

I.

11), , , ,

12)

가 in vitro 가 . Sapelli 13) ,

, polylactic

acid

1-8).

가

14). Muzzarelli 15)

chitosan ascorbate

9). (1 - 4, 2 - amino - 2 -
deoxy - - D - glucan)
(side chain)

800 - 1500 Kd hyaluronic acid

10).

가

가 ()

2)

3 1

PBS 3

15

1/3

2% (100 U/Mℓ ampicillin, 100 μg/Mℓ streptomycin (Gibco, USA))가 PBS

Klokkevold ¹⁶⁾ 5 1 x 1 x 1 mm³

35 mm (Nunc, Denmark)

5 6 가 30

17)

1% 10%

(FBS ; Gibco, USA) Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM ; Gibco, USA) 가

3

20 30

가 PBS 0.05% trypsin/0.53 mM EDTA (Gibco, USA) 1 Mℓ

가 37 , 5%

5 , 가

10% FBS가 DMEM 1 Mℓ

가 1000 rpm 10

II.

4 7

1.

2.

1)

0.1% 0.02, 0.2, 2 mg/

1) 0.02 2 mg/Mℓ

Mℓ 96 - microwell plate 96 - microwell plate

(Nunc, Denmark) 35 μℓ, 24 - microwell plate (Costar, USA) 60 μℓ 1 X 10⁴ 37 , 5%

Phosphate - 3, 6, 24 0.5, 1.5,

buffered saline (PBS ; Sigma, USA) 1 pus, Japan) (Olym -

. PBS 2
 0.05% trypsin/0.53 mM EDTA
 0.4% trypan blue (Gibco, USA)
 hemocytometer (Marienfeld, Germany)

가 MTT
 well 1/10 20 $\mu\ell$
 MTT (Dimethyl thiazol - 2 - YL - 2,5 -
 diphenyl tetrazolium bromide, Sigma, USA)
 가 37 , 5%
 3 MTT
 . DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxamide, Sigma,
 USA) 50 $\mu\ell$ 가 fumazon
 ELISA immunoplate (Nunc, Den -
 mark) ELISA reader (Emax
 precision microplate reader, Molecular
 Devices Corp, USA) 630 nm
 570 nm

2)

96 - microwell plate 1 X 10⁴
 . 3
 2, 7

MTT

3)

96 - microwell plate 1 X 10⁴
 37 , 5%
 . 4 7
 PBS 0.1% Triton - X
 100 (Sigma, USA) 50 $\mu\ell$ 가 37
 20 . 40 $\mu\ell$

alkaline phosphatase buffer (Sigma, USA)
 가 405 nm 1 2 p - NPP
 (p - nitrophenyl phosphate)

4)

0.02 2 mg/M ℓ 24 -
 microwell plate 3 X 10⁴

50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$ ascorbic acid (Sigma,
 USA), 10 mM - glycerophosphate (Sigma,
 USA), 10⁻⁷ M dexamethasone (Sigma,
 USA) DMEM 가 . 3
 21 .

가

가

Ca⁺⁺
 alizarin red

PBS 2

3% formalin - PBS 500 $\mu\ell$
 가 10
 PBS 2 2% alizarin
 red S (pH 4.1 4.3, Sigma, USA) 15
 3

X100

5)

4 6 , , ,

가

Student's t test (p<0.05)

III.

1.

가 (Photo 3), 2 mg/Mℓ

0.02

2 mg/Mℓ 96 - microwell plate 가 (Photo 4). 24

1 X 10⁴

0.5, 1.5, 3, 6, 24 , 2 , 7 (Photo 5).

7 (Photo 6)

30 가

(Photo 1) 3

(Photo 2). 24 . 0.02

70% 가 . mg/Mℓ 0.2 mg/Mℓ

3 가 2 mg/Mℓ 가

가 6 (Photo 7).

. 0.02 mg/Mℓ

Table 1. Number of periodontal ligament cells attached on chitosan coated well

Culture periods	Concentration of coated chitosan (mg/Mℓ)			
	0	0.02	0.2	2
0.5 hr	45 ± 4(100)	19 ± 6(42)	15 ± 2(33)**	96 ± 13(213)*
3 hr	1971 ± 210(100)	1284 ± 242(65)**	928 ± 189(47)*	122 ± 30(6)**
6 hr	3759 ± 403(100)	1788 ± 313(48)*	1547 ± 87(41)*	156 ± 34(4)*
24 hr	7288 ± 718(100)	5225 ± 344(72)	3484 ± 379(48)*	2347 ± 361(32)**

Values are mean ± SE of cells (n=4).

