

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.31.008

三棱内酯 B 调控人冠状动脉内皮细胞基因表达谱的生物信息学分析 *

刘天龙^{1,2} 柳敏娜³ 张煜^{2,4} 尚沛津¹ 张一恺⁵ 丁一¹ 刘文星¹翟小虎¹ 梁凌飞¹ 文爱东^{1Δ}

(1 第四军医大学西京医院 药剂科 陕西 西安 710032; 2 解放军第 25 医院 药械科 甘肃 酒泉 735000; 3 第四军医大学西京医院 肾脏内科 陕西 西安 710032; 4 第四军医大学 生物医学工程系 陕西 西安 710032; 5 沈阳军区总医院 药剂科 辽宁 沈阳 110016)

摘要 目的:分析三棱内酯 B 在人冠状动脉内皮细胞中的表达谱数据集,寻找三棱内酯 B 调控血管内皮功能的关键作用靶点。**方法:**基于 GEO 公共数据库,下载原始表达谱数据集(GSE44598),经过差异基因筛选,功能注释,通路富集,信号通路网络以及基因互作网络分析,找出三棱内酯 B 对人冠状动脉内皮细胞基因表达谱产生影响的靶点基因和信号通路。**结果:**同对照组相比,三棱内酯 B 给药组共有 5224 个基因有显著性差异,包括 2628 个上调基因和 2596 个下调基因。基因功能注释和信号通路富集分析表明,差异基因主要参与了细胞周期过程。网络分析显示,MAPK 信号通路、细胞周期通路以及 PLCG2,PRKACA 和 ADCY4 等为关键信号通路和基因。**结论:**三棱内酯 B 通过影响 PLCG2,PRKACA,ADCY4 等基因的表达,参与 MAPK 和细胞周期等信号通路,从而调节人冠状内皮细胞的功能。这些靶点基因和信号通路是三棱内酯 B 在心血管疾病治疗应用中潜在的作用靶点。

关键词:三棱内酯 B;人冠状动脉内皮细胞;基因表达谱;生物信息学分析

中图分类号:R285.5;R318.04 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)31-6033-05

Bioinformatics Analysis on Gene Expression Profile Alterations of HCAEC Regulated by Sparstolonin B*

LIU Tian-long^{1,2}, LIU Min-na³, ZHANG Yu^{2,4}, SHANG Pei-jin¹, ZHANG Yi-kai⁵, DING Yi¹, LIU Wen-xing¹,ZHAI Xiao-hu¹, LIANG Ling-fei¹, WEN Ai-dong^{1Δ}

(1 Department of Pharmacy, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710032, China; 2 Department of Pharmacy, 25th Hospital of PLA, Jiuquan, Gansu, 735000, China; 3 Department of Nephrology, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710032, China; 4 Department of Biomedical Engineering, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710032, China; 5 Department of Pharmacy, General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110016, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To find the key therapeutic targets involved in Sparstolonin B-regulated human coronary arterial endothelial cells (HCAECs) by using a bioinformatics analysis. **Methods:** Based on the GEO public database, the original expression profile data (GSE44598) were obtained, and a series of analysis, including differential expression gene screening, function annotation, pathway clustering, pathway-net and signal-net analysis were conducted to find the key genes and signaling pathways related to Sparstolonin B. **Results:** Compared with control group, 5224 genes were found in Sparstolonin B group, including 2628 up-regulated genes and 2596 down-regulated genes, respectively. Gene function annotation and signaling pathway enrichment analysis manifested that the differently expression genes were primarily involved in cell cycle regulation process. Network analysis indicated that the MAPK signal pathway, cell cycle signal pathway and PLCG2, PRKACA and ADCY4 were the key pathways and genes. **Conclusions:** Our findings revealed that Sparstolonin B played a key role in regulating the function of HCAEC by affecting the expression of many genes, like PLCG2, PRKACA and ADCY4, which were involved in MAPK and cell cycle signaling pathways. These key genes and pathways were identified as potential therapeutic targets of Sparstolonin B on cardiovascular disease.

