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通过整体消化法分离具有集落形成能力的胰腺上皮样细胞 *

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摘要 目的:胰腺上皮细胞能诱导成表达胰岛素的细胞,成为细胞替代疗法治疗糖尿病的重要来源。胰腺细胞的分离多采用机械剪切后胶原酶消化,本文在以往研究基础上,探索一种能分离得到更纯净的胰腺上皮样细胞的新方法。**方法:**本研究采用胰腺整体消化的方法,将成体小鼠整个胰腺取下,摘除系膜及大的血管,置于胶原酶中消化 20min,用 PBS 吹打胰腺组织,得到的细胞悬液,离心后去除上清与细胞碎片,用培养基重悬实质细胞,接种于 6 cm 培养皿中,培养 7-10 天后得到单细胞集落。**结果:**整体消化法不剪碎胰腺组织,从而避免多种胰腺细胞的参与,得到较为纯净的胰腺上皮细胞悬液,细胞总体数量小于部分消化法,但是单细胞比率远远高于部分消化法,得到的细胞集落更纯净,不需要去除成纤维细胞,方便筛选及进一步扩大培养。**结论:**整体消化法能够分离纯化出一群在离体条件下具有强增殖能力、形成大的上皮样集落的细胞。该分离方法方便、快捷,为今后进一步研究成体胰腺干细胞增殖与分化调控机制等问题奠定基础。

关键词:整体消化法;胰腺上皮样细胞;成纤维细胞

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Isolation of Adult Mouse Pancreatic Epithelial Cells in Vitro by Overall Digestion *

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ABSTRACT Objective: Pancreatic epithelial cells can turn into the cells which expressing insulin by introduction and they are important source for cell replacement therapy treatment of diabetes. Base on the research of parting digestion, we try to explore a new separation method of pancreatic epithelial cells. **Methods:** Pancreas was carefully isolated from 4-8 week-old mice under a dissecting microscope. Fat, blood vessels, mesentery, and lymph nodes were carefully removed with pointed tweezers. Pancreatic tissue was incubated in 0.8 mg/ml collagenase IV at 37 °C for 20 min. At the conclusion of the digestion period, the pancreatic tissue were gently pipetted and washed to maximize the release of single cells. The single-cell suspension was transferred to a new tube and centrifuged for 5 min at 900 r/min. The supernatant, upper cell debris, DNA floc winding and the middle layer of blood cells were discarded. The milky white cells in the lower layer were resuspended in medium and then inoculated into 6 cm dish. **Results:** The cells isolated by overall digestion almost are pancreatic epidermal cells. In the 2% serum medium, adherent pancreatic epidermal cells growth into tight cells colony after 6 days. The number of cells isolated by overall digestion is less than parting digestion, but it is convenient to pick the colony and gain more cells. **Conclusions:** Overall digestion can isolate a group of pancreatic epithelial cells which have strong proliferation and large colony formation ability. This separation method is convenient and fast, for further research of pancreatic stem cells laid the foundation.

Key words: Overall digestion; Pancreatic epithelial cells; Fibroblasts

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前言

糖尿病(diabetes mellitus,DM)是一种慢性的长期疾病,由于β细胞群缺失或胰岛素耐受引起的血液葡萄糖水平失衡,并能导致多种并发症,严重缩短人的寿命^[1]。据报道 2010 年全球的成年糖尿病人占总直接总人口的 6.4%,约 2.85 亿人,经预测,到 2030 年,糖尿病人数将增长至 7.7%,约 4.93 亿人^[2]。《新

英格兰医学杂志》发表了一篇中华医学会糖尿病学分会专家撰写的论文,指出中国目前患糖尿病的人数达至 9240 万,并以 9.7% 的发病率逐年增长,另外还有 1.48 亿糖尿病前期症状者,现已成为世界第一糖尿病大国^[3]。

Ramiya 等从成年非肥胖性糖尿病(NOD)模型小鼠的胰腺导管上皮细胞中分离得到上皮样胰腺干细胞,经体外诱导分化得到功能性胰岛^[4]。Hao 等也从人胰腺中分离得到上皮样细胞,

