



Bone Mineralization

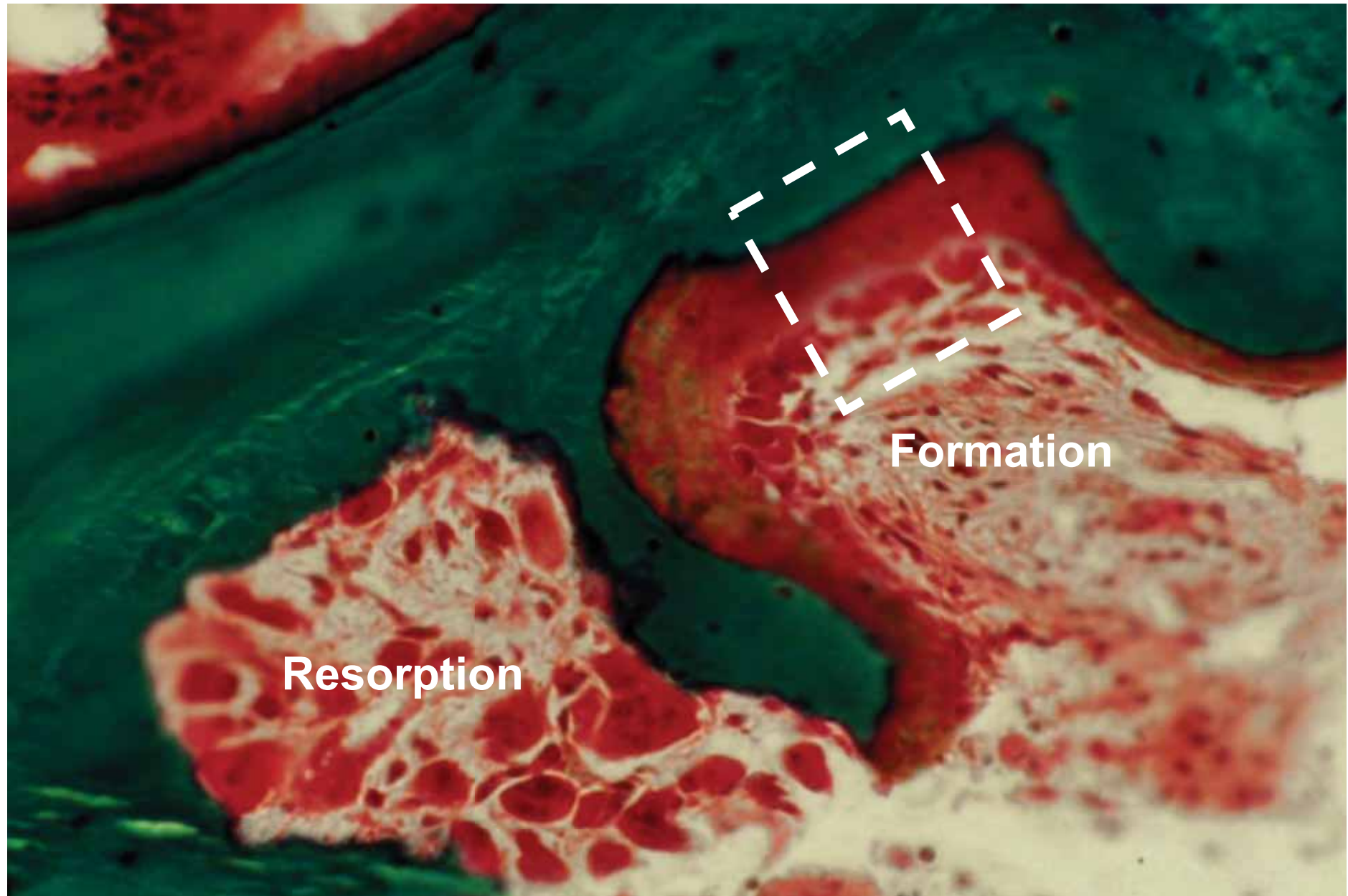
Yohann Bala, PhD.
yohannbala@gmail.com



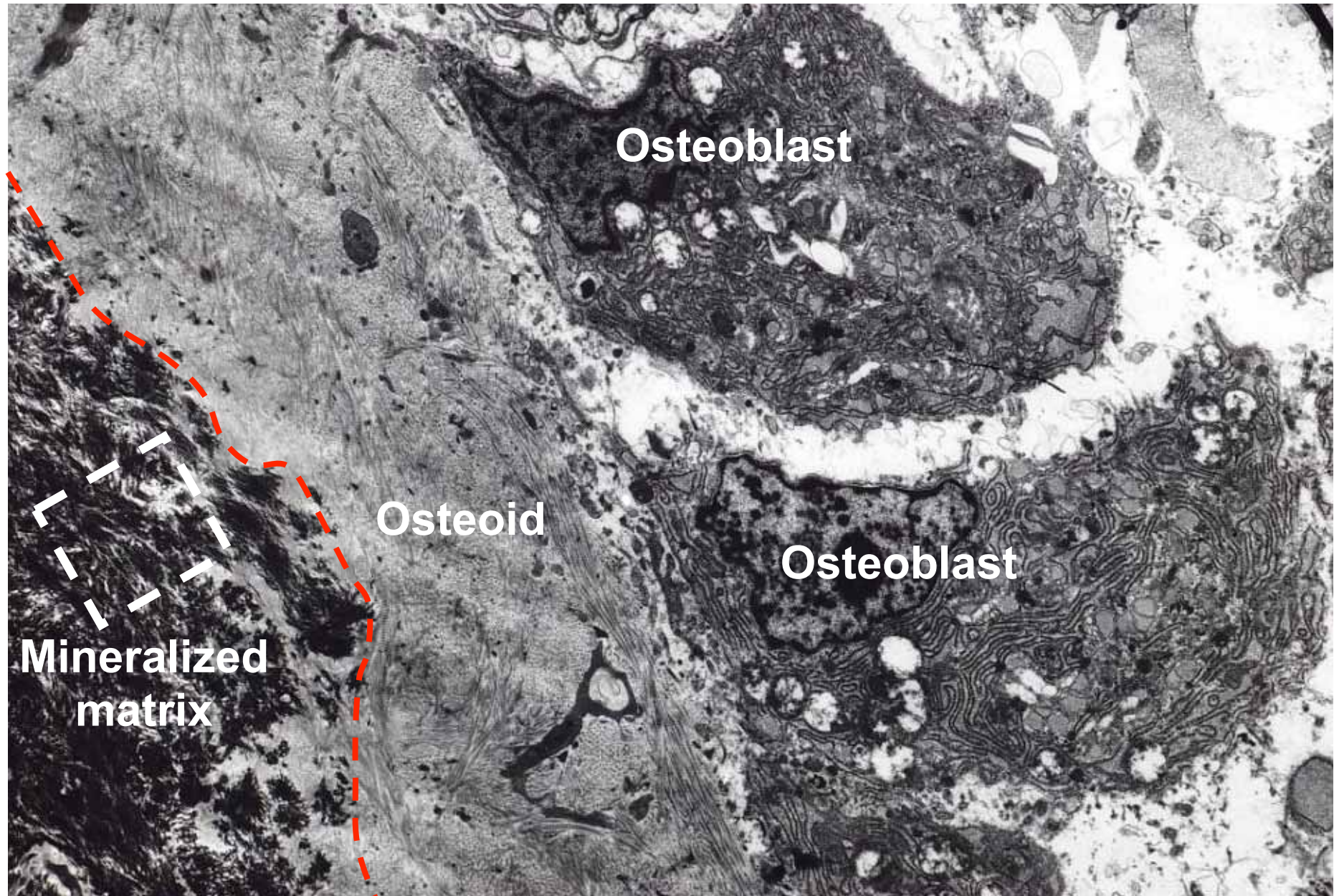
Summary

- Introduction - Bone mineralization
...What, When, How ?
- Bone mineralization
...How to assess it ?
- The chronology of bone mineralization
...And so What ?
- Mineralization and mechanical behaviour
...Scale matters !
- Mineralization and bone remodelling
...a function of individual's age.
- Protracted use of bisphosphonate and mineralization
...a synthesis of all we have talked about.

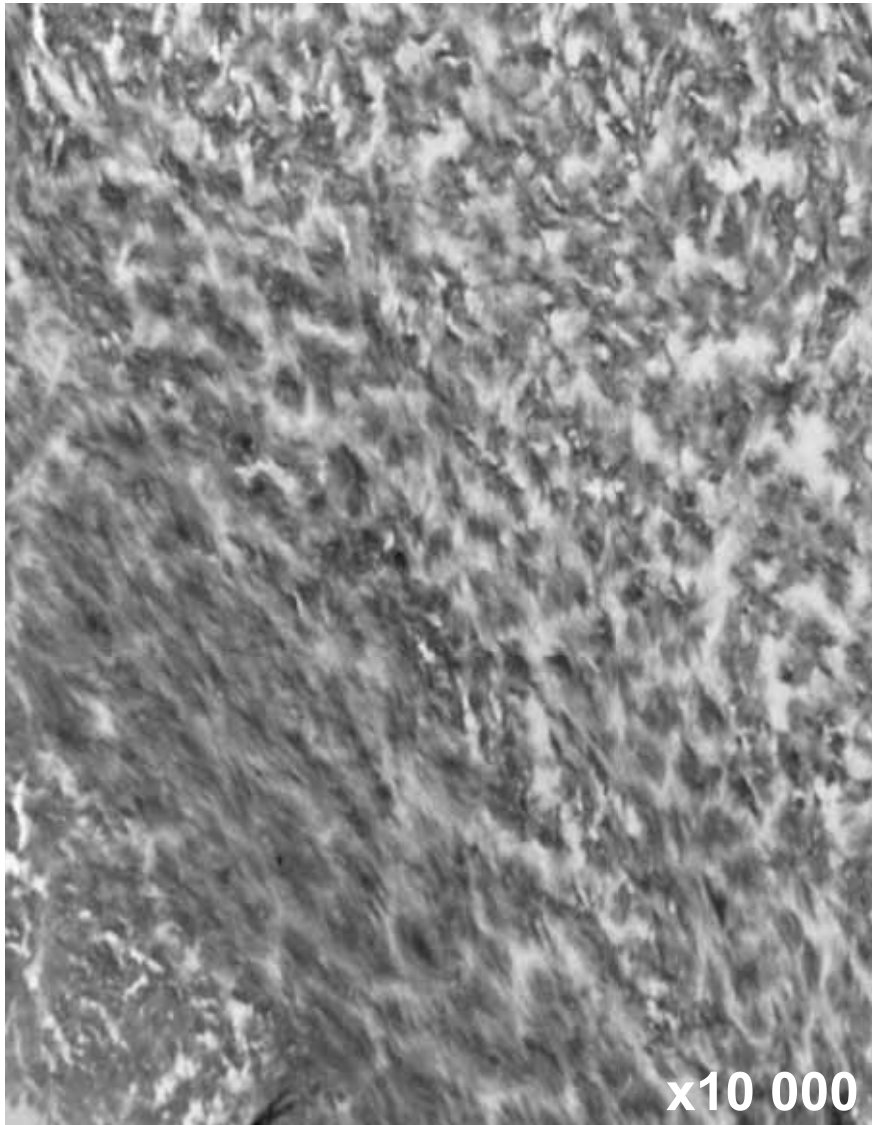
Introduction



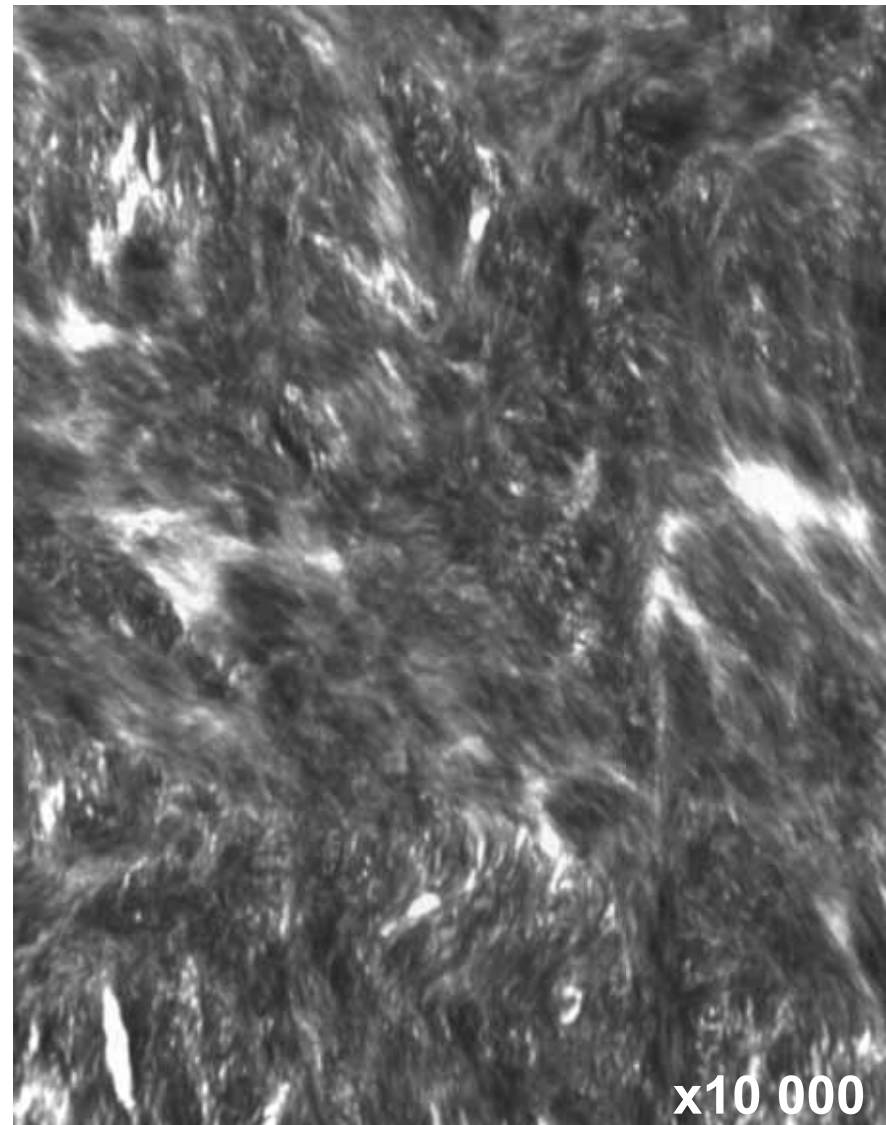
Introduction



Introduction



Primary mineralization



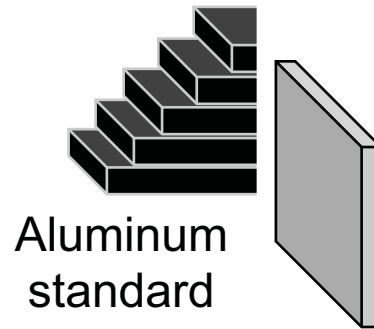
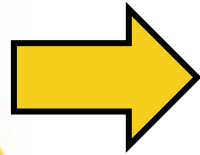
Secondary mineralization

How to assess tissue mineral density (1/2)

Quantitative microradiography

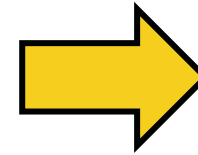


X-Ray Beam
Voltage 40 kV
Intensity 50 μ A
Exposure 7 sec

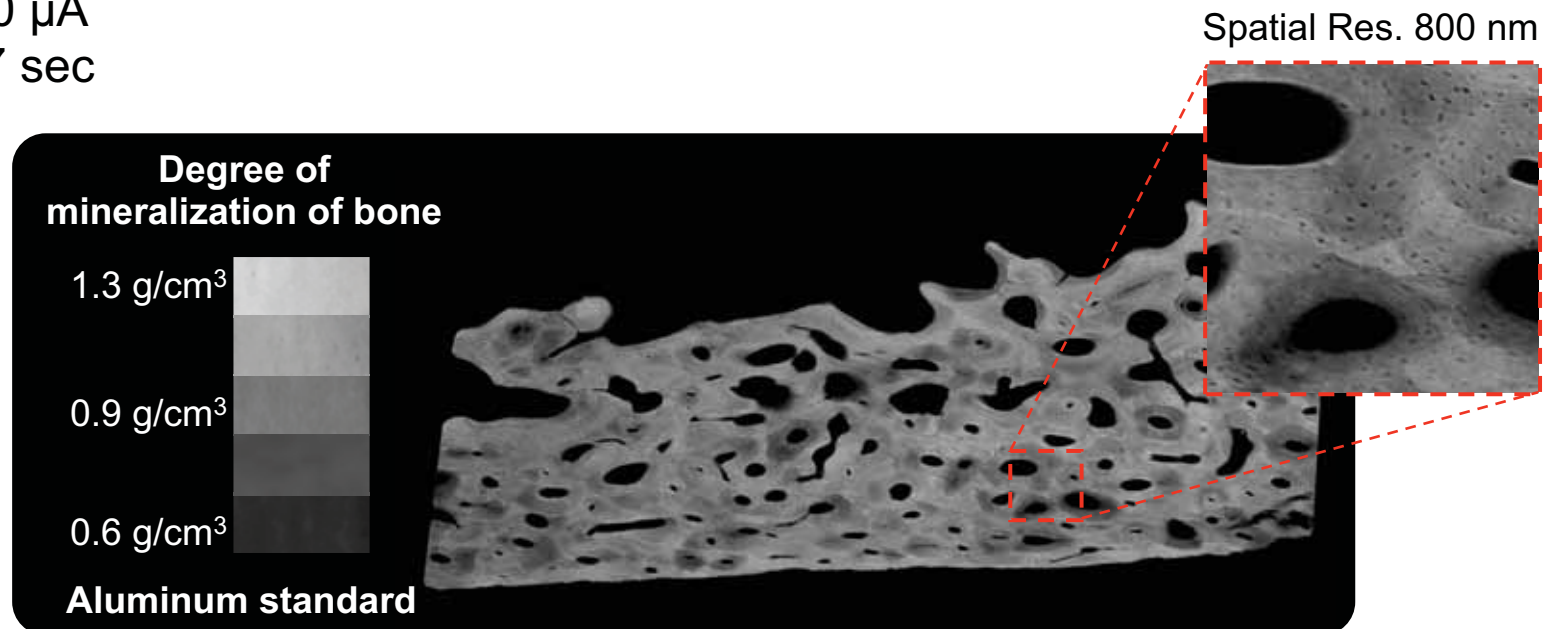


Aluminum
standard

100 \pm 1 μ m
Bone section



CCD Camera



How to assess tissue mineral density (2/2)

Quantitative backscattered electron imaging (qBEI)



Current: 20 kV, 110 pA
Calibration: C, MgF₂, Al, HA, FA
>1H scanning / sample
Pixel size: 4 μm

Output: Calcium concentration
(Weight %) and its distribution

Roschger *et al.* Bone 1998

Synchrotron radiation based Micro-CT (SR-μCT)

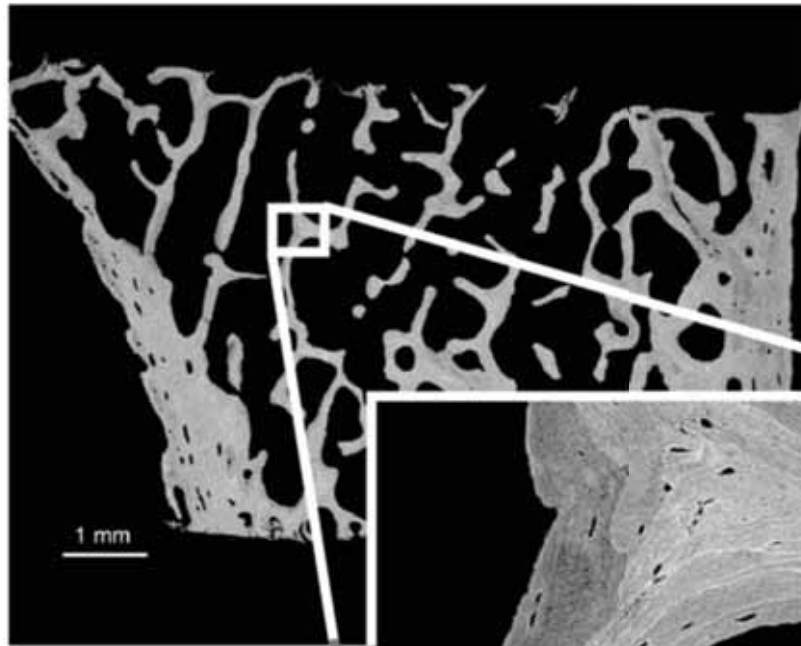


Monochromatic beam, Energy: 25 keV
Calibration: K₂HPO₄ phantom
~ 20 min scanning / sample
Pixel size: 1-10 μm

