

Effect of short peptides on neuronal differentiation of stem cells

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Abstract

It has been demonstrated that short peptides play an important role in the transmission of biological information, modulation of transcription, and restoring genetically conditioned alterations occurring with age. Peptidergic regulation of homeostasis occupies an important place in physiological processes, which lead to the aging of cells, tissues, and organs, consisting in the involution of major regulatory systems—the nervous, the endocrine, and the immune. The effect of AED (Ala-Glu-Asp), KED (Lys-Glu-Asp), KE (Lys-Glu), AEDG (Ala-Glu-Asp-Gly) peptides and their compound on neuronal differentiation of human periodontal ligament stem cells (hPDLSCs) was studied by immunofluorescence and western blot analysis. Growth-Associated Protein 43 (GAP43), which implements neurotransmission mechanisms and neuroplasticity, demonstrated an increased expression in hPDLSCs cultured with a compound of all studied peptides and with KED alone. The peptide compound and KED, increase the expression of Nestin (neurofilament protein), expressed in early neuronal precursors in hPDLSCs cultures. Thus, the compound of peptides AEDG, KE, AED, and KED could promote the neuronal differentiation of hPDLSCs and be a promising tool for the study of peptides as a modulator of neurogenesis in neurodegenerative diseases studied in animal models.

Keywords

GAP43, Nestin, neuronal differentiation, short peptides, stem cells

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Introduction

To date, the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders is based on the use of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs). The disease progression is represented by a neuronal death and the subsequently loss of brain and cognitive functions. MSCs seem to exert their actions stimulating many physiological processes, such as neurogenesis and angiogenesis, and moreover, they possess a key role in the antiapoptotic, immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory actions. MSCs are able to differentiate into skeletal and chondrogenic tissues and also in neurons and glial cells.¹ Oral tissues are considered an easy accessible source of MSCs with no ethical issues. In oral cavity, six different human adult dental stem cells have been described:

dental pulp stem cells (DPSCs),^{2,3} exfoliated deciduous teeth stem cells (SHED),⁴ periodontal

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ligament stem cells (PDLSCs),⁵ apical papilla stem cells (SCAP),⁶ dental follicle stem cells (DFSCs),⁷ and gingiva stem cells.^{8,9}

In particular, human periodontal ligament stem cells (hPDLSCs) are multipotent postnatal stem cells that have been used as a model for studying in vitro neurological diseases and to study their differentiation potential and immunomodulatory properties.^{10–12} hPDLSCs are obtained from healthy donors by minimally invasive procedure, and they are able to maintain the stemness features after long-term passages rather than the differentiation capacity.¹³ Moreover, hPDLSCs are easy to expand and manipulate in vitro and when transplanted do not trigger a host immune response.^{14,15}

Short peptides (di, tri, and tetrapeptides) are signaling molecules capable of interacting with DNA and histone proteins, acting as regulatory factors.¹⁶ A number of studies have demonstrated the effect of short peptides on the proliferation and differentiation of stem cells. The inhibitory effect of EDP (Glu-Asp-Pro) and KED (Lys-Glu-Asp) peptides on the proliferation of embryonic and immortalized cells is previously shown, which may be evidence of their antitumor activity. EDP peptide enhances the spontaneous proliferative activity of normal lymphocytes, which may indicate the stimulating effect of peptides on non-neoplastic immune cells of adult donors.¹⁷

The effect of pineal gland and cerebral cortex synthetic peptides on the differentiation of the pluripotent ectodermal tissue of the early gastrula of the spiny frog *Xenopus laevis* is demonstrated. The AEDG (Ala-Glu-Asp-Gly) peptide stimulated the differentiation of the polypotent tissue into the epidermis and neural tissue, and the AEDP peptide induced the development of the mesenchyme and epidermis. The ADEL (Ala-Asp-Glu-Leu) peptide activated the expression of the proliferative markers Ki67 and Mcl-1 in cultures of human bronchial epithelium when it was aging in passages. The AEDL peptide also regulated the expression of genes involved in the differentiation of bronchial epithelial cells: *NKX2-1*, *SCGB1A1*, *SCGB3A2*, *FOXA1*, and *FOXA2*. This peptide stimulated the expression of the genes *MUC4*, *MUC5AC*, and *SFTPA1*, the reduced expression of which correlates with the occurrence of pulmonary pathologies.¹⁸

EDA (Glu-Asp-Ala) and KED peptides increased proliferative activity of cortical thymocytes and

activated their differentiation into regulatory T cells, preventing their apoptosis.¹⁹

KEDW (Lys-Glu-Asp-Trp) peptide has the ability to induce differentiation and functional activity of various types of endocrine pancreatic cells.²⁰

Thus, short peptides are involved in the regulation of proliferation and differentiation processes in various types of cells and tissues. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of short peptides AED (Ala-Glu-Asp), KED, KE (Lys-Glu), and AEDG and also their mixtures on the initial stages of neuronal differentiation and proliferation of the primary culture of human periodontal ligament hPDLSCs. In particular, KED peptide regulates stem and immune cells differentiation, showing neuroprotective, vasoprotective, and skin protective effects. AED peptide possesses protective effect to skin fibroblasts and cartilaginous tissue. KE peptide has reparative, oncostatic, and immunomodulatory activities and stimulates immune cells differentiation. AEDG peptide is a geroprotector and retinoprotector and regulates pineal gland and kidney function.

