

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2019.08.041

内皮克隆形成细胞的研究进展和应用前景*

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摘要:内皮克隆形成细胞(endothelial colony-forming cells, ECFCs)是内皮祖细胞(endothelial progenitor cells, EPCs)的一种亚型,具有高度增殖、克隆形成和裸鼠体内血管形成的能力,在维持血管稳态方面发挥着重要作用。ECFCs的来源很广,包括外周血、脐血、骨髓、血管壁,以及人诱导的多能干细胞(human-induced pluripotent stem cells, hiPSCs),其中研究较为深入的是外周血ECFCs(PB-ECFCs)和脐血ECFCs(CB-ECFCs)。在此,我们将简要介绍ECFCs功能障碍与疾病的相关性,总结ECFCs在缺血损伤、组织工程以及肿瘤治疗领域的基础研究进展和应用前景,最后对小鼠体内研究的局限性以及细胞体外培养条件改良等问题进行探讨。

关键词:内皮克隆形成细胞;血管再生;组织工程;肿瘤

中图分类号:R-33; Q26; Q593; R318.08 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2019)08-1583-04

Current Progress and Application Prospect of Endothelial Colony-forming Cells*

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ABSTRACT: Endothelial colony-forming cells (ECFCs), a subtype of endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs), play an important role in maintaining vascular homeostasis. ECFCs are characterized by robust proliferative potential, colony forming ability and ability to form intrinsic in vivo vessels upon transplantation into immunodeficient mice. They have been successfully isolated from the peripheral blood (PB-ECFCs), umbilical cord blood (CB-ECFCs), bone marrow and wall of numerous arterial and venous vessels, and derived from human-induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs). Here we will briefly describe the involvement of ECFCs in various diseases, summarize the current progress and application prospect of CB-ECFCs in ischemia repair, tissue engineering and tumor therapy, and highlight the limitations of in vivo studies in mice and the improvement of cell culture conditions *in vitro*.

Key words: Endothelial colony-forming cells; Vascularization; Tissue engineering; Tumor

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; Q26; Q593; R318.08 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2019)08-1583-04

前言

目前已有多项研究指出,ECFCs的数目和功能异常参与血管壁损伤、胎儿源性成人代谢性疾病和心血管疾病的发生^[1]以及肿瘤的血管生成。静脉血栓栓塞性疾病(Venous thromboembolic disease, VTE)的危险因素包括基因易感性、炎症、血液高凝状态、血流瘀滞以及血管壁损伤等。近来的研究发现线粒体功能受损、氧化自由基水平升高可损伤VTE患者外周血中ECFCs的功能,进而参与VTE的发生和发展过程^[2]。糖尿病患者常发生足部溃疡以及眼底疾病,研究发现高血糖、胰岛素抵抗、脂质代谢紊乱以及炎症环境会影响EPCs中SDF-1/CXCR-4和NO信号通路,从而严重损伤EPCs从骨髓中的动员、迁移、定植以及血管形成能力^[3]。此外,小儿烟雾病^[4]、尿毒症^[5]

患者心血管事件的发生也与ECFCs功能障碍相关。近来,研究者愈加重视胎儿源性疾病,即围产期的不良因素会增加成人期罹患疾病的风险,尤其指代谢性疾病和心血管疾病。一项横断面观察性研究指出^[6],早产儿脐带血中ECFCs的功能受损不仅与新生儿支气管肺发育不良相关,还与其成人期收缩压升高相关。目前,多项研究均已报道妊娠期并发症和合并症对CB-ECFCs数量和功能的影响,包括子痫前期^[6]、妊娠期糖尿病^[7]、早产^[8]和先天性膈疝^[9]等。例如,妊娠期糖尿病会促进CB-ECFCs的衰老,降低其增殖以及体外、体内血管形成的能力。此外,EPCs也参与肿瘤的血管生成和转移。曾有研究者招募了异性骨髓移植后又罹患肿瘤的患者,用性染色体原位杂交技术对其肿瘤血管网的组成成分进行研究,发现肿瘤血管内整合有异性来源的内皮细胞,整合比例为1-12%,与所患肿瘤的

* 基金项目:国家重点研究发展计划项目(2016YFC1000405;2018YFC1002900)

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(收稿日期:2018-10-28 接受日期:2018-11-23)

类型相关^[10]。最新的研究结果表明,肿瘤组织不仅会招募骨髓中的 EPCs,还会对细胞内重要的分子信号通路进行重塑和改造^[10,11]。例如,乳腺癌和肾癌患者外周血 ECFCs 中 Ca^{2+} 浓度的异常震荡可导致肿瘤对抗血管生成药物的耐药^[12]。鉴于 ECFCs 在众多领域发挥如此重要的功能,越来越多的研究开始探索 ECFCs 的来源、体外扩增、功能改善、对缺血组织的修复,以及在组织工程和肿瘤治疗领域的应用。

