

间充质干细胞向软骨细胞表型分化的研究进展

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【摘要】 软骨细胞是关节软骨中唯一的细胞,负责维持细胞外基质的稳态与平衡,软骨细胞数量的丢失和功能的失衡在骨关节炎的发病中起关键作用。但是由于关节软骨几乎没有再生能力,目前临床上用来治疗关节软骨缺损的方法和药物难以获得满意的疗效。软骨组织工程致力于通过人工手段在体内外生成透明软骨,为关节软骨缺损的修复提供了一条新的方法。间充质干细胞作为软骨组织工程的种子细胞可在特定诱导条件下分化为软骨细胞。因此,阐明该过程中软骨形成的相关转录因子和具体机制对于未来软骨再生医学的成功至关重要。

【关键词】 间充质干细胞; 软骨细胞; 分化; 软骨修复

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【Abstract】 Chondrocytes are the only cells in articular cartilage, responsible for maintaining the homeostasis and balance of the extracellular matrix. The loss of chondrocyte number and functional imbalance play a key role in the pathogenesis of osteoarthritis. However, because the articular cartilage has almost no regenerative capacity, it is difficult to obtain satisfactory results using the methods and drugs currently used to treat articular cartilage defects. Cartilage tissue engineering aims to generate hyaline cartilage in vitro and in vivo by artificial means, providing a new method for the repair of articular cartilage defects. Mesenchymal stem cells, as seed cells of cartilage tissue engineering, can differentiate into chondrocytes under specific induction conditions. Therefore, elucidating the relevant factors and specific mechanisms of cartilage formation in this process is critical to the success of future cartilage regenerative medicine. This article is intended to provide an overview of this topic.

【Key words】 Mesenchymal stem cells; Chondrocytes; Differentiation; Cartilage repair

间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cells, MSCs)是一种最早在骨髓中发现的多能干细胞,具有强大的自我复制和多向分化的能力^[1],能在特定的诱导条件下分化为成骨细胞、软骨细胞、脂肪细胞、肌细胞、成纤维细胞、肌腱细胞等多种细胞^[2]。MSCs向软骨细胞分化的能力为骨关节炎等软骨退变疾病中软骨缺损的修复提供了一条新的思路,同时因MSCs具有多能性、可获得性和较低的免疫原性,其应用于关节软骨损伤修复的潜力非常巨大^[3],现已作为软骨组织工程的种子细胞广泛应用于相关基础及临床研究^[4-5]。MSCs向软骨细胞分化的过程是在各种生长因子、细胞因子、激素及其下游细胞内信号通路的调控下进行的^[6],本文拟

就这一过程进行综述。

一、转化生长因子- β

转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)是一组可调节细胞生长和分化的TGF- β 超家族。TGF- β 是由两个结构相同或相近的、分子量12.5 kDa的亚单位以二硫键连接的双体。哺乳动物中主要有TGF- β 1、TGF- β 2、TGF- β 3三个亚型。MSCs表面具有TGF- β 受体。

TGF- β 1在软骨发育中具有重要作用,并被证实是一种可有效促进软骨形成的细胞因子^[7]。1986年有学者发现TGF- β 1可于体外实验中诱导大鼠间充质干细胞的软骨形成^[8-9]。Johnstone等^[10]于1998年证明了TGF- β 1在体外可诱导骨髓MSCs向软骨细胞表型分化。此后,TGF- β 1逐渐被广泛应用于软骨组织工程的试验研究。Bosnakovski等^[11]发现,在II型胶原(collagen type II, Col II)水凝胶培养基中加入TGF- β 1,可大大增强牛骨髓MSCs的软骨形成能力。Park等^[12]研究证实,兔骨髓MSCs向软骨细胞分化的能力与TGF- β 1的浓度呈剂量依赖性。Xia等^[13]将人TGF- β 1

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基因通过腺病毒载体转染至骨髓 MSCs, 并通过可降解生物支架包裹后植入小鼠背部皮下组织, 3 周后发现 TGF- β 1 显著增加了 MSCs 向软骨细胞分化的能力。

