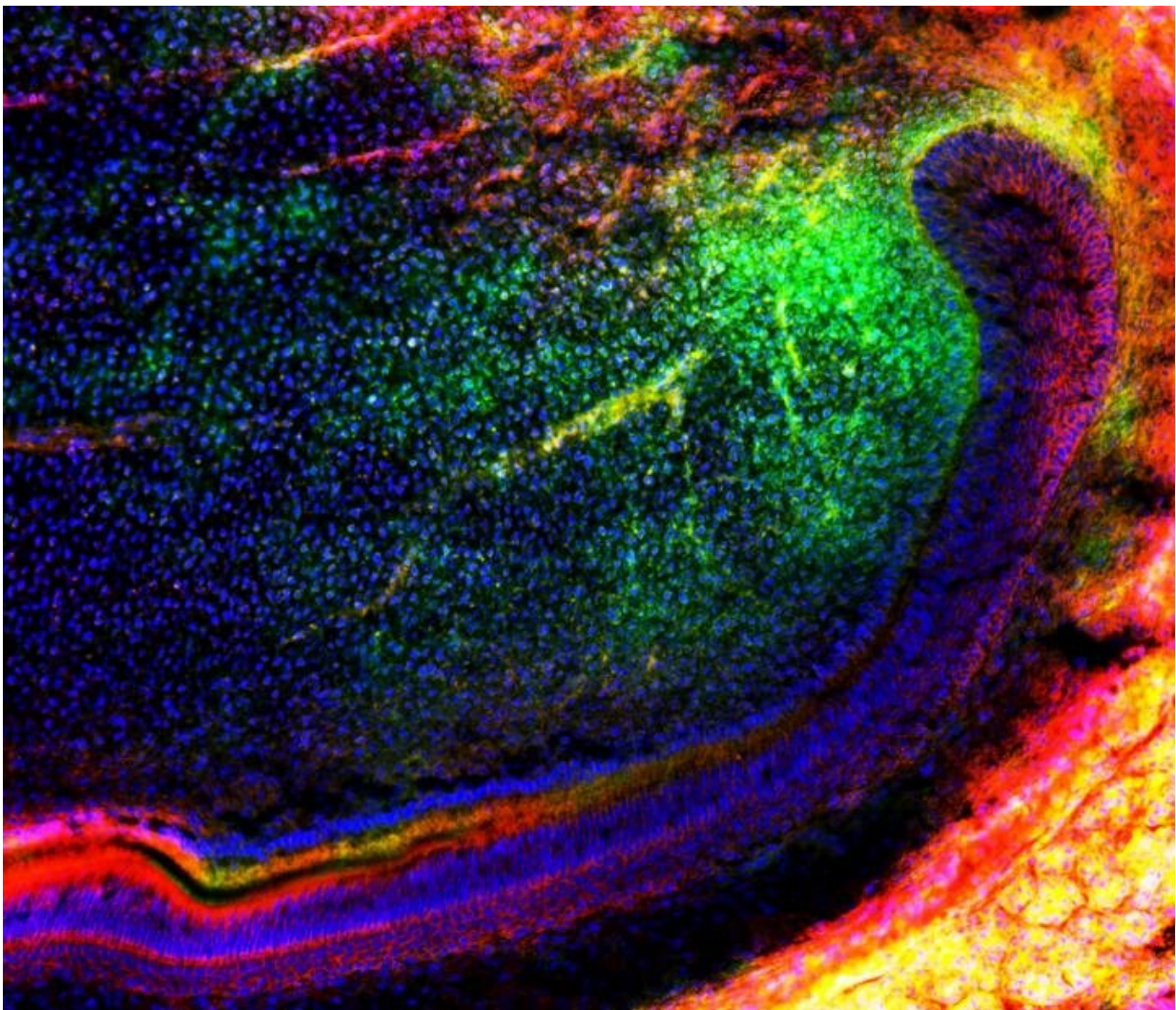


# A new method of tooth repair? Scientists uncover mechanisms to inform future treatment

August 9 2019

---



Pictured is a group of mesenchymal stem cells (traced in green) migrating into a

tooth to further regenerate the tissue and organ Credit: University of Plymouth

Stem cells hold the key to wound healing, as they develop into specialised cell types throughout the body—including in teeth.

Now an international team of researchers has found a mechanism that could offer a potential novel solution to [tooth](#) repair.

Published today (Friday 9 August) in *Nature Communications*, the study showed that a gene called *Dlk1* enhances stem cell activation and [tissue regeneration](#) in tooth healing.

The work was led by Dr. Bing Hu from the University of Plymouth's Peninsula Dental School, with collaboration from researchers worldwide.

## The science behind the discovery

Dr. Hu and his team discovered a new population of mesenchymal [stem cells](#) (the stem [cells](#) that make up skeletal [tissue](#) such as muscle and bone) in a continuously growing mouse incisor model. They showed that these cells contribute to the formation of tooth dentin, the hard tissue that covers the main body of a tooth.

Importantly, the work showed that when these stem cells are activated, they then send signals back to the mother cells of the tissue to control the number of cells produced, through a molecular gene called *Dlk1*. This paper is the first to show that *Dlk1* is vital for this process to work.

In the same report, the researchers also proved that *Dlk1* can enhance stem cell activation and tissue regeneration in a tooth wound healing model. This mechanism could provide a novel solution for tooth

reparation, dealing with problems such as tooth decay and crumbling (known as caries) and trauma treatment.

Further studies need to take place to validate the findings for clinical applications, in order to ascertain the appropriate treatment duration and dose, but these early steps in an animal model are exciting, as Dr. Hu explains.

## What the authors say

Dr. Hu, who is also part of the University's Institute of Translational and Stratified Medicine (ITSMed), said: "Stem cells are so important, as, in the future, they could be used by laboratories to regenerate tissues that have been damaged or lost due to disease—so it's vital to understand how they work.

"By uncovering both the new stem cells that make the main body of a tooth and establishing their vital use of *Dlk1* in regenerating the tissue, we have taken major steps in understanding stem cell regeneration.

"The work has taken place in lab models at this stage, and further work needs to be done before we can bring them in to human use. But it's a really big breakthrough in [regenerative medicine](#) that could have huge implications for patients in future."

Professor Christopher Tredwin, Head of Peninsula Dental School and co-author of the paper, said: "We are highly excited by the recent progresses in Dr. Bing Hu's group. This new work, together with a recent high-impact paper published in The EMBO Journal ([DOI: 10.15252/emboj.201899845](#)), which is about another type of stem cells in the tooth: epithelial stem cells, puts Plymouth at the front of the world's dental and craniofacial stem cell research and regenerative medicine. We expect those researchers will soon provide dental patients better time and

cost-effective solutions to serious tooth problems—from trauma to caries."

**More information:** Transit Amplifying Cells Coordinate Mouse Incisor Mesenchymal Stem Cell Activation , *Nature Communications* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-11611-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-11611-0)

Provided by University of Plymouth

Citation: A new method of tooth repair? Scientists uncover mechanisms to inform future treatment (2019, August 9) retrieved 2 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-08-method-tooth-scientists-uncover-mechanisms.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--