

特约综述



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有蹄类家畜诱导多能性干细胞(iPSCs)研究进展

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摘要 当今,学者已经在啮齿类和灵长类动物中建立了胚胎干细胞系,然而在有蹄类家畜中还没有获得成功。诱导重编程技术的建立为再生医学的快速发展以及农业动物繁育技术体系的革新提供了重要的技术支持,也为获得有蹄类家畜多能干细胞提供了新的思路和方法。目前,虽然在猪、牛、绵羊、山羊和马中都获得了诱导多能性干细胞(induced pluripotent stem cells, iPSCs),但是其在体外培养及细胞特性等方面与啮齿类和灵长类iPSCs还有较大差距。该文主要对有蹄类家畜iPSCs研究的现状、存在的问题及解决思路进行系统综述,为进一步推进有蹄类家畜iPSCs的研究提供理论支持。

关键词 有蹄类家畜; 诱导多能干细胞; 重编程

Progress of the Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells in Domesticated Ungulates

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Abstract Establishment of embryonic stem cell lines has been successful in mouse and human, but not in farm animals. Development of induced reprogramming technology has tremendous potential applications in regenerative medicine, animal breeding. It also offers an alternative approach for generation of pluripotent stem cells in domesticated ungulates. Recently, although porcine, bovine, ovine, caprine and equine iPSCs were derived from their somatic cells, compare to rodent and primate iPSCs, there were the gap in *in vitro* cultivation and cellular characteristics of ungulates iPSCs. As theoretical supports for iPSCs research in future, the aim of this review was to provide a systematic overview on iPSCs generation, substantial problems and solution in domesticated ungulates.

Keywords domesticated ungulates; induced pluripotent stem cells; reprogramming

自1981年首次利用小鼠早期胚胎培养获得世界第一株胚胎干细胞(embryonic stem cells, ESCs)以来^[1], 由于ESCs具有体外无限增殖能力和多向分化潜能, 使得其在发育生物学、再生医学和家畜繁育领域等方面具有重要的应用价值。继小鼠胚胎干细胞体外培养获成功后, 研究人员相继获得了大鼠^[2]、人^[3]、灵长类^[4]的ESCs。但是, 仅在啮齿类获得了具备生殖系传递能力的ESCs, 即真正具有完整多能性的胚胎干细胞。有蹄类家畜作为重要的农业动物, 其胚胎干细胞研究虽然起步很早, 但是始终没有获得具啮齿类类似完整多能性的ESCs。至今获得的家畜胚胎干细胞都不能在体外稳定增殖、稳定维持多能性, 更没有生殖系嵌合能力^[5]。2006年, Takahashi和Yamanaka^[6]首次证实在体细胞中同时导入Oct4(O)、Sox2(S)、Klf4(K)、c-Myc(M)四个转录因子即可诱导小鼠体细胞转变为具有类似胚胎干

细胞样的多能性细胞, 即诱导多能性干细胞(induced pluripotent stem cells, iPSCs)。iPS技术的出现为获得有蹄类家畜多能性干细胞提供了新的思路和方法。在家畜动物中, 猪的iPSCs获得于2009年^[7-9]。此后, 相继获得了绵羊^[10-12]、山羊^[13]、马^[14]、牛^[15]和水牛的iPSCs^[16](图1)。至今, iPS技术已诞生十年, 在这十年间, 关于有蹄类家畜iPSCs诱导的研究虽不断深入, 但依然存在诸多问题。本文重点从有蹄类家畜iPSCs研究现状、发展及存在的关键问题等方面进行论述, 剖析有蹄类家畜iPSCs研究的难点问题, 为今后针对性地解决有蹄类家畜胚胎干细胞和诱导干细胞研究中的理论和技术问题提供思路。

