

大白鼠腦部星狀神經膠細胞株之建立 壹、光學顯微之研究

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本文報告新生大白鼠腦組織細胞之分離培養法及結果。腦組織細胞在初代及續代培養後的形態特徵可利用phase-contrast microscopy, photomicrography和time-lapse cinematography等方法加以觀察。

1. 本研究之腦組織細胞之分離培養之技術和體外長期培養之方式相當簡便快速，並可獲良好之生長及增殖。
2. 本培養法可使神經膠細胞群大量增殖純化，並可繼續長期培養。
3. 在神經膠細胞突起上可觀察到緣膜狀之膜構造，它經常波動及起伏運動，可做為研判神經膠細胞突起和神經細胞突起之重要區別。

本培養法適合繁殖大量的神經膠細胞並對神經膠細胞形態上和機能活動上作探討並提供一種可供應用研究之模式。

關鍵詞：腦組織培養，神經膠細胞，形態。

前 言

近年來以神經膠細胞為研究對象從事各種實驗研究日漸增多，有關於神經膠細胞的形態學，細胞生理、藥理，病理，免疫學及鈣離子通透性之研究，見於各有關論文發表^(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)，足見其重要性與日俱增。而目前想從人或動物的正常腦組織中獲得純正之neuronal cell或neuroglial cells均有困難，故無法提供確實而可利用之成果。本研究室將老鼠之腦組織以簡便之分離細胞培養法，施以初代培養且對這些分離腦組織細胞在體外培養時所呈現之生長與增殖提出報告，並對於長期培養之細胞株之生長形態變化與機能活動進行各項研究，渴望能找出一些有關體外培養的neuroglial cells之形態構造與機能活動特性，以作為對其細胞類型鑑別及未來各項實驗研究的基準與參考。

材料與方法

細胞準備

由出生後2-3日新生老鼠(Sprague-Dawley)取出大腦組織片，加以細切約0.5-1.0mm³後，置入phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (Gibco, USA)中，之後加入10ml F-10 (Gibco, USA)培養液，並以1000 units/ml之Dispase (Godo Shusei Co. Tokyo)處理，於37°C經40-50分鐘後，收集其分離細胞，於1000rpm下離心5分鐘後，再置於F-10培養液中以 $2-3.5 \times 10^6$ cells/ml之細胞密度，種植於60×10mm塑膠培養瓶(Falcon, USA)或平型回轉試管RT (Ikemoto, Japan)中，於5% CO₂恆溫培養箱靜置培養。

培養液

培養液為F-10加入10%之熱處理之胎牛血

清fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Gibco, Gland Island, N. Y.), 100 units之penicillin及100 μ g之streptomycin (Gibco), 培養液於細胞種植後之5-6天更換, 於生長穩定後, 每週更換兩次培養液。

細胞分離與純化

於培養過程中, 將血清濃度自10%漸次減至5%, 2%, 持續培養, 並於生長之各細胞之聚落, 先以rubber policeman將其他不同之細胞聚落括除, 以PBS沖洗後, 以浸漬於1% trypsin (Gibco) 之小圓形濾紙, 於phase-contrast microscope下將之覆蓋浸潤, 再移至新的培養瓶中繼續培養及觀察。

細胞觀察

經一段時間之靜置培養後, 對培養之結果施以光學顯微鏡之觀察與照相, phase-contrast microscopy (Olympus ITM, Tokyo), photomicrography, 以及time-lapse cinematography作觀察記錄, 另外還從培養瓶中取出cover glass作固定及染色, 並製作光學顯微照片, 以供觀察分析。

免疫學的鑑定

免疫細胞化學法: 免疫細胞化學法的呈色反應法乃依照sternberger等^[10]之方法及參照Eng等修正的步驟進行。^[11]關於本實驗詳細步驟請參見文獻。^[12]

