

Titanium

Osteoblast - like Cells

	1 .	1 .	2 .	1 .	2 .	3 .	4
	5 .	6 .	7 .	1 .	8 .	1 .	1
1			, 2			, 3	
	4		, 5 ()		, 6		
	7				, 8		
	I.			oxidation		electrochemical oxidation	
Titanium				가	8.		
	가			Titanium implant			
			1.	osseointegration			
Titanium corrosion						osseointegration	
				implant			
	2. Titanium			osseointegration			
						9,10.	implant
		3.					HA
				coating			가
				titanium plasma spray			
Titanium	가 가			11-13.		sandblasting	acid
	oxide layer			etching		가	
	. Titanium			microtexture			
oxide layer	5nm		non -	osseointegration			가
stoichiometric TiO ₂							
amorphous			2,4.	roughness	topography가	in vitro	
titanium oxide				- subcellular biomolecule			
				, cell attachment, cell proliferation, cell			
가	5-7.		thermal	differentiation, protein synthesis -			

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removal torque 가 24
bone contact area 가
14-30. sandblasting
가 osseointegration

HBSS 3
osteoblast - like
cells 0.05% trypsin - 0.02% EDTA

implant loading

31. 30
2

2. Titanium disc

implant
implant serum, tissue
fluide
microstructure 가

15mm,
3mm pure titanium disc

가 focal attachment
phenotypic expression
integrin receptors
signal transduction
32,33.

(1) machined(M) (2)
sandblasted with Al₂O₃ (MB) (3) sand -
blasted and etched (MBE) (4) blasted and
etched following thermal oxidation at 400
(O - 400) (5) blasted and etched following
thermal oxidation at 600 (O - 600) (6)
blasted and etched following thermal oxi -
dation at 800 (O - 800).

titanium thermal oxi -
dation oxide layer
가

Sandblast
가 50 μm Al₂O₃ 5kgf/cm²
Etching NH₄OH : H₂O₂ : H₂O
1:1:5 90

II.

1 Thermal oxi -
dation
3 × 10⁻⁶Torr

1.

osteoblast - like cells
100g 가
MEM(minimal essen -
tial medium) syringe
10%

oxidation
400 , 600 , 800 2
10 /min
ethanol 5
DDW 5

FBS(fetal bovine serum) 1%
- MEM 24

24 well plate
EO gas

3. Titanium disc

Disc
filometer
2

- MEM 1ml 가 1, 3, 7

pro -

4. Osteoblast like cells

osteoblast like cells
disc 1 × 10⁵ cell, 100μℓ
- MEM 1ml 가
37, 5% CO₂ 4
, 8, 24

6. SEM

7 PBS(phosphate
buffer solution) 0.01M HBSS
2.5% glutaraldehyde 60
1% osmium tetroxide 2
critical point drying gold sput -
ter coating . SEM
osteoblast like cells

hemocytometer

7.

0.02%EDTA 30
0.05% trypsin -
hemocytometer

Mann - Whitney test(P<0.05)

Wilcoxon signed rank test(P<0.05)

5. Osteoblast like cells

III.

Osteoblast like cells disc 6.4 ×
10⁴cell, 100μℓ 4, 1.

Table 1. Measurements of surface roughness(μm) on two sample discs from each group.

Group	Ra ± SD	Rq ± SD	Rt ± SD
Machined	0.28 ± 0.073 ⁺	0.37 ± 0.10	2.12 ± 0.90
Sandblasted	0.75 ± 0.075	0.98 ± 0.078	6.32 ± 0.64
Blasted and etched	0.84 ± 0.094	1.06 ± 0.12	6.29 ± 0.76
Oxidation at 400	0.80 ± 0.074	1.00 ± 0.091	4.84 ± 2.16
Oxidation at 600	0.88 ± 0.065	1.11 ± 0.084	6.85 ± 0.70
Oxidation at 800	0.84 ± 0.026	1.05 ± 0.060	6.07 ± 1.28

⁺: means ± SD

Ra : mean height deviation from peak to valley

Rq : root mean square value of the surface departures

Rt : extreme value, the distance between the highest peak and the lowest valley

Table 2. Effect of Titanium Disc Surface on Cell Attachment(%)

Group	Time(hours)		
	4hr	8hr	24hr
Machined	26.98 ± 7.67 ⁺	83.45 ± 2.96	73.58 ± 7.21
Sandblasted	33.30 ± 4.09	74.14 ± 11.10	65.09 ± 8.85
Blasted and etched	29.75 ± 9.54	74.19 ± 15.75	50.77 ± 14.38
Oxidation at 400	42.20 ± 15.72	79.15 ± 4.83	60.39 ± 24.85
Oxidation at 600	29.99 ± 15.56	79.18 ± 4.20	74.82 ± 8.86
Oxidation at 800	34.48 ± 16.57	66.61 ± 14.35	69.89 ± 10.51

