

· 论著 ·

骨质疏松症遗传相关基因的生物信息学研究

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摘要: **目的** 建立基于骨质疏松症遗传相关基因的蛋白质相互作用网络,发现其中其中包含的分子复合物和未经研究或研究较少的与骨质疏松症相关的蛋白质。**方法** 基于 OMIM 数据库中与骨质疏松症发生相关的 177 个遗传基因,应用 Cytoscape 软件及其插件 Agilent Literature Search,进行 PUBMED 文献的文本数据挖掘,建立骨质疏松症的蛋白质相互作用网络;应用 MCOMD 算法,探测网络中的分子复合物,并对分子复合物包含的蛋白质进行 GO 分析,分析包括分子功能、生物学通路、细胞组分。**结果** 骨质疏松症的蛋白质相互作用网络包含 863 个节点(蛋白质)、2925 条边(相互作用关系)、4 个高度关联的分子复合物。这些分子复合物内的 18 个蛋白质与骨质疏松症的关系未经研究或研究较少。**结论** 基于 OMIM 数据库,可建立骨质疏松症的蛋白质相互作用网络,发现未经研究或研究较少的骨质疏松症关联蛋白质。

关键词: 骨质疏松症; 在线人类孟德尔遗传数据库; 蛋白质相互作用网络; 分子复合物; 基因本体论

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Abstract: Objective To develop a protein-protein interaction network based on osteoporosis-related genetic genes and to find molecular complexes and unreported or least reported proteins concerned with osteoporosis.

Methods Based on 177 genetic genes searched from OMIM database and text data mining from PUBMED, a protein-protein interaction network of osteoporosis was established using Cytoscape and Agilent Literature Search software. Molecular complexes in network were detected using MCOMD algorithm. The combining proteins in the molecular complexes were analyzed using Gene Ontology (GO) tool. The analysis included molecule function, biological process, and cellular component. **Results** The protein-protein interaction network had 863 nodes (proteins), 2925 edges (interactions), and 4 molecular complexes. The 18 proteins combining in the complexes concerned with osteoporosis were unstudied or less studied. **Conclusion** Based on OMIM database, protein-protein interaction network of osteoporosis could be established. Proteins-related to osteoporosis that were unreported or least reported could be found.

Key words: Osteoporosis; Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM); Protein-protein interaction network; Molecular complex; Gene ontology (GO)

骨质疏松症(Osteoporosis, OP)是以骨量减少、骨的微观结构退化为特征的,致使骨的脆性增加以

及易于发生骨折的一种全身性骨骼疾病^[1]。骨质疏松症的发病机制至今尚未完全阐明。本研究利用在线人类孟德尔遗传(Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM)数据库,搜索已知被证实的与骨质疏松症发生相关的基因,同时应用 Cytoscape 软件,建立一个基于生物功能的蛋白质相互作用网络。采用 Cytoscape 插件 Clusterviz 提供的 MCOMD 算法对网络关联度进行积分评估,从而发现网络中包含的分

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子复合物;采用 BiNGO 插件对网络中分子复合物进行本体注释,发现未经研究或研究较少的与骨质疏松症相关的蛋白质,为进一步阐释骨质疏松症发生发展的机制提供基础。

1 研究对象和方法

1.1 骨质疏松症相关遗传基因的获取

人类孟德尔遗传数据库 (OMIM) 是一个综合性、权威性、每日更新的人类基因表型数据库,包含所有与人类遗传疾病有关的超过 12000 个基因,其主要着眼于可遗传的或遗传性的基因疾病,包括文本信息和相关参考信息、序列记录、图谱和相关其他数据库。

于 2010 年 9 月 15 日,在 OMIM 主页 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim>) 检索框中输入“Osteoporosis”后,通过一系列的筛选可获得与骨质疏松症遗传相关的基因信息^[2,3]。

1.2 蛋白质相互作用网络的构建

将骨质疏松症遗传相关基因/蛋白质名称提交 Cytoscape 2.7.0 的插件 Agilent Literature Search 2.7.1 中,对每个基因进行文本挖掘^[4]。经过作者阅读每项检索结果,去除假阳性相互作用信息。然后,将经检索并确定的蛋白质相互作用关系读入 cytoscape 2.7.0^[5]中,实现蛋白质相互作用生物学网络的可视化。

1.3 网络分析

应用 Cytoscape 2.7.0 的网络分析插件 Clusterviz 1.2^[6,7]中的 MCOMD 算法对构建的生物学网络中区域的进行关联度分析。通过分析网络结构,根据关联度积分值,可获得整个网络中可能形成分子复合物的蛋白质集团,并在 Cytoscape 中显示。以关联度积分值高于 3 的区域为分子复合物。将分子复合物中的基因/蛋白质名称输入到 Cytoscape 插件 BiNGO 2.4.2^[8]进行注释和功能富集,包括相关的分子功能、生物过程、细胞组分。

