

脂肪间充质干细胞植入脱细胞羊膜/聚己内酯 组织工程材料的构建与评价

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摘要 为探索用于盆底修复的新型生物材料, 该研究构建以脱细胞羊膜(decellularized human amniotic membrane, dHAM)为外壳、聚己内酯(polycaprolactone, PCL)为载体, 并种植共培养脂肪间充质干细胞(co-culture adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells, Co-ADSCs)的组织工程材料。首先, 经体外分离并鉴定得到脂肪间充质干细胞(adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells, ADSCs), 建立共培养体系, 并采用免疫荧光法、qRT-PCR和ELISA检测Co-ADSCs合成I型胶原蛋白的能力。同时, 制备dHAM并判断脱细胞程度, 用溶液浇铸法制备PCL薄膜, 将dHAM复合于PCL薄膜两侧, 并进行8周体外降解实验。最后, 将细胞种植于dHAM/PCL, 通过SEM、CCK-8、拉伸试验评价材料的细胞相容性和力学性能。结果表明, 脂肪源分离的细胞具备间充质干细胞特性, ADSCs经共培养可合成较多I型胶原蛋白。制备的复合材料为“三明治”结构, 降解8周后材料的剩余量为82.12%。dHAM/PCL细胞相容性好, 且种植Co-ADSCs提升了材料的力学性能。综上, 基于组织工程原理构建的Co-ADSCs-dHAM/PCL复合生物材料可降解、细胞相容且机械性能好, 有望作为新型盆底修复材料。

关键词 脂肪间充质干细胞; 脱细胞羊膜; 聚己内酯; 组织工程

Fabrication and Evaluation of Decellularized Human Amniotic Membrane/Polycaprolactone Tissue Engineering Materials Implanted with Adipose-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells

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Abstract In order to explore a new biomaterial for pelvic floor repair, a tissue engineering material with Co-ADSCs (co-culture adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells) was constructed using dHAM (decellularized human amniotic membrane) as coat and PCL (polycaprolactone) as carrier. First, ADSCs (adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells) were isolated and identified *in vitro*, and a co-culture system was established. Immunofluorescence, qRT-PCR and ELISA were used to detect the ability of Co-ADSCs to synthesize type I collagen. Meanwhile, dHAM was prepared and the degree of decellularization was evaluated. PCL film was prepared by solution casting method, and dHAM was composite on both sides of PCL film. The degradation test was carried out *in vitro* for 8 weeks. Finally, the cells were planted in dHAM/PCL, and the cytocompatibility and mechanical properties of the materials were evaluated by SEM, CCK-8 and tensile test. The results showed that adipogenic cells had the charac-

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teristics of mesenchymal stem cells, and ADSCs produced more type I collagen by co-culture. The prepared composite was a “sandwich structure”, and the residual content reached 82.12% after 8 weeks of degradation. The dHAM/PCL cell compatibility was good, and the mechanical parameters of the materials were improved after Co-ADSCs transplantation. In conclusion, the tissue-engineered Co-ADSCs-dHAM/PCL composite biomaterial is degradable, cell-compatible and has good mechanical properties, so it is expected to be a new pelvic floor repair material.

Keywords adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells; decellularized human amniotic membrane; polycaprolactone; tissue engineering

盆腔器官脱垂(pelvic organ prolapse, POP)是中老年女性常见的慢性妇科病,指盆底结缔或肌肉组织衰弱导致的器官下移及功能障碍^[1],在世界范围内影响了超过30%女性的生活^[2-3]。中重度POP需手术植入网片^[4],临床常用的聚丙烯网片是一种力学性能好的经阴道植入网片(transvaginal mesh, TVM),但其不被组织吸收,术后可能产生疼痛、感染等并发症^[5]。美国食药局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)多次警示TVM的术后风险,并于2019年宣布关于TVM在临床上使用的禁售令^[6-7]。当前,生物可降解材料在临床上取得了一定疗效,但材料降解速度快于组织再生速度,易使症状复发。因此,性能更优的盆底修复材料有待进一步研究。

基于组织工程原理制备的复合生物材料可避免TVM相关并发症^[8],其中,种子细胞是组织再生前提^[3]。脂肪间充质干细胞(adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells, ADSCs)易提取、增殖快^[9],因其多潜能性、低免疫性而有着卓越的治疗潜力^[10]。有研究尝试将ADSCs结合生物材料以促进阴道组织再生,为盆底修复开辟了新的途径^[11]。另外,POP的直接病因是成纤维细胞增殖能力减弱和胶原蛋白分泌量减少^[12]。研究表明,添加成纤维细胞生长因子(fibroblast growth factor, FGF)的支架的生物相容性较好,可促进种子细胞分泌胶原,在POP治疗中具有实用价值^[13]。研究表明,通过共培养模型,成纤维细胞可以促进干细胞分泌胶原^[4],但目前将人ADSCs与人皮肤成纤维细胞(human skin fibroblasts, HSFs)共培养,并结合复合材料以促进胶原形成和盆底修复的研究较少。

