



# Osteoblasts

(my favorite cell...)

**Pierre MARIE**

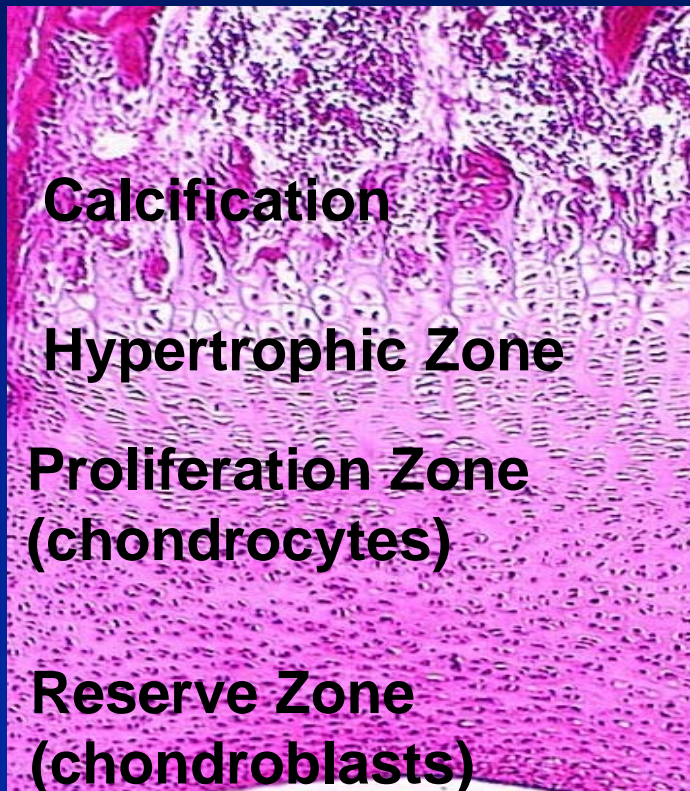
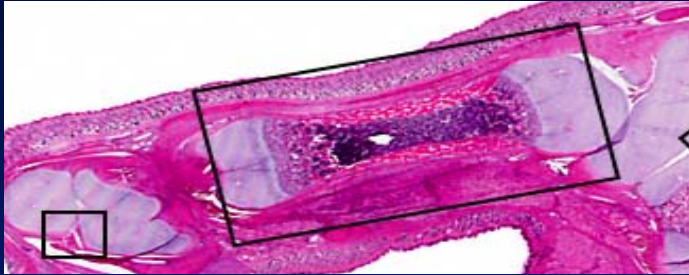
**INSERM U 606 & University Paris Diderot  
Hôpital Lariboisière, Paris, France**

**[pierre.marie@inserm.fr](mailto:pierre.marie@inserm.fr)**

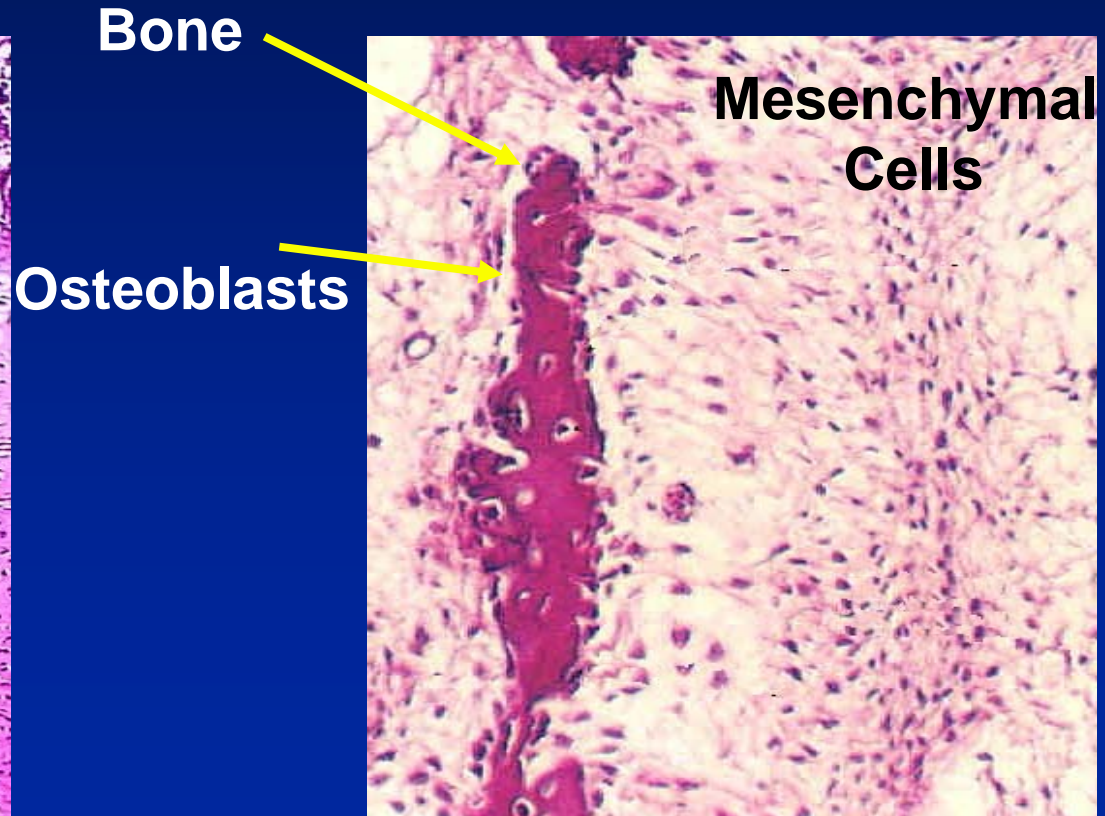
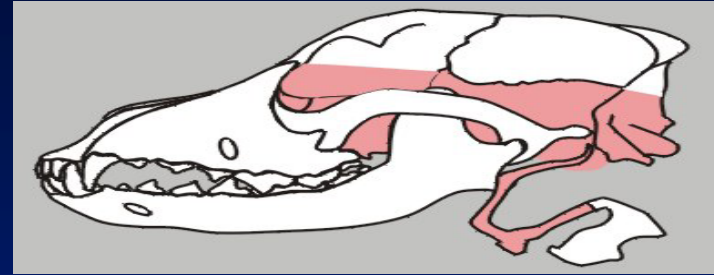
**<http://www.idf.inserm.fr/site/u606/>**

# Bone Formation During Development: Two Types

## Long Bones (Humerus)



## Membranous Bones (Cranial Vault)

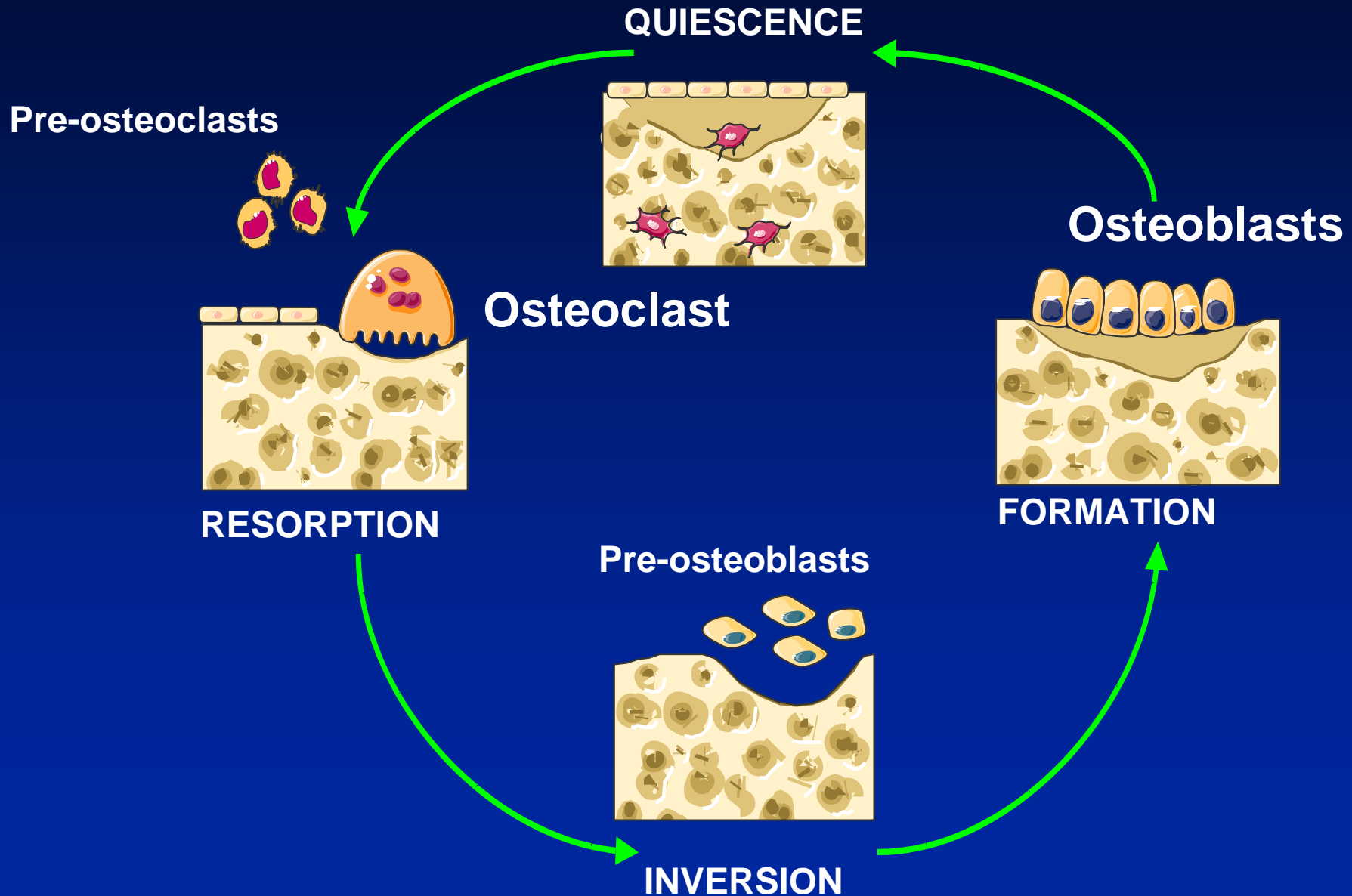


Mesenchymal  
Cells

Bone

Osteoblasts

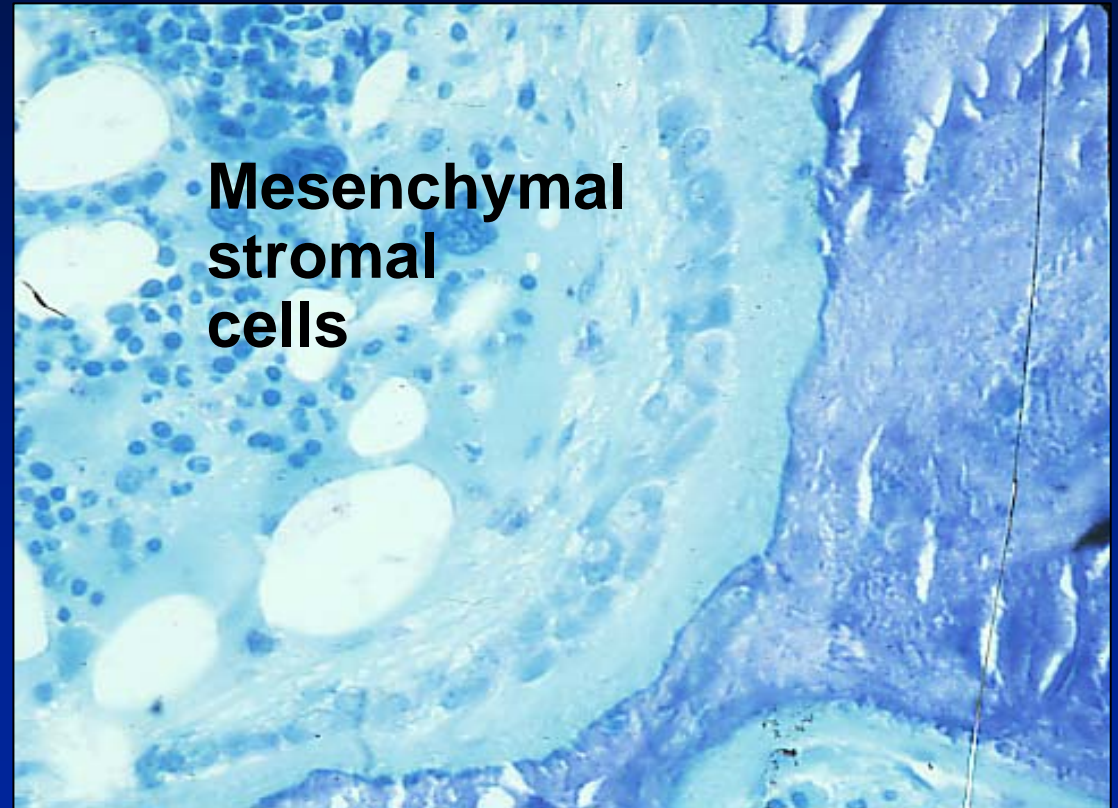
# Bone formation during post-natal remodeling



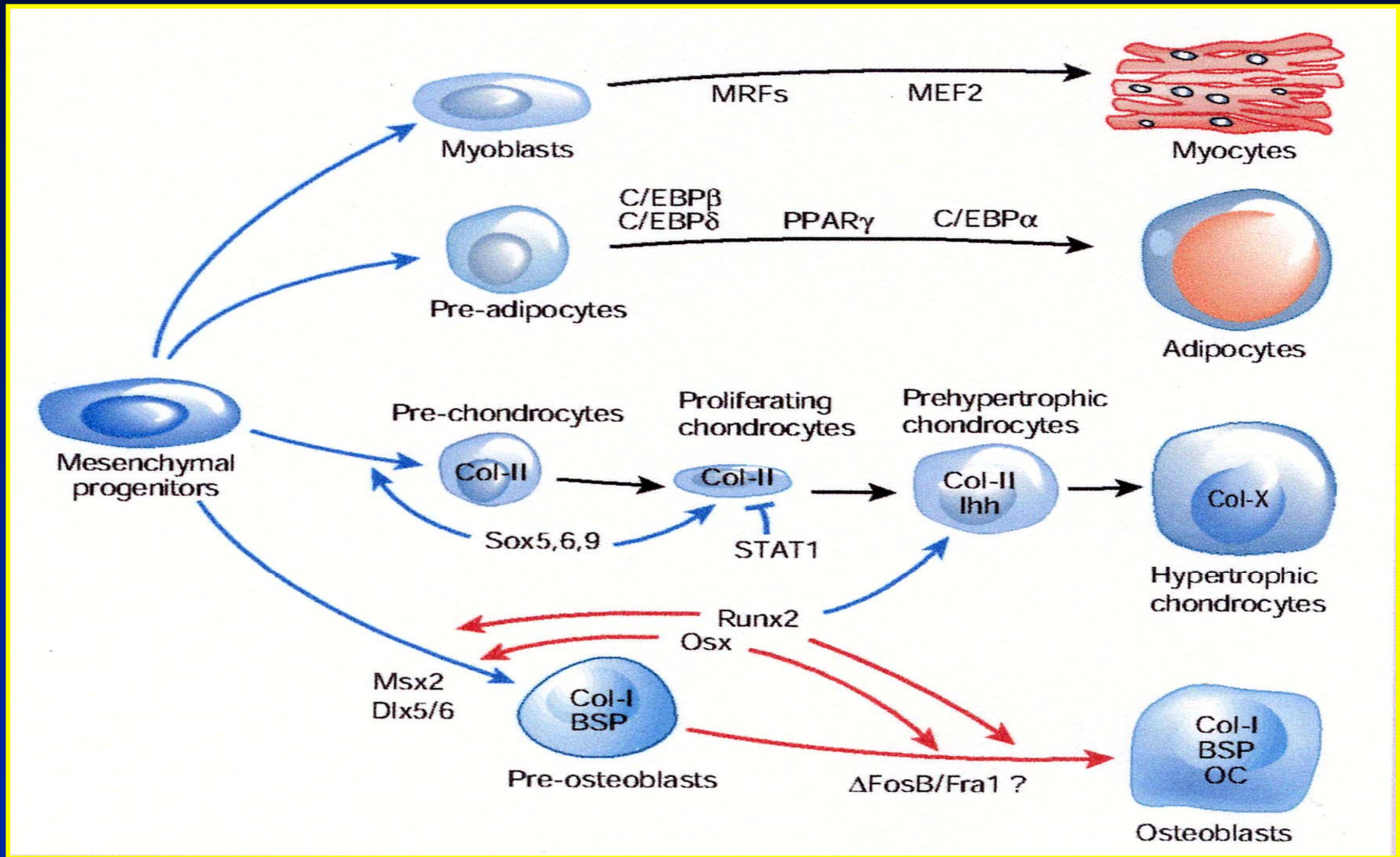
# Sources of osteoblasts in the post natal life

## Several sources

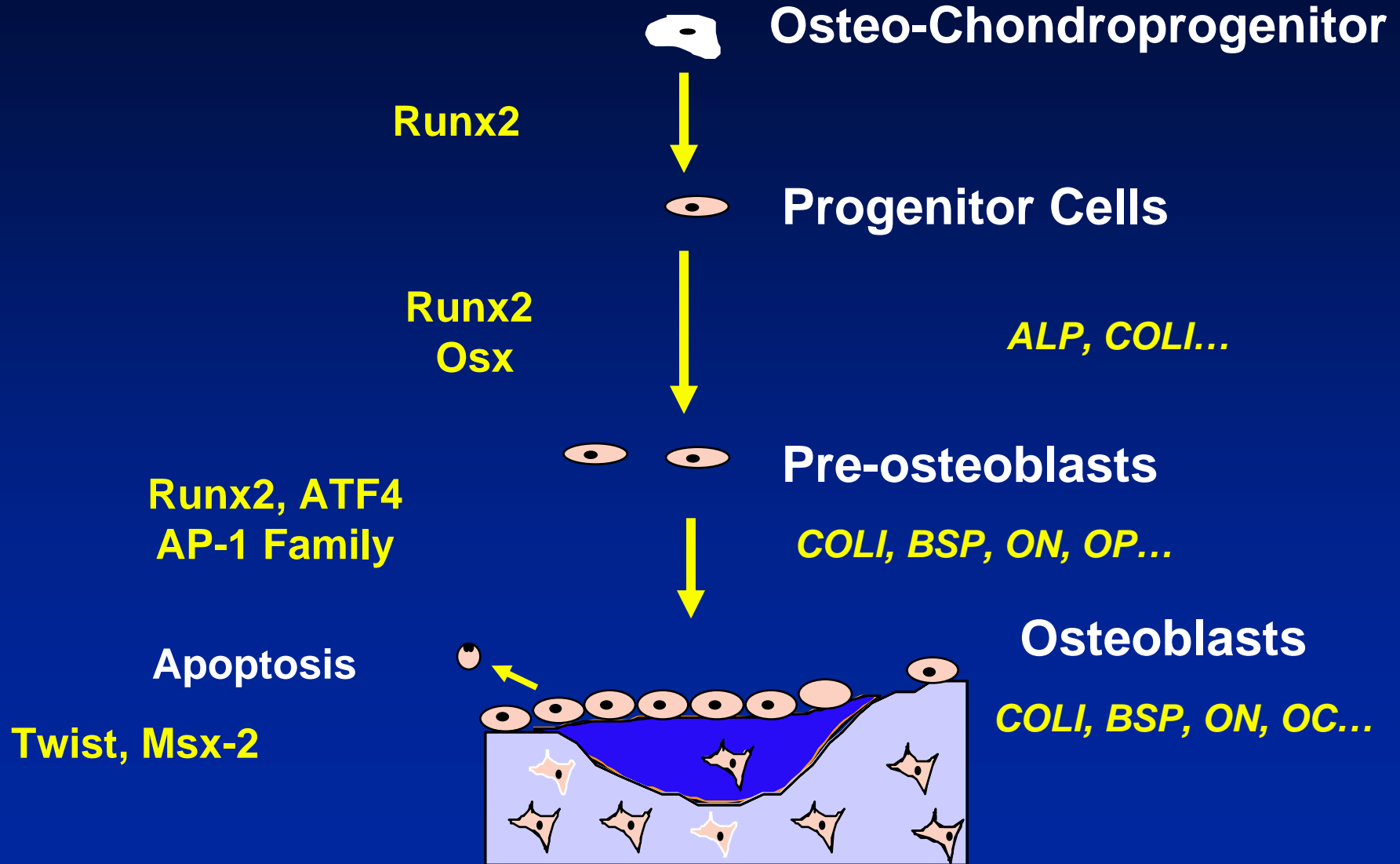
- Bone marrow stroma
- Pericytes
- adipose tissue
- muscle
- circulation (?)



