

· 实验研究 ·

大鼠去分化脂肪细胞的天花板培养法和滤网培养法比较



全文二维码

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【摘要】 目的 探讨大鼠去分化脂肪(dedifferentiated fat, DFAT)细胞天花板培养法和滤网培养法的差异,为 DFAT 细胞的原代培养提供研究基础。 **方法** 从 8 只 4~6 周 SD(Sprague Dawley)大鼠腹股沟脂肪垫中分离出成熟脂肪细胞,应用天花板培养法和滤网培养法体外去分化培养获得 DFAT 细胞,比较 DFAT 细胞形态、生长至首次传代需要的时间和完全培养基量,并通过流式细胞分析和细胞免疫荧光比较 DFAT 细胞纯度和体外诱导分化为平滑肌细胞的潜能。 **结果** 两种方法培养的 DFAT 细胞均呈成纤维样、梭形、峰谷样排列。天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养 DFAT 细胞生长至首次传代需要的时间分别为 (16.00 ± 1.41) d 和 (16.25 ± 0.96) d,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两种方法培养的 DFAT 细胞表面抗原表型均为 $CD29^+ CD90^+ CD31^- CD45^-$,天花板培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞流式细胞分析结果为 $CD29^+ (97.63 \pm 3.15)\%$ 、 $CD90^+ (98.63 \pm 0.83)\%$ 、 $CD31^+ (0.11 \pm 0.12)\%$ 、 $CD45^+ (0.18 \pm 0.11)\%$;滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞流式细胞分析结果为 $CD29^+ (96.93 \pm 3.61)\%$ 、 $CD90^+ (98.65 \pm 0.84)\%$ 、 $CD31^+ (0.16 \pm 0.13)\%$ 、 $CD45^+ (0.16 \pm 0.10)\%$,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞在体外经诱导后均可分化为平滑肌细胞,表达 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α smooth muscle actin, α SMA)和平滑肌肌球蛋白重链(smooth muscle myosin heavy chain, SMMHC), α SMA 阳性细胞率分别为 $(73.67 \pm 8.04)\%$ 、 $(73.56 \pm 8.44)\%$,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。天花板培养法培养 DFAT 细胞生长至首次传代较滤网培养法需要更多的完全培养基,分别为 93.75 (90.00, 93.75) mL, 48.50 (48.50, 48.50) mL,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。 **结论** 天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养 DFAT 细胞在时间成本、细胞形态、细胞纯度及体外诱导分化为平滑肌细胞的潜能方面均无显著差异,但从经济成本考虑,滤网培养法稍有优势。

【关键词】 细胞培养技术; 去分化脂肪细胞; 原代细胞培养; 大鼠**基金项目:** 国家自然科学基金(81701531)

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Comparison of ceiling culture versus insert culture for dedifferentiated fat cells in rats

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the differences between ceiling culture and insert culture for dedifferentiated fat (DFAT) cells in rats to provide research rationales for primary culture of DFAT cells. **Methods** Mature fat cells were isolated from rat inguinal adipose pad of eight 4-6-week-old Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats and DFAT cells harvested in vitro by dedifferentiation culture using ceiling and insert cultures. Cell morphology, time and amount of complete culture medium required from isolation to first passage were compared. Purity and function of differentiation into smooth muscle cells of DFAT cells were compared by flow cytometry analysis and cell immunofluorescence. **Results** DFAT cells obtained by two methods both were fibroblast-like, spindle-shaped and peak-valley-like. The time required for DFAT cells cultured by ceiling culture and insert culture to grow to the first passage were (16.00 ± 1.41) and (16.25 ± 0.96) days respectively and the difference was not significant ($P > 0.05$). The surface antigen phenotypes of DFAT cells cultured by two methods

