

骨髓间充质干细胞成骨分化过程中碱性磷酸酶基因表达含量的变化

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【摘要】目的:提取鼠骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs)进行成骨诱导并对BMSCs成骨分化过程中碱性磷酸酶(ALP)的表达量进行定量监测,揭示BMSCs在成骨分化过程中活性的变化。**方法:**采用全骨髓贴壁法提取鼠BMSCs,培育、扩增至第3代时,以地塞米松、 β -甘油磷酸钠、维生素C为主要成分配制诱导培养基进行成骨诱导3周。在成骨诱导过程中,通过实时荧光定量(qRT-PCR)探针法对目标细胞的ALP表达量进行实时监测。**结果:**成骨诱导BMSCs,经显微镜观察、ALP染色、矿化结节染色等检测方法证实诱导成功。qRT-PCR实时检测的ALP表达量在1周后快速上升并维持1周的高值,2周后快速下降至初始值。**结论:**采用全骨髓贴壁法提取、培养的BMSCs,利用经典的成骨诱导方法可分化为成骨细胞。成骨分化过程中,目标细胞的成骨活性1周后开始快速增强,并可在高水平维持1周,2周后活性开始下降。

【关键词】骨髓间充质干细胞;成骨分化;碱性磷酸酶;基因表达;实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应

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Changes of alkaline phosphatase gene expression level in osteogenic differentiation of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the changes of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BMSCs) activity during osteogenic differentiation by performing osteogenic induction for the extracted rat BMSCs and quantitatively monitoring the alkaline phosphatase (ALP) expression level during osteogenic differentiation of BMSCs. **Methods** BMSCs extracted with full-adherent method were cultivated until cells spread to the third generation. The prepared induction medium with the main components of dexamethasone, beta glycerophosphate, vitamin C was used for 3 weeks of osteogenic induction. During osteogenic induction, the ALP expression level of target cells was monitored in real-time with quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) probe method. **Results** The osteogenic induction of BMSCs was confirmed by microscopy, ALP staining, staining of mineralized nodules and so on. The ALP expression level detected with qRT-PCR in real-time increased rapidly after 1 week and maintained high level for 1 week, but decreased rapidly to initial value after 2 weeks. **Conclusion** BMSCs extracted and cultured with full-adherent method were differentiated into osteoblasts by classical osteogenic induction. During osteogenic differentiation, the osteogenic activity of target cells increases rapidly after 1 week, and maintains high level for 1 week, but declines after 2 weeks. **Keywords:** bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells; osteogenic differentiation; alkaline phosphatase; gene expression; quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction

前言

骨髓间充质干细胞(Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells, BMSCs)是一类具有多向分化潜能的细胞,

可向多种方向分化。采用全骨髓贴壁法可以有效获得数量充足、生长状态良好并具有分化潜能的间充质干细胞^[1]。BMSCs的分化特性稳定,是一种理想的种子细胞^[2-4]。在骨组织修复研究中,成骨分化后的种子细胞与支架材料的有效结合,构成具有生物活性的复合体是取代自体骨移植的关键步骤。在成骨分化过程中,了解成骨细胞从展现活力到逐渐衰老、消失的变化规律具有重要的现实意义,有助于解决种子细胞与支架材料结合的时机问题。本实验利用全骨髓贴壁法

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培育 BMSCs,扩增至第3代时实施经典的化学诱导成骨分化方案,利用显微镜观察、ALP 染色、矿化结节染色对诱导细胞进行鉴定,在诱导过程中利用qRT-PCR 实时检测成骨细胞最显著的标志基因 ALP 的表达量,以此来研究成骨诱导细胞的活性变化规律。

