

帕金森病早期 SNCA 基因 Ala53Thr 碱基替换对小鼠模型嗅球组织中内源性代谢产物表达的影响

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨 SNCA 基因在帕金森病早期病理生理学机制中的作用。**方法** 选择 SNCA 基因 Ala53Thr 碱基替换小鼠和野生型小鼠各 10 只,采用超高效液相色谱-串联质谱(HPLC-MS/MS)法分离嗅球组织代谢产物,采用主成分分析、判别分析、聚类分析等筛选并验证代谢产物,代谢组学分析嗅球组织内源性代谢产物,并构建代谢通路图和网络图以明确相关代谢通路及差异内源性代谢产物之间的关系。**结果** 最终确定 29 个变量为差异代谢产物,其中,内源性代谢产物磷脂酰胆碱、磷脂酰乙醇胺、维生素 C、鞘磷脂、磷脂酰甘油和谷氨酸相对表达量在 TG 组有所上升(均 $P < 0.05$),且上述代谢产物的相对表达量与下调的差异代谢产物之间呈负相关;而磷脂、牛磺酸、缬氨酸、神经酰胺和 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)相对表达量在 TG 组有所下降(均 $P < 0.05$),且上述代谢产物的相对表达量之间呈正相关。相关代谢通路主要涉及牛磺酸和亚牛磺酸代谢通路,谷氨酰胺和谷氨酸代谢通路,维生素 C 代谢通路,磷脂酰甘油代谢通路,丙氨酸、天冬氨酸和谷氨酸代谢通路,包括牛磺酸、D-谷氨酸、维生素 C、卵磷脂、溶血性磷脂酰胆碱[18:2(9Z,12Z)]和 GABA 共 6 种标志性代谢成分。**结论** 本研究验证帕金森病早期即可出现嗅球组织病理变化,SNCA 基因 Ala53Thr 碱基替换的直接作用导致磷脂类代谢改变,并引起神经功能紊乱。

【关键词】 帕金森病; α 突触核蛋白; 基因; 突变; 代谢组学; 嗅球; 色谱法,液相

Study on changes of endogenous metabolites in olfactory bulb of early - stage Parkinson's disease induced by SNCA gene Ala53Thr base substitution in mice

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the pathophysiologic mechanism of SNCA gene in the early-stage of Parkinson's disease (PD). **Methods** Wild type (WT group, $n = 10$) and SNCA Ala53Thr base substitution mice (TG group, $n = 10$) were selected for further experiments. Endogenous metabolites in olfactory bulb (OB) of transgenic and wild type mice were detected and analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography - tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC - MS/MS). Then the endogenous metabolites were identified through mzCloud and determined by molecular formula and molecular weight. The differential endogenous metabolites were obtained by principal component analysis (PCA), partial least squares discrimination analysis (PLS - DA), orthogonal partial least squares discriminant analysis (OPLS - DA) and cluster analysis. Finally, the pathway and interaction network between the differential endogenous metabolites and corresponding pathways were constructed. **Results** Finally 29 variations were identified as differential metabolites. Among them, the relative expressions of phosphatidylcholine (PC), phosphatidylethanolamine (PE), vitamin C, sphingomyelin (SM), phosphatidylglycerol (PG) and glutamic acid were elevated in TG group ($P < 0.05$, for all) and the negative relationship was shown between elevated metabolite and decreased metabolite in relative expression, while the relative expressions of phosphalipids, taurine, ceramide valine and γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) were decreased in TG group ($P < 0.05$, for all) and the relationship of relative expression among them was positive. The related metabolic pathways were mainly associated with the taurine and hypotaurine metabolism, glutamine and glutamate metabolism,

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ascorbate and aldarate metabolism, glycerophospholipid metabolism and alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, included taurine, D-glutamate, vitamin C, phospholipid, LysoPC [18: 2 (9Z, 12Z)] and GABA all 6 significant metabolites. **Conclusions** The experiment verified pathological changes of OB in the early stage of PD. Meanwhile the differences in phosphatides could be a direct result of SNCA Ala53Thr mutation. Furthermore, malfunction of neurons in OB is also observed and may be contributed to the abnormal phosphatides' metabolism.

【Key words】 Parkinson disease; alpha-Synuclein; Genes; Mutation; Metabolomics; Olfactory bulb; Chromatography, liquid

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Conflicts of interest: none declared

