

• 基础研究 •

## 肥胖相关基因 Stambpl1 的生物信息学筛选及其对脂代谢影响的初步探究

任 钰, 李超普, 张 许, 季学涛, 李 仲\*

南京医科大学罕见代谢性疾病研究重点实验室, 生物化学与分子生物学系, 江苏省代谢性疾病分子靶标与干预重点实验室, 江苏 南京 211166

**[摘要]** 目的: 利用生物信息学方法筛选肥胖相关基因, 并初步探究其对脂肪细胞脂代谢的影响。方法: 从基因表达综合数据库(Gene Expression Omnibus, GEO)中获取 C57BL6/J 小鼠白色脂肪组织(white adipose tissue, WAT)数据集 GSE30247、GSE37218和GSE138632。将普通饮食喂养的小鼠转录组数据设为对照组, 高脂饮食(high fat diet, HFD)喂养的小鼠转录组数据设为实验组, 使用NCBI官方的GEO2R工具分别筛选GSE37218和GSE30247在HFD后的差异基因, 以 $P < 0.05$ ,  $\log_2FC > 1.5$ 为筛选标准, 获取二者的共同差异基因。对差异基因进行基因本体(gene ontology, GO)、哺乳动物表型本体(mammalian phenotype ontology, MP)和人类表型本体(human phenotype ontology, HPO)富集分析。采用STRING数据库构建蛋白质相互作用(protein-protein interaction, PPI)网络, 使用Cytoscape筛选并获取核心基因(hub gene)。对GSE138632数据集中对照组和实验组数据进行差异分析并通过受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线进行基因预测诊断性分析, 进一步验证hub gene。利用慢病毒构建STAM结合蛋白样1(STAM binding protein like 1, Stambpl1)稳定过表达的3T3-L1细胞系, 使用油酸(oleic acid, OA)诱导3T3-L1细胞中脂滴积累, 通过BODIPY染色和甘油三酯含量检测判断脂滴累积情况。结果: 对GSE37218和GSE30247数据集进行差异分析, 发现HFD喂养后小鼠附睾脂肪组织(epididymal white adipose tissue, eWAT)中较普通饮食喂养小鼠eWAT共同上调的基因57个; 通过Cytoscape中的多种算法分析进一步得到13个hub gene; 使用GSE138632数据集验证这13个hub gene的表达, 最终筛选出Stambpl1, RT-PCR实验结果显示Stambpl1在HFD诱导的肥胖小鼠脂肪组织表达升高; BODIPY染色和甘油三酯含量检测表明在3T3-L1细胞中过表达Stambpl1可缓解OA诱导的脂滴累积。结论: 本研究利用生物信息学技术筛选得到肥胖相关基因Stambpl1, 并初步证实Stambpl1会在体外抑制脂肪细胞的脂质积累。

**[关键词]** 肥胖; GEO数据库; Stambpl1; 油酸

**[中图分类号]** R589.2

**[文献标志码]** A

**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)10-1417-11

**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN250557

### Bioinformatics screening of obesity - related gene Stambpl1 and preliminary study of its effects on lipid metabolism

REN Yu, LI Chaopu, ZHANG Xu, JI Xuetao, LI Zhong\*

Key Laboratory of Rare Metabolic Disease, Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, Nanjing Medical University, Jiangsu Provincial Key Laboratory of Molecular Targets and Intervention for Metabolic Diseases, Nanjing 211166, China

**[Abstract]** **Objective:** Bioinformatics methods were used to screen obesity-related genes and preliminarily explore their effects on adipocyte lipid metabolism. **Methods:** We obtained the C57BL6/J mouse white adipose tissue(WAT) datasets GSE30247, GSE37218, and GSE138632 from the Gene Expression Omnibus(GEO). The transcriptome data of mice fed with a normal diet in GSE37218 and GSE30247 were set as the control group, and the transcriptome data of mice fed with a high-fat diet(HFD) were set as the experimental group. The NCBI official GEO2R tool was used to screen the differential genes of the two datasets after HFD, and  $P < 0.05$ ,  $\log_2FC > 1.5$  were used as the screening criteria to obtain the common differential genes of the two datasets. Perform gene ontology (GO),

**[基金项目]** 国家自然科学基金(92357307, 32130050, 32201064); 江苏省高等学校基础科学(自然科学)研究(23KJB310005)

\*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: lizhong@njmu.edu.cn(ORCID: 0000-0003-4991-9563)

mammalian phenotype ontology (MP), and human phenotype ontology (HPO) enrichment analysis on differentially expressed genes. Construct protein-protein interaction (PPI) networks using STRING database, screen and obtain hub genes using Cytoscape. The transcriptome data of mice fed with normal diet in the GSE138632 dataset were set as the control group, and the transcriptome data of mice fed with HFD were set as the experimental group for differential analysis. Gene predictive diagnostic analysis was performed using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve to further validate hub genes. Using lentivirus to construct a stable overexpressed 3T3-L1 cell line with STAM binding protein like 1 (Stambpl1), oleic acid (OA) was used to induce lipid droplet accumulation in 3T3-L1 cells; BODIPY staining and triglyceride (TG) content detection were used to determine lipid droplet accumulation. **Results:** After performing differential analysis on the GSE37218 and GSE30247 datasets, we found 57 genes were commonly upregulated in the epididymal white adipose tissue (eWAT) of mice fed with HFD compared to those fed with normal diet. Further analysis using multiple algorithms in Cytoscape identified 13 hub genes. The expression of these 13 hub genes was validated using the GSE138632 dataset, leading to the screening of Stambpl1. RT-PCR results showed that Stambpl1 was upregulated in the adipose tissue of HFD-induced obese mice. BODIPY staining and TG content assays revealed that overexpression of Stambpl1 in 3T3-L1 cells alleviated OA-induced lipid droplet accumulation. **Conclusion:** This study used bioinformatics to screen the obesity-related gene Stambpl1, and preliminarily confirmed that Stambpl1 inhibits lipid accumulation in adipocytes *in vitro*.

[**Key words**] obesity; GEO database; Stambpl1; oleic acid

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2025, 45(10): 1417-1426, 1466]

肥胖是全球性的公共卫生问题,已成为主要的非传染性疾病风险因素之一。据研究估计,成人超重和肥胖(定义为成人体重指数 $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )比例预计将从2020年的38%(约26亿人)上升到2035年的50%(约40亿人)<sup>[1]</sup>。肥胖是一种成因复杂的疾病,主要与营养摄入过多而运动量不足等不健康的生活方式及遗传和生物等因素相关<sup>[2]</sup>。研究证明,肥胖是诱发心脑血管疾病、高胰岛素血症、动脉粥样硬化、胰岛素抵抗和各种癌症的主要危险因素<sup>[3]</sup>。肥胖的特征是体重增加并伴有脂肪过度堆积,白色脂肪组织(white adipose tissue, WAT)是这一过程发生的最主要部位,脂肪组织的扩增是脂肪细胞增生和肥大的共同结果<sup>[4]</sup>。

肥胖具有异质性,并缺乏有效的生物检测标志物 and 治疗方法<sup>[5]</sup>。此外,与肥胖相关的重要基因及其作用机制尚未完全阐明,因此深入了解肥胖发生的遗传机制是必要的。生物信息学技术通过分析体征指标、基因遗传特征等大规模生物数据,能深入解析疾病的分子遗传机制,发现诊断标志物与治疗靶点,进而推动基因诊疗等个性化精准医疗的发展<sup>[6]</sup>。针对代谢性疾病,通过多组学数据分析能发现肥胖发生发展的相关潜在标志物,助力疾病的早期诊断、病情监测及治疗效果评估<sup>[7-8]</sup>。

