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纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜对鼠骨髓间充质干细胞成牙功能影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜对鼠骨髓间充质干细胞(bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell, BMSC)成牙功能影响。**方法:**从SD大鼠分离BMSCs,然后随机分为两组,一组与纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜进行共培养(共培养组);另一组不进行共培养,直接在细胞板内培养(对照组)。检测细胞增殖指数、细胞钙含量、碱性磷酸酶活性与成骨相关基因表达水平。**结果:**BMSCs细胞形态较为单一,呈纤维样、漩涡状梭形、生长,长期培养可见细胞成片生长并相互融合。与共培养24 h相比,共培养48 h后共培养组细胞增殖指数、钙含量、碱性磷酸酶活性以及O成骨相关基因CN、Col1、Runx2等相对表达水平均显著增加($P<0.05$)。共培养24 h与48 h后,共培养组的细胞增殖指数、钙含量、碱性磷酸酶活性和骨钙素(OCN)、I型胶原 $\alpha 1$ (Col1)、Runt相关转录因子2(Runx2)等成骨相关基因相对表达水平都显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜在BMSCs中的应用能促进细胞增殖,提高碱性磷酸酶活性与钙含量,促进成骨相关基因的表达,从而发挥成牙功能。

关键词: 纺壳聚糖;聚己内酯纳米纤维膜;骨髓间充质干细胞;细胞增殖;碱性磷酸酶**中图分类号:** R-33; R781.3 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2023)03-423-05

Effect of Spinning Chitosan Polycaprolactone Nanofiber Membrane on Dental Function of Rat Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of spinning chitosan polycaprolactone nanofiber membrane on the dental function of BMSC. **Methods:** BMSCs were isolated from SD rats, and then randomly divided into two groups. The one group were co-cultured with spinning chitosan polycaprolactone nanofiber membrane (co-culture group); the other group were not co-cultured and directly in the cell in-plate culture (control group). Detected cell proliferation index, cell calcium content, alkaline phosphatase activity and osteogenic-related gene expression levels. **Results:** The cell morphology of BMSCs were relatively simple, showing fibrous, vortex-like spindle shape and growth. Long-term culture showed that the cells grew in sheets and merged with each other. Compared with co-culture for 24 h, the cell proliferation index, calcium content, alkaline phosphatase activity and relative expression levels of O osteogenesis-related genes CN, Col1 and Runx2 in the co-culture group were significantly increased after co-culture for 48 h ($P<0.05$). After 24 h and 48 h of co-culture, the cell proliferation index, calcium content, alkaline phosphatase activity and osteocalcin (OCN), type I collagen $\alpha 1$ (Col1), Runt-related transcription factor 2 (Runx2) relative expression levels of related osteogenesis genes in the co-culture group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The application of spinning chitosan polycaprolactone nanofiber membranes in BMSCs can promote cell proliferation, increase alkaline phosphatase activity and calcium content, and promote the expression of osteogenic genes, thereby exerting the function of dental formation.

Key words: Spinning chitosan; Polycaprolactone nanofiber membrane; Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells; Cell proliferation; Alkaline phosphatase

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前言

牙缺损是临床医生常遇到的难题,特别是因龋病、外伤等原因导致牙缺损时,临床医生多采用移植方法进行治疗,而促进牙再生是全面治疗牙缺损的关键^[1-3]。并且当前牙再生已是口腔科学中的研究热点,其中牙周膜再生也是牙再生中的难点和重点问题。BMSCs 为临床上的常见组织再生材料,具有易在体外培养、对机体损伤小、来源广泛、取材方便、可避免免疫排斥反应等多种作用^[4-6]。已有研究证明 BMSCs 与天然牙本质片共培养后,可向成牙本质细胞样细胞分化,在牙齿软硬组织再生中发挥重要作用^[7,8]。壳聚糖作为天然多糖中的碱性氨基多糖,具有无刺激性、无毒、抗菌性、良好生物相容性等多种特点^[9,10]。特别是纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜的力学性能较好,具有很好的韧性和可塑性,在体内可逐渐降解为二氧化碳和水,也可用于组织工程修复^[11-13]。本文具体探讨了纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜对鼠骨髓间充质干细胞成牙功能影响,并分析其作为引导牙再生的可行性。现总结报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

