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偏头痛相关酶和 KEGG 通路分析

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摘要: 搜集与偏头痛相关的编码酶的基因, 利用 KEGG 通路分析目标基因的分布和功能, 促进偏头痛遗传学研究和新药靶点研究。以“gene name” AND migraine 检索 PUBMED 数据库, 从原始文献中搜集并整理偏头痛相关酶基因数据, 用 DAVID 在线分析工具对数据进行处理。搜索得到 31 个偏头痛酶基因, 对 7 条 KEGG 代谢通路进行了分析: 色氨酸代谢通路、酪氨酸代谢通路、精氨酸和脯氨酸代谢通路、叶酸-一碳单位循环代谢通路、药物代谢通路、外源物质细胞色素 P450 代谢通路、肾素血管紧张素代谢通路。其中药物代谢通路包括 9 个药物, 又以高选择性 5-羟色胺重摄取抑制剂西酞普兰的应用前景最大。DDC、DBH、MTHFD1 等 6 个偏头痛相关基因需要完善多态性研究。CYP450 和单胺氧化酶在偏头痛的病理和治疗中都占有重要的地位。通过分析疾病相关酶基因的代谢通路, 有助于了解疾病的分子病理基础, 并为新药设计提供可靠靶点。

关键词: 偏头痛基因; 酶; KEGG pathway; DAVID; 通路分析

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Migraine associated enzymes and KEGG pathway analysis

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Abstract: We collected genes encoding enzymes associated with migraine susceptibility, and did KEGG pathway analysis, to serve for migraine drug designing and genetic studying. First, we searched Pubmed using keywords “gene name” AND migraine to collect target genes from original literatures, then we used an online tool called DAVID for KEGG pathway analysis. Thirty-one genes were finally collected. Seven pathway lists were taken into analysis: Tryptophan metabolism, Tyrosine metabolism, Arginine and proline metabolism, One carbon pool by folate, Drug metabolism, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450, Renin-angiotensin system. Six genes (DDC, DBH, MTHFD1, TYMS, GSTM, REN) were claimed for further polymorphism research through our analysis. One drug Citalopram revealed a rosy prospect in migraine treatment as a high selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor. We also concluded that CYP450 and MAOA played important roles in migraine pathophysiology and treatment. Through pathway analysis of disease associated genes/enzymes, we claimed that it can help to understand the molecular basis of diseases and provide potential targets for drug development.

Keywords: Migraine gene; Enzyme; KEGG pathway; DAVID; Pathway analysis

偏头痛 (migraine, MIM 157300) 是一种普遍的原发性头痛, 主要表现为中重度、搏动样发作性头痛, 多为偏侧, 一般持续 4~72 小时, 可伴恶心、呕吐、畏光、畏声及典型的眼前闪光和视野缺损等非头痛症状, 是神经内科最常见的慢性神经血管疾病。偏头痛的发病率高, 健康寿命损失年 YLD2000

(Years Lived with Disability) 数据显示偏头痛在人类致残疾病中排名 19, 全球疾病负担 GBD2010 (Global Burden of Disease) 显示偏头痛在所有致死致残疾病中排名 30^[1], 年患病率男性为 0.7%~16.1%, 女性为 3.3%~32.6%^[2], 男女患病率比约为 1:3, 研究表明偏头痛的性别偏好跟遗传因素和雌激素等有关。

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偏头痛有很多亚型,1988年国际头痛协会(IHS)第一次公布偏头痛的分类及诊断标准,后于2004年修订后将偏头痛分为6大类和17小类^[3-4],为了研究方便,特别是针对偏头痛的遗传学研究,通常将偏头痛分为三大类:无先兆性偏头痛(migraine without aura, MO),先兆性偏头痛(migraine with aura, MA),家族偏瘫型偏头痛(Familial hemiplegic migraine, FHM)。

