

人羊膜上皮细胞及其免疫调节功能

司家文¹ 沈国芳^{1*} 郭礼和^{2*}

(¹上海交通大学医学院附属第九人民医院口腔颌面外科, 上海 200011;

²中国科学院上海生命科学研究院生物化学与细胞生物学研究所, 上海 200031)

摘要 人羊膜上皮细胞, 作为一种处于特殊分化阶段和组织来源的干/祖细胞, 不仅可在体内外特定环境下向三个胚层组织分化, 还表现出独特的免疫豁免和免疫调节功能, 使其在细胞治疗、组织再生领域展现出广阔的研究和应用前景。随着人羊膜上皮细胞免疫调节及其机制研究的深入, 其在免疫相关疾病治疗方面的研究和应用价值逐渐突显。在此, 笔者就近年来人羊膜上皮细胞细胞生物学特性及其免疫调节功能的研究进展进行综述, 以期为相关领域研究的开展提供参考。

关键词 人羊膜上皮细胞; 多能性; 免疫调节; 细胞治疗

Human Amniotic Epithelial Cell and Its Immunomodulatory Effects

Si Jiawen¹, Shen Guofang^{1*}, Guo Lihe^{2*}

(¹Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Ninth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200011, China; ²Institute of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200031, China)

Abstract Human amniotic epithelial cells, a special type of stage and tissue specific stem/progenitor cells, have been shown to possess multi-differentiation potential under certain circumstances *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and exhibit unique immune privilege characteristics and immunomodulatory effects, which shows the broad research and application prospects of these cells in cell therapy and tissue regeneration fields. With further research progress on the immunomodulatory role of human amniotic epithelial cells, these cells gradually show the potential research and application value in the treatment of immune related diseases. This review focuses on the research progress in biological characteristics and immunomodulatory effects of human amniotic epithelial cells, which may provide references for other relevant studies.

Keywords human amniotic epithelial cells; multipotency; immunomodulation; cell therapy

人羊膜上皮细胞(human amniotic epithelial cells, hAECs)位于羊膜最靠近胎儿侧, 呈单层排列于基质膜上形成羊膜腔的外壁, 参与保持羊水中的液体-电解质平衡, 并直接参与羊水-羊膜间的免疫及代谢活动, 其外侧与羊膜间质相延续, 形成极具弹性的缓冲带, 共同保护发育中的胚胎^[1]。近年来的研究显示, hAECs不仅可在体内外特定环境下向三个胚层组织

分化, 还表现出独特的免疫豁免和免疫调节功能, 其在免疫相关疾病的治疗方面具有潜在的研究和应用价值^[1-3]。

1 人羊膜上皮细胞

取自人类胎盘的羊膜组织是一层光滑的半透明薄膜, 厚度约70~180 μm, 具有极高的韧性, 其内侧

收稿日期: 2015-01-18 接受日期: 2015-03-05

国家自然科学基金面上项目(批准号: 81371122)资助的课题

*通讯作者。Tel: 021-23271251, E-mail: maxillofac surg@163.com; Tel: 021-51623022-219, E-mail: lhguo@sibs.ac.cn

Received: January 18, 2015 Accepted: March 5, 2015

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No.81371122)

*Corresponding authors. Tel: +86-21-23271251, E-mail: maxillofac surg@163.com; Tel: +86-21-51623022-219, E-mail: lhguo@sibs.ac.cn

网络出版时间: 2015-07-02 09:51 URL: <http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/31.2035.Q.20150702.0951.004.html>

包绕羊膜腔, 外侧与绒毛膜相连, 羊膜由内向外依次分为上皮层、基质膜层、无细胞致密层、间质细胞层及较为疏松的海绵层^[1]。hAECs位于羊膜上皮层, 呈单层立方或柱状细胞排列于其外侧的狭窄基质膜上, 并直接与羊水接触。羊膜作为胎盘的一部分, 可为胎儿的生长发育提供局部缓冲空间, 并通过分泌多种营养因子、维持羊水液体-电解质平衡、抑制母体-胎儿间免疫反应等方式为胚胎的发育提供适宜的环境^[1,4]。

