

GENE EXPRESSION PROFILING OF THE HEPATIC TRANSCRIPTOME IN THE PRESENCE OF TNF- α .

INSTITUTE OF GENOMICS AND INTEGRATIVE BIOLOGY

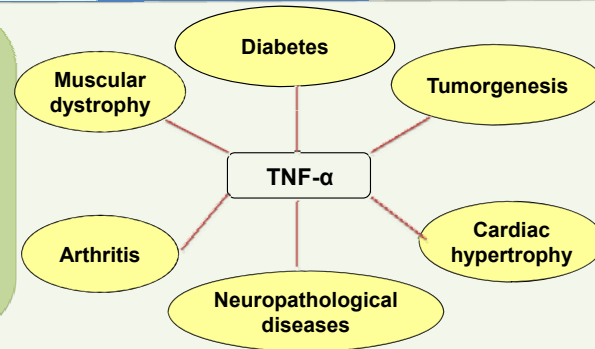


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Diabetes mellitus, often simply termed Diabetes, is a syndrome characterized by disordered metabolism and high blood sugar. It is caused due to low levels of insulin hormone or from abnormal resistance to insulin in its target tissues. World Health Organization estimates that India will alone have 79.4 million diabetic patients in 2030. One of its major form Type 2 diabetes, is often associated with obesity, hypertension, elevated cholesterol and metabolic syndrome. Changes in life style, such as consumption of high-calorie diet and lack of exercise, have increased the global prevalence not only of diabetes but also of obesity. Type 2 diabetes is characterized by insulin resistance in target tissue, occurs due to several reasons and one of them being the proinflammatory cytokine, TNF- α . It is also known as the link between diabetes and obesity. High levels of TNF- α interfere with insulin signaling to cause the effect and to further investigate into the situation, gene transcription profiling was examined in control and TNF- α treated HepG2 cells. Results indicated that TNF- α could significantly alter the expression of a significant number of genes that were identified to be related to lipid and fat metabolism on one hand and to immunoglobulin receptor activity and IgE binding thereby on the other thereby indicating global dysregulation of fat metabolism and compromise in immune defense mechanism(s) within the hepatocyte by TNF- α . Pathway analysis revealed "biosynthesis of steroids" to be most effected. All these indicate TNF- α to be significantly altering the transcriptome profiling within HepG2 cells with genes involved in lipid and steroid metabolism being the most favoured and this could explain one of the underlying mechanisms of TNF- α action in the liver.



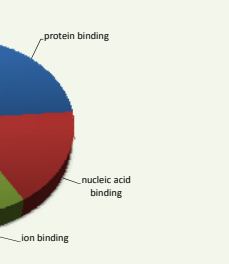
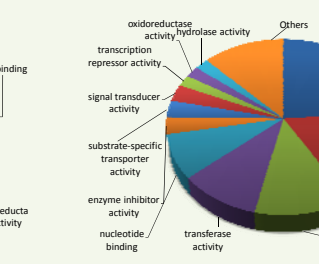
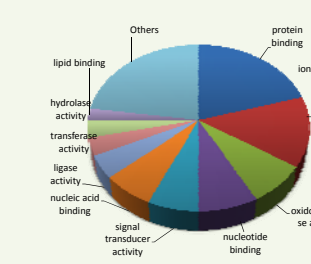
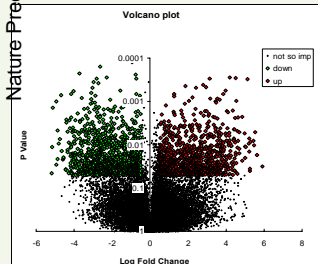
Genes altered by TNF- α treatment in HepG2 cells.

Major physiological and pathological roles of TNF- α

Log Fold Change	Gene ID	Description	p Val	Gene Symbol	Fold Change	Gene ID	Description	p Val
-1.4	237752_x1	Lamin, Gamma 1 (Formyl) LMNB2	0.01	PCSK9	1.6	237752_x1	Lamin, Gamma 1 (Formyl) LMNB2	0.01
-1.4	23627_x1	Tau Kinase 2	0.04	PCSK9	1.6	23627_x1	Tau Kinase 2	0.04
-1.5	232221_x1	Phorbol-12-Myristate-13-Acetate Receptor-1	0.03	PCSK9	1.6	232221_x1	Phorbol-12-Myristate-13-Acetate Receptor-1	0.03
1.4	238034_x1	Dipeptidyl Serylase Critical Region 1 Gene 6.0a	0.04	PCSK9	1.6	238034_x1	Dipeptidyl Serylase Critical Region 1 Gene 6.0a	0.04
1.5	232534_x1	Connexin 45 And Adhesin Receptor	0.03	PCSK9	1.6	232534_x1	Connexin 45 And Adhesin Receptor	0.03
1.6	237105_x1	Purification Factor 1	0.01	PCSK9	1.6	237105_x1	Purification Factor 1	0.01
1.7	237105_x1	Actin-binding Protein 1	0.01	PCSK9	1.6	237105_x1	Actin-binding Protein 1	0.01
1.7	237105_x1	Actin-binding Protein 1	0.01	PCSK9	1.6	237105_x1	Actin-binding Protein 1	0.01
1.7	237105_x1	Actin-binding Protein 1	0.01	PCSK9	1.6	237105_x1	Actin-binding Protein 1	0.01

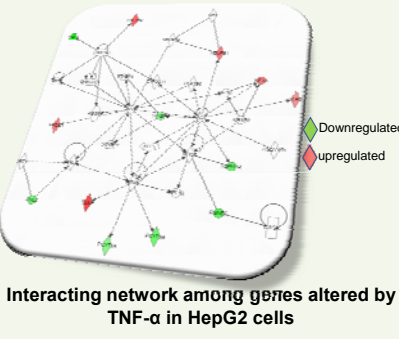
GO term and Gene Symbol*	Transcription Factors	Probability**
Metabolism	FOXO3	5.91E-03
Signal Transduction	FOXO3	5.91E-03
Cellular Process	FOXO3	5.91E-03
Cellular Component	FOXO3	5.91E-03
Biological Process	FOXO3	5.91E-03

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Over representation of conserved transcription factor binding sites within putatively co-regulated genes.

Validation of microarray gene expression data by Real Time PCR



Conclusion

- As many as 140 genes were significantly altered by TNF- α . Pathway analysis identified the biosynthesis of steroids and cholesterol to be the most favored
- Signatures of conserved transcription factor binding sites were identified in genes of similar GO functional term and within the same cluster.
- Over represented genes upregulated by TNF- α consisted of several Gene ontology terms related to lipid and fat metabolism
- Within the down-regulated category, those involved in varied aspects of the immune response were over-represented in the GO classes of both biological processes and molecular function

"Biosynthesis of Steroids" identified as the top canonical pathway altered by TNF- α in HepG2 cells