

PROGRAMA DE DOCTORADO EN CIENCIAS DE LA SALUD

EFECTO DE LA PERIOSTINA EN LA EXPRESIÓN GÉNICA Y EL COMPORTAMIENTO DE LAS CÉLULAS DEL METABOLISMO ÓSEO: SUS IMPLICACIONES EN EL TRATAMIENTO DE ORTODONCIA

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Teresa Cobo Díaz

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RESUMEN DEL CONTENIDO DE TESIS DOCTORAL

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RESUMEN (en español)

La periostina (factor específico de los osteoblastos 2), es una proteína matricellular de la matriz extracelular (MEC) perteneciente a la familia de las fascilinas. En tejidos adultos se detecta en periostio, ligamento periodontal y células osteoblásticas de la superficie ósea alveolar y su expresión es regulada por el factor de crecimiento transformante β y factores mecánicos. Con carácter general, las principales funciones de la periostina se producen durante el desarrollo y la reparación tisular. El trabajo fue diseñado para: a) estudiar los efectos de la sobreexpresión de periostina en la adhesión a diferentes componentes de la MEC; b) realizar una evaluación funcional de la sobreexpresión de periostina en la migración de células precursoras de hueso; c) analizar la influencia de periostina en la expresión de genes relacionados con la adhesión celular y metabolismo óseo; d) describir la localización de la periostina en la encía, ligamento periodontal y pulpa dentaria en tejidos adultos. Se han utilizado las líneas celulares MC3T3-1 y RAW 264.7 que sobreexpresan periostina y muestras de dientes, ligamento periodontal y encía humanos adultos. Las técnicas utilizadas en el estudio incluyen: Westernblot, ensayos de adhesión celular, ensayos de migración y proliferación celulares, análisis de RT-PCR, arrays de expresión de mRNA e inmunohistoquímica.

Las dos líneas celulares transfectadas producen periostina exógena, pero por el nivel de expresión los experimentos se realizaron con células MC3T3-1 que sobreexpresan periostina. Estas células tienen aumentada la capacidad para unirse al colágeno I (6.38 veces), fibronectina (5.94 veces), laminina (8.62 veces), tenascina (9.87 veces) y vitronectina (4.46 veces). Además, las células MC3T3-E1 que sobreexpresan periostina tienen una menor capacidad para migrar (14.14 µm/h en placas con fibronectina; 18.45 µm/h en placas con colágeno I) que las células control en idénticas condiciones (21.52 µm/h y 34.62 µm/h, respectivamente). La tasa de proliferación de las células control y MC3T3-E1 que sobreexpresan periostina fue muy similar. Los mayores cambios a nivel de expresión génica producidos por sobreexpresión de periostina en células MC3T3-E1 afecta positivamente a Postn (5.43), Sparcl1 (3.22) y Gm7361 (3.11) y los mas reprimidos Rgs5 (-3.56) y Tigit (-2.87). Sobre la base del análisis genómico se examinó el efecto de estas diferencias a sobre proteínas de interés. Las células MC3T3-E1 que sobreexpresan periostina aumentaron IGFBP-5, p2rx7, una forma truncada de LIFR y DMP1. En cuanto a las vías de señalización la sobreexpresión de periostina no activa la via Akt mientras es capaz de reducir los niveles de fosforilación de Erk. En los tejidos humanos estudiados la periostina se localizó siempre a nivel extracelular en la unión epitelio-tejido conectivo de la encía, entre las células y fibras del ligamento periodontal y a nivel de la capa subodontoblástica de la pulpa dentaria. En conjunto, estos hallazgos abren la posibilidad de identificación de nuevas bases de patología dentaria, que pueden deberse a polimorfismos de la periostina y otros genes regulados por su expresión.



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RESUMEN (en Inglés)

The periostin (specific factor of osteoblastos 2), is a matricellular protein of the extracellular matrix (ECM) belonging to the family of the fascilinas. In adult tissues it is detected in the periostium, periodontal ligament and osteoblastic cells of the alveolar bony surface, and its expression is regulated by transforming growth factor β as well as mechanical factors. As a rule, the main functions of the periostin are during the development and tissue repair. The present work was designed: a) to study the effects of periostin overexpression in cell adhesion to different components of ECM; b) to make a functional evaluation of the effects of periostin overexpression in the migration of bone precursor cells; c) to analyze the influence of periostin in the expression of genes related to the cellular adhesion and bony metabolism; d) to describe the location of periostin in adult human gingiva, periodontal ligament and dental pulp. Cell lines MC3T3-1 and RAW 264,7 overexpressing periostin, and samples of teeth, periodontal ligament and gingiva were used. The methods used in the study include: Westernblot, tests of cellular adhesion, tests of cellular migration and proliferation, analysis of RT-PCR, arrays of mRNA expression and immunohistochemistry. The two transfected cell lines produce exogenous periostin, but because the biological properties of the cells all experiments were carried out in MC3T3-1 overexpressing periostin. These cells have increased the binding capacity to type I collagen (6,38 folds), fibronectin (5,94 folds), laminin (8,62 folds), tenascin (9,87 folds) and vitronectin (4,46 folds). In addition, the periostin overexpressing MC3T3-E1 cells have a reduced capacity to migrate (14.14 um/h in

plates with fibronectin; 18.45 μ m/h in plates with type I collagen) in comparison with the control cells in identical conditions (21,52 μ m/h and 34.62 μ m/h, respectively). The rate of proliferation of the control cells and those overexpressing periostin was very similar. The main changes at level of genic expression induced by periostin overexpression in MC3T3-E1 cells positively affect Postn (5.43). Sparcl1 (3.22) and Gm7361 (3.11), and negatively to

E1 cells positively affect Postn (5.43), Sparcl1 (3.22) and Gm7361 (3.11), and negatively to Rgs5 (- 3,56) and Tigit (- 2,87). On the basis of the genomic analysis the effect of these differences was examined on interest proteins. MC3T3-E1 cells overexpressing periostin increased IGFBP-5, p2rx7, a truncated form of LIFR and DMP1. Regarding the signaling ways periostin overexpression does not activates the Akt way while he is able to reduce the levels of phosphorylated Erk. In the human tissues analyzed periostin immunoreactivity was always located at extracellular level in the epithelium-connective tissue junction of the gingiva, between the cells and fibers of the periodontal ligament and in the subodontoblastic layer of the dental pulp. Altogether, these findings open the possibility of identification of new basis for dental pathologies due to polymorphisms of the periostin and other genes regulated by their expression.

SR. DIRECTOR DE DEPARTAMENTO DE CIRUGÍA Y ESPECIALIDADES MÉDICO-QUIRÚRGICAS SR. PRESIDENTE DE LA COMISIÓN ACADÉMICA DEL PROGRAMA DE DOCTORADO EN CIENCIAS DE LA SALUD

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ACRÓNIMOS UTILIZADOS

bFGF→basic Fibroblast Growth Factor BMP1→ Bone Morphogenic Protein 1 BMP2→ Bone Morphogenetic Protein 2

DMP1→ Dentin Matrix Protein DPSCs→ Dental Pulp Stem Cells DPFs→ Dental Pulp Fibroblasts

EGF→ Epidermal Growth Factor EMI→ dominio amino-terminal EMI

IGF-I

IGF-II

IGFBP

IL-α

IGFBP-5→ Insulin Growth Factor Binding Protein 5

IL-1β→Interleuquina-1β

kDa→ KiloDalton

LIF LIFR→ Leukemia Inhibitory Factor Receptor

MEC→ Matriz Extracelular MMP1→ MMP→Matrix Metalloproteinases

PAI-1→ Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1 PBS→Phosphate Buffer Solution PEDF→ factor derivado del epitelio pigmentario PGF2→Platelet Growth Factor 2

SIBLING

SLRPs→ Small Leucine Rich Proteoglycans SPARC→ Secreted Protein Acidic and Rich in Cysteine (osteonectina)

TBS \rightarrow tris buffer solution TIMP-1 \rightarrow TISSUE INHIBITING METALOPROTEASE I TGF- $\beta \rightarrow$ Factor de Crecimiento Transformante $\beta \rightarrow$ Transforming Growth Factor β TSRs \rightarrow tromboespondina tipo 1 VEGF \rightarrow vascular endothelial growth factor

INTRODUCCIÓN

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

La periostina, también denominada factor específico de los osteoblastos 2, es una proteína de la matriz extracelular (MEC) perteneciente a la familia de las fascilinas. Mediante técnicas de hibridación y de *screening* diferencial se la identificó originalmente como un factor específico de los osteoblastos (Takeshita *et al.*, 1993) que se expresa en tejidos adultos, sobre todo, en el periostio, ligamento periodontal y células osteoblásticas de la superficie ósea alveolar (Horiuchi *et al.*, 1999); su expresión se induce por el factor de crecimiento transformante β (*transforming growth factor* β : TGF β ; Takeshita *et al.*, 1993). Desde el momento de su identificación se propuso que la periostina es un componente de la MEC con una función estructural. Sin embargo, en la actualidad, se conoce que también desempeña un papel importante en funciones esenciales para el mantenimiento de la actividad normal del tejido conectivo.

Como se expondrá en detalle en los siguientes capítulos, la periostina es una proteína secretada de unos 90 kDa de peso molecular que presenta una estructura compleja formada por un dominio amino-terminal EMI, una repetición tándem de 4 dominios fas I, y un dominio carboxi-terminal que incluye un sitio de unión para la heparina (Horiuchi *et al.*, 1999; Kudo, 2011).

Tras ser secretada, el dominio EMI (una pequeña secuencia rica en dominios de cisteína), es capaz de interaccionar con el colágeno I, fibronectina y Notch 1, mientras que el dominio fas 1 se une con la tenascina C y la proteína morfogénica 1 (*bone morphogenic protein 1*: BMP1) (Tanabe *et al.*, 2010; Kii *et al.*, 2010; Maruhashi *et al.*, 2010). Además, puede establecer interacciones con las integrinas $\alpha_v\beta_3$ y $\alpha_v\beta_5$ lo que indica la participación de la periostina en la migración celular, y con la laminina γ_2 , cuya significación funcional es aún desconocida (Kudo, 2011; Conway *et al.*, 2014). Estas interacciones demuestran claramente que la periostina no sólo da soporte físico a la MEC sino que también regula diferentes aspectos relacionados con la diferenciación, función o morfología de los tejidos conectivos.

Por otro lado, la relevancia funcional de la periostina queda patente teniendo en cuenta el número de proteínas de la MEC o factores solubles con las que interacciona, y que incluyen tanto otras proteínas estructurales como receptores celulares de superficie, factores de crecimiento o citoquinas (Bornstein y Sage, 2002; Roberts, 2011) (Figura 1.1). Se conocen cuatro isoformas que se expresan en varias líneas celulares (Norris *et al.*, 2007) y más recientemente se ha identificado una nueva isoforma específica del ligamento periodontal humano (Yamada *et al.*, 2014).



Figura 1.1.- Modelos estructurales de proteínas matricelulares. Tomado de Frerket et al. (http://www.intechopen.com/books/cardiac-transplantation/transplant-vasculopathy-anddevelopment-of-graft-sclerosis-fibrosis#)

La periostina está ampliamente difundida por el organismo especialmente en los tejidos ricos en colágeno I como el hueso, el músculo esquelético, tendón, ligamentos articulares, ligamento periodontal, válvulas cardiacas, tejido adiposo y piel (Kudo, 2011).

El interés por la periostina ha crecido notablemente en los últimos años en diferentes áreas biomédicas como la osteología, oncología, sistemas cardiovascular y respiratorio, enfermedades inflamatorias y **odontoestomatología**, tanto en condiciones normales como patológicas. Con carácter general, las principales funciones de la periostina se producen durante el desarrollo y la

reparación tisular debido a su papel predominante en la remodelación mesenquimal (Conway *et al.*, 2014).

El presente trabajo de Tesis Doctoral se centra en el estudio de la función y la localización de periostina en el diente, encía, ligamento periodontal y hueso. Se conoce que la periostina está presente en los fibroblastos del ligamento periodontal y en el hueso alveolar (Horiuchi *et al.*, 1999; Wilde *et al.*, 2003; Ma *et al.*, 2011). Además, durante la odontogénesis en el ratón la periostina se expresa en la papila dental y células de la pulpa dentaria, en los odontoblastos en vías de transdiferenciación, y en la interfase entre el epitelio interno del esmalte; pero en los tejidos adultos se restringe al ligamento periodontal (Kruzynska-Frejtag *et al.*, 2004; Suzuki *et al.*, 2004; Rios *et al.*, 2005). La periostina es capaz, igualmente, de modular la expresión de múltiples genes como la actina α del músculo liso (α SMA), colágeno, fibronectina, agrecano, esclerotina, quimoquinas y TGF β 1 (Erkan *et al.*, 2007; Snider *et al.*, 2008; Bonnet *et al.*, 2009; Uchida *et al.*, 2012). Todo ello sugiere que la periostina participa en la organización de la MEC del diente y los tejidos relacionados con él (Rios *et al.*, 2005).

Por otro lado, los ratones deficientes en periostina aportan datos contundentes sobre las acciones de la periositina en el aparato dentario: presentan un ligamento periodontal más ancho, fenotipo inflamatorio con infiltración de neutrófilos, defectos en la matriz del esmalte y la dentina y organización anómala del hueso alveolar, lo que da lugar a un diente anómalo e inestable, con un incremento masivo en la formación de dentina y defectos en el esmalte (Rios *et al.*, 2005; Ma *et al.*, 2011). A esto hay que añadir alteraciones de algunas proteínas de la MEC (colágeno tipo I, fibronectina y tenascina C) y algunas enzimas colagenolíticas (catepsina K, MMP1 y MMP2) en el ligamento periodontal (Lv *et al.*, 2014; Tabata *et al.*, 2014).

La mayoría de estos estudios sobre periostina y sistema dentario se han centrado en los fibroblastos del ligamento periodontal y su participación en la reparación tisular. Por el contrario, es poca la información sobre los preosteoblastos y osteoblastos del hueso, y su función en ellos no ha sido completamente definida. En este sentido se sabe que participa en el control el desarrollo postnatal de los dientes (Ma *et al.*, 2011) y que su presencia influencia el proceso de diferenciación y estimula el reclutamiento y adherencia celulares (Bonnet *et al.*, 2009).

Algunos estudios recientes han demostrado que la periostina también está presente en diferentes tipos celulares de la pulpa dentaria durante el desarrollo y la dentinogénesis activa, y existen evidencias de que podría intervenir en la reparación de la pulpa (Kruzynska-Frejtag *et al.*, 2004; Ma *et al.*, 2011). Recientemente Wiesen *et al.* (2015), observaron aumento de los niveles de expresión de periostina en células troncales de la pulpa dentaria humana (DPSCs), fibroblastos de la pulpa dentaria humana (DPFs) y células odontoblasto-*like* de rata (MDPC-23), tratadas con TGF-β1 o tras diferentes tipos de estimulación biomecánica.

Por lo que respecta a la encía, existe muy poca información sobre el posible papel de la periostina en ella. Se conoce que los fibroblastos gingivales pueden ser fuente de periostina en respuesta a ciertas citoquinas que están aumentadas en la periodontitis (Nakajima *et al.*, 2014) y también se han

encontrado niveles disminuidos de periostina en el líquido crevicular gingival, proporcionales a la progresión y severidad de la enfermedad periodontal (Balli *et al.*, 2014). También hay evidencias de que la periostina está implicada en las vías de señalización de la hipertrofia gingival inducida por fármacos (Trackman y Kantarci, 2015).

La expresión de periostina en todos los tejidos dentarios, ligamento periodontal y encía están regulados por el TGFβ (Horiuchi *et al.*, 1999; Watanabe *et al.*, 2012; Romanos *et al.*, 2014; Wiesen *et al.*, 2015), fuerzas mecánicas (Rios *et al.*, 2008; Choi *et al.*, 2011) o por el movimiento dentario (Wilde *et al.*, 2003).

Teniendo en cuenta estos precedentes y con el fin de profundizar en el conocimiento de las acciones de la periostina en el campo de la odontoestomatología se ha realizado el presente trabajo de Tesis Doctoral. En él aportamos datos importantes sobre la expresión de periostina en el diente, ligamento periodontal y encía humanos adultos. Además, se han generado dos líneas celulares de ratón que sobreexpresan periostina exógena, la MC3T3-1 (como modelo para estudiar osteoblastos) y RAW 264.7 (una línea células macrófago-*like*), para estudiar los efectos de esta proteína sobre algunos aspectos de la biología celular relacionados con la fisiología ósea.

ESTADO ACTUAL DEL PROBLEMA

2. ESTADO ACTUAL DEL PROBLEMA

La finalidad de este capítulo es realizar una puesta al día sobre la periostina centrándose en el sistema odontoestomatológico. En los últimos años se han publicado importantes revisiones sobre la participación de periostina en cáncer y procesos inflamatorios (Ruan *et al.*, 2009; Liu *et al.*, 2014), enfermedades renales (Bible, 2014; Alfieri *et al.*, 2015), asma (Izuhara *et al.*, 2014; Matsumoto, 2014) o patologías cardiovasculares (Conway *et al.*, 2011). Remitimos a los interesados en el tema a estos trabajos.

Las páginas que siguen se centran en los aspectos generales de la periostina que pueden servir para realizar una correcta valoración de los resultados y en la fisiología de esta proteína en la remodelación ósea, que es la base de los movimientos dentarios en que se fundamenta la ortodoncia.

2.1. Proteínas matricelulares

La periostina es una proteína matricelular. Este concepto hace referencia al hecho de que algunas proteínas secretadas a la MEC son "no-adhesivas", es decir, los substratos formados por estas proteínas no son capaces de soportar la adhesión celular caracterizada por la formación de adhesiones focales y fibras de estrés, al contrario de las moléculas de adhesión de la MEC del tipo fibronectina, vitronectina y colágeno. Igualmente, las proteínas matricelulares antagonizan la adhesión celular cuando se exponen las células a ellas, como molécula soluble, e inducen la reorganización de adhesiones focales y fibras de estrés de actina, una situación conocida como adhesión intermedia. En un primer momento se pensó que las proteínas matricelulares no debían de realizar funciones importantes en la biología celular. Sin embargo, actualmente se conoce que son indispensables en diferentes procesos celulares y están implicadas en la etiopatogenia de diferentes enfermedades (Murphy-Ulrich y Sage, 2014).

Existen diferentes familias de proteínas matricelulares: SPARC (secreted protein, acidic and rich in cysteine, también denominada osteonectina o M-40); trombospondinas (TSPs1-4, TSP5 o proteína oligomérica del cartílago), hevin (también conocida como SPARC-like 1, SC-1, Mast 9, Ecm 1 SMOC 1 and 2) y algunas tenascinas (tenascina C, R, W, X, and Y) (Sullivan y Sage, 2004; Acharya et al., 2014; Chiquet-Ehrismann et al., 2014; Resovi et al., 2014). También se han propuesto como proteínas matricelulares otros componentes de la MEC como son la osteopontina, miembros de la familia CCN (Cyr61, CCN2, CCN3), la **periostina**, las R-espondinas, las fibulinas (hemicentina, galectinas, *small leucine rich proteoglycans* (SLRPs), autotaxina, factor derivado del epitelio pigmentario (PEDF), y el activador del plasminógeno inhibidor-1 (PAI-1) (Murphy-Ullrich y Sage, 2014).

Aunque estas proteínas son estructuralmente muy diferentes, la mayoría contienen repeticiones de motivos estructurales comunes de la proteínas de la MEC como repeticiones de tromboespondina

tipo 1 (TSRs), repeticiones de fibronectina tipo III, repeticiones de EGF-*like* y algunas son proteínas ligantes del calcio (Adams y Engel, 2007; Mosher y Adams, 2012).

Las proteínas matricelulares fueron identificadas como componentes transitorios más que constitutivos de la MEC que se incorporan a estas en los procesos de remodelación que suceden durante el desarrollo, la reparación de heridas, en respuesta a lesiones y estrés. Además, algunas de ellas están presentes en los fluidos corporales y pueden ligarse a células como si se tratase de ligandos solubles. También pueden unirse a factores de crecimiento solubles como el factor del crecimiento del endotelio vascular (*vascular endothelial growth factor*, VEGF), factor de crecimiento básico de los fibroblastos (*basic fibroblast growth factor*, bFGF) y el factor de crecimiento transformante β (TGF- β) modulando las acciones de estos factores (Alcaraz *et al.*, 2014). Aparte de las funciones extracelulares, algunos estudios recientes sugieren que las proteínas matricelulares regulan o controlan algunas funciones intracelulares (Duquette *et al.*, 2014).

La regulación de las proteínas matricelulares es muy compleja y se realiza mediante diferentes factores de transcripción, mediante diferentes procesos post-transcripcionales, o en las vías secretoras (Stenina-Adognravi, 2014); también por *microRNA* y otros mecanismos epigenéticos; Dogar *et al.*, 2014).

2.2. La periostina

2.2.1. Estructura, síntesis y regulación

La periostina es una proteína secretada, de unos 90 kDa. Presenta homología con la prieina fascilina I del sistema nervioso central de los insectos y se mantiene en organismos superiores (Takeshita *et al.*, 1993). También tiene homología con β ig-h3, una molécula inducida por TGF β que favorece la adhesión y dispersión de los fibroblastos. Por eso se cree que la periostina puede actuar como molécula de adhesión durante la formación del hueso y puede soportar tanto la adherencia como la dispersión de líneas celulares osteoblásticas (Horiuchi *et al.*, 1999). Además, la periostina es un ligando para las integrinas $\alpha_v\beta_3$ y $\alpha_v\beta_5$ favoreciendo la adhesión y motilidad celulares dependientes de integrinas en diferentes tumores (Sasaki *et al.*, 2001, 2002; Gillan *et al.*, 2002). Además, favorece la supervivencia celular por la vía Akt/PKB *pathway* (Bao *et al.*, 2004).

La expresión del gen que codifica para la periostina, Postn, se regula negativamente por el factor de crecimiento epidérmico (*epidermal growth factor*: EGF) y por 1,25-(OH)2 D3 y positivamente por el TGFβ1 y la proteína ósea morfogénica 2 (*bone morphogenetic protein 2*: BMP2; Takeshita *et al.*, 1993; Horiuchi *et al.*, 1999; Ji *et al.*, 2000). No obstante, existen otros muchos factores reguladores de la síntesis de esta molécula (Figura 2.1).

La periostina interacciona con moléculas estructurales de la MEC , como el colágeno I y proteínas de la membrana celular del tipo de las integrinas $\alpha\nu\beta_3$ y $\alpha\nu\beta_5$. Estas interacciones matricelulares condicionan el comportamiento de la fibrinogénesis del colágeno (Needleman *et al.*, 2004). El diámetro de las fibras de colágeno está reducido en ausencia de periostina lo que reduce el módulo

de elasticidad. Además, la interacción de la periostina con αvβ₅ activa las vías de señalización de la supervivencia celular.

Por otro lado, niveles alterados de TGF β se relacionan con la progresión de la enfermedad periodontal (Skaleric et al., 1997; Agarwal *et al.*, 1998; Attilla *et al.*, 2006; Yan *et al.*, 2007). Niveles reducidos de esta citoquina en enfermedades peridontales avanzadas se asocian con actividad anómala de algunas metaloproteasas de MEC (*matrix metalloproteinases*: MMPs) y la Interleuquina-1 β (IL1- β) (Agarwal *et al.*, 1998; Yan *et al.*, 2007). Los niveles de TGF β 1 aumentan bajo estrés mecánico y regulan la expresión de periostina (Horiuchi *et al.*, 1999; Rios *et al.*, 2008; Hamilton, 2008). Estas moléculas se expresan en diferentes estadíos de la reparación de la heridas y algunos patrones son más transitorios que otros. Rios *et al.* (2005, 2008) han aportado datos que sugieren que TGF β 1 puede influenciar la integridad del ligamento periodontal a través de la regulación de la expresión de periostina.



Figura 2.1.- Acciones fisiopatológicas de la activación de la periostina. La "red de periostina": los datos in vitro muestran que la periostina puede ser inducida por una gran numero de vías de señalización. Puede interactuar con integrinas para estimular los mecanismos favorecedores de la inflamación, formación de la matriz extracelular y cambios en el fenotipo celular. Tomado de P. Kavvadas, J.-C. Dussaule, C. Chatziantoniou (2014) Searching novel diagnostic markers and targets for therapy of CKD. Kindney International Supplements 4: 53-57

2.2.2. Funciones de la periostina

Durante el desarrollo, la periostina es necesaria para la diferenciación de las válvulas cardíacas y el resto del esqueleto del corazón y, en general, tiene un efecto beneficioso en la fisiología cardiovascular (Lindner *et al.*, 2005; Hakuno *et al.*, 2010). Por ejemplo la periostina se expresa tras lesiones miocárdicas (Snider *et al.*, 2008) participando en la diferenciación de las células de médula ósea en fibroblastos cardiacos y en su posterior movilización y fijación al tejidos (Kuhn *et al.*, 2007). En los procesos alérgicos la expresión de periostina es estimulada por las citoquinas inflamatorias de tipo 2 (Takayama *et al.*, 2006; Woodruff *et al.*, 2007). Además en las reacciones alérgicas de las vías respiratorias la deposición de periostina puede funcionar en guiar y facilitar la infiltración de granulocitos y mantener la inflamación (Johansson *et al.*, 2013). También se han observado altos

niveles de expresión de periostina durante la reparación de heridas cutáneas, especialmente a nivel del tejido de granulación, por debajo de los extremos de la herida y en la unión dermo-epidérmica (Jackson-Boeters *et al.*, 2009; Ontsuka *et al.*, 2012). Por el conreario, la ausencia de periostina en animales *knock-out* dificulta la reparación de las heridas y el proceso de re-epitelización *in vivo* y dificulta la proliferación y migración de los fibroblastos *in vitro* (Nishiyama *et al.*, 2011; Ontsuka *et al.*, 2012).

2.3. Periostina y regulación de la biología ósea

Las funciones de la periostina en el tejido óseo se fundamentan en su presencia en los tejidos donde se expresa (el periostio y el ligamento periodontal, sobre todo) y en los datos aportados por el análisis del fenotipo de los animales deficientes en ella. En estos animales se rompe la fibrinogénesis del colágeno en el periostio y se altera la organización de la matriz extracelular. Es bien conocido que el hueso y ligamento periodontales responden al estrés mecánico con un proceso de remodelación (Norris *et al.*, 2007; Kii *et al.*, 2010). Sin embargo, en los animales deficientes en periostina, la sobrecarga mecánica produce una desorganización de la matriz de colágeno y un aumento en el *mRNA* de esclerostina lo que sugiere una disminución mediada por esclerostina de la masa ósea de esos animales. Además, la arquitectura ósea en respuesta al estrés mecánico se restaura suministrando inyecciones de anticuerpos anti-esclerostina a estos animales (Bonnet *et al.*, 2009). Por lo tanto, parece que en condiciones de normalidad, la expresión de periostina produce una reducción de la esclerostina, lo que preserva la masa ósea, favoreciendo su remodelación.

Por otro lado, como los tendones son esenciales en la transmisión de la fuerza de contracción muscular al hueso, es posible que en los animales deficientes en periostina la organización del colágeno del tendón esté alterada, interfiriendo en la transmisión efectiva de tales fuerzas. Por tanto, la remodelación ósea se vería afectada negativamente en ausencia de una fuerza adecuada. Como el ligamento periodontal funciona de manera parecida a un tendón y el diente a un hueso, los hallazgos en los ratones *knockout* de periostina pueden extrapolarse también al diente, y en ambas situaciones (diente-ligamento periodontal y hueso-tendón) parece que la periostina desempeña un papel crucial en la mecanotransducción y respuesta biológica al estrés mecánico.