2 结果

2.1 OMIM 中与骨质疏松症遗传相关的基因

经过检索 OMIM 数据库,发现与骨质疏松症遗传相关的基因信息为 224 条(到 2010 年 9 月 15 日为止,记录在不断增长),经过筛选、去处重复基因后共获得相关基因 177 个。详见表 1。

2.2 蛋白质相互作用网络

177 个骨质疏松症遗传相关基因经过 Agilent Literature Search 的文献检索,在 Cytoscape 中显示出 1 个 863 个节点(蛋白质)、2925 条边(相互作用关系)的网络图,见图 1。网络中黄色菱形为 OMIM 中骨质疏松症遗传相关蛋白质,红色圆形为文献挖掘得到的蛋白质。

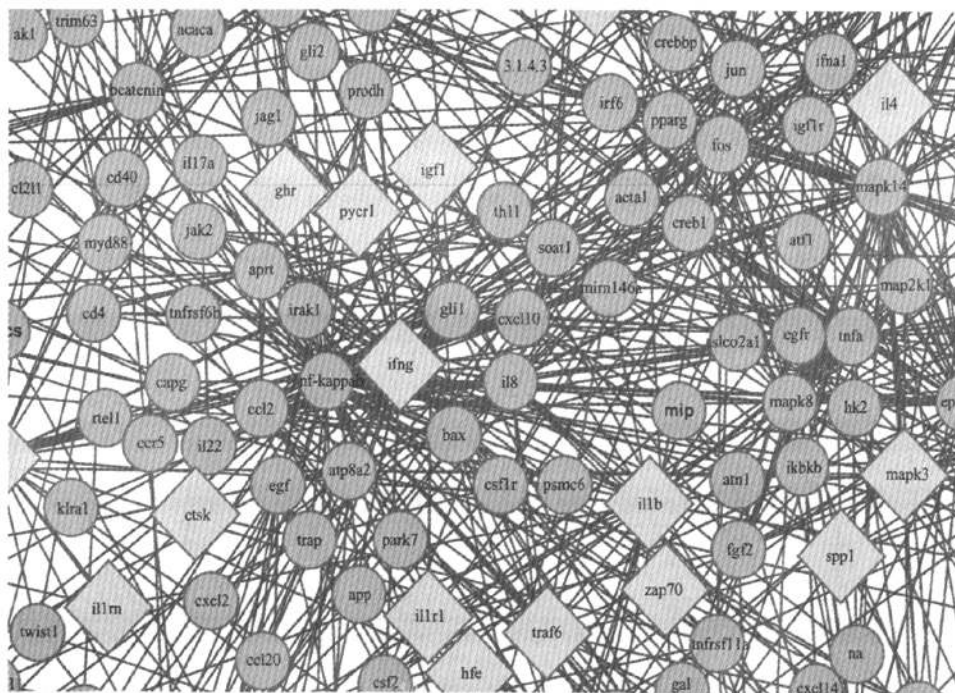


表 1 骨质疏松症遗传相关基因

序号	基因名称	所在位点	序号	基因名称	所在位点	序号	基因名称	所在位点	序号	基因名称	所在位点
1	PDLIM4	5q31.1	90	CCR2	3p21	46	GNAS	20q13.2	135	PPIB	15q21-q22
2	CALCR	7q21.3	91	PTK2B	8p22-p11.2	47	PDE11A	2q31.2	136	MGP	12p13.1-p12.3
3	COL1A2	7q22.1	92	BGN	Xq28	48	BMND3	1p36	137	ALPL	1p36.1-p34
4	BMND8	11p12	93	GLA	Xq22	49	PCCB	3q21-q22	138	SLC2A2	3q26.1-q26.3
5	LRP5	11q13.4	94	WNK1	12p13	50	PCCA	13q32	139	MCM6	2q21
6	VDR	12q12-q14	95	PTH	11p15.3-p15.1	51	LIFR	5p13.1	140	RNANC	10q21
7	COL1A1	17q21.31-q22	96	IGF1	12q22-q24.1	52	RAB3GAP1	2q21.3	141	LOX	5q23.3-q31.2
8	BMND7	20p12.3	97	COL5A2	2q31	53	PRS	Xp11-q21	142	EFEMP2	11q13
9	MIR2861	9q34.11	98	COL5A1	9q34.2-q34.3	54	GK	Xp21.3-p21.2	143	FBLN5	14q32.1
10	SLC34A1	5q35	99	SATB2	2q33	55	DKC1	Xq28	144	HRAS	11p15.5
11	SLC9A3R1	17q25.1	100	UBB	17p12-p11.1	56	ATP7B	13q14.3-q21.1	145	CYP21A2	6p21.3
12	MMP2	16q13	101	BGLAP	1q25-q31	57	RECQL2	8p12-p11.2	146	ITGAV	2q31
13	ATP7A	Xq12-q13	102	RIN2	20p11.22	58	RECQL4	8q24.3	147	TPH1	11p15.3-p14
14	CBS	21q22.3	103	BMND9	13q14	59	BRKS1	17p12	148	NOTCH1	9q34.3
15	CYP19A1	15q21.1	104	XPA	9q22.3	60	SMPD1	11p15.4-p15.1	149	TRPV4	12q24.1
16	GORAB	1q24.2	105	LRP6	12p13.3-p11.2	61	HSPG2	1p36.1	150	PADI4	1p36.13
17	LPI	14q11.2	106	CRTAP	3p22	62	GLB1	3p21.33	151	PTPN22	1p13
18	TERC	3q21-q28	107	BMND5	11q23	63	GALNS	16q24.3	152	CD244	1q22
19	TERT	5p15.33	108	IFNG	12q14	64	SLC37A4	11q23	153	IL10	1q31-q32
20	TINF2	14q12	109	SLC26A2	5q32-q33.1	65	G6PC	17q21	154	STAT4	2q32.2-q32.3
