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· 基础研究 ·

低浓度氟化钠对人牙髓细胞的成骨/成牙本质分化的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨低浓度氟化钠对人牙髓细胞(human dental pulp cells, hDPCs)成骨/成牙本质分化的影响。方法 本研究已通过单位伦理委员会审查批准。原代培养hDPCs,采用MTT法检测不同浓度氟化钠对hDPCs增殖的影响;选取合适浓度的氟化钠加入成骨/成牙本质分化诱导培养液中,对hDPCs进行体外诱导,通过茜素红染色检测hDPCs成骨/成牙本质分化能力的变化,RT-qPCR检测分化相关基因的mRNA表达;同时通过RT-qPCR和Western blot检测hDPCs成骨/成牙本质分化过程中内质网应激相关基因的表达。结果 低浓度氟化钠(0.1 mmol/L)在体外可刺激hDPCs增殖,高浓度氟化钠(5~10 mmol/L)可抑制hDPCs增殖($P < 0.05$)。选取0.1 mmol/L氟化钠体外混合成骨/成牙本质分化诱导培养后hDPCs的茜素红染色增加,成骨/成牙本质分化相关基因牙本质涎磷蛋白(dentin sialophosphoprotein, DSPP)、骨涎蛋白(bone sialoprotein, BSP)和骨钙蛋白(osteocalcin, OCN)mRNA表达水平升高($P < 0.05$)。同时在此过程中RT-qPCR检测出mRNA水平hDPCs内质网应激相关基因:剪切x盒结合蛋白1(splicing x-box binding protein-1, sXBP1)、葡萄糖调节蛋白78(glucose-regulated protein 78, GRP78)以及活化转录因子4(activating transcription factor 4, ATF4)表达升高($P < 0.05$);Western blot检测出氟化钠混合成骨/成牙本质分化培养后细胞磷酸化真核起始因子-2 α (phosphorylated eukaryotic initiation factor-2 α , p-eIF2 α)、磷酸化蛋白激酶样内质网激酶(phosphorylated the RNA-activated protein kinase-like ER-resident kinase, p-PERK)和ATF4蛋白表达增加($P < 0.05$)。结论 低剂量氟化钠促进人牙髓细胞的成骨/成牙本质分化并伴有内质网应激水平的升高。

【关键词】 人牙髓细胞; 氟化钠; 增殖; 成骨/成牙本质分化; 内质网应激; 剪切X盒结合蛋白1; 活化转录因子4; 葡萄糖调节蛋白78; 蛋白激酶样内质网激酶; 真核起始因子-2 α

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of low concentrations of sodium fluoride on the osteogenic/odontogenic

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differentiation of human dental pulp cells (hDPCs) *in vitro*. **Methods** This study was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee. hDPCs were cultured using a modified tissue explant technique *in vitro*. The effects of different concentrations of sodium fluoride on the proliferation of hDPCs were measured by methylthiazol tetrazolium (MTT) assay. Appropriate concentrations were added to the osteogenic/odontogenic differentiation induction medium, and the cells were induced *in vitro*. Alizarin red S staining was used to detect the osteoblastic/odontogenic differentiation ability of the cells, and the mRNA expression of the key differentiation factors was detected by RT-qPCR. Moreover, the expression of key molecules of endoplasmic reticulum stress (ERS) was detected by RT-qPCR and Western blot. The data were analyzed with the SPSS 18.0 software package. **Results** Low concentration of NaF (0.1 mmol/L) could stimulate cell proliferation *in vitro*, while a high concentration (5-10 mmol/L) could inhibit cell proliferation ($P < 0.05$). According to the literature and the experimental data, 0.1 mmol/L NaF was selected as the following experimental concentration. The levels of alizarin red S staining were increased after NaF induction of mixed osteogenic/odontogenic differentiation *in vitro*. The mRNA expression levels of key molecules for osteogenic/odontogenic differentiation, dentin sialophosphoprotein (DSPP), bone sialoprotein (BSP) and osteocalcin (OCN), were increased ($P < 0.05$). The mRNA levels of ERS markers (splicing x-box binding protein-1 (sXBP1), glucose-regulated protein 78 (GRP78) and activating transcription factor 4 (ATF4) were increased in NaF-treated cells. The protein expression levels of key ER stress molecules (phosphorylated RNA-activated protein kinase-like ER-resident kinase (p-PERK), phosphorylated eukaryotic initiation factor-2 α (p-eIF2 α) and ATF4) were higher in NaF-treated cells. **Conclusion** A low concentration of NaF promotes the osteogenic/odontogenic differentiation of hDPCs and increases the level of ER stress.

