

骨质疏松症与慢性心力衰竭的关系

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中图分类号: R681;R285.5 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-7108(2021) 08-1154-06

摘要: **目的** 基于生物信息学方法探讨骨质疏松症与慢性心力衰竭的关系。**方法** 分别以骨质疏松及慢性心力衰竭在相关人类疾病数据库(GeneCards、TTD、OMIM)中筛选靶基因,整合后映射两组预测靶点得到交集靶点,通过 STRING v11.0 平台得出靶点 PPI 互作网络,按照 degree 值大小筛选出核心靶点并通过 Metascape 数据库进行 KEGG 通路分析。**结果** 骨质疏松症与慢性心力衰竭的核心交集靶点为 VEGFA、STAT3、IL6、TNF、ESR1、IL10 等,相关通路集中在 PI3K-Akt 信号通路、FoxO 信号通路、HIF-1 信号通路、MAPK 信号通路等。**结论** 骨质疏松症与慢性心力衰竭均是涵盖众多差异表达基因的复杂慢性病,但两种疾病在复杂基因网络背景下依然存在一些高度重合的基因表达,所涉及的信号通路能够同时对两种疾病产生干预作用,这提示两种疾病的分子机制存在密切联系,可能为药物同时调控两种疾病提示潜在靶点。应用生物信息学具有较高的置信度和参考价值,为探索疾病间关系提供了新方向与新思路。

关键词: 骨质疏松症;慢性心力衰竭;生物信息学;疾病相互关系

Relationship between osteoporosis and chronic heart failure

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the relationship between osteoporosis and chronic heart failure based on bioinformatics method. **Methods** The target genes were screened in related human disease databases (GeneCards, TTD, OMIM) with osteoporosis and chronic heart failure respectively, and the two sets of predicted targets were mapped to obtain the intersection targets. The PPI interaction network of targets was obtained through STRING v11.0 platform. The core targets were selected according to the degree value, and KEGG pathway analysis were carried out through Metascape database. **Results** The core intersection targets of osteoporosis and chronic heart failure are VEGFA, STAT3, IL6, TNF, ESR1, IL10, etc. The related pathways are concentrated in the PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, FoxO signaling pathway, HIF-1 signaling pathway, MAPK signaling Access etc. **Conclusion** Both osteoporosis and chronic heart failure are complex chronic diseases that cover many differentially expressed genes. However, the two diseases still have some highly overlapping gene expressions under the background of complex gene networks, and the signal pathways involved can simultaneously treat the two diseases. These result suggest that the molecular mechanisms of the two diseases are closely related and may suggest potential targets for drug regulation of both diseases at the same time. The application of bioinformatics has high confidence and reference value, which provides a new direction and new idea for exploring the relationship between diseases.

Key words: osteoporosis; chronic heart failure; bioinformatics; disease relationship

骨质疏松症(osteoporosis, OP)作为一种全身性骨代谢疾病,以单位骨量减少为特征,伴随骨微观结构的退化,参与因素复杂多样^[1]。国内调查研究^[2]

显示全国范围内 OP 的总患病率约为 6.6% ~ 19.3%,且随着我国老龄化趋势渐显,预计未来 30 年国内 OP 患者人数将高达 2.12 亿。我国关于慢性心力衰竭(chronic heart failure, CHF)的流行病学调查表明,患病人群的比例随着年龄区间增长而急

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剧上升^[3]。骨质疏松与慢性心衰是有着密切关系的两类慢性疾病,一项纳入 165 例观察对象的对比研究^[4]发现,老年慢性心衰患者更易出现骨质疏松,且其心衰级别与骨密度呈负相关。

骨质疏松症与慢性心衰之间既存在诸如年龄、营养状况和体力活动等高重合度的影响因素^[5],也存在氧化应激反应(oxidative stress, OS)、甲状旁腺素(parathyroid hormone, PTH)异常等相同的病理机制^[6-9]。骨钙素、骨桥蛋白等骨源性因素亦能够参与心血管系统的能量代谢,对心血管病变的程度有着多向调节作用^[10]。应用生物信息学整合骨质疏松症及慢性心衰的基因数据,不仅能较为科学的从分子层面阐述二者间的作用机制,而且也能够为药物同时干预这两种疾病提供理论基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 骨质疏松症-慢性心力衰竭的相关靶点筛选

