

Transcriptomic analysis identifies upregulation of secreted phosphoprotein 1 in silicotic rats

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Received May 8, 2020; Accepted February 22, 2021

DOI: 10.3892/etm.2021.10011

Abstract. Silicosis is caused by exposure to crystalline silica and the molecular mechanism of silicotic fibrosis remains unclear. Therefore, the present study investigated the mRNA profiles of rats exposed to crystalline silica. RNA-sequencing techniques were used to observe differential expression of mRNAs in silicotic rats induced by chronic inhalation of crystalline silica particulates. Prediction of mRNA functions and signaling pathways was conducted using Gene Ontology (GO) and the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) databases. Certain differentially expressed mRNAs were verified in lung tissue of silicotic rats by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR). Secreted phosphoprotein 1 (SPP1) was measured in serum from silicosis patients, lungs of silicotic rats and NR8383 macrophages treated with silica. A total of 1,338 mRNAs were revealed to be differentially expressed in silicotic rat lungs, including 912 upregulated and 426 downregulated mRNAs. In GO analysis of significant changes in mRNAs, the most affected processes were the defense response, extracellular space and chemokine activity in terms of biological process, cellular component and molecular function. In KEGG pathway analysis, dysregulated mRNAs were involved in systemic lupus erythematosus, staphylococcus aureus infection, complement and coagulation cascades, alcoholism and pertussis. qPCR demonstrated that expression of *Spp1*, *Mmp12*, *Ccl7*, *Defb5*, *Fabp4* and *Slc26a4* was increased in silicotic rats, while *Lpo*, *Itln1*, *Lcn2* and *Dlk1* expression was decreased. It was also found that SPP1 was increased in serum from silicosis patients, silicotic rats and silica-treated NR8383 macrophages. The expression of mRNAs was altered significantly in silicotic rats, which suggested that certain genes are novel targets for the diagnosis and treatment of silicosis.

Introduction

Chronic silica exposure may trigger macrophage alveolitis, induce myofibroblast transition and eventually progress to silicosis (1). Silicosis is an irreversible pulmonary disease and the fibrosis remains progressive even when patients are separated from the exposure to silica (2). In developing countries, silica-induced silicosis remains a major concern (3). There is no effective therapy and the molecular mechanism of silicotic fibrosis remains unclear (4).

With the development of gene chip and RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) technologies, bioinformatic analysis has served a significant role in screening candidate biomarkers and investigating the mechanisms of silicosis. Comparative RNA-seq has demonstrated that genes associated with immune cell interactions, immune cell responses and inflammation are significantly enriched in mice exposed to silica (5). Genes that regulate fibrosis, redox enzymes and metalloproteinases are upregulated in acute and chronic silicosis models (6). *In vitro*, macrophages (7) and lung epithelial cells (8) exposed to silica particles have indicated the roles of certain genes in immune responses and inflammatory pathways. These findings provide the basis to elucidate the molecular mechanisms of silica-induced pulmonary inflammation and fibrosis, and support research for the prevention and treatment of silicosis.

While these studies have provided insight into the mechanisms underlying chronic inhalation of silica, the majority of early studies were performed using silicotic models established by bronchial instillation and reported a limited number of genes, pathways and functions altered by silicosis (5,6). The present study investigated the full spectrum of mRNA expression in changes of silicotic rats induced by chronic inhalation of silica, which closely approximates the development of silicosis in humans (9,10). A large number of mRNAs were identified that were differentially expressed following chronic exposure to silica particles, including 912 genes that were upregulated and 426 genes that were downregulated. Furthermore, increased levels of secreted phosphoprotein-1 (SPP1) were identified *in vivo*, including the serum of silicotic patients and lungs of silicotic rats, and in silica-treated macrophages. Taken together, the results of the present study indicated that the expression of mRNAs was significantly altered in silicotic rats and suggested that certain genes are novel targets for the diagnosis and treatment of silicosis.

