

电场刺激对雪旺细胞增殖和迁移的影响

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【摘要】目的:建立雪旺细胞电场刺激模型,为研究电场刺激促进雪旺细胞增殖、迁移及上皮间质转化(EMT)机制提供基础。**方法:**以YC-3双极性程控电刺激器和电刺激小室构建电场刺激雪旺细胞培养系统,区分为对照(Ctrl)组和电场刺激(EF)组。EF组给予持续恒压电场刺激(100 mV/mm, 3 h),Ctrl组无电场刺激。利用CCK-8法观测电场刺激对雪旺细胞增殖的影响,利用划痕实验及Transwell迁移实验观察电场刺激对雪旺细胞迁移的影响,利用Western Blot分析细胞内E-钙黏蛋白及N-钙黏蛋白含量,观察电场刺激对雪旺细胞粘附性的影响。**结果:**CCK-8法测定提示EF组在450 nm吸光度显著高于Ctrl组($P<0.05$)。细胞划痕及Transwell迁移实验结果提示EF组细胞迁移效率显著高于Ctrl组($P<0.05$)。Western Blot结果提示EF组相较于Ctrl组,E-钙黏蛋白表达降低,N-钙黏蛋白表达增多($P<0.05$)。**结论:**本文改进的电场刺激雪旺细胞培养系统可操作性强,电场刺激后可促进雪旺细胞增殖和迁移,并且可观察到E-钙黏蛋白表达降低,N-钙黏蛋白表达增多,可能与电场刺激后雪旺细胞发生EMT有关。

【关键词】电场刺激;电刺激小室;雪旺细胞;迁移;增殖;上皮间质转化

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Effects of electrical field stimulation on the proliferation and migration of Schwann cells

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Abstract: Objective To establish an electrical field (EF) stimulation model for Schwann cells (SCs), and to provide a basis for exploring the mechanisms of EF stimulation in promoting proliferation, migration and epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition of SCs. **Methods** A YC-3 bipolar programmable electrical stimulator and an electrotaxis chamber were used to construct an EF stimulation system to stimulate SCs. In the study, SCs were divided into control group (Ctrl) receiving no EF stimulation and EF group stimulated by continuous constant-voltage EF (100 mV/mm, 3 h). The effects of EF stimulation on the proliferation and migration of SCs were analyzed using CCK-8 assay, and wound healing assay + Transwell assay, separately; and its effect on SCs adhesion was observed by analyzing the expressions of E-cadherin and N-cadherin using Western Blot. **Results** The CCK-8 assay results suggested that the absorbance at 450 nm was significantly higher in EF group than in Ctrl group ($P<0.05$). The results of wound healing assay + Transwell assay revealed that EF group had higher cell migration efficiency than Ctrl group ($P<0.05$). Western Blot results showed decreased E-cadherin expression and increased N-cadherin expression in EF group as compared with Ctrl group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The improved EF stimulation system for SCs is operable. EF stimulation can promote the proliferation and migration of SCs. The decreased E-cadherin expression and increased N-cadherin expression may be related to the occurrence of epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in SCs after EF stimulation.

Keywords: electrical field stimulation; electrotaxis chamber; Schwann cell; migration; proliferation; epithelial-mesenchymal transition

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前言

雪旺细胞是周围神经系统特有的支持细胞,在修复过程中发挥营养支持、信号引导、髓鞘构成等作用,是神经损伤能否有效重建的关键性因素^[1-3]。促进雪旺细胞分化、有效提升雪旺细胞支持和营养作用对于神经损伤修复具有重要意义。上皮-间质表型转化(Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition, EMT)是指机体细胞被诱导后由上皮表型转化为具有间质表型细胞的生物学过程,其特征是细胞黏附分子如E-钙黏蛋白(E-cadherin)表达减少、介导细胞迁移的N-钙黏蛋白(N-cadherin)表达增多,角蛋白转化为波形蛋白(Vimentin),在组织损伤后的修复重建中发挥重要作用^[4-7]。研究显示创面内源性电场在诱导表皮细胞促进创面修复中发挥重要作用^[8-10]。周围神经损伤后雪旺细胞由髓鞘亚型向修复亚型转化,具有EMT特征。雪旺细胞发生EMT后获得间质细胞特征,提升了迁移和增殖能力^[11]。神经系统也存在复杂的电学因素。前期研究显示适宜的直流电刺激可诱导雪旺细胞钙离子内流,合成及分泌神经生长因子及脑源性神经营养因子

