

2012

Effects of Concentration on Synergistic PRG4-Hyaluronan Cartilage Boundary Lubrication

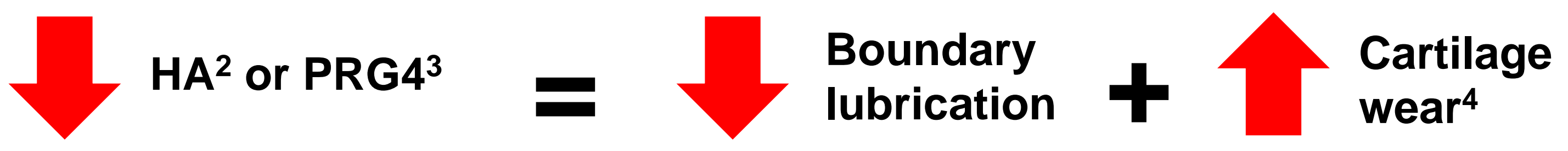
Hunter, Miles

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INTRODUCTION

- Proteoglycan 4 (PRG4) and hyaluronan (HA) are key constituents of synovial fluid (SF)¹
 - Present at articular cartilage surfaces
 - Contribute to boundary lubrication (cartilage surfaces are in contact)
 - Act synergistically to reduce friction
- 
- ↑ cartilage wear may degenerate cartilage, leading to osteoarthritis (OA)⁵
 - Effects of varying PRG4 and HA concentrations on friction is unknown

OBJECTIVE

Examine how varying concentrations of PRG4 & HA interact to reduce friction

- Vary [PRG4] while keeping [HA] physiologically normal
- Vary [HA] while keeping [PRG4] physiologically normal

METHODS

Lubricants

- PRG4 purified from culture medium conditioned by bovine cartilage explants
- 1500 kDa HA obtained from Lifecore Biomedical

Samples

- Osteochondral samples were harvested from the patellofemoral groove of mature bovine knee joints
- Sample pairs consisted of a core and annulus
 - Soaked in the lubricant of interest overnight before testing

Cartilage Lubricating Ability

- Lubricating ability was evaluated in a cartilage-cartilage friction test⁶ (Fig. 1)
 - 18% cartilage compression
 - 40 minute stress relaxation period
 - 0.3 mm/s effective sliding velocity
 - Each core/annulus pair was tested in 5 lubricants (Fig. 2, 3)

