

· 基础研究 ·

缺氧诱导脂滴相关蛋白在糖尿病合并腹主动脉瘤中的表达

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【摘要】 目的 通过生物信息学方法, 寻找糖尿病合并腹主动脉瘤(AAA)患者中差异表达的基因, 明确其功能, 探讨发病机制。**方法** 从Gene Expression Omnibus(GEO)数据库中下载人糖尿病GSE21321和人腹主动脉瘤GSE7084数据集, 以 $P < 0.05$ 及表达变化>2.0倍标准筛选差异基因。联合运用Genscript数据库和predictprotein平台分析蛋白质亚细胞定位, 并通过荧光共定位实验进行验证; STRING数据库分析缺氧诱导脂滴相关蛋白(HILPDA)的相互作用。采用SPSS 13.0软件进行数据分析, 计量资料差异比较采用方差分析。**结果** 筛选出HILPDA基因(在2型糖尿病中上调11.35倍, 腹主动脉瘤中上调6.4倍); 亚细胞定位结果预测HILPDA多分布于细胞核和线粒体中, 荧光染色共定位分析证实了HILPDA在血管平滑肌细胞的细胞核和线粒体中有较高的表达; 蛋白质互作网络分析证实HILPDA相关蛋白与细胞对缺氧的反应、脂质滴相关。与瘤旁动脉组织(对照组)比较, 在糖尿病合并AAA患者组织中HILPDA蛋白的高表达更为显著[(47.2±5.6)%和(71.5±4.7)%, $P < 0.01$]。**结论** HILPDA基因对糖尿病合并腹主动脉瘤的诊断和治疗的临床研究可能具有潜在的指导价值。

【关键词】 糖尿病, 2型; 腹主动脉瘤; 缺氧诱导脂滴相关蛋白**【中图分类号】** R732.21**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2021.06.094

Expression of hypoxia-inducible lipid droplet-associated protein in diabetic patients combined with abdominal aortic aneurysm

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【Abstract】 Objective To find the differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in diabetic patients combined with abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA) through bioinformatics analysis, then clarify their functions, and explore the roles in the pathogenesis. **Methods** The expression profiles of GSE21321 (diabetes mellitus) and GSE7084 (AAA) were downloaded from the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database. The 2 microarray datasets were integrated to obtain DEGs by screening at $P < 0.05$ and expression changes greater than 2 times. The subcellular localization of obtained proteins was analyzed by using Genscript database and Predictprotein platform, which were further verified with fluorescence co-localization analysis. The protein interactions of hypoxia-inducible lipid droplet-associated (HILPDA) were analyzed by the search tool for the retrieval of interacting genes (STRING) database. SPSS statistics 13.0 was used for data analysis. Difference of measurement data was compared with analysis of variance. **Results** HILPDA was screen out, with up-regulation by 11.35 times in type 2 diabetes mellitus and by 6.4 times in AAA. The results of subcellular localization predicted that HILPDA is mostly distributed in the nucleus and mitochondria. Immunofluorescence co-localization analysis confirmed that HILPDA had a higher expression in the nucleus and the mitochondria of vascular smooth muscle cells; protein-protein interaction (PPI) network analysis confirmed that HILPDA-related proteins are related to cellular response to hypoxia and lipid droplet. HILPDA protein expression was significantly higher in the AAA tissues than the peritumor arterial tissues (control group) [(47.2±5.6)% vs (71.5±4.7)%, $P < 0.01$]. **Conclusion** HILPDA gene might have potential guiding value in the clinical studies concerning the diagnosis and treatment of diabetes accompanied with AAA.

