

· 论 著 ·

犬自体骨髓单个核细胞经冠状动脉移植重建梗死心肌

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨选用含有原始干细胞/多系祖细胞及基质细胞的骨髓单个核细胞(MBMC), 经冠状动脉移植重建犬梗死心肌, 观察其修复、重建梗死心肌及改善心功能的效果。方法: 经皮穿刺球囊封堵前降支成功建立心肌梗死动物模型并存活约1周的杂种犬10条, 平均分为细胞移植组和对照组, 细胞移植术前1d分离MBMC, 以DAPI标记, 温箱保存过夜。常规冠状动脉造影、PTCA, 在球囊闭塞前降支条件下注入MBMC(每次 4×10^6 个细胞, 2ml), 气囊保持充盈2min后恢复灌注2min, 重复注入3次。分别于术前及术后2个月行超声心动图检查, 动物放血处死后取心脏前壁和下壁冰冻切片, 荧光显微镜观察并照相。结果: 移植术后与术前及对照组比较, 平均左室舒张末容量和左室收缩末容量减少, EF和FS增加($P < 0.05$); 对照组则左室舒张末容量和左室收缩末容量明显增加, FS减少($P < 0.05$)。细胞移植组左室收缩及舒张内径和梗死长度均较移植前缩小, 梗死部位室壁厚度较移植前增加($P < 0.05$); 而对照组梗死区室壁变薄。在细胞移植组前壁心肌组织冰冻切片中可以看到心肌细胞核发黄绿色荧光, 发现带绿色荧光的丝状肌丝肌管, 移植犬的下壁和对照组的前壁可见心肌细胞核发出光亮较移植组前壁淡的自发黄绿色荧光, 而均未发现有带绿色荧光的丝状肌丝肌管。结论: 自体骨髓单个核细胞移植可重建坏死心肌, 梗死区域内有移植的新生心肌细胞, 且抑制心室的重塑, 防止心脏进一步扩大和心功能下降。

[关键词] 心肌梗死; 骨髓单个核细胞; 细胞移植

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Repair of infarcted myocardium by autologous intracoronary mononuclear bone marrow cell transplantation in dogs

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[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** To investigate the feasibility and efficiency of autologous intracoronary mononuclear bone marrow cell transplantation for treatment of dog myocardial infarction. **Methods:** Ten male dogs underwent permanent left anterior descending coronary arteries occlusion by balloon to establish myocardial infarction (MI) model. About 1 week after extensive MI, dogs were divided into transplantation group ($n=5$) and control group ($n=5$). Echocardiography study was performed before and 60 d after implantation to assess left ventricular remodeling and function. Dogs were sacrificed and specimens were harvested 60 d post-implantation; histologic sections were examined under a fluorescent microscopy. **Results:** The left ventricular end-diastolic volume (LV EDV) and left ventricular end-systolic volume (LV ESV) decreased in transplantation group, while EF and FS increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) and SV insignificantly. The LV EDV and LV ESV in control group increased obviously, while FS decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$) and SV and EF insignificantly. The LV ESV in transplantation group was significantly lower than that of control group ($P < 0.05$) while LV EDV insignificantly; EF and FS in transplantation group was significantly higher than that of control group ($P < 0.05$) while SV insignificantly. The LV diastolic and systolic external diameter and the length of infarction area decreased after transplantation and the thickness of infarction area increased ($P < 0.05$), while the thickness in control group decreased. In transplantation group the cardiac anterior wall was positively stained under fluorescent microscope with green fluorescent myofilaments and myotubes, while the fluorescence in inferior wall of transplantation group and anterior wall of control group was weaker and with no fluorescent myofilaments and myotubes. **Conclusion:** Autologous mononuclear bone marrow cells can be implanted and survive in the infarcted myocardium, which can attenuate infarct thinning, myocardial remodeling and dysfunction, and may provide a new approach for myocardial repair.

[KEY WORDS] myocardium infarction; mononuclear bone marrow cell; cell transplantation

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* 成年哺乳动物的心肌细胞在生理状态下失去增殖能力已被实验证实^[1]。心肌内无干细胞, 成熟心肌细胞逸出细胞周期, 成为终末分化细胞。心肌损伤