21	LMNA	1q21.2	110	ZMPSTE24	1p34	66	PLOD1	1p36.3-p36.2	155	SLC22A4	5q31
22	SMS	Xp22.1	111	SOST	17q12-q21	67	AIP	11q13.3	156	HLA-DR1B	6p21.3
23	PTRF	17q21	112	CYLD	16q12-q13	68	CYP27A1	CYP27A1	157	NFKBIL1	6p21.3
24	PRKAR1A	17q23-q24	113	TCIRG1	11q13.4-q13.5	69	WISP3	6q22-q23	158	RUNX1	6q23.1-q22.3
25	SC5DL	11q23.3	114	LOH18CR1	18q21-q22	70	TNF	6p21.3	159	MHC2TA	16p13
26	TNFRSF11B	8q24	115	SH3BP2	4p16.3	71	IL4	5q31.1	160	ZAP70	2q12
27	UGT2B17	4q13	116	FUT7	9q34.3	72	ESR1	6q25.1	161	POLG	15q25
28	PEX1	7q21-q22	117	S1PR1	1p21	73	IL1RN	2q14.2	162	CLCN7	16p13
29	PXMP3	8q21.1	118	ERCC3	2q21	74	SATB2	2q33	163	LEP	7q31.3
30	PEX26	22q11.21	119	GTF2H5	6q25.3	75	CTSK	1q21	164	NFKB1	4q23-q24
31	HPGD	4q34-q35	120	ERCC2	19q13.2-q13.3	76	ITGB2	21q22.3	165	ALOX15	17p13.3
32	DBQD	17q25.3	121	PTGER4	5p13.1	77	STAT3	17q21	166	LMNB2	19p13.3
33	CANT1	17q25.3	122	INPP5D	2q36-q37	78	CALCA	11p15.2-p15.1	167	IL1R1	2q12
34	ANTXR2	4q21	123	IRF8	16q24.1	79	PYCR1	17q25.3	168	JBS	11q23
35	ODG1	2p21-p16	124	CASP3	4q35	80	LEPRE1	1p34	169	HDC	15q21-q22
36	EIF2AK3	2p12	125	TEC	4p12	81	KL	13q12	170	GH1	17q22-q24
37	ERCC6	10q11	126	NPPB	1p36.2	82	TSHR	14q31	171	AVP	20p13
38	HLA-DQA1	6p21.3	127	FMR1	Xq27.3	83	HSD11B1	1q32-q41	172	CCKBR	11p15.5-p15.4
39	HLA-DQB1	6p21.3	128	FLJ22792	Xq21	84	SPP1	4q21-q25	173	PPP3CA	4q24-q25
40	NDN	15q11-q13	129	BTK	Xq21.3-q22	85	IL1B	2q14	174	FY	1q21-q22
41	SNRPN	15q12	130	ADAMTS10	19p13.3-p13.2	86	IL6	7p21	175	CNR2	1p36
42	RUNX2	6p21	131	GHR	5p13-p12	87	ALB	4q11-q13	176	NOC	17q22
43	HFE	6p21.3	132	RB1	13q14.1-q14.2	88	BMND2	1q21-q23	177	ANO5	11p14.3
44	BMP2	20p12	133	TP53	17p13.1	89	TRAF6	11p12			
45	FBXO33	14q13.3	134	CHEK2	22q12.1						

2.3 分子复合物

网络经 MCOMD 算法分析,关联度积分值高于 3 的分子复合物共 4 个,见图 2~图 5。图中黄色菱形为 OMIM 中骨质疏松症遗传相关基因/蛋白质,红色圆形为文献挖掘得到的蛋白质。