【Key words】 human dental pulp cell; sodium fluoride; proliferation; osteogenic/odontogenic differentiation; endoplasmic reticulum stress; splicing xbox binding protein 1; activating transcription factor 4; glucose-regulated protein 78; RNA-activated protein kinase-like ER-resident kinase; eukaryotic initiation factor-2 α

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氟被认为是人体重要的微量元素,特别对骨骼和牙齿形成和硬度维持起关键作用^[1]。氟对于人体来说是把双刃剑:低剂量的氟是人体骨和牙齿正常发育与代谢必不可少的元素;而高剂量和长时间的暴露则会影响机体的矿化,引起氟牙症和氟骨症等疾病^[2-3]。低剂量氟是经典的防龋手段,它与羟基磷灰石结合形成牙齿矿物质,并能降低牙釉质的溶解度。研究表明低浓度的氟能够促进成骨细胞的增殖和增加碱性磷酸酶活性^[4];低于100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的氟通过调控自噬增强牙根尖干细胞的成牙本质能力^[5];同时发现牙科含氟修复材料能够长期诱导牙髓干细胞的成牙本质分化^[6]。

内质网是细胞蛋白分泌和加工的场所,其主要作用是维持细胞的稳态。在正常生理条件下,内质网中的分子伴侣对新合成的蛋白进行折叠,并识别错误的蛋白,利用各种途径降解错误的蛋白质。但在应激状态下,内质网的功能紊乱可以导致未折叠或错误折叠的蛋白质堆积,为了对这

些蛋白进行降解,细胞通过激活未折叠蛋白的反应以维持细胞的稳态,即内质网应激(endoplasmic reticulum stress, ERS)^[7]。

氟元素对细胞是一种刺激,在外界刺激下细胞会作出反应。研究表明,氟化物诱导成釉细胞蛋白酶分泌减少,氧化应激导致内质网应激^[8];氟诱导成骨细胞发生内质网应激对氟骨症的发生有促进作用有重要影响^[9]。各种细胞通过内质网应激调控机体对氟元素的反应,但氟元素对人牙髓细胞(human dental pulp cells, hDPCs)的影响尚不清楚。本研究拟探讨体外低剂量氟化钠对hDPCs成骨/成牙本质分化能力的影响及相关机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 主要试剂和仪器

氟化钠(NaF)(PHR1408, Sigma, 美国), 噻唑蓝(MTT)(Sigma, 美国), 二甲基亚砜(DMSO)(Sigma, 美国), β -甘油磷酸钠(Sigma, 美国), 茜素红(Sig-

ma, 美国), 地塞米松(Sigma, 美国), 维生素 C(Sigma, 美国), 氯化十六烷基吡啶(Sigma, 美国), Trizol 总 RNA 抽提剂(T9424, Sigma, 美国), DMEM 培养基(12491015, Gibco, 美国), 胰蛋白酶(2520056, Gibco, 美国), 胎牛血清(Gibco, 美国); RIPA 蛋白裂解液(P0013B, 碧云天, 上海), BCA 法蛋白浓度测定试剂盒(P0010, 碧云天, 上海); RNA 逆转录试剂盒(639506, Takara, 日本), realtime PCR 试剂盒(Takara, 日本); 一抗: p-PERK(3179S, Cell Signaling, 美国)、p-eIF2 α (3398T, Cell Signaling, 美国)、ATF4(11815s, Cell Signaling, 美国)和 β -actin(3700T, Cell Signaling, 美国); 二抗(7074S、7076S, Cell Signaling, 美国); 全自动酶标仪(Infinite, Tecan, 瑞士), CO₂ 饱和湿度细胞培养箱(Heraeus, 美国)。

