-大学院歯学独立研究科-第 124 回 大 学 院 研 究 科 発 表 会 プ ロ グ ラ ム

大学院学生等が、これまでの研究成果を発表します。 どなたでも聴講できますので、多数の参加をお待ちしております(<mark>聴講申込不要</mark>)

場 所: 実習館2階 総合歯科医学研究所セミナー室 日 時: 2025年3月26日(水)17時25分 開会

-2025年3月26日(水)-

No.	発表区分•予定時間	演題名•発表者	審査委員
	17:25	開会挨拶 平岡研究科長	_
1	[大学院] 17:30~18:00 司会:金銅 教授	「辛味耐性と TRPV1 の SNP 並びに生理機能の解析」 友松 薫 顎口腔機能制御学 生体調節制御学	主查:大須賀教授副查:正村准教授:上原講師
2	[大学院] 18:00~18:30 司会:栗原 教授	「Spontaneous Spheroids of hUC-MSCs Regulate Osteogenic Differentiation for Enhancing Osteogenesis (自発的スフェロイドはヒト臍帯由来幹細胞の骨分化制御により骨再生を促進する)」 魏 校通 硬組織疾患制御再建学 硬組織疾患病態解析学	主查:小出准教授 副查:十川教授 :亀山教授

発表内容の要旨(課程博士)

Abstract of Presented Research (For the Doctoral Course)

学籍番号 Student ID No.	ID#G 2103				
(ふりがな)	ともまつ かおる				
氏 名 Name in Full					
専 攻 分 野 Major Field					
主 指 導 教 員 Chief Academic Advisor	金銅 英二				
発表会区分 Type of Meeting	中間発表会 · 大学院研究科発表会 · 松本歯科大学学会 Midterm Meeting / Graduate-school research meeting presentation /The Matsumoto Dental University Society				

演題名 / Title of Presentation

辛味耐性とTRPV1のSNP並びに生理機能の解析

発表要旨 / Abstract

【背景・目的】 TRPV1 はカプサイシンなどの辛み物質、43℃以上の熱、一部の酸などの刺激を痛覚として伝えるポリモーダル受容体の一種である。日常生活において辛みへの反応性は個人差が大きく、そこには辛みの受容体である TRPV1 分子の変異が関与している可能性がある。 先行研究では一般人 30名を対象にカプサイシン感度と TRPV1 ゲノム構造について調べているが、これらの明らかな相関はみられなかった。 そこで本研究では被験者を辛みへの耐性を自覚するものに絞り、 TRPV1 の機能に関連する感覚テストとゲノム解析を行い、これらの関連について調査を行った。

【方法】辛みに対し耐性があると自覚するもの 10 名を SNS および他者からの紹介などをもとに募り、「自覚あり群」(29~65 歳、平均年齢 \pm 標準偏差:39.0 \pm 10.3)とした.これに対し、辛味への耐性があると自覚していないもの 10 名を「自覚なし群」(25~61 歳、平均年齢 \pm 標準偏差:38.1 \pm 10.8)として設定した.感覚テストとして熱痛覚テスト、味覚テスト、皮膚感覚テスト、アンケートを行った.熱痛覚テストは 48℃と 53℃にそれぞれ設定したホットプレートテストへ左右の手掌を密着させ、熱痛覚の潜時を計測した.味覚テストカプサイシン(CAP)(0.2~500 μ M)、ピペリン(PIP)(1~100 μ M)、アリルイソチオシアネート(AITC)(1~100 μ M)、ショ糖(3~300mM)、塩化ナトリウム(3~120mM)を用い、各溶液を低濃度のものから順に 300 μ L 口腔内に含ませ、記入用紙に結果を記入させた.PIP と AITC については嗅覚刺激との混同を防ぐために嗅覚閾値も評価した.皮膚感覚テストは左右前腕内面に 10mMCAP 溶液に浸した濾紙 1 枚とコントロールで浸した濾紙 3 枚を貼付し、10 分後に CAP 溶液を含む濾紙を評価させた.アンケートは TRPV1 の機能に関連する内容を質問紙法で行った.ゲノム解析は頬粘膜から綿棒で組織を採取し、精製しゲノムを得た.ゲノムは TRPV1 エクソン領域を 24 か所に分けエクソン領域に対応するように PCR 増幅を行い、塩基配列を解析し SNP を探索した.