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Key words: silicosis, Gene Ontology, Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes, mRNA, secreted phosphoprotein 1

Materials and methods

Rat silicosis model. The rats were housed in a temperature-control facility at 22–24°C and 70–75% humidity with a 12/12-h light/dark cycle and were given free access to water and food. All experimental and surgical procedures were approved by the Ethics Committee for Animal Experimentation of North China University of Science and Technology (2013-038). The silicotic model used in the present study has been well described and documented in our previous studies (10,11). In brief, specific pathogen-free male Wistar rats (weight, 180±10 g; age, 3 weeks; n=20) were placed in a HOPE-MED 8050 exposure control apparatus (HOPE Industry and Trade Co., Ltd.) and inhaled pure air (control group) or SiO₂ dust particles (80% diameter between 1 and 5 µm; s5631; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) at a concentration of 50±10 µg/m³. SiO₂ was ground and heated at 180°C for 6 h for molding. The mass concentration of SiO₂ was monitored by an integrated atmospheric sampler using the gravimetric method twice a week (10). Ten rats were randomly and equally divided into control and silicosis model groups. Silicotic rats were placed in the chamber for 3 h per day for 24 consecutive weeks. The rats were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of 1% pentobarbital sodium (60 mg/kg) and euthanized by blood collection from the abdominal aorta. Next, rat lung tissue was harvested and immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen for analyses.

Bioinformatics of mRNA sequencing in rat lungs. Total RNA was extracted from lung tissue using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and rRNA was removed using an Epicentre Ribo-Zero™ rRNA Removal kit (Illumina, Inc.). Subsequently, short fragments of RNA (~200 nt) were prepared in fragmentation buffer and used as templates to synthesize cDNAs. Following purification, double-stranded cDNA was subjected to terminal repair. Specifically, a tail was added and the sequencing linker was ligated. Finally, a cDNA library of total RNA was obtained by PCR enrichment. Following the library being qualified, its insert size was determined using an Agilent 2200 Tape Station (Agilent Technologies, Inc.), which was then sequenced by a HiSeq 3000/HiSeq 2500 sequencing system (Illumina, Inc.).

Raw reads were filtered and aligned to the reference genome using alignment software HISAT (version 2.0.1) (12). Next, the ratio of the genome on the alignment and the distribution of reads on the chromosome were compared. Finally, high quality data (clean data) were obtained. BAM files were obtained by comparing clean data with the reference genome using Tophat2 software (version 2.1.1) (13). Genome location information corresponding to all reads was then counted and the coverage depth of sequencing data was evaluated. The sequenced BAM file was mapped to the reference rat gtf file to determine gene expression levels and reads per kilobase of transcript per million mapped reads values were used to calculate transcript expression levels (14). Differential expression analysis of mRNA was conducted by edgeR software (version 3.12) (15) using thresholds of log FC>1 and Q-value <0.05.

Gene ontology and pathway enrichment analysis. The biological functions of mRNA-associated target genes were analyzed by Gene Ontology (GO) enrichment analysis

(<http://www.geneontology.org>). The pathway enrichment of mRNA-associated target genes was analyzed by the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) database (version 12.0) (<http://www.genome.jp/kegg/pathway.html>).

Cell culture. The monocyte/macrophage NR8383 cell line was obtained from the Cell Bank of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (16). Cells were cultured in Ham's F-12K medium (L450KJ; Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), containing 20% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (SFBS; Bovogen Biologicals Pty., Ltd.), 100 IU/ml penicillin and 100 mg/ml streptomycin at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂ incubator. Cells at 70–80% confluence were treated with or without silica (50 µg/cm²).

ELISA. The samples were obtained from patients diagnosed at different stages at the Beidaihe sanatorium (Qinhuangdao, China). All the subjects had no serious diseases in the heart, brain, liver or kidneys, and those >65 years old were excluded. All the participants were male. The study period was between June 2017 and May 2018. The human experiments were approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of North China University of Science and Technology (2015-046) (17). Written informed consent was obtained from each subject to confirm their voluntary participation in the study. The study included 18 patients who were diagnosed with silicosis (mean age, 46.7±5.2 years) by the Occupational Diseases Committee using diagnostic criteria for occupational pneumoconiosis of China (GBZ 70-2015). Nine control subjects (mean age, 48.0±7.0 years) from the same hospital were included (Table SI). The plasma concentration of human SPP1 was determined using a human ELISA kit (ARG81268; Arigo Biolaboratories Corp.). The assay minimum detectable concentration of SPP1 was 62.5 µg/ml.

Immunohistochemistry (IHC). The samples were sequentially dehydrated, embedded in paraffin and cut into 4 µm sections and then fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde solution for 48 h at room temperature. Paraffin-embedded sections of lung tissue and cells underwent antigen retrieval (110°C; 50 kPa; 10 mmol/l citric acid-sodium buffer) for 80 sec, followed by quenching endogenous peroxidases with 3% H₂O₂ for 15 min at room temperature. Sections were incubated with primary antibodies against SPP1 (1:100; cat. no. AF0227; Affinity Biosciences) overnight at 4°C. The following day, they were incubated with goat anti-rabbit or anti-mouse secondary antibodies (cat. no. PV-6000; Beijing Zhongshan Jinqiao Biotechnology Co. Ltd.) at 37°C for 30 min. Color development was performed by 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (ZLI-9018; OriGene Technologies, Inc.) and brown staining was considered as positive. Sections were mounted with neutral balsam and observed by microscopy (magnification, x400; BX53; Olympus Corporation).