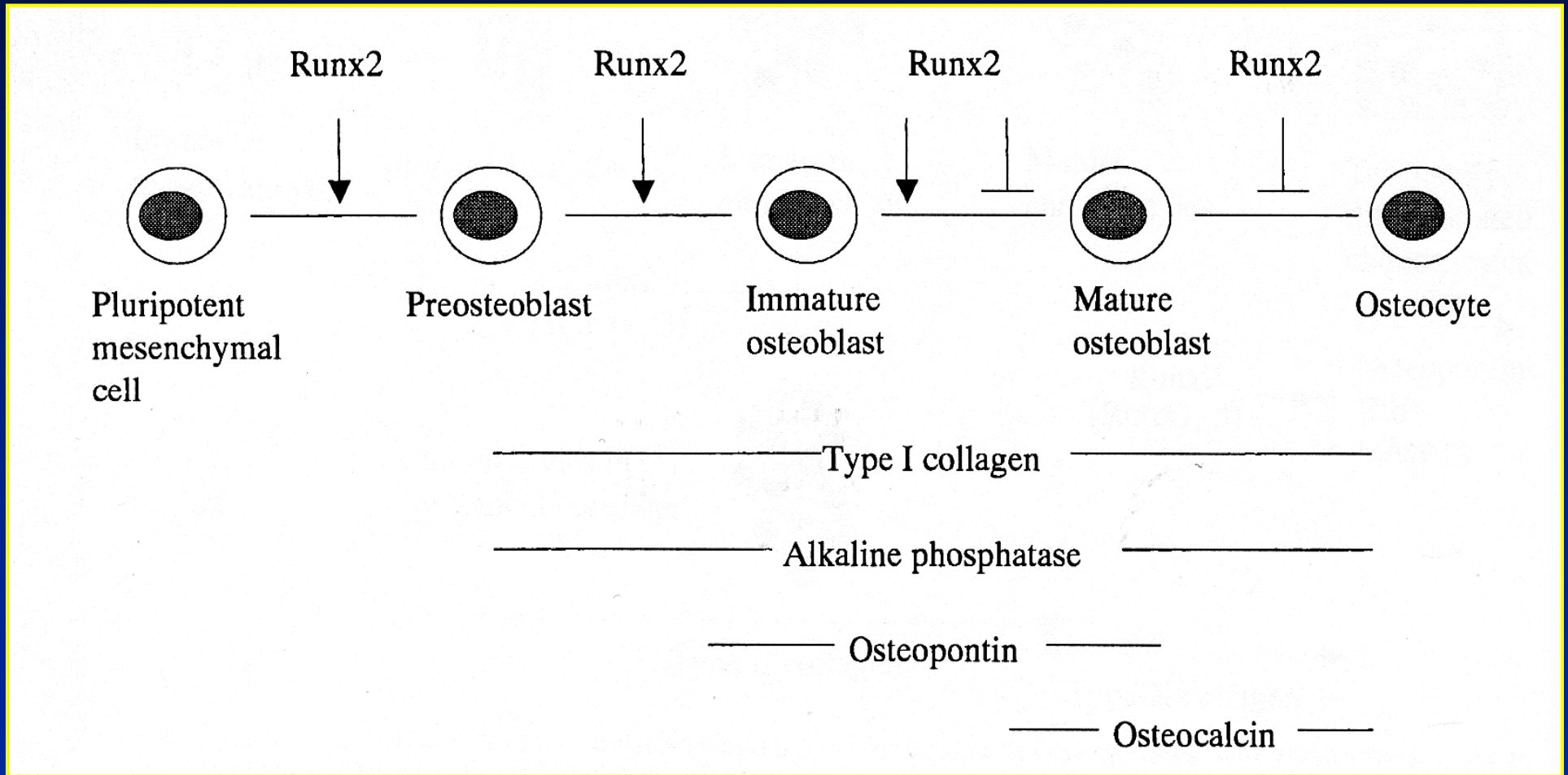
# Osteoblast Differentiation



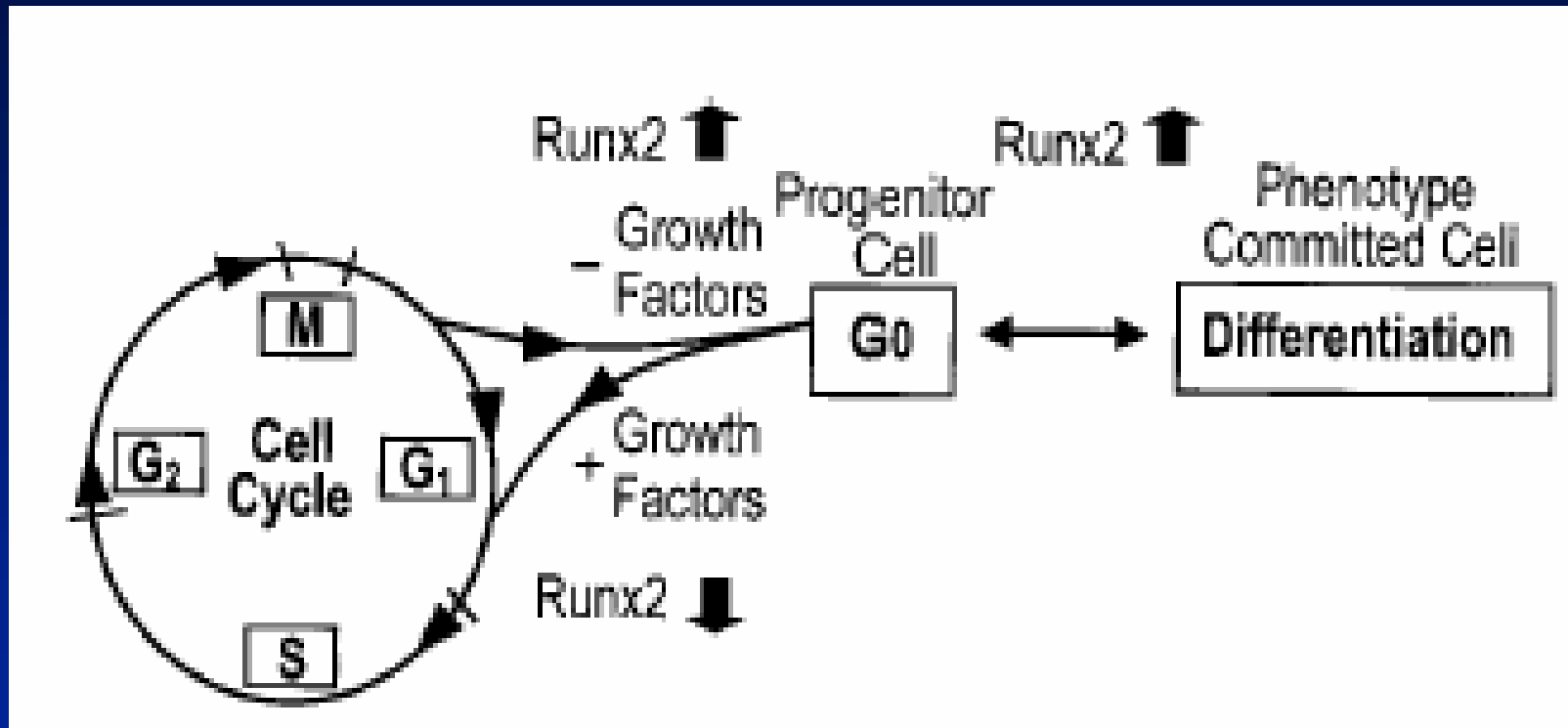
# Main Transcription Factors Involved in Postnatal Osteogenesis *in vivo*



# Runx2 Controls Osteoblast Differentiation



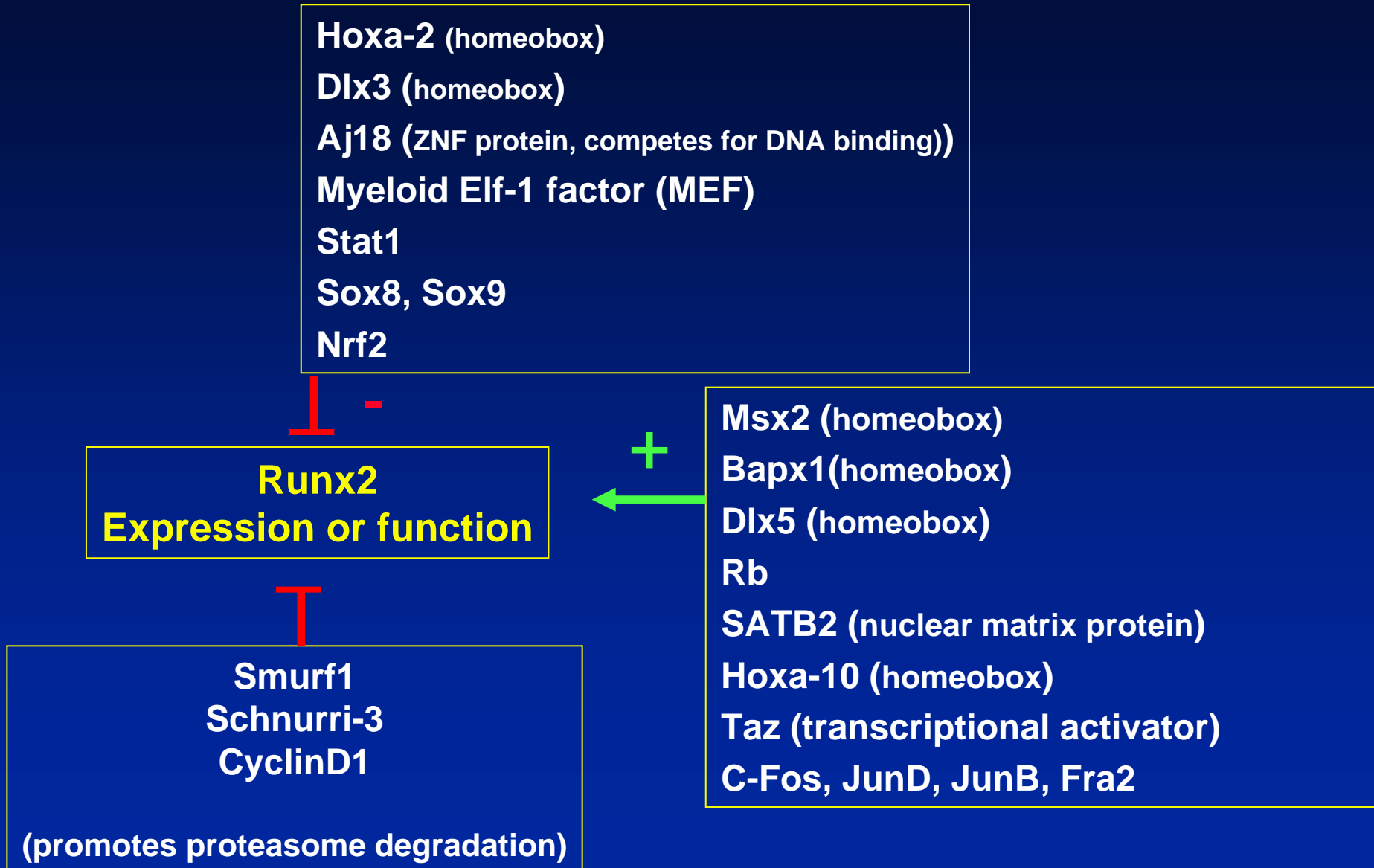
# Runx2 Controls Osteoblast Proliferation



*Pratap et al., Cancer Res. 2003*

*Galindo et al., JBC 2005*

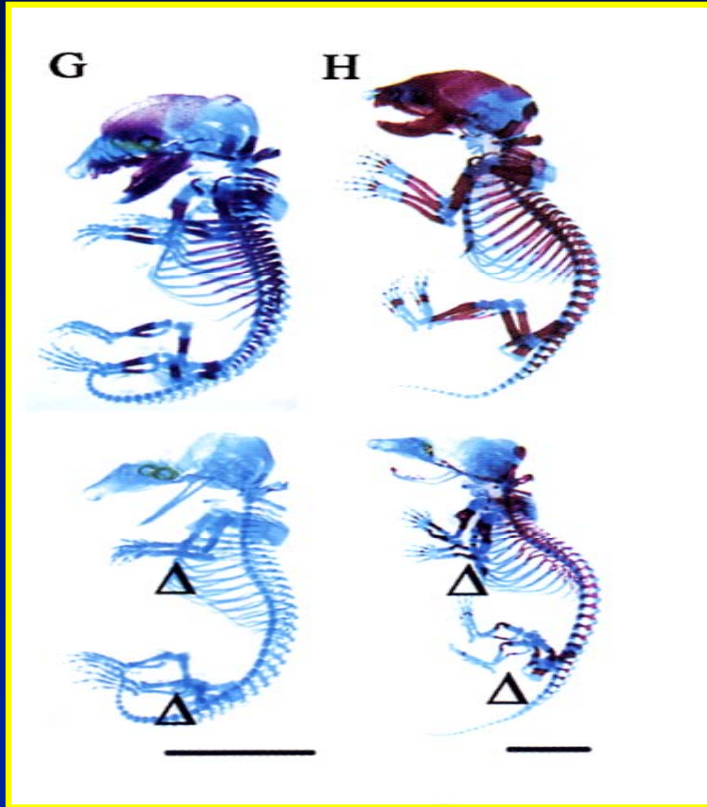
# Runx2 is Highly Regulated



# Osterix (Osx) Controls Bone Formation

E15.5

Newborn

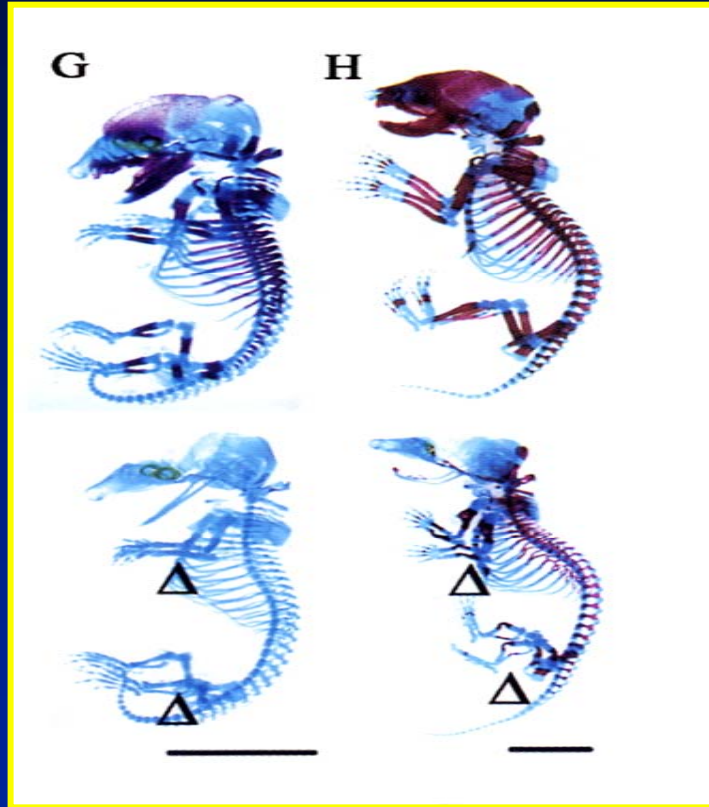


**Defective mineralization**

# Osterix (Osx) Controls Bone Formation

E15.5

Newborn



**Defective mineralization**

## Osx Regulation

NFAT  
Nuclear factor of activated T cells:  
Interacts with Osx



**Osx**

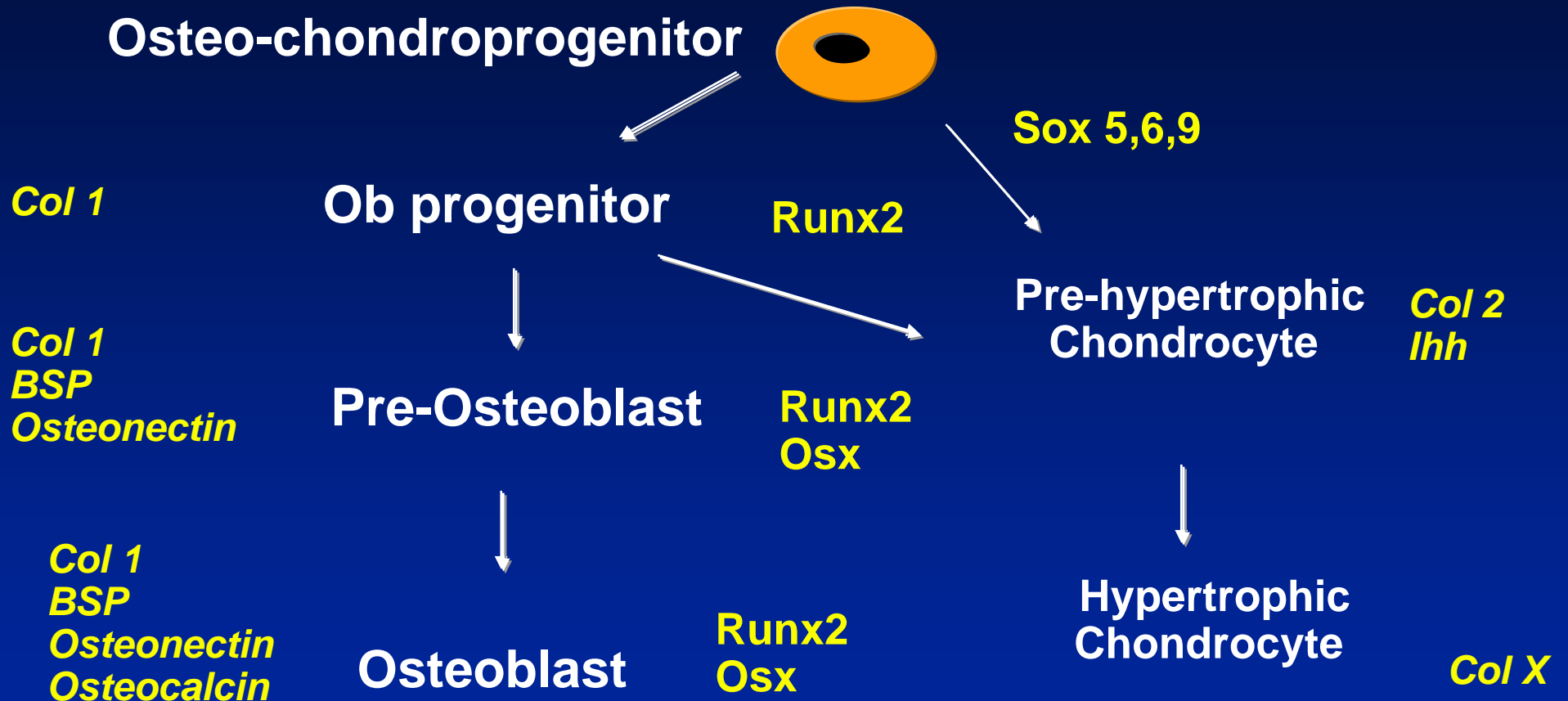


p53  
(tumor suppressor)

