

# 基于GEO数据库筛选金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症中差异表达的ceRNA及验证

王云,肖宁,段欢欢(邯郸市中心医院,河北邯郸 056001)

**摘要:**目的 基于基因表达综合(GEO)数据库,筛选金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症的差异表达基因(DGEs),并构建竞争性内源RNA(ceRNA)调控网络,以便深入了解金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症发病机制。方法 在GEO数据库中检索金黄色葡萄球菌血流感染(BSI)基因表达数据集,下载使用GSE33341数据集,筛选金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症的DGEs,采用京都基因与基因组百科全书(KEGG)对DGEs进行富集分析。基于ceRNA的理论,构建长链非编码RNA(lncRNA)的调控网络。最后,收集2022年1月~2023年12月于邯郸市中心医院治疗的84例脓毒症患者为研究对象,根据是否为金黄色葡萄球菌感染分为金黄色葡萄球菌组( $n=42$ )和对照组( $n=42$ ),提取样本RNA,采用实时荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)方法对筛选基因验证。结果 获得81个lncRNA,114个miRNA,76个mRNA构建lncRNA-miRNA-mRNA的ceRNA调控网络,最终共获得3个金黄色葡萄球菌相关致病基因,具体为lncRNA X染色体失活特异转录因子(XIST)、核旁斑组装转录本1(NEAT1)和肺腺癌转移相关转录本1(MALAT1)。KEGG富集分析显示差异基因主要通过Th17细胞分化、Th1和Th2细胞分化、T细胞受体信号通路、鞘脂信号通路、逆行内源性大麻素信号、Ras信号通路、磷酸酰肌醇3激酶(PI3K)-蛋白激酶B(Akt)信号通路、氧化磷酸化、自然杀伤(NK)细胞介导的细胞毒性、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号通路、叉头框O(FoxO)信号通路、Fc $\epsilon$ RI信号通路、细胞凋亡生物过程参与金黄色葡萄球菌的感染。qRT-PCR对临床样本中关键基因表达检测显示,相对于对照组,金黄色葡萄球菌组血液中表达上调的基因有lncRNA XIST、lncRNA NEAT1和lncRNA MALAT1,差异具有统计学意义( $t=11.387$ 、 $10.444$ 、 $23.183$ ,均 $P<0.001$ );实验结果与生物信息学分析结果一致。结论 通过生物信息学筛选出金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症关键基因lncRNA XIST、NEAT1和MALAT1,可能成为金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症诊断和治疗的潜在靶点,为金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症的临床诊疗提供新的思路。

**关键词:**金黄色葡萄球菌;脓毒症;差异表达基因;生物信息学分析;竞争性内源RNA;血流感染

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## Screening and Validation of Differentially Expressed ceRNA in *Staphylococcus Aureus* Sepsis Based on GEO Database

WANG Yun, XIAO Ning, DUAN Huanhuan (Handan Central Hospital, Hebei Handan 056001, China)

**Abstract: Objective** To screen differentially expressed genes (DGEs) in staphylococcus aureus sepsis and construct a competing endogenous RNA (ceRNA) regulatory network based on the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database, in order to gain deeper insights into the pathogenesis of *Staphylococcus aureus* sepsis. **Methods** The gene expression data set of *Staphylococcus aureus* bloodstream infection (BSI) was retrieved from GEO database, and the differentially expressed genes of *Staphylococcus aureus* sepsis were screened using GSE33341 dataset. The enrichment analysis on DGEs was performed using the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG). The regulatory network of for long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) was constructed based on ceRNA theory. Finally, 84 patients with sepsis treated in Handan Central Hospital from January 2022 to December 2023 were collected as research objects. Patients were divided into a *Staphylococcus aureus* group ( $n=42$ ) and a control group ( $n=42$ ) based on infection status. RNA was extracted from samples, and the selected genes were validated using quantitative real time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). **Results** 81 lncRNAs, 114 miRNAs and 76 mRNAs were obtained to construct the ceRNA regulatory network of lncRNA-miRNA-mRNA. Finally, a total of 3 pathogenic genes related to *staphylococcus aureus* were obtained, specifically lncRNA XIST, NEAT1 and MALAT1. KEGG enrichment analysis showed that the DEGs primarily functioned through Th17 cell differentiation, Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation, T cell receptor signaling, sphingolipid signaling, retrograde endocannabinoid signaling, Ras signaling, PI3K-Akt signaling, oxidative phosphorylation, natural killer cell-mediated cytotoxicity, MAPK signaling, FoxO signaling, FC $\epsilon$ RI signaling, apoptotic biological processes involved in *staphylococcus aureus* infection.