活化的 TGF- β 可与 TGF- I 型受体 (TR- I) 和 II 型受体 (TR- II) 组成的四聚体复合物结合, 通过 TGF-Smad 信号传导通路促进软骨的形成^[14]。TGF- β 1 也可通过 MAPK-WNT 信号通路调节 N- 钙黏蛋白的表达水平, 从而参与 MSCs 缩合样细胞相互作用和向软骨细胞的分化^[15]。Sarem 等^[16]研究发现在 TGF- β 1 等软骨诱导因子存在的情况下, 刺激细胞外钙感受器 (CaSR) 或下调甲状旁腺激素 1 受体 (PTH1R), 可抑制 MSCs 向软骨细胞分化。上调 PTH1R 则可部分恢复软骨形成, CaSR 敲低破坏了 MSCs 骨形成的潜力, 进一步证实了 CaSR 和 PTH1R 在调节 MSCs 向软骨细胞分化的重要作用^[16]。Arikawa 等^[17]研究发现半乳凝素 9 和 TGF- β 3 共刺激人 MSCs, 能使其提前从表达 I 型胶原转变为表达 Col II。同时也发现半乳凝素 9 能显著增强 TGF- β 3 介导的 Smad2 磷酸化。TGF- β 1 也可激活 p38 和 ERK-1 进而促进 Sox9 的表达, 从而促进软骨的形成^[18]。

二、转录因子 Sox9

Sox9 基因是 SoxE 亚族中的一个基因, 分布比较广泛, 是发现的第一个具有内含子的 Sox 家族成员。除具有 Sox 家族高度保守的 HMG 结构域外, 在 Sox 9 蛋白 C 端约 1/3 处还有一段富含脯氨酸、谷氨酰胺和丝氨酸的区域。

Sox9 基因在胚胎发育过程中参与骨的形成。Foster 等^[19]发现, Sox9 基因发生突变可导致躯干发育不良综合征 (Campomelic Dysplasia), 其特征是软骨发育受损导致的长骨畸形。特异性敲除 Sox9 基因则会导致小鼠软骨发育严重不良及骨形成障碍^[20]。与之相反, 诱导间充质细胞中 Sox9 的高表达, 会导致软骨异常增生, 形成软骨母细胞瘤^[21]。Sox9 可促进 MSCs 向软骨细胞分化。Venkatesan 等^[22]发现, 在软骨组织工程中通过腺病毒载体转染 Sox9 进入人 MSCs 种子细胞, 可增强 MSCs 代谢水平并提高软骨形成活性。Sox9 可促进 MSCs 向软骨细胞表型分化和软骨形成过程^[23-24]。Sox9 不仅是软骨特异性基因的表达所必需的, 同时在软骨形成的初始阶段, 未分化间充质干细胞向定向干细胞分化以及间充质细胞的聚集过程都需要 Sox9 的参与^[25]。

Sox9 基因参与调控的分子机制是: Sox9 的 HMGbox 与 DNA 小沟上的特异序列结合, DNA 链弯曲, 解开双螺旋结构, 激活靶基因的转录。Akiyama 等^[20]发现, 特异性敲除 Sox9 基因的小鼠不表达 Sox5 和 Sox6, 提示 Sox5 和 Sox6 可能是 Sox9 转录调节的靶点。Park 等^[26]通过研究进一步证实 Sox9 基因在 Sox5、Sox6 的协同作用下可诱导人 MSCs 向软骨细胞方向分化。Sox9 也可促进软骨标志物 Col2a1、Col11a2 和聚集蛋白聚糖 (Aggrecan, Agg) 的表达^[27]。Hino 等^[28]发现 Sox9 主要通过 BBF2H7-Sec23a 途

径促进软骨基质蛋白 (如 Col II) 分泌, 从而调控软骨发育。Yamashita 等^[29]证实 miR-140 也是 Sox 家族成员 Sox9、Sox5 和 Sox6 的作用靶标。

三、软骨基质蛋白

有学者研究发现, 软骨细胞和 MSCs 体外共培养可促进 MSCs 向软骨细胞的分化^[30-31]。Meretoja 等^[32]认为 MSCs 与软骨细胞共培养是最有希望的软骨组织工程策略。关节软骨是由软骨细胞和细胞外基质 (extracellular matrix, ECM) 组成的无血管组织, ECM 主要由 Col II、Agg 和透明质酸组成^[33]。提示软骨相关标志物可能在其中发挥着最要作用。Heng 等^[34]发现细胞外基质中的胶原蛋白、Agg 等可参与细胞外信号的传导。Bosnakovski 等^[11]通过研究证实 Col II 确实具有诱导和维持 MSCs 向软骨细胞分化的能力, 并且可与 TGF- β 1 相互作用进一步促进分化过程。细胞粘附分子如 N- 钙黏蛋白^[35]和整联蛋白^[36]是软骨机制蛋白的主要受体, 其可将相关信息从基质传递至细胞, 从而在细胞增殖、分化和基质重塑等过程中发挥重要作用。

四、胰岛素样生长因子

胰岛素样生长因子 (insulin-like growth factors, IGFs) 是一类小分子单链多肽物质 (分子量约 7500 kD), 由具有特定功能的配体 (IGF- I、IGF- II)、受体 (IR) 和结合蛋白 (IGFBP) 组成, 在个体生长和细胞分化方面有着重要的作用。