作为产前组织, 羊膜本身就是一个丰富的干/祖细胞库, 产后羊膜经过机械剥离、胰蛋白酶多步消化和过滤离心后, 即可获得大量hAECs(每张人羊膜约含有 $1\times10^8\sim2\times10^9$ 个hAECs)^[1,5]。分离后的hAECs在体外培养条件下贴壁生长旺盛, 表现为典型的铺路石样外观。一方面, 由于不合成端粒酶, 随着细胞不断传代, hAECs增殖速度减缓, 干细胞特性消失^[6]; 另一方面, 由于hAECs无法长期保持其自我更新和复制的能力, 体内植入不会导致肿瘤产生, 其在干细胞应用的安全性方面较胚胎干细胞和iPS细胞更具临床应用优势^[1-2]。

2 hAECs多向分化潜能

hAECs来源于受精后8~9 d的二胚层胚盘, 由受精卵发育早期的囊胚内细胞团分化而来, 早于三胚层胚胎的形成^[1]。独特的组织胚胎学来源使hAECs兼具原始的胚胎干细胞特性和上皮细胞样形

态结构, 如具有向三个胚层组织分化的潜能, 表达八聚体物结合转录因子-4(octamer-binding transcription factor-4, OCT-4)、关键蛋白(NANOG)、阶段特异性胚胎抗原-4(stage-specific embryonic antigen-4, SSEA-4)、SSEA-3等反映干细胞多能性的分子标志物, 具有细胞表面微绒毛和丰富的细胞间连接等^[7]。此外, hAECs还表达间充质干细胞的某些标志如CD29、CD90、CD105、CD44及干细胞因子(stem cell factor, SCF)等^[7-8]。

作为一类处于胚胎干细胞和成体干细胞过渡阶段的特殊干/祖细胞, 近年来的研究陆续报道了羊膜上皮细胞向神经细胞、胰细胞样细胞、肝细胞样细胞、脂肪细胞、成骨细胞和心肌样细胞等分化的体内外实验结果, 证明羊膜上皮细胞在不同的诱导分化条件下, 可以向多胚层组织细胞分化, 并表达相应的特异性蛋白和表面标志物^[7,9-14](表1)。最近, 有学者报道骨形态发生蛋白7可以提高hAECs基质合成能力并促进其向成软骨细胞分化, 表达聚集蛋白聚糖和II型胶原等软骨细胞特异性蛋白, 提示hAECs可作为种子细胞用于软骨组织再生和软骨疾病的细胞治疗^[12]。Barboni等^[10]将取自羊的羊膜上皮细胞加载到羟基磷灰石/β-三磷酸钙支架材料上并植入同种异体羊上颌窦内, 观察到羊膜上皮细胞在移植部位成骨分化, 并持续存活90 d, 加载羊膜上皮细胞可以显著促进上颌窦提升的效果和局部的早期血管化。值得注意的是, 由于羊膜上皮细胞具有更为突出的

表1 人羊膜上皮细胞表型、多向分化能力及其免疫调节作用(根据参考文献[7,9-14]修改)

Table 1 The cellular phenotype, multipotency and immunoregulatory role of hAECs (modified from references [7,9-14])

细胞特征 Features of hAECs	特异性蛋白及表面标志物 Specific proteins and surface markers
Pluripotent stem cells markers	OCT-4+, SOX-2+, FGF-4+, REX-1+, CFC-1+, NANOG+, DPPA-3+, PROM-1+, PAX-6+, FOXD-3-, GDF-3-, TERT-, SSEA-3+, SSEA-4+, Tra 1-60+, Tra 1-81+, SSEA-1-, GCTM2+
Mesenchymal stem cells and hematopoietic stem cells	CD10+, CD13+, CD29+, CD44+, CD49e+, CD73+, CD90+, CD105+, CD117+, CD166+, STRO-1+, CD14-, CD34-, CD45-, CD49d-
Osteogenic and adipogenic specific markers	Col1A1, ALP, Runx2, Ocn, SOX-9, Col2A1, Proteoglycan, LPL, PPAR
Neurogenic specific markers	Nestin, GAD, MBP, NF-M, NSE, CNPase, PLP, DM-20, MAP2, GFAP
Pulmonary specific markers	Nkx2.1, Mucin, Occludin, Aquaporin-5, Caveolin-1
Hepatic specific markers	Albumin, α-FP, α-1AT, CK18, GS, CPS-1, PEPCK, CYP2D6, CYP3A4, TTR, TAT, CYP2C9, HNF3-γ, C/EBP-α
Myocardial specific markers	GATA-4, Nkx 2.5, MLC-2A, MLC-2V, MYL-7, ANP, CACNA1C, KCND3
Pancreatic specific markers	PDX-1
Immunophenotype	HLA-A,B,C+/-, HLA-DR-, HLA-G+, HLA-E+, PD-L1+, PD-L2+, FasL+, TRAIL+, B7-1-, B7-2-, CD40-, CD40L-
Immunoregulatory factors	MIF, TGF-β, IL-10, PGE2, HGF

