

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.26.004

微弧氧化后锆铜铝银非晶合金的细胞相容性研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨微弧氧化(micro-arc oxidation, MAO)后的 Zr46(Cu4.5/5.5Ag1/5.5)46Al8(at%)(本文简称 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金)的细胞相容性。**方法:**按照国家标准制备 300 V、350 V 和 400 V 电压 MAO 处理的 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金、铸态 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金以及 Ti6Al4V 合金试件的浸提液用于培养 L929 细胞,阴性组的 L929 细胞用含 10 %小牛血清的 DMEM 溶液培养,阳性组的 L929 细胞用含 64 g/L 苯酚和 10 %小牛血清的 DMEM 溶液培养,通过四唑盐(MTT)比色法分析试件的细胞相容性。**结果:**MAO 处理的 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金细胞毒性评级为 0,其浸提液中的 L929 细胞状态良好,细胞增殖曲线呈上升趋势,三个 MAO 组的吸光度值高于铸态 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金组、Ti6Al4V 合金组和阳性对照组($P<0.05$),但与阴性对照组无明显差别($P>0.05$)。**结论:**MAO 提高了 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金表面的细胞相容性。

关键词:微弧氧化;锆基非晶合金;细胞相容性;四唑盐

中图分类号:R783.1;R318.08 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)26-5017-05

The Cytocompatibility Study of Zr-Cu-Al-Ag Alloy Coated by Micro-arc Oxidation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the cytocompatibility of Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy coated by micro-arc oxidation. **Methods:** Components of Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy coated by micro-arc oxidation in three different voltages of 300 V, 350 V and 400 V, Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy as cast condition and Ti6Al4V alloy were made for the test. The water extracted from the components were obtained according to national standard. The L929 cells were cultivated in vitro in the extracts of these components separately. The L929 cells, cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium supplemented with 10 % fetal calf serum, served as the negative control group. And cells, cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium supplemented with 10 % fetal calf serum and 64 g/L phenol, served as the positive control group. The cytocompatibility of these components were evaluated by MTT colorimetric. **Results:** The cytotoxicity of Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy coated by micro-arc oxidation is 0 grade. Microscopy showed that the morphology of L929 cells, cultured in the extracts of Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy coated by micro-arc oxidation were normal. There were no significant differences between micro-arc oxidation and negative control groups. The cell multiplication curves of micro-arc oxidation and negative control groups were nearly overlapping and in the linearity increasing trend. The OD in micro-arc oxidation groups had no significant differences with negative control group ($P>0.05$), but were higher than that of Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy as cast condition, Ti6Al4V alloy and positive control groups ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The cytocompatibility of Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy has been improved by micro-arc oxidation technique.

Key words: Micro-arc oxidation; Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy; Cytocompatibility; MTT

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R783.1; R318.08 **Documents code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)26-5017-05

前言

非晶合金作为新型医用生物材料具备良好的机械性能以及优秀的生物相容性,在人工关节、股骨头支撑体以牙科种植体领域有巨大的应用潜力^[1-3]。Zr 基非晶合金属于一种非晶合

金,具有玻璃形成能力强^[4]、与人体骨组织更一致的弹性模量和弹性极限^[5]、生物相容性好^[6]等优点。然而,目前所开发的非晶合金均是生物惰性材料^[7]植入生物体内后与组织的结合力低,容易松动、脱落,须进行适当的表面改性,以满足植入体的长期应用条件^[8,9]。微弧氧化(micro-arc oxidation, MAO)技术^[10-13]非常适

* 基金项目:黑龙江省教育厅科研基金项目(12531322)

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(收稿日期:2017-02-27 接受日期:2017-03-20)

合处理这种非晶合金,使用该方法处理后的材料,表面会生成一层生物活性涂层^[14],可以增强细胞附着力^[15],提高材料的耐腐蚀性能,减少金属离子析出,降低对机体的影响^[16,17],同时材料本身的机械性能不受影响。本研究拟通过 MTT 试验^[18-20]对比医用 Ti6Al4V 合金,研究 MAO 处理后 Zr 基非晶合金的细胞相容性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

