



[DOI]10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2021.10.004

· 基础研究 ·

细胞膜片复合3D打印马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架对羊下颌骨缺损的修复效果

张凯，刘小元，李蕾，李君，韩祥祯，何惠宇

新疆医科大学第一附属医院(附属口腔医院)口腔修复科·新疆维吾尔自治区口腔医学研究所,新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐(830054)

【摘要】目的 探讨细胞膜片复合马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架修复下颌骨极限性骨缺损的效果。**方法** 通过3D打印制备马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架及纳米级羟基磷灰石/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架,采用全骨髓培养法制备阿勒泰大尾羊髂骨骨髓血细胞膜片;按观察时间1、2、3个月分别建立阿勒泰大尾羊双侧下颌骨极限性缺损模型4只,实验组为细胞膜片包裹马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架,对照组为细胞膜片包裹纳米级羟基磷灰石/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架,阴性对照组为细胞膜片包裹无支架的凝胶海绵;按动物双侧下颌骨缺损区自身对照的方法分别植入包裹细胞膜的支架或包裹细胞膜的凝胶海绵。在支架材料植入后第1、2、3个月末处死实验动物,拍摄锥形束CT(cone beam CT,CBCT)、取组织行石蜡切片HE染色观察,评价不同支架材料的骨再生效果与支架的降解。**结果** 扫描电镜结果显示:两组支架孔隙规则,连续性好,孔径及孔隙率比较均无差别($P > 0.05$)。CBCT结果显示,术后3个月实验组对骨缺损的修复效果明显优于对照组,且支架降解速率与骨组织修复速率较为匹配,缺损中央骨密度高于对照组,与正常骨组织接近。实验组在各时间点的骨缺损区中央骨密度计量均高于对照组、阴性对照组,且差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。HE染色结果显示:实验组成骨细胞较为活跃,有较多新生毛细血管及骨小梁形成,同时支架材料的吸收多于对照组。**结论** 细胞膜片复合马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架能够促进临界骨缺损的修复,其降解性与骨组织愈合速率较为匹配,有望成为修复骨缺损的新方法。**【关键词】** 马鹿角粉；丝素蛋白；聚乙烯醇；羟基磷灰石；组织工程骨；细胞膜片；

3D打印；支架材料；降解；成骨；骨缺损

【中图分类号】 R787 **【文献标志码】** A **【文章编号】** 2096-1456(2021)10-0669-08

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID)

【引用著录格式】 张凯,刘小元,李蕾,等.细胞膜片复合3D打印马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架对羊下颌骨缺损的修复效果[J].口腔疾病防治,2021,29(10): 669-676. doi:10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2021.10.004.**Effect of cell sheet combined with 3D printing an antler powder/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaffold on the repair of mandibular defects in sheep** ZHANG Kai, LIU Xiaoyuan, LI Lei, LI Jun, HAN Xiangzhen, HE Huiyu.

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Institute of Stomatology, Department of Prosthodontics, the First Affiliated Hospital (Affiliated Stomatological Hospital) of Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi 830054, China

Corresponding author: HE Huiyu, Email: hehuiyu01@163.com, Tel: 86-13079998882

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the feasibility of antler powder/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaffolds as tissue engineering bone scaffolds and the relationship between their degradation performance and the healing speed of bone defects. **Methods** Antler powder/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaffolds and nano hydroxyapatite/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaffolds were prepared by 3D printing. The whole bone marrow culture method was used to prepare blood cell sheets of Altay big tail sheep's iliac bone marrow. With observation times of 1, 2 and 3 months, the mandibular defects of 4 sheep were established. The experimental group was coated with antler powder/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaf-**【收稿日期】** 2021-03-01; **【修回日期】** 2021-04-28**【基金项目】** 新疆维吾尔自治区科技支疆项目(2018E02060)**【作者简介】** 张凯,硕士研究生,Email:442107538@qq.com**【通信作者】** 何惠宇,主任医师,博士,Email:hehuiyu01@163.com,Tel:86-13079998882



folds. The control group was coated with nanohydroxyapatite/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaffolds. The negative control group was coated with gel-free sponges. According to the self-control method of the bilateral mandible defect area, scaffolds wrapped with cell membranes or gel sponges wrapped with cell membranes were implanted. At the ends of the first, second and third months after implantation, the experimental animals were killed, cone beam CT was performed, and paraffin sections were taken for HE staining to evaluate the effect of different scaffold materials on bone regeneration and scaffold degradation. **Results** Scanning electron microscopy showed that both groups had regular pores and good continuity, and there was no difference in pore size and porosity between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The results of CBCT imaging showed that in 3 months after operation, the experimental group had significantly better repair effects on bone defects than the control group, and the degradation rate matched the bone repair rate. The bone mineral density in the center of the defect was higher than that of the control group, which was close to that of normal bone tissue. The central bone mineral density of the experimental group at each time point was higher than those of the control group and the negative control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). HE staining results showed that the bone cells in the experimental group were more active, with more new capillaries and bone trabeculae formed, and the scaffold material absorbed more than the control group. **Conclusion** The antler powder/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaffold can promote the repair of critical bone defects. Its degradability matches its bone tissue healing rate. It is expected to become a promising scaffold material for bone tissue engineering.

