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· 科技快讯 ·

微藻凝胶贴片来源的可溶性氧促进糖尿病慢性创面愈合

本文引用格式:Chen HH, Cheng YH, Tian JR, et al. Dissolved oxygen from microalgae-gel patch promotes chronic wound healing in diabetes[J]. Sci Adv, 2020, 6(20):eaba4311. DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aba4311.

糖尿病慢性创面具有发展为糖尿病足溃疡的风险。氧可调节细胞增殖、迁移和新生血管化,因而对于创面愈合至关重要。然而,目前的氧疗法,包括高压氧和局部气态氧(TGO),均主要采用气态氧输送,而气态氧在穿透皮肤方面的效果不佳。本文介绍一种由活性微藻水凝胶生成的,可以产生可溶性氧的产氧贴片。基于可溶性氧的良好传输性,贴片对皮肤的穿透效率是TGO的100倍以上。进一步的实验表明,该贴片能促进体外细胞增殖、迁移及血管形成,并能促进糖尿病小鼠慢性创面愈合及移植皮片的成活。因此认为,由于微藻凝胶贴片可持续提供可溶性氧,因而可促进慢性创面的愈合。

曹晓赞,编译自《Sci Adv》,2020,6(20):eaba4311;董叫云,审校

创面后期巨噬细胞对Wnt抑制剂分泌型卷曲相关蛋白4的吞噬可驱动慢性Wnt的活性以此促进纤维化皮肤愈合

本文引用格式:Gay D, Ghinatti G, Guerrero-Juarez CF, et al. Phagocytosis of Wnt inhibitor SFRP4 by late wound macrophages drives chronic Wnt activity for fibrotic skin healing[J]. Sci Adv, 2020, 6(12):eaay3704. DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aay3704.

人和鼠的皮肤损伤通常会导致纤维化瘢痕的形成,但是鼠的创伤模型即创面诱导的毛发新生(WIHN)常导致再生修复反应。半再生和纤维化WIHN创面的单细胞RNA序列比较显示,巨噬细胞中吞噬/溶酶体基因的表达增加与纤维化创面中纤维化肌Fb占优势有关。研究显示,创伤后期,创面中巨噬细胞通过吞噬真皮Wnt抑制剂分泌型卷曲相关蛋白4(SFRP4)来维系Wnt的持续活性,从而导致纤维化。由此,吞噬作用的消除导致Wnt的短暂活性以及过度的重塑再生。巨噬细胞对SFRP4的吞噬作用是经整合素介导,并依赖于SFRP4与纤维连接蛋白蛋白结构域A剪接变体的相互作用。在人化脓性汗腺炎的皮肤环境中,巨噬细胞对SFRP4的吞噬作用与纤维化创面修复有关。这些结果表明,巨噬细胞可以通过吞噬作用调节一个关键信号通路,从而改变皮肤创面愈合的命运。

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