

· 基础研究 ·

等轴牵张应变对骨髓间充质干细胞成软骨分化早期的影响

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【摘要】 目的:观察平面诱导培养条件下,等轴周期性牵张应变刺激对小鼠 BMSCs 成软骨分化早期的影响,探讨等轴周期性牵张应变刺激在软骨分化过程中早期的作用机制。方法:选取 4 周龄 KM 小鼠 16 只,雌雄不限,平均体重 19.5 g(17~21 g),提取骨髓间充质干细胞,体外培养至第 3 代,种植于 BioFlex 细胞培养板,根据实验设计分 6 组:空白组,普通培养液培养 8 d,不给予等轴周期性牵张应变刺激;对照组,成软骨诱导分化培养液培养 8 d,不给予等轴周期性牵张应变刺激;实验组,实验组又分 4 组,均使用成软骨诱导分化培养液培养 8 d,期间分别给与 1、3、5、7 d 等轴周期性牵张应变刺激。于培养第 8 天收集各组细胞,采用 RT-PCR 分析 SOX9、Col-II 及 ROCK1 mRNA 的相对表达量,采用 CCK-8 法对各组细胞行增殖率检测,使用糖胺聚糖 Elisa 试剂盒检测上清液糖胺聚糖含量,行番红 O 及阿利新蓝染色观察细胞外基质(ECM)变化,正态计量资料采用均数±标准偏差表示,对照组与空白组比较采用配对样本 t 检验,实验组与对照组比较采用单因素方差分析。结果:(1)培养 8 d 后,对比对照组,实验组中随加载时间延长,SOX9、Col-II mRNA 相对表达量呈逐渐增高趋势($P<0.05$),而 ROCK1 mRNA 相对表达量呈下降趋势($P<0.05$);对比空白组,实验组及对照组的 ROCK1 mRNA 相对表达量均增加($P<0.05$)。(2)随加载时间延长,实验组出现先降后升趋势,但是对比空白组及对照组均增高,对照组较空白组明显下降。(3)通过对最后 1 次换掉的培养基做糖胺聚糖浓度的 Elisa 检测,实验组内糖胺多糖的分泌量逐渐增加,加载 7 d 组含量变化较其他组差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与空白组比较,实验组及对照组糖胺多糖的分泌量明显增加($P<0.05$)。(4)番红 O 及阿尔新兰染色显示,实验组有成软骨分化趋势,形状随时间加载均逐渐变长,均较对照组明显;实验组内 PCM、Col-II、GAG 含量随力学刺激天数增加逐渐增多均较对照组明显。**结论:** 平面诱导培养条件下,在 BMSCs 成软骨分化早期,等轴周期性牵张应变刺激可以促进骨髓间充质干细胞增殖以及向软骨细胞分化,等轴周期性牵张应变刺激可能是通过抑制 Rho/ROCK1 信号通路来促进成软骨分化。

【关键词】 生物力学; 细胞增殖; 成软骨分化

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effect of cyclic equiaxial tensile strain in the early differentiation of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BMSCs) into cartilage in mouse under conditions of two-dimensional culture, and to investigate the mechanism of cyclic equiaxial tensile strain in early chondrogenic differentiation. **Methods:** Sixteen KM mouse aged 4 weeks were selected, male and female unlimited, with an average weight of 19.5 g (17 to 21 g). After extracting and isolating the BMSCs from KM mouse, then subculture the BMSCs to the 3rd generation. Seed the cells in the biological plate (BioFlex). According to experimental design, the cells were divided into 6 groups, blank group: ordinary culture medium was cultured for 8 days without isometric cyclic tensile strain stimulation. Control group: chondrogenic differentiation medium was used to culture for 8 days without isometric cyclic tensile strain stimulation. Experimental group: the experimental group was divided into 4 groups, all of which were cultured with chondrogenic differentiation medium for 8 days. During which isometric cyclic tensile strain stimulation was given for 1, 3, 5 and 7 days respectively. At the 8th day, all the cells were collected, the expression of the Sox9, Col-II and ROCK 1 signaling pathway-related molecules was analyzed by RT-PCR. Cells in each group were extracted, and

