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2 ,

I. genetic Protein(BMP) 가  
6-8).

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, , , , , .  
, , , , , .  
1-3).

in vitro, in vivo  
가 9-13).

( , safflower,  
Carthamus tinctorius L.) 가 가

가 가  
4).

1987 Terranova가

가

가

adenosine diphos -

가 5). phate

Platelet Derived Growth Factor(PDGF),  
Insulin Growth Factor(IGF), Bone Morpho -

1998

14, 15).

가  
n - hexane chloro -  
form MeOH  
가  
20).  
n - hexane chloroform  
MeOH  
15).  
Sprague - Dawley rat  
가  
II.  
16 - 18).  
1997 1.  
, alkaline 1)  
phosphatase(ALP) activity가 가 300 - 350g  
Sprague - Dawley rat 30  
17). 1998  
가  
가 가 2)  
alkaline  
phosphatase(ALP) activity가 가  
16), 1998 가  
saf - M - W 가  
(n - hexane chloroform  
MeOH  
18), 1999 )  
가 (Figure 1).  
19). 2.  
1)  
가  
. 2000 , . 15

† , Ketalar, Yuhan Co  
‡ trephine bur, 3i, FL, USA

2 , 4 , 8 5

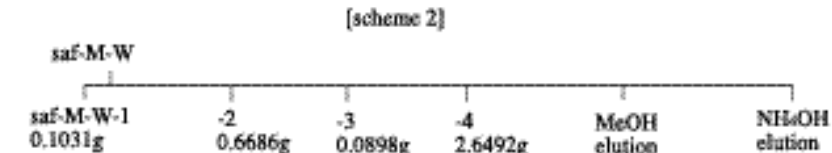
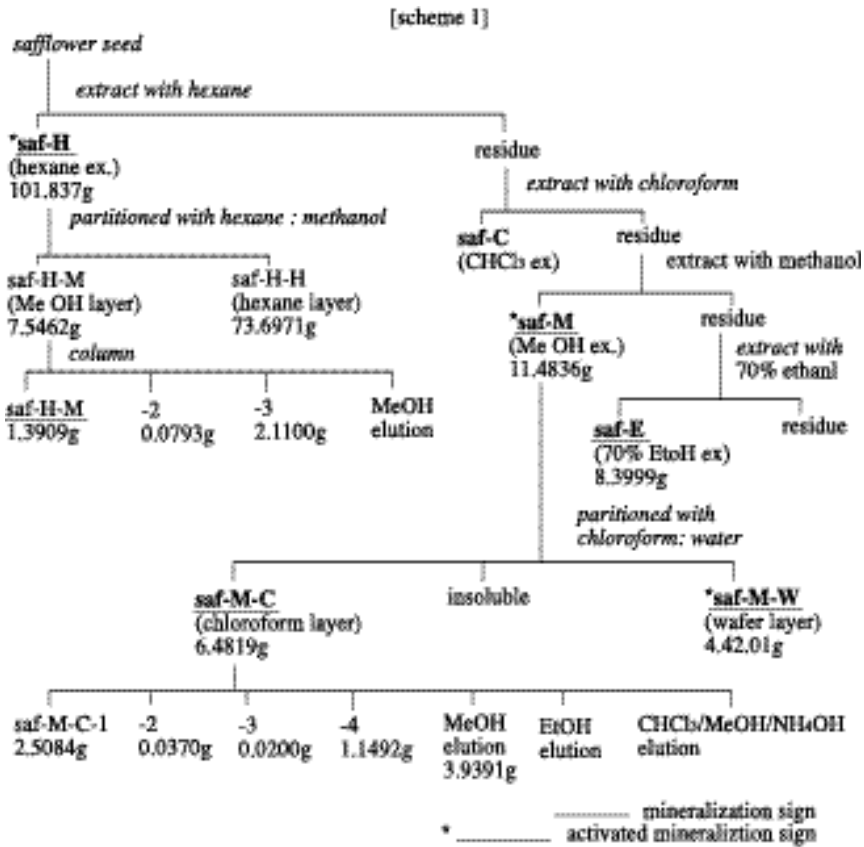