本研究利用基因表达综合数据库(Gene Expression Omnibus, GEO)分析了高脂饮食(high fat diet, HFD)诱导的小鼠WAT相关基因芯片数据集。首先,以 $P < 0.05$ 、 $\log_2\text{FC} > 1.5$ 作为筛选标准,使用

在线分析软件GEOR2分析小鼠附睾脂肪组织(epididymal white adipose tissue, eWAT)在HFD后的差异表达基因。对eWAT中共同的上调差异基因进行功能和表型的富集分析,并构建蛋白质相互作用(protein-protein interaction, PPI)网络,利用Cytoscape软件分析网络中的核心基因(hub gene)。进一步在HFD后的小鼠腹股沟脂肪组织(inguinal adipose tissue, iWAT)数据集中验证hub gene的表达,获得同时在肥胖小鼠eWAT和iWAT两种脂肪库中都显著上调且有较好临床预测性的STAM结合蛋白样1(STAM binding protein like 1, Stambpl1)基因。体外细胞实验表明,过表达Stambpl1可缓解脂肪细胞中油酸(oleic acid, OA)诱导引起的脂滴累积,提示Stambpl1可能在脂代谢中发挥作用。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

3T3-L1细胞、人胚肾293T细胞(human embryonic kidney 293 cell, HEK-293T)(中国科学院细胞库); DMEM高糖细胞培养基、胎牛血清(fetal bovine serum, FBS)(Gibco公司,美国); PEI转染试剂(Med-ChemExpress公司,美国); EcoR I限制性内切酶(TaKaRa公司,日本); 逆转录试剂盒、同源重组酶(南京诺维赞); 组织细胞甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)酶法测定试剂盒(北京普利莱); 聚凝胺感染/转染试剂(Sigma-Aldrich公司,美国); Hoechst核酸染料、氟硼二吡咯(boron-dipyromethene, BODIPY)

(Thermo Fisher 公司,美国); *Stambpl1* 抗体(Santa Cruz 公司,美国), Calnexin 抗体(Cell Signaling Technology 公司,美国)。

## 1.2 方法

### 1.2.1 差异基因获取及基因本体(gene ontology, GO)分析和表型富集

在 GEO 数据库 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>)中以“HFD”和“WAT”作为关键词获取符合要求的数据集 GSE30247、GSE37218。GSE30247 数据集基于 Affymetrix GPL1261 平台,其中包含 4 只 HFD 喂养和 4 只普通饲料喂养的 C57BL/6J 小鼠 eWAT 转录组测序数据<sup>[9]</sup>; GSE37218 数据集基于 Affymetrix GPL6246 平台,其中包含 3 只 HFD 喂养和 3 只普通饲料喂养的 C57BL/6J 小鼠 eWAT 转录组测序数据<sup>[10]</sup>。利用 NCBI 在线工具 GEO2R,将普通饲料喂养的小鼠脂肪转录组数据设为对照组,HFD 喂养的小鼠脂肪转录组数据作为实验组,以  $P < 0.05$ 、 $\log_2FC > 1.5$  作为筛选标准进行差异分析。利用在线韦恩图(Eveen)获取共同差异基因。利用在线工具 Enrichr (<https://maayanlab.cloud/Enrichr/>)对差异基因进行 GO、哺乳动物表型本体(mammalian phenotype, MP)和人类表型本体(human phenotype ontology, HPO)富集分析。

### 1.2.2 PPI 网络的构建及 hub gene 的筛选

将获得的共同差异基因输入到 STRING12.0 (<https://string-db.org>)数据库中构建 PPI 网络并将其导入 Cytoscape3.10.2 软件,利用 CytoHubba 工具计算节点属性,使用 BottleNeck、Betweenness 和 Stress 3 种算法筛选出得分排名前 20 的 hub gene 并获取不同算法得到的共同 hub gene。

### 1.2.3 Hub gene 的表达验证

在 GEO 数据库 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>)中以“HFD”和“WAT”作为关键词获得编号为 GSE138632 的数据集,该数据集基于 GPL24247 平台,包含 4 只 HFD 喂养和 4 只普通饲料喂养的 C57BL/6J 小鼠的 iWAT 转录组测序数据<sup>[11]</sup>。使用 R 包 limma 和 ggplot2 分析数据集获得基因表达矩阵和差异基因,进一步验证上一步获得的 hub gene 的表达。利用同样的数据库,绘制 ROC 曲线判断 hub gene 在肥胖发生中的预测效果。最后利用 RT-PCR 技术,在 HFD 诱导的肥胖小鼠模型脂肪组织中检测上述分析获得的最终候选基因的表达。

### 1.2.4 *Stambpl1* 过表达载体构建及慢病毒包装

在 NCBI 中检索 *Stambpl1* 获得基因编码区氨基

酸序列,再使用诺维赞官网工具 CE Design 进行引物设计,输入基因编码区序列生成带有同源臂的同源重组引物。上游引物为 5'-tactctagagctagcgaattcATG-GAGCAGCCATTCCTGTG-3',下游引物为 5'-gtcg-gatccctcgaggaattcTCACCTCAGATCCAACACAGTTGT-3',其中大写碱基片段为目的基因(*Stambpl1*)编码区序列,小写碱基片段为同源臂序列,使 PCR 扩增产物可通过同源重组技术与线性化的载体高效连接,实现目的基因在载体中的定向克隆。使用 TRIzol 从 3T3-L1 细胞中提取 RNA,利用逆转录试剂盒进行逆转录获取模板 cDNA。实时定量 PCR 进行目的基因片段扩增,总反应条件为:95 °C 预变性 10 min; 94 °C 变性 30 s, 60 °C 退火 30 s, 72 °C 延伸 40 s,完成 32 个循环后再延伸 5 min。

使用 PCDH C-Flag 作为载体进行过表达质粒构建,首先用限制性内切酶 *EcoR I* 对载体进行线性化,再将线性化后的载体与 PCR 扩增产物进行同源重组连接,连接产物转化 *Stbl3* 感受态细胞扩增并提取质粒。当 HEK293T 细胞密度达到 70%~80% 时使用 PEI 将慢病毒的 2 种包装质粒(psPAX2、pMD2.G)和过表达重组质粒共同转染进 HEK293T 细胞,6~8 h 后更换为完全培养基,分别收取 48 h 和 72 h 的病毒上清备用。

### 1.2.5 慢病毒感染和稳定过表达 *Stambpl1* 的 3T3-L1 细胞株筛选

将 3T3-L1 细胞接种到 6 孔板(感染前密度达到 50% 左右)后,将病毒上清与完全培养基 1:1 混匀,并加入终浓度为 8 mg/mL 的聚凝胺。将混合物加入 3T3-L1 细胞。感染 24 h 后换液,48 h 后更换含有 2 mg/mL 嘌呤霉素的培养基进行稳定过表达 *Stambpl1* 的 3T3-L1 细胞筛选。

### 1.2.6 3T3-L1 前脂肪细胞的培养及处理

3T3-L1 细胞使用含 10% 小牛血清的 DMEM 培养基培养,培养条件为 37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>,隔天更换新鲜培养基,密度为 80%~90% 时传代。OA 处理时,将 3T3-L1 细胞接种于 12 孔板和活细胞培养皿中,将 OA 和牛血清白蛋白按摩尔比 7:1 混合并调整 OA 终浓度为 300 μmol/L,在 37 °C 水浴锅中孵育 1 h 后处理 3T3-L1 细胞 16 h。