1.1.1 试剂与仪器 胎牛血清、DMEM 培养基(美国 Hyclone 公司)、聚己内酯(深圳光华伟业股份有限公司)、纺壳聚糖(安徽酷尔生物工程有限公司)、纳米纤维膜(阿拉丁试剂上海有限公司)、MTT 溶液(Sigma, USA)、全自动定量酶标仪(美国 Invitrogen 公司)。

1.1.2 BMSCs 的分离和培养 脱颈法处死 4 周龄 SPF 级 SD 大鼠,消毒后在无菌条件下分离双侧股骨和胫骨,采用 DMEM 冲洗骨髓腔内容物,1000 r/min 离心 5 min,在沉淀物中加入 3 mL DMEM 培养基,接种于 T25 培养皿中,培养 48 h 后半换液,然后每 2-3 d 更换 1 次培养液,待细胞生长密度为 80%左右时进行传代细胞,后续实验使用生长状态良好的第 4 代左右的 BMSCs。将 BMSCs 制成 5×10^6 /mL 的单细胞悬液,加入抗鼠 CD29、CD34、CD44、CD45 抗体并充分混匀,采用流式细胞学检测 CD29、CD34、CD44、CD45 表达情况进行细胞鉴定。

1.1.3 纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜的制备 将壳聚糖纺丝液注入外层 5 mL 的注射器里,聚己内酯纺丝液注入内层 5 mL 的注射器里,选用同轴纺丝喷头,纺丝参数:正电压 23 kV、负电压 2 kV,内层流速 0.02 mm/min,接收距离 15 cm,相对湿度 30~40%,外层流速为 0.04 mm/min,将收集到铝筒纸上的纤维膜放入 25 °C 真空干燥箱中干燥后备用。

1.1.4 纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜与 BMSCs 共培养 将纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜消毒与清洗后,再加入 DMEM 培养液浸泡 24 h 备用。将纤维膜从培养液中取出,置入培养板内;取第 4 代 BMSCs,每块支架接种 1×10^5 细胞,确保培养液将支架完全浸没。

1.2 检验指标

1.2.1 细胞增殖指数检测 将 BMSCs 细胞随机分为两组,一组与纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜进行共培养(共培养组);另一组不进行共培养,直接在细胞板内培养(对照组)。调整细胞密度为 1×10^7 /mL,滴加细胞悬液于 96 孔板上,共培养 24 h 与 48 h

后进行 MTT 检测,选 570 nm 波长,在全自动酶标仪上测定各孔光吸收值,计算细胞增殖指数。

1.2.2 细胞钙含量检测 在每孔细胞中加入 500 μ L 浓度为 100 mL/L 的氯化十六烷基吡啶孵育 30 min 后,每孔吸取 200 μ L 样本加入 96 孔板,用酶标仪测定各孔 562 nm 处的吸光度值,计算细胞钙含量。

1.2.3 碱性磷酸酶活性检测 将细胞 3×10^3 /孔的密度分别接种于 96 孔板内,清洗 3 次后,在第 7 d 和 14 d 弃去培养液,选择波长 405 nm,使用试剂盒检测碱性磷酸酶活性。

1.2.4 成骨相关基因表达检测 提取细胞的总 RNA,逆转录为 cDNA,然后进行实时定量 PCR 反应,骨钙素(osteocalcin, OCN)、Col1、Runx2 等成骨相关基因的表达。引物设计软件采用 Primer Premier 5.0,以 β -actin 作为内参照基因。