Western blotting. Whole cell and lung tissue lysates were prepared using 100–200 µl RIPA buffer (BB-3201-1; BestBio; <http://bestbio.qianyan.biz/>) containing a protease inhibitor cocktail (P2714-1BTL; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA). The sample was incubated on ice for 30 min and the supernatant was collected following centrifugation (14,000 × g, 20 min, 4°C). Total protein was estimated using a BCA assay kit (PQ0012; MultiSciences Multisciences (Lianke) Biotech Co., Ltd.).

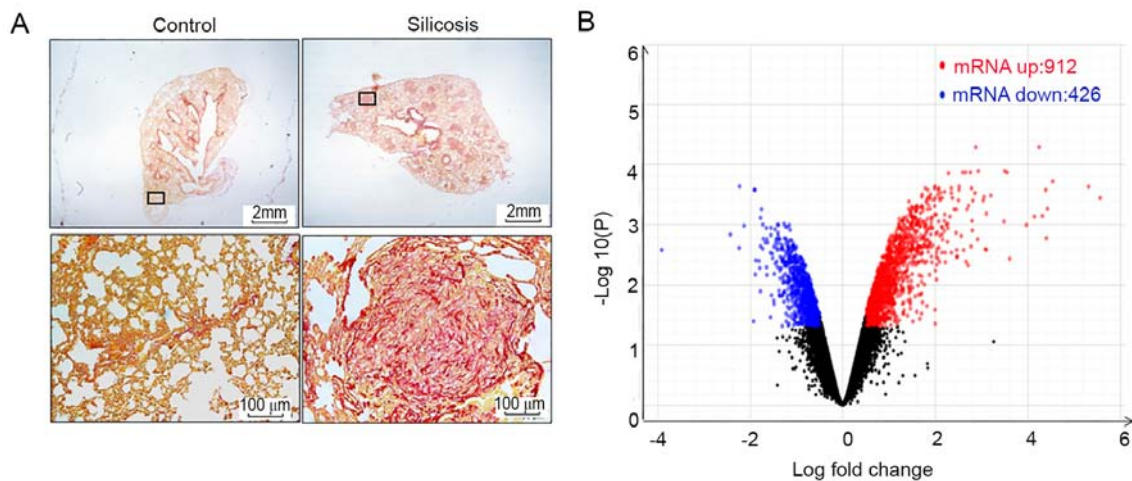


Figure 1. Volcano plot of differentially expressed mRNAs. (A) Van Gieson staining of rat lungs (scale bar=100 μm). (B) Volcano plot of differentially expressed mRNAs.

Proteins (20 μg/lane) were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE and electrotransferred onto PVDF membranes. The membranes were blocked with 5% dry skimmed milk for 1 h at room temperature and then incubated overnight at 4°C with primary antibodies against SPP1 (1:1,000; cat. no. AF0227; Affinity Biosciences), collagen type I (Col I; 1:1000, cat. no. ab34710; Abcam) or transforming growth factor-β1 (TGF-β1; 1:1,000; cat. no. ARG56894; Arigo Biolaboratories Corp.). The membranes were washed sequentially with TBST containing 0.2% Tween-20 and then incubated with goat anti-rabbit (cat. no. 074-1506) or anti-mouse (cat. no. 074-1806) secondary antibodies (dilution, 1:5,000; KPL, Inc.) at 37°C for 1 h. Bands were detected using the ECL™ Prime Western blot system and average optical densities were measured using ImageJ v6.0 software (National Institutes of Health). The results were normalized against the Tub α expression level and corresponding control.

Quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR). Total RNA was isolated from rat tissues using a RNeasy Mini-kit (Qiagen, Inc.) and quantified using a Nano-Drop-2000 spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), according to the manufacturer's protocols. First-strand cDNA was generated by a reverse transcription system (cat. no. ZR102; Beijing Zoman Biotechnology Co., Ltd.), according to the manufacturer's protocols. qPCR was performed using a 2X SYBR qPCR mix kit (ZF102-1; Beijing Zoman Biotechnology Co., Ltd.), under the following conditions: Initial denaturation at 94°C for 2 min, followed by 40 cycles of 94°C for 15 sec and 60°C for 30 sec in accordance with the standard protocol of the QuantStudio™ 6 Flex Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Primer sequences were as follows. *GAPDH* forward, 5'-GGTGAAGGTCGGTGTGAA CG-3' and reverse, 5'-CTCGCTCCTGGAAGATGGTG-3'; *Dlk1* forward, 5'-CAACAATGGGACTTGCCTGG-3' and reverse, 5'-TCTCGCATGGTTAGGGGTA-3'; *Lcn2* forward, 5'-CACTTCCATCCTCGTCAGGG-3' and reverse, 5'-TTC AGTTCATCGACAGCCC-3'; *Slc26a4* forward, 5'-GTG ACAATTATCGCCACCGC-3' and reverse, 5'-TGCAATAGC GTAAGCCACCA-3'; *Mmp12* forward, 5'-GGAGTCCAGCCA CCAACATT-3' and reverse, 5'-TTACAGATGCAGGGAAGC

CC-3'; *Spp1* forward, 5'-CTTTTGCCTGTTCGGCCTTG-3' and reverse, 5'-AGCCAAGTGGCTACAGCATC-3'; *Fabp4* forward, 5'-CGTAGAAGGGGACTTGGTCG-3' and reverse, 5'-CCCCACCATCCAGGGTTATG-3'; *Itln1*, forward, 5'-TGT TGGACTGACAATGGCCC-3' and reverse, 5'-TCCAGTGAC CTTCATGCCAG-3'; *Defb5* forward, 5'-GCTGTGCCCCCT TTCTGTCT-3' and reverse, 5'-CAATCTGTGCGAAACTGC CAGG-3'; *Lpo* forward, 5'-GAAGGTGGGCTGTAATCC CC-3' and reverse, 5'-GAGGGAGAGTCCATCCTCGT-3'; *Ccl7* forward, 5'-AGGGGTAGGAACGGTCTGTA-3' and reverse, 5'-TGAGGTCTCCAGGGCTTTAC-3'. The house-keeping gene, *GAPDH*, was used as the endogenous control. The results were calculated using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_q}$ method (18).

Statistical analysis. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 20.0 software (IBM Corp.). Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. Two group comparisons were analyzed by the unpaired Student's t-test. The correlation between the factors was analyzed by Pearson correlation. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Differential expression profiles of mRNAs in silicotic rat lungs. All samples in the present study were verified by histological and biochemical evidence (9-11). Fig. 1A demonstrates the formation of silicotic lesions in rats exposed to silica. In RNA-sequencing analysis, it was found that the expression of 1,338 mRNAs was changed in silicotic rats compared with that in the control group, including 912 upregulated and 426 downregulated mRNAs (Fig. 1B and Table SII). KEGG pathway analysis demonstrated that 30 pathways were enriched for the differentially expressed mRNAs, and systemic lupus erythematosus, staphylococcus aureus infection, complement and coagulation cascades, alcoholism and pertussis were the most significantly enriched KEGG pathways (Fig. 2A and Table SIII). As shown in Fig. 2B and Tables SIV-SVI, GO analysis revealed that the most significantly enriched functional terms of differentially expressed mRNAs were

