

• 基础研究 •

CPO-PCL微粒在缺氧条件下对脂肪间充质干细胞体外增殖及成骨分化作用的影响

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[摘要] 目的:探究聚己内酯(polycaprolactone, PCL)包载过氧化钙(calcium peroxide, CPO)的CPO-PCL微粒在缺氧条件下对脂肪间充质干细胞(adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cell, ADMSC)体外增殖及成骨分化作用的影响。方法:提取大鼠ADMSC,并加入制备的CPO-PCL微粒,在缺氧/常氧环境下,正常培养或成骨分化培养细胞,分别于培养第7天和第14天MTT实验检测ADMSC增殖,碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)试剂盒检测ALP水平;茜素红染色观察钙化结节情况,免疫荧光染色观察ADMSC核心转录因子-2(Runt-related transcription factor 2, RUNX2)、骨钙素(Osteocalcin)和骨桥蛋白(Osteopontin)的荧光表达量。结果:在缺氧成骨分化培养条件下,1.00% CPO-PCL微粒显著促进细胞增殖($P < 0.05$),0.50%和1.00% CPO-PCL微粒显著增加ADMSC ALP和钙结节生成量($P < 0.001$),促进RUNX2、Osteocalcin和Osteopontin蛋白表达($P < 0.05$)。在缺氧正常培养条件下,1.00% CPO-PCL微粒增加ADMSC ALP含量,促进RUNX2、Osteocalcin和Osteopontin蛋白表达($P < 0.05$)。在常氧成骨分化培养条件下,1.00% CPO-PCL微粒增加ALP和钙结节生成量,0.50%和1.00% CPO-PCL微粒促进RUNX2、Osteocalcin蛋白表达($P < 0.001$)。在常氧正常培养条件下,0.50%和1.00% CPO-PCL微粒促进RUNX2、Osteocalcin和Osteopontin蛋白表达($P < 0.05$),但对细胞成骨分化无显著影响。结论:1.00% CPO-PCL微粒在缺氧成骨分化培养条件下能够促进ADMSC体外增殖及成骨分化。

[关键词] CPO-PCL微粒; ADMSC; 成骨分化; 细胞增殖; 缺氧

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Effects of CPO-PCL microparticles on the proliferation and osteogenic differentiation of adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells *in vitro* under hypoxia

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the effects of calcium peroxide (CPO)-loaded polycaprolactone (PCL) microparticles (CPO-PCL) on the proliferation and bone differentiation of adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells (ADMSCs) *in vitro* under hypoxia. **Methods:** Rat ADMSCs were extracted and added with the prepared CPO-PCL particles for normal or osteogenic differentiation culture under hypoxia/normoxia environment. On the 7th and 14th days, cell proliferation, alkaline phosphatase (ALP) level, the calcification of nodulation, and the fluorescence intensity of Runt-related transcription factor 2 (RUNX2), Osteocalcin and Osteopontin were examined by the MTT assay, alkaline phosphatase (ALP) kit, alizarine red staining and immunofluorescence staining, respectively. **Results:** Under hypoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture conditions, 1.00% CPO-PCL microparticles significantly promoted ADMSCs proliferation ($P < 0.05$), and CPO-PCL microparticles of 0.50% and 1.00% concentrations notably increased the production of ALP and calcium nodules ($P < 0.001$), while enhancing the expressions of RUNX2, Osteocalcin and Osteopontin proteins ($P < 0.05$). Under hypoxia and normal culture conditions, 1.00% CPO-PCL microparticles elevated ALP levels, increased the expression levels of

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RUNX2, Osteocalcin and Osteopontin ($P < 0.05$). Under normoxia and differentiation culture conditions, 1.00% CPO - PCL microparticles increased the production of ALP and calcium nodules, and CPO-PCL microparticles of 0.50% and 1.00% concentrations promoted the expression levels of RUNX2 and Osteocalcin proteins ($P < 0.001$). Under normoxia and normal culture conditions, 0.50% and 1.00% CPO-PCL microparticles up-regulated RUNX2, Osteocalcin and Osteopontin expression levels ($P < 0.05$), but rarely affect osteoblast differentiation. **Conclusion:** CPO - PCL microparticles of 1.00% promote the proliferation and bone differentiation of ADMSCs *in vitro* under hypoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture.

[Key words] CPO-PCL microparticles; ADMSC; osteogenic differentiation; cell proliferation; hypoxia

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大段骨缺损是骨科修复面临的重大难题,随着骨组织工程的不断深入研究和发展,人工合成的生物材料现已逐步成为可以替代骨组织的植入物^[1]。目前用于临床的生物材料兼具多种理化性质和生物性能,是组织工程的基础^[2]。骨组织工程包含干细胞或前体细胞、生物支架和生长因子三要素,其核心在于通过植入生物材料、活化种子细胞在内的三维结构复合体,构建具有生物活性和功能的组织,重塑缺损的组织形态,从而恢复功能结构^[3-4]。多种生物材料有利于促进细胞黏附、生长和分化,如促进人脂肪间充质干细胞(adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cell, ADMSC)的成骨分化,发挥引导组织再生的作用^[5]。本课题组设计并制备了一种新型的产氧性生物材料——聚己内酯(polycaprolactone, PCL)包载过氧化钙(calcium peroxide, CPO)的CPO-PCL微粒,目前已被证实其能持续可控地产氧,本研究为了进一步探究该材料的生物效能,检测CPO-PCL微粒在不同氧环境下对ADMSC成骨分化的影响。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

清洁级雄性Sprague-Dawley(SD)大鼠30只,体重(120 ± 10)g,由浙江省实验动物中心提供(实验动物生产许可证号:SYXK(浙)2016-0022),饲养于浙江省中医药研究院实验动物中心,温度(22 ± 2)℃,湿度50%~60%,12 h昼夜节律饲养,实验动物使用许可证号:SYXK(浙)2019-0010。普通饲料为实验动物标准饲料,由浙江省中医药研究院实验动物中心提供。所有动物使用符合3R原则,并且经宁波大学实验动物伦理委员会批准(伦理号:2020-159)。

成骨分化培养基(PD-033)和正常培养基(CM-H202)(武汉普诺赛公司);PCL(P299385)、CPO(C111789)(上海阿拉丁公司),明胶(1288485,