Key words: Sparstolonin B; HCAEC; Gene expression profile; Bioinformatics Analysis

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R285.5; R318.04 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)31-6033-05

前言

三棱内酯 B (Sparstolonin B, SsnB)是从黑三棱块茎中分离

得到的生物活性化合物,其具有氧二苯甲酮和异香豆素结构^[1]。研究表明,SsnB 是一种选择性的 TLR2 和 TLR4 拮抗剂,有明显地抗炎作用^[2-4]。同时,SsnB 可以抑制血管平滑肌细胞的增

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81373947)

作者简介:刘天龙(1989-),男,硕士,药师,主要研究方向:中药基因组学,电话:029-84775475-8202, E-mail: liutl_0318@126.com

Δ 通讯作者:文爱东,电话:029-84773636, E-mail: adwen@fmmu.edu.cn

(收稿日期:2017-02-28 接受日期:2017-03-23)

殖、迁移、炎症反应和脂质累积^[5],减轻高脂饮食诱导的大鼠肥胖症状^[6]。然而,目前对于 SsnB 的研究主要以药效学为主,其发挥药效作用的机制还未被完全揭示。

组学技术系统、全面、高通量的优势与中医药多靶点、多效应、整体观的理论具有同一性^[7,8],其中基因组学和转录组学在中医^[9,10]和中药^[11-13]领域的应用逐渐增多,为揭示中医药的科学理论和作用机制提供了技术支持。基于表达谱芯片数据的生物信息学深入分析,可以充分挖掘利用其中的潜在研究价值^[14-16]。

Bateman, HR 等^[17] 对三棱内酯 B 在人冠状动脉内皮细胞 (Human coronary artery endothelial cell, HCAEC) 中的表达谱进行了初步探索分析,揭示了 SsnB 在血管生成中的重要作用。但该研究主要结合相关的分子生物学进行,对表达谱数据的挖掘还不够深入,对其中潜在的核心靶点没有进一步分析。在本文中我们基于该表达谱数据集,在差异基因筛选、注释、富集的基础上,用新的生物信息学方法构建相关的网络图,寻找三棱内酯 B 调控血管内皮功能的关键作用靶点和信号通路,揭示其抗心血管疾病的作用机制,为三棱内酯 B 的临床应用提供思路。

1 材料与方法

1.1 表达谱数据来源

实验所用原始表达谱数据集 (GSE44598) 从公共数据库 GEO (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>) 平台筛选获得。数据集背景为: HCAEC 常规培养,分为对照组和试验组,每组 3 个生物学重复。对照组在培养基中加入 0.1 % DMSO,试验组为培养基中加入 100 μ M 三棱内酯 B。孵育 24 小时后,提取细胞中的 RNA,经处理后,用 Affymetrix 公司的 GeneChip Human Genome U133 Plus 2.0 Array 芯片进行表达谱分析^[17]。

1.2 实验方法和步骤

1.2.1 差异基因筛选 利用 GCB 分析平台 (<https://www.gcbi.com.cn/gclib/html/index>),读取 6 个样本原始数据集中的基因表达谱信号值,以 $P < 0.05$, $Q < 0.05$, 差异倍数 (Fold Change, FC) ≥ 1.2 作为筛选条件,获得药物处理对细胞内基因表达谱影响的上调基因和下调基因。差异基因的分析方法和聚类方法参考

文献报道进行^[18,19]。

1.2.2 差异基因的功能注释和信号通路富集 基于 DAVID (Database for Annotation, Visualization and Integrated Discovery) 在线可视化基因注释系统数据库^[20,21],对所得差异表达基因进行基因本体 (Gene Ontology, GO) 功能注释,得到每个基因在细胞组分 (cellular component), 生物过程 (biological process) 和分子功能 (molecular function) 三个层面的功能解析。同时将所得差异表达基因上传至 KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes) 京都基因与基因组百科全书数据库^[22,23],分析差异基因所参与的信号通路。

1.2.3 网络分析 基于 KEGG 数据库中的相互作用关系,构建差异基因互作网络 (Singal-net) 和显著性信号通路网络 (Pathway-net)。在网络中,基因或者通路用圆圈节点表示,如果某个基因或者通路发挥核心作用,根据权重则节点面积越大,位置越靠近网络的中心^[24,25]。两个基因或通路之间的关系用箭头或直线表示。从网络中可以全局性系统地分析网络中上游具有调控作用的基因和信号通路,以及下游的效应基因和信号通路^[26]。

1.3 统计学分析

双侧 Fisher's 精确检验和 χ^2 检验用来进行 GO 和 Pathway 分析。FDR (False Discovery Rate) 用来校正 P 值^[27], $FDR < 0.05$ 作为筛选标准。

2 结果

2.1 差异表达基因

经过分析, HCAEC 细胞经三棱内酯 B 处理后, 共有 5224 个基因表达与对照组相比有显著性差异, 其中有 2628 个基因显著性上调, 2596 个基因显著性下调。上调基因中差异倍数最大的为 SPC25 (FC=23.1, $P=5.20E-05$), 下调基因中差异最大的为 CYP1A1 (FC=-13.1, $P=2.10E-05$)。差异结果以热图和火山图形式展示 (图 1)。从热图可以看出, 实验组和对照组差异基因的聚类对比非常明显, 说明三棱内酯 B 对 HCAEC 细胞的作用较大。

