组织工程和细胞培养

# 芯片分析自发恶性转化的大鼠骨髓间充质干细胞的基因 表达谱

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摘 要:为解析骨髓间充质干细胞(MSCs)自发恶性转化的遗传学基础,探讨其临床可用性和安全性。采用密度梯度离 心法和贴壁筛选法分离大鼠 MSCs、流式细胞仪分析细胞同源性、体外培养 6 个月后获得自发恶性转化的 MSCs。应用 基因芯片分析自发恶性转化的 MSCs 中差异表达的基因,进一步采用实时定量 RT-PCR 验证芯片分析结果。MSCs发生 自发恶性转化后、有 44 条差异表达基因、其中 21 条基因表达上调、23 条基因表达下调。经实时定量 RT-PCR 检测差异 表达基因结果与芯片分析结果一致。Wnt、SHH、Notch、TGFβ/BMPs 等信号转导通路上的若干基因在 MSCs 自发恶性 00.00 转化中起到重要作用。

关键词:间充质干细胞,基因表达谱,基因芯片,自发恶性转化

# Gene expression profile of rat mesenchymal stem cell spontaneous transformation determined by cDNA microarray analysis

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Abstract: To study the genetic basis of spontaneous transformation of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) and clinical application value MSCs were isolated by combining utilization of density gradient centrifugation and adherence screening. After cell homogeneity analysis by flow cytometry, spontaneous transformation MSCs were isolated after six-month in vitro expansion. Then cell total RNA was obtained with Trizol reagent and studied for gene expression profile. Differentially expressed genes between normal MSCs and spontaneous transformation MSCs in cDNA microarray were determined by real-time RT-PCR for validation of the microarray data. Forty-four genes were differentially expressed after spontaneous transformation of MSCs, among which 21 were up-regulated and 23 down-regulated. The result of real-time RT-PCR was in accordance with that of the cDNA microarray. Several genes in SHH, Notch, TGF $\beta$ /BMPs signal pathway play an important role in spontaneous transformation of MSCs.

Keywords: mesenchymal stem cell, gene expression profile, cDNA microarray, spontaneous transformation

骨髓间充质干细胞(Mesenchymal stem cells, MSCs)是存在于骨髓中的一种非造血干细胞,具有

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自我更新、增殖及多向分化的潜能,在体外可被诱导分化为骨、软骨、肌肉、脂肪和神经等组织细胞, 是替代疗法、细胞移植和基因治疗首选的种子细胞 之一<sup>[1,2]</sup>。MSCs 易于分离、体外扩增及进行遗传修 饰,成为基因治疗的理想靶细胞。由于活体内 MSCs 数量少且缺乏特征性标志,不能预期分离,最近的 资料都是基于对体外培养扩增的细胞所做的研究结 果。但是,体外培养的 MSCs 可能在基因表达、分 化能力、扩增潜能和免疫表型方面发生显微镜难以 发现的变化。随着研究的深入,一些研究者相继报 道了干细胞在体外长期培养后会自发恶性转化<sup>[3,4]</sup>, 因此 MSCs 在临床应用中的安全性仍不是很清楚。 本研究采用基因芯片分析,解析 MSCs 发生自发恶 性转化的分子机制,为 MSCs 的合理应用提供实验 依据。

1 材料与方法

### 1.1 大鼠骨髓间充质干细胞(rMSCs)的分离和培养

骨髓取自生后 6~8 周的大鼠股骨, DMEM (GIBCO)洗涤,离心沉淀血细胞,叠加到密度为 1.073 的 percoll 分离液(Sigma)上,离心后小心抽取 单核细胞层,用间充质干细胞培养液(StemCell Technologies, Canada)悬起,接种到培养瓶(COSTAR)中,37°C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>孵箱培养。细胞接近融合后继代 培养,第3次传代的 MSCs 作为正常 MSCs。体外培 养 6 个月以上,获得自发恶性转化的 MSCs,用于基 因芯片分析。