Values in parentheses are percentile ratio related to the cell number of the control.

Number of inoculated cells : 1 X 10⁴ cells

* : significantly different from the control by student's t test at p<0.05.

** : significantly different from the control by student's t test at p<0.01.

Table 2. MTT activity of periodontal ligament cells attached on chitosan coated well

Culture periods	Concentration of coated chitosan (mg/Mℓ)			
	0	0.02	0.2	2
0.5 hr	0.075 ± 0.004(100)	0.045 ± 0.002(60)**	0.035 ± 0.000(47)**	0 . 0 3 7 ±
0.002(49)**				
3 hr	0.066 ± 0.002(100)	0.048 ± 0.002(73)**	0.041 ± 0.001(62)**	0 . 0 3 1 ±
0.001(47)**				
6 hr	0.094 ± 0.006(100)	0.062 ± 0.007(66)*	0.058 ± 0.003(62)**	0 . 0 4 8 ±
0.003(51)**				
24 hr	0.118 ± 0.003(100)	0.089 ± 0.003(75)**	0.045 ± 0.006(38)**	0 . 0 3 3 ±
0.002(28)**				

Table 3. The proliferation of periodontal ligament cells on chitosan coated well

Culture periods	Concentration of coated chitosan(mg/Mℓ)			
	0	0.02	0.2	2
2 day	8273 ± 702(100)	8476 ± 365(102)	5143 ± 324(62)**	1568 ± 109(19)**
7 day	16523 ± 1239(100)	20511 ± 1525(124)	14465 ± 1109(88)	5844 ± 326(35)**

Values are mean ± SE of cells(n=6).

Values in parentheses are percentile ratio related to the cell number of the control.

Number of inoculated cells: 1X10⁴ cells

* : significantly different from control by student's t test at p<0.05.

** : significantly different from control by student's t test at p<0.01.

Table 4. MTT activity of periodontal ligament cells proliferated on chitosan coated well

Culture periods	Concentration of coated chitosan(mg/Mℓ)			
	0	0.02	0.2	2
2 day	0.129 ± 0.005(100)	0.110 ± 0.005(85)*	0.094 ± 0.002(73)**	0.026 ± 0.002(20)**
7 day	0.196 ± 0.007(100)	0.152 ± 0.005(78)**	0.124 ± 0.006(63)**	0.035 ± 0.005(18)**

Values are mean ± SE of absorbance on 570 nm (n=6).

Values in the parentheses are percentile ratio related to the cell activity of the control.

Number of inoculated cell : 1X10⁴ cells

*: significantly different from control by student's t test at p<0.05.

**: significantly different from control by student's t test at p<0.01.

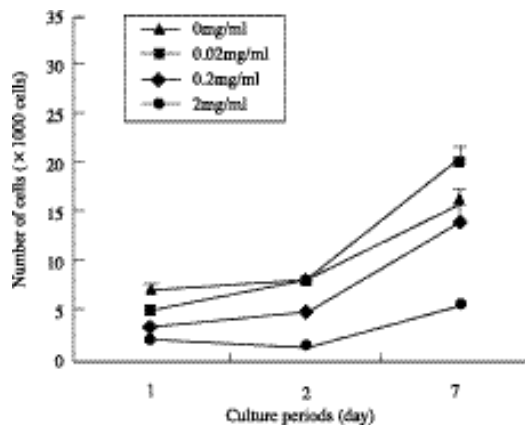


Figure 1. Effect of chitosan on the proliferation of human periodontal ligament cells

8). (Photo 1.5 가 24 가 72% 가
2. 2 mg/Mℓ

3.

