

Index

- Achondroplasia, due to mutation of fibroblast growth factor receptor 3, 29
- Acid phosphatase, tartrate-resistant, role in bone remodeling, 113
- Activation-resorption-formation (ARF) process, in bone healing, 112
- Activin receptor-like kinases (ALKs), 21. *See also* Bone morphogenetic proteins
- Adaptation, in response to four-point bending loads, computational model results, 151–152
- Adherent cell subpopulation, mesenchymal stem cell source, 2–3
- Adhesion
of hematopoietic stem cells, promotion by angiopoietins, 24
of stem cells to a matrix, to increase bone formation, 5
- Adhesion kinases, selective interaction with Tie receptors to promote cell migration, 24–25
- Adipose-derived stem cells (ADSCs)
autologous, to treat cranial defects from trauma, 6
bone formation by, 4
differentiation of, figure, 3
- Adipose tissue, osteogenic stem cells derived from, 3
- Adults, stem cells of, 1
- Agarose, for scaffolds for cartilage formation, 7–8, 61
- Age
of bone allograft donors and osteoinductive activity, 133
and osteoinductive potential, 50–51
and performance of the graft, 49
and healing response, 2
of stem cell donors, and conditions for effective bone formation, 5
and stem-cell production, 10–11
- Aggrecan, from adipose-derived stem cell cultures containing nucleus pulposus cells, 9
- Alginate
properties of, 103
for scaffolds, flexibility in property design, 61–62
- Alginate dialdehyde (ADA), properties of, 103
- Alginic acid, salts of, in injectable scaffolds, properties of, 100
- Alkaline phosphatase
association of, with the osteoblast phenotype, table, 112
induction of, in osteoblasts, 75
- Allergic reactions. *See* Biocompatibility
- Allografts
factors influencing performance of, table, 49
safety and performance of, 46–54
- Alloys, cobalt-based, orthopedic applications of, 71
- Alveolar bone regeneration, animal-model study of, 122–123
- Alveolar ridge, loss of, after tooth extraction, 130
- American Association of Tissue Banks (AATB), guidelines for accreditation, covering allograft infection prevention, 46
- Anatomic origin, and performance of an allograft, 51
table, 49

- Angiogenesis**
 during intramembranous and endochondral bone formation, 25
 synthesis of cytokines for, by adipose-derived and bone-marrow-derived stem cells, 6
- Angiogenic factors**
 stages of involvement in fracture repair, list and graph, 36–37
 vascular endothelial growth factors and angiopoietins, 23–26
- Angiopoietins (Angs)**
 1, chemoattractant properties of, 24
 2, response to hypoxia and basic fibroblast growth factor, 24
 role in fracture healing, 26
 Tie receptors for, 24–25
 vessel remodeling roles of, 24
- Animal studies**
 baboon, enamel proteins and autogenous bone grafts to treat periodontal defects, 133
 caprine, for osteoarthritis, bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cell effect on, 8
 cow, poly(glycolic acid) scaffold with chondrocytes, to form cartilaginous tissue, 59
 dog
 to evaluate bone morphogenetic protein placed around dental implants, 135
 to evaluate fibroblast growth factor effect on bone healing, 30
 to evaluate resorbable apatitic calcium phosphate scaffolds, 99
 to evaluate titanium dental implant optimum surfaces, 134–135
 of stimulation of periodontal regeneration, 132
- Drosophila*
 of the c-Jun N-terminal kinase pathway, 31
 to define the function of the wingless gene, 30–31
- mice
 to define the function of the wingless gene, 30–31
 to study Wnt 3a in knockout models, 31
- monkey, of stimulation of periodontal regeneration, 132
- pig
 of alveolar bone regeneration, 122–123
 formation of cartilage from chondrocytes in a fibrin polymer, 62
- rabbit
 of the biocompatibility of poly(propylene fumarate) scaffolds, 64
 of cartilage formation in patellar defects, 8
 of injectable bone substitutes compared with calcium phosphate cement, 98–99
 of oligo(poly(ethylene glycol)-fumarate) scaffolds, 102
 of oligo(poly(ethylene glycol)fumarate) scaffolds for osteochondral defects, 64
 of poly(lactic-c-glycolic acid) scaffold for bone marrow cells, 59
 of silk fibroin hydrogel scaffolds, 104–105
- rat
 to evaluate parathyroid hormone for fracture healing, 29
 of oligo(poly(ethylene glycol) fumarate), for cranial defects, 64
- Xenopus*
 to define the function of the wingless gene, 30–31
 of the role of bone morphogenetic protein 4 in, 23
- Anisotropic properties, defined, in a computer model of a rat tibia, 149
- Anorganic bone mineral (ABM), particles of, coated with collagen and suspended in hyaluronate hydrogels, 100
- Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL), standard repair of with autografts, 9–10
- Antibiotic therapy, preventive, carried in injectable scaffolds, 100
- AP-1 family, action of protein kinase C on, in skeletal development, 27–28
- Apert syndrome, due to mutation in fibroblast growth factor receptor 2, 29
- Apoptosis**
 blocking of, by angiopoietin 1, 24
 of cartilage cells
 in arthritic disease, 19
 during endochondral development, 19
 caspase 8 involvement in, 18
 of chondrocytes
 after invasion of endothelial cells, and angiogenesis, 25
 preceding osteogenesis, 19
- c-Jun N-terminal kinase transcription factor effects on, 18
- control of, during tissue remodeling, by tumor necrosis factor α , 35
- induction of, by high oxygen levels in cartilage, 6
- nuclear factor κ B (NF κ B) mediation of, 18–19
- of osteoblasts during the late healing stage, 114
- pathways for, mitochondria-dependent and mitochondria-independent low caspase 8, 18
- tumor necrosis factor receptor role in, and autoimmune disease, 18–19

- Applications
of biodegradable orthopedic implants, 57–59
dental, of bone biology, 129–140
See also Clinical applications
- Arthritic disease
cartilage cell apoptosis during, 19
osteoarthritis, 8
- Articular cartilage
formation of
by bone marrow-mesenchymal stem cells, examples of environments for, 8–9
by bone marrow-mesenchymal stem cells, figure, 8
repair of defects with the aid of calcium/phosphate salts, 7
- ATF-2, of the leucine zipper protein family, in skeletal tissues, 28
- Attachment of bone cells and periodontal ligament cells, enhancement by enamel proteins, 132. *See also* Adhesion
- Autografts
bone, morbidities associated with, 46
problems with using, 2
See also Allografts
- Autoimmune diseases
in mice deficient in tumor necrosis factor receptor 1, Fas and FAS/TNFR1, 18–19
treating with tumor necrosis factor α antagonists, 18
- Barrier membrane
placement of, for guided tissue regeneration, figure, 132
to promote selective regeneration after tooth extraction, 131–132
- Basic multicellular unit (BMU)
in the activation-resorption-formation process, 113
defined, 113
- B cells, activation-induced cell death in, 18–19
- Bioactive concept, for biphasic calcium phosphate ceramics, 98–100
- Bioactive factors
addition of, to ceramic bone scaffolds, 100
systems for delivery of, 57–59
- Biocompatibility
defined, 96
of implant materials, 60, 90
for an injectable scaffold, 96
of titanium, 70–71
- Biodegradable orthopedic implants, 55–68
- Biodegradation, of scaffolds, 89–90
- Biological character
defined, 96
functionality of implant materials, 60
- Biomechanical environment
effect on osteogenesis at an osteotomy site, 35
properties of musculoskeletal allografts, effects of processing on, 52
See also Mechanical entries
- Biphasic calcium phosphate ceramics (BCP), bioactive concept for, 98–100
- Bone formation
by adipose-derived stem cells, 4
in cell-loaded titanium fiber meshes, 76–77
effects of fibroblast growth factor 1 and 2 on, 30
rates of, 117
role of angiogenic factors in development, 25
around teeth, 131–133
- Bone grafting
categories of substitutes in, 95
to manage periodontal disease, 129
polymeric scaffolds for, engineering of, 81–94
safety and performance of allografts, 46–54
- Bone healing, 111–115
adjacent to a chemically modified dental implant, figure, 135
- potential of fibroblast growth factor to enhance, 30
in a tooth socket after extraction, 130
See also Bone repair
- Bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (BM-MSCs)
articular cartilage formed by, in vivo, figure, 8
for bone repair, 2–4, 72
differentiation into tendons and ligaments, 9
formation of articular cartilage by, figure, 8
immunoprivilege of, and suppression of immune function by, 6
- Bone matrix, synthesis of, from osteoblasts differentiating from adipose tissue, 4
- Bone mineral density (BMD), studies of, following tooth extraction, 130
- Bone model puzzle, figure, 142
- Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs), 20–23
1, metalloendopeptidase of the astacin family, 20
1A, activin receptor-like kinase 3 interaction with, 21
1B, activin receptor-like kinase 6 interaction with, 21
2, effects in bone formation by adipose-derived stem cells, 5
function in embryogenesis, 22–23
ligand and receptor interactions of, 21
role in cranial neural crest production, 23
structure and composition of, 20–21
as a trigger for differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells to osteoblastic lineage, 137