### 1.2.7 3T3-L1 细胞 BODIPY 染色及 TG 水平检测

使用 300 μmol/L OA 处理 3T3-L1 细胞 16 h 后,按照 1:1 000 将 BODIPY 和 Hoechst 与完全培养基混合,孵育细胞 30 min,使用荧光共聚焦显微镜观察脂滴并拍摄。使用 Image J 1.54 将荧光图转为灰度图,

调整阈值并去除背景光后输出参数图。

使用普利来酶法试剂盒对TG含量进行检测,使用细胞裂解液将细胞刮下后室温静置10 min,将裂解液分为两部分,一部分经高速离心后利用BCA蛋白浓度试剂盒检测浓度,另一部分经70℃加热后检测TG含量。最后使用蛋白浓度校准TG含量。

### 1.3 统计学方法

所有计量数据均使用GraphPad Prism软件分析,定量数据用均数±标准误( $\bar{x} \pm s_x$ )进行描述,两组数据比较采用双尾 $t$ 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 差异基因筛选及富集分析

利用在线工具GEO2R对数据集GSE37218中HFD小鼠的eWAT芯片数据和普通饮食小鼠的eWAT芯片数据进行差异分析,共获得HFD后上调的差异基因532个,下调的差异基因495个;同样对GSE30247数据集进行差异分析,共获得HFD后上调差异基因1 094个,下调差异基因707个(图1A)。以 $P < 0.05$ 、 $\log_2FC > 1.5$ 为筛选标准,获得GSE37218和GSE30247数据集中共同上调的基因57个(图1B)。将这些差异基因进行GO富集,结果显示在HFD诱导的小鼠eWAT中,上调基因与白细胞、巨噬细胞等炎症发生相关(图1C)。MP和HPO富集结果也显示上调的差异基因与免疫炎症相关(图1D)。

多项研究证实,脂肪组织的慢性轻度炎症不仅与肥胖人群的代谢性疾病及相关并发症的发生相关,而且脂肪组织炎症的发生还会对机体远端器官功能产生负面影响<sup>[12]</sup>。本研究表明在HFD诱导后,小鼠脂肪组织中上调的基因与炎症的发生具有相关性。

### 2.2 PPI网络的构建及hub gene的筛选

将差异基因导入STRING12.0数据库后初步构建PPI网络。将构建的PPI网络导入Cytoscape10.3.2中以Closeness Centrality为标准进一步绘制PPI网络图(图2A),使用CytoHubba插件来筛选hub gene,为了提高可信度,使用CytoHubba中的BottleNeck、Betweenness和Stress 3种算法分别获得得分最高的20个基因(图2B)。之后将3种算法获得的hub gene取交集,最终得到Ccr5、Gpnmb、Timp1、Itgax、Ubd、Lcp1、Atf3、Stambpl1、Slc15a3、Myo1f、Top2a、Mki67、Atp6v0d2这13个hub gene(图2C、D)。进一步检索

文献发现,Stambpl1、Slc15a3、Myo1f、Top2a、Mki67、Atp6v0d2这6个核心基因在脂代谢领域尚无相关报道,因此后续对这6个基因进行分析。

### 2.3 数据库验证hub gene的表达

在GSE138632数据集中验证hub gene的表达,结果发现,Stambpl1在HFD后升高最显著(图3A)。接着,通过ROC曲线分析预测hub gene在HFD诱导肥胖发生中的诊断价值,结果显示Stambpl1的ROC曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)最大,表明Stambpl1对肥胖的发生发展有较好的预测能力(图3B)。

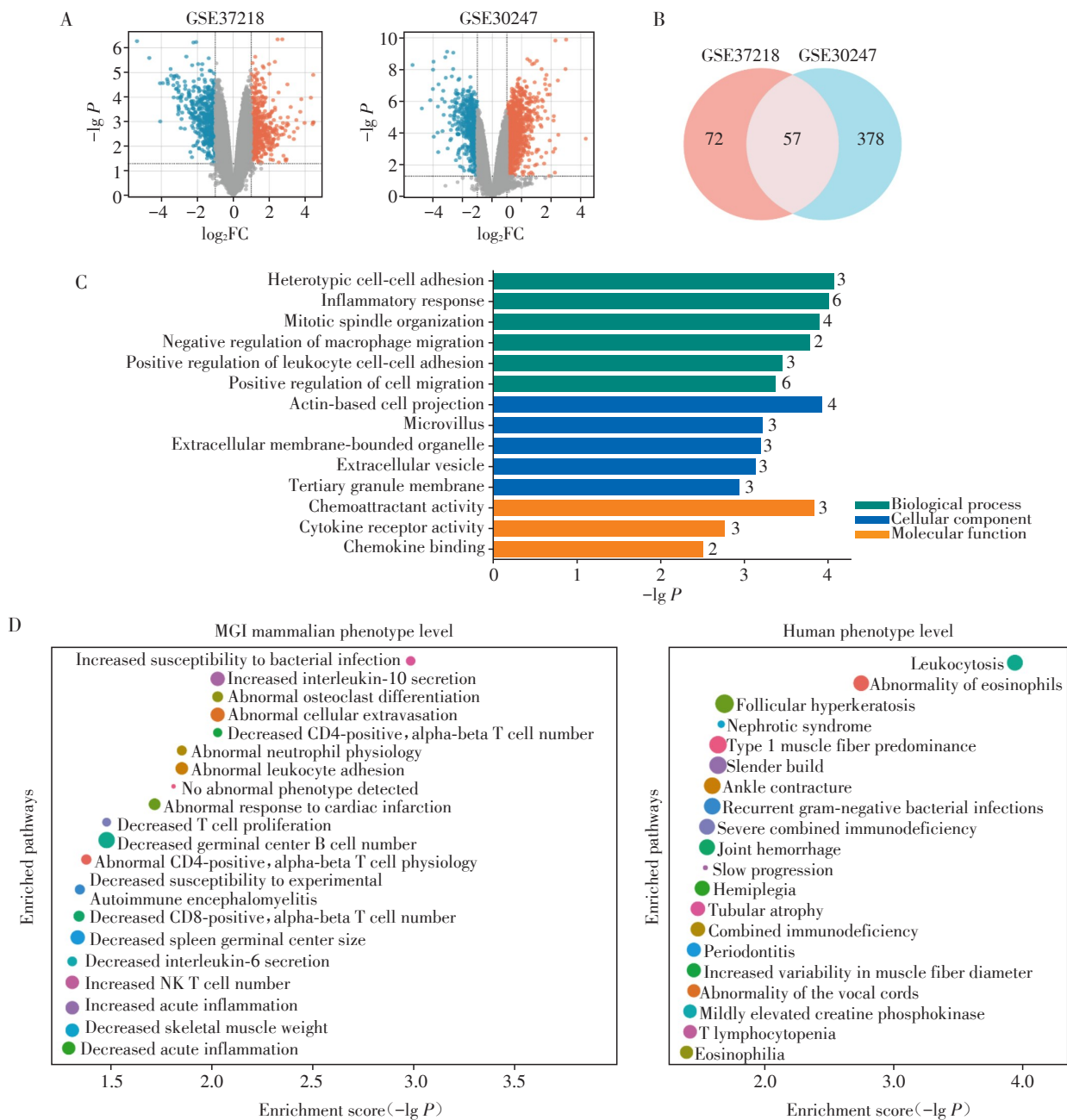
HFD诱导的肥胖小鼠eWAT中脂肪分解相关基因表达降低,而iWAT中脂肪分解和脂肪生成相关基因的表达水平升高<sup>[13]</sup>。实验结果显示在HFD后,围脂滴蛋白1(perilipin 1, Plin1)在eWAT中降低而在iWAT中升高,与前期文献报道一致。此外,Stambpl1在HFD诱导的肥胖小鼠eWAT和iWAT中表达均明显升高(图3C)。因此,Stambpl1可能作为肥胖相关基因,在肥胖的发生发展中发挥一定的作用。