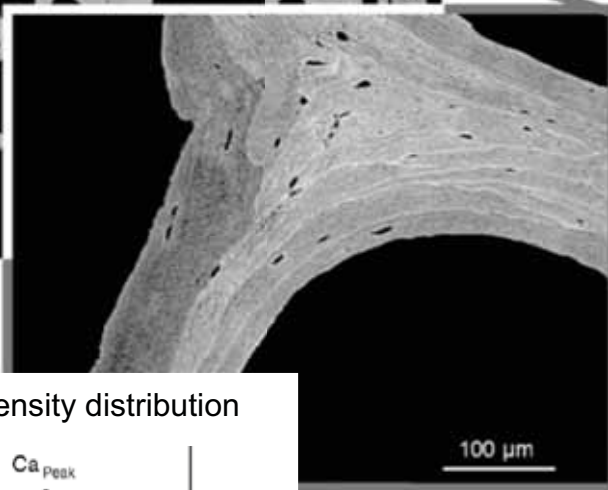
Output: Degree of mineralization of
bone (DMB, g/cm³)

Nuzzo *et al.* Med. Phys 2002

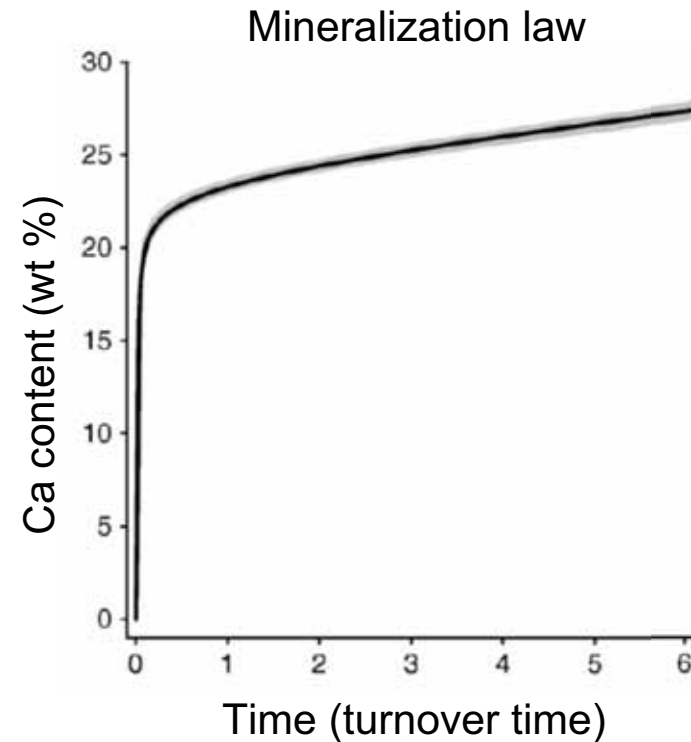
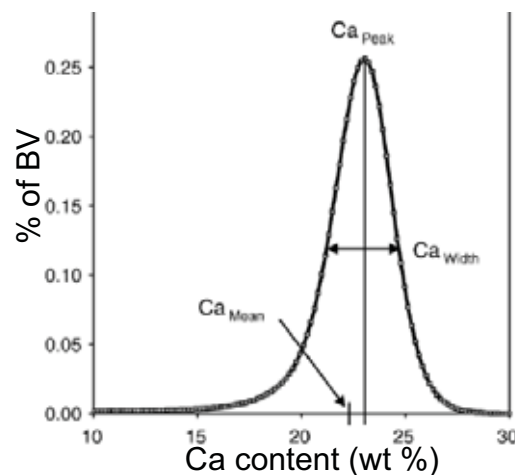
Bone mineralization: a biphasic increase in mineral density



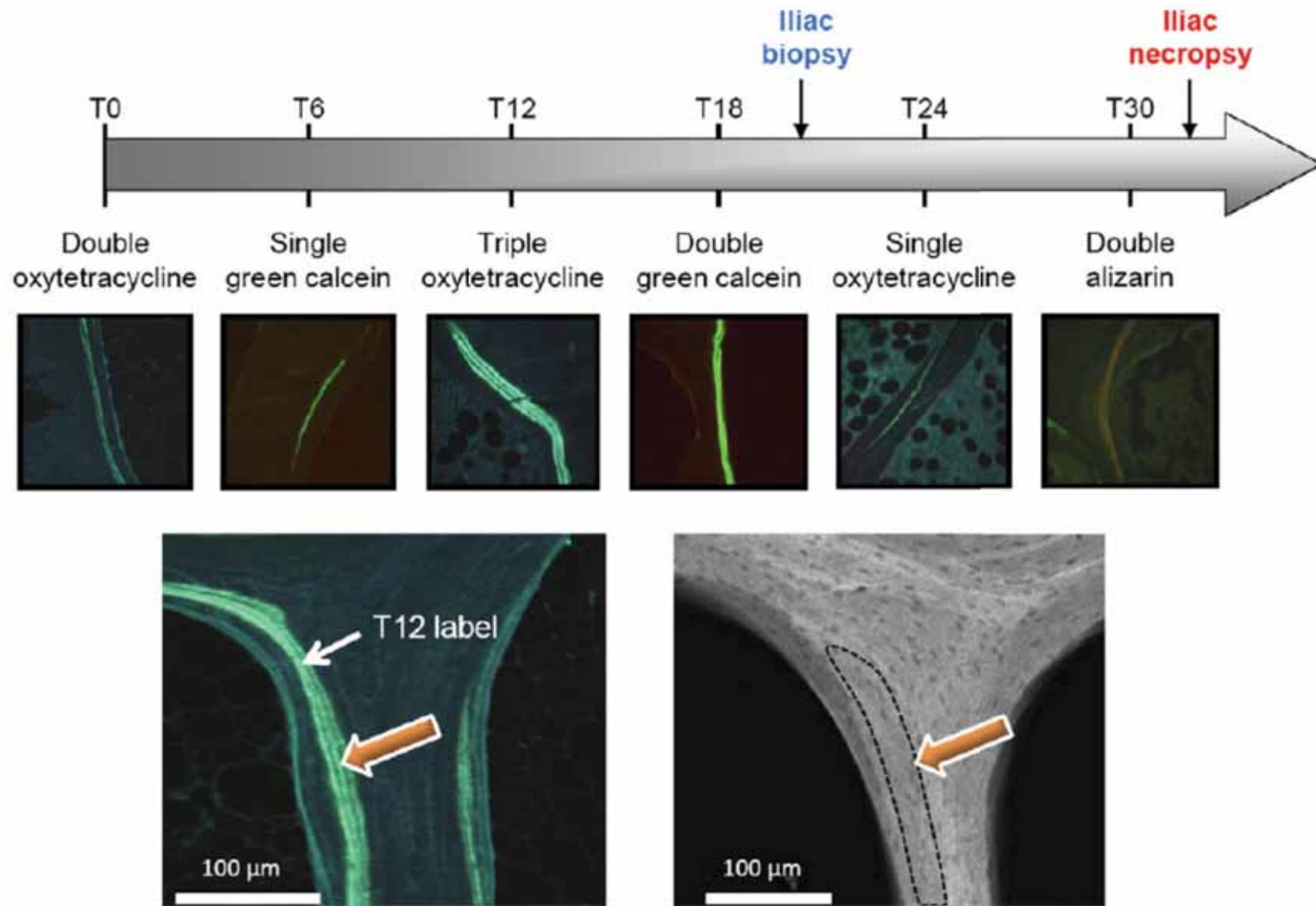
' ...mineral content is the result of the bone remodeling process and the kinetic of mineralization... '



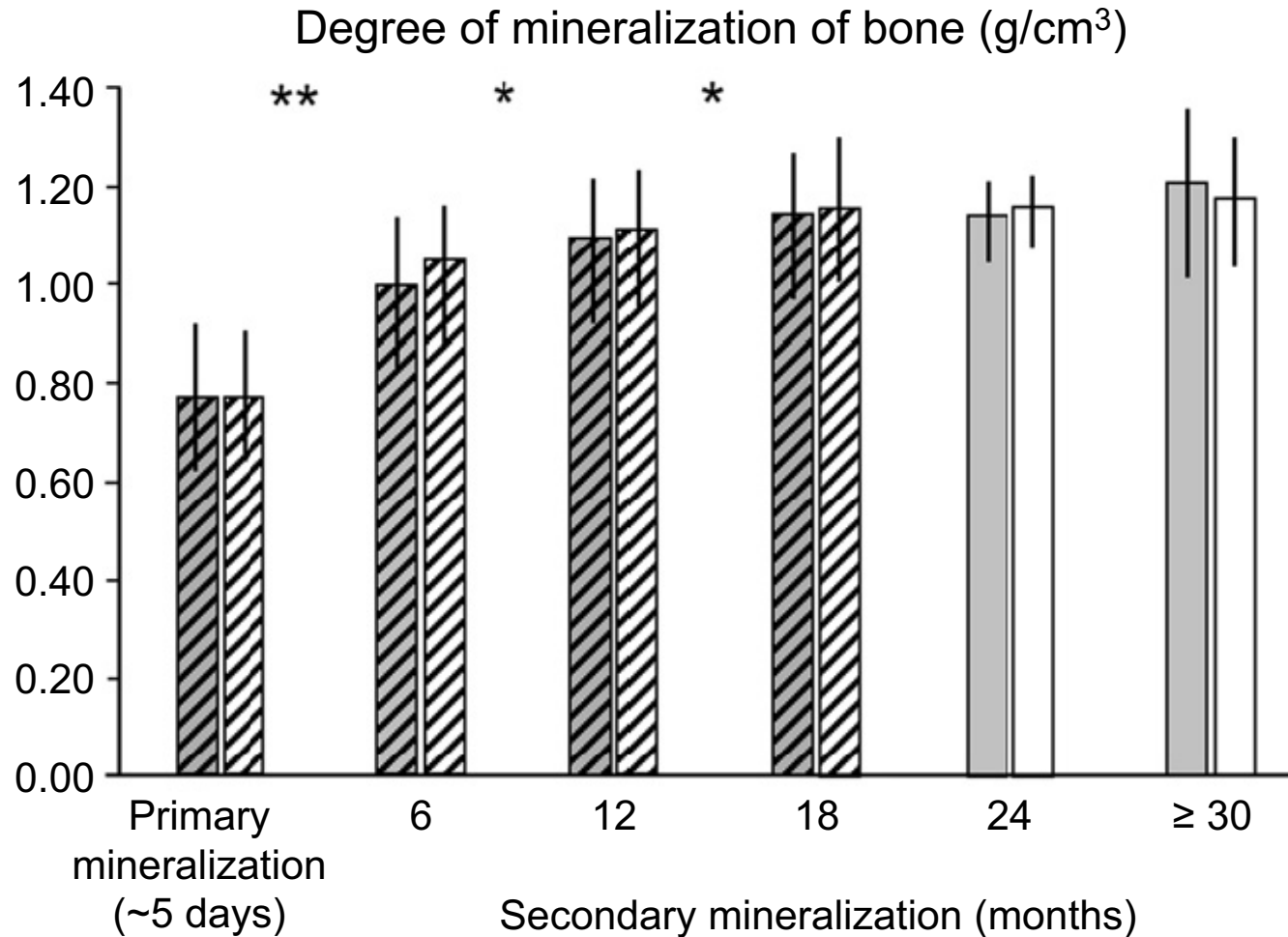
Bone mineral density distribution



Chronology of bone mineralization in sheep (1/2)



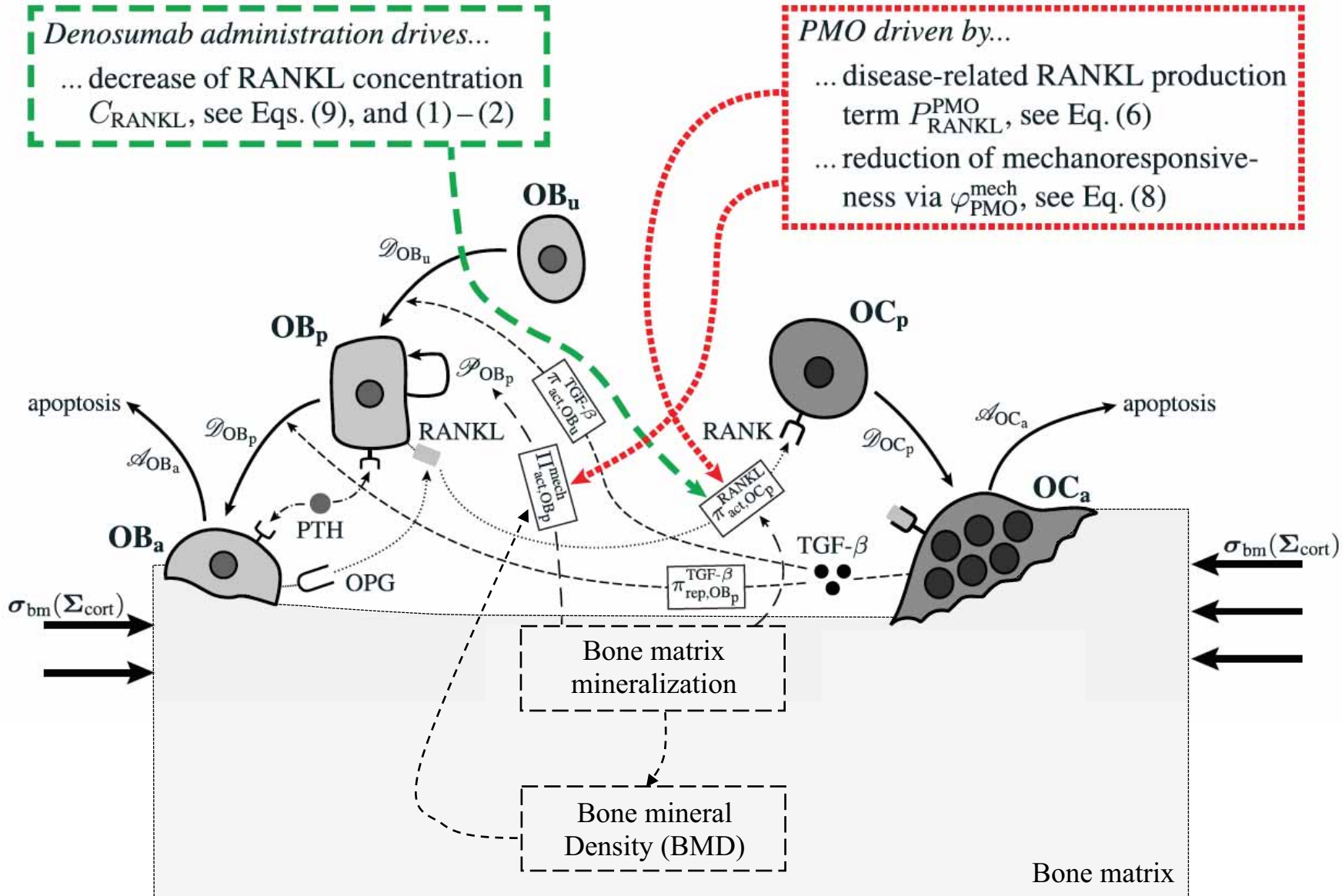
Chronology of bone mineralization in sheep (2/2)



- Cortical bone
- Cancellous bone
- ▨ $p \leq 0.05$ vs. ≥ 30 month-time point measured in cortical bone
- ▩ $p \leq 0.05$ vs. ≥ 30 month-time point measured in cancellous bone

Chronology of bone mineralization...and so what? (1/2)

Computational modeling of bone tissue-scale effects of DMAB in PMOP patients

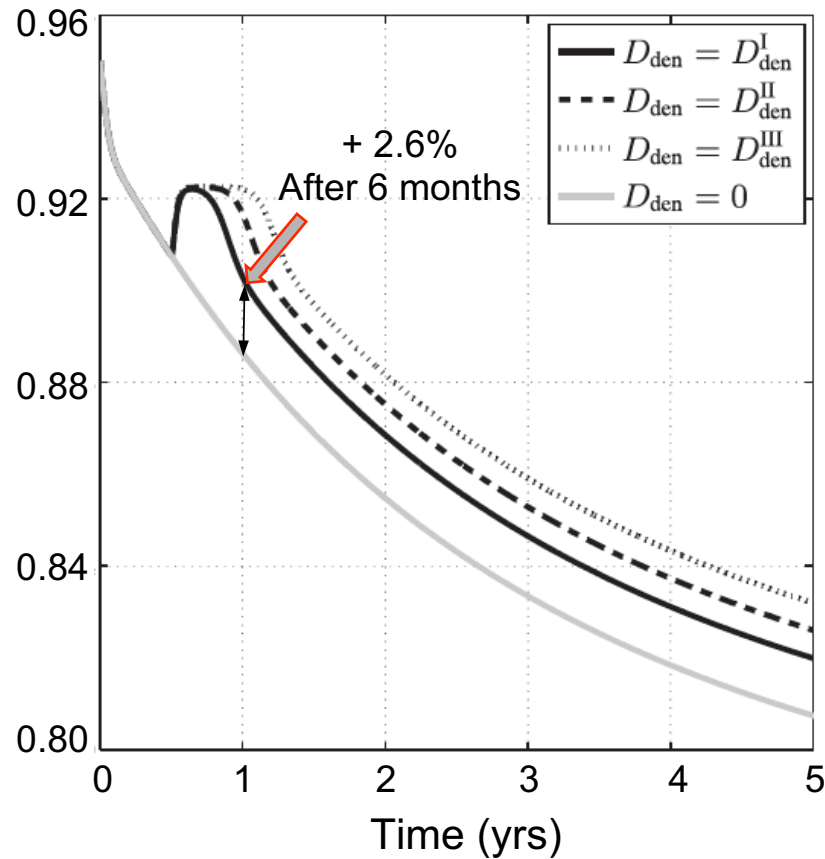


Courtesy of P. Pivonka, T.J. Martin & N. Sims (SVI, Melbourne, Australia)

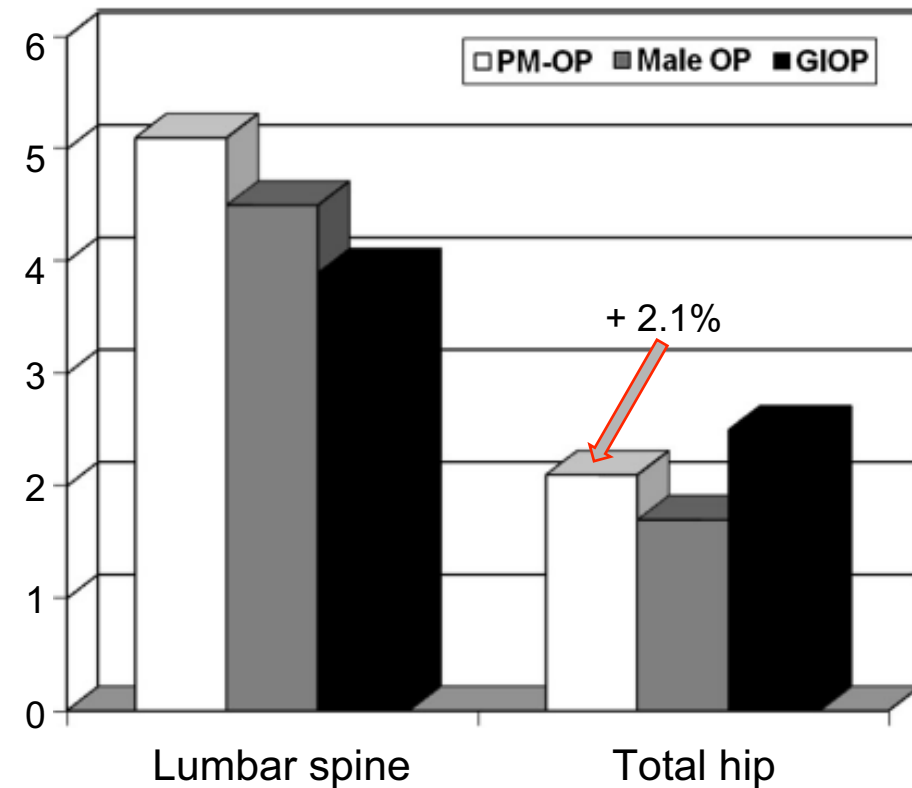
Chronology of bone mineralization...and so what ? (2/2)

