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· 基础研究 ·

肝内胆管癌细胞系 ICC-X1 细胞的形态学及超微结构特征的观察与分析

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摘要

背景与目的: 近年来, 肝内胆管癌 (ICC) 发病率不断增加, 因发病隐匿、早期症状不典型, ICC 患者就诊时多属中晚期, 预后较差。ICC 细胞系是一种有价值的体外模型系统, 广泛应用于 ICC 的基础与临床研发。通过对相关细胞系进行深入的研究及药物筛选, 可望改善 ICC 患者预后。越来越多的证据表明肿瘤细胞的形态结构对于肿瘤的发生、发展及对药物的敏感性方面有较大影响。目前国内建立的中国人源 ICC 细胞系数量不多, 对这些细胞系的特性鉴定不充分, 特别在细胞的超微结构方面。因此, 本研究探讨 ICC 细胞系 ICC-X1 的形态及超微结构特征, 以期为后续研究提供参考。

方法: 对建立的新型中国人源 ICC 细胞系 ICC-X1 进行培养及处理。分别用光学显微镜、扫描电镜和透射电镜对 ICC-X1 细胞的显微结构、细胞的表面形态和超微结构以及细胞膜、细胞质和细胞器等胞内超微结构进行观察及分析。

结果: 光学显微镜下, ICC-X1 呈贴壁生长, 细胞形态以多角形及短梭形为主, 其中单核细胞多见, 细胞核大, 细胞质少, 核质比增加; 营养充足的情况下细胞可出现叠层生长, 失去接触抑制的特性。扫描电镜下, ICC-X1 细胞周围可见丰富的微绒毛, 微绒毛的粗细、长短比较均匀, 且细胞有较长的伪足。透射电镜下, ICC-X1 细胞内核大, 核偏移, 染色质电子密度不均, 可见丰富线粒体及核糖体。

结论: 本研究获得了 ICC-X1 细胞形态学及超微结构的详细资料, 为探讨 ICC 细胞结构与功能的关系以及 ICC 耐药机制的研究提供了线索与思路。

关键词

胆管肿瘤; 细胞系; 显微镜检查; 超微结构

中图分类号: R735.8

Observation and analysis of the morphological and ultrastructural characteristics of the intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma cell line ICC-X1

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Abstract

Background and Aims: In recent years, the incidence of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) has increased. Due to its insidious onset and atypical early symptoms, most ICC patients are diagnosed at a late stage, leading to a poor prognosis. ICC cell lines are valuable in vitro models widely used in basic and clinical research on ICC. In-depth studies and drug screening of these cell lines may improve patient outcomes. Increasing evidence suggests that the morphological structure of tumor cells significantly impacts tumor development, progression, and drug sensitivity. Only a limited number of ICC cell lines derived from Chinese patients have been established, and their characteristics, particularly their ultrastructural features, are not fully characterized. Therefore, this study investigated the morphological and ultrastructural characteristics of the ICC-X1 cell line, aiming to provide a reference for future research.

Methods: The newly established Chinese human ICC cell line ICC-X1 was cultured and processed. The microscopic structure, surface morphology, and ultrastructure of ICC-X1 cells, including the cell membrane, cytoplasm, and organelles, were observed and analyzed using light, scanning, and transmission electron microscopy, respectively.

Results: Under optical microscopy, ICC-X1 cells exhibited adherent growth, predominantly polygonal and short spindle-shaped morphology, with a high prevalence of mononuclear cells, large nuclei, and scant cytoplasm, resulting in an increased nucleocytoplasmic ratio. When adequately nourished, the cells showed layered growth and lost contact inhibition. Scanning electron microscopy revealed an abundance of microvilli surrounding the ICC-X1 cells, with uniform thickness and length and long pseudopodia. Transmission electron microscopy showed that ICC-X1 cells had giant, eccentrically placed nuclei with uneven electron density of chromatin, and abundant mitochondria and ribosomes were observed.