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**作者简介:** 王云(1984-),女,本科,主管护师,研究方向:金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症, E-mail: wy667712@126.com。

**通讯作者:** 肖宁(1979-),女,硕士,副主任医师,主要研究方向:金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症, E-mail: xiaoning2017@126.com。

RT-qPCR detection of key gene expression in clinical samples showed that compared with the control group, the *Staphylococcus aureus* group exhibited statistically significant upregulation of lncRNA XIST, lncRNA NEAT1, lncRNA MALAT1 in blood samples, the differences were statistically significant ( $t=11.387, 10.444, 23.183$ , all  $P<0.001$ ). The experimental results were consistent with bioinformatics analysis findings. **Conclusions** Bioinformatics screening identified lncRNA XIST, NEAT1 and MALAT1 as key genes in *Staphylococcus aureus* sepsis. These may serve as potential targets for diagnosis and treatment of *Staphylococcus aureus* sepsis, offering new insights for clinical management.

**Keywords:** *Staphylococcus aureus*; sepsis; differentially expressed gene; bioinformatics analysis; competing endogenous RNA; bloodstream infection

金黄色葡萄球菌(*Staphylococcus aureus*)是世界范围内血液感染(bloodstream infection, BSI)导致死亡的主要原因,已被世界卫生组织列为重点病原体<sup>[1]</sup>。虽然血培养仍然是诊断BSI的金标准,但在严重脓毒症患者中,其敏感度低至38%<sup>[2]</sup>。传统的血液培养系统需要血液中的活菌,然而抗生素治疗迅速降低了血液培养识别病原体的可能性<sup>[3]</sup>。因此,寻找金黄色葡萄球菌BSI早期干预的生物标志物对于降低金黄色葡萄球菌BSI患者的死亡率以及提供金黄色葡萄球菌BSI的病因学见解可能很重要。然而,目前尚无有效的金黄色葡萄球菌BSI早期干预指标。

竞争性内源RNA(competing endogenous RNA, ceRNA)是一种通过与靶mRNA在转录后水平上竞争性结合共同微小RNA(miRNA)应答元件来调节基因表达的模式<sup>[4]</sup>。最近的研究<sup>[5]</sup>表明,ceRNA与金黄色葡萄球菌BSI的发生和发展密切相关。然而,ceRNA在金黄色葡萄球菌BSI中的具体调控机制尚不完全清楚。基因表达综合(gene expression omnibus, GEO)芯片是一种基于计算机模拟结构的成熟方法,它有助于分析miRNA、长链非编码RNA(lncRNA)、环状RNA(circRNA)等RNA分子之间的相互作用<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,本课题利用生物信息学方法,筛选金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症相关基因,并进行富集分析,最后通过收集一定数量的临床样本,采用实时荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)方法验证筛选基因,为深入研究金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症的潜在机制和生物标志物提供科学依据。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 从GEO数据库中下载金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症研究数据集GSE33341的基因芯片数据,该数据集包括42例金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症患者和42例非金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症患者外周血样本。实验验证选取2022年1月~2023年12月于邯郸市中心医院治疗的84例脓毒症患者为研究对象,根据是否为金黄色葡萄球菌感染分为金黄色葡萄球菌组和对照组(肺炎链球菌、大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌等非金黄色葡萄球菌感染者),每组42例。其中金黄色葡萄球菌组患者平均年龄 $71.47 \pm 3.05$ 岁,男性29例,女性13例;对照组平均年龄 $70.36 \pm 2.64$ 岁,男性26例,女性16例。纳入标准:①符合欧洲重症医