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the efficiency of cell proliferation in each group was detected by CCK-8. Glycosaminoglycan content in medium changed last was detected using ELISA. Pericellular matrix was observed by Safranin O staining and Alcian Blue staining. Normal measurement data using mean±standard deviation compared between the blank group and control group using paired t-test, compared between the experimental group and relative group using single factor analysis of variance. **Results:** (1) After 8 days of culture, compared with the control group, the relative expression of Sox 9 and Col-II mRNA in the experimental group increased gradually with the increase of loading time ($P<0.05$), while the relative expression of ROCK1 mRNA decreased ($P<0.05$). Compared with the blank group, the relative expression of ROCK1 mRNA in experimental group and control group increased ($P<0.05$). (2) With the increase of loading time, the experimental group showed a trend of decreasing at first and then increasing, but compared with the blank group and the control group, the control group decreased significantly. (3) Glycosaminoglycan content in the medium changed last was detected by ELISA. The glycosaminoglycans in the experimental group increased gradually, and the content changes on 7 days loading group were statistically significant compared with other groups ($P<0.05$). (4) Safranin O and Alcian staining showed that there was a tendency of cartilage differentiation in the experimental group, and the shape gradually increased with time, which was more obvious than that in the control group; The PCM, Col-II and GAG in the experimental group increased gradually with the increase of mechanical stimulation days, which were more obvious than those in the control group. **Conclusion:** Under conditions of two-dimensional culture, in the early differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells into cartilage, cyclic equiaxial tensile strain can promote the proliferation of BMSCs and the differentiation into chondrocytes. Moreover, cyclic equiaxial tensile strain may promote chondrogenic differentiation through inhibiting the Rho/ROCK 1 signaling pathway.

KEYWORDS Biomechanics; Cell proliferation; Chondrogenic differentiation

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关节软骨退变及损伤可导致骨性关节炎(Osteoarthritis, OA),且难以进行修复及再生^[1],目前为止OA成为世界范围内最为常见的关节炎^[2],目前仍然无有效的办法进行软骨修复和移植^[3]。间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cells, MSCs)是组织工程重要的种子细胞来源^[4]。而组织工程化的软骨组织涉及到许多因素,力学因素刺激对于软骨的调控也具有重要的影响^[5-6]。研究表明,一定范围的力学刺激可调节MSCs中特异性标记物质的合成与分解,并诱导MSCs分化形成软骨细胞^[7]。这提示适当的力学刺激对维持关节软骨结构功能的完整性起着重要作用^[8]。牵张应变是在体的正常受力类型之一,而力学特性的变化是组织工程技术运用于在体实验重要因素之一^[9-10]。一般来说,周期性牵张应力(CTS)对细胞的增殖功能及基因表达的影响往往显著于持续性牵张应力的作用^[11]。该实验目的在于观察在生理性等轴周期性牵张应变(ECTS)作用力下,骨髓间充质干细胞在向软骨分化过程中会发生何种相关改变以及相关特异性因子的变化,从而探讨与之相关的作用机制,进一步明确、优化组织工程学中种植细胞的培养条件。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料与仪器

16只健康4周龄昆明小鼠(山西医科大学动物室提供),雌雄不限,平均体重19.5 g(17~21 g),按动物实验伦理相关要求对实验动物进行处理。胎牛血清(FBS,杭州四季青公司,批号:160923,规格:

100 ml);青链霉素混合液(索莱宝公司,批号:20160423,规格:100 ml);DMEM/F-12(美国Hyclone公司,批号:SH30023,规格:500 ml);0.25%胰酶-EDTA溶液(博士德,批号:PYG0015,规格:100 ml);干细胞成软骨诱导培养基(广州赛业,批号:MUB-MX-90041/90042,规格:200 ml);糖胺聚糖Elisa试剂盒(上海江莱,批号:JL20564,规格:48T/96T);CCK-8试剂盒(博士德,批号:AR1160-100,规格:100次);CO₂细胞培养箱(上海力申,型号:HF90);倒置相差显微镜(日本Olympus,型号:CKX41);FlexCell-5000力学加载系统(美国FlexCell);酶标仪(美国Thermo,型号:MK3);台式低温高速离心机(德国Eppendorf,型号:5810);核酸定量仪(美国Thermo,型号:Nanodrop2000);PCR扩增仪(美国Bio-Rad,型号:T100)。

1.2 间充质干细胞的提取与种植

无菌条件下分离小鼠两侧股骨与胫骨。用1 ml注射器吸取含1%青链霉素混合液、10%胎牛血清、89% DMEM/F-12的混合培养液充分冲洗髓腔,再用细胞滤网过滤之后接种于25 cm²细胞培养瓶内,置于37℃、CO₂体积分数5%的细胞培养箱内培养。待细胞融合约90%后进行细胞传代培养。