细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)是从细胞或组织中提取的天然材料,利于细胞增殖并参与分化^[15]。羊膜为胎盘上的ECM成分,是胎膜最内层剥脱下来的ECM材料,脱细胞人羊膜(decellularized human amniotic membrane, dHAM)因其高生物活性和

低免疫原性可用于如角膜移植等生物医学领域^[6]。然而,dHAM机械性能较差且降解较快,无法单独作为盆底修复材料。有研究针对盆底病将dHAM和聚氨酯[poly-(ester urethane), PU]复合,制备了一种生物相容的补片,但PU不是FDA批准的医用材料,需要其他材料替代其物理支撑作用^[17]。聚己内酯(polycaprolactone, PCL)是FDA认证的生物可降解材料^[18],易被加工塑形且价格相对低廉,虽然生物相容的PCL同dHAM相比缺乏足够生物活性^[19],但其力学性能好,可为盆底提供足够机械支撑。

本研究将人ADSCs与HSFs进行共培养,检验共培养ADSCs(co-culture ADSCs, Co-ADSCs)分泌I型胶原蛋白的能力。同时,将dHAM与PCL复合制备的dHAM/PCL作为基体材料。基于组织工程原理将细胞种植于材料,形成Co-ADSCs-dHAM/PCL,并对其进行生物相容性和力学性质测试,以初步判定Co-ADSCs结合dHAM/PCL作为盆底修复材料是否具有可行性。

1 实验

1.1 材料及试剂

女性腹部脂肪组织取自上海市第六人民医院东院区整形外科行腹部皮下吸脂术的6例健康成年女性(患者年龄平均为25岁,有一定脂肪沉积,无传染病和内分泌疾病);羊膜由上海市第六人民医院妇产科经剖宫产手术提供,取自足月健康新生儿胎盘,以上取材均获得患者知情同意,并经上海海洋大学伦理审查委员会审查通过(批准号:SHOU-DW-2020-003)。PCL、I型胶原蛋白酶、胰蛋白酶(胰酶)均购于美国Sigma公司;脂肪间充质干细胞无血清培养基(mesenchymal stem cells medium, MSCM)购于广州赛业科技有限生物公司;组织DNA提取试剂盒购于美国OMEGA公司;酶联免疫吸附测定(ELISA)试剂盒购于英国Abcam公司;磷酸盐缓冲液

(phosphate buffer solution, PBS)、盐酸等试剂均购于国药集团。

1.2 ADSCs分离和鉴定

取100 mL脂肪组织剪碎并漂洗后,置于含0.1% I型胶原蛋白酶的MSCM中,37 °C下温浴消化30 min,1 500 r/min离心10 min,收集细胞沉淀并重复3次。用MSCM洗涤并重悬细胞,培养24 h后换液,待细胞达80%融合时传代。

胰酶消化第3代细胞,取100 μ L细胞悬液(1×10^6 个/mL)于离心管中,分别加入CD73、CD90、CD105、HLA-DR、CD34和CD45抗体各10 μ L,4 °C避光孵育30 min。重悬后采用流式细胞仪鉴定表面标志物^[20]。

细胞分别在成脂、成骨和成软骨分化培养基中诱导14天后,室温下用4%多聚甲醛固定,并用油红O、碱性磷酸酶和阿利新蓝染色,于荧光显微镜下观察,检测细胞体外多谱系分化潜能^[21]。

1.3 ADSCs共培养及检测

按表1构建共培养体系,其中外培养室为6孔板,内培养室为Transwell小室。G1、G3、G5为共培养组,G2、G4、G6为对照组;细胞密度均为 1×10^5 个/孔。

用实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(qRT-PCR)检测Co-ADSCs中的I型胶原蛋白mRNA表达。按TRIzol试剂盒说明书提取各组细胞总RNA,再将其逆转录为cDNA^[22]。qRT-PCR反应条件如表2。

收集6孔板里的细胞上清液,按ELISA试剂盒说明书检测吸光度值($n=3$)^[23],计算各组I型胶原蛋白含量^[24]。

1.4 dHAM/PCL复合材料制备

样品采集后,于30 min内迅速将新鲜羊膜置于冰盒内保存并送回实验室,并于24 h内处理。于无菌操作下,冲洗胎盘上的血迹及污物,从胎盘剥离羊膜与绒毛膜,用镊子除去黏膜层,并采用表面活性剂、脂肪酶、脱氧核糖核酸酶结合物理振荡的方法给HAM脱细胞^[17],具体方法如图1所示。