Figure 1. The method of safflower seed extracting

2) (50mg/ml)<sup>†</sup> . 8mm trephine bur<sup>‡</sup>  
 (70mg/kg) . 8mm  
 povidone iodine defect (Figure 6 - 7).  
 . 2% lido -  
 caine(1:10 epi. ) 50mg  
 Ethilon <sup>¶</sup>

<sup>¶</sup>Ethilon , Ethicon, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK

<sup>#</sup> Image - Pro Plu , Media Cybernetics, Silver Spring,

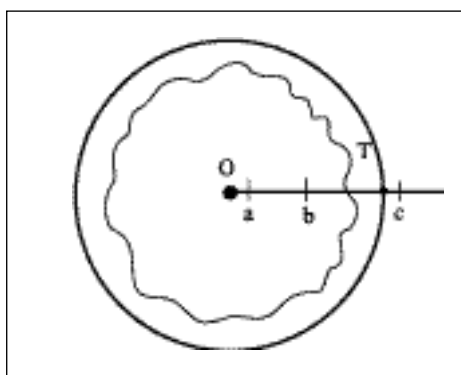
(Figure 2).

3) 0, 100, 0.4mm  
 10% formalin, 100, 8  
 5% nitric acid, 3 μm  
 Hematoxylin - 4 2mm  
 Eosin(H - E) 가 가

4) 100 Image Pro # ( μm<sup>2</sup>)  
 6) two way ANOVA ( )  
 test 가 t- (P<0.05).  
 III.

5) 70Kvp, 0.1, Dig - 1.  
 10cm Brain3dsp \* 1)

ora?<sup>§</sup>



$\overline{Oa} = \overline{OT} / 10$  : low densitometric reference area  
 $\overline{Tc} = \overline{OT} / 10$  : high densitometric reference area  
 $\overline{bT} = \overline{OT} / 2$  : Region of Interest  
 Relative bone fill(%) =  $(\overline{\text{mean}}(\overline{bT}) - \overline{\text{mean}}(\overline{Oa})) / \overline{\text{mean}}(\overline{Tc}) - \overline{\text{mean}}(\overline{Oa}) \times 100$

O : The center of defect

Figure 2. A schematic diagram depicting radiodensitometric analysis using computer assisted image analysis program

<sup>§</sup>Digora , Soredex, Orion Co., Helsinki, Finland.

\* Brain3dsp , NosDIAtech, Seoul, Korea

2  
가  
(Fig -  
ure 10).

4  
가  
(Figure 13 , Figure 14).

4  
가  
가  
(Figure 8, Figure 11).

8  
가  
(Figure 9, Figure  
15).

8  
가  
(Figure 12).

2)  
2  
가  
가  
(Figure 16, Figure 17).

Table 1. Histomorphometric analysis of new bone formation(Length)  
(mean ± standard deviation; n=5, μm)

	2Weeks	4Weeks	8Weeks
Control	102.91 ± 22.05	130.95 ± 39.24	181.53 ± 76.35
Exp.	178.29 ± 24.40*	242.62 ± 50.33*	240.36 ± 22.00

\*: Statistical significance between experimental and control group(P<0.05)

Control; Non - application of safflower seed extract

Exp.; Application of safflower seeds extract

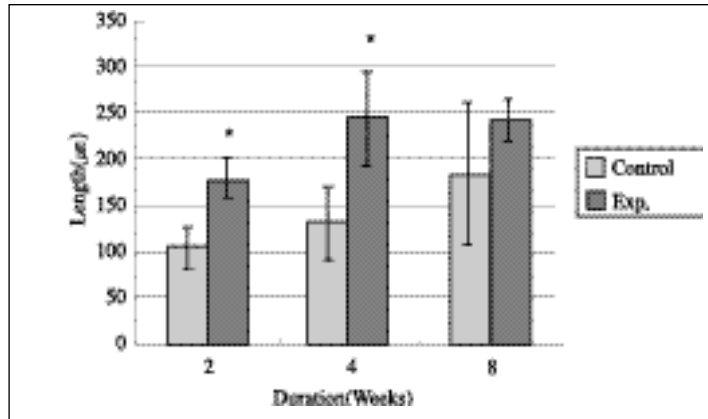


Figure 3. Histomorphometric analysis of newly formed bone length

Table 2. Histomorphometric analysis of new bone formation (Area) (mean  $\pm$  standard deviation; n=5,  $\mu\text{m}^2$ )

