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· 基础研究 ·

牙周膜干细胞来源外泌体对正畸骨改建的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨牙周膜干细胞来源外泌体(periodontal ligament stem cells-derived exosomes, PDLSC-Exos)在影响正畸骨改建中的作用, 以期为正畸牙齿移动提供新的治疗策略。方法 本研究已通过单位伦理委员会审查批准。收集临床正畸减数拔牙的健康牙周膜组织, 分离并培养牙周膜干细胞(periodontal Ligament stem cells, PDLSCs), 当培养至第三代时, 检测其自我更新能力和多向分化潜能。梯度离心法分离纯化PDLSC-Exos, 并通过透射电镜、免疫荧光、ZetaView和纳米流式等进行鉴定。采用10 μ g/mL PDLSC-Exos与PDLSCs共培养诱导成骨分化(PDLSCs+Exos), 评估其对成骨的影响。诱导骨髓单核细胞(bone marrow mononuclear cells, BMMs)向破骨细胞分化[30 ng/mL巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(macrophage colony stimulating factor, M-CSF)+50 ng/mL核因子 κ B受体活化因子配体(receptor activator of nuclear factor- κ B ligand, RANKL)], 随后加入10 μ g/mL PDLSC-Exos处理, 以评估其对破骨细胞的影响。构建正畸牙移动大鼠动物模型(orthodontic tooth movement, OTM), 并于建模前3天牙周膜局部注射50 μ g/mL PDLSC-Exos(OTM+Exos), 2 d/次, 持续14 d。Micro-CT分析牙槽骨改建、免疫组化及免疫荧光技术分析牙槽骨的破骨情况。结果 分离纯化的PDLSCs具有间充质干细胞的基本特性, 且PDLSC-Exos具有细胞外囊泡的典型特征。PDLSC-Exos明显促进PDLSCs成骨分化, 并促进了BMMs的破骨分化及骨吸收活性($P < 0.05$)。PDLSC-Exos牙周局部注射的大鼠牙槽骨改建速度明显加快, 牙齿移动距离显著增加($P < 0.05$); 免疫组化结果显示PDLSC-Exos促进破骨细胞的分化($P < 0.05$)。此外, 免疫荧光发现PDLSC-Exos与破骨细胞共定位表达, 说明PDLSC-Exos可能在体内促进破骨细胞的分化。结论 PDLSC-Exos促进PDLSCs成骨分化及BMMs破骨分化, 并且加速了正畸骨改建的速度, 从而加快了正畸牙移动。

【关键词】 牙周膜干细胞; 外泌体; 成骨细胞; 破骨细胞; 牙周膜; 正畸骨改建; 正畸牙移动模型; 牙槽骨

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Effect of exosomes derived from periodontal ligament stem cells on orthodontic bone remodeling LEI Fangcao¹, LIU Yuanbo². 1. Department of endodontics, Hospital of Stomatology, Guanghua School of Stomatology, Sun Yat-sen University & South China Center of Craniofacial Stem Cell Research, Guangzhou 510055, China; 2. Department of Orthodontics, Hospital of Stomatology, Guanghua School of Stomatology, Sun Yat-sen University & Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Stomatology, Guangzhou 510055, China

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To reveal the role of periodontal ligament stem cell-derived exosomes (PDLSC-Exos) in orthodontic bone remodeling, in order to provide new therapeutic strategies for orthodontic tooth movement (OTM). **Methods** This study has been reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee. Healthy periodontal ligament tissues from clinical orthodontic reduction extractions were collected, and periodontal ligament stem cells (PDLSCs) were isolated

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and cultured. When cultured to the third generation, their self-renewal ability and multidirectional differentiation potential were detected. PDLSC-Exos were isolated and purified by gradient centrifugation and identified by transmission electron microscopy, immunofluorescence, ZetaView, and nanoflow cytometry. The co-culture of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ PDLSC-Exos and PDLSCs (PDLSCs+Exos) induced osteogenic differentiation to evaluate the effect of osteogenesis. Bone marrow-mononuclear cells (BMMs), promoted by osteoclast differentiation [30 ng/mL macrophage colony stimulating factor (M-CSF) + 50 ng/mL receptor activator of nuclear factor- κ B ligand (RANKL)], and then were treated with 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ PDLSC-Exos to assess the effect on osteoclasts. We established a rat model of OTM, and 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ PDLSC-Exos was injected locally into the periodontal ligament before we established the model (OTM + Exos), every 2 days for 14 days. Alveolar bone remodeling was analyzed by micro-CT, and alveolar bone osteoclasts were analyzed by immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence. **Results** The isolated and purified PDLSCs met the basic characteristics of mesenchymal stem cells, and PDLSC-Exos had typical characteristics of extracellular vesicles. PDLSCs-Exos significantly promoted the osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs, and promoted the osteoclast differentiation and bone resorption activity of BMMs ($P < 0.05$). The rate of alveolar bone remodeling in rats with local periodontal injection of PDLSC-Exos was significantly accelerated, and the tooth movement distance was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$); immunohistochemistry results showed that PDLSC-Exos promoted the differentiation of osteoclasts ($P < 0.05$). In addition, immunofluorescence showed that PDLSC-Exos co-localized with osteoclasts, indicating that PDLSC-Exos may promote osteoclast differentiation *in vivo*. **Conclusion** PDLSC-Exos accelerate the rate of orthodontic bone remodeling by promoting osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs and osteoclast differentiation of BMMs, thereby accelerating OTM.