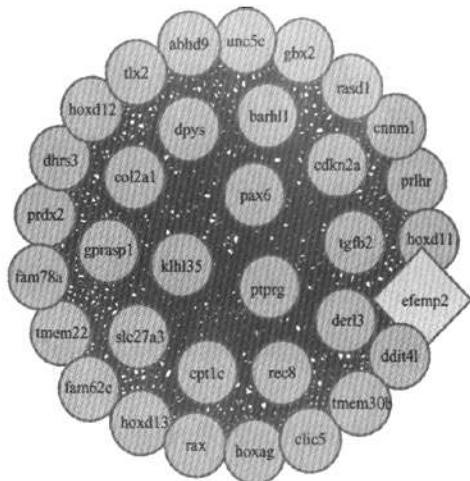


图 2 分子复合物 1: 关联度积分 16.5, 34 个节点, 561 条边

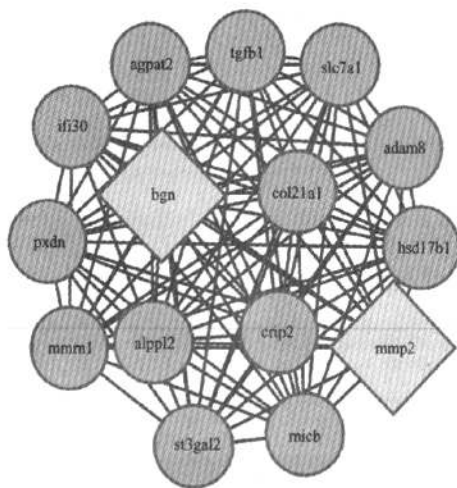


图 3 分子复合物 2: 关联度积分 7, 15 个节点, 105 条边

2.4 分子复合物中基因/蛋白质的注释

将 4 个分子复合物所包含中的基因/蛋白质名称分别输入到 BiNGO 2.4.2 进行基因注释和功能富集, 富集内容包括基因/蛋白质相关的分子功能、生物过程、细胞组分。每个复合物仅选取 P 值最小的前 5 个分子功能、生物过程、细胞组分。见表 2~表 4。分子复合物 3 的分子功能、生物过程、细胞组分 map 见图 6~图 8。

万方数据

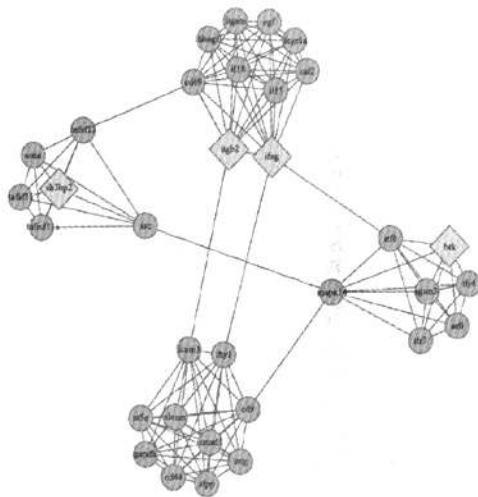


表 2 分子复合物相关的分子功能

GO-ID	P-value	Function	Genes
Complex-1			
43565	1. 99E-07	sequence-specific DNA binding	RAX, BARHL1, GBX2, PAX6, HOXD12, HOXA9, HOXD13, TLX2, HOXD11
3700	2. 27E-05	transcription factor activity	RAX, BARHL1, GBX2, PAX6, HOXD12, HOXA9, HOXD13, TLX2, HOXD11
30528	4. 64E-04	transcription regulator activity	RAX, BARHL1, GBX2, PAX6, HOXD12, HOXA9, HOXD13, TLX2, HOXD11
55106	1. 76E-03	ubiquitin-protein ligase regulator activity	CDKN2A
55105	1. 76E-03	ubiquitin-protein ligase inhibitor activity	CDKN2A
Complex-2			
4228	8. 79E-04	gelatinase A activity	MMP2
46703	1. 76E-03	natural killer cell lectin-like receptor binding	MICB
3836	2. 63E-03	beta-galactoside alpha-2, 3-sialyltransferase activity	ST3GAL2
4035	3. 51E-03	alkaline phosphatase activity	ALPPL2
4222	4. 00E-03	metalloendopeptidase activity	ADAM8, MMP2
Complex-3			
4871	1. 85E-07	signal transducer activity	ICAM1, IL18, ITGB2/CD18, TLR4, IL15, SMAD1, TLR7, SRC, ITGAM, TNFSF11, TNFRSF11A, CD44, CD69, MAPK14, FCGR1A, HBEGF, SH3BP2
60089	1. 85E-07	molecular transducer activity	ICAM1, IL18, ITGB2/CD18, TLR4, IL15, SMAD1, TLR7, SRC, ITGAM, TNFSF11, TNFRSF11A, CD44, CD69, MAPK14, FCGR1A, HBEGF, SH3BP2
5515	4. 36E-07	protein binding	CSF2, IL18, TLR4, TNFSF13, ITGB2, IL15, TLR7, ITGAM, SRC, BTK, ALCAM, CD9, TNFRSF11A, CD44, FCGR1A, IFNG, EGF, GAPDH, ICAM1, SELL, SMAD1, THY1, TNFSF11, SGSM3, MAPK14, HBEGF, ENG, SH3BP2
5102	1. 53E-06	receptor binding	ALCAM, CSF2, TNFSF11, IL18, IFNG, HBEGF, TNFSF13, IL15, EGF, THY1
5125	5. 21E-06	cytokine activity	CSF2, TNFSF11, IL18, IFNG, TNFSF13, IL15
Complex-4			
46983	5. 89E-04	protein dimerization activity	ATF6, XBP1, DDIT3/CHOP
5515	1. 44E-03	protein binding	ATF6, HSP90B1, XBP1, ERN1/IRE1, EIF2A, HSPA5/BIP, EIF2AK3/PERK, DDIT3
43565	1. 86E-03	sequence-specific DNA binding	ATF6, XBP1, DDIT3
4694	2. 01E-03	eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2alpha kinase activity	EIF2AK3
46790	2. 51E-03	virion binding	HSP90B1