【Key words】 antler powder; Silk fibroin; Polyvinyl alcohol; hydroxyapatite; tissue engineered bone; cell sheet; 3D print; scaffolds; degradation; osteogenesis; bone defect

J Prev Treat Stomatol Dis, 2021, 29(10): 669-676.

【Competing interests】 The authors declare no competing interests.

This study was supported by the grants from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Science and Technology Support Project(No. 2018E02060).

骨组织工程是目前的研究热点,三维打印(3D print)能够逐层构建具有复杂形状和几何形状的功能部件^[1]。基于不同的工作原理可以加工各种材料,包括聚合物、陶瓷、金属和复合材料,制备出具有定制的形状和致密的宏观/微观多孔结构,将3D打印技术与骨组织工程相结合,可以制备出与缺损组织大小相适应的组织工程骨支架。

鹿茸是一种珍贵的中药原料,其磷酸钙成分与人体骨骼中的磷酸钙含量相似。Li等^[2]发现鹿茸I型胶原对骨髓间充质干细胞具有生物修复的作用,可以促进和调节成骨细胞的增殖分化。丝素蛋白具有低免疫原性、无细胞毒性、加工性能好、抗拉强度强等特点,近年来也成为了组织工程骨常用的支架材料。聚乙烯醇作为一种具有良好的机械性能与热稳定性的高分子水溶性材料,因其同时还具有一定的粘接性,在生物医学领域应用广泛^[3]。以聚乙烯醇为基质,将鹿角粉与丝素蛋白结合构建的新型组织工程骨具有极大的研究意义及潜在的临床价值。

细胞膜片技术是指在体外连续培养高密度接种的细胞,使其形成一张由细胞和细胞外基质构

成的膜片。Ueha等^[4]发现磷酸三钙/骨髓间充质干细胞/成骨诱导细胞膜片复合物有较强的成骨能力。本课题组前期研究发现,马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架被证明在大鼠体内具有良好的生物相容性与促进骨再生的能力,本实验拟探讨细胞膜片结合马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架在极限性下颌骨骨缺损中的成骨效应及支架自身的降解情况,为骨组织工程提供研究基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验动物

实验选取体质量(32 ± 3)kg的12月龄阿勒泰大尾羊12只(雌雄不限)用于制备下颌骨极限性缺损动物模型,体质量(9 ± 1.5)kg的6月龄阿勒泰大尾羊2只(雌雄不限)用于抽取骨髓培养骨髓间充质干细胞(实验动物合格证号:SYXK(新)2018-0003)。本实验已通过新疆医科大学伦理委员会的审查和批准(伦理审批号:IACUC20170706-04)。

1.2 实验材料与设备

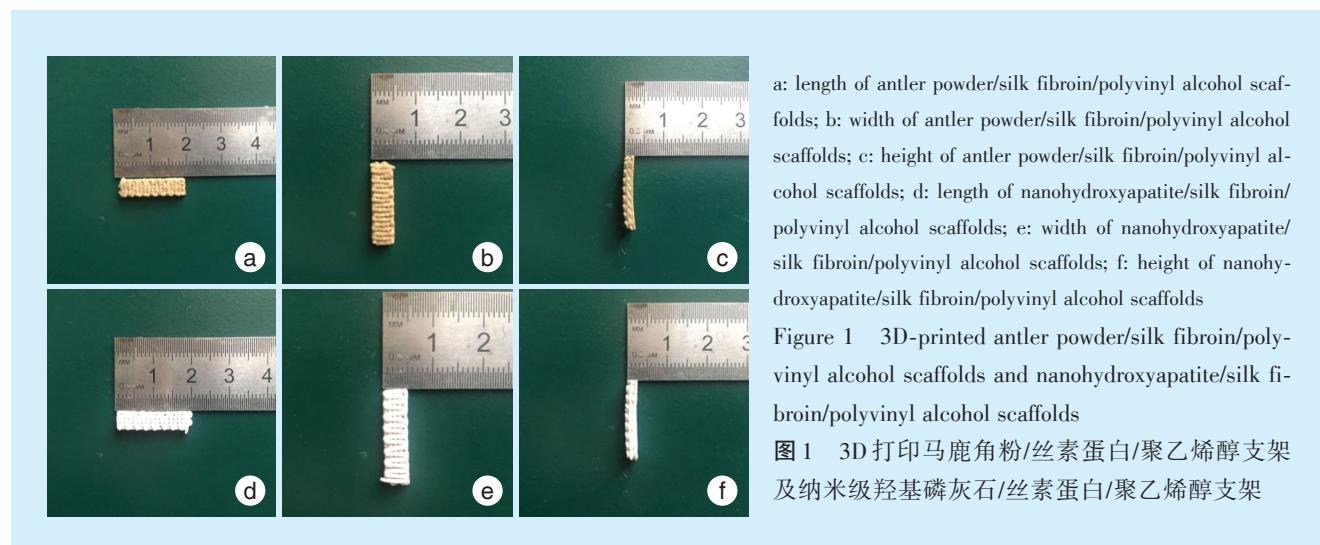
马鹿角粉(特丰药业股份有限公司,中国);粒径20 nm纳米级羟基磷灰石(埃普瑞纳米材料公

