

专题——热喷涂技术及工程应用

等离子喷涂生物涂层对病理性骨缺损愈合的应用研究

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摘要: 患者代谢性疾病(如骨质疏松症、糖尿病、痛风等)不利于体内骨植入手与周围骨的结合。基于不同疾病患者骨折部位骨微环境的特点,采用等离子喷涂技术制备的抗氧化应激生物涂层(针对骨质疏松)、抗感染-促成骨功能的生物涂层(针对糖尿病)和骨免疫调控涂层(针对痛风)能提高骨科植入器械与骨组织接触界面处的成骨能力,是增强植入手与骨结合的有效方法。研究了骨植入手生物涂层对不同病理状态下效应细胞的影响,总结了材料表面性质调控效应细胞行为以及骨形成的规律,可为新型骨植入手生物涂层的设计提供依据。等离子喷涂技术制备的含氧化铈的生物抗氧化涂层,可催化分解生物体内的过量活性氧簇,保护骨细胞成骨分化能力免于氧化应激的负面影响,有利于提高骨质疏松症下骨植入手的愈合能力。具抗感染与促成骨功能的硅酸钙基生物涂层能够抑制细菌在其表面的粘附与生长,降低植入手相关感染的几率,另外,该类涂层还能促进骨细胞成骨分化与矿化,提高骨植入手的成骨能力,有望应用于骨折合并糖尿病患者。等离子喷涂钛涂层表面微纳多级结构的构建以及生物涂层中锶/硼/铈等元素的掺入,有利于提高骨免疫性能,并促进骨细胞成骨分化,可用作炎症疾病下的骨缺损修复材料。

关键词: 病理状态; 骨科植入手器械; 等离子喷涂; 生物涂层; 骨整合

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Application Research of Plasma Sprayed Bioactive Coatings for Bone Regeneration under Pathological Conditions

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ABSTRACT: The patient's metabolic disease, such as osteoporosis, diabetes, gout, etc., impedes the osteointegration of the orthopedic implant. Based on the pathological features of the bone environment in fracture sites, developing novel biologic coatings on orthopedic implants, including anti-oxidative coating for osteoporosis, anti-bacterial coating for diabetes and immune-modulation coating for gout, is an effective way to enhance the osteointegration. To investigate the effects of orthopedic

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implant bio-coatings on cells which affect the pathological environment, and to summarize the relationship among surface characteristics and cellular behaviors and bone formation can provide a basis for the design of new orthopedic implant bio-coatings. Plasma sprayed ceria-based coatings with anti-oxidative properties can decompose excessive reactive oxygen species in living organisms by catalytic, and protect the osteogenic differentiation of osteoblasts from the negative effects of oxidative stress, which is beneficial for the osteointegration in osteoporosis. Calcium silicate-based bio-coatings with anti-infective and osteogenic functions can reduce the chance of implant-associated infection by inhibiting adhesion and growth of bacteria on their surface. In addition, this type of coating can also promote osteogenic differentiation and mineralization of osteoblasts and improve the osteointegration, exhibiting the potential to be applied to patients with fractures and diabetes. The micro/nano hierarchical structured Ti coatings and Sr/B/Ce modified bio-coatings demonstrate osteoimmune-modulation property and the improvement in osteoblastic differentiation, indicating that they can be used as bone repair materials under inflammatory diseases.

KEY WORDS: pathological conditions; bone implants; plasma spray; bioactive coatings; bone-implant integration

当人体骨骼遭受严重损伤，无法通过自我修复实现愈合时，往往需要骨科植入器械来帮助实现骨骼康复。不锈钢、钛合金与钴铬钼合金是制备骨科植入器械的常用金属材料。为了赋予承重金属植人体更良好的生物功能，增强其与骨组织间的结合，需要在其表面制备生物涂层^[1-4]。常用于制备生物涂层材料的等离子喷涂技术，是以等离子体焰流为热源，将喷涂粉末迅速加热至熔融状态，并高速喷射在经预处理的基材表面，从而在基材表面获得牢固结合涂层的方法。等离子喷涂技术因具有沉积效率高、涂层厚度可控以及能够进行复杂工件沉积等优点，可应用于金属骨科植人体表面生物涂层的制备^[5-6]。其中，等离子喷涂技术制备的羟基磷灰石（HA）和钛（Ti）涂层材料较为成功，已获得临床广泛应用。然而，目前生物医用的HA和Ti涂层的性能仍存在不足。HA涂层与钛合金基体结合强度偏低，影响其长效稳定性^[7]；Ti涂层与骨组织间的结合属于机械嵌合作用，植入早期成骨性能较差^[8-9]。此外，HA与Ti涂层对代谢性疾病下的骨折没有针对性，修复效果欠佳^[10-11]。