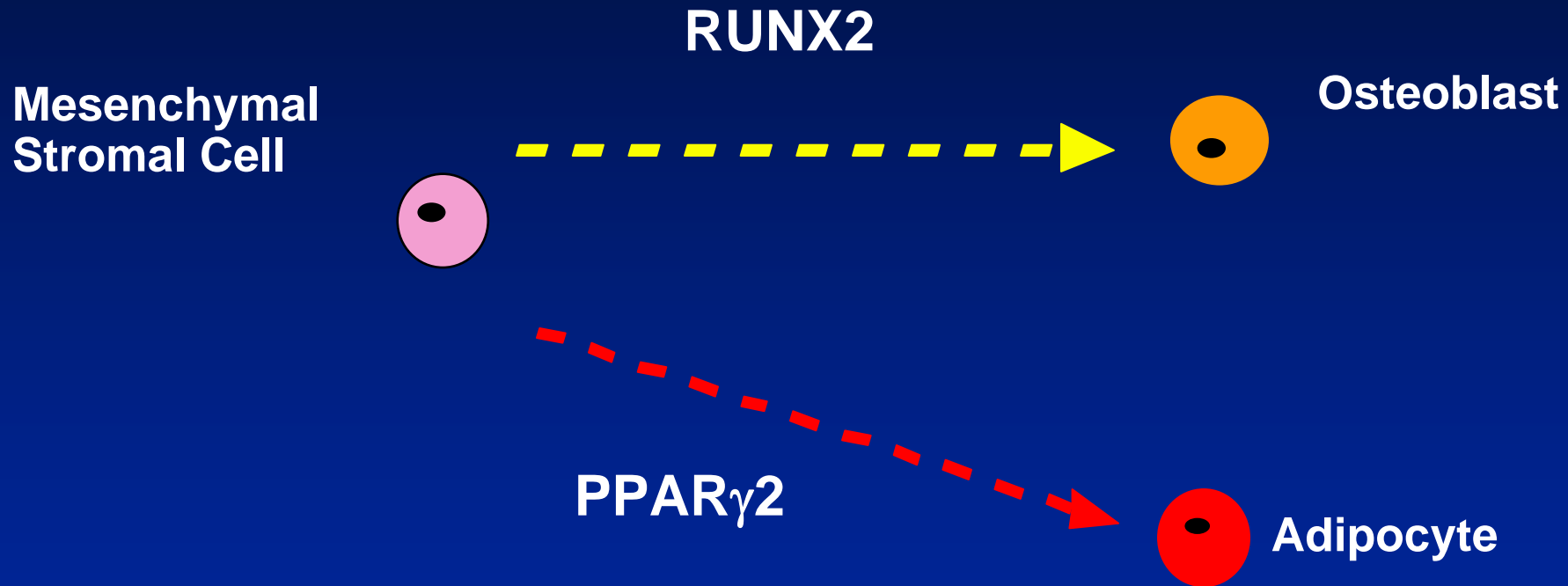
*Nakashima et al., Cell, 2002*

*Koga et al., Nat Med, 2005*  
*Wang et al., J Cell Biol, 2006*

# Osx Acts Downstream of Runx2

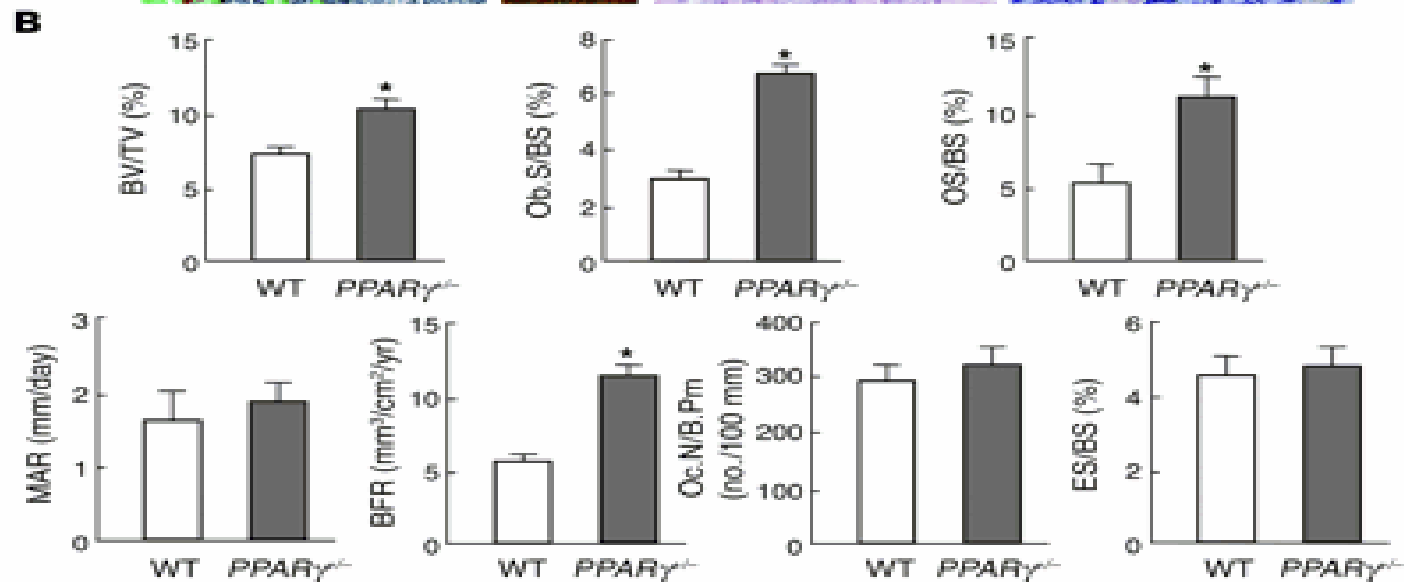
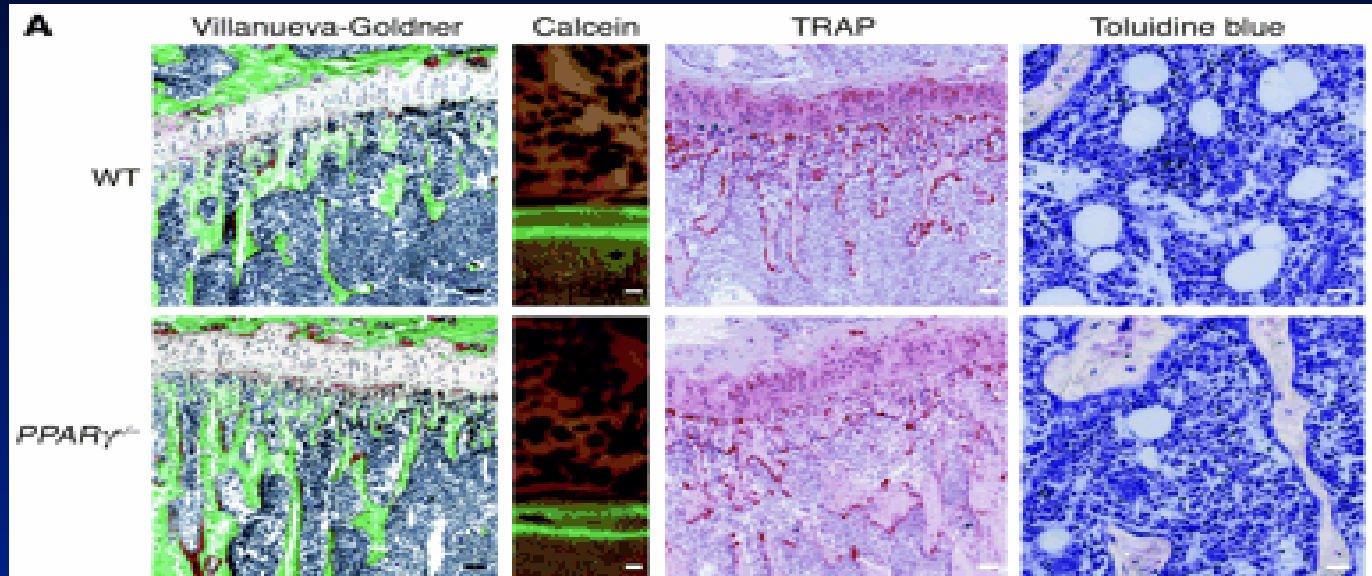
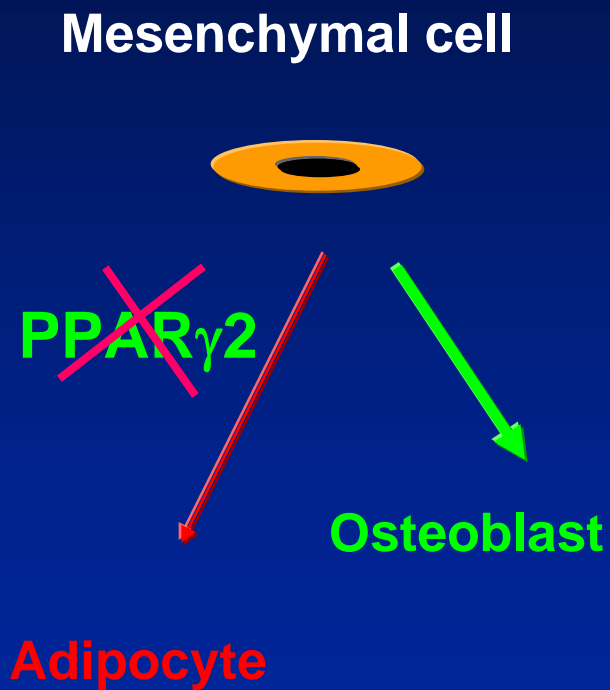


# PPAR $\gamma$ Controls Mesenchymal Cell Differentiation



# Invalidation of PPAR $\gamma$ 2 :

## Increased bone formation



# ATF4 : an atypical transcription factor that regulates osteoblasts

- **Coffin-Lowry syndrome**: mutation in **RSK2** (growth factor related kinase): inactivation of RSK2 and bone loss

**RSK2**

↓ phosphorylation

**ATF4** (cAMP-response element-binding protein)

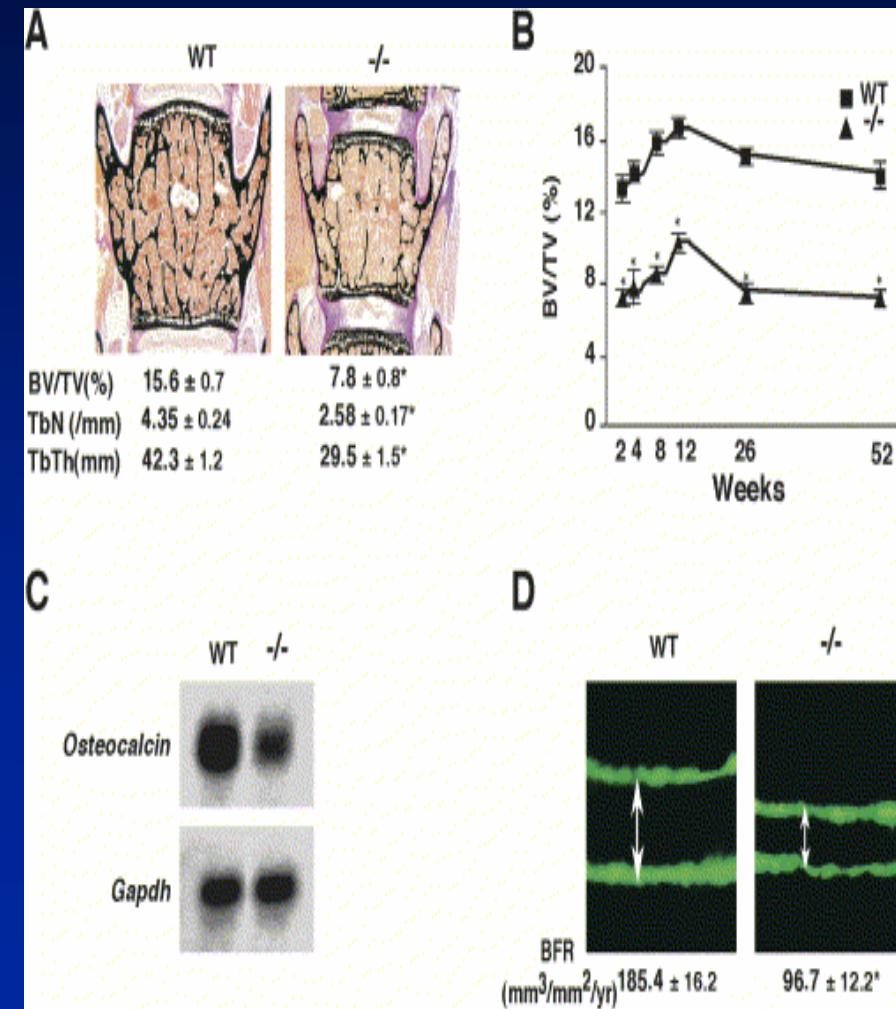
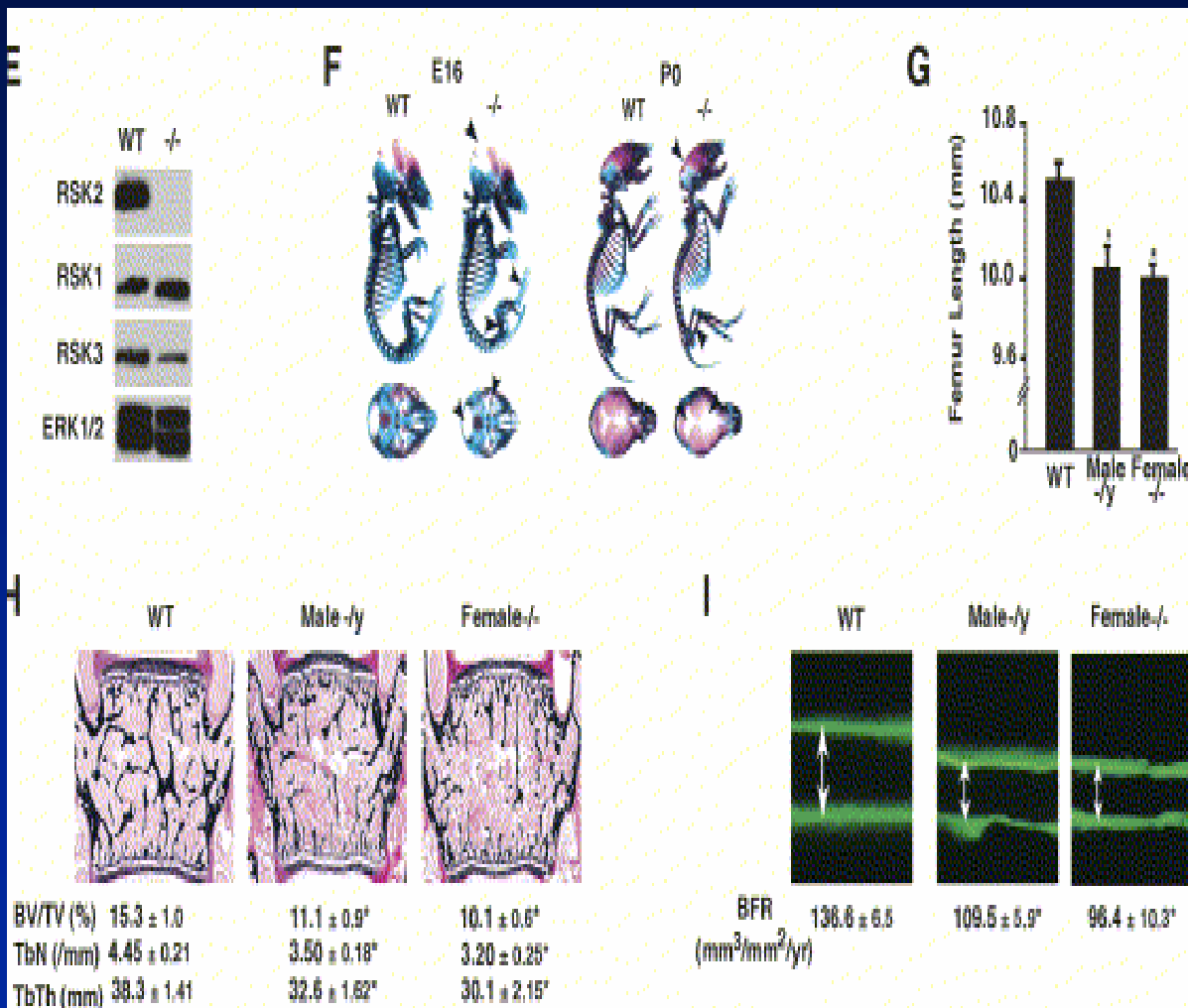


- ATF4 accumulation (low degradation) in Ob: binds OSE1 in the OC promoter induces OC expression
- Enhances collagen synthesis postranscriptionally

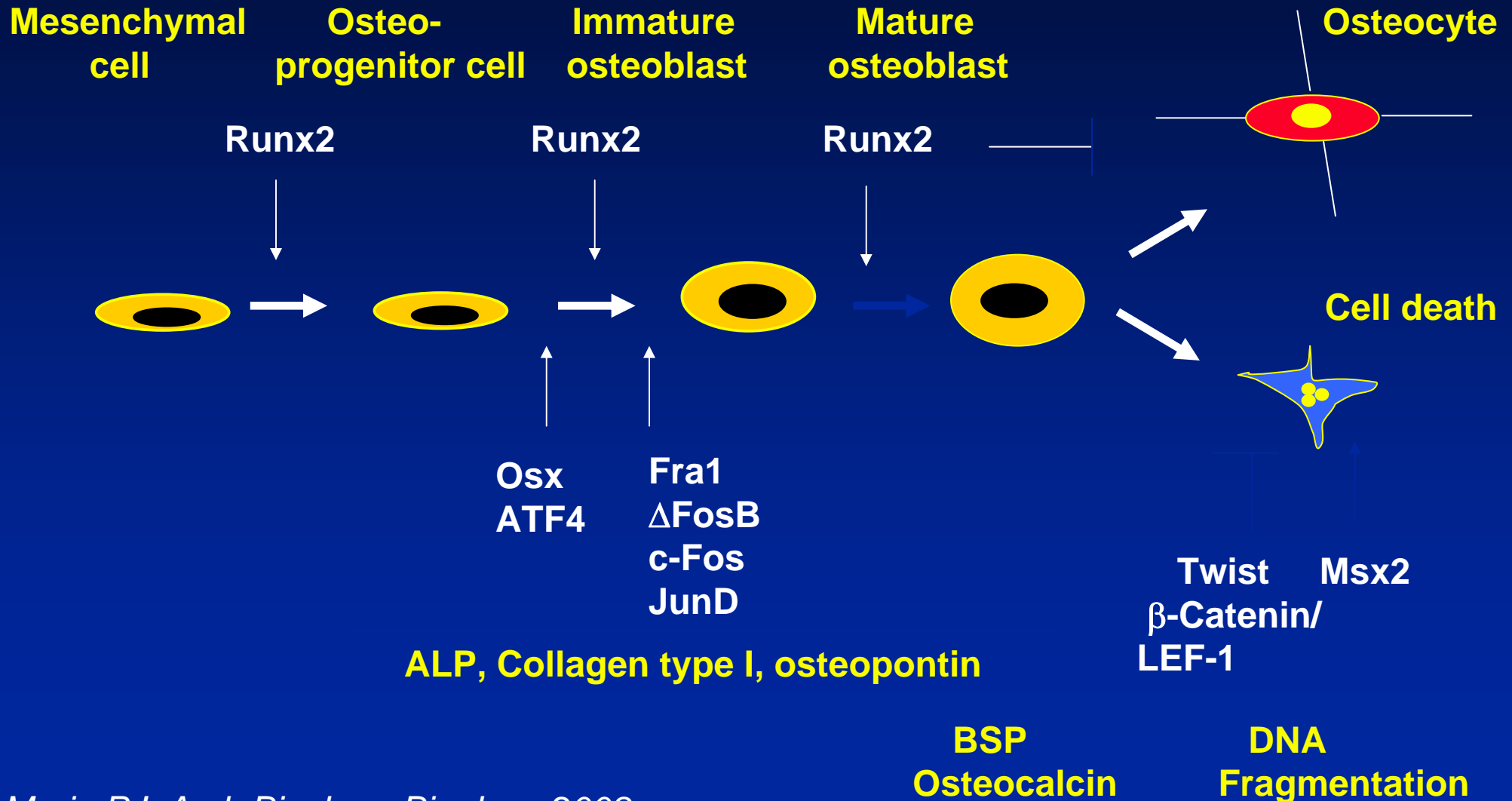
# ATF4 is a Substrate for RSK2 and Controls Osteoblast Differentiation

## Invalidation of RSK2 : Osteopenia

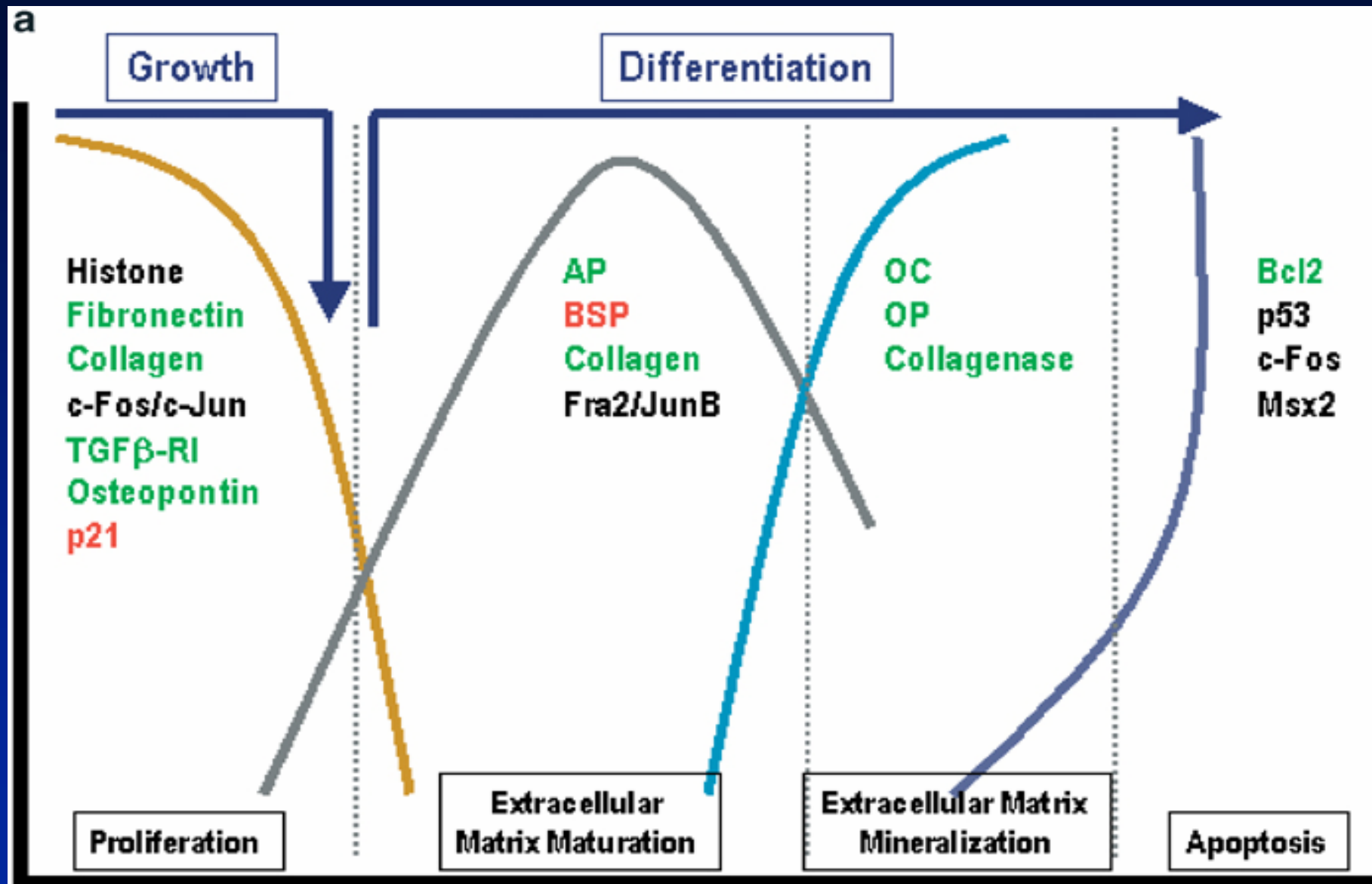
## Invalidation of ATF4 : Osteopenia



# Summary: Multiple transcription factors control osteoblastogenesis



# Sequence of Osteoblast Differentiation *in vitro*



# The Main Function of Osteoblasts: Production of Bone Matrix

## Main components:

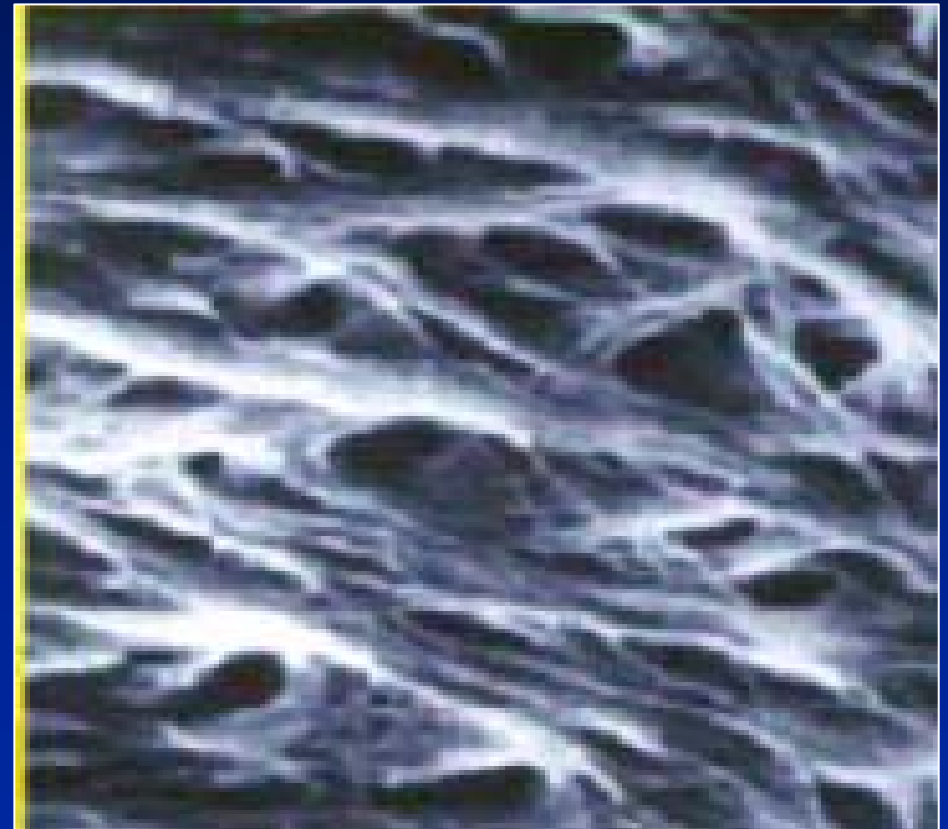
Collagen (type 1: 90 %)

