

32nd Asia Pacific

DENTAL AND ORAL HEALTH CONGRESS

July 23- 24, 2018 Sydney, Australia

Cell supplying into the experimentally induced foreign body granuloma from the bone marrow mesenchymal cellsToshiyuki Kawakami¹, Masahito Shoumura¹, Saeka Matsuda¹, Keita Moriyama¹, Keisuke Nakano², Hidetsugu Tsujigiwa³, Hitoshi Nagatsuka² and Naoto Osuga¹¹Matsumoto Dental University, Japan²Okayama University, Japan³Okayama University of Science, Japan

Objective: In this study, cholesterol was implanted in the subcutaneous tissue in mice to induce the formation of cholesterol granuloma. Histological and Immunohistochemical (IHC) and Immunofluorescent (IFHC) examinations were carried out to determine the type and source of cells.

Materials & Method: The GFP bone marrow transplanted-model mice were embedded 10 mg of cholesterol into the subcutaneous tissues. After from 2 weeks and till 6 months, the embedded tissues were examined by histopathology. Further, GFP cell mechanism was further assessed by IHC using double IFHC staining with GFP-S100A4, GFP-Runx2 and GFP-CD31.

Result: At 2 weeks, cholesterol was replaced partly by granulation tissues. The majority of cells in the granulation tissues were macrophages and foreign body giant cells and the center consists of small amount of fibroblasts, collagen fibers and capillaries. At 3 to 6 months, the cholesterol was mostly substituted by fibrous tissues consisting mainly of fibroblasts and collagen fibers with some macrophages and foreign body giant cells. Immunohistochemistry revealed that macrophages and foreign body giant cells were positive to GFP and CD68 although the fibroblasts and capillaries in the outer portion of cholesterol granulomas were GFP negative. Some spindle shape fibroblasts were also GFP positive. Immunofluorescent double staining revealed that cells lining the blood vessels were both positive to GFP and CD31 indicating that those were endothelial cells and were actually derived from the transplanted bone marrow cells.

Conclusion: The results suggest that macrophages, foreign body giant cells as well as fibroblasts and capillary endothelial cells are bone marrow derived mesenchymal cells.

Biography

Toshiyuki Kawakami is the Chairman of Hard Tissue Pathology Unit, Department of Hard Tissue Research, Matsumoto Dental University, Graduate School of Oral Medicine. He is the Director of Matsumoto Dental University Librally; the Director of Japanese Society of Oral Pathology; the Director of Society of Hard Tissue Generative Biology; Academic Council of Japanese Society of Pathology; Japanese Association of Oral Biology and Japanese Stomatological Society. He has been serving as the Senior Editorial Adviser of the *Journal of Hard Tissue Biology* published by the Hard Tissue Biology Network Association.

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