帕金森病是一种以运动症状为主的神经变性病,近年越来越多的证据表明,其为一种累及全身之病变,故更多学者开始关注帕金森病的非运动症状^[1]。嗅觉减退是其典型的非运动症状,约90%以上患者存在嗅觉丧失,且在运动症状前数年即已存在^[2]。Haehner等^[2]对30例特发性嗅觉丧失患者行经颅多普勒超声(TCD),发现11例黑质回声增强,提示嗅觉减退与帕金森病病理改变具有相关性。然而引起该症状的潜在病理生理学机制尚不明确。目前普遍认为,帕金森病的病理变化主要为出现一种被称为路易小体(LB)的神经元内 α -突触核蛋白(α -Syn)包涵体^[3], α -Syn是一种在中枢神经系统突触前及核周表达的可溶性蛋白质,在生理状态下处于一种天然的未折叠状态^[4,5]。SNCA基因Ala53Thr系首个鉴别出的家族性帕金森病(FPD)相关基因变异^[6],可引起神经元轴突功能障碍以及相关多巴胺能神经元凋亡^[7,8],由此可见, α -Syn与帕金森病的发生发展密切相关,鉴于帕金森病初期常伴有嗅觉减退症状,因此推测,SNCA Ala53Thr碱基替换可能对帕金森病患者嗅球(OB)组织的代谢产生影响。代谢组学系从总体出发分析一个生物系统中某一类型的所有相对分子质量 <1000 的小分子物质,并通过内源性代谢产物的变化,从活性、功能、表达等多层面反向推理机体内发生变化的特定代谢产物的一项技术^[9-11]。因此,代谢组学可一次同时系统地挖掘变化的分子或其相关分子调控网络。本研究拟通过代谢组学技术,对SNCA Ala53Thr碱基替换帕金森病小鼠模型的嗅球组织代谢产物变化进行分析。同时,借助代谢组学的相关研究工具,比较野生型与突变型小鼠体内代谢产物变化,寻找与这些产物相关的调控通路和生物分子网络,并进一步明确 α -Syn的生理功能和病理意义,为帕金森病的

诊治提供新的参考依据。

材料与方法

一、实验材料

1. 实验动物及分组 Prnp-SNCA Ala53Thr纯合转基因(TG)帕金森病模型雄性小鼠共10只(A组),10月龄,体重(20 ± 2)g,同时以相应月龄的同窝雄性野生型(WT)小鼠10只为对照(B组),体重(20 ± 2)g,均购自南京大学模式动物研究所(许可证号:N000160),由首都医科大学实验动物中心按照无特定病原体(SPF)级别饲养。于室温 $21 \sim 25$ ℃、相对湿度40%~60%、12h昼-12h夜循环照明环境中饲养,自由摄食、饮水,均适应性饲养1周后用于实验。

2. 主要试剂与仪器 (1)主要药品与试剂:甲醇(规格500ml; $\geq 99.9\%$;批号152469)、乙腈(规格500ml; $\geq 99.9\%$;批号136376)、甲酸(规格500ml; $\geq 99.9\%$;批号152469)均为色谱级,以及甲酸铵(规格50g; $\geq 99\%$;批号FCMA115-50)均购自美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司。(2)主要设备与仪器:DIONEX Ultimate 3000超高效液相色谱仪购自美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司,Thermo Q EXACTIVE质谱仪购自美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司,C18色谱柱为美国Thermo Synchronis公司产品(管径 $1.70 \mu\text{m}$,长度 $2.10 \text{ mm} \times 100.00 \text{ mm}$),Milli-Q AdvantageA10型超纯水仪为美国Millipore公司产品,KQ-250超声波清洗器为昆山市超声仪器有限公司产品,5402型离心机购自德国Eppendorf公司。

二、研究方法

1. 液相色谱-串联质谱法检测嗅球组织小分子代谢产物 (1)嗅球组织样本的获取:为确保转基因小鼠处于帕金森病初期,出现运动症状前即采取颈椎脱臼法处死小鼠,取嗅球组织,生理盐水清洗,

滤纸擦干后称重,置-80℃冰箱保存。(2)嗅球组织样本的检测前处理:采用甲醇:乙腈(1:1)有机溶剂沉淀蛋白法,在嗅球组织样本中加入10倍甲醇,匀浆3min,吸取匀浆液100μl,再加入甲醇:乙腈(1:1)有机溶剂沉淀蛋白,涡旋30s,于4℃、离心半径8mm、转速13000r/min离心15min,取上清液200μl直接进样分析,每5针平行进1针进行质量控制,以确保重复性和仪器、样品的稳定性。(3)小分子代谢产物检测:超高效液相色谱(UPLC)条件为,A为含0.10%甲酸和2mmol/L甲酸铵的水、D为乙腈,梯度洗脱,分析时间为0~35min,进样量10μl,流速0.30ml/min;流动相梯度条件为,0~1min:95%A+5%D,1~16min:5%A+95%D,16~18min:95%A+5%D。串联质谱(MS/MS)条件为,电喷雾电离(ESI)阴性;监测模式为一级全扫描(full scan),二级数据依赖性扫描(full MS/dd-MS2);离子源参数ESI阴性;喷雾电压2800V,蒸发温度350℃;化合物参数一级全扫描分辨率为70000,二级数据依赖性扫描分辨率为35000。

2. 数据处理 收集所有样本的数据,采用mzCloud数据库(www.mzcloud.org)对两组小鼠嗅球组织内源性代谢产物进行鉴定;采用分子式和相对分子质量确定内源性代谢产物,同时通过Trace Finder软件(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)自建内源性代谢产物,并经METLIN数据库(<https://metlin.scripps.edu/>)、人体代谢组数据库(HMDB,<https://hmdb.ca/>)、京都基因和基因组百科数据库(KEGG,<http://www.kegg.jp/>)检索和确认。经上述步骤,确定两组小鼠嗅球组织的代谢产物共400余种。为寻找两组的差异代谢产物,采用主成分分析在两组样本组内发现一定的集聚成群趋势且两组之间样本点彼此分离,结果提示二者内源性代谢产物具有明显差异(图1a,1b)。再采用偏最小二乘法判别分析(PLS-DA)和正交偏最小二乘法判别分析(OPLS-DA)对两组内源性代谢产物进行判别分析,发现两组之间的样本点彼此分离,且组内样本点在一定范围内表现出较好的集聚趋势,提示二者内源性代谢产物有明显差异并各自表现出一定的特征(图1c~1f)。最后采用聚类分析证实二者内源性代谢产物存在较明显的差异(图1g)。依照上述方法获得20样本×481变量的数据矩阵。在PLS-DA模型中提取VIP值最大的前66个变量(VIP值>1.0)。对这66个变量进行手动积分及Mann-Whitney U检

