

The evaluation of zinc and copper content in tooth enamel without any pathological changes – an in vitro study

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Objectives: The objectives of the study were to evaluate the content of copper and zinc in individual layers of tooth enamel and to analyze the relationships between the study minerals in individual layers of tooth enamel.

Patients and methods: Fifteen human permanent teeth were cut off every 150 µm alongside the labial surface. Acid biopsy of each layer was performed. The zinc content was determined using the air-acetylene flame method. The copper content was determined using the electro-thermal technique with argon.

Results: The mean zinc concentrations increased significantly starting from the outer enamel surface, with the maximum concentration in the 150–300 µm layer. The mean copper concentrations increased substantially from the outer enamel surface to a depth of 150 µm, and then a slight downward trend of this mineral levels was seen, down to a depth of 450 µm. Strong positive correlation was found between the zinc and copper concentrations at depths of 150–300, 450–600 and 600–750 µm.

Conclusion: The levels of zinc and copper in the outer enamel layers may have an effect on the increased content of unipolar minerals at deeper enamel layers. The content of the study elements determined may reflect the process of mineralization and maturation of enamel in the pre-eruption period.

Keywords: zinc, copper, enamel

Introduction

Enamel is the tissue covering the entire clinical crown of a tooth. Its spatial arrangement and mineralization make it the hardest tissue in the human body (4–5 in the Mohs' scale).¹ Enamel is a dead composition and has no ability to regenerate, repair and rebuild itself.^{1–4} Due to its unique structure, it serves as a protective barrier against chemical, thermal and biologic agents to dentin and pulp.^{5–9} An increasing number of studies suggest that the resistance of enamel to external agents depends on its chemical composition and structure which is formed in the process of odontogenesis.^{10,11}

Zinc and copper are potential components related to the formation of and changes within the enamel matrix. Zinc is one of the most potent inhibitors of serine proteases, including kallikrein 4.¹² Zinc is also contained in alkaline phosphatase and plays an important role in the activation of this enzyme. The majority of zinc is accumulated in teeth directly after their eruption, and protein binding is a mechanism which determines the zinc level. Moreover, it is a component of some metalloproteinases, including enamelysin and transcription factors Krox 25 and Krox 26.¹³ This mineral also interacts with hydroxyapatite through the absorption to the crystal surface and its

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incorporation in the crystal lattice. Low concentrations of this element modify or inhibit remineralization; however, they also significantly reduce enamel dissolution.¹⁴ The concentration of zinc in the ameloblast nucleus increases during the enamel formation and reaches the highest level in the early stage of enamel maturation.¹⁵

Copper has a significant impact on the acid solubility of enamel, which is a basic process in the development of dental caries and erosion.^{11,16} The dissolution of enamel is reduced in the presence of copper ions. The ability to precipitate a protective copper phosphate phase on the tooth surface decreases and inhibits demineralization through stabilization of the crystal lattice of enamel surface.¹⁶ Furthermore, copper exerts a cariostatic effect through inhibition of bacterial growth and bacterial metabolic enzymes.¹⁷

There is a metabolic relationship between copper and zinc. Proper functioning of the body is possible at a specific cation concentration ratio of these two minerals in the extracellular space.¹⁸ Zinc and copper exert antagonistic effects through the competitive mechanism involving competition for absorption between these bioelements. Predominant concentration of one of them results in the displacement of the second one, causing its deficiency in the body. Taking zinc doses that are much higher than a daily reference value over long periods may lead to copper absorption disorders. In addition, many other effects, which were initially attributed to excess copper in the body, are caused by copper deficiency induced by high doses of this metal. On the other hand, copper deficiency increases zinc toxicity. This relationship might apply to tooth enamel which is formed in the process of amelogenesis.¹⁹

Considering the fact that zinc and copper may influence the resistance of enamel to wear, the objectives of the paper were to evaluate copper and zinc content in individual layers of tooth enamel and to analyze the relationships between the study minerals in individual layers of tooth enamel.