1 有蹄类家畜iPSCs的研究现状

自iPS技术诞生以来的十年间, 在啮齿类和灵长类动物中的研究, 从低效到高效、从存在生物危

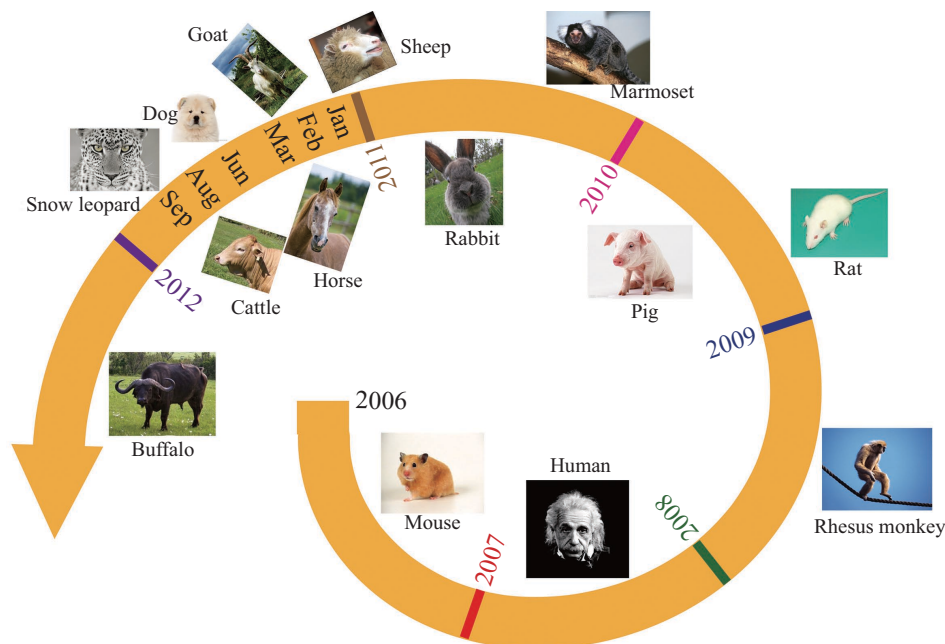


图1 不同物种iPSCs获得的年份

Fig.1 Timeline of iPSCs generation in different animal species

害性到生物安全性更高、从实验室基础研究到临床转化,经历了飞速发展。目前,啮齿类iPSCs诱导已经可以完全摆脱基于转录因子介导的重编程,仅依靠小分子化合物的处理就可将体细胞重编程为iPSCs^[17]。但是,有蹄类家畜iPSCs的诱导还需要依赖外源转录因子的高效表达来实现。目前,Oct4、Sox2、Klf4、c-Myc依然是有蹄类家畜iPSCs诱导中必不可少的转录因子。在一些研究中,为了加快重编程速度或者获得稳定的诱导多能干细胞,研究者还加入Nanog(N)、Lin28(L)、SV40大T抗原和人端粒酶逆转录酶基因(human telomerase reverse transcriptase, *hTERT*)促进重编程(表1)。Esteban等^[8]证实,人和小鼠OSKM转录因子组合都能将猪成纤维细胞诱导为iPSCs,不同来源转录因子获得的iPSCs在形态、多能性基因表达、传代次数等方面没有明显区别。而Wu等^[7]的研究显示,相比于OSKM四因子,当加入Lin28和Nanog后,获得的猪iPSCs比四因子获得的克隆形态更好、传代更久。同样,在牛中也证实,使用人和牛源OSKM四转录因子也可以重编程牛成纤维细胞为iPSCs,但六因子诱导牛iPSCs的效率更高,且能更持久传代^[15],随后的研究证实,Nanog对于牛iPSCs的诱导至关重要^[18]。在羊iPSCs研究中,OSKMNL也同样较OSKM更有利于重编程^[10,13]。此外,在猪中,Wang等^[19]在OSKM因子基础上,通过添加Tbx3(T-box 3)和Lrh-1(liver receptor homolog-1)两个转录因子进行诱导,显著促进iPSCs的获得,并且Lrh-1可以替换c-Myc而获得猪iPSCs。进一步研究显示,Tbx3和Lrh-1两转录因子的参与显著抑制RHO-ROCK-MLC的激活,促进猪iPSCs的单细胞传代培养^[19-20]。在猪、牛、羊、马iPSCs诱导中,研究人员大多采用取材方便的胎儿或成体成纤维细胞作为重编程的起始细胞,也有研究者使用间充质干细胞进行重编程。比较显示,利用间充质干细胞可以显著提高猪iPSCs的诱导效率,无论是在有饲养层和无饲养层的条件下诱导,间充质干细胞的诱导效率都优于成纤维细胞^[21-22]。2015年,Kawaguchi等^[23]研究显示,使用羊膜细胞可以有效获得牛始发状态的iPSCs(primed iPSCs),当利用含小分子化合物的培养体系进行诱导时可以获得类似初始态的iPSCs(naïve iPSCs),并且小分子化合物可以将牛始发态的iPSCs转变为初始态。