### 2.4 稳定过表达Stambpl1的3T3-L1细胞株构建

将PCR扩增产物和酶切后的载体进行同源重组连接,连接产物转化涂板后挑取单菌落进行扩增和测序,测序结果显示过表达载体构建成功。将过表达载体包装成慢病毒后感染3T3-L1细胞,细胞经嘌呤霉素筛选后收样,检测Stambpl1过表达效率,结果显示Stambpl1表达显著升高(图4)。

### 2.5 过表达Stambpl1抑制3T3-L1细胞中OA诱导的脂质累积

为了探究Stambpl1在脂肪细胞中的功能,使用300  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  OA处理3T3-L1细胞以诱导脂质累积,然后使用荧光染料进行细胞器染色。Hoechst是一种可以与细胞中DNA特异性结合的染料<sup>[14]</sup>。Hoechst染色成功定位了3T3-L1的细胞核;BODIPY具有亲脂性,是针对脂滴的小分子探针<sup>[15]</sup>,BODIPY脂滴染色结果显示,过表达Stambpl1的3T3-L1细胞脂滴数量少于对照组细胞(图5A)。对荧光强度的定量分析结果同样表明过表达Stambpl1的3T3-L1细胞内脂滴数量低于对照组细胞(图5B)。同时检测了3T3-L1细胞中TG含量,结果表明过表达Stambpl1的3T3-L1细胞与对照组细胞相比,细胞内TG含量明显降低(图5C)。以上结果表明,Stambpl1可以抑制3T3-L1细胞中OA诱导的脂质累积。



A: Gene volcano map after differential analysis of GSE37218 and GSE30247 using GEO2R. B: Venn diagram of up-regulated genes in GSE37218 and GSE30247 ( $P < 0.05$ ,  $\log_2FC > 1.5$ ). C: GO enrichment map of common differentially expressed genes in GSE37218 and GSE30247. The numbers adjacent to the bars denote the count of genes enriched in the corresponding GO terms. D: Enrichment analysis of mouse and human phenotypes of common differentially expressed genes in GSE37218 and GSE30247.

图1 差异基因的筛选及功能表型的富集分析

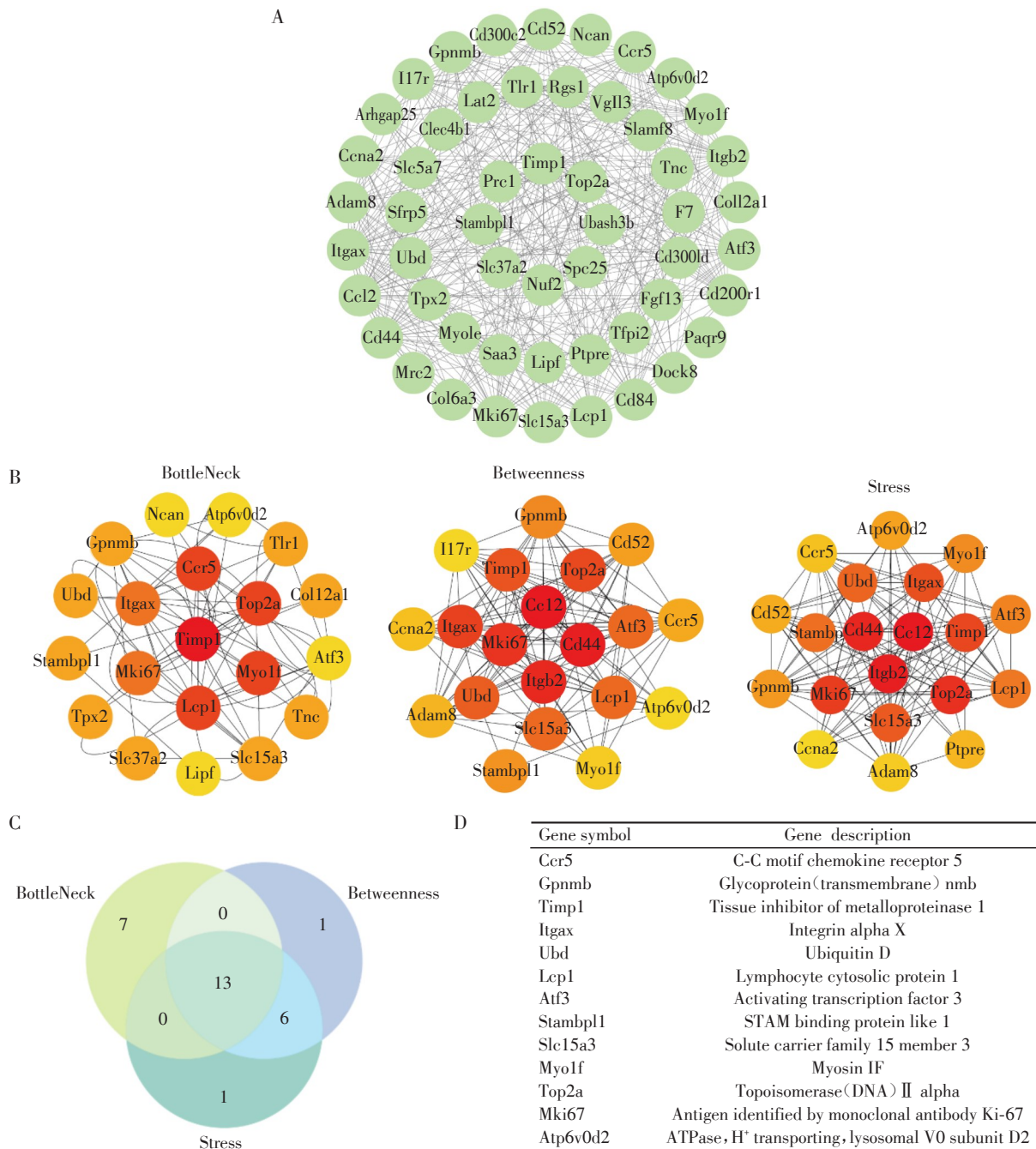
Figure 1 Screening of differentially expressed genes and enrichment analysis of functional phenotypes

### 3 讨论

肥胖已成为严重威胁人类健康的问题,而脂肪组织在机体能量代谢中发挥着至关重要的作用<sup>[16]</sup>。生物信息学的应用为深入探究肥胖症的发病机制、寻找潜在治疗靶点提供了有力工具。

为了解肥胖相关代谢性疾病发生的分子机制,

需要利用可靠且具有临床相关性的实验模型<sup>[17]</sup>。C57BL/6J小鼠常被用于研究食物诱发的肥胖症、糖尿病和动脉粥样硬化等代谢性疾病<sup>[18]</sup>。因此,本研究在前期选取了HFD诱导的C57BL/6J小鼠eWAT测序数据来研究肥胖症发生过程中的潜在分子机制。GEO数据库是一个国际公共资源库,目前已接受来自各种技术的研究数据,包括DNA微阵列、蛋



A: Using Cytoscape software to draw differential gene PPI networks based on Closeness Centrality as the standard. B: Using CytoHubba's Bottle-Neck, Betweenness, and Stress algorithms to obtain the top 20 hub genes respectively. C: Using Venn diagram to obtain common hub genes for three algorithms. D: The names of the 13 common hub genes.

