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## TGF- $\beta_2$ 在低氧条件下诱导骨髓基质干细胞向软骨细胞分化 的研究 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨转化生长因子  $\beta_2$ (TGF- $\beta_2$ )在低氧条件下诱导骨髓基质干细胞(BMSCs)向软骨细胞分化的作用。**方法:**无菌条件下分离 Wistar 大鼠股骨骨髓,采用全贴壁培养法纯化 BMSCs。传 6 代后,将细胞随机分为 3 组,A 组加入 25 ng/mL TGF- $\beta_2$  在 1% 氧浓度条件下培养;B 组加入 25 ng/mL TGF- $\beta_2$  在 21% 氧浓度条件下培养;C 组仅加入含 10% 胎牛血清的 DMEM- $\alpha$  培养液在 1% 氧浓度条件下培养。3 周后,通过甲苯胺蓝染色检测细胞糖胺多糖,聚合酶链反应检测 II 型胶原和蛋白聚糖(Aggrecan)的表达水平。**结果:**骨髓细胞经换液后贴壁聚集生长,形态均一,连续传代后形态无明显改变。分组培养第 1 周,A、C 组生长速度低于 B 组;第 2 周各组均出现不规则形态细胞,A、C 组细胞形态小于 B 组;第 3 周各组均可见透明样基质,以 A 组最明显。3 周后行甲苯胺蓝染色,A 组细胞内外均可见丰富的蓝染颗粒,B、C 组染色较 A 组略浅。A 组 II 型胶原的表达相对量 ( $1.246 \pm 0.287$ ) 高于 B 组 ( $0.973 \pm 0.365$ )、C 组 ( $0.802 \pm 0.196$ ),差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );B、C 组比较无明显差异( $P > 0.05$ )。A 组 Aggrecan 的表达相对量 ( $0.833 \pm 0.375$ ) 高于 B 组 ( $0.724 \pm 0.173$ )、C 组 ( $0.602 \pm 0.091$ ),差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );B、C 组比较无明显差异( $P > 0.05$ )。**结论:**TGF- $\beta_2$  联合低氧环境可明显促进骨髓基质干细胞分化为软骨细胞。

**关键词:**转化生长因子  $\beta_2$ ;低氧;骨髓基质干细胞;软骨细胞;软骨缺损

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## Study on the TGF- $\beta_2$ induced the bone Mesenchymal Stem Cells Differentiation into Chondrocyte in Hypoxia Condition\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study the effect of TGF- $\beta_2$  induced bone mesenchymal stem cells (BMSCs) differentiation into chondrocyte in hypoxia condition. **Methods:** The thighbone marrow of Wistar rat was separated under sterile condition, and the BMSCs was purified by whole bone marrow adherent culture. After 6 passage, the cells were divided into three groups randomly. Cells of Group A were added 25 ng/ml TGF- $\beta_2$  cultured in 1% oxygen concentration. Group B was joined 25 ng/ml TGF- $\beta_2$  cultured in 21% oxygen concentration. Group C was just added DMEM- $\alpha$  with 10% fetal bovine serum cultured in 1% oxygen concentration. Three weeks later, all the groups were stained by toluidine blue to detect the glycosaminoglycan, then PCR was used to test the expression level of Collagen II and Aggrecan. **Results:** The BMSCs grew in colonies with uniform shape, and the morphology was no significant change after serial passage. At the 1st week, the growth rate of Group A and C were lower than Group B. At the 2ed week, all the groups appeared irregular cells, and the cells shape of Group A and C were less than Group B. At the 3rd week, hyaline matrix was visible in all the three groups, and the group A was more than the other two. After 3 weeks, toluidine blue staining showed abundant blue granules in the Group A, which was much more than those of Group B and C. The Collagen II expression level of Group A ( $1.246 \pm 0.287$ ) was higher than those of Group B ( $0.973 \pm 0.365$ ) and Group C ( $0.802 \pm 0.196$ ), and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). There was no difference between Group B and C ( $P > 0.05$ ). Aggrecan expression level of Group A ( $0.833 \pm 0.375$ ) was higher than Group B ( $0.724 \pm 0.173$ ) and Group C ( $0.602 \pm 0.091$ ), and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). There was no difference between Group B and C ( $P > 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** TGF- $\beta_2$  combined hypoxia condition could promote the BMSCs differentiation into chondrocyte.

