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Cheng, L.; ten Cate, J.M.

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Effect of Galla chinensis on the In Vitro Remineralization of Advanced Enamel Lesions

Lei Cheng, Jacob M. ten Cate*
Department of Cariology, Endodontology, Pedodontontology, Academic Centre for Dentistry Amsterdam (ACTA), Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Abstract

Aim The effect of Galla chinensis on de-/re-mineralization of advanced enamel lesions was investigated by using micro-CT in a prolonged in vitro experiment.

Methodology Baseline mineral contents of sound enamels were first analyzed. Then lesions were produced in an acidic buffer solution (2.2 mmol L⁻¹ Ca(NO₃)₂, 2.2 mmol L⁻¹ KH₂PO₄, and pH=4.5) for 21 days, with thrice daily three-minute treatments, divided into four groups: Group A, 4 000 ppm crude aqueous extract of Galla chinensis (GCE); Group B, 4 000 ppm gallic acid; Group C, 1 000 ppm F aq. (as NaF, positive control); Group D, deionized water (negative control). Next, the blocks were immersed in a remineralization solution (1.5 mmol L⁻¹ CaCl₂, 0.9 mmol L⁻¹ KH₂PO₄, 0.1 ppm F, and pH=7.0) for 200 days. Mineral loss (ML) in each region of interest (ROI) and integrated mineral loss (IML) of the lesions were calculated (comparing with baseline mineral content of sound enamel) at different time points.

Results After 21 days demineralization, fluoride treatment showed a statistically significant demineralization-inhibiting effect among the four groups, and after 200 days of remineralization, mineral content recovery was ordered (lowest to highest) as A=C<B<D.

Conclusion GCE could slow down the remineralization of enamel in the surface layer and thereby facilitate ion transport into the lesion body. The mechanism of Galla chinensis in enhancing the remineralization of dental caries is different from fluoride.

Keywords demineralization, remineralization, advanced enamel lesion, Galla chinensis

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Introduction

Dental caries are one of the most prevalent chronic diseases worldwide. The carie-preventive effects of fluoride are now beyond doubt (ten Cate, 2004). In addition, however, many studies have considered different kinds of non-fluoride agents as supplementary methods for the prevention of dental caries.

Galla chinensis (G. chinensis) are a traditional Chinese herb investigated as an anti-carious drug during recent years. Previous studies have indicated that various chemical compounds of G. chinensis could inhibit demineralization and enhance remineralization of dental enamel (Liu et al., 2003; Chu et al., 2007). Zou et al. demonstrated the potential of the extract of G. chinensis (GCE) to affect demineralization under dynamic pH-cycling conditions (Zou et al., 2008). Cheng et al. indicated that GCE and gallic acid could enhance the remineralization of artificial early enamel caries. They also had combined effects with fluoride on enhancing remineralization of dental caries. Detailed investigations showed that gallic acid aided mineral
deposition predominately in the surface layer, while GCE encouraged more mineral deposition in the lesion body (Cheng et al., 2008). Other studies showed that the chemical compounds of G. chinensis could regulate the demineralization/remineralization balance by influencing the morphology, structure and chemical content of enamel crystals, and the mechanism of G. chinensis seems to be different from fluoride (Cheng et al., 2009). Previous studies, however, investigated the effect of G. chinensis on the initial enamel lesion, and none of them focused on the advanced enamel lesion in long-term studies. We have thus proposed a hypothesis that the chemical compounds of GCE could regulate the demineralization/remineralization balance in different regions of advanced lesions, and the mechanism of doing so was different from fluoride.

Micro-computerized tomography (micro-CT) is a new and developing technology that can be used to non-destructively map the distribution of mineral in teeth (Elliot, 1997). Efeoglu et al. developed a method for quantification of the mineral content of tooth specimens in three dimensions (Efeoglu et al., 2005). We therefore applied micro-CT to study the possibility of remineralization of advanced enamel lesions in vitro, and to compare the effect of G. chinensis with fluoride on regulating demineralization/remineralization balance of advanced enamel lesions in a prolonged experiment.

**Materials and Methods**

**G. chinensis sample**

GCE, the extract of G. chinensis, was distilled according to previous studies (Cheng et al., 2008). G. chinensis (1 kg) produced in the Sichuan province of China was dried in an oven at 60°C for 3 days, finely powdered, and added to 600 mL of distilled water. The mixture was stirred for 10 hours at 65°C and then filtered. The extract was re-extracted with distilled water under the same conditions. Then the extract was dissolved in 500 mL of ethanol (100%). After filtration and evaporation of the ethanol, the remaining extract was lyophilized to give a powder (G. chinensis extract, GCE) (yield, 160 g). The GCE preparation (160 g) was further fractionated by adsorption chromatography using a Diaion HP-21 column (8 cm × 20 cm; Mitsubishi Chemical Industries, Tokyo, Japan). The column was eluted with deionized water (10 L), then with 30% ethanol (5 L), and finally with 100% acetone (5 L), and fraction GCE-B (2.7 g) was obtained. A portion of GCE-B was further purified by successive column chromatography with a Diaion HP-20 column (8 cm × 20 cm) and a Sephadex LH-20 column (3 cm × 120 cm; Pharmacia-LKB Biotechnology, Uppsala, Sweden). The column was eluted by acetone–water (2:8, 3:7, 4:6, V/V) and active compounds were obtained, characterized as gallic acid by spectroscopic methods including mass spectroscopy (MS) and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (NMR).