偏头痛的病因复杂多样,并受种族、年龄、性别影响,主要包括环境因素、遗传因素和心理因素,其中先兆性偏头痛通常由遗传因素决定。常见的环境因素包括精神因素(如紧张、抑郁)、身体因素(如疲劳、睡眠不足、年龄)、饮食不规律(如过饱、饥饿)、生活习惯(如吸烟、酗酒)、药物(如避孕药)、食物(如干酪、味精、巧克力)等,因此偏头痛患者应避免自身诱发因素。偏头痛基因研究是近年来偏头痛研究的重点,截止2013年,以(gene OR polymorphism OR mutation OR variat *) AND (migraine)为检索式,搜索SCI数据库得到2409条记录,其中2000~

2013年的年平均发表量为138,这些研究结合临床病例报告,探讨偏头痛的发病机制,也为新药研究提供更多有效的靶点。

1 偏头痛相关编码酶基因

通过文献查阅得到偏头痛遗传相关酶基因31个(见表1)。根据每个基因的Pubmed文献记录,将31个偏头痛候选基因分为三大类:①基因多态性研究表明与偏头痛病症相关的风险基因,包括14个:ACE、ATP1A2、C10orf2、DBH、DDC、F2、INSR、MEP1A、MMP3、NSDHL、TPH1、TPH2、TRESX1、TYMS;②缺少多态性研究,但与治疗偏头痛的药物代谢有关的基因,包括3个:CYP3A4、REN、TH;③既有多态性研究又参与药物代谢的基因,包括14个:COMT、CYP1A2、GSTM1、MAOA、MMP2、MMP9、MTHFD1、MTHFR、MTRR、NOS1、NOS2、NOS3、POLG、PTGS2。

表1 偏头痛遗传相关编码酶基因列举

Table 1 Lists of migraine genes encoding enzymes

酶基因	酶名称	酶号(EC)	KEGG
ACE ^[5]	Peptidyl-dipeptidase A	3.4.15.1	hsa:1636
ATP1A2 ^[6]	Sodium/potassium-exchanging ATPase	3.6.3.9	hsa:477
COMT ^[7]	Catechol O-methyltransferase	2.1.1.6	hsa:1312
CYP1A2 ^[8]	Unspecific monooxygenase	1.14.14.1	hsa:1544
CYP3A4 ^[9]	1,8-cineole 2-exo-monooxygenase	1.14.13.157	hsa:1576
	Albendazole monooxygenase	1.14.13.32	
	Quinine 3-monooxygenase	1.14.13.67	
	Taurochenodeoxycholate 6-alpha-hydroxylase	1.14.13.97	
C10orf2 ^[10]	DNA helicase	3.6.4.12	hsa:56652
DBH ^[11]	Dopamine beta-monooxygenase	1.14.17.1	hsa:1621
DDC ^[12]	Aromatic-L-amino-acid decarboxylase	4.1.1.28	hsa:1644
F2 ^[13]	Thrombin	3.4.21.5	hsa:2147
GSTM1 ^[14]	Glutathione transferase	2.5.1.18	hsa:2944
INSR ^[15]	Receptor protein-tyrosine kinase	2.7.10.1	hsa:3643
MAOA ^[16]	Monoamine oxidase	1.4.3.4	hsa:4128
MEP1A ^[17]	Meprin A	3.4.24.18	hsa:4224
MMP2 ^[18]	Gelatinase A	3.4.24.24	hsa:4313
MMP3 ^[19]	Stromelysin 1	3.4.24.17	hsa:4314
MMP9 ^[20]	Gelatinase B	3.4.24.35	hsa:4318
MTHFD1 ^[21]	Methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NADP(+))	1.5.1.5	hsa:4522
	Methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase	3.5.4.9	
	Formate-tetrahydrofolate ligase	6.3.4.3	
MTHFR ^[22]	Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (NAD(P)H)	1.5.1.20	hsa:4524
MTRR ^[23]	[Methionine synthase] reductase	1.16.1.8	hsa:4552
NOS2 ^[24] (inducible)			hsa:4843
NOS1 ^[25] (neuronal)	Nitric-oxide synthase (NADPH dependent)	1.14.13.39	hsa:4842
NOS3 ^[26] (endothelial cell)			hsa:4846

