«上一篇/Previous Article|本期目录/Table of Contents|下一篇/Next Article»

[1]陈博,彭代智,左海斌,等.渗透冲击联合超声和去污剂处理对新生牛真皮组织学和生物活性成分的影响[J].第三军医大学学报,2012,34(09):797-800.

Chen Bo, Peng Daizhi, Zuo Haibin, et al. Effect of osmotic shock combined with sonication and detergent treatment on histology and bioactive components of newborn bovine dermis[J]. Journal of Third Military Medical University, 2012, 34(09):797-800.

点击复制

渗透冲击联合超声和去污剂处理对新生牛真皮组织学和生物活性成分

《第三军医大学学报》[ISSN:1000-5404/CN:51-1095/R] 卷: 34 期数: 2012年第09期 页码: 797-800 栏目: 论著 出版日期: 2012-05-15

Title: Effect of osmotic shock combined with sonication and detergent treatment on histology and

bioactive components of newborn bovine dermis

作者: 陈博; 彭代智; 左海斌; 郑必祥; 周灵; 周新; 刘敬

第三军医大学西南医院全军烧伤研究所,创伤、烧伤与复合伤国家重点实验室

Author(s): Chen Bo; Peng Daizhi; Zuo Haibin; Zheng Bixiang; Zhou Ling; Zhou Xin; Liu Jing

State Key Laboratory of Trauma, Burns and Combined Injury, Institute of Burns, Southwest Hospital, Third Military

Medical University, Chongqing, 400038, China

关键词: 真皮;细胞外基质;渗透冲击;超声;生长因子

Keywords: dermis; extracellular matrix; osmotic shock; ultrasonic; growth factor

分类号: R322.991; R329.24; R329-33

DOI: -

文献标识码: A

摘要: 目的 采用渗透冲击联合超声和去污剂处理新生牛真皮,观察处理前后新生牛真皮基质的组织学和生物活性成分的变

化。 方法 从8头健康雄性新生牛皮肤获取网状层真皮组织。采用反复渗透压改变、超声震荡和去污剂联合法对新生牛网状层真皮进行处理,HE染色、DAPI染色和核酸电泳检测细胞成分残留情况;扫描电镜(SEM)观察胶原束结构和细胞成分;PicoGreen 法、DMMB 法和BCA法对脱细胞前后真皮基质的DNA、sGAG和蛋白质含量进行定量分析;ELISA 法测定脱细胞前后真皮基质内TGF-81、EGF、bFGF和KGF含量。 结果 形态学观察可见脱细胞处理后的真皮三维结构完整,胶原纤维束排列较疏松,细胞清除较彻底,未见明显细胞及细胞碎片残留。与脱细胞处理前比较,脱细胞处理后的DNA含量[(2516.1±324.2) ng/mg vs (249.5±53.8)ng/mg,P=0.000]、sGAG含量[(5.92±0.50)μg/mg vs (2.48±0.24) μg/mg,P=0.000]、TGF-81含量 [(478.8±196.1) pg/g vs (180.3±111.0) pg/g,P=0.009]和EGF含量[(10.52±2.78) pg/g vs未能检测到EGF含量]均明显减少;而bFGF含量[(788.6±333.8) pg/g vs (364.8±294.8) pg/g,P=0.424]下降了53.7%,KGF含量[(0.033±0.000) pg/g vs (0.033±0.000) pg/g,P=0.433]变化不显著。 结论 反复渗透冲击联合超声和去污剂处理对新生牛真皮基质明显地

清除了细胞及细胞碎片,较好地保留了真皮细胞外基质的三维结构和主要生物活性成分。

Abstract: Objective To determine the effect of osmotic shock combined with sonication and detergent treatment on the histology and bioactive components of newborn bovine dermis. Methods The reticular dermis was prepared

from neonatal male bovine skin (n=8), and sequentially treated with osmotic shock, sonication and Triton X-100. HE staining, DAPI staining and nucleic acid electrophoresis were used to evaluate cellular debris. The collagen bundle structure and cellular components were observed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). PicoGreen, DMMB and

BCA were applied to assay the contents of DNA, sulfate polysaccharide (sGAG) and protein in the dermis before and after decellularization. The contents of TGF-B1, EGF, bFGF and KGF in the dermis were measured by ELISA.

Results Morphological observation displayed that the decellularized dermis showed the integral three-dimensional structure, interspersed collagen bundles, and satisfying removal of cells, and no obvious cell or cellular debris were seen. Compared with natural dermis, the treated sample showed significant decrease in the contents of DNA ($2.516.1\pm324.2\ vs.249.5\pm53.8\ ng/mg$, P=0.000), sGAG ($5.92\pm0.50\ vs.2.48\pm0.24\ \mug/mg$, P=0.000), TGF-B1 ($478.8\pm196.1\ vs.180.3\pm111.0\ pg/g$, P=0.009) and EGF ($10.52\pm2.78\ pg/g\ vs.undetectable$). The content of bFGF ($788.6\pm333.8\ pg/g\ vs.364.8\pm294.8\ pg/g$, P=0.424) was reduced by 53.7%. No significant change was found in the content of KGF ($0.033\pm0.000\ vs.0.033\pm0.000\ pg/g$, P=0.433). Conclusion Osmotic shock combined with sonication and

detergent treatment effectively achieves acellular extracellular matrix with integral histological structure and

partially preserved major bioactive components of the newborn bovine dermis.

参考文献/REFERENCES

陈博, 彭代智, 左海斌, 等. 渗透冲击联合超声和去污剂处理对新生牛真皮组织学和生物活性成分的影响[J].第三军医大学学报,2012,34(9):797-800.

备注/Memo: -

导航/NAVIGATE

本期目录/Table of Contents

下一篇/Next Article

上一篇/Previous Article

工具/TOOLS

引用本文的文章/References

下载 PDF/Download PDF(917KB)

立即打印本文/Print Now

推荐给朋友/Recommend

查看/发表评论/Comments

统计/STATISTICS

摘要浏览/Viewed 86

全文下载/Downloads 56

评论/Comments

RSS XML