

- electrical stimulation and diaphragmatic breathing exercises beneficial in children with bladder and bowel dysfunction[J]. Urology,2017,102:207-212.
- [8]Vesna ZD,Milica L,Stanković I,et al.The evaluation of combined standard urotherapy,abdominal and pelvic floor retraining in children with dysfunctional voiding[J].J Pediatr Urol,2011,7(3):336-341.
- [9]Son MS,Jung DH,You JSH,et al.Effects of dynamic neuromuscular stabilization on diaphragm movement,postural control,balance and gait performance in cerebral palsy[J].NeuroRehabilitation,2017, 41(4):739-746.
- [10]Davidek P,Andel R,Kobesova A.Influence of dynamic neuromuscular stabilization approach on maximum kayak paddling force[J].J Human Kinet,2018,61(1):15-27.
- [11]Chiarioni G.Biofeedback treatment of chronic constipation:myths and misconceptions[J].Tech Coloproctol,2016,20(9):611-618.
- [12]Sharma A,Rao S.Constipation:pathophysiology and current therapeutic approaches[J].Handb Exp Pharmacol,2017,239:59-74. doi:10.1007/164_2016_111.
- [13]Rao SS,Benninga MA,Bharucha AE,et al.ANMS-ESNM position paper and consensus guidelines on biofeedback therapy for anorectal disorders[J].Neurogastroenterol Motil,2015,27(5):594-609.
- [14]Hodges PW,Eriksson AE,Shirley D,et al.Intra-abdominal pressure increases stiffness of the lumbar spine[J].J Biomech,2005,38(9):1873-1880.
- [15]Essendrop M,Andersen TB,Schibye B.Increase in spinal stability obtained at levels of intra-abdominal pressure and back muscle activity realistic to work situations[J].Appl Ergon,2002,33(5):471-476.
- [16]Hodges PW,Gandevia SC.Changes in intra-abdominal pressure during postural and respiratory activation of the human diaphragm[J].J Appl Physiol,2000,89(3):967-976.
- [17]Hodges PW,Sapsford R,Pengel LH.Postural and respiratory functions of the pelvic floor muscles[J].NeuroUrol Urodyn,2007,26(3):362-371.
- [18]KOLAR P, NEUWIRTH J, SANDA J,et al.Analysis of diaphragm movement during tidal breathing and during its activation while breath holding using MRI synchronized with spirometry[J].Physiol Res,2009,58(3):383-392.
- [29]Hodges PW,Gandevia SC.Activation of the human diaphragm during a repetitive postural task[J].J Physiol,2000,522:165-175.
- [20]Hodges PW,Heijnen I,Gandevia SC.Postural activity of the diaphragm is reduced in humans when respiratory demand increases[J].J Physiol, 2001,537(3):999-1008.
- [21]Hodges PW,Sapsford R,Pengel LH.Postural and respiratory functions of the pelvic floor muscles[J].NeuroUrol Urodyn,2007,26(3):362-371.
- [22]Sapsford RR,Hodges PW.Contraction of the pelvic floor muscles during abdominal maneuvers[J].Arch Phys Med Rehabil,2001,82(8):1081-1088.
- [23]Sapsford R.Rehabilitation of pelvic floor muscles utilizing trunk stabilization[J].Man Ther,2004,9(1):3-12.
- [24]Sapsford RR,Richardson CA,Maher CF,et al.Pelvic floor muscle activity in different sitting postures in continent and incontinent women[J].Arch Phys Med Rehabil,2008,89(9):1741-1747.
- [25]周思远,刘婷,覃海知,等.临床常用便秘诊断和疗效评价量表的特征[J].世界华人消化杂志,2013,21(25):2611-2616.
- [26]刘娟,曾洁等.围产期耻骨联合分离电刺激治疗疗效研究[J].中国实用妇科与产科杂志, 2016,32(2):181-184.

[收稿日期]2019-03-12

本文引用格式: 杨宽女, 胡金娜, 李建华, 等. 动态神经肌肉稳定技术胸腹联合呼吸控制在功能性便秘治疗中的疗效研究[J].中国美容医学,2019,28(6):12-16.