续(表 1)

酶基因	酶名称	酶号 (EC)	KEGG
NSDHL ^[27]	3-beta-hydroxysteroid-4-alpha-carboxylate 3-dehydrogenase (decarboxylating)	1.1.1.170	hsa:50814
POLG ^[28]	DNA-directed DNA polymerase	2.7.7.7	hsa:5428
PTGS2 ^[29]	Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase	1.14.99.1	hsa:5743
REN ^[30]	Renin	3.4.23.15	hsa:5972
TH ^[31]	Tyrosine 3-monooxygenase	1.14.16.2	hsa:7054
TPHI ^[32]	Tryptophan 5-monooxygenase	1.14.16.4	hsa:7166
TPH2 ^[33]			hsa:121278
TREX1 ^[34]	Exodeoxyribonuclease III	3.1.11.2	hsa:11277
TYMS ^[35]	Thymidylate synthase	2.1.1.45	hsa:7298

2 KEGG 通路分析

KEGG 数据库是一个联系基因组信息和功能信息的知识库,其子数据库 PATHWAY 汇集了分子交互作用及其反应网络人工通路图。

2.1 DAVID 分析工具

DAVID(the Database for Annotation, Visualization and Integrated Discovery)是一个基于网络访问的功能注释系统,网址为 <http://david.abcc.ncifcrf.gov/>。利用 DAVID 工具分析 KEGG pathway 可以直观观测到基因的富集通路、目标基因对应的蛋白及相互关系,若分析某一疾病相关基因 ID,则可根据 P-VALUE(P<0.05)值确定重要的 PATHWAY 来进行重点分析,有助于了解疾病的分子学病理,并为新药的研发提供有效参考靶点。

2.2 DAVID 操作过程

本文针对 31 个偏头痛相关编码酶基因,进行 KEGG 路径分析,具体过程如下:

STEP1:进入网址 <http://david.abcc.ncifcrf.gov/summary.jsp>;

STEP2:Upload 框架中粘贴基因 ID,31 个,1

Sublist	Category	Term	RT	Genes	Count	%	P-Value	Benjamini
<input type="checkbox"/>	KEGG_PATHWAY	Tryptophan metabolism	RT		5	16.1	3.7E-5	1.5E-3
<input type="checkbox"/>	KEGG_PATHWAY	Tyrosine metabolism	RT		5	16.1	5.4E-5	1.1E-3
<input type="checkbox"/>	KEGG_PATHWAY	Arginine and proline metabolism	RT		4	12.9	2.1E-3	2.9E-2
<input type="checkbox"/>	KEGG_PATHWAY	One carbon pool by folate	RT		3	9.7	2.7E-3	2.8E-2
<input type="checkbox"/>	KEGG_PATHWAY	Drug metabolism	RT		4	12.9	3.3E-3	2.7E-2
<input type="checkbox"/>	KEGG_PATHWAY	Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450	RT		3	9.7	3.5E-2	2.2E-1
<input type="checkbox"/>	KEGG_PATHWAY	Renin-angiotensin system	RT		2	6.5	8.0E-2	4.0E-1

图 1 偏头痛相关酶 KEGG pathway 路径列表

Fig.1 KEGG pathway lists of migraine related enzyme genes

表 2 显示 7 条通路各自富集的目标基因,基因 MAOA 在四条通路中皆有显示,根据在通路中出现的位置可推测以单胺氧化酶为靶点的药物可以影响;血清素的生成和消除调节、多巴胺的消除以及去

个/行;

STEP3:在“Select Identifier”下拉框中选择“ENTREZ_GENE_ID”;

STEP4:在“list type”选项中点击“Gene List”

STEP5:点击“submit list”;