1.2 hDPCs 的原代培养和成骨/成牙本质诱导

本研究已通过上海交通大学医学院附属第九人民医院伦理审批(批准号:SH9H-2020-T305-1)并获得患者知情同意。

改良组织法^[10]培养获得 hDPCs: 收集 14 ~ 28 岁因正畸治疗需要拔除的正常健康恒牙, 全程无菌条件下取得牙髓组织, 并剪成 1.0 mm³ 大小的组织块, 平铺在培养皿底部, 背覆细胞培养专用玻片, 加入含 20% (v/v) 胎牛血清的 DMEM 培养液, 置于培养箱培养。每隔 3 d 换一次液, 待细胞生长至 80% 融合时, 以 1:3 比例传代。取长势良好的第 3 代细胞用于实验。当第 3 代长势良好的细胞融合至 70% ~ 80% 时, 更换矿化诱导液培养(含有 10 mmol/L β -甘油磷酸钠、0.1 μ mol/L 地塞米松和 50 μ g/L 维生素 C 的 DMEM 培养基), 用于成骨/成牙本质分化诱导培养。

1.3 NaF 溶液的配制

称取适量氟化钠粉末充分溶解在 PBS 溶液中配置成 1 mol/L 的氟化钠标准溶液, 超净工作台中使用过滤器过滤, 去除细菌后放入 4 $^{\circ}$ C 冰箱保存备用。

1.4 MTT 法检测 hDPCs 活力

普通培养液中加入 NaF, 配置含有不同终浓度 NaF 的培养液(0、0.001、0.01、0.1、1、5、10 mmol/L)。将 hDPCs 以 2×10^4 个/孔接种于 96 孔培养板中(每孔 100 μ L), 普通 DMEM 培养 24 h 后, 去除上清, 每孔加入 100 μ L 体积的 NaF 培养液, 各组均设 3 个复孔。分别培养 1、3、5 和 7 d 后, 每孔加入 20 μ L MTT 溶液孵育 4 h, 弃除培养上清液, 每孔加入 200 μ L

DMSO 终止反应。室温振荡 10 min, 酶标仪测定 490 nm 吸光度值。根据 MTT 结果选取合适的 NaF 浓度用于后续的实验。

1.5 茜素红染色检测 hDPCs 成骨/成牙本质分化能力

含有 NaF 的成骨/成牙本质分化诱导液培养 hDPCs 3 周后取出(未含有 NaF 的诱导培养液为对照组), PBS 洗涤, 95% (v/v) 乙醇固定, 冲洗。加入新鲜配置的茜素红染色液, 室温孵育 10 min 后, 冲洗多余的染色液, 晾干, 扫描拍照。红色染色处为钙盐沉积。拍照完成后加入氯化十六烷基吡啶溶液室温孵育 60 min 后, 吸取上清, 酶标仪波长 562 nm 测定吸光度值。

1.6 实时荧光定量 PCR 检测 hDPCs 成骨/成牙本质分化及内质网应激相关基因 mRNA 表达水平

加入含 0.1 mmol/L NaF 的成骨/成牙本质诱导液, 培养 hDPCs 7 d 后取出, 加入 Trizol 获取总细胞 RNA, 对每个样本的 RNA 逆转录为 cDNA, 然后进行实时荧光定量 PCR 反应, 检测成骨/成牙本质分化相关基因牙本质涎磷蛋白(dentin sialophosphoprotein, DSPP)、骨涎蛋白(bone sialoprotein, BSP)和骨钙蛋白(osteocalcin, OCN)以及内质网应激相关基因剪切 x 盒结合蛋白 1(splicing x-box binding protein-1, sXBP1)、葡萄糖调节蛋白 78(glucose-regulated protein 78, GRP78)以及活化转录因子 4(activating transcription factor 4, ATF4)的 mRNA 的表达水平变化。以 GAPDH 作为对照, 引物序列见表 1。