纳米脂肪及其衍生物在抗衰老领域的应用进展

汪正财 综述, 李华 审校

(浙江大学医学院附属邵逸夫医院整形外科 浙江 杭州 310016)

[摘要]衰老是指随着年龄的增长, 机体结构和功能出现退行性改变的过程, 在皮肤软组织中主要表现为皮肤质地改变, 脂肪萎缩、肌肉体积及弹性改变等。随着研究的不断深入, 针对皮肤软组织的抗衰老技术也越来越多。自2013年Tonnard P提出纳米脂肪概念并将其应用于改善细纹后, 近年来出现了多种纳米脂肪衍生物的报道, 由于其含有更多高质量的脂肪干细胞及其它活性成分而被迅速应用于临床。本文通过查阅近年相关文献, 对纳米脂肪及其衍生物的制备、成分与其在抗衰老中的临床应用进行综述。

[关键词]纳米脂肪; 乳糜化脂肪; 脂肪干细胞胶; 抗衰老; 年轻化

[中图分类号]R339. 3⁺8 **[文献标志码]**A **[文章编号]**1008-6455 (2019) 06-0016-03

The Application Progress of Nanofat and Its Derivatives for Anti-aging Field

WANG Zheng-cai, LI Hua

(Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou 310016, Zhejiang, China)

Abstract: Aging refers to the process of degenerative changes of structure and function in a body as growing older. The main manifestations of aging in soft tissues were changes in skin texture, atrophy of fat and muscle and elasticity decrease of muscle. Continuous research indicates that anti-aging technology for skin and soft tissue was also increasing. Since Tonnard P introduced the concept of nanofat in 2013 and applied it to improve wrinkles, many kinds of nanofat derivatives had been reported in recent years, which was being rapidly applied to clinic because it contains more high-quality adipose stem cells and other cytokines. In this review, the preparation, composition and clinical application of nanofat and its derivatives in anti-aging area were summarized by consulting related literatures in recent years.

Key words: nanofat; chylous fat; SVF-gel; anti-aging; rejuvenation

衰老是生命体发生发展所经历的必然过程。皮肤软组织衰老主要表现为真皮变薄、皱纹形成、皮肤松弛、软组织容量丢失,其原因主要为皮肤胶原纤维容积减少和结构改变、肌肉与韧带在骨骼上附着点的松弛,脂肪萎缩等^[1]。皮肤软组织抗衰老方法较多,比如光电治疗、手术治疗、注射填充治疗等,其中自体脂肪移植填充治疗因可填补软组织容量的缺失,促进真皮胶原纤维再生,改善皮肤质地,且具有来源广泛、取材容易、微创,移植物无免疫排斥反应等特点而被广泛应用于临床抗衰老当中^[2]。传统自体脂肪移植由于颗粒脂肪体积较大,注射移植脂肪针头直径常为2mm,且注射量不易控制,对于皮肤浅层注射容易出现表面凹凸不平,脂肪颗粒中心坏死及注射区钙化结节等并发症^[3],因而限制了其在皮肤浅层的抗衰老应用。

2013年比利时科学家Tonnard P^[4]首次将颗粒脂肪通过机械力进行乳糜化,并将乳糜化后的脂肪称为纳米脂肪。纳米脂肪提取技术是一种简单实用的脂肪干细胞提取技术^[5],含有的脂肪来源于干细胞具有再生修复能力,且可通过27G细针头,使皮肤浅层的注射更为精准,一经报道便被迅速应用于临床。基于对颗粒脂肪的处理方式不同,近年来出现了多种纳米脂肪衍生物如“活性纳米脂肪”和“SVF-gel”等,由于含有更多的高质量脂肪干细胞及其它活性成分而被应用于临床抗衰老中,效果良好,在医学美容行业有巨大的发展前景。