Ikeda 等^[37]发现使用 IGF-1 转染 MSCs 可促进 Col II 和 Agg 的表达, Col X 和 MMP-13 等表达水平不高, 因此认为 IGF-1 可促进 MSCs 向软骨细胞分化并抑制软骨细胞肥大和成骨表型。Longobardi 等^[38]进一步研究证实 IGF-1 可通过促进细胞增殖、调节细胞凋亡和诱导软骨细胞标志物的表达来调节 MSCs 向软骨表型分化, 并与 TGF- β 具有相互促进作用。Shakibaei 等^[39]于 1999 年研究发现 IGF-1 可作用于停靠蛋白 (Shc) - 生长因子受体结合蛋白 2 (Grb2) 复合物, 从而连接至 Ras-MAPK 信号传导途径, 在软骨细胞的分化中发挥重要作用。2006 年 Shakibaei 等^[40]进一步研究发现, IGF-1 可能通过激活 MAPK 信号通路、刺激 Sox9 表达并增强细胞外信号调节激酶 (ERK) 和 Sox9 之间的相互作用来促进软骨细胞的分化。An 等^[41]发现 IGF-1 和 BMP-2 促进了兔 MSCs 的软骨形成, 并使 Col II 表达增加、MMP-3 的含量减少。

五、骨形成蛋白

骨形成蛋白 (bone morphogenetic protein, BMP) 除了 BMP-1 外, 均属于 TGF 家族的成员, 是一类不含胶原的糖蛋白^[42], 在胚胎发育、骨与软骨的形成和修复过程中发挥重要调节作用。

BMP2 在胎儿 MSCs 中可诱导软骨形成^[43]。TGF- β 3 联合 BMP-6 对于 MSCs 软骨形成的诱导效应更显著^[44]。BMP-6、8、9 在促进和维持 MSCs 软骨表型分化方面具有

重要作用^[45-46]。BMPs的信号传导与TGF- β 相同,与相应的受体复合物结合后,导致一种或多种Smad信号传导蛋白的磷酸化,从而发挥其相应功能^[14, 47]。

六、糖皮质激素

糖皮质激素(glucocorticoid, GC)是机体内极为重要的一类调节分子,它对机体的发育、生长和代谢等起着重要调节作用。地塞米松是众所周知的MSCs成骨分化诱导剂^[48]。当地塞米松与TGF- β 1联合应用时可有效诱导骨髓MSCs向软骨细胞表型分化,同时对细胞的代谢和增殖产生明显的促进作用^[49]。

七、其他

Ham等^[50]研究发现miR-23b可通过抑制PKA信号传导发挥促进人MSCs的软骨分化。白介素-6(IL-6)通过激活STAT-3信号通路调节软骨细胞的分化^[51]。Chaly研究发现卵泡抑素样蛋白-1基因敲除的小鼠胚胎椎体软骨细胞减少并出现广泛的骨骼缺陷,且MSCs向软骨表型分化过程中Agg、Col II表达减少,TGF- β 信号通路明显受抑^[52]。褪黑素可通过促进糖胺聚糖(GAG)、Col II、Sox9、BMP-2等的表达增强MSCs向软骨细胞分化的能力^[53]。小分子Kartogenin可结合细丝蛋白A,破坏其与转录核心结合因子 β 亚基(CBF β)的相互作用,并通过调节CBF β -RUNX1转录途径诱导软骨形成^[54]。

八、展望

关节软骨是一种无血管组织,它覆盖在关节表面,主要由软骨细胞和II型胶原蛋白组成。关节软骨在退化或创伤后再生能力很低,如果不及时治疗软骨缺损将无法愈合,持续进展则会导致骨关节炎。细胞与组织工程学为上述问题提供了解决方案,将细胞、支架和生长因子组合以产生相应人造组织。干细胞已被广泛用于组织工程的研究,其中骨髓来源的MSCs是当今骨和软骨组织工程研究的金标准^[55]。使用干细胞治疗软骨缺损能产生新的软骨,因此MSCs植入治疗骨关节炎病变有很大潜力。尽管现阶段MSCs植入治疗骨关节炎已取得初步成果,但仍处于临床初期阶段,在体质量高、软骨缺损较大的骨关节炎患者中效果不甚理想^[56]。且MSCs的使用存在单次吸入干细胞产量低、培养扩张困难以及分化能力与年龄成反比等问题^[57]。这就需要对间充质干细胞向软骨细胞表型分化的机制具有非常深刻的认识,以便筛选出最有效的维持和促进MSCs软骨分化的细胞因子,能够将有利的MSCs分化成软骨的各种因素合理联合应用,使MSCs由希望的“种子”成为骨关节炎患者真正的福音。

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