分别在三大人类疾病数据库(GeneCards、TTD、OMIM)中筛选骨质疏松症与慢性心力衰竭的相关靶点^[11-13]。其中 GeneCards 数据库(<https://www.genecards.org/>)所得 Relevance Score 值的高低与该靶点-疾病联系的密切程度呈正相关,为提高准确性,仅选择 GeneCards 数据库中 score 值排名前 300 的靶基因;仅筛选 TTD 数据库中(<http://db.idrblab.net/ttd/>)药物状态为验证成功或正处临床试验的靶基因;在 OMIM 数据库(<https://omim.org/>)的 Gene Map 高级搜索中筛选疾病相关靶基因。随后将两组基因分别通过 Uniprot 数据库(<https://www.uniprot.org>)转换成 Uniprot ID 筛选已认证靶点同时合并去重,获得已明确认证的疾病靶点。

1.2 骨质疏松症-慢性心力衰竭靶点映射与 PPI 分析

将两组靶点映射以筛选交集靶点,并将其上传至 STRING v11.0 平台(<https://string-db.org>)构建蛋白相互作用(protein-protein interaction, PPI)网络模型^[14]。将 PPI 网络 TSV 格式导进 Cytoscape3.7.2 平台后,运用平台自带工具栏(tools)中的网络分析仪(network analyzer),在非定向网络条件下,按照节点连接度(degree)高低排列靶点大小及色彩度,按照综合得分值(combined score)排列连线的粗细及色彩度,随后在数据面板(table panel)中选取 degree 值 ≥ 11 的靶点制作核心靶点图。

1.3 骨质疏松症-慢性心力衰竭的 KEGG 通路分析

Metascape 数据库(<http://metascape.org/gp/index.html>)是一个集基因注释、分析于一体的数据资源平台,且每月更新其数据以确保时效性^[15]。将两组疾病靶点分别上传至该平台并设置 $P < 0.01$ 、富集因子(enrichment factor) > 1.5 ,以进行两组疾病的 KEGG 通路分析。按 P 值升序排列分别筛选两病的前 35 条 KEGG 通路以取交集,提取分析结果并利用 Cytoscape3.7.2 平台将数据可视化并构建骨质疏松症-慢性心力衰竭交互通路图。

2 结果

2.1 骨质疏松症-慢性心力衰竭的靶点筛选结果

从 GeneCards、TTD、OMIM 数据库分别获得骨质疏松症相关靶点 300、29、42 个,慢性心力衰竭相关靶点 300、11、487 个;经过 Uniprot ID 转换筛选后分别获得骨质疏松症有效靶点 281、19、16 个,慢性心力衰竭有效靶点 292、7、240 个。合并去重后共获得 295 个骨质疏松症有效靶基因,509 个慢性心力衰竭相关靶基因。

2.2 骨质疏松症-慢性心力衰竭靶点映射与 PPI 分析结果

映射骨质疏松症与慢性心力衰竭相关靶点,得到 82 个交集靶点并生成韦恩图(图 1)。经 STRING v11.0 平台在 0.9 高信度下生成相互作用 PPI 网络(图 2),82 个靶点之间有 264 条相互作用关系。以筛选节点连接度(degree) ≥ 11 筛选到核心靶点 18 个(图 3),所获核心靶点均直接或间接影响慢性心力衰竭与骨质疏松。

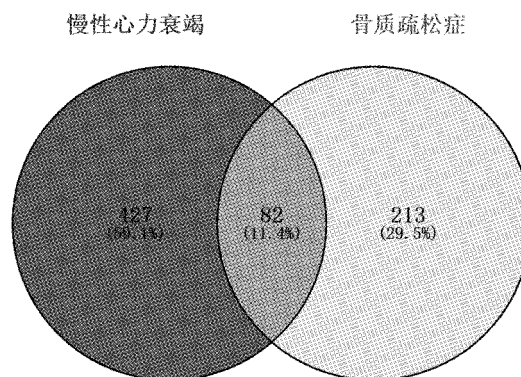


图 1 CHF 与 OP 映射交集靶点韦恩图

Fig.1 Venn diagram of CHF and OP mapping intersection targets

表 1 骨质疏松症与慢性心力衰竭的 23 条交互通路

Table 1 23 interactive pathways between osteoporosis and chronic heart failure

基因本体	通路描述	名称
hsa04933	AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications	糖尿病并发症中的 AGE-RAGE 信号通路
hsa04380	Osteoclast differentiation	破骨细胞分化
hsa05200	Pathways in cancer	癌症的通路
hsa04060	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction	细胞因子与细胞因子受体的相互作用
hsa04068	FoxO signaling pathway	FoxO 信号通路
hsa04151	PI3K-Akt signaling pathway	PI3K-Akt 信号通路
hsa04066	HIF-1 signaling pathway	HIF-1 信号通路
hsa05418	Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis	血液剪切应力与动脉粥样硬化
hsa04010	MAPK signaling pathway	MAPK 信号通路
hsa05224	Breast cancer	乳腺癌
hsa05205	Proteoglycans in cancer	癌症中的蛋白聚糖
hsa05321	Inflammatory bowel disease	炎症性肠病
hsa05161	Hepatitis B	乙肝
hsa05140	Leishmaniasis	利什曼病
hsa05142	Chagas disease	恰加斯病
hsa01522	Endocrine resistance	内分泌抵抗
hsa05226	gastric cancer	胃癌
hsa05166	Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection	人类 T 细胞白血病病毒 1 感染
hsa05225	hepatocellular carcinoma	肝细胞癌
hsa04926	relaxin signaling pathway	松弛素信号通路
hsa05165	human papillomavirus infection	人类乳头瘤病毒感染
hsa05163	human cytomegalovirus infection	人类巨细胞病毒感染
hsa04218	cellular senescence	细胞衰老