1.7 Western blot 检测 hDPCs 内质网应激相关基因蛋白表达水平

将培养 2 周的 hDPCs 取出, 加入 RIPA 细胞裂解液, 获取细胞总蛋白。BCA 法检测各个样本细胞的总蛋白浓度, 取定量的细胞总蛋白进行 SDS-PAGE 电泳, 并将其转移至 PVDF 膜上, 分别加入一抗(p-PERK、p-eIF2 α 、ATF4 和 β -actin 抗体)4 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育过夜, 洗涤 3 遍后二抗室温孵育 1 h, ECL 显色拍照。

1.8 统计学分析

采用 SPSS18.0 软件包对数据进行 *t* 检验, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同浓度 NaF 对 hDPCs 增殖的影响

MTT 结果显示, 与未加 NaF 的细胞相比, 低浓度 0.1 mmol/L NaF 组, DPCs 吸光度值在加入 NaF 后

表1 qRT-PCR引物序列

Table 1 Sequences of the qRT-PCR primers

Primer	Sequence
GAPDH	5'-CCTGCACCACCAACTGCTTA-3' 5'-GGCCATCCACAGTCTTCTGAG-3'
OCN	5'-AGGGCAGCGAGGTACTGAAG-3' 5'-CTCCTGAAAGCCGATGTGGT-3'
DSPP	5'-GCCACAAACAGAAGCAACAC-3' 5'-TTCCCACTAGGACTCCCATC-3'
BSP	5'-GGCACCTCGAAGACAACAAC-3' 5'-ACCATCATAGCCATCGTAGC-3'
GRP78	5'-TGTTCACCAATTATCAGCAAATC-3' 5'-TTCTGCTGTATCCTCTTACCAGT-3'
ATF4	5'-GTTCTCCAGCGACAAGGCTA-3' 5'-ATCCTGCTTGCTGTTGTTGG-3'
sXBP1	5'-CTGAGTCCGAATCAGGTGCAG-3' 5'-ATCCATGGGGAGATGTTCTGG-3'

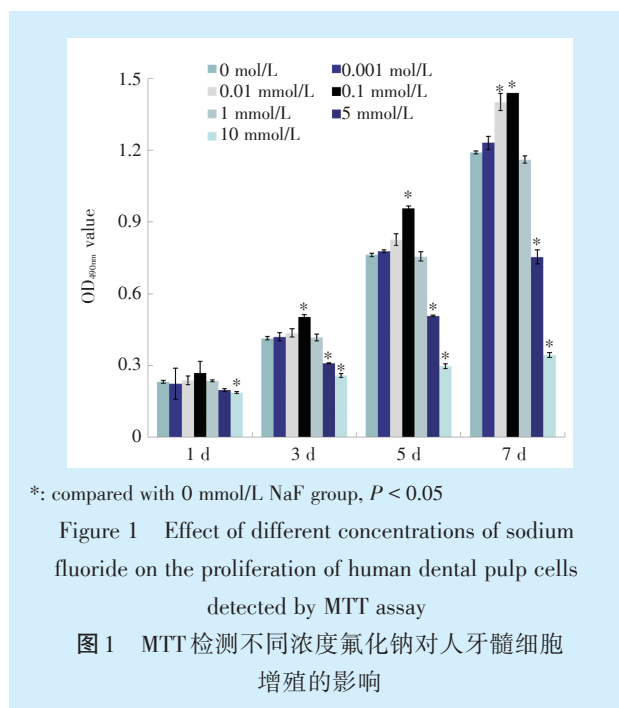
OCN: osteocalcin; DSPP: dentin sialophosphoprotein; BSP: bone sialoprotein; GRP78: glucose-regulated protein 78; ATF4: activating transcription factor 4; sXBP1: splicing x-box binding protein-1