가가 , 24
 0.02 mg/Mℓ 2 0.02 mg/Mℓ
 72% 가 0.2 mg/Mℓ 0.2, 2 mg/Mℓ
 2 mg/Mℓ 48%, 32% 62%, 19%
 (Table 1). 7 0.02 mg/Mℓ
 0.02 mg/Mℓ 가 . 0.2 mg/Mℓ
 75%
 , 0.2 mg/Mℓ 38%, 2 mg/ 2 mg/Mℓ 35%
 Mℓ 28% 가 (p<0.01)(Table
 (Table 2). 3). 가 가
 가 , 0.2 mg/Mℓ

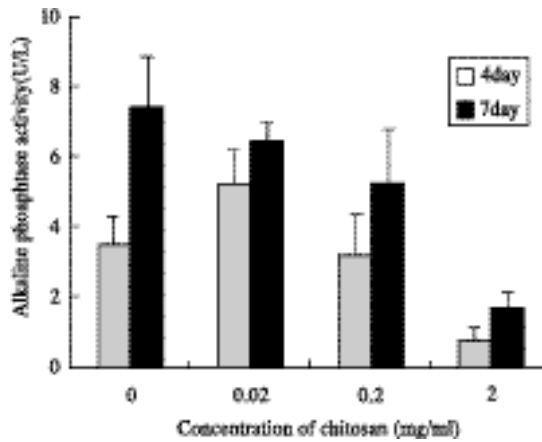


Figure 2. Effect of chitosan on the alkaline phosphatase activity of human periodontal ligament

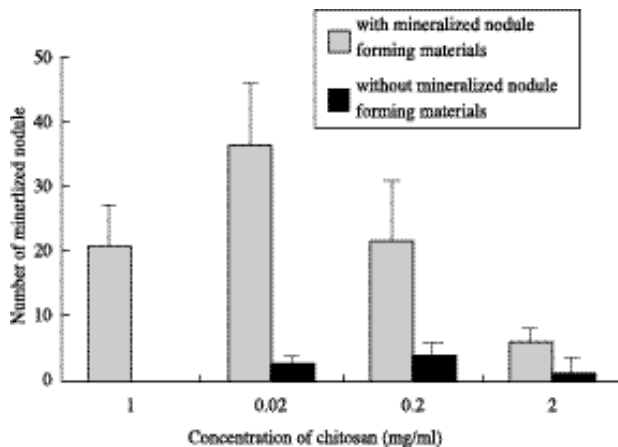


Figure 3. Effect of chitosan on the formation of mineralized nodule in human periodontal ligament

mg/Mℓ 2, 7 20%, 10) 2 4 (Photo
18% 가 (Photo 11, Figure 3).

(p<0.01)(Table 4).

Mℓ 가 , 0.02 mg/
Mℓ 가 0.2 mg/
2 mg/Mℓ
(Figure 1). 가 IV.

4.

가 .

4 0.02 mg/Mℓ 15).
가 0.2 mg/Mℓ 가 .

가 가 7 가
0.02 mg/Mℓ 0.2 mg/Mℓ

. 2 mg/Mℓ 4, 7 0.02 2 mg/Mℓ
25%, 24% (Fig- 24

ure 2).

5.

가

가 가 24 0.02 mg/Mℓ
21 alizarin red S 가

가 가 0.02,
0.2 mg/Mℓ 가 7
가 2 mg/Mℓ 가
(Photo 9).

가 0.02 mg/Mℓ . 0.02, 0.2 mg/Mℓ

가

가

가
가
16).
17) 0.04 mg/Mℓ
가
가 가 9 , 12
mg/Mℓ
0.02
가
가
4 0.02 mg/Mℓ
가
6
2 3
.7
1
. Hamano 18,19)
(polyelectrolyte complex)
7
fibronectin
가
10
alizarin red
가
ascorbic acid, - glycerophosphate,
dexamethasone , 2
20), RINr²¹⁾, 22),
23) 3
가 . RINr 3
21),
가
가
17)
가
. Ogata 24)
12
가 가
가
가
Arceo 25) in vitro
가
가

26) . 가 . 가
 ascorbic acid, - glycerophosphate, dex -
 amethasone
 Ascorbic acid proline 가
 0.02 mg/Mℓ 가
 ATPase, 가
 phate . - glycerophos - 25,26)
 가
 . Dexamethasone
 가 ,
 dexamethasone ,
 osteopontin, glycan N -
 osteocalcin 가 . dex - acetyl glycosamine 가
 amethasone
 32) Chito - oligomer hyaluronic acid
 27 29) . 33)
 hyaluronic acid 가
 , ,
 D₃ 27 30) . Cho 26) cytokine,
 , . Malette 34)
 junction gap Muzzarelli 35)
 가
 gap junction . Ito³⁶⁾
 . phosphate 가 ,
 - tricalcium
 . Ramakrishnan 31) . 37)
 phosphate 가 tricalcium

2.

