

牙周炎组织中 miRNA 表达谱差异筛选及功能预测分析

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[摘要] 目的:筛选牙周炎患者组织中的差异表达 miRNA,探讨其生物学功能以及参与的信号通路。方法:通过对微阵列数据库 GSE54710 中的 158 例牙周炎患者和 40 例健康人的牙龈组织中的基因芯片数据进行生物信息学分析,筛选差异表达 miRNA,并预测参与的生物学功能和信号通路。采用 SPSS 19.0 软件包对数据进行统计学分析。结果:5 种 miRNAs (hsa-miR-451, hsa-miR-223, hsa-miR-486-5p, hsa-miR-3917, hsa-miR-671-5p) 显著上调,4 种 miRNAs(hsa-miR-203, hsa-miR-210, hsa-miR-1246, hsa-miR-1260)显著下调。其中,hsa-miR-1260 的靶基因 584 个,hsa-miR-451 的靶基因 139 个。KEGG 通路富集分析显示,hsa-miR-1260 靶基因显著富集到 TGF-beta 等 12 条信号通路,hsa-miR-451 靶基因显著富集到 17 条信号通路。结论:得到牙周炎组织中 miRNAs 的表达谱,牙周炎诱导的 hsa-miR-1260 和 hsa-miR-451 可能在牙周炎的生理病理学中起到关键作用。

[关键词] hsa-miR-1260; hsa-miR-451; 信号转导通路; 牙周炎

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Differential screening and functional prediction analysis of miRNA expression profiles in periodontitis WANG Bao-hua¹, ZHAO Yi-fei², SHEN Li-rong³, WANG Zhan-hong⁴, KONG Ye⁵, ZHUANG Qin¹. (1. Shanghai Yanuo Dental Clinic. Shanghai 201208; 2. Department of Stomatology, Renji Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University. Shanghai 200001; 3. Department of Stomatology, Weifang Community Service Center. Shanghai 200120; 4. Shanghai Houcheng Dental Clinic. Shanghai 200040; 5. Weile Dental Green Clinic. Shanghai 201103, China)

[Abstract] PURPOSE: To detect the gene expression of miRNAs in patients with periodontitis and to explore their biological functions and involved signaling pathways. METHODS: Bioinformatics analysis of gene chip data from 158 periodontitis patients and 40 healthy controls of the microarray database GSE54710 were performed. The expression changes of miRNAs were analyzed. The involved biological function and signal path was predicted. SPSS 19.0 software package was used for statistical analysis. RESULTS: Five miRNAs (hsa-miR-451, hsa-miR-223, hsa-miR-486-5p, hsa-miR-3917, hsa-miR-671-5p) were significantly up-regulated, and 4 miRNAs (hsa-miR-203, hsa-miR-210, hsa-miR-1246, hsa-miR-1260) were significantly down-regulated. Among them, there were 584 target genes of hsa-miR-1260 and 139 target genes of hsa-miR-451. KEGG pathway enrichment analysis showed that hsa-miR-1260 target gene was significantly enriched into 12 signaling pathways such as TGF-beta, and hsa-miR-451 target gene was significantly enriched into 17 signaling pathways. CONCLUSIONS: miRNAs expression profiles were obtained in periodontitis tissues, periodontitis-induced hsa-miR-1260 and hsa-miR-451 may play a key role in the pathophysiology of periodontitis.

[Key words] hsa-miR-1260; hsa-miR-451; Signal transduction pathway; Periodontitis

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microRNA(miRNA)是一类长度约为 19~25 个核苷酸的非编码小分子单链 RNA^[1],通过与 mRNA 靶

结合发挥作用,以抑制 mRNA 翻译成蛋白质或促进其降解^[2]。miRNA 可以调节细胞增殖、分化、凋亡和代谢中的生物功能^[3-4],与其他小 RNA 不同,miRNA 不需要完美的碱基配对,因此可以调节广泛但特异的基因网络。单个成熟的 miRNA 可以结合并调节多种 mRNA(基因),对蛋白质表达产生重要影