were positive for CD29, CD90 and negative for CD31, CD45; flow cytometric results of DFAT cells cultured by ceiling culture showed CD29 was expressed in $(97.63 \pm 3.15)\%$ cells, CD90 $(98.63 \pm 0.83)\%$, CD31 $(0.11 \pm 0.12)\%$, CD45 $(0.18 \pm 0.11)\%$; the results of DFAT cells cultured by insert culture showed CD29 was expressed in $(96.93 \pm 3.61)\%$ cells, CD90 $(98.65 \pm 0.84)\%$, CD31 $(0.16 \pm 0.13)\%$, CD45 $(0.16 \pm 0.10)\%$. And the differences were not significant ($P > 0.05$). DFAT cells cultured by ceiling and insert cultures could differentiate into smooth muscle cells and express α SMA and SMMHC after induction in vitro. The rates of α SMA positive cells were $(73.00 \pm 7.88)\%$ and $(73.56 \pm 8.44)\%$ respectively and the difference was not significant ($P > 0.05$). Ceiling culture for DFAT cell growth to the first passage required more complete medium than insert culture [$93.75(90.00, 93.75)$ vs $48.50(48.50, 48.50)$ ml] and the difference was significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** No significant differences exist in time expense, cell morphology, purity or function of induction differentiation into smooth muscle cells in vitro of DFAT cells cultured by ceiling and insert culture. However, from the perspective of economic expense, insert culture offers some advantage.

[Key words] Cell Culture Techniques; Dedifferentiated Fat Cell; Primary Cell Culture; Rats

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大鼠去分化脂肪(dedifferentiated fat, DFAT)细胞是由成熟白色脂肪细胞去分化得到不含脂滴的多能干细胞,具有多种分化潜能。因其同质性好,从少量脂肪组织即可获得,且获取细胞时不需考虑患者年龄等特点,DFAT细胞已成为生物工程和再生医学领域重要的多能干细胞来源^[1-2]。DFAT细胞的原代培养方法有天花板培养法和滤网培养法,前者为国内外大多数学者应用的方法,后者是 Jumabay 等^[3]报道的一种新方法^[4]。基于当前多能干细胞的临床需求,我们比较了两种培养方法,以获得更优的选择。

资料与方法

一、实验动物及主要试剂

①实验动物:SD(Sprague Dawley)大鼠(4~6周、130~170 g)8只,雌雄不限,由中国医科大学附属盛京医院动物实验中心提供,许可证号:SYXK(辽)2017-0004。研究符合所在单位实验动物伦理委员会制定的伦理标准。②主要试剂:高糖达尔伯克改良伊格尔(Dulbecco's modified eagle medium, DMEM)培养基、青霉素及链霉素溶液/双抗、0.25%胰酶、混合营养物 F-12 DMEM(nutrient mixture F-12, F12-DMEM)培养基、胎牛血清(fetal bovine serum, FBS)、I型胶原酶、不含乙二胺四乙酸(ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA)的胰酶、小鼠 Fc γ R II(CD32)抗体、仓鼠藻红蛋白标记整合素 β 1(phycoerythrin conjugated integrin beta 1, CD29-PE)抗体、小鼠异硫氰酸荧光素标记白细胞共同抗原(fluores-

cein isothiocyanate conjugated leukocyte common antigen, CD45-FITC)抗体、小鼠藻红蛋白标记血小板-内皮细胞粘附分子(phycoerythrin conjugated platelet endothelial cell adhesion molecule-1, CD31-PE)抗体、小鼠别藻蓝蛋白标记 thy-1(allophycocyanin conjugated thy-1, CD90-APC)抗体、兔抗大鼠 SMMHC 多克隆抗体、小鼠抗大鼠 α SMA 单克隆抗体、Alexa Fluor 488 缀合驴抗小鼠二抗、Alexa Fluor 594 缀合驴抗兔二抗、转化生长因子 β 1(transforming growth factor beta1, TGF- β 1)、4%多聚甲醛、聚乙二醇辛基苯基醚(2-(2-[4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenoxy]ethoxy)ethanol, Triton X-100)、磷酸缓冲盐溶液(phosphate buffer saline, PBS)。

