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牙源性间充质干细胞对成骨前体细胞成骨分化的影响*

李 慧 马 博 余日月[△] 郑明珠 宋慧妍

(首都医科大学附属北京世纪坛医院口腔科 北京 100038)

摘要 目的:探讨牙源性间充质干细胞对成骨前体细胞成骨分化的影响。**方法:**将小鼠成骨前体细胞 MC3T3-E1 分为两组,观察组为牙源性间充质干细胞与 MC3T3-E1 细胞共培养,对照组为单一 MC3T3-E1 细胞培养。采用 CCK-8 法检测细胞增殖水平,采用酶联免疫法检测碱性磷酸酶(Alkaline phosphatase, ALP)活性并进行茜素红染色,采用 qRT-PCR、Western blot 检测 ALP 与骨桥素(osteopontin, OPN) mRNA 与蛋白表达水平。**结果:**细胞共培养 1 d 与 3 d 后,观察组的细胞增殖指数、ALP 活性显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。与对照组相比,观察组的矿化结节显著增加,经茜素红染色呈红褐色。细胞共培养 1 d 与 3 d 后,观察组的 ALP、OPN mRNA 与蛋白相对表达水平显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**牙源性间充质干细胞能促进成骨前体细胞的 ALP、OPN 表达,提高 ALP 活性,增加细胞增殖能力,诱发矿化,从而促进成骨分化。

关键词:牙源性间充质干细胞;成骨前体细胞;碱性磷酸酶;骨桥素;成骨分化

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Effects of Odontogenic Mesenchymal Stem Cells on Osteogenic Differentiation of Osteoblast Precursor Cells*

LI Hui, MA Bo, YU Ri-yue[△], ZHENG Ming-zhu, SONG Hui-yan

(Department of Stomatology, Beijing Shijitan Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, 100038, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of odontogenic mesenchymal stem cells on osteogenic differentiation of osteoblast precursor cells. **Methods:** The MC3T3-E1 mouse osteoblast precursor cells were divided into two groups. The observation group were co-cultured with odontogenic mesenchymal stem cells and MC3T3-E1 cells. The control group were cultured with single MC3T3-E1 cell. CCK-8 method were used to detect cell proliferation level, enzyme-linked immunoassay were used to detect Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and alizarin red staining, and qRT-PCR and Western blot were used to detect ALP and osteopontin (osteopontin, OPN) mRNA and protein expression levels. **Results:** After the cells were co-cultured for 1 and 3 days, the cell proliferation index and ALP activity in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, the mineralized nodules in the observation group increased significantly, and they were reddish brown after stained with alizarin red. After co-culture of cells for 1 and 3 days, the relative expression levels of ALP, OPN mRNA and protein in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Dental derived mesenchymal stem cells can promote the expression of ALP and OPN of osteoblast precursor cells, increase ALP activity, increase cell proliferation ability, induce mineralization, and thus promote osteogenic differentiation.

Key words: Odontogenic mesenchymal stem cells; Osteoblast precursor cells; Alkaline phosphatase; Osteopontin; Osteogenic differentiation

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前言

牙周病在临床上比较常见,也为一种慢性感染性疾病,可导致牙齿支持组织的破坏,最终造成牙周袋形成与牙槽骨吸收,使得患者牙齿丧失^[1]。该病治疗的最终目的是再生和重建牙周组织,形成牙周的新附着^[2,3]。不过由于牙周病因学和口腔微环境的复杂性,常规治疗方法只能恢复部分的牙周附着,减少

骨内袋和根分叉病变的探诊深度,不能实现再生和重建^[4]。干细胞是一类具有高度自我更新的细胞,体外培养扩增较容易,可在一定条件下可以多向分化,有再生新的组织、器官、生物个体的能力^[5,6]。当前细胞的增殖和分化在骨组织重建中发挥着重要作用,其中作为种子细胞的间充质干细胞具有修复骨组织损伤作用^[7]。牙源性干细胞的来源包括人类脱落的乳牙、牙周膜、牙囊组织、根尖部牙乳头、牙髓组织等^[8]。牙源性间充质干细胞为

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作者简介:李慧(1989-),女,博士,住院医师,研究方向:牙发育与牙再生,电话:18101259197, E-mail: lihui_198911@163.com

[△] 通讯作者:余日月(1970-),男,博士,主任医师,研究方向:牙再生,电话:18101259197, E-mail: huili_jlin@163.com

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近些年从牙周膜中分离出来的间充质干细胞,其在内外因素的刺激下,牙源性间充质干细胞可发生细胞增殖、趋化定向迁移和细胞多向分化,从而实现组织的再生与修复^[9]。骨的愈合再生是新骨形成代替损伤骨组织的一个复杂过程,而破骨细胞、成骨细胞在骨再生过程中起重要作用^[10,11]。牙源性间充质干细胞对成骨前体细胞成骨分化的影响,以明确牙源性间充质干细胞的应用价值。现总结报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究材料

小鼠成骨前体细胞 MC3T3-E1 与牙源性间充质干细胞由本实验室保存,培养基为 DMEM+10%胎牛血清,在 37℃ 与 5% CO₂ 环境下进行培养。胰蛋白酶、DMEM 培养基购自美国 Hyclone 公司,胎牛血清购自美国 Invitrogen 公司,PCR 相关试剂购自美国 Invitrogen 公司,Western blot 相关试剂购自美国 millipore 公司。transwell 小室购自美国 BD 公司,transwell 上下层被 0.45 μm 孔径的双向通透的半透膜隔开。

1.2 细胞分组与培养

本实验分为两组:观察组为牙源性间充质干细胞与 MC3T3-E1 细胞共培养组,对照组为单一 MC3T3-E1 细胞培养组。在观察组中,牙源性间充质干细胞以 $5 \times 10^4/\text{cm}^2$ 细胞密度分别接种于 transwell 6 孔板的 5 个小室的滤膜上,MC3T3-E1 以 $5 \times 10^4/\text{cm}^2$ 细胞密度接种于 transwell 6 孔板中的下室内培养,在对照组中,MC3T3-E1 以 $5 \times 10^4/\text{cm}^2$ 细胞密度接种于 transwell 6 孔板中的下室内培养,transwell 6 孔板上室不接种细胞。

1.3 CCK-8 实验

将细胞分别按 2×10^3 个/孔的细胞密度 (100 μL/孔细胞悬液)接种于 96 孔板中,每组设置三个平行,5% CO₂、37℃ 恒温培养箱中继续培养,利用 CCK-8 法检测细胞增殖情况,计算

细胞增殖指数。

1.4 酶联免疫实验

取状态良好的细胞上清,采用酶联免疫法检测碱性磷酸酶 (Alkaline phosphatase, ALP) 活性。

1.5 茜素红染色

取生长状态良好的细胞接种于 6 孔板中,细胞生长至 80% 汇合度时,将原培养基替换为成骨诱导液进行分化诱导,清洗后采用 4% 多聚甲醛溶液固定 30 min,然后再次清洗,加入 0.1% 茜素红染色 30 min,清洗浮色,倒置显微镜下观察染色情况。

1.6 qRT-PCR 检测

采用 Trizol 法提取细胞总 RNA,逆转录后采用 qRT-PCR 检测 ALP、OPN 与 GAPDH mRNA 表达水平,以 $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ 值代表基因相对表达强度。

1.7 Western blot 检测

收集 6 孔板的细胞,每孔中加入 120 μL 蛋白裂解液,冰上裂解 1 h,12000 rpm/min 离心 10 min,取下层蛋白,跑十二烷基硫酸钠(sodium dodecyl sulfate, SDS)电泳,转膜后室温封闭 2 h,加入一抗(抗 ALP 抗体、抗骨桥素(osteopontin, OPN)抗体与抗 GAPDH 抗体)4℃ 孵育过夜,清洗 3 次后,加入二抗 37℃ 孵育 1 h,清洗 3 次后采用 ECL 方法检测蛋白表达水平。

上述实验都重复测量 3 次,取平均值。

1.8 统计方法

应用 SPSS 19.00,计量数据以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,对比为 t 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 细胞增殖指数对比

细胞共培养 1 d 与 3 d 后,观察组的细胞增殖指数显著高于对照组,组间对比差异有统计学意义($t_1=3.179, P_1=0.025; t_2=3.245, P_2=0.024; P < 0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组细胞增殖指数对比(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of cell proliferation index between the two groups(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	1 d	3 d
Observation group	3	67.21± 4.19*	78.87± 5.14*
Control group	3	54.98± 5.18	65.87± 4.66

Note: Compared with the control group, * $P < 0.05$, same as below.