培养液中血清、血清替代物、细胞因子和小

分子化合物的使用对于iPSCs的诱导也起重要作用。Han等^[15]对培养液进行优化显示,对于牛iPSCs的诱导,DMEM较DMEM/F12更适合作为基础培养液,并且血清替代物(KnockOut™ Serum Replacement, KSR)较胎牛血清(fetal bovine serum, FBS)更有利于iPSCs的诱导,而在绵羊iPSCs的研究中显示,培养液中添加FBS更有利于iPSCs的获得^[22]。而在猪中,没有报道显示,FBS和KSR对iPSCs的诱导存在显著影响。碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF)和白血病抑制因子(leukemia inhibitory factor, LIF)对于维持啮齿类和灵长类胚胎干细胞和诱导干细胞的多能性至关重要。在有蹄类家畜中研究证实,LIF因子对于其iPSCs的产生同样关键。当将猪iPSCs培养于含有LIF、bFGF、BMP4(bone morphogenetic protein 4)、LIF+SU5402、bFGF+JAKi的培养液中48 h,含有bFGF的培养液显著诱导猪iPSCs分化^[24]。2012年,Cheng等^[25]研究显示,抑制JAK/LIF信号通路后,猪iPSCs开始分化,其碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, AKP)活性和多能性基因的表达量都显著降低。同样,JAK/LIF信号通路的抑制也诱导牛iPSCs的分化^[23]。此外,猪源和牛源的LIF对于维持他们各自iPSCs多能性也起到促进作用^[23,26]。

多能干细胞分为两个状态,即初始态和始发态。在细胞形态、特性等方面,初始状态干细胞具有隆起的细胞克隆形态,依赖LIF信号通路稳定增殖。抑制MEK(methyl ethyl ketone)和GSK3(glycogen synthase kinase 3)信号通路能够稳定维持这些干细胞处于初始态,初始态干细胞具有处于活化状态的两条X染色质,能够形成嵌合体,且基因表达模式更类似于内细胞团细胞。而始发状态干细胞则呈现单层克隆样生长,依赖bFGF信号通路维持多能性,X染色质随机失活,没有形成嵌合体的能力^[27]。早期研究获得有蹄类家畜iPSCs大多呈始发状态^[8,12,14-15]。随着小分子化合物在家畜中的应用,在一些物种中获得了具有初始状态的iPSCs^[22-23,25,28-31]。有蹄类家畜中,猪iPSCs的研究进展最为显著,2009年,即获得了始发状态的猪iPSCs^[7-9]。2010年,West等^[21]虽报道获得了iPSCs来源的嵌合体猪,但是至今没有重复研究的报道。2012年,Cheng等^[25]获得了类似小鼠胚胎干细胞形态且依赖JAK/LIF信号通路的猪iPSCs。随后,借助诱导过程中添加的小分子化合物,研究人