Patients and methods

Study material

Fifteen fully developed human permanent teeth (central upper incisors) without any visible pathological changes were used for this study. The teeth were extracted due to mechanical damage in the area of alveolar process or changes in periodontium. They were obtained from donors between 18 and 21 years of age. They were prepared by strictly adhering to the requirements, in accordance with ISO/TS 11405:2015.²⁰ The teeth were frozen at -8°C , and then, the day before examination, they were placed in distilled water at 4°C in

sterile, securely closing 1.5 mL Safe-Lock tubes (Eppendorf-Netheler-Hinz, Hamburg, Germany). The tubes were marked successively with letters from A to O.

All teeth used in this research were obtained from the Bank of Teeth, University of Bern, School of Dental Medicine, Department of Preventive, Restorative and Pediatric Dentistry, Switzerland. All patients had provided written informed consent for the use of the extracted teeth for future research. The Local Ethical Committee of the Medical University of Bialystok, Poland reviewed the research protocol and granted exemption due to teeth derivation.

All methods were applied in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

Study design

Longitudinal cuts on the labial surface of the teeth studied

Each of the teeth studied was placed fixedly in the Microm HM 355 S instrument (Microm International GmbH) equipped with a cutting knife made of very hard tungsten carbide WC. The cutting was started at the point of contact of the knife with the studied tooth surface. Due to the high hardness of enamel, the dental tissue was cut at a speed of 1 mm/s. The microtome allows cutting with a thickness of 0.5–150 μm and at a speed of 0–430 mm/s. Tooth enamel was cut off every 150 μm alongside the labial surface to obtain the material from seven successive layers for further testing. The central part of each cut was located in the middle part of the labial surface where the study tooth equator ran. The cutting plane and the distance between successive cuts were determined on the basis of the course and distance between Retzius lines, and the daily amount of deposited enamel was averaged.²¹

Acid biopsy

The first acid biopsy was performed on the labial surfaces of the teeth studied before they were placed in the Microm HM 355 S instrument and the first cuts were made.

The material obtained after cutting each enamel layer out was placed on a sterile plate (microscopic cover glass; Menzel, Bielefeld, Germany). Four Whatmann filter paper circles, of diameter 2 mm, containing no chemical elements were placed on the surface of each enamel specimen obtained. The circles were saturated with 0.1 mL of perchloric acid standard solution (HClO_4) 0.1 mol/L manufactured by Chempur (Piekary Śląskie, Poland). The volume of perchloric acid needed for the study was measured out with a micropipette (Eppendorf Varipette 4710; Eppendorf-Netheler-Hinz)

with a plastic exchangeable tip from the same manufacturer. The enamel specimens were digested for 60 seconds with acid applied perpendicularly to the study specimen, directly on paper circles.

All obtained biopsy specimens were put into sterile, securely closing, plastic, 1.5 mL Safe-Lock tubes (Eppendorf-Netheler-Hinz). Apart from marking with a letter from A to O (designation of the study tooth), each tube was assigned a successive number corresponding to the depth of the study layer: 00 – for a specimen collected from the labial surface before the cuts were made, 0 – (0–150 μm), 1 – (150–300 μm), 2 – (300–450 μm), 3 – (450–600 μm), 4 – (600–750 μm), 5 – (750–900 μm) and 6 – (900–1050 μm). The enamel cuts and acid biopsies were performed at the Department of Materials and Biomedical Engineering of the University of Technology.

Specimen mineralization

The specimens were submitted to the Department of Biochemical Diagnostics. Paper circles were shortly subjected to mineralization in 1.5 mL concentrated HNO_3 solution and 0.5 mL ultrapure water. The mineralization was performed in the Uniclever II microwave mineralizer (Plazmatronika, Wrocław, Poland).

