

20 Alves-Rosa F, Vulcano M, Beigier-Bompadre M, et al. Interleukin-1 beta induces in vivo tolerance to lipopolysaccharide in mice. *Clin Exp Immunol*, 2002, 128: 221 - 228.

21 Suzuki M, Hisamatsu T, Podolsky DK. Gamma interferon augments the intracellular pathway for lipopolysaccharide (LPS) recognition in human intestinal epithelial cells through coordinated up-regulation of LPS uptake and expression of the intracellular Toll-like receptor 4-MD-2 complex. *Infect Immun*, 2003, 71: 3503.

22 Mita Y, Dobashi K, Endou K, et al. Toll-like receptor 4 surface expression on human monocytes and B cells is modulated by IL-2 and IL-4. *Immunol Lett*, 2002, 81: 71.

23 Calvano JE, Agnese DM, Um JY, et al. Modulation of the lipopolysaccharide receptor complex (CD14, TLR4, MD-2) and Toll-like receptor 2 in systemic inflammatory response syndrome positive patients with and without infection; relationship to tolerance. *Shock*, 2003, 20: 415 - 419.

24 Knuefermann P, Nemoto S, Baumgarten G, et al. Cardiac inflammation and innate immunity in septic shock: is there a role for Toll-like receptors? *Chest*, 2002, 121: 1329 - 1336.

25 Ruemmele FM, Beaulieu JF, Dionne S, et al. Lipopolysaccharide modulation of normal enterocyte turnover by Toll-like receptors is mediated by endogenously produced tumour necrosis factor alpha. *Gut*, 2002, 51: 842 - 848.

26 Su GL. Lipopolysaccharides in liver injury: molecular mechanisms of Kupffer cell activation. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol*, 2002, 283: 256 - 265.

27 Pasterkamp G, VanKeulen JK, DeKleijn DP. Role of Toll-like receptor 4 in the initiation and progression of atherosclerotic disease. *Eur J Clin Invest*, 2004, 34: 328 - 334.

28 Equils O, Faure E, Thomas L, et al. Bacterial lipopolysaccharide activates HIV long terminal repeat through Toll-like-receptor 4. *J Immunol*, 2001, 166: 2342 - 2447.

29 Zariffard MR, Harwani S, Novak RM, et al. *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection activates cells through Toll-like receptor. *Clin Immunol*, 2004, 111: 103 - 107.

30 Mori Y, Yoshimura A, Ukai T, et al. Immunohistochemical localization of Toll-like receptors 2 and 4 in gingival tissue from patients with periodontitis. *Oral Microbiol Immunol*, 2003, 18: 54.

31 Arbour NC, Lorenz E, Schutte BC, et al. TLR4 mutations are associated with endotoxin hyporesponsiveness in humans. *Nat Genet*, 2000, 25: 187.

32 Child NJ, Yang IA, Pullett MC, et al. Polymorphisms in Toll-like receptor-4 and the systemic inflammatory response syndrome. *Biochem Soc Trans*, 2003, 31 (Pt 3): 652 - 653.

33 Lorenz E, Hallman M, Marttila R, et al. Association between the Asp299Gly polymorphisms in the Toll-like receptor 4 and premature births in the Finnish population. *Pediatr Res*, 2002, 52: 373.

34 Machida K, Cheng KT, Sung VM, et al. Hepatitis C virus induces Toll-like receptor 4 expression, leading to enhanced production of beta interferon and interleukin-6. *J Virol*, 2006, 80: 866 - 874.

35 Fujihara M, Muroi M, Tanamoto K, et al. Molecular mechanisms of macrophage activation and deactivation by lipopolysaccharide; roles of the receptor complex. *Pharmacol Ther*, 2003, 100: 171 - 194.

(收稿日期: 2005-12-05)  
(本文编辑: 莫恩)

## 提高人工复合皮修复能力的新策略

柯昌能 徐盈斌 利天增

寻求理想的皮肤替代物, 可为大面积烧伤患者提供足够的皮源以提高救治成功率; 改善中、小面积烧(创)伤患者创面修复质量; 提高患者的生存能力等, 均具有重要的现实意义。随着细胞学、材料学、组织工程学的发展, 各种生物敷料和皮肤替代物相继出现, 为实现皮肤的修复与再生带来了巨大的希望。具有表皮和真皮结构的复合皮 (composite skin, CS), 是当前皮肤组织工程学的研究热点。目前虽然在 CS 的研究上取得了一些进展, 并有成品上市, 但其修复能力有限。本文就当前 CS 存在的一些不足和提高其修复能力的可能途径作一综述。