1.3 实验分组及力学加载

待第3代细胞融合约90%时,用PBS将细胞洗涤两遍,再用0.25%的胰酶-EDTA消化,使用细胞计数板调整细胞浓度为6.6×10⁴/ml,将该细胞混合悬液按每孔3 ml种植于6孔BioFlex培养板,待细胞

完全贴壁后,根据实验分组分别更换相应培养基预诱导至次日。根据实验设计,细胞分为 6 组:空白组,普通培养液培养 8 d,不给予等轴周期性牵张应变刺激;对照组,使用成软骨诱导分化培养液培养 8 d,不给予等轴周期性牵张应变刺激;实验组,又分 4 组,均使用成软骨诱导分化培养液培养 8 d,期间分别给与 1、3、5、7 d 等轴周期性牵张应变刺激。实验利用 Flexcell-5000 基底牵张加载系统对贴壁的小鼠 BMSCs 进行精确地 ECTS 刺激。设置力学加载参数为:正弦波 0~1%Elong,1 Hz,4 h/d。

1.4 观察项目与方法

1.4.1 细胞形态学观察 力学加载结束后次日,用 4% 多聚甲醛溶液将各组细胞固定 1 h,然后常规进行番红 O 和阿尔辛兰染色并在倒置显微镜下进行形态等观察。

1.4.2 细胞总 RNA 的提取 用胰酶-EDTA 溶液将各组细胞消化后置于 1.5 ml EP 管内,使用离心机以 1 200 r/min 离心 5 min,然后弃去上清液。如此方法用 PBS 缓冲液将各组细胞洗涤 2 遍,再 Trizol 法提取细胞总 mRNA。使核酸定量仪检测 RNA 浓度在合适范围内,然后将 mRNA 逆转录为 cDNA。

1.4.3 实时荧光定量扩增 通过使用 SYBR Premix Ex TaqTM 试剂盒将已逆转录的 cDNA 用 PCR 仪进行扩增,检测 SOX9、Col-II 和 ROCK1 的 mRNA 的表达,然后按照相应扩增条件进行相应扩增,通过使用计算机测量和计算相应 Ct 值,计算目的基因的相对转录水平。引物设计序列见表 1。

表 1 Real-time 引物序列

Tab.1 Primer sequence of real-time

引物名称	序列信息(5'-3')	
18S	F CGGCTACCACATCCAAGGGAA	R GCTGGAATTACCGAGGCT
SOX9	F CAGGAAGCTGGCAGACCAGTA	R AAGGGTCTCTCTCGCTCTCGTT
COL-II	F CATCCAGGGCTCCAATGATGTA	R ATGTCCATGGGTGCGATGTC
ROCK1	F GGTATCGTCACAAGTAGCAGCATCA	R TAAACCAGGGCATCCAATCCA

1.4.4 Elisa 检测上清液糖胺聚糖含量 取细胞上清液离心后,按分组加样,每孔 50 μl,在 37 °C 水浴箱内,孵育 30 min,然后用 Elisa 洗涤液洗涤,每孔加入酶标试剂 50 μl 后再次洗涤,避光条件下,每孔加入显色剂 A 及显色剂 B 各 50 μl,小心晃匀后 37 °C 染色 15 min 后终止反应,将加入终止液的 Elisa 96

孔板放入酶标仪,以空白孔调零后,在 450 nm 波长处,测量每孔的 OD 值,计算样品中 GAG 浓度。

1.4.5 CCK-8 法检测各组细胞增殖率 力学加载完成后次日,弃各组细胞上清液,使用胰酶-EDTA 消化细胞,细胞计数后调整细胞浓度为 1×10⁵/ml,吸取 100 μl 细胞悬液加入 96 孔板,每组细胞设置复孔 4 个。最后将 96 孔板置于细胞培养箱中培养,完全贴壁后每孔加 10 μl 的 CCK-8,再置于细胞培养箱内 1 h,酶标仪 450 nm 处,检测细胞增殖率。

1.5 统计学处理

使用 SPSS 22.0 软件进行数据处理,经 3 次独立实验获得数据,取平均值,正态分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,对照组与空白组比较采用配对样本 t 检验,实验组与对照组比较采用单因素方差分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 小鼠骨髓间充质干细胞的分离与体外培养

