

· 综 述 ·

生物活性材料与牙周组织再生

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陈紫琴, 罗岚, 骆凯, 许雄程. 生物活性材料与牙周组织再生[J]. 生物工程学报, 2024, 40(2): 378-390.

CHEN Ziqin, LUO Lan, LUO Kai, XU Xiongcheng. Bioactive materials in periodontal regeneration[J]. Chinese Journal of Biotechnology, 2024, 40(2): 378-390.

摘要: 生物活性材料是一类经由材料表面或界面产生特殊生物或化学反应, 从而影响组织和材料间的结合、诱发细胞活性或引导组织再生的生物材料。近年来, 生物活性材料已广泛应用于牙周组织再生。本文对不同类型生物活性材料的特点及其在牙周组织再生中的作用进行综述, 为推动其在牙周组织再生领域中的应用提供参考。

关键词: 生物活性材料; 牙周组织再生; 组织工程

Bioactive materials in periodontal regeneration

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Abstract: Bioactive materials are a type of biomaterials that can generate special biological or chemical reactions on the surface or interface of materials. These reactions can impact the interaction between tissues and materials, stimulate cell activity, and guide tissue regeneration. In recent years, bioactive materials have been widely used in periodontal tissue regeneration. This review aims to consolidate the definition and characteristics of bioactive materials, as well

资助项目: 福建省科技创新联合资金(2020Y9032); 福建省医学创新课题(2020CXA048); 福建省卫生健康科研计划项目(2022QNA072); 福建省教育厅中青年教师教育科研项目(JAT220078)

This work was supported by the Joint Funds for the Innovation of Science and Technology of Fujian Province (2020Y9032), the Medical Innovation Project of Fujian Province (2020CXA048), the Fujian Provincial Health Technology Project (2022QNA072), and the Educational Research Project for Young and Middle-aged Teachers of Fujian Provincial Department of Education (JAT220078).

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Received: 2023-03-28; Accepted: 2023-10-19; Published online: 2023-12-01

as summarize their utilization in periodontal tissue regeneration. These findings shed new light on the application of bioactive materials in this field.

Keywords: bioactive materials; periodontal regeneration; tissue engineering

牙周炎可破坏牙周支持组织,导致牙齿的松动丧失^[1]。临床上常用引导组织再生术(guide tissue regeneration, GTR)来实现一定程度的牙周组织再生,但其疗效仍有一定的局限性^[2]。组织工程技术的发展为实现理想的牙周组织再生提供了新的治疗手段。利用组织工程技术可将种子细胞在体外培养扩增后,与具有良好生物相容性的可降解支架材料复合形成组织工程复合物,植入牙周病损区域以实现牙周组织再生^[3]。选择合适的生物活性材料对利用组织工程技术实现牙周组织再生至关重要。本文将针对不同类型生物活性材料的特点及其在牙周组织再生中的作用进行综述,深入分析当前生物活性材料面临的挑战和机遇,为推动其在牙周组织再生领域的应用提供参考。

1 生物活性材料的定义

1969年 Hench 首次研究发现一种玻璃材料作为骨替代材料植入到人体能够与骨骼良好结合,提出了生物活性材料的概念^[4]。1994年, Hench 等又提出将生物活性材料分成骨诱导材料(材料可同时与硬组织和软组织结合)和骨传导材料(材料仅提供了骨迁移的生物相容界面)^[5]。生物活性材料是一类经由材料表面或界面产生特殊化学或生物反应,影响组织和材料之间的结合、诱发细胞活性或引导组织再生的生物材料^[6]。生物活性材料可通过与机体软硬组织结合促进组织再生,或通过生长因子-配体相互作用的信号通路,或通过其分解产物来实现调控细胞增殖、迁移、分化、蛋白质表达和

矿化过程^[7-12]。基于生物活性材料的组成,可将其分为以下几类(包括但不限于):生物活性天然聚合物、生物活性合成聚合物、生物活性复合材料、生物活性玻璃、生物活性陶瓷和生物活性涂层等^[13-14]。