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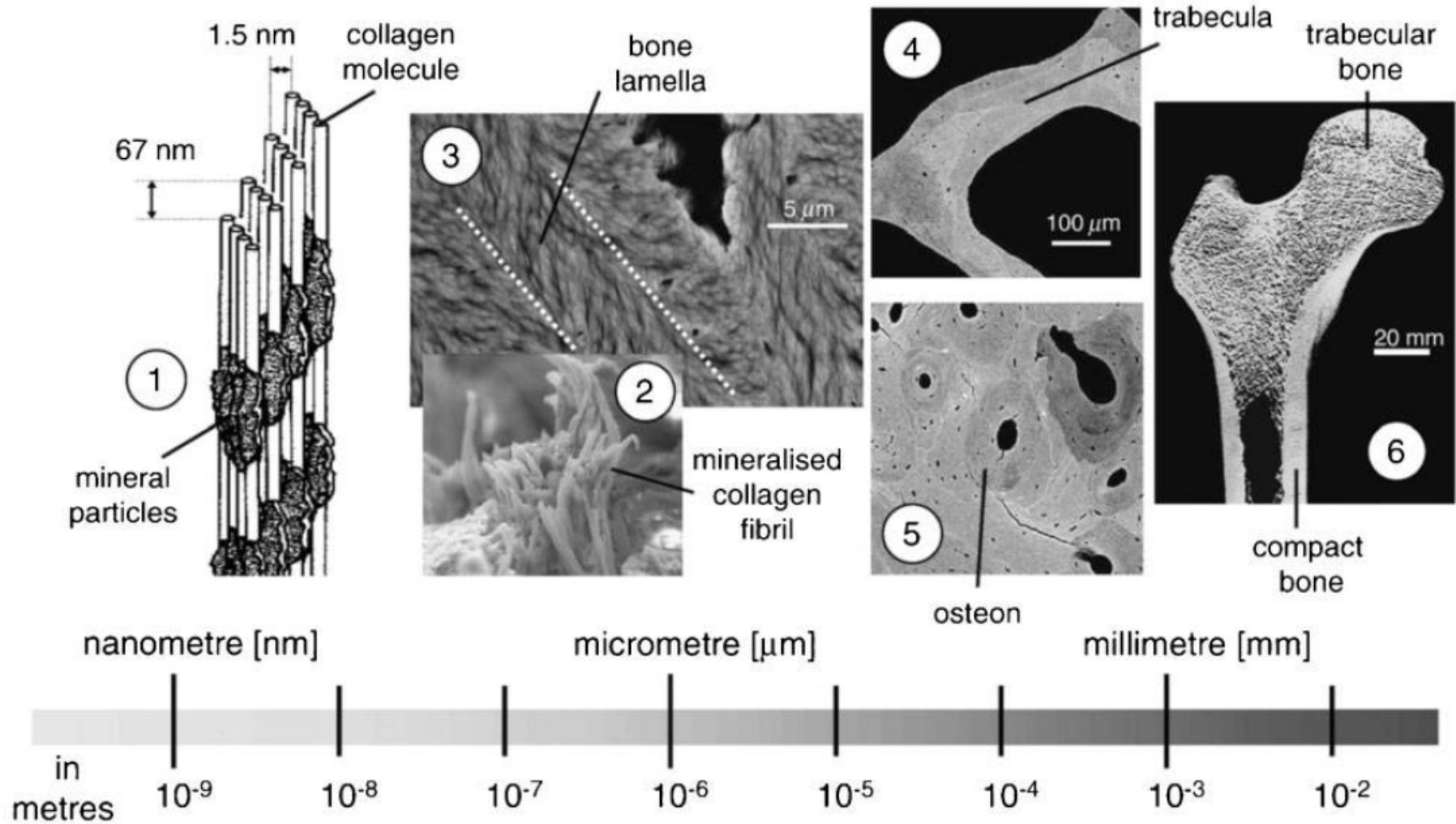
Simulation of Total hip BMD (g/cm^3) changes in total hip after single injection of DMAb



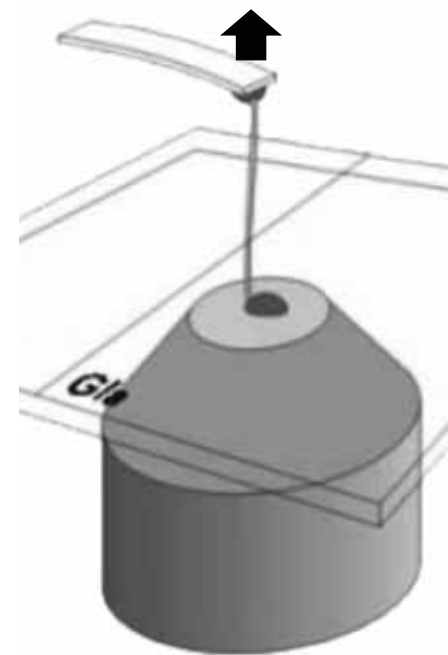
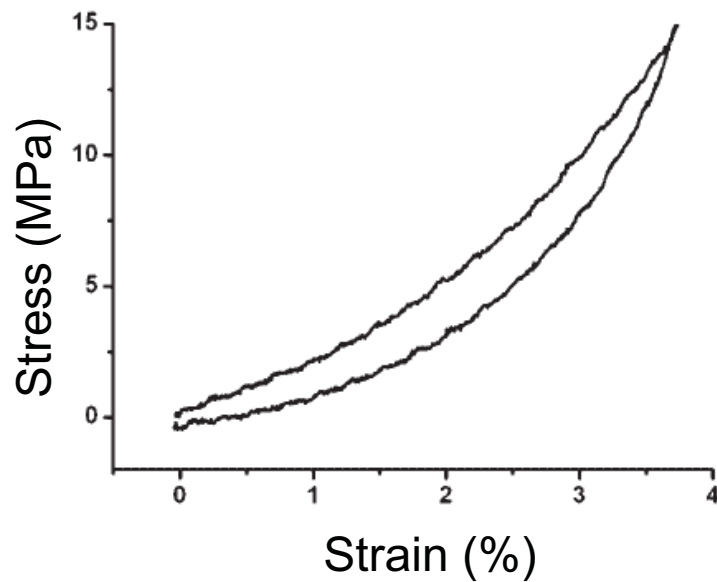
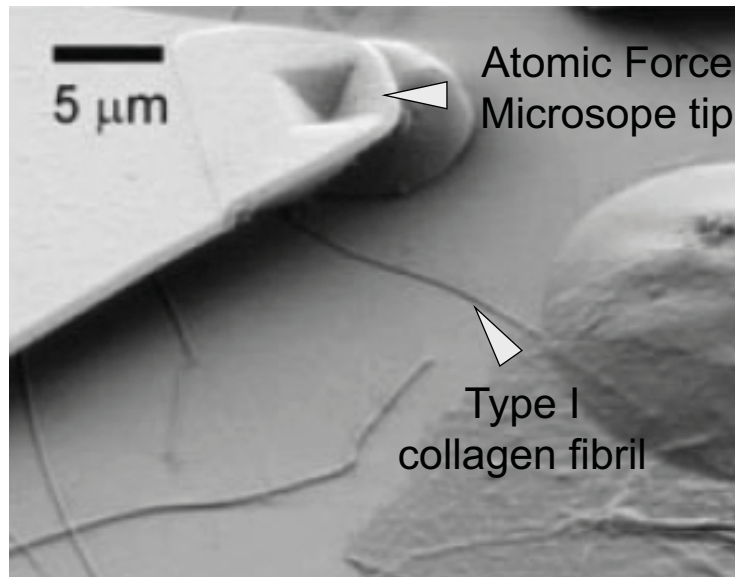
6-month BMD increase after DMAb injection (Mean % change vs. baseline)



Mineralization and bone mechanical properties

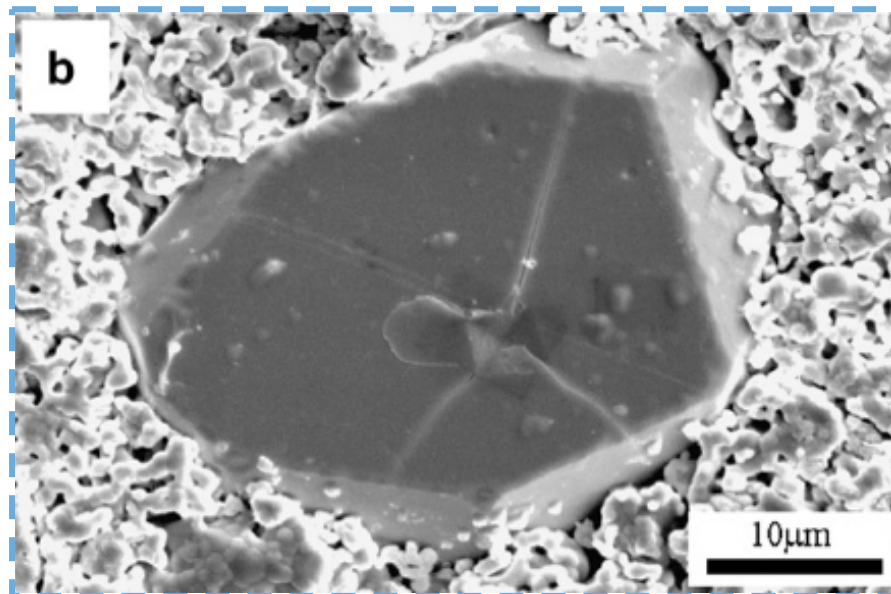
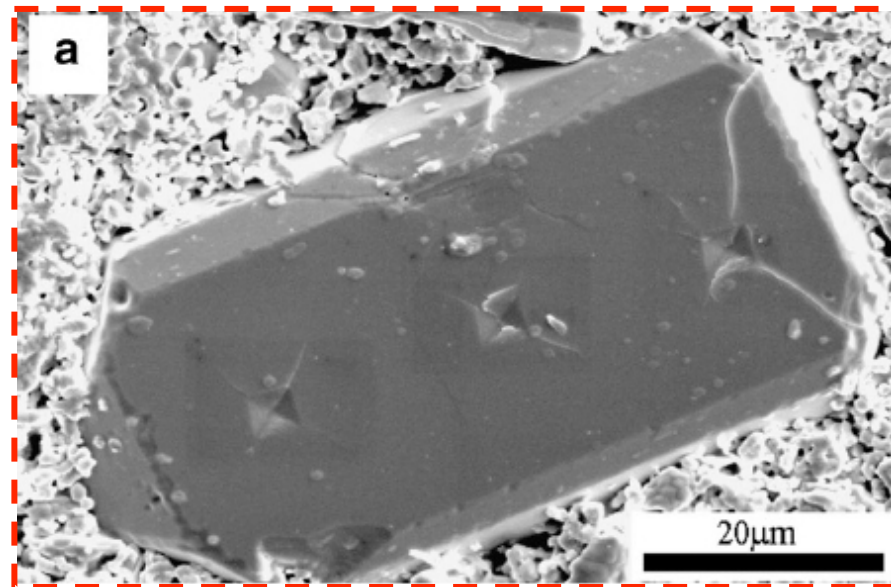


Bone mechanics at the nanoscale level: Collagen

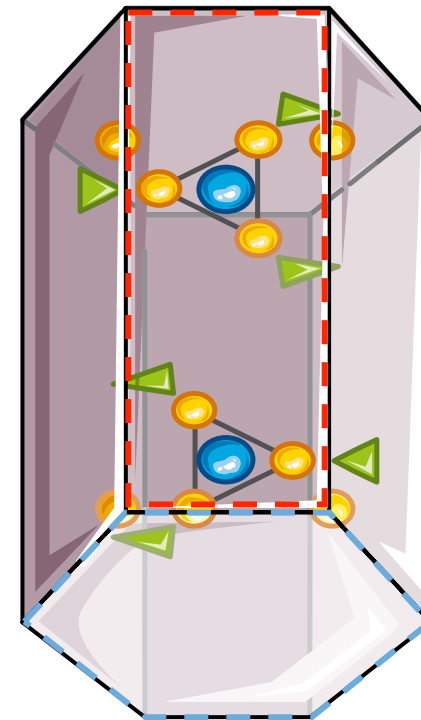


Type I collagen fibril has an elastic - viscous behaviour.

Bone mechanics at the nanoscale level: Mineral



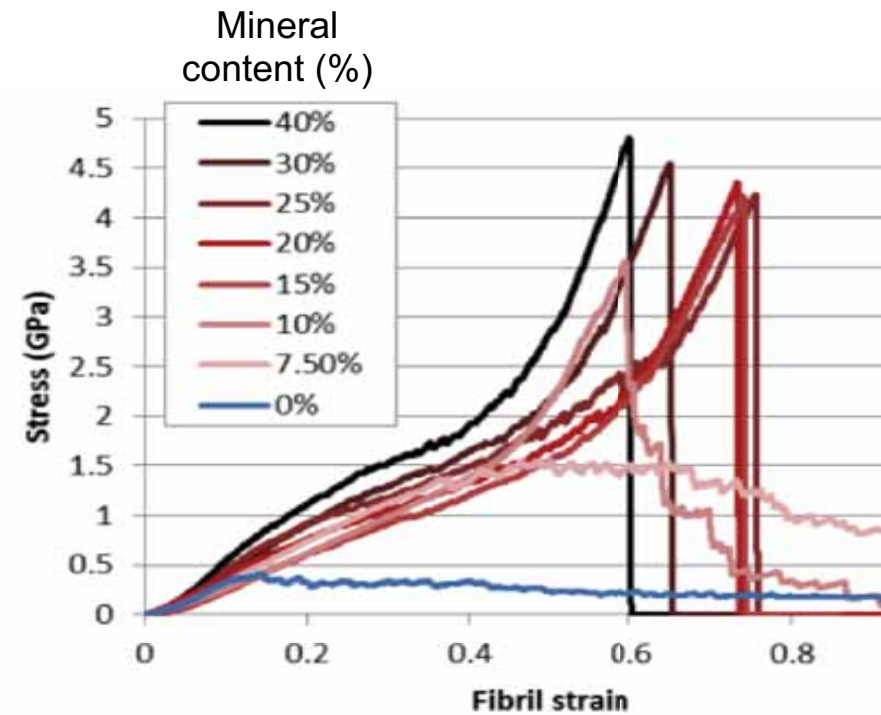
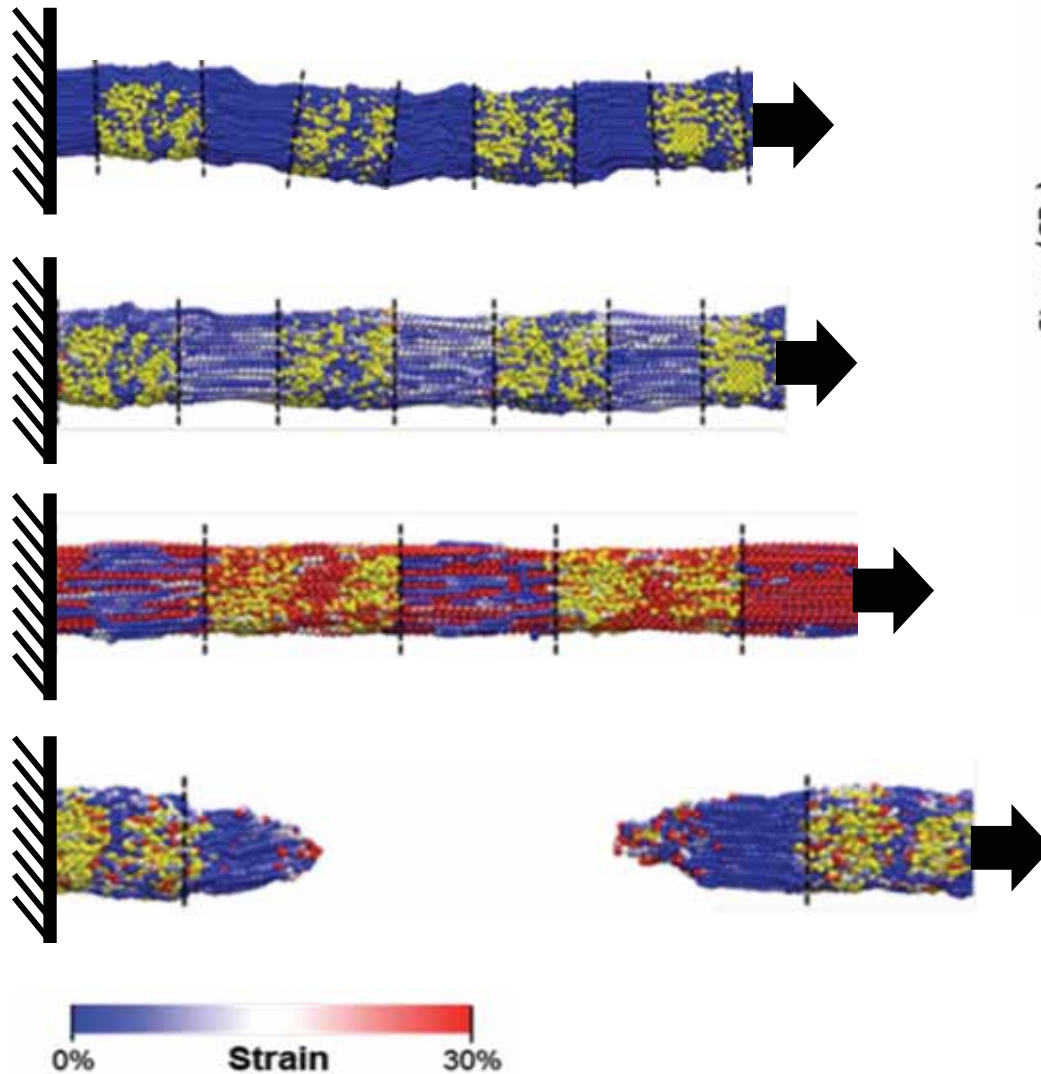
Hydroxyapatite Crystal
 $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6\text{OH}_2$



Hydroxyapatite crystals have a brittle behaviour.