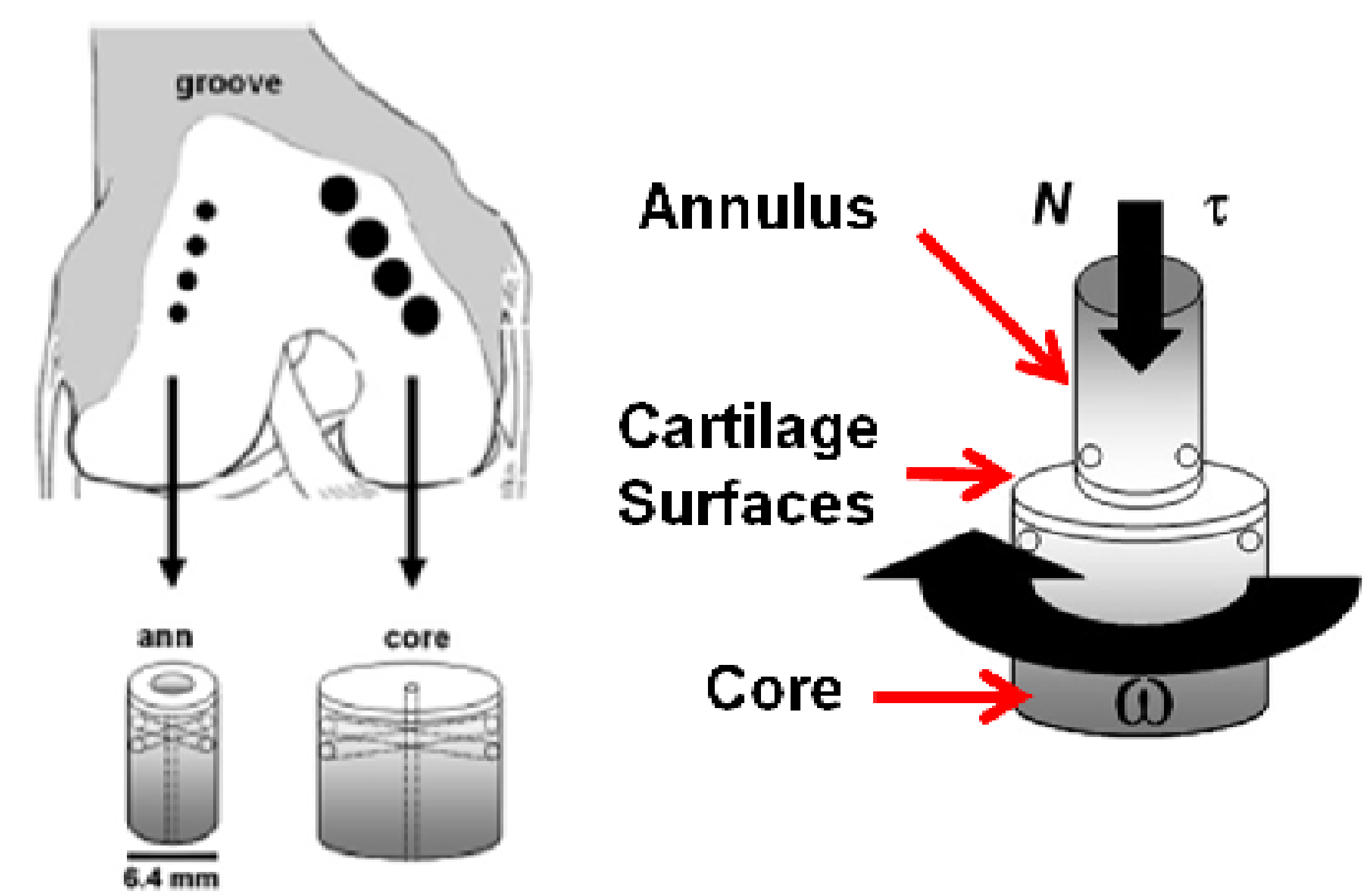


Figure 1. Boundary lubrication test setup

Friction Coefficient (μ)

- Kinetic friction coefficient $\langle \mu_{\text{kinetic, Neq}} \rangle$ represents resistance to steady motion⁶
- Lower $\langle \mu_{\text{kinetic, Neq}} \rangle$ values indicate increased lubricating ability

- Two sets of tests performed to characterize PRG4-HA interaction
 - Test 1: PRG4 dose response + constant HA = 3.33 mg/mL, n = 6 (Fig. 2)
 - Test 2: HA dose response + constant PRG4 = 450 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, n = 5 (Fig. 3)

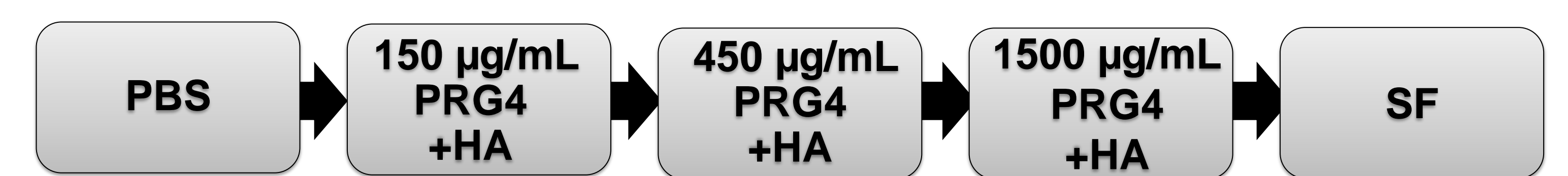


Figure 2. Test 1: PRG4 dose response

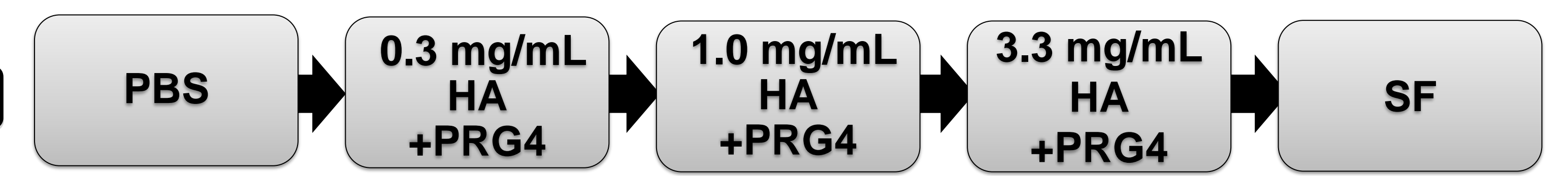


Figure 3. Test 2: HA dose response

Statistical Analysis

- Data is presented as mean \pm SEM
- ANOVA with Tukey post hoc was used to asses the effect of various lubricants

RESULTS

Cartilage Lubricating Ability

Test 1: PRG4 Dose Response

- Boundary lubricating ability was not significantly different between varying PRG4 concentrations combined with normal HA concentration
 - Not significantly different from SF (Fig. 4)

