Cell Therapy: Effect of Locally Injected Mesenchymal Stromal Cells Derived from Bone Marrow or Adipose Tissue on Bone Regeneration of Rat Calvarial Defects

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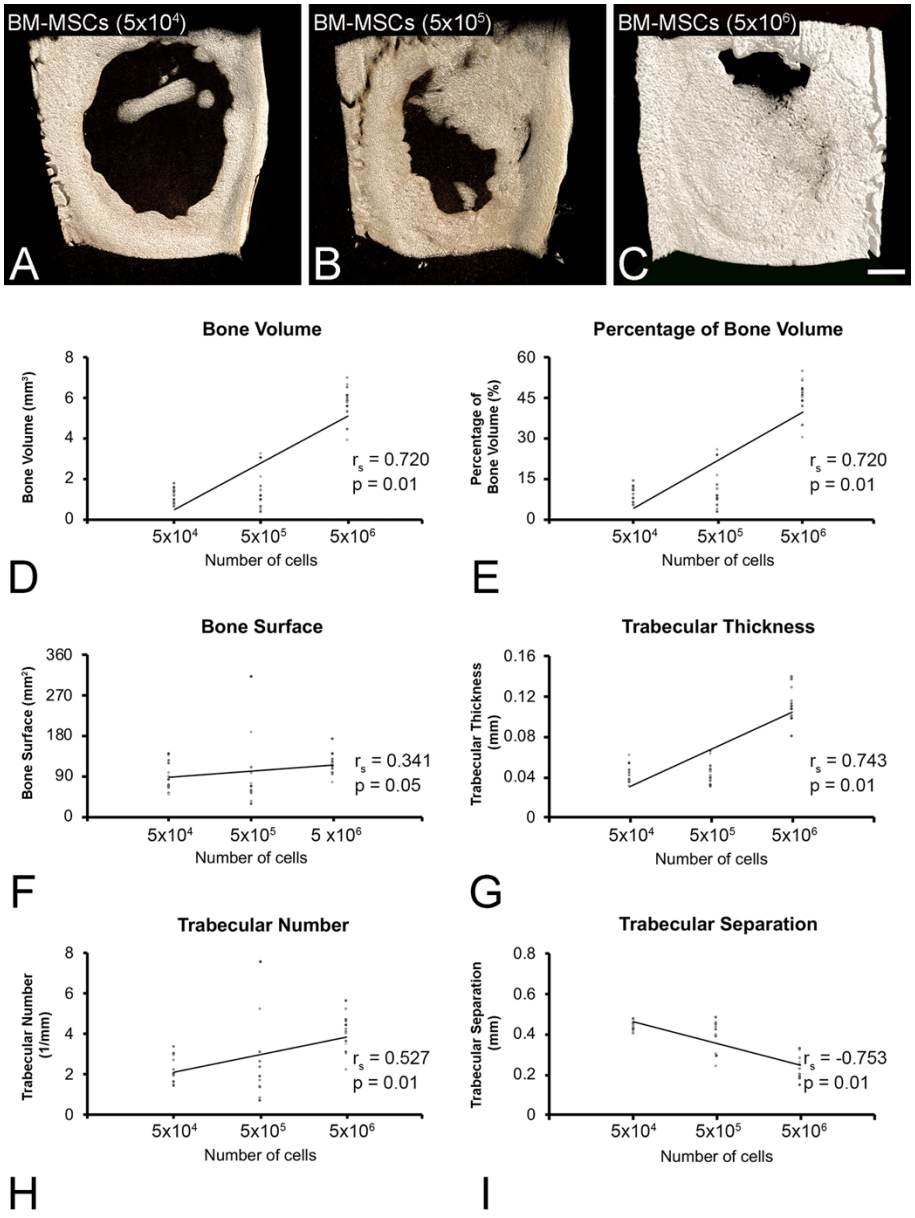

Figure S1. Three-dimensional reconstructed µCT images and morphometric parameters of bone formation in rat calvarial bone defects injected with 5×10^4 bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stromal cells (BM-MSCs, A), 5×10^5 BM-MSCs (B), or 5×10^6 BM-MSCs (C) 4 weeks post-injection (n = 12). Bone volume (D), percentage of bone volume (E), bone surface (F), trabecular thickness (G), and trabecular number (H) exhibited positive correlations, with increases with the increase in the number of injected cells, whereas trabecular separation (I) presented a negative correlation decreasing with the increase in the number of injected cells. Correlation analyses were performed using Spearman's correlation coefficient (n = 12). Scale bar: A–C = 1.25 mm. The data confirm the relationship between the number of cells and bone formation, indicating better results with higher number of cells.