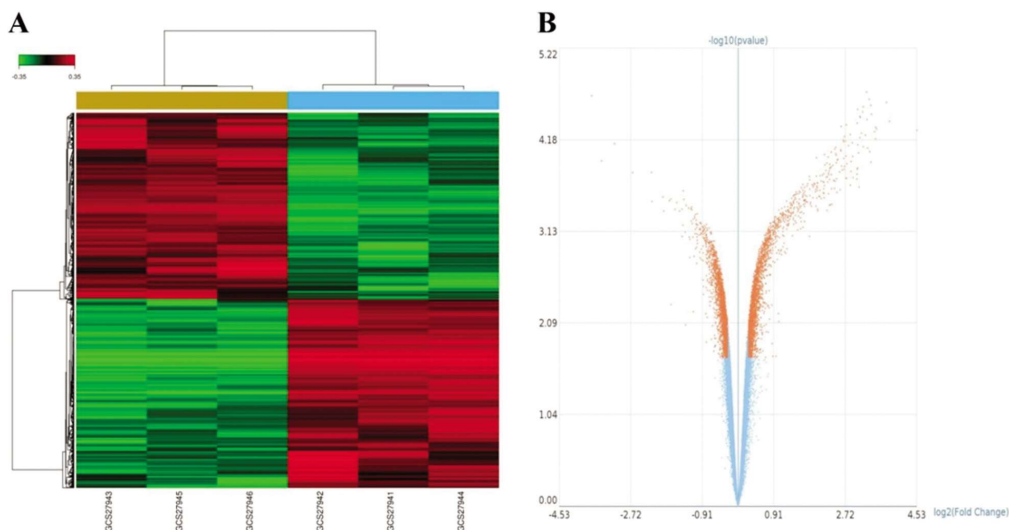


图 1 三棱内酯 B 处理的 HCAEC 细胞与对照组差异表达基因图。A. 差异基因热图。B. 差异基因火山图

Fig. 1 The differentially expressed genes between the HCAEC stimulated with SsnB and control group. A. Hierarchical clustering for the differentially expressed genes; B. Volcano plot of the microarray data

2.2 差异基因功能分析

经过对所有差异基因进行功能注释并聚类分析,共得到 545 个 GO 功能条目。GO 结果表明,有丝分裂细胞周期(mitotic cell cycle),细胞分裂(cell division),有丝分裂前中期(mitotic prometaphase),有丝分裂 M 期(M phase of mitotic cell cycle),DNA 复制(DNA replication)等与 SsnB 的作用密切相关(图 2)。从条形图可以看出,聚类排名第一的功能为 mitotic cell cycle,其 $P=6.04E-105$,与其他基因功能相比更为突出,是差异基因主要的生物功能。

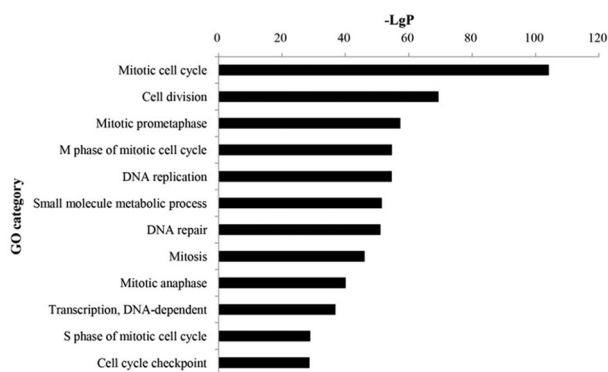


图 2 前 12 个显著性差异的 GO 条目

Fig. 2 Histogram of significant GO analysis of dysregulated genes related to SsnB

2.3 差异基因信号通路分析

在 KEGG 数据库中,5224 个差异基因共富集到 139 个信号通路上,图 3 展示了前 12 个显著性差异的信号通路。这些通路可归结为三个主要方面,即代谢、细胞周期和癌症。其中代谢相关通路包括代谢通路(Metabolic pathways),嘌呤代谢(Purine metabolism)和嘧啶代谢(Pyrimidine metabolism)等。细胞周期

相关通路包括细胞周期(Cell cycle)和 DNA 复制(DNA replication)等。癌症相关通路包括癌症通路(Pathways in cancer),PI3K-Akt 信号通路(PI3K-Akt signaling pathway),黏着斑通路(Focal adhesion)以及 p53 信号通路(p53 signaling pathway)等。通路富集分析表明,三棱内酯 B 通过调控以上通路的信号传递过程从而影响血管内皮功能。