与正常生理状态的患者相比，患者的病理状态（如患有骨质疏松、糖尿病、痛风等）会对骨折修复产生不良影响，严重影响骨科植入器械的临床使用效果。骨质疏松症患者骨折部位成骨细胞来源减少，成骨细胞功能状态低下，对刺激因子（激素、细胞因子和应力等）的反应不足，分泌的成骨性细胞因子数量减少，分泌的胶原结构疏松、紊乱，破骨细胞功能异常活跃，破骨细胞数量和活性增加，造成骨代谢的失衡^[12]。当糖尿病患者发生骨折后，其骨缺损部位血糖再度升高，增加了植人体感染风险，另外，由于患者体内钙、硅、锌、镁等矿物质随尿液大量流失，导致骨质脱钙、成骨能力下降^[13]。痛风是一种炎症性关节炎，持续的炎症反应会影响骨折部位免疫细胞的功能性表达，进而影响随后的成骨细胞系的行为^[14]。

基于骨质疏松症、糖尿病以及痛风患者骨折部位骨微环境的改变，针对不同疾病的病理特点，研究者们分别设计制备了针对骨质疏松的抗氧化应激生物

涂层、针对糖尿病的抗感染-促成骨功能的生物涂层和针对痛风的骨免疫调控涂层，以期提高病理状态下骨科植入器械的使用效果。

1 抗氧化应激生物涂层

氧化应激在骨质疏松症的发病机制中起重要作用，会对骨质疏松性骨折修复产生不良影响^[15-17]。氧化应激通过抑制成骨细胞活性，增强破骨细胞分化能力，干扰骨代谢平衡，使骨吸收大于骨形成，对骨修复造成不良影响（如图1所示）。超氧负离子和过氧化氢等活性氧簇（reactive oxygen species, ROS）是破骨细胞骨吸收作用的调控因子，能够提高破骨细胞活性。ROS过剩引起的氧化应激能抑制成骨细胞分化与矿化作用，引起细胞损伤甚至凋亡。

铈作为镧系金属第一个具有4f电子的元素，当与氧原子结合后，可形成具有萤石结构的氧化铈（CeO_{2-x}）。氧化铈因其优异的催化活性而一直备受关注。它的催化性质来源于表面铈离子可以快速地进行Ce³⁺和Ce⁴⁺转变，并能够根据环境很容易地接受或失去电子。氧化铈中Ce³⁺与Ce⁴⁺混合价态的共存赋予了其生物抗氧化性^[18]，使得氧化铈能够催化分解生物体内的过量ROS，可用于调控氧化应激下间充质干细胞、成骨细胞和破骨细胞功能。

采用等离子体喷涂技术可制备混合价态的CeO_{2-x}涂层，涂层中Ce^{3+/(Ce³⁺+Ce⁴⁺)比值约为30%^[19]。通过在细胞培养液中添加双氧水（H₂O₂）模拟氧化应激状态，发现CeO_{2-x}涂层能够明显减小H₂O₂模拟的氧化应激对前成骨细胞MC3T3-E1增殖与凋亡的负面影响（图2）。与无H₂O₂处理的对照组相比，H₂O₂处理后的成骨细胞增殖率降低至（30.9±1.1）%（第一天）、（25.4±1.1）%（第四天）和（23.8±0.5）%（第七天），然而H₂O₂处理后氧化铈涂层表面的成骨细胞增殖率达（53.2±1.2）%（第一天）、（43.3±1.7）%（第四天）和（43.2±1.5）%（第七天）。细胞凋亡结果显示，相较于H₂O₂处理后钛表面成骨细胞凋亡的73.99%，}