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这些细胞在体外能够增殖,在葡萄糖的诱导下,细胞能分泌 insulin^[5]。在胰腺损伤试验中,胰腺导管细胞周围出现 insulin、glucagon、glut2 阳性的细胞,这些体内外的实验说明,胰腺上皮细胞具有成为胰岛细胞的潜质,是 β 细胞及胰岛再生的潜在来源^[6]。

胰腺上皮细胞的分离多采用胶原酶^[7]机械剪切消化法,将成体胰腺组织剪成小的组织块,在剪切过程中,对胰腺上皮细胞造成伤害,使得活细胞率降低,上皮细胞的增殖和扩大培养受到影响,而且细胞团所占比率过大,不利于进一步筛选单克隆细胞集落。

本研究采用整体消化法分离胰腺上皮细胞,避免伤害胰腺的内部组织结构,只对胰腺外表的细胞进行消化,尝试得到更纯净的胰腺上皮细胞集落,为研究胰腺干细胞的分离及应用于细胞移植治疗糖尿病奠定了基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物与取材

4~6 周龄的昆明 ICR 品系小白鼠,购自吉林大学医学院实验动物中心。取 1 只 4~6 周的健康成年小鼠颈椎脱臼法处死,用 75% 乙醇浸泡 3~5 分钟,超净台内打开小鼠腹腔,用剪刀从靠近脾脏的胰腺尾部开始至十二指肠回弯处,将淡粉色的胰腺完整取下,并置于装有 4℃ PBS 的 3.5 cm 培养皿中。

1.2 主要试剂

DMEM/F12 培养基购自 Hyclone 公司(美国);胶原酶 IV、谷氨酰胺、青霉素、B27、胎牛血清(FBS)购自 GIBCO 公司(美国);表皮生长因子(EGF)购自 R&D 公司(美国);胰岛素(In-sulin)、 β -巯基乙醇(β -ME)、磷酸氢二钠($\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$)、磷酸二氢钾(KH_2PO_4)、氯化钠(NaCl)、氯化钾(KCl)、等购自 Sigma 公司(美国);DNA 酶 I (DNase I)购自 Roche 公司(瑞士)。

1.3 胰腺单细胞的分离

1.3.1 机械剪切消化法

剔除胰腺上的脂肪、大血管、系膜及

淋巴结,用 4℃ PBS 缓冲液清洗 2 次,用眼科弯剪将胰腺剪成大小约 8 mm³ 的均匀组织块,添加 2 mL 预热的 0.8 mg/mL 胶原酶 IV,37℃ 消化 20 min,加入 1.5~2 mL 冷 PBS 缓冲液,反复吹打胰腺组织小块,沉淀 5~6 秒,吸取上清,收集于 15 mL 离心管中,重复该步骤 10 次左右,900 r/min 离心 5 min,弃上清液、保留最下层乳白色的实质细胞层。

1.3.2 整体消化法 去除胰腺组织上的脂肪、大血管、系膜及淋巴结,用 4℃ PBS 缓冲液清洗 1 次,加入预热的 0.8 mg/mL 胶原酶 IV,37℃ 消化 20~21 min,每隔 5 min 摇晃一次培养皿,加入 1.5 mL 冷 PBS 缓冲液,吹打胰腺组织,吸取细胞悬液,重复收集,离心,弃上清,得到白色的细胞沉淀。

1.4 胰腺上皮细胞的筛选

用含 10% 胎牛血清的 D/F12 培养基重悬得到的细胞沉淀,混合均匀后将细胞接种于 6 cm 培养皿中,37℃ 5% CO₂ 培养箱中培养 40 min;将未贴壁的细胞中连同培养基一起转接到 1 个新 6 cm 培养皿中,培养过夜;将第一次转接后过夜培养皿中仍未贴壁的细胞及其培养基一起转接到另外 1 个新 6 cm 培养皿中,进行再过夜培养,第一次与第二次贴壁的细胞均换成扩增培养基(2% FBS、B27 20 ng/mL、EGF 10 μ g/mL、insulin、50 μ mol/L β -ME 的 D/F12 培养基)继续培养,每 3 天更换 1/2 原培养基,培养皿内出现大的细胞集落时,可通过胰酶点消化的方式挑取上皮细胞集落方法进一步纯化胰腺干/祖细胞。

2 实验结果

2.1 消化时间的确定

整体消化法不同于部分消化法,胰腺组织块接触消化酶的面积要小,且只能消化到胰腺表面的细胞,因此我们对胶原酶 IV 消化时间进行了摸索。通过胶原酶 IV 消化 18 min、20 min、21 min、22 min、25 min 和 30 min 发现消化效果定在 20~21 min,效果最佳。

表 1 不同消化时间下,胰腺上皮细胞悬液的状态

Table 1 The status of pancreatic epithelial cells in different digestion times

胶原酶 IV 消化时间 Digestion times of collagenase IV	消化效果 The status of pancreatic epithelial cells
	细胞量特别少 The number of pancreatic epithelial cells is less.
18 min	单细胞较多,杂细胞和细胞团都较少,对整体胰腺组织的伤害很小。
20~21 min	The number of single pancreatic epithelial cell is far more than miscellaneous cells and cell mass.
22 min	单细胞量没有明显变化,但细胞团有所增加
25 min	The number of single pancreatic epithelial cell didn't change, but cell mass is increased.
30 min	细胞团和杂细胞大量增加,单细胞量较少。
	With cell mass and miscellaneous cells increasing, the number of single pancreatic epithelial cell is low.
	整个胰腺组织被消化成糜状,对细胞的伤害很大,对细胞生长不利。
	The pancreatic tissue was digested into mash and badly damaged cells can't growth well.

2.2 整体消化法分离出的胰腺上皮细胞贴壁情况

整体消化法与胶原酶部分消化法相比较,所分离细胞总量少,但是单个细胞数量多,且绝大部分为胰腺上皮细胞,细胞团和杂细胞要少。整体消化法分离所得的胰腺上皮细胞,离心后

重悬,用含 10% 胎牛血清培养基培养 24 h(即过夜培养)细胞贴壁数目为 16.93 个/cm²,培养 48 h(即再过夜培养)细胞贴壁数目为 14.5 个/cm²。

表 2 整体消化法分离出的胰腺上皮细胞贴壁情况

Table 2 The number of pancreatic epithelial cell isolated by overall digestion adheres on the dish in 24 and 48hour

培养阶段 Culture phase	原代培养次数 culture numbering	培养皿数 Dish number	细胞数量 Adhering count	贴壁密度(个/cm ²) Adhering density	平均值 + 方差 Mean value+ variance
过夜培养 Adhering cell in 24 h	1	1	342	16.29	16.93+0.6055
	2	1	350	16.67	
	3	1	358	17.05	
	4	1	372	17.71	
再过夜培养 Adhering cell in 48 h	1	1	326	15.52	14.50+1.0515
	2	1	292	13.90	
	3	1	320	15.24	
	4	1	280	13.33	

2.3 整体消化法分离的胰腺上皮细胞生长情况

整体消化 20 min 后,胰腺组织没有被损坏,大的血管和导管清晰可见,只有胰腺小叶间的细胞被消化下来,过夜贴壁的细胞中含有少量的成纤维细胞(图 1A),再过夜培养皿中贴壁的几乎全部为原形的上皮细胞(图 1B)。在这些贴壁细胞中,成

纤维细胞率先开始生长,3-4 天后,胰腺上皮样细胞开始增殖,与成纤维细胞混杂在一起生长,5-6 天后,可见单克隆方式生长的胰腺干细胞,9-10 天后,胰腺上皮样细胞生长成片,如鹅卵石样铺于培养皿底部。这些胰腺上皮样细胞具有快速增殖能力和很强的集落形成能力。