38)

가 가
가

가 (p<0.01).

0.02 2 mg/
3. 0.02, 0.2 mg/Mℓ
7

Mℓ

2 mg/Mℓ

가

가

(p<0.01).

가
가

3

가

18, 19)

3

4.

0.02 mg/Mℓ

4

가

가

가

가

5.

가 가

가

가

0.02 mg/Mℓ

가

(p<0.01)

가

V.

0.2 2 mg/Mℓ

(0.02 mg/Mℓ)

1.

6

24

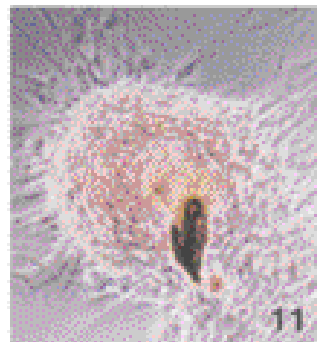
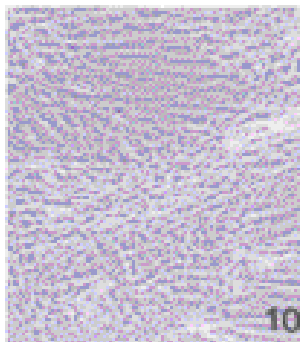
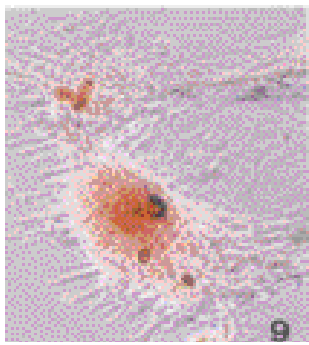
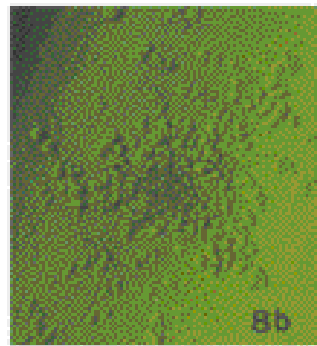
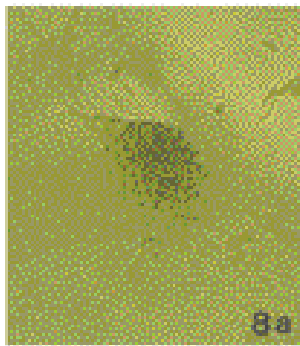
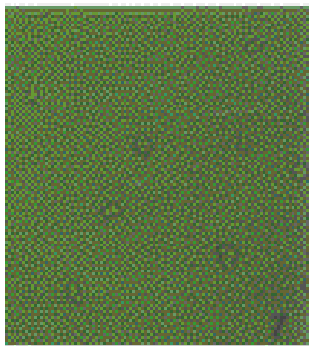
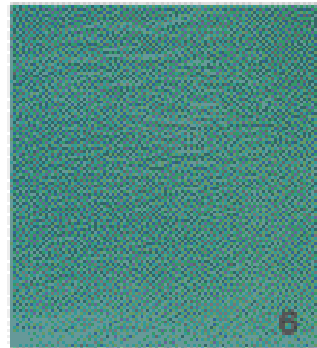
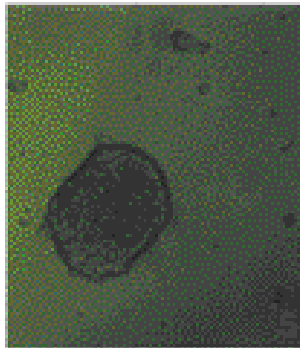
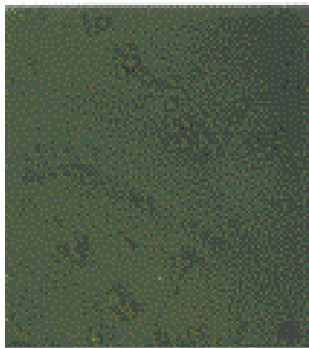
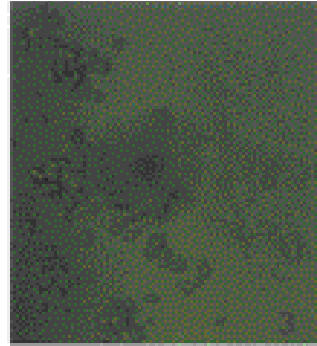
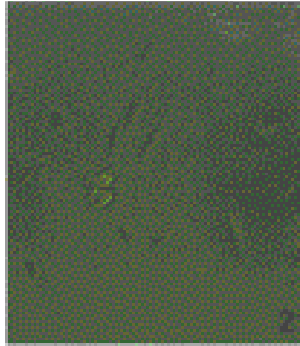
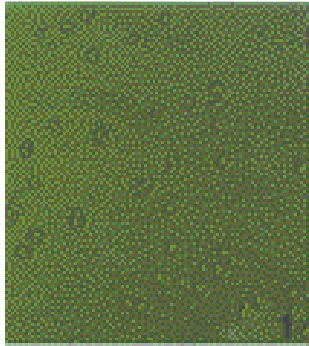
7

