

[DOI] 10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2021.12.009

· 综述 ·

# 间充质干细胞迁移在骨组织损伤修复中的作用

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**【摘要】** 间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cells, MSCs)具有自我复制和多向分化能力,对间充质组织的发育和重建十分重要。骨组织损伤修复涉及各种细胞、分子的参与,骨量的恢复需要足够MSCs迁移到损伤部位发挥重建功能。目前已经发现损伤部位的局部炎症反应能募集MSCs,促进新骨形成。同时,MSCs迁移过程中生态位的改变也会影响其生物学性能,启动定向分化阶段。本文探讨了骨组织损伤修复过程中介导MSCs迁移的相关机制,包括炎症反应中的免疫细胞和趋化信号分子通过BMP/Smads等信号通路对骨修复阶段的调控作用,并总结了高基质硬度上调整合素以及黏着斑的表达促进MSCs迁移及成骨分化能力的机制。通过药物或者转基因的方式可调控MSCs迁移能力促进骨组织损伤修复,MSCs迁移能力的提高能缩短骨组织损伤修复的时间,提高新生骨质的质量。本文就细胞迁移能力在骨组织损伤修复中的作用进行综述,以期为高迁移能力的MSCs应用于骨相关疾病的干细胞疗法以及骨组织工程领域提供参考。

**【关键词】** 骨组织损伤; 骨组织工程; 干细胞疗法; 骨质疏松症; 骨关节炎; 间充质干细胞; 迁移; 募集; 归巢; 整合素; 成骨分化; 基质硬度

**【中图分类号】** R78 **【文献标志码】** A **【文章编号】** 2096-1456(2021)12-0854-05



开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID)

**【引用著录格式】** 颜杉钰,梅宏翔,李娟.间充质干细胞迁移在骨组织损伤修复中的作用[J].口腔疾病防治,2021,29(12):854-858. doi:10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2021.12.009.

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**【Abstract】** Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) are capable of self-replication and multi-directional differentiation, which are very important for the development and reconstruction of mesenchymal tissue. Bone tissue damage repair involves the participation of various cells and molecules. The recovery of bone mass requires sufficiently many MSCs to migrate to the damaged site to perform the reconstruction function. The local inflammatory response at the injury site can recruit MSCs and promote new bone formation. Simultaneously, niche changes during the migration of MSCs will affect their biological performance and initiate the phase of directed differentiation. This article explores the relevant mechanisms that mediate the migration of MSCs in the process of bone injury repair, including the regulation of immune cells and chemotactic signaling molecules in the inflammatory response in the bone repair stage through signaling pathways such as BMP/Smads. Then, it summarizes the mechanism by which the high matrix stiffness upregulates the expression of the integrin and focal adhesions to promote the MSCs migration and osteogenic differentiation. Simultaneously, the migration ability of MSCs can be regulated through drugs or genetic modification to promote the bone injury repair. The improvement of MSCs migration ability can shorten the time of bone tissue damage repair and improve the

**【收稿日期】** 2020-08-22; **【修回日期】** 2021-06-30

**【基金项目】** 国家自然科学基金面上项目(31670951;31370992)

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bone quality. This article reviews the role of the MSCs migration ability in bone tissue injury repair to provide a reference for the application of MSCs with high migration ability in the fields of stem cell therapy for bone related diseases and bone tissue engineering.

**【Key words】** bone injury; bone tissue engineering; stem cell therapy; osteoporosis; osteoarthritis; mesenchymal stem cells; migration; recruitment; homing; integrin; osteogenic differentiation; matrix stiffness

**J Prev Treat Stomatol Dis, 2021, 29(12): 854-858.**

**【Competing interests】** The authors declare no competing interests.

This study was supported by the grants from National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 31670951; No. 31370992).