表 3 分子复合物相关的生物过程

GO-ID	P-value	Process	Genes
Complex-1			
8040	3.78E-06	axon guidance	<i>GBX2, PAX6, UNC5C, TGFB2</i>
48699	6.44E-06	generation of neurons	<i>BARHL1, GBX2, PAX6, UNC5C, TLX2, TGFB2</i>
1501	7.63E-06	skeletal development	<i>RAX, HOXD12, HOXD13, COL2A1, TGFB2</i>
22008	9.76E-06	neurogenesis	<i>BARHL1, GBX2, PAX6, UNC5C, TLX2, TGFB2</i>
7423	2.11E-05	sensory organ development	<i>RAX, GBX2, PAX6, TGFB2</i>
Complex-2			
48585	3.97E-04	negative regulation of response to stimulus	<i>MICB, TGFB1</i>
2683	6.49E-04	negative regulation of immune system process	<i>MICB, TGFB1</i>
9817	1.03E-03	defense response to fungus, incompatible interaction	<i>TGFB1</i>
9814	1.03E-03	defense response, incompatible interaction	<i>TGFB1</i>
51280	1.03E-03	negative regulation of release of sequestered calcium ion into cytosol	<i>TGFB1</i>
Complex-3			
51242	4.45E-10	positive regulation of cellular process	<i>CSF2, IL18, TNFSF13, TLR4, IL15, SMAD1, TLR7, BTK, THY1, TNFRSF11A, TNFSF11, IFNG, HBEGF, EGF, ENG</i>
48518	1.77E-09	positive regulation of biological process	<i>CSF2, IL18, TNFSF13, TLR4, IL15, SMAD1, TLR7, BTK, THY1, TNFRSF11A, TNFSF11, IFNG, HBEGF, EGF, ENG</i>
2376	2.77E-08	immune system process	<i>ICAM1, CSF2, TNFSF11, TNFRSF11A, FCGR1A, IL18, IFNG, TLR4, TNFSF13, ITGB2, IL15, TLR7</i>
42127	4.75E-07	regulation of cell proliferation	<i>CSF2, TNFRSF11A, IL18, IFNG, HBEGF, TNFSF13, SMAD1, IL15, EGF</i>
8284	5.01E-07	positive regulation of cell proliferation	<i>CSF2, TNFRSF11A, IL18, HBEGF, TNFSF13, IL15, EGF</i>
Complex-4			
30968	1.89E-11	endoplasmic reticulum unfolded protein response	<i>ATF6, ERN1, EIF2AK3, DDIT3</i>
6984	1.67E-10	ER-nuclear signaling pathway	<i>ATF6, ERN1, EIF2AK3, DDIT3</i>
6986	9.11E-09	response to unfolded protein	<i>ATF6, ERN1, EIF2AK3, DDIT3</i>
51789	9.11E-09	response to protein stimulus	<i>ATF6, ERN1, EIF2AK3, DDIT3</i>
33554	3.71E-07	cellular response to stress	<i>EIF2A, EIF2AK3, DDIT3</i>

表 4 分子复合物的细胞组分

GO-ID	P-value	Component	Genes
Complex-2			
5576	5.60E-05	extracellular region	PXDN, ST3GAL2, BGN, COL21A1, IFB3, MMRN1, MMP2, TGFB1
5578	8.23E-05	proteinaceous extracellular matrix	BGN, COL21A1, MMP2, TGFB1
31012	9.04E-05	extracellular matrix	BGN, COL21A1, MMP2, TGFB1
31093	3.57E-04	platelet alpha granule lumen	MMRN1, TGFB1
60205	4.02E-04	cytoplasmic membrane-bounded vesicle lumen	MMRN1, TGFB1
Complex-3			
9929	2.87E-08	cell surface	ICAM1, CD44, SELL, CD69, HBEGF, ALPP, THY1
5887	6.01E-08	integral to plasma membrane	ICAM1, SELL, ITGB2, TLR4, IL15, ITGAM, THY1, CD9, TNFSF11, CD44, CD69, HBEGF, ENG
31226	7.08E-08	intrinsic to plasma membrane	ICAM1, SELL, ITGB2, TLR4, IL15, ITGAM, THY1, CD9, TNFSF11, CD44, CD69, HBEGF, ENG
5615	1.40E-07	extracellular space	ICAM1, CSF2, TNFSF11, IL18, IFNG, HBEGF, TNFSF13, IL15, EGF
44459	1.17E-06	plasma membrane part	ICAM1, SELL, ITGB2, TLR4, IL15, SRC, ITGAM, THY1, CD9, TNFSF11, CD44, CD69, HBEGF, ENG
Complex-4			
44432	2.94E-06	endoplasmic reticulum part	ATF6, HSP90B1, ERN1, HSPA5, EIF2AK3
5783	1.70E-05	endoplasmic reticulum	ATF6, HSP90B1, ERN1, HSPA5, EIF2AK3
5789	6.40E-05	endoplasmic reticulum membrane	ATF6, HSP90B1, ERN1, EIF2AK3
42175	7.11E-05	nuclear envelope-endoplasmic reticulum network	ATF6, HSP90B1, ERN1, EIF2AK3
5788	5.02E-04	endoplasmic reticulum lumen	HSP90B1, HSPA5