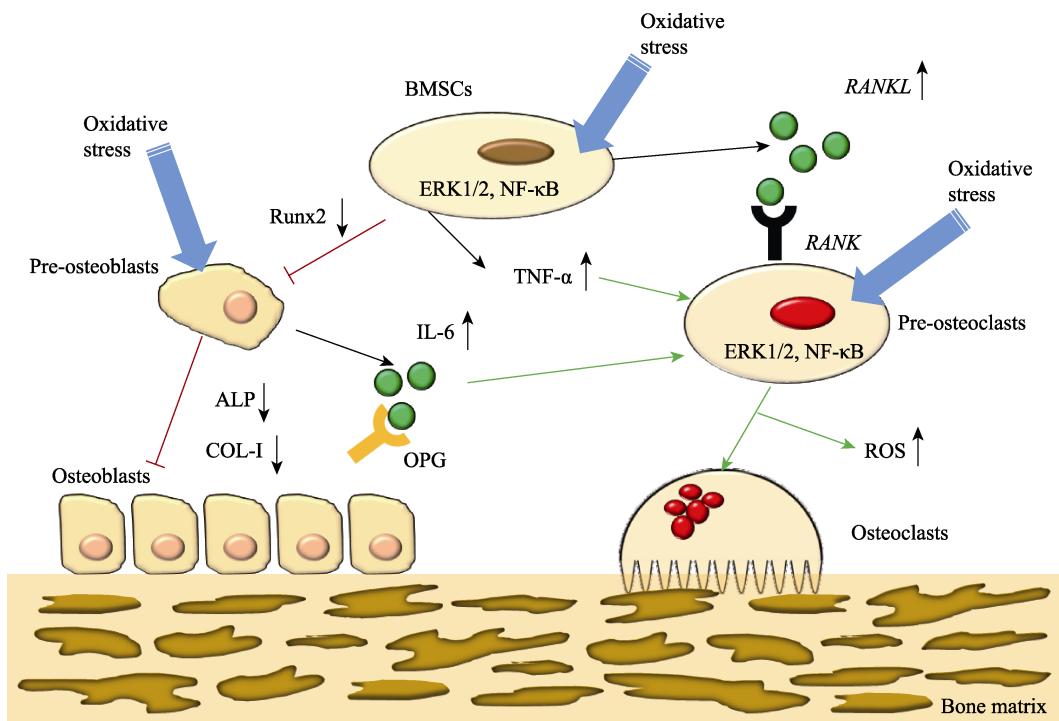


图1 氧化应激直接或间接作用于间充质干细胞、成骨细胞和破骨细胞的示意图
Fig.1 Illustration of the effect of oxidative stress on BMSCs, osteoblasts and osteoclasts

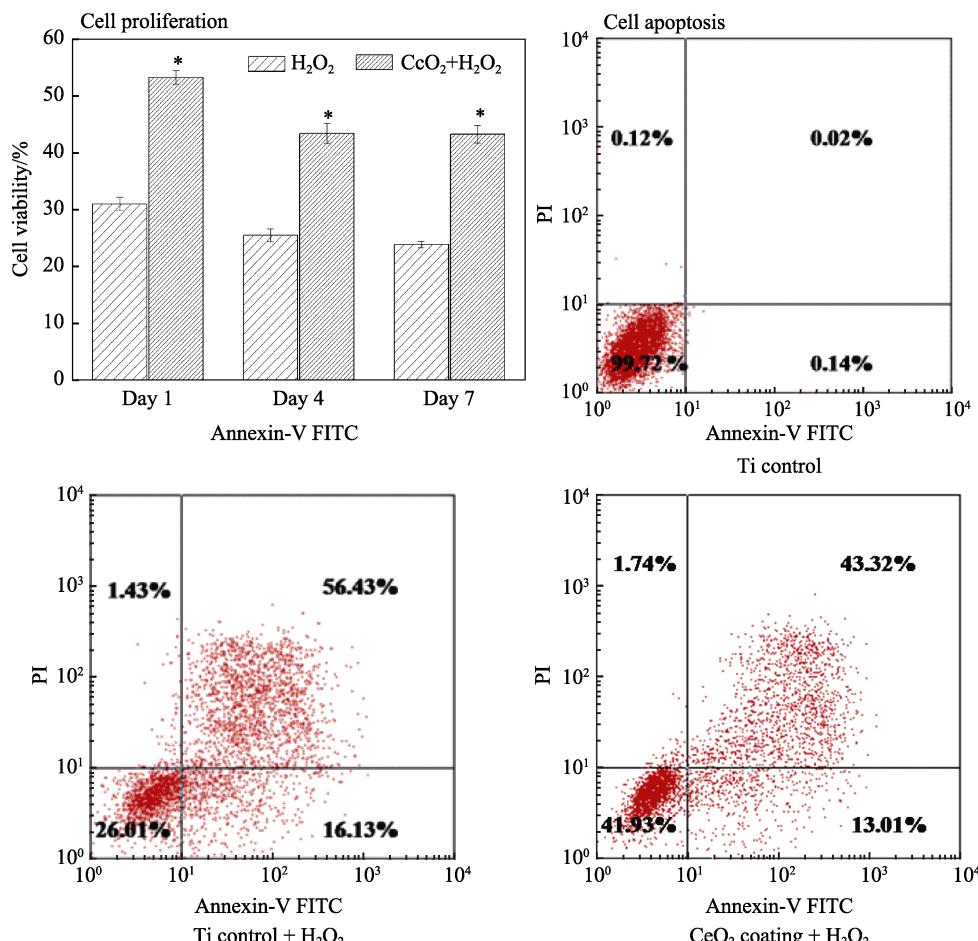


图2 H₂O₂模拟氧化应激状态下 Ti 对照与 CeO₂涂层表面 MC3T3-E1 增殖与凋亡^[19]

Fig.2 Cellular proliferation and apoptosis of osteoblasts on Ti control group and CeO₂ coatings under H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress^[19]

H_2O_2 处理后氧化铈涂层表面的细胞凋亡降低至 58.07%。碱性磷酸酶 (ALP) 是成骨细胞分化的早期标志物, 氧化铈涂层能够减缓 H_2O_2 对 ALP 活性的抑制作用。过多 H_2O_2 引发的氧化应激会提高细胞内 ROS 的含量, 增加脂质氧化, 对细胞增殖与分化活性造成不良影响。随后进一步研究氧化铈涂层的保护机理发现, 氧化铈涂层表面 Ce^{4+} 可通过 $2Ce^{4+} + 2H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2Ce^{3+} + H_2O + 2H^+$ 反应, 模拟过氧化氢酶 (CAT) 活性, 消除涂层周围过量的 ROS, 减少 ROS 对前成骨细胞氧化损伤, 从而减少氧化应激对成骨细胞增殖与前期分化的负面影响。