300 V、350 V、400 V MAO 处理的 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金由哈尔滨工业大学材料科学与工程学院制备,电解液成分为 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2:\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4:\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3:\text{EDTA}=9:8:8:1$;L929 细胞系(中国科学院细胞库);铸态 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金和 Ti6Al4V 合金(哈尔滨工业大学材料科学与工程学院);DMEM 培养液(Gibco,美国);小牛血清(杭州四季青);胰蛋白酶、MTT 试剂及二甲亚砜(DMSO)(Sigma,美国);磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)(福州迈新生物技术开发公司);96 孔培养板(Costar,美国);医用净化工作台(苏州净化仪器工作厂);电热恒温水浴锅(上海一恒仪器厂);倒置显微镜(Nikon,日本);恒温培养箱(Heraeus,德国)公司;酶标仪(Bio Rad,美国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 浸提液制备 经 300 V、350 V、400 V MAO 处理后的 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金、铸态 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金以及 Ti6Al4V 合金,每种试样 6 个,规格为 $1\text{ mm}\times 10\text{ mm}\times 10\text{ mm}$ 。对所有试样依次用丙酮和酒精进行超声清洗 5 min,去离子水冲洗 2-3 次,高温高压(33 MPa、121 ℃)灭菌后,按照材料表面

积(cm^2)与培养液(mL)3:1 的比例加入 10 %小牛血清的 DMEM 培养液^[10],恒温培养箱内培养 72 h,培养箱条件为 37 ℃、5 % CO_2 、95 %相对湿度。4 ℃密封备用。

1.2.2 细胞培养 L929 细胞复苏,传代 48 h,0.25 %胰蛋白酶消化,制成细胞悬液,调整细胞密度为 $5\times 10^4/\text{mL}$,注入 96 孔培养板,每孔 100 μL ,接种 7×6 个孔,共接种 3 块相同的培养板,37 ℃、5 % CO_2 、95 %相对湿度的细胞培养箱中培养。

1.2.3 实验分组 培养 24 h 使细胞贴壁后,移液器小心吸去上清液,每板均分别加入五种合金的浸提液作为实验组,加入 10 %小牛血清的 DMEM 溶液作为阴性对照组,加入含 64 g/L 苯酚、10 %小牛血清的 DMEM 溶液作为阳性对照组。每组 6 个孔,每孔 200 μL 溶液。继续培养。

1.2.4 MTT 检测 观察点为浸提液加入后的一天,三天,五天,每个观察点取出一块培养板,倒置显微镜观察后,加入 MTT 染色液(20 $\mu\text{L}/\text{孔}$),继续培养 4 h。移液器小心吸去孔内溶液,PBS 溶液洗涤 1~2 次,加入 DMSO(150 $\mu\text{L}/\text{孔}$),振荡器振荡 10 min,使结晶物充分溶解,用酶标仪在波长 490 nm 下测定并记录吸光度(OD)值。

细胞相对增值率按照下式计算:

$$\text{RGR}=\text{OD}_{\text{test}}/\text{OD}_{\text{negative}}\times 100\%$$

OD_{test} = 实验组吸光度;

$\text{OD}_{\text{negative}}$ = 阴性对照组吸光度。

根据得出的 OD 值,绘制细胞增殖曲线,计算细胞相对增殖率,并按 6 级毒性分级法评定材料的细胞毒性程度,0-1 级为合格,符合生物医学材料的要求;2 级结合细胞形态分析是否合格;3-5 级为不合格。细胞毒性评价标准见表 1。

表 1 细胞毒性评价标准

Table 1 Standard for cytotoxicity evaluation

RGR(%)	≥ 100	75-99	50-74	25-49	1-24	0
Cytotoxicity Grade	0	1	2	3	4	5

1.3 统计学分析

统计学分析采用 SPSS19.0 进行,用 t 检验比较各组数据均值间的差异,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 细胞形态

使用倒置显微镜观察结果显示:各实验组中 L929 细胞状态良好,形态正常,胞内结构清晰,细胞数量随时间延长而增加,略好于铸态组和 $\text{Ti}_6\text{Al}_4\text{V}$ 组,但与阴性对照组差异不明显;阳性对照组细胞生长状态差,多为圆形漂浮的死亡细胞。培养 5 天时各组中 L929 细胞的形态见图 1。

2.2 细胞增殖曲线

三个 MAO 组高于铸态 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金组、 $\text{Ti}_6\text{Al}_4\text{V}$ 合金组和阳性对照组 ($P<0.05$),但与阴性对照组无明显差别 ($P>0.05$)。MAO 组的三条曲线呈明显上升趋势,与阴性对照组的曲线无明显差别,阳性对照组的曲线为下降状态。细胞增殖曲线见图 2,各组的 OD 值见表 2。