- 4
 function in embryogenesis, 21–22
 loading DNA that encodes onto a scaffold for bone formation, 11
 studies of embryonic development using *Xenopus*, 23
- 7
 activin receptor-like kinase IIA and IIB, 21
 effects in bone formation by adipose-derived stem cells, 5
 effects in nephrogenesis, 23
 8B, regulation of primordial germ cell generation in the mouse embryo, 22
 activation of cell-signaling pathways involving, 7
 availability of, in demineralized allografts, 48
 effects in bone formation by mesenchymal stem cells, 72
 enhancement of osteoinduction by demineralized freeze-dried bone allografts, 133
 in injected scaffold material, 96
 production in the periosteum in fracture healing, 33
 role in fracture healing, interactions with other systems, 35
 signaling systems involving, interaction with fibroblast growth factor signaling, 30
- Bone regeneration
 in areas insufficient for dental implant placement, 135–136
 and motion, 110–128
- Bone remodeling
 role in
 of the tumor necrosis factor α family of cytokines, 19–20
 of the vascular endothelial growth factor family, 25–26
- at the tissue and cellular levels, figure, 144
- Bone repair
 development of therapeutic agents for, strategies, 37
 osteogenic growth factor and cytokine roles in, 17–45
 stem-cell, 2–4
See also Bone healing
- Bones
 biology of, dental applications, 129–140
 functions of, 142–143
 functions and structure of, 56
 discrete model of, 148
 interdependence of, 145
 integration of tendons and ligaments into, for successful grafting, 10
 multiscale computational engineering of, 141–159
- Bone sialoprotein
 association of, with the osteoblast phenotype, table, 112
 synthesis by bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, 2
- Boundary conditions
 for modeling a rat tibia, 149–150
 for modeling cells seeded on a scaffold, 157
 periodic, for modeling a network, 153
- Cadavers, harvesting
 musculoskeletal tissues from, 47
- Calcitropic hormones,
 parathyroid hormone, effect on skeletal cells, 27
- Calcium-deficient hydroxyapatite (CDHA) cements, for injectable scaffolds, 99
- Calcium ion (Ca^{2+}), release of, in parathyroid hormone receptor signal transduction, 27
- Calcium phosphates
 ceramic, for injectable scaffolds, 97–100
 in scaffolds to support stem-cell osteogenesis, 5
- Callus
 growth of vascular tissues into, 33
 soft
 formation in dental implants, 123–124
 formation in distraction osteogenesis, 116
- c-AMP response element-binding protein family (CREBs), phosphorylation of, and skeletal development, 27–28
- Cancellous bone
 defined, 56
 mechanical properties of, 89
 poly(propylene fumarate) similarity to, 64
- Carbonated apatite, injectable scaffold material, properties of, 99–100
- Cartilage
 composition and functions of, 56
 remodeling of, differences from bone remodeling, 20
 scaffold for forming from stem cells, 5
 stem-cell-engineered, 7–9
- Case study, design optimization of a tissue-engineering scaffold, 156
- Caspases
 8, involvement in apoptosis, 18
 in the apoptotic cascade, 18
- β -Catenin, transcription factor associated with bone metabolism, table, 113
- Cathepsin K, role in bone remodeling, 113
- Cell-based approach
 to engineering of bone tissue, defined, 69
 titanium fiber mesh for, 72–75
 to in vivo engineering of bone tissue, 75–77
- Cells
 activity of, and adaptation of bone in a dynamic environment, 145
 circulatory system of, 148
 endothelial, attraction to angiopoietin 1, 24

- for producing and maintaining the extracellular matrix, 59
- promotion of migration, by SHP2, 25
- seeding of, techniques for loading marrow cells into a scaffold, 72–73
- systems for delivery of, for orthopedic implants, 57–59
- See also* Chondrocytes; Osteoblasts; Osteoclasts; Osteocytes
- Ceramics
 - in bone graft substitutes, 95
 - ceramic-based injectable scaffolds, 97–100
- c-Fos*
 - absence of, osteochondrodysplasia in the, 28
 - gene
 - effects of expression of and deficiency of, in bone, 28
 - osteosarcomas generated by, 28
- Chitosan
 - hydrogel formed by, thermosensitive, 103–104
 - as an injectable carrier for tissue-engineering applications, 103
 - suitability of, to enhance cellular interactions for tissue engineering, 62
- Chondrocytes
 - apoptosis of
 - followed by osteogenesis, vascular invasion and marrow formation, 19
 - after invasion of endothelial cells, and angiogenesis, 25
 - expression of fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 by, 30
- Chondrodysplasia, due to mutation of parathyroid hormone-related receptor 1, 28
- Chondrogenesis
 - in the reparative phase of bone healing, 111–112
- stem-cell
 - microenvironmental factors influencing, 7–9
 - stimulation of, 7
- Chondroitin-4-sulfate, secretion of, effect of oxygen level in culture on, 7
- Clavicle, intramembranous bone formation in healing of, 112
- Clinical applications
 - adipose-derived stems cells to correct severe cranial defects, figure, 4
 - movement to increase bone formation, 110
 - view of a dental implant into a tooth extraction socket, figure, 135
- Clostridium* infection of allografts, 49–50
- Cobalt-based alloys, orthopedic application of, 71
- Collagen
 - type I
 - adherence of human cells to alginate gel surface promoted by, 6
 - association of, with the osteoblast phenotype, table, 112
 - synthesis by bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, 2
 - type II
 - from adipose-derived stem cell cultures containing nucleus pulposus cells, 9
 - effect of oxygen level in culture on secretion of, 7
 - type X, expression of, by chondrogenically induced stem cells, 9
- Collagenases, metalloproteinases as, 113
- Collagen fibers
 - dependence of tensile strength of bone on, 56
 - as scaffolds for tissue engineering of soft orthopedic tissues, 61
- Common mediator Smad (co-Smad), complex with R-Smads, 22
- Compressive strength, and rate of setting of ceramic pastes, 99
- Compressive stress, on bone, 115
- Computational engineering of bones, multiscale, 141–159
- Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) programs, for study of mechanics and transport at nano- and microelectromechanical levels, 155, 157
- Computational modeling, continuum and discrete approaches compared, table, 149
- Computer models, advantages of, 141–142
- Concentration, relationship with fluid velocity, computational model, 151–152
- Confocal imaging, of regenerating bone, 145
- Consent, of donors of allograft bone or tissue, 46–47
- Consolidation stage, of distraction osteogenesis, 116
- Continuum, bone modeled as, 148
 - validation of, 155
- Convective transport in bone, 146
 - effect on, of loading, 148
- Corrosion, as a defect in stainless steel scaffolds, 71
- Cortical bone
 - defined, 56
 - mechanical properties of, 89
 - strength of allografts, compared with cancellous bone allografts, 51
- Cranial bone, effect of fibroblast growth factor family signaling pathway on, 29
- Cranial defects, treatment with adipose-derived stem cells mixed with autograft, figure, 4, 6–7
- Cranial neural crest production, role of bone morphogenetic protein 2 in, 23