等增加,表现出修复亚型的特点,有利于受损神经的修复再生,然而其相关机制尚待进一步阐明^[12-15]。为探究电场刺激对雪旺细胞的影响,本文改进一种电场刺激细胞培养系统,该系统具备组装简单、高透明性、方便操作的特点,可用于雪旺细胞-电场刺激模型。

1 材料与方法

1.1 电场刺激细胞培养系统的改进

电场刺激细胞培养系统包括YC-3 双极性程控电刺激器(成都仪器厂)和电刺激小室(自制)(图1)。电刺激器可产生的最高电压为50 V。电刺激小室根据文献^[16-18]改造而成,使用ibidi公司生产的单腔载玻片(μ -Slide 1 Well Glass Bottom),中间嵌入PVC材质隔板,形成电刺激小室(16 mm \times 21.8 mm \times 5 mm),中间可用于培养雪旺细胞(图1a),对细胞进行电场刺激时可从中间电刺激小室流向两侧(图1b),两侧放置U型管,U型管内填充盐桥,盐桥由Steinberg's 溶液制成^[17],U型管外接两个烧杯,烧杯内放置Steinberg's 溶液(图1c和图1d),外接YC-3 双极性程控电刺激器的电极(图1e)。

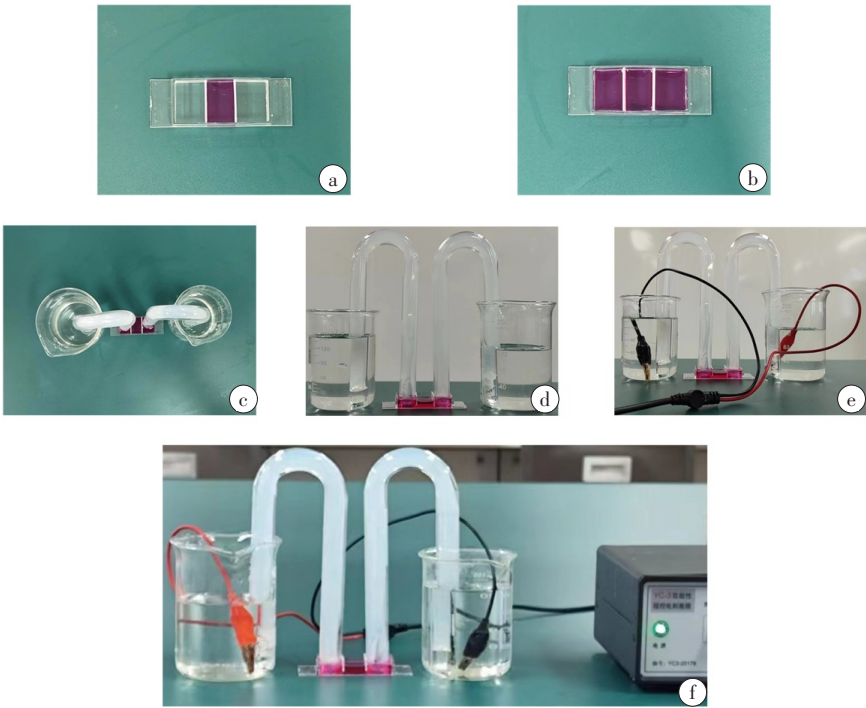


图1 电刺激小室和电路连接

Figure 1 Electrotaxis chamber and electric circuitry

a:大鼠雪旺氏细胞株(RSC96)培养在电刺激小室内;b:隔板提起后培养基可从中间电刺激小室流向两侧;c:电场刺激系统俯视图(未连接电极);d:电场刺激系统正视图(未连接电极);e:电场刺激系统正视图(连接电极);f:电场刺激系统整体图

1.2 细胞培养及传代

大鼠雪旺氏细胞株(RSC96)购自武汉普诺赛生

命科技有限公司,细胞密度达到90%进行传代,60 mm培养皿内加入0.25%胰蛋白酶1 mL,37℃、5% CO₂

消化2 min后,显微镜下观察细胞变圆,变成单个细胞,晃动培养皿可观察到细胞移动,加入3 mL雪旺细胞完全培养基(1%P/S+10%FBS+DMEM)终止消化。1 000 r/min离心5 min。加入5 mL完全培养基重悬并接种于新的培养皿中。