间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cell, MSCs)具有自我更新与增殖、响应趋化信号并迁移至目标部位以及响应分化信号进行终末分化的能力,在骨形成以及骨损伤修复过程中发挥着重要作用<sup>[1]</sup>,并已广泛用于干细胞移植、组织工程与免疫治疗中,但是由于MSCs归巢能力较差,其在临床中的应用尚受到局限。研究证实血液循环中MSCs感知到组织损伤之后,会迁移到损伤部位,并与受损组织处MSCs一同进行组织特异性分化,协同修复创伤组织<sup>[1]</sup>。所以提高MSCs迁移效率将有利于其在再生医学和临床治疗中的应用。本文就MSCs迁移与骨代谢的相关性出发,探讨了骨组织损伤中介导MSCs迁移的具体机制,并对其临床应用前景进行综述。

## 1 MSCs 迁移能力影响骨代谢

组织受损后,局部损伤组织会释放信号因子以激活局部和全身的MSCs,导致趋化因子受体表达升高。同时,损伤部位释放的基质细胞衍生因子1(stromal cell-derived factor-1, SDF-1)等趋化因子能与MSCs表面受体结合,募集MSCs到达损伤部位,参与组织再生过程<sup>[2]</sup>。目前,体外实验主要使用迁移实验(transwell实验)或划痕实验对细胞迁移能力进行评估;体内研究则会对目的MSCs进行标记,局部注射或静脉注射后24h进行成像或获取目的MSCs,评估迁移至特定部位的能力。

MSCs迁移功能异常可能是导致骨代谢相关疾病的直接原因,其中包括迁移部位及迁移速度异常。MSCs的迁移部位主要受到破骨细胞分泌的生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF)- $\beta$ 1调控。高表达的TGF- $\beta$ 1将导致成骨分化活性增加以及异位成骨,并成为进行性骨发育不良(camurati-

engelmann, CED)的重要诱导因素<sup>[3]</sup>。而骨质疏松患者的MSCs迁移速度下降会导致骨折愈合能力下降,这可能与MSCs的整联蛋白表达降低有关,导致对骨形态发生蛋白(bone morphogenetic protein, BMP)反应性下降,下调MSCs的迁移及成骨分化能力<sup>[4]</sup>。这些都表明在骨组织生长发育及损伤部位修复中,MSCs迁移扮演着重要角色。

## 2 骨组织损伤部位募集MSCs并促进其成骨分化

在骨组织损伤修复中,MSCs迁移至损伤组织后,需要分化为成骨细胞才能形成骨基质修复骨损伤。所以参与该过程的MSCs的迁移能力与成骨分化正向相关,并可能与两者共用部分通路有关。Runt相关转录因子(Runt-related transcription factor 2, Runx2)是MSCs成骨分化早期的主要转录因子,其能通过与PI3K-蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, Akt)信号通路相互作用,促进细胞迁移和成骨分化<sup>[5]</sup>。而作为MSCs成骨分化中重要的通路,经典Wnt和非经典Wnt通路在影响成骨分化的同时,也能调控MSCs迁移<sup>[6]</sup>。

对骨组织损伤的即刻反应是血肿的形成和炎症,在炎症阶段大量聚集的免疫细胞能将MSCs募集到骨折部位。巨噬细胞作为骨折修复中免疫反应不可缺少的部分,几乎参与了整个修复阶段。巨噬细胞的条件培养基中含有大量分泌的炎症因子和生长因子,能够促进MSCs的迁移和成骨分化<sup>[7]</sup>。而骨折愈合前期巨噬细胞的耗竭会使新生骨骼的密度和强度降低一半<sup>[8]</sup>。同时,骨折部位的炎症反应会使巨噬细胞M0分化为M1和M2亚群, M1巨噬细胞即经典巨噬细胞参与初始急性炎症阶段,而M2巨噬细胞能够分泌生长因子以及CCL2、CXCL8和SDF-1等趋化因子,募集MSCs至骨折部位参与修复过程<sup>[9]</sup>。同时,下调M1会抑制MSCs对

骨折部位的募集以及成骨分化的启动过程,从而延缓骨折修复,降低新生骨密度<sup>[10]</sup>。

损伤组织初始的炎症反应中会释放多种趋化信号分子:比如SDF-1,血小板源生长因子(platelet-derived growth factor, PDGF)等炎症因子或生长因子;启动有利于愈合的信号级联反应,比如Smads通路,募集MSCs到损伤部位并参与修复过程<sup>[9]</sup>。其中SDF-1是最为重要的趋化因子,介导MSCs迁移到损伤部位。SDF-1在骨修复的早期阶段与MSCs上的CXCR4结合,促进细胞迁移和新骨形成<sup>[11]</sup>。CXCR4高表达的MSCs对SDF-1的趋化作用增强,增强MSCs对骨髓的归巢能力<sup>[12]</sup>。

