

# 蚕丝纬编针织网的细胞相容性及体外降解性实验研究

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## 摘要

目的: 蚕丝纬编针织网支架结合骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs)细胞片制成组织工程支架, 并对其进行细胞相容性观察, 以及蚕丝纬编针织网支架的体外降解性。方法: 通过密度梯度离心法结合贴壁培养法提取兔BMSCs, 通过维生素C培养法制备BMSCs细胞片。采用纬编针织法制备蚕丝网状支架, 将BMSCs细胞片覆盖于该支架上体外培养2周, 观察细胞在支架上的生长情况。并进行蚕丝纬编针织网支架为期1年的体外降解性的力学性能及质量变化测试。结果: 提取的BMSCs生长旺盛。支架-BMSCs细胞片培养2周的扫描电镜观察显示: BMSCs黏附于支架呈立体生长, 增殖良好。通过体外1年降解实验, 蚕丝纬编针织网状支架降解速率非常缓慢, 力学性能及质量变化很小。结论: 蚕丝纬编针织网-BMSCs细胞片具有良好的细胞相容性, 蚕丝纬编针织网体外降解速率非常缓慢, 可以尝试作为组织工程韧带/肌腱的支架材料。

## 关键词

蚕丝纬编针织网, 骨髓间充质干细胞, 细胞片, 细胞相容性, 体外降解性, 力学性能

# Experimental Study on Cytocompatibility and *in Vitro* Degradability of Silk Weft Knitted Mesh

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## Abstract

**Objective:** Silk weft knitted mesh scaffolds were combined with bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (BMSCs) to form tissue engineering scaffolds, and the cytocompatibility and degradability of silk weft knitted mesh scaffolds were observed. **Methods:** BMSCs were extracted by density gradient centrifugation combined with adherent culture, and BMSCs cell sheets were prepared by vitamin C culture. A silk mesh scaffold was prepared by weft knitting method. BMSCs cell sheets were covered on the scaffold and cultured for 2 weeks *in vitro* to observe the growth of cells on the scaffold. The mechanical properties and quality changes of silk weft knitted mesh scaffolds were tested for 1 year. **Results:** The extracted BMSCs grew strongly. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) observation of BMSCs cells cultured on scaffolds for 2 weeks showed that BMSCs adhered to scaffolds in stereoscopic growth and proliferation. After 1 year *in vitro* degradation experiment, the degradation rate of silk weft knitted mesh scaffold is very slow, and the mechanical properties and quality changes are very small. **Conclusion:** BMSCs cell sheet with silk weft knitted mesh has good cytocompatibility, and the degradation rate of silk weft knitted mesh is slow *in vitro*, which can be used as scaffolds for tissue engineering ligaments/tendons.

## Keywords

Silk Weft Knitted Mesh, Bone Marrow-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells, Cell Sheet, Cytocompatibility, *In Vitro* Degradability, Mechanical Properties

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## 1. 引言

蚕丝丝素蛋白(SF)是一种具有优异力学性能、生物相容性和生物可吸收性的天然蛋白质,在组织工程应用中备受关注[1]。随着人口老龄化的加剧,肌肉骨骼组织的修复已成为组织工程研究的重点。在组织工程测试的各种材料中,蚕丝丝素蛋白(SF)越来越被认为是一种有前途的材料。SF是一种具有优异理化特性的天然蛋白聚合物,在肌肉骨骼组织工程领域已建立了良好的声誉[2]。蚕丝适合作为组织工程韧带与肌腱的支架材料[3] [4]。蚕丝纬编织网状支架具有充足的力学性能,有较大的空隙结构,可提供足够的内部空间供韧带/肌腱组织、细胞生长[5]。然而目前的细胞接种技术,是将细胞直接接种于支架上,存在易流失、利用率低等缺点,而细胞凝胶复合材料粘附支架强度有限,不能将大量的细胞整合到密集的植物中等问题[6]。细胞片技术可以有效地解决细胞流失等问题,且费用较低,已成为组织工程领域的研究热点。本实验通过维生素 C 培养法制备骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs)细胞片,并覆盖于蚕丝纬编织网状支架上体外培养,观察细胞在支架上的生长情况。体外降解实验是最直观且方便的途径,具有针对性和科学性。本实验将纬编织蚕丝纤维网状支架通过为期 1 年的体外降解,考察该支架的降解性及力学性能变化。

## 2. 材料与方法

### 2.1. 材料和主要器材

桑蚕丝(*Bombyx Mori* silk)购于杭州丝绸市场。I 型鼠尾胶原(5 mg/ml, 欣友生物技术有限公司)。扫描

电镜(XL30-ESEM, Philips-FEI), 拉力试验机(QX-W300, 上海企想检测仪器有限公司), 冷冻干燥机(LL3000, Heto PowerDry)。新西兰白兔, 生产许可证号: SCXK(浙) 2022-0008, 杭州余杭科联兔业专业合作社提供。