	2Weeks	4Weeks	8Weeks
Control	2962.06 $\pm$ 1284.48	5103.25 $\pm$ 1375.88	8046.02 $\pm$ 818.99
Exp.	10648.35 $\pm$ 1631.84*	9706.78 $\pm$ 1481.81*	12057.06 $\pm$ 3740.47*

\*: Statistical significance between experimental and control group (P<0.05)

Control; Non - application of safflower seed extract

Exp.; Application of safflower seeds extract

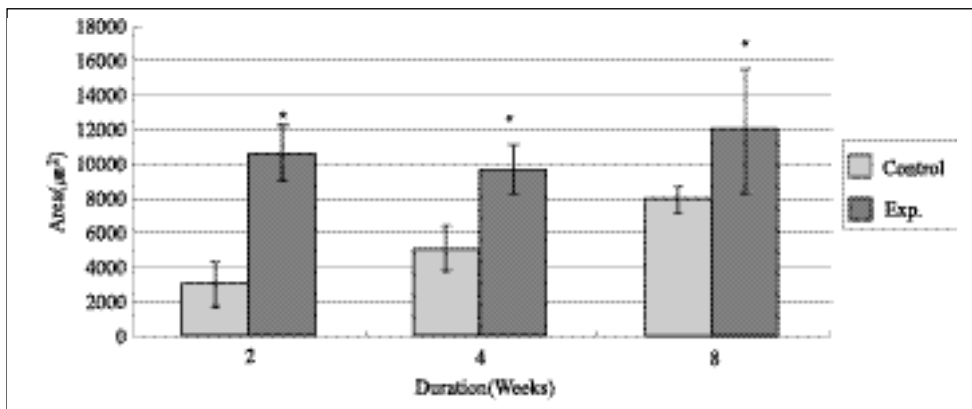


Figure 4. Histomorphometric analysis of newly formed bone area

2. 178.29  $\pm$  24.40 4 130.95  $\pm$  39.24, 242.62  $\pm$  50.33 8  
 1) 181.53  $\pm$  76.35, 240.36  $\pm$  22.00 ( ,  $\mu\text{m}$ ). 2 , 4  
 2 102.91  $\pm$  22.05, 8

Table 3. Radiodensitometric analysis  
(mean ± standard deviation; n=5, %)

	2Weeks	4Weeks	8Weeks
Control	14.26 ± 6.33	20.06 ± 9.07	22.99 ± 3.76
Exp.	*25.47 ± 4.33	26.61 ± 2.78	27.29 ± 1.54

\*: Statistical significance between experimental and control group(P<0.05)  
Control; Non - application of safflower seed extract  
Exp.; Application of safflower seeds extract