### 1.2 流式细胞仪分析

采用间接荧光标记法,特异性一抗 CD34、 CD44、CD45 及荧光(FITC)标记二抗均购自美国 SANTA CRUZ 公司。

## 1.3 接种实验

用立体定向装置分别将 1×10<sup>6</sup> 个正常 MSCs 和自发恶性转化的 MSCs 植入大鼠脑内(垂直于颅 骨; 坐标:前囟后4mm、右侧2mm,硬膜下3mm), 4 周后进行脑组织切片染色,观察是否有实体瘤形 成<sup>[5]</sup>。

### 1.4 RNA 的提取

收集约 1×10<sup>7</sup>个正常大鼠 MSCs 和自发恶性转 化的大鼠 MSCs,用 TRIzol (Invitrogen, CA)提取细 胞总 RNA,采用 RNA 6000 Nano 芯片实验室试剂盒 (Agilent Technologies)检验所提 RNA 的含量及纯度, 确认总 RNA 中 18S、28S RNA 的完整性。

### 1.5 基因芯片检测及分析

基因芯片 Rat Genome230 2.0 arrays 由美国 Affymetrix公司提供(含 30 000 个点),依次进行杂交、 洗片、扫描与分析操作。应用 Affymetrix Microarray Suite 软件进行图像处理,GeneSpring GX (Agilent Technologies)软件分析荧光信号强度和比值。

### 1.6 定量 RT-PCR 检测芯片分析的结果

取 2 μg 总 RNA 逆转录,以 GAPDH 基因的表达 作为内参,进行实时定量 PCR 检测,每样本设 3 个 复孔,以相对定量方法计算基因表达差异。PCR 反 应条件为 95°C 预变性 5 min; 95°C 20 s, 56°C 20 s, 72°C 20 s, 共 40 个循环。

# 2 结果

### 2.1 大鼠 MSCs 的培养和流式细胞仪分析

结合密度梯度离心法和贴壁筛选法,从大鼠股 骨骨髓中分离 MSCs,用流式细胞仪分析 MSCs 的特 征性表面标志,以确定培养 MSCs 的同源性。根据 检测结果,CD34(造血细胞系标志)、CD45(白细胞表 面标志)均为阴性;CD44(HCAM)表达阳性(>95%)。

另外, CD71、Sca21、Thy21 (CD90)等干细胞表面抗 原都可检测到。

# 2.2 自发恶性转化的大鼠 MSCs 的获得和同种异体移植实验

研究显示, MSCs 在 6~8 周的体外扩增期内是 相对安全的, 但长时间体外培养, MSCs 会发生自 发恶性转化。在进行恶性胶质瘤基因治疗的研究 中, 发现大鼠 MSCs体外长期继代培养 6 个月以后, 大部分 MSCs 进入衰老期, 少数 MSCs 细胞形态明 显表小, 增殖速度明显加快, 发生自发恶性转化。 将自发恶性转化的 MSCs 和传代第 3 次的正常 MSCs分别接种于大鼠脑内, 进行同种异体移植实 验。结果发现, 自发恶性转化的 MSCs 接种后出现 实体瘤, 而正常 MSCs 接种组没有发现异常增生 (图 1)。

### 2.3 总 RNA 抽提结果

自发恶性转化的 MSCs 的 A<sub>260</sub>/A<sub>280</sub> 值为 1.75,而 对照正常的 MSCs 的 A<sub>260</sub>/A<sub>280</sub> 值为 1.82,电泳结果证 实提取到高纯度的总 RNA (图 2)。

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# 图 1 比较自发恶性转化的 MSCs 和正常 MSCs 接种大鼠 脑后的成瘤性

Fig. 1 Comparison of hyperplasia formation after implant spontaneous transformation MSCs or normal MSCs into SD rat brain.



#### 图 2 RNA 电泳图

Fig. 2 Lab-on chip electrophoresis.