Conclusion: This study provides detailed data on the morphology and ultrastructure of the ICC-X1 cell line, offering insights and perspectives for exploring the relationship between ICC cell structure and function and investigating the mechanisms of ICC drug resistance.

Key words

Bile Duct Neoplasms; Cell Line; Microscopy; Ultrastructure

CLC number: R735.8

肿瘤细胞系是一种有价值的体外模型系统,广泛应用于癌症研究和药物研发^[1-3]。然而,由于传代数的增加,导致基因型和表型的变异,它们很难反映肿瘤在体内的行为和异质性^[4-5]。相比之下,新建立的细胞系可以最大程度上保留其起源组织的形态和功能特征,部分保留肿瘤干细胞亚群,很好反映肿瘤的异质性,使用这种细胞系进行研究得出的结果最接近人体实际情况^[6-8]。

由于遗传背景的不同,为了更好地研究疾病,建立中国人的疾病模型是十分必要的。而建立来自不同患者的细胞系有助于全面研究该疾病的发病机制^[9-11]。并且随着《中华人民共和国生物安全法》的贯彻实施,国家对于人源肿瘤细胞系的进出口监管更加严格,从生物安全角度也需要建立

中国人源的肿瘤细胞系。

前期我们对手术切除的肿瘤组织进行原代培养及传代培养,成功建立了一株新型中国人源肝内胆管癌(intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, ICC)细胞系 ICC-X1^[3]。本文对 ICC-X1 细胞的光学显微镜、扫描电镜和透射电镜下观察到的表面形态结构特征,进行了详细的描述和分析,旨在为 ICC-X1 后续应用于 ICC 发生、发展机制及耐药机制研究提供更为全面和完整的依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 ICC-X1 细胞系的构建

手术切除标本离体后,在最短时间内,沿肿

瘤纵轴劈开肿瘤，拍照并测量肿瘤大小，沿肿瘤边界切取活性最高的适量肿瘤组织。标本一经采集后，立即将组织浸泡在4℃运输液中，尽可能在30 min内转运至实验室，进行原代细胞分离及培养。组织取材过程中注意无菌操作。所采集的组织标本，术后均经病理学证实。原代培养过程中使用移液枪枪头刮除成纤维细胞；最终建立ICC细胞系ICC-X1^[3]。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 ICC-X1细胞用完全培养基（含10%胎牛血清，1%青霉素和链霉素的RPMI-1640培养基）重悬后接种至培养板中，置于37℃、95%空气和5%CO₂的恒温箱中培养。该培养基每周更换2次。当细胞达到70%~80%的融合度时，在最佳培养条件下进行传代及冻存。目前已传至104代，命名为ICC-X1。

1.2.2 扫描电镜样品制备 在12孔培养板中放置玻片。使用防水标记笔标注样品标识。以1~2×10⁵/mL的密度接种ICC-X1细胞进行实验。离心收集细胞，要求肉眼可见细胞沉淀如米粒大小，弃培养基后用PBS轻轻漂洗后，离心弃PBS加电镜固定液，轻轻吹散。固定好的样品经0.1 mol/L磷酸缓冲液（pH7.4）漂洗3次，每次15 min。0.1 mol/L磷酸缓冲液（pH7.4）配制1%锇酸室温避光固定1~2 h。0.1 mol/L磷酸缓冲液（pH7.4）漂洗3次，每次15 min。用梯度乙醇脱水，顺序如下：25%乙醇，1×5 min，50%乙醇，1×5 min，75%乙醇，1×5 min，95%乙醇，1×5 min，100%无水乙醇，3×10 min。将样本滴在盖玻片上，放入临界点干燥仪内进行干燥。将样本紧贴于导电碳膜双面胶上放入离子溅射仪样品台上进行喷金30 s左右。扫描电子显微镜下观察，采集图像分析。