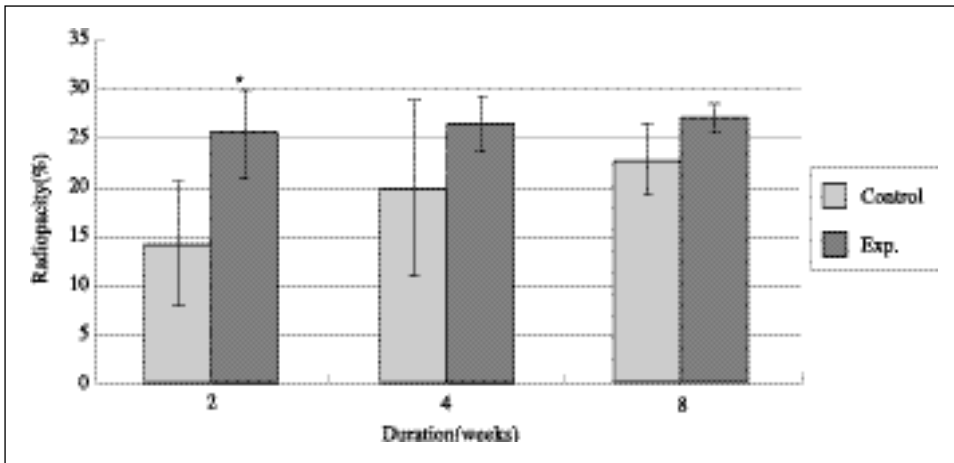


Figure 5. Radiodensitometric analysis of defect

(P<0.05)(Table 1, Figure 3).

2 14.26 ± 6.33, 25.47 ± 4.33 4  
20.06 ± 9.07, 26.61 ± 2.78 8  
22.99 ± 3.76, 27.29 ± 1.54 (

2)

, 2  
2962.06 ± 1284.48, 10648.35 ± 1284.48  
4 5103.25 ± 1375.88,

, %). 2  
(P<0.05)(Table 3, Figure 5).

9706.78 ± 1481.81 8  
8046.02 ± 818.99, 12057.06 ± 3740.47  
( , μm<sup>2</sup>).

2)  
2 (Figure18 - a), 4  
(Figure18 - b), 8 (Figure18 - c)

(P<0.05)(Table 2,

가

Figure 4).

3.

2 (Figure18 - d), 4 (Fig -  
ure18 - e), 8 (Figure18 - f)

가

1)

가

IV. chloroform, methanol, 70% ethanol, saf - H, saf - C, saf - M, saf - E hexane extract saf - H hexane methanol (saf - H - H) (saf - H - M) methanol extract saf - M chloroform(saf - M - C) water layer(saf - M - W), 가 insoluble layer .

가 4). (calcification nodule) silica gel column chromatography 가

21). 가 saf - M - W (calcification 5, 22). nodule) 가5 가 .

가 saf - M - W 가 . in vitro ALP activity가 가  $10^{-2}$ mg/ml .

in vitro, in vivo 가 9-13). 가

가 20) 가 50mg n - hexane chloroform Sprague - Dawley rat MeOH 가 1.7kg n - hexane



Freeman Turnbull <sup>23)</sup> .  
Tagaki Urist <sup>24)</sup> Sprague 8  
- Dawley rat 8mm ,  
4 5mm 12 가  
가  
<sup>25 - 28)</sup> 가

2 , 4

8

가

Schmitz <sup>29)</sup>  
8mm

가

. 10

bony peninsulas  
atite

. Hydroxyap -  
가

. 14

가

2

. 21

가

. 42

가

가

가

가

가

가

V.

가가

image plate type digital X - ray system  
 Digora  
 computer assisted image  
 analysis program  
 (Figure 2)

300 - 350g Sprague - Dawley rat  
 8mm  
 50mg  
 2, 4, 8

0, 100, 0.4mm  
 8

2mm

1.  
 2 102.91 ± 22.05, 178.29 ±  
 24.40 4 130.95 ± 39.24,  
 242.62 ± 50.33 8  
 181.53 ± 76.35, 240.36 ± 22.00  
 ( , μm). 2, 4

가 가  
 가

(P<0.05).

가  
 가

2.  
 2 2962.06 ± 1284.48,  
 10648.35 ± 1284.48 4  
 5103.25 ± 1375.88, 9706.78 ± 1481.81  
 8 8046.02 ± 818.99,  
 12057.06 ± 3740.47 ( , μ  
 m<sup>2</sup>). 2, 4, 8

가

(P<0.05).

3.

2 14.26 ± 6.33, 25.47 ± 4.33  
 4 20.06 ± 9.07, 26.61 ± 2.78  
 8 22.99 ± 3.76, 27.29 ±

1.54 ( , %). 2  
(P<0.05).

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가  
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## VI.