小鼠骨髓在传代 48 h 后生长迅速,细胞增殖明显,在传代培养至第 3 代换液,通过倒置显微镜观察,发现细胞贴壁,呈长梭形鱼群状(图 1)。

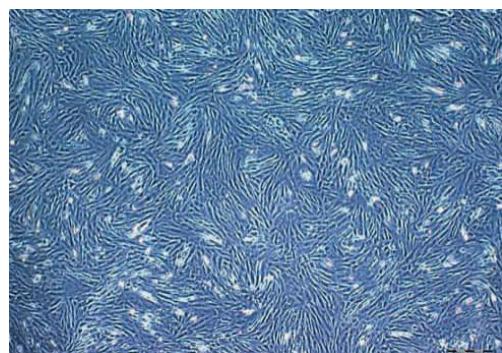


图 1 传代 48 h 细胞呈长梭形鱼群状排列(x40)

Fig.1 After the generation of 48 h, the cells were arranged in a long fusiform shoal (x40)

2.2 加载后细胞形态学染色观察

力学加载完成后,通过番红 O 染色及阿尔新兰染色观察可见,BMSCs 均有不同程度变化(图 2-3),显示诱导组均较空白组染色明显,且随染色程度随加载时间延长而明显;随时间加载而细胞形状变长,诱导组空白组及对照组变化更明显。

2.3 RT-PCR 检测

在加载完成后次日,提取各组细胞的 mRNA 做 RT-PCR,检测指标 SOX9、Col-II 和 ROCK1 结果见表 2。对照组 SOX9 相对表达量与空白组比较,明显升高($P < 0.05$),实验组中 SOX9 随力学加载表达量逐渐增加,其中除诱导 3 d 与对照组比较,差异无统

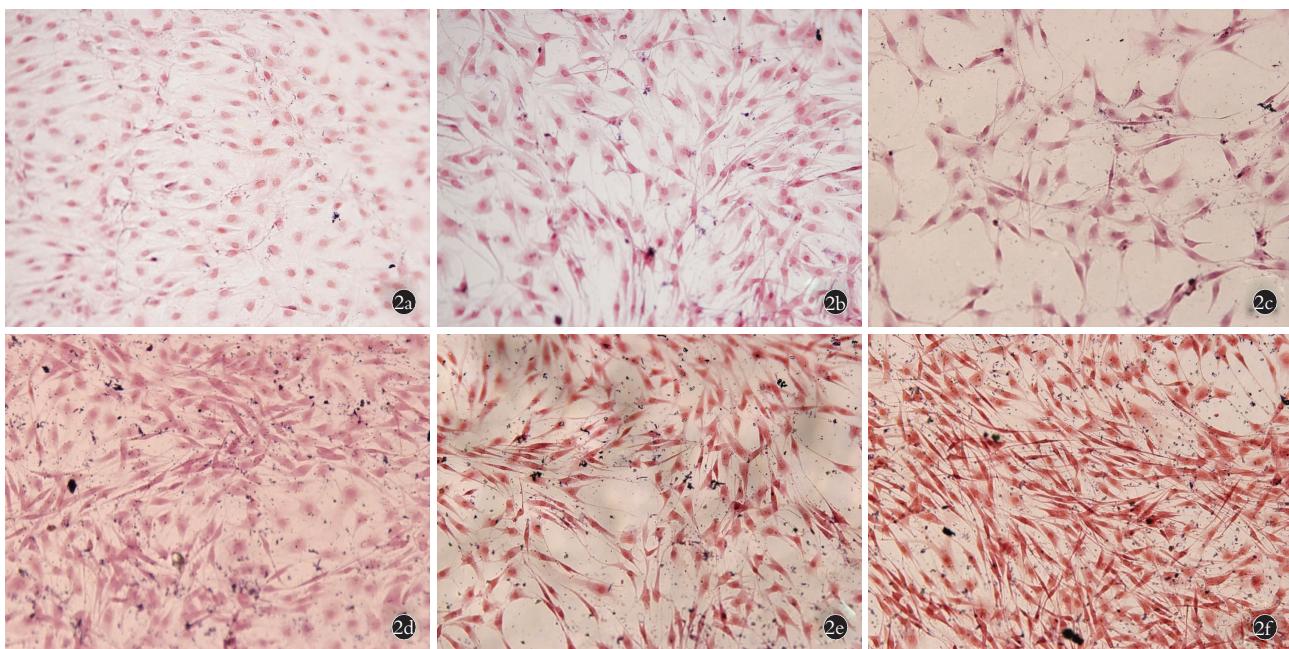


图 2 细胞番红 O 染色结果($\times 100$) **2a.** 空白组,未见细胞分化趋势 **2b.** 对照组,较 2a 明显分化 **2c,2d,2e,2f.** 实验组,分别加载 1、3、5、7 d,各组细胞可见随加载时间变化,细胞形状变长,ECM 分泌增多