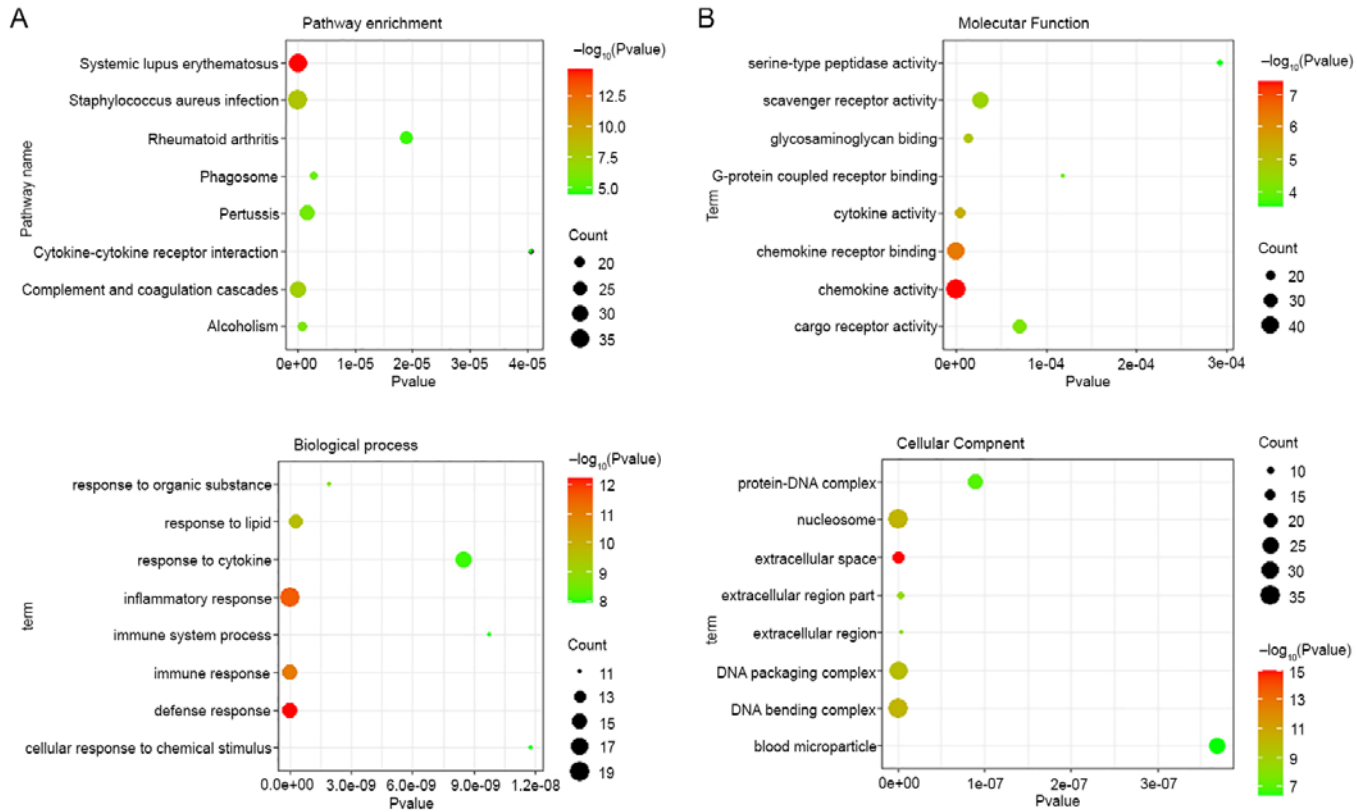


Figure 2. Bioinformatic analysis of altered mRNAs in silicotic rats. (A) Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes pathway assessment of differentially expressed mRNAs. (B) Gene Ontology analysis of differentially expressed mRNAs.

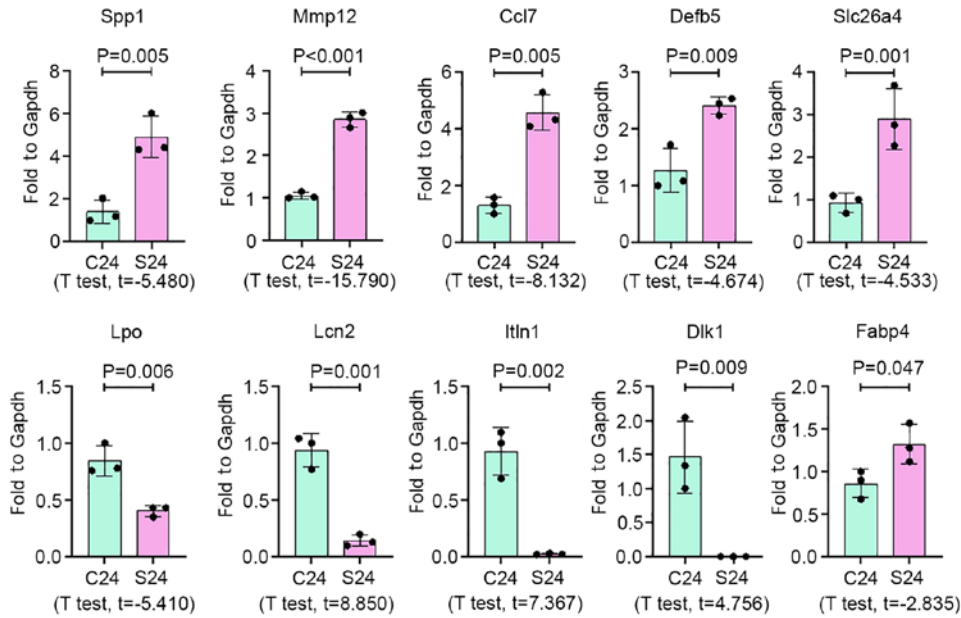


Figure 3. Validation of lung fibrosis-associated mRNAs in lung tissues. mRNA expression of *Spp1*, *Mmp12*, *Ccl7*, *Defb5*, *Fabp4*, *Slc26a4*, *Lpo*, *Itln1*, *Lcn2* and *Dlk1* was detected in rats with silica-induced lung fibrosis by quantitative polymerase chain reaction. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard. n=3 per group.

the defense response, extracellular space and chemokine activity for classifications of biological process, and cellular component and molecular function.