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, 27(4) : 867 - 882, 1997.
  18. , , , , , :  
: 28(4): 769 - 784, 1998.
  19. , , , , , , : 가  
, 29(2) : 297 - 310, 1999.
  20. :
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Figure 6. The calvarial defect was produced to measure 8 mm in diameter with a

(1)

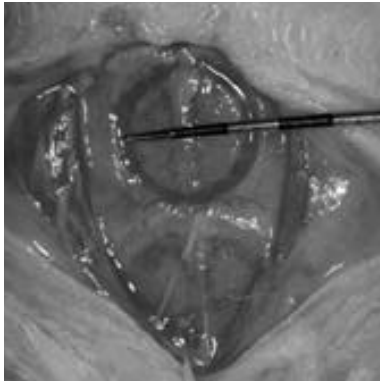


Figure 6. Defect formation

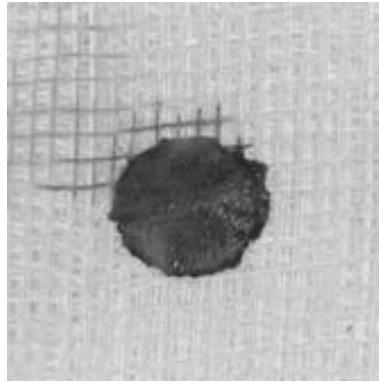


Figure 7. Removed bone



Figure 8. Control 4 weeks(H - E x10)

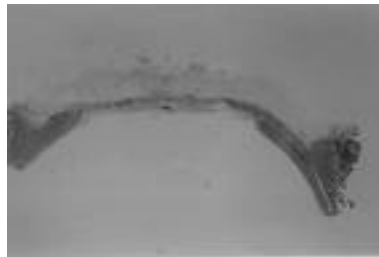


Figure 9. Experimental 4weeks(H - E x10)

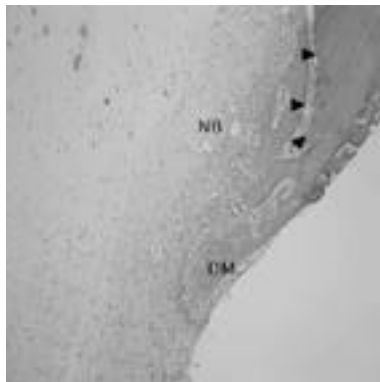


Figure 10. Control 2 weeks(H - E x100)

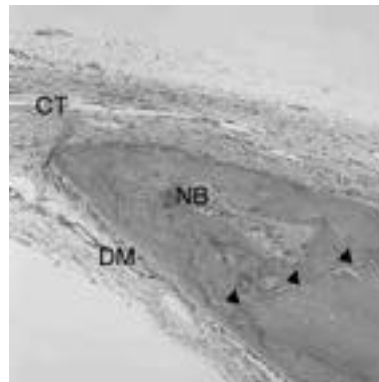


Figure 11. Control 4 weeks(H - E x100)

( II )

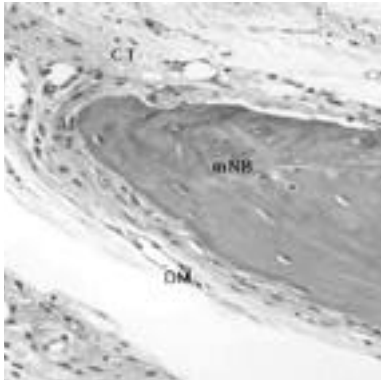


Figure 12. Control 8 weeks(H - E x400)

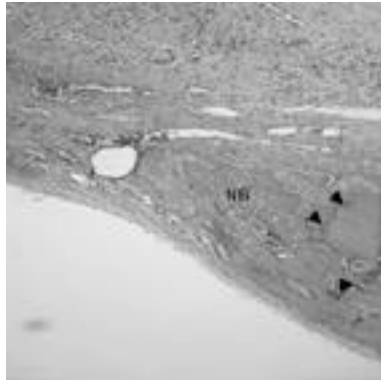


Figure 13. Exp. 2 weeks(H - E x

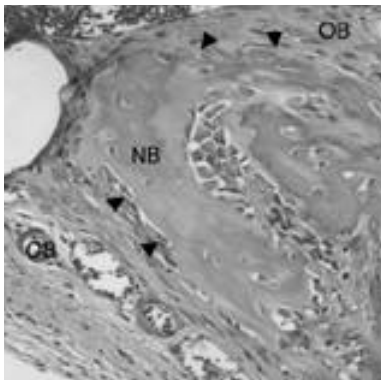


Figure 14. Exp. 2 weeks(H - E x400)