司,中国);蚕茧(Fisherbrand,美国);聚乙烯醇(分析纯);电子天平(Sartorius BSA124S,赛多利斯科学仪器公司,中国);3D打印机(Projet 460Plus,建宁龙达,中国);恒温细胞培养箱(Heal Froce,中国);离心机(Eppendorf,德国);倒置相差显微镜及拍照系统(Leica,德国);脱水机(武汉俊杰电子有限公司,中国);超净台(苏洁医疗器械有限公司,中国);扫描电子显微镜(JEOL-JSM-6390LV,JEOL,日本)。

1.3 实验方法

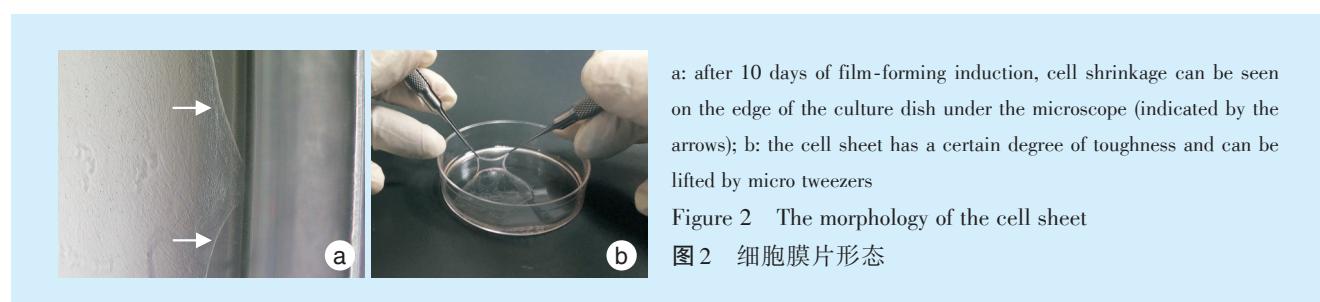
1.3.1 3D打印两种支架 将蚕茧壳剪碎,经过煮

沸和脱胶处理,透析48 h,离心后取上清液,即为丝素蛋白液。将聚乙烯醇粉末加入超纯水煮沸1 h并不断搅拌至溶液透明,待其冷却后制得聚乙烯醇凝胶。根据前期实验结果,将丝素蛋白液与聚乙烯醇凝胶以体积比为1:4的比例进行混合配成混合液,分别将马鹿角粉与羟基磷灰石粉以1 g:1.3 mL混合液及1 g:1.7 mL混合液装入3D打印机内,按照课题组前期研究^[5]的羊极限骨缺损大小打印出马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架及纳米级羟基磷灰石/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架,具体参数为:20 mm×5 mm×3 mm,见图1。



1.3.2 细胞膜片的培养 将6月龄阿勒泰大尾羊麻醉后,于髂骨平台处行骨穿刺抽取约10 mL骨髓血,采用全骨髓培养法,将过滤后的骨髓血均匀分配至3~4个细胞瓶内,向每个细胞瓶中加入5 mL DMEM培养基,直至细胞增殖铺满整个细胞瓶底后

传代,将第三代细胞转移至60 mm²培养皿中进行培养,待细胞铺满整个培养皿后加入成膜诱导液,连续诱导10 d,镜下可见培养皿边缘细胞膜部分卷起折叠,可用显微镊揭起,同时具有一定的韧性及厚度,即为培养成功。见图2。



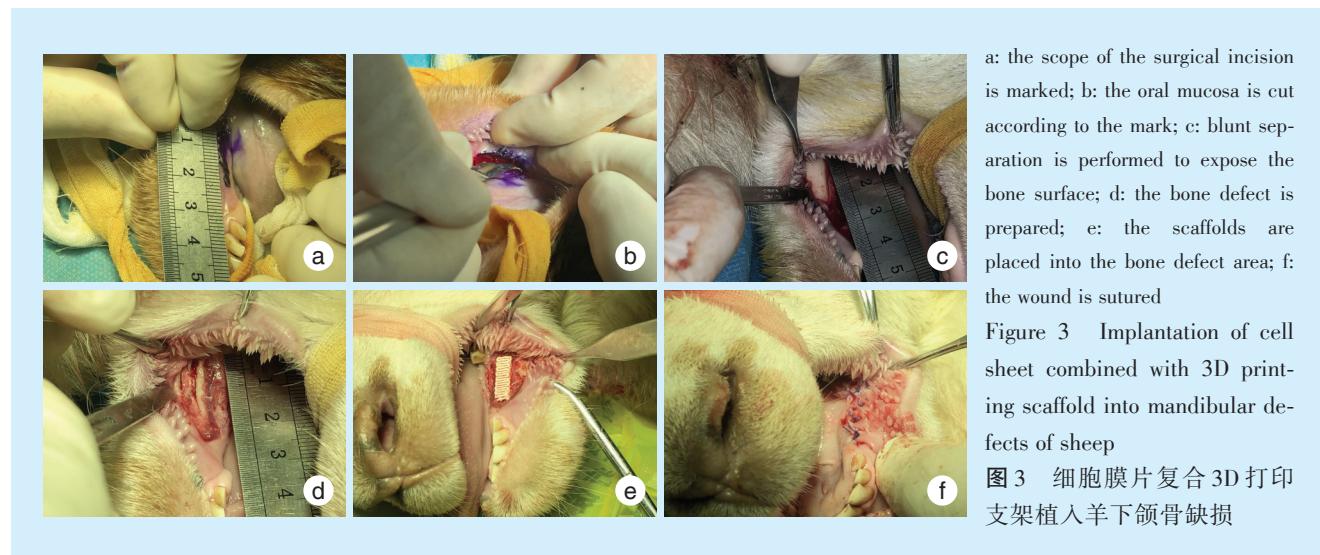
1.3.3 细胞膜片包裹支架 支架回植前,先将支架进行高温高压消毒,置于6孔板内,加入含有骨髓间充质干细胞的培养液中浸泡,放入37 °C、5% CO₂