Materials and methods

hPDLSCs culture establishment

hPDLSCs were collected from periodontal ligament biopsies after informed consent on 10 patients. In this study, we enrolled 5 male and 5 female patients (age range: 20–40 years). All volunteers were exempt from systemic and oral diseases. Biopsies were obtained from the alveolar crest and horizontal fibers of the PDL by scraping the roots of non-carious third molar teeth with Gracey's curettes. hPDLSCs were cultured in xeno-free medium without animal-derived molecules, Mesenchymal Stem Cell Growth Medium-Chemically Defined (MSCGM-CD), according to Diomedea et al.²¹ Briefly, plastic-adherent cells were migrated from tissue explants and isolated using 0.1% trypsin solution. Cells were plated in Petri dishes at a density of 1×10^3 cells/cm². Cells at passage 2 were used in all experiments.

hPDLSCs characterization and differentiation

Cytofluorimetric detection was performed as previously described by Rajan et al.²² Expression of Oct 3/4, Sox-2, SSEA-4, CD14, CD29, CD34, CD44, CD45, CD73, CD90, and CD105 was evaluated on

Table 1. AED, KED, KE, and AEDG peptides' biological activity.

Peptide	Biological activity
KED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decreased proliferation embryonal mesenchymal stem cells, rat's fibroblasts (line KF-1), and human eritromielosis cell line K-562.¹⁵ 2. Amplified human cortical thymocytes' differentiation toward regulatory T cells, increased proliferative activity, decreased level of its apoptosis, and stimulated proliferative and antiapoptotic activity of the mature regulatory T cells.¹⁹ 3. Increased spine density up to 32% in cortical–striatal neurons in the cell culture from brain of YAC128 mice (mouse model of Huntington disease).²⁴ 4. Increased the amount of mushroom spines in hippocampal neurons in Alzheimer disease culture mouse model by 20%.²⁵ 5. Stimulated serotonin expression in neuronal cell culture.²⁶ 6. Decreased MMP9 expression and increased Ki67 and CD98hc expression in primary rat's skin fibroblasts.²⁷ 7. Vasoprotective effect in human and rat's vessel.²⁸
AED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Normalization of cartilaginous tissue functions, for example, in human with osteoarthritis.²⁹ 2. Decreased MMP9 and Caspase-3 expression and increased Ki67 and CD98hc expression in primary rat's skin fibroblasts.²⁷
KE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stimulated reparation processes in various tissues.³⁰ 2. Immunoprotective effects, stimulated T-cell differentiation, tumor suppressor, and geroprotector.³¹ 3. Increased Ki67 and CD98hc expression in primary rat's skin fibroblasts.²⁷
AEDG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prolonged life of animals, increased telomere length.^{31,32} 2. Increased melatonin synthesis in pineal gland during aging.^{33,34} 3. Induced retinal cells differentiation, retinaprotector.^{35,36} 4. Normalized renal function in pathology model in rats.³⁷

hPDLSCs. The analysis was performed by using FACStarPLUS flow cytometry system and the FlowJo™ software (TreeStar, Ashland, OR, USA).

To assess the ability to differentiate into osteogenic and adipogenic lineage, hPDLSCs were maintained under osteogenic and adipogenic conditions for 21 and 28 days, respectively, as reported by Cianci et al.²³

After the differentiation time, alizarin red and adipo oil red staining were performed on undifferentiated and differentiated cells, in order to evaluate the formation of mineralized precipitates and lipid vacuoles. The observations were carried out at inverted light microscopy Leica DMIL (Leica Microsystem, Milan, Italy). Moreover, the expressions of *RUNX-2*, *ALP*, *FABP4*, and *PPARγ* genes were evaluated by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) as reported by Cianci et al.²³ *T*-test was used to assess the *P* value, considering data significant when $P < 0.05$.

Short peptides

In this study, we use four short peptides (AEDG, KE, AED, and KED) and their mixture. Biological activities of each peptide have been reported in Table 1.

Experimental design

hPDLSCs were divided into six different cultures: hPDLSCs cultured without peptides (control

group); hPDLSCs cultured with AEDG (the first group); hPDLSCs cultured with KE (the second group); hPDLSCs cultured with AED (the third group); hPDLSCs cultured with KED (the fourth group); and hPDLSCs cultured with a mix of all abovementioned peptides together (the fifth group). All the peptides were diluted in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) at a concentration of 0.01 μg/mL and were added to cell medium and replaced every 3 days. The cells were placed at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ incubator. Cells maintained in MSCGM-CD were used as control cells. After 10 days of induction, differentiated and undifferentiated cells treated or not with peptides were collected for subsequent analysis.