En cuanto a los datos de expresión en el sistema músculo-esquelético, tanto durante la embriogénesis como en el período neonatal, las diferentes isoformas de periostina se expresan con patrones temporo-espaciales específicos, lo que sugiere diferentes funciones para cada una de ellas en el desarrollo y maduración del hueso Zhu *et al.*, 2009). En adultos, la expresión de periostina en esos tejidos solo se produce durante el proceso de reparación de las fracturas o en respuesta al estrés mecánico, cuando se requieren neoformación o remodelación óseas (Nakazawa *et al.*, 2004). Los resultados de algunos estudios *in vitro* sugieren que las acciones de la periostina sobre la formación de hueso son debidas a un aumento en la proliferación, diferenciación, adhesión y supervivencia de los osteoblastos (Zhu *et al.*, 2009). La ausencia de periostina en los modelos de animales causa retraso en el crecimiento y enanismo, huesos largos mas cortos de los normal y organización anormal de la placa epifisaria (Bonnet *et al.*, 2009; Rios *et al.*, 2005) que apuntan a un

papel de la periostina en el desarrollos y remodelación de los huesos, así como en su crecimiento en longitud. Posiblemente la periostina media todos esos efectos de forma específica regulando la unión y fibrinogénesis vía la unión de la BMP1 al dominio EMI (Maruhashi *et al.*, 2010), o en condiciones de estrés mecánico uniéndose a Notch 1 y alterando la diferenciación de los osteoblastos y la muerte celular (Tanabe *et al.*, 2010; Merle *et al.*, 2012).

2.4. Periostina y aparato dentario

2.4.1. Desarrollo dentario

Se ha demostrado que la periostina se expresa en el diente en desarrollo, en las zonas de interacción ectomesenquimal. Esto sugiere que se trata de una molécula multifuncional que aparece como respuesta primaria durante el desarrollo dentario y que puede estar ligada a la deposición y organización de otras moléculas de adhesión de la MEC durante el mantenimiento del periodonto (Kruzynska-Frejtag *et al.*, 2004).

2.4.2. Ligamento periodontal

Los primeros estudios de inmunohistoquímica sobre el aparato dentario demostraron que se localiza preferentemente en el ligamento periodontal (Horiuchi *et al.*, 1999) y de todas las proteínas encontradas en este ligamento, la periostina, es una de las que se presenta en mayor cantidad realativa y alli desarrolla importantes funciones (Figura 2.2).



Figura 2.2.- Participación de la periostina en la homeostasis del ligamento periodontal. La estructura y propiedades de la los tejidos periodontales está estrechamente relacionada con interacciones célula-MEC. Las regulaciones de dichas interacciones en un ambiente mecánicamente dinámico como el periodonto, determina la respuesta adaptativa dentoalveolar mediante importantes agentes bioactivos como factores de crecimiento, ditoquinas y proteasas. Las porteínas que modulan estas interacciones se denominal colectivamente moléculas matricuelulares. Esquemas tomados de H. Rios (2012) Periostin, a novel determinant of periodontal integrity. http://www.ildentistamoderno.com/periostin-a-novel-determinant-of-periodontal-integrity/ Dentro del contexto periodontal, la periostina es producida por los fibroblastos (Horiuchi *et al.*, 1999; Kruzynska-Frejtag *et al.*, 2004). Recientemente se ha observado que la actividad del promotor de periostina se potencia por la sobreexpresión de Twist, lo que conlleva una presencia aumentada de periostina (Oshima *et al.*, 2002). Además, estudios *in vivo*, han mostrado que periostina y Twist se co-expresan y están estrechamente regulados por cambios en las fuerzas oclusales (Afanador *et al.*, 2005) lo que ha llevado a postular que Twist es un factor de transcripción regulador de periostina. Es importante destacar que la periostina muestra una distribución divergente durante los movimientos ortodóncicos de los dientes: se regula de forma positiva en las zonas de compresión y negativamente en las zona de tensión (Wilde *et al.*, 2003).

Por otro lado, los estudios de inmunolocalización con microscopía electrónica han permitido observar que la periostina se localiza entre los procesos citoplasmáticos de los fibroblastos periodontales y los cementoblastos y las fibras de colágeno adyacentes (Suzuki *et al.*, 2004). Su expresión influcencia el comportamiento celular, así como la fibrinogénesis del colágeno (Norris *et al.*, 2007).

2.5. Lo que nos enseñan los animales deficientes en periostina

Los datos obtenidos en ratones deficientes en periostina han demostrado que esta proteina desempeña un papel esencial en el mantenimiento de la integridad estructural y funcional del ligamento periodontal ya que presentan severos defectos en las estructuras de soporte del diente (Rios *et al.*, 2005, 2008). Estos trabajos pusieron de manifiesto que en ausencia de periostina, el periodonto se deteriora rápidamente y es incapaz de mantener los estímulos fisiológicos mecánicos. Por otro lado, se ha visto que la periostina es necesaria para la función oclusal. El ligamento periodontal de los ratones deficientes en periostina es incapaz de mantener la carga fisiológica oclusal normal, lo que se traduce en un estímulo traumático para el periodonto. Mientras que la literatura sugiere que el trauma oclusal primario conduce a una respuesta adaptativa para evitar la destrucción de los tejidos, en los animales *knockout* para periostina, el estímulo mecánico se puede clasificar como un trauma secundario que provoca un efecto perjudicial en el periodonto. Esto lleva a una pérdida severa del hueso alveolar, pérdida de la adhesión y ampliación significativa del espacio del ligamento periodontal (Figura 2.3).

2.6. Periostina y patologías

La periostina también se ha relacionado con diferentes situaciones patológicas. Aparte de su papel en la adhesión celular en la fisiología ósea (Takeshita *et al.*, 1993), es necesaria para las adaptaciones la masa ósea y la arquitectura de la MEC en respuesta a los requerimientos mecánicos (Nakazawa *et al.*, 2004; Norris *et al.*, 2007; Bonnet *et al.*, 2009; Kii *et al.*, 2010). Además, los ratones deficientes en periostina presentan defectos parecidos al enanismo (Rios *et al.*, 2005; Bonnet *et al.*, 2009) y se ha detectado expresión de periostina en la displasia fibrosa y enfermedades óseas benignas (Kashima *et al.*, 2009).



Figura 2.3.- Morfología de los dientes y estructura del ligamento periodontal en ratones normales (WT) y deficientes en periostina (KO). Tomada de Rios et al. (2005) Periostin null mice exhibit dwarfism, incisor enamel defects, and an early-onset periodontal disease-like phenotype. Mol Cell Biol 25: 11131-11144.

En relación con con la tumorigénesis, se han descrito altos niveles de periostina en el carcinoma de pulmón, cáncer de mama, cánceres de cabeza y cuello, cáncer de ovario y adenocarcinoma ductal de páncreas (Ruan *et al.*, 2009). La periostina participa en el desarrollo tumoral favoreciendo la adhesión celular y aumentando la movilidad de las células tumorales a través de la interacción con las integrinas $\alpha_{v}\beta3$ y $\alpha_{v}\beta5$ (Gillan *et al.*, 2002). Además, algunas investigaciones sugieren que altos niveles de expresión de periostina se correlacionan con un aumento de la angiogénesis o de las metástasis (Sasaki *et al.*, 2003; Shao *et al.*, 2004).

OBJETIVOS

3. OBJETIVOS

El **objetivo general** de trabajo es contribuir al conocimiento de las acciones de la periostina, especialmente en la biología del hueso y de los dientes.

Y los objetivos específicos son:

1.- Estudio de los defectos de la sobreexpresión de periostina en la adhesión a diferentes componentes de la MEC, utilizando modelos celulares.

2.- Evaluación funcional de la sobreexpresión de periostina en la migración de células precursoras de hueso.

3.- Análisis de la influencia de periostina en la expresión de genes relacionados con la adhesión celular y metabolismo óseo.

4.- Descripción de la localización de la periostina en la encía, ligamento periodontal y pulpa dentaria en tejidos adultos.

MATERIAL Y MÉTODOS

4. MATERIAL Y MÉTODOS

4.1. Material

4.1.1. Líneas celulares y transfección

La línea celular MC3T3-E1 (cedida por la Dra. J.M. Ramis, Universitat de les Illes Balears) se mantuvo de forma rutinaria en un medio MEM-α (suplementada con L-glutamina, ribonucleósidos y desoxirribonucleósidos pero sin ácido ascórbico). La línea celular RAW 264.7 (cedida por el Dr. C López Otín) se mantuvo en el medio RPM1 164 *GlutaMax*. En ambos casos, los medios basales fueron suplementados con suero bovino fetal inactivado al 10% y 100 U/mL de penicilina y 50 µg/mL de estreptomicina. Las células fueron incubadas a 37°C en una atmosfera suplementada con CO₂ al 5%. El *cDNA* de la periostina, con el epítopo cMyc, (Origene MR210633) se transfectó utilizando el *TrsnIT-X2TM Dynamic Delivery System* (Mirus) en *OptiMEM I Reduced-Serun Medium* (Invitrogen) siguiendo las indicaciones del proveedor. Para seleccionar los clones genéticamente estables se añadió geneticina al medio a una concentración de 500 µg/mL para las células MC3T3-E1 y de 200 µg/mL para las células RAW 264.7.

La línea celular osteoblástica MC3T3-E1 se estableció a partir de huesos de la boveda craneal (calvaria) de ratones de la cepa C57BL/6 seleccionada en base a la alta actividad fosfatasa alcalina (Czekanska *et al.*, 2012). Las células tienen la capacidad de diferenciarse en osteoblastos y osteocitos y forman tejido óseo calcificado *in vitro*, siendo identificados los depósitos minerales como hidroxiapatita. Las células MC3T3-E1 secretan colágeno y expresan LIF. Por su lado, **la línea celular macrofágica RAW 264.7** se estableció a partir del líquido ascítico de un tumor inducido en un ratón macho por la inyección intraperitoneal del virus de la leucemia Abselon (A-MuLV). Estas células realizan pinocitosis del rojo neutro y fagocitosis del cimosan, son capaces de lisis anticuerpo-dependiente de eritrocitos y dianas tumorales. Su crecimiento es inhibido por lipopolisacáridos (ver Collin-Osdoby y Osdoby, 2012).

4.1.2. Muestras de tejido

Para la realización de los estudios de localización de la periostina se utilizó material humano, dientes con restos del ligamento periodontal y muestras de encía, obtenidos de pacientes del Instituto Asturiano de Odontología (IAO; Oviedo). El estudio fue aprobado por el Comité Ético de IAO tras el consentimiento informado de cada uno de los pacientes. Los dientes analizados (n = 16; 2 incisivos, 5 caninos, and 9 premolares) se extrajeron, por diferentes motivos, de pacientes con edades comprendidas entre los 19 y los 43 años, de ambos sexos, y no presentaban patología evidente. Las piezas se lavaron en agua corriente, después en suero fisiológico y a continuación en una solución de formol al 10%, ácido nítrico 15.4 M y agua destilada (10:5:85 v/v) hasta la completa descalcificación (entre 7 y 10 días). Tras la descalcificación los dientes se lavaron en agua corriente durante 12 horas y se incluyeron en parafina de la forma habitual (deshidratación en etanol de concentración creciente, diafanización en xilol, parafina blanda y parafina dura). Los bloques

obtenidos se cortaron a un grosor de 10 μ m y las secciones se montaron en portaobjetos gelatinizados.

Por otro lado, las muestras de encía (2x2x2 mm, aproximadamente) se obtuvieron por excisión quirúrgica de pacientes sanos sometidos a tratamiento de ortodoncia, de las zonas no expuestas a tensión. Las edades de los sujetos oscilaron entre 16 y 32 años y pertenecían a individuos de ambos sexos. Las muestras de tejidos se lavaron en agua corriente seguida de suero fisiológico y posteriormente se fijaron en formol al 10% tamponado durante 24 horas y finalmente incluidos en parafina. Las piezas se cortaron a un grosor de 10 μ m y montadas en portaobjetos gelatinizados. Además, se obtuvieron muestras frescas de encía (n = 6) que se congelaron y almacenaron a -80°C hasta el momento de su utilización en el estudio de *Westernblot*.

4.2. Técnicas

4.2.1. Westernblot

Para el análisis de *Westernblot* las proteínas se resolvieron por electroforesis en geles de poliacrilamida del 8% y 12%, transferidas a una membrana de nitrocelulosa y a continuación incubados utilizando los anticuerpos correspondientes. Las membranas se bloquearon con tampón TBS-T (Tris-HCl 25 mM, ph 7.5, NaCl 150 mM, y Tween-20 al 0.05%) que contenía leche desnatada al 5% (Biorad). Se utilizaron los siguientes anticuerpos primarios: anti-periostina (Santa Cruz Biotechnlogy sc-67233), anti P2rx7 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-31499), anti-LIFR (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-659), anti ADAM23 (Biorbyt), anti-p-Erk, anti p-Akt (Cell Sigalling Technology), anti-myc (9E10, Santa Cruz Biotechnology) y anti DMP-1 (Ray Biotech). Las proteínas inmunorreactivas se visualizaron utilizando los anticuerpos secundarios adecuados marcados con HRP-peroxidasa y el substrato ECL Luminata Forte Western HPR.

Con el fin de detectar la periostina en las muestras de encía, también se realizó un estudio de Westernblot en homogenizados frescos siguiendo un protocolo ligeramente diferente al descrito en el párrafo anterior. Las muestras se trituraron mecánicamente en frío muestras representativas de la encía libre y adherida al hueso y del borde libre y a continuación se homogenizaron (1: 2, p/v) en una solución salina de Tris-HCI (TBS; 0.1M, pH 7,5) que contenía 1 µM de leupeptina, pepstatina 10 µM y 2 mM de fluoruro de fenilmetilsulfonil. Los homogenizados resultantes se centrifugaron a 25.000 revoluciones, durante 15 minutos a 4 ° C, y el sedimento resultante se disolvió en Tris HCl 10 mM, pH 6,8, SDS al 2%, ditiotreitol 100 mM y glicerol al 10%, a una temperatura de 4°C. El anticuerpo primario fue anti-periostina (LifeSpan BioSciences, Inc., LS-BL10443) y las proteínas inmunorreactivas se visualizaron utilizando los anticuerpos secundarios adecuados marcados con HRP-peroxidasa y el substrato ECL Luminata Forte Western HPR (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech).

4.2.2. Ensayo de adhesión celular

Los ensayos de adhesión se desarrollaron utilizando el kit fluorimétrico *96 ECM Adhesion Array Kit* (Milipore), por triplicado para cada condición de cultivo celular, siguiendo las instrucciones del fabricante. Brevemente, 10⁵ células se incubaron durante 2 h a 37° C. A continuación se lisaron las células y la absorbancia se midió a 485 nm utilizando un *lectoe Synergy H4 Hybrid*. Todos los datos son las medias de tres experimentos independientes.

4.2.3. Ensayo de migración y proliferación

La capacidad migratoria de las células en los componentes de la MEC fibronectina y colágeno de tipo I se examinaron en triplicado utilizando *Culture silicone inserts* de IBIDI® para ser utilizados bajo diferentes substratos. Se monitorizó la migración celular con un microscopio *time-lapse* utilizando un *Zeiss Axio Observed Microscopy*. La distancia de migración de cada línea celular se cuantificó a diferentes puntos (n = 6) mediante Image J. Los resultados se obtuvieron tras 16 h de migración para todos los substratos. La tasa de proliferación se calculó contando directamente las células en 4 campos diferentes durante un periodo de 4 días.

4.2.4. Análisis de RT-PCR

El RNA total se aisló con reactivo TRIzol (Invitrogen) por extracción con duanidio tiocianatefenolcloroformo. La reacción de transcripción inversa se realizó con 300 ng de RNA, utilizando el sistema Thermoscript RT-PCR (Invitrogen) con hexámeros aleatorios. Para el análisis de la expresión de periostina, se utilizaron 9 µl de una dilución 1:5 de cDNA en PCR cuantitativa utilizando el TaqMan probe Mn0045011_ml y TaqMan Master Mix en un AbiPrism 7900HT (Applied Biosystems) siguiendo las indicaciones de los fabricantes.

4.2.5. Arrays de expresión de RNA

El RNA total de cada tipo celular se aisló por medio de TRIzol (Invitrogen) y se purificó con el RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen). La concentración y calidad de las muestras fueron determinadas en el Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer, y aquellas con la mejor calidad fueron seleccionadas para su hibridación en el GC Mouse Gene 2.0 Array (Affymetrix), siguiendo las instrucciones del proveedor. La hibridación se realizó en el Centro de Investigación Médica Aplicada (CIMA, Pamplona). Los datos del control de calidad del microarray se realizaron usando el programa Affymetrix Expression Console; los datos se expresan en exponentes base-2. Los datos del array se depositaron en la base de datos Gene Expression Omnibus con el número de acceso GSE66416. El análisis bioinformático se realizó utilizando la plataforma Babelomics (http://babelomics.org) y la plataforma Ingenuity Pathway de Quiagen.

4.2.6. Análisis estadístico

El análisis estadístico se llevó a cabo utilizando el software GraphPad Prism 5.0. Los datos representan valores de la media \pm SE. La presencia de diferencias significativas se determinó mediante el test t de Student. Valores de p<0.05 se consideraron estadísticamente significativos (p<0.05: *; p<0.01: **; p<0.005: ***).

4.2.7. Immunohistoquímica e inmunofluorescencia en tejidos humanos

Los estudios de inmunohistoquímica se realizaron sobre secciones histológicas desparafinizadas y rehidratadas utilizando el kit EnVision Antibody Complex (Dako, Copenhagen, Denmark) y siguiendo las recomendaciones del fabricante. Los anticuerpos primarios utilizados fueron los siguientes: a) anti-periostina de ratón (LifeSpan BioSciences LS-BL10443), a una dilución de 1:200; b) antivimentina (Boehringer-Mannheim clon 334) diluido 1 mg/ml utilizado para marcar los fibroblastos de la pulpa y ligamento periodontal y los odontoblastos (Solé-Magdalena et al., 2011); c) antipancitoqueratinas (Sigma-Aldrich Quimica clon PCK-26) diluido 1 mg/ml; d) anti-DMP-1 (RayBiotech, Inc. 168-10650); e) anti-colágeno I (Abcam ERP778). Las secciones se incubaron con los anticuerpos primarios overnight a 4°C en cámara húmeda. Como controles de la especificidad de inmunorreacción algunas secciones fueron procesados de una manera idéntica a la descrita utilizando en lugar de los anticuerpos primarios sueros no inmunes de conejo cabra, tampón de bloqueo, u omitiendo la incubación con el anticuerpo primario. En estas condiciones no se observó inmunorreacción.

Para los estudios de doble inmunofluorescencia se usaron secciones desparafinizadas. Las uniones no especificas se bloquearon incubando los cortes durante 30 min en una solución de albumina sérica bovina al 1% en TBS. A continuación las secciones se incubaron overnight, a 4°C en una cámara húmeda con una mezcla 1:1 v/v de los siguientes anticuerpos: anti-periostina y anti-vimentina (ambos diluidos 1:100 en la solución de bloqueo); anti-periostina y anti-pancitoqueratina (diluidos 1:200 y 1:100, respectivamente en la solución de bloqueo; anti-DMP-1 y anti-vimetina (ambos diluidos 1:100 en la solución de bloqueo); anti-colágeno tipo l

Tras un lavado en TBS, las secciones se incubaron durante 1 hora con IgG de cabra anti-conejo conjugado con Alexa flúor 488 (Serotec, Oxford, UK), diluido 1:1000 en TBS que contiene suero de ratón al 5% (Serotec), después lavadas otra vez e incubadas con una dilución 1:50 de suero de asno anti-ratón conjugado con CyTM3 (Jackson-ImmunoResearch, Baltimore, MD, USA). Ambos pasos se realizaron a temperatura ambiente en una cámara húmeda oscura. Finalmente, para confirmar los detalles estructurales las secciones se contratiñeron con DAPI diluido en glicerol (10 ng/ml). La triple fluorescencia se detectó con un microscopio de fluorescencia automático Leica DMR-XA (Servicio de Microscopía Fotónica, Universidad de Oviedo) acoplado a un Leica Confocal Software, versión 2.5 (Leica Microsystems, Heidelberg GmbH, Alemania) y las imágenes se procesaron mediante el software Image J versión 1.43 g Master Biophotonics Facility, Mac Master University Ontario (www.macbiophotonics.ca). Como controles se procesaron algunos cortes de idéntica manera utilizando en lugar de los anticuerpos primarios con suero no inmunes de conejo o de ratón

u omitiendo la incubación con los anticuerpos. En estas condiciones no se observó inmunorreacción específica.

Para establecer el porcentaje de odontoblastos que expresan periostina y DMP-1 se determinó el porcentaje de túbulos que contienen procesos odontoblásticos vimentina positivos (100%) y se comparó con los que expresan periostina o DMP-1. Las medidas se realizaron a tres niveles: de 10 a 50 µm desde el borde dentina-pulpa (proximal), de 100 a 150 µm del borde dentina-pulpa (medio) y de 200 µm del borde dentina-pulpa a la superficie (distal). La evaluación se llevó a cabo en secciones perpendiculares a los conductos dentinarios, en diez campos seleccionados al azar y en tres secciones por diente. La evaluación fue realizada por dos observadores independientes utilizando un objetivo 40x y un ocular 10x.

RESULTADOS

5. RESULTADOS

5.1. Generación de células que sobreexpresan periostina

Los efectos de la periostina sobre las propiedades de las células han sido descritas previamente en diferentes líneas celulares (Kanno et al., 2008; Hong et al., 2010; Padial-Molina et al., 2014; Zang et al., 2014). En el presente trabajo se utilizaron con esta finalidad dos líneas celulares de ratón: MC3T3-E1 y RAW 264.7 empleadas habitualmente para estudiar las funciones relacionadas con la fisiología ósea (Sanuki et al., 2010; Satue et al., 2013). Para este propósito se utilizó un vector con el cDNA de la periostina para transfectar ambas líneas celulares. Mediante análisis de Westernblot usando un anticuerpo anti-periostina se detectó en ambas líneas celulares una banda inmunorreactiva de un tamaño de 90 kDa, consistente con el esperado para la periostina; como control se utilizó un vector vacío (Figura 5.1).





Las células resultantes de estos experimentos de transfección fueron utilizadas para los posteriores ensayos funcionales.

5.2. La periostina aumenta la adhesión celular a componentes de la matriz extracelular

Los experimentos de adhesión celular se realizaron usando el ECM Cell Adhesion Array (Millipore). Este array permite examinar el efecto de la periostina en la capacidad de las células para unirse a diferentes proteínas de la MEC como los colágenos de tipos I, II y IV, fibronectina, laminina, tenascina y vitronectina. Como se aprecia en la figura 5.2a, la sobreexpresión de periostina incrementa la capacidad de las células MC3T3 para unirse al colágeno I, fibronectina, laminina, tenascina y vitronectina, pero no al colágeno II o al colágeno IV, respecto a las células controles.



Figura 5.2.- Perfiles de adhesión de las células MC3T3-E1 y RAW 264.7 con transfección estable de periostina a proteínas de la matriz extracelular. La presencia de periostina modifica el perfil de adhesión de las células MC3T3-E1 (a) y RAW 264.7 (b) a diferentes componentes de la matriz extracelular. Col I: colágeno de tipo I; Col II: colágeno de tipo I; Col IV: colágeno de tipo IV; FN: fibronectina; TN: tenascina; LN: laminina; VN: vitronectina). Test t de Student: p<0.05: *; p<0.01: **; p<0.005: ***. En el caso de las células RAW 264.7 la sobreexpresión de periostina sólo potencia la unión a los componentes de la MEC colágeno I y tenascina, 3.18 veces y 3.56 veces, respectivamente, respecto a las células controles (Figura 5.2b).

Así pues, la sobreexpresión de periostina es capaz de incrementar la adhesión de las células MC3T3-E1 a estos substratos 6.38 veces, 5.94 veces, 8.62 veces, 9.87 veces y 4.46 veces respectivamente.

Teniendo en cuenta que la sobreexpresión de periostina aumenta claramente el perfil de adhesión de las células MC3T3-E1 a diferentes componentes de la MEC, el trabajo se ha centrado en un clon con una sobreexpresión de periostina 41 veces superior al de las células control, como se deduce por qRT-PCR (clon P3; Figura 5.3).



Figura 5.3.- Clones de células MC3T3-E1 que sobreexpresan periostina. (a) Westernblot para la detección de periostina de clones seleccionados. (b) qTR-PCR de la expresión de periostina en clones seleccionados.

5.3. La periostina reduce la capacidad de migración de las células MC3T3-E1

La periostina incrementa su expresión después de lesiones tisulares y participa en los primeros procesos de reparación de fracturas reclutando progenitores celulares, así como en la diferenciación de los osteoblastos y formación del hueso (Nakazawa et al., 2004; Zhu et al., 2009). En base a estas premisas, se ha investigado si la sobreexpresión de periostina puede afectar a la capacidad migratoria de las células MC3T3-E1. Teniendo en cuenta los resultados previos de los ensayos de adhesión, se seleccionaron placas con colágeno I y fibronectina para realizar el ensayo. Como se aprecia en la figura 5.4a, las células MC3T3-E1 que sobreexpresan periostina tienen una menor capacidad para migrar que las células control en idénticas condiciones. Así, utilizando placas control (sin substrato), las células MC3T3-E1 que sobreexpresan periostina se mueven a una media de 3.19 μ m/h en 8 h, que es significativamente menor que lo observado en las células control (6.72 μ m/h). En las placas con fibronectina, las células MC3T3-E1 que sobreexpresan periostina se mueven a una media de 14.14 μ m/h, mientras que las células control lo hacen a una media de 21.52 μ m/h (Fig. 5.4b). En el caso de las placas con colágeno I, la media de movimiento de las células que sobreexpresan periostina fue de 18.45 μ m/h y de 34.62 μ m/h en las células control. Es importante

señalar que la tasa de proliferación de las células control y del clon P3 es muy similar, con un tiempo de duplicación de aproximadamente 23 h (Figura 5.5).



Figura 5.4.- La sobreexpresión de periostina compromete las propiedades migratorias de las células MC3T3-E1. (a) Las células MC3T3-E1 que sobreexpresan periostina (P) y las células control (C) fueron enfrentadas en su migración a través de un espacio de 500 µm en placas control, con colágeno I y con fibronectina. Se incluyen las imágenes iniciales (t = 0h), y las imágenes a las 4h, 8h, 12h y 16h. El punto de partida se indica con una línea recta azul y los finales a las 16h con una línea irregular roja para el clon P3 de las células MC3T3-E1 y amarilla para las células controles. (b) Representación gráfica de la tasa de migración en tres experimentos independientes a las 8 h. Test t de Student: p<0.05: *; p<0.01: **; p<0.005: ***

5.4. La sobreexpresión de periostina influencia la expresión de genes implicados en la adhesión y migración celular, y en la remodelación ósea

Se acepta que la periostina altera el comportamiento celular en diferentes tipos celulares y en la mayoría de los casos se cree que tiene lugar a través de un proceso de remodelación de la matriz extracelular. Para conocer cuáles son los mayores cambios a nivel de expresión génica producidos por sobreexpresión de periostina en el clon P3 de células MC3T3-E1, se han analizados las diferencias en la expresión génica entre células experimentales y células control mediante hibrización de RNA en un GC Mouse Gene 2.0 Array utilizando la plataforma GeneChip® de Affimetrix. Los resultados globales están contenidos en la tabla 1 (logFC2_P3vsC) y las diferencias más notables se observan en la figura 5.6.