### 一、CS 的不足之处

近年来不断研制出的 CS 尚有一些不尽人意之处。除与所选择的支架材料性质有关外, 还存在以下几个方面的问题。

1. 目前的人工皮肤移植后无毛囊、汗腺、皮脂腺等生理性结构再生, 与自体全厚皮移植相比, 其在外观和功能方面相距甚远, 限制了临床应用。Apligraf (美国 Organogenesis 公司) 只能用于小面积创面的修复, 如静脉性溃疡、糖尿病足溃疡的治疗, 而不能用于大面积深度烧伤创面<sup>[1]</sup>; orCel™ (美国 Ortec International 公司) 目前也只用在小面积供皮区的治疗<sup>[2]</sup>。虽然已有汗腺样结构 CS 的报道<sup>[3]</sup>, 但缺乏移植实验, 未对其功能作进一步观察。目前研制的 CS 无附属器生成, 其应用范围受限, 也影响了术后的外观。

2. CS 移植后血供不足, 表皮容易坏死脱落, 移植成活率不高。皮片移植于创面后, 其营养来源依次为创面渗液、血管网吻合、新生血管形成<sup>[4]</sup>。而目前的 CS 渗透性差, 一般没有预存的血管网, 新生血管需 1~2 周才能到达真皮浅层, 这些因素均可导致 CS 移植后表皮坏死脱落, 成活率不高。血供不足也可能是当前组织工程皮肤中干细胞增殖分化

作者单位: 518000 广州, 中山大学附属第一医院烧伤科

通信(讯)作者: 柯昌能, Email: kekey88@163.com, 电话:

13725302556



殖、分化<sup>[23]</sup>。培养成纤维细胞的基质支架,诱导了胚胎干细胞向角质形成细胞分化<sup>[14]</sup>。同样,三维支架的结构也影响细胞的特性。适宜的孔密度、孔径有利于细胞的增殖及血管的长入。冷冻-干燥法是制造多孔三维支架的常用方法;应用电纺织法可制作纳米纤维样多孔支架<sup>[24]</sup>。有研究表明,壳聚糖-胶原-糖胺聚糖多孔凝胶支架组织相容性好、无毒、抑菌,能支持细胞的黏附生长,诱导血管长入<sup>[25]</sup>。培养成纤维细胞的壳聚糖-胶原-糖胺聚糖多孔凝胶基质,有望成为构建真皮再生模板的活性三维支架。

4. 改进种子细胞的种植方法。以前人们构建 CS 的方法是先把成纤维细胞种植在三维支架上培养一段时间,然后种植角质形成细胞。上皮与间质的发育是相互依存、相互影响的,可相互转化<sup>[26]</sup>。而此种植方法重视间质对上皮发育的影响,却忽略了上皮对间质发育的影响,不符合皮肤发育的生理过程。不妨把角质形成细胞和真皮间质细胞按不同比例混合种植在活性三维支架上同步培养,分别构建真皮和表皮,使之更符合皮肤发育的生理规律。

5. 选择适宜的移植时机。CS 移植须待上皮分化良好、角质层已形成时进行。培养一种上皮分化良好的 CS 需要 3 周左右。体外培养的微环境与机体微环境差距甚远,体外过久的培养使细胞的表型发生改变,干细胞的特性难以维持。角质形成细胞培养至融合时,整合素  $\beta_1$  丢失,黏附能力下降<sup>[27]</sup>。过早移植时,细胞黏附不充分,容易丢失;同时干细胞缺乏必要的分化诱导,难以实现组织定向再生。试想,把皮肤再生的元件在体外进行必要的匹配,然后适时移植到创面,可给机体更多的机会进行精密调配、组装。因此,有必要选择几个不同培养时相点的 CS 进行移植,以寻找最佳移植时机。

