



整合素和N-钙黏素协同调控间充质干细胞极性的力学生物学机制研究*

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【摘要】目的 研究整合素和N-钙黏着糖蛋白(N-钙黏素)介导的力学黏附对间充质干细胞极性的协同调控作用,并探索其力学生物学机制。**方法** 构建双层聚乙二醇(polyethylene glycol, PEG)水凝胶,分别修饰RGD和HAVDI多肽,实现与整合素和N-钙黏素的力学黏附,模拟整合素介导的细胞-细胞外基质间以及N-钙黏素介导的细胞-细胞间力学相互作用。通过免疫荧光染色表征整合素力学黏附、N-钙黏素力学黏附以及不同细胞内力作用下,有无接触HAVDI多肽的单细胞的极性蛋白磷酸肌醇3-激酶(phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, PI3K)和磷酸化肌动蛋白轻链(phosphorylated myosin light chain, pMLC),并用Image J分析其表达强度和极性分布情况。**结果** 整合素力学黏附诱导接触组中PI3K和pMLC蛋白的极性强度高于非接触组,并使得接触组中PI3K蛋白与β-连环蛋白的极性夹角集中在135°~180°之间,pMLC与β-连环蛋白的极性夹角集中在0°~45°之间。抑制整合素的功能会抑制接触组中PI3K的极性分布,但不会改变pMLC蛋白的极性分布。N-钙黏素力学黏附对PI3K和pMLC蛋白的极性分布的影响与整合素类似,但抑制N-钙黏素的力学黏附作用,会同时抑制接触组中PI3K和pMLC蛋白的极性强度和极性夹角分布,并且会削弱整合素β1的极性强度,降低整合素β1与β-连环蛋白的极性夹角富集在135°~180°之间的细胞百分比。同时发现降低细胞内力会削弱PI3K和pMLC蛋白的极性强度及其极性分布,增强细胞内力会增强PI3K和pMLC蛋白的极性强度及其极性分布。**结论** 整合素和N-钙黏素协同调控细胞蛋白的极性分布,N-钙黏素可以通过局部抑制整合素的方式在干细胞极性调控中发挥重要作用。

【关键词】 整合素类 N-钙黏着糖蛋白类 细胞极性

Integrin and N-cadherin Co-Regulate the Polarity of Mesenchymal Stem Cells via Mechanobiological Mechanisms
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the synergistic regulation of the polarization of mesenchymal stem cells by integrin and N-cadherin-mediated mechanical adhesion and the underlying mechanobiological mechanisms. **Methods** Bilayer polyethylene glycol (PEG) hydrogels were formulated and modified with RGD and HAVDI peptides, respectively, to achieve mechanical adhesion to integrin and N-cadherin and to replicate the integrin-mediated mechanical interaction between cells and the extracellular matrix and the N-cadherin-mediated cell-cell mechanical interaction. The polar proteins, phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) and phosphorylated myosin light chain (pMLC), were characterized through immunofluorescence staining in individual cells with or without contact with HAVDI peptides under integrin-mediated adhesion, N-cadherin-mediated adhesion, and different intracellular forces. Their expression levels and polar distribution were analyzed using Image J. **Results** Integrin-mediated adhesion induced significantly higher polar strengths of PI3K and pMLC in the contact group than in those in the no contact group, resulting in the concentration of the polar angle of PI3K to β-catenin in the range of 135° to 180° and the concentration of the polar angle of pMLC to β-catenin in the range of 0° to 45° in the contact group. Inhibition of integrin function led to inhibition of the polarity distribution of PI3K in the contact group, but did not change the polarity distribution of pMLC protein. The effect of N-cadherin on the polarity distributions of PI3K and pMLC was similar to that of integrin. However, inhibition of the mechanical adhesion of N-cadherin led to inhibition of the polarity intensity and polarity angle distribution of PI3K and pMLC proteins in the contact group. Furthermore, inhibition of the mechanical adhesion of N-cadherin caused weakened polarity intensity of integrin β1, reducing the proportion of cells with polarity angles between

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integrin $\beta 1$ and β -catenin concentrating in the range of 135° to 180° . Additionally, intracellular forces influenced the polar distribution of PI3K and pMLC proteins. Reducing intracellular forces weakened the polarity intensity of PI3K and pMLC proteins and their polarity distribution, while increasing intracellular forces enhanced the polarity intensity of PI3K and pMLC proteins and their polarity distribution. **Conclusion** Integrin and N-cadherin co-regulate the polarity distribution of cell proteins and N-cadherin can play an important role in the polarity regulation of stem cells through local inhibition of integrin.