- Craniofacial bone, healing of, intramembranous bone formation involved in, 112
- Craniosynostosis syndromes, due to mutation in fibroblast growth factor receptor 2, 29
- Cross-linking
of polymers, for scaffolds, 81–82
of tendons, 56
- Crouzon syndrome, due to mutation in fibroblast growth factor receptor 2, 29
- Cubic-lattice network model, modeling, to simulate properties of a matrix microporosity, 153
- Culture time, effect on bone formation in titanium fiber mesh, 75–77
- Curing, of scaffold materials, 81–88
- Cysteine knot domains, role in disulfide bond formation, 20
- Cytokines
role in bone repair, 17–45
upregulation in distraction osteogenesis, 117
stages of involvement in fracture repair, list and graph, 36–37
- Cytotoxicity assays, to confirm biocompatibility of scaffold materials, 60
- Darcy's law, to determine the permeability of a simulated network, 153, 156–157
- Death receptor
4, interaction with vascular endothelial growth inhibitor, 26
family of, role in immune function and developmental processes, 19
- Demineralization, of bone allografts after sterilization, 48
- Demineralized bone
in allografts, availability of bone morphogenetic proteins in, 48
implantation of, to induce cartilage and bone formation, 23
- Demineralized freeze-dried bone allograft (DFDBA), for stimulating periodontal regeneration, 133
- Dental applications of bone biology, 129–140
implants, 122–124
bone formation around, 134–135
for tooth replacement, with endosseous titanium screw devices, 130
- Dental tissues, stem cells of, 11
- Dermis, stem cells of, 1
- Design
of biodegradable orthopedic implants, 55–56
of scaffold properties, 88–90
in tissue engineering, challenges of, 156
- Developmental regulation, bone morphogenetic proteins and, 22–23
- Dexamethasone, effect on bone formation
ectopic, by adipose-derived stem cells, 5
in implants from older donors, 5
by mesenchymal stem cells, 72
- Dicalcium phosphate dihydrate (DCPD) cements, for injectable scaffold material, 99
- Dickkopf (DKK) protein, binding to low-density lipoprotein receptor related protein, 30
- Differentiation
hypertrophic, and fibroblast growth factor signaling, 30
of stem cells, 1
adipose-derived, figure, 3–4
- 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃
effect of, in adipose-derived stem cell ectopic bone formation, 5
regulation of, by parathyroid hormone and parathyroid hormone-receptor peptide, 27
- Disheveled (Dsh) scaffold protein, role in cell polarity, 31
- Distraction osteogenesis, 26, 114, 115–119
for alveolar bone regeneration, 136
- Distraction regeneration, histomorphology of, 118
- Docking proteins, mediating signal transduction involving cytokine receptors, 18
- Donors
of bone allografts, criteria for selecting, 46–47
selection factors affecting musculoskeletal allograft performance, 50–51
- Dorsal-ventral patterning, role of bone morphogenetic protein in, 23
- Dwarfing chondrodysplasia syndromes, due to mutation in the fibroblast growth factor receptor 3, 29
- Dynamic culturing of cells, in seeded scaffolds, techniques for, 73–74
- Ecosystem, bone as, figure, 143
- Ectopic bone, conditions for formation of, 5
- Elastic cartilage, characteristics of, 56
- Electrophoresis, by bone, to regulate calcium, 143
- End-loading model, of the rat ulna, 146–148
- Endochondral bone (ECB) formation, 32–33
stimulation of, by fibroblast growth factor 2, 30

- Endochondral development
 cartilage cell apoptosis during, 19
 effect on, of fibroblast growth factor family signaling pathway, 29
 parathyroid hormone-related peptide role in, 28
- Endosteal bone formation, stimulation of, by fibroblast growth factor 2, 30
- Endosteal implants, 122–124
- Endothelial cells, attraction to angiopoietin 1, 24
- Engineering bones, at multiple time and length scales, 143–145. *See also* Design
- Environment, dynamic, of bone tissue, 142
- Enzymes
 degradation by, of implanted orthopedic material, 59
 phospholipase, activation for parathyroid receptor signal transduction, 27
 phosphatases, 75, 112, 113
 proteases, participation in fracture repair, figure, 36–37
- Epithelial proliferation, after scaling and root planing in periodontal disease, 131
- Ethylene oxide processing, effect on allograft mechanical performance, table, 51–52
- Exclusion factors, for tissue donors, 50–51
- Experimental studies, planning, after computational modeling, 152
- Extracellular matrix (ECM)
 of bone, phases of, 110
 effect on, of the mechanical response of osteoblastic cells, 114
 generation of, 2
 in dynamic culture, 73
 effect on tissue organization, 74
 hyaluronic acid as a constituent of, 103–104
 proteins of, stimulation of periodontal regeneration by, 132
 role in progenitor cell response to bone morphogenetic proteins, 137
 of tendons and ligaments, 56–57
- Fabrication methods, for scaffolds, 82–84
 table, 82
- Fas ligand (FasL), of the tumor necrosis factor family of cytokines, 18
- Femur, source of tissue for repair of orthopedic injuries, 95
- Fiber bonding for scaffold fabrication, 82–83
 using synthetic polymers, table, 82
- Fiber mesh scaffolds, properties of, 88
- Fibrin, for scaffold formation, 62
- Fibroblast growth factor (FGF)
 1, effects of local and systemic administration of, 30
 2, down regulation of angiopoietin 2 involving, 24
 effect on bone healing, 30
 association of, with the osteoblast phenotype, table, 112
 in a scaffold mixture, 96
 in skeletal tissues, 29–30
- Fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR)
 1c, 2b, 8, and 10, roles in development, 29
 2, syndromes caused by mutation of, 29
 3, mutation affecting axial long-bone development, 29
- Fibroblasts, in tendons, 56
- Fibrocartilage, properties of, 56
- Fibronectin, support by, for osteoblasts during differentiation, 74–75
- Fibrous dysplasia, *c-fos* proto-oncogene in bone associated with, 28
- Fibrovascular matrix, formation of, in distraction regeneration, 117
- Finite element modeling
 to calculate interfacial tissue strains in porous coated implants, 120–122
 to predict bony patterns, 123
 to predict local loads on the rat ulna, 146–147
- Flexibility, of titanium mesh scaffolds, 71
- Flow-perfusion, effect on marrow stromal cells seeded on poly(DL-lactico-glycolic acid) scaffold, 73–74
- Flt-1, Flt-2, Flt-4. *See* Receptors, for vascular endothelial growth factors
- Fluid flow, calculating for a scaffold prototype, 156
 velocity of, relationships with adaptation, figure, 151
- Fluids, role of, in bone tissue engineering, 142
- Fluorochromes, for following bone regeneration, figure, 145
- Foam scaffolds, 88
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA), regulation of organ and tissue transplants by, 46
- Four-point-bending model, of the rat tibia, 148
 figure, 149
- Fracture healing
 bone morphogenetic protein 4 role in, 23
 parathyroid hormone role in, 28–29
 role of angiopoietin 2 in, 26
 stages of, 31–33, 35–37
See also Bone healing; Bone repair
- Fracture repair
 developing therapeutic agents to manage, strategies for, table, 37
 vascularization during, 26