等离子喷涂技术制备的钙-硅基生物活性陶瓷涂层的生物相容性和骨整合性能优良^[20-22], 但不具备生物抗氧化的功能, 无法满足骨质疏松病理条件下对骨植入材料性能的要求。将 CeO_{2-x} 引入硅酸钙 ($CaSiO_3$, CS) 生物陶瓷涂层中, 能赋予其抗氧化应激的能力, 并增强生物活性涂层的化学稳定性和生物活性^[23]。体外细胞实验表明, CeO_{2-x} -CS 复合涂层能明显提升 MC3T3-E1 前成骨细胞在氧化应激状态下的存活率和细胞内 ALP 活性。XPS 图谱观测显示, H_2O_2 作用

前后的 CeO_{2-x} -CS 复合涂层的表面 Ce^{3+} 含量发生明显变化。这是由于在氧化应激状态下, 复合涂层表面 Ce^{4+} 和 Ce^{3+} 的转换发挥着 CAT 的作用, 这能够清除细胞周围过量的 H_2O_2 。

将 CeO_{2-x} 掺入 HA 涂层中制备复合涂层, 能够提高 HA 涂层的生物抗氧化能力, 可增强 HA 涂层在骨质疏松性骨折部位的骨愈合能力^[24]。利用固相烧结方法和等离子喷涂技术可制备不同含量 (10%、30%) 氧化铈掺杂的羟基磷灰石涂层 (HA-10Ce, HA-30Ce)。通过重点研究复合涂层对氧化应激模拟条件下成骨细胞行为的影响发现, 随着 CeO_{2-x} 掺杂量的增加, 复合涂层可以提高氧化应激下细胞活性, 并降低细胞凋亡率。氧化应激能抑制骨髓间充质干细胞 (BMSCs) 成骨分化。氧化铈掺杂的羟基磷灰石涂层通过刺激细胞内 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路, 提高成骨分化基因与蛋白 (Rux2, ALP, OCN) 表达, 保护 BMSCs 成骨分化能力免于氧化应激的负面影响 (如图 3 所示)。此外, 该掺杂涂层能够提高细胞内 OPG/RANKL 表达, 抑制破骨细胞活性。

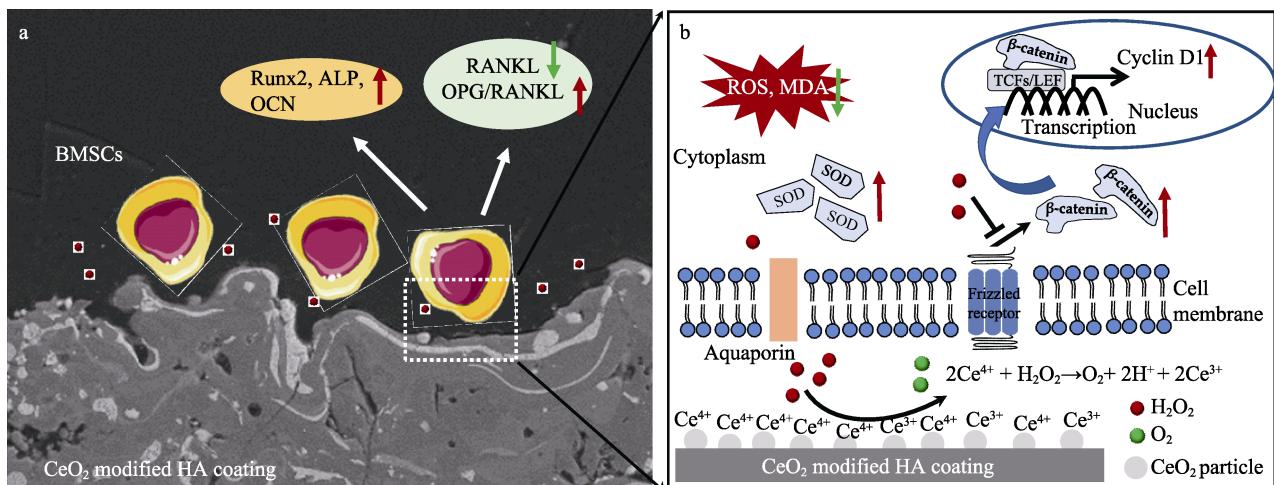


图 3 CeO_2 -HA 复合涂层对表面 BMSCs 成骨分化保护作用机理^[21]

Fig.3 Mechanism of protective effects of CeO_2 -HA coatings on BMSCs osteoblastic differentiation^[21]