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后,心肌细胞将发生玻璃样变性、纤维化,只能进行瘢痕修复,心肌梗死后坏死的心肌必然被纤维组织代替。当前内科药物介入及外科冠脉旁路移植手术均不能修复及逆转已经坏死的心肌,后者经过心脏重构,最终发展为充血性心力衰竭^[1,2]。随着“干细胞生物工程”的蓬勃展开,骨髓中的多向分化潜能和自我复制的干细胞(marrow stem cell, MSC),为细胞移植重建坏死心肌提供了理想的细胞^[3,4]。骨髓单个核细胞是含有原始干细胞/多系祖细胞及基质细胞的混合细胞群体,如将骨髓单个核细胞作为供体细胞不仅提供具有多向分化潜能的细胞,而且提供多细胞间相互依赖分化生存的诱导微环境^[4]。故本研究试图选用骨髓单个核细胞作为供体细胞,应用创伤性小的临床内科介入经冠状动脉移植,观察其重建急性心肌梗死犬坏死心肌,改善心功能的效应。

1 材料和方法

1.1 动物模型建立 球囊堵塞冠脉过程:常规消毒铺巾,经右侧股动脉穿刺置入6F动脉鞘管,经股动脉弹丸式注入肝素钠2500U,后每隔1h追加肝素钠1250U。用冠脉指引导管行冠脉造影,造影后置入PTCA球囊导丝,在导丝指引下置入(1.5~2.75)mm×(10~20)mm的球囊至前降支或回旋支直接球囊堵塞或经缺血预适应3~4次,每次球囊充盈20s,间隔3~5min。以4~6atm(1atm=1×10⁵Pa)打开球囊堵塞冠脉,造影示球囊远端血流中断。90min后撤除球囊及鞘管,血管压迫止血,停止麻醉后动物很快清醒。术后每天肌肉注射青霉素160万U,持续3d。选经皮穿刺球囊封堵前降支成功建立心肌梗死动物模型并存活约1周的杂种犬10条,随机分为2组,5条模型犬为骨髓单个核细胞移植组,5条模型犬为对照组。

1.2 骨髓抽取及骨髓单个核细胞分离 心肌梗死模型犬经肌肉注射氯胺酮(5mg/kg)和速眠新(0.08ml/kg)诱导麻醉,将动物平卧于动物实验台上,于髂后上脊皮肤处备皮,常规消毒,铺洞巾,在无菌条件下骨穿针垂直刺入髂后上嵴,待感觉有落空感时,再进针2mm左右,抽取骨髓,分2~3个点共抽取15ml骨髓,动物放回舍内。骨髓分离:将骨髓(在试管上部)与淋巴细胞分离液(在试管下部)等比例分装,骨髓贴壁流入,封口。先低速离心(500r/min)5min,再1500r/min×15min。弃1/3上液,取其下面的白细胞层,加入培养液RPMI16403ml,混匀离心(1500r/min×10min)。弃上清加入3ml培养液,离心(1500r/min×15min)。弃上清,混

匀,加培养液,再混匀,离心(1500r/min×15min)。计数以1×10⁶/ml密度放培养瓶。再以0.02%的4',6-二乙酰基-2-苯基吲哚(DAPI, Sigma)的染色浓度加入荧光标记物(用生理盐水溶解的DAPI1mg/ml浓度),37℃、5%CO₂过夜。次日,收集细胞,漂洗3次去除未结合的DAPI及培养液,悬于6ml肝素盐水中用于细胞移植。

1.3 骨髓单个核细胞经冠状动脉移植 动物麻醉同上,胸部及双侧腹股沟部备皮,术中根据肢体运动情况每隔1h左右重复肌肉注射氯胺酮2ml+速眠新1.5ml剂量的1/3。使犬保持麻醉状态,并注意犬的呼吸情况,同时进行心电监护,根据心律及心率情况肌肉或静脉给予阿托品或多利卡因等药物。常规穿刺右侧股动脉,进行冠状动脉造影,PTCA,在穿刺导丝球囊闭塞前降支条件下拔出导丝,经穿导丝球囊导丝腔注入骨髓单个核细胞,每次2ml,气囊保持充盈2min后恢复灌注2min,重复上述注入3次。拔除动脉鞘管,局部压迫止血,动物放回舍内,术后每天肌肉注射青霉素160万U,持续3d,饲养2个月。对照组犬经导丝腔注入细胞培养液,其余步骤同移植组。

1.4 超声心动图检查 于细胞移植术前及术后2个月行超声心动图(美国Sonosite超声仪,探头频率为3.5MHz,可同步进行M型、2D动态显示)检查,扫描速度为100mm/s,测量左室收缩期、舒张期的内径(从左室前壁的下缘到左室后壁的上缘)、收缩期末和舒张期末容量,计算左室射血分数。

1.5 组织学检查 动物饲养2个月后放血处死,取心脏前壁和下壁制成5μm厚的冰冻切片标本,进行荧光显微镜(日本Olympus BX-FLA 3000)观察并照相。

1.6 统计学处理 数据采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,应用t检验和配对t检验进行组间比较。

