

# 1-磷酸神经鞘氨醇对大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞分化的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】观察1-磷酸神经鞘氨醇(S1P)对大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞向成熟肌细胞分化、形成肌管的作用,探索定向诱导肌分化的途径及其分子机制。【方法】分离和培养大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞,含不同浓度S1P的高糖DMEM培养基培养,收集细胞,在相差显微镜和共焦显微镜下观察形态变化,并通过免疫细胞化学方法分别检测成肌细胞分化的早期特异性标志—肌球蛋白和生肌素表达的改变。使用磷酸神经鞘氨醇激酶(SphK)活性抑制剂DMS和HACPT后观察S1P对骨骼肌成肌细胞的生肌素表达的作用。【结果】S1P能明显促进骨骼肌成肌细胞形成肌小管,诱导2~3d开始有肌管形成,之后肌管越来越多,到6~7d达高峰;同对照组相比随S1P浓度增高,细胞核生肌素阳性率逐渐增高( $P < 0.01$ );SphK活性抑制剂抑制S1P促进骨骼肌成肌细胞生肌素阳性率的增高( $P < 0.01$ )。【结论】体外S1P可能通过提高SphK活性调节成肌细胞向成熟肌细胞分化。

**关键词:** 1-磷酸神经鞘氨醇; 磷酸神经鞘氨醇激酶; 骨骼肌成肌细胞; 分化; 肌管  
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## Effects of Sphingosine 1-phosphate on Differentiation of Skeletal Myoblast Cell in Rats

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】 To explore the effects and mechanism of sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P) on differentiation of skeletal myoblast cells into mature myocytes and consequent formation of myotubes in rats. 【Methods】 Primary skeletal myoblast cells in rats were separated and cultured, here we described the roles of S1P in the regulation of differentiation by observing alteration of their appearance under phase contrast microscope and detected for the expression change of muscle-associated gene- myosine and myogenin by immunocytochemistry. Sphingosine kinase inhibitors were used to during S1P on differentiation of myoblast cells. 【Results】 S1P remarkably promoted myotube formation of myoblasts. Induced with S1P for 2-3 days, myotubes started to form. Later on, more and more myotubes appeared, and at the peak on 6-7 days. S1P induced myogenin positive nuclei higher with concentration-dependent form compare with control ( $P < 0.01$ ). But SphK inhibitors reduce S1P effect on differentiation of myoblast cells ( $P < 0.01$ ). 【Conclusion】 S1P may through sphingosine kinase promote differentiation of skeletal myoblast cells into mature myocytes and formation of myotube.

**Key words:** S1P; SphK; skeletal myoblast cells; differentiation; myotube

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诱导肌干细胞向肌细胞定向分化进行移植是治疗肌肉损伤、心肌梗死以及失神经肌萎缩等疾病最有希望的方法之一。肌卫星细胞是主要的肌干细胞,是肌再生修复的主要种子细胞。Montarras等<sup>[1-3]</sup>发现肌卫星细胞可以在损伤时被激活,相互融合分化为肌管,参与肌肉修复。可见肌细胞分化

对于肌细胞成熟及再生具有极其重要的作用,在有关肌肉损伤和失神经肌萎缩的治疗上有重要的现实意义。目前,成肌细胞移植治疗骨骼肌损伤中存在问题移植前体外增殖缓慢、分化率低、结果不稳定、生成的肌细胞功能缺陷等,故需要进一步研究。1-磷酸神经鞘氨醇(sphingosine 1-phosphate,