验,通过对目标变量进行手动积分,并综合VIP值、非参数检验和受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)的精密度(>0.50)筛选差异代谢产物。

3. 统计分析方法 代谢组学相关分析和分层聚类分析并验证经液相色谱-串联质谱(LC-MS/MS)法获得的内源性代谢产物数据,呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,行两独立样本的t检验;呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验。采用R语言数据分析软件(R version 3.2.4, <https://www.R-project.org/>)进行高通量代谢通路分析,代谢通路影响值的临界值设置为0.10。采用MetPA数据库构建内源性代谢产物之代谢通路,采用Cytoscape、Metsape和MCODE插件绘制内源性代谢产物网络图并进行模块化分析。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

经数据筛选和验证最终确定29个变量为代谢产物的潜在生物学标志物。对两组小鼠嗅球组织代谢产物中潜在生物学标志物的相对表达量进行比较,结果显示,溶血性磷脂酰胆碱(16:0)、溶血性磷脂酰乙醇胺[0:0/18:1(9Z)]、溶血性磷脂酰胆碱[18:1(11Z)]、溶血性磷脂酰乙醇胺[20:4(8Z, 11Z, 14Z, 17Z)/0:0]、溶血性磷脂酰胆碱[18:3(6Z, 9Z, 12Z)]、维生素C、磷脂酰胆碱[18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z, 8Z, 11Z, 14Z)]、鞘磷脂(d18:1/18:0)、磷脂酰胆碱[14:1(9Z)/20:0]、磷脂酰胆碱[16:1(9Z)/20:3(8Z, 11Z, 14Z)]、磷脂酰甘油[18:0/16:1(9Z)]、磷脂酰胆碱[20:1(11Z)/14:1(9Z)]、磷脂酰甘油(18:0/16:0)、谷氨酸和磷脂酰胆碱[18:0/20:4(8Z, 11Z, 14Z, 17Z)]含量在TG组中有所上升(均 $P < 0.05$),提示上述15种生物学标志物均为上调的差异代谢产物,且其相对表达量与下调的差异代谢产物呈负相关(图2)。而单酰基甘油酯[20:4(5Z, 8Z, 11Z, 14Z)/0:0/0:0]、溶血性磷脂酰乙醇胺[0:0/16:1(9Z)]、鞘磷脂(d18:1/16:0)、磷脂酰胆碱[20:3(5Z, 8Z, 11Z)/14:1(9Z)]、β-丙氨酸-L-组氨酸、神经酰胺[d18:1/18:1(11Z)]、磷脂酰胆碱[16:1(9Z)/22:2(13Z, 16Z)]、溶血性磷脂酰乙醇胺[20:3(5Z, 8Z, 11Z)/0:0]、溶血性磷脂酰胆碱[18:2(9Z, 12Z)]、磷脂酰甘油[16:0/18:1(9Z)]、磷脂酰胆碱[16:1(9Z)/22:5(7Z, 10Z, 13Z, 16Z, 19Z)]、牛磺酸、缬氨酸和γ-氨基丁酸