2.3 细胞毒性评级

三个 MAO 组的细胞毒性评价结果合格,均为 0 级。各组的 RGR 值及细胞毒性见表 3。

3 讨论

在已有的生物医学材料中, $\text{Ti}_6\text{Al}_4\text{V}$ 合金的应用最为广泛,但其弹性模量与人体骨不匹配,容易引起骨吸收,且有研究表明 V 离子的析出会导致机体过敏^[21],因而寻找一种更加优秀的新型材料一直是生物医学界研究的热点。Zr 基非晶合金的弹性模量更接近人体骨,还具有强度高、耐摩擦性、耐腐蚀性十分优异等优点,有成为这种新型材料的潜力。本实验所采用的是 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金具有 Zr 基非晶合金优秀的理化性能和机械性能,且与 Zr-Cu-Ni-Al、Zr-Ti-Ni-Cu-Al、Ti-Zr-Ni-Cu-Be 以及 $\text{Ti}_6\text{Al}_4\text{V}$ 合金相比生物相容性更好,与纯 Ti 的相当^[22]。然而,该 Zr 基非晶合金的表面不具有生物活性,不能作为长期植入物应用。使用 MAO 技术对材料进行表面改性后,材料的力学性能不受影响,同时表面生物活性有所提高,并且生成的涂

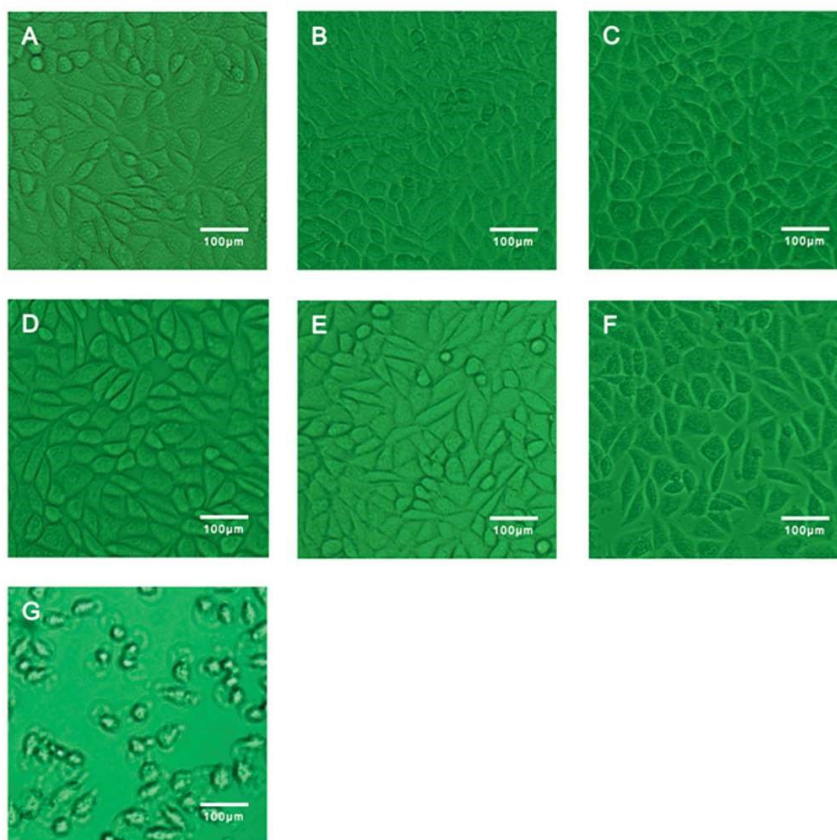


图 1 各组实验的 L929 细胞形态

Fig.1 The morphology of L929 cells in each group

Note:(A)Negative control,(B)300 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy,(C)350 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy,(D)400 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy,(E)Cast Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy, (F)Ti₆Al₄V alloy, (G)Positive control.

