeks	8 weeks
Sham surgery control	88.3±12.3 [†]	91.6±4.9 [†]
Carrier control	12.8±3.0*	86.3±11.9*
rhBMP-2 alone	89.1±11.1 [†]	91.1±7.1 [†]
rhBMP-2/ACS	51.9±13.9* [†]	90.1±8.1* [†]
rhBMP-2/MBCP [®]	57.9±18.4* [†]	72.1±17.2* [†]
rhBMP-2/Bio-Oss [®]	59.1±15.9* [†]	70.8±15.9* [†]

* Statistically significant difference compared to sham surgery control group. ($p < 0.05$)

[†] Statistically significant difference compared to carrier control group. ($p < 0.05$)

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 0.05 ml/mg
 (MBCP[®]),
 (Collatepe[®]),
 (Bio-Oss[®])
 8 mm critical-sized defect
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 MBCP[®] Bio-Oss[®]가
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 -TCP, fibrin-fibronectin sealing
 system, polylactic-polyglycolic polymer
 1,6,11-14,16-18).
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 Bio-Oss[®] MBCP[®]
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rhBMP-2 2 8

8 가

Bio-Oss[®] MBCP[®] 가

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2. rhBMP-2 가

3. 8 2 가

4. rhP-2

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