【Key words】 Integrins N-cadherin Cell polarity

体内细胞的定向迁移对组织重塑和机体生存至关重要^[1-2]。细胞定向迁移的实现往往依赖于细胞极性的建立和维持,涉及多种蛋白和信号分子的不对称分布^[3-5]。在细胞前端,磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, PI3K)聚集并招募Rac鸟嘌呤核苷酸交换因子以激活Rac, Rac的活化进一步促使细胞前端的肌动蛋白聚合,推动细胞向前移动^[6]。在细胞后端,磷酸化的肌动蛋白轻链(phosphorylated myosin light chain, pMLC)与肌动蛋白形成肌动蛋白应力纤维,产生收缩力促进细胞迁移^[7-8]。

整合素作为一种力敏感跨膜蛋白,介导细胞与周围细胞外基质之间的力学信号转导,触发细胞内信号通路的激活,从而诱发Rac的活化^[9],促进细胞极性的建立和细胞的定向迁移^[10]。而N-钙黏素主要介导细胞-细胞间的相互作用,能够与多种蛋白相互作用,影响它们的定位和功能,从而形成分子极性^[11]。例如, N-钙黏素可以与肌动蛋白相互作用,调节细胞的收缩和运动。N-钙黏素也可以与PI3K、Rac等信号分子相互作用,影响它们在细胞前端的聚集和活性,从而调节细胞定向迁移^[12-15]。整合素介导的细胞-细胞外基质相互作用和N-钙黏素介导的细胞-细胞相互作用在细胞迁移过程中是相互关联的,它们共同调控细胞的极性和定向迁移^[16]。

为了研究整合素和N-钙黏素介导的力学黏附对细胞迁移初期细胞极性的影响,本研究构建了一种模拟细胞-细胞外基质力学相互作用和单侧细胞-细胞间力学相互作用的水凝胶培养体系。该体系以双层PEG水凝胶为主体,下层水凝胶修饰RGD多肽(用于模拟细胞-细胞外基质间力学相互作用),上层水凝胶为多孔结构,修饰HAVDI多肽(用于模拟细胞-细胞间力学相互作用),可以用来探究整合素和N-钙黏素对间充质干细胞极性的协同调控作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂和仪器

8臂-PEG-马来酰亚胺(PEG-MAL)、8臂-PEG-硫醇(PEG-SH)(北京键凯科技), RGD多肽、HAVDI多肽、HAVDI(-C)多肽、rho-RGD多肽、FITC-HAVDI多肽(淘普生物), 人骨髓间充质干细胞、干细胞专用培养基

(Cyagen Biosciences), β -连环蛋白、PI3K、pMLC一抗(Cell Signaling Technology), AlexaFluor-488[H+L]、AlexaFluor-647[H+L]二抗(Cell Signaling Technology), 细胞骨架染料罗丹明-鬼笔环肽(赛默飞), 细胞核染料DAPI(DIYI Biomedicals), 整合素 $\beta 1$ 中和抗体P5D2(BD Pharmingen), Blebbistatin(Abcam), Calyculin A(Med Chem Express)。倒置荧光显微镜、激光扫描共聚焦显微镜(奥林巴斯)。

1.2 双层PEG水凝胶的制备和表征

以PEG-MAL和PEG-SH为主体制备双层水凝胶的结构,下层水凝胶修饰RGD多肽,上层水凝胶修饰HAVDI多肽。为了验证多肽修饰效果,利用荧光标记的多肽:rho-RGD(rhodamine-labeled RGD peptide)和FITC-HAVDI(FITC-labeled HAVDI peptide),代替对应的RGD多肽和HAVDI多肽制备双层PEG水凝胶,然后用荧光共聚焦显微镜,表征RGD或HAVDI多肽在水凝胶中的空间分布。

1.3 细胞培养

骨髓间充质干细胞使用专用的生长培养基(Cyagen, HUXMA-90011)重悬后置于 37°C 、体积分数5% CO_2 培养箱内培养,每2~3 d换液一次,当细胞生长至75%融合时,用胰蛋白酶消化传代。

1.4 免疫荧光染色

骨髓间充质干细胞接种在PEG水凝胶上培养3 d后,去培养基,用体积分数4%多聚甲醛固定20 min, PBS洗3次; 0.5% Triton X-100通透10 min, PBS洗3次; 5%羊血清封闭样本30 min; 一抗按比例稀释后加入到细胞样品中 4°C 孵育过夜, PBS洗3次; 加入二抗避光孵育2 h, PBS洗3次; 罗丹明-鬼笔环肽孵育30 min, PBS洗3次; DAPI孵育10 min, PBS洗3次; 激光共聚焦显微镜观察并采集荧光图像数据。

1.5 目标蛋白极性表征

为了探究单侧的细胞间相互作用对细胞中的蛋白极性分布的影响,此次主要研究两类细胞样本:①非接触组(No contact)——没有接触HAVDI多肽修饰的PEG水凝胶的单细胞;②接触组(Contact)——接触HAVDI多肽修饰的PEG水凝胶的单细胞。用Image J软件处理目标蛋白

和F-actin的细胞免疫染色荧光图像,以获得细胞边界和边界内部的目标蛋白荧光分布。本研究参考已有研究^[17-18]对细胞极性进行表征,获得目标蛋白极性分布的向量(其长度反映目标蛋白的极性强度,角度反映目标蛋白的极性方向)。由于荧光图像中细胞方向的随机分布,单个目标蛋白极性分布向量的角度没有统一参照标准,因此,本研究以 β -连环蛋白极性分布向量的角度作为参照和校正,计算目标蛋白与 β -连环蛋白极性分布向量的夹角(以此表征力学黏附对目标蛋白极性分布方向的影响)。

1.6 蛋白功能抑制

为了抑制整合素 $\beta 1$,间充质干细胞接种在水凝胶上后,使用含 $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 整合素 $\beta 1$ 中和抗体P5D2的培养基处理细胞作为实验组,添加相应量的DMSO处理细胞作为对照组。在N-钙黏素阻断实验中,先在间充质干细胞重悬液中加入终浓度为 $1 \text{ mmol}/\text{L}$ 的可溶性HAVDI(-C)多肽(序列为HAVDIGGG)进行充分混匀,再将结合了HAVDI(-C)多肽的间充质干细胞接种到水凝胶上。HAVDI(-C)多肽可以与细胞膜上的N-钙黏素蛋白受体结合,而不与PEG-

