

• 基础研究 •

miR-199a-5p在肝脏组织中的表达及其作用的初步研究

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[摘要] 目的:探究不同营养状态下miR-199a-5p在肝脏中的表达水平,以及其对肝细胞甘油三酯(triglyceride,TAG)含量的影响及其潜在机制。方法:RT-qPCR检测高脂饮食小鼠肝脏组织中miR-199a-5p的表达;分别使用miR-199a-5p模拟物、抑制剂、阴性对照和pcDH-CD36-flag质粒转染Hepa1-6和AML12细胞,通过RT-qPCR和Western blot检测脂代谢相关标志物表达变化,采用试剂盒检测TAG含量;通过miRDB(microRNA Target Prediction Database)预测miR-199a-5p的靶基因并通过双荧光素酶报告实验进行验证。结果:高脂饮食和饥饿状态下C57BL/6J小鼠肝脏中miR-199a-5p的表达水平升高;过表达miR-199a-5p能够降低肝细胞内TAG,而miR-199a-5p抑制剂会增加细胞内TAG含量;miR-199a-5p通过作用于脂肪酸转位酶CD36基因的3'非翻译区(3' untranslated region,3' UTR)降低其蛋白表达。结论:在肝脏脂质积累过程中,miR-199a-5p的表达水平增加,并且miR-199a-5p可能通过靶向CD36降低肝细胞内TAG含量。

[关键词] miR-199a-5p;肝脏;甘油三酯;CD36

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The expression and role of miR-199a-5p in the liver

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the expression levels of miR-199a-5p in the liver under various nutritional conditions and its effects on hepatic triacylglyceride (TAG) content, as well as the underlying mechanisms. **Methods:** RT-qPCR was used to detect the expression levels of miR-199a-5p in liver tissues of high fat diet mice. Hepa1-6 and AML12 cells were transfected with miR-199a-5p mimics, inhibitors, negative controls and pcDH-CD36-flag plasmid, respectively. The changes in biomarker expression related to lipid metabolism were detected by RT-qPCR and Western blot, and TAG content was detected by kit. The target gene of miR-199a-5p was predicted by microRNA Target Prediction Database (miRDB) and verified by the dual luciferase reporting assay. **Results:** The expression levels of miR-199a-5p in the liver of C57BL/6J mice were elevated under high-fat diet and fasting conditions. Overexpression of miR-199a-5p reduced TAG levels in hepatocytes, while inhibition of miR-199a-5p increased intracellular TAG content. miR-199a-5p decreased the protein expression of the fatty acid translocase CD36 by interacting with its 3' untranslated region (3' UTR). **Conclusion:** The expression level of miR-199a-5p increases during hepatic lipid accumulation, and miR-199a-5p may reduce TAG content in hepatocytes by targeting CD36.

[Key words] miR-199a-5p; liver; triacylglyceride; CD36

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肝脏是体内脂代谢调控的重要器官,通过脂肪酸摄取、合成、氧化以及极低密度脂蛋白(very low density lipoprotein, VLDL)的分泌维持机体脂代谢稳态^[1-3]。

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非酒精性脂肪肝病(non-alcohol fatty liver disease, NAFLD)是以肝细胞内脂肪过度沉积为主要特征的临床病理综合征,是机体代谢紊乱的肝脏表

现^[4-5]。在饥饿状态下,脂肪组织会进行脂肪动员,产生大量游离脂肪酸进入血液循环并经由肝脏吸收,造成肝细胞内脂质积累^[6-7]。

微小非编码RNA(microRNA, miRNA)是指长度在19~22 nt的内源性RNA,能够作为基因表达的转录后调控因子发挥重要作用^[8-10]。在体内,前体miRNA首先在Drosha酶的作用下被剪切,形成长度约70 nt的前体核苷酸分子,并通过核孔复合物运输至细胞质中。在细胞质中,Dicer酶对前体核苷酸分子进行切割形成成熟的miRNA分子^[11]。成熟的miRNA可以被组装到RNA诱导的沉默复合物(RNA-induced silencing complex, RISC)中^[12]。在miRNA的种子序列的引导下,RISC被引导至靶向基因的3'非翻译区(3' untranslated region, 3' UTR)并沉默该mRNA的翻译^[11]。miRNA与靶基因mRNA结合后抑制其翻译,从而发挥转录后调控作用^[13]。

miRNA在肝脏脂质代谢和NAFLD发展阶段中发挥重要作用,涉及脂质代谢调节、胰岛素抵抗等方面^[14-15]。研究表明,多种miRNA的表达失调与NAFLD的发生密切相关,其中包括miRNA-103、miRNA-21等表达水平增加,miRNA-122、miRNA-375等呈现下调趋势^[16-18]。此外,miRNA作为生物标志物,能够用于评估NAFLD的进展,为临床干预提供重要的参考依据^[19]。