- Freeze drying
 of allograft tissues, 47
 to construct scaffolds, 83–84
 to fabricate synthetic polymers for scaffolds, table, 82
- Freezing, of allograft tissues, 47
- Frizzled (Fzd) receptors, binding of Wnt proteins to, 30–31
- Fumarate-based polymers, 64
- Fused deposition
 to fabricate synthetic polymers for scaffolds, table, 82
 modeling, for scaffold formation, 85
- Gamma-irradiation
 of allograft tissues, 47
 effect on hepatitis C transmission, 49
 effect of
 on allograft mechanical performance, 52
 on allograft mechanical performance, table, 51
 for sterilizing injectable scaffold materials, 100
- Gas foaming to construct scaffolds, 84
 using synthetic polymers, table, 82
- Gelatin
 for scaffolds for cartilage formation, 7–8
 for scaffolds for regeneration of soft tissues, 61
 spheres of, for delivery of transforming growth factor β 1 to a defect site, 58
- General diffusion convection equation, 151
- Gene therapy, stem cells for delivery of, 2
- Genetic disorders
 autosomal dominant
 from mutation in fibroblast growth factor receptors, 29
 from mutation in the parathyroid hormone 1 receptor, 28
 autosomal recessive
 from mutation in the parathyroid hormone 1 receptor, 28
 osteoporosis pseudoglioma, 31
- Glucocorticoid receptor,
 stimulation of stem-cell chondrogenesis by, 7
- β -Glycerol phosphate, effect of, in adipose-derived stem cell ectopic bone formation, 5
- Glycine- and serine-rich domain (GS domain), of serine/threonine kinase receptors, 21
- Glycoproteins
 of cartilage, 56
 Wnt, 30–31
- Glycosaminoglycan (GAG)
 hyaluronic acid as an, 103–104
 for production of chondrocytes in hydrogels, 102
- Glycosylation, at sites of bone morphogenetic proteins, 20–21
- Gold standard, normal healthy bone, for design specifications for bone engineering, 144
- Growth factor-based approach to engineering of bone tissue, 69
 using titanium fiber mesh scaffolds, 77–78
- Growth factors
 basic fibroblast growth factor, 72
 fibroblast growth factor in a scaffold mixture, 96
 fibroblast growth factor in skeletal tissues, 29–30
 insulin-like growth factor to stimulate periodontal regeneration, 132
 osteogenic, and cytokines, 17–45
 placental growth factor, 24
 platelet-derived growth factor similarities to vascular endothelial growth factor g, 24
 to stimulate periodontal regeneration, 132
 release in the inflammatory phase of bone healing, 111
- vascular endothelial growth factor
 as an angiogenic factor, 24
 incorporating in scaffolds, 6
See also Transforming growth factor β
- Growth modification, in the mandibular condyle, 119
- Growth rate, of components of the periodontium, 131
- Guided bone regeneration (GBR)
 to treat alveolar bone tissue, 135–136
 to treat bone resorption after tooth extraction, 130–131
- Guided tissue regeneration (GTR)
 for formation of new periodontal tissue, 131, 136
 placement of a barrier membrane subgingivally, figure, 132
- Haversian canals, in long bones, blood vessels in, 148
- Heat sterilization, of allograft tissues, 47
- Heat transport, as a model, to calculate mass transport, 150–151
- Hematopoietic stem cells, 1
 adhesion of, promotion by angiopoietin 1, 24
- Heparin, binding of
 by fibroblast growth factor ligands, 29
 by vascular endothelial growth factor isoforms, 24
- Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
 mandated screening for, table, 48
 protocols for screening for, in transplant tissues, 46
- Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
 mandated screening for, table, 48
 protocols for screening for, in transplant tissues, 46
 risk of infection by, association with allograft transplantation, 48–49
- Heterotopic transplantation, defined, 51

- Histology, of oligo(poly(ethylene glycol) fumarate) hydrogels with rat marrow stromal cells, figure, 64–65
- Histomorphology, of distraction regeneration, figure, 118
- Homeostasis, mineral, effect of parathyroid peptide on, 27
- Human embryonic stem cells (hES), 1
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - protocols for screening for, in transplant tissues, 46
 - risk of, association with allograft transplantation, 48
 - types 1 and 2, mandated screening for, table, 48
- Human T-lymphocytic virus (HTLV) types 1 and 2, mandated screening for, table, 48
- hXBP, of the leucine zipper protein family, in skeletal tissues, 28
- Hyaline cartilage, viscoelastic properties of, 56
- Hyaluronic acid (HA)
 - chondrocyte proliferation and extracellular matrix production encouraged by, 62
 - as a constituent of the extracellular matrix, 103–104
 - stimulation of stem-cell chondrogenesis by, 7
- Hydrogel-based injectable scaffolds, 100–105
- Hydrogels
 - release kinetics of drugs from, factors affecting, 58
 - for scaffolds, properties of, 88–89
- Hydrophilic surface, on titanium dental implants, effect on bone cells in, 134–135
- Hydroxyapatite (HA)
 - for ceramic scaffolds, 98
 - crystals of, growth and condensation during distraction osteogenesis, 117
 - to impart hardness to bones, 56
 - scaffold material, to support stem-cell osteogenesis, 5
- Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC), biphasic calcium phosphate granules suspended in, in vivo studies, 98–99
- Hypochondroplasia
 - due to mutation of fibroblast growth factor receptor 3, 29
 - potential relationship with ablation of ATF-2, 28
- Hypoxia
 - bone morphogenetic protein expression driven by, 25
 - up-regulation of angiopoietins 2 in, 24
- Hypoxia-induced transcription factors (Hif1 α and Hif1 α), 24
- Ileum, healing in, intramembranous bone formation involved in, 112
- Iliac crest, source of tissue for repair of orthopedic injuries, 95
- Immediate implant placement, future of, 136–137
- Immune response
 - to orthopedic implants, 90
 - to poly(amino acid) scaffolding, 64
 - timing of, role of the tumor necrosis factor family of cytokines in, 18–19
- Implants
 - biodegradable orthopedic, 55–68
 - dental endosseous, utilizing bone morphogenetic proteins, 137
 - immune response to, 90
- Indian hedgehog (Ihh)
 - interaction with fibroblast growth factor and parathyroid hormone-related peptide, 30
 - regulation of chondrocyte development by during endochondral bone formation, 28, 117
 - in bone repair, 35
- Infection
 - from musculoskeletal transplants, 48–50
 - of the periodontium, consequences of, 129
- Infectious diseases, transmission of, through bone allografting, 46
- Inflammation
 - due to cytokines, role in bone repair, 34
 - lack of, as a criterion for orthopedic implant design, 55
 - as a phase of bone healing, 111
- Inflammatory cells, at the site of hydrogel implants, 102
- Inhibitory Smads, role in signal transduction, 22
- Injectable bone substitutes (IBSs), in vivo studies of, 98–99
- Injectable scaffolds
 - for bone and cartilage regeneration, 95–109
 - defined, 96
- In silico models, defined, 141
- Insulin-like growth factor (IGF), to stimulate periodontal regeneration, 132
- Integrins, interactions with extracellular matrix proteins, 75
- Interleukins
 - IL-1, role in secondary bone formation during fracture repair, 20
 - IL-6, role in secondary bone formation during fracture repair, 20
- Intracellular actin cytoskeleton, linkage through integrins to the extracellular matrix, 75
- Intracellular functions, of the tumor necrosis factor family of cytokines, 17–20
- Intramembranous bone (IMB) formation, 32–33