+: mean ± SD

Table 3. Effect of Titanium Disc Surface on Cell Proliferation(×10⁴cell)

Group	Time(days)		
	1d	3d	7d
Machined	3.12 ± 0.56 ⁺	9.68 ± 1.05	15.40 ± 1.24
Sandblasted	1.52 ± 0.55	7.40 ± 1.28	10.85 ± 1.65 [#]
Blasted and etched	1.52 ± 0.42	8.59 ± 1.96	14.55 ± 1.89
Oxidation at 400	3.04 ± 0.29	7.44 ± 1.96	14.50 ± 1.32
Oxidation at 600	3.73 ± 0.46	8.44 ± 1.88	13.85 ± 1.86
Oxidation at 800	2.48 ± 0.72	10.93 ± 1.09	10.25 ± 1.17 ^{*#}

+: mean ± SD

* no significantly difference at P<0.05, 3day versus 7day

significantly difference at P<0.05, versus machined surface

Machined surface Ra 0.28μm
0.7 - 0.9μm

2. Osteoblast like cells 가 O - 800 3 MB

가 8 24 가 MBE 4. SEM 7 den - dritic extension

,가 가 100 μ l disc
 가 1ml 가 4
 white spot osteoblast like
 cells 4 disc
 . White spot plastic well
 24
 가 IV. 8
 implant가 osseointegra-
 tion 가 가
 , 가 titanium 가
 .¹⁷ 가
 osteoblast like cells 가
 가 Michaels Bowers
 microtopography roughness 14,15, Lincks 가
 sandblast 가
 blasting etching 16. Martin Cooper 가
 , oxide layer
 thermal oxidation 17,18. 가
 , machined surface 가 in animal study histomorphometric
 0.28 μ m 가 analysis implants - bone contact area
 , sandblasting 가 0.75 μ m 가 , removal torque가 가
 etching thermal oxi-
 dation 가 sandblasted sur-
 face 가 19 - 28. in vitro in vivo
 가
 . etching thermal implants가 osseointegration
 oxidation peak valley - Blood tissue fluid
 biomolecules ions
 local
 disc 1ml factors -
 가 disc 6,34.
 ALPase matrix syn-
 thesis, mineralization 가

osseointegration ^{47,48.} 가
^{17,35.} implants oxide layer Implant
 hydroxyl radicals
 가 implants
^{5,49.} Oxide layer
 implants 가 가
 가 implantopetal bone growth
 distance osteogenesis가 , implants
 shear stress
 가 implants titanium oxide layer가
^{40,50.}
 implants implantofugal bone growth contact thermal oxidation
 osteogenesis가 ^{27,36.} white oxide layer가
 SEM , hydrocarbon
 nodule .
 matrix vesicle ^{8.}
 가 ^{37.} Matrix vesicle implants ,
 가
 bonding implant ,
^{38,39.}
 Thermal oxidation oxide
 layer 가 , oxide crys-
 tallinity 가 ^{4,8,40.} Titanium oxide layer
 oxide morphology microstruc-
 ture microstruc-
 ture grain structure, chemical composition
^{2.}
 thermal oxidation oxide layer
 oxidation 가 가
^{8,51.} in
 thermal oxides anodic oxides vitro
 heterogeneous 가 , thermal oxidation osseointegration
 porosity morphology가 가
^{8.} Titanium oxide
 implant가
^{41 - 43.} Oxide layer 가 가
 corrosion resistance 가 , V.
 titanium ion ^{44 - 46.}
 가 porous
 metal ion 가 , 1. , machined sur -
 face Ra 0.28 μ m 가

2. Ra 0.7 - 0.9 μ m
가 , .
3. 가 .7
MB O - 800 .
4. 7 , den -
dritic extension
white spot . White spot
가 ,
5. oxide layer
가 .
V.

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(1)