### 表 1 MSCs 自发恶性转化中表达上调的基因

Table 1	Gene up-regulation	in spontaneous	transformation	of MSC

#### 2.4 自发恶性转化的 MSCs 的基因表达图谱变化

为了从基因表达的角度探讨自发恶性转化的 MSCs和正常 MSCs之间的差异,本试验采用芯片分 析基因表达图谱。基因芯片分析的结果显示,有 44 条基因的表达有显著性差异表达差值在 2 倍以上, 即 Ratio < 0.5 或者 Ratio > 2), 其中上调基因 21 条 (表 1), 下调基因 23 条(表 2)。上调最高比值达 118.5 倍,下调最低比值达 0.02。针对芯片分析中表达有 变化的基因设计特异性引物采用实时定量 RT-PCR 分析确认基因芯片的分析结果,并重点关注一些跟 干细胞增殖分化密切相关的基因。结果显示, 与正 常 MSCs 相比较, 在自发恶性转化的 MSCs 中, 细胞 周期相关基因如 MCM3、cdc25、CDK4 高表达, Wnt 受体的竞争性拮抗物 Frzb、Sfrp1、Sfrp2 的表达显 著升高。此外, Notch1、Smo、Hes1 的表达也升高, 同时发现基质金属蛋白酶 MMP11、MMP13、MMP14 的表达也显著升高,提示基质金属蛋白酶的表达升 高将导致自发恶性转化的 MSCs 侵袭能力增强。另 一方面,在自发恶性转化的 MSCs 中, TGF-β信号转 导通路上的相关基因,如TGF<sub>β2</sub>、TGF<sub>β3</sub>、TGF<sub>β</sub> receptor 1、BMP3 和 BMP5 的表达减弱。此外, FGF

Gene name	Ratio	Function
Secreted frizzled-related protein 2 (Sfrp2)	118.50	Signal transduction
Frizzled-related protein (Frzb)	49.49	Signal transduction
Matrix metallopeptidase 13 (MMP13)	16.82	Proteolysis
Matrix metallopeptidase 11 (MMP11)	9.11	Proteolysis
Secreted frizzled-related protein 1 (SFRP1)	7.13	Signal transduction
SRY-box containing gene 4 (Sox 4)	3.52	Regulation of transcription
Smoothened homolog (Smo)	3.20	Signal transduction
Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 (Stat 1)	3.06	Regulation of transcription
V-maf musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene homolog (Maf)	3.03	Regulation of transcription
Pleckstrin homology domain containing, family G member 5 (Plekhg5)	2.95	Signal transduction
Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor delta (PPARD)	2.93	Signal transduction
Notch 1	2.76	Epithelial to mesenchymal transition
Matrix metallopeptidase 14 (MMP14)	2.75	Proteolysis
V-maf musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene, protein B (MafB)	2.57	Regulation of transcription
Minichromosome maintenance deficient 3 (MCM3)	2.41	Cell cycle
Hairy and enhancer of split 1 (Hes1)	2.29	Signal transduction
Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (Stat 3)	2.16	Regulation of transcription
Radical fringe gene (Rfng)	2.15	Signal transduction
Signal transducer and activator of transcription 2 (Stat 2)	2.12	Regulation of transcription
Cell division cycle 25 (Cdc25)	2.04	Cell cycle
Cyclin-dependent kinase 4 (Cdk4)	2.02	Cell cycle

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Table 2 Gene down-regulation in spontaneous transformation of MSCs