MTT assay

The viability of hPDLSCs in each group was analyzed by the quantitative colorimetric MTT assay (3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2,5-diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium bromide test; Promega, Milan, Italy); 2×10^3 cells/well were seeded into a 96-well culture plate for 24, 48, and 72 h and 1 week of culture. At each endpoint, 20 μL of MTT solution was added at each well; after 3 h of incubation, supernatants were read at 650 nm wavelength using a ND-1000 NanoDrop Spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Rockland, DE, USA).³⁸ The MTT assay was achieved

in three independent experiments and three replicates for each experimental point.

Neuronal differentiation induction

hPDLSCs were seeded and maintained for 10 days in Neurobasal-A Medium (Gibco®; Life Technologies, Monza, MB, Italy) containing B27 (2%; Life Technologies), L-glutamine (2 mM; Life Technologies), penicillin (100 U/mL; Life Technologies), streptomycin (100 mg/mL; Life Technologies), amphotericin B (5 mg/mL; Life Technologies; neuroinductive medium) and supplemented with basic fibroblast growth factor (FGF; 20 ng/mL; TemaRicerca, Milan, Italy). The medium will be changed every 3 days, as previously described by Trubiani et al.³⁹

Confocal laser scanning microscopy analysis

Control and neural differentiated cells from all groups were fixed for 30 min at room temperature with 4% of paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M sodium phosphate-buffered saline (PBS),⁴⁰ pH 7.4, and permeabilized with 0.1% of Triton1-X100 in PBS for 10 min, followed by blocking with 5% skimmed milk in PBS for 30 min. Samples were incubated with rabbit primary monoclonal antibody, anti-Nestin 1:200 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Dallas, TX, USA), and mouse anti-Growth-Associated Protein 43 (GAP43; Sigma Aldrich, Milan, Italy) as a primary antibody and anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 568 probe (Molecular Probes; Life Technologies, Monza, MI, Italy) and anti-mouse Alexa Fluor 488 probe (Molecular Probes) as a secondary antibody.⁴¹ All samples were incubated with Alexa Fluor 568 phalloidin red fluorescence conjugate (1:200), as a marker of the actin cytoskeleton and with TO-PRO staining to highlight the nuclei. As markers of neuronal differentiation, the following signal molecules of GAP43 and Nestin were chosen.

Samples were observed using a Zeiss LSM510 META confocal (Zeiss, Jena, Germany) connected to an inverted Zeiss Axiovert 200 microscope equipped with a Plan Neofluar oil-immersion objective (40×/1.3 NA). Images were collected using an argon laser beam with excitation lines at 488 nm and a helium–neon source at 543 and 633 nm.

The percentages of GAP43 and Nestin-positive cells were quantified based on the 10 images randomly collected.

Western blot analysis

An amount of 30 µg of proteins obtained from undifferentiated and neurogenic-differentiated hPDLSCs of all groups were processed as previously described by Libro et al.⁴² Membranes were incubated with primary antibody rabbit anti-Nestin (1:750, rabbit; Sigma-Aldrich, Milan, Italy), GAP43 (1:750, rabbit; Sigma-Aldrich), and beta-actin (1:750, mouse; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA). After five washes in PBS containing 0.1% Tween-20, samples were incubated for 1 h at room temperature with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody anti-rabbit and anti-mouse diluted 1:2.000 in 1× PBS, 3% milk, and 0.1% Tween. Protein expression was detected using the enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) detection system (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Pittsburgh, PA, USA) with photodocumenter Alliance 2.7 (Uvitec, Cambridge, UK). Signals were captured by ECL detection system and analyzed using an UViband-1D gel analysis (Uvitec).

Statistical analysis

GraphPad Prism version 6.0 (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA, USA) was used for statistical data analysis. Data were expressed as means and standard deviation of the recorded dependent variables. The differences among the levels of the factor under investigation were evaluated performing distinct two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) tests. Tukey tests were applied for pairwise comparisons. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant in all tests.

Results

hPDLSCs characterization and differentiation

Cytofluorimetric results showed the positivity for Oct 3/4, Sox-2, SSEA-4, CD29, CD44, CD73, CD90, and CD105; meanwhile, cells showed a negativity for CD14, CD34, and CD45 (Figure 1(a)). hPDLSCs also showed the ability to differentiate toward osteogenic and adipogenic