Verification of differential mRNA expression in silicotic rat lungs. On the basis of the fold-change and high abundance,

10 mRNAs were selected to validate the results of RNA-seq analysis in silicotic rat lungs by qPCR. As a result, expression of *Spp1*, *Mmp12*, *Ccl7*, *Defb5*, *Fabp4* and *Slc26a4* was increased in silicosis samples, while *Lpo*, *Itln1*, *Lcn2* and *Dlk1* expression was significantly decreased in silicotic lung tissues, compared with the control group (Fig. 3).

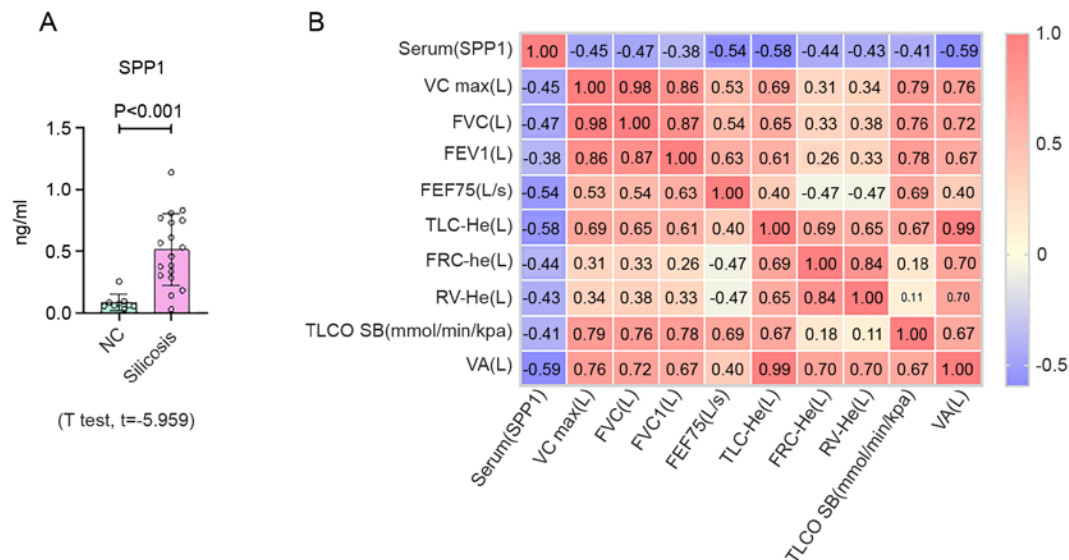


Figure 4. Expression of SPP1 in serum from silicosis patients. (A) Protein expression levels of SPP1 determined by ELISA in plasma samples from controls (n=9) and patients with silicosis (n=18). (B) Pearson correlation analysis of SPP1 and lung function. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. SPP1, secreted phosphoprotein 1; VC, vital capacity; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in the first second; FEF75, forced expiratory flow 75; TLC, total lung capacity; FRC, functional residual capacity; RV, residual volume; TLCO SB, carbon monoxide transfer factor determined in single breath; VA, alveolar ventilation.

SPP1 expression increases in serum from silicosis patients, lungs of silicotic rats and silica-treated NR8383 cells. To determine whether the mRNA findings were representative of changes *in vivo* and *in vitro*, ELISA, IHC and Western blot analyses of SPP1 in control and silicosis groups were performed, the latter of which was changed most significantly. Plasma was collected from patients with silicosis and the expression of SPP1 was analyzed by an ELISA. SPP1 expression in patients with silicosis was increased, compared with the control group (Fig. 4A and Table SVII). Pearson correlation analysis demonstrated that the expression level of SPP1 was associated with lung function (Fig. 4B). Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 5, Western blotting revealed a marked increase in the expression of SPP1 in lungs of silica-exposed rats. Furthermore, IHC staining of lungs demonstrated that the increased level of SPP1 was mostly confined to silicotic lesions of the lung, particularly in macrophages. *In vitro*, an increased level of SPP1 was found in silica-treated NR8383 macrophages (Fig. 6).

Discussion

Molecular understanding of silicosis has been generated from silicotic rodents with acute silicosis induced by instillation of silica. Compared with acute silicotic models, chronic inhalation of silica is a better method to investigate the complicated mechanisms of silicosis, which is relevant to human silicosis (6). In the present study, a silicotic rat model was established by chronic silica particle inhalation, which has been well documented by our group (9,10), and 1,338 mRNAs were found to be altered in the silicotic group. With the progress of RNA-seq technologies, more differentially expressed mRNAs were identified than in previous reports (19,20), which provides improved understanding of the development of silicosis.