【Key words】 periodontal ligament stem cells; exosomes; osteoblasts; osteoclasts; periodontal ligament; orthodontic bone remodeling; orthodontic tooth movement model; alveolar bone

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目前正畸治疗面临的问题主要为治疗周期长,从而加重牙齿脱矿、牙根吸收及其他牙周组织损伤的风险^[1-3]。此外,正畸治疗一般需要持续2年或者更长的时间,这可能导致患者依从性下降而降低治疗效果。机械力作用下,牙槽骨组织的骨形成和骨吸收过程高度活跃,维持新的骨改建动态平衡。然而,正畸治疗过程所涉及的生物力学机制仍未完全明晰。

机械力作用于牙周组织时,位于其中的牙周膜干细胞(periodontal ligament stem cells, PDLSCs)将机械信号转化为生化信号,调节成骨相关信号途径^[4-6]。PDLSCs是一类神经嵴来源的间充质干细胞,具备自我更新和多向分化的潜力,参与牙槽骨的骨形成^[7]。PDLSCs与咀嚼或闭塞的机械负荷密切相关,机械应力能显著提高PDLSCs的增殖和分化能力^[8-9]。此外,过度的机械刺激会导致骨吸收和骨量损失,该过程与破骨细胞活性密切相关^[10]。研究表明,负荷增加通常会增加破骨细胞活性^[11]。因此,探索PDLSCs的骨形成和破骨细胞的骨吸收的耦合有助于解析正畸骨改建。

外泌体(exosomes, Exos)是指细胞分泌的纳米

颗粒^[12],直径约为30~150 nm的脂质双层膜^[13-15]。外泌体可作为载体,在细胞间传送包括蛋白质、mRNA和miRNA在内的各种信息分子^[12, 16-17]。越来越多的研究证实外泌体在细胞间通信中的作用,参与机体的生理和病理过程^[18-19]。外泌体可以传承活细胞的重要组分,不同的细胞来源具有独特性^[20-22]。然而,力学微环境下的PDLSCs来源的外泌体对成骨-破骨过程的调控作用尚未可知。因此,探讨PDLSC-Exos对牙槽骨的成骨-破骨平衡调控,将有助于解析正畸牙移动中外泌体对正畸骨改建的潜在作用,为临床中高效安全的牙移动提供重要线索。

1 材料与方法

本实验已获得中山大学动物实验伦理委员会批准(动物伦理审查号:2024001351)。

1.1 主要材料(试剂)和仪器

10只6~8周龄SD雄性大鼠,体质量为(200 \pm 20)g,采购于中山大学实验动物中心(动物合格证号:SYXK(粤)2024-0081)。 α -MEM培养基(11900073, Gibco, 美国),胎牛血清(16000044,

Gibco, 美国), Trypsin-EDTA (0.25%) (25200056, Gibco, 美国), 茜素红(A5533, Sigma, 美国), 油红O(O1391, Sigma, 美国), 抗坏血酸(49752, Sigma, 美国), 地塞米松(HY-14648, MCE, 美国), β -甘油磷酸钠(G5422, Sigma, 美国), dispase II 分散酶(4942078001, Roche, 瑞士), collagenase I 胶原酶(LS004197, worthington, 美国), FITC Anti-human CD9 抗体(312105, Biolegend, 美国), CellMask Deep Red 膜染料(C10046, ThermoFisher, 美国), 巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(macrophage colony stimulating factor, M-CSF)(AF-400-28, Peprotech, 美国), 核因子 κ B受体活化因子配体(receptor activator of nuclear factor- κ B ligand, RANKL)(740820, R&D System, 美国), 红细胞裂解液(CW0613S, CWBIO, 中国), 抗酒石酸磷酸酶染色试剂盒(387A, Sigma, 美国), Osteo-assay pit surface 24孔细胞培养板(CLS-AN-144, Corning, 美国)。倒置荧光显微镜(Axio, Zeiss, 德国), 扫描仪(V800 Photo, Epson, 日本), 激光共聚焦显微镜(LSM980, Carl Zeiss, 德国), micro-CT(AX-2000, Always Imaging, 中国), 纳米颗粒追踪分析仪 ZetaView(PMX 120, Particle Metrix, 德国), 超分辨结构光照明显微镜(Elyra7, Carl Zeiss, 德国), 透射电子显微镜(spirit T12, FEI, 捷克), 流式细胞仪(FACSVerse, BD, 美国)。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 人牙周膜干细胞的分离纯化 本研究已获得单位伦理委员会审批(审批号:伦申[2024]第313号)。新鲜拔除的健康正畸减数牙, PBS清洗2次, 用手术刀刮取收集表面牙周膜组织, 放入含双抗PBS中。PBS清洗后加入2 mg/mL的I型胶原酶和4 mg/mL的II型分散酶按照1:1配比混合的消化液, 37℃水浴摇床消化60 min, 终止反应, 吸管轻轻吹打至液体浑浊; 使用70 μ m滤网过滤, 去除细胞碎片, 获取单细胞悬液。1 500 rpm离心5 min, 弃上清, 重悬, 细胞计数。以 1×10^4 个细胞/ cm^2 密度接种到含完全培养基的培养皿, 37℃, 5% CO_2 的培养箱中培养, 1~2 d后换液, 可见单细胞贴壁, 后每隔3 d换液, 直至细胞单克隆密度达70%~90% P0传代P1。

1.2.2 PDLSCs的鉴定 将生长状态良好且细胞密度达90%~100%的P3 PDLSCs经胰蛋白酶消化, 1 500 rpm离心5 min, 含0.5% FBS的PBS的FACS液洗2次。每管细胞的数目约为 2×10^5 个, 分别加入1 μ L PE-抗小鼠CD105、CD73、CD90、CD34和CD45抗体, 同时设立同型抗体的对照组以及不加

抗体的空白对照组, 4℃下避光孵育30 min。细胞经流式细胞荧光分选缓冲液洗涤2次后, 流式细胞仪分析。另外, 结晶紫染色检测P0的克隆形成率, 并成骨诱导后茜素红染色, 成脂肪诱导后油红O染色等方法鉴定PDLSCs的组织来源及生物学特性。

