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Aging Affects Two Modes of Nanoleakage Expression in Bonded Dentin

INTRODUCTION

Hydrolytic degradation of resin-dentin interfaces contributes to the reduction in bond strengths created by dentin adhesives over time (Watanabe and Nakabayashi, 1993; Gwinnett and Yu, 1995; Burrow et al., 1996; Shono et al., 1999; Armstrong et al., 2001). This phenomenon is aggravated by the incorporation of hydrophilic and ionic resin monomers into contemporary adhesives, since hydrophilicity and hydrolytic stability of resin monomers are generally antagonistic properties (Chiari et al., 1994; Simo-Alfonso et al., 1996). Several in vivo studies have provided morphological evidence of leaching of resin components and/or deterioration of incompletely infiltrated collagen matrices in service-aged, resin-dentin bonds (Sano et al., 1999; Hashimoto et al., 2000, 2001). However, changes in the extent of nanoleakage that occurred within hybrid layers (Sano et al., 1995; Pioch et al., 2001) did not correlate well with the time-dependent deterioration of these bonds (Okuda et al., 2001).

Hydrolytic degradation cannot occur in the absence of water uptake in bonded interfaces. Water sorption is enhanced by the presence of hydrophilic and ionic resin monomers (Burrow et al., 1999; Tanaka et al., 1999), which in turn facilitates ion movement within a polymerized resin matrix (Antonucci et al., 1996). To date, the morphological correlates of the time-dependent process of water sorption in resin-dentin interfaces have not been elucidated. Ammoniacal silver nitrate has been recently used to trace water-filled regions and/or hydrophilic polymer domains within hybrid layers and the adhesive layers in resin-bonded dentin and enamel (Tay and Pashley, 2003). These results revealed two different modes of silver tracer deposition patterns (Tay et al., 2002). We hypothesize that water sorption and, subsequently, hydrolytic degradation may be reflected by the changes in uptake of ammoniacal silver nitrate within resin-dentin interfaces. Thus, the objective of this study was to examine, with the use of transmission electron microscopy (TEM), the changes in silver uptake that occur with aging of resin-dentin bonds. The specimens were subjected to a 12-month period of aging, in the presence of unrestricted and restricted water sorption. The term “restricted” was used since it is impossible to eliminate water artifacts that are prone to artifactual silver uptake (Agee et al., 2002). The null hypothesis tested was that water sorption has no effect on the manifestation of potential water-binding domains within resin-bonded dentin.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Ten extracted human third molars were collected after the patients’ informed consent had been obtained under a protocol reviewed and approved by the institutional review board of the Medical College of Georgia, USA. Within one month of extraction, the occlusal enamel of the teeth was removed by means of a slow-speed saw (Isomet, Buehler Ltd., Lake Bluff, IL, USA) under water-
cooling to create bonding surfaces in deep coronal dentin. The exposed dentin surfaces were polished with wet 180-grit silicon carbide papers.

**Experimental Design**

An experimental acetone-based, water-free, two-step single-bottle filled adhesive (Lot number 387-73-A; Bisco, Inc., Schaumburg, IL, USA) that contains 15 wt% silanized fluoroalumosilicate glass fillers was used for bonding to acid-etched dentin. The experimental adhesive includes three classes of resin monomers that are commonly used in dentin adhesives: a relatively hydrophobic monomer (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether dimethacrylate), a hydrophilic monomer (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate), and an ionic monomer with carboxylic functional groups (biphenyl dimethacrylate). Camphorquinone is used as the photosensitizer, and the tertiary amine dimethylaminobenzoic acid groups (biphenyl dimethacrylate). An experimental acetone-based, water-free, two-step single-bottle filled adhesive after aging in artificial saliva. The rationale for using an experimental photosensitizer, and the tertiary amine dimethylaminobenzoic acid groups (biphenyl dimethacrylate). Camphorquinone is used as the photosensitizer, and the tertiary amine dimethylaminobenzoic acid groups (biphenyl dimethacrylate). Camphorquinone is used as the photosensitizer, and the tertiary amine dimethylaminobenzoic acid groups (biphenyl dimethacrylate). Camphorquinone is used as the photosensitizer, and the tertiary amine dimethylaminobenzoic acid groups (biphenyl dimethacrylate).