1.3 电场刺激方案

电刺激小室在使用前经PBS清洗、洗涤、干燥,然后进行紫外线照射消毒(24 h)。雪旺细胞分为对照(Ctrl)组和电场刺激(EF)组。EF组细胞重悬后将细胞悬液以 5×10^6 个细胞的密度接种在电刺激小室,给予持续恒压电场刺激,100 mV/mm、3 h^[17]。Ctrl组无电场刺激。在整个过程中,电极与培养基和细胞不接触,每10 min检测1次电刺激小室两侧电压,调整输出电压,控制电压保持在1.6 V。全程在超净工作台进行。

1.4 细胞增殖CCK-8实验

检测电场刺激对雪旺细胞增殖能力的影响。电场刺激后继续培养2 d,胰酶消化、完全培养基重悬。在96孔板中接种细胞悬液(100 μ L/孔),每组5个复孔。37 $^{\circ}$ C、5% CO₂培养12 h。向每孔加入10 μ L CCK-8溶液,在培养箱内孵育2 h。用酶标仪测定在450 nm处的吸光度。

1.5 细胞划痕实验

雪旺细胞用胰蛋白酶消化后重新接种至6孔板上, 6×10^5 个细胞/孔,6 h后雪旺细胞贴壁,使用200 μ L移液枪头进行划痕,划痕后用PBS清洗3次,去除划下细胞,加入完全培养基,0、6、24 h后4倍镜下拍照。

1.6 细胞侵袭实验(Transwell实验)

将雪旺细胞用无血清培养基重悬,调整细胞密度至 5×10^5 /mL,取200 μ L细胞悬液加入Transwell上室,取600 μ L含20% FBS的培养基加入24孔板下室,37 $^{\circ}$ C、5% CO₂培养24 h。取出Transwell小室,PBS洗3次,加入固定液300 μ L固定20 min,PBS洗1 min。1%结晶紫300 μ L室温染色15 min,蒸馏水洗净后风干。将小室膜用注射器针头小心裁下,细胞面朝上贴于载玻片上,中性树胶封片,100倍显微镜下观察,随机选取3个视野计数细胞数量。

1.7 细胞蛋白提取和Western Blot

在电场刺激后第2天,收集细胞,使用RIPA裂解液裂解并提取蛋白,制备电泳凝胶后进行蛋白电泳、转膜、BSA封闭处理,使用抗N-Cadherin蛋白一抗(1:500,博士德,中国武汉)、抗E-Cadherin蛋白一抗(1:500,博士德,中国武汉)和 β -actin(1:5 000,博士德,中国武汉)4 $^{\circ}$ C孵育过夜,羊抗兔IgG二抗(1:2 000博士德,中国武汉)室温孵育,加入ECL发光液,最后暗室中化学发光仪曝光,拍摄条带影像并用ImageJ软件分析灰度值。

1.8 统计学分析

数据采用SPSS25.0统计学软件,数据用均数 \pm 标准差表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 电场刺激增强雪旺细胞活力

CCK8细胞增殖活性结果如图2所示,EF组的吸光度值显著高于Ctrl组($P < 0.05$),说明EF组雪旺细胞增殖活性明显增加。

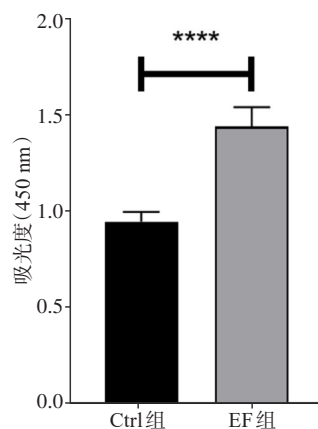


图2 电场刺激对雪旺细胞活性的影响

Figure 2 Effects of electrical fields on the activity of Schwann cells

****表示 $P < 0.05$

2.2 电场刺激增强雪旺细胞迁移水平

两组划痕后0、6、24 h结果如图3所示,6 h时EF组与Ctrl组比较,未观察到明显迁移优势($P > 0.05$),24 h时对比发现EF组迁移距离明显($P < 0.05$)。Transwell实验结果如图4所示,EF组平均细胞个数明显高于Ctrl组($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 E-钙黏蛋白和N-钙黏蛋白表达差异