Figura 5.5.- Tasa de crecimiento de las células control y del clon P3 de células MC3T3-E1. Las tasas de crecimiento estimadas (tiempo de duplicación celular) fueron de 22.9 h para los controles y de 23.8 h para el clon P3. El valor de la regresión para cada línea celular es dado como R2.

Como puede apreciarse POSTN el gen que codifica para la periostina, es el que más se sobreexpresa en el clon P3 (logFC_P3vsC = 5.43), seguido por Sparcl1 (3.22) y Gm7361 (3.11). Por el contrario, Rgs5 es el gen más reprimido en el clon P3 (-3.56) seguido de Tigit (-2.87). Además, se realizó un análisis funcional preliminar de las dianas con las lista incluida en la tabla 1 utilizando la plataforma Pathway Analysis de Qiagen®. Un resumen con el Top Canonical Pathways y el Top Diseases and Bio Functions de los datos analizados se recogen en la tabla 2 (ver Anexo I).
ې	pion		duction	NSC N
GeneDes	Control	Periostin	Folding	
periostin, osteoblast specific factor			5,43	
SPARC-like 1			3,22	
predicted gene 7361			3,11	
serine (or cysteine) peptidase inhibitor, clade E, member 2			2,85	
predicted gene 14527			2,67	
expressed sequence C86695			2,62	
membrane bound O-acyltransferase domain containing 1			2,61	
purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 7			2,38	
insulin-like growth factor binding protein 5			2,37	
predicted gene 10220			2,23	
leucine rich repeat containing 8 family, member B			2,21	
predicted gene 10220			2,20	
argininosuccinate synthase pseudogene			2,14	
sulfatase 1			2,09	
leukemia inhibitory factor receptor			2,05	
predicted gene 10471			2,04	
collagen, type XV, alpha 1			2,03	
cytochrome P450, family 1, subfamily b, polypeptide 1			2,02	
integrin alpha 8			2,00	
histone cluster 1, H2bn			-2,02	
family with sequence similarity 213, member A			-2,04	10
interferon, alpha-inducible protein 27 like 2A			-2,05	
interferon activated gene 205			-2,05	
PDZ domain containing RING finger 4			-2,24	
UDP-GlcNAc:betaGal beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 3			-2,35	
interferon gamma induced GTPase			-2,40	
interferon-induced protein 44			-2,47	
T cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains			-2,87	
regulator of G-protein signaling 5			-3,56	4



Los osteoblastos participan en el desarrollo del tejido conectivo y en especial en el desarrollo y función del esqueleto. Se caracterizan también por ser células móviles y proliferantes durante su funcionamiento fisiológico. Por lo que se refleja en la tabla 2 (Anexo I) la sobreexpresión de periostina es capaz de modificar esas características alterando su expresión génica.

Ingenuity Pathway analysis

Top Canonical Pathways	p-value	Ratio
Hepatic fibrosis/hepatic stellate cell activation	2.04E-08	15/161 (0.093)
Agranulocyte Adhesion and Diapedesis	1.22E-04	9/126 (0.071)
Caveolar-mediated Endocytosis signaling	3.98E-04	6/64 (0.094)
Epithelial adherens junction signaling	3.72E-04	7/131 (0.053)
Acute phase response signaling	4.04E-04	7/133 (0.053
Top Diseases and Bio Functions	p-value	# Molecules
Molecular and Cellular Functions		
Cellular Movement	1,12E-08 - 5,98E-03	67
Cellular Development	1,14E-08 - 5,98E-03	86
Cellular Growth and Proliferation	1,14E-08 - 5,98E-03	86
Cell-To-Cell Signaling and interaction	4,57E-07 - 5,98E-03	52
Cell Death and Survival	5,98E-06 - 5,98E-03	85
Physiological System Development and Function		
Skeletal and Muscular System Development and Function	1,12E-08 - 5,98E-03	54
Connective Tissue Development and Function	1,14E-08 - 5,98E-03	42
Tissue Development	1,14E-08 - 5,98E-03	73
Cardiovascular System Development and Function	1,43E-06 - 5,98E-03	53
Organismal Development	1,43E-06 - 5,98E-03	72
Diseases and Disordes		
Cancer	2.51E-11 – 5.98E-03	175
Gastrointestinal Disease	2.51E-11 – 3.20E-03	112
Metabolic Disease	1.40E-09 – 4.22E-03	49
Endocrine system Disorders	1.49E-09 -1.74E-09	40
Immunological Disease	1.49E-09 - 5.35E-03	44

Tabla 1.- Rutas metabólicas en las que están implicados los genes expresados diferencialmente tras sobreexpresar POSTN en MC3T3-E1.

Sobre la base del análisis genómico se examinó el efecto de estas diferencias a nivel proteico. Con este fin se realizó un análisis de *Westernblot* utilizando anticuerpos específicos para examinar si la expresión proteica reflejaba los cambios del nivel genómico. Se observó que las células MC3T3-E1 que sobreexpresan periostina mostraban la presencia de una banda inmunorreactiva correspondiente con el factor de crecimiento IGFBP-5 mientras que esta proteína no se detectó en las líneas celulares control (Figura 5.7a). Similares resultados se encontraron en el caso del receptor prurinérgico p2x *ligand-gated* tipo 7 (P2rx7) donde se detectaron tanto formas glicosiladas y como no glicosiladas en el clon P3 de las células MC3T3-E1, mientras que estaban ausentes en las células control (Figura 5.7b).



Figura 5.7.- Detección mediante Westernblot de proteínas cuyos genes se expresan de manera diferencial bajo sobreexpresión de periostina. a) Las proteínas detectadas se indican a la izquierda y a la derecha los pesos moleculares de las bandas detectadas. P2rsX: las flechas indican la forma glicosilada (arriba) y la forma no glicosilada (abajo). LIFR: se muestra la forma truncada de 60 kDa. b) Niveles de p-Akt y p-Erk. C: células control; P: células que sobreexpresan periostina.

También es de destacar que el receptor del factor inhibidor de la leucemia (LIFR) se detectó en los extractos del clon P3 como bandas de aproximadamente 60 kDa, que estaban ausentes en los extractos obtenidos de las células control. Aparentemente esta banda corresponde con una forma truncada no funcional del receptor (190 kDa). También se examinó la expresión proteica de uno de los miembros de la familia de integrinas SIBLING, DMP-1, que es importante para el desarrollo correcto de dientes y huesos. DMP-1 está presente en los extractos de las células que sobreexpresan periostina y ausente en las células controles, lo que se correlaciona con los datos obtenidos a nivel de RNA (Tabla 1). Por el contrario, no se apreciaron cambios en el caso de ADAM23, una proteína anclada a membrana implicada en los procesos de adhesión celular.

Los efectores de las acciones de la periostina tras la interacción con las integrinas son los implicados en las vías de señalización Akt/PKB. La activación las vías de señalización dependientes de Akt y Erk se muestran en la figura 5.7b. La via Akt dependiente de periostina parece no activarse por la sobreexpresión de la misma ya que tanto los extractos de las células que sobreexpresan periostina como de las células control presentan niveles similares de Akt fosforilado. Sin embargo, la sobreexpresión de periostina es capaz de reducir los niveles de fosforilación de Erk en esta línea celular.

5.5. Inmunolocalización de periostina en la encía

La expresión de la periostina, a nivel proteico, en la encía humana se analizó mediante Westernblot e inmunohistoquímica en tres sectores diferentes: la encía libre, la encía adherida al periostio y el segmento de tejido conectivo relacionado con el epitelio yuncional (que es especialmente rico en fibras del ligamento periodontal). En los homogenizados de encía se detectó una banda proteica única con un peso molecular estimado de 90 kDa (Figura 5.8a), el esperado para la periostina humana. Además, el estudio densitométrico de las bandas del Westernblot demostró que los mayores niveles relativos de periostina se encentran en la porción de la encía rica en fibras del ligamento periodontal, seguido de la encía libre y de la encía adherida al periostio (Figura 5.8b).

Para mapear la distribución de la periostina en la encía humana se utilizó doble inmunoflurescencia asociada a microscopía laser confocal. Los resultados se compararon con el patrón de localización de la vimentina y las citoqueratinas. Con carácter general, la inmunorreacción para la periostina no se localizó nunca en el interior de las células sino siempre en el espacio extracelular.

En los cortes procesados para la detección simultánea de periostina y citoqueratina (Figuras 5.8d, h e i) se observó que la inmunorreacción para la periostina se concentra a nivel de la unión epiteliotejido conectivo, probablemente asociada a otras proteínas de la membrana basal de la MEC, y no se localizó nunca dentro del citoplasma del epitelio basal. Por otro lado, la distribución de la inmunorreacción de la periostina y colágeno de tipo I fueron muy parecidas, y siempre a nivel de la unión epitelio-tejido conectivo (Figuras 5.8e y f) aunque la distribución de la inmunorreacción para el colágeno de tipo I también se detectó de forma dispersa por todo el tejido conectivo.

Para establecer si la periostina se localiza dentro de los fibroblastos del tejido conectivo, se analizaron muestras de doble inmunofluorescencia para periostina y vimentina. Independientemente del segmento de encía considerado libre o adherido, la inmunorreacción para la periostina se disocia de la vimentina, que marca específicamente los fibroblastos y mientras que la periostina se localiza exclusivamente en la unión epitelio-tejido conectivo.



Figura 5.8- Detección mediante Westernblot e inmunohistoquímica de la periostina en la encía adulta. El anticuerpo anti-periostina utilizado reconoce una banda proteica de 90 kDa aproximadamente, con diferentes niveles relativos de expresión en cada una de los segmentos analizados. La microscopía laser confocal de periostina (verde a, b, e, g), citoqueratina (rojo, b,f,g), vimentina (rojo, d), y colágeno tipo I (verde, c) en la encía humana adulta. CK: citoqueratinas, LPO: ligamento periodontal, VIM: vimentina, tc: tejido conectivo, e: epitelio.

Respecto al segmento de la encía no unido al hueso la distribución de la periostina fue irregular y nunca colocalizado con los fibroblastos vimentina positivos (Fig. 5.9). Los citofluorogramas 2D de los dos canales de detección de cada uno de los segmentos confirma estas observaciones (Figuras 5.9j-l).



Figura 5.9.- Representación esquemática de una sección de la encía humana presentando los diferentes segmentos: encía libre (a-c), encía adherida (d-f) y epitelio gingival subyuncional. Las figuras de microscopía laser confocal de periositina (verde) y vimentina (rojo) en los diferentes segmentos de la encía demuestran que la periostina es extracitoplasmática VIM: vimentina, tc: tejido conectivo, e: epitelio.

5.6. Inmunolocalización de periostina en el diente

La expresión de periostina en las células de la pulpa dentaria se estudio mediante inmunohistoquímica e innonofluorescencia. En las secciones de diente adulto la inmunorreación para la periostina se encontró formando una densa retícula en la zona subdentinal, en profundidad respecto a los odontoblastos, en la denominada zona libre de células (Figura 5.10a). En ningún caso se encontró inmunorreacción positiva ni en los odontoblasto ni en la dentina (Figuras 5.10b y c).

En cortes seriados procesados para la detección de periostina y vimentina se observa que mientras ésta marca los odontoblastos, fibroblastos pulpares y capilares, así como los procesos odontoblásticos dentro de los túbulos dentinarios (Figuras 5.11a y b), la periostina es solo subondotoblástica (Figuras 5.11c y d). La mayoría de los túbulos dentinarios contienen procesos odontoblásticos vimentina positivos tanto en la parte proximal (93 ± 11%) como en la media (76 ± 18%), pero no es la distal (0%), pero nunca fueron inmunorreactivos para la periostina.



Figura 5.10.- Localización inmunohistoquímica de periostina en la pulpa dentaria. Se observo inmunorreación positiva por dentro de la capa de los odontoblastos, formando una densa red vs: vasos sanguíneos; d: dentina; co: capa de odontoblastos.



Figura 5.11.- Localización inmunohistoquímica de vimentina (a, b) y periostina (c,d) en cortes seriados de la pulpa y dentina de diente humano adulto. La vimentina marca tanto los fibroblastos como los odontoblastos mientras que la periostina se localiza en un retículo en la zona libre de células de la pulpa dentaria. co: capa de odontoblastos, d: dentina

Con el fin de asegurar la localización de la periostina, se realizó doble inmunomarcaje para vimentina, un filamento intermedio presente tanto en los odontoblastos como en los fibroblastos (Solé-Magdalena et al., 2012). La localización subodontoblástica de la periostina se puede apreciar con claridad en las figuras 5.12 y 5.13 en las que además se observa que periostina y vimentina nunca se colocalizan en la pulpa dentaria.



Figura 5.12.- Doble inmunofluorescencia para periostina y la vimentina en la pulpa dentaria adulta. La red periostina positive se localiza por debajo de los odontoblastos vimentina positivos. co: capa de odontoblastos; d: dentina.



Figura 5.13.- Doble inmunofluorescencia para periostina y vimentina en la pulpa dentaria humana adulta. La red periostina positiva se localiza en profundidad respecto a la capa de los odontoblastos vimentina-positivos. La vimentina también marca los procesos odontobláticos dentro de los tubos dentinarios. co: capa de odontoblastos; d: dentina

5.7. Inmunolocalización de periostina en el ligamento periodontal

El ligamento periodontal es la estructura dentaria que presenta una intensidad de inmunorreacción más intensa, sin que se aprecien diferencias entre los diferentes segmentos del mismo (Figura 15.14a), ni tampoco entre los ligamentos periodontales de las diferentes piezas estudiadas.



Figura 5.14.- Localización inmunohistoquímica de periostina en el ligamento periodontal adulto. c: cemento, cr: canal radicular, lpo: ligamento periodontal

El patrón de inmunorreacción de la periostina fue fibrilar parecido al de los fibroblastos, pero con localización extracelular (Figuras 15b-e). Comparando secciones seriadas procesadas para la detección de periostina y vimentina, puede apreciarse que ambas tienen un patrón similar de distribución en el ligamento periodontal (Figura 5.15).



Figura 5.15.- Localización inmunohistoquímica de periostina en el ligamento periodontal adulto. c: cemento, Ipo: ligamento periodontal

Por ello, con el fin de asegurar la localización de la periostina se llevó a cabo un estudio de doble inmunomarcaje para periostina y vimentina. Como puede apreciarse, ambas proteínas no se co-localizan nunca: la periostina ocupa los espacios intercelulares y la vimentina marca los citoplasmas de los fibroblastos (Figuras 5.16 y 5.17).



Figura 5.16.- Doble inmunofluorescencia para periostina y vimentina en ligamento periodontal adulto humano. La vimentina marca el citoplasma de los fibroblastos mientras que la periostina se localiza en el espacio extracelular. c: cemento, lpo: ligamento periodontal



Figure 5.17.- Doble inmunofluorescencia para periostina y vimentina en ligamento periodontal adulto humano. La vimentina marca el citoplasma de los fibroblastos mientras que la periostina se localiza en el espacio extracelular. c: cemento, lpo: ligamento periodontal

5.7. Inmunolocalización de DMP-1 en el ligamento periodontal y pulpa dentaria

A la vista de los resultados de expresión génica en los que se observó que la sobreexpresión de periostina regula de forma positiva los niveles de la proteína 1 de la matriz de la dentina (*dentin matrix protein 1*: DMP-1), se ha investigado mediante inmunohistoquímica si la localización de

periostina y de la DMP-1 coinciden en el tejido dentario y ligamento periodontal. En el ligamento peridontal la localización de la inmunorreacción para DMP-1 fue totalmente independiente de los fibrolastos (Figuras 5.18a-c) en los segmentos del ligamento más próximos al reborde alveolar. Sin embargo en la zona más profunda de la raíz, DMP-1 se localiza dentro del citoplasma de los fibroblastos, problablemente porque estos se están diferenciando a fibras de Sharpey de anclaje que precisan de mineralización (Figuras 5.18d-f y j).



Figure 5.18.- Doble inmunofluorescencia para DMP-1 y vimentina en ligamento periodontal adulto humano y en la pula dentaria. La vimentina marca el citoplasma de los fibroblastos mientras que la periostina se localiza en el espacio extracelular, y sólo se localiza dentro del citoplasma en los fibroblastos próximos al cemento de la raíz. c: cemento, lpo: ligamento periodontal

Dentro de la pulpa dentaria, se ha detectado inmunorreacción para DMP-1 entre los somas de los odontoblastos y en algunos canales dentinarios (Figuras 5.18g-i) pero siempre en una localización extracitoplasmática (Figura 5.18k).

DISCUSIÓN

6. DISCUSIÓN

6.1. Consideraciones generales

El presente trabajo se diseñó para estudiar nuevas funciones de la periostina en líneas celulares osteoblásticas, así como su distribución en el diente, encía y ligamento periodontal humanos que, según los datos existentes en la literatura, no han sido estudiados con anterioridad. Aunque en las páginas que siguen se discutirán todos los aspectos derivados de la investigación se hará especial énfasis en los hallazgos relacionados con los dientes y estructuras periodontales (ligamento periodontal y encía) ya que el objetivo general del estudio ha sido analizar las funciones de la periostina en el ámbito de odontoestomatología.

Las proteínas matricelulares desempeñan un papel clave en la homeostasis tisular y en diferentes procesos patológicos. A esta categoría de proteínas pertenece la periostina, un miembro de la familia de la fascilina-1 con funciones bien conocidas en la reparación de heridas, formación y remodelación del hueso y del diente, enfermedades cardiovasculares, asma y otras enfermedades de tipo inflamatorio (Kudo, 2011; Merle y Garnero, 2012; Conway *et al.*, 2014).

La importancia de la periostina en el metabolismo del hueso y el diente ha sido puesta de manifiesto tras la generación de ratones deficientes en periostina (Rios *et al.*, 2005, 2008). En torno a un 14% de estos animales, presentan severos retrasos del crecimiento y un análisis detallado del esqueleto revela la desaparición del hueso trabecular y hacia los 3 meses de vida desarrollan una especie de enfermedad periodontal, defectos en el esmalte de los incisivos sin aparentes cambios en los ameloblastos. Parte de estos defectos se revierten con una dieta blanda que evita la presión mecánica sobre el diente y ligamento periodontal. Los mismos efectos se consiguen bloqueando el TGF β -1 inducido por la masticación que, como se ha comentado en varias ocasiones, regula la síntesis de periostina. En conjunto, esos datos indican que un ligamento periodontal sano es necesario para una amelogénesis correcta y que la periostina es necesaria para el mantenimiento de la integridad del ligamento periodontal en respuesta al estrés mecánico. Tras completarse el desarrollo y la erupción de los dientes, la expresión de periostina se circunscribe al ligamento periodontal (Horiuchi *et al.*, 1999; Rios *et al.*, 2005) y a la capa subodontoblástica (Ma *et al.*, 2011).

Además de su participación en el desarrollo y mantenimiento del diente y del ligamento periodontal, también está implicada en la etiopatogenia de algunas patologías dentarias. Así, se ha propuesto que la periostina ayuda a las células del ligamento periodontal humano a sobrevivir tras exposición crónica a patógenos periodontales y citoquinas proinflamatorias (Padial-Molina *et al.*, 2012, 2014), que participa en los procesos de inflamación de la encía (Balli et al., 2012) o en su hipertrofia inducida por fármacos (Trackman y Kantarci, 2015). En todos estos casos la periostina es capaz de inducir cambios en los fibroblastos encaminados a incrementar las tasas de proliferación y a modificar los patrones de migración por medio de interacciones con integrinas y laminina (Nishiyama *et al.*, 2011). De hecho se acepta que la periostina aumenta las tasas de proliferación y migración en

diferentes tipos celulares en los cuales intervienen los fibroblastos o células fibroblasto-*like* (Kuhn *et al.*, 2007; Hong *et al.*, 2010; Nishiyama *et al.*, 2011; Ontsuka *et al.*, 2012; Padial-Molina *et al.*, 2014).

Muchos de estos aspectos que aún no están completamente aclarados han sido objeto de investigación en este trabajo, centrándonos especialmente en el hueso y el diente. Recientemente Romanos *et al.* (2014) han revisado la función de periostina en la formación y mantenimiento de los tejidos dentarios. El ligamento periodontal está sujeto a estrés mecánico permanente y transmite las fuerzas resultantes de la masticación. Las fuerzas mecánicas activan al TGF- β 1 latente y este estimula la producción de periostina (Rios *et al.*, 2008). El hecho de que la periostina se exprese en condiciones de normalidad en tejidos adultos sugiere que, a diferencia de otras proteínas matricelulares, puede desempeñar alguna función en el ligamento periodontal no sólo en los procesos reparadores. Los animales deficientes en periostina en el líquido gingival crevicular disminuyen proporcionalmente durante la progresión y gravedad de la enfermedad periodontal (Balli *et al.*, 2014).

6.2. Discusión de los resultados

La primera parte del estudio consistió en la exploración in vitro de los efectos de la sobreexpresión de periostina en la proliferación, adherencia y migración de células osteoblasto-like. Los resultados obtenidos indican claramente que la periostina altera las capacidades migratorias de las células MC3T3-E1 en substratos concretos de la MEC. Padial-Molina et al. (2014) habían observado que la periostina aumenta la migración de los fibroblastos del ligamento periodontal humano, sobre todo a bajas dosis y en los primeros momentos.

Previamente se había observado que la periostina también afecta a la proliferación y mineralización de los odontoblastos (Ma et al., 2011). Así pues, se puede especular que las funciones de periostina en el proceso de remodelación del hueso pueden ser diferentes dependiendo del tipo celular que expresa la proteína. En este sentido, y contrariamente a la migración inducida en fibroblastos por la periostina, las capacidades de la invasión y migración de células cancerígenas puede ser afectada de manera negativa por la periostina (Kanno et al., 2008; Kim et al., 2011).

A partir de la generación de la línea celular MC3T3-E1 que sobreexpresa periostina, utilizando un array de hibridación, hemos sido capaces de obtener una lista de genes directamente influenciados por el estímulo endógeno constante de altos niveles de periostina. Es bien conocido que hay un considerable número de genes implicados en la adhesión y migración celulares, y en el metabolismo óseo. Uno de los objetivos del trabajo fue estudiar cuáles de estos genes podían estar regulados por la periostina. Es importante subrayar que ninguno de los factores que están implicados en la regulación positiva o negativa de la periostina (Merle y Garnero, 2012) han mostrado diferencias significativas en nuestro análisis (logFC_P3vC > 1) y por esta razón las mayores diferencias en la expresión génica y en el comportamiento celular pueden ser atribuibles a la sobreexpresión de periostina. Por otro lado, algunos de los genes que se esperaba que estuvieran influenciados por la

expresión de periostina no presentaron diferencias importantes. Por ejemplo, la inhibición del mRNA de la esclerostina (sost) mRNA ha sido asociada a una elevada expresión de periostina después de una compresión axial (Bonnet et al., 2009). Sin embargo, nuestros resultados demuestran que la sobreexpresión de periostina en células MC3T3-E1 apenas modifica la expresión de sost (logFC_P3vC – 0-3). De la misma manera, no hemos detectado diferencias en la expresión de MMP2 mientras que Watanabe et al. (2012) han observado que la periostina induce la expresión de MMP2 así como su actividad, lo mismo que los movimientos dentarios ortodóncicos experimentales (Lv et al., 2014). Estos datos son una fuerte evidencia de que los efectos por la sobreexpresión de periostina pueden depender del tipo celular y de la existencia de un cierto grado de estrés mecánico.

Algunos genes modificados por la sobreexpresión de periostina están implicados en el desarrollo dentario, y tienen un interés especial en nuestra investigación. Tal es el caso de P2rx7, perteneciente a la familia de receptores p2x ATP-gated, y cuya inactivación en ratones determina fenotipos con repuesta inflamatoria disminuida, deficiencias en la liberación de IL- β 1 y anomalías esqueléticas (Chessel et al., 2005; Li et al., 2005). Por su lado, P2rx7 también podría estar implicado en la adhesión de los astrocitos aumentando la cantidad intracelular de calcio a través de una unión funcional con la $\alpha\nu\beta$ 3 en un proceso estimulado por la glicoproteína Thy-1 (Henriquez et al., 2011).

El receptor P2rx7 es un canal iónico ionotrófico activado por ATP y un factor determinante en los mecanismos inflamatorios y de remodelación ósea (North, 2002). Puede abrirse o activarse tras su unión al ATP extracelular liberado por las células bajo estrés mecánico (Bodin y Burnstock, 1998; Jiang et al., 2002; Schneider et al., 2006). La apertura del canal produce la acumulación de calcio intracelular que libera mediadores como la PGF2, IL- α e IL-1 β , todas ellas fundamentales en el control de la fisiología del hueso (Ferrari et al., 2006; Lister et al., 2007). Además, algunos estudios recientes han demostrado que P2rx7 tiene importantes funciones en el metabolismo tisular apoptótico y necrótico tras trauma mecánico, ya que la liberación de ATP activa los macrófagos que, a su vez liberan citoquinas que, en última instancia, lleva a la traducción de un estímulo mecánico en respuesta biológica (Vicielli et al., 2009). La vía inflamosoma NLRP3/caspasa-1 desempeña un papel clave en la respuesta celular inmunitaria contra las infecciones bacterianas en los fibroblastos de la pulpa dentaria (Jiang et al., 2015). Uno de los mecanismos de activación de la misma es por medio del ATP extracelular actuando sobre el receptor purinérgico P2X7 (Kawai y Akira, 2011).

En el ámbito de la ortodoncia, el receptor P2X7, o P2rx7, inducido por la sobreexpresión de periostina, también parece estar destinado a jugar un papel preponderante. Es bien conocido que este receptor desempeña un papel crucial en la biología del hueso y de la inflamación, dos componentes esenciales en la manipulación ortodóncica de los dientes. Su función principal es favorecer el metabolismo necrótico de los tejidos asegurando el normal desarrollo de la respuesta inflamatoria. Pero un estudio realizado por Viecilli et al. (2009) implica directamente al P2X7 en la mecanotransducción del ligamento periodontal.

La periostina también estimula la expresión del gen IGFBP-5. Se trata de uno de los intermediarios de las acciones de IGF-I e IGF-II en algunos tejidos. IGFBP-5 es el IGFBP mas conservado entre especies y fue identificado como un regulador esencial de los procesos fisiológicos del hueso, riñón

y glándula mamaria (Schneider et al., 2002). IGFBP-5 se sugiere que está implicado en la secuencia reabsorción-reparación tras procedimientos ortodóncicos (Gotz et al., 2006). Además, la expresión de IGFBP-5 ha sido relacionada con el control de la adhesión, supervivencia y migración celulares en líneas celulares del cáncer de mama (Sureshbabu et al., 2012).

IGFBP-5 se expresa en los dientes durante el desarrollo (Kim et al., 2012) y con altos niveles en los tejidos dentarios derivados de células mesenquimales. Recientemente Liu et al. (2015) observaron un aumento de la expresión de IGFBP5 bajo inducción osteogénica y que induce la diferenciación en este sentido de las células mesenquimales. Además, la expresión de IGFBP5 se reduce en sujetos con peridontitis y potencia la regeneración del tejido periodontal mediado por células mesenquimales y, posiblemente, está también implicada en los mecanismos antiinflamatorios propios de estas células.