【Key words】 diabetes mellitus, type 2; abdominal aortic aneurysm; hypoxia-inducible lipid droplet-associated*This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81700416).**Corresponding author: MA Dong, E-mail: mamamadong@163.com*

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糖尿病是全身性代谢紊乱性疾病,影响糖类、蛋白质和脂质代谢,导致脂代谢紊乱和高脂血症,从而造成各器官微血管和大血管的损害,并以此为基础造成各种慢性并发症^[1,2]。有研究表明2型糖尿病是腹主动脉瘤(abdominal aortic aneurysm, AAA)的保护性因素^[3,4],但动脉粥样硬化病变和心血管疾病的高发病率是糖尿病患者死亡的主要原因^[5],因此,2型糖尿病患者早期预防、诊断、治疗对于心血管疾病的预防和治疗具有重要意义。

缺氧诱导脂滴相关蛋白(hypoxia-inducible lipid droplet-associated, HILPDA)是过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors, PPARs)的靶点,参与甘油三酯的分泌,调节肝脏脂肪代谢^[6]。HILPDA在早期动脉粥样硬化中通过增加斑块脂质来促进病变的形成,HILPDA介导的脂滴影响着动脉粥样硬化的自然史^[7],动脉粥样硬化与腹主动脉瘤的发生相关,但在2型糖尿病及糖尿病血管病方面未见报道。本研究通过生物信息学预测分析和实验验证发现,2型糖尿病合并AAA患者血液和血管组织中HILPDA表达均明显上调,提示血糖调节紊乱引起该基因表达上调后进一步加重脂质代谢紊乱,造成缺氧脂质积累,促进糖尿病血管病发生的可能机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

人主动脉平滑肌细胞株(human aortic smooth muscle cells, HASMC, ScienCell, no. 6110, 美国细胞科学公司)、线粒体红色(mitotracker-red)荧光探针(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司)、4%多聚甲醛溶液(北京雷根生物有限公司)、10%山羊血清(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司, C0265)、anti-HILPDA抗体(上海玉博生物科技有限公司)、异硫氰酸荧光素(fluorescein isothiocyanate, FITC)标记荧光二抗(赛默飞世尔科技有限公司)、含细胞核特异性染色剂4',6-二脒基-2-苯基吲哚(4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole, DAPI, 上海西格玛奥德里奇有限公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 差异表达基因筛选 在美国国家生物技术信息中心(National Center for Biotechnology Information, NCBI)网站Gene Expression Omnibus(GEO)数据库(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>)分别检索2型糖尿病、AAA相关数据集,获得GSE21321和GSE7084数据集。GSE21321数据集样本为2型糖尿病

患者($n=158$)及正常人的血液样本($n=158$);GSE7084数据集中腹主动脉($n=7$,男性3例)和AAA组织样本($n=12$,男性8例)分别是在死亡24 h内(对照组)和手术解剖(动脉瘤组)获得的。利用GEO2R在线工具对GSE21321和GSE7084数据集进行差异基因分析,筛选共表达变化的基因。病例组与对照组之间差异表达的基因由中科新生命云平台生成火山图直观展现,火山图的横坐标为每个基因差异倍数(fold change, FC)的对数值,纵坐标为相应基因P值取10的对数后的负值,红色和绿色的点分别代表上调和下调的基因,黑色则代表在病例组和对照组中表达差异不甚明显的基因。

1.2.2 亚细胞定位预测 通过NCBI的Protein数据库(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein>)检索HILPDA,得到HILPDA蛋白氨基酸FASTA序列。将HILPDA蛋白FASTA序列输入Genscript数据库(<https://www.genscript.com/tools/psort>)及predictprotein平台(<https://www.predictprotein.org>)进行蛋白亚细胞定位分析。

1.2.3 荧光染色共定位检测 HILPDA蛋白在细胞核与线粒体中的定位 人血管平滑肌细胞爬片,将mitotracker-red加入培养基中30 min后取出小片并用多聚甲醛固定,10%山羊血清封闭,anti-HILPDA抗体孵育结合37°C 2 h,加异硫氰酸荧光素(fluorescein isothiocyanate, FITC)标记荧光二抗孵育结合45 min,采用含细胞核特异性染色剂DAPI的封片剂封片,随后进行激光共聚焦成像拍照并分析蛋白表达和定位。