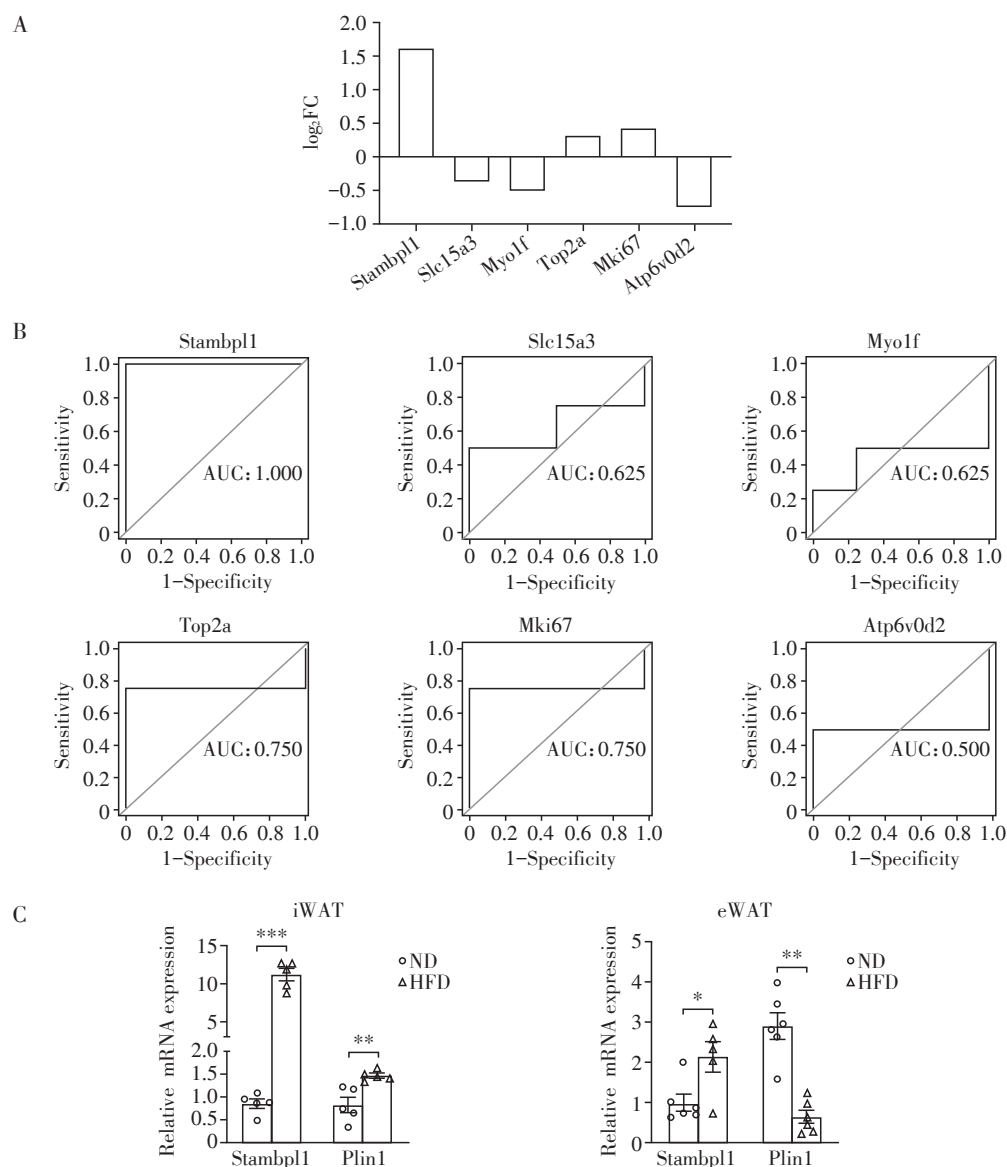
图2 使用 Cytoscape 筛选核心枢纽基因

Figure 2 Screening core hub genes using Cytoscape

白质或组织阵列、高通量核酸测序和 RT-PCR 等<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究利用了其中的微阵列数据和高通量表达数据来筛选 HFD 之后 eWAT 表达升高的基因,最终获得了 57 个显著上调的差异基因。

研究表明,小鼠和人类具有不同的 WAT 库,而不同的 WAT 库具有不同的代谢功能。这一方面是由于脂肪细胞内在的差异,另一方面也归因于不同

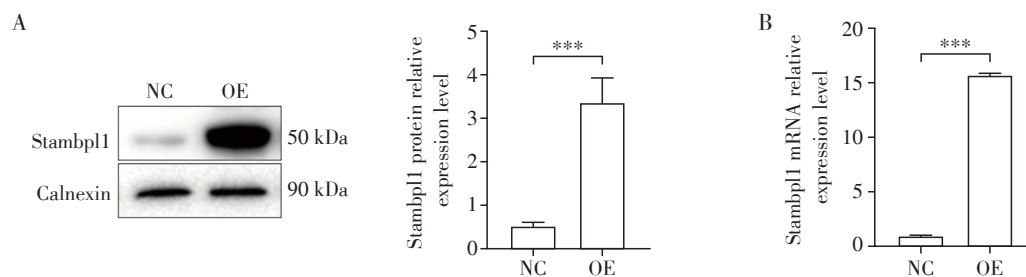
脂肪库中免疫细胞组成的差异<sup>[20-21]</sup>。哺乳动物体内主要有皮下脂肪和内脏脂肪两大白色脂肪库,这两大脂肪库的功能都与机体代谢和肥胖发生密切相关,但在能量调节与释放、肥胖诱发机制等方面又有许多不同。研究表明,小鼠体内的 eWAT 与炎症的产生和胰岛素抵抗相关<sup>[22-23]</sup>,而 iWAT 则具有优先储存脂质的功能,是膳食来源脂质的主要生理储



A: The logarithmic scale fold changes of hub genes in GSE138632. B: Draw the ROC curve of hub genes using GSE138632. C: RT-PCR was used to detect the expression of *Stambp1* and *Plin1* in iWAT ( $n=5$ ) and eWAT ( $n=6$ ) of C57BL/6J male mice fed with HFD diet for 12 weeks. Double tailed *t*-test analysis was performed ( $^*P < 0.05$ ,  $^{**}P < 0.01$ ,  $^{***}P < 0.001$ ).