Un efecto similar ocurre con el receptor LIF (LIFR), perteneciente a la familia de receptores de citoquinas hematopoyéticas, y su ligando LIF, de la familia de citoquinas de la interleuquina 6 (IL-6), que son esenciales para el desarrollo y la vida (Ware et al., 1995). La sobreexpresión de periostina causa una regulación positiva del mismo, mientras que su modulación negativa está implicada en la inducción de la migración celular, invasión y colonización metastásica de las células del cáncer de mama (Chen et al., 2012) y la presencia de LIFR es esencial para el mantenimiento de la pluripotencialidad de las células embrionarias (Del Valle et al., 2013). Estas funciones de LIF/LIFR están en la misma línea de las observadas en las células que sobreexpresan periostina, por lo que podrían mediar, al menos en parte, algunas de esas funciones. En nuestro trabajo no hemos encontrado el LIFR esperado, con un pero molecular de 190 kDa, sino una banda principal de 60 kDa. Esta proteína seguramente corresponde a una forma truncada del receptor, también identificada durante la diferenciación del linaje neuronal o en la maduración testicular (Dorval-Coiffec et al., 2005; Shen et al., 2010).

Desde su descubrimiento, el LIF, un miembro de la familia de la interleuquina 6, se ha implicado en los procesos de remodelación sobre todo de reabsorción del hueso (Bozec et al., 2008; Palmqvist et al., 2002; Goulin et al., 1999). Pero también participa en la biología del ligamento periodontal. Liang et al. (2011) observaron que el movimiento dentario potencia la expresión de LIF y de LIFR en el ligamento periodontal, lo que sugiere que está implicado en los mecanismos que regulan el movimiento dentario. Es bien conocido que las células del ligamento periodontal poseen potencial osteogénico y que sufren diferenciación osteoblástica en respuesta a estímulos mecánicos (Kawarizadeh et al., 2005). Los osteoblastos, como células mecanosensibles, expresan LIFR y secretan LIF que estimulan a las células mesenquimales progenitoras para favorecer su proliferación y diferenciación como osteoblastos (Whitney et al., 2009). Por otro lado LIF potencia la expresión de MMP-13 y TIMP-1 en los osteoblastos que regulan el recambio de colágeno y otros componentes de la MEC; y MMP-13 se expresa en ligamento periodontal y en el hueso alveolar tras la aplicación de fuerzas mecánicas (Takahashi et al., 2003).

Por su parte, DMP-1 es un conocido marcador de la diferenciación de los odontoblastos ya que está implicada en el proceso de mineralización del diente y en el metabolismo del calcio y del fósforo (Ye

et al., 2005; Hu et al., 2015). Además, el estímulo mecánico favorece la expresión tanto de periostina (Rios et al., 2005; Bonnet et al., 2009) como de DMP-1 (Gluhak-Heinrich et al., 2003). Nuestro trabajo demuestra que la sobreexpresión de periostina aumenta los niveles de DMP-1. Por lo tanto, puede sugerirse que alguno de los mecanismos de inducción de la expresión de DMP-1 tras estimulación mecánica depende de la presencia de periostina. Apoyando esta interpretación, está el hecho de que en la dentina de animales deficientes en periostina, están disminuidos los niveles de DMP-1 (Ma et al., 2011).

En otro orden de cosas, las vías de señalización de periostina dependen principalmente de su interacción con proteínas de superficie. En este sentido la periostina se une a través de sus dominios FAS-1 a las integrinas $\alpha\nu\beta3$, $\alpha\nu\beta5$ y $\alpha6\nu\beta4$ potenciando la proliferación celular, supervivencia, migración y metabolismo, implicando a las vías de señalización FAK, Rho/PI3quinasa y Akt/PBK (Baril et al., 2007; Kuhn et al., 2007; Ouyang et al., 2009; Li et al., 2010). En nuestro trabajo, la sobreexpresión de periostina no produce cambios en la activdad de la vía de Akt mientras que la expresión de Erk está claramente reducida. Sin embargo en líneas celulares de ligamento periodontal humano la periostina exógena aumenta significativamente el AKT fosforilado (Padial-Molina et al., 2014); estas discrepancias podrían explicarse al menos en parte porque se trata de líneas celulares diferentes. En cuanto a Erk, se trata de un importante factor en la regulación de la migración celular (Huang et al., 2004) y la reducción de los niveles de la fosforilación de Erk puede explicar los efectos inhibitorios sobre la migración celular en condiciones de sobre expresión de periostina descritos en este trabajo. Pero como sucede con algunos otros aspectos de esta tesis, el efecto de la periostina sobre la fosforilación de Erk puede depender del tipo celular o del tratamiento celular. Por ejemplo, bajos niveles de periostina se asocian con altos niveles de fosforilación de Erk en células de osteosarcoma tratadas con ácido lisofosfatídico (Windischhofer et al., 2012).

En resumen, en la primera parte de nuestro estudio, realizado in vitro, aportamos nuevas evidencias de la participación de periostina en la fisiología de células osteoblasto-like. Son necesarios ulteriores trabajos para resolver si la periostina es capaz de regular directamente algunos efectos in vivo bajo condiciones fisiológicas. Lo que sí ha quedado establecido en este trabajo es que la periostina altera la expresión génica de funciones muy relevantes en la remodelación ósea, independientemente de otros estímulos como las citoquinas inflamatorias y el estrés mecánico.

La segunda parte del trabajo se diseñó para investigar la presencia y distribución de periostina en la encía humana, tejidos de la pulpa dental y ligamento periodontal. La localización de esta proteína en los tejidos dentarios y en el ligamento periodontal es bastante bien conocida en la actualidad (Conway et al., 2014) mientras que la información disponible acerca de su presencia en la encía es inexistente, a pesar de su potencial papel en la fisiopatología de alguna enfermedades gingivales (Nakajima et al., 2014; Balli et al., 2015; Trackman y Kantarci, 2015).

La proteína identificada mediante Westernblot tiene un peso molecular de 90 kDa, lo que coincide con la masa molecular estimada para la periostina (93.3 kDa; Takeshita et al., 1993), y es similar al encontrado en otros tejidos epiteliales humanos, como por ejemplo la córnea (Qu et al., 2015). Las

pequeñas diferencias entre nuestros resultados y los de otros autores podrían estar en relación con la existencia de isoformas tejido-específicas de periostina, como sucede en el ligamento periodontal (Yamada et al., 2014), o a diferentes cambios postranslacionales de la proteína. Por otro lado, en base al análisis densitométrico de la banda proteica del Westernblot, los niveles relativos de proteína varían entre los diferentes sectores de la encía. Las razones de estas diferencias podrían ponerse en relación con la densidad de células productoras de periostina, y su significación funcional, si es que existe, aún debe de ser aclarada en posteriores estudios.

En cuanto a su distribución tisular en la encía normal, se ha observado siempre inmunorreacción específica restringida a la unión entre el epitelio y en tejido conectivo, aproximadamente en la membrana basal, o entre las fibras de parte no adherida del ligamento periodontal, y su patrón de distribución es independiente de la parte histológica de encía. Hasta donde nosotros conocemos esta es la primera vez que se establece la distribución normal de periostina en la encía humana adulta.

De acuerdo con el hecho de que la periostina es una proteína matricelular, hemos observado que immunorreacción para ella en la encía se localiza extracelularmente. Sin embargo, otros estudios en tejidos epiteliales han detectado la presencia de inmunorreacción para periostina en los queratinocitios basales, la lámina basal y los fibroblastos dérmicos en la piel humana (Jackson-Boeters et al., 2009; Ontsuka et al., 2012) o en las células de la capa basal del epitelio corneal humano (Qu et al., 2015). Algunos de esos estudios sugieren que la periostina sólo se secreta durante los procesos de reparación tisular y curación de las heridas (Jackson-Boeters et al., 2009; Ontsuka et al., 2012). Ya que, en encía normal, la localización de la periostina es exclusivamente extracelular su función debe de ser diferente a la de la piel (Nakajima et al., 2014). Por lo tanto, la presencia de periostina intracelular indicaría que la proteína aún no ha sido secretada.

La función de periostina en las interacciones entre el tejido conectivo y las células epiteliales ha sido estudiando ampliamente (Conway et al., 2014) pero no se conoce específicamente en la encía. En la piel, la periostina desempeña un papel clave en la génesis de las fibras de colágeno sobre todo de tipo I, en las uniones entre ellas (Bornstein et al., 2004), y en la formación de una red en la MEC al interaccionar con otros componentes de la misma. Queda por investigar y conocer si desempeña funciones similares en la encía. Por otro lado, la expresión de periostina en la piel es inducida por estrés mecánico y por las heridas, lo que indica que posee funciones protectoras ya que favorece la reparación de las heridas (Yamaguchi, 2014) al potenciar la migración de los miofibroblastos, la proliferación de los queratinocitos y la proliferación y migración de los fibroblastos (Elliott et al., 2012).

La localización de periostina en la encía a nivel de la membrana basal y el hecho de que se trate de una proteína segregada de MEC sugieren que podría actuar tanto sobre las células epiteliales como sobre las células del tejido conectivo. Sobre el segundo actuando sobre la síntesis y ensamblaje de la MEC, la migración celular proliferación y adherencia de los fibroblastos (Padial-Molina et al., 2014). Sobre el epitelio favoreciendo la proliferación celular responsable de la reepitelización de la curación de las heridas (Yamaguchi, 2014).

Los segmentos libre y subyuncional de la encía contienen fibras del ligamento periodontal sujetas a estrés mecánico el cual, a su vez, puede activar al TGF-β1 latente y aumentar el mRNA de periostina en los fibroblastos del ligamento periodontal (Rios et al., 2008). Por tanto, la periostina puede intervenir en el mantenimiento de la estructura y procesos reparativos de la encía adulta tal y como sucede en la piel aunque entre ambos tejidos existan diferencias en su localización, extracelular vs. intracelular (Jackson-Boeters et al., 2009; Ontsuka et al., 2012).

En nuestro trabajo de mapeo de localización de periostina también se incluyeron los tejidos de la pulpa dentaria y el ligamento periodontal. La presencia de periostina ha sido demostrada en algunos estudios previos en ligamento periodontal in situ y en líneas celulares derivadas del mismo, y en diferentes tipos celulares derivados de la pulpa dentaria humana (Wiesen et al., 2015). Sin embargo hasta la fecha no ha sido estudiada in situ en dientes humanos adultos. La inmunorreacción para periostina se detectó en los espacios intercelulares, nunca en los citoplasmas, de acuerdo con su categorización como proteína matricelular.

En el diente humano adulto la inmunorreacción para la periostina se observa en el ligamento periodontal y en la zona de la pulpa dental que queda interna respecto a los odontoblastos. Nuestros hallazgos en el ligamento periodontal están de acuerdo con estudios previos en diferentes roedores (Horiuchi et al., 1999; Wilde et al., 2003; Tomokiyo et al., 2008) y líneas celulares (Rios et al, 2008). Sin embargo, discrepan parcialmente de los resultados sobre la inmunolocalización de la periostina observados por Suzuki et al. (2004) en ligamento periodontal de ratón ya que estos autores la encuentran en la membrana de los fibroblastos y no en la matriz extracelular como nosotros. Posiblemente existen diferencias especie-específicas en el ligamento periodontal, o diferentes requerimientos funcionales del mismo, que podrían explicar al menos en parte estas discrepancias. Es necesaria la realización de inmunocitoquímica asociada a microscopía electrónica, o doble inmunomarcaje de periostina junto a otros componentes de la MEC, para aclarar estas diferencias.

En otro orden de cosas, la presencia de periostina que hemos encontrado regularmente en la pulpa dentaria humana no ha sido descrita con anterioridad, aunque recientemente se ha observado que algunas líneas celulares derivadas de la pulpa dentaria sí expresan esta proteína (Wiesen et al., 2015). La pulpa dentaria contiene principalmente fibroblastos y células mesenquimales no diferenciadas, células dendríticas presentadoras de antígenos, macrófagos, linfocitos, y otros tipos celulares, embebidos en una MEC fibrosa. Todos esos tipos celulares se disponen estructurados en cuatro capas de superficie a profundidad: la capa de odontoblastos; la zona libre de células, que contiene numerosos fascículos de fibras reticulares, capilares y nervios; la zona rica en células con abundantes fibroblastos y células mesenquimales indiferenciadas, y más profunda a todas ellas la capa parietal y la cavidad dentaria profunda (Avery y Chiego, 2006). Cuando se observan con detenimiento las preparaciones histológicas de nuestro trabajo puede apreciarse que la inmunorreacción para periostina está inmediatamente subyacente a los odontoblastos en la zona libre de células y en la que raramente se aprecian núcleos celulares DAPI positivos. Resultados muy similares habían sido publicados por Ma et al. (2011) que habían detectado periostina en la capa subodontoblástica de los dientes de ratón apreciando, además, que la periostina afecta a la proliferación y mineralización de los odontoblastos. Consecuentemente, los ratones deficientes en periostina presentan excesiva la formación de dentina (Rios et al., 2005; Ma et al., 2011). La periostina tiene baja expresión en la pulpa dentaria en condiciones normales y su sobreexpresión, en situaciones de inflamación, induce un aumento de los marcadores odontoblásticos (Zhou et al., 2014).

Nuestros resultados en los dientes humanos aportan un dato muy interesante. Si la periostina actúa sobre los odontoblastos debe de hacerlo a distancia y por difusión ya que la zona de la pulpa donde se detecta queda separada de los odontoblastos. No obstante dado que se localiza en la zona libre de células y rica en fibras de colágeno, se puede hipotetizar que esta red sea la que actúa sobre los odontoblastos, mediante uniones a la membrana o por detección de variaciones mecánicas. Por otra parte, dado que la pulpa dentaria es rica en colágeno de tipo I, la periostina podría desempeñar un papel similar al que realiza en otros tejidos ricos en esta proteína. Además, los datos obtenidos a partir de ratones deficientes en periostina (Rios et al., 2005; Ma et al., 2011) sugieren que esta proteína podría intervenir en el mantenimiento de la mineralización de los tejidos dentarios durante la embriogénesis y en los procesos reparativos de la dentina en los dientes adultos.

6.3. Limitaciones del estudio y perspectivas de futuro

En términos generales, puede afirmarse que los objetivos propuestos al inicio del estudio se han logrado en su totalidad. Aunque nuestro trabajo aporta importantes y nuevos datos sobre la biología y funciones de periostina en los tejidos dentarios y los relacionados con él, somos conscientes de las limitaciones del mismo. La parte in vitro ha aportado datos importantes sobre cómo la periostina puede condicionar las migración y adhesión de una línea celular osteoblasto-like. Sería de sumo interés ver cómo se comportan esas células in vivo en modelos experimentales de inflamación de la pulpa dentaria, movimientos ortodóncicos experimentales o en pacientes, en diferentes edades de los individuos. Ello podría aportar luz sobre posibles aplicaciones prácticas de estos resultados.

Por su lado, la parte que se ha realizado en humanos adolece de poder demostrar si la periostina que hemos encontrado cumple una misión concreta en la encía, la pulpa dentaria o el ligamento periodontal. En un futuro no lejano, pos proponemos analizar en profundidad los aspectos mencionados.

Pero sin lugar a dudas el mayor desafío para futuros trabajos en esta línea de investigación, lo plantean las variaciones en la expresión génica que determina la sobreexpresión de la periostina, y consecuentemente, las posibles patologías derivadas de las mutaciones en el gen que codifica para ella. No resultaría excesivamente sorprendente que la etiopatogenia de algunas colagenosis, por ejemplo, que tienen manifestación fenotípica en al área odontoestomatológica y que por ahora es completamente desconocida, pueda tener relación con el trabajo realizado en esta tesis doctoral.

CONCLUSIONES

7. CONCLUSIONES

En base a los resultados obtenidos *in vitro* sobre células osteoblasto-like MC3T3 que sobreexpresan periostina e *in situ* sobre muestras de encía, diente y ligamento periodontal humanos adultos, y la oportuna discusión de los mismos, se han alcanzado las siguientes conclusiones:

- 1.- La periostina incrementa la capacidad de las células MC3T3-E1 de unirse a los componentes de la matriz extracelular colágeno I, fibronectina, laminina, tenascina y vitronectina.
- 2.- La sobreexpresión de periostina en células MC3T3-1 disminuye su capacidad de migración sobre colágeno I y fibronectina.
- 3.- La sobreexpresión de periostina modifica el patrón de expresión génica de genes relacionados con la adherencia y migración celular. Regula de forma positiva, la expresión de IGFBP-5, del receptor prurinérgico p2x estimulado por ligando y P2rx7, la forma truncada del receptor del factor inhibidor de la leucemia (LIFR) y de DMP-1.
- 4.- En la encía, pulpa dentaria y ligamento periodontal humanos adultos, la periostina detectada mediante inmunohistoquímica es siempre extracelular. En la encía se localiza en la unión epitelio-tejido conectivo y entre los fibroblastos; en el diente está presente en una capa subdontoblástica acelular y en el ligamento periodontal entre los fibroblastos y las fibras de colágeno que lo forman.
- 5.- Los datos presentados en este trabajo abren la posibilidad de identificación de nuevas bases de patología dentaria, que podrían deberse a mutaciones o polimorfismos en el propio gen POSTN o en aquellos que codifican para las proteínas alteradas en la sobreexpresión del mismo y que se han identificado durante el curso del presente trabajo.

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8. BIBLIOGRAFIA

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ANEXOS

Supplementary Table 1. Identified genes logFC_P3vC > 1

Probeset	GeneName	GeneDescription	logFC_P3vsC
17397575	Postn	periostin, osteoblast specific factor	5,42592487
17450387	Sparcl1	SPARC-like 1	3,222715686
17435520	Gm7361	predicted gene 7361	3,107949884
17224771	Serpine2	serine (or cysteine) peptidase inhibitor, clade E, member 2	2,84889609
17540741	Gm14527	predicted gene 14527	2,667368944
17499835	C86695	expressed sequence C86695	2,620603141
17286254	Mboat1	membrane bound O-acyltransferase domain containing 1	2,611493761
17446446	NA	NA	2.560534111
17442128	P2rx7	purinergic receptor P2X. ligand-gated ion channel. 7	2.384923323
17224180	lafbp5	insulin-like growth factor binding protein 5	2.368113779
17446452	Gm10220	predicted gene 10220	2,227925182
17439901	Lrrc8b	leucine rich repeat containing 8 family member B	2 208338628
17446434	Gm10220	nredicted gene 10220	2 196083793
17233769	Gm5424	arginingsuccinate synthase pseudogene	2 135988641
17211108	Sulf1	sulfatase 1	2,100000041
17310044	Lifr	leukemia inhibitory factor receptor	2,051447705
17310044	Cm10471	prodicted gaps 10/71	2,032237770
17440499	Gill 647 1	pleated gene 10471	2,04394307
17413000	Cumtha	collagen, type $\wedge v$, alpha i	2,029070997
17347440	Сурты	integrin clobe Q	2,017567309
17381717	Itgaa	integrin alpha 8	2,003049116
17227077	Preip	proline arginine-rich end leucine-rich repeat	1,990489278
17213608	Adam23	a disintegrin and metallopeptidase domain 23	1,960873702
17468183	Actg2	actin, gamma 2, smooth muscle, enteric	1,899430078
17479769	Adamtsl3	ADAMTS-like 3	1,859255652
17462149	Cxcl12	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12	1,841571256
17446482	Speer4a	spermatogenesis associated glutamate (E)-rich protein 4a	1,831976399
17355607	Setbp1	SET binding protein 1	1,794853784
17500832	Fat1	FAT tumor suppressor homolog 1 (Drosophila)	1,767811408
17221536	Defb41	defensin beta 41	1,766731584
17446060	AI506816	expressed sequence AI506816	1,760732541
17446466	Gm5862	predicted gene 5862	1,758775357
17316793	Rspo2	R-spondin 2 homolog (Xenopus laevis)	1,755164822
17507377	Col4a1	collagen, type IV, alpha 1	1,740439736
17510261	Gm17576	predicted gene, 17576	1,726943408
17466033	Hipk2	homeodomain interacting protein kinase 2	1,701027432
17282570	Ltbp2	latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 2	1,693022591
17398115	Ptx3	pentraxin related gene	1,680776932
17548238	Gm3601	predicted gene 3601	1,679907522
17492947	9930013L23Rik	RIKEN cDNA 9930013L23 gene	1,666096799
17439805	Dmp1	dentin matrix protein 1	1,658799905
17548717	Gm3601	predicted gene 3601	1,658769754
17438963	Ppbp	pro-platelet basic protein	1,645451884
17214729	Serpine2	serine (or cysteine) peptidase inhibitor, clade E, member 2	1,645279182
17395129	Mir296	microRNA 296	1,637718145
17510136	lfi30	interferon gamma inducible protein 30	1.634597847
17519649	Gsta4	glutathione S-transferase, alpha 4	1.634066652
17248691	Ebf1	early B cell factor 1	1.602953551
17480880	Pde2a	phosphodiesterase 2A_cGMP-stimulated	1 595577707
17471222	Cond2	cvclin D2	1 586624606
17374618	Disn2	dispatched homolog 2 (Drosophila)	1 566338189
17224661	Enha4	Eph receptor A4	1,542445406
17291638	1700018A04Rik	RIKEN CDNA 1700018A04 gene	1 513721163
17498962	Col4a2	collagen type IV alpha 2	1,513099516
17230830	Tafh2	transforming growth factor beta 2	1,513033310
17231079	Tyinz Tmom/50	transmombrane protein 45a	1,504999150
17545106	Canne	calnain 6	1 153512050
17343100	Typip	thiorodovin interacting protein	1,400010909
17509600	i xilip Nra1		1,42/931/00
17210604	Noroh11	membrane appendiated ring finger (C2UC4) 11	1,410010010
17310001	Marchill	Memorane-associated fing finger (C3HC4) 11	1,401081688
1/545824		Nance-Horan syndrome (numan)	1,398600468
1/315/43	Usmr	oncostatin M receptor	1,394349047
1/3//144	SIC24a3	solute carrier family 24 (sodium/potassium/calcium exchanger), membei	1,390704293