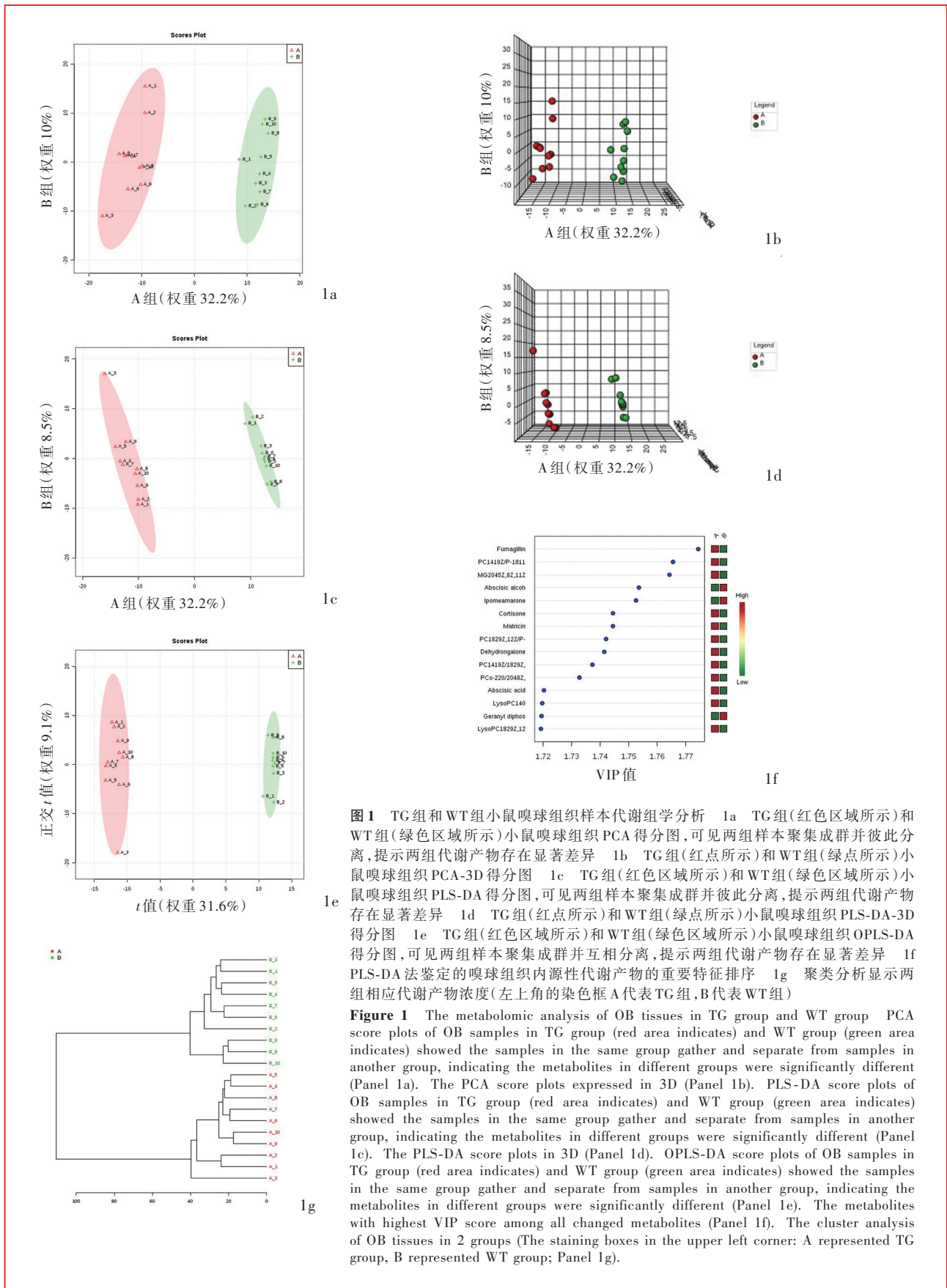


图 1 TG组和WT组小鼠嗅球组织样本代谢组学分析 1a TG组(红色区域所示)和WT组(绿色区域所示)小鼠嗅球组织PCA得分图,可见两组样本聚集成群并彼此分离,提示两组代谢产物存在显著差异 1b TG组(红点所示)和WT组(绿点所示)小鼠嗅球组织PCA-3D得分图 1c TG组(红色区域所示)和WT组(绿色区域所示)小鼠嗅球组织PLS-DA得分图,可见两组样本聚集成群并彼此分离,提示两组代谢产物存在显著差异 1d TG组(红点所示)和WT组(绿点所示)小鼠嗅球组织PLS-DA-3D得分图 1e TG组(红色区域所示)和WT组(绿色区域所示)小鼠嗅球组织OPLS-DA得分图,可见两组样本聚集成群并互相分离,提示两组代谢产物存在显著差异 1f PLS-DA法鉴定的嗅球组织内源性代谢产物的重要特征排序 1g 聚类分析显示两组相应代谢产物浓度(左上角的染色框A代表TG组,B代表WT组)

Figure 1 The metabolomic analysis of OB tissues in TG group and WT group PCA score plots of OB samples in TG group (red area indicates) and WT group (green area indicates) showed the samples in the same group gather and separate from samples in another group, indicating the metabolites in different groups were significantly different (Panel 1a). The PCA score plots expressed in 3D (Panel 1b). PLS-DA score plots of OB samples in TG group (red area indicates) and WT group (green area indicates) showed the samples in the same group gather and separate from samples in another group, indicating the metabolites in different groups were significantly different (Panel 1c). The PLS-DA score plots in 3D (Panel 1d). OPLS-DA score plots of OB samples in TG group (red area indicates) and WT group (green area indicates) showed the samples in the same group gather and separate from samples in another group, indicating the metabolites in different groups were significantly different (Panel 1e). The metabolites with highest VIP score among all changed metabolites (Panel 1f). The cluster analysis of OB tissues in 2 groups (The staining boxes in the upper left corner: A represented TG group, B represented WT group; Panel 1g).

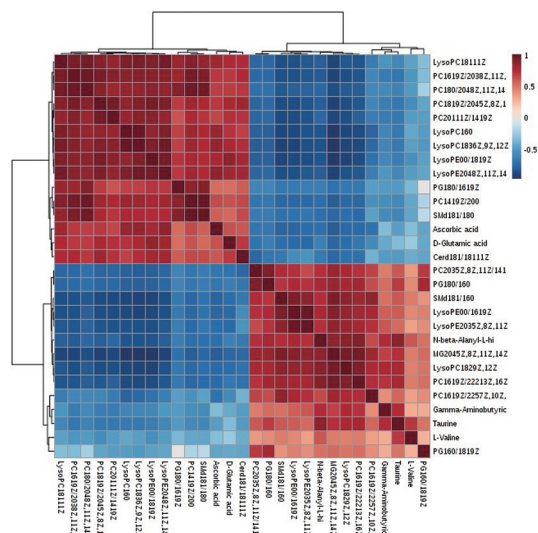


图2 嗅球组织内源性代谢产物相关分析热图(红色代表正相关,蓝色代表负相关,颜色越深代表相关性越强)
 Figure 2 The heat map of correlation analysis of important endogenous metabolites (the positive correlation represented in red and the negative correlation represented in blue, the deeper indicated stronger correlation and the lighter indicated the weaker correlation).