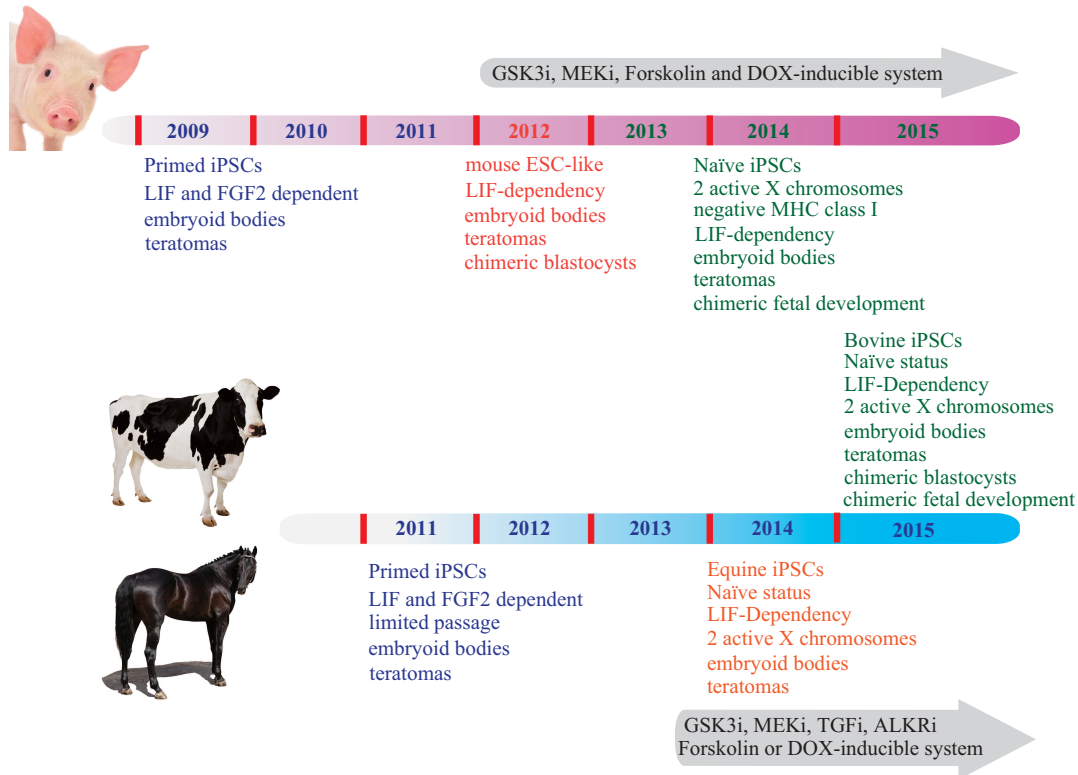


图2 有蹄类家畜始发和初始状态iPSCs研究进程

Fig.2 Timeline of iPSC generation from primed to naïve status in domesticated ungulates

员获得了更加类似小鼠干细胞样的猪iPSCs, 该细胞不仅形态类似小鼠胚胎干细胞, 依靠JAK/LIF维持多能性(LIF-dependency), 可以进行单细胞传代培养, 上调*Dppa3*(developmental pluripotency-associated 3)、*Eras*(embryonic expressed rat sarcoma)、*Zfp42*(zinc finger protein 42)、*Esrrb*(estrogen related receptor β)、*Utf1*(undifferentiated embryonic cell transcription factor 1)、*Dppa5*等初始态多能性基因的表达, 而且它们还具有两条活性的X染色质(2 active X chromosomes)和囊胚嵌合能力(chimeric blastocysts, CB), 可以参与妊娠后胎儿的发育(chimeric fetal development, CFD), 但是至今没有初始态iPSCs的克隆后代及嵌合体猪出生^[22,26,28-29]。然而, 其他家畜初始状态iPSCs研究则相对滞后, 2014年首次报道诱导成功初始状态的马iPSCs^[30], 2015年才获得初始状态的牛的iPSCs^[23,31]。牛和马的初始状态iPSCs同样依赖JAK/LIF信号通路促进增殖和维持多能性。它们能够在体外分化形成类胚体(embryoid bodies, EBs)和体内分化形成畸胎瘤(teratomas, T), 具有两条活性的X染色质以及囊胚和胎儿嵌合能力(图2)。但是, 至今还没有初始状态的羊的iPSCs的报道。以上研究显示, 抑制MEK(MEKi)、GSK3 β (GSK3i)、TGF β (TGF β i)、

ALK(ALKRi)信号通路, 加入小分子化合物Forskolin以及利用强力霉素(doxycycline, Dox)诱导表达外源重编程因子表达的系统(DOX-inducible system)对于获得初始态的家畜iPSCs具有重要作用(图2)。