Sigma-Aldrich公司,美国);抗核心转录因子-2(Runt-related transcription factor 2, RUNX2)抗体、抗骨钙素(Osteocalcin)抗体、抗骨桥蛋白(Osteopontin)抗体、荧光标记的兔IgG(Cell Signal Technology公司,美国);碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)检测试剂盒(P0321S)、茜素红染色试剂盒(C0148S)(上海碧云天公司);Trizol(119704, Ambion公司,美国)、异丙醇(2015122801, 成都市科龙化工试剂厂);反转录试剂盒(AK22 355A)、荧光定量Polymerase Chain Reaction(PCR)试剂盒(AK31 128A)(Takara公司,日本)。电镜(JEM-F200, 宁波欧普仪器有限公司),紫外分光光度计(Alpha-1900, 上海谱元仪器有限公司),StepOnePlus 荧光定量PCR仪(ABI公司,美国),Centrifuge 5810R型离心机(Eppendorf公司,德国),TP1020-1型组织脱水机、EG1150型石蜡包埋机、RM2235型石蜡切片机(莱卡公司,德国)。荧光显微镜(EVOS M7000, 上海赛默飞公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 CPO-PCL微粒制备

10% PCL溶液制备:称取PCL 10 g,加入90 mL二氯甲烷溶液内,充分溶解,将溶液置于试剂瓶中密封备用。1% 明胶溶液制备:称取明胶粉末2 g,加入298 mL去离子水溶液内,充分溶解,将溶液置于试剂瓶中密封备用。3% CPO制备:称取CPO 3 g,加入97 mL去离子水溶液内,充分溶解,将溶液置于试剂瓶中密封备用。量取1 mL 3% CPO溶液,将其加入到10 mL 10% PCL溶液中,对溶液进行30 kHz超声波乳化处理20 min。向乳化后的混合溶液中加入1%的明胶150 mL,对溶液进行30 kHz超声波乳化处理30 min。将最终乳化后的混合液置于加热磁力搅拌器内,在60 ℃下加热搅拌6 h,再将得到的混合液3 000 r/min离心10 min,弃上清液,向沉淀中加入20 mL甲醇,震荡30 s后静置10 min,重复3次,5 000 r/min离心20 min,弃上清液,再加入20 mL甲

醇,震荡30 s后静置10 min,重复3次,5 000 r/min离心20 min,弃上清液,加入40 mL去离子水,震荡15 s后静置5 min,如此重复2次,再次5 000 r/min离心20 min,弃上清液,所得沉淀经液氮快速冷却,并冷冻干燥处理4 d,最终得到CPO-PCL微粒。

1.2.2 提取和培养大鼠ADMSC

无菌条件下,将SD大鼠皮肤组织取出,用磷酸缓冲盐溶液(phosphate buffered saline, PBS)洗3次,将皮下脂肪剔下剪碎,置于0.25%胰酶中37 ℃震荡消化30 min,800 r/min离心4 min。将沉淀置于0.1%IV型胶原酶中37 ℃震荡消化50 min,200目细胞筛过滤除去纤维组织,800 r/min离心4 min,除去上清液,用含10%~15%胎牛血清的完全培养基重悬细胞,接种到25T培养瓶中,使用大鼠ADMSC完全培养基(42 mL DMEM/F12细胞培养基+7.5 mL胎牛血清+0.5 mL双抗)在37 ℃、5% CO₂中培养。大鼠原代ADMSC生长速率较慢,第1代约10 d即生长融合,观察到较大细胞集落即可传代。

1.2.3 微粒对ADMSC的成骨诱导

在96孔板里铺5×10³个/孔ADMSC细胞,加入不同浓度(0%、0.10%、0.25%、0.50%和1.00%)的CPO-PCL微粒,分为4组,即缺氧成骨分化培养组、缺氧正常培养组、常氧成骨分化培养组和常氧正常培养组。

成骨分化培养使用ADMSC成骨分化培养基,正常培养使用完全培养基,分别培养7、14 d后收集细胞进行实验。

1.2.4 MTT实验

分别于培养第7、14天采用MTT实验检测不同浓度CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC活力的影响。各组细胞接种于96孔板中,每孔加入50 μL含有10%胎牛血清的细胞完全培养基,细胞密度为3×10⁴个/孔。培养48 h后,加入20 μL/孔MTT(5 mg/mL)继续孵育4 h,弃培养上清液,加入150 μL二甲亚砜(DMSO)振荡10 min溶解沉淀。分光光度计在490 nm波长测量各孔的吸光度值。观察计算各组细胞增殖情况,实验重复3次。

1.2.5 ALP水平检测

吸弃细胞培养基,PBS清洗,然后加入50 μL显色底物,用枪头吹打混匀,37 ℃孵育10 min,然后加入终止反应液100 μL。Image J软件定量ALP染色强度,蓝色沉淀物越多表明成骨分化越好。

1.2.6 茜素红染色

吸去6孔板中的成骨诱导分化培养基,用PBS

清洗。将细胞置于4%多聚甲醛中固定30 min后,加入2 mL茜素红染色液,染色10 min,显微镜下观察染色结果。Image J软件定量茜素红的染色强度,橘红色复合物越多说明诱导成骨分化越成功。

1.2.7 细胞免疫荧光染色

CPO-PCL微粒处理的ADMSC用4%多聚甲醛固定10 min,0.5% Triton X-100覆盖10 min,胎牛血清封闭30 min,再滴加一抗RUNX2抗体、Osteocalcin抗体、Osteopontin抗体(均1:1 000稀释)覆盖细胞于4 ℃避光12 h。PBS清洗玻片后加入荧光标记的抗兔IgG(1:1 000)在室温下孵育1 h,最后DAPI染核1 min,防荧光淬灭剂封片观察结果。Image J软件定量荧光染色强度。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行处理数据,各组计量资料数据用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间均数比较采用方差分析,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

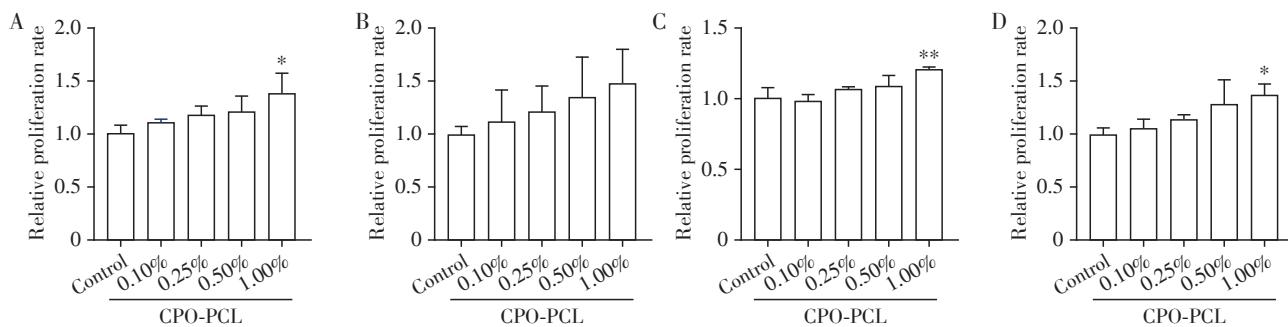
2.1 不同浓度CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC体外增殖的影响