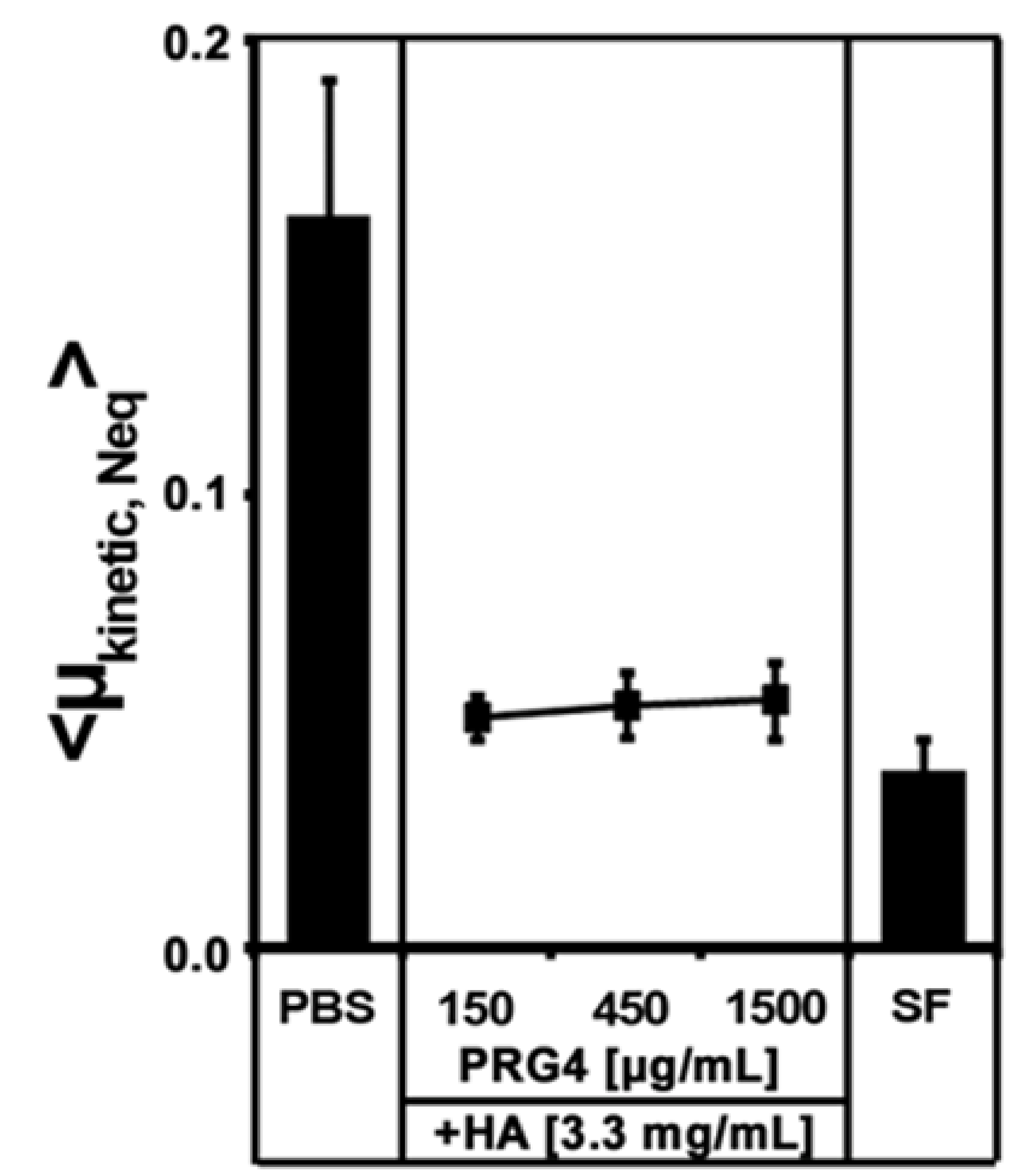


Figure 4. Kinetic, $\langle \mu_{\text{kinetic, Neq}} \rangle$ friction coefficients for PRG4 at 150, 450 and 1500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ + constant HA at 3.3 mg/mL, n = 6

Test 2: HA Dose Response

- Boundary lubricating ability was not significantly different between varying HA concentrations combined with normal PRG4 concentration
 - Not significantly different from SF
 - Apparent trend toward a lower friction coefficient with increasing HA concentrations (Fig. 5)