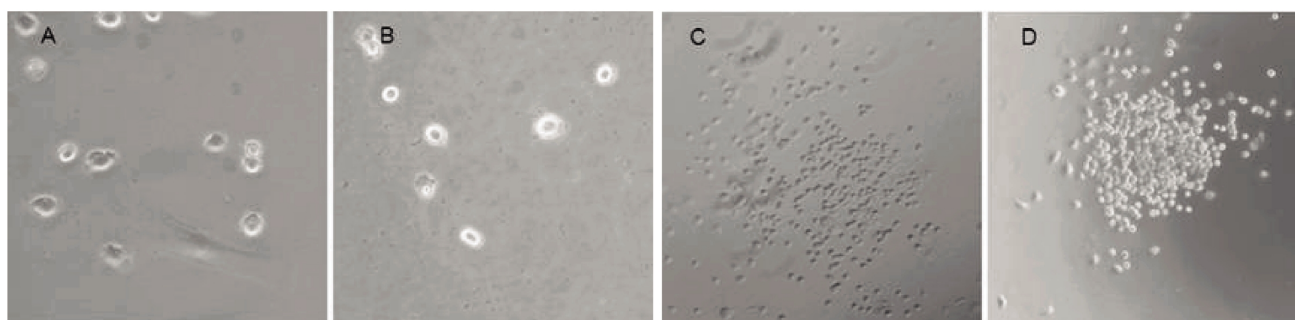


图 1 整体消化法分离的胰腺上皮细胞生长情况

图 A: 24h 过夜贴壁的细胞:在圆形上皮细胞中掺有少量的成纤维细胞(100×)。图 B: 48h 再过夜贴壁的细胞:都是圆形的上皮细胞,但细胞数目较过夜的少(100×)。图 C: 培养 3 天后上皮细胞增殖,形成 1-3 个呈集落样生长细胞(50×)。图 D: 培养 6 天后上皮细胞形成紧密的集落(50×)。

Fig.1 The condition of pancreatic epithelial cell isolated by overall digestion growth in 2% proliferation medium

A: After 24 hour culturing with 10% serum medium, the epithelial cells and little fibroblasts adhere on the dish(100×); B: After 48 hour culturing with 10% serum medium, the epithelial cells adhere on the dish without fibroblasts(100×); C: In the 2% serum medium, adherent pancreatic epithelial cells growth into 1-3 cells colony after 3 days(50×); D: In the 2% serum medium, adherent pancreatic epithelial cells growth into tight cells colony after 6 days (50×).

2.4 整体消化法与部分消化形成集落状态的比较

整体消化法与部分消化法相比得到的细胞总量要少,但是其单细胞率要更高,且成纤维细胞少,整体消化法得到的单细胞集落较纯净(图 2A),而部分消化法得到的集落往往浸润于成纤维细胞中(图 2C),不利于挑取单克隆,进一步的纯化与扩大培养,但二者形成集落内的上皮细胞形态大致相同(图 2B、2D)。

3 讨论

随着糖尿病患者人数的增多,及患病年龄的日趋年轻化,糖尿病已成为当今医学三大难症之一。胰岛移植能取代现有的胰岛素疗法,从而彻底的治疗糖尿病,但其受到供体器官不足的限制。而伦理问题又极大限制了胎儿胰岛和人胚胎干细胞的

应用,因此不能从根本上解决胰岛来源问题^[8-10]。

近 20 年来成体胰腺干 / 祖细胞得到广泛的研究,人们确定了成体胰腺中存在能够自我更新并具有分化成其他细胞类型的细胞,而且胰腺干 / 祖细胞来源于成体,比胚胎干细胞更安全,可作为糖尿病细胞替代治疗的最佳来源^[11-15]。在胰腺发育过程中,胰腺导管上皮能发育成所有的胰腺上皮世系细胞如导管、腺泡和内分泌细胞^[16]。胰腺上皮样细胞能够在 matrigel 中生长成球形,通过诱导分化能得到对葡萄糖产生应答,表达 insulin 和 c-peptide 的细胞^[17]。这些具有体外增殖能力、自我更新和多项诱导潜能的细胞被称之为成体胰腺干 / 祖细胞^[18]。本研究通过整体消化法分离得到的成体胰腺上皮样细胞,也能够快速增殖且具有集落形成能力,所以我们初步推测这些成体胰腺上皮样细胞可能为干 / 祖细胞,但是具体情况还需要进一步的检测。