1745260 Gm5600 predicted gene 5600 1731070 NA NA 1731070 NA NA 1731070 NA NA 1731071 NA NA 1731072 NA NA 1731072 NA NA 1731071 microRNA 3107 microRNA 3107 17508132 Mir3107 microRNA 3107 1730622 Synaptosomal-associated protein 25 17216458 Serpinb2 serine (or cysteine) peptidase inhibitor, clade B, member 2 17421540 Npb natiruretic peptide type B 17315197 Fam105a family with sequence similarity 105, member A 173502521 F2731 coagulation factor (I (Ikrombin) receptor-like 3 17315197 Fam1050 family with sequence similarity 105, member A 17350447 Green1 greenite with EG-like and two follistatin-like domains 2 17315197 Fam1050 family with sequence similarity 105, member A 17380487 Green1 greenite 10106 17281456 Form10106 predicate gene 10354 </th <th>1 3825603/2</th>	1 3825603/2		
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1755428EntrorEntror1754548Ketd12bpotassium channel tetramerisation domain containing 12b17384175NANA17211305Pi15peptidase inhibitor 1517231694PlagI1pleiomorphic adenoma gene-like 117412913Ill11ra1interleukin 11 receptor, alpha chain 11722232Mgat4amannoside acetylglucosaminyltransferase 4, isoenzyme A17404073Fabp5fatty acid binding protein 5, epidermal17510114Gdf15growth differentiation factor 1517509752Gm15992predicted gene 1599217236288Igf1insulin-like growth factor 117491741NANA17227639Steap3STEAP family member 317227679Gm2022predicted pseudogene 202217317046Tnfrsf11btumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11b (osteoprotegeri17300027NANA17338613Myl9myosin, light polypeptide 9, regulatory17338872Ndufa11NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex 11175143262Gm10722predicted gene 1072217232235Ctgfconnective tissue growth factor17336409Acta2actin, alpha 2, smooth muscle, aorta1734509Nip5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crlf1cytokine receptor-like factor 11734509Kita2kelch-like 261734509Vinf175vomeronasal 1 receptor 1751736504Vm1r175vomeronasal 1 receptor 175	1 228058863		
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17251054Fraginprecinitor price advention generator in17412913II11ra1interleukin 11 receptor, alpha chain 117222332Mgat4amannoside acetylglucosaminyltransferase 4, isoenzyme A17404073Fabp5fatty acid binding protein 5, epidermal17510114Gdf15growth differentiation factor 1517509752Gm15992predicted gene 1599217236288Igf1insulin-like growth factor 117491741NANA17234705Mir1930microRNA 193017226313Steap3STEAP family member 317277679Gm2022predicted pseudogene 202217317046Tnfrsf11btumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11b (osteoprotegeri17300027NANA17300027NANA17378663Myl9myosin, light polypeptide 9, regulatory17338872Ndufa11NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex 1117512325Ctgfconnective tissue growth factor17437227Gm16401predicted gene 1640117523676NANA17346098Acta2actin, alpha 2, smooth muscle, aorta17385710NANA174474820Nirp5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crif1cytokine receptor 17517502051JundJun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,220043327		
17412913Interfection 11 receptor, applie chain 117222332Mgat4amannoside acetylglucosaminyltransferase 4, isoenzyme A17404073Fabp5fatty acid binding protein 5, epidermal17510114Gdf15growth differentiation factor 1517509752Gm15992predicted gene 1599217236288Igf1insulin-like growth factor 117491741NANA17236283Steap3STEAP family member 317226313Steap3STEAP family member 317277679Gm2022predicted pseudogene 202217317046Tnfrsf11btumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11b (osteoprotegeri17300027NANA17330863Myl9myosin, light polypeptide 9, regulatory17338872Ndufa11NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex 11174322235Ctgfconnective tissue growth factor17323663NANA17324676NANA17338872Ndufa11NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex 111751326Gm10722predicted gene 1640117437227Gm16401predicted gene 1640117437276NANA17385710NANA174474820NIrp5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crif1cytokine receptor-like factor 117476864Vmn1175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517487660Vmn1175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517502001JundJun proto-oncogene related gene d </td <td>1,219920000</td>	1,219920000		
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17404073Fabps<	1,214945507		
17510114Gdn15growth differentiation factor 1517509752Gm15992predicted gene 1599217236288lgf1insulin-like growth factor 117491741NANA17234705Mir1930microRNA 193017226313Steap3STEAP family member 317277679Gm2022predicted pseudogene 202217317046Tnfrsf11btumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11b (osteoprotegeri173051632610528A11RikRIKEN cDNA 2610528A11 gene17300027NANA17501810Nr2c2apnuclear receptor 2C2-associated protein17378663Myl9myosin, light polypeptide 9, regulatory17338872Ndufa11NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex 1117514326Gm10722predicted gene 1640117523275Ctgfconnective tissue growth factor17385710NANA17385710NANA17474820NIrp5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crif1cytokine receptor-like factor 117478664Vmn1r175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517502001JundJun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,210195215		
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17234705Mir1930microRNA 193017226313Steap3STEAP family member 317277679Gm2022predicted pseudogene 202217317046Tnfrsf11btumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11b (osteoprotegeri173051632610528A11RikRIKEN cDNA 2610528A11 gene17300027NANA17501810Nr2c2apnuclear receptor 2C2-associated protein17378663Myl9myosin, light polypeptide 9, regulatory17338872Ndufa11NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex 1117514326Gm10722predicted gene 1072217232235Ctgfconnective tissue growth factor17437227Gm16401predicted gene 1640117523676NANA17385710NANA17474820NIrp5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crif1cytokine receptor-like factor 117510057Klhl26kelch-like 2617487666Vmn1r175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517502001Jun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,199218642		
17226313Steap3STEAP family member 317277679Gm2022predicted pseudogene 202217317046Tnfrsf11btumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11b (osteoprotegeri173051632610528A11RikRIKEN cDNA 2610528A11 gene17300027NANA17501810Nr2c2apnuclear receptor 2C2-associated protein17378663Myl9myosin, light polypeptide 9, regulatory17338872Ndufa11NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex 1117514326Gm10722predicted gene 1072217232235Ctgfconnective tissue growth factor17437227Gm16401predicted gene 1640117523676NANA17385710NANA17474820NIrp5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crlf1cytokine receptor-like factor 117510057Klhl26kelch-like 2617487666Vmn1r175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517502001JundJun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,197063483		
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1731/046Infrst11btumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11b (osteoprotegeri173051632610528A11RikRIKEN cDNA 2610528A11 gene17300027NANA17501810Nr2c2apnuclear receptor 2C2-associated protein17378663Myl9myosin, light polypeptide 9, regulatory17338872Ndufa11NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex 1117514326Gm10722predicted gene 1072217232235Ctgfconnective tissue growth factor17437227Gm16401predicted gene 1640117523676NANA17385710NANA17474820NIrp5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crlf1cytokine receptor-like factor 117510057Klhl26kelch-like 2617487666Vmn1r175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517502001JundJun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,189035944		
173051632610528A11RikRIKEN cDNA 2610528A11 gene17300027NANA17501810Nr2c2apnuclear receptor 2C2-associated protein17378663Myl9myosin, light polypeptide 9, regulatory17338872Ndufa11NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex 1117514326Gm10722predicted gene 1072217232235Ctgfconnective tissue growth factor17437227Gm16401predicted gene 1640117523676NANA17364098Acta2actin, alpha 2, smooth muscle, aorta17385710NANA17474820NIrp5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crlf1cytokine receptor-like factor 117510057Klhl26kelch-like 2617487666Vmn1r175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517502001JundJun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,18148243		
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17501810Nr2c2apnuclear receptor 2C2-associated protein17378663Myl9myosin, light polypeptide 9, regulatory17338872Ndufa11NADH dehydrogenase (ubiquinone) 1 alpha subcomplex 1117514326Gm10722predicted gene 1072217232235Ctgfconnective tissue growth factor17437227Gm16401predicted gene 1640117523676NANA17364098Acta2actin, alpha 2, smooth muscle, aorta17385710NANA17474820NIrp5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crlf1cytokine receptor-like factor 117510057Klhl26kelch-like 2617487666Vmn1r175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517502001JundJun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,168681593		
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17232235Ctgfconnective tissue growth factor17437227Gm16401predicted gene 1640117523676NANA17364098Acta2actin, alpha 2, smooth muscle, aorta17385710NANA17474820NIrp5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crlf1cytokine receptor-like factor 117510057Klhl26kelch-like 2617487666Vmn1r175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517502001JundJun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,155929282		
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17364098Acta2actin, alpha 2, smooth muscle, aorta17385710NANA17474820NIrp5NLR family, pyrin domain containing 517501940Crlf1cytokine receptor-like factor 117510057Klhl26kelch-like 2617487666Vmn1r175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517502001JundJun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,14678757		
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17510057 Klhl26 kelch-like 26 17487666 Vmn1r175 vomeronasal 1 receptor 175 17502001 Jund Jun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,134853699		
17487666Vmn1r175vomeronasal 1 receptor 17517502001JundJun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,133513884		
17502001 Jund Jun proto-oncogene related gene d	1,128044219		
	1,124990624		
17464706 DIx5 distal-less homeobox 5	1,123905371		
17416212 1700024P16Rik RIKEN cDNA 1700024P16 gene	1,115131413		
17518191	ltga11	integrin alpha 11	1,105148354
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17544623	NA	NA	1,09918175
17216751	NA	NA	1,096516335
17501217	NA	NA	1,095981784
17295136	lqgap2	IQ motif containing GTPase activating protein 2	1,094584396
17453819	Serpine1	serine (or cysteine) peptidase inhibitor, clade E, member 1	1,092325091
17518563	Rasl12	RAS-like, family 12	1,090010793
17509907	Gatad2a	GATA zinc finger domain containing 2A	1,086973881
17298956	Mat1a	methionine adenosyltransferase I, alpha	1,081040417
17301414	Scara5	scavenger receptor class A, member 5 (putative)	1,078155347
17538171	Mid2	midline 2	1,076899829
17462841	NA	NA	1,076046345
17224146	March4	membrane-associated ring finger (C3HC4) 4	1,075014417
17501994	Lsm4	LSM4 homolog, U6 small nuclear RNA associated (S. cerevisiae)	1,074850116
17381589	ltih2	inter-alpha trypsin inhibitor, heavy chain 2	1,0736663
17244705	Acss3	acyl-CoA synthetase short-chain family member 3	1,071691977
17217291	Plekha6	pleckstrin homology domain containing, family A member 6	1,067304159
17248664	Ublcp1	ubiquitin-like domain containing CTD phosphatase 1	1,066917196
17439909	Lrrc8c	leucine rich repeat containing 8 family, member C	1,066718482
17269156	Gm11937	predicted gene 11937	1.055307144
17433328	Per3	period circadian clock 3	1.055307144
17431216	Catsper4	cation channel, sperm associated 4	1.054391002
17266196	Ccdc55	coiled-coil domain containing 55	1.053908184
17530406	Acop	acid phosphatase, prostate	1.04525308
17234146	Fam13c	family with sequence similarity 13, member C	1.044412669
17251220	NA	NA	1 043399259
17485826	Ptprh	protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type. H	1,040727136
17498847	Cers4	ceramide synthase 4	1 037167136
17304336	NA	NA	1 035472439
17214166	Pnkd	paroxysmal nonkinesiogenic dyskinesia	1 035286202
17401902	Col11a1	collagen type XI alpha 1	1 033919015
17288112	Mir24-1	microRNA 24-1	1,000010010
17278696	Mir665	microRNA 665	1,000000040
17469656	Srgap3	SLIT-ROBO Rho GTPase activating protein 3	1 032670583
17504190	Gpr56	G protein-coupled receptor 56	1 028469339
17220178	Atn1h1	ATPase Na+/K+ transporting beta 1 polypeptide	1,020403033
17510120	Papen1	pyrodutamyl-pentidase l	1,023285310
17223811	ΝΔ	NA	1,023203319
17223011	NA	NΔ	1,023100310
17510072	2810/28115Rik	RIKEN CDNA 2810/28115 gene	1,022502909
17501801	20104201131(1K	contemer protein complex, subunit opsilon	1,022302331
17502573	Hmov1	bere oxygenase (decycling) 1	1,021700210
17317153	Soth1	syntrophin, hasic 1	1,019037233
17471097	Tuba2a		1,014740302
17471007	Cocoo2d1	calcium channel, voltage dependent, alpha2/dolta subunit 1	1,010209330
17434090	Cm10220	prodicted gape 10220	1,010134739
172420307	GIIII0220		1,009055556
17213376		NA avelin dependent kingen 15	1,000092702
17213240	CUK15	cyclin-dependent kinase 15	1,003941203
17520254	Adamis <i>i</i>		1,004563076
17346396			1,004003076
17450944		INA	1,004231731
17460569	Gp9	glycoprotein 9 (platelet)	1,004231731
17221375	Eyal	eyes absent 1 nomolog (Drosophila)	1,002096975
17501950	ГКОРО	FK506 binding protein 6	1,001112557
17292069	Smim13	small integral memorane protein 13	-1,000993295
17463387	Tspan11	tetraspanin 11	-1,00113049
17404601	Gnb4	guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), beta 4	-1,003383887
1/294/34	NA		-1,004231731
17521541		ubiquitin-like modifier activating enzyme 7	-1,006230807
1/256565	Tubg2	tubuin, gamma 2	-1,006242009
1/3/6274	Nop56	NOP56 ribonucleoprotein	-1,006593192
1/3/1390	Nostrin	nitric oxide synthase trafficker	-1,006878975
17246033	Gm16230	predicted gene 16230	-1,008785904
17432770	Gm13157	predicted gene 13157	-1,008785904
1/292327	Mirlet7t-1	microRNA let7f-1	-1,010731919
17214981	NA	NA	-1,011754173
17250567	Aldh3a1	aldehyde dehydrogenase family 3, subfamily A1	-1,013433707