STEP6:List 框架中“USE”相应数据集打开分析结果,在“Pathways”下拉框中点击“KEGG_PATHWAY_Chart”打开路径列表。

3 结果及分析

利用 DAVID 在线分析工具对 31 个偏头痛相关酶基因的 KEGG 路径进行分析,13 个基因 ID 未显示在通路中,结果得到 18 个酶基因富集在 7 条路径上(见图 1):色氨酸代谢通路(Tryptophan metabolism)、酪氨酸代谢通路(Tyrosine metabolism)、精氨酸和脯氨酸代谢通路(Arginine and proline metabolism)、叶酸一碳单位循环代谢通路(One carbon pool by folate)、药物代谢通路(Drug metabolism)、外源物质细胞色素 P450 代谢通路(Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450)、肾素血管紧张素代谢通路(Renin-angiotensin system)。

甲肾上腺素的生成和代谢、半胱氨酸水平调节、影响药物代谢(citalopram,即西酞普兰,CAS[59729-33-8],抗抑郁药)等多个方面发挥药理作用,提示影响单胺氧化酶活性和分布的药物可作为研究偏头痛新

脱氢酶(EC 1.5.1.5;EC 1.5.1.15);5,10-亚甲基四氢叶酸环化水解酶(EC 3.5.4.9);10-甲酰四氢叶酸合成酶(EC 6.3.4.3)。以上3种酶都在叶酸一碳单位循环代谢通路中发挥作用, Pubmed 关于 MTHFD1 多态性与偏头痛关系的研究论文只有一篇, Agustín Oterino 等^[35] 研究结果

表示 MTHFD1 R653Q 多态性影响 MTHFR T677 的表达。偏头痛与叶酸代谢、半胱氨酸代谢有关,而通路分析又显示 MTHFD1 是偏头痛相关酶基因中主要影响叶酸代谢的基因,所以有关于 MTHFD1 多态性与偏头痛的研究有待增加。

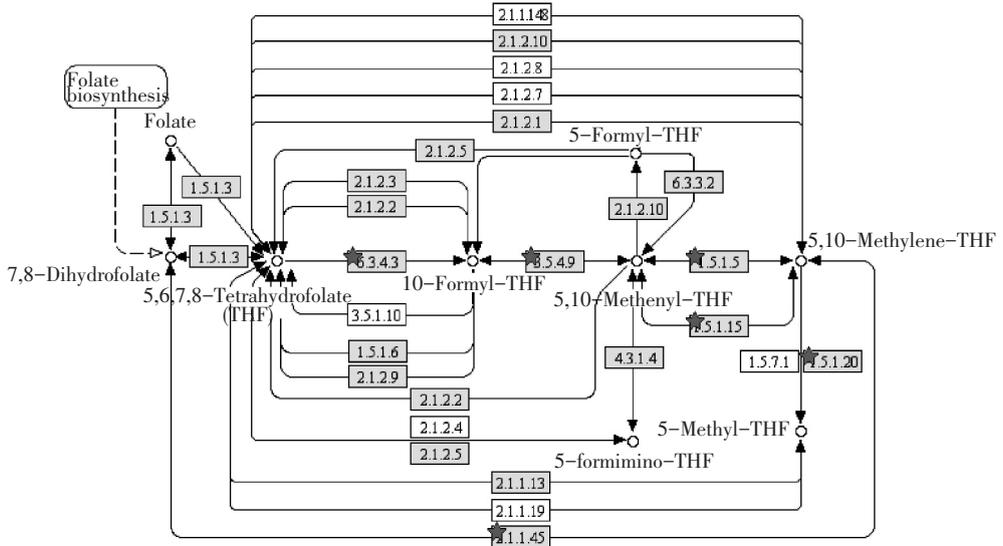


图4 叶酸一碳代谢通路

Fig.4 One carbon pool by folate pathway

TYMS 基因编码胸苷酸合成酶(EC 2.1.1.45), 以 5,10-亚甲基四氢叶酸为辅助因子,催化脱氧尿苷酸甲基化,生成脱氧胸苷酸,参与 DNA 复制和修复。胸苷酸合成酶作为癌症化疗药物靶点之一,是五氟尿嘧啶、5 氟 2 脱氧尿苷以及叶酸类似物的基本作用位点。有关 TYMS 多态性与偏头痛的研究极少, Agustín Oterino 等^[35] 研究表明该基因启动子串联重复序列多态性与 MTHFR T677 协同作用于提高偏头痛患病风险。