Atomic absorption spectrometry

The zinc and copper content was determined using the Z-5000 polarized Zeeman atomic absorption spectrophotometer (Hitachi Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). The concentrations of both elements were determined on the basis of the calibration curve determined by the instrument for a particular element and in working conditions recommended by the instrument manufacturer. All the results are the mean value from three measurements. The precision of the assay is expressed by relative SD (% RSD), which was $<6\%$ for every tested sample. The zinc content was determined using the flame method with an air–acetylene flame. Working calibration curve was made using measurements of working standard solutions (0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 mg/L of zinc) prepared by dilution of standard for atomic spectrometry (zinc concentration 1,000 mg/L; Sigma-Aldrich). Single-element hollow-cathode lamp for zinc, standard atomizer and fuel flow 2 L/min were used. The copper content was determined using the electrothermal method with argon. Single-element hollow-cathode lamp for copper, cuvette type-tube A and gas flow 30 mL/min were used. Working calibration curve was made using measurements of working standard solutions 10.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$, 15.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$, and 20.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$ of copper, made by dilution of

standard for atomic spectrometry (copper concentration 1,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$; Sigma-Aldrich).

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis of the study variables was performed. All parameters analyzed were determined to be normally distributed. In the case of quantitative attributes, the measures of central tendency and variability were calculated (ie, arithmetic mean and SD). The data for the studied parameters were compared between the groups using the Student's one-tailed t -test for unequal variances. The strengths of the relationships between the pairs of measurable parameters were determined using Pearson's correlation coefficient, and its significance was assessed using Student's t -test. Differences and relationships were considered to be statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. Statistical analysis of the results obtained was performed using Statistica, v. 10.0.PL.

Results

Evaluation of zinc (Zn) content in successive enamel layers of the teeth studied

The highest mean zinc concentration (89.33024 $\mu\text{g/L}$) was obtained in a layer between 150 and 300 μm (SD 55.74761). The lowest mean zinc concentration (36.67324 $\mu\text{g/L}$) was found on the outer enamel surface of the teeth studied (SD 12.34276). The minimum concentration of this mineral (20.12321 $\mu\text{g/L}$) was recorded at a depth of 0–150 μm .

The mean zinc concentrations increased significantly starting from the outer enamel surface, with the maximum concentration obtained in the 150–300 μm layer. Then, a gradual decrease in mean concentrations of this element was seen at a depth between 300 and 900 μm . The mean concentrations of this mineral increased again to a value of 72.2125 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (SD 52.24011) at a depth between 900 and 1050 μm . A graphical presentation of zinc distribution at the individual enamel depths is shown in Figure 1.

The relationships between the zinc levels in individual enamel layers taking into consideration the Pearson's linear correlation coefficient and the significance level (p) for a particular correlation are presented in Table 1. Statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) strong positive correlation between the zinc levels was found at the following depths: 0–150 and 450–600 μm (Zn0–Zn3); 150–300 and 300–450 μm (Zn1–Zn2); 150–300 and 450–600 μm (Zn1–Zn3); 150–300 and 600–750 μm (Zn1–Zn4); 450–600 and 600–750 μm (Zn3–Zn4); 450–600 and 750–900 μm (Zn3–Zn5); 600–750 and 750–900 μm (Zn4–Zn5) and 600–750 and 900–1050 μm (Zn4–Zn6).