- Ion-exchange column, bone as, to regulate calcium, 143
- Janus kinase-signal transducer and activator of transcription (JAK-STAT) pathway, mediation of the intracellular effects of fibroblast growth factors by, 30
- Jaw bone, periosteum cells cultured and returned to, for repair, 95
- c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) pathway, role in cell polarity, 31
- c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) transcription factor, effects on apoptosis and on cell growth, 18
- Kinases**
- activin receptor-like kinases, receptors for bone morphogenetic proteins, 21
 - adhesion kinases, selective interaction with Tie receptors to promote cell migration, 24–25
 - Janus kinase-signal transducer and activator of transcription pathway, 30
 - mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway, 75
 - mitogen-activated protein kinase/ERK kinase 1 signaling pathway, 30
 - protein kinase A, cAMP intracellular second signal transducer, 27–28
 - protein kinase C, activation by diacylglycerol and 1,4,5-inositol triphosphate, 27
 - serine/threonine kinase receptors, 21
 - tyrosine kinases
 - mediation of fibroblast growth factor receptor activity through, 29
 - Tie receptors as, 25
- Laser stereolithography, to create scaffolds, 84
- Latency period, of distraction osteogenesis, 116
- Length scales
 - modeling, for bone, 145
 - models and relationships appropriate for, 148–152
- Leucine zipper family of transcription factors, 27–28
- Life cycle, of a mesenchymal stem cell, 34
- Ligaments**
 - stem-cell-engineered, 9–11
 - stimulation of fibroblasts of, by enamel proteins, 132
 - structure and composition of, 56–57
- Lipoprotein receptor-related protein (LRP)
 - 5, effect of mutation on bone mass, 31
 - binding of the Dickkopf (DKK) protein to, 30
 - binding of Wnt proteins to, 30
- Lymphopoiesis, alteration by cytokines, effects on bone homeostasis and immune function, 20
- Lyophilization (freeze drying) of allograft tissues, 47
 - effect on allograft mechanical performance, 52
 - table, 51
- Macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF)**
 - promotion of osteoclast maturation, 112
 - role in tissue resorption in fracture repair, 20
- Macrophages, activation-induced cell death in, 18–19
- Macrostructure of scaffolds, 88–89
- Mad homology domains, of Smads, 22–23
- Malignant hypocalcemia, role of parathyroid hormone-related peptide in, 27–28
- Mandibular condyle, motion of, and osteogenesis, 119
- Marrow space, as a potential source of mesenchymal stem cells for bone repair, 33
- Materials**
 - for biodegradable implants
 - poly(propylene fumarate), 57
 - poly(propylene fumarate)-diacrylate, 57
 - for biodegradable orthopedic implants, 61–65
 - poly(L-lactide), 57
 - polymers for, 58
 - titanium interference screw, 57
 - for nondegradable scaffolds, titanium fiber mesh, 69–80
 - polymeric, for scaffolds for bone grafts, 81–94
 - See also* Scaffolds, polymeric material for
- Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs)**
 - ablation of, growth plate expansion caused by, 19
 - up-regulation in injured cartilage, 58
- Maxillary sinus grafting
 - bone morphogenetic protein 2 used in, evaluation of, 137
 - with particulate bone, 137
- Mechanical loading**
 - effect on fluid flow in bone, modeling, 146–148
 - effect on osteocytes in bone remodeling, 113–114
- Mechanical properties**
 - of biodegradable orthopedic implants, 60
 - of bone allografts, effect of age on, 50
 - effect on bone healing, 113–115
 - of poly(propylene fumarate), similarity to cancellous bone, 64
 - of scaffolds, 89
 - of stem-cell-derived cartilage, 9
- Mechanical strength, as a criterion for orthopedic implant design, 55–56**

- Mechanical stress
 effect on chondrogenesis and osteogenesis in fracture healing, 35
 exposure to, as a condition of ligament formation, 10
 response of osteogenic gene expression to, 6
- Mechanical support,
 biodegradable orthopedic implants for, 57
- Medical history, to help exclude allograft infection, 46
- Melt molding
 to fabricate synthetic polymers for scaffolds, table, 82
 to form scaffolds, pore size and density control in, 83
- Membrane barriers, use in guided bone and tissue regeneration techniques, 136
- Mesenchymal cells, commitment to the skeletal-cell lineage, 25
- Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs)
 differentiation of
 to form cartilaginous or osseous tissues, 111
 to form cartilage and bone, factors affecting, 112
 to osteoblastic lineage, 137
 schematic of lineage progression, 34
 effects on
 of bone morphogenetic proteins in lineage commitment, 35
 of Wnt 3, 31
 origin of, and contribution to bone repair, 32–35
 osteoblasts for bone remodeling from, 1
 repairing large bone defects using, 72–75
See also Bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (BM-MSCs)
- Mesenchymal tissue
 challenges of engineering, 2–4
 epithelial, effect of fibroblast growth factor during limb-bud development, 29
- maintenance by stem cells, 1–16
 skeletal, importance of bone morphogenetic protein-2 to development of, 22–23
- Metalloproteinases, secretion by osteoclasts, 113
- Metals, nondegradable scaffold, comparison with titanium, 71–72
- Microcomputer tomographic images, of the rat tibia, for data for a computer model, 148
- Microenvironmental influences
 of stem cells in bone formation, 5–6
 of stem cells in cartilage formation, 7–9
 of tumor necrosis factor cytokines, 18–19
- Micromotion, and implant osseointegration, 120–124
- Microparticles, to deliver bioactive molecules to a defect site, 58
- Minimum effective strain (MES) theory, and bone adaptation, 120–122
- Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway, involvement in alkaline phosphatase activity of osteoblasts, 75
- Mitogen-activated protein kinase/ERK kinase 1 (MEK1) signaling pathway, mediation of the intracellular effects of fibroblast growth factors by, 30
- Mitogenesis, promotion by vascular endothelial growth factor, 24
- Molecular sieving by bone tissue, simulating, 153–154
- Morphogenesis
 signals for, during bone repair, 31–35
 stages of involvement in fracture repair, list and graph, 36–37
- Morphogens
 participation in fracture repair, figure, 36–37
 therapeutic uses of, future perspectives on, 37
- Motion
 and bone regeneration, 110–128
 and osteogenesis, 115
- Multiple length scales,
 computational cell and tissue models at, 145–146
- Muscle, as a potential source of mesenchymal stem cells, 33
- Musculoskeletal grafts,
 harvesting and processing, 46–48
 infection from, 48–50
- Mutations. *See* Genetic disorders
- Nanoparticles, to deliver bioactive molecules to a defect site, 58
- National Institutes of Health, “Roadmap for the Future”, 141
- Natural killer cells, tumor necrosis factor β expression in, 18
- Natural materials, for biodegradable orthopedic implants, 61–62
- Navier-Stokes equations
 for computational fluid dynamic simulation of fluid flow, 157
 for determining wall shear stress in a scaffold, 158
 testing the validity of the continuum assumption underlying, 155
- Network modeling, steps in, 153
- Neuropilin 1
 interaction of membrane receptors with vascular endothelial growth factor molecules, 24
 of osteoblasts, effect on osteogenesis, 25–26
- Nondegradable scaffold material,
 titanium fiber mesh, 69–80