1.2.3 外泌体的制取 生长状态良好且细胞密度达90%~100%的P3-P5代PDLSCs经无血清培养基饥饿诱导24 h, 收集上清, 经800 g离心10 min后收集上清, 2 000 g离心10 min进一步去除细胞碎片后收集上清液。接下来, 上清液经16 000 g离心30 min后收集上清, 经120 000 g离心2 h后收集沉淀为外泌体, PBS清洗后经0.50 μ m孔径滤器用于后续的实验。

1.2.4 牙周膜干细胞来源的外泌体鉴定 ①取浓度为 $1 \sim 10 \times 10^{10}$ /mL的外泌体溶液10 μ L滴加到铜网上, 室温吸附10 min并吸除多余液体。稍干后, 铜网上滴加10 μ L pH=6.5的2%磷酸钨酸溶液, 并室温下染色2 min, 晾干, 透射电镜上机观察。②重悬外泌体, 以1:2 000加入适量的Cellmask Deep Red染液, 室温下染色5 min, 120 000 g离心2 h收集染色后的沉淀, FACS重悬后1:100加入适量的FITC Anti-human CD9, 涂片封片, 激光共聚焦显微镜Zeiss 980上机观察。③重悬、稀释外泌体至合适的浓度, 1 mL的注射器吸取上机。100 nm的标准颗粒校准纳米颗粒追踪分析仪 ZetaView PMX 120的基本参数, 并按照操作说明分析囊泡的粒径、电位。

1.2.5 PDLSCs-Exos对PDLSCs成骨诱导分化的影响 PDLSCs以 0.5×10^6 个/孔接种在12孔板内, 同时以 1×10^6 个/孔接种至6孔板上, 均加入适量培养基培养。为了排除PDLSCs增殖对其成骨分化的影响, 细胞密度达到100%融合停止增殖时诱导。去除培养液, 更换为含有100 μ mol/L L-抗坏血酸、2 mmol/L β -甘油磷酸和10 nmol/L地塞米松的成骨培养基诱导细胞, 同时实验组加入10 μ g/mL PDLSCs-Exos共培养^[23]。成骨诱导7~10 d后, 从6孔板中培养的PDLSCs中提取总蛋白, 并通过Western blot分析不同组PDLSCs的Runt相关转录因子2(Runt-related transcription factor 2, Runx2)和碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)表达水平。成骨诱导培养4周后, 4% PFA固定孔板中的细胞15 min, PBS洗涤3次后用1%茜素红对12孔板的各组细胞进行染色3 min, ddH₂O洗涤孔板, 室温下晾干。采用影像底片胶片扫描仪Epson V800 Photo及相应

的软件扫描记录结果。

1.2.6 破骨细胞诱导 颈椎脱臼处死4~6周龄, 体重100 g左右的SD大鼠, 分离大鼠股骨及胫骨收集骨髓, 200目筛网过滤骨髓细胞悬液, 1 500 rpm离心5 min, 弃上清, 加入红细胞裂解液重悬, 冰上裂解15 min, 1 500 rpm离心10 min, 弃上清, 重复2次。重悬接种至培养瓶。48 h后, 收集悬浮细胞即为骨髓单核细胞(bone marrow mononuclear cells, BMMs)。1 500 rpm离心5 min。30 ng/mL M-CSF破骨细胞前体诱导液重悬为 3×10^6 个/mL, 并接入12孔细胞培养板中; 48h换液; 换液后待细胞完全贴壁, 换为含有50 ng/mL RANKL和30 ng/mL M-CSF的破骨细胞诱导液; 隔天换液, 并光学显微镜下观察细胞形态及融合情况, 直到细胞分化为破骨细胞。大鼠骨髓来源的单核细胞被诱导向破骨细胞分化后, 其中实验组破骨细胞诱导液中加入10 μ g/mL PDLSC-Exos。

1.2.7 TRAP染色检测破骨细胞数目 4% PFA处理诱导的破骨细胞, 抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶(tartrate resistant acid phosphatase, TRAP)细胞试剂盒染色。光学显微镜观察, 计数具有 ≥ 3 个细胞核的TRAP阳性多核细胞的数量, 以确定破骨细胞样细胞的数量。为了观察成熟破骨细胞的骨吸收活性, 将细胞培养在涂有薄无机三维晶体材料的24孔骨分析表面多孔板中。培养6~8 d后, 进行骨吸收陷窝形成试验, 并向每个孔中加入100 μ L 10%漂白剂溶液, 室温下孵育10 min。冲洗两次, 室温风干2 h, 观察分析。

1.2.8 免疫荧光染色 将冰冻切片置于37 $^{\circ}$ C烤片台上避光烤片2 h, PBS溶液洗涤2次, 免疫组化笔围绕组织画圈, 使用含0.3% Triton X-100、5% BSA的PBS溶液覆盖组织, 封闭1 h, 弃去封闭液, 使用稀释后的TRAP抗体(1: 200)和CD9(1: 200)抗体孵育, 置于盛有水的抗体孵育盒子内, 4 $^{\circ}$ C过夜。PBS洗涤2次, 滴加稀释后的荧光二抗(1: 200), 室温孵育1 h, PBS洗涤2次, 含DAPI荧光封片剂封片, 超高分辨率显微镜下拍照记录。

1.2.9 免疫组织化学染色 梯度二甲苯及酒精脱蜡脱水, 3% H_2O_2 室温孵育30 min, 柠檬酸溶液高温抗原修复。免疫组化笔画圈, 含0.3% Triton X-100、5% BSA的PBS溶液覆盖组织封闭。滴加一抗TRAP, 37 $^{\circ}$ C湿盒孵育2 h, PBS缓冲液清洗3次。滴加HRP标记羊抗兔二抗, 37 $^{\circ}$ C孵育30 min, PBS缓冲液清洗3次。滴加DAB显色液, 滴加Mayer's苏木素30 s, 蒸馏水洗。脱水、透明和封片。