2 理想生物活性材料的特点

理想的生物活性材料应包含以下特点:良好的生物安全性和生物相容性、可降解性、抗菌性、可作为药物或生长因子的载体及有效促进组织再生(图 1)。

2.1 良好的生物安全性和生物相容性

生物安全性是指生物材料制品是否具有安全使用的性质,即材料制品对人体的毒性,人体应用后是否因为材料的有害成分对人体造成短期或长期的损害^[15]。生物相容性是指生物组织对非自身材料产生的相互作用,一般是指材料与宿主之间的相容性^[16]。有学者提出在生物活性材料的使用中必须确保载体或治疗性生物活性材料的生物安全性与生物相容性,避免其对正常组织和细胞造成过多的损害^[17]。生物材料植入组织后,中性粒细胞到达植入组织部位,释放出多种趋化因子与细胞因子,引起炎症反应,同时招募血液中的单核细胞,分化成巨噬细胞,随后吞噬死亡细胞与坏死组织,并对材料降解或者吞噬^[18]。如果材料不能降解或降解缓慢,巨噬细胞无法吞噬,将融合为异物巨细胞,释放降解酶与活性氧使植入的材料降解,但这会导致过度的炎症反应发生,且其一直持续至植入物被降解、取出或者与机体组织稳定结合^[19-20]。生物

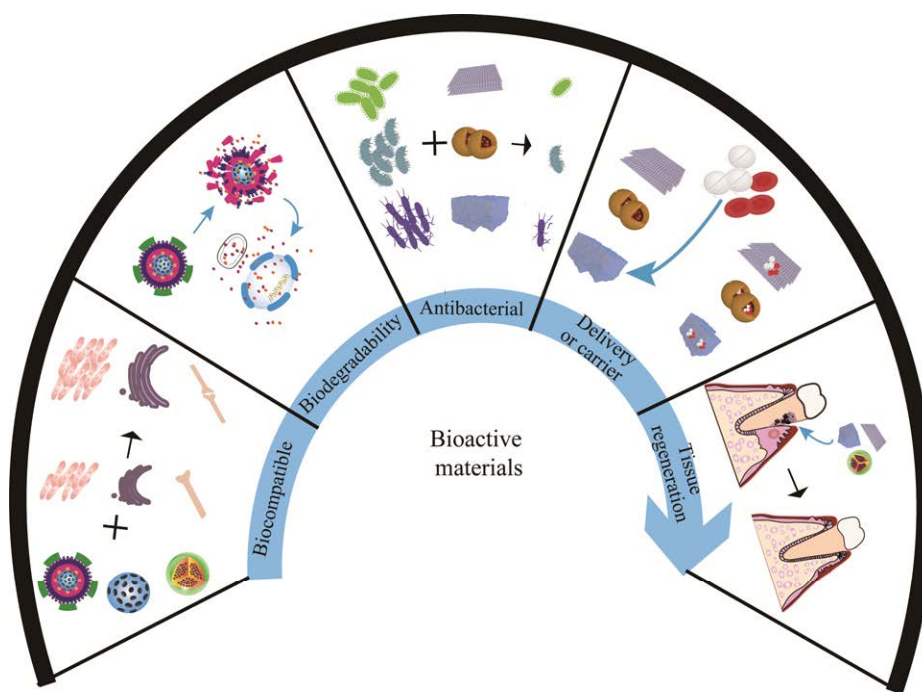


图1 生物活性材料的特点

Figure 1 Characteristics of bioactive materials.

相容性及生物安全性欠佳的材料容易导致长期过度炎症反应,从而使组织受损,最终导致生物材料植入失败。因此,具有良好生物安全性及生物相容性的材料应能够与组织和细胞相互作用,提高细胞的增殖能力,促进组织的再生^[21]。随着生物活性材料的发展,通过控制材料的孔径以及孔隙率,能够有效提高材料的生物相容性、降低其毒副作用、提高其生物安全性^[22]。

2.2 可降解性

生物活性材料的可降解性是指材料植入组织或体内,发挥特定作用后可在规定时间内或者特定环境中被分解,对机体无明显毒性^[23]。如壳聚糖(chitosan, CS)降解后会产生无害的氨基糖,人体可以完全吸收,在发挥功能后随着组织的愈合而降解,无需二次手术取出,避免对人体造成二次伤害^[24]。针对某些支架材料存在降解不可控、降解产物累积、降解产物毒性等缺点,

有学者主张可以通过加入一些其他具有良好可降解性的生物活性材料形成复合物,制备成多孔状或纳米纤维结构以提高材料的可降解性,并控制其降解速率^[25]。

2.3 抗菌性

细菌感染可影响组织再生效果,因此提高支架材料的抗菌性能对控制炎症进展,实现组织再生至关重要^[26]。并非所有生物活性材料都具有抗菌性能,为了杀灭细菌或抑制细菌生长及活性,为宿主提供有利于组织再生的微环境,有学者主张采用具有抗菌功能的金属离子在生物活性材料表面形成金属涂层,或复合具有抗菌功能的材料,使其具有良好的抗菌性能,如将 Zn^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 、 Sr^{2+} 掺杂于生物活性玻璃中,可显著提高生物活性玻璃的抗菌性能^[27-28]。