1 体外培养 ECFCs 在缺血损伤中的应用

治疗严重下肢缺血,中风以及心肌梗塞等缺血性疾病的关键是重建其血液供应。动物研究中,多种重建血管网络的策略已被尝试,包括各种血管生成因子重组蛋白以及骨髓单核细胞的应用等^[13],近来,ECFCs 重建血管网络的潜力引起了研究者的关注。ECFCs 的应用途径大致分为两种,经外周静脉的系统性注入和经皮的靶部位直接注入。研究表明,系统应用的 ECFCs 可显著降低小鼠缺血下肢的肌肉坏死^[14],促进中风小鼠的神经再生和功能恢复^[15],降低心肌梗塞模型小鼠的心肌纤维化并改善心脏射血功能^[16],并逆转支气管肺发育不良小鼠的肺泡发育并降低肺动脉高压^[17]。然而,有研究指出^[18],在啮齿类动物中,经静脉系统应用的 ECFCs 大部分被阻滞在肺组织,只有少量的细胞停留在肾脏、肝脏和脾脏。于是,有研究者探讨了小鼠心肌内注射和脑室内注射的治疗效果^[19,20],结果表明局部注射的 ECFCs 仍可改善心肌和脑缺血的症状。移植入缺血梗死区的 ECFCs 大部分会发生凋亡和坏死,这可能是由严重的炎症反应渗出、缺氧以及酸化等恶劣微环境引起的。在移植前对 ECFCs 进行了预处理和改造,包括趋化因子 SDF-1^[21]、岩藻多糖^[22]以及促红细胞生成素^[23]等活性分子的孵育,低氧^[24]、酸性环境^[25]的处理以及基因干预^[26]等,可明显促进 ECFCs 在移植部位的存活、血管生成以及对靶器官的功能逆转。

2 体外培养 ECFCs 在组织工程中的应用

除了参与缺血组织的血管重建,ECFCs 在组织工程领域也有所应用。仅仅依靠宿主血管的长入或者组织液的营养供应,移植的干细胞或者组织块往往难以存活和发挥功能,目前报道的比较成功的案例还局限在无血管的很薄的皮肤^[27]或者软骨^[28]。随后,研究者应用了多种方法来促进移植血管生成,包括递送血管生成因子,包埋人脐静脉内皮细胞、微血管内皮细胞、胚胎或者骨髓来源干细胞,但收效甚微。后期研究表明,ECFCs 不仅可以促进移植物的快速血管化^[29],无论是通过移植前的预血管化,还是移植后的在位血管化,而且能通过旁分泌效应影响共移植干细胞或者前体细胞的分化。例如,ECFCs 包裹的猪胰岛经门静脉注入糖尿病裸鼠后,可以较好地植入并调节血糖,同时降低炎症反应^[30]。另外,ECFCs 与成熟的人脂肪细胞或者猪胰岛共移植入裸鼠皮下后,可形成大量的嵌合血管并促进脂肪组织和胰岛的存活^[31]。当然,组织工程是非常复杂的,移植材料对所包埋前体细胞或组织的支撑、生物降解性和免疫耐受性等各种参数都需要针对不同的需求进行设计,ECFCs 只参与了其中的一个环节。例如,包埋有 ECFCs 与间充质干细胞来源的平滑肌细胞的胶原蛋白和纤连蛋白球,在小鼠体内难以形成新生血管,然而,牛脱钙松质骨可显著促进血管的生成和

骨的形成^[32]。

3 体外培养 ECFCs 治疗肿瘤的初步探索

肿瘤在不断增长和转移的过程中需要大量的血管重建和重塑,这除了依靠周边已有血管的长入外,还需从骨髓中动员和招募大量的 EPCs。大量的动物实验探究了 EPCs 对肿瘤血管形成的参与度,结果不甚一致。该分歧可能是因为不同研究者使用了不同类型、不同分期的肿瘤,也可能是使用了不同的 EPCs 分离方法和评价标准。有研究者充分利用了 ECFCs 对肿瘤的趋向性,对 ECFCs 进行基因干预(转入携带基质金属蛋白酶 -12 的慢病毒)^[33]或者对其装载近红外敏感的纳米颗粒^[34],在小鼠体内探究了 ECFCs 对黑色素瘤的靶向性和治疗效果。结果显示,ECFCs 可以很好地靶向肿瘤组织、抑制肿瘤的血管生成以及肺脏的转移。另有研究者将可溶性血管内皮生长因子受体(sVEGFR-1)、血管抑素 - 内皮抑素的基因整合进慢病毒基因组,后将转染慢病毒的体外培养的 PB-ECFCs 注入自发性乳腺癌小鼠或者细胞系构建的肺癌和胰腺癌小鼠中^[35]。结果发现小鼠血浆中 sVEGFR-1 和血管抑素 - 内皮抑素的浓度上升,肿瘤体积缩小、血管密度下降,小鼠的生存期延长。另有一项研究发现 ECFCs 可以携带麻疹病毒,注入小鼠体内后,持续释放的麻疹病毒会特异性感染 U87 胶质瘤细胞并发挥溶瘤效应^[36]。

