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· 综述 ·

牙髓干细胞生物学特性影响因素的研究进展

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【摘要】 牙髓干细胞(dental pulp stem cells, DPSCs)是一种来源于牙髓组织的具有自我更新、高度增殖能力及多向分化潜能的间充质干细胞。在适当的诱导条件下,可以分化为成骨细胞、成牙本质细胞、软骨细胞、脂肪细胞、神经元性细胞等多种细胞,目前已逐渐应用于临床试验及临床前期研究,是口腔组织工程与再生医学领域重要的种子细胞之一。本文结合近年来国内外文献对影响DPSCs生物学特性的因素作一综述。文献综述结果表明,组织来源、培养方法、不同环境及诱导条件等多种因素可以影响DPSCs生物学特性,这对牙髓干细胞的研究及应用具有指导意义。

【关键词】 牙髓干细胞; 生物学特性; 影响因素; 诱导条件; 分化; 组织工程; 再生医学

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Research progress on the factors influencing the biological characteristics of dental pulp stem cells HU Huiting¹, YU Fenglin², ZHAO Yueping¹. 1. Stomatology College of Jinan University, Guangzhou 510632, China; 2. Life Science and Technology College of Jinan University, Guangzhou 510632, China

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【Abstract】 Dental pulp stem cells (DPSCs) are mesenchymal stem cells derived from dental pulp tissue with self-renewal, high proliferative capacity and multidirectional differentiation potential. Under appropriate induction conditions, DPSCs can be differentiated into various types of cells, such as osteoblasts, odontoblasts, chondrocytes, adipocytes, and neuronal cells. DPSCs have been gradually applied to clinical trials and preclinical studies and are important seed cells in the field of periodontal tissue engineering and regenerative medicine. In this paper, the factors affecting the biological characteristics of DPSCs are reviewed together with a review of recent literature published worldwide. The results of the literature review show that the biological characteristics of DPSCs can be influenced by many factors, such as tissue source, culture method, environment and induction conditions, which has guiding significance for research and applications of DPSCs.

【Key words】 Dental pulp stem cells; Biological characteristics; Influencing factors; Induction conditions; Differentiation; Tissue engineering; Regenerative medicine

牙髓组织位于牙齿内部的牙髓腔内,通过狭窄的根尖孔与根尖周组织相连。2000年, Gronthos等^[1]在牙髓组织中分离出了一种与骨髓间充质干

细胞有着极其相似的免疫表型及形成矿化结节能力的细胞,其形态呈梭形,可自我更新和多向分化,有着较强的克隆能力被称为牙髓干细胞(dental pulp stem cells, DPSCs)。DPSCs能够分化为成骨细胞、成牙本质细胞、脂肪细胞及神经细胞等多种细胞,随着干细胞疗法及再生医学的不断发展,许多研究者的临床试验结果证实了DPSCs对牙髓组织再生^[2]、牙周组织再生^[3]、颌面部骨组织缺损的修复^[4]都是安全有效的。另有研究者建立了各种疾病的动物模型研究,证明DPSCs可以使神经^[5]、软骨^[6]、角膜^[7]再生,并对糖尿病^[8]、急性肾功

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能衰竭^[9]、肝硬化^[10]、帕金森病^[11]等疾病也有良好的治疗效果。尽管DPSCs在临床应用方面还处于早期阶段,但仍可说明DPSCs作为种子细胞在组织工程和再生医学领域有广阔的应用前景。近年来研究发现多种因素均可调节DPSCs增殖分化的能力,研究不同的影响因素有助于DPSCs在应用中趋利避害,对基于DPSCs的组织修复再生具有指导意义。本文阐述的DPSCs生物学特性影响因素主要有以下几个方面。

1 正常牙髓组织与炎性牙髓组织来源对DPSCs生物学特性的影响

当牙齿出现不可逆性牙髓炎或由于支持组织严重损伤的牙周炎时,牙髓组织通常处于发炎状态,发炎的牙髓一般作为医疗废弃物被丢弃。但近年来有研究表明从发炎牙髓组织中获取的炎性牙髓干细胞(iDPSCs)与正常牙髓组织DPSCs相比具有相似的特征和分化潜能,因此炎性牙髓也是获取DPSCs潜在的组织来源。