二、研究方法

(一)成熟脂肪细胞的分离

SD大鼠处死后,消毒皮肤,取下腹部正中切口,切开皮肤,获取腹股沟皮下脂肪垫,置于预冷的含1%双抗的PBS中,解剖显微镜下去除脂肪组织中血管、淋巴结等组织,转至超净台。PBS洗涤3次,用眼科剪剪成0.5~1 mm³组织块,加入等体积0.1% I型胶原酶,37℃水浴振荡消化60~90 min,至形成乳糜样浓稠液体。加入等体积完全培养基(高糖DMEM培养基+20% FBS+1%双抗)终止消化,100目滤网过滤,135 g离心5 min,取上层脂肪层。完全培养基洗涤3次后重悬细胞。

(二)DFAT细胞的原代培养

1. 天花板培养法:按照 Sugihara 等^[4]的方法,取 $0.5 \times 10^6 \sim 1 \times 10^6$ 个成熟脂肪细胞,接种于装满

完全培养基的培养面积为 25 cm^2 密封培养瓶中, 翻转培养瓶倒置于 37°C 、 $5\%\text{ CO}_2$ 孵箱中。7 d 后翻转培养瓶并换液, 至细胞呈梭形, 生长融合率达约 90% 时, 传代, 每 2~3 天换液一次。

2. 滤网培养法: 按 Jumabay 等^[3]的方法, 将消化洗涤后的上层乳脂层在放有完全培养基的 30 mm 培养皿中预培养 24 h。取 $30\sim 50\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 上层乳脂层加入放有完全培养基和 $70\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 滤网的六孔板单孔, 置于 37°C 、 $5\%\text{ CO}_2$ 孵箱中, 孵育至六孔板底部约有 30% 成纤维样细胞时取出滤网, 至细胞呈梭形, 生长融合率达约 90% 时传代, 每 2~3 天换液一次。

3. 细胞形态学观察: 倒置相差显微镜 (Eclipse Ti, Nikon 公司) 下观察细胞生长情况, 采集图像。

4. 流式细胞术检测 DFAT 细胞的表面抗原表型: 取生长良好、融合率达 90% 的第 3 代 DFAT 细胞, 在不含 EDTA 的胰酶消化后收集细胞, 每管 1×10^6 个细胞, 加入 FeR 阻断剂 4°C 孵育 10 min。使用的流式抗体有: Hamster CD29-PE $5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 、Mouse CD45-FITC $2\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 、Mouse CD31-PE $5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 和 Mouse CD90-APC $5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$, 4°C 避光孵育 20 min。用流式细胞检测分析仪 (FACScalibur, BD 公司) 检测细胞, 并用 FlowJo 软件分析细胞表面标志物表达情况。

5. 诱导 DFAT 细胞向平滑肌细胞分化: 将 5×10^4 个第三代 DFAT 细胞接种在六孔板中, 加入完全培养基, 2 d 后更换为含有 5% FBS 和 5 ng/mL TGF- $\beta 1$ 的培养基, 诱导 3 周后, 更换为诱导完全培养基 (F12-DMEM 培养基 + 10% FBS + 1% 双抗)^[5]。

6. 细胞免疫荧光: 将待测细胞接种于细胞爬片, 用 4% 多聚甲醛固定, 0.1% tritonX-100 通透, 5% 山羊血清封闭, 加一抗 ($\alpha\text{SMA } 1:200$, SMMHC $1:25$) 4°C 过夜, 加荧光二抗 ($1:200$), 37°C 孵育 1 h, DAPI 避光孵育 3 min, 抗荧光淬灭封片剂封片, 荧光

显微镜 (Eclipse NI, Nikon 公司) 下观察、采集图像。

三、统计学处理

采用 SPSS 25.0 进行统计分析。天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞生长至首次传代时间、流式细胞分析表面抗原标志物阳性细胞率和体外诱导后 αSMA 阳性细胞率以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验; 天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞生长至传代所需培养基量以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示, 组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一、DFAT 细胞形态学观察