表1 TG组与WT组小鼠嗅球组织代谢产物潜在生物学标志物相对表达量的比较

Table 1. Relative content of potential biomarkers in OB samples of TG group and WT group

代谢产物	WT组(n=10)	TG组(n=10)	t或Z值	P值
溶血性磷脂酰胆碱(16:0)($\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.01 ± 0.17	48.02 ± 11.12	14.021	0.000
溶血性磷脂酰乙醇胺[0:0/18:1(9Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.08 ± 0.03	3.15 ± 0.69	14.667	0.000
溶血性磷脂酰胆碱[18:1(11Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.57 ± 0.25	16.30 ± 5.16	10.089	0.000
溶血性磷脂酰乙醇胺[20:4(8Z, 11Z, 14Z, 17Z)/0:0]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.14 ± 0.03	3.45 ± 1.01	10.838	0.000
溶血性磷脂酰胆碱[18:3(6Z, 9Z, 12Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.13 ± 0.03	3.04 ± 0.58	16.743	0.000
维生素C[M(P_{25} , P_{75})]	0.09(0.02, 0.35)	4.09(2.64, 5.27)	-3.780	0.000
磷脂酰胆碱[18:1(9Z)/20:4(5Z, 8Z, 11Z, 14Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.14 ± 0.05	2.55 ± 0.71	11.248	0.000
鞘磷脂(d18:1/18:0)[M(P_{25} , P_{75})]	0.09(0.05, 0.27)	4.30(2.23, 6.16)	-3.024	0.002
磷脂酰胆碱[14:1(9Z)/20:0]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.89 ± 0.51	57.36 ± 27.30	6.495	0.000
磷脂酰胆碱[16:1(9Z)/20:3(8Z, 11Z, 14Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.27 ± 0.29	14.93 ± 4.43	10.201	0.000
磷脂酰甘油[18:0/16:1(9Z)] [M(P_{25} , P_{75})]	0.48(0.33, 0.84)	6.51(3.16, 12.73)	-3.780	0.000
磷脂酰胆碱[20:1(11Z)/14:1(9Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.90 ± 0.24	3.60 ± 0.84	10.277	0.000
磷脂酰甘油(18:0/16:0)[M(P_{25} , P_{75})]	0.48(0.33, 0.84)	6.51(3.16, 12.73)	-3.780	0.000
谷氨酸($\bar{x} \pm s$)	7.71 ± 1.68	14.09 ± 3.14	5.950	0.000
磷脂酰胆碱[18:0/20:4(8Z, 11Z, 14Z, 17Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.75 ± 0.27	6.04 ± 2.12	8.204	0.000
单酰基甘油酯[20:4(5Z, 8Z, 11Z, 14Z)/0:0/0:0]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	7.37 ± 0.74	0.13 ± 0.06	32.515	0.000
溶血性磷脂酰乙醇胺[0:0/16:1(9Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.89 ± 0.78	0.06 ± 0.02	12.076	0.000
鞘磷脂(d18:1/16:0)($\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.17 ± 1.29	0.10 ± 0.05	12.960	0.000
磷脂酰胆碱[20:3(5Z, 8Z, 11Z)/14:1(9Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	13.50 ± 6.02	0.47 ± 0.19	7.178	0.000
β-丙氨酸-L-组氨酸($\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.47 ± 2.27	0.38 ± 0.19	8.854	0.000
神经酰胺[d18:1/18:1(11Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.96 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.01	5.014	0.000
磷脂酰胆碱[16:1(9Z)/22:2(13Z, 16Z)] [M(P_{25} , P_{75})]	6.04(4.63, 6.41)	0.49(0.25, 0.78)	-3.780	0.000
溶血性磷脂酰乙醇胺[20:3(5Z, 8Z, 11Z)/0:0]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.41 ± 0.98	0.58 ± 0.13	9.523	0.000
溶血性磷脂酰胆碱[18:2(9Z, 12Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.88 ± 0.40	0.53 ± 0.22	10.425	0.000
磷脂酰甘油[16:0/18:1(9Z)] [M(P_{25} , P_{75})]	13.29(8.51, 21.70)	6.51(3.16, 12.73)	-2.343	0.019
磷脂酰胆碱[16:1(9Z)/22:5(7Z, 10Z, 13Z, 16Z, 19Z)]($\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.88 ± 1.19	4.98 ± 1.59	6.505	0.000
牛磺酸($\bar{x} \pm s$)	31.21 ± 6.74	19.34 ± 3.99	5.025	0.000
缬氨酸($\bar{x} \pm s$)	11.03 ± 4.28	7.20 ± 2.08	2.669	0.015
γ-氨基丁酸($\bar{x} \pm s$)	56.83 ± 10.48	37.97 ± 9.59	4.401	0.000

