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# 厦 门 大 学

## 硕 士 学 位 论 文

### 自聚肽介导脂肪干细胞移植对大鼠心肌梗死后心电生理的影响

**Effects of Adipose-Derived Stem Cells Carried in Self-Assembling Peptides on Cardiac Electrophysiology in Rats with Myocardial Infarction**

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## 摘要

**背景** 脂肪干细胞(Adipose derived stem cells, ADSCs)是一类具有多向分化潜能的未分化细胞群。大量的临床和实验研究证实干细胞移植能够改善心梗后心功能,但由于细胞注射时渗漏以及心梗后心肌缺血的环境可严重影响细胞移植的疗效。同时,干细胞移植潜在的致心律失常风险一直是不可忽视的问题。自聚肽(Self-assembling peptides, SAP)是一类由氨基酸残基构成的短肽,在生理性条件下可以自行组装为稳定的水凝胶结构。有研究表明心肌内局部注射自聚肽后可形成局部的三维微环境,有利于移植细胞的存活。

**目的** 探讨单纯移植脂肪干细胞以及自聚肽承载的脂肪干细胞对心梗后心电生理的效应及其机制,以及检测自聚肽这种可注射生物材料对梗死心脏的电生理影响,为生物材料介导细胞移植治疗心梗及其安全性提供理论依据。

**方法** 分离培养大鼠 ADSCs,观察其体外增殖、传代的特点并使用流式细胞术检测其细胞表型。通过结扎左前降支建立大鼠心肌梗死模型,随机分为心梗+PBS 注射组(MI),心梗+ADSC 注射组(ADSC),心梗+自聚肽注射组(SAP)以及心梗+SAP 承载的 ADSC 注射组(ADSC+SAP),并同时建立假手术组(Sham)。于注射后 2 周检测体表心电图肢体 II 导联变化,计数室性早搏(Premature Ventricular Contractions, PVCs)数;通过在体记录心外膜单相动作电位(Monophasic Action Potential, MAP)观察梗死周边局部心肌的单相动作电位时程(Monophasic Action Potential Duration, MAPD)变化,并计算校正后的复极 90%的动作电位时程(MAPD<sub>90c</sub>);通过程序电刺激(Programmed Electrical Stimulation, PES)测定心室有效不应期(Ventricular Effective Refractory Period, VERP),室性心律失常(Ventricular Arrhythmias, VAs)的诱发率以及室颤阈值(Ventricular Fibrillation Threshold, VFT)。通过 HE 染色观察梗死面积以及通过免疫荧光技术观察移植细胞在梗死心肌的截留情况。

**结果** 1.大鼠脂肪干细胞经过流式细胞仪检测 CD29、CD44 呈高表达(CD29 99.04%; CD44 99.97%), CD34、CD45、CD106 呈低表达 (CD34 2.17%; CD45 1.84%; CD106 2.40%)。2.心梗两周后,与 Sham 组比较 MI 组大鼠 PVCs 明显增加 ( $P=0$ ),梗死周边 MAPD<sub>90c</sub> 延长 ( $P<0.01$ ), VAs 的诱发率上升( $P<0.01$ ), VFT 降低( $P<0.01$ ); 3.ADSCs 移植能减少心律失常的诱发率,但各组间没有统计学意义; ADSC 组较 MI 组 VFT 增高 ( $P<0.05$ ),但与 ADSC+SAP 组间差异没有统计学意义; 4.SAP 承载的 ADSCs 移植能减少 PVCs ( $P<0.05$ ),缩短 MAPD<sub>90c</sub> ( $P<0.01$ ),减少 VAs 的诱发率 ( $P<0.05$ ),并提高 VFT( $P<0.05$ ); 5.与 MI 组比较, SAP 组 MAPD<sub>90c</sub>、VAs 的诱发积分以及 VFT 无明显统计学意义; 6.免疫荧光结果显示与 ADSC+SAP 组较 ADSC 组 Dil 阳性细胞明显增多,提示 SAP 明显改善移植细胞截留 ( $P<0.01$ )。

**结论** 单纯 ADSCs 移植可提高 VFT; SAP 承载的 ADSCs 移植能减少 PVCs 的发生,缩短 MAPD<sub>90c</sub>,减少 VAs 的诱发率,以及提高 VFT; 单纯 SAP 注射并未影响心梗后各电生理参数。