图3 在数据集和小鼠脂肪组织中的验证 hub gene

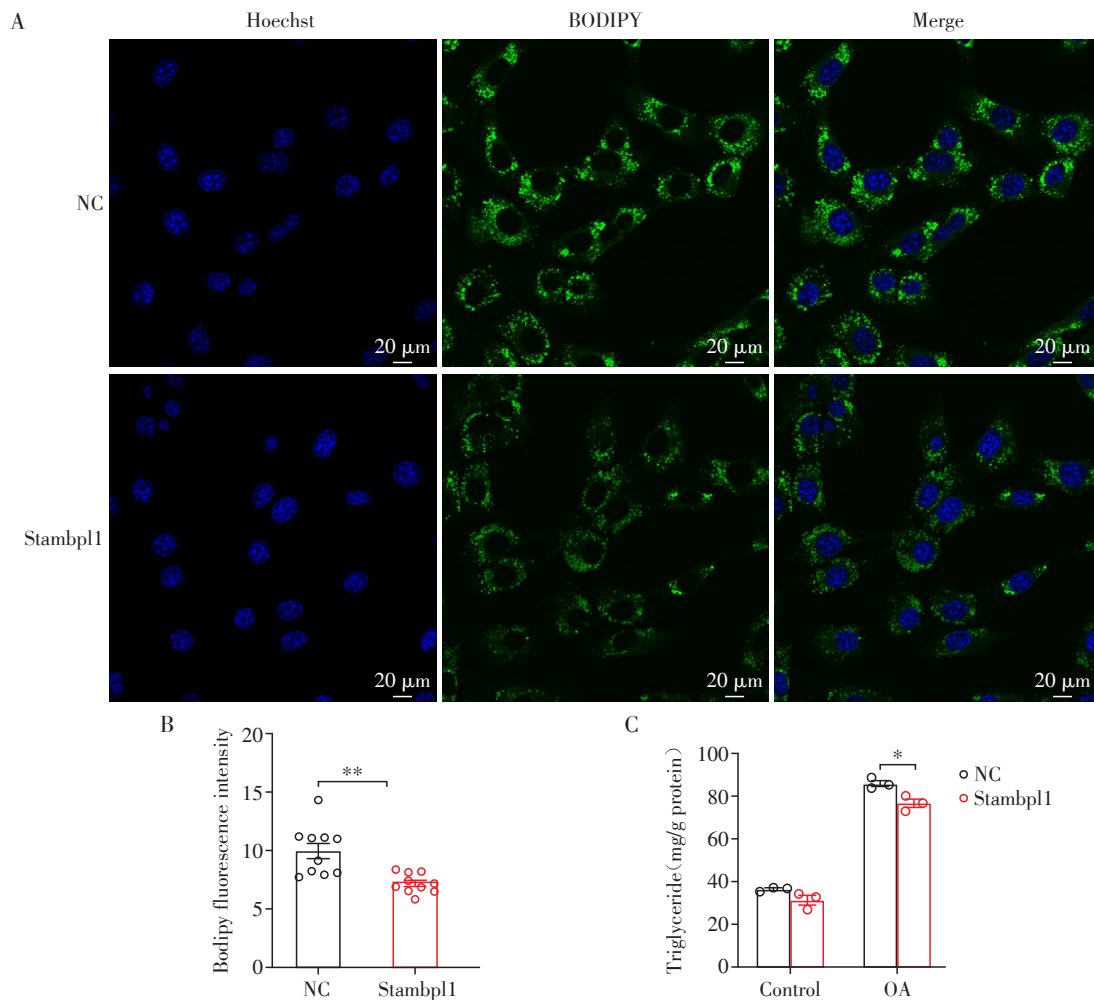
Figure 3 Validation of hub genes in datasets and mouse adipose tissue



A: The overexpression efficiency of *Stambp1* detected by Western blot using Calnexin as an internal reference. B: The overexpression efficiency of *Stambp1* detected by RT-PCR ( $n=3$ ,  $^{***}P < 0.001$ ).

图4 构建 *Stambp1* 过表达细胞系

Figure 4 Construction of *Stambp1* overexpression cell line



A: Observation of BODIPY and Hoechst staining in 3T3-L1 cells treated with 300 μmol/L OA using fluorescence confocal microscopy. B: Single cell fluorescence intensity detection after BODIPY staining was performed using a double tailed *t*-test analysis ( $n=10$ ,  $**P < 0.01$ ). C: Detect the effect of Stambp11 on TG content in 3T3-L1 cells treated with 300 μmol/L OA for 16 h using a double tailed *t*-test ( $n=3$ ,  $*P < 0.05$ ).

图5 OA处理3T3-L1细胞16h后TG含量及脂滴累积情况

Figure 5 Triglyceride content and lipid droplet accumulation in 3T3-L1 cells treated with OA for 16 hours

存位置,当其扩张能力超过极限时,脂质才开始在内脏脂肪中堆积。但在某些条件如先天缺乏功能性脂肪细胞或胰岛素抵抗状态下,iWAT扩张即使未到极限,脂肪也会在内脏中堆积<sup>[24]</sup>,而iWAT的优先扩张具有一定的机体保护作用<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究首先分析小鼠的eWAT在HFD后显著上调的差异基因,而后通过PPI网络获取其中的13个hub gene,接着结合文献检索分析发现有些hub gene在脂代谢领域已有相关研究。在小鼠体内敲除Ccr5能够抵御HFD诱导的胰岛素抵抗和葡萄糖不耐受<sup>[26]</sup>;Gpmb通过降低巨噬细胞炎症能力,对肥胖相关的代谢紊乱起到保护作用<sup>[27]</sup>;Timp1在肥胖小鼠和人类的脂肪组织中都显著上调,是脂肪生成的负调节因子<sup>[28]</sup>;在小鼠体内敲除Itgax可以改善饮食引起的胰岛素抵抗和葡萄糖不耐受<sup>[29]</sup>;Ubd能促进前脂肪细胞的

分化<sup>[30]</sup>;敲除Lcp1会促进脂肪水解,并抑制脂肪生成<sup>[31]</sup>;小鼠中敲除Atf3会加剧HFD诱导的肥胖和葡萄糖代谢紊乱<sup>[32]</sup>。因此,最终剩下Stambp1、Slc15a3、Myo1f、Top2a、Mki67、Atp6v0d2这6个尚无明确报道的hub gene。接着,使用小鼠iWAT数据集进一步验证,最终获得了Stambp1这个在小鼠eWAT和iWAT中变化都很显著的基因,推测其可能在不同白色脂肪组织代谢中均发挥作用。Stambp1是一个去泛素化酶,前期研究显示其与多种肿瘤的发生发展相关,如胃癌<sup>[33]</sup>、肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)<sup>[34]</sup>、结直肠癌<sup>[35]</sup>等。值得关注的是,有研究表明在体外Stambp1过表达后不仅增加了HCC细胞中的脂质积累,而且在异种移植的肿瘤中促进了脂质积累<sup>[36]</sup>。但本研究却通过实验证明了Stambp1在脂肪细胞中能抑制OA诱导的脂质累

积。在HCC细胞中,Stambp1作为固醇调节元件结合蛋白1的下游调控因子,通过Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin通路激活肿瘤细胞的增殖,积累的脂质为肿瘤细胞的增殖提供能量。而在本研究的模型中Stambp1可能参与脂肪细胞对OA的酯化过程,造成不同表型的原因可能是Stambp1在不同条件下激活的信号通路不同,这一结果值得进一步探究。

已有研究证实OA可以通过增加关键脂肪生成转录因子CCAAT/增强子结合蛋白(CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein, C/EBP) $\beta$ 或脂肪酸结合蛋白4的表达来刺激母鸡前脂肪细胞的脂肪生成<sup>[37]</sup>。同时OA可以影响C/EBP $\alpha$ 和过氧化物酶体增殖激活受体 $\gamma$ 启动子的甲基化,并以剂量依赖性方式增加其表达从而促进3T3-L1细胞的脂质积累<sup>[38]</sup>。此外,OA也能在体外诱导肝细胞系的脂质累积,为体外研究肝脏脂代谢提供了可靠的标准化模型<sup>[39]</sup>。本研究利用OA处理过表达Stambp1的3T3-L1前脂肪细胞来诱导细胞中的脂质累积,并通过荧光染色和TG定量检测的手段发现Stambp1可以抑制OA引起的脂质累积。这一研究可为进一步揭示Stambp1在脂代谢中的功能提供线索。

尽管如此,本研究只初步使用了OA来诱导细胞脂质累积进行研究,Stambp1如何调控脂滴的数量或脂质累积的分子机制仍需要进一步研究探索。

#### 利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

#### Conflict of Interests:

All authors declare no conflict of interests.