1.2.4 STRING数据库分析 HILPDA蛋白相互作用网络 分析HILPDA及其相关蛋白在糖尿病血管病发展形成过程的可能机制,使用STRING(search tool for the retrieval of interacting genes)数据库(<https://string-db.org/>)进行蛋白互作分析,设置置信度为0.4,一级相关蛋白数量<10,二级相关蛋白数量<10,构建HILPDA蛋白相互作用网络并进行GO和KEGG分析,得到HILPDA蛋白相互作用网络及其与相关蛋白GO和KEGG富集分析。蛋白质相互作用网络中的节点表示蛋白质,线段表示交互作用。

1.2.5 免疫组织化学法检测糖尿病合并AAA膜组织中HILPDA的表达 血管组织石蜡切片4 μm,免疫组织化学(immunohistochemistry, IHC)染色采用链霉菌亲和素-过氧化物酶连结法(streptavidin-peroxidase conjugated method, S-P)按说明书进行。随机选取5个视野,通过Image-Pro Plus 6.0软件(美国MEDIA CYBERNETIC图像技术公司)分析棕

色颗粒在整个视野内所占的百分比。一抗采用兔抗人抗体 HILPDA (PAB20497, Abnova)。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 13.0 软件进行数据分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,各指标间比较采用重复测量设计的方差分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 差异表达基因筛选

GEO2R 分析后得到的全部差异基因以 $P<0.05$ 、 $|logFC|>1$ 为标准筛选到 2 型糖尿病和 AAA 的差异基因分别为 2405、1314 个。GEO2R 分析结果显示 HILPDA 基因在 2 型糖尿病中上调 11.35 倍,AAA 中上调 6.4 倍,且其部分相关蛋白也有显著差异。2 型糖尿病与 AAA 差异基因火山图详见图 1。图 A 为 2 型糖尿病差异基因火山图;图 B 为 AAA 差异基因火山图。红色节点为显著上调基因,绿色节点为显著下调基因,黑色节点为无显著差异基因;绿色标记基因为显著上调标记基因,红色标记基因为显著下调标记基因,蓝色标记基因为无显著差异基因。

2.2 亚细胞定位分析及荧光共定位

为了解该基因所表达蛋白质的分布情况,了解该蛋白的功能,对其进行亚细胞定位预测分析及荧光共定位实验。亚细胞定位结果详见图 2。图 A 为 Gencript 数据库预测结果;图 B 为激光

共聚焦显微镜共定位观察血管平滑肌细胞中 HILPDA 蛋白在细胞核和线粒体中的定位情况。Gencript 数据库显示 HILPDA 蛋白的细胞定位为:细胞核中占 30.4%,线粒体中占 26.1%,胞质中占 13.0%,高尔基体中占 8.7%,细胞外(包括细胞壁)占 8.7%,其余部位占 13.1%;predictprotein 平台显示该蛋白为分泌蛋白,预测可信度为 73。进行荧光标记的 HILPDA 抗体呈现出绿色荧光,细胞核经 DAPI 染色后呈现出蓝色荧光,线粒体经 Mitotracker 染色后呈现红色荧光。分析结果表明该基因为分泌蛋白,在细胞核和线粒体中有很高的表达,表明其与下游基因的调控及细胞的能量代谢相关。

2.3 HILPDA 蛋白相互作用网络及基因本论(GO)、京都基因和基因组数据库(KEGG)富集分析

为进一步研究 HILPDA 基因影响糖尿病和 AAA 的作用机制,将该基因名称输入 STRING 数据库,得到 HILPDA 蛋白相互作用网络,详见图 3。红色节点与细胞对缺氧的反应相关;蓝色节点与调节细胞代谢过程相关;绿色节点与脂质滴相关。基因本论(gene ontology, GO)和京都基因和基因组数据库(Kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes, KEGG)富集分析表明,HILPDA 表达主要参与缺氧诱导的 RNA 聚合酶 II 启动子转录的调控、细胞对缺氧应激的反应和能量代谢(甘油三酸酯分解代谢、脂解的调节)等方面的生物学功能(表 1)。