上述实验均设置 3 个复孔数,取各孔测量平均值。

1.3 统计方法

选择 SPSS19.00 软件进行分析,计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差表示(比较采用 t 检验);计数数据以百分比表示(对比为卡方分析),以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 细胞形态学观察

BMSCs 细胞形态较为单一,呈纤维样、旋涡状梭形、生长,长期培养可见细胞成片生长并相互融合。见图 1。

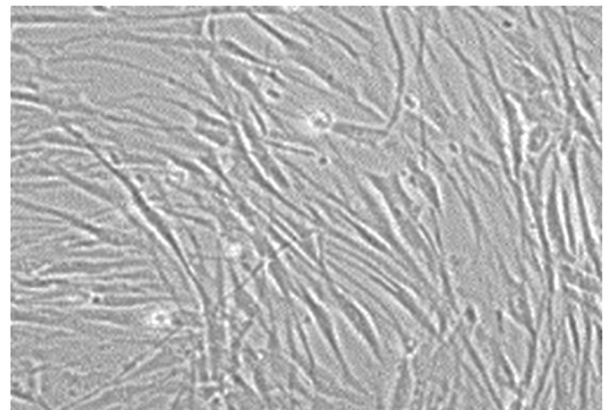


图 1 BMSCs 的形态特征

Fig.1 Morphological characteristics of the BMSCs

2.2 细胞增殖指数对比

与共培养 24 h 相比,共培养 48 h 后两组细胞增殖指数均显著增加($P < 0.05$);共培养 24 h 与 48 h 后,共培养组的细胞增殖指数都显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表 1。

2.3 细胞钙含量对比

与共培养 24 h 相比,共培养 48 h 后共培养组细胞钙含量显著增加($P < 0.05$),而对照组差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。共培养 24 h 与 48 h 后,共培养组的细胞钙含量显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

2.4 碱性磷酸酶活性对比

与共培养 24 h 相比,共培养 48 h 后共培养组细胞碱性磷酸酶活性显著增加($P < 0.05$),而对照组差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。共培养 24 h 与 48 h 后,共培养组的细胞碱性磷酸酶活性显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。见表 3。

表 1 两组培养不同时间点的细胞增殖指数对比(%)

Table 1 Comparison of cell proliferation index between the two cultures at different time points(%)

Groups	n	24 h	48 h
Co-culture group	3	42.91± 3.22	63.87± 4.10*
Control group	3	27.77± 4.01	46.99± 3.15*
t		18.294	11.922
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with 24 h, * $P<0.05$. The same below.

表 2 两组培养不同时间点的细胞钙含量对比(pg/mL)

Table 2 Comparison of calcium content of two cultures at different time points (pg/mL)

Groups	n	24 h	48 h
Co-culture group	3	18.32± 2.19	33.98± 3.11*
Control group	3	9.18± 0.22	9.19± 0.57
t		10.013	25.025
P		0.000	0.000

表 3 两组培养不同时间点的细胞碱性磷酸酶活性对比(IU/L)

Table 3 Comparison of cellular alkaline phosphatase activity at different time points (IU/L)

Groups	n	24 h	48 h
Co-culture group	3	12.88± 1.39	18.39± 1.11*
Control group	3	5.87± 1.11	5.89± 0.82
t		13.022	18.024
P		0.000	0.000

2.5 成骨相关基因表达对比

与共培养 24 h 相比, 共培养 48 h 后共培养组细胞 OCN、Col1、Runx2 等成骨相关基因相对表达水平显著增加($P<0.05$),

而对照组差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。共培养 24 h 与 48 h 后, 共培养组的细胞 OCN、Col1、Runx2 等成骨相关基因相对表达水平显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 两组培养不同时间点的细胞骨相关基因表达对比

Table 4 Comparison of cell bone-related gene expression between the two group cultures at different time points

