

Effects of daphnetin on lipid metabolism, insulin resistance and oxidative stress in OA-treated HepG2 cells

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Abstract. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is the most common cause of chronic liver disease, and has high rates of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Daphnetin (DAP) possesses notable antioxidative, anti-inflammatory and anti-coagulant activities; DAP is an active ingredient extracted from *Daphne Koreana Nakai*. To investigate the effects and the underlying mechanism of DAP on NAFLD, we treated HepG2 cells with oleic acid (OA) and DAP simultaneously and non-simultaneously. In the simultaneous treatment condition, HepG2 cells were co-treated with 0.5 mM OA and DAP (5, 20, and 50 μ M) for 24 h. In the non-simultaneous treatment conditions, HepG2 cells were pretreated with 0.5 mM OA for 24 h, and then treated with DAP (5, 20 and 50 μ M) for 24 h. Following the aforementioned treatments, the biochemical indexes associated with NAFLD were measured as follows: i) The intracellular contents of triglyceride (TG), reactive oxygen species (ROS) and fluorescent glucose 2-[N-(7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-yl) amino]-2-deoxyglucose were analyzed with corresponding detection kits; and ii) the cellular expression levels of glycolipid metabolism- and oxidative stress-related genes, including 5'AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1C (SREBP-1C), patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 3 (PNPLA3), peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α (PPAR α), phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K), protein kinase B (AKT),

nuclear factor-like 2 (Nrf2), cytochrome P450 (CYP) 2E1 and CYP4A were determined by reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction and western blotting. The results revealed the potential mechanism underlying the effects of DAP on NAFLD *in vitro*: i) By increasing the phosphorylation of AMPK, DAP inhibited the expression of SREBP-1C and PNPLA3, and induced that of PPAR α . Lipid accumulation within hepatocytes was reduced; ii) by upregulating PI3K expression and pAKT/AKT levels, DAP may alleviate insulin resistance and promote hepatocellular glucose uptake; and iii) by upregulating the expression of Nrf2, DAP downregulated the expression of CYP2E1 and CYP4A, and the levels of reactive oxygen species in hepatocytes.

Introduction

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is the most common cause of chronic liver disease, with high rates of morbidity and mortality worldwide (1). NAFLD is characterized by excessive lipid accumulation in hepatocytes, and is considered as the origin of cirrhosis (2). The pathogenesis of NAFLD remains unclear and the 'two hit theory' was proposed for the pathogenic mechanism. Briefly, lipid accumulation in the liver associated with obesity and insulin resistance (IR) was reported as the 'first hit theory' in patients with NAFLD. This results in hepatic steatosis and can provides sufficient reaction conditions for oxidative stress, increasing the susceptibility of hepatocytes to endogenous and exogenous damage. The 'second hit theory' involves hepatic oxidative stress and lipid peroxidation, and the secretion of inflammatory cytokines, which mediates the pathological progression of steatosis to inflammation, fibrosis and necrosis in liver cells (3,4). Notably, 20-30% of adults suffer from NAFLD and it has been suggested that it may become the leading cause of liver transplantation within the next few decades (5). NAFLD is closely associated with the growing epidemic of obesity and cardiovascular mortality, and NAFLD-associated complications are a major cause of death (6,7). At present, there is no effective drug for treating NAFLD in clinical practice. Some antioxidants, insulin sensitizers and lipid-lowering drugs have been applied in clinical trials for the treatment of NAFLD/non-alcoholic steatosis (NASH) (8,9).

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As an active ingredient of *Daphne Koreana Nakai* (10), daphnetin (DAP; Fig. 1) has notable antioxidative, anti-inflammatory and anticoagulant activities (10-12). Generally, coumarin compounds markedly lower blood glucose and lipid levels, and protect the liver against oxidative stress and inflammation. (13,14). Recently, Lv *et al* (12) reported that DAP could ameliorate mitochondrial dysfunction and cell death by upregulating nuclear factor-like 2 (Nrf2)-associated antioxidant signaling pathways and reducing the expression of kelch-like epichlorohydrin related protein-1, thus enhancing the expression of antioxidant reaction elements and alleviating oxidative damage-associated toxicity (12). Yu *et al* reported that proinflammatory mediators induced by lipopolysaccharides or β -amyloid, including interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor- α , could be inhibited by DAP. DAP may also regulate a series of intracellular signaling pathways, including I κ B kinase, mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs) and phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K)/protein kinase B (AKT) to reduce the microglial activation and proinflammatory response (15). Therefore, we proposed that DAP may possess lipid-reducing activities similar to other coumarin compounds. At present, the effect of DAP on NAFLD has not been reported. The present study aimed to investigate the effects of simultaneous and non-simultaneous treatment, and the underlying mechanism of DAP on NAFLD-related symptoms in oleic acid (OA)-treated HepG2 cells.

Materials and methods

Materials. DAP (cat. no. R-0070161216, high-pressure liquid chromatography-determined grade >98%, Chengdu Herbpurify, Co., Ltd.) and OA (cat. no. S104196, Aladdin) were employed in the present study. In addition, rabbit anti-human polyclonal antibodies, including peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α (PPAR α ; cat. no. WL00978), sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1C (SREBP-1C; cat. no. WL01314), AKT (cat. no. WL0003b), phosphorylated (p)AKT (cat. no. WLP001), PI3K (cat. no. WL02240), Nrf2 (cat. no. WL02135), 5'AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK; cat. no. WL03366) antibodies were obtained from Wanlei Biotechnology. Rabbit anti-human polyclonal antibodies, including anti-cytochrome P450 4A11 (CYP4A; cat. no. ab140635), anti-patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 3 (PNPLA3; cat. no. ab81874) and anti-p 5'AMP-activated protein kinase (pAMPK; cat. no. ab23875) were purchased from Abcam. Additionally, rabbit anti-human polyclonal antibody CYP 2E1 (cat. no. BA1774-2, Wuhan Boster Biological Technology, Ltd.); mouse anti-human monoclonal β -actin antibody (cat. no. sc-47778, Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.); Dulbecco Minimal Eagle's medium (DMEM; cat. no. 12800-017, Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.); 2-[N-(7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-yl) amino]-2-deoxyglucose (2-NBDG; cat. no. 1922861, Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.); Reverse transcription kit (cat. no. FSQ-101, Toyobo Life Science); SYBR Green I real-time PCR kit (172-5124, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.); BCA protein assay kit (cat. no. 23225, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) were employed. Furthermore, radioimmuno-precipitation assay (RIPA; cat. no. P0013B), BeyoECL Plus (cat. no. P0018), Reactive oxygen species (ROS) detection

kit (cat. no. S0033), PMSF (cat. no. ST506) were obtained from Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology. Triglyceride (TG) detection kit (cat. no. E1013, Applygen Technologies, Inc.); 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT; cat. no. M2128); dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO; cat. no. D5879) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Merck KGaA). Protease cocktail (cat. no. 04693132001) and phosphatase inhibitors (cat. no. 04906837001) were obtained from Roche Diagnostics. The human hepatoblastoma cell line HepG2 was acquired from the Culture Collection Center of Wuhan University.