1 纳米脂肪及其衍生物的制备

1.1 纳米脂肪的制备:采用直径为3mm的多孔尖头吸脂针从腹部或大腿低压抽吸获取自体脂肪颗粒^[6],将其经过生理盐水漂洗后在孔径为0.5mm无菌尼龙滤网上过滤,收集过滤后的颗粒脂肪至10ml螺口注射器内,另一10ml螺口注射器通过鲁尔连接器与其相连,反复推挤30次进行乳化,此时可见黄色颗粒脂肪变成黄白色悬液。将乳化后的悬液再经孔径为0.5mm的尼龙滤网过滤,所得到的乳糜状悬液即为纳米脂肪^[4]。

1.2 纳米脂肪衍生物的制备:BI^[7]认为颗粒脂肪相互推挤

的机械力会破坏大量脂肪细胞与基质干细胞的活性,加剧细胞的炎症反应与凋亡过程。因此他探索出一种既可减小注射体积也可保持细胞活性的方法。具体为颗粒脂肪经低浓度的I型胶原酶消化15min,以330g离心力离心7min,取上层经0.6mm细胞筛过滤,并将过滤后所获得的细胞成分称为“活性纳米脂肪”。

鲁峰团队^[8]受纳米脂肪启发,研发出了“SVF-gel”,也称脂肪干细胞胶,具体做法为将颗粒脂肪以1 200g离心力离心3min,取中层脂肪置入两个通过鲁尔连接器相连接的10ml注射器中,以10ml/s的速率,机械互推1min后获得乳糜化脂肪,经Tulip公司的Nano Transfer过滤器过滤(过滤的孔径不大于0.2mm),再以2 000g离心力离心3min,去除上层油脂与下层少量的肿胀液,剩余部分即为“脂肪干细胞胶”。

2 纳米脂肪及其衍生物的成分

多项研究表明,纳米脂肪除了含有细胞外基质与丰富的基质血管片段(stromal vascular fraction, SVF)细胞如脂肪来源干细胞外^[9-11],还包含大量的生物活性因子,如血管内皮生长因子、肝细胞生长因子、碱性成纤维细胞生长因子、血小板源性生长因子和转化生长因子 β 等,这些活性因子与脂肪干细胞共同参与组织修复与再生^[12-13]。相比纳米脂肪,活性纳米脂肪含有更多比例的脂肪干细胞、活性SVF细胞,且还含有小体积的脂肪细胞。而脂肪干细胞胶则含有更多高质量的脂肪干细胞和细胞外基质,这些细胞成分在组织充填与再生修复过程中具有重要作用。

3 纳米脂肪及其衍生物在抗衰老中的应用

自Tonnard P首次将纳米脂肪应用于临床抗衰老以来,有关纳米脂肪及其衍生物的抗衰老应用研究逐渐增加,包括改善皮肤质地、减轻皱纹、改善色素沉着和面部凹陷。

3.1 纳米脂肪的抗衰老作用

3.1.1 改善皮肤质地,减轻皱纹:有研究表明纳米脂肪中包含的脂肪干细胞比例可达 $(18.77 \pm 6.2)\%$ ^[14],脂肪干

细胞可通过刺激人真皮成纤维细胞合成胶原纤维、减少紫外线介导的细胞凋亡来达到抗皱的效果^[15]。动物实验也表明纳米脂肪注射可促进皮肤新生血管网的生成、细胞外基质的分泌和胶原的合成,增加真皮层的厚度^[16-18]。临床研究证实纳米脂肪浅层注射可有效改善局部的表浅细纹如口周与胸前细纹,术后4个月细纹变浅,患者对治疗效果满意^[4,14]。梁志生^[19]将纳米脂肪注射到面部表浅皱纹区域的真皮深层,观察到注射区域皮肤质地和色泽均得到了明显的改善,他在临床应用中发现,最佳的改善效果出现在术后2~6个月。Liang^[20]等将纳米脂肪与富含血小板纤维蛋白混合后注射到人体真皮内,随访2年发现皮肤质地明显改善,皱纹减少,皮肤弹性及湿度增加,毛孔变小,斑点变淡,这些改善效果可能与纳米脂肪中干细胞旁分泌各类细胞活性因子,促进组织修复再生有关。