Deformation mechanisms of mineralized fibrils

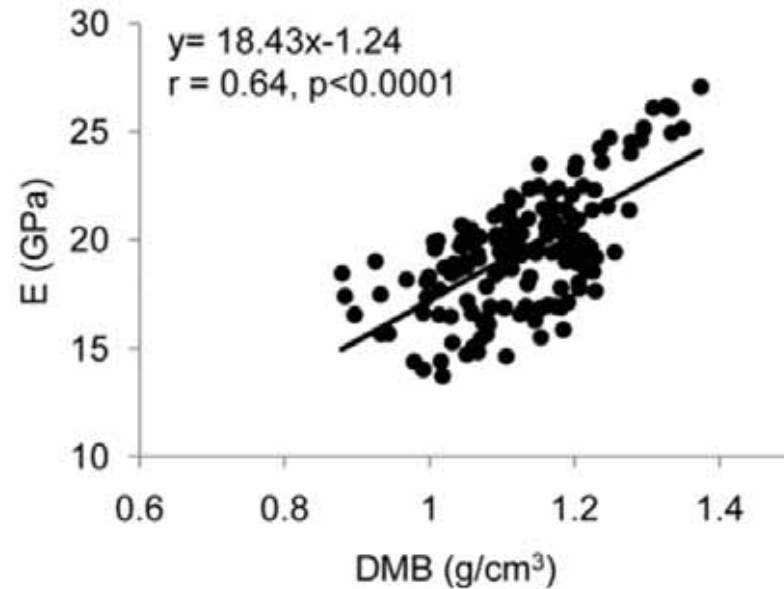
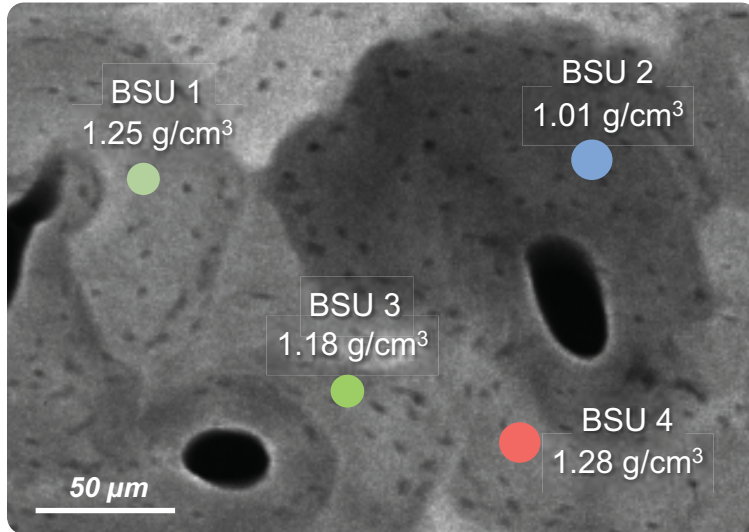
Coarse-grained model of finite size mineralized collagen fibril



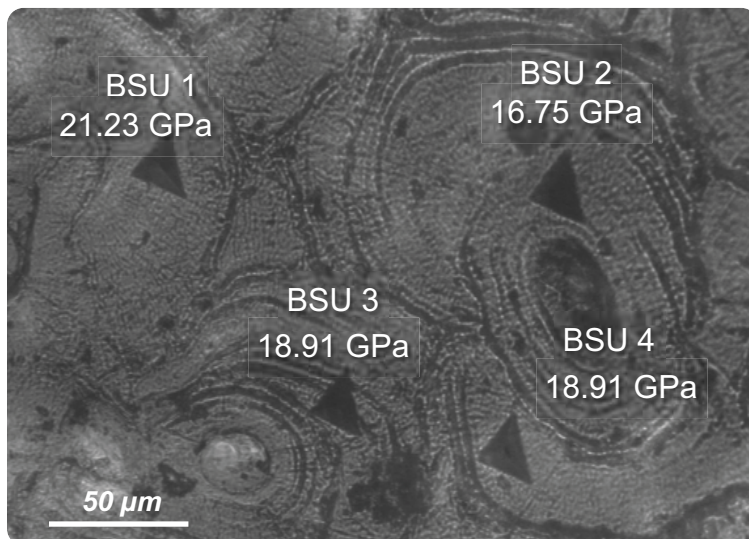
A ductile to brittle transition occurs when mineral content reaches 15%

Mineralization and mechanical properties: BSU scale

Microradiography - DMB (g/cm³)



Indentation – E (GPa)

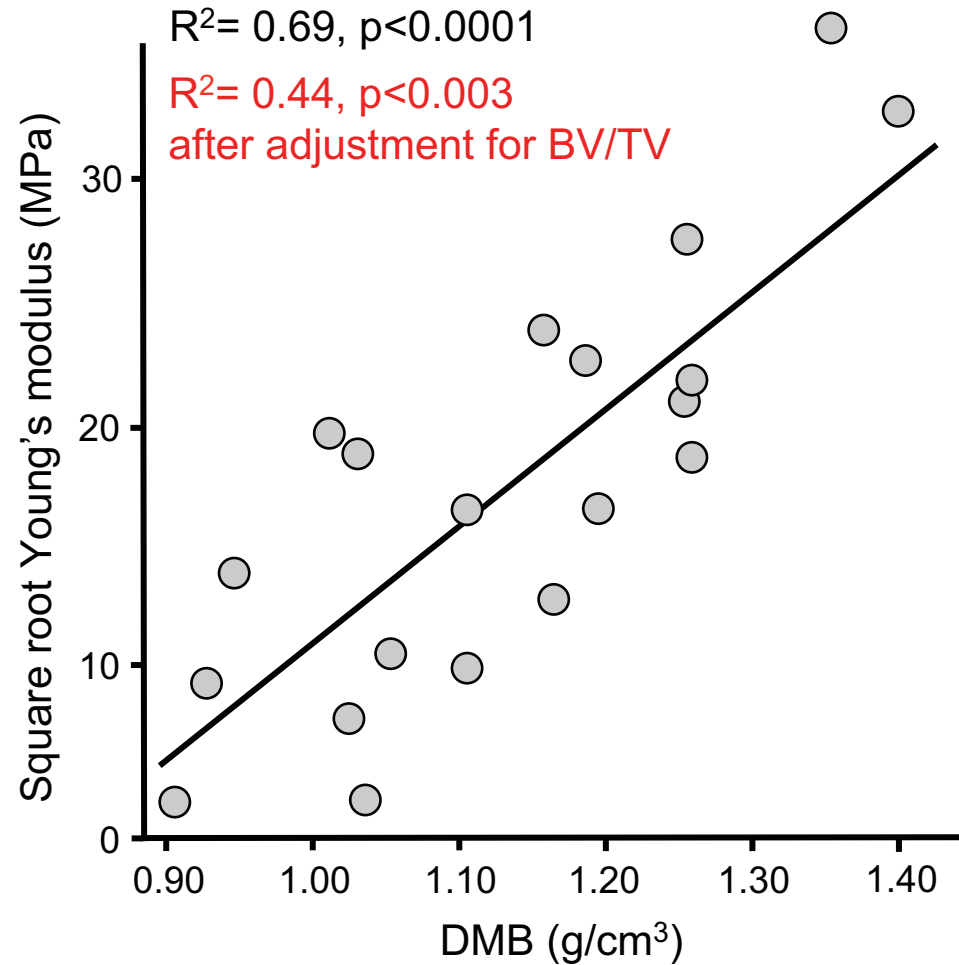
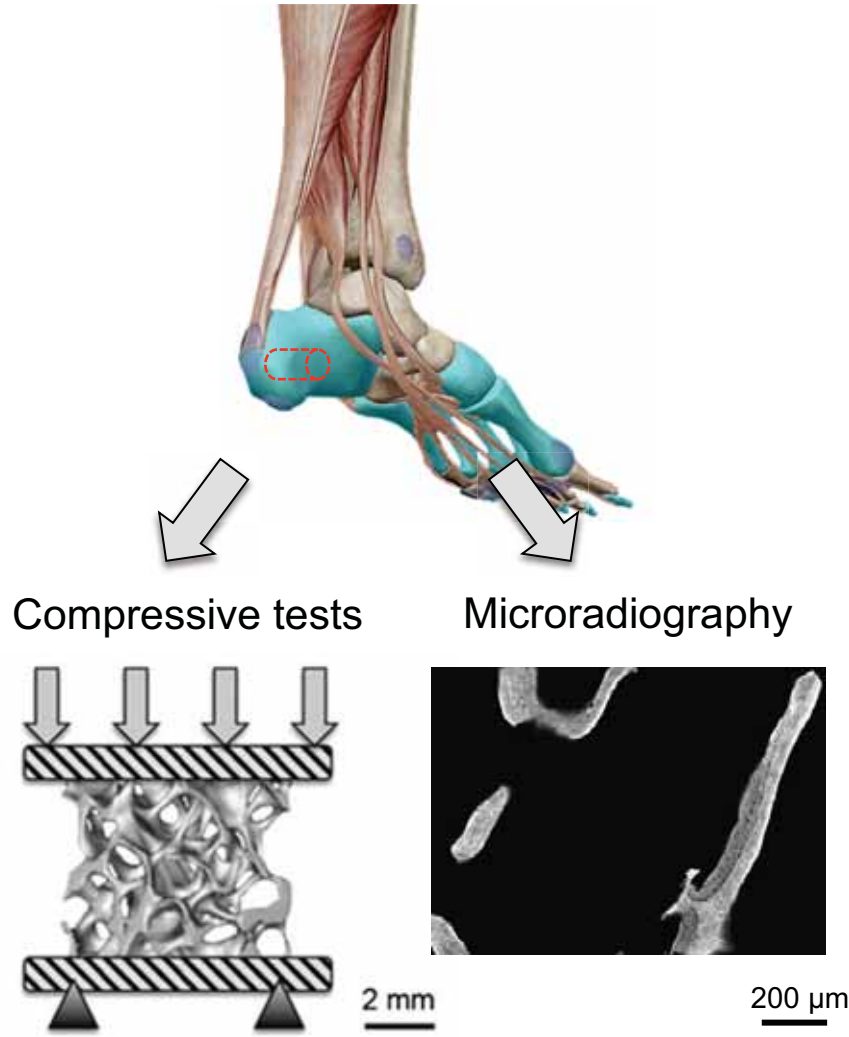


Multiple regression models

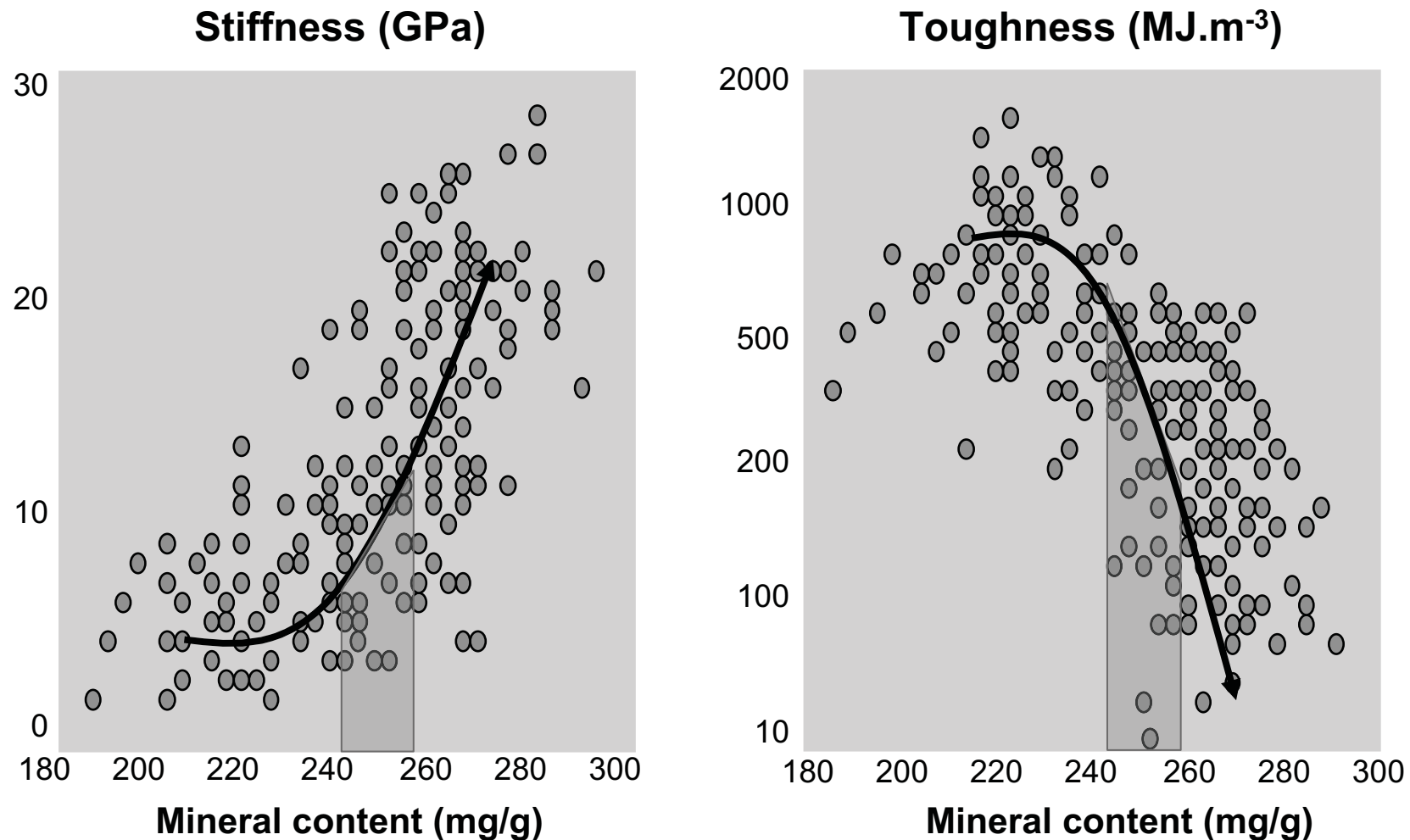
	DMB	Crystallinity Index	Collagen Maturity
$E \text{ (GPa)} =$	+	+	
$R^2 = 0.68$	1	Out	Out
	0.68	Out	Out

Mineralization and mechanical properties: The organ level (1/2)

20 calcanei trabecular cores
Age 71 – 91 yrs

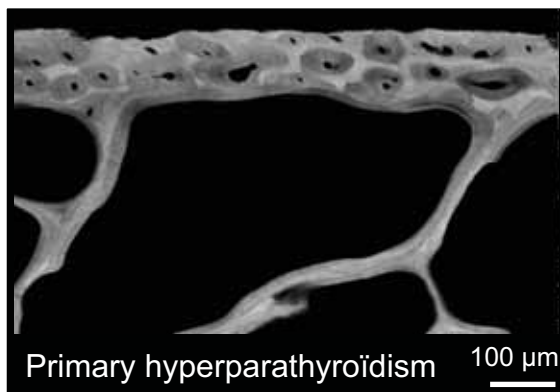
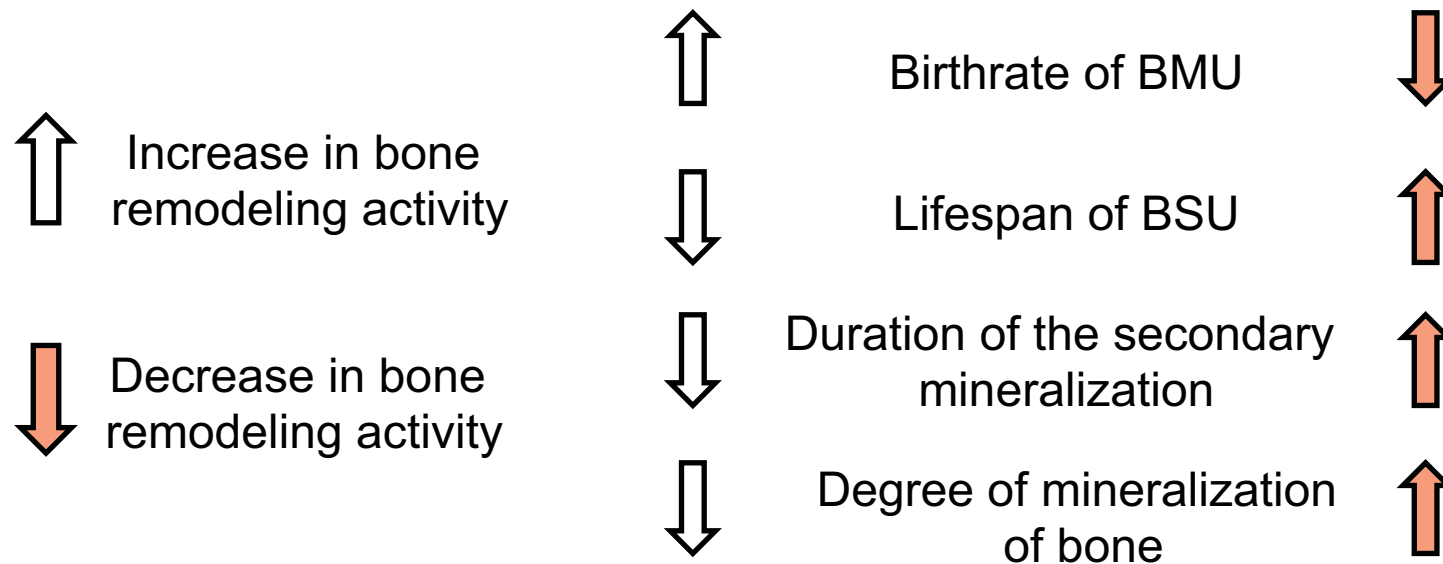


Mineralization and mechanical properties: The organ level (2/2)

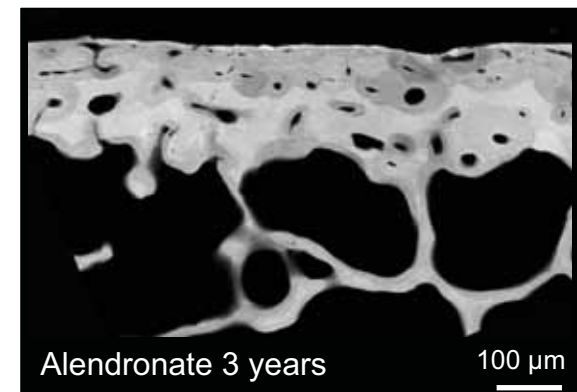
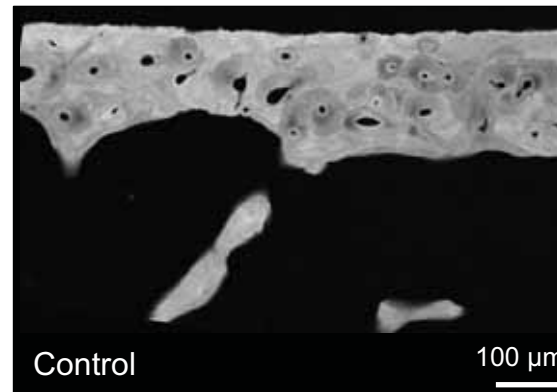


Mineral brings stiffness in tension and compression but dramatically reduces toughness.