Cell culture and drug treatment. HepG2 cells were cultured in DMEM and logarithmic phase cells were inoculated into 6-well plates (2×10^5 cells/well) at the condition of 37°C and 5% CO₂. After the cells adhered, HepG2 cells were treated with OA (dissolved in methanol) and DAP (dissolved in DMSO) simultaneously and non-simultaneously. In the simultaneous treatment condition, cells were co-treated with 0.5 mM OA and DAP (5, 20 or 50 μ M) for 24 h at 37°C. The control group was treated with 0.3% methanol and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h at 37°C; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h at 37°C. In the non-simultaneous treatment condition, cells were pretreated with 0.5 mM OA for 24 h at 37°C, and then treated with DAP (5, 20 or 50 μ M) for 24 h at 37°C. The control group was treated with 0.3% methanol for 24 h at 37°C and then treated with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h at 37°C; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA for 24 h at 37°C and then treated with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h at 37°C. Each group of cells was analyzed in triplicate and the experiments were repeated three times.

Cell viability assay. When cells attained 85-90% confluence, cells were seeded into a 96-well plate at a density of 5×10^3 cells/well. After the cells are pretreated with OA for 24 h at 37°C and then treated with 200 μ l culture medium containing DAP (5, 20, 50 and 100 μ M) for 24 h at 37°C (five replicate wells per group), the supernatant was discarded, and the mixture of 20 μ l MTT and 180 μ l PBS were added into each well at 37°C for 4 h. Then, 150 μ l DMSO was added to each well to dissolve the purple formazan crystals, and the absorbance of each well was detected at 570 nm using a microplate reader. Each group of cells was analyzed in triplicate and the experiments were repeated three times.

Measurement of triglyceride (TG) levels. Following treatment, the cells were collected, lysed using the lysis buffer in the TG detection kit at 37°C for 10 min and were then centrifuged at 12,000 x g for 5 min at 4°C. The contents of TG and protein in each well were measured with TG and BCA detection kits according to the manufacturer's instructions, respectively. The ratio of TG to protein was calculated to express the relative TG level. Each group of cells was analyzed in triplicate and the experiments were repeated three times.

Measurement of 2-NBDG levels. Following treatment, 1×10^6 cells in each well were cultured in glucose-free DMEM for 3 h at 37°C and then with 50 μ M 2-NBDG for 30 min at 37°C. The cells in each well were collected, the fluorescence intensity was measured at excitation/emission wavelengths

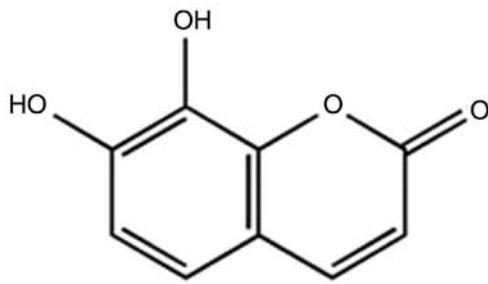


Figure 1. Chemical structure of daphnetin.

of 485/535 nm, respectively. The protein concentration was detected as aforementioned. The ratio of fluorescence intensity to protein content of each well indicated the relative glucose uptake rate. Each group of cells was analyzed in triplicate and the experiments were repeated three times.

Measurement of ROS levels. Following treatment, 1×10^6 cells in each well were incubated with $10 \mu\text{M}$ dichlorodihydro-fluorescein diacetate for 30 min at 37°C , and then collected. The fluorescence value was measured at excitation/emission wavelengths of 485/535 nm and the protein concentration of cells were detected as aforementioned. The ratio of the fluorescence value to the protein concentration indicated the relative ROS content in each well. Each group of cells was analyzed in triplicate and the experiments were repeated three times.

Reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). Following treatment, cells in each well were collected and the total RNA was extracted with TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The bands of 28S, 18S and 5S were separated by 1% agarose gel electrophoresis for the analysis of RNA integrity. The absorbance at 260 and 280 nm was detected by spectrophotometry for the analysis of RNA purity. Then $2 \mu\text{g}$ of total RNA was reverse transcribed into $20 \mu\text{l}$ cDNA using a reverse transcription kit at the following conditions: 37°C for 5 min, 95°C for 30 min. qPCR was performed using the SYBR Green I real-time PCR kit for 39 cycles at the following conditions: Pre-denaturation at 95°C for 5 min, denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec, annealing at 58.4°C for 30 sec and extension at 72°C for 30 sec. The primer sequences of SREBP-1C, PNPLA3, PPAR α and β -actin were presented in Table I. Each group of cells was analyzed in triplicate and the experiments were repeated three times. β -actin was used as a reference gene. The relative quantification of mRNA expression levels was determined using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ method (16).

Western blotting. Following treatment, cells were lysed with RIPA lysis buffer [containing 50 mM Tris (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 1% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, sodium orthovanadate, sodium fluoride, EDTA and leupeptin], protease and phosphatase inhibitors on ice for 40 min. The lysate was centrifuged at $12,000 \times g$ at 4°C for 10 min, and the protein content in the supernatant was determined using a BCA kit. A total of 20-70 μg of total protein was separated by SDS-PAGE (10% separation gel; 5% concentration gel) and transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride membranes. The membranes were blocked with 5% non-fat dry milk at 37°C

Table I. Primers for reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction.

Primer	Sequence (5'-3')
PNPLA3	F: CTGTACCCTGCCTGTGGAAT
	R: TCGAGTGAACACCTGTGAGG
SREBP-1C	F: CGACATCGAAGACATGCTTCAG
	R: CGACATCGAAGACATGCTTCAG
PPAR α	F: GGGGACATTCTGTGTTCCAG
	R: CAAGTAGAGTGCCAGGCAAG
β -actin	F: TCACCCACACTGTGCCCATCT
	R: CAGCGGAACCGCTCATTGCC

F, forward; R, reverse; PNPLA3, patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein; PPAR α , peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α ; SREBP-1C, sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1C.

for 2 h, and then incubated at 4°C with the different primary antibodies (β -actin, 1:1,000; PNPLA3, 1:1,000; SREBP-1C, 1:500; PPAR α , 1:500; PI3K, 1:500; pAKT, 1:500; AKT, 1:500; CYP2E1, 1:500; CYP4A, 1:1,000; Nrf2, 1:500 and pAMPK, 1:1,000) overnight. After washing the membrane with $500 \mu\text{l}$ Tween-20/1 l Tris-buffered saline (10 min for four times), the membranes were incubated at room temperature with secondary antibodies [horseradish-peroxidase (HRP)-goat-anti-mouse IgG (1:8,000) and HRP-goat-anti-rabbit IgG (1:8,000)] for 1 h. The immunoblots were examined using an enhanced chemiluminescence system and ChemiDocTM MP Imaging System (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). Finally, ImageJ software (64-bit Java 1.8.0_112; National Institutes of Health) was used for the quantitative gray scale analysis of the bands in the X-ray film. Each group of cells was analyzed in triplicate and the experiments were repeated three times.