分别于培养第7天和14天收集各组缺氧或常氧条件下经不同浓度(0%、0.10%、0.25%、0.50%、1.00%)CPO-PCL微粒处理的ADMSC增殖情况(图1),结果显示,无论在缺氧还是常氧条件下,成骨分化培养第7天,不同浓度的CPO-PCL微粒均促进ADMSC增殖,其中,1.00%的CPO-PCL微粒促进ADMSC增殖达到显著水平(P<0.05)。然而,在培养14 d后,不同浓度的CPO-PCL微粒促进ADMSC增殖的能力下降,均未达到显著水平(图2)。

2.2 不同浓度CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC中ALP含量的影响

缺氧成骨分化培养7 d条件下,0.10%~1.00% CPO-PCL微粒均显著促进ADMSC的成骨分化,ALP相对含量增多(P<0.001)。缺氧正常培养7 d,0.25%和1.00% CPO-PCL微粒显著促进细胞的成骨分化(P<0.05)。常氧成骨分化培养7 d,1.00% CPO-PCL微粒显著促进细胞的成骨分化,ALP相对含量增多(P<0.001)。而常氧正常培养,各浓度CPO-PCL微粒均不会促进细胞向成骨方向分化(图3)。

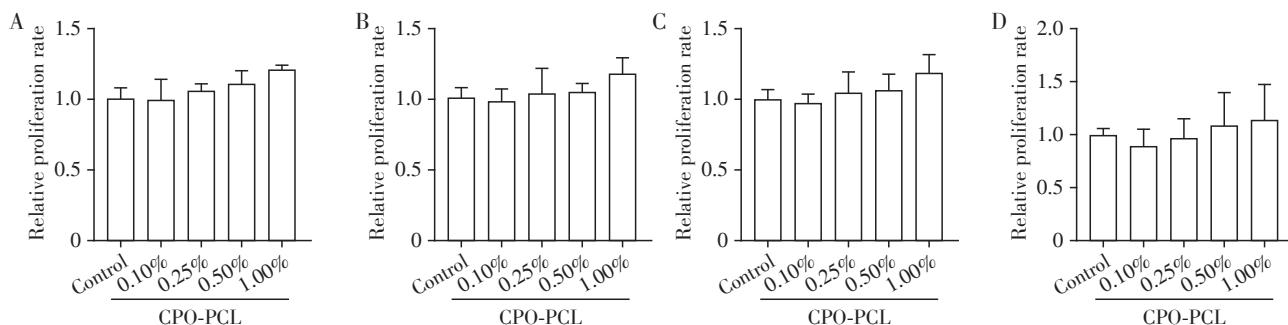
缺氧成骨分化培养14 d,随着CPO-PCL微粒浓度增加,ADMSC中ALP相对含量增多。其中0.25%~



A: Hypoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 7). B: Hypoxia and normal culture (Day 7). C: Normoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 7). D: Normoxia and normal culture (Day 7). Compared with the control group, * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ ($n=3$).

图1 培养7 d MTT检测不同浓度CPO-PCL处理的ADMSC增殖情况

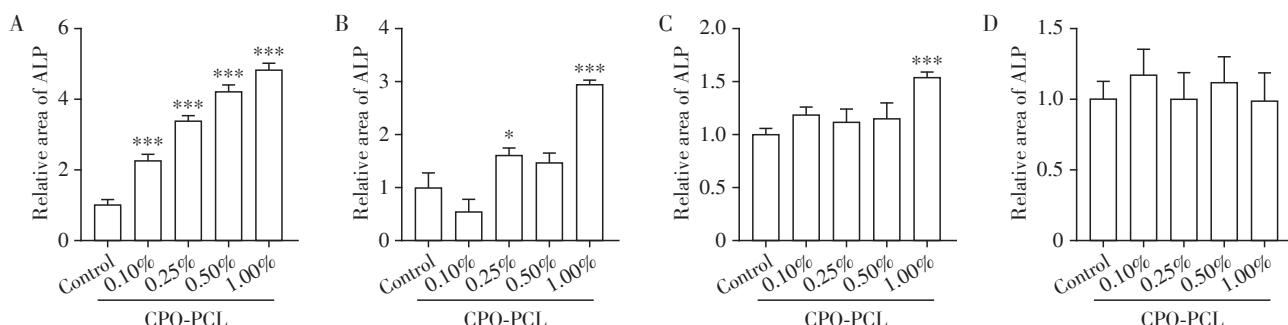
Figure 1 The proliferation of ADMSC after treatment with different concentrations of CPO-PCL for 7 days detected by MTT



A: Hypoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 14). B: Hypoxia and normal culture (Day 14). C: Normoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 14). D: Normoxia and normal culture (Day 14) ($n=3$).

图2 培养14 d MTT检测不同浓度CPO-PCL处理的ADMSC增殖情况

Figure 2 The proliferation of ADMSC after treatment with different concentrations of CPO-PCL for 14 days detected by MTT



A: Hypoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 7). B: Hypoxia and normal culture (Day 7). C: Normoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 7). D: Normoxia and normal culture (Day 7). Compared with the control group, * $P < 0.05$ and *** $P < 0.001$ ($n=3$).

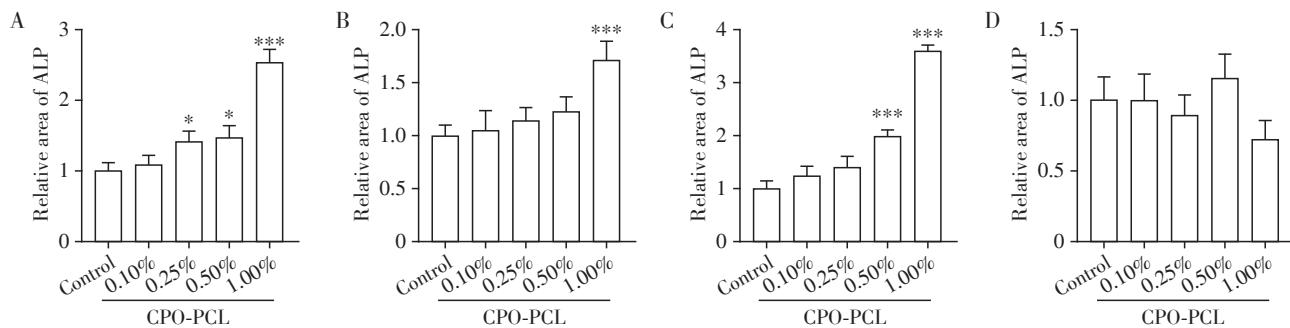
图3 ALP检测缺氧或常氧培养7 d不同浓度CPO-PCL对ADMSC成骨分化培养和正常培养的影响