外胚层细胞特征和结构,在未诱导条件下即表达某些神经细胞和上皮细胞的特异性蛋白和标志物,其向成软骨、成骨、心肌细胞等中胚层细胞分化的效率目前尚不明确,其跨胚层分化的机制尚不清楚,我们认为其中一种可能的方式是通过转化生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF)- β 介导的上皮间充质转化来实现的,其具体的转化过程及其机制有待进一步研究^[15]。

3 hAECs免疫豁免与免疫调节功能

自上世纪初开始,羊膜组织就已经被应用于烧伤、溃疡以及角膜疾病的临床异体移植治疗中。早期研究显示,hAECs不表达人类白细胞抗原(human leukocyte antigens, HLA) A、B、C、DR,与同种异体外周血单个核细胞或T淋巴细胞共培养后不引起T淋巴细胞增殖,将hAECs通过局部移植或静脉输注的方式植入人体均未见明显的免疫排斥反应的发生^[16-17],提示hAECs具有极低的抗原提呈能力和独特的免疫豁免特性。虽然多年来hAECs免疫豁免的机制一直未能被明确,但多数研究者认为,这一特征可能与羊膜和胎盘在母体-胎儿免疫识别过程中的特殊位置有关,胎儿在母体内应属于同种异基因型,羊膜和胎盘的存在抑制了母体免疫细胞的激活,使胎儿对母体免疫系统产生先天的免疫耐受。

近年来,随着免疫学理论与技术的发展,新的研究发现hAECs不表达胸腺依赖性淋巴细胞(T淋巴细胞)共刺激分子B7-1、B7-2以及CD40、CD40L,同时特异性表达HLA-G、HLA-E两种非经典HLA抗原,从而可以逃避母体T淋巴细胞和自然杀伤细胞(NK细胞)的识别和激活^[3,18]。进一步研究显示,hAECs能够显著减少混合淋巴细胞反应或丝裂原PHA(phytohemagglutinin)引起的T淋巴细胞增殖,而且其抑制作用呈明显的剂量-效应依赖性特征^[3,19]。Banas等^[20]检测发现,hAECs经IFN- γ 预处理可表达高水平的程序性死亡分子配体(programmed death ligand, PD-L)1和PD-L2,这两种细胞表面分子作为新近发现的B7/CD28家族成员,均可以通过结合程序性死亡受体来抑制T淋巴细胞的活化和增殖,从而实现免疫豁免和免疫调节作用。此外,hAECs还可以分泌多种可溶性免疫调节因子,如巨噬细胞迁移抑制因子、TGF- β 、白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-10、

前列腺素E2、肝细胞生长因子等,从而抑制中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞趋化迁移活性,减少T和B淋巴细胞的增殖活化,破坏NK细胞和T淋巴细胞功能,进而发挥系统性免疫调节作用^[3,21]。

