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骨髓间充质干细胞复合支架材料的骨组织工程研究进展*

齐 晗 张东霞 曹国琴 赵 艳 林 江[△]

(哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院口腔科 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001)

摘要:近年来,组织工程技术飞速发展,将种子细胞与支架材料相复合的骨组织工程研究已成为热点,并日趋走向成熟。这一全新的治疗方案将成为解决临床上各种原因造成的骨组织缺损的最有效途径之一。骨组织工程技术包括种子细胞、支架材料和生长因子三个方面。其中,BMSCs 因具有多向分化能力、强大的增殖能力以及低免疫源性被认为是最理想的种子细胞,而支架材料的种类有很多种,目前对支架材料的选择也尚有分歧。如何找到理想的支架材料是骨组织工程研究中亟待解决的重要问题。本文就组织工程中与骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs)相复合的各类支架材料的研究现状进行综述,这些支架材料的研究将为骨组织工程支架材料的选择提供有效依据。

关键词:组织工程;骨髓间充质干细胞;支架材料

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The Study of Bone Marrow Stem Cells Combined with Scaffolds in Bone Tissue Engineering*

QI Han, ZHANG Dong-xia, CAO Guo-qin, ZHAO Yan, LIN Jiang[△]

(Department of Stomatology, the Fourth Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150001, China)

ABSTRACT: In recent years, tissue engineering approaches which combine the use of cultured living cells and scaffolds has become a new focus of research. This new treatment has the potential to become one of the most promising techniques to repair large bone losses. This method consists of three elements: seed cells, carriers and cytokines. Among all of the seed cells, bone marrow stem cells (BMSCs) are widely used in recent research because of its multi-directional capabilities, powerful proliferation and low immunogenic properties. However, as the types of scaffolds are various, there is much debate concerning the effectiveness of each choice. Therefore, search for a ideal scaffold to stimulate bone regeneration has become the most important step in the study of tissue engineering. This review covers recent researches of BMSCs that combine various scaffolds for applications in tissue engineering and tissue regeneration. The materials covered in this review can provide sounding evidence to the selection of optimal solution for tailored tissue engineering scaffolds.

Key words: Bone mesenchymal stem cells; Bone tissue engineering; Scaffold

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前言

临床上因创伤、感染、骨肿瘤切除术等原因造成骨缺损后,由于自身修复能力有限,难以获得理想的修复效果。近年来,组织工程技术飞速发展,将种子细胞与各种支架材料相复合的实验研究已成为热点,并日趋走向成熟。种子细胞和支架材料构成了组织工程的核心部分^[1,2]。研究表明,成骨细胞、骨髓基质细胞、骨膜细胞、牙周膜干细胞、骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs),都具有成骨分化能力。其中,BMSCs 因具有多向分化能力、强大的增殖能力以及低免疫源性而被认为是最理想的种子细胞^[3]。支架材料构成了骨组织工程的基本框架,目前用于修复骨缺损的支架材料种类很多,大体分为两种:天然生物衍生材料、人工合成材料。本文就组织工程中与骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs)相

复合的各类支架材料进行综述。

1 天然生物衍生材料与 BMSCs 的组织工程

天然生物衍生材料是一种经过物理和化学方法处理得到的天然生物组织,一种为类骨、异种骨和同种异体骨等,是将其其他个体的骨组织无机部分作为支架材料采用直接或完全代替的方法修复骨缺损;另一种是根据间接或部分替代的原理,寻找类似细胞外基质的物质。目前研究较多的支架材料有:胶原、明胶、氨基多糖、纤维蛋白等,这类材料具有良好的生物相容性,有利于骨髓间充质干细胞的的粘附、分化、增殖,但其具有较高的降解率,且降解速度快^[4]。

1.1 异种骨或异体骨与 BMSCs 的组织工程

异种骨或异体骨是将骨中的有机质通过高温煅烧的方法

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作者简介:齐晗(1989-),硕士研究生,主要研究方向:牙周组织再生,电话:18846128897, E-mail: qihan2089@126.com