Figure 3 The effects of different concentrations of CPO-PCL on ADMSC with osteogenic differentiation culture or normal culture under hypoxia or normoxia for 7 days detected by ALP

1.00%浓度的CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC成骨诱导明显, ALP相对含量增多($P < 0.05$), 缺氧正常培养14 d, 1.00% CPO-PCL微粒显著促进ADMSC向成骨方向分化, ALP相对含量增多($P < 0.001$);常氧成骨分化培养14 d, 0.50%和1.00%的CPO-PCL微粒显著

促进细胞成骨分化, ALP相对含量增多,而常氧正常培养14 d,未见ALP相对含量增多(图4)。

综上所述,缺氧成骨分化培养条件下,0.10%~1.00% CPO-PCL微粒均可促进ADMSC成骨分化;缺氧正常培养或者常氧成骨分化培养条件下,1.00%



A: Hypoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 14). B: Hypoxia and normal culture (Day 14). C: Normoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 14). D: Normoxia and normal culture (Day 14). Compared with the control group, * $P < 0.05$ and *** $P < 0.001$ ($n=3$).

图4 ALP检测缺氧或常氧培养14 d不同浓度CPO-PCL对ADMSC成骨分化培养和正常培养的影响

Figure 4 The effects of different concentrations of CPO-PCL on ADMSC with osteogenic differentiation culture or normal culture under hypoxia or normoxia for 14 days detected by ALP

CPO-PCL微粒可促进ADMSC成骨分化；常氧正常培养条件下，CPO-PCL微粒浓度对ADMSC成骨分化没有显著影响。

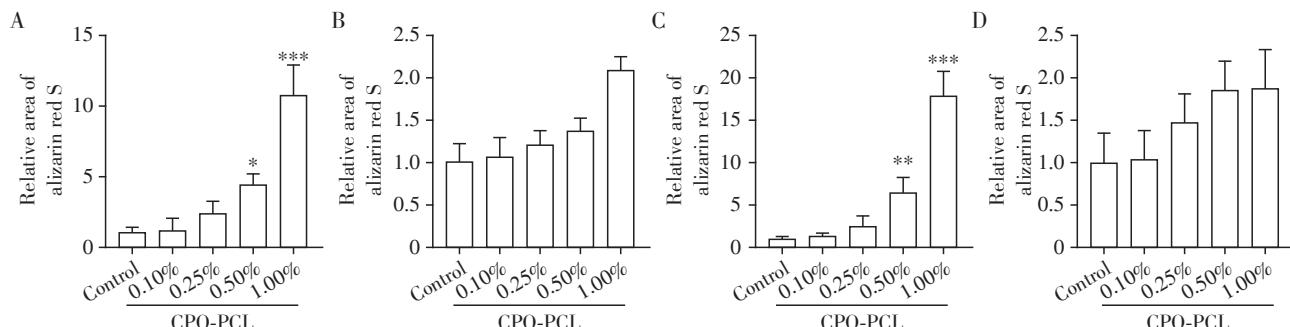
2.3 不同浓度CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC中钙结节生成量的影响

缺氧成骨分化培养7 d，随着CPO-PCL微粒浓度的增加，茜素红染色实验显示，ADMSC内橘红色复合物形成增多，提示钙结节生成量增加，在CPO-PCL微粒0.50%和1.00%浓度下达到显著水平($P < 0.05$)，表明在缺氧成骨分化培养条件下，随着微粒

浓度增大，钙结节生成量增加，诱导分化成骨形成增加；而缺氧正常培养结果显示各浓度微粒组橘红色复合物形成差异无统计学意义(图5A、B)。

常氧成骨分化培养7 d，随着微粒浓度的增加，ADMSC内橘红色复合物形成增多，在0.50%和1.00%浓度下达到显著水平($P < 0.01$)，显著诱导分化成骨细胞；常氧正常培养，各浓度CPO-PCL微粒没有诱导ADMSC向成骨细胞分化的能力(图5C、D)。

缺氧成骨分化培养14 d，橘红色复合物随着CPO-PCL浓度的增加而增加，且0.25%~1.00% CPO-



A: Hypoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 7). B: Hypoxic and normal culture (Day 7). C: Normoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 7). D: Normoxia and normal culture (Day 7). Compared with the control group, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ ($n=3$).

图5 茜素红染色检测缺氧或正常氧培养7 d不同浓度CPO-PCL对ADMSC钙结节生成量的影响

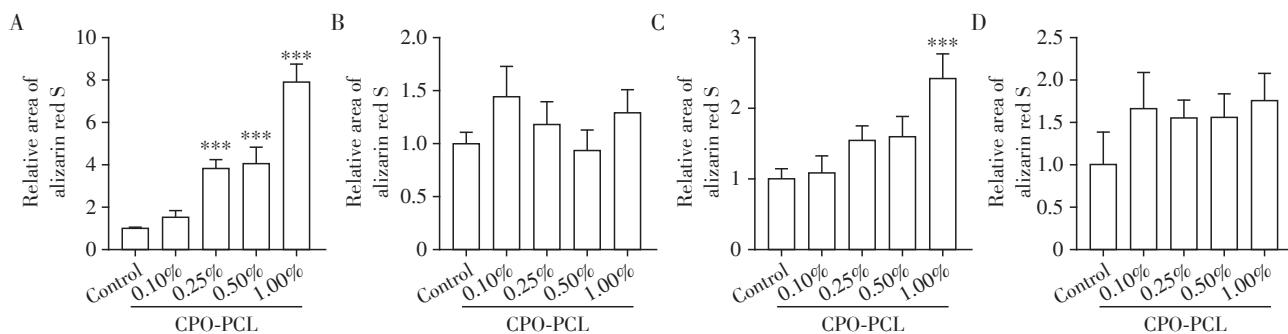
Figure 5 The effects of different concentrations of CPO-PCL on ADMSC with osteogenic differentiation culture or normal culture under hypoxia or normoxia for 7 days detected by alizarin red staining

PCL微粒浓度下钙结节生成显著增加，说明在该浓度下易诱导分化成骨形成。缺氧正常培养14 d，与对照组相比，不同浓度的CPO-PCL微粒并不会诱导ADMSC向成骨细胞分化(图6A、B)。

常氧成骨分化培养14 d，与对照组相比，随着微粒浓度的增加，ADMSC中橘红色复合物增多，且在1.00%时达到显著水平；而常氧正常培养14 d，与对

照组相比，不同浓度CPO-PCL微粒处理的ADMSC中橘红色复合物差异无统计学意义，提示并不会诱导ADMSC向成骨细胞分化(图6C、D)。

综上所述，在缺氧成骨分化培养条件下，0.50%~1.00% CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC成骨有诱导作用；在缺氧正常培养条件下CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC成骨不具有诱导作用；在常氧成骨分化培养条件下，



A: Hypoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 14). B: Hypoxia and normal culture (Day 14). C: Normoxia and osteogenic differentiation culture (Day 14). D: Normoxia and normal culture (Day 14). Compared with the control group, *** $P < 0.001$ ($n=3$).