MAL主链结合。为了调控肌动蛋白(本研究表征肌动蛋白II磷酸化水平)所介导的细胞内力,探究细胞内力对蛋白极性分布的作用,间充质干细胞接种在水凝胶上后,使用含 $10 \mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ Blebbistatin或 $0.1 \text{ nmol}/\text{L}$ Calyculin A的培养基处理细胞作为实验组(两种药物均使用DMSO作为溶剂),添加相应量的DMSO处理细胞作为对照组。

1.7 统计学方法

细胞实验的所有数据都是收集统计单细胞的结果,每种条件下至少进行3次重复,除非有特别说明。使用Graphpad Prism(8.0.1)或Origin(2020)进行数据分析,使用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)和Tukey's事后检验进行多组比较。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。除另有说明外,所有图中数据均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。

2 结果

2.1 双层PEG水凝胶的制备和表征

如图1A、1B所示,本研究设计了一种双层PEG水凝胶,上层水凝胶具有孔状结构,修饰HAVDI多肽,可以与

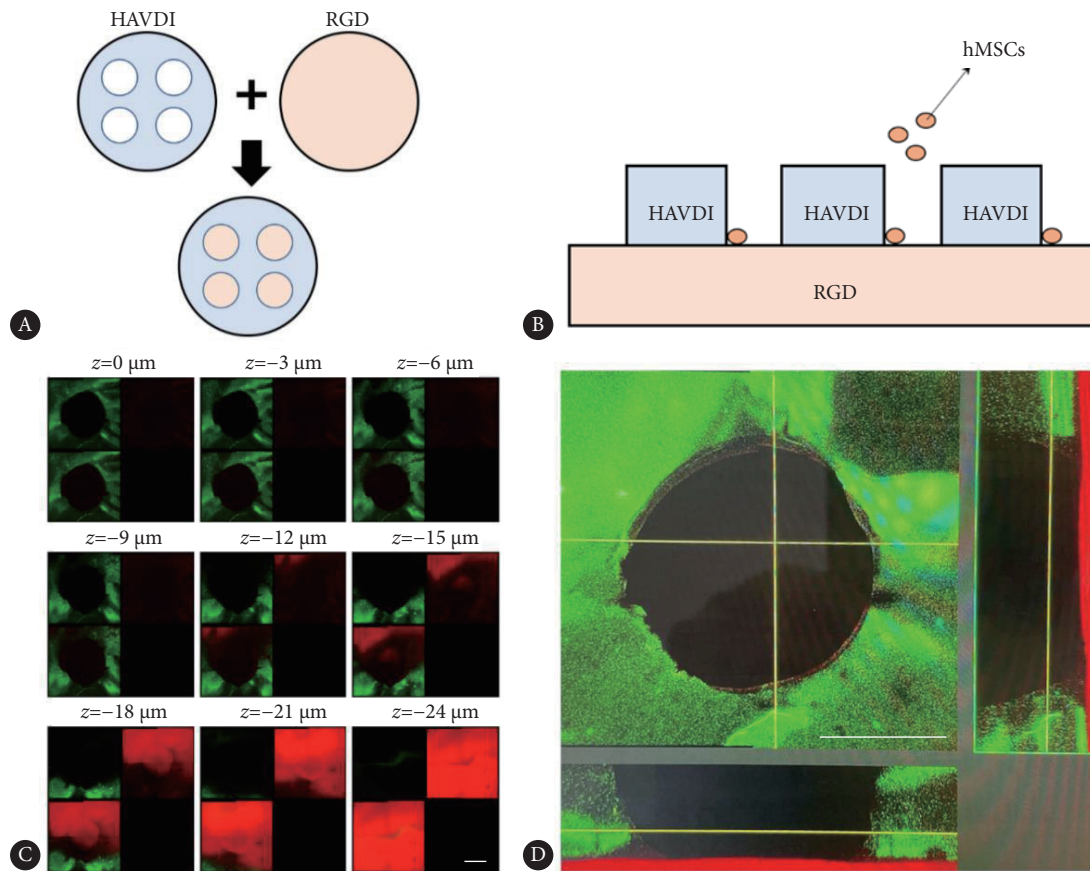


图1 双层PEG水凝胶的制备和表征

Fig 1 Preparation and characterization of bilayer PEG hydrogels

A, The schematic of the bilayer PEG hydrogels; B, the schematic of human mesenchymal stem cells (hMSCs) cultured on bilayer PEG hydrogels; C, results of z-axis scanning of hydrogel modified with fluorescent peptides (scale=0.75 mm); D, results of fluorescent polypeptide distribution in xy-axis sections (middle), xz-axis sections (bottom), and yz-axis sections (right) of bilayer PEG hydrogels (scale=0.75 mm).