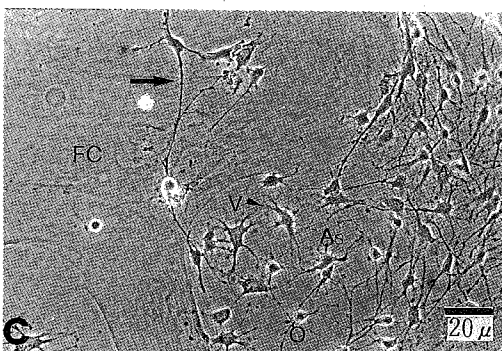
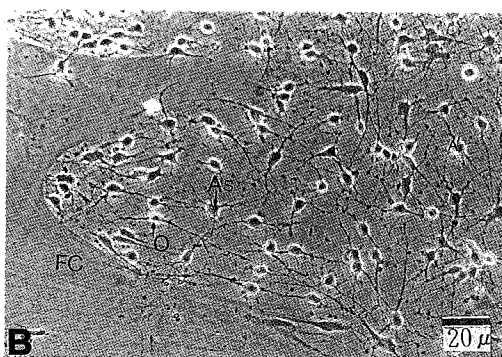
結 果

初代培養之一般生長狀態

以disperse分離之腦組織細胞屬於heterogeneous cell population, 其中包含了神經元 (neurons), 星狀神經膠細胞 (astrocytes), 寡突膠細胞 (oligodendrocytes), 內皮細胞 (endothelial cells), 巨噬細胞 (macrophages), 間質細胞 (mesenchymals), 及纖維芽細胞 (fibroblastes) 及一些未被分散之細胞小塊 (圖一、二)。

The flat cells (FC)

這些細胞包含有內皮細胞, 巨噬細胞, 間質細胞, 及纖維芽細胞等。它們具有大的細胞核, 核中可觀察到核仁, 細胞具有豐富的細胞質。(圖一-B, -C, 二B, 二C) 在生長過程中緊貼於培養瓶, 其上可以附著生長具有process之neuroglial cells。



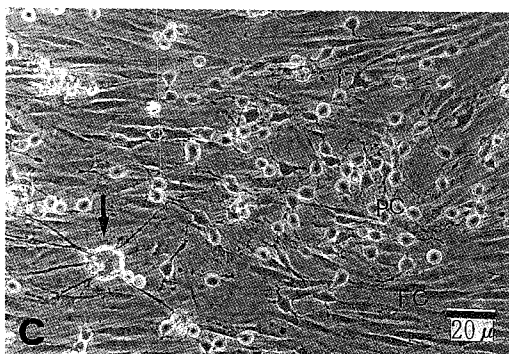
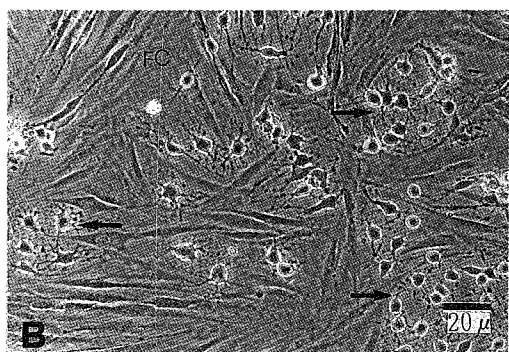
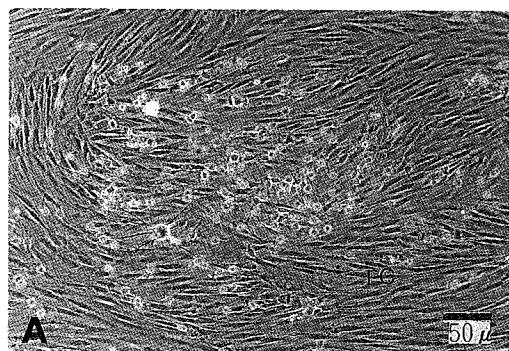
圖一