## 2.2. 兔骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs)提取及 BMSCs 细胞片制备

按照文献[7], 通过密度梯度离心结合贴壁培养法从 3 月龄新西兰白兔髌骨提取、纯化 BMSCs。并按照文献[8], 制备 BMSCs 细胞片。

## 2.3. 蚕丝丝素纤维网状支架的制备

参照文献[9], 蚕丝通过 0.5%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  溶液煮沸两次, 每次 30 min, 脱去丝胶, 得到蚕丝丝素纤维细丝。按下列顺序编织: 将蚕丝丝素纤维单丝 200 根, 逆时针扭合(2 捻)成 1 小束(含蚕丝丝素纤维单丝 400 根)。按图 1 将纤维小束通过纬编针织成长条网状支架(长 25 mm × 宽 5 mm)。分别经 0.1 mol/L 稀盐酸、蒸馏水、0.1 mol/L NaOH、蒸馏水超声清洗机洗涤, 晾干。进行如下细胞相容性实验, 以及体外降解实验。

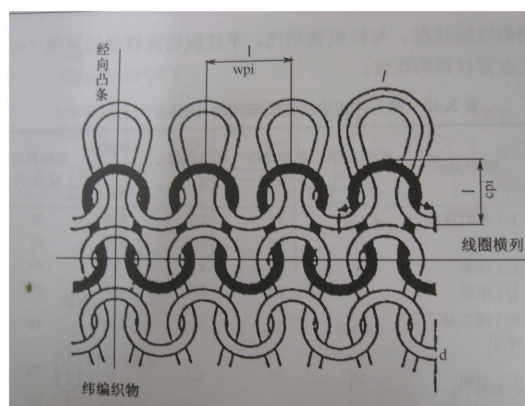


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of weft knitting  
图 1. 纬编针织示意图

## 2.4. 支架-BMSCs 细胞片复合物的体外培养

将 5 mg/ml I 型胶原缓慢滴加充填于“2.3 项”制备的蚕丝网中,  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  冰箱过夜, 冷干机冻干。环氧乙烷消毒。

将“2.2 项”制备的 BMSCs 细胞片覆盖缠绕于上述 I 型胶原修饰的蚕丝网支架上, 以丝线稍作固定。 $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、5%  $\text{CO}_2$  培养 2 天后, 去除丝线, 继续培养, 共培养 2 周。取支架-BMSCs 细胞片复合物, 戊二醛固定, 饿酸固定, 梯度乙醇脱水, 临界点干燥, 喷金, 扫描电镜观察。

## 2.5. 体外降解实验

1) **体外模拟降解实验:** 以模拟体液(simulated body fluid, SBF)作为降解液, 按照文献[10]配制。将“2.3 项”制备的蚕丝长条网状试样, 每条试样称重, 记为  $M_0$ 。环氧乙烷灭菌。并将其浸入装有 10 ml SBF 的试管中, 硅胶塞盖紧, 每个试管静态放置 1 条试样。 $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 每周换液 1 次, 共 40 根。分别于 0(降解前)、3、6、12 个月各取出 10 个试样, 洗净后进行以下实验。

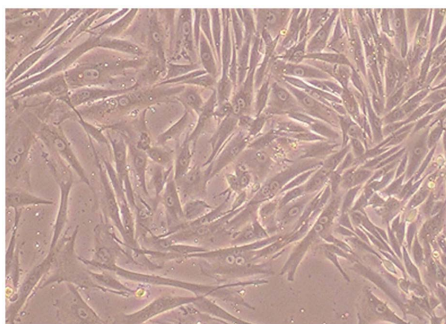
2) **材料的力学性能测试:** 每个时间点取出的 10 个试样, 在湿润条件下进行力学性能测试。试样两端用纱布紧密包裹, 固定于拉力试验机上, 经适当预拉后, 拉力至 2 N 时测其横截面积及夹具间距长度, 再以 50 mm/min 进行拉伸试验, 记录最大负荷、拉伸强度、弹性模量。

3) **质量损耗率检测**: 收集上述“2)项”力学检测后的试样材料, 真空干燥, 称重, 记为  $M_t$ 。并计算质量损耗率:  $\text{质量损耗率} = (M_0 - M_t)/M_0 \times 100\%$ 。

### 3. 结果

#### 3.1. BMSCs 培养及传代

骨髓经密度梯度离心及贴壁培养后获得 BMSCs。提取的 BMSCs 生长迅速, 原代培养呈现集落生长。第三代 BMSCs 传代培养 2 d 后 BMSCs 细胞呈长梭形生长(图 2)。随着时间增加, 细胞呈旋涡生长, 生长迅速旺盛。