上述研究结果逐渐引起人们对hAECs免疫豁免与免疫调节特性的重视,近年来,越来越多的学者将其应用于治疗慢性炎症和自身免疫性疾病的临床前动物实验中。Moodley等^[22]使用博莱霉素诱导SCID小鼠产生肺纤维化后,给予hAECs尾静脉注射治疗,发现hAECs可以存留于肺组织内长达4周,治疗组较对照组病变区域明显好转,淋巴细胞浸润程度明显减轻,局部IL-1、IL-6等炎症因子水平降低,提示hAECs可以抑制局部慢性炎症,减少肺组织纤维化。还有学者采用相同动物模型,给予腹腔hAECs注射治疗的方法也取得了相似的治疗效果,提示通过局部注射hAECs的方式也可减少肺纤维化过程中炎症趋化因子的产生和局部炎症反应的加重^[23]。与在肺纤维化动物模型治疗中的作用相同,Manuelpillai等^[24]使用四氯化碳诱导C57BL/6小鼠产生肝纤维化病变模型后给予hAECs尾静脉注射治疗,发现hAECs可以存留于肝组织内,并明显恢复病损小鼠肝功能状态;组织学检查显示,治疗组病损肝组织内纤维化程度较对照组减少,并与循环血中淋巴细胞水平改善有相关性;进一步研究显示,治疗组较对照组局部IL-6及肿瘤坏死因子水平降低,提示hAECs可能通过促进病损处巨噬细胞向M2型转化、改善局部炎症因子水平等方式减少肝组织内T淋巴细胞浸润,从而避免肝细胞凋亡及局部纤维化所导致的慢性肝纤维化病变^[25]。最近,Liu等^[26]使用髓少突胶质细胞糖蛋白诱导C57BL/6小鼠产生多发性硬化病变后,给予hAECs尾静脉注射治疗,发现尽管未能在小鼠脑组织内寻找到hAECs存留的证据,但治疗组小鼠中枢神经内的T淋巴细胞和巨噬细胞浸润程度较对照组明显减轻,且外周血IL-5水平明显升高,进一步提示hAECs可以通过非接触方式发挥系统性免疫调节作用。上述结果提示,hAECs不仅具有免疫豁免特性,更具有作为免疫调节剂治疗免疫相关疾病的潜在应用价值。

4 结语与展望

人羊膜上皮细胞以其分离方法简便、无伦理学问题、无致瘤性、具多向分化和免疫调节能力等优

点,在细胞治疗、组织再生等领域展现出广阔的研究和应用前景。尽管hAECs免疫调节机制及相关通路尚未完全阐明,但将其应用于临床或临床前免疫相关疾病治疗的研究值得国内外同行共同探索。在将来的研究中,还需进一步探索hAECs与其他来源干/祖细胞多向分化及免疫调节能力的差异及其机制,从而根据其不同的生物学特性,为不同的疾病提供相应的细胞治疗方案。

参考文献 (References)