损伤组织血小板能分泌PDGF参与MSCs募集过程,PDGF-AA能反馈性下调PDGF $\alpha$ ,促进BMPRII复合物形成,从而激活BMP-Smad1/5/8信号通路,分别通过Twist1/Atf4轴和Runx2/Osx轴促进MSCs迁移和成骨分化<sup>[13]</sup>。

TNF- $\alpha$ 能够通过介导丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinases, MAPKs)p38磷酸化,从而上调富含亮氨酸的 $\alpha$ -2-糖蛋白1(leucine-rich-alpha-2-glycoprotein 1, LRG1),促进MSCs迁移以及新生血管形成,并有利于随后的骨形成<sup>[14]</sup>。而TGF- $\beta$ 1会与T $\beta$ RI结合,使Smad2/3磷酸化并与Smad4结合,改变MSCs的迁移能力。在敲除Tgfb1基因的小鼠中,MSCs向骨小梁表面迁移能力下降,成骨细胞数目变少,骨形成能力降低<sup>[3]</sup>。

一些研究通过不同的方式改变细胞的迁移能力,证实骨组织损伤修复能力与MSCs迁移的相关性。在牵张成骨模型中,切除交感神经的小鼠去甲肾上腺素(norepinephrine, NE)和 $\beta$ 3-肾上腺素能受体( $\beta$ 3-adrenergic receptor, ADRB3)表达下降,MSCs更多地募集在骨损伤部分。而体外实验证明NE能与MSCs表面的ADRB3结合,从而下调迁移相关基因基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase, MMP)-2,并上调抗迁移基因TIMP-3,抑制SDF-1诱导的迁移、成骨分化以及矿化结节的形成<sup>[15]</sup>。增加MSCs的CXCR4表达后,细胞对SDF-1的趋化能力及归巢到骨髓的能力增强,同时,SDF-1/CXCR4轴的激活能够在骨修复早期将MSCs募集到损伤部位,从而促进骨修复<sup>[16]</sup>。

综上,骨组织损伤初始炎症阶段,趋化信号分子会促进MSCs募集到损伤部位并进一步成骨分化,修复骨组织损伤。MSCs迁移能力上调,会激活其成骨分化能力,有利于骨损伤修复。

### 3 MSCs募集过程中细胞外基质硬度改变,为骨损伤修复提供准备

骨组织损伤过程中,MSCs会从骨髓或者外周血等部位迁移到损伤部位,其所处基质硬度水平会发生改变。细胞内肌动蛋白和肌球蛋白丝的交叉桥联所产生的收缩力及表面黏着斑对基质的粘附力会改变细胞内信号传导,从而活化MSCs,上调细胞迁移和成骨分化能力,促进骨损伤修复<sup>[17]</sup>。

MSCs处于天然组织硬度相匹配的基质上培养时会呈现出谱系特异性分化,比如在硬基质中MSCs成骨分化能力增强,在软基质中MSCs更倾向于成脂分化<sup>[18]</sup>。同时,MSCs具有趋硬性(durotaxis),即MSCs向更硬的区域迁移,这可能是由于MSCs的单个黏着斑能够向细胞外基质施加波动性的拉力来感知周围的硬度,并通过黏着斑激酶(focal adhesion kinase, FAK)/磷酸化桩蛋白/黏着斑蛋白来决定细胞反应<sup>[19]</sup>。MSCs用于感知硬度的整合素 $\alpha$ 4的过表达也会增强促进其对骨髓的归巢和成骨分化能力<sup>[20]</sup>。Lin等<sup>[21]</sup>将MSCs培养在基质硬度为1~20 kPa的水凝胶中,发现高基质硬度下,细胞Lamin A/C下调使得核硬度降低,MMP等蛋白酶分泌增加,从而上调硬基质中的MSCs迁移速率。同时,与整联蛋白相连的激酶(integrin-linked kinase, ILK)缺乏会导致细胞骨架以及BMP/Smad和Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin信号转导受损,细胞迁移能力和成骨分化受到影响,最终抑制小鼠体内的骨发育,降低骨量<sup>[22]</sup>。然而,整合素的表达并不总是与迁移呈正相关,因为随着硬度的增加,黏附依赖性迁移会转变为非黏附依赖性迁移<sup>[21]</sup>。下调ROCK信号通路能抑制肌动蛋白应力纤维和黏着斑的形成,反而会促进细胞突起形成,增强细胞的迁移和成骨分化能力,并促进MSCs募集及骨形成<sup>[23]</sup>。