1.2.10 大鼠正畸牙移动模型的构建 应力加载装置制备: 将正畸拉簧剪成约5 mm的小段, 去除拉簧两侧固定端, 用两根0.1 mm直径的结扎丝固定在拉簧两端, 末端留长, 以便结扎固定。将自制应力加载装置固定于大鼠上颌第一磨牙和切牙之间, 具体步骤如下: ①碘伏盐水清洁大鼠术区, 常规麻醉后, 取仰卧位并固定四肢; ②用酒精棉球及抛光膏清洁双侧上颌第一磨牙和上颌切牙, 吹干; ③将加力装置一端固定于上颌第一磨牙, 将结扎丝的一头穿上颌第一磨牙和第二磨牙的牙间隙, 固定结扎丝于第一磨牙近中侧并剪短末端; ④再次清洁上颌第一磨牙, 酸蚀隔湿, 将树脂粘接于第一磨牙近中面, 塑形以便包裹结扎丝与拉簧连接处, 防止装置松脱, 同时包裹结扎丝末端, 防止末端损伤黏膜; ⑤使用正畸测力计测量并标记50 g拉力时结扎丝位置, 将加力装置另一端结扎固定于上颌中切牙, 末端剪短, 同样使用树脂粘结剂固定; ⑥术毕, 待大鼠苏醒后进软食, 并每日观察口内加力装置固定效果。实验组在造模前3天行50 μ g/mL PDLSC-Exos的牙周局部注射, 造模后每2 d进行牙周局部注射, 注射位置为加力侧大鼠上颌第一磨牙近中颊侧龈沟内及附着龈处。

1.2.11 Micro-CT检测骨移动距离 收样后对大鼠上颌骨进行micro-CT扫描, 测量方式是矢状面和水平面图像通过三维重建获得, 从上颌骨三维重建图像的咬合面观察, 测量第一磨牙远中颊侧牙尖与第二磨牙近中颊侧牙尖之间的距离。由一名经过培训的研究人员进行3次测量, 且对组别设计保持盲态^[24-26]。

1.3 统计学分析

采用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示实验数据。通过GraphPad Prism(GraphPad软件, 8.0)进行图表和统计分析。两组之间的分析比较采用独立非配对Student *t*检验; 多组间比较采用Tukey检验的单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA), 以 $P < 0.05$ 为有显著性差异。

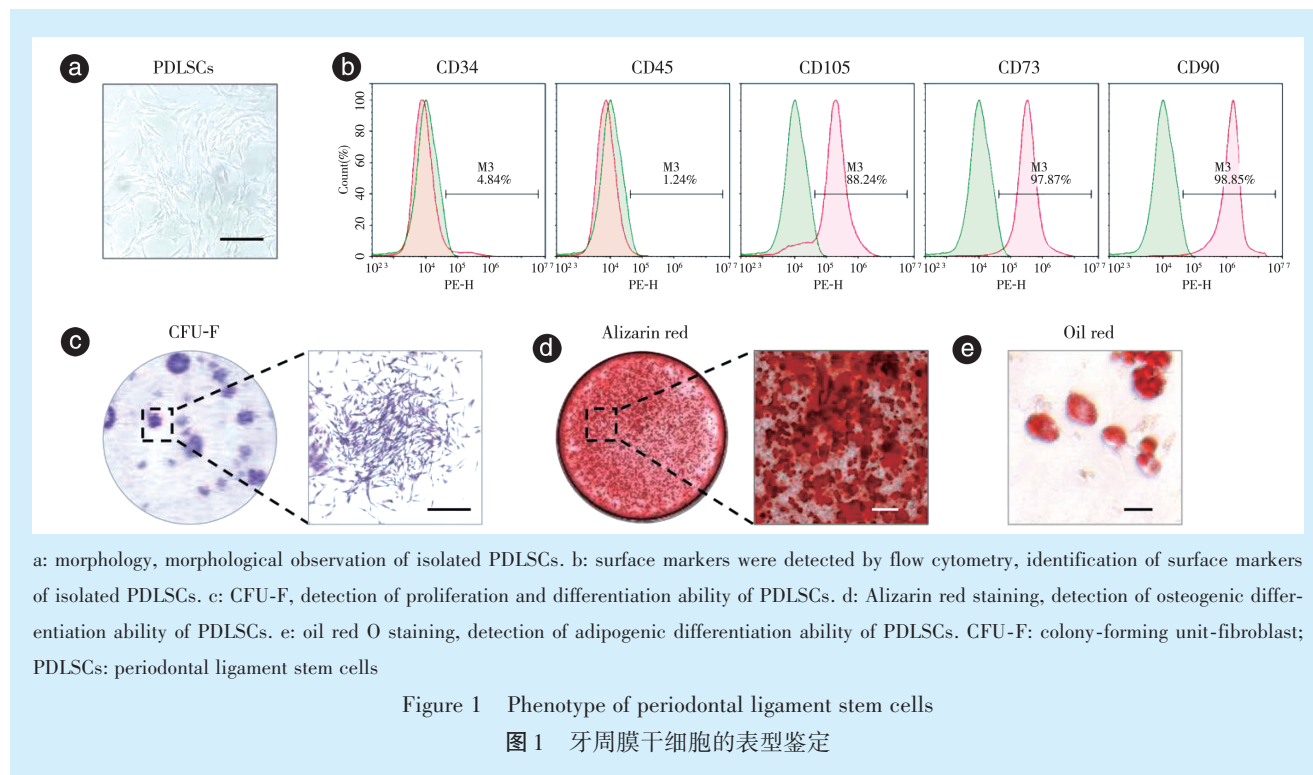
2 结果

2.1 牙周膜干细胞的表型鉴定

分离培养的PDLSCs呈现为典型的纤维状细胞形态(图1a), 并通过流式细胞术分析, 分离培养的PDLSCs均超过85%表达MSC的表面分子标记物CD105, CD73和CD90; 并且低于5%表达造血干细胞的表面标记物CD34和白细胞表面标记物CD45

(图1b)。集落形成单位成纤维细胞(colonies forming unit-fibroblastic, CFU-F)显示PDLSCs呈克隆形成(图1c)。茜素红染色(图1d)和油红O染色(图

1e)结果表示分离培养的PDLSCs能够成骨向分化和成脂肪分化。这些结果提示分离纯化的PDLSCs具有MSC的特性。



2.2 外泌体的分离纯化和表征鉴定

P3-P5 PDLSCs经饥饿诱导外泌体的产生,根据梯度离心分离步骤提取纯化PDLSCs-Exos。具体步骤如图2a所示,收集诱导的上清液。透射电子显微镜和SIM鉴定纯化的PDLSC-Exos形态,结果显示PDLSC-Exos呈现为杯状小泡状结构,大小和形态与之前的研究一致^[27](图2b);免疫荧光染色分析PDLSC-Exos免疫标志物的结果表明Cellmask膜染色的PDLSC-Exos几乎均表现CD9染色阳性(图2c)。纳米颗粒追踪分析的结果进一步显示,PDLSC-Exos平均大小为 (89.8 ± 35.3) nm,其膜电位为 (-10.33 ± 0.55) mV(图2d)。纳米流式细胞术分析也证实PDLSC-Exos表现为CD9、CD63、CD81、CD90阳性(图2e)。这些结果表明,诱导分离的PDLSC-Exos具有高纯度细胞外囊泡的特性。

2.3 PDLSC-Exos促进PDLSCs的成骨分化

分离并培养PDLSCs,并进行成骨诱导,其中实验组加入 $10 \mu\text{g}$ PDLSC-Exos。茜素红染色结果显示,PDLSC-Exos处理促进钙结节的形成(图3a);Western blot结果显示,PDLSC-Exos处理组的早期成骨相关标志蛋白ALP及Runx2表达明显上调。

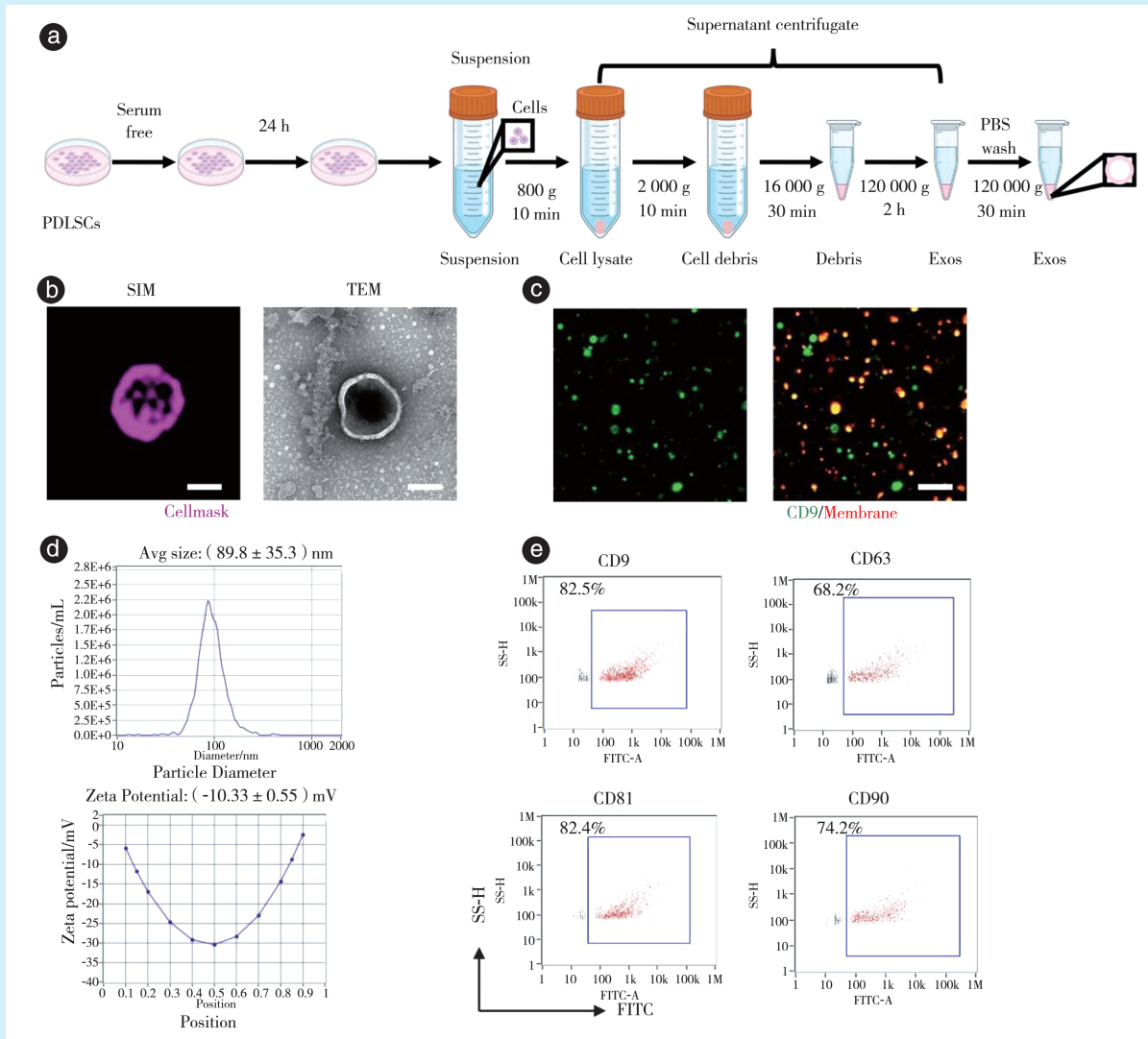
以上结果提示PDLSC-Exos能促进PDLSCs的成骨分化能力(图3b)。

2.4 PDLSC-Exos促进破骨细胞的分化

TRAP染色检测破骨细胞分化,同时骨吸收陷窝实验检测破骨细胞的骨吸收能力,并通过Western Blot检测破骨细胞特异性蛋白表达。TRAP染色结果显示,PDLSC-Exos处理组具有更大的成熟破骨细胞,并且破骨细胞的数目更多;骨吸收陷窝实验结果显示PDLSC-Exos处理可使诱导的破骨细胞具有更强的骨吸收能力(图4a)。Western blot结果显示PDLSC-Exos处理显著上调破骨细胞标志蛋白活化T细胞核因子(nuclear factor-activated T cell 1, NFATc1)、TRAP、组织蛋白酶K(cathepsin K, CTSK)、核磷蛋白(AP-1 Transcription Factor Subunit, c-Fos)和基质金属蛋白酶9(matrix metalloprotein-9, MMP-9)的表达(图4b)。这提示PDLSC-Exos能够有效地促进破骨细胞的分化。

2.5 牙周局部注射PDLSC-Exos可加快大鼠正畸牙移动速度

大鼠正畸牙移动模型,以大鼠上颌切牙为支抗,使用正畸拉簧沿第一磨牙近远中方向进行牵



a: schematic diagram of the gradient separation steps of PDLSC-Exos. b: SIM (left) and TEM (right) revealed the cup-shaped vesicular shape of PDLSC-Exos. c: the expression of CD9 in CellMask-labeled PDLSC-Exos was detected by immunofluorescence staining. d: nanoparticle tracking analysis showed that the average particle size of PDLSC-Exos was (89.8 ± 35.3) nm, and its membrane potential was (-10.33 ± 0.55) mV. e: nano-flow analysis showed PDLSC-Exos was positive for CD9, CD63, CD81, and CD90. TEM: transmission electron microscopy; SIM: structured illumination microscopy; PDLSC-Exos: periodontal ligament stem cell-derived exosomes

Figure 2 Isolation, purification, and characterization of periodontal ligament stem cell-derived exosomes

图2 牙周膜干细胞来源外泌体的分离、纯化和表型鉴定

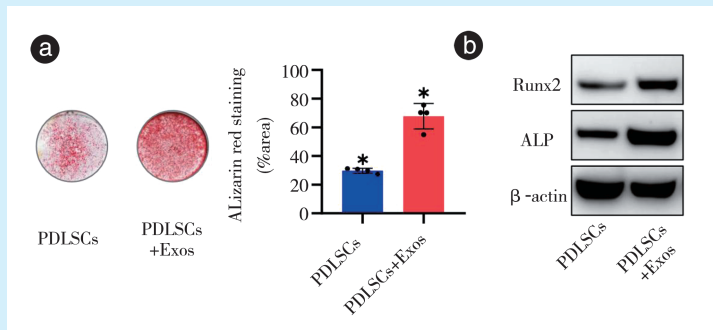
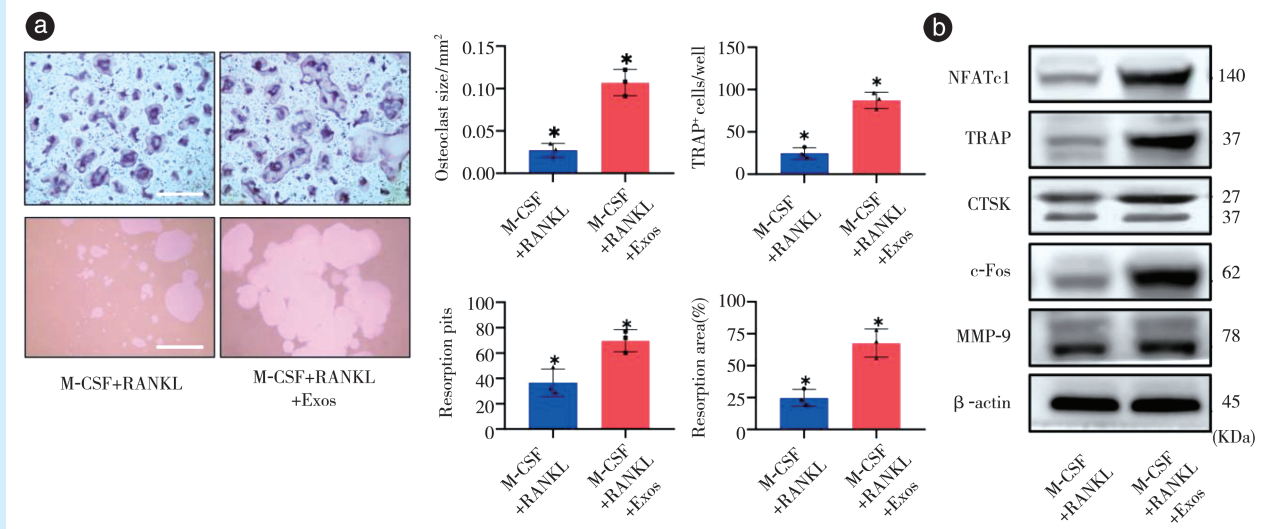


Figure 3 Effect of periodontal ligament stem cell-derived exosomes on osteogenesis of periodontal ligament stem cells in rats