Western Blot结果(图5)显示,与Ctrl组对比,EF电场刺激后E-钙黏蛋白表达水平明显降低($P < 0.05$),N-钙黏蛋白表达水平明显增高($P < 0.05$),提示电场刺激后雪旺细胞侵袭能力增强。

3 讨论

周围神经损伤是外科常见损伤之一,损伤后运动及感觉功能障碍对患者生活造成严重不便。显微外科治疗是临床最常用方案,但受制于众多条件,临床难以广泛应用。寻找能够一定程度替代自体神经移植的治疗方案具有积极意义。

周围神经损伤后发生瓦勒变性,损伤产生的信号诱导雪旺细胞增生形成细胞带(即Bungner带),并

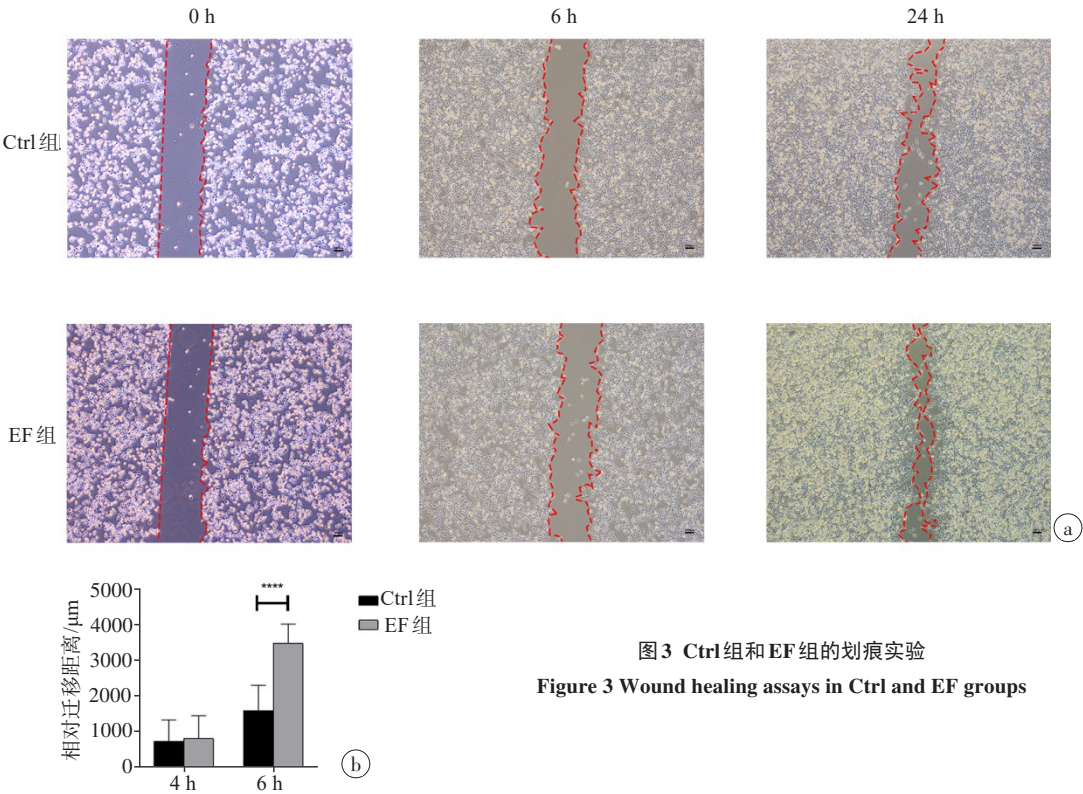


图3 Ctrl组和EF组的划痕实验
Figure 3 Wound healing assays in Ctrl and EF groups

a: Ctrl组和EF组0、6、24 h迁移表现; b: 细胞划痕后迁移距离统计图。****表示 $P<0.05$

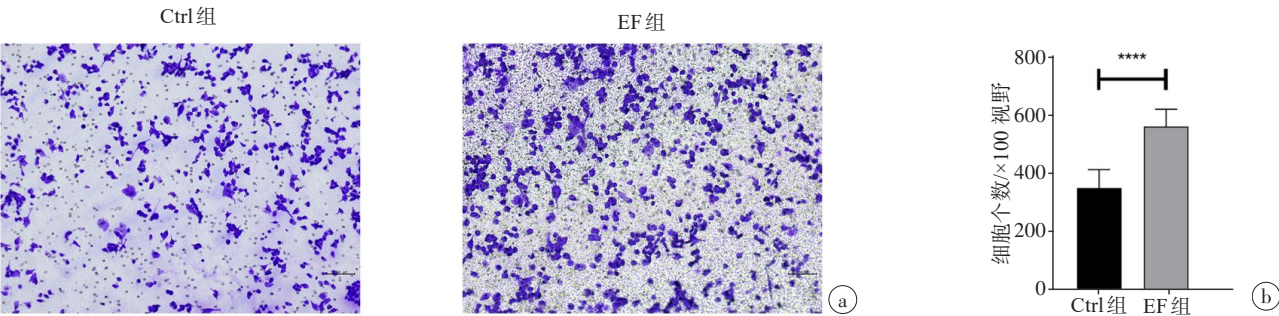


图4 Transwell实验
Figure 4 Transwell assays

a: Ctrl组和EF组Transwell实验; b: 迁移细胞数量。****表示 $P<0.05$

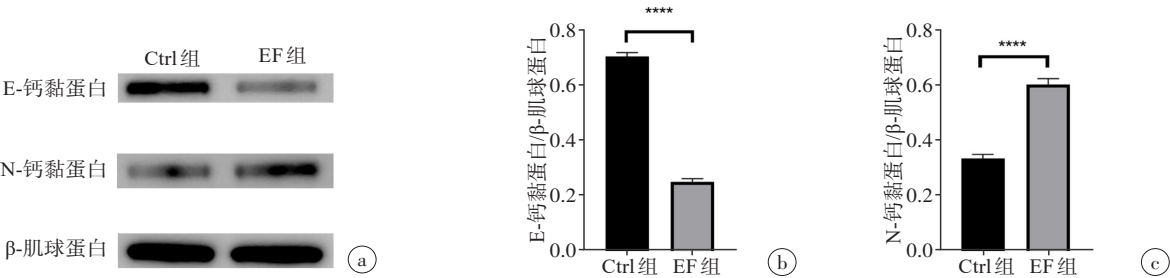


图5 E-钙黏蛋白和N-钙黏蛋白在Ctrl组和EF组中的表达
Figure 5 E-cadherin and N-cadherin expressions in Ctrl and EF groups