Fig.2 Results of Safranin O staining ($\times 100$) **2a.** Blank group, there was no trend of cell differentiation **2b.** Control group compared with 2a, the control group was significantly differentiated **2c,2d,2e,2f.** Experimental group was loaded on 1, 3, 5 and 7 days respectively, the cells in each group showed changes with the loading time increased, the cells grew longer, ECM secreted more, and the number of cells increased.

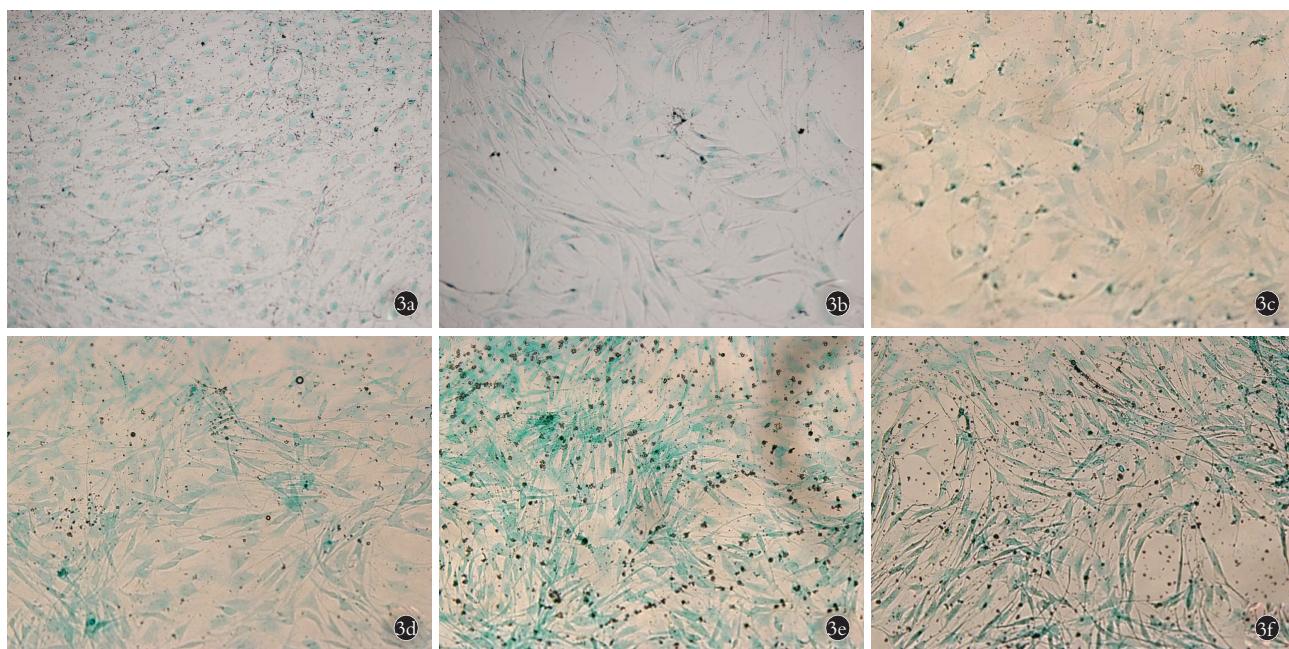


图 3 阿尔新兰染色结果($\times 100$) **3a.** 空白组,未见细胞分化趋势 **3b.** 对照组,较 3a 有明显分化 **3c,3d,3e,3f.** 实验组,分别加载 1、3、5、7 d,各组细胞可见随加载时间变化,细胞形状变长,ECM 分泌增多,数量细胞增多

Fig.3 Results of Alcian staining ($\times 100$) **3a.** Blank group, there was no trend of cell differentiation **3b.** Control group compared with 3a, the control group was significantly differentiated **3c,3d,3e,3f.** Experimental group was loaded on 1, 3, 5 and 7 days respectively, the cells in each group showed changes with the loading time increased, the cells grew longer, GAG secreted more, and the number of cells increased