2.4 可作为药物或生长因子的载体

使用药物和生长因子有助于组织的再生修

复,但大多数生长因子和药物都存在半衰期短、治疗范围窄等缺点,因此生长因子和药物的稳定释放将有助于更好地实现组织的再生^[29]。随着生物科学技术的发展,通过采用不同形式构建的生物活性材料,如复合支架、水凝胶、微球支架等,可实现药物或生长因子的靶向递送及稳定释放^[30-31]。利用组织工程技术实现生物活性材料对药物及生长因子的递送,在靶组织稳定释放,可为组织再生提供良好的再生微环境。

2.5 有效实现组织再生

外伤、肿瘤或先天发育异常导致的组织缺损影响患者的身心健康,因此实现缺损组织的组织再生尤为重要。组织再生大致可分为以下3个阶段:炎症阶段、新生组织形成阶段和组织改建阶段^[32]。生物活性材料依靠其本身的化学、物理和生物特性或作为生物活性物质的载体,不仅在炎症阶段影响伤口愈合的微环境,还可促进干细胞的增殖、成骨及成血管分化,在新生组织形成及组织改建阶段发挥重要作用,最终有效实现组织再生^[33]。

3 牙周组织再生

临床上常见的牙周组织再生治疗的预后转

归主要有以下3种:长上皮结合、根骨粘连及牙周膜-牙槽骨-牙骨质再生(图2)。长上皮结合是指在牙周组织再生过程中,牙龈上皮迅速沿根面生长,抑制其他细胞到达根面,与根面形成半桥粒连接,形成结合上皮^[34](图2B)。根骨粘连是指在牙周组织的愈合中,当牙槽骨来源的细胞首先接触根面,或牙槽骨过度生长,直接与根面接触,导致牙根与牙槽骨的直接粘连,中间无牙周膜纤维存在,是一种非生理性修复结果,牙骨质和牙槽骨之间的连接不稳定,无法支撑牙齿或承受咬合力,也易导致根面的吸收^[35](图2C)。牙周膜-牙槽骨-牙骨质再生是指在牙根表面形成再生牙骨质及牙槽骨的同时,再生的牙周膜纤维一端埋入牙骨质,另一端埋入牙槽骨,形成新的完整的牙周组织^[36](图2D)。理想的牙周组织再生治疗在于恢复牙周膜-牙槽骨-牙骨质结构,实现功能性再生,进而恢复牙周炎患牙的生理功能^[37]。随着再生医学研究的不断深入,在牙周组织再生过程中通过维持稳定的再生空间,采用干细胞移植、干细胞归巢诱导内源性再生、调控生长因子的时序性释放等手段有助于实现理想的牙周组织再生^[38]。此外,还可通过调控牙周组织再生微环境内的

