

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1008.2009.01363

· 论 著 ·

## 软骨形态发生蛋白 1 诱导 SD 仔鼠脂肪干细胞修复兔膝关节软骨缺损的研究

杨亚军<sup>1,2</sup>, 朱庆生<sup>2\*</sup>

1. 宁夏回族自治区人民医院骨科, 银川 750001

2. 第四军医大学西京医院骨科, 西安 710032

**[摘要]** **目的:**应用软骨形态发生蛋白 1(CDMP1),以诱导 SD 仔鼠脂肪干细胞(ADSCs)以修复兔膝关节软骨缺损,探讨异种细胞作为软骨组织工程种子细胞的可行性。**方法:**自 SD 仔鼠腹股沟脂肪组织分离、培养 ADSCs,复合于自制牛松质骨支架上,经 CDMP1 诱导,体外继续培养 2 周,免疫组化鉴定后备用。建立兔双侧髌骨关节缺损模型。左侧缺损处植入 ADSCs-支架复合物,为实验侧;右侧缺损处植入空支架,为对照侧。术后 8、16、24 和 48 周各处死 9 只兔子,缺损处行 H-E 染色和番红 O 染色。**结果:**实验侧 8 周时可见缺损周围表面充填有薄层白色半透明组织,与周围软骨的界线清楚;16 周时缺损表面界限连接较 8 周时模糊,但仍可辨,24 周时,修复良好,修复区新生软骨细胞与周围正常软骨细胞形态相近,呈球形,可见软骨陷窝,H-E 染色和番红 O 染色阳性;48 周时,能较容易分清缺损处与修复区的界限,修复效果不及 24 周时。对照侧 8、16、24 和 48 周 4 个时期标本基本相同,软骨缺损处与周围正常组织边界清楚,缺损处凹陷空洞,被肉芽组织填充,新生细胞呈长梭形,H-E 染色和番红 O 染色阴性。**结论:**利用 CDMP1 诱导 SD 仔鼠 ADSCs 复合自制牛松质骨支架可较好修复兔膝关节软骨缺损,为异种软骨细胞成为软骨组织工程的种子细胞提供可能。

**[关键词]** 膝关节缺损;脂肪干细胞;异种移植;软骨细胞;组织工程;软骨形态发生蛋白 1

**[中图分类号]** R 684.76; R 318.17 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2009)12-1363-04

## Cartilage-derived morphogenetic protein growth factor 1-induced rat adipose-derived stem cells in repairing knee joint defect in rabbits

YANG Ya-jun<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHU Qing-sheng<sup>2\*</sup>

1. Department of Orthopedics, People's Hospital of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Yinchuan 750001, China

2. Department of Orthopedics, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an 710032

**[ABSTRACT]** **Objective:** To repair knee joint defects in rabbits with rat adipose-derived stem cells induced by cartilage-derived morphogenetic protein growth factor 1 (CDMP1), so as to assess the feasibility of using heterogeneity cells as the seed cells for cartilage tissue engineering. **Methods:** The second generation ADSCs were seeded on scaffold, cultured for another two weeks in presence of CDMP1 (50  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ), and identified by immunohistochemistry method. Bilateral rabbit knee joint defect model was established. The left side defect was embedded with ADSCs-scaffold composite (experimental group); the right side was embedded only with the scaffold (control group). Nine rabbits were killed in each group 8, 16, 24, and 48 weeks after embedding and the tissues were made into slices for safranin O and haematoxylin eosin staining. **Results:** In the experimental group the defects were filled with white semi-transparent tissues 8 weeks after embedding, with clear boundary to the surrounding cartilage; 16 weeks after embedding, the boundary of defect was further improved but still could be seen; 24 weeks after embedding, the repair outcomes were satisfactory, with the newly-generated chondrocytes having a nearly normal morphology (sphere shape, cartilage lacuna), and safranin O and haematoxylin eosin staining results were both positive; and 48 weeks after embedding, the boundary of the repair region could be clearly seen, and the repair effects were not as satisfactory as those of after 24 weeks. In the control group the boundary between the repairing area and the normal circumjacent area was visible at all 4 time points, with clear boundary and granulation tissues; the newly generated cells took a spindle shape and were negative for H-E and safranin O staining. **Conclusion:** The knee joint defects of rabbits can be satisfactorily repaired by using CDMP1-induced ADSCs seeded on spongy bone scaffold of cattle, which provides a theoretical basis for using heterogeneity cells as the seed cells

**[收稿日期]** 2009-04-05 **[接受日期]** 2009-09-17

**[作者简介]** 杨亚军, 硕士生, 住院医师. E-mail: junyayang\_1@163.com

\* 通讯作者 (Corresponding author). Tel: 029-84775277, E-mail: zhuqsh@fmmu.edu.cn

for cartilage tissue engineering.