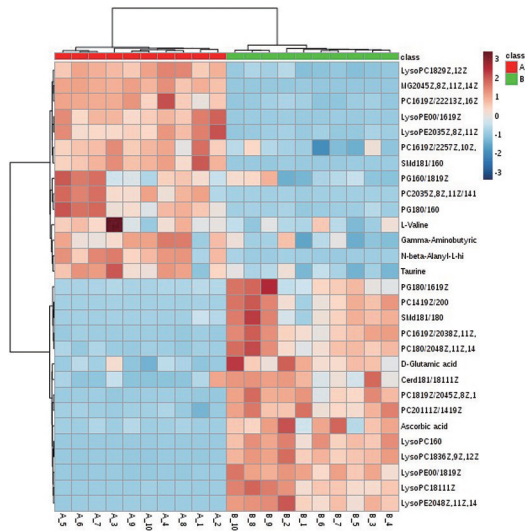


图3 嗅球组织中差异内源性代谢产物相关分层聚类分析热图(红色表示含量较高,蓝色表示含量较低,颜色越深代表变量值越大;右上角的染色框A代表TG组,B代表WT组)

Figure 3 The heat map about hierarchical cluster analysis on the correlation of differential endogenous metabolites in OB tissues (The red represented higher content and the blue represented lower content. The staining boxes in the upper right corner: A represented TG group, B represented WT group).

A, 丙氨酸、天冬氨酸和谷氨酸代谢通路; B, 甘油磷脂代谢通路; C, 维生素C代谢通路; D, 谷氨酰胺和谷氨酸代谢通路; E, 牛磺酸和亚牛磺酸代谢通路; Hits, 本研究所筛选的差异代谢产物在对应代谢通路中的数目; Total, 代谢通路中所有代谢产物数目

图4 经MetPA数据库构建的内源性代谢产物代谢通路图 4a 内源性代谢产物代谢通路影响值 4b 内源性代谢产物对代谢通路影响的贡献率图

Figure 4 Endogenous metabolites - related pathways constructed by MetPA database Influence value of the metabolic pathways formed by endogenous metabolites (Panel 4a). Contribution percentage of the metabolomic pathways formed by endogenous metabolites (Panel 4b).

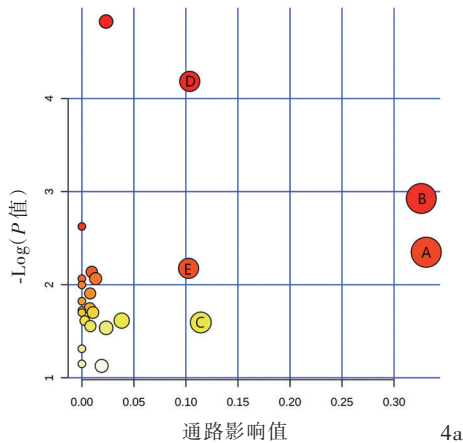
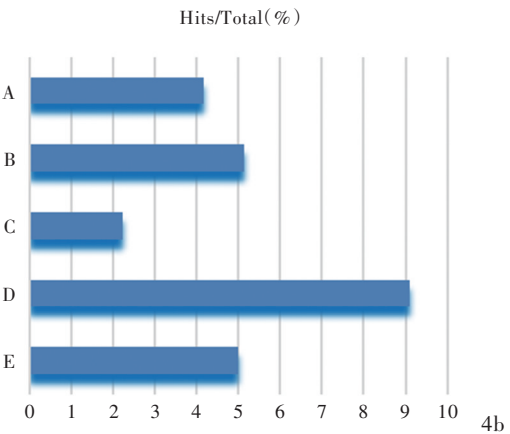


表2 构建分析通路结果(影响值 ≥ 0.10)

Table 2. Constructed analytical pathway (Impact ≥ 0.10)