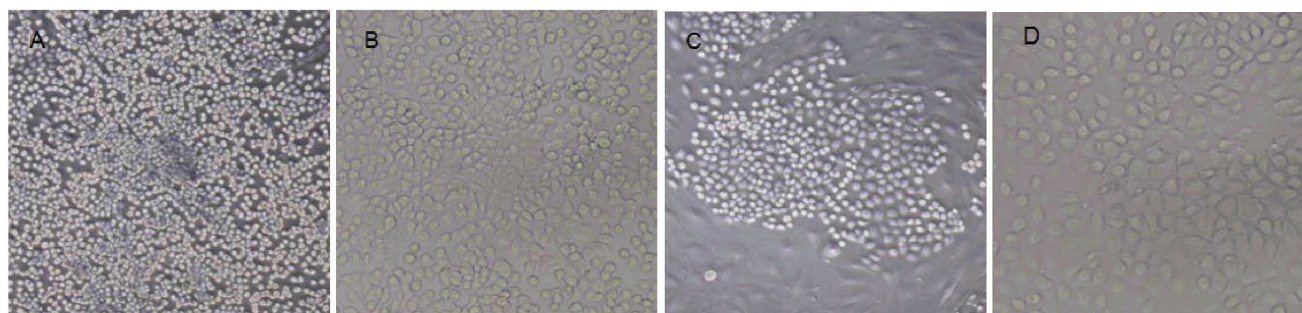


图2 整体消化法与部分消化法形成集落状态

图A和B:整体消化法过夜贴壁细胞培养10天形成的集落(50×和100×);图C和D:部分消化法过夜贴壁的细胞培养10天形成的上皮细胞集落(50×和100×)。

Fig.2 The condition of cells colony isolated by overall digestion and parting digestion.

A and B: The cell colony of pancreatic epithelial cells isolated by overall digestion growth in the 2% serum medium after 10 days (50× and 100×); C and D: The cell colony of pancreatic epithelial cells isolated by parting digestion growth in the 2% serum medium after 10 days (50× and 100×).

此外,我们的研究发现整体消化法不破坏胰腺的内部结构,胰腺保留较为完整,只是胰腺小叶间的细胞被消化下来,所得到的细胞悬液大部分为上皮样的单细胞,成纤维细胞等杂细胞特别少,用整体消化法再结合连续转孔法^[9]能够有效的去除成纤维细胞,从而得到非常纯净的胰腺上皮细胞集落。由于胰腺是内外分泌混合腺体,除内分泌部、腺泡和导管之外,胰腺组织中还存在大量的间充质来源的细胞,包括成纤维细胞、血管内皮细胞、血管平滑肌细胞以及星形细胞,其中以成纤维细胞占主要部分^[20]。在以往的实验研究中,从成体胰腺组织中分离胰腺干细胞都是将胰腺剪成小块,再置于胰酶或胶原酶中消化,机械剪切后消化使得胰腺内的多种细胞都有机会接触到胶原酶,消化虽然彻底,但是对细胞的伤害更大,得到的细胞悬液种类过多包含了成纤维细胞、血细胞、淋巴细胞、腺泡细胞等多种类型,特别是成纤维细胞能快速贴壁并且率先增殖,使得胰腺干细胞集落浸润在成纤维细胞中(图4C)。我们尝试过G418筛选法^[21],能够有效致死成纤维细胞,但是药物的加入和筛选会使培养时间延长。因此本研究在分离细胞的时候避免成纤维细胞的参与,缩短了上皮细胞的分离和筛选时间,方便于挑取细胞克隆,进一步扩大培养胰腺上皮细胞。整体消化法没剪切胰腺组织,能接触到胶原酶的部位只有胰腺总导管、胰腺小叶间隙细胞,而处于胰腺内部的胰岛细胞由于未接触到胶原酶,不会有细胞被分离出来,而且导管与胶原酶的接触有限,因此整体消化法能得到胰腺上皮样细胞,说明这些胰腺上皮样细胞很可能是处于胰腺小叶间。

总之,整体消化法能够得到一群具有快速增殖能力和集落形成能力的胰腺上皮样细胞,这些细胞很可能是来自于胰腺小叶间的成体胰腺干/祖细胞,但是关于其定位和细胞类型尚需要进一步的检测。

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