培养箱中培养48 h。将已消毒的支架放于细胞膜中央,用镊子轻柔将细胞膜片边缘揭起小心包裹支架,构成细胞膜-支架复合物,再加入适量培养

基,放入细胞培养箱中备用。

1.3.4 实验动物颌骨缺损模型制备、回植及取材 选取体重(32 ± 3)kg的12月龄阿勒泰大尾羊12只(雌雄不限),按观察时间1、2、3个月分别建立阿勒泰大尾羊双侧下颌骨极限性缺损模型4只,实验组为细胞膜片包裹马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架,对照组为细胞膜片包裹纳米级羟基磷灰石/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架,阴性对照组为细胞膜片包裹无支架的凝胶海绵;按动物双侧下颌骨缺损区自身对照的方法分别植入包裹细胞膜的支架或包裹细胞膜的胶海绵。2只羊一侧植入实验组支架材料,对侧为阴性对照组,另外2只羊一侧植入对

照组支架材料,对侧为阴性对照组。在全麻下,进行术区备皮,碘伏进行口内外扩大消毒,充分暴露其下颌骨外侧面,使用龙胆紫标记切口范围(图3a),顺皮肤纹理按标记切开(图3b),止血钳缓慢钝性逐层分离直至暴露骨面(图3c),使用绷带固定下颌骨后使用慢速手机在设计好的区域制备 $20 \text{ mm} \times 5 \text{ mm} \times 3 \text{ mm}$ 骨缺损(图3d);分别放置各实验组的支架(图3e),分层对位缝合筋膜层、肌层及皮肤层关闭创面(图3f)。术后隔日观察术后恢复情况,连续3d肌注青霉素预防感染。分别于术后1、2、3个月处死实验动物,收集样本,置于 -80°C 冰箱保存备用。



a: the scope of the surgical incision is marked; b: the oral mucosa is cut according to the mark; c: blunt separation is performed to expose the bone surface; d: the bone defect is prepared; e: the scaffolds are placed into the bone defect area; f: the wound is sutured

Figure 3 Implantation of cell sheet combined with 3D printing scaffold into mandibular defects of sheep

图3 细胞膜片复合3D打印支架植入羊下颌骨缺损

1.4 主要观察指标

1.4.1 扫描电镜观察 将两组支架各取5块样品,使用扫描电镜对支架材料的孔径及超微结构进行观察;同时在每个相同倍数视野下选择样品不同表面的不同部分采集图像,使用Photoshop软件分析每张扫描电镜图像,使用直方图(histogram)的计算功能,分别记录每个样品每张图片表面孔隙所占象素数p(pixel)及样品表面所占总体象素数P,采用公式 $= p/P \times 100\%$,选取不同区域的视野,经过多次计算统计,取平均值,即可得到该支架的孔隙率值。

1.4.2 影像学检查 采用锥束形CT(CBCT)对骨缺损区进行定性分析,对实验动物实施安乐死后,用保鲜膜将其完整下颌骨包裹好进行CBCT的扫描,截取实验制备的骨缺损区矢状面下颌骨下缘至牙槽骨最宽处的影像图来定性分析骨缺损处的修复情况;同时对每个样本缺损中心处的骨密度

值(bone mineral density,BMD)进行定量分析。

1.4.3 组织学观察 去净样本术区软组织后,在术区范围内取约0.5cm厚度的组织块标本,经过10%甲醛溶液固定和15%EDTA溶液脱钙后,包埋切片进行苏木精-伊红染色,观察术区骨修复情况。

1.5 统计学分析

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件对定量数据进行分析,数据采用均数 \pm 标准差表示,在孔径及孔隙率检测中,采用独立样本t检验,在骨密度对比采用 3×3 析因设计的方差分析。检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结 果