计学意义,余组均较其之前各组差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);其中除诱导 1 d 与对照组比较差异无统计学意义外,余组均较其之前各组差异有统计学意义

($P<0.05$);对照组 ROCK1 相对表达量与空白组比较,明显升高($P<0.05$),实验组与对照组比较差异有统计学意义,加载 7 d 组与其他组比较差异有统

表 2 各组基因 mRNA 相对表达量及上清液糖胺聚糖分泌量 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)Tab.2 Relative expression of mRNA and the amount of glycosaminoglycan in the supernatant $\bar{x} \pm s$, $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$

组别	孔数(n)	SOX9	Col-II	ROCK1	GAG
空白组	3	0.954±0.193	1.952±0.351	1.345±0.184	19.24±2.18
对照组	3	2.301±0.176	3.761±0.453	2.648±0.374	25.28±2.63
加载 1 d	3	1.978±0.126	4.683±0.587	2.258±0.273	26.50±2.75
加载 3 d	3	2.309±0.211	4.831±0.890	2.213±0.283	25.93±2.87
加载 5 d	3	3.201±0.151	6.932±0.818	1.739±0.329	28.26±2.39
加载 7 d	3	3.276±0.192	7.516±0.563	1.727±0.194	30.18±3.55

注:对照组与空白组比较采用配对样本 *t* 检验,对照组与诱导组比较采用单因素方差分析。SOX9 相对表达量,对照组与空白组比较 $t=6.976, P=0.002$,对照组与加载组比较 $F=63.942, P=0.021$;Col-II 相对表达量,对照组与空白组比较 $t=8.066, P<0.001$,对照组与加载组比较 $F=30.608, P=0.014$;ROCK1 相对表达量,对照组与空白组比较 $t=5.084, P<0.001$,对照组与加载组比较 $F=18.847, P=0.028$ 。细胞上清液 GAG 分泌,空白组与对照组比较 $t=4.334, P=0.001$,对照组与加载组比较 $F=2.892, P=0.023$

Note: Comparison in the blank group and control group measurement data using paired *t*-test, comparison in the experimental group and relative group measurement data using single factor analysis of variance. In the relative expression level of SOX9, the control group was compared with the blank group with $t=6.976, P=0.002$, the control group was compared with the loading group $F=63.942, P=0.021$. In the relative expression level of Col-II, compared with the control group and the blank group $t=8.066, P<0.001$, the control group was compared with the loading group, $F=30.608, P=0.014$. In the relative expression of ROCK1, the comparison between the control group and the blank group was $t=5.084, P<0.001$, the control group was compared with the loading group $t=18.847 P=0.028$. In the secretion of cell supernatant of GAG, the control group was compared with the blank group with $t=4.334, P=0.001$, the control group was compared with the loading group $F=2.892, P=0.023$

计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.4 培养基中糖胺聚糖的分泌量

使用酶标仪对最后 1 次所换掉的培养液做 Elisa 检测培养液中 GAG 的浓度,结果见表 2。与空白组相比,对照组和实验组分泌 GAG 明显增多($P<0.01$),实验组内随加载时间延长而浓度增高,其中与对照组、加载 1、3 d 相比,加载 7 d GAG 浓度变化有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.5 细胞增殖能力检测

在加载完成次日收集细胞,采用 CCK-8 法分别对细胞增殖能力进行检测,结果见图 4,对照组较空白组增殖率显著降低,随着早期 ECTS 加载,实验组细胞增殖率逐渐升高,但是随着加载时间的增加,增值率有波动但是变化并不显著。

3 讨论

BMSCs 是由 Friedenstein 等^[12]发现,具有来源广、采集容易,增殖力强、具有多向分化潜力等优点,且在特定的培养条件下,可分化成为软骨细胞,因此成为组织工程化软骨的重要种子细胞之一。而且骨髓间充质干细胞向软骨细胞表型分化过程中,除培养方式、培养的环境等,生物力学也具有重要影响。

3.1 牵张应变刺激 MSCs 增殖与分化关系机制

一般来说,细胞在受到牵张应变刺激时,会激活一类称为电或化学的“信号感受器”如整合素^[13]的膜蛋白分子和信号传导通路^[14],最终将信号传导至细胞内,引起细胞一系列的下游生物学反应,从而影响细胞增殖、凋亡、分化等^[15-16]。力学刺激对细胞产生