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S1P)是一种有生物活性的脂质代谢产物,具有调节细胞增殖、再生、迁移及细胞内钙离子移动、黏附分子表达和激活单核细胞黏附内皮细胞等生物功效<sup>[4]</sup>。生长因子、血小板衍生的生长因子、内皮细胞生长因子、神经生长因子等多种细胞因子均会激活鞘氨醇激酶<sup>[5]</sup>,引起S1P合成增加。近年来研究证实神经鞘磷脂可以激活肌卫星细胞,促进其增殖<sup>[6-7]</sup>并调节肌源性分化<sup>[8-9]</sup>。S1P具有营养失神经肌萎缩肌肉的作用<sup>[10]</sup>。本实验拟初步研究不同浓度S1P对骨骼肌成肌细胞进行体外培养,诱导其向成熟肌细胞分化,并进行定性证明,揭示肌发育分化过程一些肌特征性分子的表达情况,探索向肌细胞定向分化的诱导途径。为临床治疗肌性疾病的应用打下实验基础。

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 材 料

1.1.1 主要设备及试剂 试剂:DMEM培养基(Gibco,USA),胎牛血清(Gibco,USA),S1P(Plymouth Meeting, PA, USA),DMS,HACPT(La Jolla, CA),大鼠myosine抗体,大鼠myogenin抗体(Sigma)。

### 1.2 方 法

1.2.1 成肌细胞的分离与培养 取大鼠大腿骨骼肌标本,剪成1~2 mm的碎片,用混合酶消化液(2.4 U/mL的Dispase,100 mg/mL的Collage-nase II和2.5 mmol/L的CaCl<sub>2</sub>) 37℃条件下消化45 min以含体积分数为100 mL/L的胎牛血清(Gibco-BRL)的DMEM培养基中止消化,以1 500 r/min( $r = 140$  mm)的转速离心5 min,弃上清,用生长液重悬。生长液组成为DMEM,体积分数50% Ham's F-10,体积分数20% FBS,2.5 ng/mL bFGF,20 mmol/L L-谷氨酰胺和1%青链霉素。以 $5 \times 10^5$  mL<sup>-1</sup>的细胞浓度接种于涂有0.1 mg/mL多聚L-赖氨酸的直径为6 cm的培养皿,放入37℃,体积分数5%的CO<sub>2</sub>孵箱中培养。采用有限稀释法,对所得原代培养细胞进行克隆培养,选取Desmin免疫细胞化学染色阳性的单细胞克隆进行扩增培养<sup>[11]</sup>。

1.2.2 大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞免疫细胞化学鉴定 观察成肌细胞表面结构并进行结蛋白免疫细胞化学特异性鉴定。肌细胞的中间丝成分——结蛋白

是成肌细胞分化的早期标志,具有特异性。将接种于盖片上的骨骼肌成肌细胞用多聚甲醛溶液固定,0.3 mg/mL Triton X-100 通透细胞膜,用ABC试剂盒中羊血清(1:200)室温封闭30 min,加入兔抗desmin一抗(1:50),4℃孵育过夜;0.1 mol/L PBS清洗后FITC荧光标记二抗染色(1:200),室温2 h,显微镜下观察、拍照。

1.2.3 细胞分组 实验分组取培养至对数生长期细胞的培养瓶随机分为对照组和实验组

1.2.4 大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞细胞诱导肌分化培养

消化增殖培养达90%~100%融合的细胞,用含0、100、500、1000 nmol/L S1P的高糖DMEM只含有体积分数2%FCS培养基调节细胞浓度为 $5 \times 10^4$  mL<sup>-1</sup>,置37℃,体积分数5% CO<sub>2</sub>的孵箱中培养,每隔24 h换液,观察细胞形态和生长情况,特别注意是否肌管出现。细胞在25 mL的培养瓶培养,每瓶计1个样品,使用时每个样品细胞数达 $1 \times 10^6 \sim 4 \times 10^6$ 。不同浓度组分别设3个复瓶。

1.2.5 倒置显微镜拍照 镜下部分成肌细胞有数个融合在一起,构成合胞细胞,成管状,即为肌管。

1.2.6 统计方法 所有的检测数据使用SPSS 11.5 统计分析软件进行单因素方差分析后进行组内和组间 $t$ 检验,均以 $\bar{x} \pm s_{\bar{x}}$ 表示。 $P < 0.05$ 时差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞免疫细胞化学鉴定结果