细胞膜单侧的N-钙黏素形成力学黏附,进而模拟细胞-细胞间力学相互作用;下层水凝胶修饰RGD多肽,可以与细胞膜上的整合素形成力学黏附,模拟细胞-细胞外基质间力学相互作用。接着,本研究用荧光共聚焦显微镜表征了rho-RGD或FITC-HAVDI多肽在水凝胶中的空间分布。如图1C所示,在z轴方向上,水凝胶中的荧光从有孔径的绿色荧光(FITC-HAVDI)转变为红色荧光(rho-

RGD);图1D的结果显示,在xz截面和yz截面中,红色荧光出现在水凝胶下层,而上层则为带有孔状结构的绿色荧光。

2.2 整合素力学黏附调控干细胞蛋白的极性分布

本研究通过免疫荧光染色表征了整合素影响PI3K和pMLC蛋白的极性分布结果(图2A)。实验结果表明,正常条件下,接触组中PI3K和pMLC蛋白的极性强度均显著高于非接触组。接触组中PI3K蛋白与 β -连环蛋白的极性

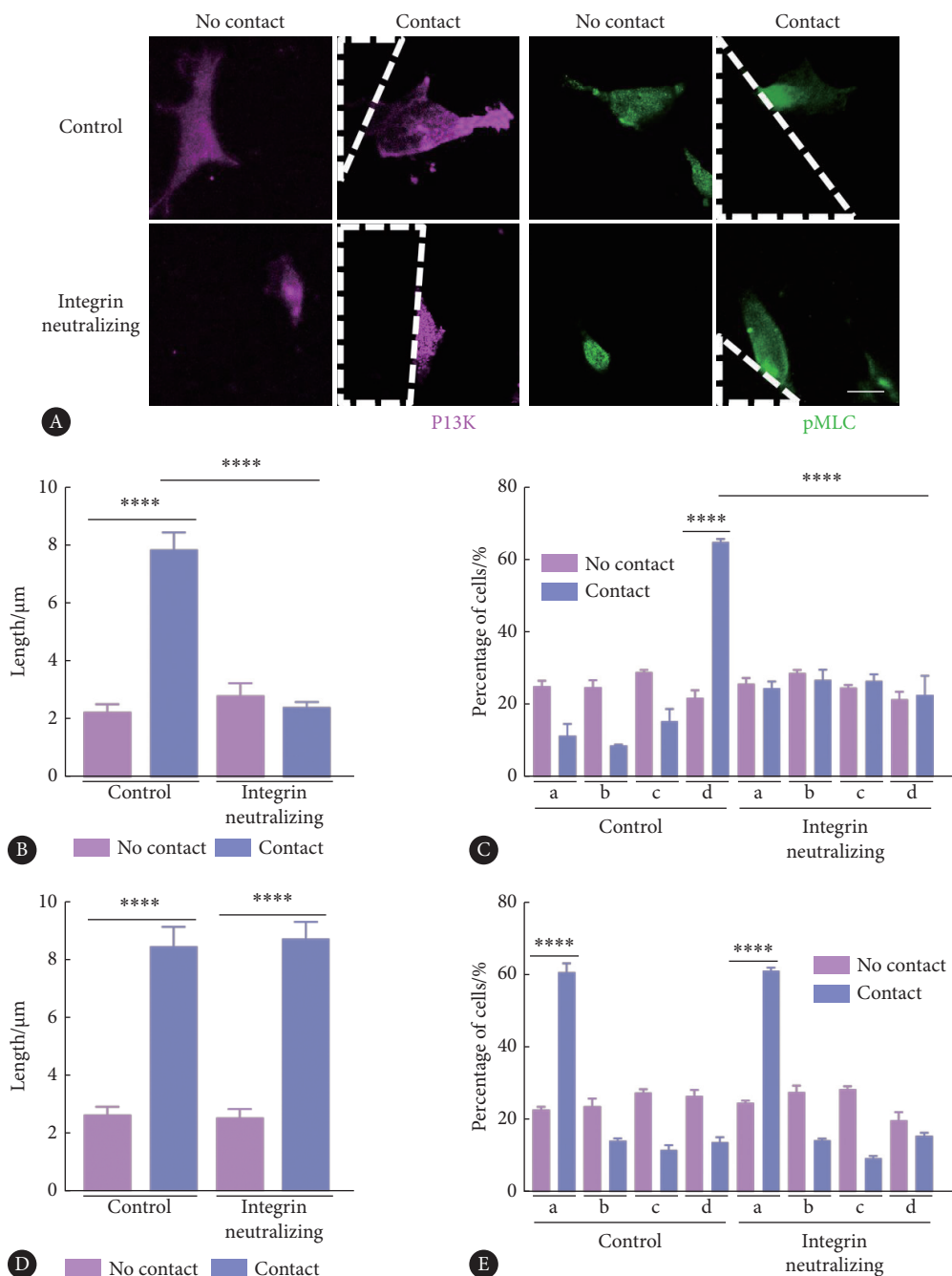


图2 整合素影响PI3K和pMLC蛋白极性分布的结果

Fig 2 The impact of integrin on the polar distribution of PI3K and pMLC proteins

A, Confocal images of PI3K and pMLC immunostaining on hMSCs (the white dashed boxes represent hydrogels modified with HAVDI peptides) (scale=20 µm); B, quantification of PI3K length; C, quantification of the percentage of hMSCs with different directional distributions of PI3K; D, quantification of pMLC length; E, quantification of the percentage of hMSCs with different directional distributions of pMLC. a: 0°-45°; b: >45°-90°; c: >90°-135°; d: >135°-180°. **** $P < 0.0001$, $n = 3$.