T22H684 NA NA 1.012286873 T72B066 Gm4951 apolipoprotein L 9b 1.022072688 T7312666 Apol8b apolipoprotein L 9b 1.022728288 T7312682 Gm16922 predicted gene 9292 1.02243277 T7312682 Gm15091 predicted gene 15091 1.02263387 T73268388 Gm15091 predicted gene 16091 1.03306419 T7328493 Gm142a anal Inceloaler RNA, C/D box 42A 1.03330393 T2284931 Gm14723 predicted gene, 18723 1.03336743 T2284931 Gm15723 predicted gene, 18723 1.035477439 T238193 Smorte small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1C 1.03486749 T738193 Gm15723 predicted gene, 18723 1.03477439 T731479 Ast3 additional sex contris like 3 (Drosophia) 1.04166122 T731479 Ast3 additional sex contros like 3 (Drosophia) 1.044241332 T731470 Pon6 protein ty 0sing phosphates, non-receptor type 6 1.04332727 T731487 Pin6 protein ty 0sing	17450461	Gbp4	guanylate binding protein 4	-1,013979003
17350916 Gm4951 n=00026898 17312686 Apolbb apoliciparotain L9 17312686 Apolbb n=02434272 17312686 Apolbb n=02434272 173137186 Apolbb n=02434272 17330233 lsg15 IS515 ubiquim-like modifer n=027591020 17330263 Bg15 IS515 ubiquim-like modifer n=023343785 17268688 Snord42a analn nucleolar NA, C/D box 42A n=03348046 17287895 Calcular calcionin receptor-like n=03348046 n=03348046 17280401 Gm2a GM2 apnificade activator protein n=033480266 17280401 Gm2a GM2 apnificade activator protein n=033480266 17280401 DA1 (Aps-GU-LAA-Ap) box ophyspita 60 n=03322727 1738785 Dihhb9 basich helik-loop-helik domain containing, class B n=043322727 17374873 Asd1 (Aps-GU-LAA-Ap) box ophyspita 60 n=043322727 17374874 Parole hytorsine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 n=043322727 17374874 Intotoon receptor 1458 n=06464933	17281684	NA	NA	-1,015288637
1712686 Apolleb apolloprotein L 9b -1.02272828 17280270 Gm2922 predicted gene 9292 -1.0248327 1731386 Abuggtb RAB geranylopranyl transferase, b subunit -1.0278327 1733862 Gm15091 predicted gene 15091 -1.02883397 17328658 Gm15091 predicted gene 15091 -1.02383304 17328658 Gm1672 anal nucleolar RNA, C/D box 12A -1.03383045 17282861 Gm12 C/A lang and calcular durator protein -1.03383045 17328180 Gm19723 predicted gene, 19723 -1.03382045 1731872 Orbido DEAD (Asy-Chu-Abu-Asy) box polypeptide 60 -1.041606122 1731872 Orbido DEAD (Asy-Chu-Abu-Asy) box polypeptide 50 -1.0443232727 1731872 Orbido predicted gene, 19723 -1.0444332727 1731872 Orbido predicted gene, 19724 -1.04443132 17470796 Pipn6 protein troisine phosphalas, non-receptor type 6 -1.042431033 17470797 Pipn6 protein type 1 1.046465333 17727844	17350916	Gm4951	predicted gene 4951	-1,020025698
17280270 Gm2922 predicted gene 9222 -1,02434272 17411319 Rabgoth RAB geranylogramyl transferase, b subunit -1,027530476 1743023 Isp15 ISS15 ubiquitn-like modifier -1,02833076 172805862 Gmort42a small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 42A -1,030191146 17280581 Gmort42a small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 42A -1,033430306419 17280501 Gm19723 predicted gene, 19723 -1,03343030641 17280100 Gm19723 predicted gene, 19723 -1,03744231 17280470 Chiko D DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ma-Asp) box polypeptide 60 -1,041606122 17380472 Cyba cyclochrome b-245, alpha polypeptide 60 -1,044421323 17370560 Ppn6 protein tycosine photophatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,04442132 17372627 Ppn6 protein tycosine photophatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,05543067 173727780 IPr12 filtone cluster 1, H2ai -1,064653307 17372772 Filta filtone cluster 1, H2ai -1,0656543067 173727777 Filta filtone cluster asp-1 -1,0555430	17312686	Apol9b	apolipoprotein L 9b	-1,022726288
17411319 Rabggtb RAB geranylgeranyl transferase, b subunit -1.02783476 1743022 Isg15 ISG15 bicjulijunihuk modiller -1.0283387 17538682 Gm15091 predicted gene 15091 -1.0283387 17387855 Calch calcionin receptor-like -1.033081494 17387855 Galari calcionin receptor-like -1.033363045 17282016 ER3 E74-like factor 3 -1.0334827048 1728301 Snorthe small nucleolar RNA, C/C box 1C -1.0334827048 17384790 Ascila and incolaes recentisk domain containing, class B9 -1.0374422 17384791 Ascila and incolaes recentisk 3 (Drosophila) -1.04747059 174187796 Profi protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1.043422172 17487974 Profi protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1.065442667 17275780 Profi Statory receptor 1153 -1.056442667 17277787 Histin Assi Ascilaes receptor 1153 -1.056442667 1727770 Acoté acyl-CoA thioesterase 6 -1.057242063 17277717 Acoté acoté -1.056544367	17280270	Gm9292	predicted gene 9292	-1,02434272
1743402 leg15 ISC15 ubiquitn-like modifier -1.02883478 17286562 Snort42a small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 42A -1.031236317 17286562 Grada GM2 ganglioside activator protein -1.0338380266 17287365 Calcin calcin calciolonin receptor like -1.0338380266 17287365 Gm3723 predicided gene, 19723 -1.033647482 17387365 Gm19723 predicided gene, 19723 -1.033647482 17537453 Bhihb9 bacic halix-loop-helix domain containing, class B9 -1.04734823 1751362 Cyba cytochrome b-243, alpha polypeptide 60 -1.04433372 1751362 Cyba cytochrome b-243, alpha polypeptide -1.04433373 1751362 Cyba cytochrome b-243, alpha polypeptide -1.04433373 1772056 Pinel Troiton (troitone prophatase, non-receptor type 6 -1.04332777 1772776 Pinel -1.04433323 -1.0447332 17727772 Cipta alpha polypeptide -1.056343667 -1.057242053 17727777 Cinta alpha polypeptide -1.05724053 -1.05724053 17372777 Cinta alpha polypeptide -1.05724053	17411319	Rabggtb	RAB geranylgeranyl transferase, b subunit	-1,027591029
17538562 Gm15091 predicted gene 15091 -1,033018146 17387385 Calorl calotionin receptor-like -1,033018146 17287385 Calorl calotionin receptor-like -1,033083045 17227266 EII3 E74-like factor 3 -1,0333820345 17283013 Smontl c mail nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1C -1,03348273 17381840 Gm19733 predicted gene, 19723 -1,03748233 17537853 Bihbb9 basic helix-loop-helix domain containing, class B9 -1,04748233 17513672 Cyba cybotrome b-248, alpha polypeptide 60 -1,047481332727 17513672 Cyba cybotrome b-248, alpha polypeptide -1,047491332 17470766 Pipn6 protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,0434332727 17277847 Firl12 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,06444503 17277784 Firl2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,065442603 172777078 Firl2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,06554677 17271708 Firl2 fibrone	17434023	lsg15	ISG15 ubiquitin-like modifier	-1,027833478
17268368 Snord42a +1.031228161 1738786 Calch calch -1.031228161 17248601 Gm2a GM2 ganglioside activator protein +1.033800641 17228661 Elis E744lke factor 3 +1.033802066 17328180 Gm1723 predicted gene, 19723 +1.033878336 17328180 Gm1723 predicted gene, 19723 +1.03374823 17501440 Dxko0 DEAD (Asp-Giu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 60 +1.041797866 17428877 Asx13 additional sax conspinia) +1.041797866 17428487 Asx13 additional sax conspinia) +1.04421323 17428487 Asx13 additional sax conspinia) +1.0443227172 17286577 Firls Bionoraclin leurics in phosphatasas, non-receptor type 6 +1.043322717 1727788 Firld Bionoraclin leurics in chic transmembrane protein 2 +1.0564424333 17377784 Olf1158 offactory receptor 1158 +1.056543667 1727710 Acof6 angl nucleolar RNA, C/D box 69 +1.057542053 17274809 Havr2	17538562	Gm15091	predicted gene 15091	-1,02883387
17387385 Calch1 calchtoin receptor-like 1.03308413 17222726 EII3 ETA-like factor 3 1.03308414 17222726 EII3 ETA-like factor 3 1.033084204 17220301 Snord tc small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1C 1.03348208 17387853 Bhith9b basis tc halt-koop-heik domain containing, class B9 -1.0374823 17501440 Ddx60 DEAD (Asp-Gu-Aix-Asp) box polypeptide 60 -1.041696122 17387853 Bhith9b basis a ddilitonia sex comba like 3 (Drosophila) -1.044301322727 17367867 Piprl6 protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1.04432132727 172872647 Itst1th2ia histone cluster 1, H2ai -1.046465333 17277785 Firl2 fibroneclin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1.06466333 17277170 Acot6 acy/-CoA thioesterase 6 -1.057521226 17277170 Acot6 acyl-CoA thioesterase 6 -1.0575242063 1724809 Hard hagalitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1.06064379 17247804 Lales3bp lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1.06554657 173476404<	17266368	Snord42a	small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 42A	-1,030191846
1724800 Gm2a GM2 ganglioside activator protein -1.033630419 17222266 E1/3 E7/41ka factor 3 -1.03364016 17280180 Gm19723 predicted gene, 19723 -1.03474233 17537858 Bhihb9 basic helik-loop-helik domain containing, class B9 -1.03474233 17537857 Asxl3 additional sex combs like 3 (Drosophila) -1.041797896 17513627 Cyba cytochrome b-248, alpha polypaptide -1.0443210703 17513627 Cyba cytochrome b-248, alpha polypaptide -1.044321323 17528577 Hintsone culser 1, H2a1 -1.045632373 -1.0357374283 1772788 Olfr1158 olfactory receptor 1158 -1.067324203 17727788 Filz bifonoccin leuric inch transmembrane protein 2 -1.057442030 17727780 Pilz bifonoccin leuric inch transmembrane protein 2 -1.067642036 17727780 Hinz olfactory receptor 1158 -1.06757157 1772780 NA NA -1.0667649786 1772780 NA NA -1.0667649786 17724800 Havci2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1.066649786<	17387385	Calcrl	calcitonin receptor-like	-1,031253613
17222266 EIS ET4-like factor 3 1,033982006 1728301 Snorth C numeloai RNA, C/D box 1C 1,033982006 1738183 Binhba basis halk-loop-heik domain containing, class B9 1,03747239 17501440 Ddx60 DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 60 -1,041606122 1751472 Cyba cytochrome b-24.8, alpha polypeptide -1,047497030 1740706 Pipn 6 protein tryosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,0434322727 17282428 Zipz zin finger protein 12 -1,04443322727 17282577 Histh2a histone cluster 1, H2ai -1,044430322727 172826420 Zipz zin finger protein 12 -1,044430322727 1727865 Firl2 fibronextin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,0644566333 17277170 Acoté acyl-CoA thioesterase 6 -1,057242063 17252847 N NA -1,060563757 17247408 Snora69 smail nucleolar RNA, C/D box 69 -1,060654776 17252847 N NA -1,0605649786 1726486 NA NA -1,0606549786 17264868 <td>17249801</td> <td>Gm2a</td> <td>GM2 ganglioside activator protein</td> <td>-1,033096419</td>	17249801	Gm2a	GM2 ganglioside activator protein	-1,033096419
1726303 Snordt c small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1C -1,03346208 1726180 Gm19723 -1,03346208 -1,03346208 1753763 Bhihb9 basic heliv-loop-helix domain containing, class B9 -1,03746203 1753763 Bhihb9 basic heliv-loop-helix domain containing, class B9 -1,03746203 17437637 Cyba cytochrome b-245, alph a polypeptide -1,041797896 17470759 Ptn6 protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,043322727 17282627 Histone cluster, 1, H2ai -1,045665333 17372849 Olfr1158 olfactory receptor 1158 -1,045543667 17277107 Acol6 acyl-CoA hicesterase 6 -1,055543667 1727107 Acol6 acyl-CoA hicesterase 6 -1,060575175 17254008 Snoradb small nucleolar RNA, HACA bax 69 -1,060549786 1724809 Heartis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,060649786 -1,060549786 1724809 Havr2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,060549786 1724809 Havr2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,060549786 17248568 Snord1b small nucleol	17227266	Elf3	E74-like factor 3	-1,033633045
17326180 Gm19723 predicted gene, 19723 1,03474283 17537658 Bihhb9 basic helix-loop-helix domain containing, class B9 -1,03744823 17501440 Dxke0 DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 60 -1,04166123 17410768 Pipn6 protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,04322277 17262428 Ztp2 zinc finger protein 1 tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,04421332 17287587 Histh2ai histone cluster 1, H2ai -1,044421332 17287587 Histh2ai histone cluster 1, H2ai -1,05543667 17277788 Flt2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,05543667 17277788 Flt2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,05543667 17277170 Acol6 sanyLocA thioesterase 6 -1,057242083 17275848 NA NA -1,060549786 17287640 Lagils2bp lecin, galactside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1,060549786 17287684 NA NA -1,065493647 17287684 NA NA -1,065493645 17287684 NA NA -1,065493454	17263031	Snord1c	small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1C	-1,033982086
T53783 Bhlhb9 basic helik-loop-helix domain containing, class B9 -1,0374802 T5301440 D460 DEAD (Asp-Clu-Aa-Asp) box polypeptide 00 -1,041606122 T740787 Axi3 additional sex combs like 3 (Drosophila) -1,041606122 T740756 Pipn6 protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,043322727 T7262428 Zip2 zinc finger protein 1 -1,045666333 T7372840 Olfr1158 olfactory receptor 1558 -1,055643667 T7377778 Fit2 fibronectin levoline rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,056744506 T727710 Acol6 acyl-CoA thioesterase 6 -1,0675742063 T7277847 Fit2 fibronectin levolar RNA, HACA box 69 -1,060564786 T724809 Havi2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,060648786 T7547684 NA NA -1,065684234 T7320557 NA NA -1,06668933 T7547684 NA NA -1,066684234 T7547684 NA NA -1,06668933 T7320505 NA NA -1,06668933 T7484509 Mgs11 <t< td=""><td>17326180</td><td>Gm19723</td><td>predicted gene, 19723</td><td>-1,035472439</td></t<>	17326180	Gm19723	predicted gene, 19723	-1,035472439
17501440 Ddx60 DEAD (Asp-Giu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 60 -1,041060122 17348879 Axi3 additional sex combs like 3 (Drosophila) -1,041797896 1740796 Ptpn6 protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,04421332 17282428 Ztp2 zin 6 finger protein 1 -1,044421332 17285787 Histh2ai histone cluster 1, H2ai -1,044421332 1727788 Fit2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,05543667 17277788 Fit2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,05543667 17277784 Chit2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,0606187053 1727480 NA NA -1,0605671657 17247489 Havci2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,0605671657 17247640 NA NA -1,0605671657 172547641 NA NA -1,06563686 17256738 Snord1b small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1B -1,06563686 17286748 NA NA -1,06563686 17287674 Ifa5 interforon-induced protein 35 -1,0671449797	17537853	Bhlhb9	basic helix-loop-helix domain containing, class B9	-1,03734823
17348079 Asxl3 additional sex combs like 3 (Drosophila) -1,042790703 17513672 Cyba cytochrome b-245. alpha polybepide -1,042910703 17470796 Pipn6 protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,042910703 17256277 Histince Culser 1, H2ai -1,045666333 -1,0452014596 17372849 Olfr1158 olfactory receptor 1158 -1,05544666 1737113 C3300086211Rik RIKEN cDNA C330008621 gene -1,055414596 17277107 Acol6 acyl-CoA thicesterase 6 -1,057242063 1724809 Havr2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,060549766 1724809 Havr2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,060549766 1724809 Havr2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,060549766 1724809 Havr2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,060549766 1724809 Dela17 defensin, ajha, 17 -1,06068933 1731050 Apobec3 apolipoprotein B mRNA editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide 3 -1,07742455 17453909 Mgst1 microsomal glutathione S +transferase 1 -1,0874499792 -1,0874499792 </td <td>17501440</td> <td>Ddx60</td> <td>DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 60</td> <td>-1,041606122</td>	17501440	Ddx60	DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 60	-1,041606122
17513672 Cyba cytochrome b-245, alpha polypeptide -1,042917073 17407098 Ptym6 protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,04322272 17285477 Histh2ai histone cluster 1, H2ai -1,044665333 17372894 Oll1158 0llactory receptor 1158 -1,0500414598 17277785 Firt2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,050414598 17277784 Firt2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,050543667 172777784 Firt2 RIKEN cONA C33000622143 gene -1,057242063 17278284 NA NA -1,060549786 17278284 NA NA -1,060549786 17287640 Havcr2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,060549786 17287648 NA NA -1,066549486 17287638 Snord1b small nucleolar RNA, CD box 1B -1,066482346 1738056 Snord1b small nucleolar RNA, CD box 1B -1,0676482346 1738056 Snord1b small nucleolar RNA, CD box 1B -1,067648245 1738056 Fah fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase -1,087644648	17348879	Asxl3	additional sex combs like 3 (Drosophila)	-1,041797896
17470786 Ptpn6 protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6 -1,04322272 17262428 Zfp2 zinc finger protein 2 -1,04421332 172858677 Hist1h2ai histone cluster 1, H2ai -1,05039188 17372849 Olfr1158 olfactory receptor 1158 -1,0503414596 17377113 C330008621Rit RIKEN cDNA C330008621 gene -1,055543665 17277187 Acotfs acyl-CoA thiosetrase 6 -1,057512152 17282809 Snara69 small nucleolar RNA, H/ACA box 69 -1,060549786 1724809 Havr2 hepatits A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,060549786 172547641 NA NA -1,065363465 172547638 Na NA -1,066363468 172547638 Snord1b small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1B -1,0663649345 172547638 Snord1b small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1B -1,0663649345 1731050 Apobec3 apolipoprotein B mRNA editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide 3 -1,071244959 1731050 NA A -1,077784265 -1,087149479 1730505 Fah fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase -1,0390026828 <td>17513672</td> <td>Cyba</td> <td>cytochrome b-245, alpha polypeptide</td> <td>-1,042910703</td>	17513672	Cyba	cytochrome b-245, alpha polypeptide	-1,042910703
17262482 Zip2 zinc finger protein 2 -1.04442132 17285677 Histh2ai bistone cluster 1, Hzai -1.05665333 1737718 Firt2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1.0550414596 1727778 Firt2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1.055742063 17277170 Acot6 acyl-CoA thioesterase 6 -1.057242063 17252847 NA NA -1.0606187053 17252847 NA NA -1.060557157 172547640 Lgals3bp lectin, galactosid-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1.060557157 172547644 NA NA -1.066036395 -1.06653485 172547635 Snord1b smail nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1B -1.066036495 17313050 Apobecs apolipoprotein B mRNA editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide 3 -1.077782455 17453052 NA NA -1.0863485 -1.087449479 17254734 Ifi35 interferon-induced protein 3 -1.027744565 -1.077782455 17430305 Fah marylacetoacetate hydrolase -1.087445939 -1.0874459393 17433043 S	17470796	Ptpn6	protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 6	-1,043322727
17285677 Hist1h2ai histone cluster 1, H2ai -1,045665333 17372894 Olf11158 olfactory receptor 1158 -1,050414596 17377113 C3300086211Ri, RIKEN cDNA C330008621 gene -1,055543667 17271703 Kactis exi/-CoA thiosetrase 6 -1,057512152 17252847 NA NA -1,0660187053 17248809 Havcr2 hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 -1,066049786 17254764 LgalsSbp lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1,0665492345 17285673 NA NA -1,0665492345 17285673 Snorth small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1B -1,0665492345 17285030 Mapti microsomal glutathione S-transferase 1 -1,071244959 17312052 NA NA -1,0717244555 17453005 Fah fitumarylacetocatetate hydrolase -1,087185983 17313052 NA NA -1,07278455 17453005 Fah microsomal glutathione S-transferase 1 -1,087149479 17256734 Ifi35 interferon-induced prote	17262428	Zfp2	zinc finger protein 2	-1,044421332
17372894 Olfr1168 olfactory receptor 1158 -1,050391988 1727778 FIrl2 fibronechi neucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,055543667 17277170 Acot6 acyl-CoA thioesterase 6 -1,057242063 17277170 Acot6 acyl-CoA thioesterase 6 -1,057242063 17277170 Acot6 acyl-CoA thioesterase 6 -1,060141505 17282849 NA NA -1,0601417053 172847684 NA NA -1,060549766 17287684 NA NA -1,060549766 17287683 Snord1b small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1B -1,0660893 17286838 Snord1b small nucleolar RNA editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide 3 -1,077782455 17313050 A NA -1,06608933 -1,077782455 17314050 Rak Na -1,087449479 17265734 Ifi35 interferon-induced protein 35 -1,08748963 17305143 Samsn1 SAM domain, SH3 domain and nuclear localization signals, 1 -1,030366588 173031543 Samsn1 SA	17285677	Hist1h2ai	histone cluster 1, H2ai	-1,045665333
17277788 Fin2 fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 -1,050414596 17379113 C33000821Rik RIKEN cDNA C33000821 gene -1,05742105 17277170 Acot6 acyl-CoA thioesterase 6 -1,057512152 17254008 Snora69 small nucleolar RNA, H/ACA box 69 -1,06549786 17247804 Lgals3bp leatin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1,060549786 17547684 NA NA -1,0655492345 17258783 NA NA -1,065492345 17258783 Snord1b small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 1B -1,065492345 17247899 Defa17 defensin, alpha, 17 -1,065492345 17312052 NA NA -1,067494563 17459999 Mgs11 microsomal glutathione S-transferase 1 -1,081316416 17453812 E330010L02Rik RIKEN cDNA E330010L02 gene -1,0826898 1733013 DbX31 deftex 3-like (Drosophila) -1,12366984 17330149 DbX31 deftex 3-like (Drosophila) -1,12366984 17430224 Gbp7	17372894	Olfr1158	olfactory receptor 1158	-1,050391988
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17214921 Gm16094 predicted gene 16094 -1,114577948 17481693 1600010M07Rik RIKEN cDNA 1600010M07 gene -1,122380827 17399347 Thbs3 thrombospondin 3 -1,123376984 17500500 NA NA -1,125772078 1750620 Al429214 expressed sequence Al429214 -1,127600001 17548266 Actl6a actin-like 6A -1,134931228 17272785 Lgals3bp lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1,138904241 1751757 NA NA -1,134931228 17230005 Gm4955 predicted gene 4955 -1,149859309 17267629 Gm11496 predicted gene 11496 -1,15771544 17388672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,155771544 17383672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,15573151 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,18590165 173383672 Gm14488 preceptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,175306901 17247176 Ramp3 receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,178102742 17448821	17240621	Aim1	absent in melanoma 1	-1,10720769
17481693 1600010M07Rik RIKEN cDNA 1600010M07 gene -1,122980827 17399347 Thbs3 thrombospondin 3 -1,123376984 17503360 NA NA -1,125772078 17503260 Al429214 expressed sequence Al429214 -1,127600001 17548266 Actif6a actin-like 6A -1,134931228 17227785 Lgals3bp lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1,1361988 17230005 Gm4955 predicted gene 4955 -1,148845667 17230005 Gm4955 predicted gene 11496 -1,150803205 1723822 NA NA NA -1,155771544 1738827 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,155771544 17383672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,158327315 17267464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,175306901 17247176 Ramp3 receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,178102742 17448821 Ociad2 OCIA domain containing 2 -1,194797089 17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 1736447 Z810408	17214921	Gm16094	predicted gene 16094	-1,114577948
17399347 Thbs3 thrombospondin 3 -1,123376984 1750360 NA NA -1,125772078 17500620 Al429214 expressed sequence Al429214 -1,127600001 17548266 Actl6a actin-like 6A -1,134931228 17272785 Lgals3bp lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1,1361988 17230040 Ulbp1 UL16 binding protein 1 -1,14845667 1723005 Gm4955 predicted gene 4955 -1,148845667 1723005 Gm4955 predicted gene 1496 -1,150803205 1723822 NA NA -1,158590165 17238822 NA NA -1,158327315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,158590165 17303706 Gng2 guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2 -1,175306901 17247176 Ramp3 receptor (calcionin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,178102742 17448821 Ociad2 OCIA domain containing 2 -1,18293851 17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17346434 Gm1408M09Rik RIKEN	17481693	1600010M07Rik	RIKEN cDNA 1600010M07 gene	-1,122980827
17503360 NA NA -1,125772078 17500620 Al429214 expressed sequence Al429214 -1,12760001 17548266 Actl6a actin-like 6A -1,134931228 17272785 Lgals3bp lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1,1361988 1723040 Ulbp1 UL16 binding protein 1 -1,138904241 1751737 NA NA -1,14845667 17230005 Gm4955 predicted gene 4955 -1,149859309 17267629 Gm11496 predicted gene 11496 -1,150803205 17238822 NA NA -1,155771544 1738822 NA NA -1,155827315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,158327315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,178102742 17448821 Ociad2 OCIA domain containing 2 -1,18293851 1737644 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 17340478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,207134008	17399347	Thbs3	thrombospondin 3	-1,123376984
17500620 Al429214 expressed sequence Al429214 -1,127600001 17548266 Actl6a actin-like 6A -1,134931228 17272785 Lgals3bp lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1,1361988 17239040 Ulbp1 UL16 binding protein 1 -1,138904241 17517573 NA NA -1,148845667 17230005 Gm4955 predicted gene 4955 -1,149859309 17267629 Gm11496 predicted gene 11496 -1,150803205 17238822 NA NA -1,155771544 17383672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,158327315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,15830051 17230706 Gng2 guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2 -1,175306001 17247176 Ramp3 receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,178102742 1736441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,188293851 17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 1736448	17503360	NA	NA	-1,125772078
17548266 Actl6a actin-like 6A -1,134931228 17272785 Lgals3bp lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1,1361988 17239040 Ulbp1 UL16 binding protein 1 -1,138904241 17517573 NA NA -1,148845667 17230005 Gm4955 predicted gene 4955 -1,149859309 17267629 Gm11496 predicted gene 11496 -1,150803205 17238822 NA NA -1,155771544 17383672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,158327315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,15830165 17303706 Gng2 guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2 -1,178306901 17247176 Ramp3 receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,178102742 17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 17469547 Fgfr2 fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 -1,197101318 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,207134008	17500620	AI429214	expressed sequence AI429214	-1,127600001
17272785 Lgals3bp lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein -1,1361988 17239040 Ulbp1 UL16 binding protein 1 -1,138904241 17517573 NA NA -1,148845667 17230005 Gm4955 predicted gene 4955 -1,149859309 17267629 Gm11496 predicted gene 11496 -1,150803205 17238822 NA NA -1,155771544 17383672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,158327315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,158590165 17303706 Gng2 guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2 -1,175306901 17247176 Ramp3 receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,178102742 17448821 Ociad2 OCIA domain containing 2 -1,188293851 17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17496947 Fgfr2 fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 -1,197101318 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 17546935 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,207134008 <td>17548266</td> <td>Actl6a</td> <td>actin-like 6A</td> <td>-1,134931228</td>	17548266	Actl6a	actin-like 6A	-1,134931228
17239040 Ulbp1 UL16 binding protein 1 -1,138904241 17517573 NA NA -1,148845667 17230005 Gm4955 predicted gene 4955 -1,149859309 17267629 Gm11496 predicted gene 11496 -1,150803205 17238822 NA NA -1,155771544 17383672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,158327315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,158590165 17303706 Gng2 guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2 -1,175306901 17247176 Ramp3 receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,178102742 17448821 Ociad2 OCIA domain containing 2 -1,188293851 17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17496947 Fgfr2 fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 -1,197101318 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 17546934 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,207134008 17546944 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881 <	17272785	Lgals3bp	lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 3 binding protein	-1,1361988
17517573 NA NA -1,148845667 17230005 Gm4955 predicted gene 4955 -1,149859309 17267629 Gm11496 predicted gene 11496 -1,150803205 17238822 NA NA -1,155771544 17383672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,158327315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,158590165 17303706 Gng2 guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2 -1,178102742 17448821 Ociad2 OCIA domain containing 2 -1,194797089 17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 17546935 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,207134008 17546944 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881 17546953 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881	17239040	Ulbp1	UL16 binding protein 1	-1,138904241
17230005 Gm4955 predicted gene 4955 -1,149859309 17267629 Gm11496 predicted gene 11496 -1,150803205 17238822 NA NA -1,155771544 17383672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,158327315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,158590165 17303706 Gng2 guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2 -1,178102742 17247176 Ramp3 receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,194797089 17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17496947 Fgfr2 fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 -1,197101318 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 17546935 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,207134008 17546934 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881 17546953 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881	17517573	NA	NA	-1,148845667
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17238822 NA NA -1,155771544 17383672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,158327315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,158590165 17303706 Gng2 guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2 -1,175306901 17247176 Ramp3 receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,178102742 17448821 Ociad2 OCIA domain containing 2 -1,188293851 17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17496947 Fgfr2 fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 -1,107101318 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 17546935 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,207134008 17546944 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881 17546953 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881 17546953 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881	17267629	Gm11496	predicted gene 11496	-1,150803205
17383672 Gm14488 predicted gene 14488 -1,158327315 17269464 Jup junction plakoglobin -1,158327315 17303706 Gng2 guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2 -1,175306901 17247176 Ramp3 receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3 -1,178102742 17448821 Ociad2 OCIA domain containing 2 -1,188293851 17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17496947 Fgfr2 fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 -1,197101318 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 17546935 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,207134008 17546944 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881 17546953 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881 17546953 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881	17238822	NA	NA	-1,155771544
17269464Jupjunction plakoglobin-1,15859016517303706Gng2guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2-1,17530690117247176Ramp3receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3-1,17810274217448821Ociad2OCIA domain containing 2-1,18829385117376441Gm11037predicted gene 11037-1,19479708917496947Fgfr2fibroblast growth factor receptor 2-1,197101318173944782810408M09RikRIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene-1,20631982617546935RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20713400817546345RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20946888117546953RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,209468881	17383672	Gm14488	predicted gene 14488	-1,158327315
17303706Gng2guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2-1,17530690117247176Ramp3receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3-1,17810274217448821Ociad2OCIA domain containing 2-1,18829385117376441Gm11037predicted gene 11037-1,19479708917496947Fgfr2fibroblast growth factor receptor 2-1,197101318173944782810408M09RikRIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene-1,20631982617546935RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20713400817546944RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20713400817546345RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20946888117546953RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,209468881	17269464	Jup	junction plakoglobin	-1,158590165
17247176Ramp3receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying protein 3-1,17810274217448821Ociad2OCIA domain containing 2-1,18829385117376441Gm11037predicted gene 11037-1,19479708917496947Fgfr2fibroblast growth factor receptor 2-1,197101318173944782810408M09RikRIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene-1,20631982617546935RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20713400817546944RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20713400817546345RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20946888117546953RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,209468881	17303706	Gng2	guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), gamma 2	-1,175306901
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17376441 Gm11037 predicted gene 11037 -1,194797089 17496947 Fgfr2 fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 -1,197101318 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 17546935 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,207134008 17546944 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,207134008 17546345 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881 17546953 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881	17448821	Ociad2	OCIA domain containing 2	-1,188293851
17496947 Fgfr2 fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 -1,197101318 17394478 2810408M09Rik RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene -1,206319826 17546935 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,207134008 17546944 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,207134008 17546345 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881 17546953 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881 17546953 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome -1,209468881	17376441	Gm11037	predicted gene 11037	-1,194797089
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17546935RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20713400817546944RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20713400817546345RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20946888117546953RbmyRNA binding motif protein. Y chromosome-1,209468881	17394478	2810408M09Rik	RIKEN cDNA 2810408M09 gene	-1,206319826
17546944RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20713400817546345RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20946888117546953RbmyRNA binding motif protein. Y chromosome-1,209468881	17546935	Rbmy	RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome	-1,207134008
17546345RbmyRNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome-1,20946888117546953RbmyRNA binding motif protein. Y chromosome-1 209468881	17546944	Rbmy	RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome	-1,207134008
17546953 Rbmy RNA binding motif protein. Y chromosome -1 209468881	17546345	Rbmy	RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome	-1,209468881
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17306906	Ripk3	receptor-interacting serine-threonine kinase 3	-1,212920513
17254047	Ccl7	chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 7	-1,216428112
17336446	Psmb8	proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, beta type 8 (large multifunct	-1,216798959
17278290	Serpina3g	serine (or cysteine) peptidase inhibitor, clade A, member 3G	-1,218053573
17293982	Zfp874b	zinc finger protein 874b	-1,219358119
17482764	NA	NA	-1,229792972
17285834	Hist1h2bg	histone cluster 1, H2bg	-1,234358263
17291208	Hist1h4m	histone cluster 1, H4m	-1,235475592
17358832	lfit1	interferon-induced protein with tetratricopeptide repeats 1	-1,24140537
17344120	Snord52	small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 52	-1,250673298
17445627	NA	NA	-1,253259351
17337816	Cyp39a1	cytochrome P450, family 39, subfamily a, polypeptide 1	-1,271093734
17322163	ltgb7	integrin beta 7	-1,280723576
17305278	Gm3676	predicted gene 3676	-1,299038673
17268353	Gm11517	ubiquitin A-52 residue ribosomal protein fusion product 1 pseudogene	-1,310350025
17395376	LOC100045326	zinc finger protein 120-like	-1.311852112
17300169	Trai41	T cell receptor alpha ioining 41	-1.313437915
17265748	Aspa	aspartoacylase	-1.317388335
17330099	Parp14	poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase family, member 14	-1.321398961
17546963	Rbmy	RNA binding motif protein. Y chromosome	-1.328359567
17430928	NA	NA	-1 337024698
17544696	Nxf3	nuclear RNA export factor 3	-1 376873134
17240880	Man1a	mannosidase 1 alnha	-1 378986454
17/23305	Slc26a7	solute carrier family 26 member 7	-1,370000404
17423393	Cm17070	prodicted gape 17070	1 205005517
17303372	Giii17079	late comified envelope 1P	-1,303003317
17407435			-1,394343363
17507306	NA Kario	NA	-1,399863886
1/25/93/	Kcnj2	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 2	-1,399863886
17300067	Trav7-6	T cell receptor alpha variable 7-6	-1,400549639
17380392	Gm14444	predicted gene 14444	-1,403940142
17481960	Arntl	aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator-like	-1,406271545
17401269	Ptpn22	protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 22 (lymphoid)	-1,426351458
17546333	Rbmy	RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome	-1,444886393
17546355	Rbmy	RNA binding motif protein, Y chromosome	-1,444886393
17285821	Hist1h3g	histone cluster 1, H3g	-1,446334999
17517105	ll18	interleukin 18	-1,450488606
17285846	Hist1h4m	histone cluster 1, H4m	-1,462670703
17235582	Snord37	small nucleolar RNA, C/D box 37	-1,470006892
17284936	Akr1c13	aldo-keto reductase family 1, member C13	-1,471029306
17291222	Hist1h3c	histone cluster 1, H3c	-1,478681308
17478789	Ndn	necdin	-1,48372336
17316780	Anapt1	angiopoietin 1	-1.488190895
17414059	NA	NA	-1.495311119
17291233	Hist1h3a	histone cluster 1 H3a	-1 511268249
17508833	NA	NA	-1 512070062
17408021	Hiet2h4	histope cluster 2 H4	-1,512070002
17400021	Mir225	misco RNA 225	1 539691052
17450905	AE357300	spoRNA AF357300	-1,550001952
17222521	AI 337 333 Mv1	myzovirus (influenza virus) resistance 1	1 552266170
17332331	Liot1b4m	histopa cluster 1. H4m	1 555059224
17291100		DNA histing matif matein. V shamesense	-1,555956524
17546923	Romy	RNA binding motil protein, Y chromosome	-1,558836907
17541053	Rhox4f	reproductive nomeobox 4F	-1,563/833/
17403237	Gbp3	guanyiate binding protein 3	-1,598600488
1/53/861	Arxes2	adipocyte-related X-chromosome expressed sequence 2	-1,600973661
17288780	Mctp1	multiple C2 domains, transmembrane 1	-1,609884324
17450142	Hpse	heparanase	-1,626652907
17230087	lfi203	interferon activated gene 203	-1,64474556
17487507	n-R5s152	nuclear encoded rRNA 5S 152	-1,660335185
17378827	Lbp	lipopolysaccharide binding protein	-1,675094042
17441037	Oasl2	2'-5' oligoadenylate synthetase-like 2	-1,691553223
17486549	Vmn2r55	vomeronasal 2, receptor 55	-1,724182448
17249990	lrgm2	immunity-related GTPase family M member 2	-1,726050498
17320967	Amigo2	adhesion molecule with Ig like domain 2	-1,727323659
17285815	Hist1h4h	histone cluster 1, H4h	-1,746244838
17324446	Rtp4	receptor transporter protein 4	-1,757997317
17533665	Usp11	ubiquitin specific peptidase 11	-1,774795566
17300591	Irf9	interferon regulatory factor 9	-1,778793956

17274620	Cmpk2	cytidine monophosphate (UMP-CMP) kinase 2, mitochondrial	-1,828358635
17266946	Ccl5	chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5	-1,846500456
17385797	lfih1	interferon induced with helicase C domain 1	-1,857725306
17230045	lfi204	interferon activated gene 204	-1,957188156
17285746	Hist1h2bn	histone cluster 1, H2bn	-2,018288344
17417115	NA	NA	-2,029569463
17305221	Fam213a	family with sequence similarity 213, member A	-2,040375446
17283549	lfi27l2a	interferon, alpha-inducible protein 27 like 2A	-2,046783145
17230111	lfi205	interferon activated gene 205	-2,049658575
17314421	Pdzrn4	PDZ domain containing RING finger 4	-2,244869219
17510422	B3gnt3	UDP-GlcNAc:betaGal beta-1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 3	-2,354990029
17249980	Igtp	interferon gamma induced GTPase	-2,400328757
17411147	lfi44	interferon-induced protein 44	-2,466292466
17330478	Tigit	T cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains	-2,866748124
17229451	Rgs5	regulator of G-protein signaling 5	-3,532173796
17219139	Rgs5	regulator of G-protein signaling 5	-3,561233047



Immunohistochemical localization of periostin in human gingiva

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Abstract

The periostin is a matricellular protein expressed in collagen-rich tissues including some dental and periodontal tissues where it is regulated by mechanical forces, growth factors and cytokines. Interestingly the expression of this protein has been found modified in different gingival pathologies although the expression of periostin in normal human gingiva was never investigated. Here we used Western blot and double immunofluorescence coupled to laser-confocal microscopy to investigated the occurrence and distribution of periostin in different segments of the human gingival-in healthy subjects. By Western blot a protein band with an estimated molecular mass of 94 kDa was observed. Periostin was localized at the epithelial-connective tissue junction, or among the fibers of the periodontal ligament, and never co-localized with cytokeratin or vimentin thus suggesting it is an extracellular protein. These results demonstrate the occurrence of periostin in adult human gingiva; its localization suggests a role in the bidirectional interactions between the connective tissue and the epithelial cells, and therefore in the physiopathological conditions in which these interactions are altered.

Introduction

The matricellular proteins are a heterogeneous group of extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins that interacts with either other ECM proteins and with cell-surface receptors. growth factors and cytokines.^{1,2} The periostin, also called osteoblast-specific factor 2 (OSF-2),³ is a non-structural matricellular protein that directly interacts with type I collagen and fibronectin regulating the biomechanical properties of connective tissues.⁴ It is an 811 amino acid, 93 kDa secreted ECM protein and four main isoforms have been identified which are not uniformly but differentially expressed in various cell lines;^{3,5} a human periodontal ligament specific isoform has been recently characterized.6

Periostin is present in collagen-rich connective tissues like bone, skeletal muscle, tendons, joint ligaments, periodontal ligament, heart valves, adipose tissue, or skin.7 At present the functions of periostin in several biomedical areas like osteology, oncology, cardiovascular and respiratory systems, inflammatory diseases or dentistry, in both normal and pathological conditions, are rather well known. As a whole its main role from to be during the development and tissue repair, because the mesenchymal predominant role in remodeling.8 A series of recent studies have detected expression of periostin in developing and mature dental tissues,9 alveolar bone or periodontal ligament.^{5,10-12} Consistently, mice deficient in periostin display changes in ECM of dental tissues13,14 as well as defects in mineralized tissues.^{15,16} By contrast little information is available about the occurrence and distribution of periostin in the gingiva. It is known that gingival fibroblasts may be a source of periostin in response to some cytokines which are elevated in periodontitis,17 and decreased levels of periostin were found in gingival crevicular fluid proportionally with the progression and severity of periodontal disease.¹⁸ Moreover, periostin is involved in signaling pathways of drug-induced gingival overgrowth.19

Since no data are available about the distribution of periostin in adult human gingival in normal conditions, and because its potential role in gingival pathologies, we used Western blot and immunohistochemistry to analyze the occurrence and localization of periostin in these tissues. To establish whether periostin is cellular or extracellular we labeled in parallel keratinocytes and dermal fibroblasts. This study may serve as a baseline for future researches in gingival pathologies.

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Key words: Periostin; matricellular proteins; human; gingiva.

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Materials and Methods

Materials

Samples of gingival tissues (sized 2x2x2 mm, approximately) were surgically excised from healthy patients undergoing orthodontic treatment from zones not exposed to orthodontic forces, and were obtained from the Instituto Asturiano de Odontologia. The age range was 16 to 32 years, and were males (n=8) and females (n=4). The tissue samples were washed with tap water followed with cold saline, then fixed in buffered 10% formalin for 24 h, and routinely processed for paraffin embedding. The pieces were cut 10 µm thick and the sections mounted on gelatine-coated microscope slides. Moreover, fresh samples (n=6 from different subject) were quickly frozen, stored at -80°C and used for Western blot. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Instituto Asturiano de Odontologia (Oviedo, Spain) and informed consent was obtained from each subject.

Western blot analysis

Lysates prepared from gingival homogenates were processed as follows: representative samples of the free gingival, attached gingival and non-bone attached periodontal ligament were pooled and homogenized (1:2, w/v) in Tris-HCl buffered saline (TBS, 0.1 M, pH 7.5) containing 1 M leupeptin, 10 M pepstatin and 2 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride. The homogenates were centrifuged at 25,000 rpm for 15 min at 4°C and the resulting pellet dissolved in Tris HCl 10 mM pH 6.8, 2% SDS, 100 mM dithiothreitol, and 10% glycerol

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at 4°C. The lysates were analyzed by electrophoresis in 12% discontinuous polyacrylamide SDS gels. After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and antibody non-specific binding was blocked by immersion for 3 h in PBS containing 5% dry milk, and 0.1% Tween-20. The membranes were then incubated at 4°C for 2h with a rabbit polyclonal antibody against a peptide from fasciclin domain 1 of mouse periostin (LS-BL10443, LifeSpan BioSciences, Inc., Seattle, WA, USA), used diluted 1:200. After incubation, the membranes were washed with TBS pH 7.6 containing 20% Tween-20, and incubated again for 1 h with goat anti-rabbit IgG (diluted 1:100) at room temperature. Membranes were washed again and incubated with the PAP complex diluted 1:100 for 1 h at room temperature. Finally, the reaction was developed using a chemiluminescent reagent (ECL, Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Buckinghamshire, UK) and exposed to Hyperfilm. Marker proteins were visualized by staining with Brilliant Blue. Relative values of periostin were estimated by imageJ quantification in the three different segments of the gingiva. β -actin was used as loading control.

Double immunofluorescence

Deparaffinized and rehydrated sections were processed for immunohistochemical detection of periostin using the EnVision Antibody Complex Kit (Dako, Copenhagen, Denmark) following the manufacturer's recommendations. The anti-periostin antibody was the same described above. Moreover, antivimentin (clone 334, Boehringer-Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany), anti-pancytokeratin (clone PCK-26, Sigma-Aldrich Quimica, SL, Madrid, Spain) mouse monoclonal antibodies, and anti-collagen type I rabbit monoclonal antibody (ERP778, Abcam, Cambridge, UK) were used to label dermal fibroblasts, epithelial cells and type I collagen fibrils, respectively. The sections were processed for simultaneous detection of periostin and vimentin, and periostin and pan-cytokeratin, as follows: the non-specific binding was reduced by incubation for 30 min with a solution of 1% bovine serum albumin in TBS. The sections were then incubated overnight, at 4°C in a humid chamber with a 1:1 mixture of anti-periostin and anti-vimentin antibodies (both diluted 1:100 in the blocking solution); or anti-periostin and anti-pancytokeratin antibodies (diluted 1:200 and 1:100, respectively, in the blocking solution); or anti-vimentin and anti-type I collagen (both diluted 1:100 in the blocking solution). After rinsing with TBS, the sections were incubated for 1 hour with Alexa fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (Serotec, Oxford, UK), diluted 1:1000 in TBS containing 5% mouse serum (Serotec), then rinsed again, and incubated for another hour with Cy™3-conjugated donkey anti-mouse antibody (Jackson-ImmunoResearch, Baltimore, MD, USA) diluted 1:50 in TBS. Both steps were performed at room temperature in a dark humid chamber. Finally, to ascertain structural details sections were counterstained and mounted with DAPI diluted in glycerol medium (10 ng/mL). Triple fluorescence was detected using a Leica DMR-XA automatic fluorescence microscope (Photonic Microscopy Service, University of Oviedo) coupled with a Leica Confocal Software, ver. 2.5 (Leica Microsystems GmbH, Heidelberg, Germany) and the images captured were processed using the software Image J version 1.43 g Master Biophotonics Facility, Mac Master University Ontario (www.macbiophotonics.ca). For control purposes representative sections were processed in the same way as described above using nonimmune rabbit or mouse sera instead of the primary antibodies, or omitting the primary antibodies in the incubation. Under these conditions no specific immunostaining was observed.