#### 作者贡献声明:

任钰、季学涛、李超普负责实验内容;任钰、张许、季学涛负责文章撰写;李仲、季学涛负责课题设计。

#### Author's Contributions:

REN Yu, JI Xuetao, and LI Chaopu were responsible for the experimental content; REN Yu, ZHANG Xu, and JI Xuetao were responsible for the writing of the article; LI Zhong and JI Xuetao were responsible for the project design.

#### [参考文献]

- [1] BURRA P, VERDUCI E, DIAS J A, et al. The growing burden of obesity: addressing a global public health challenge[J/OL]. United European Gastroenterol J, 2025, doi: 10.1002/ueg2.70020
- [2] 刘瑾,黄昀,李超普,等. VPS13A在3T3-L1脂肪细胞分化过程中的表达及调控研究[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2023, 43(8): 1041-1046
- [3] 季学涛,张许,刘瑾,等. 脂肪组织中自噬影响肥胖发病机制的研究进展[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2023, 43(2): 275-282
- [4] JIN X, QIU T T, LI L, et al. Pathophysiology of obesity and its associated diseases[J]. Acta Pharm Sin B, 2023, 13(6): 2403-2424
- [5] JOSHI H, VASTRAD B, JOSHI N, et al. Identification of key pathways and genes in obesity using bioinformatics analysis and molecular docking studies[J]. Front Endocrinol(Lausanne), 2021, 12: 628907
- [6] ZHANG S J, LIU K J, LIU Y F, et al. The role and application of bioinformatics techniques and tools in drug discovery[J]. Front Pharmacol, 2025, 16: 1547131
- [7] CHERMON D, BIRK R. FTO common obesity SNPs interact with actionable environmental factors: physical activity, sugar-sweetened beverages and wine consumption [J]. Nutrients, 2022, 14(19): 4202
- [8] BATISTA A P, DE SOUZA T V, DE MENEZES-JÚNIOR L A A, et al. FTO and NOS3 genes associated with pediatric obesity: Corações de Ouro Preto study[J]. BMC Pediatr, 2025, 25(1): 223
- [9] CHALKIADAKI A, GUARENTE L. High-fat diet triggers inflammation-induced cleavage of SIRT1 in adipose tissue to promote metabolic dysfunction[J]. Cell Metab, 2012, 16(2): 180-188
- [10] SHIN J H, KIM I Y, KIM Y N, et al. Obesity resistance and enhanced insulin sensitivity in ahnak<sup>-/-</sup> mice fed a high fat diet are related to impaired adipogenesis and increased energy expenditure [J]. PLoS One, 2015, 10(10): e0139720
- [11] FERGUSON D, HUTSON I, TYCKSEN E, et al. Role of mineralocorticoid receptor in adipogenesis and obesity in male mice[J]. Endocrinology, 2020, 161(2): bqz010
- [12] KAWAI T, AUTIERI M V, SCALIA R. Adipose tissue inflammation and metabolic dysfunction in obesity [J]. Am J Physiol Cell Physiol, 2021, 320(3): C375-C391
- [13] JI T T, FANG B, WU F, et al. Diet change improves obesity and lipid deposition in high-fat diet-induced mice [J]. Nutrients, 2023, 15(23): 4978
- [14] FUCHS H, JAHN K, HU X N, et al. Breaking a dogma:

- high-throughput live-cell imaging in real-time with hoechst 33342 [J]. *Adv Healthc Mater*, 2023, 12(20): e2300230
- [15] KALARIKKAL C, ANJALI, BHATTACHARJEE S, et al. Lipid droplet specific BODIPY based rotors with viscosity sensitivity to distinguish normal and cancer cells: impact of molecular conformation [J]. *J Mater Chem B*, 2025, 13(4): 1474–1486
- [16] 蔡丽娥, 张 许, 季学涛, 等. PNPLA7在脂肪组织中的表达及调控的初步研究 [J]. *南京医科大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2020, 40(1): 4–9  
CAI L E, ZHANG X, JI X T, et al. The expression and regulation of PNPLA7 in adipocyte [J]. *Journal of Nanjing Medical University(Natural Sciences)*, 2020, 40(1): 4–9
- [17] DE MOURA E DIAS M, DOS REIS S A, DA CONCEIÇÃO L L, et al. Diet-induced obesity in animal models: points to consider and influence on metabolic markers [J]. *Diabetol Metab Syndr*, 2021, 13(1): 32
- [18] LI J L, WU H S, LIU Y T, et al. High fat diet induced obesity model using four strains of mice: Kunming, C57BL/6, BALB/c and ICR [J]. *Exp Anim*, 2020, 69(3): 326–335
- [19] CLOUGH E, BARRETT T. The gene expression omnibus database [J]. *Methods Mol Biol*, 2016, 1418: 93–110
- [20] KUNZ H E, HART C R, GRIES K J, et al. Adipose tissue macrophage populations and inflammation are associated with systemic inflammation and insulin resistance in obesity [J]. *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab*, 2021, 321(1): E105–E121
- [21] KINTSCHER U, HARTGE M, HESS K, et al. T-lymphocyte infiltration in visceral adipose tissue: a primary event in adipose tissue inflammation and the development of obesity-mediated insulin resistance [J]. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol*, 2008, 28(7): 1304–1310
- [22] FRANCZYK M P, HE M, YOSHINO J. Removal of epididymal visceral adipose tissue prevents obesity-induced multi-organ insulin resistance in male mice [J]. *J Endocr Soc*, 2021, 5(5): bvab024
- [23] PARKS B W, SALLAM T, MEHRABIAN M, et al. Genetic architecture of insulin resistance in the mouse [J]. *Cell Metab*, 2015, 21(2): 334–347
- [24] BÖRGESON E, BOUCHER J, HAGBERG C E. Of mice and men: pinpointing species differences in adipose tissue biology [J]. *Front Cell Dev Biol*, 2022, 10: 1003118
- [25] IACOBINI C, VITALE M, HAXHI J, et al. Impaired remodeling of white adipose tissue in obesity and aging: from defective adipogenesis to adipose organ dysfunction [J]. *Cells*, 2024, 13(9): 763
- [26] ZHOU H, LIAO X, ZENG Q, et al. Metabolic effects of CCL5 deficiency in lean and obese mice [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2022, 13: 1059687
- [27] PRABATA A, IKEDA K, RAHARDINI E P, et al. GPNMB plays a protective role against obesity-related metabolic disorders by reducing macrophage inflammatory capacity [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2021, 297(5): 101232
- [28] HUANG C L, XIAO L L, XU M, et al. Chemerin deficiency regulates adipogenesis in depot different through TIMP1 [J]. *Genes Dis*, 2021, 8(5): 698–708
- [29] PORSCHE C E, DELPROPOSTO J B, PATRICK E, et al. Adipose tissue dendritic cell signals are required to maintain T cell homeostasis and obesity-induced expansion [J]. *Mol Cell Endocrinol*, 2020, 505: 110740
- [30] JANG S, JANG S, KIM J, et al. Multi-tissue transcriptome analysis to identify candidate genes associated with weight regulation in Hanwoo cattle [J]. *Front Genet*, 2023, 14: 1304638
- [31] SUBRAMANI M, YUN J W. Loss of lymphocyte cytosolic protein 1 (LCP1) induces browning in 3T3-L1 adipocytes via  $\beta$ 3-AR and the ERK-independent signaling pathway [J]. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol*, 2021, 138: 106053
- [32] HU S W, ZHAO X J, LI R, et al. Activating transcription factor 3, glucolipid metabolism, and metabolic diseases [J]. *J Mol Cell Biol*, 2023, 14(10): mjac067
- [33] YU D J, GUO C X, QIAN J, et al. The long non-coding RNA NEAT1 promotes gastric cancer cell proliferation and invasion by regulating miR-103a/Stambp1 axis [J]. *Technol Cancer Res Treat*, 2020, 19: 1533033820964081
- [34] ZHANG H L, WANG Z X, ZHANG J, et al. A MYC-Stambp1-TOE1 positive feedback loop mediates EGFR stability in hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. *Cell Rep*, 2024, 43(10): 114812
- [35] ZHOU X H, CHENG Y, KANG J, et al. STAM-binding protein-like 1 promotes growth and migration of colorectal cancer by NF- $\kappa$ B pathway [J]. *Protein Pept Lett*, 2023, 30(12): 1058–1066
- [36] JIN J Y, WANG Y H, HU Y Y. Stambp1, transcriptionally regulated by SREBP1, promotes malignant behaviors of hepatocellular carcinoma cells via Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signaling pathway [J]. *Mol Carcinog*, 2024, 63(11): 2158–2173
- [37] REGASSA A, KIM W K. Effects of oleic acid and chicken serum on the expression of adipogenic transcription factors and adipogenic differentiation in hen preadipocytes [J]. *Cell Biol Int*, 2013, 37(9): 961–971
- [38] MALODOBRA-MAZUR M, CIERZNIAK A, DOBOSZ T. Oleic acid influences the adipogenesis of 3T3-L1 cells

