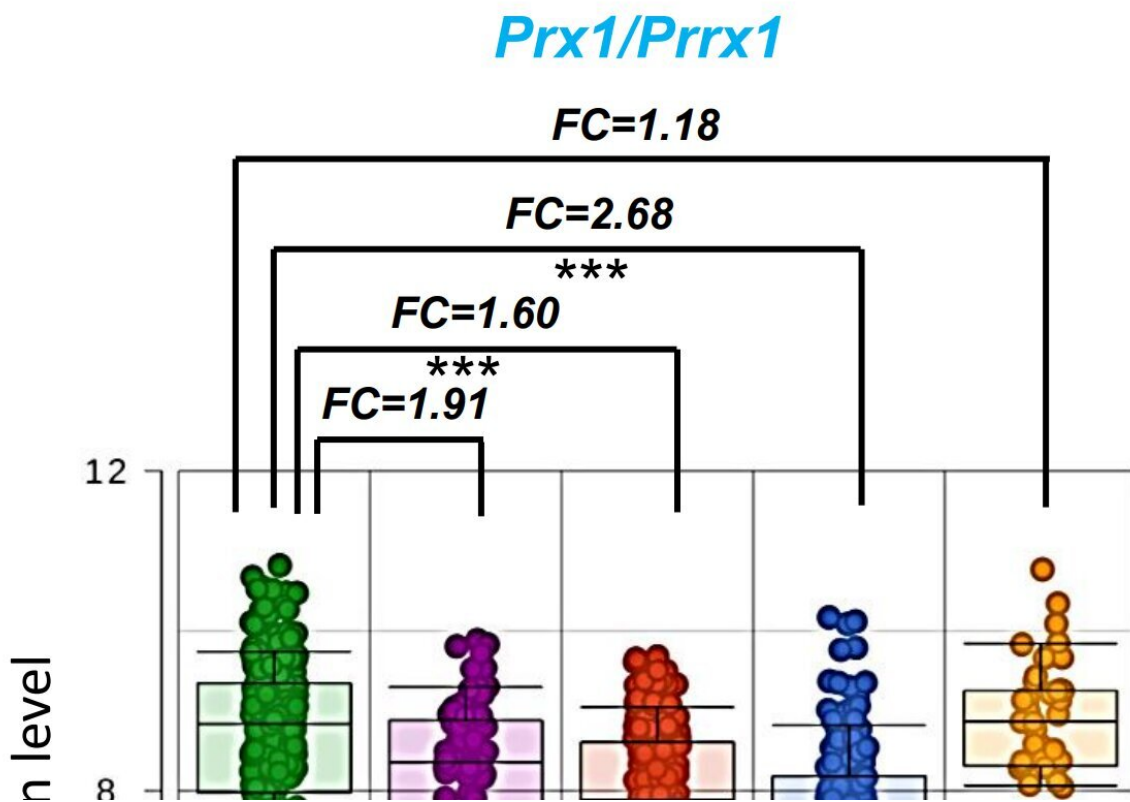


Healing the unhealable: New approach helps bones mend themselves

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Prx1/Prrx1 is highly expressed in Progenitor Cells of the calvarial sutures of 4 day old mice. Dot plot scRNA-seq quantification of Prx1/Prrx1 in Progenitor cells (PC), Proliferative osteogenic cells (PRO), Osteoblast precursors (OP), Mature osteoblasts (MO), and Osteocytes (OC). Statistical analysis was performed using the Hurdle model, with *** indicating pProceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (2023). DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2120826120

Young babies and newborn mice can naturally heal damage to the bones that form the top of the skull, but this ability is lost in adults. In a new study published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, University of Pittsburgh researchers developed a novel approach that promoted bone regeneration in mice without implantation of bone tissue or biomaterials.

The technique uses a device similar to an orthodontic wire used to realign teeth to carefully stretch the skull along its sutures, activating skeletal stem cells that reside in these wiggly seams. In adult mice, the technique repaired damage to the skull that otherwise would not have healed on its own.

"Our approach is inspired by babies because they have an amazing ability to regenerate bone defects in the calvarial bones that make up the top of the skull," said senior author Giuseppe Intini, D.D.S., Ph.D., associate professor of periodontics and preventive dentistry at the Pitt School of Dental Medicine, member of the McGowan Institute for Regenerative Medicine and an investigator at UPMC Hillman Cancer Center.

"By harnessing the body's own healing capacity with autotherapies, we can stimulate bone to heal itself. We hope to build on this research in the future to develop novel therapies for people."

Trauma, congenital defects and surgery to treat cancer or other diseases are common causes of damage to the skull. After people reach the age of about 2 years, such injuries don't heal on their own.

"In babies, the calvarial bones are not completely fused, so the sutures where stem cells reside are still open," said Intini. "We wondered whether the unfused sutures had something to do with the bone regenerative capacity observed in babies and hypothesized that we could

reverse engineer this in adults by mechanically opening the sutures to activate the stem cell niche and boost stem cell numbers."

In mice—which have very similar skull development to humans—the researchers used a so-called bone distraction device to carefully apply a controlled pulling force to the calvarial bones, strong enough to slightly widen the sutures but not enough to cause a fracture. Using single-cell RNA sequencing and live-imaging microscopy, they found that the number of stem cells in the expanded sutures of these animals quadrupled.

As a result, mice treated with the device regenerated bone to heal a large defect in the skull.

"If you can effectively activate the stem cell niche, you can increase the number of stem cells and sustain regeneration of [bone defects](#)," said Intini. "Remarkably, we showed that the defect can heal even if it's away from the suture."

Although the approach was effective in healing skeletally mature 2-month-old mice, the age that roughly translates to young adulthood in humans, it did not work in 10-month-old, or middle-aged, rodents.

"In older mice, the quantity of [stem cells](#) in calvarial sutures is very low, so expanding this niche is not as effective in boosting healing capacity," Intini explained. "Overcoming this challenge is a focus of research to come."

Current treatments for damage to the skull are usually bone grafts or implantation of biomaterials that act as scaffolds for [bone regeneration](#), but these approaches are not always effective and come with risks, said Intini.

The researchers are investigating how their findings could be used to inform novel therapies in people, not just to heal skull injuries but also fractures in long bones such as the femur. Bone distraction devices are already used to treat certain conditions such as a birth defect called craniosynostosis, in which the calvarial bones fuse too early, so expanding this technique to promote bone regeneration could be a future focus of clinical trials.

Intini and his team are also investigating non-mechanical approaches to activate [skeletal stem cells](#) such as medications.

More information: Zahra A. Aldawood et al, Expansion of the sagittal suture induces proliferation of skeletal stem cells and sustains endogenous calvarial bone regeneration, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2023). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2120826120](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2120826120)

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