【結果】 自覚あり群でCAP感受性が極めて低い者が1名発見されたが、他の被験者については辛み耐性の有無とCAP感受性は必ずしも関連しなかった。CAP感受性の低い被験者においては、TRPチャネルのアゴニストであるPIPおよびAITCについても感覚閾値が優位に低いことが判明したが、これらの物質同士に相関は認められなかった。なお自覚あり群・自覚なし群での甘味・塩味は有意差がなく、味覚そのものの変化はないことも明らかとなった。熱痛覚テストで2群の有意差はなかったが、48℃で自覚あり群は自覚なし群に比べやや熱への感受性が低い傾向があった。ゲノム解析からはいずれの被験者からもSNPは検出されたが、新規SNPは発見されなかった。またCAP感受性と強い関連を示すSNPも検出されなかった。

【考察】 カプサイシン感受性の極めて低い 1 名を含め今回の被験者からは新規 SNP は検出されなかった. また既知の SNP は検出されたが、いずれもカプサイシン感度との関連は認められなかった. 今回 募った被験者、特に自覚あり群の被験者では日常的に辛みの強い食品を好んで食べることで辛みへの 慣れを生じ、その結果辛み耐性を獲得した者が含まれている可能性が考えられる. もしくは辛み耐性の 個人差はゲノム以外の要因であること可能性が示唆された.

発表内容の要旨(課程博士)

Abstract of Presented Research (For the Doctoral Course)

学籍番号 Student ID No.	ID#G 2201	入学年 Entrance Year 2022	年 Year			
(ふりがな)	ぎ こうつう					
氏 名 Name in Full	魏 校通					
専 攻 分 野 Major Field	硬組織疾患病態解析学					
主指導教員 Chief Academic Advisor	栗原 祐史					
発表会区分 中間発表会・ 大学院研究科発表会 ・ 松本歯科大学学会 Type of Meeting Midterm Meeting / Graduate school research meeting presentation /The Matsumoto Dental University Society						
演題名 / Title of Presentation						

Spontaneous Spheroids of hUC-MSCs Regulate Osteogenic Differentiation for Enhancing Osteogenesis.

発表要旨 / Abstract

Objective and background

Human umbilical cord mesenchymal stromal cells (hUC-MSCs), sourced from medical waste, are widely available and free from ethical issues. These cells exhibit low immunogenicity and possess the ability to differentiate in various directions and self-renew in vitro. Consequently, hUC-MSCs present a promising solution for bone regeneration. Although many researchers have used hUC-MSCs to verify their bone regeneration ability in bone defect animal models, we believe that ectopic bone regeneration and bone repair are different. Here, we used ectopic bone regeneration to investigate its osteogenic ability. Our aim was to observe the bone regeneration effect of hUC-MSCs with improved osteogenic potential through spontaneous spheroids. (This study received approval from the Matsumoto Dental University Committee on Intramural Animal Use under protocol Nos. 418.)

Materials and methods

- 1. hUC-MSCs (UC701) were obtained from NIBIOHN JCRB Cell Bank (JCRB 1218, Japan) and seeded onto spheroid-forming low adhesive culture dishes (AS ONE, Osaka, Japan) to make spheroids. Spheroids formed after 24 h and were then transferred into a separate centrifuge tube through a 40 μ m cell strainer to the following experiments.
- 2. Analysis of pluripotency genes (OCT4, SOX2, SSEA1 and NANOG) in hUC-MSC spheroids compared with monolayer cells by RT-qPCR.
- 3. hUC-MSCs were induced using Mesenchymal Stem Cell Osteogenic Differentiation Medium (D12109, Takara, Japan). ALP and Alizarin staining were performed to verify the induction effect of hUC-MSCs after osteogenic induction for 14 d. To analyze osteoblast markers, RNA was extracted from three groups. The groups included: (1) Monolayer cells (Mono), in which hUC-MSCs were cultured in D-MEM into 2D dishes. (2) Monolayer cells with osteogenic induction (Mono-OI), in which hUC-MSCs were cultured in osteogenic induction medium into 2D dishes for 14 d. (3) Spontaneous spheroids with osteogenic induction (Sph-OI), in which hUC-MSCs were initially cultured in osteogenic induction medium into 2D dishes for 14 d, followed by transfer to 3D dishes with D-MEM. Spheroids were formed after 24 h and were collected in a separate centrifuge tube using a 40 µm cell strainer. To evaluate the expression of osteogenic genes (OCN, RUNX2, ALP, OPN, VEGFa, SP7 and COL1A1) in Sph-OI compared with the two groups by RT-qPCR.
- 4. For in vivo testing, four-week-old male SCID mice (C.B-17/IcrHsd-PrkdcSCID, SLC, Japan) were used