#### 参 考 文 献

- Hayes DW, Webb GE, Mandraccia VJ. Full thickness burn of the foot: success treatment with Apligraf. A case report. Clin Podiatr Med Surg, 2001, 18: 179 - 188.
- Still J, Glat P, Silverstein P, et al. The use of a collagen sponge/living cell composite material to treat donor sites in burn patients. Burns, 2003, 29: 837 - 841.
- Shikiji T, Minami M, Inoue T, et al. Keratinocytes can differentiate into eccrine sweat ducts in vitro: involvement of epidermal growth factor and fetal bovine serum. J Dermat Sci, 2003, 33: 141 - 150.
- Young DM, Greulich KM, Weier HG. Species-specific in situ hybridization with fluorochrome-labeled DNA probes to study vascularization of human skin grafts on athymic mice. J Burn Care Rehabil, 1996, 17: 305 - 310.
- Black AF, Berthod F, L'heureux N, et al. In vitro reconstruction of a human capillary-like network in a tissue-engineered skin equivalent. FASEB J, 1998, 12: 1331 - 1340.
- 金岩,吕红兵,刘源,等.人全层组织工程皮肤的研制.实用口腔医学杂志,2002,18:163-166.
- 伍津津,刘荣卿,叶庆俗,等.人工皮肤培养模型的建立.重庆医学,1999,28:247-248.
- 付小兵,李建福,盛志勇.表皮干细胞:实现创面由解剖修复到功能修复飞跃的新策略.中华烧伤杂志,2003,19:5-7.
- 韩军涛,陈璧,张晓辉,等.胎鼠表皮干细胞的分离培养及毛囊再生研究.中华烧伤杂志,2003,19:8-11.
- 李建福,付小兵,盛志勇.人胚胎期表皮干细胞与汗腺发生过程关系的研究.中华烧伤杂志,2002,18:369-371.
- Pellegrini G, Ranno R, Stracuzzi G, et al. The control of epidermal stem cells (holoclones) in the treatments of massive full-thickness burns with autologous keratinocytes cultured on fibrin. Transplantation, 1999, 68: 868 - 879.
- 张仁礼,李海标,黄冰,等.人羊膜诱导胚胎干细胞向表皮样干细胞的定向分化.中山医科大学学报,2001,22:325-328.
- 张仁礼,李海标.胚胎干细胞源表皮样干细胞分化潜能的初步研究.解剖学报,2004,35:65-68.
- Coraux C, Hilmi C, Rouleau M, et al. Reconstituted skin from murine embryonic stem cells. Curr Biol, 2003, 13: 849 - 853.
- Saga K. Histochemical and immunohistochemical markers for human eccrine and apocrine sweat glands: an aid for histopathologic differentiation of sweat gland tumors. J Invest Dermatol Symp Proc, 2001, 6: 49 - 53.
- 方利君,付小兵,孙同柱,等.骨髓间充质干细胞分化为血管内皮细胞的实验研究.中华烧伤杂志,2003,19:22-24.
- Shumakov VI, Onishchenko NA, Rasulov MF, et al. Mesenchymal bone marrow stem cells more effectively stimulate regeneration of deep burn wounds than embryonic fibroblasts. Bull Exp Biol Med, 2003, 136: 192 - 195.
- Bartholomew A, Sturgeon C, Siatskas M, et al. Mesenchymal stem cells suppress lymphocyte proliferation in vitro and prolong skin graft survival in vivo. Exp Hematol, 2002, 30: 42 - 48.
- 谭强,沙慧芳,江晓丰,等.体内外诱导 CD34<sup>+</sup> 细胞生成血管内皮细胞的方法及其组织工程学运用.复旦学报(医学科学版), 2001, 28: 191 - 194.
- Amoh Y, Li L, Katsuoka K, et al. Multipotent nestin-positive, keratin-negative hair-follicle bulge stem cells can form neurons. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 2005, 102: 5530 - 5534.
- Amoh Y, Li L, Yang M, et al. Nascent blood vessels in the skin arise from nestin-expressing hair-follicle cells. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 2004, 101: 13291 - 13295.
- Toma JG, Akhavan M, Fernandes KJ, et al. Isolation of multipotent adult stem cells from the dermis of mammalian skin. Nat Cell Biol, 2001, 3: 778 - 784.
- Massia SP, Stark J. Immobilized RGD peptides on surface-grafted dextran promote biospecific cell attachment. J Biomed Mater Res, 2001, 56: 390 - 399.
- Bhattarai SR, Bhattarai N, Yi HK, et al. Novel biodegradable electrospun membrane: scaffold for tissue engineering. Biomaterials, 2004, 25: 2595 - 2602.
- 朱堂友,伍津津,胡浪,等.壳多糖-胶原-糖胺聚糖凝胶人工皮肤的初步研究.中国修复重建外科杂志,2003,17:113-116.
- 吴义超,刘志红.上皮细胞-间充质细胞转变及其在组织纤维化中的意义.肾脏病与透析肾移植杂志,2004,13:161-167,176.
- Berthod F, Damour O. In vitro reconstructed skin models for wound coverage in deep burns. Br J Dermatol, 1997, 136: 809 - 816.

(收稿日期:2005-06-27)

(本文编辑:莫恩)