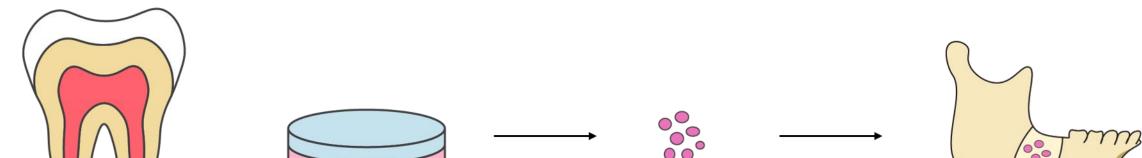


DPSC-Derived Extracellular Vesicles Promote Rat Maxillofacial Bone Regeneration Alisa Lee¹, James Choi¹, Qunzhou Zhang¹, and Anh Le¹ ¹University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine, Philadelphia, PA

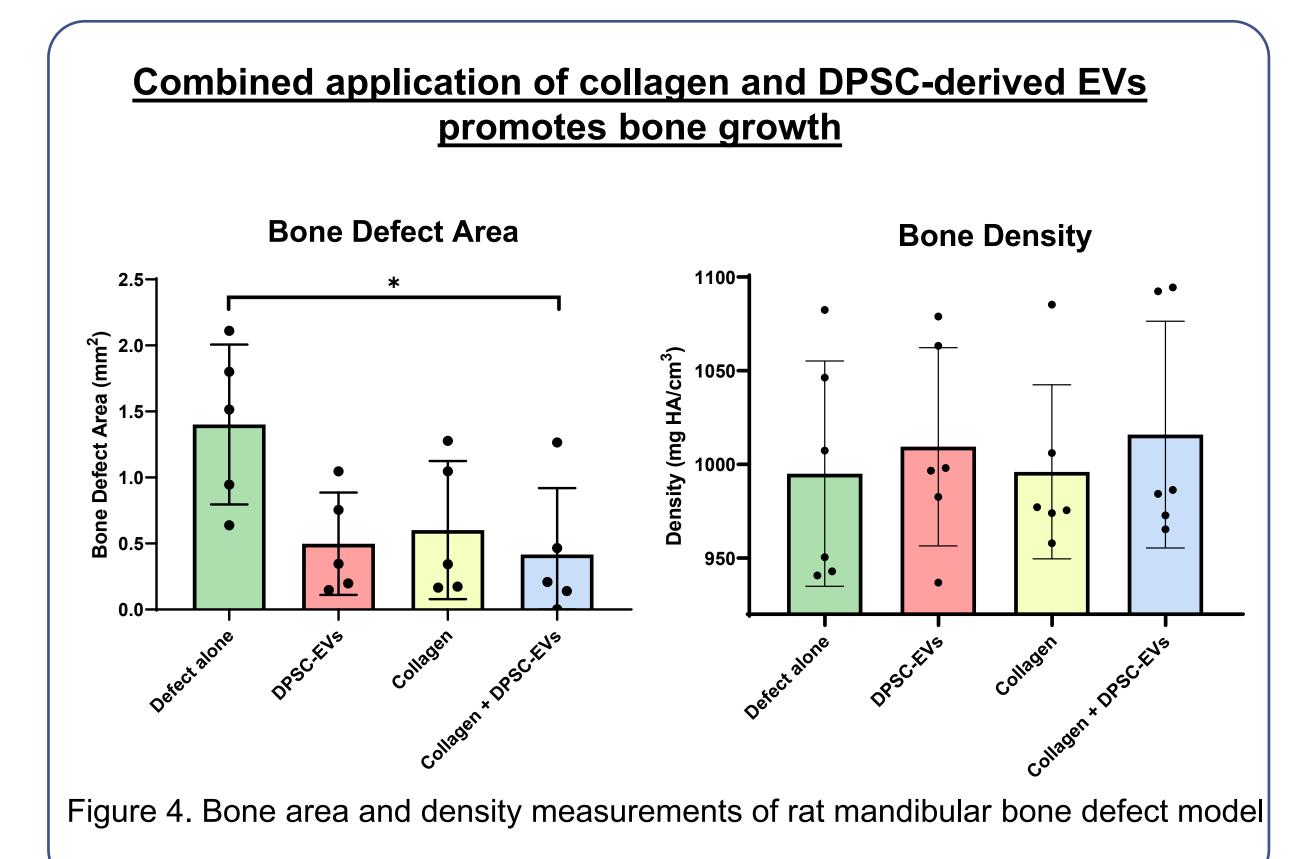


INTRODUCTION

- Bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) are widely explored in bone regeneration
- Dental pulp stem cells (DPSCs) were discovered 20 years ago
- Extracellular vesicles (EVs) facilitate cell-cell communication, angiogenesis, and immune regulation
- There is a lack of research on the effects of DPSC-derived EVs on craniofacial bone regeneration



RESULTS (cont.)





Bone regeneration

Dental Pulp Stem Cells (DPSCs)

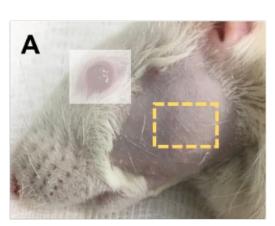
HYPOTHESIS

Extracellular Vesicles (EVs)

DPSC-derived EVs have osteo-inductive effects on bone regeneration in a critical-sized mandibular bone defect model *in vivo*