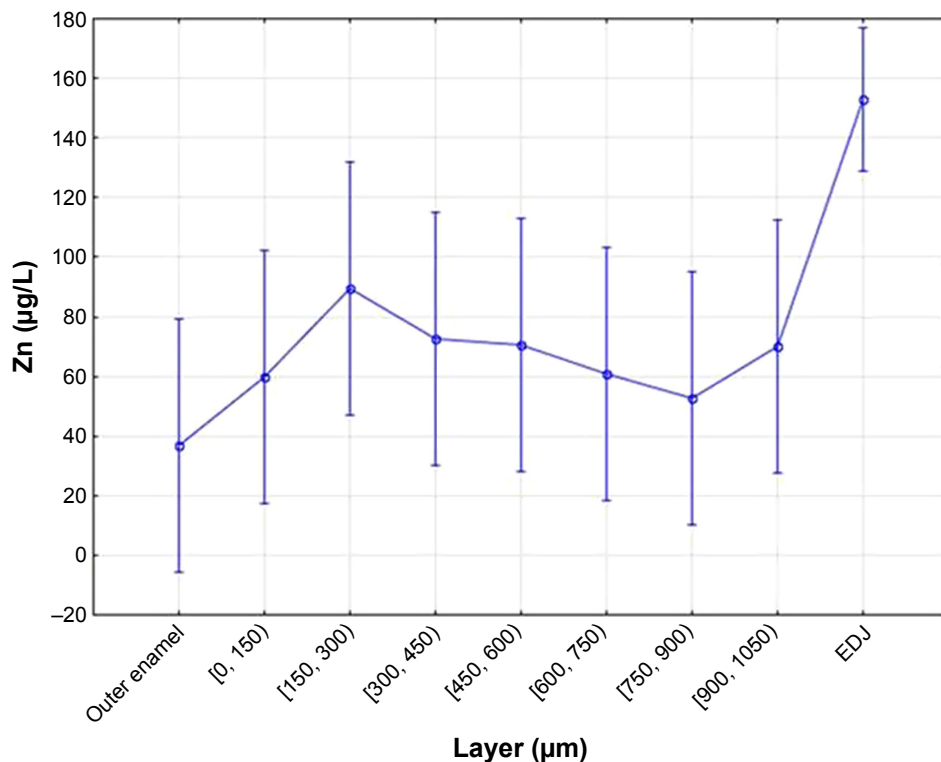


Figure 1 Zinc content distribution in individual enamel layers (00-outer layer, 0- [0, 150) µm, 1- [150, 300) µm, 2- [300, 450) µm, 3- [450, 600) µm, 4- [600, 750) µm, 5- [750, 900) µm, 6- [900, 1050) µm, and EDJ).
Abbreviation: EDJ, enamel-dentin junction.

Evaluation of copper (Cu) content in successive enamel layers of the teeth studied

The highest mean copper concentration (20.98211 µg/L) was obtained at a depth of 450–600 µm (SD 12.20001). The maximum concentration of this mineral (58.72213 µg/L) was noted at the same depth. The lowest mean copper concentration (10.42267 µg/L) was found on the outer enamel surface of the teeth studied (SD 5.53966), where the minimum concentration of this element (4.13032 µg/L) was noted as well.

The mean copper concentrations increased significantly starting from the outer enamel surface to a depth of 150 µm,

and then a slight downward trend was seen in this mineral level, down to a depth of 450 µm. The mean copper concentration increased again at a depth between 450 and 600 µm, and the maximum mean value was obtained in this layer. A gradual decrease in the content of this mineral was observed at a depth between 600 and 1050 µm. A graphical presentation of copper distribution at particular enamel depths is shown in Figure 2.

The relationships between the copper levels in individual enamel layers taking into consideration the Pearson’s linear correlation coefficient and the significance level (*p*) for a particular correlation are presented in Table 2. Statistically significant (*p*<0.05) strong positive correlation between the copper levels was found at the following depths: 0–150 and 600–750 µm (Cu0–Cu4); 0–150 and 900–1050 µm (Cu0–Cu6); –600–750 and 750–900 µm (Cu4–Cu5) and 600–750 and 900–1050 µm (Cu4–Cu6).

Table 1 Relationships between the Zn levels in particular enamel layers

Zn	Pearson’s linear correlation coefficient	<i>p</i> -value
Zn0–Zn3	0.5879	0.021
Zn1–Zn2	0.5502	0.034
Zn1–Zn3	0.5948	0.019
Zn1–Zn4	0.638	0.01
Zn3–Zn4	0.5722	0.026
Zn3–Zn5	0.5274	0.043
Zn4–Zn5	0.5394	0.038
Zn4–Zn6	0.6072	0.016

Analysis of relationships between the Zn content and Cu content in individual enamel layers of the teeth studied

The relationships between the copper content and zinc content in particular enamel layers taking into consideration the Pearson’s linear correlation coefficient and the significance level (*p*) for a particular correlation are presented in Table 3.