△ 通讯作者:林江,医学博士,博士后,主任医师,教授,主要研究方向:牙周病的骨免疫, E-mail: kelvinperio@163.com

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去除制成的煅烧骨,其主要成分是羟基磷灰石。Bio-Oss 骨粉就是常用的此类支架的代表,它的结构与人体骨的结构几乎相同,生物相容性好,具有良好的骨诱导功能^[5]。Liu X 等将牙本质基质蛋白(DMP-1)修饰的 BMSCs 与 Bio-Oss 骨粉复合,应用于犬上颌窦提升模型,发现其成骨能力优于单纯应用 BMSCs 组,因此 Bio-Oss 骨粉可作为一种良好的支架材料诱导 BMSCs 成骨分化,应用于骨组织再生研究^[6]。Miron RJ 等学者将自体骨、异体脱矿冻干骨 DFDBA、牛来源的天然脱矿骨 NBM (Bio-Oss 骨粉)、钙磷酸盐 BCP 与 BMSCs 进行体外培养,比较上述支架材料对 BMSCs 的成骨诱导能力。体内实验结果表明自体骨和 DFDBA 显示出招募细胞的潜能,在 DFDBA 和 BCP 中有异位成骨,NBM 支架材料未表现出明显成骨,而自体骨吸收速率较其它材料快,只有 BCP 表现出诱导 BMSCs 向成骨细胞转化的能力^[7]。

1.2 珊瑚与 BMSCs 的组织工程

珊瑚的主要成分为碳酸钙,具有微孔结构,与无机骨类似,在体内较易降解,其降解速度快于骨缺损的成骨速度^[8]。目前将其单独用作支架材料应用比较少,多将珊瑚部分羟基磷灰石化合成珊瑚羟基磷灰石复合物,可调控珊瑚在体内的降解速率。章永江等以 5×10^7 个/mL 数量级的细胞与 10 %CHA 支架材料相复合,将培养 7 天后的复合物,植入自体皮下。扫描电镜显示细胞能在 10 % CHA 表面黏附生长。植入后 6 周,10 % CHA / BMSCs 复合物组形成大量骨组织;12 周时的成骨量明显多于 6 周组,单纯加入 10 % CHA 组无骨组织形成。但碳酸钙材料的降解程度较大,且快于骨组织的生成速率^[9]。

1.3 胶原材料与 BMSCs 的组织工程

胶原是构成骨组织的主要成份之一,目前研究较多的有:胶原、明胶、氨基多糖、纤维蛋白等。这类材料具有良好的生物相容性,有利于 BMSCs 的粘附、分化、增殖,但其具有较高的降解率,且降解速度快^[10-12]。骨基质明胶、藻酸钙明胶也是一种良好的自体骨替代品。Wang M 等学者将藻酸钙制作成明胶支架,与 BMSCs 体外共培养,植入犬牙周骨缺损模型(牙槽嵴高度缺损 5 mm),观察牙槽嵴高度的修复。植入后 BMSCs / 藻酸钙明胶支架组 4 周时成骨蛋白表达,形态学可观察到新骨形成;在 12 周逐渐成熟,与正常骨相似,24 周观察到牙槽嵴高度恢复近 50 %^[13]。

2 人工合成材料

在合成材料中,骨组织工程常用的支架材料主要有:(1)无机材料—生物陶瓷类,如:羟基磷灰石(hydroxyapatite HA)、磷酸三钙生物陶瓷(tricalcium phosphate, TCP)、生物活性玻璃陶瓷(bioactive glass ceramics, BGC)、双相钙磷陶瓷(biphasic calcium phosphate, BCP)等;(2)高分子有机合成材料,如聚羟基乙酸(polyglycolic acid, PGA)、聚乳酸(poly(lactic acid), PLA)及两者的共聚物[poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid), PLGA]等;(3)复合材料,如 HA / PLGA 的复合,HA / 胶原(collagen)的复合,生物陶瓷 / 骨形态发生蛋白(bone morphogenetic protein, BMP)的复合等。人工合成材料的优势在于可通过调整材料的分子量、组成比例及组分进行调配,根据不同的组织工程需求对细胞支架的性能加以调配。