天花板培养法培养中, 将成熟脂肪细胞接种在装满完全培养基的密封培养瓶, 于倒置相差显微镜下见培养瓶底部分布有大小不等的内含脂滴的单眼脂肪细胞, 后脂滴消失, 细胞转变为成纤维样细胞, DFAT 细胞呈梭形、峰谷样排列, 见图 1。

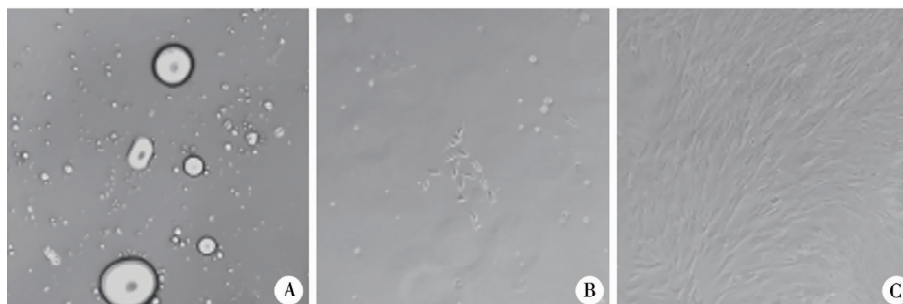
滤网培养法培养中, 于倒置相差显微镜下接种 2 d 后可见六孔板底部开始有成纤维样细胞散在分布, 后成纤维样细胞数量增加, DFAT 细胞呈梭形、峰谷样排列, 见图 2。

二、DFAT 细胞培养条件

天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养 DFAT 细胞生长至首次传代的时间分别为 $(16.00\pm 1.41)\text{ d}$ 和 $(16.25\pm 0.96)\text{ d}$, 差异无统计学意义 ($t=-0.293$, $P=0.780$)。天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养 DFAT 细胞生长至首次传代所需完全培养基分别为 93.75 (90.00, 93.75) mL 和 48.50 (48.50, 48.50) mL, 差异有统计学意义 ($U=0.000$, $P=0.011$)。

三、流式细胞分析结果

天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞



注 A: 培养第 2 天, 见大小不等的单房脂肪细胞, 内含一个大脂滴; B: 培养第 5 天, 见少量成纤维样细胞; C: 培养第 12 天, 见成纤维样细胞呈梭形、峰谷样排列

图 1 天花板培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞的形态变化 (Bar = $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$)

Fig. 1 Morphological changes in DFAT cells cultured by ceiling culture (Bar = $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$)

表面抗原标志物均表达为 CD29⁺、CD90⁺、CD31⁻、CD45⁻。天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞流式细胞分析结果显示:阳性细胞百分数分别为 CD29⁺ (97.63 ± 3.15)%, (96.93 ± 3.61)%; CD90⁺ (98.63 ± 0.83)%, (98.65 ± 0.84)%; CD31⁺ (0.11 ± 0.12)%, (0.16 ± 0.13)%; CD45⁺ (0.18 ± 0.11)%, (0.16 ± 0.10)%; 差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 见图 3。

四、细胞免疫荧光结果

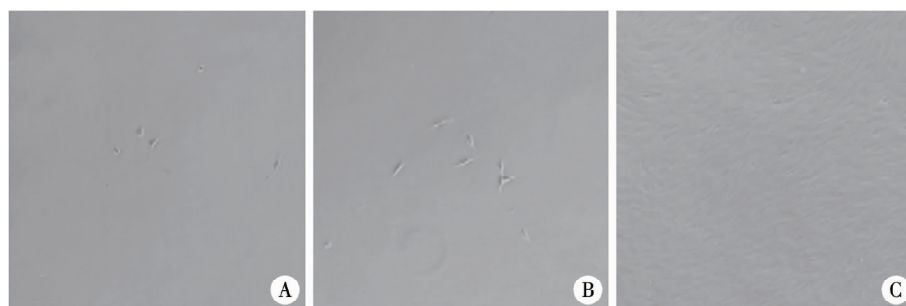
天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞经体外诱导后 α SMA、SMMHC 免疫荧光染色均呈阳性(图 4)。天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞经体外诱导后 α SMA 免疫荧光阳性细胞率分别为 (73.67 ± 8.04)%, (73.56 ± 8.44)%, 差异无统计学意义 ($t = 0.017, P = 0.987$)。