3.1.2 改善色素沉着:体外试验表明脂肪干细胞可通过下调络氨酸酶与络氨酸酶关联蛋白1的表达来抑制黑色素的合成而使皮肤变白^[21]。多项临床研究证实了纳米脂肪改善色素沉着的有效性。Mailey^[22]曾报道将SVF与颗粒脂肪1:1混合移植可改善皮肤色素沉着,主要是由于其所包含的细胞成分及活性因子具有抗氧化作用,可抑制黑色素的形成、介导色素的分布与黑色素的转运,有利于减轻色素沉着^[23]。Jan^[24]将未过滤的纳米脂肪应用于改善烧伤后的色素沉着,术后6个月肉眼观察与图像扫描结果均显示色素沉着明显淡化。Oh^[25]应用纳米脂肪治疗下睑皮肤色素沉着19例,随访2~4个月发现所有患者的色素沉着均有明显改善,术后仅有轻度的瘀斑及肿胀,无任何其它并发症。梁志生研究发现纳米脂肪能够淡化眼周的色素沉着,但治疗过程中可能会出现1.5~2.0d的红斑期^[19],这与Tonnard P^[4]的报道一致,他们认为这可能与软组织修复更新有关。

3.1.3 改善面部凹陷:纳米脂肪本身无明显体积充填作用,但其混合结构性脂肪颗粒移植,可获得生物填充剂更好、更安全的治疗效果。Yu^[26]将人的颗粒脂肪混合或不混合纳米脂肪移植到的小鼠体内,12周后发现混合有纳米脂肪的颗粒脂肪移植小鼠,其脂肪体积、重量、移植区血管的密度等均明显大于单纯的颗粒脂肪移植组。Wei^[27]对比传统自体颗粒脂肪移植与纳米脂肪结合富含血小板纤维蛋白辅助自体颗粒脂肪移植治疗面部软组织凹陷,随访24个月发现相比于传统移植组,纳米脂肪辅助移植组脂肪体积保留率更高,对于面部凹陷改善效果更显著,且具有更低的再次手术率及更高的满意度。这些研究表明纳米脂肪可以促进移植区的血管化及颗粒脂肪的存活,减少脂肪移植后的吸收,有利于面部凹陷的改善。

3.1.4 促进毛发再生,延缓脱发进程:Festa^[28]研究表明脂肪干细胞可激活毛囊干细胞促进毛囊及毛发再生,临床研究也证实脂肪干细胞可促进毛发再生过程。Anderi^[29]将斑秃患者的脂肪干细胞提取出来后自体注射移植到头皮,随访6个月后发现相比于未治疗区,经脂肪干细胞注射的区域

毛发密度更高,毛发直径更大,毛囊更稳固,不易脱落。而纳米脂肪含有丰富的脂肪干细胞,提示纳米脂肪可能对毛发再生具有积极作用,虽然已有研究证实脂肪移植可促进脱落的眉毛再生^[30],也可改善由硬皮病导致的脱发^[31],但纳米脂肪移植对于毛发的作用仍需要更多的研究证实。

3.2 纳米脂肪衍生物抗衰老应用

3.2.1 脂肪干细胞胶:脂肪干细胞胶含有高浓度的活性脂肪干细胞与完整的细胞外基质,不仅具有成脂能力,且其脂肪远期保留率大于80%。陈信恺^[32]等对比了脂肪干细胞胶与传统的Coleman脂肪移植对于面部容量填充的治疗效果,发现相比于传统的脂肪移植,脂肪干细胞胶能获得更长期稳定的填充效果,术后术区肿胀程度更轻,二次手术率低且病人满意度更高。姚尧^[33]将脂肪干细胞胶通过27g针头皮内注射治疗颈部皱纹及下睑皮肤色素沉着,临床观察发现治疗效果于术后2~3周逐渐显现,2~3个月效果最佳。虽然脂肪干细胞胶临床治疗效果稳定良好,但其产量小于15%,对于BMI不高的患者,难以获取足够的脂肪来制备脂肪干细胞胶,因此更适合用于精细填充^[32]。