图6 茜素红染色检测缺氧或正常氧培养14 d不同浓度CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC钙结节生成量的影响

Figure 6 The effects of different concentrations of CPO-PCL microparticles on ADMSC with osteogenic differentiation culture or normal culture under hypoxia or normoxia for 14 days detected by alizarin red staining

1.00% CPO-PCL微粒具有诱导ADMSC分化成骨细胞的能力；在常氧正常培养条件下CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC成骨分化没有诱导作用。

2.4 不同浓度CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC中RUNX2、Osteocalcin和Osteopontin表达水平的影响

缺氧成骨分化培养7 d, ADMSC中RUNX2、Osteocalcin和Osteopontin 3种蛋白的荧光强度随着CPO-PCL微粒浓度增加而增加，在0.25%、0.50%、1.00%浓度下差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)；缺氧正常培养7 d, ADMSC中Osteocalcin和Osteopontin荧光强度随着CPO-PCL微粒浓度增加而显著增加($P < 0.05$)，但RUNX2荧光强度无明显变化(图7)。

常氧成骨分化培养或正常培养7 d,CPO-PCL微粒浓度不同,ADMSC细胞中RUNX2、Osteocalcin和Osteopontin 3种蛋白的荧光强度增加程度不同,在0.50%和1.00%浓度下3种蛋白表达均显著增加($P < 0.01$,图8)。

缺氧成骨分化培养和正常培养14 d,ADMSC中RUNX2、Osteocalcin 和 Osteopontin 3种蛋白的荧光强度随着CPO-PCL微粒浓度的增加而增加。0.50%和1.00%浓度下ADMSC中3种蛋白表达均显著增加($P < 0.001$,图9)。

常氧常规培养14 d后,CPO-PCL微粒浓度0.25%、0.50%、1.00%时,RUNX2、Osteocalcin 和 Osteopontin 3种蛋白的荧光强度都显著增加($P < 0.05$),而常氧成骨分化培养14 d,CPO-PCL微粒浓度为0.50%和1.00%时,RUNX2、Osteocalcin 的荧光强度显著增加($P < 0.01$),而Osteopontin的荧光强度没有明显变化,差异无统计学意义(图10)。

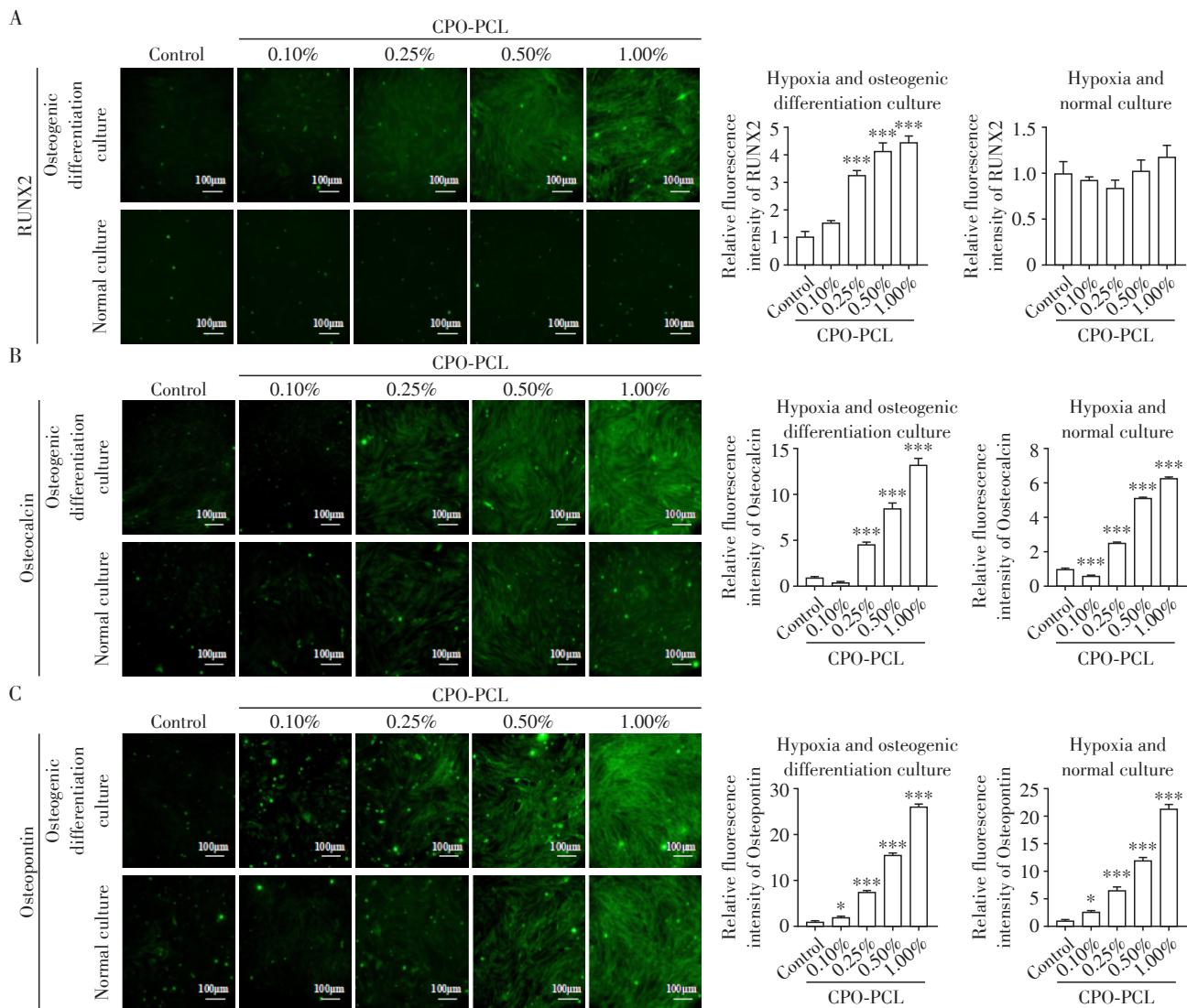
综上所述,缺氧成骨分化、缺氧正常或者常氧

正常培养条件下,CPO-PCL微粒可以增加ADMSC中RUNX2、Osteocalcin 和 Osteopontin 3种蛋白的表达；而在常氧成骨分化培养条件下,ADMSC中Osteopontin的表达变化差异无统计学意义。