以上研究表明MSCs向骨损伤部位的迁移过程中存在着较为复杂的调控机制,为MSCs在骨损伤部位进一步发挥修复功能提供基础。

### 4 MSCs迁移在骨相关疾病治疗中的应用

#### 4.1 骨质疏松症

对MSCs修饰后进行局部或全身注射利于骨质疏松症的恢复。CXCR4高表达的MSCs在局部骨髓注射以及尾静脉注射后,在骨髓中存留率及归巢能力更高,同时静脉注射进入骨质疏松小鼠后,可完全恢复骨量并部分恢复骨形成<sup>[24]</sup>。而高表达CXCR4和核心结合因子 $\alpha$ 亚基1(core-binding fac-

tor subunit alpha-1, Cbfa-1)的MSCs能完全恢复骨质疏松小鼠的骨骼强度和硬度<sup>[24]</sup>。另一项研究发现高表达CXCR4和NF- $\kappa$ B受体激活剂(receptor activator of NF-kappa B, RANK)的MSCs能够促进MSCs向骨骼的归巢,改善卵巢切除小鼠的骨矿物质密度<sup>[12]</sup>。Lim等<sup>[11]</sup>对Icaritin在骨质疏松中的作用进行了一系列探究,发现其能够通过激活信号转导激活因子转录因子3(signal transduction activator transcription factor 3, STAT-3)的磷酸化会上调CXCR4,从而促进人MSCs向基质细胞衍生因子趋化及其成骨分化能力。甲状旁腺素作为治疗骨质疏松症的骨合成代谢药物,能进一步促进MSCs募集并归巢至骨折部位,促进成骨及血管生成,有利于骨质疏松小鼠骨折部位的恢复<sup>[25-26]</sup>。这些药物可能进一步成为骨质疏松症的治疗药物或佐剂,有利于骨质疏松患者骨折预后。

#### 4.2 骨质缺损

目前骨质缺损研究主要集中于骨组织工程。对支架材料进行表面处理能促进MSCs募集并黏附在支架,同时能促进成骨分化和矿化物质的形成。无机底物对MSCs的迁移及分化具有重要作用。He等<sup>[27]</sup>发现对胶原支架进行羟基磷灰石表面处理将促进MSCs形成发育良好的肌动蛋白丝和黏着斑,降低N-钙黏蛋白和 $\alpha$ -连环蛋白水平,提高了MSCs的迁移能力,进而通过Wnt-1/ $\beta$ -Catenin通路上调成骨分化水平。

在支架上荷载药物能够进一步增强支架材料诱导的MSCs募集,进一步促进骨形成。纳米粒子修饰的壳聚糖-琼脂糖-明胶支架能负载SDF-1和BMP-2并缓慢释放,促进MSCs向支架迁移和成骨分化<sup>[28]</sup>。对明胶/纳米羟基磷灰石(G/nHAp)支架上荷载大麻二酚能促进MSCs迁移和成骨分化,促进骨缺损修复<sup>[29]</sup>。在外泌体/ $\beta$ -TCP复合支架中,外泌体能够被内源性MSCs内化,增强细胞迁移及成骨分化能力,同时促进体内骨缺损恢复<sup>[30]</sup>。

#### 4.3 骨关节炎

在胶原诱导的鼠关节炎模型以及类风湿关节炎患者发炎关节中有MSCs浸润<sup>[31]</sup>。类风湿性关节炎患者骨髓中存在着过量的凋亡细胞,MSCs对凋亡细胞的吞噬能促进其成骨分化并表达趋化分子受体CXCR4/5以及黏附分子ICAM-1,促使其向发炎的关节迁移,其分泌的IL-6等炎症因子,还能激活CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞并促使其向Th17细胞分化<sup>[32]</sup>。这些研究为干细胞疗法治疗骨关节炎提供了理论

基础。

## 5 展望

在MSCs参与损伤组织修复过程中,损伤部位的细胞募集对整个修复过程十分重要。而干细胞疗法现在面临着MSCs迁移能力不足的问题,亟需进一步研究。现在的研究主要集中于信号分子对MSCs迁移及成骨分化能力的影响,真正探究不同迁移速率MSCs在成骨分化及骨损伤修复中的功能差异较少,需要进一步的研究加以证实。

**【Author contributions】** Yan SY performed the literature review and article drafting; Mei HX performed the literature review and article revision; Li J did the direction guidance and article revision.

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(编辑 张琳)



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