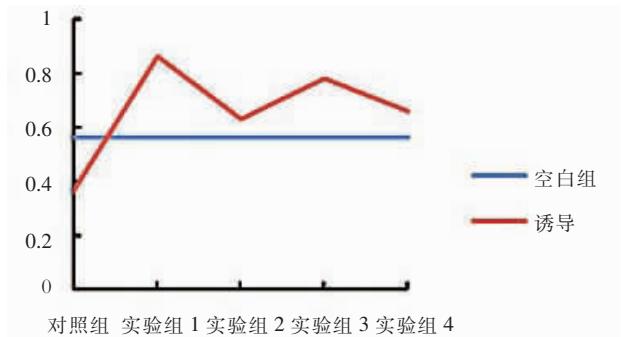


图 4 经过培养及加载后细胞增殖率 CCK-8 检测结果。分别在加入 CCK-8 试剂后 1 h 检测 OD 值。可见对照组较空白组增殖率明显降低,实验组中随着力学加载时间不同,增值率有波动,但均较对照组及空白组升高

Fig.4 The CCK-8 results of each groups. Test the OD date after 1h of adding CCK-8, it shows that the proliferation rate of the control group was significantly lower than that of the blank group. In the experimental group, the value-added rate fluctuates with the different mechanical loading time, but it is higher than that of the control group and the blank group

的应力可引起细胞间流体的流动,进而形成流动电势来引起细胞反应,这比细胞形变更能引起细胞反应^[17]。因此在关节运动时,通过对软骨细胞产生的微牵张应变而产生的电生理刺激对软骨细胞的基因表达、蛋白合成、细胞增殖及分化有重要的作用。

3.2 牵张应变刺激频率及强度对 MSCs 增殖与分化关系

力学刺激对 MSCs 增殖、定向分化等起着尤为重要的作用,国内外很多学者致力于研究力学刺激

对体外培养间充质干细胞增殖和定向诱导分化^[18-20]。而力学刺激的类型、强度、频率及作用时间等对其作用不尽相同,研究发现低频率、低强度的牵张应变可促进软骨细胞合成分泌蛋白多糖,而高频率、高强度的牵张应变则抑制蛋白多糖等的合成和分泌^[21-22]。微牵张应变作为机体内正常受力类型之一,对软骨组织和软骨细胞的代谢有很大影响。国外学者利用单一的力学因素刺激骨髓间充质干细胞后,发现骨髓间充质干细胞出现了向软骨方向分化的现象^[23]。该实验中采用正弦波 0~1% Elong、1 Hz、4 h/d 的低频率、低强度的 ECTS 发现实验组对比对照组 BMSCs 的增殖率及 Col-II 的表达均增加,与文献结论相似。

3.3 MSCs 分化中力学刺对 Rho/ROCK-1 信号通路的影响

Ras 相似物酶(RhoGTPases)在细胞信号转导通路中起着非常重要的作用,且对改变细胞骨架发挥着重要的作用。RhoGTPases 被激活后可以通过调节多种相关效应蛋白影响细胞增殖和基因表达^[24]。Rho/ROCK-1 信号通路是一条力学敏感通路,该通路对软骨的分化及退化有至关重要的调节^[25-26],有实验通过对终板软骨细胞施加高强度的 ECTS 刺激,发现 Rho/ROCK-1 通路可被激活而出现软骨退化,而选择性抑制 Rho/ROCK-1 通路后,可以显著改善该 ECTS 刺激引起的软骨退化^[27],还有学者选择性阻断该通路后,发现可以促进 MSCs 的分化^[28]。在该实验中,使用生理性 ECTS 变刺激细胞后,实验组细胞 ROCK1 表达量均逐渐减少。这可能是在牵张应变作用下电信号或细胞骨架整合重组对 Rho/ROCK-1 通路进行抑制调控,因此推测,与高强度刺激相反,低强度 ECTS 刺激对 Rho/ROCK-1 的表达会有抑制进而促进软骨分化。

软骨的形成与发育与机械刺激有着重要的关联,适当的力学刺激可以促进软骨的形成及机制的产生。关于牵张应变在 MSCs 成软骨过程中的研究目前较少,该实验对 ECTS 对 MSCs 成软骨分化过程早期的增殖和 SOX9、Col-II 及 ROCK1 的表达进行初步研究,但是对于力学刺激和软骨分化的时间、空间关系以及力学性质在 MSCs 分化成软骨过程中的影响和机制仍然需要大量研究来发现。

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