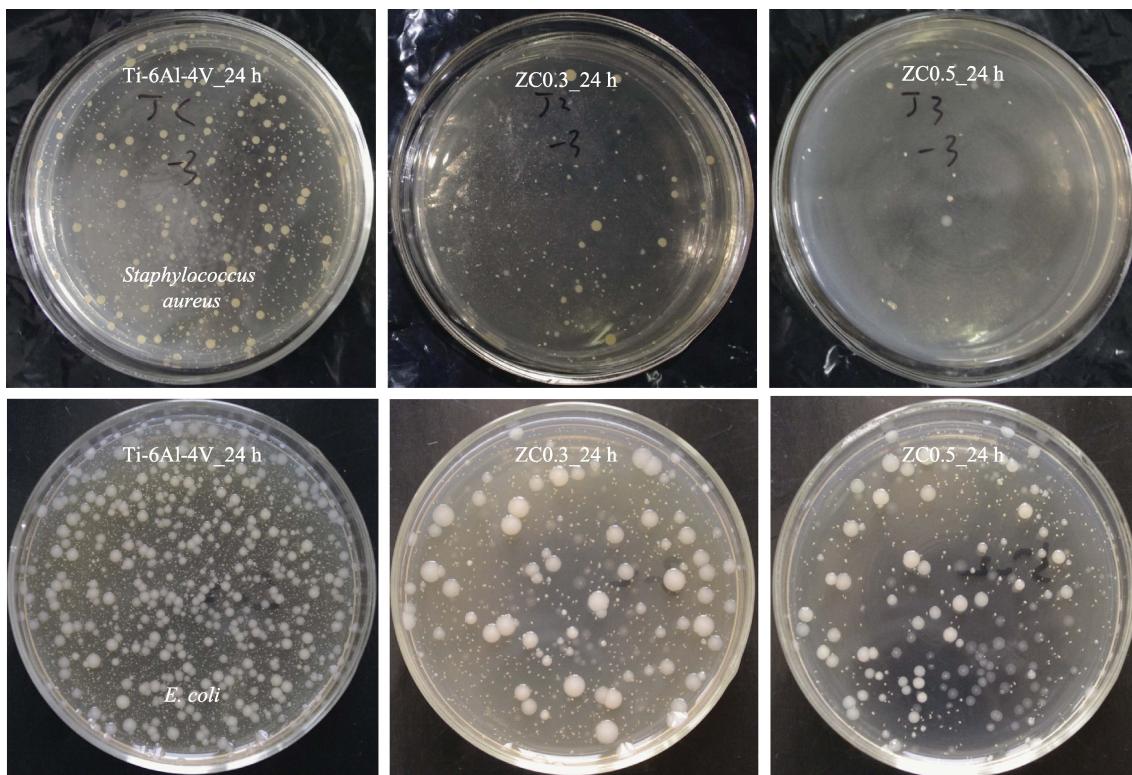
2 抗感染-促成骨功能的生物涂层

细菌感染与骨愈合缓慢是骨折合并糖尿病患者临幊上亟待解决的问题, 从骨科植人物涂层材料入手是避免或有效减少这类问题发生的重要途径^[25-26]。等离子喷涂方法制备的钙-硅基生物活性陶瓷涂层具有良好的生物相容性和骨传导性能, 被认为是潜在的骨科植人物涂层材料^[27]。然而, 目前钙-硅基陶瓷涂层对糖尿病患者骨折修复没有针对性。对钙-硅基陶瓷涂层掺杂改性是赋予该类材料特殊生物功能(如抗感染、骨代谢紊乱下促骨整合能力等)的常用手段。

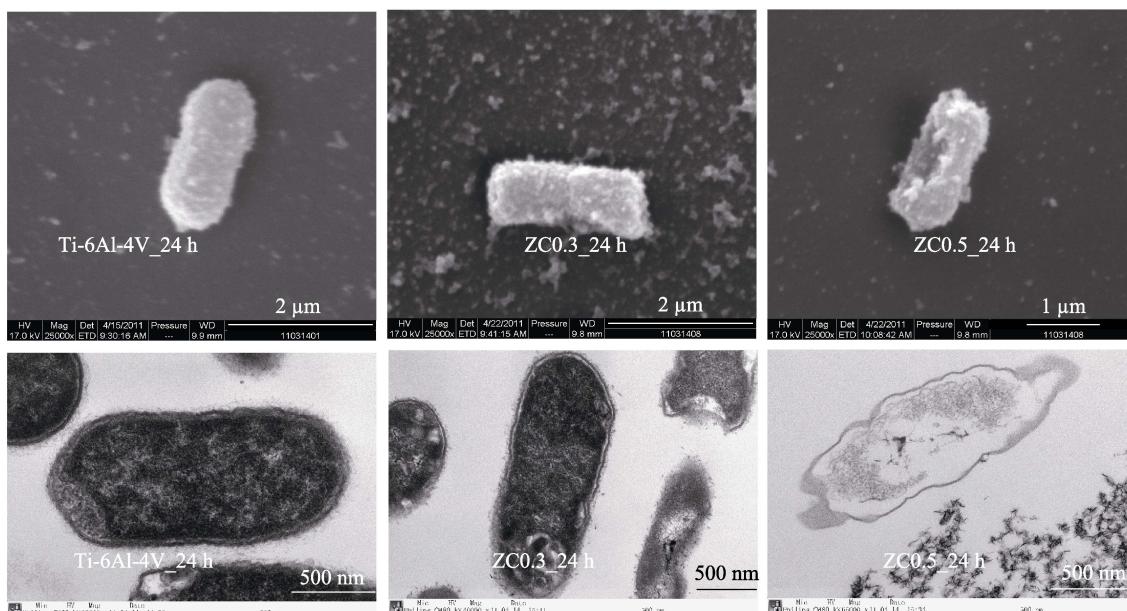
锌 (Zn) 是重要的无机抗菌材料, 相比于有机抗菌材料, 如抗生素, 锌具有持久抗菌性、不易产生耐药性和耐热性等特点。等离子喷涂锌掺杂硅酸钙基涂