Statistical analysis. Data were obtained from at least three experimental repeats and presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. The grouped data were analyzed with SPSS 17.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Statistical significance was analyzed by analysis of variance and a Tukey's post hoc test for multiple comparisons. $P < 0.05$ considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Cytotoxicity of DAP on HepG2 cells. The results of the MTT assay (Fig. 2) revealed that DAP had no significant effects on the viability of OA-pretreated HepG2 cells in the range of 5-100 μM DAP.

Effects of DAP on lipid metabolism in OA-treated HepG2 cells. The effects of OA and DAP co-treatment on the lipid metabolism of HepG2 cells were analyzed. Compared with the control group, the content of TG, as well as the levels of the mRNA and protein expression of SREBP-1C and PNPLA3 were significantly increased (Fig. 3). In addition, the mRNA and protein expression of PPAR α along with the phosphorylation of AMPK were significantly downregulated in the

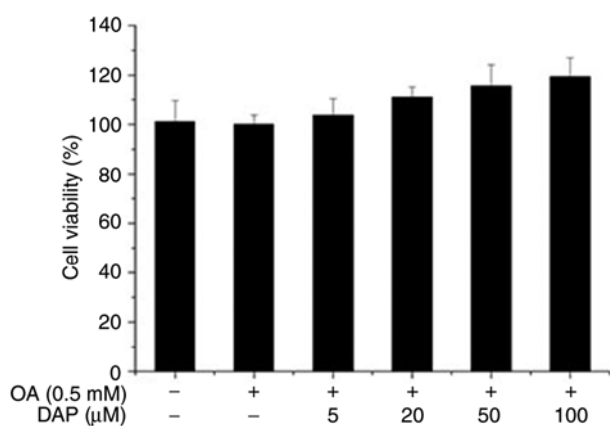


Figure 2. Effects of increasing concentrations of DAP on the viability of HepG2 cells treated with OA for 24 h and the control group, which was treated with 0.3% methanol for 24 h followed by 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA for 24 h and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. Cell viability was determined via an MTT assay. DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; OA, oleic acid.

OA-treated group compared with the control (Figs. 3 and 4) compared with the control under both treatment conditions. Compared with the OA-treated group, co-treatment with 20 or 50 μM DAP and OA significantly decreased the content of TG and the expression of PNPLA3 under simultaneous treatment conditions (Fig. 3A and B). In addition, increased the mRNA and protein expression of PPAR α , and the phosphorylation of AMPK in a dose-dependent manner simultaneous treatment conditions (Figs. 3 and 4). Additionally, the mRNA expression levels of SREBP-1C were also downregulated in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 3A), while the protein expression of SREBP-1C was significantly decreased following treatment with 50 μM DAP, or 20 and 50 μM DAP in the simultaneous and non-simultaneous treatment condition respectively (Fig. 4A).

Furthermore, the effects on the lipid metabolism under non-simultaneous treatment conditions revealed a notably similar trend with that of the co-treatment conditions (Fig. 3). DAP markedly affected the mRNA expression levels of PNPLA3 in the non-simultaneous treatment (Figs. 3 and 4). The differing results under the two treatment conditions may be associated with the culturing of cells for >24 h prior to non-simultaneous treatment. In the extra 24 h, cells may undergo self-repair and division, in which the newly formed cells were not incubated with OA.

Effects of DAP on IR in OA-treated HepG2 cells. Compared with the OA-treated group, 50 μM DAP significantly increased the glucose uptake ability, while the protein expression levels of PI3K and pAKT/AKT in the case of the co-treatment conditions (Fig. 5). In addition, compared with the OA-treated group under non-simultaneous treatment conditions, DAP promoted the glucose uptake ability and the expression of pAKT/AKT in a dose-dependent manner; that of PI3K increased following treatment with 20 and 50 μM DAP (Fig. 5).

Effects of DAP on oxidative stress in OA-treated HepG2 cells. Under the simultaneous and non-simultaneous treatment conditions, the content of ROS and the protein expression of

CYP2E1 and CYP4A in OA-treated group were significantly increased than in the control group, while the protein expression of Nrf2 in OA-treated group were significantly reduced than in the control group (Fig. 6A). Following DAP treatment for 24 h under both treatment conditions, the content of ROS, and the protein expression of CYP2E1 and CYP4A decreased, while Nrf2 expression was significantly increased compared with the OA-treated group (Fig. 6A and B).

Discussion

NAFLD comprises three forms, including steatosis, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis and cirrhosis (17). Fatty degeneration is characterized by the accumulation of >95% TG in hepatocytes (18,19). OA-treated HepG2 cells serves as a classic *in vitro* model for the study of NAFLD (20-22). In the present study, by using this particular *in vitro* model, we investigated the simultaneous and non-simultaneous effects of DAP on the lipid metabolism, IR and oxidative stress of OA-treated HepG2 cells.

To determine the optimal concentration of DAP for HepG2 cells, we evaluated the toxicity of DAP to HepG2 cells with OA. The indicators analyzed in the present study were investigated in the presence of OA; treatment with OA has been reported not to exhibit cytotoxic effects on the viability of HepG2 and L02 cells; OA has been used in numerous investigations (20-22).

The liver is a key organ that regulates energy homeostasis of the body, and liver dysfunction is often associated with an imbalance in systemic metabolism (23). AMPK is a key factor in the development of NAFLD (24), and can negatively regulate SREBP-1C to reduce the formation of free fatty acids (FFAs) (25); SREBP-1C can regulate the IR pathway (26). In addition, SREBP-1C is an important transcription factor that regulates cholesterol homeostasis in hepatocytes and serves a crucial role in the regulation of NAFLD-related lipid metabolism (27). PNPLA3 is a determinant of TG accumulation in the liver and is regulated by SREBP-1C (28). PPAR α is a transcription factor that participates in the β -oxidation of FFA (29). Our results revealed that DAP inhibited the upregulated expression of SREBP-1C and PNPLA3, as well as the downregulation of PPAR α and pAMPK induced by OA-treatment. This suggested that DAP could alleviate lipid accumulation by promoting the phosphorylation of AMPK, and regulating the expression of SREBP-1C, PNPLA3 and PPAR α in OA-treated HepG2 cells.