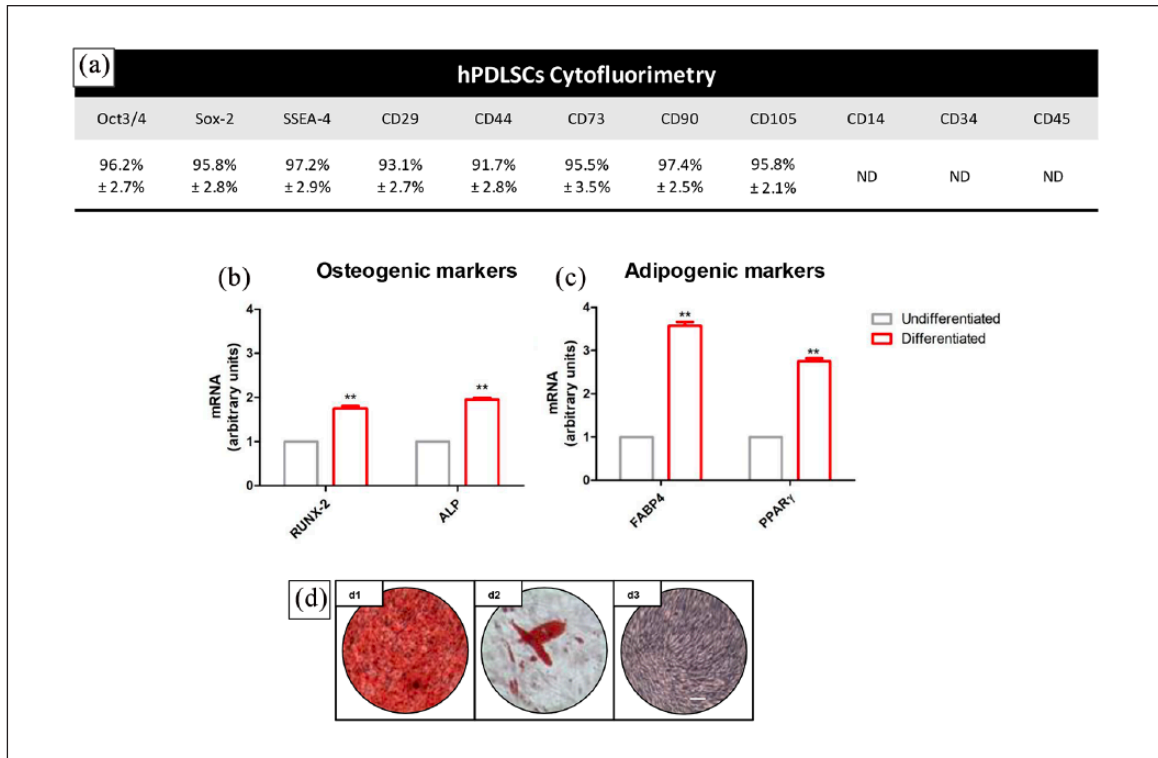


Figure 1. hPDLSCs characterization and differentiation. (a) Cytofluorimetric evaluation of hPDLSCs. (b) RT-PCR bar graph of osteogenic-related markers in undifferentiated and differentiated cells. (c) RT-PCR bar graph of adipogenic-related markers in undifferentiated and differentiated cells. (d) Light microscopy images of (d1) alizarin red staining, (d2) oil red staining, and (d3) toluidine blue undifferentiated cells (scale bar: 10 μ m).

commitment as determined by RT-PCR obtained data (Figure 1(b)–(c)). In Figure 1(d), representative light microscopy pictures displayed a positive staining of alizarin red for osteogenic commitment (Figure 1(d1)) and oil red positivity for adipogenic differentiation (Figure 1(d2)).

Proliferation rate

MTT assay at 24, 48, 72, and 1 week indicated that peptides did not induce an inhibition on cell proliferation, and also, the combination of these peptides showed a positive action on the proliferation rate starting at 1 week of culture (Figure 2).

Study of the effect of peptides on neuronal differentiation of hPDLSCs by immunofluorescence analyses

Immunofluorescence confocal microscopy images showed that the peptides AEDG, KE, AED, and KED and their mixture increased the synthesis of the GAP43 protein in hPDLSCs cultures compared

to the control cells (Figure 3(a1)–(e1)). In differentiated hPDLSCs, there was an increase in GAP43, especially in cells treated with the mixture and KED (Figure 3(a2)–(e2)).

Nestin protein expression was evaluated in control and neuronal differentiated hPDLSCs treated and untreated with AEDG, KE, AED, and KED and their mixture. A higher expression of Nestin in control and differentiated cells treated with KED and the mixture was evident (Figure 4(e1), (f1), (e2), and (f2)). Bar graphs reported in Figures 3 and 4 showed that more than 50% of differentiated cells treated with peptides mixture were positive for GAP43 and Nestin, respectively, when compared to the differentiated cells with no peptides treatment.