Non collagenous proteins

Glycosaminoglycans

Growth Factors

Type 1 collagen

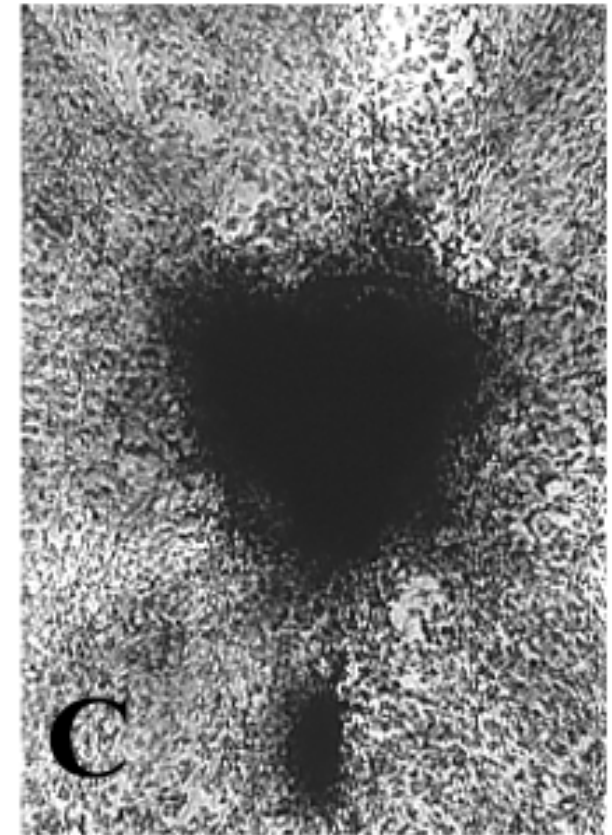
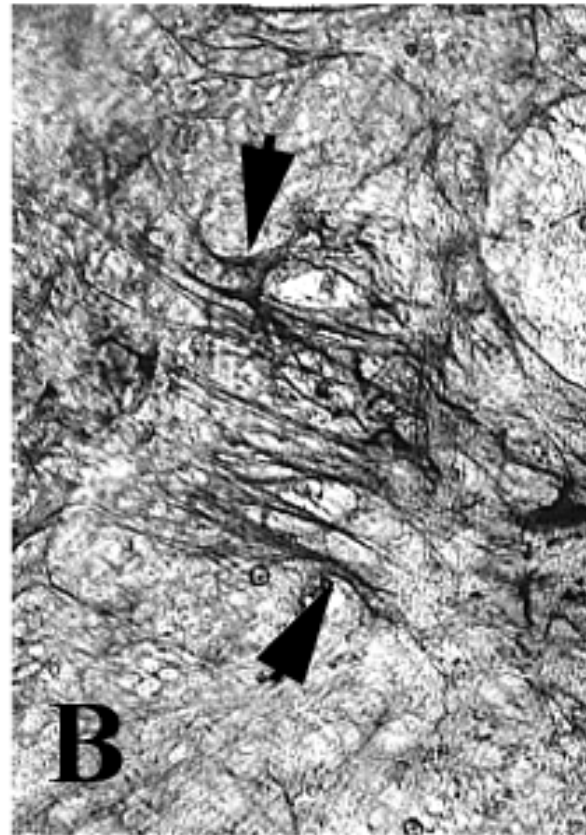
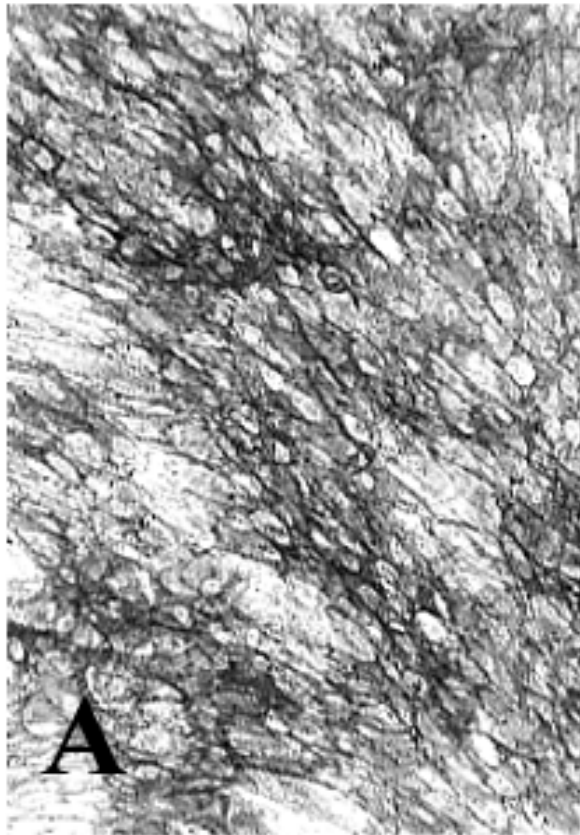


# Sequence of Mineralization *in vitro*

Alkaline phosphatase

Type I collagen

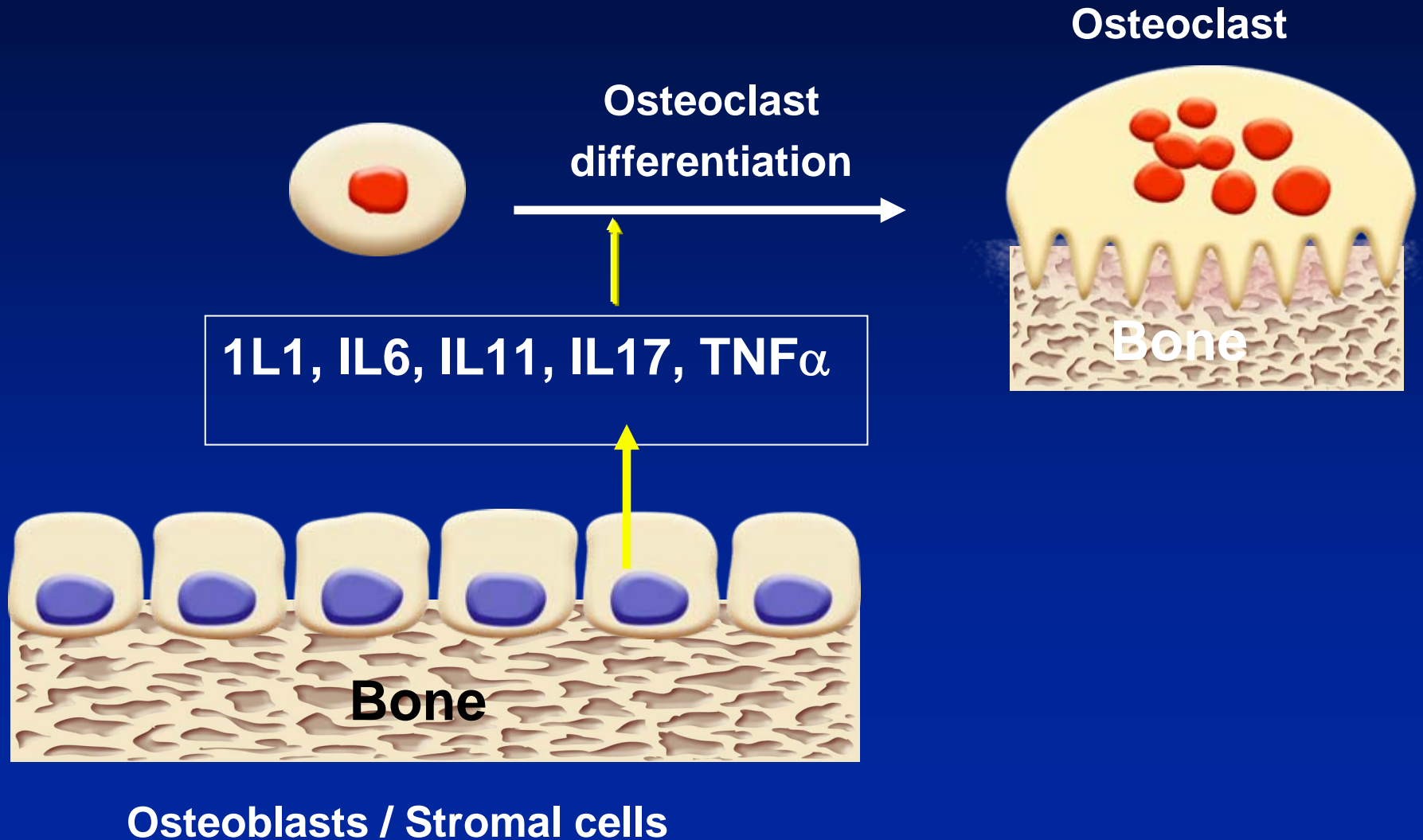
Bone nodules



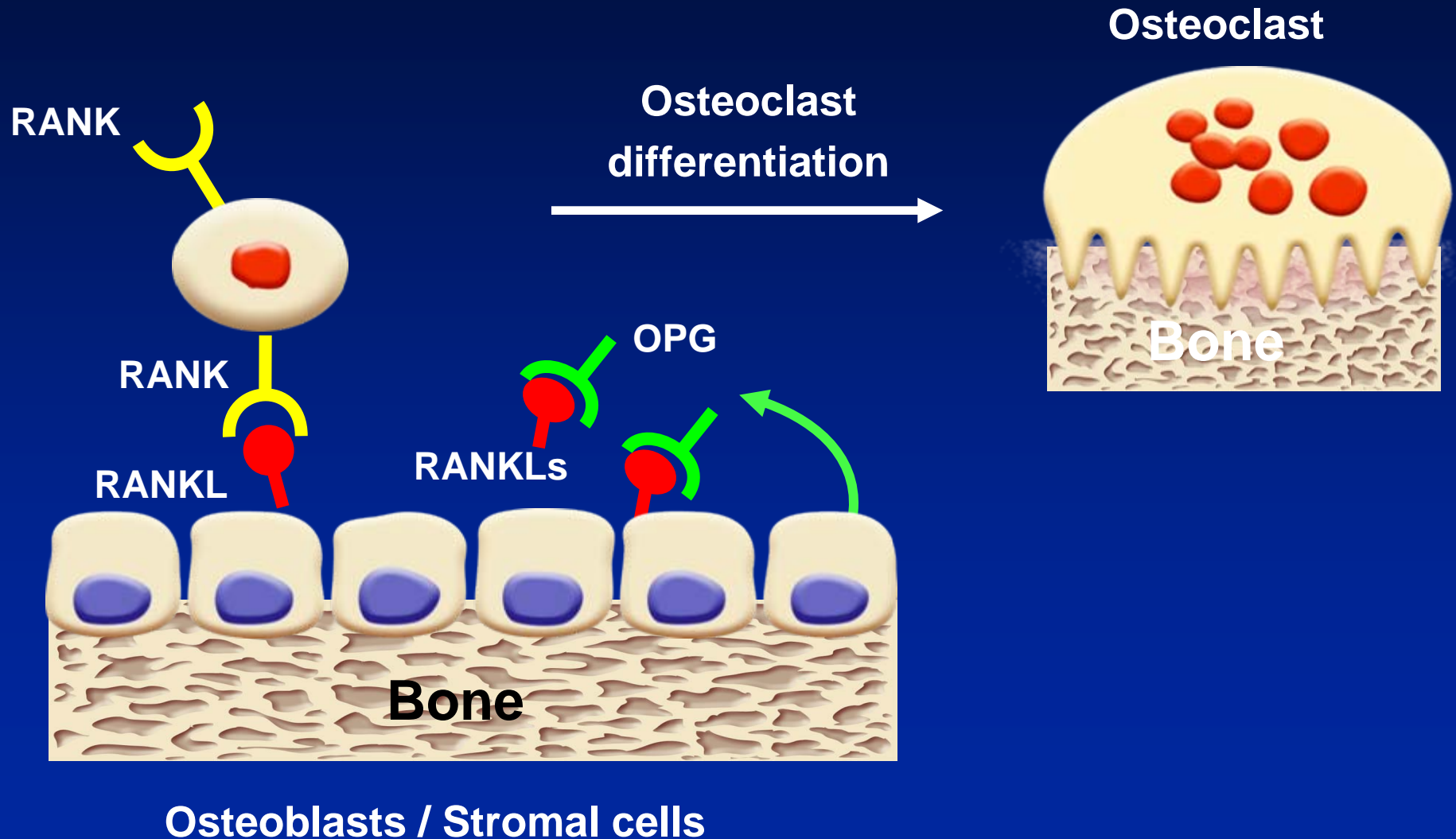
# Role of Proteins Produced by Osteoblasts

Gene	Role in bone	KO / Mutation
ALP	Mineralization	Osteomalacia
Collagen	Structure	Abnormal bone matrix (OI)
Osteocalcin		Increased bone mass
Osteopontin	Osteoclast adhesion	Increased bone mass
Sialoprotein	Mineralization	Decreased bone formation & bone repair
Ostonectin	?	Decreased bone formation
Matrix Gla Protein	Inhibits mineralization	Blood vessel calcification
Biglycan	Binds TGF $\beta$	Decreased bone formation

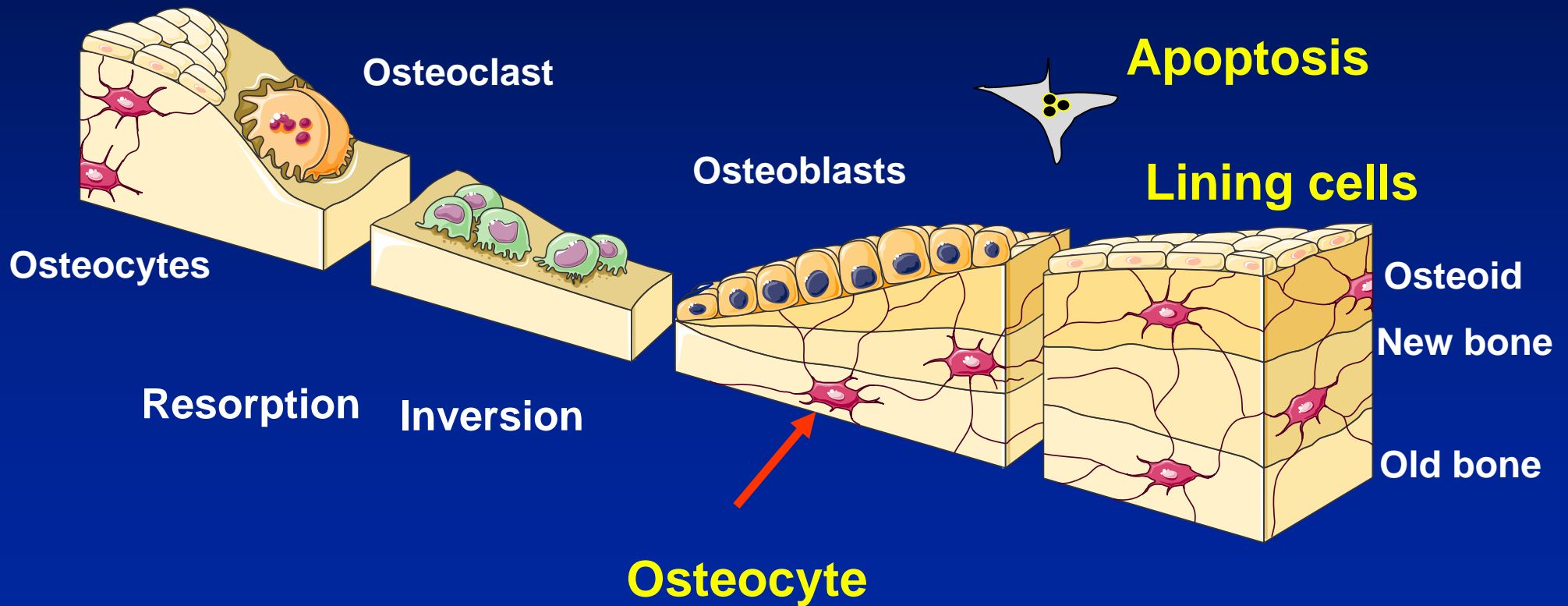
# Other function of osteoblasts: Osteoblasts control osteoclastogenesis