VI.

1. Lynch SE, Genco RJ, Marx RE. Tissue Engineering ; Applications in Maxillofacial Surgery and Periodontics. Chicago : Quintessence, pp3 - 5,1999.
2. Casser - Bette M, Murray AB, Closs EI, Erfle V, Schmidt J. Bone formation by osteoblast - like cells in a three - dimensional cell culture. *Calcif Tissue Int* 46:46 - 56,1990.
3. Goshima J, Goldberg VM, Caplan AI. The origin of bone in composite grafts of porous calcium phosphate ceramic loaded with marrow cells. *Clin Orthop Rel Res* 274 - 284,1991.
4. Goshima J, Victor MG, Caplan AI. The Osteogenic potential of culture - expanded rat marrow mesenchymal cells assayed in vivo in calcium phosphate ceramic blocks. *Clin Orthop Rel Res* 298 - 311,1991.
5. Nakahara H, Bruder SP, Goldberg VM, Caplan AI. In vivo osteochondrogenic potential of cultured cells derived from periosteum. *Clin Orthop* 259:223 - 232,1990.
6. Nakahara H, Bruder SP, Haynesworth SE, Holecek JJ, Barber VM, Caplan AI. Bone and cartilage formation in diffusion chambers by subcultured cells derived from the periosteum. *Bone* 11:181 - 188,1990.
7. Nakahara H, Goldberg VM, Caplan AI. Cultured - expanded human periosteal - derived cells exhibited osteochondral potential in vivo. *J Orthop Res* 9:465 - 476,1991.
8. Ohgush H, Goldberg VM, Caplan AI. Heterotropic osteogenesis in porous ceramic induced by marrow cells. *J Orthop Res* 7:568 - 578,1989.
9. Aspinal GO. The polysaccharides: Chitin and Chitosan. New York : Academic Press Inc pp386,1983.
10. Sandford PA. Chitosan: Commercial uses and potential application. In: Skajak - Braek G, Anthonsen T, Sandford P(eds). Chitin and Chitosan. London : Elsevier Applied Science ; pp51 - 70,1989.
11. Peter MG. Applications and environmental aspects of chitin and chitosan. *J.M.S. - Pure Appl Chem* A32:629 - 640,1995.
12. Muzzarelli RAA. Human enzymatic activities related to the therapeutic administration of chitin derivatives. *Cell Biol Life Sci* 53:131 - 141,1997.
13. Sapelli PL, Baldessare V, Muzzarelli RAA, Emanuelli M. Chitosan in dentistry. *Chitin in Nature and Technology* ; pp507 - 512,1986.
14. Saintigny G, Bonnard M, Damour O, Collombel C. Reconstruction of epidermis on a chitosan cross - linked collagen - GAG lattice: Effect of fibroblasts. *Acta Derm Venereol* 73:175 - 180,1993.
15. Muzzarelli RAA, Biagini G, Pugnaloni A, Filippini O, Baldassarre V. Reconstruction of parodontal tissue with chitosan. *Biomaterials* 14:39 - 43,1993.
16. Klokkevold PR, Vandemark L, Kenney EB, Bernard GW. Osteogenesis enhanced by chitosan (poly - N - Acetyl Glucosaminoglycan) in vitro. *J Periodontol* 67:1170 - 1175,1996.
17. Chitosan