3 讨论

理想的人工骨修复材料应该能为成骨细胞生长提供骨床和微环境,或者可以携带有效的生长因子,缓慢持久释放以最大程度地促进骨细胞生长,进而填充骨质缺损^[6-7]。PCL可降解,有良好的加工、可塑性和生物相容性,但亲水性低,机械性能差,而与其他材料复合可以改善其柔性和弹性,满足生物支架所需的强度^[8]。PCL与聚L-乳酸、胶原等复合支架可以诱导干细胞的成骨分化,促进血管生成^[9-10]。进一步研究分析表明羟基磷灰石/胶原涂层的聚己内酯支架可以显著提高成骨细胞分化激活的关键因子Runx2、ALP、Osteocalcin等mRNA和蛋白水平,促进成骨分化,这可能与其表面亲水性和机械强度增加相关^[11-13]。此外有研究表明氧化镁或β-磷酸三钙与PCL的复合材料通过增加ALP活性、钙沉积和成骨基因表达增强成骨分化^[14-15]。CPO是一种普遍应用于生物化学领域的产氧性化合物^[16],经化学反应产生O₂,其中的钙元素是骨生成所必需的成分之一,且钙离子可以诱导间充质干细胞的骨分化^[17],反应产物氢氧化钙亦具有诱导成骨作用^[18]。并且PCL可以防止其包被的CPO颗粒与水性溶液接触。

本课题组前期研究已经证实CPO-PCL微粒植入大鼠背部肌肉组织后具有较好的释氧性,对组织损伤较小,具有较佳的生物相容性^[19],但是其



The effects of different concentrations of CPO-PCL microparticles on RUNX2(A), Osteocalcin(B) and Osteopontin(C) expression after osteogenic differentiation or normal culture under hypoxia for 7 days (Scale bars=100 μm; magnification: ×200). Compared with the control group, *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001(n=3).

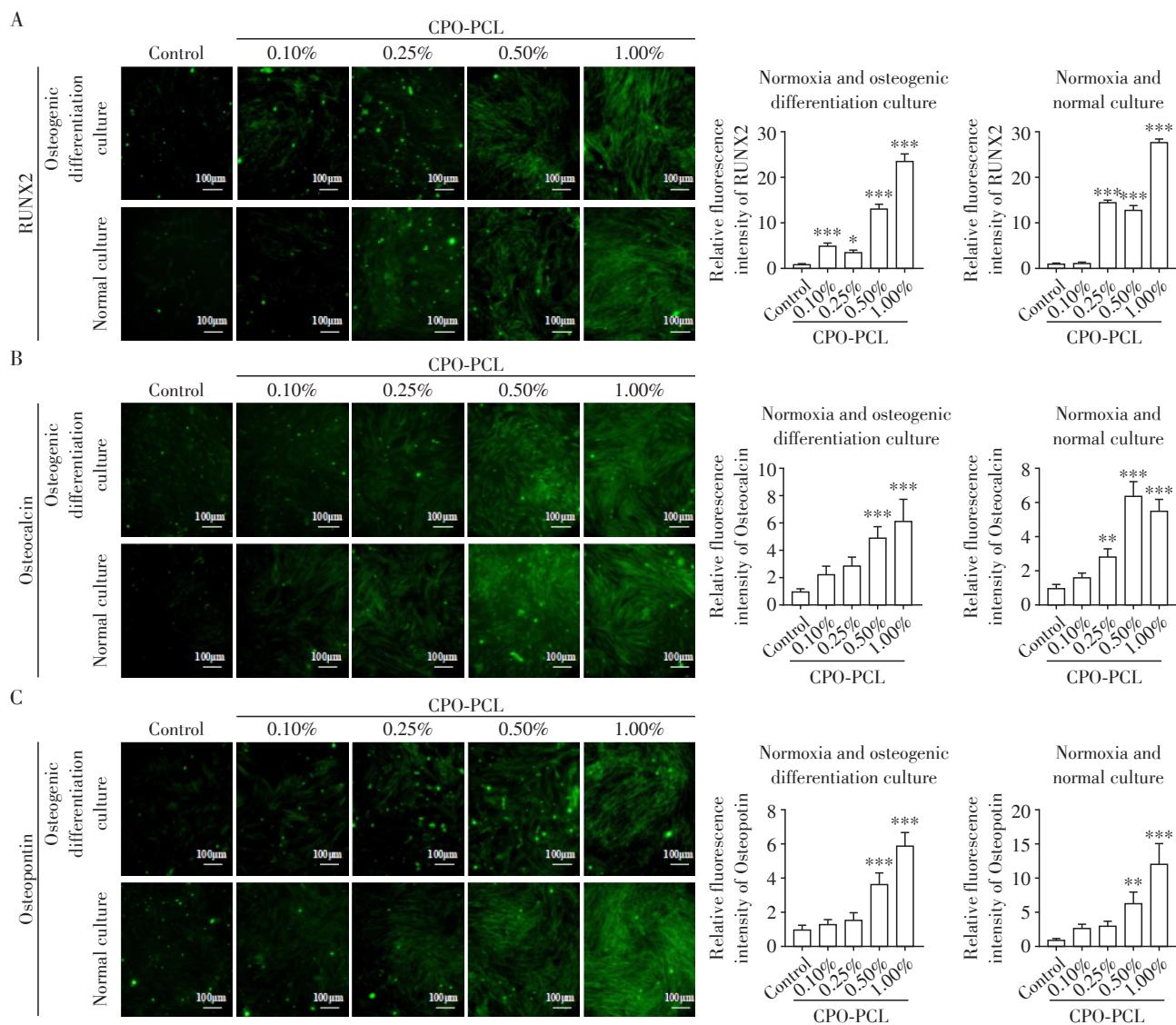
图7 免疫荧光检测缺氧7 d不同浓度CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC成骨分化培养和正常培养中RUNX2、Osteocalcin和Osteopontin的表达情况

Figure 7 Expression levels of RUNX2, Osteocalcin, and Osteopontin in ADMSC with osteogenic differentiation culture or normal culture after treatment of different concentrations of CPO-PCL microparticles under hypoxia for 7 days detected by immunofluorescence