2.4 差异基因通路网络分析

为进一步研究信号通路之间的相互作用关系,寻找关键信号通路,我们基于 KEGG 数据库进行了信号通路的网络分析(图 4),该网络图包括 72 个节点(代表差异基因所参与的信号通路)和 264 条边线(代表信号通路之间的相互作用)。从信号通路网络可明显看出,丝裂原活化蛋白激酶信号通路(MAPK signaling pathway),癌症通路(Pathways in cancer),凋亡通路(Apoptosis)以及细胞周期(Cell cycle)等处于网络图中心位置,节点面积较大(网络图中标红色边框的节点),为潜在的关键信号通路。前十位信号通路排序见表 1。

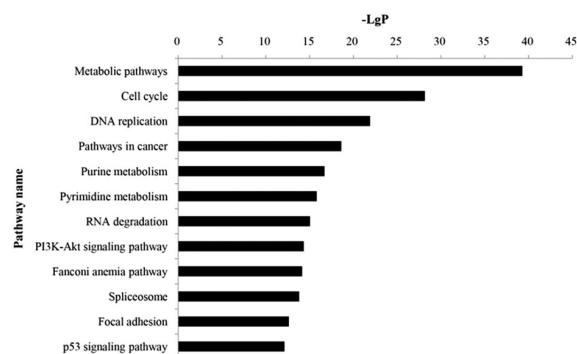


图 3 前 12 个显著性差异的信号通路

Fig. 3 Histogram of significant pathway analysis of dysregulated genes related to SsnB

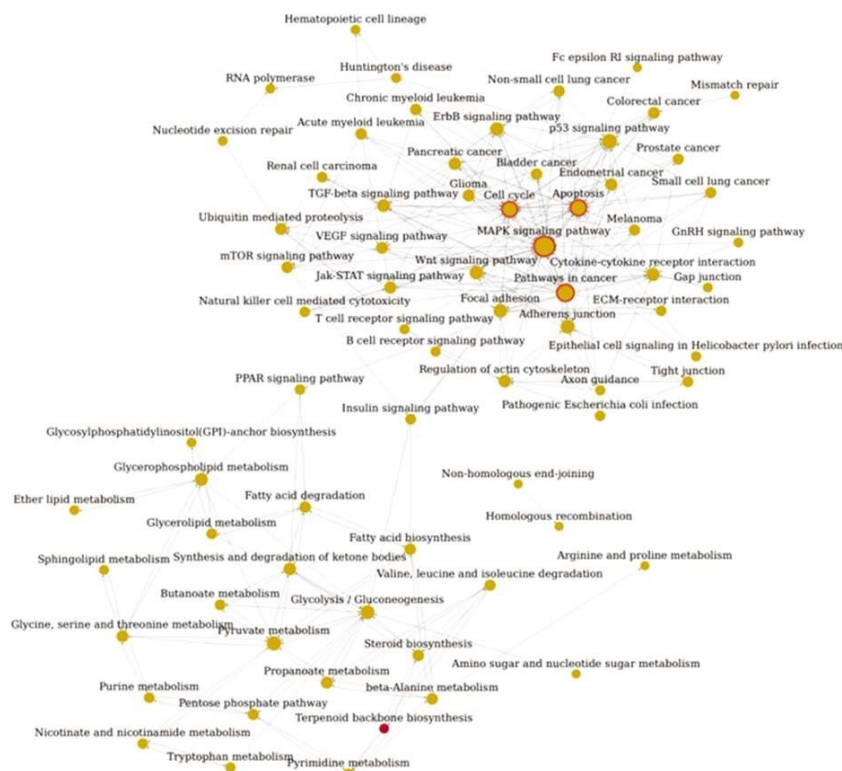


图 4 三棱内酯 B 相关的差异基因信号通路网络图

Fig. 4 Pathway-net analysis of the significant pathways associated with SsnB

表 1 信号通路网络中前十位关键信号通路

Table 1 The top 10 key pathways according to the degree size

Pathway Name	Outdegree	Indegree	Degree
MAPK signaling pathway	4	31	35
Pathways in cancer	27	0	27
Apoptosis	3	21	24
Cell cycle	3	20	23
p53 signaling pathway	2	15	17
Pyruvate metabolism	7	8	15
Glycolysis / uconeogenesis	3	11	14
Adherens junction	6	8	14
ErbB signaling pathway	7	6	13
Wnt signaling pathway	7	6	13

Note: Outdegree indicates the down-stream pathway numbers; Indegree indicates the up-stream pathway numbers; Degree indicates the sum of outdegree and indegree.