Western blot analysis

Western blot analysis confirm confocal microscopy data, and the mixture of AEDG, KE, AED, and KED peptides induced an increase of GAP43 expression in undifferentiated hPDLSCs, and

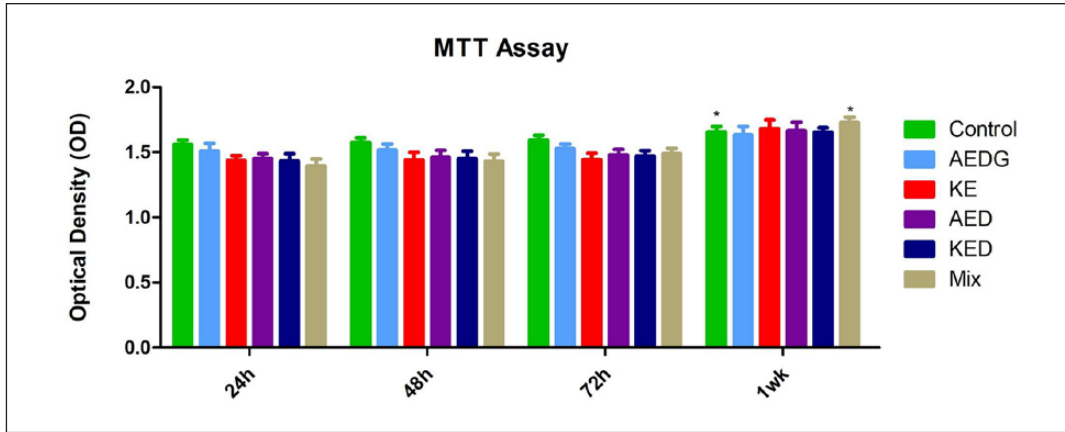


Figure 2. MTT assay. Proliferation rate of hPDLSCs after the treatment with AEDG, KE, AED, and KED and the mixture of all peptides at 24, 48, and 72 h and 1 week of culture (* $P < 0.05$).