2 有蹄类家畜iPSCs研究存在的问题及解决思路

当今有蹄类家畜iPSCs诱导效率还比较低, 并且依然需要依赖病毒介导的基因表达。有蹄类家畜动物中常用的病毒主要包括逆转录病毒、慢病毒、转座子系统以及强力霉素诱导的表达系统(表1)^[32]。利用逆转录病毒和慢病毒介导的牛、猪、羊和马iPSCs诱导效率分别为0.00018%~0.00070%^[18,33]、0.00601%~0.77000%^[9,22,25]、0.002%^[11]、0.028%^[14]。研究显示, 组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂VPA(valproic acid)不仅可显著提升小鼠iPSCs效率, 对猪iPSCs的产生也有明显促进作用, 当诱导过程中加入VPA, 猪iPSCs的诱导效率可提升至2.7%^[25]。此外, 诱导培养中添加LIF、Forskolin等小分子化合物以及利用强力霉素诱导表达系统也显著提升初始状态猪和牛iPSCs的诱导效率^[23,26,28]。但是, 有蹄类家畜iPSCs诱导效率依然远低于啮齿类动物^[34]。此外,

在相同物种中,不同研究诱导获得的有蹄类家畜iPSCs在形态和多能性表面标志蛋白[如Ssea1(stage-specific embryonic antigen 1)、Ssea3、Ssea4、Tra-1-60(tumor rejection antigen-1-60)和Tra-1-81等]的表达等方面还存在差异(表1)^[35]。这给家畜iPSCs特性的确定带来一定的困难,并与家畜胚胎干细胞研究的相对匮乏存在直接相关。

iPSCs诱导中,外源基因的表达沉默是评判体细胞是否被完全重编程和iPSCs能否自主维持其多能性的关键,持续表达的外源基因可能影响iPSCs的多能性和分化能力。然而,在有蹄类家畜iPSCs诱导中,虽然内源基因可以一定程度地被激活,但是外源基因的表达却不能被沉默,一些研究获得的iPSCs所有重编程因子都呈现持续表达状态,而另一部分研究显示,重编程因子呈现个别沉默现象。分析猪、牛、羊、马iPSCs研究中不同外源基因的沉默效率显示,外源重编程因子Sox2和c-Myc通常在诱导后发生沉默,而Oct4和Klf4在多个研究中都呈现出持续的表达^[16,28,30,33,36-37]。在猪中的研究显示,iPSCs中未沉默的外源基因严重影响克隆猪的发育,一些iPSCs细胞系必须在沉默外源基因表达后才能获得克隆后代^[38]。此外,有蹄类家畜iPSCs多能性的维持还需要外源转录因子的持续表达,显示干细胞调控网络激活的水平远没有达到可维持其多能性的程度。因此,在当今获得的猪、牛初始状态iPSCs的研究中,研究人员多采用了利用强力霉素诱导重编程因子表达的转基因系统,长期维持iPSCs的初始状态。当强力霉素的诱导被去除后,iPSCs发生形态变化,不再能够长期传代培养,并开始分化^[22-23,29,31]。目前,有蹄类家畜胚胎干细胞的体外培养体系多模仿啮齿类和灵长类干细胞的体外培养系统。然而,该系统并不能很好地维持有蹄类家畜胚胎干细胞的体外长期培养和多能性维持,类似的问题也存在于iPSCs的研究中。这也是导致有蹄类家畜iPSCs在没有外源基因表达的情况下,不能长期稳定培养和维持多能性的重要原因。

iPSCs的诱导是一个系统而复杂的生物学过程。重编程因子诱导体细胞整体基因表达和表观遗传修饰的转变以及合适的体外培养条件迎接经过重编程的细胞,并保持和稳定其特性,是成功获得iPSCs的关键^[39-41]。在此过程中,DNA甲基化修饰、组蛋白修饰以及非编码RNA等表观修饰共同作用,去除

体细胞特性、增加体细胞染色质的开放性、激活内源多能性调控网络,最终促进iPSCs的产生。在小鼠体细胞中过表达*tet1*(ten-eleven translocation methylcytosine dioxygenase 1)基因,显著降低体细胞DNA甲基化水平,有效提升iPSCs的诱导效率^[42],而敲减该基因则显著影响干细胞的多能性及重编程^[43]。在猪中也证实,*tet1*基因的敲减显著抑制猪iPSCs的诱导^[44]。目前研究显示,敲除DNA甲基结合蛋白3(methyl-CpG binding domain protein 3, *mbd3*)基因可将小鼠iPSCs诱导效率提升至100%^[45]。重编程过程中,抑制基因表达组蛋白修饰水平的下调、激活基因表达组蛋白修饰水平的上调以及染色质构象的转变也都对iPSCs的诱导起明显的促进作用^[41,46-51]。在猪中,通过小分子化合物GSK126抑制H3K27me3甲基化转移酶(enhancer of zeste homolog 2, EZH2)的活性或通过VPA抑制组蛋白去乙酰化酶活性都显著增加iPSCs的诱导效率^[25,52]。因此,利用基因编辑技术或小分子化合物的处理,转变体细胞表观遗传状态,在重编程早期建立开放的染色质环境,将有利于进一步激活有蹄类家畜体细胞内源多能性调控网络,快速提升内源干细胞相关因子的表达水平,从而提高iPSCs的诱导效率,建立依赖内源基因表达的稳定iPSCs。