Remodeling, mineralization & heterogeneity

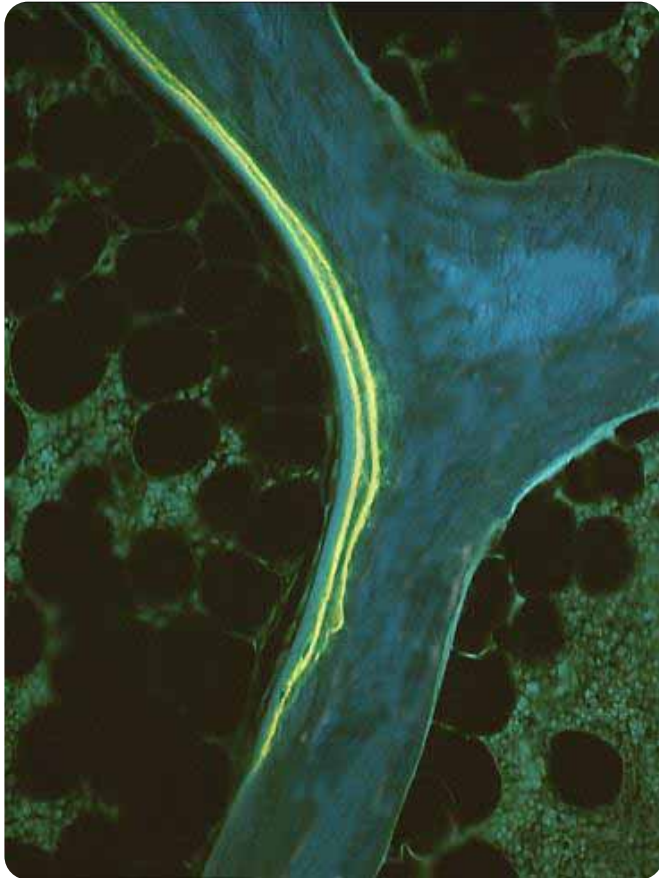


Accumulation of immature hypomineralized matrix



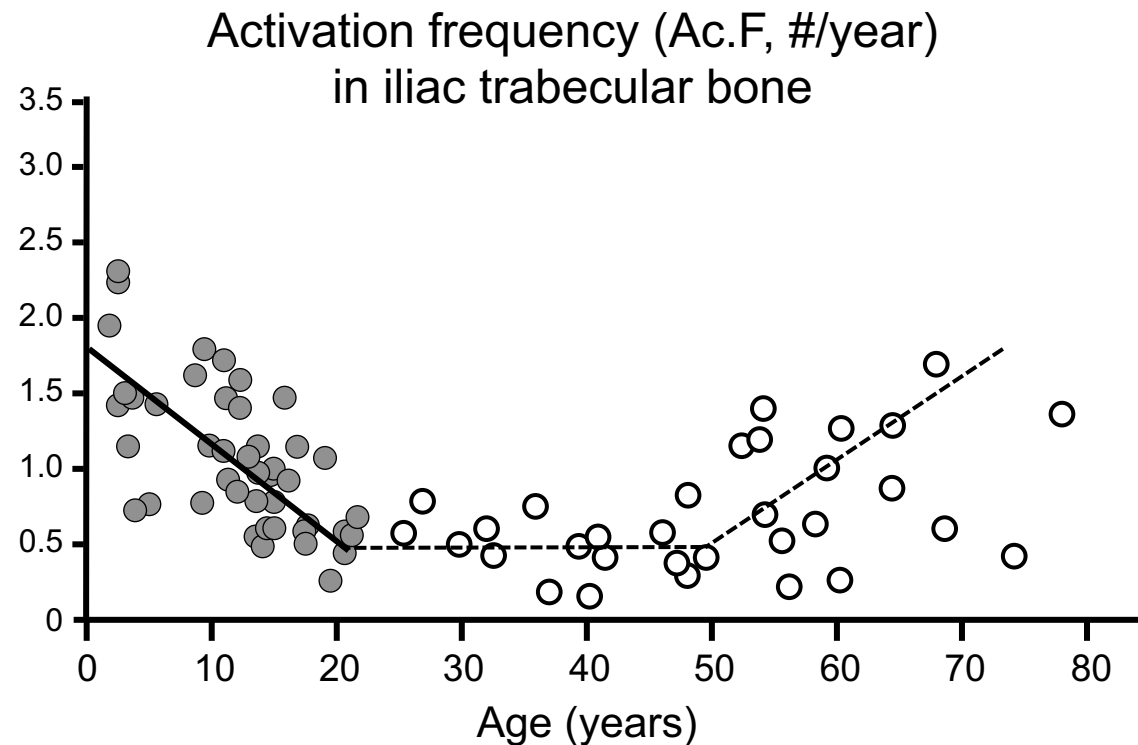
Accumulation of mature and more mineralized matrix

Age-dependent fluctuation in bone turnover



$$\text{Ac.f} = (\text{BFR/BS}) / \text{W.Th}$$

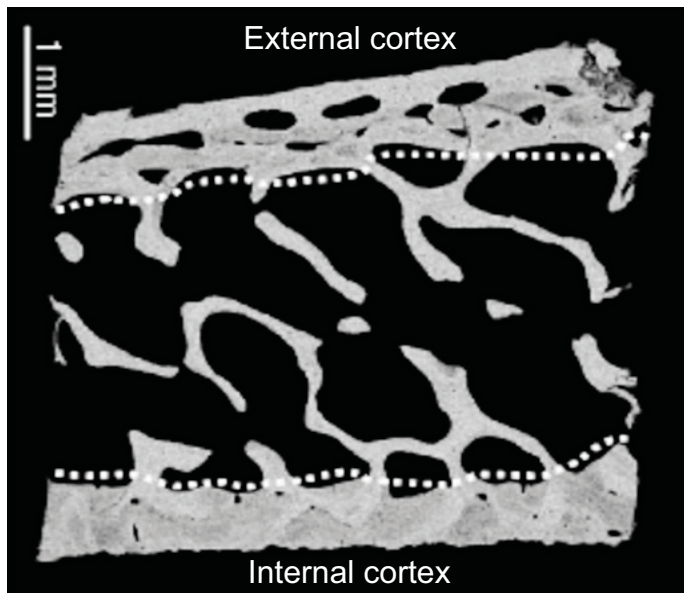
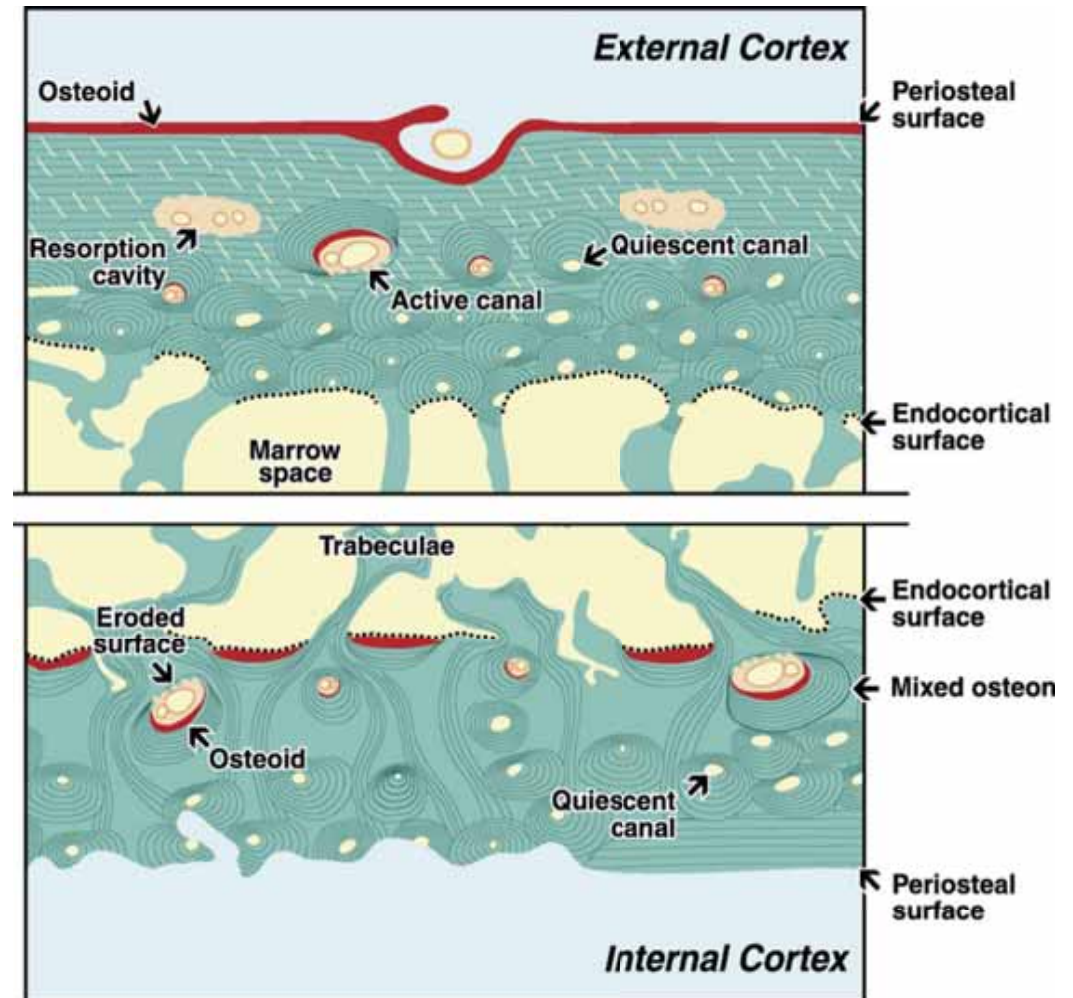
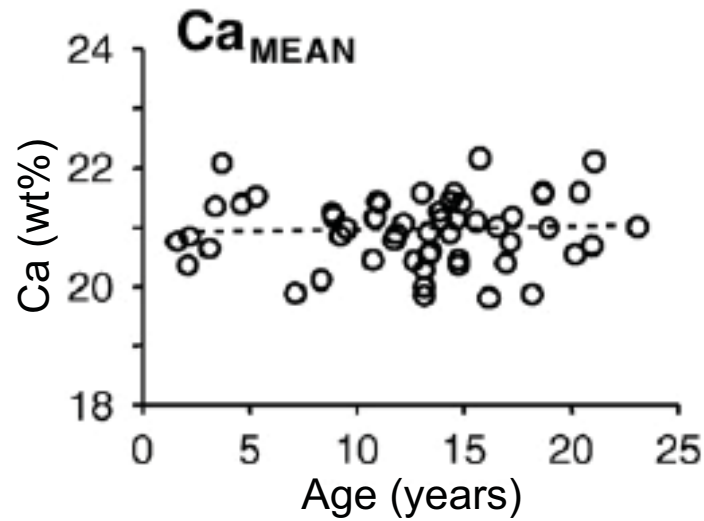
‘...annual probability of activation of a new remodeling site at any given locus on the trabecular surface...’



● Parfitt *et al.* Bone 2000

⊖ - - Courtesy of J. Compston, University of Cambridge, UK.

Bone mineralization during growth (1/2)

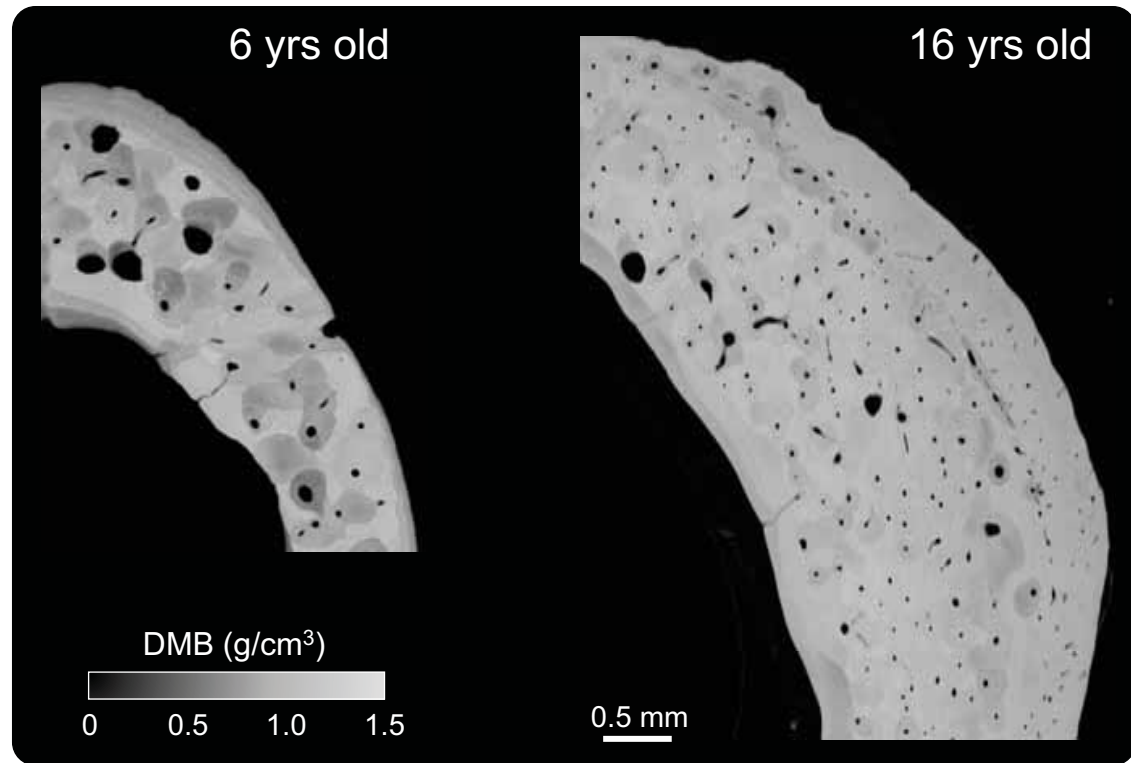
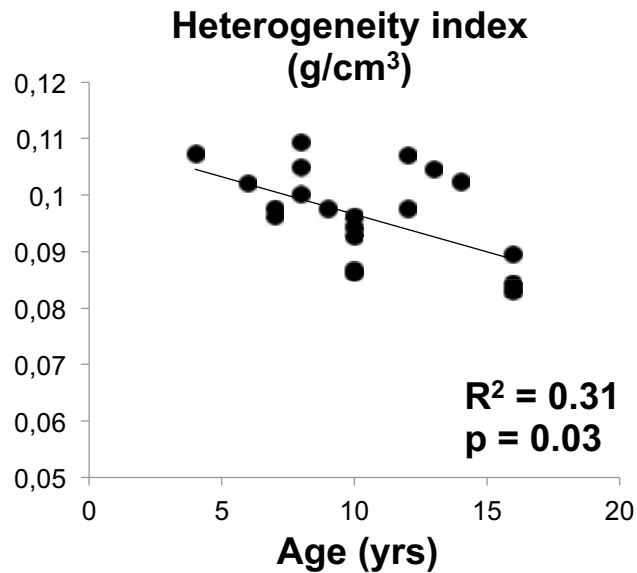
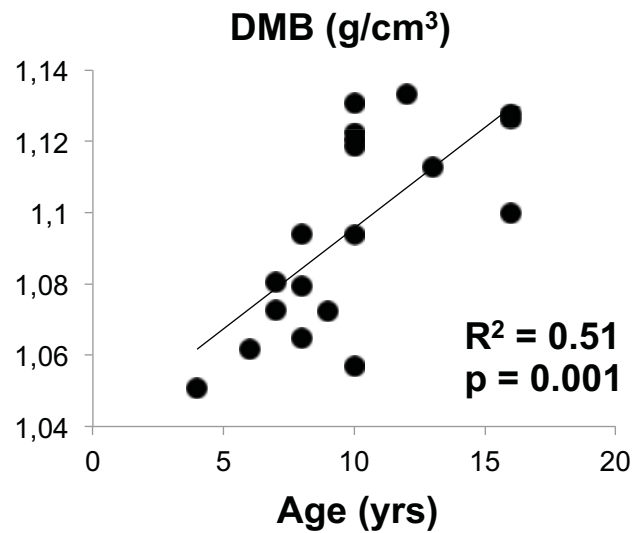


Bone mineralization during growth (2/2)

ANR Project MALICE (Multiscale AnaLysis of Children's bone growth)

n=16 (9M, 4F), 6 to 18 y.o. (12 ± 4 yrs)

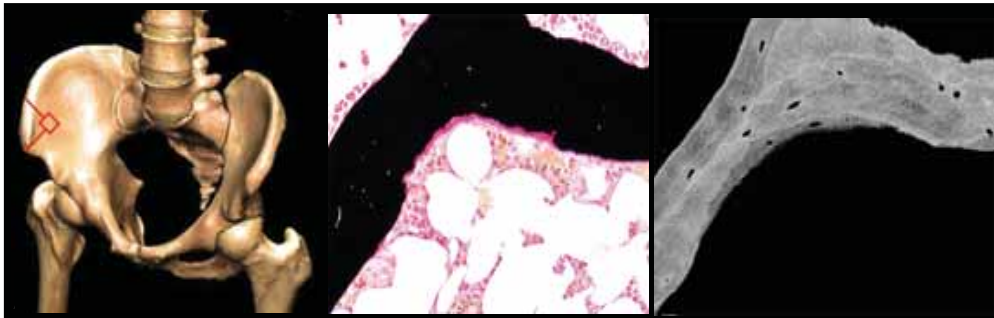
Corrective surgeries for fracture at the growth plate
or equinovarus of the foot



Bone mineralization during ageing



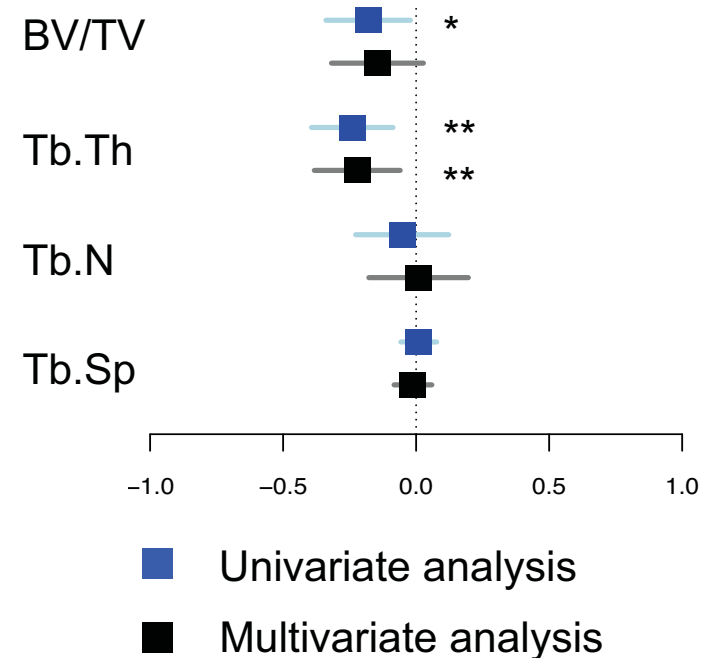
Bone structure vs. Mineralization: Trends in trabecular architecture and bone mineral density distribution in 152 individuals aged 30-90 years



- Bone structure indices were tested as predictors of hard tissue mineralization

- Age and bone loss are associated with higher trabecular bone mineralization
- Trabecular thinning and loss of low mineralized surfaces lifts mineral content

Ca_{Mean} (Wt%) – predicted effects



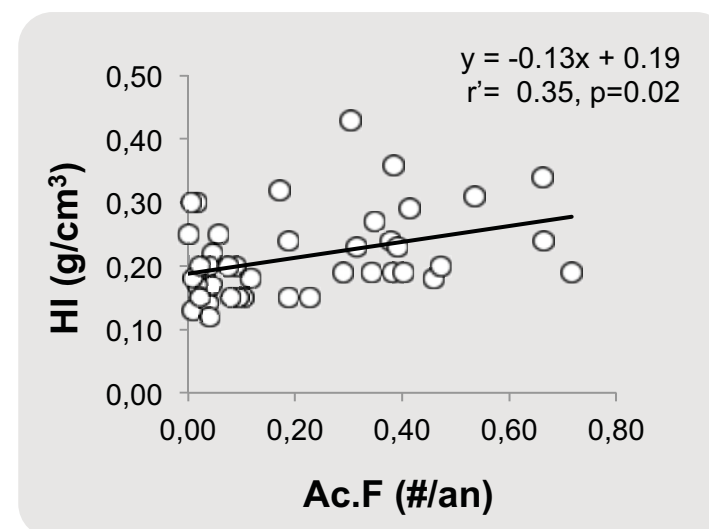
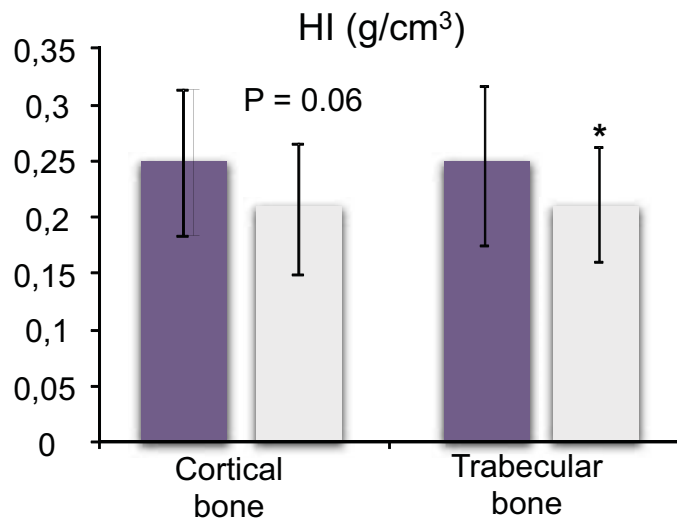
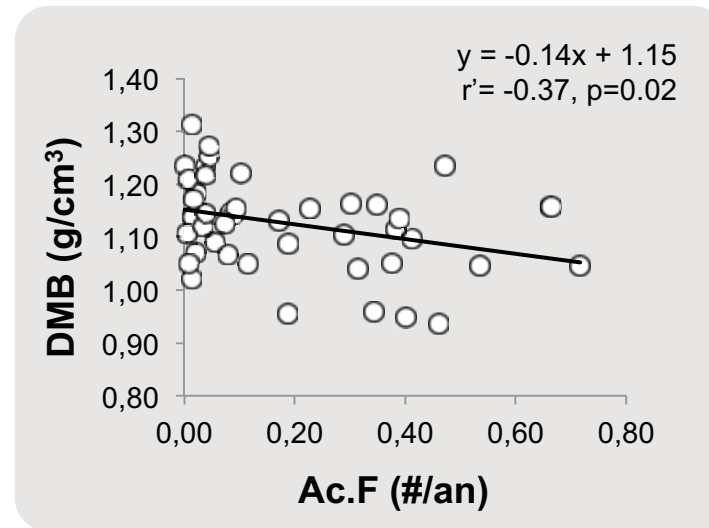
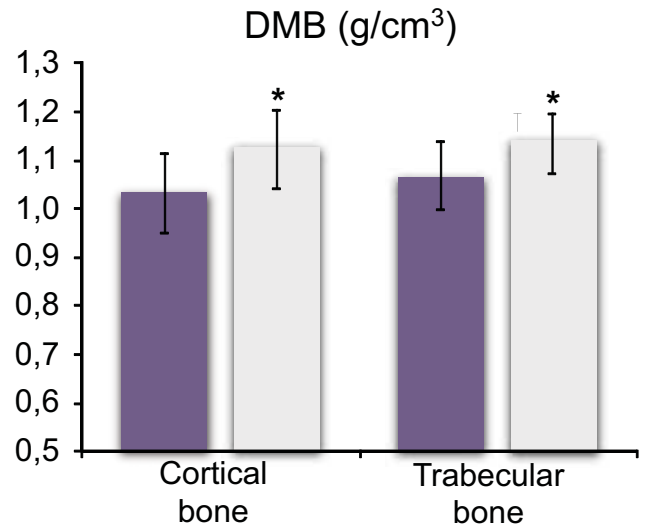
Busse B et al. Increased calcium content and inhomogeneity of mineralization render bone toughness in osteoporosis: mineralization, morphology and biomechanics of human single trabeculae. *Bone*. 2009 Dec;45(6):1034-43.