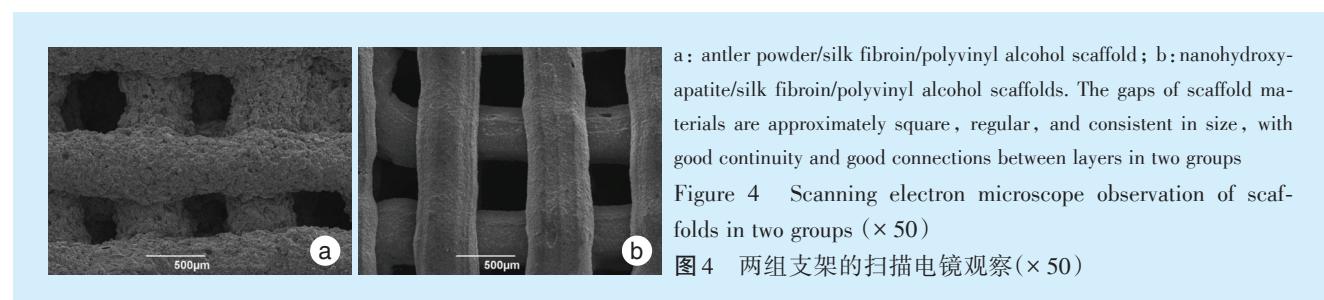
2.1 扫描电镜观察

扫描电镜结果可见两组支架材料空隙近似正方形,较为规则,大小较为一致,连续性好,层与层之间连接良好,见图4。实验组支架孔径为 $(345 \pm 42)\mu\text{m}$,对照组支架孔径为 $(330 \pm 58)\mu\text{m}$,两组间



孔径比较,差异无统计学意义($P=0.105$);实验组支架孔隙率为 $(34.35 \pm 4.6)\%$,对照组支架孔隙率

为 $(32.75 \pm 5.2)\%$,两组间孔隙率比较无明显差异($P=0.115$)。



2.2 影像学观察

CBCT结果可见:各组在术后1个月末,均未见明显支架材料与骨组织愈合,实验组与对照组可缺损区骨密度低于周围正常骨组织,但支架材料与缺损处的间隙较为模糊,阴性对照组骨缺损区界限较为明显;在术后2个月末,实验组与对照组缺损区骨密度高于术后1个月末,骨皮质连续骨髓腔也有部

分联通,类骨质初步形成;在术后3个月末,实验组缺损区已无明显低密度投射区,骨密度维持在接近正常骨密度的水平,骨缺损基本被修复,对照组缺损区低密度投射区范围较第2个月时缩小明显,骨缺损大部分被修复,阴性对照组缺损处透射区范围较第1个月末时缩小,但仍可见明显的低密度投射区,骨皮质不连续,骨缺损大部分未愈合。见图5。