a: Ctrl组和EF组内E-钙黏蛋白和N-钙黏蛋白表达; b: 对E-钙黏蛋白/ β -肌动蛋白结果进行统计分析; c: 对N-钙黏蛋白/ β -肌动蛋白结果进行统计分析。****表示 $P<0.05$

分泌多种因子促进神经再生修复^[19-21]。Bungner带形成的再生轨道可引导新生轴突芽生长并与远端重新连接,从而促进神经的再生。因此,促进雪旺细胞增殖及迁移对于神经损伤修复具有重要意义。EMT是一种细胞生物学过程,其中上皮细胞通过特定程序获得类似间充质细胞的特性,表现出增殖、迁移和粘附能力的增强,多见于肿瘤细胞^[22-23]。诱导雪旺细胞发生EMT对于周围神经损伤的修复是一种极具具备研究前景的治疗方案。在EMT过程中,细胞连接蛋白的表达被Snail蛋白和Slug蛋白抑制^[24],E-钙黏蛋白表达减少和N-钙黏蛋白表达增多促进了细胞的迁移,Vimentin蛋白上调被认为是EMT的标志^[25]。本研究中电场刺激后可以观察到雪旺细胞E-钙黏蛋白表达减少,N-钙黏蛋白表达增多,其机制可能与EMT相关。然而,更深层的机制,如Snail蛋白、Slug蛋白以及Vimentin蛋白表达的变化可能还需进一步实验。因此,建立一个简单、可重复性强的电场刺激细胞培养系统,对于研究电场刺激对雪旺细胞作用的机制十分重要。

综上所述,本文设计的电场刺激细胞培养系统组装简单、电压可控性强、方便操作,可用于多种不同细胞的电场刺激实验。该培养系统对雪旺细胞增殖、迁移及粘附有明显促进作用,为研究EMT转化机制提供了基础。

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