学学会(ESICM)/美国胸科医师学会(ACCP)/美国胸科学会(ATS)/外科感染学会(SIS)关于脓毒症诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>;②研究对象经血培养确诊为金黄色葡萄球菌感染,对照组未见金黄色葡萄球菌;③年龄 $>55$ 岁。排除标准:①并发血液系统恶性肿瘤、脾功能不全、再生障碍性贫血、中性粒细胞减少症、获得性免疫缺陷综合征等免疫功能低下者;②并发活动性实体瘤或活动性肺癌者;③近1个月内接受化疗者或免疫抑制治疗者;④并发严重心、肝、肾等脏器功能障碍者。研究经院医学伦理委员会批准(审批号:2021010452)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 CFX96实时荧光定量PCR仪(美国Bio-Rad公司),PCR引物由苏州金唯智生物科技有限公司合成,DX31显微镜(日本奥林巴斯公司),AU5801全自动生化分析仪(贝克曼),荧光定量PCR试剂盒(Thermo Fisher Scientific公司,美国)。

## 1.3 方法

1.3.1 差异表达基因(differential gene expression, DGEs)的筛选:GSE33341数据集包括42例金黄色葡萄球菌感染患者和42例对照,筛选患者与对照之间的DGEs ( $|\log_2 FC|>1$ 且 $P<0.05$ ),差异基因用火山图表示。

1.3.2 京都基因与基因组百科全书(Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes, KEGG)信号通路:利用R4.0.2软件内clusterProfiler插件对所有的关键靶点进行KEGG分析,根据 $P$ 值筛选出前10名的生物过程、细胞组分、分子功能的数据。

1.3.3 lncRNA-miRNA-mRNA的ceRNA网络构建:根据ceRNA的假设,分别使用miRDB (<http://www.mirdb.org/>)、miRWalk (<http://mirwalk.umm.uni-heidelberg.de/>)和TargetScan数据库 (<http://www.targetscan.org/>),关键的mRNA是数据库中预测的mRNA和R软件中分析的DEmRNA的交叉结果,使用DIANA-LncBase数据库来预测miRNA结合的lncRNA,利用Cytoscape 3.5.1软件,结合lncRNA-miRNA对和miRNA-mRNA对,构建ceRNA(lncRNA-miRNA-mRNA)调控网络。

1.3.4 qRT-PCR验证基因表达:所有患者均于清晨抽取静脉全血5ml,冻存于 $-80^\circ\text{C}$ 冰箱,用于筛选基因的临床验证。从全血中提取RNA,根据反转录试剂盒操作

方法逆转录为互补DNA(complementary DNA, cDNA), 利用qRT-PCR试剂盒检测基因表达水平, GAPDH为内参基因。PCR反应体系20 μl, PCR反应条件: 预变性,

95℃ 2min; 变性, 95℃ 20s; 退火, 55℃ 20s; 延伸, 72℃ 20s; 合计40个循环。数据采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法进行分析。荧光定量PCR引物序列见表1。

表1 荧光定量PCR引物序列

| 基因            | 上游引物                         | 下游引物                         |
|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| lncRNA XIST   | 5'-GACACAAGGCCAACGACCTA-3'   | 5'-TCGCTTGGGTCCTCTATCCA-3'   |
| lncRNA NEAT1  | 5'-ATGCTTCATGGACCGTGGTT-3'   | 5'-CTTGTACCCTCCCAGCGTTT-3'   |
| lncRNA MALAT1 | 5'-CAGTACCGAGAGAAAGCCTATT-3' | 5'-CAGGATGTCATAGGTCACGTAG-3' |
| GAPDH         | 5'-CTAAGGCCAACCGTAAAAG-3'    | 5'-ACCAGAGGCATACAGGGACA-3'   |

1.4 统计学分析 采用R4.0.2软件及SPSS 22.0软件进行数据分析。连续变量用均数 ± 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )或中位数(四分位间距)[M(P<sub>25</sub>, P<sub>75</sub>)]表示, 正态分布的数据使用t检验分析, 非正态分布的数据使用Mann-Whitney U检验分析。P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症DEGs的筛选 从GEO数据库中下载GSE33341数据集, 其中包括42例金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症患者和42例非金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症患者的血液样本, 确认出的DEGs有179个, 其中上调基因80个, 下调基因99个, 绘制火山图见图1。

