

骨保护素体外抑制小鼠单核巨噬细胞成熟分化的实验研究

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摘要: 目的 研究骨保护素(Osteoprotegerin, OPG)抑制核因子 NF- κ B 受体活化因子配体(Receptor activator of nuclear kappa B ligand, RANKL)诱导小鼠单核细胞 RAW264.7 成熟分化而导致的溶骨效应。方法 50 ng/mL RANKL 诱导 RAW264.7 细胞 1 d 后,加入 100 ng/mL OPG(实验组,即 OPG + RANKL 组)或不加入 OPG(对照组,即 RANKL 组)分别培养 7 d 和 9 d,经细胞形态学观察其变化,抗酒石酸性磷酸酶(Tartrate resistant acid phosphatase, TRAP)染色法观察 TRAP 阳性多核细胞,扫描电镜下观察在骨片上的破骨细胞所致的骨吸收陷窝形成情况。结果 对照组培养 7 d 时,在倒置相差显微镜、透射电镜、光镜下可见细胞形状为椭圆形或不规则形,胞体明显较 RAW264.7 细胞增大,胞核多为 6~10 个,扫描电镜下还可见大量伪足形成,而实验组培养 7 d 后,细胞形状多为圆形,且扫描电镜下未见明显伪足形成;对照组 9 d 时可见大量 TRAP 染色阳性的多核巨细胞(含 3 个或 3 个以上的细胞核),而实验组中 TRAP 染色阳性的多核破骨细胞偶见多核巨细胞,培养 9 d 时很难找到多核巨细胞;仅用 RANKL 诱导 RAW264.7 细胞分化 7 d 时,对照组中破骨细胞表面可见大量伪足伸出,并形成明显的骨吸收陷窝,实验组中破骨细胞见少许伪足突出,不能看到明显的骨陷窝形成。结论 单用 50 ng/mL RANKL 体外连续诱导 RAW264.7 细胞 7 d 时,可以促进成熟的破骨细胞显著分化。100 ng/mL OPG 培养 9 d 能有效地抑制破骨细胞的分化,减少破骨细胞的骨吸收效应。

关键词: 破骨细胞; 骨质疏松; RAW264.7 细胞; RANKL; OPG

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Abstract: Objective To observe whether OPG is effective in inhibiting the effect that RANKL induce RAW264.7 cells to differentiation to mature osteoclast. **Methods** RAW264.7 cells were solely treated with 50 ng/ml RANKL for 1 day, which then were divided into two groups: the one is an OPG group involving 100 ng/ml OPG and 50 ng/ml RANKL, the other is a control group only containing 50 ng/ml RANKL. After the period between 7 and 9 d, cells morphological changes can be investigated by Inverted Phase Contrast Microscope (IPCM), Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM), Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and Light Microscope respectively; Furthermore, Staining TRAP-positive multinucleated cells can be detected by IPCM; The resorption pits of bone slices were indicated through SEM. **Results** It is very clear that the shape of RAW264.7 cells became oval or irregular, and their bodies got bigger significantly including 6 up to 10 nucleus in control group by means of IPCM, TEM and Light Microscope. Interestingly, we also have found that there were considerable pseudopodia-like protrusions attaching to the surface of these cells by Scanning Electron Microscopy in the control group. By contrast, the research result is polar in OPG group.

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The outcome of experiment has further demonstrated that RAW264.7 cells treated by RANKL in consecutive 7 days performed more highly dramatic numbers of staining TRAP-positive multinucleated osteoclasts (more than 3 nucleus) in control group than corresponding OPG group; Finally, in terms of the number of bone resorption formation, control group has overwhelmingly outweighed than the OPG group. **Conclusion** RAW264.7 cells could be successfully induced differentiation to mature osteoclasts on the condition of single 50ng/ml RANKL, especially in excess of 7 d. The interference of 100 ng/ml OPG in 9 days could be extremely beneficial to inhibit the process in osteoclasts differentiation and reduce the effect on bone resorption in an effective approach.

