Research Article

In vitro effects of hyaluronic acid on human gingival fibroblast cells

Sri Kala Priyadharshini, V. Vishnu Priya*, R. Gayathri

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hyaluronic acid is a glucosaminoglycan that is naturally present in human body. It's highest concentration is in eye and joints. Interleukin are group of cytokines expressed by WBC. **Materials and Methods:** Human gingival fibroblast cells was produced and maintained in DMEM medium. To this HA was added to induce interleukin secretion. Interleukin causes dose dependent increase upon incorporation of HA. **Result and Conclusion:** IL 6 and 8 secretion was maximum in HA untreated HGF cells. There was a contaminate decrease in interleukin secretion observed with increase in concentration of HA as compared to positive control mitomycin C.

KEY WORDS: Fibroblast, Hyaluronic acid, Interleukin

INTRODUCTION

Hyaluronic corrosive is a glycosaminoglycan that is normally present in human body. Its most astounding fixation is in liquids, in eyes, and joints. Hyaluronic acid (HA) is particularly found in different types of ligament, however, none more than the hyaline ligament. It gives pad impact to the bone. One of the main segments of additional cell framework, hyaluronan contributes altogether to cell expansion and movement and may likewise be associated with the movement of some dangerous tumors.[1] Hyaluronic corrosive is additionally a noteworthy segment of skin, where it is engaged with tissue repair.[2] Hyaluronic corrosive has likewise been utilized in the union of organic platforms for wound-mending applications. These platforms normally have proteins, for example, fibronectin attached to the hyaluronan to encourage cell relocation into the wound. This is especially critical for people with diabetes suffering from chronic wounds.[3] In the early incendiary period of wound fix, HA is rich in injured tissue, presumably an impression of expanded synthesis.[4] Hyaluronic corrosive has been utilized in different definitions to create artificial tears to treat dry eye.[5] Hyaluronic help is infused specifically into the synovial liquid in knees as a treatment or osteoarthritis.[2] Interleukins (ILs) are a gathering of cytokines that were first observed to be communicated by white blood cells.[6] The capacity of the immune system depends in a vast part on ILs. The dominant part of ILs is orchestrated by partner CD T-lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages, and endothelial cells. IL6 cell, additionally alluded to as B-cell stimulatory factor-2 and interferon beta-2, is a cytokine engaged with a wide assortment of organic functions.[7] It assumes a fundamental job in the last separation of B cells into immunoglobulin-emitting cells, just as prompting myeloma/plasmacytoma development, nerve cell separation, and, in hepatocytes, intense stage reactants.[8] A number of different cytokines might be assembled with IL6 based on arrangement similarity.[8] These incorporate granulocyte settlement invigorating variable granulocyte-colony-stimulating factor (GCSF) and myelomonocytic development factor. GCSF acts in hematopoiesis by influencing the creation, separation, and capacity of two related white cell bunches in the blood.[9] IL8 is a chemokine produced by macrophages and other cell types such as epithelial cells and aviation route smooth muscle cells.[10] IL-8 is a key middle person related with irritation where it assumes a key job in neutrophil enlistment and neutrophil degranulation.[11] It has been referred to as a pro-inflammatory goes between

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Department of Biochemistry, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

***Corresponding author:** Dr. V. Vishnu Priya, Department of Biochemistry, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai - 600 077, Tamil Nadu, India. E-mail: drvishnupriyav@gmail.com

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in gingivitis. IL-8 discharge is expanded by oxidant stress, which in this way causes the enlistment of provocative cells and prompts a further increment in oxidant stress arbiters, making it a key parameter in confined inflammation.[12] Gingivitis is a non-ruinous ailment that causes inflammation of the gums.[13] Fibroblasts are mesenchymal cells in charge of union of extracellular grid in connective tissue and assume real jobs in wound recuperating. Gingival fibroblasts are the real constituents of gingival tissue and assume a key job in their support.[14] Human gingival fibroblasts (HGnF) express a wide assortment of surface particles including CD9, CD26, CD55, CD59, CD63, CD71, CD86, CD95, CD99, and CD117.[15] They additionally express mRNAs for protease-enacted receptor (PAR)-1 and PAR-3.[16] At the point, when there is an irritation in gingiva, it causes numerous issues. At the point, when gingiva is treated with hyaluronic corrosive, it restrains IL emission and decreases the irritation. It has been demonstrated that high subatomic weight shows mitigating movement though low subatomic load of HA can instigate inflammation.[17] It has been exhibited that treatment with eye drops containing HA diminishes oxidative worry in the conjunctiva of patients with dry eye disease.[18]