3.2.2 活性纳米脂肪:Bi^[7]将活性纳米脂肪注射治疗颈部皱纹,术后6个月颈纹明显变浅,效果稳定;他还通过体内试验证实“活性纳米脂肪”成脂能力比纳米脂肪要强,这有利于活性纳米脂肪移植对面部凹陷的改善。虽然活性纳米脂肪的细胞活性、成脂能力及临床治疗效果均较为理想,但由于其体外制备过程加入了外来蛋白质(I型胶原酶),即使浓度较低,消化时间较短,仍然存在生物污染的风险,其临床应用的安全性还有待验证。

4 小结与展望

真皮胶原纤维减少与软组织容量的丢失是皮肤软组织衰老的重要原因之一,而纳米脂肪及其衍生物作为一类富含脂肪干细胞的混合物,可刺激真皮胶原增生,促进皮肤软组织修复再生,填充缺损,恢复体积,可有效改善衰老引起的皮肤软组织改变,具有创伤小、恢复快、效果确切等优点。但由于纳米脂肪无明显的体积填充能力,对于面部凹陷患者,不适合单独应用纳米脂肪,需要混合颗粒脂肪移植才能取得满意效果;而脂肪干细胞胶产量较低,活性纳米脂肪存在生物安全风险,因此它们在抗衰老领域应用较为局限。相信随着基础研究与临床研究的不断深入,纳米脂肪及其衍生物将会在抗衰老领域发挥更重要的作用。

【参考文献】

- [1] 闫飞. 射频技术在皮肤抗衰老方面的应用进展[J]. 中国美容医学, 2017,26(4):132-135.
- [2] Mojallal A, Lequeux C, Shipkov C, et al. Improvement of skin quality after fat grafting: clinical observation and an animal study[J]. Plast Reconstr Surg, 2009,124(3):765-774.
- [3] Nguyen PS, Desouches C, Gay AM, et al. Development of micro-