- Nonresorbable membranes, use in guided bone regeneration, limitations of, 136
- Nuclear factor κ B (NF κ B) effects on apoptosis and on growth, 18
mediation of apoptosis by, 18–19
- Nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT), association with bone metabolism, table, 113
- Nucleus pulposus cells culture of adipose-derived stem cells with, 9
seeded into gelatin, demineralized bone matrix and polylactide scaffolds, 100
- Nutritional conditions, effect on implant outcomes, 73–74
- Oligo(poly(ethylene glycol) fumarate) (OPF) as an injectable carrier for cartilage tissue regeneration, 102
for growth factors for bone and tissue engineering, 58
properties of, 64
- Organ donation, medical conditions
contraindicating, 46–47
- Organ-tissue-length scale model of the rat tibia, figure, 149
model of the rat ulna, figure, 147
- Orthopedic implants biodegradable, 55–68
porous, 120–122
- Orthotopic transplantation, of allograft tissue, 51
- Osseointegration, in the posterior maxilla and mandible, time for, 137
- Osseous phase, of regeneration in distraction osteogenesis, 117
- Osteoarthritis, effect on, of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cell addition, 8
- Osteoblast progenitor cells, response to osteogenic stimuli, species differences in, 6
- Osteoblasts bone formation by, 56
factors contributing to, 25–26
defined, 56
generation from mesenchymal cell populations, early studies, 2–3
markers of activity of, during bone healing, 114
mechanical response of, during fracture healing, 114
mesenchymal stem cells as a source of, 1
proteins associated with phenotypes of, table, 112
receptors of, binding to parathyroid hormone, 27
shear force effect on formation of, 74
from stem cells derived from human bone marrow, 3
synthesis of bone matrix by, in vivo and in vitro, 4
- Osteocalcin association of, with the osteoblast phenotype, table, 112
synthesis by bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, 2
- Osteochondrodysplasia caused by ablation of the parathyroid hormone peptide gene, 19
in *c-fos* knockout mice, 28
- Osteoclastic resorption pits (Howship's lacunae), repopulation by osteoblasts in osteogenesis, 113
- Osteoclastogenesis, key regulatory factors in, 20
- Osteoclasts defined, 56
resorption of bone by, 56
resorption of mineralized cartilage by, and bone formation, 25
stimulation of, in the remodeling phase of bone healing, 112
- Osteoclast transcription factors, association with bone metabolism, table, 113
- Osteocytes connectivity of, effect on tissue permeability, simulation, 153
defined, 56
density of, effect on tissue permeability, 153
electron micrographs of, figure, 156
maintenance of bone tissue structure by, 56
regulation of osteoblast and osteoclast activity by, 113
in situ, model of, 155
- Osteogenesis chondrocyte apoptosis preceding, 19
physical deformation conversion to biochemical signals in, 110
relationship with angiogenesis, 25
stem-cell, optimal conditions for, 5
- Osteogenic growth factors, role in bone repair, 17–45
- Osteoid tissue, generation of, from bone marrow-mesenchymal stem cells on matrices, 3
- Osteoinductive properties, of cell-loaded titanium fiber mesh, 76
- Osteonal bone, distribution of fluid and solutes in, 148
- Osteonectin, synthesis by bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, 2
- Osteonectin/SPARC, association of, with the osteoblast phenotype, table, 112
- Osteopenia in an allograft donor, and performance of the graft, table, 49
effect on bone allograft performance, 50–51

- Osteopontin (OPN)
 association of, with the osteoblast phenotype, table, 112
 synthesis by bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, 2
- Osteoporosis
 in an allograft donor, effects of, 50
 in an allograft donor, and performance of the graft, table, 49
 developing therapeutic agents to treat, strategies for, table, 37
 parathyroid hormone (1–34) as a treatment for, 28–29
- Osteoporosis pseudoglioma, mutation in the low-density lipoprotein receptor-related proteins linked with, 31
- Osteoprogenitor cells, proliferation and differentiation of, factors affecting, 72
- Osteoprotegerin (OPG), role in tissue resorption in fracture repair, 20
- Osteosarcomas, generation of, by *c-fos* and *V-fos* genes, 28
- Osterix (*Osx*), transcription factor associated with bone metabolism, table, 113
- Oxygenation
 of stem-cell-derived bone, prior to implantation, 6
 of stem-cell-derived cartilage culture, 7–9
- Oxygen transport, boundary conditions for, in a computational model, 150
- Paracrine factors, secretion by stem cells, for support of vascularization, 2
- Parathyroid hormone (PTH) (1–34), as a treatment for osteoporosis, 28–29
 versus parathyroid hormone-related peptide (PTHrP), 26–29
 receptor for, signal transduction and nuclear effects, 27
- Parathyroid hormone-related peptide (PTHrP)
 association of, with the osteoblast phenotype, table, 112
 interaction with Indian hedgehog and fibroblast growth factor receptor, 30
 versus parathyroid hormone (PTH), 26–27
 role in endochondral development, 28
 signaling by, 26–29
- Parathyroid hormone-related peptide (PTHrP) receptor
 1, mutations of, chondrodysplasias due to, 28
 osteochondrodysplasia caused by ablation of, 19
 role in endochondral development, 28
 stimulation of stem-cell chondrogenesis by, 7
- Pasteurization, effect of, on allograft mechanical performance, table, 51
- Patellar articular cartilage defects, treated with stem-cell-derived cartilage, 9
- Pathogens, infectious, screening for in allograft donation, table, 48
- Pathways. *See* Signaling pathways
- Perichondrium, fibroblast growth factors expressed in, 30
- Periodontium
 description of, 129
 tooth-supporting tissues of, figure, 130
- Periosteal bone formation, depression of, by fibroblast growth factor 2, 30
- Periosteum
 culturing and returning cells of, to degraded jaw bone, 95
 as the source of mesenchymal stem cells for bone repair, 32–33
- Permeability, changes in, due to age and disease, 152–155
- Phase separation
 to create scaffolds, 83
 to fabricate synthetic polymers for scaffolds, table, 82
- Phosphatases, 75, 112, 113
- Phospholipase, activation of, for parathyroid receptor signal transduction, 27
- Photocross-linkable chitosan, to induce neovascularization in vivo and release growth factors, 103
- Physical deformation, conversion into biochemical signals for osteogenesis, 110
- Placental growth factor (PlGF), of the vascular endothelial growth factor family, 24
- Platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)
 similarities to vascular endothelial growth factor genes, 24
 to stimulate periodontal regeneration, 132
- Poly(amino acids) for scaffolds, 64
- Poly(ϵ -caprolactone) (PCL), for scaffolds, 63, 85–86
- Poly(desaminotyrosyl-tyrosine ethyl ester carbonate) (Poly DTE carbonate), for scaffolds, 87
- Poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) for scaffolds, 87–88
 materials based on, 63–64
 tailoring to release drugs over varying times, 58
- Poly(α -hydroxy esters) for scaffolds, 62–63
- Poly(lactic acid) (PLA) polymers for scaffolds, for stem-cell osteogenesis, 5
- Poly(lactic co-glycolic acid) (PLGA), 85
 for scaffolds for cartilage formation, 8
 for scaffolds used as cell carriers, 59