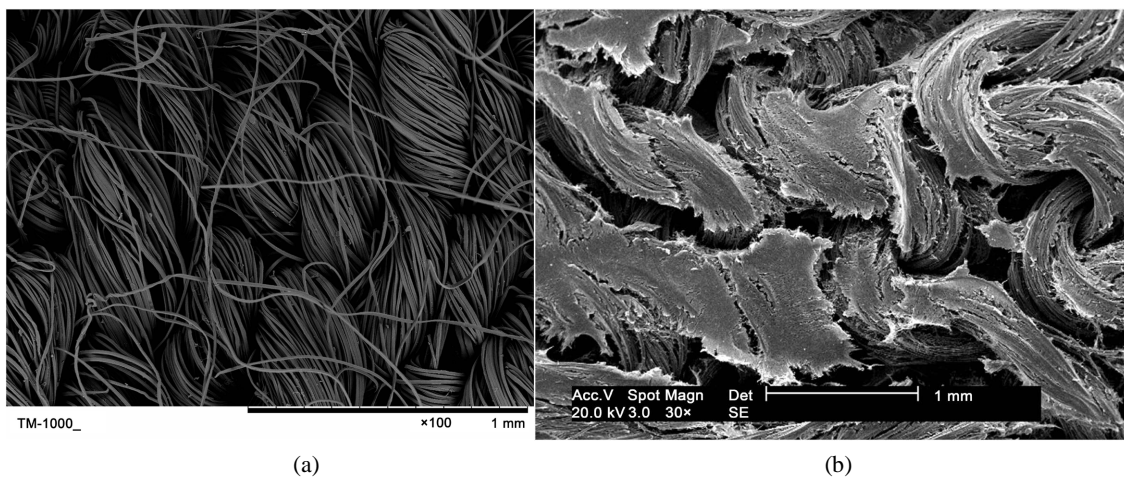


**Figure 2.** The third-generation BMSCs showed a long spindle-shaped vortex growth after 2 days of subculture, with rapid and vigorous growth (200 $\times$ )

**图 2.** 第三代 BMSCs 传代培养 2 天后呈长梭形旋涡生长, 生长迅速旺盛(200 $\times$ )

#### 3.2. 蚕丝纤维编织网的 SEM 观察

蚕丝纤维编织网有较大的孔隙, 伸缩性良好(图 3(a))。于蚕丝纤维编织网上滴加的胶原冻干后可附着于网上(图 3(b))。

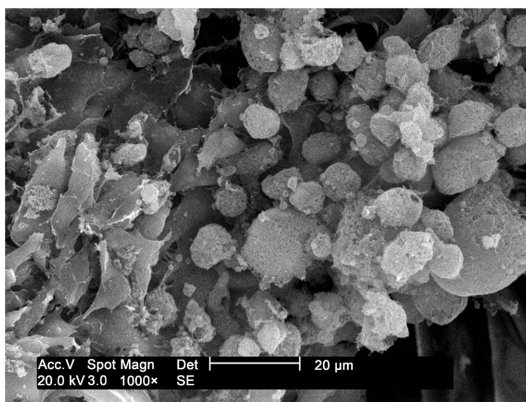


**Figure 3.** SEM observation of silk fiber weft knitted net. (a): Silk fiber weft knitted net (100 $\times$ ); (b): The collagen dripped on the knitted net is freeze-dried and attached to the net (30 $\times$ )

**图 3.** 蚕丝纤维编织网 SEM 观察。(a): 蚕丝纤维编织网(100 $\times$ ); (b): 在针织网上滴加的胶原冻干后附着于网上(30 $\times$ )

### 3.3. BMSCs 细胞片在支架上生长的 SEM 观察情况

BMSCs 细胞片附于充填胶原海绵的蚕丝网支架复合培养 2 周，通过扫描电镜观察，BMSCs 细胞附于支架上生长良好，呈立体状，有伪足生长，增殖旺盛(图 4)。



**Figure 4.** Scanning electron microscope observation of BMSCs cells attached to scaffold (1000×)

**图 4.** BMSCs 细胞附于支架上的扫描电镜观察(1000×)

### 3.4. 体外降解实验结果

#### 3.4.1. 蚕丝网形貌变化大体观察

蚕丝网经过 1 年体外降解，在形貌变化上均未见实质性的降解现象。

#### 3.4.2. 蚕丝网的机械性能测定

蚕丝网支架经过 1 年在体外模拟体液中降解，其最大载荷、拉伸强度、弹性模量下降非常缓慢，不同时间点的力学性能均未见实质性下降(表 1)， $p > 0.05$ 。