# Osteoblasts control osteoclastogenesis through RANKL / OPG

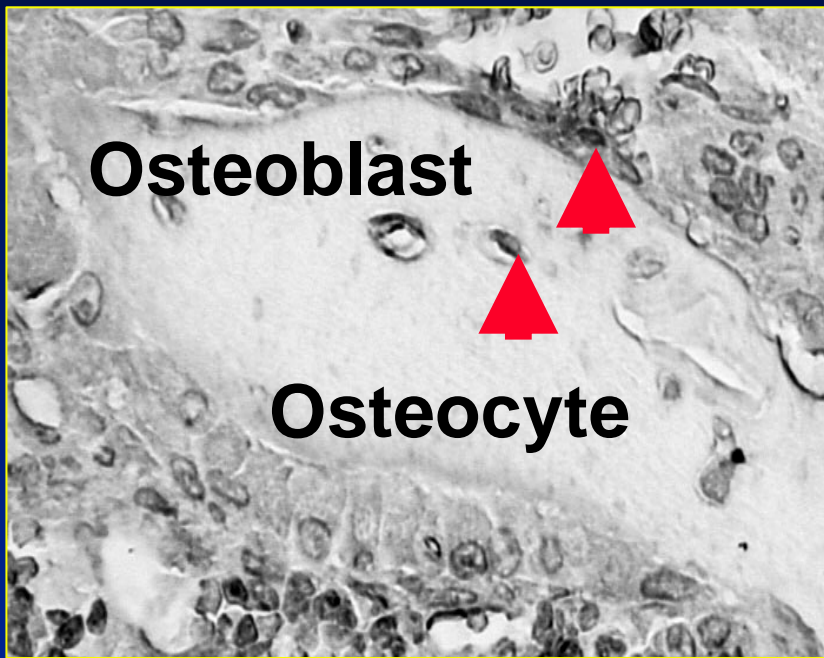


# Final Fate of Osteoblasts: Lining cells / Osteocytes / Cell Death



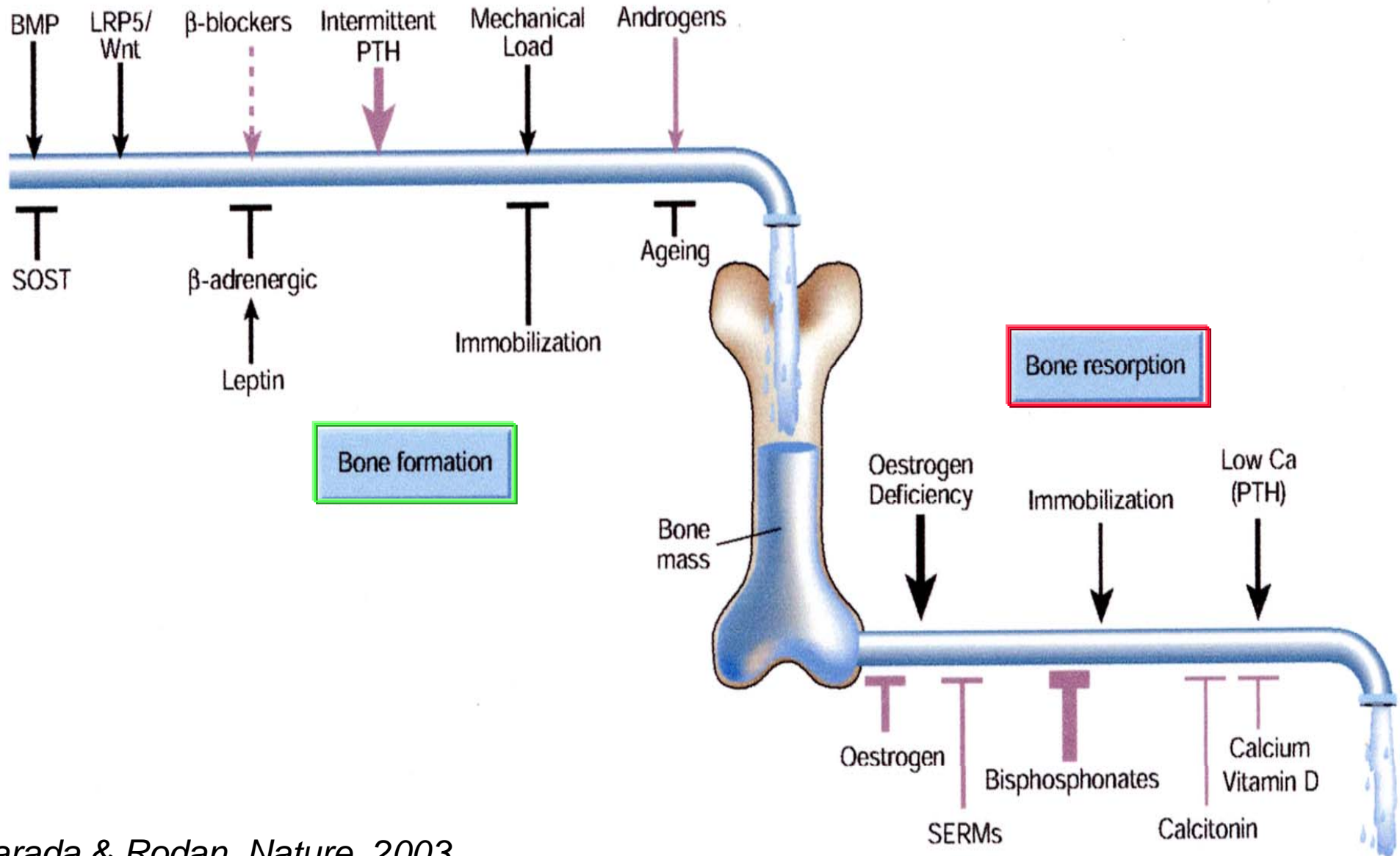
# Osteoblast apoptosis

5-10 % osteoblasts and osteocytes die by apoptosis



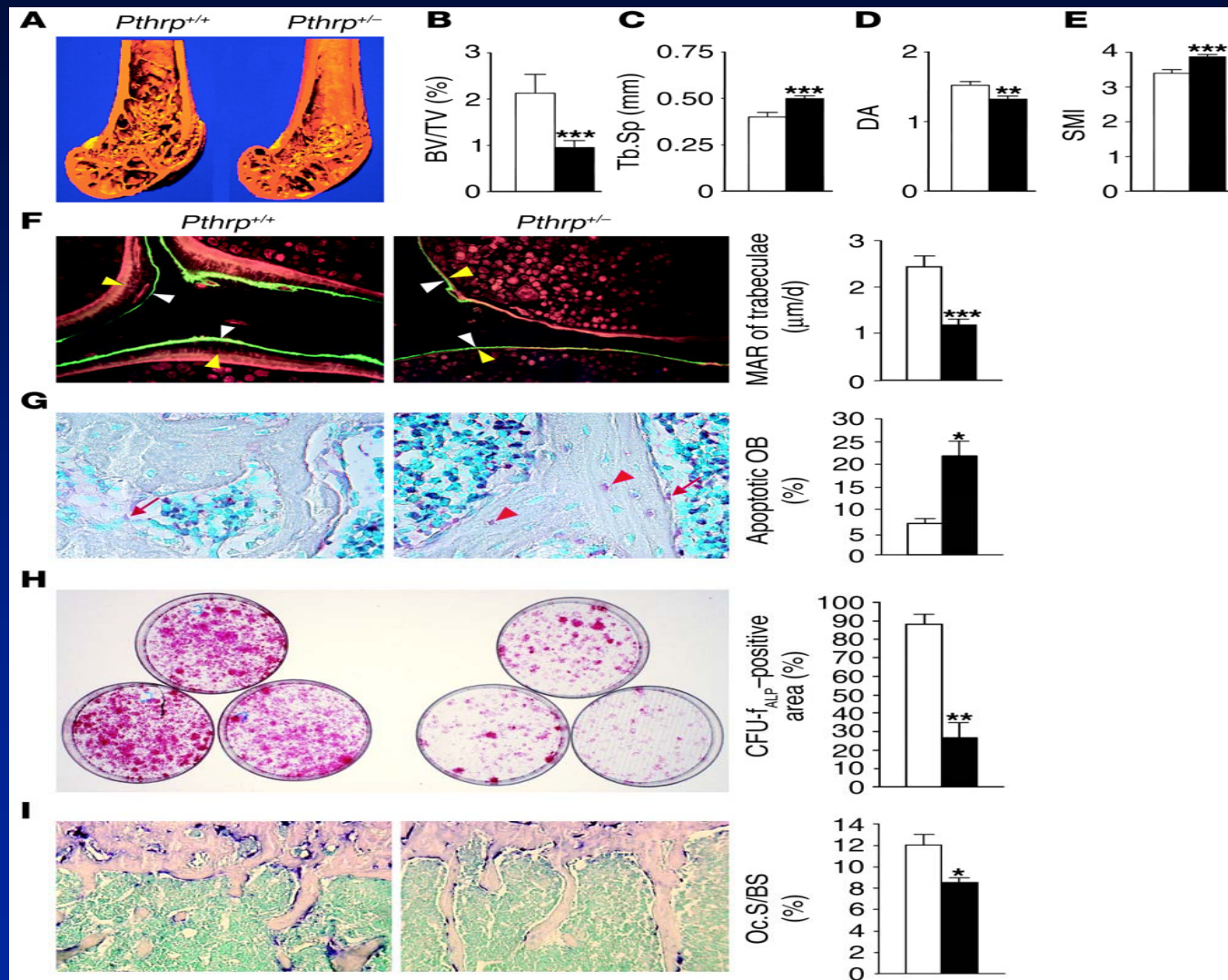
**Importance: Increased osteoblast apoptosis in bone loss induced by glucocorticoids and skeletal unloading**

# Regulation of osteoblastogenesis



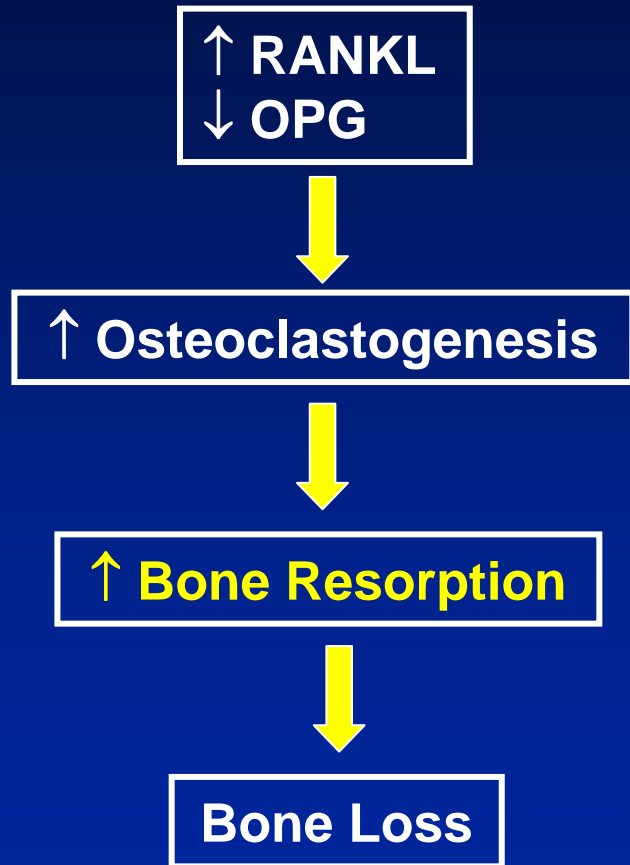
# PRH/PTHrP Signaling is Important for the Control of Bone Mass

PTHrP haploinsufficiency causes osteopenia by decreasing bone formation

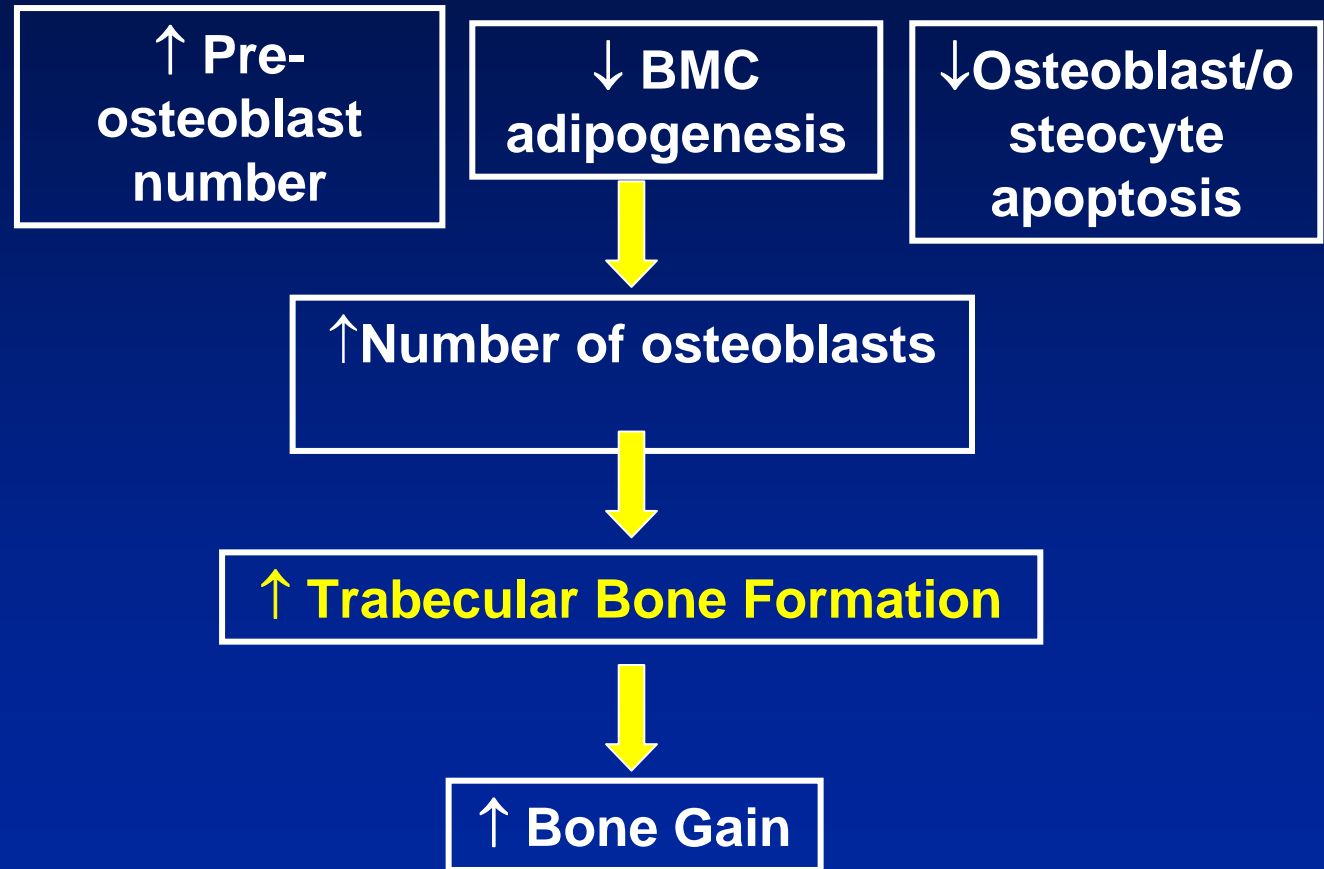


# PTH: A Bipotent Molecule Active on Bone Cells

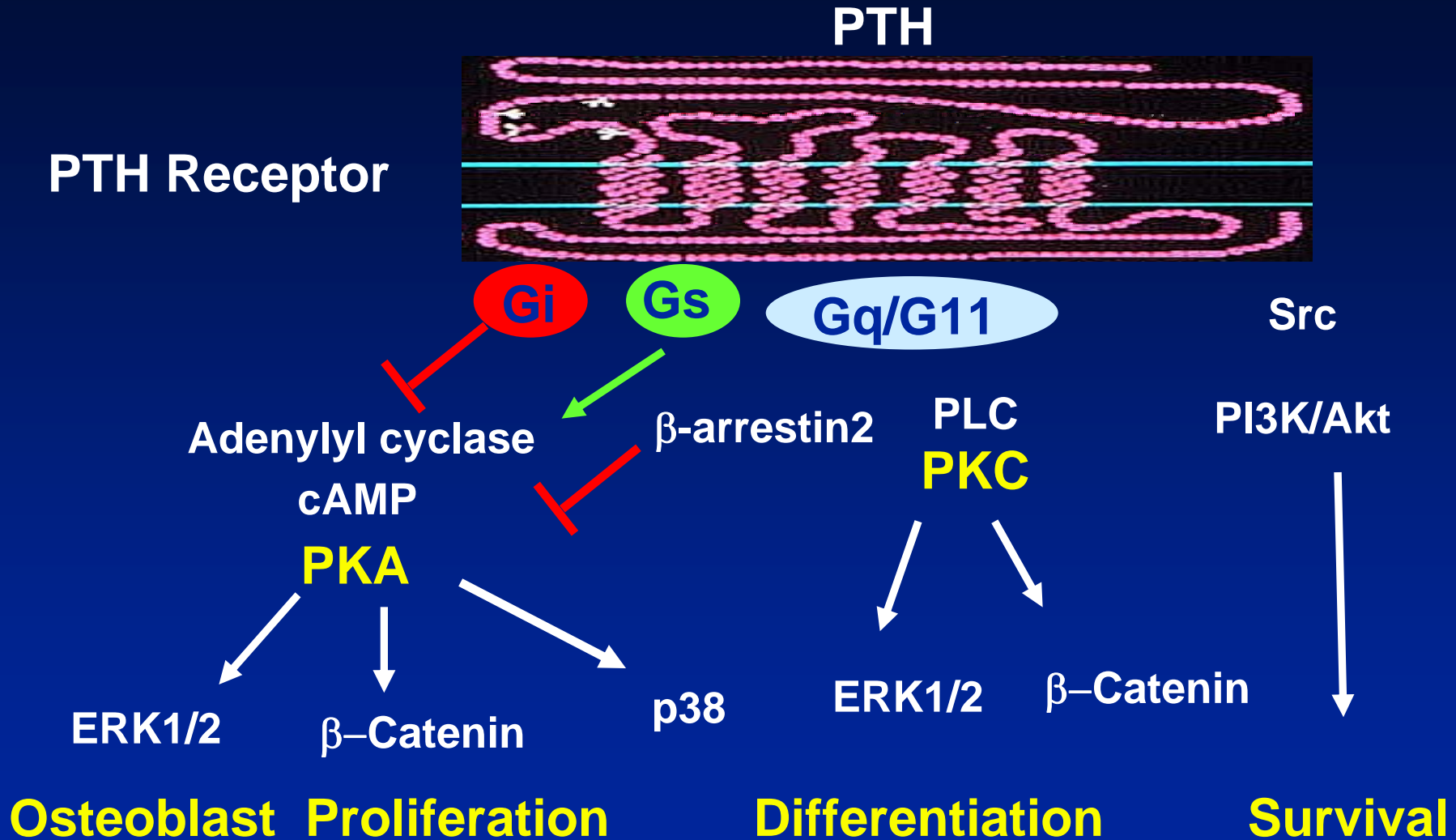
## Continuous PTH



## Intermittent PTH

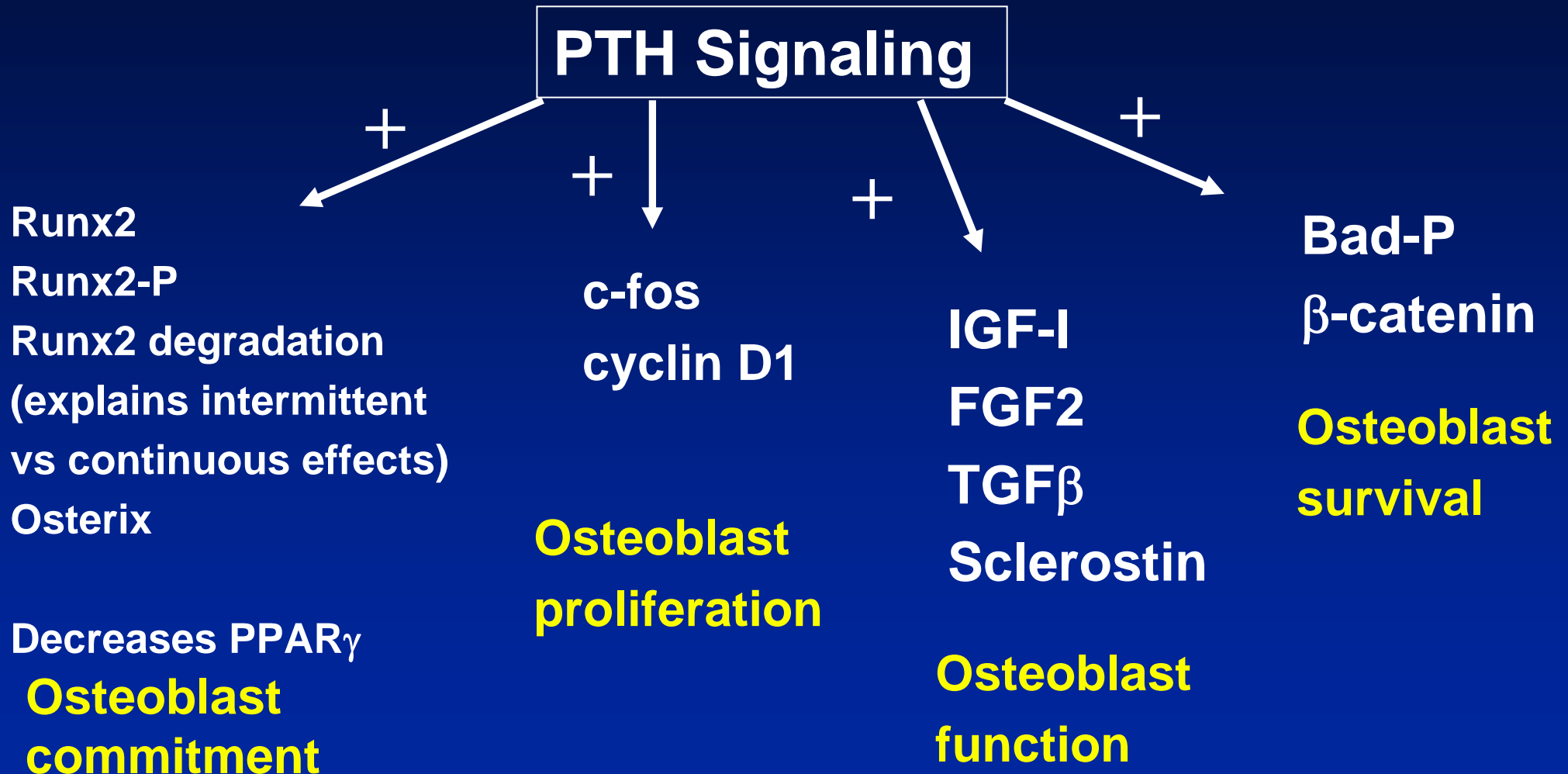


# PTH Signaling in Osteoblasts



*Partidge, Gene 2002; Rey et al., Bone 2007; JBC 2006; Yamamoto et al., Bone 2007; Yang et al., Bone 2006; Ferrari et al., Endo. 2005; Chen et al., JBC 2004*