层材料^[28]在模拟体液中浸泡 28 天后, 锌离子释放量仅为 5.6 mg/L, 远低于世界卫生组织推荐的成人每日 2~3 mg 的锌摄入量。在骨代谢中, 锌是不可缺少的重要微量元素之一, 是多种酶的辅助因子, 对骨重建与再生发挥着重要作用^[29]。

等离子喷涂锌黄长石涂层能有效抑制细菌在其表面的粘附与增殖 (如图 4 所示), 对革兰氏阳性金黄色葡萄球菌和革兰氏阴性大肠杆菌均有显著抗菌效果, 体现了广谱抗菌性能^[30]。涂层中缓慢释放的锌离子因库伦吸引作用吸附于细菌细胞壁上, 与细胞壁外膜发生一系列复杂的生物化学反应, 造成细胞壁溶解和细胞膜损伤, 接着渗入菌体内的锌离子作用于 DNA 分子, 使其失去复制能力, 最终杀死细菌。此外, 锌黄长石涂层具有良好的促成骨细胞活性与成骨



a 锌掺杂硅酸钙涂层可以有效抑制金黄色葡萄球菌和大肠杆菌增殖



b 锌掺杂硅酸钙涂层表面大肠杆菌外部与内部形态的改变

图4 锌掺杂硅酸钙涂层具有优良的抗菌性能^[30-31]Fig.4 Excellent antibacterial properties of Zn-modified calcium silicate coatings: a) antibacterial activity of Zn-modified calcium silicate coatings on *Staphylococcus aureus* and *E. coli*; b) SEM and TEM observation of *E. coli* cultured on Ti-6Al-4V and Zn-modified calcium silicate coatings^[30-31]

分化的能力^[31-32]。锌黄长石涂层有利于MC3T3-E1前成骨细胞在其表面增殖与成骨分化指标(ALP、COL-I、BGP)表达。动物实验表明, 锌掺杂钙-硅基陶瓷涂层与骨组织间界面处骨结合较好, 体内相容性良好^[33-34]。

银(Ag)是一种被广泛使用的无机抗菌剂, 具有良好的杀菌能力^[35]。利用溶胶凝胶法和等离子喷涂技术制得的锌银共掺杂硅酸钙涂层, 能进一步提升锌

掺杂硅酸钙基生物涂层的抗菌能力^[36]。体外抗菌实验表明, 锌银共掺杂硅酸钙涂层抑菌率高达99%, 抗菌性能明显优于锌掺杂的生物涂层。锌银共掺杂涂层表面的银纳米颗粒能直接接触并破坏细菌壁, 增大细菌膜通透性。而涂层释放银纳米颗粒或银离子进入细菌内部后, 可与蛋白质和核酸分子中的巯基和氨基等官能团反应, 抑制细菌增殖或直接杀灭细菌。与锌或银

单掺杂的硅酸钙涂层相比, 锌银共掺杂硅酸钙涂层具有多重优点: 1) 锌掺入能提高硅酸钙涂层的化学稳定性; 2) 银离子广谱抗菌能力强, 但促成骨性能较弱, 而锌离子能有效促进成骨细胞的增殖和分化, 刺激骨骼生长; 3) 银离子和其他无机抗菌离子(如锌和铜离子等)具有协同抗菌作用; 4) 采用较廉价的锌部分替代银, 能带来经济效益。因此, 钙-硅基陶瓷涂层中锌与银的掺入能够赋予涂层良好的抗菌性能, 并能提高涂层促成骨的能力, 其有望应用于骨折合并糖尿病患者体内的骨科植入器械。

3 骨免疫调控生物涂层

当骨植入器械植入人体后, 免疫细胞来到材料表面, 分泌各种各样的炎症因子主导炎症反应, 或分泌细胞因子调节其他种类细胞的功能与活性^[37-38]。过度的炎症反应(如类风湿性关节炎、痛风)会使得材料表面形成纤维结缔组织, 严重影响植入手与骨组织之间的结合。而合适的炎症反应不仅能够防止纤维结缔组织的生成, 还可对其他细胞(如骨组织细胞)产生有利的调控作用, 表现出较好的骨免疫性能。巨噬细胞是免疫反应的主要效应细胞, 其功能性表达会影响随后的成骨细胞系行为^[39]。通过对植入手表面巨噬细胞行为的调控, 既能抑制其炎症反应, 亦能调控其骨