夹角集中在 $135^{\circ} \sim 180^{\circ}$ 之间,接触组中pMLC与 β -连环蛋白的极性夹角主要集中在 $0^{\circ} \sim 45^{\circ}$ 之间,而非接触组均随机分布。接下来,研究引入整合素 $\beta 1$ 中和抗体P5D2抑制了整合素的功能,结果表明,接触组中PI3K的极性强度与非接触组之间无明显差异,极性角度也变得随机分布;但是,P5D2未改变接触组中pMLC蛋白的极性强度以及pMLC与 β -连环蛋白的极性夹角。见图2B~2E。

2.3 N-钙黏素力学黏附调控干细胞蛋白的极性分布

本研究通过免疫荧光染色表征了N-钙黏素影响PI3K和pMLC蛋白极性分布结果(图3A)。统计结果表明,接触组中PI3K蛋白的极性强度显著高于非接触组,与 β -连环蛋白的极性夹角集中在 $135^{\circ} \sim 180^{\circ}$ 之间,而非接触组随机分布。pMLC蛋白的极性分布结果表明,接触组中pMLC蛋白的极性强度明显高于非接触组,与 β -连环蛋白

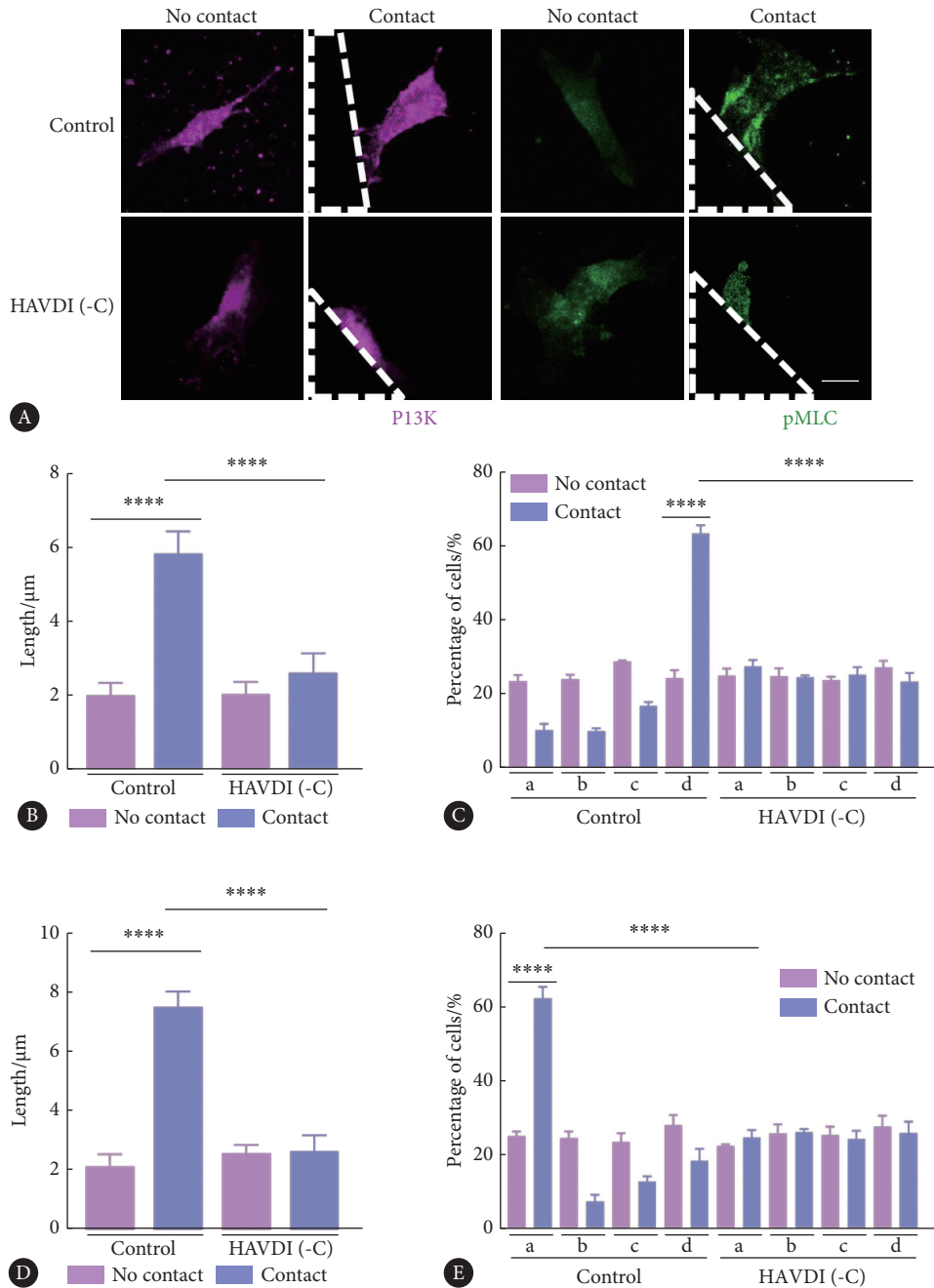


图 3 N-钙黏素影响PI3K和pMLC蛋白极性分布的结果

Fig 3 The impact of N-cadherin on the polar distribution of PI3K and pMLC proteins

A, Confocal images of PI3K and pMLC immunostaining on hMSCs (the white dashed boxes represent hydrogels modified with HAVDI peptides) (scale=20 μm); B, quantification of PI3K length; C, quantification of the percentage of hMSCs with different directional distributions of PI3K; D, quantification of pMLC length; E, quantification of the percentage of hMSCs with different directional distributions of pMLC. a: $0^{\circ} \sim 45^{\circ}$; b: $>45^{\circ} \sim 90^{\circ}$; c: $>90^{\circ} \sim 135^{\circ}$; d: $>135^{\circ} \sim 180^{\circ}$. **** $P < 0.0001$, $n = 3$.

