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miR-3065-5p regulates mouse odontoblastic differentiation partially through bone morphogenetic protein receptor type II

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Abstract:

Illumination of the molecular mechanisms regulating odontoblastic differentiation of dental papilla cells is of great significance for proper dentinogenesis and dental pulp regeneration. In this study, we discovered that microRNA (miR)-3065-5p is up-regulated during odontoblastic differentiation. Overexpression of miR-3065-5p promoted odontoblastic differentiation *in vitro*. Dual luciferase report assay verified that miR-3065-5p could bind to the 3'UTR of bone morphogenetic protein receptor type II (BMPR2), which dramatically increased in the beginning of odontoblastic differentiation but decreased in the terminal differentiation stage. Inhibition of *Bmpr2* in the early stage retarded odontoblastic differentiation while knockdown of *Bmpr2* in the terminal stage enhanced odontoblastic differentiation, resembling the effect of miR-3065-5p. Taken together, our present study suggests that miR-3065-5p positively regulates odontoblastic differentiation by directly binding to *Bmpr2* in the terminal differentiation stage.

Key words: miR-3065-5p, Odontoblast, Bmpr2, Differentiation

1. Introduction:

Odontogenesis is regulated by an intricate network of cell-to-cell signaling during all developmental steps. The specific functions of the key signaling pathways during tooth development have been widely investigated[1]. Signaling by members of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) family has been shown to be critical for many aspects of tooth development. In addition, BMPs fulfill many diverse functions during tooth development through crosstalk with other signaling pathways, such as Shh signaling, Wnt/ β -catenin signaling, FGF and Notch signaling[2]. BMPs transduce their signals by combining different types of receptors. Three type I BMP receptors (BMPR1A, BMPR1B,

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