讨 论

近年来,干细胞工程研究已取得很多成果,干细胞移植为损伤组织的替代治疗开辟了广泛的应用前景,如心肌损伤、脑损伤等^[6-8]。目前研究较多的多能干细胞和成体干细胞主要有骨髓间充质干细胞(bone marrow mesenchymal cells, BM-MSCs)、脂

肪干/基质细胞(adipose derived stem/stromal cell, ASCs)和 DFAT 细胞。BM-MSCs 和 ASCs 具有高度异质性,分离培养后可能含有成纤维细胞、内皮细胞等其他类型细胞。研究表明,经多次传代后,ASCs 仍表达多种内皮细胞标志物,而 DFAT 细胞在第一代就几乎不含其他类型细胞,具有较高的同质性,临床应用安全性更高。其次,DFAT 细胞从少量脂肪组织中即可获得,且获取 DFAT 细胞时不受患者年龄限制,可用于老龄患者^[9-13]。因此,目前 DFAT 细胞已成为大多数学者研究干细胞工程的种子细胞。

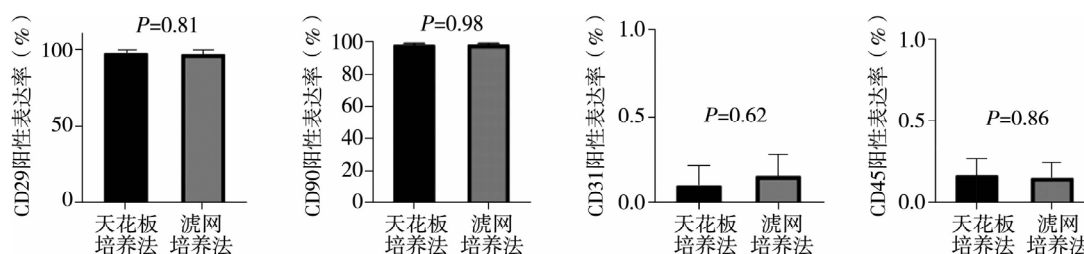
DFAT 细胞来源于成熟白色脂肪细胞,具有良好的增殖分化潜能和低免疫原性^[14]。基于脂肪细胞的漂浮性,Sugihara 等^[4]提出通过天花板培养法培养 DFAT 细胞。天花板培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞能表达多种胚胎干细胞标志物,包括 POU 同源结构域蛋白(Pit-Oct-Unc class 5 homeobox 1, Oct3/4)、性别决定区 Y 框蛋白 2 (sex determining region Y box protein 2, Sox2)、C-myc 和同源结构域蛋白(homeobox protein, Nanog)^[14]。DFAT 细胞在体内可分化为平滑肌细胞,修复小鼠膀胱壁冷冻损伤、改善大鼠漏尿尿;可分化为髓核样细胞,促进大鼠椎间盘再生;还可分化为心肌细胞,促进大鼠急性心肌



注 A:培养第 2 天,见少量成纤维样细胞;B:培养第 5 天,见成纤维样细胞数较前增多;C:培养第 12 天,见成纤维样细胞呈梭形、峰谷样排列

图 2 滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞的形态变化(Bar = 100 μ m)

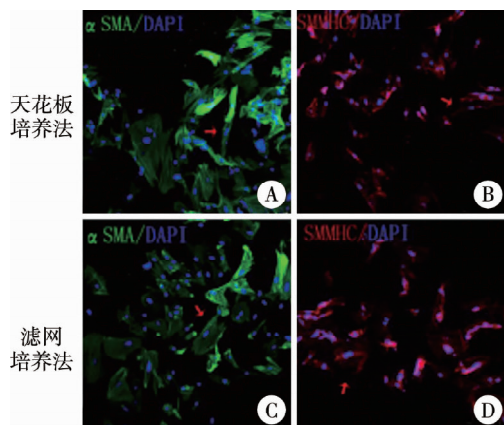
Fig. 2 Morphological changes in DFAT cells cultured by insert culture(Bar = 100 μ m)