[KEY WORDS] knee joint defect; adipose-derived stem cells; heterogenic transplantation; chondrocyte; tissue engineering; cartilage-derived morphogenetic protein growth factor 1

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2009, 30(12): 1363-1366]

许多实验研究和临床方法,如钻孔法、软骨成形术、微骨折法、骨膜移植、自体软骨细胞移植等都试图治愈较大的关节软骨缺损,但每种方法都因其自身的不足或局限性而不能真正解决软骨损伤修复的棘手难题。近年来,软骨组织工程技术成为关节软骨缺损修复研究的焦点<sup>[1]</sup>。该工程的三大要素:种子细胞、生物支架和生物活性因子更是研究的热点和难题。本实验应用软骨组织工程原理,利用软骨形态发生蛋白1(CDMP1)作为生物活性因子,诱导作为种子细胞的SD仔鼠脂肪干细胞(ADSCs),并复合于自制牛松质骨生物学支架,探讨其修复新西兰白兔髌骨关节软骨缺损的情况。

## 1 材料和方法

1.1 主要试剂、仪器与实验动物 新生牛血清(Gibco),高糖DMEM(Gibco公司),CDMP1(Sigma公司),Ⅱ型胶原单克隆抗体及即用型SABC试剂盒(武汉博士德生物工程有限公司),倒置相差显微镜(Olympus公司)。7日龄清洁级SD仔鼠16只,清洁级成年新西兰兔36只,所有实验动物均购自第四军医大学实验动物中心,许可证号:SCXK(军)2007-007,雌雄不限。

1.2 ADSCs的分离、培养、传代 无菌条件下切取SD仔鼠腹股沟的脂肪组织,剔除细血管,D-Hank's液反复吹洗,剪碎脂肪组织,80×g离心8 min,弃上清,加入1倍体积的10 mg/L胶原酶I 37℃、消化60 min,用等体积的1%新生牛血清-DMEM培养液中和,过200目筛网,70×g离心8 min,弃上清,加1%新生牛血清-DMEM培养液,小心吹打约100次,分别接种于25 cm<sup>2</sup>的培养瓶,置于37℃、5% CO<sub>2</sub>的培养箱里孵育。24 h后首次换液,弃去未贴壁的细胞。以后每2 d换液1次,待细胞生长融合至90%时传代,用2.5 g/L胰蛋白酶37℃消化约5 min,1%新生牛血清-DMEM培养液中和,70×g离心8 min。最后以1×10<sup>4</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>密度接种于新的25 cm<sup>2</sup>培养瓶中,置于37℃、5% CO<sub>2</sub>培养箱中孵育,每隔2 d换液1次。

1.3 自制牛松质骨支架 取新鲜小牛四肢骨骨端,去除骨膜、骨髓、皮质骨及骨组织后,将其松质骨部分制成5 mm×5 mm×5 mm的骨粒,以温水冲洗,去除血污及表层油脂。用1:1氯仿:甲醇脱脂12 h,然后用300 mol/L过氧化氢脱蛋白24 h,再用0.6 mol/L盐酸完全脱钙24 h后修剪成(11±0.1)

mg颗粒,低温冻干,<sup>60</sup>Co照射消毒备用。

1.4 松质骨支架-细胞的复合 第二代ADSCs消化离心后制成细胞悬液,以1×10<sup>8</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>密度用移液器复合于预湿的松质骨上,4 h后加入诱导液(1%新生牛血清-DMEM培养液+50 μg/L CDMP1)体外继续培养2周。分别行诱导细胞Ⅱ型胶原免疫组织化学检测(SABC法)和扫描电镜观察诱导细胞-支架复合物。

1.5 兔膝关节软骨缺损模型的建立 36只新西兰大白兔,戊巴比妥钠1 ml/kg麻醉兔后,行双侧膝关节内侧切口,掀开髌骨,于膝关节面用磨钻钻出直径约4.5 mm,深达髓腔的缺损,于左侧膝关节植入松质骨支架-细胞复合物,作为实验侧,植入物与膝关节表面相齐。于右侧膝关节植入单纯松质骨支架为对照侧。

1.6 组织学观察 分别于手术后8、16、24和48周处死9只兔子,取材于股骨髁间造模区,用40 g/L的甲醛溶液固定1周,脱钙2周,石蜡包埋切片,行H-E染色和番红O染色。