述和求证其功能以及与其他分子间的相互关系。为此,结合文献数据挖掘而构建的这个网络应该是基因和/或蛋白质间的相互作用网络。

根据 OMIM 提供的 177 个遗传相关基因,本研究构建了包含了 863 个节点(蛋白质)、2925 条边(相互作用关系)的骨质疏松症蛋白质相互作用网络。此网络是否能够描述骨质疏松症发生发展过程中的分子调控是十分重要的。我们将所构建的网络是否包含了公认的参与骨质疏松症过程的分子作为依据,来评价这个网络是否描述了骨质疏松症的分子的相互作用和调控机制。根据已有文献^[12-14],骨质疏松症相关的蛋白质主要有 COL1A1、COL1A2、

COL5A1、COL5A2、WNT1、WNT3A、LRP5、LRP6、DKK1、DKK2、SFRP、VDR、MMP1、MMP2、MMP9、BMP2、BMP4、TGFB1、SMAD1、SMAD2、SMAD3、SMAD5、SMAD6、SMAD7、TNFA、IL1B、IL6、IL10、PTH、TNFRSF11 (RANKL)、TNFRSF11B (OPG)、TNFRSF11A (RANK)、RUNX2、ERN1、ALPL、NOTCH1、NF-KAPPAB、CYP17A1、UGT2B17、CLCN7、SP7 (OSX)、NOG、SOST、FZD4、SFRP2、APC 等。本研究构建的网络涵盖了大部分公认的参与骨质疏松症的分子,说明这个网络具有一定的真实性,可以用来描述骨质疏松症发生发展过程中分子的相互作用。



图6 分子复合物3的分子功能图

由于网络非常庞大,本研究引入 MCOMD 算法,通过关联积分来评估该网络中的区域。关联积分说明该区域内的蛋白质关联程度,关联积分越高说明该区域内蛋白质是分子复合物的可能性越高,反之亦然。分子复合物中的蛋白质一般具有相同的生物学功能,所以可以发现未知基因的功能或新的分子功能集团^[15]。研究显示,关联积分大于3的分子复合物有4个。

基因本体论(Gene Ontology, GO)为功能基因组学的研究上开辟了一条崭新的道路,借助在生物学上的已有的体系结构和知识,发展有效的生物信息学方法,以实现基因网络分析及未知功能基因功能预测等目标。GO的数据库中建立有三大独立的系统:细胞组分(Cellular Component)、生物过程(Biological Process)及分子功能(Molecular Function)。依据上述三类系统对本研究中发现的4个分子复合物GO分析中显著富集节点类型进行了分类分析,发现了区域的GO分类特征。

分子复合物1所包含的基因/蛋白质主要是一类HOX(Homeobox)分子,该类分子功能主要涉及

转录调控因子活动等;生物过程主要涉及轴突导向、骨骼发育、感觉器官发育等。研究显示,HOX家族基因在成骨过程中起着重要作用^[16]。如Hoxd11-13不仅调节四肢骨的发育模式,而且通过Runx2直接影响骨质的形成和骨化模式^[17]。BSP(Bone Sialoprotein)是成骨细胞分化的标志之一,在骨矿化初期大量表达,而尼古丁可通过抑制Hoxa9的表达,进而抑制BSP基因转录的启动,造成成骨细胞功能异常和骨丢失^[18]。分子复合物1中的RAX、BARHL1、CDKN2A三个基因/蛋白质则与骨代谢、骨质疏松、成骨细胞或破骨细胞相关的研究阙如或极少。

分子复合物2所包含的基因/蛋白质分子功能主要涉及酶活动;生物过程主要涉及负性调节、防御反应;细胞组分主要涉及蛋白质性的细胞外基质、血小板 α 颗粒内腔。研究显示,MMP2(Matrix Metalloproteinase 2)在形成和维持骨小管网络起着关键作用,也是骨重建和矿化过程的决定因素之一^[19]。MMP2的基因突变可引起多中心性的骨溶解^[20],影响骨骼尤其是颅骨发育的异常,降低骨的