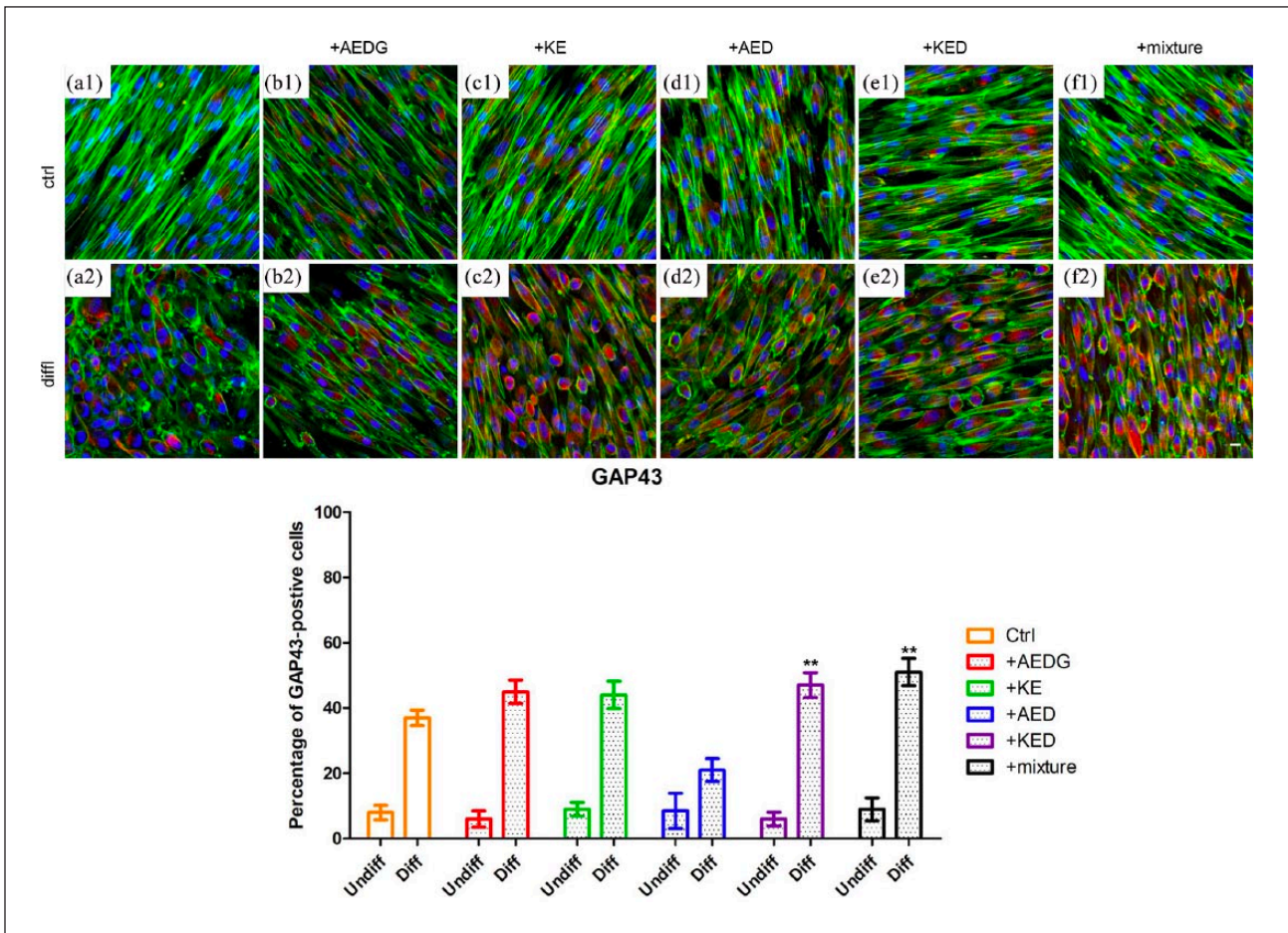


Figure 3. Effect of peptides on the expression of GAP43 in hPDLSCs. (a1) Untreated hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions. (a2) Untreated hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium. (b1) hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions treated with AEDG. (b2) hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium treated with AEDG. (c1) hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions treated with KE. (c2) hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium treated with KE. (d1) hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions treated with AED. (d2) hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium treated with AED. (e1) hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions treated with KED. (e2) hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium treated with KED. (f1) hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions treated with mixture of peptides. (f2) hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium treated with mixture of peptides. The bar graphs represent the percentage of positive cells for Nestin (** $P < 0.05$). Cell nuclei are dye-colored DAPI—blue fluorescence, GAP43—Alexa Fluor 568—red fluorescence, and actin expression—Alexa Fluor 488—green fluorescence (bar: 5 μ m).