- 28(1):17 - 35,1998.
18. Hamano T, Teramoto A, Iizuka E, Abe K. Effects of polyelectrolyte complex(PEC) on human periodontal ligament fibroblast function. I. Three dimensional structure of HPLF cultured on PEC. *J Biomed Mater Res* 41:257 - 269,1998.
 19. Hamano T, Teramoto A, Iizuka E, Abe K. Effects of polyelectrolyte complex(PEC) on human periodontal ligament fibroblast function. II. Enhancement of HPLF differentiation and aggregation on PEC by L - ascorbic acid and dexamethasone. *J Biomed Mater Res* 41:270 - 277,1998.
 20. Kobayashi A, Goto M, Kobayashi K, Akaike T. Receptor - mediated regu -

- lation of differentiation and proliferation of hepatocytes by synthetic polymer model of asialoglycoprotein. *J Biomater Sci Polym End* 6:325 - 342,1994.
21. Ichiba Y, Ono J, Okeda T, Takagi R, Abe K, Senoh S. Culture of RINr cells on a polyelectrolyte complex(PEC) - coated dish. *J Jpn Diab Soc* 32:635 - 639,1989.
 22. Hata R, Senoo H. L - ascorbic acid 2 - phosphate stimulates collagen accumulation, cell proliferation, and formation of a three - dimensional tissue like substance by skin fibroblast. *J Cell Physiol* 138:8 - 16,1989.
 23. Harris SE, Sabatini M, Harris MA, Feng JQ, Wozney J, Mundy GR. Expression of bone morphogenetic protein messenger RNA in prolonged cultures of fetal rat calvarial cells. *J Bone Miner Res* 9:389 - 394,1994.
 24. Ogata Y, Niisato N, Sakurai T, Furuyama S, Sugiya H. Comparison of the characteristics of human gingival fibroblasts and periodontal ligament cells. *J Periodontol* 66:1025 - 1031,1995.
 25. Arceo N, Sauk JJ, Moehring J, Foster RA, Somerman MJ. Human periodontal cells initiate mineral - like nodules in vitro. *J Periodontol* 62:499 - 503,1991.
 26. Cho MI, Matsuda N, Lin WL, Moshier A, Ramakrishnan PR. In vitro formation of mineralized nodules by periodontal ligament cells from the rat. *Calcif Tissue Int* 50:459 - 467,1992.
 27. Bellows CG, Aubin JE, Heersche JNM, Antosz ME. Mineralized bone nodules formed in vitro from enzymatically released rat calvarial cell populations. *Calcif Tissue Int* 38:143 - 154,1986.
 28. Beresford JN, Graves SE, Smoothy CA. Formation of mineralized nodule of bone formation? *Am J Medical Genetics* 45:163 - 178,1993.
 29. Maniatopoulos C, Sodek J, Melcher AH. Bone formation in vitro by stromal cells obtained from bone marrow of young adult rats. *Cell Tissue Res* 254:317 - 330,1988.
 30. Carnes DL, Maeder CL, Graves DT. Cells with osteoblastic phenotypes can be explanted from human gingiva and periodontal ligament. *J Periodontol* 68:701 - 707,1997.
 31. Ramakrishnan PR, Lin WL, Sodek J, Cho MI. Synthesis of noncollagenous extracellular matrix proteins during development of mineralized nodules by rat periodontal ligament cells in vitro. *Calcif Tissu Int* 57:52 - 59,1995.
 32. Varki A. Does DG42 synthesize hyaluronan or chitin?: A controversy about oligosaccharides in vertebrate development. *Pro Natl Acad Sci* 93:4523 - 4525,1996.
 33. Hirz GA, Gardner PJ, Christensen GR. The effect of chitosan on glaucoma filtering surgery. *Ann Ophthalmol* 28:158 - 163,1996.
 34. Malette WG, Quigley HJ, Adickes ED. Chitin in nature and technology. In: Muzzarelli R, Jeuniaux C, Gooday GW, eds. *Chitosan effects in nature and technology*. New York : Plenum Press ; pp435 - 442,1986
 35. Muzzarelli RAA, Mattioli - Belmonte M, Tietz C. Stimulatory effect on bone formation exerted by a modified chitosan. *Biomaterials* 15:1075 - 1081,1994



36. Ito M. In vitro properties of a chitosan - bonded hydroxyapatite bone - filling paste. *Biomaterials* 12:41 - 45,1991
37. Tissue engineered bone formation using porous chitosan and chitosan/tricalcium phosphate matrices. *28(4);577 - 599,1998*
38. Chitosan chitosan - cellulose *28(4);611 - 630,1998*

Photo 1 Control group of periodontal ligament cells after 30 minutes of inoculation(X100). Cells were round and not attached to the cell well.