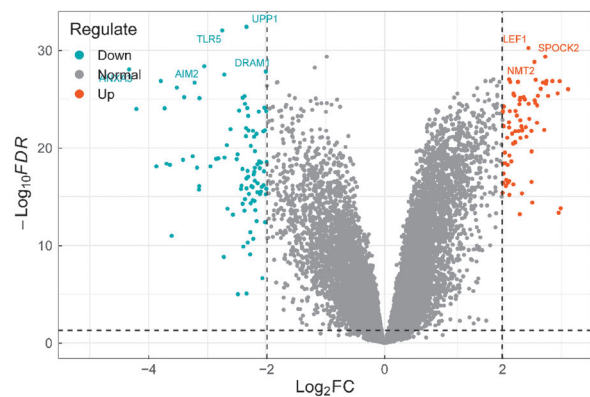


图1 GSE33341中差异基因筛选火山图

2.2 DEGs富集分析 KEGG通路分析显示, 主要包括Th17细胞分化、Th1和Th2细胞分化、T细胞受体信号通路、鞘脂信号通路、逆行内源性大麻素信号、Ras信号通路、磷酸酰肌醇3激酶(phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase, PI3K)-蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, Akt)信号通路、氧化磷酸化、自然杀伤(natural killer, NK)细胞介导的细胞毒性、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)信号通路、叉头框蛋白(forkhead box O, FoxO)信号通路、

FcεRI信号通路、细胞凋亡等。

2.3 ceRNA网络构建 基于筛选出81个lncRNA, 114个miRNA, 76个mRNA及ceRNA的假设, 我们构建了一个lncRNA-miRNA-mRNA的三重调控网络, 应用网络拓扑学分析, 提取出核心ceRNA网络, 其中lncRNA X染色体失活特异转录因子(X inactive specific transcription factor, XIST)、核旁斑组装转录本1(nuclear paraspeckle assembly transcript 1, NEAT1)和肺腺癌转移相关转录本1(metastasis associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript 1, MALAT1)在网络中的度值最高, 见图2。

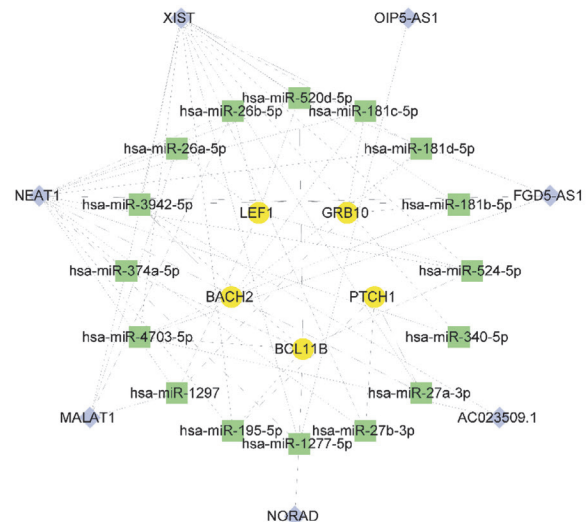


图2 ceRNA调控网络示意图

2.4 qRT-PCR验证DEGs qRT-PCR检测全血中的表达差异最显著的3个基因的表达水平, 结果显示, 与对照组比较, 在金黄色葡萄球菌组患者中, lncRNA XIST(2.09 ± 0.57 vs 1.01 ± 0.23)、NEAT1(1.91 ± 0.52 vs 1.05 ± 0.12)和MALAT1(3.02 ± 0.54 vs 1.08 ± 0.05)表达水平显著升高, 差异具有统计学意义(t=11.387、10.444、23.183, 均P<0.001)。