for heterotopic transplantation. Three groups were transplanted into mice using beta-tricalcium phosphate as a scaffold. Transplanted samples were harvested at 4, 8, and 12 weeks post-surgery, followed by euthanasia of the mice. Transplant samples were stained using HE staining, immunohistochemistry (SP7 and OCN) and TRAP staining.

5. For data analysis, SPSS version 17.0 was utilized. Numerical data were reported as mean ± standard deviation and analyzed using Student's t-test between two groups and One-Way analysis of variance (ANOVA) between three groups, followed by the Bonferroni post-hoc test for multiple comparisons. A P-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

- 1. hUC-MSCs were cultured on 3D culture dishes and spontaneous spheroids formed successfully in 24 h. Morphological observations revealed that spheroids remained spherical throughout the culture period, and the diameters of the spheroids were also relatively uniform.
- 2. The expression of pluripotency markers OCT4 (P < 0.001), SOX2 (P < 0.01), SSEA1 (P < 0.001), and NANOG (P < 0.01) was upregulated in spontaneous spheroids compared with monolayer cells.
- 3. The mRNA expression of OCN, ALP, and OPN was remarkably high in the Sph-OI group compared to the two groups (P < 0.001). Additionally, the mRNA expression levels of VEGFa and COL1a1 were significantly increased in Sph-OI group compared to the two groups (P < 0.01). The mRNA expression levels of RUNX2 and SP7 were also higher in Sph-OI group compared to the other two groups (P < 0.05).
- 4. HE staining: In the Mono group, no new bone tissue was observed at any time points (4, 8, and 12 weeks). In the Mono-OI group, less new bone tissue was observed at 4 and 8 weeks, with only limited areas of newly formed bone tissue exhibiting an irregular structure at 12 weeks post-transplantation. In the Sph-OI group, sparse structures of osteoid tissue were observed at 4 weeks, and the bone area gradually increased in the subsequent weeks. In the Sph-OI group, the new bones formed were significantly higher than the other two groups at 4 (P < 0.001), 8 (P < 0.001), and 12 weeks (P < 0.001).
- 5. Immunohistochemistry for OCN and SP7 indicated higher levels of osteogenetic activity in Sph-OI.
- 6. TRAP staining: in Sph-OI, the positive areas were significantly higher than those in the other two groups at 4 (P < 0.001), 8 (P < 0.001), and 12 weeks (P < 0.001).

Conclusion

These hUC-MSCs spheroids exhibited superior pluripotency, and spheroids after osteogenic induction can improve their bone regeneration ability. The transplant samples showed new bone formation, increased bone metabolism, and bone activity-related protein expression. However, the bone structure formed was primarily osteoid tissue. This may be associated with the number of transplanted cells and the selection of human stem cell scaffolds. Different methods of harvesting hUC-MSCs directly affect their pluripotency, which in turn affects their ability to mature the bone during regeneration. Future research on hUC-MSCs spheroids should focus on elucidating the osteogenesis mechanism and signaling pathways involved in bone formation, and how to enhance bone maturity. Optimizing the osteogenic differentiation process and elucidating the underlying mechanisms of bone regeneration are critical scientific issues that urgently need to be addressed to enable its application in bone regeneration.