免疫性能向促进入骨愈合转化^[40-41]。

骨组织具有天然的微纳多级结构, 从仿生角度出发, 在钛植入手表面构建微纳多级结构, 有望提高其骨免疫调节和骨整合性能^[42-43]。通过水热法在等离子喷涂钛涂层表面构建纳米线形貌, 可实现微米/纳米多级结构^[44]。微纳多级结构能够调节巨噬细胞向M2表型极化(图5), 同时抑制其促炎症基因的表达, 提高其抑炎症基因的表达, 这可能是由于其能够促进巨噬细胞的伸展, 进而影响其细胞内骨架张力, 从而通过力传导作用来调节其极化行为^[45]。同时, 微纳多级结构表现出良好的骨免疫调节性能, 其表面的巨噬细胞能够表达较高的BMP-2和VEGF基因, 促进成骨分化与成血管性能。其表面的干细胞也由于细胞内骨架张力调控其COX-2基因的表达和PGE2分泌, 进而可能作用于巨噬细胞膜上的EP4受体, 促进巨噬细胞向M2极化表型转变, 从而对免疫反应产生影响。微纳多级结构能够通过细胞内张力调控粘着斑区域FAK的活性, 从而激活下游ERK1/2相关信号的通路, 同时, 微纳多级结构表面细胞内张力亦能调控细胞内YAP活性, 激活YAP对成骨转录因子Runx2和抑制成脂的转录因子PPAR γ 的调控作用, 最终调控BMSCs向成骨方向分化^[46]。微纳多级结构钛涂层表现出良好的骨免疫调节性能, 这对于其体内良好的骨整合性能有着重要的意义。

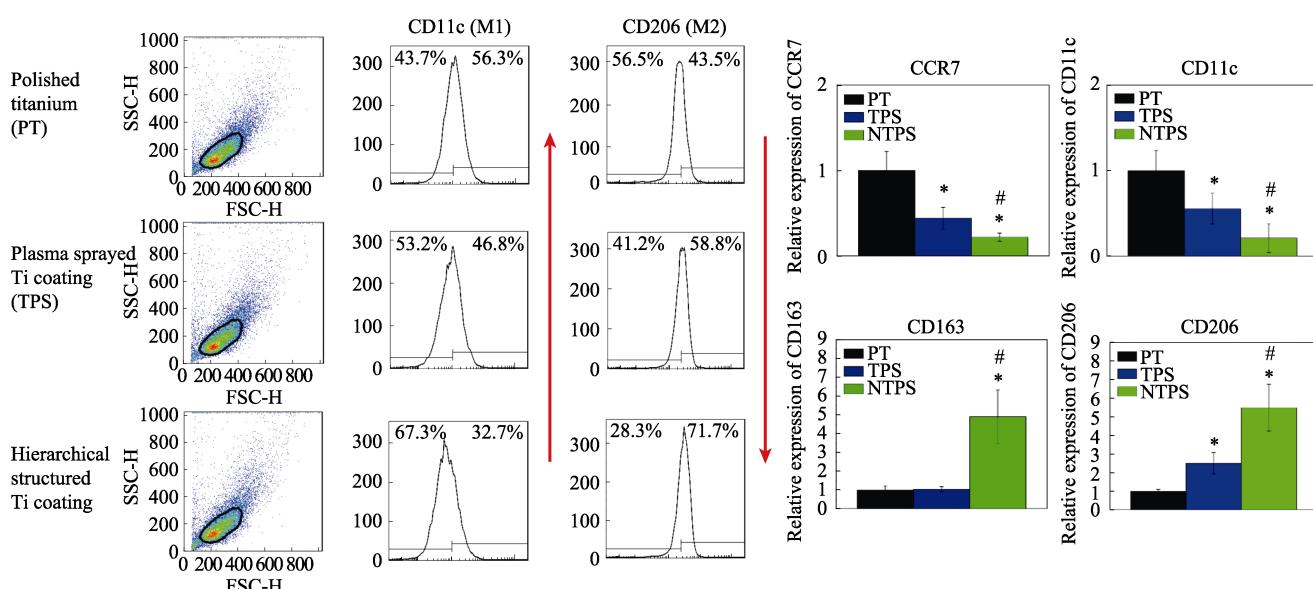


图5 微纳多级结构钛涂层对巨噬细胞表面与极化相关的受体表达的影响^[45]

Fig.5 Effects of hierarchical structure of Ti coatings on the expression of polarization-related markers on macrophage surface^[45]

相比于在骨植入手表面负载抗炎症药物或细胞因子, 掺杂无机活性元素或化合物的安全性高、化学稳定性好且价格低廉, 被认为是一种调节骨免疫行为的有效方式。等离子喷涂技术制备的硼掺杂硅酸钙涂层($\text{Ca}_{11}\text{Si}_4\text{B}_2\text{O}_{22}$)可通过抑制TLR信号通路, 调控免疫细胞行为^[47-48]。硼掺杂后的硅酸钙涂层能促进抗

炎因子(IL-10和IL-1ra)的表达, 抑制炎性因子(iNOS、TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6和OSM)的表达, 限制破骨细胞生成, 促使巨噬细胞向M2型转化。此外, 该涂层还能通过激活BMSCs细胞的BMP2信号通路, 上调成骨相关基因(Col I、BSP和OCN等)表达, 促进BMSCs成骨分化, 在植入手周围营造利于