To confirm the results obtained by RNA-seq analysis, 10 differentially expressed mRNAs were selected for verification in silicotic lung tissues by qPCR. The results indicated that expression of *Spp1*, *Mmp12*, *Ccl7*, *Defb5*, *Fabp4* and *Slc26a4* was increased in silicosis samples, while expression of *Lpo*, *Itln1*, *Lcn2* and *Dlk1* was significantly decreased in silicotic lung tissues, compared with the control group.

An increased level of MMP-12 is a critical player in chronic pulmonary pathologies, including asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and pulmonary fibrosis (21). Overexpression of *SLC26A4* was found in lungs of patients with silicosis and correlated with the onset and prognosis of silicosis (22). Although few studies have measured the expression levels of CCL7 in patients with pulmonary fibrosis, lung CCL7 expression is augmented in murine bleomycin- and radiation-induced pulmonary fibroses (23,24). Additionally, CCL2 is expressed in various cell types, including macrophages, fibroblasts, endothelial cells and epithelial cells, which exhibits increased expression during silicosis (25-27). FABP4 deteriorates renal interstitial fibrosis by promoting inflammation and lipid metabolism disorders (28). *Dlk1* has been reported to accelerate fibroblast-to-myofibroblast differentiation and induces myocardial fibrosis (29).

Among the upregulated mRNAs, *SPP1* has been demonstrated to be a marker of IPF (30). Gene or protein overexpression of SPP1 (also named osteopontin) is induced in the lungs, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and serum of humans and rodents following exposure to various drugs and pathological agents (31). It contains an Arg-Gly-Asp motif that binds to the integrin family of adhesion molecules and is highly upregulated in mice with bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) patients (30,32,33). The present study found that *Spp1* had the highest false discovery rate among dysregulated mRNAs in silicotic rats. Notably, clinical correlation analyses have demonstrated that high

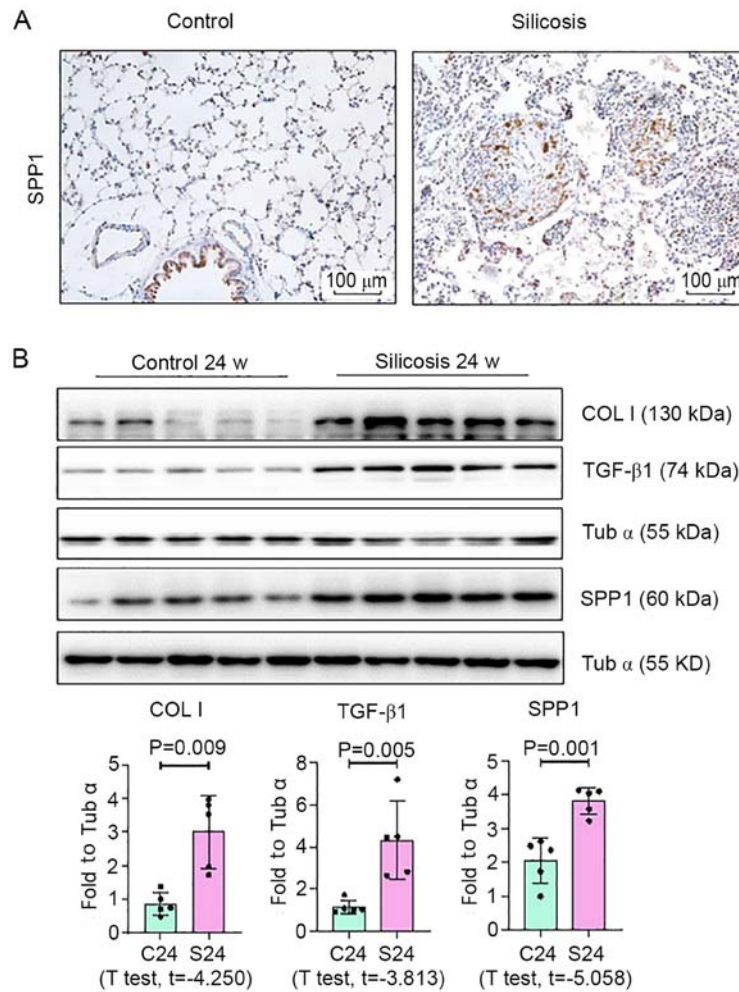


Figure 5. SPP1 expression is increased in silicotic rats. (A) HE and IHC staining of SPP1 in the lungs of rats (scale bar=100 μ m). (B) Protein expression of Col I, TGF- β 1 and SPP1 was detected by western blotting and quantified. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. $n=5$ per group. SPP1, secreted phosphoprotein 1; HE, hematoxylin and eosin; IHC, immunohistochemistry; Col I, collagen I; TGF, transforming growth factor.