Process-bearing cells (PBC)

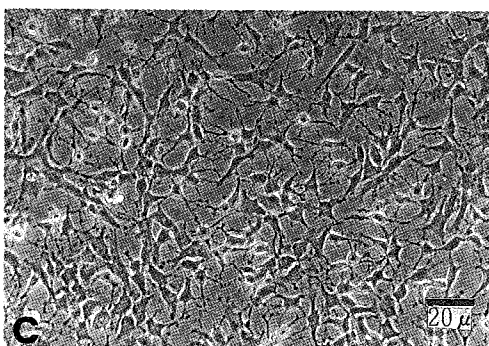
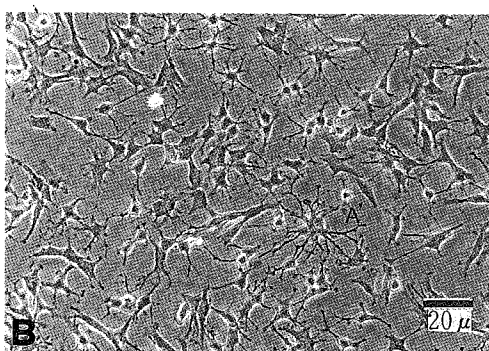
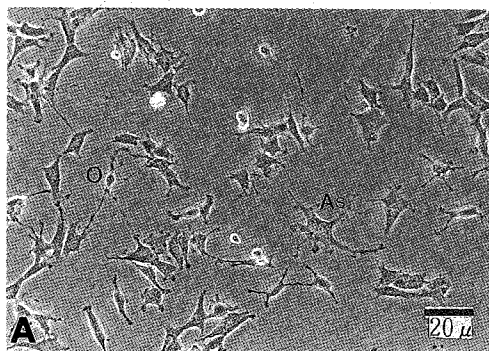
圖一、二顯示細胞具有2或更多條之樹狀突起由細胞體發散出去, 這些precursor glial cells之細胞又可形成astrocytes或oligodendrocyte-like cells, 它們可以生長於FC層上, 亦可以游離直接生長於培養瓶之表面。

純化後之細胞狀態

經純化後之細胞已經不見FC cells, 只有屬於PBC cells之細胞型式留存, 這些neuroglial cells包含星狀神經膠細胞 (astrocytes) 和寡突膠細胞 (oligodendrocytes) (圖三),



圖二



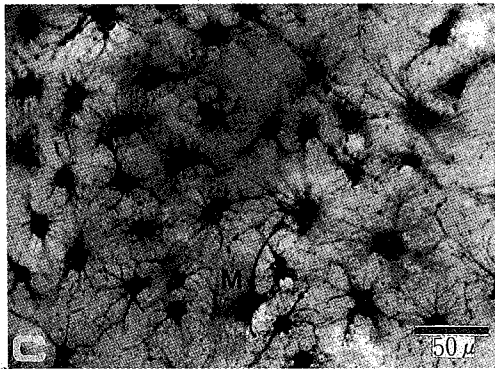
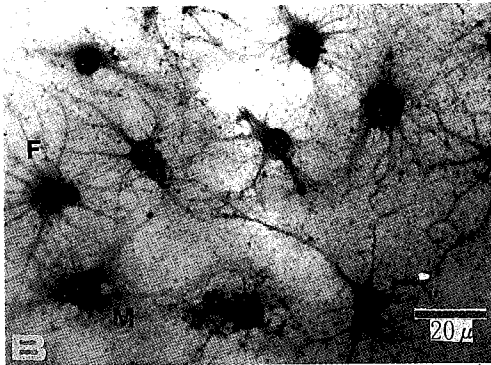
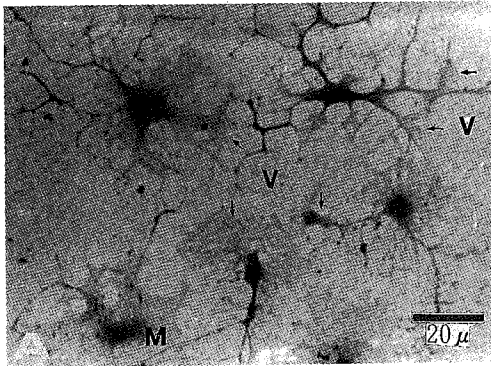
圖三