# Target Genes induced by PTH Signaling in Osteoblasts

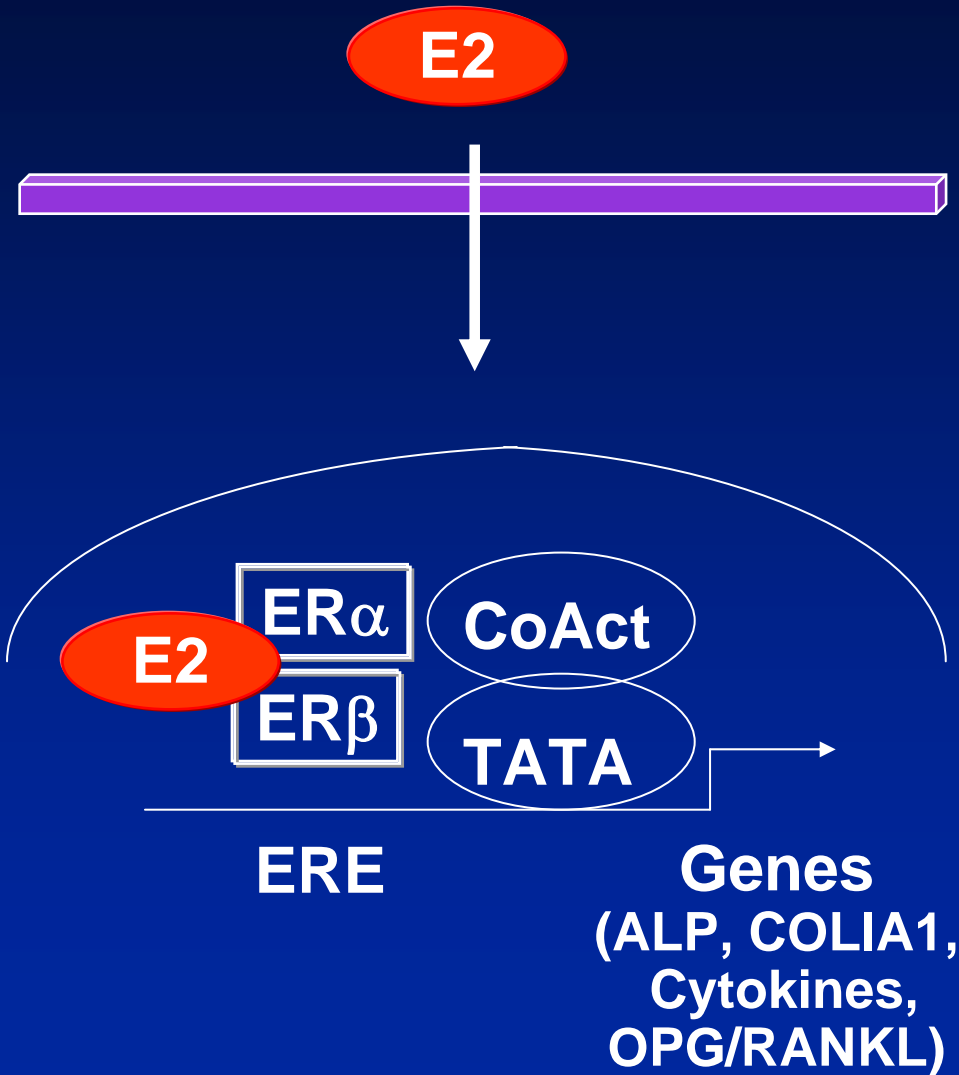


# Estrogens and Bone Formation

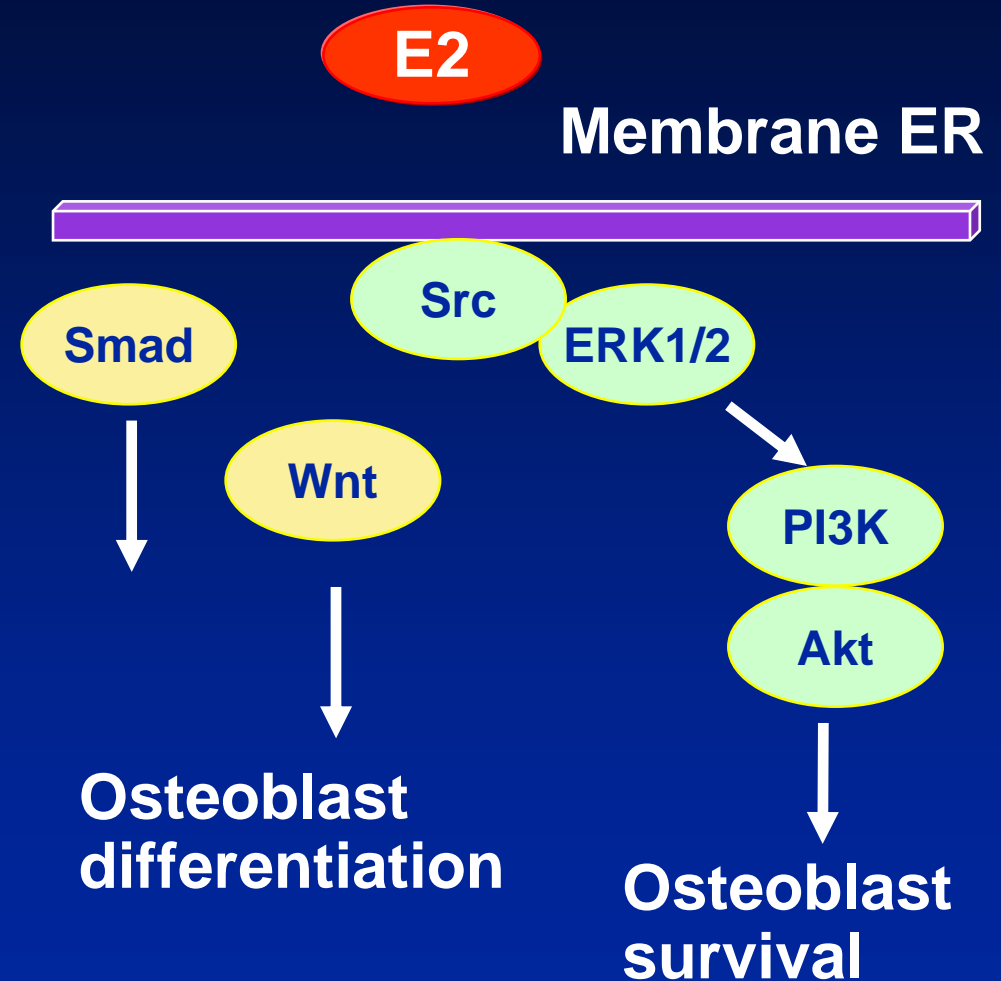
- Important role in the acquisition of peak bone mass during skeletal growth
- Act on osteoblasts through genomic and nongenomic effects

# Estrogen Receptor Pathways

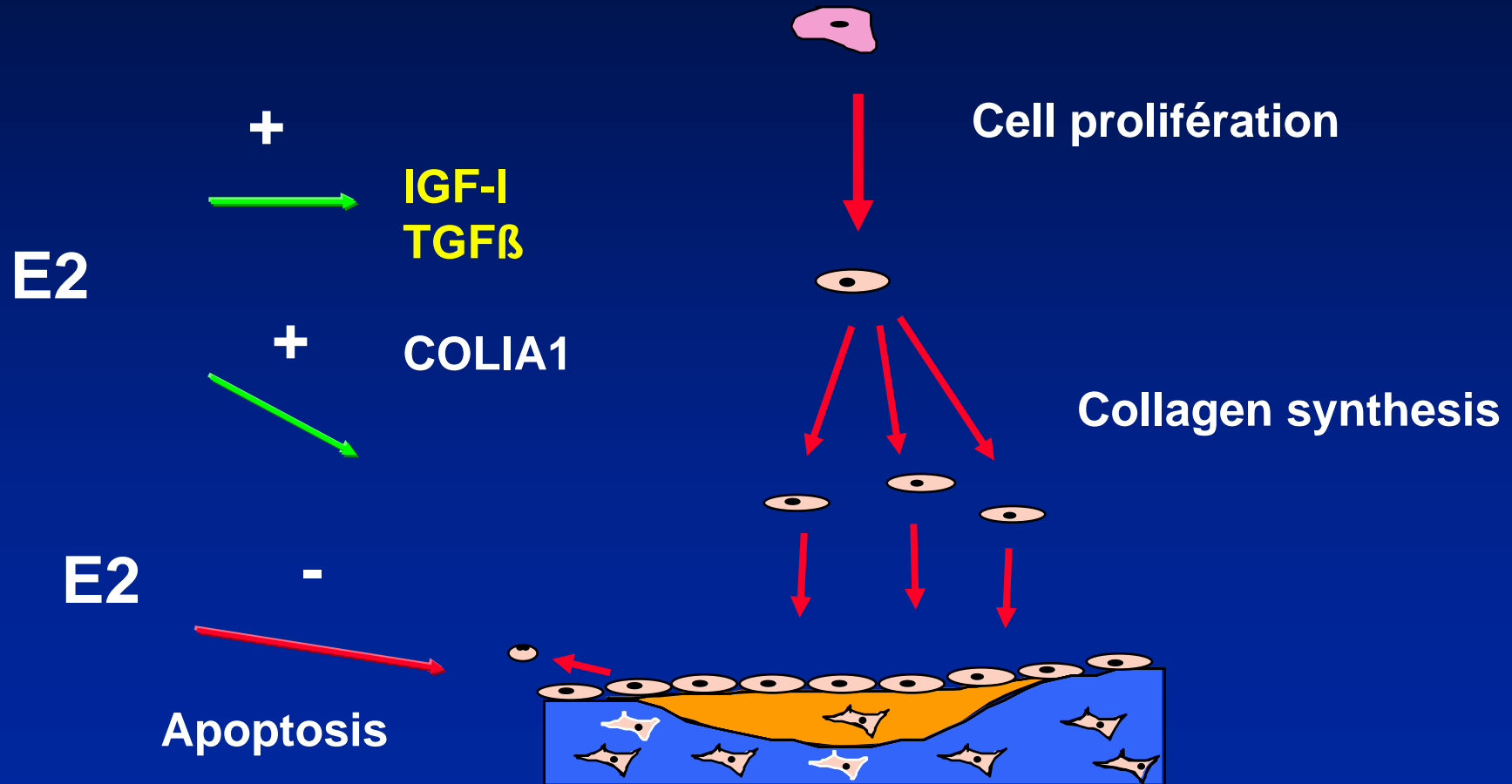
## Genomic (simplified)



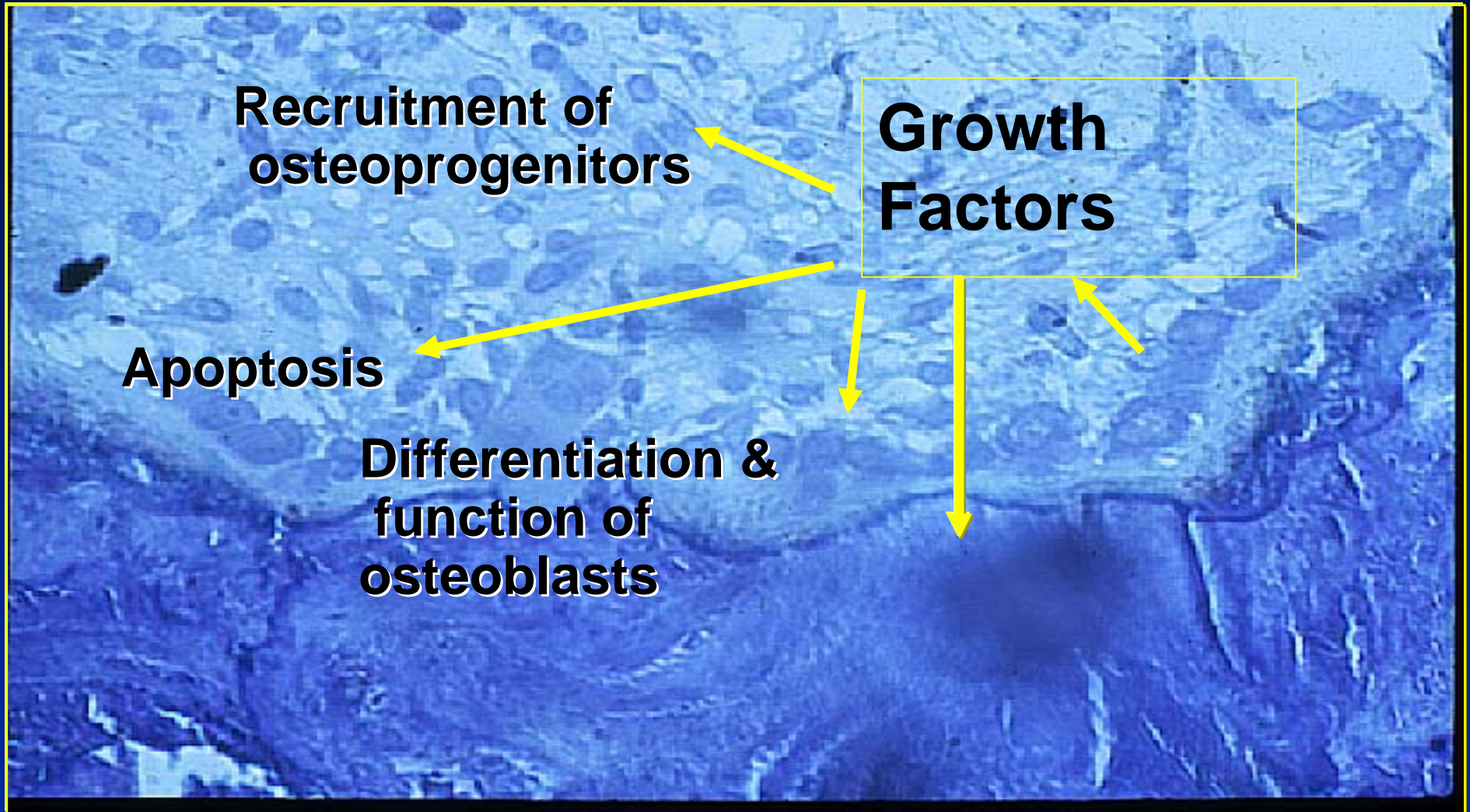
## Non-Genomic



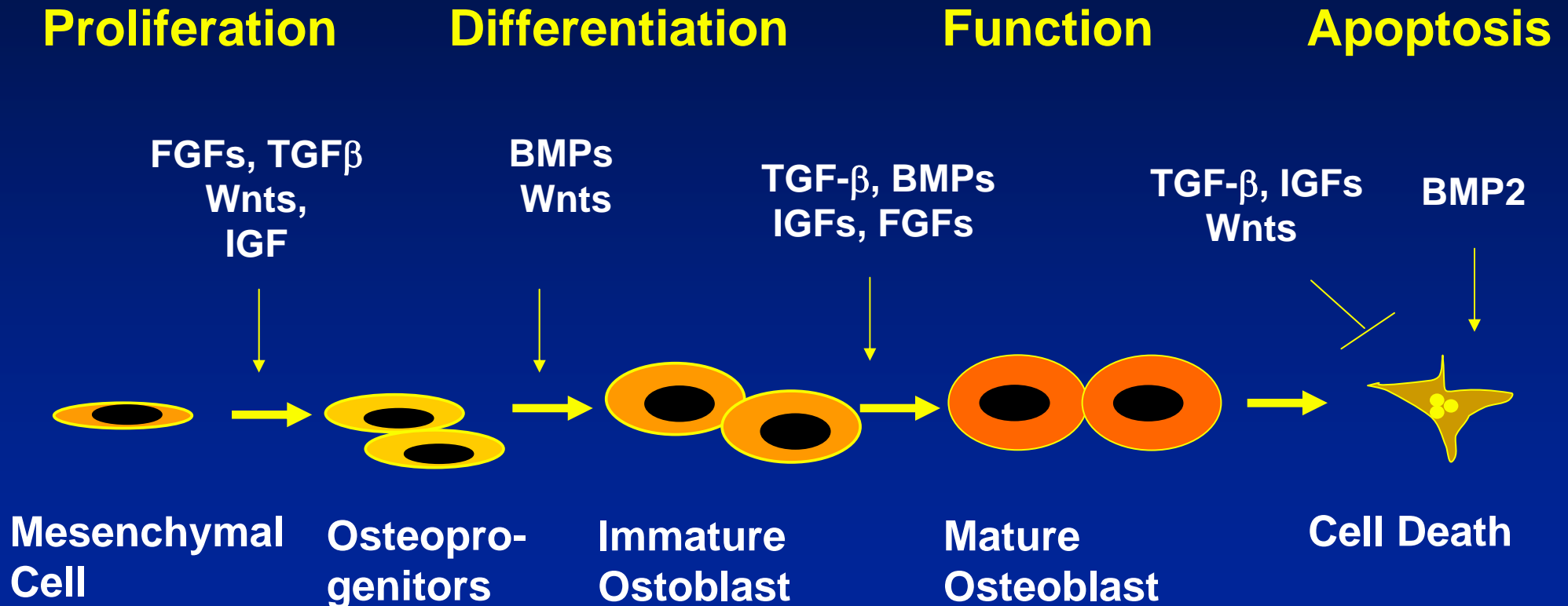
# Estrogens Promote Bone Formation Through Growth Factor Expression



# Regulation of Osteoblasts by Growth Factors



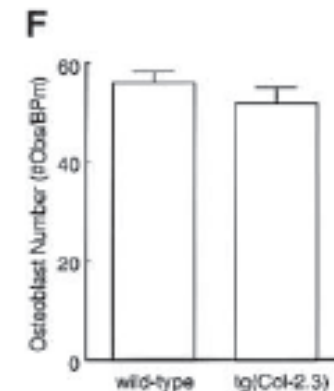
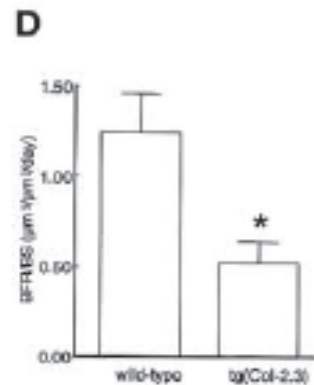
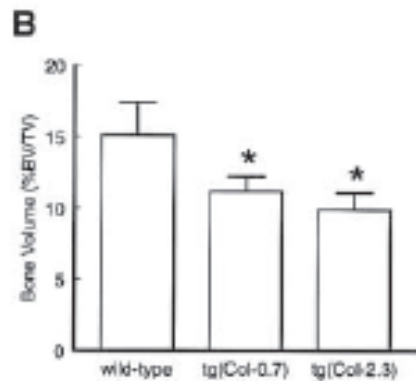
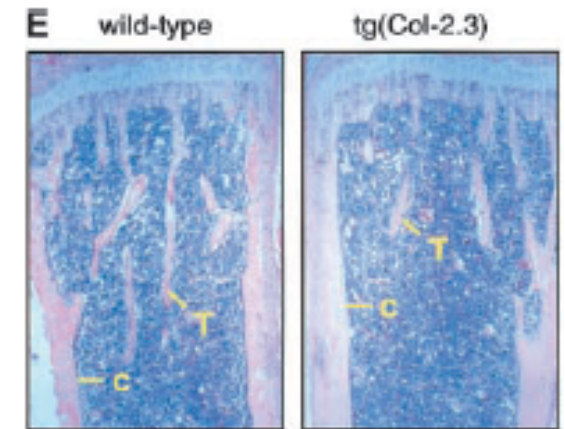
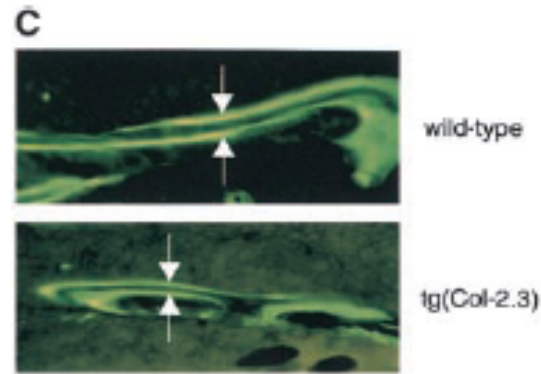
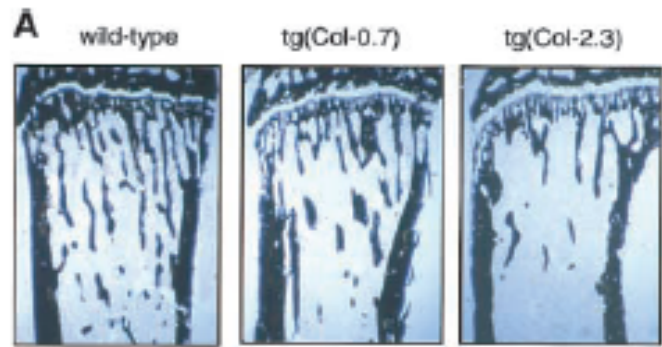
# Control of osteoblastogenesis by growth factors



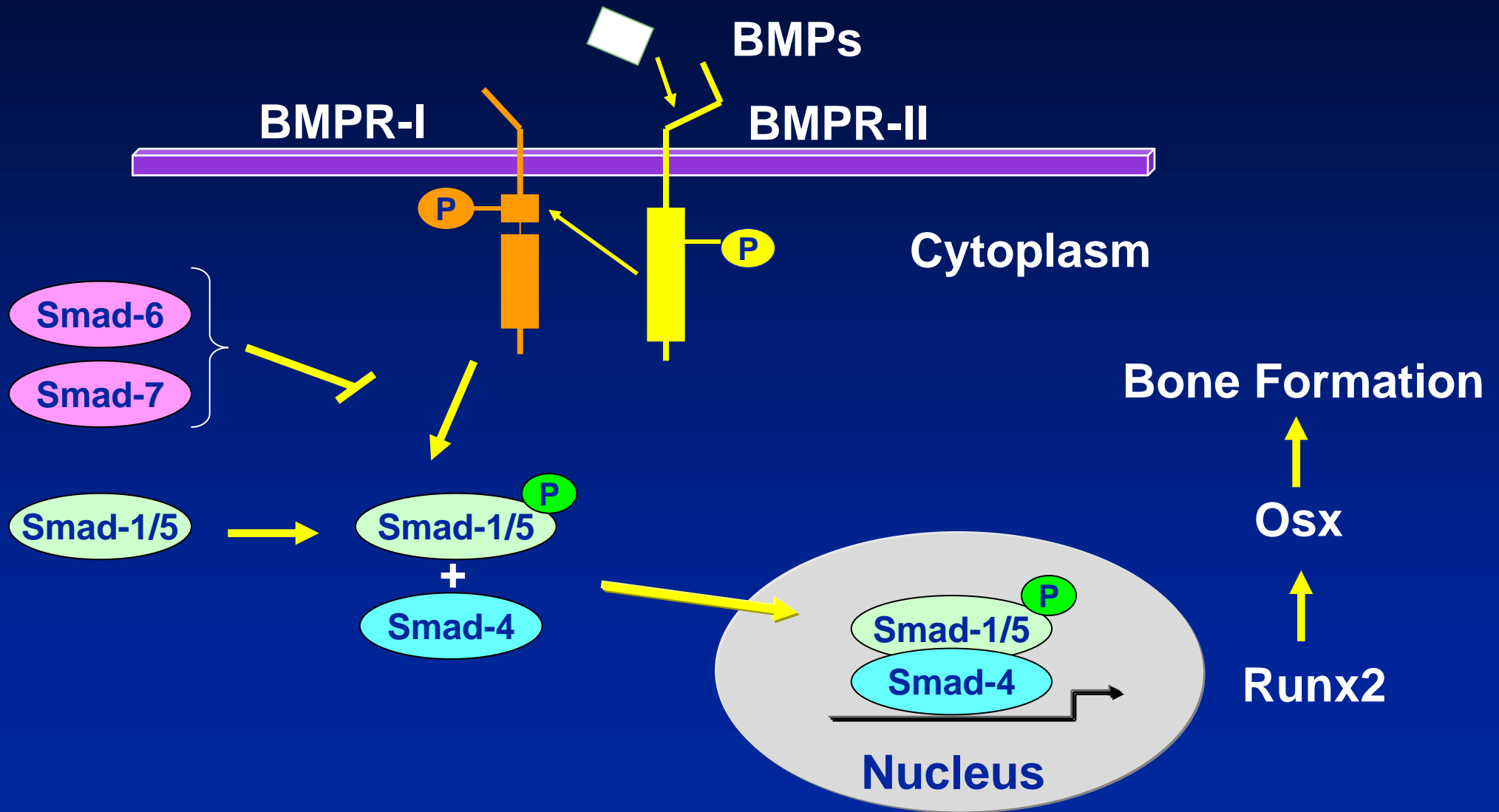
# BMP Signaling is Important in Post-Natal Bone Formation