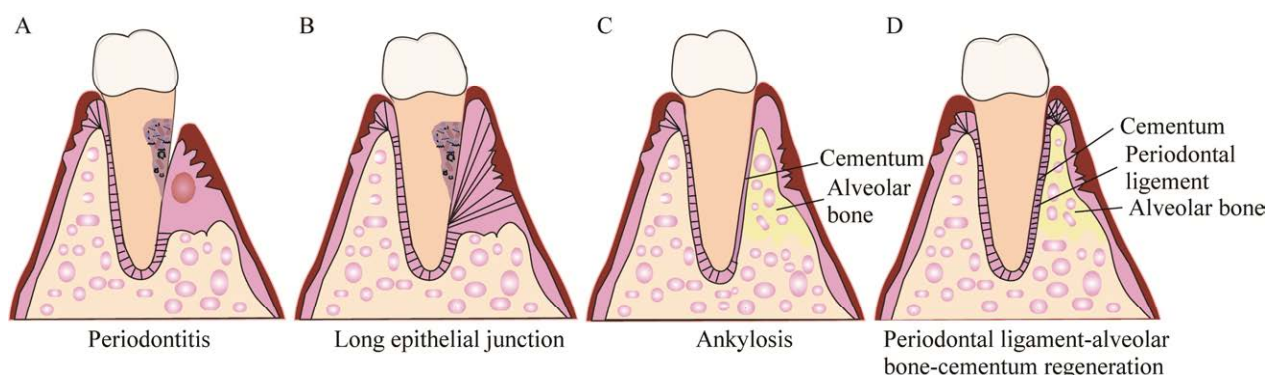


图2 牙周组织再生治疗的预后转归 A: 牙周炎. B: 长上皮结合. C: 根骨粘连. D: 牙周膜-牙槽骨-牙骨质再生

Figure 2 Prognosis and development of periodontal regenerative therapy. A: Periodontitis. B: Long epithelial junction. C: Ankylosis. D: Periodontal membrane-alveolar bone-cementum regeneration.

局部免疫细胞,如抑制巨噬细胞介导的炎症反应、促进巨噬细胞向 M2 极化,形成有利的免疫微环境,实现牙周组织再生^[39]。

4 生物活性材料与牙周组织再生

常见的与牙周组织再生相关的生物活性材料包括生物活性天然聚合物、生物活性合成聚合物、生物活性玻璃、生物活性陶瓷和生物活性复合材料。

4.1 生物活性天然聚合物

生物活性天然聚合物通常具有优异的生物相容性和可降解性。它们对细胞亲和力高,毒性较小,降解产物大多对细胞无明显损害,很少引起炎症反应或免疫反应,具有较强的生物安全性。胶原蛋白(collagen, Col)和 CS 是两种最常用的生物活性材料。Park 等^[40]将纤维蛋白与 ϵ -氨基丙酸负载于 CS 中,植入犬牙周缺损处,发现其与釉基质蛋白相比,牙周组织再生效果更好。Liao 等^[41]将重组人釉原蛋白(recombinant human amelogenin, rhAm)负载于介孔羟基磷灰石(mesoporous hydroxyapatites, mHA)/CS 复合支架中,体外实验证实该复合支架具有显著的抗菌及促成骨能力;将人牙周膜细胞(human periodontal ligament cells, hPDLCS)与其复合后再与牙根片一同植入裸鼠体内,结果发现只有 mHA/CS/rhAm 组的牙根片表面可观察到牙骨质样和牙周膜样组织形成。Kato 等将 Col 与骨形态发生蛋白-2 (bone morphogenetic protein-2, BMP-2)复合水凝胶植入犬牙周缺损处,组织学结果发现仅 Col/BMP-2 水凝胶组可观察到完整的牙周组织再生^[42]。上述实验表明,将天然聚合物与其他生物活性材料复合,或在天然聚合物

支架表面搭载生长因子等均可更好地实现牙周组织再生。

4.2 生物活性合成聚合物

生物活性合成聚合物大多具有良好的理化性能,其降解性可控,可加工性强。学者们主要利用纳米材料改变生物活性合成聚合物的理化性能,或者通过 3D 打印技术、电纺技术制作牙周支架或纤维膜,实现牙周组织再生。当前常见的生物活性合成聚合物主要包括聚乳酸(poly lactic acid, PLA)、乳酸-乙醇酸共聚物(poly lactic-co-glycolic acid, PLGA)和聚己内酯(polycaprolactone, PCL)^[43]。Jiang 等^[44]研究了含有编码成纤维细胞生长因子-2 的质粒 DNA (plasmid DNA encoding fibroblast growth factor-2, pFGF-2)的 PLGA 在体外对 hPDLCS 的作用及植入犬牙周缺损后的再生效果,结果发现该支架能够促进 hPDLCS 的增殖及成骨分化,具有良好的生物相容性,进一步动物实验结果显示相较于 PLGA 支架,含 pFGF-2 的支架能够显著减少牙根的吸收,在牙根表面可观察到均匀的新生牙周膜,证实该支架材料可有效实现牙周组织的再生。除了在支架中负载生长因子外, Dagherry 等^[45]通过 3D 打印技术制备了不同孔径(250 μm 和 500 μm)及不同方向纤维(对齐或随机)的 PCL 支架(图 3),细胞学实验发现纤维方向越整齐的支架能够更好地促进人牙周膜干细胞(human periodontal ligament stem cells, hPDLSCs)成纤维相关基因的表达,同时能更好地实现大鼠牙周缺损的再生修复。Xie 等^[46]将掺杂凹凸棒石(attapulgite, ATT)的 PLGA 通过静电纺丝技术制备成纤维膜结构, Micro CT 和组织学结果显示 ATT/PLGA 电纺膜可实现犬下颌磨牙根面垂直骨缺损修复。