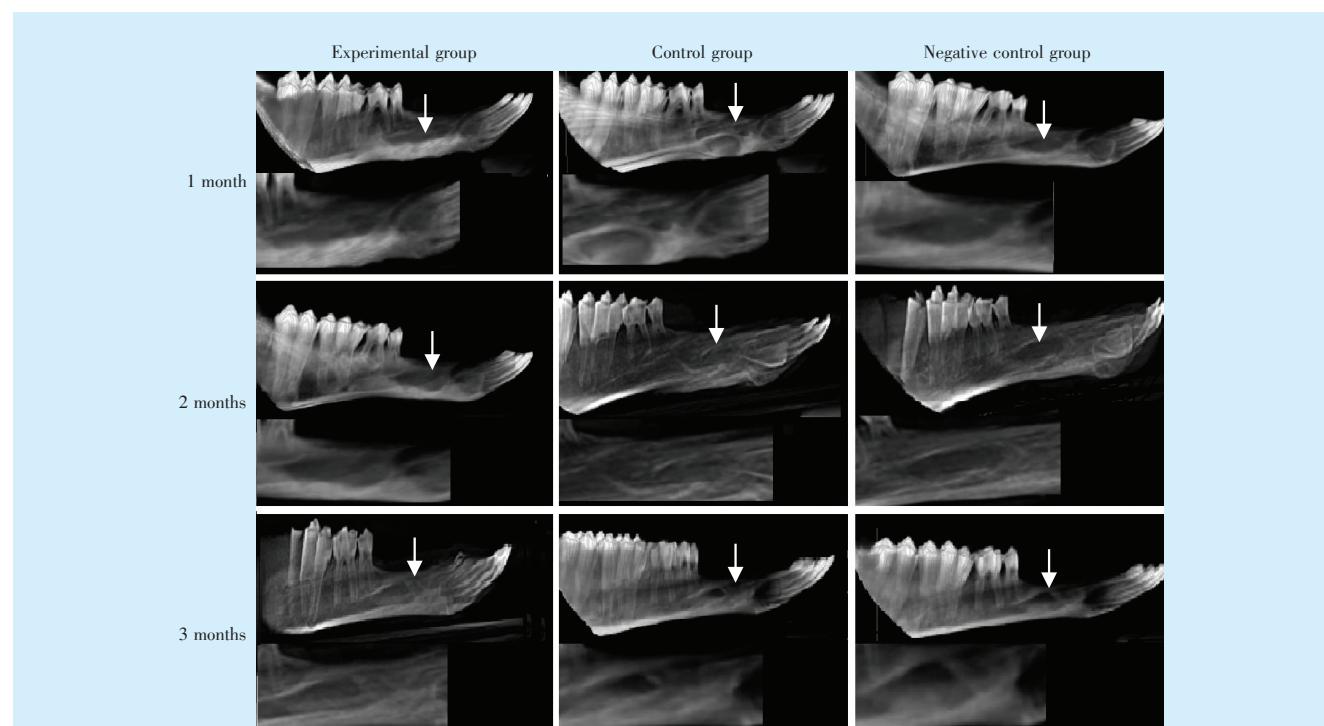


Figure 5 CBCT scan in the sagittal plane in each group after the operation

图5 各组术后CBCT扫描矢状面



经分析发现时间与材料两因素无交互效应,故各组随机选择3个支架中央区域的骨密度值单因素方差分析,结果显示,在术后的各时间点实验组的骨缺损区中央密度计量均高于对照组、阴性对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表1。

2.3 HE染色组织学观察

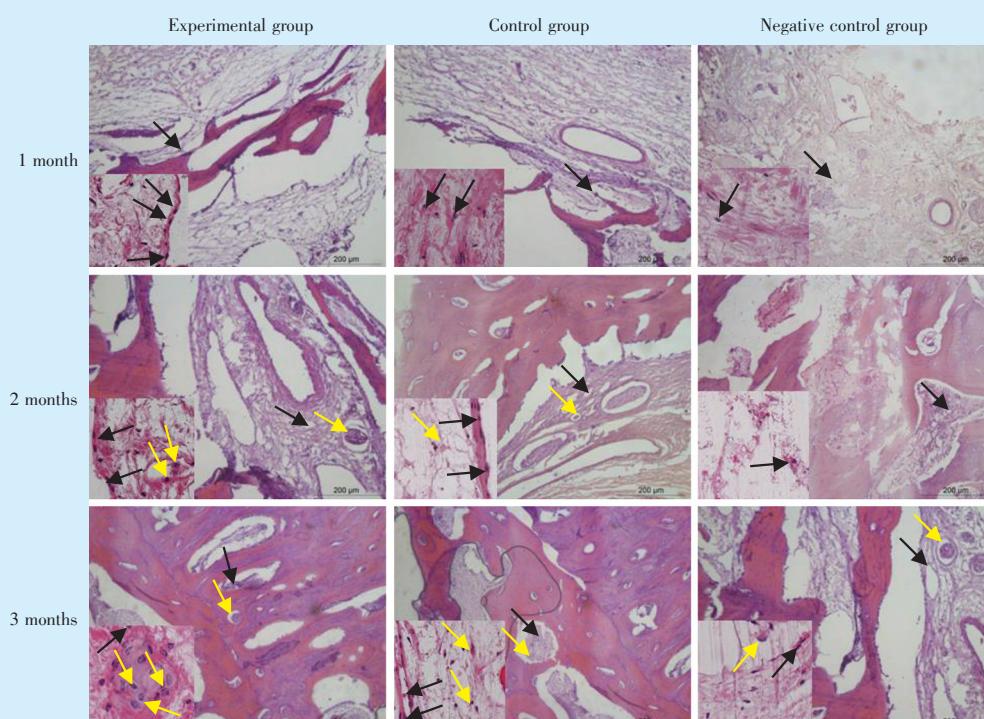
HE染色结果显示:在术后1个月,实验组植入区可见少量成骨细胞,材料周围较多破骨样细胞及纤维结缔组织;术后2个月,与对照组相比,实验组成骨细胞较为活跃,有较多新生毛细血管及骨小梁形成;术后3个月,与对照组相比,实验组的支架材料大部分已经被吸收,可见骨小梁排列规则及成熟板状骨,对照组也有新骨形成;但术后各时

表1 支架植入后不同时间骨缺损区中央骨密度计量学分析
Table 1 Quantitative analysis of central bone mineral density in bone defect area at different time after stent implantation

Time	BMD ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/cm ³)			F	P
	Experiment group	Control group	Negative control group		
1 month	0.42 ± 0.02	0.29 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.03	209.07	0.038
2 months	0.82 ± 0.03	0.51 ± 0.04	0.14 ± 0.02	311.23	0.031
3 months	1.56 ± 0.08	1.02 ± 0.05	0.21 ± 0.02	1 014.18	0.022

Experimental group: antler powder/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaffolds; control group: nanohydroxyapatite/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaffolds; negative control group: gel-free sponges; BMD: bone mineral density

间点,阴性对照组均未见明显变化。见图6。



Experimental group: antler powder/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaffolds; control group: nanohydroxyapatite/silk fibroin/polyvinyl alcohol scaffolds; negative control group: gel-free sponges; HE staining after operation at each group ($\times 20$); the positive area in the image ($\times 100$). Black arrows indicate osteoblasts; yellow arrows indicate osteoclasts. At the end of 1 month after the operation, a small number of osteoblasts and more osteoclast-like cells and fibrous connective tissue were found in the implanted area of the experimental group. At the end of 2 months after the operation, compared with the control group, the experimental group had more osteoblasts and more new capillaries and trabecular bone formation. At the end of 3 months after the operation, most of the scaffold materials in the experimental group had been absorbed, and the arrangement of trabecular bone was regular and mature plate-shaped. There was also new bone formation in the control group, but there were no significant changes in the negative control group at the three time points after the operation.