Photo 2 Control group of periodontal ligament cells after 3 hours of inoculation(X100). Cells had spindle shape and attached to the cell well.

Photo 3 Periodontal ligament cells attached on 0.02 mg/Mℓ chitosan coated well after 6 hours of inoculation(X100). Many cells were round and aggregated.

Photo 4 Periodontal ligament cells attached on 2 mg/Mℓ chitosan coated well after 6 hours of inoculation(X100). Most of cells were round and aggregated.

Photo 5 Periodontal ligament cells attached on 0.2 mg/Mℓ chitosan coated well after 24 hours of inoculation(X100). Aggregated cells were nodule - like appearance.

Photo 6 Control group of periodontal ligament cells after 7 days of culture(X100). Cells were confluent.

Photo 7 Periodontal ligament cells on 2 mg/Mℓ chitosan coated well after 2 days of culture(X100). Cells were round.

Photo 8 Periodontal ligament cells on 0.02 mg/Mℓ chitosan coated well after 7 days of culture a. Before trypsinization b. After trypsinization(X100).

Photo 9 Mineralized nodules on 0.02 mg/Mℓ chitosan coated well(X100). Mineralized nodule was surrounded by many cells, showed red orange color by Alizarin red staining.

Photo 10 Mineralized nodules in control group of periodontal ligament cells(X100). Mineralized nodule was not formed under medium without mineralized nodule forming materials (ascorbic acid, - glycerophosphate, dexamethasone) in DMEM.

Photo 11. Mineralized nodule on 0.02 mg /Mℓ chitosan coated well(X100). Periodontal ligament cells formed mineralized nodule without mineralized nodule forming materials in DMEM.

Effects of Chitosan on Human Periodontal Ligament Cells in Vitro

Ok - Su Kim, Hyun - Ju Chung

Dept. of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Research Institute of Dental Science Chonnam National University

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of chitosan coating on the attachment, proliferation, functional and morphological change of periodontal ligament cells.

Primary human periodontal ligament cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium with 10% fetal bovine serum and 1% antibiotics. In experimental group, cells of 4th to 7th passage were inoculated in the multiwell plates coated with chitosan in concentration of 0.02, 0.2, and 2 mg/Mℓ. Cell counting and MTT assay were done after 0.5, 1.5, 3, 6 and 24 hours of incubation to evaluate the cell attachment, and then after 2 and 7 days of culture to evaluate the cell proliferation. The alkaline phosphatase activity was measured after 4 and 7 days of culture and the ability to produce mineralized nodules was evaluated after 21 days of culture.

The results were as follows :

1. The morphology of periodontal ligament cells on the chitosan coating was round or spheric. Round cells were aggregated after 6 hours of culture.

Aggregated cells on the chitosan coated surface showed nodule-like appearance after 24 hours of culture and not achieved confluency at 7 days.

2. During early period of culture, the attachment of periodontal ligament cells were inhibited by chitosan coating. Inhibition of cell attachment tended to increase with the concentration of chitosan.
3. At the chitosan concentration of 0.02 and 0.2 mg/Mℓ, periodontal ligament cells were more rapidly proliferated at 7 days, compared to the control group. At the concentration of 2 mg/Mℓ, the proliferation of periodontal ligament cells was inhibited ($p < 0.01$).
4. Alkaline phosphatase activity of periodontal ligament cells was increased in chitosan coated group, especially at the concentration of 0.02 mg/Mℓ after 4 days of culture.
5. Periodontal ligament cells produced mineralized nodules on chitosan coated wells without the addition of mineralized nodule forming materials (ascorbic acid, - glycerophosphate, dexamethasone). With the addition of mineralized nodule forming materials, periodontal ligament cells produced more mineralized nodules at the concentration of 0.02 mg/Mℓ, compared to the control.

In summary, the attachment, proliferation, cell activity, and alkaline phosphatase activity of periodontal ligament cells depended on the concentration of coated chitosan. Chitosan stimulated mineralized

nodule formation by periodontal ligament cells. At the appropriate concentration (0.02 mg/ml), chitosan could increase alkaline phosphatase activity and stimulate the formation of mineralized nodule by periodontal ligament cells. These results suggest that chitosan can be used as an adjunct for bone graft material, and the matrix of tissue engineering for periodontal regeneration, especially bone regeneration.