2.1 无机材料生物陶瓷类与 BMSCs 的组织工程

无机材料生物陶瓷类支架材料主要包括:羟基磷灰、磷酸三钙生物陶瓷、生物活性玻璃陶瓷、双相钙磷陶瓷等。羟基磷灰石(HA)与有机聚合物组成的复合材料是当前的研究热点之一。HA 是骨无机结构的主要成分,长期以来是骨缺损修复及相关替代材料的主要研究方向^[14,15]。随着研究的深入,越来越多的学者将 HA 与生物相容性好且弹性、韧性相当的生物大分子相复合,如:聚合物,如聚乳酸 PLLA (poly-L-lactide acid), 聚乳酸-羟基乙酸共聚物 PLGA (poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid)), 聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯 PMMA [(Poly(methyl methacrylate))]. 这样就可将两种材料的优势充分结合起来,得到强度适当、生物活性高、力学性能好、可塑性强且具有良好生物活性和生物相容性的新型骨修复材料^[16-19]。同样,也有报道将胶原涂布于 HA 表面会促进骨细胞的分化,增加细胞到粘附,增强成骨细胞分化^[20-22]。更重要的是,通过涂布胶原材料,骨膜成分的附着能够提高。同时,多聚赖氨酸 poly-lysine 也常与 HA 相复合,增强对细胞的粘附性^[23,24]。

磷酸三钙(TCP)是另一种被广泛应用的磷酸钙复合物类陶瓷,具有良好的生物可降解性能。理论上讲,TCP 与 HA 自身不具备异位成骨能力,可诱导 BMSCs 进行成骨分化。多种动物实验结果表明 TCP / HA 复合支架比单纯使用 TCP 支架在诱导 BMSCs 成骨方面更有优势^[25]。

2.2 高分子有机合成材料与 BMSCs 的组织工程

聚乳酸(PLA)、聚乙醇酸(PGA)及其共聚物-聚乳酸-羟基乙酸共聚物(PLGA)是目前应用较为广泛的骨组织工程支架材料^[26]。Prasanna Vidyasekar 等实验表明 3D 支架聚乳酸 PLA 培养 BMSCs 能够保留其分化潜能,并与 2D 组织培养法相比增加成脂、成骨分化能力,但此种培养方法对细胞增殖有一定限制,当将细胞重新移入平板培养基中继续培养时,细胞的增殖能力又会重新获得^[18,27]。

2.3 复合材料与 BMSCs 的组织工程

PLGA 作为 PLA 与 PGA 的共聚物已经被广泛应用于组织再生领域,它有着可降解性和一定的机械强度。Hyeonseok Kim 等学者将 PLGA 支架复合不同比例的 HAp 与 BMSCs 体外进行成骨培养结果发现,在加入 HAp 的 PLGA 中,随着 HAp 的比例增加,支架材料的机械强度逐渐下降,因为作为陶瓷类的 HAp 有着相对较弱的机械强度。在与 BMSCs 的共培养过程中发现,含 10 % HAp 组较其他比例组有更多的成骨蛋白产生;加入 20 % HAp 组表现出更高的细胞活性^[28,29],说明含 10 % HAp 的 PLGA/Hap 复合材料更有利于 BMSCs 的生长。

Shamsul BS 等学者将磷酸三钙与羟基磷灰石(TCP / HA)复合支架与 BMSCs 体外共同培养,植入羊脊柱损伤模型,12 周后观察脊柱的骨融合情况,以取自髂骨的自体骨作为金标准评判两种支架材料诱导 BMSCs 羊脊柱融合的效果。结果表明,TCP / HA 复合支架较单纯 HA 有更明显的成骨效果,但成骨优势仍不及自体骨^[30,31]。

直径在 200~450 μm 的颗粒对于 BMSCs 具有更有利的成骨诱导功能。原因是小孔径的边缘更多,细胞能充分利用孔隙边缘获得机械粘附,推动整个细胞移动。同时,细胞在小孔径材料中容易使细胞外基质聚集,加强细胞间相互接触和信号联系

[32,33]。而对于附着在支架材料上的细胞数目对成骨过程也有一定影响。Yassin MA 等,将数量级 1×10^6 和 2×10^6 个 BMSCs 接种于支架材料聚乙炔(LLA-co-CL)上,体外培养 3 周后植入大鼠颅骨缺损动物模型中,观察到当接种 2×10^6 个细胞时形成新骨面积较大,Runx 2、Col1、BMP2、BSP、OCN 等成骨蛋白表达量较多,因此细胞密度能够影响新骨形成能力。

3 小结与展望

虽然目前国内外学者对于骨组织工程的支架材料研究很多,但理想的支架材料仍在探索之中。通过各种支架材料与 BMSCs 的骨组织工程实验表明,复合材料在成骨诱导方面明显优于单一材料。对 BMSCs 与支架材料的研究应考虑有机、无机材料的优缺点、体积及 BMSCs 的细胞数量差异才能获得与人自体骨相似的骨组织工程化骨,更好地对骨缺损进行修复。

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