**Key words:** TGF- $\beta_2$ ; Hypoxia; Bone mesenchymal stem cells; Chondrocyte; Cartilage defect

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## 前言

多种原因所致的软骨缺损给患者的生活带来极大痛苦,也是骨关节外科面临的主要难题之一<sup>[1]</sup>。软骨损伤后,由于局部缺乏血液供应<sup>[2]</sup>,导致软骨再生所需营养物质无法到达损伤部位,影响软骨的再生。骨髓基质干细胞(BMSCs)作为种子细胞,可在诱导条件下能够定向分化为软骨细胞,并且分泌大量营养因子,因此被广泛用于软骨缺损修复的研究<sup>[3]</sup>。本研究采用转化生长因子 $\beta_2$ (TGF- $\beta_2$ )诱导BMSCs分化为软骨细胞,并模拟体内低氧环境,探讨BMSCs的分化条件,为软骨组织工程修复提供实验依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验材料

100±5 g 清洁级雌性 Wistar 大鼠(中国农科院哈尔滨兽医研究所提供),DMEM- $\alpha$  培养基(Hyclon,美国),胎牛血清(FBS, Hyclon,美国),TGF- $\beta_2$ (Peprotech,美国),甲苯胺蓝(Sigma,美国),Trizol(Gibco,美国),DNA 聚合酶、II型胶原引物、蛋白聚糖(Aggrecan)引物、dNTP(TAKARA,日本),细胞培养箱(Thermo,美国)。

### 1.2 实验方法

**1.2.1 BMSCs 的分离培养** Wistar 大鼠通过 10% 水合氯醛麻醉后,无菌条件下取双侧股骨,剪去两端后,用含 10% FBS 的 DMEM- $\alpha$  将骨髓冲到离心管中,反复吹打至单细胞悬液 1500 r/min 离心 5 min,弃上清,加入含 10% FBS 的 DMEM- $\alpha$  培养液重悬。采用全贴壁培养法,将细胞接种于培养瓶中,置于含 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 的 37 °C 细胞培养箱中培养。培养 3 天后,对细胞进行换液,弃去瓶中培养液,加入 5 mL 含 10% FBS 的 DMEM- $\alpha$  培养液继续培养。待细胞铺满瓶底 80% 后传代。

**1.2.2 BMSCs 向软骨细胞的诱导分化** 取传至第 6 代的 BMSCs,以 2×10<sup>4</sup> 个/孔的密度接种于 6 孔板中,每个 6 孔板记为 1 组,将细胞分为 3 组:A 组向每孔内加入含 TGF- $\beta_2$ (25 ng/mL)的 DMEM- $\alpha$  完全培养液,并置于含 1% O<sub>2</sub> 细胞培养箱中培养(5%CO<sub>2</sub>);B 组向每孔内加入含 TGF- $\beta_2$ (25 ng/mL)的 DMEM- $\alpha$  完全培养液,并置于普通细胞培养箱中培养;C 组向每孔内仅加入含 10%FBS 的 DMEM- $\alpha$  培养液,并置于含 1% O<sub>2</sub> 细胞培养箱中培养。各组每 2 天换液 1 次,连续诱导 3 周。对各组细胞进行 MTT 染色,每组随机抽取 5 个高倍视野,进行细胞计数并绘制生长曲线。倒置显微镜下,初分离的骨髓细胞大小不等,形态各异,看见大量红细胞存在。3 天后换液弃去悬浮细胞,可见贴壁细胞呈圆形,部分为梭形样生长,连续换液 2 次后,悬浮细胞全部清除。7 天后,细胞聚集呈集落样生长,形态以梭形为主,伴有圆形、椭圆形细胞,折光性强。细胞连续传 6 代后,细胞生长状态良好,无异型性改变。