## Invalidation of BMP-RIB: Decreased bone formation and bone loss

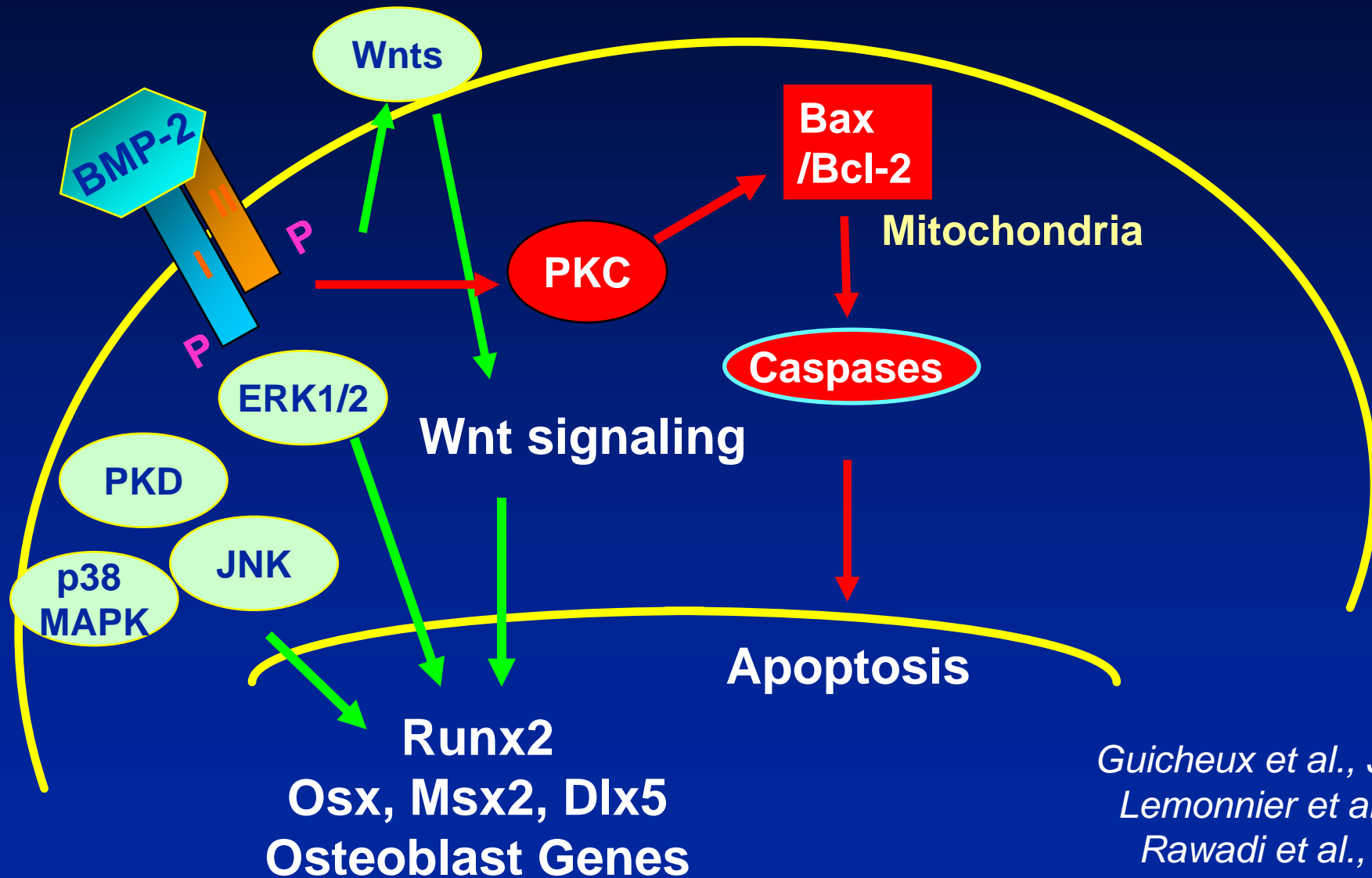
BMP receptor and postnatal bone formation | Zhao et al. 1053



# Canonical Pathway of Bone Morphogenetic Proteins

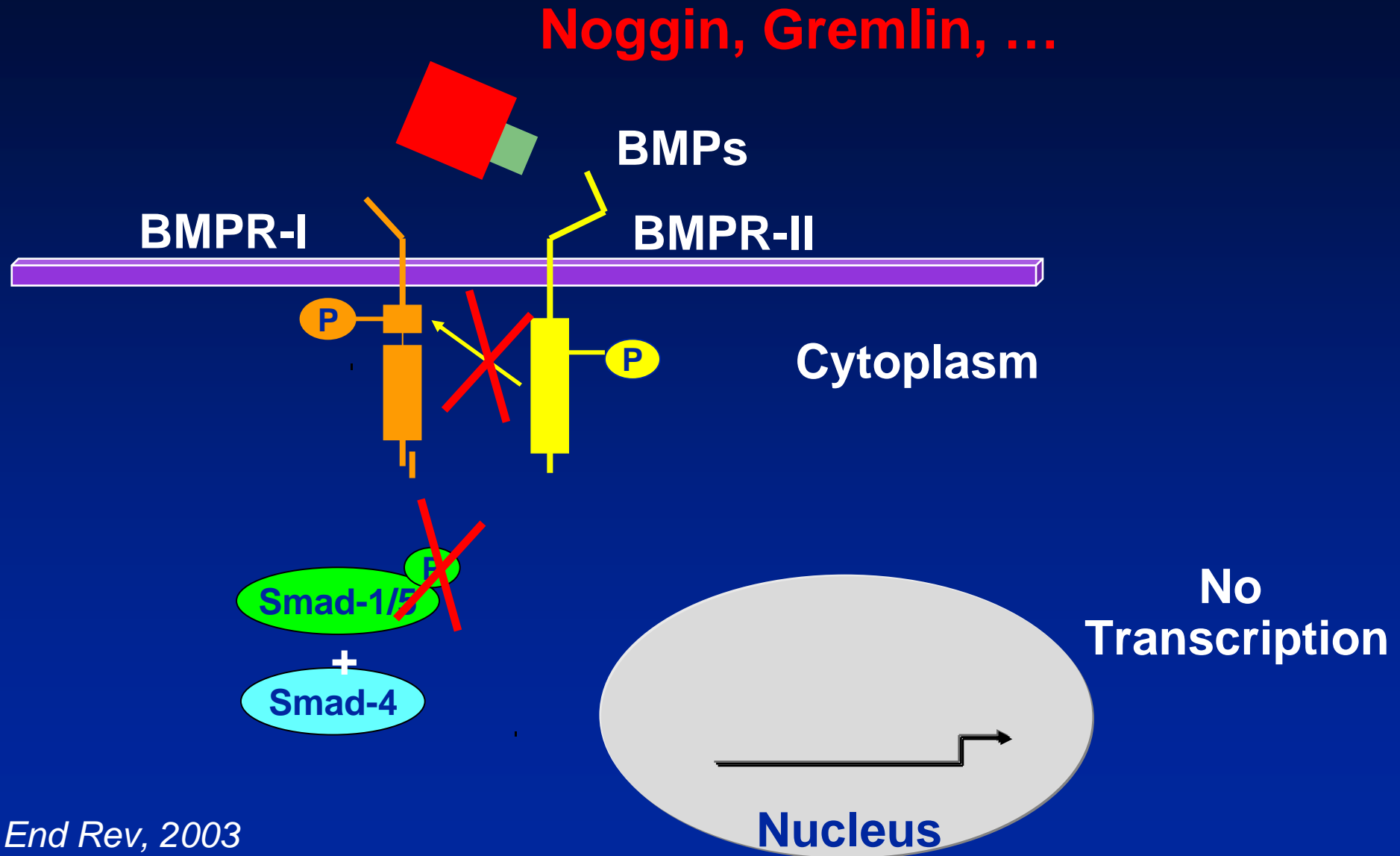


# BMP Non-Canonical Pathways



*Guicheux et al., JBMR 2003*  
*Lemonnier et al., JBC 2004*  
*Rawadi et al., JBMR 2003*  
*Hay et al. JBC 2001*