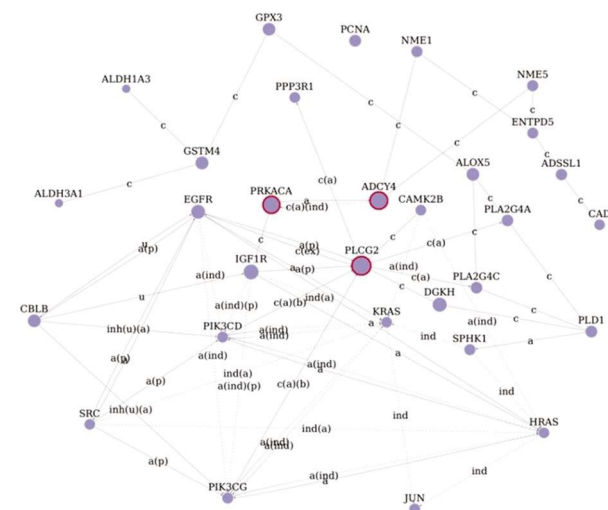


图 5 三棱内酯 B 相关的差异基因互作网络图

Fig.5 Signal-net analysis of differentially expressed genes related to SsnB

2.5 差异基因互作网络分析

基因互作网络可以直观地分析差异基因之间的相互调节关系,明确差异基因中起主导作用的关键基因。该基因互作网络图由 30 个节点(代表差异基因)和 62 条边线(代表差异基因之间的相互作用)构成(图 5)。网络图中边线上的字母代表两个基因的作用方式(a 代表激活,b 代表结合,c 代表代谢,u 代表泛素化,exp 代表激活表达,inh 代表抑制,ind 代表间接作用,pho 代表磷酸化)。从表 2 中基因之间的相互作用值(Betweenness)可以看出,PLCG2,PRKACA,ADCY4 等基因在信号传递过程中作用最强,这些关键基因在网络图中也处于核心地位(网络图中标红色边框的节点)。

3 讨论

血管内皮细胞是衬贴于血管腔面的单层扁平上皮细胞,参与了机体的多种生理过程。内皮细胞功能障碍与高血压、动脉

表 2 基因互作网络中前十位关键基因

Table 2 The top 10 key genes according to the betweenness

Gene Symbol	Gene Description	Betweenness
PLCG2	phospholipase C, gamma 2 (phosphatidylinositol-specific)	45112.04
PRKACA	protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, catalytic, alpha	31788.18
ADCY4	adenylate cyclase 4	30369.87
IGF1R	insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor	22701.78
DGKH	diacylglycerol kinase, eta	20167.41
EGFR	epidermal growth factor receptor	19057.24
GSTM4	glutathione S-transferase mu 4	15891.50
ALOX5	arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase	15506.52
CBLB	Cbl proto-oncogene, E3 ubiquitin protein ligase B	15385.38
GPX3	glutathione peroxidase 3 (plasma)	15105.99

Note: Betweenness indicates the mediation center of signaling, the larger the value, the stronger the ability of the gene in signal transmission process.

粥样硬化、心力衰竭等心血管疾病密切相关^[28]。三棱是常用中药,具有破血行气,消积止痛的功效,其活性成分三棱内酯 B 在抗炎、抗肿瘤等方面发挥重要作用,但其发挥药效的作用机制并不完全清楚。已有研究者利用基因表达谱方法对三棱内酯 B 在 HCAEC 细胞中的作用做了探索研究,揭示了三棱内酯 B 的

抗血管生成作用。但我们认为,该研究对表达谱数据的分析还不够深入,未充分挖掘三棱内酯 B 调控 HCAEC 细胞功能的核心靶点。

本文中,我们基于生物信息学方法,通过构建权值网络,对三棱内酯 B 在人冠状动脉内皮细胞中的表达谱数据集进行了

深入挖掘分析,准确、全面地筛选其中的关键基因和通路。相比常规的基因功能注释和通路富集分析,通过网络分析得到的结果更具有靶向性,可信度更高。

同对照组相比,三棱内酯 B 给药组共有 5224 个基因有显著性差异,包括 2628 个上调基因,2596 个下调基因。对这些差异基因进行功能注释并聚类分析发现,在前 10 项 GO 功能排序中,有 9 项为细胞周期相关功能(图 2)。同样地,信号通路富集结果表明,差异基因参与的信号通路与细胞周期非常密切(图 3)。这与 Bateman, HR^[17]的结论一致,印证了细胞周期在三棱内酯 B 药效机制中的重要作用。