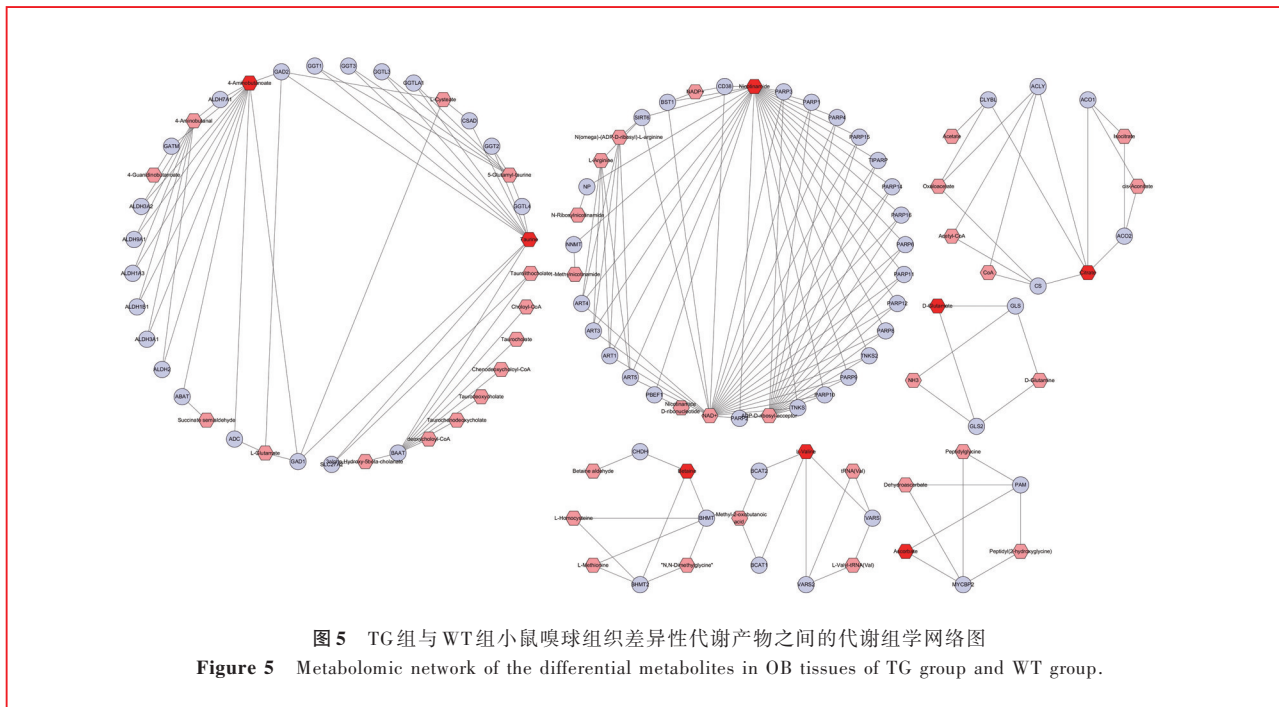
代谢通路	代谢产物数(个)	相关代谢产物名称	影响值
牛磺酸和亚牛磺酸代谢通路	20	牛磺酸	0.30
谷氨酰胺和谷氨酸代谢通路	11	D-谷氨酸	0.30
维生素C代谢通路	45	维生素C	0.10
甘油磷脂代谢通路	39	卵磷脂、溶血性磷脂酰胆碱[18:2(9Z,12Z)]	0.10
丙氨酸、天冬氨酸和谷氨酸代谢通路	24	γ-氨基丁酸	0.10



(GABA)含量在TG组中有所下降(均 $P < 0.05$),提示上述14种生物学标志物均为下调的差异代谢产物,且其相对表达量与其他下调的差异代谢产物呈正相关(图2)。综合表1中的代谢产物可见,转基因小鼠嗅球组织中差异性表达的内源性代谢产物以磷脂为主,包括GABA等神经递质以及几种氨基酸。分层聚类分析热图显示,两组小鼠内源性差异代谢

产物中多种磷脂、氨基酸和脂肪酸之间差异显著,提示二者的内源性代谢产物组分差异明显(图3)。

采用R语言数据分析软件对两组小鼠嗅球组织中差异代谢产物的代谢通路分析,结果显示,牛磺酸和亚牛磺酸,谷氨酰胺和谷氨酸,维生素C,甘油磷脂,丙氨酸、天冬氨酸和谷氨酸代谢通路影响值均 ≥ 0.10 (表2),同时结合代谢通路图(图4)。提示



本研究筛选出的29种差异代谢产物与上述代谢通路密切相关,其中以磷脂和氨基酸代谢通路受到的影响较大,亦与GABA等神经递质有关,提示转基因小鼠与野生型小鼠的代谢差异与这些代谢通路密切相关,且受影响较为广泛,基于神经递质和磷脂等对正常神经功能的重要性,提示小鼠神经功能可能受损。

经Cytosape、Metsape和MCODE插件富集相关代谢通路并进一步构建内源性代谢产物与其药效相关的复合网络图,发现TG组与WT组的29种潜在生物学标志物中相应代谢产物相对表达量存在较明显的差异。根据两组之间差异内源性代谢产物的相关性,绘制代谢组学网络图,发现内源性代谢产物如磷脂、脂肪酸和氨基酸等之间的内在关系及内源性代谢产物的变化均相互联系(图5)。

讨 论

α -Syn是一种表达于中枢神经系统突触前及核周,并且在生理状态下呈未折叠状态的可溶性蛋白质^[12],其突变与帕金森病尤其是家族性帕金森病的发生密切相关^[13-14]。此外,SNCA Ala53Thr碱基替换可导致其异常聚集或产生寡聚体,产生神经毒性并引起多巴胺能神经元凋亡^[15-19],从而引发帕金森病。

代谢组学是近年发展起来的对机体中内源性小分子物质的整体及其动态变化规律进行检测分

析的一门新技术。其研究对象是特定生物体系受到干预后产生的内源性代谢变化,并对能描述代谢循环情况的关键代谢产物进行定性和定量分析,从而明确该生物复杂系统中所有组分的构成及在特定条件下这些组分之间的相互关系^[9,20]。目前最常用的分离分析手段包括气相色谱法、LC-MS/MS法、气相色谱-串联质谱(GC-MS/MS)法及MRI技术。

本研究通过LC-MS/MS法以及代谢组学信息学分析手段,对SNCA Ala53Thr碱基替换转基因小鼠和野生型小鼠嗅球组织中内源性代谢产物进行检测,并采用PCA、聚类分析等化学计量学方法对所获得的数据进行深入挖掘。结果显示,SNCA Ala53Thr碱基替换使牛磺酸和亚牛磺酸代谢通路,谷氨酰胺和谷氨酸代谢通路,维生素C代谢通路,甘油磷脂代谢通路,丙氨酸、天冬氨酸和谷氨酸代谢通路受到较明显的影响,其中受影响较大的是磷脂及氨基酸代谢途径,GABA等神经递质相关代谢通路亦受到影响。受影响的代谢通路涉及多种差异内源性代谢产物,包括多种磷脂和氨基酸,以及以GABA为代表的神经递质。