CD1330.02Cell surface antigensNeuregulin 1 (Ng1)0.02Embryonic developmentDown syndrome critical region gene 1-like 1 (Dscr111)0.04Embryonic developmentNeuregulin 1 (Nrg1)0.06Nervous system developmentCD380.07Cell surface antigensFibroblast growth factor 1 (FGF1)0.07Signal transductionFibroblast growth factor 18 (FGF18)0.08Signal transductionMelanoma cell adhesion molecule (MCAM)0.11Cell adhesionSRY-box containing gene 11 (Sox11)0.13Regulation of transcriptionTransforming growth factor, beta 2 (TGFB2)0.15Signal transductionBone morphogenetic protein 3 (BMP3)0.20Signal transductionMoesin (MSN)0.27Cell motilityRetinoblastoma 1 (RB1)0.30Cell cycleDecorin (DCN)0.32Extracellular metrix organization	
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Transforming growth factor, beta 3 (TGFB3)0.36Signal transduction	
Sulfatase 1 (Sulf 1) 0.39 Apoptosis	
Numb 0.41 Nervous system development	
Transforming growth factor, beta receptor 1 (TGFBR1) 0.42 Embryonic development	
Inhibitor of DNA binding 1 ( <i>ID1</i> ) 0.47 Regulation of transcription	
Transforming growth factor beta 1 induced transcript 1 (TGFB1i1)0.50Regulation of transcription	

和干细胞标识蛋白 CD133 的表达显著下降。一些参与调节神经发育和分化的基因,如 Ng1、Nrg1 和 NGFB 等的表达也减弱。

3 讨论

MSCs 可特异性聚集到肿瘤或者损伤部位,为肿 瘤基因靶向治疗和组织再生提供了新的细胞载体<sup>[6,7]</sup>。 随着 MSCs 在临床的广泛应用,它潜在的恶性转化 能力引起普遍的关注,给其在临床应用的长期安全 性提出了警示。由于活体内 MSCs 数量少且缺乏特 征性标志,不能预期分离,因此最近的资料都是采 用体外培养扩增的 MSCs 进行再生修复和基因治疗 的实验研究。用离体培养系统来处理 MSCs,增加了 外界因素对细胞的影响,易导致细胞的不稳定。随 着研究的深入,一些研究者相继报道 MSCs 在体外 长期培养后会自发恶性转化,移植至动物体内,出 现瘤样增生<sup>[8,9]</sup>。本试验在进行恶性胶质瘤基因治疗 研究时,发现大鼠 MSCs 体外长期继代培养 6 个月 以后,出现自发恶性转化的 MSCs,其增殖速度明显 加快,且具有很强的侵袭移动能力,接种大鼠脑内 出现实体瘤。

为了解析 MSCs 的可用性和安全性,研究自发 恶性转化 MSCs 的生物学特性和发生转化的分子机 制,以第3次传代的正常 MSCs 做对照,用基因芯片 筛选自发恶性转化的 MSCs 中表达有差异的基因图 谱。芯片结果显示, MSCs 自发恶性转化后,在干细 胞的自我更新、多向分化潜能等生物学特性中扮演 重要角色的 Wnt、SHH、Notch、TGFβ/BMPs 等信 号转导通路上的若干基因的表达谱发生了变化,提 示这些信号转导通路在 MSCs 自发恶性转化中起到 重要作用。

此外,成体干细胞和肿瘤干细胞有一定程度的 相似性,共享一些信号传导通路,如 Wnt、SHH、 Notch 途径;成体干细胞体外扩增成瘤既是对肿瘤 干细胞学说的进一步证实,也为研究肿瘤发生的干 细胞起源提供了重要的模型。研究 MSCs 如何失去

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自身的调控能力而发生恶性转化的分子机制,也为 肿瘤干细胞发生、发展的研究提供参考。

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### 内容简介

本书分为两篇。第一篇是正常条件下植物细胞的结构与功能,包括 11 章,系 统地叙述了植物细胞内各种细胞器的结构与功能,作为逆境中细胞结构与功能变化 对比分析的基础。第二篇是低温、干旱和盐胁迫下植物细胞结构与功能的反应与适 应,包括 13 章,叙述了各类细胞器的结构与功能、物质代谢以及基因表达在逆境 中的变化,全面反映了当今国际上在植物抗寒、抗旱和抗盐机制及基因工程研究中 细胞和分子水平上的最新研究成果,内容丰富,具有较高的学术水平。

本书可供综合性高等院校、农林院校及科研机构植物生物学、植物生理学、细胞生物学、分子生物学等专业的研究人员与教学人员、研究生和大学生参考。