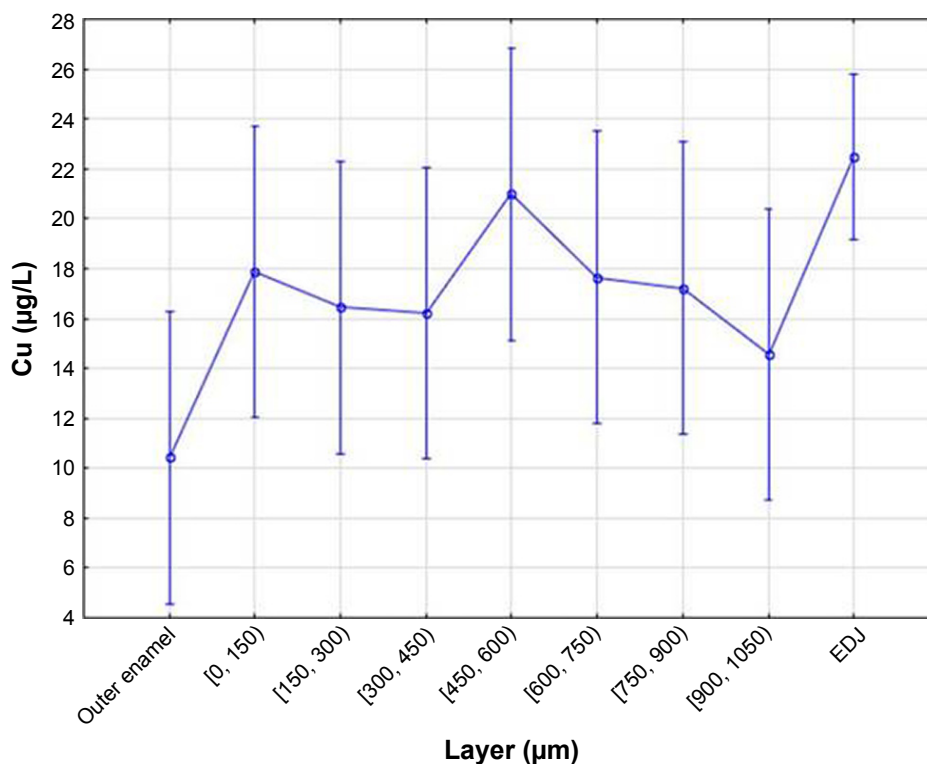


Figure 2 Copper content distribution in particular enamel layers (00-outer layer, 0- [0, 150) µm, 1- [150, 300) µm, 2- [300, 450) µm, 3- [450, 600) µm, 4- [600, 750) µm, 5- [750, 900) µm, 6- [900, 1050) µm, and EDJ).
Abbreviation: EDJ, enamel-dentin junction.

Statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) strong positive correlation between the zinc and copper concentrations was found at the following depths: 150–300 µm (Zn1–Cu1); 450–600 µm (Zn3–Cu3) and 600–750 µm (Zn4–Cu4).

Discussion

A detailed understanding of the development of tooth structure and its mineral composition plays an important role in the evaluation of enamel mineralization disorders, because information about the metabolic and physiological processes occurring during ontogenetic development is contained in the structure of this tissue.²² The absence of some minerals in the tooth tissue may both affect the content of other minerals and result in a greater tooth vulnerability to dental caries and other pathological agents.²³ Marked differences in the chemical composition within different areas of the

same tooth may also occur depending on the distance to the tooth surface. Therefore, conducting studies that evaluate the content of zinc and copper at different enamel depths seems to be justified.

A decision was taken to evaluate the levels of zinc and copper as they are directly related to the formation of and changes within the enamel matrix. Human teeth that are free from pathological processes and stored in conditions allowing for the evaluation and analysis of enamel mineral composition have been used in in vitro studies.²⁰ The use of acid biopsy technique enables to obtain reliable results. However, it should be kept in mind that the content of a particular mineral in a biopsy specimen may indicate a low enamel vulnerability to dissolution under the influence of acid applied, or the actual mineral content in the enamel.²⁴

Literature data demonstrate that the zinc concentration within the entire enamel is around 115 µg/g, while it is around

Table 2 Relationships between the Cu levels in particular enamel layers

Cu	Pearson's linear correlation coefficient	p-value
Cu0–Cu4	0.05742	0.025
Cu0–Cu6	0.5262	0.044
Cu4–Cu5	0.08582	0.00
Cu4–Cu6	0.6648	0.007