的极性夹角集中在 $0^{\circ} \sim 45^{\circ}$ 之间,非接触组随机分布。接下来,使用 1 mmol/L 游离HAVDI(-C)多肽处理细胞,用于抑制细胞膜上的N-钙黏素与水凝胶上HAVDI的力学黏附作用。结果表明,加了游离HAVDI(-C)多肽的接触组与非接触组,其PI3K和pMLC蛋白的极性强度之间无明显差异,蛋白与 β -连环蛋白的极性夹角也变得随机分布。见图3B~3E。

2.4 N-钙黏素局部抑制整合素以调控蛋白极性分布

上述结果表明PI3K蛋白极性分布依赖于整合素和N-钙黏素的调控,而pMLC蛋白极性分布仅依赖于N-钙黏素但不依赖于整合素的调控。为了探究N-钙黏素对整合素 $\beta 1$ 蛋白极性的作用,本研究通过免疫荧光染色表征了整合素 $\beta 1$ 蛋白的极性分布(图4A)。结果表明,非接触组中,有无游离的HAVDI(-C)多肽,对整合素 $\beta 1$ 的极性强度、整合素 $\beta 1$ 与 β -连环蛋白的极性夹角均没有明显影响;而在接触组中,游离的HAVDI(-C)多肽削弱了整合素

$\beta 1$ 的极性强度,并降低了整合素 $\beta 1$ 与 β -连环蛋白的极性夹角富集在 $135^{\circ} \sim 180^{\circ}$ 之间的细胞百分比。说明N-钙黏素可能是通过调整合素蛋白的极性分布,进而影响了PI3K蛋白的极性分布。见图4B、4C。

2.5 细胞内力调控干细胞极性

结果表明,Blebbistatin能够显著抑制肌动蛋白II磷酸化水平,Calyculin A促进肌动蛋白II磷酸化水平(图5A)。接下来通过免疫荧光染色表征了细胞内力对蛋白极性分布的影响(图5B)。结果表明,非接触组中,Blebbistatin和Calyculin A虽然改变了PI3K的极性强度,但是对其极性夹角均没有显著性影响;接触组中,Blebbistatin削弱了PI3K蛋白的极性强度及其极性夹角分布,而Calyculin A增强了PI3K蛋白的极性强度及其极性夹角分布。Blebbistatin和Calyculin A对pMLC蛋白的影响也出现了类似的结果,非接触组中,Blebbistatin和Calyculin A虽然改变了pMLC的极性强度,但是对其极性夹角均没有显著影

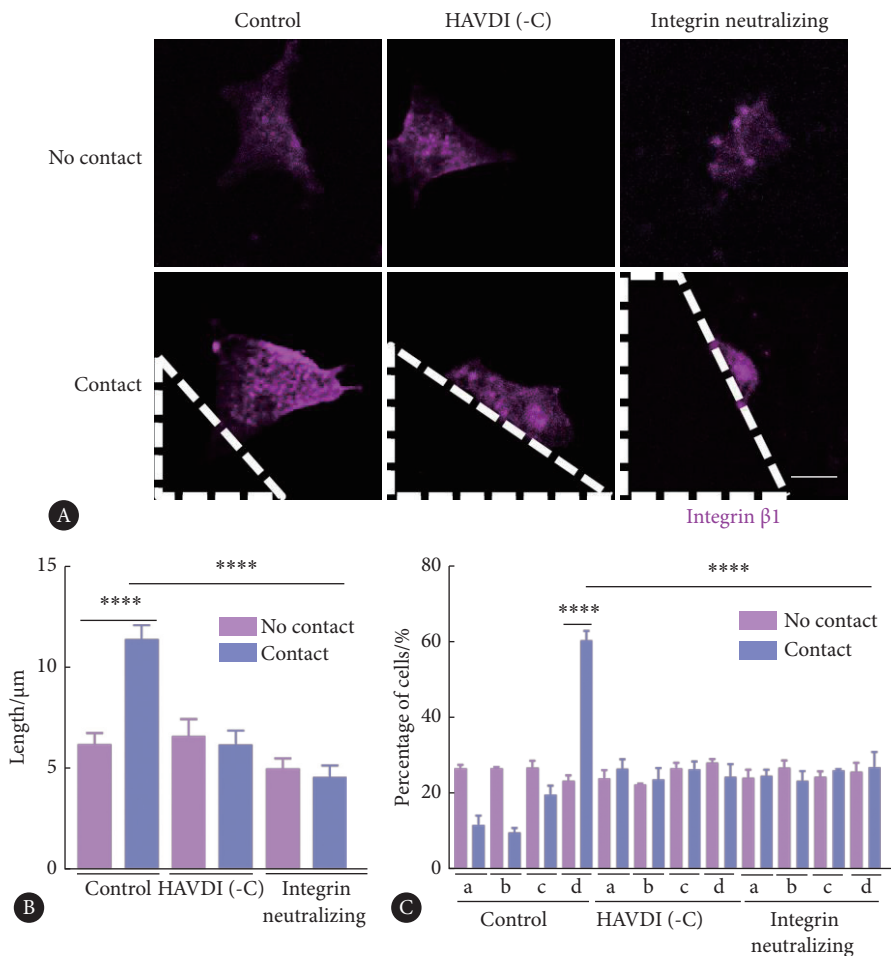


图 4 N-钙黏素影响整合素 $\beta 1$ 蛋白极性分布的结果

Fig 4 The impact of N-cadherin on the polar distribution of integrin $\beta 1$ protein