有学者^[12]发现iDPSCs表现出类似于从正常牙髓分离的DPSCs的生物学特性,iDPSCs比正常DPSCs表达更多的间充质表面标记物(STRO-1、CD90、CD105、CD146),但iDPSCs比正常DPSC具有更低的总群体倍增(population doublings, PD),这表明iDPSCs在炎症条件下细胞分裂增殖的潜力受损。Wang等^[13]通过建立牙髓暴露的动物模型分离出iDPSC研究其多向分化潜能,发现iDPSCs降低了牙源性分化潜能,但增强了成骨分化潜能。除了恒牙,iDPSCs也可以从乳牙发炎的牙髓中分离出来^[14]。来自乳牙的iDPSCs(idDPSCs)对干细胞特异性细胞表面标志物(CD90、CD105、CD146)呈阳性,并与来自乳牙的正常DPSCs(dDPSCs)相比有相似的增殖能力。idDPSCs在体外刺激下可分化为成骨细胞,脂肪细胞和软骨细胞。有研究证实用成纤维细胞生长因子(fibroblast growth factor 2, FGF-2)处理可以诱导idDPSCs的牙源性分化^[14],因此可以组合使用各种生长因子来扩大iDPSCs在临床环境中的潜力。

2 提取培养方法对DPSCs生物学特性的影响

2.1 不同原代提取方法

选择合适的DPSCs原代提取方法是获得高质量与高产量细胞的关键,目前研究中最常用的DP-

SCs原代培养方法包括酶消化法和组织块法。有研究通过酶消化法和组织块法获取DPSCs,并比较两者成牙本质向的分化潜能,发现通过酶消化法获得的DPSCs具有更高的细胞增殖率^[15]、成牙本质分化能力^[15]、成骨分化能力^[16],但组织块法获得的DPSCs具有更强的成脂分化潜能^[16]。Hilkens等^[17]采用酶消化法和组织块法进行原代培养,发现这两种方法分离的DPSCs在细胞形态、增殖速率、干细胞标志物表达和多向分化潜能等方面均没有统计学差异。但组织块法获得的DPSCs在形态上更为均匀,这可能是由于组织块法在培养过程中存在完整的组织块和未解离的细胞外基质。有研究^[18]通过酶消化法进行原代培养时发现酶的类型、浓度以及处理时间对细胞产量与细胞活力均有一定影响。其中胶原酶与胰蛋白酶优于其他分离酶,酶处理时间应尽可能缩短,以减少细胞贴壁时间、对细胞膜及细胞基质的损伤。研究还发现酶消化法获得的异质细胞群在干细胞特性和多向分化潜能方面没有统计学意义。因此相对而言,酶消化法可获得增殖速率更快、生物矿化能力更强的DPSCs,而组织块法可使DPSCs形态更均匀,成软组织能力更强。

2.2 不同培养基

不同培养基对PDSCs的生物学特性也有影响。由于培养细胞所需的生理条件极其复杂,至今尚未找到理想的培养基可以精确地模拟体内条件。培养基可大致分为含血清和不含血清两类,其中血清的来源分为动物源以及人源。有学者^[19]分别在胎牛血清(fetal bovine serum, FBS)的培养基与补充表皮细胞生长因子(epidermal growth factor, EGF)、碱性成纤维生长因子(basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF)的无血清培养基培养DPSCs,发现DPSCs可以在含有EGF和bFGF的无血清补充培养基中进行扩增和培养。但目前大多数研究中使用的是含有FBS的动物源血清培养基。FBS是一种含有高浓度的细胞生长因子和营养因子的复杂化合物,具有很高的批次间变异性、病原体污染风险和免疫效应。Ferro等^[20]在含有1.25%人血清(human serum, HS)培养基与含有10%FBS培养基中分别进行DPSCs的分离培养,发现在含有1.25%HS培养基中培养的DPSCs具有更为一致的干细胞标志物表达以及更高的增殖速率,但在成骨分化潜能方面没有统计学差异。总体来说,HS在作为FBS替代物上是值得继续研究的。