Results

The expression of periostin at the protein level in the human gingiva was analyzed using Western blot and immunohistochemistry. In gingival homogenates Western blot associated to the anti-periostin antibody used throughout this study detected a single protein band with an estimated molecular weight of 94 kDa (Figure 1a) which is consistent with than expected for the human periostin. ImageJ densitometric analysis demonstrated that the higher relative levels of periostin with respect to corresponded to the non-bone and the periodontal ligament segment, followed by free gingiva and attached gingiva (Figure 1b).

To map the histological distribution of periostin in the human gingiva we used double immunofluorescence coupled with laser-confocal microscopy in three different sectors: the free gingiva, the attached gingiva, and the segment of connective tissue related to the junctional epithelium (which is especially rich in



Figure 1. Western blot and immunohistochemical detection of periostin in adult human gingiva. The anti-periostin antibody used recognizes a single protein band of about 94 kDa consistent with that expected for periostin (a). Image J analysis demonstrating relative levels of periostin with respect to β -actin in the different segments considered (b). Confocal laser-scanning images of periostin (c,d,g,I; green,), cytokeratin (d,h,I; red,), vimentin (f; red,), and type I collagen (e, green) in adult human gingiva. Specific immunoreactivity for periostin with cytokeratin or vimentin was observed. Periostin has a similar localization of type I collagen. c-f) Objective 40x/1.25 Oil; pinhole airy 1, XY resolution 156 nm and Z resolution 334 nm. g-i) Objective 63x/1.40 Oil; pinhole airy 1.55, XY resolution 139 nm and Z resolution 232 nm. ct, connective tissue; e, epithelium.







fibers of the periodontal ligament). The results were compared with the pattern of localization of cytokeratin and vimentin. As a rule periostin was never localized within the cells but always in the extracellular space.

In the sections processed for the simultaneous demonstration of periostin plus cytokeratin (Figure 1 c,d,g,h) it was observed that periostin-immunoreactivity is concentrated at the epithelium-connective tissue junction, presumably associated to ECM proteins of the basal membrane and was never found within the cytoplasm of the basal epithelial cells. On the other hand, the distribution of the immunoreactivity for periostin and type I collagen were similar at the epithelium-connective tissue junction (Figure 1 e,f) although a faint widespread immunostaining for type I collagen was also detected in the connective tissue. Double immunofluorescence was also carried out for periostin and vimentin in order to determine the relation of periostin with the connective tissue fibroblasts. Independently of the gingival segment analyzed, free (Figure 2 a-c) or attached gingival (Figure 2 d-f), periostin immunoreactivity was dissociated from the vimentin positive fibroblast and was restricted to the epithelial-connective tissue junction. Regarding to the gingival segment containing the non-bone attached periodontal ligament, disposed under the junctional epithelium, the distribution of the periostin immunoreactivity was irregular, and never colocalized with the vimentin-positive fibroblasts (Figure 2 g-i). Although some images occasionally might suggest co-localization of periositin with vimentin or cytokeratin 2D cytofluorograms from the two detection channels of periostin (green) and cytokeratin or vimentin (red) demonstrated absence of colocalization (Figure 2 j-l).

As a summary, in human normal gingiva periostin is extracellular and is restricted to the epithelial-connective tissue junction, and among the fibroblasts forming the non-bone attached segments of the periodontal ligament.

Discussion

This study was designed to investigate the occurrence and distribution of the segregated matricellular protein periostin in the human gingiva. The localization of periostin in the dental tissues and the periodontal ligament in now rather well known,⁸ but no information is available about its distribution in the gingiva in spite of its potential role in the pathophysiology of some gingival disorders.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

The protein we have identified by Western blot has a molecular weight of 94 kDa. This is

in good agreement with the expected molecular mass of this protein (93.3 kDa),³ and was similar to that found in other human epithelial tissues like the cornea.²⁰ The small differences between our results and others could be related to occurrence of tissue specific periostin isoforms, or posttranslational processes of the protein. Based on image densitometry the relative level of periostin varies among different segments of the gingiva. The reason for these differences might be related to the density of cells producing periostin, and the functional significance of these findings if any remain to be elucidated.

We have regularly observed that periostin in normal gingiva is restricted to the epitheliumconnective tissue junction, and is also present around the fibers of the non-bone attached portion of the periodontal ligament. This pattern of distribution was independent of the gingival segment considered. As far as we know this is the first study reporting the distribution of periostin in the human gingiva. In agreement with the identification of periostin as a matricellular protein we observed that it is localized extracellularly. Nevertheless, other studies on epithelial tissues reported the presence of periostin immunoreactivity in the basal keratinocytes, basal lamina, and dermal fibroblasts in healthy human skin,^{21,22} or in the basal layer cells of the human corneal epithelium.²⁰ According to those authors periostin only becomes extracellular during tissue remodeling of wound repair.^{21,22} Since in normal gingiva periostin is exclusively extracellular, its function may be distinct from that of skin,¹⁷ and the presence of intracellular periostin probably reflects non-secreted protein.

The role of periostin in the interactions of the connective tissue and the epithelial cells has been extensively studied,⁸ however it remains still unknown in the gingiva. In the skin periostin plays pivotal functions in collagen fibrillogenesis, collagen cross-linking, and the formation of ECM meshwork via interactions with other ECM components. Whether or not it is the same for the gingiva remains to be investigated. In the skin periostin expression is enhanced by mechanical stress or skin injury. This is indicative of the physiologically



Figure 2. Schematic representation of a section of the human gingiva showing the different segments of the epithelium: free gingival (a-c), attached gingival (d-f) and the subjunctional epithelium gingival. Panels a to i are confocal laser-scanning images of periostin (green) and vimentin (red) in the free (a-c), attached (d-f) and sub-junctional epithelium (g-i) of adult human gingiva. Periostin immunoreactivity was never co-localized with vimentin in the fibroblast of the connective tissue or the periodontal ligament, but formed a layer of variable thickness at the epithelial-connective tissue junction or among the fibres of the periodontal ligament. Objective 40x/1.25 Oil; pinhole airy 1, XY resolution 156 nm and Z resolution 334 nm. Panels j, k and l show a 2D cytofluorogram from the two detection channels from the original image showing no co-localization of the assessed antigens. e, epithelium; ct, connective tissue.

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protective functions of periostin, which promotes wound repair²³ producing myofibroblast differentiation, keratinocytes proliferation and fibroblast proliferation and migration.²⁴ The localization of periostin in the gingiva and the since it is an ECM secreted protein suggest it could signal in both epithelial cells. Matricellular proteins appear to be of importance in collagen assembly,25 and the expression of periostin in the epithelial-connective tissue junction suggest it may influence the biology of the basal membrane, including collagen fibrillogenesis (especially type I collagen which co-localizes) but probably its presence may be also related to cell migration, proliferation and adhesion of fibroblasts.26 On the other hand, the free and sub-junctional epithelium segments of the gingival contain fibers of the periodontal ligament subject to mechanical stress which in turn may activate latent TGF-1 and to increase periostin mRNA in periodontal ligament fibroblasts.12 Therefore, periostin may participate in the maintenance of the structure and reparative processes in adult human gingival as it occurs in the skin, although in these tissues have different localization, extracellular vs intracellular.21,22

As a summary, our study has demonstrated the localization of periostin in the ECM of the periodontal ligament and the cell-free zone of the dental pulp in adult human teeth. These results might serve as a baseline for future studies in pathological conditions.

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Preface

On behalf of the Organizing Committee of the WACBE World Congress on Bioengineering 2015 (WACBE 2015), we would like to warmly welcome you to this meeting. This congress is part of a series that began in 2002 and we had six meetings thus far. This year's meeting is jointly organized by the Department of Biomedical Engineering of the National University of Singapore (NUS) and the Biomedical Engineering Society (Singapore) (BES). This congress is also endorsed by the International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering (IFMBE).

We are glad to report that we have more than 200 participants from 17 countries. In this congress, we have received close to 300 abstracts with 50 being keynote/invited presentations. The rest of the contributed abstracts were peer-reviewed, with 124 accepted for oral and 99 accepted for poster presentations. Out of these accepted abstracts, we received 55 final papers submitted for the proceedings, with 2 being invited papers, 25 oral presentation papers and 28 Poster papers.

We are very honoured to have Prof Kam Leong as the inaugural Savio Woo Distinguished Lecturer, as well as other very prominent speakers as our Plenary and Keynote Speakers. Each of these speakers is an authority in their field of research and we are grateful that they are able to participate in this congress.

We do know that the success of a congress lies in the participation of the delegates and the quality of papers presented. Nevertheless, we also know that this will not be possible without the help and effort put in by the volunteers, reviewers, as well as the members of the Organizing Committee, Scientific Committee and the International Advisory Committee. Their dedicated contributions to this meeting are very much acknowledged and appreciated. We would also like to sincerely thank our sponsors, supporters and exhibitors for contributing to the success of this congress.

Finally, we would like to thank the staff of INMEET CMS Pte Ltd who has ensured the smooth running of the congress. Finally, to all our delegates, I hope this WACBE 2015 meeting will not only be one where excellent scientific ideas are exchanged and shared, but also friendships are renewed and new friends made. Do enjoy the congress as well as the sights and sounds of Singapore!

Best wishes

Prof James Goh Chairman

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A STUDY OF FRICTIONAL & BIOMECHANICAL FORCES IN A TRAPEZOIDAL BRACKET VERSUS RECTANGULAR BRACKET AND PERIOSTIN ACTIVITY

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Abstract – This paper presents a study of the frictional and biomechanical forces in a trapezoidal versus rectangular bracket. The main aim is to validate the novel and innovative bracket design (utility model U-2013 30 854 applied for on: 8th July 2013. The scope of protection of this utility model covers Spain, France and Portugal).

Keywords - orthodontics, trapezoidal bracket, biomechanical, periostin.

I. INTRODUCTION

Orthodontic treatment is characterized by the application of forces to teeth with the intention of moving them to a predetermined desired position. To efficiently establish tooth movement, the forces applied to the teeth mist be within a certain range. Forces which are too high can result in rapid, painful tooth movement or ankyloses, while forces are too low can result in slow or non-existent tooth movement.

Our hypothesis is the following: given that the archwire is not only supported by the bottom of the slot, but also by the walls, could a change in the morphology of the slot and/or archwire achieve an improvement in the behavioural relationship between the two in different scenarios? At first the bracket had a standard, rectangular face, and now, why not a trapezoidal face?



Fig. 1 Evolution of the bracket



A. STUDY OF THE MECHANICAL BEHAVIOUR OF A TRAPEZOIDAL VERSUS RECTANGULAR BRACKET

A numerical simulation was performed using the 3D finite element method of three models of a dental bracket with different geometries for the cross-section of the archwire/slot: one "rectangular" in shape; one with trapezoidal geometry, $\alpha = 5^{\circ}$ in the area of interest; and a third with trapezoidal geometry, $\alpha = 8^{\circ}$.



B. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ARCHWIRE FRICTION ON DIFFERENT BRACKET GEOMETRIES. 1st CASE

Three case studies were conducted of the bracket/archwire assembly, varying its geometry.

-Rectangular bracket with rectangular archwire.

-Trapezoidal bracket with rectangular archwire.

-Trapezoidal bracket with rectangular archwire supported on one side.

To obtain comparable results, all cases were simulated under the same conditions of friction, estimating a single coefficient of dynamic friction. Similarly, the forces applied to the archwire were always equal and constant for all studies, the estimated slip velocity between the bracket and archwire taking an equal and constant value in all cases.

C. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ARCHWIRE FRICTION ON DIFFERENT BRACKET GEOMETRIES – VARYING THE ANGLE OF THE TRAPEZOIDAL SLOT BETWEEN 1° AND 10°. 2nd CASE

Considering a common state of loading, a statics study of the archwire-bracket system was conducted on 4 possible hypotheses of impending movement.

Ten bracket geometries were studied in each of the four analysed cases, with the angle of the trapezoidal slot taking the values 1° , 2° , 3° ... up to 10° .

After defining the relative position between archwire and bracket, different scenarios may be postulated based on hypotheses regarding the possible impending movement the archwire may suffer within the slot.

Specific reactions or frictional forces are generated for each case in each of these scenarios.

Four different cases were postulated, analysing in each one the 10 bracket geometries under study (trapezoidal slot angle varying between 1° and 10°). These cases are described below.

- 1. The archwire is supported on one wall of the bracket slot, considering no state of impending movement. Hence, no frictional forces appear along the direction of the contact faces.
- 2. The archwire is supported on one wall of the bracket slot, considering a state of impending movement to exist on this surface. Hence, a frictional force appears along the direction of the slot wall.
- 3. The archwire is supported on the wall of the bracket slot, considering a state of impending movement to exist on the base of the slot (the archwire tends to be displaced in an anticlockwise direction. In this case, a frictional force appears along the direction of the base.
- 4. The archwire is supported on the wall of the bracket slot, considering a state of impending movement to exist simultaneously on the base

and the slot wall (the archwire tends to turn in a clockwise direction. In this case, frictional forces appear along the direction of both the base and the contact slot wall.

III. RESULTS

A. RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF THE MECHANICAL BEHAVIOUR OF A TRAPEZOIDAL VERSUS RECTANGULAR BRACKET

	RESULTS	
	Max. Stress (Pa)	Max. Displacement (mm)
Straight Bracket	11864806	1,55076 E-07
Trapez. Bracket 5°	11872979	1,59855 E-07
Trapez. Bracket 8°	11884190	1,63252 E-07

Fig. 4 Results of the study

It may be concluded that the geometry of the archwire in the states of loading torque and compressive force:

- 1. Has a local effect only in terms of the distribution of forces around the slot.
- 2. The distribution of forces in the base of the bracket is independent of the local geometry of the archwire and the slot.
- 3. The actions or forces transmitted to the tooth are independent of the local geometry of the archwire and the slot.



Fig. 5 Comparison of the 3 cases

B. RESULTS OF THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ARCHWIRE FRICTION ON DIFFERENT BRACKET GEOMETRIES. 1st CASE

Frictional force [N]
4.9504
4.9068
3.5005
-

As can be seen from the above table, the results of the frictional forces vary considerably depending on the loading case. Although the value of the applied forces is the

loading case. Although the value of the applied forces is the same in all cases, the geometry of the bodies on which they are applied varies, resulting in a variation in the normal components associated with these external forces.

From these results, it can be concluded that:

Brackets with rectangular slots generate greater frictional forces than those with a trapezoidal geometry.

For small angles of the trapezoidal slot (between $0.1^{\circ}-1^{\circ}$), the influence on the resulting frictional force is very small, as this depends directly on its cosine component.

In the case of rotation of the archwire relative to the bracket, we assume that contact occurs on a single surface. The component of the reaction force, perpendicular to the surface, is clearly smaller than the sum of the normal components applied to both faces. The frictional force associated with the former normal component will therefore also be less than in the case of contact with two surfaces. Comparing the "trapezoidal bracket/trapezoidal archwire" with the "trapezoidal bracket/rectangular archwire on the slot wall", a decrease of 29% is observed when only one contact surface is involved instead of two.

C. RESULTS OF THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ARCHWIRE FRICTION ON DIFFERENT BRACKET GEOMETRIES – VARYING THE TRAPEZOIDAL SLOT ANGLE BETWEEN 1° AND 10°. 2nd CASE

For all hypotheses of movement studied here, it can be concluded that the frictional force always decreases with increasing angle of the trapezoidal slot.

In term of the different postulated cases, the lowest frictional force is found in the archwire that slides along the slot wall until it is supported on its base, without the possibility of it sliding on the latter.

Due to the large number of variables involved in the movement of the archwire inside the bracket, it cannot be affirmed that the same case of impending movement always occurs. That is, the 4 cases of impending movement are not exclusive and, at any one time, one and/or another may occur.



Fig. 7 Results of Case 1







Fig. 9 Results of Case 3



Fig. 10 Results of Case 4

Carrying out a percentage comparison, the most notable decrease in frictional force is produced in the case of the archwire that slides on the slot wall until it is supported on its base, without the possibility of sliding on the latter. This decrease was calculated with respect to the value of the theoretical frictional force (5N), which would be the value in the case of a rectangular bracket and rectangular archwire.

If a torque is produced in the archwire, what is most likely to occur (failing a study to verify this) is that the increasing angle would constitute an adverse factor hindering the rotation of the tooth.

If the direction or sign of the assumed forces are varied (once again failing a study to verify this), increasing the angle of the bracket slot could be counterproductive.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The distribution of forces transmitted to the tooth is more uniform in the trapezoidal than in the rectangular bracket.

Brackets with rectangular slots generate higher frictional forces than those with a trapezoidal geometry.

The frictional force always decreases with increasing angle of the trapezoidal slot.

The lowest frictional force is produced when the archwire slides along the slot wall until it is supported on its base, without the possibility of sliding on the latter.

The study of the frictional forces between the bracket and archwire show that a greater bracket angle (regardless of the assumed hypothesis) produces a decrease in the frictional force of advancement in both the rectangular and trapezoidal archwire.

The maximum recommended angle to manufacture brackets is 8°.

All the preceding results lead us to conclude that the best combination is the trapezoidal bracket with a trapezoidal archwire.

Furthermore, our research provides new evidence on the impact of periostin in the physiology of tooth movement resulting from the application of orthodontic forces using an archwire bracket device with rectangular and trapezoidal slot walls.



Fig. 11 Design of the innovative trapezoidal bracket



Fig. 12 Comparison of the change in dimensions of the trapezoidal versus conventional bracket



Fig.13 Surface topography of the bracket using a scanning electron microscope.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Dr. Sam Mill'shitein and Dr. Benjamin Bligner EECSN 2015 Congress Chair and Co-Chair

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EVALUATION OF FRICTION AND BIOMECHANICAL EFFECTIVENESS IN AN INNOVATIVE TRAPEZOIDAL VERSUS CONVENTIONAL RECTANGULAR BRACKET AND PERIOSTIN ACTIVITY

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Extended Abstract

Introduction: Orthodontic treatment is characterized by the application of forces to teeth with the intention of moving them to a predetermined desired position. To efficiently establish tooth movement, the forces applied to the teeth must be within a certain range. Forces which are too high can result in rapid, painful tooth movement or ankyloses, while forces which are too low can result in slow or non-existent tooth movement. The existing friction during orthodontic sliding mechanics represents a clinical challenge to orthodontists because high levels of friction may reduce the effectiveness and efficiency of the treatment, increase the period of tooth movement and further complicate anchorage control Most of the variations in bracket design are intended to reduce static and dynamic friction. The different proposals to date have been based on variations in the archwire ligation system or in changes in dimensions, etc. The key element governing the operation of the fixed appliance is based on the slot/archwire interactions. Could a change in the morphology of the slot and/or archwire manage to improve the behavioural relationship between the two in different situations? This research has been inspired by one of the needs identified in orthodontic treatments, namely to achieve a reduction in force system and hence enhance these treatments.

Methods: A numerical simulation was carried out using a 3-dimensional finite element method and the SimWise4D dynamic simulation program, while the surface topography of the brackets was studied using a scanning electron microscope and quantified using a surface roughness testing machine (profilometer).

Results: In the scanning electron microscope measurements, the smoothest surface was found in the trapezoidal bracket designed by the authors. The profilometer quantified the surface roughness, which was also lower for the trapezoidal bracket. The trapezoidal slot bracket allows a better distribution of forces, a more uniform distribution of stress, better glide and less loss of strength. It is likewise able to reduce frictional force at the same time as increasing the tilt angle.

Conclusions: 3D Finite element simulation and friction study clarified the force system in the brackets employed in this study. The trapezoidal bracket seems to be a good alternative to the rectangular bracket due to the decrease in frictional force it achieves. A utility model of this bracket has been developed (U-2013 30 854; application date: July 8, 2013). This study has shown that the novel and innovative trapezoidal slot bracket leads to an improvement (reduction) in frictional force in orthodontic treatment compared to the conventional rectangular bracket. Five tests in patients were conducted, the orthodontic treatment using trapezoidal slot brackets being found to reduce patient treatment time. The insertion of the trapezoidal archwire is more favourable than that of the rectangular archwire, the differences being quantifiable at a level of 60%. Furthermore, our research provides new evidence on the impact of periostin in the physiology of osteoblasts applied to orthodontics.

Keywords: orthodontics, trapezoidal bracket, biomechanical, periostin.

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Role of Periostin in Adhesion and Migration of Bone Remodeling Cells

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Runnig title: Differential Gene Expression by Periostin Overexpression

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Abstract

Periostin is an extracellular matrix protein highly expressed in collagen-rich tissues subjected to continuous mechanical stress. Functionally, periostin is involved in tissue remodeling and its altered function is associated to numerous pathological processes. In orthodontics, periostin plays key roles in the maintenance of dental tissues and it is mainly expressed in those areas where tension or pressing forces are taking place. In this regard, high expression of periostin is essential to promote migration and proliferation of periodontal ligament fibroblasts. However little is known about the participation of periostin in migration and adhesion processes of bone remodeling cells. In this work we employ the mouse pre-osteoblastic MC3T3-E1 and the macrophage-like RAW 264.7 cell lines to overexpress periostin and perform different cell-based assays to study changes in cell behavior. Our data indicate that periostin overexpression not only increases adhesion capacity of MC3T3-E1 cells to different matrix proteins but also hampers their migratory capacity. Changes on RNA expression profile of MC3T3-E1 cells upon periostin overexpression have been also analyzed, highlighting the alteration of genes implicated in processes such as cell migration, adhesion or bone metabolism but not in bone differentiation. Overall, our work provides new evidence on the impact of periostin in osteoblasts physiology.

Introduction

Periostin, also named osteoblast-specific factor 2, is an ECM protein belonging to the fascilin-1 family of proteins. It was firstly identified as an osteoblast specific factor using techniques of subtraction hybridization and differential screening [1]. Periostin is mainly expressed in the periosteum, periodontal ligament and in osteoblastic cells on the alveolar bone surface in adult tissues [2], and its expression is induced by TGF- β [1]. Following its identification, it was proposed that periostin was a component of the extracellular matrix with a structural function. However nowadays it is known that periostin also plays important roles in functions essential for the maintenance of the normal activity of connective tissues. In fact, periostin is a 90 kDa secreted protein showing a complex structure composed of an amino-terminal EMI domain, a tandem repeat of 4 fas I domains, and a carboxy-terminal domain including a heparin-binding site [2,3]. After being secreted, the EMI domain, a small module rich in cysteine residues, is important to interact with type I collagen, fibronectin and Notch1; whereas the fas 1 domains interact with tenascin-C and BMP-1 [4,5,6]. Moreover, periostin is also able to establish interactions with $\alpha\nu\beta3$ and $\alpha\nu\beta5$ integrins, which underlines the importance of periostin in cell migration; and with laminin $\gamma 2$, although the functional relevance of this interaction is still unknown [3,7]. These interactions illustrate that periostin not only provides physical support but also regulates different aspects concerning to the differentiation, function or morphology of connective tissues.

Periostin has also been related to different pathological situations. Apart from its role in cell adhesion in bone physiology [1], periostin is required to adapt bone mass and ECM architecture in response to mechanical loading [5,8,9,10]. Moreover, mouse lacking periostin show defects like dwarfism [9,11] and, periostin expression has been

detected in fibrous dysplasia, a benign bone disease [12]. In relation to tumorigenesis, high levels of periostin have been described in lung carcinoma (NSCLC), breast cancer, head and neck cancer, ovarian cancer or pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma [13]. Of note, periostin participates in tumor development promoting cellular adhesion and enforcing tumor cell motility throughout the interaction with integrins $\alpha\gamma\beta3$ and $\alpha\gamma\beta5$ [14]. Different reports have also shown that high expression levels of periostin correlate with an increase of angiogenesis or metastasis [15,16].

During development, periostin is required for cardiovascular differentiation of cardiac valves and heart skeleton and, in general, presence of periostin has a beneficial effect in cardiovascular physiology [17,18]. For instance, periostin is expressed following myocardial injury [19], participating in bone marrow cells differentiation into cardiac fibroblasts, and further mobilization and tissue engraftment [20]. In allergic processes, periostin expression is stimulated by type-2 inflammatory cytokines [21,22]. In addition, in airway allergic reactions, periostin deposition may function to guide and facilitate granulocyte infiltration and to sustain inflammation [23]. High expression of periostin has also been described during cutaneous wound repair. In fact, increased levels of periostin are observed in the granulation tissues beneath wound edges and at dermal-epidermal junctions in wounded mice [24,25]. Furthermore, absence of periostin in knock-out mice compromises wound repair and re-epithelialization processes *in vivo* and impairs dermal fibroblasts proliferation and migration *in vitro* [24,26].

Importance of periostin in oral health is underlined by the fact that, in adult tissues, it is expressed in periodontal ligament fibroblasts and in alveolar bone [27]. During embryogenesis, periostin can be detected in developing teeth at sites of epithelial-mesenchymal interaction suggesting a role in ECM organization [11]. Moreover, periostin-deficient mice show a wider periodontal ligament tissue, an inflammatory phenotype with a neutrophil infiltrate, enamel and dentin matrix defects as well as abnormal organization of alveolar bone, all of it resulting in a teeth unstable structure [11]. Periostin is also able to modulate expression of multiple downstream genes including α -smooth muscle actin (α SMA), collagen, fibronectin, aggrecan, sclerotin, chemokines, and TFG-B1 [9,19,28,29]. Most of the studies have been focused on the role of periostin in fibroblasts and especially in those fibroblasts of the periodontal ligament and their participation in tissue repair and recovery. However, periostin role in preosteoblast and odontoblasts is not fully understood. In this regard, it is known that participates in controlling postnatal tooth formation [27], and that its presence influences the differentiation process and stimulates cell recruitment and adhesion [9]. As an approach to unravel the role of periostin in bone physiology, we employ two different murine cell lines, MC3T3-1, a good model to study osteoblast differentiation; and RAW 264.7, a macrophage-like cell line, to overexpress exogenous periostin and to evaluate changes in cell behavior. Overall, our data suggest that high levels of periostin increase adhesion of these cells lines to different ECM components and reduce their migratory capacities. By contrast, downregulation of periostin by RNA interference considerable reduces the attachment of MC3T3-E1 cells to both type-1 collagen and fibronectin. We also performed RNA hybridization to evaluate changes at the genomic level following periostin overexpression. This analysis allowed us to establish novel associations between periostin and expression of genes related to cell adhesion, migration or ECM remodeling processes. These results may help to shed light on the participation of periostin in the physiology of osteoblasts.

Material and Methods

Cell lines and transfection

MC3T3-E1 cell line (kindly provided by Dr. J.M. Ramis "Universitat de les Illes Balears", Spain) was routinely maintained in MEM- α (supplemented with L-Glutamine, ribonucleosides and desoxirribinucleosides but not with ascorbic acid) medium and RAW 264.7 cell line (kindly provided by Dr. C. López-Otín "Universidad de Oviedo", Spain) in RPMI 1640 GlutaMAX mediurm. In both cases, basal media was supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated foetal bovine serum and 100 U/mL penicillin and 50 µg/mL streptomycin. Cells were incubated at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ supplemented atmosphere. Periostin cDNA (Origene MR210633) or for a mix of 4 x 29 mer shRNAs that specifically target POSTN RNAm in PGFP-v-RS vector (Origene TG509663) were transfected using TransIT-X2TM Dynamic Delivery System (Mirus) in OptiMEM I Reduced-Serum Medium (Invitrogen), following manufacturer instructions. To select stable clones geneticin was added to the medium at 500 µg/mL for MC3T3-E1 cells and 200 µg/mL for RAW 264.7 cells.