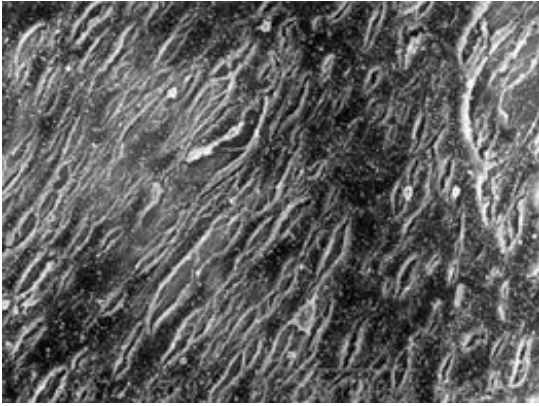


Figure 1

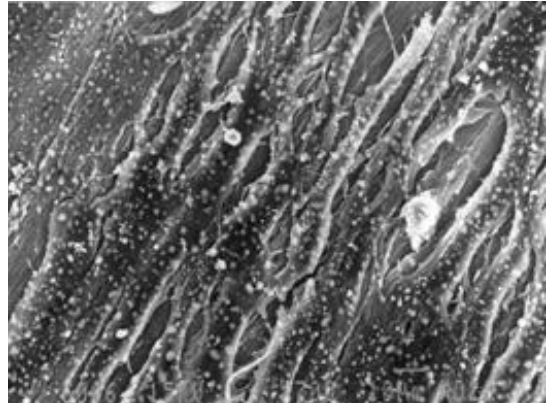


Figure 2

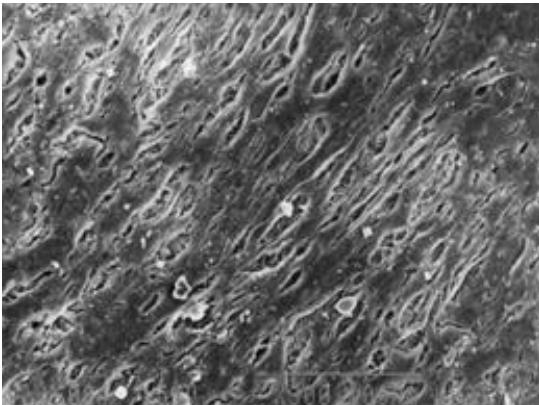


Figure 3

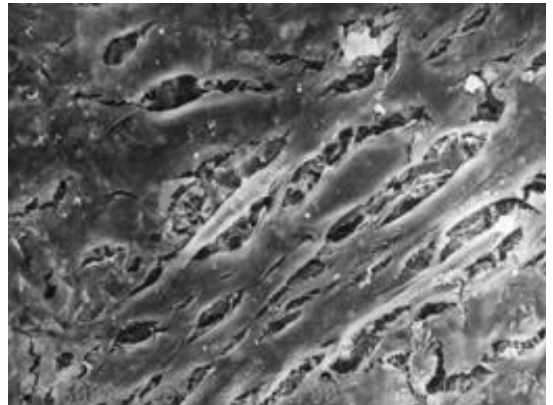


Figure 4

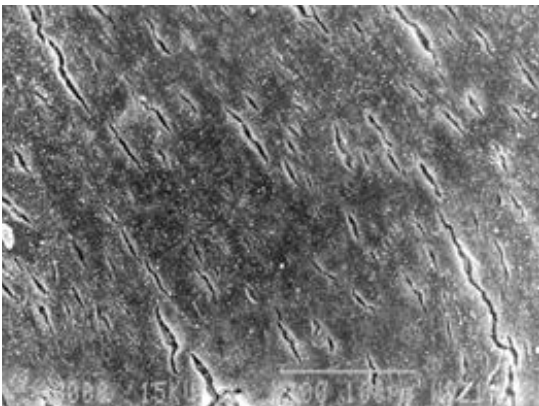


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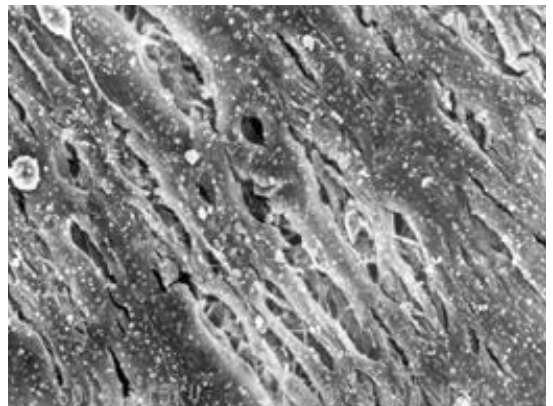


Figure 6

(II)