为判断脱细胞程度,将脱细胞前HAM与脱细胞后dHAM冻干,用扫描电子显微镜(scanning electron microscope magnification, SEM)观察其表面形貌,按组织DNA提取试剂盒说明书检测HAM和dHAM的DNA浓度。

取1 g PCL和10 mL冰醋酸置于西林瓶中,磁力搅拌至颗粒彻底溶解,将PCL溶液浇铸于光滑玻板,室温冷却,干燥,用0.5 mol/L的NaOH浸泡后再用蒸馏水冲洗,干燥,即得PCL薄膜^[25]。将dHAM均匀紧密贴覆于PCL薄膜两侧,常温真空干燥10 h,即得脱细胞羊膜/聚己内酯复合材料(dHAM/PCL),喷金后用SEM观察。

1.5 dHAM/PCL体外降解

将dHAM/PCL剪成1 cm \times 1 cm薄片,在温度为37 °C、pH7.4的PBS中进行8周的体外降解实验^[26]。

表1 共培养实验的各组设置

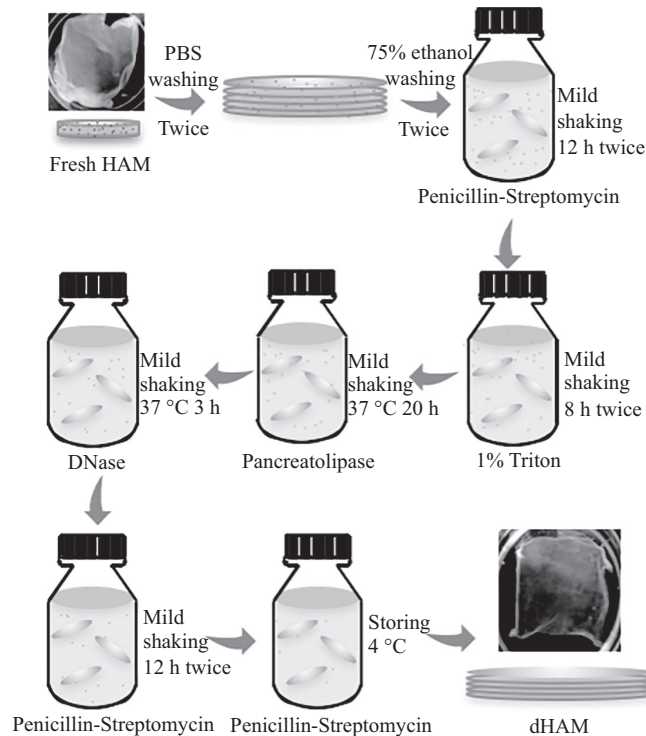
Table 1 Group setup in the co-culture experiment

组别 Group	外培养室 Transwell	内培养室 Six-well plate	培养时间/天 Culture time /d
G1	ADSCs	HSFs	3
G2	ADSCs	ADSCs	3
G3	ADSCs	HSFs	6
G4	ADSCs	ADSCs	6
G5	ADSCs	HSFs	9
G6	ADSCs	ADSCs	9

表2 特异基因引物序列和反应条件

Table 2 Specific primer sequences and reaction conditions

基因 Genes	引物序列(5'→3') Primer sequences (5'→3')	长度 Length	退火温度 Annealing temperature	退火时间 Annealing time	延伸时间 Duration
β -actin	F: TTG CTG ATC CAC ATC TGC TGG AAG R: GGC CAC TGC CGC ATC CTC TTC	395 bp	55 °C	10 s	12 s
Collagen I	F: CAC CAG ACG CAG AAG TCA TAG R: GCT GTT CCA GGC AAT CCA C	469 bp	51 °C	10 s	15 s



脱细胞过程均在PBS溶液中进行, 溶液中青霉素-链霉素双抗含量为200 U/L, 胰脂酶含量为1 000 U/L, DNA酶的含量为1 000 U/L。

The decellularization process was carried out in PBS solution with Penicillin-Streptomycin (200 U/L), Pancreatolipase (1 000 U/L) and DNase (1 000 U/L).

图1 HAM脱细胞流程

Fig.1 Decellularization process of HAM

每7天将dHAM/PCL材料取出, 用蒸馏水洗涤后干燥, 称重并计算剩余质量($n=3$)。

1.6 细胞相容性测试

将dHAM/PCL辐射灭菌后置于6孔板中, MSCM浸泡4 h。胰酶消化ADSCs和Co-ADSCs并于1 000 r/min离心5 min, 细胞种植密度为 4×10^6 个/cm², 即6孔板中每孔均有2 mL密度为 2×10^6 个/mL的细胞悬液与dHAM/PCL材料复合培养。种植前, 先将材料置于PBS中水合2 h, 再转移到MSCM中, 4 °C过夜后, 用移液枪缓缓注入1 mL密度为 2×10^6 个/mL的细胞悬液于材料表面, 24 h待细胞贴壁后, 以同样方法将细胞接种于材料的另一面。种植后生物材料保存于MSCM中, 继续放入培养箱中培养。设置空白对照组、ADSCs-dHAM/PCL组和Co-ADSCs-dHAM/PCL组。培养24 h后, 加入CCK-8试剂于37 °C下孵育1 h, 用酶标仪测定波长为450 nm处的吸光度值。连续检测7天后, 用SEM观察细胞在材料表面的黏附情况^[27]。