Western-blot and inmunostaining

For western blot analysis, proteins were resolved by 8 or 12 % polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and subsequently probed with the indicated antibodies. Membranes were blocked using TBS-T (Tris-HCl 25mM pH 7.5, 150mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween-20) buffer including 5% non-fat dry milk (Biorad). The following primary antibodies were used: anti-periostin (Santa Cruz Biotechnology

sc-67233), anti-p2rx7 (Santa Cruz Biotech, sc-31499), anti-IGFBP-5 (Santa Cruz Biotech, sc-6006), anti-LIFR (Santa Cruz Biotech, sc-659), anti-ADAM23 (Biorbyt), anti-p-Erk, anti-Erk, anti-p-Akt and anti-Akt (Cell Signalling Technology) and anti-DMP-1 (Ray Biotech). Immunoreactive proteins were visualized using HRP-peroxidase labeled secondary antibody and the ECL Luminata RM Forte Western HPR substrate. For extracellular periostin detection, cells were incubated in conditioned media (basal media without serum) for 16h. Media was then concentrated under speed vac and periostin presence detected by western-blot. To perform cell staining, MC3T3-E1 cells stably expressing periostin, or control cells carrying an empty vector, were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in phosphate-buffered saline. Samples were blocked with 15% foetal bovine serum in the same buffer. To detect recombinant periostin, blocked slides were incubated for 2 hours with the primary antibody against myc (9E10, Santa Cruz Biotech), followed by 2 hours of incubation with a secondary Alexa488-conjugated sheep anti-mouse antibody (GE Healthcare). In all samples, 4',6'-diamino-2phenylindole hydrochloride (DAPI) was added at 100 ng/ml to visualize DNA in the cell nucleus. Images were obtained using fluorescence microscopy and a digital camera.

Adhesion assays

Adhesion assays were developed using a 96 well fluorimetric ECM Cell Adhesion Array Kit (Millipore) in triplicates for each cell culture condition, following instructions by the manufacturer. Briefly, 10⁵ cells were incubated for 2 h at 37°C. Then cells were lysed and data was obtained by fluorometry (485/530nm excitation/emission filters) with blank subtraction (adhesion on BSA) using a Synergy H4 Hybrid reader. All data are the mean of three independent experiments.

Migration and proliferation assays

Migratory capacity of cells on the ECM components fibronectin, and type-I collagen was examined using IBIDI chambers in triplicates. Briefly, uncoated IBIDI dishes (ref #81151) were coated overnight at 4°C with type-1 collagen (Sigma-Aldrich) or fibronectin (Sigma-Aldrich). Then, a culture insert (IBIDI, ref #80206) was used to form chambers for cell seeding. After removal of the separation wall, cell migration was monitored under time lapse microscopy using Zeiss Axio Observer Microscopy. Migration distance of each cell line was quantified at different points (n=6) using Image J. Results were obtained after 16 h migration for all the substrates. Cell migration was also monitored using standard tissue culture dishes suitable for wound healing migration assays (IBIDI, ref #81176) following manufacturer instructions. Proliferation rate was calculated by direct cell counting on four different fields over a 4 days period.

RT-PCR analysis

Total RNA was isolated using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) by guanidium thiocyanatephenol-chloroform extraction and reverse transcription reactions were carried out with 300 ng of RNA, using the Thermoscript RT-PCR system (Invitrogen) with random hexamers. For analysis of periostin expression, 9 µl of a 1:5 dilution of cDNA was employed in quantitative PCR using the TaqMan probe Mm00450111_m1 and TaqMan Master Mix in an AbiPrism 7900HT (Applied Biosystems), and following manufacturers' instructions.

RNA expression arrays

Whole RNA from each cell line was isolated using TRIzol (Invitrogen) and purified with the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen). Concentration and quality of samples were determined using an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer, and those with the best quality were selected for hybridization with a GC Mouse Gene 2.0 Array (Affymetrix), following the manufacturer's instructions. Hybridization was performed at the "Centro de Investigación Médica Aplicada" (CIMA, Pamplona, Spain). Quality control of microarray data was performed using Affymetrix Expression Console. Data are expressed as base-2 exponents. Array data were deposited at the Gene Expression Omnibus with the accession number GSE66416. Bioinformatic analysis was performed using the Babelomics platform (http://www.babelomics.org) and the Ingenuity Pathway Analysis platform from Quiagen.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis were carried out using the GraphPad Prism 5.0 Software. Data are represented as means +/- S.E. The occurrence of significant differences was determined with the Student t test. p values under 0.05 were considered statistically significant (p < 0.05, *; p < 0.01, **; p < 0.005, ***).

Results

Generation of cell lines overexpressing periostin.

Although periostin effect on cell properties has already been described in several cell lines [30,31,32,33] we wanted to asses periostin effects in two murine cell lines,

MC3T3-E1 and RAW 264.7, normally employed to study bone physiology-related functions [34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42]. For that purpose, a vector containing periostin cDNA was used to transfect both cell lines and the presence of a immunoreative band at the expected size (90 kDa) was confirmed by western-blot analysis using an antiperiostin antibody (Fig. 1a, top). An empty vector was employed as a control. Periostin 2-fold expression was estimated by image J quantification in cells transfected with cDNA for periostin respecting those cells transfected with an empty vector (Figure 1a, bottom). Localization of recombinant periostin exogenously expressed was observed in MC3T3-E1 cells transfected with a vector containing the full length cDNA for periostin. Inmunostainig was performed using an anti-myc antibody taking advantage of the myc epitope present in the recombinant periostin (Figure 1b, top). We also detected the recombinant protein in cell media by western-blot (Figure 1b, bottom). These data indicate that recombinant periostin is a secreted protein. Cells resulting from these transfection experiments were employed for further functional assays.

Fig. 1. Selection of stable MC3T3-E1 and RAW 264.7 transfectants. a) Western blot analysis of MC3T3-E1 and RAW 264.7 producing exogenous periostin. Control, cells transfected with an empty vector. Top, detection with an anti-periostin antibody. An anti-Actin antibody was used as a loading control. Bottom, representation of normalized expression using values from Image J densitometry of western-blots. C, control cells. P, periostin overexpressing cells. b) Recombinant periostin is secreted to the cell medium. Top, Cellular inmunolocalization of periostin in MC3T3-E1 transfectants; cells using a specific anti-myc primary antibody and an Alexa-488-conjugated secondary antibody (green). DAPI staining was used to detect nuclei (blue). Bottom, Recombinant periostin

is detected with both anti-periostin and anti-myc antibodies in MC3T3-E1 cells conditioned medium. C and P indicate conditioned medium of control cells transfected with an empty vector and with a vector containing the full-length cDNA for periostin tagged with a c-myc epitope respectively.

Periostin increases cell adhesion to extracellular matrix components.

Cell adhesion experiments were performed using the ECM Cell Adhesion Array Kit from Millipore. This array allowed us to examine the effect of periostin on cell binding to different extracellular matrix proteins such as collagens type-I, -II, -IV, fibronectin, laminin, tenascin and vitronectin. As it can be seen in Fig. 2a, presence of periostin increases the capacity of MC3T3 cells to bind type-I collagen, fibronectin, laminin, tesnascin and vitronectin with respect to control cells. Thus, periostin overexpression is able to increase adhesion of MC3T3-E1 to these substrates by 6.38fold, 5.94-fold, 8.62-fold, 9.87-fold and 4.46-fold respectively. In the case of RAW 264.7 cells, overexpression of periostin only increased the binding to ECM components such as type-I collagen and tenascin (3.18-fold and 3.56-fold compared to control cells, Fig. 2b). Since overexpression of periostin clearly altered the adhesion profile of MC3T3-E1 cells to more ECM components than in the case of RAW264.7 cells we focused our work in the effect of periostin on the pre-osteoblastic cell line. In this sense, we isolated individual clones of MC3T3-E1 transfectans and centered the following studies in a clone that showed 41-fold periostin overexpression over control cells, as assayed by qRT-PCR (clone P3). This clone P3 also showed differences in the adhesion profile to different ECM components, however, we did not detected alterations in

growth rate when compared to control cells (S1 and S2 Figs). To examine whether downregulation of periostin in MC3T3-E1 cells could induce effects contrary to those observed by its overexpression, we carried out RNA interference by using gene specific shRNAs. Cells undergoing interference showed a considerable reduction in their adhesive properties towards type-1 collagen and fibronectin, the two ECM components mainly affected by the overexpression of periostin. This result reinforces the influence of periostin in the adhesion properties of MC3T3-E1 cells (S3 Fig).

Fig. 2. Adhesion profiles of MC3T3-E1 and RAW 264.7 stable transfectants on extracellular matrix proteins. Presence of periostin modifies the adhesion profile of MC3T3-E1 (a) and RAW 264.7 (b) cells to different ECM components. Col I, type I collagen; Col II, type II collagen; Col IV, type IV collagen; FN, fibronectin; LN, laminin; TN, tenascin; VN, vitronectin. Y-axis, relative data refers to fluorometry (485/530nm excitation/emission filters) with blank subtraction (adhesion on BSA). Student t test (p < 0.05, *; p < 0.01, **; p < 0.005, ***).

Periostin reduces migration capacity of MC3T3-E1 cells.

Periostin is strongly up-regulated after tissue injury and that is involved in early events of bone fracture repair, recruitment of progenitors, osteoblast differentiation and bone formation [10,43]. With this in mind, we wanted to investigate whether periostin overexpression could affect MC3T3-E1 migratory abilities. To this end, we employed the Culture silicone inserts from IBIDI[®] which are suitable for using upon different
substrates. These inserts define gaps of 500 µm at the time of cell plating and migration can be monitored at different incubation times. Bearing in mind the previous results from the adhesion assays and particularly in the specific profile observed for the periostin overexpressing clone P3 (S1 Fig.). To evaluate migration, we employed uncoated dishes that were overnight coated with either type-1 collagen or fibronectin. Results indicate that MC3T3-E1 cells overexpressing periostin showed a lower migratory capacity when they migrate on these two substrates (Fig 3a; S1 and S2 movies). On fibronectin, MC3T3-E1 cells overexpressing periostin moved an average rate of 14.14 µm/h, whereas control cells moved at 21.52 µm/h (Fig. 3b). In the case of type-I collagen-coated wells, average rate of MC3T3-E1 cells overexpressing periostin cells was 18.45 µm/h, and 34.62 µm/h in the case of control MC3T3-E1 cells (Fig. 3b). Additionally, we also examined the migratory capacity of MC3T3-E1 cells using standard culture dishes commonly employed for wound healing assays (untreated) with the finding that MC3T3-E1 cells overexpressing periostin moved in an average rate of 3.19 µm/h over 8 h, which is significantly lower than the rate observed for control cells (6.72 µm/h)(Fig. 3; S3 movie). It is important to note that proliferation rate of control cell line and clone P3 is very similar with a doubling time of approximately 23h (S2 Fig.). Taking together, these data suggest that presence of periostin could facilitate the attachment of bone remodeling cells to appropriate locations.

Fig. 3. Periostin overexpressiong compromises migration properties of MC3T3-E1 cells. (a) MC3T3-E1 periostin-overexpressing (P) and control cells (C) were allowed to migrate simultaneously over a 500 μ m gap in standard culture dishes commonly employed for wound healing assays (untreated) or wells coated with type-I collagen or

fibronectin. Pictures at starting (t=0 h), 4 h, 8 h, 12 h, and 16h time points are included. Starting point is indicated with a straight blue line and final points with a dotted line: yellow for MC3T3-E1 clone P3 cells and red for control cells. (b) Graphical representation of migration rate measured at 8 h from three independent experiments. Student t test (p < 0.05, *; p < 0.01, **; p < 0.005, ***).

Periostin overexpression influences expression of genes implicated in cell adhesion and migration, and in bone remodelling

It is widely accepted that periostin alters cell behavior in different cell types and in most of the cases it is thought to take place through extracellular matrix remodeling processes. We wanted to know which are the main changes that periostin overexpression produced at the level of gene expression using the MC3T3-E1 clone P3 generated in this work. Gene expression differences between P3 clone and control cells were evaluated by RNA hybridization in a GC Mouse Gene 2.0 Array and using the platform GeneChip® from Affymetrix. The overall results are shown as Supplementary Table 1 (logFC1_P3vsC) and the most important differences can be seen in Fig. 4 (logFC2_P3vsC). Of note, Postn, the gene encoding for periostin, is the highest overexpressed gene in clone P3 (logFC_P3vsC = 5.43), followed by Sparcl1 (3.22) and Gm7361 (3.11). By contracts, Rgs5 is the more repressed gene in clone P3 (-3.56), followed by Tigit (-2.87). A preliminary functional analysis of the targets was performed with the list included as S1 Table using the Ingenuity Pathway Analysis platform from Qiagen®. A summary with the Top Canonical Pathways and the Top Diseases and Bio Functions of the analyzed data is shown as Table 1. Osteoblasts are known to participate in connective tissue development and especially in skeletal development and function. They are also characterized for being movable and proliferative cells during their physiological function. For what it is reflected in Table 1, periostin overexpression is also able to modify these characteristics by altering gene expression. It is noteworthy that no substantial differences were observed among genes involved in bone differentiation such as alkaline phosphatase (Alpl), runt related transcription factor 2 (Runx2), type-1 collagen alpha 1 (Col1a1), integrin binding sialoprotein (Ibsp) or osteocalcin (Bglap).

Fig. 4. Microarray analysis in MC3T3-E1 periostin overexpressing cells and control MC3T3-E1 cells. Heat map represents the relative expression levels of selected genes (logFC2_P3vsC) as determined by hybridization with GeneChip Mouse Gene 2.0 Array. Left column indicates gene name and Right column indicates logFC_P3vsC value.

Table 1: Ingenuity Pathway analysis

data from logFC1_P3vsC (Supplementary fig. S1)

Top Canonical Pathways	p-value	Ratio
Hepatic fibrosis/hepatic stellate cell activation	2.04E-08	15/161 (0.093)
Agranulocyte Adhesion and Diapedesis	1.22E-04	9/126 (0.071)
Caveolar-mediated Endocytosis signaling	3.98E-04	6/64 (0.094)
Epithelial adherens junction signaling	3.72E-04	7/131 (0.053)
Acute phase response signaling	4.04E-04	7/133 (0.053
Top Diseases and Bio Functions	p-value	# Molecules
Molecular and Cellular Functions		
Cellular Movement	1,12E-08 - 5,98E-03	67
Cellular Development	1,14E-08 - 5,98E-03	86
Cellular Growth and Proliferation	1,14E-08 - 5,98E-03	86
Cell-To-Cell Signaling and interaction	4,57E-07 - 5,98E-03	52
Cell Death and Survival	5,98E-06 - 5,98E-03	85
Physiological System Development and Function		
Skeletal and Muscular System Development and Function	1,12E-08 - 5,98E-03	54
Connective Tissue Development and Function	1,14E-08 - 5,98E-03	42
Tissue Development	1,14E-08 - 5,98E-03	73
Cardiovascular System Development and Function	1,43E-06 - 5,98E-03	53
Organismal Development	1,43E-06 - 5,98E-03	72
Diseases and Disordes		
Cancer	2.51E-11 – 5.98E-03	175
Gastrointestinal Disease	2.51E-11 – 3.20E-03	112

Metabolic Disease	1.40E-09 – 4.22E-03	49
Endocrine system Disorders	1.49E-09 -1.74E-09	40
Immunological Disease	1.49E-09 – 5.35E-03	44

Following genomic analysis we wanted to examine the effect of these differences at the protein level. To this end, we carried out western-blots analysis using specific antibodies in order to examine if protein expression reflected changes at the genomic level. In this regard, we found that MC3T3-E1 cells overexpressing periostin showed the presence of a immunoreactive band corresponding to the growth factor IGFBP-5 whereas this protein is absent in control cell lines (Fig. 5a). Similar results were also observed in the case of the purinergic receptor p2x ligand-gated ion channel p2rx7 where both forms glycosilated and unglycosilated were detected in clone P3 of MC3T3-E1 cells but were absent in the control cells (Fig. 5a). Of note, the leukemia inhibitory factor receptor (LIFR) was detected in clone P3 extracts as bands of approximately 60 kDa. However, this band was absent in extracts obtained from control cells (Fig. 5a). Apparently, this band corresponds to a non-functional truncated form of the receptor (190 kDa). Protein expression of one of the members of the SIBLING family of integrins, DMP-1, which is important for the correct development of teeth or bones was also examined. DMP-1 protein is present in extracts from periostinoverexpressing cells but absent in extracts obtained from control cells, which correlates with the data obtained at RNA level (S1 Table). No apparent changes in protein levels were detected in the case of ADAM23, a membrane anchored protein involved in cellular adhesion processes.

Figure 5. Western-blots detection of proteins whose genes are differentially expressed upon periostin overexpression. a) Proteins detected are indicated on the left and, on the right, molecular weight of detected bands. P2rx7: arrows indicate glycosilated form (top) and unglycosilated form (bottom). LIFR: the truncated form of 60 kDa is shown. b) Levels of p-Akt and p-Erk. C, control cells. P, periostin overexpressing cells.

Periostin downstream effectors after integrin interaction include among others, the Akt/PKB signaling pathway. Activation of Akt and Erk dependent signalling pathways downstream periostin are shown in Fig. 5b. The Akt periostin-dependent pathway seems not to be activated by periostin overexpression since both cell extracts, periostin-expressing cells and control cells, showed similar levels of phosphorylated Akt. However, periostin overexpression is able to reduce the phosphorylation levels of Erk in this cell line (Fig. 5b).

Discussion

Matricellular proteins play a pivotal role in tissue homeostasis and in different pathological processes. Among these proteins, periostin is a member of the fascilin-1 family of proteins with known functions in wound repair, bone and teeth morphogenesis and remodeling, oncology, cardiovascular diseases, asthma and in several other inflammatory settings [3,7,44]. Periostin importance in bone and teeth metabolism has been underlined after generation of periostin-null mice [11]. In relationship with postnatal teeth development, periostin expression is restricted to the PDL [2,11], and to

the subodontoblast layer [27]. Moreover, it has been also proposed that periostin helps hPDL cells to survive after chronic exposure to periodontal pathogens and proinflammatory cytokines [31]. In all these cases, periostin is able to induce changes in fibroblasts aimed to increase the proliferation rates and to modify migration patterns through interaction with integrins or laminin [26]. In fact, it is generally accepted that periostin increases proliferation and migration rates in different cellular settings in which fibroblasts or fibroblast-like cells are involved [20,24,26,31,32]. In this work we investigated if periostin overexpression could affect cell behavior of osteoblast-like cells. We have observed that the presence of some ECM components stimulates MC3T3-E1 adhesion when periostin is overexpressed. Periostin clearly increases the capacity of this cell line to adhere to type-1 collagen or fibronectin coated surfaces which are known substrates that stimulate MC3T3-E1 cell attachment [41,45]. Our results clearly indicate that periostin hampers migratory capacities of MC3T3-E1 cells on particular ECM substrates and also in cell culture dishes commonly employed to perform wound healing assays. It has been previously shown that periostin also affects odontoblast proliferation and mineralization [27]. Thus, it could be speculated that periostin functions in bone remodeling process may be different depending on the cell type that express the protein. In this regard and contrary to the enhanced migration induced in fibroblast by periostin, invasion and migration capacities of cancer cells may be also negatively affected by the presence of periostin [33,46].

Taking advantage of the generation of a periostin overexpressing MC3T3-E1 cell line, we were able to create a list of genes directly influenced by constant endogenous high levels of periostin using RNA array hybridization. It is noteworthy that a considerable number of genes are involved in cell adhesion, migration and bone

metabolism. It is important to underline that none of the factors that are involved in positive or negative regulation of periostin expression [44] have shown significant differences in our analysis (logFC P3vC > 1). For that reason, the main differences in gene expression, and in cellular behavior, may be attributable only to periostin overexpression. Furthermore, some of the genes that have been described to be influenced by periostin expression show no important differences. Thus, sclerostin (sost) mRNA inhibition in bone has been associated with elevated expression of periostin after axial compression [9] whereas our data showed that periostin overexpression in MC3T3-E1 cells barely modifies sost expression (logFC P3vC = 0.3). Similarly, we did not detect differences in MMP2 expression when MMP2 mRNA and activity has been shown to be induced by periostin [47] either in isolated PDLs or in an experimental orthodontic tooth movement [48]. These aspects strongly suggest that effects due to periostin expression could depend on cell the type and on the existence of certain grade of mechanical stress. MC3T3-E1 cells are known to go into a differentiation process towards an osteogenic phenotype under different stimuli. This process has been previously characterized and several genes have been described as bona fide bone formation markers [35,49,50,51,52]. We have looked into our array data for the differences shown for these markers after periostin-overexpression in MC3T3-E1 cells and found no significant differences, i. e. alkaline phosphatase (Alpl)(logFC P3vC = 0.04), Runx2 (logFC P3vC = 0.24); Col1a1 (logFC P3vC = 0.04), Runx2 (logFC P3vC = 0.04); Col1a1 (logFC P3vC = 0.04), Runx2 (logFC P3vC = 0.04); Col1a1 (logFC P3vC = 0.04); Col10.29), sialoprotein (Ibsp)(logFC P3vC = 0.2), osteocalcin (Bglap)(logFC P3vC = 0.05). Taking together, these data somehow indicates that this cell line is not following a differentiation process upon periostin overexpression.

We examined some of the genes altered by periostin overexpression based on their participation on teeth development. Thus, p2rx7 belongs to the family of ATPgated p2x receptors and null-animals showed phenotypes with diminished inflammatory response, deficiencies in IL-1ß release and also skeketal abnormalities [53,54]. P2rx7 might be also involved in astrocyte adhesion by increasing intracellular calcium through a functional link with $\alpha\nu\beta3$ in a process stimulated by the glycoprotein Thy-1 [55]. IGFBP-5 is one of the intermediates of IGF-1 and IGF-11 actions in many tissues. IGFBP-5 is the most conserved IGFBP across species and was identified as an essential regulator of physiological processes in bone, kidney and mammary gland [56]. In relation with tooth movement, resorption and repair, IGFBP-5 is suggested to be involved in the resorption-repair sequence after orthodontic procedure [57]. Additionally, IGFBP-5 expression has also been implicated in controlling cellular adhesion, cell survival and cell migration in a breast cancer cell line [58]. The LIF receptor (LIFR) belongs to the hematopoietic cytokine receptor family and its ligand (LIF) belongs to the interleukin-6 (IL-6) family of cytokines which are essential for development and life [59]. LIFR downregulation is involved in the induction of cell migration, invasion and metastatic colonization of breast cancer cells [60] and LIFR presence is important for maintenance of pluripontecy of embryonic cells [61]. Interestingly, we detected this receptor as a main band of 60 kDa when the expected size is of about 190 kDa. This 60 kDa band corresponds to a truncated form of the receptor also identified in the differentiation processes towards neuronal lineage or testicular maturation [62,63]. DMP-1 is a known marker of odontoblasts differentiation since it is involved in the mineralization process and in calcium and phosphate metabolism [64,65]. Mechanical loading stimulates expression of both, periostin [9,66] and DMP-1 [67]. In this work we show that periostin overexpression increases DMP-1

levels. Thus, it can be suggested that one of the mechanisms for DMP-1 induction after mechanical stimuli depends on the presence of periostin. In support of this idea, low levels of DMP-1 are detected in dentin of periostin-deficiente mice [27]. Periostin downstream effectors are mainly derived from periostin interaction with surface proteins. In this sense, periostin binds through its FAS-1 domains to the integrins $\alpha v\beta 3$, $\alpha\nu\beta5$ and $\alpha\delta\nu\beta4$, enhancing cell proliferation, survival, migration and metastasis, and involving FAK, Rho/PI3-kinase and Akt/PKB signaling pathways [20,68,69,70]. In this sense, we did not observed changes in Akt activation whereas a reduction on Erk activation was clear after periostin overexpression. It is interesting to note that Akt activation can be considered also a marker towards an osteogenic phenotype since Akt phosphorylation is the molecular switch for TGFbeta1-induced osteoblastic differentiation of MC3T3-E1 cells [50]. Erk is an important factor in the regulation of cell migration [71], and reduction of Erk phosphorylation levels may underlie the inhibitory effects on cell migration upon periostin overexpression described in this work. The effect of periostin upon Erk phosphorylation may depend on cell type or cell treatment. For instance, low levels of periostin has been associated to high levels of Erk phosphorylation in lysophosphatidic acid-treated osteosarcoma cells [72].

In summary, in this work we provide new insights into the participation of periostin in the physiology of osteoblasts-like cells. Further work is needed to solve whether periostin is able to directly regulate same effects in vivo under physiological conditions. Meanwhile our data indicate that periostin alters gene expression of very relevant functions related to bone remodeling independently of other stimuli, such as inflammatory cytokines or mechanical stress.

Author contributions statement

Conceived and designed the experiments: JC, SC, AJO. Performed the experiments: TC,

CGV, LS, TF. Analyzed data: EG-C, FDC, JC, SC, AJO. Wrote the manuscript: SC,

AJO. All authors reviewed the manuscript.

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Supporting Information

S1 Fig.. MC3T3-E1 periostin-overexpressing clones and adhesion profile of clone

P3. (a) Western-blot for periostin detection of selected clones. (b) qRT-PCR for periostin expression of selected clones. c) Adhesion profile of periostin-overexpressing MC3T3-E1 clone P3. Adhesion profile of MC3T3-E1 periostin-overexpressing clone P3 cells compared to control cells (transfected with and empty vector) to different ECM components. Col I, type I collagen; Col II, type II collagen; Col IV, type IV collagen; FN, fibronectin; LN, laminin; TN, tenascin; VN, vitronectin. Y-axis, relative data refers

to fluorometry (485/530nm excitation/emission filters) with blank substraction. Student t test (p < 0.05, *; p < 0.01, **; p < 0.005, ***).

S2 Fig.. Growth rate of control and P3 clone MC3T3-E1 cells. Estimated growth rates (cell doubling time) were 22.9 h for control cells and 23.8 h for clone P3 cells. Regression value for each cell line is given as R^2 .

S3 Fig.3. Adhesion profiles of MC3T3-E1 periostin shRNA transfected cells. a) Western-blot detecting periostin in cell lysates and conditioned medium from periostin shRNA transfected cells (Sh) compared to MC3T3-E1 cells transfected with an empty vector (C). b) Downregulation of periostin modifies the adhesion profile of MC3T3-E1 cells towards type-1 collagen (COLI) and fibronectin (FN). Y-axis, relative data refers to fluorometry (485/530nm excitation/emission filters) with blank substraction. Student t test (p < 0.05, *; p < 0.01, **; p < 0.005, ***).

S1 Table. Identified genes $logFC_P3vC > 1$

S1 Movie. Cell migration on a fibronectin-coated dish.

S2 Movie. Cell migration on a type-1 collagen-coated dish

S3 Movie. Cell migration on an untreated dish.