2.2 ALP 活性对比

细胞共培养 1 d 与 3 d 后,观察组的 ALP 活性显著高于对

照组,组间对比差异有统计学意义($t_1=7.537, P_1=0.002; t_2=6.628, P_2=0.004; P < 0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组 ALP 活性对比(U/mg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of ALP activity between the two groups(U/mg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	1 d	3 d
Observation group	3	35.24± 1.44*	48.49± 2.41*
Control group	3	23.98± 2.15	32.76± 3.33

2.3 茜素红染色对比

MC3T3-E1 细胞经过茜素红染色后,在置显微镜下观察染

色发现,与对照组相比,观察组的矿化结节明显可见,经茜素红染色呈红褐色,见图 1。

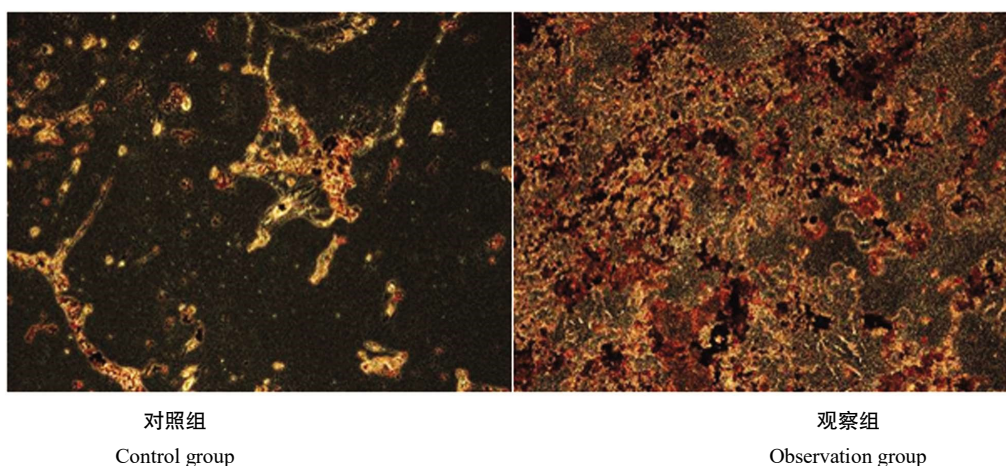


图 1 两组茜素红染色对比

Fig.1 Comparison of alizarin red staining between the two groups

2.4 qRT-PCR 结果对比

细胞共培养 1 d 后, 观察组的 ALP、OPN mRNA 相对表达水平显著高于对照组, 组间对比差异有统计学意义($t_1=52.409$, $P_1=0.000$; $t_2=15.735$, $P_2=0.002$; $P<0.05$); 细胞共培养 3 d 后, 观察

组的上述指标相对表达水平显著高于对照组, 组间对比差异有统计学意义($t_1=30.687$, $P_1=0.000$; $t_2=28.863$, $P_2=0.000$; $P<0.05$), 见表 3。

表 3 两组 ALP、OPN mRNA 相对表达水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the relative expression levels of ALP and OPN mRNA in the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	1 d		3 d	
		ALP	OPN	ALP	OPN
Observation group	3	5.23 $\pm$ 0.11*	4.28 $\pm$ 0.33*	6.51 $\pm$ 0.14*	5.02 $\pm$ 0.14*
Control group	3	1.78 $\pm$ 0.03	1.09 $\pm$ 0.12	1.89 $\pm$ 0.22	1.22 $\pm$ 0.18

2.5 Western blotting 结果分析

细胞共培养 1 d 后, 观察组的 ALP、OPN 蛋白相对表达水平显著高于对照组, 组间对比差异有统计学意义($t_1=22.940$, $P_1=0.000$; $t_2=23.898$, $P_2=0.000$; $P<0.05$); 细胞共培养 3 d 后, 观察

组的上述蛋白相对表达水平显著高于对照组, 组间对比差异有统计学意义($t_1=27.784$, $P_1=0.000$; $t_2=31.170$, $P_2=0.000$; $P<0.05$), 见表 4。

表 4 两组 ALP、OPN 蛋白相对表达水平对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of relative expression levels of ALP and OPN proteins in the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	1 d		3 d	
		ALP	OPN	ALP	OPN
Observation group	3	5.62 $\pm$ 0.19*	4.56 $\pm$ 0.15*	6.42 $\pm$ 0.15*	5.09 $\pm$ 0.16*
Control group	3	1.77 $\pm$ 0.22	1.22 $\pm$ 0.19	1.88 $\pm$ 0.24	1.38 $\pm$ 0.13