## 2 结果

2.1 体外培养ADSCs形态及扫描电镜下细胞-支架复合物观察 体外培养的ADSCs呈长梭形(图1A),经诱导液(1%新生牛血清-DMEM培养液+50 μg/L CDMP1)体外诱导2周后,细胞由长梭形变成软骨细胞样的多角形(图1B);Ⅱ型胶原免疫组织化学检测示:未经诱导的ADSCs染色阴性,细胞核蓝染,细胞质无棕黄色颗粒(图1C),经CDMP1诱导ADSCs染色阳性,细胞核蓝染,胞质内含棕黄色颗粒(图1D);扫描电镜下见经诱导的ADSCs复合在支架上生长良好(图1E),自制牛松质骨支架内部结构如图1F所示。

2.2 模型制备后8、16、24和48周兔膝关节缺损处大体观察 术后36只兔子均健康,皆进入结果分析中。左侧(实验侧):8周时可见缺损周围表面充填有薄层白色半透明组织,表面较为平整,触之较软,与周围软骨的界线清楚;16周时缺损表面界限连接较8周时模糊,触之较韧,表面光滑,但仍可辨;24周时可见缺损处新生软骨与正常软骨表面差异较小,较难分辨缺损处与周围正常软骨面的界线(图2A);然而48周时,修复区软骨表面修复效果不及24周时,能较

易分清缺损处与修复区的界限(图 2C)。右侧(对照侧):8、16、24 和 48 周 4 个时期标本基本相同,软骨缺

损处与周围正常组织边界清楚,缺损中央处凹陷呈空洞,被红色肉芽组织填充,质软(图 2B、图 2D)。

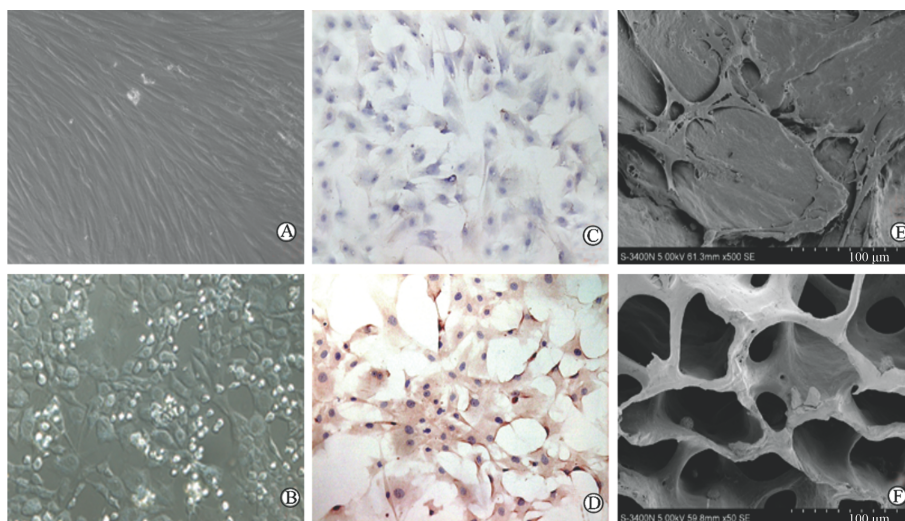


图 1 倒置相差显微镜下 ADSCs 形态观察结果及扫描电镜下细胞-支架复合物观察结果

Fig 1 ADSCs under inverted microscope and ADSCs-scaffold composites under scanning electron microscope

A: ADSCs *in vitro* after 2 weeks under inverted microscope; B: ADSCs induced by CDMP1 *in vitro* after 2 weeks under inverted microscope; C: ADSCs collagen II was detected by immunohistochemistry; D: ADSCs induced by CDMP1 collagen II was detected by immunohistochemistry; E: Composites of ADSCs-scaffold under SEM; F: Structure of scaffold under SEM. Original magnification:  $\times 200$ (A-D)

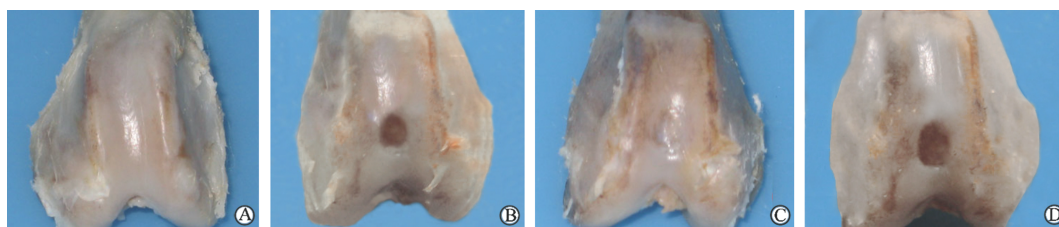


图 2 修复 24(A、B)、48(C、D)周时兔膝关节缺损处大体观察

Fig 2 Observation of rabbit knee joint defects 24(A,B) and 48 weeks(C,D) after repair