Köhne T, Busse B, et al. Trends in trabecular architecture and bone mineral density distribution in 152 individuals aged 30-90 years. *Bone* 2014

Courtesy of B. Busse (Hamburg, Germany)

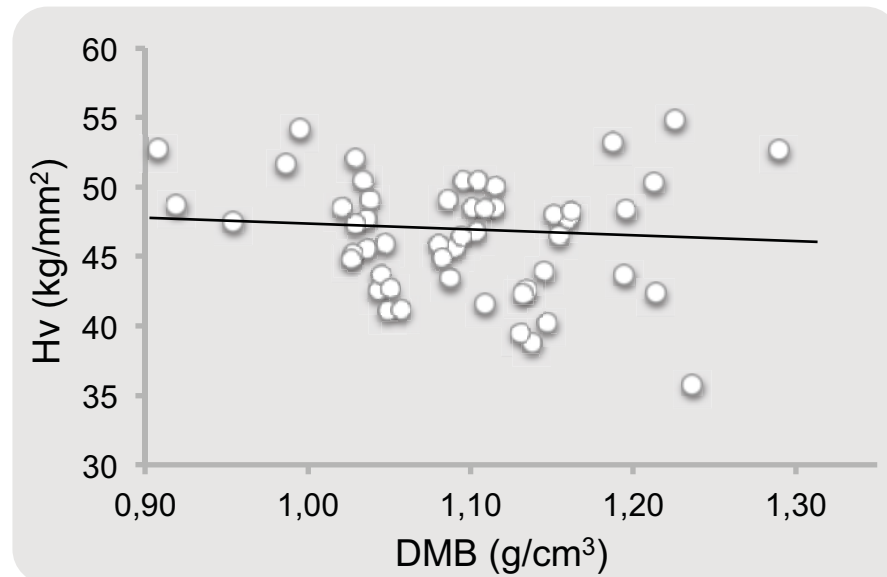
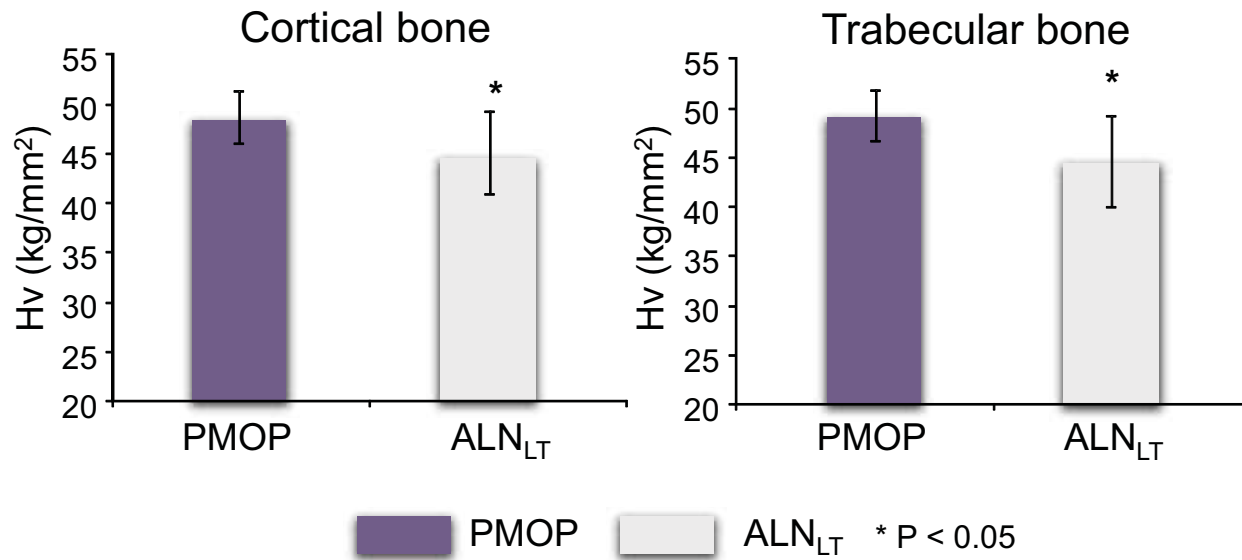
Protracted use of bisphosphonate and mineralization (1/3)

Long-term effect of BPs in mineralization at the tissue level in 32 PMOP treated 6.4 ± 2.0 yrs with alendronate vs. 22 age-matched untreated PMOP.



PMOP ALN_{LT} * P < 0.05

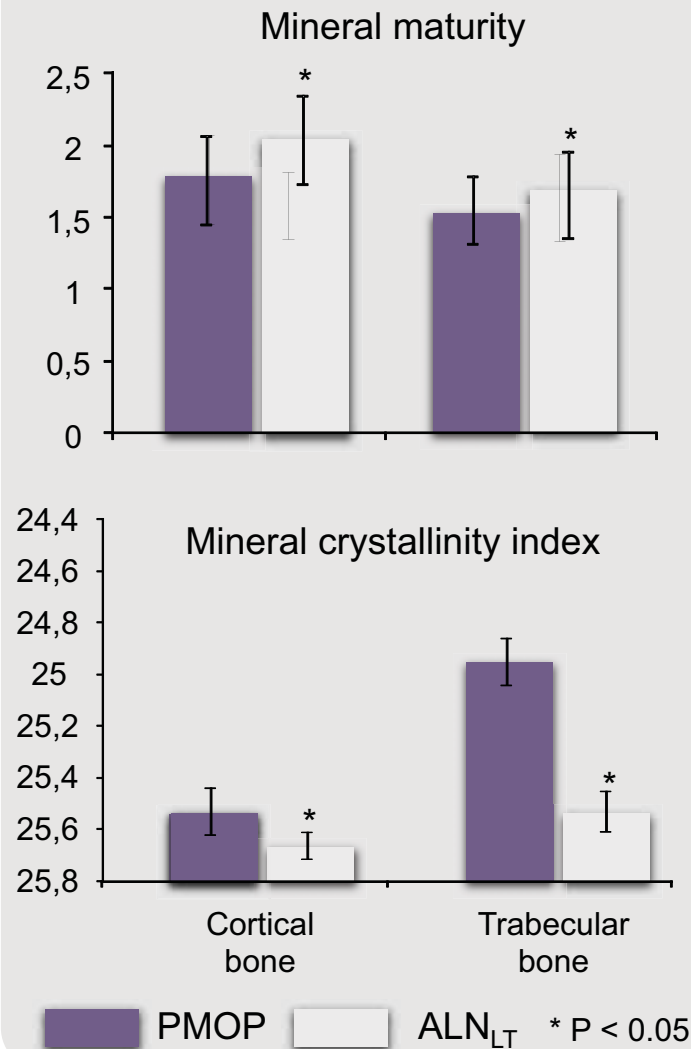
Protracted use of bisphosphonate and mineralization (2/3)



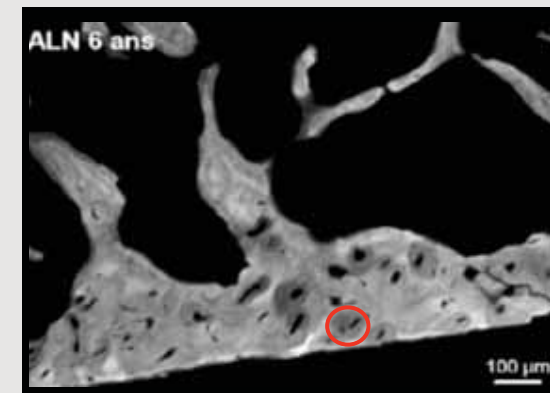
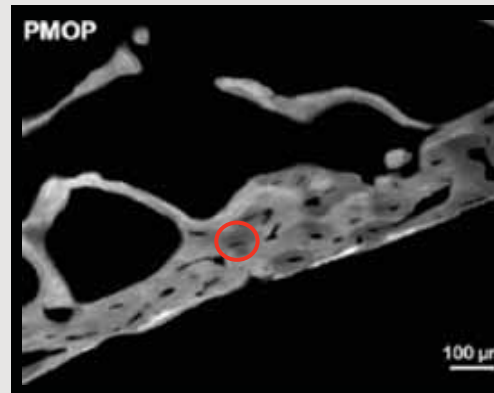
Protracted use of alendronate dissociates the relationship between hardness and DMB

Protracted use of bisphosphonate and mineralization (3/3)

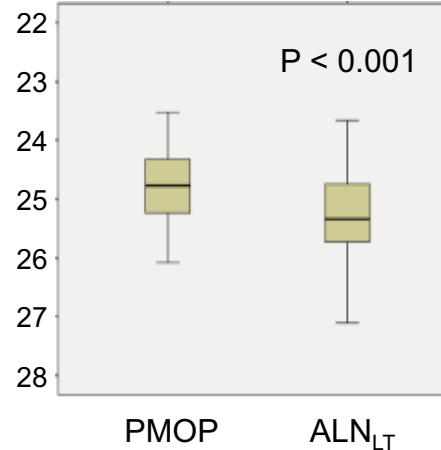
Mean \pm SD obtained at the tissue level (a)



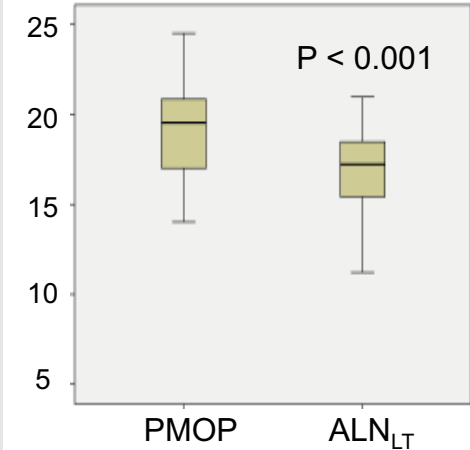
Results obtained in osteons matched for DMB and mineral maturity (80 ALN_{LT}, 80 PMOP) (b)



Crystallinity index



E (GPa)



Protracted use of alendronate results in crystallinity alterations independent of mineral density decreasing the elastic modulus

Conclusions

- The degree of mineralization of bone is a key determinant of bone mechanical behaviour.
- Bone mineral characteristics impact mechanical properties independently of mineral density
- BE CRITICAL...! *Interpretation may vary according to the methodes, bone site, scale...*

Acknowledgements



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Thierry Douillard



Emmanuelle Lefèvre
Philippe Lasaygues



Valérie Kaftandjian

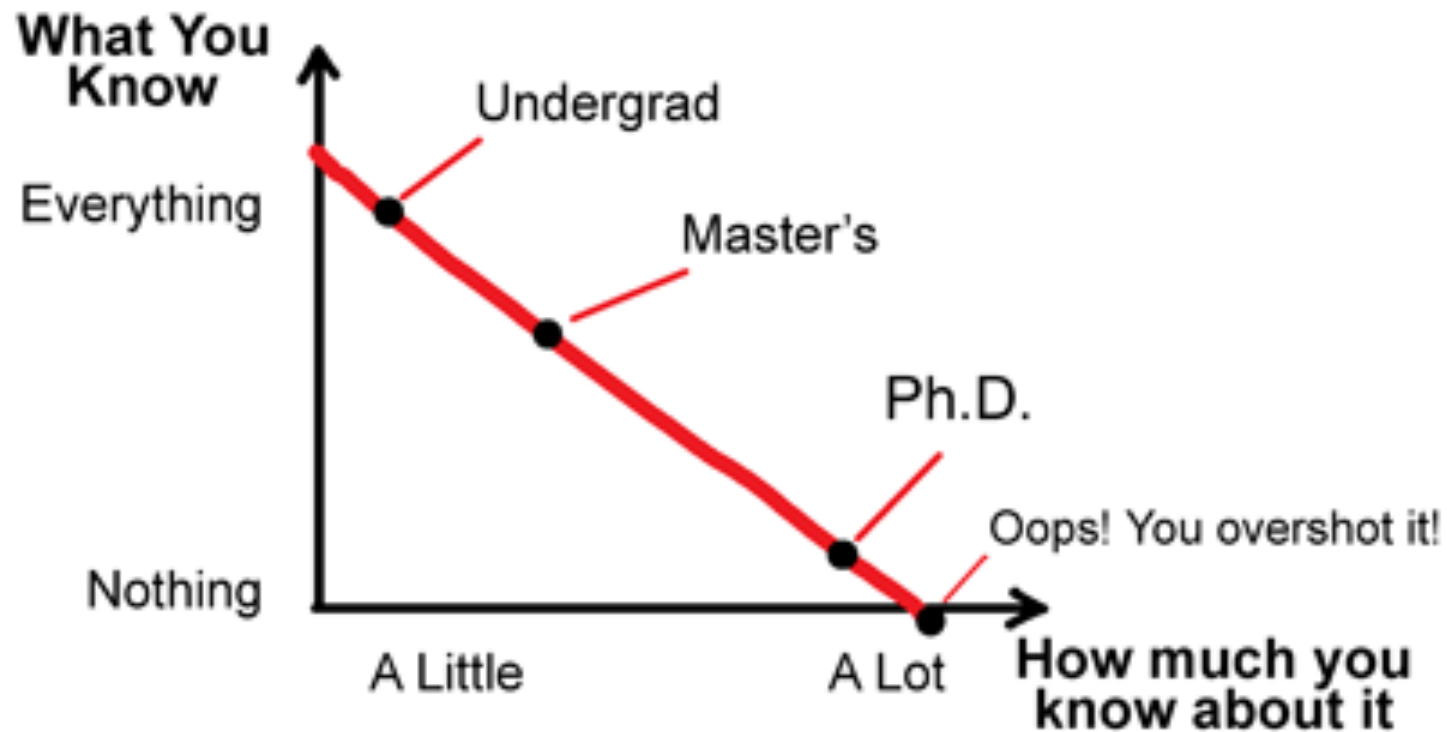


THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

Ego Seeman
John G. Clement
David Thomas

Any question..?