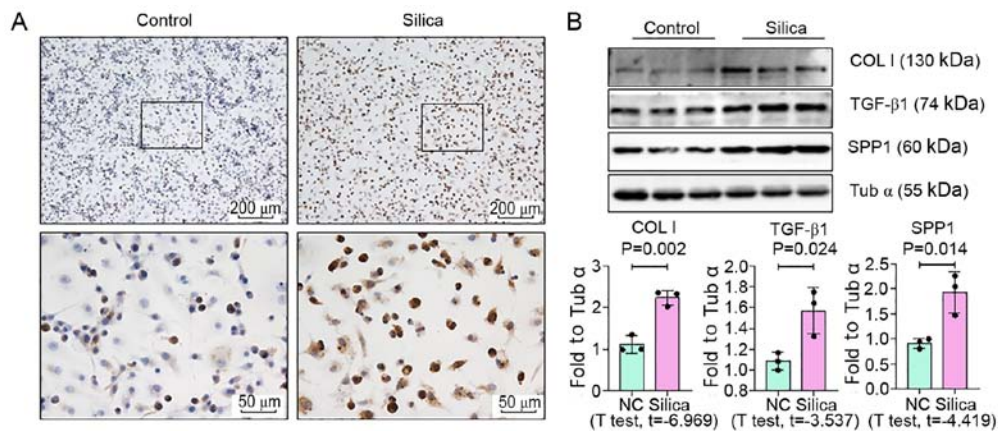


Figure 6. SPP1 expression is increased in macrophages treated with silica. (A) IHC staining of SPP1 in macrophages (scale bar=200 or 50 μ m). (B) Protein expression of Col I, TGF- β 1 and SPP1 was detected by Western blotting and quantified. Data are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation. $n=3$ per group. SPP1, secreted phosphoprotein 1; IHC, immunohistochemistry; Col I, collagen I; TGF, transforming growth factor.

SPP1 plasma levels in primary myelofibrosis patients correlate with a more severe fibrosis degree and shorter overall survival time (34). In line with these data, it was found that the expression level of SPP1 was increased in serum from patients with silicosis. Pearson correlation analysis demonstrated that the

expression level of SPP1 was associated with lung function. Furthermore, IHC staining demonstrated positive expression of SPP1 in macrophages of silicotic lesions. It has been reported that macrophages with high SPP1 expression represent a profibrotic macrophage population in IPF lungs, which

promote activation of myofibroblasts (35). Furthermore, global SPP1 ablation correlates with decreased fibrosis and decreased TGF- β in dystrophic muscle (36). Additionally, SPP1 promotes fibroblast differentiation and induces upregulation of collagen type I expression in pathological fibrosis associated with liver, skin and lung tissues (37-39). Deletion of SPP1 in bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis decreases upregulated expression of collagen type 1 and MMP2 (40,41). High expression of SPP1 was also found in silica-treated macrophages. These results indicated high SPP1 expression during silicosis, which may strongly contribute toward lung fibrosis in occupational exposure to silica.

In conclusion, it was found that the expression of mRNAs was significantly altered in silicotic rats, which suggests that certain genes may be novel targets for the diagnosis and treatment of silicosis.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Funding

The present study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant no. 81972988), Natural Science Foundation of Hebei Province (grant no. H2020209052), Science and Technology Research Project of Hebei Province universities (grant no. ZD2019077), The Science and Technology Plan Project of Tangshan City (grant no. 20130206b), and Open Fund of Key Laboratory of Functional and Clinical Translational Medicine of Xiamen Medical College (grant no. XMMC-FCTM201902).

Availability of data and materials

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

Authors' contributions

FY and HX designed the study. WC performed all the experiments. BZ, TL, FJ and YL collected experimental samples. WC and HX interpreted the data and drafted the manuscript. FY, WC and HX confirmed the authenticity of the raw data. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All experimental and surgical procedures involving animals were approved by the Ethics Committee for Animal Experimentation of North China University of Science and Technology (2013-038). The human experiments were approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of North China University of Science and Technology (2015-046). Written informed consent was obtained from each subject to confirm their voluntary participation in the study.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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