

Transforming skin cells into cartilage

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Hyaline cartilage, composed primarily of chondrocytes in an extensive extracellular matrix, makes up the embryonic skeleton and persists in adults at the ends of bones, where it provides shock absorption and lubrication of joints.

Hyaline cartilage injury often results in the formation of the scar tissue fibrocartilage or even new bone formation leading to growth impairment or [osteoarthritis](#). However, [regeneration](#) of cartilage might be possible if researchers can develop a method to generate new chondrocytes.

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