### 3 讨论

金黄色葡萄球菌是一种机会致病菌,是主要的BSI细菌<sup>[8]</sup>。近年来,从金黄色葡萄球菌感染的患者中分离出耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌的比例逐渐增加,发病率和死亡率都很高<sup>[9]</sup>。目前临床治疗较为局限,多为单靶点的抗感染治疗,治疗效率较低<sup>[10]</sup>。因此,迫切需要开发新的治疗策略来控制金黄色葡萄球菌感染,但新治疗方案的开发是困难的、缓慢的,而且远远落后于耐药菌株的出现,故急需寻找新的治疗靶点来对抗不断进化的细菌。ceRNA已被证明可以调节顺式或反式作用的基因表达,从而调节转录、翻译和mRNA稳定性,尤其是在细菌中,ceRNA调控网络在基因和毒力调节中发挥主要作用<sup>[11]</sup>。最新研究发现金黄色葡萄球菌可以产生一系列促炎的RNA,但其完全的调控特性尚未完全破译<sup>[12]</sup>。因此,本研究通过对临床样本进行芯片检测及采用生物信息学分析可为金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症的基因诊断及治疗提供潜在的分子靶点。

本课题通过生物信息技术,从GEO数据库GSE33341数据集42例金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症患者和42例非金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症患者血液样本转录组测序数据中筛选出179个差异表达基因。KEGG的通路分析主要是Th17细胞分化、Th1和Th2细胞分化、T细胞受体信号通路、鞘脂信号通路、逆行内源性大麻素信号、Ras信号通路、PI3K-Akt信号通路、氧化磷酸化、NK细胞介导的细胞毒性、MAPK信号通路、FoxO信号通路、Fc $\epsilon$ RI信号通路和细胞凋亡等。我们基于ceRNA假设,筛选出lncRNA XIST、NEAT1和MALAT1,构建了金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症相关的lncRNA-miRNA-mRNA调控网络。经收集临床样本,采用qRT-PCR检测金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症患者中这3个关键基因表达情况,结果显示金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症患者lncRNA XIST、NEAT1和MALAT1相对于对照组基因表达上调,实验结果与生物信息学分析结果一致。这3个关键基因在金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症发病过程中可能起重要作用。

根据lncRNAs-miRNAs-mRNA的ceRNA网络原理,lncRNAs通过充当RNA海绵来吸收和抑制下游靶miRNA,从而引起金黄色葡萄球菌感染相关基因表达模式的改变,继而发挥其生物学功能<sup>[13]</sup>。以往研究<sup>[14]</sup>表明lncRNA XIST在基因调控、生物过程以及炎症、免疫应答等多种疾病中发挥着重要作用。MA等<sup>[15]</sup>发现金黄色葡萄球菌感染后激活lncRNA XIST/miR-122-5p/PKC $\eta$ 途径促进体内TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-1 $\beta$ 等炎症介质的表达,从而加重炎症反应。与此同时,动物实验研究<sup>[16]</sup>发现lncRNA XIST可通过介导miR-494/CDK6调控轴激活JAK2/STAT3信号通路,介导

炎症反应。另外,最近的证据<sup>[17]</sup>表明,lncRNA NEAT1在金黄色葡萄球菌感染中对IL-8等细胞因子的转录调节起重要作用,并刺激NOD样受体蛋白3、NLR家族CARD结构域4和黑素瘤缺乏因子2等炎症小体的激活,从而导致炎症疾病的免疫反应。另一项研究<sup>[18]</sup>发现,lncRNA NEAT1可能作为ceRNA,通过海绵化miR-193a-3p激活TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B信号通路,减轻金黄色葡萄球菌诱导的炎症反应,从而影响脓毒血症的发生。除此之外,先前的研究<sup>[19]</sup>表明,lncRNA MALAT1/miRNA-135b-5p轴通过靶向NLRP3介导细胞凋亡,诱导脓毒血症。GU等<sup>[20]</sup>研究发现MALAT1通过调控miR-590/STAT3轴在金黄色葡萄球菌感染中发挥促炎作用。由上述研究可知,lncRNA XIST、NEAT1和MALAT1可能是金黄色葡萄球菌感染的关键基因。

综上所述,本课题通过生物信息学筛选和临床样本验证,lncRNA XIST、NEAT1和MALAT1这3个DEGs可能是金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症发生发展的关键基因,可能成为金黄色葡萄球菌脓毒症诊断治疗的潜在靶点。本研究不足之处在于收集的临床样本量较小,且没进行动物实验验证分析结果,下一步需要扩大临床样本数量,并深入研究lncRNA XIST、NEAT1和MALAT1在金黄色葡萄球菌感染中的作用。

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