2 结果

2.1 骨髓单个核细胞移植心肌再生 在移植组前壁心肌组织冰冻切片中可以看到心肌细胞核发黄绿色荧光,发现带绿色荧光的丝状肌丝肌管(图1A、B),移植犬心脏的下壁(图1C)和对照组的前壁(图1D)可见心肌细胞核发出较移植组前壁心肌淡的自发黄绿色荧光,而均未发现有带绿色荧光的丝状肌丝肌管。

2.2 骨髓单个核细胞移植对心功能的影响 如表1所示,移植组术后与术前比较,左室舒张末容量和左室收缩末容量减少,EF和FS增加($P < 0.05$),对

照组则左室舒张末容量和左室收缩末容量明显增加,FS减少($P < 0.05$)。两组术前无差异,术后移植

组左室收缩末容量低于对照组,EF和FS均高于对照组,左室舒张末容量低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

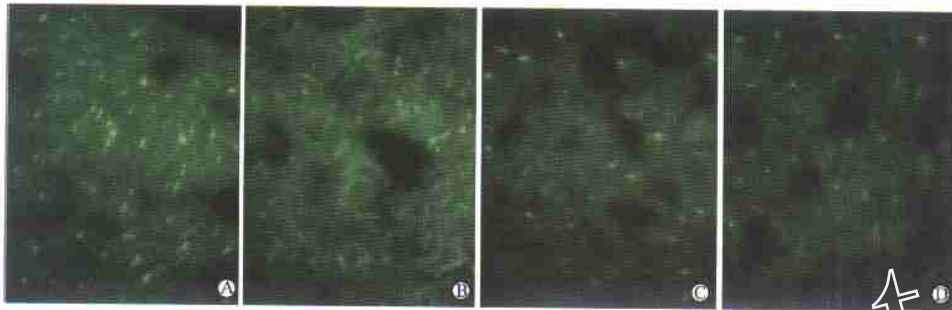


图1 犬骨髓单个核细胞移植心肌再生的免疫荧光照片

Fig 1 Proliferation of mononuclear bone marrow cells transplanted in to dog myocardium ($\times 280$)

A, B: Anterior wall of transplantation group; C: Inferior wall of transplantation group; D: Anterior wall of control group

表1 骨髓单个核细胞移植对心功能的影响

Tab 1 Effect of mononuclear bone marrow cell transplantation on heart function

Index		Transplantation	Control
LVEDV (V/ml)	Pre	83.4 ± 15.1	84.0 ± 13.7
	Post	80.4 ± 16.7*	91.9 ± 9.1*
LVESV (V/ml)	Pre	48.0 ± 9.6	48.2 ± 12.9
	Post	35.8 ± 1.6*	61.1 ± 15.3*
SV (V/ml)	Pre	35.4 ± 7.0	35.8 ± 4.6
	Post	44.7 ± 16.5	30.8 ± 10.2
EF (%)	Pre	42.4 ± 3.9	43.1 ± 6.5
	Post	54.0 ± 10.0*	33.9 ± 12.7
FS (%)	Pre	20.6 ± 2.3	21.2 ± 3.7
	Post	28.03 ± 6.5*	16.4 ± 6.9*

LVEDV: Left ventricular end-diastolic volume; LVESV: Left ventricular end-systolic volume; FS: Fractional shortening; SV: Stroke volume; EF: Ejection fraction; Pre: Pre-transplantation; Post: Post-transplantation; * $P < 0.05$ vs pre group; $P < 0.05$ vs control group

2.3 骨髓单个核细胞移植对心室结构的影响 如表2, 细胞移植组左室收缩末及舒张末内径和梗死部位长度均较移植前及对照组缩小, 梗死部位室壁厚度较移植前及对照组增加($P < 0.05$); 而对照组梗死区室壁变薄。

3 讨论

Strauer等^[5]于2000年首次报道自体骨髓单个核细胞经冠脉移植治疗10例急性心肌梗死, 与单纯经皮冠脉介入术(PCI)组及自身细胞移植前后比较, 均显示明显改善心功能及心肌灌注。我们的研究从无创性心功能检测看, 移植组EF增加, 左室舒张末容量减低及左室收缩末容量减少; EF和左室收缩末容量移植组和对照组比较有显著性差异, 说明细胞移植部分抑制了心肌梗死导致心功能