已有研究表明,miR-199a-3p和miR-199a-5p在瘦素缺陷型ob/ob小鼠肝脏中的表达水平升高^[20]。侯天禄等^[21]研究发现,miR-199a-3p的过表达可以降低肝细胞内甘油三酯(triacylglyceride, TAG)含量以及脂肪酸合酶(fatty acid synthesis, FAS)和固醇调节元件结合蛋白1(sterol-regulatory element binding protein 1, SREBP1)的表达水平,而使用miR-199a-3p抑制剂则会增加肝细胞内TAG含量以及FAS和SREBP1的表达水平。miR-199a-5p在肝脏脂质代谢的作用和机制目前还不明确。本研究探究不同营养状态下小鼠肝脏中miR-199a-5p的表达水平,并在肝细胞中初步探索miR-199a-5p在肝细胞脂质代谢中的作用和机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 动物

从南京医科大学实验动物中心购买4周龄C57BL/6J小鼠,在SPF环境中普通饮食/高脂饮食(每组6只)喂养15周;本研究动物实验符合3R原

则,并经南京医科大学实验动物伦理委员会批准(编号:1601170-5)。

1.1.2 试剂

Hepal-6细胞、AML12细胞、质粒pcDH-CD36-flag获赠于复旦大学赵同金课题组。DMEM高糖细胞培养基、胎牛血清、Trizol(Gibco公司,美国)、miRNA加尾法逆转录试剂盒(南京诺唯赞生物)、miR-199a-5p-类似物(广州锐博生物)、Lipo2000(Thermo Fisher公司,美国)、Tubulin抗体(Protein-tech公司,美国)、脂肪酸转位酶(fatty acid translocase, CD36)抗体(Abcam公司,英国)、FAS以及脂肪甘油三酯脂肪酶(adipose triglyceride lipase, ATGL)抗体(Cell Signaling Technology公司,美国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 miRNA提取及相对定量水平检测

切取50 mg小鼠肝脏组织加入1 mL Trizol并匀浆;细胞样本用PBS冲洗2次,加入1 mL Trizol冰上裂解10 min,转移至1.5 mL无菌无酶的EP管中,使用氯仿抽提RNA,并用异丙醇沉淀过夜收集总RNA,NanoDrop微量核酸测定仪进行浓度测定。

使用加尾法对总RNA中miRNA进行逆转录以获得cDNA。按照cDNA 1 mL, SYBR 5 mL, 上、下游引物(1 mmol/L)各2 mL, 配制RT-qPCR体系, 使用罗氏Light Cycler 480 II进行RT-qPCR反应, 反应程序为:95 °C 5 min, 95 °C 15 s, 60 °C 1 min, 35个循环, 95 °C 10 s, 60 °C 3 min, 40 °C 2 min。采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 法计算目的基因相对U6核小体的相对表达水平。miR-199a-5p和U6核小体引物如下:miR-199a-5p上游引物:5'-GCCAGTGTTCAGACTACCTGTT-3', U6核小体上游引物:5'-CTCGCTTCGGCAGCAC-3', 下游通用引物Poly T序列由逆转录试剂盒提供。

1.2.2 油红O染色

C57BL/6J小鼠高脂喂养15周后,戊巴比妥钠麻醉后取血处死,取出肝脏进行称重。组织冰冻切片后中性甲醛固定5~10 min,清洗后加入配制好的油红O工作液染色10 min;清洗后加入苏木素染液染核1 min;超纯水清洗后显微镜观察染色结果。