**Specimen preparation**

Incisors from 4-year-old cows were obtained from the local slaughterhouse. Immediately after extraction the teeth were rinsed under tap water and stored at 4°C in water containing 0.05% thymol until required. A diamond-coated band saw (Struers Minitom; Struers, Copenhagen, Denmark) was used to separate root from crowns and to cut sections approximately 4 mm × 4 mm × 3 mm. The enamel surfaces were then ground flat and hand-polished using aqueous slurries of progressively finer grades of silicon carbide, up to 4000 grit (Struers, Copenhagen, Denmark), thereby removing about 150 μm from the original tooth surface, and creating access to dentinal tissue for the external solution (ten Cate and Duijsters, 1982).

**Lesion formation**

All surfaces of the sections were protected with acrylic resin except the polished enamel surface. The sections were immersed in the solution containing 2.2 mmol·L⁻¹ Ca(NO₃)₂, 2.2 mmol·L⁻¹ phosphate as KH₂PO₄, and 50 mmol·L⁻¹ acetic acid (pH=4.5). The solution was stirred at about 1 000 r·min⁻¹ and demineralization was performed at 37°C for 21 days. Each daily demineralization included thrice-daily three-minute applications with one of four treatments: Group A, 4 000 ppm GCE; Group B, 4 000 ppm gallic acid; Group C, 1 000 ppm F aq. (as NaF); Group D, deionized water.
Remineralization

After lesion formation, the sections were equili-
ibrated in deionized water overnight. The single
sections were then immersed in a remineralization
solution containing 1.5 mmol\( \cdot \)L\(^{-1}\) CaCl\(_2\), 0.9 mmol\( \cdot \)L\(^{-1}\) KH\(_2\)PO\(_4\), 130 mmol\( \cdot \)L\(^{-1}\) KCl, 20 mmol\( \cdot \)L\(^{-1}\) HEPES
(N-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N-ethanesulfonate, pH= 7.0) and 0.1 ppm F as NaF. The solutions contained
sodium azide to prevent bacterial growth. Remine-
ralization was done for 200 days at 37\( ^\circ \)C. The
solutions were stirred and were refreshed once
every week.

Micro-CT analysis

The mineral content of the tooth specimens was
quantified at six time points (Figure 1) using a
micro-CT scanner (\( \mu \)CT 80, Scanco, Switzerland).
Thus, each specimen was scanned for six times.
The same scanning parameters were applied in all
scans. The X-ray source was set at 45 kvP, and
177 \( \mu \)A. Integration time was 400 seconds. The
entire thickness of the tooth rods were scanned at
high resolution. The data were used to reconstruct
images with a resolution of 2 048 \( \times \) 2 048 pixels
and with an isotropic voxel size of 25 \( \mu \)m. A
custom sample holder was used to position the
specimens in the sample holder of the micro-CT
scanner. During scanning, a damp sponge was
placed in the sample holder and the holder was
sealed with cling film to maintain a humid
environment therefore preventing any cracks that
might occur in a dry environment.

The evaluation software available in the work-
station of the scanner was used to define seven
regions of interest (ROI) per tooth rod. The
thickness of each ROI was 60 \( \mu \)m. Gray level
median values for each ROI were converted to
mgHA/ccm through calibrated by standard cylin-
drical hydroxyapatite block (Plasma Biotal Ltd.,
Buxton, UK), the mineral content of each ROI was
then calculated. Then, the mineral content (MC) of
specimens in different groups at different time
point was recorded. Mineral loss (ML) was calcu-
lated as follows:

\[
ML = \frac{MC - MC_0}{MC_0}
\]

MC\(_0\) is the mineral content of sound enamel sample
before demineralization.

In addition, evaluations were carried out on
each ROI at different time point.

Statistical analysis

Differences between the groups were tested for
significance at the \( P<0.05 \) level by ANOVA
followed by Duncan’s multiple range test using
SPSS software (version 11.0).