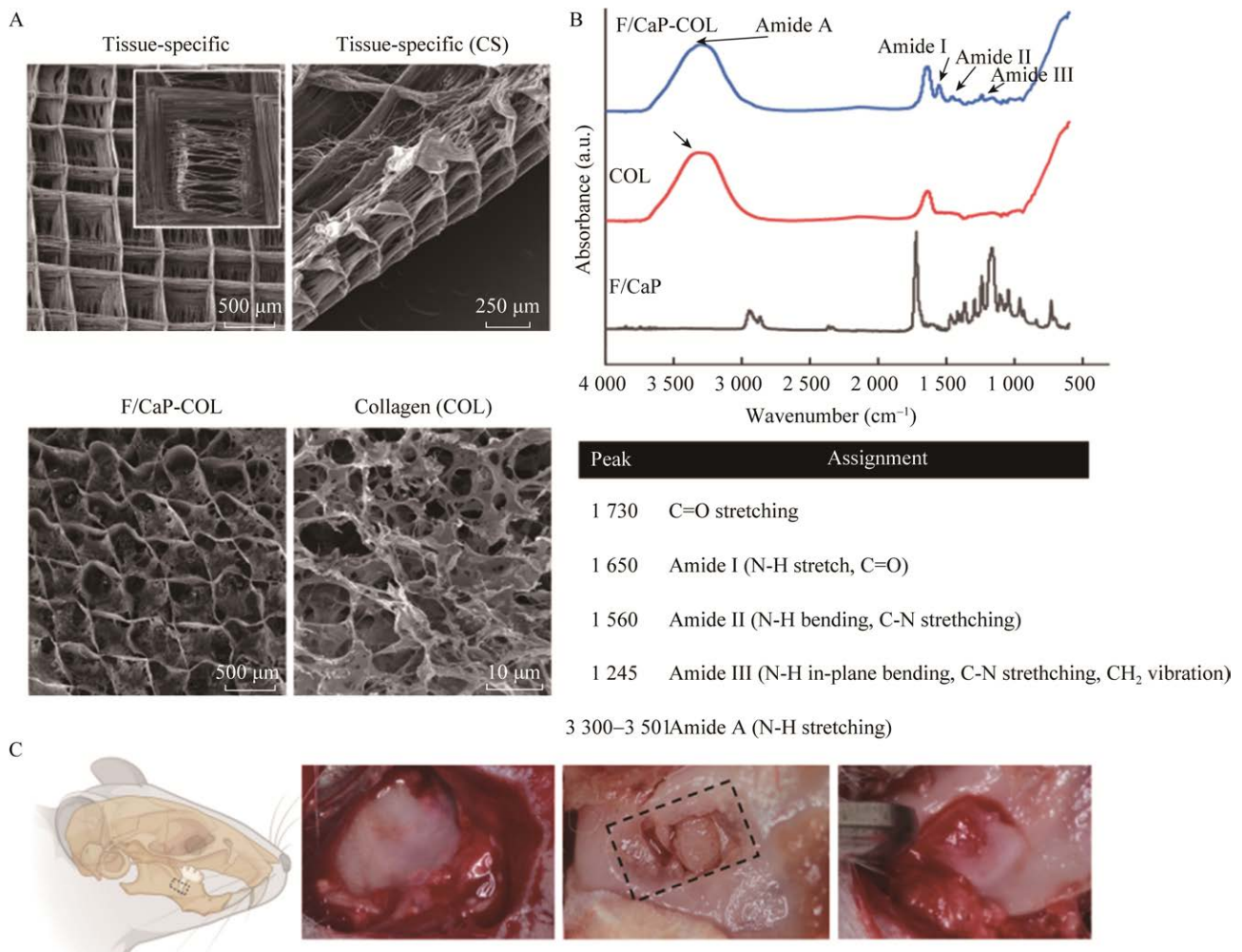


图3 组织特异性分层支架的制备和表征^[45] A: 扫描电镜图像。B: 红外光谱图像。C: 大鼠下颌牙周缺损模型

Figure 3 Fabrication and characterization of tissue-specific zonal scaffolds^[45]. A: Representative SEM images. B: FTIR spectroscopy. C: Rat model of mandibular periodontal defect.