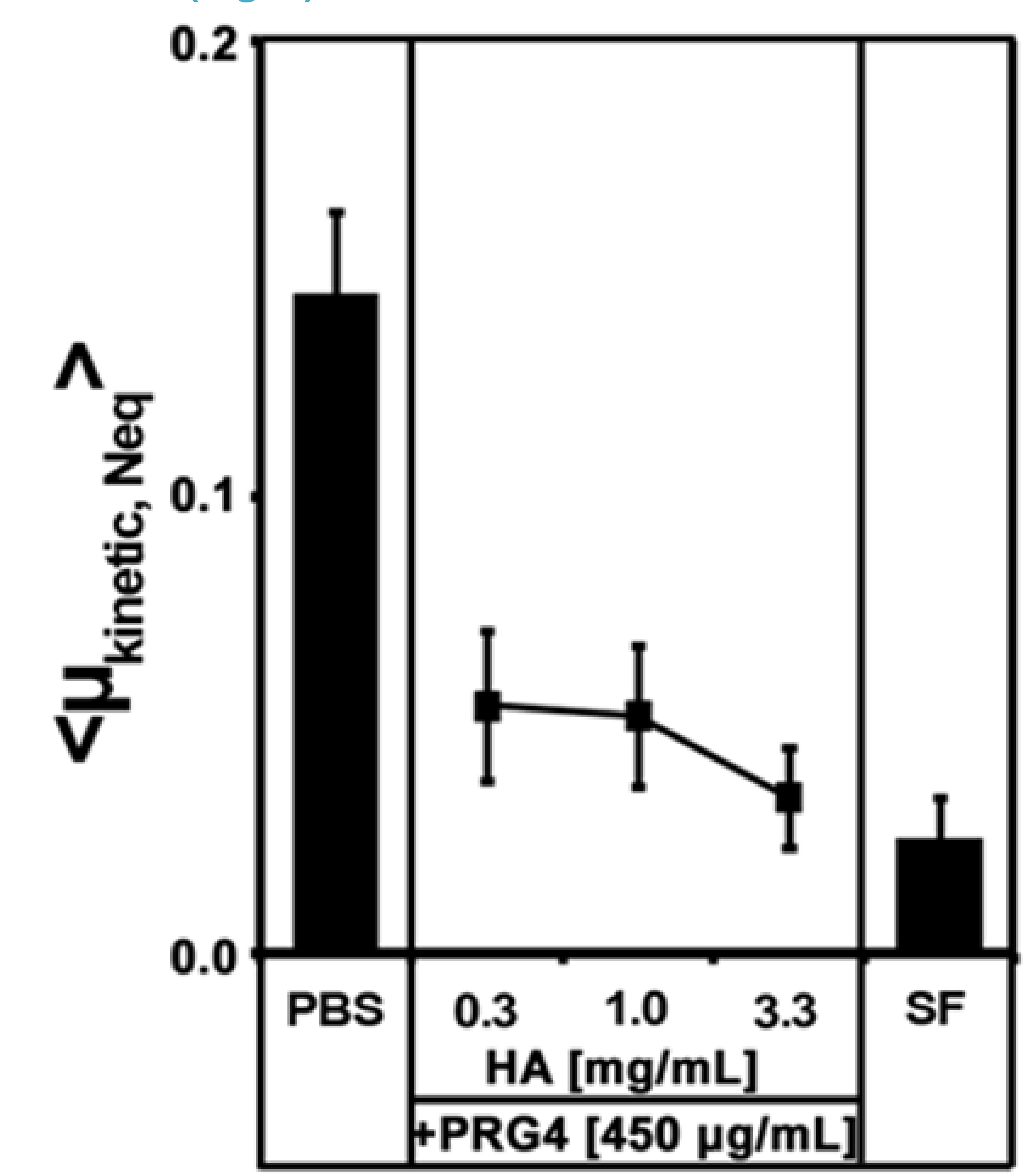


Figure 5. Kinetic, $\langle \mu_{\text{kinetic, Neq}} \rangle$ friction coefficients for HA at 0.3, 1.0 and 3.3 mg/mL + constant PRG4 at 450 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, n = 5

CONCLUSIONS

- PRG4-HA lubrication synergism is maintained, provided that either PRG4 or HA is present at a physiologically normal concentration
 - Provides cartilage boundary lubricating ability approaching that of SF
- Future tests can clarify the apparent trend of increasing [HA] improving lubricating ability in the presence of PRG4
- Clarifying the PRG4-HA synergism could contribute to improved biotherapeutic treatments for OA and other joint lubrication disorders⁷⁻¹⁰
 - Pain alleviation
 - Reduced rate of cartilage degradation

REFERENCES

¹Schmidt+ A&R '07, ²Antonacci+ A&R '12, ³Ludwig+ A&R '12, ⁴Jay+ A&R '07, ⁵Teeple+ J. Orthop. Res. '07, ⁶Schmidt+ OAC '07, ⁷Flannery+ A&R '09, ⁸Jay+ A&R '10, ⁹Jay+ A&R '11, ¹⁰Elsaid+ OAC '12

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS