

# Electrophoretic characterization of soluble proteins from dental tissues (polyphyodonts and diphyodonts species)

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The developmental processes related to odontogenesis are similar in all vertebrates and they occur during embryogenesis. The dental papilla can exercise a directive morphogenetic role on epithelia of different phylogenetic origin. In our laboratory we have previously shown that cultured heterologous tissue recombinations between adult lizards dental papillae and quail epithelia were capable of producing odontogenesis and amelogenesis. Employing sodium dodecylsulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) according to Laemmli ('70, Nature, 227:680-685.) and two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (2-D PAGE) (O'Farrell, '75, J. Biol. Chem., 250:4007-4021.), we have examined the distribution of soluble proteins with respect to isoelectric point and molecular weight of dental papillae isolated from tooth germs at bell stage of adult lizard *Liolaemus tenuis* (polyphyodont species) and dog fetuses *Canis familiaris* (diphyodont species). A comparison was also made with