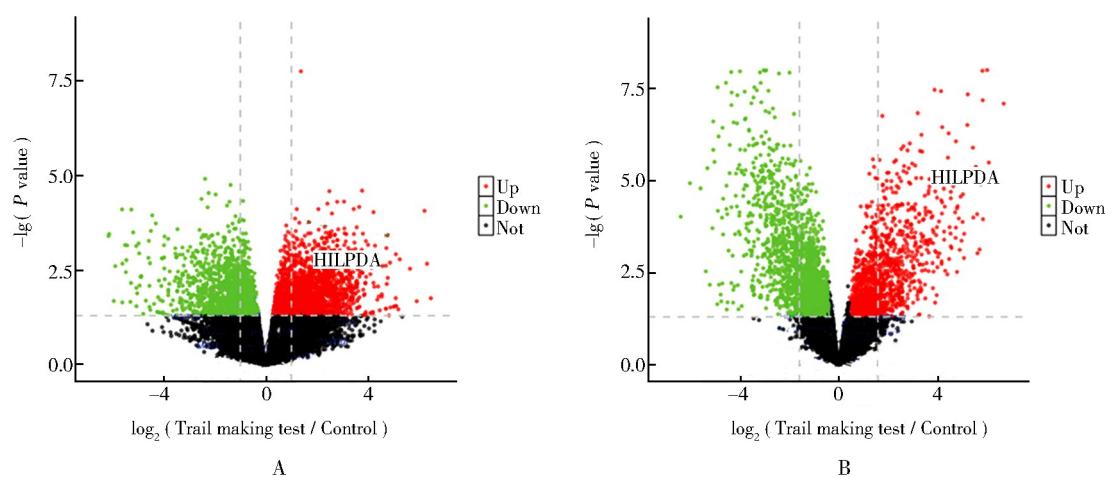
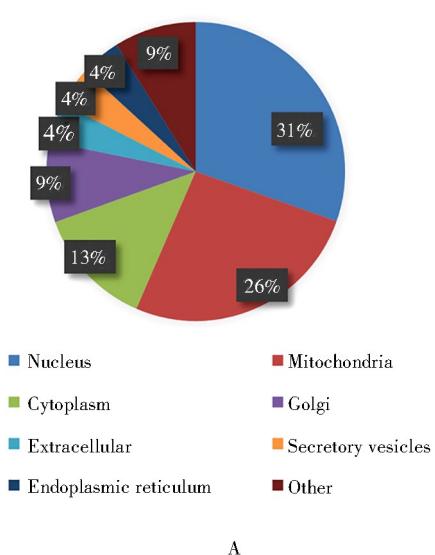


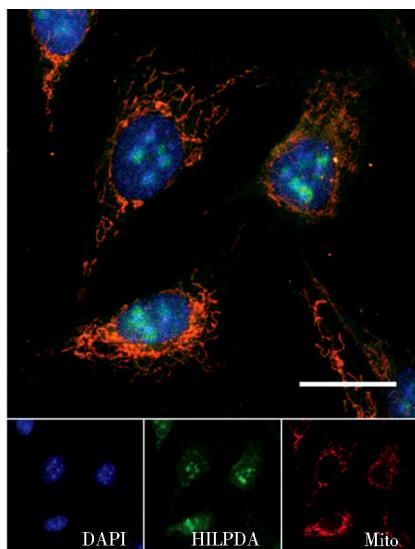
图 1 2 型糖尿病与 AAA 差异基因火山图

Figure 1 Volcano maps of different genes between type 2 diabetes mellitus and abdominal aortic aneurysm

A: volcano map of differential genes in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM group, $n=158$; control group, $n=158$); B: volcano map of differential genes in abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA group, $n=12$; control group, $n=7$). The abscissa represents the difference multiple (\log_2 value) of the differential gene, and the ordinate represents the P value ($-\lg$ value). Red node is significantly up-regulated gene; green node is significantly down-regulated gene; black node is no significant difference gene. Green marker gene is significantly up-regulated marker gene; red marker gene is significantly down-regulated marker gene; blue marker gene is no significant difference gene. AAA: abdominal aortic aneurysm.



A



B

图2 HILPDA蛋白的亚细胞定位

Figure 2 Subcellular localization of HILPDA protein

A: prediction results of Gencrypt database; B: localization of HILPDA protein in nucleus and mitochondria of vascular smooth muscle cells observed under laser confocal microscope. Blue represents DAPI staining nucleus; red represents mitochondrial dye mitotracker; green represents HILPDA antibody.