成骨的环境(如图6所示)。研究发现,等离子喷涂制备的 CeO_{2-x} 掺杂CS^[49]和HA^[50]涂层,皆能抑制M1型巨噬细胞相关基因表达,促进M2型巨噬细胞相关基因表达,并促进巨噬细胞表达骨诱导相关因子(BMP2和TGF- β)。随着涂层中 CeO_{2-x} 掺杂量的升高,涂层的骨免疫调控行为更显著,涂层表面更利于巨噬细胞向M2型极化以及BMSCs的成骨分化。进一步研究发现, CeO_{2-x} 复合涂层中 Ce^{4+} 比例越高,涂层表面BMSCs成骨分化的能力和巨噬细胞M2表型极化现象更为显著,但巨噬细胞中骨诱导相关因子(BMP2和TGF- β)的表达基本不受Ce离子价态的影响^[51]。无机元素锶(Sr)能抑制成骨细胞RANKL的表达,具有潜在的抑制炎症作用。采用水热反应法

可在等离子喷涂的硅酸钙涂层表面构建含锶的纳米结构,涂层中的纳米结构和锶元素均能够影响巨噬细胞和成骨细胞行为^[52-53]。具有纳米线结构的硅酸钙涂层能够诱导巨噬细胞向M2表型极化,而含锶的涂层能进一步抑制巨噬细胞促炎症基因的表达(IL-10和IL-1ra),并提高抑炎症基因的表达(TNF- α 、IL-1 β 和IL-6)。同时,硅酸钙涂层中锶的引入能够上调细胞膜表面整合素(integrin)和钙传感受体的基因表达,激活下游ERK1/2相关信号通路,促进BMSCs成骨分化。在植入式生物涂层中添加具有骨免疫调节功能的无机元素将有利于炎症反应的控制与后续的骨整合行为,其有望应用于免疫类疾病患者体内的骨科植入器械。

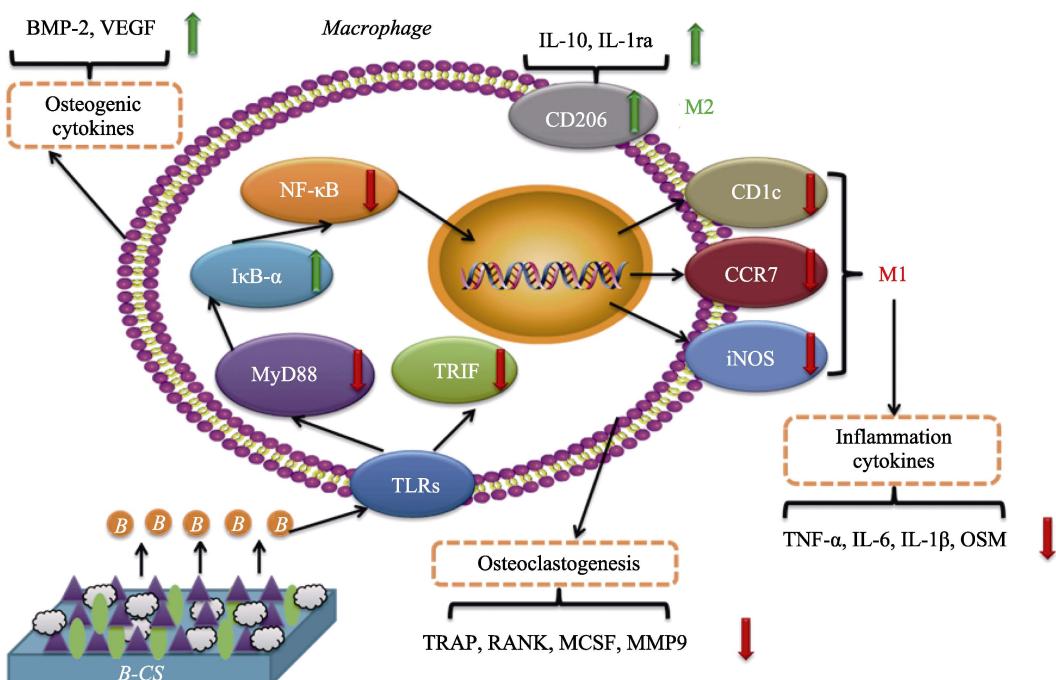


图6 硼掺杂硅酸钙涂层对巨噬细胞极化行为的影响机理^[48]

Fig.6 Mechanism illustration of effects of B-incorporated calcium silicate coatings on polarization of macrophage^[48]

4 结论与展望

病理性骨缺损愈合是临幊上亟待解决的问题,从骨科植入器械表面涂层入手是改善骨折部位病理性微环境并促进骨修复的重要途径。骨植入生物涂层表面性质(如化学组成、微/纳米形貌、润湿性与晶相组成等)对不同病理状态下的效应细胞发挥着不同的调控作用,并影响着随后的骨修复行为。优化骨植入生物涂层的表面性质,以达到精确调控细胞行为和促进骨整合的目的,是今后骨植入生物涂层的研究方向。

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