3.5 药物代谢通路

偏头痛相关酶 KEGG 通路分析得到 9 个药物代

谢与 CYP450、MAOA 有关,药物信息及相关应用见表 4。Citalopram 即西酞普兰,在治疗偏头痛中应用不大,但作为高选择性的 SSRIs,其本身及相关衍生物可以为偏头痛的新药研究提供参考。偏头痛患者基因多态性不仅影响患病率和发病程度,还能通过影响药物代谢影响偏头痛的治疗效果。在偏头痛患者个体化治疗中要考虑种族突变和家族突变,并避免药物相互作用。

表 4 药物代谢通路显示的药物信息

Table 4 Nine drugs in Drug metabolism pathway

序号	药物	代谢相关酶基因(EC)	应用说明
1	Tamoxifen ^[42]	CYP3A4 (1.14.13.—)	选择性雌激素受体调节剂,治疗女性片头痛患者月经性偏头痛
2	Cyclophosphamide & Ifosfamide ^[43]	CYP3A4 (1.14.13.—) GSTM1 (2.5.1.18)	细胞毒性抗肿瘤药,偶用于偏头痛患者中枢静脉炎
3	Citalopram ^[44]	CYP3A4 (1.14.13.—) MAOA (1.4.3.4)	新型的高选择性 SSRIs*,治疗重度抑郁,在偏头痛治疗中也有应用
4	Codeine& Morphine ^[45]	CYP3A4 (1.14.13.—)	急性偏头痛镇痛药,结合其他药物使用
5	Methadone ^[46]	CYP3A4 (1.14.13.—)	阿片受体激动剂,急性偏头痛镇痛药
6	Lidocaine ^[47]	CYP1A2 (1.14.1.1) CYP3A4 (1.14.13.—)	急性偏头痛解痉药,抗癫痫药
7	Felbamate ^[48]	CYP3A4 (1.14.13.—)	新型抗癫痫药,可能用于偏头痛预防
8	Carbamazepine & Oxcarbazepine ^[49]	CYP3A4 (1.14.13.—)	三叉神经痛长期预防用药
9 ^Δ	Valproic acid ^[50]	CYP2C9 CYP2B6 CYP2A6	抗癫痫药,偏头痛预防用药

注:SSRIs*:选择性血清素重摄取抑制剂;9^Δ:第9个药物丙戊酸的代谢酶的编码基因不在目标基因内。

Notes:SSRIs*: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors; 9^Δ:Gene related to Valproic acid metabolism was not concluded in our target gene lists.

3.6 外源物质细胞色素 P450 代谢通路

谷胱甘肽转移酶 1 (GSTM1) 是人体内生物转化最重要的 II 相代谢酶之一, 是细胞抗损伤、抗癌变的主要解毒系统。Kusumi M^[14] 多态性研究表明 GSTM1 纯合子缺乏多态性与 MO 有关, 但缺乏大样本和基于人群 (population-based) 的研究。偏头痛的发病机制与环境因素有关, 常见有烟、酒、碳酸饮料等, 而不同的个体表现出不同的影响程度, 原因可能和代谢外源物质的相关基因的多态性有关, 可见系统地研究偏头痛患者解毒系统基因突变有助于偏头痛的治疗和预防。