A, Confocal images of integrin $\beta 1$ immunostaining on hMSCs (the white dashed boxes represent hydrogels modified with HAVDI peptides) (scale=20 μm); B, quantification of integrin $\beta 1$ length; C, quantification of the percentage of hMSCs with different directional distributions of integrin $\beta 1$. a: $0^{\circ} \sim 45^{\circ}$; b: $>45^{\circ} \sim 90^{\circ}$; c: $>90^{\circ} \sim 135^{\circ}$; d: $>135^{\circ} \sim 180^{\circ}$. **** $P < 0.0001$, $n = 3$.

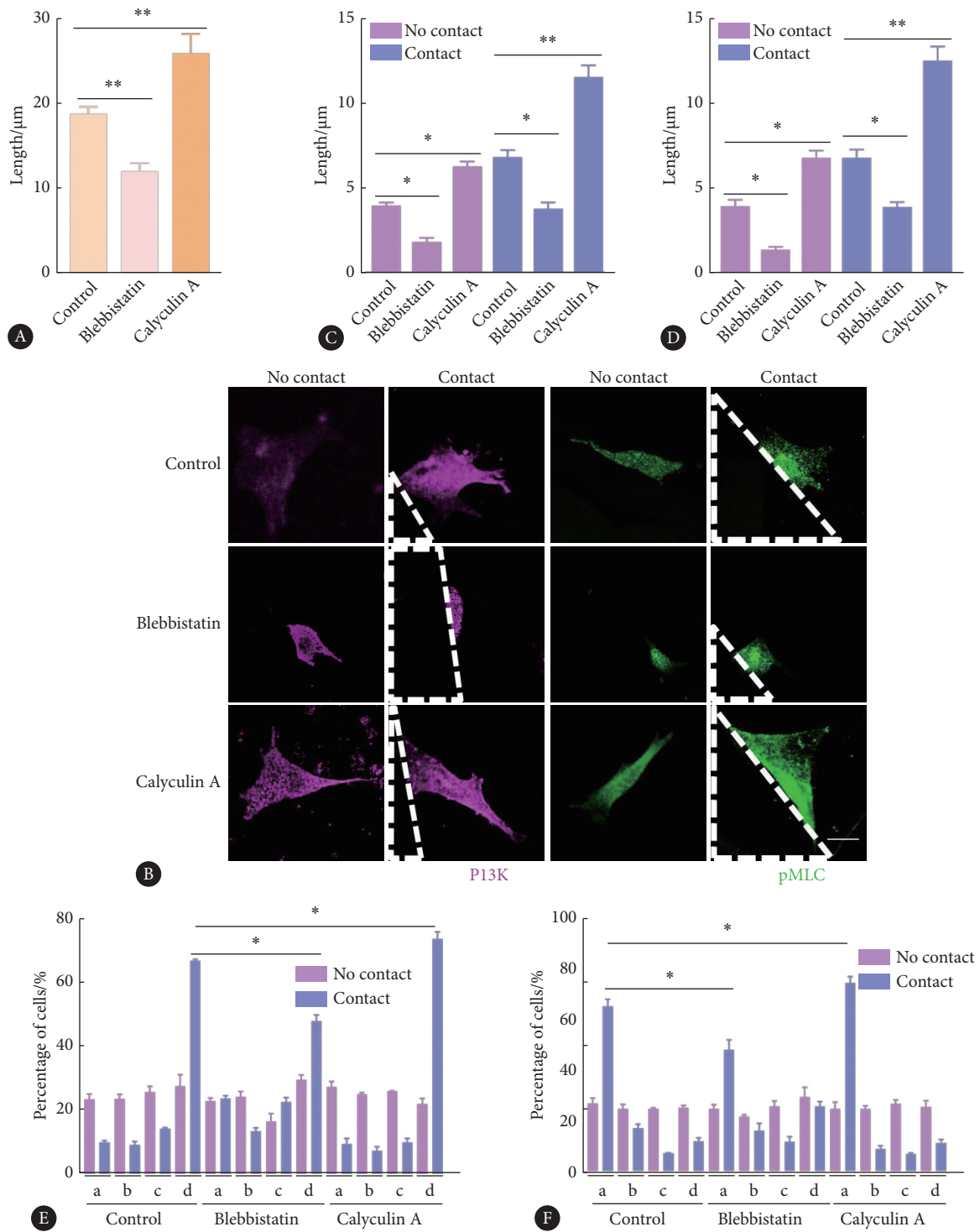


图 5 细胞内力影响PI3K和pMLC蛋白极性分布的结果

Fig 5 The impact of intracellular forces on the polar distribution of PI3K and pMLC proteins

A, Quantification of myosin II phosphorylation levels; B, confocal images of PI3K and pMLC immunostaining on hMSCs (the white dashed boxes represent hydrogels modified with HAVDI peptides) (scale=20 μm); C, quantification of PI3K length; D, quantification of pMLC length; E, quantification of the percentage of hMSCs with different directional distributions of PI3K; F, quantification of the percentage of hMSCs with different directional distributions of pMLC. a: $0^\circ\text{-}45^\circ$; b: $>45^\circ\text{-}90^\circ$; c: $>90^\circ\text{-}135^\circ$; d: $>135^\circ\text{-}180^\circ$. * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, $n=3$.

