

Inhibition of the ROCK Signalling Pathway in mouse osteoblasts

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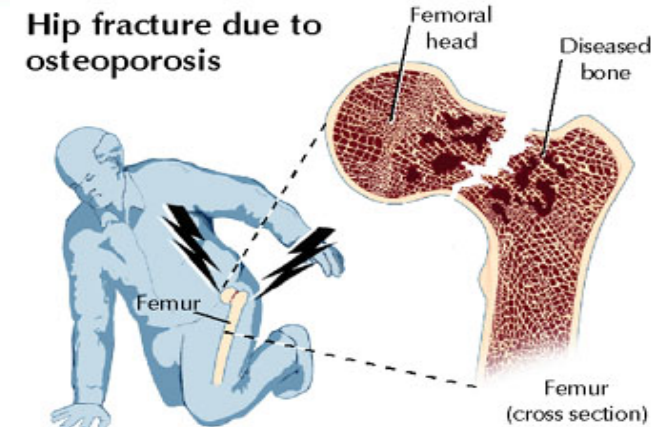
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Introduction

Background

- Osteoporosis is a common problem worldwide (1 in 3 women)
- Hormonal Therapy and Bisphosphonates reduce fracture susceptibility by only 50%
- Bone is a mechano-sensitive tissue
- Mechanical loading affects cellular function through Rho/ROCK signalling
- ROCK inhibitors have been used to target cancer



Objective: Investigate the potential for

Mechano-signalling

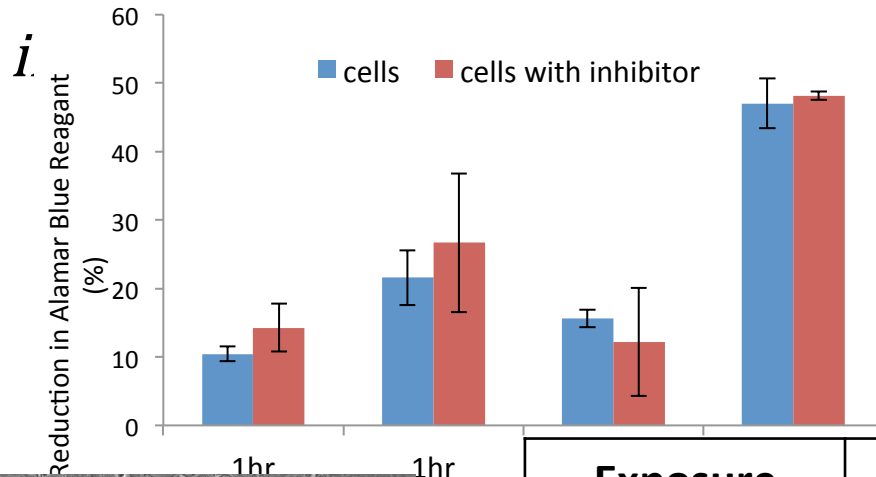
ROCK

Cell Behaviour

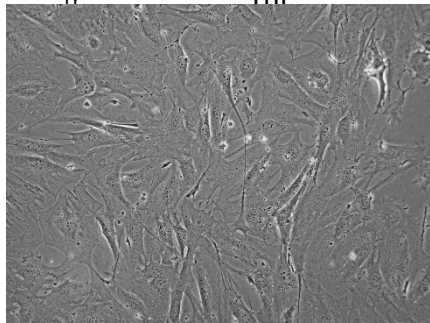
Cell growth
Apoptosis
Metabolism
Migration

Methodology and Results

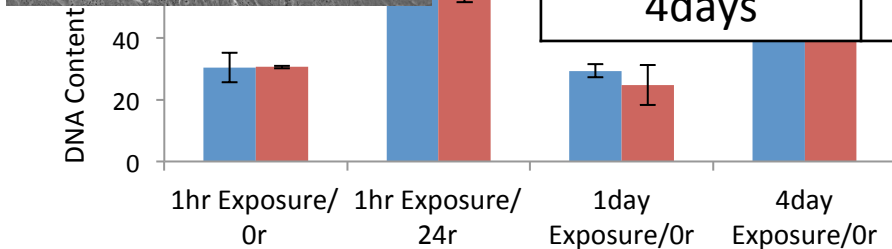
Objective: To examine the *in vitro* viability of MC3T3–E1 cells on exposure to Y27632 (10 μ M). ROCK signaling pathway



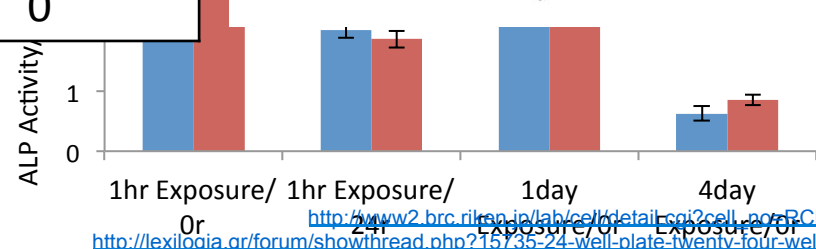
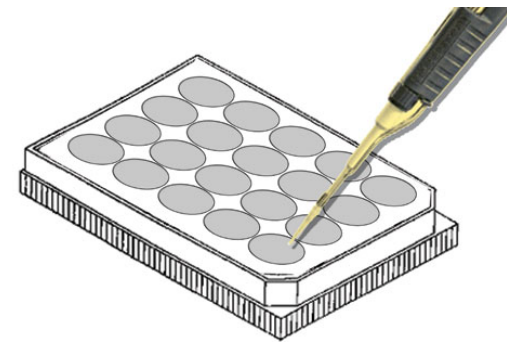
- No significant difference in cell viability (p .value >0.05)
- ROCK inhibitor (Y27632) → No significant difference in cell proliferation (p value >0.05)



Exposure	Recovery
1hr	0
1hr	24hr
1day	0
4days	0

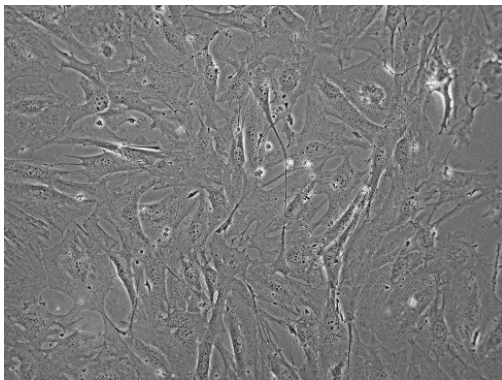


- No significant difference in cell

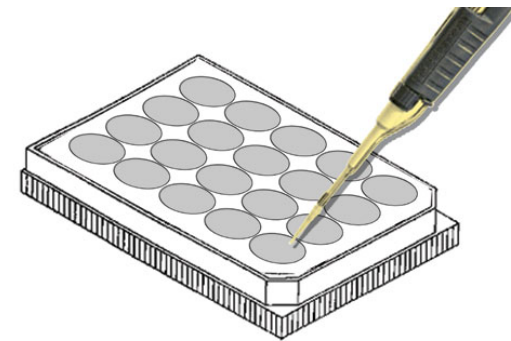


Conclusions and Future Work

- MC3T3-E1 cells are viable upon exposure to 10 μ M of ROCK inhibitor (Y27632)
- No adverse affect on the viability or osteogenic differentiation or proliferation of MC3T3-E1 cells following exposure for even 4 days.
- Ongoing studies optimizing inhibitor concentration, exposure time and recovery period



- Inhibitor Concentration
- Exposure Time
- Recovery Period



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