1.2.3 肝细胞转染及细胞内TAG含量检测

使用添加10%胎牛血清、100 U/mL青霉素、100 μg/mL链霉素的DMEM高糖培养基于37 °C, 5% CO₂的环境中培养Hepal-6细胞和AML12细胞。待10 cm皿中细胞融合度达到90%时,用0.25%胰酶(含EDTA)消化细胞,六孔板的每个孔中接种 2×10^5 个细胞,贴壁16 h后使用Lipo2000试剂转染

pcDH-CD36-flag 质粒、miR-199a-5p-mimic 或 NC-mimic, 其终浓度为 50 nmol/L。转染 8 h 后更换含有 300 μmol/L 油酸(oleic acid, OA)的无血清培养基处理 24 h。使用普利莱组织细胞 TAG 检测试剂盒, 对 Hepa1-6 细胞内 TAG 含量进行检测, 并使用蛋白浓度对结果进行校正。

1.2.4 双荧光素酶报告基因

对 CD36 mRNA 的 3' UTR 区域进行 PCR 扩增, 使用同源重组的方法将扩增得到的目的片段插入 PGL3 质粒的 Luciferase 序列的下游; 将该质粒以及表达海肾荧光素酶的 pRL-TK 质粒共转入 Hepa1-6 细胞, 并使用 miR-199a-5p-mimic 或 NC-mimic 转染 24 h 后收集细胞; 使用双荧光素酶报告基因检测试剂盒检测萤火虫荧光并用海肾荧光作为内参进行校正。

1.2.5 RNA 提取及相对定量水平检测

12 孔板细胞每孔加入 0.5 mL Trizol 裂解液, 充分裂解后转移至离心管中。按照氯仿:Trizol=1:5 的体积加入氯仿, 剧烈震荡 15 s 后, 室温静止 10 min。4 °C 12 000 r/min 离心 30 min。转移上层水相至新的离心管中, 加入相等体积的异丙醇沉淀 RNA, 上下颠倒混匀, 室温静止 5 min。4 °C 12 000 r/min, 离心 10 min。弃上清。加入 1 mL 75% 乙醇溶液。4 °C 10 000 r/min, 离心 5 min。弃上清, 相同转速继续离心 2 min, 吸去剩余 75% 乙醇溶液, 室温晾干。根据沉淀量, 加入适量 DEPC 水溶解 RNA。RNA 溶液可放入 -80 °C 冰箱保存。枪头及离心管均为无菌无酶。内参和目的基因引物序列见表 1。

1.2.6 蛋白质提取和免疫印迹(Western blot)实验

细胞处理后, 先用 PBS 清洗 2 遍, 加入适量的 RIPA 裂解液, 刮板快速刮下细胞, 将裂解液收集于干净的 1.5 mL 离心管中, 冰上裂解 10~30 min, 随后 4 °C 12 000 r/min 离心 20 min, 将上清移至新的 1.5 mL 离心管中, 吸取适量蛋白液进行 BCA 蛋白浓度的检测。加入相应体积的 5×上样缓冲液, 混匀后 95 °C 金属浴 10 min, 使蛋白完全变性。

蛋白经凝胶电泳后, 250 mA、120 min 转移至 PVDF 膜, 5% 脱脂牛奶室温封闭 1 h 后加入相应一抗: Tubulin (1:1 000)、FAS (1:1 000)、CD36 (1:1 000)、ATGL (1:1 000), 4 °C 孵育过夜; 次日 TBST 清洗 3 次后加入二抗 (1:10 000) 常温孵育 1 h; TBST 清洗 3 次后加入 ECL 显影液曝光, 通过 Image J 软件计算组蛋白灰度值, 利用内参蛋白灰度值进行校正(即对照组蛋白表达值为 1), 得出各组蛋白的相对表达量。

表 1 RT-qPCR 引物序列

Table 1 RT-qPCR primer sequences

Gene	Primers sequence(5'→3')
36B4-F(Mouse)	CACTGGTCTAGGACCCGAGAAG
36B4-R(Mouse)	GGTGCCTCTGGAGATTTCG
CD36-F(Mouse)	TTAGATGTGGAACCCATAACTGGA
CD36-R(Mouse)	TTGACCAATATGTTGACCTGCAG
ACC-F(Mouse)	TGGACAGACTGATCGCAGAGAAAG
ACC-R(Mouse)	TGGAGAGCCCCACACACA
FAS-F(Mouse)	GCTCGGAAACTTCAGGAAAT
FAS-R(Mouse)	AGAGACGTGTCACTCCTGGACIT
SREBP1c-F(Mouse)	GGAGCCATGGATTGCACATT
SREBP1c-R(Mouse)	GGCCCGGAAAGTCACTGT
CPTA-α-F(Mouse)	CACCAACGGGCTCATCTTCTA
CPTA-α-R(Mouse)	CAAATGACCTAGCCTTCTATCGAA
ATGL-F(Mouse)	GAGAGAACGTCATCATATCCCACIT
ATGL-R(Mouse)	CCACAGTACACCGGGATAATGT
HSL-F(Mouse)	GGAGCACTACAAACGCAACGA
HSL-R(Mouse)	TCGGCCACCGTAAAGAG