响;接触组中, Blebbistatin削弱了pMLC蛋白的极性强度及其极性夹角分布, 而Calyculin A增强了pMLC蛋白的极性强度及其极性夹角分布。见图5C~5F。

3 讨论

干细胞向体内受损部位的有效迁移对组织修复至关

重要,蛋白信号的极性分布是细胞定向迁移的重要前提^[3-5]。在干细胞临床治疗过程中,移植后细胞迁移效率低下等问题是限制疗效的主要原因。因此,诱导干细胞的极性而使其能够定向迁移是干细胞疗法中的重要科学问题之一。大量研究表明,力学微环境对干细胞的行为具有重要影响^[19-22]。细胞可以通过膜表面整合素和N-钙黏素等力敏感受体感知细胞外基质和邻近细胞给予的力学刺激,将机械力传递到细胞内部,进而调控细胞的行为和功能^[22-25]。有研究发现,间充质干细胞倾向于从较软的基质迁移到较硬的基质^[26]。通过诱导细胞骨架的极性和磷酸化肌动蛋白II重链,人骨髓间充质干细胞可以从软基质(1 kPa)迁移到硬基质(34 kPa)^[27],这证实了细胞极性在介导间充质干细胞的迁移过程中发挥的重要作用。

为了探究整合素和N-钙黏素力学黏附对细胞迁移初期细胞极性形成的影响,本研究构建了一种双层PEG水凝胶体系,该体系避免了细胞微环境中化学因子等其他因素的影响,可以与细胞膜上的整合素和单侧的N-钙黏素形成力学黏附,模拟细胞-细胞外基质间以及细胞-细胞间的力学相互作用。已有研究表明,PI3K和Rac介导细胞的前端突起,而pMLC和肌动蛋白介导细胞的后端收缩^[28]。因此,实验中通过表征PI3K和pMLC蛋白来探究整合素和N-钙黏素协同调控对间充质干细胞极性的影响规律。实验结果表明,整合素可以诱导PI3K蛋白的极性,并使其极性指向远离细胞间相互作用的区域,但无法改变pMLC蛋白的极性分布。N-钙黏素力学黏附所介导的单侧细胞-细胞间相互作用不仅会诱导PI3K蛋白的极性并使其分布在远离细胞间相互作用的区域,同时也会诱导pMLC蛋白的极性,并使其分布在接近细胞间相互作用的区域。

已有研究表明,钙黏素所介导的细胞-细胞间黏附会削弱整合素所介导的细胞-细胞外基质的黏附作用,反之亦然^[28-29]。因此,本研究进一步探究了N-钙黏素对整合素 $\beta 1$ 的极性影响,结果表明,N-钙黏素可以调控整合素的极性分布,通过局部抑制细胞-细胞间相互作用区域内整合素的活性,导致其在细胞内分布不均匀,表现出更强的蛋白极性分布,且指向远离细胞间相互作用区域的方向。此外,细胞的黏附等行为通常依赖于肌动蛋白马达的收缩力,而该马达的收缩力通常受到细胞微环境的影响。本研究通过表征肌动蛋白II磷酸化水平来反映细胞内力^[30],并采用Blebbistatin和Calyculin A调控细胞内力。Blebbistatin可以抑制肌动蛋白II磷酸化,用于降低肌动蛋白II活性和细胞内力,而Calyculin A可以抑制肌动蛋白II的去磷酸化,增强肌动蛋白II活性和细胞内力^[31]。最终结果表明,细胞内力能够调控PI3K和pMLC蛋白的极

性分布。

综上所述,本研究发现PI3K蛋白的极性分布依赖于整合素和N-钙黏素所介导的力学黏附相互作用,N-钙黏素可以通过局部抑制整合素的方式而发挥作用。而pMLC蛋白的极性分布取决于N-钙黏素力学黏附,而不受到整合素力学黏附的影响。这些结果揭示了整合素和N-钙黏素对细胞极性的协同调控,以及二者之间的协同调控关系,证明了N-钙黏素力学黏附在干细胞极性调控中发挥了重要作用,并为未来诱导干细胞定向迁移以改善干细胞疗法的治疗效果提供了实验支撑。但是,本研究仍存在诸多不足需要进一步探究。首先,本研究是基于二维细胞培养平台探究了整合素和N-钙黏素对细胞极性的协同调控作用,而三维细胞微环境更贴近在体细胞的生存环境,因此,在三维细胞培养平台中,是否也存在类似的结果值得进一步探究。其次,干细胞的定向迁移是由细胞微环境中的各种生化因素和力学因素共同决定的。因此,整合素和N-钙黏素的协同调控对受到趋化因子诱导的间充质干细胞极性和迁移的影响规律仍需要进一步研究。

* * *

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利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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