Key words: Osteoclasts; Osteoporosis; RAW264.7 cells; RANKL; OPG

21 世纪,全世界面临着重点攻关的三大老年疾病之一,即骨质疏松症(Osteoporosis, OP)。据统计,全球 OP 患者人口已超过 2 亿,其中我国约 9000 万,占我国总人口 7%^[1]。OP 并发的溶骨性骨折,致残率极高,给社会和家庭带来沉重的经济负担。破骨细胞(Osteoclast, OC)是骨质疏松中最主要的骨吸收效应细胞,而 OC 的正常分化成熟需要核因子 NF- κ B 受体活化因子配体(Receptor activator of nuclear kappa B ligand, RANKL)。当 RANKL 与破骨前体细胞(Osteoclast precursors, OCP)细胞膜上 RANK 的受体结合后,从而启动破骨细胞内特异性基因表达的关键信号,进一步诱导 OCP 分化为成熟的 OC 细胞,继而发挥溶骨效应,最终导致骨质破坏。骨保护素(Osteoprotegerin, OPG)是由骨髓基质/成骨细胞(Osteoblast, OB)分泌的一种能与 RANKL 相结合的可溶性“圈套”受体,当 OPG 抢先占领 RANKL 后,间接就阻断了 RANKL 与破骨细胞前体细胞表面的 RANK 受体结合,从而抑制 OCP 的成熟分化,达到防止骨质过度吸收的目的。本次实验旨在观察 OPG 对体外 OC 分化的影响,为进一步探索干预 OC 骨吸收效应奠定一定的实验基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 主要试剂

DEME 高糖培养基(美国 GIBCO 公司),胎牛血清(美国 GIBCO 公司),小鼠重组 sRANKL(美国 PeproTech 公司),OPG 试剂(RND 公司),TRAP 染色试剂盒(美国 Simga 公司),RT-PCR 逆转录试剂盒(北京 TIANGEN 公司)。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 RAW264.7 细胞培养:小鼠单核/巨噬细胞系(RAW264.7 细胞)用含 10% 胎牛血清(FBS)的高糖 DMEM 培养基(其中含 50 U/mL 青霉素和链霉素),在 37℃,5% CO₂ 条件下培养箱中培养,每隔 2~3 d 常规更换培养液 1 次。

1.2.2 倒置显微镜、透射电镜和扫描电镜下观察破骨细胞形态:单用 50 ng/mL RANKL 处理 RAW264.7 细胞 1 d 后,向其中加入 100 ng/mL OPG(实验组)或不加入 OPG(对照组)继续培养 7 d 和 9 d 后,每隔 2 d 换液 1 次,更换培养液时,同时实验组加入 50 ng/mL RANKL + 100 ng/mL OPG,对照组仅加入 50 ng/mL RANKL, Nikon 倒置相差显微镜下观察其形态。7 d 和 9 d 时分别取培养基中的细胞予以胰酶消化,细胞悬液收集到 5 mL 的 EP 管中,总数达 1×10^7 以上,以 1 200 r/min 离心 15 min,弃上清液后,固定、脱水,环氧树脂常规浸透、包埋、聚合,制备切片、染色,透射电镜下观察其形态。细胞处理如前,弃培养液, PBS 反复冲洗 4~5 次,固定、单宁酸处理,弃废液,脱水、干燥、喷金后,在扫描电镜观察其一般形态。

1.2.3 HE 染色:将盖玻片置于无菌 6 孔板中,以 1×10^7 个/孔接种 RAW264.7 细胞,培养过夜后,弃培养液,同上法处理,充分固定,行 HE 组织染色,在光镜下观察其细胞形态。

1.2.4 破骨细胞特异性染色:细胞如同上述方法处理,行抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶染色,步骤参照 TRAP 染色试剂盒说明书进行。

1.2.5 骨片扫描电镜检查:取新鲜小鼠颅骨,制成面积为 1 cm × 1 cm,厚度约 65 μ m 左右的薄骨片,清洗 4~5 次,每次 20 min 以上,置于 4℃ 冰箱保存。使用前取出浸泡在 75% 酒精过夜后,并在紫外线照射 8 h 以上。以 1×10^7 个/孔接种 RAW264.7 细胞于薄骨片上,予以 50 ng/mL RANKL 干预 1 d 后,如上述方法继续培养 7 d 和 9 d,无菌 PBS 冲洗,戊二醛固定,锇酸固定,脱水,CO₂ 干燥,镀金,最后观察骨吸收陷窝形成情况。

1.2.6 统计学分析:组间比较应用方差分析的方法,使用的软件是 SPSS 13.0 版本。数据表达均使用均数 ± 标准误差形式, P 值 < 0.05 表示有显著差异。

2 结果

2.1 形态学观察

倒置显微镜下所示经 RANKL 连续诱导 RAW264.7 细胞 7d 时,具有较强的贴壁性,且形态多为类圆形和不规则形,实验组中细胞多为圆形,伪足形成明显减少(如图 1:A1、A2)。透射电镜显示

对照组中可见破骨细胞为多核巨细胞,细胞核内染色质分布较均匀,而实验组中未见明显多核巨细胞形成,核仁可见核桥(如图 1:B1、B2)。扫描电镜下提示对照组破骨细胞胞体增大,形态欠规则,细胞表面可见大量伪足样突出。而实验组中普遍胞体较小,细胞表面无明显伪足突出(如图 1:C1、C2)。