A,C: Experimental group; B,D: Control group

2.3 组织学观察 左侧(实验侧):24 周时,软骨面的完整性基本恢复,细胞呈球形,有明显的软骨陷窝,细胞排列整齐,新生软骨细胞与周围正常软骨细胞形态基本一致,H-E 染色阳性(图 3A),由于修复区是新生的尚未完全成熟的软骨细胞,故其染色较周围正常分化的成熟的软骨细胞着色较浅,番红 O

染色呈阳性(图 3C);右侧(对照侧):24 周时,造模缺损处软骨面被长梭形纤维细胞形成的纤维束覆盖,细胞无软骨陷窝,相互平行,与周围正常软骨细胞形态明显不一,H-E 染色阴性(图 3B),造模区软骨面以及软骨下骨呈完整性断裂,番红 O 染色阴性(图 3D)。

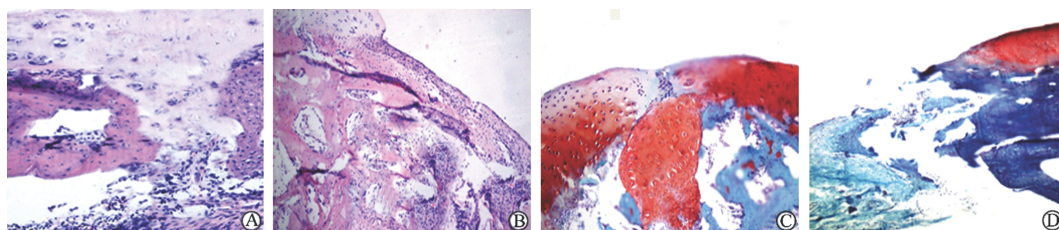


图 3 修复 24 周实验侧与对照侧切片 H-E(A、B)、番红 O 染色(C、D)结果

Fig 3 Comparison of H-E and safranin O staining results between experimental side and control side 24 weeks after repair

A,C: Experimental groups; B,D: Control groups. A,B: H-E staining; C,D: Safranin O staining. Original magnification:  $\times 200$ (A-D)

### 3 讨论

各种原因如创伤、感染等造成关节软骨损伤,是临床普遍的棘手难题<sup>[2-3]</sup>。一是因为关节软骨损伤的发病率和严重性随着年龄和体重的增加而增加<sup>[4]</sup>,二是因为关节软骨虽然是一种代谢活跃的组织,但是基质中软骨细胞更新率相对较低,而且软骨组织本身缺乏血供来支持其修复和重塑<sup>[5-7]</sup>。近年来,利用软骨组织工程原理修复软骨缺损已经成为该领域研究的热点。它是结合细胞生物学、工程学、材料科学和外科学,旨在重建新的有功能组织,为关节软骨的修复奠定物质基础,以期能够获得最终的功能恢复,目前成为解决软骨修复难题中较有前景的一种途径<sup>[8-9]</sup>。但种子细胞和生物活性因子是该组织工程的难题<sup>[10-11]</sup>。

把脂肪干细胞(ADSCs)作为种子细胞,在体外特定的培养条件下,可以表达成骨细胞和软骨细胞等表型,且来源广,增殖能力强,长期传代培养能保持稳定的增殖能力<sup>[12]</sup>。在目前所发现的 BMP 全部家族成员中,CDMP1 是较为特异的与软骨形态发生及发育相关的一类生长因子,它主要通过调节间质前体细胞的分化,参与软骨组织的发生、生长与损伤修复等几乎全部生物学过程,是重要的调节软骨细胞分化的生长因子。本实验利用 CDMP1 诱导 SD 仔鼠 ADSCs 复合自制牛松质骨支架,修复新西兰白兔髌骨关节软骨缺损,结果表明:利用 CDMP1 诱导仔鼠 ADSCs 复合牛松质骨能较好的修复兔髌股关节软骨缺损,异种来源的软骨细胞可作为软骨组织工程的种子细胞来源之一。但实验组在 48 周修复的效果反而不及 24 周,究其原因可能是因为修复的软骨是透明软骨和纤维软骨的混合物,其中的纤维软骨成分随着时间磨损所致。