1 材料与方法

1.1 BMSCs 的培养、成骨诱导

选取4周龄雄性SD大鼠8只,取股骨、胫骨骨髓混悬液,接种于培养瓶内,置于37℃、5 mL/dL CO₂饱和湿度培养箱中,以DMEM/F12培养基进行培养,3 d 换液1次。当瓶底细胞贴壁约90%时,用0.25%胰蛋白酶消化,1:2传代培养。传至第3代时更换诱导培养基(DMEM/F12培养基+10⁻⁸ mmol/L 地塞米松+10 mmol/L β-甘油磷酸钠+50 μg/mL 维生素C)行成骨诱导培养,共3周。

1.2 细胞检测指标

1.2.1 形态学观察 倒置像差显微镜下观察 BMSCs 的形态变化。

1.2.2 ALP 染色 第21天时,冷纯丙酮固定10 min。蒸馏水冲洗、沥干。加入孵育液(5 mL 3%甘油磷酸钠;1 mL 2% MgSO₄;5 mL 2% 巴比妥钠;10 mL 2% CaCl₂;蒸馏水 10 mL),4 h 后取出培养瓶蒸馏水冲洗。加入2%硝酸钴5 min。蒸馏水冲洗。加入1%硫化铵2 min。PBS 冲洗、干燥,显微镜下观察、照片。

1.2.3 矿化结节染色(茜素红法) 第21天时,95%乙醇固定10 min,蒸馏水冲洗。0.1%茜素红-Tris-HCl (pH 8.3),培养箱中30 min。蒸馏水冲洗、干燥,显微镜下观察、拍照。

1.3 实时荧光定量(qRT-PCR)探针法

成骨诱导的3周里,每3 d 检测2个标记基因:内参 β-actin 和 ALP。

总RNA的提取按照试剂盒说明书操作。琼脂糖电泳测定结果。反转录反应根据试剂盒的RT反应液配制。条件:37℃,15 min(反转录反应);85℃,5 s(反转录酶的失活时间)。引物的序列摘自美国NCBI基因库。引物及探针设计、PCR 步骤委托美国Invitrogen公司中国分公司上海英骏生物技术有限公司。ALP 基因序列:上游引物 5'GGGAAGATGTGGCGGTCTTTG3',下游引物 5'CAGGCACAGTGGTCAAGGTTG3',探针序列 5'CCTATGGCTCACCTGCTTCACGGCG3',大小130 bp;内参 β-actin 基因序列:上游引物 5'TCTGTGTG-GATTGGTGGCTCTAT3',下游引物 5'ACTCATCG-TACTCCTGCTTGCT3',探针序列 5'CCTCACTGTC-CACCTTCCAGCAGATGT3',大小82 bp。

2 结果

2.1 光镜下 BMSCs 的第3代细胞及成骨诱导细胞的形态学观察

BMSCs 的P3代细胞呈梭形纺锤状,形态均一,折光性好。细胞融合后呈典型的极性,漩涡状生长,见图1。

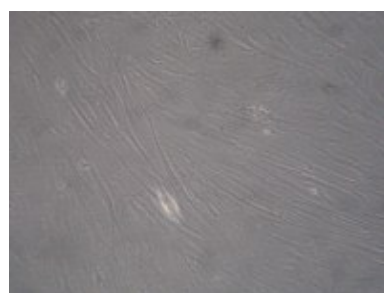


图1 BMSCs 第3代细胞(×300)

Fig.1 Third generation cells of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (×300)

诱导第5天时,细胞体积开始增大,形似立方形、三角形等,漩涡状分布不规则,高倍镜下见胞浆内含颗粒样物质;第14天时,细胞呈层叠密集生长,形态多样,可见到结节状结构,高倍镜下见胞浆内的颗粒样物质浓度增高;第21天时,细胞更加密集,出现细胞团聚,高倍镜下见局部有红褐色的细胞外基质沉积,见图2。