3.7 肾素血管紧张素代谢通路

研究表明肾素血管紧张素系统 (renin-angiotensin

system, RAS) 与偏头痛病理相关^[51], 该通路包括两个目标基因: ACE、REN (见图 5), 其中以 ACE 为靶点的药物有血管紧张素酶抑制剂 (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, ACEIs) 和血管紧张素 II 受体阻滞剂 (angiotensin II receptor blockers, ARBs), 普遍用于偏头痛的预防治疗。肾素是一个天门冬酰胺蛋白水解酶, 催化血管紧张素原降解生成血管紧张素 I, 是 RAS 系统一级频率限速酶。肾素由位于人 1 号染色体的 REN 基因编码, 目前缺乏该基因多态性与偏头痛的关联研究。

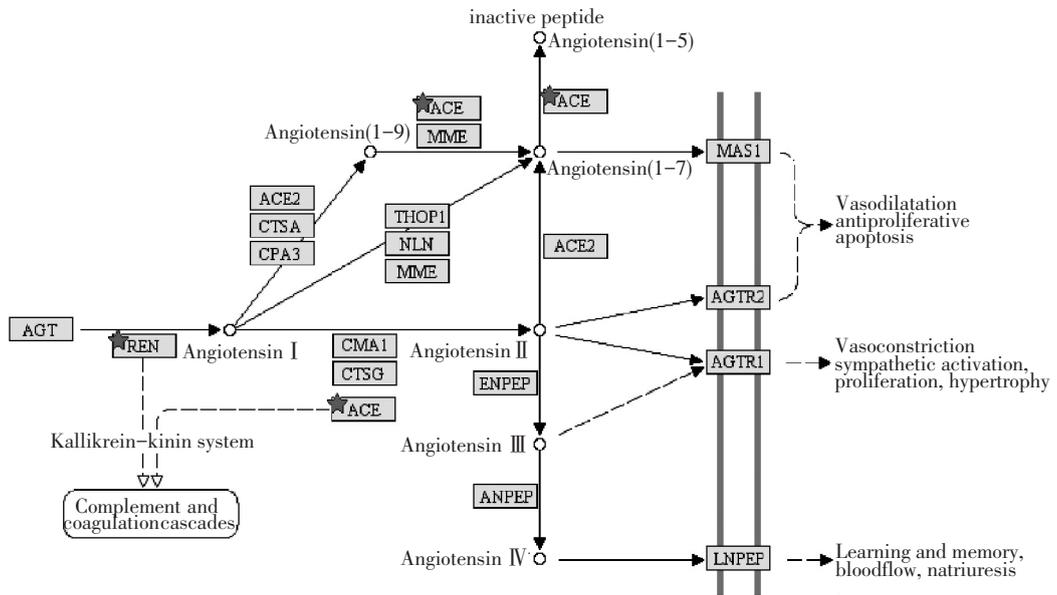


图 5 肾素血管紧张素代谢通路

Fig.5 Renin-angiotensin system pathway

4 结论

本论文从原始文献中搜索得到偏头痛相关编码酶基因 31 个, 并通过 KEGG 通路分析锁定 7 条目标通路, 分析得到 6 个多态性研究靶点: DDC、DBH、MTHFD1、TYMS、GSTM、REN。以上 6 个基因编码的酶在偏头痛相关代谢通路中占有重要的位置, 针对这些基因进行大样本基因多态性研究将有助于了解偏头痛的病理基础, 并为偏头痛患者的治疗提供参考。该研究通过分析偏头痛相关酶的分布和基本功能, 发现了若干以酶为靶点的药物研究范围, 如以西酞普兰为药物研究前提, 开发更多针对偏头痛治疗的 SSRIs。此外, 单胺氧化酶和细胞色素 P450 对偏头痛药物和外源性诱发头痛因素都有代谢调节作用。

31 个目标基因中有 13 个基因没有被富集到通

路中, 这些基因是: ATP1A2、C10orf2、F2、INSR、MEP1A、MMP3、NSDHL、TRESX1、MMP2、MMP9、MTRR、POLG、PTGS2。原因是 DAVID 分析工具分析结果很难涵盖所有目标基因。虽然如此, 对偏头痛相关酶基因进行通路分析结果依然有参考价值, 对其他遗传疾病也可作类似分析。

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