- 1 Dobreva MP, Pereira PN, Deprest J, Zwijnen A. On the origin of amniotic stem cells: Of mice and men. *Int J Dev Biol* 2010; 54(5): 761-77.
- 2 Manuelpillai U, Moodley Y, Borlongan CV, Parolini O. Amniotic membrane and amniotic cells: Potential therapeutic tools to combat tissue inflammation and fibrosis? *Placenta* 2011; 32 Suppl 4: S320-5.
- 3 Insausti CL, Blanquer M, Garcia-Hernandez AM, Castellanos G, Moraleda JM. Amniotic membrane-derived stem cells: Immunomodulatory properties and potential clinical application. *Stem Cells Cloning* 2014; 7: 53-63.
- 4 Wolbank S, van Griensven M, Grillari-Voglauer R, Peterbauer-Scherb A. Alternative sources of adult stem cells: Human amniotic membrane. *Adv Biochem Eng Biotechnol* 2010; 123: 1-27.
- 5 Ilancheran S, Moodley Y, Manuelpillai U. Human fetal membranes: A source of stem cells for tissue regeneration and repair? *Placenta* 2009; 30(1): 2-10.
- 6 Pratama G, Vaghjiani V, Tee JY, Liu YH, Chan J, Tan C, et al. Changes in culture expanded human amniotic epithelial cells: Implications for potential therapeutic applications. *PLoS One* 2011; 6(11): e26136.
- 7 Miki T, Lehmann T, Cai H, Stoltz DB, Strom SC. Stem cell characteristics of amniotic epithelial cells. *Stem Cells* 2005; 23(10): 1549-59.
- 8 Parolini O, Alviano F, Bagnara GP, Bilic G, Buhring HJ, Evangelista M, et al. Concise review: Isolation and characterization of cells from human term placenta: Outcome of the first international workshop on placenta derived stem cells. *Stem Cells* 2008; 26(2): 300-11.
- 9 Hou Y, Huang Q, Liu T, Guo L. Human amnion epithelial cells can be induced to differentiate into functional insulin-producing cells. *Acta Biochim Biophys Sin (Shanghai)* 2008; 40(9): 830-9.
- 10 Barboni B, Mangano C, Valbonetti L, Marruchella G, Berardinelli P, Martelli A, et al. Synthetic bone substitute engineered with amniotic epithelial cells enhances bone regeneration after maxillary sinus augmentation. *PLoS One* 2013; 8(5): e63256.
- 11 Fang CH, Jin J, Joe JH, Song YS, So BI, Lim SM, et al. *In vivo* differentiation of human amniotic epithelial cells into cardiomyocyte-like cells and cell transplantation effect on myocardial infarction in rats: Comparison with cord blood and adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cells. *Cell Transplant* 2012; 21(8): 1687-96.
- 12 Zhou J, Yu G, Cao C, Pang J, Chen X. Bone morphogenetic protein-7 promotes chondrogenesis in human amniotic epithelial cells. *Int Orthop* 2011; 35(6): 941-8.
- 13 Shinya M, Komuro H, Saihara R, Urita Y, Kaneko M, Liu Y. Neural differentiation potential of rat amniotic epithelial cells. *Fetal Pediatr Pathol* 2010; 29(3): 133-43.
- 14 Marongiu F, Gramignoli R, Dorko K, Miki T, Ranade AR, Paola Serra M, et al. Hepatic differentiation of amniotic epithelial cells. *Hepatology* 2011; 53(5): 1719-29.
- 15 Alcaraz A, Mrowiec A, Insausti CL, Garcia-Vizcaino EM, Ruiz-Canada C, Lopez-Martinez MC, et al. Autocrine TGF-beta induces epithelial to mesenchymal transition in human amniotic epithelial cells. *Cell Transplant* 2013; 22(8): 1351-67.
- 16 Kubo M, Sonoda Y, Muramatsu R, Usui M. Immunogenicity of human amniotic membrane in experimental xenotransplantation. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2001; 42(7): 1539-46.
- 17 Bailo M, Soncini M, Vertua E, Signoroni PB, Sanzone S, Lombardi G, et al. Engraftment potential of human amnion and chorion cells derived from term placenta. *Transplantation* 2004; 78(10): 1439-48.
- 18 Wolbank S, Peterbauer A, Fahrner M, Hennerbichler S, van Griensven M, Stadler G, et al. Dose-dependent immunomodulatory effect of human stem cells from amniotic membrane: A comparison with human mesenchymal stem cells from adipose tissue. *Tissue Eng* 2007; 13(6): 1173-83.
- 19 Garfias Y, Zaga-Clavellina V, Vadillo-Ortega F, Osorio M, Jimenez-Martinez MC. Amniotic membrane is an immunosuppressor of peripheral blood mononuclear cells. *Immunol Invest* 2011; 40(2): 183-96.
- 20 Banas RA, Trumppower C, Bentlejewski C, Marshall V, Singh G, Zeevi A. Immunogenicity and immunomodulatory effects of amnion-derived multipotent progenitor cells. *Hum Immunol* 2008; 69(6): 321-8.
- 21 Li H, Niederkorn JY, Neelam S, Mayhew E, Word RA, McCulley JP, et al. Immunosuppressive factors secreted by human amniotic epithelial cells. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2005; 46(3): 900-7.
- 22 Moodley Y, Ilancheran S, Samuel C, Vaghjiani V, Atienza D, Williams ED, et al. Human amnion epithelial cell transplantation abrogates lung fibrosis and augments repair. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2010; 182(5): 643-51.
- 23 Murphy S, Lim R, Dickinson H, Acharya R, Rosli S, Jenkin G, et al. Human amnion epithelial cells prevent bleomycin-induced lung injury and preserve lung function. *Cell Transplant* 2011; 20(6): 909-23.
- 24 Manuelpillai U, Tchongue J, Lourensz D, Vaghjiani V, Samuel CS, Liu A, et al. Transplantation of human amnion epithelial cells reduces hepatic fibrosis in immunocompetent CCl4-treated mice. *Cell Transplant* 2010; 19(9): 1157-68.
- 25 Manuelpillai U, Lourensz D, Vaghjiani V, Tchongue J, Lacey D, Tee JY, et al. Human amniotic epithelial cell transplantation induces markers of alternative macrophage activation and reduces established hepatic fibrosis. *PLoS One* 2012; 7(6): e38631.
- 26 Liu YH, Vaghjiani V, Tee JY, To K, Cui P, Oh DY, et al. Amniotic epithelial cells from the human placenta potently suppress a mouse model of multiple sclerosis. *PLoS One* 2012; 7(4): e35758.