HILPDA: hypoxia-inducible lipid droplet-associated; DAPI: 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole. Scale bar = 50 μm.

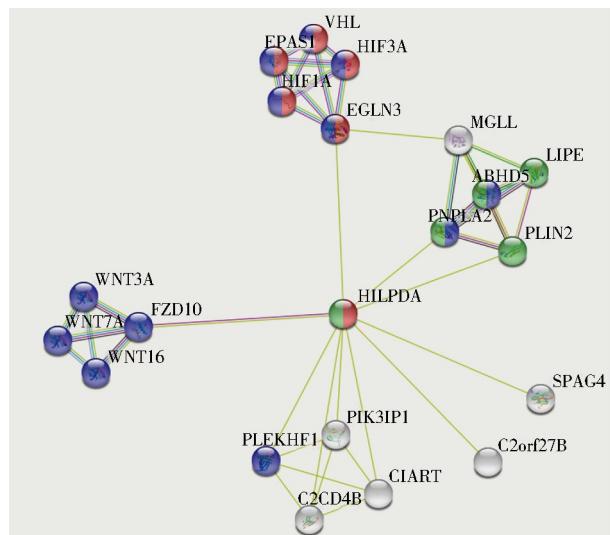


图3 HILPDA蛋白相互作用网络图及富集分析

Figure 3 HILPDA protein interaction network diagram and enrichment analysis

Red node is related to the cell response to hypoxia; blue node is related to the regulation of cell metabolism; green node is related to lipid droplets.

HILPDA: hypoxia-inducible lipid droplet-associated.

2.4 HILPDA在糖尿病合并AAA组织中的表达

免疫组织化学法检测8例人糖尿病合并AAA及其相应的瘤旁对照(control)组织,结果进一步证实了在糖尿病合并AAA组织中HILPDA的蛋白表

达上调更为显著[(71.5±4.7)%和(47.2±5.6)%,
 $P=0.005$;图4]。

3 讨论

AAA是老年人致死性疾病,主要表现为主动脉的病理性膨出破裂。以往研究表明,2型糖尿病患者AAA的发病率明显升高^[8,9]。尽管已有报道2型糖尿病患者AAA的发病进展相对缓慢,提出2型糖尿病是AAA的保护性因素^[10,11],但是却增加了AAA累及肾动脉或髂动脉,进而损伤肾功能和影响外科手术和介入治疗,且治疗费用也会相应增加。因此,探讨糖尿病因素对AAA病理进展的作用机制具有临床现实意义。

本研究应用生物信息学技术发现2型糖尿病和AAA患者的血液和组织中HILPDA均明显上调。有研究表明HILPDA基因调节细胞脂质代谢^[12-14]、细胞对缺氧的反应^[15],且HILPDA在早期动脉粥样硬化中通过增加斑块脂质来促进病变的形成,HILPDA介导的脂滴影响着动脉粥样硬化的自然史^[7]。推测2型糖尿病导致HILPDA上调,该基因上调后进一步加重脂质代谢紊乱导致缺氧脂滴的积累,造成糖尿病血管病的发生。