1.7 力学性能测试

细胞接种7周后, 分别取dHAM/PCL、ADSCs-dHAM/PCL和Co-ADSCs-dHAM/PCL材料, 用质构

仪进行单轴拉伸试验^[28], 再测定三组材料的极限应力强度、断裂伸长率和弹性模量($n=6$)。

1.8 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0统计, 数据用平均值±方差表示, 组间差异用 t 检验进行分析。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 ADSCs分离鉴定

如图2所示, 细胞阳性表达CD73、CD90和CD105, 阴性表达HLA-DR、CD45和CD34, 表明该细胞具有间充质干细胞特征的抗原, 证实其为ADSCs。

经油红O染色后, 可观察到ADSCs胞质内大小不同的红色脂滴, 表明ADSCs往脂肪细胞方向分化(图3A)。经碱性磷酸酶染色成骨诱导后, 观察到ADSCs矿化基质中的紫黑色磷酸盐, 表示细胞具有成骨细胞特点(图3B)。经阿利新蓝染色成软骨诱导后, 观察到ADSCs中湛蓝色的黏多糖成分, 表示细胞具有成软骨细胞特点(图3C)。由此可见, ADSCs经诱导后分别向成脂、成骨和成软骨分化, 表明ADSCs具有体外三向分化潜能^[29], 而间充质干细胞这种独特

的多潜能特性使其在体外存活较长时间^[30], 有作为盆底组织工程种子细胞的潜质。

2.2 Co-ADSC分泌I型胶原蛋白能力

qRT-PCR结果如图4A所示, 共培养6天后 Co-ADSCs中I型胶原蛋白mRNA表达量显著增加, 与对照组差异显著($P<0.05$), 9天时Co-ADSCs的I型胶原蛋白mRNA的表达水平显著增加, 是对照组的3倍。结果表明, ADSCs与HSFs共培养能促进ADSCs表达I型胶原蛋白。

ELISA结果如图4B所示, 共培养3天时两组细胞分泌I型胶原蛋白含量无显著差异, Co-ADSCs在

共培养6天和9天后, I型胶原蛋白的合成量显著高于对照组。结果证明, ADSCs与HSF共培养后, I型胶原蛋白合成量增加, 即通过共培养, HSFs在体外诱导ADSCs向成纤维细胞分化, 使其具有类似于HSFs的特性^[23]。另外, Co-ADSCs的I型胶原蛋白的mRNA的含量随共培养时间的延长逐渐增加, 表明HSFs对ADSCs的诱导作用随时间正向加强。

成纤维细胞是盆底支撑组织的主要细胞, 可分泌细胞因子调节纤维蛋白的合成和分解, 进而修复盆底。在共培养体系中, Transwell小室的孔径仅允许成纤维细胞分泌的FGF等细胞因子通过, 流至外培