**1.2.3 甲苯胺蓝染色** 诱导 3 周后,每组随机取 2 孔,加入盖玻片使细胞爬片,PBS 冲洗后加入丙酮固定 20 min,置于 0.5% 甲苯胺蓝染液中染色 5 min,蒸馏水冲洗 3 次后用酒精梯度脱水,二甲苯透明、封片。

**1.2.4 PCR 检测 II 型胶原和 Aggrecan 的表达** 用 Trizol 试剂提取诱导 3 周后的细胞内总 RNA,以 GAPDH 作为内参,引物设计见表 1。PCR 反应条件为:II 型胶原 94 °C 变性 60 s,56 °C 退火 60 s;Aggrecan 94 °C 变性 60 s,52 °C 退火 60 s,均 72 °C 延伸 60 s,30 个循环后,72 °C 延伸 5 min,4 °C 保温。对扩增产物行 1.5% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳,应用凝胶图像分析系统测定 PCR 产物电泳条带的密度积分,计算产物的相对量。计算公式:II 型胶原相对量=II 型胶原产物电泳条带密度/GAPDH×100%,Aggrecan 相对量=Aggrecan 产物电泳条带密度/GAPDH×100%。

表 1 RT-PCR 引物列表

Table 1 RT-PCR primer listing

Gene	Category	Sequence	Length
Collagen II	Sense primer	5'-TTCAGCTATGGAGATGACAATC -3'	472 bp
	antisense primer	5'-GAGTCAGTGAGATCCTGAGA -3'	
Aggrecan	Sense primer	5'-TGACCACTTTACTCTGGGTTTCG -3'	412bp
	antisense primer	5'-GCACCACTTCCGTAGCACA -3'	
GAPDH	Sense primer	5'-CCATGGAGAAGGCTGGGG-3'	360 bp
	antisense primer	5'-CAAAGTTGTCATGGATGACC-3'	

### 1.3 统计学分析

应用 SPSS 18.0 统计软件进行分析,指标以“平均数±标准差”表示,组间样本均数比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用 SNK-q 检验,以 P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 各组 BMSCs 的形态学变化

诱导第 1 周时,3 组细胞形态无明显改变,MTT 染色并绘制生长曲线可见 A、C 组生长速度明显低于 B 组(见图 1)。第 2 周时,各组均出现多边、多角等不规则形态细胞,可见 A、C 组细胞胞体较小,分布均匀,B 组胞体较大,呈团块生长;计算每

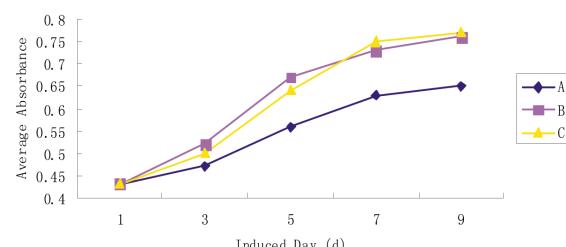


图 1 MTT 染色法检测各组细胞的生长速度

Fig.1 MTT staining detected the growth rate of each group

高倍视野不规则形态细胞数与细胞总数的比值(见表 2),可见

A组不规则细胞数量多于B、C组( $P<0.05$ )，B、C组比较均无明显差异( $P>0.05$ )。诱导3周后，各组细胞胞体不断增大，胞浆丰富，折光性强，细胞间可见大量透明样基质，以A组最为明显。