Figure 6 Observation results of HE staining in each group after operation

图6 各组术后HE染色观察结果

3 讨论

近年来,组织工程中支架材料本身性能已经

成为研究热点,而种子细胞作为组织工程的另一要素之一,对骨缺损的最终修复效果也有重要影



响^[6]。种子细胞与支架材料复合来修复骨缺损在组织工程领域已经广泛应用,当种子细胞诱导成膜后,其膜片保留了完整的细胞外基质,能保证膜片与宿主组织或病变组织紧密黏附,有利于细胞间的物质交换,减少细胞丢失^[7],为支架材料周围的骨再生提供了一个兼有细胞、细胞外基质以及生物活性分子的微环境,从而促进了支架材料的骨结合。

鹿茸是一种珍贵的中药原料,它的一个重要生物学特性是生长迅速,主要与软骨、骨、表皮和其他组织生长相关的各种生长因子被大量表达或显示出增强的生物活性有关,同时其在体内的代谢产物也为骨组织的修复提供原料^[8],其临床效果观察已经表明,鹿角粉制剂具有增强骨骼和肌肉,促进血液流动,增加免疫功能等作用。动物药材的有效成分主要在细胞内与细胞间质,且以胞内为主^[9]。超微粉碎在完全破坏细胞结构的基础上,可增大动物药材表面积比及孔隙率,增加水溶性蛋白含量溶出度,增大溶出速率^[10],利于有效成分吸收,因此其粉剂更适用于组织工程支架材料的制作与加工。

羟基磷灰石作为人体骨骼的主要成分,是最常用的组织工程骨支架材料之一^[11],但由于自身降解性能较差,常与其他材料复合制作组织工程骨支架;由于颌骨需要承担部分咬合力,需要支架材料具有一定的力学性能,而丝素蛋白具有良好的降解性能,但本身力学性能欠佳^[12];将马鹿角粉和羟基磷灰石粉以适当的比例混合,可以克服各自材料的缺陷,制备出兼具良好力学性能和合适降解性能的组织工程骨支架。本实验将纳米级羟基磷灰石/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇作为对照组,同时因骨髓间充质干细胞膜片具有一定成骨作用,本实验主要针对两种支架材料的性能进行研究。细胞膜片单独从培养皿中取出会皱缩呈团,为排除干扰,故选择用细胞膜片包裹凝胶海绵作为阴性对照组。

扫描电镜结果可以看出,虽然在孔径及孔隙率方面两组支架材料并无明显差异,已有研究证实,当最小孔径为100~150 μm时,就可满足组织再生的需求,并且认为支架材料的孔径在300~600 μm间,最有利于新骨长成;当孔隙率超过30%,材料孔隙之间相互连通,新生组织可长入孔内,相互联通结合,形成新骨,且孔隙率越高,越有利于成骨细胞在支架表面的黏附^[13]。但是可以看

出实验组支架材料表面更为粗糙,与细胞膜片的接触面积更大,更加有利于细胞的攀附,加快细胞代谢的同时也更有利于自身的降解。

由于骨缺损的愈合方式是由缺损边缘向中心愈合^[14],影像学结果表明经过3个月,缺损中心处骨密度已接近正常骨组织,说明当有合适组织工程骨存在时,极限骨缺损是可以被基本修复的。在术后2个月末时,实验组支架材料,成骨速度与质量已经明显优于对照组,同时实验组支架降解速率与促进成骨速率较为匹配,支架降解完成的同时,骨缺损的修复也基本完成。

在术后2个月,HE染色结果显示实验组可见缺损区与支架空隙周围发现大量破骨细胞、成软骨样结构及成骨样细胞出现,支架与骨的骨质界限可见,但支架形态不规则表示其开始降解;在术后3个月,实验组可见有大量纤维血管化、成软骨样结构及成骨样细胞出现在手术结合区及支架空隙周围,并且结合区可见骨小梁样结构,支架与骨质结合线模糊,可见骨质生长入支架材料。由此可见破骨细胞在骨改建过程中,对支架材料无机部分的降解有一定促进作用。同时,支架材料作为异物植入手内,必然会引发机体的炎症及免疫反应,鹿角粉有机基质中I型胶原含量达80%~90%,研究表明,巨噬细胞可通过与I型胶原的相互作用而分泌基质金属蛋白酶以促进胶原降解,从而影响支架材料的降解速率^[15]。

综上所述,由细胞膜片包裹3D打印的马鹿角粉/丝素蛋白/聚乙烯醇支架构成的组织工程骨,可基本修复缺损骨组织,同时自身大部分也可被吸收,体现出良好的成骨能力与可降解性能,是具有良好发展前景的组织工程骨的支架材料。

【Author contributions】 Zhang K performed the experiments and wrote the article. Liu XY, Li L, Li J and Han XZ collected, processed and analyzed the data. He HY designed the study and reviewed the article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

参考文献

- [1] Kang IH, Park JM, Shim JS. Abutment-Level digital impression using abutment matching algorithm, and Insurance-Covered implant prosthesis by metal 3D printing: a case report[J]. The Korean Academy of Oral and Maxillofacial Implantology, 2020, 24(3): 137-147.
- [2] Li N, Zhang M, Drummen GP, et al. Sika deer antler collagen type I - Accelerated osteogenesis in bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells via the Smad pathway[J]. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med, 2016 (2): 2109204. doi: 10.1155/2016/2109204.