4 体外培养 ECFCs 在小鼠体内研究的局限性

目前研究 ECFCs 功能的绝大多数动物模型为裸鼠,无论是血管生成、组织再生还是肿瘤生成都是非常复杂和精密的调节过程,需要免疫细胞、间质细胞以及干细胞和前体细胞等多种细胞的协同参与^[37],因此裸鼠体内的研究结果需要进一步在免疫健全鼠或者大型动物中验证。2016 年有研究者使用了免疫功能健全的小鼠,研究表明 ECFCs 仍能促进缺血下肢的血流灌注,并表现出一定的免疫耐受能力。另外,与其他前体细胞的联合应用,也能进一步降低其免疫原性。例如,与 ECFCs 共移植的脐血来源的间充质干细胞,不仅促进了血管网的形成,还降低了免疫细胞的浸润和内皮细胞 HLA-DR 的表达^[38]。值得注意的是,裸鼠常常合并有其它病理状态,如 NOD 小鼠会合并高血糖,这或许是一项混杂因素。再者,由于小鼠体积小,从脐血或者外周血中提取 ECFCs 相当困难,偶见从骨髓中提取的报道。目前的研究流程多是对小鼠进行疾病造模,无论是缺血模型,还是肿瘤模型,然后再使用人源 ECFCs 来探究对其的治疗效果。比如,有研究者在小鼠体内探究了人源 ECFCs 对猪源胰岛组织的血管化和功能保护作用^[39],这样的实验设计复杂,所得结果又难以推广,因此迫切需要大型动物模型来研究同种异体或者自体 ECFCs 在血管生成、组织再生以及肿瘤治疗中的作用。

5 体外培养 ECFCs 条件的改良

优化 ECFCs 的体外培养条件对提高细胞的质量以及向临床的转化非常重要。大多数文献中所报道的完全培养基为 EGM-2 BulletKit+10 %胎牛血清,促 ECFCs 黏附生长的补充物为 I 型鼠尾胶。而临床应用级别的细胞产物应避免使用鼠源,牛源等动物来源的促细胞生长补充物,以免引起异种免疫反应

和人畜共患疾病。因此,寻找胎牛血清替代物对促进 ECFCs 的临床转化至关重要。据报道,血小板中富含多种生长因子,包括表皮生长因子和血管生成因子等^[39]。富集的血小板裂解物代替胎牛血清培养 CB-ECFCs 至 30 代时,仍能保持细胞的高增殖活性和小鼠体内血管形成能力,更为重要的是细胞核型分析和比较基因组杂交技术并未发现扩增细胞的变异^[40]。另外,也有研究探讨了 6 种促血管生成因子与人脐带血血浆对 CB-ECFCs 的培养效果,结果表明,CB-ECFCs 亦能被有效扩增并保持增殖和小鼠体内的成血管能力^[41]。

6 小结与展望

综上所述,本文探讨了 ECFCs 功能损伤与多种疾病的关联,并总结了体外培养的 ECFCs 对缺血组织的修复、在组织工程领域的应用,以及作为基因或者药物载体对肿瘤的靶向和治疗等方面的基础研究进展,可见其具有非常广的应用前景。但 ECFCs 只是 EPCs 的一种亚型,其它亚型还包括 CFU-Hill 和循环血管生成细胞,后者往往被称为早期内皮前体细胞,虽然在体外难以扩增并且不整合进血管网络,但可通过旁分泌功能来调节新生血管的生成。另外本文所讨论的 ECFCs 都取自于脐血和外周血,虽也可来源于骨髓、大血管壁、脂肪以及肺脏组织等,但由于操作有创或者复杂,应用较少。最新的研究表明^[42], hiPSCs 可被诱导分化为 CB-ECFCs 样细胞,此类细胞表现为内皮表型,具有体外、体内血管形成的能力,并能改善小鼠下肢和视网膜缺血的症状。hiPSCs 分化来的 ECFCs 不仅可以大规模培养,还能完全避免同种异体免疫排斥的发生,这仍需要大量的实验来佐证。

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