What You Know vs How much you know about it





Bone Mineralization

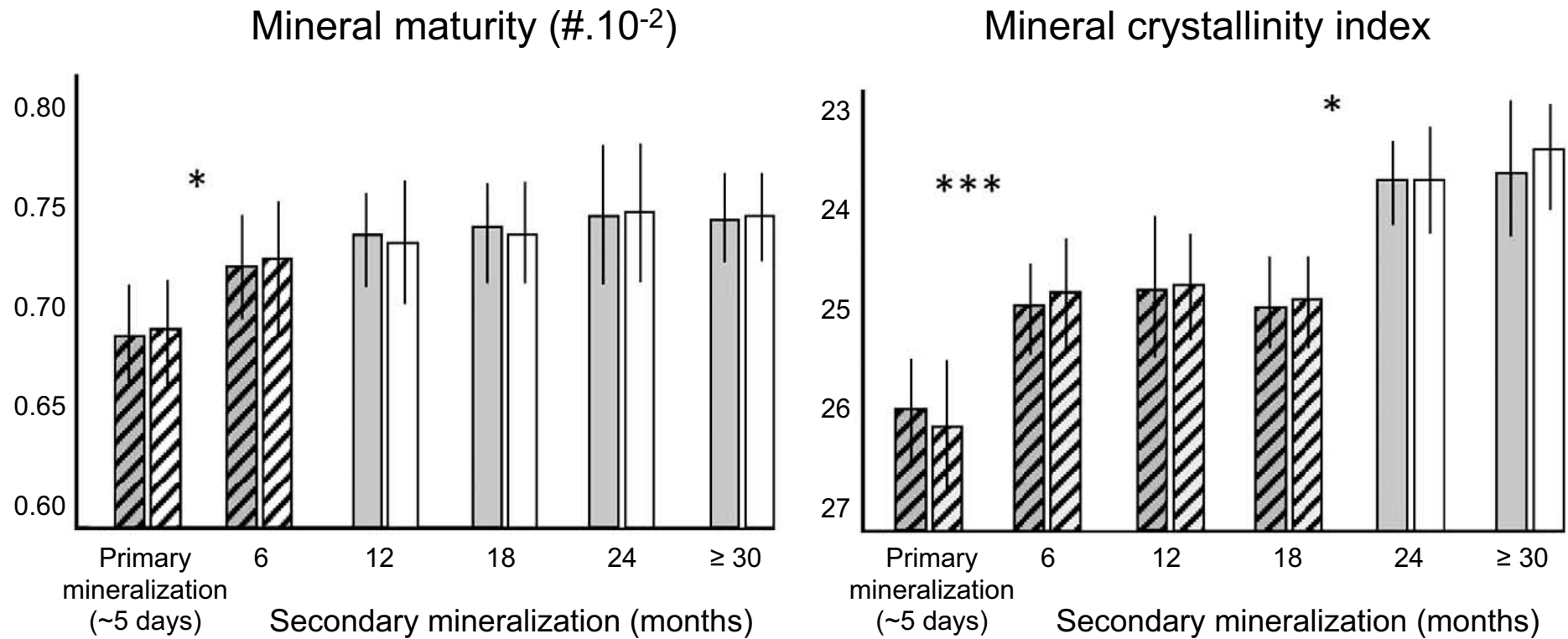
Yohann Bala, PhD.
yohannbala@gmail.com



Back-Up slides

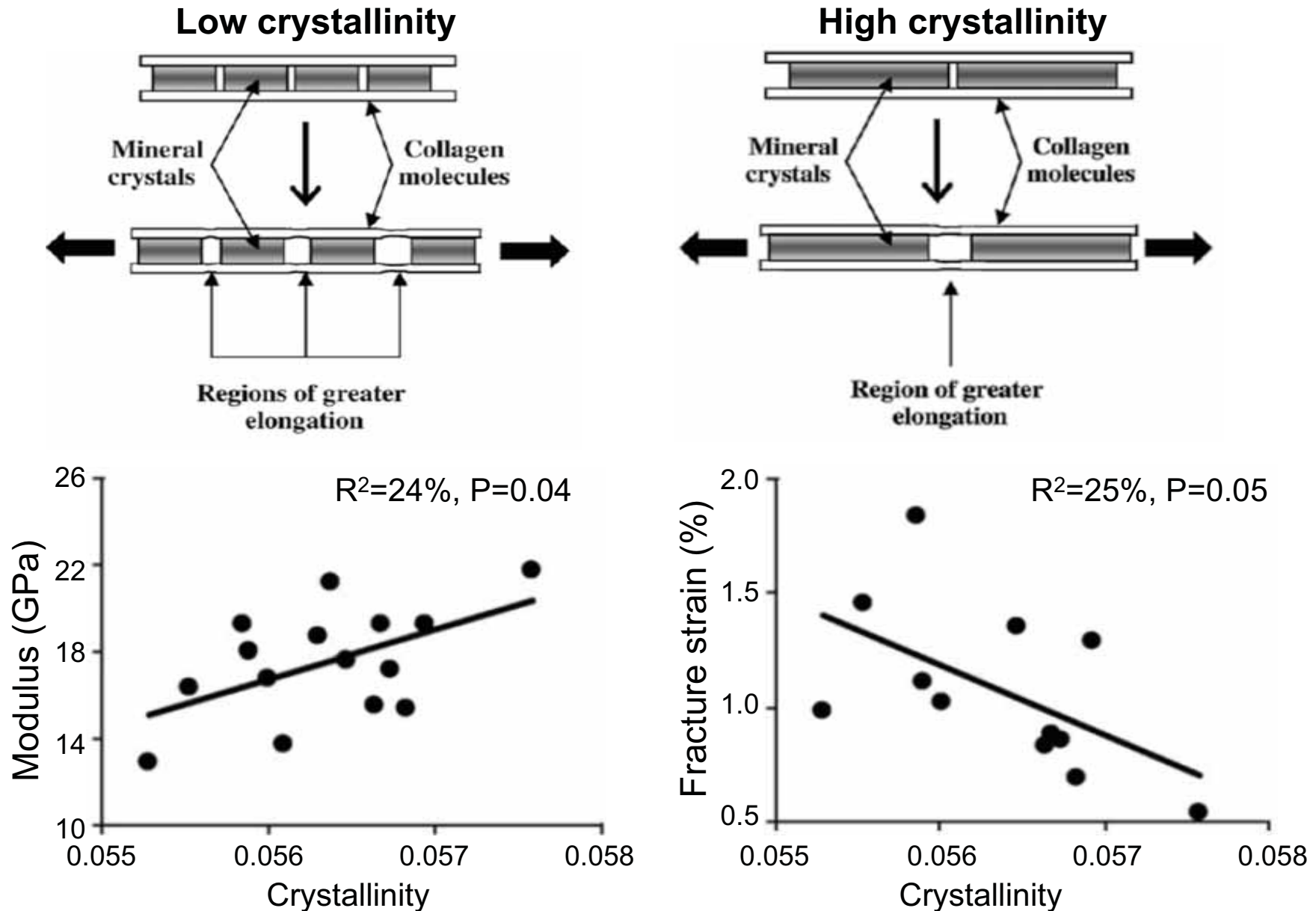
Chronology of bone mineralization in sheep (3/3)

Time-related improvement in mineral structure



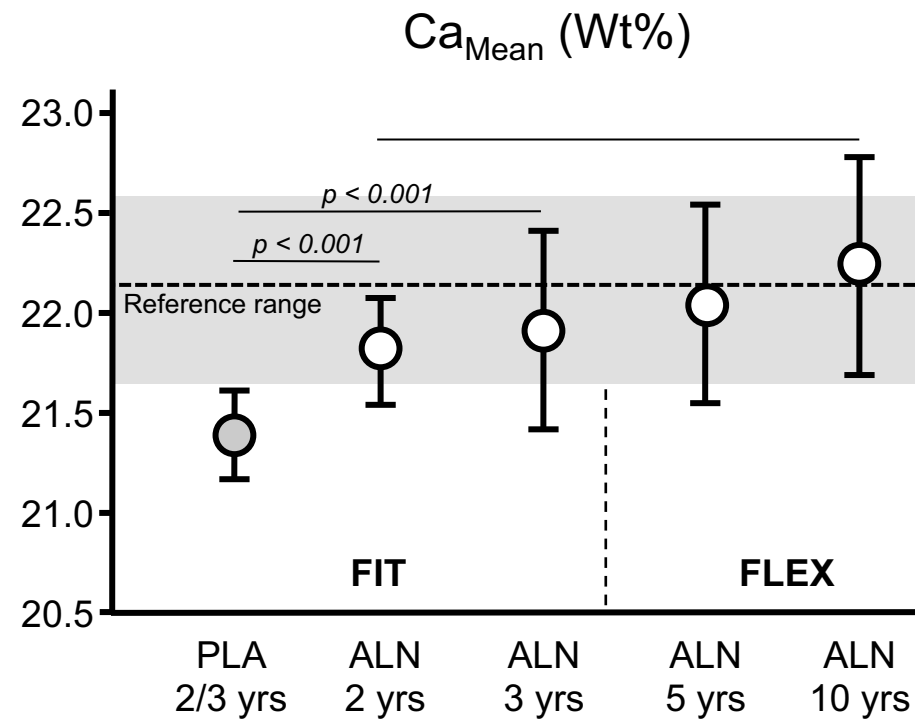
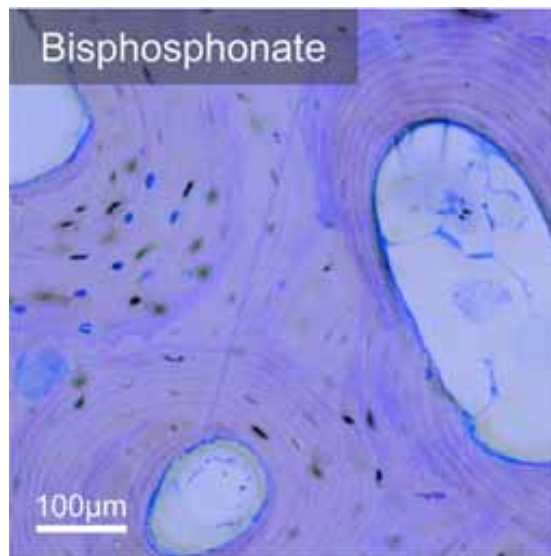
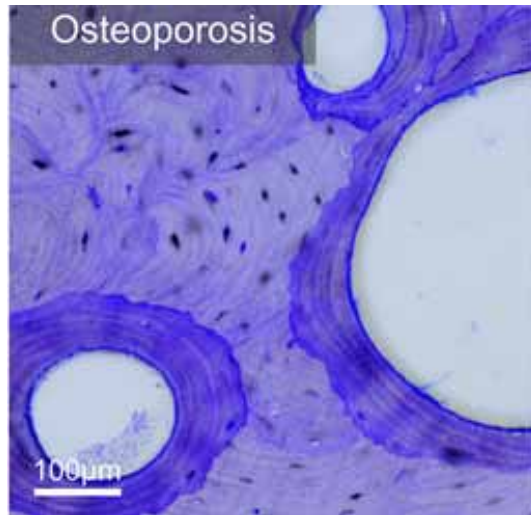
- Cortical bone
- Cancellous bone
- $p \leq 0.05$ vs. ≥ 30 month-time point measured in cortical bone
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Bone mechanics at the nanoscale level: Mineral-Collagen interface

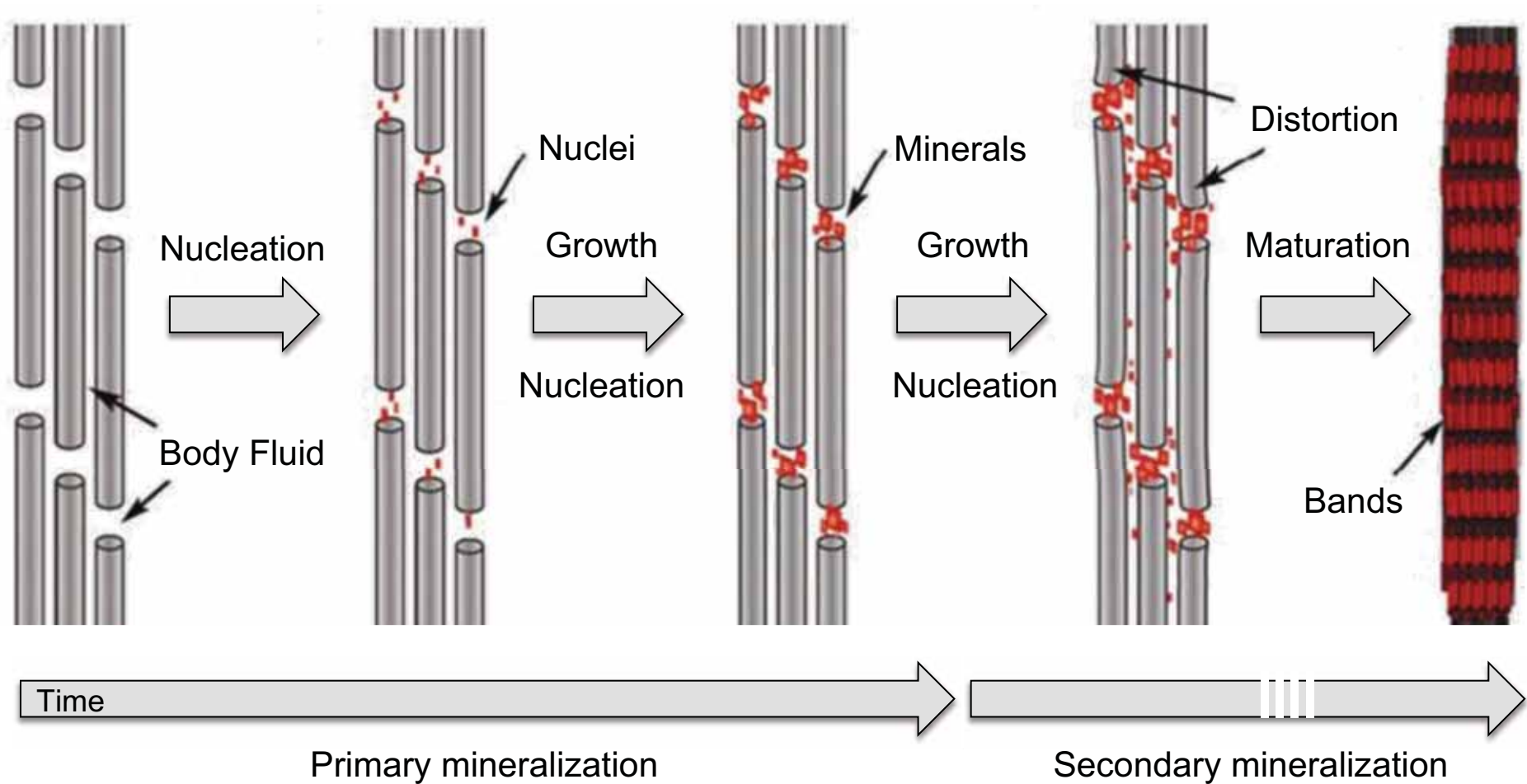


Chronology of bone mineralization...and so what ?

Time course of BPs in postmenopausal osteoporosis treatments

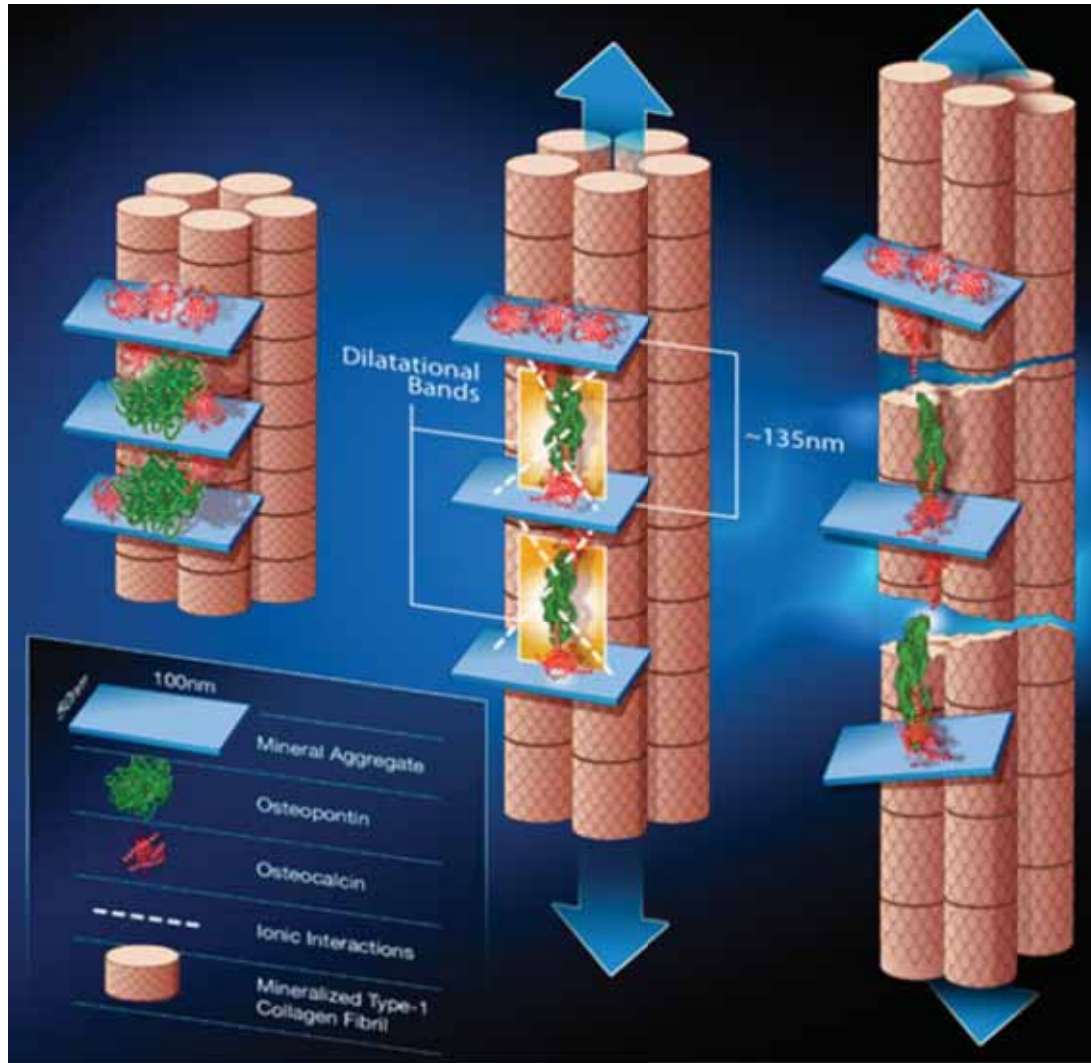


Introduction

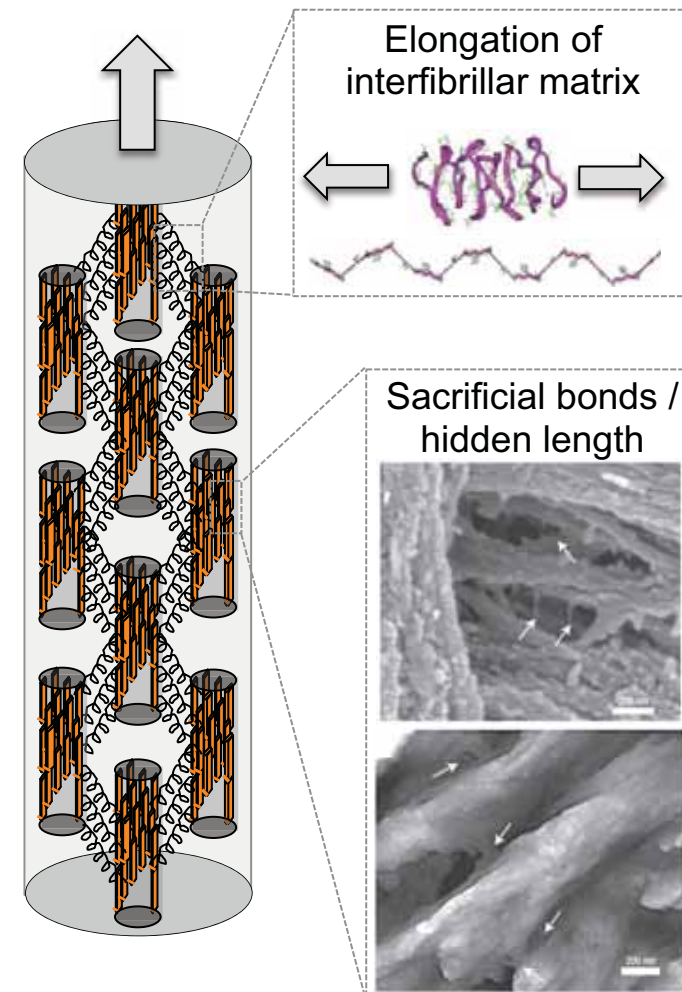


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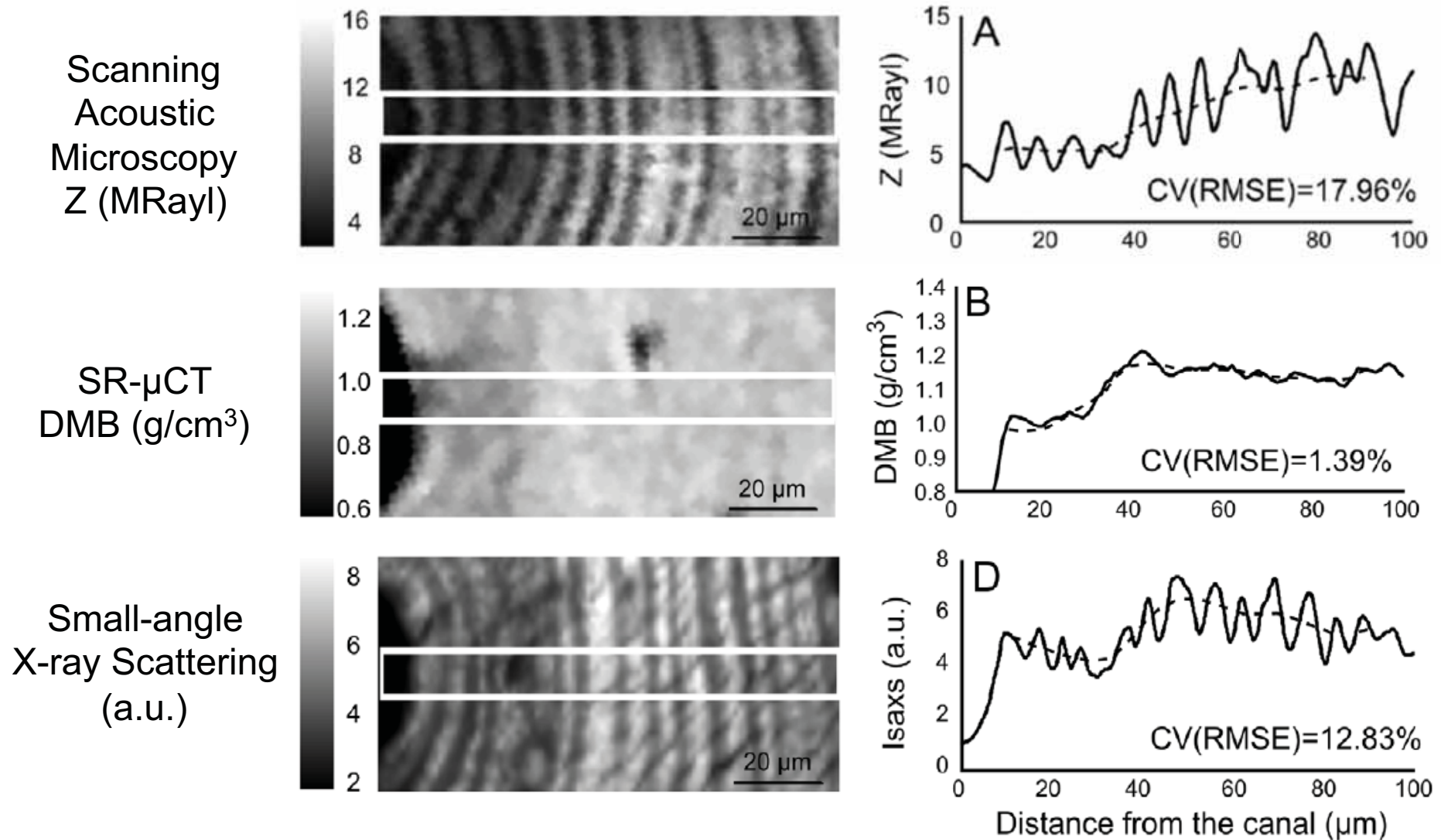
Dilatational bands