1.3 统计学方法

所有数据在 Graphpad Prism 7.0 软件进行统计学分析和作图, 结果以均数±标准误($\bar{x} \pm s_{\bar{x}}$)表示。两组间比较采用两独立样本 *t* 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 不同营养状态下肝脏中 miR-199a-5p 的表达水平

为寻找与肝脏脂质代谢相关的 miRNA, 利用 ob/ob 小鼠的肝脏 miRNA 数据库 GEO13840 进行分析, 发现 miR-199a-5p 在 ob/ob 小鼠肝脏中表达水平显著升高, 提示 miR-199a-5p 可能在肝脏脂质代谢中发挥重要作用(图 1A)。

为探讨 miR-199a-5p 在肝脏中的表达水平是否与肝脏脂肪积累的状态有关, 首先建立高脂饮食诱导 NAFLD 的小鼠模型, 肝脏油红 O 染色结果提示, 高脂饮食诱导的脂肪肝模型构建成功(图 1B)。随后, RT-qPCR 检测了 19 周龄小鼠肝脏中 miR-199a-5p 的表达水平。结果显示, 与正常饮食组小鼠相比, 高脂饮食喂养的小鼠肝脏中 miR-199a-5p 表达水平显著增加(图 1C)。此外, 饥饿状态下, 正常饮食组小鼠肝脏中的 miR-199a-5p 的表达水平也显著增加(图 1D), 提示在肝脏脂质积累过程中 miR-199a-5p 表达水平升高, 可能参与调控肝脏脂质代谢。

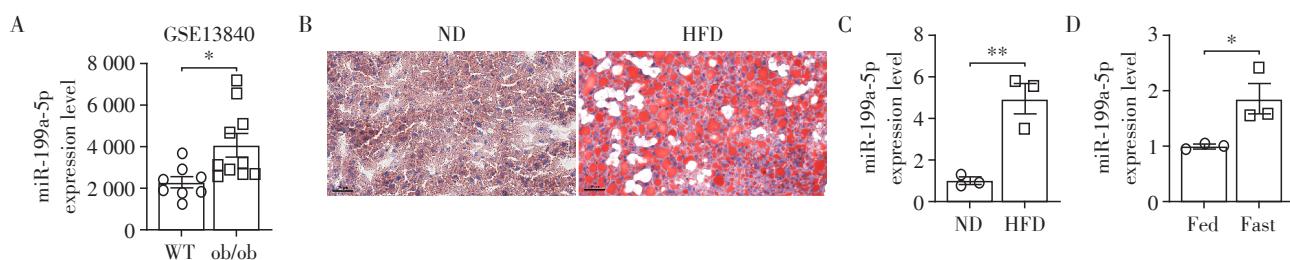
2.2 miR-199a-5p 调节肝细胞中脂质水平

为探究 miR-199a-5p 在肝脏脂质代谢中的作

用,分别在Hepa1-6和AML12细胞中过表达miR-199a-5p(miR-199a-5p-mimic),并对miR-199a-5p的过表达效率进行验证(图2A、B)。肝细胞经过300 μmol/L OA处理24 h后,miR-199a-5p过表达的Hepa1-6细胞和AML12细胞内TAG含量均显著降低(图2C、D),而使用miR-199a-5p抑制剂处理后,细胞内TAG含量增加差异均有统计学意义(图2E、F)。以上结果提示miR-199a-5p可能通过调节肝细胞中TAG含量来影响肝脏脂质代谢过程。