Table 3 Relationships between the Zn and Cu levels in particular enamel layers

Zn/Cu	Pearson's linear correlation coefficient	p-value
Zn1–Cu1	0.6019	0.018
Zn3–Cu3	0.5255	0.044
Zn4–Cu4	0.6615	0.007

1,000 µg/L in the superficial layers of enamel.²⁵ Other studies have shown that the zinc content on the surface of tooth enamel free from pathological changes is 0.08 mg/L.¹¹ In this paper, a mean zinc concentration of 36.67021 µg/L was noted on the enamel surface of the teeth studied, while the mean concentration of this mineral for the entire enamel was 64.0852 µg/L. There are reports showing that the zinc enamel content decreases over the years. A zinc enamel content of 503.31 mg/kg was observed in the group of 20-year olds, and only 211.67 mg/kg was found in the group of 70-year olds. Changing zinc levels may be related to its intense participation in the mineralization processes of particular enamel layers, which decrease with age. Studies demonstrating that the concentration of zinc in the ameloblast nucleus increases during enamel formation and achieves the highest level in the early stage of enamel maturation have also been reviewed.¹⁵

The analysis carried out showed that with increasing zinc content at a depth between 0 and 150 µm (20.12321 µg/L), the zinc content at a depth of 450–600 µm (70.67024 µg/L) increased. The same relationship was found at depths of 150–300 µm (89.33221 µg/L) and 300–750, 450–600 and 600–900 µm, as well as 600–750 µm (60.67342 µg/L) and 750–1050 µm. In view of the above, it may be assumed that if the zinc level is established in the enamel development stage, then the content of this element in layers that undergo mineralization first affects its content in deeper layers.

According to the available literature data, the copper content of the enamel is 2–6 µg/g.¹⁷ There are also reports that the mean copper concentration on the enamel surface free from pathological changes is 36.67 µg/L.¹¹ However, the tests carried out as part of the paper showed that the lowest copper content (10.42267 µg/L) was found on the enamel surface of the teeth studied, while the highest content (20.98211 µg/L) was found at a depth of 450–600 µm. The mean copper content for the entire enamel was 16.4182 µg/L. It was substantiated in the paper that with increasing copper content at a depth of 0–150 µm (17.87221 µg/L), the copper concentrations at depths of 600–750 µm (17.64533 µg/L) and 900–1050 µm (14.55133 µg/L) increased. The same relationship was observed between the copper concentrations at depths of 600–750 and 750–1050 µm. Therefore, the copper content in layers that undergo mineralization first is likely to affect its content in deeper layers.

The metabolic relationship between zinc and copper has been documented. Studies by Sierpińska et al showed higher zinc content (0.14 mg/L) and lower copper content (22.03 µg/L) on the surface of teeth with pathological wear

compared to the teeth free from visible pathological changes. This disproportion was even more marked in people with nearly all teeth featuring advanced wear. A significant difference in zinc and copper content depending on the degree of tooth wear was observed as well.¹¹ It suggests that a higher degree of tooth wear is closely related to a higher zinc content and lower copper content in the enamel. In view of the antagonistic effects of these minerals, it should be expected that there is a correlation between an increase in copper content and a decrease in zinc content.²⁴ However, this hypothesis has not been confirmed in the conducted study. It was found that with increasing zinc content, the copper content increased at depths of 150–300 and 450–750 µm. Since the teeth with pathological changes (pathological wear) showed considerable differences in the zinc and copper content as compared to healthy teeth, it may be assumed that concentrations in the teeth free from pathological changes that were determined in the study carried out indicate normal enamel mineralization process in the pre-eruption period.