表2 骨髓单个核细胞移植对心室结构的影响

Tab 2 Effect of cell transplantation on heart structure

Index		Transplantation	Control
LVEDD (d/cm)	Pre	4.3 ± 0.3	4.3 ± 0.3
	Post	4.2 ± 0.4*	4.5 ± 0.2
LVESD (d/cm)	Pre	3.4 ± 0.3	3.4 ± 0.4
	Post	3.0 ± 0.1*	3.8 ± 0.4*
ML (l/cm)	Pre	5.3 ± 0.2	5.3 ± 0.3
	Post	4.7 ± 0.5*	5.5 ± 0.5
MII (d/mm)	Pre	6.4 ± 0.3	6.5 ± 0.6
	Post	6.9 ± 0.4*	5.7 ± 0.9

LVEDD: Left ventricular end-diastolic dimension; LVESD: Left ventricular end-systolic dimension; ML: Length of myocardial infarction area; MII: Thickness of myocardial infarction area; Pre: Pre-transplantation; Post: Post-transplantation; * $P < 0.05$ vs pre group; $P < 0.05$ vs control group

恶化的进程。骨骼肌成肌细胞、胚胎心肌细胞、平滑肌细胞的心肌移植实验研究发现, 移植细胞可在坏死瘢痕心肌中存活、分化, 使梗死壁增厚, 有效地限制了心室腔扩大, 逆转了心室重塑, 改善了心功能^[6-8]。我们发现细胞移植明显逆转了心室重构, 左室内径和梗死区长度均较移植前缩小, 梗死部位室壁厚度较移植前增加, 并且改善了心功能; 左室舒张末容量和左室收缩末容量减少, EF和FS增加

我们应用DAPI标记证实骨髓单个核细胞在心肌内再生, 但是否完全转化为成熟心肌细胞并具备心肌细胞特有的生理特性有待进一步研究证实。DAPI是一种荧光染料, 可以与细胞内DNA双链(dsDNA)及微管蛋白结合发出绿色荧光。经DAPI荧光染色梗死区域内发现带绿色荧光的丝状肌丝肌管, 而在移植组的下壁心肌组织, 对照组的前壁和下壁心肌组织虽然可见心肌细胞核发出较移植组前壁淡的自发黄绿色荧光, 但均未发现有带绿色荧光的

丝状肌丝肌管。因而可以证明骨髓单个核细胞移植后有新的心肌细胞生成。有人^[9,10]应用DAPI标记骨骼肌卫星细胞在梗死区域内观察到存活的卫星细胞。2001年Orlic等^[3]将标记有绿色荧光蛋白的转基因雄性小鼠的骨髓细胞Lin⁻c-kit⁺细胞(MSC)注入雌性小鼠梗死心肌四周边缘,观察到来自供体骨髓细胞分化生成的胞质具有特异标记的绿色荧光蛋白,同时胞核有Y染色体的新生心肌细胞占原梗死心肌细胞的(68±11)%。因此本研究选择含有骨髓原始干细胞/多系祖细胞、定向祖细胞及基质细胞的骨髓单个核细胞。MSC的分化不仅需要基质细胞的依托,更需要基质细胞与MSC在相互作用基础上产生的调控功能。所以当MSC到达一个特殊区域,通过与宿主细胞间通讯网络,分泌调节因子,诱导细胞使其适应环境的细胞核反应,编码、转录、表达改变,使MSC分化中产生细胞表型及功能的改变^[9]。因此应用骨髓单个核细胞作为供体细胞不仅提供了重建心肌的细胞物质基础,而且提供了MSC分化所必需的细胞因子、MSC分化依赖的诱导微环境。新鲜抽取的骨髓单个核细胞不需体外扩增,则更好地保留了MSC多分化潜能和自动迁移特性,而且避免了体外长期培养的污染机会。因此骨髓单个核细胞作为供体细胞可能更优于MSC某一组分的移植。

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Triptolide (PG-490) induces apoptosis of dendritic cells through sequential p38 MAP kinase phosphorylation and caspase 3 activation

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[ABSTRACT] Dendritic cells (DCs) are the most potent antigen-presenting cells that play crucial roles in the regulation of immune response. Triptolide, an active component purified from the medicinal plant *Tripterygium wilfordii* Hook. f., has been demonstrated to act as a potent immunosuppressive drug capable of inhibiting T cell activation and proliferation. However, little is known about the effects of triptolide on DCs. The present study shows that triptolide does not affect phenotypic differentiation and LPS-induced maturation of murine DCs. But triptolide can dramatically reduce cell recovery by inducing apoptosis of DCs at concentration as low as 10 ng/ml, as demonstrated by phosphatidylserine exposure, mitochondria potential decrease, and nuclear DNA condensation. Triptolide induces activation of p38 in DCs, which precedes the activation of caspase 3. SB203580, a specific kinase inhibitor for p38, can block the activation of caspase 3 and inhibit the resultant apoptosis of DCs. Our results suggest that the anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activities of triptolide may be due, in part, to its apoptosis-inducing effects on DCs.

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