Sacrificial bonds



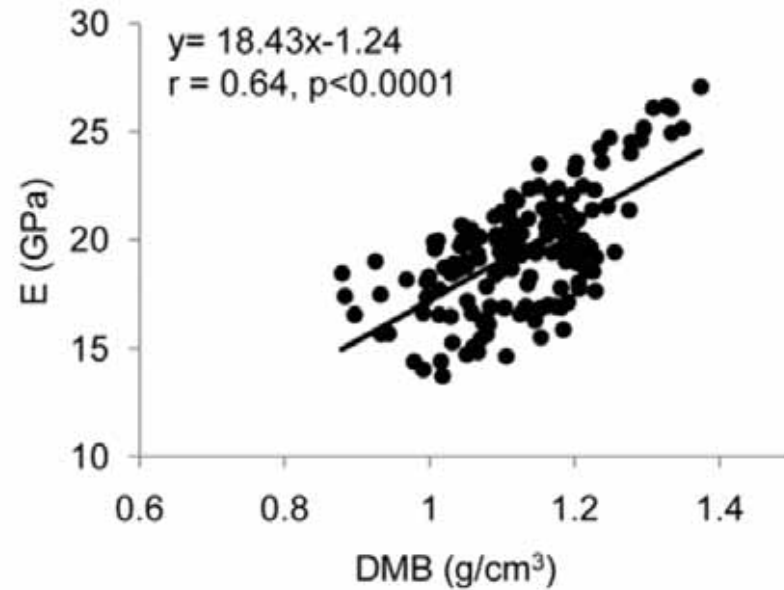
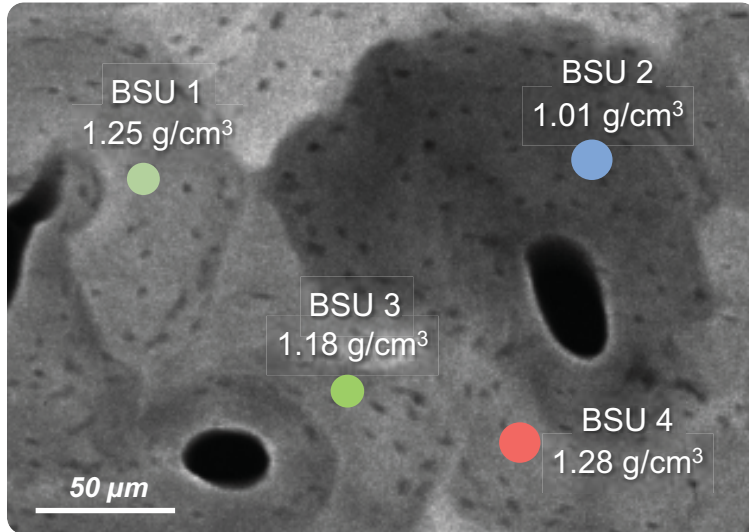
Mineralization and mechanical properties: lamellae scale



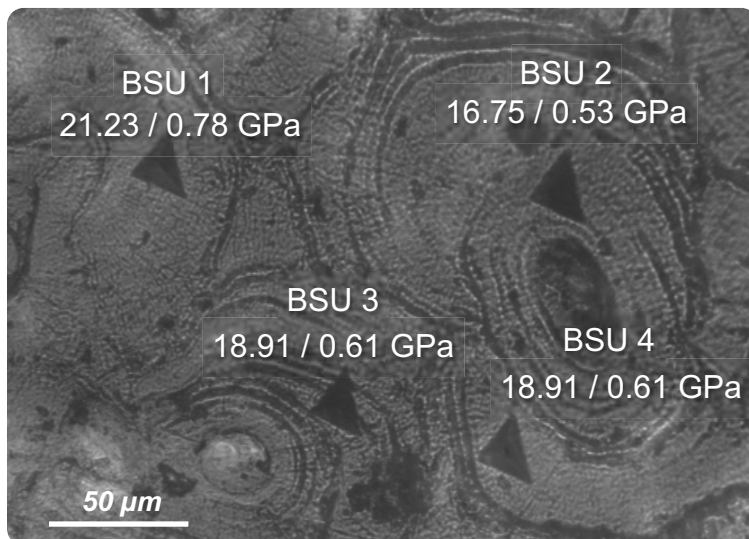
Mineralized fibrils orientation explains ~85% of lamellae elastic properties variability.

Mineralization and mechanical properties: BSU scale

Microradiography - DMB (g/cm³)



Indentation – E / H_c (GPa)



Multiple regression models

$$E \text{ (Gpa)} = \text{DMB} + \text{Crystallinity Index} + \text{Collagen Maturity}$$

$R^2 = 0.68$

1	Out	Out
0.68	Out	Out

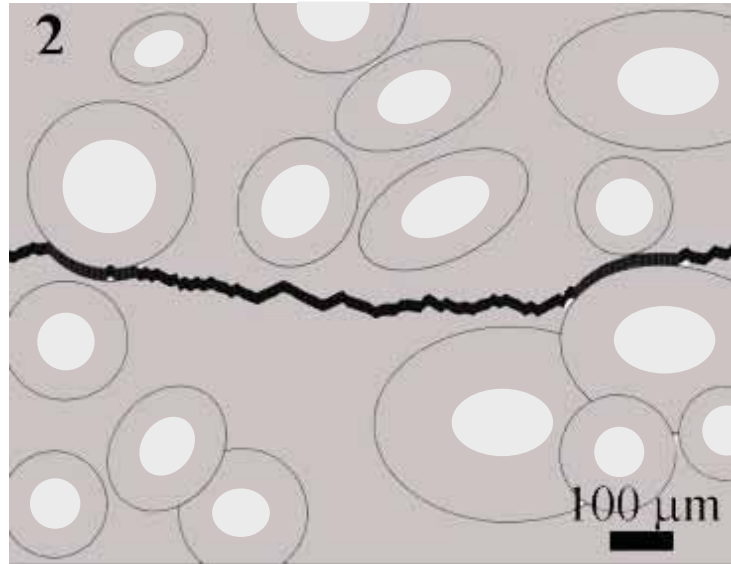
$$H_c \text{ (Gpa)} = \text{DMB} + \text{Crystallinity Index} + \text{Collagen Maturity}$$

$R^2 = 0.74$

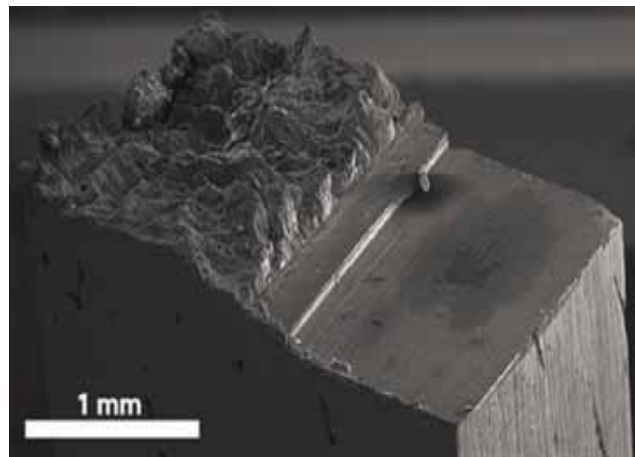
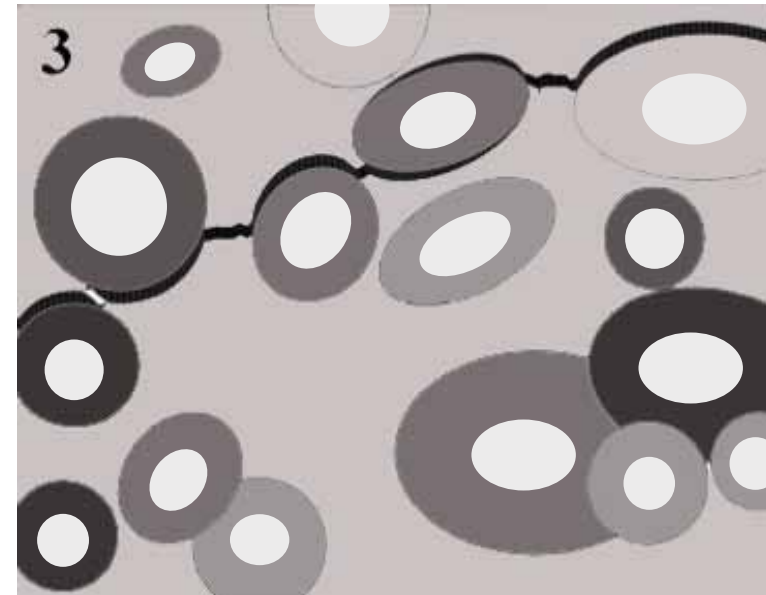
1	Out	2
0.46	Out	0.33

Mineralization and mechanical properties: Tissue level

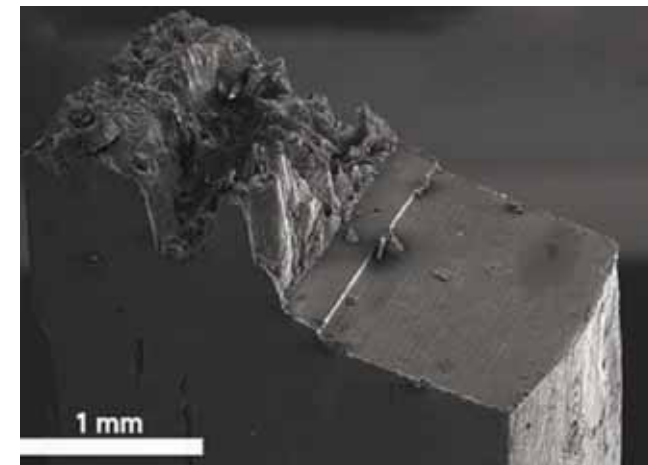
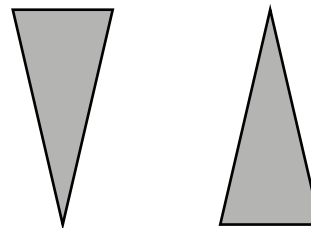
Homogeneous tissue



Heterogeneous tissue

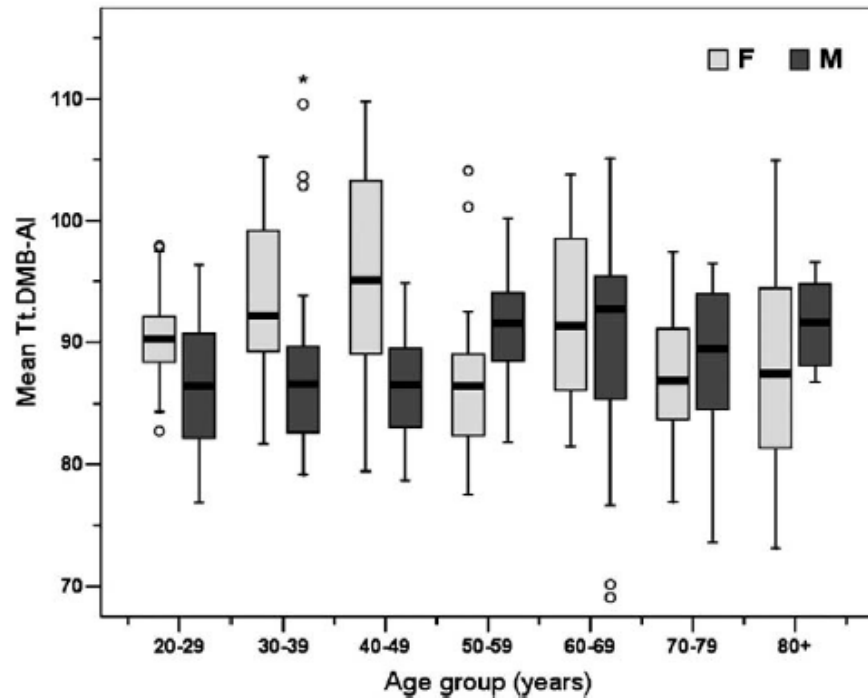


Toughness

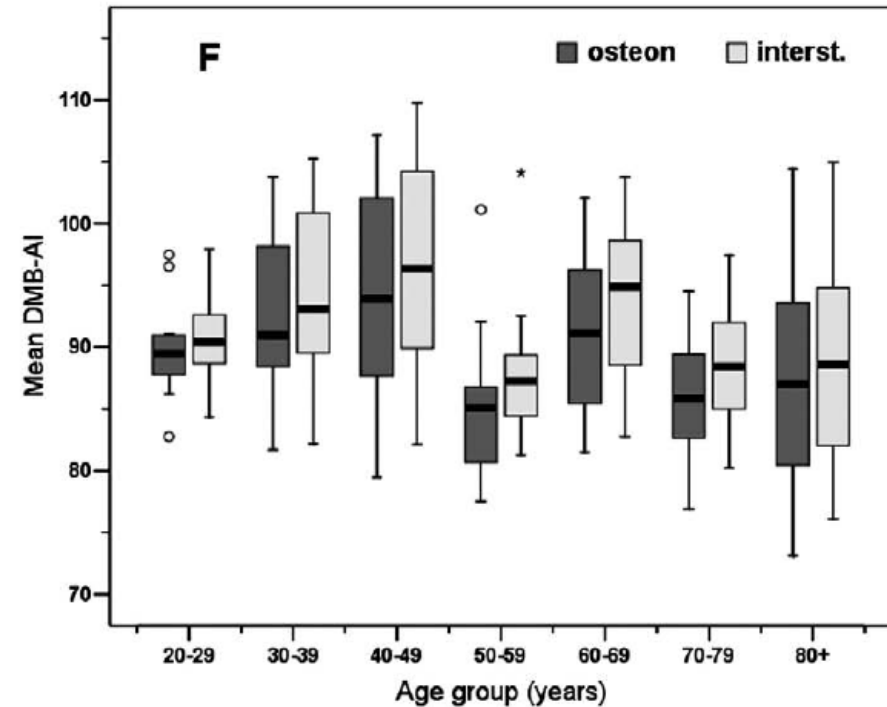


Bone mineralization during ageing (2/3)

DMB assessed in cadavers femoral shaft from 99 females (F) and 94 males (M)



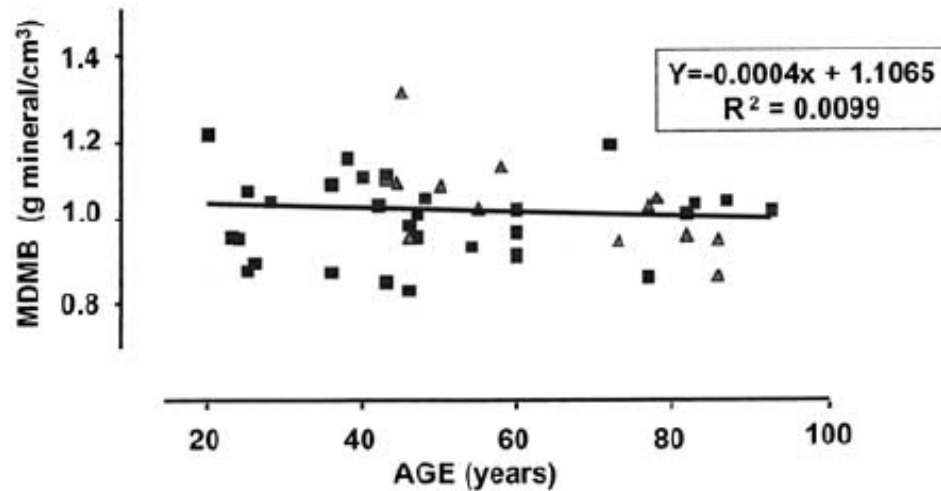
DMB negatively correlated with age only in women ($r=0.26$, $p=0.01$).



This apparent decrease was related to both lower DMB in both osteonal and interstitial bone.

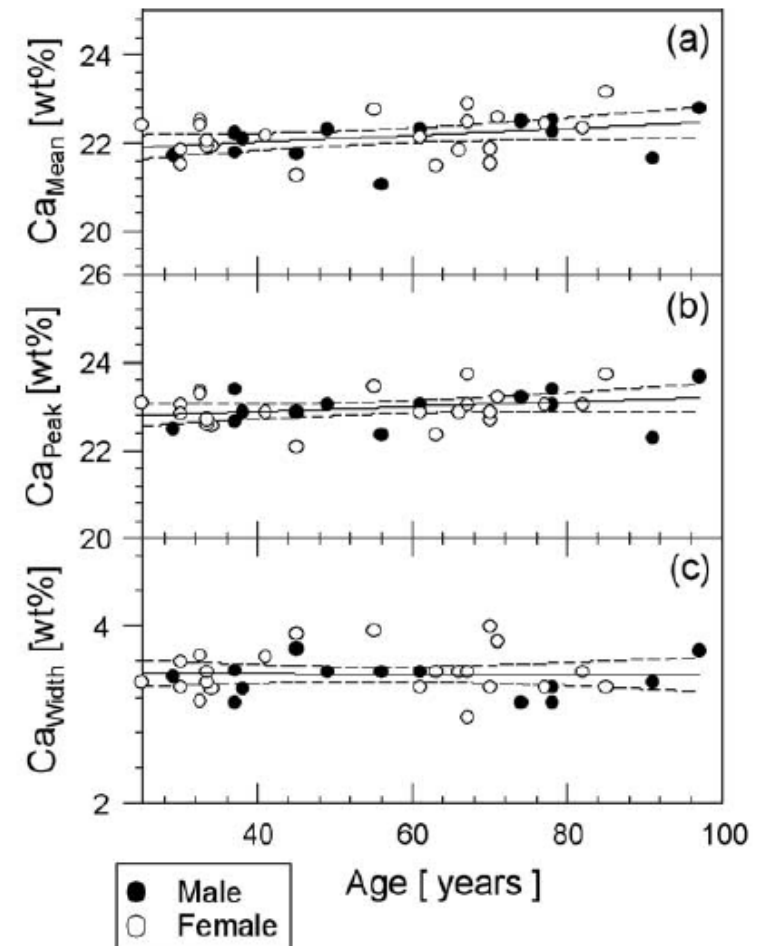
Bone mineralization during ageing (1/2)

Total DMB (Cortical + Trabecular) assessed in iliac crest samples from 30 females (square) and 13 males (triangle).



Boivin *et al* Calcified Tissue Res 2002

Trabecular Ca content assessed in iliac crest samples from 22 women and 13 men.



Roschger *et al* Bone 2003