异种来源细胞作为软骨组织工程的种子细胞,目前相关实验报道较少。作为异种来源细胞,植入宿主体内首先面临免疫排斥反应的问题。免疫反应与移植细胞的成熟程度,基质的形态、数量有关,当软骨陷窝基本形成后,免疫排斥反应趋于稳定并减轻。本研究取体外培养的第二代 ADSCs,将其复合在牛松质骨支架上,体外诱导继续培养 2 周,ADSCs 大多已分化为较成熟的软骨样细胞,它能分泌大量的软骨基质,形成明显的软骨陷窝。同时,自制牛松质骨支架经过脱脂、脱钙等处理,经前期实验证明该支架抗原活性低,组织相容性较好,降解速率适宜<sup>[13]</sup>,为细胞提供了三维空间培养条件,这种培养方式有利于细胞获得足够的营养物质和保持相互间

的接触和通信,使其按预制形态的三维支架生长,并且有效降低了移植物的抗原性,但是异种细胞如何渡过免疫排斥反应修复缺损关节面的具体机制以及利用该方法修复所得的软骨是透明软骨还是纤维软骨或者是二者的混合物,尚需进一步研究探讨。

### [参考文献]

- [1] Hattori K, Takakura Y, Ohgushi H, Habata T, Uematsu K, Takenaka M, et al. Which cartilage is regenerated, hyaline cartilage or fibro-cartilage? Non-invasive ultrasonic evaluation of tissue-engineered cartilage[J]. *Rheumatology*, 2004, 43: 1106-1108.
- [2] Rothschild B M, Panza R K. Lack of bone stiffness/strength contribution to osteoarthritis evidence for primary role of cartilage damage[J]. *Rheumatology*, 2007, 46: 246-249.
- [3] Burger C, Mueller M, Wlodarczyk P, Goost H, Tolba R H, Rangger C, et al. The sheep as a knee osteoarthritis model: early cartilage changes after meniscus injury and repair[J]. *Lab Anim*, 2007, 41: 420-431.
- [4] Ding C, Cicuttini F, Blizzard L, Scott F, Jones G. A longitudinal study of the effect of sex and age on rate of change in knee cartilage volume in adults[J]. *Rheumatology* 2007, 46: 273-279.
- [5] Chang C H, Kuo T F, Lin C C, Chou C H, Chen K H, Lin F H, et al. Tissue engineering-based cartilage repair with allogeneous chondrocytes and gelatin-chondroitin-hyaluronan tri-copolymer scaffold: A porcine model assessed at 18, 24, and 36 weeks[J]. *Biomaterials*, 2006, 27: 1876-1888.
- [6] Koga H, Muneta T, Ju Y J, Nagase T, Nimura A, Mochizuki T, et al. Synovial stem cells are regionally specified according to local microenvironments after implantation for cartilage regeneration[J]. *Stem cells*, 2007, 25: 689-696.
- [7] Valverde-Franco G, Binette J S, Li W, Wang H, Chai S, Laflamme F, et al. Defects in articular cartilage metabolism and early arthritis in fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 deficient mice[J]. *Hum Mol Genet*, 2006, 15: 1783-1792.
- [8] Koay E J, Hoben G M B, Athansiou K A. Tissue engineering with chondrogenically differentiated human embryonic stem cells[J]. *Stem Cells*, 2007, 25: 2183-2190.
- [9] Li W J, Tuli R, Okafor C, Derfoul A, Danielson K G, Hall D J, et al. A three-dimensional nanofibrous scaffold for cartilage tissue engineering using human mesenchymal stem cells[J]. *Biomaterials*, 2005, 26: 599-609.
- [10] Hayes A J, Hall A, Brown L, Tubo R, Caterson B. Macromolecular organization and *in vitro* growth characteristics of scaffold-free neocartilage grafts[J]. *J Histochem Cytochem*, 2007, 55: 853-866.
- [11] Chang J, Rasamny J J, Park S S. Injectable tissue-engineered cartilage using a fibrin sealant[J]. *Arch Facial Plast Surg*, 2007, 9: 161-166.
- [12] Xu Y, Malladi P, Wagner D R, Longaker M T. Adipose-derived mesenchymal cells as a potential cell source for skeletal regeneration[J]. *Curr Opin Mol Ther*, 2005, 7: 300-305.
- [13] 杨亚军, 朱庆生. CDMP1 诱导大鼠脂肪干细胞体外成软骨细胞的实验研究[J]. *第四军医大学学报*, 2008, 29: 342-345.