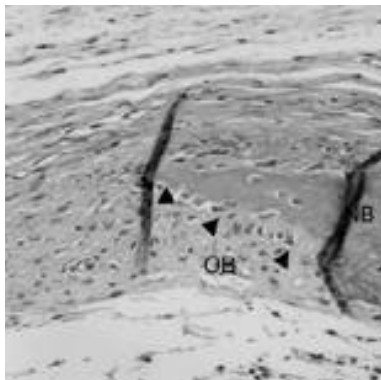


Figure 15. Exp. 4 weeks(H - E x400)

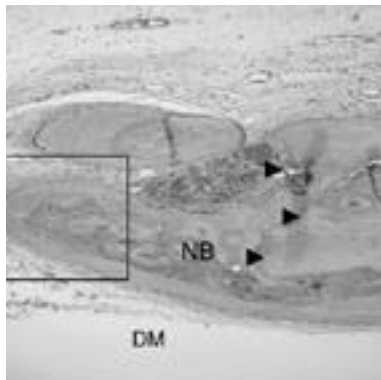


Figure 16. Exp. 8 weeks(H - E x100)

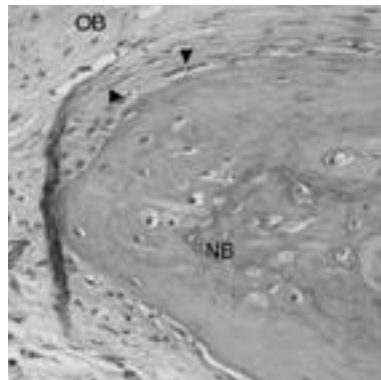


Figure 17. Exp. 8 weeks(H - E x400)

( III )

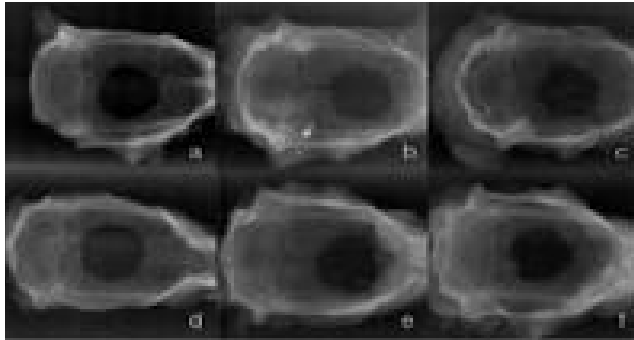


Figure 18. Digital images taken by Digora

trepine bur.

- Figure 7 Removed bone from the calvarial defect.
- Figure 8 Untreated control defect, 4 weeks after operation.(H - E  $\times$ 10)
- Figure 9. Safflower seed extract applied experimental defect, 4 weeks after operation.(H - E  $\times$ 10)
- Figure 10. Control group, 2 weeks after operation. Arrows indicate the interface between the existing bone and the newly formed bone. The new bone formed around the margin of defect and in the deep layer of the dura mater.(NB: new bone, DM: dura mater).(H - E  $\times$ 100)
- Figure 11. Control group, 4 weeks after operation. The dura mater and the periosteum were intact and well organized. Surrounding connective tissue was also well organized. Many osteoblasts are arranged on the side of dura mater(CT: connective tissue).(H - E  $\times$ 100)
- Figure 12. Control group, 8 weeks after operation. The newly formed bone matured(mNB: mature new bone).(H - E  $\times$ 400)
- Figure 13. Experimental group, 2 weeks after operation. Arrows indicate the interface between existing bone and newly formed bone.(H - E  $\times$ 100)
- Figure 14. Experimental group, 2 weeks after operation. Note diffuse distribution of osteoblasts and blood vessels in the near of new bone.(H - E  $\times$ 400)
- Figure 15. Experimental group, 4 weeks after operation. Osteoblasts was arranged in the outer margin of newly formed bone. Osteogenesis was still proceeding.(H - E  $\times$ 400)
- Figure 16. Experimental group, 8 weeks after operation. Arrows indicate the surface between existing bone and matured new bone.(H - E  $\times$ 100)
- Figure 17. Experimental group, 8 weeks after operation. Many osteoblasts are arranged on the newly formed bone margin. Osteogenesis seemed still proceeding.(H - E  $\times$ 400)
- Figure 18. Digital images taken by Digora<sup>2</sup>(a: control group, 2 weeks; b: control group, 4 weeks; c: control group, 8 weeks; d: experimental group, 2 weeks; e: experimental group, 4 weeks; f: experimental group, 8 weeks)