Results

Integrated mineral loss at different time point

The average integrated mineral loss (IML) in
different groups at different time point is shown in
Figure 2. After demineralization, enamel samples
in the fluoride treatment group (Group C) showed
the least IML, and the largest demineralizations
were observed in Group D (deionized water). Most
of remineralization occurred in the first 50 days in
all the groups. From 50 days to 200 days, slight
remineralization still occurred in Group A and
Group C, but there was no difference in IML
between the two groups. After 200 days of remine-
ralization, mineral content recovery occurred in the
order (lowest to highest) A=C<B<D.
Mineral loss in each group at different time point

In the GCE treatment group (Figure 3), obvious remineralization occurred in the ROI 2-5 during the first 50 days. Then, during the second 50 days, more mineral deposited in the ROI 1; and during the third and fourth 50 day periods, slight remineralization was observed in all ROIs.

In gallic acid treatment group (Figure 4), remineralization occurred in all of ROIs during the first 50 days. However, little remineralization was observed from 50 days to 200 days, even after 200 days’ remineralization, ML of ROI 1 remained about 60%, compared with 40% in GCE treatment group. In the fluoride treatment group (Figure 5), fluoride aided more ion deposition on the surface layer, so remineralization was more obvious in ROI 1-2 during the first 50 days. In deionized water treatment group (Figure 6), remineralization of ROI 4-5 was more obvious and the ML of ROI 1-3 was more than 50% even after 200 days of remineralization.

Discussion

Micro-CT was applied in this study to analyze mineral content of enamel specimens. Although there are many different techniques available to assess the mineralization of enamel in previous investigations (Arends and ten Bosch, 1992), quantitative measures of mineral content were possible only if direct chemical and radiographic techniques were used (White et al., 1992). Transversal microradiography (TMR) and cross sectioned
Microhardness methods are commonly used for determination of mineral gain and loss (Kielbassa et al., 1999); however, both methods are destructive on enamel. And in the present study, advance enamel lesions with fragile surfaces were formed. Thus, it was very difficult to prepare the sections without destroying the surface layer. Micro-CT showed its advantage in evaluating mineralized enamel samples nondestructively in three dimensions (Elliot, 1997). But the main drawback of the technique is that a large amount of time is required to reconstruct and analyze the data. Efeoglu et al. described a new in vitro micro-CT method to determine the mineral content of dental enamel (Efeoglu et al., 2007). We applied this method in our experiments, except for modifying the thickness of ROI.

The present results showed that mineral uptake and loss occur – at least partly – at different depths within the specimens. There was no fluoride in the demineralization solution, thus the surface layer in negative control group indicated more significant demineralization. Compared with the negative control group, fluoride and chemical compounds of G. chinensis could inhibit demineralization and then influence the remineralization of advanced enamel caries. And fluoride treatment showed a statistically significant demineralization-inhibiting effect compared to the other groups. Relatively highly mineralized surface layer (ROI 1-2) was formed after demineralization in the fluoride treatment group. Previous studies indicated that fluoride could affect the mineral deposit in the outer enamel, but did not significantly affect precipitation of mineral in the inner enamel and dentine (ten Cate, 2001). The present experiment showed that advanced enamel lesions, with very low mineral contents, could still be remineralized under in vitro conditions. But the demineralization/remineralization balance of ROIs in different groups indicated different characteristics. Detailed investigation indicated that in the beginning of the remineralization, GCE aided more mineral deposit in ROI 3-6 compared with gallic acid and fluoride, which was similar with the results of short-time remineralization experiments (Cheng et al., 2008). But the remineralization process of surface layer was relatively slow. This implies that the mechanism of G. chinensis on regulating the demineralization/remineralization balance of dental enamel might be different from fluoride. Thus, we propose that some component of GCE might combine with the enamel crystals of surface layer and inhibit the demineralization of enamel. According to previous studies, if the mineral structure was destroyed to the extent that reprecipitation of mineral on remaining hydroxyapatite crystallites was no longer possible, remineralization could not be achieved (ten Cate, 2008). On the one hand, combination of GCE with the enamel surface could reduce the demineralization of dental enamel. After demineralization, the mineral structure of the surface layer was not destroyed too greatly, so that deposit of mineral on remaining hydroxyapatite would occur slowly on the surface layer. On the other hand, the remineralization of enamel crystals...
on the surface would also be slowed by the combination with GCE. And thus, more calcium and phosphate could enter into the lesion body but would not first precipitate in the layers closest to the surface.

Conclusion

GCE could slow down the remineralization of enamel in the surface layer and thereby facilitate ions transport into the lesion body. The mechanism of *G. chinensis* in enhancing the remineralization of dental caries is different from that of fluoride.

Reference


*Corresponding author: Jacob M. ten Cate
Address: Academic Center for Dentistry Amsterdam, Louwesweg1, 1066EA Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Tel: 31 20 5188440    Fax: 31 20 6692881    E-mail: j.t.cate@acta.nl