Collagen damage is not the cause of early softening in articular cartilage

Citation for published version (APA):

Document status and date:
Published: 01/01/2011

Document Version:
Accepted manuscript including changes made at the peer-review stage

Please check the document version of this publication:

• A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher’s website.
• The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
• The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

Link to publication

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:
www.tue.nl/taverne

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:
openaccess@tue.nl
providing details and we will investigate your claim.

Download date: 16. Jan. 2024
Collagen Damage Is not the Cause of Early Softening in Articular Cartilage

S.M. Hosseini, M.B. Veldink, W. Wilson, K. Ito, C.C. van Donkelaar

Introduction
Cartilage damage may start in young adults as a result of abnormal joint loading. Early damage may progress into severe osteoarthritis if poor mechanical conditions persist. Unfortunately, our knowledge on early development of cartilage damage is limited. We have recently shown using col2-3/4M antibody staining that collagen damage is the earliest histological sign of tissue damage following indentation loading [1]. In this study we follow the general hypotheses that cartilage softening, another early sign of osteoarthritis, would occur as a result of this initial collagen damage.

Aim
To evaluate if this hypothesis holds, we explore whether damage in the cartilage collagen network induced by indentation loading, always precedes cartilage softening.

Materials and Methods
Indentation loading using a spherical indenter (ø2 mm) was applied to calf osteochondral plugs (ø7.5 mm, 6 mm high). The experiment contained one control group (n=6) whose loading included a baseline of 5% indentation, followed by 600 s periods of 10% indentation during which relaxation was monitored (11 cycles) (Fig. 1a, blue lines). In another group (n=6) a 17.5 s damaging peak load of 15 N indentation was included after each 10% indentation step of the control loading protocol (Fig. 1a, red and blue lines).

To assess cartilage softening, peak and equilibrium forces were monitored during each 10% indentation (Fig. 1b). To determine mechanically induced collagen damage, col2-3/4M (cumulative collagen damage) and col2-3/4Cshort (only enzymatic damage) staining were compared.

Results
The peak and equilibrium forces of the control experiment did not decrease significantly after repeated loading. Samples receiving 15 N showed considerable softening, as peak and equilibrium forces decreased between subsequent 10% indentation loading cycles (Fig. 2).

Col2-3/4M and col2-3/4Cshort staining were similar, indicating no mechanically induced collagen damage occurred (Fig. 3).

Discussion
By applying 15 N indentation, we were able to induce cartilage softening in all samples. Surprisingly, however, we did not detect collagen damage. Therefore, this study falsifies the general hypothesis that collagen damage causes the earliest tissue softening that occurs in mechanically challenged cartilage. Future work will explore alternative explanations for early cartilage softening.

References