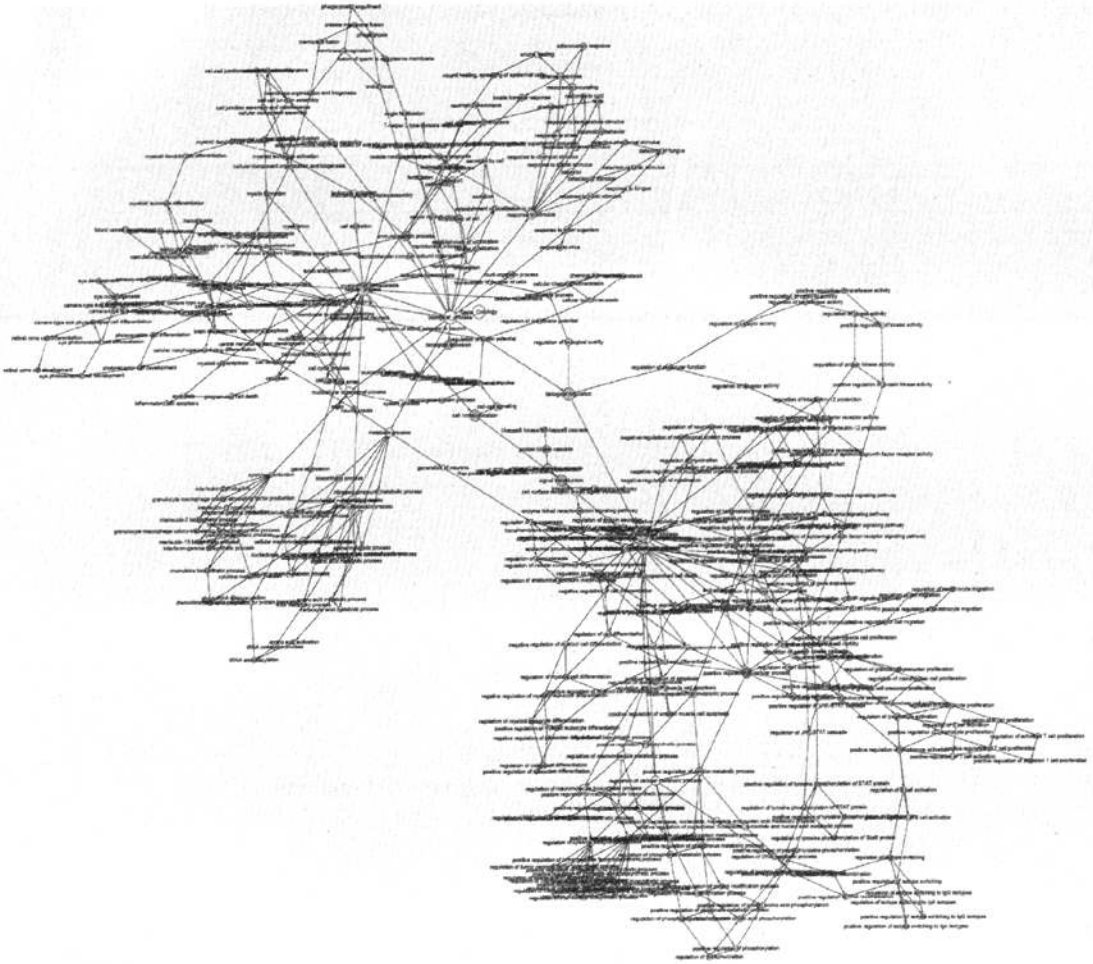


图 7 分子复合物 3 的生物过程图

矿化以及破骨细胞的生长缺陷^[21]。BGN(Biglycan)是构成细胞外基质的一种蛋白多糖。研究显示,BGN可加速成骨细胞及其前体的分化,这种作用主要通过正向调节 BMP 信号转导通路和基质矿化实现^[22]。BGN 对成骨细胞的这种作用间接调节着破骨细胞的分化,对骨形成和骨吸收有双重作用。LPS 引起的溶骨效应在 BGN 基因敲除小鼠表现得更加明显和快速^[23]。众所周知,TGF- β_1 (Transforming Growth Factor Beta 1)在骨代谢中起着重要的作用,它可以同时调节骨吸收和骨形成两个过程^[24]。TGF- β_1 主要由成骨细胞产生,不但可促进成骨细胞前体的分化成熟,还可抑制破骨细胞的增殖和分化^[25, 26],同时还可以调节骨髓基质细胞的分化和迁徙^[27]。地塞米松引起低转换型骨质疏松的原因之一就是抑制了 TGF- β_1 信号转导通路^[28]。分子复合物 2 中的 MICB、ST3GAL2、ALPL2 等基