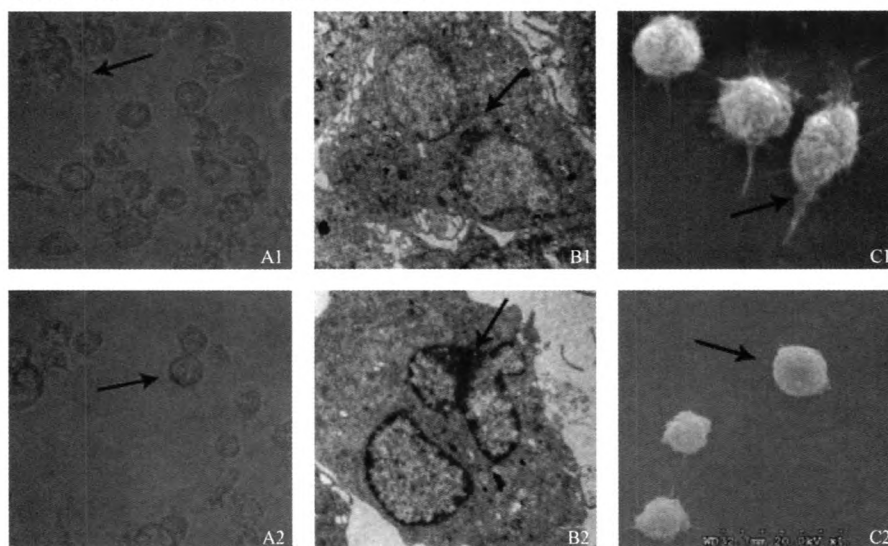


图 1 两组在倒置显微镜、透射电镜和扫描电镜下的形态学情况

Fig. 1 The morphology were displayed by IPCM, TEM and SEM in both groups

(A1、B1、C1 为对照组;A2、B2、C2 为实验组. A 组 $\times 400$;B 组 $\times 8000$;C 组 $\times 1000$)

(Control group: A1, B1, C; OPG group: A2, B2, C2. A group $\times 400$, B group $\times 8000$, C group $\times 1000$)

2.2 HE 染色结果

HE 染色后镜下可见对照组中培养 7d 的细胞,胞体显著增大,胞质较丰富,细胞边缘不整齐,胞核常为 6~10 个,呈典型多核表现,细胞核染色质分布较均。而实验组中细胞胞体普遍较小,且多核不明显(如图 2)。

的对照组,7 d TRAP 阳性细胞显著增多,胞浆被染成典型的玫瑰红,细胞核被苏木精染成深蓝色,细胞核数目常为 6~10 个。而实验组中,7d TRAP(+) 细胞中偶见多核巨细胞,9d 很难找到 TRAP 染色阳性细胞,胞浆很少被染成玫瑰红色(如图 3)。

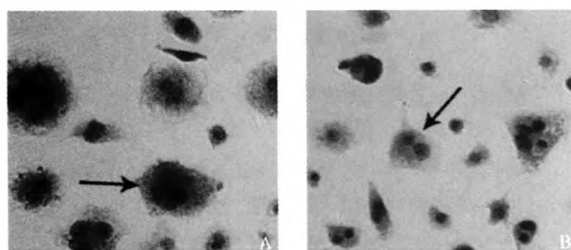


图 2 两组在 HE 染色下的形态学变化

Fig. 2 The morphology were showed by

HE staining in both groups

(A 为对照组、B 为实验组, $\times 400$)

(Control group: A; OPG group: B. $\times 400$)

2.3 TRAP 染色结果

单用 50 ng/mL RANKL 处理 RAW264.7 细胞后

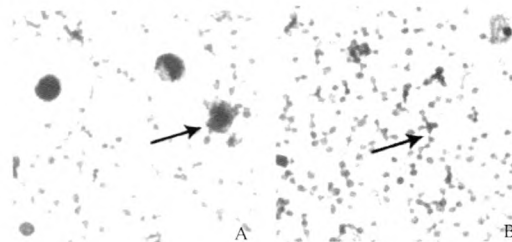


图 3 TRAP 染色结果

Fig. 3 The result of TRAP staining in both group

(A 为对照组、B 为实验组, $\times 200$)

(Control group: A; OPG group: B. $\times 200$)

2.4 骨片扫描电镜观察

单用 50 ng/mL RANKL 诱导 RAW264.7 细胞 7 d 分化为成熟的破骨细胞,对照组可见显著的破骨细胞发挥的骨吸收效应,扫描电镜下可以看到 OC