- Poly(N-isopropylacrylamide-co-acrylic acid) ((P(NiPAAm-co-AcA)), as a hydrogel carrier for chondrocyte renewal, 102
- Poly(organophosphazines), potential use for drug delivery and tissue engineering, 103
- Polypropylene fumarate (PPF) cancellous bone defects filled with, 102
to create a prototype scaffold, 156
for scaffolds, 64, 86
- Polyanhydrides for scaffolds, 63, 86
- Polycarbonate for scaffolds, 87
- Polyesters for scaffolds, 85–86
- Polymer assembly, in situ prefabricated, 82
- Polymer entanglement, for curing, 81
- Polymeric scaffolds, for bone grafts, 81–94
- Polyorthoesters (POEs) for scaffolds, 63, 86
- Polyphosphazene for scaffolds, 86–87
- Polysaccharides, for biodegradable orthopedic implants, limitations of, 61–62
- Pore morphology, of scaffolds of hydrophobic materials, 59
- Pore pressure distribution in bone, effect of spatial distribution of material properties on, figure, 152
- Poroelasticity, theory of, modeling bone in the context of, 146
- Porosity, of titanium mesh scaffolds, 71
- Pre-proteins, transforming growth factor β family of, characteristics, 20–22
- Pressure gradients, role of, in bone, modeling, 146
- Primordial germ cells (PGCs), requirements of, for bone morphogenetic protein-4, 22
- Processing
of allograft musculoskeletal tissues, 47–49
effects on biomechanical properties, 52
effects on mechanical performance, table, 51
of biodegradable orthopedic implants, effects of, 60
- Proteases, stages of involvement in fracture repair, list and graph, 36–37
- Protein kinase A (PKA), as the cAMP intracellular second signal transducer, 27–28
- Protein kinase C (PKC), activation by diacylglycerol and 1,4,5-inositol triphosphate, 27
- Proteins
bone sialoprotein, 2, 112
c-AMP response element-binding protein family, 27–28
Dickkopf protein, 30
disheveled scaffold protein, 31
docking, 18
glycoproteins
of cartilage, 56
Wnts, 30–31
involvement in the reparative phase of bone healing, 111–112
mixture from developing tooth buds in pigs, to simulate periodontal regeneration, 132
osteoblast phenotype associated with, table, 112
synthesis of, by bone marrow-mesenchymal stem cells, 3
See also Bone morphogenetic proteins; Lipoprotein receptor-related proteins; Recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein; Smad proteins
- Proteoglycans, of cartilage, 56
- Quality control, at tissue banks, 48
- Radiographic view of a dental implant into a tooth extraction socket, figure, 135
- Randomized controlled clinical trial, of dental implant surfaces, 134–135
- Rapid prototyping, to form scaffolds, 84–85
- Receptor activator of nuclear factor κ B (RANK), role in the remodeling phase of bone healing, 112
- Receptor activator of nuclear factor κ B ligand (RANKL), role in tissue resorption in fracture repair, 20
- Receptor-regulated Smads (R-Smads), role in signal transduction, 21–22
- Receptors
activin receptor-like kinases 3 and 6, II and II, 21
activin receptor-like kinases, for bone morphogenetic proteins, 21
adhesion kinase interaction with Tie receptors, 24–25
for angiotensin, Tie as, 24–25
bone morphogenetic protein 2, 21
cytokine, 18
1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ regulation by parathyroid hormone-related protein receptor, 27
fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 expressed by chondrocytes, 30
Frizzled receptors, 30–31
lipoprotein related protein receptors, 30–31
mutation of fibroblast growth factor receptor
2, effect on craniosynostosis syndromes, 29
3, effect on long-bone development, 29
mutation of parathyroid hormone-related receptor 1, 28
osteoblast, binding to parathyroid hormone, 27

- parathyroid hormone 1
receptor mutation,
27–28
- parathyroid hormone-related
peptide, interaction with
fibroblast receptors, 30
- receptor-regulated Smads,
21–22
- serine/threonine kinase
receptors, 21
- signal transduction by
parathyroid hormone
receptor, 27–28
- Smad protein activation
linked to serine/threonine
kinase receptors types I
and II, 21
- Tie 1 and 2, for angiopoietins,
24–25
- Ties, as tyrosine kinases,
24–25
- tumor necrosis factor, 18
1, deficiency in autoimmune
disease, 18–19
- tyrosine kinase mediation of
fibroblast growth factor
receptor activity, 29
- vascular endothelial growth
factor receptor (1–3),
effect on trabecular bone
formation, 25–26
- vascular endothelial growth
factors, 24
- Recombinant human bone
morphogenetic protein
(rhBMP)
2, stimulation of osteoblast
differentiation by, 72,
77–78
- stimulation of periodontal
regeneration in humans
by, 132
- Regeneration
of bone
assessment by fluorochrome
integration, figure, 145
effect of motion on,
110–128
- of bone and cartilage,
injectable scaffolds for,
95–109
- of bone and ligament, to
manage periodontal
disease, 129–130
- periodontal
demineralized freeze-dried
bone allograft for, 133
histologic view, figure, 133
- Regional acceleratory
phenomenon (RAP), in
bone healing, 114
- Remodeling phase of bone
healing, 112–113
- Reparative phase of bone
healing, 111–112
- Resorbable membranes, use in
guided bone regeneration,
limitations of, 136. *See*
also Biodegradable
entries
- Resorption
of apatitic calcium phosphate
scaffolds, 99
- of cortical and
corticocancellous bone,
47–48
- Runx1/Cbfa1, response to
mechanical stretch in
bone healing, 114
- Runx2/Cbfa1
transcription factor associated
with bone metabolism,
table, 113
- transcription factor in
commitment of
mesenchymal cells to the
skeletal-cell lineage, 25
- Safety
of bone allografts, 46–54
of human stem cells, 6–7
- Scaffolds
for adult stem cells, to repair
gaps within long bones, 5
for cartilage formation, 7–9
characteristics of desirable
materials for, 69–70
collagen-based, for bone
formation, 5
defined, 96
formation of, 81–88
injectable
for bone and cartilage
regeneration, 95–109
properties of, 96–97
to introduce bioactive
molecules at a defect site,
57–59
- multiple roles of, modeling,
145
- nondegradable material for,
titanium fiber mesh,
69–80
- parameters of, simulated and
actual, figure, 157
- poly(propylene fumarate),
model developed with
stereolithography,
156–158
- polymeric material for, 55–56,
62–64, 102–104
for bone grafts, 81–94
- porous metallic, 70–72
- predictive computational
model of flow through,
figure, 158
- silk-fiber based, for forming
ligaments, 9
- Scale
cell to subcellular scale,
modeling at, 155
- organ-tissue-length
model of the rat tibia,
figure, 149
- model of the rat ulna,
figure, 147
- organ to tissue, in silico
models, 146
- tissue to cell to molecular,
with a computational
model, 152–155
- Scapula, healing in,
intramembranous bone
formation involved in,
112
- Self-renewal, of stem cells, 1
- Serine/threonine kinase
receptors, type I, glycine-
and serine-rich domain
(GS domain) of, 21
- Shear forces
increasing, to stimulate
osteoblastic cell
formation, 74
- stress on cells attached to
scaffold channel walls,
simulation, 157–158
- See also* Mechanical properties
- Sheet lamination
for creating scaffolds, 84
to fabricate synthetic polymers
for scaffolds, table, 82