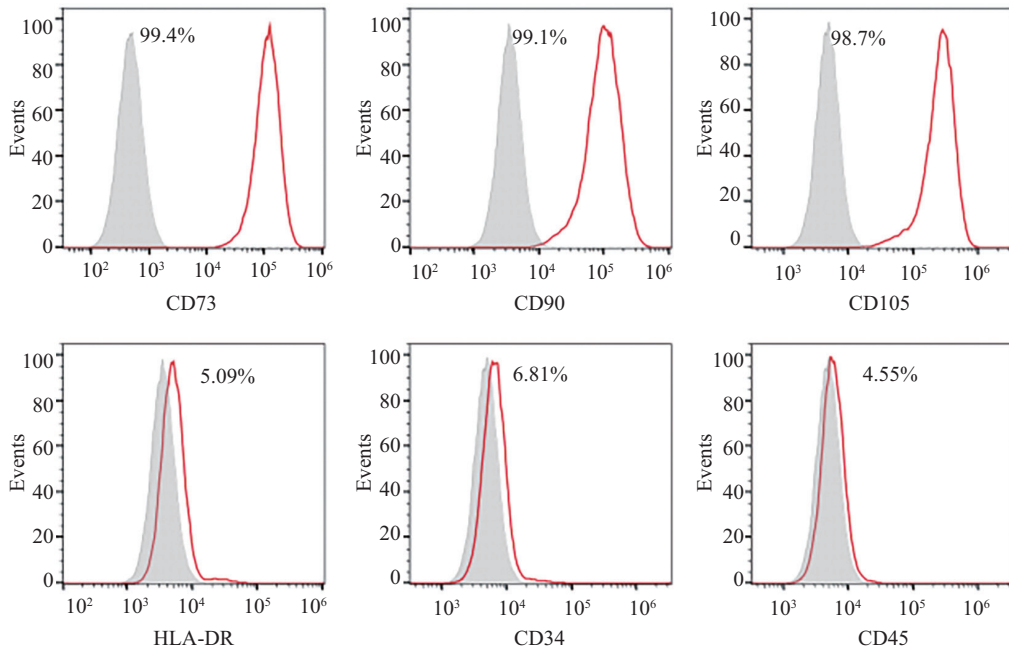
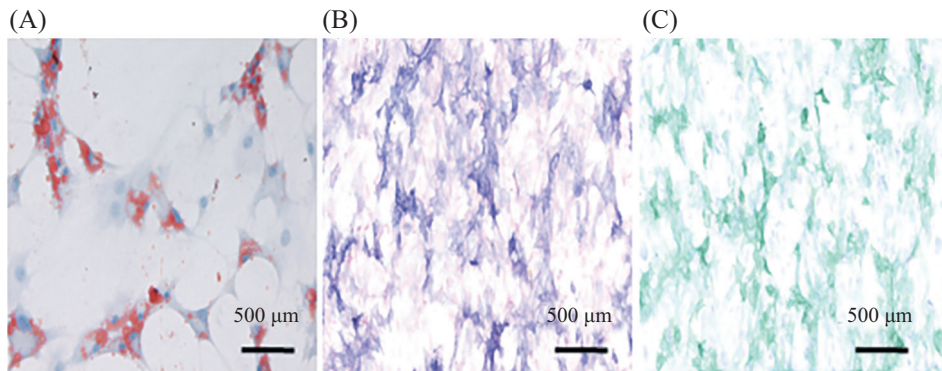


图2 细胞的表面抗原的检测

Fig.2 Detection of cell surface antigen



A: 油红O染色结果; B: 碱性磷酸酶染色结果; C: 阿利新蓝染色结果。

A: results of Oil Red-O staining; B: results of Alkaline phosphatase staining; C: results of Alcian Blue staining.

图3 ADSCs的分化潜能

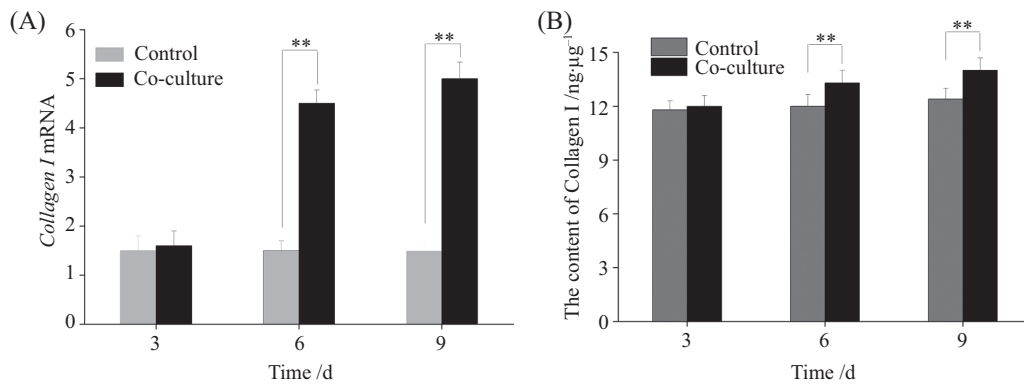
Fig.3 Differentiation potential of ADSCs

养室^[31], 促进ADSCs分泌I型胶原蛋白。这表明, Co-ADSCs能成为适宜的种子细胞, 促进胶原蛋白分泌从而修复受损组织。

2.3 dHAM脱细胞程度表征

经表面活性剂联合生物酶进行脱细胞前, HAM表面有细胞黏附及丝状组织(图5A), 而脱细胞后dHAM只见波浪状基质, 表面干净致密, 无细胞残

留(图5B)。脱细胞过程中, 表面活性剂和脂肪酶使细胞膜变性, 进而给脱氧核糖核酸酶进入细胞酶解DNA提供可能^[17]。脱细胞可使HAM保留较为完整的天然三维网状结构, 同时去除可能引起免疫排斥反应的细胞表面抗原。dHAM平均DNA浓度显著低于脱细胞前(图5C), 且低于公认的脱细胞基质中DNA残留含量标准^[32]。SEM图像和DNA含量检测