- [3] 刘小元, 张凯, 韩祥祯, 等. 3D打印复合PVA骨组织工程支架研究现状[J]. 口腔疾病防治, 2020, 28(1): 52-55. doi: 10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2020.01.009.
- Liu XY, Zhang K, Han XZ, et al. Research status of 3D printing composite PVA bone tissue engineering scaffold[J]. J Prev Treat Stomatol Dis, 2020, 28(1): 52 - 55. doi: 10.12016/j.issn.2096 - 1456.2020.01.009.
- [4] Ueha T, Akahane M, Shimizu T, et al. Utility of tricalcium phosphate and osteogenic matrix cell sheet constructs for bone defect Reconstruction[J]. World J Stem Cells, 2015, 7(5): 873-882. doi: 10.4252/wjsc.v7.i5.873.
- [5] 王小志, 何惠宇, 杨楠, 等. 基因转染骨髓间充质干细胞复合同种异体骨修复绵羊极限骨缺损[J]. 中国组织工程研究, 2013, 17(47): 8141-8148. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-4344.2013.47.001.
- Wang XZ, He HY, Yang N, et al. Gene transfection of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells combined with allogeneic bone to repair the limit bone defect of sheep[J]. J Clin Rehabil Tis Eng Res, 2013, 17(47): 8141 - 8148. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.2095 - 4344.2013. 47.001.
- [6] Yang X, Xiong X, Zhou W, et al. Effects of human urine-derived stem cells on the cementogenic differentiation of indirectly-cocultured periodontal ligament stem cells[J]. Am J Transl Res, 2020, 12(2): 361-378.
- [7] Li D, Zhou W, Wang L, et al. A novel tissue engineering complex--BMSCs Sheet-RADA16 scaffold constructed by cell sheet and self-assembled peptides technique[J]. J Pract Stomatol, 2019, 35(1): 1001-3733.
- [8] Kozhevnikov E, Qiao S, Han F, et al. A dual-transduction-integrated biosensing system to examine the 3D cell-culture for bone regeneration[J]. Biosens Bioelectron, 2019, 141(3): 111481. doi: 10.1016/j.bios.2019.111481.
- [9] Du B, Meenu M, Xu B. Insights into improvement of physicochemical and biological properties of dietary fibers from different sources via micron technology[J]. Food Rev Int, 2020, 36(1/4): 367-383.
- [10] 林伟欣. 不同粒度鹿茸微粉促进小鼠皮肤创伤愈合效果研究[J]. 中国现代医药杂志, 2021, 23(3): 28-32.
- Lin WX. Study on the effect of velvet antler powder with different particle sizes on skin wound healing in mice[J]. Mod Med J China, 2021, 23(3): 28-32. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-9463.2021.03.007.
- [11] Ji X, Yuan X, Ma L, et al. Mesenchymal stem cell-loaded thermosensitive hydroxypropyl chitin hydrogel combined with a three-dimensional-printed poly(ϵ -caprolactone) /nano-hydroxyapatite scaffold to repair bone defects via osteogenesis, angiogenesis and immunomodulation[J]. Theranostics, 2020, 10(2): 725 - 740. doi: 10.7150/thno.39167.
- [12] Li Z, Wu N, Cheng J, et al. Biomechanically, structurally and functionally meticulously tailored polycaprolactone/silk fibroin scaffold for meniscus regeneration[J]. Theranostics, 2020, 10(11): 5090 -5106. doi: 10.7150/thno.44270.
- [13] 高鹏, 王臻, 张浩强, 等. 三种不同尺寸不规则45S5生物玻璃颗粒修复骨缺损的实验研究[J]. 中国骨与关节杂志, 2015 (1): 54-60. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-252X.2015.01.014.
- Gao P, Wang Z, Zhang HQ, et al. Experimental research on irregular 45S5 bioactive glass granules with 3 different sizes in repairing bone defects[J]. Chin J Bone Joint, 2015 (1): 54-60. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-252X.2015.01.014.
- [14] Eldridge SE, Barawi A, Wang H, et al. Agrin induces long-term osteochondral regeneration by supporting repair morphogenesis[J]. Sci Transl Med, 2020, 12(559): eaax9086. doi: 10.1126/scitranslmed.aax9086.
- [15] 谭国忠, 江千舟. 3D打印技术在牙髓再生领域的研究进展[J]. 口腔疾病防治, 2021, 29(4): 279-283. doi: 10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2021.04.010.
- Tan GZ, Jiang QZ. Applications and prospects of 3D printing technology in pulp regeneration[J]. J Prev Treat Stomatol Dis, 2021, 29 (4): 279-283. doi: 10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2021.04.010.

(编辑 周春华,曾曙光)



官网

公众号