

Article



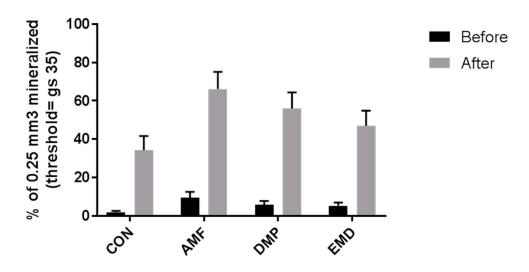
## **Remineralization of Artificial Dentin Caries Using Dentin and Enamel Matrix Proteins**

Katja Bächli<sup>1</sup>, Patrick R. Schmidlin<sup>1,\*</sup>, Florian Wegehaupt<sup>1</sup>, Frank Paqué<sup>1</sup>, Liza Ramenzoni<sup>1</sup> and Sander Botter<sup>2</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Clinic of Preventive Dentistry, Periodontology and Cariology, Center of Dental Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich 8032, Switzerland; katja.zobrist@hotmail.com (K.B.); florian.wegehaupt@zzm.uzh.ch (F.W.); frank.paque@zzm.uzh.ch (F.P.); liza.ramenzoni@zzm.uzh.ch (L.R.)
- <sup>2</sup> Balgrist Campus AG, Zürich 8008, Switzerland; sander.botter@balgristcampus.ch
- \* Correspondence: patrick.schmidlin@zzm.uzh.ch; Tel.: +41-(0)44-634-32-84

Received: 11 June 2019; Accepted: 29 June 2019; Published: 1 July 2019

## **Supplementary Materials:**



**Figure S1.** Quantification of the amount of mineral within "region 1" following global thresholding before and after treatment. Only voxels with a minimum grey scale of 35 (out of maximum 255) were counted and results were expressed as the percentage of region 1 (0.25 mm<sup>3</sup>) filled with such voxels. CON = control; AMF; amine fluoride; DMP = dentin matrix proteins; EMD = enamel-matrix derivatives, shown are averages +/– SEM.



© 2019 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).