METHODS & MATERIAL

- Human DPSCs cultured and DPSC-secreted EVs isolated
- 24 female rats randomly divided into four groups:
 - 1. Defect alone
 - 2. DPSC-EVs 100 µg/rat
 - 3. Collagen membrane
 - 4. Collagen membrane + DPSC-EVs 100 µg/rat



B

CONCLUSION

- Our data suggest that DPSC-derived EVs possess potent osteoinductive effects on jaw-bone regeneration in rats
- Combined use of DPSC-EVs and collagen membrane resulted in the smallest residual defect areas, suggesting additive beneficial effects on mandibular bone regeneration
- In current experimental condition, we did not observe statistically significant effects of DPSC-EVs on **bone density**

FUTURE DIRECTIONS & IMPLICATIONS

• Future studies include immunohistochemistry, different timeframes,

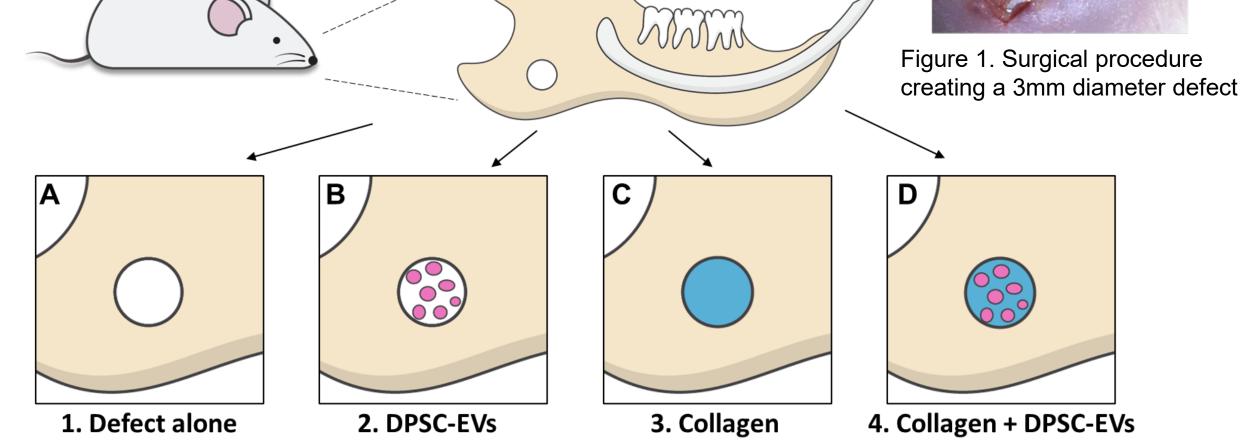
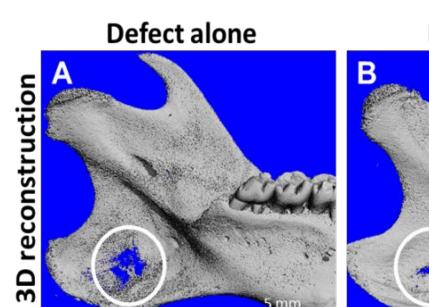
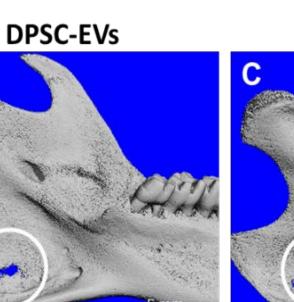