2.3 miR-199a-5p 靶向CD36

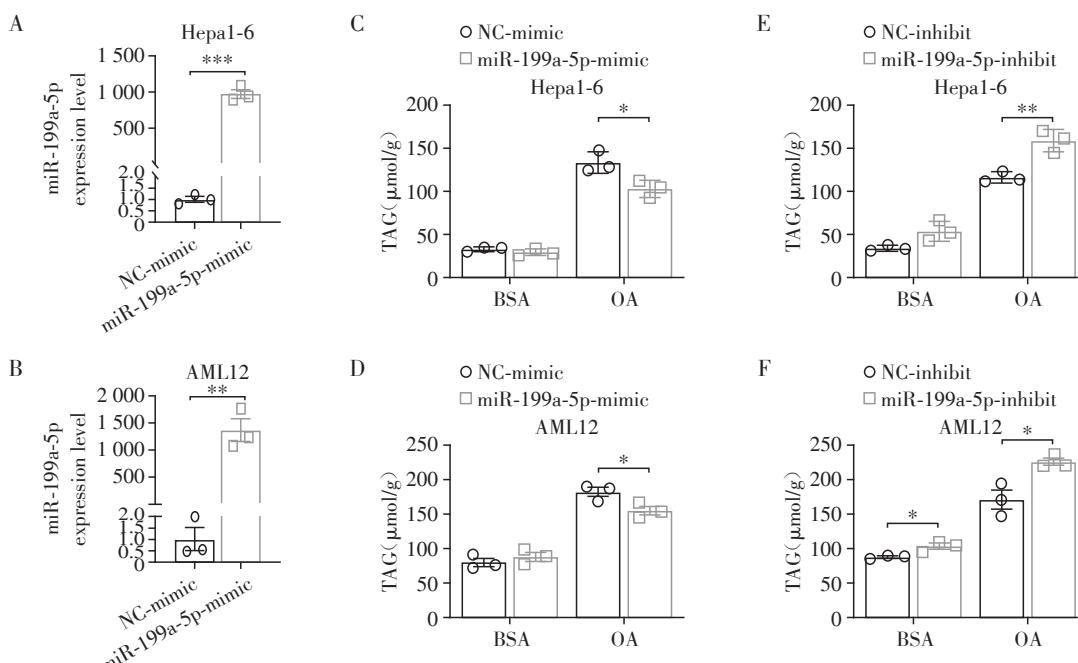
为深入探讨miR-199a-5p对肝细胞内TAG含量的影响机制,通过miRDB网站预测了miR-199a-5p的靶基因,发现CD36 mRNA的3' UTR区域包含2个miR-199a-5p的靶向位点,这可能导致其表达水平下降(图3A)。为验证miR-199a-5p是否靶向CD36 mRNA的3' UTR区域并影响其蛋白质翻译,将CD36 mRNA的3' UTR克隆后通过同源重组的方法插入PGL3质粒的下游(图3B)。随后在Hepa1-6细



A: The expression levels of miR-199a-5p in GEO database GSE13840($n=8$ for the WT group and $n=10$ for the ob/ob group). B: Liver oil red(ORD) staining was observed in C57BL/6J mice after feeding normal diet(ND) and high-fat diet(HFD) for 15 weeks($\times 40$). C: Expression levels of miR-199a-5p in the liver tissues of the ND and HFD mice($n=3$). D: Expression levels of miR-199a-5p in mice with ND under the state of feeding and starvation for 16h, * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ ($n=3$).

图1 不同营养状态下小鼠肝脏中miR-199a-5p的表达水平

Figure 1 Expression levels of miR-199a-5p in mice liver tissues under different nutritional status



A, B: Overexpression efficiency of miR-199a-5p mimic transfected in Hepa1-6 (A) and AML12 (B) cells. C, D: Hepa1-6 (C) and AML12 (D) cells overexpressed with miR-199a-5p were treated with serum-free medium supplemented with 300 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ OA for 24 h, and samples were collected for detection of intracellular TAG content. E, F: After the expression of miR-199a-5p was inhibited in Hepa1-6 (E) and AML12 (F) cells, serum free medium supplemented with 300 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ OA was used for 24 h, and the samples were collected for detection of intracellular TAG content. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$ ($n=3$).