Energy metabolism is mainly regulated by insulin, in which insulin binds to its receptors located at the cell surface, activating β -tyrosine kinase to induce insulin signaling (30). Patients with NAFLD usually suffer from IR and exhibit decreased insulin sensitivity in the liver and adipose tissues (31-33). IR causes the hydrolysis of TGs in adipocytes, and produces large quantities of FFAs, which increases plasma FFA levels and exacerbates lipid accumulation in hepatocytes (34). Furthermore, IR leads to increased blood glucose levels by lowering the glucose absorption of muscle cells and reducing the glucose reserve of liver cells (35,36). There are two main signaling pathways that utilize insulin receptors, one is the PI3K/AKT signaling pathway, the other is the MAPK pathway (37). The upregulation of PI3K/AKT expression is conducive to increased

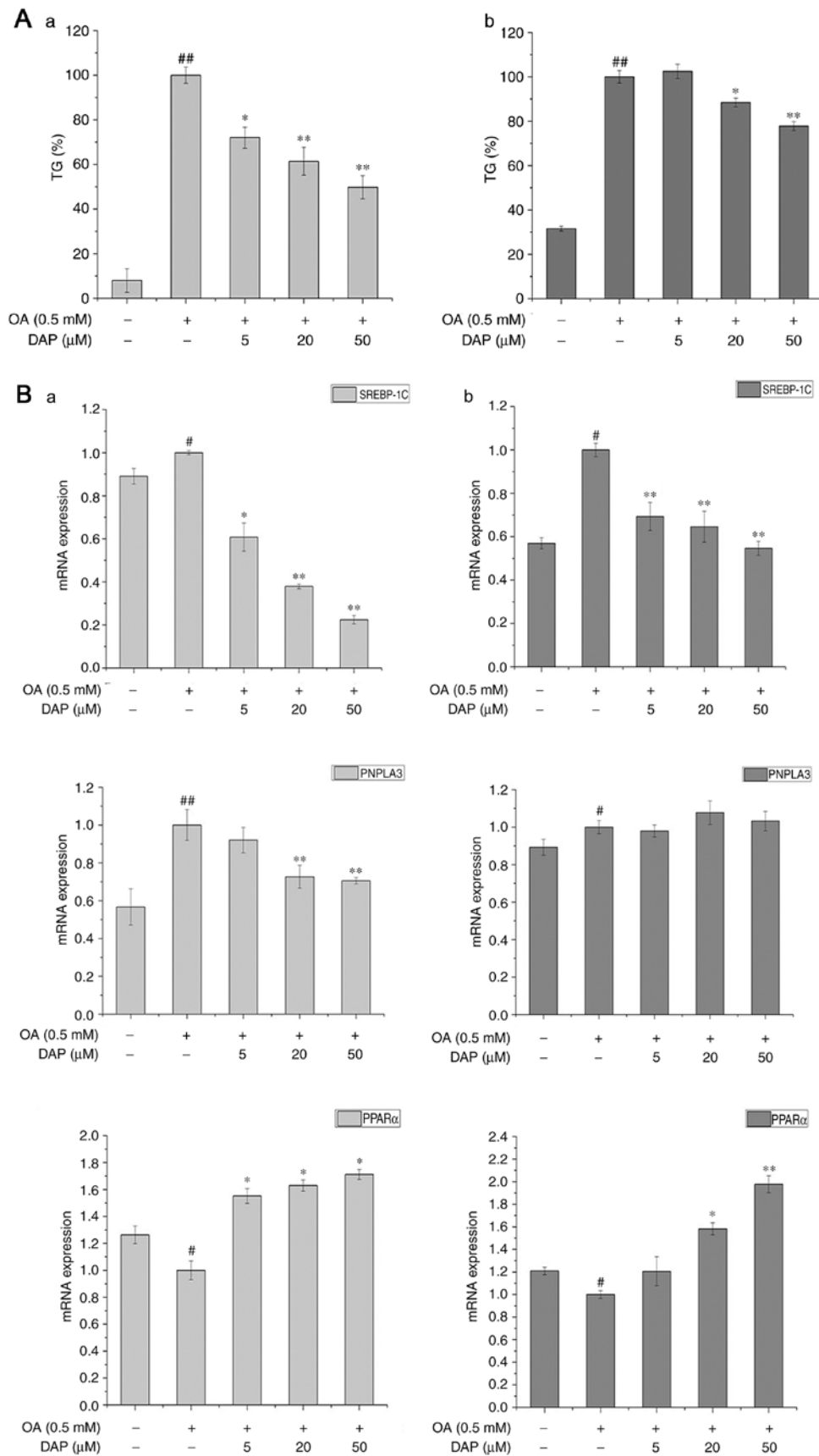


Figure 3. Effects of increasing concentrations of DAP for 24 h on the cellular TG and the mRNA expression levels of PPAR α , PNPLA3, SREBP-1C. TG levels in HepG2 cells following (A-a) simultaneous treatment with OA and DAP and (A-b) non-simultaneous treatment. The expression of SREBP-1C, PNPLA3 and PPAR α following (B-a) simultaneous and (B-b) non-simultaneous treatment with OA and DAP was determined via reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction. The control group under simultaneous treatment conditions was treated with 0.3% methanol and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The control group under the non-simultaneous treatment was treated with 0.3% methanol for 24 h and then with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA for 24 h and then with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. [#]P<0.05, ^{##}P<0.01 vs. control group; ^{*}P<0.05, ^{**}P<0.01 vs. OA group.