系统研究家畜动物早期胚胎发育机理,推动家畜胚胎干细胞的研究快速发展,为iPSCs的诱导建立适合的体外培养环境。研究显示,仅初始状态的多能干细胞在基因表达谱等方面与内细胞团细胞类似,并且能够获得具有生殖系嵌合的动物^[27]。在人和小鼠胚胎干细胞的研究中显示,当体外培养环境不能维持内细胞团的初始状态时,它们将从初始态转变为始发态^[53-55]。当今,已经在灵长类和啮齿类动物中获得了初始状态的胚胎干细胞^[2-4],并且在相应的培养条件下可以诱导获得初始状态的iPSCs^[56-57]。然而,对于有蹄类家畜,目前还没有一个稳定的胚胎干细胞培养体系可以支持重编程细胞的培养。传统的家畜ESCs研究普遍借助小鼠、人胚胎干细胞培养的经验,按照mESCs、hESCs建系的技术体系培养有蹄类家畜胚胎干细胞,然而进展却不显著。分离培养的有蹄类家畜ESCs都呈现始发状态,并且这些细胞不能在体外无限传代培养,易分化、老化和凋亡,尽管能经历体内外分化形成类胚体和畸胎瘤,但没有嵌合能力^[5]。目前,利用小分子化合物培养

表1 有蹄类家畜iPSCs研究现状总结
Table 1 Summary of studies describing iPSC generation in domesticated ungulates

物种 Species	细胞种类 Donor cell types	诱导系统及转录因子 Transduction method and transcriptional factors	培养条件 Culture conditions	细胞因子 Cytokines	小分子化合物 Small molecules	iPSCs状态 iPSCs status	分化能力 Differentiation	表达的多能性表面 标记 Pluripotent surface marks	克隆形成时间(天) Time of ES-like colonies emerge (days)	参考文献 Reference
Cattle	Fetal fibroblasts	Tet-on-inducible lentiviral transduction, hOSKM	DMEM+15% FBS	mLIF	PD0325901, CHIR99321, VPA	Naïve	EBs, T		20	[31]
	Amnion cells	Tet-on-inducible piggyBac transposon system, mOKSM	DMEM/F12+20% KSR	bFGF, bLIF	PD0325901, CHIR99021, Forskolin	Naïve Primed	EBs, T, CB, CFD		14	[23]
	Embryonic fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, bOSKMNL	DMEM+20% KSR	bFGF, mLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1, SSEA4	21	[15]
	Adult fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, hOSKM	MEM α +20% FBS	bFGF, hLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1, SSEA4	14	[18]
	Primary fibroblasts	Lentiviral transduction, hOSKM	DMEM+15% FBS	bFGF, mLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1		[33]
	Buffalo fetal fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, bOSKMNL+SV40 large T	DMEM+20% FBS	bFGF, hLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1, SSEA4, TRA-1-81	18	[16]
	Fetal fibroblasts	Transposon system PB-hOKSMNL SB-mOSKM	DMEM/F12+20% KSR	bFGF, hLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1, SSEA3	14	[67]
	Fetal fibroblasts	Tet-on-inducible lentiviral transduction, hOSKM	DMEM+10% FCS	mLIF	PD0325901 CHIR99021	Naïve	EBs, T	SSEA1	7-28	[29]
	Embryonic fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, hOSKM	KO-DMEM+15% FBS	bFGF, pLIF	Forskolin	Naïve	EBs, T, CFD	SSEA1, SSEA-3, SSEA-4, TRA-1-60, TRA-1-81	14	[26]
	Embryonic fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, mOSKM	KO-DMEM+20% FBS DMEM/F12+20% KSR	bFGF, mLIF	VPA	Naïve	EBs, T, CB	SSEA-1, SSEA-4, TRA-1-60, TRA-1-81	12	[25]
Pig	Embryonic fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, mOSKM hOSKM	DMEM+10% FBS	bFGF, mLIF	5-Azac	Primed	EBs, T	SSEA4	16	[8]
Ear fibroblasts	Tet-on-inducible lentiviral transduction, hOSKM hOSKMNL	DMEM/F12+20% KSR			Primed	EBs, T	SSEA3, SSEA4, TRA-1-60, TRA-1-81	13	[7]	
Fetal fibroblasts	Lentiviral transduction, hOSKM	KO-DMEM+20% FBS	FGF2		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1	21	[9]	