4.3 生物活性玻璃

生物活性玻璃(bioactive glass, BG)是一类主要成分为硅酸盐和钙磷酸盐的人工复合材料,将其植入组织后,能在其结合界面形成磷灰石层,具有骨结合及骨传导作用^[47]。He 等^[48]通过 3D 打印技术制备了 Mo-BGC 支架,体外研究表明 Mo-BGC 可通过增强线粒体作用诱导巨噬细胞向 M2 型极化,促进其从糖酵解向线粒体氧化磷酸化的代谢转移。动物实验结果显示, Mo-BGC

可有效实现犬牙周缺损处的牙槽骨和牙骨质再生,同时能够形成厚度均匀的牙周膜(图 4)。Sowmya 等^[49]制备了甲壳素(chitin)-PLGA 和 chitin-PLGA/BG 复合水凝胶支架并分别与人牙囊干细胞(human dental follicle stem cells, hDFSCs)共培养,实验结果表明 chitin-PLGA/BG 复合支架组在成骨与成牙骨质相关蛋白表达方面均优于 chitin-PLGA 支架组,可实现真正意义上的牙周组织再生。目前,商品化的 BG 已被证

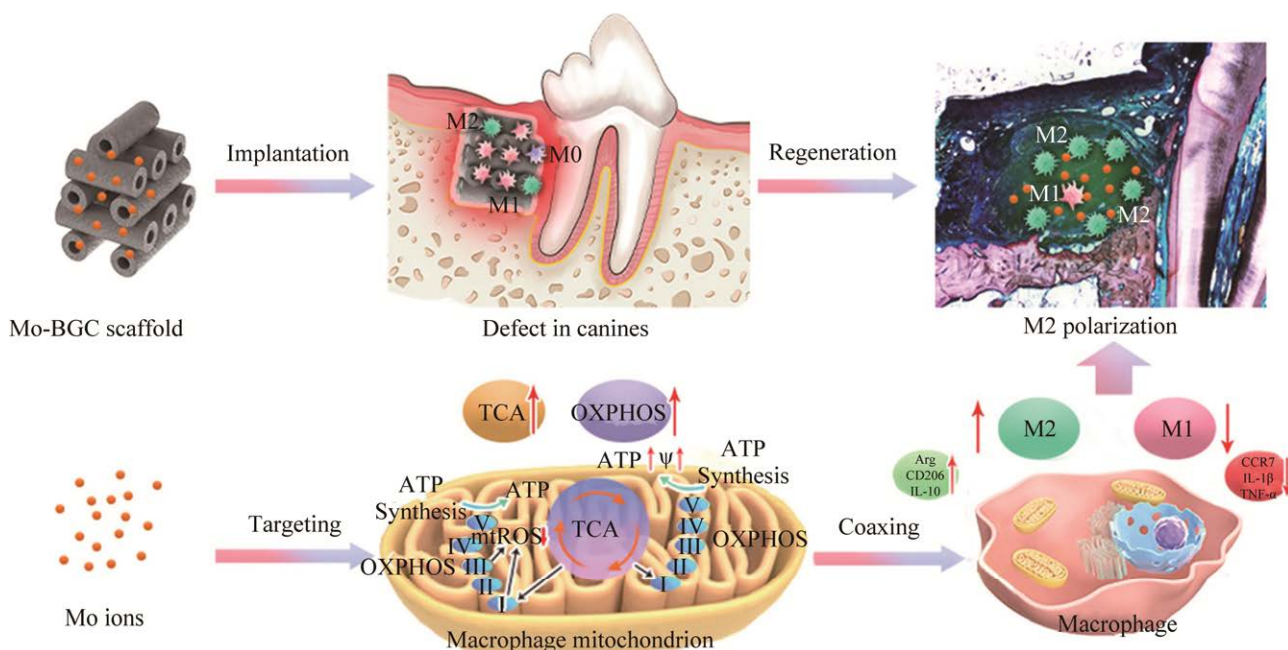


图4 含钼支架材料在免疫调节及牙周伤口愈合的作用^[48]

Figure 4 Role of molybdenum in material immunomodulation and periodontal wound healing^[48].