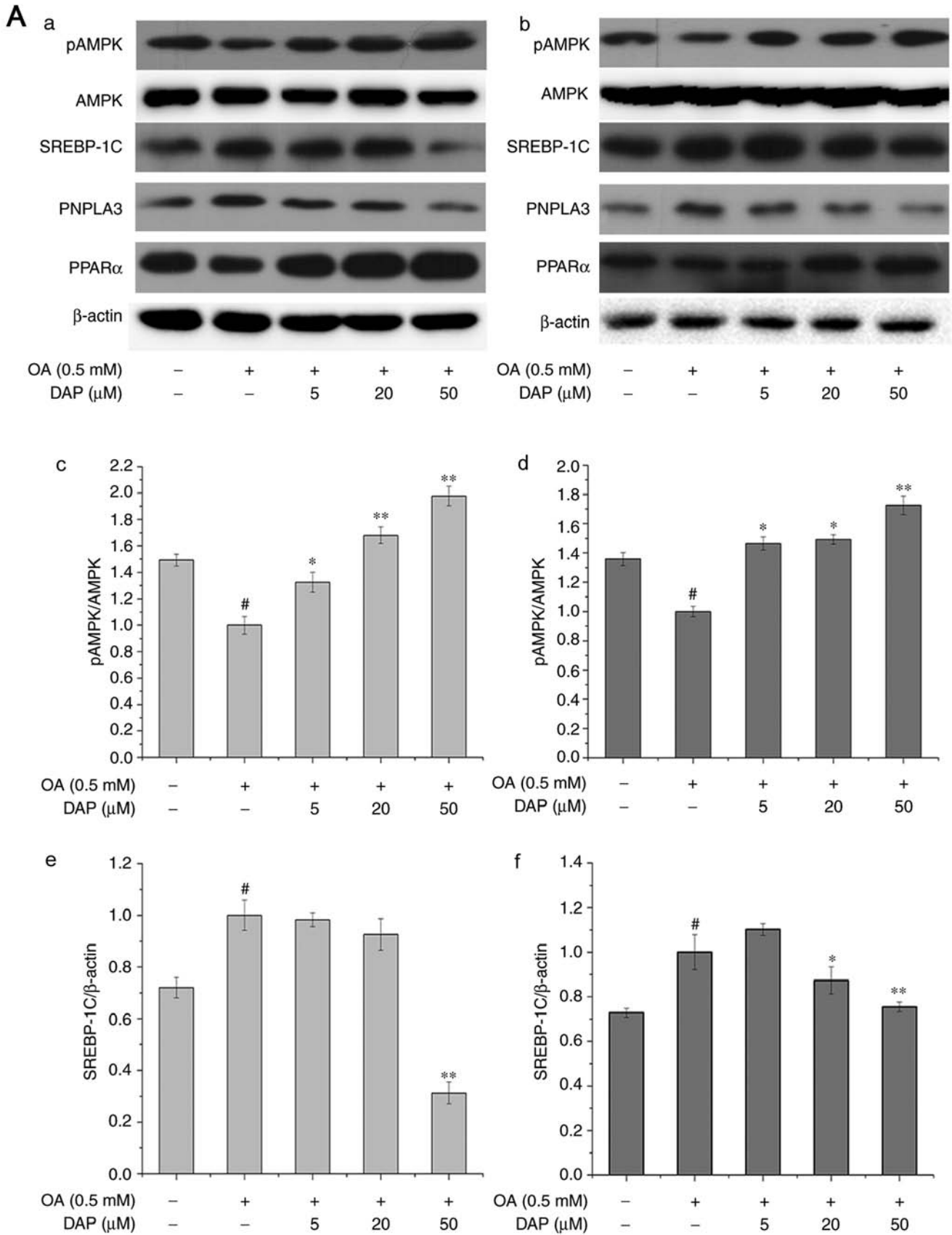


Figure 4. Effect of increasing concentrations of DAP for 24 h on the protein expression of pAMPK, PPAR α , PNPLA3 and SREBP-1C in HepG2 cells. Western blot analysis following (A-a) simultaneous and (A-b) non-simultaneous treatment with OA and DAP. Densitometry analysis of (A-c and -d) pAMPK/AMPK, (A-e and -f) SREBP-1C. The control group under simultaneous treatment conditions was treated with 0.3% methanol and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The control group under non-simultaneous treatment conditions was treated with 0.3% methanol for 24 h and then with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA for 24 h and then with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The bands of the western blots generated in our study were obtained from the same protein samples, but were not all run in the same experiment on the same gel. #P<0.05 vs. control group; *P<0.05, **P<0.01 vs. OA group.