因/蛋白质则与骨代谢、骨质疏松、成骨细胞或破骨细胞相关的研究阙如或极少。

分子复合物 3 所包含的基因/蛋白质分子功能主要涉及细胞因子受体结合;生物过程主要涉及细胞增殖正性调节;细胞组分主要涉及构成质膜的内部成分以及细胞外空间。目前公认,OPG-RANK-RANKL 系统是决定破骨细胞形成活化和骨组织钙代谢的主要调控因素,已经成为骨质疏松症以及其他溶骨性疾病研究和药物研发的主要靶点^[29]。破骨细胞表达的 RANK(Receptor Activator of NF- κ B)与 RANKL(Receptor Activator of NF- κ B Ligand)结合可促进破骨细胞的成熟和活化,而 OPG(Osteoprotegerin)可结合或中和可溶性 RANKL 及与基质细胞结合的 RANKL,从而阻断 RANKL 与破骨细胞系细胞表面的 RANK 结合^[30]。ITGB2/CD18(Integrin Beta 2)调节骨髓间充质干细胞的增殖和



图 8 分子复合物 3 的细胞组分图

成骨分化,从而对成骨过程有调节作用。研究显示, ITGB2/CD18 基因失活的小鼠出现成骨缺陷和 Runx2/Cbfa1 表达的降低^[31]。另外, ITGB2/CD18 在破骨细胞的早期分化中也起到重要作用,尤其是介导骨髓基质细胞和破骨细胞前体的黏附^[32]。SH3BP2 (SH3-domain Binding Protein 2) 是 RANK-RANKL 介导的单核细胞分化为破骨细胞过程中不可或缺分子之一^[33],同时也是成骨细胞分化和支持其功能的关键分子之一^[34, 35]。IFNG (Interferon Gamma) 也具有相似的促进骨吸收和骨生成两个相反过程的作用^[36]。SMAD1 (SMAD Family Member 1) 是 BMP2、BMP4、BMP7、BMP9^[37]、TGF- β ₁^[38]、Wnt^[39]等分子信号转导通路的关键分子之一,而这

些通路与成骨细胞以及成骨过程密不可分。BTK (Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase)通过连接 RANK 和 ITAM 信号转导通路,调节破骨细胞的分化过程^[40]。BTK 基因突变可升高血清 IL-6、IL-1 β 、TNF- α 的水平^[41],造成单核破骨细胞前体融合为多核细胞的分化障碍^[42]。分子复合物 3 中的 TLR7、CD69, MAPK14, FCGR1A, HBEGF、CSF2、TNFSF13、THY1、SGSM3、ENG 等基因/蛋白质则与骨代谢、骨质疏松、成骨细胞或破骨细胞相关的研究阙如或极少。

分子复合物 4 所包含的基因/蛋白质分子功能主要涉及:蛋白质二聚化、特定序列 DNA 结合、真核翻译启动因子 2 α 激酶;生物过程主要涉及:内质网未折叠蛋白反应、雌激素核信号通路;细胞组分主

要涉及:内质网膜、核被膜-内质网网络、内质网内腔。研究表明,未折叠蛋白反应(Unfolded Protein Response, UPR)引起的内质网应激(Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress)是成骨细胞凋亡的原因之一。这个过程涉及 EIF2AK3/PERK(Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 2- α Kinase 3)信号转导通路^[43]。这条通路的关键分子 HSPA5/BiP(Heat Shock 70kDa Protein 5)可激活凋亡蛋白酶 Caspases-12、Caspases-3^[44]。CHOP/DDIT3(C/EBP Homologous Protein)是 C/EBP 的负性调控因子,能够抑制成骨细胞分化,但是对 BMP 信号转导具有促进作用,所以它具有调节成骨细胞分化和骨形成的双向调节作用^[45]。在体实验表明,CHOP 过表达和 CHOP 基因敲除小鼠发生骨量减少和成骨细胞功能障碍^[46, 47]。分子复合物 4 中的 ATF6/XBP1 等基因/蛋白质则与骨代谢、骨质疏松、成骨细胞或破骨细胞相关的研究阙如或极少。

蛋白质相互作用在细胞的各种生理和病理过程中都起着非常重要的作用,因此鉴定这些相互作用对研究细胞的分子机制是必需的。随着已完成基因组测序物种数的增多,使得应用高通量的实验技术或计算方法构建基因组范围内的蛋白质相互作用网络成为可能。应用蛋白质相互作用网络,可以预测蛋白质的功能,检测蛋白质复合物,发现未知细胞系统,构建代谢或调控途径,发现潜在药靶,甚至可以研究网络结构对蛋白质进化速率的影响^[48-51]。因此,蛋白质相互作用网络为研究蛋白质提供了丰富的资料。

基于对骨质疏松症遗传相关基因所构建的蛋白质相互作用网络的分析,本研究发现了 4 个具有高关联度的分子复合物。分子复合物中包含的 18 个基因与骨质疏松症的相关研究尚未见出现或数量较少,值得进一步研究去发现其在骨质疏松症发展中的作用。

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