3、5和7d均有上升,表明促进细胞增殖(3d: $P = 0.013$, 5d: $P = 0.015$, 7d: $P = 0.015$);但当NaF浓度增加,加入5、10 mmol/L NaF后对细胞增殖能力出现抑制作用($P < 0.05$)(图1)。

因此,在保证对hDPCs无毒性作用的要求下,本研究选用0.1 mmol/L NaF作为终浓度用于后续实验。

2.2 低浓度NaF促进hDPCs成骨/成牙本质分化

hDPCs成骨/成牙本质诱导培养3周后,NaF组茜素红染色增强(图2a & 2b, $P = 0.003$)。同时诱导培养7d后,从mRNA水平检测出,与对照组相比,NaF培养组成骨/成牙本质分化相关基因DSPP、BSP和OCN的mRNA水平表达均增加



*: compared with 0 mmol/L NaF group, $P < 0.05$

Figure 1 Effect of different concentrations of sodium fluoride on the proliferation of human dental pulp cells detected by MTT assay

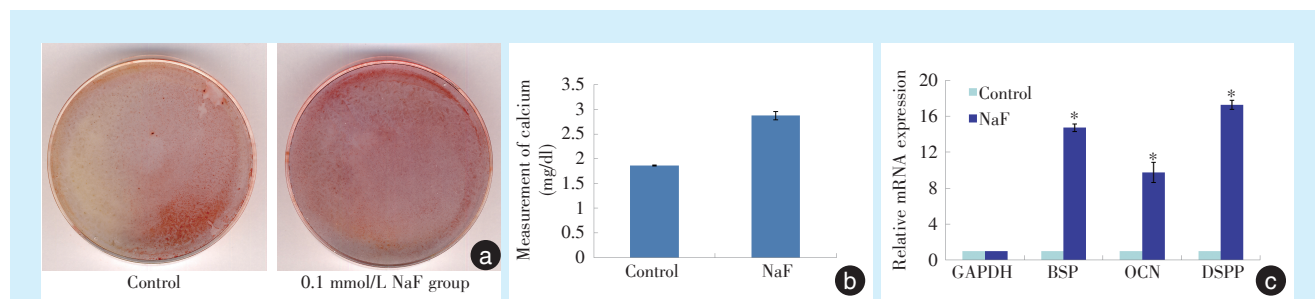
图1 MTT检测不同浓度氟化钠对人牙髓细胞增殖的影响

(DSPP: $P = 0.007$, BSP: $P = 0.042$, OCN: $P = 0.009$)(图2c)。

以上结果显示,0.1 mmol/L NaF能够显著增强hDPCs的成骨/成牙本质分化能力。

2.3 低浓度NaF上调hDPCs内质网应激水平

0.1 mmol/L NaF+成骨/成牙本质诱导培养hDPCs 7d后,细胞内质网应激相关基因ATF4、sXBP1和的mRNA表达水平显著上升(ATF4: $P = 0.004$, sXBP1: $P = 0.020$, GRP78: $P = 0.039$)(图3a)。Western blot检测hDPCs的p-PERK、p-eIF2 α 和ATF4蛋白表达水平,结果表明,0.1 mmol/L NaF处理2周后,p-PERK和p-eIF2 α 以及ATF4表达水平较正常诱导培养组升高(PERK: $P = 0.002$,