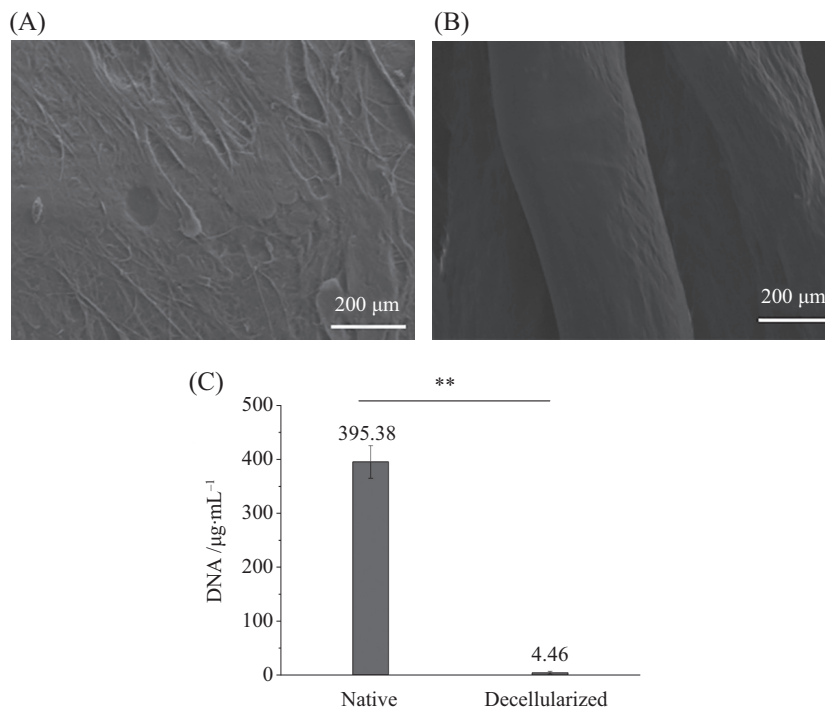


A: I型胶原蛋白mRNA的表达量; B: I型胶原蛋白含量(n=6, **P<0.01)。

A: the expression of *Collagen I* mRNA; B: the content of Collagen I (n=6, **P<0.01).

图4 ADSCs和Co-ADSCs分泌I型胶原蛋白的含量

Fig.4 The contents of Collagen I secreted by ADSCs and Co-ADSCs



A: 脱细胞前HAM的微观形貌; B: 脱细胞后dHAM的微观形貌; C: HAM和dHAM的DNA含量。

A: micromorphology of HAM before decellularization; B: microscophology of dHAM after decellularization; C: DNA content of HAM and dHAM.

图5 HAM脱细胞程度检测

Fig.5 Detection of the degree of HAM decellularization

结果均表明, dHAM中的细胞成分和细胞核被有效去除, 可进行后续实验。

2.4 材料表面形貌表征

宏观条件下可见dHAM/PCL两侧为半透明dHAM, 中间为乳白色PCL, 呈“三明治”结构(图6A)。两种材料的物理贴合较为紧密, 形成完整无缝的复合生物材料。低倍SEM下材料表面较平整(图6B)。高倍SEM下材料微观表面呈现致密不规则的纤维网状结构, 纤维交错排列, 网状结构良好(图6C); 其独特的纤维网结构可为细胞提供黏附场所。表层dHAM经脱细胞处理降低了免疫原性, 并保留了糖蛋白、多糖及多种生长因子, 与临床上常用的聚丙烯网片相比具有良好的生物相容性。

2.5 材料体外降解性能分析

图7为dHAM/PCL体外降解8周的质量变化情况。8周后, dHAM/PCL剩余量仍在82.12%, 说明dHAM/PCL可降解, 并为种子细胞提供了稳定的生长环境。降解初期, 材料表层的dHAM先降解, 并逐渐暴露出内部PCL, PCL能在生理环境中保持其结构的刚性^[25], 为盆底提供稳定力学支持。PCL含有较多酯键, 吸引水分子聚集, 使酯键断裂水解, 进而破坏聚合物完整结构, 并使分子链断裂、分子量下降。与临床上常用的聚丙烯网片相比, 可降解的dHAM/

PCL材料能降低因在体内长期存在而引发的感染或慢性炎症的风险。另外, 体外降解结果性能表示复合材料dHAM/PCL可提供物理支持将细胞运输至组织, 有效辅助细胞在组织定殖。