2.3 低氧条件

氧浓度是影响DPSCs的关键因素,它在维持干细胞的可塑性和增殖中起着至关重要的作用^[21]。近年来,一些研究已经证实了关于环境氧浓度(20%)对间充质干细胞的负面影响,包括氧化应激、遗传不稳定性和DNA损伤,而低氧条件是维持干细胞特性的生理微环境,可以增加其生物安全性^[22]。此外,低氧条件(5%)下培养的DPSCs增强了细胞增殖潜能、血管生成潜能,以及成骨分化潜能^[23]。Ahmed等^[24]在不同氧浓度(3%、5%、20%)下进行DPSCs培养,结果显示DPSCs在低氧环境中培养,其细胞形态、增殖速率、迁移能力明显优于在常氧环境中培养的DPSCs,并且5%氧浓度作为DPSCs的培养条件更为理想。以上研究均表明相对于常氧环境,低氧环境更有利于DPSCs的建立和维护。

3 不同环境对DPSCs生物学特性的影响

3.1 炎症微环境

炎症微环境会影响DPSCs的生物学特性。革兰氏阴性细菌外膜上的脂多糖(lipopolsaccharide, LPS)在牙髓感染中是主要的细菌毒力因子之一^[25],来自大肠杆菌的LPS在体外可以抑制DPSCs的增殖,但阻断Toll-样受体4(toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)可以解除抑制作用并促进DPSCs的体外粘附和迁移^[26]。在中等剂量的大肠杆菌LPS刺激后,DPSCs的粘附相关基因上调^[27]。此外,重复的LPS刺激通过TLR4-p16INK4A信号传导可以诱导DPSCs的衰老^[28],这都表明LPS刺激对DPSCs的生物学特性有负面影响。另一方面,炎症环境中参与炎症的其他细胞及因子也可能影响DPSCs的活性。比如细菌的副产物硫化氢(H₂S)可以诱导DPSCs凋亡^[29],成纤维细胞可以释放前列腺素2(prostaglandin E2, PGE2)和白细胞介素-8(interleukin-8, IL-8),从而促进DPSCs的迁移^[30]。此外,化学趋化剂1-磷酸鞘氨醇(sphingosine 1-phosphate, S1P)和细胞外基质蛋白也可以诱导DPSCs的迁移^[31]。

3.2 支架材料

以往的研究表明,高孔隙支架可以模仿牙源性组织的天然细胞外微环境,能够促进牙髓干细胞的粘附、增殖、分化^[32]。目前常用的支架材料有胶原蛋白和人工合成聚合物。作为细胞外基质组分,胶原蛋白可以为细胞提供天然环境,但胶原蛋白存在潜在病原体传播,免疫反应和机械性能差等缺点。与胶原蛋白相比,合成聚合物具有稳定性好、降解速率可控、分子结构设计灵活等优点,因此被广泛用作牙周组织工程的支架。目前研究中常用的合成聚合物包括聚乳酸-羟基乙酸共聚物(polylactic-co-glycolic acid, PLGA)、磷酸钙化合物[如羟基磷灰石(hydroxyapatite, HA)和磷酸三钙(tricalcium phosphate, TCP)]、水凝胶等。Paduano等^[33]将DPSCs接种到骨细胞外基质(bone extracellularmatrix, bECM)和I型胶原(collagen I, Col-I)水凝胶支架上,使用组织培养聚苯乙烯(tissue culture polystyrenes, TCPS)作为对照,检测牙本质涎磷蛋白(dentin sialophosphoprotein, DSPP),牙本质基质蛋白1(dentin matrix protein-1, DMP-1)和基质细胞外磷酸糖蛋白(matrix extracellular phosphoglycoprotein, MEPE)的基因表达,Von Kossa染色观察矿物沉积。结果显示相比其他组别,在bECM水凝胶上培养的DPSCs,DSPP,DMP-1和MEPE基因的mRNA表达水平上调。且在bECM水凝胶支架上也观察到更多的矿物沉积。总的来说,选择不同的生物支架材料可以影响DPSCs的生物学特性,尤其是牙源性分化。