在薄骨片表面形成的骨吸收陷窝表现。实验组中 7 d 偶见破骨细胞表面少许伪足伸出,但不能形成骨质的明显破坏(如图 4)。

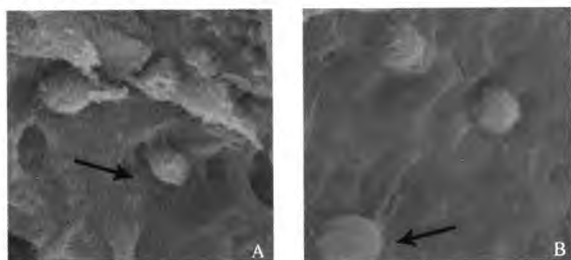


图 4 两组在骨片上破骨细胞形成骨陷窝情况

Fig. 4 Bone resorption formation on bone slices in both group

(A 为对照组 $\times 700$, B 为实验组 $\times 800$)

(Control group: A; OPG group: B. $\times 800$)

3 讨论

人体骨组织是处于骨重建和骨吸收的动态过程中的,即 OB 的骨形成和 OC 的骨吸收的动态平衡。而 OP 的发生则与骨重建失衡导致的骨量丢失过多息息相关,病理状态下,骨形成的周期相比骨吸收的周期较长,新骨的形成不足以弥补骨量的丢失,从而导致骨质总量的进行性下降^[2]。OC 的正常分化成熟需要必备的两个受体:第一个是单核-吞噬细胞膜上表达酪氨酸激酶受体,如:c-Fms;第二个则是肿瘤坏死家族受体,如:RANK 受体。这一转变过程,并非是一个直接的过程,而是一复杂的多细胞及其衍生物的细胞因子之间的交互对话的过程。当细胞因子作用于巨噬细胞、基质/成骨细胞等后,它们将释放出两个促进 OC 分化和成熟所必须的因子:其一是巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(Macrophage colony-stimulating factor, M-CSF),其二是 RANKL^[3]。基质/OB 释放的 RANKL 能与 OCP 细胞膜上 RANK 受体相结合,继而引起 OCP 的胞内部分特异性地与胞质内肿瘤坏死因子受体相关因子(TNF receptor associated factor, TNFAs)结合,启动 OC 成熟分化的程序。所以 RANK 受体信号传入 OCP 内,是关乎 OC 能否成熟分化的至关重要一步,而反之推论 RANKL 是调节 OC 分化、激活、成熟、凋亡等一系列过程最重要的因子^[4]。值得一提的是,破骨样细胞 RAW264.7,它源自于小鼠白血病病毒所致的肿瘤细胞,曾一度被公认为是一种比较理想的破骨前体细胞模型^[5]。

正常生理状态下,骨髓基质/OB 除了分泌

RANKL 等细胞因子以外,还可以分泌 OPG 与 RANK 受体竞争结合 RANKL,从而防止骨质的过度吸收^[6,7]。OPG 是 Simonet 等^[8]在 1997 年发现的一种分泌型糖蛋白,它也是肿瘤坏死因子受体超家族成员之一,可由多种间充质细胞衍化的细胞所分泌,如:血管平滑肌细胞、骨髓间质细胞、OB、内皮细胞等^[9]。OPG 具有抑制 OC 分化、抑制成熟 OC 的活性并诱导其凋亡的功能^[10]。OPG 和 RANKL 在维持骨量和调节骨重建的过程中,发挥着重要作用^[11]。所以,RANKL/OPG 比例的平衡是维持局部骨代谢平衡的关键^[12]。

本次实验中我们通过直接运用单剂量的 OPG,观察其降低 OC 的成熟分化,从而达到预防和治疗骨质疏松。结果表明实验组(100 ng/mL OPG + 50 ng/mL RANKL)与对照组(50 ng/mL RANKL)比较,从形态学、组织学、特殊染色和骨陷窝形成情况等多个指标均说明 100 ng/mL OPG 连续干预第 9 d 时,可以见到明显的 OC 分化抑制作用,降低骨溶解,而 7 d 时抑制效果不明显。另一方面也说明了单用 50 ng/mL RANKL 第 7 d 可以显著促进 RAW264.7 细胞向成熟的 OC 分化,这与我们前期的实验结果是相同的^[13]。本次试验的主要意义是,为我们下一步的实验方案中,设想通过加入更多抑制 OC 成熟分化等细胞因子,如白介素-6、白介素-10、白介素-17 等,并且从基因的层面上,构建目的基因的质粒,通过病毒载体,让它们在去势动物体内恒定表达,从而长期发挥抑制效应,打好一定的前期体外实验基础。我们拟在体外将这些因子联合运用,可能会产生更高的协同效应,减小 OC 的破骨效应,为今后的动物实验以及基因方面上提供新的实验依据。

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(下转第 211 页)

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(上接第 250 页)

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骨保护素体外抑制小鼠单核巨噬细胞成熟分化的实验研究

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