表1 HILPDA及其相关基因的GO富集及KEGG通路分析

Table 1 GO enrichment and KEGG pathway analysis
of HILPDA and its related genes

Item	Description	Count	False discovery rate
GO-term			
Biological process			
0061418	Regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter in response to hypoxia	5	4.66e-07
0071456	Cellular response to hypoxia	6	4.73e-06
0019433	Triglyceride catabolic process	3	0.00044
0031325	Positive regulation of cellular metabolic process	12	0.0015
0010883	Regulation of lipid storage	3	0.0015
0010891	Negative regulation of sequestering of triglyceride	2	0.0018
0043687	Post-translational protein modification	5	0.0027
0036155	Acylglycerol acyl-chain remodeling	2	0.0027
Molecular function			
0005109	Frizzled binding	3	0.0012
0052689	Carboxylic ester hydrolase activity	3	0.0139
0035035	Histone acetyltransferase binding	2	0.0139
0016411	Acylglycerol O-acetyltransferase activity	2	0.0139
0016298	Lipase activity	3	0.0139
Cellular component			
0005811	Lipid droplet	5	2.27e-06
KEGG pathway			
hsa05200	Pathways in cancer	8	1.36e-06
hsa04923	Regulation of lipolysis in adipocytes	4	6.88e-06
hsa05217	Basal cell carcinoma	4	8.83e-06
hsa05211	Renal cell carcinoma	4	8.86e-06
hsa05205	Proteoglycans in cancer	5	1.39e-05

HILPDA: hypoxia-inducible lipid droplet-associated; GO: gene ontology; KEGG: kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes; e-07: 10^{-7} ; e-06: 10^{-6} ; e-05: 10^{-5} .

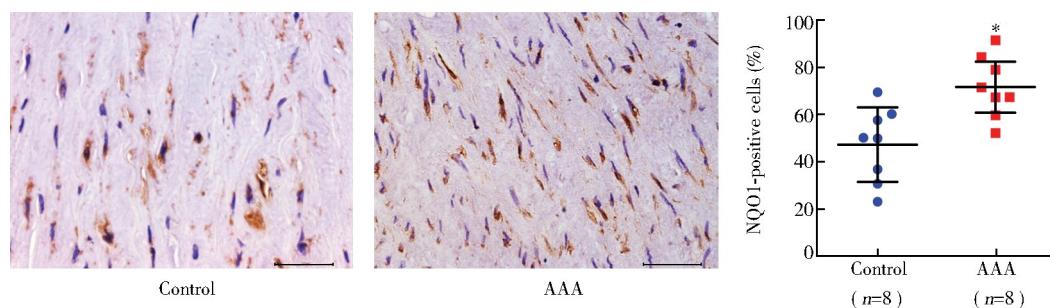


图4 IHC检测人糖尿病合并AAA和相应的瘤旁组织中HILPDA的表达

Figure 4 HILPDA expression in human diabetes mellitus complicated with AAA and corresponding aneurysmal tissues detected by IHC

IHC: immunohistochemistry; AAA: abdominal aortic aneurysm; HILPDA: hypoxia-inducible lipid droplet-associated.

Compared with control group, * $P < 0.001$. Scale bar = 50 μ m

通过Gencript数据库亚细胞定位预测到HILPDA所表达蛋白主要分布在细胞核和线粒体,而在胞质、高尔基体、囊泡、内质网中定位很低,是一种分泌蛋白,且通过荧光共定位证实该基因在细胞核及线粒体中有很高的蛋白表达,表明HILPDA通过对下游基因的转录调控参与细胞能量代谢,这需要进一步

研究证实。

通过蛋白间相互作用网络分析发现,HILPDA及其相关蛋白与能量代谢及脂质代谢相关,GO和KEGG分析表明,HILPDA基因表达主要富集于缺氧反应中RNA聚合酶II启动子转录的调控、细胞对缺氧的反应和能量代谢(脂质滴形成、甘油三酸酯

代谢等)方面,与能量代谢相关基因表达调控相关,进一步印证了其定位在线粒体和细胞核中发挥调节能量代谢的生物学功能的推测。已有报道证实HILPDA是快速进食后热量调节应激反应的必要调节子^[16],并且最新研究表明,HILPDA发挥调节细胞脂滴稳态的作用^[17],提示2型糖尿病合并动脉瘤患者病理状况下其表达异常参与糖代谢和脂代谢的调节,与能量代谢紊乱密切相关。

综上所述,本研究通过应用生物信息学方法发现HILPDA基因在2型糖尿病及AAA中均明显表达上调,且运用亚细胞定位、蛋白间相互作用、GO富集分析及KEGG pathway分析,证明在糖尿病病变中HILPDA表达上调通过能量代谢及脂质代谢紊乱引发血管病变的可能机制,提示进一步实验证实相关分子机制,为糖尿病合并AAA的诊疗提供潜在靶点。

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