

عنوان مقاله:

Effects of Isoproterenol (beta-adrenergic agonist) on in vitro differentiation of human mesenchymal stem cells into osteoblasts

محل انتشار:

مجله علمی پژوهشی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی زنجان، دوره 23، شماره 98 (سال: 1394)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 16

نویسندگان:

فاطمه محمد علی - *Dept. of Hematology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran*

سعید آبرون - *Dept. of Hematology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran*

مسعود سلیمانی - *Dept. of Hematology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran*

امیر آتشی - *Dept. of Hematology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran*

سعید کویانی - *Dept. of Hematology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Objective: The importance of β -adrenergic signals in bone formation and resorption has been well investigated. However, little is known about the role of β -adrenergic signals in osteoblastic differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), which is critically important in bone physiology and pharmacology. In this study, RUNX2 and Osteocalcin gene expression were quantified in MSCs differentiated by osteoblastic differentiation medium (ODM) and Isoproterenol (ISO). **Materials and Methods:** In this experimental study, human mesenchymal stem cells were treated by osteoblastic differentiation medium and ISO. RNA extraction was carried out from both osteoblastic differentiation medium at 4 and 21 days of differentiation and from undifferentiated MSCs. RUNX2 and osteocalcin gene expression were quantified by quantitative Real Time-PCR. **Results:** Isoproterenol decreased the expression of RUNX2 and osteocalcin genes at 4 and 21 days of osteoblastic differentiation. Statistically significant difference was found at 21 days of differentiation ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Isoproterenol negatively affects MSC osteogenesis. These findings suggest that human mesenchymal stem cell is also a target for β -adrenergic and may provide valuable treatment option in bone diseases. **References** 1- Serre CM, Farlay D, Delmas PD, Chenu C. Evidence for a dense and intimate innervation of the bone tissue, including glutamate-containing fibers. *Bone*. 1999 25: 623-9. 2- Togari A, Mogi M, Arai M, Yamamoto S, Koshihara Y. Expression of mRNA for axon guidance molecules, such as semaphorin-III, netrins and neurotrophins, in human osteoblasts and osteoclasts. *Brain Res*. 2000 29 878: 204-9. 3- Cuscito C, Colaianni G, Tamma R, et al. Adrenergic stimulation decreases osteoblast oxytocin synthesis. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 2011 1237: 53-7. 4- Bonnet N, Pierroz D, Ferrari L. Adrenergic control of bone remodeling and its implications for the treatment of osteoporosis. *J Musculoskelet Neuronal Interact*. 2008 8: 94-104 5- Takeda S, Eleftheriou F, Lévassieur R, et al. Leptin regulates bone formation via the sympathetic nervous system. *Cell*. 2002 111: 305-317. 6- Kondo H, Takeuchi S, Togari A. Beta-adrenergic signaling stimulates osteoclastogenesis via reactive oxygen species. *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab*. 2013 304: E507-15. 7- Qin W, Bauman WA, Cardozo CP. Evolving concepts in neurogenic osteoporosis. *Curr Osteoporos Rep*. 2010 8: 212-8. 8- Rejnmark L, Vestergaard P, Mosekilde L. Treatment with beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, and calcium channel blockers is associated with a reduced fracture risk: a

کلمات کلیدی:

Keywords: Mesenchymal stem cells, Osteoblastic differentiation Medium, Beta adrenergic, Isoproterenol, RUNX۲, Osteocalcin

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1191586>

