



### 间质干细胞培养上清对日本血吸虫SEA诱导活化的巨噬细胞株RAW264.7的抑制作用

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#### Inhibition of Culture Supernatant of Mesenchymal Stem Cells on Macrophages RAW264.7 Activated by Soluble Egg Antigen of *Schistosoma japonicum*

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摘要

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**摘要** 目的 观察大鼠骨髓间质干细胞 (mesenchymal stem cell, MSC) 培养上清对日本血吸虫可溶性虫卵抗原 (soluble egg antigen, SEA) 诱导活化的巨噬细胞的抑制作用。方法 用5、10、20和40  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  SEA分别诱导巨噬细胞株RAW264.7 12 h, 或用20  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  SEA分别诱导小鼠巨噬细胞株 (RAW264.7) 4、8、12和24 h后, 用实时荧光定量PCR检测 $\alpha$ 肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF- $\alpha$ ) 的mRNA水平, 选择SEA的最佳作用浓度和作用时间。将巨噬细胞分成5组, 分别为阴性对照组、SEA组、SEA+MSC上清组 (MSC组)、SEA+大鼠肾小管上皮细胞株 (NRK-52E) 上清组 (NRK-52E组) 和SEA+DMEM细胞培养基组 (DMEM组)。除阴性对照组外, 其他各组给予20  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  SEA诱导巨噬细胞活化12 h后, MSC组、NRK-52E组和DMEM组换液撤SEA, 分别给予MSC培养上清、NRK-52E细胞培养上清和DMEM培养液, 继续培养。显微镜观察细胞上清培养12 h后各组细胞形态。实时荧光定量PCR检测细胞上清培养12 h和24 h后TNF- $\alpha$  mRNA水平。蛋白质印迹 (Western blotting) 分析检测细胞上清培养12 h后转化生长因子 $\beta$ 1 (TGF- $\beta$ 1) 的蛋白表达水平。噻唑蓝比色法 (MTT法) 测定细胞上清培养24 h和48 h后巨噬细胞增殖情况。结果 SEA活化巨噬细胞的最佳浓度和时间分别为20  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 和12 h。镜下观察显示, MSC上清培养12 h后, MSC组与SEA组、NRK-52E组和DMEM组相比, 细胞变圆, 体积明显较小, 伪足较少。MSC上清作用12 h和24 h后, MSC组TNF- $\alpha$  mRNA水平分别为阴性对照组的 (1.0 $\pm$ 0.4) 和 (1.0 $\pm$ 0.5) 倍, 显著低于NRK-52E组 [分别为 (10.4 $\pm$ 3.9) 和 (16.5 $\pm$ 5.0) 倍 (12 h:  $P<0.05$ ; 24 h:  $P<0.01$ )] 和DMEM组 [分别为 (6.0 $\pm$ 2.1) 和 (2.4 $\pm$ 0.7) 倍 (均 $P<0.05$ )]。MSC上清作用12 h后, MSC组蛋白TGF- $\beta$ 1/GAPDH为0.31 $\pm$ 0.10, 显著低于NRK-52E组 (0.88 $\pm$ 0.10,  $P<0.01$ ) 和DMEM组 (0.58 $\pm$ 0.06,  $P<0.05$ )。MSC上清作用48 h后, MSC组吸光度 (A490值) 为0.22 $\pm$ 0.05, 与NRK-52E组 (0.53 $\pm$ 0.02) 和DMEM组 (0.31 $\pm$ 0.03) 比较差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P<0.05$ )。结论 MSC培养上清能抑制SEA诱导的巨噬细胞株RAW264.7活化。

**关键词:** 间质干细胞 日本血吸虫 巨噬细胞 可溶性虫卵抗原

**Abstract:** Objective To observe the inhibitive effect of rat mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) culture supernatant on macrophages activated by soluble egg antigen (SEA) of *Schistosoma japonicum*. Methods To select optimal SEA effecting concentration and time, macrophages RAW264.7 were induced by 5, 10, 20 or 40  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  SEA for 12 h, or by 20  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  SEA for 4, 8, 12 or 24 h before examination of TNF- $\alpha$  mRNA by RT-PCR. Macrophages were divided into five groups, i.e. negative control group, SEA group, SEA+MSC supernatant group (MSC group), SEA+NRK-52E supernatant group (NRK-52E group) and SEA+DMEM group (DMEM group). Except negative control group, macrophages in other four groups were induced by 20  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  SEA for 12 h. SEA was then removed from MSC group, NRK-52E group and DMEM group and replaced with MSC supernatant, NRK-52E supernatant and DMEM, respectively. Morphology of macrophages in each group was observed by microscope after cultured with supernatant for 12 h. TNF- $\alpha$  mRNA in macrophages was detected by real-time quantitative PCR after cultured with supernatant for 12 h and 24 h. TGF- $\beta$ 1 in macrophages was observed by Western blotting analysis after cultured with supernatant for 12 h. Macrophage proliferation was tested by MTT method after cultured with supernatant for 24 h and 48 h. Results The optimal SEA concentration and time for macrophage activation was 20  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and 12 h, respectively. Compared with SEA group, NRK-52E group, and DMEM group, macrophages in MSC group were round and small with less pseudopodia after cultured with supernatant for 12 h. TNF- $\alpha$  mRNA after cultured with MSC supernatant for 12 h and 24 h was (1.0 $\pm$ 0.4) and (1.0 $\pm$ 0.5) fold of negative control group, respectively, significantly less than NRK-52E group [(10.4 $\pm$ 3.9) and (16.5 $\pm$ 5.0) fold] (12 h:  $P<0.05$ ; 24 h:  $P<0.01$ ) and DMEM group [(6.0 $\pm$ 2.1) and (2.4 $\pm$ 0.7) fold] ( $P<0.05$ ). The grey density image analysis of TGF- $\beta$ 1/GAPDH was 0.31 $\pm$ 0.10 in MSC group, much lower than 0.88 $\pm$ 0.10 in NRK-52E group ( $P<0.01$ ) and 0.58 $\pm$ 0.06 in DMEM group ( $P<0.05$ ) after cultured with supernatant for 12 h. After 48 h culture, A490 of macrophages in MSC group was 0.22 $\pm$ 0.05, much lower than 0.53 $\pm$ 0.02 in NRK-52E group and 0.31 $\pm$ 0.03 in DMEM group ( $P<0.05$ ). Conclusion MSC supernatant can inhibit activation and proliferation of macrophages which were induced by SEA of *S. japonicum*.

**Keywords:** Mesenchymal stem cell *Schistosoma japonicum* Macrophage Soluble egg antigen

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