# Negative Regulation of BMP Signaling by Antagonists

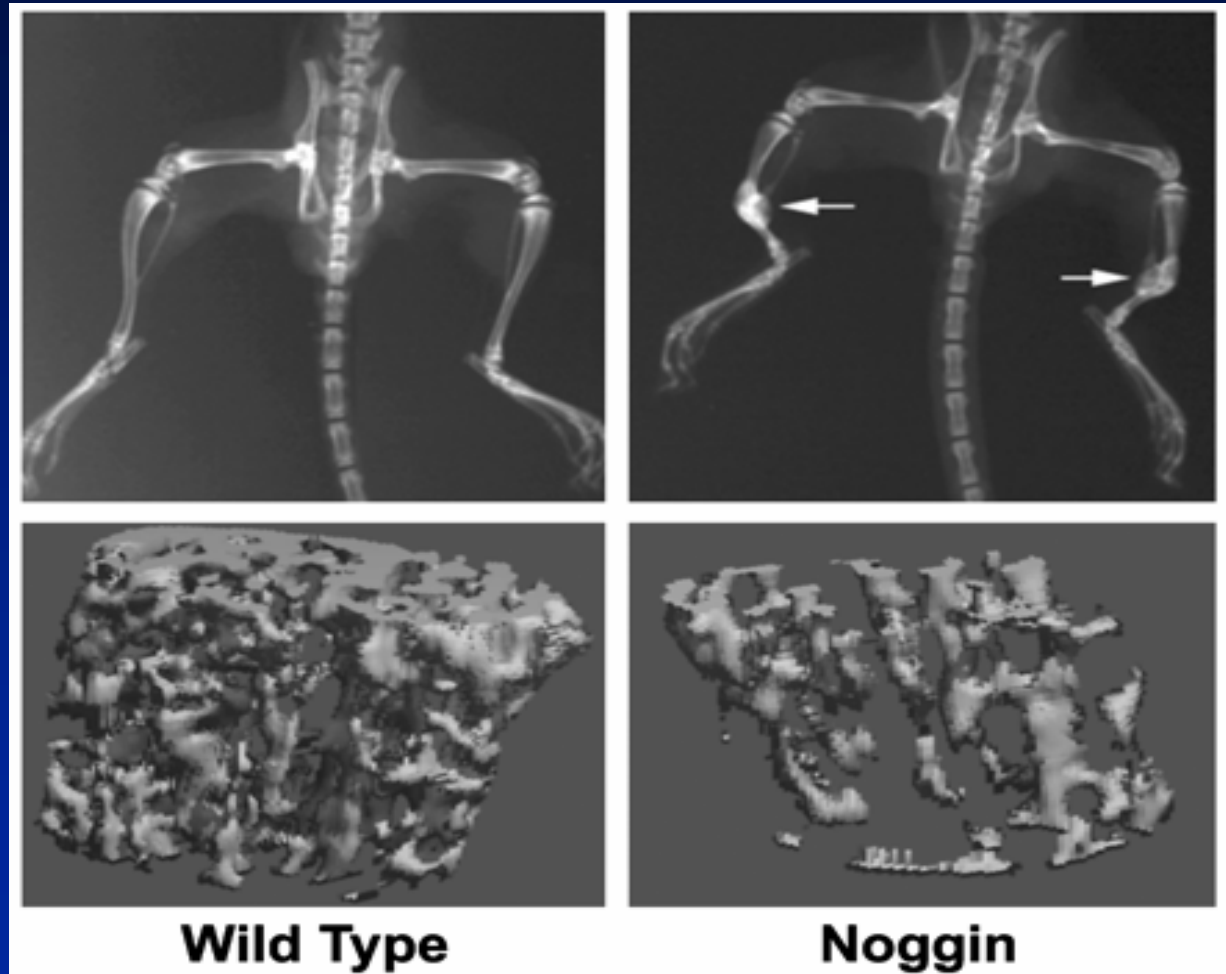


*Canalis, End Rev, 2003*

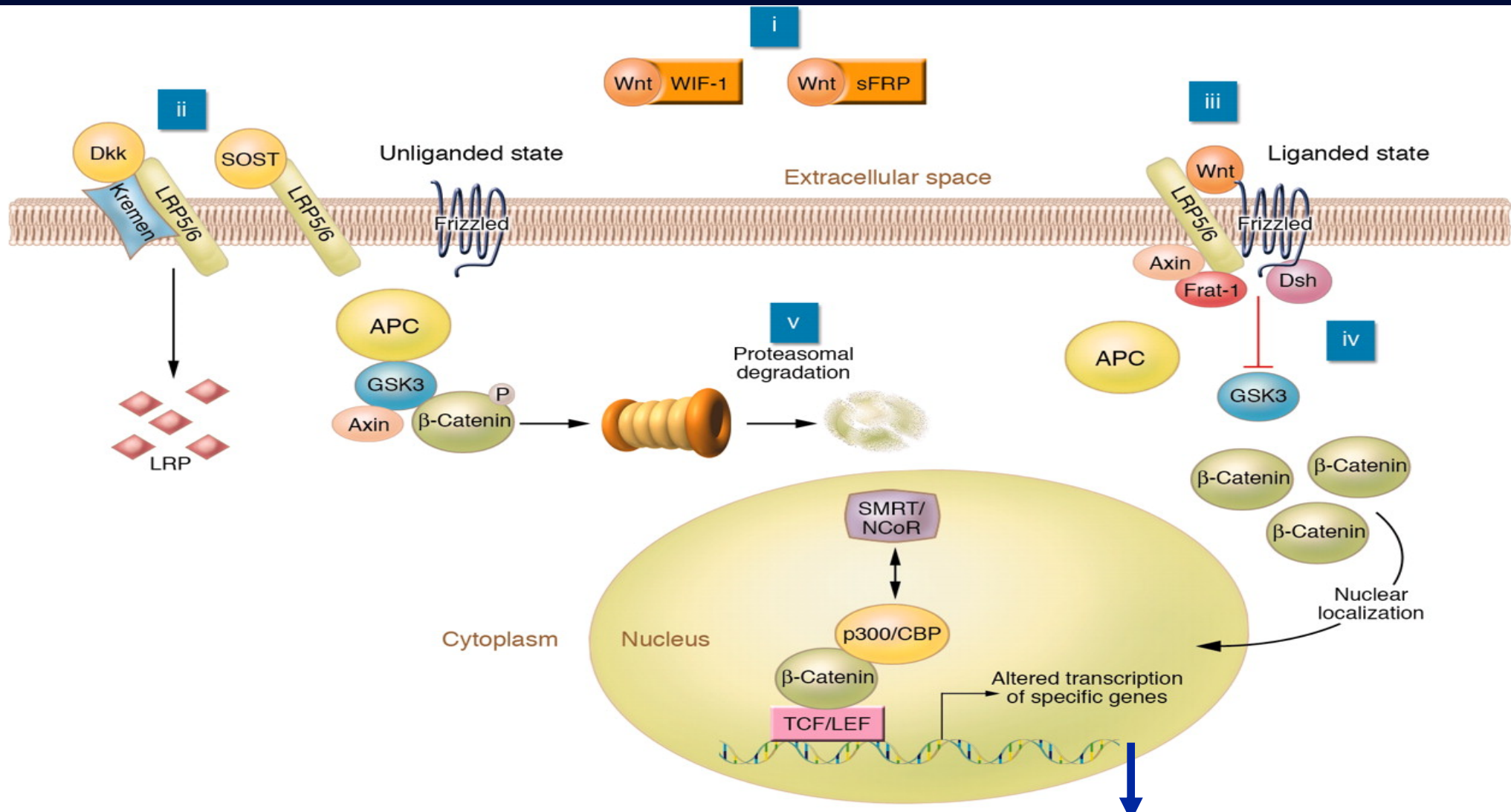
*Chen et al., Growth factors, 2004*

# Overexpression of Noggin (or Gremlin)

## Inhibits BMP Activity and Induces Bone Loss



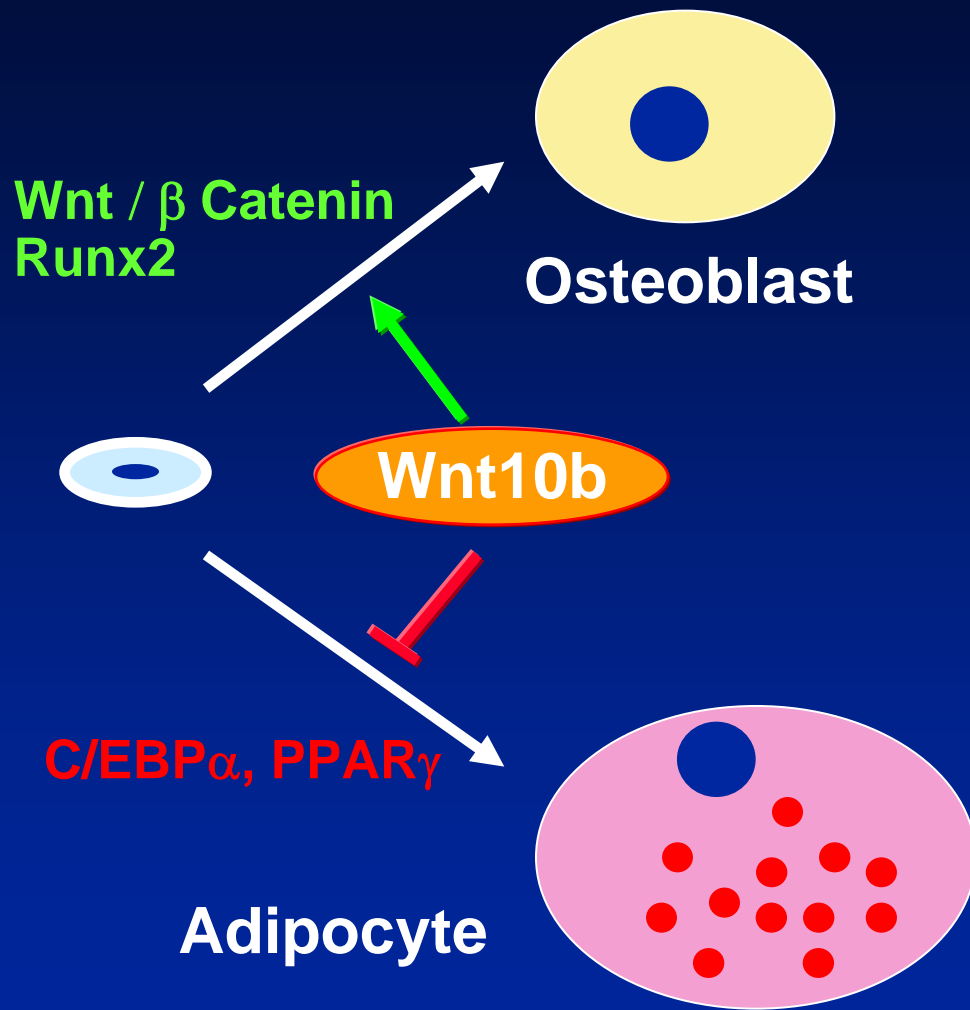
# The Wnt Canonical Pathway



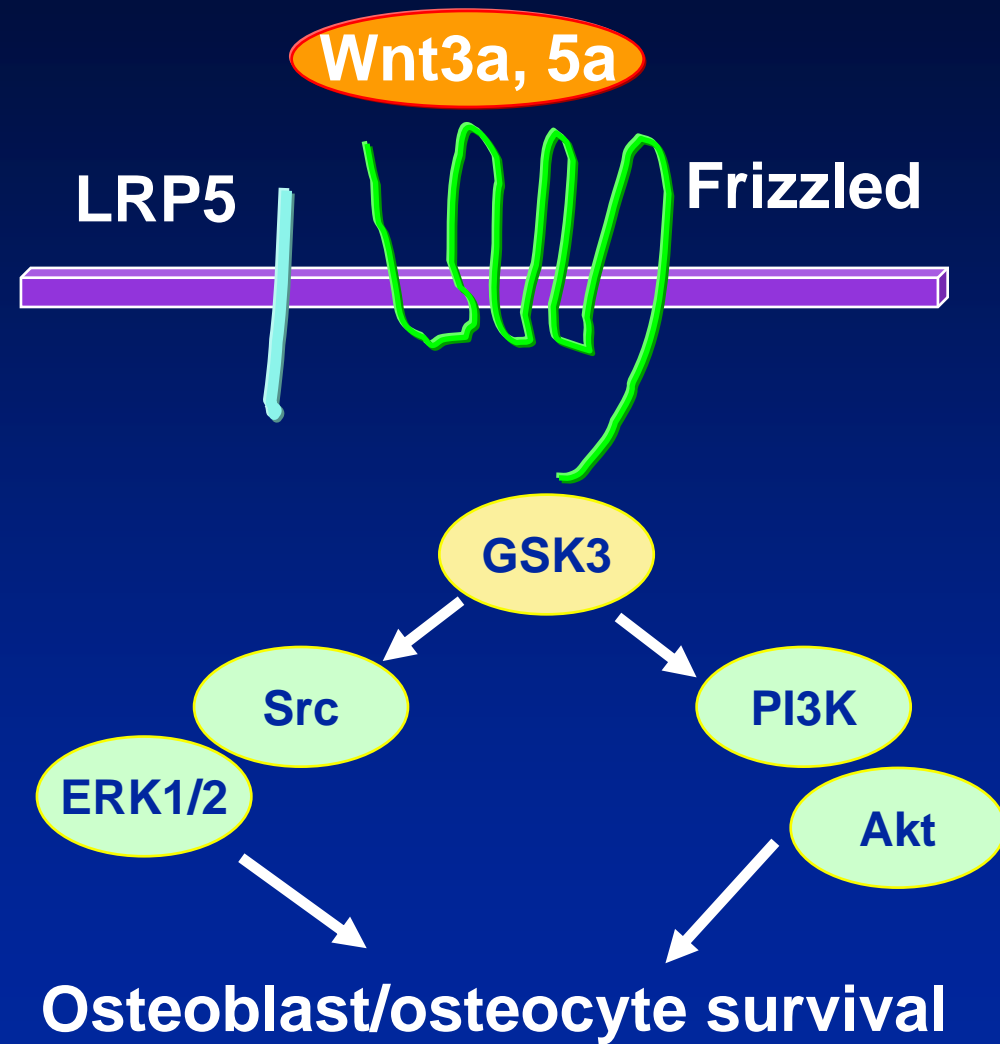
Krishnan J. Clin. Invest. 2006

**ALP, COL1A1, Runx2**  
**Osteoblast differentiation**  
**Bone formation, bone gain**

# Wnt Non-Canonical Pathways Control Osteoblasts

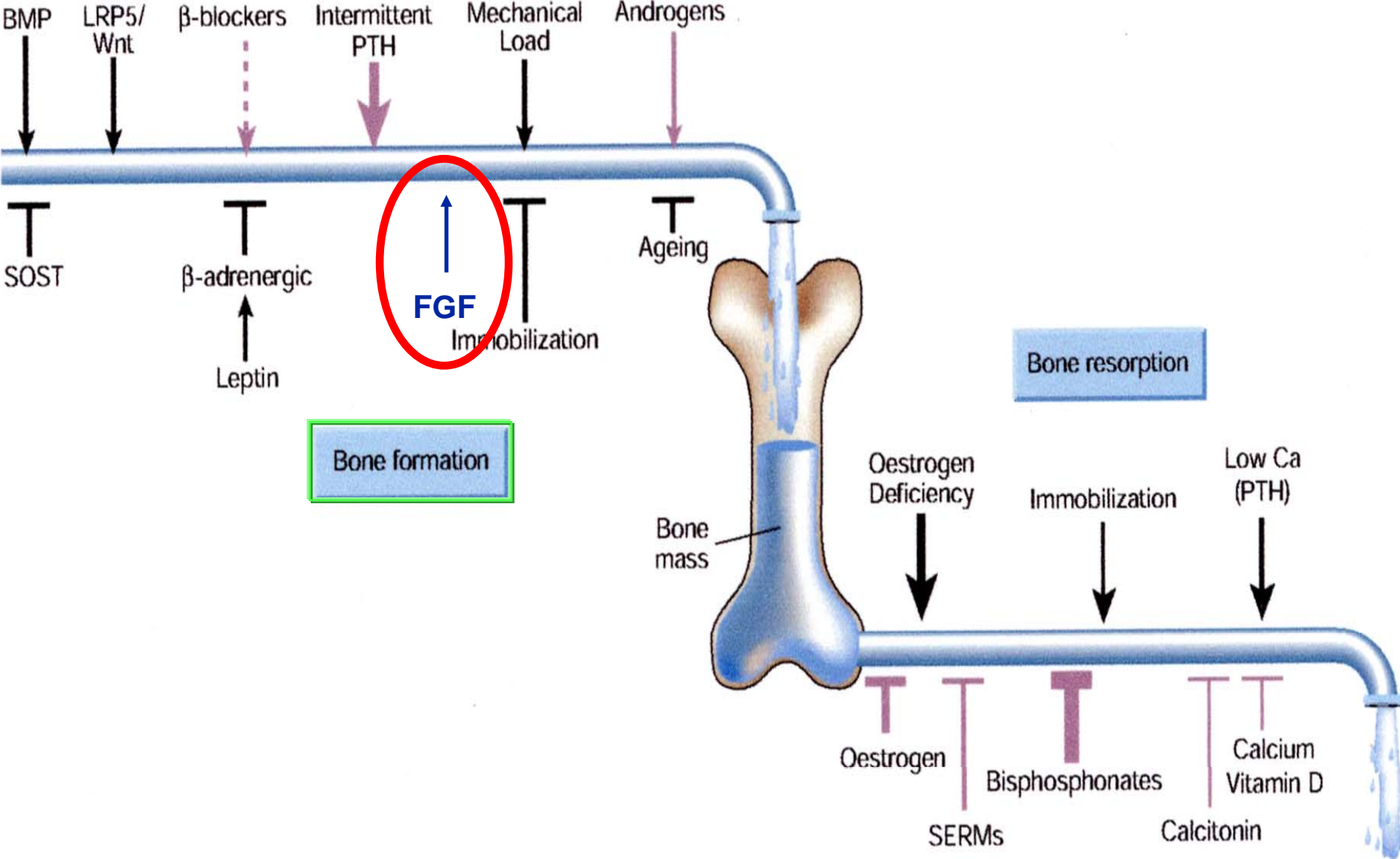


Kang et al. JBC 2007



Almeida et al. JBC 2005

# FGF Signaling

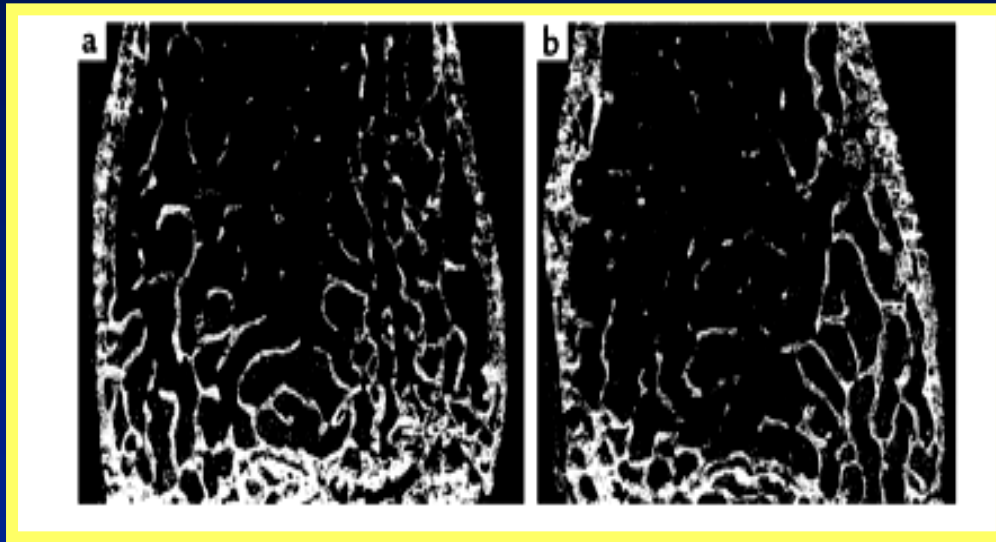


# FGF2 Invalidation Reduces Bone Formation

Defective bone formation

FGF2 +/+

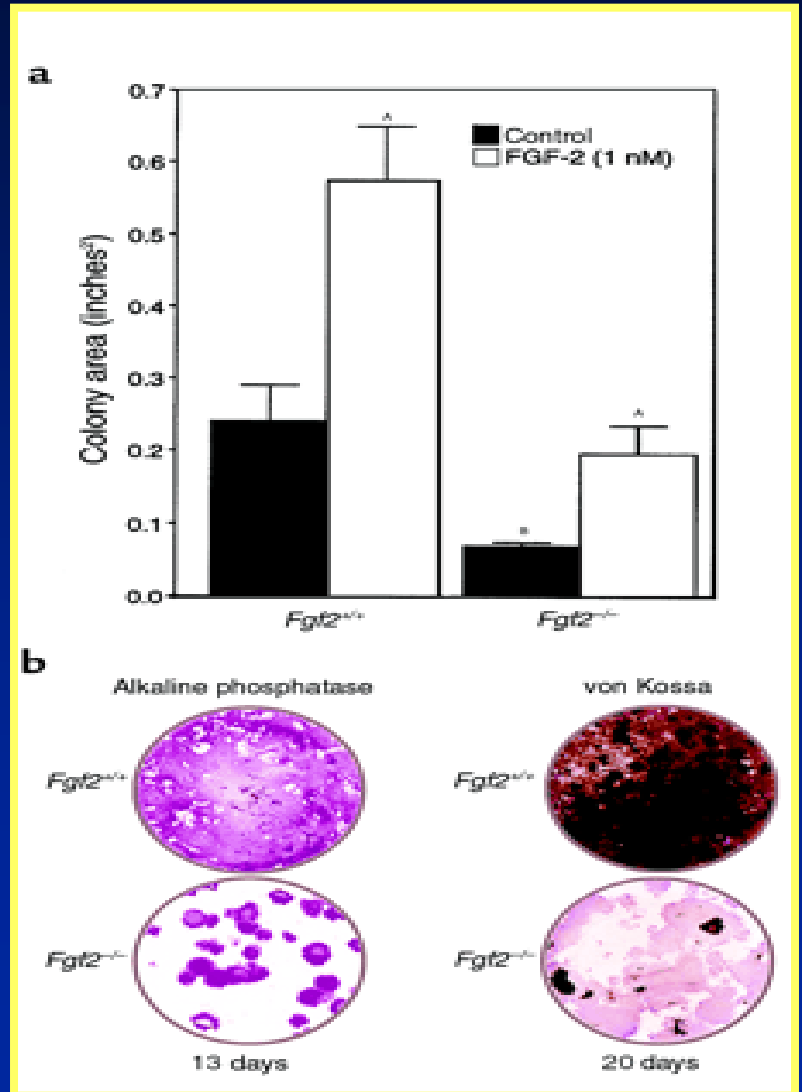
FGF2 -/-



8 months mice: bone loss

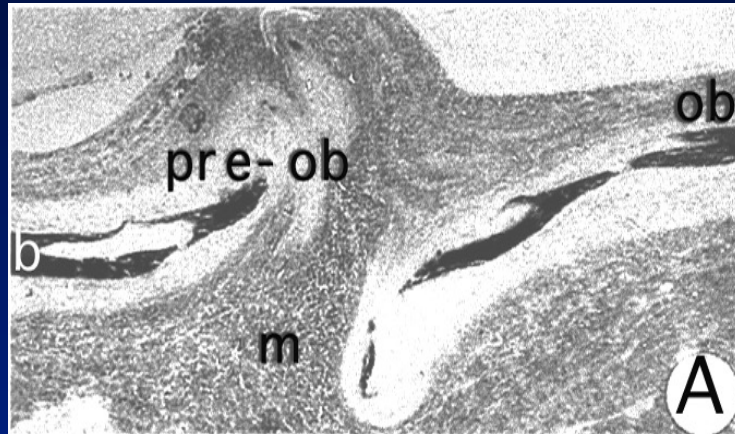
FGF2+/+

FGF2-/-

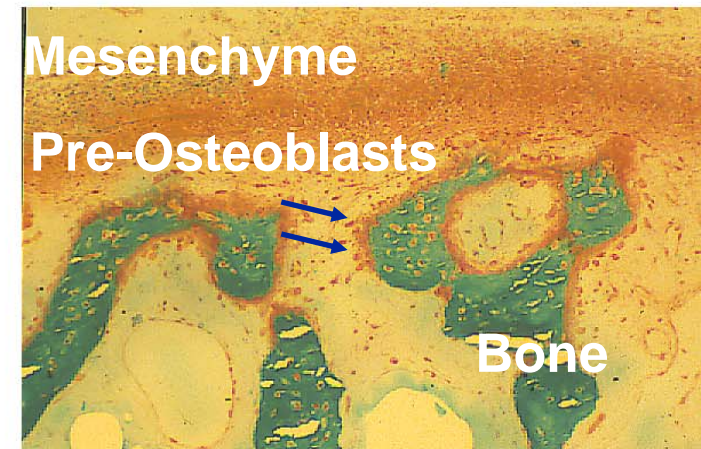
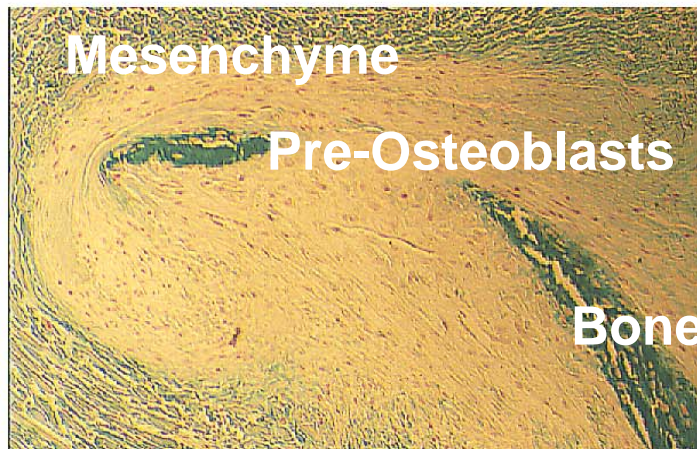
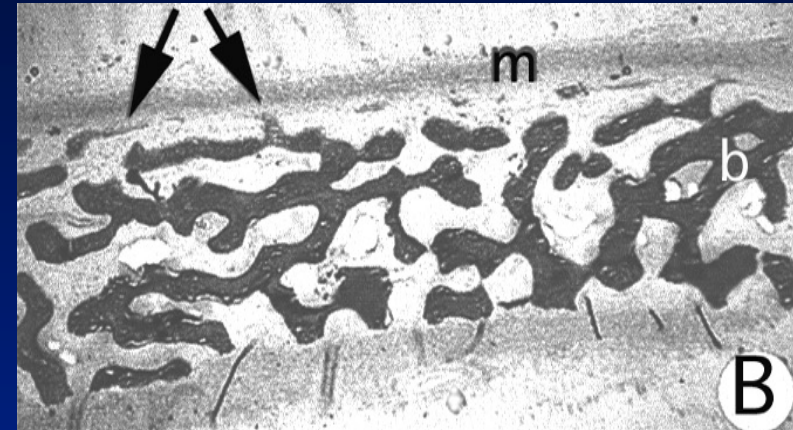


# Activation of FGF Receptor-2 Increases Bone Formation (Apert Syndrome)

## Normal Suture

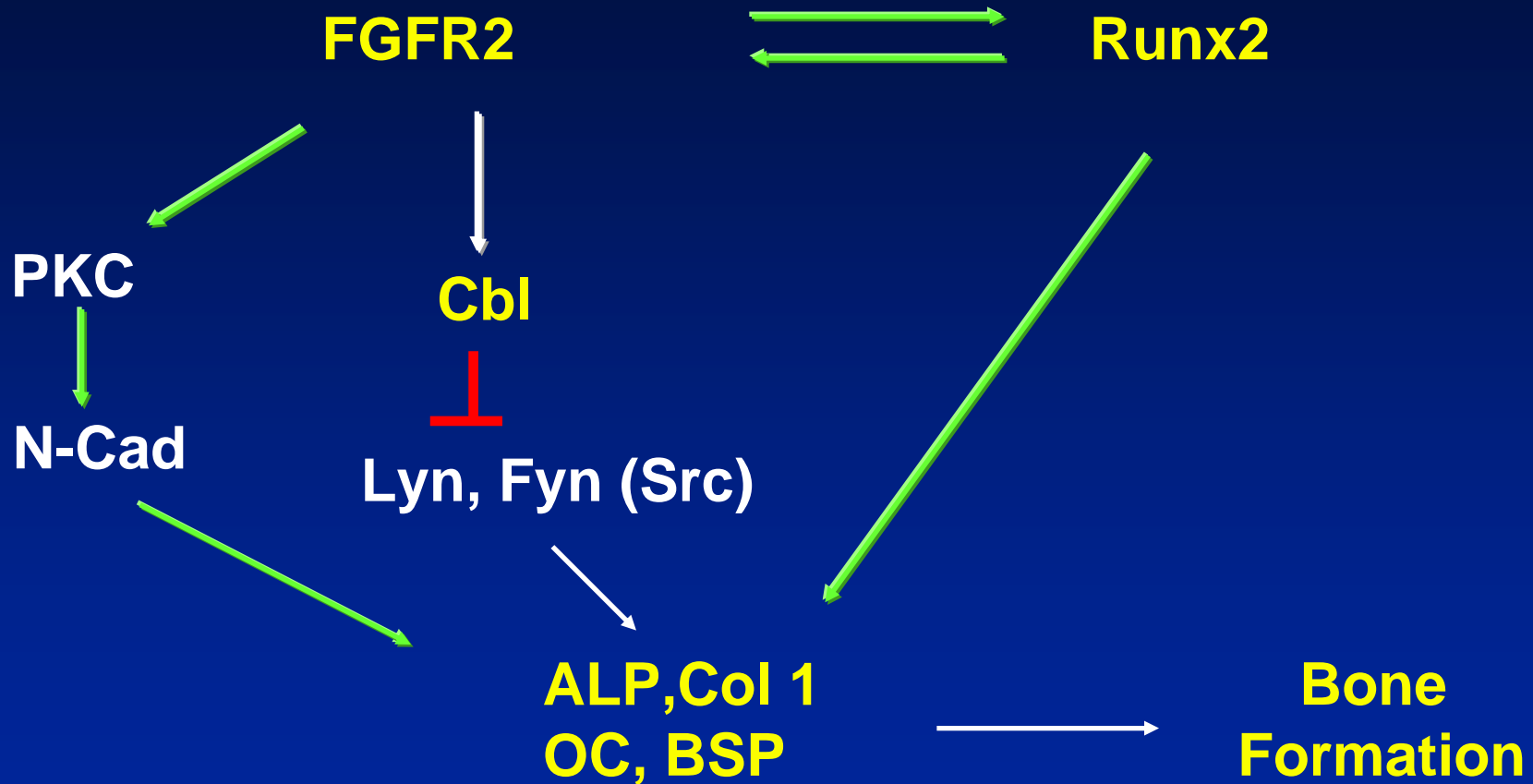


## Apert Suture (Activating FGFR2 Mutation)



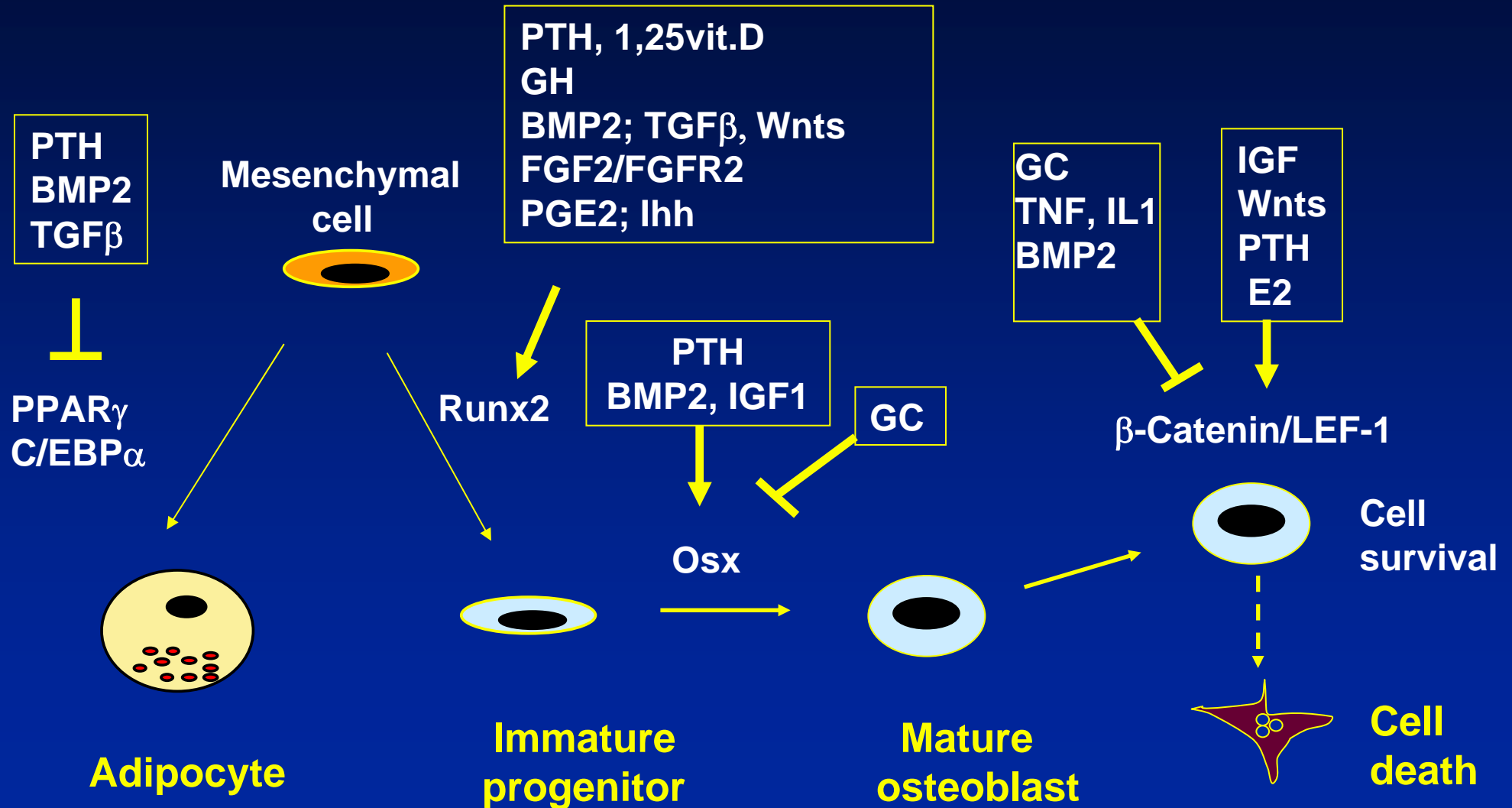
## Human Coronal Suture

# FGFR2 Signaling Promotes Human Osteoblast Differentiation



*Lomri & Marie, JCI, 1998; Ornitz & Marie; Genes & Dev, 2002;  
Kaabeche et al., JBC 2004; Marie, Gene 2003; Marie, JCB 2005*

# Overall Regulation of Osteoblastogenesis



# Questions ?