Figure 7

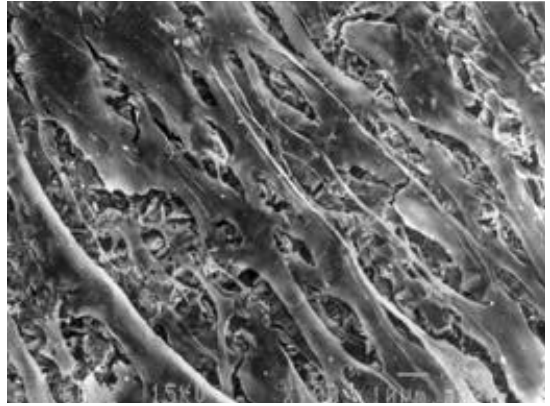


Figure 8

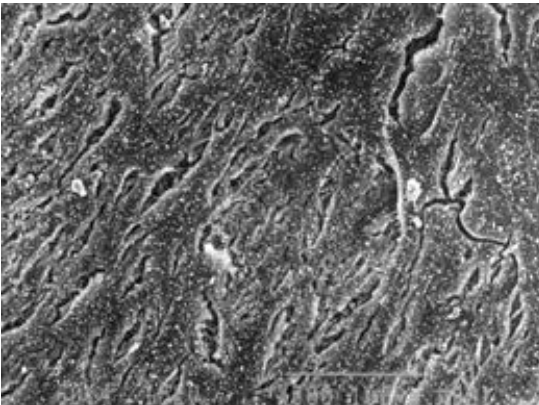


Figure 9

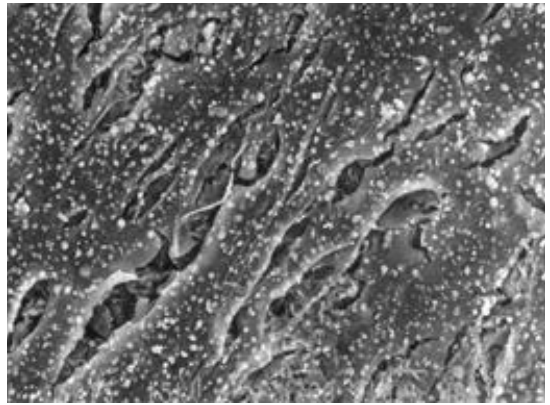


Figure 10

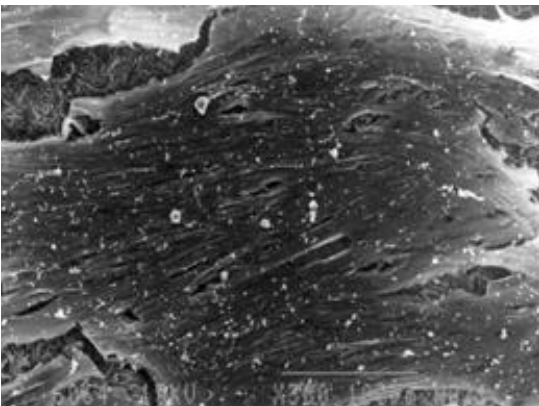


Figure 11

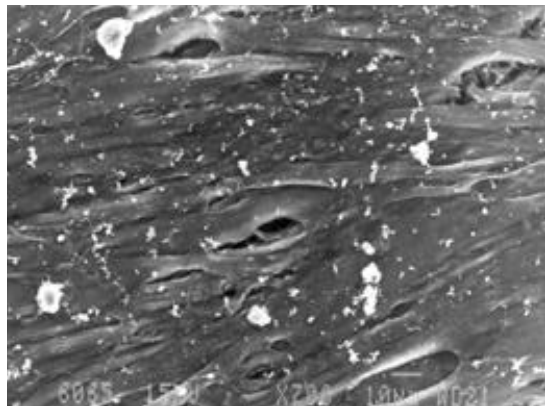


Figure 12

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Figure 1. Machined surface	(× 300)
Figure 2. Machined surface	(× 700)
Figure 3. Sandblasted surface	(× 300)
Figure 4. Sandblasted surface	(× 700)
Figure 5. Sandblasted and etched surface	(× 300)
Figure 6. Sandblasted and etched surface	(× 700)
Figure 7. Thermal oxidation at 400	(× 300)
Figure 8. Thermal oxidation at 400	(× 700)
Figure 9. Thermal oxidation at 600	(× 300)
Figure 10. Thermal oxidation at 600	(× 700)
Figure 11. Thermal oxidation at 800	(× 300)
Figure 12. Thermal oxidation at 800	(× 700)

The Effect of Titaniuml Surface Treatment on Osteoblast - Like Cell Attachment and Proliferation

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In clinical therapy, the current goal of dental implants is to enhance quantity and quality of osseointegration. Surface roughness and oxide structure are considered to

influence the behavior of adherent cells. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect of different surface treatment on cellular response. The attachment and proliferation of osteoblast - like cell on sand - blasted, sandblasted and etched, thermal oxidated surfaces have been compared. Sandblasting was done with Al₂O₃ particles (grain size of 50 μm), etching was processed with NH₄OH : H₂O₂ : H₂O (1:1:5) at 90 °C for 1 minute. Thermal oxidation was followed sandblasting and etching at 400 °C, 600 °C, 800 °C for 2 hours. Measurement of surface roughness after the different treatment did not show any differences of Ra value between treated surfaces. Cell attachment and proliferation were increased during experiment period, but no difference was observed. SEM evaluation revealed a similar pattern of osteoblast - like cells, well attached with dendritic extension and producing numerous matrix vesicles on cell surface. The results of this study showed that oxide layer alteration by thermal oxidation did not affect the attachment and proliferation of osteoblast - like cells. This suggests the possibility that the cellular responses are further influenced by surface roughness than titanium oxide structure.

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Key words : Surface treatment, Thermal