(续表1)

物种 Species	细胞种类 Donor cell types	诱导系统及转录因子 Transduction method and transcriptional factors	培养条件 Culture conditions	细胞因子 Cytokines	小分子化合物 Small molecules	iPSCs状态 iPSCs status	分化能力 Differentiation	表达的多能性表面 标记 Pluripotent surface marks	克隆形成时间(天) Time of ES-like colonies emerge (days)	参考文献 Reference
Pig	Fetal fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, hOSKMG	KO-DMEM+DMEM+20%FBS+20%KSR	bFGF, mLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA3, SSEA4, TRA-1-60, TRA-1-81	12	[68]
	Mesenchymal stem cells	Retroviral transduction, hOSKMNL	DMEM/F12+20%KSR	FGF2		Primed	EBs, T, CFD Chimeric offspring		7	[21]
	Adult fibroblast	Retroviral transduction, mSKM	KO-DMEM+DMEM+20%FBS+20%KSR	bFGF, mLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA3, SSEA, TRA-1-60, TRA-1-81	9	[69]
	Fetal fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, mOSKM	KO-DMEM+20%KSR	hLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1, SSEA4	10	[70]
Sheep	Sheep ear fibroblasts	Tet-on-inducible lentiviral transduction, hOSKMLN+SV40 large T+hTERT	DMEM/F12+20%KSR	hLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1, TRA-1-60, TRA-1-81	23	[10]
	Sheep embryonic fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, mOSKM	DMEM+15%FBS	mLIF		Primed	EBs, T, CFD		8	[37]
	Sheep embryonic fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, hOSKM	DMEM+20%FBS+insulin+transferrin+selenium	bFGF, mLIF		Primed	EBs, T, CB		13	[11]
	Sheep fetal fibroblasts	Tet-on-inducible lentiviral transduction, mOSKM	KO-DMEM+20%KSR/FBS	hFGF, hLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA4	30	[12]
	Goat ear fibroblasts	Lentiviral transduction, hOSKM	KO-DMEM+20%KSR	bFGF		Primed	EBs, T		15-22	[71]
	Goat fetal fibroblasts	Lentiviral transduction, bOSKMNL+MIR302/367	DMEM/F12+20%KSR	bFGF, mLIF	VPA, PD0325901, CHIR99021	Naive Primed	EBs, T			[36]
Horse	Skin fibroblasts	Lentiviral transduction, hOSKM	KO-DMEM+15%FBS	bFGF, mLIF		Naive	EBs, T	SSEA4, TRA-1-60, TRA-1-81		[30]
	Fetal fibroblasts	Tet-on-inducible piggyBac transposon system, mOSKM	DMEM+15%FBS	bFGF, mLIF	CHIR99021, PD0325901, A83-01, SB431542	Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1, SSEA4, TRA-1-60, TRA-1-81	17-22	[14]
	Fetal fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, hOSK	MEM α +20%FBS+insulin+transferrin+selenium	bFGF, hLIF	Thiazovivin	Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1, SSEA4	12-16	[72]
	Skin fibroblasts	Retroviral transduction, mOSKM	KO-DMEM+20%KSR	bFGF, hLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1, SSEA4, TRA-1-60	14	[73]
Keratinocytes	Retroviral transduction, mOSKM	KO-DMEM+20%KSR	bFGF, hLIF		Primed	EBs, T	SSEA1		[74]	