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响。miRNA 控制正常的生理过程,还与自身免疫性疾病、胃肠道疾病和炎症性疾病等密切有关^[5]。围术期组织中 miRNA 的表达及其在牙周病病理学背景下的潜在功能研究较少,目前对本研究通过多种生物信息学技术,分析牙周炎组织中差异表达的 miRNA 及其靶基因,并进行信号转导通路富集分析,为牙周组织中 miRNA 的体内基因调控功能提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 微阵列数据和数据分析

微阵列数据从 Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) 数据 (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/) 下载,GEO ID 为 GSE54710, 数据集参照 Stoecklin-Wasmer 等^[6]的研究。包括 158 例牙周炎患者(探诊出血,PD>4 mm, AL≥3 mm) 和 40 例健康人(无出血,PD≤4 mm, AL≤2 mm)。采用 Array Quality 进行质量控制,应用 R 软件中的 limma 包进行表达谱数据标准化和差异基因提取,基因变化倍数≥2 且 P 值<0.05 作为显著差异表达。

1.2 GO 和 KEGG 分析

将基因功能分为 3 组,即 BP(生物过程)、CC(细胞成分)和 MF(分子功能)。进行 KEGG 途径分析,以确定差异表达的 miRNA 靶基因的 mRNA。超几何 P 值(cut off P value)为 0.05。

1.3 统计学分析

数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用 SPSS 19.0 软件包进行 t 检验或 Mann-Whitney U 检验。P<0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 牙龈组织差异表达的 miRNA 及其靶基因预测

基因芯片检测显示,与健康人牙龈组织相比,牙周炎患者牙龈组织中有 9 个 miRNA 发生不同程度改变,其中 hsa-miR-203、hsa-miR-210、hsa-miR-1246、hsa-miR-1260 表达显著下调,hsa-miR-451、hsa-miR-223、hsa-miR-486-5p、hsa-miR-3917、hsa-miR-671-5p 表达显著上调(图 1)。在下调和上调变化中,最为显著的是 hsa-miR-451 和 hsa-miR-1260(表 1、2)。

2.2 hsa-miR-1260、hsa-miR451 靶基因预测

利用 TargetScan、miRanda 和 PicTar 分析软件

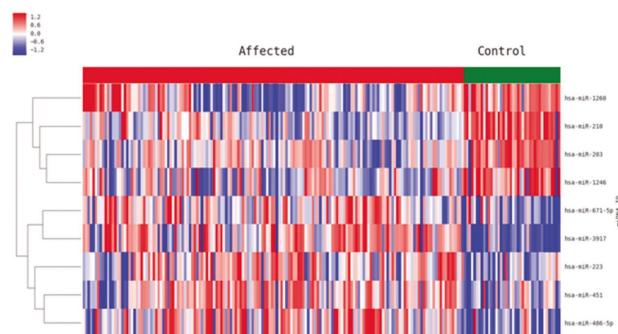


图 1 牙周炎组织中 miRNAs 的表达谱, 牙周炎组织与正常组织中 miRNAs 的表达具有显著差异

Figure 1 miRNAs expression profiles of periodontitis. Significant differences in expression of miRNAs between periodontitis and normal tissues

表 1 牙周炎患者牙龈中下调的 miRNAs

Table 1 Down-regulated miRNAs in the gingiva of patients with periodontitis

miRNA	变化倍数
hsa-miR-1260	0.487900977
hsa-miR-210	0.465466778
hsa-miR-203	0.457839506
hsa-miR-1246	0.364858236

表 2 牙周炎患者牙龈中上调的 miRNAs

Table 2 Up-regulated miRNAs in the gingiva of patients with periodontitis

miRNA	变化倍数
hsa-miR-451	2.562079398
hsa-miR-486-5p	2.429629032
hsa-miR-223	2.252317157
hsa-miR-3917	2.161830535
hsa-miR-671-5p	2.157661261

对 2 个差异表达最为显著的 miRNA 可能调控的靶基因进行初步预测显示,其生物学功能主要与细胞增殖、凋亡和分化、炎症反应以及炎症因子形成密切相关。预测分析显示,hsa-miR-1260 的靶基因共 584 个,hsa-miR-451 的靶基因共 139 个。