(下转第1466页)

- tion promotes hybrid EMT state, tumour stemness and metastasis[J]. *Nature*, 2021, 589(7842):448-455
- [34] ZHAO L, HAN W, YANG X, et al. Exceeding 30 ELNs is strongly recommended for pT3-4N0 patients with gastric cancer: a multicenter study of survival, recurrence, and prediction model[J]. *Cancer Sci*, 2021, 112(8): 3266-3277.
- [35] JI X, BU Z D, LI Z Y, et al. Prognostic significance of the total number of harvested lymph nodes for lymph node-negative gastric cancer patients[J]. *BMC Cancer*, 2017, 17(1):558
- [36] CHEN Q Y, ZHONG Q, LIU Z Y, et al. Indocyanine green fluorescence imaging-guided versus conventional laparoscopic lymphadenectomy for gastric cancer: long-term outcomes of a phase 3 randomized clinical trial[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2023, 14(1):7413
- [37] CAI J, IKEGUCHI M, TSUJITANI S, et al. Significant correlation between micrometastasis in the lymph nodes and reduced expression of E-cadherin in early gastric cancer[J]. *Gastric Cancer*, 2001, 4(2):66-74
- [38] SMITH D D, SCHWARZ R R, SCHWARZ R E. Impact of total lymph node count on staging and survival after gastrectomy for gastric cancer: data from a large US-population database[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2005, 23(28): 7114-7124
- [39] HUANG Z N, SU Y, QIU W W, et al. Assessment of indocyanine green tracer-guided lymphadenectomy in laparoscopic gastrectomy after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for locally advanced gastric cancer: results from a multicenter analysis based on propensity matching[J]. *Gastric Cancer*, 2021, 24(6): 1355-1364
- [40] HUANG Z N, TANG Y H, ZHONG Q, et al. Assessment of laparoscopic indocyanine green tracer-guided lymphadenectomy after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for locally advanced gastric cancer: a randomized controlled trial[J]. *Ann Surg*, 2024, 279(6):923-931
- [41] YAMASHITA H, SETO Y, SANO T, et al. Results of a nation-wide retrospective study of lymphadenectomy for esophagogastric junction carcinoma[J]. *Gastric Cancer*, 2017, 20(Suppl 1):69-83
- [42] 蔡天翼, 刘凤林. 荧光腹腔镜在胃癌淋巴结清扫中的应用价值及难点剖析[J]. *中华胃肠外科杂志*, 2022, 25(4):295-299
- CAI T Y, LIU F L. Application value and difficulty analysis of fluorescence laparoscopy in lymphadenectomy of gastric cancer [J]. *Chinese Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery*, 2022, 25(4):295-299
- [43] CHEN Q Y, ZHONG Q, LI P, et al. Comparison of submucosal and subserosal approaches toward optimized indocyanine green tracer-guided laparoscopic lymphadenectomy for patients with gastric cancer(FUGES-019): a randomized controlled trial[J]. *BMC Med*, 2021, 19(1):276
- [44] LAN Y T, HUANG K H, CHEN P H, et al. A pilot study of lymph node mapping with indocyanine green in robotic gastrectomy for gastric cancer [J]. *SAGE Open Med*, 2017, 5: 2050312117727444
- [45] 罗亮, 陈汇, 吴宸, 等. 胰十二指肠切除术后腹腔感染病原菌分布及炎症指标的诊断价值[J]. *中华医院感染学杂志*, 2025, 35(2):230-234
- LUO L, CHEN H, WU C, et al. Distribution of pathogens isolated from pancreaticoduodenectomy patients with post-operative intra-abdominal infection and diagnostic values of inflammatory indexes[J]. *Chinese Journal of Hospital Infection*, 2025, 35(2):230-234
- [46] 付玉茹, 孙振康, 刘成, 等. C反应蛋白/白蛋白比值与重症肺炎患者病情严重程度的关系及其对28d死亡风险的预测价值[J]. *解放军医学杂志*, 2025, 50(3):309-317
- FU Y R, SUN Z K, LIU C, et al. Relationship between C-reactive protein/albumin ratio and severity in patients with severe pneumonia and its predictive value for 28-day mortality risk [J]. *Medical Journal of Chinese People's Liberation Army*, 2025, 50(3):309-317
- [47] ZANETTO A, PELIZZARO F, CAMPELLO E, et al. Severity of systemic inflammation is the main predictor of ACLF and bleeding in individuals with acutely decompensated cirrhosis[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2023, 78(2):301-311
- [收稿日期] 2025-03-17  
(本文编辑:戴王娟)

(上接第1426页)

- via* DNA Methylation and may predispose to obesity and obesity-related disorders[J]. *Lipids Health Dis*, 2019, 18(1):230
- [39] 周子欣, 杨旭乐, 张许, 等. 去泛素化酶YOD1调控肝脏脂代谢的初步研究[J]. *南京医科大学学报(自然科学版)*, 2021, 41(12):1735-1740
- ZHOU Z X, YANG X L, ZHANG X, et al. Study on YOD1 in regulating liver lipid metabolism[J]. *Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences)*, 2021, 41(12):1735-1740
- [收稿日期] 2025-05-15  
(本文编辑:蒋莉)