生物效能即在植人组织后对于骨生成的影响,尚未见研究报道。此外,ADMSC具有向骨、脂肪、软骨分化的能力,且该类细胞增殖能力强、来源广泛、取材简单,成为骨组织工程研究的基础。研究表明ADMSC的增殖和分化受多种内在机制和微环境的影响,其中微环境是ADMSC移植治疗、组织再生的重要影响因素^[20-21]。因此在之前研究的基础上,本研究通过CPO-PCL微粒处理ADMSC,观察细胞成骨分化情况,继续深入探讨CPO-PCL

对骨生成的影响。

之前的研究通过对CPO-PCL微粒植入的大鼠组织进行观察,从宏观角度证实该生物材料在体内具有较佳的相容性^[19]。本研究则从微观角度——体外细胞实验,评估CPO-PCL生物材料的细胞毒性,结果显示,浓度≤1%的CPO-PCL微粒没有细胞毒性,相反,无论在常氧还是缺氧条件,CPO-PCL微粒都明显促进细胞增殖。此外,与本研究相似的是,Augustine等^[22]制备的静电纺丝PCL和CPO的纳米



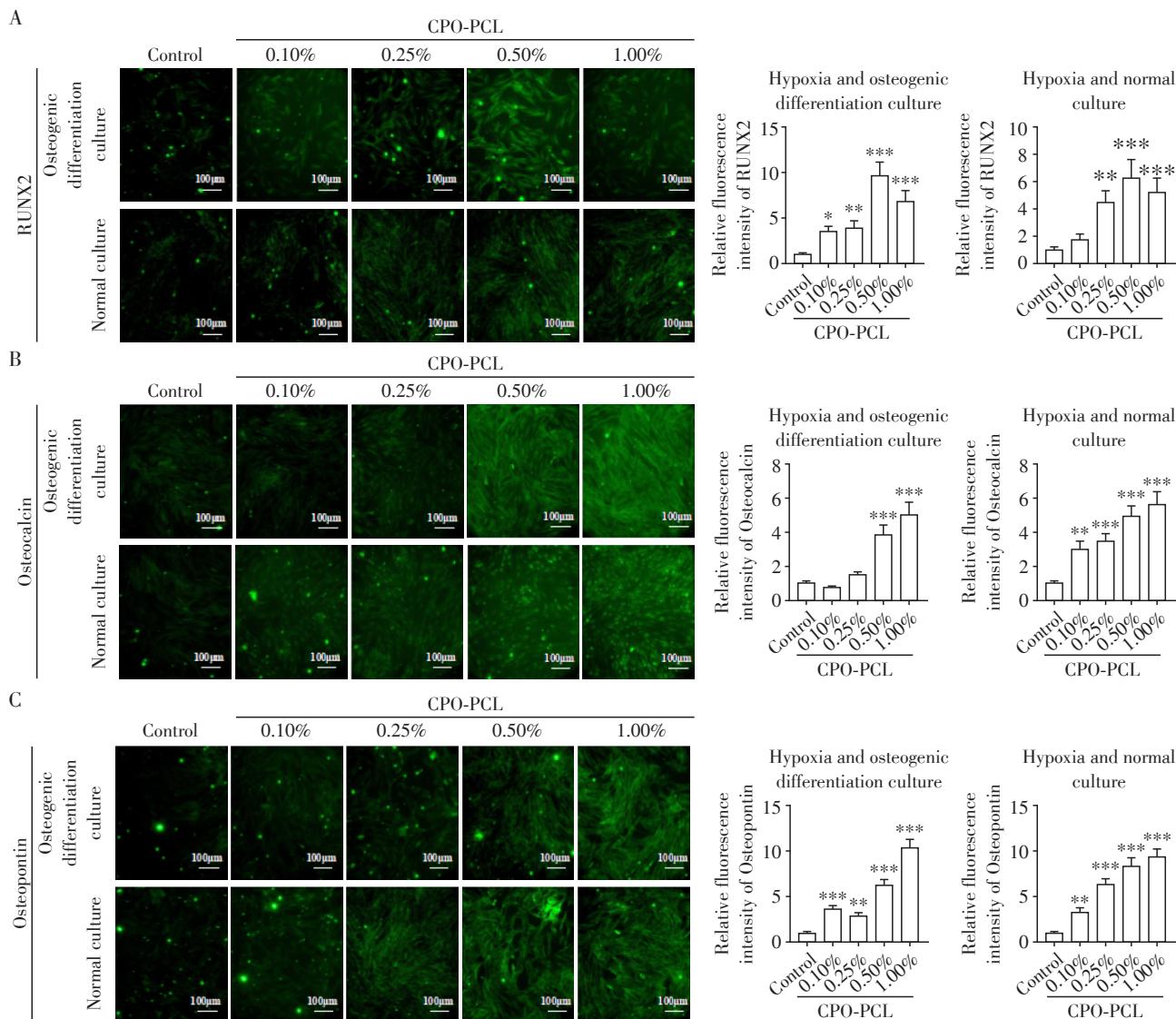
Effects of different concentrations of CPO-PCL microparticles on RUNX2(A), Osteocalcin(B) and Osteopontin(C) expression after normoxic osteogenic differentiation or normal culture for 7 days (Scale bars=100 μm; magnification:×200). Compared with the control group, *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001(n=3).

图8 免疫荧光检测常氧7 d不同浓度CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC成骨分化培养和正常培养中RUNX2、Osteocalcin和Osteopontin的表达情况

Figure 8 Expression levels of RUNX2, Osteocalcin and Osteopontin in ADMSC with osteogenic differentiation culture or normal culture after treatment of different concentrations of CPO-PCL microparticles under normoxia for 7 days detected by immunofluorescence

复合材料也支持细胞增殖，同时保护成骨前细胞免受缺氧诱导的细胞死亡。综上结果，不论是在体内还是体外，CPO-PCL植入对机体损害较小，可以促进干细胞增殖，具有良好的生物相容性。然而，有研究表明，细胞黏附决定细胞的增殖能力，黏附斑为细胞在材料表面定植和铺展提供支持^[23]。Liang等^[24]研究证明，纳米材料通过黏附斑相关通路调控细胞骨架结构。因此后续将根据这一观点继续深入探讨CPO-PCL的生物活性作用。

目前普遍认为骨中ALP与骨钙化作用密切相关，成骨细胞中ALP可产生磷酸，与骨中的钙生成磷酸钙沉积于骨中^[25]，相关生物材料研究显示，体内植入未分化的间充质干细胞负载聚(乳酸-CO-乙醇酸)/HA(PLGA/HA)复合材料时，ALP的mRNA水平明显高于分化的间充质干细胞负载支架^[26]。细胞骨分化形成的钙结节通常采用茜素红染色来观察，茜素红试剂的茜素磺酸钠盐与成骨细胞的钙盐螯合形成橘红色复合物，橘红色复合物越多说明诱导



The effects of different concentrations of CPO-PCL microparticles on RUNX2(A), Osteocalcin(B) and Osteopontin(C) expression after hypoxic osteogenic differentiation or normal culture for 14 days (Scale bars=100 μm; magnification: ×200). Compared with the control group, *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001 (n=3).