2.6 材料细胞相容性分析

Co-ADSCs种植于dHAM/PCL前呈长梭形, 状态良好(图8A)。种植7天后, Co-ADSCs黏附于dHAM/PCL表面, 呈多边形, 并形成致密细胞层(图8B)。图9C为ADSCs与Co-ADSCs在dHAM/PCL上的生长曲线, 以空白dHAM/PCL作为对照, 可见1~3天时ADSCs与Co-ADSCs在dHAM/PCL上生长缓慢, 4天起两组细胞增殖加速, 5天后两组细胞生长趋缓。ADSCs与Co-ADSCs生长趋势相似, 曲线均呈“S”型, 但ADSCs增殖略快。同时, 生长曲线表明两组细胞在dHAM/PCL上生长状态好, 材料具有良好的细胞相容性, 具备组织工程材料的基本生物性能, 是一种可负载细胞并输送到相应组织的三维材料。三维网络结构的dHAM含有如细胞黏附蛋白、生长因子等活性成分^[33], 因此, 将dHAM贴于PCL表面能够赋予材料优异的生物相容功能。

2.7 复合生物材料的力学性能分析

考虑到植入部位的生物力学特性, 用于盆底修复的生物材料不仅应坚固耐用, 而且应保持一定的

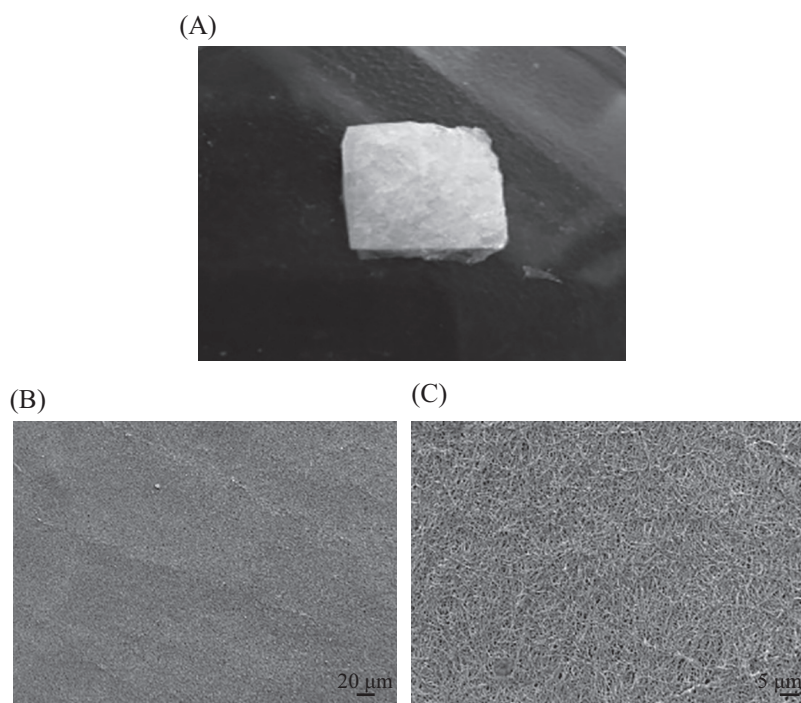
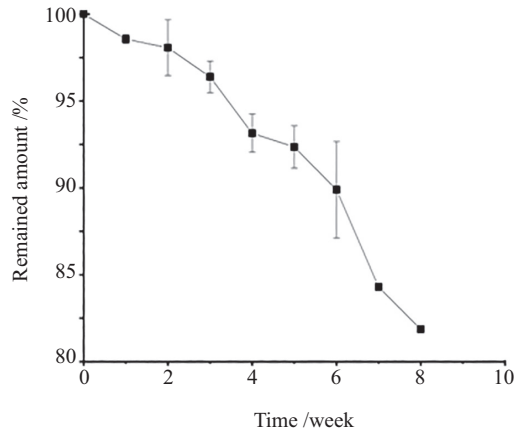