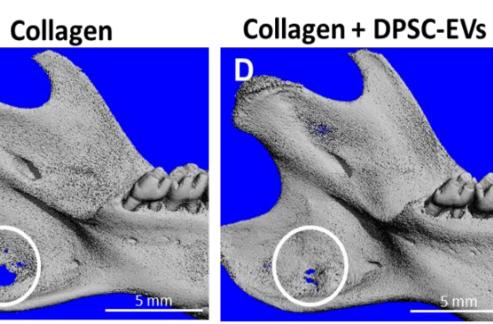
Figure 2. Graphical illustration of control and experimental groups and their treatment conditions

RESULTS

DPSC-derived EVs promote bone regeneration







- and evaluating effects on larger animal models
- DPSCs are a good candidate source of MSCs due to abundant availability, accessibility, and rapid proliferation
- Use of DPSC-derived EV products may provide a safe and effective approach for craniofacial bone regeneration

KEY

DPSC, dental pulp stem cell; **EV**, extracellular vesicle; **MSC**, mesenchymal stem cell

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by the Schoenleber funding support and OsteoScience Foundation-Resident Research Award. We thank Dr. Yilu Zhou (PCMD MicroCT Imaging Core) and Dr. Emily Chu (NIH/NIAMS) for their guidance on micro-CT analyses.

REFERENCES

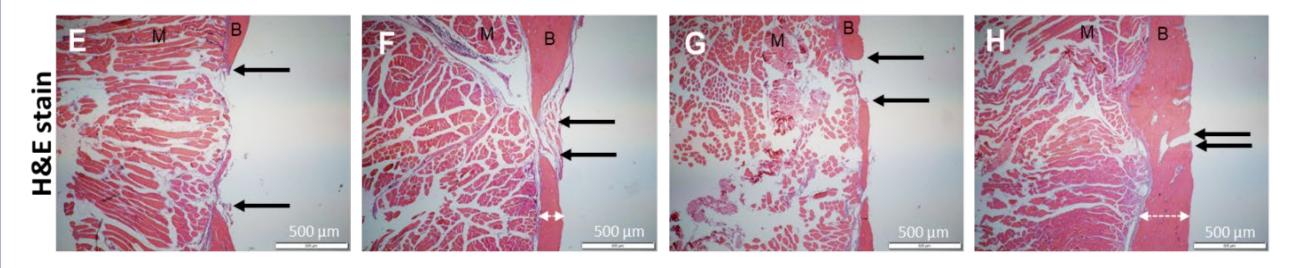


Figure 3. 3D reconstruction and histological analysis of critical-sized defects in rat mandible at 6 weeks. H&E staining showed increased bone growth and thickness for the groups treated with DPSC-EVs. M: muscle, B: bone matrix

- 1. Gronthos S, Mankani M, Brahim J, et al. Postnatal human dental pulp stem cells (DPSCs) in vitro and in vivo. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2000;97:13625-30.
- 2. Lai RC, Yeo RW, Lim SK. Mesenchymal stem cell exosomes. Semin Cell Dev Biol 2015;40:82-8.
- 3. Cristaldi M, Mauceri R, Tomasello L, et al. Dental pulp stem cells for bone tissue engineering: a review of the current literature and a look to the future. Regen Med 2018.
- 4. Lee S, Zhang QZ, Karabucak B, et al. DPSCs from Inflamed Pulp Modulate Macrophage Function via the TNF- alpha/IDO Axis. J Dent Res 2016;95:1274-81.

Presented at the 97th Annual Session of the Greater New York Dental Meeting in 2021