为进一步分析其中的关键基因和信号通路,我们构建了相应的权值网络。信号通路网络分析显示,MAPK 信号通路、癌症通路、凋亡通路、细胞周期通路等处于网络中心位置(表 1)。其中,MAPK 通路广泛存在于哺乳动物细胞中,主要由 MAP3Ks、MAP2Ks 和 MAPKs 三种保守的蛋白激酶组成^[29],调控细胞增殖、分化、凋亡、炎症和免疫等多个生物过程^[30,31],在包括血管内皮细胞损伤的多种病理过程中发挥重要作用^[32,33]。基因互作网络分析显示,PLCG2,PRKACA,ADCY4 等基因在网络中处于核心位置。其中,PLCG2 属于磷脂酶 C γ 家族,研究表明 PLCG2 在内皮细胞中有表达^[34],该基因的突变与免疫功能紊乱、肿瘤发生等密切相关^[35,36]。PRKACA 基因是蛋白激酶 A 的亚型之一,该基因在细胞分化、增殖和凋亡过程中起重要作用,并且与心血管疾病的发生密切相关^[37]。这些研究表明,通过网络分析筛选出的关键通路和基因在心血管疾病中发挥重要作用,是三棱内酯 B 治疗心血管疾病的作用靶点。

综上所述,三棱内酯 B 通过影响 PLCG2,PRKACA,ADCY4 等基因的表达,参与 MAPK 和细胞周期等信号通路,从而调节人冠状内皮细胞的功能。这些关键基因和信号通路是三棱内酯 B 在心血管疾病治疗中潜在的靶点,为进一步的深入研究和临床应用提供了方向和思路。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Liang Q, Wu Q, Jiang J, et al. Characterization of Sparstolonin B, a Chinese herb-derived compound as a selective Toll-like receptor antagonist with potent anti-inflammatory properties [J]. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286(30): M111-M227934
- [2] Liang Q, Yu F, Cui X, et al. Sparstolonin B suppresses lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation in human umbilical vein endothelial cells [J]. Archives of Pharmacal Research, 2013, 36(7): 890-896
- [3] Liu Q, Wang J, Liang Q, et al. Sparstolonin B attenuates hypoxia-reoxygenation-induced cardiomyocyte inflammation [J]. Experimental Biology & Medicine, 2014, 239: 376-384
- [4] Liu Q, Li J, Jubair S, et al. Sparstolonin B Attenuates Hypoxia-Induced Apoptosis, Necrosis and Inflammation in Cultured Rat Left Ventricular Tissue Slices [J]. Cardiovascular Drugs and Therapy, 2014, 28(5): 433-439
- [5] Liu Q, Li J, Liang Q, et al. Sparstolonin B suppresses rat vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation, migration, inflammatory response and lipid accumulation [J]. Vascular Pharmacology, 2015, 67-69: 59-66
- [6] Wang M, Xiu L, Diao J, et al. Sparstolonin B inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation in 3T3-L1 adipocytes [J]. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2015, 769: 79-85
- [7] Song Y N, Zhang G B, Zhang Y Y, et al. Clinical Applications of Omics Technologies on ZHENG Differentiation Research in Traditional Chinese Medicine [J]. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med, 2013, 2013: 989618
- [8] Dai J, Fang J, Sun S, et al. ZHENG-Omics Application in ZHENG Classification and Treatment: Chinese Personalized Medicine[J]. Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2013, 2013: 1-9
- [9] Chen L, Yang Z, Chen W, et al. Differential expression of immune-related genes between healthy volunteers and type 2 diabetic patients with spleen-deficiency pat- tern [J]. J Tradit Chin Med, 2015, 35(6): 646-652
- [10] Han B, Wang S, Li L, et al. Gene expression profiling of rat livers with yin-deficiency-heat syndrome [J]. J Tradit Chin Med, 2013, 33(3): 378-383
- [11] Quan Y, Li B, Sun Y M, et al. Elucidating pharmacological mechanisms of natural medicines by biclustering analysis of the gene expression profile: a case study on curcumin and Si-Wu-Tang [J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2015, 16(1): 510-520
- [12] Liu Z, Huang J, Hu R, et al. Gene expression profile of increased heart rate in shensongyangxin-treated bradycardia rabbits [J]. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med, 2014, 2014: 715937
- [13] Yu H, Lee D Y, Nanjundaiah S M, et al. Microarray analysis reveals the molecular basis of antiarthritic activity of huo-luo-xiao-ling dan [J]. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med, 2013, 2013: 524746
- [14] 苏辉,戴宜武,秦家振,等. HER2 基因的表达水平在胶质母细胞瘤患者预后评价中的意义 [J]. 中华神经外科疾病研究杂志, 2016, (02): 144-147
- [15] Su Hui, Dai Yi-wu, QIN Jia-zhen, et al. Significance of the expression of HER2 gene in the prognosis evaluation of patients with glioblastoma[J]. Chin J Neurosurg Dis Res, 2016, 15(2): 144-147
- [16] 林贯川,郑文岭,马文丽. 芪参益气方对心肌梗死治疗作用分子机制的生物信息分析[J]. 国际中医中药杂志, 2016, 38(5): 436-441
- [17] Lin Guan-chuan, Zheng Wen-ling, Ma Wen-li. Bioinformatics analysis on the treatment mechanisms of Qishen-Yiqi fomular for myocardial infarction[J]. Int J Trad Chin Med, 2016, 38(5): 436-441
- [18] 安冬,姜涛,张翠丽,等. 利用生物信息学研究肥胖与 2 型糖尿病患者肝组织基因表达变化水[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2014, 14(30): 5976-5979
- [19] An Dong, Jiang Tao, Zhang Cui-li, et al. Bioinformatics analysis of gene expression alterations of liver tissue between the obesity and type2 diabetes patients[J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2014, 14(30): 5976-5979
- [20] Bateman H R, Liang Q, Fan D, et al. Sparstolonin B inhibits pro-angiogenic functions and blocks cell cycle progression in endothelial cells[J]. PLoS One, 2013, 8(8): e70500
- [21] Eisen M B, Spellman P T, Brown P O, et al. Cluster analysis and display of genome-wide expression patterns [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 1998, 95(25): 14863-14868
- [22] Tusher V G, Tibshirani R, Chu G. Significance analysis of microarrays applied to the ionizing radiation response [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2001, 98(9): 5116-5121
- [23] Huang D W, Sherman B T, Lempicki R A. Bioinformatics enrichment tools: paths toward the comprehensive functional analysis of large gene lists[J]. Nucleic Acids Research, 2009, 37(1): 1-13