圖三A，三B，三C顯示出純化後的細胞於sparse culture subconfluent及confluent growth之狀態。

以Geimsa染色純化之細胞株可見細胞具veil-like之構造（圖四），於subconfluent growth下以細胞免疫法（immunocytochemical method）染glialfibrillary acidic protein（GFAP）結果顯示純化之細胞株大部份屬於GFAP陽性細胞（圖五），足見此細胞株為純正之神經膠細胞分佈。

討 論

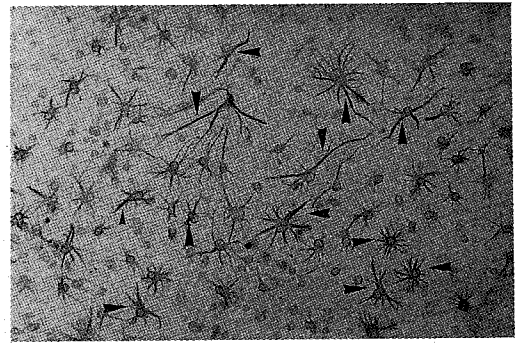
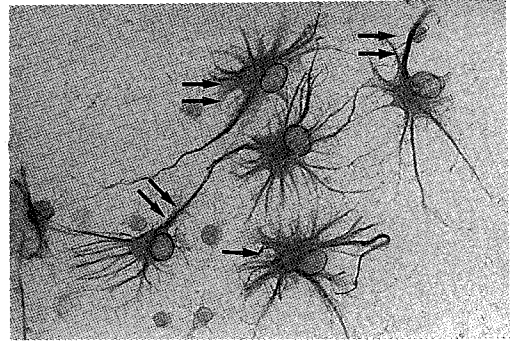
Shapiro^[13]指出，腦組織細胞之體外培養，細胞生長及增殖，受到培養基之營養成份，或細胞種殖濃度等之影響很大，尤其高濃度的胎牛血清，於初代培養時，有利於細胞之附著於培養瓶之表面。^[14]故於初代培養時之高血清及使用F-10培養液之營養成份，於本實驗中為較適於大白鼠腦部星狀神經膠細胞生長之



圖四

條件。在初代培養中之腦組織細胞群包含了神經元，星狀神經膠細胞，寡突細胞，內皮細胞，間質細胞，巨噬細胞及纖維芽細胞等，但在續代培養中，其neuronal cells逐漸消失不存在，似乎為所有長期腦組織培養之共同特徵^[16, 17, 18]。

本實驗室先前建立之RBA-1細胞株^[19]經長期培養後依然能保持其高度生長，並維持其基本正常腦神經膠細胞之特性。然在培養純化之過程中為時數年，而本實驗以單純之trypsin



圖五

dissociation方法，以濾紙吸附，移殖，並同時施以細胞稀釋，在純化細胞過程所花費之時間上，確實縮短了很多，其中血清含量的漸次稀釋，使純化後之細胞在低血清或無血清（serum free, SF）下培養，亦能維持一定程度之生長及增殖，此對於chemical define medium（CDM）培養之實驗操作^[7, 8, 9, 20, 21]確實增加許多方便和貢獻，Raff^[22]等研究者認為纖維星狀神經膠細胞和寡突細胞有共同之glial progenitor cell，而其演化過程決定於培養基中胎牛血清之有無，本實驗以定時細胞電影攝影發現，neuroglial cell純化後之細胞於形態上具有多變性，其可由membranous, protoplasmic或fibrous互變。由其他一系列之研究中指出：培養液之酸鹼度之改變，添加dibutylic c-AMP，亦可影響此細胞互變之狀態^[11, 23, 24, 25, 26]，這些可為未來研究藥物對此等細胞形態及生理影響研究之參考^[27, 28, 29]，Nakai及Pomerat等人^[18, 21]曾提出報告，在神經膠細胞胞突上具有緣膜狀之構造，由本實驗之電影攝像中也明顯的看到它們經常波動及起伏運動，並與其