甲苯胺蓝可将软骨细胞核染成深蓝色，细胞基质染成蓝色。诱导3周后，A组软骨细胞基质可见大量异染颗粒，细胞外基质也存在丰富的异染颗粒；B、C组颜色较A组略浅，细胞内外基质的异染颗粒也少于A组(见图2)。

表2 每高倍视野不规则细胞数与细胞总数的比值(%)

Table 2 The ratio of irregular cells to the whole cells number in each high power field (%)

Group	1 <sup>st</sup> week	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	3 <sup>rd</sup> week
A	9.28± 3.03▲	57.52± 4.38*	73.63± 4.37△
B	10.16± 2.49▲	44.73± 5.42**	64.58± 5.49△△
C	7.92± 3.56▲	47.39± 2.25**	60.07± 3.97△△

注：\*与\*\*比较  $P<0.05$ ，△与△△比较  $P<0.05$ ，▲或\*\*或△△比较  $P>0.05$ 。

Note: \*and\*\*comparison  $P<0.05$ , △and△△comparison  $P<0.05$ , ▲or\*\* or△△comparison  $P>0.05$ .

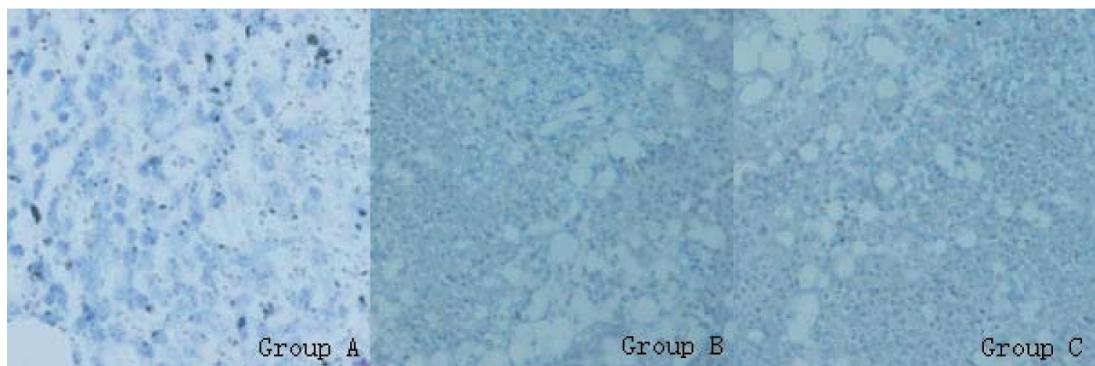


图2 各组细胞甲苯胺蓝染色(Group A× 40, Group B× 20, Group C× 20)

Fig.2 Toluidine blue staining of each group (Group A× 40, Group B× 20, Group C× 20)

表3 各组细胞内Ⅱ型胶原和Aggrecan表达的比较

Table 3 Comparison of the Collagen II and Aggrecan expression among different groups

Group	A*	B**	C**
Collagen II	1.246± 0.287	0.973± 0.365	0.802± 0.196
Aggrecan	0.833± 0.375	0.724± 0.173	0.602± 0.091

注：\*与\*\*组间比较  $P<0.05$ ，\*\*各组间比较  $P>0.05$ 。

Note: \*and\*\* groups comparison  $P<0.05$ , \*\*groups comparison  $P>0.05$ .

## 2.2 各组细胞内Ⅱ型胶原和Aggrecan表达的比较

对A、B、C三组样本进行PCR检测，紫外灯下均可见Ⅱ型胶原472 bp片段，Aggrecan412 bp片段，三组条带亮度有差异，GAPDH作为内参，条带亮度一致(见图3)。Ⅱ型胶原、Aggrecan相对量见表3。A组Ⅱ型胶原和Aggrecan的表达量均明显高于B、C组( $P<0.05$ )，而B、C组比较均无明显差异( $P>0.05$ )。

