



รายงานวิจัยฉบับสมบูรณ์

ชื่อโครงการ

Effects of basic fibroblast growth factor (FGF2) and LIM mineralization protein-1 (LMP1) on mesenchymal cell differentiation and bone regeneration

คณะผู้วิจัย

นักวิจัยจากมหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์

ผศ. ดร. เจษฎี แก้วศรีจันทร์ และนางสาวปวีณา วงศ์วิทย์วิโชติ

คณะเภสัชศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์ อ. หาดใหญ่ จ. สงขลา

ผู้ร่วมวิจัยชาวต่างประเทศ

Dr. Chua Kien Hui

Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University Kebangsaan Malaysia
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

โครงการวิจัยนี้ได้รับทุนอุดหนุนการวิจัยจาก เงินรายได้มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์
ประเภทความร่วมมือกับต่างประเทศ

Sequential induction of marrow stromal cells by FGF2 and BMP2 improves their growth and differentiation potential *in vivo*

Abstract

Background: To repair bone loss by autogenous grafting, marrow stromal cells (MSCs) of a patient himself need to be expanded *in vitro* for sufficient use in implantation. However, the technique is limited by restricted osteoblasts found among heterogeneous phenotypes of MSCs. The proliferation rate and bone forming efficiency are also deteriorated upon *in vitro* expansion.

Objective: To establish culture conditions that permit rapid expansion of the cells *in vitro*, and retain their potential for complete differentiation *in vivo*.

Results: Improved growth and differentiation potential of MSCs were achieved by sequential induction with FGF2 and BMP2 at reduced doses. FGF2 stimulated the expression of Cbfa1/Runx2 gene and increased the sensitivity of cells to BMP2. While BMP2 increased the syntheses of ALP, collagen type I and bone sialoprotein. Increased expression of OC was more affected by FGF2 than BMP2. Full induction as determined by the formation of mineralized nodules *in vitro* was detected within 7 days. By seeding the induced cells onto scaffolds and ectopically implanted into nude mice, newly formed bone was demonstrated at 4 weeks after implantation. The results suggested that FGF2 increased the pool of committed osteoblasts by up-regulating the expression of Cbfa1/Runx2 gene, while the following stages of bone formation seemed to be responsible by Cbfa1/Runx2-related downstream factors such as BMP2, ALP, collagen type I, bone sialoprotein and OC.

Conclusion: The established culture system required a short time period in preparing pre-osteoblasts. It might be beneficial for bone tissue engineering.

Keywords:

Marrow stromal cells (MSCs), basic fibroblast growth factor (FGF2), bone morphogenetic protein 2 (BMP2), Cbfa1/Runx2, ectopic bone formation