有趣的是,予小鼠单侧嗅球 α -Syn纤维可以有效形成帕金森病的前驱模型,提示嗅球病理改变在帕金森病的发生与发展中十分关键^[21]。本研究结果显示,转基因小鼠嗅球组织中各类磷脂如磷脂酰胆碱、磷脂酰乙醇胺及磷脂酰甘油等均有较为明显

的变化且以表达上调为主。该变化可能与 α -Syn 有关,调节磷脂代谢即为 α -Syn 的重要功能之一,其可抑制磷脂酶 D2(PLD2)^[22]将磷脂酰胆碱转变为磷脂酸的作用^[23]。而 *SNCA* Ala53Thr 碱基替换恰好可增强该功能^[24]。此外,在 *SNCA* Ala53Thr 碱基替换小鼠嗅球组织中可见 GABA 明显降低等神经递质代谢异常,且本研究在出现运动症状之前即已处死小鼠并取其嗅球组织,说明 *SNCA* Ala53Thr 碱基替换小鼠在出现运动症状之前即可出现较明显的神经功能异常。这与临床罹患帕金森病患者在运动症状出现之前的疾病早期阶段即可出现嗅觉减退相吻合^[2,25-26]。这一现象可能与上述嗅球组织的磷脂代谢异常有关,磷脂构成髓鞘,对神经传导等有重要意义,故各类磷脂的异常改变可以导致嗅球神经元功能局部和整体紊乱,从而引起嗅球功能减退和代谢层面病理改变。类似改变如磷脂和氨基酸的改变同样出现在帕金森病患者的脑脊液和血液样本中^[27-28],说明后续帕金森病脑内进展与初期的嗅球病理改变有相似之处,再结合通过嗅球注射 α -Syn 纤维可成功制备帕金森病小鼠模型^[21],提示帕金森病由嗅球起源之可能。此外,血液改变与脑脊液改变类似也符合帕金森病作为全身系统性疾病的特征。故对于嗅球病理改变的研究对于揭示帕金森病的起源、脑内进展及全身改变提供启示。

本研究首次明确小鼠 *SNCA* 基因 Ala53Thr 碱基替换对帕金森病早期嗅球组织代谢的影响,对进一步明确帕金森病的病理生理学机制具有一定意义。
利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(六)

眼咽远端型肌病 oculopharyngodistal myopathy(OPDM)

液相色谱-串联质谱

liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)

一氧化氮合酶 nitric oxide synthase(NOS)

遗传性共济失调 hereditary ataxia(HA)

乙二胺四乙酸 ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid(EDTA)

乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原 hepatitis B surface antigen(HbsAg)

异柠檬酸脱氢酶 isocitrate dehydrogenase(IDH)

荧光定量聚合酶链反应

fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction(FQ-PCR)

用力肺活量 forced vital capacity(FVC)

油红 O oil red O(ORO)

RNA 诱导沉默复合物

RNA-induced silencing complex(RISC)

孕激素受体 progesterone receptor(PR)

运动功能评价量表 Motor Function Measure(MFM)

运动神经传导速度 motor nerve conduction velocity(MNCV)

运动神经元病 motor neuron disease(MND)

在线人类孟德尔遗传数据库

Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man(OMIM)

早发型帕金森病 early-onset Parkinson's disease(EOPD)

正交偏最小二乘法判别分析

orthogonal partial least squares discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA)

肢带型肌营养不良症

limb-girdle muscular dystrophy(LGMD)

脂多糖 lipopolysaccharides(LPS)

脂肪分数 fat fraction(FF)

脂质沉积性肌病 lipid storage myopathy(LSM)

直立性低血压 orthostatic hypotension(OH)

中国脑胶质瘤基因组学图谱计划

Chinese Glioma Genome Atlas(CGGA)

中心旋涡长度 inferior whorl length(IWL)

中心旋涡分支密度 inferior whorl branch density(IWBD)

中心旋涡纤维密度 inferior whorl fiber density(IWFD)

中性脂质沉积病 neutral lipid storage disease(NLSD)

肿瘤电场治疗 tumor-treating fields(TTF)

肿瘤坏死因子- α tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α)

肿瘤坏死因子受体超家族成员 19

tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 19 (TROY19)

肿瘤基因组学图谱计划 The Cancer Genome Atlas(TCGA)

轴向扩散率 axial diffusivity(AD)

主成分分析 principal component analysis(PCA)

转甲状腺素蛋白 transthyretin(TTR)

转甲状腺素蛋白淀粉样变性多发性神经病

transthyretin amyloid polyneuropathy(ATTR-PN)

转甲状腺素蛋白淀粉样变性心肌病

transthyroxine amyloidosis cardiomyopathy(ATTR-CM)

总生存期 overall survival(OS)

左心室舒张末期容积指数

left ventricular end-diastolic volume index(LVEDVI)

左心室质量指数 left ventricular mass index(LVMI)