1.2.3 透射电镜样品制备 离心收集ICC-X1细胞。要求沉淀最少绿豆大小。去培养基加入电镜固定液4℃重悬混匀固定2~4 h。细胞或细菌用离心机离心，弃上清加入0.1 mol/L磷酸缓冲液（pH 7.4），混匀漂洗3 min后再离心，重复洗涤3次。提前加热溶解制备1%琼脂糖溶液，稍冷却后加入EP管内，在琼脂糖凝固之前将沉淀用镊子挑起悬浮包裹于琼脂糖内。组织依次加入30%→50%→70%→80%→95%→100%→100%酒精上行脱水每次20 min，100%丙酮2次，每次15 min。将1:1的丙酮与812包埋剂在37℃再处理2~4 h，然后将1:2的丙酮与812包埋剂在37℃条件下渗透过夜；接着用纯812包埋剂在37℃条件下处理5~8 h。将纯812包埋剂倒入包埋板，将样品插入包埋板后37℃烤箱过夜。包埋板放于60℃烤箱聚合48 h，取出树脂块备用。树脂块于超薄切片机60~80 nm超薄切片，150目方华膜铜网捞片。铜网于2%醋酸铀饱和酒精溶液避光染色8 min；70%酒精清洗3次；超纯水清洗3次；2.6%枸橼酸铅溶液避CO₂染色8 min；超纯水清洗3次，滤纸稍吸干。铜网切片放入铜网盒内室温干燥过夜。透射电子显微镜下观察，采集图像分析。

2 结果

2.1 光学显微镜下ICC-X1细胞形态观察

光学显微镜下，ICC-X1细胞呈典型上皮细胞样，细胞形态以短梭形、多角形为主（图1A）；细胞体积增大，核大深染，形态不规则，核仁明显，细胞质较少，核质比增加；营养充足的情况下细胞可出现叠层生长，失去细胞间接触抑制的特性（图1B）。

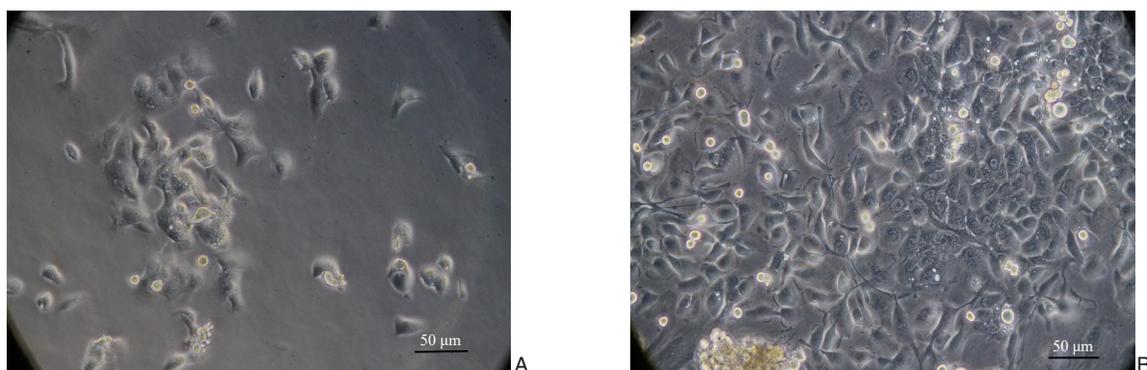


图1 光镜下ICC-X1细胞形态 A: ICC-X1低密度时形态; B: ICC-X1高密度时形态

Figure 1 Morphology of ICC-X1 cells under light microscopy A: Morphology of ICC-X1 at low density; B: Morphology of ICC-X1 at high density

2.2 扫描电镜下 ICC-X1 细胞单层模型形态观察

500 倍时,可见 ICC-X1 细胞形态大小不一,以球形和梭形为主,细胞排列紧密,边界清晰,呈鹅卵石样生长(图 2A);1 500 倍时,可见视野下

多个 ICC-X1 细胞,表面被垂直于细胞表面的微绒毛覆盖(图 2B);进一步放大到 6 000 倍时,可清晰地看见微绒毛的形态,细胞表面微绒毛丰富(图 2C-D)。