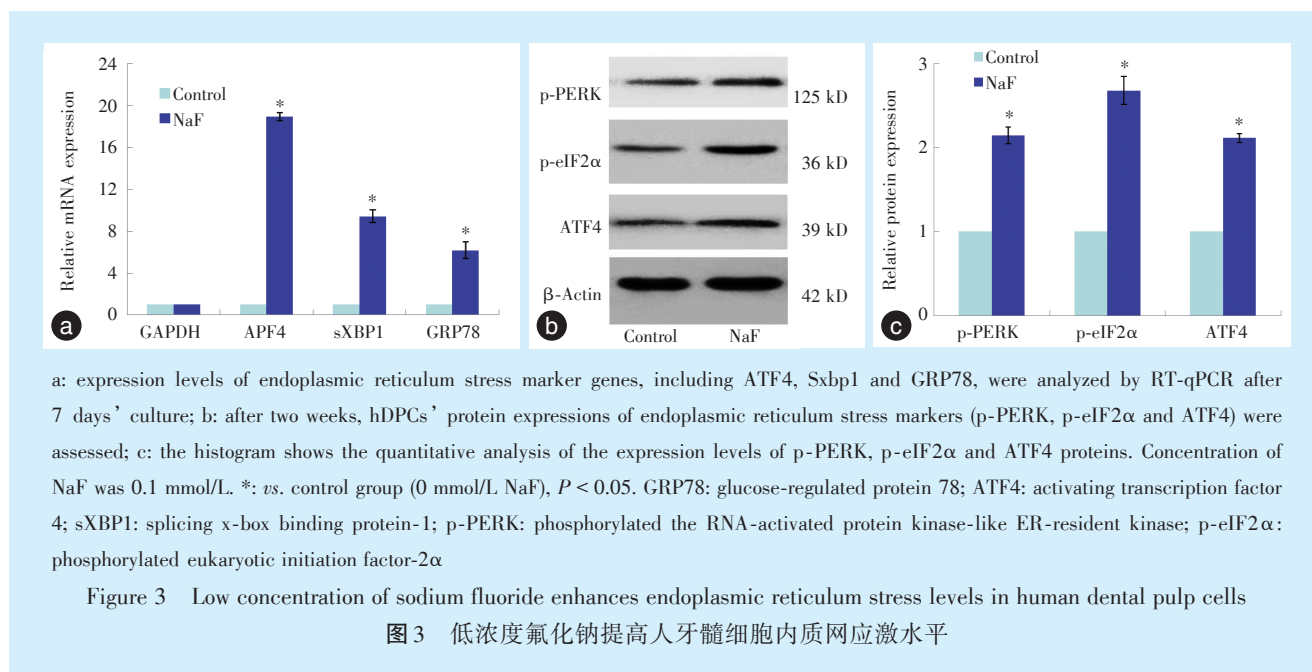


a: cells were stained with Alizarin red S staining after 3 weeks' culture; b: quantitation of calcium of the control and NaF group; c: the expression levels of osteo/odontogenic marker genes, including OCN, BSP and DSPP, were analyzed by RT-qPCR after 7 days' culture. Concentration of NaF was 0.1 mmol/L. *: vs. the control group (0 mmol/L NaF), $P < 0.05$. OCN: osteocalcin; DSPP: dentin sialophosphoprotein; BSP: bone sialoprotein

Figure 2 Low concentration of sodium fluoride promotes osteogenic/odontogenic differentiation of human dental pulp cells

图2 低浓度氟化钠促进人牙髓细胞成骨/成牙本质分化

p-eIF2 α : $P = 0.003$, ATF4: $P = 0.001$) (图 3b & 3c)。以上结果表明, 0.1 mmol/L NaF 能够上调 hDPCs 成骨/成牙本质分化过程中内质网应激的水平。



3 讨论

目前研究表明低浓度的氟能够促进成骨细胞和牙周膜细胞的增殖和矿化^[11-14]。但是,关于氟元素对 hDPCs 分化的影响及机制的研究却很少。在本研究中,拟体外模拟 hDPCs 成骨/成牙本质分化,观察低浓度氟化钠对其的影响,同时检测细胞内质网应激水平的变化,以期初步探讨其机制。