实具有良好的生物安全性，可应用于临床。Saravanan等^[50]将富血小板纤维蛋白(platelet rich fibrin, PRF)负载于商品化BG—倍酪生(perioglas, PG)，探究其对30名重度牙周炎患者牙周缺损的治疗效果，术后6个月影像学结果显示，牙周缺损处明显看到新生牙槽骨，临床检查可见牙周袋变浅，附着丧失较治疗前明显减小，牙周组织再生效果佳。

4.4 生物活性陶瓷

生物活性陶瓷是一类广泛应用于骨缺损修复的生物活性材料，具有良好的骨传导性，可以促进成骨细胞在材料表面的附着和增殖^[51]。常用于牙周组织再生的生物活性陶瓷主要有羟基磷灰石(hydroxyapatites, HA)、双相磷酸钙(biphasic calcium phosphate, BCP)、 β -磷酸三钙(β -tricalcium phosphate, β -TCP)等。Jang等^[52]比较了颗粒状与多孔状HA在植入犬牙周缺损后

的疗效差异，结果发现多孔状HA在新生骨体积、骨密度和牙周膜纤维形成数量上均优于颗粒状HA，可更好地促进牙周组织再生。Struillou等将^[53]BCP和硅酸羟丙基甲基纤维素(silated hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, Si-HPMC)复合形成水凝胶(BCP/Si-HPMC)并将其植入犬上颌牙周缺损处，3个月后通过Micro CT和电镜分析发现，BCP/Si-HPMC植入组和BCP植入组的新骨形成率均高于空白对照组，其中BCP/Si-HPMC对牙周组织再生的效果最佳。

4.5 生物活性复合材料

在牙周组织工程研究中，为了使支架材料具有足够的机械强度和更好的促成骨、成牙骨质的特性，常常将生物活性材料与聚合物大分子复合成为理化性能较单一、聚合物分子更优的复合材料^[54-55]。Jiang等^[56]将PCL-聚乙二醇(polyethylene glycol, PEG)纳米纤维嵌入CS支架中，

并将 PCL/PEG/CS 支架植入大鼠的牙周缺损处, 8 周后组织学染色可观察到支架材料植入组形成的再生牙周膜的纤维排列更有条理, 几乎与牙根表面垂直。Golafshan 等^[57]利用熔融静电纺丝法制备了 PCL 支架和负载磷酸镁的 PCL 纳米纤维复合支架, 体外实验结果表明 PCL/MgP 能够促进人间充质干细胞(human mesenchymal stem cells, hMSCs)的增殖及成骨分化, 动物实验结果也表明 PCL/MgP 支架可实现大鼠牙周组织的再生。还有学者利用冷冻干燥技术合成了 β -TCP/CS/介孔二氧化硅(mesoporous silica, mSi)复合支架并负载二甲双胍(metformin, MET), 体外实验表明负载 MET 的 β -TCP/CS/mSi 支架可促进大鼠骨髓间充质干细胞(rat bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, rBMSCs)成骨相关基因的表达; 动物实验结果表明, 该支架可显著促进实验性牙周炎大鼠新生牙槽骨及牙周韧带样结构, 有望在牙周炎患者的牙周组织再生中发挥作用^[58]。

近年来, 无机粘土纳米硅酸镁锂(laponite, LAP)在组织再生生物活性材料的改性方面展现出一定的潜力^[59]。笔者所在的课题组在前期研究中利用 LAP 对 PCL 进行功能化改性以制备 PCL/LAP 生物活性复合材料。体外实验表明 PCL/LAP 复合材料不仅能够促进成骨细胞的增殖和成骨分化, 还可通过调控成骨细胞的旁分泌促进内皮细胞的血管化并抑制巨噬细胞的破骨分化^[60]。采用 3D 打印技术制备的 PCL/LAP 多孔支架植入大鼠颅骨极限骨缺损可实现血管化的骨组织再生^[61]。采用静电纺丝技术制备的 PCL/LAP 纳米纤维膜可调节 hPDLCs 的免疫调控功能, 通过调控 hPDLCs 的旁分泌抑制巨噬细胞介导的炎症反应并促进巨噬细胞向 M2 极化, 形成有利于牙周组织再生的免疫微环境, 实现大鼠的牙周组织再生^[62]。

综上, 不同类型生物活性材料在牙周组织再生中的应用见表 1。

表 1 不同类型生物活性材料在牙周组织再生的应用

Table 1 Application of different types of bioactive materials for periodontal tissue regeneration

Type	Materials	Cells	Biological behavior	Animals	Model	Vivo results	Author	Reference
Bioactive natural polymers	BMP-COL hydrogel	/	/	Beagle dogs	Mandibular periodontal defect	Epithelial tissue-like structures; cementum-like tissue; periodontal ligament-like structure	Kato et al	[42]
	ϵ -aminocaproic acid/CS scaffolds	OCCM30 MC3T3-E1	Superior biocompatibility; promote osteogenic differentiation	Rats	Mandibular periodontal defect	New bone tissue; cementum-like tissue; periodontal ligament-like structure	Park et al	[40]
	MHA/CS composite scaffolds	hPDLCs	Superior biocompatibility; antibacterial activity; promote osteogenic and cementogenic differentiation	Nude mice	Subcutaneous transplantation	Cementum-like tissue; periodontal ligament-like structure	Liao et al	[41]