表 2 各组实验的吸光度值($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=6)Table 2 OD of each group($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=6)

Groups	1 d	3 d	5 d
Negative Control	0.2996 $\pm$ 0.0203	0.6644 $\pm$ 0.0185	1.2015 $\pm$ 0.0350
300 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy	0.3162 $\pm$ 0.0134	0.6993 $\pm$ 0.0153	1.2480 $\pm$ 0.0142
350 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy	0.3186 $\pm$ 0.0124	0.7011 $\pm$ 0.0172	1.2620 $\pm$ 0.0280
400 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy	0.3095 $\pm$ 0.0060	0.6965 $\pm$ 0.0191	1.2558 $\pm$.0.0297
Cast Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy	0.2891 $\pm$ 0.0114	0.6385 $\pm$ 0.0162	1.1497 $\pm$ 0.0154
Ti ₆ Al ₄ V alloy	0.2860 $\pm$ 0.0130	0.6437 $\pm$ 0.0294	1.1205 $\pm$ 0.0337
Positive Control	0.1954 $\pm$ 0.0134	0.0340 $\pm$ 0.0121	0.0181 $\pm$ 0.0083

层具有粗糙多孔的表面形貌,能够增加植入体与机体的机械锁合,改善植入体与机体之间表面的血液循环,还可以改变种植体表面的应力分布,降低最大应力值,缩短植入后的愈合时间^[23]。因此,本实验充分利用 MAO 技术的优点,将该技术应用于 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金的表面改性,在保留其优良的力学性能的同时,希望能够提高它的生物相容性。

通过细胞毒性实验从细胞水平评价 MAO 处理的 Zr 基非晶合金的生物相容性具有方便、迅速、灵敏、研究周期短、重复性好、能定量分析、不受动物体内复杂环境变化等因素的影响等诸多优点。线粒体作为重要的细胞器,为细胞的生命活动提供能量,线粒体数目的多少与细胞生命活动是否旺盛密切相

关。活细胞线粒体中的琥珀酸脱氢酶能够与 MTT 反应生成一种蓝紫色物质,这种物质不溶于水但能溶于有机溶剂 DMSO,MTT 细胞毒性实验正是通过测定 DMSO 中这种蓝紫色物质的吸光度值,来间接反映材料的细胞毒性^[24]。本试验中,三个 MAO 组的吸光度值高于铸态组以及 Ti₆Al₄V 组,说明 MAO 生成的涂层能够降低 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金的细胞毒性,并且细胞毒性比 Ti₆Al₄V 合金更小。此外,三个 MAO 组的细胞毒性级均为 0 级,可认为 MAO 处理的 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金不具有细胞毒性。可能的原因有两点:① MAO 形成的涂层具有双层结构,表层疏松多孔,内层致密并与基体紧密连接,致密的内层可以有效隔离基体和浸提液的接触,提高基体的耐腐蚀性,减少

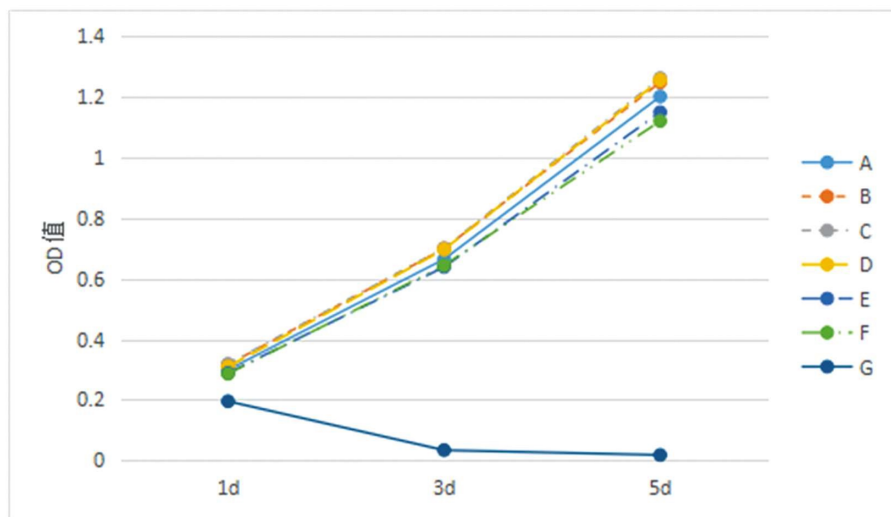


图 2 L929 细胞增殖曲线

Fig.2 Multiplication curve of L929 cells

Note:(A)Negative control,(B)300 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy,(C)350 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy,(D)400 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy,(E)Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy,(F)Ti6Al4V alloy,(G)Positive control.