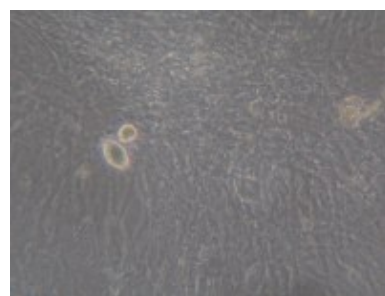


图2 成骨诱导细胞(×300)

Fig.2 Osteogenic induction cells (×300)

2.2 ALP 染色结果

镜下见大量棕黑色或黑色颗粒,呈现强阳性(>90%,图3)。

2.3 矿化结节染色(茜素红法)结果

镜下可见细胞呈橘红色,胞质内钙结节部位颜色分明(图4)。

2.4 RNA 电泳结果 RNA

电泳凝胶结果,紫光下显示清晰的3条亮带(5S、18S、28S),见图5,证明所提取的样本为RNA物质。

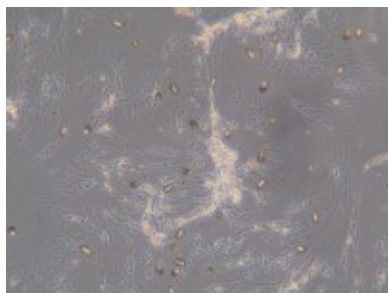


图3 成骨诱导细胞ALP染色($\times 150$)
Fig.3 Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) staining of osteogenic induction cells ($\times 150$)

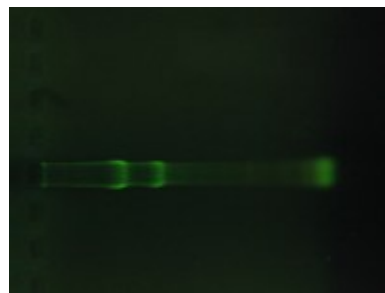


图5 RNA凝胶电泳
Fig.5 RNA gel electrophoresis



图4 矿化结节染色(茜素红法)($\times 300$)
Fig.4 Staining of mineralized nodules (alizarin red method) ($\times 300$)

2.5 qRT-PCR 结果分析

ALP 含量早期维持在较低水平,在1周后快速上升并维持1周的高值,2周后快速下降至初始值(图6)。

3 讨论

大量研究表明SD大鼠BMSCs在特定条件下体外可向成骨、软骨、脂肪细胞等分化^[5-6]。Muraglia等^[7]研究表明BMSCs中60%~80%具有成骨和软骨分化潜能,实际上所有的繁殖都显示出成骨分化潜能,进一步的繁殖会逐步失去脂肪、软骨分化的潜