FITC染色标记胞浆中desmin,DAPI染色标记细胞核,DIC为干涉差成像,MERGE为重叠成像(图1)。

### 2.2 相差显微镜下大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞分化形态

对照组(图2A)中的细胞继续生长至汇合度达到100%,细胞会维持一段时间,由于细胞的接触抑制,细胞不会层叠生长,没有融合的趋势。在实验组(图2B-D),随着S1P浓度逐渐升高,细胞融合逐渐增多(图2)。

### 2.3 共聚焦显微镜下大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞分化形态

骨骼肌成肌细胞在不同浓度S1P分化诱导72 h后,免疫染色标记myosin,共聚焦显微镜下观察、拍照。与对照组(图3A)相比,在实验组(图3B-D),随着S1P浓度逐渐升高,细胞融合为肌管

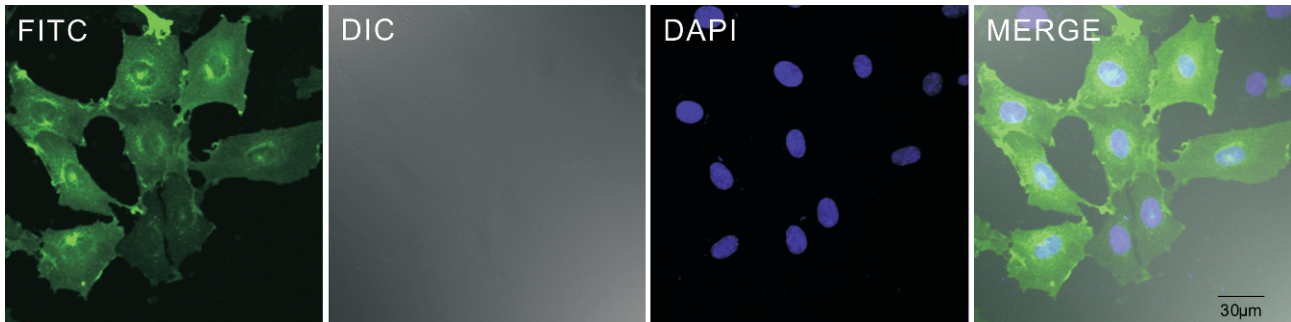


图 1 大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞免疫组化鉴定结果

Fig.1 Immunocytochemical staining of myoblast cell

FITC: staining desmin; DIC: differential interference contrast measurement; DAPI: staining nucleus.

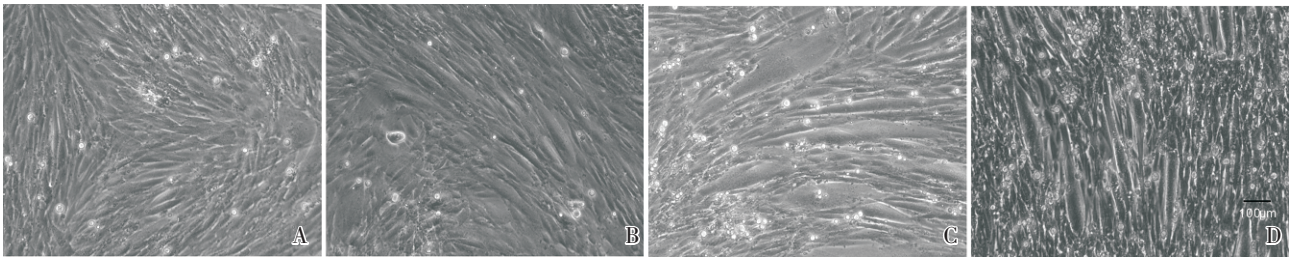


图 2 相差显微镜下大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞分化形态

Fig.2 Views of myoblast cell raised in differentiation concentration of S1P under phase contrast microscope

A: 0 nmol/L S1P; B: 100 nmol/L S1P; C: 500 nmol/L S1P; D: 1000 nmol/L S1P. Myoblast cell were raised in differentiation concentration of S1P for 72 h, then were observed under phase contrast microscope.