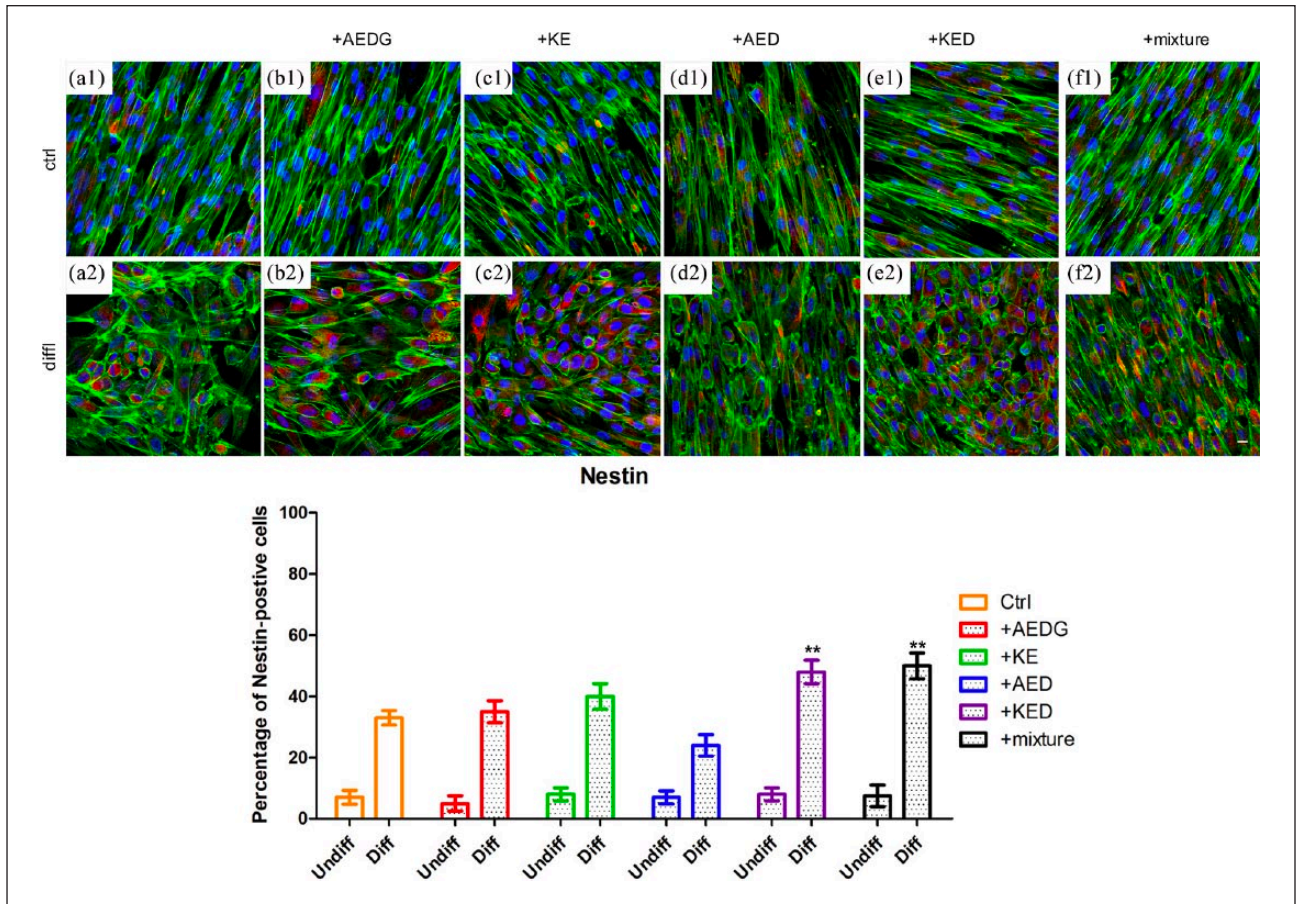


Figure 4. Effect of peptides on Nestin expression in hPDLSCs. (a1) Untreated hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions. (a2) Untreated hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium. (b1) hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions treated with AEDG. (b2) hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium treated with AEDG. (c1) hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions treated with KE. (c2) hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium treated with KE. (d1) hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions treated with AED. (d2) hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium treated with AED. (e1) hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions treated with KED. (e2) hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium treated with KED. (f1) hPDLSCs cultured in basal conditions treated with mixture of peptides. (f2) hPDLSCs cultured in neuroinductive medium treated with mixture of peptides. The bar graphs represent the percentage of positive cells for Nestin (** $P < 0.05$). Cell nuclei are dye-colored DAPI—blue fluorescence, Nestin—Alexa Fluor 568—red fluorescence, and actin—Alexa Fluor 488—green fluorescence (bar: 5 μ m).

this effect was more evident in differentiated hPDLSCs compared to the undifferentiated cells and to untreated differentiated hPDLSCs. Also, the results of western blot analysis indicate that the mixture of all peptides and the KED peptide affected GAP43 expression, increasing the expression of this growth factor compared with the control samples (Figure 5). The results about Nestin expression in hPDLSCs cultures confirm the immunofluorescence data. Thus, in hPDLSCs maintained under differentiation culture conditions and with KED peptide or peptide mixture treatments, the expression of Nestin significantly increased compared with the control cells (Figure 5).

Discussion

In the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases, tissue repair and regeneration are the best expected outcomes, as in the stem cells-based therapy. hPDLSCs possess the peculiarity features of the MSCs, as self-renewal, immunomodulatory, clonogenicity, and multi-tissue differentiation potential.²³ Improved and extended survival time of stem cells in transplantation is one of the main objectives of research in regenerative medicine.⁴³ MSCs are able to differentiate toward different lineages, as osteogenic, adipogenic, chondrogenic, and neurogenic commitment. Homeostasis is a complex process regulated by peptides that lead to the aging cells, tissues, and organs. Morphological and functional aging

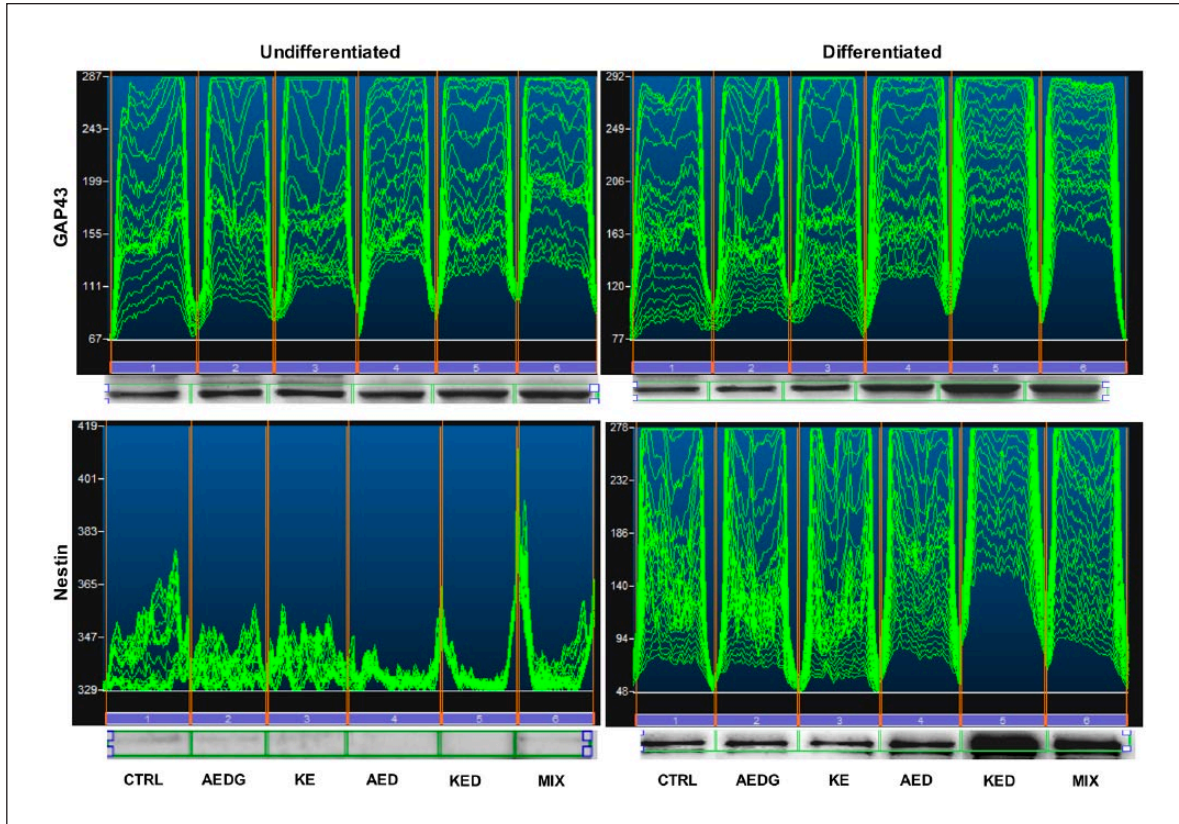


Figure 5. Western blot of GAP43 and Nestin protein expression in undifferentiated and neurogenic-differentiated hPDLSCs. Specific bands of GAP43 protein with related densitometric analyses. Specific bands of Nestin protein with related densitometric analyses.