2.3 hsa-miR-1260、hsa-miR451 的 GO 注释

利用 GO 信息分别对 584 个和 139 个靶基因进行 GO 功能注释,并对每个 GO 分别进行富集分析。结果显示,hsa-miR-1260 的靶基因涉及 137 个生物学过程(P<0.05),hsa-miR-451 的靶基因涉及 81 个生物学过程(P<0.05)。这些生物学过程多与基因的转录调控、细胞周期及增殖有关。表 3 列出了 hsa-miR-1260 靶基因前 5 个涉及的生物学过程,表 4 列出了 hsa-miR-451 靶基因前 5 个涉及的生物学过程。

2.4 KEGG 信号通路分析

表3 hsa-miR-1260 靶基因 GO term 富集

Table 3 hsa-miR-1260 target gene GO term enrichment

GO编号	GO分类	P值
GO:0030336	negative regulation of cell migration	0.000292
GO:0032927	positive regulation of activin receptor signaling pathway	0.002044
GO:0050896	response to stimulus	0.002384
GO:0001833	inner cell mass cell proliferation	0.002783
GO:0051568	histone H3-K4 methylation	0.009727

表4 hsa-miR-451 靶基因 GO term 富集

Table 4 hsa-miR-451 target gene GO term enrichment

GO编号	GO分类	P值
GO:0032057	negative regulation of translational initiation in response to stress	0.001029
GO:0042693	muscle cell fate commitment	0.001366
GO:0046903	secretion	0.002174
GO:0019752	carboxylic acid metabolic process	0.002174
GO:0043518	negative regulation of DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator	0.004957

在 GO 注释分类的基础上, 利用 KEGG 信号通路信息(图 2、3), 分别对 584 个和 139 预测靶基因进行 KEGG 通路富集分析。结果显示, hsa-miR-1260 靶基因显著富集到 TGF-beta 等 12 条信号通路, hsa-miR-451 靶基因显著富集到 17 条信号通路(表 5、6)。