注 A:天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞 CD29 阳性表达率差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.81$); B:天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞 CD90 阳性表达率差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.98$); C:天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞 CD31 阳性表达率差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.62$); D:天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞 CD45 阳性表达率差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.86$)

图 3 天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞流式细胞分析结果

Fig. 3 Comparison of the results of flow cytometry of DFAT cells cultured by ceiling culture and insert culture



注 A:天花板培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞经体外诱导后 α SMA 免疫荧光染色呈阳性; B:天花板培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞经体外诱导后 SMMHC 免疫荧光染色呈阳性; C:滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞经体外诱导后 α SMA 免疫荧光染色呈阳性; D:滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞经体外诱导后 SMMHC 免疫荧光染色呈阳性(红色箭头所示为阳性)

图 4 天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞经体外诱导后免疫荧光结果(Bar = 100 μ m)

Fig. 4 Immunofluorescent results of DFAT cells cultured by ceiling culture and insert culture after induction in vitro (Bar = 100 μ m)

梗死后梗死部位血管生成^[8,15-17]。DFAT 细胞可在体内生成巢蛋白(Nestin)和 Sox2,促进小鼠脑梗死后功能恢复,修复新生大鼠缺血缺氧性脑损伤,诱导小鼠脊髓损伤后功能恢复^[18-20]。此外,DFAT 细胞可在小鼠体内分化为脂肪细胞,生成脂肪垫^[21]。DFAT 细胞在体外可分化为内皮细胞,参与新生血管形成;可分化为成骨细胞,表达 Runt 相关转录因子 2(Runt-related transcription factor 2, Runx2);可分化为软骨细胞,表达 Y 染色体性别决定区(sex determining region of Y chromosome, SRY)-盒转录因子 9(SRY-box transcription factor 9, Sox9);还可分化为骨骼肌细胞,表达成肌分化蛋白(myogenic differentiation, MyoD)等^[22-32]。因此,DFAT 细胞有望用于修复多种器官及组织的损伤。

Jumabay 等^[3]提出通过滤网培养法培养 DFAT 细胞,DFAT 细胞可直接从滤网下沉到六孔板底部,脂肪细胞留在滤网上,取出滤网可减少脂肪细胞对 DFAT 细胞生长的影响。滤网培养法培养的人 DFAT 细胞能表达外胚层标记 Nestin、微管相关蛋白 2(microtubule-associated proteins 2, MAP-2),中胚层标记转录因子 Nkx2-5(NK2 homeobox 5, Nkx2-5)和转录因子 Tbx5(T-box transcription factor 5, Tbx5),内胚层标记甲胎蛋白和 GATA 结合蛋白 6(transcription factor Gata 6, GATA6),多能性标志物 Oct3/4、Kruppel 样因子 4(Krüppel-like factor 4, Klf4)、

Sox2 和 Nanog^[6]。滤网培养法培养的人 DFAT 细胞的多能性标志物的表达量比天花板培养法高 3~6 倍^[3,6]。另外,在裸鼠畸胎瘤实验中,DFAT 细胞可以分化为 3 个胚层且不形成畸胎瘤,表明滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞具有多能性和分化潜能^[6]。目前国内外只有 Jumabay^[3]课题组发表过采用滤网培养法培养人和小鼠 DFAT 细胞,且滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞分化为平滑肌细胞的潜能也未有报道。因此,我们采用两种方法培养大鼠 DFAT 细胞,并比较其分化为平滑肌细胞的能力,旨在获得一种更有优势的培养方法。