consists in the involution of organs and tissues, referred to nervous, endocrine, and immune systems.⁴⁴ Small isolated peptides revealed a pronounced tissue-specific activity in cell cultures and in animal model.⁴⁵ Peptides showed a stimulation and increase in protein synthesis in tissue-specific derived cells.⁴⁶

In our study, hPDLSCs cultures have been used to evaluate the *in vitro* effects of AEDG, KE, AED, and KED and their mixture. MSCs derived from oral cavity become increasingly important for their neural crest origin, for their easy accessibility, and for their manipulation.⁴⁷ The PDLSCs are able to differentiate into mesengenic and neurogenic lineages.⁴⁸

During neurogenic differentiation, hPDLSCs change their mesenchymal phenotype and fibroblast-like shape and progressively assume neuronal-like features with cytoskeleton actin rearrangement. Neurogenic-differentiated cells showed the cytoskeleton actin, thick actin bundles at cell periphery with a rounded cell body with thin neurite-like processes.

Biological activity of natural peptides is widely studied, and it appeared to be similar in standard testing tissue cultures and in animal model,^{49,50} as

also demonstrated in our *in vitro* cellular model; AEDG, KE, AED, and KED and their mixture do not negatively influence the proliferation rate, but hPDLSCs maintain the logarithmic proliferation rate at different end-point.

To validate the peptide effects on the neurogenic process, GAP43 and Nestin expression was evaluated. GAP43 (Growth-Associated Protein 43) is a protein of neuronal plasticity, since high levels of its expression are observed in the cone of axon growth during its development, in axonal regeneration, and after long-term potentiation (LTP).⁵¹ This protein is a key component of the axon and presynaptic terminus. Mutation in the gene *Gap43* leads to axon atrophy a few days after its formation.⁵² Due to the cysteine site, GAP43 is able to bind to lipid rafts, the main components of cell membranes that coordinate neurotransmission and neuroplasticity.^{53,54} Participation of GAP43 protein in the learning process was demonstrated.⁵⁵ GAP43 protein is a substrate for protein kinase C. Phosphorylation of protein kinase C serine at position 41 in GAP43 regulates neuron formation, regeneration, and synaptic plasticity.^{39,56}

Nestin refers to the type VI of intermediate filament proteins (FP), and it is more expressed in neuron cells, where it is responsible for the growth of the axon in the radial direction. In most cases, type VI FP proteins in tissues are assembled into heteropolymers. It has been shown that nestin forms heterodimers and heterotetramers, but does not independently form FP in vitro.⁵⁷ Nestin is expressed by various types of cells during their differentiation. Nestin is expressed in dividing cells at the early stages of their development in the central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous system.⁵⁸ After neuronal differentiation, nestin expression is suppressed, and it is replaced by tissue-specific proteins of neurofilaments.⁵⁹ Nestin expression is re-induced in the adult body in pathological conditions, for example, in glial scar resulting from a CNS trauma.⁶⁰ Thus, nestin is used as a marker of progenitor cells in the CNS.

hPDLSCs showed a high capacity to differentiate into neurogenic lineage given their embryological origin from neural crest.⁶¹ Immunofluorescence data on neurogenic committed hPDLSCs have shown that GAP43 and nestin increased their expression and the protein levels in peptide-treated cells. In particular, KED and peptide mixture showed the major effects on hPDLSCs in terms of the enhancement of GAP43 and nestin expression.

MTT test showed that AED, KED, KE, and AEDG peptides and their combination stimulate hPDLSCs proliferation. It has been reported that KE peptide and AED peptide, which stimulate proliferation of immune cells and fibroblasts,^{27,31} can potentiate proliferation activity and have a proliferation effect in hPDLSCs. KED peptide in previous investigation decreased stem cell proliferation, but stimulates thymocytes and skin fibroblast proliferation.¹⁹ May be that effect of this peptide is dependent of cell type and stage of its differentiation. Also, KED peptide can decrease or potentiate proliferation activity of peptides.

We can suppose that KED peptide can activate neuronal differentiation, and it is the reason of neuroplasticity processes activation. GAP43 and nestin expression have been upregulated by KED and the peptides mixture indicating their role in the enhancement of neurogenic commitment.

In conclusion, short peptides could be employed as a supplementary substance in culture medium to enhance neurogenic differentiation capacity in vitro for future regenerative cell therapy.

Declaration of conflicting interests

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