他細胞間相互接觸，這可以作為研判神經膠細胞突起和神經細胞突起之重要區別。

本實驗之腦組織取自SD大白鼠腦部，而RBA-1細胞株之來源屬JAR系之大白鼠，然此二細胞株之生長性狀相類似，這可以提供未來之研究者對於星形膠細胞實驗研究選擇與比較，亦可以與C6 glioma^[30]，G26 mouse glioma^[31]，SA132 glioblastoma，及Neuroblastoma等細胞株之研究結果相互比對，提供一種可供應用研究之模式。

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圖片說明

- 圖一、大白鼠腦部星狀神經膠細胞初代培養之一般生長；圖一A：細胞由Germinal center (GC) 向外擴展增生成為Progenital cell (PC)。圖一B：Flat cells (FC) 逐漸退卻，形成以Neuroglial cells為主之細胞池。圖一C：Neuroglial cells可著生於FC上亦可游離生長於培養瓶之表面上。(AS) Astrocyte. (O) Oligodendrocyte. (V) Veil-like structure. (M) Membraneous astrocyte. (A') Protoplasmic astrocyte. (F) Fibroblast.
- 圖二、Heterogeneous population of Rat Brain Tissue Culture. 圖二A：未成熟之Neuroglial cells生長於Fibroblast層上。圖二B：Progenital cells生長於FC cells層上，並逐漸形成細胞聚落可見許多之構造此種細胞將來可分化成星狀神經膠細胞或寡突細胞。圖二C：為A圖之局部放大，PC cells生長於FC cells上之細胞有巨形類似Fibrous astrocytes之細胞（箭頭所指著）。
- 圖三、純化後大白鼠腦部星狀神經膠細胞之生長狀態。圖三A：Sparse culture。圖三B：Subconfluent growth。圖三C：Confluent growth。由細胞形態上觀察，其細胞分佈相當純正。(As) Astrcyte. (O) Oligodendrocyte. (A') Protoplasmic astrocyte。
- 圖四、Geimsa染色後大白鼠腦部星狀神經膠細胞，可見許多Veil-like之構造（箭頭所著）(V) Veil-like structure. (M) Membraneous astrocyte. (F) Fibrous astrocyte.
- 圖五、免疫細胞化學法的呈色反應：以細胞免疫法（immunocytochemical method）染glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)（如箭頭所示）；結果顯示純化之細胞株大部份屬於GFAP陽性細胞。

The Establishment of Rat Brain Astrocytes Cell line

I. Light microscopic studies

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Ming-Yung Chou, Teh-Cheng Jou*

Dissociated cell culture of brain tissue from neonatal rat was described. The morphology of brain tissue cell in primary and passage cultures were examined by employing phase-contrast microscope, photo-micrography and time-lapse cinematographic techniques.

1. This technique of preparing and maintaining these brain tissue cells in vitro was relatively easy and had good condition of growth and proliferation.
2. This culture system was rich in neuroglial cells and was able to maintain in long-term culture.

3. Veil-like membranous expansion of neuroglial processes seemed to have ruffling or undulating movement and regarded as the evidence to distinguish neuroglial from the neuronal processes.

This culture system was considered suitable to produce the neuroglial cell-enriched population and might prove to be a valuable model for investigating neuroglial morphology and functional activity.

Key words: brain tissue culture, neuroglial, morphology.