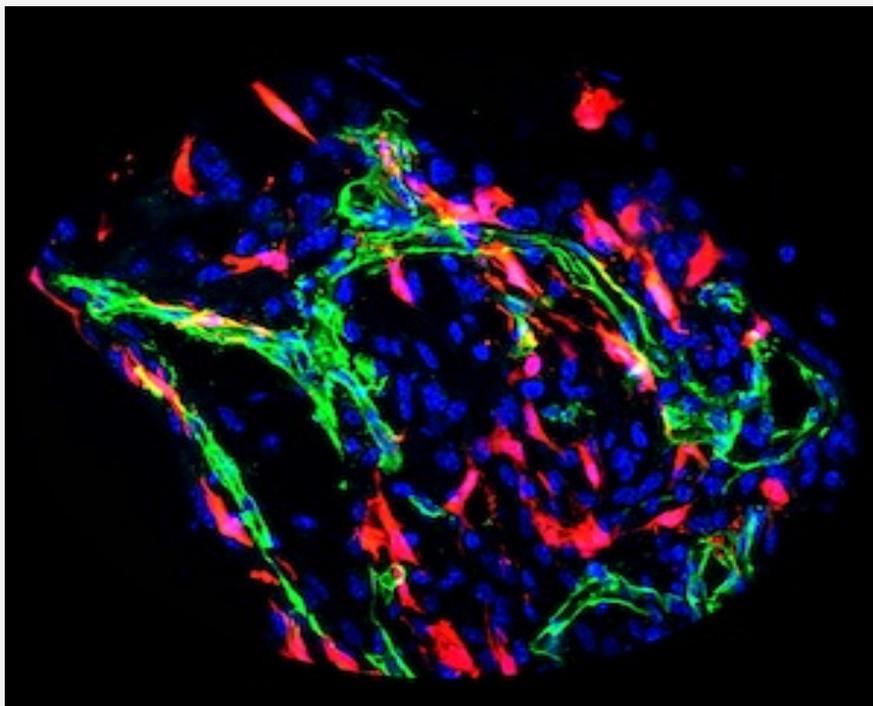




PDGFR β signalling is important for the activation of skeletal stem and progenitor cells in bone repair



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Bone fractures represent a major worldwide health problem. This problem is expected to worsen even more in the future, because the increasing ageing of the population is leading to a growing incidence of osteoporosis-induced fractures. Advancing our knowledge on the cell populations and signals mediating skeletal repair is essential to guide the development of tissue-engineering and cell therapy approaches for bone regeneration.

Bone formation during development, growth, bone remodeling, and fracture repair critically depends on the expansion of osteogenesis-competent skeletal stem and progenitor cells (SSPCs) and their efficient recruitment to sites in need of bone formation. Our previous studies showed that osterix-expressing (Osx+) osteoprogenitor cells (OPCs) infiltrated fetal bones along with their initial vascular invasion, where they expanded, and contributed to

new bone formation. These findings indicated that *Osx*⁺ cells represent or contain SSPCs, and that a fraction of them existed as perivascular cells, wrapped around the blood vessel walls. Interestingly, *Osx*⁺ perivascular SSPCs were also observed during fracture repair (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20708594>). As the bone repair process largely resembles bone formation during fetal development, understanding the behavior of fetal SSPCs could have therapeutic potential. We therefore wanted to gain insights in the mechanisms of SSPC expansion and migration to blood vessels during bone development and repair, as these so far remained largely unknown.

In our study, recently published in *Developmental Cell* (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.devcel.2019.08.013>), we used advanced genetic technologies to profile fetal *Osx*⁺ cells and gain new insights in the specific traits of these skeletal progenitors. Our results showed that *Osx*⁺ cells strongly express PDGFR β , the tyrosine kinase cell-surface receptor for platelet-derived growth factors (PDGFs), and identified PDGFR β as a marker for reparative SSPCs, including especially those residing around blood vessels.

Using mice in which we could map the fate of *Osx*⁺ or PDGFR β ⁺ cells, we found that bone trauma activates multiple cell subsets marked by a history of *Osx*⁻ and PDGFR β -expression to establish the repair tissue, thus identifying these cells as key sources of reparative SSPCs. In fact, virtually all cells contributing to the repair tissue (known as the fracture callus) derive from *Osx*⁻ and PDGFR β -expressing cells.

To investigate the functional role of signalling through the PDGFR β receptor in bone fracture repair, we next generated mice in which the receptor was inactivated in the *Osx*⁺ cells. These “PDGFR β cKO” mice, when subjected to a tibia fracture, displayed marked changes in bone healing, characterized by an altered tissue composition and poor vascularization of the fracture callus. These findings indicated an important role for PDGF - PDGFR β signaling in *Osx*⁺ cells in skeletal repair following a bone trauma.

To understand more precisely how PDGFR β signalling mediates bone repair, we used in vitro model systems, molecular analyses, and in vivo immunofluorescent stainings, and discovered that three major mechanisms contributed to the defective bone repair in PDGFR β cKO mice. Firstly, PDGFR β signaling is required to maintain the proliferation capacity of SSPCs and prevent their differentiation, thereby controlling the generation of a sizable, reparative cell pool. Secondly, PDGFR β activation induces SSPC migration and invasion, at least in part through MMP-9 as direct downstream effector of PDGF-PDGFR β -MEK-ERK signaling. And thirdly, PDGF-PDGFR β signaling plays an important role in the communication between SSPCs and the endothelial cells of the blood vessels. This crosstalk contributes to the recruitment of SSPCs to blood vessel walls, likely involving the adhesion molecule VCAM-1.

In conclusion, we found that reparative SSPCs require PDGFR β signalling to expand, migrate, and associate with blood vessels, and thereby ensure proper bone repair. By uncovering molecular and mechanistic aspects underlying the beneficial effects of PDGF in bone repair, our work will stimulate further research into orthopaedic applications based on the PDGF pathway.

*These findings are described in the article “**Activation of Skeletal Stem and Progenitor Cells for Bone Regeneration Is Driven by PDGFR β Signaling**” published in **Developmental Cell** (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.devcel.2019.08.013>). This work was conducted by **Anna-Marei Böhm, Naomi Dirckx, Robert J. Tower, Nicolas Peredo, Sebastiaan Vanuytven, Koen Theunis, Elena Nefyodova, Ruben Cardoen, Volkhard Lindner, Thierry Voet, Matthias Van Hul, and Christa Maes** from **KU Leuven, Leuven, Maine Medical Center Research Institute, Scarborough, and Wellcome Sanger Institute, Cambridge**. The work was funded by the **European Research Council, the KU Leuven Research Fund, the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO), the Flemish government agency for Innovation by Science and Technology (IWT), and the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under Marie Skłodowska-Curie (MSCA-ITN)**.*