图6 dHAM/PCL的表面形貌
Fig.6 Surface morphology of dHAM/PCL

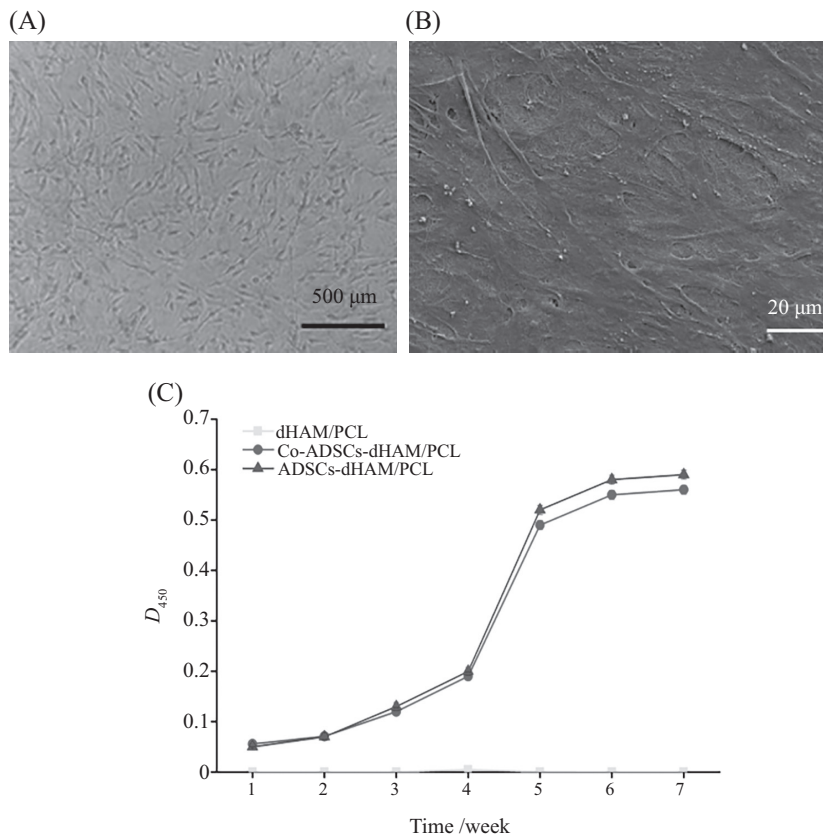


用dHAM/PCL的剩余量变化曲线定量检测其降解情况,其中剩余量用不同时间点干燥材料的质量与初始样品质量的比值表示。

The degradation of dHAM/PCL was quantitatively detected by the remained amount change curve of the material, wherein the remained amount was expressed in the ratio of the weight of the drying material to the weight of initial sample at different time points.

图7 材料降解时的剩余量

Fig.7 Remained amount of materials during degradation



A: 种植前Co-ADSCs的微观形态; B: 种植后Co-ADSCsd的微观形态; C: 细胞种植于材料上的生长曲线。

A: micromorphology of Co-ADSCs before planted; B: micromorphology of Co-ADSCsd after planted; C: the growth curve of cells on the materials.

图8 材料的细胞相容性

Fig.8 Cytocompatibility of materials

弹性及延展性。据表3和文献相关研究^[34],3种材料的极限应力强度和弹性模量均优于临床上使用的盆底修复材料,如聚丙烯网片和Renov脱细胞真皮

基质医用补片。这表明,材料具备较好的抗拉伸及抗形变能力。种植了细胞的dHAM/PCL材料各项力学参数提升,可能由于细胞在材料上黏附增殖,形成

表3 材料的力学参数

Table 3 Mechanical parameters of materials

组别 Group	极限应力强度/kN Maximum load /kN	断裂伸长率/% Elongation at break /%	杨氏模量/MPa Young's modulus /MPa
dHAM/PCL	0.45±0.06	41.03±0.08	37.27±10.19
ADSCs-dHAM/PCL	0.50±0.18	51.17±0.11	47.98±11.13
Co-ADSCs-dHAM/PCL	0.50±0.09	51.23±0.12	48.56±12.43

细胞外基质,从而增强了复合生物材料的弹性和韧性。由于Co-ADSCs可合成并分泌较多I型胶原蛋白,因此相比之下Co-ADSCs-dHAM/PCL力学性能最优,推测将其植入体内能够提供适当的机械支持来回复盆腔器官和阴道壁的解剖位置,提升受损组织的弹性和韧性,进而辅助受损组织新生以促进盆底重建。Co-ADSCs-dHAM/PCL的良好力学性能表明其作为盆底修复材料具有可行性^[35]。

3 结论

组织工程中的种子细胞是组织再生的前提,一般来说,种子细胞应来源广泛、具有一定的生物学特性并无免疫排斥反应。采用酶解法提取原代人ADSCs,并与HSFs共培养获得分泌较多I型胶原蛋白的Co-ADSCs。结果表明,Co-ADSCs可作为盆底组织工程的种子细胞,弥补盆底胶原缺失,帮助结缔组织重塑。经验证,表面活性剂联合生物酶为HAM脱细胞是一种温和有效的方法。本研究将dHAM与PCL相结合,制备了新型复合生物材料dHAM/PCL,其表层dHAM可提供生物相容性能,内部PCL可提供稳定力学支持,且材料在体外可稳定降解。将Co-ADSCs以 4×10^6 个/cm²的密度种植于dHAM/PCL材料,初步构建新型组织工程复合生物材料Co-ADSCs-dHAM/PCL。体外细胞相容性实验及力学实验结果显示,该材料具有良好的生物相容性及抗形变能力,且力学性能在种植Co-ADSCs后得到进一步提升,有望成为新型盆底修复的组织工程材料。

本研究针对盆底修复,将dHAM与PCL相结合,为新型复合生物材料的设计提供了思路。后续的实验将于大中型哺乳动物体内制造POP模型进一步全面研究复合生物材料在体内的降解速度与力学支持的匹配度,并在分子层面进行检测材料的抗炎性和组织相容性,进一步评估其作为盆底重建材料替代自身组织、促进胶原合成、重建缺损结构的可行性。

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