- injection as an innovative autologous fat graft technique:the use of adipose tissue as dermal filler [J].J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg,2012,65(12):1692-1699.
- [4]Tonnard P,Verpaele A,Peeters G,et al.Nanofat grafting:basic research and clinical applications[J].Plastic Reconstr Surg,2013,132(4):1017-1026.
- [5]Friji MT.Nanofat grafting:basic research and clinical applications[J].Plast Reconstr Surg,2014,134(2):333e-334e.
- [6]Coleman SR.Long-term survival of fat transplants:controlled demonstrations[J].Aesthetic Plastic Surg,1995,19(5):421-425.
- [7]Bi HS,Zhang C,Nie FF,et al.Basic and clinical evidence of an alternative method to produce vivo nanofat[J].Chin Med J,2018,131(5):588-593.
- [8]Yao Y,Dong Z,Liao Y,et al.Adipose extracellular matrix/stromal vascular fraction gel: a novel adipose tissue-derived injectable for stem cell therapy[J].Plast Reconstr Surg,2017,139(4):867-879.
- [9]Gentile P,Scioli MG,Bielli A,et al.Comparing different nanofat procedures on scars:role of the stromal vascular fraction and its clinical implications[J].Regen Med,2017,12(8):939-952.
- [10]Banyard DA,Sarantopoulos CN,Borovikova AA,et al.Phenotypic analysis of stromal vascular fraction after mechanical shear reveals stress-induced progenitor populations[J].Plast Reconstr Surg,2016,138(2):237e-247e.
- [11]Pallua N,Grasys J,Kim BS.Enhancement of progenitor cells by two-step centrifugation of emulsified lipoaspirates[J].Plast Reconstr Surg,2018,142(1):99-109.
- [12]Kwon HM,Hur SM,Park KY,et al.Multiple paracrine factors secreted by mesenchymal stem cells contribute to angiogenesis[J].Vascu Pharmacol,2014,63(1):19-28.
- [13]Lo Furno D,Tamburino S,Mannino G,et al.Nanofat 2.0:experimental evidence for a fat grafting rich in mesenchymal stem cells[J].Physiol Res,2017,66(4):663-671.
- [14]Mesguich Batel F,Bertrand B,Magalon J,et al.[Treatment of wrinkles of the upper lip by emulsified fat or "Nanofat":Biological and clinical study about 4 cases][J].Ann Chir Plast Esthet,2018,63(1):31-40.
- [15]Kim WS,Park BS,Park SH,et al.Antiwrinkle effect of adipose-derived stem cell:activation of dermal fibroblast by secretory factors[J].J Dermatol Sci,2009,53(2):96-102.
- [16]Kim JH,Jung M,Kim HS,et al.Adipose-derived stem cells as a new therapeutic modality for ageing skin[J].Exp Dermatol,2011,20(5):383-387.
- [17]Xu P,Yu Q,Huang H,et al.Nanofat increases dermis thickness and neovascularization in photoaged nude mouse skin[J].Aesthetic Plast Surg,2018,42(2):343-351.
- [18]Zheng H,Qiu L,Su Y,et al.Conventional nanofat and SVF/ADSC-concentrated nanofat:a comparative study on improving photoaging of nude mice skin[J].Aesthet Surg J,2019.pii:sjz066.
- [19]梁志生,杨时昕,张华彬,等.Nanofat在面部非结构性移植中的临床观察[J].中国美容整形外科杂志,2015,26(5):279-281.
- [20]Liang ZJ,Lu X,Li DQ,et al.Precise intradermal injection of nanofat-derived stromal cells combined with platelet-rich fibrin improves the efficacy of facial skin rejuvenation[J].Cell Physiol Biochem,2018,47(1):316-329.
- [21]Kim WS,Park SH,Ahn SJ,et al.Whitening effect of adipose-derived stem cells:a critical role of TGF-beta 1[J].Biol Pharm Bull,2008,31(4):606-610.
- [22]Mailey B,Saba S,Baker J,et al.A comparison of cell-enriched fat transfer to conventional fat grafting after aesthetic procedures using a patient satisfaction survey[J].Ann Plast Surg,2013,70(4):410-415.
- [23]Parvez S,Kang M,Chung HS,et al.Survey and mechanism of skin depigmenting and lightening agents[J].Phytother Res,2006,20(11):921-934.
- [24]Jan SN,Bashir MM,Khan FA,et al.Unfiltered nanofat injections rejuvenate postburn scars of face[J].Ann Plast Surg,2019,82(1):28-33.
- [25]Oh DS,Roh T,et al.Correction of dark coloration of the lower eyelid skin with nanofat grafting[J].Arch Aesthet Plast Surg,2014,20(2):92-96.
- [26]Yu Q,Cai Y,Huang H,et al.Co-transplantation of nanofat enhances neovascularization and fat graft survival in nude mice[J].Aesthet Surg J,2018,38(6):667-675.
- [27]Wei H,Gu SX,Liang YD,et al.Nanofat-derived stem cells with platelet-rich fibrin improve facial contour remodeling and skin rejuvenation after autologous structural fat transplantation[J].Oncotarget,2017,8(40):68542-68556.
- [28]Festa E,Fretz J,Berry R,et al.Adipocyte lineage cells contribute to the skin stem cell niche to drive hair cycling[J].Cell,2011,146(5):761-771.
- [29]Anderi R,Makdissy N,Azar A,et al.Cellular therapy with human autologous adipose-derived adult cells of stromal vascular fraction for alopecia areata[J].Stem Cell Res Ther,2018,9(1):141.
- [30]Dini M,Mori A,Quattrini LI A.Eyebrow regrowth in patient with atrophic scarring alopecia treated with an autologous fat graft[J].Dermatol Surg,2014,40(8):926-928.
- [31]Cho SB,Roh MR,Chung KY.Recovery of scleroderma-induced atrophic alopecia by autologous fat transplantation[J].Dermatol Surg,2010,36(12):2061-2063.
- [32]陈信恺,任婧,袁艺,等.脂肪干细胞胶在面部容量填充和年轻化中的应用[J].中国美容整形外科杂志,2018,29(9):542-544.
- [33]姚尧.SVF-gel:一种高浓度脂肪来源于干细胞基质胶的实验研究及临床应用[D].广州:南方医科大学,2017.

[收稿日期]2019-03-12

本文引用格式: 汪正财, 李华. 纳米脂肪及其衍生物在抗衰老领域的应用进展[J]. 中国美容医学, 2019,28(6):16-19.