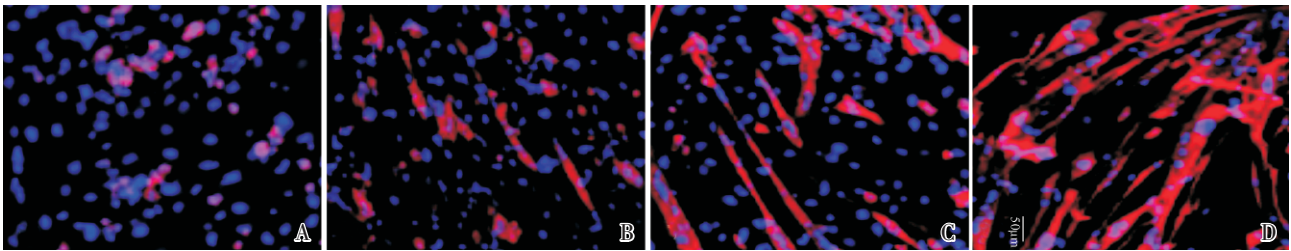


图 3 共聚焦显微镜下大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞分化形态

Fig.3 Views of myoblast cell raised in differentiation concentration of S1P under confocal microscope

A: 0 nmol/L S1P; B: 100 nmol/L S1P; C: 500 nmol/L S1P; D: 1000 nmol/L S1P. Myoblast cell were raised in differentiation concentration of S1P for 72 h, immunostained against myosin, then were observed under confocal microscope.

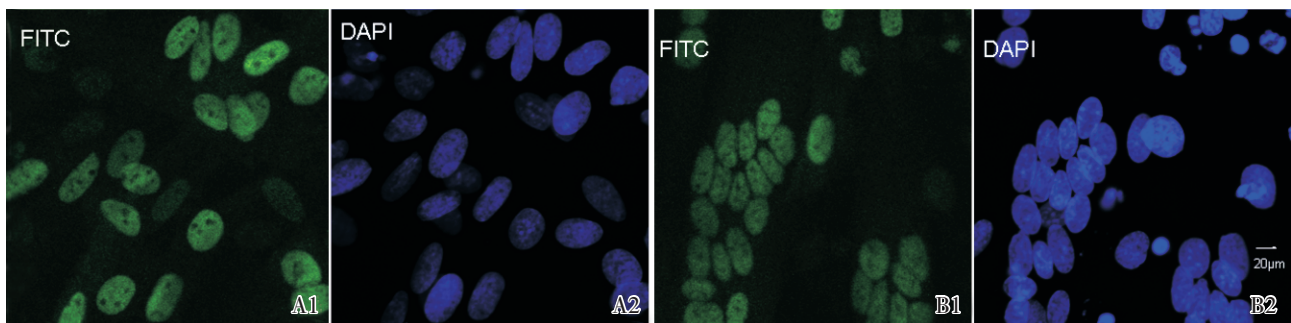


图 5 大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞免疫组化染色生肌素

Fig.5 Immunocytochemical staining of myoblast cell myogenin

FITC: staining myogenin (positive nuclei); DAPI: staining total nuclei. A1&A2: 0 nmol/L S1P; B1&B2: 500 nmol/L S1P. Myoblast cell were raised in 0 nmol/L S1P or 500 nmol/L S1P for 72 h, then were stained by myogenin, picture were taken by confocal microscope.

