

# 脱矿牙本质基质作为rhBMP-2载体的研究进展

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收稿日期: 2022年9月19日; 录用日期: 2022年10月11日; 发布日期: 2022年10月21日

## 摘要

骨形态发生蛋白-2 (bone morphogenetic protein-2, BMP-2)是转化生长因子- $\beta$ 家族的成员, 可促进骨髓间充质干细胞分化为成骨细胞和软骨细胞。脱矿牙本质基质(demineralized dentin matrix, DDM)是由牙本质经过粉碎、脱矿、灭菌等处理后制得, 具有良好的骨诱导性、骨传导性和生物相容性等特性, 是一种颇有前景的骨移植材料。DDM不仅是一种骨移植材料, 也可作为重组人骨形态发生蛋白-2 (recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2, rhBMP-2)的合适载体。DDM与rhBMP-2有着较好的亲和力, 并能够缓释rhBMP-2。此外, 外源性的rhBMP-2和DDM中内源性BMP具有协同效应, 可产生更多的新骨。DDM用作rhBMP-2载体时, rhBMP-2的浓度可降低为0.2 mg/mL。

## 关键词

脱矿牙本质基质, 骨移植材料, 骨诱导, 骨传导, 重组人骨形态发生蛋白-2

# Research Progress of Demineralized Dentin Matrix as rhBMP-2 Carrier

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Received: Sep. 19<sup>th</sup>, 2022; accepted: Oct. 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022; published: Oct. 21<sup>st</sup>, 2022

## Abstract

Bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP-2) is a transforming growth factor- $\beta$  family member. It can promote bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells to differentiate into osteoblasts and chondrocytes.

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文章引用: 张迪, 达尔亚·俄尼木拜, 古丽努尔·阿吾提. 脱矿牙本质基质作为 rhBMP-2 载体的研究进展[J]. 临床医学进展, 2022, 12(10): 9456-9460. DOI: 10.12677/acm.2022.12101368

**Demineralized dentin matrix (DDM) is prepared from dentin after grinding, demineralization, sterilization, etc. It has good osteoinductive, osteoconductive, biocompatibility, and is a promising bone graft material. DDM is not only a bone graft material, but also a suitable carrier for recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 (rhBMP-2). DDM has good affinity with rhBMP-2 and can slowly release rhBMP-2. In addition, exogenous rhBMP-2 and endogenous BMP in DDM have synergistic effects, which can produce more new bones. When DDM is used as rhBMP-2 carrier, the concentration of rhBMP-2 can be reduced to 0.2 mg/mL.**

## Keywords

**Demineralized Dentin Matrix, Bone Graft Material, Osteoinductive, Osteoconductive, Recombinant Human Bone Morphogenetic Protein-2**

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## 1. 引言

当今时代, 牙周炎仍是一个重大的世界性的公共卫生问题, 可造成牙槽骨的吸收[1]。牙拔除后, 由于失去了生理刺激, 剩余牙槽嵴将不可避免地发生萎缩[2]。缺失的牙齿通常使用口腔修复的方法进行治疗, 近年来, 口腔种植技术发展迅速, 成为了口腔修复的首选方案[3]。然而, 骨量不足时会影响种植效果[4]。目前对骨缺损修复的常规方法主要是植入骨移植材料。自体骨具有骨生成、骨诱导和骨传导能力, 是一种理想的骨移植材料, 但常需二次手术, 收集的骨量有限, 新骨还未来得及形成, 自体骨已有较多的吸收。同种异体骨移植具有骨诱导能力, 但面临病毒感染的风险。异种骨以及生物活性玻璃、羟基磷灰石等非骨移植材料仅具有骨传导性, 缺乏骨诱导性[5] [6]。

当使用缺乏骨诱导性的骨移植材料时, 可以添加具有骨诱导作用的生长因子以增强成骨效果。骨形态发生蛋白(bone morphogenetic protein, BMPs)属于转化生长因子- $\beta$  家族的成员, 可促进骨髓间充质干细胞分化为成骨细胞和软骨细胞[7]。1991 年, 成功地从人类牙本质基质中分离出 BMP。尽管人类牙本质衍生 BMP 不同于人类骨衍生 BMP, 但两种类型的 BMP 在体内表现出相同的作用[8]。迄今为止, 已经鉴定出 15 种 BMP, 其中 BMP-2、BMP-3、BMP-4、BMP-6 和 BMP-7 可诱导骨形成[9]。

由于 BMP 只能从人类或动物的骨骼或牙齿中提取, 而骨骼或牙齿中 BMP 的含量较少, 故难以满足临床需求。随着基因工程的发展, 使得通过基因重组技术大规模生产重组人骨形态发生蛋白-2 (recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2, rhBMP-2)成为可能[7]。

## 2. rhBMP-2 载体的性能要求

rhBMP-2 由于是液体的原因, 很难在局部位置保留足够的时间, 而且高度可溶, 难以充分发挥骨诱导能力, 需要一种能够容纳并充分释放它们的载体。rhBMP-2 载体应满足若干要求: 能够保证缺损区域在足够长的时间里保持一定浓度的 rhBMP-2, 以允许新骨形成; rhBMP-2 与其载体之间具有良好的亲和力, 使 rhBMP-2 缓慢持续释放; 易于灭菌、良好的机械稳定性、生物相容性、生物降解性, 无免疫原性; 具有足够的孔隙率, 允许细胞和血管进入; 保持 rhBMP-2 的生物活性[7] [8]。