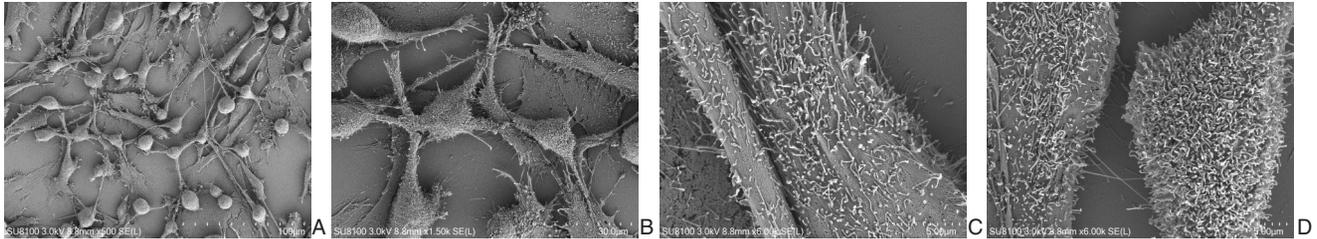


图2 扫描电镜下 ICC-X1 细胞形态 A: ICC-X1 细胞 500 倍扫描电镜下呈梭形及球形形态; B: ICC-X1 细胞在 1 500 倍扫描电镜下形态; C-D: ICC-X1 细胞在 6 000 倍下可见表面丰富的微绒毛,大小较均一

Figure 2 Morphology of ICC-X1 cells under scanning electron microscopy A: ICC-X1 cells display spindle and spherical shapes at 500× magnification; B: Morphology of ICC-X1 cells at 1 500× magnification; C-D: At 6 000× magnification, the surface of ICC-X1 cells shows abundant and relatively uniform microvilli

2.3 透射电镜下 ICC-X1 细胞单层模型形态观察

透射电镜下,可见 ICC-X1 细胞呈圆形和梭形,细胞表面的微绒毛垂直覆盖于细胞表面,细胞核大,核膜皱缩,核仁明显,边集于细胞一侧,细

胞内细胞器含量丰富(图 3A)。细胞内核糖体数量增多(图 3B),线粒体数量多,形态基本正常,无明显肿胀表现,线粒体内嵴的数量及形态接近正常(图 3C),部分区域可见较多高尔基体(图 3D)。

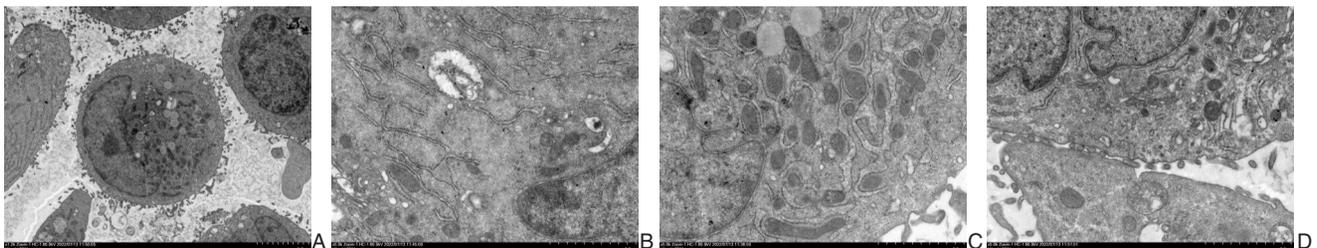


图3 透射电镜下 ICC-X1 细胞形态 A: ICC-X1 的透射电镜下呈圆形及梭形(×1 200); B: ICC-X1 细胞内可见大量核糖体(×5 000); C: ICC-X1 细胞的一端可见大量的线粒体,其形态基本正常(×5 000); D: ICC-X1 细胞内还可见典型的高尔基体(×5 000)

