

### **POSTER PRESENTATION**

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# P01.20. The effect of WIN-34B on cartilage protection and regeneration by chondrogenesis from subchondral bone *in vitro* and *in vivo*

J Huh\*, Y Park, B Seo, Y Baek, J Lee, D Choi, D Park

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#### **Purpose**

WIN-34B is a butanol fraction extract from the mixture of two oriental herbs, the dried Lonicera japonica flowers and the root of Anemarrhena asphodeloides. In previous studies, we indentified that WIN-34B has analgesic, anti-inflammatory, gastroprotective and safety effects. In this study, we measured the major components and investigated the efficacy of WIN-34B on cartilage protection and regeneration through the chondrognesis of mesenchymal progenitor cells of subchondral bone for the treatment of osteoarthritis and development of new medicines.

#### **Methods**

The major chemical composition and quantification of WIN-34B was determined by high performance liquid chromatography. The therapeutic effect of WIN-34B was investigated using a collagenase-induced osteoarthritis (CIA) rabbit model and also by studying chondrogenesis from mesenchymal stem cell of subchondral bone of knee joints.

#### **Results**

In our *in vivo* study using a CIA rabbit model, oral administration of WIN-34B resulted in siginificant reduction of general clinical and histological scores, associated with a significant inhibition of cartilage loss evaluated by the measurement of the proteoglycan and collagen content. The oral administration of WIN-34B against cartilage destruction had more marked effectiveness than that of the specific COX-2 inhibitor, ETCP, Gluco-Hcl in the CIA rabbit model. Immunohistochemistry analysis of this study showed that oral

administration of WIN-34B resulted in siginificant increases of CD105 and CD73, typical cell surface antigens known from MSCs. Type II collagen and aggrecan, typical cartilage matrix molecules, were also significantly positive.

#### Conclusion

These results suggest that WIN-34B may have shown cartilage protection and cartilage regeneration in a CIA rabbit model through the chondrognesis of mesenchymal progenitor cells of subchondral bone.

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Kyung Hee University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