(待续)

(续表 1)

Type	Materials	Cells	Biological behavior	Animals	Model	Vivo results	Author	Reference
Bioactive polymeric scaffolds	PLGA/pFGF-2 scaffolds	hPDLCS	Superior biocompatibility; promote osteogenic differentiation	Beagle dogs	Maxillary and mandibular dental avulsion	Periodontal ligament-like structure; reduction of root surface absorption;	Jiang et al	[44]
	PLGA/ATT membrane	rBMSCs	Superior biocompatibility; promote osteogenic and cementogenic differentiation	Beagle dogs	Mandibular periodontal defect	New bone tissue; periodontal ligament-like structure	Xie et al	[46]
	F-CaP coated/PCL scaffolds	hPDLSCs Raw264.7	Superior biocompatibility; promote osteogenic and fibrogenesis differentiation; anti-inflammatory; promote M2 macrophage polarization	Rats	Mandibular periodontal defect	New bone tissue; periodontal ligament-like structure	Daghery et al	[45]
Bioactive glass	Chitin PLGA/BG hydrogel	hDFCs	Promote osteogenic and fibrogenesis differentiation	Rabbits	Maxillary periodontal defect	New bone tissue; cementum-like tissue; periodontal ligament-like structure	Sowmya et al	[49]
	PRF/PCL scaffolds	/	/	Human	Mandibular periodontal defect	New bone tissue	Saravanan et al	[50]
	Mo-BGC scaffolds	Raw264.7	Superior biocompatibility; anti-inflammatory; promote M2 macrophage polarization	Beagle dogs	Mandibular periodontal defect with depletion of macrophages	New alveolar bone-periodontal membrane-cementum complex like structure; promote M2 macrophage polarization; promote periodontal tissue formation	He et al	[48]
Bioactive ceramics	HA	/	/	Beagle dogs	Mandibular periodontal defect	New bone tissue; periodontal ligament-like structure	Jiang et al	[52]
	BCP/Si-HPMC hydrogel	/	/	Beagle dogs	Mandibular periodontal defect	Osteoid tissue	Struillou et al	[53]
Bioactive composite materials	PCL-PEC-CS scaffolds	rBMSCs	Superior biocompatibility; promote osteogenic and fibrogenesis differentiation	Rat	Mandibular periodontal defect	New bone tissue; periodontal ligament-like structure	Jiang et al	[56]
	β -TCP/CTS/SBA-15	rBMSCs	Superior biocompatibility; promote osteogenic and cementogenic differentiation	Rat	Calvarial bone defects	New bone tissue-periodontal ligament complex structure	Xu et al	[58]
	PCL/MgP composite scaffolds	hMSCs	Superior biocompatibility; promote osteogenic differentiation	Rat	Periodontitis	New bone tissue; periodontal ligament-like structure	Golafshan et al	[57]

/: Not mentioned.

5 总结与展望

理想的牙周组织再生应实现牙周膜、牙槽骨、牙骨质等牙周支持组织的再生。随着生物材料的不断研发及组织工程技术的发展,获得理想的牙周组织再生成为可能^[37]。尽管目前研究证实生物活性材料可以实现牙周组织再生,但仍然面临着众多挑战。首先,材料的安全性是一个无法回避的问题,仍需要大量的实验研究来评估生物活性材料在牙周组织再生中的安全性和有效性。近年来兴起的多组学测序技术有望对生物活性材料的安全性进行全面系统的评估。其次,仍需要多学科联合开发可定向修复牙周组织缺损的生物活性材料,在特定的时间和空间对不同类型的牙周组织再生进行调控,通过生物材料与免疫系统的相互作用,优化局部再生微环境,以获得更理想的牙周组织再生。最后,现有的各类生物活性材料并不能满足牙周炎患者个性化的治疗需求,也无法实现个性化的牙周组织再生,因此需要进一步改进生物活性材料的制备,如利用3D打印技术制备与患者牙周缺损相匹配的个性化支架,或制备基于牙周组织生理特点的多相支架,以满足临床患者的个性化需求。

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