细胞数目逐渐增多(图 3)。

#### 2.4 S1P 促进大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞分化为肌管细胞

骨骼肌成肌细胞在不同浓度 S1P 分化诱导 72 h 后, 免疫染色标记 myosin 共聚焦显微镜下观察、拍照。与对照组(图 3A)相比, 在实验组(图 3B-D), 随着 S1P 浓度逐渐升高, 细胞融合为肌管逐渐增多。融合率=含 2 个或 2 个以上细胞核 myosin 阳性细胞/全部 myosin 阳性细胞  $\times 100\%$  ( $P < 0.01$ )(图 4)。

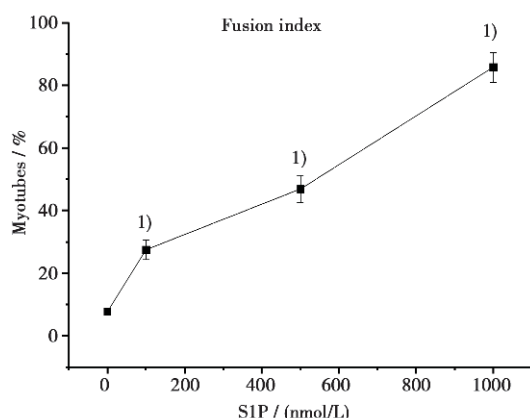


图 4 S1P 促进大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞分化为肌管细胞

#### Fig.4 S1P induced myoblast cell differentiation into myotube cell

Myoblast cell were raised in differentiation concentration of S1P for 72 h, then were stained by myosine. Measurement of fusion index is determined by percentage of myosine-positive cells that contained 2 or more nuclei among the total myosine-positive cells.  $\bar{x} \pm s_x, n = 10, 3$  times. 1)  $P < 0.01$  vs 0 nmol/L S1P.

#### 2.5 大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞免疫组化染色 myogenin

骨骼肌成肌细胞在 500 nmol/L S1P 分化诱导 72 h 后, 免疫染色标记生肌素(myogenin), 共聚焦显微镜下观察、拍照。同对照组相比阳性细胞核增多(图 5)。

#### 2.6 S1P 促进大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞生肌素阳性细胞核增多

骨骼肌成肌细胞在不同浓度 S1P 分化诱导 72 h 后, 免疫染色标记 myogenin 共聚焦显微镜下观察、拍照。随 S1P 浓度增高, 细胞核 myogenin 阳性率逐渐增高, 同对照组相比细胞核 myogenin 阳性率增高( $P < 0.01$ , 图 6)。

#### 2.7 DMS 和 HACPT 抑制了 S1P 促进大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞生肌素阳性细胞核增多

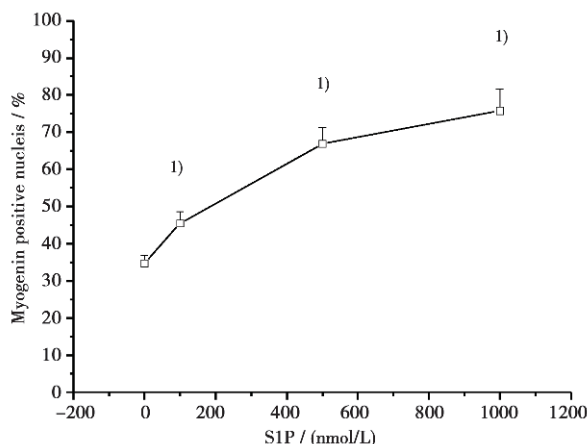


图 6 S1P 促进大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞生肌素阳性细胞核增多

#### Fig.6 S1P induced myoblast cell myogenin positive nuclei higher

Myoblast cell were raised in differentiation concentration of S1P for 72 h, then were stained by myogenin. Count myogenin positive nuclei under confocal microscope.  $\bar{x} \pm s_x, n = 10, 3$  times. 1)  $P < 0.01$  vs 0 nmol/L S1P.