体系,能够获得类似于mESCs形态的bESCs,但是它们丢失了类胚体和畸胎瘤分化能力^[58]。与啮齿类和灵长类囊胚仅在子宫内短暂停留后即发生着床不同,有蹄类家畜囊胚要在子宫内停留2~3周,发生形态和细胞的明显特化后再进行着床^[59]。这使得有蹄类家畜囊胚细胞具有与啮齿类和灵长类动物不同的生物学特性。例如,牛囊胚滋养外胚层细胞不但表达Oct4、Nanog、Klf4等干细胞关键因子,而且它们可以整合入内细胞团中,显示出明显的胚胎干细胞特性^[60],且滋养层细胞极易在胚胎干细胞培养环境中增殖,并形成滋养层干细胞^[61]。其次,牛内细胞团细胞还表达Tead4(TEA domain transcription factor 4)、Cdx2(caudal-related homeobox transcription factor 2)、Gata3(GATA binding protein 3)和Yap1(Yes associated protein 1)等滋养层特异因子^[62],使得利用免疫手术法完全去除滋养层后获得的内细胞团细胞在体外培养中依然出现滋养层细胞特性^[63]。因此,由于胚胎滋养层细胞具有类似干细胞的特性,使得在诱导iPSCs过程中容易出现滋养层样的细胞,严重影响iPSCs的分离和培养^[64]。另外,研究显示,干细胞多能性调控网络的活性在当前培养的有蹄类家畜ESCs中存在较低的水平,且很容易受到表观遗传的修饰而沉默,从而分化^[58]。因此,系统研究家畜早期胚胎发育机理,阐明牛早期胚胎发育过程中细胞分化命运决定的分子机制,了解有蹄类家畜内细胞团细胞的特性,通过基因表达编辑和筛选小分子化合物,有助于建立适合家畜内细胞团细胞体外特性维持和稳定增殖的培养体系,进而用于有蹄类家畜iPSCs的诱导,建立适合初始状态iPSCs的体外培养体系。

3 有蹄类家畜iPSCs研究的发展与应用

2015年6月,由科技部主持编著的《动物种业科技创新战略研究报告》对我国的动物种业的现状、发展和国家战略进行了分析,并将育种前沿共性技术、精准育种技术、遗传操作技术和家畜繁育技术四大技术体系确定为动物遗传育种的前沿技术。在家畜遗传育种领域,遗传操作和克隆技术是在短期、快速提升我国动物种质资源,建立高效、优质动物种业的重要手段。然而,基于体细胞克隆技术的转基因猪、牛、羊生产技术体系,存在效率低,外源基因表达容易沉默等问题。多能性干细胞作为一种具有未分化特性,开放染色质环境及较强染色质可

塑性的细胞,在外源基因的整合和高效表达方面远远优于体细胞。在小鼠中已经证实,使用胚胎干细胞作为克隆供体细胞可以大大提高克隆动物的出生和存活率,大幅度提高转基因动物的繁殖效率。虽然至今还没有获得有蹄类家畜的胚胎干细胞,但是iPSCs具有开放的染色质环境、可整合入胚胎内细胞团及产生克隆动物的能力,已显示出它在制备转基因家畜制备中的优势。因此,有蹄类家畜iPSCs可以作为胚胎干细胞的补充应用于转基因动物的制备,这将大大提高转基因家畜的制备效率。

此外,iPS技术作为21世纪生命科学领域的重要发现,它为再生医学的发展提供了广阔的空间。目前,iPS技术已在脊髓损伤、帕金森综合征、视网膜退化等疾病中尝试应用。马作为重要的竞技动物,马的竞技损伤严重影响其健康。Guest等^[65]将多能干细胞和骨髓间充质干细胞移植入马受损的肌腱中发现,多能性干细胞可迁移至受损部位。同时,将马的iPSCs进行同种异体移植,发现受体动物存在很好的耐受性,并没有产生长期影响^[66]。这些结果为iPSCs应用于马相关疾病的治疗提供了重要理论支持。在马临床应用中,iPSCs可替换间充质干细胞,作为一个更有价值的细胞进行骨骼肌损伤治疗。除此之外,马iPSCs还可以用于外伤、蹄叶炎、肠胃疾病等马类相关疾病治疗。因此,快速推进有蹄类家畜多能性干细胞的研究将对我国农业、动物医疗的发展提供重要推动力。

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