- cobacter pylori infection: a meta-analysis[J]. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2014, 26(12): 1309-1319
- [20] Salerno F, Monti V. Hepatorenal syndrome type 1 and bacterial infection: a catastrophic association in patients with cirrhosis [J]. Hepatology, 2014, 59(4): 1239-1241
- [21] 文英郭,朱才忠,吴海棠,等.慢性乙型肝炎及肝硬化患者幽门螺杆菌感染的临床特征分析 [J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2016, 16(15): 2962-2964
- Wen Ying-guo, Zhu Cai-zhong, Wu Hai-tang, et al. Patients with Chronic Hepatitis B and Hepatocirrhosis: Clinical Characteristics of Helicobacter Pylori Infection [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2016, 16(15): 2962-2964
- [22] Suzuki F. Guidelines for the treatment of chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis due to hepatitis C virus infection for the fiscal year 2014 in Japan [J]. Nihon Rinsho, 2015, 73(2): 215-220
- [23] Anvari FA, Alavian SM, Norouzi M, et al. Prevalence and molecular analysis of occult hepatitis B virus infection isolated in a sample of cryptogenic cirrhosis patients in iran [J]. Oman Med J, 2014, 29(2): 92-96
- [24] 晏春根,朱冬芳,黄丹文,等.酒精性肝硬化患者非 O1 非 O139 型霍乱弧菌致感染性休克一例 [J]. 中华临床感染病杂志, 2014, 7(2): 174-175
- Yan Chun-gen, Zhu Dong-fang, Huang Dan-wen, et al. Septic shock induced by non-O1 non-O139 Vibrio cholerae in a patient with alcoholic liver cirrhosis[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2014, 7(2): 174-175
- [25] Curran A, Guin JM, Ribera E, et al. Darunavir and telaprevir drug interaction: total and unbound plasma concentrations in HIV/HCV-coinfected patients with cirrhosis [J]. J Antimicrob Chemother, 2014, 69(5): 1434-1436
- [26] 何卫平,杨柳,鲍春梅,等.失代偿期肝硬化患者大肠埃希菌血流感染临床及预后分析[J].中华医学杂志, 2015, 95(13): 1006-1011
- He Wei-ping, Yang Liu, Bao Chun-mei, et al. Clinical and prognostic analysis of decompensated cirrhosis patients Escherichia coli bloodstream infections [J]. National Medical Journal of China, 2015, 95(13): 1006-1011
- [27] Lewin M, Gelu-Simeon M, Ostos M, et al. Imaging Features and Prognosis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Patients with Cirrhosis Who Are Coinfected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis C Virus[J]. Radiology, 2015, 277(2): 443-453
- [28] 郭桐生,卢文宁,刘佳,等.病毒性肝炎后肝硬化住院患者感染状况调查及危险因素分析[J].中华实验和临床病毒学杂志, 2014, 28(1): 41-43
- Guo Tong-sheng, Lu Wen-ning, Liu Jia, et al. Investigation of the infections and assessment of the risk factors in hospitalized patients with posthepatic cirrhosis [J]. Chinese Journal of Experimental and Clinical Virology, 2014, 28(1): 41-43
- [29] Lin YT, Wu PH, Lin CY, et al. Cirrhosis as a risk factor for tuberculosis infection—a nationwide longitudinal study in Taiwan [J]. Am J Epidemiol, 2014, 180(1): 103-110
- [30] 张维燕,王晓杰,黄容海,等.肝硬化合并细菌感染患者的临床特点及死亡危险因素分析[J].中国医刊, 2016, 51(8): 86-90
- Zhang Wei-yan, Wang Xiao-jie, Huang Rong-hai, et al. The analysis on clinical features and risk factors for bacterial infections in patients with cirrhosis[J]. Chinese Journal of Medicine, 2016, 51(8): 86-90