**Evaluation of Silver Uptake**

A 50 wt% ammoniacal silver nitrate solution was used as the tracer, following the silver-staining protocol of Tay et al. (2002). The rationale for using ammoniacal silver nitrate was based on the potential of the diamine silver ([Ag(NH₃)₂]⁺) ion complex to trace water-filled regions and/or hydrophilic, water-binding polymer domains within both hybrid layers and the overlying adhesive layers (Tay and Pashley, 2003). Each slab was coated with two layers of nail varnish applied 1 mm from the bonded interfaces. Before the slabs could become dehydrated, they were immediately immersed in the tracer solution for 24 hrs. The silver-stained slabs were rinsed and placed in photodeveloping solution for 8 hrs to remove excess water, and incubated at 55°C to accelerate aging. The other 10 slabs were wiped with lint-free gauze, briefly air-dried to remove excess water, and incubated at 55°C in 5 mL of oil (Dow Corning 200 Fluid, Dow Corning Corp., Midland, MI, USA). This served as the control group and provided a non-aqueous medium in which no additional water sorption could occur apart from the small amount that was initially present in the slabs during the period of aging and the sectioning process. The experimental specimens were examined at 24 hrs, 1, 3, 6, and 12 mos, while the control specimens were examined at 6 and 12 mos.

**Experiment Design**

An overall view of the resin-dentin interface after aging for 24 hrs, 1 mos, 3 mos, 6 mos, and 12 mos. Reticular silver deposits (pointers) that were initially identified within the bulk of hybrid layers were gradually reduced, and were replaced by the accumulation of similar deposits along the hybrid layer-adhesive interface. Water trees (open arrowheads) that began to form along this interface at 6 mos were clearly evident after 12 mos. There was also an increase in the size and density of the isolated silver grains (arrows) during the entire storage period. C, resin composite; FA, filled adhesive; T, dentinal tubule; U, undemineralized dentin.

**Evaluation of Silver Uptake**

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RESULTS

Two modes of nanoleakage expression could be recognized within resin-dentin interfaces: reticular and spotted types. Both of these patterns exhibited substantial changes when specimens were aged in artificial saliva, but to a much slower extent when specimens were aged in oil. In specimens that were aged in artificial saliva, the reticular type consisted originally of discontinuous islands of silver deposits that were randomly distributed within the bulk of the unstained hybrid layers (Fig. 1A). These incompletely resin-infiltrated zones (Fig. 1B) gradually reduced in their dimensions at 1 mo (Fig. 1C) until they became truly reticular in appearance by the end of 3 mos (Fig. 1D). While the reticular silver deposits within the hybrid layer continued to diminish with time, there was a gradual accumulation of similar silver deposits along the hybrid layer-adhesive interface (Fig. 1E), until they occupied almost the entire top half of the hybrid layer at 12 mos (open arrowheads, Fig. 1F). Water trees (i.e., water-filled channels; Tay and Pashley, 2003) that began to form along this interface at 6 mo (Fig. 1E) became clearly evident at 12 mos (Fig. 1F). There was also an increase in the size and density of the spotted type of nanoleakage (i.e., isolated silver grains) within the hybrid layers during the entire storage period.

High-magnification views of these specimens also revealed the existence of isolated silver grains within the adhesive layers of the resin-dentin interfaces. At 24 hrs, only very fine grains could be identified within the filled adhesive and hybrid layers (Fig. 2A). They increased in size and density at 1 mo (Fig. 2B). At 3 mos, additional rosettes of silver grains were formed around some of the original silver grains (Fig. 2C). Precursors of water trees that were created by the aggregation of the silver rosettes could be seen at 6 mos (Fig. 2D). Frank water trees were evident in the adhesive layers at 12 mos (Fig. 2E).

For specimens that were aged in oil for 6 mos (Fig. 3A), the original discontinuous islands of silver deposits within the hybrid layers were similar in dimension to those in the 24-hour artificial saliva specimens (Fig. 1B). However, a more extensive distribution of isolated silver grains could be identified. The bulk silver deposits within the hybrid layers were considerably diminished at 12 mos and appeared as truly reticular patterns (Fig. 3B). The dimensions of these reticular patterns (Fig. 3C) were comparable with those of specimens that were stored in artificial saliva after 1 mo (Fig. 1C). Fine, sparsely distributed isolated silver grains could also be observed in the adhesive layers of the 12-month mineral oil specimens (Fig. 3D). Features such as rosette formation and water trees that were identified from the experimental specimens were absent from the control specimens stored in oil.