3 讨论

牙周病是危害人民身体健康的主要口腔疾病之一, 在病理上主要表现为牙周韧带、牙龈、牙骨质和牙槽骨的炎症和破坏, 在临床上表现为牙周袋形成和牙槽骨吸收^[12,13]。目前治疗该病的方法包括牙周组织再生术、药物口服治疗、药物外敷治疗、根面平整术、牙周刮治术、异体骨移植术、牙周翻瓣术等^[14]。随着医学技术的发展, 基于干细胞技术的组织工程学方法为牙周组织完全再生研究提供了基础^[15]。并且骨是一种不断自我更新的骨组织, 内外在因素的障碍都可破坏这种动态平衡, 从而导致骨组织损伤^[16]。

人牙齿干细胞(dental stem cells, DSC)可分为牙齿上皮干细胞(Dental epithelial stem cells)和牙源性间充质干细胞(Dental mesenchymal stem cells)等类型, 其中后者包括牙滤泡干细胞、牙根尖乳突干细胞、牙周膜干细胞、人脱落乳牙干细胞、牙髓干细胞等。牙源性间充质干细胞具有骨、再生牙根、牙周软硬组织, 可广泛应用于口腔缺骨再生、牙周病治疗、牙周再生、全牙再生等, 是治疗牙周疾病的新希望。其不仅可以很容易转变成其它类型的细胞, 也具有一定的炎性疾病愈合能力, 从而达到使受损组织恢复健康和提高自身免疫力的目的^[17,18]。本研究显示细胞共培养 1 d 与 3 d 后, 观察组的细胞增殖指数与 ALP 活性显著高于对照组。ALP 反映成骨细胞能否启动钙化程序的

主要标志,也是成骨细胞分化过程中的重要水解酶^[19]。ALP 活性增加则表示成骨细胞成熟的程度增高,可充当骨组织再生能力的有效评价标志物。牙源性间充质干细胞收到机械张力作用下,可促使细胞中 ALP 活性增强,促进新骨生成^[20,21],使其具有成骨样细胞特性,可启动矿化结节的沉积^[22]。

牙源性间充质干细胞为干细胞的一种,具有比较强的增殖能力和多向分化潜能,可重建牙骨质与牙槽骨间的附着关系,形成新生的牙周支持组织^[17]。特别是从人类牙髓干细胞分化物质能够促进受损神经再生,且基本不会产生炎症反应。比如牙髓位于牙齿内部的牙髓腔内,主要包含血管、神经等组织,牙髓间充质干细胞能够抑制受损组织的炎症反应,促进神经再生^[18]。本研究显示与对照组相比,观察组的矿化结节显著增加,经茜素红染色呈红褐色。矿化结节是成骨细胞骨形成研究的重要标记,体外实验研究多用茜素红染色来判断矿化结节状况^[23,24]。从机制上分析,牙源性间充质干细胞的应用可增强小鼠成骨前体细胞的增殖、迁移和成骨分化,也具有免疫调节作用,可以诱导其向破骨细胞分化^[25]。牙槽骨的再生在牙周组织再生过程中发挥重要作用^[26]。在骨组织的形成过程中涉及到多个基因的异常表达^[27]。除了 ALP,OPN 是成骨细胞重要的细胞外基质的非胶原蛋白成分,是连接在羟基磷灰石表面促进基质矿化的蛋白,能将有关骨组织形成信息完整地传输给下游相关信号分子,也是参与形成骨组织的矿化基质,是成骨细胞分化的重要标志^[28]。

本研究显示细胞共培养 1 d 与 3 d 后,观察组的 ALP、OPN mRNA 与蛋白相对表达水平显著高于对照组。从机制上分析,牙源性间充质干细胞能具有在体内分化为成牙周韧带细胞、牙骨质细胞、成骨细胞的能力,也具有形成新骨的能力^[29]。体内研究显示,自体牙源性间充质干细胞移植入牙周骨缺损区,其能在缺损区成活、增殖,并促使牙周组织再生^[30-32]。本研究也存在一定的不足,没有进行体内研究,也没有详细分析出牙源性间充质干细胞介导成骨分化的具体分子机制,将在下一步进行深入分析。

总之,牙源性间充质干细胞能促进成骨前体细胞的 ALP、OPN 表达,提高 ALP 活性,增加细胞增殖能力,诱发矿化,从而促进成骨分化。

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