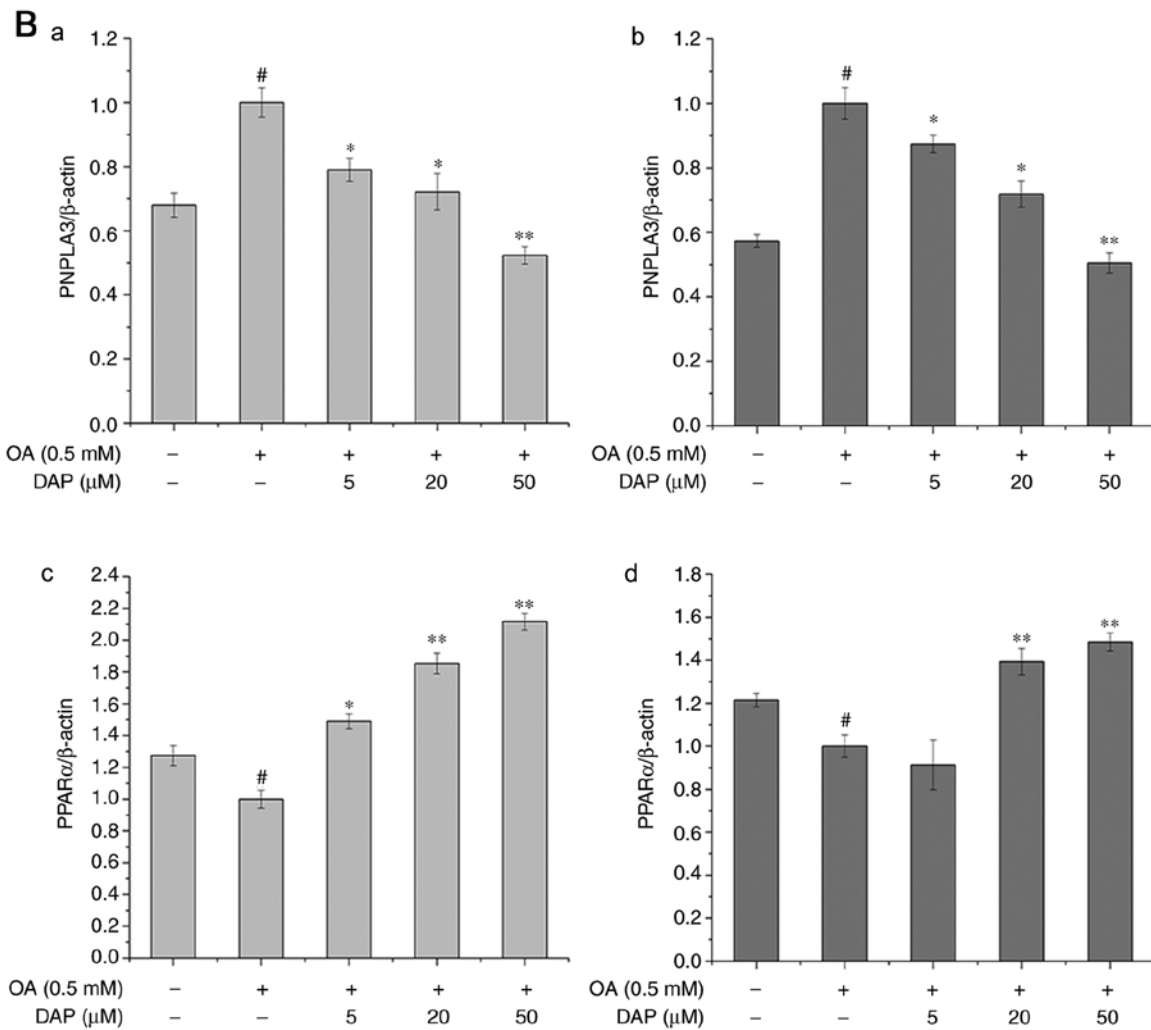


Figure 4. Continued. Effect of increasing concentrations of DAP for 24 h on the protein expression of pAMPK, PPAR α , PNPLA3 and SREBP-1C in HepG2 cells. Densitometry analysis of (B-a and -b) PNPLA3 and (B-c and -d) PPAR α . The control group under simultaneous treatment conditions was treated with 0.3% methanol and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The control group under non-simultaneous treatment conditions was treated with 0.3% methanol for 24 h and then with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA for 24 h and then with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The bands of the western blots generated in our study were obtained from the same protein samples, but were not all run in the same experiment on the same gel. *P<0.05 vs. control group; #P<0.05, **P<0.01 vs. OA group. AMPK, 5'AMP-activated protein kinase; DAP, daphnetin; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; OA, oleic acid; p, phosphorylated; PNPLA3, patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 3; PPAR α , peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α ; SREBP-1C, sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1C.

cellular insulin sensitivity, and enhances the absorption and transport of glucose (38). The present study revealed that DAP increased the glucose uptake and the protein expression of pAKT/AKT in OA-treated HepG2 cells, suggesting that DAP could increase the hepatocellular insulin sensitivity by upregulating the protein expression of PI3K and the phosphorylation of AKT.

Excessive fat accumulation in the liver can induce hepatic lipid peroxidation and inflammation, which further aggravates hepatocellular IR, and can lead to irreversible fibrosis or cirrhosis of liver cells (3,4). Therefore, oxidative stress may serve a determinant role in the development of NAFLD. The intracellular content of ROS reflects the oxidative stress levels of cells. ROS in the liver can be generated by mitochondria, peroxisomes and CYP enzymes (39). It has been reported that CYP2E1 and CYP4A can increase the production of hydrogen peroxide by the oxidation of long-chain fatty acids, and promote hepatocyte damage and steatohepatitis (40,41).

The ROS-signaling pathway involves Nrf2, Kelch-like epichlorohydrin-related protein-1 and antioxidant response elements; this pathway serves a key regulatory role in oxidative stress (12). Shen *et al* (42) and Li *et al* (43) demonstrated that DAP possesses antioxidative and anti-inflammatory activities *in vivo* and *in vitro*. Our results indicated that DAP could alleviate oxidative stress damage by upregulating expression of Nrf2, and downregulating that of CYP2E1 and 4A in OA-treated HepG2 cells.

Of note, the bands of the western blots generated in our study were obtained from the same protein samples, but were not all run in the same experiment on the same gel; the experiment was conducted in triplicate. This may pose as a limitation of the present study; western blot bands presented together should all be obtained from the same membrane of the loading control for accurate analysis of protein expression.

DAP is an inhibitor of numerous pathways, including the epidermal growth factor receptor, protein kinase A and protein