图3 牙周膜干细胞来源外泌体对大鼠牙周膜干细胞成骨分化的影响

a: Alizarin red staining showed PDLSC-Exos increased the formation of calcium nodules. b: Western blot showed PDLSC-Exos upregulated the expression of Runx2 and ALP. $n = 3$, $*P < 0.05$; PDLSC-Exos: periodontal ligament stem cell-derived exosomes; PDLSC: periodontal ligament stem cells; Runx2: Runt-related transcription factor 2; ALP: alkaline phosphatase



a: TRAP staining showed that PDLSC-Exos promoted the size and TRAP⁺ cells of osteoclast, and the bone resorption pits assay showed PDLSC-Exos enhance the bone resorption function of osteoclasts. *n* = 3, **P* < 0.05. b: Western blot showed PDLSC-Exos upregulated the expression of osteoclast marker proteins (NFATc1, TRAP, CTSK, c-Fos, and MMP-9). M-CSF: macrophage colony stimulating factor; RANKL: receptor activator of nuclear factor-κ B ligand. MMP-9: matrix metallo proteinase-9; NFATc1: nuclear factor-activated T cell 1; TRAP: tartrate resistant acid phosphatase; CTSK: cathepsin K; c-Fos: AP-1 Transcription Factor Subunit

Figure 4 Periodontal ligament stem cell-derived exosomes promote osteoclast differentiation in rats

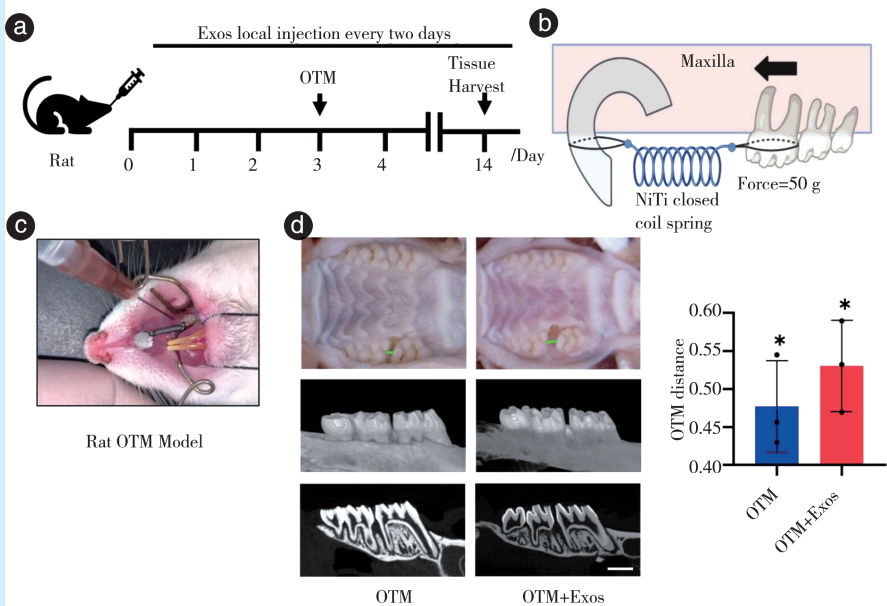
图4 牙周膜干细胞来源外泌体促进大鼠破骨细胞分化

引(图 5a-5c)。造模后 14 d 处死大鼠取材收样,大鼠口内照片显示局部注射 PDLSC-Exos 能够加速第一磨牙的近中移动,同时 micro-CT 结果也表明,局部注射 50 μg/mL PDLSC-Exos 组的第一磨牙在垂直向及冠状向的移动较对照组均更为明显(图 5d)。

2.6 牙周局部注射 PDLSC-Exos 促进破骨细胞分化

收集大鼠正畸牙移动模型的上颌牙槽骨组

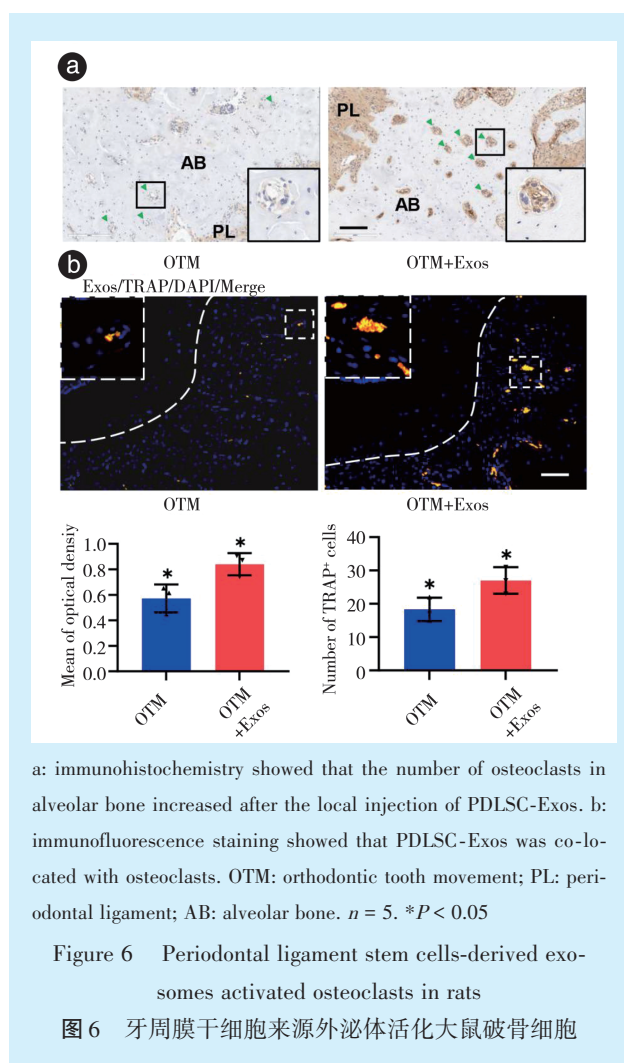
织。免疫组化结果显示,PDLSC-Exos 组压力侧牙槽骨内破骨细胞数量较对照组明显增多,骨改建更为活跃(图 6a)。免疫荧光染色结果显示,PDLSC-Exos 与破骨细胞存在明显的共定位表达,说明牙槽骨内破骨细胞数量的增多与 PDLSC-Exos 存在密切的关系(图 6b)。这些结果提示 PDLSC-Exos 的牙周局部注射可促进破骨细胞的分化,加速牙槽骨的改建。



a: schematic diagram showing 50 μg PDLSC-Exos injected locally into the periodontal ligament of the OTM rat model, every 2 days for 14 days. b & c: OTM model and intraoral photos. d: both maxillary oral photographs and micro-CT showed that tooth movement was significantly increased after periodontal injection of PDLSC - Exos. OTM: orthodontic tooth movement. Bar = 5 mm. *n* = 5. **P* < 0.05