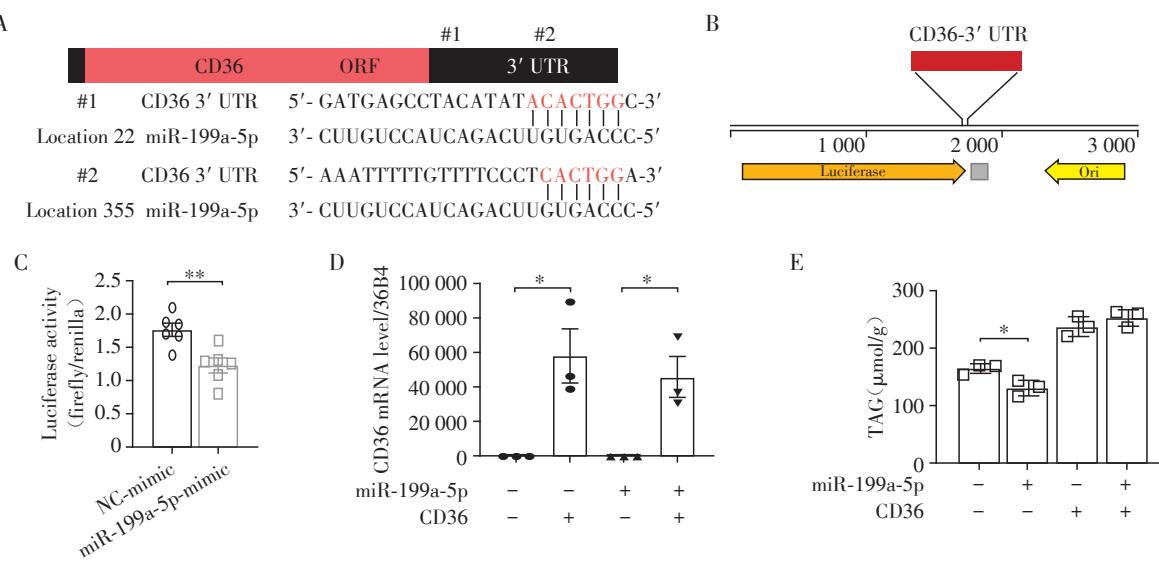
图2 miR-199a-5p 调节 Hepa1-6 和 AML12 细胞中脂质水平

Figure 2 miR-199a-5p regulated lipid levels in Hepa1-6 and AML12 cells

胞中共转该质粒与表达海肾荧光素的对照质粒(NC-mimic)以及miR-199a-5p-mimic,24 h后检测萤火虫荧光素以及海肾荧光素的强度。结果显示,过表达miR-199a-5p组的萤火虫荧光素水平显著降低(图3C)。提示,miR-199a-5p的过表达降低了CD36 mRNA的翻译水平。

为进一步验证miR-199a-5p是否通过CD36调

节细胞内脂质含量,在Hepa1-6细胞中同时过表达miR-199a-5p和CD36,RT-qPCR验证miR-199a-5p和CD36过表达效率(图3D)。结果显示,CD36的过表达抵消了miR-199a-5p过表达引起的细胞内TAG含量降低(图3E)。以上结果说明,miR-199a-5p可能通过靶向抑制CD36 mRNA的翻译,进而影响肝细胞内TAG含量。



A: The target of miR-199a-5p in the 3' UTR region of CD36 mRNA was predicted by the miRDB website. B: The 3' UTR region of CD36 mRNA was cloned and inserted into the downstream of the PGL3 plasmid luciferase fragment. C: The expression levels of luciferase activity in Hepa1-6 cells after miR-199a-5p overexpression were detected($n=6$)。D: Overexpression efficiency of miR-199a-5p mimic and CD36 transfected in Hepa1-6 cells. E: After co-transfection with overexpression of miR-199a-5p and CD36 in Hepa1-6 cells, the intracellular TAG content was detected. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ ($n=3$)。

图3 miR-199a-5p靶向CD36 mRNA的3' UTR区域降低其表达水平

Figure 3 miR-199a-5p targeted the 3' UTR region of CD36 mRNA to reduce its expression level