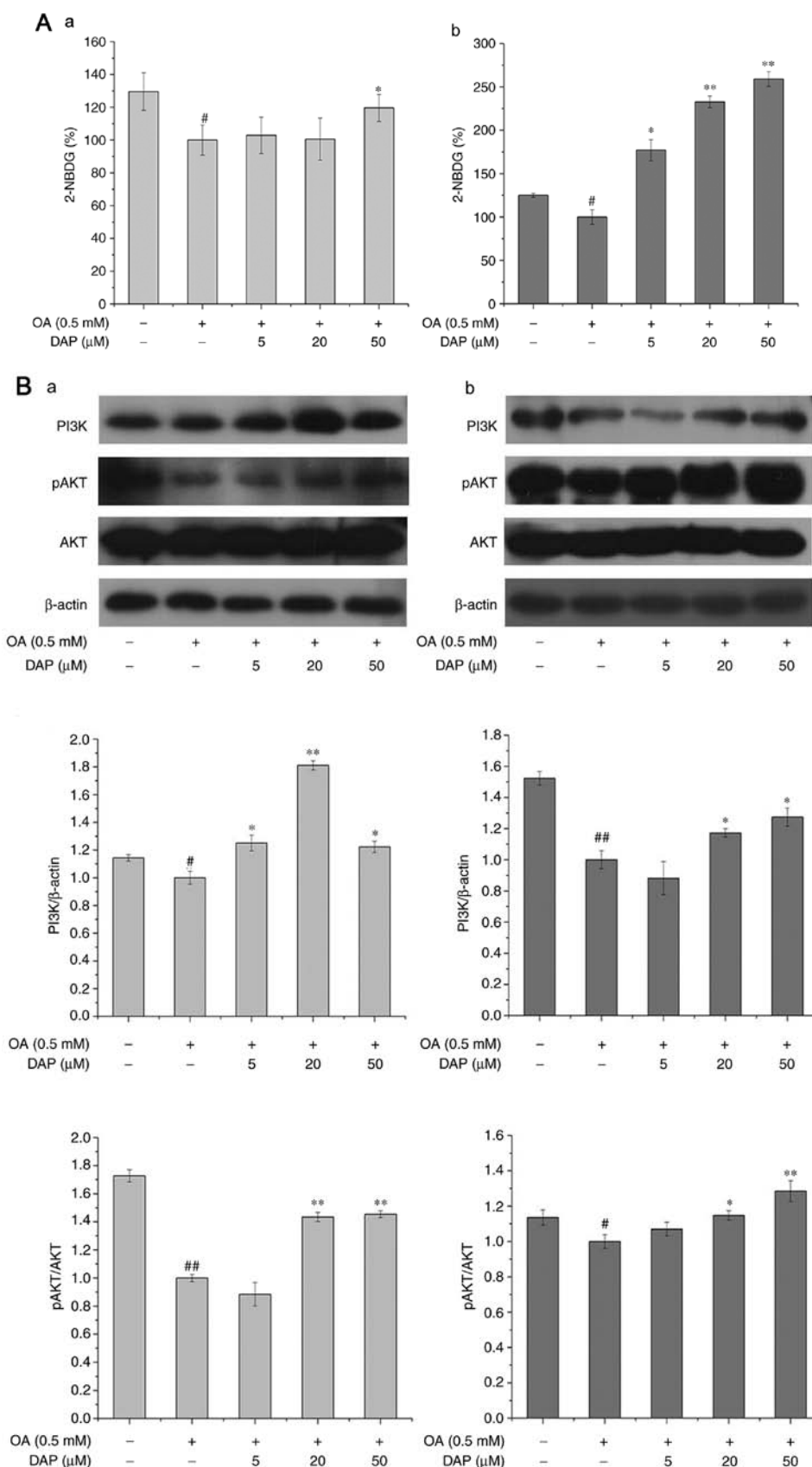


Figure 5. Effects of increasing DAP concentrations for 24 h on the cellular 2-NBDG, and the protein levels of PI3K and pAKT. (A-a) Glucose release following OA simultaneous treatment and (A-b) non-simultaneous treatment of HepG2 cells with OA and DAP. Protein expression of PI3K, AKT and pAKT following (B-a) simultaneous and (B-b) non-simultaneous treatment with OA and DAP. The control group in the simultaneous treatment condition was treated with 0.3% methanol and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The control group in the non-simultaneous treatment condition was treated with 0.3% methanol for 24 h and then with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA for 24 h and then with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The bands of the western blots generated in our study were obtained from the same protein samples, but were not all run in the same experiment on the same gel. [#] $P < 0.05$, ^{##} $P < 0.01$ vs. control group; ^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $P < 0.01$ vs. OA group. AKT, protein kinase B; p, phosphorylated; PI3K, phosphoinositide 3-kinase; DAP, daphnetin; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; OA, oleic acid.

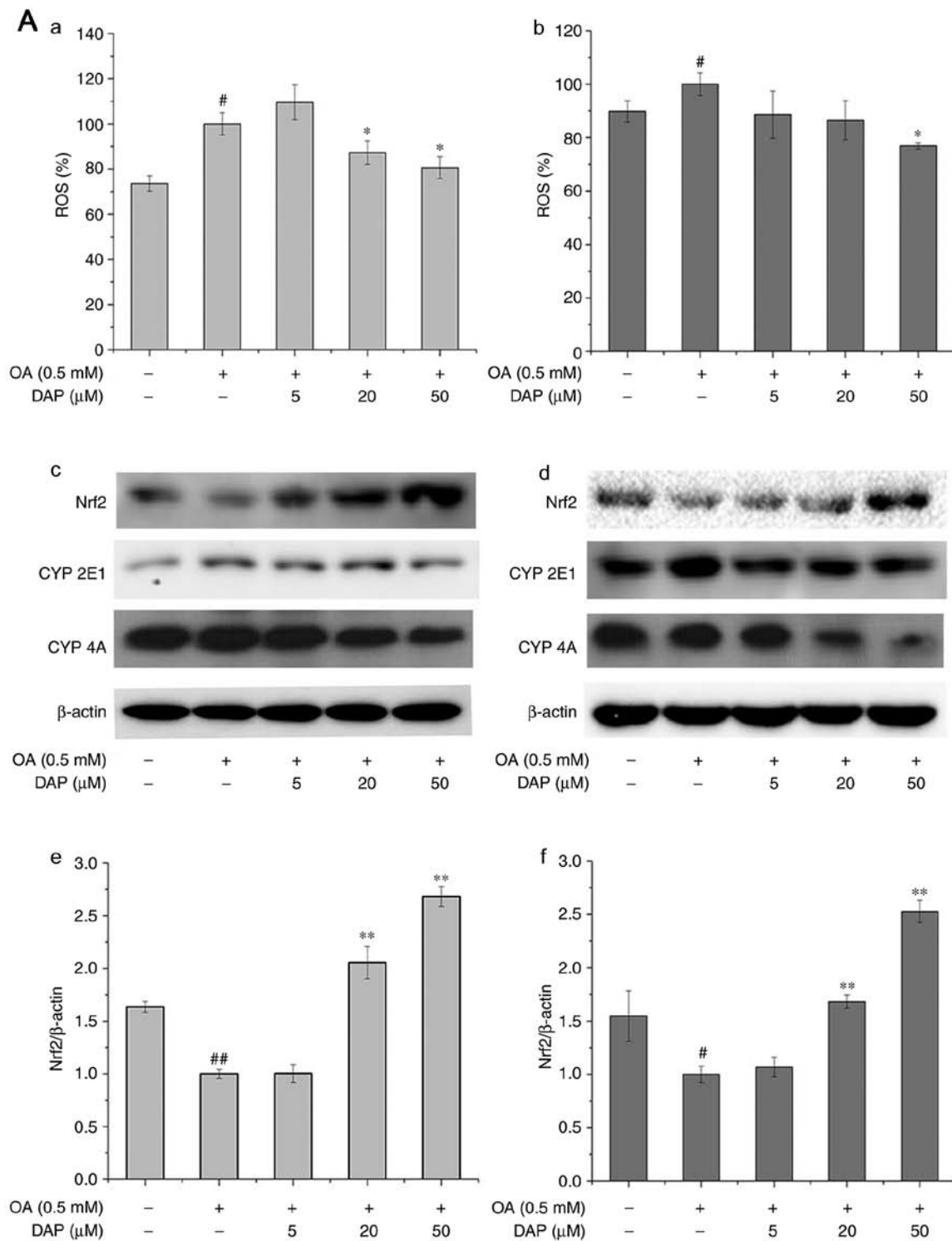


Figure 6. Effects of increasing DAP concentrations for 24 h on the cellular ROS and the protein levels of Nrf2, CYP2E1 and CYP4A. ROS levels were analyzed under (A-a) simultaneous treatment and (A-b) non-simultaneous treatment conditions. Western blot analysis following (A-c) simultaneous treatment and (A-d) non-simultaneous treatment. Densitometry analysis of (A-e and f) Nrf2. The control group in simultaneous treatment condition was treated with 0.3% methanol and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The control group in the non-simultaneous treatment condition were treated with 0.3% methanol for 24 h and with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA for 24 h and with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The bands of the western blots generated in our study were obtained from the same protein samples, but were not all run in the same experiment on the same gel. [#]P<0.05, ^{##}P<0.01 vs. control group; ^{*}P<0.05, ^{**}P<0.01 vs. OA group.

kinase C signaling pathways, Therefore, the association between AMPK, SREBP-1C, PNPLA3, PI3K, AKT, NRF2 and NASH suggested in the present study requires further investigation to determine the underlying mechanisms. The

present study revealed that DAP could ameliorate lipid accumulation, IR and oxidative stress in OA-induced HepG2 cells (Fig. 7), demonstrating its possible application in ameliorating the various symptoms of NAFLD. Our results suggested the