Since we could not differentiate between the two modes of nanoleakage expression during image analyses, only the total percentage distributions of silver tracer within the hybrid layers are shown in Fig. 4. The 12-month artificial saliva group has a significantly higher silver tracer distribution than do the one-month artificial saliva group and the 12-month oil group (P < 0.05).

DISCUSSION

Since the two modes of nanoleakage expression were affected by aging of resin-dentin bonds, this led to a rejection of the null hypothesis. The changes observed provided a working model for future comparisons of commercially available three-step, two-step, and one-step dentin adhesives. Some of these changes were observed in both the experimental and control specimens, such as the initial reduction of the reticular silver tracer patterns within the bulk of the hybrid layer, and the increase in size and density of the isolated silver grains within the adhesive. However, these features were manifested much more slowly when the control specimens were aged in a non-aqueous medium. This may be attributed to restricted water uptake from the minimal amount of water that was initially trapped within
The transition from the original isolated silver grains to frank water trees in the adhesive resin matrices may be viewed as a series of events that is initiated by water sorption. Water that is retained within hydrophilic polymers via hydrogen bonding exits as a spectrum of intermediate states, ranging from strongly bound primary hydration spheres to less-ordered bonding exits as a spectrum of intermediate states, ranging isolated silver grains that were devoid of rosettes or water tree formation.

The specimens by the oil.

The transition from the original isolated silver grains to frank water trees in the adhesive resin matrices may be viewed as a series of events that is initiated by water sorption. Water that is retained within hydrophilic polymers via hydrogen bonding exits as a spectrum of intermediate states, ranging from strongly bound primary hydration spheres to less-ordered hydrated water associated in the form of secondary hydration shells, to free water that appears as water-filled channels (Zaikov et al., 1988). Depending on the state of water that exists, water movement in polymer membranes may begin as a slow Fickian diffusion-type mechanism through the entire matrix, and then become more rapid as convective transport routes develop through the isolated water-filled channels (Zaikov et al., 1988; Steward et al., 1995). Thus, the original isolated silver grains may represent sites where water molecules are structurally bound as hydration spheres to the polar and ionic functional groups of the hydrophilic adhesive. The rosettes of silver grains that were subsequently formed around the original silver grains (Fig. 2C) may represent the secondary hydration shells that, with time, may coalesce and form the water-filled channels (water trees) that is initially devoid of these water-conducting channels. This water must be slowly absorbed and accounts for the increased porosities observed in adhesive layers after in vivo aging (Sano et al., 1999; Takahashi et al., 2002). Unlike the original silver grains that were segregated from one another, unrestricted water movement within the water trees along the hybrid layer-adhesive interface probably permits a more rapid rate of resin leaching to occur and expedites hydrolytic degradation along these channels.

The significant increase in silver tracer that extended from the hybrid layer-adhesive interface into the hybrid layer in the 12-month experimental specimens supported the findings of Li et al. (2001) and may be interpreted as the morphological manifestation of hydrolytic degradation of resin-infused hybrid layers. Unlike the reticular silver patterns seen within the hybrid layers of the 24-hour experimental specimens that were the original sites of incomplete resin infiltration, the highly concentrated reticular pattern of silver did not appear until the isolated silver grains had increased in size and density, sometime between 6 and 12 mos. This is a reasonable expectation, since water sorption should precede hydrolytic degradation. Expansion of the resin within the hybrid layer, caused by water sorption, seems to have started in the lower half of the hybrid layer and slowly closed those porosities but opened up others closer to the top of the hybrid layer after 1 mo of aging in artificial saliva and at the top by 6 mos. A similar trend was also observed in specimens that were aged in oil, albeit to a much smaller extent. Such a phenomenon supports the absence of correlation between incompletely infiltrated hybrid layers and the decline in resin-dentin bond strengths over time (Okuda et al., 2001) seen in total-etch adhesives. Since the original sites of incomplete resin infiltration may not correspond to the sites of hydrolytic degradation, this finding complements those of Hashimoto et al. (2002), who reported that resins were gradually extracted from the hybrid layer-adhesive interface when exposed dentin specimens were aged in water for 12 mos. It is possible that, as resins continue to leach components via the water trees along this interface, endogenous matrix metalloproteinases such as MMP-2, -8, -9, and -20 (Birkedal-Hansen et al., 1993) are slowly released from the denuded...
demineralized dentin matrix, further contributing to the degradation of the hybrid layer in a way that is similar to caries progression (Tjäderhane et al., 1998; Sulkala et al., 2002). This hypothesis merits further investigation by aging exposed dentin in an aqueous medium that contains protease inhibitors.

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