- Signaling pathways
 of bone morphogenetic proteins, 21
 fibroblast growth factor family, roles in skeletal development, 29
 importance in cartilage generation by stem cells, 7
 Tie2 receptor/angiopoietin, regulation of the hematopoietic stem-cell quiescence niche by, 24–25
 wingless, activation by ligand binding to the Frizzled receptors, 30–31
- Signals, endogenous, for formation of bone by stem cells, 5
- Signal transduction
 by cytokines, of immune cells, 19
 interaction with tumor necrosis factor receptors, 18
 by parathyroid hormone receptor, and nuclear effects, 27–28
 by Smad molecules, of bone morphogenetic protein signals, 21–22
- Silk fibroin hydrogel scaffold,
 new bone formation using comparison with a commercial gel, 104
 comparison with a commercial gel, figure, 101
- Skeletal regeneration, as an extension of adaptive responses, 115
- Skeletal repair, bone morphogenetic protein function in, 23
- Skeletal stem cells, postnatal origins of, 31–35
- Smad proteins
 7, activation linked to serine/threonine kinase receptors types I and II, 21
 intracellular, activation by directed phosphorylation, 21
 receptor-regulated, signal transduction by, 21–22
- Smart material, bone as, 142
- Solid free-form fabrication of scaffolds, 84–85
- Solvent-casting particulate leaching
 to fabricate synthetic polymer scaffolds, table, 82
 for scaffold formation, 83
- Somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT), generation of human embryonic stem cells by, without use of intact embryos, 1
- Sonic hedgehog pathway, stimulation of stem-cell chondrogenesis through, 7
- Species differences, in the conditions for osteogenesis by stem cells, 5–6
- Spinal disc repair, with cartilage tissue formed by stem cells, 9
- Stainless steel, orthopedic applications of, 71
- Stem cells
 hematopoietic, 1
 human embryonic, 1
 and mesenchymal maintenance, 1–16
 skeletal, postnatal origins of, 31–35
 See also Adipose-derived stem cells; Bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells; Mesenchymal stem cells
- Stereolithography
 to create a prototype scaffold, 156
 laser
 to create scaffolds, 84
 to fabricate synthetic polymers for scaffolds, table, 82
- Sterilizability, of scaffold materials, 60, 96
- Sterilization of allograft materials, 47
 transmission rates of pathogens and procedure used, 49–50
- Stochastic network model
 to represent a pericellular network, figure, 154
 to simulate flow through a pericellular network and matrix microporosity, 153
 to study delivery of drugs and molecular agents in bone, figure, 155
- Stretch ratio, for deformation during distraction osteogenesis, figure, 116
- Structure of bone, interdependence with function, 145
- Surface properties of scaffolds, polymers enhancing cell attachment, 88
- Synthetic biomaterials
 for biodegradable orthopedic implants, 62–64
 hydrogels, polymers used for, 102–104
 polymers for scaffolds, 85–88
- Syphilis, mandated screening for, table, 48
- Tantalum, orthopedic applications of, 71
- Tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP), role in bone remodeling, 113
- T cells
 activation-induced cell death in, 18–19
 tumor necrosis factor β expression in, 18
- Tendons
 composition and functions of, 56
 stem-cell-engineered, 9–11
- Tensile stress
 on bone, 115
 criteria for predicting bony pattern in dental implants, 123
- Teratoma formation, by human embryonic stems cells, concern about, 1

- Thanatophoric dysplasia, due to mutation of fibroblast growth factor receptor 3, 29
- Therapeutic agents
 benefit of functional loading for bone healing, 114
 comparison of strategies for developing, repair versus remodeling, 37
 tumor necrosis factor α
 antagonists, for treating autoimmune diseases, 18
 use of morphogenetic factors, future perspectives on, 37
- 3-Thiopropionylhydrazide-poly(ethylene glycol-diacrylate), hydrogel crosslinkable with hyaluronic acid, 104
- Three-dimensional interactions, as a requirement for cartilage formation by stem cells, 7–9
- Three-dimensional printing
 to create scaffolds, 84
 to fabricate synthetic polymers for scaffolds, table, 63
- Tie receptors, binding of angiotensins to, 24–25
- Timing of biodegradation of orthopedic implants, 55–68 of scaffolds, 89
- Tissue healing and repair
 role of angiogenic factors in, 26
 role of tumor necrosis factor α in, 19
- Tissue phases associated with tissue composition and stress, phase diagram, 119
- Tissue processing
 and mechanical performance of an allograft, table, 51
 and performance of an allograft, table, 49
- Tissue to cell to molecular scale, with a computational model, 152–155
- Titanium
 endosseous implant inserted in alveolar bone, 134–135
 fiber mesh of, for scaffolds, 69–80
 for porous metallic scaffolds, 70–71
 for threading dental implants, 122–123, 130
- Tooth movement, periodontal ligament stretching to facilitate, 119
- Trabecular bone
 effect on formation of
 by mutation of lipoprotein related protein receptors, 31
 by vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (1–3)-immunoglobulin, 25–26
 formation of, in the consolidation stage of distraction osteogenesis, 116
 from hydrogel-based injectable scaffolds, 101
- Transcription factors
 association with bone metabolism, table, 113
 hypoxia-induced, Hif1 α and Hif1 α , 24
 leucine zipper family of, 27–28
 c-Jun N-terminal kinase, effects on apoptosis, 18
 for the reparative phase of bone healing, 111–112
 Runx2/Cbfa1, and commitment of mesenchymal cells to the skeletal-cell lineage, 25
- Transforming growth factor β (TGF- β)
 association of, with the osteoblast phenotype, table, 112
 family of, bone morphogenetic proteins of, 20–23
 gelatin microparticles containing, 102
 role in chondrogenesis by stem cells, 7
 in titanium mesh, dose-response relationship to bone induction, 78
- Transport mechanisms
 fluid convection in bone, 142–143
 in mammals with thick cortices, 148
- Tricalcium phosphate (TCP) β , adherence of human cells to alginate gel surface promoted by, 6
 for scaffolds, 98
- Tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α)
 family of, 17–20
 regulation of angiotensin 2 involving, 24
 roles of
 in bone healing, 35
 in fracture healing, 34
- Tumor necrosis factor β (TNF- β)
 expression of, in T cells and natural killer cells, 18
 family of
 interactions with vascular endothelial growth inhibitor, 26
 effect of signaling by in bone, 34
- Tumor necrosis factor receptors, role in apoptosis and autoimmune disease, 18–19
- Tyrosine-derived polycarbonate (P(DTR carbonate)) for scaffolds, 64, 87
- Tyrosine kinases
 mediation of fibroblast growth factor receptor activity through, 29
 Tie receptors as, 24–25
- Valproic acid, effect of, on osteogenesis of stem cells, 5
- Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)
 as an angiogenic factor, 24
 effects of, on osteogenesis, 25–26
 family of, role in bone remodeling, 25–26
 incorporating in scaffolds, effect on osteogenesis, 6
 loading DNA that encodes on a scaffold for bone formation, 11
 roles of, in bone healing, 35

- Vascular endothelial growth inhibitor (VEGI), interaction with the tumor necrosis factor α family, 26
- Viscoelastic properties of injectable scaffolds, 97
- hydrogel-based, 101
- Viscosity, of injectable scaffolds, 97
- Visualization, to observe displacement or flow of fluid in bone, tracer used for, 147–148
- Vitamin D, deficiency of, growth plate expansion caused by, 19
- Vitamin D₃, formation of the active form in the kidney tubules, 27
- Volkman's canals, perpendicular orientation to a long bone axis, blood vessels in, 148
- Weight bearing, effect of, on fracture healing, 114
- Wnt/calcium ion (Ca²⁺) pathway, 31
- Wnt/catenin pathway, 31
- Wnts (wingless)
- association of, with the osteoblast phenotype, table, 112
- effect of, on proliferative lineages in bone healing, 35
- gene family, characteristics of, 30–31
- Wolff's law, relationship of stress patterns with orientation of bone, 113–114
- Xenogenic grafts, at the site of tooth extraction, benefits of, 131