2.4 miR-199a-5p降低CD36的蛋白水平

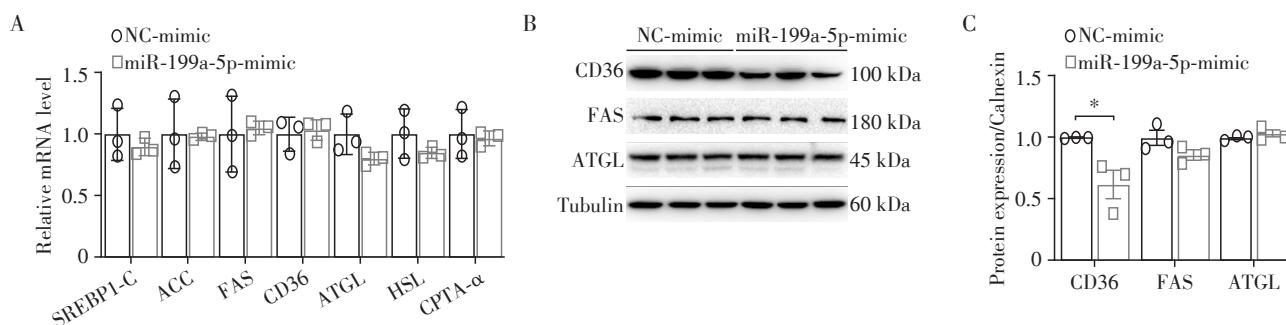
为深入理解miR-199a-5p在肝细胞脂质代谢中的作用,进一步探索了miR-199a-5p过表达引起的肝细胞内TAG含量增加是否与脂代谢相关基因的转录水平有关,以及miR-199a-5p是否直接调控CD36蛋白水平。在Hepa1-6细胞中过表达miR-199a-5p,检测脂肪酸合成、氧化和摄取等关键基因的转录水平。结果显示,miR-199a-5p的过表达并未对这些关键基因的转录水平产生影响(图4A)。随后,检测了脂代谢相关蛋白的表达水平,发现miR-199a-5p的过表达导致脂肪酸转运蛋白CD36的表达水平显著下降(图4B、C)。以上结果提示,miR-199a-5p的过表达降低了CD36的蛋白水平,减少肝细胞对脂肪酸的摄取。

3 讨论

NAFLD是指除酒精以及其他损肝因素外,造

成的以肝脏脂质过度累积为主要特征的临床病理综合征^[22-24]。2020年Jacob George基于过去20年的相关研究,提出了NAFLD更准确的命名:代谢相关性脂肪肝病(metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD)^[25]。MAFLD对NAFLD的定义做了进一步的明确,将肝脏脂肪变性同时伴随机体肥胖、T2DM以及代谢失调3种特征之一的患者归于MAFLD^[25-26]。随着生活水平的提高,MAFLD在全球范围内的患病率逐年提高^[27-28]。并且由于缺乏直接的治疗药物,针对MAFLD发生、发展的研究格外重要^[29-30]。

CD36作为脂肪酸转运蛋白,在棕榈酰化修饰后定位于细胞膜上,负责脂肪酸的转运^[31-32]。阮雄中教授团队发现,在NAFLD患者肝脏中CD36的表达水平显著增加,且在小鼠肝细胞中特异性过表达CD36可以导致小鼠肝脏的脂质积累加重,证实CD36在早期NAFLD形成过程中发挥重



A: The expression levels of lipid metabolism-related genes in Hepa1-6 cells after overexpression of miR-199a-5p were detected by RT-qPCR. B: The protein levels of CD36, FAS and ATGL in Hepa1-6 cells after overexpression of miR-199a-5p were detected by Western blot. C: Grayscale analysis of protein immunoblotting. * $P < 0.05$ ($n=3$).

图4 miR-199a-5p降低Hepa1-6细胞中CD36的蛋白表达

Figure 4 miR-199a-5p decreased protein levels of CD36 in Hepa1-6 cells

要作用^[33]。

本研究发现,在ob/ob小鼠肝脏miRNA数据库GEO13840中,miR-199a-5p在ob/ob小鼠肝脏中表达水平增加,提示该miRNA可能在肝脏能量代谢中发挥重要作用。此外,在高脂饮食和饥饿状态下,小鼠肝脏中miR-199a-5p的表达水平显著增加,提示在肝脏脂质积累的过程中miR-199a-5p表达水平增加。进一步研究表明,过表达miR-199a-5p能够降低肝细胞内TAG含量,而抑制miR-199a-5p会增加肝细胞内TAG含量,提示miR-199a-5p可能参与调控肝细胞内脂质水平。miRDB的预测和双荧光素酶报告基因的实验结果显示,miR-199a-5p靶向CD36 mRNA的3'UTR区域抑制其翻译,降低其蛋白水平。共转染过表达miR-199a-5p和CD36后,肝细胞内TAG含量差异无统计学意义,说明过表达CD36可以抵消miR-199a-5p引起的细胞内TAG含量降低。这证实了miR-199a-5p通过靶向CD36来调节肝细胞对脂肪酸的摄取。

本研究结果表明,在肝脏脂质积累过程中,miR-199a-5p的表达水平增加。miR-199a-5p表达的增加抑制了CD36蛋白的表达,降低了肝细胞内TAG含量,有助于改善肝细胞内的脂质稳态。

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