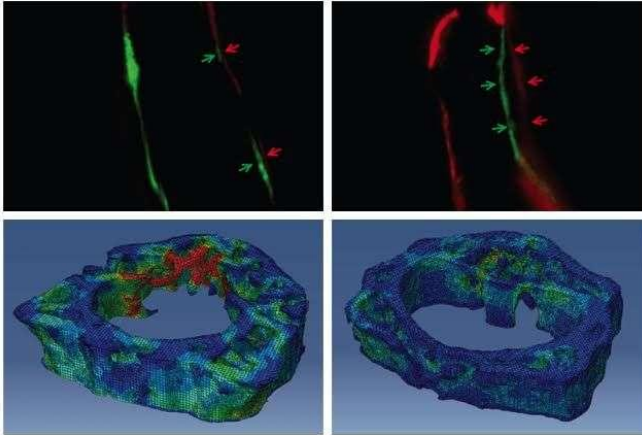


# Study reveals bone-building protein's impact on bone stem cells

30 June 2015, by Mirabai Vogt-James



Top row: Double fluorescent bone labeling images of mouse spine, demonstrating greater bone formation with NELL-1 treatment (top right) in comparison to control. Bottom: Computer-simulated images compare bone strength in a mouse spine treated with NELL-1 (bottom right) in comparison to control; red indicates areas at risk for fracture. Credit: Broad Stem Cell Research Center

A new study by UCLA researchers shows that administering the protein NELL-1 intravenously stimulates significant bone formation through the regenerative ability of stem cells.

These preclinical results could one day have an impact on the development of a treatment for osteoporosis, which affects more than 200 million people worldwide, as well as potentially help those with traumatic bone injuries, such as members of the military or even astronauts who lose bone density while in space.

The study, published in the journal *Nature Communications*, was led by co-senior authors Dr. Kang Ting, chair of orthodontics and the division of growth and development in the UCLA School of Dentistry and Dr. Chia Soo, professor and vice chair for research in the UCLA Division of Plastic

and Reconstructive Surgery in the David Geffen School of Medicine and member of the UCLA Eli and Edythe Broad Center of Regenerative Medicine and Stem Cell Research.

"Our end goal is really to harness the bone forming properties of NELL-1 to better treat patients with diverse causes of bone loss, from trauma in military personnel to osteoporosis from age, disease or very weak gravity, which causes bone loss in astronauts," said Ting, who discovered NELL-1 in 1996. Ting had been studying children with craniosynostosis—a birth defect in which one or more of the joints between the bones of a baby's skull close or fuse prematurely due to overactive bone growth—and found that the NELL-1 protein was closely involved in the overactive bone growth. This discovery presented scientists with the opportunity to study the use of NELL-1 for the purpose of growing bone.

Bone is constantly being broken down and resorbed into the body and then rebuilt in a process called bone remodeling. The two cell types in charge of this process are osteoblasts (which build bone) and osteoclasts (which resorb—or break down—bone). When osteoblasts and osteoclasts work in normal balance, [bone remodeling](#) is a beneficial process. But, as people age, bone resorption naturally outpaces bone formation, resulting in some loss of [bone density](#). This can be accelerated in some people due to factors including diet, lack of exercise, genetics and habits such as smoking. Accelerated [bone resorption](#) by osteoclasts results in osteoporosis, which makes bone brittle and prone to fracture.

"For the millions of people living with osteopenia and osteoporosis, and others with [bone loss](#), the function of these cells is out of balance," said Soo, who is also research director for UCLA Operation Mend, which provides medical care for wounded military personnel. "We wanted to see how balance could be restored through the use of NELL-1."

To investigate the use of NELL-1 in [bone formation](#), the researchers started by exposing [adult stem cells](#) that have the ability to create the bone-building osteoblasts, known as mesenchymal stem cells, to NELL-1 in the laboratory. The team found that mesenchymal [stem cells](#) exposed to NELL-1 in the laboratory created osteoblasts that were much more effective at building bone.

Next, the researchers administered NELL-1 intravenously in animal models and for the first time showed that NELL-1 could have this same effect on [mesenchymal stem cells](#) within the body.

Furthermore, the team found that NELL-1 reduces the ability of osteoclasts to resorb bone. The study showed that this dual effect on both cell types significantly increased [bone](#) density.

"Our findings are exciting because they have big implications for possible clinical application in the coming years," said the study's first author, Dr. Aaron James, chief resident in anatomic pathology in the David Geffen School of Medicine.

The NELL-1 method described above is used in preclinical tests only and has not been tested in humans or approved by the Food and Drug Administration as safe and effective for use in humans.

**More information:** "NELL-1 in the treatment of osteoporotic bone loss" *Nature Communications* 6, Article number: 7362 [DOI: 10.1038/ncomms8362](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms8362)

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