Figure 5 Periodontal ligament stem cell-derived exosomes promote orthodontic tooth movement in rats

图5 牙周膜干细胞来源外泌体促进大鼠的正畸牙移动



3 讨论

牙槽骨是支撑牙齿的骨组织,具有高度的可塑性,能够响应外部机械刺激进行改建,从而适应牙齿位置及咬合力的变化^[28-29]。本研究分离并鉴定了PDLSC衍生的外泌体,发现PDLSC-Exos在体外促进PDLSCs成骨分化及BMMs破骨分化,在体内加速了骨改建,从而加快了正畸牙齿移动速度。

目前,MSCs在牙周组织再生和损伤修复方面具有巨大的潜力,且MSCs衍生的外泌体通过其抗炎和免疫调节能力在各种疾病中发挥治疗作用。此外,外泌体中不含MHC I类或II类分子^[30],其输注很少诱导MSCs相关的免疫排斥反应。PDLSCs具有成骨分化潜能,是牙槽骨改建中不可或缺的细胞^[31]。研究表明,PDLSCs在机械力作用下通过Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路调节成骨细胞与破骨细胞之间的动态平衡,从而在牙齿移动过程中维持骨稳态^[32-33]。然而,正畸治疗中的生物力学微环境极其复杂,牙槽骨的形成和吸收机制尚未明了,因此

相关研究仍需深入探索。

此外,PDLSC来源的外泌体在组织修复中的潜力引起了广泛关注,尤其是在牙周组织、骨组织以及软组织的再生方面展现了良好的疗效^[21, 34]。PDLSCs是原位于牙周组织的MSCs,其分泌的外泌体传承PDLSCs的细胞特性,富含多种促进细胞增殖、迁移和分化的生物因子。外泌体能够有效地传递这些生物活性分子,进而促进损伤部位的修复与再生^[35]。此外,PDLSC-Exos在牙周组织修复与骨再生方面展现了突出的效果^[36]。PDLSC-Exos还具备免疫调节的作用,减少过度炎症反应,从而有助于组织再生和愈合^[37]。PDLSC外泌体在治疗免疫相关疾病、炎症性疾病及慢性疾病方面具有潜在的临床应用前景。外泌体作为细胞间天然的通讯媒介,能够携带RNA、蛋白质和小分子与周围细胞相互作用^[38]。PDLSC-Exos在局部微环境调节、组织重塑和细胞迁移等方面起着重要作用^[39]。因此,本研究选用PDLSCs来源的外泌体作用牙槽骨改建,具有PDLSCs一定的组织特异性与组织重塑功能,其有望作为天然信号分子载体,加速正畸骨重塑过程。

外泌体是细胞间通信的重要“信使”,在生理和病理过程中发挥着效应器的作用^[40]。既往研究表明,机械力作用于骨细胞并上调外泌体中miR-3110-5p和miR-3058-3p的表达,促进成骨细胞的分化^[41]。本研究发现PDLSC-Exos能够有效促进PDLSCs的成骨分化,这与上述研究结果基本一致。该结果可能与PDLSC-Exos传承PDLSCs内的特定信号分子相关,如I型胶原(type I collagen, Coll I)、ALP、Runx2和骨形态发生蛋白-2(bone morphogenetic protein-2, BMP-2)等细胞因子,通过Wnt/ β -catenin信号促进了PDLSCs的成骨分化,但具体机制需进一步探索。此外,本研究结果还发现PDLSC-Exos不仅促进了成骨分化,还可增强破骨细胞的分化和骨吸收能力。该结果可能是因为干细胞来源的外泌体中含有促炎因子,如白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、白细胞介素-8(interleukin-8, IL-8)和RANKL等^[42],这些因子通过RANK-RANKL-NF- κ B信号通路提高破骨细胞的分化及其骨吸收功能。结合体内实验结果,牙周局部注射PDLSC-Exos后,牙槽骨内的TRAP⁺破骨细胞表达数量上调,正畸骨改建的效果更为明显,与体外实验结果相符,提示PDLSC-Exos可促进破骨细胞的分化,加快压力侧的骨吸收,从而提高牙移动速度。但由于造模时间较短(14 d),micro-CT检测中张力侧未见明显骨

形成,可能需要采用免疫荧光及免疫组化检测成骨相关指标或延长造模时间,明确PDLSC-Exos在体内对张力侧牙槽骨成骨的促进作用。正畸牙齿的移动是一个无菌性炎症过程^[43],该过程中的炎症微环境打破了成骨与破骨的动态平衡^[44],导致牙槽骨的改建,使牙齿发生移动。本研究表明牙槽骨内PDLSC-Exos与TRAP⁺破骨细胞共定位,且TRAP⁺破骨细胞表达数量增加,提示PDLSC-Exos可促进破骨细胞分化,从而加速正畸牙移动。

综上所述,PDLSC-Exos作为重要的信使,促进PDLSCs的成骨分化并促进BMMs的破骨分化,从而加速正畸骨改建,进而影响正畸牙齿的移动过程。现有研究揭示了外泌体在正畸治疗中的潜力,然而其具体的分子机制仍需深入挖掘。

【Author contributions】 Lei FC performed the experiments and wrote the article. Liu YB designed the study and reviewed the article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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