4 不同诱导条件对DPSCs生物学特性的影响

4.1 成骨分化

Feng等^[34]研究显示,制瘤素M(oncostatin-m, OSM)可以通过JAK3/STAT3信号通路促进DPSC和成骨相关基因表达的成骨细胞分化,而当使用了JAK3抑制剂后,可抑制OSM诱导的DPSC的成骨分化及相关基因的表达。这说明OSM可诱导DPSC的成骨分化,并且在由OSM诱导的成骨分化中,JAK和STAT3信号也发挥了重要作用。Chen等^[35]发现氢氧化钙可以诱导DPSCs的成骨分化,并且表明MAP激酶途径参与了氢氧化钙诱导的DPSCs的增殖及成骨分化。SIRT1可以通过Wnt/β-连环蛋白信号促进炎症微环境中DPSCs的成骨分化^[36]。

4.2 成脂分化

由于通过自体干细胞扩增为脂肪细胞在医学整形领域有着广阔前景,DPSC的成脂分化也是目前的研究热点。文军等^[37]通过体外实验研究XAV-939对牙髓干细胞增殖及成脂分化的影响,通过油红O染色、qRT-PCR检测发现XAV-939可以通过抑制Wnt通路可以促进DPSCs的成脂分化。此



外,胰岛素,地塞米松,吲哚美辛和3-异丁基-1-甲基黄嘌呤(IBMX)等成脂诱导培养基中的主要成分也已被证实可用于诱导牙髓干细胞的成脂分化^[38]。

4.3 成软骨分化

近年来研究发现在某些诱导条件下,DPSCs可以成软骨分化,成为软骨损伤治疗组织工程的有效途径。Nemeth等^[39]在由聚乙二醇二甲基丙烯酸酯(Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate, PEGDMA),甲基丙烯酸化明胶(Methacrylate Gelatin, GelMA)和透明质酸(hyaluronic acid, HA)组成的PEG-GelMA-HA复合水凝胶纳米支架上培养DPSCs,发现与聚苯乙烯组织培养瓶培养的DPSCs相比,在PEG-GelMA-HA支架上培养的DPSC显示软骨形成基因标记物的上调(碱性磷酸酶,聚集蛋白聚糖,前胶原Ⅱ型和前胶原X型),这表明纳米形貌和HA可以诱导DPSCs的成软骨分化。另一方面,Westin等^[40]在含有软骨分化促进剂的多孔壳聚糖-黄原胶支架上培养DPSCs,也可有效诱导DPSCs向软骨细胞分化。

4.4 神经元性分化

诱导DPSCs向神经元性分化也是近年来的研究热点之一,Geng等^[41]研究发现用白藜芦醇(resveratrol, RSV)处理的DPSC(RSV-DPSC)与神经元诱导培养基中培养的DPSC(RSV-dDPSC)所表达的神经元特异性标记基因Nestin和NF-M的蛋白及mRNA表达均上调,这表明RSV治疗以及使用神经元诱导培养基均能有效地促进DPSC的神经元细胞分化。Zhang等^[42]研究发现壳聚糖支架不仅可以作为hDPSCs的载体,还可诱导hDPSCs向神经分化。此外在多巴胺能和运动神经元诱导培养基中培养hDPSCs,发现此诱导培养基可以使hDPSCs产生更为发育成熟的神经元样细胞^[43]。

5 小 结

DPSCs是一种便于获取、增殖分化能力强的多潜能间充质干细胞,不仅是组织工程的重要种子细胞,也是再生医学领域的研究热点。由于DPSCs的生物学特性受到多方面因素的影响,因此深入研究各种影响因素,可以更好地发挥DPSCs的生物学特性,为干细胞疗法在组织工程与再生医学领域的应用夯实基础。

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