**关键词** 脂肪干细胞 室性心律失常 自聚肽 心肌梗死



## Abstract

### **Effects of adipose-derived stem cells carried in self-assembling Peptides on cardiac electrophysiology in rats with myocardial infarction**

**Background** Adipose derived stem cells (ADSCs) are undifferentiated multipotent cell population with the potential to be self-renewed. Despite numerous experiment and clinical data has demonstrated that MSCs transplantation can improve heart function after myocardial infarction (MI), the efficacy of the cell transplantation could hampered by the leakage during injections and the ischemic microenvironment of the necrotic myocardium. Moreover, the proarrhythmic potential of stem cell transplantation has been repeatedly raised. Self-assembling peptides (SAP) are consisting of amino acid residues that can form a stable three-dimensional hydrogel at physiological conditions. When SAP are injected into the myocardium, they can adopt a local three dimensional microenvironment which promote engrafted cell survival.

**Objectives** The present study was designed to investigate the electrophysiological effect of intramyocardial injection of ADSCs and ADSCs carried in SAP in a rat MI model, to provide efficacy and safety evidences for transplantation of biomaterials combined with cells.

**Method** The rat ADSCs obtained from the subcutaneous adipose tissue. The surface phenotype of these cells was verified by flow cytometry. After coronary artery ligation, rats were randomized to receive intramyocardial injection of PBS alone (MI group), ADSCs (ADSC group), SAP alone (SAP group) and ADSCs with SAP (ADSC+SAP group,) at the infarct border zone. Two weeks after transplantation, the changes of limb lead II surface ECG were monitored and the number of premature ventricular contractions (PVCs) were calculated; Monophasic action potential duration at 90% repolarization (MAPD<sub>90</sub>) was measured and the correct MAPD<sub>90</sub> (MAPD<sub>90c</sub>) were calculated. Ventricular effective refractory period (VERP), ventricular arrhythmias (VAs) inducibility and ventricular fibrillation threshold (VFT) were assessed by in vivo programmed electrical stimulation (PES). The cell retention rate and infraction

size were detected by histological analysis.

**Results** 1. The ADSCs were positive for stem cell marker CD29 (99.04%) and CD44 (99.97%), but negative for hematopoietic progenitor markers CD34 (2.17%) CD45 (1.84%) and CD106 (2.40%). 2. Compared with the sham group, the MI group exhibited significant prolonged MAPD<sub>90c</sub>, increased the number of PVCs, inducibility of VAs and reduced VFT ( $P < 0.01$ ). 3. ADSCs transplantation exhibited the trend to suppress the inducibility of VTs, albeit this difference did not reach statistical significance. Moreover, ADSC group showed an increased ventricular fibrillation threshold. However, there was no significant difference between ADSC and ADSC+SAP groups. 4. ADSCs injection combined with SAP led to significantly decreased the number of PVCs, raised VFT ( $P < 0.05$ ), reduced inducibility of VAs ( $P < 0.05$ ) and shortened MAPD<sub>90c</sub> ( $P < 0.01$ ) compared with MI group. 5. All electrophysiological parameters were not affected by the injection of SAP. 6. Cell retention rate in the ADSC+SAP group were higher than in the ADSC group; Cell retention rate as reflected by Dil positive cell counts ( $P < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusions** ADSCs transplantation increased VFT; ADSCs transplantation combined with SAP decreased the number of PVCs, shortened MAPD<sub>90c</sub>, decreased inducibility of VAs and increased VFT. Electrophysiological parameters were not affected by the injection of SAP.

**Keywords** Adipose Derived Stem Cells; Ventricular Arrhythmias; Self Assembling Peptides; Myocardial Infarction

## 英文缩略词

缩略名称	英文名称	中文名称
ADSCs	Adipose Derived Stem Cells	脂肪干细胞
VERP	Ventricular Effective Refractory Period	心室有效不应期
LAD	Left Anterior Descending Artery	动脉左前降支
MAP	Monophasic Action Potential	单相动作电位
MI	Myocardial Infarction	心肌梗死
MSCs	Mesenchymal Stem Cells	间充质干细胞
NSVT	Nonsustained Ventricular Tachyarrhythmia	非持续性室性心动过速
PES	Programmed Electrical Stimulation	程序电刺激
PVCs	Premature Ventricular Contractions	室性早搏
SAP	Self Assembling Peptides	自聚肽
SVT	Sustained Ventricular Tachycardia	持续性室性心动过速
VAs	Ventricular Arrhythmias	室性心律失常

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