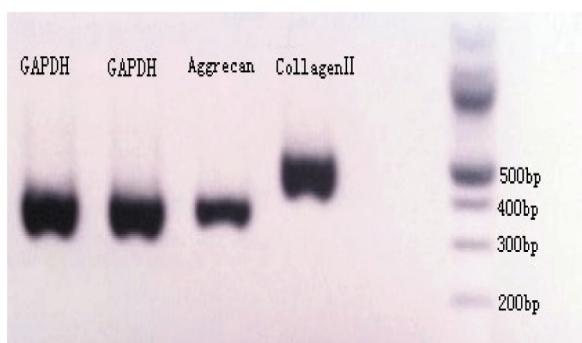


图3 PCR检测Aggrecan和Collagen II的表达

Fig.3 The expression of Aggrecan and Collagen II detected by PCR

## 3 讨论

多种原因致关节软骨损伤后，由于软骨周围缺乏血管、淋巴管，营养物质很难到达损伤部位参与软骨修复<sup>[4-5]</sup>，因此关节软骨损伤一直以来都是骨科临床面临的难治疾病，也是研究热点之一。随着干细胞研究的不断深入，诱导BMSCs分化为软骨细胞已经被视为修复软骨缺损的主要方法<sup>[6-7]</sup>，利用干细胞自身分泌的营养因子，可提供软骨细胞生长所必需的物质，克服了局部无营养供应的缺陷。

TGF-β与骨形态发生蛋白(BMP)、生长分化因子(GDF)一样，都属于转化生长因子家族<sup>[7]</sup>，在人体内存在3种亚型，其中TGF-β<sub>1</sub>诱导BMSCs分化为软骨细胞的作用最强，TGF-β<sub>2</sub>次之<sup>[8-10]</sup>；TGF-β<sub>3</sub>促进Ⅱ型胶原和Aggrecan的分泌作用最强，TGF-β<sub>2</sub>次之<sup>[11-12]</sup>。由于TGF-β<sub>2</sub>的作用比较均衡，因此本实验选取TGF-β<sub>2</sub>作为诱导剂，既保证了诱导软骨细胞的数量，又使Ⅱ型胶原和Aggrecan的分泌处在一较高水平。Kim等<sup>[13]</sup>研究表明高浓度TGF-β<sub>2</sub>对促进BMSCs分化为软骨细胞的作用更为明

显,因此实验中 TGF- $\beta_2$ 采用 25 ng/mL 作为诱导浓度。

BMSCs 体外培养为需氧环境,低氧条件下其生物学行为会发生一定程度的改变<sup>[14]</sup>,在诱导 1 周后,低氧使 BMSCs 增殖缓慢,但未发生大量凋亡行为,这可能与其本身分泌的营养因子有关。随着时间的延长,低氧诱导的软骨细胞含量明显增多,则可能是由于 BMSCs 受到低氧的刺激分泌低氧诱导因子 - $\alpha$ (HIF- $\alpha$ ),进而通过 AKT 途径级联放大式激活 SOX9 的转录活性,使得 BMSCs 内的软骨相关基因得以特异性表达<sup>[15-18]</sup>,产生软骨细胞,结合 TGF- $\beta_2$ 的诱导作用,其软骨细胞量明显增多。

低氧的环境虽然可以诱导软骨细胞的生成,但并不是完全有益于软骨细胞的生长<sup>[19]</sup>,本实验中在低氧条件下诱导的软骨细胞形态小于正常氧分压下的软骨细胞,说明低氧在一定程度上会阻碍软骨细胞的生长,这与体内软骨再生过程相一致<sup>[20]</sup>。TGF- $\beta_2$ 和低氧作为独立条件诱导软骨细胞时均能发挥一定作用<sup>[21]</sup>,但二者联合时产生的 II 型胶原和 Aggrecan 量明显增多,说明二者具有协同作用,但其具体机制尚需进一步研究。综上所述,TGF- $\beta_2$ 联合低氧环境可促进骨髓基质干细胞分化为软骨细胞。

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