- Abstract -

## The Effect of Safflower Seed Extract on the Bone Formation of Calvarial Bone Model in Sprague Dawley rat

Sung - Tae Kim<sup>1</sup>, Gil - Ja Jhon<sup>2</sup>, So - Hyoun Lim<sup>2</sup>, Kyoo - Sung Cho<sup>1</sup>, Chong - Kwan Kim<sup>1</sup>, Seong - Ho Choi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Yonsei University  
Research Institute for Periodontal Regeneration

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Division of Molecular and Life Science, Ewha Womans University

The ultimate goal of periodontal therapy is the regeneration of periodontal tissue and repair of function. For more than a decade there have been many efforts to develop materials and methods of treatment to promote periodontal wound healing. Recently many efforts are concentrated on the regeneration potential of material used in oriental medicine. In some in vitro and in vivo experiments, there have been many evidences that these materials have an effect on bone regeneration.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate histologically and radiologically in Sprague - Dawley rats the effects of safflower seed extracts on the regeneration of the calvarial

defects surgically produced.

So in this study, the critical size defects were surgically produced in the calvarial bone of 30 Sprague - Dawley rats using the 8mm trephine bur. The safflower seed extract was applied into the defect of each rat in experimental group, whereas nothing was applied into the defect of each rat in control group. Rats were sacrificed at 2, 4, 8 weeks following operation and histomorphometric and radiodensitometric analysis were performed.

1. The newly formed bone length was  $102.91 \pm 22.05$ ,  $178.29 \pm 24.40$  at 2 week in the each control, experimental group,  $130.95 \pm 39.24$ ,  $242.62 \pm 50.33$  at 4 week and  $181.53 \pm 76.35$ ,  $240.36 \pm 22.00$  at 8 week (unit,  $\mu\text{m}$ ). In the 2, 4 week, there were statistically significant difference between control and experimental group ( $P < 0.05$ ).
2. The newly formed bone area was  $2962.06 \pm 1284.48$ ,  $10648.35 \pm 1284.48$  at 2 week,  $5103.25 \pm 1375.88$ ,  $9706.78 \pm 1481.81$  at 4 week,  $8046.02 \pm 818.99$ ,  $12057.06 \pm 740.47$  at 8 week (unit,  $\mu\text{m}^2$ ). In every week, there were statistically significant difference between control and experimental group ( $P < 0.05$ ).
3. The radiopacity was  $14.26 \pm .33$ ,  $25.47 \pm 4.33$  at 2 week,  $20.06 \pm 9.07$ ,  $26.61 \pm 2.78$  at 4 week,  $22.99 \pm 3.76$ ,  $27.29 \pm 1.54$  at 8 week (unit, %). In the 2 week, there was statistically significant difference between control and experimental group ( $P < 0.05$ ).

In conclusion, the results of the present study suggest that safflower seed extract

initially has an effect on the newly formed bone area, length and radiopacity when it is applied to the calvarial defect of Sprague - Dawley rat. Then. the material has an effect on newly formed bone area and length.

Key words : Periodontal regeneration, saf - flower seed , calvarial defect