张素系统等均受到 STAT3 的调节^[19];在骨修复、骨重塑等过程中, STAT3 同样有着重要价值, Nicolaidou 等^[20]发现通过上调 STAT3 的局部表达, 可以对成骨细胞的形成起到正向作用。IL6、TNF、IL10 等炎症细胞因子所参与的炎症反应是骨质疏松症和慢性心衰的共有病理机制之一。早期的国外研究^[21-22]已经表明, IL6 和 TNF- α 等炎性标志物的水平与慢性心衰患者的 NYHA 分级直接相关, IL10 则可以通过对炎症因子的抑制作用而调护心衰患者的心肌组织^[23];同样, TNF 和 IL6 凭借其多效性在骨重塑过程中体现重要作用^[24], 其中 TNF- α 可以从多种途径促进破骨细胞形成, 还会通过抑制骨保护素(OPG)的合成而降低骨量^[25], IL6 能够激发破骨细胞增殖作用, 还可以通过作用于 RANK-RANKL 功能轴来阻碍 OPG 的表达, 进而推动骨质疏松的形成^[26], IL10 则被证明能够减缓破骨细胞活性而成为小鼠骨质疏松程度的正向因素^[27]。Fatima 等^[28]发现 ESR1 对脂肪组织中的 VEGFA 有积极调节作用, 进而推动血管生成、减缓炎症反应;雌激素(estrogen)与其受体 ESR1 结合后的通过多机制、多途径参与调节骨代谢、提高骨密度的作用也被广泛证实^[29]。

PI3K-Akt 信号通路被认为是成骨细胞和破骨细胞之间功能关系的核心通路, 对骨组织的相对稳态发挥着重要作用^[30]。强胜林等^[31]通过对补肾固本方研究发现抑制 PI3K/AKT/m TOR 信号通路激活, 可以保护小梁结构作用, 下调破骨细胞分化;杨嘉豪等^[32]在对温阳消饮方的研究中表明, 调控 PI3K-Akt 信号通路可以减缓相关细胞凋亡, 对心功能的提升及心肌损伤的缓控都有正面作用。FoxO 同样属于促炎因子相关通路一种, 参与包括骨质疏松及慢性心衰的炎症调节。孙振双^[33]发现通过药物抗氧化应激作用下调 FoxO 的转录水平, 可以刺激成骨能力, 并一定程度上减缓骨代谢率;易登良等^[34]关于硫化氢(NaHS)的实验发现通过对 FoxO1 信号通路施加影响, 可以实现调控细胞自噬、炎症反应、氧化应激等过程进而保护心肌的目的。国内外均有研究^[35-36]表明, HIF-1 通路活性程度与破骨细胞水平呈正相关, 而慢性心衰炎症反应所致局部长低氧状态, 亦可以使 HIF-1 通路水平上调, 加重心脏损伤度。MAPK 信号通路在心肌细胞的多种生理病理过程中被广泛涉及, 通过调节 MAPK 通路传导能够改善心肌纤维化, 从而对慢性心衰的调治具有重要意义^[37];MAPK 信号通路与间充质干细

胞(MSCs)等具有成骨分化功能的细胞关系密切,有研究^[38]显示胶原蛋白肽(collagen peptide)可以由该通路介导,上调成骨细胞和 MSCs 的分化水平。综上所述,骨质疏松症和慢性心衰与诸多信号通路相互关联、相互影响。

本研究依据生物信息学找到骨质疏松症与慢性心力衰竭的关联靶点及信号通路,并通过基因可视化,能够更加清晰的表达两者的相互作用网络关系,还可以为药物同时调控这两种疾病提示潜在靶点。当然,这种基因靶点的信息整合受限于生物信息技术的发展水平及疾病数据库的时效性,同时对于基因表达量及激活程度等也需随数据的完善而进一步开展研究。

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- (收稿日期: 2020-09-01; 修回日期: 2020-09-16)

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- (收稿日期: 2020-09-17; 修回日期: 2020-10-08)