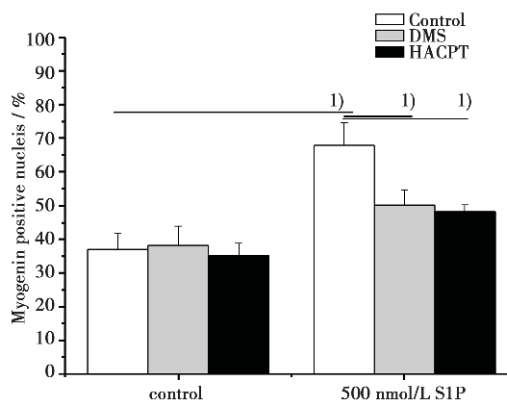


图 7 DMS 和 HACPT 抑制了 S1P 促进大鼠骨骼肌成肌细胞生肌素阳性细胞核增多

#### Fig.7 DMS and HACPT inhibit S1P induced myoblast cell myogenin positive nuclei higher

Myoblast cells were raised in without or with 2  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  DMS, 50  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  HACPT for 72 h as control group, myoblast cells were raised in 500 nmol/L S1P and without or with 2  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  DMS, 50  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  HACPT for 72 h, then were stained by myogenin. Count myogenin positive nuclei under confocal microscope.  $\bar{x} \pm s_x, n = 10, 3$  times. 1)  $P < 0.01$  vs control.

骨骼肌成肌细胞, 在加入 500 nmol/L S1P 后, 同时加入 SphK 活性抑制剂 2  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  N,N-dimethylsphingosine (DMS) 和 50  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  2-(p-hydroxyanilino)-4-(p-chlorophenyl)thiazole (HACPT)

72 h 后, 免疫染色标记 myogenin 共聚焦显微镜下观察、拍照。500 nmol/L S1P 同对照组相比阳性细胞核增多, 但 DMS 和 HACPT 均抑制了 S1P 的作用( $P < 0.01$ ; 图 7)。

### 3 讨 论

骨骼肌的损伤是常见损伤和多发损伤, 但损伤后骨骼肌的自身修复能力有限。成肌细胞是肌细胞的前体细胞, 在一定条件下具有向成熟肌细胞分化的能力。肌细胞分化对于肌细胞成熟及再生具有极其重要的作用, 在有关肌肉损伤和失神经肌萎缩的治疗上有重要的现实意义。

肌肉的再生是重要的研究课题, 以往观念认为骨骼肌损伤后几乎不能再生。其后的研究认为肌卫星细胞对于损伤后肌的修复起重要作用, 能够激活、分化、形成肌管<sup>[1-2]</sup>。本实验研究不同浓度 S1P 对骨骼肌成肌细胞进行体外培养, 诱导其形成肌管向成熟肌细胞分化。

骨骼肌细胞的分化成熟中很重要的变化是单核肌母细胞相互融合形成多核肌管, 继而形成肌节, 同时表达一系列肌特异性基因。本实验观察 myosine, myogenin 是肌细胞表达的中晚期分子, 用其阳性率来反映肌细胞的成熟, 分化形成肌管细胞。随培养液中 S1P 浓度增高, 含有两个及以上细胞核 myosine 阳性肌管细胞数目逐渐增多的(图 2 ~ 4), 细胞核 myogenin 阳性率逐渐增高(图 5 ~ 6), 说明 S1P 诱导成肌细胞向成熟肌细胞分化。使用磷酸神经鞘氨醇激酶(SphK)活性抑制剂 DMS 和 HACPT 后抑制了 S1P 对骨骼肌成肌细胞向成熟肌细胞方向的促分化作用(图 7)。揭示 SphK 活性参与 S1P 对骨骼肌成肌细胞向成熟肌细胞方向的促分化作用。有报道证实 S1P 对成肌细胞的促分化作用与 S1P 受体(S1P-R)有关, 主要通过 S1P2 受体<sup>[12-13]</sup>, 结合本研究说明 SphK/S1P-R 在 S1P 调控成肌细胞分化中起重要调节作用。

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