(上接第 6037 页)

- [21] Huang D W, Sherman B T, Lempicki R A. Systematic and integrative analysis of large gene lists using DAVID bioinformatics resources[J]. Nature Protocols, 2008, 4(1): 44-57
- [22] Draghici S, Khatri P, Tarca A L, et al. A systems biology approach for pathway level analysis [J]. Genome Research, 2007, 17 (10): 1537-1545
- [23] Kanehisa M. The KEGG resource for deciphering the genome[J]. Nucleic Acids Research, 2004, 32(90001): 277D-280D
- [24] Wei Z, Li H. A Markov random field model for network-based analysis of genomic data[J]. Bioinformatics, 2007, 23(12): 1537-1544
- [25] Spirin V, LA Mirny. Protein complexes and functional modules in molecular networks [J]. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 2003
- [26] Yi M, Horton J D, Cohen J C, et al. Whole Pathway Scope: a comprehensive pathway-based analysis tool for high-throughput data [J]. BMC Bioinformatics, 2006, 7: 30
- [27] Dupuy D, Bertin N, Hidalgo C A, et al. Genome-scale analysis of in vivo spatiotemporal promoter activity in Caenorhabditis elegans[J]. Nature Biotechnology, 2007, 25(6): 663-668
- [28] Gutierrez E, Flammer A J, Lerman L O, et al. Endothelial dysfunction over the course of coronary artery disease[J]. European Heart Journal, 2013, 34(41): 3175-3181
- [29] Lee Y, Kim Y J, Kim M, et al. MAPK Cascades in Guard Cell Signal Transduction[J]. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2016, 7: 80
- [30] Rauch N, Rukhlenko O S, Kolch W, et al. MAPK kinase signalling dynamics regulate cell fate decisions and drug resistance [J]. Curr Opin Struct Biol, 2016, 41: 151-158
- [31] Yang S, Sharrocks A D, Whitmarsh A J. MAP kinase signalling cascades and transcriptional regulation[J]. Gene, 2013, 513(1): 1-13
- [32] Kim E K, Choi E. Compromised MAPK signaling in human diseases: an update[J]. Archives of Toxicology, 2015, 89(6): 867-882
- [33] Feng J, Liu Y, Dobrilovic N, et al. Altered expression and activation of mitogen-activated protein kinases in diabetic heart during cardioplegic arrest and cardiopulmonary bypass [J]. Surgery, 2013, 154(3): 436-443
- [34] Lo Vasco V R, Leopizzi M, Puggioni C, et al. Neuropeptide Y reduces the expression of PLCB2, PLCD1 and selected PLC genes in cultured human endothelial cells [J]. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 2014, 394(1-2): 43-52
- [35] Huynh M Q, Gossmann J, Gattenloehner S, et al. Expression and pro-survival function of phospholipase Cgamma2 in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma[J]. Leuk Lymphoma, 2015, 56(4): 1088-1095
- [36] Ombrello M J, Remmers E F, Sun G, et al. Cold urticaria, immunodeficiency, and autoimmunity related to PLCG2 deletions [J]. N Engl J Med, 2012, 366(4): 330-338
- [37] Turnham R E, Scott J D. Protein kinase A catalytic subunit isoform PRKACA; History, function and physiology [J]. Gene, 2016, 577(2): 101-108