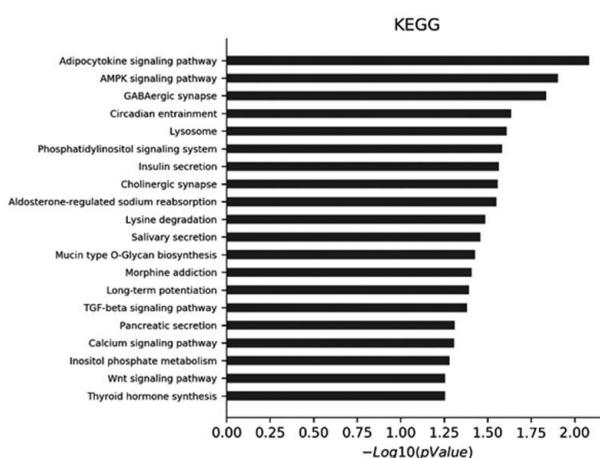


图2 hsa-miR-1260 的 KEGG 通路富集分析

Figure 2 KEGG pathway enrichment analysis of hsa-miR-1260

3 讨论

miRNA 是一类新近发现的、在基因表达调控网

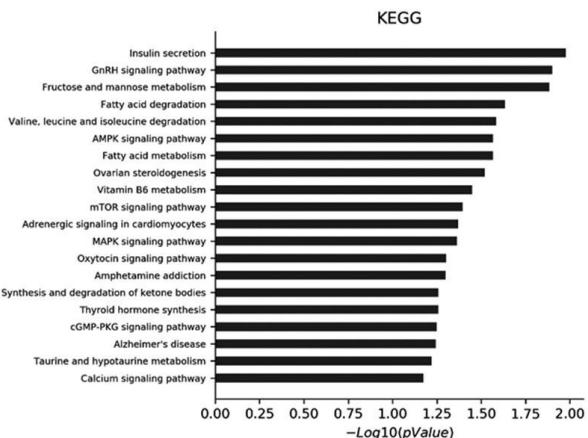


图3 hsa-miR-451 的 KEGG 通路富集分析

Figure 3 KEGG pathway enrichment analysis of hsa-miR-451

表5 hsa-miRNA-451 对应的 17 个靶基因通路列表

Table 5 17 target gene pathways for hsa-miRNA-451

库	通路名称	P值
KEGG	Adipocytokine signaling pathway	0.01
KEGG	AMPK signaling pathway	0.01
KEGG	GABAergic synapse	0.01
KEGG	Circadian entrainment	0.02
KEGG	Lysosome	0.02
KEGG	Phosphatidylinositol signaling system	0.03
KEGG	Insulin secretion	0.03
KEGG	Cholinergic synapse	0.03
KEGG	Aldosterone-regulated sodium reabsorption	0.03
KEGG	Lysine degradation	0.03
KEGG	Salivary secretion	0.03
KEGG	Mucin type O-Glycan biosynthesis	0.04
KEGG	Morphine addiction	0.04
KEGG	Long-term potentiation	0.04
KEGG	TGF-beta signaling pathway	0.04
KEGG	Pancreatic secretion	0.05
KEGG	Calcium signaling pathway	0.05

络中起着重要作用的小分子。虽然 miRNA 基因在人类的基因组中只占很小一部分, 但是机体发育和细胞稳态维持的关键调节因子^[11-12]。miRNA 在高等真核生物中广泛表达, 属于一类非编码的小 RNA 分子^[7-9]。在哺乳动物中, miRNA 通常在翻译水平上调基因表达, miRNA 的数量与每个位点上翻译沉默的水平协同相关。互补序列的存在, 使得 miRNA 与特异的 mRNA 3' 非翻译区结合, 导致 mRNA 降解或翻译抑制, 从而起到对基因表达的负调节作用或基因沉默^[9-10]。每个 miRNA 可有多个靶基因, 多个 miRNA 也可调控同一靶基因, 这一特点体现了 miRNA 调控网络的经济性和精密性^[13]。通过预测

表 6 hsa-miRNA-1260 对应的 12 个靶基因通路列表
Table 6 12 target gene pathways corresponding to hsa-miRNA-1260

库	通路名称	P 值
KEGG	Insulin secretion	0.01
KEGG	GnRH signaling pathway	0.01
KEGG	Fructose and mannose metabolism	0.01
KEGG	Fatty acid degradation	0.02
KEGG	Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation	0.03
KEGG	AMPK signaling pathway	0.03
KEGG	Fatty acid metabolism	0.03
KEGG	Ovarian steroidogenesis	0.03
KEGG	Vitamin B6 metabolism	0.04
KEGG	mTOR signaling pathway	0.04
KEGG	Adrenergic signaling in cardiomyocytes	0.04
KEGG	MAPK signaling pathway	0.04

miRNA 调控的靶基因,进而研究 miRNA 的生物学功能,对临床疾病尤其是炎症性疾病的诊断与治疗具有重要价值。本研究中,牙周炎患者牙龈组织中 hsa-miR-451 显著过表达,hsa-miR-1260 显著下调,hsa-miR-1260 靶基因显著富集到 TGF-beta 等 12 条信号通路,hsa-miR-451 靶基因显著富集到 17 条信号通路。

研究表明,hsa-miR-451 与炎症相关,包括关节炎^[14]、糖尿病肾病的炎症^[15]、脊髓神经炎症^[16]等。miR-451 可下调 p38 MAPK 蛋白的表达,降低滑膜成纤维细胞的增殖和细胞因子的表达水平。miR-451 还可抑制 NF-κB 活性,并下调 MC 中促炎分子的转录。另有研究表明,miR-451 过表达,可拮抗小胶质细胞激活诱导的促炎细胞因子转录和释放,包括 IL-6、IL-1β 和 TNF-α。另外,在炎性疼痛模型中,恢复体内 miR-451 表达,减轻了 CFA 诱发的机械异常性疼痛和热痛觉过敏。miR-451 可通过靶向 TLR4,抑制小胶质细胞激活介导的炎症,缓解慢性炎症疼痛。miR-1260b 表达抑制,降低 A549 细胞的迁移和侵袭率^[17];而 miR-1260b 过表达,则促进与 HCC 相关的 HepG2 和 SMMC-7721 细胞的迁移和侵袭。

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