Environmental exposure to zinc and copper seems to be important. The highest zinc concentration observed at a depth of 150–300 µm may be related to its presence in the environment. The composition and properties of the outermost enamel layer coming into contact with the saliva are likely to be modified by the contact activity of copper ions during the post-eruptive maturation of enamel and later on.²⁶ Taking into consideration the mechanism of action of copper ions and their influence on enamel, this effect is certainly desirable. There are studies showing that 1.25 mmol/L copper ions reduce the solubility of human enamel by 40% in vitro.²⁷ Brookes et al found that 10 mmol/L copper ions inhibit phosphate loss from the enamel surface by 60%–70%, and mineral dissolution is reduced by 50% at the copper ion concentration of 2.5 mmol/L.¹⁶ Studies by Pereira et al suggest that a combination of certain metallic ions, including copper and zinc ions, reduces the erosive potential of some soft drinks. The addition of copper ions at the concentration of 15–30 mmol/L to Sprite Zero™ decreases the enamel erosive potential by 22%–23%.²⁷ Copper and fluorine ions exhibit synergistic effects. In such combination, fluoride prevents the inhibitory effect of copper ions in remineralization and, at the same time, reduces demineralization to a greater extent than if acted alone.¹⁷ It appears that if you want to influence the copper content in the enamel and boost the resistance of this tissue, appropriate amounts of copper may be administered to pregnant women, already at an early stage of enamel mineralization during fetal development, and to children, when further tooth enamel mineralization stages occur.

Both zinc and copper take part in many biochemical processes.²³ As far as enamel is concerned, an excess of certain metal ions, including zinc and copper ions, may reduce the activity of some proteolytic enzymes and disturb amelogenesis. Some enzymes involved in the metabolism of extracellular components of the enamel matrix; for example, procollagen N-proteinase, may be inactivated by 50% by copper at a concentration of 14–40 μM ; galactosylhydroxylsyl glucosyltransferase is inactivated both by zinc and copper at a concentration of 50–100 μM and gelatinases A and B are inactivated at zinc and copper concentrations of around 100 μM .²⁸

Zinc and copper have the ability to form stable complexes with proteins owing to so-called “zinc fingers” and take part in enzyme activation or inhibition. Zinc contained in enamel is one of the most potent inhibitors of kallikrein 4.^{12,29,30} Furthermore, zinc is also a component of certain metalloproteinases, including enamelysin which has the ability to bind two zinc and two calcium ions.³¹ Therefore, it may be assumed that the activities of both matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-20 and kallikrein (KLK)-4 are affected considerably by an increase in zinc level. That is why, the increased zinc levels in some enamel layers in teeth free from any visible pathological changes may be related to the high activity of enamelysin. Prajapati et al found that the absence of MMP-20 affects the general morphology and structure of hydroxyapatite crystals.³² MMP-20 is also essential for creating a strong, normal dentino–enamel junction.³³ Enamel formed without the participation of MMP-20 is hypoplastic, thin and has an abnormal prismatic structure. It has also been found that the stabilization of amorphous calcium phosphate and inhibition of its transformation into hydroxyapatite crystals occur in MMP-20 null enamel.^{32–36} The processing of amelogenin by MMP-20 is of key importance for the full enamel mineralization.^{32,37} Since KLK-4 and MMP-20 are interdependent and zinc is a KLK-4 inhibitor, the lack of activity of KLK-4 inactivated by zinc excess may affect an increased MMP-20 content and extend its activity.³⁸ The lack of sufficient KLK-4 activity is associated with abnormal enamel mineralization. It would explain the relationship between the zinc content and a decreased or increased resistance of a particular enamel layer to pathological agents, since improper kallikrein 4 activity is related to abnormal enamel maturation and its reduced calcification. The studies have shown that enamel has normal spatial arrangement in the presence of kallikrein 4; however, its mineralization decreases with increasing depth.²⁹

When analyzing the above information, a conclusion may be drawn that differences in the mineralization levels of

particular enamel layers without any pathological changes are related to the zinc level at a particular depth, which depends on the copper level at the same time. The appropriate content of these minerals may determine whether the normal enamel undergoes the destructive effects of detrimental environment factors or not. The influence of genetic factors on this process is excluded, as deletions of AMELX and MMP-20 result in the formation of enamel with a porous surface which lacks a prismatic structure.³⁸

Conclusion

- The lowest zinc and copper levels are found on the enamel surface of the teeth studied.
- The zinc and copper levels in the outer enamel layers result in increased content of unipolar minerals at deeper enamel layers.
- The content of the study elements determined may reflect the process of mineralization and maturation of enamel in the pre-eruption period.

Author contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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