This is the impact of hyaluronic corrosive on IL emissions in HGnF cells.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Cell culture: Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) cell line was delivered from NCCS, Pune, and kept up in cell culture medium.
- Estimation of IL-6 and IL-8: IL-6 and IL-8 levels in untreated (controlled) and hyaluronic corrosive treated HGF cell line were evaluated by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay strategy.

RESULTS

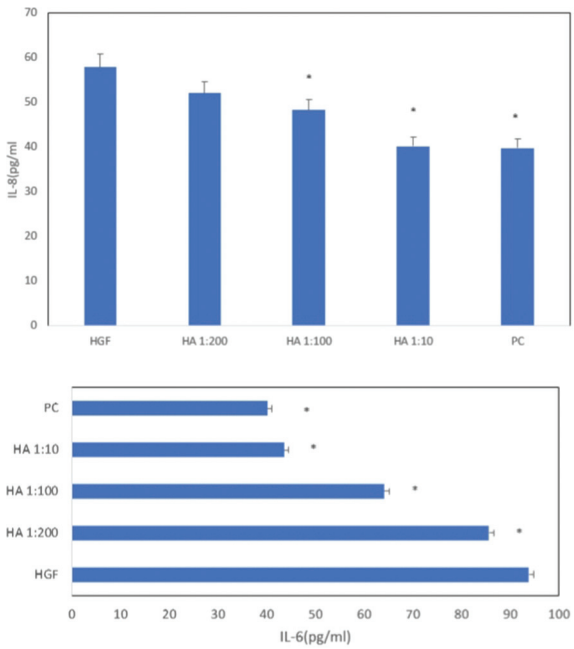
Results were communicated as mean ± SD. Measurable essentialness was dictated by single direction investigation of fluctuation (analysis of variance) and *post hoc* least noteworthy contrast test. $P < 0.05$ was viewed as noteworthy.

Treatment	Conc. (µM)	Mean±SD	
		IL-6 (Abs. 450 nm)	IL-8 (Abs. 450 nm)
HGF cells untreated	-	0.586±0.04	0.374±0.02
HA	1:10	0.413±0.02	0.315±0.02
	1:100	0.315±0.01*	0.224±0.01*
	1:200	0.286±0.01*	0.110±0.01*
Mitomycin C (µg/ml)	250	0.185±0.05*	0.095±0.08*

Qualities are communicated as mean±SD (n=3); *P<0.001, as contrasted and HGF incubated cells. HA: Hyaluronic acid, HGF: Hepatocyte growth factor

This diagram portrays the IL-8 secretions in HA-treated HGF cells. Results were communicated as mean ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05 altogether unique as contrasted and HGF control.

This diagram delineates the IL-6 emissions in HA-treated HGF cells. Results were communicated as mean ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05 essentially extraordinary as thought about with HGF control.



DISCUSSION

From the outcomes, it is seen that IL6 and 8 discharge was most extreme in hyaluronic corrosive untreated HGF cells. There was corresponding abatement in the IL emission saw with increment in the convergence of hyaluronic corrosive when contrasted with the positive control mitomycin C. In this way, it is seen that when there is an irritation in gingiva, it is treated with hyaluronic corrosive which restrains IL discharge and decreases the aggravation.

CONCLUSION

Along these lines, hyaluronic corrosive assumes an essential job in repressing IL emission. At the point, when there is an aggravation in gingiva, hyaluronic corrosive is utilized and it diminishes irritation. Hyaluronic corrosive has a calming action and it likewise helps in invulnerability. It additionally helps in tissue fix. It also helps in wound recuperating.

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