

Title	細胞組織移植効率を革新的に促進する機能性ナノ粒子の創製
Sub Title	Functional nanoparticles for effective cell transplantation
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Abstract	細胞組織を移植する再生医療が注目を集めており、特に細胞シート移植による再生医療が効果的な治療法として期待されている。一方で、肝細胞や心筋細胞から構成される代謝活性が高い細胞シートは、移植後に血管が新生される前に酸素や栄養素の不足によりネクローシスを起こしてしまう。そこで本研究では、血管新生因子を生体内の細胞組織の近傍で徐放するナノ粒子を作製し、肝細胞シートと共に移植することで移植組織の生着率向上を試みた。 ポリ乳酸-ポリグリコール酸共重合体(PLGA)のアセトン：エタノール＝9：1溶液に、線維芽細胞増殖因子(bFGF)水溶液を、界面活性剤のSpan80と共に添加した。作製した溶液をエレクトロスプレー法により噴霧することで、bFGF含有PLGAナノ粒子を作製した。作製したナノ粒子の構造を電子顕微鏡により観察した。ナノ粒子をPBSに浸漬させ、ナノ粒子からのbFGFの放出挙動の評価をおこなった。温度応答性培養皿を用いて肝細胞シートを作製し、作製したナノ粒子と共にラットの皮下に移植した。1週間後にDPP4、RECA-1、DAPIによる蛍光免疫染色によって肝細胞シートの生着率と血管新生を評価した。 ナノ粒子の形状を電子顕微鏡観察により調べたところ、印可電圧が15kVの場合、ナノ粒子の凝集体が形成されていたが、印可電圧が12kVの場合、粒子が融合したシート状であることを確認した。これはエレクトロスプレー噴霧時の印加電圧が低い場合、PLGA-bFGFエマルションが細かく噴霧されず、粒子状にならなかったと考えられる。ナノ粒子は24時間で63.6%、96時間で79.8%のbFGFを放出した。粒子径が小さいものほどbFGFの放出が速くなったが、これは表面積が大きくなりPLGAの分解が促進されたためであると考えられる。移植後1週間後の肝細胞シート移植部位を免疫染色で確認したところ、bFGF徐放性ナノ粒子と共に肝細胞シートを移植したラットでは、肝細胞シートの生着が確認できた。一方、肝細胞シートのみを移植した場合や肝細胞シートとbFGF水溶液を移植した場合は、生着がほとんど確認できなかった。また、移植部位の血管内皮細胞を染色したところ、ナノ粒子と共に肝細胞シートを移植した場合は、内皮細胞の占有率が高いことがわかった。これは、移植したナノ粒子からbFGFが持続的に供給されるため、移植部位の血管新生を誘導し、肝細胞シートが生着したと考えられる。 これらの結果から本研究で作製したbFGF徐放ナノ粒子は、肝細胞シートと一緒に移植することで、肝細胞シートの生着率を向上できることがわかった。 Regenerative medicine that transplants cellular tissues has been attracting attention, and in particular, regenerative medicine using cell sheet transplantation is expected to be an effective treatment. In contrast, cell sheets with high metabolic activity consisting of hepatocytes and cardiomyocytes undergo necrosis due to a lack of oxygen and nutrients before new blood vessels are generated after transplantation. In this study, we prepared nanoparticles that release angiogenic factors in the vicinity of cellular tissues in vivo and transplanted them together with hepatocyte sheets to improve the engraftment rate of transplanted tissues. An aqueous solution of fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) was added to a 9:1 acetone:ethanol solution of poly(lactic acid)-polyglycolic acid copolymer (PLGA) along with the surfactant Span80. PLGA nanoparticles containing bFGF were prepared by electrospraying the prepared solution. The structures of the prepared nanoparticles were observed by electron microscopy. The nanoparticles were immersed in PBS to evaluate the release of bFGF from the nanoparticles. Hepatocyte sheets were prepared in temperature-responsive culture dishes and implanted subcutaneously into rats with the prepared nanoparticles. One week later, hepatocyte sheets were evaluated for viability and angiogenesis using fluorescent immunostaining with DPP4, RECA-1, and DAPI. The shape of the nanoparticles was examined using electron microscopy. When the applied voltage was 15 kV, agglomerates of nanoparticles were formed, but when the applied voltage was 12 kV, the particles fused into a sheet shape. This may be due to the fact that the PLGA-bFGF emulsion was not finely sprayed and did not become particle-like when the applied voltage was low during electrospray spraying. The nanoparticles released 63.6% bFGF at 24 h and 79.8% bFGF at 96 h. The release of bFGF was faster for smaller particles, which was thought to be due to the larger surface area and accelerated degradation of PLGA. Immunostaining of the transplanted hepatocyte sheet site one week after transplantation confirmed the viability of the hepatocyte sheets in rats transplanted with hepatocyte sheets and bFGF-releasing nanoparticles. In contrast,

	when only hepatocyte sheets were transplanted or when hepatocyte sheets and aqueous bFGF solution were transplanted, little or no cell survival was observed. Staining of vascular endothelial cells at the transplantation site showed that the occupancy rate of endothelial cells was higher when hepatocyte sheets were transplanted with nanoparticles. This is thought to be due to the continuous supply of bFGF from the transplanted nanoparticles, which induces angiogenesis at the transplantation site and results in the viability of the hepatocyte sheet. These results indicate that the bFGF sustained-release nanoparticles fabricated in this study can improve the survival of the hepatocyte sheet after transplantation.
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3．本研究課題に関する発表			
発表者氏名 (著者・講演者)	発表課題名 (著書名・演題)	発表学術誌名 (著書発行所・講演学会)	学術誌発行 年月 (著書発行 年月・講演 年月)
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長瀬健一, 永岡真凜, 中野雄斗, 鶴頭理恵, 花岡健二郎, 金澤秀子	肝細胞シートの生着率向上のための細胞増殖因子徐放ナノ粒子の創製	第45回日本バイオマテリアル学会大会	2023年11月