**Table 1.** Mechanical properties change of silk mesh scaffolds degraded *in vitro* for 1 year ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,  $n = 10$ )

**表 1.** 蚕丝网支架体外降解 1 年的力学性能变化( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,  $n = 10$ )

降解时间/月	最大载荷/N	拉伸强度/MPa	弹性模量/MPa
0	113.25 ± 13.64	40.91 ± 4.76	194.26 ± 22.40
3	111.20 ± 12.79	40.32 ± 4.45	189.84 ± 22.62
6	109.97 ± 12.82	40.16 ± 4.54	187.93 ± 23.01
12	106.33 ± 13.08	39.78 ± 5.16	185.08 ± 22.93

#### 3.4.3. 蚕丝网质量损耗率检测

蚕丝网经过 1 年在体外模拟体液中降解，3、6、12 个月的质量损耗率分别为  $0.21\% \pm 0.02\%$ ， $0.26\% \pm 0.02\%$ ， $0.40\% \pm 0.03\%$ ，均未见实质性的质量损耗( $p > 0.05$ )。

## 4. 讨论

蚕丝是一种易于加工的生物聚合物，这使得以蚕丝为基础的生物材料被塑造成不同的形式和结构。蚕丝素蛋白是一种天然聚合物，具有良好的生物相容性、高机械强度和低降解率等特点，越来越被认

为是肌肉骨骼组织工程应用中首选的支架材料[11]。蚕丝可编织成多种形状, 具有优异的承载受力功能, 可用于韧带/肌腱组织再生[3] [12]。而且蚕丝可引导羟基磷灰石(骨矿物质基质的主要无机成分)增长的能力, 从而改善骨整合[13]。将蚕丝添加到聚二氧环酮和聚乳酸-co-己内酯中, 可提高材料的性能和体内外生物相容性; 蚕丝在 72 h 内可促进肌腱源性干细胞的附着和增殖。而体内研究表明, 植入 6 周后, 蚕丝可以降低促炎细胞因子的表达[14]。研究表明蚕丝-胶原蛋白支架具有相当大的临床应用潜力[15], 透明质酸/蚕丝-胶原支架可促进前交叉韧带重建后腱-骨界面的骨整合[16]。

除了支架材料的选择外, 支架结构也非常重要, 它决定了种子细胞能否在支架上停泊、附着、增殖、分化, 以及能否维持一定的力学强度, 并最终达到韧带/肌腱修复的要求[17]。蚕丝针织丝网-胶原海绵支架具有特殊的“内部空间保留”特性, 可以再生功能性前交叉韧带, 并长期预防骨关节炎, 提示其作为功能性前交叉韧带重建生物支架的临床应用价值[18]。Tang 等[5]研究了采用海绵状再生丝素/胶原 I 结合蚕丝纬编织网支架构建组织工程肌腱的可行性, 显示支架-骨髓间充质干细胞复合材料具有修复跟腱缺损的潜力。

细胞片技术是再生医学领域近年的研究热点[19] [20], 因其能够提供足量组织结构完整的健康细胞及细胞外基质、治愈难治性疾病并恢复机体受损功能而受到广泛关注[21] [22]。本实验在组织工程构建中使用这两种技术的交集: 作为细胞外基质的细胞片结构和作为组织工程要素的支撑支架[23]。解决复杂的组织工程问题需要一个综合的方法, 包括三维支架和细胞片[24]。使用细胞片方法, BMSCs 存活时间更长, 并可以大量交付[25]。

本实验结果表明, BMSCs 细胞片附于充填胶原的蚕丝纬编织网支架复合培养 2 周, BMSCs 细胞附于支架上生长旺盛, 呈立体状。蚕丝纬编织网经过体外 1 年降解实验, 网状支架降解速率非常缓慢, 力学性能及质量变化很小。

蚕丝支架目前只是在实验动物中进行研究, 真正应用于临床还有很长的路要走。未来蚕丝组织工程韧带/肌腱的发展方向, 一方面可以提高和改善蚕丝性能和蚕丝支架结构, 更好地与种子细胞相结合, 并可与生长因子或其他材料联合应用, 以满足临床中韧带/肌腱修复的更高需求。另一方面, 可以改善手术方式, 先将蚕丝支架预血管化, 模拟关节外炎症刺激, 以促进血管和细胞的早期生长。

## 5. 结论

实验结果显示, BMSCs 黏附于支架呈立体生长, 增殖良好。通过体外 1 年降解实验, 蚕丝纬编织网网状支架降解速率非常缓慢, 力学性能及质量变化很小。结果表明: 蚕丝纬编织网-BMSCs 细胞片具有良好的细胞相容性, 蚕丝纬编织网体外降解速率非常缓慢, 可以尝试作为组织工程韧带/肌腱的支架材料。

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