Figure 3 Morphology of ICC-X1 cells under transmission electron microscopy A: ICC-X1 cells exhibit round and spindle shapes under transmission electron microscopy (×1 200); B: Numerous ribosomes are visible within the ICC-X1 cells (×5 000); C: A large number of mitochondria, with generally normal morphology, are observed at one end of the ICC-X1 cells (×5 000); D: Typical Golgi apparatus is also visible within the ICC-X1 cells (×5 000)

3 讨论

ICC 是肝癌的第二大常见类型,在世界范围内的发病率一直呈上升趋势^[12-13]。ICC 的研究与治疗是需要继续深究及进一步攻克的重大难题^[14-16]。

1985 年日本学者 Yamaguchi 等^[17]利用 1 例 ICC 患者尸检的肝内标本成功建立并鉴定了世界上第一株人源 ICC 细胞系,并将其命名为 HChol-Y1。此后,新的 ICC 细胞系不断被建立。迄今为止,全球范围内已建立了 50 多个 ICC 细胞系,但这些细胞系主要以欧美、日本及泰国人源为主。我国人源的 ICC

细胞系仅 9 株^[18-19]。这些研究多是对细胞生物学特性进行鉴定及描述,而对扫描电镜及透射电镜下细胞的超微结构少见报道^[20-22]。

本研究在对 ICC-X1 细胞的观察中发现,透射电镜能很好地观察到 ICC-X1 细胞的极性和紧密连接复合体,但对细胞表面微绒毛观察方面的稍显不足;而扫描电镜能有效弥补透射电镜观察中的不足,对 ICC-X1 细胞的形态、微绒毛及伪足等方面的观察更为直观。透射电镜和扫描电镜在细胞形态学的观察上各有所长,二者结合可用于观察细胞的极性和细胞间的连接结构,并可对细胞形

态、大小、排列以及微绒毛的长度、密度进行分析,这使得对细胞超微结构的评价更为全面和完整^[23]。

细胞表面微绒毛的形态结构是反映其功能状态的一个非常重要的指标。研究^[24]发现,未用铂类药物(顺铂、卡铂和奥沙利铂)处理的肿瘤细胞常呈半扁平状,表面含有较多微绒毛,伪足延伸;当用铂类药物处理肿瘤细胞,会导致肿瘤细胞萎缩,细胞表面微绒毛减少,细胞形态变圆,同时细胞的片足会缩短。透射电镜下可检测到肿瘤细胞内结构扭曲、管腔肿胀、染色质凝结和核碎裂等现象。细胞微绒毛长度和密度,可以对P-gp的外排活性产生影响^[25-28]。

本研究团队前期还成功构建了两株ICC细胞系(ICC-X2、ICC-X3),电镜下ICC-X2及ICC-X3细胞表面微绒毛稀疏,形态不规则,方向杂乱,长短、粗细不一^[19]。而电镜下ICC-X1细胞表面微绒毛丰富,细胞呈球形和梭形,细胞内细胞器含量丰富,线粒体形态基本正常^[9]。上述结果表明,ICC-X1代谢活跃,与外界物质交换频繁。吉西他滨是一种亲水性的核苷类药物,必须通过细胞膜上的核苷载体转运才能进入肿瘤细胞,发挥细胞毒作用。hENT(人平衡核苷酸载体)的亚型hENT1,目前被认为是将吉西他滨转运入肿瘤细胞最主要的核苷载体^[29-31]。药物敏感性检测显示ICC-X1对吉西他滨敏感,而ICC-X2及ICC-X3均对吉西他滨耐药。以上结果提示,依据细胞超微结构判断肿瘤对药物的敏感性的可能,并值得进一步研究。

综上,本研究观察了ICC-X1的透射电镜与扫描电镜下的细胞超微结构特征,并初步探讨了细胞超微结构与药物敏感的相关性,这为ICC-X1后续应用于ICC发生、发展机制及耐药机制研究提供了一定的参考。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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