本研究中两种培养方法培养的 DFAT 细胞形态均呈成纤维细胞样,梭形、峰谷样排列,与文献中天花板培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞形态一致^[7]。Jumabay 等^[3]描述的滤网培养法培养的人和小鼠 DFAT 细胞呈团簇样生长,而本实验在诱导 DFAT 细胞分化和转染病毒过程中偶见团簇样生长的细胞,猜测可能是物种不同或损伤等因素导致细胞生长形态差异。另外,Jumabay 等^[3]提出的滤网培养法中,成熟细胞接种至六孔板 5 d 时取出滤网;而实验中发现 5 d 时六孔板底部细胞量较少,因此选择在六孔板底部成纤维样细胞量达到约 30% 时取出滤网。本研究中两种方法培养 DFAT 细胞生长至首次传代所需的时间没有显著差异,表明两种培养方法时间成本没有差异。然而,天花板培养法培养 DFAT 细胞生长至首次传代较滤网培养法需要更多的完全培养基,表明天花板培养法经济成本稍高。

研究表明,DFAT 细胞表达 CD29、CD90、内皮糖蛋白(Endoglin, CD105)、透明质酸受体(hyaluronate receptor, CD44)和 5'-核苷酸酶(5'-nucleotidase, CD73)等,不表达 CD31、CD45、造血祖细胞抗原(hematopoietic progenitor cell antigen, CD34)和血管细胞粘附分子 1(vascular cell adhesion molecule 1, CD106)等^[1-2]。CD29 和 CD90 与干细胞的增殖和分化有关,可用来鉴定干细胞^[33-35]。CD31 在血管内皮细胞中表达,CD45 在造血细胞中表达,二者可用来测定 DFAT 细胞的纯度^[36]。因此,本研究中测定 DFAT 细胞表面抗原标志物 CD29、CD90、CD31 和 CD45 的表达量,两种方法培养的 DFAT 细胞高表达 CD29、CD90,均超过 95%,提示其与 BM-MSCs 和 ASCs 表型相似^[37];而 Jumabay 等^[3]报道滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞 CD90 阳性率为(2.2 \pm 0.1)%。这一差异可能是提取脂肪组织部位、实验室环境及物种不同所致,也可能是进行实验时选择

的 DFAT 细胞代数不同所致。本研究中,两种方法培养的 DFAT 细胞低表达 CD31、CD45,均小于 1%,与文献中结果一致,表明两种方法培养的 DFAT 细胞同质性均很高,为其安全应用于再生工程提供了良好的基础^[19]。

本研究中天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养的 DFAT 细胞经体外诱导后均能分化为平滑肌细胞,表达 α SMA 和 SMMHC, α SMA 免疫荧光阳性细胞率分别为 $(73.67 \pm 8.04)\%$ 、 $(73.56 \pm 8.44)\%$,与文献中天花板培养的 DFAT 细胞分化能力一致^[5];表明两种方法培养的 DFAT 细胞均具有较高的分化为平滑肌细胞的潜能,为其应用于修复平滑肌细胞损伤提供了可能。

本研究中两种培养方法均可获得大量 DFAT 细胞,但滤网培养法培养过程中采用 30 ~ 50 μ L 静置 24 h 后的乳脂层脂肪细胞接种至六孔板单孔中,无法精确最终的接种密度,因此本文未从节省脂肪组织方面进行比较。有研究曾用肾周脂肪分离培养 ASCs,我们也尝试用肾周脂肪分离成熟脂肪细胞,但实验中发现,肾周脂肪中结缔组织较多,加入等体积 0.1% 的 I 型胶原酶消化组织时,肾周脂肪消化所需时间较腹股沟皮下脂肪长,且获取腹股沟皮下脂肪不需开腹,较肾周脂肪更为方便、安全^[38]。

综上所述,天花板培养法和滤网培养法培养 DFAT 细胞在时间成本、细胞形态、细胞纯度及体外诱导分化为平滑肌细胞的潜能方面均无显著差异,但从经济成本考虑,滤网培养法稍有优势。

利益冲突 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 文献检索为陈晨、刘鑫;实验过程为陈晨、刘鑫、刘舸、范旭;数据分析为陈晨;论文结果撰写为陈晨;论文讨论分析为陈晨、刘鑫、杨屹

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