已研究了一些可能合适的 rhBMP-2 的载体。例如, 脱蛋白牛骨、磷酸钙, 但它们只能部分满足 rhBMP-2 载体所需的性能要求[10]。脱钙骨基质是通过同种异体骨的脱矿处理而获得, 其含有胶原蛋白和包括

BMP 在内的生长因子, 但存在免疫原性和疾病传播风险, 也并非合适的载体材料。对于颌面部商用 rhBMP-2, 唯一批准的载体是可吸收胶原海绵( absorbable collagen sponge, ACS)。2007 年, 美国食品和药物管理局批准了 ACS 作为浓度为 1.5 mg/mL 的 rhBMP-2 的载体。然而, ACS 不具有骨传导性, 机械性能差, 有限的控释能力, 在植入后的第二天便释放了大量的 rhBMP-2, 并且使用了超生理剂量的 rhBMP-2, 可导致面部水肿、异位骨形成等并发症[8]。

### 3. 脱矿牙本质基质作为有效的 rhBMP-2 载体

脱矿牙本质基质(demineralized dentin matrix, DDM)是一种有效的 rhBMP-2 载体, 其具有良好的机械稳定性、生物相容性、生物降解性、孔隙率, 与 rhBMP-2 的亲合力, 可灭菌, 有着较高的释放率和较低的释放速度。已有多项研究证明了 DDM 用作 rhBMP-2 载体的安全性和有效性[7] [8] [11] [12]。此外, DDM 用作 rhBMP-2 载体时, rhBMP-2 的浓度可降低为 0.2 mg/mL, 比 ACS 用作载体时, 浓度降低了约 7 倍[13]。

DDM 是将牙根部的牙本质粉碎成颗粒, 将牙本质颗粒进行脱水、脱脂、脱矿、冻干、灭菌等一系列处理后制得[8]。一项动物研究表明, 100~300  $\mu\text{m}$  的牙本质颗粒与 rhBMP-2 结合的成骨效果优于 1000~2000  $\mu\text{m}$  的牙本质颗粒与 rhBMP-2 结合, 小颗粒可提供更多的表面积, 从而增强了骨诱导作用[12]。

牙本质内无细胞、无血管, 免疫原性极低。脱矿去除了牙本质的免疫原性。脱矿可使牙本质小管变宽, 小管可容纳 rhBMP-2 溶液, 小管内微孔结构的存在增加了表面接触面积, 有利于 rhBMP-2 与 DDM 的结合及缓慢释放。脱矿去除了牙本质中大部分的无机物, 剩余的无机物足以保持 DDM 的机械性能, 大部分 I 型胶原蛋白和包含 BMP 在内的多种生长因子保留了下来[8] [10] [11] [14]。DDM 自身就具有骨传导性和骨诱导性, 是一种性能良好的骨移植材料[15] [16]。DDM 已成功应用于位点保存术[17] [18], 即刻种植术[19], 牙槽嵴增宽术[20] [21], 上颌窦提升术[22], 较大囊肿导致的骨缺损的修复[23], 根分叉病变的植骨治疗[24]。下颌第三磨牙拔除后下颌第二磨牙远中常会出现骨缺损、牙周袋等问题[25] [26], 在下颌第二磨牙远中植入 DDM 可有效预防牙周袋的形成[27]。

### 4. rhBMP-2 与 DDM 的协同作用

外源性的 rhBMP-2 和 DDM 中内源性 BMP 具有协同效应。rhBMP-2/DDM 植入后的释放情况: 第一阶段, 释放吸附在 DDM 表面的 rhBMP-2; 第二阶段, 释放包埋在 DDM 内部的 rhBMP-2; 第三阶段, rhBMP-2 的释放促进了 DDM 的骨重塑, 使 DDM 中内源性 BMP 的释放增强[13] [28]。有动物实验表明, 含有 rhBMP-2 的 DDM 是自体骨移植的可行替代方案[7]。在一项随机对照试验中, 评估了 rhBMP-2 结合 DDM 在位点保存术的疗效, 并与单独使用 DDM 进行比较, 结果显示 rhBMP-2 结合 DDM 组有更多的新骨形成[10]。Um 等[29]建立兔子颅骨缺损模型, 评估比较了 rhBMP-2 结合 DDM 与单独使用 DDM 的成骨效果, 分别在术后 1 周、2 周、4 周行组织学检测, 结果显示 DDM 组新骨形成率分别为 12.52%、16.59% 和 24.94%, DDM/rhBMP-2 组分别为 17.17%、21.77%和 47.99%, 在这三个时间点两组之间新骨形成率的差异均有统计学意义。

### 5. 展望

综上所述, DDM 具有良好的骨诱导性、骨传导性、机械稳定性、生物相容性、生物降解性等特性, 可容纳并缓释 rhBMP-2, 可作为 rhBMP-2 的合适载体, 此外, rhBMP-2 的添加也增强了 DDM 的成骨能力。但现有的研究样本量较少, 随访期较短, 需要更多高质量的随机对照试验。

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