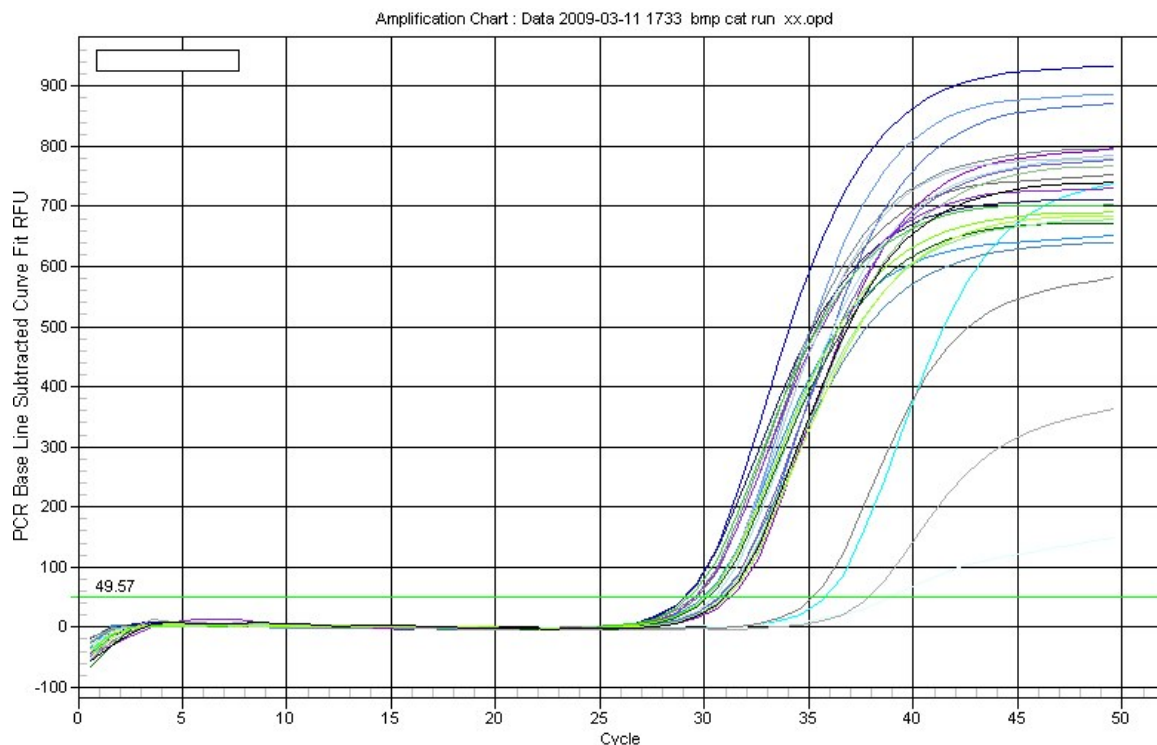


图6 ALP基因扩增曲线图
Fig.6 ALP gene amplification curve

能。大量实验表明,BMSCs经成骨诱导后再复合适当的支架材料,能够异位成骨、修复骨缺损,并且不存在组织配型、免疫排斥问题,是目前最具有应用前

景的种子细胞^[8]。在经典的化学诱导成骨分化方案中,使用特定的诱导培养基,经诱导培养的干细胞在3周后可以成功地转化为成骨细胞^[9-11]。这种培养基

里包括地塞米松、 β -磷酸甘油钠和维生素C。地塞米松可促进成骨细胞分化成熟,提高ALP活性,调节成骨细胞分泌胰岛素样生长因子,促进细胞外基质胶原合成;抗坏血酸的主要作用与细胞间质的合成有关,对成骨细胞分化的促进作用,主要是通过增加胶原的累积,然后增加ALP在成骨细胞中的表达^[12-13]; β -磷酸甘油钠为成骨细胞提供磷酸离子,促进生理性钙盐的沉积和钙化,是发生矿化结节的必要条件。干细胞在经过多次传代,会出现老化和突变。Bruder等^[14]评价传代15代过程中hMSC的生长、成骨分化情况,尽管成骨分化潜能并未受到影响,但反映增殖潜能的细胞标记物减少了。BMSCs成骨分化后转变为成熟细胞,失去传代特性,其活性将随细胞的衰老很快消失,故了解成骨细胞活性变化规律,有助于提高成骨细胞的使用效率。

ALP是反应骨组织中分解代谢水平的一种标志酶,在钙化中起着关键作用。钙离子在ALP作用下沉积于胶原上,完成基质矿化过程^[15],骨组织是通过骨基质钙化而形成,而骨基质由成骨细胞合成、分泌;在基质开始钙化时,成骨细胞的ALP活性最高,在钙化接近结束时活性则最低,其活力在一定程度上反映成骨细胞的分化程度和功能状态^[16]。ALP染色法是一种定性的检测方法,为揭示诱导过程中成骨活性的变化规律,只有定性结果显然是不够的。qRT-PCR是目前量化表达基因水平最准确的方法之一,广泛应用于基因RNA水平的检测^[17-18]。运用此定量技术对成骨诱导过程中ALP的表达进行实时监测,可以更准确地了解成骨细胞的活性变化规律,对指导成骨细胞应用具有重要意义。BMSCs经过成骨诱导1周后与支架材料复合,具备良好的实用性和可操作性。

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