Groups	n	24 h			48 h		
		OCN	Col1	Runx2	OCN	Col1	Runx2
Co-culture group	3	3.78± 0.12	2.56± 0.92	1.99± 0.21	4.52± 0.33*	2.90± 0.33*	2.67± 0.14*
Control group	3	1.33± 0.13	1.09± 0.11	1.01± 0.18	1.29± 0.22	1.11± 0.08	1.03± 0.08
t		9.824	6.033	5.024	11.024	8.013	6.782
P		0.001	0.022	0.033	0.000	0.003	0.014

3 讨论

牙缺失多为牙周炎发展而来, 长期炎症的浸润和发展最终可导致牙槽骨吸收、牙齿脱落, 因此牙周骨缺损再生是全面治疗牙缺失的重点^[14,15]。牙周膜被破坏后可丧失抗感染以及自我修复能力, 其中牙周膜干细胞在修复牙周缺损中具有重要的作用^[16,17]。不过牙周膜干细胞的获取相对困难, 很难满足临床治疗需求。BMSCs 在组织工程中应用非常多见, 培养方法也简单成熟, 获得方法相对更加便捷^[18,19]。本研究显示 BMSCs 细胞形态

较为单一, 呈纤维样、旋涡状梭形、生长, 长期培养可见细胞成片生长并相互融合。纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜为一种核壳结构复合纤维膜, 具有很好的耐水性与生物相容性。该纤维膜结合了聚己内酯纳米的优异力学性能和壳聚糖的良好生物相容性, 也可作为生长因子负载平台, 也是一种理想的引导组织再生材料。如何利用再生治疗方法获得牙组织的完全性再生, 恢复天然牙齿的生理功能是当前研究的重点。

BMSCs 具有无免疫排斥、来源丰富、可塑性强等特点, 是研究细胞成骨分化的重要理想模型^[20]。本研究显示共培养 24 h

与 48 h 后,共培养组的细胞增殖指数、钙含量都显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),表明:纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜具有良好的药物缓释效果,通过外包裹能有效抑制药物的前期释放,并且可调控纳米纤维的结构,与 BMSCs 的联合使用可发挥协同作用^[21,22]。纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜具有理想的比表面积和可控的孔隙率,促进骨髓基质细胞分裂增殖,增加细胞数量,提高细胞外硅或钙离子浓度可以促进细胞的成骨分化。本研究显示共培养 24 h 与 48 h 后,共培养组的细胞碱性磷酸酶活性显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),结合 Limoee M^[23]和 Gopinath VK^[24]相关研究分析其原因可能在于:当前也有研究表明纳米纤维膜可以促进牙髓细胞迁移和成骨分化,直接盖髓后可以形成促进修复牙本质。

当前机体内有多种基因可能参与维持牙周膜结构和功能的稳定,OCN 是骨形成后期的成骨分化标志物,由成牙本质细胞和成骨细胞合成^[25]。Col1 是骨组织的主要有机成分,可参与细胞成牙/成骨分化过程^[26,27]。Runx2 的正常表达是牙齿和骨正常钙化、发育、矿物质代谢的基础^[28,29]。本研究显示共培养 24 h 与 48 h 后,共培养组的细胞 OCN、Col1、Runx2 等成骨相关基因相对表达水平显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),结合潘肃等^[30]研究,从机制上分析,纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜能使 BMSCs 对内外在因素的刺激产生应答,促进其增殖和成骨分化。最新研究发现聚己内酯纳米纤维膜可以促进再植牙形成新的牙周膜纤维,可通过调节损伤局部微环境、减少炎症因子分泌等作用,防止再植牙牙根吸收与骨性粘连。本研究也存在一定的不足,没有进行大鼠的体内实验分析,且没有纳入空白组进行分析,将在后续研究中进行深入探讨。

综上所述,纺壳聚糖聚己内酯纳米纤维膜在 BMSCs 中的应用能促进细胞增殖,提高碱性磷酸酶活性与钙含量,促进成骨相关基因的表达,从而发挥成牙功能。

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