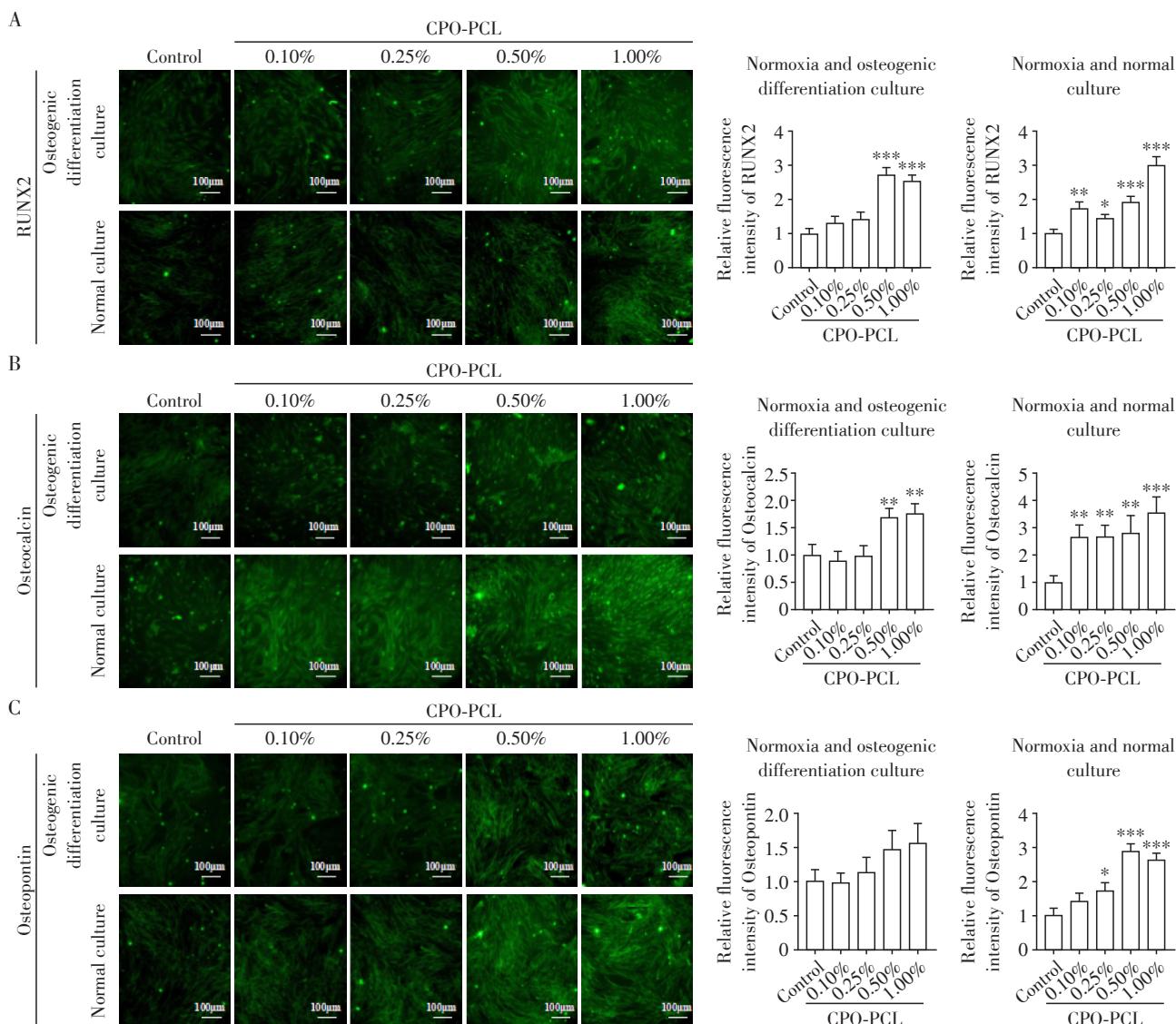
图9 免疫荧光检测缺氧14 d不同浓度CPO-PCL微粒对ADMSC成骨分化培养和正常培养中RUNX2、Osteocalcin和Osteopontin的表达情况

Figure 9 Expression levels of RUNX2, Osteocalcin and Osteopontin in ADMSC with osteogenic differentiation culture or normal culture after treatment of different concentrations of CPO-PCL microparticles under hypoxia for 14 days detected by immunofluorescence

分化成骨形成越成功^[27]。此外, RUNX2、Osteocalcin 和 Osteopontin 常被作为成骨的标志物^[28]。因此,本研究观察了 CPO-PCL 作用后细胞 ALP、钙结节以及 RUNX2、Osteocalcin 和 Osteopontin 蛋白表达的变化,结果发现在缺氧成骨分化培养条件下,CPO-PCL 微粒可促进 ADMSC 成骨分化。因此推测 CPO-PCL 微粒在促进干细胞成骨分化中具有较佳的临床效能。未来还需设计体内和临床试验进一步深入研究 CPO-PCL 微粒的成骨分化效能。此外,在良好的

骨修复过程中,成骨和血管生成作用相互促进^[23],因此 CPO-PCL 微粒是否有促血管生成作用也是需要研究的问题。此外,Wnt/β-catenin 信号通路与间充质干细胞的增殖、成骨分化密切相关^[29],而 CPO-PCL 微粒是否参与 Wnt/β-catenin 信号通路调控 ADMSC 的增殖及成骨分化还需要进一步研究。

综上所述,CPO-PCL 微粒在缺氧条件下能够促进 ADMSC 体外增殖及成骨分化,且作用随着 CPO-PCL 微粒浓度的升高而更加显著,为临床开发



Effects of different concentrations of CPO-PCL on microparticles RUNX2(A), Osteocalcin(B) and Osteopontin(C) expression after normoxic osteogenic differentiation or normal culture for 14 days (Scale bars=100 μm; magnification: ×200). Compared with the control group, *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001 (n=3).

图 10 免疫荧光检测常氧 14 d 不同浓度 CPO-PCL 微粒对 ADMSC 成骨分化培养和正常培养中 RUNX2、Osteocalcin 和 Osteopontin 的表达情况

Figure 10 Expression levels of RUNX2, Osteocalcin and Osteopontin in ADMSC with osteogenic differentiation culture or normal culture after treatment of different concentrations of CPO-PCL microparticles under normoxia for 14 days detected by immunofluorescence

治疗骨缺损的新方法奠定了基础。

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