不同浓度氟对细胞的生物学特性及功能产生复杂的影响。人血清中氟的浓度通常都维持在较低的水平(0.01 mmol/L),即使在高氟地区,血清氟浓度也都很少能超过 0.05 mmol/L^[15]。但大部分的体外研究(其中包括细胞毒性、基因改变等)发现有效的氟浓度是 0.1 ~ 4 mmol/L^[16],这个浓度远远高于血清氟的正常水平。其可能的原因是体外细胞易感性与体内组织有区别。口腔科在使用含氟防龋剂和药物后,口腔局部的氟浓度也远高于血清浓度,并发生动态的变化;一些牙科材料中也添加了氟^[17]。因此氟暴露对细胞生物性能的影响,需要进一步深入研究。

以往的研究提示,氟对细胞的影响呈浓度依赖性和时间依赖性,并且细胞类型不同影响程度也不尽相同。不同浓度氟培养人海马细胞系发现,低浓度 NaF 对人海马细胞增殖有促进作用,当浓度上升到 10 mmol/L 时,则表现明显的增殖抑

制效应^[18]。研究表明,1 mmol/L 的氟对成骨细胞和成釉细胞的增殖均有明显的抑制作用,甚至可以导致细胞死亡^[19-20]。本实验结果表明低浓度 NaF 能够促进 hDPCs 的增殖,但当浓度增加后反而对细胞增殖有抑制作用,因此本研究选取 0.1 mmol/L 作为 NaF 的终浓度用来进行下一步对 hDPCs 的矿化能力的研究,以不含氟的成骨/成牙本质诱导培养为对照组。

BSP 和 OCN 是成骨分化的关键基因^[21]; DSPP 则是成牙本质分化的标志^[22],该基因被认为是调节牙本质形成中的矿化过程。本实验发现,低浓度的氟暴露后, hDPCs 较对照组细胞茜素红染色增加,表明钙盐沉积增加,同时成骨/成牙本质关键基因 DSPP、BSP 和 OCN 的 mRNA 表达也是显著上调。证明 0.1 mmol/L 的氟暴露能够促进 hDPCs 的成骨/成牙本质分化。有报道也有相似的发现,中低浓度的 NaF 能显著促进牙周膜细胞 ALP 的活性;低浓度的 NaF 可以促进成骨细胞的成骨分化^[23]。

虽然已发现 0.1 mmol/L 的氟暴露能够促进 hDPCs 的成骨/成牙本质分化,但其机制却不清楚。氟暴露对细胞来说是一种外界刺激,面对外界刺激细胞势必会作出一定的反应。内质网应激作为细胞应对刺激,维持细胞稳态的重要手段,近年来备受关注。甲状旁腺激素和促骨碳点能分别

通过内质网应激 PERK-eIF2 α -ATF4 信号通路调节成骨细胞的分化^[24-25];内质网应激信号通路能够调控牙周膜细胞的成骨分化^[26-27]。因此推测内质网应激有可能参与氟暴露对hDPCs的成骨/成牙本质分化调控。

本研究从 mRNA 和蛋白表达水平观察细胞内质网应激关键信号分子的表达。发现低浓度氟暴露下成骨/成牙本质分化诱导的hDPCs的sXBP1、ATF4和GRP78基因的mRNA表达明显升高;同时,检测出PERK和eIF2 α 磷酸化蛋白以及ATF4蛋白的表达明显增加。结果表明低浓度氟暴露的hDPCs成骨/成牙本质分化过程中内质网应激水平上调。内质网应激水平的变化可以调控细胞免疫功能,可以调控细胞的分化等^[28-30],但内质网应激水平上调和低剂量氟促进hDPCs成骨/成牙本质分化是独立的生命过程,还是两者存在实质性的联系,低剂量氟暴露是否通过内质网应激调控hDPCs成骨/成牙本质分化有待进一步的研究证明。

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