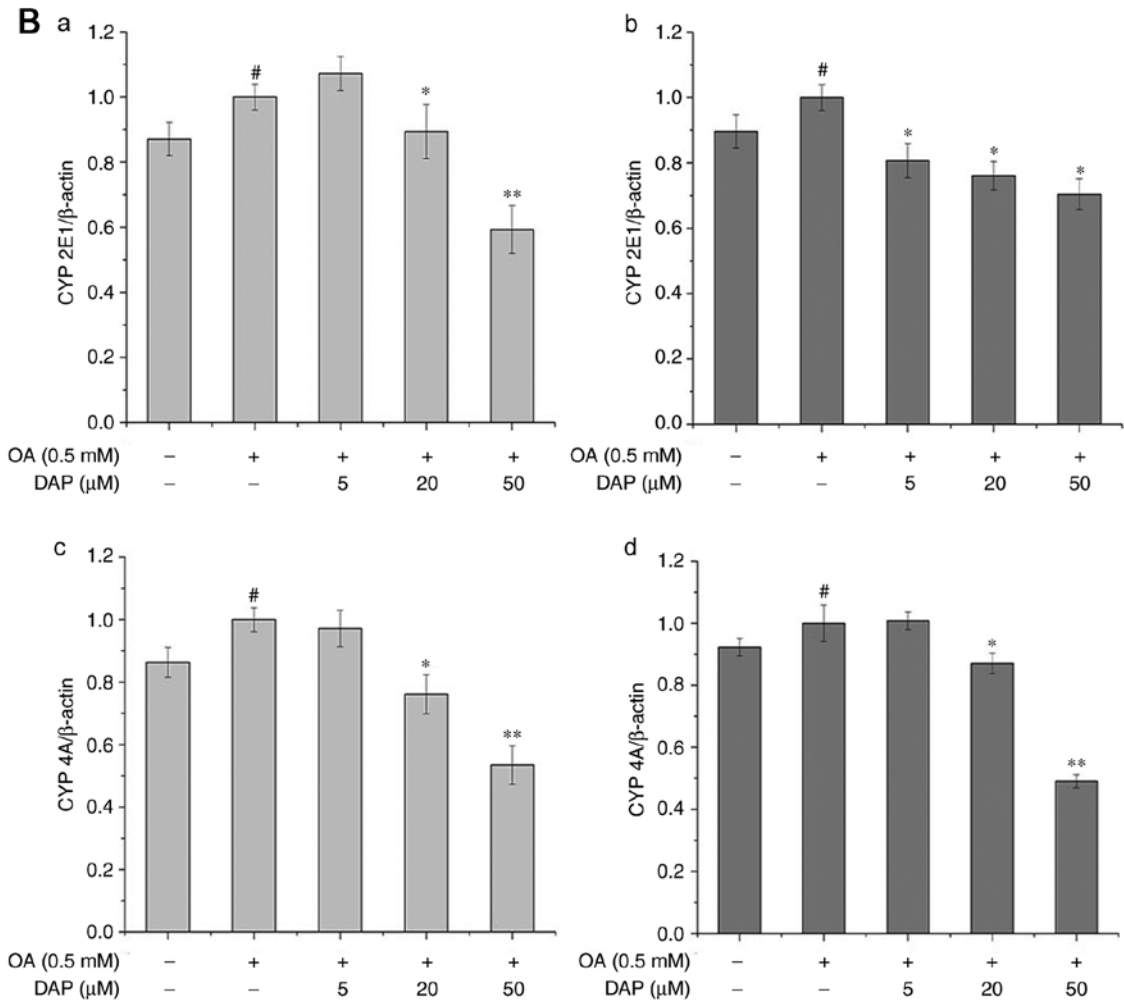


Figure 6. Continued. Effects of increasing DAP concentrations for 24 h on the cellular ROS and the protein levels of Nrf2, CYP2E1 and CYP4A. Densitometry analysis of (B-a and b) CYP2E1 and (B-c and d) CYP4A. The control group in simultaneous treatment condition was treated with 0.3% methanol and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA and 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The control group in the non-simultaneous treatment condition were treated with 0.3% methanol for 24 h and with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h; the OA group was treated with 0.5 mM OA for 24 h and with 0.1% DMSO for 24 h. The bands of the western blots generated in our study were obtained from the same protein samples, but were not all run in the same experiment on the same gel. [#]P<0.05, ^{**}P<0.01 vs. control group; ^{*}P<0.05, ^{**}P<0.01 vs. OA group. CYP, cytochrome P450; DAP, daphnetin; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; Nrf2, nuclear factor-like 2; OA, oleic acid; ROS, reactive oxygen species.

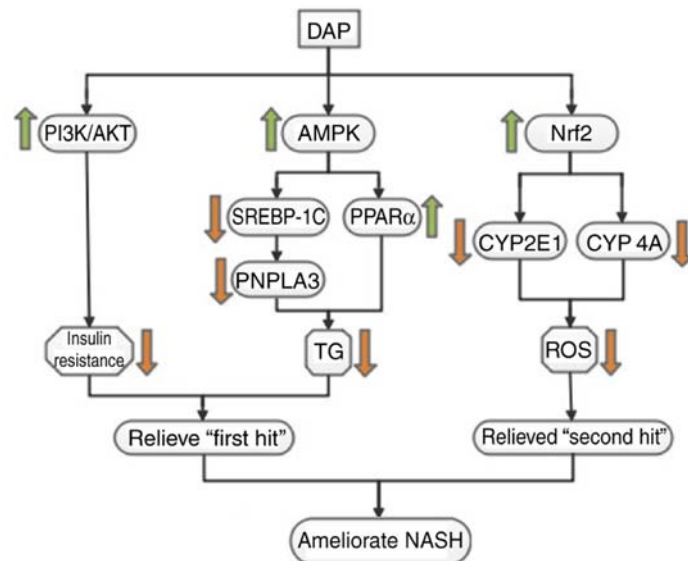


Figure 7. The potential mechanism of DAP on lipid metabolism, insulin resistance and oxidative stress in OA-treated HepG2 cells.

potential mechanism underlying the effects of DAP against metabolic alterations in OA-treated HepG2 cells may involve the regulation of key factors involved in lipid metabolism (pAMPK, PPAR α , SREBP-1C and PNPLA3), the insulin signaling pathway (PI3K-AKT) and oxidative stress (NRF2, CYP2E1, CYP4A).

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

YL conducted the experiments under the non-simultaneous treatment conditions; LL performed the experiments under the simultaneous treatment conditions; FH and YC made substantial contributions to the design of the present study and revised the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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