表 3 各组的 RGR 值(%)及细胞毒性

Table 3 RGR (%) and toxicity level of each group

Groups	1 d		3 d		5 d	
	RGR	toxicity level	RGR	toxicity level	RGR	toxicity level
300 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy	105.5	0	105.3	0	103.9	0
350 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy	106.3	0	105.5	0	105.0	0
400 V MAO Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy	103.3	0	104.8	0	104.5	0
Cast Zr-Cu-Al-Ag alloy	96.5	1	96.1	1	95.7	1
Ti6Al4V alloy	95.5	1	96.9	1		1
Positive Control	65.2	2	5.1	4	1.5	4

基体析出到浸提液中的元素,降低材料的细胞毒性^[25-27]。在制备过程中,电解液中的元素会进入涂层^[28],通过配比合适的电解液,能够达到降低基体中的有害元素的目的。李兴照^[29]使用含 $K_2HPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$, $Ca(CH_3COO)_2$, Na_2SiO_3 , $EDTA \cdot 2Na$ 的电解液对 Ti_6Al_4V 进行 MAO 处理,发现生成的涂层中 Al 和 V 元素的量比 Ti_6Al_4V 合金中的降低了 60%,而 Ca 和 P 的含量大大增加,再通过调节电解液中各成分的含量,可以使生成的 Ca 和 P 元素比例达到接近羟基磷灰石的 Ca/P 比(1.67)。羟基磷灰石对于材料表面的生物活性具有非常重要的提高作用。柳正明^[30]使用 MTT 法研究了钛铌锆锡合金 MAO 后成骨细胞的增殖情况,结果显示 MAO 处理的钛铌锆锡组中,细胞的增殖活性要分别高于未处理的钛铌锆锡组和纯钛组。刘忠德^[31]对 Ti_6Al_4V 合金表面进行 MAO 改性后,通过 MTT 试验研究其细胞毒性,结果表明生成的涂层能够降低 V 和 Al 元素对机体的影响,降低细胞毒性。Liu^[32]使用 MTT 法对 $Ti_{35}Nb_2Ta_3Zr$ 合金进行表面处理,通过配备不同的电解液通过生成两种不同成分的涂层,采用 MTT 试验检测 MG63 的增殖活性,结果显示 MAO 处理后的两个 $Ti_{35}Nb_2Ta_3Zr$ 合金组的细胞增殖活性要高于未处理的 $Ti_{35}Nb_2Ta_3Zr$ 合金组。以上研究与本试验所得结果都一致,说明 MAO 对于改善基体的细胞相容性具有一定作用。

MAO 技术在生成涂层时,如果电压过低,能量不足以产生足够厚度的涂层,对于材料和浸提液的隔离不够,而电压过高时,产生的涂层粗糙程度增加,加大了浸提液和涂层的接触面积,从而有更多的离子析出到浸提液中^[33]。在本实验中,350 V MAO 组的 OD 值在第一天、第三天和第五天都略高于 300 V 和 400 V MAO 组,很可能是因为 350 V 电压下,生成的涂层既有足够的厚度,又有合适的粗糙度,导致了细胞毒性最小。

细胞增殖曲线能够反映出细胞数量随时间的变化趋势,从而反映出浸提液对细胞生长的作用。本研究结果显示:MAO 组的三条曲线呈明显上升趋势,与阴性对照组无明显差别,说明浸提液对细胞的抑制作用很小或没有。细胞的生长形态能够反映出生物材料是否具有细胞毒性,观察细胞的形态是反映细胞毒性最简便、直观的方法。本研究 L929 细胞铺满小孔底部,细胞状态良好,形态正常,胞内结构清晰,细胞数量随时间延长而增加,略好于铸态组和 Ti_6Al_4V 组,但与阴性对照组差异不明显,说明 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金在 MAO 处理后无明显细胞毒性,比未处理的 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金以及 Ti_6Al_4V 合金的毒性略小。

综合所述,MAO 处理后的 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金的细胞毒性评级为 0 级,较未经过 MAO 处理的 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合

金有所提高,再加上 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金本身具有优异的理化性能及机械性能,将来必定会成为新型医用材料的研究热点。但是本实验仅是从细胞水平对 MAO 处理的 Zr-Cu-Al-Ag 非晶合金生物相容性进行研究,仍然需要从分子水平及整体水平对其进行更全面的评价。

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